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A DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVE JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND CONVICTED ADULT FELONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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CONTENTS

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I INTRODUCTION

The President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia was established to undertake a one-year study of the problems of crime and juvenile delinquency in the District. Its goal is to recommend programs that will lead to a reduction of crime in this jurisdiction. To be effective, these programs must be based on reliable and accurate information concerning adult criminals and juvenile offenders. As in many other jurisdictions throughout the United States, such information was unavailable for the District of Columbia.

At the request of the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia, Stanford Research Institute undertook a five-month study to provide a description of convicted adult felons and active juvenile offenders in the District.

This report, the first of two volumes, presents our findings concerning juvenile delinquency in the nation's capital. Our original objective was to provide a description of the active juvenile offender in terms of personal background and offense history. In response to additional Commission requirements, the study was expanded to include an analysis of juvenile contacts reported by the Youth Aid Division of the Metropolitan Police Department; the preparation of juvenile delinquency rates; and an examination of the socioeconomic correlates of juvenile delinquency in the District.

The Active Juvenile Offender

The overall objectives of the research presented in Sections III and IV of this report were:

1. To develop a composite description of active juvenile offenders in the District of Columbia for a recent one-year period (FY65) in terms of personal characteristics, most recent offense, and prior offense history.

2. To develop an equivalent description for the various subgroups constituting the juvenile offender population.

3. To compare the characteristics of juvenile offenders with the characteristics of comparable segments of the general District population.

4. To isolate factors or combinations of factors that are associated with juvenile offenses in general as well as specific types of offenses.

Scope

Less than five months was available from the start of work until the deadline for submission of the draft report to the Commission. This severe time constraint imposed obvious limitations on the scope of the study and on the level of analysis performed. Other constraints will be discussed in appropriate sections of the report.

Data Sources

Data on juvenile offenders were gathered from the Social Files of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia. These files are prepared by probation officers working in the Division of Social Services.

Method of Approach*

The primary research tool was a data collection form which passed through several stages before final adoption. A copy of this form is attached as Appendix IV.

Only one information source was used--the Social Files prepared by probation officers on each juvenile referred to the Juvenile Court. The quality of information available in these files will be discussed in detail in the next section.

After a pre-test of the data collection form, adjustments were made in the form. Actual data collection was carried out by graduate students of local universities under the direct supervision of an SRI staff member. Data collection proceeded and was completed on schedule. The coded data were punched onto IBM cards and processed by computer.

Limitations

The scope and detail of the description of the juvenile offender in the District of Columbia presented here is less comprehensive than anticipated, primarily because of the lack of required information in our primary data source, the Social Files of the Juvenile Court. These files did not contain data on the educational, intellectual, familial, economic background, and other characteristics of offenders in a sufficient number of cases to permit a reliable description in these areas. Our cutoff point for rejection of data was at the 20% level. Thus, if information was not available in at least 80% of the cases, the item was not considered usable.

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*Details of the method of approach and data collection were provided in an Interim Report dated February 2, 1966.

The social history of the offender is recorded in detail at the time of the first referral to the court. However, even this "detailed" history contained unusable information items because data elements and terminology were not standardized. Further, since these histories were not systematically updated, it was often impossible to determine the current status of the offender in many areas such as family status, family income, number of rooms in the home, number of persons in the home, and rent.

Intellectual and educational background is another problem area. In over 50% of our cases, I.Q. scores and achievement test scores were lacking. On school dropouts it was not possible to ascertain the last grade completed in over 40% of the cases.

Juvenile Contacts

The overall objectives of the research presented in Section V of this report were

1. To determine the rate of juvenile contacts in the District of Columbia.

2. To determine the rate of contacts that were referred to the Juvenile Court compared with those that were retained by the Youth Aid Division as the less serious cases not requiring court action.

3. To compare the characteristics of referred versus retained juveniles.

Data Sources

Information concerning police juvenile contacts was obtained from IBM card decks containing data originating from Juvenile Contact Index Reports. These reports are prepared by officers of the Youth Aid Division of the Metropolitan Police Department. The decks, covering a three-year period (FY63-FY65), contained approximately 24,000 cards,* each covering a formal police contact with a juvenile. The United Planning Organization of Washington, D.C., which has custody of the contact reports, furnished the data.

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* There might be a number of incident or contact reports on the same youth during this time period.

Method of Approach

To develop rates and comparative figures for various time periods, the cards were divided into two groups--FY63 (6,600 contacts) and FY64-65 (17,469 contacts).* Traffic and dependency cases were excluded.

Only six information items contained in the source data were both available and pertinent to the attainment of our objectives. These were

1. Date of birth (which was converted to chronological age)
2. Sex
3. Race
4. Census tract of residence
5. Offense (Juvenile Court offense code)
6. YAD disposition, i.e., retained or referred

The Rate and Socioeconomic Correlates of D.C. Juvenile Delinquency

Section V of this report treats some of the sociological correlates of juvenile delinquency in Washington, D.C., for 1950, 1960, and 1964. Using the referrals to the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia for youths, ages 10 through 17, juvenile delinquency rates were developed for the three time periods (traffic offenses and dependency cases were excluded).

The rates were also developed for each census tract where there were 200 or more juveniles for the three time periods. Multiple regression analysis was then used to measure the relationship of delinquency to those socioeconomic variables available on a tract-by-tract basis for 1960 and 1950. For 1960, 17 independent variables were investigated, five of which were statistically significant (.05 level) in the final regression equation. For 1950, 13 independent variables were investigated, four of which were statistically significant in the final regression equation.

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* The two groups are divided in this way because the data were presented originally by UPO as covering a four-year period--FY62 through FY65. It was later discovered that FY62 data were unobtainable. Time constraints prevented regrouping.

II SUMMARY

The Active Juvenile Offender

The representative juvenile offender in the District of Columbia can be described as a Negro boy, 15 years of age, who was born and raised in the District of Columbia. (See Table 1.) His current referral to the Juvenile Court by the Metropolitan Police Department was for a property offense which he admitted and which he committed along with one or more juvenile co-offenders. This boy had at least one prior referral to the Juvenile Court and was in an active status with the court during the 12 months before his current offense.

At the time of the current referral to the Juvenile Court, almost three-fourths of the offenders were between 14 and 17 years of age. Those referred for property offenses were considerably younger than those referred for violent offenses.

The overwhelming majority of offenders were males who were born and raised in the District. Offenders reside in all parts of the city, but almost one-half (46%) of all offenders lived in 4 of the 17 standard statistical areas that make up the city of Washington.

At the time of the first referral to the Juvenile Court, less than one-half of the sample (47%) resided in homes in which two parents were present. Over 40% lived with only one parent. In 87% of these cases, the single parent was female.

The primary source of referrals (89%) was the Metropolitan Police Department. Property offenses constituted over one-half of the reasons for referral;* violent offenses accounted for less than one-fourth of the cases. Almost three-fourths of the sample admitted either total or partial involvement in the offense charged.

In all statistical areas, offenders committed the largest number of offenses in their own area of residence. In 14 of 17 statistical areas, over one-half of all juvenile offenses committed in the area were committed by residents.

In offenses involving a victim, two-thirds of the victims were male and one-third female. Almost one-half of the persons victimized were over 20 years of age. Two-thirds of the victims were Negroes.

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* Petit larceny, housebreaking, and unauthorized use of a motor vehicle (UUV) accounted for 48% of the total referrals. Other offenses in the property category are grand larceny, taking property without right, and property damage. Violent offenses include aggravated assault, simple assault, robbery, purse-snatching, and rape.

Table 1

PROFILE OF TYPICAL JUVENILE OFFENDER
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Composite	Violent Offenders	Property Offenders
Average age this referral*	15.0	15.3	14.7
Sex	male, 89%	male, 96%	male, 92%
Race	Negro, 93%	Negro, 91%	Negro, 92%
Place of birth	D.C., 74%	--	--
Length of residence in District of Columbia	lifelong, 74%	lifelong, 73%	lifelong, 76%
Source of referral	MPD, 89%	--	--
Reason for referral	--	22%	53%
Admits offense	74%	74%	81%
Co-offenders	55%	63%	71%
One or more prior referrals to court	61%	61%	62%
Active court status less than 1 year prior to this referral	54%	55%	56%
Median grade completed	7.6	7.6	7.2

* The average age is an approximation because ages were aggregated into five categories (See Table 4).

Four of every ten juveniles in the composite sample (39%) had not been previously referred to the Juvenile Court. Nineteen percent had one prior referral; 14% had two prior referrals. Over one-fourth of the cases (28%) had three or more previous referrals.

At the time of the current referral to the Juvenile Court, over one-half (54%) of the composite sample had an active court status or had been in an inactive status less than one year.

Juvenile Contacts

Between the time periods FY63 and FY64-65* formal juvenile contacts with the police increased 30%, or 1.3 times. The percentage of contacts referred to the Juvenile Court by the police increased from 56% to 70% between the two time periods.

For the FY64-65 time period the contact rate (per 1,000 juveniles) was 101.1. The rate for White juveniles was 31.7, and the rate for Negro juveniles was 122.1.

Eighty-nine percent of those contacted were male, 11% were female.

Juvenile Delinquency Rates

The citywide juvenile delinquency rates for youths 10 through 15 years were: for 1950, 16.0 per 1,000 juveniles; for 1960, 27.9 per 1,000, or 1.7 times greater than in 1950; for 1964, 67.7 per 1,000, or 2.4 times greater than in 1960.

Socioeconomic Correlates of Juvenile Delinquency

Rates were also developed for each census tract where there were 200 or more resident juveniles for the three time periods. Multiple regression analysis was then used to measure the relationship of delinquency to those socioeconomic variables available on a tract-by-tract basis for 1960 and 1950. For 1960, the five independent variables found statistically significant (.05 level) in the final regression equation had a multiple correlation of .804; they accounted for 64.6% of the variation in delinquency rates that exist from tract to tract. The five variables were

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* The comparative figure for FY64-65 was obtained by taking one-half of the contacts for this two-year period.

1. Percent of population White
2. Median population per household
3. Median years of school for persons 25 and over
4. Median family income
5. Percent of persons 14 and over, married

For 1950, the four independent variables found statistically significant in the final regression equation had a multiple correlation of .794, and accounted for 63.1% of the variation of delinquency rates that existed from tract to tract. The four variables were

1. Percent of population White
2. Median years of school for persons 25 and over
3. Median number of persons per occupied housing unit
4. Median value of owner-occupied housing units

It was noted that several of the independent variables exhibited curvilinear relationships, and thus further analysis should be performed using transformations of these variables. This might explain even higher percentages of the variation in rates from tract to tract.

While these results can be used to discuss delinquency rates on a tract-to-tract basis, it must be remembered that the figures refer only to the tract as a whole, precluding consideration of within-tract variation; they cannot be used to predict for an individual offender.

III BACKGROUND OF THE JUVENILE OFFENDER

Introduction

To provide a basis for the investigation of juvenile referrals in the District of Columbia, a sample was drawn from all referrals to the Juvenile Court during FY65, except traffic and dependency cases.

An arbitrary figure of 75 cases per offense category was set. In the case of rape, since there were only 15 referrals during FY65, this category was supplemented by some additional cases from FY64. There seemed no valid reason why these FY64 cases should differ from FY65 cases; the results, therefore, should not be distorted.

The actual sample was drawn randomly from printouts furnished by the Juvenile Court. While it was our intention to have 75 cases in each category, actual practice made some adjustments necessary. In some cases the Social File could not be located or was unavailable for administrative or other reasons. The final sample obtained is shown in Table 2.

Table 2

JUVENILE SAMPLE

Offense	Cases
Aggravated assault	68
Simple assault	66
Disorderly conduct	68
Drunkenness	65
Petit larceny	72
Grand larceny	65
Housebreaking	67
Property damage	72
Pursesnatching	69
Robbery	71
Rape	42
Other sex offenses	64
Taking property without right	31
Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle	71
Unlawful entry	68
Weapons possession	50
Delinquent acts (includes truancy from home and school, and beyond control)	60
	1,068

Since the cases selected (approximately 75 for each referral category) did not correspond to the actual distribution of referrals to the Juvenile Court, it was necessary to assign weights to each referral category to obtain a valid composite picture of juvenile referrals in the District of Columbia.

Table 3

WEIGHTS ASSIGNED TO REFERRAL CATEGORIES

Offense	Have	Percent 1965 Only	Should Have	Weights
Aggravated assault	68	5.4%	58	0.85
Simple assault	66	5.9	63	0.95
Disorderly conduct	68	8.7	93	1.37
Drunkenness	65	1.6	17	0.26
Petit larceny	72	17.8	190	2.64
Grand larceny	65	1.5	16	0.25
Housebreaking	67	17.9	191	2.85
Property damage	72	2.5	27	0.38
Pursesnatching	69	2.8	30	0.43
Robbery	71	7.3	78	1.10
Rape	42	0.3	3	0.07
Other sex offenses	64	1.6	17	0.27
Taking property without right	31	0.6	6	0.19
Unauthorized use of m/vehicle	71	12.4	133	1.87
Unlawful entry	68	2.0	21	0.31
Weapons possession	50	2.2	24	0.48
Delinquent acts (includes truancy from home, school, and beyond control)	60	9.5	102	1.70
	1,068	100.0%	1,069	---

Homicide, loitering, and arson have not been included in the sample because of insufficient numbers of referrals.

To determine whether differences existed among juveniles referred to the court for different types of offenses, the various referral categories were grouped into three broad types of offenses--violence, property, and other--which comprise the following offenses.

Violence: aggravated assault, simple assault, robbery, rape, pursesnatching

Property: grand larceny, petit larceny, housebreaking, taking property without right, property damage, unauthorized use of a motor vehicle

Other: disorderly conduct, unlawful entry, drunkenness, weapons possession, delinquent acts, other sex offenses

In addition to grouping offenses into broad categories it was also desirable to compare various kinds of offenders, by offense. The offenses selected for comparison were those used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as "index offenses." These include: homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, housebreaking, grand larceny, and unauthorized use of a motor vehicle (UUV). Since the number of homicide referrals was too small to study, this offense was dropped and comparative data are presented on the six remaining index offenses.

Personal Characteristics of Offender

Age at This Referral

Seventy-one percent of the offenders in the composite juvenile sample were between the ages of 14 and 17 at the time of their current referral to the Juvenile Court.* Almost one-half (48%) were 16 years or older, while 19% were under fourteen (see Table 4).

