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THE ROLE OF RACE IN JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESSING IN PENNSYLVANIA

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For:

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Abstract

Results of the study suggest that juvenile justice outcomes were influenced directly by race at every stage except adjudication. However, harsher outcomes at early stages, in the form of more formal intervention for minorities, retained minorities in the system at a higher rate and affected eventual case outcomes. Biased outcomes appear most clearly at early stages of the process. Cases referred to court are judged as in need of formal processing more often when minority youths are involved. Minorities also are more often detained than white youths in similar situations, except among minor offenses when the reverse is true. At the disposition stage only white youths with the most offensive cases remain for intervention. These white youths receive placement dispositions more often than comparable Latino or African American youths. Their placements, however, most often involve group home settings or drug treatment while placements for minorities more typically are public residential facilities, including those in the state which provide the most restrictive confinement. Considering that serious drug offending was virtually absent among cases involving white youths and that juvenile justice personnel rated the quality and treatment provided by public residential programs less favorably than other placement options, these findings suggest that the best interests of minority youths are not being met adequately in Pennsylvania. In addition, the results show that other factors related to the case outcome are accorded different weight depending on race. For example, only the placement of African Americans was influenced by an extra-legal criterion--family poverty. Placement for minorities also may be indirectly related to race because of the important role played by early stage detention.

The results indicate that youths are treated differently in juvenile justice depending on race. The legitimacy of race as a criterion of the juvenile justice doctrine of parens patriae seems doubtful. Opportunities for reform aimed at enhancing equity in outcome are identified. Specifically, the following six suggestions are presented:

1) Revise data collection system at the state level to include more detail about personnel, recommendations for the case and outcome;

2) Provide more attention to early stages by (i) additional research, (ii) expansion of diversion, informal adjustment, shelter care and foster homes programs, (iii) uniform qualifications for employment, including bilingual capabilities and minority hirings, and (iv) standardized criteria for use at intake and detention;

3) Examine police encounters with juveniles and earlier sources of differential handling, including police education and abandonment of offender profiles that are culturally biased and recognition of community issues;

4) Educate all juvenile justice personnel to race differences and problems created by misunderstanding and stereotype;

5) Institutionalize procedures for intake officers and judges to receive information on the outcomes of their decisions;

6) Establish policies and an agenda throughout the system to proactively promote equity.

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Kimberly L. Kempf

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Juvenile justice has autonomy from criminal justice because the needs for intervention in the lives of young people are considered to be different from those of adults. The doctrine of parens patriae exists in the laws of most states and requires the state to provide substitute parenting in the best interests of children when their situations so merit. The state supports a network of courts and social service agencies to provide juvenile justice. Their administration constitutes the juvenile justice system.

The juvenile justice system is asked to meet several goals. Juvenile justice must respond to the varied needs of young people, at the same time maintain its obligation to provide for the safety of the community. And, just as natural parents discover quickly that they must function simultaneously as care-givers, teachers, protectors and disciplinarians, the tasks required of juvenile justice are diverse and multi-faceted. Techniques preferred for each parenting role are time, location and task specific. The unique requirements of individual children also must be met. The parens patriae objectives of juvenile justice require that administrative decisions be tailored to individual children and operate away from public view so as to shield children. Finally, juvenile justice is asked to function within a constrained set of resources, generally inadequate to meet fully the needs of all children under its care.

Although the tasks confronted by the juvenile justice system appear daunting, no objective can undermine the necessity of providing justice in a systematic, fair and equitable manner. Disparities in case processing are at odds with the principle of justice and the

effectiveness of the system. Recent despair and violence in Los Angeles remind us how disrespect for the law and its agents result from disparity in processing. Disparity may occur in many forms. Equality of treatment requires concern over disparity due to race, gender, age, income or religion. The current overrepresentation of racial minorities detained or in residential placement facilities in many states led the Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to mandate research explanations for the disproportionality and policy reforms to alleviate it. This study is part of that effort underway in Pennsylvania.

This report contains information obtained from empirical analysis of archival data from 14 juvenile courts in Pennsylvania and from survey responses from juvenile justice personnel. The findings are prepared for the Pennsylvania Center for Juvenile Justice Training and Research (CJJT&R) and members of the project's advisory group. The results of this study should provide policy makers and administrators of juvenile justice with a better understanding of reasons for racial disparity. This information may aid them in efforts to reduce the existing situation. Public confidence in juvenile justice may improve as does knowledge that efforts to enhance equity in the process are underway. However, this study is merely the beginning of the effort. Successful policy initiatives also will require the support of broad constituencies. Thus, the more difficult formulation and implementation of strategies for reform aimed at reducing racial disparity remain for Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF THE ISSUES

There is a significant, albeit inconclusive, body of published research about differential processing in criminal justice, and there is considerably less information about the treatment of juveniles. Previous research has focused primarily on racial disparity of adults at criminal sentencing, pretrial detention, and capital punishment. The extent of problems experienced by minority youths is relatively unknown. This lack of information is unfortunate because there are many areas in juvenile justice that offer significant potential for unequal treatment. There are a variety of decision makers and stages, some of which are very informal by design, within juvenile justice. Some statutes define delinquent behavior very generally, including actions which might apply to nearly any child. In addition, the traditional parens patriae philosophy of juvenile justice allows even greater discretionary treatment than exist in most criminal justice systems. This discretion is an important consideration because public fear that juvenile crime has become a serious problem may influence juvenile justice operation more in accord with criminal justice objectives, while maintaining its individualized structure of treatment. The ability of juvenile courts to deliver justice, therefore, deserves greater scrutiny as youths are more often perceived as accountable for their actions, deemed culpable, and treated punitively. If minority youths are more often the recipients of harsher outcomes, reforms of juvenile justice systems are needed to assure that decision making is racially neutral.

A recent review of the literature (Pope and Feyerherm, 1991) identified the need for research on juvenile processing. This review was commissioned by the Office of

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and the report guided the development of the recent mandate to states to examine local situations of minority overrepresentation. Investigations in Missouri (Kempf, Decker and Bing, 1990), Florida (Bishop and Frazier, 1990), Georgia (Lockhart, Kurtz, Sutphen and Gauger, 1991) and Iowa (Lieber, 1992) have been completed and, in addition to Pennsylvania, other projects currently are underway. The National Association of Juvenile and Family Court Judges also has attended to this policy issue through a special advisory committee, national forum and publication (1990). This section of the report will summarize the experiences reported by states which have responded to the OJJDP mandate already and other relevant studies because their findings may provide useful comparisons and insights to the situation observed in Pennsylvania.

Pope and Feyerherm (1991) made several recommendations for research on racial disparity in juvenile justice. These recommendations are summarized as follows:

1. Recognize that the more data are aggregated (by area, time frame, offense type and decision makers), the more likely it is that evidence of racial disparity will be masked.

2. Research efforts should examine multiple processing stages.

3. Research should include quantitative and observational approaches.

4. In addition to court processing, research should include police/juvenile encounters and corrections.

5. Research should employ multivariate techniques capable of controlling many variables available.

6. Research should be attentive to organizational structure and community environment of the system.

7. Research should focus on minorities other than Blacks.

8. Research should attempt to include information on family characteristics, specifically, 1 vs. 2 parent family, with whom the youth resides, and reason for single parent situation.

9. Research should focus on rural/suburban jurisdictions as well as on metropolitan areas.

10. Research should take into account changes in sample size as cases are processed through the system.

Empirical research in response to the mandate from OJJDP has utilized a variety of study designs. Research in Florida, Georgia and Iowa relied on data routinely collected and maintained by a centralized state agency. Research in Iowa was restricted to only three jurisdictions, but analyzed the processing of cases over a ten-year period. Minority youths were oversampled to assure their representation in sufficient numbers for analytic comparisons with white youths. Only the experiences of males were examined in Georgia. In that study, a 10 percent random sample was chosen. Results based on statewide data in Florida were interpreted in conjunction with survey opinions reported by juvenile justice personnel. Research in Missouri included data available from the state agency, but was based on primary data collection of case files maintained in local jurisdictions. A stratified sampling design was used to obtain sufficient numbers of African American youths, regional variation and all types of offenses. Personnel also were surveyed in the Missouri study. Each study examined outcomes at multiple stages of juvenile justice.

Advantages and disadvantages are associated with each of these designs. Statewide data typically enable analysis to be completed quickly and for the entire population, but seldom allow for a wide range of factors to be examined. Statewide data are not collected on a routine basis in many states. Alternately, primary data collection requires considerable investment of time and resources and is quality dependent on official records. Qualitative components, with direct observation and/or experience of the processing by trained ethnographers should be used to supplement findings based on archival data. Qualitative studies are much more time consuming, consequently more expensive, and have not yet been completed by any state. The variety in study design used by these studies is valuable, however, because multiple methods lend credibility to consistent findings.

Racial disparity has been identified in each study. When controls were included for age, sex, offense severity and prior record, nonwhite delinquency cases received more

formal and restrictive dispositions at several stages in the process in Florida during 1987. Moreover, the magnitude of the race differences revealed by the analysis of statewide data was relatively small in comparison to that which some of the juvenile justice officials thought was true (Bishop and Frazier, 1990). Research on three Iowa courts found differences across the jurisdictions, but common factors of race and gender disparities. Black youths received harsher treatment than white youths and, in courts where they appeared, harsher than Native Americans. Hispanic youths also were noted as recipients of more severe outcomes. Other factors in the decision outcomes included number of offenses, prior referrals, detention status, single parent family, age, under court supervision and offense severity (Leiber, 1992).

Racial disparity was conditional on decision stage in Missouri (Kempf et al., 1990) and Georgia (Lockhart et al., 1991). In Missouri, youths who were removed from their homes by rural judges at disposition were more likely to be black, have prior juvenile court involvement, felony or status offenses and problems with alcohol abuse. Prior referrals had the greatest effect on the disposition outcomes. Black youths were detained more often than similar white youths in urban courts. Prior referrals and the presence of legal counsel contributed most to detention, followed by parent absence in court, felony referrals, violence, race, status offenses, nonpolice referrals. Gender disparity in urban detention outcomes was identified. A cumulative disadvantage also may exist for minority and female youth in urban Missouri courts because detention was shown as the most significant predictor of adjudication. In Georgia, race effects were shown at the intake stage and at disposition. In addition to race, intake was affected by severity and number of offenses, prior record and age. Disposition was explained best by prior commitment, severity of offense, detention and age. The study concluded that "a different set of decision rules appears to be operating when the offender is black than when he is white; and those boys who exit at disposition do not deserve the degree of penetration relative to their counterparts who exit earlier" (Lockhart et al., 1991: 59, 64).

In addition to new research in response to the OJJDP initiative, race was identified as a predictor of dispositions, even with controls for relevant legal criteria--prior record, severity, type and level of injury or damage (Bishop and Frazier, 1988; Bortner, Sunderland and Winn, 1985; Fagan, Slaughter and Hartstone, 1987; Feyerherm, 1981; Johnson and Secret, 1992; Marshall and Thomas, 1983; McCarthy and Smith, 1986; Slaughter, Harstone and Fagan, 1986; Thomas and Cage, 1977; Thornberry, 1979; Zatz, 1982). Little or no race effect also has been reported (Bailey and Peterson, 1981; Bortner and Reed, 1985; Cohen and Kluegel, 1978, 1979; Horwitz and Wasserman, 1980; Kowalski and Rickicki, 1982), as has a race effect conditional on decision stage (Chused, 1973; Dannefer and Schutt, 1982; and Peterson, 1988) and a race effect favoring minorities (Bishop and Frazier, 1988; Dannefer and Schutt, 1982; Pawlak, 1977; Thomas and Cage, 1977). The mixed findings and inconclusiveness of this body of research have been exacerbated by methodological shortcomings of individual studies and lack of replication efforts.

While previous efforts have not produced conclusive results, current research should adapt strategies seen as prior successes and improve on identified weaknesses. Research in advance of the mid-1970's utilized bivariate contingency analysis as the principle technique of investigation. These procedures allowed for control variables to be considered only one at a time. More rigorous multivariate analysis was incorporated subsequently to explain outcome at individual decision stages. Bishop and Frazier (1988), Kempf et al. (1990) and Leiber (1992), for example, used logistic regression and Lockhart et al. (1990) used multiple regression analysis. The reviewed research has revealed the need to examine multiple stages, the possible interdependence of juvenile justice decisions, and adapt a more process-oriented approach in recognition that decisions at earlier stages may affect those that occur subsequently. The most consistent finding related to process since the mid-1980's is that the impact of race on disposition may be obscured by previous detention (Bishop and Frazier, 1990; Bortner and Reed, 1985; Johnson and Secret, 1992; Kempf et al., 1990; Lockhart et al., 1991; Leiber, 1992). It is critical that research on racial disparity also

control for prior record because the accumulation of a juvenile record appears to be a process that is differentiated by race, possibly accounting in part for the overrepresentation of minorities (Fagan et al., 1987: 226-7). No prior research has examined the possible presence of sample selection bias across multiple stages of juvenile justice.

Offense severity and type may be important conditional factors in juvenile justice decisions. Ferdinand and Luchterhand (1970) observed no difference by race among youths involved in the most serious crimes and with lengthier prior records, but did identify disparate treatment among those with less serious offenses. Seriousness of offense also may, itself, be the result of racial disparity. As example, Lockhart et al. (1991: 88) assert that black youths are more often charged with the felony when offense could be considered a misdemeanor; this discretion over number and type of charges complicates the interpretation of disparities. Differentiation of involvement in property, person, drug and public order violations also is important (Bishop and Frazier, 1990; Snyder, 1990).

Police patrolling patterns and referral decisions may affect minority youth disproportionately. Dannefer and Schutt (1982) identified race as the most important predictor of the police decision, with intervention more likely for blacks than whites or Hispanics. Thornberry (1973) reported harsher treatment of black youths by police in Philadelphia. Wilson (1968) identified the effects of neighborhood context on police arrest decisions, which may also suggest conditional relationships between race and neighborhoods. Huff (1990) argued that urban police downplay gang-related delinquency, which may be more prevalent among minorities. At the other end of the system, national statistics (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1989) clearly indicate that minority children are placed in secured public facilities at higher rates than white youths, who are more often placed in less restrictive treatment-oriented private facilities.

In addition to experience with the juvenile justice system and the nature of the offense being processed, traits other than race associated with the youth may affect court outcomes. Economic status may be considered an issue related to the well-being of youth

(e.g. Wolfgang, Thornberry and Sellin, 1972; Byrne and Sampson, 1986). Sex also has been viewed as justification for both greater leniency for some cases and harsher treatment for others (Johnson and Secret, 1992; Kempf et al., 1990; Leiber, 1992). Family organization, particularly female-headed households and sibling delinquency, is information often known to the court and likely affects decisions (Pope and Feyerherm, 1991). The combined roles of economic status, family composition and race are difficult to discern. It has been argued, for example, that child abuse and neglect referrals disproportionately affect poor minorities and that inappropriate placement decisions are often the result of social service workers reacting to poverty (Buriel, Loya, Gonda and Klessen, 1979; Olsen, 1982; Reid, 1984).

Court location in primarily rural, suburban or urban areas may account for differences in case outcome. Minority youths, especially Latino and Native American, may be more apt to reside outside of metropolitan areas (Pope and Feyerherm, 1991). In addition, higher prevalence and incidence of delinquency in urban areas has been identified (Blau and Blau, 1982; Laub and Hindelang, 1982; Laub, 1983; Sampson, 1986) and both volume and variety may affect type of responses to crime. The Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing reported "the long held belief that sentences are less severe in urban areas" (1981: 25). Aday (1986) described procedures as centralized operation in rural courts and decentralized in urban courts. Lockhart et al. (1991) reported that blacks appear in courts that, on average, are more decentralized and characterized by less intake discretion. In a study of criminal courts, Hagan (1979) found that urban courts had more uniform sentences because the bureaucratic demands of greater volume of cases and more employees reduced the opportunities of personal intervention available to urban judges. Myers and Talarico (1986) echoed this finding of more bureaucratization and formal control, plus higher crime rates were in urban criminal courts. It also has been suggested that crowding is a greater problem in urban institutions in Pennsylvania and this may help explain regional differences in criminal justice confinement (Kramer, Lubitz and McCloskey, 1980: 10). Feld (1991: 156-7) interpreted his findings on Minnesota cases based on arguments from Boggs (1971)

and Conklin (1975)[1]. In urban counties of Minnesota, which are more, heterogeneous and diverse, juvenile justice intervention is more formal, bureaucratized, and due process-oriented. Formality is associated with greater severity in pre-trial detention and sentencing practices. By contrast, in more homogeneous and stable rural counties, juvenile courts are procedurally less formal and sentence youths more leniently. Concerning racial disparity, Feld hypothesized that if racial heterogeneity decreases the effectiveness of informal social controls, then urban counties may need more formal mechanisms of control (1991: 168). Greater formality in urban courts was shown in Missouri, where racial disparity also existed within each court type (Kempf et al., 1990).

Differential processing in primarily suburban areas also should be examined independently because; as minorities follow "white flight" from cities to suburban residences, whites may feel threatened and exercise whatever available control to maintain their status quo. Juvenile justice in suburban courts has not been examined independently from urban and rural courts. Concerning criminal courts, however, Austin reported (in McNeely and Pope, 1981: 21-22) that suburban and especially rural courts, in comparison to urban, sentenced nonwhite adults to prison at a higher rate. His interpretation of the finding was that urban courts adopt a more legalistic model than either rural or suburban courts. In a study of racial disparity in sentencing in Pennsylvania prior to adoption of guidelines, Kempf (1982) and Kempf and Austin (1986) found the greatest disparity by race in incarceration in suburban courts. Urban and rural courts issued longer sentences than those of suburban courts, but no race difference by urbanization was observed at that sentencing stage.

At this point in time the claims of racial bias cannot be dismissed on the basis of the empirical evidence available, and at the same time studies purporting evidence of disparate treatment of youths are inconclusive. Even if the results allowed for greater

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[1] Boggs (1971) argued that suburban and rural residents are more likely than their urban counterparts to rely on informal controls to deter crime. Conklin (1975) considered that formal control of crime may be weakest in communities where informal control is strongest.

confidence in interpretation, it would still be important to ask what the evidence shows in a particular state and time period not examined before. Racial discrimination varies with time and circumstance. The study described in this report will permit empirically supported statements about current racial disparity in juvenile justice in Pennsylvania. The data for this study include a wide range of factors to be considered and adequate variation to allow simultaneous controls for the legal and extra-legal criteria identified as important in the research reviewed. That does not imply that every potential piece of information is available or analyzed. Still, this information has not been available before in Pennsylvania and should provide the foundation for discussion of the needs and future of the juvenile justice system.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The goal of this project is to compare processing and outcome experiences of white, Latino and African American youths in Pennsylvania. Thus, the study explicitly focuses on the stages of the juvenile court through which delinquency cases proceed. Juvenile justice is primarily an administration reacting to situations brought to its attention by others. As such, the system cannot be held responsible for the composition of cases it receives. While police refer most cases to courts (with the balance referred by schools, parents and other sources), every citizen has the civic responsibility to protect children. Although it is beyond the scope of this investigation whether and why police, schools and others in society bring minority youths to the attention of juvenile justice more often than whites, it may be of equal importance in answering the questions of minority overrepresentation. This study begins its observation at the intake stage of juvenile courts. Source of referral serves as a factor in helping to explain processing outcomes.

To begin the research process of comparing the juvenile justice experiences of white, Latino and African American youths, the composition by race of the juvenile population within each county was identified. Based on this information, fourteen counties[2] were selected for inclusion in the study. These counties represent those in the state with the highest proportions of African American and Latino youths. The actual proportions of minority youth age 18 and under are shown for all counties in Appendix A-1.

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[2]Philadelphia, Allegheny, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Beaver, Berks, Dauphin, Erie, Lancaster, Lehigh, Mercer, Northampton and York.

SAMPLING

The fourteen counties in the study reported 20,325 cases involving white, African American or Latino youths during 1989. These cases constitute 70% of all Pennsylvania delinquency cases for these groups during 1989. Cases involving youths of other races were excluded from consideration. The distribution of these cases across 36 categories of court area, race and type of the most serious offense at referral is shown in Table 1. This table served as the sampling frame from which the study cases were identified. The objective was to collect data on 2,016 cases, equally distributed as 672 cases each in the urban, suburban and rural court categories. Those cases were classified further by race and crime type with the goal of identifying 56 cases per category. As shown in Table 1, there were 5 categories for which this was not possible because there were fewer than 56 cases identified in the sampling frame (all suburban Latino cases and rural African Americans with drug referrals).

Table 1. Description of the Sampling Frame

	Cases processed by study counties, Calendar year 1989, excluding other races				
Court type	Person	Property	Drug	Other	Total
Urban					
White	476	1,667	185	869	3,197
Black	2,197	3,461	1,260	1,415	8,333
Latino	188	260	283	102	833
Total	2,861	5,388	1,728	2,386	12,363
Suburban					
White	150	698	80	418	1,346
Black	201	497	108	361	1,167
Latino	4	27	7	11	49
Total	355	1,222	195	790	2,562
More Rural					
White	251	1,860	129	1,196	3,436
Black	185	637	46	445	1,313
Latino	66	351	79	155	651
Total	502	2,848	254	1,796	5,400
Overall Total	3,718	9,458	2,177	4,972	20,325

Sample cases were selected through a random procedure. Rounding numbers resulted in a slightly lower or higher number of cases, but close to 56 in all cells possible. Additional lists from the remaining 1989 cases, also chosen randomly, were utilized to identify replacement cases when the original sample case could not be located during data collection. In a few situations, sufficient number of case files could not be obtained even with the replacement options. Table 2 shows the distribution of 1,797 actual cases for which data were collected and on which results are reported. (The description of these cases by individual county is available in Appendix A-2.)

Table 2. Description of the Study Cases

Court type	Person	Property	Drug	Other	Total
Urban					
White	55	59	47	54	215
Black	60	56	62	53	231
Latino	57	56	57	49	219
Total	172	171	166	156	665
Suburban					
White	50	63	50	51	214
Black	59	56	57	55	227
Latino	3	23	7	11	44
Total	112	142	114	117	485
More Rural					
White	50	59	57	55	221
Black	57	56	44	51	208
Latino	50	67	56	45	218
Total	157	182	157	151	647
Overall Total	441	495	437	424	1,797

DATA COLLECTION

While they provide the ideal framework for sampling study cases, data routinely collected and maintained by the Center Juvenile Justice Training and Research (CJJT&R) are inadequate in detail to implement adequate controls to determine whether race or some other factor led to the differential. It was necessary to examine actual case files prepared and maintained by the local jurisdictions and record all potentially relevant information. While

unique procedures exist within each juvenile court studied, the research process required that one data collection instrument be used in all jurisdictions. The standardized instrument for recording every potentially relevant piece of information available from court files was developed through a collaborative process involving researchers, state administrators, court officials and members of the advisory board. The coding form is shown in Appendix A-3.

Data collection was conducted by experienced members of the CJJT&R staff and a select group of probation officers who they trained and supervised closely. The process provided independent screening for accuracy of completed coding forms. Recording differences across jurisdictions were noted. For example, Allegheny county reported no consent decree dispositions in 1989, but reported an unusually high percentage (14%) of cases as "dismissed not substantiated." Upon closer inspection, data coders noted that many relatively minor referrals were handled by having the probation officer "observe the behavior" of the juvenile for a period of about three months. If no further problems or delinquency were noted, the original petition was dismissed. As this disposition is functionally equivalent to a consent decree as defined by the Juvenile Act, it was coded as such for our purposes, rather than as a dismissal. Speculative and hearsay information about youth and family problems, such as drug use or "crack house," was more commonly noted in files of more rural courts. In addition, some jurisdictions did not routinely ask about family income at intake; files in some counties lacked detailed police reports; and some case files in counties with a high percentage of minor referrals (like failure to pay fines) contained minimal information.

It was our policy to record information from any available documentation, especially when valuable notations existed within handwritten notes. Legal information concerning current and prior referrals was usually obtained from petitions, court orders and police reports. Social information was obtained primarily from current and/or prior social studies (pre-sentence investigations), psychological evaluations, reports from placements where applicable, and probation officers' chronological notes.

Missing data was minimal (less than 5%) for most items. Legal information was almost always available, with the exception of items related to the youths' demeanor and victim characteristics, such as race. Some family and school items reflect missing data rates of 10-20%, and family income was not available for 24% of the cases.

SURVEY DATA

In addition to information recorded from cases files for the fourteen participating courts, the project obtained survey data from juvenile justice staff regarding their perceptions of the system. Surveys were distributed to 901 probation officers, 128 judges, 98 police officers and 44 treatment providers across the state. The response rate is estimated as 52% overall, 49% for probation officers and 33% for juvenile court judges. The survey instrument mailed to juvenile justice personnel is shown in Appendix A-4.

OPERATIONALIZATION OF KEY CONCEPTS

Dependent variables

This study examines outcomes across five stages of delinquency case processing. Intake is the first stage, with intake screening outcomes classified to distinguish between cases closed without action or handled informally (0) and those referred onward for formal processing (1). Formal case processing, in the form of cases with a petition filed[3] were coded (1); cases released or handled informally at intake and those for which a petition was not filed were coded (0). The second stage typically occurs later and may be determined by different court personnel. Detention decisions are made initially by probation and intake officers at the time of referral and subsequently reviewed by judges. Cases detained in secure or shelter settings at any time prior to adjudication are coded (1), all others are coded (0).

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[3]Note: this definition differs from use of the term petition in some jurisdictions. Herein, petition refers to cases that went forward in the system for formal processing.

Adjudication was coded (1) for cases in which delinquency of the youth was substantiated. For initial analyses of adjudication, unsubstantiated petitioned cases were coded (0); however, for multivariate analyses all cases not adjudicated (including those which exited the system prior to formal court hearings) were coded (0). For initial analyses, disposition outcomes of placement and probation were compared independently. For multivariate analysis, dispositional placement was coded (1) for cases in which the youths were remanded to institutional custody and (0) for all other cases. The latter coding scheme for both adjudication and disposition was utilized to retain sampled cases in the analyses. As Cohen and Cohen (1983: 284) identify, "this coding technique avoids the risk of nonrepresentativeness in dropping subjects if data are missing nonrandomly and capitalize on the information inherent in the presence vs. absence of values on the variable in question."

Independent variables

The independent, or exogenous, variables examined in this study include characteristics of the youths, their families, the offenses for which they were referred to court, some of their experiences during the juvenile justice process and the outcome of their cases. As many pieces of potentially relevant information about each of these topics were collected from case files as were available.

Each of the variables was examined independently in the initial analysis. The coding scheme used for their operationalization followed that identified in the coding instrument (appendix A-3). Race was recorded as white, African American and Latino. For some initial analyses, comparisons were made between white and nonwhite youths only. For multivariate analyses, dummy variables were created for each race. Sex was coded (1) male and (0) female. County of referral was retained, but analyses focused on court type as directed by the literature review. Court type was coded as urban (1), suburban (2) and more rural/other (3). (The suburban courts are contiguous to Philadelphia, including primarily

more affluent bedroom communities. The more rural courts also included counties with cities smaller than Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.) Dummy variables were created for each court type for multivariate analyses.

There was great interest in obtaining a measure of offense seriousness for the study. Offenses at referral, petition and adjudication stages were recorded in case files according to Pennsylvania statute number. It was not common practice in 1989 for case files to distinguish felony and misdemeanor violations, although this information may well have been available to probation officers and judges. Several statute numbers in Pennsylvania may be classified as either felony or misdemeanor offenses. These ambiguous statutes represented the most serious charge at referral for roughly one-third of the sample cases. Thus, it was decided that felony/misdemeanor distinctions would be misspecified for so many cases as to be problematic. In lieu of severity based on official classification, against persons, property, drugs, and other (primarily public order) offenses were separately identified. Multivariate analyses included dummy variables for drug and person-related offense. For these analyses, offense type was specified if any of the three most serious offenses at the 1989 referral or the single most serious offense of any prior referral fell within the offense category.

It was important to summarize the large number of variables in order to obtain more substantively meaningful findings from the advanced analyses. To meet this objective, indices were computed to characterize problems of the youths, school problems, family problems, prior juvenile records and circumstances associated with the likelihood or greater gravity of the offense. Indices for types of problems and event circumstances contain all variables in the data relevant to the concepts of interest. Prior record variables were chosen for the index based on their capabilities to represent formally judged prior delinquency, recency and court referrals at the youngest ages. Indices were computed through a cumulative process, with each case receiving a "point" for each trait possessed. For example, youth problems were identified as alcohol related, other drug related, or mental

health/retardation problems (excluding learning disabilities). It was possible for a youth to have between 0 and 3 personal problems. There may be some concern that each trait is accorded equal weight in the indices, but there is no reason to believe that each decision maker adopts the same relative consideration of these traits. This strategy summarizes the case file information adequately for the research objective.

In a similar process to identify problems experienced by the youths in school, suspensions/expulsions and school dropouts were given one point each. Thus, the range of school problems was 0 to 2, with the latter representing youths known to have been both suspended/expelled and dropped out. Data on five family-related problems were available. Parental substance abuse, a parent with known criminal record, a deceased parent, siblings with court records, and a current dependency, abuse or neglect file on the referred youth were each noted as a family problem. The range of the family problem index was 0 to 5, with all five problems experienced by only one Latino youth.

Many variables were available with which to characterize prior juvenile record. Four were considered best able to represent this trait. One point was given for a (1 or more) prior adjudication. Adjudication, rather than prior referrals, restricted prior record to previously substantiated delinquency cases. This restriction was lessened somewhat with the addition of another point for youths whose first delinquency referral had occurred before age 13. This age cut-off was based on the distribution of cases and identified one-fifth of prior delinquents as those youths with the earliest onset of court referral, a concept noted in the literature and by members of the advisory board as important in juvenile justice outcomes. Many members of the advisory board also agreed on the importance attributed to recency of prior court involvement, especially in the form of cases currently pending in court or youths presently under court supervision; consequently, each of these traits received one point. The prior juvenile record index had a range of 0 to 4.

Some circumstances associated with the referral offense were considered important and were available within these data. The index was computed to reflect all

available factors which might enhance the likelihood that the referred youth had committed the offense. These traits accorded a point each were: admissions/confessions by the youth of his/her involvement, evidence of the crime in the possession of the youth at the time of referral, available witness(s) to the offense, and involvement of at least one co-offender. One additional offense characteristic was added to the index if a victim required medical attention, or worse (sample cases involved 4 deaths), because it serves to aggravate circumstances of the offense. Scores for the event circumstances index range from 0 to 5, with higher scores representing more likelihood of the youth's involvement and gravity of offense.

The multivariate analyses also included other variables: the number of offenses at referral, with a range from 1 to 29; age, in years, from 10 to 18 (with information missing for 45 cases which were deleted); absentee fathers, coded yes (1) and no (0); poor family, with known wages less than $8,000 or none (1) higher wages or unknown family income (0); referral from the most common county police department (1), other source of referral (0); county rate of court referrals (number of referrals divided by population, shown in Table 4); parent and/or attorney not present at the detention hearing coded (1), otherwise (0); and parent and/or attorney not present at the formal court hearing coded (1), otherwise (0). The effect of being detained on adjudication and dispositional placement also is examined. A variable distinguishing English as a second language or non-English speaking parents was included in models for the Latino youths.

As with any research based on archival records, it is likely that some factors actually utilized by probation officers and judges in deciding delinquency cases are not recorded in case files. Thus, some important pieces of data may be missing from case files, some variables are not specified in valuable detail, and some information is available inconsistently. Although the extent to which the absence of this information poses problems is unknown, some insight may be provided by other sources of data, such as that available in the survey of juvenile justice personnel in this study.

In an effort to avoid problems posed by missing data, variables are coded to include the missing information as absent the trait. In addition to avoiding potential bias due to dropping subjects if data are missing nonrandomly, handling missing data in this way "avoids loss of statistical power from fewer cases if data are missing randomly, capitalizes on the information inherent in the traits present (coded 1) in the variable of interest and on information available on other variables" (Cohen and Cohen (1983: 284). Albonetti (1986: 628; citing Cohen and Cohen, 1975) also identifies this means of handling missing data as "providing estimates of the net effect on the response variable obtained with full information considered on missing data cases and as statistically more conservative than simply dropping all cases with missing data."

TECHNIQUES OF INVESTIGATION

Initial analyses identified the nature of the court referrals, characteristics of the youths involved, information known about their families and their encounters with juvenile justice. Distributions of important decision outcomes in the juvenile justice process are observed. This descriptive information is summarized separately by race and court area so that substantive differences can be seen. Correlations and contingency (tabular) analysis also were used to examine processing outcomes within the context of race, region and other criteria which may influence administration. This type of analysis begins the statistical procedure of controlling for more than one factor at a time, which enables us to discern more accurately the impact of race when other variables are held constant. For example, if Latino, African American and white youths with similar allegations and social histories are treated differently, than disparity due to race may be observed. It is critical to control for legal and extra-legal variables because without them the role of race in juvenile justice outcomes may be misleading. However, the difficulty in deciding disparate treatment based on results from these analyses is that a limited number of variables can be simultaneously controlled.

Multivariate procedures

The research objective is to measure the relationship between a group of exogenous variables, X (the most important of which measure race), and various juvenile justice outcomes, Y. If, after controlling for other variables related to offending and social history, race is identified as a significant factor associated with the outcome, then the juvenile justice system will not be interpreted as racially neutral. The importance of identifying a "level playing field" on which to assess the impact of race requires controlling for several variables within one statistical analysis. Thus, multivariate techniques with rigorous capabilities must be used to overcome the limited number of statistical controls provided by contingency and correlational procedures. In view of the complex equations associated with multivariate techniques, these analyses typically are calculated with statistical software packages specifically designed for such use (herein SPSSX, STATA, and LIMDEP).

The most common multivariate technique is multiple regression, in which coefficients measure the effect of X on the average value of Y. Each coefficient in the model is interpreted as the amount by which Y will change, on average and with other variables equal, when X increases by one unit. The summary "goodness of fit" statistic for a multiple regression model, r^2, conveniently is interpreted as the proportion of the variation in the outcome variable that is "explained" by the group of exogenous variables. Multiple regression is intended for use with outcome variables which have continuous measurement. Multiple regression is inappropriate in this study, however, because the outcome variables are not continuous but are measured as binary or dichotomous (yes/no) variables.

This study instead utilizes logit analysis, a multivariate procedure that is frequently used to assess the ability of a group of exogenous variables, X, to account for the variation in the probability of a dichotomous outcome (no=0/yes=1). In this study, the juvenile justice outcomes are operationalized as this type of dichotomous variable, according to the outcome experienced by the youth. Logit analysis uses maximum likelihood

estimation techniques to choose parameter estimates for the highest probability of having obtained the observed sample distribution of the outcome variable. The models provide estimates of the independent contributions that each criterion makes to the explanation. The variables are assessed simultaneously so their order within the model makes no difference. Results present both coefficients (B) and the ratios of the coefficient to the standard error (B/S.E.). The latter, similar to t-ratios, are used to test whether the variable has no effect on outcome. Values, either positive or negative, that are far from 0 (in this study greater than the absolute value of 2), reject this hypothesis of no effect.

It is important to note that the interpretation of results from logit analysis are not as straightforward as those obtained from multiple regression. First, the properties of maximum likelihood estimation are not exact, but results may be interpreted as approximations which hold reasonably well under conditions typically encountered. Second, the magnitude of the effect of each X varies with the values of all exogenous variables in the model; therefore, because the effect is conditional, description of that effect is not as simple as interpretation of the coefficient in the typical regression model. Third, there is no summary statistic associated with logit models which has an interpretation comparable to r^2 for a multiple regression model.

The best way to overcome the latter disadvantage of logit analysis is to utilize several strategies to examine the success of the model. This study will conduct five such strategies. The first, the chi-square "goodness of fit" test, examines the hypothesis that all coefficients except that of the intercept have a value of 0, or, essentially, the likelihood that the observed frequency distribution of Y could occur by chance if the model is correct. The higher the chi-square, the more likely the hypothesis of a chance distribution is rejected, and the more likely the model is correct. The probability associated with the chance distribution also is reported. Second, a number of pseudo-r^2 measures have been proposed to compare the fit across different models. The one presented in this study is recommended by Aldrich and Nelson (1984) because of its simplicity and range between 0 and 1, approaching 1 as the

goodness of fit improves. However, the pseudo-r^2 should not be the sole means of interpreting the model results because this, and all surrogates to r^2, are not widely accepted. A third strategy "in the spirit of r^2" involves calculation of the predicted probability of a case having an outcome of 0 or a 1. The proportion of cases accurately predicted can be assessed at a predetermined level of probability. The difficulty associated with this third test is the absence of an agreed upon baseline. The probability level might be set at .50, for example, to test whether the model fares better at distinguishing outcome than a simple coin toss. Alternately, the probability might be set according to the actual distribution of the outcome variable. From the latter probability test, it also is possible to determine fairly well whether the model was able better to predict one of the two possible outcomes. This study adopts the second convention because juvenile justice outcomes should fare better than a coin toss. Fourth, an assessment of whether the relationship depicted by the model is invariant across race is made. This between model comparison utilizes the log likelihood chi-square associated with each model to compute an overall chi-square statistic able to distinguish whether the relationship depicted by the total model provides a fit significantly better than those of the race-specific models.[4] The fifth and final strategy to assess the impact of X on the probability of an outcome is to select various values of the X in the logit model, while holding others constant and compute the outcome probability associated with each. This strategy enables us to observe whether the probability of the outcome is related to the effect of a change in X. This strategy offers many options, one of which is identifying a case profile and assessing whether youths who fit the profile but differ by race experience different juvenile justice outcomes. Considered together, these five strategies provide the best means for interpreting logit models. (For additional information on logit analysis and corresponding goodness of fit strategies, see Aldrich and Nelson, 1984; Greene, 1990; Hanushek and Jackson, 1977; Huckfeld and Kohfeld, 1989; Maddala, 1987).

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[4]The calculation is as follows:

$2\ \{X^2_{\text{total}} - [\text{sum}\ X^2_{\text{white,black,latino}}]\}$ approximates $X^2_{(\text{dfwhite,black,latino - total})}$

Sample selection bias

As discussed in the literature review, racial disparity in juvenile justice has recently been identified as a topic that requires consideration of potential interdependence between early and later decision stages and outcomes. For example, white youths may more often be released at intake screening than minority youths who are otherwise similar. If the youths who exit early in the system are not included in the analysis of the adjudication outcomes, then some sort of systematic bias may be present in the sample. As a consequence, recommendations have been made that studies of this phenomenona utilize a process-oriented approach; but, there is no agreement on the form this type of investigation should take and no examples from prior research on this topic, other than inclusion of the detention outcome as an exogenous criterion in models of adjudication and disposition outcomes.

This study includes two efforts to overcome potential sample selection bias. First, by using fixed model coding (present vs. absence the outcome) for later stage outcome variables the analysis avoids risk that the sample analyzed does not represent the original sample (Cohen and Cohen, 1983: 275-6). The second test follows a procedure used to assess a similar potential problem in criminal justice present between preindictment screening decision and the postindictment screening decision made by prosecutors in felony cases (Albonnetti, 1986). To investigate the potential bias, that study relied on a two-equation Heckman model (Heckman, 1979; Greene, 1981; 1990). The first equation of Heckman's model is a binary probit model estimating the relative effects of a set of variables on the probability of the first outcome. A value for lambda is computed for each observation based on the probit equation. The second equation regresses the second outcome on the group of exogenous variables and lambda, and the presence of lambda corrects for the sample selection bias. In the present study the Heckman test will be applied to examine potential bias between intake screening and the filing of petitions, petitions and adjudication, and

adjudication and dispositional placement. As in the Albonnetti (1986) study, a statistically insignificant lambda is interpreted as an absence of selection bias.

Weighting procedure

The objective of the study is to compare the juvenile justice experiences of white, African American and Latino youths in Pennsylvania. The sampling design assures the opportunity for this comparison by selecting a sufficient number of cases at a proportion higher than they actually occur in the juvenile justice system, particularly for Latino youths given their more extreme minority status in Pennsylvania. It may be of some interest, especially when the merits of any recommendations for policy reform are considered, to estimate the outcomes for youths as they would be distributed if the sample had been chosen truly to represent the cases of the 14 counties.

The 1,797 study cases, therefore, were weighted to approximate the distribution of a representative sample of the population rather than the actual sample with some categories of race, court and offense type oversampled. The procedure involved assignment of weights to the sample cases in each cell relative to the number of cases that might have been observed had a representative sample been chosen. The weighting process is made more complicated by the 36-cell sampling frame. Based on the desired sample of 2,016 and using the total number of cases in the sample for each cell, it was possible to estimate the number of cases expected in each cell had the sample been drawn to represent the population of cases in the 14 counties.[5] When fewer sample cases were observed within the cell, those cases were assigned weights in excess of the value of one. When the sampling procedures resulted in more cases than expected by a representative sample, each sample case was given a value

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[5]The computation is identified for the cell containing urban white referrals for offenses against persons.

476 (cell population) x 665 (urban sample) = 25.6 (expected cell sample)
12,363 (urban population)

25.6 (expected cell sample if representative) = .465 (weight for cell sample for estimate)
55 (cell sample)

of less than one. Weighting resulted in 1,982 cases estimating a representative sample, which was 34 fewer than expected and due to rounding of decimals in the computation. The computed weights for each cell are shown in Appendix A-5.

CHAPTER 4

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE YOUTHS, THEIR CASES AND JUVENILE JUSTICE OUTCOMES

When the proportion of the general youth population accounted for by African Americans and Latinos is compared to their representation among juvenile court referrals, minority youths are overrepresented in Pennsylvania. The disproportionate rate of referral to the juvenile courts studied for both minority groups is shown in Table 3. The population at risk of juvenile justice involvement and the corresponding proportions of minorities are shown in columns 2-4. Column 5 depicts the total number of delinquency cases recorded during 1989 by the Center for Juvenile Justice Training and Research. Column 6 identifies the rate of referral to juvenile court, which is highest in the urban counties. Columns 7 and 8 show the proportion of these cases that involved minority youths. With the exceptions of Latino youths in Allegheny, Montgomery, Beaver and Mercer counties (which also have the smallest Latino youth populations), African American and Latino youth are processed by juvenile courts at much higher rates than they reside in the counties. These statistics represent aggregations of urban and rural areas within each county.

In an effort to determine whether these minority youths received treatment by the juvenile court different from that received by white youths, analysis begins with a description of the youths referred to court, characteristics of the offenses for which they were arrested, and the progression of their cases through the system. These descriptive comparisons will shed light on whether the referrals are substantively different on dimensions other than race. Findings from this initial analysis are presented in this chapter.

Table 3. Description of selected counties

County	White,Black,Latino Pop. 10-17 age	% Black	% Latino	Total # 1989 cases	Rate of Referral	% Black	% Latino
Urban							
Philadelphia	157,777	48.6	8.5	7,630	4.8	74.4	10.7
Allegheny	116,836	15.7	0.8	4,733	4.1	56.1	0.0
Total	274,613			12,363	4.5		
Suburban							
Chester	39,187	7.9	2.9	345	.8	24.1	4.6
Delaware	51,358	15.3	1.5	1,013	1.9	51.6	1.8
Montgomery	61,641	7.5	1.7	1,204	1.9	46.6	1.2
Total	152,186			2,562	1.7		
More Rural							
Beaver	19,250	7.6	0.8	416	2.1	29.3	0.0
Berks	34,288	4.4	8.3	761	2.2	17.6	24.4
Dauphin	23,463	19.9	4.3	759	3.2	51.8	5.0
Erie	31,093	7.6	1.9	625	2.0	28.9	2.4
Lancaster	46,842	3.3	6.0	887	1.8	16.3	18.2
Lehigh	28,198	3.5	8.7	553	2.0	17.4	23.0
Mercer	12,850	7.1	0.5	187	1.4	21.9	0.0
Northampton	24,879	3.3	7.4	431	1.7	15.1	17.4
York	35,182	4.4	2.7	781	2.2	17.4	6.0
Total	280,803			5,400	1.9		
Overall total	707,602			20,325	2.9		

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE YOUTHS

The majority of the referrals involved boys, although girls accounted for nearly one-fourth of the cases for rural black youths. The average age of each group was 16. Among the suburban cases, only 18% involved non-resident youths -- the majority of whom were Philadelphia residents. For one-third of the Latino children in each court area, English was not their primary language (see also Figure B-1). Less than one-fifth of the youths were school dropouts, although more of them had school suspensions or expulsions. The rate of suspensions was highest in rural areas; however, it is important to consider the likelihood that definitions of suspension may vary across school districts when interpreting these regional differences. Demographic information about the youths are shown in Appendix B.

Mental health problems were identified by counseling, treatment or interpreted test scores and excluded learning disabilities. Mental health problems were noted in the case

files for about one-fifth of the youths in rural courts, slightly more often than suburban or urban court files. Alcohol and drug abuse also was slightly higher in rural areas (Figure B-2 and B-3). Alcohol abuse was recorded if the offense was alcohol-related or the file included evidence of drinking or other problems due to alcohol. Drug abuse pertained to any illegal substance and excluded alcohol abuse. Approximately one-half of the rural Latino and white youths had recorded alcohol abuse. In suburban and urban courts the rate of alcohol problems was about one-third among white youths, much higher than for either minority group. Drug abuse was highest among rural Latino and white and suburban white youths.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FAMILIES

Between 20-25% of family residences did not include mothers. Fathers, however, were much less likely to live with the family, and especially among minority youths (Figure B-4). In order of ascending presence, resident fathers were noted for 21% of urban African American, 24% urban Hispanic, 25% rural African American, 30% rural Hispanic and suburban African American, 51% urban white, 55% rural white and 63% suburban white youths. More than three siblings were reported for one-quarter of the urban Latino children, with other groups more likely to have fewer brothers and sisters in the home. Extended family more often lived in the homes of African American, followed by Latino, then white youths. Friends residing with the family were noted more often in rural case files than other courts. More than 5 household residents were more likely among minority youth than whites, particularly in rural and urban locations.

Information on family income was known for 65-86% of the youths, and race was not related to the missing cases. The extent of this information was higher than typically available in court documents. The categories of income are crude, but thought to be fairly accurate especially for distinguishing welfare recipients from families with income because of state policies for acquisition of childcare and medicaid dollars for indigent youths. The

findings of most interest are those which identify the high level of indigent status among minority youths, especially in urban areas (69% of the African Americans 59% and Latinos) (Figure B-5).

Parent(s) did not speak English among 36% of the rural, 48% of the suburban and 75% of the urban Latino youths. Parent substance abuse, including alcohol problems, were highest for rural Latino children (29%), rural black (22%), rural white (20%), suburban black and white (15%) and urban white (14%) (Figure B-6). Parents with criminal records also were reported at a higher rate among the rural youth, but with no race difference (Figure B-7). One parent deceased was reported for about one-tenth of the cases. Siblings with prior juvenile court records were reported at a higher rate for Latino youths in each court region (25-31%), followed by black youths (17-21%) and white youths (9-15%) (Figure B-8). Indications of their current victimization due to abuse, neglect or dependency, as noted either through an open CYS Protective Services file or official notation, was highest for the rural Latino and African American youths (23%), followed by rural white (19%), suburban Latino (18%) and urban white youths (15%).

