

JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDINGS

ADOPTION PETITIONS

and

CHILD ABUSE STATISTICS

in

Kansas

1975



53020

STATE DEPARTMENT of SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES
Research and Statistics Section
Topeka, Kansas

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INTRODUCTION

The 1975 Juvenile Court Proceedings, Adoption Petitions, and Child Abuse Summary is divided into three sections. Parts I and II present data concerning cases disposed of by Kansas Juvenile Courts during 1975. Dispositions are reported voluntarily by the respective county courts. The 1975 study includes no cases from Barber, Butler, Clay, Marion, Morris, or Wichita counties as no reports were submitted by these counties. Part II also includes data on suspected child abuse cases reported to the State Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS). Adoption petitions submitted by the probate courts to SRS for evaluation are the source of material presented in Part III. The unit of count in Part III is the child whose adoption petition was received by SRS during 1975. An exception to this unit count is the subsection on trends and CHART IV which related solely to the experience of SRS.

To analyze delinquency statistics, data collection methods must be examined remembering that any conclusions drawn from the data may be limited due to varying methods of collection. Courts participating in this study record Kansas juvenile referrals on a standardized Juvenile Court Statistical Card (Appendix O). The unit of count on this card is the incidence of referral (the case). Unless otherwise specified, the unit of count in Parts I and II is also the case. Each case represents the disposition of a child's referral by the juvenile court. These referrals may be for delinquency, neglect, or special proceedings. Disposition refers to the court disposing of the referral (with or without a petition) by taking some action, either tentative or final, and deciding upon some method of treatment.

Juvenile court referrals may come from any person and the referral itself has many forms. The most Common methods of referral are complaints, petitions, affidavits, arrests, and informal referrals. Since juveniles are frequently referred more than once during a year, case totals may include several offenses committed by the same juvenile. However, tables specified as pertaining to children rather than cases refer to an unduplicated number of children who are counted only once.

Due to variations in referral and disposition methods, accurate statistical comparisons between courts are rather limited. Some variations in recording procedures are:

1. Other community agencies serve delinquent or dependent and neglected children. In some counties, many such children are handled by other community agencies and never referred to the juvenile court unless its judicial authority is needed. In other counties, the juvenile court may handle most of the social services for children.
2. Varying community and parental attitudes toward a child's behavior often decide whether or not a child is referred to the court.

3. Differences in the interpretation of reporting instructions. For example, while one court might under-report by failing to report a case because a final disposition was not made in the report year, another court might over-report by continuing to report as "continued" a case kept open for supervisory purposes.
4. Differences in the administrative practices of the courts influence the case totals significantly. For example, some jurisdictions handle all cases officially while others tend to handle all but the most serious offenses unofficially. Some courts do not keep a record of informal referrals, and consequently, do not report them.

These differences render comparisons between jurisdictions invalid if one does not make certain allowances for them. Please remember that these statistics do not measure juvenile delinquency as such but rather are indicative of the frequency with which the juvenile courts deal with cases of delinquency, dependency, and neglect.

Trends in Juvenile Court Statistics - The number of juvenile court dispositions reported in 1975 was 2.8% greater than the total for 1974 while the number of courts reporting decreased by two (TABLE 1). The rate of increase for delinquency referrals was 1.5%; for traffic referrals, 5.3%; and for dependency and neglect referrals, 6.7%. Special proceedings showed a 33.3% increase over 1974. All increases may reflect better reporting procedures by the participating courts rather than real gains in the respective divisions. Conversely, the increases take on greater significance when it is noted that the courts reporting decreased by two from 1974 (see Appendix A).

TABLE 1
Juvenile Court Statistical Trends,
Kansas, 1960 - 1975

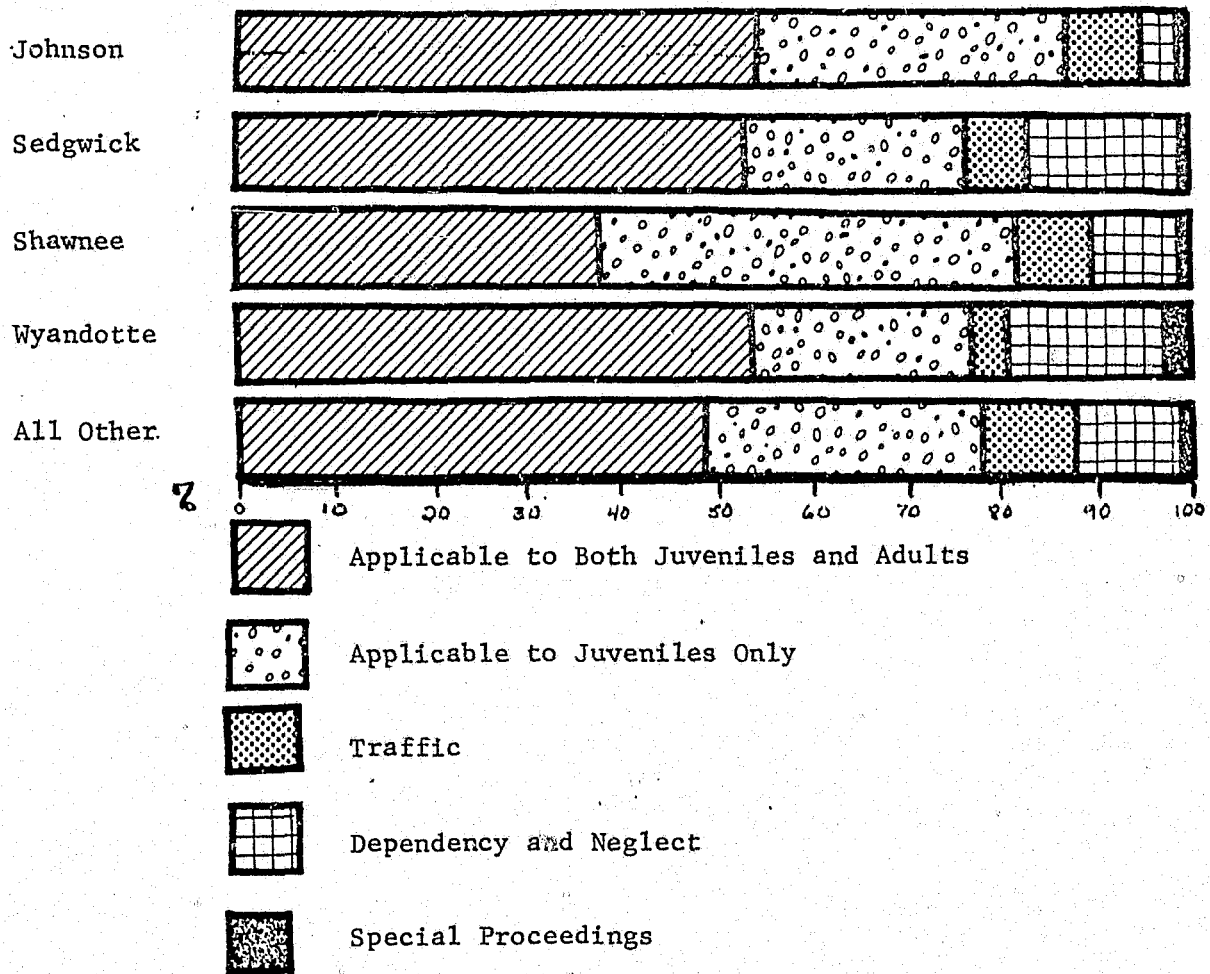
Year	Number of Courts Reporting	Total Juvenile Cases Reported	Delinquency	Traffic	Dependency & Neglect	Special Proceedings
1975	99	24,777	19,278	2,479	2,636	384
1974	101	24,113	18,999	2,354	2,472	288
1973	99	19,987	15,435	2,263	2,007	282
1972	103	17,698	13,390	2,327	1,670	311
1971	105	19,428	15,048	2,232	1,840	308
1970	105	15,866	12,404	1,747	1,396	319
1969	104	14,753	11,253	1,680	1,589	231
1968	98	13,773*	10,761	1,287	1,561	155
1967	90	11,914	8,533	1,494	1,734	153
1966	95	10,456	7,418	1,508	1,429	101
1965	102	7,726	4,720	1,177	1,766	63
1964	100	8,645	5,136	1,299	1,464	746
1963	101	7,853	5,155	1,204	1,494	-
1962	101	6,298	3,688	1,220	1,390	-
1961	101	6,199	3,994	861	1,344	-
1960	95	5,398	3,452	873	1,073	-

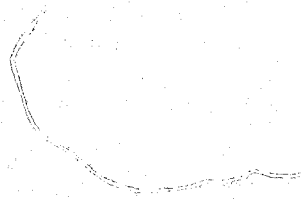
*Type of case was not reported for 9 cases.

Type of Cases - Because juvenile courts handle several types of cases, it is interesting to compare the distribution of cases by type in the different jurisdictions. CHART I gives a percentage distribution of the types of cases handled by Kansas's four largest courts and a combination of the remaining 95 courts reporting. It is significant that delinquency offenses (excluding traffic) account for the vast majority of juvenile dispositions in all courts. Each of the four largest courts, as well as many of the smaller ones, reported some special proceedings during 1975. Cases classified as 'special proceedings' frequently involve determination of custody, application for consent to marry, or request to enlist in the armed forces. Only a few adoption proceedings were reported, although this actually is the special proceeding most often handled by courts having the responsibility of dealing with children's cases. In Kansas, however, probate courts are charged with this responsibility.

CHART I

Distribution by Percentage of Cases Disposed of by the Juvenile Courts
4 Metropolitan Areas and All Others Reporting, Kansas, 1975





PART I
DELINQUENCY

Kansas law defines a juvenile delinquent as a child or youth under 18 years of age who does an act which would, if he were 18 years of age or older, make him liable to be arrested and prosecuted for the commission of a felony, or one who has been adjudged a miscreant child under this act three or more times. In addition to reports concerning legally defined delinquents, the delinquency totals in this study include children who would be classified as "wayward" or "truant". The report also contains statistics concerning traffic offenses of juveniles under 16 years of age.

During 1975, Kansas juvenile courts recorded 19,278 delinquency dispositions and 2,479 traffic dispositions. Since the total delinquency including traffic represents an increase in referrals over 1974, Table 2 was assembled to determine whether the increase occurred statewide or whether it was limited to particular localities.

TABLE 2

Comparison of Delinquency Referrals (including traffic)
Kansas Juvenile Courts, 1974 and 1975

	<u>Johnson</u>	<u>Sedgwick</u>	<u>Shawnee</u>	<u>Wyandotte</u>	<u>All Others</u>
1975	3,996	2,303	3,074	3,978	8,406
1974	3,904	2,054	2,458	4,209	8,728
Rate of Change	+2.4%	+12.1%	+25.1%	-5.5%	-3.7%

As Table 2 indicates, the rate of change varied from a 5.5 percent decrease in Wyandotte County to a 25.1 percent increase in reported delinquency (including traffic) referrals in Shawnee County. It is difficult to discern whether the changes are due to actual changes in delinquent behavior or to more accurate reporting methods.

