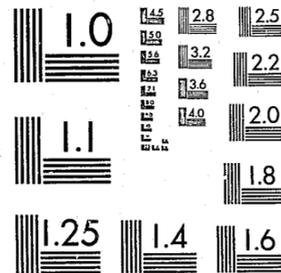


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DELINQUENCY

1979

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National Center For Juvenile Justice
Research Division of
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

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DELINQUENCY 1979:

A DESCRIPTION OF DELINQUENCY CASES PROCESSED BY

COURTS WITH JUVENILE JURISDICTION

by

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- * Linda Dahma, Research Assistant
- * Dennis Sullivan, Data Analyst

Howard N. Snyder
Project Director

PREFACE

The National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ), in cooperation with the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, has established and maintains the National Juvenile Justice Archive which stores all available data on the cases processed by the nation's juvenile courts. The information housed in the archive ranges from annual reports of state and local courts and state law enforcement agencies to copies of the records of juvenile court cases stored in computerized information systems. Planners, policy makers, and researchers use the information and expertise of the archive and its staff to provide policy and planning guidance at the local, state and national level, to monitor the impact of programs and legislative changes on the juvenile justice system, to aid in the development of theories and models of juvenile justice, and to develop system standards. The value of this resource, unique in the field of justice, has been demonstrated by the many and varied uses made of it. Its potential is great and still growing. Professionals in the field are encouraged to consult the National Juvenile Justice Archive as an integral part of their planning, evaluation, and research procedures.

One product of the National Juvenile Justice Archive is this report, the fifth in a series, which describes the volume and characteristics of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction in 1979. This document is part of a general effort of the National Center for Juvenile Justice and National Institute of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to provide professionals in the field with a detailed description of the nation's juvenile justice system and of the children served by it. Therefore the report is designed as a reference document, and as such interpretations

are largely the responsibility of the reader; however information is provided to assist the reader in drawing conclusions.

The information presented in this report is the product of a lengthy process of data collection, reduction and analysis which included (1) the collection of information available from juvenile courts across the country, (2) the reprocessing of these individual state and local data sets into a standard format, (3) the estimation of the characteristics of the children and the number and types of cases coming before the nation's juvenile courts and the courts' response to them. Critical readers and those who wish to use this information in their own work should be aware of the inherent strengths and weaknesses of this process and the information presented.

A first concern is the quality of the data received by the Archive. The data are the product of state and local information systems designed to fulfill the informational needs of the juvenile courts involved. Therefore data are derived from information systems on which the courts rely to accomplish their work. When the products of an information system impact on the functioning of a court, the data are more likely to be valid. Therefore, our confidence in the quality of the data is greater than it would be if the data were collected by court staff, not for their own use, but merely for national reporting.

However, dependence on existing automated data systems has its costs. First, since all available data are collected, the data base is not the product of a random sampling procedure. If such a methodology could be implemented, and those courts selected could be persuaded to report a standard set of data elements, statistical measures of the reliability of national

estimates could be calculated. The advantages of such a procedure are clear, but the simple fact is that it would be difficult (if not impossible) to install such a national data collection system in the juvenile courts. Those courts that have an information system already in place would resist modifying their system or installing a parallel system to match national reporting specifications; and those that have survived this long without a system would not install one designed to meet someone else's needs without some benefits to their own court. Since it is unlikely that such a randomized sampling procedure could be successfully implemented, those who need to know what is happening in the juvenile courts must accept the present data collection procedure as the best practical solution, even with its potential biases. Although we cannot offer statistical assurances of the validity of the national estimates generated from the non-random sample, the sheer volume of data collected (nearly a one-third sample of the nation, approximately 470,000 cases) increases our confidence in the validity of the information contained in this report. The amount of information which supports this work represents the largest data base ever assembled in the field of juvenile justice.

Another cost that accompanies the use of available data is that the data received are not uniform. Data suppliers collect and report information in their own format, with their own variables and coding categories. Variables reported in some data sets are not contained in others. For example, some states report information on a child's prior court history and some do not, effectively reducing the sample on which national estimates are based. Even when similar data elements do exist, they often have inconsistent definitions or overlapping coding categories which limit the amount of detail that can be preserved when the data are merged into a common format. For example, reason

for referral codes and their definitions vary across jurisdictions. Some states use many coding categories which describe the charge in great detail, while others use only a few broad categories. To combine information from two such sources one may be forced to recode data into the general categories, sacrificing specificity to increase sample size and generalizability. Therefore, as a general rule, as detail increases sample size decreases, with a corresponding decrease in generalizability.

The reader can identify the variations in the effective sample size of each variable by referring to Appendix C of this report. Some data elements are routinely reported in most every data set supplied; these include such information as the child's age, sex, race, and reason for referral. For these variables the size of the sample on which national estimates are based is relatively large; therefore results based on this information have maximum generalizability. Other data elements (e.g., prior court history, care depending disposition, and legal representation) are not as commonly or consistently reported, and results based on these data are less generalizable. However the reader should keep in mind that, for 1979, the total sample contains slightly over 470,000 individual case records, so that even if a variable has as much as 50% missing data, the national estimate derived is still based on over 235,000 case records. When one considers that most research in the field of juvenile justice (or in any social science) is based on a few hundred or perhaps a few thousand cases, the magnitude of this sample becomes an important consideration.

A final problem associated with the use of available data is that it requires an intimate understanding of the development, structure, and content of each data set received. This learning process consumes more time and

energy than any other aspect of the project. Code books and operations manuals are studied and data files analyzed to check for inconsistencies that would indicate errors in the data or in our understanding of the system. Every attempt is made to insure that only compatible information from the various data sets is merged into the national file. At times coding instructions and system documentation are not available, and recoding decisions must be made on less than complete information. In general, the reformatting of individual data sets into one national sample with uniform elements and definitions is accomplished through the study of documentation, discussions with data suppliers, and a detailed understanding of each system's characteristics.

What follows is a review of some of the information generated by analysis of the data file created through the merger of available juvenile court data. Clearly no single report could present all the information contained in a data base of this magnitude. Some important characteristics, trends, and issues are highlighted along with findings that may raise questions and stimulate discussion. Additional data are present in Appendix C. This section is designed as a resource to which readers may turn to explore questions raised by the text or their own work. It is our hope that individuals in the field of juvenile justice will study this report, finding patterns and relationships which trigger their curiosity and social conscience, encouraging further thought and investigation. The data on which this report is based are part of a national data archive, the contents of which are available to assist professionals in the field of juvenile justice to explore the questions and issues raised by this report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this series is to provide a quantitative description of delinquency (delinquent act and status offense) cases disposed by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. To achieve this objective, two data collection efforts are conducted annually. The first seeks detailed information on each case handled by a juvenile court, while the second seeks summary data on the volume and types of cases handled by each juvenile court.

In 1979, 19 states and four large counties supplied detailed case by case data to the Archive. Of these, 15 states (Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and West Virginia) and three individual counties (Maricopa County [Phoenix], Arizona, Clark County [Las Vegas], Nevada, and Shelby County [Memphis], Tennessee) reported detailed information on each case handled by their juvenile courts in a form that could be incorporated into this report. This report describes the content of individual case data supplied by 830 of the 3,143 counties in the United States, counties in which more than one-third of the children in the nation reside.

In 1979, more than 80 percent of the country's jurisdictions reported summary data. These statistics are displayed by county and aggregated by state in the report Juvenile Court Statistics: 1979 (National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1981). Even though these data did not contain the detailed information found in the transactional sources, those that could supply summary statistics compatible with the transactional data were incorporated into the statistical procedures employed to estimate the total number of cases disposed in 1979. Information added in this form came from four states

(Idaho, Missouri, New York, and Texas) and one large individual county (Cook County [Chicago], Illinois).

In total, this report is based on information (either summary data on the number of cases processed or detailed information on a case-by-case basis) supplied by 1,158 of the 3,143 counties in the United States, containing 46 percent of the children in the nation. From this information, national estimates of the total number of cases disposed by the juvenile courts were generated for the calendar year 1979. A description of the detailed character of the cases handled by the juvenile courts in 1979 was generated from the data collected from the 830 counties which could provide transactional information, counties in which 34 percent of the nation's children reside. (A more complete description of the methodology used in this report can be found in Appendix A.)

Summary of Findings

In calendar year 1979, courts with juvenile jurisdiction disposed of an estimated 1,306,700 delinquency cases. The estimated number of cases handled by juvenile courts has decreased each year from 1975 to 1979, paralleling the decrease in child population. With slight variation each year, for every 1,000 children between the age of 10 and the upper age of court jurisdiction (the child population at risk), 46 delinquency cases were processed by the juvenile courts. If this rate remains constant, as it has over the last five years, the total number of delinquency cases processed by juvenile courts nationally should continue to decrease into the 1980's as the juvenile population declines.

In 1979, 10.8 percent of all cases disposed involved crimes against persons (i.e., criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, and other person offenses), 48.5 percent crimes against property (i.e., burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson and vandalism, stolen property offenses, trespassing, and other property offenses), 6.1 percent drug law violations, 14.8 percent crimes against public order (i.e., weapons offenses, sex offenses other than forcible rape, drunkenness, disturbing the peace, etc.), and 19.8 percent status offenses (i.e. running away, truancy, curfew violations, ungovernability, liquor offenses, and other status offenses).

The rate of person offense cases (the number of person offense cases/1,000 children at risk) fluctuated between 1975 and 1979, but reached its highest level in 1979. The rate of property offense cases has increased from 1975 to 1979, also reaching its highest point in 1979. In 1979, the rate of status offense cases and the rate of cases involving drug law violations both fell to their lowest point of the five-year period. Finally, the rate of cases involving offenses against public order has remained constant over the five-year period from 1975 through 1979.

Most referrals come from law enforcement agencies. In 1979 law enforcement agencies referred an estimated 84 percent of all delinquency cases disposed by the juvenile courts.

The use of detention has declined over the five-year period. In 1975, an estimated 24.8 percent of all cases involved detention, while for 1979 it is estimated that 19.1 percent of all cases involved detention. The decline in the detention of status offenders accounts for most of this drop. In 1975 an estimated 40.3 percent of all status offense cases involved detention - more

than any other offense category. In 1978 only 15.0 percent of cases involving status offenses were detained. For 1979 it is estimated that the detention of cases involving status offenses increased slightly to 17.3 percent of total.

Each year from 1975 through 1979, slightly less than one-half of all cases disposed of by the juvenile courts were handled formally, with the filing of a petition and the placing of the case on the court calendar.

For 1979 it is estimated that juvenile courts disposed of one-half of all cases by dismissal. One-third of all dispositions placed the child on probation or utilized some form of community-based service. About five percent of the cases resulted in institutionalization, and offenders in about one percent of the cases were waived to criminal (adult) court.

Older juveniles generated more juvenile court cases than younger juveniles. In 1979, for every 1,000 17-year-olds in the population, 90 cases involving these youth were disposed of by the juvenile courts. The rate of case dispositions for 17-year-olds was five times greater than that of 12-year-olds, three times greater than that of 13-year-olds, 60 percent greater than that of 14-year-olds, and approximately equal to that of 16-year-olds.

Since 1975 males have accounted for slightly more than three-quarters of all juvenile court cases. In 1979, 85 percent of all male cases involved delinquent (non-status) offenses, while only 63 percent of female cases were referred to the court for delinquent acts. In 1979 females were slightly more likely than males to be detained; however, this pattern varied within reason for referral categories. Males who were referred for person or property offenses were more likely to be detained than females referred for such

offenses, while males referred for drug law violations, public order offenses, and status offenses were less likely to be detained than females referred for similar reasons.

Because of variations in the racial categories reported by different data systems, this report uses only three racial codes: White, Black, and Other. Whites referred to intake were more likely to be charged with a status offense than either blacks or other minorities; 21 percent of all white cases, compared with 14.4 percent of all black cases and 10.4 percent of all other minority cases, involved status offenses. Although for both blacks and whites approximately 60 percent of all delinquent act cases involved offenses against property, blacks were twice as likely to be referred for person offenses than whites; 21.8 percent of delinquent act cases involving blacks were referred for a person offense, compared with 10.9 percent of all delinquent act cases involving whites and 18.4 percent of all delinquent act cases involving others.

Case rates differed for males and females. Male case rates increased continuously from 10 through 17 years of age. However, case rates for females peaked with the 15-year-old age group, falling to a rate for 17-year-olds which was lower than that for 14-year-olds.

This report presents information with minimal interpretation. The National Center for Juvenile Justice hopes that these empirical findings will advance the understanding of the juvenile justice system and encourage further research and investigation.

A DESCRIPTION OF DELINQUENCY CASES PROCESSED BY COURTS
WITH JUVENILE JURISDICTION IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1979

This report describes the number and characteristics of delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts during the calendar year 1979. The term "delinquency" is used in its broadest sense to refer to juvenile actions or conduct in violation of criminal law (delinquent acts) and status offenses. The unit of count is the "case disposed of." Each case represents a child dealt with by the juvenile court on a new referral in delinquency or status offense proceedings regardless of the number of charges contained in that referral. A child charged with four burglaries in a single referral represents a single case, while a child referred to court for three burglaries and referred again the following week on another burglary charge represents two cases. The term "disposed of" means that some definite action has been taken or that some plan of treatment has been decided upon or begun. It does not mean that the case is "closed" in the sense that all contact with the child or his family has ceased. A case may be disposed of without a formal hearing or the filing of a petition, for example, by intake decision to refer the child to an agency, institution, or individual, by a decision to keep the child under the informal supervision of a probation officer, or by dropping the case without any action, or a case may be disposed of by a court order of dismissal, probation, committed, waiver, etc.

Counts and Rates

In 1979 an estimated 1,306,700 cases were disposed of by the nation's juvenile courts. As Figure 1 shows, the estimated number of cases has declined each year from 1975 to 1979. However, since the child population at

risk has also decreased (see Table 1), the rate of case dispositions (the number of cases per 1,000 children at risk) has remained relatively constant over the five-year period (see Figure 2). The average rate for this five-year period was 46 cases per 1,000 children at risk.

The stability of this statistic encourages its use as a measure of court activity and as a projection tool. It has always been difficult to compare courts which service different geographical areas or to study a single court over a period of time with a varying population base. In our work, no other measure has been found to be as highly predictive of a court's case load as child population. Statistics based on child population at risk make possible the comparison of the caseloads of courts in different geographical areas or of a single court over a period of time. For example, in a jurisdiction with a decreasing population, this statistic enables a researcher to separate the effect of a police diversion program from a natural decrease in caseload produced by a declining population base. It similarly enables researchers who are studying delinquent behavior in rural and urban areas within a state to compare the numbers of cases handled by jurisdictions with widely different population bases.

The stability of this measure also encourages its use as a projection tool. Table 1 shows estimates of the child population at risk for 1975 through 1985. The estimates for the years 1980 through 1985 were calculated on the assumption that the upper ages of juvenile court jurisdiction would remain as they were in 1979. Yearly projections through 1985 of the number of cases disposed of by juvenile courts were calculated on the assumption that the disposition rate would remain constant and that no significant changes in law or practice would occur during that time period. As Figure 3 shows, these

Figure 1

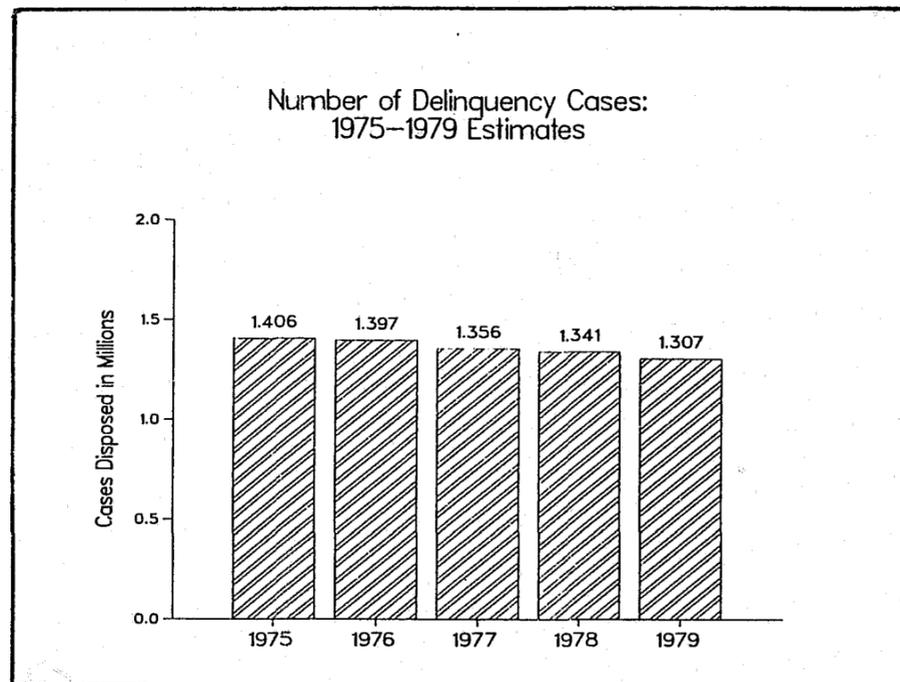


Figure 2

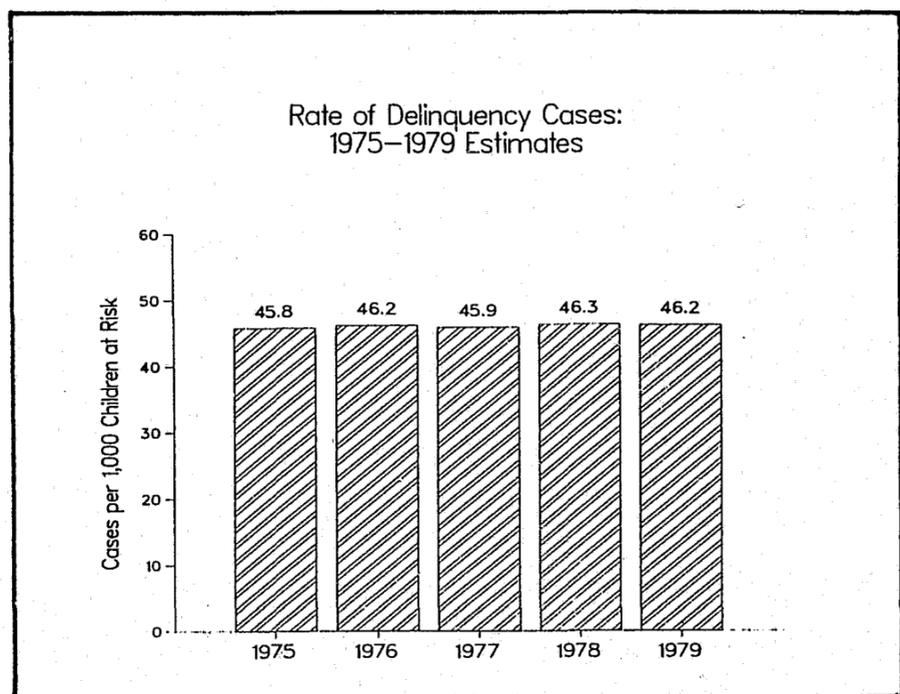


Table 1

CHILD POPULATION AT RISK: 1975-1985 ESTIMATES

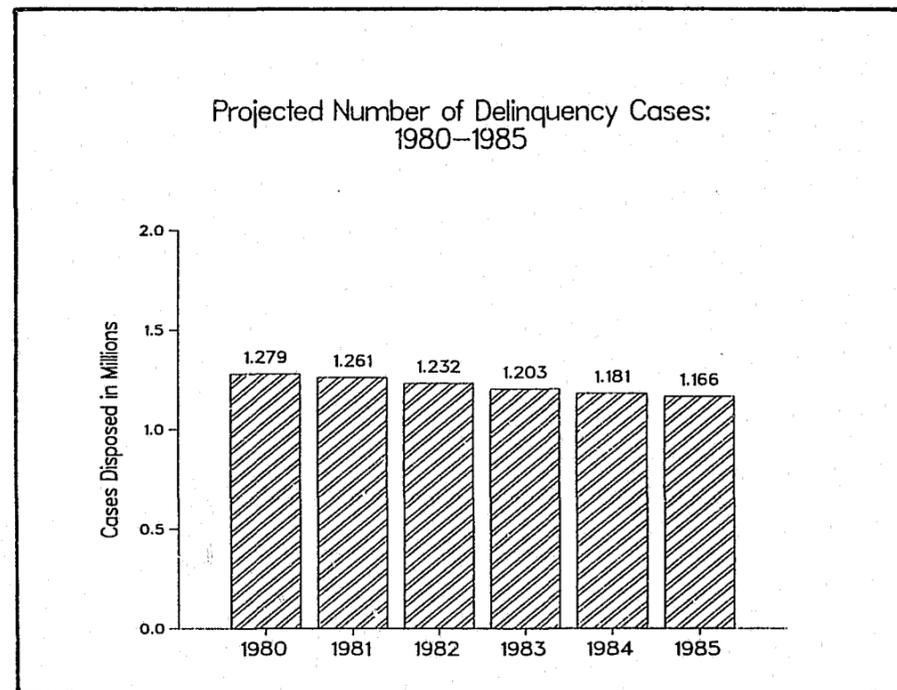
Year	Population 10-17	Child Population at Risk
1975	33,049,000	30,720,000
1976	32,502,000	30,247,000
1977	31,850,000	29,551,000
1978	31,144,000	28,964,000
1979	30,421,000	28,276,000
1980	29,866,000	27,760,000
1981	29,450,000	27,374,000
1982	28,784,000	26,755,000
1983	28,108,000	26,127,000
1984	27,579,000	25,635,000
1985	27,231,000	25,311,000

NOTES:

- Population for the 10-17 age group was obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Report, Series P-25 #704 and #721.
- Child Population at Risk is defined as the number of children aged ten through the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction, as defined by legislation in each state. In 1979, the upper limit of juvenile court jurisdiction was the sixteenth birthday in four states (Connecticut, New York, North Carolina, and Vermont), the seventeenth in eight states (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas), the nineteenth in Wyoming, and the eighteenth in the remaining 37 states and the District of Columbia.
- If all states had established the eighteenth birthday as the upper limit of juvenile court jurisdiction, both columns in this table would be the same. But since many states have a lower age of jurisdiction, the child population at risk figures are lower than the 10-17 population figures.

calculations project an 11 percent decrease in the number of juvenile cases handled by the courts between 1979 and 1985. Nationally, this decrease will have a major impact on the juvenile justice system, and local planners should be sensitive to the potential impact of projected changes in their juvenile population on their own juvenile justice system.

