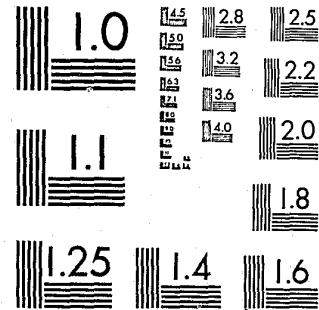


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MISSOURI

JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS

1979

85446



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Missouri Division of Youth Services

DEPARTMENT of SOCIAL SERVICES

Dear Reader:

The Division of Youth Services is pleased to present the 1979 report of Missouri Juvenile Court Statistics. This is the thirty-fifth annual Juvenile Court report and the second such report to be produced under the auspices of Division of Youth Services.

We hope the report will be useful to individuals and organizations with an interest in the juvenile justice system.

Many of the tables in this report are incomplete. This problem is due in part to Missouri Supreme Court Administrative Rule No. 1. This rule requires courts that collect information through computerized means to receive prior approval of the Supreme Court upon recommendation of the State Courts Data Processing Committee. In view of this, the larger juvenile courts are restricted in reporting detailed information to the Division of Youth Services.

This year a special attempt has been made to reduce incompleteness in the tables. In past years reports have been based on information either provided on a standard form or contained in an annual report. This year in addition to the above two sources, detailed summaries have been solicited from courts in the more populous counties. Although the tables are still incomplete, they present a more inclusive picture of the state than recent reports. The three largest counties, as well as other populous counties, are included in several tables.

We would like to express our appreciation to the court personnel throughout the state for their voluntary cooperation in this project. In particular, we would like to thank court administrators and their staffs in supplying statistical summaries. Thanks are also due to the Research and Statistics Section of the Division of Planning and Budget for preparing the statistics.

Questions about the report should be directed to the Division of Youth Services or the Section of Research and Statistics, Division of Planning and Budget, Department of Social Services.

Sincerely,

Keith Schafer,
Director

NCJRS

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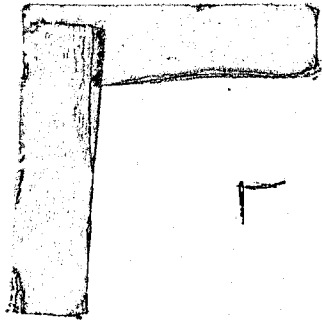
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Joseph P. Teasdale
Governor

DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES
Keith Schafer
Director

MISSOURI JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS
1979

DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES
Broadway State Office Building
Jefferson City, Missouri

Prepared by
Research and Statistics,
Division of Planning and Budget

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Introduction

This report is the thirty-fifth in a series of Juvenile Court Statistics Reports for the State of Missouri. The report is published under the auspices of the Division of Youth Services in accordance with Missouri Statute R. S. Mo. - Sec. 219.016.3. The first thirty-three reports were prepared by the Division of Family Services.

The information presented in this report was taken from data provided by the 43 juvenile courts of Missouri for Missouri counties. There are no statutory requirements that juvenile courts report the number of cases referred each year. Because data collection is voluntary for the courts, there have been problems in obtaining complete data on Missouri juvenile courts. A lack of information about the metropolitan areas, Jackson County, the City of St. Louis, and St. Louis County, has been a particular problem in recent years. A special effort has been made to include as many areas of the state as possible in this report.

Much of the information in this report was provided on a standard form titled "Missouri Statewide Juvenile Information System." The form provides detailed information about the reason for referral and the disposition of the child. Appendix A contains a copy of the form. The major advantage of using the form is in consistency and detail in reporting. Since some courts do not use the standard form, other methods of reporting are used.

The courts that do not use the standard form are encouraged to report summary information. If they produce an annual report, this is requested. If they can provide a summary of basic information, such as breakdowns of reasons for referral by sex, race, and age at the time of

referral, this is used when possible. In some cases only the total number of referrals is provided. In two circuits information was available only for the entire circuit. If a court is willing to provide any summary data, an effort is made to include that information to the greatest extent possible.

In the past, information was either received on the standard form or it was excluded from tables in the text of the report. In this report the tables include information received in annual reports and statistical summaries as well as in the standard form. The advantage to using information in nonstandard form is that more areas in Missouri are represented in the tables. The major disadvantage of receiving information in nonstandard form is that reliability is reduced. Specifically, when information is received in the standard form, the criterion for including it in the report is the date of disposition. Information received in summaries and annual reports tends to be included on the basis of the year the referral is made to the court.

The information in all tables is incomplete. For example, outstate Missouri is more completely represented than the metropolitan areas of the state. Jackson County and St. Louis County provided annual reports and some supplementary statistical information. The City of St. Louis provided detailed lists of referrals by age, race, and sex. Boone, Callaway, and Jasper Counties provided summaries. Clay County provided a list of referrals. Circuits 20 and 36, representing Butler, Ripley, Franklin, Osage, and Gasconade Counties, sent information on the circuit level only. Counties that did not report were Benton, Clark, Crawford, Dallas, Hickory, New Madrid, Oregon, Polk, Schuyler, Scotland, Shannon,

Missouri Juvenile Court Statistics 1937-1979

Year	Total Juvenile Court Cases	Delinquency, Status and Traffic	Dependency and Neglect	Adoptions	Other Special Proceedings
1937	7,400	4,374	2,072	954	
1938	5,889	3,650	1,491	748	
1939	8,891	6,161	1,871	859	
1940	6,639	5,308	1,331	*	
1941	8,478	5,666	1,921	891	
1942	9,414	6,336	2,223	855	
1943	11,323	7,351	2,625	1,347	
1944	10,016	5,957	2,614	1,445	
1945	10,790	6,243	2,924	1,623	
1946	9,672	5,341	2,203	1,702	426
1947	9,377	4,589	2,504	1,875	409
1948	9,435	4,786	2,669	1,575	405
1949	9,236	4,905	2,351	1,533	447
1950	9,583	5,040	2,270	1,732	541
1951	9,740	5,175	2,232	1,766	567
1952	9,926	5,389	2,296	1,785	456
1953	10,555	6,089	2,038	1,838	590
1954	11,230	6,555	2,333	1,846	496
1955	11,204	6,675	2,341	1,690	498
1956	13,268	8,512	2,478	1,813	465
1957	14,479	9,953	2,084	1,903	539
1958	17,047	12,248	2,430	1,798	571
1959	17,646	12,947	2,107	1,910	682
1960	19,053	13,584	2,694	2,027	748
1961	20,171	14,614	2,698	2,052	807
1962	23,520	18,011	2,498	2,167	844
1963	23,877	18,302	2,455	2,450	670
1964	29,053	22,214	3,415	2,608	816
1965	30,139	23,012	3,553	2,701	873
1966	33,483	26,025	3,605	2,859	994
1967	38,184	30,419	3,829	2,861	1,075
1968	38,091	31,264	3,092	2,769	966
1969	41,227	34,254	2,946	2,722	1,305
1970	47,666	38,753	4,492	2,524	1,897
1971	44,249	37,605	3,105	2,572**	967
1972	43,801	38,804	2,647	1,675**	675
1973	51,778	44,576	3,965	2,702	535
1974	55,511	46,971	4,648	2,557	1,335
1975	59,144	48,528	5,744	2,495	2,377
1976	60,131	48,107	6,677	2,466	2,881
1977	59,021	46,745	5,005	2,174	5,097
1978	61,031	52,360	6,855	1,816**	N/A
1979	61,531	52,881	6,366	2,284	N/A

*Figure not available.

