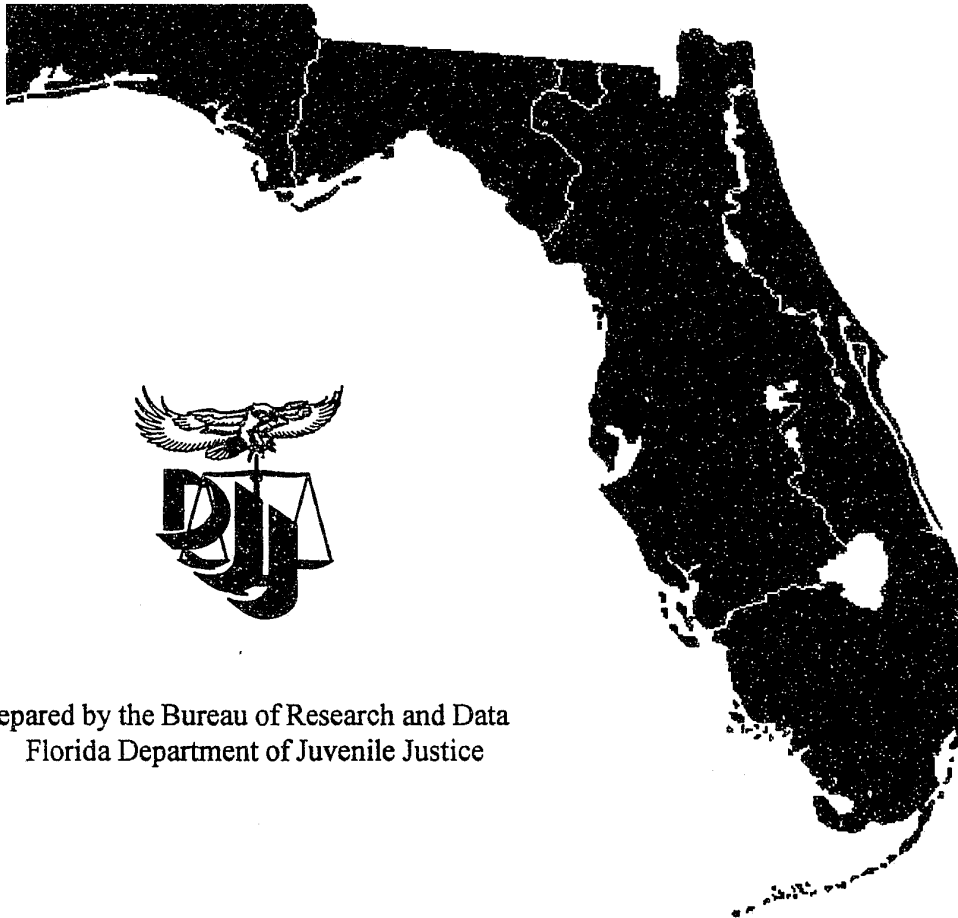




DELINQUENCY INTAKE

1993-94

155926



Prepared by the Bureau of Research and Data
Florida Department of Juvenile Justice

June 1995

Lawton Chiles
Governor

Calvin Ross
Secretary

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Executive Summary

Delinquency Intake is a statewide, state-operated program within the Department of Juvenile Justice. In the intake program, delinquency case managers, receive all delinquency cases from law enforcement, make assessments and recommend judicial or non-judicial handling to the state attorney. At intake, the case managers prepare pre-disposition reports and recommendations of sanctions or services; carry out preliminary screenings for alcohol, drug abuse or mental health problems; conduct suicide risk assessments; and perform detention screenings.

The Delinquency Intake System received 156,286 cases on 93,141 individual youth in FY 1993-94. This represents a 10.6 percent increase in the number of cases received from the previous fiscal year.

Demographic trends indicate that the number of delinquency cases received and the number of youth referred for delinquency during FY 1993-94 were 29.0 percent and 23.5 percent higher, respectively, than during FY 1989-90. Also of note is that in FY 1989-90, 48.9 percent of the youth referred for delinquency were white males, 28.5 percent were black males, 14.1 percent were white females, and 8.5 percent were black females. In FY 1993-94, 45.0 percent were white males, 29.1 percent were black males, 15.1 percent were white females, and 10.8 percent were black females.

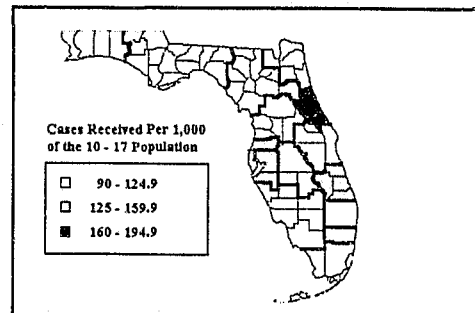
Offense trends show that the most common, most serious offenses committed by youth referred for delinquency continue to be misdemeanors. Shoplifting continues to be the most common misdemeanor reason for referral. Shoplifting comprises 14.2 percent of all delinquency cases received and 29.0 percent of the delinquency cases received that had misdemeanor offenses as their most serious offense committed. Of note is the trend over the past five years toward a decrease in the percent of felony cases overall; for example, in FY 1989-90 of the delinquency cases received, 42.7 percent were for felony charges, and by 1993-94 that had declined to 40.4 percent. Despite this trend, burglary continues to be the most common felony offense committed by youth referred for delinquency, comprising 13.6 percent of the total and 33.6 percent of the felony cases referred.

Slightly over 58 percent of cases disposed were handled judicially, with 37.8 percent handled non-judicially and the remaining 4.1 percent being sent to adult court. When examining intake's recommendations verses state attorney and court action, the largest discrepancy was in youth being sent to adult court. Intake recommended such action for 0.8 percent of youth, while state attorneys recommended 5.4 percent. The number of delinquency cases received continues to grow in Florida, and although the number recommended for non-judicial handling continues to rise, so does the number being sent to adult court. The intake process is part of the Case Management program and all costs and outcomes for intake should be understood as a part of this service.