Figure 3



The Juvenile Justice System: A Model

When the transactions of a juvenile court system are committed to a model, it is possible to see the various paths which cases can travel in reaching their final disposition. Each juvenile court functions differently, but all share some common characteristics. For instance, in all systems, there is a source of referral and an intake process to decide how a case

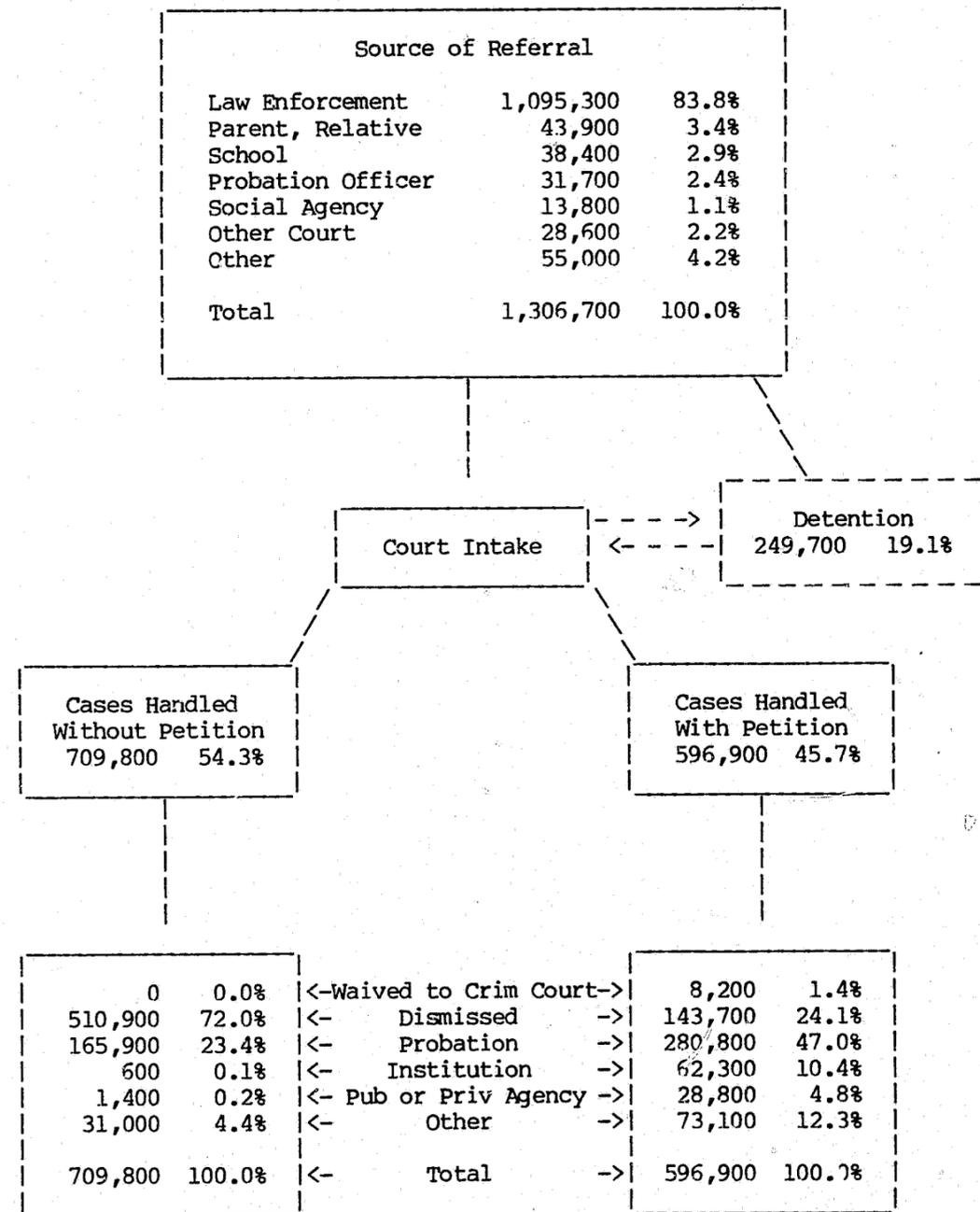
should be handled; further, most systems make use of detention and all systems arrive at some form of disposition of a case.

Figure 4 presents a general model that encompasses the common aspects of juvenile justice systems. The data displayed in the boxes are national estimates of system flow for 1979. The box at the top of the figure identifies the sources of referral to court intake. Law enforcement represents the largest single source of referrals. As shown in this diagram, it is estimated that law enforcement agencies referred nearly 84 percent of all cases disposed of by juvenile courts in 1979.

Detention can occur at any point in the system. Law enforcement agencies can detain in jails or lock-ups, court intake officials can order detention, and a judicial decision to detain or continue detention can occur before or after adjudication or final disposition. This report focuses on detentions that occur while youth are involved with the court process, between referral to intake and final court disposition. Detention at some point between referral and disposition was reported in more than 19 percent of all cases disposed of in 1979.

Once a case is received by court intake, it can generally follow one of two paths to disposition. Some cases are handled formally, generally through the filing of a petition, and are placed on the court calendar. Other cases which are perceived by intake to lack legal sufficiency or to be minor in nature are handled informally by intake or through an informal hearing. As one would expect, this screening process influences the character of dispositions received by petitioned and nonpetitioned cases. As the figure shows, almost all cases handled without a petition were dismissed or placed on

Figure 4
1979 JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM MODEL



probation. In contrast, many cases that were petitioned received more restrictive dispositions.

Reason for Referral

This report describes the delinquency cases disposed of by the nation's juvenile courts. Within a single case, a youth could be charged with one or more offenses. Many states report only the most serious offense charged. For those states which report each charge within a case, the primary offense was selected to represent that case. Table 2 presents estimated frequencies of the primary offense charged in cases disposed of by juvenile courts in 1979. In the remainder of this report, reason for referral data will be presented only by the five general categories of Table 3.

As Figure 5 shows, the primary reason for referral was crimes against persons in 10.8 percent of all cases disposed in 1979. It was crimes against property in 48.5 percent, drug law violations in 6.9 percent, offenses against the public order in 14.8 percent, and status offenses in 19.8 percent of all cases disposed in 1979.

The case rates for these general reason for referral categories (number of cases/1,000 children at risk), which control for changes in child population over the five-year period from 1975 through 1979, are displayed in Figure 6. Clearly, property offenses represent the most frequent reason for referral to court in each of the last five years, and the rate of property cases appears to be increasing. In 1979 the rate of person offense cases reached its highest level in the five year period. On the other hand, the rate of cases involving drug law violations has declined gradually over this

Table 2

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF DELINQUENCY CASES WITHIN EACH REASON FOR REFERRAL CATEGORY: 1979 ESTIMATES

<u>Crimes Against Persons</u>			
Criminal Homicide	1,800	1.3%	
Forcible Rape	2,600	1.8%	
Robbery	24,500	17.7%	
Aggravated Assault	31,700	22.1%	
Simple Assault	74,900	52.3%	
Other Person Offenses	7,700	5.4%	
Total Crimes Against Persons	143,200	100.0%	10.8%
<u>Crimes Against Property</u>			
Burglary	168,200	26.1%	
Larceny	263,500	40.9%	
Motor Vehicle Theft	55,700	8.6%	
Arson & Vandalism	79,700	12.4%	
Stolen Property Offenses	29,800	4.6%	
Trespassing	25,600	4.1%	
Other Property Offenses	20,900	3.2%	
Total Crimes Against Property	644,400	100.0%	48.5%
<u>Drug Offenses</u>			
Narcotics	7,200	9.0%	
Non-narcotics	72,600	91.0%	
Total Drug Offenses	79,800	100.0%	6.1%
<u>Offenses Against Public Order</u>			
Weapons Offenses	17,100	9.5%	
Sex Offenses	11,000	6.1%	
Drunkenness	21,700	12.0%	
Disturbing the Peace	39,400	21.9%	
Escape, Contempt, Probation, Parole	33,300	18.5%	
Other Offenses Against Public Order	57,800	32.1%	
Total Offenses Against Public Order	180,300	100.0%	14.8%
<u>Status Offenses</u>			
Runaway	69,600	25.9%	
Truancy	30,300	11.7%	
Curfew	17,600	6.8%	
Ungovernable	47,700	18.4%	
Liquor	73,500	28.4%	
Other Status Offenses	20,300	7.8%	
Total Status Offenses	259,000	100.0%	19.8%
Total All Offenses	1,306,700	100.0%	

Figure 5

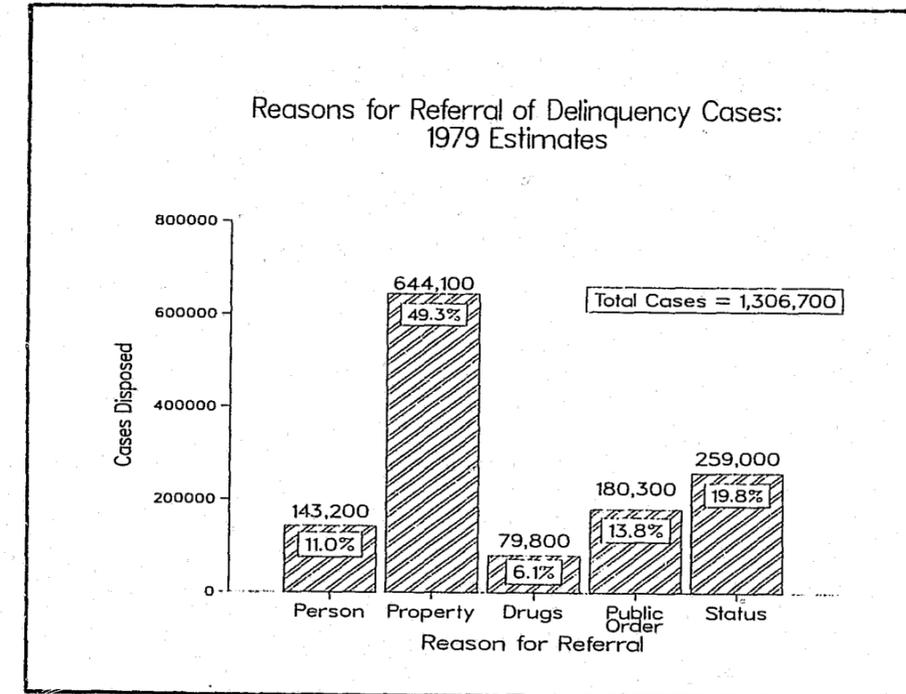
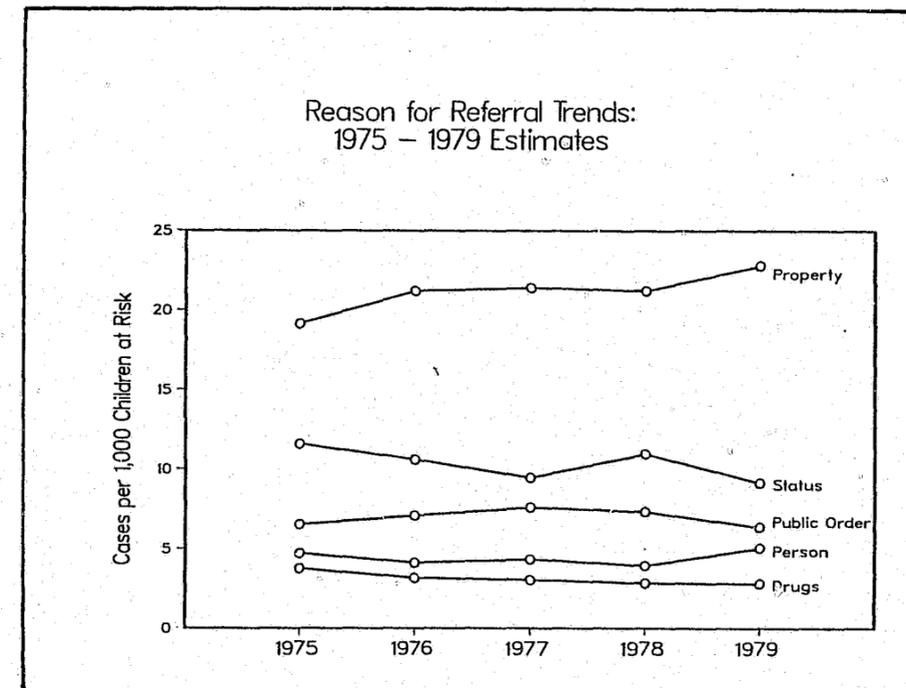


Figure 6



five-year period, the rate for offenses against public order has remained relatively constant, and status offense rates reached their lowest point in 1979. Together Figures 1 and 6 suggest a disturbing trend. Although the total case rate has remained stable over the five-year period, the character of cases disposed by juvenile courts is becoming more serious. (More details related to reason for referral will be discussed in subsequent sections.)

Court Intake

Cases can be referred to the court from a number of sources. As shown in Table 3, an estimated 84 percent of all cases were referred to the court by law enforcement agencies in 1979. This percentage varies with offense. For example, only 62 percent of status offense cases originate with a police referral; parents, other relatives, and schools were the source of a substantial number of status offense referrals.

Generally, cases referred to juvenile justice authorities are screened by an intake department. Although in most states intake screening is a court function, in some intake screening is performed by a department of the executive branch. In such cases, even though the intake unit may not technically be a part of the judicial branch by government, the referral of a case to the intake screening unit will be considered the point of entry into the juvenile court system. Intake units decide whether to process a case with a petition (formal processing) or without a petition (informal processing). Each year from 1975 through 1979 slightly less than one half of all cases disposed of by juvenile courts were handled formally. During 1979, 45.7 percent of all cases were processed formally through the filing of a petition.

Table 3
SOURCES OF REFERRAL WITHIN REASON FOR REFERRAL CATEGORY:
1979 ESTIMATES

Source	Reason for Referral					
	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order	Status	All Offenses
Police	85.7%	92.3%	93.3%	80.5%	61.9%	83.8%
Relative	1.1%	0.3%	0.4%	1.3%	14.4%	3.4%
School	1.5%	0.5%	2.2%	1.6%	10.6%	2.9%
Probation Officer	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	7.3%	5.1%	2.4%
Social Agency	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	1.3%	3.4%	1.1%
Other Court	1.5%	2.2%	1.8%	3.8%	1.5%	2.2%
Other	8.6%	4.0%	1.2%	4.4%	3.1%	4.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

However, the percentage of cases handled with a petition was not consistent across offense categories, as Table 4 shows. An estimated 59 percent of all cases referred for a person offense were handled by petition in 1979. In all other categories, informal handling was the most frequent mode, with status offense cases least likely to be petitioned.

Detention

In this report, detention refers to the use of a restrictive facility on court authority while the youth is being processed by the court, that is, between court intake and case disposition. However, the use of a restrictive facility can occur at any point in the system, and practices vary from state to state and from court to court. This report describes court processing of cases and, therefore, does not capture detentions by police prior to referral to court unless detention is continued by the court after referral.

Table 4

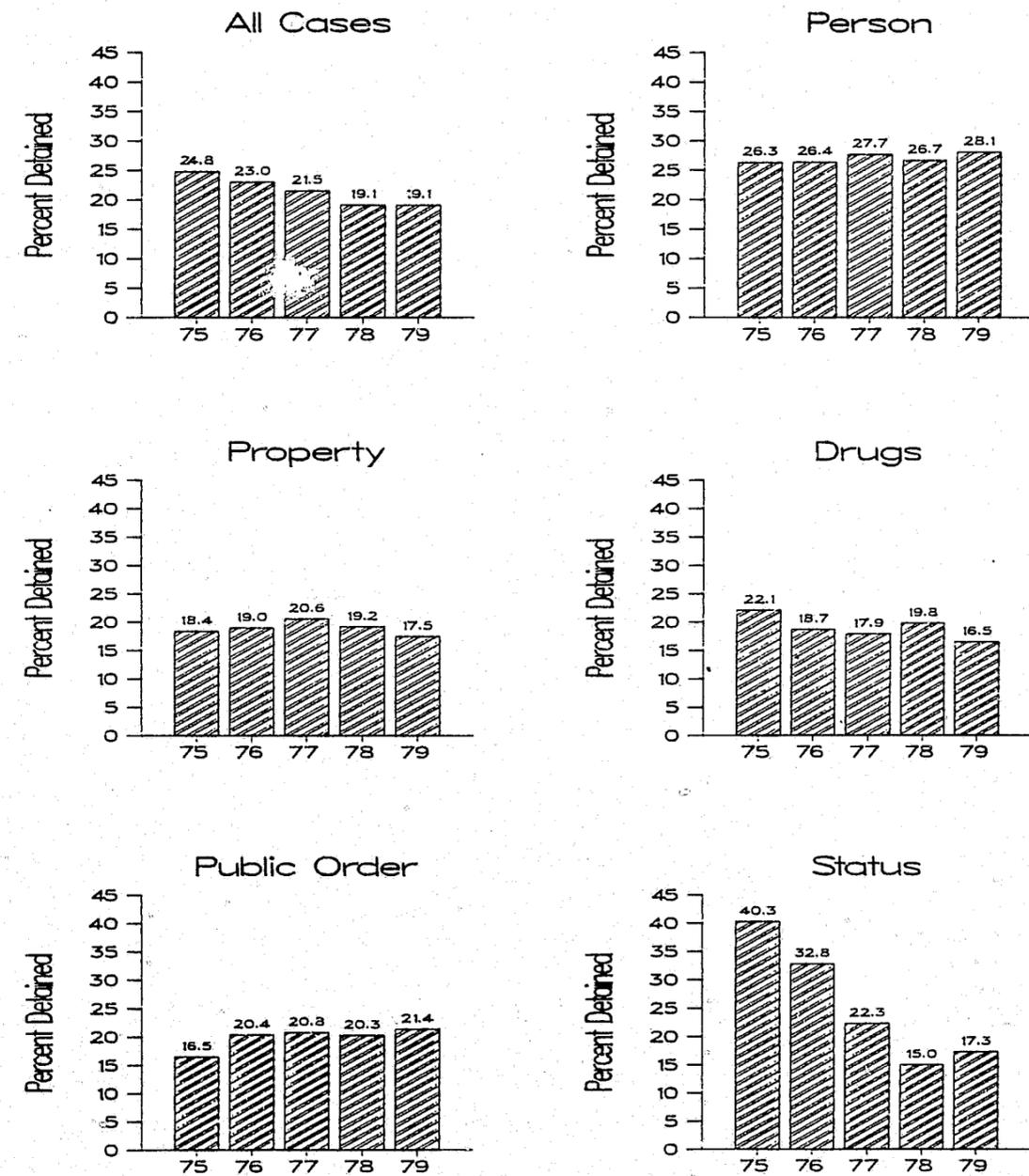
PERCENT OF PETITIONED AND NONPETITIONED CASES
WITHIN REASON FOR REFERRAL CATEGORY: 1979 ESTIMATES

Manner of Handling	Reason for Referral					
	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order	Status	All Offenses
Without Petition	41.0%	51.1%	61.7%	59.2%	63.5%	54.3%
With Petition	59.0%	48.9%	38.3%	40.8%	35.5%	45.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The number of detentions and the percentage of cases involving detention decreased over the five-year period. In 1975, an estimated 348,000 cases, or 24.8 percent of all cases processed, involved the use of detention at some time during the court's jurisdiction over the case; in 1979, 250,000 cases, or 19.1 percent of the total, involved the use of detention. As Figure 7 shows, the decline in detentions was not consistent across offense categories. In fact, the substantial decline in the detention of status offenders accounts for most of the decrease. In 1975, 40.3 percent of all status offense cases involved detention. By 1978, the figure had dropped to only 15.0 percent, and it rose only slightly, to 17.3 percent, in 1979. In 1975, children charged with status offenses were far more likely to be detained than those in any other offense category, but by the late 70's the detention of status offenders was more in line with that of other offenders. It is perhaps more than coincidental that the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 offered substantial federal grants to states on the condition that they promise to reduce the detention of status offenders.

Figure 7

Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained Within Reason for Referral Category: 1975-1979 Estimates



Disposition

The disposition of a case is that definite court action which terminates court jurisdiction through dismissal or transfer, or which establishes a plan of treatment or orders placement or commitment. Even though court processing is not uniform among states, generally a case proceeds along the following path. In reviewing the social and legal factors of the case, the intake officer may decide to dismiss the case for lack of evidence or resolve the matter informally such as by referral to a social agency for voluntary counselling. If there is sufficient evidence to proceed, and the case is serious enough, a petition may be filed and the case placed on the court calendar for a transfer or adjudication hearing. If a transfer hearing is held, the judge may decide to transfer the case to adult criminal court for prosecution. At the adjudication hearing, the case could be dismissed by the judge, or the child could be adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision (status offender), in which instance the case would proceed to the dispositional hearing. During this phase of the court proceeding, the judge determines the most appropriate treatment. The range of options available to judges varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction but could include commitment to an institution for delinquents, placement in a group home, foster home, or residential treatment facility, probation, referral to a diversion program, day treatment or mental health program, or imposition of a fine or restitution.

Although substantial effort was made to identify categories which would clearly reflect the information reported by the states, the coding of disposition data remains the most difficult task of the data standardization

process. States reported information in vastly different detail (some states report 15 categories, while others report over 150 dispositional categories) and often codes used, even within a single state, are vague and overlapping. In some reporting systems, information on the ultimate disposition of a case is presented in a single variable, while in others it must be derived from a complicated analysis of variables reporting the outcomes of the intake process and every hearing scheduled in the case.

As a result of such inconsistencies in data received, it has been impossible to develop mutually exclusive categories for dispositions or to produce national estimates in more detail than the 6 general categories found in Table 5 and described below:

- Waiver - includes all cases transferred to criminal court for trial;
- Dismissed - includes all cases dismissed or held open for fulfillment of certain conditions with no further disposition anticipated; some dismissals may involve referrals to other services;
- Probation - cases in which youth were placed on court probation (including informal probation) make up 80 percent of this category, a category which also includes some cases referred to other services;
- Institutionalization - includes most cases in which youth were placed in a delinquent or other public institution;
- Public/Private Agencies - includes most cases referred to public or private agencies for placement and some cases involving commitment to private institutions; and
- Other - cases involving fine or restitution make up at least 35 percent of this category which incorporates a variety of miscellaneous dispositions.

A review of Table 5 shows that an estimated one half of all delinquency cases were dismissed in 1979. Probation or some form of community-based service was utilized in about one-third of all cases. Institutionalization

was used in about five percent of the cases, and less than one percent were waived or transferred to adult court.

Table 5
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF DELINQUENCY CASES
WITHIN EACH DISPOSITIONAL CATEGORY: 1979 ESTIMATES

<u>Type of Disposition</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Cases</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Cases</u>
Waiver	8,200	0.6
Dismissed	654,600	50.1
Probation	446,700	34.2
Institution	62,900	4.8
Public or Private Agency	30,200	2.3
Other	<u>104,100</u>	<u>8.0</u>
Total Dispositions	1,306,700	100.0

One function of court intake is to screen incoming cases, to assess their seriousness and need for further action. In general, less serious cases or cases without sufficient legal evidence are handled informally; cases which are judged to require further court action are handled formally, usually by filing of a petition and placing the case on the court calendar. The impact of the screening process can be seen in the disposition patterns of formal and informal cases (see Figure 4, page 12). Cases that are handled formally, with a petition, are less likely to be dismissed than cases handled informally and more likely to receive each of the other dispositional alternatives. As Figure 4 illustrates, of petition cases not dismissed, 62 percent were placed on probation, 14 percent were institutionalized, 6 percent were serviced by a public or private agency, and nearly 2 percent were waived to adult court.

Table 6 displays the dispositions given to youth charged with various offenses whose cases were not dismissed. Within all reason for referral categories, probation was the most common disposition. Children charged with a person offense were more likely to be waived to criminal court or institutionalized than any other group. Children charged with status offenses were least likely to be institutionalized and most likely to be referred to public or private agencies.

