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JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN WEST VIRGINIA

Annual Report

July 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994

155099

JUVENILE JUSTICE DATA BASE

MAY, 1995

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The West Virginia Juvenile Justice Data Base (JJDB) is a computerized information system which captures and disseminates essential data about juvenile delinquency. The project is sponsored by the Juvenile Justice Committee/Juvenile Facilities Review Panel and is fiscally administered by the Administrative Office of the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. A contract between the Court and the Governor's Office of Criminal Justice and Highway Safety details the use of federal funding approved by Governor Gaston Caperton for the project. The National Juvenile Court Data Archive provides technical assistance to meet the project's developmental needs.

The JJDB Development Committee, composed of juvenile probation officers appointed by the West Virginia Association of Probation Officers guides the JJDB to meet the information needs of West Virginia. Many staff members in probation and prosecuting attorney offices from across the state support the data collection system. In addition, each juvenile detention and Division of Corrections facility contribute data for analysis. The Central Office of the State Colleges and University Systems ensures distribution of JJDB reports to institutions of higher education.

Special acknowledgment needs to be made in appreciation of the efforts of the following persons:

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Foremost, however, the outstanding efforts of our state's juvenile probation officers to meet the needs of troubled/troubling youth in West Virginia must be acknowledged. As a group, juvenile probation officers have envisioned the JJDB as a systematic means of strengthening services to youth.

Robert Eggleton
JJDB PROJECT DIRECTOR

INTRODUCTION

This annual report is published by the Juvenile Justice Data Base (JJDB), a computerized information system established to describe juvenile delinquency in West Virginia. The mission of the JJDB is to provide information on sundry aspects of juvenile delinquency in a manner that enhances the opportunity to respond appropriately to troubled and troubling youths. Through JJDB reports, policy makers and practitioners have access to comprehensive data upon which to consider issues related to juvenile delinquency.

This report describes the juvenile justice system, the children involved in the system, the offenses charged against the children, and the manner in which the cases were disposed during the reporting period. County/circuit comparisons are included. Subsequent reports similar in topic and format will be released semiannually. Semiannual reports and special topic reports cover trends related to delinquency.

The data contained in this report cover the period of July 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994 and is based upon the analysis of case specific reports completed and submitted to the JJDB on a monthly schedule by reporters identified in each county. Most reporters to the JJDB are juvenile probation officers employed by the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. As instructed in the *JJDB Reporters Instruction Manual*, reporters complete a reporting form on each juvenile delinquency case that is disposed during the reporting month. The information about the case is then entered into the JJDB computer located at the central office. This process creates a data base from which reports may be generated and distributed to policy makers and practitioners.

Juvenile Delinquency in West Virginia

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JUVENILE JUSTICE DATA BASE

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I. Juvenile Delinquency & Development of Juvenile Justice Systems

THE EVOLUTION OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Historically, American adults have maintained a philosophical consensus that something should be done about children's misbehavior. Since colonial times to present, diverse approaches have been used to control or influence youthful transgressions.

Almost a century ago, state legislatures began to call upon the court to establish proceedings specifically for children. Judges were expected to have a parental interest in the children presented to the court. Dispositions were based upon what was believed by the court to be in the children's best interests. At that time, however, courts had few resources to help children and little guidance with regard to children's rights or appropriate judicial process. Consequently, early models of court intervention with children were unsuccessful in preventing children's on-going victimization or rehabilitating their delinquent conduct.

In the early 1900s, the federal government became involved in addressing the social problem of juvenile delinquency, in part due to the weaknesses discovered in the "best interests" model of court intervention. After several decades of research and few significant initiatives, a national juvenile delinquency policy began to emerge with the passage of the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Act of 1961. This was the first federal law aimed at curbing and preventing juvenile delinquency by providing grants to states for delinquency programs.

Later in the 1960s, United States Supreme Court opinions [*Kent v. United States*, 383 U.S. 541 (1966); *In re Gault*, 387 U.S. 1 (1967)] required that children involved in court proceedings be afforded due process rights, such as an attorney and fair hearings. These opinions were the basis of an initiative to establish a "justice" model of court processing for children. Subsequent court opinions have further clarified the rights of children, the nature of the court process, and the various issues related to taking children into custody (arrest). Federal and state legislation has continued the policy of clarifying the rights of children and families and of expanding different types of programs to address delinquency. Many jurisdictions, however, still report inadequate resources to address juvenile delinquency in their communities.

Today, the term "juvenile justice system" refers to a network of resources utilized to address juvenile delinquency. Components of the juvenile justice system are connected in some fashion to a court which has distinct jurisdiction for processing delinquency cases and under whose jurisdiction juveniles are afforded legal protection, such as due process rights.

Increasingly, persons employed within juvenile justice systems are required to have professional level training. Social science research is applied to measure the impact of programs within juvenile justice systems upon community delinquency rates. Concepts such as using the least restrictive alternative, deinstitutionalization, decriminalization, diverting children from formal court proceedings and fair hearings, have been incorporated into the practices of many juvenile courts.

Typically, the components of a juvenile justice system include:

- (1) Law-enforcement agencies;
- (2) Probation departments, including programs operated through probation;
- (3) Public and privately incorporated child welfare agencies which operate residential programs;
- (4) Public and private counselling, social service, or mental health agencies;
- (5) Secure and non-secure correctional programs;
- (6) Secure and non-secure detention centers for children awaiting court hearings; and
- (7) Prosecutorial and defense attorneys.

Modern juvenile justice systems have retained the concept of processing juveniles in a manner distinct from the processing of adults and have blended the "best interests" and the "justice" models of court intervention. The complementary goals of the systems are to protect the public and to rehabilitate the child. Toward these ends, professionals within the systems are increasingly relying upon standardized assessments based on research to determine the risk that a juvenile presents to the community. In addition, professionals are relying upon objective criteria for determining whether or not a child requires a secure commitment. As the costs of court intervention, especially the costs of out-of-home commitments, continue to rise juvenile justice systems also currently focus upon their cost effectiveness. However, great disparity exists among the systems with regard to the resources available to accomplish the systems' goals.

I. Juvenile Delinquency & Development of Juvenile Justice Systems

THE DELINQUENT CHILD DEFINED GENERALLY

Early court intervention with children failed to make proper distinctions between children who had familial or individual needs, such as abandoned children, impoverished children, or mentally ill children from children who were delinquent because they had committed "crimes" and were a threat to public safety.

Today, there are distinct court procedures for handling children charged with delinquency as distinguished from children victimized by abuse/neglect or children who have mental health problems and need treatment. A **delinquent child** is generally defined as a person under a statutorily set age who has been adjudged delinquent by a court, based upon behavior which is illegal, such as stealing property.

However, in some cases, for a number of reasons, an adjudication of delinquency may still be regarded by court officials and/or social service providers as the most direct means of ordering help for a needy child. For example, a juvenile shoplifter may be more likely to be adjudicated delinquent if the child is from a family considered dysfunctional. A fight at school may be more likely to be treated as an assault and battery if a child appears to need mental health services. Situational or personal factors can have as much bearing on whether a child is adjudicated delinquent as the type of offense charged.

Resource deficiencies in some jurisdictions also have an influence upon court practice. If social services or mental health services for needy children/families are more accessible when ordered by a court, in contrast to a voluntary referral for services, the number of children adjudicated delinquent in that jurisdiction may be higher.

Therefore, the behavior of a particular child may be more or less likely to result in an adjudication of delinquency depending upon personal factors or situational factors. In addition, the availability of voluntary services or community resources may affect a jurisdiction's rate of delinquency adjudication.

Another example of the unclear distinction between a juvenile delinquent and a child in need of services can be illustrated by an examination of the controversial topic of status offenders.

A **status offender** is a juvenile who has never committed a criminal-type offense, but is considered to be unruly or unmanageable.

At the time of the passage of the Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (*P.L. 93--415*) nearly 40% of children brought to the attention of juvenile justice systems had committed no criminal act. Nearly 200,000 children nationwide were being held in secure facilities because they were status offenders and simply would not mind their parents/custodians. After the passage of the Act, most of these children have been deinstitutionalized. Some states, such as Washington, have decriminalized status offenses. In only a few states, including West Virginia, can a status offender be adjudicated delinquent.

Most recently, federal agencies have emphasized the importance of juvenile justice systems focusing upon serious or chronic juvenile offenders. Increasingly, minor offenders are being diverted from formal court proceedings by being referred without an adjudication of delinquency to counselling or social service agencies or by being placed on informal probation. Practices vary, however, among jurisdictions with regard to the utilization of formal or informal processing of delinquency cases.

Only those children actually adjudicated through formal court proceedings are labeled delinquent children. Depending upon practices and other factors, this grouping of children may include:

- (i) Serious offenders, such as those adjudicated for arson or burglary;
- (ii) Chronic offenders who have a long history of property crimes;
- (iii) First time offenders;
- (iv) Children adjudicated for lesser offenses, such as joyriding or shoplifting;
- (v) Status offenders, such as children who skip school;
- (vi) Substance abusers who would not receive treatment unless adjudicated delinquent because community resources are scarce; and
- (vii) Victims of child abuse, family dysfunction, or mental illness who would not receive services unless adjudicated delinquent because community resources are scarce.

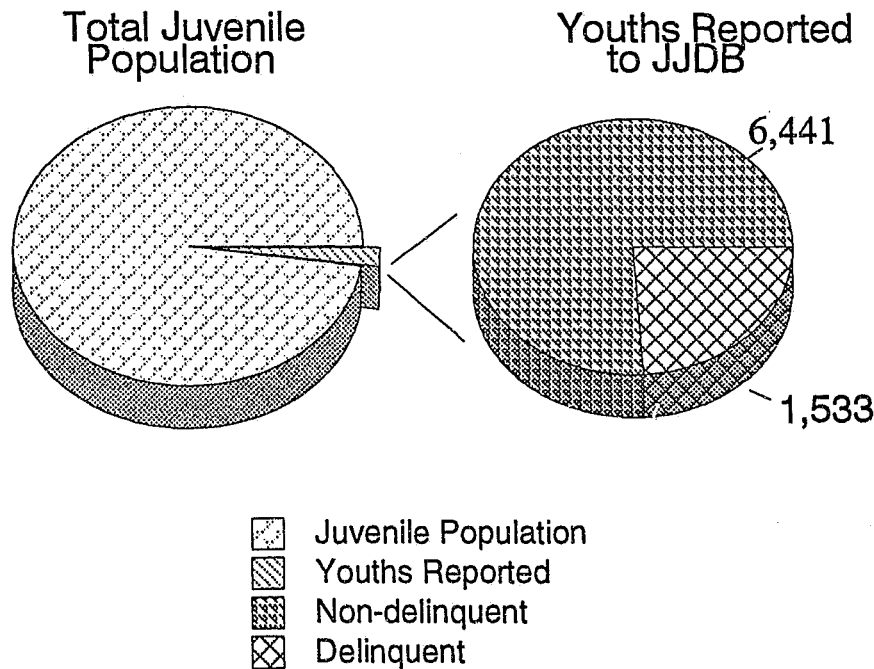
II. The Juvenile Justice System in West Virginia

THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT DEFINED IN WEST VIRGINIA

In West Virginia, a person under the age of 18 years who is charged with a criminal-type offense or a status offense may be adjudicated a delinquent child. A total of 1533 different children were adjudicated delinquent during the reporting period covered by this report. If adjudicated delinquent, jurisdiction of the court can extend to a maximum age of 20 years.

A criminal-type offense is an offense that would be a crime if the offender was 18 years old or older at the time the offense was committed. The same terms that describe adult offenses may be applied to acts of juvenile delinquency. For example, burglary is a criminal-type offense for which a child may be adjudicated delinquent.

A status offense is an act of delinquency which would not be a crime if committed by an adult. Incurribility (including running away from home) and truancy are examples of status offenses for which a child may be adjudicated delinquent.



JUVENILE POPULATION	YOUTHS REPORTED TO JJDB	ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT
*304,307	6,441	1533

*Source for population statistics, *Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1 West Virginia*, published by the WV Census Data Center, West Virginia University.

The definitions and descriptions within this report are based upon *West Virginia Code, Chapters 49 (Child Welfare) and 27 (Mental Health) in effect at the time of publication. West Virginia Code, §49-5-1, et seq., contains requirements for juvenile proceedings involving delinquency matters.*

II. The Juvenile Justice System in West Virginia

INTAKE AND GENERAL RESPONSE

When a complainant, such as a law-enforcement agent, parent, or victim makes an allegation that a child is delinquent, a delinquency case is initiated if:

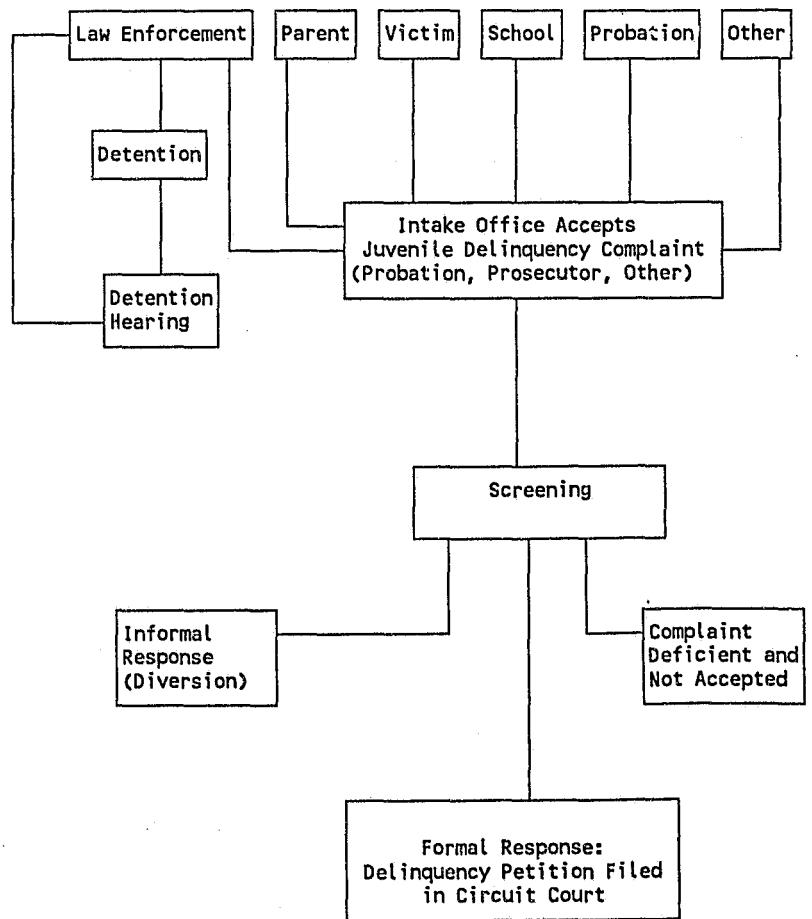
- (a) A particular child is named;
- (b) The facts specify an action that is illegal; and
- (c) The complainant is requesting consideration of court involvement.

In response to a delinquency complaint, the case may be:

- (a) Unacceptable because it is deficient (for example, if the child's behavior is not illegal or if the complaint contains no specific facts);
- (b) Handled informally without going to court; or
- (c) Handled formally through a series of court proceedings.

Pending further court proceedings, a child may be placed in a secure or a non-secure detention setting. A detention hearing must be conducted for a child to be in detention beyond the next judicial day.

THE DELINQUENCY COMPLAINT & GENERAL INTAKE RESPONSES



In West Virginia, during the reporting period, most complainants involved in juvenile delinquency cases were:

Law Enforcement	49%
Parent	20%
School	10%
Probation	2%
Victim	14%
Other	4%

II. The Juvenile Justice System in West Virginia

INFORMAL ACTIONS IN RESPONSE TO DELINQUENCY COMPLAINTS

The least coercive and least expensive method of disposing of a delinquency complaint is through informal adjustment.

After considering the complaint, usually involving discussions with the child, the victim, and the child's parents, the complaint may be disposed of by:

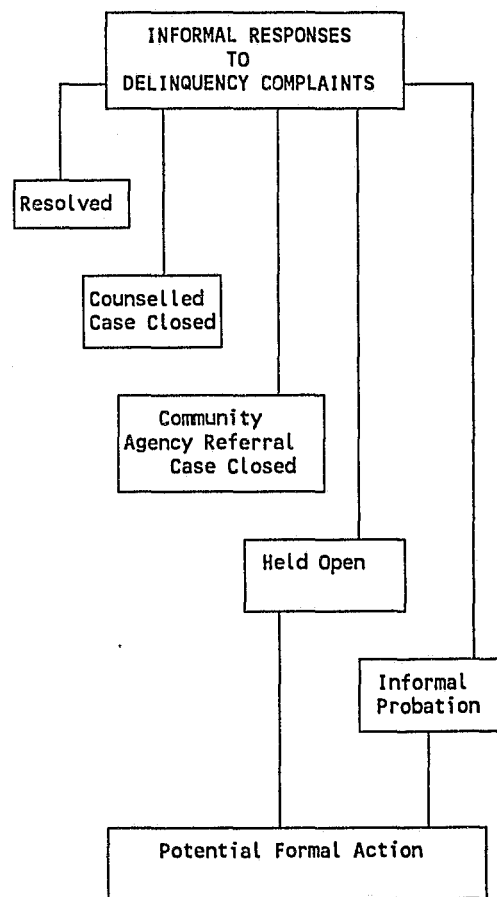
- (1) Resolving (dismissing) the complaint;
- (2) Counselling parties and closing the case;
- (3) Referring the child or parent(s) to a community agency and closing the case;
- (4) Holding the case open without further action, usually with the agreement that the child will stay out of trouble; or
- (5) The child agreeing to be placed on informal probation.

Informal responses to delinquency complaints occasionally include children agreeing to pay for property damages, such as a broken window.

Informal probation usually has terms similar to probation that has been court ordered, such as related to school attendance and curfews.

The advantages of an informal response to a delinquency complaint are that the child avoids an adjudication of delinquency and any potential for an out-of-home commitment; and, the state saves court, prosecutorial, clerical, and defense related costs when informally adjusting delinquency cases.

If an informal response to a delinquency complaint is unsuccessful, formal action may be taken by filing a delinquency petition in circuit court. No information received during the informal action is admissible in a formal proceeding.