**Does not include Jackson County.

and Webster. Thus, of 115 Missouri counties, 91 provided information in the standard form, 12 provided summary information, and 12 provided no information. The exclusion of populous counties from tables will be pointed out in footnotes.

It is important to remember that not all courts which use the standard form use it in the same manner. Some courts use the form for all referrals while others use it only for more serious offenses. Some courts omit major categories of referrals, such as child abuse and neglect or status offenses.

If more detailed information is desired about a county or circuit, requests should be directed to the specific court.

Many tables in this report are cross-tabulated by Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) and other counties (non-SMSA). In Missouri, the counties in the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas are Andrew, Boone, Buchanan, Cass, Christian, Clay, Franklin, Greene, Jackson, Jefferson, Platte, Ray, St. Charles, St. Louis, and the City of St. Louis. SMSA counties and other counties do not fall into a simple metropolitan-outstate dichotomy. Still, most SMSA counties are in close proximity to Missouri's major cities. Boone and Greene Counties are notable exceptions. According to the 1970 U. S. Census, SMSA counties contained approximately 65 percent of the child population ages 10-17 in Missouri.

SMSA and other counties are not equally well represented in this report. As already mentioned, Jackson County, St. Louis County and the City of St. Louis did not complete the standard form. Consequently, information about manner of handling, care pending disposition of a child,

or the disposition of a child is absent for them. Information is also very incomplete for Boone, Callaway, and Clay Counties. While there is no information for 11 other (non-SMSA) counties, rural counties are better represented. Eighty-nine out of one hundred rural counties provided some information, usually through the standard form.

The table on the next page shows the total number of reported juvenile court referrals from 1937, when statistics were first collected, to 1979.

In the five years between 1974 and 1979 child abuse and neglect referrals and adoption referrals increased more sharply than the combined number of delinquency, status, and traffic referrals. While child abuse and neglect and adoption referrals have increased by 37.0 and 28.4 percent, respectively, the other referrals have increased by 12.6 percent over the five year period.

The remainder of the report is organized into two major sections--delinquency and status referrals, and child abuse and neglect referrals. The section concerning delinquency and status referrals is organized into a discussion of the demographic characteristics of children referred to the courts and a discussion of what occurs after the referral is made to the court (i.e, manner of handling, care pending disposition, and the disposition of the youth). Also included in the section in the appropriate tables is demographic information about youth referred for traffic violations and child abuse and neglect. The section titled Child Abuse and Neglect primarily treats what happens after a referral is made to the court. For a breakdown of major referral types and dispositions by county, refer to Appendix B.

Delinquency and Status Offenses

Under Missouri law, a juvenile through the age of 17 years can be referred to juvenile court for offenses so seriously anti-social as to interfere with the rights of others or to menace the welfare of the youth himself or the community. The violations may be defined in the statutes of the state or in municipal ordinances. The definition of offense includes conduct which is a violation of law only when committed by a child and conduct which is in violation of law when committed by a person of any age. Also included are traffic violations over which the juvenile court has jurisdiction.

The reasons for referral are broadly divided into adult criminal offenses, called delinquency offenses, and status or juvenile offenses. Status offenses include running away, truancy, violation of curfew, ungovernable or incorrigible behavior, and possessing or drinking liquor. Adult or delinquent offenses present a wider spectrum of violations. They include murder and non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, sex offenses, purse snatching, other robbery, assault, burglary, auto theft, larceny, possession of weapons, violation of drug laws, drunkenness, disorderly conduct and vandalism. Of the 37,183 delinquency and status referrals reported in 1979, 15,318 or 41.2 percent were status offenses. Delinquency referrals make up 58.8 percent of the total number of these referrals.

As the standard form used in this report does not identify an individual, there is no way to tabulate the number of youth referred to a court. The focus of analysis is not on the number of children referred

to the court, but on the number of reported referrals. Some children are referred more than once during the year. A referral is made each time a juvenile is apprehended for a delinquent act. If the child commits several delinquent acts at the same time, only one offense is recorded.

A categorical breakdown of types of offenses is presented in Table 2.1. It is used throughout this report as the basis for assigning offenses to referral categories.

Table 2.1 Categorical Breakdowns of Referrals

Misdemeanor Against Persons

Assault
 Aggravated assault
 Crimes against persons - miscellaneous

Felony Against Persons

Homicide
 Kidnapping
 Statutory rape
 Forcible rape
 Sodomy
 Child molestation
 Robbery
 Armed robbery
 Assault
 Aggravated assault
 Crimes against persons - miscellaneous
 Assault and robbery

Misdemeanor Against Property

Stealing under \$50
 Shoplifting
 Purse snatching
 Auto tampering
 Riding in stolen auto
 Cashing stolen check
 Buying and receiving stolen property
 Vandalism
 Crimes against property - miscellaneous
 Possession of stolen property

Felony Against Property

Arson	Driving, using, operating stolen vehicle
Burglary and stealing	Riding in stolen auto
Burglary	Leaving the scene of motor vehicle accident
Stealing over \$50	Forgery or counterfeiting
Purse snatching	Fraudulent use of credit device
Shoplifting	Cashing stolen check
Auto tampering	Possession of stolen property
Stolen vehicle	Buying and receiving stolen property
Vandalism	Crimes against property - miscellaneous

Misdemeanor - Morals-Decency Crimes

Possession of drugs
 Under the influence of drugs
 Morals-decency crimes - miscellaneous

Table 2.1 - Continued

Felony - Morals-Decency Crimes

Possession of drugs
 Selling drugs
 Under the influence of drugs
 Obscenity
 Commercial sex offense
 Morals-decency crimes - miscellaneous

Misdemeanor - Public Order Crimes

Drunkenness
 Resisting custody
 Flourishing dangerous weapon
 Public peace disturbance
 Traffic violation
 Driving while under the influence
 Vagrancy
 Public order crimes - miscellaneous

Felony - Public Order Crimes

Drunkenness
 Interfering with a police officer
 Resisting custody
 Flourishing dangerous weapon
 Carrying concealed weapon
 Public peace disturbance
 Traffic violation
 Driving while under the influence
 Vagrancy
 Shooting into dwelling
 Public order crimes - miscellaneous