Program Description

Under Chapter 39, Florida Statutes, Juvenile Justice has the responsibility for receiving all delinquency complaints for youth under age 18. Delinquency case managers (DCMs) receive and assess each case to make recommendations to the state attorney for non-judicial handling or judicial handling (court action). Often, when the case manager recommends non-judicial handling, a

structured diversionary program such as the Juvenile Alternative Services Program (JASP) is used to provide services to the client and the family.



If the case is handled judicially and the court adjudicates the youth or withholds adjudication, the case manager completes a predisposition report which recommends, to the court, sanctions and services for the youth and family. When cases are handled judicially, the case manager also completes a preliminary screening for alcohol, drug abuse and mental health problems to determine which cases should be referred for further assessment by alcohol, drug abuse and mental health (ADM) providers.

Case managers also have a responsibility in the detention screening process. Each juvenile presented for detention requires screening by a case manager, at intake, to determine if the youth meets the criteria for placement in detention. This assessment of risk factors is completed prior to case management making a decision to detain the youth. If the youth meets criteria but the case manager wants the youth released, the state attorney makes the final decision to release or place the youth in detention. A suicide risk assessment is also begun at detention screening, with referrals to mental health providers as needed.

In 1988, the legislature revised Chapter 39, F.S. by adding a statement of legislative intent, judicial detention criteria, risk assessment procedures and authorizing direct placement in home detention by intake. The Legislature created a committee of representatives from the Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association, the Conference of Circuit Court Judges, the Public Defenders Association and the Department. The result of this committee's work was the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) and the procedures associated with the use of the RAI. This instrument was implemented in late 1990. In the past four years, there have been a variety of provisions to the instrument in order to meet statutory requirements.

During FY 1991-92, the new Delinquency Case Management System was implemented statewide. This system combined the services of Delinquency Intake, Community Control and Furlough. The funding sources were also combined. This system provides a more complete service base as the same counselors may perform both intake and supervisory duties.

The cost data presented in this chapter covers not only the intake activities described here, but Community Control and Furlough expenditures as well. This will be cross-referenced in the chapter on Community Control.

Population Profile

The Delinquency Intake system received 156,286 cases on 93,141 individual youths in FY 1993-94. This represents a 10.6 percent increase over the 141,340 cases received in FY 1992-93. District 11 (Dade) received the largest proportion of cases, with 14.5 percent, followed by District 7, with 12.2 percent. District 15 received the lowest percentage, with 2.5 percent of cases. When the number of cases received is looked at in terms of cases per 1,000 of the population aged 10-17, District 12 has the highest rate (184.5 per 1,000) and District 1 the lowest (92.8 per 1,000). Table 1 and its accompanying charts show district rates in comparison to the state average. Cases rather than individual youth are described for some intake components because they more directly reflect workload and intake decision processes. The number of cases received is counted by unduplicating the number of referrals received on CIS by client identifier and the date the referral was received. The most serious offense for that particular case is selected as the reason for referral. If the same juvenile is referred for several offenses on the same date, these would be counted together as one case. If that juvenile is referred for one or more offenses on another date during the year, it would be counted as another case. Where more appropriate, individual youth counts were used to present demographic information at intake.

**TABLE 1:
DELINQUENCY INTAKE
DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED STATISTICS BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1993-94**

DISTRICT	DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL	RATE PER 1000 OF THE 10-17 POPULATION
1	5,691	3.6%	92.8
2	5,959	3.8%	95.1
3	4,777	3.1%	101.6
4	10,502	6.7%	99.3
5	12,517	8.0%	139.4
6	16,686	10.7%	155.2
7	19,129	12.2%	117.5
8	9,214	5.9%	112.7
9	8,573	5.5%	114.4
10	14,037	9.0%	124.8
11	22,700	14.5%	111.6
12	6,690	4.3%	184.5
13	5,432	3.5%	96.3
14	7,909	5.1%	146.2
15	3,900	2.5%	107.8
Out of State/Unk.	2,570	1.6%	
STATEWIDE	156,286	100.0%	120.9
FY 1992-93	141,340	100.0%	112.0
FY 1991-92	140,998	100.0%	113.4
FY 1990-91	128,320	100.0%	105.2
FY 1989-90	120,746	100.0%	100.5

Source: CIS (delinquency referral records received during FY 1993-94; extract date - February 1995)

Note: The number of cases received is counted by unduplicating the number of referrals reported received on CIS by client identifier and date. If the same juvenile is referred for several offenses on the same date, these would be counted together as one case. If that juvenile is referred for one or more offenses on another date, it would be counted as another case. The number of youth is counted by unduplicating the number of referrals reported by client identifier choosing the last referral date in the fiscal year. If the same juvenile is referred for several offenses in the same fiscal year, these would be counted together as one youth.

CHART 1A

**PERCENT OF DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED
BY DISTRICT DURING FY 1993-94**

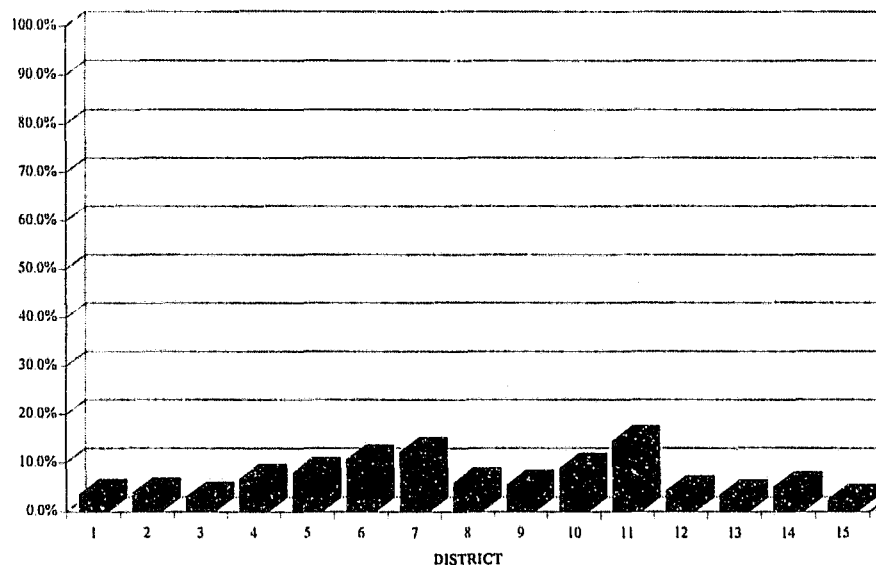


CHART 1B

**RATE OF DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED
PER 1000 OF THE 10 - 17 POPULATION BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1993-94**