Table 6
DISPOSITIONS OF NON-DISMISSED CASES WITHIN
REASON FOR REFERRAL CATEGORY: 1979 ESTIMATES

<u>Disposition</u>	<u>Reason for Referral</u>					
	<u>Person</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Drugs</u>	<u>Public Order</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>All Offenses</u>
Waived	3.6%	1.3%	1.0%	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%
Institution	16.5%	10.2%	5.1%	10.9%	4.7%	9.7%
Public/Private Agency	4.6%	3.9%	2.3%	4.8%	7.2%	4.6%
Probation	63.6%	71.8%	76.7%	60.3%	65.5%	68.4%
Other	<u>11.6%</u>	<u>12.8%</u>	<u>14.8%</u>	<u>22.8%</u>	<u>22.7%</u>	<u>16.0%</u>
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In 1979, an estimated 44.6 percent of all cases disposed involved youth with prior referrals. Table 7 shows the percentage of cases within each dispositional category in which the youth had at least one prior referral to the court. An estimated 85 percent of all cases resulting in institutionalization involved youth who had prior referrals, as did more than 80 percent of all cases waived. Compared to youth with no prior referrals,

those with prior referrals were more likely to be institutionalized, waived, or referred to a public or private agency and less likely to be placed on probation or dismissed.

Table 7

PRIOR REFERRAL HISTORY OF CASES WITHIN
DISPOSITIONAL CATEGORY: 1979 ESTIMATES

<u>Prior Referrals</u>	<u>Waived</u>	<u>Institu- tion</u>	<u>Public/ Private Agency</u>	<u>Proba- tion</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Dismissed</u>	<u>All Cases</u>
None	19.7%	15.0%	35.9%	58.5%	58.9%	61.9%	57.3%
1 or More	80.3%	85.0%	64.1%	41.5%	41.1%	38.1%	42.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Time in System

The amount of time between referral to court intake and final disposition is one measure of how efficiently cases are handled within the juvenile court. Cases handled informally consume less of the courts' resources and time than formal (petitioned) cases. In 1979, one-half of all nonpetitioned cases were disposed of within three weeks and 90 percent within three months of the date of referral. By comparison, half of all petitioned cases required at least two months to receive a court disposition, and 10 percent were still pending six months after initial referral to court intake.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Who are the children who come before the nation's juvenile courts? How are their characteristics related to their law-violating behavior and their court processing? The following sections address questions related to the demographic characteristics of the youth who came before the nation's courts in 1979.

Age

Figure 8 shows the case rate for each age group from 10 through 17 years of age. Case rate for an age group is the number of cases involving children of that age for every 1,000 children in that age cohort in the population. In the 1979 sample for every 1,000 17-year-olds in the sample population, 90 cases involving these youth were processed by the juvenile courts. As the figure shows, the rates for 16- and 17-year-olds are approximately equal (88.5 cases per 1,000 children and 90.1 cases per 1,000 children respectively). The case rate for 17-year-olds was five times that for 12-year-olds, two and one half times that for 13-year-olds, and 60 percent greater than that for 14-year-olds.

A number of states are considering reducing the age of juvenile jurisdiction. Most states at present consider 18-year-olds to be adults whatever the offense they have committed. Figure 9 shows the percent of all juvenile court cases in certain age ranges. If the age of criminal responsibility were reduced one year to 17 years of age, one could expect a 25 percent decrease in the number of cases handled by the juvenile courts. If the age of majority were reduced further to 16, the expected decrease in

Figure 8

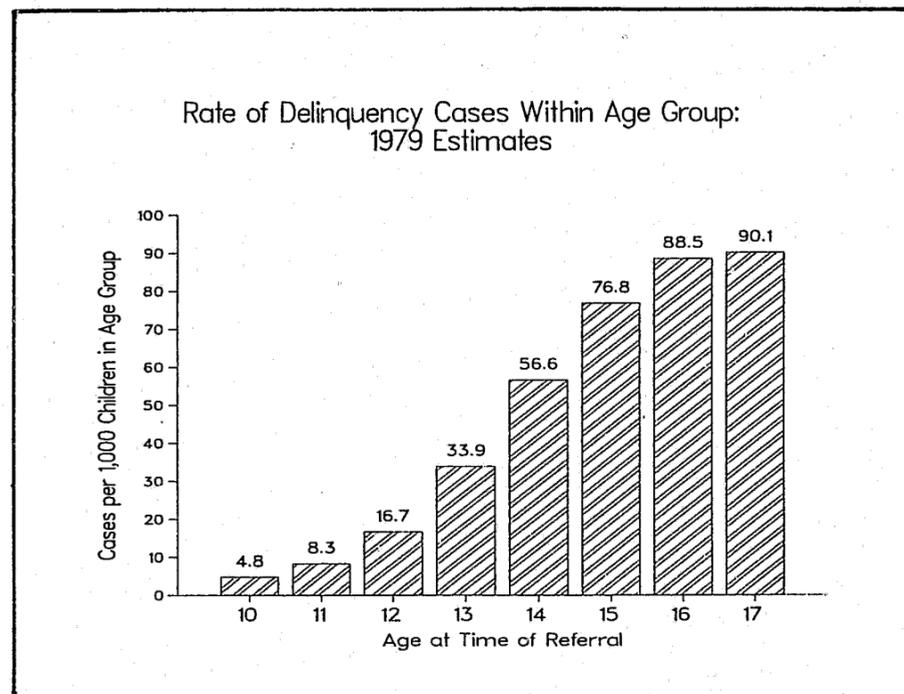
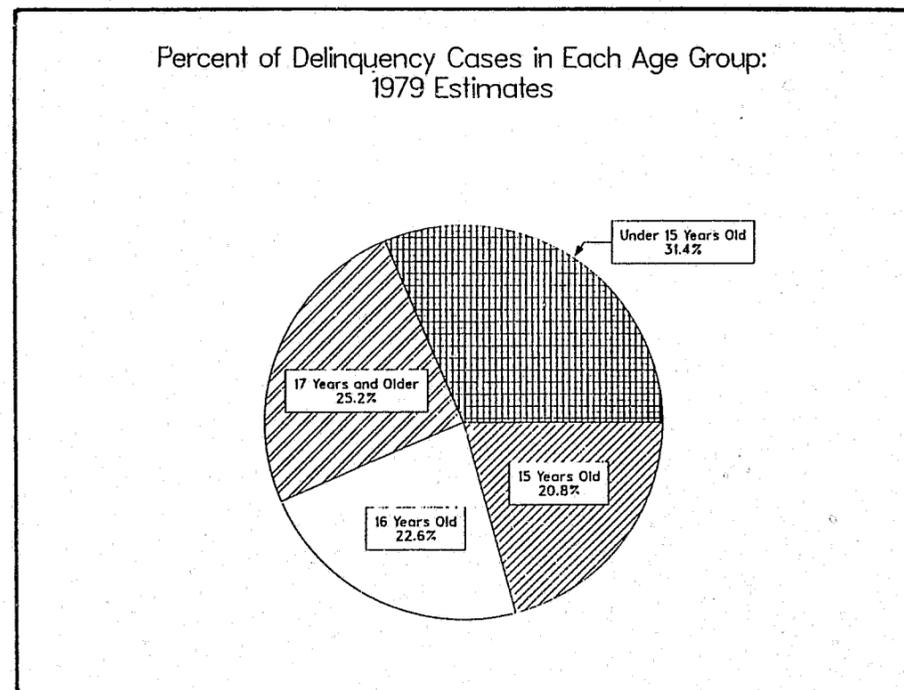


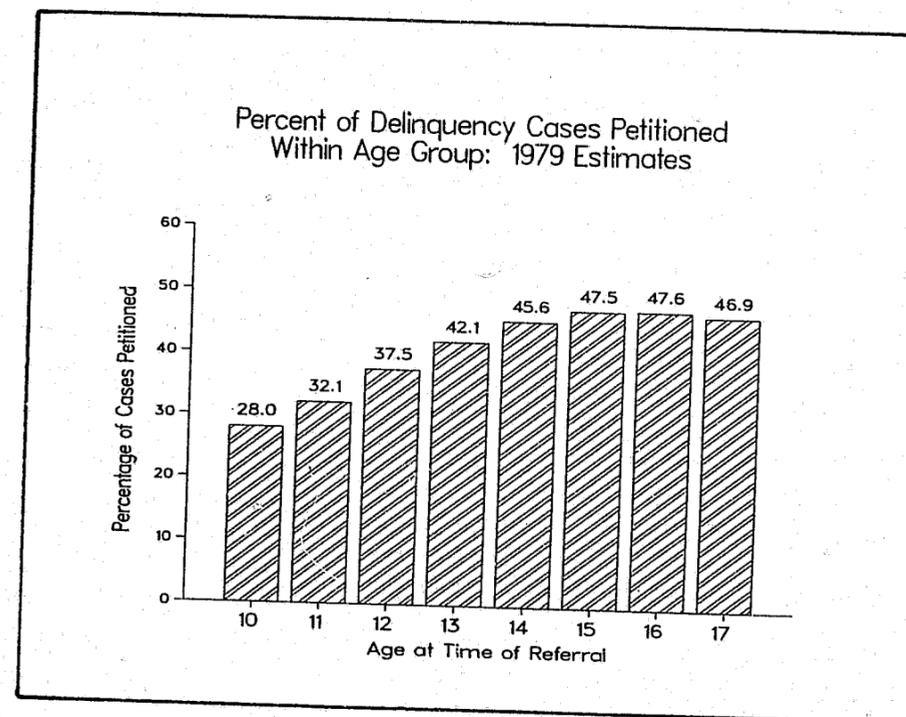
Figure 9



caseload would be an additional 23 percent, or a total decrease of nearly one-half of juvenile court caseload.

Age also relates to how a case is handled. Figure 10 shows the percent of cases within each age group that were handled formally, by the filing of a petition. As the figure indicates, cases involving younger children were less likely to be petitioned than cases of older children; however, there were only small differences among the percents of cases petitioned for youth over the age of 14.

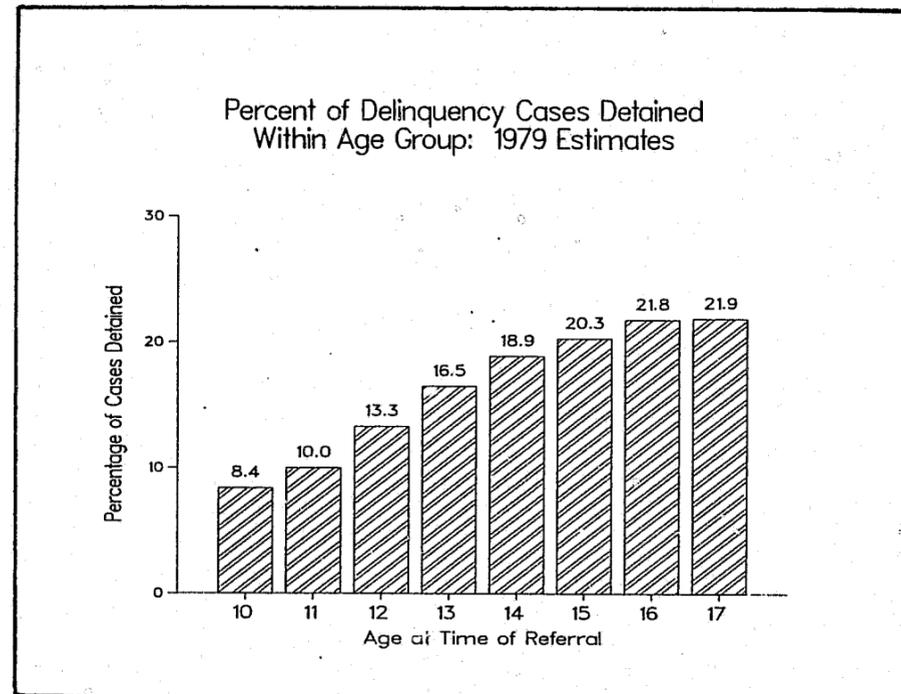
Figure 10



As Figure 11 shows, the use of detention increased with the age of children referred. Only 8.4 percent of all cases involving 10-year-olds were detained, while 21.9 percent of all 17-year-old cases were detained, a percentage only slightly greater than that for 16-year-olds. The data also

show that nearly one-half of all cases detained involved youth below the age of 16.

Figure 11



Gender

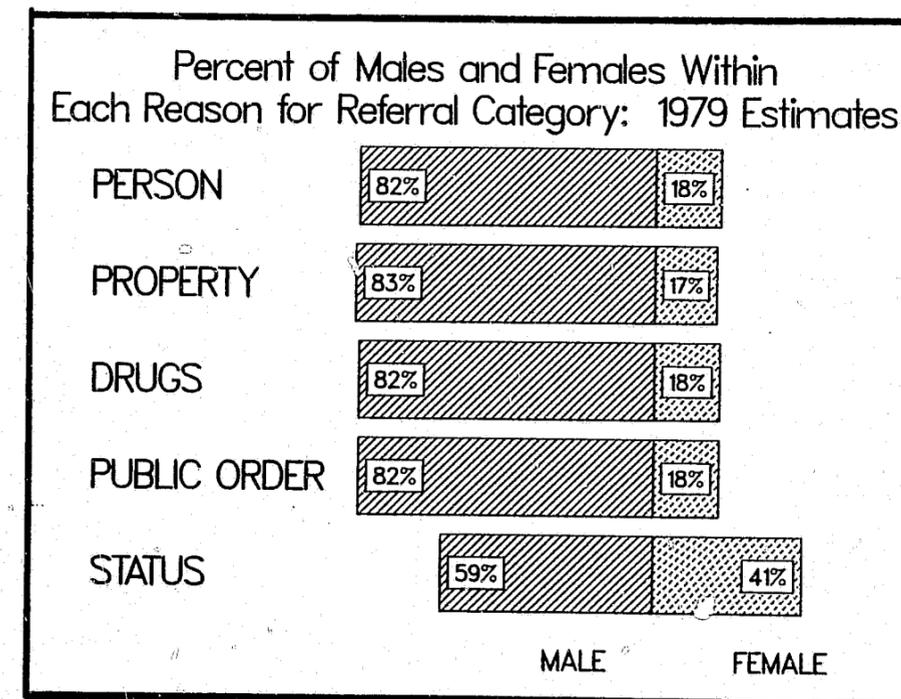
Consistently, males have comprised the larger proportion of the juvenile court population. Since 1975, males have accounted for slightly more than three-quarters of all juvenile court cases, with no appreciable changes over the five-year period (see Table 8). In 1979 males were responsible for more cases within each reason for referral category. As Figure 12 shows, males accounted for more than 82 percent of all delinquent act cases. Even within the status offense category, males outnumbered females, but the female proportion was substantially greater than it was in the delinquent act

categories. In 1979, more than 40 percent of all status offense cases involved females, double their representation in any of the other reason for referral categories.

Table 8
PERCENT OF MALE AND FEMALE DELINQUENCY CASES:
1975-1979 ESTIMATES

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Male	76.2%	76.3%	76.7%	75.6%	78.0%
Female	23.8%	23.7%	23.3%	24.4%	22.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

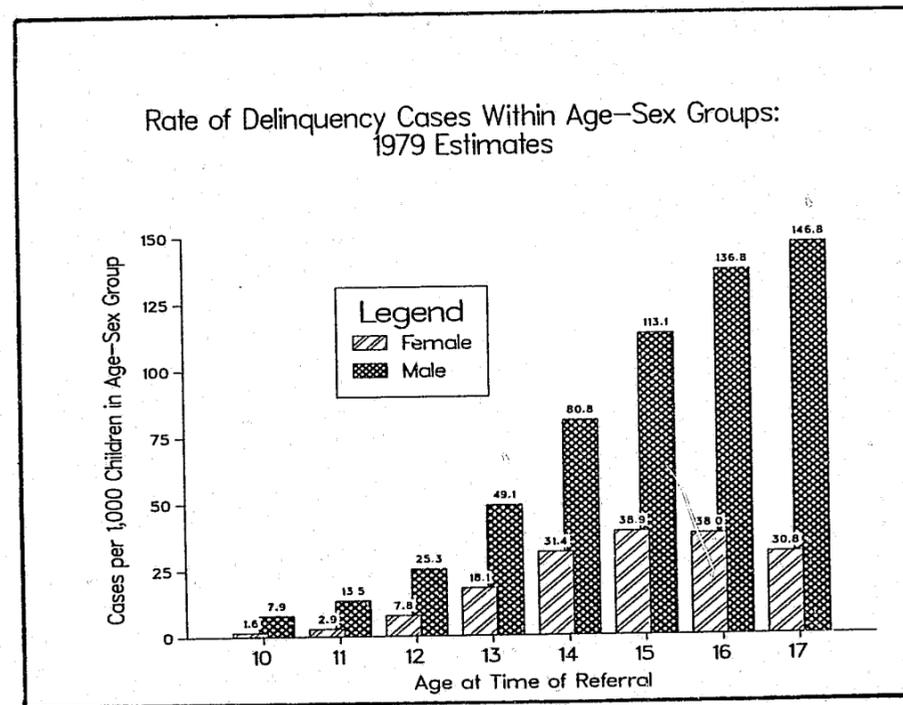
Figure 12



The age case rates vary markedly for males and females. As Figure 13 shows, in 1979 male case rates increased continuously with age from 10 through

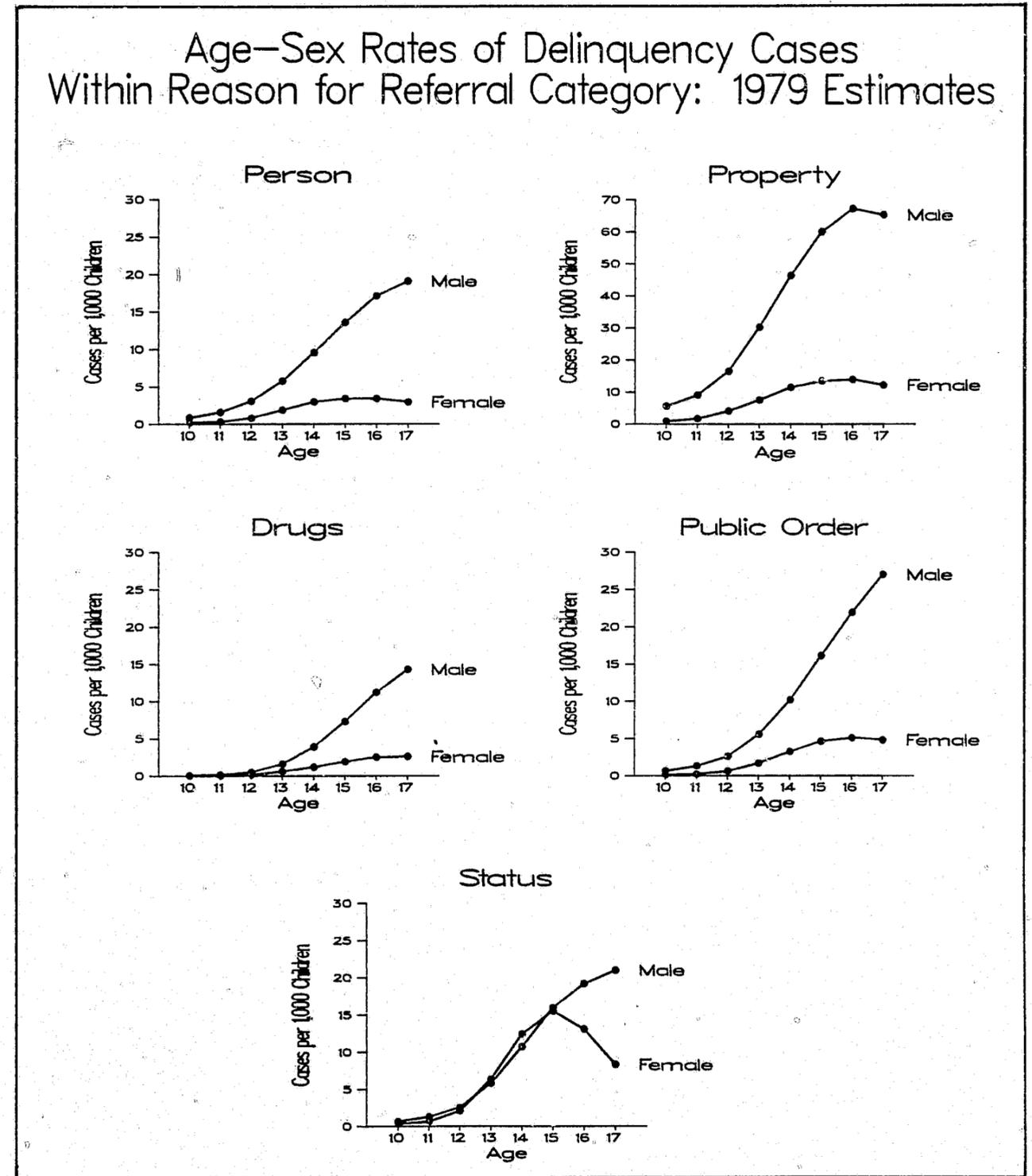
17 years of age. However, the pattern of female rates did not show this consistent increase. Female case rates peaked at age 15, decreased slightly for 16-year-olds, and decreased substantially for 17-year-olds to a rate below that for 14-year-old females.

Figure 13



The surprising reduction in case rates for older females can be studied more closely by examining rates for males and females within each reason for referral category and across age groups. As Figure 14 shows, the case rates for males increased with age from 10 through 17 years within each reason for referral category except property, where there was a slight decrease. In comparison, a decrease in case rates for females after age 15 occurred in every reason for referral category except drug offenses, where the increase for 16- and 17-year-olds was minimal. The decline in the rate of status

Figure 14



offense cases for females after the age of 15 is particularly striking since rates for females up to 15 years of age were nearly the same as for males. Analysis of other data has shown that for females the decline in the rate of status offense cases after the age of 15 occurred within each specific status offense category except liquor law violations where the increase was minimal. In fact male rates also declined after the age of 15 in each specific status offense category except liquor offenses. Within this category male case rates increased so sharply that the effect more than compensated for the declines in the other status offense categories, producing the observed increase in male status offense rates for males beyond the age of 15.

Gender differences can be highlighted by developing profiles of the male and female cases processed by the juvenile courts in 1979. Table 9 displays the differential handling of male and female cases by the juvenile justice system. The table traces the characteristics of a representative 1,000 male and 1,000 female cases processed in 1979. As the table shows, males were more likely than females to be referred to court for delinquent acts; correspondingly, females were more likely to have been brought to the court for status offenses. In the 1979 sample, 85 percent of all male cases involved a delinquent act while only 63 percent of female cases were processed by the court for delinquent acts. Since males referred to court were charged with more serious offenses, it is not surprising to find that more male cases were referred to court from law enforcement agencies, were handled formally, and were given more severe dispositions. In 1979 males were also far more likely than females to have a prior referral record.

Table 9

CHARACTERISTICS OF 1,000 MALE AND 1,000 FEMALE
DELINQUENCY CASES PROCESSED BY THE JUVENILE COURTS IN 1979

	Male	Female
Source of Referral		
Law Enforcement	864	748
Relative	21	79
School	24	47
Probation Officer	23	30
Other	68	96
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Reason for Referral		
Person	114	88
Property	517	374
Drug	64	49
Public Order	155	123
Status	150	367
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Prior Referrals		
Yes	455	314
No	545	686
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Detention		
Yes	190	195
No	810	805
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Manner of Handling		
Without Petition	515	642
With Petition	485	358
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Disposition		
Waived	18	1
Institution	55	24
Public/Private Agency	22	27
Probation	351	311
Other	79	82
Dismissed	485	555
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

On the other hand, females were slightly more likely to be detained. Table 10 indicates the use of detention within offense category. Males were more likely than females to be detained when the referral was for a person or property offense. However, in drug, public order, and status cases, females were more likely to be detained than males charged with similar offenses. These data suggest that the detention of males may be based more on protection of society while detention of females may be more a matter of protection of the juvenile. A forthcoming report will examine in more detail the gender differences in detention to determine whether gender differences regarding the seriousness of conduct involved or the prior record of offenders may explain more clearly the detention practices represented by the data.