A consideration of the offender's age in relation to the category of offense reveals that juveniles referred for property offenses are considerably younger than those referred for offenses of violence. Fifty-eight percent of property offenders were under 16 years of age as compared to 48% for violence offenders. Conversely, 53% of violence offenders were over 15, compared with 42% for property offenders (see Table 5).

The age of those referred to the Juvenile Court for serious offenses differs considerably by offense. At least two-thirds of those referred for six major offenses were 14 years of age or older. For rape and UUV, over 90% of the offenders were in this age group. Eighty-five percent of robbery cases were over 14, as were three-fourths of the aggravated assault and housebreaking cases and two-thirds of the grand larceny referrals.

The three offenses with the highest proportion of offenders under 14 years of age were grand larceny (34%), housebreaking (26%), and aggravated assault (22%). Offenders in these three categories also appear to start at a younger age. Between 7% and 12% of those referred were under 12 years of age (see Table 6).

Sex of offender

Eighty-nine percent of the juveniles in our composite sample were boys (Table 7). For violent and property crimes the percentage of boys rose to 96% and 92%, respectively (Table 8). The highest percentage of girls referred for serious crimes was for grand larceny (9%). (Table 9.)

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* Current referral is used throughout this report to mean the referral which placed the offender in our sample.

TABLE 4

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS- DC 1965

TOTAL	106678
	100.0%
AGE AT THIS REFERRAL	
ELEVEN AND UNDER	5.8%
TWELVE AND THIRTEEN	13.5%
FOURTEEN AND FIFTEEN	32.8%
SIXTEEN AND SEVENTEEN	38.2%
OVER SEVENTEEN	9.7%

TABLE 5 REASON FOR REFERRAL BY AGE AT REFERRAL

	REASON FOR REFERRAL	
	VIOLENCE	PROPERTY
TOTAL	316	378
PERCENT	100%	100%
AGE AT THIS REFERRAL		
ELEVEN AND UNDER	5.1%	7.9%
TWELVE AND THIRTEEN	12.7%	18.8%
FOURTEEN AND FIFTEEN	29.7%	31.5%
SIXTEEN AND SEVENTEEN	38.9%	33.6%
OVER SEVENTEEN	13.6%	8.2%

TABLE 6 UNWEIGHTED CHARACTERISTICS BY TYPES OF CRIME

	TYPES OF CRIMES					
	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	HOUSE-BREAKNG	U U V	GRAND LARCENY
TOTAL	43	71	68	66	71	65
PERCENT	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
AGE OF OFFENDER						
ELEVEN AND UNDER		3%	7%	11%	3%	12%
TWELVE AND THIRTEEN	5%	13%	15%	15%	4%	22%
FOURTEEN AND FIFTEEN	12%	34%	18%	33%	30%	29%
SIXTEEN AND SEVENTEEN	60%	34%	48%	32%	48%	26%
OVER SEVENTEEN	23%	17%	12%	9%	15%	11%

TABLE 7

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS- DC 1965

TOTAL	106678
	100.0%
SEX OF JUVENILE	
MALE	88.7%
FEMALE	11.3%

TABLE 8 REASON FOR REFERRAL BY SEX

	REASON FOR REFERRAL	
	VIOLENCE	PROPERTY
TOTAL	316	378
PERCENT	100%	100%
SEX OF JUVENILE		
MALE	95.6%	92.1%
FEMALE	4.4%	7.9%

TABLE 9 UNWEIGHTED CHARACTERISTICS BY TYPES OF CRIME

	TYPES OF CRIMES					
	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	HOUSE-BREAKNG	U U V	GRAND LARCENY
TOTAL	43	71	68	66	71	65
PERCENT	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
SEX OF OFFENDER						
MALE	100%	100%	93%	94%	97%	91%
FEMALE			7%	6%	3%	9%

Race of Offender

Ninety-three percent of the offenders in the composite sample were Negro children. Six percent were White children.* The percentages of Negro children referred for violence and property offenses were 92% and 97%, respectively; for White children, 4% and 8%, respectively. For serious crimes, the percentage of Negro juveniles referred was over 90% with the exception of grand larceny, where it was 86% (see Tables 10, 11, 12).

Place of Birth

Our source data indicated that over three-fourths (78%) of the juveniles in the composite sample were born in the District of Columbia. This percentage undoubtedly errs on the low side because the "other" category includes cases on which information was not available; some of these cases were probably also born in the District (see Table 13).

Length of Residence in the District of Columbia

Eighty-nine percent of the offenders on whom information was available were lifelong residents of the District. The overall pattern does not vary appreciably for violence or property offenders. Between two-thirds and three-fourths of those referred for serious offenses were lifelong residents of the District (see Tables 14, 15, 16).

Religion of Offender

Over two-thirds of our composite sample (69%) were Protestant. Of this religious group, 84% were Baptists. One-fifth of the composite sample (19.5%) were Catholic (see Table 17).

Residence of Offender

Juveniles in the composite sample of those referred to the Juvenile Court resided in all statistical areas of the District of Columbia. Statistical areas are shown in Figure 1. The number of juvenile referrals in each statistical area is shown in Tables 18 and 19. These figures were compared with those for the entire D.C. juvenile population.

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* Population estimates of the District of Columbia population as of July 1, 1964, indicate that 76% of juveniles between the ages of 10 and 17 are Negro and 24% are White.

TABLE 10

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS- DC 1965

TOTAL	106678
	100.0%
RACE OF JUVENILE	
WHITE	6.0%
NEGRO	93.3%

TABLE 11 REASON FOR REFERRAL BY RACE

	REASON FOR REFERRAL	
	VIOLENCE	PROPERTY
TOTAL	316	378
PERCENT	100%	100%
RACE OF JUVENILE		
WHITE	3.5%	7.7%
NEGRO	96.5%	92.3%

TABLE 12 UNWEIGHTED CHARACTERISTICS BY TYPES OF CRIME

	TYPES OF CRIMES					
	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	HOUSE-BREAKNG	U U V	GRAND LARCENY
TOTAL	43	71	68	66	71	65
PERCENT	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
RACE OF OFFENDER						
WHITE	2%	6%	3%	3%	8%	14%
NEGRO	98%	94%	97%	97%	92%	86%

TABLE 13

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS- DC 1965

TOTAL	106678
	100.0%
PLACE OF BIRTH	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	78.3%
OTHER	21.4%

TABLE 14

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS- DC 1965

TOTAL	106678
	100.0%
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN DC.	
LIFELONG	74.3%
LESS	9.0%
INFO NOT AVAILABLE	16.3%

TABLE 15 REASON FOR REFERRAL BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

	REASON FOR REFERRAL	
	VIOLENCE	PROPERTY
TOTAL	316	378
PERCENT	100%	100%
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN D.C.		
LIFELONG	73.4%	76.2%
LESS	10.8%	8.2%
INFO NOT AVAILABLE	15.8%	15.6%

TABLE 16 UNWEIGHTED CHARACTERISTICS BY TYPES OF CRIME

	TYPES OF CRIMES					
	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	HOUSE-BREAKNG	U U V	GRAND LARCENY
TOTAL	43	71	68	66	71	65
PERCENT	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE						
LIFELONG	77%	78%	69%	79%	65%	72%
LESS	18%	11%	12%	7%	12%	10%
INFO NOT AVAILABLE	5%	11%	19%	14%	23%	18%

TABLE 17

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS- DC 1965

TOTAL	106678
	100.0%
OFFENDERS RELIGION	
CATHOLIC	19.5%
BAPTIST	58.1%
OTHER PROTESTANT	10.7%
OTHER	2.6%
NONE OR INFO NOT AVAIL	8.8%

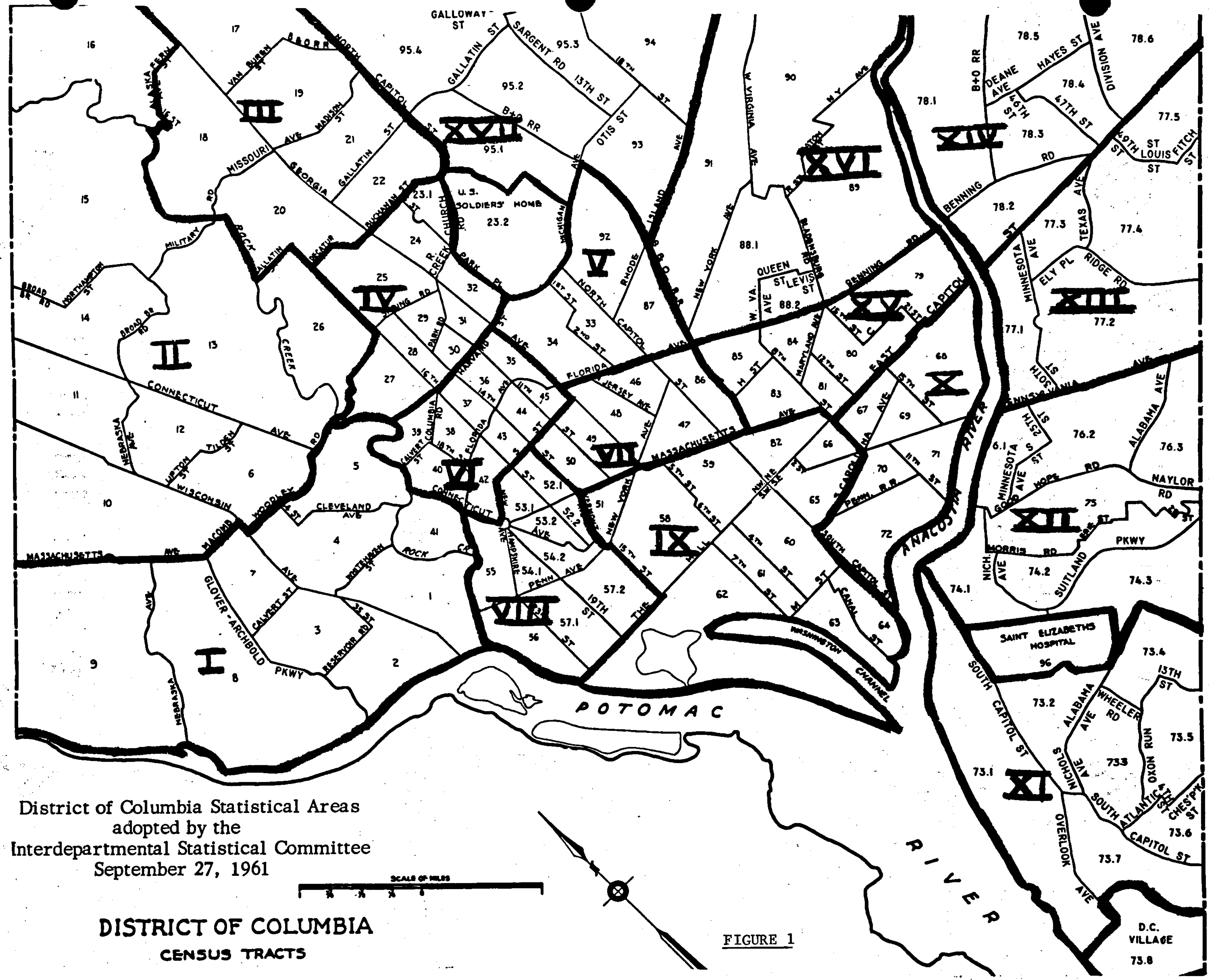
TABLE 18

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS - DC 1965

TOTAL	**106678**
	100.0%
ADDRESS OF OFFENDER	
STATISTICAL AREA 1-2	**.8%**
STATISTICAL AREA 3	**5.6%**
STATISTICAL AREA 4	**10.4%**
STATISTICAL AREA 5	**6.2%**
STATISTICAL AREA 6	**8.4%**
STATISTICAL AREA 7	**13.1%**
STATISTICAL AREA 8	**1.5%**
STATISTICAL AREA 9	**4.0%**
STATISTICAL AREA 10	**7.0%**
STATISTICAL AREA 11-12	**10.0%**
STATISTICAL AREA 13	**2.6%**
STATISTICAL AREA 14	**6.8%**
STATISTICAL AREA 15	**12.7%**
STATISTICAL AREA 16-17	**7.5%**
ADDRESS UNKNOWN	**3.6%**

TABLE 19 REASON FOR REFERRAL BY ADDRESS OF OFFENDER

	REASON FOR REFERRAL	
	VIOLENCE	PROPERTY
TOTAL	316	378
PERCENT	100%	100%
ADDRESS OF OFFENDER		
STATISTICAL AREA 1-2		1.1%
STATISTICAL AREA 3	5.4%	4.5%
STATISTICAL AREA 4	13.7%	10.6%
STATISTICAL AREA 5	6.3%	8.2%
STATISTICAL AREA 6	11.7%	7.4%
STATISTICAL AREA 7	10.5%	13.0%
STATISTICAL AREA 8	1.0%	2.6%
STATISTICAL AREA 9	6.7%	3.2%
STATISTICAL AREA 10	7.3%	7.1%
STATISTICAL AREA 11-12	6.7%	9.8%
STATISTICAL AREA 13	3.8%	2.4%
STATISTICAL AREA 14	5.4%	6.6%
STATISTICAL AREA 15	12.4%	13.0%
STATISTICAL AREA 16-17	7.0%	6.6%
LOCATION UNKNOWN	2.2%	4.0%



District of Columbia Statistical Areas
adopted by the
Interdepartmental Statistical Committee
September 27, 1961

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CENSUS TRACTS

FIGURE 1

The results (Table 20) show that in five areas (4, 5, 6, 7, 15) the percentage of juvenile referrals exceeded the percentage of juveniles residing in these areas by a statistically significant margin.* In four other areas, or combinations of areas (1-2, 11-12, 13, 16-17), the percentage of juvenile referrals was significantly lower than the percentage of juveniles residing in these areas. In the remaining areas the differences were not statistically significant.

For juveniles referred to the court for violent offenses, approximately the same picture emerges (Table 21). In the same four statistical areas (4, 5, 6, 7) the percentage of juveniles referred for violence significantly exceeds the percentage of all juveniles residing there. The same is true for area 9. The difference is significantly smaller in four areas, or combinations of areas (1-2, 11-12, 14, 16-17). Data for juveniles referred for property offenses are shown in Table 22.