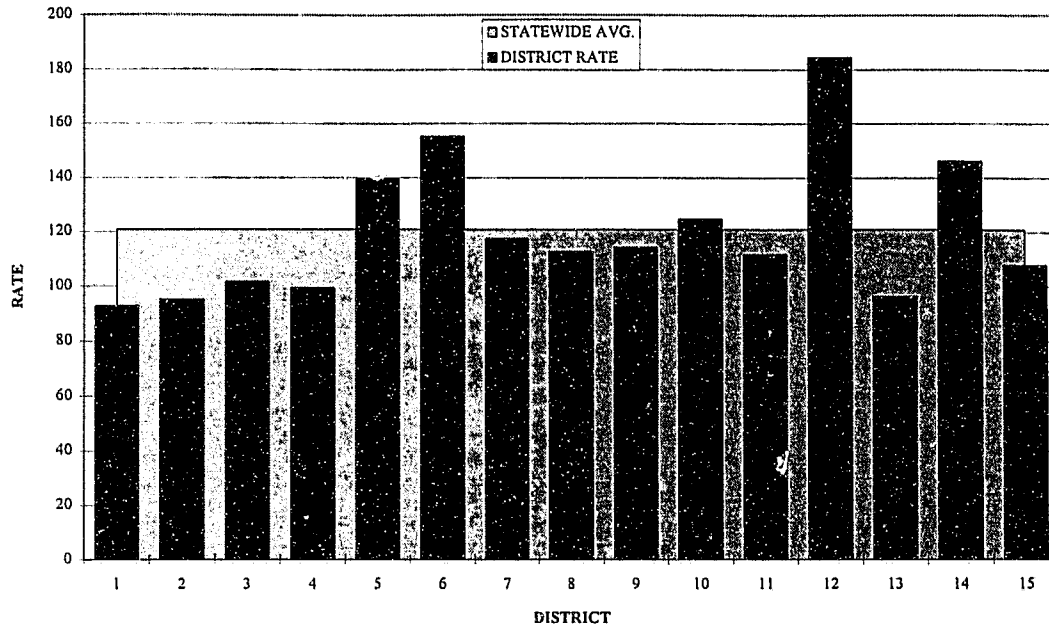
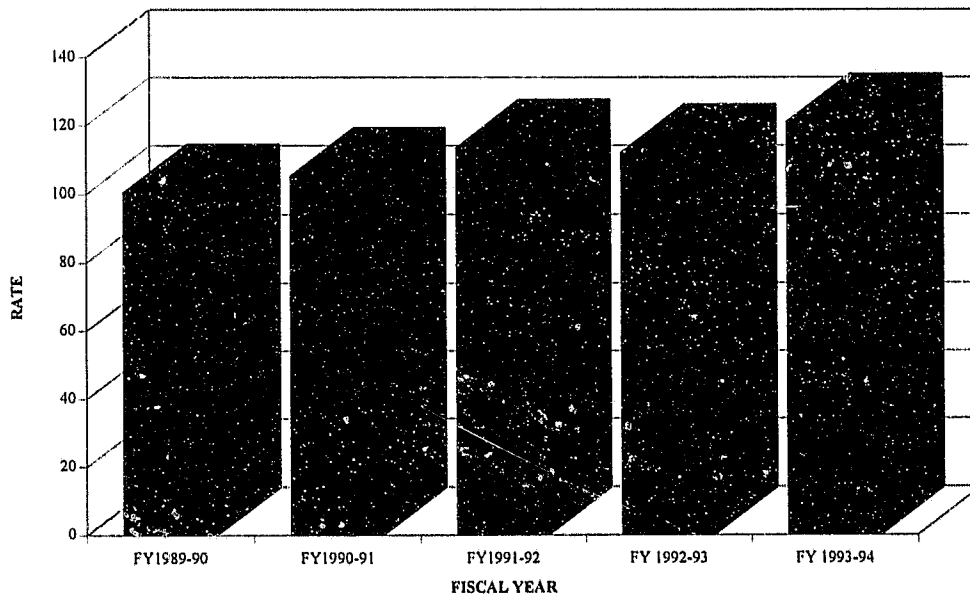


CHART 1C

**DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED STATEWIDE RATE
PER 1000 OF THE 10 - 17 POPULATION FROM FY 1989-90 TO FY 1993-94**



