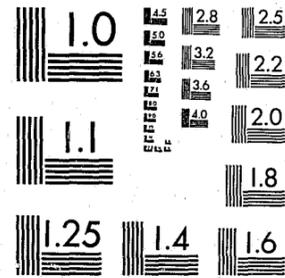


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CHILDREN AND THEIR NEIGHBORS IN
CHESTERFIELD COUNTY

FACTS AND FIGURES ON CHESTERFIELD COUNTY AND ITS YOUTH



Children and Their Neighbors Project, Virginia Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention Advisory Council

October, 1980
(revised)

8/29/80

Preface

This is a brief statistical profile of Chesterfield County drawn from available local and State sources. It provides information about population changes, housing, health, education, crime, and recreation. These all play a role in the lives of children in the county. It is the first product of the Chesterfield youth needs assessment being conducted by the County Office on Youth, with the assistance of the Children and Their Neighbors Project.

Where appropriate, this report compares conditions in Chesterfield with those in surrounding localities. Where possible, the report also compares areas within Chesterfield County with one another. However, most of the information about trends available in Chesterfield County addresses the county as a whole. Only some information is collected by census tracts, traffic zones, or other small units. This is a problem for needs assessing, because it makes it difficult to pinpoint geographic problem areas. Do we have problems in Chester or in Bon Air? Should we do things differently in Ettrick and Midlothian? Because the county covers over 446 square miles and because there are variations in the population across those many miles, countywide figures tend to obscure or "average out" the diversity within the county, and the problems of specific areas within the county.

Another information difficulty also must be taken into account. Different groups, state and county, collect information in a number of areas, particularly housing, welfare, health, and crime. Quite often, local figures are compiled for use by the State, and in these cases, the two should be the same. However, differences in reporting categories, in reporting by fiscal or calendar years, and other differences make these figures vary. It is difficult to know, for example, what the exact number of welfare ADC cases or juveniles in court were for any given time. However, generally these figures are in the same range, and reflect the same trends, so they are not so far off as to be useless. Where possible, where there have been differences in figures, we have used those supplied by the County.

Because these figures do not let us compare different areas of the county very often, and because they are subject to reporting differences and are not necessarily exact or comparable with other figures, we must exercise care in looking at the data we have. More importantly, we must augment these data with information from those who live and work in Chesterfield County, because these people can tell us what is actually happening behind the figures, and can fill in where the figures are incomplete or confusing. This statistical survey will be followed, therefore, by a "field" study of the county.

Executive Summary

Many things happening in Chesterfield County affect children and youth in the county. This is a summary of official statistics about those things. What these figures measure: population, housing conditions, social problems, and the like, together form the stage on which Chesterfield County parents and their children carry out their lives.

Chesterfield is a growing county. It has grown in population eighty-two percent since 1970. It is a county of contrasts, with very urban areas and farms, and new suburban villages and historic towns. There are wealthy areas, and there are areas of transients -- some beautiful, and some along busy industrial arteries.

While it would be worthwhile to compare these areas statistically, most information available about the county groups the areas together, making comparison difficult. Where possible, we have included information about differences in the text, but here and elsewhere in the text we refer to the county as a whole.

Chesterfield has one of the highest median family incomes in the state (\$22,523 in 1978), and one of the lowest welfare case rates (about three Aid to Dependent Children cases per one thousand people). It has more single family than multi-family homes (77% versus 17%), and 3.08 people per household. On the average, there are two cars for every household in the county. Chesterfield's unemployment rate has hovered about the three percent mark for the last few years, a rate economists say is the lowest a healthy economy can expect. There are few traditional problems in the county; at least, few appear in the statistics. Illegitimate births, venereal disease, and other health problems exist in lower numbers than elsewhere in the Richmond area. Crime rates are low by comparison as well, about half what they are in Richmond, and somewhat lower than Henrico County's.

In short, taking these figures at face value, Chesterfield in many ways comes close to an ideal community to grow up in. Its residents are well paid, well housed, and have few of the standard problems. However, when we look beyond what the figures tell us directly, to what they may spell out indirectly, there are some indications that Chesterfield is beginning to experience certain pressures and problems. These are pressures and problems common to urban areas, which Chesterfield is fast becoming as it grows in population and commercial establishments.

The tremendous influx of people to the county is producing neighborhoods of strangers, and citizens who are putting a greater strain on public resources from mental health facilities to roads and sewers. The newness of a community produces its own stresses on residents and their children. People take time to adapt to new surroundings, new neighbors, and new schools. Once they are settled they may be influenced

by the changes taking place around them. In Chesterfield, children find themselves in a changing world. They must face changes in their surroundings, as well as the pressures and contradictions that growing up anywhere today entails.

Despite the lowness of crime and other problem statistics, these figures are rising, and do show that increasing numbers of youths are getting caught up in crime, getting pregnant, requiring services or assistance, and the like. They are joining their urban peers in feeling far away from their parents and the mainstream of adult society. Why this is the case is undoubtedly wrapped up in many things that are happening in Chesterfield County today. What these things are, how they work together to produce problem breeding or supporting situations, and how services can address them can only be answered with more in-depth work in the neighborhoods of the county itself. We must move from the statistics to the citizens themselves.

Table of Contents

Preface	i
Executive Summary	ii
Population	1
Housing	5
Income and Employment	8
Welfare	11
Health	13
Crime	16
Schools	18
Parks and Recreation	20
References	21
Appendix :V AJJIS Codes	31

Population

Growth

Chesterfield County is a growing county. The first eight years of the seventies saw a tremendous population increase of 64% in the county (according to U.S. Census figures from the "Dress Rehearsal" Census of 1978. According to Tayloe Murphy figures, the county's population rose 66% in those eight years). This increase far surpassed an increase of 12% in Henrico County over the same period. 1976-1977 was a particularly big year; the population of the county jumped 12% in that year.

Not all of the county is growing, or growing at the same rate, however. Certain areas are growing at a rate of nearly 50% a year, but others are losing population. The growing areas include, unsurprisingly, the Robious-Midlothian area, Brandermill, the Chalkley area, and the Courthouse area. Those losing population include areas bordering on Richmond, downtown Chester, and the Enon area.²

Migration

Most population growth in Chesterfield County seems to be due to in-migration. Chesterfield has a positive migration rate surpassed in the state only by Spotsylvania and Powhatan counties (55.6% of the change in population in the county between 1970 and 1978 was due to migration). However, more people mean more births in the county. There were 25% more births in the county in 1978 than there were in 1975. More births mean the county will be providing for more young children in the future.³

An Urbanizing County

Chesterfield County's population is now higher than it was before annexation in 1970. It houses 126,134 people according to the 1978 U.S. Dress Rehearsal Census, or 127,900, according to Tayloe Murphy figures. The most recent estimate of Chesterfield's population (1980) is 140,000. Population density (number of people per square mile) is now 313 people per square mile, compared with 172 people in 1970 (using U.S. Census figures).⁴ Even this figure is low, however. Recent Chesterfield planning data indicate that only 83.8 square miles of the 446.4 in the county are occupied. Population density in that case would be a very high 1,505 people per occupied square mile.⁵ More of the rural areas of the county are becoming suburban to house this growing population, and more formerly suburban areas are becoming "urban" commercial centers. In short, Chesterfield is coming to have its own urban qualities, and is beginning to create its own suburbs.