Education of Offender

Over one-fifth (22%) of the composite sample of juvenile offenders were not enrolled in school at the time of last referral to the Juvenile Court. This group includes both dropouts and high school graduates, though the proportion of the latter is probably minimal. Of those offenders who were going to school at their last referral (and on whom information is available), over three-fourths (77%) had completed the 8th grade or less, and one-fifth (22%) had completed grades 9, 10, or 11 (see Table 23).

Property offenders as a group appear to have less education than violence offenders. This is an expected finding related to their lower average age (see Table 24).

For serious offenses, with the sole exception of rape, a greater percentage of those referred were under the 9th grade completion level than over it (see Table 25).

Family Background at Time of First Referral

Parents in Home

At the time of their first referral to the Juvenile Court, less than one-half (47%) of the composite sample resided in homes in which two parents were present (both natural parents or one natural parent and a step-parent). Forty-one percent of the children in the sample came from homes in which only one parent was present, while one in ten resided with relatives or foster parents. In homes where only one parent was present, this parent was the mother in 87% of the cases (see Tables 26 and 27).

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* The significance levels are indicated in Tables 20, 21, and 22.

Table 20

PERCENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS RESIDING IN STATISTICAL AREAS COMPARED WITH D.C. JUVENILE POPULATION

Statistical Area	Population Data	Weighted Sample of Court Referrals (N = 1,068)	Difference	Significance Level
7	6.0%	13.1%	7.1%	.01
4	6.9	10.4	3.5	.01
15	9.7	12.7	3.0	.01
6	5.9	8.4	2.5	.01
5	4.4	6.2	1.8	.01
10	6.3	7.0	0.7	n.s.*
9	3.7	4.0	0.3	n.s.
8	1.4	1.5	0.1	n.s.
3	6.8	5.6	-1.2	n.s.
14	8.2	6.8	-1.4	n.s.
16-17	10.8	7.5	-3.3	.01
13	6.2	2.6	-3.6	.01
11-12	15.1	10.0	-5.1	.01
1-2	8.6	.8	-7.8	.01
A D D R E S S	U N K N O W N	3.6	--	--

Table 21

PERCENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS REFERRED FOR VIOLENCE RESIDING IN STATISTICAL AREAS COMPARED WITH D.C. JUVENILE POPULATION

Statistical Area	Population Data	Weighted Sample of Court Referrals (N = 316)	Difference	Significance Level
4	6.9%	13.7%	6.8%	.01
6	5.9	11.7	5.8	.01
7	6.0	10.5	4.5	.01
9	3.7	6.7	3.0	.05
15	9.7	12.4	2.7	.05
5	4.4	6.3	1.9	.05
10	6.3	7.3	1.0	n.s.*
8	1.4	1.0	-0.4	n.s.
3	6.8	5.4	-1.4	n.s.
13	6.2	3.8	-2.4	n.s.
14	8.2	5.4	-2.8	.05
16-17	10.8	7.0	-3.8	.05
11-12	15.1	6.7	-8.4	.01
1-2	8.6	--	-8.6	.01
A D D R E S S	U N K N O W N	2.2		

* n.s. = not significant

Table 22

PERCENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS REFERRED FOR OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RESIDING IN STATISTICAL AREAS COMPARED WITH D.C. JUVENILE POPULATION

Statistical Area	Population Data	Weighted Sample of Court Referrals (N = 378)	Difference	Significance Level
7	6.0%	13.0%	7.0%	.01
5	4.4	8.2	3.8	.01
4	6.9	10.6	3.7	.01
15	9.7	13.0	3.3	.05
6	5.9	7.4	1.5	n.s.*
8	1.4	2.6	1.2	n.s.
10	6.3	7.1	0.8	n.s.
9	3.7	3.2	-0.5	n.s.
14	8.2	6.6	-1.6	n.s.
3	6.8	4.5	-2.3	.05
13	6.2	2.4	-3.8	.01
16-17	10.8	6.6	-4.2	.01
11-12	15.1	9.8	-5.3	.01
1-2	8.6	1.1	-7.5	.01
A D D R E S S	U N K N O W N	4.0		

* n.s. = not significant

TABLE 23

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS - DC 1965 -

TOTAL	**106678**
	100.0%
EDUCATION	
5TH GRADE OR LESS	**13.7%**
6TH GRADE	**12.3%**
7TH GRADE	**13.3%**
8TH GRADE	**13.0%**
9TH GRADE	**8.8%**
10TH GRADE	**4.1%**
11TH GRADE	**2.3%**
12TH GRADE	**.3%**
D.N.A. -NOT ENROLLED-	**21.8%**
I.N.A.	**10.5%**

TABLE 24 REASON FOR REFERRAL BY EDUCATION

	REASON FOR REFERRAL	
	VIOLENCE	PROPERTY
TOTAL	316	378
PERCENT	100%	100%
EDUCATION		
5TH GRADE OR LESS	12.0%	19.3%
6TH	12.3%	13.0%
7TH	14.9%	10.1%
8TH	8.9%	12.4%
9TH	9.8%	8.2%
10TH	4.7%	3.2%
11TH	2.2%	2.1%
12TH	0.3%	0.5%
D.N.A.-NOT ENROLLED-	24.4%	20.6%
I.N.A.	10.4%	10.6%

TABLE 25 UNWEIGHTED CHARACTERISTICS BY TYPES OF CRIME

	TYPES OF CRIMES					
	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	HOUSE-BREAKNG	U U V	GRAND LARCENY
TOTAL	43	71	68	66	71	65
PERCENT	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
EDUCATION OF OFFENDER						
5TH GRADE OR LESS	9%	8%	12%	11%	7%	14%
6TH GRADE		10%	18%	20%	3%	29%
7TH GRADE	9%	17%		9%	9%	12%
8TH GRADE	7%	24%	13%	14%	17%	6%
9TH GRADE	7%	7%	2%	14%	25%	2%
10TH GRADE	9%	7%	16%	9%	7%	3%
11TH GRADE	12%	4%	4%	1%	4%	2%
12TH GRADE	2%		2%	3%		
D.N.A.-NOT ENROLLED / I.N.A.	44%	23%	34%	20%	28%	32%

TABLE 26

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS- DC 1965

TOTAL	106678
	100.0%
OFFENDER LIVED WITH AT FIRST OFFENSE	
NATURAL PARENTS	34.1%
ONE PARENT AND STEP PARENT	12.9%
ONE PARENT ONLY	41.0%
RELATIVES OR FOSTER PARENTS	9.9%
INFO NOT AVAILABLE	1.9%

TABLE 27

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS- DC 1965

TOTAL	106678
	100.0%
SEX OF ONLY PARENT	
MALE	5.5%
FEMALE	36.9%
INFO NOT AVAILABLE	1.5%
DOES NOT APPLY	56.1%

Between the time of first referral and current referral to the Juvenile Court, the family status of over one-half (54%) of offenders remained unchanged so far as residence with parents and others was concerned. However, 15% of the offenders had been institutionalized during this time period (see Table 28).

Source of Family Income

Two-thirds of the cases in our composite sample came from families where income was, at least in part, derived from the employment of one or both parents. If the income derived from the employment of other family members was included, the family income of three-fourths of our cases was wholly or partially derived from the work of members of the family. A relatively small proportion of our cases--less than one-eighth--derived at least part of their income from public assistance (see Table 29).

Number of Persons in Home

Almost one-half of the cases in our composite sample (49%) resided in homes with six or more other people. More than one-fourth of the cases (26%) came from homes where they lived with eight or more other persons. However, our source data did not systematically record sufficient information on the size of the offenders residence to permit any conclusions concerning over-crowding (see Tables 30 and 31).

The Current Referral

Source of Referral

The Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia is the primary source (89%) of referrals to the Juvenile Court. The schools were the referral source for 5% of our cases, and parents, guardians, etc., for 4% of these cases (see Table 32).

Reason for Referral

Offenses against property constituted over one-half (53%) of the reasons for referral to the Juvenile Court for the offenders in the composite sample. Three property offenses--petit larceny, housebreaking, and UUV accounted for almost one-half (48%) of all referrals. One-fifth of the referrals were for personal behavior-type offenses--disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and delinquent acts. Violent offenses accounted for 22% of the cases sampled (see Table 33). Rape and other sex offenses amounted to no more than 2% of all referrals.

TABLE 28

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS- DC 1965

TOTAL	106678
	100.0%
CHANGES SINCE FIRST OFFENSE	
NO CHANGE	54.4%
INSTITUTIONALIZED	15.2%
OTHER AND NO INFORMATION	30.9%

TABLE 29

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS- DC 1965

TOTAL	106678
	*
SOURCE OF FAMILY INCOME AT FIRST OFFENSE	
PARENTS JOB	22.1%
FATHERS JOB	22.8%
MOTHERS JOB	20.3%
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS JOB	10.7%
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	11.7%
ADC,SOCIAL SECURITY,VA PENSION	8.6%
OTHER	16.6%
INFO NOT AVAILABLE	14.8%

* These cases total over 100% because some families derived income from multiple sources.

TABLE 30

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS- DC 1965

TOTAL	106678
	100.0%
NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSE AT FIRST OFFENSE	
ONE TO THREE	11.4%
FOUR TO FIVE	22.9%
SIX TO SEVEN	23.0%
EIGHT TO NINE	15.4%
TEN OR MORE	10.8%
INFO NOT AVAILABLE	16.4%

TABLE 31

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS- DC 1965

TOTAL	106678
	100.0%
NUMBER OF ROOMS IN HOUSE AT FIRST OFFENSE	
ONE TO THREE	8.6%
FOUR TO FIVE	18.9%
SIX TO SEVEN	21.7%
EIGHT OR MORE	7.4%
INFO NOT AVAILABLE	42.9%

TABLE 32

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS- DC 1965

TOTAL	106678
	100.0%
SOURCE OF REFERRAL	
METROPOLITAN POLICE	88.9%
OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT	1.6%
PARENTS,GUARDIANS ETC	4.0%
SCHOOL	5.3%
ALL OTHERS	.1%

TABLE 33

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS- DC 1965

TOTAL	106678
	100.0%
REASON FOR REFERRAL	
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	5.4%
SIMPLE ASSAULT	5.9%
ROBBERY	7.3%
PURSESNATCHING	2.7%
GRAND LARCENY	1.5%
PETTY LARCENY	17.8%
TAKING PROPERTY	.6%
HOUSEBREAKING	17.6%
UNLAWFUL ENTRY	1.9%
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	8.9%
DRUNKENNESS	1.6%
PROPERTY DAMAGE	2.6%
RAPE	.3%
OTHER SEX CRIMES	1.6%
UNAUTHORIZED USE AUTO	12.4%
WEAPONS POSSESSION	2.2%
DELINQUENT ACTS	9.6%

Time of Offense

Over one-half (54%) of the pertinent referrals in the composite sample on which information was available were for offenses that occurred after 6 p.m. in the evening. Twenty-six percent of the total offenses occurred after 10 p.m. (See Table 34.)

Location of Offense

An analysis of the offenses committed in the composite juvenile sample reveals that the largest percentage of offenses took place in area 9, followed by area 11-12 and area 7, in that order. The smallest number of offenses took place in area 13, followed by areas 1-2 and 5. (See Table 35.)

A consideration of offense location from the point of view of the kind of offense committed (Table 36) indicates that high offense areas for violent crimes are areas 4, 6, 9 and 7. Areas with the least violent offenses are 1-2 and 13. High offense areas for property offenses are 9, 11-12, 16-17, and 6. Low property offense areas are 13 and 1-2.

Relationship between Residence and Offense Location

It is important to know whether the juvenile offenders residing in a statistical area usually commit offenses in that area or whether they go outside the area. Table 37 shows that in all areas the residents commit the largest number of offenses in their own area. Percentages, however, vary from 76% in area 11-12 to 31% in area 8. Percentages for all areas are shown in Table 38.

An analysis was performed to determine the percentage of offenses in each statistical area which were committed by area residents. The results of this analysis are presented in Table 39. For all offenses it appears that the residents of area 13 lead all other areas with 84%. Area 8 is on the other end of the scale. In this area only 10% of the offenses were committed by area residents.

Offender Admits Offense

Almost three-fourths (74%) of the juveniles in our composite sample either totally or partially admitted involvement in the offense for which they were referred to the Juvenile Court. One-sixth (17%) of the offenders in our sample denied involvement in the offense for which they were referred (see Table 40).

A significantly greater percentage of offenders admit property offenses than violence offenses (see Table 41).