Violation of Court Supervision

Status Offenses

Runaway
 Incurable
 Beyond parental control
 Truancy
 Curfew
 Alcohol/liquor possession
 Behavior injurious to self or others
 Status offenses - other

Abuse and Neglect

Abuse
 All other neglect

Table 2.2 Changes in Delinquency/Status and Traffic Referrals 1948-1979

Year	Delinquency/ Status Referrals	Change from Prior Year	Traffic Referrals	Change from Prior Year
1948	4,515		271	
1949	4,745	5.1	160	-41.0
1950	4,823	1.6	217	35.6
1951	4,735	-1.8	440	102.7
1952	5,038	6.4	351	-20.2
1953	5,642	12.0	447	27.4
1954	5,891	4.4	664	48.5
1955	5,759	-2.2	916	38.0
1956	7,347	25.8	1,165	27.2
1957	8,302	13.0	1,651	41.7
1958	10,332	26.0	1,916	16.1
1959	10,386	0.5	2,249	17.3
1960	10,826	4.2	2,758	22.6
1961	11,307	4.4	3,307	19.9
1962	14,009	23.9	4,002	21.0
1963	13,305	-5.0	4,997	24.9
1964	16,508	24.1	5,706	14.2
1965	17,908	8.4	5,104	-10.6
1966	17,691	-1.2	8,334	63.3
1967	20,697	17.0	9,722	16.7
1968	21,389	3.2	9,875	1.6
1969	23,725	10.9	10,529	6.6
1970	28,017	18.0	10,736	1.9
1971	26,131	-5.8	11,474	6.9
1972	28,278	8.2	10,526	-8.3
1973	31,587	11.7	12,989	23.4
1974	33,508	6.1	13,463	3.6
1975	35,620	6.3	12,908	-4.1
1976	33,780	-5.2	14,327	11.0
1977	33,041	-2.2	13,704	04.3
1978	35,624*	7.8	16,736	22.1
1979	37,183	4.2	15,698	-9.9

* The breakdown between traffic and delinquency referrals was done applying linear interpolation to incomplete state results.

Delinquency and status referrals increased from an estimated 35,624 in 1978 to 37,183 in 1979, for an increase of 4.2 percent. Traffic referrals declined from 16,736 to 15,698, a decrease of 9.9 percent. Of the 15,698 traffic referrals, 926 or 6.0 percent were disposed of officially, 5,301 or 33.8 percent were disposed of unofficially, and the remaining dispositions were not reported.

Table 2.3 Reason for Referral by Population Area

Reason for Referral	Total		SMSA		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
STATE TOTAL	59,247	100.0	41,734	100.0	17,513	100.0
Against Persons	2,778	4.7	2,166	5.2	612	3.5
Misdemeanor	787		387		400	
Felony	683		550		133	
Unspecified	1,308		1,229		79	
Against Property	12,986	21.9	9,201	22.0	3,785	21.6
Misdemeanor	3,713		1,677		2,036	
Felony	2,829		1,580		1,249	
Unspecified	6,444		5,944		500	
Morals-Decency	1,986	3.4	1,454	3.5	532	3.0
Misdemeanor	811		391		420	
Felony	155		84		71	
Unspecified	1,020		979		41	
Public Order	2,803	4.7	2,050	4.9	753	4.3
Misdemeanor	856		224		632	
Felony	206		164		42	
Unspecified	1,741		1,662		79	
Delinquency/Miscellaneous	714	1.2	714	1.7		
Violation of Court Supervision	393	0.7	270	0.7	123	0.7
Status Offenses	15,318	25.9	10,269	24.6	5,049	28.8
Abuse/Neglect	6,366	10.7	4,290	10.3	2,076	11.9
Traffic	15,698	26.5	11,264	27.0	4,434	25.3
Unknown	205	0.3	56	0.1	149	0.9

A good overview of Missouri Juvenile court referrals in 1979 is contained in Table 2.3. It is the most inclusive table in the text of the report. Of the total number of referrals reported, 41,734 or 70.4 percent come from SMSA counties. Other counties provided 17,513 or 29.6 percent of the referrals. The distribution of the categories of offenses is quite similar for both SMSA and other counties. In both types of areas, status offenses and crimes against property, respectively, dominate the delinquency referrals. Thus, this table does not suggest major differences in the patterns of urban and rural juvenile court referrals.

In Table 2.4 referrals are organized by sex. Approximately 75 percent of all referrals reported are included. Some sex differences are evident. First, females are about twice as likely as males to be referred for status offenses and child abuse and neglect. In contrast, males are more likely than females to be referred for crimes against property and traffic violations.

If child abuse and neglect and traffic violations are excluded, the rest of the categories in the table are for delinquency. When the proportion of delinquency referrals that are status offenses is compared for males and females, a striking distinction becomes evident. Status offenses make up 4,826 or 62.2 percent of all female delinquency referrals while they make up only 6,915 or 33.1 percent of male delinquency referrals. Clearly, status offenses are much more prevalent among female delinquency referrals than male referrals.

Table 2.4 Reason for Referral by Sex*

Reason for Referral	State Total		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	44,636	100.0	32,908	100.0	11,728	100.0
Against Persons	2,197	4.9	1,802	5.5	395	3.4
Misdemeanor	774		587		187	
Felony	682		598		84	
Unspecified	741		617		124	
Against Property	10,449	23.5	8,825	26.8	1,624	13.8
Misdemeanor	3,660		2,932		728	
Felony	2,782		2,497		285	
Unspecified	4,007		3,396		611	
Morals-Decency	1,591	3.6	1,255	3.8	336	2.9
Misdemeanor	796		617		179	
Felony	152		121		31	
Unspecified	643		517		126	
Public Order	2,260	5.1	1,830	5.6	430	3.7
Misdemeanor	836		670		166	
Felony	205		180		25	
Unspecified	1,219		980		239	
Delinquency/Miscellaneous	92	ϕ	75	0.2	17	0.1
Status Offenses	11,741	26.3	6,915	21.0	4,826	41.1
Violation of Court Supervision	311	0.7	182	0.6	129	1.1
Abuse/Neglect	4,010	9.0	1,974	6.0	2,036	17.4
Traffic	11,985	26.9	10,050	30.5	1,935	16.5

* Table contains 75.3 percent of the reported referrals. Jackson, Boone, Clay, and Callaway Counties are not included.
ϕ Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Table 2.5 Reason for Referral, by Rank and By Sex
(excludes traffic)

Rank	Males		Females	
	Reason Referred	Percent	Reason Referred	Percent
1	Status Offenses	21.0	Status Offenses	41.1
2	Unspecified Against Property	10.3	Abuse/Neglect	17.4
3	Misdemeanor Against Property	8.9	Misdemeanor Against Property	6.2
4	Felony Against Property	7.6	Unspecified Against Property	5.2

Table 2.5 lists the four most frequent types of referrals for males and females, excluding traffic referrals. It is notable that abuse and neglect is the second most frequent reason for referral for females. Child abuse and neglect referrals differ from others in that the child is not the perpetrator, but the victim of an offense. Crimes against property are prominent for both sexes.