Population Differences

Chesterfield is beginning to see different income groups, and a significant number of owners and renters. Owners and renters frequently have different interests, as do different income groups. While the percentage of the population of Chesterfield which is black is low and has been declining in the last twenty years (from 13% in 1960 to 11% in 1978), there are still communities in Chesterfield that have

large black populations, particularly in the Matoaca-Ettrick area (43%).⁶ There are also areas of the county whose residents are poor. These groups, which differ significantly from the white, wealthier and more politically active groups of the community, and which have problems these do not, present another pull on county services.

There are other differences in the county's population, based on occupation differences, length of residence in the community, location of residence in an urban, suburban or rural area, or in a new community like Brandermill or an old one like Chester. Some of these will be touched on in other sections. All of them point to important facts for county service providers to take into account, for they spell different needs, and different attitudes.

Children and Youth

Most of Chesterfield's population is young. The median age of the county's population was 27.8 in 1978. About 7% of the county's population was sixty or older in 1978, while those sixty and older comprised 17% of the Richmond and 12.5% of the Henrico population in the same year. Those 0 to 17 represented 37% of the population in 1978, while in Richmond and Henrico they were closer to 25% of the population. Of that group, 48% were eight or younger, 30% were under five.⁷ Given a young adult population and a significant proportion of young children, children are going to be a fairly large part of Chesterfield's population for some time to come.

Children are evenly distributed throughout the county, with two primary exceptions. Ettrick has a relatively low percentage of children in comparison to the rest of the county, while Bon Air has a relatively high concentration. Figures by census tract can be found on the following page.

Service Implications

A growing population means growing service demands, particularly as the population comes to have urban characteristics. Urban areas demand more services, for many reasons, than do non-urban areas. Differences in population groups are also going to mean differences in requests and needs for services. What works in one area may well not work in another. The youthfulness of the Chesterfield population means also that youth-oriented services, including schools, recreation, and other activities, will be heavily used in the next years.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, 1978

Area Name & Census Tract No.	Total Population	Housing Units Total	Persons per Household 3.08=avg.	Vacancy Rate	Family Householder %	% w/ Spouse present	# Kids Total % Tot/Pop	Kids 0-5	Kids 6-17	18& Over	%Black
Midlothian-Robious											
1009.04	5894	1,842	3.4	5.9	91%	91%	43% 2532	465	1721	346	6.5%
Bon Air											
1009.08	5492	1,876	3.09	5.3	85%	76%	39% 2137	705	1264	168	3%
1009.02	4725	1463	3.35	3.5	92%	84%	42% 1970	287	1279	404	2%
1009.07	2480	753	3.14	5.3	87%	80%	36% 903	176	610	117	7%
1001.06	2979	954	3.20	2.4	91%	83%	39% 1162	197	737	228	1%
1001.07	1591	848	2.03	7.7	47%	36%	21% 342	89	206	47	10%
Totals & Averages	23161	7736	3.08	5.02	77%	75%	36% 9046	8% 1919	5817	1310	5%
South of Midlothian											
1009.11	4620	1460	3.50	9.7	94%	87%	42% 1944	439	1220	285	7%
1009.12(Brandermill)	1672	572	3.21	8.9	94%	90%	38% 643	199	407	37	2%
1009.13	1016	330	3.20	3.9	88%	81%	38% 388	69	236	83	10%
1010	4424	1367	3.41	5.1	89%	80%	41% 1822	377	1135	310	12%
South of Bon Air(to Hull St.)											
1009.09	5909	1916	3.25	5.1	88%	79%	41% 2449	580	1608	261	4%
1009.10	3325	1010	3.40	3.3	95%	90%	40% 1343	366	782	195	4%
1002.07	4033	1346	3.13	4.3	88%	80%	39% 1565	355	975	235	2.5%
1002.08	1552	402	3.35	3.9	94%	91%	40% 623	175	370	78	2%
1002.04	1252	485	2.73	5.6	80%	82%	33% 415	87	242	86	9%
Totals & Averages	27,803	8968	3.24	5.5	90%	84%	40% 11,192	9% 2647	6975	1570	6%
Bellwood Area											
1008.04	4166	1429	2.98	2.2	89%	77%	37% 1536	252	992	292	2%
1008.05	2399	814	3.08	4.3	88%	76%	38% 918	255	534	129	6%
1008.06	4391	1555	2.96	4.7	82%	66%	39% 1716	515	1051	150	10%
1008.07	1575	496	3.27	3.0	89%	82%	40% 634	150	393	91	4%
1004.05	2158	833	2.75	5.9	75%	65%	33% 727	187	430	110	8%
1004.06	1441	648	2.61	14.8	70%	51%	34% 529	202	257	40	28%
1004.04	1822	1012	2.04	11.9	49%	38%	23% 433	133	242	58	10%
1004.07	3210	1117	3.05	5.6	83%	72%	38% 1221	238	781	202	12%
1003.02 (1003)	2461	976	2.67	5.6	77%	63%	33% 809	221	466	122	6%
Totals & Averages	23623	8880	2.82	6.4	78%	65%	35% 8523	9% 2153	5146	1914	9.6%
S. Eastern Clover Hill											
1002.05	5185	1988	2.8	7.3	79%	66%	34% 1784	479	1052	253	5%
1002.06	2537	862	3.1	6.0	91%	84%	37% 941	225	533	183	4%
1008.08	3584	1148	3.2	3.3	93%	89%	38% 1370	206	862	302	.1%
Totals & Averages	11306	3998	3.0	5.5	87.6%	79.6%	36% 4095	910	2447	738	3%
Pocahontas											
1008.09	2115	583	3.3	5.5	90%	81%	36% 770	174	446	150	15%
Harrowgate											
1005.04	3104	1051	3.1	6.1	86%	78%	38% 1182	228	719	235	7%

1978

Area Name & Census Tract No.	Total Population	Housing Units Total	Persons per Household 3.08=avg.	Vacancy Rate	Family Householder %	% w/ Spouse present	# Kids Total % Tot/Pop	Kids 0-5	Kids 6-17	18& Over	%Black
Courthouse/Chester											
1008.10	5133	1696	3.1	8.6	88%	81%	36% 1869	598	1074	197	7%
1004.08	3631	1244	3.0	5.1	86%	75%	38% 1368	289	842	237	4%
1008.11	1715	529	3.4	5.7	79%	79%	42% 722	124	427	171	27%
1005.03	830	333	2.7	8.1	77%	62%	34% 284	66	175	43	4%
1005.02	6017	2099	3.0	4.9	82%	71%	37% 2256	408	1433	415	7%
Totals & Averages	17326	5901	3.0	6.5	85%	74%	37% 6499	1485	3951	1063	10%
Matoaca/Etrick											
1007.02	1444	416	3.4	4.1	87%	70%	41% 599	81	371	147	55%
1007.03	4144	1301	3.4	7.1	92%	81%	40% 1667	453	942	272	26%
1007.01	2879	1061	2.8	3.5	81%	65%	32% 934	169	508	257	36%
1006	3894	804	2.6	7.8	70%	54%	16% 632	95	335	202	54%
Totals & Averages	12361	3582	3.1	5.6	83%	68%	32% 3832	798	2156	878	43%
ENON Area											
1004.03	2474	957	2.84	9.1	81%	71%	34% 838	181	493	164	8%
1005.01	2858	952	3.20	6.2	90%	83%	39% 1105	230	669	206	8%
Totals & Averages	5332	1909	2.0	7.7	85.5%	77%	36% 1943	411	1162	370	8%

Source: 1978 Special Census Richmond Metropolitan Area
U.S. Bureau of the Census

Housing

Land Use

The predominant form of land use in Chesterfield County in 1977 was residential with 177.7 acres/1,000 population devoted to dwelling units. Very little of the county's land is used for industrial (29.27 acres/1,000) or commercial (9.53 acres/1,000) purposes. In fact only 19% of the total acreage or 83.8 square miles of the county land was used by 1977.¹ Chesterfield is from all appearances a bedroom community.

