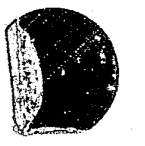


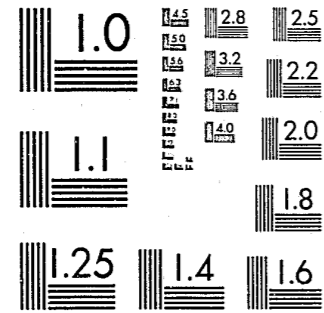
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Racial Differentials  
in  
Juvenile Court Decision-Making

FINAL REPORT

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Chapter I  
INTRODUCTION

Inherent in traditional juvenile justice philosophy is the ideal of individualized justice, i.e., the assertion that each juvenile should be appraised and treated according to individual needs. To implement this ideal, court personnel have been granted vast discretionary power in order to diagnose and meet the needs of juveniles. Court personnel are invested with this power, not by default, but by design: They are charged with the awesome responsibility of evaluating a juvenile's entire life situation and offering a prognosis for the future.

This discretionary power is not unlimited: statutory edicts and administrative decisions, as well as the actions of outside treatment agencies, do impinge upon the options of decision-makers. But extensive discretionary power still exists at all levels of decision-making, for even statutory guidelines and administrative policies are subject to re-interpretation and implementation by the individual decision-maker.

A significant characteristic of traditional juvenile justice philosophy is that the social situation and personal characteristics of the juvenile are consequential. The primary task of the juvenile court is to assess a juvenile's social situation, diagnose potential needs, and provide rehabilitative treatment if the child is viewed as requiring guidance or protection.

It is totally consistent with this orientation that the juvenile's characteristics, as perceived and interpreted by court personnel, be the most crucial variables in the complex matrix of decision-making. Legal variables are important, but primarily as "symptoms" used by court personnel to evaluate other dimensions of a juvenile's life situation.

Critics suggest that, in contrast to the ideal of individualized justice in which each child is treated on the basis of particularized needs, the exercise

of discretion in the juvenile court is based on stereotypical conceptions of societal sub-groups. Opponents of the juvenile justice system assert that, rather than being dealt with on an individual basis, youths are categorized and processed according to race and social class. Accordingly, critics suggest that minority and poor juveniles have been subjected to widespread, systematic discrimination.

The issue of social discrimination within the juvenile justice system has been widely debated, with numerous writers asserting that the juvenile court metes out disposition on the basis of a juvenile's race (Platt, 1977; Schur, 1971; Martin, 1970; Terry, 1967; Thornberry, 1973). Others have denied this contention, suggesting that more legalistic variables such as seriousness of offense and number of referrals to court are the crucial determining factors (Berg, 1967; Polk, 1974; Gordon, 1976; Cohen and Kluegel, 1978).

The juvenile court does not operate in isolation from the general societal trends and problems, but rather it reflects the strengths and weaknesses of the community in which it exists.

The juvenile court's discretionary power coupled with the pervasiveness of racial discrimination in American institutions presents a potentially ominous situation for nonwhite youths brought before juvenile courts. Juvenile justice researchers have sought with uneven success to determine the nature and extent of racial discrimination on juvenile court decision-making. Conclusive demonstrations have not yet been produced. Consequently, it is difficult, if not irrational, to protest to the juvenile courts about its discriminatory practices if empirical evidence of the process of discrimination cannot be readily demonstrated.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the empirical evidence of racial differentials by employing more appropriate conceptualizations of juvenile court decision-making and more appropriate data analysis techniques.

The conceptual framework of this study is an integrated model of the juvenile court as a set of interrelated processes, one leading to the other.

#### 1.1 Background

In terms of severity of final disposition, the fact that minorities are overrepresented in relation to their population is well established; and recent data show the persistence of this relationship (Smith, 1980). For example, for the period 1975-1977, minorities were more than fifty percent more likely to be institutionalized. However, since minorities are more likely to be charged with serious offenses, one argument holds that the more severe dispositions for black youths are the results of more serious offenses. This "legal" versus "social" variables argument has brought about numerous investigations of juvenile court decision-making.

Throughout the last decade social scientists have produced a plethora of articles examining decision-making within the juvenile court. And although they differ greatly in theoretical perspective and methodological sophistication, most have sought to disclose whether juvenile social characteristics or legal variables are correlated most highly with court disposition of a case. Social characteristics of interest (also referred to as ascribed characteristics) have included social class, race, sex, age, parents' marital status, siblings' prior court involvement, and activity at time of referral to court. Legal variables (achieved characteristics) most often examined include number of prior referrals to court and nature of present referral (offense).

The rationale behind the social characteristics versus legal variables debate asserts that if legal variables are more highly correlated with decisions, juvenile court personnel are absolved of the charge that they have used their considerable discretion in a discriminatory manner. But, if the contrary is demonstrated statistically, i.e., social characteristics account for more variation in decision-making, court personnel are condemned as discriminatory. However,

the true test of racial discrimination in juvenile court processing should not require that the race effect be greater than the effect of legal variables. Rather, the test of discrimination should be based on whether there is any independent race effect after offense seriousness and prior record are controlled.

The test of whether racial differentials in juvenile court decisions are independent of legal variables is to examine the effects of race while controlling the effects of legal variables. Bortner (1978) found race to have only a minimal effect on severity of final disposition when legal variables are controlled. Testing the relative explanatory power of the legal ("Positivistic") and labelling theory perspectives Needleman (1978) found race to have no independent effect on screening decisions. Ferdinand and Luchternand (1970), controlling for type of crime, found the relationship between race and judicial disposition reduced by 50 percent for personal and property crime, but not at all for status offenses. Arnold (1971), controlling for offense seriousness and prior record, found even less support for the legal interpretation. Thornberry (1973) explained most of the racial differentials by prior record and offense seriousness. Yet some racial differentials remained after controlling for these legal variables.

On the other hand, Terry (1967) found that the relationship between race and severity of disposition disappeared when he controlled for prior record and offense seriousness. Mead (1974) found no racial or class bias in screening decisions. In a comprehensive analysis of juvenile processing, Cohen (1975) found race to have only a minimal independent effect on disposition. Significantly, he did find that prior treatment decision was an important factor in court outcome. His analysis revealed a relationship between final disposition and whether a youth is held in detention and whether the screening decision results in the case being handled formally or informally.

To date, research has dealt with only one phase of the decision-making process. Most have concentrated on the final disposition of the case (treatment or sentencing), while a lesser number have focused on the detention decision (the decision whether or not to detain a juvenile prior to adjudication) or the screening decision (the decision whether to handle a case in a formal or informal manner). This emphasis on one decision without attention to its impact on and interrelatedness with other junctures in the process fails to uncover the processual nature of what actually happens within the juvenile court.

Likewise, the assumed distinction between legal and social variables ignores the interrelatedness of such issues. Those factors categorized as legal variables are often viewed as more appropriate, more objective criteria for decision-making, as well as ex post facto indicators of the lack of racial, sexual, or class bias.

This analysis focuses on juvenile court decision-making as a multi-phased process. It examines the contention that juvenile social characteristics (especially race) greatly influence major early court decisions and that those decisions are influential indicators of final disposition, the last juncture in the decision-making process.

Two sets of findings support the contention of this approach. The first set is Cohen's findings, referred to above, that detention decisions and screening decisions influence the severity of final disposition. This raises the issue of the importance of decision points that occur before final disposition. This is especially important since racial differentials occur at these junctures also. The second set is provided by Farrell and Swigert (1978) and Liska and Tausig (1979). Liska and Tausig examined data from some seventeen studies to assess social class and racial differentials at various decision-making levels. They found consistent evidence of racial differentials operating at the screening and final decision points as well as at the point of arrest.

From their re-analysis of three of the studies they discovered that these differentials produce substantial accumulative racial differentials by the time of final disposition. In addition, these researchers found race to be independent of, and more significant than, class as a factor in juvenile court outcome.

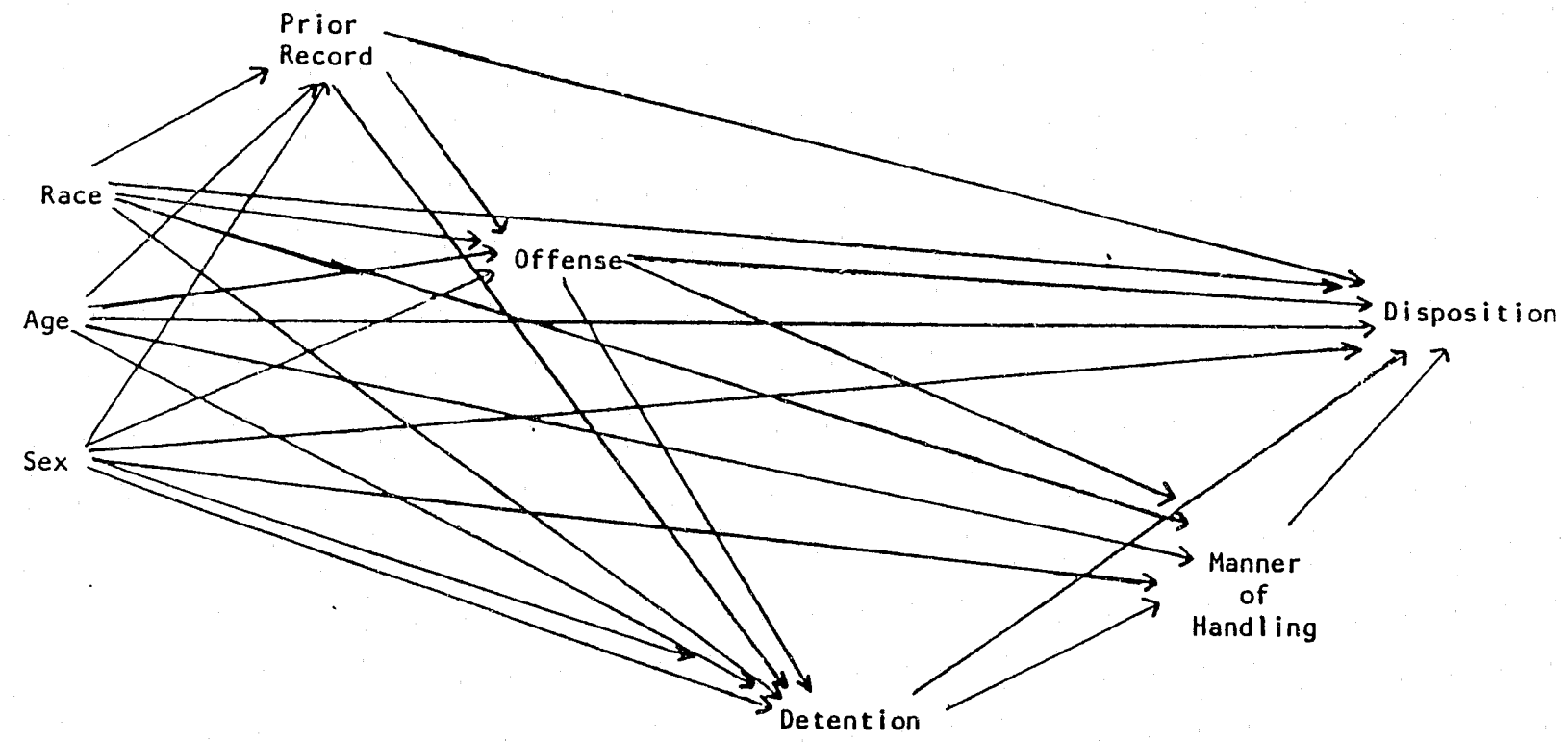
### 1.2 Model and Hypotheses

Each of the legal and social variables is expected to have a direct effect upon the pre-hearing detention decision, as well as upon manner of handling and severity of final disposition. The detention decision is expected to have a direct effect on manner of handling and both of the variables have direct effects on the severity of final disposition. However, some of the effects of the legal and social variables will be indirect through the process variables, detention decision and manner of handling. In addition, the direct effects of race will be weaker on severity of disposition than on detention decision and manner of handling. By the time of final disposition, much of the effect of race is expected to be subsumed under the pre-hearing detention decision and manner of handling variables because in each case blacks will have higher proportions of detentions and formal hearings.