Note that in ranking referrals the subcategories for each offense type -- misdemeanor, felony and unspecified -- are listed instead of the more inclusive categories (e.g., crimes against property).

Table 2.6 Status Offenses by Population Area

Type of Offense	State Total		SMSA		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	15,318	100.0	10,269	100.0	5,049	100.0
Runaway	4,723	30.8	3,317	32.3	1,406	27.8
Incorrigible	1,644	10.7	952	9.3	692	13.7
Beyond Parental Control	1,218	8.0	957	9.3	261	5.2
Truancy	2,560	16.7	1,347	13.1	1,213	24.0
Curfew	2,326	15.2	2,110	20.5	216	4.3
Alcohol Possession	1,901	12.4	1,054	10.3	847	16.8
Behavior Injurious to Self and Others	749	4.9	459	4.5	290	5.7
Other Status	197	1.3	73	0.7	124	2.5

Tables 2.6 and 2.7 contain more detailed information about status offenses. Table 2.6 summarizes the number of referrals broken down by area, and includes the three largest counties. A significant difference exists between SMSA and other counties in the proportion of curfew violations reported. Of all SMSA status offenses, 20.5 percent are curfew violations. The corresponding percentage for other counties is 4.3 percent. This difference is due to the high number of curfew violations reported by one large county -- St. Louis County. St. Louis County's

referrals account for 86.2 percent of the SMSA curfew referrals. Proportionately, other SMSA counties have many fewer curfew referrals. This is a striking example of the variation in local practice with status offenses.

Table 2.7 Status Offenses by Sex *

Type of Offense	State Total		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	11,741	100.0	6,915	100.0	4,826	100.0
Runaway	3,776	32.2	1,535	22.2	2,241	46.4
Incorrigible	1,654	14.1	1,036	15.0	618	12.8
Beyond Parental Control	334	2.9	185	2.7	149	3.1
Truancy	1,552	13.2	952	13.8	600	12.4
Curfew	2,243	19.1	1,627	23.5	616	12.8
Alcohol Possession	1,625	13.8	1,219	17.6	406	8.4
Behavior Injurious to Self and Others	362	3.1	242	3.5	120	2.5
Other Status	193	1.6	119	1.7	76	1.6

* Table contains 76.6 percent of reported status referrals. Jackson, Boone, Clay Counties are not included.

In reviewing Table 2.7 the reader should keep in mind that for counties for which we have data, status offenses make up 62.2 percent of female delinquency referrals. The comparable number for males is 33.1 per-

cent. Another sex difference in status referrals is in specific reason for referral. Among females 46.4 percent of status referrals are for running away. An almost equal number of females are referred for incorrigibility, truancy and curfew. For males, curfew violations and running away are the most common reasons for referral. They represent 23.5 and 22.2 percent, respectively, of the referrals for males. Alcohol possession, incorrigibility and truancy are also frequent reasons for referral. To summarize, differences occur in the proportion of referrals that are status offenses for each sex and in the types of status offenses for which males and females are referred.

Table 2.8 crosstabulates reason for referral by race and sex. Among the largest three counties, only the City of St. Louis is represented in the table. Of the referrals for non-white youth, 98.7 percent are black. The table displays differences in the likelihood of whites and non-whites being referred to juvenile court for different offenses.

If abuse and neglect, traffic, and unknown are excluded, the total number of delinquency and status referrals for white males is 9,384 and the total number for non-white males is 2,834. The proportion of status offenses among referrals is 3,030 or 32.3 percent for white males and 361 or 10.5 percent for non-white males. In contrast, 649 or 6.9 percent of white male referrals are for crimes against persons while 525 or 15.3 percent of non-white males are referred for crimes against persons. The proportions of other referrals are closer for white and non-white males. It is difficult to compare the seriousness of delinquency and status categories. Yet, the differences in proportions for crimes against people and status offenses suggest that non-white males are more

Table 2.8 Reason for Referral by Race and by Sex *

Reason for Referral	Total	Total Males	White	Non-White	Total Females	White	Non-White
STATE TOTAL	26,894	19,709	16,267	3,442	7,185	6,146	1,039
Against Persons	1,704	1,174	649	525	530	326	204
Misdemeanor	768	584	425	159	184	130	54
Felony	671	590	224	366	81	33	48
Unspecified	265				265	163	102
Against Property	6,790	5,757	4,187	1,570	1,033	733	300
Misdemeanor	3,622	2,901	2,228	673	721	496	225
Felony	2,769	2,487	1,837	650	282	224	58
Unspecified	399	369	122	247	30	13	17
Morals-Decency	965	751	662	89	214	199	15
Misdemeanor	794	615	551	64	179	171	8
Felony	152	121	108	13	31	26	5
Unspecified	19	15	3	12	4	2	2
Public Order	1,237	980	748	232	257	193	64
Misdemeanor	831	665	612	53	166	154	12
Felony	203	179	78	101	24	11	13
Unspecified	203	136	58	78	67	28	39
Delinquency/Miscellaneous	20	15	3	12	5	4	1
Violation of Court Supervision	272	150	105	45	122	72	50
Status Offenses	5,930	3,391	3,030	361	2,539	2,354	185
Abuse/Neglect	2,439	1,190	1,016	174	1,249	1,086	163
Traffic	7,341	6,168	5,742	426	1,173	1,117	56
Unknown	196	133	125	8	63	62	1

* Table contains 45.4 percent of the reported referrals. Jackson, St. Louis, Boone, Clay and Franklin Counties are not included.

likely to face the juvenile court for a serious offense than white males.

The pattern is similar for female referrals. Among the 3,881 delinquency and status referrals for white females, 2,354 or 60.7 percent are for status referrals. Among the 634 referrals for non-white females, 185 or 29.1 percent are for status offenses. The number of crimes against persons is 326 or 8.4 percent for whites and 204 or 32.2 percent for non-whites. Non-white females are also more likely than white females to be referred for crimes against property -- 47.3 percent compared to 18.9 percent. For both males and females, referrals for non-white youth, most of whom are black, are more likely to be serious than referrals for white youth. Either non-white youth are committing a disproportionate number of more serious offenses or law enforcement agencies are selectively referring non-whites for more serious offenses than whites.

Tables 2.9 and 2.10 concern the frequency of types of referrals for age at time of referral. Only the City of St. Louis among the three biggest counties is included in the tables.

The breakdown of referrals by age shows that the number of referrals increases each year for 12 through 16 year olds. A particularly large increase in referrals occurs between the ages of 15 and 16. In large part this is due to the increase in traffic violations from 451 for 15 year olds to 3,578 for 16 year olds. Although traffic violations were excluded from the rank-ordering, they are the most frequent reason for referral for 16 year olds and those over 16.