From 1970 to 1978, the number of housing units in Chesterfield County increased by 89% according to Census figures. Signs of growth for surrounding areas were not as dramatic. Between 1970 and 1978 housing units in Henrico increased by 34% while the population increased by only 12%. Richmond had almost the opposite experience. The city's population actually declined during this period, and there was a small increase in the number of housing units.²

Types of Dwellings

In 1977, 77.2% of the dwelling units in the county were single family units, 16.9% were multi-family units, and 5.9% were mobile home units.³ Of the family householder units in Chesterfield in 1978, 25% were single parent households.⁴

Housing Unit Construction

Residential construction from 1970 to 1978 was predominantly of single family units (18,654). A look at the placement of these units by magisterial district over the first eight years of the seventies shows that most of the development occurred in Clover Hill (41%), followed by Midlothian (25%), Dale (21%), Bermuda (10.5%), and Matoaca (10.3%). The construction of multi-family units was much less (4,677) during this same period. However, the placement of new multi-family units was identical to that of the single family construction.⁵

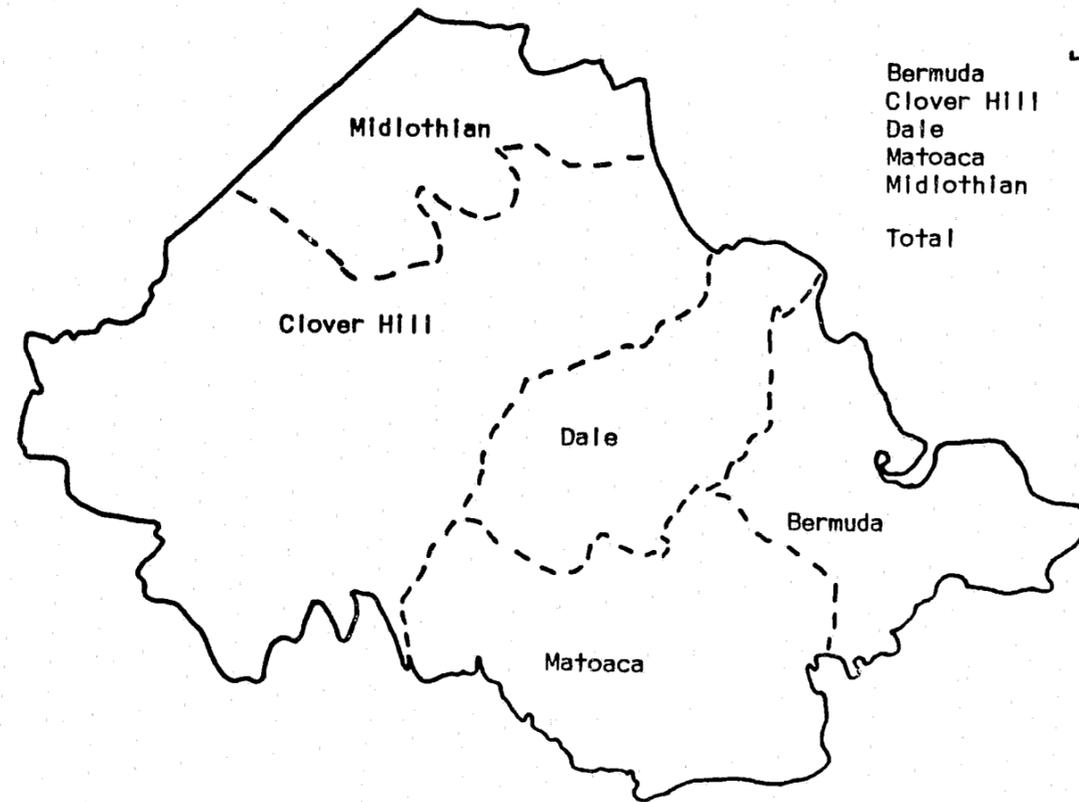
Measured by these figures on single and multi-family housing construction, it appears that Clover Hill, Midlothian, and Dale are bearing the brunt of the county's population growth. This places most of the population in the crescent shaped upper portion of the county.

In contrast to the single and multi-family housing distribution, three quarters of the mobile home parks are in the Bermuda district.⁶ This reflects the lower income level of the Bermuda area, and the unique conditions offered by Route 1 where many of the mobile homes are located.

Persons Per Household

In 1978 the number of persons per household was higher for Chesterfield (3.08) than for Richmond (2.33) or Henrico (2.73).⁷ These rates varied somewhat depending on the type of unit. Occupancy was highest in the

1970 and 1978
Population by District



	1970 pop.	1978 pop.	pop. Increase	% Increase
Bermuda	17,359	22,285	4,926	28
Clover Hill	16,561	36,433	19,872	120
Dale	16,113	25,487	9,374	58
Matoaca	11,731	16,092	4,361	37
Midlothian	15,282	25,837	10,555	69
Total	77,045	126,134	49,088	64%

source: 1978 Dress Rehearsal Census Results, Department of Community Development, Chesterfield County, Virginia
1979.

single family dwellings, next in the mobile homes, and then in multi-family units.⁸

Service Implications

Growing in conjunction with Chesterfield's population were new housing developments and apartment complexes. Although these offer residents shelter and many amenities, the new "neighborhoods" also have special problems and needs. They tend to be isolated neighborhoods accessible to recreation areas, shopping centers, and indeed friends, only by car. This leaves the family to either provide transportation to members, develop alternative family activities, or let each family member fend for himself.

To circumvent the transportation problem and to facilitate the growth of neighborhood sentiment and cooperation, many areas are finding that programs placed in individual housing developments and apartment complexes work well. In this way programs can make use of a major Chesterfield resource, its people. Use of neighborhood manpower for programs (in their development and operation) helps to minimize the boredom isolation can bring, ensures the development of popular activities, and allows programs to belong to residents.