To determine possible trends in types of referrals, Table 3 was prepared showing a separation of adult offenses and offenses applicable to juveniles only in Kansas' four largest juvenile courts and in all other courts combined. (Traffic referrals are not included.)

TABLE 3

Comparison of the Level of Offenses Committed by Juveniles
Kansas Juvenile Courts, 1974 and 1975

<u>Type of offense and year</u>	<u>Johnson County</u>	<u>Sedgwick County</u>	<u>Shawnee County</u>	<u>Wyandotte County</u>	<u>Other Courts</u>
Applicable to both adults and juveniles					
1975	2,255	1,479	1,288	2,701	4,373
1974	2,212	1,276	1,064	2,863	4,280
Percent of change 1974 - 75	+1.9%	+15.9%	+21.1%	-5.7%	+2.2%
Applicable to juveniles only					
1975	1,391	624	1,511	1,128	2,528
1974	1,394	596	1,179	1,215	2,920
Percent of change 1974 - 75	-0.2%	+4.7%	+28.2%	-7.2%	-13.4%

Wyandotte County reported a small decrease in both adult type offenses and offenses applicable to juveniles only. In Johnson County there was a slight increase in adult offenses accompanied by a fractional decrease in juvenile offenses. The Sedgwick County court reported a considerable increase (15.9%) in the amount of change in adult type offenses for 1974 - 1975 as compared with a 0.8% increase for 1973 - 1974. The increase reported in Sedgwick juvenile offenses (4.7%) represents a significant change from last year's decrease of 15.6%. The non-metropolitan courts reported a small increase, 2.2%, in offenses applicable to both adults and juveniles while juvenile offenses were down 13.4%. For both types of offense, Shawnee County had the greatest rate of increase of any of the courts (28.2%).

Delinquency referral rate - The number of delinquency/traffic referrals in relation to child population increased significantly since 1971 in all metropolitan counties except Sedgwick County, which rose only moderately; the non-metropolitan counties show a comparatively small increase in referral rate. Table 4 indicates Shawnee and Wyandotte counties have had the largest increase with 48 and 37 rate per 1,000 population respectively.

Reason for referral - The majority of juvenile delinquency referrals including traffic (56 percent) are for offenses applicable to both adults and juveniles. Offenses applicable only to juveniles account for 33 percent of Kansas dispositions, while 11 percent of the cases deal with traffic violations. The total number of each type of offense dealt with by Kansas juvenile courts during 1975 is shown in Appendix B. Appendix B was used to prepare a rank ordering of the twelve most common reasons for referral which appear in Table 5.

TABLE 4

Delinquency Referral Rate, 1971 and 1975

<u>For Age Group</u> <u>12-17</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Johnson</u> <u>County</u>	<u>Sedgwick</u> <u>County</u>	<u>Shawnee</u> <u>County</u>	<u>Wyandotte</u> <u>County</u>	<u>All Other</u> <u>Counties</u>
Number in Population*-1975	240,000	26,000	34,000	15,000	20,000	145,000
Referred for delin- quency or traffic offense - 1975	15,775	2,824	1,731	2,013	2,445	6,762
Rate of referral per 1,000 pop. - 1975	66	109	51	134	122	47
Rate of referral per 1,000 pop. - 1971	47	76	45	86	85	33

*Estimated by Kansas State University Population Laboratory

TABLE 5

Reasons for Delinquency Referral, Kansas, 1975

<u>Delinquency & Traffic Referral</u> <u>Reason for Referral</u>	<u>State</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>Johnson</u> <u>County</u>	<u>Sedgwick</u> <u>County</u>	<u>Shawnee</u> <u>County</u>	<u>Wyandotte</u> <u>County</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>Courts</u>
	<u>All</u> <u>Courts</u>					
Larceny/1	1	2	3	3	1	2
Running Away	2	1	1	2	4	3
Traffic/2	3	3	4	4	10	1
Burglary	4	6	2	5	2	4
Truancy	5	9	9	1	3	6
Vandalism	6	5	10	7	6	5
Violence Against Persons/3	7	8	5	6	5	9
Violation of Drug Laws	8	4	8	8	9	8
Ungovernable Behavior	9	11	7	9	8	10
Possess or Drink Liquor/4	10	7	12	10	12	7
Disorderly Conduct	11	12	11	11	7	11
Auto Theft/5	12	10	6	12	11	12

1/All larceny, including shoplifting

2/Traffic: All types of traffic offenses

3/Violence: Murder & non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, all robbery, and all assaults

4/Possess or drink liquor also includes drunkenness

5/Auto theft also includes unauthorized use

It is particularly significant to note that crimes of violence against persons, which in 1974 were the most frequently occurring referrals in the core city area of Wyandotte County, rank fifth in frequency for 1975. Larceny ranks in the first position for 1975. This differs from the other areas where the status offenses of running away and truancy or traffic offenses are the most frequent referrals.

When collecting statistics concerning reasons for referral, the usual procedure entails comparing numbers of offenses with similar statistics for previous years to determine relative gain or decline in frequency. Shifts in reasons for referral are presented in Chart II. The chart presents frequency of referral data during 1974 and 1975.

The 1974 statistics, as compared with 1973, showed fewer referrals for only one of the selected offenses: disorderly conduct; the 1975 figures reveal 4 decreases: running away, violence against persons, vandalism and violation of drug laws - narcotic and non-narcotic.

Manner of handling - One major variable among courts is whether a case is handled officially or unofficially (Table 6). Reasons for the differences are:

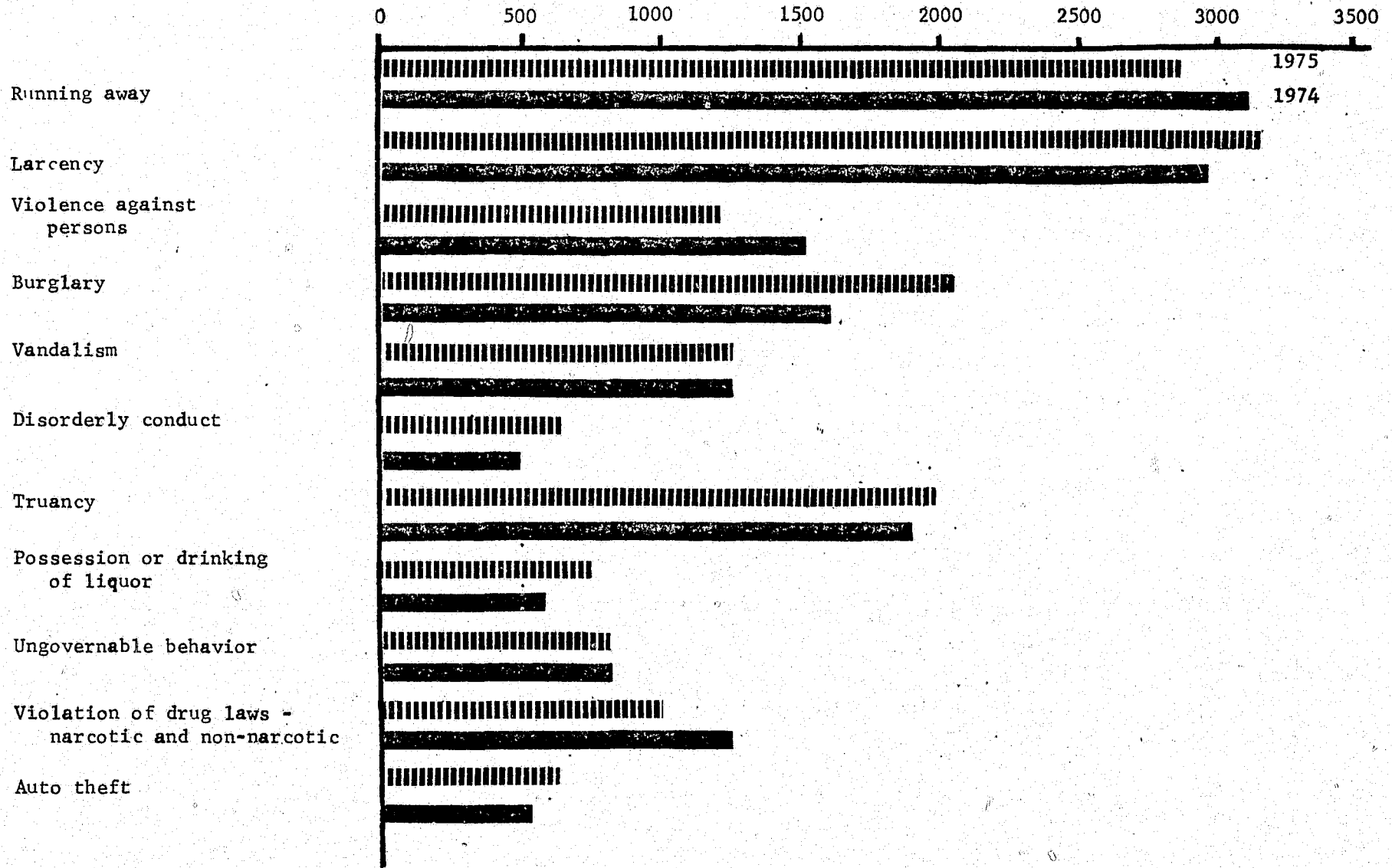
1. Some judges prefer official handling of cases while others strive to handle cases unofficially, using official handling for only the most serious cases.
2. Some courts do not record unofficial cases, so do not report them.
3. The type of crime has some effect on the manner of handling. Violent crimes are likely to be official referrals while truancy and runaway cases are more likely to be unofficial. However, all types of crimes are reported as handled in both ways. Also, one court may prefer to handle a given offense officially while another court may prefer to handle the same type of offense unofficially.

TABLE 6

Distribution by Percentage of Delinquency Referrals Handled Officially or Unofficially, Kansas, 1975

<u>Manner of Handling</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Johnson County</u>	<u>Sedgwick County</u>	<u>Shawnee County</u>	<u>Wyandotte County</u>	<u>Other Courts</u>
Official	45.4	48.8	66.7	21.9	22.9	57.1
Unofficial	54.6	51.2	33.3	78.1	77.1	42.9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

CHART II
 Selected Offenses Disposed Of,
 Kansas, 1974 - 1975



As in previous years, a relatively small proportion of referrals are handled officially in Shawnee and Wyandotte Counties, while Sedgwick County continues to dispose of the majority of its cases officially. But Johnson County now handles almost as many referrals officially as unofficially. Official disposition accounts for a little more than half of the cases handled in the non-metropolitan courts. (This proportion may be somewhat misleading because many small courts report only official cases, as unofficial dispositions are not always recorded.)