Figure 1.1 shows the model that will be tested in this analysis. In addition to disposition, manner of handling, and detention decision, prior delinquency record and offense have been configured as intervening variables in the casual model.

To test the model in Figure 1.1 we analyze models formed by each endogenous variable and its hypothesized predictors. The four-variable model for prior record is analyzed first, then five-variable model with offense, the six-variable model with detention decision, the manner of handling seven-variable model, and last, the eight-variable model with disposition,

Figure 1.1 Causal Model



### 1.3 Hypotheses

The following hypotheses will be tested:

1. Black juveniles receive more severe dispositions than white juveniles even when legal factors such as offense and prior record are controlled.
2. Black juveniles are detained before a hearing more readily, even when offense and prior record are controlled.
3. Black juveniles receive formal hearings more readily, even when offense and prior record are controlled.
4. The independent influence of race on final disposition decreases as juveniles get more entrenched in the decision-making process.
  - a. The independent effect of race on detention decisions and screening decisions are greater than the effect on severity of final disposition.
  - b. The direct effects of prior decisions--detention and manner of handling--on severity of final disposition are greater than the direct effect of race.
5. Race has indirect effect on final disposition through detention decision and manner of handling.

## Chapter 2 METHODS

### 2.1 The Data

The data used in this study consist of 69,029 detailed history records for juveniles processed by six states and four specific jurisdictions during the 1979 calendar year. These data were obtained from the National Center for Juvenile Justice in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Although this center collects data from many states and jurisdictions, our sample was limited to ten data sets as a result of two rules used in selecting samples. First, each of the eight variables shown in Figure 2.1 had to be available in the records in a manner such that they could be recoded into the simple categories shown in Table 2.1; and second, no jurisdiction would be included that could be recognized from some unique way its data were coded. The National Center for Juvenile Justice collected this data through the voluntary cooperation of the several states and jurisdictions which generally insisted upon non-disclosure of the data to third parties.

The six states and four jurisdictions that were eventually chosen for this study and the manner in which the data from each data set were recoded are shown in Appendix B. The frequencies for each category of these variables are given in Appendix A. After further simplifying modifications, the variables were recoded for use in the analysis--as shown in Table 2.1.

### 2.2 The Method of Analysis

This inquiry employs log-linear analysis to examine the processing of delinquency referrals in juvenile courts. Log-linear analysis is well-suited to data representing juvenile court processing. Since our dependent variables



Table 2.1. Description and Frequencies of Variables Used in the Total Sample Analysis

Variable	Symbol	N	%
Disposition	(X)		
None-Light		40,147	58
Moderate		22,150	32
Severe		6,732	10
Manner	(M)		
Informal		33,048	48
Formal		35,981	52
Detention	(D)		
None		58,075	84
Overnight		10,954	16
Prior Record	(P)		
Prior Record		29,431	43
No Prior Record		39,598	57
Offense	(O)		
Violent		4,393	6
Property		26,267	38
Part II		26,852	39
Status		11,517	17
Sex	(S)		
Male		55,355	80
Female		13,674	20
Age	(A)		
10-13		10,211	15
14		9,427	14
15		14,116	20
16		17,177	25
17		18,098	26
Race	(R)		
White		51,027	74
Black		18,002	26
<b>Total</b>		<b>69,029</b>	<b>100%</b>

of interest are not interval level scales, regression analysis and other forms of the general linear model are less appropriate. Log-linear analysis of multidimensional contingency tables is an extremely useful tool for specifying the degree and nature of the complexity of the relationship between social characteristics and court dispositions (Goodman, 1972, 1973; Burke and Turk, 1975; Cohen and Kluegel, 1977, 1979). It provides the capability of revealing partial relationships and net effects in contingency tables as well as controlling for the effects of certain variables without inordinately reducing cell frequencies. In addition, it allows us to hold constant the associations among predictor variables while testing for their effects on the court decisions of interest.

The eight variables used in this study are listed in Table 2.1 along with the categories and frequencies of each. The first phase of the analysis is the examination of the interrelationships of Detention Decision (D) and five other factors--Prior Record (P), Offense Type (O), Race (R), Age (A), and Sex (S). Analysis is begun by constructing a six-way contingency table consisting of 320 cells. The log-linear equation for the saturated model is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_{ijklmn} = & \mu + \lambda_i^D + \lambda_j^P + \lambda_k^O + \lambda_l^S + \lambda_m^R + \lambda_n^A \\
 & + \lambda_{ij}^{DP} + \lambda_{ik}^{DO} + \dots \text{(19 other two-factor effects)} \\
 & + \lambda_{ijk}^{DPO} + \lambda_{ijl}^{DPS} + \dots \text{(33 other three-factor effects)} \\
 & + \lambda_{ijkn}^{DPOS} + \lambda_{ijkm}^{DPOR} + \dots \text{(33 other four-factor effects)} \\
 & + \lambda_{ijklm}^{DPOSR} + \lambda_{ijkln}^{DPOSA} + \dots \text{(19 other five-factor effects)} \\
 & \lambda_{DPOSRA}
 \end{aligned}$$

Where  $G_{ijklmn}$  represents the log of the expected frequency in cell (i, j, k, l, m, n) of the six-way table and the  $\lambda$ 's represent effects of the variables, their associations and interactions on  $G_{ijklmn}$ . The superscripts refer to the variables whose effects are being tested; the subscripts refer to the categories of the variables (Goodman, 1972).

The saturated model shown in equation 1, contains all the factors; therefore, it fits the data perfectly, although not all of the coefficients are statistically significant. A "good fit" of a model is one in which there is no significant difference between the expected frequencies based on the model and the actual frequencies in the six-way table. Thus, the Chi-Square value for the model would be nonsignificant. The general objective is to find a parsimonious model that adequately accounts for the association among the variables in the six-way contingency table, i.e., fits the data. The saturated model is too unwieldy because of the large number of terms in the equation and also because the number of factors in some of the interaction terms make presentation and interpretation difficult.

Since the data set for this analysis consists of some 69,000 cases/records, and since the Likelihood-Ratio Chi-square (L 2) is proportional to the size of the sample, finding the best fitting models becomes a problem as the only models usually found to fit the data in large data sets are the saturated models, or models with terms including four or more variables. Consequently, I have used a method suggested by Knoke and Burke (1980), which is an analog to multiple R<sup>2</sup>. A "baseline" model is selected whose L 2 serves as a standard against which to judge the improvement in fit provided by some more complex model. "The baseline L2 indicates the amount of variability in the data not due to factors already included in the model," (p.40). When the proportion of the baseline L 2 is accounted for by an alternative model is

high (> 90%), this alternative model is judged to provide a satisfactory fit even though with statistical test it might be significant.

Chapter 3  
TEST OF DISPOSITION MODEL

3.1 Introduction

Although the primary variable of interest is severity of final disposition, we are also interested in the intervening variables, manner of handling and detention decision, as dependent measures. Consequently, each of these two variables as well as the two other intervening variables--prior record and offense type--are examined in models composed of the specific dependent measure and variables with proposed antecedent effects. Starting at the left of the diagram in Figure 1.1 we examine in turn the prior record, offense, detention decision, manner of handling, and disposition models.

3.2 Prior Record

Table 3.1 shows the derivation of the model with prior record as the dependent variable. Model P3 in this table accounts for more than 90 percent of the variance in Model 1, the one-way distributions. In the screening for this model as well as for models that follow, a model is derived containing terms which permit tests for the main effects (direct effects) of each of the variables in the model.

To test the net contributions of each antecedent variable the coefficients of partial determination were calculated (see Goodman, 1972). This coefficient is the result of comparing the Chi-Square value for the final model with the Chi-Square value for the final model with the term of interest deleted (see Tables 3.2 and 3.3). The coefficient of partial determination indicates the relative magnitude of effects.

As Tables 3.2 and 3.3 show, race, age, and sex--in that order--account for the variance in prior record. Blacks tend to have prior records more often than whites, older juveniles tend to have prior records more often than younger juveniles, and males tend to have prior records more often than females.

Table 3.1. Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square for Models of Association Between Prior Record (P), Race (R), Age (A), and Sex (S)

Model	Fitted Marginals	Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square	Degrees Of Freedom	P<
P1	All one-way variable distributions (P) (R) (A) (S)	4593.74	32	0.001
P2	(RAS) (PR) (PA)	1076.71	14	0.001
P3	(RAS) (PR) (PA) (PS)	177.05	13	0.001

Table 3.2. Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square Values for Models With Prior Record Factors Deleted

Model	Fitted Marginals	Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square	Degrees Of Freedom	P<
P4	Model P3 - (PR)	1929.56	14	0.001
P5	Model P3 - (PA)	1240.40	17	0.001
P6	Model P3 - (PS)	1076.71	14	0.001

Table 3.3. Test of Net Contributions of Each of the Prior Record Factors in Model R3

Factor	Comparison	Degrees of Freedom	Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square	Coefficient of Partial Determination	P<
(PR)	P4 : P3	1	1,752.51	0.91	0.001
(PA)	P5 : P3	4	1,063.35	0.86	0.001
(PS)	P6 : P3	1	899.71	0.84	0.001

3.3 Offense Type

Table 3.4 shows the screening for the test of the model for the next dependent variable in the sequence, offense. First we construct a five-way table of offense, prior record, age, race, and sex as shown in the Appendix C, Table C.1. Analysis of this five-way table results in model 05 (see Table 3.4). The main effects, as derived by the coefficient of determination computation in Tables 3.5 and 3.6--in the order of importance--are sex, race, age, and prior record. Further analysis (not shown) reveals that males, blacks, and older juveniles tend to commit more serious offenses than females, whites and younger juveniles, respectively. Juveniles with no prior records tend to commit more property offenses; and those with prior records commit more violent offenses as well as more status offenses.

3.4 Detention Decision

Table 3.7 shows the relationships between the detention decision and the five antecedent variables in the model. Although neither of the variables is correlated with detention decision to any substantial degree, the table does show that several variables are related to this decision. The variable with the greatest correlation is prior record, followed in order by race, offense, age, sex and income. It seems logical that a juvenile with a prior record might be detained more readily than others; however, it would appear that the current offense would also be an important factor in the detention decision. Yet race has the second largest correlation. Blacks are more likely to be detained than whites. Surprisingly, there is only a very minimal relationship between the nature of the offense and being detained. Juveniles committing violent offenses are detained much more readily than others, while there is hardly any distinction between the other types of offenses.

The next point of concern is what happens to these bivariate relationships when they are examined simultaneously with other variables. More specifically,

Table 3.4. Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square for Models Association Between Offense (O), Prior Record (P), Race (R), Age (A), and Sex (S).