II. The Juvenile Justice System in West Virginia

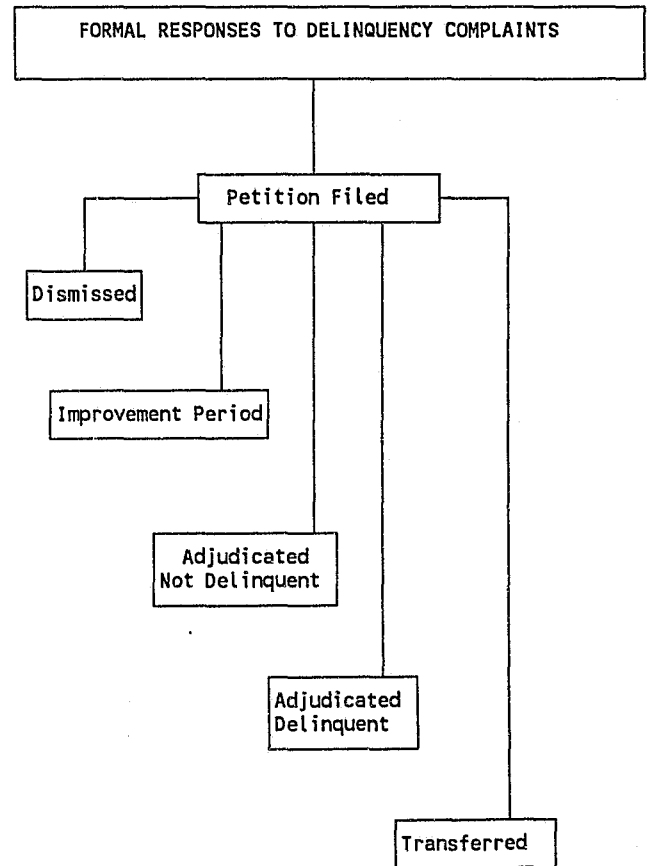
FORMAL ACTIONS

Informal responses to delinquency complaints are attempted much less often when children are charged with serious offenses.

In cases involving serious offenses and depending upon the practices of a particular court, when unsuccessful informal adjustments occur, a juvenile delinquency petition may be filed in the office of the Circuit Clerk. From this point, formal proceedings have commenced including the child's right to be represented by counsel.

Once a petition has been filed:

- (1) The petition may be dismissed by the court;
- (2) The child may be granted an improvement period without being adjudicated delinquent;
- (3) The child may be adjudicated not delinquent (not guilty);
- (4) The child may be adjudicated delinquent (guilty); or
- (5) The child may be transferred to criminal jurisdiction (adult court) for proceedings.



II. The Juvenile Justice System in West Virginia

TYPES OF FORMAL PROCEEDINGS

If a child has been committed to detention pending court proceedings or is being considered for commitment, the first stage of delinquency proceedings is the detention hearing¹. The sole issue is whether or not the child needs detention. The child has a right to be represented by an attorney and there is a presumption against the use of secure custody. In addition to a circuit judge, this type of hearing may be conducted by a juvenile referee or magistrate. A motion to review the detention order may be heard at a later date.

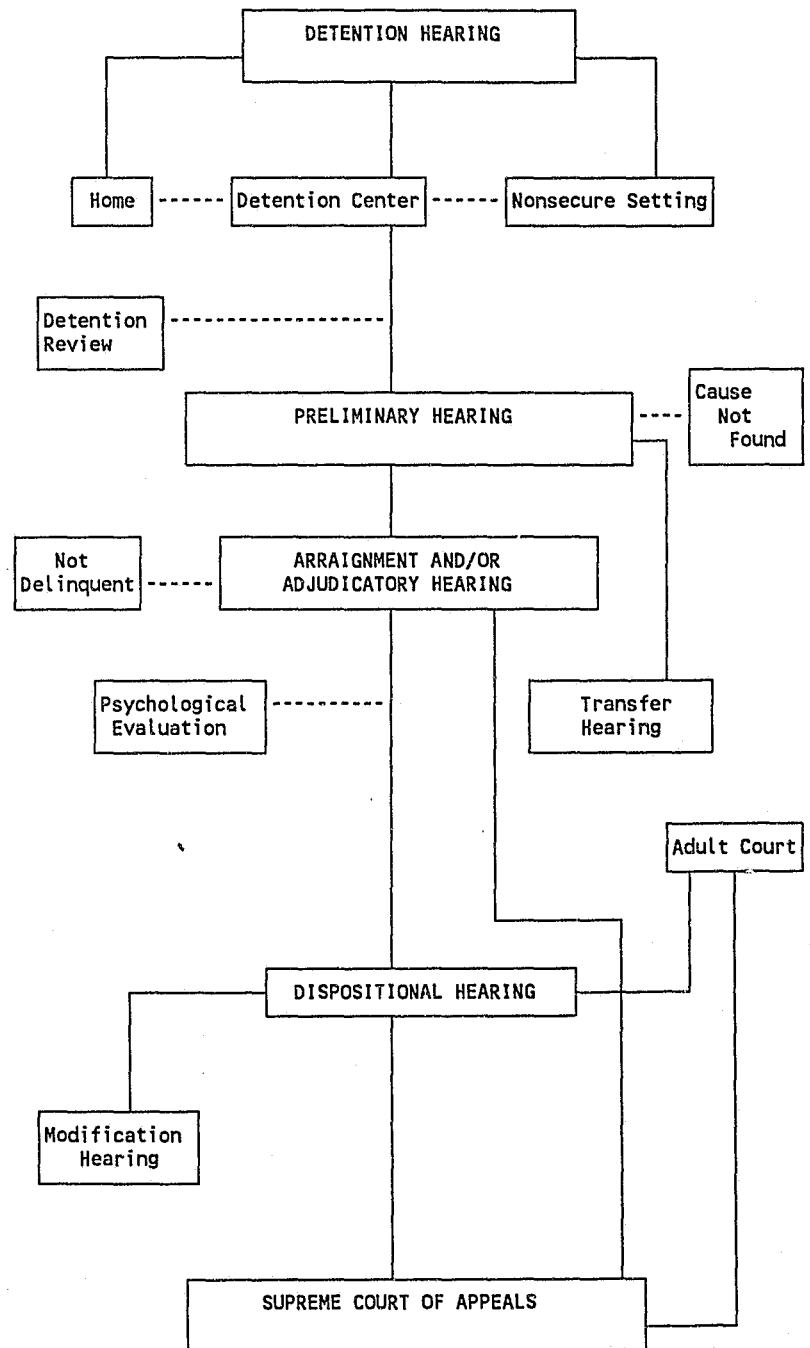
The next stage is a preliminary hearing to determine whether there is probable cause to believe that an offense was committed, and if so, whether the correct person was charged.

If the child does not plead delinquent at an arraignment, the subsequent stage is an adjudicatory hearing in which the child is either adjudicated delinquent or not delinquent.

In most cases when children are adjudicated delinquent, the last stage is a dispositional hearing in which the circuit judge orders an official consequence to the child's delinquency. A motion to modify a disposition may be heard at a later date. The motion may involve the consideration of a more restrictive disposition, such as in probation revocation, or a less restrictive disposition, such as the child returning home from a commitment setting.

In exceptional cases, a transfer hearing may be held to determine if the child should be treated as a juvenile or transferred to criminal jurisdiction (adult court) for prosecution.

The West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals may be petitioned to hear appeals of an adjudicatory or dispositional nature, or for the purpose of appealing transfer hearings.



¹ Pursuant to *Facilities Review Panel, et al. v. Juanita Coe, et al.*, 420 S.E.2d 532 (W.Va. 1992), objective detention standards which assist officials determine a juvenile's need for secure care have been established.

II. The Juvenile Justice System in West Virginia

TYPES OF FORMAL DISPOSITIONS

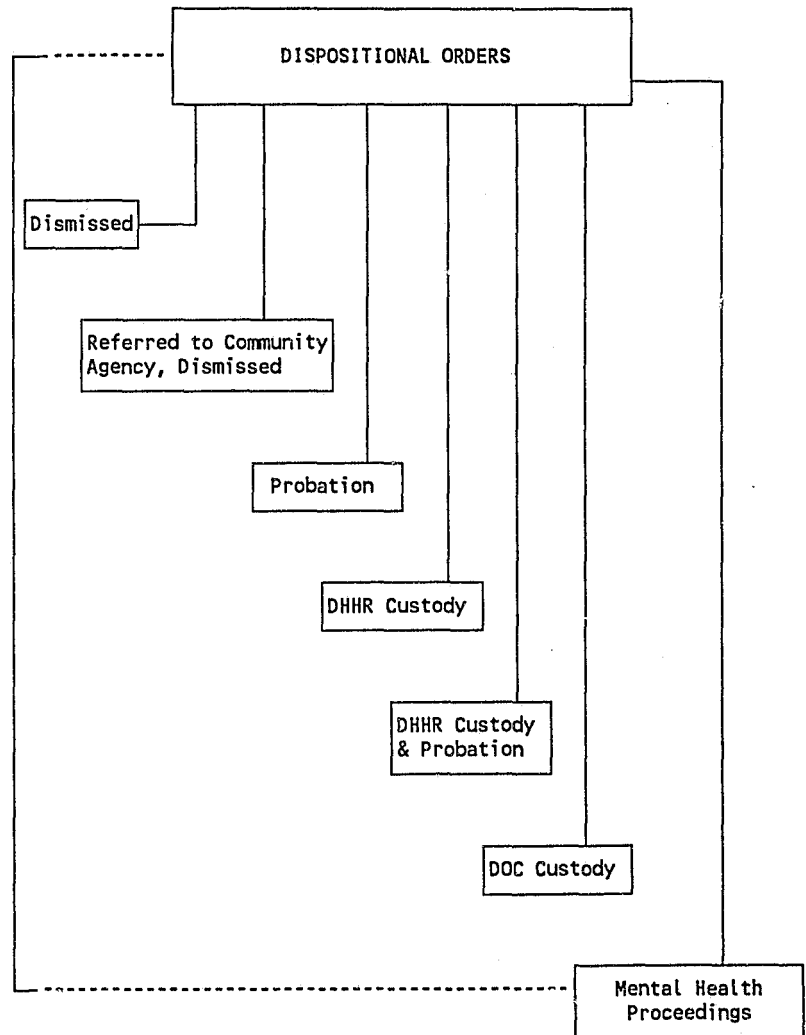
If a child is adjudicated delinquent, there are seven different types of formal dispositions which may be ordered:

- (1) The case may be dismissed;
- (2) The child may be referred to a community agency and the case dismissed;
- (3) The child may be placed on noncustodial probation;
- (4) The child may be committed into physical custody of the Department of Health and Human Resources, *without* probation being ordered;
- (5) The child may be committed into physical custody of the Department of Health and Human Resources, *with* probation being ordered;
- (6) The child may be ordered to a Division of Corrections' facility; or
- (7) Upon the belief that the child may have mental health related problems, mental health proceedings may be initiated.

The court is required to give precedence to the least restrictive disposition that is in the best interests of the public and the child.

To aid the court in reaching a disposition, the court may order a report about the child and family to be prepared by a probation officer or may order physical or psychological evaluations of the child.

If mental health proceedings result in a child's commitment to a mental health facility, the child may be returned to court for further disposition at a later date following treatment. If the child is determined to be incompetent and unlikely to become competent, the delinquency petition may be dismissed.



II. The Juvenile Justice System in West Virginia

TYPES OF COMMITMENT SETTINGS²

Out-of-home commitment is a very coercive response to juvenile delinquency. In West Virginia, there are two larger juvenile correctional facilities operated by the Division of Corrections. Several facilities are funded through the Department of Health and Human Resources: one larger facility operated directly by DHHR; eight larger private facilities; two 20-bed private facilities that house status offenders only; 16 private small group homes; nine private agencies which recruit families to serve as specialized foster homes; and one longer term 22-bed facility that is exclusively a mental health facility. Occasionally out-of-state facilities are also utilized. A listing of in-state facilities, entitled, "Directory of Residential Care for Children and Youth in West Virginia," is available from the West Virginia Child Care Association, P. O. Box 3403, Charleston, WV, 25334.

To some extent, all of these settings house youth who have been adjudicated delinquent.

A **child welfare setting** is defined as a normalized environment with children being provided an opportunity to participate in age-appropriate community activities. Such settings are supposed to be as home-like as possible.

Correctional settings, on the other hand, may restrict community involvement by using point or level systems and by other means, such as bars or fences, if the setting is a secure correctional setting.

A **mental health facility** is a setting intended for youth who have or are suspected of having mental health problems, such as mental illness, retardation, or substance abuse. It may restrict community involvement based upon treatment needs. A child may be ordered into a facility that is a mental health

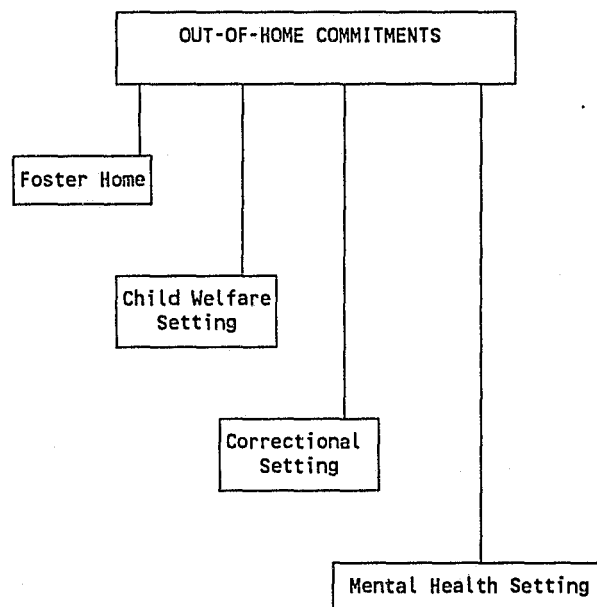
treatment facility only through mental health proceedings and not directly through delinquency proceedings.

When children are ordered into child welfare settings, the disposition may be based upon the court's belief that the failure or inability of the parent(s) to supervise or care for the child contributed to the delinquency and that the child will be helped by surrogate parenting without being a threat to the public.

Children who are believed to require more structure than child welfare settings are ordered into more restrictive correctional settings. Some of these settings are secure.

Children adjudicated delinquent and adjudicated mentally ill may be ordered into mental health treatment facilities under the assumption that the mental health problems contributed to the delinquency.

In practice, however, many West Virginia facilities are not clearly distinguishable as child welfare, correctional, or mental health facilities.



Some courts' dispositional orders specify a particular facility to ensure that the child is not placed in a more or less restrictive setting than is intended. Other orders require DHHR to determine the placement when custody is ordered to DHHR.

² Pursuant to *E.H., et al., v. Matin*, 284 S.E.2d 232 (W.Va. 19___), DHHR was ordered to define by July 1, 1991, the role, purpose, and mission of each child care facility serving children with behavioral health problems.

II. The Juvenile Justice System in West Virginia

JUVENILE PROBATION GENERALLY

Juvenile probation in West Virginia is administered by the West Virginia Supreme Court, Administrative Office.

All juvenile probation officers are under the supervision of circuit judges.

County practices vary with regard to the duties assigned to juvenile probation officers (JPOs). In general, juvenile probation officers perform several other duties in addition to supervising youth placed upon probation as a disposition to delinquent behavior.

JPOs prepare predisposition reports to aid the court in reaching appropriate disposition and in some counties:

perform intake duties; informally adjust juvenile delinquency complaints; operate such programs as restitution, education, community service, or group counselling; supervise juveniles on parole (released from commitment settings), conduct home visits and investigations; and provide various other services.

Appendix B of this report contains data which indicates counties within each judicial circuit, total youthful population, and full-time equivalent (FTE) number of juvenile probation officers currently within each circuit. Also indicated is the probation coverage for each circuit which is calculated using two methods: youthful population of the circuit divided by FTE officers and square miles within the circuit divided by FTE officers.

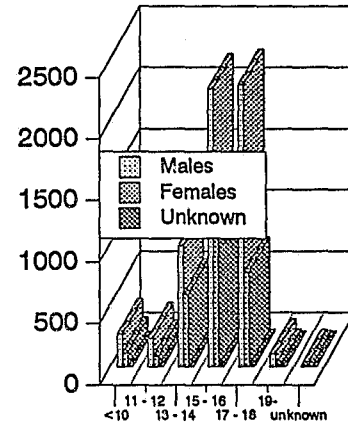
Refer to other sections of this report for data regarding the proportion of juveniles within a county who become involved in delinquency cases, thereby requiring services through the juvenile probation offices.

Statewide, at this time, there are 67.5 FTE (Full-Time Equivalent) officers in the state. Each officer covers an average youthful population of 4,508 juveniles and an average geographic area of 358 square miles.

III. Characteristics of Juveniles Involved in Delinquency

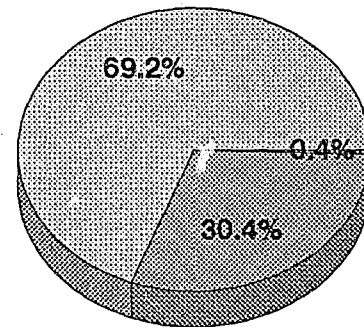
AGE

During this reporting period, the most common age grouping of juveniles involved in delinquency proceedings was 15 to 16 years for females and 17 to 18 years for males. These juvenile groupings represented 42% of the total proceedings involving females and 37% of the total proceedings reported to the JJDB for males. These data reflect a slight increase in the age of male juveniles reported to the JJDB compared to last fiscal year.



SEX

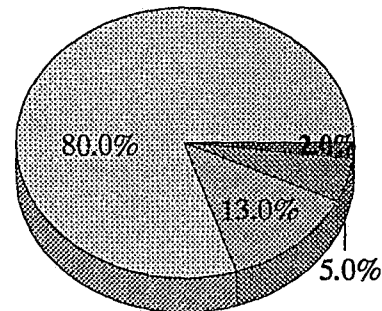
During this reporting period, over 69% of the juveniles involved in delinquency proceedings were male. These data reflect no change in sex of juveniles reported to the JJDB compared to last fiscal year.



Males
 Females
 Other/unknown

RACE

During this reporting period, 80% of juveniles involved in delinquency proceedings were white, 13% were black, 5% were of another race, and 2% were unknown. This is the greatest proportion of minority youths ever reported to the JJDB. These data reflect an 8% increase in black juveniles reported to the JJDB compared to last fiscal year.