TABLE 34

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS- DC 1965

TOTAL	106678
	100.0%
TIME OF OFFENSE	
8 AM TO 6 PM	40.7%
AFTER 6 PM TO 10 PM	25.6%
AFTER 10 PM	23.1%
DOES NOT APPLY	8.6%
INFO NOT AVAILABLE	.8%

TABLE 35

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS- DC 1965

TOTAL	106678
	100.0%
LOCATION OF OFFENSE	
STATISTICAL AREA 1-2	2.6%
STATISTICAL AREA 3	5.2%
STATISTICAL AREA 4	8.2%
STATISTICAL AREA 5	4.1%
STATISTICAL AREA 6	8.0%
STATISTICAL AREA 7	8.8%
STATISTICAL AREA 8	4.7%
STATISTICAL AREA 9	12.0%
STATISTICAL AREA 10	6.0%
STATISTICAL AREA 11-12	9.0%
STATISTICAL AREA 13	1.1%
STATISTICAL AREA 14	7.0%
STATISTICAL AREA 15	7.2%
STATISTICAL AREA 16-17	7.0%
LOCATION UNKNOWN	9.1%

TABLE 36 REASON FOR REFERRAL BY LOCATION OF OFFENSE

	REASON FOR REFERRAL	
	VIOLENCE	PROPERTY
TOTAL	316	378
PERCENT	100%	100%
LOCATION OF OFFENSE		
STATISTICAL AREA 1-2	1.6%	2.7%
STATISTICAL AREA 3	5.4%	5.0%
STATISTICAL AREA 4	17.2%	6.3%
STATISTICAL AREA 5	5.7%	4.0%
STATISTICAL AREA 6	8.9%	8.7%
STATISTICAL AREA 7	9.2%	7.4%
STATISTICAL AREA 8	3.2%	5.8%
STATISTICAL AREA 9	10.5%	14.3%
STATISTICAL AREA 10	6.7%	7.7%
STATISTICAL AREA 11-12	7.6%	9.8%
STATISTICAL AREA 13	1.9%	1.3%
STATISTICAL AREA 14	7.0%	7.7%
STATISTICAL AREA 15	7.3%	8.2%
STATISTICAL AREA 16-17	5.2%	9.5%
LOCATION UNKNOWN	2.6%	1.6%

Table 37

RELATIONSHIP OF RESIDENCE AND OFFENSE LOCATION

Offense Location (statistical area)	Residence Location (statistical area)														
	1-2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-12	13	14	15	16-17	Unknown
N	8	65	111	69	97	131	16	51	72	100	32	66	132	78	40
1-2	6		3		1	3	2	2	1			1	1		2
3	1	44	11	3		1	1			1		1	1	3	5
4		7	63	1	11	5			1	2		1	2	2	
5			2	30	2	3			1				2	7	
6		1	15	3	51	11	3		2	4		1	2	4	1
7		1	3	4	4	53		9	1				19	4	2
8			1	5	13	11	5	4		1		1	2	1	5
9			6	7	1	22	1	30	13	2		5	15	5	9
10		1	2	1		4		1	36	1		1	10	2	1
11/12		1		1	1			1	7	76	3		1		5
13										1	16	1			
14			1	2		3		1	1	2	10	45	3		5
15			1	1	3	6	1	3	6	1			52	3	
16/17	1	4	1	8	2	2				2		4	9	43	3
Unknown		6	1	3	8	7	3		3	7	3	5	13	4	1

Table 38

PERCENT OF OFFENSES COMMITTED IN OWN AREA, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE

Statistical Area	Percent Offenses in Own Area
1-2	75.0%
3	67.7
4	56.7
5	43.5
6	52.6
7	40.4
8	31.2
9	58.8
10	50.0
11-12	76.0
13	50.0
14	68.2
15	39.4
16-17	55.1

Table 39

PERCENTAGE OF AREA OFFENSES COMMITTED BY AREA RESIDENTS

Statistical Area	Percent Offenses Committed by Area Residents
1-2	27.0%
3	61.1
4	66.3
5	63.8
6	52.0
7	53.0
8	10.2
9	25.9
10	60.0
11-12	79.2
13	84.2
14	61.6
15	67.5
16-17	54.4

TABLE 40

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS - DC 1965

TOTAL	**106678**
	100.0%
OFFENDERS STATEMENT	
ADMITS OFFENSE	**68.0%**
PARTIALLY ADMITS	**5.8%**
DENIES OFFENSE	**16.9%**
NOT APPLIC. OR INFO NOT AVAIL.	**9.3%**

TABLE 41 REASON FOR REFERRAL BY OFFENDERS STATEMENT

	REASON FOR REFERRAL	
	VIOLENCE	PROPERTY
TOTAL	316	378
PERCENT	100%	100%
OFFENDERS STATEMENT		
ADMITS OFFENSE	63.6%	49.8%
PARTIALLY ADMITS	10.1%	31.6%
DENIES OFFENSE	25.9%	11.4%
NOT APPLIC. OR INFO NOT AVAIL.	0.3%	7.1%

Between 72% and 88% of juveniles referred for serious offenses admitted total or partial involvement in the offense. The only exception was rape, where admissions dropped to 56%. (See Table 42.)

Co-Offenders

A majority (55%) of the offenses in the composite sample involved the participation of more than one offender. Forty-two percent of the offenses were committed by a lone offender. Adults (over 18 years of age) were co-offenders in a minority of the cases (6%). Generally speaking, juvenile offenders either committed their offenses alone or in the company of other juveniles (see Table 43).

A comparison of violence and property offenses reveals that more juveniles commit violent offenses alone than do property offenders (36% versus 26%). Sixty percent of those referred for aggravated assault committed their offense alone. For the other serious offenses, the number of lone offenders ranged between 9% and 20% (see Tables 44 and 45.)

Weapon Used in Committing Offense

When a weapon was used in an offense against a person, the weapon was a gun in 17% of the cases in our composite sample.* Data concerning the type of weapon used in a violent offense indicates that a gun was the weapon in only 9% of the cases (see Tables 46, 47, and 48).

The Victim

In those offenses where persons were victimized, two-thirds of the victims were male and one-third were female.

Almost one-half (46%) of the persons victimized by juvenile offenders were over 20 years of age, while one-third (37%) were under 15.

Two-thirds of the people who were victims of juvenile offenses were Negro; one-third were White (see Tables 49, 50, and 51).

Juvenile Officer Recommendation to Judge

One-half of the composite sample cases were either closed at intake+ or there was no written recommended disposition in the Social File. For the remaining cases, probation officers recommended dismissal one-fifth of the time, commitment to the National Training School or the Department

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* Guns were involved in only about 2% of all referrals.

\+ The Intake Officer screens referrals to the Juvenile Court and has the authority to dismiss cases without a hearing before a judge. The current rate of dismissal at intake is about 20%.

TABLE 42 UNWEIGHTED CHARACTERISTICS BY TYPES OF CRIME

	TYPES OF CRIMES					
	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	HOUSE-BREAKNG	U U V	GRAND LARCENY
TOTAL	43	71	68	66	71	65
PERCENT	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
OFFENDERS STATEMENT						
ADMITS OFFENSE	33%	69%	60%	82%	78%	83%
PARTIALLY ADMITS	23%	6%	12%	6%	4%	5%
DENIES OFFENSE	44%	24%	28%	9%	18%	11%
NOT APPLIC.OR INFO N.A.		1%		3%		1%

TABLE 43

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS- DC 1965

TOTAL	106678
	100.0%
CO-OFFENDERS	
NONE	42.5%
JUVENILES	45.5%
ADULTS	3.4%
ADULTS AND JUVENILES	3.0%
CO-OFFENDERS AGE UNKNOWN	3.5%
INFO NOT AVAILABLE	2.0%

TABLE 44 REASON FOR REFERRAL BY CO-OFFENDERS

	REASON FOR REFERRAL	
	VIOLENCE	PROPERTY
TOTAL	316	378
PERCENT	100%	100%
CO-OFFENDERS		
NONE	35.8%	25.7%
JUVENILES	50.3%	60.1%
ADULTS	3.8%	3.2%
ADULTS AND JUVENILES	2.2%	4.5%
CO-OFFENDERS AGE UNKNOWN	6.3%	3.4%
INFO NOT AVAILABLE	1.6%	3.2%

TABLE 45 UNWEIGHTED CHARACTERISTICS BY TYPES OF CRIME

	TYPES OF CRIMES					
	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	HOUSE-BREAKNG	U U V	GRAND LARCENY
TOTAL	43	71	68	66	71	65
PERCENT	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
CO-OFFENDERS						
NONE	16%	16%	60%	20%	9%	17%
JUVENILES	61%	66%	24%	62%	66%	68%
ADULTS	9%	7%	4%	8%	3%	1%
ADULTS AND JUVENILES	7%	3%	3%	3%	13%	5%
CO-OFFENDERS AGE UNKNOWN	7%	7%	6%	3%	8%	5%
INFO NOT AVAILABLE		1%	3%	4%	1%	5%

TABLE 46

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS- DC 1965

TOTAL	106678
	100.0%
WEAPON USED AGAINST PERSON	
GUNS	1.6%
OTHER	7.6%
NONE OR DOES NOT APPLY	90.8%

TABLE 47 REASON FOR REFERRAL BY WEAPON USED

	REASON FOR REFERRAL	
	VIOLENCE	PROPERTY
TOTAL	316	378
PERCENT	100%	100%
WEAPON USED AGAINST PERSON		
GUNS	2.5%	
OTHER	26.0%	
NONE	70.6%	92.9%
INFO NOT AVAILABLE	0.9%	7.2%

TABLE 48 UNWEIGHTED CHARACTERISTICS BY TYPES OF CRIME

	TYPES OF CRIMES					
	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	HOUSE-BREAKNG	U U V	GRAND LARCENY
TOTAL	43	71	68	66	71	65
PERCENT	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
WEAPON USED AGAINST PERSON						
GUNS		7%	3%			
OTHER	14%	17%	65%			
NONE OR DOES NOT APPLY		76%	32%	100%	100%	100%

TABLE 49

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS- DC 1965

TOTAL	106678
	100.0%
SEX OF VICTIM	
MALE	15.2%
FEMALE	7.9%
INFO NOT AVAILABLE	.6%
DOES NOT APPLY	76.2%

TABLE 50

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS- DC 1965

TOTAL	106678
	100.0%
AGE OF VICTIM	
UNDER 10 YEARS	1.2%
10 TO LESS THAN 15 YEARS	7.2%
15 TO LESS THAN 20 YEARS	3.7%
20 TO LESS THAN 30 YEARS	2.8%
30 OR OLDER	7.6%
INFO NOT AVAILABLE	1.2%
DOES NOT APPLY	76.3%

TABLE 51

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS- DC 1965

TOTAL	106678
	100.0%
RACE OF VICTIM	
WHITE	7.6%
NEGRO	14.4%
INFO NOT AVAILABLE	1.4%
DOES NOT APPLY	76.1%

of Public Welfare for one-third of the cases, and probation for 38% of the offenders (see Table 52).

A comparison of probation officer recommendations for juveniles referred for violence and property offenses indicates that the former are treated more severely. Five percent of violent offenders as opposed to 2% of property offenders are committed to the National Training School. Also, probation is recommended less often for violent offenders (17% versus 20%). (See Table 53.)

Number of Previous Referrals

For 39% of the cases in our composite sample, the referral under study was the child's first referral to the Juvenile Court. Nineteen percent of the cases had one previous referral. Forty-two percent had been referred to the court at least twice before. This latter group has a minimum of three referrals and constitutes a "hard core" problem. A comparison of the number of previous referrals for violence and property offenders in the sample indicates a strong parallel between the two groups. There is little difference between them in terms of the number of times they have been referred to the Juvenile Court. A consideration of the number of prior referrals in terms of the reason for the current referral revealed no distinct patterns (seeTables 54, 55, and 56).

Status at Time of Current Referral

More than one-half (54%) of the cases in our composite sample were in an active status * at the Juvenile Court, or had been inactive less than one year at the time of their current referral. Of this group, over one-third were under active social study by court personnel when last referred. Thirty-nine percent of this sample were not previously known to the court, while 7% were inactive for one year or more (see Table 57).

The percentage of juveniles who remain inactive for less than one year is significantly greater (at the .05 level) for those referred for violent offenses than for those referred for property offenses (see Table 58). Among juveniles currently referred to the court for a serious offense, those referred for rape had the smallest percentage of first offenders and the highest percentage of those who remained inactive for less than one year (see Table 59).

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* Active status indicates that the juvenile is under the court's jurisdiction. Inactive status indicates that the juvenile is no longer under the jurisdiction of the court.

TABLE 52

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS- DC 1965

TOTAL	**106678**
	100.0%
RECOMMANDATION TO JUDGE	
NONE OR CLOSED AT INTAKE	**50.2%**
DISMISSAL	**9.9%**
PROBATION	**18.8%**
NTS COMMITMENT	**2.3%**
DPW COMMITMENT	**14.4%**
OTHER	**4.2%**

TABLE 53 REASON FOR REFERRAL BY RECOMMENDATION TO JUDGE

	REASON FOR REFERRAL	
	VIOLENCE	PROPERTY
TOTAL	316	378
PERCENT	100%	100%
RECOMMENDATION TO JUDGE		
NONE OR CLOSED AT INTAKE	50.0%	47.4%
DISMISSAL	10.1%	11.9%
PROBATION	16.5%	20.6%
NTS COMMITMENT	5.1%	2.1%
DPW COMMITMENT	13.9%	13.0%
OTHER	4.4%	5.1%

TABLE 54

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS- DC 1965

TOTAL	106678
	100.0%
NUMBER OF PREVIOUS REFERRALS	
NONE	39.0%
ONE	19.3%
TWO	14.0%
THREE	8.6%
FOUR	6.6%
FIVE	5.3%
SIX	3.4%
SEVEN OR MORE	3.8%

TABLE 55 REASON FOR REFERRAL BY NO. OF PREV.REFERRALS

	REASON FOR REFERRAL	
	VIOLENCE	PROPERTY
TOTAL	316	378
PERCENT	100%	100%
NUMBER OF PREVIOUS REFERRALS		
NONE	38.9%	37.8%
ONE	20.3%	19.3%
TWO	13.3%	15.1%
THREE	9.8%	8.7%
FOUR	6.0%	6.6%
FIVE	4.1%	5.6%
SIX	3.8%	3.2%
SEVEN OR MORE	3.8%	3.7%

TABLE 56 UNWEIGHTED CHARACTERISTICS BY TYPES OF CRIME

	TYPES OF CRIMES					
	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	HOUSE-BREAKNG	U U V	GRAND LARCENY
TOTAL	43	71	68	66	71	65
PERCENT	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
PREVIOUS REFERRALS						
NONE	30%	42%	43%	36%	44%	34%
ONE	28%	21%	19%	21%	15%	20%
TWO	14%	14%	13%	12%	17%	15%
THREE	9%	1%	7%	6%	7%	12%
FOUR	9%	7%	4%	11%	4%	5%
FIVE		9%	3%	6%	6%	6%
SIX	5%	3%	4%	3%	4%	2%
SEVEN OR MORE	5%	3%	6%	5%	3%	6%

TABLE 57

WEIGHTED COMPOSITE OF JUVENILE REFERRALS- DC 1965

TOTAL	106678
	100.0%
STATUS AT TIME OF REFERRAL	
NOT PREVIOUSLY KNOWN TO COURT	39.0%
UNDER ACTIVE SOCIAL STUDY	19.6%
ON PROBATION	10.4%
DPW WARD	9.3%
NTS WARD	.4%
OTHER ACTIVE STATUS	1.2%
INACTIVE UNDER ONE YEAR	12.9%
INACTIVE ONE OR MORE YEARS	7.2%

TABLE 58 REASON FOR REFERRAL BY STATUS AT TIME OF REFERRAL

	REASON FOR REFERRAL	
	VIOLENCE	PROPERTY
TOTAL	316	378
PERCENT	100%	100%
STATUS AT TIME OF REFERRAL		
NOT PREVIOUSLY KNOWN TO COURT	38.6%	37.8%
UNDER ACTIVE SOCIAL STUDY	19.6%	23.5%
ON PROBATION	9.8%	10.8%
DPW WARD	8.9%	8.7%
NTS WARD	0.6%	
OTHER ACTIVE STATUS	0.6%	1.6%
INACTIVE UNDER ONE YEAR	15.2%	10.8%
INACTIVE ONE OR MORE YEARS	6.6%	6.6%

TABLE 59 UNWEIGHTED CHARACTERISTICS BY TYPES OF CRIME

	TYPES OF CRIMES					
	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	HOUSE-BREAKNG	U U V	GRAND LARCENY
TOTAL	43	71	68	66	71	65
PERCENT	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
STATUS OF OFFENDER						
NOT PREV KNOWN TO COURT	28%	43%	43%	36%	44%	34%
UNDER ACTIVE SOC STUDY	21%	11%	22%	21%	21%	29%
ON PROBATION	9%	11%	4%	14%	1%	11%
DPW WARD	9%	10%	12%	15%	14%	11%
NTS WARD		1%	2%			
OTHER ACTIVE STATUS		1%	2%		1%	
INACTIVE UNDER ONE YEAR	28%	14%	12%	5%	13%	9%
INACTIVE ONE OR MORE YRS	5%	9%	4%	9%	6%	6%

IV JUVENILE CONTACTS WITH THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT/YOUTH AID DIVISION

A juvenile contact represents a formal statement by the police that a juvenile has committed an infraction of the law. Each formal recognition presumably requires that a Juvenile Contact Index Report be completed by the Youth Aid Division (YAD) of the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia. The Youth Aid Division has some discretion as to whether a juvenile is referred to the Juvenile Court or is "retained" under police cognizance. First offenders, those committing minor infractions, or those with interested and cooperative parents can be retained. Juveniles with previous contacts, those charged with felonies and serious misdemeanors, those denying the offense, or those who are felt to be in need of Juvenile Court services are referred to the Court.