PRIOR DELINQUENCY

The extent and prior experiences with the juvenile court for the youths whose cases were studied are discussed next (Table B-1, Figures B-9 and B-10). The case files noted prior abuse or neglect among nearly one-fifth of the youths, with no variation by race. Both minority groups in rural courts and suburban Latino youths had lengthier records of prior referrals than other youths. The accumulated juvenile records were not necessarily due to the onset of referrals at an earlier age. The rate of 2 or more prior adjudications was slightly higher for minorities in rural and suburban courts than for their white counterparts. Both minorities in rural and urban courts and African American youths in suburban jurisdictions (26-33%) were more likely than white youths (15-18%) to be under court supervision at the time of the referral. Cases currently pending in juvenile court also were

more frequent among minority youths (16-25%) than white youths (10-12%) in each court area.

THE NATURE OF THE REFERRALS

The types of delinquency violations for which youths were brought to court are described in this section of the report. First, information about the offenses, including number and type, presence of co-offenders, identification of gang membership or involvement, victims, evidence, and demeanor of youth, is presented (Table B-2, Figures B-11 to B-17).

Of the referrals to rural courts, 41-53% involved only one offense depending on race; whereas, multiple offenses were more common in suburban and urban courts. Referrals involving five or more offenses were more common for nonurban minority youth (Figure B-11). With the exception of rural courts where the rate for African American youths was slightly higher than others, there was no difference by race among those youths for whom any of the three most serious offenses at referral were against persons (Figure B-12). Property damage or theft was involved in any of the three most serious offenses at referral among suburban Latino youths (56%) by a wider margin than any other group (Figure B-13). Drug offenses prevailed among the three most serious charges of 22-28% of each group, with the exception of suburban Latino youths (16%) (Figure B-14). Cases involved damage or theft of property among 31% of the suburban Latino youths, 20-21% of the nonrural white and 17-18% of the rural Latino and white, and suburban African American youths.

The stratified sampling by offense category contributed to the representation of offenses against persons, property and drugs at the referral stage, but not to specific statutes. Among youths referred to court for drug-related violations, the most common offense was possession of marijuana/hashish (shown in Table B-3). This offense was more common for white youths than minorities. Minorities were more apt than whites to be referred for selling

or distribution of drugs, particularly cocaine. Possession or use of cocaine also was a more common offense among minorities. Aggravated assault was the most common offense involving a person, with no difference by race shown (Table B-4). The second most common person offense, robbery, was more often reported for African Americans. Among all cases, the most common violations reported across juvenile justice stages also were identified (shown in Table B-5). Aggravated assault and burglary were the most common. Drug-related offenses were few among the most serious charges. Differences by race are not readily apparent in the latter results.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE OFFENSE

Victims were involved in approximately one-third of the cases, except for urban white youths who had a higher rate (41%) (Figure B-15). Of those cases involving a victim, one-third of the victims were seriously injured or died (Figure B-16). Victimizations were often intra-racial. Most victims also were juveniles.

Admissions of involvement were noted slightly more often for youths in rural courts, and more often among white than minority youths in each area. Evidence of the crime in their possession and identification by witnesses did not differ by race or region. The highest level of threats made against police or witnesses was shown for Latino youths in the urban courts (17%). Remorse, in the form of expressed regret, tears or apologies were found in police and intake reports for one-fourth of the white and Latino youths in suburban courts. White youths also agreed to provide restitution at a rate higher than minorities in each area comparison. Latino youths in suburban courts agreed to payment more often than did black youths. Gang membership or any gang involvement associated with the referral was rare, and most often observed in rural court files of minority youths. Co-offenders were reported for approximately half of the cases, more among suburban Latino youths (67%) (Figure B-17).

Characteristics of the juvenile justice systems

The findings discussed in this section of the report identify characteristics of the juvenile court proceedings. Specifically, demographic comparisons are reported for source of court referrals, number of violations, legal representation, number of court appearances and types of dispositions (Table B-6). The delinquency referrals to court were made primarily by the police. The individual police departments responsible for most referrals in each county are shown below.

Table 4. Distribution of main referring police agencies

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia	96%
Allegheny County, Pittsburgh	49%
Chester County, West Chester	13%
Delaware County, Chester	40%
Montgomery County, Norristown	9%
& Cheltenham	8%
Beaver County, Aliquippa	24%
& Beaver Falls	28%
Berks County, Reading	81%
Dauphin County, Harrisburg	58%
Erie County, Erie City	61%
Lancaster County, Lancaster	49%
Lehigh County, Allentown	76%
Mercer County, Greenville	25%
Northhampton County, Bethlehem	44%
York County, York	37%

The majority of youths were released to parent or guardian following intake screening. Detention in secure and shelter facilities, however, was the outcome for minority youths at a rate higher than that of whites in each court area (highest for Latino youths in urban courts--50%). Among those detained, the average length of detention was 18 days for white youths, 21 days for African American youths, and 20 days for Latino youths. The range in length of their detention was 1 day to 87 days for whites, 98 days for African Americans and 140 days for Latino youths. The most common experience was detention for only 1 day by youths in each racial group. Thirteen counties had local court-operated detention facilities; one county used a nearby facility in an adjacent county. Attorneys were

routinely present at detention review hearings, but slightly less often in urban courts. Parents also were typically present at detention hearings or reviews, but less often for nonrural Latino and urban African American youths. The result of the intake decision in each court type was most often a formal petition to court, although less often true for rural white youths (51%) for whom warnings (10%) and informal outcomes (10%) sometimes occurred.

Following the intake stage, cases enroute to formal processing were sometimes merged with other offenses, petitions dismissed, adjusted informally or given a consent decree. These outcomes did not appear to differ by race, with the exception of informal adjustment or consent decrees which were given to white youths at a rate higher than that for minorities in each of the three court areas. The formal hearing process involved multiple court appearances at a much higher rate in urban jurisdictions and especially for minority youths processed there. Age was a noted issue, either because the youth was very young or nearly an adult, in very few cases. Private counsel more often was retained by white youths, regardless of court (Figure B-18). Parent or guardians were present at court hearings for the majority of youths, but at lower rates for most minority subgroups. Seventy-one percent of all cases were adjudicated. This rate was exceeded by only the Latino youths in rural court (81%). Of the cases adjudicated, 31 percent were given out of home placement. This rate was exceeded by only Latino youths in rural and urban courts.

The preceding descriptions of the youths, their cases and some of their juvenile court experiences is useful in providing insight to the important processing decision stages for which the most serious outcomes might result in diminished liberties. If minority youths are more likely than others to receive the harsher outcomes, the factors associated with these outcomes are critical for understanding how overrepresentation of African American and Latino youths in detention and placement facilities occurs. While a direct race effect is examined, it also is important to assess the extent to which other factors such as type of violation, number of offenses, absence of parents in court, or court type, interact with race to affect the outcome. The potential for more restrictive outcomes may occur because of a

higher rate of violence, prior delinquent involvement and multiple referrals. Criteria related to race may contribute to the overrepresentation of minorities and it will be valuable to distinguish which additional factors are most responsible. Before the relative effects of these factors on juvenile justice outcomes are examined, the decision stages will be described.

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE OUTCOMES

The distribution of concluding case outcome, by race and court type, is shown in Table B-7. Overall, probation was the most common outcome for most youths, especially among white and African American youths in urban courts (40%). The cases of white youths were informally adjusted at higher rates than those of minorities. With the exception of suburban jurisdictions, Latino youths were more often given placement dispositions. Most of the 33 cases certified to criminal court involved minority youths.

When the total sample was examined, results showed 81% of the cases progressed beyond intake screening (see Figure B-19). The same was true for 71% of the white youths, 87% of the African Americans and 86% of the Latino youths. Petitions were filed for 74% of the total sample, including 66% of the white youths, 78% of the African American and Latino youths. Pre-adjudication detention occurred for 37% of the total sample, 23% of the white youths, 41% of the African Americans and 51% of the Latino youths. At court, 52% of the total sample was adjudicated delinquent, including 47% of the white youths, 54% of the African American youths, and 56% of the Latino youths. Residential placement was the case disposition for 16% of the total sample, 12% of the white sample, 15% of the African American sample and 23% of the Latino sample.

When only recipients for residential placement were considered, results showed the placements included 27% whites, 36% African Americans and 37% Latino youths (shown in Table B-8). Among these youths, when the type of facility was compared 17% of the white youths were sent to public facilities, as were 19% of the African Americans and

29% of the Latinos. Private residential facilities were the institutions treating 24% of the white youths, 31% of the African Americans and 36% of the Latino youths. Nearly one-fourth of all white youths placed, compared to 16% of the African Americans and 8% of the Latinos were sent to privately run group homes or foster care facilities. Drug and alcohol treatment centers accounted for placements of 16% of the whites, 4% of the African Americans and 11% of the Latinos.

Concern exists that racial disparity is a process that may increase with progression through the system. For example, among outcomes for some stages reported for the entire state in 1989 (shown below), African American youths represent the majority of those who received placement and certification to criminal court. Among withdrawn complaints, these minority youths also dominated. Hispanic youths were the majority of no outcome, but they were overrepresented among certification, placement and probation cases.

Table 5. Dispositions reported for the entire state in 1989

All referrals:	29,141 cases	(55% White, 40% Black, 5% Hispanic)
Complaint withdrawn:	2,716 cases	(38% White, 56% Black, 6% Hispanic)
Warn, counsel, case closed:	3,119 cases	(53% White, 43% Black, 4% Hispanic)
Informal adjustment:	4,348 cases	(76% White, 20% Black, 4% Hispanic)
Fines and costs:	494 cases	(76% White, 22% Black, 2% Hispanic)
Dismissed, not substantiated:	1,150 cases	(53% White, 45% Black, 2% Hispanic)
Consent decree:	2,865 cases	(74% White, 23% Black, 3% Hispanic)
Probation:	7,375 cases	(48% White, 46% Black, 6% Hispanic)
Certified to criminal court:	335 cases	(35% White, 54% Black, 11% Hispanic)
Placement:	3,617 cases	(40% White, 51% Black, 9% Hispanic)
All others:	3,122 cases	(59% White, 35% Black, 6% Hispanic)

To observe whether this situation occurs among the sample cases, absent controls for other factors, case outcomes at several stages are shown in Figure B-19.[6] At referral, the cases involved 36% white youths, 37% black youths, and 27% Hispanic youths. At intake screening the cases of minorities were more often handled informally. Minorities were subsequently more often detained and waived to criminal court by a wide margin. Minorities

[6]Dispositions are identified for 851 of the 935 adjudicated cases. Outcomes for the remaining 84 cases are unknown, primarily because they were transferred to other juvenile courts for disposition.

also were slightly more often adjudicated. Latino youth received intensive probation and placement dispositions to both public and private institutions at a higher rate. Over half of those cases disposed with no services involved African Americans. While some differences are shown, the overrepresentation of minorities does not appear to worsen markedly at subsequent stages of the process.

The results from these analyses are then depicted with the cases weighted to approximate a representative sample (shown in Appendix B). In effect, the weighting process corrects the stratified sampling design. The weighted figures enable us to discern at which stages the disproportionate representation of minorities may be the highest or lowest. The flow of weighted cases is shown independently for court area and type of major allegation in Figures B-21 to 26 to determine whether processing differences across jurisdictions or offense type can be observed.

Figure B-20 represents the cases processed by all 14 counties during 1989. At their entry to the process, both minority groups appear in numbers exceeding their representation in the community. While African Americans account for 18% of the at-risk population, they are 46% of those brought to court. Latino youths are only 4% of the population, but 7% of the court referrals. When compared to their presence in the population (18%), African American youths were most overrepresented at court referral when the major allegation involved an offense against a person (61%), followed by drug offense (57%) and property crime (42%). Latino youths were overrepresented among drug offenses (15%).

Overall, youths from both minority groups are then detained at a greater rate. Among those detained in secure facilities or shelters, 57% are African Americans and 10% are Latino. More restrictive outcomes for minorities also are shown at waiver, the petition stage, adjudication and placement. Latino youths were represented more significantly among those detained and placed out of home in rural courts (Figure B-21). Among cases in the suburban and small city counties, over half of the youths detained, formally processed and adjudicated were African Americans (Figure B-22). African Americans were the majority at

every stage in urban processing; they also were the recipients of greater numbers of release at intake, informal adjustment, dismissal, probation (routine and intensive) as well as detention, formal petitions, adjudication and placement (public and private) (Figure B-23). No cumulative disadvantage for minorities is directly observable because their representation at these subsequent stages does not increase over that shown for detention. (Distribution of the variables for the weighted sample are shown in Table B-9).

CHAPTER 5

THE ROLE OF MINORITY STATUS IN JUVENILE JUSTICE OUTCOMES

This chapter provides information about racial differences in juvenile court outcomes in greater detail than the preceding chapter. First, tabular results comparing the outcomes by race and court area for several demographic, offense and system criteria are discussed. Following the initial analysis, results of multivariate models depicting the relative influence of race and related factors on the processing outcome are presented. As noted earlier, if juvenile justice outcomes differ by race when other demographic, offense and system criteria are controlled, then findings will be considered to show disparity. If this disparity involves more restrictive outcomes for African American and/or Latino youths, juvenile justice will be interpreted as racially biased.

Contingency tables were used to examine relationships between processing outcomes, race, type of court and number of other legal and extra-legal factors deemed important in prior research. This technique allows for only a few variables to be controlled at one time, but does help to identify outcome criterion and compare the role of the criterion across multiple stages of juvenile justice. Recoded versions were used for a few of the variables for this analysis to facilitate comparison of the categories of interest. For example, the small number of cases transferred to other agencies or certified were not of interest in most of the analysis. Race was collapsed to compare the experiences of Latino and African American youths with those of white youths for this analysis only.

Juvenile justice outcomes and race

The original relationships between outcome, race and court area are presented for purposes of comparison (Figure C-1). Of the 1,797 cases examined, 37% were detained for at least 24 hours. Higher rates of detention were observed for the minority youths (urban 54%, suburban and rural 39%) and lower rates for the white youths (rural 17%, suburban 25%, urban 26%).

Among all cases, 74% had a petition filed. Nonrural courts had higher rates of formal processing via petitions. In every court group, petitions were more often filed among cases involving minorities. Petitions were filed in rural courts for 68% of the nonwhite youths, but only 50% of the white youths. In suburban or small city courts, the petition rate was 83% for nonwhites and 70% for whites. In urban courts, 84% of the minorities had petitions to juvenile court, in comparison to 77% of the white youths.

Of those petitioned cases, 71% were adjudicated delinquent. The rate of adjudication was lowest in urban courts, and did not differ by race. The suburban courts mirrored the original relationship, also with no discernible race difference. In rural courts, minority youths were slightly more likely to be adjudicated (81%) than white youths (77%).

Among all of the youths judged delinquent, 61% were placed on probation supervision and 39% received placement dispositions. Probation is the least restrictive alternative among the two dispositions, and in each court group the rate of probation is higher among white than nonwhite youths. The probation differential is greatest in urban courts, given to only 59% of the nonwhite youths and 75% of the white youths. Next, in rural courts, 51% of the nonwhite youths and 63% of the white youths received probation. The race difference is small in suburban courts (64% nonwhites and 68% whites got probation). The harsher intervention of out of home placement is given to minority youths at a rate higher than that experienced by white youths. In rural courts, 50% of the nonwhite and 38% of the white delinquents were removed from their homes at disposition. In urban courts, placement was given to 41% of the minorities and 25% of the white youths.

Suburban courts meted out placement to 36% of the minorities and 32% of the white youths.

The original relationships indicate harsher outcomes for minority children among four stages of juvenile justice. However, these results fail to consider type of offense, prior record or social history, all of which may help to explain that the race difference is not due to bias on the part of probation officers and judges.

Outcomes and characteristics of the youth

Demographic characteristics of the youths are considered first. Females generally receive more lenient treatment at each stage of the process (Figure C-2). Among females, minorities are more often detained and placed on probation than whites. The rates of detention, formal petitions and adjudications for school dropouts exceeded those of the total population (Figure C-3). Among those youths who had left school, the nonwhites were detained at a much higher rate, and more often given placement dispositions. Among youths with recorded school suspensions or expulsions, nonwhites were more often detained and removed from their homes at placement in rural and urban courts (Figure C-4). Petitions were filed at a higher rate for these minorities in each court group. Minorities with alcohol problems or known drug abuse were detained by a wider margin in each court area than abusing white youths or the total sample (Figures C-5 and 6). Petitions also were filed in rural courts for those minorities at a higher rate.

Outcomes and family characteristics

Formal intervention occurred at a higher rate for youth who had parents with substance abuse problems than in the total sample (Figure C-7). Detention was even more frequent for minorities in this situation in all courts, as was placement in nonsuburban courts. Formal outcomes also were more common when youths had parents with criminal records, and harsher for nonwhite youths at detention and petition in all courts, and adjudication in suburban courts (Figure C-8). When one parent was deceased, more restrictive outcomes resulted for minorities at several stages and differed by court type (Figure C-9).

Among youths who had fathers absent from the home, nonwhite youths received outcomes different than white youths at several stages (Figure C-10). Nonwhites were detained at higher rate, especially in urban courts (52%, compared to 25% for whites). Petitions were more often filed in nonurban courts, especially rural courts (74%, compared to 45% for whites). In the rural courts, minorities without fathers at home also were judged delinquent at a much greater rate (84%, compared to 67% for whites) and given placement dispositions (49%, compared to 23% for whites).

Among cases involving the poorest youths (no wages, welfare or family income below $8,000), detention rates exceeded those of the total sample, but other forms of court intervention were sometimes less (Figure C-11). Minorities were detained more often than white youths. In suburban courts, minorities also were more often formally petitioned, adjudicated and given probation than poor white youths. When family income exceeded $8,000, harsher outcomes also resulted for minorities at detention, petition and rural adjudication (Figure C-12).

Formal outcomes exceeded those of the total sample among the youths with siblings previously in court (Figure C-13). Minorities were treated more seriously in these situations at detention, particularly in suburban courts (69% nonwhite, 20% white), the petition stage in nonrural courts, adjudication in suburban courts (85% nonwhite, 69% white), and at disposition overall.

In all courts, youths with open cases for protective services (CYS) were detained at a higher rate if they were minorities. The same was true with petitions filed for minorities in urban courts (Figure C-14).

Outcomes and prior juvenile record

At every outcome stage for every court type, intervention was more severe for youths with prior delinquency referrals than the total sample. Among only youths with prior records, nonwhites were more often detained and removed from their homes at disposition (Figure C-15). Race did not affect formal processing or adjudication. Youths with no prior referral were treated less seriously by the courts (Figure C-16). Among those with initial court referrals, minorities were more often detained and more often had petitions filed in each setting. Youths with cases already pending in court at the time of referral were more often detained, petitioned, adjudicated and given placement dispositions than the total sample (Figure C-17). Among those with pending cases, minorities more often were detained throughout, and placed out of home in the rural and urban courts.

Outcome and circumstances related to probable offense involvement

When police or intake reports indicated that youths admitted their involvement in the offense, minorities were detained, petitioned, adjudicated and received placement outcomes more often than white youths in most court categories (Figure C-18). When remorse was recorded, race differences disadvantaging minorities also appeared for detentions, petitions, and placement (Figure C-19). The outcomes for referrals involving co-offenders closely resembled those of the total samples, with detention, petition, and placement rates higher among minorities than white youths (Figure C-20).

Race was less important when the referral involved one or more victims (Figure C-21). However, when the victims were seriously injured or died, associations with race were shown more important (Figure C-22). Results show the percent detained for court: rural (52% of the minorities, 15% of the whites), suburban (42% of the minorities, 22% of the whites), and urban (58% of the minorities, 28% of the whites). Petitions were filed at a different rate, with the greatest disparity by race shown in rural courts (86% of the nonwhites, 46% of the whites). Final outcomes were least affected by race among those

cases with seriously injured victims. When the victims were not adults, the rate of detention was lower, and other outcomes were consistent with the original relationship (Figure C-23). Exceptions to the latter result involved white youths, who were less often adjudicated but whose substantiated cases were more often placed. When victims were white, the rate of detention increased for white youths except in urban area where it decreased (Figure C-24). Also in the urban courts, minorities were adjudicated at a rate higher than other youths if their victims were white.

Outcome and police referral and legal representation

In considering whether the police agency responsible for more referrals within each county was able to affect outcome more often than other sources of referral, the results show that cases from the primary police agencies were detained at a rate higher than all cases (Figure C-25). A strong association with race also was shown, and was most pronounced in urban areas (57% of the nonwhites, 28% of the whites). Petitions also were filed more often for minority than white youths, but the differences were less pronounced. In urban courts only, white youths less often received placement when referred from the main police department.

Retention of private counsel was associated with detention, formal processing, and probation (Figure C-26). Minorities with their own counsel were detained at a greater rate than comparable white youths. They also received placement more often than white youths.

Correlations between race, outcomes and other variables were computed for the total sample and separately by court category. Only statistically significant coefficients are reported. Correlational analyses supplement the findings from tabular analyses with a simple overview, but are attenuated for dichotomous variables so many of the relationships may be underestimated. Those variables most associated with race in the total sample are fathers in home, parent speaks English, family income (including a second version separating those

with no wages from those with income), and race of the victims (Table C-1). Other variables related to race are alcohol abuse and parent present at court in the urban sample (Table C-2), parent at intake and attorney type at court in the suburban court (Table C-3), and siblings in the home and total number of residents in the rural courts (Table C-4). Correlations for type of offense among the most serious allegation at referral are shown separately in Appendix C.

MODELS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE OUTCOMES

The findings from analyses presented thus far have considered the relationship of one factor at a time with the juvenile justice outcomes. The effects of several variables considered simultaneously are presented next. As noted earlier, if delinquency case outcomes are influenced by race when other demographic, offense and relevant criteria are controlled, then findings will be considered to show disparity. If this disparity involves more restrictive outcomes for African American and/or Latino youths, the results will be interpreted as indications that juvenile justice is not color blind.

The distribution of the characteristics considered able to distinguish juvenile justice is shown in Table D-1 for the total sample, and separately by race. There was little race difference by age or sex; most youths were male, with the average age of 16. Nearly half of the youths--even more of the African Americans, also were not identified as having personal problems. Three youth problems were reported at a higher rate for white youths. The majority of youths had not been suspended or left school. These difficulties with school were identified at a slightly higher rate among Latino than white or African American youths. Prior juvenile records were more common among minority youths, with scores on the index slightly higher for Latinos than Blacks.

Nearly half of all youths had no family problems, with only one problem noted for another 25-33%. Minority youths of both groups were more apt than whites to have more than one family problem. Absentee fathers were more common among minority youths (68%) than whites (42%). Latinos (52%), followed by African Americans (34%) and a lot more often than whites (12%) had families who were poor.

Three offenses was the average number specified at referral. Approximately one-fourth of all cases involved drug offenses and 40% involved offenses against persons.[7] African American youths were slightly less likely than others to have injured victims or recorded circumstances connecting them with the offense. The main police department of the county was the source of their referral for most Latino youths (73%), followed by African Americans (62%), and much less often for whites (31%). Parent and/or attorney not present at the formal court hearing occured for 19% of the African Americans, 18% of the Latinos, and 11% of the white youths. English was their second language or not spoken by parents for 61% of suburban, 47% of rural and 45% of urban Latino youths (shown in Figure B-1).

The multivariate models were examined for the total sample and independently by race. For the total sample the effect of race was assessed by including each combination of two dummy race variables. Dummy variables for court type were tested in all models. Forty-five cases with missing data for age were deleted from analysis. An overview of the variables identified as significant in the models of outcome is shown in Table 6; variables significant across all four models are shown in bold print. Results of the logit analyses are shown in appendix D.

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[7] It should be remembered that drug sales and cocaine possession were more common among minorities and marijuana possession more common among whites (Table B-3). Moreover, this classification identifies any such charge among the three most serious charges of the current referral or the single most serious prior referral.

Table 6. Overview of the significant variables in the models of outcome

	Total (1,752) (B/SE)	White (630) (B/SE)	Black (650) (B/SE)	Latino (472) (B/SE)
Intake	**# offense** (7.52) **suburban** (7.10) **prior record** (5.77) main police (4.39) Black (4.15) school problem (3.27) person offense (2.43) drug offense (2.39) age (2.35) Latino (2.21) Urban (2.20) referral rate (2.03)	**# offense** (6.02) **prior record** (4.45) **suburban** (4.12) family problem (2.94) person offense (2.73) poor family (2.36) school problem (2.34)	**suburban** (4.75) **# offense** (3.68) **prior record** (3.27) main police (3.18) drug offense (2.55) age (2.45) referral rate (2.03)	**# offense** (3.06) school problem (3.03) youth problem (2.69) **suburban** (2.58) drug offense (2.33) **prior record** (2.27) main police (2.04)
Petitions	suburban (6.16) **# offense** (5.72) main police (5.07) prior record (4.40) youth problem (3.14) urban (2.54) Black (2.38) person offense (2.19) school problem (2.02)	prior record (4.39) **# offense** (4.28) suburban (3.74) urban (3.46) person offense (3.43) poor family (2.16) school problem (2.14)	suburban (4.71) main police (4.23) **# offense** (3.12)	main police (2.61) **# offense** (2.54) youth problem (2.16)
Detained	**prior record** (9.12) Latino (5.96) drug offense (5.59) **# offense** (5.29) Black (4.68) family problem (4.52) suburban (3.89) youth problem (3.43) person offense (3.21) main police (2.64) age (2.49) school problem (2.13) referral rate (2.00)	**prior record** (4.16) **# offense** (3.89) family problem (3.15) youth problem (2.16)	**prior record** (7.40) drug offense (5.83) family problem (4.23) suburban (2.93) **# offense** (2.75) person offense (2.37)	drug offense (3.91) age (3.52) youth problem (3.46) person offense (3.43) **prior record** (2.97) **# offense** (2.94) referral rate (2.54) school problem (2.11) circumstance (2.07)
Adjud.	**detained** (6.60) **prior record** (5.39) **youth problem** (4.76) # offense (3.21) urban (2.56) referral rate (-2.56) main police (2.55) circumstance (2.54) school problem (2.08)	**detained** (4.23) **prior record** (4.17) # offense (3.48) **youth problem** (2.76) urban (2.56) school problem (2.28) surburban (2.08) referral rate (-2.00)	**detained** (4.31) circumstance (3.31) suburban (2.64) **prior record** (2.55) age (2.31)	**detained** (2.59) **prior record** (2.52) school problem (2.33) **youth problem** (2.15)
Placed	**detained** (11.33) **prior record** (8.16) drug offense (2.93) youth problem (2.72) # offense (2.51) poor family (2.16) Black (-2.06)	**detained** (6.56) **prior record** (4.64) # offense (2.20)	**detained** (6.74) **prior record** (2.85) poor family (2.63)	**prior record** (5.51) **detained** (5.13) drug offense (2.64)

Intake

Formal processing beyond intake screening occurred for 81% of the total sample, including 71% of the whites, 87% of the African Americans and 86% of the Latinos (Table D-2). In the first multivariate analysis, logit models were used to consider the likelihood of referral beyond intake as a function of number of offenses, drug or offenses against persons, circumstances associated with involvement and gravity of the offense, prior record, personal problems, school trouble, family problems, absentee fathers, poor families, sex, age, primary police department referrals, court type, rate of referral and race. Significant chi-square statistics for each model suggest that the outcome of intake screening is not random. The models each errored in classification about 20% of the time. The models seem equally successful at predicting which cases moved forward and which were dismissed or handled informally. The overall chi-square between model comparison suggests that the relationship for the total sample may be preferred to the race-specific models.

In all models values for the approximate t-values, (B/SE), inspire confidence that progression beyond intake in juvenile justice is associated with a higher number of offenses, prior record and suburban courts for youths, regardless of race. Based on the total model, however, results suggest that even with other factors controlled, formal intake outcomes are most common for African Americans, followed by Latinos, then whites. In relative order of importance, other factors associated with case progression in the total model are main police of the county, school problems, person and drug offense, age, urban court and county rate of referral.

Results of this model applied to the cases weighted to represent a representative sample showed as significant the factors: urban courts, multiple offenses, suburban courts, prior record, main police, being African American, school problems, person and drug offenses, being Latino, circumstances of the event and age (Table not shown). The weighted results accorded greater importance to urban courts, offense circumstances and personal problems than was shown by the original model. The greater tendency for formal case processing among African American and Latino youths was sustained by both models.

When models of intake outcome are considered separately within race groups, different factors achieve satisfactory t-values to indicate their association with outcome. Among white youths, intake recommendations for formal processing were more likely for youths with multiple offenses, a prior record, in a suburban court, family problems, an offense against a person, from a poor family, and difficulty in school. Among African Americans, the important factors were a suburban court, multiple offenses, prior record, main police of the county, a drug offense, older age, and county rate of referral. Latino youths were more apt to go forward in the system when their referrals involved multiple offenses, they had school and personal problems, in suburban jurisdictions, statute violations involving drugs, prior juvenile records and referrals from the main police department of the county.

These results suggest that intake outcomes for white and black youths are similarly influenced by number of offense, prior record and suburban courts. Person crimes are more of an issue for white youths, while drug offenses are considered more seriously for African Americans and Latinos. School trouble, family problems and poverty also are considered for white youths, while police actions appear to affect black youths. The outcomes for Latino youths reflect a combination of personal problems, multiple and drug offenses, and the most common police referral source.

Petition

Following intake screening, the merit of formal filing of petitions is assessed. An additional 127 cases in the sample (33 white, 56 African American and 38 Latino) left the system at this stage. Petitions were filed for 74% of the total sample, 66% of the whites, 78% of the African Americans and 78% of the Latinos (Table D-3). Formally petitioned cases were not the result of chance, according to the significant chi-square statistic associated with each model. The between model comparison based on log likelihood chi-square statistics suggests that the race-specific differences existed at petition outcome. Classification error occurred in between 23 and 29% of the cases, with greater success for

the cases for black youths. The model for blacks was better able to classify petitioned cases (86%) than those that were dismissed or handled informally (48%). Both petitions and absence of petitions were approximately equally well classified in each of the other models.

Results from the total model show that suburban courts, multiple offenses, primary police referrals, prior record, youth problems, urban courts, being African American, offenses against persons and school problems weigh heavily on petitions filed. Results from the total model suggest that African American youths were more likely than either Latino or white youths to have petitions filed in their cases, with other factors controlled.

When this model was applied to the weighted sample, likely factors associated with formal petitions in a representative were identified as suburban courts, multiple offenses, main police, urban courts, prior record, youth problems, being African American and referred for an offense against persons. These factors nearly mirrored those for the stratified sample, with somewhat greater influence accorded urban jurisdictions.

Only multiple offenses consistently generated satisfactory t-values in the models of petition. Many more factors were associated with petitions among white youths, than either minority group. For whites, petitions appear influenced by prior record, multiple offenses, suburban and urban courts, offenses against persons, poor families, and recorded school problems. Petitions seem filed more simply based on suburban jurisdictions, main police of the county and multiple offenses for African Americans and main police of the county, multiple offenses, and youth problems for Latinos.

Results from the Heckman test showed a statistically insignificant lambda (-.091, with B/SE = -1.527) which indicated an absence of selection bias between intake and the petition outcome. The intake process was significant to the filing of petitions for cases involving white youths. Given the consideration at intake, minimal family problems were additionally associated with petitions for white youths.

Detention

Detention could occur immediately upon referral to court or subsequently until adjudication. Detention was primarily within secure confinement facilities, less often in shelters, and readily accessible to every court. Among the sample cases, 37% were detained, including 23% of the white, 41% of the African American and 51% of the Latino youths (Table D-4). Significant chi-square statistics indicated almost no chance that detention was the result of random outcome. Correct classification did not differ much by race and the between model chi-square comparison suggested comparable fit across models.

Among the total sample, the risk of detention was greater for youths with a prior record, who were Latino, had a drug offense,[8] multiple offenses, who were African American, had family problems, in a suburban court,[9] had personal problems, an offense against a person, referred from the main police of the county, who were older and had problems attending school. Results from the total model indicate that, given similar other factors, detention was more common for Latino youths, followed by African Americans. Significance also was shown for these factors and in nearly the same order in the detention model based on the weighted sample, with the exception that age dropped from the model and was replaced by an urban court effect.

Detention models within each race group showed different factors with satisfactory t-values. Prior record and multiple offenses were consistently related to detention. Among white youths, fewer factors affected detention. In order of relative importance, they included prior record, multiple offenses, family and personal problems. Detention was a greater risk for African American youths with prior records, drug offenses, family problems, suburban courts, multiple charges and person-related offenses. Detention among Latino youths was influenced by offenses involving drugs, age, youth problems,

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[8]Bivariate comparisons of detention by race independently for certain drug offense statutes showed that minorities always were more often detained than whites, even for marijuana possession which more often involved white youths.

[9]Concern that detention in suburban courts involves many youths from Philadelphia is not supported herein. Of the 87 nonresidents with referrals to suburban courts, only 25 were detained.

person offenses, prior record, multiple charges, county referral rate, school problems and circumstances suggesting probable involvement or victim injury.

Adjudication

Delinquency was substantiated by the court for 52% of the total sample, 47% of the white youths, 54% of the African Americans and 56% of the Latinos (Table D-5). This outcome was not due to chance, according to significant chi-square statistics for each model. The between model chi-square comparison failed to support a constant relationship across race. The model fared better for white youths (73% correctly classified) and less well for Latino youths (66% correct). The better fit for white youths was the result of greater success by the model with classifying the absence of adjudication, rather than cases adjudicated. This difference in accurate classification was not as great among other models.

Delinquency was substantiated more often for youths detained, with prior record, personal problems, multiple offenses, in suburban and urban jurisdictions, from counties with lower rates of referral, main police of the county, circumstances of likely involvement and gravity of offense, and problems with school. Pre-adjudication detention, prior record and personal problems were the only three factors consistently showing satisfactory B/SE ratios in the models. No race effect was shown. The model based on the cases weighted to estimate a representative sample was nearly identical, except that urban jurisdictions appeared unrelated to substantiated delinquency.

The Heckman test for sample selection bias from petition to the adjudication outcome showed a statistically significant lambda (-.533, with B/SE = -2.525), indicating a potential problem (Table D-8). Factors associated with substantiated delinquency in the model including the correction for the problem were detention, circumstances of the offenses, referrals from sources other than the main police departments, no parent and/or attorney at the court hearing, and suburban jurisdiction. The importance of parental or legal representation at the court hearing had failed to appear in the original model without the control for selection bias. The absence of a race effect remained in the second model.

Independent tests of adjudication by race showed that the fewest factors "explained" adjudication among Latino youths (Table D-5). These factors were detention, prior record, school and personal problems. Slightly more factors entered the model of adjudication for African American youths. In that model, detention, circumstances of the event, suburban courts, prior record, youth problems and age had greater weight on substantiated delinquency. The largest number of factors affected adjudication of white youths. These factors were detention, prior record, multiple offenses, youth problems, drug offenses, urban courts, school trouble, suburban courts and county rate of referral. Bias from the petition stage may affect the adjudication of white youths independently; the effects shown for adjudication are absent when the control for petition is added (Table D-8).

Residential placement

Out of home placement within either public or private facilities was experienced by 16% of the total sample, 12% of the white youths, 15% of the African Americans and 23% of the Latino youths (Table D-6).[10] Placement of youths was not a random process, as the significant chi-square statistics showed. The models correctly classified between 73 and 82% of the cases. The between model chi-square comparison supported race specific differences in the fit of the model. The lack of significance shown for lambda (.676, B/SE = 1.83) suggested that selection bias between formal court hearing and disposition was not a problem in any model (Table D-9).

B/SE ratios provoke confidence that residential placement is influenced by detention at an earlier stage, prior record, a drug offense, youth problems, multiple offenses, a poor family and being white. In addition to these factors, the model based on the weighted sample, suggested that this outcome also was associated with urban courts and slightly more so than race or poverty of the youths. The model for only white youths identified detention,

[10]Recall that public facilities were the more common experience for Latinos who received placement, shared with African Americans for private residentifal faciliites; however, white youths were more often than minorities sent to group homes and drug treatment programs (Table B-8).

prior record and multiple offenses as those factors which contribute to placement outcomes. The model for African American youths also identified detention and prior record, but found poor families important instead of multiple offenses. Prior record and detention also influenced residential placement of Latino youths, as did drug-related offenses, but not multiple charges or poverty.

Race and the probability of detention and residential placement

As noted previously, interpretation of the results from logistic regression is not straightforward but is made easier by multiple tests of the fit of the model. In addition to model results discussed above, the influence of race on the probability of detention or residential placement may be useful. When other variables are held constant at appropriate levels, the models generate probability estimates across racial groups by which differences can be observed. Detention and placement are the focus of this analysis because these two outcomes most restrict individual liberties through confinement and are the two outcomes responsible for the OJJDP research mandate.

The interest herein is in the magnitude of the effect due to race after the alternative explanatory factors are taken into account. This research objective is addressed best by holding the additional exogenous variables constant at their respective average values and observing any race differences. Results of the tests for each race are shown in Table 7. The probability of outcome is based on mean values within each racial group for all other variables in the logit model, and variation of only the variable noted at the left margin (mean values shown in Table D-7).

There is no difference in risk of detention based on involvement in drug offenses for white youths. Both African American and Latino youths, however, are much more likely at risk of detention for a drug offense. The same race effect holds for offenses against persons. Holding constant the other factors of offense, social history and jurisdiction, even white youths with recent prior cases, former adjudication as delinquents and referrals before

Table 7. Probability of detention and placement, when other factors are set at their average

	Detained			Placement		
	White	Black	Latino	White	Black	Latino
Not a drug offense	.19	.30	.43	.05	.05	.11
Drug offense	.18	.67	.69	.07	.08	.23
Not offense against a person	.19	.34	.43	.05	.05	.14
Offense against a person	.20	.47	.64	.06	.07	.14
Prior record						
0	.15	.26	.43	.04	.04	.08
1	.21	.38	.49	.07	.06	.14
2	.27	.65	.60	.12	.08	.22
3	.43	.76	.66	.21	.10	.34
4	.51	.85	.71	.33	.14	.49
Family Problems						
0	.15	.32	.51	.04	.04	.15
1	.20	.41	.51	.06	.06	.14
2	.34	.60	.51	.08	.07	.12
3	.42	.69	.51	.11	.08	.11
4	.50	.77	.50	.15	.10	.10
5	.59	.83	.50	.19	.11	.09
Number of offenses at referral						
1	.14	.34	.42	.04	.05	.13
2	.16	.37	.46	.05	.05	.14
3	.20	.39	.51	.06	.06	.14
4	.24	.42	.55	.06	.06	.15
5	.28	.45	.60	.07	.06	.15
6	.33	.48	.64	.09	.07	.16
7	.38	.51	.68	.10	.07	.16
8	.44	.54	.72	.11	.08	.17
9	.49	.57	.75	.13	.08	.18
10	.58	.60	.78	.15	.09	.18
15	.79	.76	.91	.28	.12	.22
20	.94	.85	.96	.45	.17	.26
25	.98	.91	.98	.65	.23	.31
29	.99	.94	.99	.77	.28	.34
Not detained				.03	.02	.06
Detained				.22	.22	.27

age 13 are apt to be detained less than 50% of the time. The same is true only of Latino and African American youths with a score of one or less on the prior record index. Family problems pose a much greater risk of detention for African Americans than white youths. As also shown earlier, the detention of Latino youths is not affected by their family problems. Finally, regarding multiple charges, youths have better than a 50% chance of detention for 10 or more offenses if they are white, 7 or more offenses if they are black and 3 or more if they are Latino.

When the outcome is residential placement, a drug offense seems to be given consideration only for Latino youths. Offenses against persons do not affect the likelihood of placement for any race group. Little influence of prior juvenile record is shown for African Americans. The probability of out of home disposition exceeds 25% for Latino youths with scores of 3 or 4 on the prior record index, but only 4 for white youths. The influence of family problems on outcome is greatest for white youths. Among Latino youths, the probability of placement reverses, with placement less likely for those with worse family situations. The number of charges at referral is related to disposition outcome for each race group, but with different effect. The probability of removal from their homes at disposition exceeds 10% for white youths with 8 or more charges at referral, over 10 charges for African Americans and all Latino youths. Among those youths with the most offenses at referral (20-30), placement is much more likely for white youths (45-77% chance), followed by Latinos (26-35%) and least probable for African Americans (17-28%).

The results presented above are conditional on the average values associated with the other variables in the outcome models (mean values are shown in appendix D-10). It is important to note that the mean values differ only slightly across race groups. It is also useful to examine the outcome for youths who are similar on all factors in the model, essentially, to test youth profiles. The results of these analyses are presented next.

Five hypothetical profiles were constructed to depict cases with variation in offense and social history. The hypothetical cases identified in Profiles A through E may be

considered to escalate in their relative need for juvenile justice intervention. Traits identified in each profile are listed below:

Profile A: 2 offenses, no offense involving drugs or against persons, no special circumstances indicating youths' likely involvement, no prior record, no problems associated with youth, school or family, an absentee father, poor family, male age 15 and 1/2, referred by the chief police department of the urban county; and (for probability of placement only), the youth had not been detained and the parent and/or attorney was in court.

Profile B: 2 offenses, did not involve drugs or offense against persons, 1 special circumstance (i.e. co-offenders, evidence in possession, witnesses, or admissions) no prior record, no youth, or school problems, 1 family problem (either parent substance abuse, offending, or deceased, sibling court record or abuse, neglect, dependency record), father lived at home, poor family, male, age 15 and 1/2, referred by the main police agency of the urban county, (for probability of placement only) there had been no detention and parent and/or attorney was at court.

Profile C: 2 offenses, case involved an offense against a person, no drug offense, 2 special circumstances (ie. witness, admission, evidence in possession, co-offender, or victim injury), 1 prior (either prior referral, or pending case), no youth or school problems, 1 family problem (either parent substance abuse, offending, or deceased, sibling court record or abuse, neglect, dependency record), an absentee father, poor family, male, age 15 and 1/2, main police department in the urban county, (for probability of placement only) no detention and parent and/or attorney was at court .

Profile D: 3 offenses, drug-related offense, no offense against persons, no special circumstances, 1 prior record (prior adjudication, prior referral before age 13, or a current case), no youth problem, 1 school problem (suspensions, dropout), 1 family problem (either parent substance abuse, offending, or deceased, sibling court record or abuse, neglect, dependency record), an absentee father, poor family, male, age 15 and 1/2, main police department in the urban county, (for probability of placement only) was detained, and parent and/or attorney was at court.

Profile E: 4 offenses, drug-related offense, no offense against persons, 3 special circumstances (ie. witness, admission, evidence, co-offender), 2 prior record (prior referral before age 13, current case or prior adjudication), 1 youth problem (substance abuse, mental health problem), 1 school problem (record of suspensions, dropout), 1 family problem (either parent substance abuse, offending, or deceased, sibling court record or abuse, neglect, dependency record), an absentee father, poor family, male, age 15 and 1/2, main police of the urban county, (for probability of placement only) was detained and parent and/or attorney were not at court.

Tests for each profile were conducted separately by race. The results are shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Probability of detention and placement for youths identified according to various profiles

	Detained			Placement		
	White	Black	Latino	White	Black	Latino
Profile A (least serious)	.13	.12	.05	.05	.01	.01
Profile B	.16	.17	.08	.05	.02	.02
Profile C	.25	.47	.21	.10	.05	.03
Profile D	.34	.70	.29	.63	.36	.18
Profile E (most serious)	.53	.87	.67	.53	.70	.20

For the least serious case, Profile A, the probability of detention was 5-13% and placement 0-5%. Youths fitting Profile A had more chance of detention if they were white or Latino. Profile A youths also had more chance of residential placement if they were white.

For Profile B, the probability of detention was 8-17% and placement 2-5%. The likelihood of detention, and to a lesser extent placement, was greater for whites than minorities.

For the middle profile, C, the probability of detention was 21-47% and placement 3-10%. Detention was a more likely outcome for African American youths. White youths had double the chance of placement had by either minority group.

For Profile D, the probability of detention was 29-70% and placement 18-63%. African American youths had a twice the chance (71%) of detention than others identified by Profile D. At disposition, however, white youths were much more likely to be removed from their homes than minority youths who similarly fit this profile.

The most serious referral was depicted by Profile E. In this situation, the probability of detention was greatest for African Americans (87%), followed by Latinos

(67%), then whites (53%). Greater variation in likelihood of placement, however, was observed (20-70%). Their chance of residential placement was more certain for African Americans (70%), than whites (53%) or Latinos (20%).

CHAPTER 6

OPINIONS AND EXPERIENCES REPORTED BY JUVENILE JUSTICE PERSONNEL

The survey findings are presented in this section of the report. The questionnaire was sent to 901 probation officers, 128 judges, and 142 other staff with direct knowledge of juvenile justice operations across Pennsylvania. A cover letter from CJJT&R explaining the purpose of the research and requesting participation and a postage-paid return envelope accompanied the questionnaire. The survey requested information about the opinions of personnel on juvenile justice in Pennsylvania. The survey findings will be useful as the opinions of personnel are compared with the needs of youths in Pennsylvania identified from the empirical analysis.

DESCRIPTION OF RESPONDENTS & THEIR POSITIONS

The majority of the 604 respondents to the survey were white males who work as probation officers (shown in Table E-1). Most were younger than 50. Nearly half of the probation officers and minorities had worked in the field of juvenile justice less than five years.

Half of all probation officers identified the majority of their caseload as rural; however, minority respondents more often worked with youths in metropolitan areas. One-quarter of the juvenile justice personnel reported that the majority of their caseload involved minority youths. Most of the employees did not have a specialized caseload.

PERCEPTION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESSING

According to most respondents, juvenile records are used at disposition in all of the courts reporting (Table E-2). Social history files are not always used, but 59% of the probation officers and 73% of the minority workers reported their use. One-third, but 52% of the minorities, thought bilingual staff are available to juveniles for whom English is not their primary language. Respondents ranked the judge and the intake or probation officer of record as most influential at disposition. Youths were accorded major impact by only 29 percent. There was recognition that prosecutors, parents, psychologist and the chief probation officer also affect outcome.

According to survey respondents, legal counsel always represent youths at certification hearings (61%), disposition reviews (73%), probation violation hearings (78%), detention review hearings (83%) and adjudication (84%). Minority workers shared this view somewhat less often.

Factors identified as most important in the detention and disposition outcomes were: presence of a weapon, injury to victim, youth is already under court supervision, parent has expressed difficulty providing supervision and drug involvement is suspected.

The majority of juvenile justice personnel identified written policies for due process for juveniles, meeting legislative standards and treatment. Few written policies were known for handling cases quickly, risk assessment, caseload or responding to pressure from media or political interests. Staff reported access to conferences and resource materials, but less often in-house research. Only about one-third of the respondents have access to peer feedback on their work.

ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS & EQUITY OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

The juvenile justice professionals identified offender treatment, due process and protection of society as the most important goals of the system (Table E-3). Racial equity in processing was valued more than punishment. The majority of respondents felt that the juvenile justice system is able to meet the most important of these goals.

The quality of services provided by probation supervision, restitution and community service and private residential programs was generally considered good. Public residential programs received mixed reviews, divided fairly evenly between good and fair. There was less regard for public welfare services.