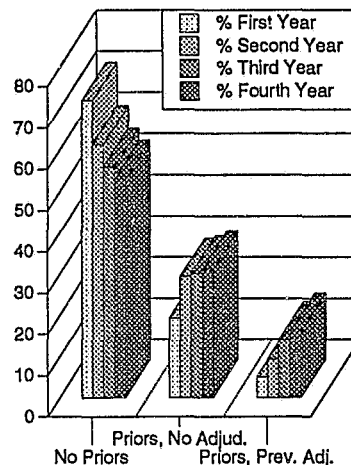


White
 Black
 Other
 Unknown

III. Characteristics of Juveniles Involved in Delinquency

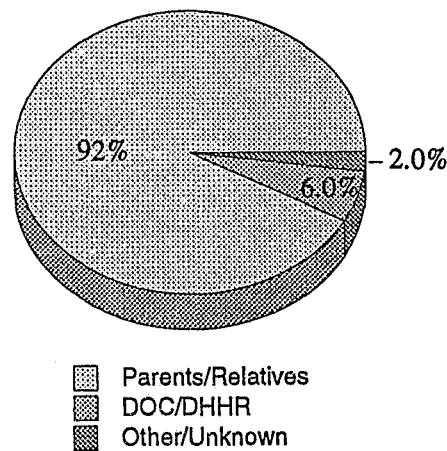
CHRONICITY

During this reporting period, 53% of juveniles involved in delinquency proceedings had no prior involvement in juvenile proceedings, 31% had some prior involvement but were not previously adjudicated delinquent, and 16% had previously been adjudicated delinquent. These data reflect a 2% increase in cases associated with juveniles who have previously been reported to the JJDB as adjudicated delinquents compared to last fiscal year.



LIVING SITUATION

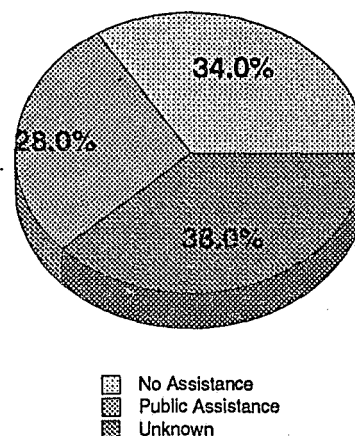
During this reporting period, 92% of juveniles involved in delinquency proceedings were living with parents or relatives at the time the delinquency case was initiated, 6% were already in custody of a state department, such as the Division of Corrections or the Department of Health and Human Resources, and 2% were living in other settings. These data reflect no change in the living situations of juveniles reported to the JJDB compared to last fiscal year.



III. Characteristics of Juveniles Involved in Delinquency

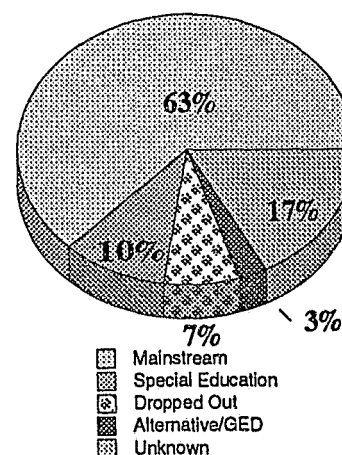
FAMILY INCOME BY RECEIPT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

During this reporting period, family income was unknown for 38% of the juveniles involved in delinquency proceedings. Of cases in which receipt of public assistance was determined, 28% of juveniles involved in delinquency proceedings were from families which were receiving some type of public assistance. These data reflect a 4% increase in the proportion of cases reported to the JJDB in which family income was unknown.



EDUCATIONAL PLACEMENT

During this reporting period, 63% of juveniles involved in delinquency proceedings were mainstream students within a school setting, 10% were special education students, 17% had dropped out of school at the time the case was initiated, and 3% were students of an alternative school or an adult basic education program. These data reflect an 11% increase in the number of cases associated with juveniles who had dropped out of school compared to last fiscal year.



IV. Delinquency Cases Reported by County

During the reporting period, 8,887 juvenile delinquency cases were reported as being handled statewide. This represents 29 cases for every one thousand youth between ten and twenty years old living in West Virginia. Refer to subsequent sections of this report for data regarding how these cases were disposed and trend analyses.

BARBOUR	51	MINERAL	110
BERKELEY	414	MINGO **	39
BOONE	137	MONONGALIA	282
BRAXTON	24	MONROE	23
BROOKE	247	MORGAN	34
CABELL	970	NICHOLAS	139
CALHOUN	7	OHIO	130
CLAY	25	PENDLETON	3
DODDRIDGE	0	PLEASANTS	4
FAYETTE	143	POCAHONTAS	44
GILMER	1	PRESTON	18
GRANT	26	PUTNAM	12 (+4)*
GREENBRIER	209	RALEIGH	900
HAMPSHIRE	18	RANDOLPH	135
HANCOCK	77	RITCHIE	5
HARDY	31	ROANE	42
HARRISON	109	SUMMERS	33
JACKSON	179	TAYLOR	79
JEFFERSON	46	TUCKER	12
KANAWHA	1940	TYLER	18
LEWIS	33	UPSHUR	108
LINCOLN	175	WAYNE	113
LOGAN	116	WEBSTER	43
MCDOWELL	133	WETZEL	63
MARION	145	WIRT	0
MARSHALL	223	WOOD	516
MASON	(40) *	WYOMING	61
MERCER	442	TOTALS	8,887 (8931) *

* Data in parentheses are summary rather than case specific. Due to staff turnover in the juvenile probation office, data from Mason and Putnam Counties is based, in part, upon summary reports, rather than case specific data submitted for JJDB analyses. The majority of the cases were associated with status offenses. None of the cases were associated with serious personal felonies. This report does not include analysis of complete Mason and Putnam County data. Future JJDB reports will include complete Mason and Putnam County data.

** A vacancy in the Mingo County probation office during part of the reporting period may have affected JJDB data.

V. Juvenile Delinquency Offenses

TOTAL PRIMARY & SECONDARY OFFENSES

During the reporting period, 6,441 different juveniles were involved in the 8,887 cases reported; 9,877 specific, primary and secondary offenses were identified; and, 10,877 total offenses were listed on JJDB reporting forms.

The offense category most commonly reported for cases involving male juveniles was "IV. Less Serious Property and Similar Offenses (Misdemeanors)."

The offense category most commonly reported for cases involving female juveniles was "VIII. Status Offenses."

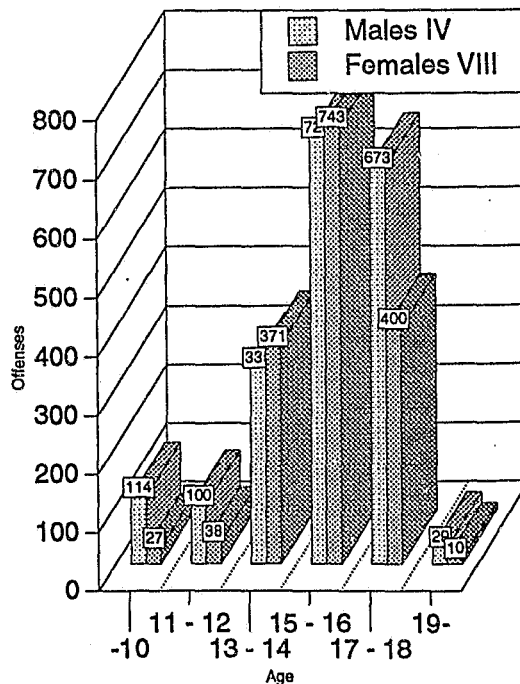
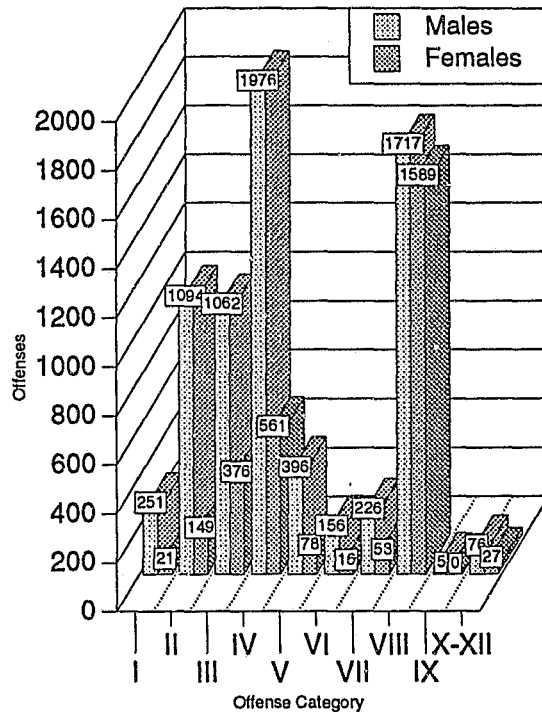
Within the JJDB, offenses are ranked by seriousness. The offense seriousness rank is based upon the penalty for the offense under criminal jurisdiction of state law. First degree murder is ranked number one.

Offense category "IV", the most commonly reported male offenses category, includes 13 specific offenses ranked by seriousness between 62 and 74 on the JJDB reporters scale.

Offense category "VIII", the most commonly reported female offenses category, includes seven specific offenses ranked between 92 and 98 on the JJDB reporters scale for seriousness.

JJDB OFFENSE CODE CATEGORIES:

- I. Serious personal and other similar offenses (felonies)
- II. Serious property and other similar offenses (felonies)
- III. Less serious personal and similar offenses (misdemeanors)
- IV. Less serious property and similar offenses (misdemeanors)
- V. Crimes against the peace, public justice, morality, escape, and weapons
- VI. Possession of controlled substances
- VII. Alcoholic liquors
- VIII. Status offenses
- IX. Natural resources violations
- X.-XII. Routine traffic offense, Failed informal adjustment, Failed improvement period



V. Juvenile Delinquency Offenses

THE MOST COMMON OFFENSES

During the reporting period, the most common offense contained within all delinquency cases was "Incorrigible (runaway)." The following chart ranks the 25 most commonly reported offenses. It also indicates the offense rank by seriousness as well as the appropriate database and citation codes.

OFFENSE	TOTAL REPORTED	JJDB CODE	W.VA. CODE CITATION	SERIOUSNESS RANK
Incorrigible (runaway)	1319	8933	§49-1-4	95
Shoplifting, 1st offense	974	4732	§61-3A-3(a)	73
Incorrigible (excluding runaway)	914	8923	§49-1-4	94
Battery	908	3472	§61-2-9(c)	46
Truancy	763	8943	§49-1-4	96
Destruction of property	696	4622	§61-3-30	62
Grand larceny	305	2311	§61-3-13 (a)	29
Petit larceny	279	4632	§61-3-13(b)	63
Break and/or enter (not dwelling)	250	2301	§61-3-12	28
Unlawful simple assault	237	3562	§61-2-9(b)	55
Violation of probation/parole	233	8903	§49-1-4	92
Burglary, night-time or daytime forced	201	2271	§61-3-11(a)	25
Trespassing	169	4712	§61-3B-1 et seq	71
Public intoxication	158	7882	§60-6-9	89
Grand larceny (auto)	153	2321	§61-3-13(a)	30
Disorderly conduct	114	5832	Municipal ord.	84
Non-Narcotics - Marijuana & derivatives	111	6872	§60A-4-401(c)	87
Obstructing officer	109	5792	§61-5-17	80
Unlawful Possession of Alcohol	104	7893	§60-6-9	90
Unlawful taking of vehicle (joyriding)	101	4682	§17A-8-4	68
Breaking and entering (auto, etc.)	94	4652	§61-3-12	65
Brandishing a deadly weapon	94	3492	§61-7-11	48
Other crimes against the peace	91	5002	-----	85
Other misdemeanors	91	4002	-----	74
Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapon	86	5742	§61-7-8	75

V. Juvenile Delinquency Offenses

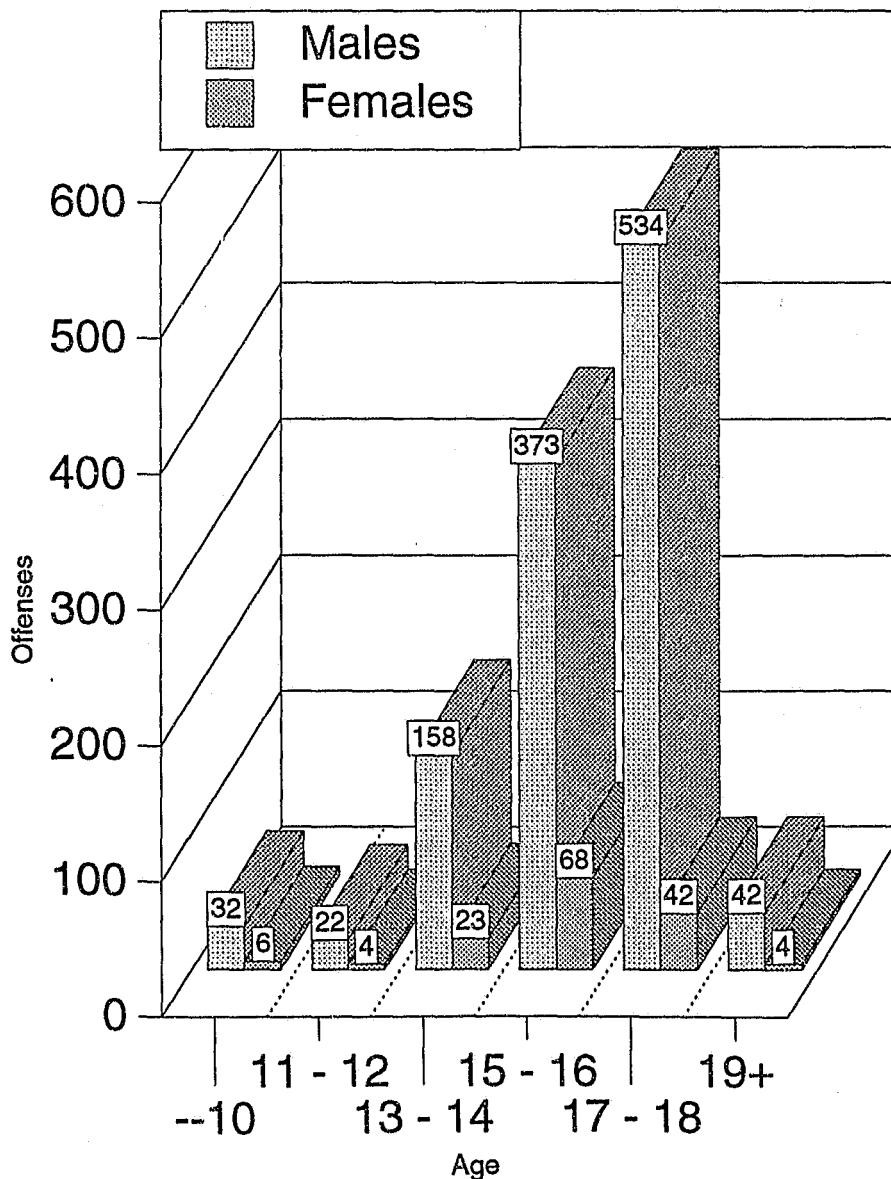
SERIOUS OFFENSES BY CATEGORY

CATEGORY I -- PERSONAL AND SIMILAR OFFENSES

Within the offense ranking of JJDB reporting, Category I offenses are the most serious. These offenses involve acts which, if committed, have the potential to cause or have caused personal injury or death to a victim and are felonies when handled under criminal jurisdiction of the court. This category includes first degree murder, aggravated robbery, manufacture and delivery of drugs, and 19 other specific offenses.

CATEGORY II -- PROPERTY AND SIMILAR OFFENSES

Within the offense ranking of JJDB reporting, Category II offenses are the second most serious. These offenses involve acts which, if committed, have the potential to cause or have caused property damage or loss and are felonies when handled under the criminal jurisdiction of the court. This category includes first degree arson, night-time burglary, grand larceny, and 14 other specific offenses.



V. Juvenile Delinquency Offenses

SERIOUS OFFENSES BY COUNTY

The following chart indicates the number of Category I and Category II offenses reported by county.

COUNTY	CATEGORY I	CATEGORY II	COUNTY	CATEGORY I	CATEGORY II
BARBOUR	2	2	MINERAL	0	22
BERKELEY	13	65	MINGO	63	11
BOONE	4	6	MONONGALIA	2	38
BRAXTON	0	6	MONROE	1	8
BROOKE	3	17	MORGAN	1	13
CABELL	30	70	NICHOLAS	4	16
CALHOUN	0	1	OHIO	5	25
CLAY	0	2	PENDLETON	1	0
DODDRIDGE	0	0	PLEASANTS	0	1
FAYETTE	4	21	POCAHONTAS	0	11
GILMER	0	1	PRESTON	0	6
GRANT	2	7	PUTNAM *	0	1
GREENBRIER	6	46	RALEIGH	21	103
HAMPSHIRE	1	7	RANDOLPH	1	9
HANCOCK	3	8	RITCHIE	0	6
HARDY	0	11	ROANE	1	5
HARRISON	5	13	SUMMERS	4	13
JACKSON	5	41	TAYLOR	4	9
JEFFERSON	3	8	TUCKER	0	5
KANAWHA	80	324	TYLER	0	8
LEWIS	5	4	UPSHUR	3	27
LINCOLN	5	11	WAYNE	1	29
LOGAN	1	15	WEBSTER	1	6
MCDOWELL	5	10	WETZEL	0	16
MARION	0	23	WIRT	0	0
MARSHALL	4	23	WOOD	17	66
MASON *	0	0	WYOMING	1	4
MERCER	17	49	TOTALS	272	1249

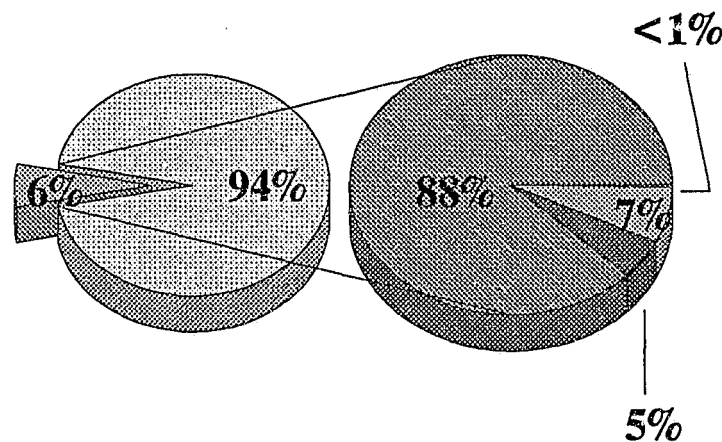
* Complete data unavailable. Refer to page 14.







VI. Secured Predisposition Detention

UTILIZATION OF DETENTION BY TOTAL CASES

Of the 8,887 juvenile cases which were reported to the JJDB, 8,388 or 94% were not associated with the use of any form of secure predisposition detention. The children who were the subjects of these cases either remained in their own homes pending further court proceedings or resided in another nonsecured setting, such as with a relative or in an emergency shelter.