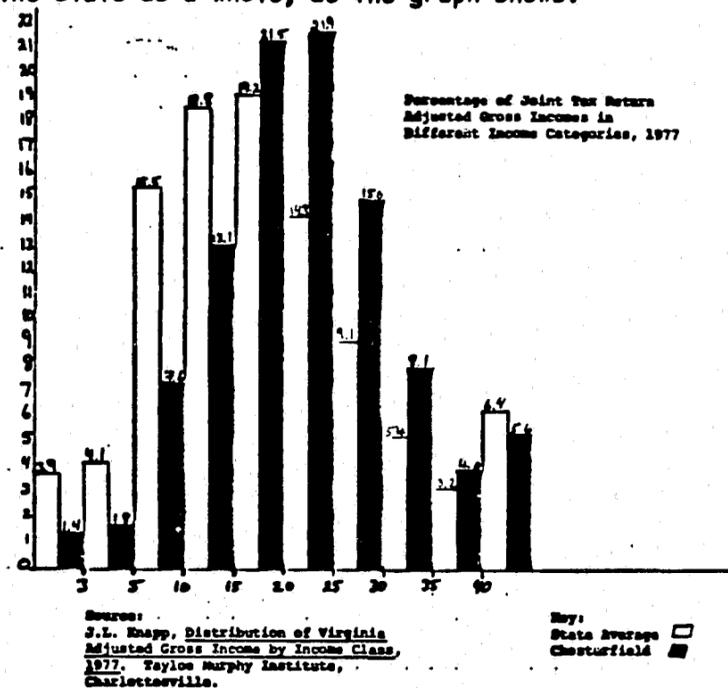
In addition to neighborhood based programs, other areas have also found that neighbor networks work well. Neighborhoods where parents know each other and work together in the care of children increase the opportunities for early identification of children's problems. They make concerted parental action more likely as well. Strong parenting networks can also offer supervision for children on a regular and consistent basis.

Single parent households present another potential set of problems and needs. In many instances single parents work away from home; their children may need special supports during this period. Even when both parents are present, if it is a dual income family, they may exhibit needs similar to the single parent household. But single parents operate under another disadvantage. They do not have a mate with whom they can share or split duties. These parents may then have special needs for some "time out" from their family duties. A strong neighborhood network of parents manned principally by residents would make "time outs" feasible for parents while offering the in loco parentis needed by the children.

Income and Employment

Income

Chesterfield median adjusted gross income (reported on joint tax returns) was \$21,041 in 1977, the most recent year for which figures are available. For the state as a whole, this figure was \$16,989.¹ The majority of Chesterfield County taxpayers make over \$10,000 per year, and most cluster around the \$10,000 - 30,000 range.² This is different from the picture in the state as a whole, as the graph shows.



The differences in income in the county between those who earn a great deal and those who do not is not as great as it is in nearly all other counties (only five counties have a more equal distribution of income), or in the state as a whole. This means that there are not as many very rich and very poor people in the county, and that more people in Chesterfield have about the same income than is the case elsewhere in the state.³

Another income figure often used in income studies is Median Family Income (MFI). Because this includes income sources not included in tax returns, and because it refers to family income, it is usually higher than the adjusted gross income figure. In Chesterfield, MFI in 1978 was \$22,523, for 34,439 families. It ranked eighth among the state's counties and cities in income, directly behind Northern Virginia. Chesterfield incomes between 1969 and 1978 rose by over 100% in current dollars. However, in constant dollars, Chesterfield's MFI rose less than in the state as a whole (13.3% compared with 15%), and ranked 79th in the state in change in income over the last nine years.⁴

Employment

In March, 1978, the last date for which such figures are available, the civilian labor force residing in Chesterfield County was 55,412 people. Of these, 53,633 were employed, giving us an unemployment rate of 3.2%. 1,779 people were unemployed at that time. In that same year, 34,595 people were actually working in Chesterfield County.⁵ Some of these undoubtedly lived in the county, but some did not, and so we cannot compare our figures for the number of people who resided in the county and were employed (in the county or elsewhere) with the number of people who actually worked in the county.

Of those who worked in the county, the majority (25,241) worked in "nonmanufacturing" occupations, such as construction (2,578), wholesale and retail trade (7,585), and government (10,762 -- this includes Federal, State, and County employees).⁶ These are broken out in the following table (next page).

Service Implications

There is little indication that employment services are in great demand in the county. Its citizens are well paid, and the vast majority are employed. However, from the youths' perspective, the affluence of the county can spell difficulties. They may have trouble getting experience in the working world, and they may not be able to see their parents as much as they would like or need.

Population and Labor Force
Data, March, 1978

<u>Data by Place of Residence</u>	<u>Chesterfield</u>	<u>Henrico</u>	<u>Richmond</u>
Population	127,900	173,900	219,600
Civilian Labor Force	55,412	92,450	114,337
Total Employment	53,633	89,622	108,167
Nonagricultural wage and salary	51,087	82,241	97,065
Total Unemployment	1,779	2,828	6,170
Percent of Civilian Labor Force	3.2%	3.1%	5.4%
<u>Data by Place of Work</u>			
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	34,595	59,218	192,569
Manufacturing	9,354	8,392	32,001
Durable Goods	2,067	5,789	7,597
Nondurable Goods	7,287	2,603	24,404
Nonmanufacturing	25,241	50,826	160,568
Mining		106	
Contract Construction	2,578	4,571	7,879
Transportation and Public Utilities	1,350	3,889	12,546
Wholesale and Retail Trade	7,585	18,883	38,703
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	475	5,179	18,287
Service	2,432	10,405	35,221
Government	10,762	7,426	47,599
All Other Nonmanufacturing	59	367	333

Welfare

General Figures

On the average, Chesterfield handles 450 child welfare (Aid to Dependent Children, ADC) cases each month. According to State Welfare officials, the figures do not vary a great deal within reporting areas from month to month, and the same families are carried from month to month.¹

While 450 cases is more cases than all but six counties in the state, and more cases than twenty-one of Virginia's thirty-six cities handle monthly, it is still a very low figure, given the county's population. In fact, Chesterfield county's population has nearly the lowest percentage of ADC cases in the state. There are only about three ADC cases (not people -- cases have more than one person) per every 1,000 people in Chesterfield. Only the counties of Bath, Craig, Lee, and Southampton have fewer cases per 1,000 people.²

An average of twelve people a month were on general relief in Chesterfield County in 1978-1979.³

Food stamp use has risen significantly in the last few months in Chesterfield, due to a change in requirements for obtaining foodstamps, a tighter economic situation, and increased publicity about foodstamps. On the average for fiscal years 78-79 and 79-80 (thus far), 902 families a month received food stamps, but this average hides the fact that 528 families were receiving stamps in July, 1978, and following a steady increase, 1,513 were receiving foodstamps in March, 1980. This means that while for every 1,000 people in the county only four families received food stamps in July, 1978, by March, 1980, twelve families did.⁴

In the area of services (rather than financial assistance), both child abuse/neglect and cases receiving social services rose significantly in the last two fiscal years (78-79 and 79-80). We cannot tell whether the trend is still upward, however, because a reporting change in 1979 makes it difficult to compare figures since that time with figures before that time. The reporting change involved a switch from the counting of individuals to the counting of families or households. By this method, individuals from the same family (two children abused in the same family, for example) would now be counted as one "abuse" or other case. This grouping of cases that before were counted separately may account for the apparent drop in cases as of September, 1979.⁵

Foster care is holding steady in the county at an average of 134 cases per month.⁶

Distribution of Cases

Service providers note that welfare cases are not evenly divided across the county. Most cases are located in the Route 1-Bermuda Run area. Ettrick, and scattered sites such as trailer parks off Jahnke Road and Winterpock also have a significant number of welfare cases.