Nearly half of those responding, but only 8% of the minorities, thought racial minorities are never treated more harshly than white youths at formal processing (Table E-4). Minorities more often responded that the disparity was usual (35%), sometimes (32%) or always (12%). Race is never a factor in dispositions according to 54% of the probation officers and 19% of the minority personnel. Others thought race always is considered (7% of total, 42% of minorities). Over half, but only 24% of the minorities, said juveniles are certified to criminal court without regard to race; 22% of the minorities responded it is seldom true. Judges never perceive that minority youths are more in need of treatment than delinquent white youths, according to 43% of all respondents and 15% of the minorities. Most agree that social class is sometimes or usually the reason for minority overrepresentation in residential treatment programs. The same amount and quality of services, programs, and residential facilities (with some exception to private treatment resources) are generally viewed as available to white and minority youths.

CHAPTER 7

SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT & RECOMMENDATIONS FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE IN PENNSYLVANIA

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Empirical research can provide valuable assistance in determining whether race is statistically related to outcome when other associated criteria are controlled. Two types of conditional relationships also can be clarified by statistical analysis. First, race specific models can help identify whether the other factors associated with outcome relate differently depending on race. Thus, race effects which occur only under certain conditions of other variables can be identified. Second, it is possible to assess the likelihood of differential outcomes across race given a variety of profiles able to identify similarly situated cases on each dimension. In this study, disparity between white, African American and Latino youths and different criteria predicting their juvenile justice outcomes was shown in the results of all three types of analysis. Even when multiple methods compare favorably, however, explanations for racial disparity in juvenile justice outcome are not straightforward.

Minority youths were overrepresented among referrals to juvenile court in 1989. Descriptive findings of this study suggested that this initial overrepresentation did not increase at stages of greater penetration in the system. By the final stage, however, African Americans constituted the actual majority of placements in the state in 1989. As the doctrine of parens patriae dictates and as many juvenile justice experts agree, juvenile justice intervention may serve the best interests of youths. It follows, therefore, that some may argue minority overrepresentation indicates that the interests of minority children differ from those of whites and that the state may be better suited for the role of parent to minorities. They argue, in essence, that greater rates of detention and placement of minorities may actually benefit the nonwhite youths. The mandate from OJJDP to study the situation and growing concern that juvenile justice has adopted a more punitive orientation suggest

otherwise. To resolve this issue, it is necessary to compare the experiences of white and minority youths who have similar cases.

In more rigorous tests when other factors were controlled to identify comparable cases that differed only by youths' race, juvenile justice outcomes appear to have been influenced directly by race at every stage except adjudication. Harsher outcomes at early stages, in the form of more formal intervention for minorities, also affected eventual case outcomes. The race effects for juvenile justice outcomes were observed both in the tests on the stratified sample and with the cases weighted to estimate a sample representative of the total population. The results showed that even with characteristics of offense, social and delinquency history controlled, formal intake outcomes were more common for African Americans, followed by Latinos, than they were for whites. The greater tendency for formal processing of African Americans also was observed at the stage where petitions are filed. Both minorities, and on some occasions more so for Latinos, were more at risk of detention than were white youths in similar situations. The exception to this relationship occurred for minor cases, for which white youths were more often than others detained.

Race did not influence whether delinquency was substantiated at court. With the addition of controls, the more restrictive placement outcome was associated with white youths. The absence of a race effect for adjudication and the relationship with placement are more difficult to interpret, however, because detention is related to both outcomes. The race effect with detention, therefore, suggests that an indirect race effect also may result in adjudication and placement more often for minorities. Based on findings that Latinos are more often sent to public facilities, Latinos and African Americans are more often sent to private residential care, and whites are more often recipients of privately run group homes and drug and alcohol treatment, concern is underscored that perhaps defacto racial segregation occurs at placement.

The results indicate that youths are treated differently in juvenile justice depending on race. Cases referred to court are judged as in need of formal processing more often when

minority youths are involved. Minorities also are more often detained than white youths, except among minor offenses when the reverse is true. At the stage of disposition only white youths with the most offensive cases remain for intervention. These white youths receive placement dispositions more often than comparable Latino or African American youths. Their placements, however, most often involve group home settings or drug treatment while placements for minorities more typically are public residential facilities, including those in the state that provide the most restrictive confinement. Considering that serious drug use was virtually absent among cases involving white youths and that juvenile justice personnel rated the quality and treatment provided by public residential programs less favorably than other placement options, these findings suggest that the best interests of minority youths are not being met adequately by juvenile justice in Pennsylvania.

In addition, the results show that other factors related to the case outcome are accorded different weight depending on race. Cases proceeding beyond intake for both white and African Americans were affected by multiple charges, prior record and suburban jurisdictions. Drug offenses were more likely to move the cases of minority youths forward, as were person-related offenses for white youths. The drug relationship may be explained, in part, by type of offense because cases of minority youths more often involved possession of cocaine or drug sales while possession of marijuana was more common for whites. No comparable type of offense difference can explain the relationship shown for person-related offenses. The cases of Black youths also were influenced more by actions of the police. School suspension, expulsion or drop out, family problems and poverty affected the outcome of intake screening for white youths. Intake outcomes for Latino youths are the result of substance abuse, drug referrals, multiple charges brought to court by the most frequent police sources.

African Americans more often had petitions filed on their behalf when their cases were in suburban courts, referred from the chief referral source and involved multiple

charges. This outcome was predicted best for Latino youths brought to court by the primary police referral source, with multiple charges and problems of substance abuse or mental health. It took more factors for the cases of white youths to be petitioned. Their petitions were associated with prior record, multiple charges, suburban and urban courts, person-related offenses, poor families and school suspensions, expulsions or drop out.

Prior record and multiple charges affected detention for all youths. The greater rate of detention among Latinos also was due to age, drug offenses, person-related offenses, substance abuse and/or mental health problems. Detention was more certain for African Americans referred for drug and/or person-related offenses, with family problems, and in suburban and urban courts. Family and personal problems contributed to the detention of white youths.

No race effect was shown for adjudication. Independent race tests, however, identified both different numbers and types of factors related to sustained delinquency. Detention, prior record, school and personal problems helped to distinguish the adjudication of Latino cases. Detention, offense circumstances related to probable involvement or gravity, suburban courts, prior record, youth problems and age led to the adjudication of African Americans. It took the most factors, including detention, prior record, multiple offenses, youth problems, drug offenses, urban and suburban courts, school trouble, and rate of referral for the county, to account for this outcome for whites youths.

Placement of all youths was affected by detention and prior record. This outcome for white youths also was affected by their multiple charges. Meanwhile, drug-related offenses influenced placement of Latino youths. Placement of African American youths was enhanced by poor families. The latter result was supported by most survey respondents, who agreed that social class may explain overrepresentation of minorities in residential treatment programs.

Other analyses attempted to assess the conditions of race effects by varying values of one factor with remaining criteria controlled. These results showed that the risk of detention was greater for minorities than whites when offenses are drug or person-related, or multiple charges exist at referral. When several charges exist, however, white youths faced greater risk of placement than minorities. African Americans were much more at risk of detention than others when family problems are noted. Family problems mattered little, and may have worked inverse to expectation, in the juvenile justice outcomes of Latino youths. White youths, however, were most affected by family problems at placement.

Tests based on case profiles then compared youths who were similar on all factors in the model except race. Detention was more likely for white youths among the less serious cases. The risk of placement was minimal for those cases within the least serious profile. The chance of restrictive outcomes increased as cases escalated in need for intervention. More conditional relationships were shown, but in most situations minorities were more apt than whites to be detained. White youths were more at risk of placement in all except the most serious cases. Many race effects were evident only under certain conditions of the other factors.

The association between harsher outcome and suburban courts was shown in several models. These findings for suburban jurisdictions support interpretations that greater interest in social control may exist in suburban locations. Suburban courts affected the outcomes of Latino youths only at the initial stage. Suburban courts also did not aid in explaining which cases received residential placement. Urban courts also were important in a few outcome models, but with less consistency across stage or racial group.

Evidence exists that juvenile justice may be systematically disadvantaging youths who are African American, Latino, or white, depending on the stage of the process and the type of court environment. African American and Latinos receive formal outcomes at intake screening when otherwise similar whites are released or supervised informally. Petitions are

filed more often for African Americans than others in similar situations. Minorities more often are detained than their white counterparts for more serious cases, with observation that the situation is somewhat worse for Latinos. Whites are more often detained than minorities when minor cases are involved. Although race does not directly affect adjudicated delinquency, fewer factors, including their more common detention, result in adjudication for minorities than white youths. Placement is more often the outcome for white youths than minorities in comparable circumstance. Only the placement of African Americans, however, was influenced by an extra-legal criterion--family poverty. In addition, placement for minorities may be indirectly related to race because of the important role played by early stage detention. In sum, juvenile justice outcomes in Pennsylvania are influenced by race, even when other concerns are similar. The legitimacy of race as a criterion of the juvenile justice doctrine of parens patriae seems doubtful. Opportunities for reform aimed at enhancing equity in outcome are presented in the last section of the report.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE

It is important to consider what these findings mean for the delivery of juvenile justice in Pennsylvania. The knowledge gained from statistical research can inform and provide foundation for policy debate. It is important, however, to recognize that both data and estimation techniques are not without their limitations. Many factors known by administrators were not reflected in case files, and therefore, were not available as variables in the study. Many obstacles encountered in other research were overcome, but other difficulties existed for the analyses and interpretation of statistical findings. The results of this study, therefore, offer no absolute solution to the problem of racial disparity in Pennsylvania, but should serve as source for discussion about the countless possibilities that exist for the future. Six suggestions for modification of juvenile justice conclude the report.

Revise information collection

First, the study results suggest a need for revision of statewide information collection effort to enable more comprehensive systematic monitoring. Pennsylvania has a statewide system in place so modification of information reported for each case will be accomplished far easier here than in other states where computerized reporting does not exist.

It will be important for the statewide system to record information, routinely or on a periodic audit basis, which identifies recommendations and outcomes at each stage, not just point of case departure or disposition. Results should be presented to determine local variations, with data disaggregated at least at the county level. In the same way, information might be reported, anonymously or not, about the decision maker of record. Persons affecting outcomes will then be able to assess the merits of their decisions. The information also would enhance accountability of the process. Finally, data per case should record severity of offense, either felony-based classification or some other form for differentiation of cases. Modifications to the information system in 1990 achieved only the latter recommendation.

Provide more attention to intake and detention

Second, it will be important to target early stages of juvenile justice for additional examination. Greater opportunities for use of diversion and informal adjustment for minorities must be considered in light of the findings of formal outcomes related to race at early stages. Both the quantity and quality of diversion programs need to improve. More shelter care and foster homes also should be available.

There is variety among intake officers, including probation officers who assume only this role, others who perform many duties including court supervision, and legal counsel. In at least one county, for example, intake outcomes are determined by the district attorney. It is quite likely that outcomes of intake screening are thereby affected by individual orientation and perspective. Minimum qualifications for employment at intake should be established and applied consistently across jurisdictions.

If administrators of juvenile justice are unable to communicate effectively with youths involved in the system and their parents, miscarriages of justice are the inevitable outcome. Accordingly, it is highly advisable that bilingual education requirements be part of the qualifications for employment. English language barriers existed for many Latino youths and their parents in the cases studied. The difficulties presented by communication problems for case processing, including misunderstanding expectations of the system and feelings of intimidation, cannot be discounted. The greater tendency for parents to be absent from adjudication hearings, for example, may directly relate to their lack of fluency in English and indicate nothing about their ability to provide supervision to their children.

Moreover, less than half of the juvenile justice personnel surveyed identified bilingual staff available in their courts to youths and parents for whom English is not their primary language. Comments on the surveys suggested that even within courts where bilingual staff are available, the staff often are clerical, custodial, or volunteer, rather than trained juvenile justice professionals. The lack of availability noted on surveys to explain the absence of bilingual professionals suggest that many courts are unfamiliar with the resources available from the Governor's Advisory Commission on Latino Affairs.

But, language skills alone are not sufficient to assure effective communication. It also may be wise to promote the hiring of personnel with training and life experiences from other countries, diverse races and religions. The hiring of more minorities will not in itself assure diversity in experience or sensitivity to race differences, although their value as positive role models serves to recommend employment policies to encourage greater representation of minorities in juvenile court positions working with youths and families. The divergent opinions of juvenile justice expressed by minorities who responded to the survey in this study suggest that white personnel may exhibit a lack of sensitivity to concerns of nonwhite youths and, thus, underscores the need for this recommendation. It is important that personnel with knowledge and experience in cultural diversity be employed not only as intake and probation officers, but also in positions of administration and policy making.

Criteria used by individual intake officers also should be evaluated to determine whether factors which may more often negatively affect minorities are accorded importance. For example, weight given to parental presence at hearings should be assessed given the greater likelihood of minority youths to have single mothers, with other children and difficult access to courts because of jobs, transportation, and the absence of court-run day care, weekend or evening court hearings. That multiple court appearances and continued cases are more common in urban jurisdictions where more minorities live and are referred exacerbates the effect of considering parents absent from court.

This process should be duplicated for detention. Appropriate use of secure confinement, shelter release, home confinement and outright release should be identified. The practice in some courts of using detention a priori as punishment before adjudication must be discontinued. The more appropriate use of detention and alternatives to secure confinement would free up space and open opportunities for treatment to youths most in need at this early stage. The number of shelter care facilities and foster care homes must increase statewide. The doctrine of parens patriae is undermined and problems created for criminal justice when suitable community-based solutions are not found for minority youths but do exist for white youths.

Racially neutral criteria in detention decisions should be established, especially in view of the findings that both Latino and African American youths are differentially detained when the same is not true of white youths. Cultural bias, including value judgements not based on fact, that minority parents may not provide adequate supervision for their children or that certain neighborhoods are not conducive to growing up well, must not influence detention. Observations that formal intervention, including detention, occurred more often when substance abuse, either by the youth or a parent, was alleged suggests that hearsay evidence of drug involvement must be substantiated by other sources. This may be particularly important in more rural courts, where case files reflect alleged information more

often than in urban and suburban court files. If criteria may affect minorities indirectly, their use should be abandoned.

Guidelines should designate situations in which the appropriate outcomes are formal processing, informal supervision, diversion, and outright dismissal. Consistency in the use of existing standards (i.e. Coleman detention standards) also should be evaluated. Adequacy of supervision, for example, is intended not to determine secure confinement. Findings from this study, however, suggest they may have a role. When standards for intake and detention are considered racially, and sexually, bias free, efforts should be undertaken to assure their statewide use. This may be achieved through education of their importance, followed by voluntary implementation, or by administrative mandate.

Examine police encounters with juveniles and earlier sources of differential handling

Third, research should investigate police/juvenile encounters to gain additional information about racial disparity. The greater affect of police referrals on the restrictive outcomes of minorities observed herein suggests that the police effect penetrates in the system. The rate at which youths are referred to court may provide insight to this process. It will be important to determine whether higher rates of referral among minorities is the result of behavioral differences among youths, police reactions to more calls for service, or patrolling targeted disproportionately at neighborhoods with greater number of minority residents.

It also would be wise to reconsider law enforcement use of offenders profiles in which race is clearly a factor. Profiles which virtually equate Latino and urban African American youth with drug possession and sales are bound to discriminate against these minorities. Based on notation in the file, often from police reports, evidence suggests that Latino youths were particularly more likely to receive harsher outcomes when substance use was reported.

The strength shown for referrals from police departments more centrally located to the court suggest other reasons for interest in police encounters with youths. Police concerns

for public safety via detention may be shared more often by intake officers when police officers are familiar. The alternative strategies for preventing absconding and maintaining public safety in other police jurisdictions should be compared. Departmental referral policies should be identified to determine whether large departments refer all cases, while smaller departments informally divert less serious cases. Evidence of the latter policy should be examined for criteria associated with race. Professionalism in presentation on police reports also should be compared.

Uniform codes exist for juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice. It is unwise for location of the referral to affect outcome more harshly. The power wielded by police from departments responsible for referrals at a higher rate than other sources, and presumably those in closest proximity to the court, should be investigated. It also will be important for future research to examine suburban jurisdictions more closely. In Pennsylvania, this should include disaggregation of the cases in Allegheny county outside Pittsburgh and among Philadelphia and Pittsburgh precincts as well. Juvenile justice adjacent to Philadelphia also merits concern because of appearances in this study that Black youths, and white youths to a lesser extent, receive harsher treatment in those suburban areas.

Other sources of early differential handling need to be recognized by juvenile justice administrators and considered in their decisions because referrals to juvenile court may, at least in part, be the result of imbalance of resources favoring whites and stereotypical views of minorities held in the community. Ask, for example, why do court referrals for serious drug use involve minority youths disproportionately, yet drug treatment programs provide care to many white youths? Why do white youths fail to be brought to the attention of courts for this behavior when obviously they are involved? Is the explanation that greater access to financial resources within the family, including insurance, leads to private treatment for white youths? When and how does this diversion occur; and why does it fail to happen for minorities? Is lack of confidence in treatment programs greater among minorities; thus, outsiders (e.g., teachers), who sense no effort from families to intervene,

initiate police referrals? It is possible to speculate about many scenarios of social injustice that may help to explain the disproportionate representation of African American and Latino youths in juvenile court referrals. At the very least, it is critical that sensitivity to such issues and compassion in response prevail among juvenile justice officials.

Educate all juvenile justice personnel to race differences and problems created by stereotypes and misunderstanding

Fourth, periodic training workshops should be conducted for all juvenile justice personnel. Participation should be mandatory and supported by administration. Greater motivation must be provided to juvenile court judges to increase their interest in juvenile justice. Judges must be called upon to assume the leadership role in educating juvenile court personnel to sensitivity in race differences. Education should focus on three topics. One, cultural values, differences by race associated with family structure and community environment, and general issues about the changing dynamics of families, economic well being and adolescence should be understood. Harsher treatment following reactions to poverty, for example, are unacceptable. Decision makers must be trained to distinguish poverty from parental neglect, and to recognize the family values and structures which may differ from their own. Desensitization of stereotypes based on race and sex is critical for equity in juvenile justice. Fortunately, cultural diversity training of this type is quite common, currently, and many experts are well versed in conducting 1-2 day sessions.

Two, information of juvenile justice outcomes throughout the system should be discussed. This is very important because early stage outcomes affect later stage outcomes and persons involved at early stages are not necessarily those present at later stages. It is beneficial for representatives at each stage to recognize their role in juvenile justice and be familiar throughout with outcomes, by race, sex and court. The absence of routinely available feedback mechanisms precludes professional growth and is a shortcoming in any organization. It may be valuable for judges, masters, probation officers, legal staff, and treatment providers to participate together in these training sessions.

And, three, alternative strategies should be discussed. Juvenile justice personnel are a creative group who have the best interests of children at heart. When they are better informed, their contributions and ideas for greater equity in outcome and redistribution of existing resources can be tremendously beneficial to juvenile justice. In addition to improved job training, recognition of the merits of juvenile justice, and a greater sense of achievement should result in more professionalism and career-oriented probation officers and juvenile court judges. Innovations from other states also can be assessed for their utility in Pennsylvania during these forums.

Institutionalize procedures for intake officers and judges to receive information on the outcomes of their decisions

Fifth, the systemic absence of feedback must be overcome. Many possibilities exist for the addition of a "check and balance" capability across stages of juvenile justice. Very likely, some exist already but are not being utilized. The absence of peer review cited by survey respondents is one example which could be overcome fairly easily in the administration. Modification of the information system to note decision makers at every stage offers another possibility. These data would enable determinations of consistency across outcome at several stages. Results might be prepared for individual jurisdictions, or subject to external review.

Establish policies and an agenda throughout the system to proactively promote equity

Sixth, policies must exist to promote equity and assure personnel and youths who encounter juvenile justice intervention, as well as their families, that discrimination is not tolerated. A mechanism should be in place to assure a system response to complaints of individual racial and sexual bias. The policy may allow for self-monitoring, periodic surveys of personnel and referred youths, or an official procedure for investigation and response to complaints. The administration of juvenile justice must be assured of an investigation and a response when personnel make inappropriate comments or actions directed at minorities.

These policies will increase awareness and sensitivity about cultural bias, as well as affect professionalism and individual accountability within the system.

The merits of standards with appropriate criteria by stage should be considered. Structured guidelines assure greater consistency in outcome and are capable of reducing racial disparity. More equitable outcomes in juvenile justice will lead to greater public confidence in the system. Individual discretion is reduced, as is accountability (or blame) attributed to individual judges or probation officers. Guidelines need not be mandatory, as commonly feared, but can allow for individual consideration of unique situations. They can be effective in achieving "greater good," and several examples of their effective use in determining pretrial release, sentencing and parole outcomes are available. Standards also can be modified with great frequency and ease to accommodate the evolution of juvenile justice.

As many realize, policy changes tend not to happen quickly and the evolution of juvenile justice is no exception. Obviously, some initiatives are suited to more rapid implementation than others. It would be valuable for leaders in juvenile justice to recognize that the problem of racial bias is not straightforward and attempt, first, to accomplish small and more immediate change. The success of an initial effort should allow support from more broadly based constituencies to be obtained more easily. Policy makers in Pennsylvania are well advised to institutionalize the objective of juvenile justice free from racial and sexual bias as a long term goal and pursue a policy agenda explicitly aimed at reaching that goal. the future adults of Pennsylvania will benefit.

Table A-1a. Percent African American & Latino within the juvenile age population by PA county [1]

County	Total Juv.	%Black	%Latino
Philadelphia	**379,421**	**46.9**	**8.8**
Dauphin	**55,625**	**19.8**	**4.3**
Allegheny	**282,183**	**15.6**	**.9**
Delaware	**126,610**	**14.4**	**1.6**
Beaver	**43,422**	**8.0**	**.8**
Erie	**71,437**	**7.7**	**2.1**
Chester	**94,025**	**7.0**	**2.9**
Mercer	**28,378**	**6.7**	**.6**
Montgomery	**152,905**	**6.4**	**1.6**
Lawrence	22,610	4.9	.6
York	**82,264**	**4.7**	**2.7**
Fayette	35,083	4.7	.4
Washington	45,955	4.2	.7
Berks	**78,446**	**3.9**	**9.3**
Bucks	138,939	3.4	2.2
Lehigh	**65,944**	**3.3**	**9.6**
Lycoming	29,556	3.1	.6
Northampton	**57,326**	**3.1**	**8.0**
Lancaster	**111,936**	**3.0**	**6.0**
Franklin	29,531	2.9	1.5
Cambria	37,970	2.7	.8
Westmoreland	83,120	2.5	.5
Monroe	23,802	2.2	3.2
Forest	1,117	2.2	1.3
Huntingdon	10,387	2.1	.4
Sullivan	1,410	1.8	.4
Fulton	3,706	1.6	.3
Cumberland	42,928	1.6	.9
Crawford	22,338	1.6	.5
Adams	19,595	1.5	2.4
Venango	15,390	1.3	.6
Centre	22,619	1.3	1.0
Luzerne	70,184	1.2	.8
Lackawanna	47,951	1.2	.8
Union	8,300	1.0	.9
Indiana	20,993	1.0	.5
Blair	31,820	1.0	.5
Montour	4,321	.9	1.2
Armstrong	17,682	.9	.3
Wyoming	7,738	.8	.9
Pike	7,063	.8	3.3
Lebanon	27,762	.7	3.9
Tioga	10,394	.6	.5
Perry	11,098	.6	.6
Butler	37,615	.6	.5

[1] Based on U.S. Census data for 1990, Population & Housing.

Northumberland	22,431	.5	.9
Greene	10,135	.5	.6
Wayne	10,052	.4	1.1
Schuylkill	33,658	.4	.6
Columbia	13,789	.4	.8
Bedford	12,016	.4	.4
Susquehanna	10,838	.3	.6
Snyder	9,317	.3	.6
Mifflin	11,512	.3	.4
McKean	11,655	.3	.5
Juniata	5,323	.3	.3
Clinton	8,653	.3	.2
Clarion	9,685	.3	.3
Carbon	13,004	.3	1.4
Cameron	1,513	.3	.1
Bradford	16,547	.3	.6
Clearfield	19,646	.2	.4
Warren	11,344	.1	.3
Somerset	19,553	.1	.3
Potter	4,591	.1	.7
Jefferson	11,695	.1	.3
Elk	8,954	.1	.4
Total Pennsylvania	2,794,810	11.2	3.1

Table A-1b. Select characteristics for counties in study

	Total pop.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Philadelphia	1,646,997	5.1	$10,002	16.4	12.0	22.6	133,093	1.7	6,094.0
Allegheny	1,354,297	4.0	$12,652	7.5	4.8	10.8	60,018	0.6	3,631.8
Chester	366,503	2.4	$15,576	4.7	1.3	3.4	3,270	0.3	2,718.6
Delaware	556,902	3.2	$14,051	6.5	2.7	6.3	11,306	0.5	3,103.2
Montgomery	687,504	2.8	$17,122	3.3	0.9	2.8	4,880	0.3	3,140.0
Beaver	189,799	7.2	$10,054	7.4	4.5	12.5	8,889	0.4	1,788.0
Berks	329,098	3.9	$12,102	7.1	2.6	6.1	5,858	0.4	2,839.6
Dauphin	240,805	4.1	$12,120	10.6	4.2	8.6	6,582	0.3	4,967.8
Erie	277,000	5.1	$10,397	10.3	5.1	11.8	10,851	0.3	3,482.4
Lancaster	414,096	3.3	$11,721	6.7	2.0	5.1	5,414	0.3	2,779.1
Lehigh	288,702	4.2	$12,715	7.0	2.6	6.0	4,876	0.5	3,635.3
Mercer	122,401	4.4	$ 9,641	8.0	4.2	11.2	4,838	0.3	2,374.9
Northampton	243,596	4.1	$ 9,030	6.5	2.1	5.3	3,649	1.1	2,706.6
York	336,100	4.1	$11,994	7.8	1.8	5.0	4,293	0.3	3,259.7

A: average rate of unemployment, 1989
B: per capita income, 1987
C: % of total births to mothers < age 19
D: % of population receiving AFDC
E: % of population eligible for medical assistance
F: # households receiving food stamps (public & non-public)
G: % of pop. receiving child welfare assistance, 1989
H: Serious crime rate (per 100,000), 1989

A-1b Source: Pennsylvania County Planning Data Kit, 1990 Supplement

Appendix A-2. Description of the sampling frame by individual county

Cases processed by study counties,
calendar year 1989, excluding other races

Urban	Person	Property	Drug	Other	Total
Philadelphia					
White	280	569	77	209	1,135
Black	1,751	2,170	1,083	674	5,678
Latino	187	253	282	95	817
Total	2,218	2,992	1,442	978	7,630
Allegheny					
White	196	1,098	108	660	2,062
Black	446	1,291	177	741	2,655
Latino	1	7	1	7	16
Total	643	2,396	286	1,408	4,733

Suburban	Person	Property	Drug	Other	Total
Chester					
White	22	142	12	70	246
Black	11	35	7	30	83
Latino	0	10	3	3	16
Total	33	187	22	103	345
Delaware					
White	77	249	38	108	472
Black	153	236	76	58	523
Latino	2	10	4	2	18
Total	232	495	118	168	1,013
Montgomery					
White	51	307	30	240	628
Black	37	226	25	273	561
Latino	2	7	0	6	15
Total	90	540	55	519	1,204

More Rural	Person	Property	Drug	Other	Total
Beaver					
White	33	154	6	99	292
Black	27	52	2	41	122
Latino	0	1	1	0	2
Total	60	207	9	140	416
Berks					
White	30	239	18	154	441
Black	23	72	7	32	134
Latino	18	108	27	33	186
Total	71	419	52	219	761
Dauphin					
White	33	184	8	103	328
Black	56	216	8	113	393
Latino	4	22	3	9	38
Total	93	422	19	225	759
Erie					
White	33	184	6	206	429
Black	37	60	2	82	181
Latino	1	9	0	5	15
Total	71	253	8	293	625
Lancaster					
White	26	363	29	163	581
Black	10	88	4	43	145
Latino	19	90	17	35	161
Total	55	541	50	241	887
Lehigh					
White	38	210	17	65	330
Black	15	41	17	23	96
Latino	16	69	15	27	127
Total	69	320	49	115	553
Mercer					
White	11	89	2	44	146
Black	2	27	2	10	41
Latino	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	116	4	54	187
Northampton					
White	24	148	11	108	291
Black	11	31	2	21	65
Latino	7	36	3	29	75
Total	42	215	16	158	431
York					
White	23	289	32	254	598
Black	4	50	2	80	136
Latino	1	16	13	17	47
Total	28	355	47	351	781

PENNSYLVANIA JUVENILE JUSTICE PROJECT DATA COLLECTION FORM

____	1.	Our Project number	*Coder's initials* ___ ___ ___
____	2.	Court case number	(name_____)
___	3.	County of courtsee list	

INFORMATION ABOUT THE YOUTH AT TIME OF REFERRAL

___	4.	Race	0=White, 1=Black, 2=Hispanic
___	5.	Gender	0=Female, 1=Male
____	6.	Date of birth	(mo/dy/yr)
___	7.	Primary language is english	0=no, 1=yes
___	8.	County of residence	see list, if different from court location
	9.	Address (_____)	
___	10.	Grade in school	01 - 12, 13=special program, 14=dropout, 99=unknown
___	11.	Any suspensions / expulsions	0=no, 1=yes
___	12.	Any mental health problems	0=no, 1=yes
___	13.	Any alcohol abuse	0=no, 1=yes
___	14.	Any drug abuse	0=no, 1=yes
___	15.	Mother lives in household	0=no, 1=yes, 9=unknown
___	16.	Father lives in household	0=no, 1=yes, 9=unknown
___	17.	# of siblings in household	99=unknown
___	18.	Extended family in household	0=no, 1=yes, 9=unknown
___	19.	Friends live in the household	0=no, 1=yes, 9=unknown
___	20.	Total number residing together	99=unknown
___	21.	Abuse, neglect, or dependency (current)	0=no, 1=yes, formal CYS file, 2=yes, other
___	22.	Parent(s) speaks english	0=no, 1=yes
___	23.	Siblings ever involved with court	0=no, 1=yes
___	24.	Parental substance abuse	0=no, 1=yes
___	25.	Parental criminal records	0=no, 1=yes
___	26.	A parent is deceased	0=no, 1=yes
___	27.	Father's occupation (_____)	
___	28.	Mother's occupation (_____)	
___	29.	Family income	1= under 8,000, 2=8,001-16,000, 3=16,001-24,000, 4=over 24,000, 8=no wages, 9=unknown

His/her prior juvenile justice involvement before study case

___	30.	Age at 1st delinquency referral	88=no priors, 99=unknown
___	31.	Total # of prior delinquency referrals	01-97, 88=no priors, 99=unknown
____	32.	Most serious referral offense	see list, 8888=no priors, 9999=unknown
___	33.	Abuse, neglect, or dependency (prior)	0=no, 1=yes, formal CYS file, 2=yes, other
___	34.	# prior delinquency adjudications	01-97, 88=no priors, 99=unknown
___	35.	# prior delinquency private placements	01-97, 88=no priors, 99=unknown
___	36.	# prior delinquency public placements	01-97, 88=no priors, 99=unknown
___	37.	# prior times on delinquency probation	01-97, 88=no priors, 99=unknown
___	38.	Other pending court cases	0=no, 1=yes
____	39.	Under any type of court supervision	0=no, 1=yes, 9=unknown

INFORMATION ABOUT THE STUDY CASE

___ 40.Outcome of case

01=transfer to another juvenile court
02=complaint withdrawn
03=warned, counseled, case closed
04=informal adjustment
05=fines and/or cost ordered
06=dismissed, not substantiated
07=referred to another agency/individual
08=consent decree
09=probation
10=continuance of previous disposition
11=certified/waived to criminal court
12=other
13=placement

Juvenile court referral

_ _ _ _ _ _	41.	Date of referral to court	(mo/dy/yr)
___	42.	Source of referral	1=police, 2=school, 3=parent, 4=other relative, 5=juvenile court, 6=MH/MR, 8=other, 9=unknown
_ _ _ _	43.	Police department	see list, 8888=not a police referral, 9999=unknown
_ _	44.	Total count of offenses	01-97, 99=unknown
_ _ _ _	45.	Most serious referral offense	see list
_ _ _ _	46.	Second most serious offense	see list, 8888=irrelevant, 9999=unknown
_ _ _ _	47.	Third most serious offense	see list, 8888=irrelevant, 9999=unknown
___	48.	Youth admitted involvement	0=no, 1=yes, 9=unknown
___	49.	Youth possessed evidence	0=no, 1=yes, 9=unknown
___	50.	Witness(s) identified youth	0=no, 1=yes, 9=unknown
___	51.	Youth threatened witness/police	0=no, 1=yes, 9=unknown
___	52.	Youth showed remorse	0=no, 1=yes, 9=unknown
___	53.	Youth agreed to provide restitution	0=no, 1=yes, 9=unknown
_ _ _ _ _ _	54.	$$$ of loss/damage to property	in dollars, 000000=no loss/damage, 888888=noted, amount unknown, 999999=unknown,
___	55.	Gang involvement	0=no, 1=yes, case involved alleged or known gang member
___	56.	Number co-offenders	0-6, 7=more than 6, 9=unknown
___	57.	Number of victims	0-6, 7=more than 6, 9=unknown
___	58.	Injury to most injured victim	0=no injury, 1=minor harm, 2=treated/discharged, 3=hospitalized, 4=death, 8=no victim, 9=unknown
___	59.	Race of most injured victim	0=White, 1=Black, 2=Hispanic, 8=no victim, 9=unknown
___	60.	Status of most injured victim	0=infant, 1=youth, 2=adult, 3=elderly, 8=no victim, 9=unknown

Pre-Hearing Custody

_ _ _ _ _ _	61.	Date of initial detention	(mo/dy/yr)
___	62.	Custody decision	1=released to parent/guardian, 2=placement in shelter/foster care, 3=placement in secure detention, 4=other 9=unknown
_ _ _ _ _ _	63.	Date of detention hearing	(mo/dy/yr)
___	64.	Attorney at detention review hearing	0=no, 1=yes, 8=irrelevant, 9=unknown
___	65.	Parent / guardian at detention hearing	0=no, 1=yes, 8=irrelevant, 9=unknown
___	66.	Reason for detention	1=protect society from youth, 2=protect youth from self or others, 3=general welfare of youth or lack of an alternative, 4=other, 8=irrelevant, not detained, 9=unknown
_ _ _ _ _ _	67.	Date of release from initial detention	(mo/dy/yr)

Intake Screening

_ _ _ _ _ _	68.	Date of intake hearing/interview	(mo/dy/yr)
___	69.	Decision at intake hearing	1=transfer to other juvenile court, 2=complaint withdrawn, 3=warned, counseled, dismissed, 4=informal adjustment or consent decree, 5=fines, costs & restitution, 6=referred to another agency, 7=petition to juvenile court
___	70.	Attorney present at hearing	0=no, 1=yes, 8=irrelevant, 9=unknown
___	71.	Parent/guardian at hearing	0=no, 1=yes, 8=irrelevant, 9=unknown

Juvenile Court Petition

___	72.	Petitioned to juvenile court	0=no petition filed 1=no, informal adjustment or consent decree, 2=yes, offenses on new petition 3=yes, offenses merged w/ other petition
_ _ _ _ _ _	73.	Date of petition	(mo/dy/yr), 888888=irrelevant, 999999=unknown
_ _	74.	Total # offenses listed on petition(s)	01-97, 88=irrelevant, 99=unknown
_ _ _ _	75.	Most serious offense on petition	see list, 8888=irrelevant, 9999=unknown
_ _ _ _	76.	Second most serious offense	see list, 8888=irrelevant, 9999=unknown
_ _ _ _	77.	Third most serious offense	see list, 8888=irrelevant, 9999=unknown
_ _ _ _	78.	Fourth most serious offense	see list, 8888=irrelevant, 9999=unknown

Formal Court Hearing (Adjudication, Consent Decree & Transfer)

_ _ _ _ _ _	79.	Date of first court appearance	(mo/dy/yr), 888888=irrelevant, 999999=unknown
_ _	80.	Total # of court appearances	88=irrelevant, 99=unknown
_ _ _ _ _ _	81.	Date of final hearing	(mo/dy/yr), 888888=irrelevant, 999999=unknown
_	82.	Type of hearing	1=adjudication, 2=consent decree, 3=transfer to criminal court, 8=irrelevant, 9=unknown
_	83.	Had attorney representation	0=no, waived 1=yes, public defender 2=yes, court appointed 3=yes, private counsel 8=irrelevant, 9=unknown
_	84.	Youth showed remorse	0=no, 1=yes, 8=irrelevant, 9=unknown
_	85.	Parent / family at hearing	0=no, 1=yes, 8=irrelevant, 9=unknown
_	86.	Age of youth was an issue	0=no, 1=yes, 8=irrelevant, 9=unknown
_	87.	Adjudication hearing outcome	0=dismissed, not substantiated, 1=substantiated, not adjudicated, 2=substantiated, adjudicated delinquent
_ _	88.	Final Decisionmaker	see list of Judges, 88=irrelevant
_ _	89.	Total # adjudicated offenses	01-97, 8=irrelevant, 99=unknown
_ _ _ _	90.	Most serious adjudicated offense	see list, 8888=irrelevant

Disposition Hearing

_ _ _ _ _ _	91.	Date of disposition	(mo/dy/yr), 888888=irrelevant
_	92.	Type of disposition	0=out of home placement, 1=day treatment, 2=intensive probation, 3=routine probation, 4=suspended disposition, 5=fine, 6=other (please specify _____), 7=no services, outright release, 8=irrelevant, 9=unknown

A condition of the disposition was:

_	93.	Community service	0=no, 1=yes, 8=irrelevant
_	94.	Therapy/Counseling	0=no, 1=yes, 8=irrelevant
_	95.	Restitution	0=no, 1=yes, 8=irrelevant
_	96.	Aftercare	0=no, 1=yes, 8=irrelevant
_ _ _ _ _ _	97.	Date released from probation	(mo/dy/yr), 888888=irrelevant, 999999=unknown
_	98.	Reason for probation release	0=age of juvenile, 1=successfully fulfilled conditions, 2=revoked, new offense, 3=revoked, probation violation, 4=other, 8=irrelevant, 9=unknown
_	99.	Type of Out-of-home placement	1=group home 2=foster care 3=private secure institution 3=public secure institution 4=outward bound 5=drug & alcohol treatment 6=mental health treatment 7=other
_ _ _	100.	Name of facility	Use facility list to code. Right justify if the number is less than 3 digits.
_ _ _ _ _ _	101.	Date released Out-of-Home Placement	(mo/dy/yr) 888888=irrelevant,999999=unknown
_	102.	Terms of supervision conclusion	1=routine probation, 2=aftercare probation, 3=case closed, 8=irrelevant, 9=unknown
_ _	103.	# of dispositional reviews	88=irrelevant, 99=unknown
_ _ _ _ _ _	104.	Date of first dispositional review	(mo/dy/yr), 888888=irrelevant, 999999=unknown
_ _ _ _ _ _	105.	Date of 1st offense after study case	(mo/dy/yr), 888888=no subsequent offense
_ _ _ _	106.	Most serious new offense	see list,8888=irrelevant

This questionnaire is being sent to judges, probation officers, and other staff with direct knowledge of juvenile justice operations across Pennsylvania as part of a large research project being conducted for the Center for Juvenile Justice Training and Research. This survey requests information about your opinion on juvenile justice in Pennsylvania. Your participation is important in helping describe the situation in Pennsylvania. All responses will be confidential and no individuals will be identifiable in any reports of the research. Please complete the survey within two weeks and return it in the enclosed envelope to Professor Kempf at the University of Missouri-St. Louis. Your participation is greatly appreciated.

A report including the results of the survey will be available from the Pennsylvania Center for Juvenile Justice Training and Research at the conclusion of the study.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Please fill in the best response in the space provided.

1. Sex: _____ 1. Male
_____ 2. Female

2. Race: _____ 1. White
_____ 2. African American
_____ 3. Hispanic
_____ 4. Other

3. _____ Age

4. _____ Number of years you have worked in the field of juvenile justice

5. Your employment during the last five years is described best as:
_____ 1. Judge
_____ 2. Master or Referee
_____ 3. Probation officer
_____ 4. Police officer
_____ 5. Public defender
_____ 6. Prosecutor
_____ 7. Treatment provider
_____ 8. Other (please specify _____)

DESCRIPTION OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESS

Please circle the response or fill in the information in the space provided that comes closest to your own recent experiences, observations and opinions of the in Pennsylvania juvenile courts.

6 a. What is your average caseload? _____
b. If your caseload is specialized, please indicate type _____

7. The majority of your caseload is best described as:
_____ 1. rural
_____ 2. medium sized community
_____ 3. small city/suburban
_____ 4. metropolitan

8. Approximately what percentage of the cases in your court involve minority youth? _____

9. Is bilingual staff available to juveniles for whom English is not their primary language?

_____ 1. No
_____ 2. Yes

10. Please describe efforts that have been made to recruit minorities for positions as probation officers. (use back if necessary)

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

11. Does your court use the juvenile's social file or report to determine whether the youth should be adjudicated?

_____ 1. No
_____ 2. Yes

12. Does your court use the juvenile's prior juvenile court record during disposition?

_____ 1. No
_____ 2. Yes

13. Rank the influence each of the following generally has over final disposition.	Major Impact	Some Impact	Impact Unknown	Slight Impact	No Impact
a. Chief probation officer	4	3	2	1	0
b. Juvenile (referred)	4	3	2	1	0
c. Defense counsel	4	3	2	1	0
d. Intake or probation officer of record	4	3	2	1	0
e. Judge	4	3	2	1	0
f. Media	4	3	2	1	0
g. Parent	4	3	2	1	0
h. Police officer	4	3	2	1	0
i. DPW court Liaison officer (state court unit)	4	3	2	1	0
j. Prosecutor	4	3	2	1	0
k. Psychologist	4	3	2	1	0
l. School	4	3	2	1	0
m. Victim	4	3	2	1	0

14. Youths are represented by counsel at:	Always	Usually	Some-times	Seldom	Never
a. Detention hearings	4	3	2	1	0
b. Intake	4	3	2	1	0
c. Waiver/transfer	4	3	2	1	0
d. Adjudication	4	3	2	1	0
e. Disposition reviews	4	3	2	1	0
f. Probation violation hearings	4	3	2	1	0

15. Does your court administration provide you access to any of the following? (Please check all that apply).

a. _____Professional conferences
b. _____In-house research
c. _____Published legal or social research
d. _____Other educational resources
e. _____Peer feedback on your work

16. Using the scale below, please indicate how you feel about the quality of services and treatment of the following dispositional resources.

5 = Excellent, 4 = Good, 3 = Not available, 2 = Fair, 1 = Poor

a. _____ Public residential placement programs
b. _____ Private residential placement programs
c. _____ Restitution & Community Service
d. _____ Probation supervision
e. _____ Public welfare services

17. Using the scale below, please indicate how important you think each of the following offender and offense characteristics are in juvenile court processing decisions for juveniles.

3 = important decision criterion
2 = neutral
1 = not very important decision criterion

	Detention	Disposition
a. Weapon was present or used	_____	_____
b. Injured victim	_____	_____
c. Value of property stolen or damaged	_____	_____
d. Juvenile's age	_____	_____
e. Juvenile showed remorse	_____	_____
f. Showed disrespect for the court	_____	_____
g. Poor academic performance	_____	_____
h. Drug involvement is suspected	_____	_____
i. Lives only with mother	_____	_____
j. Poor neighborhood environment	_____	_____
k. Juvenile was under court supervision	_____	_____
l. Family was present at the court	_____	_____
m. Spent time in secure detention	_____	_____
n. Parent expressed difficulty providing supervision	_____	_____

18. Does your office have a formal written policy for the following? (Check all that apply)

a. _____ Risk assessment
b. _____ Offender rehabilitation/treatment
c. _____ Assuring due process for juvenile offenders
d. _____ Meeting legislative standards
e. _____ Maintaining reasonable caseload
f. _____ Rapid case processing
g. _____ Responding to political interests or media pressure

19. Please rank in order of importance the following potential goals for juvenile justice. (Rank only those items you consider important)

a. _____ punishment for offenders

b. _____ due process for juvenile offenders

c. _____ offender rehabilitation/treatment

d. _____ racial equity in processing

e. _____ protect society from juvenile offenders

f. _____ meet legislative standards

g. _____ high case completion rates

h. _____ speedy case processing times

i. _____ adherence to written policy

j. _____ limit external pressure on the system (e.g. political, media)

k. _____ coordinate informal procedures among courtroom personnel

20. Is the juvenile justice system able to meet the most important of these goals?

_____ 1. No

_____ 2. Yes

	Always	Usually	Some-times	Seldom	Never	N/A.
21. At formal processing, racial minorities are treated more harshly than white youths.	5	4	3	2	1	0
22. Juvenile court personnel take the attitude that girls are the weaker sex and thus need to be protected.	5	4	3	2	1	0
23. Race is a factor in disposition decisions.	5	4	3	2	1	0
24. Judges impose disposition orders more often when the child lives only with his or her mother.	5	4	3	2	1	0
25. Juveniles are certified to stand trial as adults without regard to race.	5	4	3	2	1	0
26. Judges perceive that delinquent minority youths are more in need of treatment than delinquent white youths.	5	4	3	2	1	0
27. Social class is the reason racial minority youths are overrepresented in residential treatment programs.	5	4	3	2	1	0
28. The same amount and quality of services, programs,and residential facilities are available in my area to white and minority youths.	5	4	3	2	1	0

	African American	White	Hispanic	No Difference
29. Similarly situated youths are detained longer for the commission of violent offenses if they are:	1	2	3	4
30. In general, the needs of youths in my court are greater among:	1	2	3	4
31. There are fewer private treatment resources available in my jurisdiction for juveniles who are:	1	2	3	4

32. Please circle the response that most closely identifies your opinion on the following statements.

a. "A juvenile doesn't become delinquent overnight; locking him/her up won't resolve the damage done by a rotten life"	Agree	Disagree
b. "Juveniles should be held accountable when they violate the law"	Agree	Disagree
c. "Punishment will teach juvenile offenders right from wrong"	Agree	Disagree
d. "The Supreme Court has gone too far in protecting the rights of juvenile offenders"	Agree	Disagree
e. "Given effective rehabilitation programs, most juvenile offenders could probably overcome their criminal behavior"	Agree	Disagree
f. "Good public education, better housing, and parenting classes would dramatically reduce our crime problem"	Agree	Disagree
g. "Placing a juvenile offender in detention is a good way to show him/her that the court means business"	Agree	Disagree

33. Please make any additional comments you would like about gender-related or race-related problems in the Pennsylvania juvenile courts.

Thank you very much for completing the questionnaire.