Of the children who were committed to some type of secured detention to await court proceedings, home-based or electronic monitoring was reported to have been used in 24 cases, and a county jail in 1 case; commitment to one of the five secure juvenile detention centers (JDCs) was reported in 440 cases. Whether or not secure detention was utilized was unknown in 34 cases.



-  No Detention
-  Predisposition Detention
-  Juvenile Detention Center
-  Home-Based Detention
-  Unknown
-  County Jail

There are 5 juvenile detention centers in West Virginia. The centers are located in Parkersburg, Martinsburg, Wheeling, Princeton, and Dunbar.

VI. Secured Predisposition Detention

RESIDENTIAL DETENTION RATE BY COUNTY

SECURE RESIDENTIAL DETENTION RATES AMONG COUNTIES ARE ANALYZED BY THREE DIFFERENT METHODS:

A. Number of Youth Committed. -- This method uses JJDB reports to count the number of individual youths committed to secure detention by county. Rate is calculated by dividing commitments by population. Youthful population refers to the number of people in the county between the ages of 10 and 20 years old. The same child is counted one time only, even if the child is committed to secure detention on more than one occasion during the reporting period.

COUNTY	COMMITMENTS	POP.	RATE PER 1,000	COUNTY	COMMITMENTS	POP.	RATE PER 1,000
BARBOUR	4	2839	1.41	MINERAL	1	4729	0.21
BERKELEY	45	9095	4.95	MINGO	8	6822	1.17
BOONE	6	4923	1.22	MONONGALIA	2	16224	0.12
BRAXTON	1	2068	0.48	MONROE	2	1976	1.01
BROOKE	6	4678	1.28	MORGAN	1	1753	0.57
CABELL	30	16347	1.84	NICHOLAS	9	4764	1.89
CALHOUN	0	1285	0.00	OHIO	12	7858	1.53
CLAY	1	1897	0.53	PENDLETON	0	1156	0.00
DODDRIDGE	0	1174	0.00	PLEASANTS	0	1261	0.00
FAYETTE	3	8773	0.34	POCAHONTAS	1	1279	0.78
GILMER	0	1488	0.00	PRESTON	2	4951	0.40
GRANT	3	1782	1.68	PUTNAM *	1	6994	--
GREENBRIER	15	5450	2.75	RALEIGH	18	13680	1.32
HAMPSHIRE	0	2775	0.00	RANDOLPH	3	4582	0.65
HANCOCK	2	5525	0.36	RITCHIE	0	1636	0.00
HARDY	0	1645	0.00	ROANE	4	2670	1.50
HARRISON	7	10990	0.64	SUMMERS	1	2174	0.46
JACKSON	4	4247	0.94	TAYLOR	8	2361	3.39
JEFFERSON	6	6297	0.95	TUCKER	0	1222	0.00
KANAWHA	158	31123	5.08	TYLER	0	1614	0.00
LEWIS	3	2757	1.09	UPSHUR	4	4355	0.92
LINCOLN	0	4063	0.00	WAYNE	0	7345	0.00
LOGAN	1	8578	0.12	WEBSTER	0	1920	0.00
MCDOWELL	2	6894	0.29	WETZEL	0	3216	0.00
MARION	6	9458	0.63	WIRT	0	844	0.00
MARSHALL	9	6034	1.49	WOOD	19	13502	1.41
MASON *	--	4185	--	WYOMING	1	5823	0.17
MERCER	31	11220	2.76	TOTALS	440	304,307	1.45

* Complete data were not available. Refer to page 14.

VI. Secured Predisposition Detention

RESIDENTIAL DETENTION RATE BY COUNTY

B. Number of Total Commitments. -- This method counts the number of different commitments to detention by county. The same child is counted more than once if that child is committed by court order to secure detention on more than one occasion during the reporting period. This method does not duplicate the count if a child is committed to detention one time based upon more than one charge or petition. Transfers between centers for the purpose of adjusting center populations is not counted as more than one commitment. Commitments by county are reported directly to the JJDB by juvenile detention centers.

COUNTY	COMMITMENTS	POP.	RATE PER 1,000	COUNTY	COMMITMENTS	POP.	RATE PER 1,000
BARBOUR	3	2839	1.06	MINERAL	12	4729	2.54
BERKELEY	106	9095	11.65	MINGO	14	6822	2.05
BOONE	5	4923	1.02	MONONGALIA	9	16224	0.55
BRAXTON	0	2068	0.00	MONROE	8	1976	4.05
BROOKE	9	4678	1.92	MORGAN	5	1753	2.85
CABELL	74	16347	4.53	NICHOLAS	10	4764	2.10
CALHOUN	0	1285	0.00	OHIO	46	7858	5.85
CLAY	2	1897	1.05	PENDLETON	0	1156	0.00
DODDRIDGE	0	1174	0.00	PLEASANTS	0	1261	0.00
FAYETTE	24	8773	2.74	POCAHONTAS	4	1279	3.13
GILMER	0	1488	0.00	PRESTON	16	4951	3.23
GRANT	3	1782	1.68	PUTNAM	8	6994	1.14
GREENBRIER	19	5450	3.49	RALEIGH	26	13680	1.90
HAMPSHIRE	7	2775	2.52	RANDOLPH	3	4588	0.65
HANCOCK	2	5525	0.36	RITCHIE	1	1636	0.61
HARDY	3	1645	1.82	ROANE	11	2670	4.12
HARRISON	21	10990	1.91	SUMMERS	4	2174	1.84
JACKSON	18	4247	4.24	TAYLOR	6	2361	2.54
JEFFERSON	68	6297	10.80	TUCKER	0	1222	0.00
KANAWHA	240	31123	7.71	TYLER	0	1614	0.00
LEWIS	3	2757	1.09	UPSHUR	7	4355	1.61
LINCOLN	6	4063	1.48	WAYNE	14	7345	1.91
LOGAN	15	8578	1.75	WEBSTER	1	1920	0.52
MCDOWELL	14	6894	2.03	WETZEL	1	3216	0.31
MARION	57	9458	6.03	WIRT	0	844	0.00
MARSHALL	31	6034	5.14	WOOD	52	13502	3.85
MASON	6	4185	1.43	WYOMING	3	5823	0.52
MERCER	48	11220	4.28	TOTALS	1045	304,307	3.43

VI. Secured Predisposition Detention

RESIDENTIAL DETENTION RATE BY COUNTY

C. Detention Rate by Total Cases. -- This table indicates the proportion of the total cases within a county based upon JJDB reports in which secure residential juvenile detention is utilized by county, as reported by detention centers. The same juvenile may be the subject of more than one delinquency case during the reporting period and may be committed to detention on more than one occasion. In some situations, a juvenile may be detained and released from detention without a delinquency case being initiated by law enforcement or the case being reported.

COUNTY	COMMITMENTS	TOTAL CASES	RATE PER 1,000	COUNTY	COMMITMENTS	TOTAL CASES	RATE PER 1,000
BARBOUR	3	51	58.82	MINERAL	12	110	109.09
BERKELEY	106	414	256.04	MINGO	14	39	358.97
BOONE	5	137	36.50	MONONGALIA	9	282	31.91
BRAXTON	0	24	0.00	MONROE	8	23	347.83
BROOKE	9	247	56.44	MORGAN	5	34	147.06
CABELL	74	970	76.29	NICHOLAS	10	139	71.94
CALHOUN	0	7	0.00	OHIO	46	130	353.85
CLAY	2	25	80.00	PENDLETON	0	3	0.00
DODDRIDGE	0	0	0.00	PLEASANTS	0	4	0.00
FAYETTE	24	143	167.83	POCAHONTAS	4	44	90.91
GILMER	0	1	0.00	PRESTON	16	18	888.89
GRANT	3	26	115.38	PUTNAM *	8	(16)	(500.00)
GREENBRIER	19	209	90.91	RALEIGH	26	900	28.89
HAMPSHIRE	7	18	388.89	RANDOLPH	3	135	22.22
HANCOCK	2	77	25.97	RITCHIE	1	5	200.00
HARDY	3	31	96.77	ROANE	11	42	261.90
HARRISON	21	109	192.66	SUMMERS	4	33	121.21
JACKSON	18	179	100.56	TAYLOR	6	79	75.95
JEFFERSON	68	46	1,478.26	TUCKER	0	12	0.00
KANAWHA	240	1940	123.71	TYLER	0	18	0.00
LEWIS	3	33	90.91	UPSHUR	7	108	64.81
LINCOLN	6	175	34.29	WAYNE	14	113	123.89
LOGAN	15	116	129.31	WEBSTER	1	43	23.26
MCDOWELL	14	133	105.26	WETZEL	1	63	15.87
MARION	57	145	393.10	WIRT	0	0	0.00
MARSHALL	31	223	139.01	WOOD	52	516	100.78
MASON *	6	(40)	(150.00)	WYOMING	3	61	49.18
MERCER	48	442	108.60	TOTALS	1045	8,887	117.59

* Complete data unavailable. Refer to page 14.

VI. Secured Predisposition Detention

OTHER METHODS UTILIZED FOR JUVENILE DETENTION BY COUNTY
Home-based/Electronic Monitoring and County Jails

Of youth detained pending court proceedings, the most common means of detention is through commitment to secure juvenile detention centers as previously described. In addition, juveniles may be detained through supervision while living in a nonsecure setting, such as their own home, with or without the use of electronic monitoring. Commitments to county jails generally utilized for adults can be utilized in some circumstances where certain statutory requirements are met.

The following table indicates the number of instances in which these options were utilized in each county during the reporting period. In some cases, more than one type of detention may have been utilized for a child awaiting further court proceedings.

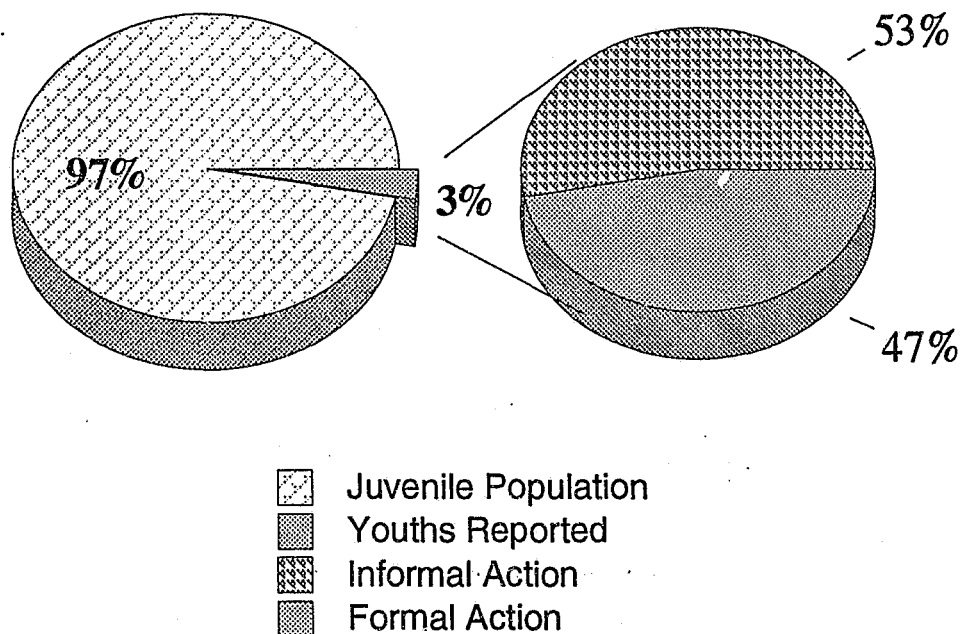
COUNTY	HOME-BASED/ ELECTRONIC MONITORING	COUNTY JAIL	TOTAL	COUNTY	HOME-BASED/ ELECTRONIC MONITORING	COUNTY JAIL	TOTAL
BARBOUR	0	0	0	MINERAL	0	0	0
BERKELEY	0	0	0	MINGO	0	0	0
BOONE	0	0	0	MONONGALIA	0	0	0
BRAXTON	0	0	0	MONROE	0	0	0
BROOKE	0	0	0	MORGAN	0	0	0
CABELL	0	0	0	NICHOLAS	1	0	1
CALHOUN	0	0	0	OHIO	0	0	0
CLAY	0	0	0	PENDLETON	0	0	0
DODDRIDGE	0	0	0	PLEASANTS	0	0	0
FAYETTE	1	0	1	POCAHONTAS	0	0	0
GILMER	0	0	0	PRESTON	1	0	1
GRANT	0	0	0	PUTNAM	0	0	0
GREENBRIER	0	0	0	RALEIGH	4	1	5
HAMPSHIRE	0	0	0	RANDOLPH	0	0	0
HANCOCK	0	0	0	RITCHIE	0	0	0
HARDY	0	0	0	ROANE	0	0	0
HARRISON	0	0	0	SUMMERS	0	0	0
JACKSON	0	0	0	TAYLOR	0	0	0
JEFFERSON	0	0	0	TUCKER	0	0	0
KANAWHA	4	0	4	TYLER	0	0	0
LEWIS	0	0	0	UPSHUR	3	0	3
LINCOLN	0	0	0	WAYNE	0	0	0
LOGAN	2	0	2	WEBSTER	0	0	0
MCDOWELL	0	0	0	WETZEL	0	0	0
MARION	3	0	3	WIRT	0	0	0
MARSHALL	0	0	0	WOOD	5	0	5
MASON	0	0	0	WYOMING	0	0	0
MERCER	0	0	0	TOTALS	24	1	25

VII. Responding to Juvenile Delinquency

INFORMAL AND FORMAL ACTIONS

Public officials may respond to an allegation that a child is delinquent by taking either informal or formal action. An informal action is one that diverts the child from the formal court process while at the same time considers the interest of the child, the victim (if any), and the public. A formal action is one in which a juvenile delinquency petition has been filed in the Circuit Clerk's Office and involves circuit court hearings for the purpose of protecting the interests of the child and the public. Refer to previous sections of this report for a discussion of the different types of informal and formal actions.

Utilizing informal actions to dispose of delinquency cases is much less expensive than utilizing formal actions and may be as effective a response to delinquency as formal actions for some children. However, if it appears that public safety requires a child's commitment to a secure setting or if the child is uncooperative or unsuccessful in resolving the alleged delinquency informally, a petition may be filed and the case disposed of by the court. County practices vary when responding to delinquency cases. The table on the next page indicates the percentage of delinquency cases in each county that are disposed of through informal and formal actions.



VII. Responding to Juvenile Delinquency

INFORMAL AND FORMAL ACTIONS TAKEN BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL CASES	INFORMALLY DISPOSED %	FORMALLY DISPOSED %	COUNTY	TOTAL CASES	INFORMALLY DISPOSED %	FORMALLY DISPOSED %
BARBOUR	51	4%	96%	MINERAL	110	55%	45%
BERKELEY	414	47%	53%	MINGO	39	18%	82%
BOONE	137	18%	82%	MONONGALIA	282	98%	2%
BRAXTON	24	17%	83%	MONROE	23	13%	87%
BROOKE	247	62%	38%	MORGAN	34	38%	62%
CABELL	970	38%	62%	NICHOLAS	139	29%	71%
CALHOUN	7	43%	57%	OHIO	130	57%	43%
CLAY	25	12%	88%	PENDLETON	3	33%	67%
DODDRIDGE	0	0.00%	0.00%	PLEASANTS	4	0.00%	100.0%
FAYETTE	143	55%	45%	POCAHONTAS	44	2%	98%
GILMER	1	0.00%	100%	PRESTON	18	6%	94%
GRANT	26	31%	69%	PUTNAM **	12	92%	8%
GREENBRIER	209	0.00%	100%	RALEIGH	900	63%	37%
HAMPSHIRE	18	39%	61%	RANDOLPH	135	79%	21%
HANCOCK	77	58%	42%	RITCHIE	5	0.00%	100%
HARDY	31	68%	32%	ROANE	42	71%	29%
HARRISON	109	43%	57%	SUMMERS	33	15%	85%
JACKSON	179	78%	22%	TAYLOR	79	0.00%	100.0%
JEFFERSON	46	2%	98%	TUCKER	12	25%	75%
KANAWHA	1940	63%	37%	TYLER	18	0.00	100%
LEWIS	33	64%	36%	UPSHUR	108	59%	41%
LINCOLN	175	61%	39%	WAYNE	113	13%	87%
LOGAN	116	34%	66%	WEBSTER	43	42%	58%
MCDOWELL	133	87%	13%	WETZEL	63	24%	76%
MARION	145	15%	85%	WIRT	0	0.00%	0.00%
MARSHALL	223	43%	57%	WOOD	516	70%	30%
MASON *	(40)	(30%)	(70%)	WYOMING	61	64%	36%
MERCER	442	65%	35%	TOTALS	8,887	53%	47%

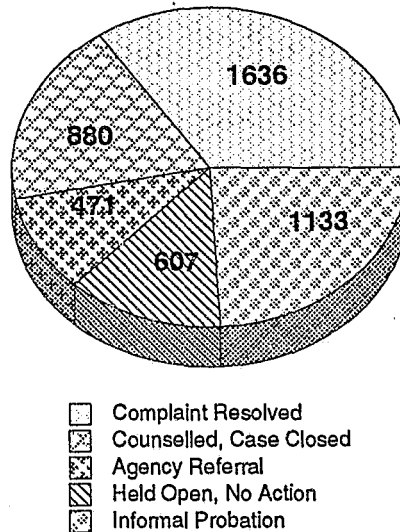
* Case specific data unavailable. Refer to page 14.

** Complete data unavailable. Refer to page 14.

VII. Responding to Juvenile Delinquency

TYPES OF INFORMAL ACTIONS MOST COMMONLY TAKEN

During this reporting period, 53% of all delinquency cases were disposed of informally. Five types of informal actions may be taken by officials to dispose of delinquency cases. The following graph illustrates which types of informal actions were most commonly taken during the reporting period.