Model	Fitted Marginals	Degrees of Freedom	Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square	p<
01	All one-way variable distributions (O) (R) (A) (S) (P)	149	14,091.25	0.001
02	(RAS) (RO) (AO) (SO)	119	5,925.67	0.001
03	(RAS) (OR) (OA) (OS) (PS)	117	3,429.16	0.001
04	(RAS) (OR) (OA) (OS) (PO) (PS)	114	3,110.29	0.001
05	(PRAS) (PO) (OR) (OA) (OS)	96	535.50	0.001

Table 3.5. Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square Values for Models with Offense Factors Deleted

Model	Fitted Marginals	Degrees of Freedom	Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square	p<
06	Model 05 - (PO)	99	620.60	0.001
07	Model 05 - (OR)	99	3,269.20	0.001
08	Model 05 - (OA)	108	1,652.92	0.001
09	Model 05 - (OS)	99	5,029.63	0.001

Table 3.6. Test of Net Contribution of Each of the Offense Factors in Model 05.

Factor	Comparison	Degrees of Freedom	Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square	Coefficient of Partial Determination	p<
(PO)	06 : 05	3	85.10	0.14	0.001
(OR)	07 : 05	3	2,733.70	0.84	0.001
(OA)	08 : 05	12	1,117.42	0.68	0.001
(OS)	90 : 05	3	4,494.13	0.89	0.001

Table 3.7. Bivariate Relationships Between Detention Decision, Manner of Handling, Severity of Disposition and Other Factors (Tau)

Variable	Detention Decision	Manner of Handling	Severity of Disposition
Age	.06	.08	.04
Sex	-.02	-.12	-.09
Race	.15	.13	-.03
Offense	-.07	-.26	-.16
Prior Record	-.22	-.20	-.16
Detention Decision		-.22	.14
Manner of Handling			.41

does the race effect remain so prominent? As explained in Chapter 2, the multivariate statistical procedure employed in this analysis permits us to determine the effects of individual factors on the detention decision while controlling for other variables.

In the model, five variables are antecedent to the detention decision: offense, prior record, race, age, and sex. A test of this model involves the six-way crosstabulation of race, age, sex, prior record, offense, and detention.

Table 3.8 shows the tests of fit for this analysis: the baseline Likelihood Ratio Chi-square, including all one-way variable distributions, is 19,774.70, indicating the amount of variability in the data unaccounted for. A model with all three-way interactions fits the data as indicated by the test of significance. However, the complexity of this model presents interpretation problems. The model with all two-way interactions explains over 90 percent of the variance in the baseline Likelihood Ratio Chi-square. However, model D4 was chosen as the best-fitting model in this instance. It was equivalent to model D2 except for the interaction term (POSAR). Since the models are hierarchical, the term (POSAR) includes all lower-order terms.

To test the net contributions of each antecedent variable the coefficients of partial determination were calculated (see Table C.5). The sizes of coefficients shown in Table 3.9 indicate the relative magnitudes of effects. Thus, in determining whether to detain a youth, prior record is most important, followed by offense and race, then age. Sex has minimal effect.

The effect parameters (Lambda's) in Table 3.10 are partial coefficients measuring the effect of factors on detention decision while controlling for all other factors. The coefficients reflect comparisons with the average probability of a subject being detained or not, where a zero coefficient represents no deviation from an average chance of falling into a cell, i.e., what would be expected without the effect parameter being considered. A positive

Table 3.8. Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square for Models of Association Between Detention Decision (D), Offense (O), Prior Record (P), Race (R), Age (A), and Sex (S)

Model	Fitted Marginals	Degrees of Freedom	Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square	P<
D1	All one-way variable distributions	308	19,774.70	0.0
D2	All two-way interactions	262	1,298.91	0.0
D3	All three-way interactions	168	179.41	0.26
D4	(POSAR) (DP) (DO) (DR) (DA) (DS)	149	577.55	0.001

Table 3.9. Test of Net Contributions of Each of the Detention Factors in Model D4

Factor	Comparison	Degrees of Freedom	Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square	Coefficient of Partial Determination	P<
(DA)	D5 : D4	4	303.61	0.35	0.001
(DR)	D6 : D4	9	595.27	0.51	0.001
(DO)	D7 : D4	3	624.38	0.52	0.001
(DP)	D8 : D4	1	2,509.41	0.82	0.001
(DS)	D9 : D4	1	31.02	0.05	0.001

Table 3.10. Effect Parameters (Lambda) for the Detention Decision

Main Effects	Detained	
	None	Overnight
Age		
13	0.211	-0.211
14	0.008	-0.008
15	-0.033	0.033
16	-0.082	0.082
17	-0.184	0.104
Race		
White	0.144	-0.144
Black	-0.144	0.144
Offense		
Violent	-0.333	0.333
Property	0.070	-0.070
Part II	0.157	-0.157
Status	0.107	-0.107
Prior Record		
Yes	-0.279	0.270
No	0.279	-0.279

the proceedings should be. Also those who were detained are more likely to have formal hearings.

On the other hand, the social factors--race, sex, and age--are correlated with the manner of handling. In other words, each of these social variables can predict to some degree the probability of a juvenile being handled in a formal hearing. More specifically, black youths are handled formally more readily than white youths and males are handled formally more readily than females.

To examine individual relationships net of other effects, the multivariate manner of handling model is evaluated. The manner of handling model involves a test of the seven-way crosstabulation of race, age, sex, prior record, offense, detention, and manner of handling.

Table 3.11 shows the derivation of the best-fitting model. Note that model M2 accounts for more than 90 percent of the variance in model M1. Tables C.6 and 3.12 show the calculations of the relative magnitude of effects of the independent variables. From highest to lowest they are offense, detention, prior record, sex, age, and race. Race has relatively less effect than either of the other variables. However, it still has some effect. Blacks are handled formally more readily than whites when these other variables, including offense and prior record, are controlled.

The effect parameters shown in Table 3.13 give another view of the relative effects of the variables, and they corroborate the partial determination statistics in terms of ranking variables by importance.

### 3.6 Severity of Disposition

Manner of handling has the largest bivariate correlation with severity of disposition. This should be expected because cases that are handled informally do not usually result in severe dispositions such as incarceration. In addition to manner of handling, which is naturally related to the severity of the disposition, other legal variables are related to disposition. The more serious



Table 3.11. Testing Manner of Handling Model

Model	Fitted Marginals	Degrees of Freedom	Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square	P<
M1	All one-way variable distributions	627	31,498.37	0.001
M2	(DPOSAR) (MD) (MP) (MO) (MR) (MA) (MS)	308	1,813.77	0.001

Table 3.12 Tests of Net Contributions of Each of the Manner of Handling Factors

Factors	Comparison	Degrees of Freedom	Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square	Coefficient of Partial Determination	P<
(MS)	M3 : M2	1	301.82	0.14	0.001
(MA)	M4 : M2	4	276.42	0.13	0.001
(MR)	M5 : M2	1	217.15	0.11	0.001
(MO)	M6 : M2	3	3,091.03	0.63	0.001
(MP)	M7 : M2	1	1,134.49	0.38	0.001
(MD)	M8 : M2	1	1,894.99	0.51	0.001

Table 3.13. Effect Parameters (Lambda) for Manner of Handling

Main Effects	Manner of Handling	
	Informal	Formal
Sex		
Male	-0.093	0.093
Female	0.093	0.093
Age		
13	0.148	-0.148
14	-0.012	0.012
15	-0.056	0.056
16	-0.047	0.047
17	-0.039	0.034
Race		
White	0.072	-0.072
Black	-0.072	0.072
Offense		
Violent	-0.653	0.653
Property	-0.010	0.010
Part II	0.213	-0.213
Status	0.450	-0.450
Prior Record		
Yes	-0.143	0.143
No	0.143	-0.143
Detained		
No	0.267	-0.267
Yes	-0.267	0.267

the offense, the more likely the juvenile will receive a severe disposition. Also, having a prior referral record leads more readily to more severe dispositions. Notably, the relationships are small in magnitude. In other words, the severity of the disposition cannot be attributed to offense and prior record only. Rather it is also a function of such factors as sex, age and race, as well as manner of handling. (See Tables 3.7 and C.3.)

The multivariate analysis of the severity of disposition model involves the complete eight-way crosstabulation of disposition, manner of handling, detention decision, offense, prior record, sex, race, and age. Table 3.14 shows the screening for a model of fit--model X3. The relative magnitude of effects as derived in Tables C.7 and 3.15 are in the following order, from highest to lowest: manner of handling, detention, race and offense (tied), and prior record. In other words, when all six other factors are controlled, race is as important as offense in determining the severity of disposition and is more important than prior record. Age has no significant effect.

The effect parameters shown in Table 3.16 present a surprise. Whites tend to receive slightly more severe dispositions and blacks tend to receive significantly lighter dispositions when all other factors are controlled. The effect parameter, +0.252, indicates that there is a disproportionate tendency for blacks to receive light dispositions--that is, there are more cases than expected in that cell.

Further analysis of disposition throws light on the results in Table 3.16. Table 3.17 shows that without considering other variables blacks have more light dispositions, fewer moderate dispositions, and more severe dispositions than whites. The analysis of a model which includes only disposition, race, offense, and prior record provided further illumination. Without detention decision or manner of handling in the model, blacks are shown to receive slightly more light dispositions, but significantly fewer moderate dispositions and significantly

Table 3.14. Testing Severity of Disposition Model

Model	Fitted Marginals	Degrees of Freedom	Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square	P<
X1	All one-way variable distributions	1905	54,090.16	0.001
X2	(MDPOSAR) (XM) (XS) (XP) (XO) (XR)	1264	5,644.46	0.001
X3	(MPORAS) (DPR) (DOR) (DPA) (DOA) (DSAR) (XM) (XD) (XP) (XO) (XR)	1540	4,870.24	0.001

Table 3.15. Tests of Net Contributions of Each of the Disposition Factors in Model X3

Factors	Comparison	Degrees of Freedom	Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square	Coefficient of Partial Determination	P<
(XM)	Model X3 - (XM)	2	9,867.82	.670	0.001
(XD)	Model X3 - (XD)	2	3,438.49	.413	0.001
(XP)	Model X3 - (XP)	2	905.19	.157	0.001
(XO)	Model X3 - (XO)	6	1,785.46	.268	0.001
(XR)	Model X3 - (XR)	2	1,782.25	.268	0.001

Table 3.16. Effect Parameters (Lambda) for Severity of Disposition

Main Effects	Disposition		
	Light	Moderate	Severe
Race			
White	-0.252	0.205	0.046
Black	0.252	-0.205	-0.046
Prior Record			
Yes	-0.164	-0.130	0.294
No	0.164	0.130	-0.294
Detained			
No	0.313	0.243	-0.556
Yes	-0.313	-0.243	0.556
Manner of Handling			
Informal	0.642	-0.077	-0.744
Formal	-0.681	0.037	0.584
Offense			
Violent	-0.016	-0.193	0.209
Property	-0.277	0.264	0.014
Part II	0.197	0.090	-0.286
Status	0.096	-0.161	0.064

Table 3.17. Race by Severity of Disposition

Severity of Disposition	Race	
	White	Black
Light	28,643 (56%)	11,504 (64%)
Moderate	18,074 (35%)	4,076 (23%)
Severe	4,310 (8%)	2,422 (13%)
Totals	51,027 (99%)	18,002 (100%)

Table 3.18. Severity of Disposition Model with Race, Offense, and Record

Model	Fitted Marginals	Degrees of Freedom	Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square	P<
M1	All one-way distributions	40	12,646.11	0.001
M2	All two-way distributions	23	499.91	0.001

more severe dispositions than whites (see Tables 3.18 to 3.20). This is comparable to the zero-order correlation.