Please return survey in the enclosed envelope or mail to:

Dr. Kimberly Kempf
Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice
University of Missouri-St. Louis
8001 Natural Bridge Road
St. Louis, MO 63121-4499

Table A-5. Overview of the weighting scheme used in descriptive analyses

	Person Offenses			Property Offenses			Drug abuse Offenses			Other Offenses			
	White	Black	Latino	White	Black	Latino	White	Black	Latino	White	Black	Latino	Total
Urban													
N	476		188	1,667	3,461	260	185	1,260	283	869	1,415	102	12,363
n	55	60	57	59	56	56	47	62	57	54	53	49	665
E	26	119	10	91	188	14	10	68	15	47	77	6	672
wt	.47	1.98	.18	1.54	3.36	.25	.21	1.10	.26	.87	1.45	.12	
Suburban													
N	150	201	4	698	497	27	80	108	7	418	361	11	2,562
n	50	59	3	63	56	23	50	57	7	51	55	11	485
E	39	53	1	183	130	7	21	28	2	110	95	3	672
wt	.78	.90	.33	2.90	2.32	.30	.42	.49	.29	2.16	1.73	.27	
More Rural													
N	251	185	66	1,860	637	351	129	46	79	1,196	445	155	3,436
n	50	57	50	59	56	67	57	44	56	55	51	45	647
E	31	23	8	231	79	44	16	6	10	149	55	19	672
wt	.62	.40	.16	3.92	1.41	.66	.28	.14	.18	2.71	1.08	.42	
Total													
N													20,325
n													1,797
W													2,016

N=population
n=sample
E=sample expected
wt=weight assigned

Table B-1. Descriptive comparisons of demographic groups

(1,797) number of cases	% of Rural Latino (218)	% of Rural Black (208)	% of Rural White (221)	% of Suburban Latino (44)	% of Suburban Black (227)	% of Suburban White (214)	% of Urban Latino (219)	% of Urban Black (231)	% of Urban White (215)
THE YOUTH AT TIME OF REFERRAL									
Female	9	23	17	9	15	19	8	10	17
English 1st	67	99	100	68	98	100	66	100	98
< 8th grade	20	17	13	19	15	9	18	19	13
Dropout	21	11	18	14	7	12	16	7	8
Suspensions/expulsions	45	39	34	25	19	31	25	20	20
Mental health problems	20	23	24	14	12	22	18	15	18
Alcohol abuse	45	27	46	9	9	34	6	7	27
Drug abuse	53	31	45	25	20	42	32	21	33
Abuse/neglect/depend.	23	23	19	18	14	13	7	9	15
Mother lives in house	81	74	75	80	74	88	84	82	80
Father lives in house	30	25	55	45	30	63	24	21	51
> 3 siblings in house	13	7	5	8	18	8	23	13	12
Extended family in house	25	34	18	12	35	17	20	25	15
Friends live in house	22	19	14	6	7	6	2	5	8
> 5 household residents	31	27	13	21	20	16	28	16	15
Parent(s) speaks English	64	93	94	52	84	94	75	96	94
Parental substance abuse	29	22	20	11	15	15	4	10	14
Parental criminal records	18	20	11	2	7	3	2	9	7
A parent is deceased	12	8	10	2	12	5	13	12	12
Siblings ever in court	25	19	12	27	17	9	31	21	15
(number of cases)	(188)	(172)	(187)	(31)	(152)	(161)	(170)	(162)	(140)
No family wages	43	24	8	39	26	2	69	59	22
Family income < $8,000	10	13	4	0	8	4	12	11	11
income $8,001-16,000	28	31	27	36	36	12	7	15	28
income $16,001-24,000	10	17	22	3	10	20	8	8	19
income over $24,000	9	15	39	23	20	62	4	7	20
Youths' parents in households with no family income									
number of cases	(80)	(41)	(15)	(12)	(40)	(3)	(118)	(94)	(31)
Mother resides in house	89	90	87	75	75	100	90	82	77
has no means of support	24	27	33	22	23	0	65	51	50
receives welfare	76	68	60	78	70	100	35	42	46
Father resides in house	15	7	0	25	5	0	12	13	23
Father has no means of support	17	14	9	0	9	0	26	23	43
Father has support available	38	29	9	100	36	0	11	27	29
Father is deceased	28	21	46	0	46	0	63	35	21
Father is incarcerated	10	21	9	0	0	0	0	12	0
Youths' prior juvenile justice involvement before study case									
(1,797) number of cases	(218)	(208)	(221)	(44)	(227)	(214)	(219)	(231)	(215)
< age 13, 1st del. referral	51	45	41	17	35	21	36	39	42
> 3 prior del. referrals	25	25	18	28	19	17	21	17	19
Prior abuse, neglect	26	24	20	18	12	13	10	16	19
> 2 pr. del. adjudications	14	19	10	25	27	20	24	24	25
Other pending cases	20	20	10	23	19	13	25	16	12
Under court supervision	33	27	16	15	26	18	32	27	17

Table B-2. Descriptive comparisons of referrals by demographic groups

number of cases	% of Rural Latino (218)	% of Rural Black (208)	% of Rural White (221)	% of Suburban Latino (44)	% of Suburban Black (227)	% of Suburban White (214)	% of Urban Latino (219)	% of Urban Black (231)	% of Urban White (215)
THE JUVENILE COURT REFERRAL									
Only one offense	41	41	53	25	33	30	15	24	26
5 or more offenses	11	11	5	30	20	15	21	16	21
Serious person offense	30	40	29	32	31	29	34	36	39
Property offense	37	34	30	56	35	32	34	36	31
Drug offense	27	22	28	16	26	27	27	28	24
> $100 loss/damage	18	10	17	31	17	20	4	7	21
1 or more victims	29	37	28	28	31	29	32	34	41
Of the cases w/ victims:									
Victim treated or died	29	30	34	0	28	25	28	17	27
White victim	55	56	80	33	49	98	39	44	84
Black victim	15	37	18	33	52	2	8	56	14
Latino victim	30	8	3	33	0	0	53	0	3
Infant victim	3	1	7	0	9	7	16	13	7
Youth victim	63	58	64	60	54	53	35	53	43
Elderly victim	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	3
Admitted involvement	58	62	77	56	46	69	33	27	47
Possessed evidence	60	52	56	62	67	66	64	59	45
Witness(s) identified	87	80	77	71	77	78	77	74	69
Threatened witness/police	4	5	4	6	7	9	17	9	11
Youth showed remorse	4	8	13	26	14	29	9	6	9
Agreed to restitution	3	9	10	18	9	30	2	4	10
Gang involvement	13	10	1	5	1	0	1	2	2
1 or more co-offenders	47	49	48	67	44	41	26	43	54
> Serious referral offense									
number of cases	(218)	(208)	(221)	(44)	(227)	(214)	(219)	(230)	(215)
33, nonpayment fine	9	10	12	9	16	6	1	0	1
2701, simple assault	5	11	5	9	4	3	5	8	8
2702, aggravated assault	12	15	10	5	14	17	17	10	11
3502, burglary	6	4	8	14	2	6	3	2	8
3701, robbery	8	9	5	0	8	2	7	14	9
3925, receiving stolen	13	9	7	25	14	10	16	14	11
9111, drug-possession	4	8	15	2	1	7	0	0	5
9282, drug-selling , other	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	7	1

Table B-3. The most common offenses among youths referred to court for drug-related offenses

	% Total	% White	% Black	% Latino
Most serious referral	(484)	(173)	(171)	(140)
9111, Marijuana possession	18	34	12	6
9132, Cocaine possession	14	9	15	19
9232, Selling cocaine	11	1	18	14
9282, Selling drugs	9	1	9	19
9591, Drug-generic	7	9	9	3
9112, Marijuana possession	5	8	6	1
9592, Drug-generic	5	3	8	3
9131, Cocaine possession	5	2	6	6
9212, Selling marijuana	4	5	4	1
Second most serious referral	(313)	(87)	(129)	(97)
9232, Selling cocaine	12	6	10	18
9591, Drug-generic	12	5	17	12
9131, Cocaine possession	11	5	15	11
9181, Drug possession	10	4	8	18
903, Criminal conspiracy	9	13	7	7
9191, Drug-paraphanalia	6	15	4	1
9111, Marijuana possession	4	8	3	2
9212, Selling marijuana	4	4	5	1
Third most serious referral	(148)	(37)	(650	(46)
903, Criminal conspiracy	32	24	35	35
9191, Drug-paraphanalia	9	16	11	12
9192, Drug-paraphanalia	6	5	11	0
9591, Drug-generic	6	10	6	2

Note: Among the most serious referrals, the presence of offenses not identified as drug-related is due to the expansive definition of drug-related cases. The definition of a drug-related cases reflected herein includes cases for which any of the three most serious offenses on the present referral or the single most serious prior referral involved drugs.

Table B-4. The most common offenses among youths referred to court for offenses against persons

	% Total	% White	% Black	% Latino
Most serious referral	(710)	(235)	(288)	(187)
2702, Aggravated assault	33	35	30	36
3701, Robbery	19	14	23	18
2701, Simple assault	16	14	18	14
3925, Receiving stolen prop	4	2	5	6
3121, Rape	3	3	4	3
3301, Arson & related	2	3	1	1
2705, Reckless endangerment	2	3	0	3
3302, Risking catastrophe	2	5	1	0
Second most serious referral	(563)	(184)	(236)	(143)
2701, Simple assault	25	29	22	24
3921, Theft	8	7	8	8
2702, Aggravated assault	7	8	8	5
903, Criminal conspiracy	6	6	8	4
2705, Reckless endangerment	6	9	6	5
2706, Terroristic threats	4	2	4	5
3123, Involuntary deviate sex	2	4	1	1
3126, Indecent assault	4	4	4	3
3301, Arson & related	2	6	0	0
Third most serious referral	(443)	(141)	(190)	(112)
2705, Reckless endangerment	18	23	15	17
3921, Theft	13	5	18	15
2701, Simple assault	11	11	13	7
903, Criminal conspiracy	10	8	12	11
3925, Receiving stolen prop.	7	8	5	7
907, Crime instruments	5	3	3	11
2706, Terroristic threats	3	6	2	3
3126, Indecent assault	3	4	4	2

Note: Among the most serious referrals, offenses not against persons are explained by the expansive definition of offenses against persons. The definition of a person offense herein includes cases for which any of the three most serious offenses on the present referral or the single most serious prior referral involved the capacity for injury of a person. The presence of receiving stolen property as the most serious offense, for example, may be explained by multiple charges, including a person offense, or by prior cases for which person offenses were the most serious.

Table B-5. Description of offenses involving over 10 percent of one group

	% of Rural Latino	% of Rural Black	% of Rural White	% of Suburban Latino	% of Suburban Black	% of Suburban White	% of Urban Latino	% of Urban Black	% of Urban White
Most Serious referral offense									
number of cases	(218)	(208)	(221)	(44)	(227)	(214)	(219)	(230)	(215)
33, nonpayment fine	9	10	12	9	16	6	1	0	1
2701, simple assault	5	11	5	9	4	3	5	8	8
2702, aggravated assault	12	15	10	5	14	17	17	10	11
3502, burglary	6	4	8	14	2	6	3	2	8
3701, robbery	8	9	5	0	8	2	7	14	9
3925, receiving stolen	13	9	7	25	14	10	16	14	11
9111, drug-possession	4	8	15	2	1	7	0	0	5
9282, drug-selling , other	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	7	1
Most Serious petition offense									
number of cases	(162)	(141)	(119)	(35)	(202)	(160)	(213)	(217)	(184)
33, non-payment fine	1	0	2	9	14	4	1	1	1
2701, simple assault	3	10	7	9	2	2	5	6	5
2702, aggravated assault	16	18	14	3	16	21	18	11	12
3502, burglary	8	8	12	17	2	7	3	3	9
3701, robbery	11	12	12	0	8	3	8	15	10
3925, receiving stolen	14	9	8	29	14	11	15	15	13
9282, drug-selling, other	0	0	0	0	1	0	13	7	1
Most Serious adjudication offense									
number of cases	(140)	(102)	(87)	(18)	(115)	(116)	(125)	(140)	(123)
2701, simple assault	7	11	10	11	13	12	12	13	13
2702, aggravated assault	10	16	13	0	3	8	10	3	8
3502, burglary	9	4	12	11	0	5	1	2	10
3701, robbery	9	10	10	0	7	2	1	10	1
3921, theft by unlawful	9	7	7	0	5	5	10	9	7
3925, receiving stolen	9	9	3	22	9	4	7	9	11
3928, unauthorized use	4	1	0	11	4	5	4	6	0
9232, drug-selling, cocaine	11	5	3	6	8	3	7	9	1
9282, drug-selling, other	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	6	2

Table B-6. Descriptive comparisons of demographic groups

	% of Rural Latino	% of Rural Black	% of Rural White	% of Suburban Latino	% of Suburban Black	% of Suburban White	% of Urban Latino	% of Urban Black	% of Urban White
(1,797) number of cases	(218)	(208)	(221)	(44)	(227)	(214)	(219)	(231)	(215)
INFORMATION ABOUT THE STUDY CASE									
Police referral	88	86	85	93	91	91	95	89	85
Pre-Hearing Custody									
Released to guardian	54	69	83	73	59	75	41	52	74
Shelter/foster care	4	3	1	2	0	2	7	5	3
Secure detention	42	27	16	25	40	23	50	42	22
Attorney at detention hrg.	98	92	94	86	92	87	84	79	81
Parent at detention hrg.	74	71	89	54	72	81	46	55	72
Intake Screening									
Transfer to other juv. ct.	0	2	1	2	3	4	8	10	7
Complaint withdrawn	1	3	2	5	1	0	2	2	2
Warned/dismissed	5	7	10	2	2	1	0	0	3
Inf.adjust./consent decree	5	7	10	2	2	1	0	0	3
Fines, costs & restitution	3	3	5	0	1	4	0	0	0
Referred to other agency	1	4	1	5	0	1	1	0	1
Petition to juvenile court	74	66	51	75	88	70	89	84	78
Attorney at hearing	18	17	11	15	31	27	27	33	31
Parent/guardian at hrg.	73	80	90	62	53	82	53	60	65
Juvenile Court Petition									
No petition filed	21	28	36	16	9	8	2	4	8
Inf.adjust./consent decree	5	4	10	5	2	17	1	3	6
New petition	60	52	46	68	84	67	85	88	80
Merged w/ other petition	15	16	8	11	4	8	12	6	6
Only one offense	28	29	24	11	25	19	14	19	21
5 or more offenses	25	24	19	40	24	22	26	19	26
Formal Court Hearing (Adjudication, Consent Decree & Transfer)									
number of cases	(162)	(138)	(123)	(34)	(200)	(160)	(212)	(217)	(184)
> 3 court appearances	3	4	2	3	6	3	33	25	15
Adjudication hearing	92	81	80	77	90	84	89	95	93
Consent decree hearing	4	15	19	18	8	15	7	4	7
Certification hearing	4	4	2	6	2	1	4	2	1
No attorney reported	2	3	9	22	8	9	1	4	6
Private counsel	6	8	20	13	20	43	14	15	21
Youth showed remorse	3	14	17	35	33	39	19	8	16
Parent/family at hrg.	93	83	96	81	75	92	56	74	86
Youth's age was an issue	14	10	7	0	6	5	7	3	2
Adjudicated delinquent	81	67	70	47	57	66	58	58	60
> 2 adjudicated offenses	44	46	40	50	14	30	33	22	35

	% of Rural Latino	% of Rural Black	% of Rural White	% of Suburban Latino	% of Suburban Black	% of Suburban White	% of Urban Latino	% of Urban Black	% of Urban White
Disposition Hearing									
number of cases	(131)	(93)	(83)	(16)	(110)	(106)	(122)	(126)	(111)
Out of home placement	45	39	34	19	30	27	43	31	22
Day treatment	5	0	1	0	1	3	2	6	7
Intensive probation	12	13	17	7	11	9	12	10	9
Routine probation	24	28	39	50	36	52	39	51	52
Suspended disposition	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	3
Fine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Released, no services	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Condition of disposition									
Community service	40	34	38	14	9	10	1	4	12
Therapy/Counseling	40	34	53	21	20	54	17	23	36
Restitution	37	43	47	43	15	28	16	23	36
Aftercare	12	10	5	7	8	9	11	1	8
number Probation cases	(110)	(74)	(72)	(12)	(72)	(87)	(63)	(77)	(71)
Probation release for age	19	8	14	17	7	8	3	3	1
Successfully completed	31	38	56	33	57	74	67	51	56
Revoked, new offense	14	19	10	8	14	7	16	20	13
Probation violation	4	5	4	8	1	2	8	16	9
number of placements	(59)	(36)	(28)	(3)	(35)	(32)	(56)	(41)	(26)
Group home	15	8	18	-	11	9	0	7	19
Foster care	2	8	4	-	0	3	0	0	0
Private institution	49	47	50	-	65	63	91	81	62
Public institution17	22	14	-	17	9	0	7	0	
Drug/alcohol treatment	17	11	14	-	0	6	0	2	12
Mental health treatment	0	3	0	-	0	9	2	2	0
Terms supervision ended									
number of cases	(51)	(36)	(24)	(3)	(46)	(54)	(55)	(51)	(35)
Routine probation	24	22	13	-	35	22	29	39	49
Aftercare probation	61	53	63	-	24	15	16	18	11
Case closed	4	11	13	-	30	52	29	31	11
Remains an open case	12	14	13	-	11	11	26	12	29

Table B-7. Descriptive comparisons of demographic groups

(1,797) number of cases	% of Rural Latino (218)	% of Rural Black (208)	% of Rural White (221)	% of Suburban Latino (44)	% of Suburban Black (227)	% of Suburban White (214)	% of Urban Latino (219)	% of Urban Black (231)	% of Urban White (215)
DECISION OUTCOMES									
Outcome of case, regardless of stage									
Transfer to another juv. ct.	7	10	3	7	11	2	2	0	3
Complaint withdrawn	4	5	3	11	8	2	17	16	9
Warned, case closed	6	7	12	5	5	4	8	3	7
Informal adjustment	14	11	24	11	4	19	1	3	10
Fines/cost ordered	1	1	3	0	3	4	0	1	1
Unsubstantiated, dismissed	2	4	2	2	7	3	8	14	11
Referred to other agency	2	4	2	7	1	1	1	0	1
Consent decree	5	14	14	14	6	15	7	4	6
Probation	27	21	23	21	24	33	27	38	40
Continue prior disposition	3	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	1
Certified/waived	1	2	1	5	2	-	3	1	0
Placement	27	20	12	7	15	14	24	16	10

Table B-8. Distribution of placement facilities, by race

	White	Black	Latino	Total
Overall total n	86	113	119	318
(%)	(27%)	(36%)	(37%)	
Public (% overall total)	(17%)	(19%)	(29%)	(22%)
801, YDC Bensalem	1	2	8	11
802, YDC Loysville	2	2	6	10
803, YDC New Castle	1	4	4	9
813, YFC #3 James Creek	3		7	10
812, YFC #2 Hickory Run	3	4		7
901 Bensalum secure		3	2	5
902 Danville	1	1	2	4
903 Embreeville	1	3	1	5
904 New Castle	1	2	1	4
905 Norristown			1	1
906 Oakdale			1	1
998 Other	1			1
999 DPW	1		1	2
subtotal	15	21	34	70
Private residential (% overall total)	(24%)	(31%)	(36%)	(31%)
728, Glen Mills	7	14	12	33
768, St. Gabriel	7	9	13	29
764, Sleighton		7	15	22
770, St. Michael's	2	4	3	9
725, Gannondale	3			3
700, Auberle Home		1		1
780, United Presbyterian	1			1
773, Tioga	1			1
subtotal	21	35	43	99

Table B-8 (cont'd). Distribution of placement facilities, by race

	White	Black	Latino	Total
Overall total n	86	113	119	318
(%)	(27%)	(36%)	(37%)	
Group/Foster (% overall total)	(23%)	(16%)	(8%)	(15%)
11, ARC	2	5	2	9
83, Concern	3	3	2	8
41, Branch House	3			3
76, Circle C	3			3
153, Learning Experience	2	2		4
4, Adel.,Derby,Fam.,Geo.,Laur.	1		1	2
10, Alternative Program	1	1		2
15, ARC Manor		1	1	2
72, Children's Home of York			1	1
131, Melrose, Human Service Com.		1		1
150, LaSaQuick		1	1	2
188, Ogden	1			1
517, Northumberland		1		1
706, Catholic Social Services		1		1
721, Don Guianella		1		1
730, Harborcreek	2	1		3
733, Hoffman Home	2		1	3
subtotal	20	18	9	47
Drug & Alcohol (% overall total)	(16%)	(4%)	(11%)	(10%)
1, Abraxas	9	3	6	18
173, Manos	2		5	7
42, Bridges	1			1
47, Mountain view	1	1		2
77, Clearbrook	1		1	2
774, Today		1	1	2
subtotal	14	5	13	32
Other				
229, Vision Quest	5	14	7	26
216, Tressler Lutheran	2	6	4	12
511, Erie	1	2	1	4
751, Paradise School		3	1	4
746, New Life for Youth		3	4	7
184, New Dominion			1	1
754, Presley Ridge		1		1
783, Wiley House	1		1	2
subtotal	9	29	19	57

Table B-9. Description of sample cases weighted to represent population

# of cases (weighted)	1,982
THE YOUTH AT TIME OF REFERRAL	
Nonwhite	53%
Female	16%
English 1st	97%
< 8th grade	17%
Dropout	12%
Suspensions/expulsions	26%
Mental health problems	19%
Alcohol abuse	21%
Drug abuse	23%
Mother lives in household	79%
Father lives in household	40%
> 3 siblings in household	9%
Extended family in household	23%
Friends in the household	11%
> 5 residing together	16%
Abuse/neglect/dependency	16%
Parent(s) speaks English	90%
Siblings ever in court	17%
Parental substance abuse	16%
Parental criminal records	9%
A parent is deceased	9%
number of cases	(1,440)
Family income under $8,000	8%
Family income $8,001-16,000	24%
Family income $16,001-24,000	17%
Family income over $24,000	25%
No family wages	26%
prior juvenile justice involvement before study case	
< age 13, 1st delinquency referral	39%
> 3 prior delinquency referrals	18%
Modal Most serious referral offense	#3502
Prior abuse/neglect/dependency	18%
> 2 pr. del. adjudications	21%
> 1 pr. del. private placements	17%
1 prior del. public placements	21%
prior del. probation	87%
Other pending court cases	15%
Under any court supervision	23%
INFORMATION ABOUT THE STUDY CASE	
County of court	
Philadelphia	22%
Allegheny	11%
Chester	4%
Delaware	11%
Montgomery	18%
Beaver	2%
Berks	4%
Dauphin	4%
Erie	6%
Lancaster	4%
Lehigh	4%
Mercer	2%
Northampton	4%
York	5%
Outcome of case	
transfered to another juv. court	5%
complaint withdrawn	8%
warned, counseled, case closed	7%
informal adjustment	13%
fines and/or cost ordered	3%
dismissed, not substantiated	6%
referred to another agency	2%
consent decree	10%
probation	27%
continue prior disposition	1%
certified/waived	1%
Juvenile court referral	
police referral	86%
Only one offense	34%
Modal most serious offense	#3925
Serious Person offense	25%
Property offense	50%
Drug offense	11%
Youth admitted involvement	57%
Youth possessed evidence	57%
Witness(s) identified youth	74%
Threatened witness/police	6%
Youth showed remorse	14%
Youth agreed to restitution	15%
>$100 property loss/damage	24%
Gang involvement	2%
1 or more co-offenders	50%
1 or more victims	27%
Victim treated, hospitalized or died	23%
White victim	65%
Black victim	31%
Youth victim	53%

Pre-Hearing Custody	
Released to parent/guardian	69%
Shelter/foster care	3%
Secure detention	27%
Attorney at detention review	84%

Intake Screening	
Transfer to other juvenile ct.	5%
Complaint withdrawn	2%
Warned, counseled, dismissed	4%
Informal adjustment/consent decree	15%
Fines, costs & restitution	3%
Referred to another agency	1%
Petition to juvenile court	71%
Attorney present at hearing	22%
Parent/guardian at hearing	71%

Juvenile Court Petition	
No petition filed	17%
Informal adjustment/consent decree	8%
New petition	67%
Offenses merged w/ other petition	8%
5 or more offenses on petition	23%
Modal Most serious offense	#3925

Formal Court Hearing (Adjudication, Consent Decree & Transfer)	
number of cases	(1,496)
> 3 court appearances	10%
Adjudication hearing	87%
Had attorney representation	93%
Youth showed remorse	19%
Parent/family at hearing	82%
Age of youth was an issue	5%
Adjudicated delinquent	59%
> 2 adjudicated offenses	32%
Most serious adjudicated offense	#3925

Disposition Hearing	
number of cases	(877)
Out of home placement	29%
Day treatment	4%
Intensive probation	12%
Routine probation	43%
Suspended disposition	1%
Fine	1%
No services, outright release	1%
Condition of Disposition	
Community service	18%
Therapy/Counseling	34%
Restitution	41%
Aftercare	5%
number of probation cases	(620)
Probation release for age	5%
Successfully fulfilled conditions	54%
Revoked, new offense	15%
Revoked, probation violation	7%
Group home	12%
Foster care	3
Private secure institution	64%
Public secure institution	10%
Drug & alcohol treatment	5%
Mental health treatment	4%
number of cases	(337)
Routine probation	31%
Aftercare probation	24%
Case closed	31%
Modal # of dispositional reviews	one
Most serious new offense	#3921

Figure B-1

Percent English Second Language or Parent Non-English Speaking by Race and County Area