Service Implications

It seems that certain services are receiving more clients than in the recent past, although Chesterfield still remains low in the number of welfare cases when compared to the state as a whole. It appears that child abuse services and general social services will be in demand, and that food stamp use, barring changes in the law, will also grow.

Health

Health is more than a personal matter of how one feels. In the aggregate health related characteristics of a population have social consequences. They may determine how limited financial resources are allocated or who raises a child. In this regard, we will look at the vital statistics of Chesterfield's residents.

Birth Information

Chesterfield	Year	Number	Rate	% Mothers 19 or younger	% Illegit.
	78	1777	14.1	9%	5.45%
	77	1643	14.6	9%	6.3%
	76	1529	14.7	10%	5.3%
	75	1422	14.4	10.8%	5.2%
Henrico	78	Not Available			
	77	2221	12.8	9%	7.7%
	76	2073	12.0	11%	7.5%
	75	2141	12.6	11.6%	5.6%

source: Statistical Annual Report, 1975, 1976, and 1977. Virginia Department of Health, Richmond, Virginia.
Chesterfield Department of Health, 1980.

During the four year period covered by Table I the number of births in Chesterfield County increased by 25%. During that period, the proportion of mothers 19 or younger and illegitimate births in Chesterfield remained essentially constant. Illegitimate births in Henrico County were higher during this period and on the rise.

Abortions

Year	Chesterfield	Henrico
77	746	1404
76	639	1166
75	555	957

source: Statistical Annual Report, 1975-1977, Virginia Department of Health, Richmond, Virginia.

Table II shows a progressive increase of 34% in the number of abortions in Chesterfield County. This is perhaps to be expected as abortions come to be accepted, as the county population grows, and as the opportunities for use of abortion as an alternative to motherhood

Increase. However, the number of Chesterfield abortions was a little over half the number of cases in Henrico in any year.

Venereal Disease

Table III
Venereal Disease, Chesterfield and Henrico

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Syphilis</u>	<u>Gonorrhea</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Cases% of Pop.</u>
Chesterfield	78	11	196	207	.16%
	77	11	168	179	.15%
	76	22	124	146	.13%
Henrico	78	not available			
	77	24	204	228	.13%
	76	23	199	222	.13%

source: Statistical Annual Report, 1976, 1977. Virginia Department of Health, Richmond, Virginia
Chesterfield Department of Health, 1980.

Although the actual number of treated cases of venereal disease is higher in Henrico than Chesterfield, those cases constitute a smaller portion of Henrico's population. Note also that the proportion of Chesterfield's population with venereal disease appears to be on the rise, while Henrico cases have remained constant.

Marriages and Divorces

Table IV
Marriage and Divorce
Chesterfield

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Marriages</u>	<u>Number of Divorces</u>	<u>#/1000*</u>
78	673	633	4.9/1000
77	652	648	5.3/1000
76	589	572	5.3/1000

Note: these figures are calculated on the basis of the total population. Rates would be slightly higher if those 0 to 17 were excluded from the calculations.

source: Chesterfield Department of Health, 1980.

Table V indicates that marriages and divorces are generally increasing in the county. In 1977, divorce cases were 38.1% of the Circuit Court's total caseload, and by 1978 that figure was 45.6%, equivalent to 1,211 cases. The large number of divorces and the likely existence of unhappy marriages, which are not captured in data form by County agencies, is indicative of home or family problems in a fair number of county households. Although hardship is certainly felt by the

separating adults, children of divorce face difficult adjustment problems during an already turbulent period of life. These figures indicate that special consideration should perhaps be given to the problems of families of divorce in program development.

Service Implications

Targeting programs is one way of providing services where they are needed while also being cost effective. But targeting services requires specific information on the population at risk. Since Health Department data was only available in county wide units, it is impossible to determine if health figures, although seemingly low in the aggregate, in fact reflect variations in cases by geographic area, age, sex, or race.

If we look at the data closely there are serious issues for the county to consider, although Chesterfield's problems may look minor in relation to other areas. Abortions and venereal disease are increasing in Chesterfield, about 5% of county births are illegitimate, and approximately 9% of county mothers are 19 or younger. Divorce rates point to a problem in the home life of many county households, and children may be expected to be affected by these problems.

As more of the county's children reach their teen years experiencing family problems, the instabilities of growth, and the pressure of fads, these problems which are almost invisible now should not be expected to remain so.

Crime

Overall Crime Rates

The crime rate in Chesterfield County appears to be fluctuating, in part because the rapid growth of the population makes the population estimates upon which crime rates are based somewhat variable. Using Tayloe Murphy population figures for the years for which they are available (1977 and 1978), and a conservative estimate of the 1979 population from the State Police, the crime rate seems to have moved from 3676.25 offenses per 100,000 in 1977, to 3604.38 in 1978, to 3694.65 in 1979. State Police population estimates for 1977 and 1978 were considerably lower than Tayloe Murphy figures, making their crime rates for those years higher (Uniform Crime Reports, 1977 and 1978) than the ones listed here. If we take the County's latest population estimate of 140,000, and compute the 1979 crime rate with this figure, we obtain 3457.14 offenses reported per 100,000, which is lower than the previous years. The actual 1979 crime rate probably lies somewhere between the 3694.65 and the 3457.14 figures. If nothing else, this section should point up the roughness of crime rate data.

Juvenile Crime

According to police statistics, 1,588 juveniles were arrested in calendar year 1979. Of these, 48% were arrested for burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, "other" assaults, arson, and vandalism. ³These are the crimes of outsiders, and of frustrated, angry people who strike out to grab or destroy what is not theirs. They are also the crimes of juveniles from time immemorial.

Twenty-two percent of those arrested were arrested as runaways. All of these were probably not from Chesterfield, but there were undoubtedly other children who ran away to other areas from Chesterfield, and on whom we do not have figures. Only 12% of the arrests made in the county were drug or alcohol related.⁴

It must be remembered that these are arrest figures. Many crimes (at least 50%, national figures show) are never reported to the police, and others do not result in arrests. Self-reporting studies completed recently in Illinois show that many more children and youths have committed crimes than have been arrested, and that blacks, whites, males and females tend to commit crimes (albeit different crimes) in about the same proportions.

We have information about types of offenses committed by different age groups, as these were processed by the juvenile justice system. These figures are slightly different from those for arrests for the same year, partly because people can be arrested for more than one offense, and partly because of reporting differences in police and judicial reporting.

Of the 2,483 juvenile cases reported to the Virginia Juvenile Justice Information System (VAJJIS) for FY '78 (this does not include custody cases), 53% were committed by people between the ages of 15 and 19. These included offenses against persons and property, alcohol and drug offenses, traffic and status offenses, and offenses against "morality" (including malicious mischief, false alarms, disorderly conduct, discharging firearms, and the like, see the list in Appendix II), and against "justice" (including aiding and abetting, escape, gambling, contempt of court, etc., again see Appendix II). By far the greater number of cases were crimes against property (36%), followed by status offenses (17%). Drug and alcohol abuse cases counted for 10% of the total, and personal crimes for 5%. About the same breakdown of cases was reported for FY'77.⁵

Yet another set of figures from VAJJIS, for fiscal year 1977-78, shows that the Chesterfield juvenile courts handled 2,381 cases in that fiscal year, 1,616 of which were males, and 1,878 of which had had prior contacts with the court. Property crimes comprised about 39% of the total, and drug and alcohol crimes about 10% of the total. These figures also indicate that the majority of court dispositions were "dismissed" or "continued". Only 2.8% were given a jail sentence. Prior to trial, 85% of the cases were released to parents or guardians, and 11% were placed in detention.