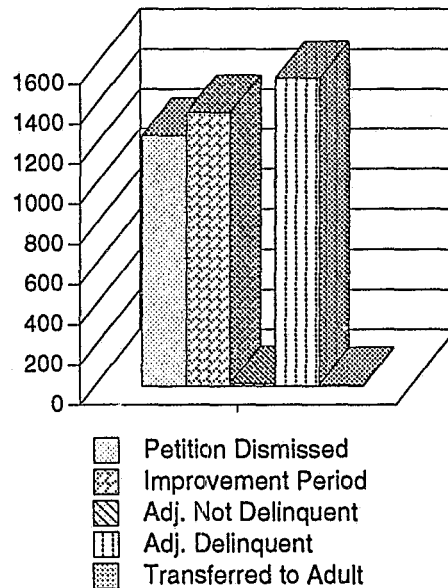
INFORMAL

- 35% -- Resolved after discussion with the affected parties. This is similar to a formal case being dismissed because it is not in the best interests of the child and public to proceed. Such a case usually involves a minor offense and/or a situation in which the assertion of parental discipline is most appropriate;
- 19% -- A public official, such as a probation officer, counselling the child or parent(s) on one or more occasion and closing the delinquency case;
- 10% -- The public official referring the child (or parents) to a community agency for counselling or social services and closes the delinquency case;
- 12% -- Held open without further action (unless the child gets into trouble again). This is similar to a child being granted an improvement period by the circuit court;
- 24% -- Informal supervision which is very similar to and is often termed (informal) probation. The maximum period is six months. Refer to the section of this report entitled Probation Entries for further information on this topic.

VII. Responding to Juvenile Delinquency

TYPES OF FORMAL ACTIONS MOST COMMONLY TAKEN

During this reporting period, 47% of all delinquency cases were handled formally. After a juvenile delinquency petition has been filed in circuit court, one of five types of action occurs. The type of action is dependent upon the outcome of formal hearings during which the child is represented by an attorney. The following graph illustrates the types of actions most commonly taken during the reporting period after the delinquency petition was filed in court.



FORMAL

- 30% -- The Circuit Court dismissed the petition because it is not in the best interests of the child and public to proceed or because the child successfully completed an improvement period;
- 33% -- The Circuit Court granted the child an improvement period up to a maximum term of one year. If the terms of the improvement period are fulfilled, the delinquency petition is later dismissed without the child ever being adjudicated delinquent;
- <1% -- The child was adjudicated not delinquent (not guilty of the charges) based upon the findings of an adjudicatory hearing which can include the use of a jury;
- 37% -- The child was adjudicated delinquent;
- <1% -- Upon demand of the child or in very serious cases, such as those containing violent offenses (felonies), the juvenile was transferred to the criminal jurisdiction of the court for trial as if the juvenile was an adult.

VII. Responding to Juvenile Delinquency

YOUTH ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT

The following table indicates the number of youths adjudicated delinquent in each county and the county's rate of adjudicating youth delinquent per 1,000 youthful population. The same child may have been adjudicated delinquent, based upon more than one charge during the reporting period. Various factors affect a county's rate of adjudication in addition to the size of the county's youthful population and the degree of its juvenile crime problem. For example, a high adjudication rate may be an indicator of a poor informal adjustment program, a lack of community resources/social services, problems related to the local bar association, a need for a public defender office, or other reasons.

COUNTY	ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT	POP.	RATE PER 1,000	COUNTY	ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT	POP.	RATE PER 1,000
BARBOUR	11	2839	3.87	MINERAL	11	4729	2.33
BERKELEY	119	9095	13.08	MINGO	6	6822	0.88
BOONE	75	4923	15.23	MONONGALIA	3	16224	0.18
BRAXTON	2	2068	0.97	MONROE	8	1976	4.05
BROOKE	43	4678	9.19	MORGAN	3	1753	1.71
CABELL	260	16347	15.91	NICHOLAS	23	4764	4.83
CALHOUN	4	1285	3.11	OHIO	47	7858	5.98
CLAY	1	1897	0.53	PENDLETON	2	1156	1.73
DODDRIDGE	0	1174	0.00	PLEASANTS	1	1261	0.79
FAYETTE	33	8773	3.76	POCAHONTAS	18	1279	14.07
GILMER	1	1488	0.67	PRESTON	14	4951	2.83
GRANT	7	1782	3.93	PUTNAM *	1	6994	---
GREENBRIER	62	5450	11.38	RALEIGH	36	13680	2.63
HAMPSHIRE	5	2775	1.80	RANDOLPH	19	4588	4.14
HANCOCK	25	5525	4.52	RITCHIE	3	1636	1.83
HARDY	3	1645	1.82	ROANE	12	2670	4.49
HARRISON	30	10990	2.73	SUMMERS	11	2174	5.06
JACKSON	28	4247	6.59	TAYLOR	11	2361	4.66
JEFFERSON	17	6297	2.70	TUCKER	3	1222	2.45
KANAWHA	177	31123	5.69	TYLER	12	1614	7.43
LEWIS	8	2757	2.90	UPSHUR	31	4355	7.12
LINCOLN	4	4063	0.98	WAYNE	14	7345	1.91
LOGAN	20	8578	2.33	WEBSTER	1	1920	0.52
MCDOWELL	4	6894	0.58	WETZEL	38	3216	11.82
MARION	20	9458	2.11	WIRT	0	844	0.00
MARSHALL	90	6034	14.92	WOOD	87	13502	6.44
MASON *	0	4185	---	WYOMING	4	5823	0.69
MERCER	37	11220	3.30	TOTALS	1533	304,307	5.04

* Complete data unavailable. Refer to page 14.

VII. Responding to Juvenile Delinquency

TRANSFERS TO CRIMINAL JURISDICTION *

During the reporting period a child could be considered by a court to be treated as if she/he was an adult if probable cause is found and (1) the child is charged with a very serious offense, such as murder or first degree sexual assault; or (2) the child is charged with a violent offense and has a previous adjudication for a crime of violence; or (3) the child is charged with a felony type offense and has two previous adjudications for felony type offenses; or (4) the child is 16 years old and charged with a violent offense; or (5) the child is 16 years old and charged with a felony type offense and has a previous adjudication for a felony type offense.

If a prosecutor moved the court to transfer a case to criminal jurisdiction, the court was required to conduct a transfer hearing. Transfer was required to be the exception and not the rule in handling delinquency cases.

The following table lists the number of youth whose delinquency cases were disposed in each county by transferring the case to criminal court (adult court).** Some caution should be exercised in interpreting the data because, although unusual, a child charged with a less serious offense could also be transferred to criminal court if over 16 years old and she/he demanded the transfer. Such is likely to occur only in instances in which the disposition of the offense is likely to be less coercive for a child when treated as an adult.

For example, a child who is charged with first offense trespassing may be concerned that an out-of-home commitment to a child welfare setting may last for almost two years under juvenile jurisdiction. In order to significantly reduce the potential penalty for the offense, this child may demand a transfer from juvenile court to adult court. Upon conviction for simple trespassing, the maximum penalty under criminal jurisdiction is a fine of not more than one hundred dollars. State law protects children committed to correctional facilities from being committed to terms longer than an adult would be sentenced for the same offense. However, the same protection is not afforded to children committed to child welfare facilities.

Discharge from child welfare facilities is commonly dependent upon program completion and familial factors. Occasionally, children are discharged from one facility to be admitted to another facility instead of going home. For these reasons, a child may decide to demand transfer to criminal jurisdiction. Therefore, the following data may include less serious cases, as well as being an indicator of very serious cases.

COUNTY	TRANSFERS	COUNTY	TRANSFERS	COUNTY	TRANSFERS	COUNTY	TRANSFERS
BARBOUR	0	HANCOCK	0	MINERAL	0	RITCHIE	0
BERKELEY	0	HARDY	0	MINGO	0	ROANE	0
BOONE	0	HARRISON	0	MONONGALIA	0	SUMMERS	0
BRAXTON	0	JACKSON	0	MONROE	0	TAYLOR	0
BROOKE	0	JEFFERSON	0	MORGAN	0	TUCKER	0
CABELL	1	KANAWHA	2	NICHOLAS	0	TYLER	0
CALHOUN	0	LEWIS	0	OHIO	0	UPSHUR	0
CLAY	0	LINCOLN	0	PENDLETON	0	WAYNE	0
DODDRIDGE	0	LOGAN	0	PLEASANTS	0	WEBSTER	0
FAYETTE	0	MCDOWELL	0	POCAHONTAS	0	WETZEL	0
GILMER	0	MARION	0	PRESTON	0	WIRT	0
GRANT	0	MARSHALL	0	PUTNAM	0	WOOD	0
GREENBRIER	0	MASON	0	RALEIGH	2	WYOMING	0
HAMPSHIRE	0	MERCER	0	RANDOLPH	0	TOTALS	5

* During the 1995 Legislative Session, juvenile transfer statute and other sections of juvenile law were amended. The above description of transfer to criminal jurisdiction is based upon juvenile law during the reporting period and at the time of publication of this report.

** Transferred cases are reported at the time of final disposition of the case. Cases pending appeal are not included.

VII. Responding to Juvenile Delinquency

IMPROVEMENT PERIODS GRANTED AND TERMINATED

Except for a circuit court dismissing a juvenile delinquency case, granting the child who is the subject of the case an improvement period is the least restrictive formal disposition of a case. An improvement period is granted without an adjudication of delinquency. Therefore, the child avoids a negative label and avoids the risk of an out-of-home commitment. In addition, the state saves some prosecutorial, defense, and court costs, although not nearly as much as when a case is informally adjusted. The following table indicates the number of improvement periods granted, the number terminated because they were unsuccessful, and each county's success percentage.

COUNTY	TOTAL GRANTED	TOTAL TERMIN.	SUCCESS %	COUNTY	TOTAL GRANTED	TOTAL TERMIN.	SUCCESS %
BARBOUR	33	0	100%	MINERAL	20	0	100%
BERKELEY	40	0	100%	MINGO	5	1	80%
BOONE	35	0	100%	MONONGALIA	3	0	100%
BRAXTON	12	0	100%	MONROE	12	0	100%
BROOKE	44	0	100%	MORGAN	14	0	100%
CABELL	160	0	100%	NICHOLAS	39	1	97%
CALHOUN	0	0	--	OHIO	8	2	75%
CLAY	15	1	94%	PENDLETON	0	0	--
DODDRIDGE	0	0	--	PLEASANTS	3	0	100%
FAYETTE	13	0	100%	POCAHONTAS	14	0	100%
GILMER	0	0	100%	PRESTON	3	0	100%
GRANT	11	0	100%	PUTNAM *	--	--	--
GREENBRIER	60	0	100%	RALEIGH	115	0	100%
HAMPSHIRE	4	0	100%	RANDOLPH	6	1	83%
HANCOCK	7	1	86%	RITCHIE	2	0	100%
HARDY	7	0	100%	ROANE	0	0	--
HARRISON	31	4	87%	SUMMERS	15	0	100%
JACKSON	6	0	100%	TAYLOR	28	0	100%
JEFFERSON	26	1	96%	TUCKER	6	0	100%
KANAWHA	169	15	91%	TYLER	6	0	100%
LEWIS	4	0	100%	UPSHUR	10	0	100%
LINCOLN	46	0	100%	WAYNE	75	0	100%
LOGAN	35	0	100%	WEBSTER	8	0	100%
MCDOWELL	6	0	100%	WETZEL	9	0	100%
MARION	74	1	99%	WIRT	0	0	--
MARSHALL	32	0	100%	WOOD	24	1	95%
MASON *	--	--	--	WYOMING	18	0	100%
MERCER	48	2	96%	TOTALS	1,361	31	98%

* Case specific data unavailable. Refer to page 14.

VII. Responding to Juvenile Delinquency

PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO DELINQUENCY PROCEEDINGS

To aid the court in reaching an appropriate disposition of a case in which a juvenile is adjudicated delinquent, the court may order a psychological evaluation. One of the primary reasons that a court orders a psychological evaluation when processing a delinquency case is to determine whether or not a juvenile meets the definition of childhood mental illness under state law. Based upon a psychological evaluation, the court may initiate mental health proceedings and dismiss the delinquency case or hold the delinquency case pending if a juvenile is found to be mentally ill.

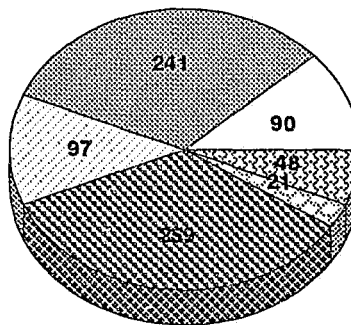
Psychological evaluations also aid the court when disposing of delinquency cases involving children who are not mentally ill. Mental health treatment needs identified through psychological evaluation and the juvenile's willingness to receive treatment may be considered by the court when individualizing probation conditions or other types of delinquency dispositions.

The results of psychological evaluations are not to be made available to the court until after the adjudicatory hearing.

A psychological evaluation may be conducted in a nonresidential or a residential setting to which the juvenile is committed or placed. Juveniles are entitled to the least restrictive alternative for psychological evaluations.

Nonresidential evaluations, such as those conducted by a mental health center or a private psychologist, are less restrictive, less expensive, and offer a greater potential to include input from families, schools, and other sources than residential evaluations. Due to the needs of the child or for other reasons, a child may be ordered or placed into a residential setting operated or funded by the Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR) or the Division of Corrections (DOC). Occasionally, a child may be committed to an out-of-state setting for evaluation or to a hospital. Psychological evaluations conducted through residential settings often include evaluation based upon observation of the juvenile during the commitment period.

Of the 8,887 cases reported to the JJDB during the reporting period, 756 involved at least one type of psychological evaluation related to disposition. The following graph illustrates the frequency that different types of settings were utilized.



- Mental Health Center
- ▨ Private Practitioner
- ▩ DHHR Facility
- ▧ DOC Facility
- ▦ Out-of-State
- ▥ Hospital

PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED

12%--Mental Health Center
13%--DHHR In-State Facility
3%--Out-of-State Facility

32%--Private Practitioner
34%--DOC Facility
6%--Hospital Setting

VII. Responding to Juvenile Delinquency

NONRESIDENTIAL AND RESIDENTIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATIONS³

UTILIZATION OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS

In West Virginia, there are 14 publicly funded **community mental health centers (CMH)** with designated counties referred to as catchment areas. Each center has the capability of conducting psychological evaluations. Utilization of a mental health center for nonresidential evaluation of a delinquent youth is one of the least restrictive and least expensive means available for the court to achieve appropriate disposition of a delinquency case.

The current average cost of a psychological evaluation conducted on a delinquent child through a community mental health center is \$298. However, some youth involved in delinquency proceedings are Medicaid eligible. Therefore, overall DHHR costs are reduced by utilizing federal funds for psychological evaluations conducted through community mental health centers. For Medicaid eligible children, the state costs are 23% of the total cost. Also, some youths involved in delinquency proceedings are covered by their parents' private insurance plans which may cover most of the costs of psychological evaluations, thereby further reducing cost incurred by the state.

UTILIZATION OF PRIVATE PROVIDERS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

Utilization of a **private provider (PP)** to conduct a nonresidential psychological evaluation is also one of the least restrictive/intrusive and least expensive means available to the court to achieve appropriate disposition of a delinquency case. The availability of private providers to conduct psychological evaluations varies by county.

The same rate is normally paid by DHHR to private providers as is paid to community mental health centers for psychological evaluations. The average cost is \$298 per evaluation. Medicaid eligibility and private insurance plan coverage reduce state costs for psychological evaluations conducted by private providers on some youth. Under some circumstances, however, a court may order DHHR to pay a private provider a higher fee than usual due to the complexities of the case or for other reasons.

UTILIZATION OF IN-STATE DHHR SETTINGS

Utilization of in-state residential settings for the purpose of conducting psychological evaluations is much more restrictive and expensive than utilizing nonresidential options. The **West Virginia Children's Home (WVCH)** in Elkins is commonly utilized by courts for psychological evaluation of delinquent youth. The WVCH is a state operated institutional style setting that houses youth for an average 100-day evaluation period. It also serves in a dispositional capacity in which some youth are housed on a longer-term basis.

The current average cost for the residential portion of WVCH conducting a psychological evaluation is \$3,500 per juvenile. Only state funds are utilized. An additional cost averaging \$235 is incurred for psychological testing. Each youth is considered Medicaid eligible, which reduces state costs for the psychological evaluation. The total average state cost incurred for a residential psychological evaluation conducted through WVCH is approximately \$3,550 per juvenile.

UTILIZATION OF THE WVIHY DIAGNOSTIC UNIT

State law provides that after a juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent for criminal-type behavior, she/he may be committed to the **Diagnostic Unit of the West Virginia Industrial Home for Youth (WVIHY)** near Salem for a psychological evaluation. This is a secure unit contained within the fenced perimeter of the WVIHY. The maximum period of confinement during which the evaluation can occur is 30 days. Utilization of the WVIHY Diagnostic Unit is one of the most restrictive/intrusive means available to the court to achieve a psychological evaluation within a delinquency case.

The current average cost of such an evaluation through WVIHY is \$2,250. No federal funding is utilized.

The chart on the next page indicates utilization of community mental health centers, private providers, in-state DHHR settings, and the WVIHY Diagnostic Unit by county during the reporting period.

³ Average costs of psychological evaluations were reported by a DHHR representative and facility directors.

VII. Responding to Juvenile Delinquency

UTILIZATION OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS (CMH), PRIVATE PROVIDERS (PP), DHHR IN-STATE FACILITIES, AND THE WVIHY DIAGNOSTIC UNIT FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATIONS⁴

COUNTY	C M H	P P	DHHR	WVIHY	COUNTY	C M H	P P	DHHR	WVIHY
BARBOUR	0	2	1	0	MINERAL	1	1	0	1
BERKELEY	9	29	9	14	MINGO	0	0	1	6
BOONE	17	3	1	4	MONONGALIA	0	2	4	1
BRAXTON	0	0	0	0	MONROE	0	1	0	4
BROOKE	2	35	0	0	MORGAN	4	0	0	2
CABELL	2	5	8	23	NICHOLAS	1	7	0	4
CALHOUN	0	0	0	0	OHIO	9	14	0	6
CLAY	0	0	0	0	PENDLETON	0	0	0	1
DODDRIDGE	0	0	0	0	PLEASANTS	0	0	0	0
FAYETTE	2	0	0	18	POCAHONTAS	2	1	0	2
GILMER	0	0	0	0	PRESTON	0	1	4	2
GRANT	9	0	1	1	PUTNAM *	--	--	--	4
GREENBRIER	0	3	0	14	RALEIGH	2	7	0	11
HAMPSHIRE	0	1	0	1	RANDOLPH	6	1	9	11
HANCOCK	4	21	1	0	RITCHIE	2	0	0	0
HARDY	0	0	1	5	ROANE	0	1	0	2
HARRISON	2	2	6	13	SUMMERS	1	0	0	3
JACKSON	0	2	0	7	TAYLOR	4	0	0	3
JEFFERSON	0	0	2	7	TUCKER	0	2	0	0
KANAWHA	6	29	17	19	TYLER	0	0	0	0
LEWIS	0	0	1	5	UPSHUR	3	4	0	9
LINCOLN	0	0	0	2	WAYNE	0	0	0	4
LOGAN	0	2	2	0	WEBSTER	0	0	0	0
MCDOWELL	1	0	1	6	WETZEL	0	0	1	0
MARION	5	27	10	20	WIRT	0	0	0	0
MARSHALL	1	7	1	7	WOOD	3	17	13	21
MASON *	--	--	--	1	WYOMING	0	1	1	0
MERCER	1	13	2	13	TOTALS	90	241	97	277

⁴ Commitments to WVIHY are reported directly to the JJDB by the Division of Corrections.