Table 10
PERCENT OF MALES AND FEMALES DETAINED
WITHIN EACH REASON FOR REFERRAL CATEGORY: 1979 ESTIMATES

	Male	Female
Person	29.0%	23.8%
Property	17.9%	15.7%
Drugs	16.0%	19.2%
Public Order	20.4%	25.5%
Status	15.3%	20.3%
All Offenses	19.0%	19.5%

Race

The sample on which this report is based is derived from counties containing approximately one-third of the nation's juvenile population. Since the juvenile racial composition of the sample's general population is unknown and may not be representative of the nation, no attempt has been made to

develop national estimates of the volume, rate and characteristics of juvenile court cases generated by various racial groups. However, it is possible to describe in detail the characteristics of these groups within the sample itself.

The racial categories employed in these analyses are "white," "black," and "other." The "other" category includes persons whose race or ethnic group was reported as Hispanic, American Indian, Asian, or Oriental. It is estimated that in the 1979 sample the other category is comprised of approximately 80 percent Hispanic and 10 percent American Indian cases.

One method for studying racial differences in the characteristics and the handling of juvenile court cases is to develop independent profiles of white, black, and other minority cases and compare their characteristics. Table 11 displays the characteristics of a representative 1,000 white, 1,000 black, and 1,000 other minority cases processed in 1979. As the table shows, for every 1,000 black cases in the 1979 sample, 195 (or 19.5%) were charged with person offenses; for every 1,000 other minority cases, 157 (or 15.7%) involved a person offense while 86 out of 1,000 white cases (8.6%) involved offenses against persons. Blacks who came to court were also more likely than the other two racial groups to be charged with property offenses; 540 of every 1,000 black cases involved property offenses, as compared with 486 of every 1,000 white cases and 467 of every 1,000 other minority cases. In contrast, whites were more likely than the other racial groups to be charged with status offenses; 20.8 percent of all white cases involved a status offense, compared with 14.5 percent of all other minority cases, and 10.3 percent of all black cases.

Table 11

CHARACTERISTICS OF 1,000 WHITE, 1,000 BLACK, AND 1,000 OTHER MINORITY
DELINQUENCY CASES PROCESSED BY JUVENILE COURTS IN THE 1979 SAMPLE

	White	Black	Other Minority
Source of Referral			
Law Enforcement	846	815	917
Relative	31	45	8
School	24	37	12
Probation Officer	28	16	24
Other	71	86	38
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Reason for Referral			
Person	86	195	157
Property	486	540	467
Drug	74	36	67
Public Order	145	126	163
Status	208	103	145
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Prior Referrals			
Yes	399	540	561
No	601	460	439
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Detention			
Yes	176	203	321
No	824	797	679
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Manner of Handling			
Without Petition	565	484	567
With Petition	435	516	433
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Disposition			
Waived	5	13	5
Institution	41	71	75
Public/Private Agency	23	19	21
Probation	351	286	329
Other	70	61	68
Dismissed	509	551	501
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

Across all racial categories, the most common source of referral was law enforcement. However, a substantially higher percentage of other minority cases were referred from law enforcement agencies. The source of referral for cases involving blacks was less likely to be law enforcement than for either of the two racial groups. In addition, less than 40% of white cases involved youth with prior referrals, while nearly 55% of non-white cases involved youth with at least one prior referral.

There were also racial differences in the use of detention. As Table 11 shows, other minorities were far more likely to be detained than were blacks or whites. In the sample 32.1 percent of all other minority cases were detained at some point between referral to court intake and court disposition, compared with 20.3 percent of all black cases, and 17.6 percent of all white cases. To study this differential use of detention more closely, an analysis of detention within racial groupings was conducted controlling for reason for referral. As Table 12 shows, other minorities were detained much more often than were blacks or whites, both overall and within each reason for referral category.

Table 12

PERCENT OF WHITES, BLACKS, AND OTHER MINORITIES
DETAINED WITHIN EACH REASON FOR REFERRAL CATEGORY: 1979 SAMPLE

	White	Black	Other Minority
Person	25.0%	27.1%	45.2%
Property	16.6%	18.9%	27.6%
Drugs	14.7%	16.6%	26.3%
Public Order	19.1%	21.3%	41.4%
Status	16.8%	15.0%	24.2%
All Offenses	17.6%	20.3%	32.0%

Racial differences in manner of handling were also observed; 51.6 percent of all cases involving blacks were petitioned, compared with 43.5 percent for whites and 43.3 percent for other minorities. The percentage of cases petitioned within each reason for referral is presented for each racial group in Table 13. As the table shows, blacks were more often petitioned in all delinquent act categories than either of the other two racial groupings. The discrepancy between the handling of whites and blacks was greatest in cases involving crimes against persons; in this category, 66.8 percent of all cases involving blacks were petitioned, compared with 61.8 percent of cases involving all other minorities and 55.6 percent of cases involving whites.

Table 13

PERCENT OF WHITE, BLACK, AND OTHER MINORITY CASES
PETITIONED WITHIN EACH REASON FOR REFERRAL CATEGORY: 1979 SAMPLE

	White	Black	Other Minority
Person	55.6%	66.8%	61.8%
Property	48.2%	53.2%	45.6%
Drugs	37.2%	39.7%	36.0%
Public Order	39.5%	41.5%	34.0%
Status	32.5%	30.6%	29.8%
All Offenses	43.7%	51.8%	43.6%

Finally, Table 11 shows racial differences in the use of dispositional alternatives. Blacks who came to the court were more than twice as likely to be waived to criminal court as whites or other minorities; of every 1,000 black cases in the sample, 13 were waived, compared with 5 for both whites and other minority groups. While more than 50 percent of each group's cases were dismissed, the proportion of blacks dismissed was higher than other racial categories. Finally, blacks and other minorities were far more likely to be

institutionalized than whites; for every 1,000 white cases processed in the sample in 1979, 41 resulted in institutionalization, compared to 71 out of every 1,000 black cases, and 75 out of every 1,000 other minority cases. The racial differences observed in these data are complex, requiring further study beyond the scope of this report. Additional research is already underway and will be presented in future reports.

Epilogue

This report has presented information with minimal interpretation. Descriptive findings from empirical data on juvenile offender demographics and the nature of their court transactions are critical to our understanding of the juvenile justice system. The authors hope that these results will encourage further research and investigation. The National Juvenile Justice Archive has been created to facilitate this work and it is our hope that the juvenile justice community will take advantage of this unique resource. Future publications of the National Center for Juvenile Justice will demonstrate the potential for using the data archive to explore in more detail the issues addressed in this report.

APPENDIX A
METHOD

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METHOD

This section describes the data that served as a basis for this report, the statistical procedures used to generate the national estimates, and some limitations of the results.

Data

The data on which this report is based were provided to the National Center for Juvenile Justice by states and counties which collect information on the processing of young people through their juvenile justice systems. The National Center for Juvenile Justice has developed relationships with the state and county agencies responsible for the collection and reporting of juvenile court data and periodically this network submits copies of their available information to be stored in the national juvenile court data archive established and maintained by the Center.

Juvenile court data supplied to the archive fall into one of two general categories. For 1979, fifteen states (Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and West Virginia) and the jurisdictions of Maricopa County (Phoenix) Arizona, Clark County (Las Vegas) Nevada, and Shelby County (Memphis) Tennessee reported detailed information on each case handled by their juvenile courts. Information on more than 470,000 cases were provided in this form, including data from 830 of the 3,143 counties in the United States, containing more than one-third of the children in the nation.

Since most of these information systems were designed to meet state or county needs, rather than to provide standardized data for a national report,

their data elements are tailored to state laws and local practice. Although the data generally contain information on the age, gender, and race of the child, previous court history, reason(s) for referral, source of referral, and how the case was handled by the court, the major task of the project was the development of a standardized set of variables and coding values into which information received from different information systems could be recoded. Accurate recoding of the data received from each jurisdiction requires a detailed understanding of its information system and the laws and practices which shape its juvenile justice system and provide the appropriate context for data interpretation.

Some jurisdictions which were unable to report detailed information on a case-by-case basis supplied summary data compatible in unit of count with the detailed information and these data were used in this report. Summary information in this form came from four states (Idaho, Missouri, New York, and Texas) and from Cook County (Chicago) Illinois containing summary information on over 125,000 cases from 328 counties. These data supplemented the detailed information and were used when possible to support national estimates.

In summary, data describing the total number of cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction were available from 1,158 of the 3,143 counties in the United States, containing over 46 percent of the total population of young people under the authority of the juvenile justice system. Their statistics were used as a base for estimating the total number of cases disposed of by juvenile courts nationally during 1979. Detailed demographic and court processing information on each case handled in 1979 was available from 830 of these counties. This detailed information was used to generate a description of the characteristics of the children and of the cases disposed of by juvenile courts in 1979.

Child Population at Risk

Many research efforts base their estimates on total population figures. However, total population is not as satisfactory when working with juvenile justice issues. Consider two counties each with a total population of 1000 individuals, one of which reports the total number of cases processed by their juvenile courts and one which does not. If the reporting county disposed of 50 cases during 1979, a procedure based solely on total population would estimate that 50 cases were disposed of in the nonreporting county also. But what if the second county had a large retirement community and, therefore, fewer juveniles than the reporting jurisdiction? Or what if the juvenile courts in the first county had original jurisdiction over all children below the age of 18, while in the second county the upper age of jurisdiction was only 16? How might these factors affect the accuracy of the estimate of the second county's juvenile court caseload? Clearly in both situations it would be better to base the estimate of the second county's juvenile court caseload on the relative size of the two counties' "child population at risk," that part of the total population that falls under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

The data clearly show that very few children below the age of 10 are referred to court for delinquent acts or status offenses. "Child population at risk" was therefore defined as the number of children from 10 through the upper age of juvenile jurisdiction. This number appears to be the most appropriate yardstick for measuring the relative size of court populations. In fact, the data show that the number of cases disposed of in a county is more highly correlated with "child population at risk" (Pearson $r > 0.90$) than with any other variable considered.

Though both public and private sources were checked extensively, no source of population estimates by county for single age groups was located for 1979. However, under special contract from the National Cancer Institute, the Bureau of the Census had produced population estimates for 1978 by county in five-year age groupings (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, and 15-19). Using these data and the relative size of each single age group within each five-year age group, as estimated by the U.S. Bureau of Census, the five year blocks were divided into individual age groupings. By assuming that the number of children in a birth cohort did not change from 1978 to 1979 (an assumption which is reasonable given the low mortality rate of these age groups and the brief time period involved), the number of child from 10 through the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction was estimated for each county in the country. These child population at risk figures became the primary component of the estimation procedure used to develop national estimates.

The Estimating Procedure

The task was to estimate the total number and characteristics of delinquent act and status offense cases disposed of by all juvenile courts in 1979. Case totals were available from 1,158 reporting counties (from both those which had reported detailed information on a case-by-case basis and those which had only reported summary totals). For those counties from which totals were not available, estimates of case totals were generated. Counties were divided by population at risk into clusters (see Table 1). Estimates of total cases for nonreporting counties were made by using the information from reporting counties within the same cluster. It was assumed that the dynamics which produce the juvenile cases within a cluster were shared by all the

counties in the cluster and were unique to that cluster. Therefore, the mathematical model developed to reproduce the total number of cases in each of the reporting counties within a cluster was applied to nonreporting jurisdictions of that cluster to generate estimates of their caseloads. The 1977 County and City Data Book (Bureau of the Census, 1978) contains approximately 200 descriptive variables on individual counties detailing such information as population, income level, educational characteristics, labor force, and housing. The county descriptors in this data base were used as the source of the independent variables in the regression model designed to predict the number of juvenile cases disposed of in 1979.

Table A
DESCRIPTION OF CLUSTER CHARACTERISTICS

Cluster	Child Population at Risk	Total Number of Counties in Cluster	Number of Counties with (at least) Summary Data	Number of Counties with Transactional Data
1	under 1,000	535	297	189
2	1,000 - 1,999	662	238	165
3	2,000 - 2,999	463	144	107
4	3,000 - 3,999	285	87	68
5	4,000 - 5,999	376	87	68
6	6,000 - 8,999	246	73	57
7	9,000 - 14,999	220	72	55
8	15,000 - 39,999	219	84	67
9	40,000 - 99,999	99	41	35
10	100,000 or more	38	24	15
Total		3,143	1,158	830

Given the considerable co-variation and duplication of information in such a large number of variables, a two step procedure was developed to reduce

the set of county descriptors to a more manageable number. In the first step each of the approximately 200 county descriptors found in the Census data was correlated with the reporting counties' total cases. Only those 99 variables which were significantly correlated with the number of cases were retained. The second step in the reduction procedure was to create summary variables, grouping the remaining 99 individual variables under broader headings. A principal components factor analysis of the 99 variables yielded 16 summary factors which incorporated the distinctions found in the original variables, accounting for approximately 68 percent of the variance of the original 99 variables.

These summary factors and the child population at risk estimates were used as independent variables in regression equations designed to reproduce the total number of cases handled by each jurisdiction reporting within a cluster. The appropriate cluster equation was applied to each nonreporting jurisdiction, and an estimate of the total number of juvenile cases handled by the jurisdiction was produced. Summing the caseloads (both reported and estimated) of all counties produced the estimated total number of cases handled nationally. Using this procedure the data from the 1,158 counties for which summary information was available were used to estimate the total number of cases handled nationally by courts with juvenile jurisdiction.

Next, estimates were made of the detailed characteristics of the cases handled by the juvenile court system--for example, type of offense, sex of offender, reason for referral, and type of disposition. Underlying these estimates was the assumption that the characteristics of cases from those counties reporting detailed transactional information were similar to those of the nonreporting counties within the same cluster. To implement this

assumption, a weighting procedure was developed. If, for example, the number of cases within a cluster for which detailed information was available represented one-third of the estimated total number of cases for that cluster, each detailed case was weighted by a factor of 3. Using this weighting procedure, national estimates of the case characteristics were developed.

APPENDIX: B

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The Glossary of Terms was developed to aid readers in understanding the language used in the tables. Of necessity, some of the definitions are very general in order to accommodate overlapping and/or imprecisely defined codes employed by various jurisdictions.

ANY PRIOR REFERRALS? A response to this data element indicates whether the individual was ever referred and/or processed for any reason by the court (including intake). Most states report only prior delinquency referrals, resulting in an underestimate of prior referrals of any kind.

CARE PENDING DISPOSITION: This category refers to the provision made by a court for the care of a youth pending the disposition of a case.

- * None/Overnight - This category includes all cases in which no detention or shelter care was provided for the youth overnight. It may also include some cases of detention overnight, or less than 24 hours, which could not be distinguished from non-detentions in the data reported by some states.
- * Jail or Police Station - This category includes a municipal, county, or state facility such as a jail lock-up or police station where youth are detained.
- * Detention Home - This category includes institutions that are maintained by the juvenile court or by the state or local government for the purpose of caring for delinquent, dependent, or neglected children awaiting the disposition of their cases.
- * Foster Family or Group Home - A foster family home includes a family home other than that of relatives in which the youth was placed. This category also includes temporary care of children in group homes.
- * Combination - This category includes any combination of the above.
- * Other Place - This category can include the home of relatives, friends, or neighbors; receiving homes; shelter facilities; boarding homes; and other places not specified.

DELINQUENCY: The term "delinquency" is used in its broadest sense to refer to juvenile actions or conduct in violation of criminal law and juvenile status offenses. In this sense the term encompasses both "delinquent acts" and "status offenses" as those terms are defined below.

DELINQUENT ACT: An act committed by a juvenile for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court, but for which a juvenile can be adjudicated in a juvenile court, or prosecuted in a court having criminal jurisdiction if the juvenile court transfers jurisdiction: generally, a "felony or misdemeanor level offense" in states employing those terms. "Delinquent acts" include "crimes against persons," "crimes against property," "drug offenses," and "crimes against public order," as defined below, when such acts are committed by juveniles.

DISPOSITION: Disposition refers to a definite action taken or a treatment plan decided upon or begun regarding a particular case.

- * Waived to Criminal Court - This category includes all cases which were waived or transferred to a criminal court.
- * Dismissed - This category includes all cases dismissed or held open for fulfillment of certain conditions with no further disposition anticipated; some dismissals may involve referrals to other services.
- * Probation - Cases in which youth were placed on court probation (including informal probation) make up 80 percent of this category, a category which also includes some cases referred to other services.
- * Institutionalization - This category includes most cases in which youth were placed in a delinquent or other public institution.
- * Public/Private Agencies - This category includes most cases referred to public or private agencies for placement and some cases involving commitment to private institutions.
- * Other - Cases involving fine or restitution make up at least 35 percent of this category which incorporates a variety of miscellaneous dispositions.

JUVENILE COURT: The term "juvenile court" refers to any court which has jurisdiction over juvenile misbehavior.

LEGAL COUNSEL (for Petitioned Cases Only):

This variable indicates the nature of legal representation of the child at the hearing on the petition.

- * Private Counsel - Legal counsel secured by the youth and/or parents (guardian) of the youth was coded as "private counsel."
- * Public Defender - Legal counsel supplied by the Office of the Public Defender was termed "public defender."
- * Court Appointed - Legal counsel for the youth secured by the court was referred to as "court appointed."
- * None - When no legal counsel was involved in the court processing of a case, "none" was coded.

MANNER OF HANDLING: This variable indicates whether the case was processed with the filing of a petition or without a petition. For courts which did not report such data on cases, the information was often derived from data indicating that a case was handled "formally" or "informally," resulted in a "judicial" or "nonjudicial" disposition, was disposed of "at intake" or at a court hearing, or similar data indicative of the degree of formality or judicial involvement in the matter.

RACE: The reporting of race varied greatly. Some states reported white, black, and other, while a few states reported ten categories of race. To maximize consistency of the data three categories of race were employed. The "other" category refers to all races which were reported as anything other than white or black.

REASON FOR REFERRAL: This variable explains the conduct for which the child was referred to court. For states that reported more than one reason for referral, the primary offense was used to represent each case.

- * Crimes Against Persons - This category includes "criminal homicide," "forcible rape," "robbery," "aggravated assault," "simple assault," and "other person offenses" as defined below.
 1. Criminal Homicide - The causing of the death of another person without legal justification or excuse. "Criminal homicide" is a summary category, not a single codified offense. The term, in law, embraces all homicides where the perpetrator intentionally killed someone without legal justification, or accidentally killed someone as a consequence of reckless or grossly negligent conduct. It includes all conduct encompassed by the terms "murder," "voluntary (nonnegligent) manslaughter," "involuntary (negligent) manslaughter," and "vehicular manslaughter." The term is broader than the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Crime Index category "murder and nonnegligent manslaughter" which

does not include "negligent manslaughter" or "vehicular manslaughter."

2. Forcible Rape - Sexual intercourse or attempted sexual intercourse with a female against her will by force or threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. (Some states have enacted gender neutral rape or sexual assault statutes which prohibit forced sexual penetration of either sex. Data reported by such states does not distinguish between "forcible rape" of females as defined above and other sexual assaults; hence, "forcible rape" may be slightly overestimated in this report. For states in which they can be separately identified sexual assaults other than "forcible rape" as defined above are included under "sex offenses" as defined below.)
3. Robbery - The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another by force or the threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index.
4. Assault - Unlawful intentional inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, of injury upon the person of another.
 - a. Aggravated Assault - Unlawful intentional inflicting of serious bodily injury, or unlawful threat or attempt to inflict bodily injury or death by means of a deadly or dangerous weapon with or without actual infliction of any injury. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes conduct included under the statutory names "aggravated assault and battery," "aggravated battery," "assault with intent to kill," "assault with intent to commit murder or manslaughter," "atrocious assault," "attempted murder," "felonious assault," and "assault with a deadly weapon."
 - b. Simple Assault - Unlawful intentional inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, of less than serious bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon. The term is used in the same sense as in UCR reporting. "Simple assault" is often not distinctly named in statutes since it consists of all assaults not explicitly named and defined as serious.
5. Other Offenses Against Persons - This category includes kidnapping, custody interference, unlawful restraint, false imprisonment, reckless endangerment, harassment, etc., and attempts to commit any such acts.

* Crimes Against Property - This category includes "burglary," "larceny," "motor vehicle theft," arson and vandalism," "stolen property offenses," "trespassing," and "other property offenses" as defined below.

1. Burglary - Unlawful entry or attempted entry of any fixed structure, vehicle or vessel used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without force, with intent to commit a felony or larceny. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. There are more obstacles to capture of comparable data for this crime type than for other major offenses because of the great variation in the manner in which this area of criminal behavior is structured in penal codes. However the fact that particular behavior is not identified as "burglary" in a given state does not mean that the behavior is not identifiable. Acts not called "burglary" are sometimes codified as some other offense(s) under a different name(s), such as "breaking and entering," with features which enable it to be identified as belonging to the general crime type of "unlawful entry with intent to commit a crime." (The irreconcilable differences usually lie in the precise definitions of crime target, as when one state defines theft from a storage shed or camper as burglary and another state defines such behavior as simply larceny. These borderline cases, however, are of less importance than the relatively clear-cut residential and commercial structure burglaries.)
2. Larceny - Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property other than a motor vehicle from the possession of another, by stealth, without force and without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property. This term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index.
3. Motor Vehicle Theft - Unlawful taking, or attempted taking, of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another, with the intent to deprive him of it permanently or temporarily. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes "joyriding" or "unauthorized use of a motor vehicle" as well as grand theft auto.
4. Arson and Vandalism - Destruction or damage, or attempted destruction or damage, of public property or property of another without his consent, or of any property by fire or explosion with intent to defraud. The term "arson and vandalism" combines the meanings of "arson" and "vandalism" as those terms are defined in UCR reporting. (Inconsistent classification of offenses by different states makes separate estimation for these two offenses very difficult.)

5. Stolen Property Offenses - Unlawfully and knowingly receiving, buying, or possessing stolen property, or attempting any of the above. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category "stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing."
 6. Trespassing - Unlawful entry or attempted entry of the property of another with the intent to commit a misdemeanor, other than larceny, or without intent to commit a crime.
 7. Other Property Offenses - This category includes extortion and all fraud offenses, such as forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement, check or credit card fraud, and attempts to commit any such offenses.
- * Drug Offenses - The unlawful sale, purchase, distribution, manufacture, cultivation, transport, possession, or use of a controlled or prohibited drug, or attempt to commit these acts. Sniffing of glue, paint, gasoline and other inhalants is also included; hence, the term is broader than the UCR category "drug abuse violations."
- * Offenses Against Public Order - This category includes "weapons offenses," "sex offenses," "drunkenness," "disturbing the peace," "escape, contempt, probation, parole," and "other offenses against public order" as defined below.
1. Weapons Offenses - Unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon, or accessory, or attempt to commit any of these acts. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category "weapons; carrying, possessing, etc."
 2. Sex Offenses - All offenses having a sexual element, except forcible rape. The term combines the meaning of the UCR categories "prostitution and commercialized vice" and "sex offenses." It includes all offenses such as "statutory rape," "indecent exposure," "sodomy," "prostitution," "solicitation," "pimping," "child molesting," "lewdness," "fornication," "incest," "adultery," etc.
 3. Drunkenness - The offense of being in a public place while intoxicated through consumption of alcohol, or intake of a controlled substance or drug. It does not include driving under the influence. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category of the same name. (Some states treat public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense, rather than delinquency; hence, some of these offenses may appear under the status offense code "liquor." Where a person who is publicly intoxicated

performs acts which cause a disturbance, he or she may be charged with "disorderly conduct.")