Table 2.9 Reason for Referral by Age at Time of Referral*

Reason for Referral	Total	Under 12 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	Over 16 Years
STATE TOTAL	27,567	3,241	894	1,780	2,903	4,600	8,625	5,524
Against Persons	1,485							
Misdemeanor		75	40	81	97	161	206	154
Felony		41	30	75	96	148	225	56
Unspecified								
Against Property	6,857							
Misdemeanor		396	230	454	507	794	870	429
Felony		201	115	207	409	628	844	373
Unspecified		21	26	45	84	98	116	10
Morals-Decency	953							
Misdemeanor		6	6	34	98	199	307	138
Felony		9	5	7	17	29	50	29
Unspecified					3	4	9	3
Public Order	1,213							
Misdemeanor		40	30	39	80	157	264	196
Felony		7	11	14	22	46	82	21
Unspecified		5	6	17	26	65	78	7
Delinquency/Miscellaneous	20	1	2	2		9	1	5
Status Offenses	6,243	290	184	545	1,031	1,524	1,763	906
Violation of Court Supervision	271	4	7	22	51	80	81	26
Abuse/Neglect	3,054	2,116	163	157	187	207	151	73
Traffic	7,471	29	39	81	195	451	3,578	3,098

* Table contains 46.5 percent of the reported referrals. Jackson, St. Louis, Boone, Clay and Franklin Counties are not included.

Table 2.10 Rank Order of Referrals by Age Group (excludes traffic)

Rank	Under 12 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	Over 16 Years
1	Abuse/Neglect	Misdemeanor against property	Status Offenses	Status Offenses	Status Offenses	Status Offenses	Status Offenses
2	Misdemeanor against Property	Status Offenses	Misdemeanor against Property	Misdemeanor against Property	Misdemeanor against Property	Misdemeanor against Property	Misdemeanor against Property
3	Status Offenses	Abuse/Neglect	Felony against Property	Felony against Property	Felony against Property	Felony against Property	Felony against Property
4	Felony against Property	Felony against Property	Abuse/Neglect	Abuse/Neglect	Abuse/Neglect	Misdemeanor, Morals-Decency	Misdemeanor, Morals-Decency

The rank-ordering of offenses in Table 2.10 shows that three types of referrals dominate all age groups -- abuse and neglect, crimes against property (both misdemeanors and felonies) and status offenses. Among children under 12, abuse and neglect referrals account for 65.3 percent of all referrals. Among youth over 15, morals-decency misdemeanors replace abuse and neglect as a major reason for referral.

The discussion of delinquency referrals so far has concerned the distribution of referrals within population areas, sexes, races, and ages. The discussion will now turn to what happens after the referral is made. Care pending disposition, manner of handling (i.e., official and unofficial handling) and the disposition of youth will be considered.

Information about what happens after a referral is made is meager. All of the information in Tables 2.11 to 2.16 is taken from the standard form. Jackson County, St. Louis County, and the City of St. Louis are excluded as well as Clay, Boone, and Franklin Counties. Therefore the tables at best represent outstate Missouri.

Table 2.11 Care Pending Disposition by Population Area for Delinquency Referrals*

Care Pending Disposition	State Total		SMSA		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	12,263	100.0	3,543	100.0	8,720	100.0
No Overnight Detention	9,966	81.3	2,991	84.4	6,975	80.0
Detention or Shelter Overnight or Longer in:						
Jail or Police Department	526	4.3	89	2.5	437	5.0
Detention Home or Shelter	1,676	13.7	440	12.5	1,236	14.2
Foster Family	40	0.3	5	0.1	35	0.4
Other	55	0.4	18	0.5	37	0.4

* Table contains 33.0 percent of reported delinquency referrals. Jackson County, St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and Boone, Clay and Franklin Counties are not included.

Table 2.11 shows care pending disposition for delinquency referrals. The type of care used by the courts for juveniles pending disposition depends upon the types of facilities available. Since few referrals for traffic violations are detained overnight, they are excluded from data concerning type of care.

Of the delinquency referrals for which there is information, 2,297 or 18.7 percent resulted in the detention of the youth. Of those who were detained overnight, youth in rural areas were detained in a jail or police department more often than youth in urban counties. In SMSA counties youth were detained in jail or police departments 89 or 16.1 percent of the time. In other counties youth were detained 437 or 25.1 percent of the time in jails or police departments. Conversely, in SMSA counties youth were placed in detention homes or shelters 79.7 percent of the time, while in other counties youth were so placed 70.9 percent of the time. While the superiority of resources in urban areas is evident, the gap is not great.

Juvenile court cases may be handled officially or unofficially, or in legal terms, with or without a petition. Those cases for which a petition is filed are placed on the court calendar for adjudication by the juvenile court judge. The unofficial cases are those that have no petition filed and are handled informally by the juvenile judge or some other official of the court. The manner in which referrals are handled varies considerably according to the policies of each court.

Manner of handling is discussed in Tables 2.12 and 2.13. Of the referrals for which there is information, 4,377 or 21.3 percent were handled officially and 16,204 or 78.7 percent were handled unofficially. Table 2.13 reveals that abuse and neglect referrals, traffic violations, felonies against property, and status offenses, respectively, rank highest in referrals handled officially. Among referrals handled unofficially, traffic violations, status offenses, misdemeanors against property, and felonies against property, respectively, rank highest. The same

Table 2.12 Reason for Referral by Manner of Handling*

Reason for Referral	Total		Official		Unofficial	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
STATE TOTAL	20,581	100.0	4,377	100.0	16,204	100.0
Against Persons						
Misdemeanor	569	2.8	74	1.7	495	3.1
Felony	177	0.9	77	1.8	100	0.6
Against Property						
Misdemeanor	2,830	13.7	350	8.0	2,480	15.3
Felony	1,851	9.0	692	15.8	1,159	7.1
Morals-Decency						
Misdemeanor	660	3.2	82	1.9	578	3.6
Felony	114	0.6	36	0.8	78	0.5
Public Order						
Misdemeanor	801	3.9	94	2.1	707	4.4
Felony	66	0.3	18	0.4	48	0.3
Status Offenses	5,036	24.5	663	15.1	4,373	27.0
Violation of Court Supervision	122	0.6	38	0.9	84	0.5
Abuse/Neglect	2,128	10.3	1,327	30.3	801	4.9
Traffic	6,227	30.2	926	21.2	5,301	32.7

* Table contains 34.7 percent of the reported referrals. Jackson County, St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and Boone, Clay, and Franklin Counties are not included.

three reasons for referral dominate both cases handled officially and unofficially. This apparent anomaly is due to the prevalence of the three among all types of referrals.

Table 2.13 Rank Order of Offense by Type of Handling

Rank	Reason Referred	Official Percent	Reason Referred	Unofficial Percent
1	Abuse/Neglect	30.3	Traffic	32.7
2	Traffic	21.2	Status Offenses	27.0
3	Felony Against Property	15.8	Misdemeanor Against Property	15.3
4	Status Offenses	15.1	Felony Against Property	7.1

The next three tables deal with the disposition of youths who have been referred to court. The most striking thing in Tables 2.14 and 2.15 is the similarity in dispositions for SMSA and other counties. Table 2.15 ranks the same four dispositions as occurring most frequently in both types of counties.