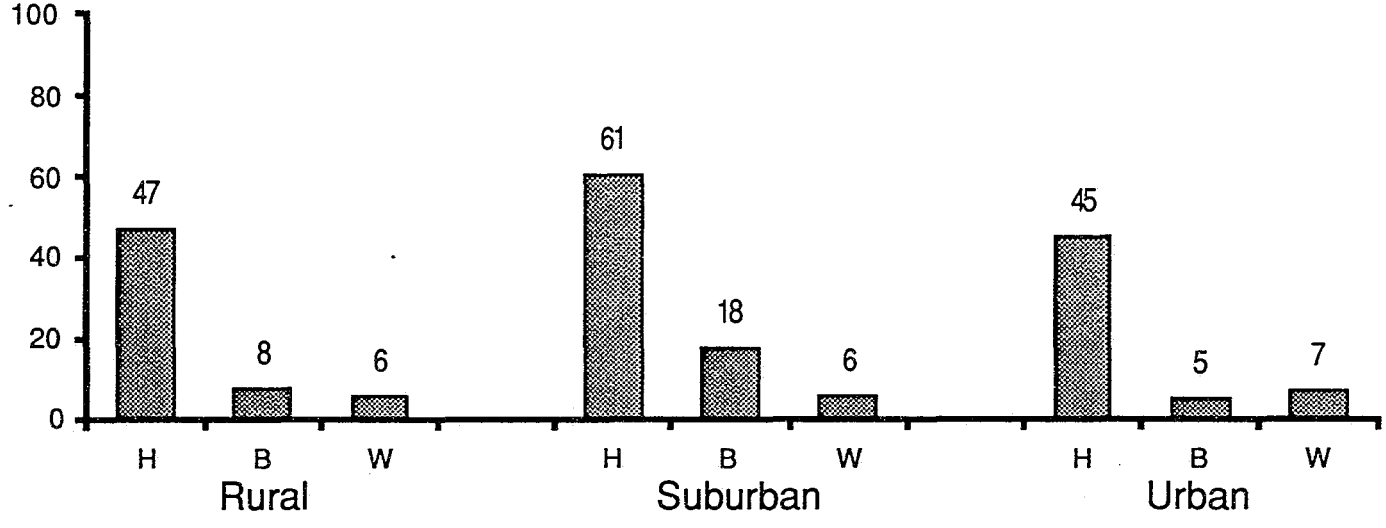


Figure B-2

Percent Alcohol Abuse by Race and County Area

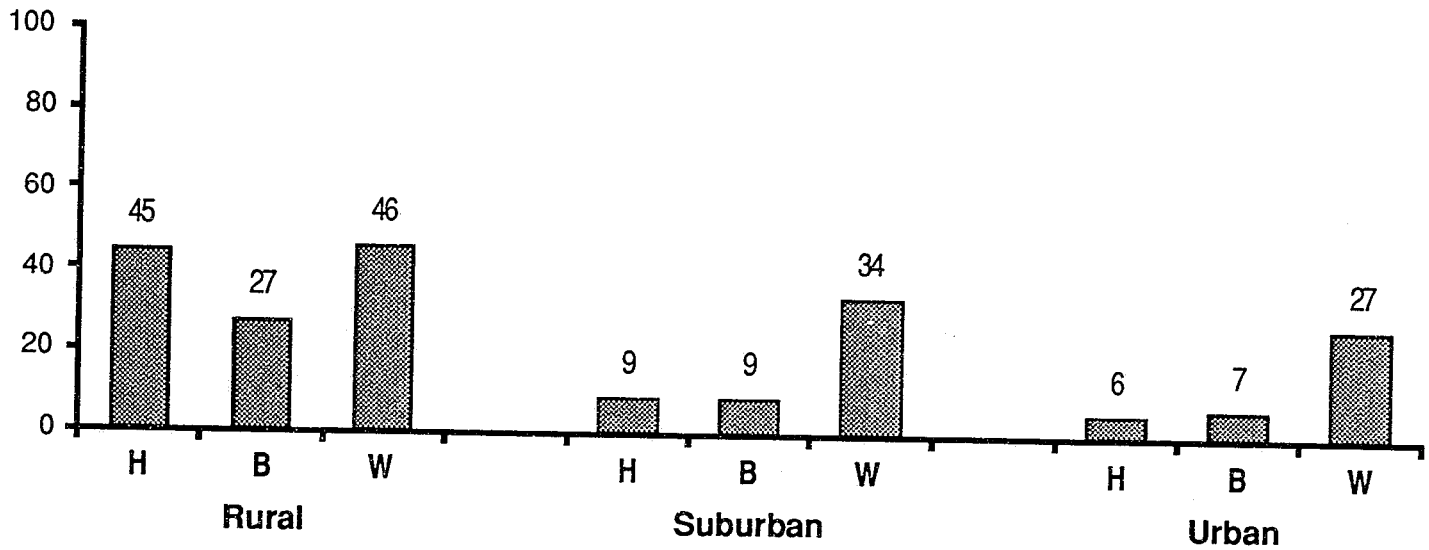


Figure B-3

Percent Drug Abuse by Race and County Area

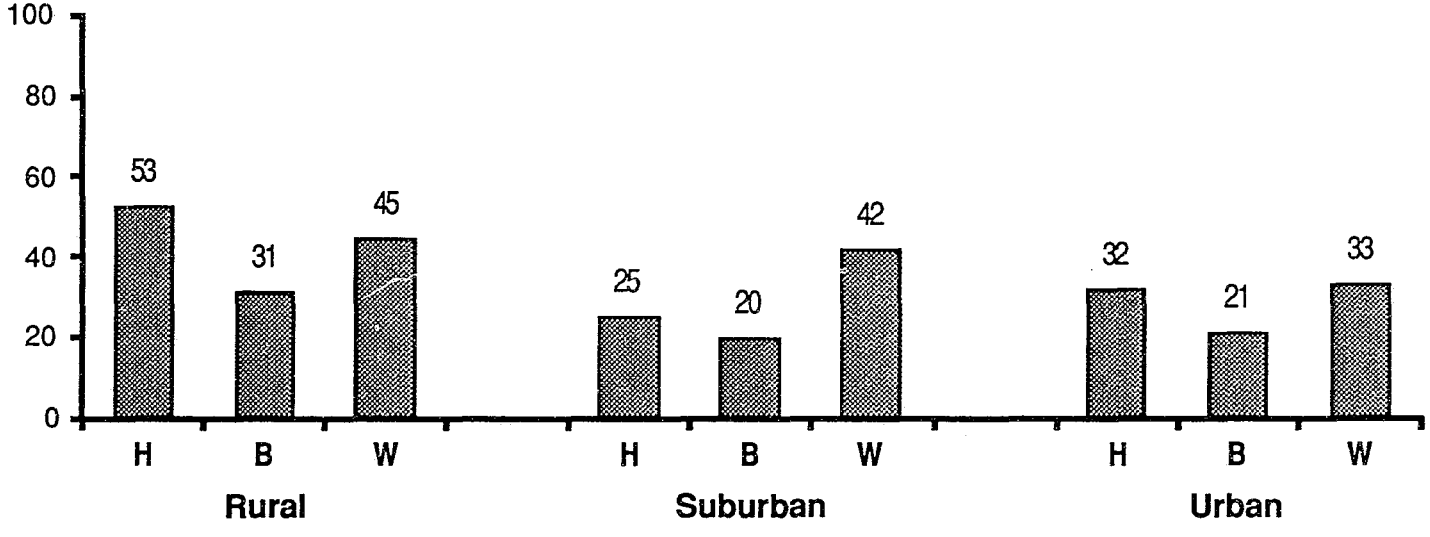


Figure B-4

Percent Father Lives in House by Race and County Area

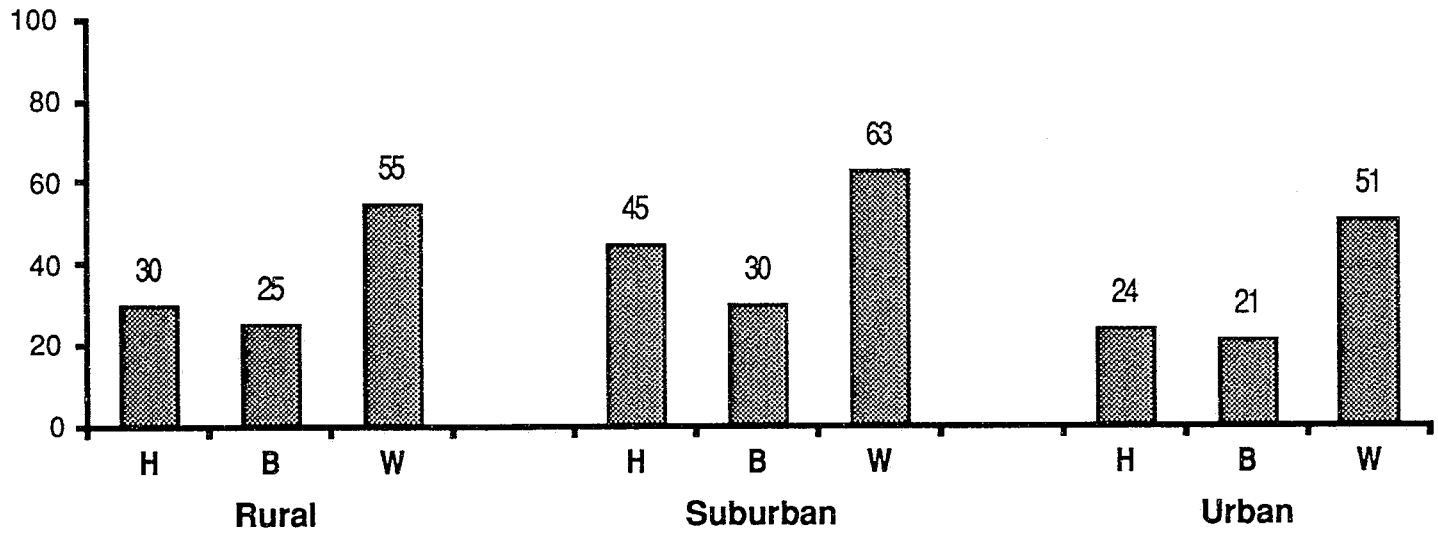


Figure B-5

Percent No Family Wages by Race and County Area

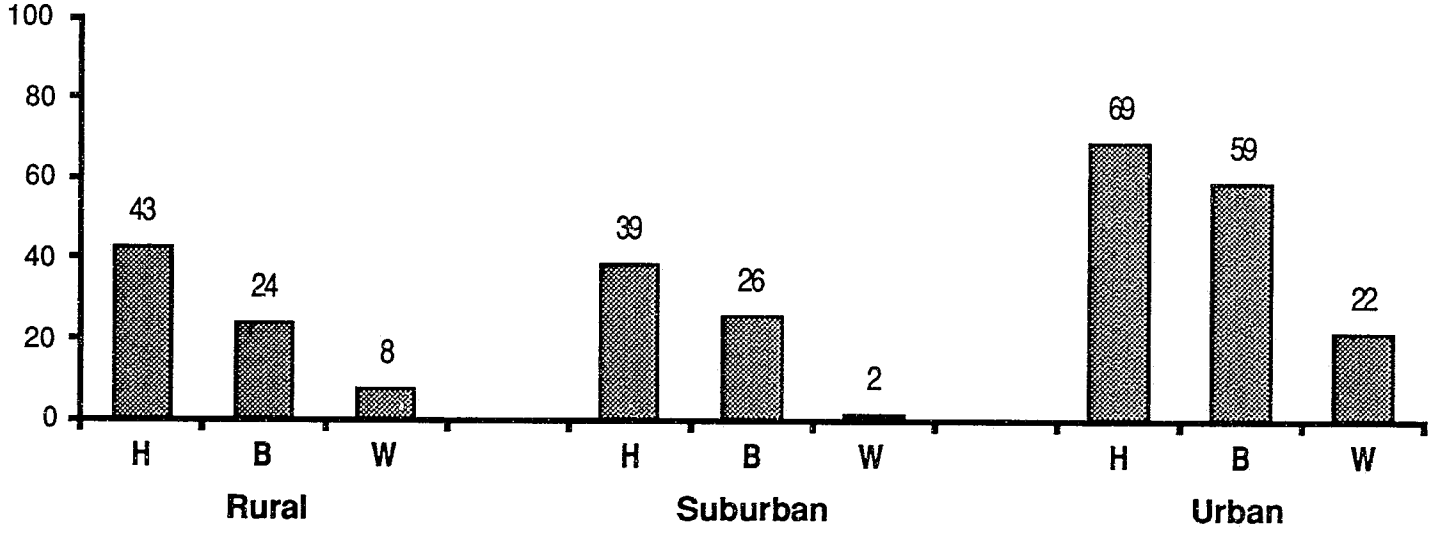


Figure B-6

Percent Parental Substance Abuse by Race and County Area

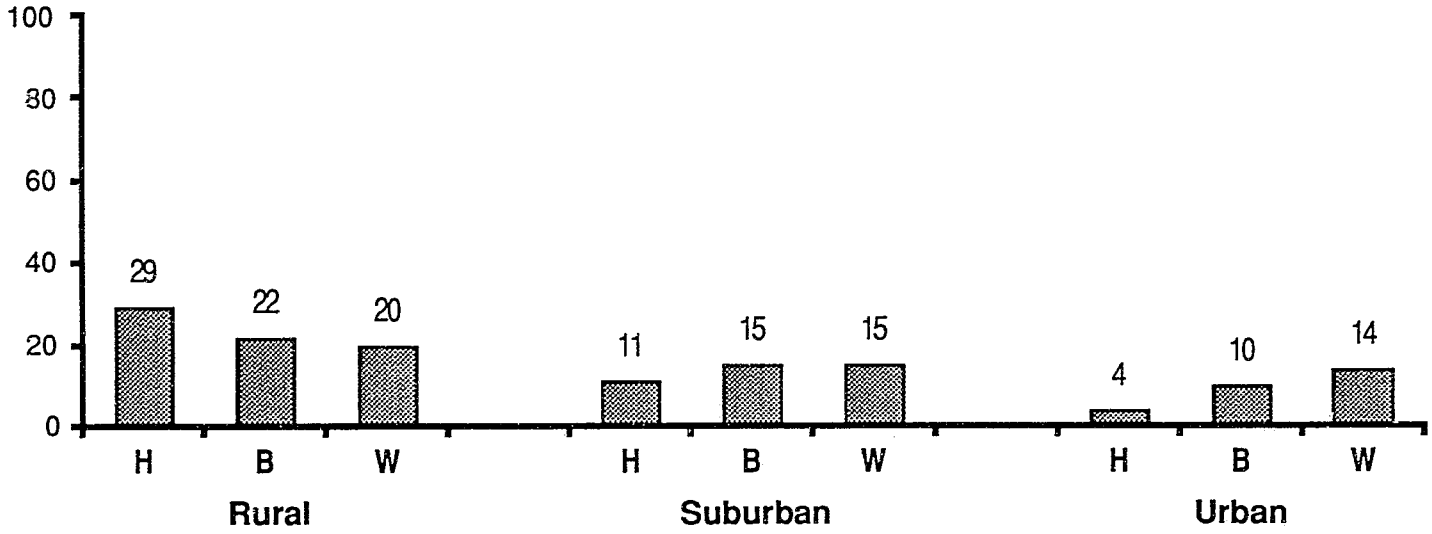


Figure B-7

Percent Parental Criminal Records by Race and County Area

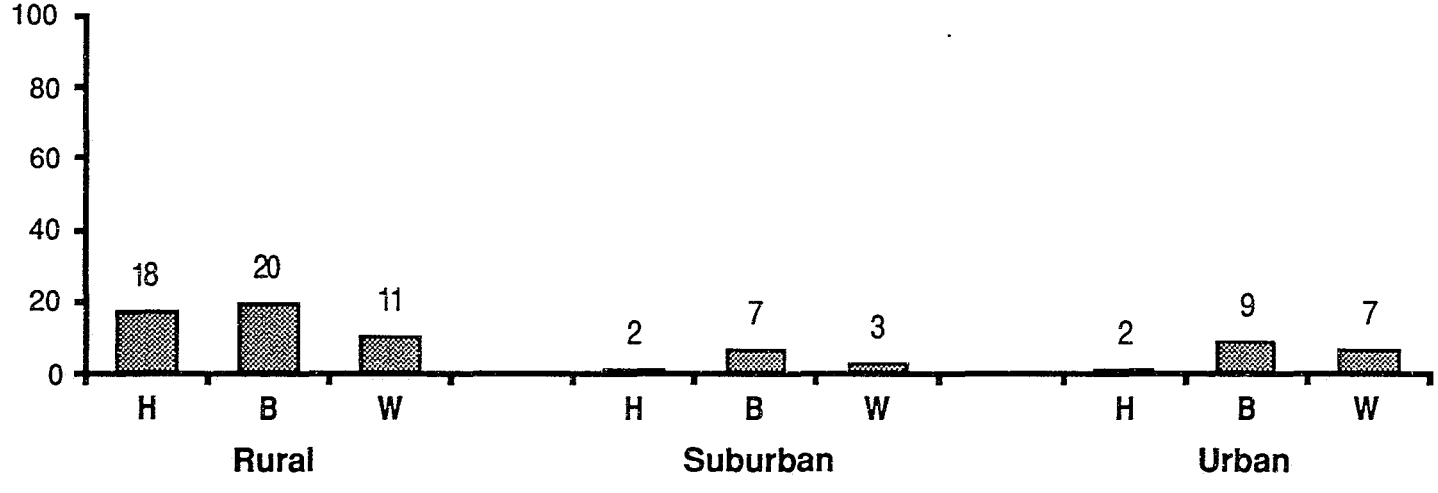


Figure B-8

Percent Siblings Ever in Court by Race and County Area

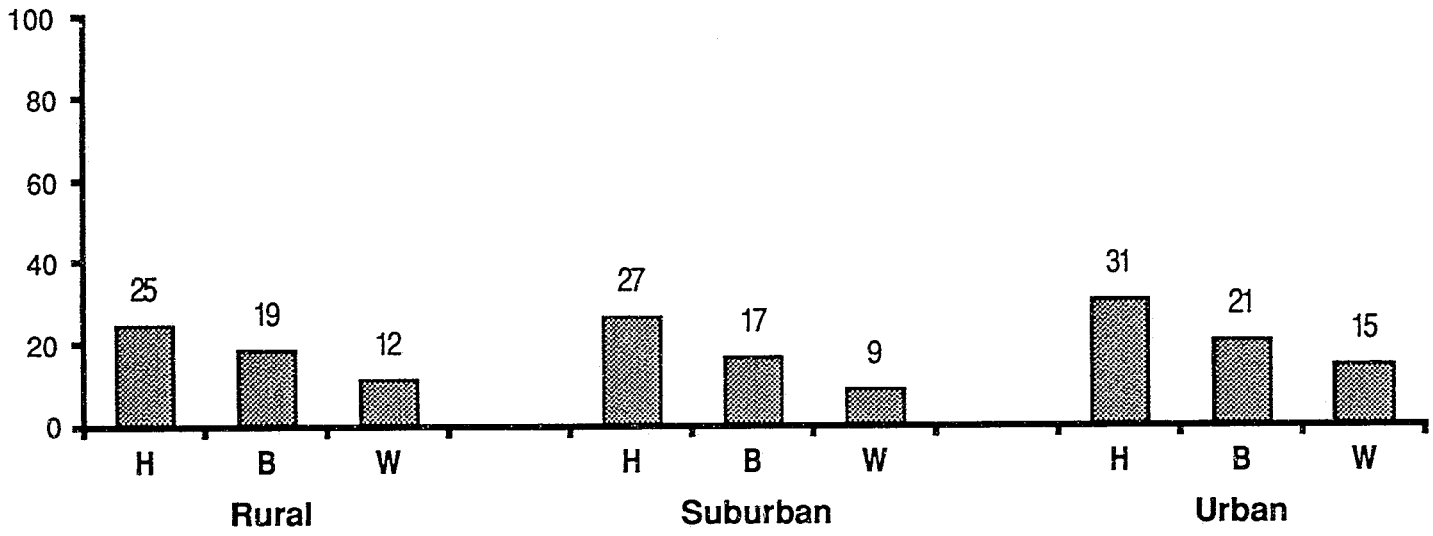


Figure B-9

Percent Prior Delinquency by Race and County Area

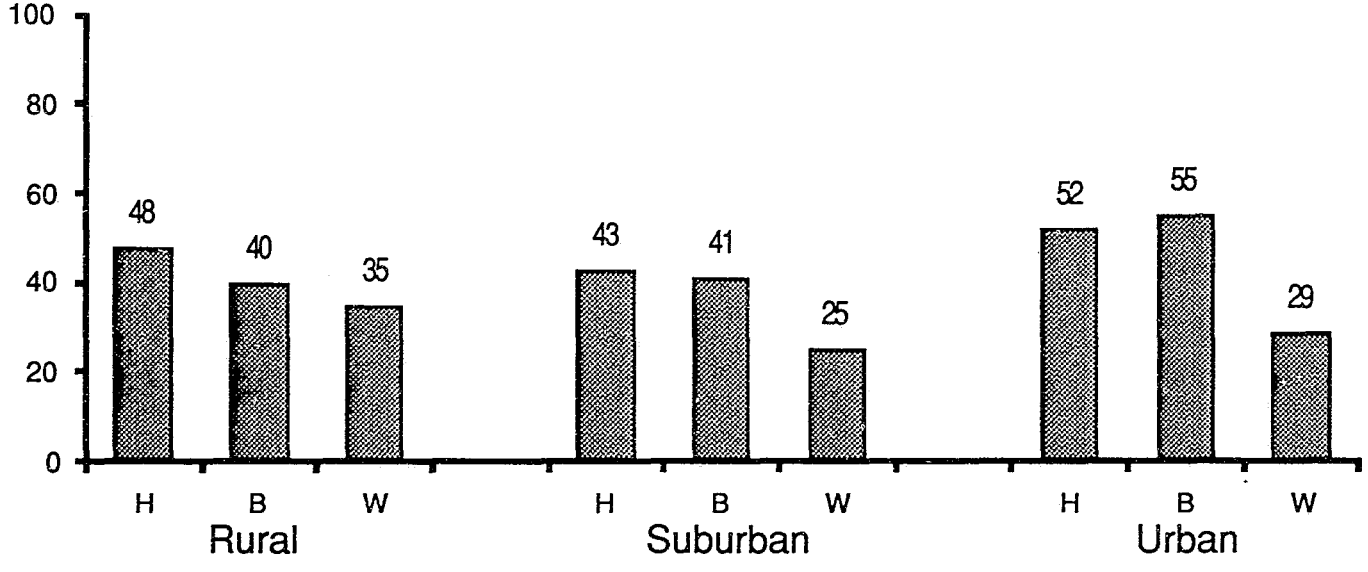


Figure B-10

Percent >3 Prior Del. Referrals by Race and County Area

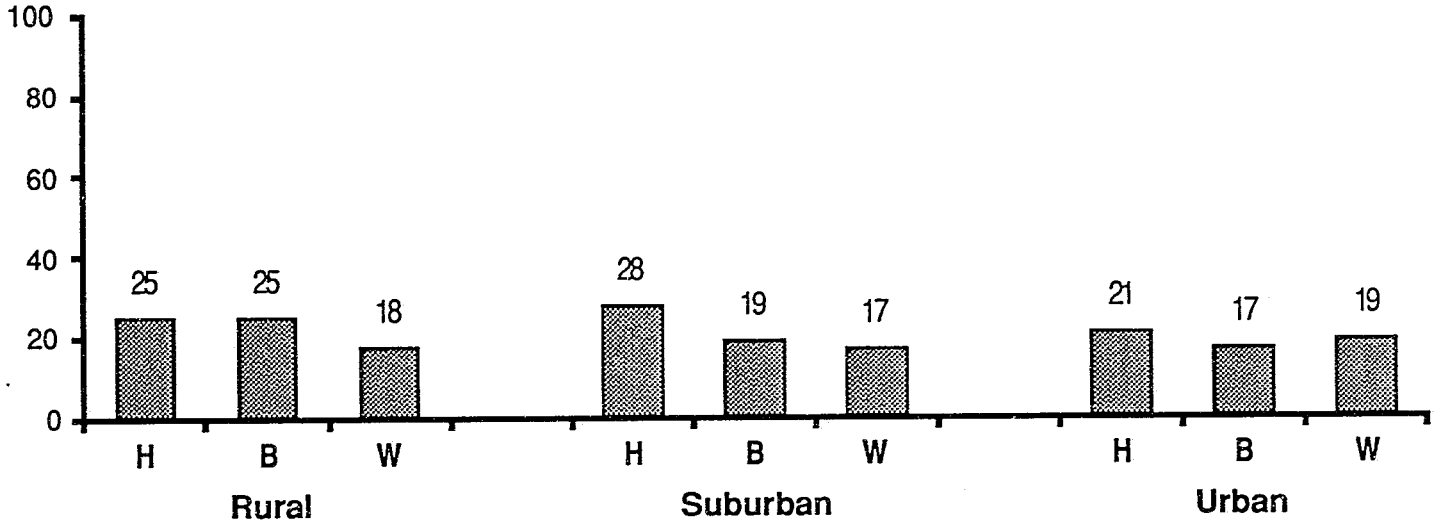


Figure B-11

Percent 5 or More Offenses by Race and County Area

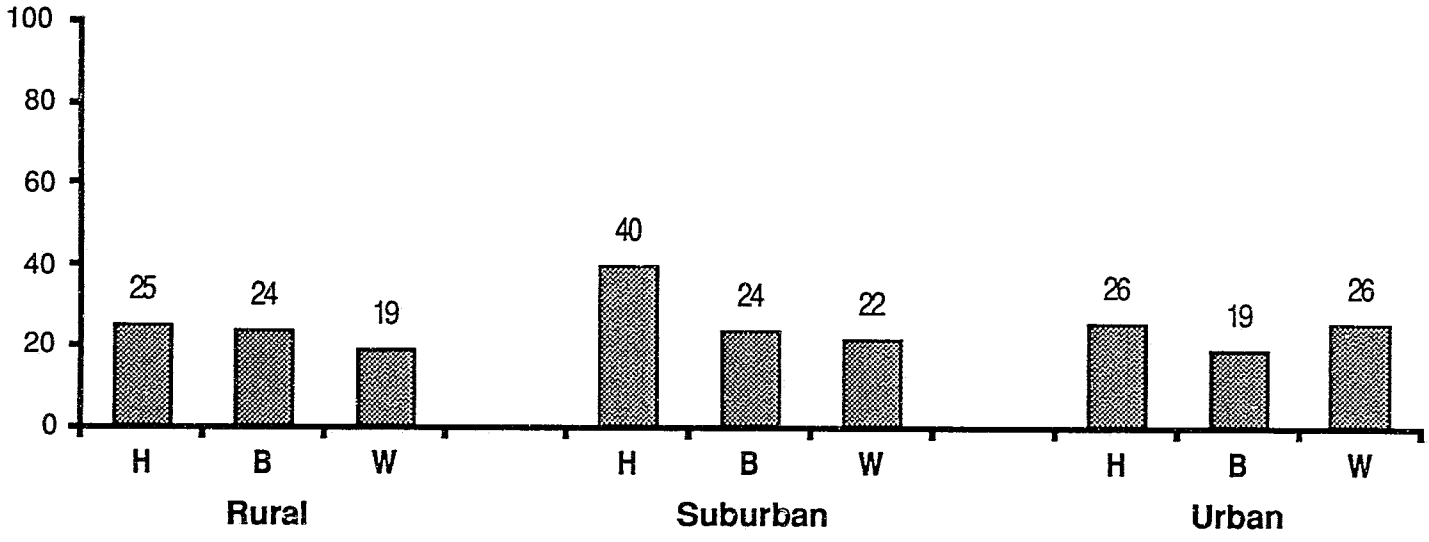


Figure B-12

Percent Referral for Serious Person Crime by Race and County Area

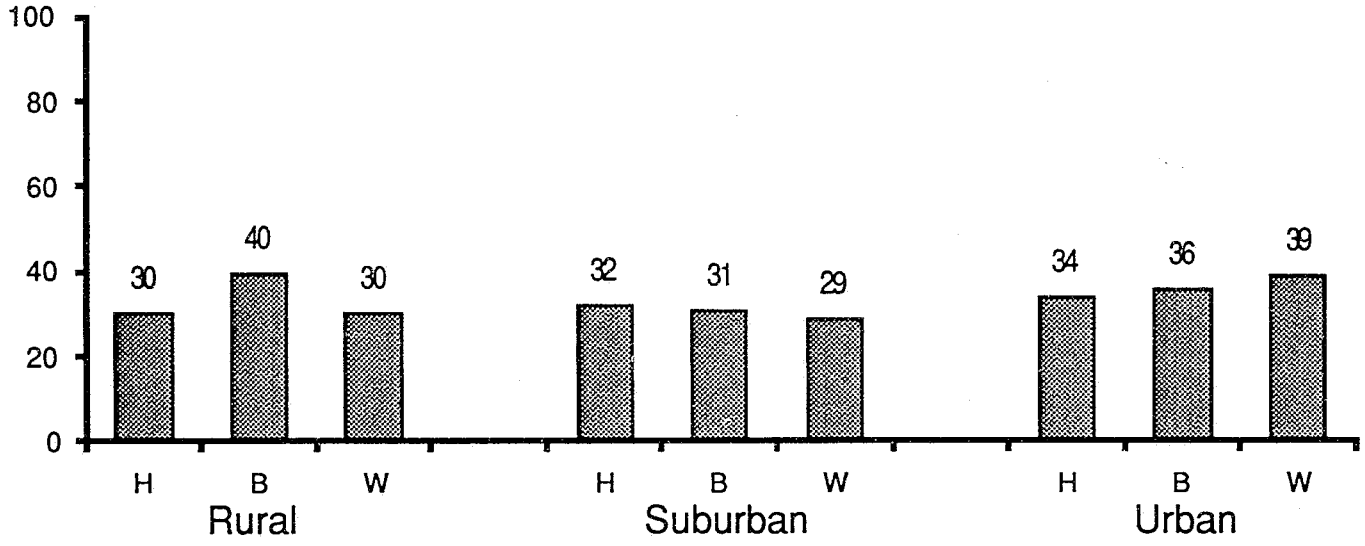


Figure B-13

Percent Referral for Property Crime by Race and County Area

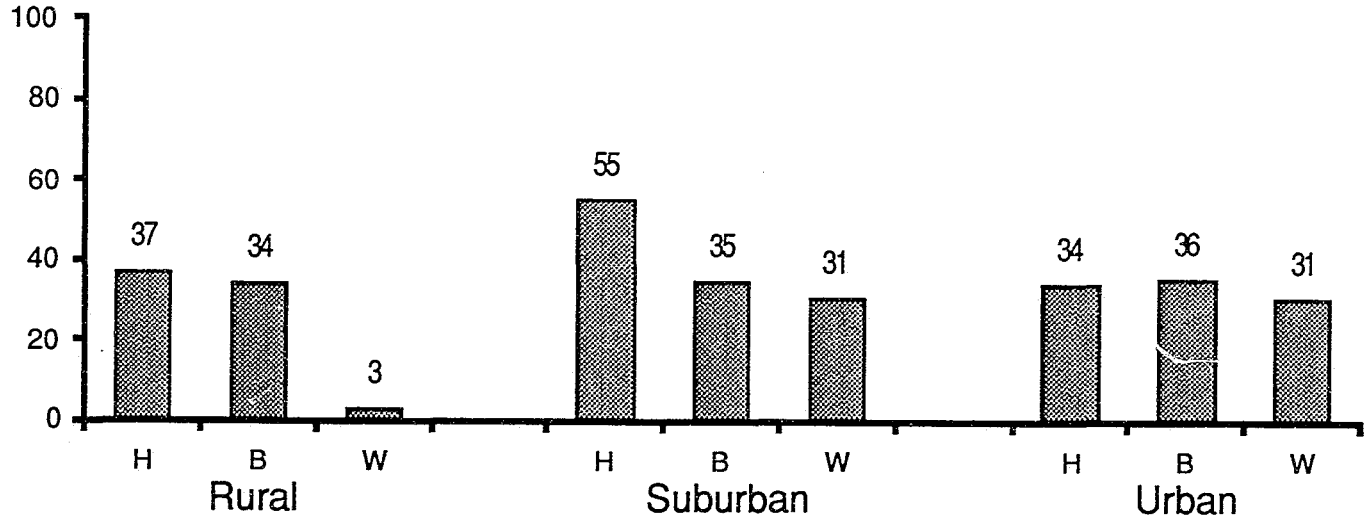


Figure B-14

Percent Referral for Drug Crime by Race and County Area

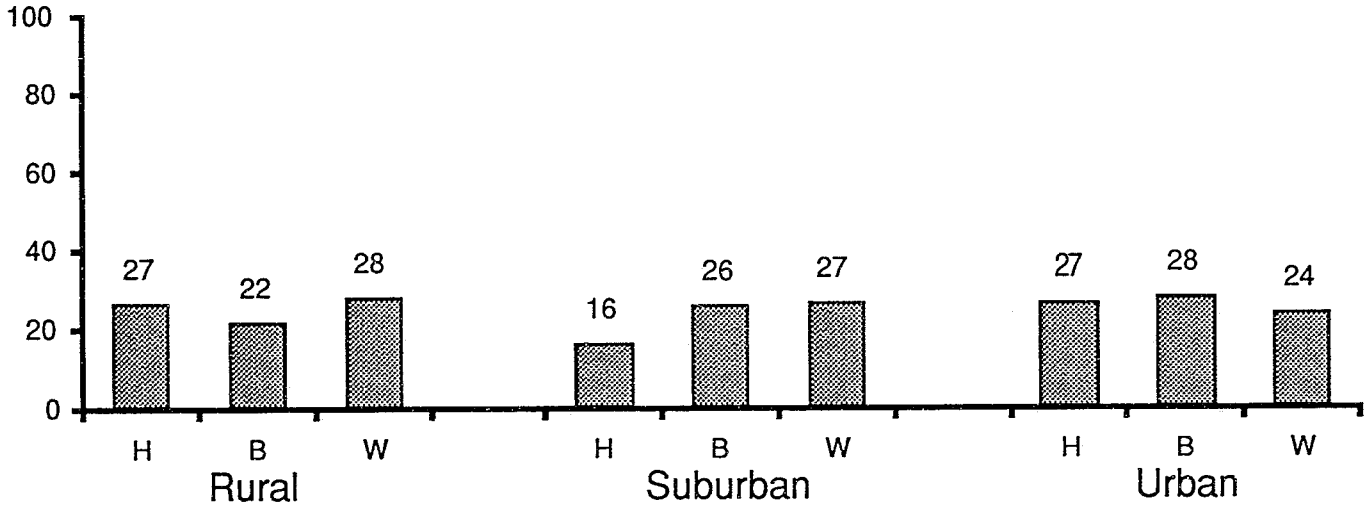


Figure B-15

Percent 1 or More Victims by Race and County Area

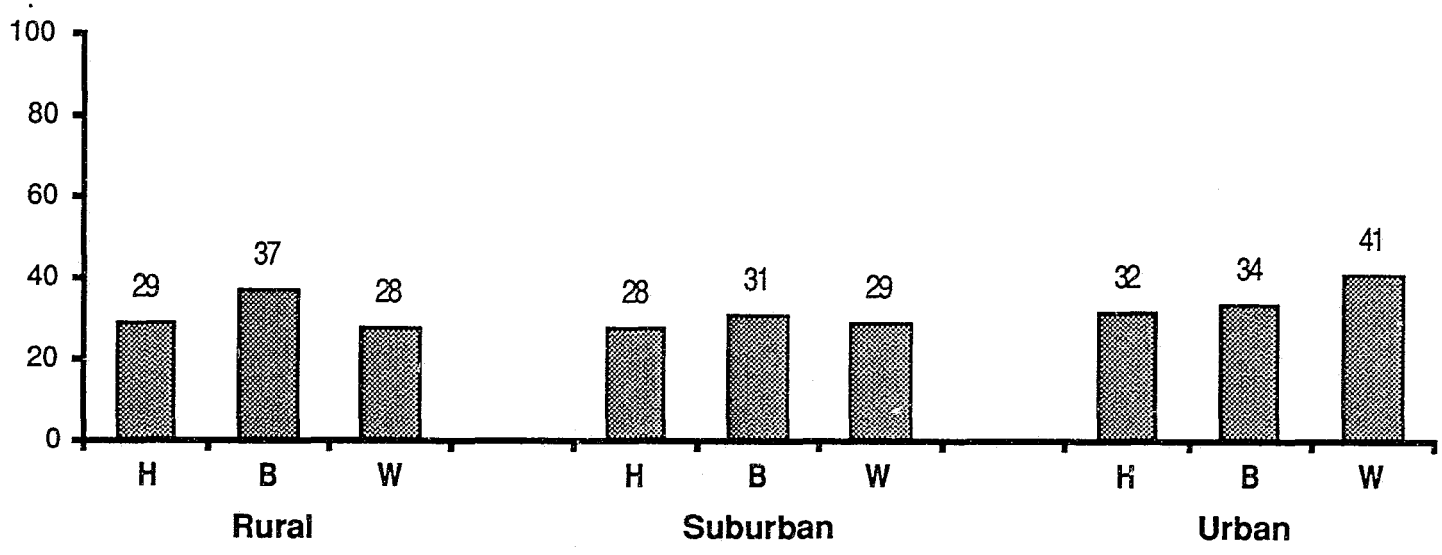


Figure B-16

Percent Victim Treated or Died by Race and County Area

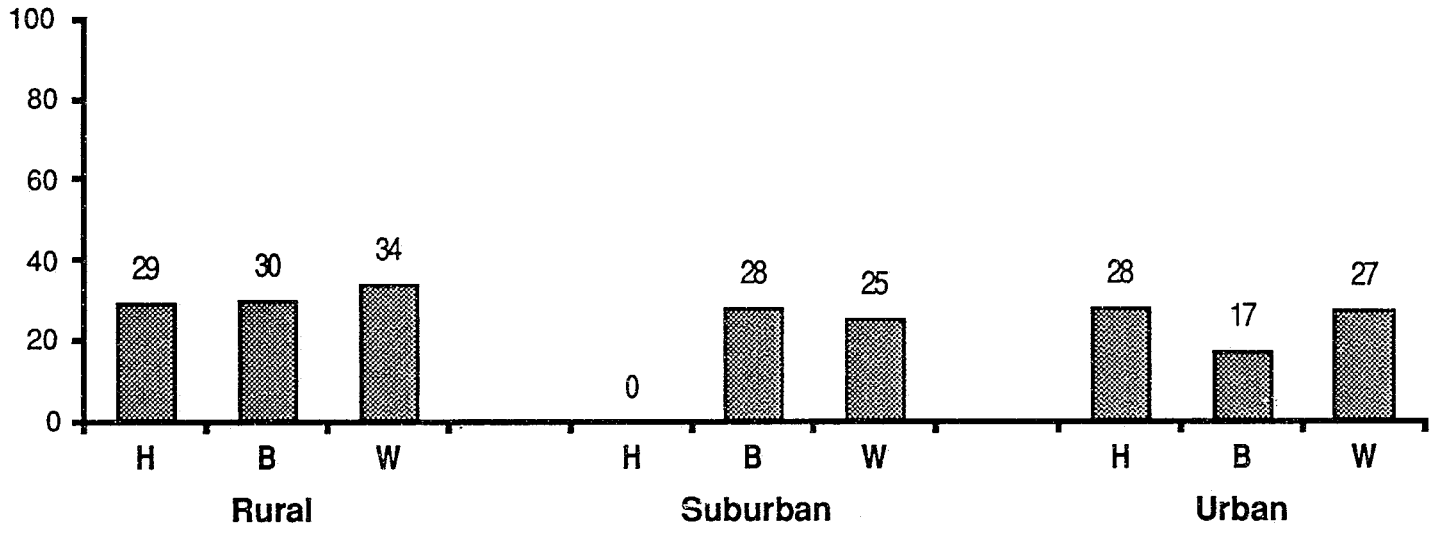


Figure B-17

Percent 1 or More Co-offenders by Race and County Area

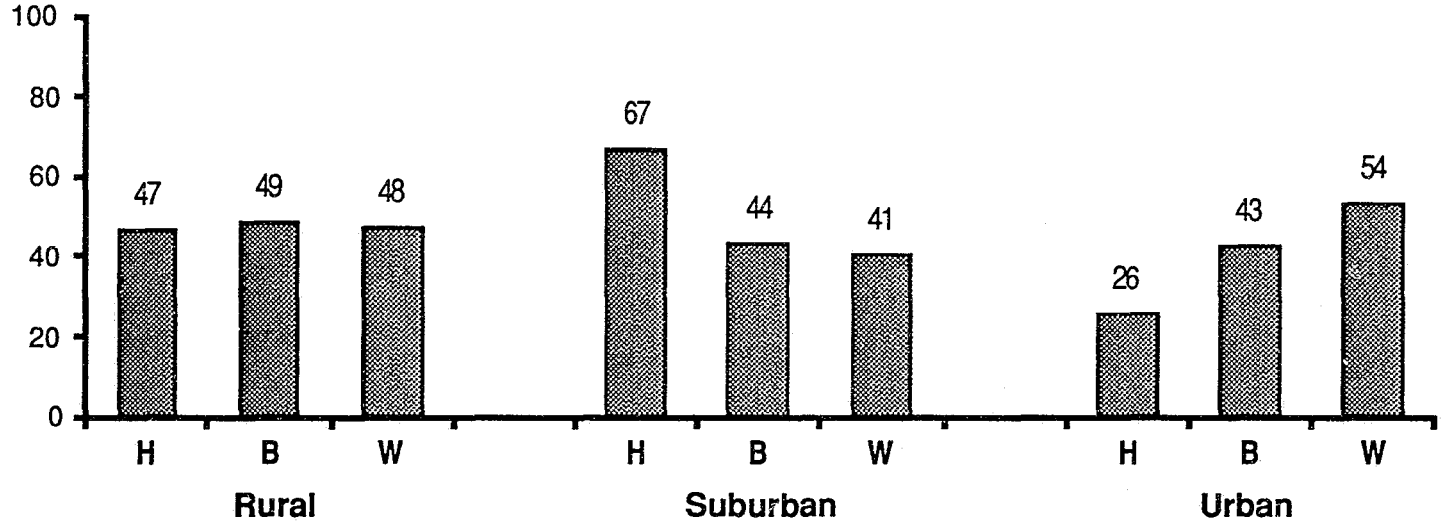
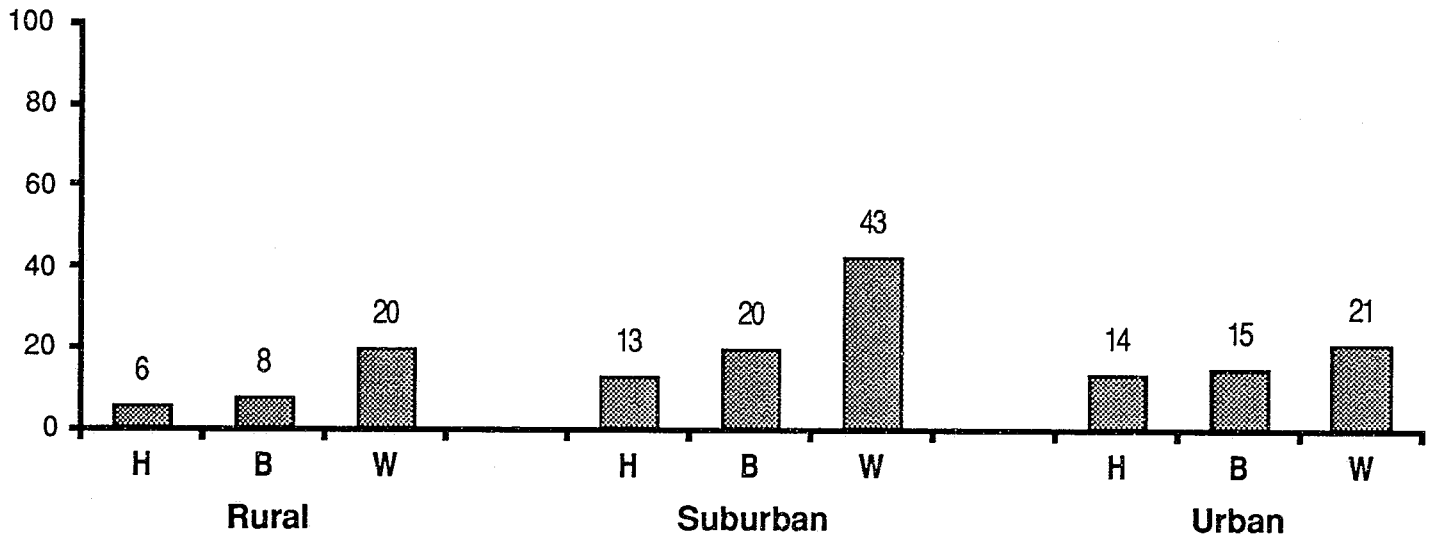


Figure B-18

Percent Private Counsel by Race and County Area



FLOW CHART OF JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESSING: UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE

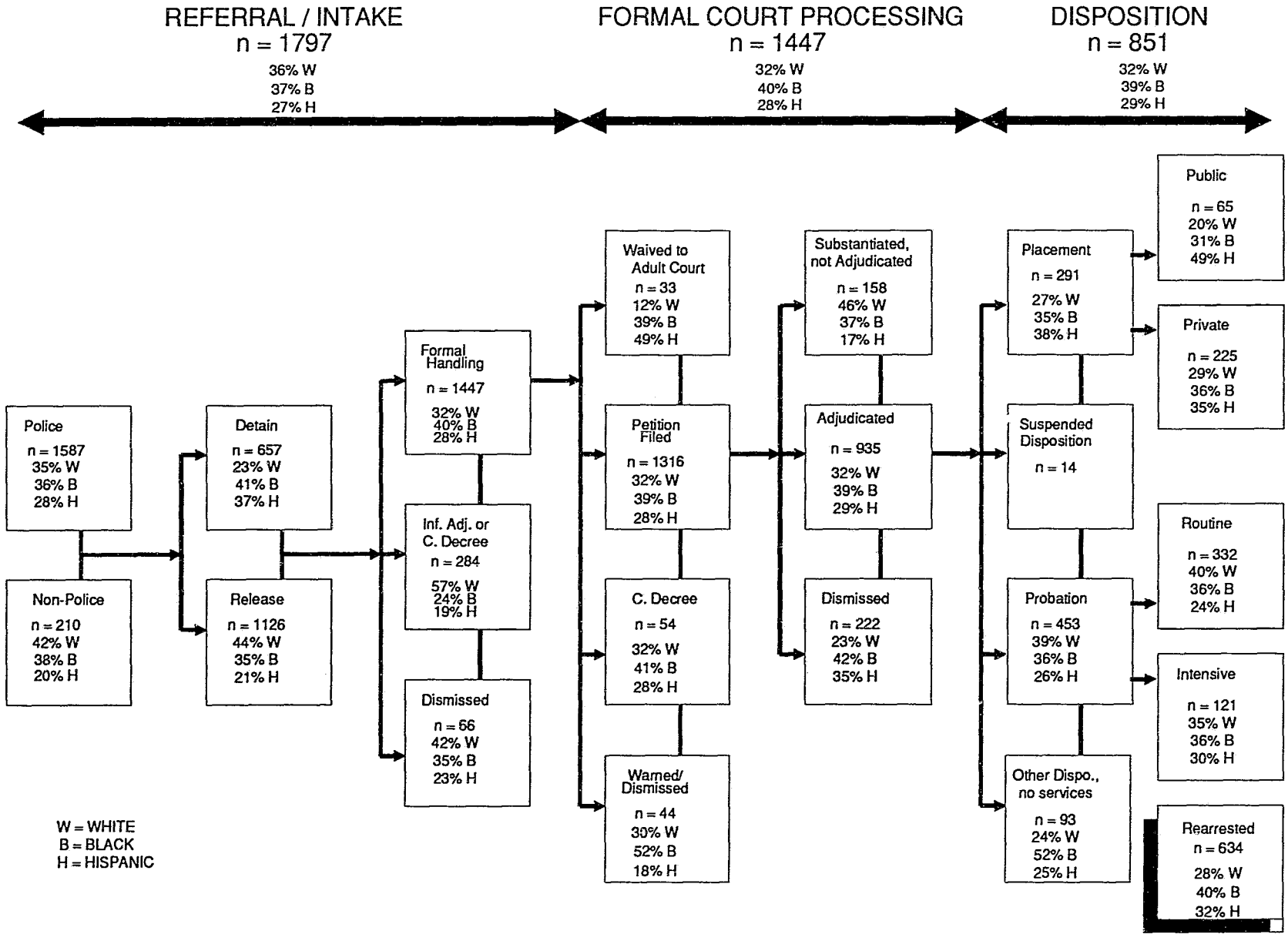


Figure B-19

FLOW CHART OF JUV. JUSTICE PROCESSING: WEIGHTED TOTAL SAMPLE

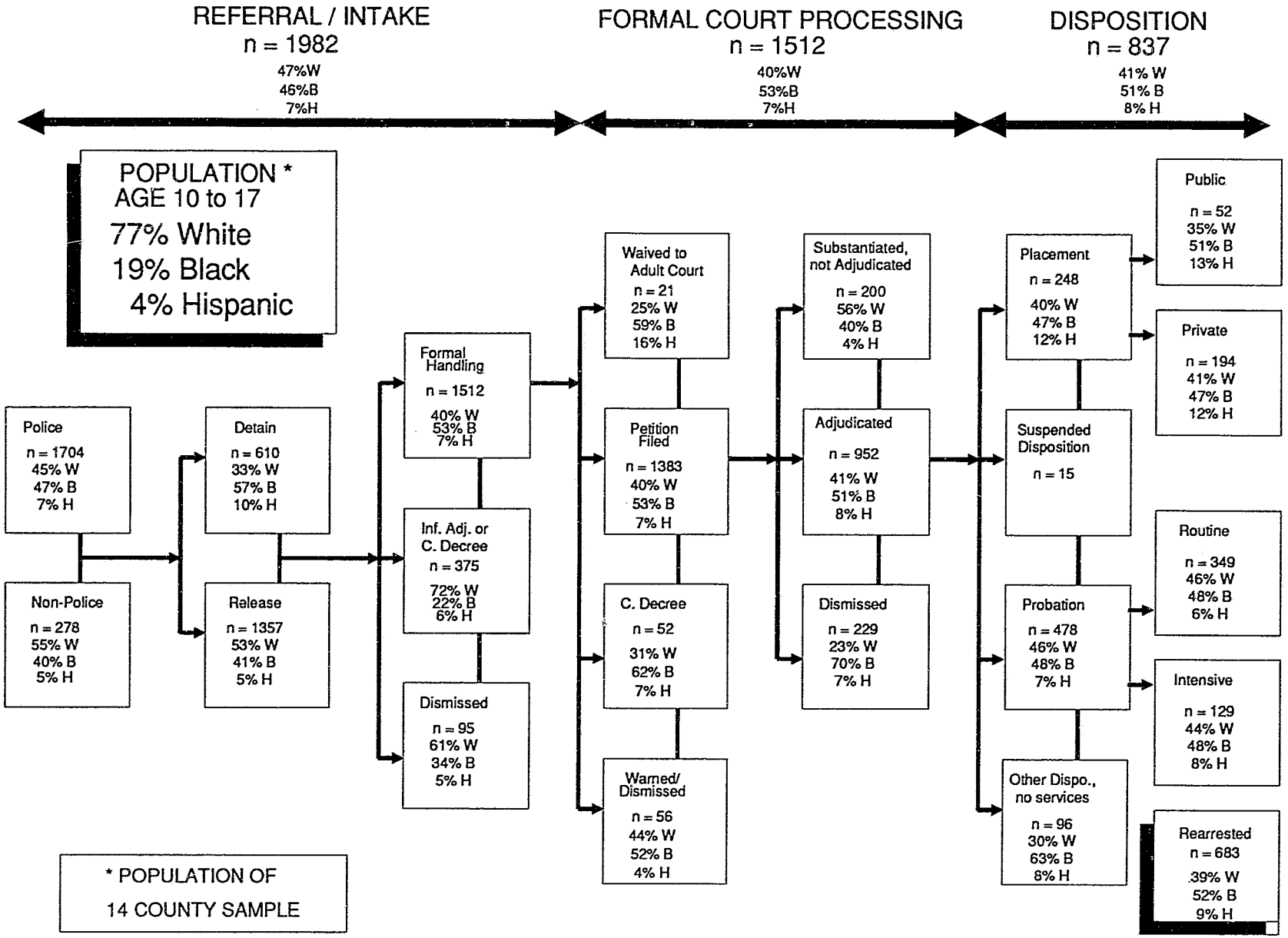


Figure B-20

FLOW CHART OF JUV. JUSTICE PROCESSING: WEIGHTED URBAN SAMPLE

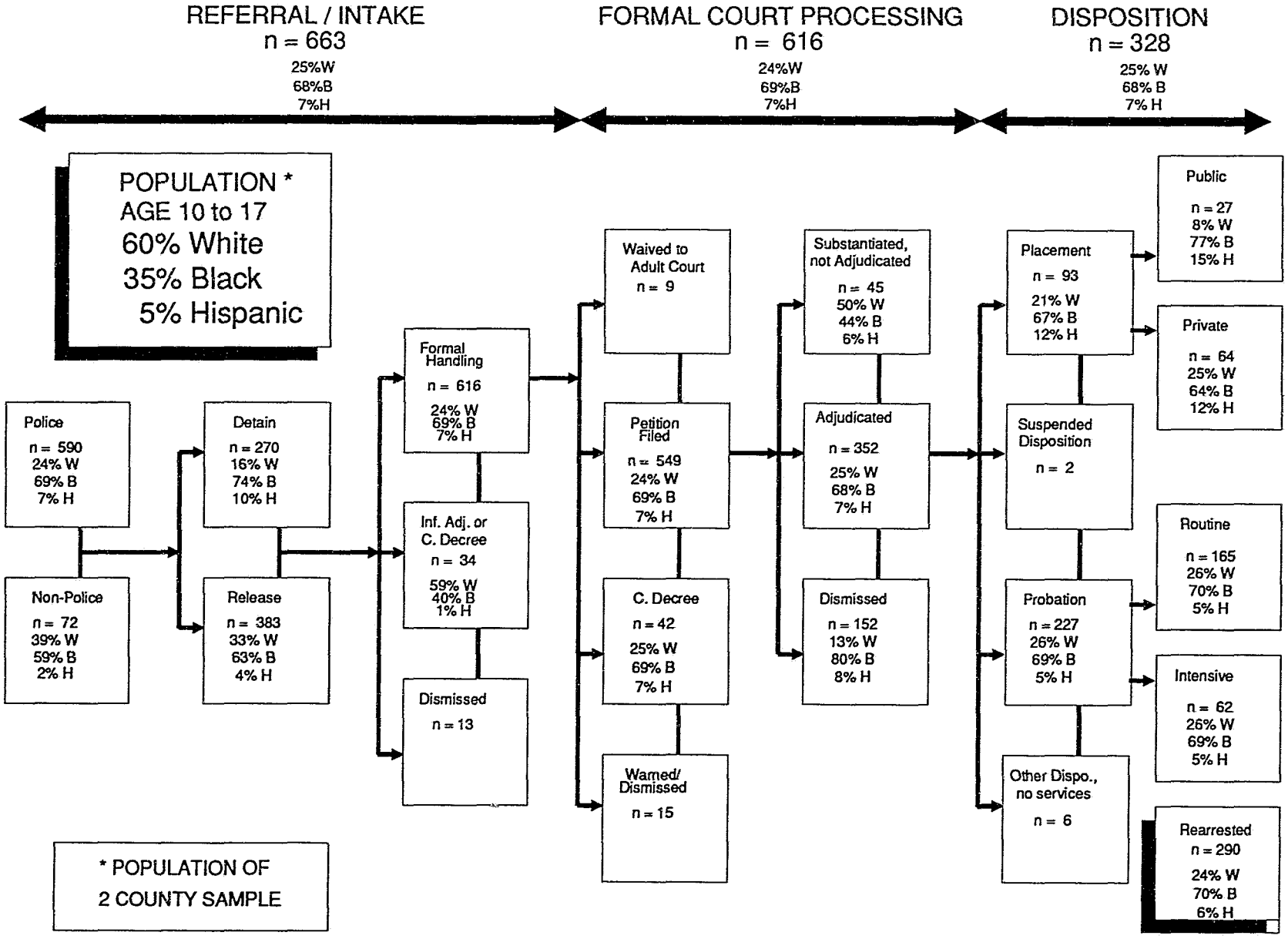


Figure B-21

FLOW CHART OF JUV. JUS. PROCESSING: WEIGHTED SUBURBAN SAMPLE

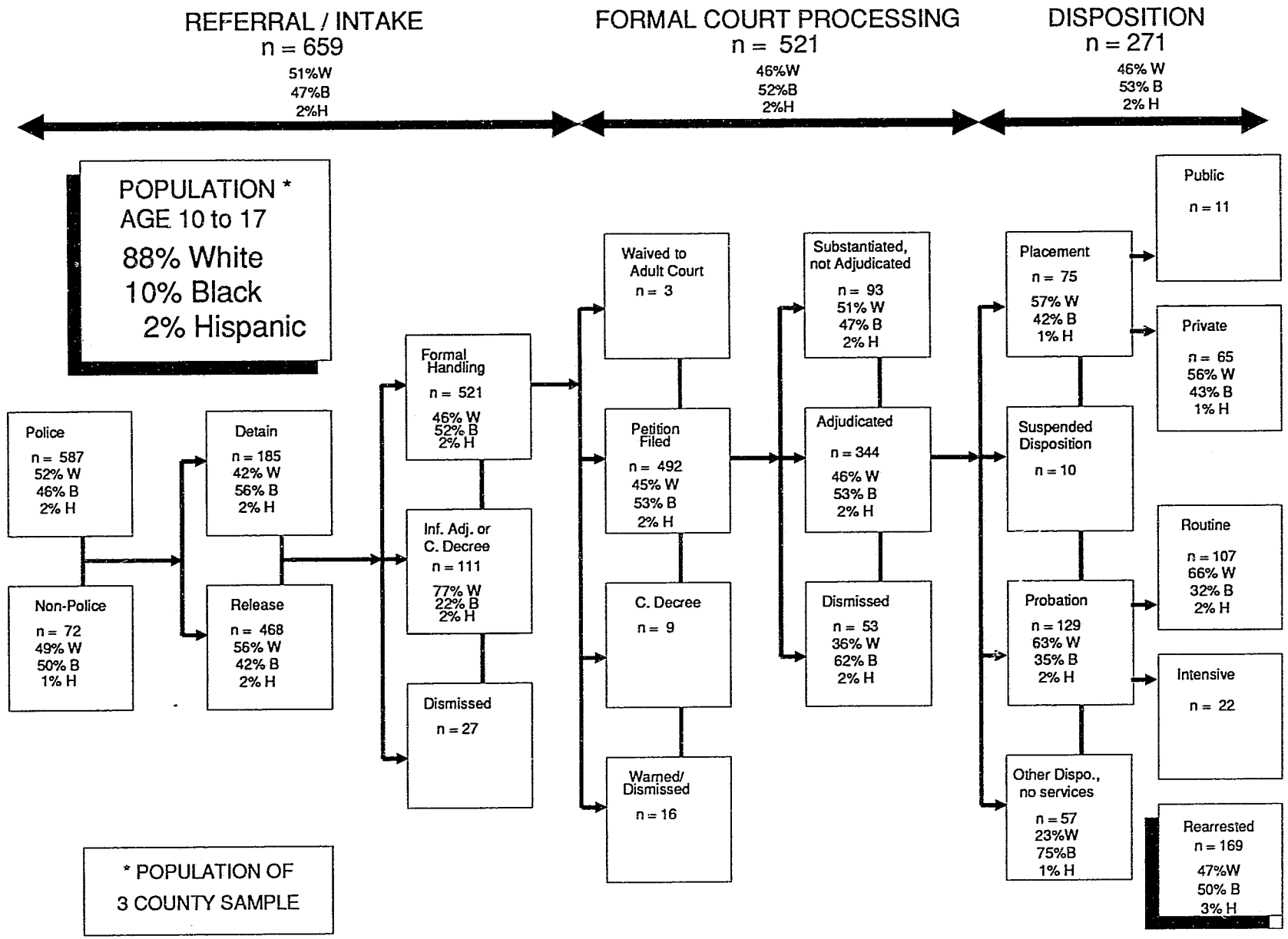


Figure B-22

FLOW CHART OF JUV. JUSTICE PROCESSING: WEIGHTED RURAL SAMPLE

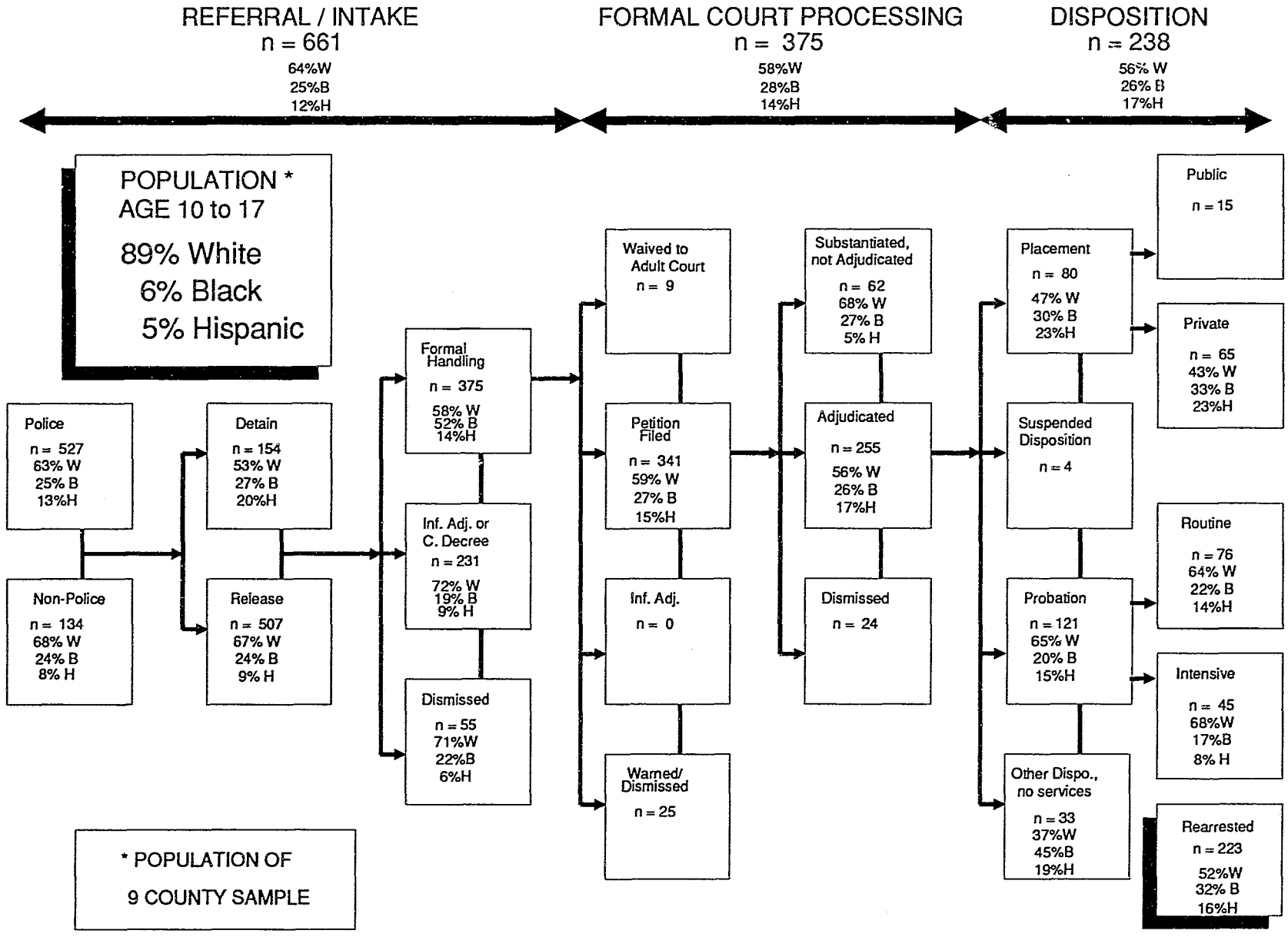


Figure B-23

FLOW CHART OF JUV. JUS. PROCESSING: WEIGHTED PERSON OFFENSES

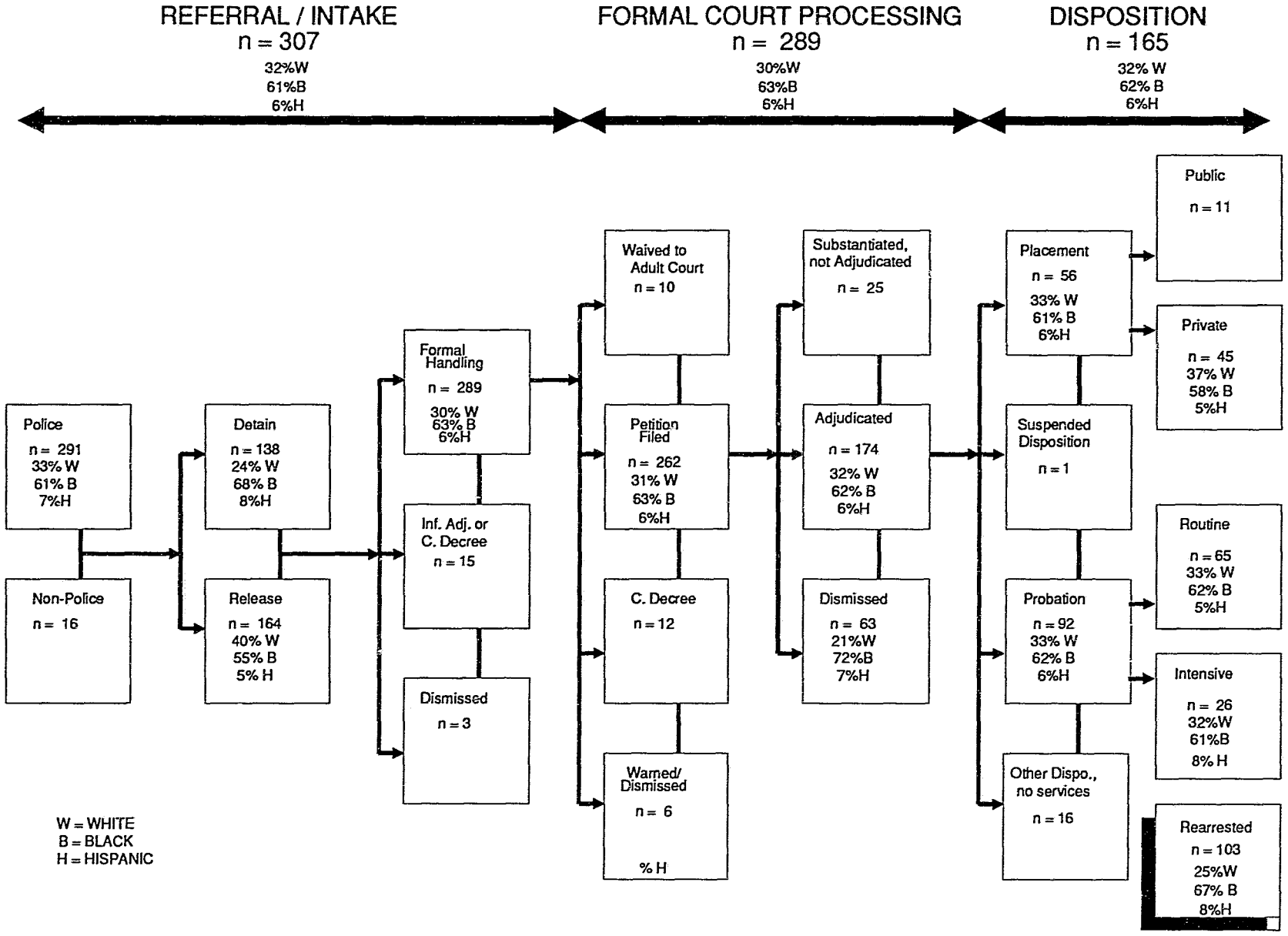


Figure B-24

FLOW CHART OF JUV. JUS. PROCESSING: WEIGHTED PROP. OFFENSES

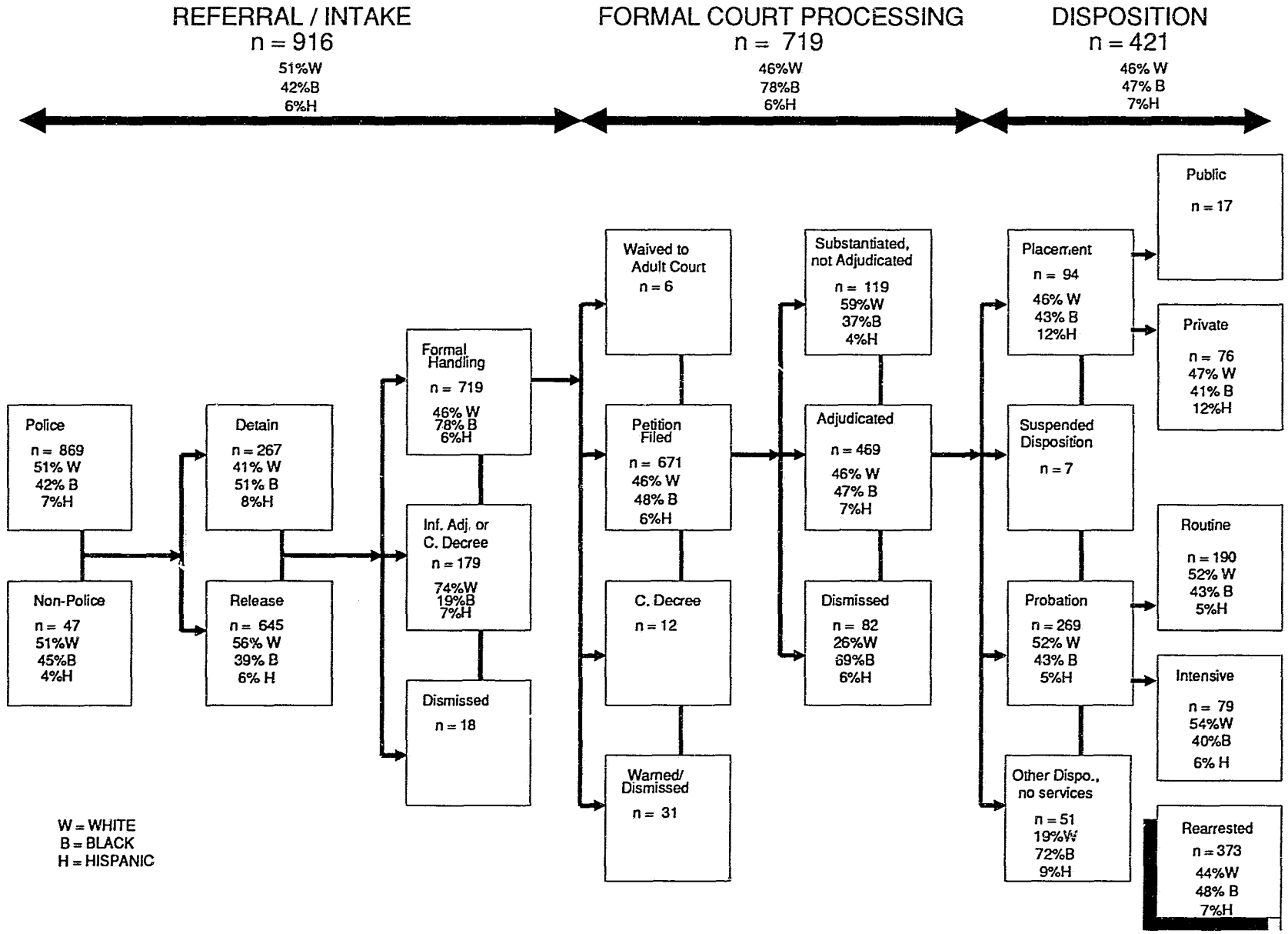


Figure B-25

FLOW CHART OF JUV. JUST. PROCESSING: WEIGHTED DRUG OFFENSES

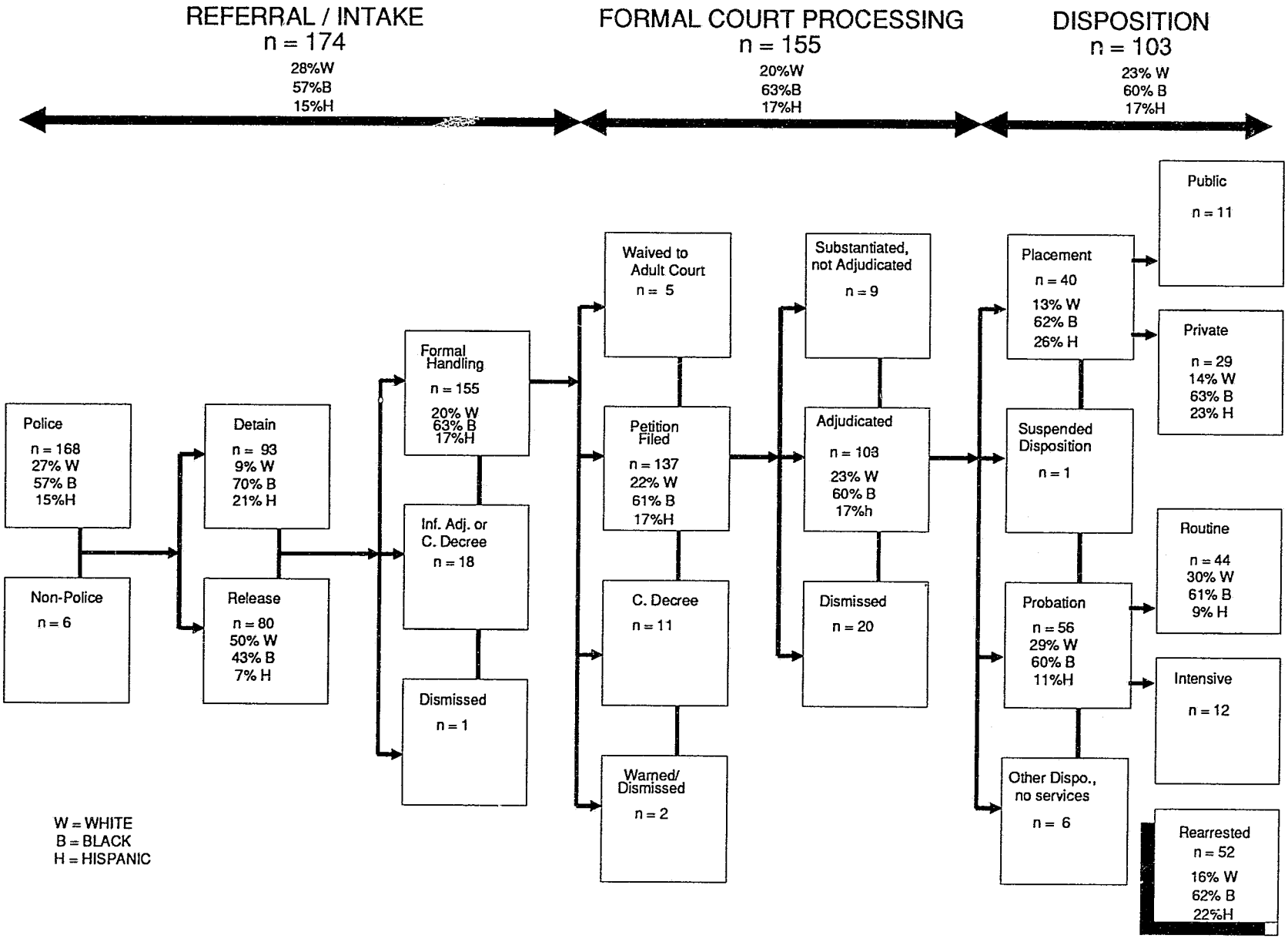


Figure B-26

Table C-1. Correlation coefficients among race, outcomes & other variables: Total sample