Referral data indicates that judges prefer unofficial disposition for younger offenders. Among juvenile offenders age 6 to 12, only 37 percent were treated officially during 1975, whereas official referrals account for 52 percent of the dispositions in cases involving individuals age 13 to 18. (These 1975 statewide percentages do not include Wyandotte County cases because the cross classification of children by age and manner of handling was not available for this court. Nevertheless, to enable a 74-75 comparison, the 1974 data was re-computed without Wyandotte's statistics. In this way it was found that in 1974, 32 percent of juvenile offenders age 6 to 12 were handled officially, while 45 percent of the cases concerning persons 13 to 18 received official disposition.)

TABLE 7

Distribution by Percentage of Delinquency Referrals by
Care Pending Hearing or Disposition

<u>Care Pending Disposition</u>	<u>Johnson County</u>	<u>Sedgwick County</u>	<u>Shawnee County</u>	<u>Wyandotte County</u>	<u>Other Counties</u>
Total Referrals					
Number	3,996	2,303	3,074	3,978	8,406
Percent	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
No Overnight Detention	87.1	52.1	82.2	-	74.6
Detention in:					
Jail or Police Station	1.0	36.3	0.4	-	11.7
Detention Home Only	8.4	6.2	14.8	-	2.5
Foster Family Home Only	0.3	0.4	0.3	-	0.5
Other Place	0.1	3.4	0.9	-	2.0
Detention Home & Jail	-	0.1	-	-	-.*
Detention Home & Foster Home	-	0.1	-	-	-.*
Detention Home & Other Place	-	-.*	-	-	-
Jail or Police Station & Other Place	-	-.*	-.*	-	-.*
Jail or Police & Foster Family Home	-	-	-	-	-.*
Not Reported	3.2	1.3	1.4	100.0	8.6

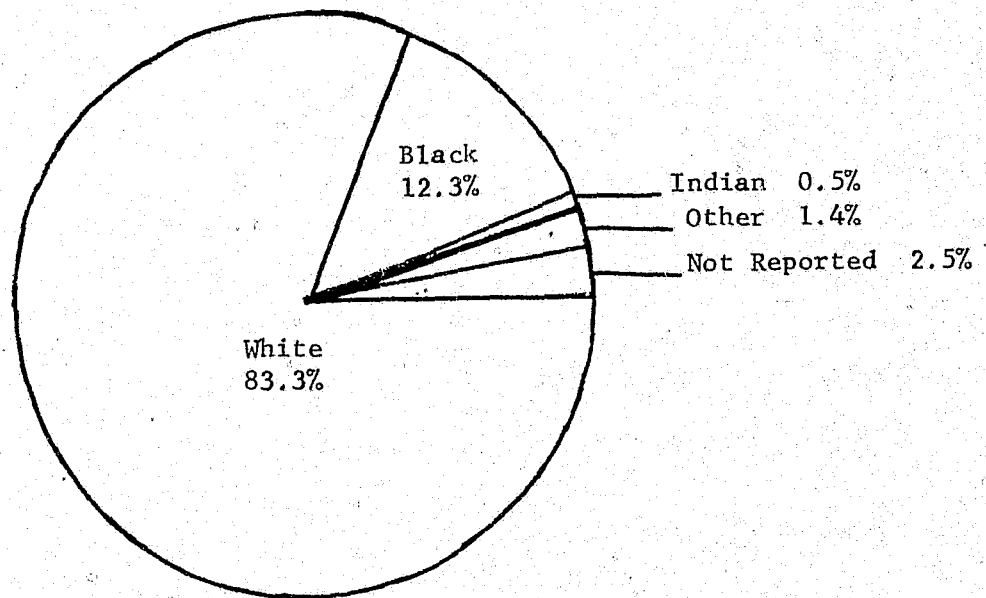
*Less than 0.05 percent

Care pending disposition - Statewide, 61.9 percent of the delinquency clients handled during 1975 received no overnight detention. The proportion of referrals involving detention in the individual courts is shown in Table 7.

Sedgwick County has a significantly higher percentage of cases which receive overnight detention. However, this proportion is probably influenced by the fact that the majority of recorded referrals in Sedgwick County are for official dispositions. Table 7 also reflects that in Sedgwick County the majority of those detained are held in jail or the police station. Only 6.2 percent of the Sedgwick County referrals are held in the detention home; this compares with 6.0 percent held in the detention home during 1973, 12.2 percent in 1972 and 26.9 percent in 1971. Among those delinquency cases in Kansas which received some type of detention, the majority (55.3 percent) received care in jail or a police station; 34.0 percent were kept in a detention home; 2.1 percent were detained in foster family homes only; 8.2 percent in other places; and 0.4 percent were held in two or more of the above places.

CHART III

Distribution of Race of Juveniles Referred
for Delinquency Offenses, Kansas, 1975



	Total All Courts	Johnson	Sedgwick	Shawnee	Wyandotte	All Other
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White	83.3	98.3	77.1	75.6	62.8	88.4
Negro	12.3	0.9	18.7	17.7	36.1	5.2
Indian	0.5	—*	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.6
Other	1.4	0.2	2.4	2.5	0.9	1.5
Not Reported	2.5	0.6	0.5	3.0	0.2	4.3

*Less than 0.05 percent.

Race - The statewide racial proportion of juveniles referred for delinquency offenses is presented in Chart III. Included within the chart is a table which gives racial distribution by population area. The basis for this data is the number of children rather than the number of cases. The chart excludes 421 children for which race was not reported.

Sex - Table 8 shows the percentages of persons by sex designation referred in the various population areas. This data applies to all delinquency referrals including traffic offenses; it presents the number of children rather than the number of referrals.

TABLE 8

Distribution by Percentage of Delinquency Referrals by Sex,
Kansas, 1975

	State <u>Total</u>	<u>Johnson</u>	<u>Sedgwick</u>	<u>Shawnee</u>	<u>Wyandotte</u>	Other <u>Courts</u>
Male	72.3	74.5	71.7	66.4	69.9	74.4
Female	27.5	25.5	28.3	33.2	30.1	25.1
Not Reported	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5
Total Children	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The proportion of male and female offenders is relatively stable in all areas of the state. The greatest deviation from the statewide percentages was in Shawnee County, where relatively more girls were referred.

Type of Disposition - After studying data concerning reasons for referral, method of referral, and care pending disposition, it is equally important to consider the method of disposition employed by the court. During 1975, 80.7 percent of the complaints were substantiated but no transfer of legal custody was made. In 5.4 percent of the cases the complaint was substantiated and there was transfer of custody. For 10.0 percent of the referrals, the complaint was not substantiated and the case was dismissed. Fewer than 1 percent of the juvenile referrals were waived to criminal court. Tables 9 and 10 show percentage distribution of referrals by type of disposition. Table 9 is for all delinquency referrals and Table 10 is for officially disposed referrals only.

The listed proportions in Tables 9 and 10 do not vary greatly among the various jurisdictions. In all jurisdictions the proportion of referrals (official as well as total) waived to a Criminal court is less than one percent. Referrals for all cases where the complaint was not substantiated varied from 4.2 percent in Johnson County to 31.1 percent in Sedgwick County, and (for official cases) from 4.4 percent in Sedgwick to 15.4 percent in Shawnee County.

All cases with complaint substantiated and transfer of legal custody varied from 3 percent in Johnson County to over 6 percent in Wyandotte County and "Other Courts". A relatively high percentage of the Shawnee County official cases received transfer of legal custody.

TABLE 9

Distribution by Percentage of All Referrals by Disposition,
Kansas, 1975

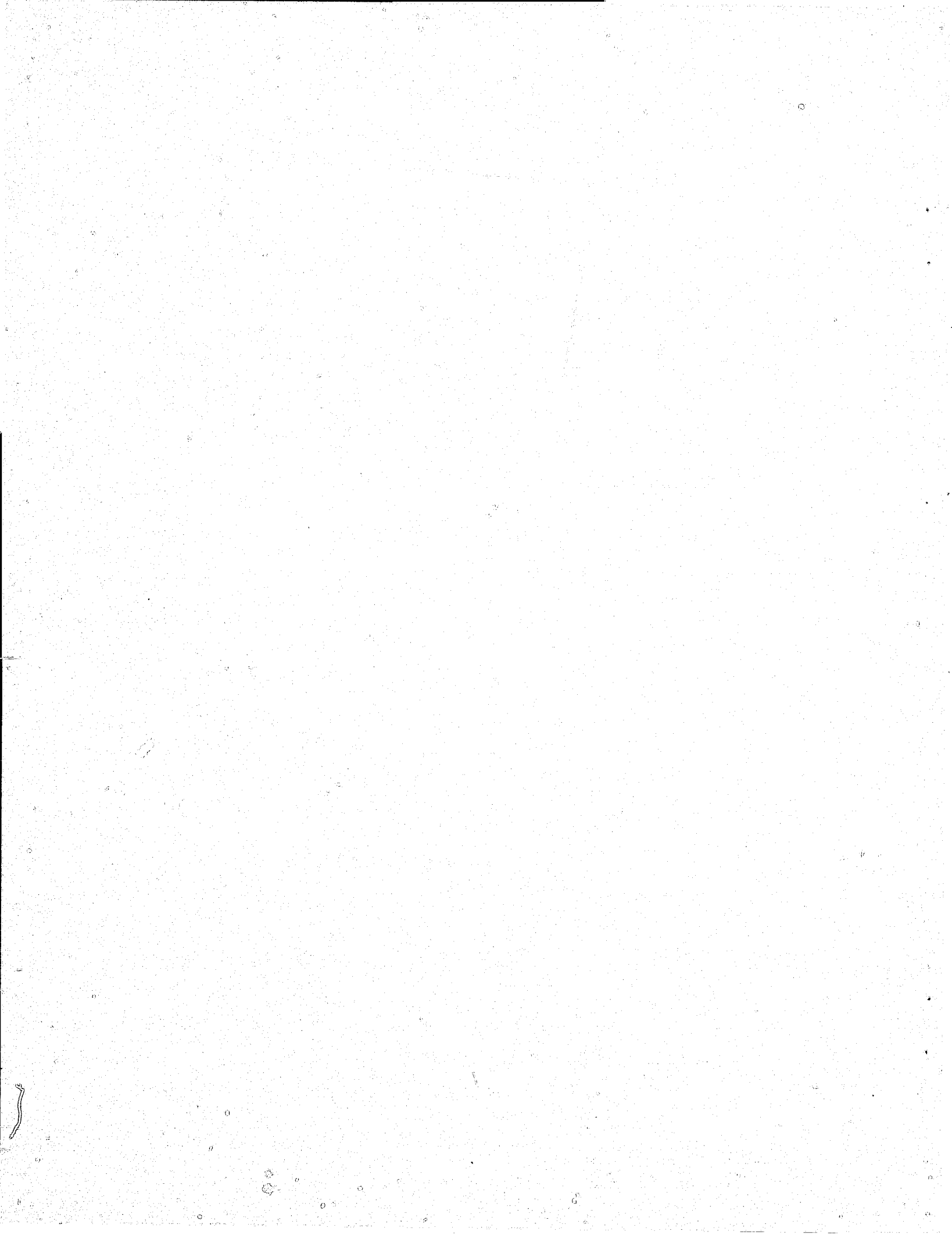
<u>All referrals:</u> <u>Type of disposition</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Johnson</u>	<u>Sedg.</u>	<u>Shawnee</u>	<u>Wyan.</u>	<u>Other</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Courts</u>
Total delinquency referrals	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Waived to criminal court	0.4	0.5	-*	0.1	0.7	0.4
Complaint not substantiated	10.0	4.2	31.1	7.5	9.7	8.2
Complaint substantiated:						
No transfer of legal custody	80.7	92.0	60.2	87.5	75.7	80.7
Transfer of legal custody	5.4	3.0	5.2	4.3	6.3	6.6
Not reported	3.5	0.3	3.5	0.6	7.6	4.1