The juvenile contacts represent an initial step in a process which designates a child a juvenile delinquent. As such, contacts are important and merit study. As noted in a previous section of this report, 89% of our Juvenile Court sample were referred to the court by the police.

Contacts for the two time periods under consideration were 6,600 for FY63 and 17,469 for FY64-65, with average contacts per year at 8,734. These totals indicate an increase of 1.3 times in the number of juvenile contacts in FY64-65 (averaged) over FY63.

An examination of the figures for those retained by the police and those referred to the Juvenile Court *shows 2,888 retained and 3,712 referred (total, 6,600) for FY63; and in FY64-65 those retained numbered 5,271 and referrals 12,198 (total, 17,469). For the two periods the percentage of referred increased from 56% to 70%, reflecting either a more serious nature of offense or a stricter attitude on the part of the police.

Tables 60 and 61 show the percentages for 21 offense categories by race, subdivided for retained and referred. Table 61 has been used for the FY64-65 period. The rates are presented in Table 62.

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* Our source data in the juvenile contact area were prepared by the United Planning Organization and were utilized on an "as received" basis as required by the terms of our study contract. It was not possible to reconcile the number of referrals indicated in the source data with either Juvenile Court or Youth Aid Division statistics. Sources compared were: Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1965; and Metropolitan Police Department, Youth Aid Division, Washington, D.C., Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1965.

The six offense categories with the highest juvenile contact rate were

Offense	Rate per 1,000
Petit larceny	19.45
Disorderly conduct	14.25
UUV	8.65
Housebreaking (non-residence)	8.40
Simple assault	6.45
Truancy/beyond control	6.25

These six categories also had the highest contact rate for the Negro sample. Five of these six categories also had the highest contact rate for the White sample. The sixth highest category for White contacts was housebreaking-residence, rather than simple assault.

Computation of the FY63 rates was precluded by the unavailability of directly comparable population figures. Unfortunately, this also prevented a comparison of rates for the two time periods.

One of the few variables recorded in our data source was that of race. Looking at the available information for all contacts, and separately for White and Negro contacts, some interesting differences emerge. The respective distribution of White and Negro juveniles between the ages of 10 and 17 in the general population of the District of Columbia was estimated (as of July 1, 1964) at

White	20,113
Negro	66,265
Total	86,378

From this a rate of juvenile contacts per 1,000 population was computed for the FY64-65 time period. These rates are

White	31.7
Negro	122.1
Total	101.1

Table 63 shows for the FY64-65 period the 20 offense categories and the percentages for each category which are retained and referred, by race. The ratio between referred and retained by race might have shown differential treatment of the two races, but by and large the differences are not great and also run in both directions. For example, Whites are twice as likely as Negroes to be referred for pursesnatching, while Negroes are far more often referred than retained for drunkenness and for other sex offenses.

Another tabulation was made showing the age of juveniles contacted on a retained and referred basis for both races (see Tables 64 and 65).

An examination of our data by sex reveals that 89% of our juvenile contacts were male while 11% were female.

The limited amount of time available for analysis of contact data precluded more detailed analysis.

TABLE 60

RESPONDENTS TABULATED BY RACE AGAINST CRIME
BASE IS JULY 1, 1962 THRU JUNE 30, 1963

	- - WHITE - -		- - NEGRO - -		- - TOTAL - -	
	RETAIN	REFER	RETAIN	REFER	RETAIN	REFER
TOTAL	400	329	2488	3383	2888	3712
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
TYPES OF CRIMES						
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	22.0%	8.8%	16.8%	8.7%	17.5%	8.7%
SIMPLE ASSAULT	2.5%	4.0%	3.4%	8.2%	3.3%	7.8%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	.3%	3.3%	.3%	5.5%	.3%	5.3%
HOUSEBREAKING, RES.	.5%	6.7%	.4%	4.8%	.4%	5.0%
HOUSEBREAKING, NON RES.		7.9%	.6%	13.9%	.6%	13.3%
LOITERING	11.0%	1.8%	12.1%	.5%	12.0%	.6%
PETIT LARCENY	11.3%	20.1%	19.5%	20.2%	18.4%	20.2%
GRAND LARCENY		2.4%	.0%	1.7%	.0%	1.8%
PROPERTY DAMAGE	6.3%	4.0%	4.3%	4.6%	4.6%	4.5%
PURSESNATCHING		3.6%	.1%	1.8%	.1%	2.0%
UUV	.8%	13.1%	.6%	9.5%	.6%	9.8%
ROBBERY		1.8%	.6%	7.1%	.6%	6.7%
TRUANCY BEYOND CONTROL	35.3%	7.6%	28.8%	1.5%	29.7%	2.0%
UNLAWFUL ENTRY	2.8%	1.2%	3.5%	2.8%	3.4%	2.7%
DRUNKENNESS	.8%	1.8%	.3%	.9%	.3%	1.0%
CARNAL KNOWLEDGE, RAPE		.3%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.6%
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	1.8%	1.8%	.9%	1.2%	1.0%	1.3%
TAKING PROPERTY	2.8%	.6%	4.7%	1.6%	4.4%	1.5%
WEAPONS POSSESSION	1.3%	1.5%	.6%	1.5%	.7%	1.5%
STOLEN PROPERTY		3.3%	.3%	.7%	.2%	.9%
ALL OTHERS	1.0%	4.3%	2.2%	2.7%	2.0%	2.9%

TABLE 61

RESPONDENTS TABULATED BY RACE AGAINST CRIME
BASE IS JULY 1, 1963 THRU JUNE 30, 1965

	- - WHITE - -		- - NEGRO - -		- - TOTAL - -	
	RETAIN	REFER	RETAIN	REFER	RETAIN	REFER
TOTAL	504	774	4767	11424	5271	12198
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
TYPES OF CRIMES						
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	25.8%	11.4%	22.4%	10.3%	22.7%	10.4%
SIMPLE ASSAULT	4.2%	5.7%	5.4%	7.0%	5.3%	6.9%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	.2%	3.7%	.7%	5.0%	.6%	4.9%
HOUSEBREAKING, RES.	1.6%	16.8%	1.2%	7.3%	1.3%	7.9%
HOUSEBREAKING, NON RES.		10.5%	.4%	11.9%	.3%	11.8%
LOITERING	17.9%	.9%	15.2%	.3%	15.5%	.4%
PETIT LARCENY	12.3%	13.8%	22.0%	18.9%	21.0%	18.5%
GRAND LARCENY		1.2%	.1%	1.1%	.1%	1.1%
PROPERTY DAMAGE	3.6%	3.4%	5.0%	3.3%	4.9%	3.3%
PURSESNATCHING	.4%	1.0%	.3%	2.6%	.3%	2.5%
UUV	.2%	13.0%	.5%	12.1%	.5%	12.1%
ROBBERY		2.3%	.9%	7.8%	.8%	7.4%
TRUANCY BEYOND CONTROL	22.0%	3.4%	16.4%	1.5%	16.9%	1.6%
UNLAWFUL ENTRY	4.2%	2.7%	4.4%	2.5%	4.3%	2.5%
DRUNKENNESS	.8%	3.2%	.1%	1.1%	.2%	1.2%
CARNAL KNOWLEDGE, RAPE		.5%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	1.0%
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	2.2%	1.0%	.7%	1.1%	.8%	1.1%
TAKING PROPERTY	.6%	.4%	.7%	.8%	.7%	.8%
WEAPONS POSSESSION	.6%	1.6%	.6%	2.0%	.6%	2.0%
STOLEN PROPERTY	1.2%	.5%	.9%	.6%	.9%	.6%
ALL OTHERS	2.4%	3.0%	2.3%	1.8%	2.3%	1.9%

Table 62

ONE-YEAR JUVENILE CONTACT RATE PER 1,000 JUVENILES
FY64-65 AVERAGE

Offense	Total	White	Negro
Disorderly conduct	14.25	5.4	16.9
Simple assault	6.45	1.6	7.95
Aggravated assault	3.6	0.7	4.55
Housebreaking, residence	5.95	3.4	6.7
Housebreaking, non-residence	8.4	2.0	10.35
Loitering	5.0	2.4	5.7
Petit larceny	19.45	4.2	24.1
Grand larceny	0.8	*	0.95
Property damage	3.8	1.05	4.6
Pursesnatching	1.85	*	2.3
Unauthorized use of motor vehicle	8.65	2.5	10.6
Robbery	5.45	*	7.0
Truancy, beyond control	6.25	3.4	7.15
Unlawful entry	3.05	1.0	3.7
Drunkenness	0.9	0.7	0.95
Rape	0.7	*	0.95
Other sex offenses	1.0	*	1.65
Taking property	1.25	*	0.9
Weapons possession	1.55	*	1.9
Stolen property	0.65	*	0.8

* Less than 20 cases, rate not computed.

Table 63

PERCENT JUVENILE CONTACTS RETAINED/REFERRED BY RACE - FY64-65

Offense	White		Negro		Totals		Ratio Referred/ Retained	
	Retained	Referred	Retained	Referred	Percent	Number	White	Negro
Disorderly conduct	5.27%	3.57%	43.36%	47.78%	99.9%	2,463	.7	1.0
Simple assault	1.9	3.9	22.9	71.3	100.0	1,122	2.1	3.1
Aggravated assault	*	4.6	5.2	90.1	99.9	634		17.3
Housebreaking, residence	0.8	12.6	5.5	81.0	99.9	1,029	15.8	14.7
Housebreaking, non-residence	*	5.6	1.3	93.1	100.0	1,459		71.6
Loitering	10.5	0.8	84.7	4.0	100.0	856	0.1	0.0+
Petit larceny	1.6	3.2	31.1	63.9	99.8	3,377	2.0	2.1
Grand larceny	*	33.3	18.5	48.1	99.9	27		2.6
Property damage	2.7	3.9	36.1	57.2	99.9	659	1.4	1.6
Pursesnatching	3.7	14.8	25.9	55.6	100.0	54	4.0	2.1
UUV	*	6.7	1.6	91.6	99.9	1,508		57.3
Robbery	*	1.9	4.5	93.6	100.0	952		20.8
Truancy, beyond control	11.9	2.8	83.5	1.8	100.0	936	0.2	0.0+
Unlawful entry	3.9	3.9	39.0	53.2	100.0	538	1.0	1.4
Drunkenness	2.5	15.6	3.1	78.8	100.0	160	6.2	25.4
Rape	*	3.1	*	96.9	100.0	130		
Other sex offenses	6.2	4.5	18.5	70.8	100.0	178	0.7	3.8
Taking property without right	2.3	2.3	25.1	70.0	100.0	130	1.0	2.8
Weapons possession	1.1	4.4	10.7	83.8	100.0	272	4.0	7.8
Stolen property	5.0	3.3	35.5	56.2	100.0	121	0.7	1.6

* Less than 20 cases.
\+ Less than .01.

TABLE 64

RESPONDENTS TABULATED BY RACE AGAINST AGE
BASE IS JULY 1, 1962 THRU JUNE 30, 1963

	UNDER 10 YEARS		---10 - 14---		---15 - 17---		OVER 17 YEARS		--- TOTAL ---	
	RETAIN	REFER	RETAIN	REFER	RETAIN	REFER	RETAIN	REFER	RETAIN	REFER
TOTAL	151	68	1279	1373	1306	2006	159	273	2895	3720
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
RACE										
WHITE	15.9%	2.9%	12.8%	6.1%	14.3%	10.1%	15.7%	15.0%	13.8%	8.8%
NEGRO	84.1%	97.1%	86.9%	93.9%	85.5%	89.6%	83.6%	84.2%	85.9%	90.9%

TABLE 65

RESPONDENTS TABULATED BY RACE AGAINST AGE
BASE IS JULY 1, 1963 THRU JUNE 30, 1965

	UNDER 10 YEARS		---10 - 14---		---15 - 17---		OVER 17 YEARS		--- TOTAL ---	
	RETAIN	REFER	RETAIN	REFER	RETAIN	REFER	RETAIN	REFER	RETAIN	REFER
TOTAL	344	198	2407	3895	2260	6915	270	1205	5281	12213
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
RACE										
WHITE	9.9%	6.1%	8.0%	5.6%	11.1%	6.6%	10.0%	7.4%	9.5%	6.3%
NEGRO	89.8%	93.9%	91.8%	94.4%	88.8%	93.4%	89.3%	91.9%	90.3%	93.5%

V THE RATE AND SOCIOECONOMIC CORRELATES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

This section reports an investigation of some of the sociological correlates of juvenile delinquency in Washington, D.C., for 1950 and 1960. In addition, it provides basic data for 1964.