Black youths are detained more often and handled formally more often. When these variables are included in the severity of disposition analysis, they tend to mask the true race effect on disposition.

By this analysis, black youths suffer disproportionate treatment at each major decision point in juvenile court processing.

3.7 Results of Hypotheses

To summarize the findings I will review them as they relate to the original hypotheses of the study.

Hypothesis 1: Black juveniles receive more severe dispositions than white juveniles even when legal factors such as offense and prior record are controlled.

In the bivariate analysis, with no variables controlled, race is correlated with severity of disposition: blacks get substantially more severe sentences than whites. This relationship still obtains when the legal variables, offense and prior delinquency record, are controlled.

Hypothesis 2: Nonwhite juveniles are detained before a hearing more readily than white juveniles when offense and prior record are controlled.

This hypothesis was supported: when offense and prior record are controlled, black juveniles are detained more often than white juveniles.

Hypothesis 3: Nonwhite juveniles receive formal hearings more readily when legal factors such as offense and prior record are controlled.

Although race is less important in determining manner of handling than sex, age, offense, prior record, and detention decision, it still has an independent effect on manner of handling. So statistically, the hypothesis is supported. But substantively, the strength of the effect is slight.

Table 3.19. Tests of Net Contributions of Each of the Disposition Factors

Factor	Degrees of Freedom	Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square	Coefficient of Partial Determination	P<
XP	2	2,893.38	0.85	0.001
X0	6	3,267.90	0.87	0.001
XR	2	1,288.99	0.72	0.001

Table 3.20. Effect Parameters (Lambda) for Race on Disposition

Main Effects	Severity of Disposition		
	Light	Moderate	Severe
Race			
White	-0.040	0.248	-0.208
Black	0.040	-0.248	0.208

Hypothesis 4: The influence of race on final disposition decreases as juveniles get more entrenched in the decision-making process.

A. The effects of race on detention decision and manner of handling are greater than the effect on severity of disposition.

This hypothesis results from the assumptions of the model--that some of the effects of race on severity of disposition is subsumed in the detention decision and manner of handling. From the analysis we see that the partial determination coefficient for race and detention decision is 0.51, compared to .107 for race and manner of handling and .268 for race and disposition. So the effect of race on detention decision is greater than the effect of race on disposition. However, this is not the case with manner of handling.

B. The direct effects of the prior decisions--detention and manner of handling--on severity of final disposition are greater than the direct effect of race.

This hypothesis was supported, demonstrating that the relationship between race and these two earlier decision points is crucial to understanding racial differentials in juvenile court processing.

Chapter 4  
CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Overview

It is evident from the findings that race plays an important role at each point in the juvenile judicial process. Racial differences are also found in the type of offenses committed and prior delinquency. The latter findings are consistent with some previous reports (Thornton et al., pp. 55-56), although different methodological approaches have produced different results.

While many analysts and theorists have focused upon the social characteristics and environments of delinquent youths, the findings of this study suggest that perhaps more attention should be focused on the behavior and attitudes of those who administer the Juvenile Justice System.

At each point within the juvenile court decision-making process, racial considerations figure prominently. Not only does race have indirect effects, i.e. through other variables, but it is a factor when controlling for legal and other social variables. These findings would indicate that the racism found in the society at large may permeate the juvenile court system, operating from the point of contact to the point of disposition.

This study has some obvious limitations. First, it is a study of activities within a juvenile court. Consequently, factors associated with the selection of juveniles to the court are not considered. While such factors are considered mostly irrelevant to most of the processes within the juvenile court, factors effecting selection to the court are obviously important. They determine who is involved in the court and who is not. Further, such a factor as the availability of an adult to take responsibility for a youth may affect the decision whether to detain or not. However such factors

are not relevant for manner of handling and disposition decisions.

A second limitation of the study is that jurisdiction could not be used as a variable. Obviously, the degree of racial differentials in juvenile processing varies by court jurisdiction. With numerous jurisdictions examined as a group, these variations are masked. On the other hand, since this study is about differentials in the process in general, and not about specific jurisdictions, total figures are more appropriate.

#### 4.2 Previous Delinquency Record

While not central to this study, the relationship between race and prior delinquency bears some mention. Many theories abound as to why blacks may have more involvement in the criminal justice system than whites. The present study suggests that if a black youth has any contact with this system, he or she is more likely to become enmeshed in it. Thus, prior contact may be, in part, a function of race. If this is the case, then it would seem that a vicious cycle is perpetuated: youth who is black is more likely to be taken into custody by the police. Once in custody, he or she is more likely to be detained. All other factors being equal, the odds are that a black youth is more likely to be handled in a formal manner than his white counterpart. In terms of final disposition, black youths receive more severe dispositions.

Any initial contact with the juvenile justice system for black youths may lead to more severe treatment, which in turn increases their chances for being differentially treated at the various decision points in the system, if there is any later involvement with this system.

Given the discretionary powers of police officers in determining whether to take juvenile offenders into custody and the lingering existence of racial biasness in police departments, racially differential treatment

could very well begin at this point. Therefore, social characteristics of youths may get transformed into legal variables, and both sets of factors act together and independently to affect the treatment of black youths in the juvenile justice system.

Perhaps police officers need greater awareness of how their decision-making powers and unconscious racial attitudes combine to adversely affect black youths.

#### 4.3 Detention

At this point in the process key decisions are made that ultimately affect the outcome of a juvenile's contact with the juvenile justice system. The legal variables of prior record and type of offense determine in part the type of intake disposition that occurs. However, over and above these factors, social variables "operate through" the legal variables to affect decisions at this point in the process.

It appears that decision-makers at this point consider black youths more criminal, dangerous, or guilty than white youths, over and above their prior record and offense, therefore, detaining them more often than would be expected by chance. These results suggest that these decision-makers' perceptions of black youths (and their environments) are such that they are less likely to release them into custody of their parents or to pursue other alternatives to detention.

Whatever the reason, it seems that black youths are differently treated at this point because of their race. Again, these findings point out the need to sensitize officials at this point of how non-legal factors such as their own perceptions of and attitudes toward the social characteristics of youths affect some of them in a negative manner.

#### 4.4 Manner of Handling

At this stage in the decision-making process, race has a smaller independent effect than do the other variables in the model. But race is still a factor, both directly and indirectly--through the detention variable.

Black youths are somewhat more likely to be adjudicated (handled formally) than are white youths. And since the manner in which a case is handled affects its disposition, then this racial difference at this point is important.

Once again, it is an open question as to why race is a factor even after controlling for other variables in the model. These findings suggest that racial discrimination is not absent at this stage of the process and that the social and racial perceptions and attitudes of decision-makers come into play, resulting in inequitable treatment for black youth.

#### 4.5 Disposition

Black youth tend to receive more severe dispositions than do white youngsters, controlling for the legal variables, prior record and offense. When adding detention and manner of handling, differential treatment by race is camouflaged by the indirect influences of race through these variables.

These findings indicate that like other officials of the juvenile justice system, juvenile court personnel allow personal or social characteristics of the young offender to influence their decisions. This practice operates to the disadvantage of black youths.

#### 4.6 Need for Some Corrective Action

Given the fact that black youths are treated more harshly in the juvenile justice system than whites, and that the officials of this system enjoy broad discretionary powers, it would seem desirable to sensitize these officials and those who work with them, or who oversee the system, to the damaging

effects that unconscious or conscious racial attitudes can have on the black youths in the system, and the long-term adverse consequences for the black community and the larger society.

Previous research has shown that the academic backgrounds and professional orientation (legalistic vs. treatment) of these officials are related to the type of handling they give juveniles (Thornton et al., pp. 368-372). Other external factors such as their racial attitudes and experiences also appear to be factors in their professional deliberations. It is probably safe to assume that few of these court officials and police officers have received training in racial awareness concerning black Americans and other minority groups.

One way to ensure black youths a fairer treatment in this system would be to minimize any racial biasness of the officials that come into contact with juveniles. These would include police officers, probation officers, social workers, lawyers, and judges. In each case, information can be provided to these professionals indicating that racial discrimination continues to play a part in the decision-making at their particular stage in the process, and that these practices further disadvantage black youths. The subtle ways in which racial misconceptions and stereotypes may affect officials' judgments and actions can be identified, and precautions against these biases delineated.

The cumulative effect of racial discrimination in the juvenile justice system can be illustrated so that these professionals can see the long-term results of actions taken at their point of contact with juveniles. Legitimate cultural differences can be identified so that these officials can adequately assess a youngster's personal and social circumstances without relying upon their own cultural standards or values.

In short, a manual or some other document could be developed to make juvenile justice officials aware of cultural differences and racial stereotyping, and how these affect decision-making in the juvenile justice system. Other approaches may include seminars, conferences, development of media for law enforcement officials (in service and pre-service).

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Appendix A  
FREQUENCIES FOR THE TOTAL SAMPLE

In this appendix, original frequencies are provided for the variables used in this study. Variables shown here were recoded into the categories shown in Table 2.1. The method of recoding is apparent for most variables when the two tables are compared. However, the variable "prior record" used in the analysis is a combination of two exclusive codes, prior record (WR006) and prior delinquency record (WR007). In the original data, a youth will have a code of 1 to 3 for one of these variables and a zero for the other as a result of the two different ways that jurisdictions reported prior referrals. Therefore, if either variable had a code of 2 or 3, the new "prior record" variable is coded as "1" (yes). If not, prior record is coded as "2" (none).

#R001 Age

Category label	Code	Absolute freq	Relative freq ( % )	Adjusted freq ( % )	Cum freq ( % )
ten	10	920	1.3	1.3	1.3
eleven	11	1378	1.9	1.9	3.2
twelve	12	2723	3.8	3.8	7.1
thirteen	13	5474	7.7	7.7	14.8
fourteen	14	9708	13.7	13.7	28.5
fifteen	15	14480	20.4	20.4	49.0
sixteen	16	17636	24.9	24.9	73.9
seventeen	17	18514	26.1	26.1	100.0
Total		70833	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 70833

Missing cases 0

1002 Sex

Category label	Code	Absolute freq	Relative freq ( % )	Adjusted freq ( % )	Cum freq ( % )
le	1	56677	80.0	80.0	80.0
male	2	14156	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total		70833	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 70833

Missing cases 0

R003 Race

Category label	Code	Absolute freq	Relative freq ( % )	Adjusted freq ( % )	Cum freq ( % )
White	1	51973	73.4	73.4	73.4
Black	2	18354	25.9	25.9	99.3
Other	3	506	0.7	0.7	100.0
Total		70833	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 70833 Missing cases 0

WRO04 FBI reason for referral

Category label	Code	Absolute freq	Relative freq ( % )	Adjusted freq ( % )	Cum freq ( % )
Does not fit coding	0	661	0.9	0.9	0.9
Violent	1	4446	6.3	6.3	7.2
Property	2	26665	37.6	37.6	44.9
Part II	3	27145	38.3	38.3	83.2
Status	4	11916	16.8	16.8	100.0
	Total	70833	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 70833 Missing cases 0

WRO06 Prior record

Category label	Code	Absolute freq	Relative freq ( % )	Adjusted freq ( % )	Cum freq ( % )
Does not fit coding	0	44986	63.5	63.5	63.5
No prior referrals	1	16631	23.5	23.5	87.0
1 or 2 prior referra	2	5753	8.1	8.1	95.1
3 or more prior refe	3	3463	4.9	4.9	100.0
Total		70833	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 70833

Missing cases 0

WR007 Prior delinquency record

Category label	Code	Absolute freq	Relative freq ( % )	Adjusted freq ( % )	Cum freq ( % )
Does not fit coding	0	25847	36.5	36.5	36.5
No prior delinquency	1	23795	33.6	33.6	70.1
1 or 2 prior delinqu	2	12199	17.2	17.2	87.3
3 or more prior deli	3	8992	12.7	12.7	100.0
	Total	70833	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 70833 Missing cases 0



WROOB Secure detention prior to disposition?