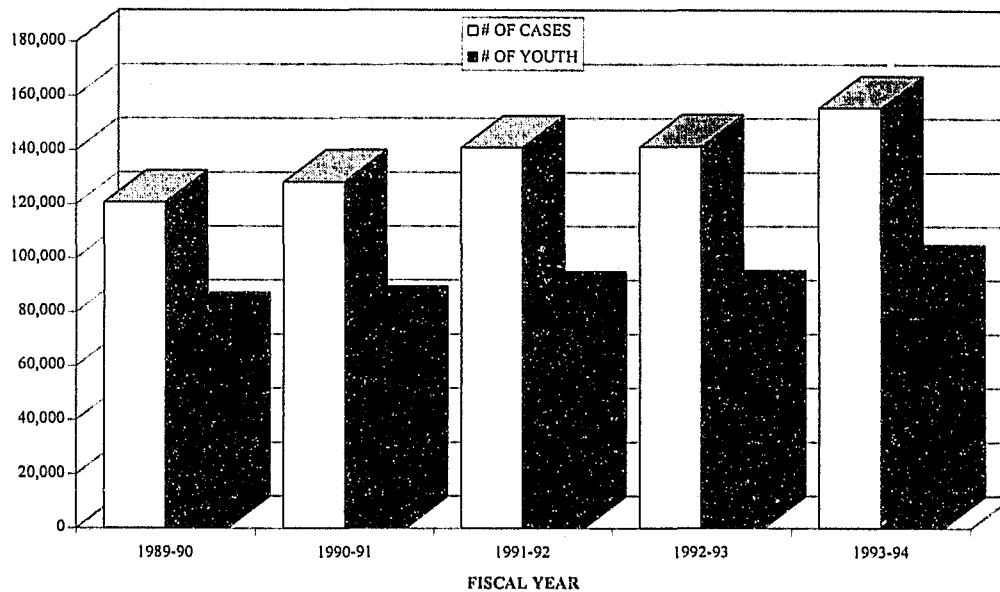
Source: CIS (delinquency referral records received during FY 1993-94; extract date - February 1995)

The number of delinquency cases received during FY 1993-94 was 29 percent greater than the number received in 1989-90. The number of youth referred for delinquency rose 23 percent over the same time period. See Table 2 and Chart 2.

TABLE 2:
DELINQUENCY INTAKE
DELINQUENCY CASES AND YOUTH RECEIVED FROM FY 1989-90 TO FY 1993-94

FISCAL YEAR	# OF CASES	# OF YOUTH
1989-90	120,742	75,386
1990-91	128,319	77,586
1991-92	141,021	83,134
1992-93	141,431	83,504
1993-94	155,729	93,095
TOTAL	687,242	412,705

CHART 2
NUMBER OF DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED AND YOUTH SERVED
STATEWIDE BY DELINQUENCY INTAKE FROM FY 1989-90 TO FY 1993-94



Source: Profile of Delinquency Cases and Youths Referred at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System 1989-90 Through 1993-94.

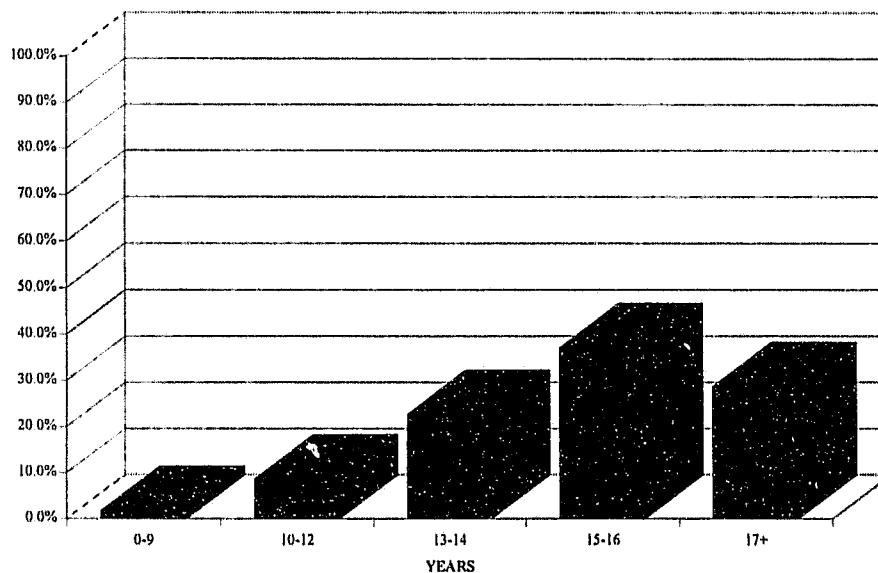
Demographic data were based on the 93,141 individual youth who had referrals received during the year. Youth from 15 to 16 years comprised 38.1 percent of the total youth who had cases received, with the 13-14 age group representing 22.7 percent and the 17+ age group representing 28.7 percent. Males represented 73.6 percent of the referral population. Tables 3 through 6, and their accompanying charts, summarize the age, race and gender of the youth whose cases were received during FY 1993-94 at intake. Whites represented 59.4 percent of the total, blacks represented 39.3 percent and other races represented 0.5 percent.

**TABLE 3:
DELINQUENCY INTAKE
AGE BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1993-94**

DISTRICT	PERCENT IN AGE GROUP					NUMBER OF YOUTH
	0-9	10-12	13-14	15-16	17+	
1	1.7	8.0	23.6	38.6	28.1	3,710
2	1.9	8.9	22.4	39.1	27.7	3,888
3	2.4	9.6	23.3	36.2	28.4	2,896
4	1.9	10.1	23.9	37.5	26.6	6,862
5	2.1	11.2	24.7	37.1	25.0	7,457
6	2.1	8.9	22.9	38.0	28.0	8,907
7	1.4	8.8	23.8	39.0	27.1	11,179
8	1.6	7.6	23.3	38.8	28.7	5,269
9	2.4	8.6	22.2	38.1	28.7	5,084
10	2.1	9.0	22.0	37.4	29.5	8,266
11	1.0	6.3	20.2	39.5	33.0	13,307
12	1.8	8.4	23.4	38.0	28.5	3,516
13	2.7	12.0	24.4	36.4	24.4	3,661
14	2.4	10.5	23.3	36.8	27.0	4,343
15	2.2	8.5	26.7	37.6	25.0	2,496
Out of State/Unk.	0.3	2.2	13.7	37.4	46.4	2,300
STATEWIDE	1.8	8.7	22.7	38.1	28.7	93,141