*Less than .05 percent

TABLE 10

Distribution of Percentage of Official Referrals by Disposition,
Kansas, 1975

<u>Official cases:</u> <u>Type of disposition</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Johnson</u>	<u>Sedg.</u>	<u>Shawnee</u>	<u>Wyan.</u>	<u>Other</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Courts</u>
Total official delinq. referrals	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Waived to criminal court	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.2	-	0.6
Complaint not substantiated	8.4	7.3	4.4	15.4	-	10.8
Complaint substantiated:						
No transfer of legal custody	70.6	85.2	83.8	65.1	-	74.6
Transfer of legal custody	8.8	6.1	7.5	18.6	-	10.5
Not reported	11.7	0.5	4.2	0.7	100.0	3.5



PART II
DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT

Kansas law defines the Dependent and Neglected Child (D/N) as "a child less than 18 years of age: (1) whose parent neglects or refuses, when able to do so, to provide proper or necessary support and education required by law or other care necessary to his or her well being; (2) who is abandoned or mistreated by his or her parent, stepparent, foster parent, guardian, or other lawful custodian; (3) whose occupation, environment or association is injurious to his or her welfare; (4) who is otherwise without proper care, custody or support..." ("Social Welfare Laws of the State of Kansas," K.S.A., 1974 Supp. 38-802). Similarly, Physical or Mental Abuse or Neglect is defined as "the infliction of physical or mental injury or the causing of deterioration of a child and shall include failing to maintain reasonable care and treatment, sexual abuse, negligent treatment or maltreatment or exploiting a child to such an extent that the child's health, morals or emotional well-being is endangered."

In 1972, Kansas passed its first comprehensive child abuse and neglect reporting law mandating certain professionals to report children whom they believed to be abused or neglected to either the local SRS office or to the local juvenile court. Prior to this time, reports of alleged abuse were made only to the juvenile court.

Number of cases - For fiscal year 1976, the central registry of the State Department of Social & Rehabilitative Services (SRS) received a total of 6,113 reports of alleged or suspected abuse or neglect (TABLE 14). This represents an increase of 26.3% in reports received over FY 1975. Of this number, 2,420 were duplicated reports (2,044 individuals, some with more than one report, TABLE 15) of abuse (TABLE 16). Upon SRS involvement only 13% of the report (333) were referred to the local juvenile court for a D/N hearing. The proportion of 333 court actions for 2,420 alleged abuse cases (14%) is constant from FY 1975 (304 court actions for 2,186 alleged cases.)

TABLE 11 highlights that among dependency and neglect cases handled by the Kansas juvenile courts, the vast majority were referred due to neglect or desertion rather than because of actual abuse.

TABLE 11
Child Abuse and Other Dependency/Neglect Referrals
Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, Kansas, 1974 and 1975

<u>County</u>	<u>Child Abuse Referrals</u>		<u>Other Dependency/Neglect Referrals</u>	
	<u>1975</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1974</u>
Johnson	5	12	160	128
Sedgwick	66	45	369	359
Shawnee	25	22	290	239
Wyandotte	89	114	783	873
All Others (95)	<u>148</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>701</u>	<u>569</u>
Total	333	304	2,303	2,168

Confirmed reports of abuse during fiscal year 1976 ran in the 30-35% bracket, but every report is investigated and at least one contact is made with the caretaker of the child or children involved. Approximately 13% of the reports involve the juvenile court on a legal basis and many more involve advice and help from the staff of the court. The juvenile court is viewed by the SRS worker as a strong ally in the work with families and children where there are reports of alleged abuse or neglect.

Manner of Handling - During 1975, about 64 percent of the dependency referrals were handled officially. This compares with a 61 percent rate for 1974. Table 12 presents a distribution by manner of handling for 1975 comparing the four designated large courts and the remainder of the jurisdictions in Kansas.

TABLE 12
Child Abuse, Dependency and Neglect Referrals Disposed of by
Juvenile Courts, by Manner of Handling, Kansas, 1974 and 1975

<u>Court</u>	<u>Manner of Handling</u>			
	<u>Officially</u>		<u>Unofficially</u>	
	<u>1975</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1974</u>
Johnson County	159	105	6	35
Sedgwick	434	402	1	2
Shawnee	145	130	170	131
Wyandotte	320	334	552	653
Other Counties	625	546	224	134
Total	1,683	1,517	953	955

Disposition - Statewide, the complaint was substantiated in the case of 88.5 percent of the dependency and neglect referrals; not substantiated for 11.2 percent; and waived to criminal court for only 0.1 percent. The substantiated complaints resulting in transfer of legal custody of the child accounted for 35.4 percent, and those involving no transfer of legal custody accounted for 53.1 percent, of all referrals. Although this percentage distribution has not varied much statewide in recent years, individual courts sometimes vary noticeably from year to year. For example, in Johnson county 56.5 percent of the 1975 referrals resulted in transfer of legal custody as compared with only 34.3 percent in 1974.

TABLE 13 shows the percentage distribution by type of disposition, by jurisdiction.

TABLE 13
Dependency and Neglect: Percentage Distribution
by Type of Disposition, by Jurisdiction, Kansas, 1975

<u>Type of Disposition</u>	<u>State Total</u>	<u>Johnson County</u>	<u>Sedg. County</u>	<u>Shawnee County</u>	<u>Wyan. County</u>	<u>Other Counties</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Complaint not Substantiated: Dismissed	11.2%	17.3%	12.2%	6.8%	7.0%	15.6%
Complaint substantiated:						
No transfer of legal custody	53.1	25.6	69.2	72.5	57.6	38.3
Transfer of legal custody	35.4	56.5	18.6	20.4	35.4	45.4
Wayed to criminal court	0.1	0.6	0	0.3	0	0
Not reported	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.7

TABLES 14, 15, 16 contain various breakdowns of the data pertaining to reports of suspected child abuse/or neglect for fiscal year 1976. TABLE 14 exhibits the total number of abuse/or neglect referrals received by SRS. TABLE 15 gives a breakdown by sex and TABLE 16 classifies the 2,044 total abuse reports for TABLE 15 into the general types of abuse.

TABLE 14
Children for whom Abuse and/or Neglect Referrals
were Received in SRS, Kansas, FY 1975 and FY 1976

<u>Source of Report</u>	<u>Number of Children</u>	
	<u>1976</u>	<u>1975</u>
Local Service Agency	6,077	4,824
Juvenile Courts	36	16
Total	6,113	4,840

TABLE 15
Children Reported for Abuse and/or Neglect
by Sex of Child, Kansas, FY 1975 and FY 1976

	<u>FY 1976</u>			<u>FY 1975</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Abuse</u>	<u>Neglect</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Abuse</u>	<u>Neglect</u>
Male	3,082	981	2,101	2,385	1,055	1,330
Female	3,031	1,063	1,968	2,427	1,126	1,301
Not Reported	-	-	-	28	5	23
Total	6,113	2,044	4,069	4,840	2,186	2,654

As TABLE 15 indicates, the 26.3% increase of reported abuse/neglect cases is due to a substantial (53.3%) increase in the number of neglect referrals rather than alleged abuse.

TABLE 16
Abuse Reports by Type of Abuse
Kansas, FY 1975 and FY 1976

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1975</u>
Physical Abuse	1,886	1,505
Mental Abuse	534	451
Not Reported	-	230
Total (Duplicated)	<u>2,420</u>	<u>2,186</u>

PART III
ADOPTION PETITIONS

Adoption is the legal process by which a child acquires a new parent or parents. He is given by law, all the protection, rights, and obligations of a natural child.

Source of data - The Kansas Adoption Statutes requires (K.S.A. 59-2278) that SRS* shall make an investigation of the advisability of the adoption and report its findings and recommendations to the court ten days before the hearing on the petitions to adopt. Annually there are approximately 1,000 (988 in 1975) petitions filed. Of this number 30% were children placed by private agencies, 20% were children placed by SRS and the remainder were non-agency placements. SRS staff prepares the report to the court on placements made by SRS based on previous data. SRS must initiate and complete the investigation for the approximately 500 non-agency adoptions each year. The number of non-agency adoption investigations has ranged from a high of 54% to a low of 39% during the past five years.

Trends of adoption - When children are permanently separated from their biological families, the needs of the child can best be met by providing those children with another permanent family through adoption. Thus the goal of the adoption program is to provide an adoptive family for all children who can accept and benefit from a new family. When children are in need of institutional care because of profound retardation or severe mental illness or when the emotional ties are deeply rooted in the biological family, adoption is not an appropriate plan. For all others adoption is the goal and is only hampered by the lack of an available adoptive family resource.

The statewide adoption resources file maintained in the C&Y** central office makes possible the matching of children needing placement with available families. It further provides an opportunity to do an analysis of the waiting families in terms of the kinds of children they can accept and thus set priority for recruitment and development of additional resources. Currently there is no need to recruit families for normal infants without special needs. There are an adequate number of families available for children with most medical problems, but there are not enough families approved for placement who can accept sibling groups of children, multi-problem children or children who are developmentally disabled. To supplement available SRS resources, other state and national adoption exchanges are utilized. Also Kansas licensed private adoption agencies are made aware of the children who are waiting placement. During Fiscal Year 1976, 30 Kansas children were placed with families recruited and approved by other adoption agencies.