4. Disturbing the Peace - Unlawful interruption of the peace, quiet or order of a community, including offenses called "disorderly conduct," "vagrancy," "loitering," "unlawful assembly," and "riot."

5. Escape, Contempt, Probation, Parole - This category includes the unlawful departure of a lawfully confined person from official custody, intentionally obstructing a court in the administration of justice, acting in a way calculated to lessen the authority or dignity of the court, failing to obey the lawful order of a court, and violations of probation or parole other than "technical violations" which do not consist of the commission of a crime or are not prosecuted as such.

6. Other Offenses Against Public Order - This category includes other offenses against government administration or regulation, e.g. "bribery," "perjury," "obstructing justice," "gambling," "fish & game violations," "hitchhiking," "health violations," "false fire alarms," "immigration violations," etc.

* Status Offenses - An act or conduct which is declared by statute to be an offense, but only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile, and which can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court. This category includes "runaway," "truancy," "curfew," "ungovernable," "liquor," and "other status offenses" as defined below.

1. Runaway - Leaving the custody and home of parents, guardians or custodians without permission and failing to return within a reasonable length of time, in violation of a statute regulating the conduct of children.

2. Truancy - Violation of a compulsory school attendance law.

3. Curfew - The offense of being found in a public place after a specified hour of the evening, usually established in a local ordinance applying only to persons under a specified age.

4. Ungovernable - The status offense of being beyond the control of parents, guardians or custodians or disobedient of parental authority, referred to in various juvenile codes as "unmanageable," "incorrigible," etc.

5. Liquor - Violation of laws regulating the possession, purchase or consumption of liquor by minors. Some states or counties may include all liquor law violations,

including acts which would be offenses if committed by adults.

6. Other Status Offenses - All other conduct which is declared by statute to be an offense, but only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile, and which can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court.

SOURCE OF REFERRAL:

This variable indicates the agency or individual filing a complaint with intake which initiates court processing.

* Law Enforcement Agency - The term "law enforcement agency" should be interpreted as including metropolitan police, state police, park police, sheriffs, constables, police assigned to the juvenile court for special duty, and all others performing a police function with the exception of probation officers and officers of the court.

* Parents or Relatives - This category includes the youth's own parents, foster parents, adoptive parents, step parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and other legal guardians.

* School Department - This term includes counselors, attendance officers, teachers, principals, superintendents of schools, and members of the board of education.

* Probation Officer - A probation officer was considered to be an officer of the court or any person designated to perform a probation function.

* Social Agency - This category includes both public and private agencies, such as a department of public welfare, the board of health, a children's aid society, a child welfare board, and institutions caring for children (such as homes for dependent children, hospitals, group homes, runaway homes, and agencies that perform functions of after-care, parole, and correction).

* Other Court - This category includes any court other than the court disposing of the case.

STATUS OFFENSE: Status offense refers to behavior which is considered an offense only when committed by a juvenile (for example, running away from home).

TIME IN SYSTEM: This refers to the number of days elapsed from the date of referral to the date of disposition.

UNIT OF COUNT: The unit of count is a case disposed of by a court with juvenile jurisdiction during the year 1979. The term "disposed of" means that some definite action was taken or

some treatment plan was decided upon or begun. Each "case" represents a child referred to the juvenile court, with or without a petition, during the year for a new referral for one of the reasons described in the Reason for Referral variable which does not include traffic, dependency, and neglect cases or special proceedings brought before the court.

WAS CHILD DETAINED:

This variable indicates whether a child was placed in a restrictive facility while his/her case was processed by the court. Some states did not distinguish "nonsecure detentions" from "secure detentions" or detentions prior to referral or following disposition from detentions during the court process.

APPENDIX C
BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTIONS

This appendix is designed for use by the reader who wishes to explore in more depth questions raised by previous sections of the report. The bivariate tables that follow provide a detailed description of the 1979 data used to generate the national estimates. The tables present the relationships between pairs of variables found in the 1979 sample data. The reader should note that these tables do not represent a national estimate of the relationships between the variables presented, but are simply an analysis of the cases in the 1979 sample which contain information on both variables simultaneously.

The entire 1979 sample contains information on approximately 470,000 individual cases; however no single table will contain this many entries. For each individual variable there were some cases which did not, for one reason or another, contain information on that variable. Each of the bivariate tables which follows includes data only from cases for which information was reported for both data elements of the table. For example, case data from North Dakota provides no information on the prior referrals of the juvenile. Therefore, North Dakota data are not represented in any crosstabulations involving prior referrals.

To reiterate, data for this report were supplied by the following states and counties: Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia, Maricopa County (Arizona), Clark County (Nevada), and Shelby County (Tennessee). Table 1 indicates for each variable which of these states or counties did and did not report data on that variable.

Table B

Identification of the Sources of Data by Variable

Variable	Data Sources
Age	AL CA CT FL HI IA KA MD MN NE NV ND PA SD TN UT WV
Sex	AL AZ CA CT FL HI IA KA MD MN NE NV ND PA SD TN UT WV
Race	AL AZ CA CT FL HI IA KA MD MN NE NV ND PA SD TN UT WV
Reason for Referral	AL AZ CA CT FL HI IA KA MD MN NE NV ND PA SD TN UT WV
Source of Referral	AL AZ CA CT FL HI IA KA MD MN NE NV ND PA TN UT WV
Any Prior Referrals?	AL AZ CT FL HI IA KA NE NV PA TN WV
Care Pending Disposition	AL FL IA KA MD MN NE NV PA SD TN WV
Was Child Detained?	AL AZ CA CT FL IA KA MD MN NE NV ND PA SD TN UT WV
Manner of Handling	AL AZ CA CT FL HI IA KA MD MN NE NV ND PA SD TN UT WV
Disposition	AL AZ CA CT FL HI IA KA MD MN NE NV ND PA SD TN UT WV
Time in System	AL CT HI KA MD MN NE NV ND PA SD UT WV
Legal Counsel	CA NE ND PA

AL - Alabama
 AZ - Maricopa County Arizona
 CA - California
 CT - Connecticut
 FL - Florida
 HI - Hawaii
 IA - Iowa
 KA - Kansas
 MD - Maryland

MN - Minnesota
 NE - Nebraska
 NV - Clark County Nevada
 ND - North Dakota
 PA - Pennsylvania
 SD - South Dakota
 TN - Shelby County Tennessee
 UT - Utah
 WV - West Virginia

How to Read Crosstabulations

Consider Table 3 from the collection of crosstabulation tables found in this Appendix. This table displays the relationship between sex and race in the 1979 sample data. The information in this table should be read as follows:

- In the 1979 sample 460,760 case records (or 98.03% of the entire sample) contained information on both the sex and the race of the youth.
- Of these 460,760 case records, 238,854 are white males, 70,302 are white females, 76,547 are black males, 19,480 are black females, 44,490 are other males, and 11,087 are other females.
- Reading the "Row Totals", 309,156 (or 67.1%) of the cases are white, 96,027 (or 20.8%) are black, and 55,577 (or 12.1%) of these cases are coded as other.
- Reading the "Column Totals", 359,891 (or 78.1%) of the case records are males and 100,869 (or 21.9%) are females.
- The row percentages (the second figure in each box) should be read as follows: 77.3% of all white cases in the table are male and 22.7% are female; 79.7% of all black cases in the table are male and 20.3% are female; 80.1% of all other cases in the table are male and 19.9% are female.
- The column percentages (the third figure in each box) should be read as follows: of all male cases in the table, 66.4% are white, 21.3% are black, and 12.4% are coded as other; of all female cases in the table, 69.7% are white, 19.3% are black, and 11.0% are coded as other.

The tables that follow present the relationship found in the 1979 sample on most pairs of the 12 national variables. The variables are:

- Age
- Sex
- Race
- Source of Referral
- Reason for Referral
- Any Prior Referrals
- Care Pending Disposition
- Was Child Detained?

Table 3

Race by Sex

	Count	(1)	(2)	Row
	Row %	Male	Female	Total
	Col %			
(1) White		238854 77.3 66.4	70302 22.7 69.7	309156 67.1
(2) Black		76547 79.7 21.3	19480 20.3 19.3	96027 20.8
(3) Other		44490 80.1 12.4	11087 19.9 11.0	55577 12.1
Column Total		359891 78.1	100869 21.9	460760 100.0

Table contains 98.03% of sample data.

- Manner of Handling
- Legal Counsel - for Petitioned Cases only
- Disposition
- Time in System

The bivariate tables describe the characteristics of the largest set of data ever collected on delinquency cases handled by the nation's juvenile courts. The actual number of cases in each cell indicates the number of cases in the 1979 sample with those two characteristics and should not be interpreted as national estimates.

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Table 1

Age by Sex

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Male	(2) Female	Row Total
(1) Less than 10		5358 83.3 1.6	1073 16.7 1.1	6429 1.5
(2) 10 years		4169 84.2 1.2	782 15.8 0.8	4951 1.1
(3) 11 years		6774 82.9 2.0	1399 17.1 1.5	8173 1.9
(4) 12 years		13109 77.3 3.9	3848 22.7 4.1	16957 3.9
(5) 13 years		26232 74.0 7.7	9234 26.0 9.7	35466 8.2
(6) 14 years		46603 72.9 13.7	17303 27.1 18.2	63906 14.7
(7) 15 years		67971 75.3 20.0	22342 24.7 23.5	90313 20.8
(8) 16 years		78417 79.0 23.1	20823 21.0 21.9	99240 22.8
(9) 17 years		84423 83.3 24.9	16934 16.7 17.8	101357 23.3
(10) 18 years or older		6667 84.4 2.0	1228 15.6 1.3	7895 1.8
Column Total		339721 78.2	94966 21.8	434687 100.0

Table 2

Age by Race

	Count Row % Col %	(1) White	(2) Black	(3) Other	Row Total
(1) Less than 10		4131 85.2 1.4	1817 28.7 2.0	387 8.1 0.8	6335 1.5
(2) 10 years		3038 62.4 1.1	1481 30.4 1.6	347 7.1 0.8	4864 1.1
(3) 11 years		4909 61.2 1.7	2450 30.5 2.6	664 8.3 1.4	8023 1.9
(4) 12 years		10075 60.5 3.5	4955 29.8 5.3	1622 9.7 3.5	16652 3.9
(5) 13 years		21705 62.3 7.5	9223 26.5 9.9	3895 11.2 8.4	34823 8.2
(6) 14 years		40998 65.3 14.3	14765 23.5 15.9	6977 11.1 15.1	62740 14.7
(7) 15 years		60100 67.8 20.9	18828 21.2 20.2	9717 11.0 21.0	88643 20.8
(8) 16 years		67640 69.3 23.5	19173 19.8 20.6	10800 11.1 23.4	97613 22.9
(9) 17 years		69776 70.1 24.3	18783 18.9 20.2	10941 11.0 23.7	99500 23.3
(10) 18 years or older		5184 67.3 1.8	1655 21.5 1.8	882 11.2 1.9	7701 1.8
Column Total		287554 67.4	93128 21.8	46212 10.8	426894 100.0

Table 3

Race
by Sex

Count Row % Col %	(1) Male	(2) Female	Row Total
(1) White	238854 77.3 66.4	70302 22.7 69.7	309156 67.1
(2) Black	78547 79.7 21.3	19480 20.3 19.3	98027 20.8
(3) Other	44490 80.1 12.4	11087 19.9 11.0	55577 12.1
Column Total	359891 78.1	100869 21.9	460760 100.0

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Table 4
Age by
Source of referral

	Count	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	Row
	Row %	Police	Parent	School	Probatr	Social	Other	Other	Total
	Col %		relative		officer	agency	court		
(1) Less than 10		3387 78.2 1.1	172 3.9 1.5	222 5.0 2.3	9 0.2 0.1	113 2.5 4.5	47 1.1 0.6	495 11.1 3.4	4445 1.3
(2) 10 years		3079 82.5 1.0	104 2.8 0.9	108 2.8 1.1	24 0.6 0.3	38 1.0 1.5	38 1.0 0.5	343 9.2 2.4	3732 1.1
(3) 11 years		5214 93.9 1.8	193 3.1 1.7	197 3.2 2.0	55 0.9 0.6	50 0.8 2.0	58 0.9 0.8	451 7.3 3.1	6218 1.8
(4) 12 years		11017 83.2 3.7	484 3.7 4.3	478 3.6 4.9	179 1.4 1.9	103 0.8 4.1	158 1.2 2.2	821 6.2 5.6	13238 3.8
(5) 13 years		23203 82.2 7.9	1160 4.1 10.2	1259 4.5 13.0	547 1.9 5.8	262 0.9 10.5	368 1.3 5.0	1425 5.0 9.8	28224 8.1
(6) 14 years		41979 81.8 14.2	2273 4.4 20.0	2381 4.6 24.5	1391 2.7 14.7	459 0.9 18.4	764 1.5 10.4	2048 4.0 14.0	51295 14.7
(7) 15 years		60537 82.5 20.5	2927 4.0 25.8	3008 4.1 31.0	2233 3.0 23.6	648 0.9 26.0	1294 1.8 17.7	2771 3.8 19.0	73418 21.0
(8) 16 years		68378 85.2 23.2	2552 3.2 22.5	1245 1.6 12.8	2392 3.0 25.3	507 0.6 20.3	1923 2.4 26.2	3224 4.0 22.1	80221 22.9
(9) 17 years		73025 88.4 24.8	1433 1.7 12.6	759 0.9 7.8	2020 2.4 21.4	294 0.4 11.8	2304 2.8 31.4	2758 3.3 18.9	82593 23.6
(10) 18 years or older		4925 78.7 1.7	44 0.7 0.4	52 0.8 0.5	800 9.6 8.3	20 0.3 0.8	372 5.9 5.1	248 4.0 1.7	6281 1.8
Column Total		294744 84.3	11342 3.2	9705 2.8	9450 2.7	2494 0.7	7326 2.1	14584 4.2	349645 100.0

Table 5
Source of referral
by Sex

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Male	(2) Female	Row Total
(1) Police		282307 80.7 87.2	62865 19.3 76.3	325172 84.8
(2) Parent or relative		5668 48.4 1.9	6039 51.6 7.3	11707 3.1
(3) School		6683 66.0 2.2	3448 34.0 4.2	10129 2.6
(4) Probation officer		7096 73.7 2.4	2532 26.3 3.1	9628 2.5
(5) Social agency		2000 55.9 0.7	1580 44.1 1.9	3580 0.9
(6) Other court		6076 76.7 2.0	1848 23.3 2.2	7924 2.1
(7) Other		11008 72.9 3.7	4095 27.1 5.0	15103 3.9
Column Total		300838 78.5	82405 21.5	383243 100.0

Table 6
Source of referral
by Race

	Count Row % Col %	(1) White	(2) Black	(3) Other	Row Total
(1) Police		209734 65.9 84.6	61014 19.2 81.5	47559 14.9 91.7	318307 85.0
(2) Parent or relative		7775 67.1 3.1	3394 29.3 4.5	416 3.6 0.8	11585 3.1
(3) School		5978 63.7 2.4	2771 29.5 3.7	638 6.8 1.2	9387 2.5
(4) Probation officer		6860 73.4 2.8	1222 13.1 1.6	1270 13.6 2.4	9352 2.5
(5) Social agency		2464 72.0 1.0	502 14.7 0.7	455 13.3 0.9	3421 0.9
(6) Other court		5652 74.5 2.3	993 13.1 1.3	942 12.4 1.8	7587 2.0
(7) Other		9426 63.0 3.8	4963 33.2 6.6	577 3.9 1.1	14966 4.0
Column Total		247889 66.2	74859 20.0	51857 13.8	374605 100.0

Table 7
Age by
Reason for referral

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Against persons	(2) Against property	(3) Drugs	(4) Public order	(5) Status	Row Total
(1) Less than 10	574 9.0 1.1	4223 88.3 2.0	40 0.8 0.1	589 9.2 0.9	947 14.9 1.2	6373 1.5	
(2) 10 years	559 11.3 1.1	3419 69.3 1.6	41 0.8 0.1	402 8.1 0.6	512 10.4 0.7	4933 1.1	
(3) 11 years	947 11.6 1.9	5405 88.4 2.5	90 1.1 0.3	768 9.4 1.2	834 11.5 1.2	8144 1.9	
(4) 12 years	2003 11.9 4.0	10562 62.5 5.0	337 2.0 1.2	1673 9.9 2.7	2325 13.8 3.0	16900 3.9	
(5) 13 years	4032 11.4 8.0	19956 58.5 9.4	1175 3.3 4.1	3878 11.0 6.2	6294 17.8 8.1	35335 8.2	
(6) 14 years	7119 11.2 14.1	32900 51.7 15.4	2967 4.7 10.4	7733 12.1 12.3	12930 20.3 18.7	63649 14.7	
(7) 15 years	10070 11.2 20.0	43808 48.5 20.4	5528 6.1 19.4	12420 13.8 19.8	18307 20.4 23.6	89931 20.8	
(8) 16 years	11622 11.8 23.1	45917 46.5 21.5	7847 7.9 27.5	15419 15.8 24.5	17939 18.2 23.1	98744 22.8	
(9) 17 years	12505 12.4 24.8	43982 43.6 20.6	9752 9.7 34.2	18207 18.1 29.0	16354 16.2 21.1	100780 23.3	
(10) 18 years or older	951 12.1 1.9	3303 42.0 1.5	727 9.3 2.6	1786 22.7 2.8	1088 13.9 1.4	7855 1.8	
Column Total	50382 11.6	213255 49.3	28502 6.6	62875 14.5	77630 17.9	432644 100.0	

Table 8
Reason for referral
by Sex

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Male	(2) Female	Row Total
(1) Against persons		44821 82.3 12.3	9889 17.7 9.4	54490 11.7
(2) Against property		190925 82.8 52.4	39734 17.2 38.7	230659 49.4
(3) Drugs		24881 82.1 6.8	5423 17.9 5.2	30304 6.5
(4) Against public order		54845 81.4 15.0	12507 18.6 12.2	67352 14.4
(5) Status		49168 58.2 13.5	35381 41.8 34.4	84527 18.1
Column Total		384838 78.0	102894 22.0	487332 100.0

Table 9
Reason for referral
by Race

	Count Row % Col %	(1) White	(2) Black	(3) Other	Row Total
(1) Against persons		26609 49.3 8.6	18687 34.8 19.5	8689 16.1 15.7	53985 11.8
(2) Against property		149729 85.9 48.8	51630 22.7 54.0	25796 11.4 48.7	227155 49.5
(3) Drugs		22762 78.1 7.4	3444 11.5 3.6	3712 12.4 8.7	29918 6.5
(4) Against public order		44708 68.0 14.5	12005 18.3 12.8	9011 13.7 16.3	65722 14.3
(5) Status		64028 78.2 20.8	9843 12.0 10.3	7997 9.8 14.5	81868 17.8
Column Total		307834 67.1	95609 20.8	55205 12.0	458648 100.0

Table 10
Reason for referral
by Source of referral

Count Row % Col %	(1) Police	(2) Parent relative	(3) School	(4) Probation officer	(5) Social agency	(6) Other court	(7) Other	Row Total
(1) Against persons	39297 86.8 12.1	425 0.9 3.6	761 1.7 7.5	390 0.9 4.1	240 0.5 6.7	660 1.5 8.4	3498 7.7 23.3	45271 11.9
(2) Against property	173143 92.8 53.5	458 0.2 3.9	1074 0.8 10.8	757 0.4 7.9	339 0.2 9.5	3935 2.1 49.9	6836 3.7 45.5	188540 48.9
(3) Drugs	22771 93.9 7.0	73 0.3 0.8	488 1.9 4.8	183 0.7 1.7	86 0.4 2.4	395 1.6 5.0	282 1.2 1.3	24238 6.3
(4) Against public order	45818 81.4 14.1	727 1.3 6.2	943 1.7 9.3	3965 7.1 41.3	677 1.2 19.0	1916 3.4 24.3	2226 4.0 14.8	56070 14.7
(5) Status	43090 81.9 13.3	10003 14.4 85.8	6883 9.9 67.9	4322 8.2 45.0	2215 3.2 62.3	980 1.4 12.4	2178 3.1 14.5	69649 18.2
Column Total	323917 84.8	11684 3.1	10109 2.6	9597 2.5	3557 0.9	7886 2.1	15018 3.9	381768 100.0

Table 11
Age by
Any prior referrals?

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Yes	(2) No	Row Total
(1) Less than 10	769 19.9 0.9	3105 80.1 2.8	3874 2.0	
(2) 10 years	629 23.0 0.7	2110 77.0 1.9	2739 1.4	
(3) 11 years	1229 28.5 1.4	3082 71.5 2.8	4311 2.2	
(4) 12 years	2825 33.0 3.3	5729 67.0 5.1	8554 4.3	
(5) 13 years	6546 38.6 7.5	10393 61.4 9.3	16939 8.5	
(6) 14 years	12858 42.9 14.8	17108 57.1 15.4	29966 15.1	
(7) 15 years	19815 47.0 22.8	22345 53.0 20.1	42160 21.3	
(8) 16 years	20101 48.0 23.1	23559 54.0 21.2	43660 22.0	
(9) 17 years	20767 47.9 23.9	22618 52.1 20.3	43385 21.9	
(10) 18 years or older	1318 51.1 1.5	1261 48.9 1.1	2577 1.3	
Column Total	86855 43.8	111310 58.2	198165 100.0	

Table 12
Sex by
Any prior referrals?

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Yes	(2) No	Row Total
(1) Male	78459 47.5 83.0	86677 52.5 72.4	165136 77.1	
(2) Female	16091 32.7 17.0	33050 67.3 27.8	49141 22.9	
Column Total	94550 44.1	119727 55.9	214277 100.0	

Table 13
Race by
Any prior referrals?

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Yes	(2) No	Row Total
(1) White	59415 39.9 63.4	89315 60.1 75.8	148730 70.2	
(2) Black	28282 54.0 30.2	24108 46.0 20.4	52390 24.7	
(3) Other	6066 56.1 6.5	4743 43.9 4.0	10809 5.1	
Column Total	93783 44.2	118166 55.8	211929 100.0	

Table 14
Source of referral by
Any prior referrals?

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Yes	(2) No	Row Total
(1) Police	50117 44.1 81.0	63440 55.9 79.8	113557 80.4	
(2) Parent or relative	3002 40.6 4.9	4394 59.4 5.5	7396 5.2	
(3) School	1771 41.7 2.9	2481 58.3 3.1	4252 3.0	
(4) Probation officer	1955 85.4 3.2	334 14.6 0.4	2289 1.6	
(5) Social agency	908 58.8 1.5	688 43.1 0.9	1596 1.1	
(6) Other court	858 35.5 1.4	1558 64.5 2.0	2414 1.7	
(7) Other	3246 33.1 5.2	6568 66.9 8.3	9812 6.9	
Column Total	61857 43.8	79459 56.2	141316 100.0	

Table 15
Reason for referral by
Any prior referrals?