	.Race	.Det	.Intk	.Pet	.Adj	.Prob	.Plac
Race		.23	.13	.04	.ns	.ns	.12
Gender	.10	.11	.07	.09	.05	.ns	.ns
Court	.ns	-.12	-.26	.05	.20	.08	-.10
offense type	.ns	-.12	-.23	-.07	.ns	-.10	-.07
grade	-.05	.08	.ns	.10	.06	.ns	.11
dropout	05	.12	.06	.09	.07	.ns	.ns
suspension	.04	.09	.07	.ns	.13	.ns	.ns
mental health	.ns	.13	.05	.06	.07	.ns	.NS
alco abuse	-.12	.04	.ns	.09	.18	.ns	.ns
drug abuse	.ns	.17	.10	.13	.18	.ns	.18
mom home	.ns	-.07	-.04	.ns	.ns	.08	.ns
dad home	-.25	-.13	-.09	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
sibs home	.15	.ns	.06	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
extfam home	.06	.08	.06	.06	.ns	-.10	.ns
pals home	.ns	.05	.05.	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
# home	.14	.07	.07	.07	.06	.ns	.ns
abu/neg/dep	.ns	.11	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
par. eng.	-.29	.ns	.04	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
sib court	.16	.16	.08	.10	.05	.ns	.ns
par s abuse	.ns	.13	.ns	.05	.13	.ns	-.10
par crime	.ns	.11	.ns	.ns	.07	.ns	.ns
par died	.ns	.ns	.07	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
f income	.28	.09	.10	.ns	-.05	.ns	.ns
wages	-.33	-.15	-.13	-.06	.ns	.ns	.ns
pending case	.12	.20	.14	.09	.10	.21	.ns
court super.	.13	.30	.12	.08	.14	.14	.14
age 1st ref	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
police	.06	.11	.28	.10	.ns	.ns	.ns
pr referral	.ns	.17	.ns	.16	.ns	.14	.14
pr ab/neg/dep	.ns	.15	.03	.ns	.ns	.09	.ns
pr adjud.	.ns	.24	.10	.13	.ns	.ns	.ns
pr prv place	.ns	.17	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
pr prob	.ns	.ns	.ns	.12	.ns	.ns	.18
confessed	-.15	-.12	-.18	-.09	.23	.ns	.ns
had evidence	.05	.09	.07	.07	.15	.ns	.ns
witness	.06	.07	.09	.06	.07	.ns	.ns
threatened	.ns	.08	.09	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
remorse	-.13	-.08	-.09	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
restitution	-.17	-.15	-.14	-.07	.06	.ns	.ns
gang	.12	.08	.05	.07	.ns	.ns	.ns
cooffender	.ns	.ns	.ns	.05	-.05	.ns	.ns
victim	.ns	.ns	.06	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
injured	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
race victim	.43	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.19	.ns
age victim	.ns	.16	.ns	.ns	.11	.ns	.ns
atty @ det hr	.ns	.27	.09	.16	.09	.ns	.ns
par @ det hr	-.17	.ns	.ns	-.10	.12	.ns	-.22
atty @ intake	.ns	.30	.20	.ns	.ns	.ns	-.11
par @ intake	-.15	-.17	-.11	.ns	.ns	.ns	-.21
atty @ court	-.12	.05	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
par @ court	-.16	-.08	.ns	.ns	.14	.ns	-.16

Table C-2. Correlation coefficients among race, outcomes & other variables: Urban sample

	.Race	.Det	.Intk	.Pet	.Adj	.Prob	.Plac
Race		.27	.12	.ns	-.10	.ns	.16
Gender	.12	.13	.10	.09	.ns	.ns	.ns
offense type	.ns	-.10	-.21	-.11	.ns	-.18	.ns
grade	.ns	.11	.12	.15	.ns	.ns	.20
dropout	.10	.09	.06	.12	.ns	.11	.23
suspension	.ns	.15	.13	.ns	.15	-.14	.16
mental health	.ns	.12	.06	.10	.ns	.ns	.ns
alco abuse	-.24	.ns	.ns	.ns	.12	-.15	.ns
drug abuse	.ns	.15	.09	.09	.15	-.12	.16
mom home	.ns	-.11	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	-.14
dad home	-.24	-.11	-.08	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
sibs home	.10	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
extfam home	.ns	.08	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
pals home	-.11	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
# home	.12	.07	.07	.09	.ns	.ns	.ns
abu/neg/dep	-.09	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
par. eng.	-.24	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
sib court	.15	.10	.ns	.09	.ns	.ns	.ns
par s abuse	-.14	.12	.ns	.ns	.11	.ns	.ns
par crime	-.09	.10	.ns	.ns	.08	.ns	.ns
par died	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
f income	.33	.ns	.ns	.09	.ns	.ns	-.15
wages	-.33	-.11	-.10	-.10	.ns	.ns	.ns
pending case	.13	.13	.07	.09	.ns	.24	.ns
court super.	.15	.34	.13	.12	.09	.26	.23
age 1st ref	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	-.19
police	.15	.11	.21	.07	.07	.ns	.ns
pr referral	.ns	.23	.ns	.17	.ns	.26	.33
pr ab/neg/dep	-.10	.09	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
pr adjud.	.ns	.23	.ns	.ns	.ns	.27	.ns
priprpl	.ns	.15	.ns	-.24	.ns	.ns	.ns
pripbpl	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.46
pr prob	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.24
confessed	-.11	-.12	-.08	-.19	.29	-.21	.ns
had evidence	.16	.10	.14	.ns	.19	.ns	.ns
witness	.07	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
threatened	.ns	.07	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
remorse	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	-.20	.ns
restitution	-.15	-.12	.ns	-.18	.11	.ns	.ns
gang	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
cooffen	-.11	.ns	.ns	.11	.ns	.ns	.ns
victim	-.09	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
injured	.ns	.09	-.10	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
race victim	.49	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
age victim	.ns	.12	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
atty @ det hr	.ns	.19	.ns	.14	.ns	.ns	.ns
par @ det hr	-.19	-.12	.ns	.22	.ns	.ns	.ns
atty @ intake	.ns	.08	.10	-.16	.ns	.ns	.ns
par @ intake	-.10	-.16	.ns	-.12	.ns	.ns	-.31
atty @ court	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
par @ court	-.27	-.18	.ns	-.11	.17	.ns	-.22

Table C-3. Correlation coefficients among race, outcomes, rearrest & other variables: Suburban sample

	.Race	.Det	.Intk	.Pet	.Adj	.Prob	.Plac
Race		.10	.12	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
Gender	.08	.10	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
offense type	.ns	-.12	-.19	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
grade	-.11	.ns	.10	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
dropout	.ns	.16	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
suspension	-.10	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.17	.ns
mental health	-.12	.15	.ns	.ns	.10	.ns	.ns
alco abuse	-.28	.08	.ns	.ns	.12	.ns	.ns
drug abuse	-.19	.18	.ns	.13	.16	.ns	.23
mom home	-.14	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
dad home	-.24	-.11	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.28
sibs home	.ns	.ns	-.09	.ns	.ns	.28	.ns
extfam home	.09	.10	.10	.ns	.12	.ns	.ns
pals home	.ns	.09	.10	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
# home	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.09	.20	.ns
abu/neg/dep	.08	.23	.ns	-.08	.ns	.ns	.ns
par. eng.	-.31	.ns	.ns	-.10	.08	.ns	.ns
sib court	.15	.20	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
par s abuse	.ns	.17	.ns	.ns	.12	.ns	-.20
par crime	.ns	.14	.ns	-.14	.ns	.ns	.ns
par died	.ns	.ns	.09	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
f income	.19	.13	.14	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
wages	-.29	-.21	-.15	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
pending case	.10	.25	.11	.ns	.12	.25	.32
court super.	.ns	.30	.10	.10	.19	.ns	.27
age 1st ref	.ns	.15	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
police	.ns	.ns	.08	.09	.ns	.ns	-.36
pr referral	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
pr ab/neg/dep	.ns	.26	.10	-.08	.ns	.ns	.ns
pr adjud.	.ns	.ns	.16	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
priprpl	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
pripbpl	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
pr prob	.ns	.16	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.31
confessed	-.17	.ns	-.20	.ns	.19	.20	.ns
had evidence	.ns	.08	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
witness	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.11	.ns	.ns
threatened	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
remorse	-.11	-.18	-.26	.ns	.ns	.23	.ns
restitution	-.19	-.24	-.25	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
gang	.13	.ns	.ns	.14	.ns	.ns	.ns
cooffen	.14	.ns	.ns	-.09	.ns	.ns	.ns
victim	.ns	.ns	.08	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
injured	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
race victim	.59	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
age victim	.ns	.26	.ns	.ns	.21	.ns	.ns
atty @ det hr	.ns	.49	.43	.ns	.ns	-.32	.ns
par @ det hr	-.16	.13	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
atty @ intake	.ns	.40	.17	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
par @ intake	-.25	-.08	-.21	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
atty @ court	-.25	.ns	.15	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
par @ court	-.18	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns

Table C-4. Correlation coefficients among race, outcomes & other variables: Rural sample

	.Race	.Det	.Intk	.Pet	.Adj	.Prob	.Plac
Race		.26	.18	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
Gender	.09	.08	.ns	.13	.14	.ns	.ns
offense type	.ns	-.14	-.29	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
grade	.ns	.14	.ns	.10	.09	-.16	.ns
dropout	.ns	.16	.11	.09	.12	-.14	.ns
suspension	.09	.11	.20	.09	.09	.ns	.ns
mental health	.ns	.14	.10	.ns	.ns	.16	.ns
alco abuse	.ns	.14	.16	.12	.19	-.16	.ns
drug abuse	.07	.21	.22	.16	.17	-.11	.21
mom home	.ns	-.08	-.07	.ns	.09	.ns	.ns
dad home	-.22	-.15	-.10	.08	.ns	.ns	.ns
sibs home	.24	.ns	.07	.ns	.09	.ns	.ns
extfam home	.07	.10	.08	.10	.ns	.ns	.ns
pals home	.08	.13	.13	-.13	.ns	.ns	.19
# home	.21	.11	.15	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
abu/neg/dep	.ns	.12	.07	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
par. eng.	-.34	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
sib court	.14	.20	.16	.17	.10	.ns	.ns
par s abuse	.09	.17	.13	.ns	.07	.ns	.ns
par crime	.08	.14	.11	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
par died	.ns	.ns	.09	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
f income	.22	.ns	.ns	.ns	.10	.ns	.ns
wages	-.31	-.10	-.10	.ns	-.10	.ns	.ns
pending case	.11	.25	.22	.10	.20	.13	-.21
court super.	.14	.27	.16	.ns	.19	.ns	.ns
age 1st ref	.ns	-.11	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.25
police	.ns	.15	.43	.16	.ns	.ns	.17
pr referral	.ns	.24	.ns	.24	.ns	.24	.ns
pr ab/neg/dep	.08	.16	.08	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
pr adjud.	.ns	.29	.ns	.23	.ns	.29	.ns
priprpl	.ns	.17	.ns	.17	.ns	.ns	.ns
pripbpl	.19	.24	.ns	.37	.ns	.42	-.33
pr prob	.ns	.20	.11	.17	.ns	.24	.ns
confessed	-.16	-.11	-.11	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
had evidence	.ns	.11	.07	.09	.17	.ns	.ns
witness	.11	.14	.24	.15	.ns	.ns	.ns
threatened	.ns	.10	.09	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
remorse	-.14	-.09	-.08	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
restitution	-.11	-.09	-.17	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
gang	.18	.19	.15	.09	.ns	.ns	.ns
cooffen	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	-.20
victim	.ns	.ns	.11	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
injured	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
race victim	.28	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
age victim	.ns	.14	.ns	.ns	.23	.ns	.ns
atty @ det hr	.ns	.ns	.ns	.18	.ns	.ns	-.21
par @ det hr	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.30	-.28
atty @ intake	.08	.46	.23	.12	.08	.ns	.ns
par @ intake	-.17	-.17	.ns	.09	.ns	.ns	.ns
atty @ court	-.13	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
par @ court	.ns	-.08	.ns	.19	.ns	.ns	.ns

Appendix C-5. Correlation coefficients among race, outcomes & other variables: Referrals against Person sample

	.Race	.Det	.Intk	.Pet	.Adj	.Prob	.Plac
Race		.20	.ns	.10	.ns	.ns	.27
Gender	.ns	.08	.ns	.ns	.ns	.14	.ns
Court	.ns	-.12	-.19	.ns	.27	.ns	.ns
grade	.ns	.11	.ns	.16	.12	.ns	.20
dropout	.ns	.13	.ns	.13	.11	.ns	.ns
suspension	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.12	.15	.ns
mental health	.ns	.09	.ns	.11	.12	.14	.ns
alco abuse	-.11	.ns	.ns	.ns	.21	.ns	.ns
drug abuse	.ns	.13	.11	.10	.16	.ns	.28
mom home	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	-.21
dad home	-.22	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
sibs home	.12	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
extfam home	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	-.20	.ns
pals home	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
# home	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.12	.ns	.ns
abu/neg/dep	.ns	.16	.09	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
par. eng.	-.29	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
sib court	.10	.11	.ns	.11	.ns	.24	.ns
par s abuse	.ns	.10	.ns	.ns	.12	.ns	.ns
par crime	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
par died	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	-.08	.ns	.ns
f income	.19	.ns	.ns	.11	.ns	.ns	.ns
wages	-.25	-.09	-.14	-.09	.ns	.ns	.ns
pending case	.ns	.11	.08	.11	.08	.27	.ns
court super.	.10	.23	.13	.ns	.13	.ns	.ns
age 1st ref	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	-.19	.ns	.ns
police	.ns	.11	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
pr referral	.ns	.ns	.ns	.18	.ns	.ns	.21
pr ab/neg/dep	.ns	.17	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
pr adjud.	.ns	.29	.ns	.27	.ns	.ns	.ns
prprvpl	.ns	.ns	.ns	.26	.ns	.ns	.ns
pripbpl	.ns	.22	.ns	.21	-.22	.ns	.ns
pr prob	.ns	.17	.ns	.18	.ns	.ns	.34
confessed	-.12	.ns	-.15	-.15	.21	.ns	.ns
had evidence	.ns	.18	.11	.11	.ns	.ns	.ns
witness	.14	.ns	.ns	-.05	.ns	.ns	.ns
threatened	.09	.11	.09	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
remorse	-.19	-.15	-.12	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
restitution	-.21	-.10	.ns	-.17	.ns	-.17	.ns
gang	.13	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
cooffen	.ns	.ns	.ns	.13	-.11	.ns	.ns
victim	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
injured	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
race victim	.44	.16	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
age victim	.ns	.14	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
atty @ det hr	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	-.24
par @ det hr	-.12	-.14	.ns	-.19	.13	.ns	-.24
atty @ intake	.ns	.22	.ns	-.14	.ns	.ns	-.22
par @ intake	.ns	-.12	.ns	-.12	.ns	.ns	.ns
atty @ court	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
par @ court	-.10	-.13	.ns	.ns	.15	.ns	.ns

Appendix C-6. Correlation coefficients among race, outcomes & other variables: Referrals for Property crime sample

	.Race	.Det	.Intk	.Pet	.Adj	.Prob	.Plac
Race		.13	.09	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
Gender	.08	.11	.ns	.20	.ns	.ns	.ns
Court	.ns	.ns	-.30	.ns	.20	.ns	-.33
grade	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
dropout	.ns	.11	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
suspension	.07	.19	.13	.ns	.13	.ns	.ns
mental health	.ns	.19	.ns	.ns	.ns	-.17	.ns
alco abuse	-.12	.10	.ns	.ns	.09	.ns	.ns
drug abuse	.ns	.19	.16	.ns	.09	.ns	.ns
mom home	.ns	.ns	.ns	.10	.10	.ns	.ns
dad home	-.23	-.11	-.10	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
sibs home	.16	.ns	.11	.ns	.ns	.ns	-.22
extfam home	.08	.11	.ns	.10	.ns	.ns	.ns
pals home	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
# home	.13	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
abu/neg/dep	.ns	.ns	.ns	-.18	.ns	.ns	.ns
par. eng.	-.33	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
sib court	-.33	.17	.13	.ns	.ns	.ns	-.22
par s abuse	.ns	.15	.ns	.08	.ns	.ns	-.29
par crime	.ns	.13	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
par died	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
f income	.31	.ns	.11	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
wages	-.32	.ns	-.12	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
pending case	.09	.28	.19	.08	.13	.15	.ns
court super.	.14	.34	.12	.09	.17	.26	.26
age 1st ref	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
police	.ns	.ns	.ns	.12	.09	.ns	.ns
pr referral	.15	.26	.ns	.18	.ns	.ns	.23
pr ab/neg/dep	.ns	.11	-.07	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
pr adjud.	.ns	.19	.ns	.19	.ns	.ns	.ns
priprpl	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
pripbpl	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
pr prob	.ns	.19	.ns	.16	.ns	.33	.ns
confessed	-.17	-.08	-.07	-.10	.19	.ns	.ns
had evidence	.12	.ns	.ns	.ns	.14	.ns	.ns
witness	.ns	.08	.ns	.09	.ns	.ns	.ns
threatened	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.20	.ns
remorse	-.14	-.12	-.20	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
restitution	-.20	-.17	-.09	.ns	.11	.ns	.ns
gang	.09	.ns	.ns	.ns	.09	.ns	.ns
cooffen	.ns	-.08	-.14	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
victim	-.07	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
injured	.ns	.16	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
race victim	.45	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
age victim	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.39	.ns	.ns
atty @ det hr	.ns	.49	.ns	.ns	.23	.ns	.ns
par @ det hr	.ns	.20	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
atty @ intake	.ns	.32	.22	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
par @ intake	-.22	-.19	-.15	.ns	.ns	.ns	-.38
atty @ court	.ns	.ns	.17	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
par @ court	-.15	.ns	.ns	.ns	.09	.ns	.ns

Appendix C-7. Correlation coefficients among race, outcomes & other variables: Referrals for Drug Offenses Sample

	.Race	.Det	.Intk	.Pet	.Adj	.Prob	.Plac
Race		.48	.37	.ns	.ns	.16	.ns
Gender	.20	.15	.08	.ns	.ns	.ns	-.17
Court	.ns	-.16	-.28	.15	.14	.20	.ns
grade	.ns	.ns	.ns	.14	.ns	.ns	.ns
dropout	.14	.08	.09	.15	.ns	.ns	.ns
suspension	.ns	.ns	.ns	.08	.12	.ns	.ns
mental health	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
alco abuse	-.11	-.14	-.09	.12	.17	.ns	.ns
drug abuse	.ns	-.10	.ns	.19	.15	.ns	.23
mom home	.ns	-.08	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
dad home	-.26	-.20	-.22	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
sibs home	.14	.12	.12	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
extfam home	.11	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
pals home	.14	.ns	.09	.ns	.ns	.ns	.28
# home	.17	.13	.10	.10	.ns	.ns	.ns
abu/neg/dep	.ns	.ns	.08	.ns	.ns	.19	.ns
par. eng.	-.37	-.14	.ns	.ns	.ns	-.14	.ns
sib court	.29	.25	.16	.15	.ns	.ns	.22
par s abuse	.ns	.11	.ns	.ns	.12	.14	.ns
par crime	.ns	.08	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
par died	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.14	.ns
f income	.27	.17	.11	.ns	-.12	.ns	.24
wages	-.41	-.24	-.19	.ns	.ns	.ns	-.17
pending case	.20	.22	.16	.10	.09	.18	.ns
court super.	.20	.30	.16	.ns	.13	.ns	.31
age 1st ref	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
police	.12	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
pr referral	.ns	.ns	.15	.18	.ns	.ns	.ns
pr ab/neg/dep	.ns	.17	.ns	.ns	.ns	.21	.ns
pr adjud.	.ns	.20	.18	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
priprpl	.ns	.18	.ns	-.34	.ns	.ns	.ns
pripbpl	.ns	.27	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
pr prob	.ns	.ns	.17	.14	.ns	.26	.ns
confessed	-.24	-.14	-.19	.ns	.28	.ns	.ns
had evidence	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.25	.ns	.ns
witness	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.10	.ns	.ns
threatened	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.19
remorse	-.15	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
restitution	-.09	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.17	.ns
gang	.21	.09	.ns	.16	.ns	.ns	.ns
cooffen	-.11	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
victim	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	-.09	.ns	.ns
injured	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
race victim	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
age victim	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
atty @ det hr	.ns	.14	.ns	.26	.ns	.ns	.ns
par @ det hr	-.28	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns	-.29
atty @ intake	.09	.33	.18	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
par @ intake	-.24	-.24	-.23	.ns	.ns	.ns	-.22
atty @ court	-.17	.ns	-.09	.ns	.ns	.ns	.ns
par @ court	-.20	-.16	.ns	.ns	.10	.ns	.ns

Figure C-1

Percent Outcome by Race and County Area

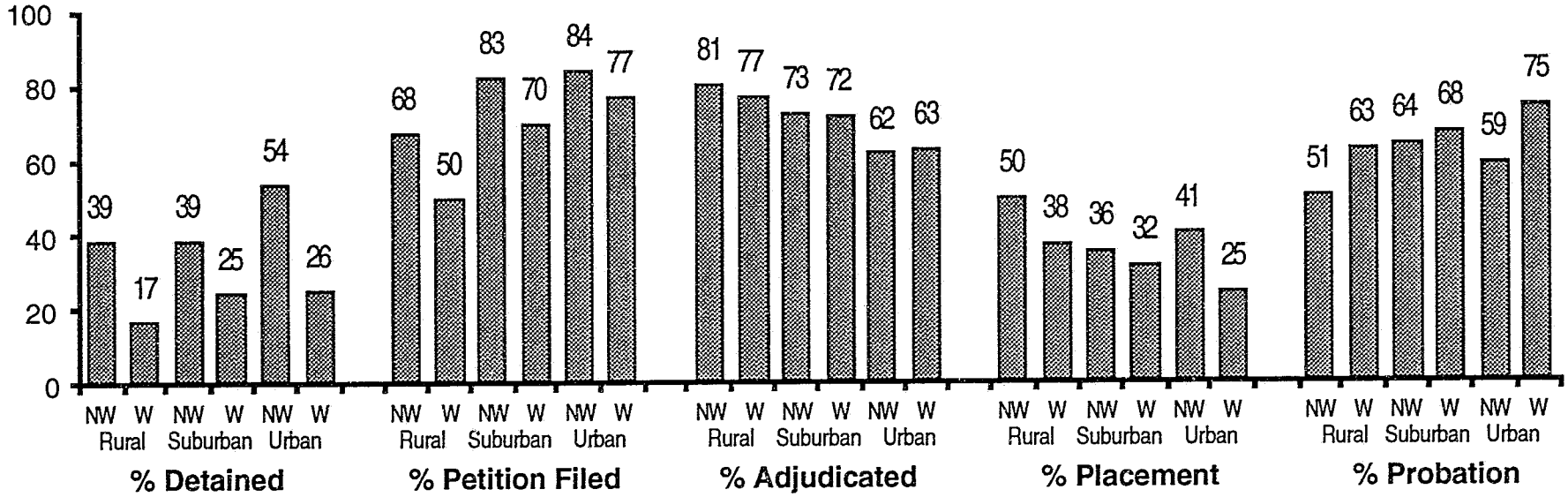


Figure C-2

Percent Outcome for Females by Race and County Area

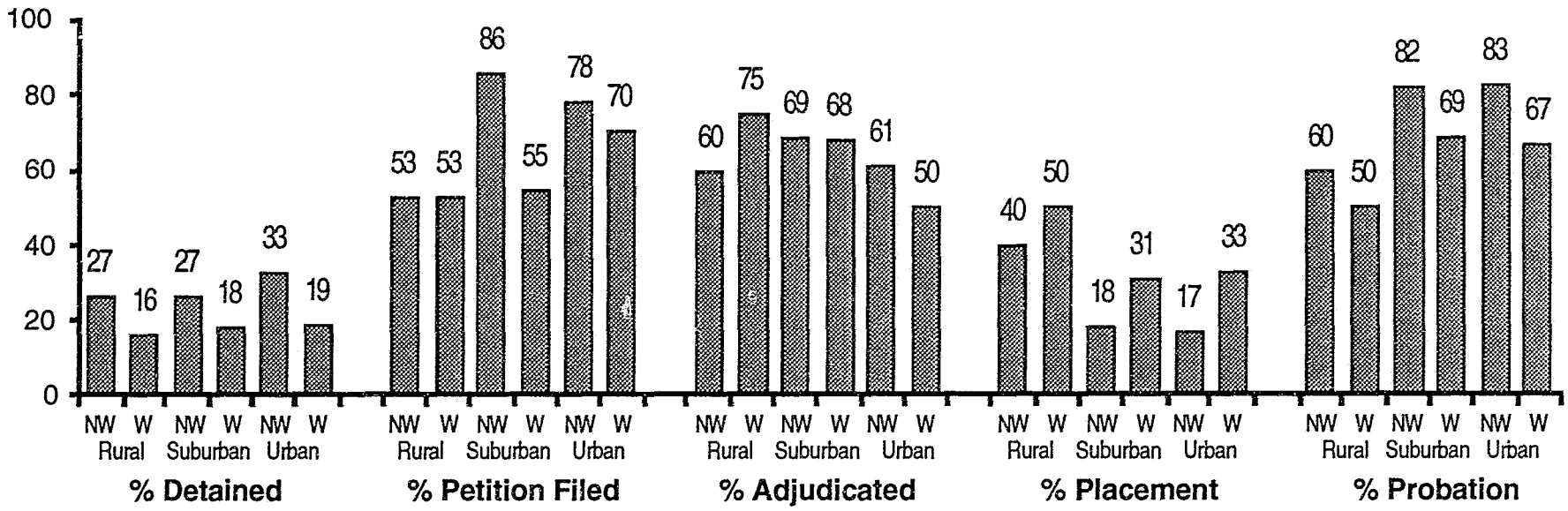


Figure C-3

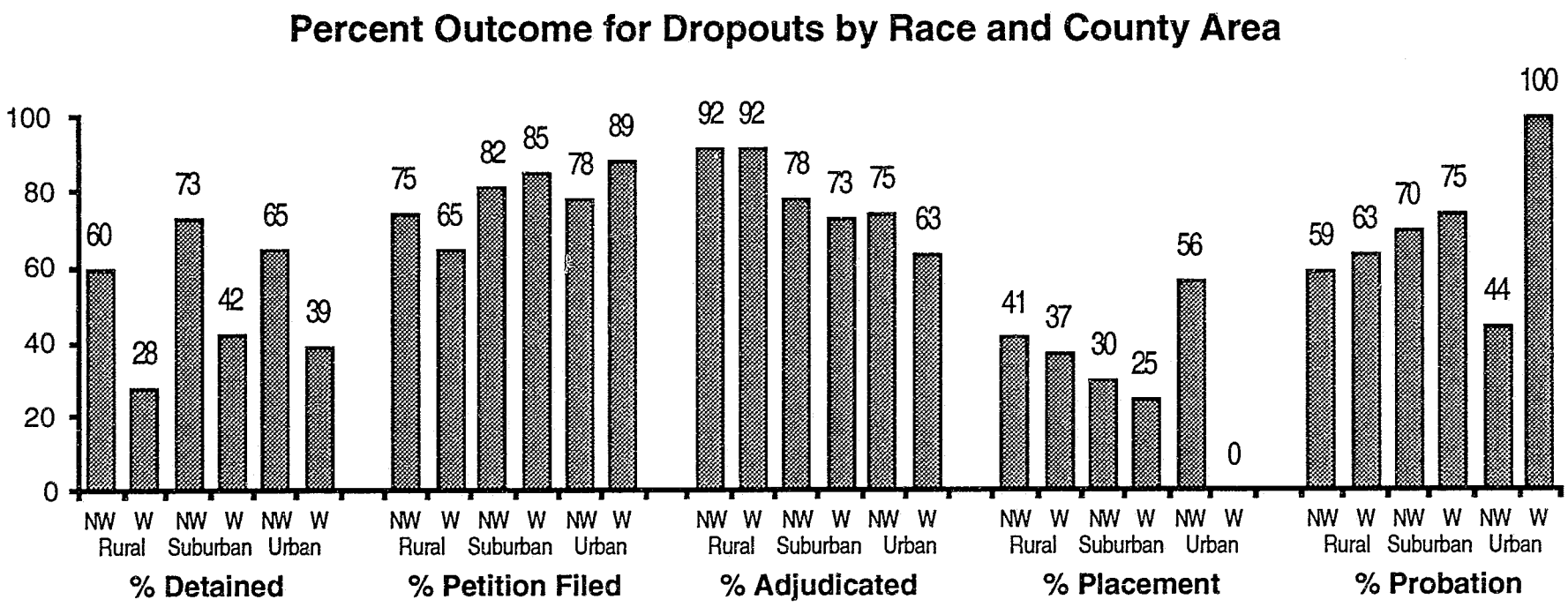

Percent Outcome for Dropouts by Race and County Area
100
80
60
40
20
0
60
28
73
42
65
39
75
65
82
85
78
89
92
92
78
73
75
63
41
37
30
25
56
0
59
63
70
75
44
100
NW W NW W NW W
Rural Suburban Urban
% Detained
% Petition Filed
% Adjudicated
% Placement
% Probation

Figure C-4

Percent Outcome for Suspensions/Expulsions by Race and County Area

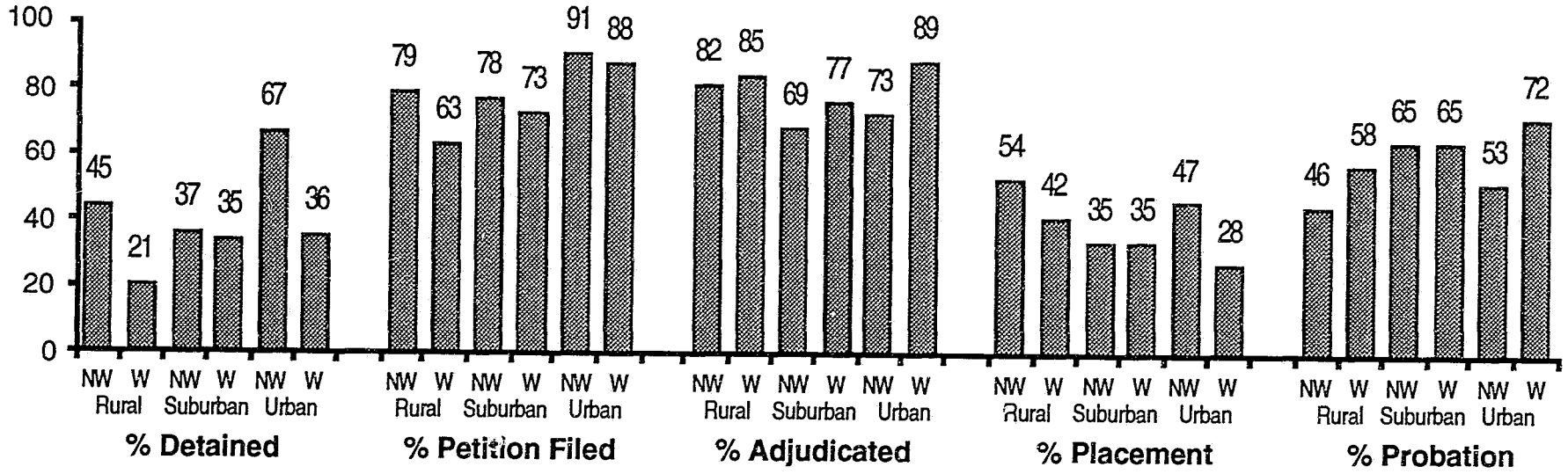


Figure C-5

Percent Outcome for Alcohol Abuse by Race and County Area

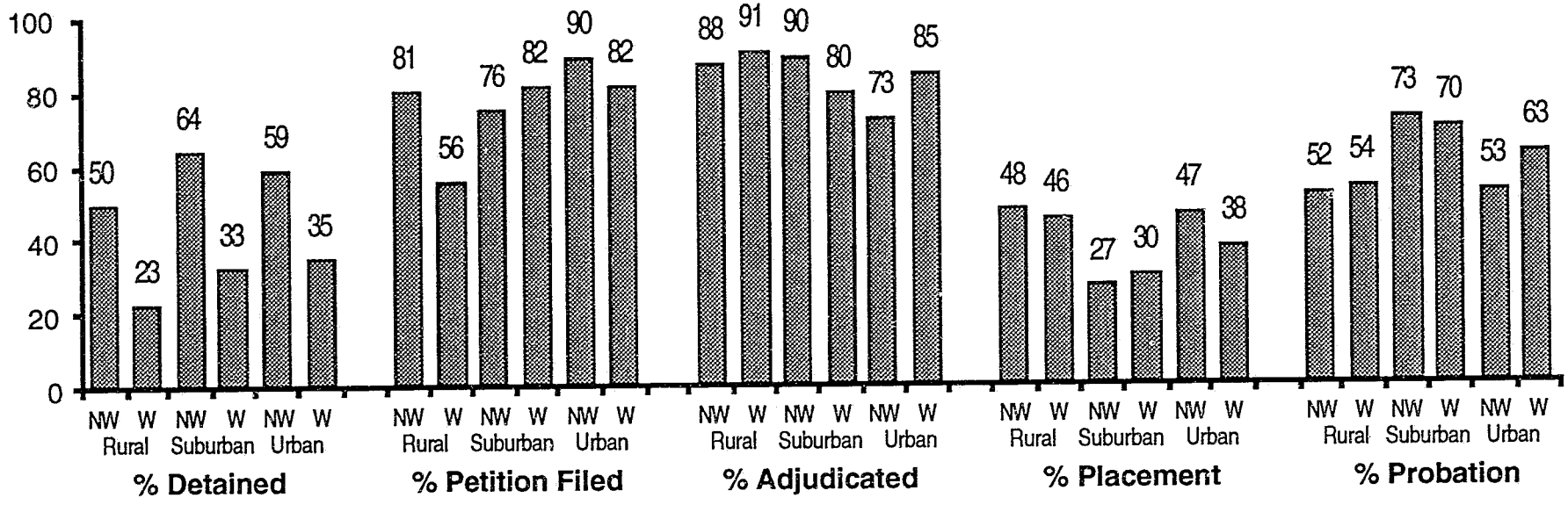


Figure C-6

Percent Outcome for Drug Abuse by Race and County Area

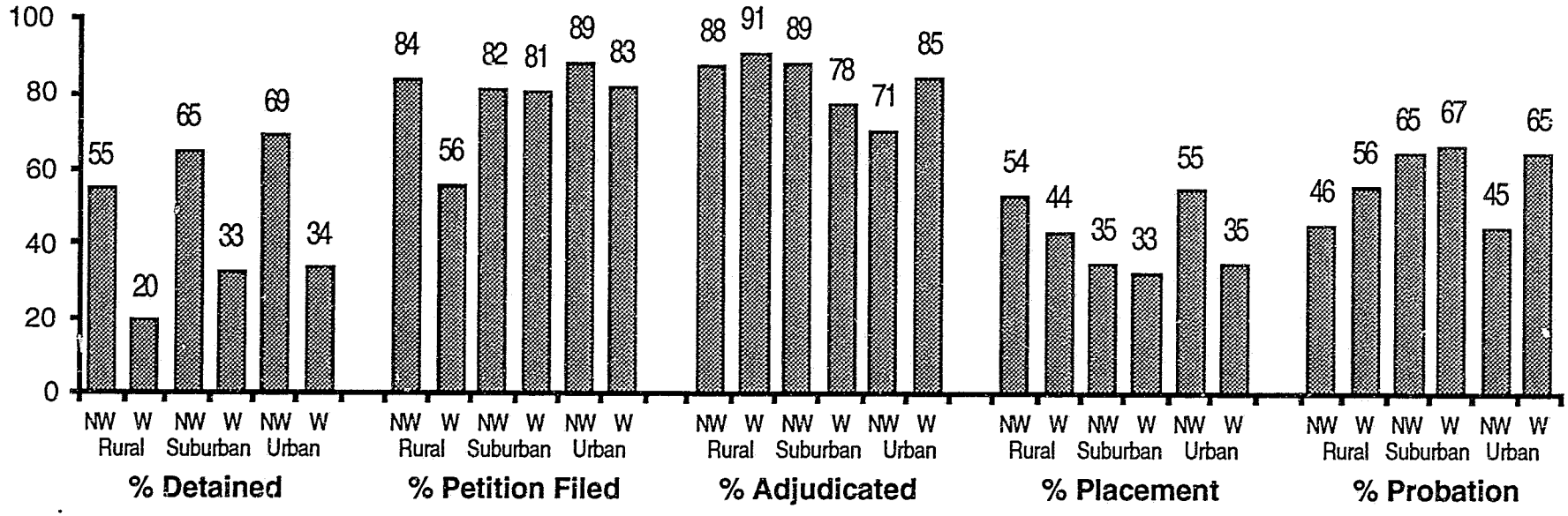


Figure C-7

Percent Outcome for Parental Substance Abuse by Race and County Area

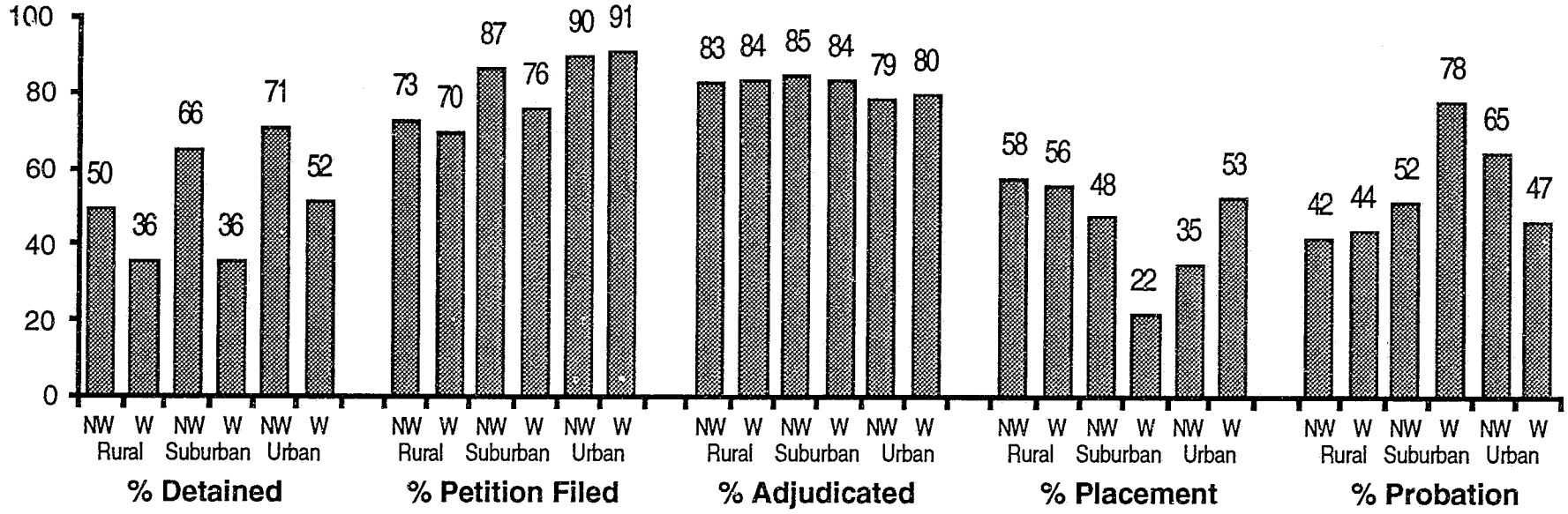


Figure C-8

Percent Outcome for Parent Criminal Record by Race and County Area

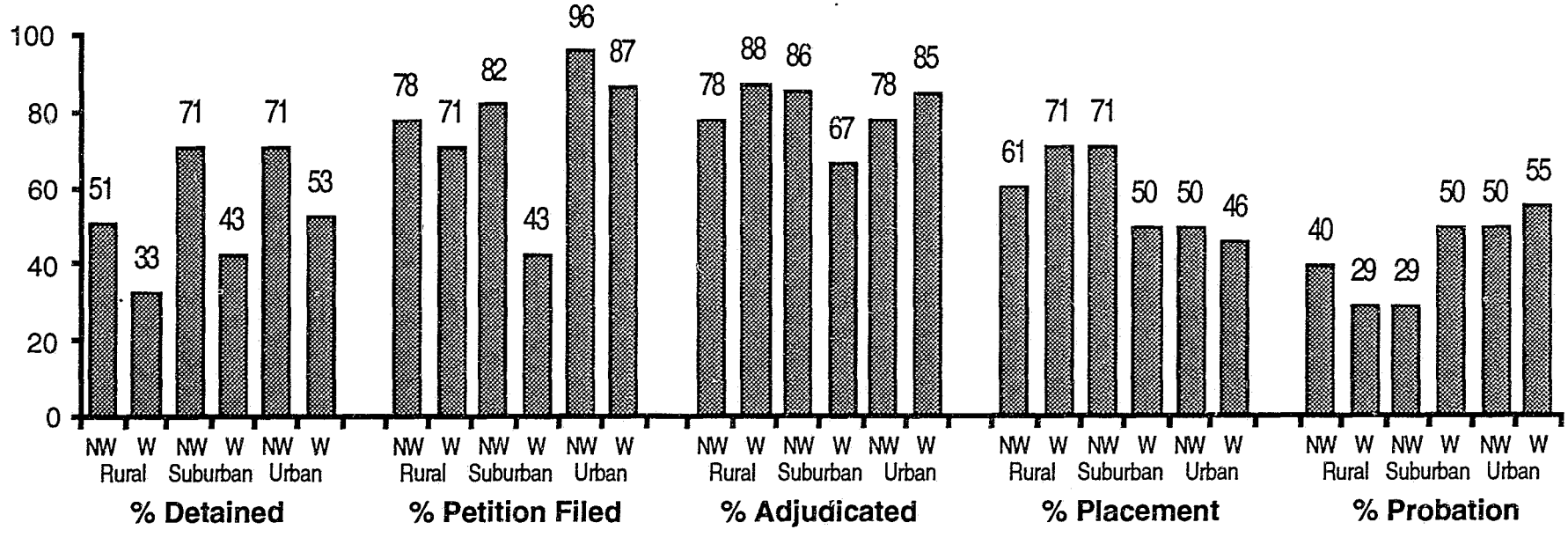


Figure C-9

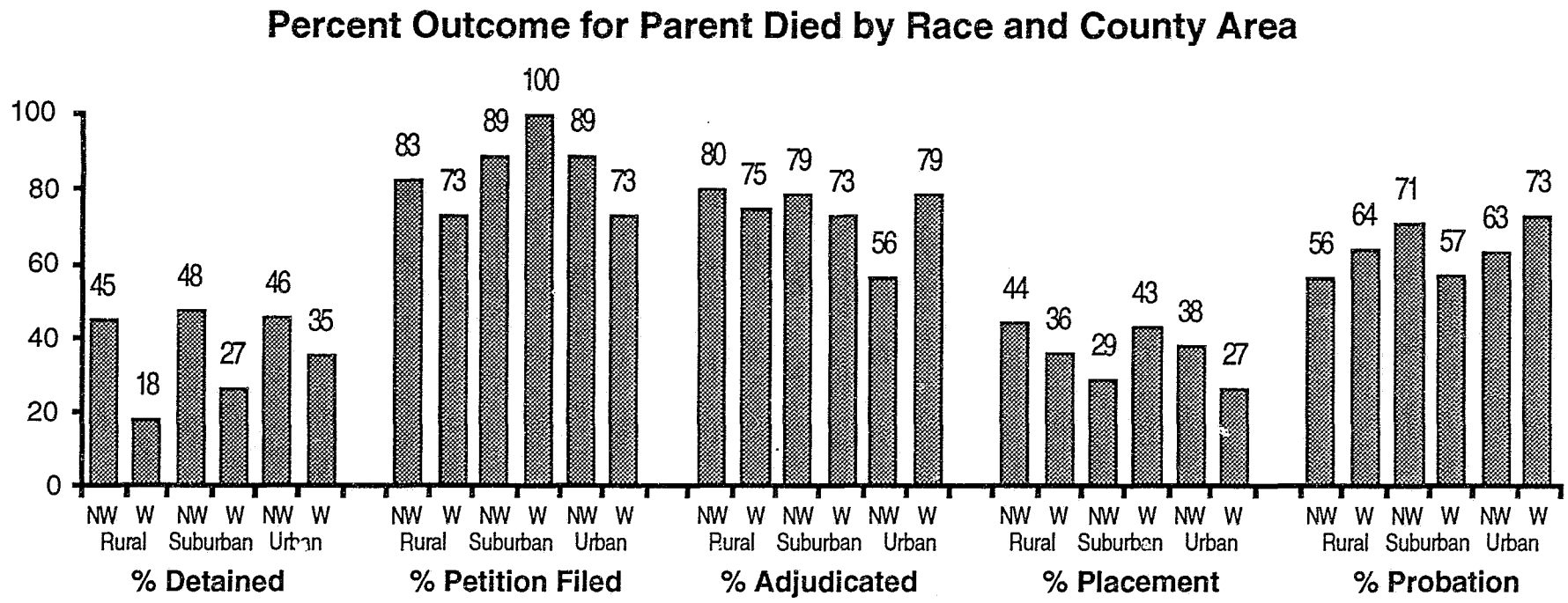

Percent Outcome for Parent Died by Race and County Area
100
80
60
40
20
0
45
18
48
27
46
35
83
73
89
100
89
73
80
75
79
73
56
79
44
36
29
43
38
27
56
64
71
57
63
73
NW W NW W NW W
Rural Suburban Urban
% Detained
% Petition Filed
% Adjudicated
% Placement
% Probation