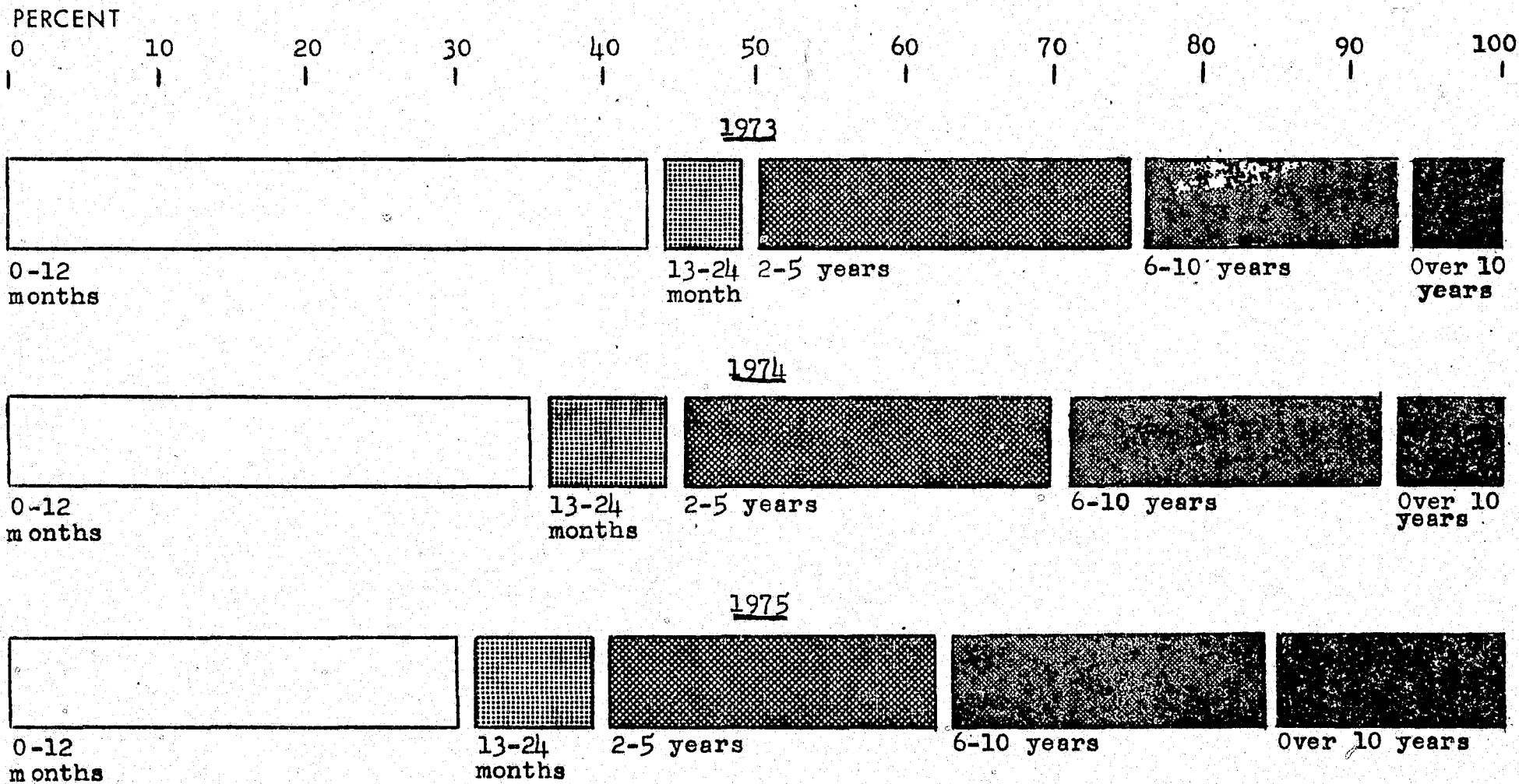
The adoption support program has increased adoption opportunities for children with special needs, by providing continued financial help to families who will adopt (1) the child in their care, (2) sibling groups but the selected family could not afford the additional expenses of receiving 2 or more children at one time, (3) children with chronic medical problem, (4) children who need special help such as speech, psychiatric or

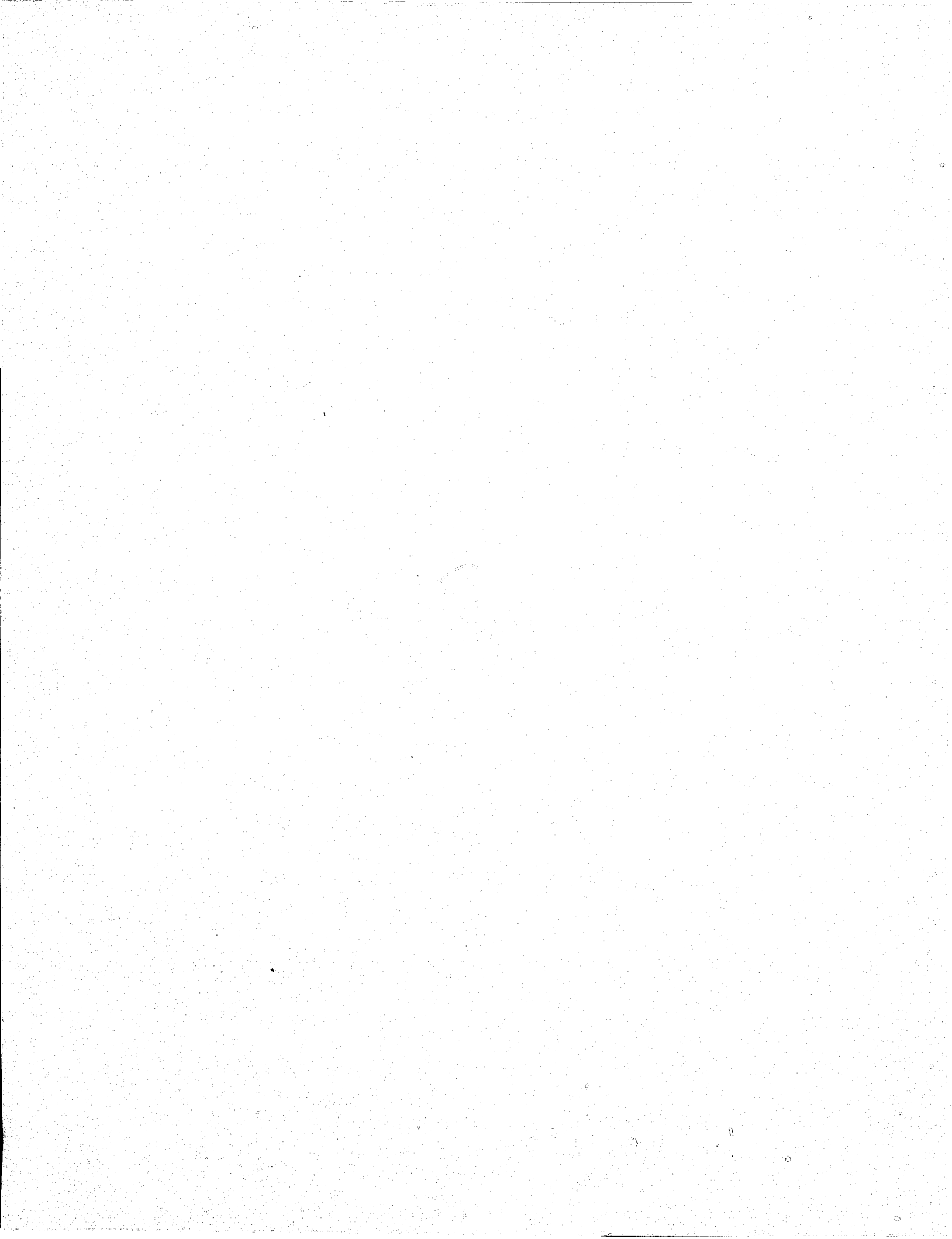
* State Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services
** Division of Services to Children and Youth of SRS

CHART IV

Percentage of Placements by SRS by Age

Kansas, 1973, 1974, 1975





physical therapy, (5) children with learning problems and developmental disabilities and (6) children of other racial or minority groups heritage but the family income would ordinarily preclude the addition of a child by adoption.

While there has been a decrease in the number of adoptive placements made over the past several years, the decrease in placements is directly related to the reduction in the number of newborn babies relinquished by their parents. For example, in Fiscal Year 1972 there were 177 children relinquished and 283 adoptive placements made, and in Fiscal Year 1976 there were 88 relinquishments, 194 commitments, and 219 adoptive placements made.

During 1975 there were 197 children placed. Chart V gives the breakdown by age, which shows a steady increase in the percentage of older children being placed. Twenty-four percent of these children had a diagnosed medical, emotional, or educational problem, about half of those children had multiple problems. There were 15 sibling groups placed together. Fourteen percent of the children placed had at least one parent of non-white origin.

Even though there has been a decrease in the number of readily placeable young infants available for adoption, the percentage of new children relinquished and committed to SRS with parental rights severed compared to the number of adoptive placements made has been consistently high ranging from 83% to 97%.

Characteristics of the adoptive child - The majority of children for whom adoptive petitions are received continue to be white infants born out-of-wedlock and under a month old at the time of placement; by sex, they are evenly divided. The proportion of children with each of these characteristics in the years 1961, 1965, 1970 and 1975 is shown in TABLE 17. Note the trend toward fewer white, fewer born out-of-wedlock and fewer placed when under a month old.

TABLE 17
Characteristics of Children for Whom
Adoption Petitions are Received, Kansas, Trend

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
Race: White	91%	88%	86%	62%
Sex: Male	49	51	51	50
Birth Status: Born out-of-Wedlock	69	74	86	62
Age at Placement: Under 1 Month	50	54	62	42

Characteristics of the adoptive petitioner - Most of the characteristics of petitioners discussed in previous reports are no longer being collected. The only information available concerning petitioners in 1975 is shown in Table 18. Note the decrease since 1970 both in the percentage of petitioners who are white and of petitioners who are not related to the child.

TABLE 18
Characteristics of Petitioners for Adoption,
Kansas, Trend

<u>Characteristics of petitioners.</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
Race: White (woman petitioner)	94%	92%	93%	80%
Relationship to the child: Not Related	76	78	85	74
Marital status: Married, Living together	99	97	98	95

Placement in adoptive home - Placement of 50.4 percent of the children for whom petitions were received in 1975 was made by a child welfare agency, while 48.9 percent were placed by parents, other relatives, guardians, the court, doctors, lawyers, or other non-agency persons. The percentage of children by type of placement in each of the last six years is shown in Table 19. Note especially the gradual decrease in the total number of children placed.