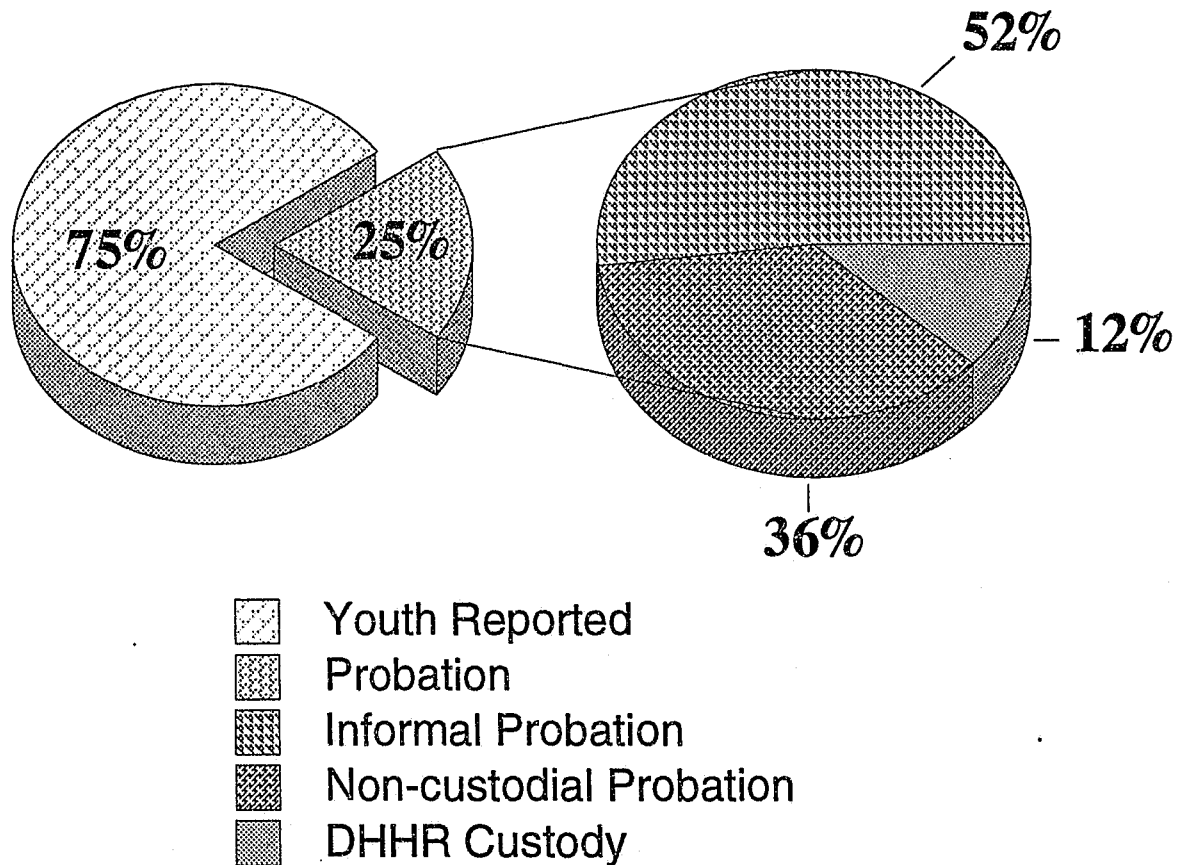
* Complete data unavailable. Refer to page 14.

VII. Responding to Juvenile Delinquency

JUVENILES PLACED ON PROBATION

During the reporting period, a total of 2,179 juveniles were placed on informal or formal probation as a disposition of their delinquency cases. Of this total, 1,133 of the dispositions (52%) involved informal supervision by a probation officer; 791 juveniles (36%) were placed on noncustodial probation; and, in 268 cases (12%) juveniles were committed to out-of-home DHHR settings and placed on probation.

The following table indicates the number of juveniles from each county who were added to juvenile probation caseloads. Not included in these totals are children committed to a DOC facility and later released on parole. Refer to the section of this report entitled "Division of Corrections Commitments" for a county listing. With some exceptions, all children committed to DOC are placed on some level of parole supervision after release and may be considered added to juvenile caseloads.



VII. Responding to Juvenile Delinquency

INFORMAL SUPERVISION BY PROBATION (ISP), NONCUSTODIAL PROBATION (NCP),
DHHR CUSTODY & PROBATION (DHHR)

COUNTY	ISP	NCP	DHHR	TOTAL	POP.	RATE PER 1,000	COUNTY	ISP	NCP	DHHR	TOTAL	POP.	RATE PER 1,000
BARBOUR	1	2	0	3	2839	1.80	MINERAL	3	10	0	13	4729	3.40
BERKELEY	68	47	0	115	9095	7.50	MINGO	5	2	4	11	6822	6.00
BOONE	5	43	8	56	4923	10.20	MONONGALIA	89	0	0	89	16224	6.00
BRAXTON	0	2	0	2	2068	1.90	MONROE	1	2	2	5	1976	3.00
BROOKE	4	12	1	17	4678	2.60	MORGAN	9	0	1	10	1753	1.10
CABELL	146	156	43	345	16347	10.30	NICHOLAS	0	14	5	19	4764	1.30
CALHOUN	2	2	2	6	1285	7.80	OHIO	12	17	9	38	7858	3.20
CLAY	0	0	0	0	1897	1.60	PENDLETON	1	2	0	3	1156	5.20
DODDRIDGE	0	0	0	0	1174	0.00	PLEASANTS	0	1	0	1	1261	0.00
FAYETTE	0	27	1	28	8773	2.20	POCAHONTAS	0	7	8	15	1279	10.90
GILMER	0	1	0	1	1488	1.30	PRESTON	1	8	2	10	4951	5.50
GRANT	6	3	0	9	1782	3.40	PUTNAM *	(4)	--	--	(4)	6994	(0.90)
GREENBRIER	0	23	28	51	5450	6.60	RALEIGH	102	22	7	131	13680	6.40
HAMPSHIRE	7	3	1	11	2775	2.50	RANDOLPH	0	9	2	11	4588	0.90
HANCOCK	2	13	11	26	5525	6.30	RITCHIE	0	3	0	3	1636	0.00
HARDY	18	2	0	20	1645	6.70	ROANE	14	4	2	20	2670	13.50
HARRISON	47	14	0	61	10990	1.60	SUMMERS	1	3	7	11	2174	1.40
JACKSON	11	18	0	29	4247	3.50	TAYLOR	0	2	5	7	2361	4.20
JEFFERSON	0	10	1	11	6297	1.70	TUCKER	3	2	0	5	1222	0.80
KANAWHA	247	80	54	381	31123	17.00	TYLER	0	12	0	12	1614	3.70
LEWIS	21	3	0	24	2757	18.50	UPSHUR	35	14	0	49	4355	10.30
LINCOLN	75	0	1	76	4063	22.40	WAYNE	0	4	3	7	7345	0.30
LOGAN	29	6	1	36	8578	7.70	WEBSTER	5	1	0	6	1920	1.00
MCDOWELL	3	1	0	4	6894	7.40	WETZEL	12	39	0	51	3216	5.60
MARION	2	24	16	42	9458	0.30	WIRT	0	0	0	0	844	1.20
MARSHALL	68	64	7	139	6034	18.60	WOOD	12	47	22	81	13502	4.30
MASON *	--	--	--	--	4185	--	WYOMING	36	0	2	38	5823	3.90
MERCER	26	10	12	48	11220	4.80	TOTALS	1,133	791	268	2,192	304,307	6.50

* Complete data unavailable. Refer to page 14.

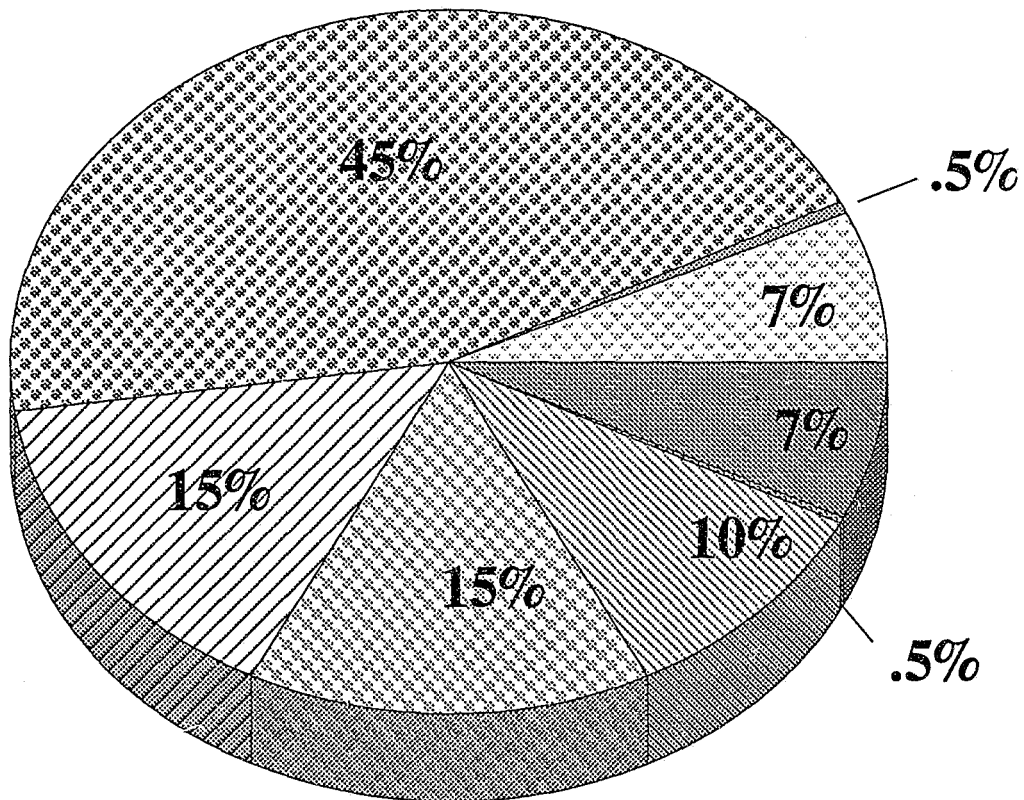
VII. Responding to Juvenile Delinquency









FORMAL DISPOSITIONS ORDERED IN DELINQUENCY CASES

If a child is adjudicated delinquent, state law contains seven potential primary types of dispositions. Depending upon the circumstances, a secondary type of disposition, such as a fine, restitution, revocation of a driver's license, or community service may be ordered in conjunction with the primary type of disposition.

The Court is required to conduct a dispositional hearing and to order the least restrictive disposition that is consistent with the best interests and welfare of the child and public.

The following graph illustrates the most common types of formal dispositions ordered during the reporting period. The same child may have received more than one type of disposition pursuant to being the subject of more than one case during the reporting period. The graph also illustrates the proportion of all formal dispositions associated with dismissed cases because the child successfully completed an improvement period.



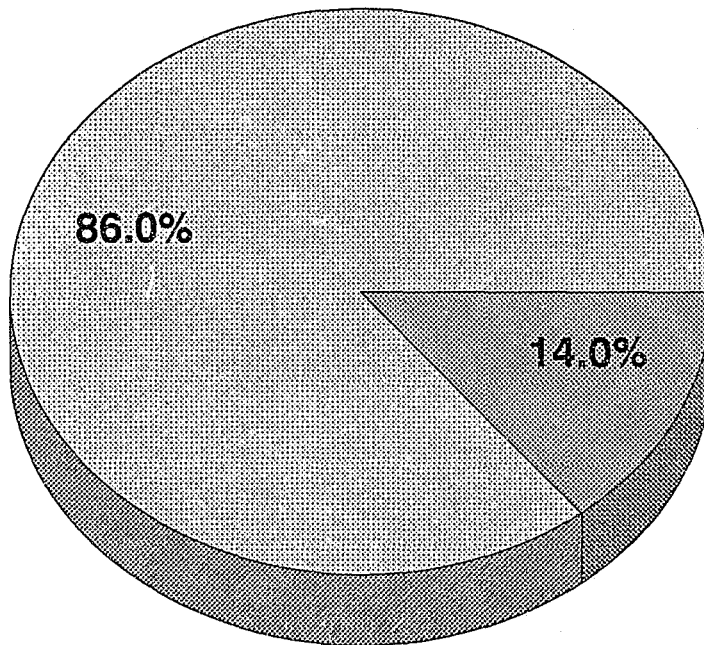
-  Dismissal
-  Refer. to Comm. Agency
-  Noncust. Probation
-  DHHR Custody
-  DHHR Cust./Probation
-  DOC Custodial
-  Mental Health Proceeding
-  Dismissal, Imp. Period Successful

VII. Responding to Juvenile Delinquency

GENERAL UTILIZATION OF COMMITMENT SETTINGS

Many more children involved in formal delinquency proceedings return home as part of the disposition of their cases than go to out-of-home settings.

The following table illustrates general utilization of settings in cases requiring formal dispositions. The type of out-of-home settings utilized when custody was ordered to DHHR as a disposition of delinquency was not reported in all cases. In some situations the same child may be the subject of more than one case.

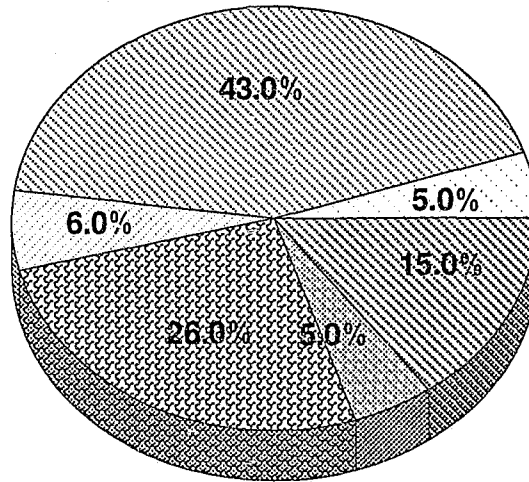








-  Parents/Relatives
-  Total Out-of-Home Commitments

VII. Responding to Juvenile Delinquency

TYPES OF OUT-OF-HOME COMMITMENT SETTINGS UTILIZED

Of those children reported as being ordered to out-of-home settings pursuant to delinquency proceedings, several different types of settings were utilized. The most common type of setting utilized during the reporting period was the "Group Home." The following graph illustrates utilization of out-of-home commitments as a disposition of delinquency cases by type of setting. In some situations, the same child may be the subject of more than one case.



-  Foster Home
-  Group Home
-  Status Offender Facility
-  DOC Facility
-  Mental Health Facility
-  Out-of-State Facility

VII. Responding to Juvenile Delinquency

COMMITMENTS TO DHHR CUSTODY

Most out-of-home commitments of children are made to the Department of Health and Human Resources. During the reporting period, 428 cases were disposed of by committing the juvenile to DHHR custody pursuant to delinquency proceedings. This does not include juveniles committed to DHHR custody pursuant to child abuse/neglect proceedings or mental health proceedings.

The chart below indicates the counties from which the commitments to DHHR custody were ordered. A child may be committed to DHHR custody pursuant to more than one case during the reporting period.

COUNTY	DHHR COMMITMENTS	COUNTY	DHHR COMMITMENTS	COUNTY	DHHR COMMITMENTS	COUNTY	DHHR COMMITMENTS
BARBOUR	4	HANCOCK	12	MINERAL	1	RITCHIE	1
BERKELEY	37	HARDY	0	MINGO	4	ROANE	5
BOONE	15	HARRISON	15	MONONGALIA	1	SUMMERS	4
BRAXTON	0	JACKSON	3	MONROE	2	TAYLOR	8
BROOKE	25	JEFFERSON	2	MORGAN	2	TUCKER	2
CABELL	37	KANAWHA	57	NICHOLAS	6	TYLER	0
CALHOUN	2	LEWIS	2	OHIO	33	UPSHUR	13
CLAY	1	LINCOLN	1	PENDLETON	0	WAYNE	1
DODDRIDGE	0	LOGAN	15	PLEASANTS	0	WEBSTER	1
FAYETTE	3	MCDOWELL	1	POCAHONTAS	6	WETZEL	0
GILMER	0	MARION	9	PRESTON	5	WIRT	0
GRANT	0	MARSHALL	14	PUTNAM *	--	WOOD	22
GREENBRIER	24	MASON *	--	RALEIGH	7	WYOMING	4
HAMPSHIRE	0	MERCER	14	RANDOLPH	7	TOTALS	428

* Complete data unavailable. Refer to page 14.

VII. Responding to Juvenile Delinquency

COMMITMENTS TO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS CUSTODY⁵

A dispositional order may commit a child into the custody of the Division of Corrections (DOC). During the reporting period, 206 children were committed to the West Virginia Industrial Home for Youth or to the Davis Center, both operated by DOC.

A commitment to DOC custody is generally regarded as the most restrictive disposition of a delinquency case.

However, some DHHR facilities are similar in restrictiveness to Davis Center. Out-of-state facilities may be more restrictive in some situations for some children, in part because of geographical considerations. In addition, some mental health facilities are as secure as DOC facilities.

The table below indicates the number of different juveniles committed to DOC, by county, during the reporting period. A child could be committed to DOC custody on more than one occasion during the reporting period.

COUNTY	DOC COMMITMENTS	COUNTY	DOC COMMITMENTS	COUNTY	DOC COMMITMENTS	COUNTY	DOC COMMITMENTS
BARBOUR	5	HANCOCK	1	MINERAL	0	RITCHIE	0
BERKELEY	15	HARDY	0	MINGO	0	ROANE	5
BOONE	1	HARRISON	6	MONONGALIA	1	SUMMERS	1
BRAXTON	0	JACKSON	12	MONROE	4	TAYLOR	0
BROOKE	2	JEFFERSON	4	MORGAN	0	TUCKER	0
CABELL	29	KANAWHA	17	NICHOLAS	2	TYLER	0
CALHOUN	0	LEWIS	2	OHIO	1	UPSHUR	7
CLAY	1	LINCOLN	0	PENDLETON	1	WAYNE	8
DODDRIDGE	0	LOGAN	0	PLEASANTS	0	WEBSTER	1
FAYETTE	4	MCDOWELL	8	POCAHONTAS	3	WETZEL	0
GILMER	0	MARION	16	PRESTON	2	WIRT	0
GRANT	1	MARSHALL	7	PUTNAM	0	WOOD	12
GREENBRIER	8	MASON	0	RALEIGH	5	WYOMING	0
HAMPSHIRE	2	MERCER	10	RANDOLPH	2	TOTALS	206

⁵ Commitments to DOC custody are reported directly to the JJDB by the Division of Corrections.