Thus far we have not talked about custody/welfare cases, which include protective, temporary, and permanent custody, and cases of neglect. These figures are highest for the five years and under age group. (37% and 43% of all the age groups in 1978 and 1979 respectively). Young children, that is, are most frequently involved in custody/welfare cases.⁶

Service Implications

While we cannot use these figures as accurate indicators of illegal activities in Chesterfield County, we can use them to give us ideas of what the police arrest for. The police are concerned with property and person offenses, and do arrest a number of youths committing those offenses. When these are coupled with runaway arrests to total nearly 1,000 people a year, we are talking about a large group of youths who are disaffected and angry, and only the visible tip of that iceberg. The numbers seem to be holding fairly steady, but this could be a function of police activity rather than a real trend. We are asking the police and courts to play a very big role in watching youth, and they have their hands full. They cannot catch all lawbreakers, and they cannot prevent crimes. These statistics show that they are handling a significant load of juveniles now. We must not expect the police to arrest or even locate all who commit offenses. Moreover, we must look beyond the offenses to the conditions that lead to anger, frustration, and the decline of respect for property and people.

Schools

Enrollment

As with most everything else in Chesterfield County, schools have not escaped growth pains. Over the five year period beginning in the fall of 1975 and ending in the spring of 1980, the student population of Chesterfield increased by 4,000. This has required more or expanded facilities, whose operation consumes over half the county's budget.¹

Today there are forty public schools, including the technical center, and at least five private schools located in the county. Even so, the expansion and building of more schools has recently been proposed. Student enrollment was 32,539 as of March, 1980.² Almost half of the student population was enrolled in one of the twenty three elementary schools (15,794). The rest of the students were distributed between the middle and high schools, with 7,680 and 9,065 respectively.³

Two thousand eight hundred twenty one of the students in Chesterfield are in special education programs. This is almost 9% of the entire student population. Students in the special education programs are distributed throughout the schools of the county.⁴

The schools with the highest enrollments by grade level are: Salem and Watkins Elementary; Robious, Providence, and Swift Creek Middle; and Meadowbrook, Monacan, and Thomas Dale High Schools.⁵ These schools, as might be expected, coincide with the crescent shaped section of the county where the population is most concentrated.

Dropouts

The high school dropout rate in 1978-79 ranged between 3 and 9%, with Meadowbrook at the top of the range. It was followed by Manchester and Matoaca with 6% dropping out. Of the intermediate schools, Providence and Falling Creek had the highest dropout figures (6%). The average for Chesterfield schools was 4.5%.⁶ Since 1975 the overall school dropout rate has risen, starting with 3.6% in 1975 to 3.9% in 1976, 3.8% in 1977, and 4.4% in 1978.⁷ As these figures indicate, leaving school before graduation is a problem in Chesterfield and is becoming more prevalent year by year.

Graduates

A comparison in the greater Richmond area of 1977-78 graduates as a percent of 1974 ninth grade membership shows Chesterfield with the highest percentage of graduates, 87%.⁸ For all surrounding counties and cities the percentages were much lower: Henrico (79.2%), Powhatan (72.7%), Charles City (64.6%), and Richmond (54.4%). It was also reported that of the Chesterfield graduates in 1977-78, 53.4% planned to go on to college.⁹

In 1970, 50.8% of Chesterfield's population 25 and over were high school graduates. This compared favorably to the State's 47.8% high school graduates among those 25 and older in 1970.¹⁰

Service Implications

All signs point to continual, although perhaps more moderate population increases in the county's future, and so continual demands on and use of county schools. This will cause problems for the schools on a number of fronts. The instability caused by new housing developments and the in-migration of new people to the county may make development of a partnership between neighborhoods (perhaps in name only) and schools difficult. Parental involvement may be hard to develop as newcomers feel their way in the county.

As the student population grows and diversifies increased flexibility in the curriculum will help to accommodate the many needs of different students. However, broad curriculum changes are difficult to agree on and to implement, especially when those changes are needed today. As the county population grows more heterogeneous and exhibits more of the problems of people, county schools are also likely to be blamed for more of the problems of children. It will be argued that schools have them all day and so should be able to do something about their problems. Usually this is followed by demands that schools offer a broader range of children's services to handle their diverse needs. A trend in this direction is evident in Chesterfield County schools' provision of information on substance abuse to parents and students. The burden on schools to address all dimensions of the growing child leaves schools with little time to work on their original mandate of educating students.

Certainly schools need to address many of these issues. Children bringing their problems to school will force them to do so. However, they can not be expected to do so alone and without support. They will need the help and involvement of families to be successful.

Parks and Recreation

In answer to the need to provide diverse recreational opportunities, the county offers numerous programs in such things as tennis, karate, and baseball. From May, 1979, to April, 1980, an average of 87 recreation programs were offered monthly with an average of 85,787 participants. The County Parks and Recreation Department also sponsors special events such as a Spring Fling, Spring Sock Hop, and Golden Olympics. The Department has set up a Leisure Fund Committee to consider recreation program offerings for county employees.¹

The Department maintains the athletic facilities in the schools of the county and uses these locations for various events. In addition, as of October, 1978, there were eight open park areas, translating into a park for every 10.47 occupied square miles or 15,767 people (assuming parks and people are evenly distributed throughout the 83.8 occupied square miles of the county.)²

There are a number of other non-county sponsored recreation alternatives such as country clubs, tennis clubs, scouting groups, volunteer organizations, and neighborhood centers. A few of the latter have Teen Centers or specific programs for youth such as the Brandermill community. For some youth there is also the possibility of participating in school related activities and team sports. Shopping malls are used by youth in the county as places to go, meet people, and spend some time. While there are theatres and some restaurants where youth can meet, there are limited alternatives for youth who want to be with their peers.

Service Implications

The county's size presents the first obstacle to the development of programs which draw participants from the whole or even portions of the county. This is particularly a problem for those who do not drive or who do not have access to cars. This argues for more neighborhood-based programs, particularly for children who are limited in their flexibility.

Many of the county's current offerings focus either on athletics or organized activities. Portions of the population may prefer other forms of recreation that are informal or spontaneous. These will be difficult for the county to plan and offer so that they retain their informal quality.

REFERENCES

Each section is referenced individually. The sources mentioned are available for further examination at the Children and Their Neighbors office.

Population

1. Overall population figures were drawn from the following sources:

Department of Community Development, Chesterfield County, Virginia

1978 Dress Rehearsal Census Results: Summary. December, 1979.

Martin, J.A. and M.A. Spar

Estimates of the Population of Virginia Counties and Cities: July 1, 1971 to July 1, 1978. Charlottesville, Virginia: Tayloe Murphy Institute. May, 1979.

2. Figures on population change are available by traffic zone from:

Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation

Richmond Study Area: Chesterfield County (Portion) Planning Data. March, 1980.