For this study, juvenile delinquency rates are defined as the number of referrals to the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia per 1,000 population between 10 and 17 years of age. The referrals were also limited to juveniles between 10 and 17 and did not include those for traffic offenses or dependency. For each of the three time periods--1950, 1960, and 1964--a two-year period was selected so as to bracket as closely as possible the actual time of the census data collection, with the exception of the 1964 population data which was based on estimates.* Since the records collected for these time periods would give double the actual rate, they were divided by two before computing of the actual rates. For 1950, the citywide rate was 16.0 per 1,000 juveniles; in 1960 it was 27.9; and in 1964 it was 67.7.

Method of Approach

To focus on the variation in juvenile delinquency that exists over a large geographic area like Washington, D.C., it is necessary to develop a basic unit of analysis. Ideally, the unit should be a reasonably small, homogeneous area. For this study, sociological data were available only by census tracts. In the future, it may be possible to use block-by-block data to build up appropriate small areas from original raw census figures.

Thus, for the 1950, 1960, and 1964 time periods, we developed tract-by-tract rates, following the classic work of Dr. Bernard Lander.+ No rates are reported where there were less than 200 juveniles between 10 and 17 years of age or where there were other special problems. The rates are presented for 90 tracts in 1950, 109 tracts in 1960, and 124 tracts in 1964. (See Appendix I.) This follows roughly the procedures used by

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* Offense data were secured from Juvenile Court records for the years FY50-51, FY61-62, and FY64-65.

\+ See Toward an Understanding of Juvenile Delinquency, Columbia University Press, New York, N.Y., 1954.

Dr. Charles V. Willie in his study of the 1960 time period.* A basic difference, however, was Willie's use of the referrals only of the Youth Aid Division of the Metropolitan Police Department for the period July 1959 through March 1962. His overall city rate was 29.2 per 1,000 youths, which compares closely with our overall 1960 rate of 27.9.

In his report, Dr. Willie used a composite socioeconomic scale to derive five areas for analysis, although he used the tracts to help develop the areas. He then used some correlational techniques, such as partial and multiple correlation, for up to three variables at a time.

Our study, however, is designed to take advantage of the joint powers of multiple regression analysis and high speed electronic computers. For each of the two time periods--1950 and 1960--the available socioeconomic characteristics reported in the U.S. Censuses of Population and Housing for Washington, D.C. were recorded on an IBM card with the juvenile delinquency rate for the time period. In 1950, we had 13 independent variables, while in 1960 we had essentially the same 13 variables plus an additional four. These variables were as follows:

	1950		1960
1.	% White	1.	% White
2.	% foreign stock	2.	% foreign stock
3.	Population per household	3.	Population per household
		4.	% persons under 18 living with both parents
4.	Median school years	5.	Median school years
		6.	Mean income - families
5.	Median income, families and unrelated persons	7.	Median income, families and unrelated persons
		8.	% residence outside this SMSA,+ 1955
6.	% 14 and over married	9.	% 14 and over married
7.	% male civilian labor force unemployed	10.	% male civilian labor force unemployed
8.	% female unemployed	11.	% female unemployed
9.	% houses owner-occupied	12.	% houses owner-occupied
10.	% houses in sound condition	13.	% houses in sound condition
		14.	Median number of rooms
11.	Median number persons per occupied unit	15.	Median number of persons per occupied unit
12.	Median value owner-occupied unit	16.	Median value owner-occupied unit
13.	Median rent	17.	Median rent

* See People, Problems, and Possibilities: An Analysis of Juvenile Delinquency, Social and Economic Conditions in Washington, D.C., Appendix A, Washington Action for Youth, 1963.

+ Standard metropolitan statistical area.

The means, standard deviations, and correlations of these variables with juvenile delinquency rates are shown in Table 66 for 1950 and Table 67 for 1960. The full correlation matrices are found in Appendices II and III.

Table 66

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES IN D.C. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATES FOR 90 CENSUS TRACTS - 1950

	Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Correlation with Juv.Delinq. Rate
1.	% White	64.8	32.4	-.64
2.	% foreign stock	15.4	27.7	-.29
3.	Population per household	3.3	.6	.23
4.	Median school years	11.0	1.9	-.66
5.	Median income, families (nearest $100)	31.6	10.9	-.64
6.	% 14 and over married	59.3	7.7	-.04
7.	% male civilian labor force unemployed	4.0	2.0	.64
8.	% female unemployed	4.0	2.5	.57
9.	% houses owner occupied	33.3	21.2	-.47
10.	% houses in good condition	78.2	22.4	-.66
11.	Median number of persons per occupied unit	2.9	.6	.07
12.	Median value owner-occupied unit	$141.73	36.1	-.41
13.	Median rent	$ 54.14	13.3	-.50
14.	Juvenile delinquency rate (per 1000)	17.86	16.9	--

Table 67

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES IN D.C. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATES FOR 109 CENSUS TRACTS - 1960

		Mean	Standard Deviation	Correlation with Juv. Delinq. Rate
1.	% White	45.0	37.1	-.49
2.	% foreign stock	12.3	11.0	-.47
3.	Population per household	3.1	.7	-.08
4.	% persons under 18 with both parents	70.9	12.2	-.65
5.	Median school years	11.1	1.8	-.58
6.	Median income families	63.6	27.0	-.61
7.	Median income - families plus unrelated persons	47.7	18.4	-.61
8.	% residence outside this SMSA in 1955	13.8	9.8	-.22
9.	% persons 14 and over married	58.8	9.7	-.24
10.	% male civilian labor force unemployed	4.7	2.7	.53
11.	% female unemployed	4.3	3.2	.31
12.	% houses owner occupied	31.8	21.5	-.49
13.	% houses in sound condition	88.4	12.5	-.49
14.	Median number of rooms	4.4	1.2	-.52
15.	Median number of persons per occupied unit	2.6	.7	-.20
16.	Median value owner-occupied unit	152.6	44.0	-.40
17.	Median rent	86.6	20.0	-.50
18.	Juvenile delinquency rate	28.3	24.4	--

One of the disadvantages of using the census tract as a unit of analysis is that each figure for a tract, be it a percentage or a median, is taken as pertaining to the entire tract without any consideration of the within-tract variance. In addition, each tract gets equal weight in the analysis. Thus the overall 1960 juvenile delinquency rate is estimated as 28.3 per 1,000 for the simple average of the 109 tracts as compared to our previous citywide estimate of 27.9. The average 1950 rate for the 90 census tracts is 17.9 per 1,000 as compared to the previous citywide estimate of 16.0. However, the tracts will be used to investigate the relationships between juvenile delinquency and the socioeconomic variables included in this study, since they are the only units for which the necessary data are available.

Although the zero order correlations presented in Tables 66 and 67 are interesting and meaningful, they can be quite misleading. The technique used by Dr. Willie to further investigate these relationships was that of partial correlation. This technique estimates the relationship between two variables jointly, with the effect of a third (or third and fourth, etc.) held constant, or partialed out. This quite often drastically changes the relationship, as is shown in the following example from the 1950 correlation data presented in our Appendix III.

Let 1 = % White
2 = family income
3 = juvenile delinquency rate

Then $r_{1,2} = .71$

$r_{1,3} = .64$

$r_{2,3} = -.64$

This shows that the correlation between the percent White in a tract is correlated -.64 with the juvenile delinquency rate. It also shows that $(-.64)^2$ times 100 or about 41% of the variation in juvenile delinquency rates that exists between tracts can be explained by the percent White population in each tract. However, if we remove (or partial out) the effect of family income on this relationship, the partial correlation reduces to

$$r_{1,3 \cdot 2} = -.35$$

which says that only $(-.35)^2$ times 100 or about 12 percent of the variation is now explained by a knowledge of the percent White in the tracts.

Multiple regression analysis is an extension of this method to include many variables. Starting with all the independent variables that are available for predicting the delinquency rate, this method

simultaneously evaluates all the n^{th} order partial correlations and stepwise deletes those variables that do not add significantly to the prediction equation. The final results present the weight that should be given to each of the remaining variables in order to predict the rates for each tract.

For example, if

$$Y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2$$

where:

Y is the rate to be predicted

b_1 is the weight for variable 1 (e.g., .5)

b_2 is the weight for variable 2 (e.g., -1.5)

a is a constant (e.g., 10.0)

and

Tract 16 has values of 10% for variable 1 and 4.0 for variable 2

then:

the predicted rate for Tract 15 would be

$$Y = 10 + .5(20) + (-1.5)(4.0) = 14.0 \text{ per } 1,000$$

It is important to mention, however, that this method assumes linear relationships between variables and to the extent that the relationships are not linear, certain variables may be excluded that could also help in prediction. However, this method is conservative in its predictive power when there is curvilinearity through the use of transformations such as logarithms, arc-sine, exponentials, etc.

1960 Results

Although the original prediction (or multiple regression) equation had a total of 17 independent variables as predictors of the juvenile delinquency rate, when the stepwise multiple regression deleted all but those variables significant at the .05 level (the 95 percent level of confidence) there were only five variables left. The original 17 variables had a multiple correlation of .814, which showed that all 17 variables together accounted for 66.3 percent of the total variation in the delinquency rates among the census tracts. The reduced group of predictors,

although only five, had a multiple correlation of .804, thus accounting for 64.6% of the variation--a non-significant and negligible reduction in predictive power from the total battery of 17 predictors. The five variables were

1. Percent White
2. Population per household
3. Median years of school
4. Median family income
5. Percent persons 14 and over married

All these variables were found to be significant beyond .05, with all but family income significant beyond .005.

The regression equation is

$$\text{Rate per tract} = 201.1 - .231\,(\%\ \text{White}) - 17.173\,(\text{Pop/HH}) - 5.995\,(\text{Years of School}) - .205\,(\text{Family Income}) - .504\,(\%\ \text{Married})$$

$$Y = 201.1 - .23(X_1) - 17.17(X_3) - 6.00(X_5) - .20(X_6) - .50(X_9)$$

Thus it is apparent that in spite of removing the effect of the other four significant variables, the percent White aids in the prediction of the delinquency rate per tract. The higher the percent White, the lower the rate. However, as Dr. Willie found, the rate varied by socio-economic area and by racial composition, with the racially mixed areas having higher rates (for all socioeconomic levels) than either all White or all Negro areas. This curvilinearity was also noted by Dr. Lander in his Baltimore Study.

Table 68 shows the same type of relationship for the tracts with the highest rates--those 50.0 per 1,000 and above--as well as the lowest rates--those under 3.0. The table also helps to explain an unexpected finding--that the partial regression weight for population per household is negative. That is, when the other variables have been partialed out, and the effects of race, income, education, and percent married are accounted for, the remaining prediction says: the higher the density, the lower the delinquency rate. This is explained by noting that for those areas that have the high rates and are racially mixed, there is in fact less density. In Washington, D.C., these are not the overcrowded slum apartments, but rather the older row house, or still older single family houses. Thus, overcrowding is not a factor in several of the worst areas in Washington (tracts 52, 55, 50, 59, 37, 38) while it is in others (tracts 85, 86).

Table 68

SIGNIFICANT VARIABLES RELATED TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
FOR HIGHEST AND LOWEST TRACTS
1960

Tract Number	Juvenile Delinquency Rate per 1,000	Percent White	Population per Household	Median Years of School	Average Family Income	Percent Persons 14 and Over Married
49	118.6	5%	2.99	8.0	$3,500	61%
52.1	99.7	44	1.94	11.1	4,200	45
55	92.5	65	1.77	12.4	4,800	37
50	89.6	22	2.21	8.9	3,500	57
48	82.0	00	3.59	7.3	3,200	58
45	76.4	00	3.27	8.4	3,900	53
59	75.6	49	2.15	9.4	4,300	47
37	74.2	44	2.09	11.5	4,700	53
38	71.2	45	2.23	11.3	5,100	51
85	68.7	6	4.17	8.6	4,700	58
47	66.9	11	3.31	7.6	3,500	58
86	51.0	5	4.28	8.2	3,500	57
64	50.4	1	3.46	8.5	2,900	62
.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.
73.7	2.7	99	2.75	12.2	6,500	74
95.3	2.7	53	3.54	12.6	9,700	59
12	1.8	97	2.45	13.3	10,900	56
7	1.7	97	1.78	13.9	10,800	51
76.3	1.2	99	2.44	12.4	8,000	69
16	1.2	98	3.32	12.6	13,200	59
6	0.9	95	2.38	13.7	11,600	50
8	0.8	97	2.73	14.5	13,800	61
90	0.8	55	3.71	10.1	6,600	49
9	0.6	97	3.19	14.3	14,300	57
95.4	0.4	65	3.42	12.3	8,200	72
13	0.0	97	1.90	13.5	13,300	48

Also, note that many of the tracts with the lowest rates have reasonably high densities (tracts 95.3, 16, 90, 9, 95.4). Also, no where in Washington is there overcrowding to the extent found in many other large cities.

Another way of viewing this relationship is to look at the partial correlation that exists between delinquency rate and population density (population per household) with the effect of race partialed out.

Let: 1 = delinquency rate
2 = population per household
3 = percent White

Then: $r_{1,2} = -.08$

$r_{1,3} = -.49$

$r_{2,3} = -.60$

And: $r_{1,2 \cdot 3} = -.54$

which indicates that the correlation between the juvenile delinquency rate and population density has increased negatively from -.08 to -.54 when the effect of percent White in the various tracts has been held constant.

The relationships between education, income per family, and delinquency rates are expected. The interesting thing is that all are significant: for example, after removing the effect of education, income still has significant predictive power.

Note from Table 68 that there is a tract (55) with an educational level of 12.4 years of school, but with an average family income of only $4,800. There are also three tracts with median years of school over 11, but with incomes under $5,200. At the other end of the scale, there also exist some small discrepencies between high education and income, such as tract 16, where the educational level is 12.6 years but the income is up to $13,200. This is followed by tract 6, with median education of 13.7 years, with a family income level of $11,600. Overall, the correlation between income and education over all 109 tracts was .65.