CHART 3

**STATEWIDE AVERAGE AGE AT ENTRANCE FOR DELINQUENCY INTAKE
FOR FY 1993-94**

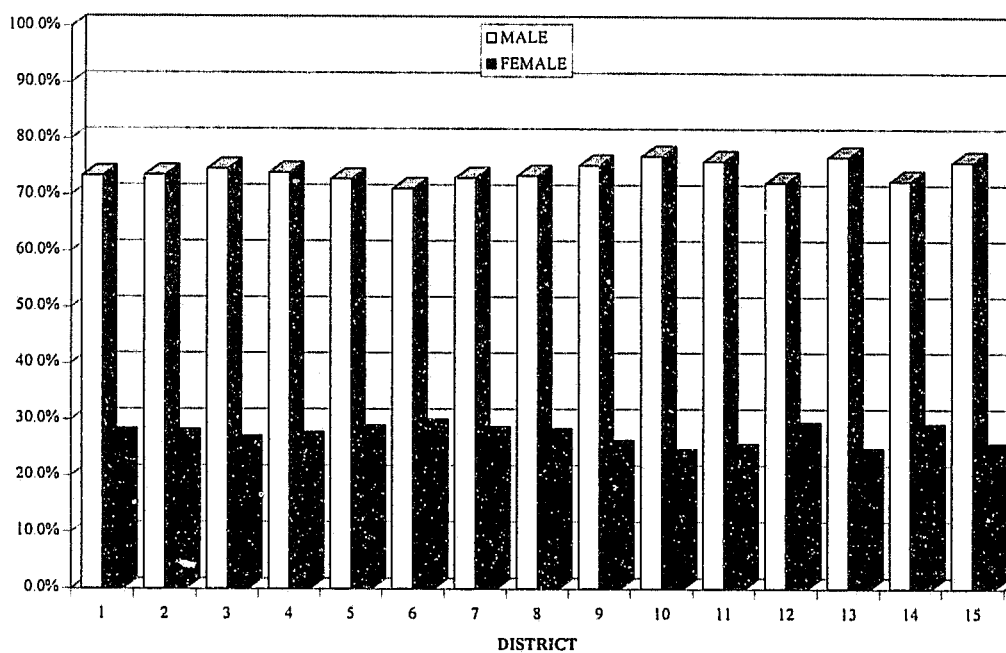


Source: CIS (delinquency referral records received during FY 1993-94; extract date - February 1995)

TABLE 4:
DELINQUENCY INTAKE
GENDER BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1993-94

DISTRICT	MALE	FEMALE	UNKNOWN
1	73.4%	26.5%	0.0%
2	73.6%	26.4%	0.0%
3	74.7%	25.2%	0.1%
4	74.0%	25. %	0.1%
5	72.9%	27.1%	0.0%
6	71.2%	28.2%	0.6%
7	73.1%	26.9%	0.0%
8	73.5%	26.5%	0.1%
9	75.4%	24.5%	0.0%
10	77.0%	22.9%	0.1%
11	76.1%	23.9%	0.0%
12	72.3%	27.7%	0.0%
13	76.9%	23.1%	0.0%
14	72.6%	27.4%	0.0%
15	76.0%	24.0%	0.0%
Out of state/unknown	67.7%	32.0%	0.3%
STATEWIDE	74.0%	25.9%	0.1%

CHART 4
GENDER BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1993-94

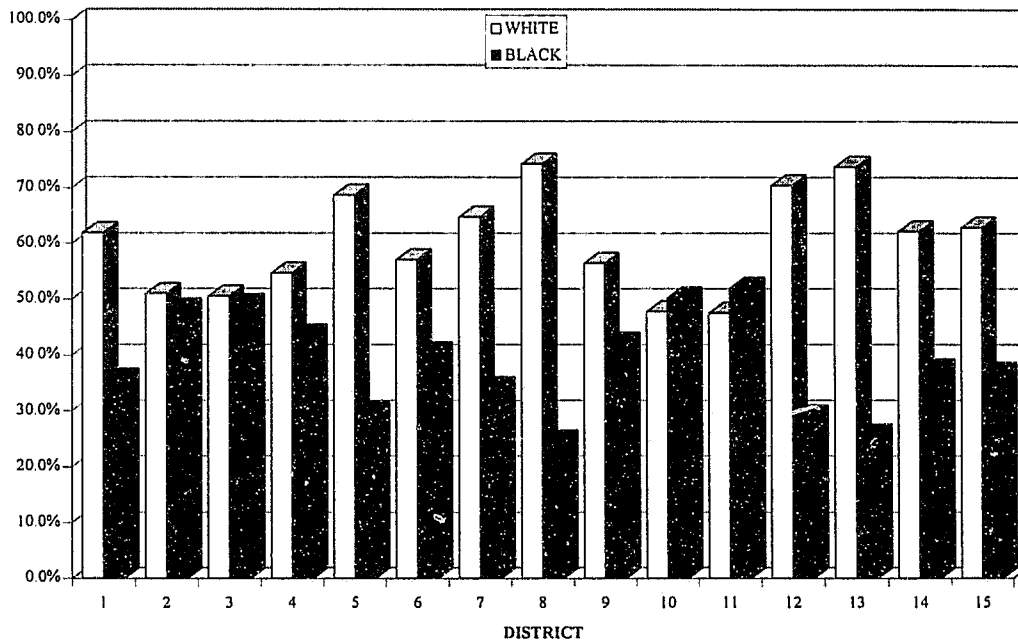


Source: CIS (delinquency referral records received during FY 1993-94; extract date - February 1995)

**TABLE 5:
DELINQUENCY INTAKE
RACE BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1993-94**

DISTRICT	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	UNKNOWN	# OF YOUTH
1	61.9%	35.7%	1.6%	0.7%	3,710
2	51.0%	48.2%	0.7%	0.1%	3,888
3	50.5%	49.0%	0.2%	0.3%	2,896
4	54.7%	43.6%	0.9%	0.7%	6,862
5	68.7%	29.7%	1.3%	0.3%	7,457
6	57.1%	40.4%	0.3%	2.2%	8,907
7	64.8%	34.2%	0.8%	0.3%	11,179
8	74.3%	24.6%	0.4%	0.6%	5,269
9	56.5%	42.2%	0.6%	0.7%	5,084
10	47.8%	50.3%	0.4%	1.5%	8,266
11	47.5%	52.0%	0.1%	0.4%	13,307
12	70.5%	29.1%	0.2%	0.3%	3,516
13	73.8%	25.7%	0.1%	0.4%	3,661
14	62.2%	37.4%	0.1%	0.2%	4,343
15	62.9%	36.8%	0.1%	0.2%	2,496
Out of state/unknown	83.0%	15.7%	0.7%	0.7%	2,300
STATEWIDE	59.4%	39.3%	0.5%	0.7%	93,141