Figure C-10

Percent Outcome for Father in Home by Race and County Area

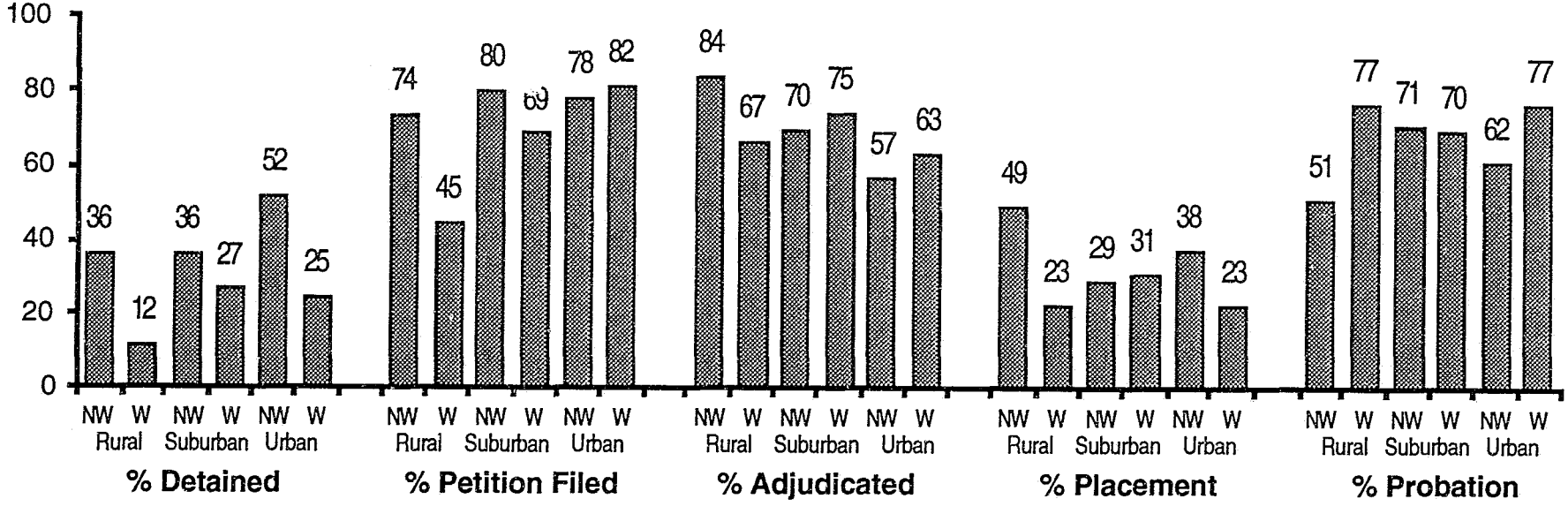


Figure C-11

Percent Outcome for Less than $8,000 Family Income by Race and County Area

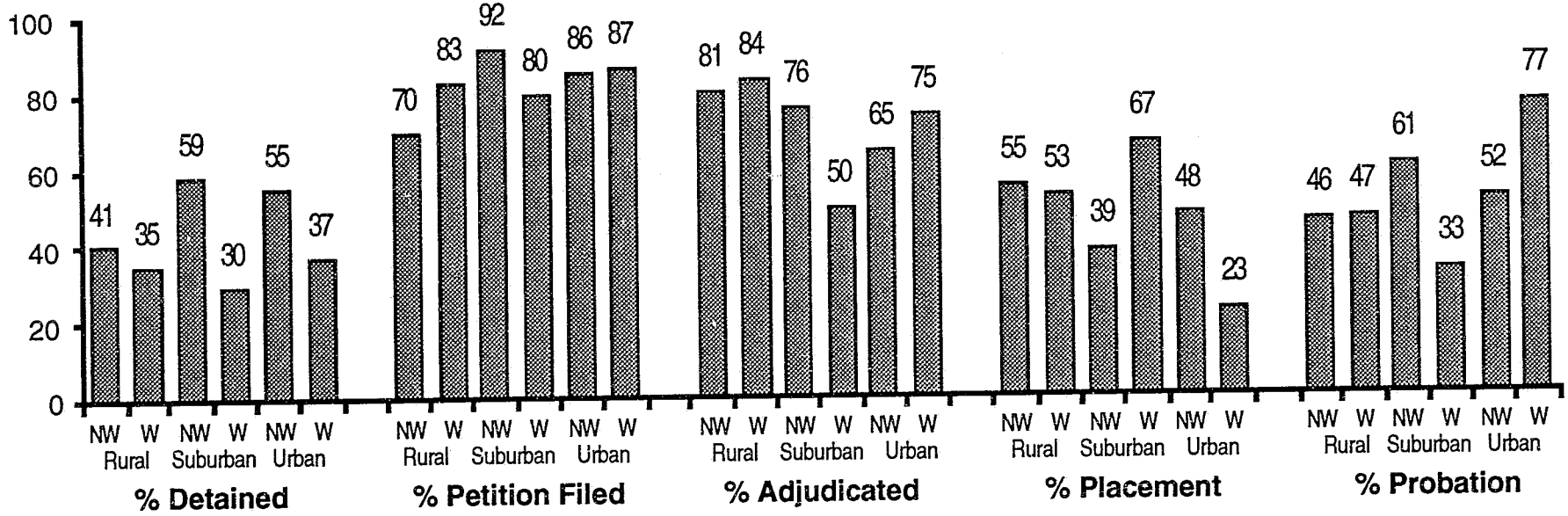


Figure C-12

Percent Outcome for Greater than $8,000 Family Income by Race and County Area

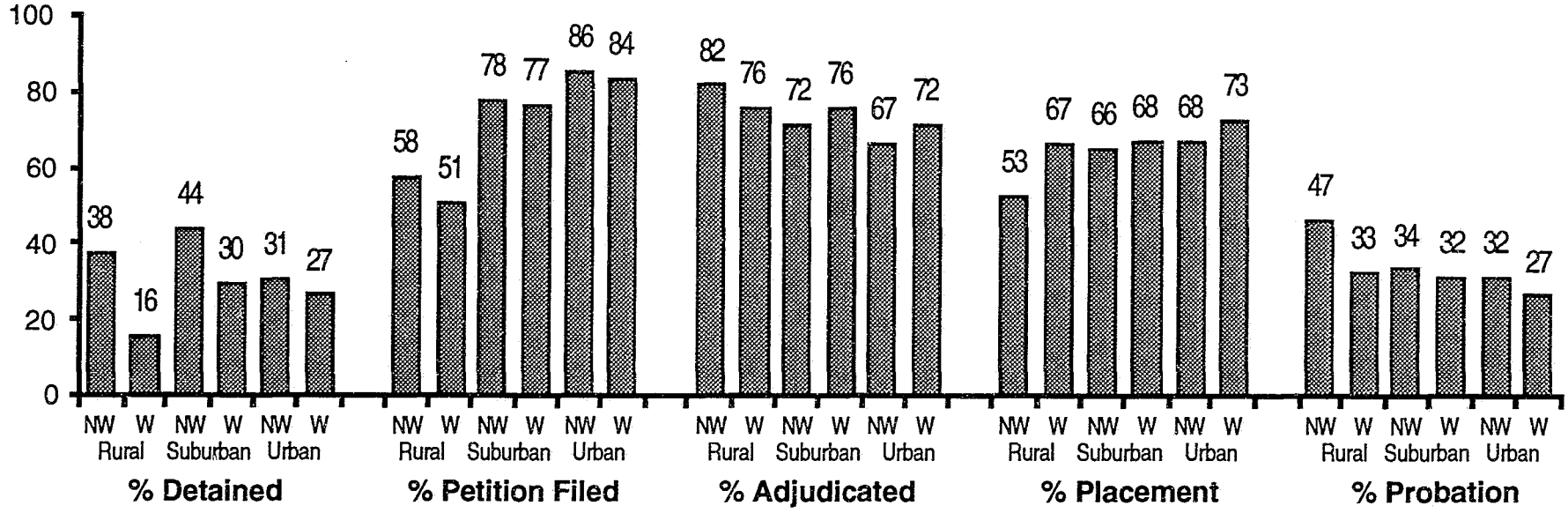


Figure C-13

Percent Outcome for Siblings Court Record by Race and County Area

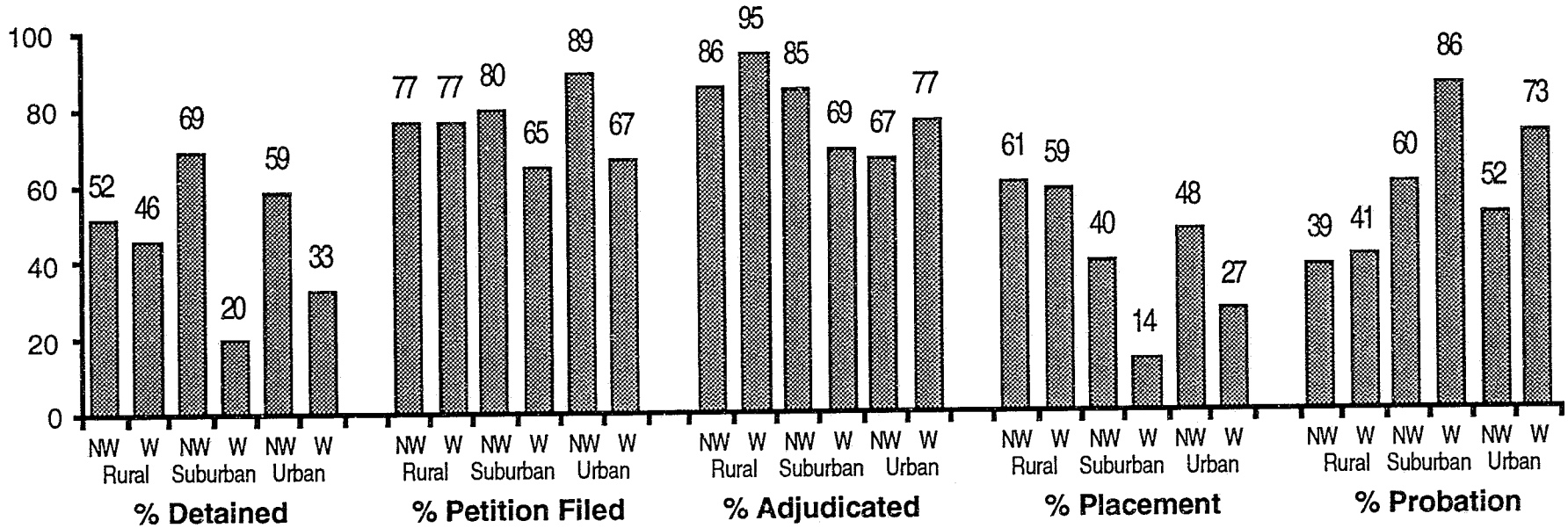


Figure C-14

Percent Outcome for Current CYS File by Race and County Area

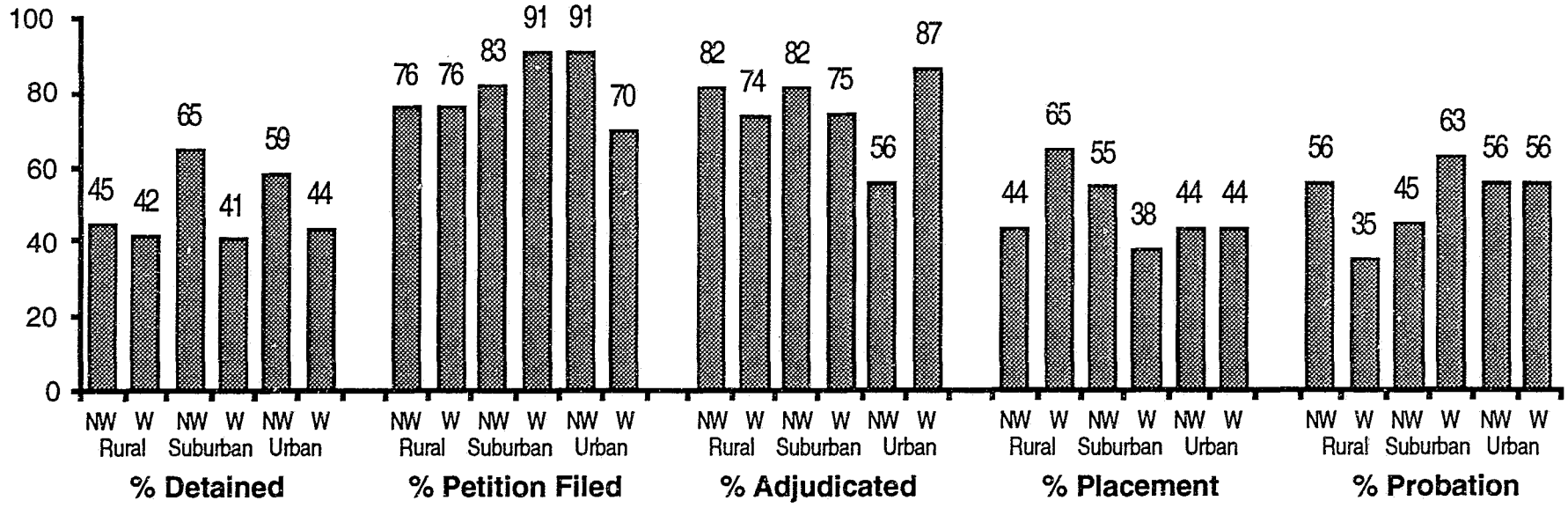


Figure C-15

Percent Outcome for Prior Record by Race and County Area

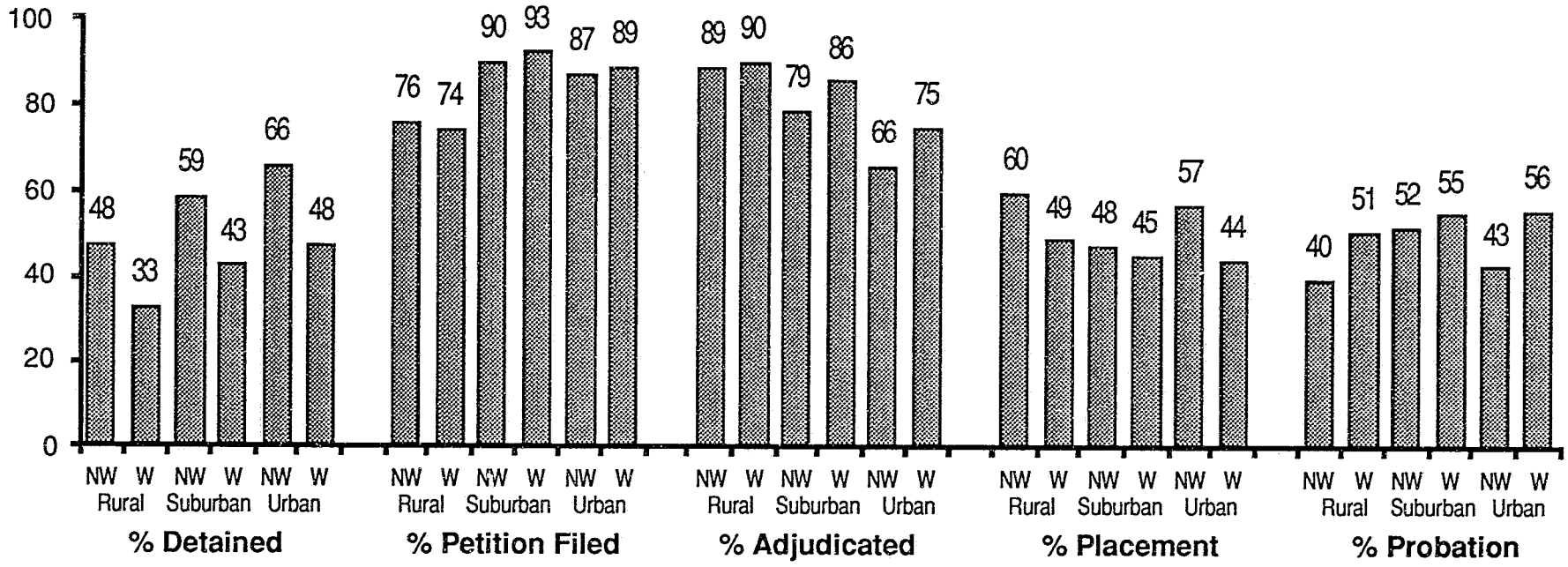


Figure C-16

Percent Outcome for No Prior Record by Race and County Area

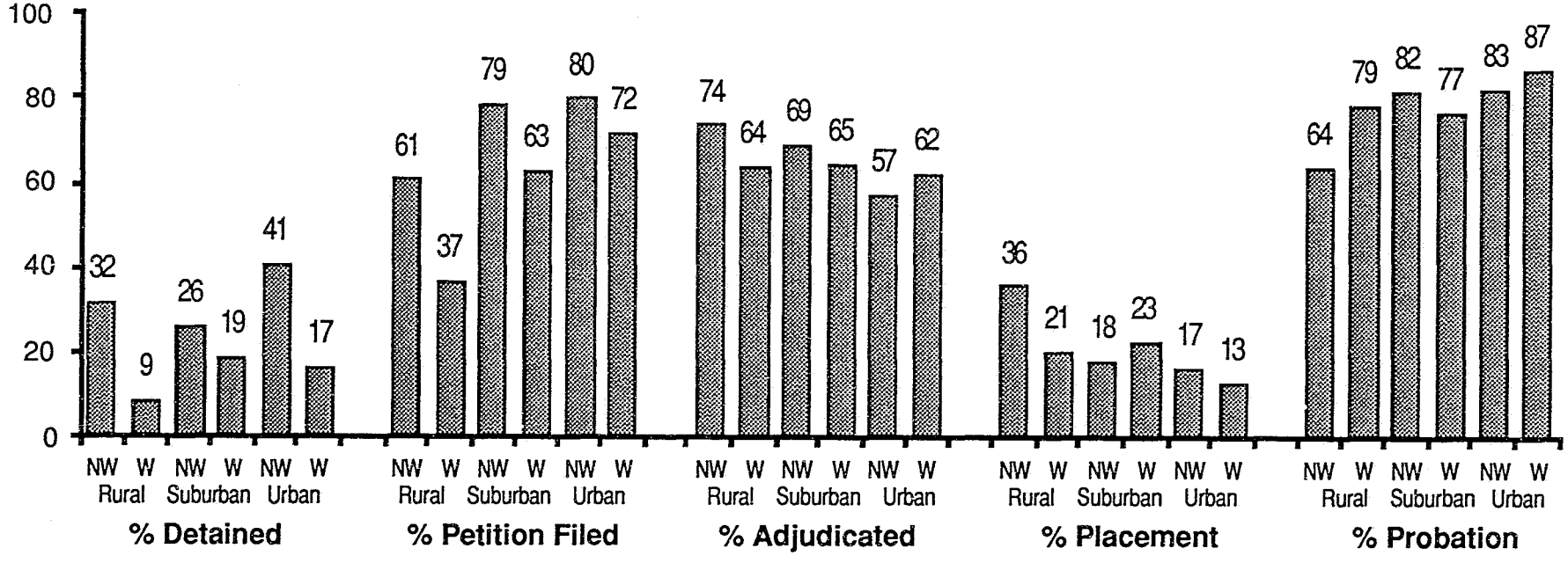


Figure C-17

Percent Outcome for Pending Cases by Race and County Area

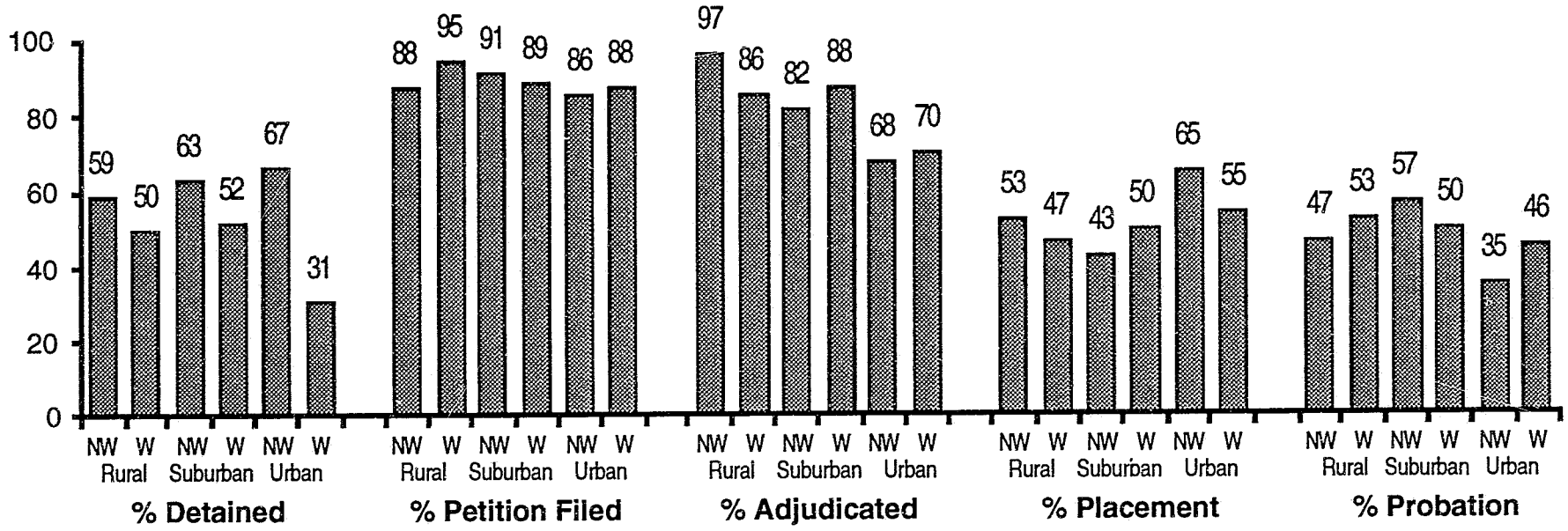


Figure C-18

Percent Outcome for Confessed by Race and County Area

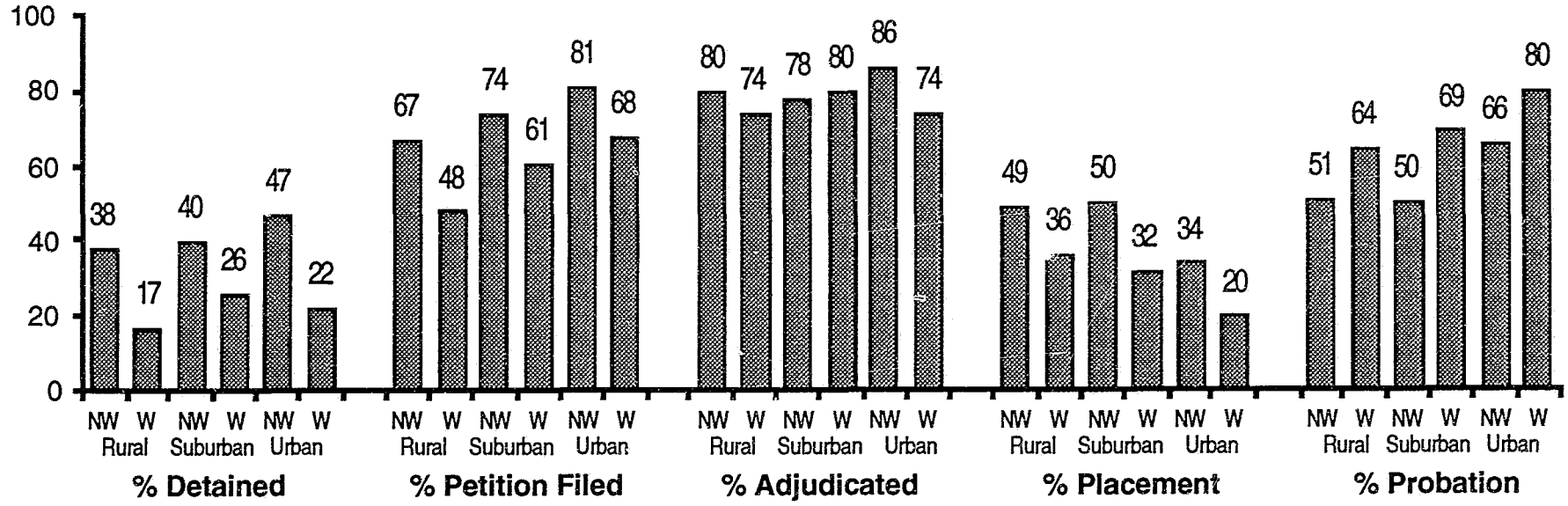


Figure C-19

Percent Outcome Showed Remorse by Race and County Area

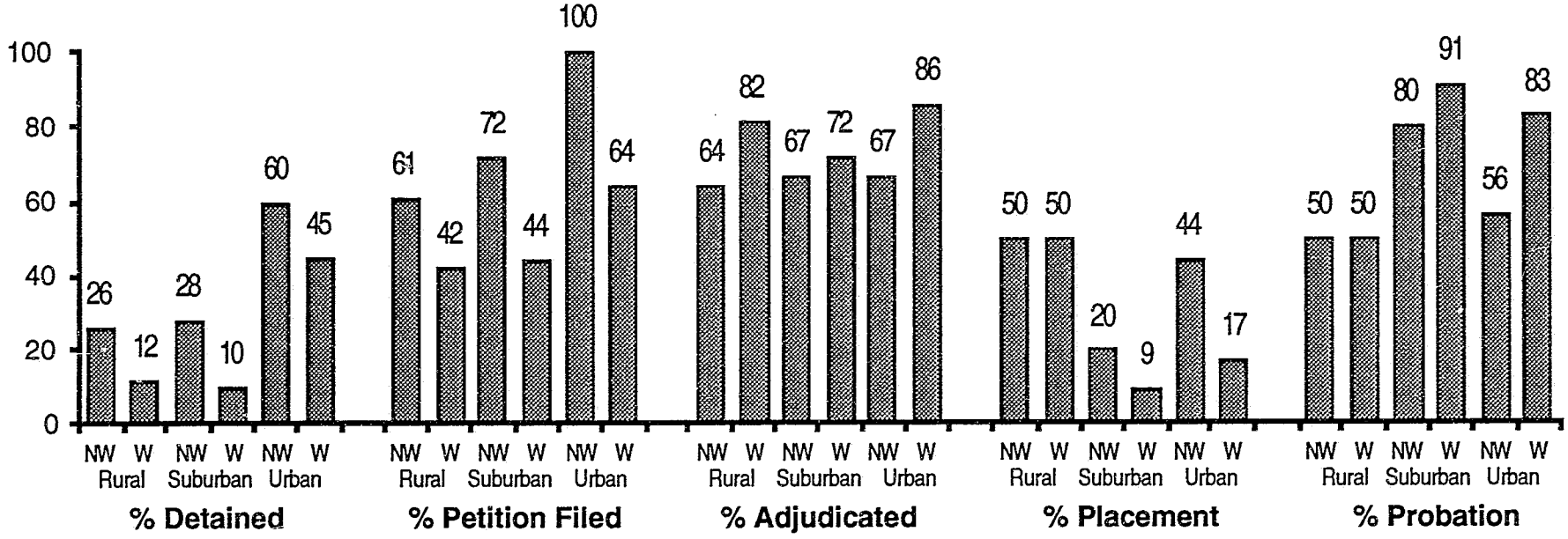


Figure C-20

Percent Outcome for Co-offenders by Race and County Area

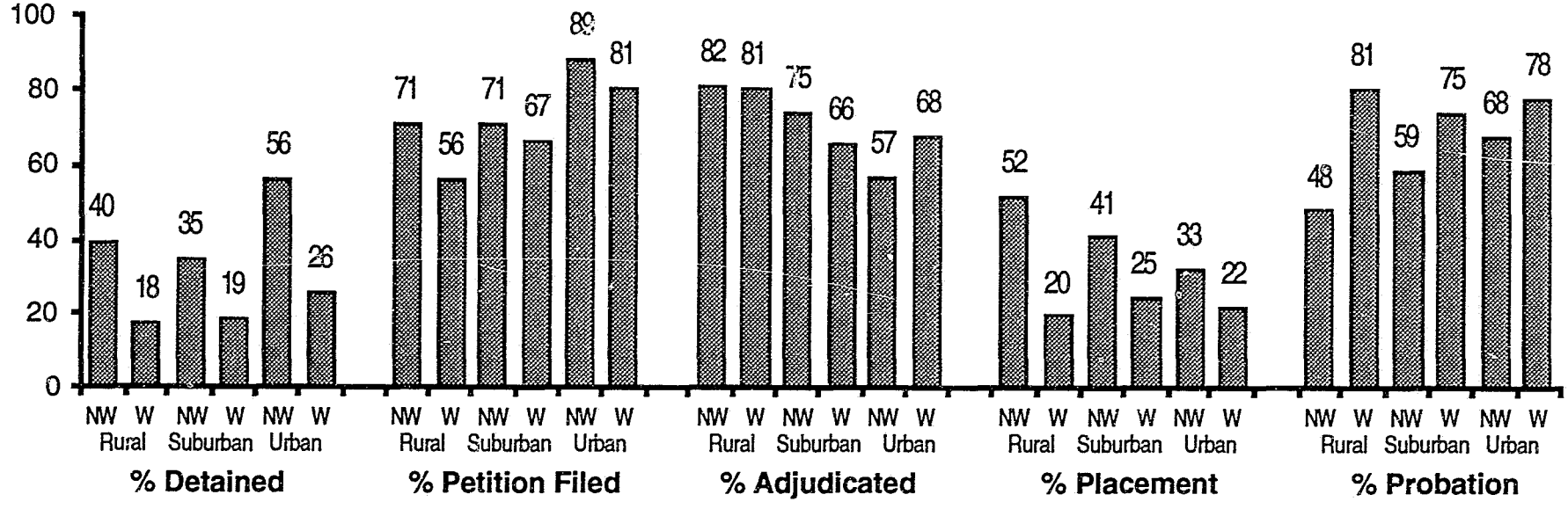


Figure C-21

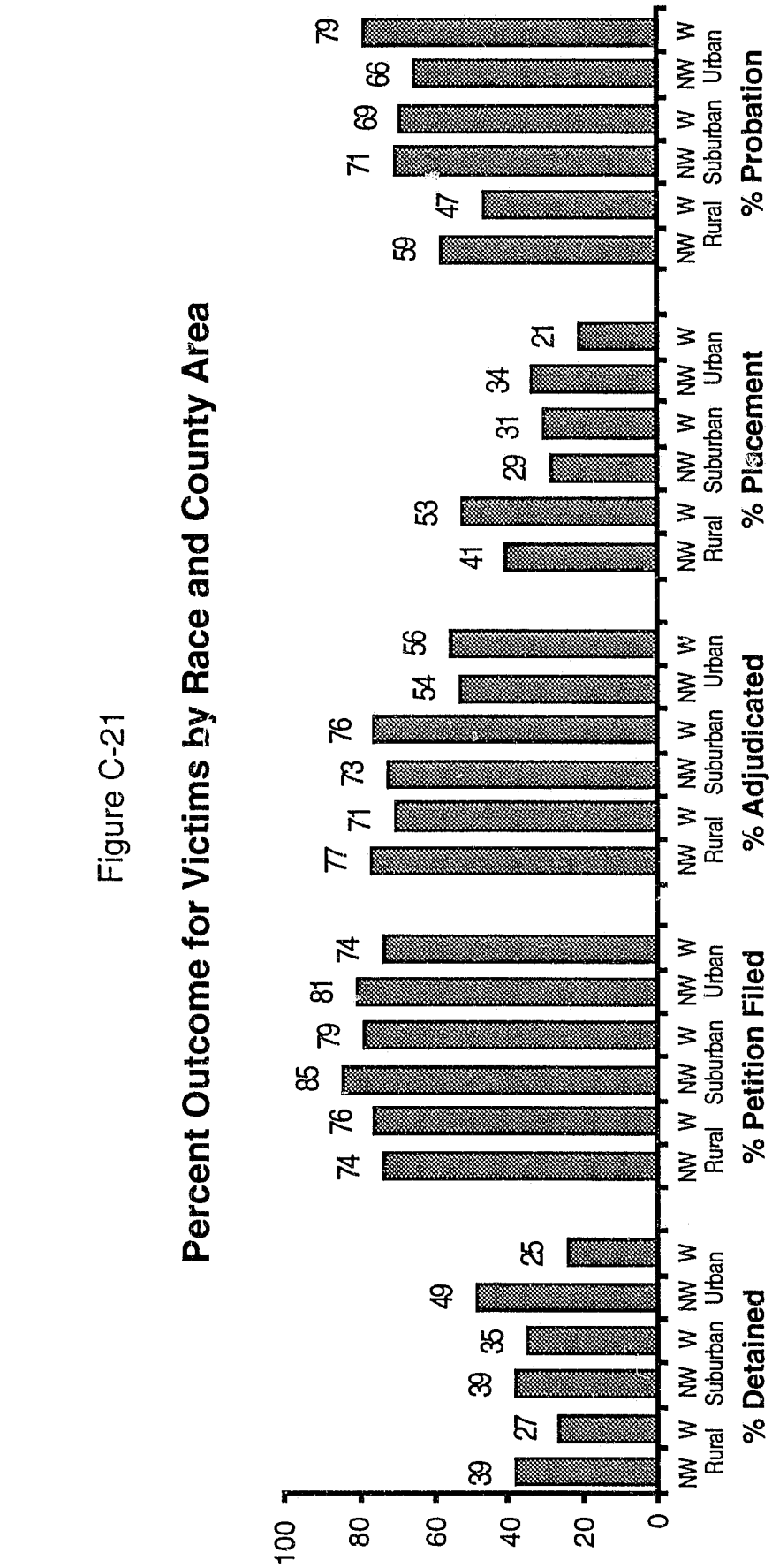

Percent Outcome for Victims by Race and County Area
100
80
60
40
20
0
39 27 39 35 49 25
74 76 85 79 81 74
77 71 73 76 54 56
41 53 29 31 34 21
59 47 71 69 66 79
NW W NW W NW W
Rural Suburban Urban
% Detained
% Petition Filed
% Adjudicated
% Placement
% Probation

Figure C-22

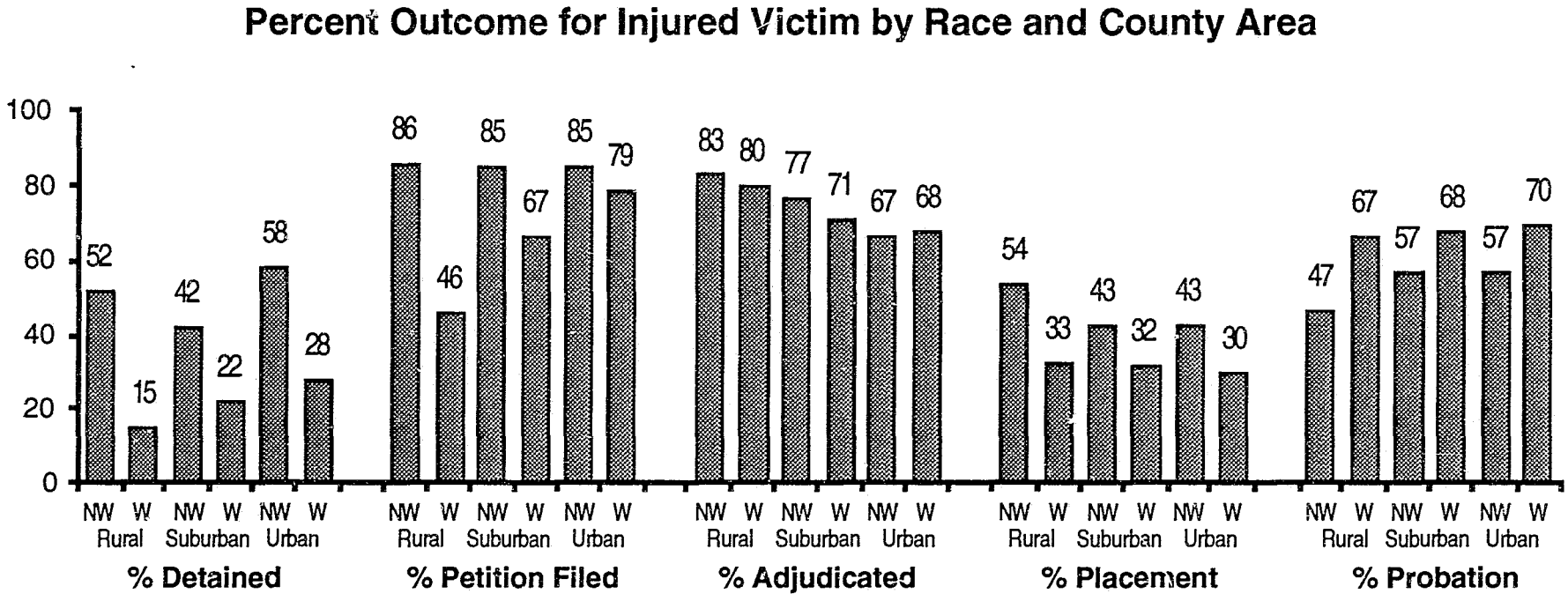

Percent Outcome for Injured Victim by Race and County Area
100
80
60
40
20
0
52
15
42
22
58
28
86
46
85
67
85
79
83
80
77
71
67
68
54
33
43
32
43
30
47
67
57
68
57
70
NW W NW W NW W
Rural Suburban Urban
% Detained
% Petition Filed
% Adjudicated
% Placement
% Probation