Category label	Code	Absolute freq	Relative freq ( % )	Adjusted freq ( % )	Cum freq ( % )
Does not fit coding	0	649	0.9	0.9	0.9
None or not overnigh	1	58952	83.2	83.2	84.1
Overnight or longer	2	11232	15.9	15.9	100.0
	Total	70833	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 70833 Missing cases 0

WRO09 Manner of handling

Category label	Code	Absolute freq	Relative freq ( % )	Adjusted freq ( % )	Cum freq ( % )
Informal	1	33685	47.6	47.6	47.6
Formal	2	37148	52.4	52.4	100.0
	Total	70833	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 70833 Missing cases 0

WRO10 Disposition

Category label	Code	Absolute freq	Relative freq ( % )	Adjusted freq ( % )	Cum freq ( % )
None or light	1	41041	57.9	57.9	57.9
Moderate	2	22680	32.0	32.0	90.0
Severe	3	7112	10.0	10.0	100.0
	Total	70833	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 70833 Missing cases 0

Appendix B  
VARIABLE RECODING SCHEME

In this appendix we present the details of how the variables, sex, race, detention, manner of handling, disposition, and offense type (FBI reason for referral codes) were recoded across data sets. The ten specific states and jurisdictions are also indicated.

.....  
Variable: Sex

Code: 1 Male

.....  
AL Alabama 1 Male  
IA Iowa 1 Male  
KA Kansas 1 Male  
KB Wyandotte KB 1 Male  
NE Nebraska 1 Male  
PA Pennsylvania 1 Male  
PB Allegheny PA 1 Male  
PH Philadelphia PA 1 Male  
TN Shelby TN 1 Male  
WV West Virginia 1 Male

.....  
Variable: Sex  
.....

Code: 2 Female  
.....

AL	Alabama	2	Female
IA	Iowa	2	Female
KA	Kansas	2	Female
KB	Wyandotte KB	2	Female
NE	Nebraska	2	Female
PA	Pennsylvania	2	Female
PB	Allegheny PA	2	Female
PH	Philadelphia PA	2	Female
TN	Shelby TN	2	Female
WV	West Virginia	2	Female

.....  
Variable: Race Code: 1 White (incl. Sp. Amer. & Mexican)  
.....

AL	Alabama	1	White (includes Sp. Amer. & Mex. Amer.)
IA	Iowa	1	White (includes Sp. Amer. & Mexican)
KA	Kansas	1	White (includes Sp. Amer. & Mexican)
KB	Wyandotte KB	1	White (includes Sp. Amer. & Mexican)
NE	Nebraska	1 4	White Mexican American
PA	Pennsylvania	1 3	White Spanish speaking (includes Mex. & Sp. Amer.)
PB	Allegheny PA	1	White (includes Sp. Amer. & Mexican)
PH	Philadelphia PA	1 2	White Hispanic
TN	Shelby TN	1	White
WV	West Virginia	1	White (includes Sp. Amer. & Mex. Amer.)

.....  
Variable: Race  
Code: 2 Black  
.....

AL	Alabama	2	Black
IA	Iowa	2	Black
KA	Kansas	2	Black
KB	Wyandotte KB	2	Black
NE	Nebraska	2	Black
PA	Pennsylvania	2	Black
PB	Allegheny PA	2	Black
PH	Philadelphia PA	5	Black
TN	Shelby TN	2	Black
WV	West Virginia	2	Black



.....  
 Variable: Race Code: 3 Other (incl. Indian & Oriental)  
 .....

AL	Alabama	3	Other (includes Indian & Oriental)
IA	Iowa	3 4	American Indian Other (includes Oriental)
KA	Kansas	3 4	American Indian Other (includes Oriental)
KB	Wyandotte KB	3 4	American Indian Other (includes Oriental)
NE	Nebraska	3 5 6	American Indian Oriental Other
PA	Pennsylvania	4	Other (includes Oriental)
PB	Allegheny PA	3 4	Other (incl. Orien., Chinese, Jap., Amer. Inc American Indian Hawaiian-Amer..
PH	Philadelphia PA	3 6	Oriental Other
TN	Shelby TN	3 4	American Indian Other
WV	West Virginia	3 4	American Indian Other (includes Oriental)

.....  
Variable: Secure detention prior to disposition?      Code: 0      Does not fit coding scheme  
.....

AL	Alabama	---	None	---
IA	Iowa	04	Foster family or group home	
		05	Jail and foster family	
		06	Detention and foster family	
		07	Jail and detention and foster family	
		08	Other	
		09	Jail and other	
		10	Detention and other	
		11	Jail and detention and other	
		12	Foster family and other	
		13	Jail and foster family and other	
		14	Detention and foster family and other	
		15	Jail and detention and foster family and other	
KA	Kansas	04	Foster family or group home	
		05	Jail and foster family	
		06	Detention and foster family	
		07	Jail and detention and foster family	
		08	Other	
		09	Jail and other	
		10	Detention and other	
		11	Jail and detention and other	
		12	Foster family and other	
		13	Jail and foster family and other	
		14	Detention and foster family and other	
		15	Jail and detention and foster family and other	
KB	Wyandotte KB	04	Foster family or group home	
		05	Jail and foster family	
		06	Detention and foster family	
		07	Jail and detention and foster family	
		08	Other	
		09	Jail and other	
		10	Detention and other	
		11	Jail and detention and other	
		12	Foster family and other	
		13	Jail and foster family and other	
		14	Detention and foster family and other	
		15	Jail and detention and foster family and other	
NE	Nebraska	05	Other	
PA	Pennsylvania	---	None	---
PB	Allegheny PA	<del>03</del>	<del>Sleepy Hollow</del>	
		08	Intrastate courtesy	
PH	Philadelphia PA	---	None	---
TN	Shelby TN	---	None	---
WV	West Virginia	04	Foster family or group home	
		05	Jail and foster family	
		06	Detention and foster family	

- 07 Jail and detention and foster family
- 08 Other
- 09 Jail and other
- 10 Detention and other
- 11 Jail and detention and other
- 12 Foster family and other
- 13 Jail and foster family and other
- 14 Detention and foster family and other
- 15 Jail and detention and foster family and other

.....  
Variable: Secure detention prior to disposition?      Code: 1      None or not overnight  
.....

AL	Alabama	1	Not detained
		5	Attention home, shelter care
		6	Protective custody, shelter care
IA	Iowa	00	None overnight
KA	Kansas	00	None overnight
KB	Wyandotte KB	00	None overnight
NE	Nebraska	00	None overnight
		04	Foster family or group home
PA	Pennsylvania	Total number of days of care provided prior to disposition in jail or detention facility = 0	
PD	Allegheny PA	00	No detention
		04	Foster home
		05	Home detention
PH	Philadelphia PA	03	Sleepy Hollow
		2	Not in detention facility
TN	Shelby TN	00	No detention or shelter care overnight
		03	Foster family home
		04	Shelter home
WV	West Virginia	00	None overnight

Variable: Secure detention prior to disposition?

Code: 2 Overnight or longer

State	Code	Description
AL	Alabama	2 Detention facility
		3 Jail
		4 Jail and detention
IA	Iowa	01 Jail or police station
		02 Detention home
		03 Jail and detention home
KA	Kansas	01 Jail or police station
		02 Detention home
		03 Jail and detention home
KB	Wyandotte KB	01 Jail or police station
		02 Detention home
		03 Jail and detention home
NE	Nebraska	01 Jail or police station with separate facilities
		02 Jail or police station with no separate facilities
		03 Detention home
PA	Pennsylvania	Total number of days of care provided prior to disposition in jail or detention facility # 0
PB	Allegheny PA	01 Jail-police station
		02 Detention home
PH	Philadelphia PA	1 In detention facility
TN	Shelby TN	01 Jail or police station
		02 Detention center
WV	West Virginia	01 Jail or police station
		02 Detention home
		03 Jail and detention home

.....  
Variable: Manner of handling

Code: 1 Informal  
.....

AL	Alabama	2	No
IA	Iowa	1	Without petition
KA	Kansas	1	Without petition
KB	Wyandotte KB	1	Without petition
NE	Nebraska	1	Without petition
PA	Pennsylvania	1	Informal adjustment
PB	Allegheny PA	1	Withdrawn
		2	Adjustment
		3	Warning letter
		4	Referred to social agency
		5	Referred to school
		6	Referred to other
		7	Court-no petition
		8	Courtesy supervision
PH	Philadelphia PA	1	Informal adjustment
TN	Shelby TN	1	Without petition
WV	West Virginia	1	Without petition

.....  
Variable: Manner of handling

Code: 2    Formal

.....  
AL   Alabama                    1    Yes  
IA   Iowa                        2    With petition  
KA   Kansas                     2    With petition  
KB   Wyandotte KB                2    With petition  
NE   Nebraska                    2    With petition  
PA   Pennsylvania                3    Adjudication hearing  
PB   Allegheny PA                9    To court with petition  
PH   Philadelphia PA                 Referred to court  
TN   Shelby TN                    2    With petition  
WV   West Virginia                2    With petition

.....  
Variable: Disposition  
.....

Code: 1 None or light  
.....

AL	Alabama	01	Lectured and released
		02	Informal adjustment
		03	Informal adjustment continued
		11	Dismissed
		12	Fined
IA	Iowa	01	Dismissed, not proved or found not involved
		11	Dismissed, warned, counselled
		12	Held open without further action
KA	Kansas	01	Dismissed, not proved or found not involved
		11	Dismissed, warned, adjusted, counselled
		12	Held open without further action
KB	Wyandotte KB	01	Dismissed, not proved or found not involved
		11	Dismissed, warned, adjusted, counselled
		12	Held open without further action
		16	Traffic disposition, fined, license suspended
NE	Nebraska	01	Dismissed, not proved or found not involved
		11	Dismissed, warned, counselled
		12	Held open without further action
		16	Fine or restitution
PA	Pennsylvania	02	Dismissed, not proved or found not involved
		03	Withdrawn
		05	Dismissed, warned, adjusted, counseled
		06	Held open without further action, continued
		10	Fines and costs paid
PB	Allegheny PA	01	Dismissed
		02	Discontinued
		06	Dismissed after contact
PH	Philadelphia PA	10	Adjusted at Youth Study Center
		11	Not proven, discharged, adjusted, dismissed
		12	Determined, held open
		18	Not proven, withdrawn
		53	Restitution, fines
		90	Adjudged delinquent, dismissal
		95	Not proven, case closed, dismissal
		96	Not proven, record expunged, dismissal
		98	Sentence suspended, held open
TN	Shelby TN	02	Dismissed, not proved or found not involved
		03	Dismissed, warned, adjusted, or counselled
		04	Held open without further action
		08	Taken under advisement
WV	West Virginia	01	Dismissed, not proved or found not involved
		11	Dismissed, warned, counselled
		12	Held open without further action



**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

.....  
 Variable: Disposition Code: 2 Moderate  
 .....