**CHART 5
RACE BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1993-94**

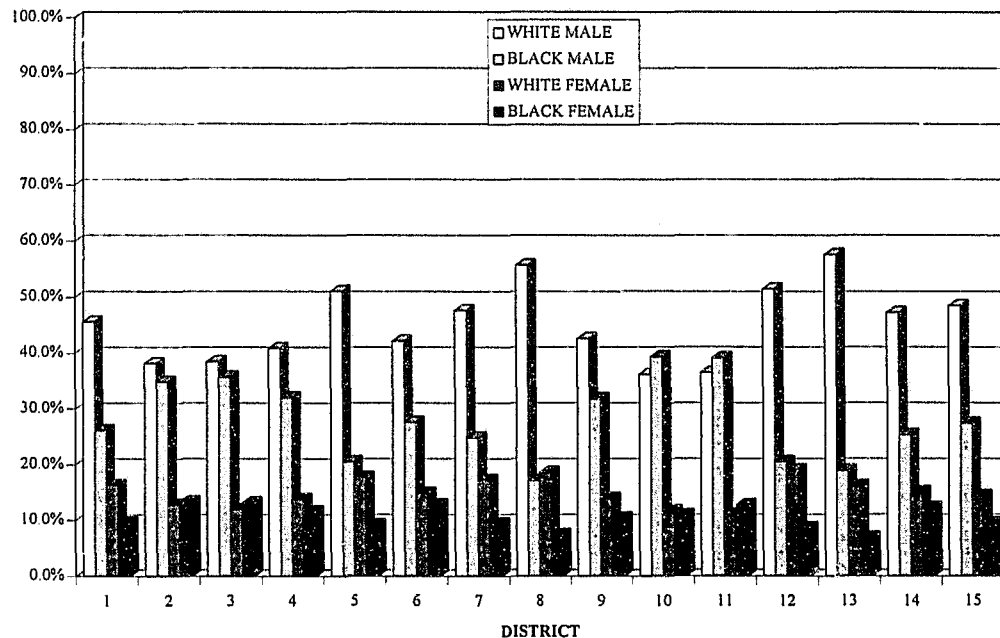


Source: CIS (delinquency referral records received during FY 1993-94; extract date - February 1995)

TABLE 6:
DELINQUENCY INTAKE
RACE AND GENDER COMBINED BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1993-94

DISTRICT	PERCENT IN RACE AND GENDER GROUP							NUMBER OF YOUTH
	UNK.	WHITE MALE	BLACK MALE	OTHER MALE	WHITE FEMALE	BLACK FEMALE	OTHER FEMALE	
1	0.7	45.6	26.1	1.2	16.3	9.6	0.4	3,710
2	0.1	38.2	34.9	0.4	12.8	13.3	0.3	3,888
3	0.4	38.5	35.7	0.2	11.9	13.2	0.0	2,896
4	0.8	40.9	32.0	0.6	13.8	11.6	0.3	6,862
5	0.3	51.1	20.5	1.1	17.7	9.2	0.2	7,457
6	2.2	42.1	27.6	0.2	14.9	12.8	0.1	8,907
7	0.3	47.6	24.8	0.5	17.2	9.4	0.2	11,179
8	0.6	55.7	17.2	0.3	18.6	7.4	0.2	5,269
9	0.7	42.6	31.8	0.5	13.9	10.4	0.1	5,084
10	1.6	36.2	39.4	0.3	11.6	10.9	0.0	8,266
11	0.4	36.5	39.2	0.1	11.0	12.7	0.0	13,307
12	0.3	51.5	20.5	0.1	19.0	8.6	0.1	3,516
13	0.4	57.6	18.9	0.1	16.2	6.9	0.0	3,661
14	0.2	47.2	25.3	0.0	15.1	12.2	0.1	4,343
15	0.2	48.5	27.4	0.0	14.4	9.5	0.1	2,496
Out of State/Unk.	0.7	57.1	10.0	0.4	25.9	5.7	0.2	2,300
STATEWIDE	0.7	44.5	28.7	0.4	15.0	10.6	0.1	93,141

CHART 6
RACE AND GENDER COMBINED BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1993-94



Source: CIS (delinquency referral records received during FY 1993-94; extract date - February 1995)

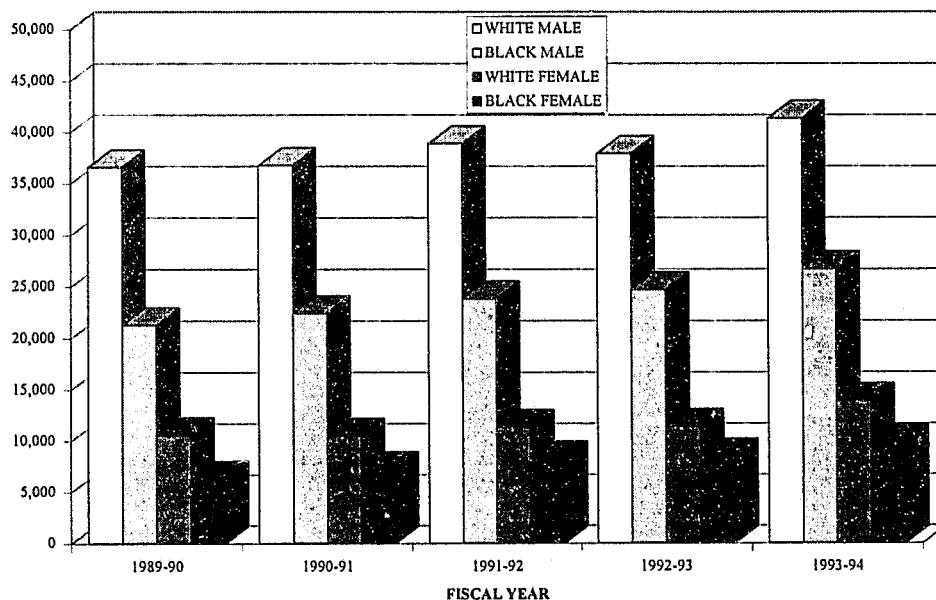
Table 7 and Chart 7 display race and sex trends of the youth referred for delinquency statewide over the past five years. The number of youth referred for delinquency increased by 13 percent for white males, 26 percent for black males, 32 percent for white females and 56 percent for black females.