3. Migration Figures were taken from:

Estimates of the Population of Virginia Counties and Cities: July 1, 1971 to July 1, 1978 (Revised): unpublished.

4. See #1.

5. Information about the size of the county and occupied land comes from:

Chesterfield County Department of Community Development, Division of Comprehensive Planning

General Plan 2,000 (with map). Chesterfield County, Virginia. June, 1977.

6. Information on racial characteristics by census tract are included

Bureau of the Census

Special Census of the Richmond, Virginia Area: April 4, 1978. Current Population Reports, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. August, 1979.

7. See #6.

Additional data are available by traffic zone from the Department of Community Development, Chesterfield County. 1978 figures were available at the time this work was done, and 1979 population estimates by traffic zone should be forthcoming.

Chesterfield County Department of Community Planning

Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation. Transportation Coordination Division, Planning Data Input Form: Richmond Regional Area Transportation Study, 1978.

Housing

Information on housing in Chesterfield can be found in the following documents.

1. General housing information can be found in:

General Plan 2000 County of Chesterfield, Virginia. Department of Community Development, Chesterfield County, Virginia, June, 1977, p.11-9

2. Information on general population characteristics can be found in:

1978 Dress Rehearsal Census Results: Summary. December, 1979. Department of Community Development, Chesterfield County, Virginia.

St. Joseph's Villa Service Area Survey Report. Roberta Culbertson and Laura Wohlford. Richmond, Virginia: June, 1979. Unpublished.

3. see #1, p.11-6.

4. Information on county residents can be found in:

Special Census of the Richmond, Virginia Area: April 4, 1978. Current Population Reports, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. August, 1979.

5. Specific information on land use in Chesterfield can be found in:

The Land Use and Residential Development Report 1979. Planning Division, Department of Community Development. Chesterfield County, Virginia, p. 13.

6. see #5, p.16

7. see #2.

8. see #1, p.11-6

Income and Employment

1. Income figures were listed in

- Knapp, J.L.

Distribution of Virginia Adjusted Gross Income by Income Class, 1977. Charlottesville, Virginia: Tayloe Murphy Institute.

2. See #1.

3. See #1.

4. Median Family Income Figures appear in:

Knapp, J.L. and L.O. Scott

Estimated 1978 Median Family Income in Virginia's Counties, Cities, SMSA's, and Planning Districts. Charlottesville, Virginia: Tayloe Murphy Institute.

5. These employment figures were listed in:

Manpower Research, Virginia Employment Commission

Population and Labor Force Data: March, 1978. September, 1979.

6. See #5.

Welfare

1. Welfare figures were taken from:

Chesterfield Department of Social Services

Performance Indicators: Current Fiscal Year by Month: 1978-1979, and 1979-1980.

Virginia Department of Welfare: Bureau of Research and Reporting

Public Welfare Statistics: March, June, September, December, 1978: March, June, September, 1979.

(These figures in these two sources tended to vary somewhat, but they generally were in the same "ballpark". Where there were differences, we relied on the Chesterfield figures)

2. These figures came from the Virginia Department of Welfare Publications cited above.

3. See #2

4. These figures were computed from the Chesterfield Department of Social Services figures cited above (see #1).

5. See #4.

6. See #4.

Health

Much of the health information contained in this report was found in the Statistical Annual Reports published by the Virginia Department of Health.

1. Information on divorce cases can be found in:

1978 Commonwealth of Virginia State of the Judiciary Report.
Office of the Executive Secretary. Supreme Court of Virginia.

1977 Commonwealth of Virginia State of the Judiciary Report.
Office of the Executive Secretary. Supreme Court of Virginia.

Crime

1. This set of figures was computed from the following:

Uniform Crime Reporting Section, Department of State Police

Crime in Virginia, 1977 . 1978. 1979.

Martin, J.H. and M.A. Spar

Estimates of the Population of Virginia Counties and Cities:
July 1, 1971 to July 1, 1978. May, 1979.

2. See #1

3. These figures can be found in:

Chesterfield County Police Department

Juvenile Arrest: 1979.

4. See #3.

5. These figures vary, depending on whether we use working figures supplied by the County, or figures compiled in final form by the State. Because discrepancies here were somewhat noticeable, we went with the formal state report, rather than the working papers. However, these figures, because they have been "sanitized", should be used with caution, and only as "ballpark" figures.

Virginia Juvenile Justice Information System

Fiscal Year Report: 1978-1979.

Fiscal Year Report: 1977-1978.

in the Virginia Juvenile Justice Information System year end reports for those years.

6. See #5

7. See #5

8. See Chesterfield County VAJJIS working papers.

Schools

Information on schools can be found in:

1. Chesterfield County Administrators Office, 1980.
2. see #1.
3. see #1.
4. see #1.
5. see #1.
6. see #1.

7. A general description of Chesterfield can be found in:

St. Joseph's Villa Service Area Survey Report. Roberta Culbertson and Laura Wohlford. Richmond, Virginia: June, 1979. Unpublished.

8. General information on youths in Virginia can be found in:

Facing Up-13. December, 1978. Division of Management Information Services, Virginia Department of Education.

9. see #8.

10. A description of Chesterfield County can be found in:

General Plan 2000 County of Chesterfield, Virginia. Department of Community Development, Chesterfield County, Virginia. June, 1977.

Recreation

1. Chesterfield County Monthly Performance Report. County Administrators Office, April 1, 1980.
2. Street Map, Chesterfield County, Virginia, 1979

Appendix

APPENDIX I

NAJIS CODES

OFFENSE AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE, POLICY AND PROPERTY (CONTINUED)

CODE	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION
536	Accessory after fact (aiding & abetting)
756	American flag (mutilation)
9C8	AWOL/Deserted armed forces
511	Bribery
570	Conspiracy to commit crime
530	Contempt of court
540	Escape/attempt escape
541	Escape - aiding
537	Fail to appear/caption
760	Gambling/betting
534	Impersonating officer
633	Interfering with officer (fail to obey)
983	Investigation - suspicion
531	Not attend as witness
518	Obstruction justice
522	Perjury - false swearing
532	Resisting arrest
986	Other offense against Public Justice, Policy, and Property

ALCOHOL AND DRUG OFFENSES

CODE	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION
710	AGC violation
600	Driving under the influence of alcohol
601	Driving under influence of narcotics
774	Drug laws other than narcotics
300	Drunk & disorderly/drunken in public
901	Inebriate
455	Liquor laws - drinking in public
710	Liquor laws - illegal manufacture
713	Liquor laws - illegal possession or purchase
711	Liquor laws - illegal sale
712	Liquor laws - illegal transportation

ALCOHOL AND DRUG OFFENSES (CONT.)