AL	Alabama	17	Probation
		18	Probation continued
		19	Aftercare continued
IA	Iowa	13	Formal probation
KA	Kansas	13	Probation officer to supervise
KB	Wyandotte KB	13	Probation officer to supervise
NE	Nebraska	13	Formal probation
PA	Pennsylvania	07	Probation officer to supervise
		08	Intensive probation
PB	Allegheny PA	04	Probation
PH	Philadelphia PA	38	Neuropsychiatric probation
		39	Intensive probation
		46	Probation and restitution, fines
TN	Shelby TN	05	Probation officer to supervise
WV	West Virginia	13	Formal probation

.....  
Variable: Disposition

Code: J Severe  
.....

AL	Alabama	10	Waived to adult court
		20	Committed to department of youth services
		21	Committed to department of mental health
		25	Transferred to department of pensions and security
		26	Transferred to private child care facility
IA	Iowa	00	Waived to criminal court
		21	Public institution for delinquents
		22	Other public institution
		23	Public agency or department including court
		24	Private agency or institution
KA	Kansas	00	Waived to criminal court
		21	Public institution for delinquents
		22	Other public institution
		23	Public agency or department including court
		24	Private agency or institution
KB	Wyandotte KB	00	Waived to criminal court
		21	Public institution for delinquents
		22	Other public institution
		23	Public agency or department including court
		24	Private agency or institution
NE	Nebraska	00	Waived to criminal court
		21	Youth development center Kearney or Geneva
		22	Public agency or department including court, jail
		23	Private agency or institution
PA	Pennsylvania	01	Waived to criminal court
		20	Cornwell Heights YDC
		21	Cornwell Heights security unit
		22	Louisville YDC
		23	New Castle YDC
		24	New Castle security unit
		25	Philadelphia YDC
		26	Philadelphia day treatment center
		27	Warrendale YDC
		28	Waynesburg YDC
		29	Youth Forestry Camp 1, Raccoon Creek
		30	Youth Forestry Camp 2, Hickory Run
		31	Youth Forestry Camp 3, Trough Creek
		32	Other public institution for delinquents
		40	Olen Hills schools
		41	Slighton Farms
		42	Gannendale school for girls
		43	Good Shephard Sisters Discovery
		44	New Life boy's camp, Inc.
45	George Junior Republic		
46	Saint Gabriel's Hall		
47	Gilmary school for girls		
48	Lourdesmont school		
49	Other private institution for delinquents		
PB	Allegheny PA	9R	Continued

PH Philadelphia PA

TN Shelby TN

WV West Virginia

07 I. T. U.  
11 Mental hospital  
12 Suspended commitment  
20 YDC-New Castle  
21 YDC-Waynsburg  
22 YDC-Warrenale  
23 YDC-Louisville  
24 YFC#1 Raccoon  
25 YFC#2 Hickory  
26 YFC#3 Trough C  
27 Other public institution  
28 Waynsburg day  
29 Warrenale day t  
40 Abraxas  
41 Aberle man  
42 Oannondale  
43 George junior rep  
44 Gilmary  
45 Harborcreek  
46 Lutheran ch home  
47 Pressley Ridge  
48 Good Shepherd  
49 Other private institution  
  
05 Referred to adult trial division  
85 Commit to institution for delinquents  
88 Commit to mental health facility  
94 Certified to criminal court  
  
01 Waived to criminal court  
13 Public institution for delinquents  
14 Private agency or institution for delinquents  
  
00 Waived to criminal court  
21 Public institution for delinquents  
22 Other public institution  
23 Public agency or department including court  
24 Private agency or institution



.....  
Variable: FBI reason for referral

Code: 1 Violent  
.....

AL	Alabama	01	Murder or non-negligent manslaughter
		03	Forcible rape
		04	Robbery, weapon
		05	Robbery, strong arm
		06	Assault, aggravated
IA	Iowa	01	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter
		03	Sex offense, forcible rape
		04	Robbery, purse snatching by force
		05	Robbery, all except purse snatching
		06	Assault, aggravated
KA	Kansas	01	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter
		03	Sex offense, forcible rape
		04	Robbery, purse snatching by force
		05	Robbery, all except purse snatching
		06	Assault, aggravated
KB	Wyandotte KB	01	Murder and non-negligent homicide
		03	Rape
		04	Robbery, purse snatching
		05	Robbery, all except purse snatching
		06	Aggravated assault, battery
NE	Nebraska	01	Murder
		03	Assault, first or second degree
		05	Sexual assault, first degree
		07	Robbery
PA	Pennsylvania	2501	Criminal homicide
		2502	Murder
		2503	Voluntary manslaughter
		2702	Aggravated assault
		3121	Rape
		3701	Robbery
PB	Allegheny PA	01	Murder
		02	Voluntary manslaughter
		04	Aggravated assault
		05	Rape
		08	Robbery
		09	Purse snatching
		13	Simple assault
PH	Philadelphia PA	12000	Murder
		20000	Aggravated robbery
		20002	Robbery attempt
		20003	Robbery
		20005	Robbery
		31100	Attempted assault with intent to kill
		36000	Aggravated assault and battery
		36001	Aggravated assault
		39002	Aggravated assault and battery on police officer
		70001	Rape
		71600	Attempted rape

TN Shelby TN

WV West Virginia

01 Murder  
03 Robbery with a deadly weapon  
04 Robbery  
06 Assault to murder  
17 Rape  
18 Assault to rape

01 Murder and non-negligent manslaughter  
03 Sex offense, forcible rape  
04 Robbery, purse snatching by force  
05 Robbery, all except purse snatching  
06 Assault, aggravated





TN Shelby TN

WV West Virginia

- 50003 Retail theft
  - 50004 Attempted theft by unlawful taking or disposition
  - 50005 Retail theft
  - 50200 Larceny, pickpocketing, pursesnatching, no force
  - 53000 Theft of motor vehicle
  - 53100 Theft of auto
  - 53210 Attempted motor vehicle theft
  - 53220 Attempted auto theft
  - 53300 Auto larceny, federal dyer act
  - 53303 Larceny from vehicle
  - 53510 Attempted larceny of auto
  - 54050 Unauthorized use of auto or other vehicle
  - 90000 Arson dwelling building unspecified
  - 90001 Arson endangering persons
  - 90002 Arson endangering property
  - 90003 Attempted arson
- 
- 05 Larceny from the person
  - 08 Burglary
  - 09 Attempted burglary
  - 11 Grand larceny of automobile
  - 12 Grand larceny
  - 13 Petit larceny
  - 14 Attempted larceny
  - 15 Shoplifting
  - 30 Arson
- 
- 08 Burglary, breaking or entering
  - 09 Auto theft, unauthorized use
  - 10 Auto theft, all except unauthorized use
  - 11 Larceny, shoplifting
  - 12 Larceny, all except shoplifting

.....  
Variable: FBI reason for referral

Code: 3 Part II  
.....

AL Alabama

- 07 Assault, simple
- 13 Forgery, counterfeiting
- 14 Fraud
- 15 Embezzlement
- 16 Stolen property, buying, receiving, or possessing
- 17 Vandalism, destruction of property
- 18 Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.
- 19 Prostitution and commercialized vice
- 20 Sex offense, not forcible rape or prostitution
- 21 Violation of drug laws, narcotic, possession
- 22 Violation of drug laws, narcotic, selling
- 23 Violation of drug laws, non-narcotic, possession
- 24 Violation of drug laws, non-narcotic, selling
- 25 Driving under the influence
- 26 Liquor laws
- 27 Drunkenness
- 28 Disorderly conduct
- 29 Traffic violation, not driving under the influence
- 30 Trespassing
- 31 Game violations
- 32 Other part II offenses

IA Iowa

- 07 Assault, all except aggravated
- 13 Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.
- 14 Sex offense, all except forcible rape
- 15 Violation of drug laws, narcotic
- 16 Violation of drug laws, all except narcotic
- 17 Drunkenness
- 18 Disorderly conduct
- 19 Vandalism
- 20 Other delinquency
- 41 Driving while intoxicated
- 42 Hit and run
- 43 Reckless driving
- 44 Driving without a license
- 45 Other traffic

KA Kansas

- 07 Assault, all except aggravated
- 13 Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.
- 14 Sex offense, all except forcible rape
- 15 Violation of drug laws, narcotic
- 16 Violation of drug laws, all except narcotic
- 17 Drunkenness
- 18 Disorderly conduct
- 19 Vandalism
- 20 Other delinquency
- 41 Driving while intoxicated
- 42 Hit and run
- 43 Reckless driving
- 44 Driving without a license
- 45 Other traffic

KB Wyandotte KB

- 07 Simple assault, battery
- 13 Weapons
- 14

15 Narcotic drugs  
16 Non-narcotic drugs  
17 Drunkenness  
18 Disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace  
19 Vandalism  
20 Other  
21 Larceny, less than \$100.00  
41 Driving under influence  
42 Hit and run  
43 Reckless driving  
44 Driving without a license  
45 Other traffic  
72 Fraud, forgery  
73 Criminal trespass

NE Nebraska

04 Assault, third degree  
06 Sexual assault, second degree  
08 Violation of drug laws, felony  
09 Violation of drug laws, misdemeanor  
11 Arson, misdemeanor  
18 Criminal mischief, felony  
19 Criminal mischief, misdemeanor  
20 Criminal trespass  
21 Forgery, felony  
22 Forgery, misdemeanor  
23 Weapons offense, felony  
24 Weapons offense, misdemeanor  
25 Driving while intoxicated, third degree  
26 Disturbing the peace  
27 Other felony  
28 Other misdemeanor

PA Pennsylvania

0041 Driving while intoxicated  
0042 Hit and run, bodily injury  
0043 Hit and run, property damage  
0044 Hit and run, bodily and property damage  
0045 Driving without a license, second offense  
0046 Other traffic, misdemeanor  
0907 Possessing instruments of crime  
0908 Prohibited offensive weapons  
2701 Simple assault  
2705 Recklessly endangering another person  
2706 Terroristic threats  
2707 Propulsion of missiles into an occupied vehicle  
2708 Use of tear or noxious gas in labor disputes  
2709 Harassment  
2901 Kidnapping  
2902 Felonious restraint  
2903 False imprisonment  
2904 Interference with custody of children  
3122 Statutory rape  
3123 Involuntary deviate sexual intercourse  
3124 Voluntary deviate sexual intercourse  
3125 Corruption of minors  
3126 Indecent assault  
3127 Indecent exposure  
3302 Causing or risking catastrophe  
3303 Failure to prevent catastrophe  
3304 Criminal mischief  
3305 Injury or tampering with fire app. hydrants  
3306 Unauthorized use or opening of fire hydrants  
3503 Criminal trespass  
7922 Theft by deception