VII. Responding to Juvenile Delinquency

COMMITMENTS TO OUT-OF-STATE FACILITIES

In some cases, a juvenile may be committed by a delinquency disposition to a facility located in another state.

Out-of-state commitments of juveniles has been a controversial topic for a number of years. On one hand, some professionals believe that there is a lack of specialized services for juveniles within the state and that out-of-state commitments are occasionally required in order for the children to receive appropriate services. Additionally, in some parts of the state, out-of-state placements are geographically closer to the child's home than in-state settings. On the other hand, some professionals believe that out-of-state commitment is the most restrictive and perhaps the most punitive disposition of a delinquency case. Cost effectiveness is also an issue as some out-of-state commitments are very expensive.

A lack of monitoring of child care practices and the failure to have a comprehensive evaluation of the effectiveness of out-of-state providers are common criticisms raised with regard to utilization of out-of-state facilities.

The table below indicates the number of cases reported in which a juvenile was committed to out-of-state facilities during the reporting period. This does not include children placed pursuant to mental health proceedings absent a delinquency charge; children placed pursuant to abuse/neglect proceedings; or children who are already in DHHR custody and placed in an out-of-state facility without court involvement. A child may be the subject of more than one commitment during the reporting year.

COUNTY	OUT-OF-STATE COMMITMENTS	COUNTY	OUT-OF-STATE COMMITMENTS	COUNTY	OUT-OF-STATE COMMITMENTS	COUNTY	OUT-OF-STATE COMMITMENTS
BARBOUR	0	HANCOCK	7	MINERAL	0	RITCHIE	0
BERKELEY	5	HARDY	0	MINGO	2	ROANE	0
BOONE	6	HARRISON	1	MONONGALIA	0	SUMMERS	0
BRAXTON	0	JACKSON	0	MONROE	0	TAYLOR	0
BROOKE	12	JEFFERSON	0	MORGAN	1	TUCKER	0
CABELL	3	KANAWHA	22	NICHOLAS	0	TYLER	0
CALHOUN	0	LEWIS	0	OHIO	14	UPSHUR	0
CLAY	0	LINCOLN	0	PENDLETON	0	WAYNE	0
DODDRIDGE	0	LOGAN	6	PLEASANTS	0	WEBSTER	0
FAYETTE	0	MCDOWELL	0	POCAHONTAS	0	WETZEL	0
GILMER	0	MARION	2	PRESTON	0	WIRT	0
GRANT	0	MARSHALL	0	PUTNAM *	--	WOOD	6
GREENBRIER	0	MASON *	--	RALEIGH	0	WYOMING	0
HAMPSHIRE	0	MERCER	1	RANDOLPH	0	TOTALS	88

* Complete data unavailable. Refer to page 14.

VII. Responding to Juvenile Delinquency

MENTAL HEALTH COMMITMENTS INVOLVING CHILDREN CHARGED WITH DELINQUENCY

If a child who is charged with delinquency is suspected of being mentally ill, mentally retarded, or addicted to alcohol or other drugs, the court or another party can initiate mental health proceedings. If an examination ordered through mental health proceedings concludes with a recommendation that the child receive mental health treatment, the delinquency case can be held pending further disposition.

For example, if a child is charged with burglary and also found to need substance abuse treatment, the child may be ordered to treatment.

Following completion of the treatment program, the child may be returned to court to face the delinquency charge.

However, if a child is found to be incompetent or not likely to achieve competency within a reasonable period of time, the delinquency case is dismissed.

A juvenile's voluntary commitment to a mental health facility may also be court-ordered as a condition of probation. In these circumstances, the juvenile retains the right to consent or to refuse admission to a mental health facility, however, the Court has the authority to modify the disposition if admission is refused.

The table below indicates the number of delinquency cases in which the child was reported as being committed to a mental health facility through mental health proceedings as a disposition of the delinquency case during the reporting period. This data does not include mental health commitments of children who have not been charged with delinquency.

COUNTY	MENTAL HEALTH COMMITMENTS	COUNTY	MENTAL HEALTH COMMITMENTS	COUNTY	MENTAL HEALTH COMMITMENTS	COUNTY	MENTAL HEALTH COMMITMENTS
BARBOUR	0	HANCOCK	2	MINERAL	0	RITCHIE	1
BERKELEY	4	HARDY	0	MINGO	0	ROANE	0
BOONE	0	HARRISON	0	MONONGALIA	0	SUMMERS	0
BRAXTON	0	JACKSON	1	MONROE	0	TAYLOR	0
BROOKE	1	JEFFERSON	0	MORGAN	1	TUCKER	0
CABELL	4	KANAWHA	1	NICHOLAS	0	TYLER	0
CALHOUN	0	LEWIS	0	OHIO	4	UPSHUR	3
CLAY	0	LINCOLN	0	PENDLETON	0	WAYNE	1
DODDRIDGE	0	LOGAN	3	PLEASANTS	0	WEBSTER	0
FAYETTE	0	MCDOWELL	0	POCAHONTAS	0	WETZEL	0
GILMER	0	*MARION	1	PRESTON	0	WIRT	0
GRANT	0	MARSHALL	0	PUTNAM *	-	WOOD	0
GREENBRIER	2	MASON *	-	RALEIGH	0	WYOMING	0
HAMPSHIRE	0	MERCER	1	RANDOLPH	1	TOTALS	31

* Complete data unavailable. Refer to page 14.

VII. Responding to Juvenile Delinquency

MOST COMMONLY UTILIZED OUT-OF-HOME COMMITMENT SETTINGS

The chart below lists the most commonly utilized specific in state out-of-home settings to which juveniles were committed during the reporting period. In some situations the same child may have been committed to more than one setting during the reporting period. In some cases, the specific commitment setting associated with the case may have not been reported.

Specific Out-of-Home Commitments By Setting

SETTING	COMMITMENTS
West Virginia Industrial Home for Youth	113
Abraxas Foundation	97
Other Group Homes	50
Davis-Stuart, Inc.	26
Elkins Mountain School	22
West Virginia Children's Home	21

CONCLUSION

This is the fourth annual report published through the JJDB. The report includes data describing almost 9,000 delinquency cases associated with almost 11,000 delinquency offenses and almost 6,500 different juveniles. The following highlights significant findings:

Characteristics of Juveniles. The characteristics of juveniles in the delinquency system changed slightly. Most juveniles continue to be males (69%). Cases involving minority youths increased 8% this past fiscal year. More youths had prior involvement in delinquency, with 31% having had prior delinquency complaints made against them (+1%) and 16% having been previously adjudicated delinquent (+2%). Most youths were living with their parent(s) at the time the delinquency complaint was made (92%). Less youths were special education students this past fiscal year (10%). And, when family income was known, almost half of the youths involved in the delinquency system continue to be from poor families.

Total Juveniles and Cases. There were more juvenile delinquency cases reported this past fiscal year (+262), and the number of youths adjudicated delinquent went up (+268). The most significant increases in delinquency cases were reported from the following counties: Raleigh (+280), Cabell (+88), Monongalia (+75), and Wood (+72). The most significant decreases in delinquency cases were reported from Mercer (-121), McDowell (-116), and Berkeley (-101) Counties. Kanawha County, with 1940 delinquency cases reported last fiscal year, covers almost one-fourth of the state delinquency caseload.

Offenses. Misdemeanor property offenses were most commonly reported for males. Status offenses, such as running away from home, were most commonly reported for females. The most common offense reported was incorrigibility (running away from home) followed by shoplifting. Misdemeanor property and status offenses accounted for almost 60% of all specific offenses reported to the JJDB. There was a slight decrease in serious personal offenses (-19); but, an increase in serious property offenses (+151). Weapon offenses increased slightly last fiscal year (+9). Refer to Appendix D for detailed offense data.

Detention. As reported by juvenile detention centers, after three years of decline (in fiscal year 1990-91, 3.7 commitments per 1000 at-risk youths were reported; in fiscal year 1991-92, the rate was 3.2; and, during fiscal year 1992-93 the rate was 2.9) juvenile detention rates increased slightly (+.53 per 1000 to 3.34 commitments per 1000 at-risk youths). Placing youths on electronic monitoring and commitments to county jails continue to be rare.

Informal Handling of Cases. Most delinquency cases continue to be resolved without going to court (53%). Of counties with 100 or more cases, the greatest number were resolved informally in the following counties: Monongalia (98%), McDowell (87%), Wood (70%), Jackson (78%), Randolph (79%), Mercer (65%), Kanawha (63%), Raleigh (63%), Brooke (62%), Ohio (57%), and Mineral (55%). Of counties with 100 or more cases, the lowest informal handling percentages were reported from Greenbrier (0%), Wayne (13%), Marion (15%), Boone (18%), and Cabell (38%).

Improvement Periods. Slightly less cases which went to court were disposed by placing the juvenile on an improvement period this past fiscal year (-117). Of 1,361 improvement periods granted, only 31 unsuccessful improvement periods were reported this past fiscal year.

Juvenile Probation. During fiscal year 1993-94, a total of 2,192 cases were disposed by placing the juvenile on informal or formal probation. This represents an increase of 202 cases when compared to fiscal year 1992-93 and an increase of 283 cases when compared to fiscal year 1991-92.

Based upon youthful population, the highest juvenile probation coverage is in the 14th circuit (Braxton, Clay, Gilmer, and Webster Counties), followed by the 13th circuit (Kanawha County), the 4th circuit (Wood and Wirt Counties), and the 6th circuit (Cabell County). The lowest coverage is in the 27th circuit (Wyoming County)

followed by the 17th circuit (Monongalia County), and the 1st circuit (Brooke, Ohio, and Hancock Counties).

Most cases still involve informal probation (1,133). Overall, the rate of placing youths on probation increased slightly this year (+.2 youths per 1,000).

Out-of-Home Commitment. This past fiscal year, 86% of all delinquency cases were disposed without any type of out-of-home commitment (-2%). During the last three years, most commitments were to group homes (43%). However, out-of-state commitments increased from 56 commitments during fiscal year 1991-92 to 75 commitments fiscal year 1992-93, to 88 commitments last fiscal year accounting for 15% of all out-of-home commitments of delinquent youths. Otherwise, only moderate changes occurred in out-of-home commitment patterns.

APPENDIX A

ADDITIONAL PRODUCTS AVAILABLE REPORTS ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Juvenile Delinquency in West Virginia - annual reports containing a comprehensive analysis of county/circuit delinquency data.

Special Topic Reports containing a detailed analysis of a single aspect of delinquency, including:

Gangs
Schools and Delinquency
Minorities in the Juvenile Justice System
Violent Offenses
Alcohol and Drug Offenses
The State and The Nation
Status Offenses and Status Offenders
1992 Juvenile Arrests

Upcoming reports:

Poverty and Delinquency
Out-of-State Commitments of Delinquent Youths
Serious Property Offenses
Case Flow by County
Chronicity and Recidivism
Proceedings Involving Juveniles from Other States
Juvenile Arrests 1993 Data
Other topics

APPENDIX B
JUVENILE PROBATION COVERAGE BY CIRCUIT¹

1ST CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<i>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 9,031 Youths</i> <i>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 140 sq. Miles</i>	Ohio	106	7853	1.0
	Brooke	90	4678	.5
	Hancock	84	5525	.5
	3	280	18,061	2.0

2ND CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<i>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 5,432 Youths</i> <i>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 461 Sq. Miles</i>	Marshall	305	6034	1.0
	Tyler	258	1614	.5
	Wetzel	359	3216	.5
	3	922	10,864	2.0

3RD CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<i>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 4,071 Youths</i> <i>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 906 Sq. Miles</i>	Pleasants	131	1261	.33
	Doddridge	321	1174	.33
	Ritchie	454	1636	.33
	3	906	4,071	1.0

¹ Data contained in this report is based upon probation coverage figures as of February 1, 1995.

Juvenile Delinquency in West Virginia

4TH CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<u>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 3,188 Youths</u> <u>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 139 Sq. Miles</u>	Wood	367	13502	2.5
	Wirt	258	844	2.0
	2	625	14,346	4.5

5TH CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<u>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 4,101 Youths</u> <u>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 614 Sq. Miles</u>	Jackson	464	4247	1.0
	Roane	484	2670	.5
	Calhoun	280	1285	.5
	3	1,228	8,202	2.0

6TH CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<u>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 3,269 Youths</u> <u>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 56 Sq. Miles</u>	Cabell	282	16347	5.0
	1	282	16,347	5.0

7TH CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<u>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 4,289 Youths</u> <u>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 228 Sq. Miles</u>	Logan	456	8578	2.0
	1	456	8,578	2.0

8TH CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<i>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 6,894 Youths</i> <i>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 535 Sq. Miles</i>	McDowell	535	6894	1.0
	1	535	6,894	1.0

9TH CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<i>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 5,610 Youths</i> <i>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 210 Sq. Miles</i>	Mercer	420	11220	2.0
	1	420	11,220	2.0

10TH CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<i>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 6,840 Youths</i> <i>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 304 Sq. Miles</i>	Raleigh	608	13680	2.0
	1	608	13,680	2.0

11TH CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<i>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 3,365 Youths</i> <i>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 984 Sq. Miles</i>	Greenbrier	1025	5450	1.0
	Pocahontas	942	1279	1.0
	4	1,967	6,729	2.0

12TH CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<i>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 3,509 Youths</i> <i>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 269 Sq. Miles</i>	Fayette	667	8773	2.5
	1	667	8,773	2.5

Juvenile Delinquency in West Virginia

13TH CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<i>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 3,112 Youths</i> <i>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 90 Sq. Miles</i>	Kanawha	901	31123	10
	1	901	31,123	10

14TH CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<i>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 2,949 Youths</i> <i>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 702 Sq. Miles</i>	Webster	556	1920	.62
	Braxton	513	2068	.63
	Clay	346	1897	.63
	Gilmer	340	1488	.62
	4	1,755	7,373	2.5

15TH CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<i>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 5,495 Youths</i> <i>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 209 Sq. Miles</i>	Harrison	417	10990	2.0
	1	417	10,990	2.0

16TH CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<i>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 4,729 Youths</i> <i>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 156 Sq. Miles</i>	Marion	312	9458	2.0
	1	312	9,458	2.0

17TH CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<i>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 10,816 Youths</i> <i>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 242 Sq. Miles</i>	Monongalia	363	16224	1.5
	1	363	16,224	1.5

18TH CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<i>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 3,301 Youths</i> <i>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 434 Sq. Miles</i>	Preston	651	4951	1.5
	1	651	4,951	1.5

19TH CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<i>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 5,200 Youths</i> <i>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 517 Sq. Miles</i>	Taylor	174	2361	.5
	Barbour	343	2839	.5
	2	517	5,200	1.0

20TH CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<i>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 4,588 Youths</i> <i>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 1,040 Sq. Miles</i>	Randolph	1040	4588	1.0
	1	1,040	4,588	1.0

Juvenile Delinquency in West Virginia

21ST CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<u>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 3,867 Youths</u> <u>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 615 Sq. Miles</u>	Grant	480	1782	.5
	Mineral	329	4729	1.0
	Tucker	421	1222	.5
	3	1,230	7,733	2.0

22ND CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<u>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 5,576 Youths</u> <u>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 1,927 Sq. Miles</u>	Hardy	585	1645	.25
	Hampshire	644	2775	.5
	Pendleton	698	1156	.25
	3	1,927	5,576	1.0

23RD CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<u>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 4,286 Youths</u> <u>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 190 Sq. Miles</u>	Berkeley	321	9095	1.35
	Jefferson	209	6297	1.33
	Morgan	230	1753	1.32
	3	760	17,145	4.0

24TH CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<u>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 3,673 Youths</u> <u>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 254 Sq. Miles</u>	Wayne	508	7345	2.0
	1	508	7,345	2.0

25TH CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<u>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 4,493 Youths</u> <u>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 471 Sq. Miles</u>	Lincoln	439	4063	1.0
	Boone	503	4923	1.0
	2	942	8,986	2.0

26TH CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<u>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 3,556 Youths</u> <u>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 369 Sq. Miles</u>	Upshur	355	4355	1.0
	Lewis	382	2757	1.0
	2	737	7,112	2.0

27TH CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<u>Coverage by Population: .5 JPO per 5,823 Youths</u> <u>Coverage by Area: .5 JPO per 502 Sq. Miles</u>	Wyoming	502	5823	.5
	1	502	5,823	.5

28TH CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<u>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 4,764 Youths</u> <u>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 650 Sq. Miles</u>	Nicholas	650	4764	1.0
	1	650	4,764	1.0

Juvenile Delinquency in West Virginia

29TH CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<u>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 7,453 Youths</u> <u>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 519 Sq. Miles</u>	Mason	433	4185	1.0
	Putnam	346	6994	.5
	2	779	11,179	1.50

30TH CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<u>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 6,822 Youths</u> <u>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 424 Sq. Miles</u>	Mingo	424	6822	1.0
	1	424	6,822	1.0

31ST CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SQUARE MILES	YOUTHFUL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS (FTE)
<u>Coverage by Population: 1 JPO per 4,150 Youths</u> <u>Coverage by Area: 1 JPO per 826 Sq. Miles</u>	Summers	353	2174	.5
	Monroe	473	1976	.5
	2	826	4,150	1.0

APPENDIX C

JUVENILE PROBATION ACTIVITY BY TOTAL CASES

COUNTY	CASES	OFFICERS (FTE)	ACTIVITY QUOTIENT	COUNTY	CASES	OFFICERS (FTE)	ACTIVITY QUOTIENT
BARBOUR	51	.5	102.00	MINERAL	110	1	110.00
BERKELEY	414	1.35	307.00	MINGO	39	1	39.00
BOONE	137	1	137.00	MONONGALIA	282	1.5	188.00
BRAXTON	24	.63	38.00	MONROE	23	.5	46.00
BROOKE	247	.5	494.00	MORGAN	34	1.32	26.00
CABELL	970	5	194.00	NICHOLAS	139	1	139.00
CALHOUN	7	.5	14.00	OHIO	130	1	130.00
CLAY	25	.63	40.00	PENDLETON	3	.25	12.00
DODDRIDGE	0	.33	0.00	PLEASANTS	4	.33	12.00
FAYETTE	143	2.5	57.00	POCAHONTAS	44	1	44.00
GILMER	1	.62	2.00	PRESTON	18	1.5	12.00
GRANT	26	.5	52.00	PUTNAM*	16	.5	32.00
GREENBRIER	209	1	209.00	RALEIGH	900	2	450.00
HAMPSHIRE	18	.5	36.00	RANDOLPH	135	1	135.00
HANCOCK	77	.5	154.00	RITCHIE	5	.33	15.00
HARDY	31	.25	124.00	ROANE	42	.5	84.00
HARRISON	109	2	55.00	SUMMERS	33	.5	66.00
JACKSON	179	1	179.00	TAYLOR	79	.5	158.00
JEFFERSON	46	1.33	35.00	TUCKER	12	.5	24.00
KANAWHA	1940	10	194.00	TYLER	18	.5	36.00
LEWIS	33	1	33.00	UPSHUR	108	1	108.00
LINCOLN	175	1	175.00	WAYNE	113	2	57.00
LOGAN	116	2	58.00	WEBSTER	43	.62	69.00
MCDOWELL	133	1	133.00	WETZEL	63	.5	126.00
MARION	145	2	73.00	WIRT	0	2	0.00
MARSHALL	223	1	223.00	WOOD	516	2.5	206.00
MASON*	40	1	40.00	WYOMING	61	.5	122.00
MERCER	442	2	221.00	TOTALS	8,931	67.5	132.00

* Includes summary data.