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Yes	(2) No	Row Total
(1) Against persons	11715 48.7 12.4	12338 51.3 10.3	24053 11.3	
(2) Against property	46029 43.7 48.9	59298 56.3 49.7	105327 49.4	
(3) Drugs	5088 41.6 5.4	7130 58.4 6.0	12218 5.7	
(4) Against public order	16112 49.9 17.1	16191 50.1 13.6	32303 15.1	
(5) Status	15241 38.6 16.2	24270 61.4 20.4	39511 18.5	
Column Total	94185 44.1	119227 55.9	213412 100.0	

Table 16
Age by
Number of prior referrals

	Count Row % Col %	(1) None	(2) One	(3) Two	(4) Three	(5) Four	(6) Five or more	Row Total
(1) Less than 10	1616 83.8 2.3	197 10.2 0.9	50 2.6 0.5	24 1.2 0.4	14 0.7 0.3	27 1.4 0.2	1928 1.5	
(2) 10 years	1255 79.2 1.8	181 11.4 0.9	58 3.5 0.5	31 2.0 0.5	12 0.8 0.3	49 3.1 0.4	1584 1.3	
(3) 11 years	1807 72.1 2.5	339 13.5 1.6	141 5.6 1.3	58 2.3 0.9	36 1.4 0.9	124 5.0 1.0	2505 2.0	
(4) 12 years	3506 87.7 4.9	783 15.1 3.7	344 6.8 3.3	194 3.7 3.0	93 1.8 2.2	261 5.0 2.2	5181 4.1	
(5) 13 years	6540 62.6 9.2	1694 16.2 8.1	787 7.5 7.5	451 4.3 7.1	274 2.8 6.5	707 6.8 5.9	10453 8.4	
(6) 14 years	10976 58.0 15.4	3275 17.3 15.6	1535 8.1 14.6	931 4.9 14.6	620 3.3 14.7	1588 8.4 13.3	18925 15.1	
(7) 15 years	14863 53.7 20.9	4919 17.8 23.4	2532 9.2 24.1	1536 5.6 24.1	1023 3.7 24.3	2790 10.1 23.3	27863 22.1	
(8) 16 years	15257 54.8 21.5	4732 17.0 22.5	2485 8.9 23.6	1502 5.4 23.6	978 3.5 23.2	2876 10.3 24.0	27830 22.2	
(9) 17 years	14667 52.6 20.6	4704 16.9 22.4	2467 8.8 23.5	1560 5.8 24.5	1102 4.0 26.2	3387 12.1 28.3	27887 22.3	
(10) 18 years or older	616 50.2 0.9	190 15.5 0.9	120 9.8 1.1	87 7.1 1.4	59 4.8 1.4	155 12.6 1.3	1227 1.0	
Column Total	71103 56.8	21014 16.8	10517 8.4	6374 5.1	4211 3.4	11964 9.8	125183 100.0	

Table 17
Number of prior referrals
by Sex

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Male	(2) Female	Row Total
(1) None	58368 74.0 53.1	20457 28.0 87.8	78823 58.2	
(2) One	18928 80.4 17.2	4605 19.6 15.3	23533 16.8	
(3) Two	9811 82.9 8.9	2017 17.1 6.7	11828 8.4	
(4) Three	6117 84.7 5.6	1101 15.3 3.6	7218 5.1	
(5) Four	4182 86.5 3.8	652 13.5 2.2	4834 3.4	
(6) Five or more	12600 90.3 11.5	1354 9.7 4.5	13954 10.0	
Column Total	110004 78.5	30188 21.5	140190 100.0	

Table 18
Number of prior referrals
by Race

	Count Row % Col %	(1) White	(2) Black	(3) Other	Row Total
(1) None	57102 73.9 60.9	15829 20.5 46.6	4362 5.8 42.6	77293 56.1	
(2) One	15491 66.9 16.5	5947 25.7 17.5	1732 7.5 16.9	23170 16.8	
(3) Two	7382 63.2 7.9	3336 28.6 9.8	954 8.2 9.3	11672 8.5	
(4) Three	4328 80.8 4.6	2148 30.2 6.3	642 9.0 6.3	7118 5.2	
(5) Four	2740 57.4 2.9	1548 32.4 4.6	488 10.2 4.8	4776 3.5	
(6) Five or more	8877 48.2 7.1	5126 37.0 15.1	2082 14.9 20.1	13865 10.1	
Column Total	93720 68.0	33934 24.6	10240 7.4	137894 100.0	

Table 19
Source of referral by
Number of prior referrals

	Count	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Row
	Row %	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or	Total
	Col %						more	
(1) Police	62996 55.8 80.0	18711 18.8 79.8	9453 8.4 80.0	5801 5.1 80.4	3942 3.5 81.7	11902 10.8 85.5	112805	80.6
(2) Parent or relative	4263 59.5 5.4	1393 19.4 5.9	652 9.1 5.5	314 4.4 4.4	189 2.6 3.9	356 5.0 2.6	7167	5.1
(3) School	2435 58.8 3.1	815 19.6 3.5	387 9.3 3.3	214 5.2 3.0	111 2.7 2.3	193 4.6 1.4	4155	3.0
(4) Probation officer	334 14.6 0.4	496 21.7 2.1	338 14.8 2.9	284 12.4 3.9	224 9.8 4.6	613 26.8 4.4	2289	1.6
(5) Social agency	652 42.9 0.8	298 19.8 1.3	189 12.4 1.6	122 8.0 1.7	69 4.5 1.4	191 12.6 1.4	1521	1.1
(6) Other court	1551 64.4 2.0	375 15.8 1.6	155 6.4 1.3	107 4.4 1.5	87 2.8 1.4	153 6.4 1.1	2408	1.7
(7) Other	6482 67.1 8.2	1422 14.7 6.0	647 6.7 5.5	370 3.8 5.1	225 2.3 4.7	516 5.3 3.7	9662	6.9
Column Total	78713 56.2	23510 16.8	11821 8.4	7212 5.2	4827 3.4	13924 9.9	140007	100.0

Table 20
Reason for referral by
Number of prior referrals

	Count Row % Col %	(1) None	(2) One	(3) Two	(4) Three	(5) Four	(6) Five or more	Row Total
(1) Against persons	8738 52.8 11.1	2981 17.8 12.7	1484 8.8 12.4	900 5.4 12.5	824 3.8 13.0	1909 11.5 13.7	18594 11.9	
(2) Against property	98388 57.1 49.0	10947 18.3 48.8	5478 8.1 48.5	3292 4.9 45.8	2252 3.3 48.8	6904 10.3 49.8	87239 48.2	
(3) Drugs	4375 59.9 5.8	1305 17.9 5.8	598 8.2 5.1	319 4.4 4.4	222 3.0 4.8	482 8.8 3.5	7302 5.2	
(4) Against public order	11071 49.4 14.1	3795 18.9 18.2	2087 9.3 17.7	1457 8.5 20.3	1000 4.5 20.8	2984 13.3 21.4	22394 18.1	
(5) Status	15820 80.9 20.2	4399 18.9 18.8	2183 8.3 18.3	1220 4.7 17.0	714 2.8 14.8	1842 8.3 11.8	25958 18.8	
Column Total	78371 58.2	23407 18.8	11788 8.5	7188 5.2	4812 3.4	13921 10.0	139487 100.0	

Table 21
Age by
Care pending disposition

	Count Row % Col %	(1) None overnight	(2) Jail or police	(3) Detent- ion home	(4) Foster family	(5) Combin- ation	(6) Other	Row Total
(1) Less than 10	4354 95.5 2.3	12 0.3 0.4	93 2.0 0.3	75 1.6 2.5	1 0.0 0.4	23 0.5 0.5	4558 2.0	
(2) 10 years	2981 93.3 1.6	10 0.3 0.3	144 4.5 0.5	36 1.1 1.2	1 0.0 0.4	21 0.7 0.5	3173 1.4	
(3) 11 years	4398 92.6 2.3	15 0.3 0.5	240 5.1 0.8	60 1.3 2.0	0 0.0 0.0	35 0.7 0.8	4748 2.1	
(4) 12 years	8353 89.5 4.4	41 0.4 1.3	679 7.3 2.3	136 1.5 4.5	10 0.1 4.4	110 1.2 2.6	9329 4.1	
(5) 13 years	15884 85.4 8.4	124 0.7 4.0	1938 10.4 6.5	312 1.7 10.2	13 0.1 5.8	319 1.7 7.5	18590 8.1	
(6) 14 years	27130 82.4 14.4	298 0.9 9.6	4134 12.6 13.9	633 1.9 20.8	32 0.1 14.2	682 2.1 18.1	32909 14.4	
(7) 15 years	37130 80.7 19.7	583 1.2 18.1	6555 14.2 22.0	710 1.5 23.3	31 0.1 13.7	1020 2.2 24.1	46009 20.1	
(8) 16 years	42132 80.0 22.4	945 1.8 30.5	7730 14.7 26.0	682 1.3 22.4	67 0.1 29.6	1132 2.1 26.7	52688 23.1	
(9) 17 years	42559 80.7 22.6	1048 2.0 33.8	7808 14.8 26.2	390 0.7 12.8	67 0.1 29.6	854 1.6 20.2	52726 23.1	
(10) 18 years or older	3239 85.2 1.7	46 1.2 1.5	454 11.9 1.5	15 0.4 0.5	4 0.1 1.8	42 1.1 1.0	3800 1.7	
Column Total	188140 82.3	3102 1.4	29775 13.0	3049 1.3	226 0.1	4238 1.9	228530 100.0	

Table 22
Care pending disposition
by Sex

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Male	(2) Female	Row Total
(1) None overnight		148154 77.5 83.2	42893 22.5 79.9	191047 82.5
(2) Jail/police station		2543 81.8 1.4	574 18.4 1.1	3117 1.3
(3) Detention home		23528 78.6 13.2	6419 21.4 12.0	29945 12.9
(4) Foster family		1318 42.7 0.7	1768 57.3 3.3	3084 1.3
(5) Combination		166 72.8 0.1	62 27.2 0.1	228 0.1
(6) Other		2298 53.7 1.3	1981 46.3 3.7	4277 1.8
Column Total		178003 76.8	53695 23.2	231698 100.0

Table 23
Care pending disposition
by Race

	Count Row % Col %	(1) White	(2) Black	(3) Other	Row Total
(1) None overnight		139446 73.5 82.7	48073 25.3 82.6	2267 1.2 68.6	189786 82.4
(2) Jail/police station		2495 80.3 1.5	528 17.0 0.9	84 2.7 2.5	3107 1.3
(3) Detention home		20307 68.3 12.0	8642 29.1 14.9	786 2.8 23.8	29735 12.9
(4) Foster family		2559 83.1 1.5	430 14.0 0.7	91 3.0 2.8	3080 1.3
(5) Combination		169 74.1 0.1	59 25.9 0.1	0 0.0 0.0	228 0.1
(6) Other		3739 87.5 2.2	455 10.6 0.8	79 1.8 2.4	4273 1.9
Column Total		168715 73.3	58187 25.3	3307 1.4	230209 100.0

Table 24
Source of referral by
Care pending disposition

	Count Row % Col %	(1) None overnight	(2) Jail or police	(3) Detent- ion home	(4) Foster family	(5) Combin- ation	(6) Other	Row Total
(1) Police	99031 83.2 76.7	2412 2.0 82.5	15282 12.8 82.2	987 0.8 48.5	170 0.1 74.8	1188 1.0 85.8	119050 76.9	
(2) Parent or relative	8197 82.6 6.3	143 1.4 4.9	849 8.6 4.8	521 5.2 24.8	15 0.2 8.8	203 2.0 11.4	9928 6.4	
(3) School	6367 96.2 4.9	19 0.3 0.8	152 2.3 0.8	38 0.5 1.7	3 0.0 1.3	41 0.6 2.3	6618 4.3	
(4) Probation officer	1613 50.3 1.2	108 3.4 3.7	1241 38.7 6.7	113 3.5 5.3	7 0.2 3.1	122 3.8 8.9	3204 2.1	
(5) Social agency	999 55.6 0.8	38 2.0 1.2	423 23.5 2.3	218 12.1 10.3	11 0.6 4.8	111 8.2 6.3	1798 1.2	
(8) Other court	2082 92.8 1.6	28 1.3 1.0	108 4.9 0.6	4 0.2 0.2	7 0.3 3.1	12 0.5 0.7	2221 1.4	
(7) Other	10924 90.9 8.5	178 1.5 8.1	533 4.4 2.9	243 2.0 11.5	15 0.1 6.8	119 1.0 8.7	12012 7.8	
Column Total	129193 83.4	2924 1.9	18588 12.0	2122 1.4	228 0.1	1776 1.1	154831 100.0	

Table 25

Reason for referral by
Care pending disposition

	Count Row % Col %	(1) None overnight	(2) Jail or police	(3) Detent- ion home	(4) Foster family	(5) Combina- tion	(6) Other	Row Total
(1) Against persons	19233 80.2 10.1	402 1.7 12.9	4089 17.0 13.7	82 0.3 2.0	23 0.1 10.1	200 0.8 4.7	23989 10.4	
(2) Against property	95783 85.3 50.3	1370 1.2 44.1	13857 12.3 46.5	329 0.3 10.7	99 0.1 43.4	801 0.7 18.8	112239 48.6	
(3) Drugs	12424 88.0 6.5	123 0.9 4.0	1447 10.2 4.9	29 0.2 0.9	13 0.1 5.7	88 0.6 2.0	14122 6.1	
(4) Against public order	28601 81.6 15.0	514 1.5 16.5	5203 14.9 17.5	359 1.0 11.7	39 0.1 17.1	313 0.9 7.3	35029 15.2	
(5) Status	34308 75.5 18.0	698 1.5 22.5	5230 11.5 17.5	2285 5.0 74.6	54 0.1 23.7	2869 8.3 67.2	45444 19.7	
Column Total	190349 82.5	3107 1.3	29806 12.9	3064 1.3	228 0.1	4269 1.8	230623 100.0	

Table 26

Care pending disposition
by Any prior referrals?

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Yes	(2) No	Row Total
(1) None overnight	49806 38.6 89.7	86220 63.4 85.4	136026 78.9	
(2) Jail/police station	1314 50.5 1.8	1287 49.5 1.3	2601 1.5	
(3) Detention home	17728 65.1 24.8	9511 34.9 9.4	27239 15.8	
(4) Foster family	1270 44.7 1.8	1571 55.3 1.6	2841 1.6	
(5) Combination	135 59.2 0.2	93 40.8 0.1	228 0.1	
(6) Other	1200 34.4 1.7	2285 65.6 2.3	3485 2.0	
Column Total	71453 41.4	100967 58.6	172420 100.0	

Table 27

Number of prior referrals
by Care pending disposition

	Count Row % Col %	(1) None overnight	(2) Jail or police	(3) Detent- ion home	(4) Foster family	(5) Comb- ination	(6) Other	Row Total
(1) None	50879 84.8 68.4	1243 2.1 51.5	6390 10.6 39.3	973 1.6 54.3	93 0.2 40.8	446 0.7 48.1	60024 81.1	
(2) One	12241 75.1 16.0	344 2.1 14.3	3117 19.1 19.2	389 2.4 21.7	37 0.2 16.2	189 1.0 18.2	16297 16.8	
(3) Two	5305 88.8 6.9	236 3.1 9.8	1890 24.4 11.6	179 2.3 10.0	27 0.3 11.8	97 1.3 10.5	7734 7.9	
(4) Three	2901 63.8 3.8	163 3.8 6.8	1304 28.7 8.0	91 2.0 5.1	24 0.5 10.5	63 1.4 6.8	4546 4.6	
(5) Four	1742 61.0 2.3	113 4.0 4.7	907 31.8 5.6	39 1.4 2.2	11 0.4 4.8	44 1.5 4.7	2856 2.9	
(6) Five or more	3574 52.5 4.7	315 4.6 13.0	2661 39.1 16.4	120 1.8 6.7	36 0.5 15.8	108 1.8 11.7	6814 8.9	
Column Total	76842 78.0	2414 2.5	16269 16.6	1791 1.8	228 0.2	927 0.9	98271 100.0	

Table 28
Age by
Was child detained?

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Yes	(2) No	Row Total
(1) Less than 10		287 4.5 0.4	8082 95.5 1.8	8349 1.6
(2) 10 years		393 8.2 0.5	4422 91.8 1.3	4815 1.2
(3) 11 years		770 9.7 1.0	7138 90.3 2.2	7908 1.9
(4) 12 years		2120 13.0 2.7	14145 87.0 4.3	16265 4.0
(5) 13 years		5439 18.2 7.0	28170 83.8 8.6	33809 8.3
(6) 14 years		11082 18.5 14.2	48844 81.5 14.8	59908 14.7
(7) 15 years		18853 19.8 21.4	87287 80.2 20.4	83940 20.6
(8) 16 years		19671 21.3 25.3	72572 78.7 22.1	92243 22.7
(9) 17 years		20370 21.5 28.2	74375 78.5 22.6	94745 23.3
(10) 18 years or older		1115 15.6 1.4	6055 84.4 1.8	7170 1.8
Column Total		77880 19.1	329070 80.9	406950 100.0

Table 29
Sex by
Was child detained?

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Yes	(2) No	Row Total
(1) Male		67582 19.7 78.3	275708 80.3 77.6	343290 77.7
(2) Female		18780 19.1 21.7	79477 80.9 22.4	98257 22.3
Column Total		86362 19.6	355185 80.4	441547 100.0

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Table 30
Race by
Was child detained?

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Yes	(2) No	Row Total
(1) White		51813 17.6 60.5	243181 82.4 69.8	294974 88.0
(2) Black		18710 20.3 21.9	73289 78.7 21.0	92009 21.2
(3) Other		15052 32.1 17.6	31909 87.9 9.2	46961 10.8
Column Total		85575 19.7	348389 80.3	433944 100.0

Table 31
Source of referral by
Was child detained?

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Yes	(2) No	Row Total
(1) Police		66018 21.7 89.8	238711 78.3 84.1	304729 85.3
(2) Parent or relative		1405 12.4 1.9	9884 87.8 3.5	11369 3.2
(3) School		305 3.1 0.4	9879 98.9 3.4	9984 2.8
(4) Probation officer		2189 37.1 3.0	3708 82.9 1.3	5897 1.7
(5) Social agency		1374 39.0 1.9	2152 81.0 0.8	3526 1.0
(6) Other court		852 12.1 1.2	8189 87.9 2.2	7041 2.0
(7) Other		1363 9.2 1.9	13375 90.8 4.7	14738 4.1
Column Total		73508 20.6	283778 79.4	357284 100.0

Table 32
Reason for referral
by Was child detained?

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Yes	(2) No	Row Total
(1) Against persons		14848 28.7 17.0	36341 71.3 10.3	50989 11.8
(2) Against property		39795 18.2 46.2	178857 81.8 50.6	218652 49.7
(3) Drugs		4696 16.2 5.4	24271 83.8 6.9	28967 6.6
(4) Against public order		13787 22.0 16.0	48847 78.0 13.8	62634 14.2
(5) Status		13248 18.9 15.4	65231 83.1 18.5	78478 17.8
Column Total		88174 19.6	353547 80.4	439721 100.0

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Table 33

Any prior referrals?
by Was child detained?

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Yes	(2) No	Row Total
(1) Yes		22939 25.3 65.2	87778 74.7 39.3	90715 43.7
(2) No		12225 10.5 34.8	104581 89.5 80.7	116806 56.3
Column Total		35164 16.9	172357 83.1	207521 100.0

Table 34

Number of prior referrals
by Was child detained?

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Yes	(2) No	Row Total
(1) None		9080 11.9 37.7	66803 88.1 81.1	75883 56.9
(2) One		4202 18.8 17.5	18198 81.2 16.6	22398 16.8
(3) Two		2847 23.7 11.0	8521 76.3 7.8	11168 8.4
(4) Three		1915 28.3 8.0	4859 71.7 4.4	6774 5.1
(5) Four		1429 31.5 6.0	3112 68.5 2.8	4541 3.4
(6) Five or more		4754 37.6 19.8	7874 82.4 7.2	12628 9.5
Column Total		24007 18.0	109365 82.0	133372 100.0

Table 35

Care pending disposition
by Was child detained?