3923 Theft by extortion  
3924 Theft of prop lost, mislaid, del by mistake  
3925 Receiving stolen property  
3926 Theft of services  
3927 Theft by failure to make req dis of funds rec  
4101 Forgery  
4102 Simulating objects of antiquity, rarity, etc  
4103 Fraud, dest, removal, conc of recordable instru  
4104 Tampering with records or identification  
4105 Bad checks  
4106 Credit cards  
4301 Bigamy  
4302 Incest  
4303 Concealing death of bastard child  
4304 Endangering welfare of children  
4305 Dealing in infant children  
4321 Wilful separation or nonsupport  
4322 Support orders  
4323 Neglect to support bastard  
4701 Bribery in official and political matters  
4702 Threats, improper influence in off pol matters  
4703 Retaliation for past official action  
4902 Perjury  
4903 False swearing  
4904 Unsworn falsification to authorities  
4905 False alarms to agencies of public safety  
4906 False reports to law enforcement authorities  
4907 Tampering with witnesses and informants  
4908 Retaliation against witness or informant  
4909 Witness or informant taking bribe  
4910 Tampering with or fabricating physical evidence  
4911 Tampering with public records or information  
4912 Impersonating a public servant  
5101 Obstructing admin of law, govern function  
5102 Obst or impeding admin of justice by picketing  
5103 Unlawful listening into deliberations of jury  
5104 Resisting arrest or other law enforcement  
5105 Hindering apprehension or prosecution  
5106 Failure to report injuries by firearm, crim act  
5107 Aiding consummation of crime  
5108 Compounding  
5109 Barratry  
5110 Contempt of general assembly  
5121 Escape  
5122 Implements for escape  
5123 Contraband  
5124 Default in required appearance  
5125 Absconding witness  
5501 Riot  
5502 Failure of dis persons to disp upon off order  
5503 Disorderly conduct  
5504 Harassment by communication or address  
5505 Public drunkenness  
5506 Loitering and prowling at night time  
5507 Obstructing highways and other public passages  
5508 Disrupting meetings and processions  
5509 Desecration of venerated objects  
5510 Abuse of corpse  
5511 Cruelty to animals  
5512 Lotteries, etc  
5513 Gambling devices, gambling, etc  
5514 Pool selling and bookmaking  
5701 Definitions

5702 Breach of privacy of telephone, telegraph comm  
5703 Admissibility in evidence  
5704 Civil damages  
5901 Open lewdness  
5902 Prostitution and related offenses  
5903 Obscenity  
5904 Public exhibition of insane or deformed person  
6103 Crimes committed with firearms  
6104 Evidence of intent  
6105 Former convict not to own a firearm, etc  
6106 Firearms not to be carried without a license  
6107 Prohibited conduct during emergency  
6108 Carrying firearms on str. pub prop in phila  
6109 Licenses, firearms  
6110 Persons to whom delivery shall not be made  
6111 Sale of firearms  
6301 Corrupting children, repealed 1973  
6302 Sale or lease of weapons and explosives  
6303 Sale of starter pistols  
6304 Sale and use of air rifles  
6305 Sale of tobacco  
6306 Furnishing cigarettes or cigarette papers  
6307 Misrepresentation of age to secure liquor  
6308 Purchase, consump, poss, trans intox beverages  
6309 Representing to liq dls that minor is of age  
6310 Inducement of minors to buy liquor  
6311 Tattooing  
6501 Scattering rubbish  
7303 Sale or illegal use of certain solvents  
7306 Incendiary devices  
9111 Drug, possession or use, marijuana, misdemeanor  
9112 Drug, possession or use, marijuana, felony  
9121 Drug, possession or use, heroin, misdemeanor  
9122 Drug, possession or use, heroin, felony  
9131 Drug, possession or use, cocaine, misdemeanor  
9132 Drug, possession or use, cocaine, felony  
9141 Drug, possession or use, amphetamine, misdemeanor  
9142 Drug, possession or use, amphetamine, felony  
9152 Drug, possession or use, barbituate, felony  
9161 Drug, possession or use, other hallucinogen, misd  
9162 Drug, possession or use, other halluc, felony  
9171 Drug, possession or use, other prohib drug, misd  
9172 Drug, possession or use, other prohib drug, felony  
9211 Drug, selling, marijuana, misdemeanor  
9212 Drug, selling, marijuana, felony  
9221 Drug, selling, heroin, misdemeanor  
9222 Drug, selling, heroin, felony  
9231 Drug, selling, cocaine, misdemeanor  
9232 Drug, selling, cocaine, felony  
9241 Drug, selling, amphetamine, misdemeanor  
9242 Drug, selling, amphetamine, felony  
9251 Drug, selling, barbituate, misdemeanor  
9252 Drug, selling, barbituate, felony  
9261 Drug, selling, other hallucinogen, misdemeanor  
9262 Drug, selling, other hallucinogen, felony  
9271 Drug, selling, other prohibited drug, misdemeanor  
9272 Drug, selling, other prohibited drug, felony  
9311 Drug, distribution, marijuana, misdemeanor  
9312 Drug, distribution, marijuana, felony  
9321 Drug, distribution, heroin, misdemeanor  
9322 Drug, distribution, heroin, felony  
9331 Drug, distribution, cocaine, misdemeanor  
9332 Drug, distribution, cocaine, felony

9341 Drug, distribution, amphetamine, misdemeanor  
 9342 Drug, distribution, amphetamine, felony  
 9351 Drug, distribution, barbituate, misdemeanor  
 9352 Drug, distribution, barbituate, felony  
 9361 Drug, distribution, other hallucinogen, misd  
 9362 Drug, distribution, other hallucinogen, felony  
 9371 Drug, distribution, other prohibited drug, misd  
 9372 Drug, distribution, other prohibited drug, felony  
 9411 Drug, other violation, marijuana, misdemeanor  
 9412 Drug, other violation, marijuana, felony  
 9421 Drug, other violation, heroin, misdemeanor  
 9422 Drug, other violation, heroin, felony  
 9431 Drug, other violation, cocaine, misdemeanor  
 9432 Drug, other violation, cocaine, felony  
 9441 Drug, other violation, amphetamine, misdemeanor  
 9442 Drug, other violation, amphetamine, felony  
 9451 Drug, other violation, barbituate, misdemeanor  
 9452 Drug, other violation, barbituate, felony  
 9461 Drug, other violation, other hallucinogen, misd  
 9462 Drug, other violation, other hallucinogen, felony  
 9471 Drug, other violation, other prohib drug, misd  
 9472 Drug, other violation, other prohib drug, felony

PE Allegheny PA

14 Sex offense, not rape  
 16 Possession of weapon  
 17 Possession of marijuana, alcohol  
 18 Possession, sale of narcotics  
 19 Disorderly conduct  
 20 False alarms  
 21 Receiving stolen property  
 22 Criminal mischief  
 23 Malicious use of telephone  
 24 Resisting arrest  
 25 Escape from detention-institution  
 27 Violation of criminal probation  
 28 Failure to pay fine  
 29 Threats and reckless endangering  
 31 Other delinquent offense  
 38 Hit and run  
 39 Other traffic

PH Philadelphia PA

01001 Inciting to riot  
 01050 Riot  
 02250 Harassment by communication or address  
 04000 Non-payment of fines or court costs  
 04051 Defaultin required appearance  
 04052 Absconding witness  
 04151 Hindering apprehension or prosecution  
 04200 Fugitive from justice  
 04300 Contempt of court  
 08000 Interfering with a police officer  
 36002 Simple assault  
 36003 Harassment  
 36050 Attempted murder  
 37003 Assault  
 37050 Recklessly endangering another person  
 37550 Terroristic threats  
 37750 Unlawful restraint  
 37850 False imprisonment  
 39001 Assault and battery on police officer  
 39100 Resisting arrest  
 39101 Inlawful resist officer arrest  
 50300 Larceny by trick

9341 Drug, distribution, amphetamine, misdemeanor  
 9342 Drug, distribution, amphetamine, felony  
 9351 Drug, distribution, barbituate, misdemeanor  
 9352 Drug, distribution, barbituate, felony  
 9361 Drug, distribution, other hallucinogen, misd  
 9362 Drug, distribution, other hallucinogen, felony  
 9371 Drug, distribution, other prohibited drug, misd  
 9372 Drug, distribution, other prohibited drug, felony  
 9411 Drug, other violation, marijuana, misdemeanor  
 9412 Drug, other violation, marijuana, felony  
 9421 Drug, other violation, heroin, misdemeanor  
 9422 Drug, other violation, heroin, felony  
 9431 Drug, other violation, cocaine, misdemeanor  
 9432 Drug, other violation, cocaine, felony  
 9441 Drug, other violation, amphetamine, misdemeanor  
 9442 Drug, other violation, amphetamine, felony  
 9451 Drug, other violation, barbituate, misdemeanor  
 9452 Drug, other violation, barbituate, felony  
 9461 Drug, other violation, other hallucinogen, misd  
 9462 Drug, other violation, other hallucinogen, felony  
 9471 Drug, other violation, other prohib drug, misd  
 9472 Drug, other violation, other prohib drug, felony

PB Allegheny PA

14 Sex offense, not rape  
 16 Possession of weapon  
 17 Possession of marijuana, alcohol  
 18 Possession, sale of narcotics  
 19 Disorderly conduct  
 20 False alarms  
 21 Receiving stolen property  
 22 Criminal mischief  
 23 Malicious use of telephone  
 24 Resisting arrest  
 25 Escape from detention-institution  
 27 Violation of criminal probation  
 28 Failure to pay fine  
 29 Threats and reckless endangering  
 31 Other delinquent offense  
 38 Hit and run  
 39 Other traffic

PH Philadelphia PA

01001 Inciting to riot  
 01050 Riot  
 02250 Harassment by communication or address  
 04000 Non-payment of fines or court costs  
 04051 Default in required appearance  
 04052 Absconding witness  
 04151 Hindering apprehension or prosecution  
 04200 Fugitive from justice  
 04300 Contempt of court  
 06000 Interfering with a police officer  
 36002 Simple assault  
 36003 Harassment  
 36050 Attempted murder  
 37003 Assault  
 37050 Recklessly endangering another person  
 37550 Terroristic threats  
 37750 Unlawful restraint  
 37850 False imprisonment  
 39001 Assault and battery on police officer  
 39100 Resisting arrest  
 39101 Unlawful resist officer arrest  
 50300 Larceny by trick

53650 Mfg dist poss mst keys for mv  
55650 Theft of property lost mislaid or del mista  
55750 Theft fail mh req disp of funds received  
56002 Theft by deception  
56003 Attempted theft by deception  
56201 Bad checks  
56550 Theft of services  
56700 Defrauding taxi cab driver, public transport  
57000 Fraudulent use or credit card  
57001 Fraudulent use of credit card under fifty dollars  
57003 Credit cards  
58000 Receiving stolen properties, goods  
58001 Theft by receiving stolen property  
59050 Criminal trespass bldgs and occupied structures  
60001 Count, alt. and pass bank notes, checks, scripts.  
60002 Forgery  
70500 Rape, statutory  
70501 Statutory rape  
71501 Indecent assault  
73000 Prostitution and assignation  
73001 Solicit for immoral purposes  
73050 Prostitution  
73051 Criminal solicitation  
75003 Involuntary deviate sexual intercourse  
75004 Voluntary deviate sexual intercourse  
75005 Attempted involuntary deviate sexual intercourse  
75006 Attempted voluntary deviate sexual intercourse  
75100 Solicitation to commit sodomy  
77050 Incest  
78150 Indecent exposure  
78151 Open lewdness  
80103 Possession and use of narcotic drugs  
80105 Use of narcotic drugs  
80406 Man del or poss w-i man or del controlled substanc  
80905 Poss small amt of marijuana for personal use or di  
80906 Sale or illegal use of certain solvents  
81000 Carrying concealed deadly weapon  
81005 Possessing instruments of crime weapon  
81006 Prohibited offensive weapon  
81100 Carrying or possessing bombs or explosives  
81352 Incendiary devices  
81500 Violations uniform firearms act vufa  
81501 Possession arms, conv crime of violence  
81900 Firecrackers, unlawful sales or possession  
83010 Sale of liquor to non-members  
84000 Driving while intoxicated  
84200 Reckless driving speeding  
84300 Duty to stop in event of accident  
84700 License or registration certificate violations  
84900 Other non-traffic motor vehicle code violations  
85000 Disorderly conduct  
85050 Fail disorderly person to disperse off order  
85051 Disorderly conduct persistent  
85101 Fugitive from justice  
85150 Obstructing adm of law or other government functio  
85300 False fire alarms  
85800 Loitering and prowling  
86000 Lotteries, traffic in, etc  
86050 Lotteries, etc  
86051 Lotteries  
86350 Gambling devices gambling etc  
93400 Intoxicated minor