Table 2.16 displays the reason for referral by the type of disposition. While 43.9 percent of all referrals were warned and dismissed, only 1.8 percent were certified to stand trial as adult, or, in the instance of abuse and neglect referrals, waived to criminal court. Predictably, the variation among dispositions is considerable. For example, 70.4 percent of abuse and neglect referrals are either referred to another agency or involve a transfer of legal custody. Only 6.0 percent are warned and dismissed -- the most frequent disposition for traffic violations and many delinquency categories.

Table 2.14 Disposition of Delinquency Referrals
By Population Grouping *

Disposition	State Total		SMSA		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	12,364	100.0	3,604	100.0	8,760	100.0
Certified	42	0.3	6	0.2	36	0.4
Dismissed - not Proven	842	6.8	222	6.1	620	7.1
Dismissed - Warned	5,227	42.3	1,713	47.5	3,514	40.1
Held Open	1,200	9.7	376	10.4	824	9.4
Official Supervision	991	8.0	201	5.6	790	9.0
Unofficial Supervision	1,541	12.5	465	12.9	1,076	12.3
Referred to Other Agency	1,048	8.5	256	7.1	792	9.0
Runaway Returned	693	5.6	176	4.9	517	5.9
Transfer of Custody	377	3.0	96	2.7	281	3.2
Other	403	3.3	93	2.6	310	3.6

* Table contains 33.2 percent of the reported delinquency referrals. Jackson County, St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and Boone, Clay, and Franklin Counties are not included.

Table 2.15 Disposition of Youth by Population Grouping
for Delinquency Referrals

Rank	SMSA		Other	
	Disposition	Percent	Disposition	Percent
1	Dismissed- Warned	47.5	Dismissed- Warned	40.1
2	Unofficial Supervision	12.9	Unofficial Supervision	12.3
3	Held Open	10.4	Held Open	9.4
4	Referred to Other Agencies	7.1	Referred to Other Agencies	9.0

Table 2.16 Reason for Referral by Type of Disposition*

Disposition	Total	Misde- meanor Against Persons	Felony Against Persons	Misde- meanor Against Property	Felony Against Property	Misde- meanor Morals Decency
TOTAL	20,280 100.0%	574 100.0%	182 100.0%	2,838 100.0%	1,821 100.0%	660 100.0%
Certified	367 1.8%	1 0.2%	7 3.9%	4 0.1%	16 0.9%	1 0.2%
Dismissed- Not Proved	1,073 5.3%	46 8.0%	31 17.0%	247 8.7%	177 9.7%	52 7.9%
Dismissed- Warned	8,897 43.9%	310 54.0%	25 13.7%	1,444 50.9%	336 18.4%	235 35.6%
Held Open	1,710 8.4%	87 15.2%	25 13.7%	297 10.5%	201 11.0%	71 10.8%
Official Supervision	1,239 6.1%	19 3.3%	28 15.4%	180 6.3%	371 20.4%	54 8.2%
Unofficial Supervision	2,050 10.1%	58 10.1%	6 3.3%	407 14.3%	304 16.7%	140 21.2%
Referred to Other Agency	2,017 10.0%	23 4.0%	34 18.7%	115 4.1%	208 11.4%	82 12.4%
Runaway Returned	694 3.4%	2 0.4%	1 0.6%	6 0.2%	24 1.3%	2 0.3%
Other Action	1,161 5.7%	14 2.4%	9 4.9%	88 3.1%	80 4.4%	14 2.1%
Transfer of Legal Custody	1,072 5.3%	14 2.4%	16 8.8%	50 1.8%	104 5.7%	9 1.4%

* Table contains 34.2 percent of reported referrals. Jackson County, St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and Boone, Clay and Franklin Counties are not included.
 ** Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Table 2.16 Reason for Referral by Type of Disposition (continued)

Disposition	Felony Morals- Decency	Misde- meanor Public Order	Felony Public Order	Violation of Court Super- vision	Status Offenses	Abuse and Neglect	Traffic
TOTAL	114 100.0%	811 100.0%	65 100.0%	120 100.0%	4,995 100.0%	1,963 100.0%	6,137 100.0%
Certified	0 0.0%	3 0.4%	2 3.1%	1 0.8%	6 0.1%	5 0.3%	321 5.2%
Dismissed- Not Proved	13 11.4%	43 5.3%	4 6.1%	2 1.7%	217 4.4%	149 7.6%	92 1.5%
Dismissed- Warned	32 28.1	463 57.1%	20 30.8%	21 17.5%	2,284 45.7%	118 6.0%	3,609 58.8%
Held Open	7 6.1%	80 9.9%	4 6.1%	20 16.7%	396 7.9%	101 5.1%	421 6.9%
Official Supervision	22 19.3%	45 5.5%	10 15.4%	21 17.4%	229 4.6%	43 2.2%	217 3.6%
Unofficial Supervision	26 22.8%	100 12.3%	7 10.8%	9 7.5%	463 9.3%	31 1.6%	499 8.1%
Referred to Other Agency	8 7.0%	34 4.2%	14 21.5%	11 9.2%	490 9.8%	715 36.4%	283 4.6%
Runaway Returned	1 0.9%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	653 13.1%	3 0.2%	2 **
Other Action	1 0.9%	27 3.3%	1 1.6%	23 19.2%	105 2.1%	130 6.6%	669 10.9%
Transfer of Legal Custody	4 3.5%	16 2.0%	3 4.6%	12 10.0%	152 3.0%	668 34.0%	24 0.4%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Children are referred to the court for abuse or neglect when they are abandoned or abused, when they do not receive adequate care and support, or when they are subjected to conditions injurious to their morals. Abuse can be physical, sexual, or emotional. Neglect can be physical or emotional. After receiving abuse or neglect reports about children, the juvenile court either conducts a study of the situation or refers the case to a social agency for consideration.

The Division of Family Services maintains a statewide telephone reporting system for child abuse and neglect in Missouri. Any person can report suspected child abuse and neglect; persons in many occupations are required by law to report suspected child abuse and neglect. During 1979, the statewide reporting line received 26,358 reports involving 48,412 children (these numbers refer to initial reports, not substantiated reports). Only a small minority of these reports become referrals to the court.

In delinquency cases, one child in a family is usually referred. In contrast, all of the children in a family are often referred in neglect, and to a lesser extent, in abuse cases. In describing abuse and neglect referrals, each child is considered a separate referral, although several children from the same family may be called to the attention of the court by a single complaint. As with delinquency, some children may be referred more than once for abuse or neglect during a year.

In 1979, Missouri courts reported 6,366 referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of these referrals, 4,290 or 67.4 percent were from SMSA counties and 2,076 or 32.6 percent were from other counties.