TABLE 19
Percentage of Children by Type of Placement,
Kansas, Trend

<u>Placed by:</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total number	1,649	1,478	1,249	1,163	1,011	988
Total percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
State Department of SRS	15.3	18.5	21.1	22.8	17.2	17.1
Other public CW agency	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	3.9	3.5
Private agencies	33.1	39.5	32.4	27.1	23.2	29.8
Nonagency	50.3	40.7	45.1	48.9	55.7	48.9
Inapplicable: No placement	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0	0.7

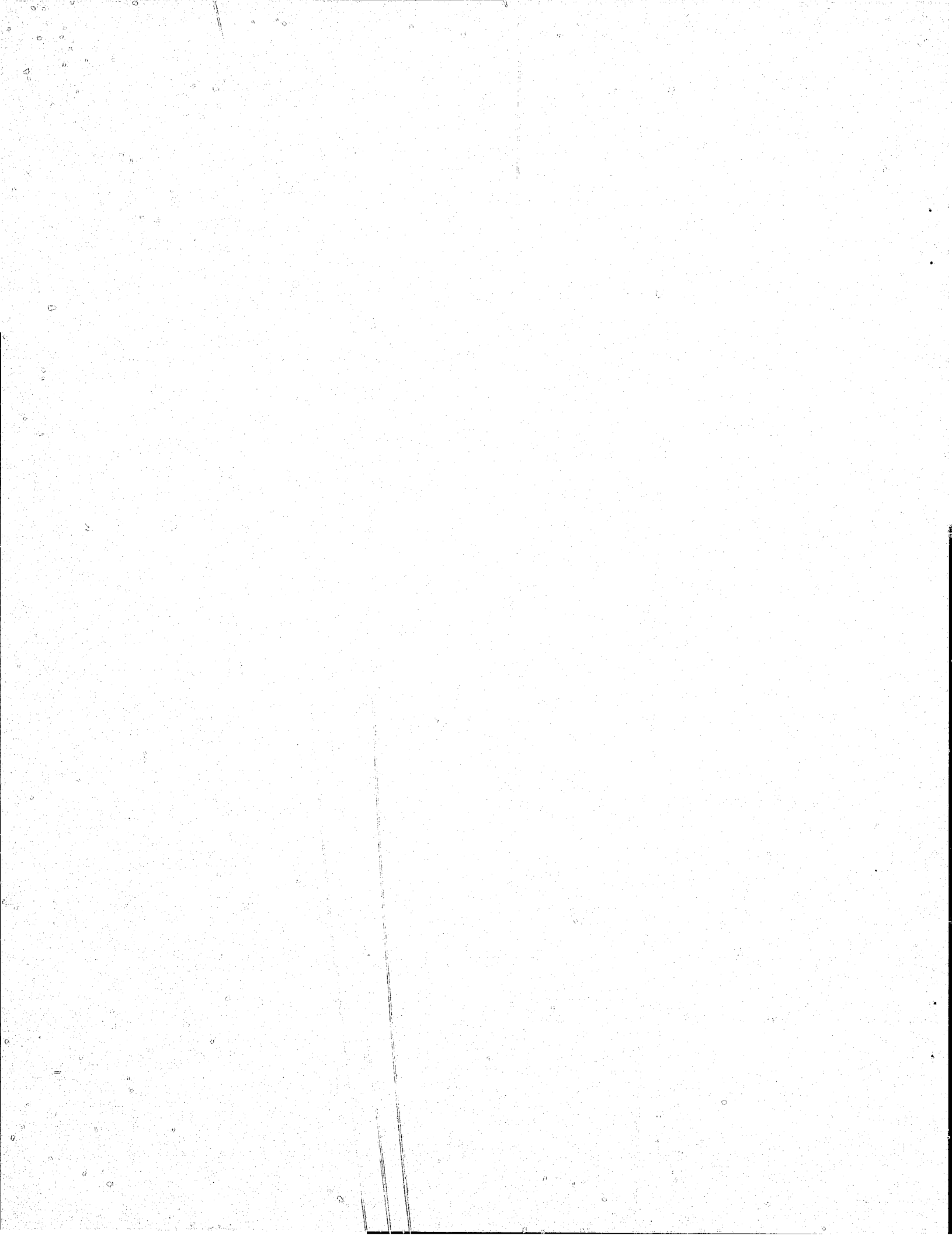
Comparison of agency and nonagency adoptions - Table 20 compares agency and nonagency placements in regard to several characteristics of the child and the petitioner.

TABLE 20
 Characteristics by Percentage of Agency and Non-Agency
 Placements by Characteristics of Child and Petitioner, Kansas, Trend

<u>Adoptive Child</u>	<u>Type of Placement</u>					
	<u>Agency</u>			<u>Non-Agency</u>		
	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Age at placement:						
under 1 month	37%	33%	36%	60%	50%	50%
1 - 11 months	28	27	24	10	11	10
1 - 5 years	22	23	19	15	14	15
6 - 11 years	11	13	15	5	8	5
12 years and older	1	2	6	1	3	16
age not reported	1	2	-	9	14	3
Nonwhite	24	25	33	25	11	15
Birth Status:						
Born out-of-wedlock	74	53	64	65	61	60
Born in wedlock	11	20	22	28	26	33
Status not reported	15	27	14	7	13	7
<u>The Petitioner</u>						
Marital Status:						
Married and together	95	95	95	91	80	88
Single	2	3	3	3	6	7
Not reported	3	2	2	6	14	5
<u>Not related to adoptive child:</u>	96	97	96	62	58	54

Investigation of adoptive petitions - Table 20 indicates that about the same proportion of agency and nonagency placements are made when the child is less than a year old (about three-fifths of the children in 1974 and 1975). But considerably fewer of the agency children were under a month old when placed. This delay in the placement of agency, as compared with non-agency, children is due to the time required by the agency to assess the adoptability of the child. This is done before the placement is made, as is the investigation of the adoptive home.

All non-agency adoptive petitions are also sent to the State Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services for assessment and recommendation. However, the limited time specified by law for this assessment does not permit anything like the thorough investigations made of agency children and adoptive homes.



APPENDIX

(Supplemental Statistical Tables)

Appendix A. Children's cases disposed of by juvenile courts, by manner of handling, by type of case, and by court, Kansas, 1975

Court*	Total juvenile court cases	Official cases					Unofficial cases				
		Delinquency (except traffic)		Traffic	Depend-ency and neglect	Special proceed-ings	Delinquency (except traffic)		Depend-ency and neglect	Special proceed-ings	
		Boys	Girls				Boys	Girls			
Kansas	24,777	6,352	2,138	1,378	1,683	239	7,518	3,270	1,101	953	145
Allen	241	58	14	16	6	12	71	19	21	8	16
Anderson	13	7	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
Atchison	70	14	5	1	1	-	30	9	10	-	-
Barton	203	99	40	53	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon	174	35	12	17	15	-	72	23	-	-	-
Brown	62	8	3	1	8	13	-	2	1	3	23
Chase	18	11	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-
Chautauqua	24	11	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cherokee	270	56	10	25	9	1	120	37	4	5	3
Cheyenne	16	2	-	2	2	-	1	-	7	2	-
Clark	16	2	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cloud	55	20	2	4	-	1	12	1	13	2	-
Coffey	35	16	6	4	8	-	-	1	-	-	-
Comanche	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cowley	249	145	50	21	20	-	5	5	3	-	-
Crawford	287	152	62	21	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decatur	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Dickinson	272	106	49	32	80	-	-	-	-	5	-
Doniphan	29	14	1	12	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Douglas	629	87	35	6	28	-	269	128	24	52	-
Edwards	19	4	3	1	-	-	5	5	-	1	-
Elk	16	3	-	-	2	-	6	2	3	-	-
Ellis	494	36	7	3	4	-	234	108	83	19	-
Ellsworth	27	5	5	2	8	-	2	-	5	-	-
Finney	73	53	13	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	1

Ford	54	35	10	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	1
Franklin	149	12	2	3	-	-	92	31	8	1	-
Geary	274	107	39	44	15	1	42	24	2	-	-
Gove	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Graham	22	6	-	15	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Grant	73	26	9	1	-	-	13	4	20	-	-
Gray	21	3	3	1	4	-	2	-	5	3	-
Greeley	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenwood	35	10	3	6	1	-	10	4	1	-	-
Hamilton	20	5	1	5	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
Harper	61	24	5	21	1	-	7	-	2	1	-
Harvey	202	108	26	52	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haskell	19	3	-	1	3	-	1	-	6	5	-
Hodgeman	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	57	38	3	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	100	62	4	10	10	-	5	-	4	5	-
Jewell	20	1	1	-	2	-	10	2	4	-	-
Johnson	4,187	1,208	413	327	159	21	1,527	498	23	6	5
Kearny	26	12	2	3	6	-	3	-	-	-	-
Kingman	160	27	8	9	3	-	56	18	31	8	-
Kiowa	13	3	-	-	9	-	-	1	-	-	-
Labette	163	72	8	8	17	1	1	1	54	1	-
Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leavenworth	319	160	58	77	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	23	9	1	4	2	1	1	-	1	-	4
Linn	56	11	5	20	16	4	-	-	-	-	-
Logan	37	6	1	7	2	-	7	5	9	-	-
Lyon	477	82	37	6	24	-	210	64	27	27	-
Marshall	22	5	-	5	6	-	-	-	6	-	-
McPherson	237	38	7	2	-	-	56	61	61	11	1

Appendix A. Children's cases disposed of by juvenile courts, by manner
of handling, by type of case, and by court, Kansas 1975 (Cont'd)