CODE	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION
722	Narcotics - possession with intent to sell
723	Narcotics - possession (felony)
724	Narcotics - possession (misdemeanor)
725	Paraphernalia/possession
727	Paraphernalia/possession and sale
726	Paraphernalia/sale
728	Sale and/or distribution of drugs/narcotics
721	Sniffing glue
770	Other offense against Alcohol and Drug Laws

JUVENILE STATUS OFFENSES AND CUSTODY

CODE	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION
360	Beyond control of Welfare Department
999	Habits and behavior
401	Incorrigibility/beyond parental/guardian control
492	Runaway - in state
494	Runaway - out of state
403	Treachery

CUSTODY/CHILD WELFARE

CODE	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION
367	Adjudication of custody
407	Custody - permanent (with right to place for adoption)
499	Custody - protective
406	Custody - temporary (Relief of custody)
444	Eclect - dependent/abandoned/without proper care
408	Visitation rights

TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE LAW OFFENSES

CODE	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION
650	Allowing another person to use permit
647	Allowing use of auto by person without permit
643	Auto inspection violation
654	Auto license laws
642	Auto regulation violation/license plates
640	Defacing serial number
	Driving under influence of narcotics - see Alcohol and Drug Offenses
621	Failure to give proper signal
646	Failure to report accident
623	Failure to stop for red light or stop sign
652	Failure to surrender operator's permit
622	Failure to yield right of way
620	Habitual offender
610	Hit and run - leaving scene of accident - failure to stop at accident
626	Hitshilling
644	Improper equipment
645	No liability insurance fee
641	No operator's license, no chauffeur's license
620	Reckless driving - speeding
640	Revoked license
651	Using another person's permit
663	Violation motor vehicle laws (unspecified)
629	Other offense against Traffic and Vehicle Laws

SPECIAL PROCESS/DETENTION

CODE	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION
353	Held for court appeal
934	Held for Federal authorities
355	Held for Grand Jury
356	Held for Mental Hospital
903	Held for military authorities
905	Held for other civil authorities/habeas corpus
908	Material witness
352	State Ward

MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES

CODE	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION
906	Fugitive/escape
800	Local ordinance violation - curfew
995	New hearing
793	Sale of fireworks
795	Smoking in public vehicle
762	Use of false name - true name law
907	Violation of probation/parole/pardon

WAJIS CODES

OFFENSES AGAINST EQUALITY, DECENCY AND PEACE

CODE	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	CODE	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION
823	Abduction of female	453	Riot
470	Adultery	457	Slander and libel
479	Assembly - unlawful	470	Sodomy (unnatural act and crime against nature)
453	Begging	411	Soliciting and pandering - procuring
440	Bigamy	476	Telephone - Misuse of (Profanity or abuse over telephone)
452	Breach of peace, disturbing peace	429	Violation of marriage law
412	Conduct bandy house	450	Weapon - concealed
446	Contributing to delinquency of a child	468	Other offense against Morality, Decency, and Peace
454	Cruelty to animals		
447	Cruelty to children		
454	Cursing, abusing, obscene language		
469	Discharging firearms, explosives		
420	Disorderly conduct		
451	Disorderly house		
449	Disturbing schools		
465	False fire alarm & tampering (other fire offenses)		
468	False alarm - bank threat		
525	False information		
423	Fornication		
413	Frequent House of Ill Fame		
421	Incest		
425	Innocent exposure		
477	Interfere with fireman		
442	Interfering w/ marital relations		
423	Lascivious cohabitation		
447	Littering		
460	Loitering		
458	Malicious mischief		
424	Molesting (applies only to adults)		
443	Non-support		
463	Nuisance		
470	Obscene matter		
481	Other weapons or firearms laws		
428	Peeping Tom		
489	Possession of fire bomb		
410	Prostitution		

OFFENSE AGAINST PROPERTY

CODE	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION
150	Arson
122	Automobile - tampering with/ setting in motion
120	Automobile - theft of/larceny
121	Automobile - unauthorized use
131	Bad checks
105	Break and enter
106	Break and enter - attempted
100	Burglary
102	Burglary - attempted
153	Destroying property - explosives
160	Destroying private property - vandalism
161	Destroying public property - vandalism
140	Embezzlement
030	Extortion (blackmail)
466	Fire menace (burning laws)
100	Forgery (checks)
191	Forgery (other documents)
130	Fraud - defraud by false pretenses
117	Larceny - attempted
110	Larceny - Grand
113	Larceny - Petty
111	Larceny of certain farm animals
115	Pickpocketing
103	Possession of burglary tools
124	Possession of stolen car
110	Possession of stolen goods (Receiving stolen property)
114	Purse snatching
116	Shoplifting
154	Threatening use of explosives
052	Throwing missiles or objects at auto
170	Trespassing
190	Other offense against Property

OFFENSE AGAINST THE PERSON

CODE	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION
441	Abortion
040	Assault - felonious (malicious wounding)
020	Assault - simple
024	Carnal knowledge of child
051	Fighting
070	Kidnapping/abduction
042	Manslaughter
011	Manslaughter
073	Murder
034	Murder - attempted
020	Rape
021	Rape - statutory
022	Rape - attempted
025	Rape - aiding and abetting
040	Robbery - armed or highway
011	Robbery - bank
032	Robbery - other/unspecified
033	Robbery - attempted
044	Shooting into occupied dwelling
045	Shooting into occupied vehicle
000	Threatening bodily harm - brandish firearms
052	Throwing missiles or objects at autos
090	Other offense against the Person

V A J J S

DISPOSITION CODES

INITIAL DISPOSITIONS

01 Resolved
 02 Petition Filed
 03 Unofficial Counseling
 (at intake)
 04 Returned to Probation
 Supervision
 05 Referred to Diversion Unit
 06 Complaint Unfounded
 07 Returned out of State
 09 Other

DETENTION/INITIAL HEARING

65 Detention Orderd - case
 cont'd for hearing
 66 Child released from Detention -
 case cont'd for hearing
 67 Foster Home Placement ordered and
 cont'd for hearing
 68 Continued for transfer hearing
 69 Petition withdrawn
 10 Petition dismissed
 11 Not Prose
 12 Continued for adjudicatory hearing
 14 Other

TRANSFER HEARING

15 Transferred to Grand Jury
 16 Jurisdiction retained
 17 Petition dismissed

ADJUDICATORY HEARING

20 Petition(s) dismissed
 21 Not Prose
 22 Petition(s) not true-not guilty-
 innocent
 23 Petition(s) true - not innocent -
 guilty
 24 Continued generally
 25 Found guilty - treated as an adult
 26 Continued for disposition
 27 Certified to Grand Jury
 28 Other
 29 Transferred to Grand Jury

DISPOSITIONAL HEARING, APPEAL, GRAND
 JURY CERTIFICATION

30 Dismissed
 31 Not Prose
 32 Taken under advisement
 33 Continued generally
 34 Probation supervision-reporting
 waived
 35 Returned to parental/guardian
 supervision
 36 Reprimand
 37 Referred to another agency
 38 Suspend/revoka driver's license
 39 Fine - suspended
 40 Restitution - suspended
 41 Jail sentence - suspended
 42 Fine
 43 Restitution
 44 Fine and restitution
 45 Jail sentence
 46 Sentenced to State Road Force
 47 Unofficial probation/supervision
 48 Probation supervision
 49 Probation continued
 50 Probation extended
 51 Hold for return to another agency
 52 Return to parents in another state
 in lieu of commitment
 53 Commitment to DMV
 54 Commitment to vocational training
 center
 55 Commitment to state mental hospital
 56 Commitment to another hospital
 57 Commitment to State Board of
 Corrections - suspended
 58 Commitment to State Board of
 Corrections
 59 Certified to Grand Jury
 60 Custody granted/visitation request
 granted
 61 Other

END