In both SMSA and other counties about 20 percent of the abuse and neglect referrals are for abuse and the other 80 percent are for neglect.

Table 3.1 Abuse and Neglect Referrals by Population Area*

Reason for Referral	State Total		SMSA		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	3,196	100.0	1,590	100.0	1,606	100.0
Abuse	666	20.8	318	20.0	348	21.7
Neglect	2,530	79.2	1,272	80.0	1,258	78.3

* Table contains 50.2 percent of reported child abuse and neglect referrals. Jackson, St. Louis, Boone, Clay, Franklin, and Jasper Counties are notable exclusions.

Whereas delinquency referrals usually come from law enforcement agencies, child abuse and neglect referrals come from diverse sources. In both SMSA and other counties, social agencies are the most frequent source of child abuse and neglect referrals. While law enforcement agencies are the only other major source of these referrals for SMSA counties, parents and other relatives, as well as law enforcement agencies, are significant in bringing these cases to the court's attention. The greater participation of parents and other relatives in the rural areas is one of the greatest urban rural differences revealed in the data.

Table 3.2 shows the sources of child abuse and neglect referrals to the courts. All three of the largest counties are included in this table.

Table 3.2 Source of Abuse and Neglect Referrals*

Source of Referral	Total		SMSA		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	5,783	100.0	4,119	100.0	1,664	100.0
Social Agency	3,305	57.2	2,366	57.5	939	56.4
Law Enforcement	1,291	22.2	1,044	25.3	247	14.8
Parent, Relative	478	8.3	216	5.2	262	15.7
Other	340	5.9	226	5.5	114	6.9
School	194	3.4	141	3.4	53	3.2
Other Court	43	0.7	29	0.7	14	0.8
Probation Officer	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.3
Unknown	128	2.2	97	2.4	31	1.9

* Table includes 90.8 percent of reported child abuse and neglect referrals.

Some child abuse and neglect referrals are urgent enough to require care outside of the home prior to the time of court disposition. Care pending disposition is shown in Table 3.3. Statewide, 67.9 percent of the referrals received no overnight placement and 32.1 did receive overnight placement. The distribution of care pending disposition for SMSA and other counties is quite similar.

Table 3.3 Care Pending Disposition for Population Area Abuse and Neglect*

Care Pending Disposition	State Total		SMSA		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	2,052	100.0	556	100.0	1,496	100.0
No Overnight Detention	1,393	67.9	382	68.7	1,011	67.6
Detention Overnight or Longer in:						
Jail or Police Department	6	0.3	0	0.0	6	0.4
Detention Home or Shelter	149	7.3	38	6.8	111	7.4
Foster Family	434	21.1	127	22.9	307	20.5
Other	70	3.4	9	1.6	61	4.1

* Table includes 32.2 percent of reported child abuse and neglect referrals. Jackson County, St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and Boone, Clay, and Franklin Counties are not included.

The type of disposition for abuse and neglect referrals is based on the court's decision, after a detailed study of what will best meet the needs of the child or children. Table 3.4 summarizes the dispositions of youths for child abuse and neglect referrals. "Referred to other agencies" and "transfer of legal custody" are the two most frequent dispositions for both SMSA and other counties. Referrals to social agencies indicate the court has requested service be given to improve the conditions causing the situation. When legal custody is changed, it

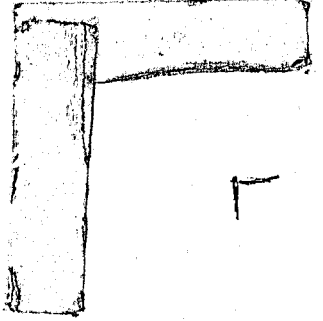
may be transferred to a public or private agency, an institution, or another individual. While some of these children may be removed from their own homes, some remain in their homes under supervision. Many of the children removed from their homes are placed in foster homes.

Table 3.4 Type of Disposition by Population Grouping Abuse and Neglect*

Disposition	Total		SMSA		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
STATE TOTAL	1,963	100.0	445	100.0	1,518	100.0
Certified	5	0.3	2	0.5	3	0.2
Dismissed- Not Proved	149	7.6	22	4.9	127	8.4
Dismissed- Warned	118	6.0	5	1.1	113	7.4
Held Open	101	5.1	9	2.0	92	6.1
Official Supervision	43	2.2	2	0.5	41	2.7
Unofficial Supervision	31	1.6	9	2.0	22	1.5
Referred to Other Agencies	715	36.4	176	39.6	539	35.5
Runaway Returned	3	0.2	1	0.2	2	0.1
Other Action	130	6.6	46	10.3	84	5.5
Transfer of Legal Custody	668	34.0	173	38.9	495	32.6

* Table includes 30.8 percent of reported child abuse and neglect referrals. Jackson County, St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and Boone, Clay, and Franklin Counties are not included.

APPENDIX A



MISSOURI STATEWIDE JUVENILE INFORMATION SYSTEM

Please fill out one of these forms for each juvenile court referral other than adoptions. The form should be completed at the time of disposition and forwarded to Research and Statistics, Planning and Budget, Department of Social Services, P.O. Box 1527, Jefferson City, MO 65102. Should you have any questions regarding any aspect of the form, please call 314-751-3060.

County _____

Youth's Name/or Code _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Circuit #

Sex: 1 Male 2 Female

Race: 1 White 2 Black
 3 Spanish Surname 4 Other

DOB

Mo Day Yr

(List reasons for referral in order of importance, see back of form for codes to use in this section)

Reason(s) for Referral:	Referral Code 1) <input type="checkbox"/>	Referral Code 2) <input type="checkbox"/>	Referral Code 3) <input type="checkbox"/>	Date of Referral: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Disposition of Offense by Reason for Referral:	Disposition Code 1) <input type="checkbox"/>	Disposition Code 2) <input type="checkbox"/>	Disposition Code 3) <input type="checkbox"/>	Date of Disposition: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Referral Source: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Law Enforcement Agency 2 School 3 Social Agency 4 Probation Official 5 Parent or Relative 6 Other Court 7 Other (Specify) _____				
Care Pending Disposition: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No Detention Overnight 2 Detention or Shelter Overnight or Longer 3 Jail or PD <input type="checkbox"/> Days in Detention or Shelter Prior to Disposition 4 Detention Home 5 Foster Family 6 Other _____ (Specify)				
Manner of Handling: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 With Petition 2 Without Petition Hearing Official: <input type="checkbox"/> 1) Judge 2 Commissioner 3 Hearing Officer 4 Not Applicable				
Disposition of Youth: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Certified 2 Dismissed Not Proven or Not Involved 3 Dismissed Warned adjusted, counseled 4 Held Open w/o Further Action 5 Official Supervision 6 Unofficial Supervision by Juv. Officer 7 Referred to Another Agency Individual or Service for Supervision Name of Agency _____ 8 Runaway Returned to _____ 9 Other (Specify) _____ 10 Transfer of Legal Custody				
Transfer of Legal Custody <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Public Agency or Department (Including Court) 2 Private Agency or Institution - Name _____ 3 Division of Youth Services 4 Mental Health Facility 5 Other Public Institution (Name) _____ 6 Individual 7 Other (Specify) _____ 8 Not Applicable				