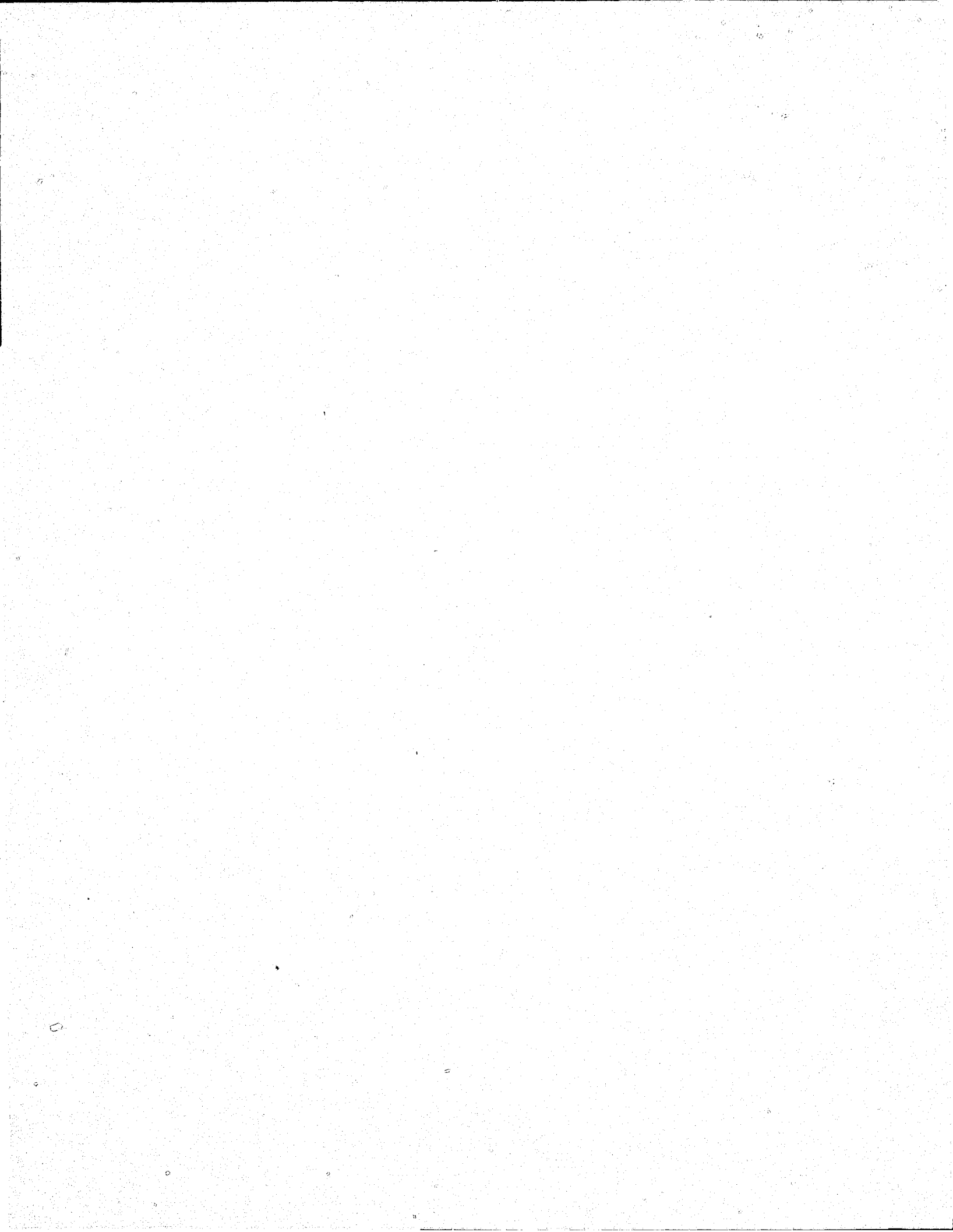
Court*	Total juvenile court cases	Official cases					Unofficial cases				
		Delinquency (except traffic)		Traffic	Depend- ency and neglect	Special proceed- ings	Delinquency (except traffic)		Depend- ency and neglect	Special proceed- ings	
		Boys	Girls				Boys	Girls			
Meade	25	9	4	7	1	-	1	-	-	3	-
Miami	140	47	17	19	16	-	25	11	4	1	-
Mitchell	31	3	1	-	-	-	8	1	18	-	-
Montgomery	362	97	22	1	18	-	105	60	59	-	-
Morton	18	15	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Nemaha	10	4	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neosho	166	46	8	7	19	85	-	1	-	-	-
Ness	29	13	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norton	50	24	14	3	1	-	6	2	-	-	-
Osage	72	17	5	14	5	-	14	7	1	9	-
Osborne	31	26	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ottawa	152	15	2	1	-	-	98	26	1	9	-
Pawnee	40	19	7	8	4	-	1	-	-	1	-
Phillips	30	16	2	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pottawatomie	33	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	13	2	-
Pratt	137	29	10	4	8	-	34	36	2	14	-
Rawlins	31	7	3	13	6	-	-	-	2	-	-
Reno	421	284	97	4	28	5	1	1	-	1	-
Republic	25	4	1	-	-	-	12	4	3	1	-
Rice	43	21	2	18	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Riley	185	63	44	30	8	-	32	8	-	-	-
Rooks	21	7	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	7	-
Rush	20	7	1	-	3	-	-	-	9	-	-
Russell	48	11	8	-	4	-	9	4	12	-	-
Saline	387	149	40	4	26	-	110	47	4	5	2

Scott	78	25	9	21	7	-	-	1	5	7	3
Sedgwick	2,775	994	345	197	434	33	513	251	3	1	4
Seward	149	89	36	9	6	1	-	-	8	-	-
Shawnee	3,394	477	167	30	145	1	1,352	803	245	170	4
Sheridan	9	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Sherman	103	20	11	5	5	-	2	-	60	-	-
Smith	8	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stafford	24	10	-	-	-	-	13	1	-	-	-
Stanton	10	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-
Stevens	12	3	-	4	-	-	2	-	3	-	-
Sumner	390	78	23	11	6	-	180	58	29	5	-
Thomas	72	17	3	-	3	-	27	1	21	-	-
Trego	17	5	2	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wabaunsee	13	4	-	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Wallace	8	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	14	5	-	4	1	-	-	-	4	-	-
Wilson	68	34	7	9	6	-	3	1	7	-	1
Woodson	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	2
Wyandotte	4,979	621	269	21	320	54	2,057	882	128	552	75

* The following counties did not report: Barber, Butler, Clay, Marion, Morris, Wichita.

Reason Referred	State	Johnson	Sedgwick	Shawnee	Wyandotte	Other
Total Number of Cases	21,757	3,996	2,303	3,074	3,978	8,406
Offenses applicable to both juveniles and adults						
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	20	1	14	1	3	1
Manslaughter by negligence	5	1	1	-	1	2
Forcible rape	28	2	3	4	11	8
Robbery: Purse snatching by force	349	13	9	4	113	12
Robbery: All except purse snatching)	12	61	15)	110
Assault: Aggravated	299	6	13	33	185	62
Assault: All except aggravated	558	176	49	95	90	148
Burglary - breaking or entering	2,086	276	360	226	523	701
Auto theft: Unauthorized use	660	50	89	19	123	186
Auto theft: All except unauthorized use)	66	46	19)	62
Larceny: Shoplifting	1,801	354	182	243	450	572
Larceny: All except shoplifting	1,392	268	172	119	301	532
Weapons - carrying, possessing, etc.	149	50	15	12	49	23
Sex offenses (except forcible rape)	102	21	6	9	29	37
Violation of drug laws: Narcotic	224	2	19	23	31	149
Violation of drug laws: All except narcotic	824	299	101	91	127	206
Drunkenness	133	55	2	12	*	64
Disorderly conduct	677	87	29	42	249	270
Vandalism	1,283	290	43	146	258	546
Other and not reported	1,506	226	265	175	158	682
Applicable to juveniles only (excluding traffic)						
Running away	2,879	656	370	529	425	899
Truancy	2,011	200	58	758	464	531
Violation of curfew	331	1	23	1	2	304
Ungovernable behavior	853	109	128	101	176	339
Possessing or drinking of liquor	638	178	9	80	61*	310
Other and not reported	470	247	36	42	-	145
Traffic offenses						
Driving while intoxicated	(2479)	(350)	(200)	(275)	(149)	(1505)
Driving while intoxicated	121	32	2	24	-	63
Hit and run	11	-	1	2	-	8
Reckless driving	114	20	7	3	-	84
Driving without a license	741	196	101	114	-	330
All other	1343	102	89	132	-	1,020
Not Reported	149	-	-	-	149	-

* A few of these were referrals for drunkenness.



Appendix C.

Delinquency cases: Reason for referral by manner of handling,
Kansas, 1975

Reason Referred	Total	Manner of Handling	
		Official	Unofficial
Total number of cases	21,757	9,868	11,889
Offenses applicable to both juveniles and adults			
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	20	5	15
Manslaughter by negligence	5	5	-
Forcible rape	28	18	10
Robbery: Including purse snatching by force	349	233	116
Assault: Aggravated	299	237	62
Assault: All except aggravated	558	271	287
Burglary - breaking or entering	2,086	1,569	517
Auto theft: Including unauthorized use	660	458	202
Larceny: Shoplifting	1,801	554	1,247
Larceny: All except shoplifting	1,392	739	653
Weapons - carrying, possessing, etc.	149	39	110
Sex offenses (except forcible rape)	102	36	66
Violation of drug laws: Narcotic	224	149	75
Violation of drug laws: All except narcotic	824	432	392
Drunkenness	133	50	83
Disorderly conduct	677	152	525
Vandalism	1,283	480	803
Other	1,505	543	962
Applicable to juveniles only (excluding traffic)			
Running away	2,879	1,062	1,817
Truancy	2,011	474	1,537
Violation of curfew	331	116	215
Ungovernable behavior	853	485	368
Possessing or drinking of liquor	638	194	444
Other	463	185	278
Traffic offenses	2,477	1,378	1,099
Not reported	10	4	6

Appendix D.

Delinquency cases (including traffic): Type of disposition by population area, Kansas, 1975

Type of final disposition	State Total	Johnson County	Sedgwick County	Shawnee County	Wyandotte County	Other Courts
Total number of cases	21,757	3,996	2,303	3,074	3,978	8,406
Waived to criminal court	82	18	1	3	29	31
Complaint not substantiated: Dismissed	2,186	167	716	232	385	686
Complaint substantiated:						
No transfer of legal custody						
Dismissed: Warned, adjusted, counselled	6,993	1,848	398	1,057	1,618	2,072
Held open without further action	1,259	134	18	310	419	378
Probation officer to supervise	5,087	1,255	660	471	523	2,178
Referred to another agency or individual for supervision or service	1,131	70	101	329	125	506
Runaway returned	888	68	12	170	231	407
Other disposition	2,196	303	197	352	96	1,248
Complaint substantiated:						
Transfer of legal custody to						
Public institution for delinquents	422	40	43	59	117	163
Other public institution	62	6	4	10	4	38
Public agency or department (including court)	516	70	66	40	98	242
Private agency or department	42	1	2	5	6	28
Individual	81	-	3	4	24	50
Other	57	4	1	14	1	37
Not reported	755	12	81	18	302	342

Appendix E.

Dependency cases: Type of disposition by population area, Kansas, 1975

Type of final disposition	State Total	Johnson County	Sedgwick County	Shawnee County	Wyandotte County	Other Counties
Total number of cases	3,020	191	472	320	1,001	1,036
Waived to criminal court	2	1	-	1	-	-
Complaint not substantiated: Dismissed	292	29	53	21	59	130
Complaint substantiated:						
No transfer of legal custody						
Dismissed: Warned, adjusted, counselled	232	5	14	71	112	30
Held open without further action	153	-	6	15	39	93
Probation officer to supervise	38	10	5	-	13	10
Referred to another agency or individual for supervision of service	774	23	145	136	313	157
Runaway returned	5	1	-	-	2	2
Other disposition	162	1	131	2	-	28
Complaint substantiated:						
Transfer of legal custody to						
Public institution for delinquents	1	-	-	-	1	-
Other public institution	11	3	-	-	5	3
Public agency or department (including court)	604	92	39	52	172	249
Private agency or department	9	-	-	-	7	2
Individual	262	-	36	11	108	107
Other	27	-	6	-	2	19
Inapplicable - Special proceedings	384	26	37	5	129	187
Not reported	64	-	-	6	39	19

Appendix F.