TABLE 7:
DELINQUENCY INTAKE
RACE AND GENDER COMBINED OF YOUTH REFERRED
FOR DELINQUENCY STATEWIDE FROM FY 1989-90 TO FY 1993-94

RACE/SEX	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
WHITE MALE	36,598	36,773	38,911	37,948	41,390
BLACK MALE	21,283	22,434	23,840	24,714	26,725
WHITE FEMALE	10,574	10,522	11,355	11,429	13,907
BLACK FEMALE	6,326	7,203	8,243	8,484	9,897
TOTAL	74,781	76,932	82,349	82,575	91,919

CHART 7

YOUTH REFERRED FOR DELINQUENCY STATEWIDE BY
RACE AND GENDER COMBINED FROM FY 1989-90 TO FY 1993-94



Source: Profile of Delinquency Cases and Youths Referred at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System 1989-90 Through 1993-94.

Program Data

According to the Client Information System, 22.4 percent of all delinquency cases were for felony offenses against property and 26.3 percent of all the cases were for misdemeanors against property. Another 10.0 percent of all referrals were for felony offenses against persons and 11.3 percent were for misdemeanors against persons. These figures are all within one percentage point of the breakdowns for FY 1992-93. See Table 8.

**TABLE 8:
DELINQUENCY INTAKE
DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED GROUPED REASON FOR REFERRAL
BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1993-94**

DISTRICT	CASES RECEIVED	PERCENT OF EACH DISTRICT'S TOTAL					
		FELONIES AGAINST PERSONS	FELONIES AGAINST PROPERTY	OTHER FELONIES	MISDEMEANORS AGAINST PERSONS	MISDEMEANORS AGAINST PROPERTY	OTHER MISDEMEANOR DELINQUENCY
1	5,691	8.3	22.4	7.7	11.9	28.4	10.6
2	5,959	10.1	22.3	8.5	12.3	28.3	6.0
3	4,777	9.7	22.8	8.2	15.1	25.9	8.1
4	10,502	11.2	19.7	8.6	10.1	29.0	12.3
5	12,517	9.5	20.3	6.8	11.6	26.7	11.7
6	16,686	9.6	20.2	7.0	13.5	21.9	19.8
7	19,129	9.5	20.7	8.4	15.4	26.4	9.7
8	9,214	6.4	23.9	7.6	11.2	24.7	13.6
9	8,573	12.6	19.3	6.5	9.1	24.4	16.4
10	14,037	9.4	26.9	9.7	7.9	28.2	3.2
11	22,700	13.9	26.8	8.5	5.8	26.6	8.0
12	6,690	7.4	18.8	9.3	14.9	24.3	11.7
13	5,432	10.0	25.9	6.5	13.4	26.3	7.3
14	7,909	7.1	20.0	5.9	16.5	26.4	14.0
15	3,900	10.0	24.3	8.2	13.9	26.1	5.9
Out of State/Unk.	2,587	4.4	19.4	4.3	3.7	34.6	5.3
STATEWIDE	156,303	10.0	22.4	7.9	11.3	26.3	10.8

Source: CIS (delinquency referral records received during FY 1993-94; extract date - February 1995)

Table 9 and Chart 9 indicate the number of felony cases received, statewide, as the most serious offense committed. Table 10 and Chart 10 indicate the number of misdemeanor cases received, statewide, as the most serious offense committed. There was a 22 percent increase in the number of felony cases and a 29 percent increase in the number of misdemeanor cases. The higher percent increase in misdemeanor cases reverses the trend of the previous decade, in which the growth of felonies outpaced that of misdemeanor offenses.

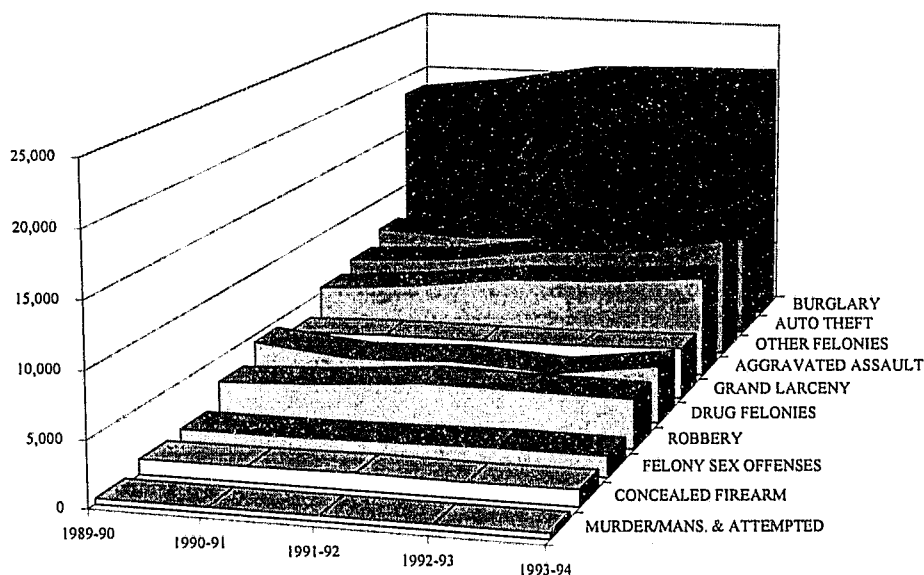
Burglary remains by far the most common felony reason for referral, accounting for a third of the total number of felony cases received and increasing by 15 percent since FY 1989-90, though the increase since FY 1991-92 has been only 1 percent.