SOCIAL HISTORY INFORMATION: (Optional)

Living Arrangement of Child at Time of Referral in Own Home:

1 With Both Parents 2 With Mother and Stepfather 3 With Father and Stepmother 4 With Mother Only 5 With Father Only

Living Arrangement of Child at Time of Referral in Another Setting:

1 Home of Relative 2 Foster Family Home 3 Institution 4 Independent Living Arrangement 5 Other (Specify) _____ 6 Unknown

Marital Status of Natural Parents:

1 Parents Married and Living Together 2 Both Parents Deceased 3 Divorced or Legally Separated 4 Parents Not Married and Living Together 5 Father Deceased
6 Father Deserted Family 7 Parents Not Married and Not Living Together 8 Mother Deceased 9 Mother Deserted Family 10 Other (Specify) _____ 11 Unknown

Family Income: 1) Under \$5,000 2) \$5,000 to \$10,000 3) \$10,000 to \$15,000 4) \$15,000 to \$20,000 5) \$20,000 to \$25,000 6) Over \$25,000 7) Unknown Public Assistance:

1 Receiving Public Assistance 2 Not Receiving Public Assistance 3 Unknown

Community of Residence: 1) Less than 2,500 2) 2,500 to 10,000 3) 10,000 to 25,000 4) 25,000 to 50,000 5) 50,000 to 100,000 6) 100,000 to 250,000 7) Over 250,000 8) Unknown

Last Grade in School Completed: 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 (15 Unknown)

Vocational Training: 1 Youth Was Enrolled in Area Vocational or Technical Training School at Time of Referral 2 Youth Was Not Enrolled 3 Unknown

Employment at Time of Referral: 1 Unemployed 2 Employed Full Time and in School 3 Employed Part Time and in School 4 Employed Full Time and Out of School
5 Employed Part Time and Out of School 6 Unemployed and Out of School 7 Unknown

ORIGINAL - Research & Statistics COPY - Retained by Court

These codes are to be used in the Double Lined Section under identifying information titled "Reason(s) for Referral" and "Disposition of Offense by reason of Referral" on the front of this form. The appropriate code for the most important referral should be entered in the designated top Section of the first box and the appropriate disposition code for that referral should be entered in the designated bottom Section of the first box. Additional referral reasons may be designated, if applicable, in the subsequent boxes 2 and 3 in the order of their importance to the court.

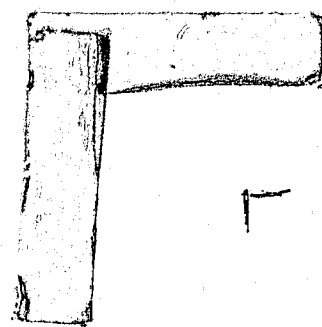
Reason(s) for referral codes

1. CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS		2. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	
Homicide	11000	Arson	12000
Kidnapping	11100	Burglary and Stealing	12050
Statutory Rape	11200	Burglary	12100
Forceable Rape	11250	Stealing Under \$50-Misdemeanor	02150
Sodomy	11300	Stealing Over \$50-Felony	12150
Child Molestation	11350	Shoplifting-Misdemeanor	02200
Robbery	11400	Shoplifting-Felony	12200
Armed Robbery	11500	Purse Snatching-Misdemeanor	02250
Assault-Misdemeanor	01600	Purse Snatching-Felony	12250
Assault-Felony	11600	Auto Tampering-Misdemeanor	02300
Aggravated Assault-Misdemeanor	01700	Auto Tampering-Felony	12300
Aggravated Assault-Felony	11700	Stolen Auto/Vehicle	12350
Assault and Robbery	11800	Driving, Using, Operating Stolen Auto	12400
Crimes Against Persons-Misc.-Misd.	01900	Riding in Stolen Auto-Misdemeanor	02450
Crimes Against Persons-Misc.-Felony	11900	Riding in Stolen Auto-Felony	12450
		Leaving Scene of Motor Vehicle Accident	12500
3. MORALS-DECENCY CRIMES		Forgery or Counterfeiting	12550
Possession of Drugs-Misdemeanor	03000	Fraudulent Use of Credit Device	12600
Possession of Drugs-Felony	13000	Cashing Stolen Check-Misdemeanor	02650
Selling Drugs	13100	Cashing Stolen Check-Felony	12650
Under the Influence of Drugs-Misd.	03200	Possession of Stolen Property-Misdemeanor	02700
Under the Influence of Drugs-Felony	13200	Possession of Stolen Property-Felony	12700
Obscenity	13300	Buying and Receiving Stolen Property-Misd.	02750
Commercial Sex Offense	13400	Buying and Receiving Stolen Property-Fel.	12750
Morals-Decency Crimes-Misc.-Misdemeanor	03900	Vandalism-Misdemeanor	02800
Morals-Decency Crimes-Misc.-Felony	13900	Vandalism-Felony	12800
		Crimes Against Property-Misc.-Misdemeanor	02900
4. PUBLIC ORDER CRIMES		Crimes Against Property-Misc.-Felony	12900
Drunkenness-Misdemeanor	04000		
Drunkenness-Felony	14000	5. VIOLATION OF COURT SUPERVISION	25000
Interfering With Police Officer	14050		
Resisting Custody-Misdemeanor	04100	6. STATUS OFFENSES	
Resisting Custody-Felony	14100	Runaway	36000
Flourishing Dangerous Weapon-Misd.	04150	Incorrigible	36100
Flourishing Dangerous Weapon-Felony	14150	Beyond Parental Control	36200
Carrying Concealed Weapon	14200	Truancy	36300
Public Peace Disturbance-Misdemeanor	04250	Curfew	36400
Public Peace Disturbance-Felony	14250	Alcohol/Liquor Possession	36500
Traffic Violation-Misdemeanor	04300	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others	36600
Traffic Violation-Felony	14300	Status Offenses-other	36900
Driving While Under the Influence-Misd.	04350		
Driving While Under the Influence-Felony	14350	7. ABUSE AND NEGLECT	
Vagrancy-Misdemeanor	04400	Abuse	41000
Vagrancy-Felony	14400	All Other Neglect	42000
Shooting into Dwelling	14500		
Public Order Crimes-Misc.-Misdemeanor	04900		
Public Order Crimes-Misc.-Felony	14900		

Disposition of Offense by reason of Referral codes
(Not applicable for Abuse and Neglect Cases)

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Guilty | 4. Nolle Pross. |
| 2. Not Guilty | 5. Certified to Criminal Court |
| 3. Dismissed | 6. Informal disposition - Intake |

APPENDIX B



END