Suspected Child Neglect Cases; Incidence of Suspected Neglect, by Age of Child, Kansas, July 1975 - June 1976

<u>Type of Neglect</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Age of Child</u>					
		<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1-3 yrs.</u>	<u>4-6 yrs.</u>	<u>7-11 yrs.</u>	<u>12-18 yrs.</u>	<u>Unk.</u>
Total (Duplicated)*	4,954	354	1,001	970	1,357	1,031	241
Inadequate food, clothing, hygiene, etc.	1,337	121	319	267	350	198	82
Inadequate supervision, unstable environment, etc.	2,441	111	473	507	716	522	112
Educational Neglect	249	--	--	25	116	102	6
Medical Neglect	270	50	56	49	48	57	10
Desertion (left with persons)	223	33	76	43	40	28	3
Unspecified	434	39	77	79	87	124	28

*More than one type of neglect was reported for some children.

Appendix G.

Suspected Child Abuse Cases; Incidence of Suspected Abuse, by Age of Child, Kansas, July 1975 - June 1976

Type of Abuse	Total	Under 1	1-3-yrs.	4-6 yrs.	7-11 yrs.	12-18 yrs.	Unk.
Total (Duplicated)*	2,420	213	538	472	476	644	77
<u>Physical:</u>	1,886	187	455	370	358	465	51
Hospitalized	26	12	5	2	4	3	--
Death from injury	14	7	6	--	1	--	--
Poisoning : (incl. alch. drug intake)	48	6	13	10	2	14	3
Malnutrition/ dehydration	123	44	34	21	18	6	--
Burns	56	5	28	16	2	1	4
Brain Damage	6	4	1	--	--	1	--
Skull Fracture	14	9	5	--	--	--	--
Fractures (other than skull)	50	21	15	4	5	5	--
Lacerations/ abrasions	119	7	27	33	26	25	1
Bruises/welts	837	38	220	197	164	196	22
Sexual abuse	207	--	15	18	49	121	4
Unspecified	386	34	86	69	87	93	17
<u>Mental:</u>	534	26	83	102	118	179	26
Gross threats, blame, ridicule, treatment, etc.	190	6	23	29	40	78	14
Exposed to immoral unstable behavior	134	5	16	22	24	57	10
Abandoned (left without care)	141	11	25	38	40	27	--
Confined or un- supervised for excess. period	11	--	5	3	1	2	--
Unspecified	58	4	14	10	13	15	2

*More than one type of abuse was reported for some children.

Appendix H.

Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect Cases; Suspected Perpetrators or Neglectful Party of child abuse/neglect, Kansas, July 1975 - June 1976.

<u>Relationship of Perpetrator to Child</u>	<u>Number</u>
<u>Close Relatives</u>	
Mother	2,222
Father	1,032
Stepfather	196
Stepmother	34
Ad. father	13
Ad. mother	13
<u>Other Relatives</u>	
Brother	16
Grandmother	30
Aunt	20
Uncle	26
Sister	5
Grandfather	11
Cousin	7
Brother-in-law	2
<u>Non-Relatives</u>	
Babysitter	49
Boyfriend	49
Foster mother	8
Foster father	5
Friend	18
Neighbor	8
Legal guardian	23
School personnel	4
Unknown	65
Total perpetrators	3,856 <u>1/</u>
Total children	6,113 <u>1/</u>

1/ Suspected perpetrators may be involved in more than one case of suspected child abuse/neglect but counted only once.

Appendix I.

Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect Cases; Initial Reporters of Suspected child abuse and neglect, Kansas, July 1975 - June 1976.

<u>Initial Reporter</u>	<u>Number</u>
Relatives	539
Neighbors	467
Parents	400
Anonymous	380
Social Workers	329
Law Personnel	324
Juvenile Court	294
Friends	249
Principals	243
Nurses	144
Doctors	137
Day Care Operators	129
Hospitals	118
Teachers	67
Child (victim)	58
Mental Health Personnel	50
Landlords	48
School Counselors	41
Public Health Nurses	38
Attorneys	32
School Nurses	30
Ministers	30
Institutions	22
Foster parents	15
Psychologists	11
Boyfriend	8
Superintendent	6
Total Initial Reporters	4,209 <u>2/</u>
Total Children	6,113 <u>2/</u>

2/ Many reports report several children at one time so there are not as many reporters as incidences reported.

Appendix J.

Children for whom petitions were received:
Sex, race, age at placement, birth status, and
functional condition of child, Kansas, 1975

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
A. Sex of child:		
Total children	988	100%
Male	489	50
Female	487	49
Not reported	12	1
B. Race or national origin of child:		
Total	988	100%
White	617	62
Spanish surnamed American	48	5
Black	54	5
Black - White	31	3
American Indian	49	5
Oriental	48	5
Other	7	1
Not reported	134	14
C. Age at placement:		
Total children	988	100%
Less than 1 month	420	42
1-2 months	51	5
3-5 months	61	6
6-11 months	60	6
1-5 years	169	18
6-11 years	99	10
12 years and over	108	11
Not reported	20	2
D. Birth Status of child:		
Total children	988	100%
Born out of wedlock	608	62
Born in wedlock	278	28
Not reported	102	10
E. Functional condition:		
Total children	988	100%
Normal	805	82
Handicapped		
Physically only	33	3
Emotionally	10	1
Mentally	2	-*
Physically and mentally or emotionally	8	1
Condition not reported	130	13

* Less than 0.5 percent

Appendix K.

Children for whom adoption petitions were received:
 Petitioners' relationship to child, marital status
 of petitioners, subsidy payment, and disposition of
 petition, Kansas, 1975

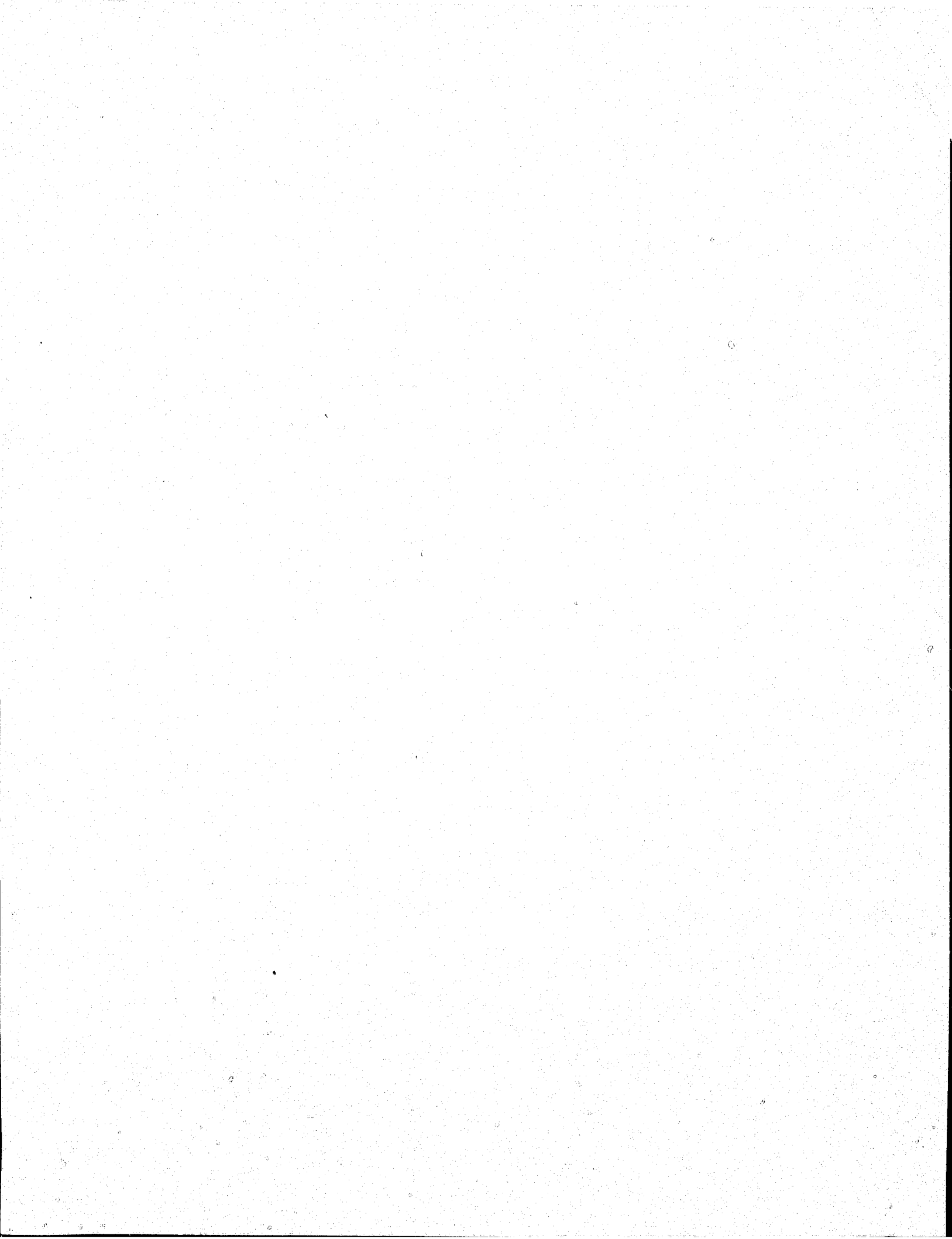
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
A. Petitioners' relationship to child:		
Total children	988	100%
Not related	737	74
Own parents	17	2
Step-parents	27	3
Other relative	138	14
Not reported	69	7
B. Marital Status of petitioners:		
Total children	988	100%
Single male	10	1
Single female	39	4
Married & living together	905	92
Not reported	34	3
C. Subsidy payment:		
Total children	988	100%
Subsidy payment to adoptive parents	29	3
No subsidy payment made	948	96
Not reported whether subsidy payment made	11	1
D. Disposition of petition:*		
Total children	988	100%
Final decree granted	797	81
Petition denied or dismissed	10	1
Petition withdrawn	-	-
Not reported	181	18

*As of February 29, 1976

Appendix L.

Children adopted by a nonrelative: Birth status
of children by type of placement, marital status of
adoptive parent(s), functional condition of child, Kansas, 1975

	Total Children	Type of Placement			
		Agency		Independent	
		Public	Private	Relatives	Other
A. Birth status of the child adopted by a nonrelative:					
Total	647	167	246	48	186
Born out of wedlock	443	81	184	33	145
Born in wedlock:					
Total	129	64	23	11	31
Both parents dead	2	1	-	-	1
One parent dead	9	6	-	3	-
Parents living and together	55	22	11	4	18
Parents living and marriage broken	63	35	12	4	12
Other and not reported	-	-	-	-	-
Status of child not reported	75	22	39	4	10
B. Functional Condition of the child:					
Total	647	167	246	48	186
Normal	566	127	235	41	163
Handicapped					
Physically only	27	20	6	-	1
Emotionally or mentally only	5	2	2	-	1
Physically and emotionally or mentally	7	7	-	-	-
Condition not reported	42	11	3	7	21
C. Marital status of adoptive parents:					
Total	647	167	246	48	186
Married couple, living together	629	164	241	47	177
"Single" person, Total:					
Female	13	2	4	1	6
Male	3	1	1	-	1
Married status not reported	2	-	-	-	2



END