Finally, the percent of persons 14 years and over who are married is negatively related to delinquency. This is in the expected direction, with areas having higher marriage rates producing less delinquency. This variable would likely be even a better predictor if it reflected percent married among an older group, such as over 16 or 17 years. The figure of 14 years is unfortunately a holdover by the Bureau of the Census for record compatability with previous years.

Thus these five variables can be used to predict the 1960 juvenile delinquency rate for any given tract and will account for 64.6% of the total variation between tracts. A few examples of the predicted versus actual rates per 1,000 youths are given below.

Tract number	Actual rate	Predicted rate
52.1	99.7	59.8
48	82.0	59.9
47	66.9	59.7
64	50.4	53.3
27	44.0	34.9
28	34.4	42.7
31	31.7	42.4
35	28.9	47.6
60	26.3	25.6
77.4	15.3	14.9
17	13.3	13.7
94	7.9	1.0
6	0.9	7.2
95.4	0.4	0.5

It is evident that the regression equation does not predict as well for the tracts with the very highest juvenile delinquency rates. This was expected because of the curvilinearity of the data. It is worth noting that the tract with the highest rate had only 5% White population but the next two highest had 44% and 65% White population, respectively.

1950 Results

Here the original equation had 13 independent variables to use as predictors. The stepwise multiple regression deleted all but those variables significant at the .05 level, leaving only four variables. The original 13 variables gave a multiple correlation of .817, which accounted for 66.7% of the total variation in juvenile delinquency rates among census tracts. The reduced predictors, although only four, had a multiple correlation of .794, which accounted for 63.1% of the variance--not a significant reduction. The four variables were

1. Percent White
2. Median school years
3. Median number of persons
4. Median value owner occupied houses

All were significant at beyond the .001 level. The regression equation was:

$$\text{Rate per tract} = 109. - .218\,(\%\ \text{White}) - 7.834\,(\text{Median school}) - 8.004\,(\text{Median persons}) + .227\,(\text{Median value})$$

Again the percent White per tract adds significantly to the prediction of delinquency rates per tract, even after the removal of the effect of education, number of persons per occupied housing unit (this correlates .97 with population per household and can be interpreted practically the same), and median value of owner-occupied houses. (See Table 69 for extreme tracts.)

It is interesting to note that in 1950 the median value of the owner-occupied houses was the significant predictor rather than income (they correlated only .66). Perhaps this is due to the fact that family income was the significant predictor in 1960, while only family and unrelated individual income were reported in 1950.

The significant measure of density was the number of persons per occupied housing unit, and as in 1960 it is related to the juvenile delinquency rate per tract.

A surprising finding was a positive relationship between the value of owner-occupied housing units and delinquency rates. This indicates that when the effects of the other three variables--race, education, persons per occupied unit--have been removed, the higher the home value the higher the delinquency rate. Note from Table 69 that the other variables must be removed before the relationship can be seen. For example, the tract with the highest delinquency rate has a median value of $15,000 and there are two other tracts with high rates with median values over $13,000, while there are four tracts with no delinquency with median values under $13,000. It should be noted that these figures refer only to the census tract as a whole and cannot be used to predict for an individual offender.

Thus the four variables can be used to predict the 1950 juvenile delinquency rate for any given census tract and will account for 63.1% of the total variation between tracts. A few examples of the predicted versus actual rates per 1,000 youths are given below.

Tract number	Actual rate	Predicted rate
58	68.3	39.5
47	60.2	43.7
86	53.2	39.2
35	43.1	31.3
65	42.5	24.4
46	35.6	38.7
61	29.1	23.3
34	22.0	30.2
36	20.1	19.4
89	12.4	13.9
31	11.6	25.8
27	7.2	7.9
95	0.0	- .0
52	0.0	16.4
88	0.0	18.7
74	0.0	12.8
73	0.0	- .0

Table 69

SIGNIFICANT VARIABLES RELATED TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
FOR HIGHEST AND LOWEST TRACTS
1950

Tract Number	Juvenile Delinquency Rate per 1,000	Percent White	Median Years of School	Median Persons per Occupied Housing Unit	Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Unit
58	68.3	85%	8.6	2.2	$15,000
47	60.2	22%	7.7	3.0	10,500
44	55.1	3%	9.1	3.1	13,200
86	53.2	19%	7.3	3.9	10,000
49	48.9	16%	7.9	2.7	11,700
64	45.5	4%	8.6	3.5	8,800
43	44.9	19%	10.7	2.1	12,400
35	43.1	3%	9.9	3.4	12,200
65	42.5	61%	9.6	2.8	11,600
84	41.3	41%	8.9	3.3	11,300
60	38.9	5%	7.1	3.3	6,500
32	38.5	13%	10.8	3.5	13,300
.	..	.	.	.	.
.	..	.	.	.	.
.	..	.	.	.	.
95	0.0	99%	12.5	3.2	15,400
76	0.0	99%	12.2	2.8	14,200
12	0.0	98%	12.7	2.6	20,000
6	0.0	97%	14.1	2.4	20,000
23	0.0	94%	9.8	2.9	13,900
73	0.0	93%	12.3	3.0	12,600
57	0.0	86%	12.9	1.6	15,000
53	0.0	82%	12.8	1.8	17,000
54	0.0	75%	12.5	1.5	15,000
77	0.0	70%	12.1	3.1	12,300
52	0.0	64%	12.3	1.9	14,500
88	0.0	55%	10.5	3.0	12,300
74	0.0	33%	11.3	3.4	11,800

Again, as in the 1960 analysis, there is evidence of curvilinearity. Thus, while the high group can be separated from the middle group, and that group from the low group, the within-group prediction is weak.

Appendix I

RATE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

RATE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
IN WASHINGTON, D.C.
Per 1,000 Youths 10-17 Years of Age
1950, 1960, 1964

1950		1960		1964	
Tract	Rate	Tract	Rate	Tract	Rate
01	26.92	01	17.68	01	7.57
02	17.00	02	25.81	02	0.00
03	7.01	03	7.89	03	24.77
04	2.10	*04	3.45	04	0.00
05	18.59	05	4.57	05	1.75
06	0.00	06	0.90	06	2.05
07	1.84	07	1.67	07	12.39
08	0.97	08	0.80	08	1.04
09	8.36	09	0.59	09	11.16
10	5.46	10	2.20	10	3.79
11	6.47	11	6.65	11	3.46
12	0.00	12	1.77	12	10.72
13	5.95	13	0.00	13	1.23
14	3.03	14	5.03	14	8.38
15	6.63	15	3.54	15	4.71
16	3.30	16	1.17	16	9.93
17	5.15	17	13.33	17	43.30
18	0.85	18	4.59	18	9.01
19	0.55	19	19.48	19	49.07
20	5.41	20	10.54	20	42.98
21	2.27	21	28.70	21	58.51
22	1.40	22	19.45	22	56.25
23	0.00	--	--	--	--
--	--	231	29.52	231	59.28
--	--	*232	0.00	232	0.00
24	6.68	24	23.29	24	85.12
25	1.78	25	13.70	25	63.82
*26	0.00	26	3.32	26	11.11
27	7.25	27	44.04	27	77.53
28	18.38	28	34.44	29	75.00
29	16.57	29	41.13	29	72.28
30	24.07	30	42.04	30	155.63
31	11.57	31	31.71	31	65.86
32	38.53	32	30.80	32	76.84
33	20.06	33	38.53	33	78.43
34	22.00	34	21.92	34	96.23
35	43.10	35	28.94	35	72.40
36	20.99	36	44.86	36	127.09
37	17.79	37	74.18	37	154.73
38	19.42	38	71.24	38	147.60
*39	10.15	39	33.76	39	111.48
40	37.46	40	45.69	40	109.69

* Omitted from regression analysis.

1950		1960		1964	
Tract	Rate	Tract	Rate	Tract	Rate
* 41	0.00	41	6.73	41	8.52
42	34.55	42	41.67	42	114.07
43	44.87	43	87.54	43	137.44
44	55.12	44	39.66	44	147.62
45	30.53	45	76.36	45	122.34
46	35.62	46	47.01	46	145.45
47	60.18	47	66.94	47	155.69
48	35.20	48	81.95	48	200.70
49	48.90	49	118.61	49	192.54
50	20.14	50	88.58	50	129.82
* 51	33.61	* 51	44.72	51	107.14
52	0.00	--	--	--	--
--	--	521	99.69	521	193.54
--	--	* 522	33.33	522	46.87
53	0.00	--	--	--	--
--	--	* 531	85.11	531	156.25
--	--	* 532	0.00	532	33.33
54	0.00	--	--	--	--
--	--	* 541	92.31	541	101.69
--	--	* 542	125.00	542	250.00
55	33.45	55	92.53	55	131.11
56	25.42	* 56	89.43	56	40.00
57	0.00	--	--	--	--
--	--	* 571	4.42	571	18.51
--	--	* 572	71.43	572	214.28
58	68.29	* 58	113.86	58	135.13
59	36.65	59	75.63	59	182.65
60	38.86	60	26.32	60	86.49
61	29.15	* 61	0.00	61	187.50
62	24.50	* 62	0.00	62	0.00
63	9.66	63	15.46	63	35.33
64	45.33	64	50.42	64	68.85
65	42.53	65	26.73	65	49.76
66	20.55	66	37.44	66	129.77
67	29.12	67	42.35	67	56.88
68	10.82	68	28.01	68	52.47
69	7.31	69	34.06	69	84.27
70	36.52	70	47.28	70	96.30
71	17.93	71	36.15	71	77.66
72	9.54	72	43.17	72	103.29
73	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	731	3.50	731	0.00
--	--	732	10.95	732	48.61
--	--	733	6.94	733	45.33
--	--	734	19.63	734	44.11
--	--	735	23.98	735	77.40
--	--	736	6.74	736	0.00
--	--	737	2.68	737	0.00
--	--	* 738	0.00	738	0.00
74	0.00	--	--	--	--
--	--	741	16.76	741	74.38
--	--	742	20.81	742	57.00
--	--	743	30.06	743	54.87

1950		1960		1964	
Tract	Rate	Tract	Rate	Tract	Rate
75	11.64	75	22.68	75	85.24
76	0.00	--	--	--	--
--	--	761	13.29	761	32.58
--	--	762	6.70	762	34.05
--	--	763	1.18	763	8.40
77	0.00	--	--	--	--
--	--	771	15.18	771	39.86
--	--	772	9.78	772	173.38
--	--	773	40.25	773	65.21
--	--	774	15.31	774	41.71
--	--	775	17.30	775	36.78
* 78	0.61	--	--	--	--
--	--	781	17.37	781	56.83
--	--	782	19.52	782	48.90
--	--	783	24.27	783	63.69
--	--	784	29.44	784	73.42
--	--	785	16.50	785	41.18
--	--	786	23.91	786	0.00
79	20.95	79	22.46	79	46.30
80	30.13	80	34.42	80	64.19
81	10.90	81	29.24	81	89.49
82	24.57	82	40.35	82	73.33
83	37.66	83	34.17	83	98.05
84	41.30	84	42.22	84	100.86
85	32.66	85	68.74	85	140.01
86	53.24	86	50.98	86	75.00
87	23.73	87	42.02	87	78.88
88	0.00	--	--	--	--
--	--	881	34.54	881	68.44
--	--	882	16.90	886	60.22
89	12.40	89	16.52	89	17.89
90	3.94	90	0.78	90	15.17
91	4.66	91	21.84	91	62.86
92	9.49	92	25.10	92	57.23
93	3.62	93	19.72	93	43.28
94	0.78	94	7.91	94	20.28
95	0.00	--	--	--	--
--	--	951	5.26	951	30.30
--	--	952	14.98	952	27.31
--	--	953	2.69	953	8.84
--	--	954	0.39	954	37.78

Appendix II

COMPLETE INTERCORRELATION MATRIX
OF SEVENTEEN INDEPENDENT VARIABLES
AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATE
FOR 1960

APPENDIX II - COMPLETE INTERCORRELATION MATRIX OF 17 INDEPENDENT VARIABLES AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATE FOR 1960

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1.0000	.8538	-.5987	.6318	.7303	.7164	.5810	.4916	-.2380
2	.8538	1.0000	-.5750	.6195	.7726	.8096	.6912	.2650	-.2936
3	-.5987	-.5750	1.0000	-.0972	-.5140	-.3793	-.1868	-.2362	.5109
4	.6318	.6195	-.0972	1.0000	.6247	.6355	.7252	.2404	.3068
5	.7303	.7726	-.5140	.6247	1.0000	.8135	.6548	.3901	-.2185
6	.7164	.8096	-.3793	.6355	.8135	1.0000	.8188	.0921	-.1591
7	.5810	.6912	-.1868	.7252	.6548	.8188	1.0000	-.1373	.2596
8	.4916	.2650	-.2362	.2404	.3901	.0921	-.1373	1.0000	-.2969
9	-.2380	-.2936	.5109	.3068	-.2185	-.1591	.2596	-.2969	1.0000
10	-.5571	-.5918	.3089	-.5980	-.6620	-.6159	-.5928	-.2816	-.0583
11	-.5502	-.5713	.5298	-.3933	-.6003	-.6006	-.5794	.0001	.0721
12	.1253	.2926	.2697	.4389	.3295	.5668	.6402	-.2964	.2134
13	.4765	.4925	-.3302	.5308	.7195	.5097	.5077	.3030	.0339
14	.0689	.2051	.4710	.4176	.2506	.4827	.5530	-.2278	.2604
15	-.4732	-.4744	.9614	.0473	-.3841	-.2826	-.0948	-.1359	.5632
16	.6063	.7278	-.4796	.4255	.7376	.8462	.6402	.0542	-.3280
17	.5264	.6189	-.2118	.4487	.6888	.7983	.6974	.0560	-.1690
18	-.4879	-.4747	-.0755	-.6522	-.5783	-.6126	-.6099	-.2156	-.2373