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Yes	(2) No	Row Total
(1) None overnight		243 0.1 0.7	190952 99.9 96.4	191195 82.5
(2) Jail/police station		3118 100.0 9.2	0 0.0 0.0	3118 1.3
(3) Detention home		29974 100.0 88.8	0 0.0 0.0	29974 12.9
(4) Foster family		1 0.0 0.0	3085 100.0 1.8	3086 1.3
(5) Combination		224 98.2 0.7	4 1.8 0.0	228 0.1
(6) Other		194 4.5 0.6	4091 95.5 2.1	4285 1.8
Column Total		33754 14.6	198132 85.4	231886 100.0

Table 36

Age by
Manner of handling

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Without petition	(2) With petition	Row Total
(1) Less than 10		4965 77.2 2.1	1465 22.8 0.7	6430 1.5
(2) 10 years		3515 71.0 1.5	1433 29.0 0.7	4948 1.1
(3) 11 years		5461 88.9 2.4	2708 33.1 1.3	8169 1.9
(4) 12 years		10418 61.4 4.5	6537 38.6 3.2	16955 3.8
(5) 13 years		20120 58.7 8.7	15348 43.3 7.6	35468 8.2
(6) 14 years		34032 53.3 14.7	29852 48.7 14.8	63884 14.7
(7) 15 years		48375 51.4 20.0	43908 48.6 21.7	92283 20.8
(8) 16 years		50843 51.3 21.9	48296 48.7 23.9	99139 22.8
(9) 17 years		52548 51.9 22.6	48610 48.1 24.0	101158 23.3
(10) 18 years or older		3861 49.1 1.7	4008 50.9 2.0	7869 1.8
Column Total		232138 53.5	202183 46.5	434321 100.0

Table 37

Sex by
Manner of handling

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Without petition	(2) With petition	Row Total
(1) Male		188771 51.8 73.7	177198 48.4 83.3	365967 78.0
(2) Female		67375 85.4 26.3	35650 34.6 16.7	103025 22.0
Column Total		256146 54.8	212848 45.4	468992 100.0

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Table 38

Race by
Manner of handling

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Without petition	(2) With petition	Row Total
(1) White		174469 58.5 69.1	134374 43.5 64.6	308843 67.1
(2) Black		48397 48.4 18.4	49457 51.6 23.8	97854 20.8
(3) Other		31492 56.7 12.5	24086 43.3 11.6	55578 12.1
Column Total		252358 54.8	207917 45.2	460275 100.0

Table 39

Source of referral
by Manner of handling

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Without petition	(2) With petition	Row Total
(1) Police		182901 58.2 86.9	142457 43.8 82.3	325358 84.8
(2) Parent or relative		7034 60.1 3.3	4875 39.9 2.7	11709 3.1
(3) School		5475 54.0 2.6	4680 46.0 2.7	10135 2.6
(4) Probation officer		1407 14.6 0.7	8235 85.4 4.8	9642 2.5
(5) Social agency		1408 39.3 0.7	2174 60.7 1.3	3582 0.9
(6) Other court		4262 53.7 2.0	3674 46.3 2.1	7936 2.1
(7) Other		7949 52.6 3.8	7183 47.4 4.1	15112 3.9
Column Total		210436 54.9	173038 45.1	383474 100.0

Table 40

Reason for referral
by Manner of handling

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Without petition	(2) With petition	Row Total
(1) Against persons		21521 39.5 8.4	32934 60.5 15.5	54455 11.7
(2) Against property		117178 50.8 46.0	113382 49.2 53.4	230560 49.4
(3) Drugs		18937 62.5 7.4	11370 37.5 5.4	30307 6.5
(4) Against public order		40535 60.2 15.9	28771 39.8 12.6	67306 14.4
(5) Status		56763 67.2 22.3	27751 32.8 13.1	84514 18.1
Column Total		254934 54.6	212208 45.4	467142 100.0

Table 41

Any prior referrals?
by Manner of handling

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Without petition	(2) With petition	Row Total
(1) Yes		37848 40.2 34.0	58364 59.8 54.9	94212 44.0
(2) No		73459 61.4 66.0	46218 38.6 45.1	119675 58.0
Column Total		111307 52.0	102580 48.0	213887 100.0

Table 42

Number of prior referrals
by Manner of handling

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Without petition	(2) With petition	Row Total
(1) None		45584 57.8 64.5	33297 42.2 47.8	78881 56.2
(2) One		10942 48.5 15.5	12604 53.5 18.1	23546 16.8
(3) Two		4857 41.0 6.9	6983 59.0 10.0	11840 8.4
(4) Three		2703 37.4 3.8	4520 62.6 6.5	7223 5.1
(5) Four		1735 35.9 2.5	3101 64.1 4.5	4836 3.4
(6) Five or more		4803 34.4 6.8	9158 85.6 13.1	13961 10.0
Column Total		70624 50.3	69883 49.7	140287 100.0

Table 43

Care pending disposition
by Manner of handling

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Without petition	(2) With petition	Row Total
(1) None overnight		110236 57.8 89.1	80826 42.2 74.9	190862 82.5
(2) Jail/police station		732 23.7 0.8	2361 76.3 2.2	3093 1.3
(3) Detention home		8746 29.4 7.1	20999 70.6 19.5	29745 12.9
(4) Foster family		1313 42.8 1.1	1771 57.4 1.3	3084 1.3
(5) Combination		20 8.8 0.0	208 91.2 0.2	228 0.1
(6) Other		2825 61.5 2.1	1845 38.5 1.5	4270 1.8
Column Total		123672 53.5	107810 46.5	231282 100.0

Table 44

Was child detained?
by Manner of handling

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Without petition	(2) With petition	Row Total
(1) Yes		34338 39.8 13.8	51896 60.2 26.9	86234 19.5
(2) No		214103 60.3 86.2	141018 39.7 73.1	355121 80.5
Column Total		248441 56.3	192914 43.7	441355 100.0

Table 45
Age by
Disposition

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Waived criminal	(2) Dismiss	(3) Proba- tion	(4) Insti- tution	(5) Pub/Priv agency	(6) Other	Row Total
(1) Less than 10	7 0.1 0.2	4612 72.1 2.1	1294 20.2 0.9	31 0.5 0.1	72 1.1 0.7	385 6.0 1.3	6401 1.5	
(2) 10 years	3 0.1 0.1	3318 67.8 1.5	1138 23.3 0.8	39 0.8 0.2	72 1.5 0.7	323 6.6 1.1	4893 1.1	
(3) 11 years	3 0.0 0.1	5093 63.0 2.3	2212 27.4 1.5	107 1.3 0.5	178 2.2 1.8	492 6.1 1.7	8085 1.9	
(4) 12 years	9 0.1 0.3	9538 58.8 4.4	5382 32.1 3.8	379 2.3 1.7	429 2.6 4.3	1045 6.2 3.7	16782 3.9	
(5) 13 years	15 0.0 0.5	18251 51.9 8.4	12286 35.0 8.2	1304 3.7 6.0	1080 3.1 10.8	2200 6.3 7.7	35136 8.2	
(6) 14 years	74 0.1 2.6	30889 48.8 14.2	23208 36.7 15.5	3261 5.2 14.9	1952 3.1 19.5	3897 6.2 13.6	63281 14.7	
(7) 15 years	215 0.2 7.4	42983 48.0 19.8	32870 36.8 22.0	5292 5.9 24.2	2489 2.8 24.8	5569 6.2 19.5	89518 20.8	
(8) 16 years	659 0.7 22.7	47057 47.8 21.6	35805 36.4 23.9	5862 6.0 26.8	2240 2.3 22.3	6721 6.8 23.5	98344 22.8	
(9) 17 years	1688 1.7 57.4	51309 51.1 23.6	33457 33.3 22.3	5249 5.2 24.0	1433 1.4 14.3	7259 7.2 25.4	100373 23.3	
(10) 18 years or older	248 3.2 8.6	4482 57.3 2.1	1948 24.9 1.3	348 4.5 1.6	83 1.1 0.8	710 9.1 2.5	7820 1.8	
Column Total	2900 0.7	217532 50.5	149700 34.8	21872 5.1	10028 2.3	28801 6.6	430633 100.0	

Table 46
Disposition
by Sex

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Male	(2) Female	Row Total
(1) Waived criminal		2860 95.1 0.8	148 4.9 0.1	3008 0.6
(2) Dismissed		181798 75.8 50.0	57999 24.2 58.8	239797 51.5
(3) Probation		124027 79.9 34.1	31294 20.1 30.7	155321 33.4
(4) Institution		21386 89.9 5.9	2407 10.1 2.4	23793 5.1
(5) Public/Private agen		7774 74.7 2.1	2635 25.3 2.6	10409 2.2
(6) Other		25395 77.0 7.0	7584 23.0 7.4	32979 7.1
Column Total		383240 78.1	102065 21.9	485305 100.0

Table 47
Disposition
by Race

	Count Row % Col %	(1) White	(2) Black	(3) Other	Row Total
(1) Waived criminal		1466 49.4 0.5	1212 40.8 1.3	289 9.7 0.5	2967 0.6
(2) Dismissed		156263 68.1 50.9	52387 22.2 55.1	27709 11.7 50.1	236359 51.7
(3) Probation		107678 70.3 35.1	27184 17.8 28.6	18216 11.9 32.9	153078 33.5
(4) Institution		12718 53.8 4.1	8750 28.6 7.1	4160 17.6 7.5	23628 5.2
(5) Public/Private agen		7187 70.7 2.3	1796 17.7 1.9	1188 11.7 2.1	10171 2.2
(6) Other		21444 69.3 7.0	5757 18.8 6.1	3749 12.1 6.8	30950 6.8
Column Total		308756 67.1	95086 20.8	55311 12.1	457153 100.0

Table 48
Source of referral
by Disposition

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Waived criminal	(2) Dismiss	(3) Probation	(4) Insti- tution	(5) Pub/Priv agency	(6) Other	Row Total
(1) Police	2013 0.6 93.3	167870 52.1 86.0	107333 33.3 85.7	15286 4.7 80.1	6608 2.0 71.9	23273 7.2 79.9	322381 84.8	
(2) Parent or relative	8 0.1 0.4	6275 53.9 3.2	3258 28.0 2.6	400 3.4 2.1	488 4.2 5.3	1209 10.4 4.2	11638 3.1	
(3) School	9 0.1 0.4	5456 54.2 2.8	3081 30.4 2.4	189 1.9 1.0	165 1.6 1.8	1191 11.8 4.1	10071 2.7	
(4) Probation officer	22 0.2 1.0	2063 21.5 1.1	4015 41.9 3.2	1693 17.7 8.9	1061 11.1 11.5	722 7.5 2.5	9576 2.5	
(5) Social agency	7 0.2 0.3	1229 35.2 0.6	957 27.4 0.8	417 12.0 2.2	349 10.0 3.8	530 15.2 1.8	3489 0.9	
(6) Other court	32 0.4 1.5	3454 43.7 1.8	2942 37.2 2.3	494 6.2 2.6	248 3.1 2.7	738 9.3 2.5	7908 2.1	
(7) Other	66 0.4 3.1	8859 59.5 4.5	3626 24.3 2.9	610 4.1 3.2	276 1.9 3.0	1455 9.8 5.0	14892 3.9	
Column Total	2157 0.6	195206 51.4	125192 32.9	19089 5.0	9193 2.4	29118 7.7	379955 100.0	

Table 49
Reason for referral
by Disposition

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Waived criminal	(2) Dismiss	(3) Probation	(4) Insti- tution	(5) Pub/Priv agency	(6) Other	Row Total
(1) Against persons	1097 2.0 36.4	28482 48.9 11.1	17350 32.1 11.2	4898 9.1 20.6	1277 2.4 12.3	3006 5.6 9.1	54110	11.7
(2) Against property	1462 0.6 48.5	111983 48.9 48.9	83900 38.6 54.3	13033 5.7 54.9	4577 2.0 44.2	14004 6.1 42.6	228959	49.4
(3) Drugs	115 0.4 3.8	17307 57.7 7.2	9836 32.8 6.4	737 2.5 3.1	313 1.0 3.0	1709 5.7 5.2	30017	8.5
(4) Against public order	343 0.5 11.4	38945 58.5 18.3	16902 25.4 10.9	3207 4.8 13.5	1345 2.0 13.0	5830 8.8 17.7	66572	14.4
(5) Status	0 0.0 0.0	44133 52.8 18.5	26650 31.8 17.2	1868 2.2 7.9	2833 3.4 27.4	8343 10.0 25.4	83827	18.1
Column Total	3017 0.7	238850 51.5	154638 33.4	23743 5.1	10345 2.2	32892 7.1	463485	100.0

Table 50
Disposition by
Any prior referrals?

	Count Row % Col %	(1)	(2)	Row Total
		Yes	No	
(1) Waived criminal	1517 83.8 1.6	294 16.2 0.3	1811 0.9	
(2) Dismissed	42803 39.1 45.8	66625 60.9 56.7	109428 51.9	
(3) Probation	30894 44.9 33.1	37841 55.1 32.2	68735 32.6	
(4) Institution	7946 87.7 8.5	1114 12.3 0.9	9060 4.3	
(5) Public/Private agen	2919 66.6 3.1	1463 33.4 1.2	4382 2.1	
(6) Other	7367 42.1 7.9	10124 57.9 8.6	17491 8.3	
Column Total	93446 44.3	117461 55.7	210907 100.0	

Table 51

Number of prior referrals
by Disposition

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Waived criminal	(2) Dismiss	(3) Proba- tion	(4) Insti- tution	(5) Pub/Priv agency	(6) Other	Row Total
(1) None	200 0.3 19.1	40882 53.3 59.7	25379 33.1 57.0	816 1.1 14.5	1285 1.7 34.3	8113 10.6 58.4	76675 55.8	
(2) One	30 0.4 8.6	10900 47.1 15.9	8087 35.0 18.2	792 3.4 14.1	881 3.8 23.5	2374 10.3 17.1	23124 16.8	
(3) Two	109 0.9 10.4	5183 44.2 7.6	4172 35.6 9.4	740 8.3 13.2	500 4.3 13.4	1014 8.7 7.3	11718 8.5	
(4) Three	89 1.2 8.5	3107 43.4 4.5	2311 32.3 5.2	701 9.8 12.5	323 4.5 8.6	629 8.8 4.5	7160 5.2	
(5) Four	74 1.5 7.1	2106 44.0 3.1	1449 30.3 3.3	531 11.1 9.5	214 4.5 5.7	411 8.8 3.0	4785 3.5	
(6) Five or more	487 3.5 46.4	6294 45.4 9.2	3149 22.7 7.1	2039 14.7 36.3	542 3.9 14.5	1362 9.8 9.8	13873 10.1	
Column Total	1049 0.8	68472 49.9	44547 32.4	5619 4.1	3745 2.7	13903 10.1	137335 100.0	

Table 52
Care pending disposition
by Disposition

Count Row % Col %	(1) Waived criminal	(2) Dismiss	(3) Proba- tion	(4) Insti- tution	(5) Pub/Priv agency	(6) Other	Row Total
(1) None overnight	1029 0.5 48.9	107299 57.0 89.1	62314 33.1 80.5	4097 2.2 44.2	2018 1.1 48.3	11617 6.2 77.5	188372 82.5
(2) Jail/police station	211 6.8 9.6	790 25.8 0.7	1307 42.3 1.7	368 11.9 4.0	185 6.0 4.4	226 7.3 1.5	3087 1.4
(3) Detention home	899 3.1 41.0	10527 35.8 8.7	10010 34.1 12.9	4527 15.4 48.8	1415 4.8 33.9	2010 6.8 13.4	29388 12.9
(4) Foster family	2 0.1 0.1	669 21.7 0.6	1239 40.2 1.6	56 1.8 0.6	245 8.0 5.9	870 28.2 5.8	3081 1.3
(5) Combination	36 15.8 1.8	37 16.2 0.0	74 32.5 0.1	51 22.4 0.5	11 4.8 0.3	19 8.3 0.1	228 0.1
(6) Other	18 0.4 0.8	1041 24.4 0.9	2485 58.2 3.2	179 4.2 1.9	303 7.1 7.3	244 5.7 1.6	4270 1.9
Column Total	2195 1.0	120363 52.7	77429 33.9	9278 4.1	4175 1.8	14986 6.8	228426 100.0

Table 53
Disposition by
Was child detained?

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Yes	(2) No	Row Total
(1) Waived criminal		1606 56.6 1.9	1230 43.4 0.3	2836 0.6
(2) Dismissed		34802 15.0 40.7	198139 85.0 56.3	233001 53.2
(3) Probation		30403 21.0 35.5	114039 79.0 32.4	144442 33.0
(4) Institution		10027 56.0 11.7	7868 44.0 2.2	17895 4.1
(5) Public/Private agen		4036 46.8 4.7	4586 53.2 1.3	8622 2.0
(6) Other		4660 15.0 5.4	26345 85.0 7.5	31005 7.1
Column Total		85594 19.6	352207 80.4	437801 100.0

Table 54
Disposition by
Manner of handling

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Without petition	(2) With petition	Row Total
(1) Waived criminal		0 0.0 0.0	3025 100.0 1.4	3025 0.6
(2) Dismissed		185956 77.5 73.4	54000 22.5 25.4	239956 51.5
(3) Probation		56519 36.4 22.3	98924 83.6 46.8	155443 33.4
(4) Institution		189 0.8 0.1	23640 99.2 11.1	23829 5.1
(5) Public/Private agen		513 4.9 0.2	9918 95.1 4.7	10431 2.2
(6) Other		10152 30.8 4.0	22849 69.2 10.8	33001 7.1
Column Total		253329 54.4	212356 45.6	465685 100.0

Table 55
Time in system
by Age

Count Row % Col %	(1) Less than 10	(2) 10 years	(3) 11 years	(4) 12 years	(5) 13 years	(6) 14 years	(7) 15 years	(8) 16 years	(9) 17 years	(10) 18 years or older	Row Total
(1) Less than 1 day	279 2.2 9.9	160 1.3 6.9	219 1.7 5.9	442 3.5 5.8	989 7.9 6.2	1882 14.8 6.4	2682 21.2 8.3	2954 23.5 7.0	2765 22.0 8.5	236 1.9 7.3	12568 8.6
(2) 1-7 days	338 1.6 12.0	214 1.0 9.3	362 1.8 9.8	738 3.6 9.6	1492 7.3 9.4	2921 14.2 10.0	4351 21.2 10.3	4909 23.9 11.6	4779 23.2 11.3	455 2.2 14.1	20559 10.7
(3) 1-2 weeks	457 2.0 16.2	327 1.5 14.2	498 2.2 13.4	880 3.9 11.5	1720 7.7 10.8	3193 14.2 10.9	4883 20.9 11.1	5038 22.5 11.9	5149 23.0 12.1	474 2.1 14.6	22417 11.7
(4) 2-3 weeks	390 2.1 13.8	272 1.4 11.8	398 2.1 10.7	759 4.0 9.9	1499 7.9 9.4	2828 15.0 9.7	3970 21.0 9.4	4130 21.9 9.8	4254 22.5 10.0	369 2.0 11.4	18889 9.8
(5) 3-4 weeks	235 1.6 8.3	203 1.3 8.8	280 1.8 7.5	558 3.7 7.3	1229 8.1 7.7	2279 15.0 7.8	3304 21.8 7.8	3339 22.0 7.9	3490 23.0 8.2	240 1.6 7.4	15157 7.9
(6) 1-2 months	533 1.2 18.9	501 1.1 21.7	834 1.9 22.5	1810 4.2 23.6	3803 8.7 23.9	6674 15.3 22.9	9617 22.1 22.8	9554 21.9 22.6	9694 22.2 22.9	585 1.3 18.1	43805 22.7
(7) 2-3 months	208 1.0 7.4	205 0.9 8.9	391 1.8 10.5	865 4.0 11.3	1844 8.5 11.6	3465 16.0 11.9	5096 23.5 12.1	4704 21.7 11.1	4616 21.3 10.9	313 1.4 9.7	21707 11.3
(8) 3-6 months	267 1.0 9.5	312 1.2 13.5	499 1.9 13.4	1119 4.3 14.6	2348 9.0 14.7	4126 15.8 14.1	6023 23.1 14.3	5469 20.9 12.9	5563 21.3 13.1	302 1.5 12.1	26118 13.6
(9) 6-12 months	75 0.9 2.7	89 1.0 3.9	174 2.0 4.7	387 4.5 5.0	814 9.4 5.1	1482 17.0 5.0	2027 23.5 4.8	1736 20.1 4.1	1709 19.8 4.0	143 1.7 4.4	8616 4.5
(10) 1 year or more	35 1.7 1.2	26 1.2 1.1	56 2.6 1.5	111 5.2 1.4	197 9.3 1.2	364 17.2 1.2	478 22.5 1.1	448 21.0 1.1	378 17.8 0.9	29 1.4 0.9	2120 1.1
Column Total	2817 1.5	2309 1.2	3711 1.9	7669 4.0	15935 8.3	29174 15.2	42211 22.0	42277 22.0	42397 22.1	3236 1.7	191736 100.0

Table 56

Time in system
by Sex

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Male	(2) Female	Row Total
(1) Less than 1 day	8454 88.9 5.6	4177 33.1 10.2	12831 8.6	
(2) 1-7 days	14999 72.8 9.9	5664 27.4 13.8	20863 10.7	
(3) 1-2 weeks	17376 77.1 11.5	5171 22.9 12.6	22547 11.7	
(4) 2-3 weeks	14770 77.7 9.7	4232 22.3 10.3	19002 9.9	
(5) 3-4 weeks	12122 79.8 8.0	3113 20.4 7.6	15235 7.9	
(6) 1-2 months	35302 80.8 23.3	8507 19.4 20.7	43809 22.7	
(7) 2-3 months	17999 82.8 11.9	3788 17.4 9.2	21785 11.3	
(8) 3-6 months	21825 83.2 14.4	4398 18.8 10.7	26223 13.6	
(9) 6-12 months	7085 81.7 4.7	1584 18.3 3.9	8649 4.5	
(10) 1 year or more	1708 79.3 1.1	448 20.7 1.1	2152 1.1	
Column Total	151618 78.7	41078 21.3	192698 100.0	

Table 57

Time in system
by Race

	Count Row % Col %	(1) White	(2) Black	(3) Other	Row Total
(1) Less than 1 day	9195 73.3 7.1	2895 23.1 6.3	454 3.8 3.8	12544 8.7	
(2) 1-7 days	15283 74.8 11.8	4316 21.1 9.4	837 4.1 7.1	20436 10.9	
(3) 1-2 weeks	16524 74.5 12.8	4652 21.0 10.1	997 4.5 8.5	22173 11.8	
(4) 2-3 weeks	13229 74.1 10.2	3658 20.5 7.9	964 5.4 8.2	17849 9.5	
(5) 3-4 weeks	10388 70.8 8.0	3511 23.9 7.6	808 5.5 6.8	14705 7.9	
(6) 1-2 months	28897 68.4 22.3	10839 25.2 23.1	2716 6.4 23.0	42252 22.6	
(7) 2-3 months	13977 66.4 10.8	5311 25.2 11.5	1761 8.4 14.9	21049 11.2	
(8) 3-6 months	15764 61.5 12.2	7691 30.0 16.7	2179 8.5 18.5	25634 13.7	
(9) 6-12 months	5024 58.8 3.9	2738 32.0 5.9	783 9.2 6.8	8543 4.6	
(10) 1 year or more	1182 55.6 0.9	648 30.4 1.4	298 13.9 2.5	2124 1.1	
Column Total	129433 69.1	46053 24.6	11793 6.3	187309 100.0	

Table 58

Time in system by
Source of referral

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Police	(2) Parent relative	(3) School	(4) Probation officer	(5) Social agency	(6) Other court	(7) Other	Row Total
(1) Less than 1 day	8690 70.5 5.7	1881 15.1 20.3	482 3.9 5.9	381 3.1 9.0	188 1.5 9.2	142 1.2 6.3	585 4.7 5.6	12329 6.5	
(2) 1-7 days	15271 76.0 10.0	1543 7.7 16.8	722 3.8 8.8	785 3.8 18.2	381 1.8 17.8	248 1.2 10.9	1174 5.8 11.3	20082 10.8	
(3) 1-2 weeks	18956 77.9 11.1	1027 4.7 11.2	1242 5.7 15.2	686 3.2 16.3	282 1.3 13.7	333 1.5 14.7	1238 5.7 11.9	21764 11.5	
(4) 2-3 weeks	14703 79.8 9.6	688 3.7 7.5	1125 6.1 13.8	534 2.9 12.7	191 1.0 9.3	248 1.3 10.9	984 5.3 9.5	18471 9.8	
(5) 3-4 weeks	12242 81.8 8.0	589 3.9 6.4	683 4.4 8.1	374 2.5 8.9	148 1.0 7.1	195 1.3 8.6	759 5.1 7.3	14968 7.9	
(6) 1-2 months	36047 83.4 23.5	1517 3.5 16.5	1670 3.9 20.5	695 1.6 16.5	428 1.0 20.8	463 1.1 20.4	2412 5.6 23.2	43230 22.8	
(7) 2-3 months	18235 84.3 11.9	684 3.2 7.5	847 3.9 10.4	269 1.2 6.4	180 0.8 8.8	209 1.0 9.2	1215 5.6 11.7	21639 11.4	
(8) 3-6 months	22093 84.7 14.4	817 3.1 8.9	1007 3.9 12.3	354 1.3 7.9	149 0.8 7.3	251 1.0 11.1	1440 5.5 13.9	26091 13.8	
(9) 6-12 months	7184 83.5 4.7	326 3.8 3.6	330 3.8 4.0	124 1.4 2.9	82 1.0 4.0	121 1.4 5.3	440 5.1 4.2	8607 4.5	
(10) 1 year or more	1655 77.4 1.1	117 5.5 1.3	74 3.5 0.9	48 2.2 1.1	48 2.2 2.3	61 2.9 2.7	135 6.3 1.3	2138 1.1	
Column Total	153076 80.9	9169 4.8	8162 4.3	4210 2.2	2053 1.1	2267 1.2	10382 5.5	189319 100.0	

Table 59
Time in system by
Reason for referral

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Against persons	(2) Against property	(3) Drugs	(4) Public order	(5) Status	Row Total
(1) Less than 1 day	598 4.8 2.7	3246 25.8 3.8	543 4.3 5.1	2173 17.3 7.2	6008 47.8 15.8	12568 6.5	
(2) 1-7 days	1581 7.8 7.1	7310 35.5 8.1	1153 5.8 10.8	3884 18.9 13.0	6888 32.5 17.3	20594 10.7	
(3) 1-2 weeks	2232 9.9 10.2	10103 45.0 11.1	1382 6.1 12.8	3829 17.1 12.8	4818 21.9 12.8	22444 11.7	
(4) 2-3 weeks	1835 9.7 8.4	8729 48.1 9.6	1050 5.6 9.9	3338 17.6 11.1	3968 21.0 10.3	18918 9.9	
(5) 3-4 weeks	1652 10.9 7.5	7523 49.6 8.3	958 6.3 9.0	2483 16.4 8.3	2555 16.8 6.8	15171 7.9	
(6) 1-2 months	5272 12.1 24.0	23059 52.8 25.4	2468 5.7 23.2	6217 14.2 20.7	6633 15.2 17.2	43649 22.7	
(7) 2-3 months	2915 13.4 13.3	11434 52.7 12.8	1218 5.8 11.4	3021 13.9 10.1	3120 14.4 8.1	21708 11.3	
(8) 3-6 months	4136 15.8 18.9	13887 53.2 15.3	1398 5.3 13.1	3470 13.3 11.8	3215 12.3 8.3	26104 13.8	
(9) 6-12 months	1377 16.0 6.3	4505 52.2 5.0	413 4.8 3.9	1229 14.2 4.1	1102 12.8 2.9	8626 4.5	
(10) 1 year or more	343 16.0 1.8	1003 46.8 1.1	95 4.4 0.9	338 15.3 1.1	384 17.0 0.9	2143 1.1	
Column Total	21921 11.4	90799 47.3	10654 5.8	29980 15.8	38587 20.1	191921 100.0	

Table 60
Time in system by
Any prior referrals?