Figure C-23

Percent Outcome for Youth Victim by Race and County Area

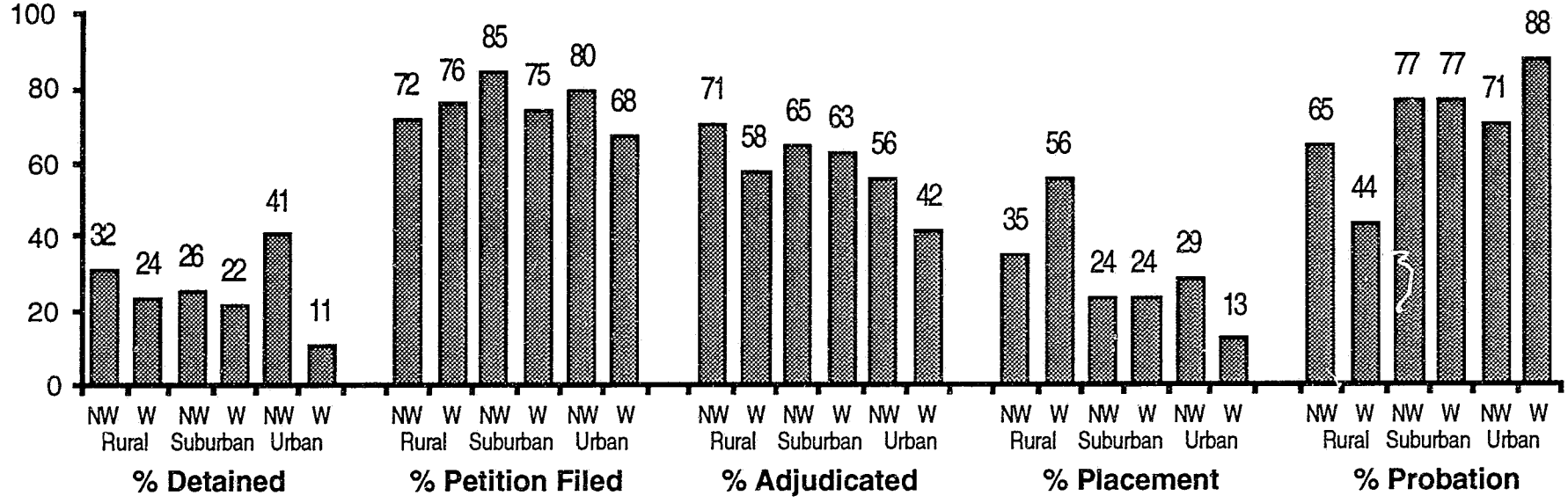


Figure C-24

Percent Outcome for White Victims by Race and County Area

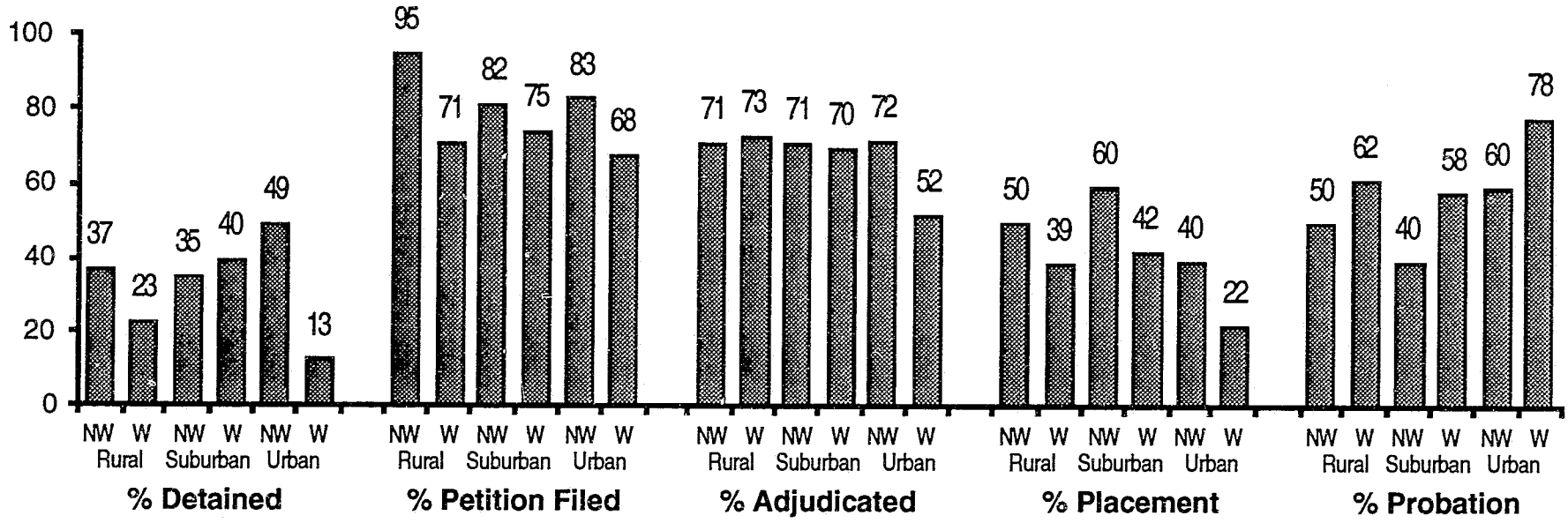


Figure C-25

Percent Outcome for Primary LE Agency by Race and County Area

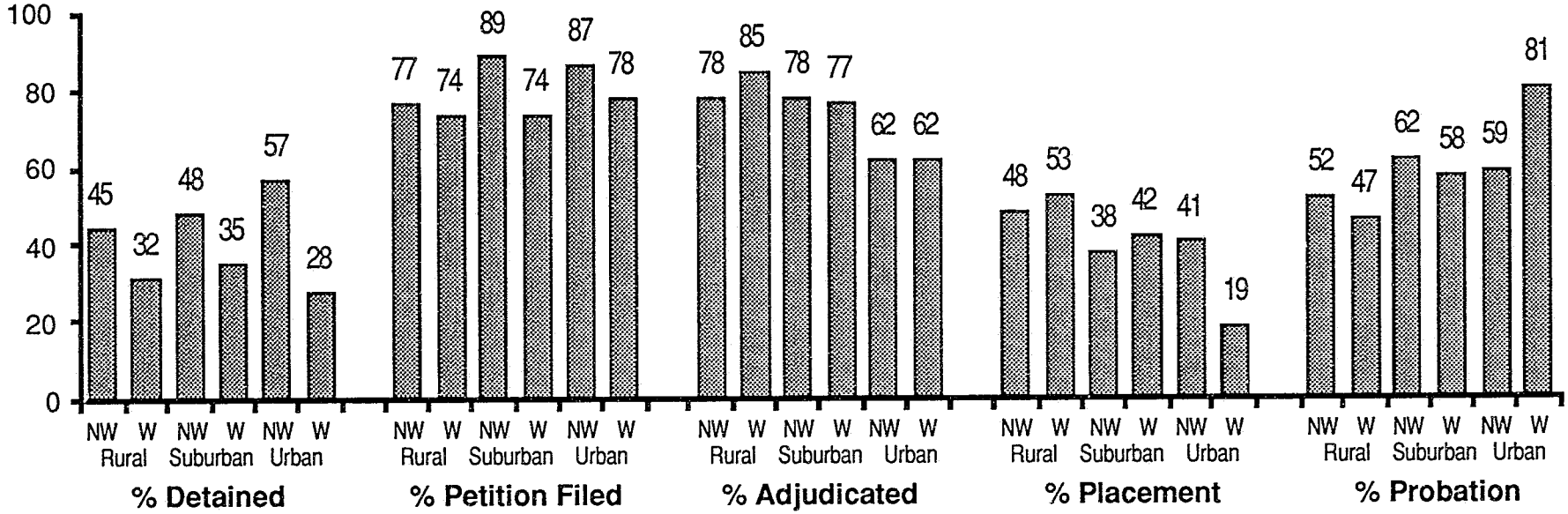


Figure C-26

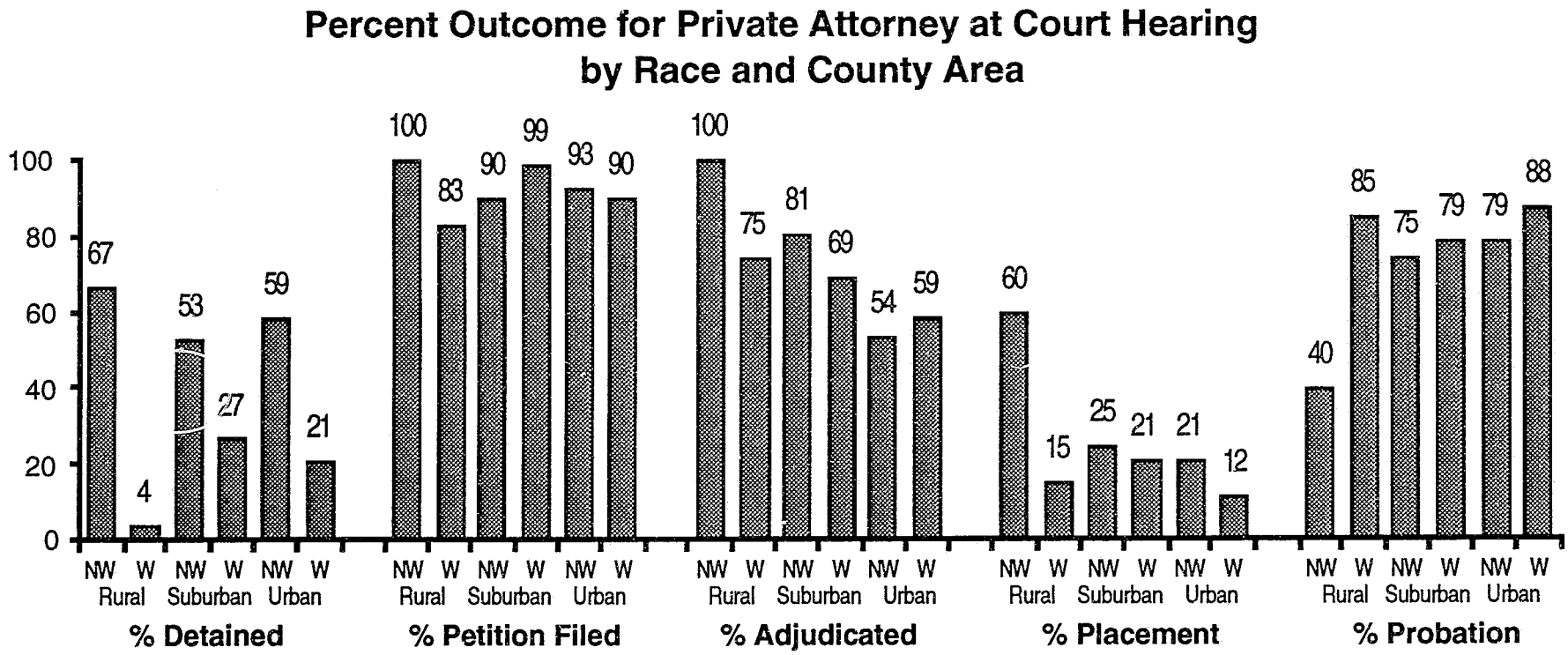

Percent Outcome for Private Attorney at Court Hearing
by Race and County Area
100
80
60
40
20
0
67
4
53
27
59
21
100
83
90
99
93
90
100
75
81
69
54
59
60
15
25
21
21
12
40
85
75
79
79
88
NW W NW W NW W
Rural Suburban Urban
% Detained
% Petition Filed
% Adjudicated
% Placement
% Probation

Table D-1. Distribution of variables in the outcome models

	Total	White	Black	Latino
	(1,797)	(650)	(666)	(481)
Average age (in years)	15.8	15.9	15.6	15.8
Male	85.6%	82.3%	84.5%	92.5%
Youth problems				
0	51.6%	44.0%	61.9%	47.6%
1	24.1%	22.5%	24.6%	25.6%
2	19.5%	25.8%	11.1%	22.5%
3	4.8%	7.7%	2.4%	4.4%
School problems				
0	62.3%	62.5%	68.3%	53.8%
1	34.0%	33.8%	29.6%	40.3%
2	3.7%	3.7%	2.1%	5.8%
Prior juvenile record				
0	58.3%	69.8%	54.7%	47.6%
1	16.5%	13.7%	16.7%	20.0%
2	13.2%	8.6%	16.1%	15.4%
3	9.4%	6.2%	9.5%	13.7%
4	2.7%	1.7%	3.2%	3.3%
Family problems				
0	54.4%	58.8%	55.1%	47.4%
1	28.4%	27.2%	25.8%	33.4%
2	11.7%	9.8%	12.9%	12.5%
3	4.1%	3.1%	4.7%	4.8%
4	1.3%	1.1%	1.5%	1.5%
5	.1%			
Absentee father	58.4%	41.5%	67.7%	68.4%
Poor family	31.1%	12.2%	34.4%	52.0%
Drug offense	27.0%	26.6%	25.8%	29.1%
Person offense	39.5%	36.2%	43.2%	38.9%
Average # of offenses	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.9
Circumstances of the offense				
0	2.2%	1.4%	3.5%	1.7%
1	13.2%	12.8%	14.0%	12.9%
2	25.7%	22.9%	26.9%	25.8%
3	30.7%	30.2%	31.7%	29.9%
4	21.7%	24.6%	19.4%	21.0%
5	7.0%	8.2%	4.7%	8.7%
Main county police dpt.	53.8%	31.4%	62.2%	72.6%
No parent and/or attorney at court hearing	15.5%	10.8%	18.8%	17.7%

Table D-2. Factors affecting formal outcome at intake

	Total (n=1,752)				White (n=630)				African American (n=650)				Latino (n=472)			
Factors	B	B/SE	X_0	X_1	B	B/SE	X_0	X_1	B	B/SE	X_0	X_1	B	B/SE	X_0	X_1
constant	-4.249	-5.090			-3.853	-2.926			-4.681	-3.342			-3.657	-1.888		
# offenses	.504	7.519	1.69	3.11	.689	6.023	1.59	3.09	.425	3.682	1.74	3.12	.393	3.056	1.87	3.11
Drug offense	.499	2.393	.21	.28	.335	1.107	.31	.25	1.253	2.548	.09	.28	1.227	2.331	.10	.32
Person offense	.435	2.427	.25	.43	.803	2.726	.18	.44	.032	.102	.37	.44	.601	1.551	.27	.41
Circumstances	-.113	-1.711	2.93	2.74	-.164	-1.534	3.08	2.80	-.095	-.828	2.69	2.63	.045	.299	2.80	2.82
Prior record	.567	5.773	.30	.94	.926	4.450	.16	.73	.573	3.267	.37	.98	.385	2.272	.59	1.13
Youth problem	.195	1.953	.64	.81	.137	.954	.78	1.05	.010	.045	.42	.56	.594	2.688	.51	.89
School problem	.488	3.269	.31	.44	.523	2.338	.31	.45	.192	.592	.28	.35	.986	3.025	.33	.55
Family problem	.148	1.529	.49	.75	.492	2.944	.36	.71	.095	.578	.58	.74	-.131	-.718	.74	.81
Absent father	.090	.548	.44	.62	.073	.293	.32	.46	-.301	-.950	.62	.69	.450	1.218	.53	.71
Poor family	.237	1.119	.16	.35	1.227	2.364	.04	.16	.088	.256	.27	.36	.043	.115	.37	.55
Black	.776	4.146	.26	.40												
Latino	.467	2.214	.20	.29												
Sex	-.071	-0.374	.80	.87	-.052	-.187	.81	.83	-.173	-.524	.74	.86	-.241	-.471	.86	.93
Age	.110	2.353	15.50	15.83	.053	.716	15.78	15.93	.192	2.447	14.95	15.73	.057	.546	15.44	15.84
Main police	.744	4.394	.26	.61	.365	1.291	.18	.37	.938	3.181	.32	.67	.747	2.043	.40	.78
Urban area	.956	2.204	.14	.43	.831	1.170	.15	.40	.188	.259	.14	.38	1.706	1.588	.10	.52
Suburban area	1.379	7.101	.24	.28	1.158	4.116	.29	.35	1.694	4.754	.22	.36	1.522	2.576	.11	.09
Referral rate	.314	2.030	2.23	3.05	.382	1.440	2.23	2.88	.552	2.033	2.34	2.98	.321	.951	2.10	3.34
											English 2nd		-.127	-.371	.49	.47
chi-squared		515.90				254.47				141.56				131.55		p=.00
log likelihood		-594.089				-249.673				-185.081				-125.223		
pseudo r2		.23				.29				.18				.22		
		P<.81	P>=.81	true		P<.71	P>=.71	true		P<.87	P>=.87	true		P<.86	P>=.86	true
dismissed		82%	18%	333		79%	21%	180		79%	21%	87		83%	17%	66
processed		22%	78%	1,419		24%	76%	450		23%	77%	563		205	80%	406
			79% correct				77% correct				77% correct				80% correct	
Latino	-.526	-2.546														
White	-.639	-3.630														
Black	.526	2.546														
White	-.113	-.570														

Between model $X^2 = 68.224_{29}$

Table D-3. Factors affecting to petitions to court

	Total (n=1,752)				White (n=630)				African American (n=650)				Latino (n=472)			
Factors	B	B/SE	X_0	X_1	B	B/SE	X_0	X_1	B	B/SE	X_0	X_1	B	B/SE	X_0	X_1
constant	-1.975	-2.873			-1.962	-1.794			-2.579	-2.254			-.487	-.346		
# offenses	.252	5.721	2.02	3.13	.346	4.281	1.86	3.07	.231	3.123	2.05	3.18	.201	2.535	2.30	3.11
Drug offense	.232	1.408	.23	.28	.531	1.964	.28	.26	.109	.359	.18	.28	.441	1.324	.18	.32
Person offense	.312	2.190	.29	.43	.860	3.432	.21	.44	.022	.089	.39	.44	.047	.171	.34	.40
Circumstances	-.027	-.491	2.80	2.76	-.101	-1.074	3.03	2.81	.106	1.145	2.52	2.67	-.020	-.180	2.73	2.84
Prior record	.302	4.397	.44	.95	.716	4.389	.20	.75	.196	1.773	.58	.99	.152	1.351	.75	1.14
Youth problem	.255	3.143	.63	.83	.144	1.157	.77	1.08	.197	1.212	.45	.57	.349	2.163	.61	.90
School problem	.244	2.015	.33	.44	.422	2.138	.32	.46	.033	.140	.30	.35	.347	1.544	.41	.55
Family problem	.106	1.383	.54	.76	.158	1.128	.45	.69	.131	1.021	.57	.76	.060	.432	.69	.83
Absent father	-.005	-.037	.50	.62	-.004	-.019	.35	.45	-.185	-.756	.65	.69	.150	.543	.60	.71
Poor family	.211	1.312	.21	.35	.846	2.160	.05	.16	.252	.984	.29	.36	-.038	-.142	.43	.55
Black	.366	2.381	.31	.39												
Latino	.186	1.084	.23	.28												
Sex	.064	.393	.81	.87	.167	.674	.79	.84	-.195	-.683	.80	.86	.220	.562	.86	.93
Age	.041	1.065	15.62	15.81	.006	.084	15.79	15.94	.118	1.826	15.30	15.72	-.043	-.541	15.71	15.80
Main police	.710	5.074	.35	.61	.346	1.423	.21	.37	.981	4.231	.43	.68	.734	2.609	.52	.78
Urban area	.932	2.538	.26	.41	.969	3.462	.29	.39	1.022	1.741	.28	.37	.657	.432	.30	.50
Suburban area	1.035	6.163	.23	.29	.936	3.736	.26	.35	1.377	4.711	.22	.37	.470	.301	.12	.08
Referral rate	-.062	-.472	2.58	3.00			2.40	2.83	-.130	-.590	2.76	2.93	.032	.907	2.71	3.29
No par @ detn	.367	1.710	.07	.17	.810	1.635	.03	.10	.430	1.266	.09	.19	.134	.376	.11	.23
chi-squared		322.54				181.97				105.08				53.18		
		p=.00				p=.00				p=.00				p=.00		
log likelihood		-847.384				-312.065				-289.948				-222.314		
pseudo r2		.16				.22				.14				.10		
		P<.74	P>=.74	true		P<.66	P>=.66	true		P<.78	P>=.78	true		P<.78	P>=.78	true
not filed		74%	26%	460		77%	23%	213		48%	52%	143		73%	27%	104
petitioned		30%	70%	1,292		31%	69%	417		14%	86%	507		30%	70%	368
			71% correct				72% correct				77% correct				71% correct	

Latino	-.179	-1.069
White	-.366	-2.381
Black	.316	1.391
White	-.009	-1.940

Between model $X^2 = 46.114_{29}$

Table D-4. Factors affecting detention

	Total (n=1,738)				White (n=627)				African American (n=643)				Latino (n=468)			
Factors	B	B/SE	X_0	X_1	B	B/SE	X_0	X_1	B	B/SE	X_0	X_1	B	B/SE	X_0	X_1
constant	-5.273	-7.333			-4.853	-3.596		-3.181	-2.978	-2.582			-9.037	-6.271		
# offenses	.161	5.292	2.47	3.43	.236	3.894	2.34	3.72	.125	2.751	3.45	.226	.185	2.942	2.62	3.23
Drug offense	.849	5.594	.22	.36	-.096	-.327	.28	.20	1.569	5.826	.40	1.073	1.107	3.91	.16	4.42
Person offense	.434	3.207	.35	.47	.055	.215	.33	.48	.536	2.368	.49	.825	.881	3.43	.34	2.43
Circumstances	.073	1.352	2.75	2.82	-.053	-.504	2.92	2.78	.084	.947	2.73	.139	.218	2.067	2.70	2.95
Prior record	.491	9.117	.51	1.35	.438	4.162	.38	1.16	.690	7.404	1.46	.284	.287	2.973	.75	1.34
Youth problem	.253	3.429	.66	.97	.267	2.160	.87	1.32	.012	.083	.68	.425	.496	3.461	.61	1.07
School problem	.235	2.130	.35	.52	.240	1.180	.37	.56	-.020	-.097	.41	.186	.420	2.11	.42	2.62
Family problem	.302	4.517	.55	.95	.413	3.152	.49	.98	.470	4.230	1.01	.046	-.006	-.04	.74	7.85
Absent father	.091	.692	.52	.69	.086	.365	.39	.49	.171	.765	.76	-.084	-.196	-.75	.64	6.73
Poor family	.030	.215	.25	.41	.368	1.142	.10	.19	-.403	-1.789	.40	.192	.181	.75	.47	8.57
Black	.734	4.679	.21	.35												
Latino	1.005	5.967	.37	.41												
Sex	.061	.342	.83	.91	.169	.561	.81	.86	-.250	-.871	.89	.351	.287	.668	.88	.95
Age	.099	2.490	15.62	15.98	.060	.801	15.83	16.07	-.019	-.294	5.51	15.78	.268	3.519	15.39	16.16
Main police	.362	2.636	.45	.69	.337	1.280	.29	.41	.273	1.255	.72	.310	.367	1.300	.63	.83
Referral rate	.263	2.004	2.92	2.86	.241	.899	2.23	2.88	.051	.236	2.34	2.98	.664	2.541	2.10	3.34
Urban area	.023	.062	.32	.45	-.311	-.423	.32	.38	.844	1.401	.41	.270	-1.099	-1.383	.37	.53
Suburban area	.661	3.894	.29	.24	.748	2.536	.32	.36	.788	2.930	.35	-.844	-.173	-.381	.14	.05
												English 2nd	-.078	-.325	.46	.48
chi-squared		149.87				124.82				205.27				149.87		
		p=.00				p=.00				p=.00				p=.00		
log likelihood		-901.455				-276.667				-333.078				-249.418		
pseudo r2		.08				.17				.24				.24		
		P<.37	P>=.37	true		P<.23	P>=.23	true		P<.41	P>=.41	true		P<.51	P>=.51	true
released		73%	27%	1,091		74%	26%	482		75%	25%	378		80%	20%	231
detained		26%	74%	647		33%	66%	145		26%	74%	265		25%	75%	237
			73% correct				72% correct				74% correct				77% correct	

Latino	.271	1.837
White	-.734	-4.679
Black	-.271	-1.837
White	-1.005	-5.967

Between model $X^2 = 42.292_{29}$

Table D-5. Factors affecting adjudication

	Total (n=1,738)				White (n=627)				African American (n=643)				Latino (n=468)			
Factors	B	B/SE	X_0	X_1	B	B/SE	X_0	X_1	B	B/SE	X_0	X_1	B	B/SE	X_0	X_1
constant	-1.866	-2.966			-1.086	-.977			-3.785	-3.580			-.602	-.489		
# offenses	.095	3.205	2.45	3.17	.221	3.479	2.19	3.19	.082	1.878	2.47	3.32	.015	.779	2.86	2.98
Drug offense	.222	1.543	.21	.32	.692	2.661	.24	.29	.024	.095	.19	.31	.355	.187	.20	.36
Person offense	.112	.900	.37	.42	.273	1.174	.31	.42	.064	.307	.41	.45	-.030	-.127	.39	.38
Circumstances	.124	2.538	2.66	2.88	.002	.022	2.89	2.87	.268	3.305	2.41	2.82	.154	1.608	2.62	2.98
Prior record	.295	5.392	.51	1.10	.497	4.166	.27	.89	.230	2.547	.58	1.16	.232	2.523	.80	1.25
Youth problem	.333	4.764	.57	.96	.313	2.758	.72	1.26	.345	2.495	.40	.66	.284	2.150	.59	1.03
School problem	.217	2.081	.32	.50	.417	2.282	.31	.53	-.132	-.680	.30	.37	.434	2.328	.38	.63
Family problem	.081	1.249	.56	.83	.119	.920	.45	.78	.168	1.555	.55	.85	-.100	-.877	.73	.85
Absent father	.014	.115	.53	.63	.057	.275	.36	.48	-.060	-.288	.65	.70	.027	.111	.65	.71
Poor family	.100	.746	.27	.35	.483	1.545	.08	.17	.294	1.371	.31	.37	-.167	-.741	.51	.53
Black	.152	1.092	.35	.38												
Latino	-.046	-.297	.25	.29												
Sex	.171	1.099	.82	.89	.378	1.500	.79	.86	-.020	-.078	.81	.87	.263	.688	.88	.94
Age	.021	.608	15.63	15.88	-.057	-.908	15.81	15.98	.133	2.310	15.40	15.82	-.062	-.899	15.67	15.87
Main police	.327	2.553	.48	.59	.240	1.022	.28	.36	.342	1.692	.57	.66	.389	1.473	.69	.76
Urban area	.887	2.561	.37	.37	1.608	2.557	.30	.36	.645	1.159	.36	.33	-.428	-.568	.50	.42
Suburban area	.469	3.080	.25	.29	.518	2.076	.33	.37	.660	2.640	.28	.39	.198	.489	.10	.08
Referral rate	-.315	-2.564	2.92	2.86	-.460	-1.995	2.64	2.74	-.226	-1.115	2.97	2.83	.023	.092	3.30	3.05
Detain	.822	6.601	.22	.51	1.056	4.225	.10	.38	.897	4.308	.25	.54	.607	2.590	.37	.61
No par/atty@ ct	.192	1.288	.14	.17	.268	.890	.10	.12	.306	1.307	.16	.21	.040	.143	.16	.19
												English 2nd	-.008	-.040	.46	.49
chi-squared		336.66				182.27				138.18				68.90		
		p=.00				p=.00				p=.00				p=.00		
log likelihood		-1,034.696				-342.375				-374.247				-286.339		
pseudo r2		.16				.23				.18				.13		
		P<.52	P>=.52	true		P<.47	P>=.47	true		P<.54	P>=.54	true		P<.56	P>=.56	true
dismissed		72%	28%	831		79%	21%	332		73%	27%	294		67%	33%	205
adjudicated		33%	67%	907		33%	67%	295		32%	68%	349		35%	65%	263
			69% correct				73% correct				70% correct				66% correct	
Latino	-.147	-1.055														
White	-.265	-1.947														
Black	.147	1.055														
White	-.118	-.784														

Between model $X^2 = 61.47_{33}$

Table D-6. Factors affecting dispositional placement

	Total (n=1,738)				White (n=627)				African American (n=643)				Latino (n=468)			
Factors	B	B/SE	X_0	X_1	B	B/SE	X_0	X_1	B	B/SE	X_0	X_1	B	B/SE	X_0	X_1
constant	-3.566	-3.618			-2.304	-1.204			-6.453	-3.555			-3.922	-2.047		
# offenses	.083	2.513	2.70	3.52	.156	2.199	2.47	4.00	.073	1.399	2.80	3.68	.045	.689	2.90	3.02
Drug offense	.572	2.926	.25	.39	.383	.887	.27	.22	.524	1.554	.23	.44	.845	2.642	.24	.47
Person offense	.169	.954	.38	.47	.190	.529	.35	.48	.401	1.294	.41	.54	-.004	-.014	.39	.40
Circumstances	.020	.278	2.75	2.90	-.166	-1.052	2.91	2.71	.190	1.471	2.59	2.91	.130	1.042	2.76	3.02
Prior record	.525	8.155	.63	1.76	.638	4.636	.42	1.58	.315	2.853	.73	1.83	.595	5.510	.82	1.83
Youth problem	.252	2.722	.70	1.19	.250	1.474	.89	1.58	.333	1.847	.48	.89	.120	.757	.74	1.17
School problem	-.049	-.351	.38	.57	-.089	-.306	.39	.58	-.067	-.258	.31	.47	-.130	-.582	.48	.65
Family problem	.119	1.488	.62	1.09	.331	1.911	.52	1.22	.177	1.293	.63	1.21	-.132	-.945	.77	.88
Absent father	-.011	-.058	.56	.71	.202	.602	.40	.56	.097	.284	.65	.81	-.243	-.781	.67	.72
Poor family	.392	2.164	.28	.45	.358	.825	.11	.20	.808	2.634	.32	.50	.283	.985	.50	.59
Black	-.461	-2.057	.38	.34												
Latino	-.228	-.985	.25	.38												
Sex	.216	.771	.84	.92	-.422	-1.000	.82	.84	.511	1.072	.83	.91	1.798	1.610	.85	.99
Age	-.022	-.392	15.73	15.94	-.035	-.316	15.87	16.04	.073	.760	15.59	15.84	-.097	-1.031	15.73	15.96
Main police	-.038	-.200	.52	.65	.295	.781	.30	.39	.073	.230	.60	.74	-.467	-1.313	.71	.76
Urban area	-.087	-.169	.37	.38	.462	.425	.34	.29	.320	.377	.34	.36	-1.053	-1.108	.45	.46
Suburban area	-.393	-1.721	.28	.22	.091	.218	.32	.37	-.620	-1.698	.35	.30	-1.163	-1.608	.11	.03
Referral rate	-.138	-.782	2.88	2.93	-.506	-1.284	2.70	2.55	-.329	-1.129	2.90	2.89	.237	.761	3.14	3.23
Detain	2.143	11.327	.28	.83	2.124	6.558	.16	.73	2.678	6.740	.32	.90	1.663	5.129	.41	.83
No par/atty @ ct.	-.115	-.533	.15	.16	-.953	-1.646	.11	.06	.088	.250	.19	.19	.089	.258	.17	.21
chi-squared		452.93				174.27				181.23				122.76		
		p=.00				p=.00				p=.00				p=.00		
log likelihood		-547.423				-148.370				-185.568				-190.225		
pseudo r2		.21				.22				.22				.21		
		P<.16	P>=.16	true		P<.12	P>=.12	true		P<.15	P>=.15	true		P<.23	P>=.23	true
		75%	25%	1,458		83%	17%	549		75%	25%	547		70%	30%	361
placement		17%	83%	280		19%	81%	78		13%	87%	96		16%	84%	107
		77% correct				82% correct				77% correct				73% correct		
Latino	.233	1.170														
White	.461	2.057														
Black	.228	1.170														
White	-.233	-.985														

Between model $X^2 = 46.52_{32}$

Table D-7. results of the test for sample selection bias between intake and petition

	Total				White				African American				Latino			
	(n=1,738) Intake		(n=1,406) Petition		(n=627) Intake		(n=447) Petition		(n=643) Intake		(n=557) Petition		(n=468) Intake		(n=402) Petition	
Factors	B	B/SE	B	B/SE	B	B/SE	B	B/SE	B	B/SE	B	B/SE	B	B/SE	B	B/SE
constant	-1.397	-5.879	1.046	13.991	1.805	-4.507	1.105	10.452	-.843	-2.123	.949	7.364	-1.665	-3.143	.968	7.362
# offenses	.269	7.743	-.001	-.281	.398	6.429	-.095	-1.365	.205	3.615	.002	.332	.209	3.127	.005	.660
Drug offense	.322	2.852	-.009	0.463	.227	1.329	.065	1.898	.708	3.015	-.061	-1.703	.665	2.415	-.017	-.473
Person offense	.196	2.006	.005	.275	.449	2.741	.027	.883	.002	.010	.004	.140	.278	1.354	-.037	-1.133
Circumstances	-.058	-1.579	.011	1.509	-.090	-1.482	.003	.210	-.046	-.729	.027	2.405	.028	.344	-.003	-.242
Prior record	.289	5.747	.001	.199	.490	4.649	.014	1.070	.274	3.238	-.008	-.663	.209	2.314	.004	.341
Youth problem	.143	2.622	.008	.770	.086	1.055	.009	.586	.041	.365	.002	1.126	.360	2.960	-.001	-.048
School problem	.295	3.506	-.020	-1.286	.343	2.645	-.013	-.514	.075	.434	-.010	-.383	.557	3.145	-.021	-.744
Family problem	.047	.901	-.004	-.437	.243	2.614	-.042	-2.650	.004	.050	.011	.792	-.066	-.652	.013	.797
Absent father	.066	.715	-.002	-1.105	.053	.368	-.033	-1.199	-.124	-.726	-.004	-.136	.270	1.347	-.013	-.377
Poor family	.090	.792	.023	1.241	.626	2.248	.027	.711	-.003	-.017	.029	.997	-.025	-.121	.002	.071
Black	.417	4.002	-.041	-1.886												
Latino	.275	2.333	-.036	-1.565												
Main police	.443	4.689	.033	1.586	.240	1.480	-.002	-.072	.545	3.472	.073	2.029	.461	2.281	.525	1.221
Urban area	.593	2.464	.038	.709	.420	1.015	-.081	-.944	.201	.513	.203	2.424	.925	1.650	-.023	-.199
Suburban area	.782	7.159	-.012	-.440	.684	4.218	-.074	-1.818	.910	4.815	.051	.991	.827	2.586	-.010	-1.584
Referral rate	.158	1.831	-.046	-2.545	.227	1.470	-.018	-.607	.260	1.791	-.088	-2.911	.176	.971	-.021	-.583
Lambda			-.091	-1.527			-.138	-2.067			-.058	-.439			.030	.278
chi-squared		501.66		37.50		250.62		30.41		130.16		32.94		132.01	12.16	
		p=.00		p=.00		p=.00		p=.00		p=.00		p=.00		p=.00	p=.66	
log likelihood		-596.80		-219.49		-250.59		-19.47		-187.91		-104.60		-124.39	-70.24	

Table D-8. results of the test for sample selection bias between petition and adjudication

	Total				White				African American				Latino			
	Petition (n=1,738)		Adjudicated (n=1,279)		Petition (n=627)		Adjudicated (n=414)		Petition (n=643)		Adjudicated (n=501)		Petition (n=468)		Adjudicated (n=364)	
Factors	B	B/SE	B	B/SE	B	B/SE	B	B/SE	B	B/SE	B	B/SE	B	B/SE	B	B/SE
constant	-.648	-3.209	1.067	4.546	-.847	-2.483	1.442	3.590	-.425	-1.237	.237	.741	-.449	-1.119	.950	1.880
# offenses	.119	5.649	-.013	-1.239	.132	3.935	-.009	-.451	.117	3.123	.012	.948	.107	2.514	-.030	-1.272
Drug offense	.147	1.597	.037	.968	.256	1.672	.056	.597	.150	.923	.025	.456	.201	1.103	.036	.489
Person offense	.183	2.255	-.058	-1.583	.534	3.800	-.204	-1.910	.037	.268	-.019	-.424	.015	.094	.004	.063
Circumstances	-.007	-.226	.423	3.206	-.034	-.636	.024	.771	.057	1.082	.066	3.358	-.006	-.098	.059	2.428
Prior record	.157	4.303	.278	1.578	.366	4.498	-.027	-.566	.111	1.894	.053	2.449	.077	1.262	.040	1.476
Youth problem	.161	3.484	.123	.495	.099	1.390	.019	.446	.105	1.167	.067	1.952	.210	2.323	-.009	-.164
School problem	.138	1.984	.004	.132	.246	2.144	-.025	-.360	-.001	-.004	-.019	-.476	.187	1.482	.041	.707
Family problem	.050	1.169	.000	.022	.027	.356	.025	.599	.070	.971	.031	1.304	.045	.575	-.047	-1.550
Absent father	.014	.176	-.003	-.094	.036	.287	-.040	-.552	-.088	-.631	.005	.097	.069	.433	-.003	-.047
Poor family	.100	1.100	-.019	-.527	.475	2.228	-.108	-.952	.108	.750	.035	.730	-.031	-.204	-.024	-.441
Black	.228	2.550	-.047	-1.094												
Latino	.134	1.354	-.053	-1.192												
Main police	.440	5.380	-.128	-2.299	.214	1.497	-.073	-.866	.563	4.247	.033	.360	.472	2.839	-.157	-1.144
Urban area	.670	3.155	-.145	-1.204	.775	2.125	-.112	-.436	.669	1.964	.032	.187	.464	.990	-.341	-1.486
Suburban area	.634	6.557	-.166	-2.145	.624	4.257	-.259	-1.945	.789	4.854	.089	.697	.242	.951	-.044	-.370
Referral rate	-.072	-.952	-.019	-.562	-.055	-.400	-.058	-.708	-.091	-.727	-.025	-.495	-.019	-.124	.042	.648
Detain			.101	3.759			.080	1.331			.162	3.674			.042	.859
No par/atty @ ct.			-.066	-2.159			-.053	-.715			-.057	-1.202			-.087	-1.566
Lambda			-.553	-2.525			-.816	-2.557			.193	.546			-.490	-.912
chi-squared		301.86		188.95		165.28		81.46		95.928		83.34		56.83	65.62	
		p=.00		p=.00		p=.00		p=.00		p=.00		p=.00		p=.00	p=.00	
log likelihood		-852.41		-710.82		-319.17		-218.49		-291.52		-279.88		-219.59	-191.20	

Table D-9. results of the test for sample selection bias between adjudication and placement

	Total				White				African American				Latino			
	Adjudication (n=1,738)		Placement (n=907)		Adjudication (n=627)		Placement (n=295)		Adjudication (n=643)		Placement (n=349)		Adjudication (n=468)		Placement (n=253)	
Factors	B	B/SE	B	B/SE	B	B/SE	B	B/SE	B	B/SE	B	B/SE	B	B/SE	B	B/SE
constant	-.825	-4.252	-.903	-1.927	-.893	-2.655	-.171	-.447	-1.112	-3.416	-.565	-.891	-.752	-1.970	-2.352	-.956
# offenses	.052	3.199	.033	2.589	.097	3.218	.043	2.853	.065	2.533	.017	1.002	.011	.334	.036	.758
Drug offense	.148	1.762	.143	2.569	.368	2.464	.073	.932	.263	1.866	.151	1.781	.190	1.195	.384	1.273
Person offense	.073	.978	.043	.949	.218	1.620	.007	.115	.092	.752	.056	.982	-.000	-.002	.040	.206
Circumstances	.077	2.611	.020	.871	.014	.261	-.036	-1.623	.162	3.384	.044	.945	.091	1.581	.099	.757
Prior record	.176	5.521	.158	4.294	.285	4.290	.107	2.597	.213	4.265	.094	1.817	.143	2.645	.239	1.699
Youth problem	.204	4.862	.100	2.111	.174	2.604	.047	1.263	.196	2.462	.056	.955	.171	2.138	.185	.895
School problem	.133	2.129	.023	.549	.237	2.203	.006	.110	-.071	-.633	-.006	-.124	.263	2.351	.183	.600
Family problem	.045	1.169	.038	1.687	.064	.877	.077	2.714	.121	1.958	.038	1.051	-.058	-.830	-.079	-.708
Absent father	.014	.195	-.015	-.348	.050	.408	.014	.276	-.034	-.278	-.015	-.269	.008	.006	-.077	-.373
Poor family	.048	.591	.100	2.146	.275	1.524	.056	.718	.114	.907	.133	2.173	-.094	-.693	.029	.140
Black	.097	1.149	-.035	-.662												
Latino	-.017	-.187	.003	.061												
Main police	.203	2.617	.050	.839	.152	1.095	.024	.420	.236	1.958	.060	.773	.240	1.485	.077	.229
Urban area	.580	2.797	.094	.567	1.092	3.021	.118	.529	.421	1.296	.024	.126	-.019	-.427	-.388	-.571
Suburban area	.297	3.233	.040	.500	.330	2.254	.007	.091	.456	3.097	-.010	-.078	.095	.393	-.085	-.233
Referral rate	-.205	-2.785	-.043	-.736	-.316	-2.356	-.072	-1.003	-.121	-1.015	-.026	-.426	-.011	-.072	.064	.313
Detain	.508	6.706	.504	4.566	.621	4.273	.369	3.652	.897	4.308	.319	6.669	.354	2.507	.649	1.488
No par/atty @ ct.	.111	1.233	.030	.546	.126	.714	-.088	-1.208	.226	1.623	.044	.560	.017	.103	.065	.275
Lambda			.677	1.934			.254	.875			.350	.796			1.841	.962
chi-squared		332.04		310.54		174.66		120.69		1283.06		113.64		67.17	104.72	
		p=.00		p=.00		p=.00		p=.00		p=.00		p=.00		p=.00	p=.00	
log likelihood		-1,037.00		-434.79		-346.18		-116.73		-386.55		-160.31		-287.21	-133.88	

Table D-10. Average values used in probability estimation

	White	Black	Latino
	(627)	(643)	(468)
# offenses	2.683	2.930	2.949
Drug offense	.266	.264	.293
Person offense	.360	.431	.395
Circumstances	2.895	2.639	2.833
Prior record	.560	.908	1.053
Youth problem	.978	.532	.848
School problem	.411	.337	.528
Family problem	.609	.720	.808
Absentee father	.416	.681	.690
Poor family	.123	.344	.528
Sex	.820	.844	.917
Age	15.885	15.623	15.779
Main police	.321	.627	.729
No parent &/or atty, det.hrg.	.075	.165	.212
No parent &/or atty, court	.110	.184	.179
Urban court	.335	.348	.449
Suburban court	.329	.336	.092
English 2nd			.468
Referral rate	2.696	2.898	3.138
Detained	.231	.412	.506

Table E-1. Description of juvenile justice personnel & positions

	%Total	%P.O.	%Nonwhite
Total	604	442	74
Male	72		
White	89	87	
African American	10		
Latino	1		
Below age 30	27		
30 - 39	21		
40 - 49	25		
age 50 or over	9		
Employed during the last 5 years as:			
Probation officer (PO)	73		76
Judge	7		
Police officer	6		
Treatment provider	5		
Worked in juvenile justice			
< 5 years	32	44	46
5 - 14 years	28	36	32
> 15 years	24	20	22
No caseload	10	8	7
Average 1 - 15	20	21	30
Average 16 - 30	23	25	16
Average 31 - 50	24	27	24
Average 51 - 75	12	14	18
Average over 75	11	5	5
The majority of your caseload is best described as:			
More rural	42	46	20
Sm city/suburban	30	31	30
Metropolitan	28	23	50
Caseload specialization			
None	64		
Aftercare	6		
Intensive probation	13		
Drug & alcohol treat.	4		
Investigation	2		
Institutional	1		
Sex offenders	3		
Intake	5		
Approximate percentage of the cases in your court that involve minority youth			
< 10%	26		
10 - 33%	24		
34 - 60%	24		
over 60%	26		

Table E-2. Perceptions of juvenile justice processing

Rank the influence each of the following generally has over final disposition.	Major Impact	Some Impact	Impact Unknown	Slight Impact	No Impact
Judge	86	11	1	1	1
Intake or probation officer of record	60	32	3	4	1
Juvenile (referred)	29	37	7	23	4
Chief probation officer	28	30	9	16	17
Prosecutor	16	54	5	20	6
Parent	12	56	5	24	2
Psychologist	11	61	8	18	2
Defense counsel	8	55	8	27	2
School	6	48	10	29	8
Police officer	6	44	10	32	8
Victim	6	43	12	32	7
DPW court Liaison officer (state court unit)	3	13	22	17	45
Media	2	4	12	15	68

Your court uses the juvenile's social file or report to determine whether the youth should be adjudicated.

%Total	%P.O.	%Nonwhite
58	59	73

Your court uses the juvenile's prior juvenile court record during disposition

97	98	94

Bilingual staff is available to juveniles for whom English is not their primary language

32	28	52

Youths are represented by counsel at:

Adjudication, always	84	83	79
Detention hearings, always	83	84	68
Probation violation hgs,alwys	78	79	68
Disposition reviews, always	73	75	66
Waiver/transfer, always	61	59	45
Intake, sometimes/seldom	81	84	75

Percent of respondents who view each of the following offender and offense characteristics as important decision criterion in juvenile court processing decisions for juveniles.

	Detention (total, minorities)	Disposition (total, minorities)
Weapon was present or used	99, 100	96, 94
Injured victim	92, 97	91, 92
Juvenile was under court supervision	84, 87	89, 90
Parent expressed difficulty providing supervision	80, 79	84, 81
Drug involvement is suspected	59, 63	78, 75
Juvenile's age	57, 58	65, 58
Spent time in secure detention	50, 56	47, 46
Value of property stolen or damaged	38, 51	48, 57
Family was present at the court	32, 42	34, 47
Juvenile showed remorse	30, 38	51, 54
Poor academic performance	16, 30	42, 48
Lives only with mother	5, 10	6, 10
Poor neighborhood environment	7, 17	12, 21

Your office has a formal written policy for the following:

	Total	Minorities
Assuring due process for juvenile offenders	76	71
Meeting legislative standards	65	65
Offender rehabilitation/treatment	53	60
Rapid case processing	45	41
Risk assessment	41	43
Maintaining reasonable caseload	39	46
Responding to political interests or media pressure	20	25

The court administration provides access to:

	Total	Probation	Minorities
Professional conferences	79	84	74
Other educational resources	61	65	58
Published legal/social research	60	63	49
In-house research	44	46	34
Peer feedback on your work	35	35	41

Table E-3. Evaluations of juvenile justice effectiveness

Percent of the following potential goals for juvenile justice that were ranked as the top four.

Total	Minorities	
93	85	Offender rehabilitation/treatment
86	90	Due process for juvenile offenders
80	64	Protect society from juvenile offenders
36	53	Racial equity in processing
33	46	Punishment for offenders
23	15	Meet legislative standards
21	23	Speedy case processing times
11	17	Adherence to written policy
6	5	Coordinate informal procedures for personnel
4	5	Limit external pressure on system (political, media)
4	5	High case completion rates

73 % Total — 65% Nonwhite: **The juvenile justice system is able to meet the most important of these goals.**

The quality of services and treatment of the following dispositional resources is rated below.

	Excellent	Good	Not available	Fair	Poor
Probation supervision	26	57	1	13	3
By Probation officer	26	59	1	19	1
By Minorities	27	47	1	19	6
Restitution & Community Service	17	43	7	25	8
By Probation officer	17	44	7	26	7
By Minorities	14	67	2	16	1
Private residential placement programs	14	64	2	17	2
By Probation officer	15	67	2	16	1
By Minorities	15	62	2	21	2
Public residential placement programs	3	47	4	38	8
By Probation officer	3	49	4	38	6
By Minorities	4	54	0	32	10
Public welfare services	2	18	8	48	24
By Probation officer	2	20	8	48	23
By Minorities	0	16	7	57	20

Percent of respondents who agree with each of the following statements.

100	"Juveniles should be held accountable when they violate the law"
86	"Good public education, better housing, and parenting classes would dramatically reduce our crime problem"
82	"Given effective rehabilitation programs, most juvenile offenders could probably overcome their criminal behavior"
81	"A juvenile doesn't become delinquent overnight; locking him/her up won't resolve the damage done by a rotten life"
63	"Placing a juvenile offender in detention is a good way to show him/her that the court means business"
31	"Punishment will teach juvenile offenders right from wrong"
26	"The Supreme Court has gone too far in protecting the rights of juvenile offenders"

Table E-4. Assessments of equity in juvenile justice

	Always	Usually	Some-times	Seldom	Never	Not Applicable
At formal processing, racial minorities are treated more harshly than white youths.	1	6	15	18	46	13
By Probation officer	2	6	15	19	44	14
By Minorities	12	35	32	8	8	6
Juvenile court personnel take the attitude that girls are the weaker sex and thus need to be protected.	1	9	25	30	30	5
By Probation officer	1	8	28	29	29	5
By Minorities	3	19	39	19	12	8
Race is a factor in disposition decisions.	2	5	11	18	55	9
By Probation officer	2	5	10	19	54	10
By Minorities	18	24	24	10	19	6
Judges impose disposition orders more often when the child lives only with his or her mother.	0	3	17	34	36	10
By Probation officer		4	16	34	37	10
By Minorities		16	29	34	10	11
Juveniles are certified to stand trial as adults without regard to race.	57	19	4	5	5	10
By Probation officer	56	20	3	5	6	10
By Minorities	24	24	15	22	8	8
Judges perceive that delinquent minority youths are more in need of treatment than delinquent white youths.	2	6	17	22	43	11
By Probation officer	2	6	16	22	41	13
By Minorities	12	33	21	9	15	9
Social class is the reason racial minority youths are overrepresented in residential treatment programs.	2	18	31	15	15	20
By Probation officer	1	18	30	16	16	19
By Minorities	11	39	32	6	5	8
The same amount and quality of services, programs,and residential facilities are available in my area to white and minority youths.	55	27	5	5	3	6
By Probation officer	55	27	5	5	3	6
By Minorities	31	30	10	18	9	2

	African American	White	Latino	No Difference
Similarly situated youths are detained longer for the commission of violent offenses if they are:	10	1	1	89
By Probation officer	9	1	1	89
By Minorities	55	0	0	45
In general, the needs of youths in my court are greater among:	30	17	10	43
By Probation officer	28	18	11	44
By Minorities	54	14	6	26
There are fewer private treatment resources available in my jurisdiction for juveniles who are:	6	1	9	84
By Probation officer	7	1	9	84
By Minorities	20	2	16	63

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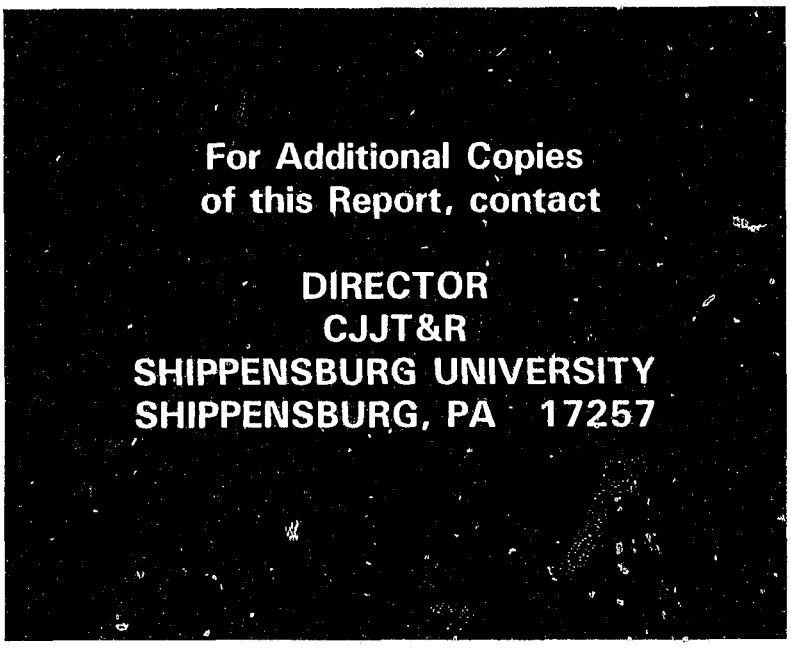
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