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	-.5571	-.5502	.1253	.4765	.0689	-.4732	.6063	.5264	-.4879
2	-.5918	-.5713	.2926	.4925	.2051	-.4744	.7278	.6189	-.4747
3	.3089	.5298	.2697	-.3302	.4710	.9614	-.4796	-.2118	-.0755
4	-.5980	-.3933	.4389	.5308	.4176	.0473	.4255	.4487	-.6522
5	-.6620	-.6003	.3295	.7195	.2506	-.3841	.7376	.6888	-.5783
6	-.6159	-.6006	.5668	.5097	.4827	-.2826	.8462	.7983	-.6126
7	-.5928	-.5794	.6402	.5077	.5530	-.0948	.6402	.6974	-.6099
8	-.2816	.0001	-.2964	.3030	-.2278	-.1359	.0542	.0560	-.2156
9	-.0583	.0721	.2134	.0339	.2604	.5632	-.3280	-.1690	-.2373
10	1.0000	.5983	-.3669	-.5659	-.2654	.1641	-.3770	-.4382	.5288
11	.5983	1.0000	-.3183	-.4912	-.1369	.4806	-.4835	-.4848	.3077
12	-.3669	-.3183	1.0000	.2720	.8901	.2930	.3414	.5323	-.4921
13	-.5659	-.4912	.2720	1.0000	.1818	-.1851	.4063	.3816	-.4948
14	-.2654	-.1369	.8901	.1818	1.0000	.4954	.2754	.4955	-.5153
15	.1641	.4806	.2930	-.1851	.4954	1.0000	-.4390	-.1728	-.2025
16	-.3770	-.4835	.3414	.4063	.2754	-.4390	1.0000	.7569	-.3970
17	-.4382	-.4848	.5323	.3816	.4955	-.1728	.7569	1.0000	-.4990
18	.5288	.3077	-.4921	-.4948	-.5153	-.2025	-.3970	-.4990	1.0000

Appendix III

COMPLETE INTERCORRELATION MATRIX
OF THIRTEEN INDEPENDENT VARIABLES
AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATE
FOR 1950

APPENDIX III - COMPLETE INTERCORRELATION MATRIX OF 13 INDEPENDENT VARIABLES AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATE FOR 1950

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1.0000	.4574	-.4938	.7023	.7050	-.1431	-.6102
2	.4574	1.0000	-.2094	.4945	.4459	-.1770	-.4404
3	-.4938	-.2094	1.0000	-.5993	-.1890	.4748	.2170
4	.7023	.4945	-.5993	1.0000	.7017	-.2000	-.7250
5	.7050	.4459	-.1890	.7017	1.0000	.2238	-.7383
6	-.1431	-.1770	.4748	-.2000	.2238	1.0000	-.1740
7	-.6102	-.4404	.2170	-.7250	-.7383	-.1740	1.0000
8	-.7593	-.4337	.5380	-.7886	-.6252	.1323	.7525
9	.4305	.3167	.3297	.3911	.6778	.2095	-.5704
10	.6515	.3622	-.4011	.8524	.6745	-.0037	-.7402
11	-.3330	-.1260	.9657	-.4369	-.0046	.5183	.0554
12	.6396	.6513	-.5190	.8296	.6566	-.3247	-.5790
13	.6836	.5349	-.4088	.8124	.7742	-.1148	-.6504
14	-.6395	-.2897	.2303	-.6577	-.6358	-.0438	.6489

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
-.7593	.4305	.6515	-.3330	.6396	.6836	-.6395
-.4337	.3167	.3622	-.1260	.6513	.5349	-.2897
.5380	.3297	-.4011	.9657	-.5190	-.4088	.2303
-.7886	.3911	.8524	-.4369	.8296	.8124	-.6577
-.6252	.6778	.6745	-.0046	.6566	.7742	-.6358
.1323	.2095	-.0037	.5183	-.3247	-.1148	-.0438
.7525	-.5704	-.7402	.0554	-.5790	-.6504	.6489
1.0000	-.4047	-.7600	.3927	-.6923	-.6916	.5740
-.4047	1.0000	.5002	.4767	.4258	.5068	-.4729
-.7600	.5002	1.0000	-.2177	.6660	.7034	-.6601
.3927	.4767	-.2177	1.0000	-.3995	-.2500	.0685
-.6923	.4258	.6660	-.3995	1.0000	.8041	-.4084
-.6916	.5068	.7034	-.2500	.8041	1.0000	-.5027
.5740	-.4729	-.6601	.0685	-.4084	-.5027	1.0000

Appendix IV

JUVENILE OFFENDER DATA COLLECTION FORM

JUVENILE OFFENDER DATA COLLECTION FORM

CODE OF OFFENSE _____ JUVENILE FILE NO. _____

DATE OF REFERRAL _____ NAME _____

RESEARCHER _____

/ / / / / 1. Case number

VICTIM INFORMATION

( ) 3. Sex of victim #1

1 male
2 female
3 DNA
4 INA

( ) 4. Age of victim #1

1 under 10 yrs
2 10 to less than 15 yrs
3 15 to less than 20 yrs
4 20 to less than 30 yrs
5 30 to less than 60 yrs
6 60 or over
7 DNA
8 INA

( ) 5. Race of victim #1

1 white
2 Negro
3 other
4 DNA
5 INA

( )( )( ) 6. Census code of victim #1's address

(address) _____

_____

( ) 7. Sex of victim #2

1 male
2 female
3 DNA
4 INA

( ) 8. Age of victim #2

1 under 10 yrs
2 10 to less than 15 yrs
3 15 to less than 20 yrs
4 20 to less than 30 yrs
5 30 to less than 60 yrs
6 60 or over
7 DNA
8 INA

( ) 9. Race of victim #2

1 white
2 Negro
3 Other
4 DNA
5 INA

( )( )( ) 10. Census code of victim #2's address

(address) _____

_____

FACTS OF OFFENSE

Date of offense

( )( ) 11. month

( )( ) 12. day

( )( ) 13. year

Juvenile File No. _____

( ) 14. Time of offense

1 8:01 a.m.-6:00 p.m.
2 6:01 p.m.-10:00 p.m.
3 10:01 p.m.-2:00 a.m.
4 2:01 a.m.-8:00 a.m.
5 DNA (truancy, beyond control)
6 INA

( )( )( ) 15. Census code of location of crime

(address)_____

( ) 16. Weapon used against person

0 none
1 gun (any type)
2 pocket knife
3 switchblade knife
4 bottle or broken glass
5 other _____
6 DNA
7 INA

( ) 17. Offender's statement

1 admits offense
2 partially admits
3 denies
4 DNA (truancy, beyond control)
5 INA

( ) 18. Co-offenders

0 none
1 juvenile(s)
2 adult(s) (18 yrs or over)
3 combination, adult(s)/Juv(s)
4 co-offenders, age unknown
5 INA

( )( ) 19. Name of Intake Officer, or Probation Officer (if recommendation to Judge was made)_____

( )( )( ) 20. Recommendation to Judge

( )( ) 21. Judge _____

( ) 22. Representation by Counsel

1 no lawyer
2 court appointed lawyer
3 lawyer paid for by offender family
4 represented by lawyer but unknown how paid
5 DNA
6 INA

( )( ) 23. Religion of offender at time of offense being studied

0 0 none
0 1 Catholic
0 2 Jewish
0 3 Muslim
0 4 Baptist
0 5 Methodist
0 6 A.M.E.
0 7 Congregational
0 8 Other Prot. denom._____
0 9 other _____
1 0 INA

24. Birthplace

( )( ) Code of state

( ) 25. Length of residence in D.C.

1 life
2 0 to less than 2 yrs
3 2 yrs to less than 5 yrs
4 5 yrs to less than 10 yrs
5 10 yrs to less than 15 yrs
6 15 yrs or more
7 INA

( )( ) 26. Number of people, <u>including offender</u>, in house or apt. at time of <u>first</u> offense

0 1 one
0 2 two
0 3 three
0 4 four
0 5 five
0 6 six
0 7 seven
0 8 eight
0 9 nine
1 0 ten to less than 15
1 1 15 or more
1 2 INA

( ) 27. Number of rooms in apt. or house at time of <u>first</u> offense. (count bathroom as one room)

1 one
2 two
3 three
4 four
5 five
6 six
7 seven
8 eight or more
9 INA

Juvenile file no. _____

( ) 28. Rent per month or Mortgage Payments at time of first offense

1 $30 or under
2 $31-$50
3 $51-$75
4 $76-$100
5 $101-$125
6 $126-$150
7 $151 or over
8 INA

( )( ) 30. Who did offender live with at first offense

0 1 natural parents
0 2 one parent only due to death
0 3 one parent only due to divorce, illegitimacy, separation, or abandonment
0 4 one parent, other parent in and out
0 5 one parent & step parent, legal
0 6 one parent & step parent, C.L.
0 7 no parents (lived w/relatives, male & female couple)
0 8 no parents (lived w/relative, female
0 9 no parents (lived w/relative, male)
1 0 foster parents
1 1 Other
1 2 INA

( ) 31. Sex of only parent (applies only if answer to #30 is 2, 3, or 4)

1 male
2 female
3 DNA
4 INA

( )( )( ) 32. Subsequent changes in family situation (refers to changes since 1st offense; see #30)

0 no change
1 father died
2 father incarcerated
3 mother died
4 mother incarcerated
5 parents separated or divorced
6 sibling(s) committed to DPW or institution
7 parent remarried or reunited
8 parent has new paramour or commonlaw spouse in home
9 refer to 32-A

( )( )( ) 32-A. Offender moved into another family situation subsequent to 1st offense as follows:

1 moved to other parent's home
2 moved in with sibling
3 " " " relatives (couple)
4 " " " relative (male)
5 " " " relative (female)
6 " " " foster parents
7 institutionalized (NTS, DPW or other resident facility)
8 Other _____
9 DNA
10 INA

( )( )( ) 33. Source of family income at time of first offense

1 parents' jobs
2 father's job
3 mother's job
4 other family member(s) job(s)
5 ADC
6 Public Assistance
7 relative's ADC or Pub.Assist.
8 other _____
9 INA

( ) 34. Employment of mother or mother figure at time of 1st offense

0 unemployed
1 skilled
2 unskilled
3 clerical/sales
4 domestic
5 managerial/prof.
6 housewife
7 illegal
8 DNA
9 INA

( ) 35. Employment of father or father figure at time of 1st offense

0 unemployed
1 skilled
2 unskilled
3 clerical/sales
4 domestic
5 managerial/prof.
6 illegal
7 DNA
8 INA

( ) 36. Offender Employment

1 never employed
2 employed in the past
3 presently employed
4 not presently employed
5 employed in past & at present
6 INA

Juvenile file no. _____

37. ( )( )( ) Offender-mother figure relationship (refers to person named in item #30)

Mother figure is:

1 overprotective
2 strict disciplinarian
3 rejects offender
4 fails to supervise offender
5 cannot control offender
6 abuses or has abused offender physically
7 is very permissive
8 other _____
9 DNA
0 INA

38. ( )( )( ) Offender-father figure relationship (refers to person named in item #30)

Father figure is:

1 overprotective
2 strict disciplinarian
3 rejects offender
4 takes no part in discipline
5 cannot control offender
6 abuses or has abused offender physically
7 is very permissive
8 other _____
9 DNA
0 INA

SOCIAL HISTORY OF OFFENDER AND FAMILY

39. ( )( )( ) Offender

1 has physical abnormality/handicap
2 is drug addict or user
3 brain damage, epileptic seizures
4 has, or has had V.D.
5 is member of organized group
6 is illegitimate child
7 marital status is other than single (married, divorced, separated)
8 is parent of illegitimate child or children
9 other _____
0 INA

40. ( )( )( ) Mother/mother-figure information (refers to person named in item #30)

1 chronically poor health
2 physical handicap/abnormality
3 illiterate
4 drinking problem
5 arrest record
6 psychol. disturbance; is or has been mental patient
7 drug addict or user
8 other _____
9 DNA
0 INA

41. ( )( )( ) Father/father-figure information (refers to person named in item #30)

1 chronically poor health
2 physical handicap/abnormality
3 illiterate
4 drinking problem
5 arrest record
6 psychol. disturbance; is or has been mental patient
7 drug addict or user
8 other _____
9 DNA
0 INA

42. ( )( )( ) Other family information (refers to people living in same house as offender other than offender himself, his mother/father figure. Refers also to natural parents of offender living out of the house at time of his first offense)

Family member has:

1 drinking problem
2 psychological disturbance
3 arrest record
4 illegitimate children in home
5 is or has been abused physically (including incest)
6 family has been recipient of public assistance or ADC in the past (not previously noted in Source of Family Income)
7 natural parent does not contribute to support of offender
8 other _____
9 DNA
0 INA

Juvenile File No. _____

43. Psychological

( )( )( ) Offender has been seen by psychologist or psychiatrist at

1 Child Guidance Clinic
2 D.C. General hospital
3 other hospital
4 school psychologist
5 private psychologist
6 private psychiatrist
7 mental health clinic
8 other
9 INA
0 none

( ) 44. Actual enrollment in training programs

1 currently enrolled
2 formerly enrolled
3 never enrolled
4 INA

45. Type of training program
( )( )( )

1 S.T.A.Y.
2 W.A.Y.
3 N.Y.C.
4 M.D.T.A.
5 Job Corps
6 Other _____
7 DNA
8 INA

( ) 46. Was offender referred to any training programs?

1 yes
2 no
3 INA

47. If referred, which program?
( )( )( )

1 S.T.A.Y.
2 W.A.Y.
3 N.Y.C.
4 M.D.T.A.
5 Job Corps
6 Other _____
7 DNA
8 INA

48. Most Recent I.Q. Score
( )( )( )

If information is not available, put 0 0 0 in brackets

( ) 49. Test used

1 Kuhlmann-Anderson
2 Stanford-Binet
3 Goodenough
4 Columbia Mental Maturity
5 WISC or Wechsler or WAIS
6 other
7 INA

( ) 50. Range of I.Q.

1 mentally retarded
2 dull normal
3 normal
4 high normal
5 exceptional
6 INA

( ) 51. If offender is currently enrolled in school, last grade completed

1 5th grade or less
2 6th grade
3 7th grade
4 8th grade
5 9th grade
6 10th grade
7 11th grade
8 12th grade
9 DNA (not enrolled)
0 INA

( ) 52. If dropout, reason for leaving

1 lack of interest
2 academic difficulties
3 expelled
4 economic difficulties
5 DNA (enrolled)
6 INA

Juvenile file no._____

( ) 53. If dropout, last grade completed

1 5th grade
2 6th
3 7th
4 8th
5 9th
6 10th
7 11th
8 DNA (enrolled)
9 INA

( ) 54. If dropout, age when dropped out

1 12 years
2 13
3 14
4 15
5 16
6 17
7 18
8 19
9 DNA
0 INA