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Yes	(2) No	Row Total
(1) Less than 1 day	2416 27.4 5.5	6410 72.8 11.0	8828 8.7	
(2) 1-7 days	4287 40.0 9.7	6403 60.0 11.0	10870 10.5	
(3) 1-2 weeks	3453 38.7 7.9	5947 63.3 10.2	9400 9.2	
(4) 2-3 weeks	2962 36.6 6.8	5124 63.4 8.8	8086 7.9	
(5) 3-4 weeks	3009 40.2 6.9	4471 59.8 7.7	7480 7.3	
(6) 1-2 months	10699 44.1 24.4	13567 55.9 23.3	24268 23.8	
(7) 2-3 months	5734 47.7 13.1	6291 52.3 10.8	12025 11.8	
(8) 3-6 months	7338 52.2 16.8	6713 47.8 11.5	14051 13.8	
(9) 6-12 months	3065 54.0 7.0	2609 46.0 4.5	5674 5.6	
(10) 1 year or more	823 57.8 1.9	600 42.2 1.0	1423 1.4	
Column Total	43766 42.9	58135 57.1	101901 100.0	

Table 61
Time in system by
Number of prior referrals

	Count Row % Col %	(1) None	(2) One	(3) Two	(4) Three	(5) Four	(6) Five or more	Row Total
(1) Less than 1 day	6410 72.8 11.0	1203 13.8 7.1	485 5.5 5.7	282 3.0 5.1	148 1.7 4.4	318 3.6 3.3	8826 8.7	
(2) 1-7 days	6403 60.0 11.0	1632 15.3 9.8	833 7.8 9.8	514 4.8 10.0	342 3.2 10.2	948 8.9 9.7	10670 10.5	
(3) 1-2 weeks	5947 63.3 10.2	1378 14.7 8.1	716 7.6 8.4	391 4.2 7.6	248 2.6 7.3	722 7.7 7.4	9400 9.2	
(4) 2-3 weeks	5124 63.4 8.8	1213 15.0 7.1	575 7.1 6.8	367 4.5 7.1	207 2.8 6.2	600 7.4 6.2	8086 7.9	
(5) 3-4 weeks	4471 59.8 7.7	1206 16.1 7.1	636 8.5 7.5	367 4.9 7.1	196 2.8 5.8	604 8.1 6.2	7480 7.3	
(6) 1-2 months	13567 55.9 23.3	4464 18.4 26.3	2033 8.4 23.9	1241 5.1 24.0	808 3.3 24.0	2155 8.9 22.1	24268 23.8	
(7) 2-3 months	8291 52.3 10.8	2154 17.9 12.7	1094 9.1 12.9	678 5.6 13.1	440 3.7 13.1	1370 11.4 14.1	12025 11.8	
(8) 3-6 months	6713 47.8 11.5	2578 18.3 15.2	1383 9.8 16.3	864 6.1 16.7	629 4.5 18.7	1884 13.4 19.3	14051 13.8	
(9) 6-12 months	2609 46.0 4.5	923 16.3 5.4	583 10.3 6.9	379 6.7 7.3	281 5.0 8.4	899 15.8 9.2	5674 5.6	
(10) 1 year or more	600 42.2 1.0	249 17.5 1.5	152 10.7 1.8	104 7.3 2.0	70 4.9 2.1	248 17.4 2.5	1423 1.4	
Column Total	58135 57.1	17000 16.7	8490 8.3	5165 5.1	3365 3.3	9746 9.6	101901 100.0	

Table 62
Time in system by
Care pending disposition

	Count Row % Col %	(1) None overnight	(2) Jail or police	(3) Deten- tion home	(4) Foster family	(5) Combina- tion	(6) Other	Row Total
(1) Less than 1 day	8180 78.8 8.3	274 2.4 10.9	1842 15.8 11.8	242 2.1 12.4	20 0.2 9.3	109 0.9 8.3	11647 8.8	
(2) 1-7 days	11644 74.5 10.8	719 4.8 28.8	2477 15.9 15.8	528 3.4 27.0	70 0.4 32.8	188 1.2 14.3	15828 11.8	
(3) 1-2 weeks	14575 85.3 13.2	368 2.2 14.8	1807 10.8 11.8	170 1.0 8.7	30 0.2 14.0	134 0.8 10.2	17084 13.0	
(4) 2-3 weeks	11689 86.9 10.8	225 1.7 8.9	1259 9.4 8.1	130 1.0 6.7	22 0.2 10.2	129 1.0 9.8	13434 10.2	
(5) 3-4 weeks	8908 84.8 8.1	135 1.3 5.4	1227 11.7 7.8	94 0.9 4.8	21 0.2 9.8	125 1.2 9.5	10508 8.0	
(6) 1-2 months	23465 84.5 21.3	428 1.5 16.9	3195 11.5 20.4	339 1.2 17.3	32 0.1 14.9	314 1.1 24.0	27771 21.1	
(7) 2-3 months	11521 85.5 10.4	147 1.1 5.8	1474 10.9 9.4	183 1.4 9.4	13 0.1 6.0	131 1.0 10.0	13469 10.2	
(8) 3-8 months	13944 87.1 12.8	153 1.0 6.1	1608 10.0 10.3	169 1.1 8.8	4 0.0 1.9	135 0.8 10.3	16013 12.1	
(9) 6-12 months	4331 85.2 3.9	59 1.2 2.3	587 11.8 3.8	67 1.3 3.4	1 0.0 0.5	37 0.7 2.8	5082 3.9	
(10) 1 year or more	1047 83.0 0.9	9 0.7 0.4	162 12.8 1.0	32 2.5 1.6	2 0.2 0.9	9 0.7 0.7	1281 1.0	
Column Total	110282 83.8	2515 1.9	15638 11.9	1954 1.5	215 0.2	1311 1.0	131895 100.0	

Table 63
Time in system by
Was child detained?

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Yes	(2) No	Row Total
(1) Less than 1 day	2338 18.9 9.2	10028 81.1 6.3	12364 8.7	
(2) 1-7 days	4374 22.3 17.2	15201 77.7 9.6	19575 10.6	
(3) 1-2 weeks	3119 14.2 12.2	18858 85.8 11.9	21975 11.9	
(4) 2-3 weeks	2068 11.2 8.1	18392 88.8 10.3	18460 10.0	
(5) 3-4 weeks	1865 12.7 7.3	12834 87.3 8.1	14699 8.0	
(6) 1-2 months	5340 12.7 21.0	38638 87.3 23.1	41978 22.8	
(7) 2-3 months	2423 11.9 9.5	17995 88.1 11.4	20418 11.1	
(8) 3-6 months	2630 10.7 10.3	21893 89.3 13.8	24523 13.3	
(9) 6-12 months	1034 12.9 4.1	8998 87.1 4.4	8030 4.4	
(10) 1 year or more	298 15.6 1.2	1808 84.4 1.0	1906 1.0	
Column Total	25487 13.9	158441 88.1	183928 100.0	

Table 64
Time in system by
Manner of handling

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Without petition	(2) With petition	Row Total
(1) Less than 1 day	10410 82.3 11.8	2233 17.7 2.1	12643 8.6	
(2) 1-7 days	14014 87.8 15.8	6680 32.2 6.4	20694 10.7	
(3) 1-2 weeks	14084 82.4 15.9	8474 37.6 8.1	22558 11.7	
(4) 2-3 weeks	10624 55.9 12.0	8383 44.1 8.0	19007 9.9	
(5) 3-4 weeks	7614 50.0 8.6	7626 50.0 7.3	15240 7.9	
(6) 1-2 months	16583 37.8 18.7	27250 82.2 26.1	43833 22.7	
(7) 2-3 months	5924 27.2 6.7	15881 72.8 15.2	21805 11.3	
(8) 3-6 months	6585 25.1 7.4	19651 74.9 18.8	26236 13.6	
(9) 6-12 months	2054 23.7 2.3	6595 76.3 6.3	8649 4.5	
(10) 1 year or more	626 29.1 0.7	1525 70.9 1.5	2151 1.1	
Column Total	88518 45.9	104278 54.1	192796 100.0	

Table 85
Time in system
by Disposition

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Waived criminal	(2) Dismiss	(3) Probation	(4) Insti- tution	(5) Pub/Priv agency	(6) Other	Row Total
(1) Less than 1 day	48 0.4 3.5	7388 82.8 7.9	2858 24.2 5.0	219 1.9 2.8	155 1.3 3.4	1141 9.7 4.7	11807 6.2	
(2) 1-7 days	109 0.5 8.0	11334 58.0 12.1	5881 29.0 10.2	715 3.5 9.1	409 2.0 8.9	1807 8.9 7.5	20235 10.7	
(3) 1-2 weeks	137 0.6 10.0	12932 58.5 13.8	8151 27.8 10.7	830 3.8 10.8	411 1.9 9.0	1841 7.4 8.8	22102 11.7	
(4) 2-3 weeks	110 0.6 8.0	9733 53.0 10.4	4986 27.2 8.7	647 3.5 8.2	434 2.4 9.5	2449 13.3 10.2	18359 9.7	
(5) 3-4 weeks	120 0.8 8.8	7484 50.0 7.9	4420 29.8 7.7	620 4.2 7.9	428 2.9 9.4	1877 12.6 7.8	14929 7.9	
(6) 1-2 months	333 0.8 24.3	18633 43.1 19.8	14362 33.2 25.1	1895 4.4 24.1	1222 2.8 28.7	6754 15.6 28.1	43199 22.8	
(7) 2-3 months	190 0.9 13.9	8848 40.8 9.4	7708 35.6 13.4	1058 4.9 13.4	615 2.8 13.5	3251 15.0 13.5	21868 11.5	
(8) 3-6 months	229 0.9 18.7	11808 44.4 12.4	8402 32.2 14.7	1373 5.3 17.5	688 2.6 14.6	3847 14.7 16.0	28125 13.8	
(9) 6-12 months	79 0.9 5.8	4772 55.5 5.1	2214 25.7 3.9	411 4.8 5.2	189 2.2 4.1	939 10.9 3.9	8604 4.5	
(10) 1 year or more	18 0.7 1.2	1261 59.0 1.3	357 16.7 0.6	97 4.5 1.2	39 1.8 0.9	387 17.2 1.5	2137 1.1	
Column Total	1371 0.7	93971 49.7	57317 30.3	7863 4.2	4570 2.4	24073 12.7	189165 100.0	

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Table 66
Age by
Legal counsel
(for petitioned cases only)

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Privately retained	(2) Public defender	(3) Court appointd	(4) None	Row Total
(1) Less than 10	25 13.0 0.3	78 40.6 0.2	55 28.6 0.4	34 17.7 0.3	192 0.3	
(2) 10 years	26 10.2 0.3	138 53.3 0.4	47 18.4 0.3	46 18.0 0.4	255 0.4	
(3) 11 years	70 11.6 0.9	316 52.1 0.9	140 23.1 1.0	80 13.2 0.6	806 0.9	
(4) 12 years	150 8.4 2.0	935 52.5 2.7	395 22.2 2.8	301 16.9 2.3	1781 2.6	
(5) 13 years	405 8.7 5.4	2490 53.6 7.3	960 20.6 8.8	794 17.1 8.2	4649 6.8	
(6) 14 years	1037 10.6 13.7	4999 51.1 14.7	1883 19.2 13.4	1872 19.1 14.6	9791 14.3	
(7) 15 years	1541 10.5 20.4	7398 50.3 21.7	2944 20.0 20.9	2831 19.2 22.1	14714 21.5	
(8) 16 years	2023 11.6 26.8	8647 49.4 25.3	3680 21.0 26.1	3154 18.0 24.6	17504 25.5	
(9) 17 years	2112 12.1 28.0	8301 47.7 24.3	3643 21.0 25.8	3331 19.2 25.0	17387 25.4	
(10) 18 years or older	157 9.2 2.1	822 48.4 2.4	351 20.7 2.5	389 21.7 2.9	1699 2.5	
Column Total	7546 11.0	34122 49.8	14098 20.6	12812 18.7	68578 100.0	

Table 67
Legal counsel
by Sex
(for petitioned cases only)

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Male	(2) Female	Row Total
(1) Privately retained	7007 88.5 10.9	910 11.5 8.0	7917 10.5	
(2) Public defender	33959 84.6 52.8	6174 15.4 54.3	40133 53.1	
(3) Court appointed	12389 86.2 19.3	1977 13.8 17.4	14366 19.0	
(4) None	10904 82.5 17.0	2316 17.5 20.4	13220 17.5	
Column Total	64259 85.0	11377 15.0	75636 100.0	

Table 68
Legal counsel
by Race
(for petitioned cases only)

	Count Row % Col %	(1) White	(2) Black	(3) Other	Row Total
(1) Privately retained		5883 74.9 12.9	743 9.5 5.8	1224 15.6 7.5	7850 10.5
(2) Public defender		23615 59.5 51.7	6854 17.3 53.6	9220 23.2 56.3	39689 53.1
(3) Court appointed		6539 45.7 14.3	3948 27.6 30.9	3808 26.6 23.2	14295 19.1
(4) None		9598 74.0 21.0	1240 9.6 9.7	2133 16.4 13.0	12971 17.3
Column Total		45635 61.0	12785 17.1	16385 21.9	74805 100.0

Table 69
Source of referral
by Legal counsel
(for petitioned cases only)

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Privately retained	(2) Public defender	(3) Court appointd	(4) None	Row Total
(1) Police		7099 11.9 91.8	31665 53.0 82.8	10725 17.9 90.4	10291 17.2 82.1	59780 85.0
(2) Parent or relative		36 6.1 0.5	340 57.8 0.9	91 15.5 0.8	121 20.6 1.0	588 0.8
(3) School		37 6.8 0.5	238 44.0 0.6	46 8.5 0.4	220 40.7 1.8	541 0.8
(4) Probation officer		244 5.2 3.2	3306 69.9 8.6	388 8.2 3.3	789 16.7 6.3	4727 6.7
(5) Social agency		21 2.5 0.3	642 77.3 1.7	107 12.9 0.9	60 7.2 0.5	830 1.2
(6) Other court		152 5.5 2.0	1537 55.2 4.0	363 13.0 3.1	734 26.3 5.9	2786 4.0
(7) Other		140 12.6 1.8	504 45.5 1.3	138 12.5 1.2	326 29.4 2.6	1108 1.6
Column Total		7729 11.0	38232 54.3	11858 16.9	12541 17.8	70360 100.0

Table 70
Reason for referral
by Legal counsel
(for petitioned cases only)

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Privately retained	(2) Public defender	(3) Court appointd	(4) None	Row Total
(1) Against persons	1835 12.6 23.3	7584 52.3 49.0	3592 24.8 25.1	1499 10.3 11.4	14510 100.3	
(2) Against property	4362 10.6 55.4	21460 52.4 53.7	7950 19.4 55.6	7193 17.6 54.6	40965 54.4	
(3) Drugs	579 13.4 7.4	1986 46.0 5.0	794 18.4 5.6	957 22.2 7.3	4316 5.7	
(4) Against public order	730 9.0 9.3	4490 55.3 11.2	1206 14.8 8.4	1699 20.9 12.9	8125 10.8	
(5) Status	366 4.9 4.6	4478 60.2 11.2	764 10.3 5.3	1829 24.6 13.9	7437 9.9	
Column Total	7872 10.4	39998 53.1	14306 19.0	13177 17.5	75353 100.0	

Table 71
Legal counsel by
Any prior referrals?
(for petitioned cases only)

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Yes	(2) No	Row Total
(1) Privately retained	645 29.3 15.1	1554 70.7 22.6	2199 19.7	
(2) Public defender	2636 45.5 61.9	3160 54.5 46.0	5796 52.0	
(3) Court appointed	321 44.0 7.5	409 56.0 5.9	730 6.6	
(4) None	658 27.3 15.4	1753 72.7 25.5	2411 21.7	
Column Total	4260 38.3	6876 61.7	11136 100.0	

Table 72

Number of prior referrals
by Legal counsel
(for petitioned cases only)

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Privately retained	(2) Public defender	(3) Court appointd	(4) None	Row Total
(1) None	1554 22.6 70.7	3180 46.0 54.5	409 5.9 56.0	1753 25.5 72.7	6876 61.7	
(2) One	355 17.3 16.1	1196 58.2 20.6	140 6.8 19.2	363 17.7 15.1	2054 18.4	
(3) Two	131 14.6 6.0	543 60.4 9.4	73 8.1 10.0	152 16.9 6.3	899 8.1	
(4) Three	71 15.0 3.2	307 64.8 5.3	38 8.0 5.2	58 12.2 2.4	474 4.3	
(5) Four	43 15.4 2.0	182 65.0 3.1	19 6.8 2.6	36 12.9 1.5	280 2.5	
(6) Five or more	45 8.1 2.0	408 73.8 7.0	51 9.2 7.0	49 8.9 2.0	553 5.0	
Column Total	2199 19.7	5796 52.0	730 6.8	2411 21.7	11136 100.0	

Table 73
Care pending disposition
by legal counsel
(for petitioned cases only)

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Privately retained	(2) Public defender	(3) Court appointd	(4) None	Row Total
(1) None overnight	1812 21.7 83.0	3902 46.7 68.3	463 5.5 65.2	2181 26.1 91.3	8358 76.0	
(2) Jail/police station	15 15.2 0.7	21 21.2 0.4	27 27.3 3.8	36 38.4 1.5	99 0.9	
(3) Detention home	318 14.5 14.6	1587 72.1 27.8	149 6.8 21.0	146 8.6 6.1	2200 20.0	
(4) Foster family	4 3.1 0.2	66 52.0 1.2	45 35.4 6.3	12 9.4 0.5	127 1.2	
(5) Combination	0 0.0 0.0	0 0.0 0.0	0 0.0 0.0	0 0.0 0.0	0 0.0	
(6) Other	35 16.9 1.6	133 64.3 2.3	26 12.6 3.7	13 6.3 0.5	207 1.9	
Column Total	2184 19.9	5709 51.9	710 6.5	2388 21.7	10991 100.0	

Table 74
Legal counsel by
Was child detained?
(for petitioned cases only)

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Yes	(2) No	Row Total
(1) Privately retained	2195 32.8 9.4	4506 67.2 12.4	6701 11.2	
(2) Public defender	13828 45.9 59.0	16309 54.1 45.0	30137 50.5	
(3) Court appointed	4907 39.6 20.9	7477 60.4 20.6	12384 20.7	
(4) None	2517 24.0 10.7	7960 76.0 22.0	10477 17.5	
Column Total	23447 39.3	36252 60.7	59699 100.0	

Table 75
Disposition by
Legal counsel
(for petitioned cases only)

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Privately retained	(2) Public defender	(3) Court appointd	(4) None	Row Total
(1) Waived criminal	71 9.6 0.9	379 51.4 0.9	239 32.4 1.6	49 6.6 0.4	738 1.0	
(2) Dismissed	1134 10.0 14.3	5297 46.8 13.2	2122 18.8 14.6	2755 24.4 20.8	11308 14.9	
(3) Probation	4988 12.0 62.9	20254 48.8 50.4	7756 18.7 53.5	8481 20.4 64.1	41479 54.7	
(4) Institution	1096 8.9 13.8	7392 59.8 18.4	2833 22.9 19.6	1037 8.4 7.8	12358 16.3	
(5) Public/Private agen	400 6.6 5.0	3897 64.2 9.7	1241 20.4 8.6	535 8.8 4.0	6073 8.0	
(6) Other	243 6.2 3.1	3007 76.8 7.5	295 7.5 2.0	371 9.5 2.8	3916 5.2	
Column Total	7932 10.5	40226 53.0	14486 19.1	13228 17.4	75872 100.0	

Table 76
Time in system
by Legal counsel
(for petitioned cases only)

	Count Row % Col %	(1) Privately retained	(2) Public defender	(3) Court appointd	(4) None	Row Total
(1) Less than 1 day	10 5.0 0.4	66 33.2 1.1	21 10.6 2.2	102 51.3 3.7	199 1.7	
(2) 1-7 days	80 12.2 3.4	297 45.4 5.1	90 13.8 9.5	187 28.6 6.8	654 5.5	
(3) 1-2 weeks	123 13.4 5.3	454 49.4 7.8	112 12.2 11.8	230 25.0 8.3	919 7.8	
(4) 2-3 weeks	146 15.9 6.3	459 49.9 7.9	83 9.0 8.7	232 25.2 8.4	920 7.8	
(5) 3-4 weeks	187 19.0 8.0	471 47.8 8.1	97 9.8 10.2	231 23.4 8.3	986 8.3	
(6) 1-2 months	688 21.1 29.5	1516 48.4 26.1	238 7.3 25.1	825 25.3 29.8	3267 27.6	
(7) 2-3 months	438 21.5 18.8	1032 50.6 17.8	119 5.8 12.5	449 22.0 16.2	2038 17.2	
(8) 3-6 months	506 22.8 21.7	1170 52.7 20.2	147 6.6 15.5	398 17.9 14.4	2221 18.7	
(9) 6-12 months	135 25.1 5.8	287 53.4 4.9	32 6.0 3.4	83 15.5 3.0	537 4.5	
(10) 1 year or more	20 18.2 0.9	47 42.7 0.8	10 9.1 1.1	33 30.0 1.2	110 0.9	
Column Total	2333 19.7	5799 48.9	949 8.0	2770 23.4	11851 100.0	

END