Offense Code	Description	State Code	National Code	Sex	-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-	Total
1				Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2	Routine Traffic Violations	17C-3-1, et seq	0	Unknow	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2	Routine Traffic Violations	17C-3-1, et seq	0	Female	0	0	0	5	5	0	10
2	Routine Traffic Violations	17C-3-1, et seq	0	Male	2	0	6	13	35	0	56
4	Unsuccessful Informal Adjustme	49-5-3	0	Female	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
4	Unsuccessful Informal Adjustme	49-5-3	0	Male	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
5	Unsuccessful Improvement Perio		0	Female	0	0	4	8	1	0	13
5	Unsuccessful Improvement Perio		0	Male	0	0	3	8	7	0	18
1001	Other Serious Personal Offense		0	Female	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
1001	Other Serious Personal Offense		0	Male	0	0	2	3	9	0	14
1002				Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1021	Kidnapping	61-2-14a	1099	Male	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
1031	Sexual Assault, 1st Degree	61-8B-3	1199	Male	1	0	0	2	7	1	11
1041	Sexual Assault, 2nd Degree	61-8B-4	1199	Male	0	0	3	4	3	0	10
1051	Robbery, Aggravated	61-2-12	1299	Female	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
1051	Robbery, Aggravated	61-2-12	1299	Male	2	0	4	14	19	1	40
1061	Robbery, Nonaggravated	61-2-12	1229	Male	0	0	0	1	5	0	6
1081	Child Sexual Abuse	61-8D-5(a)	3802	Male	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
1091	Incest	61-8-12	3604	Male	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
1101	Child Abuse, Injurious	61-8D-3	3802	Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1104				Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Offense Code	Description	State Code	National Code	Sex	-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-	Total
1111	Malicious Assault (Malicious W	61-2-9(a)	1399	Female	2	0	3	3	4	0	12
1111	Malicious Assault (Malicious W	61-2-9(a)	1399	Male	3	0	7	20	38	2	70
1121	2nd Offense, Narcotics	60A-4-401(a)	3520	Male	0	0	0	1	7	0	8
1131	1st Offense, Narcotics	60A-4-408	3520	Female	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
1131	1st Offense, Narcotics	60A-4-408	3520	Male	0	0	0	8	19	3	30
1161	Abduction	61-2-14	1008	Male	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
1171	Manufac./Delivery, Non-Narc, Ha	60A-4-401(a)	3501	Male	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
1181	Manufac./Deliver Non-Narc Othe	60A-4-401(a)	3501	Male	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
1191	Manufac.Deliver, Non-Narc, marij	60A-4-401(a)	3501	Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1191	Manufac.Deliver, Non-Narc, marij	60A-4-401(a)	3501	Male	0	0	0	7	11	2	20
1201	Sexual Abuse/1st Degree	61-8B-7	1199	Male	0	1	4	8	6	0	19
1211	Sexual Assault/3rd Degree	61-8B-5	1199	Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1211	Sexual Assault/3rd Degree	61-8B-5	1199	Male	1	0	1	0	4	0	6
1231	Extortion	61-2-13	2199	Male	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
2001	Other Serious Property Offense		0	Female	0	0	1	5	3	0	9
2001	Other Serious Property Offense		0	Male	1	1	7	20	39	1	69
2002				Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2261	Arson, 1st Degree	61-3-1	2099	Female	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
2261	Arson, 1st Degree	61-3-1	2099	Male	1	1	2	3	1	0	8
2271	Burglary, Night-time or Daytim	61-3-11(a)	2299	Unknow	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2271	Burglary, Night-time or Daytim	61-3-11(a)	2299	Female	0	2	2	2	5	0	11

Offense Code	Description	State Code	National Code	Sex	-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-	Total
2271	Burglary, Night-time or Daytim	61-3-11(a)	2299	Male	7	5	42	56	71	8	189
2281	Arson, 2nd Degree	61-3-2	2099	Female	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
2281	Arson, 2nd Degree	61-3-2	2099	Male	0	1	4	4	2	0	11
2291	Burglary, Daytime Not Forced	61-3-11(b)	2299	Female	0	3	2	4	1	0	10
2291	Burglary, Daytime Not Forced	61-3-11(b)	2299	Male	4	1	14	25	24	1	69
2301	Break and/or Enter (not dwelli	61-3-12	2299	Female	1	0	2	3	0	2	8
2301	Break and/or Enter (not dwelli	61-3-12	2299	Male	2	4	29	86	116	5	242
2311	Grand Larceny	61-3-13(a)	2399	Unknow	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
2311	Grand Larceny	61-3-13(a)	2399	Female	1	1	4	14	11	0	31
2311	Grand Larceny	61-3-13(a)	2399	Male	7	5	39	85	123	12	271
2321	Grand Larceny (auto)	61-3-13(a)	2399	Unknow	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2321	Grand Larceny (auto)	61-3-13(a)	2399	Female	1	0	6	14	8	0	29
2321	Grand Larceny (auto)	61-3-13(a)	2399	Male	1	2	12	47	55	6	123
2331	Obtaining by Fraud	61-3-24a	2699	Female	0	0	1	3	4	1	9
2331	Obtaining by Fraud	61-3-24a	2699	Male	1	0	2	5	13	1	22
2341	Shoplifting, 3rd Offense	61-3A-3(c)	2303	Female	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
2341	Shoplifting, 3rd Offense	61-3A-3(c)	2303	Male	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
2351	Forgery	61-4-5	2589	Female	0	0	0	12	3	2	17
2351	Forgery	61-4-5	2589	Male	0	0	1	10	14	2	27
2361	Uttering	61-4-5	2504	Female	0	0	0	10	8	0	18
2361	Uttering	61-4-5	2504	Male	0	0	1	11	9	1	22
2371	Setting Fire to Lands	61-3-6	2099	Male	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
2381	Possession/Placing Explosives	61-3-7	2099	Male	0	1	2	8	4	0	15

Offense Code	Description	State Code	National Code	Sex	-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-	Total
2401	Malicious Killing of Animal	61-3-27	2999	Male	0	1	1	1	0	2	5
2411	Arson, 3rd Degree	61-3-3	2099	Male	1	0	0	2	1	0	4
2421	Arson, 4th Degree (attempted)	61-3-4	2099	Unknow	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2421	Arson, 4th Degree (attempted)	61-3-4	2099	Male	3	1	3	3	0	0	10
2472				Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
2881				Male	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
3002	Other Less Serious Personal Of		1000	Female	5	0	5	2	5	0	17
3002	Other Less Serious Personal Of		1000	Male	5	2	9	13	12	2	43
3432	Unlawful Shooting	61-2-11	1399	Male	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
3462	Sexual Abuse, 2nd Degree	61-8B-8	1199	Male	0	0	2	0	3	0	5
3472	Battery	61-2-9(c)	1399	Unknow	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
3472	Battery	61-2-9(c)	1399	Female	24	11	45	99	82	2	263
3472	Battery	61-2-9(c)	1399	Male	47	42	105	217	229	4	644
3473				Male	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
3482	DUI, 2nd Offense	17C-5-2(h)	5404	Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
3492	Brandishing Deadly Weapon	61-7-11	5299	Female	0	0	0	1	4	0	5
3492	Brandishing Deadly Weapon	61-7-11	5299	Male	0	4	15	30	39	1	89
3522	DUI, Personal Injury	17C-5-2(c)	5404	Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
3532	Telephone Harassment	61-8-16	5309	Female	2	0	3	4	4	0	13
3532	Telephone Harassment	61-8-16	5309	Male	1	1	2	8	4	0	16
3542	Hit and Run, Personal Injury	17C-4-1	5401	Male	0	0	0	1	2	0	3

Offense Code	Description	State Code	National Code	Sex	-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-	Total
3562	Unlawful Simple Assault	61-2-9(b)	1399	Unknow	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
3562	Unlawful Simple Assault	61-2-9(b)	1399	Female	12	1	17	19	18	0	67
3562	Unlawful Simple Assault	61-2-9(b)	1399	Male	18	10	31	52	58	0	169
3572	Other DUI Offenses	17C-5-2(d)	5404	Female	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
3572	Other DUI Offenses	17C-5-2(d)	5404	Male	1	0	0	1	35	1	38
3592	Sexual Abuse, 3rd Degree	61-8B-9	1399	Male	0	1	1	3	2	0	7
3602	Reckless Driving, 1st Offense	17C-5-3	5401	Female	0	0	0	2	3	0	5
3602	Reckless Driving, 1st Offense	17C-5-3	5401	Male	0	0	0	7	20	1	28
3612	Indecent Exposure	61-8B-10	1199	Male	1	0	0	8	6	0	15
3652				Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
3943				Female	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
4002	Other (specify on reporting fo		2000	Female	2	0	0	2	3	1	8
4002	Other (specify on reporting fo		2000	Male	6	0	3	32	42	0	83
4332				Male	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
4372				Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
4562				Male	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
4622	Destruction of Property	61-3-30	2999	Unknow	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
4622	Destruction of Property	61-3-30	2999	Female	10	5	17	14	20	0	66
4622	Destruction of Property	61-3-30	2999	Male	49	37	97	237	199	8	627
4632	Petit Larceny	61-3-13(b)	2399	Unknow	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
4632	Petit Larceny	61-3-13(b)	2399	Female	1	2	5	11	11	1	31
4632	Petit Larceny	61-3-13(b)	2399	Male	12	8	42	83	99	3	247

Offense Code	Description	State Code	National Code	Sex	-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-	Total
4642	Receiving/Transferring Stolen	61-3-18	2899	Female	0	0	1	2	1	0	4
4642	Receiving/Transferring Stolen	61-3-18	2899	Male	1	0	5	13	30	3	52
4652	Breaking and Entering (auto,et	61-3-12	2299	Male	2	1	5	40	43	3	94
4662	Enter w/o Breaking (auto,etc.)	61-3-12	2299	Female	0	0	2	3	1	0	6
4662	Enter w/o Breaking (auto,etc.)	61-3-12	2299	Male	1	3	6	16	15	0	41
4672	Worthless Checks	61-3-39	2606	Female	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
4672	Worthless Checks	61-3-39	2606	Male	0	0	1	1	4	0	6
4682	Unlawful Taking of Vehicle (jo	17A-8-4	2411	Female	1	0	2	14	9	0	26
4682	Unlawful Taking of Vehicle (jo	17A-8-4	2411	Male	3	1	13	32	26	0	75
4692	Shoplifting, 2nd Offense	61-3A-3(b)	2303	Female	1	0	1	4	2	0	8
4692	Shoplifting, 2nd Offense	61-3A-3(b)	2303	Male	1	0	0	6	4	0	11
4712	Trespassing	61-3B-1 et seq	5707	Unknow	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
4712	Trespassing	61-3B-1 et seq	5707	Female	2	4	7	6	6	0	25
4712	Trespassing	61-3B-1 et seq	5707	Male	12	10	30	43	40	8	143
4722	Hit & Run, Prop. Dam., 1st or	17C-4-2	5401	Female	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
4722	Hit & Run, Prop. Dam., 1st or	17C-4-2	5401	Male	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
4723				Male	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
4732	Shoplifting, 1st Off.	61-3A-3(a)	2303	Unknow	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
4732	Shoplifting, 1st Off.	61-3A-3(a)	2303	Female	23	21	87	139	112	1	383
4732	Shoplifting, 1st Off.	61-3A-3(a)	2303	Male	27	40	131	219	166	4	587
4882				Male	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
5002	Other Crimes Against the Peace		3000	Female	3	0	1	0	3	0	7
5002	Other Crimes Against the Peace		3000	Male	1	1	21	25	34	2	84

Offense Code	Description	State Code	National Code	Sex	-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-	Total
5472				Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5572				Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5729				Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5742	Carrying Concealed Deadly Weap	61-7-8	5203	Female	0	1	1	4	6	0	12
5742	Carrying Concealed Deadly Weap	61-7-8	5203	Male	0	2	8	28	34	2	74
5743				Male	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
5752	Shooting Across Road, etc.	61-7-13	5213	Male	1	0	3	4	5	0	13
5761	Escape	25-4-11	4901	Male	1	0	0	1	5	0	7
5762				Male	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
5771	Aiding Escape	25-4-11	4903	Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5771	Aiding Escape	25-4-11	4903	Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5781	Bomb Threats, Felony	61-6-17	5399	Female	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
5781	Bomb Threats, Felony	61-6-17	5399	Male	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
5782	Bomb Threats, Misdemeanor	61-6-17	5399	Male	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
5792	Obstructing Officer	61-5-17	4899	Female	1	0	6	7	5	0	19
5792	Obstructing Officer	61-5-17	4899	Male	1	2	6	26	52	3	90
5802	Reporting False Emergencies	61-6-20	4803	Female	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
5802	Reporting False Emergencies	61-6-20	4803	Male	0	0	2	5	3	0	10
5812	Disturbance of Schools, etc.	61-6-14	5399	Female	2	0	3	1	0	0	6
5812	Disturbance of Schools, etc.	61-6-14	5399	Male	1	3	4	3	3	0	14

Offense Code	Description	State Code	National Code	Sex	-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-	Total
5822	Loitering on School Property	61-6-14a	5399	Male	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
5832	Disorderly Conduct	Municipal Ord.	5311	Unknow	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
5832	Disorderly Conduct	Municipal Ord.	5311	Female	3	0	3	5	15	0	26
5832	Disorderly Conduct	Municipal Ord.	5311	Male	9	4	8	28	36	2	87
5842	Prostitution		0	Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5842	Prostitution		0	Male	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
5843				Male	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
5872				Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5923				Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5972				Male	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
6842	Narcotics (heroin, crack, ice,	60A-4-401(c)	3522	Female	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
6842	Narcotics (heroin, crack, ice,	60A-4-401(c)	3522	Male	0	0	0	5	15	0	20
6852	Non-Narcotics, Hallucinogens,	60A-4-401(c)	3522	Male	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
6862	Non-Narc, Other Pharmaceutical	60A-4-401(c)	3504	Male	0	0	2	3	1	0	6
6872	Non-Narc., Marijuana Deriv.	60A-4-401(c)	3599	Female	0	0	1	1	4	0	6
6872	Non-Narc., Marijuana Deriv.	60A-4-401(c)	3599	Male	3	0	8	39	52	3	105
6884	First Offense, Conditional Dis	60A-4-401	3562	Female	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
6884	First Offense, Conditional Dis	60A-4-401	3562	Male	0	1	4	5	9	0	19
7002	Other Alcoholic Liquor Offense		4199	Female	0	0	1	2	2	0	5
7002	Other Alcoholic Liquor Offense		4199	Male	1	0	4	2	11	0	18
7882	Public Intoxication	60-6-9	4199	Unknow	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
7882	Public Intoxication	60-6-9	4199	Female	0	0	5	13	14	0	32

Offense Code	Description	State Code	National Code	Sex	-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-	Total
7882	Public Intoxication	60-6-9	4199	Male	0	2	14	40	67	2	125
7893	Unlawful Possession	60-6-9	4104	Unknow	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
7893	Unlawful Possession	60-6-9	4104	Female	0	0	3	10	8	0	21
7893	Unlawful Possession	60-6-9	4104	Male	0	0	8	23	50	1	82
7983				Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
8002				Male	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
8003	Other Status Offenses		0	Female	1	0	4	3	7	0	15
8003	Other Status Offenses		0	Male	3	1	11	26	25	0	66
8572				Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
8903	Violation of Probation/Parole	49-1-4	5011	Female	0	1	2	15	18	2	38
8903	Violation of Probation/Parole	49-1-4	5011	Male	0	2	20	51	105	13	191
8903	Violation of Probation/Parole	49-1-4	5011	Unknow	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
8913	Abscond from Probation/Parole	49-1-4	8100	Female	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
8913	Abscond from Probation/Parole	49-1-4	8100	Male	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
8923	Incorrigible (excluding runawa	49-1-4	8000	Unknow	1	0	2	3	0	0	6
8923	Incorrigible (excluding runawa	49-1-4	8000	Female	12	13	90	180	88	3	386
8923	Incorrigible (excluding runawa	49-1-4	8000	Male	27	23	119	234	115	4	522
8932				Male	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
8933	Incorrigible (runaway)	49-1-4	8000	Unknow	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
8933	Incorrigible (runaway)	49-1-4	8000	Female	9	10	200	367	227	2	815
8933	Incorrigible (runaway)	49-1-4	8000	Male	9	12	71	243	164	2	501
8943	Truancy	49-1-4	8000	Unknow	0	0	2	3	2	0	7
8943	Truancy	49-1-4	8000	Female	5	14	75	174	59	3	330
8943	Truancy	49-1-4	8000	Male	11	23	94	214	78	6	426

Offense Code	Description	State Code	National Code	Sex	-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-	Total
8953	Interstate Detainer Related	49-8-1 et seq	0	Female	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
8953	Interstate Detainer Related	49-8-1 et seq	0	Male	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
9002	Natural Resources Violations	20-2-1	6299	Male	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
47322				Female	0	0	0	1	0	0	1