94801 False police reports  
94950 Tampering with witness and informants  
95001 Escape  
95052 Attempted escape  
96300 Extortion  
96601 Theft by extortion personal harm  
96602 Theft by extortion legal harm  
97000 Kidnapping, gen for extortion  
97100 Kidnapping child from person having custody  
98005 Malicious mischief, throwing stones or objects  
98050 Propulsion of missiles into occupied vehicle  
98060 Criminal mischief  
98101 Malicious mischief, vandalism  
98950 Cruelty to animals  
99000 Trespassing  
99051 Defiant trespasser  
99400 Protection  
99751 Criminal coercion, unlawful intent

TN Shelby TN

10 Breaking, entering, burglarizing a vehicle  
16 Carrying a dangerous weapon  
19 Crime against nature  
20 Carnal knowledge of child under twelve  
21 Sex offense, other  
22 Violation of drug laws, marijuana  
23 All other controlled substance  
24 Drunkenness  
25 Disorderly conduct  
26 Gaming  
27 Malicious mischief  
28 Shooting inside city limits  
29 Trespassing  
31 Receiving and concealing stolen property  
32 Violation of probation  
34 Other delinquency  
44 Contributing to delinquency

WV West Virginia

07 Assault, all except aggravated  
13 Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.  
14 Sex offense, all except forcible rape  
15 Violation of drug laws, narcotic  
16 Violation of drug laws, all except narcotic  
17 Drunkenness  
18 Disorderly conduct  
19 Vandalism  
20 Other delinquency  
41 Driving while intoxicated  
42 Hit and run  
43 Reckless driving  
44 Driving without a license  
45 Other traffic



WV West Virginia

- 31 Running away
- 32 Truancy
- 33 Violation of curfew
- 34 Ungovernable behavior
- 35 Possessing or drinking liquor
- 36 Other status

Appendix C  
 ADDITIONAL TABLES FOR ANALYSES IN CHAPTER 3

Table C.1. Five-Way Frequency Table of Offense, Prior Record, Age, Race and Sex

Race	Age	Sex	Offense Type	Prior Record		Total
				Yes	No	
WHITE	10-13	MALE	VIOLENT	54	105 I	159
			PROPERTY	707	1707 I	2414
			PART II	555	1637 I	2192
			STATUS	240	466 I	706
			TOTAL	1556	3915 I	5471
	FEMALE	VIOLENT	11	26 I	37	
		PROPERTY	66	425 I	491	
		PART II	92	342 I	434	
		STATUS	183	423 I	606	
		TOTAL	352	1216 I	1568	
14	MALE	VIOLENT	65	93 I	158	
		PROPERTY	811	1388 I	2199	
		PART II	668	1228 I	1896	
		STATUS	284	502 I	786	
		TOTAL	1828	3211 I	5039	
	FEMALE	VIOLENT	8	26 I	34	
		PROPERTY	86	322 I	408	
		PART II	116	300 I	416	
		STATUS	270	548 I	818	
		TOTAL	480	1196 I	1676	
15	MALE	VIOLENT	143	158 I	301	
		PROPERTY	1402	1912 I	3314	
		PART II	1203	1914 I	3117	
		STATUS	520	722 I	1242	
		TOTAL	3268	4706 I	7974	
	FEMALE	VIOLENT	16	27 I	43	
		PROPERTY	131	409 I	540	
		PART II	224	481 I	705	
		STATUS	376	775 I	1151	
		TOTAL	747	1692 I	2439	

Table C.1. (Continued)

Race	Age	Sex	Offense Type	Prior Record		Total
				Yes	No	
	16	MALE	VIOLENT	237	231 I	468
			PROPERTY	1726	2149 I	3875
			PART II	2033	2868 I	4901
			STATUS	453	730 I	1183
			TOTAL	4449	5978 I	10427
	FEMALE	VIOLENT	19	35 I	54	
		PROPERTY	136	466 I	602	
		PART II	286	558 I	844	
		STATUS	324	655 I	979	
		TOTAL	765	1714 I	2479	
	17	MALE	VIOLENT	318	262 I	580
			PROPERTY	1925	2052 I	3977
			PART II	2676	3396 I	6072
			STATUS	529	732 I	1261
			TOTAL	5448	6442 I	11890
	FEMALE	VIOLENT	17	28 I	45	
		PROPERTY	138	430 I	568	
		PART II	264	567 I	831	
		STATUS	173	447 I	620	
		TOTAL	592	1472 I	2064	
BLACK	10-13	MALE	VIOLENT	105	118 I	223
			PROPERTY	541	731 I	1272
			PART II	286	440 I	726
			STATUS	103	157 I	260
			TOTAL	1035	1446 I	2481
	FEMALE	VIOLENT	14	52 I	66	
		PROPERTY	49	214 I	263	
		PART II	38	112 I	150	
		STATUS	70	142 I	212	
		TOTAL	171	520 I	691	

Table C.1. (Continued)

Race	Age	Sex	Offense Type	Prior Record		Total
				Yes	No	
	14	MALE	VIOLENT	173	127 I	300
			PROPERTY	535	455 I	990
			PART II	311	290 I	601
			STATUS	131	106 I	237
			TOTAL	1150	978 I	2128
	FEMALE	VIOLENT	14	24 I	38	
		PROPERTY	42	149 I	191	
		PART II	52	78 I	130	
		STATUS	101	124 I	225	
		TOTAL	209	375 I	584	
	15	MALE	VIOLENT	312	146 I	458
			PROPERTY	812	497 I	1309
			PART II	526	363 I	889
			STATUS	166	146 I	312
			TOTAL	1816	1152 I	2968
	FEMALE	VIOLENT	27	39 I	66	
		PROPERTY	67	171 I	238	
		PART II	78	81 I	159	
		STATUS	114	158 I	272	
		TOTAL	286	449 I	735	
	16	MALE	VIOLENT	417	172 I	589
			PROPERTY	1045	536 I	1581
			PART II	718	413 I	1131
			STATUS	125	95 I	220
			TOTAL	2305	1216 I	3521
	FEMALE	VIOLENT	35	30 I	65	
		PROPERTY	85	187 I	272	
		PART II	107	110 I	217	
		STATUS	100	96 I	196	
		TOTAL	327	423 I	750	

Table C.1. (Continued)

Race	Age	Sex	Offense Type	Prior Record		Total
				Yes	No	
	17	MALE	VIOLENT	472	183 I	655
			PROPERTY	1018	455 I	1473
			PART II	798	412 I	1210
			STATUS	75	43 I	118
-----I-----						
			TOTAL	2363	1093 I	3456
		FEMALE	VIOLENT	18	36 I	54
			PROPERTY	99	191 I	290
			PART II	115	116 I	231
			STATUS	52	61 I	113
-----I-----						
			TOTAL	284	404 I	688

TOTAL OF THE OBSERVED FREQUENCY TABLE IS 69029

Table C.2. Bivariate Relationship Between Detention Decision and Independent Variables

Factor	N	Percent Detained	Tau
Age			.06
10-13	10,211	9.6%	
14	9,427	14.6	
15	14,116	16.1	
16	17,177	17.6	
17	18,098	18.3	
Sex			-.02
Male	55,355	16.1	
Female	13,674	14.8	
Race			.15
White	51,027	12.7	
Black	18,002	24.8	
Offense			-.07
Violent	4,393	35.5	
Property	26,267	16.0	
Part II	26,852	13.4	
Status	11,517	13.9	
Prior Record			-.22
Yes	29,431	25.2	
No	39,598	8.9	

Table C.3. Bivariate Relationship Between Manner of Handling and Independent Variables

Factor	N	Percent Handled Formally	Tau
Age			.08
10-13	10,211	42.3%	
14	9,427	50.8	
15	14,116	53.5	
16	17,177	54.6	
17	18,098	55.0	
Sex			-.12
Male	55,355	55.2	
Female	13,674	39.8	
Race			.13
White	51,027	48.1	
Black	18,002	63.4	
Offense			-.26
Violent	4,393	87.7	
Property	26,267	58.9	
Part II	26,852	47.5	
Status	11,517	33.9	
Prior Record			-.20
Yes	29,431	63.7	
No	39,598	43.5	
Detained			-.22
No	58,075	47.3	
Yes	10,954	77.6	

Table C.4. Bivariate Relationship Between Severity of Disposition and Independent Variables

Factor	N	Percent Receiving Severe Dispositions	Tau
Age			.04
10-13	10,211	5.8%	
14	9,427	8.8	
15	14,116	10.1	
16	17,177	10.6	
17	18,098	11.4	
Sex			-.09
Male	55,355	10.6	
Female	13,674	6.2	
Race			-.03
White	51,027	8.4	
Black	18,002	13.5	
Offense			-.16
Violent	4,393	24.7	
Property	26,267	11.7	
Part II	26,852	6.5	
Status	11,517	7.3	
Prior Record			-.16
Yes	29,431	16.9	
No	39,598	4.4	
Detained			.14
No	58,075	5.6	
Yes	10,954	31.5	
Manner Handled			.41
Informal	33,048	1.5	
Formal	35,981	17.4	

Table C.5. Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square Values for Models with Detention Decision Factors Deleted

Model	Fitted Marginal	Degrees of Freedom	Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square	P<
D5	Model D4 - (DA)	153	881.18	0.001
D6	Model D4 - (DR)	158	1,172.82	0.001
D7	Model D4 - (DO)	152	1,201.93	0.001
D8	Model D4 - (DP)	150	3,086.96	0.001
D9	Model D4 - (DS)	150	608.57	0.001

Table C.6. Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square Values for Models with Manner of Handling Factors Deleted

Model	Fitted Marginal	Degrees of Freedom	Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square	P<
M3	Model X2 - (MS)	309	2,155.59	0.001
M4	Model X2 - (MA)	312	2,090.19	0.001
M5	Model X2 - (MR)	309	2,030.92	0.001
M6	Model X2 - (MO)	311	4,904.80	0.001
M7	Model X2 - (MP)	309	2,948.26	0.001
M8	Model X2 - (MD)	309	3,708.75	0.001



Table C.7. Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square Values for Models with Disposition Factors Deleted

Model	Fitted Marginal	Degrees of Freedom	Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square	P<
X4	Model X3 - (XM)	1542	14,738.06	0.001
X5	Model X3 - (XD)	1542	8,308.73	0.001
X6	Model X3 - (XP)	1542	5,775.43	0.001
X7	Model X3 - (XD)	1546	6,655.70	0.001
X8	Model X3 - (XR)	1542	6,652.49	0.001

**END**