**TABLE 9:
DELINQUENCY INTAKE
DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED STATEWIDE
BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE: FELONIES, FROM FY 1989-90 TO FY 1993-94**

FELONY OFFENSE	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
MURDER/MANS. & ATTEMPTED	431	406	414	438	436
CONCEALED FIREARM	1,167	1,194	1,314	1,229	1,304
FELONY SEX OFFENSES	1,402	1,389	1,514	1,676	1,617
ROBBERY	3,114	3,468	4,091	3,977	3,901
DRUG FELONIES	4,433	3,624	3,924	3,470	4,524
GRAND LARCENY	3,474	3,708	3,732	3,825	4,074
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	5,467	6,121	7,114	7,358	8,083
OTHER FELONIES	6,223	6,685	7,822	8,326	9,605
AUTO THEFT	7,378	7,112	7,507	7,725	8,249
BURGLARY	18,370	19,362	20,795	21,017	21,106
TOTAL	51,459	53,069	58,227	59,041	62,899

CHART 9

**DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED STATEWIDE BY MOST SERIOUS
OFFENSE: FELONIES, FROM FY 1989-90 TO FY 1993-94**



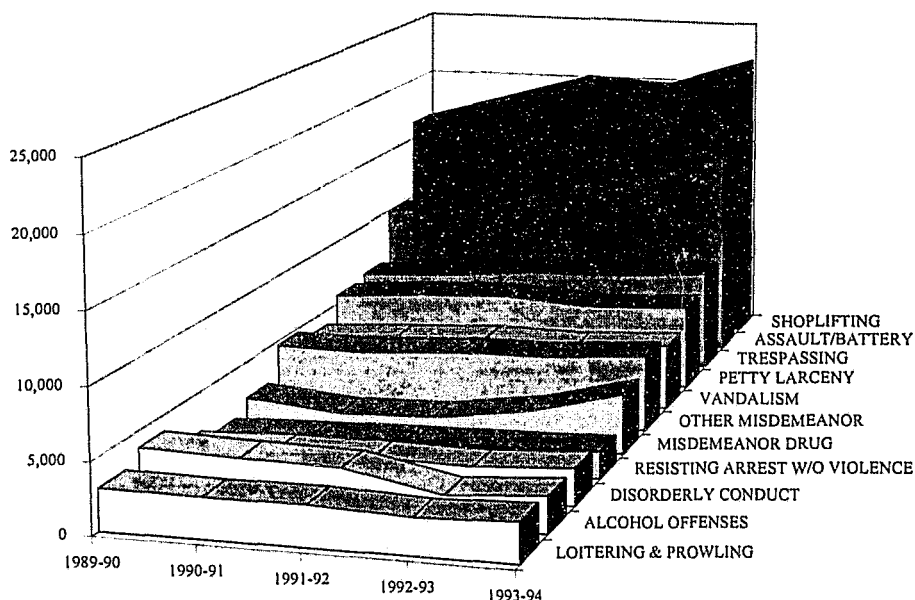
Source: Profile of Delinquency Cases and Youths Referred at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System 1989-90 Through 1993-94.

Table 10 and Chart 10 also show that shoplifting continues to be the most common misdemeanor reason for referral, accounting for 29 percent of the total number of misdemeanor cases received and increasing by 36 percent since FY 1989-90.

TABLE 10:
DELINQUENCY INTAKE
DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED STATEWIDE
BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE: MISDEMEANORS, FROM FY 1989-90 TO FY 1993-94

MISDEMEANOR OFFENSE	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
LOITERING & PROWLING	2,936	2,828	2,861	2,544	2,772
ALCOHOL OFFENSES	3,879	3,643	3,474	2,135	2,569
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	2,130	2,362	2,388	2,228	2,618
RESISTING ARREST W/O VIOLENCE	1,338	1,526	1,700	1,784	1,929
MISDEMEANOR DRUG	2,315	1,659	1,805	2,699	4,376
OTHER MISDEMEANOR	4,717	4,588	5,031	5,104	5,574
VANDALISM	3,856	4,211	4,498	4,408	4,782
PETTY LARCENY	5,670	6,178	6,370	5,916	6,270
TRESPASSING	6,002	6,333	6,960	7,019	7,547
ASSAULT/BATTERY	9,970	10,625	12,515	13,800	15,709
SHOPLIFTING	16,291	18,222	20,244	19,844	22,125
TOTAL	59,104	62,175	67,846	67,481	76,271

CHART 10
DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED STATEWIDE BY MOST SERIOUS
OFFENSE: MISDEMEANORS, FROM FY 1989-90 TO FY 1993-94



Source: Profile of Delinquency Cases and Youths Referred at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System 1989-90 Through 1993-94.

In order to assess the system as a whole, it is important to determine to what extent the case manager attempts to handle referrals non-judicially. Table 11 and Chart 11 compare the percentages of cases recommended for non-judicial handling by intake with those cases in which non-judicial action was taken by the state attorney, including a breakdown by district. An average of 42.2 percent of cases statewide were recommended for non-judicial handling by intake and 38.1 percent had non-judicial action taken by the state attorney. In District 5, intake recommended 38.8 percent and only 19.2 percent were handled non-judicially. In Districts 3, 4, 8, 10 and 13 a slightly larger portion of cases was handled non-judicially than was recommended by intake. During the previous year (FY 1992-93), 44.1 percent were recommended for non-judicial handling and 39.6 percent were actually handled non-judicially. In FY 90-91, 45.7 percent were recommended for non-judicial handling and 41.6 percent actually handled non-judicially. The figures for FY 1989-90 were 42.0 percent recommended and 38.6 percent handled non-judicially.

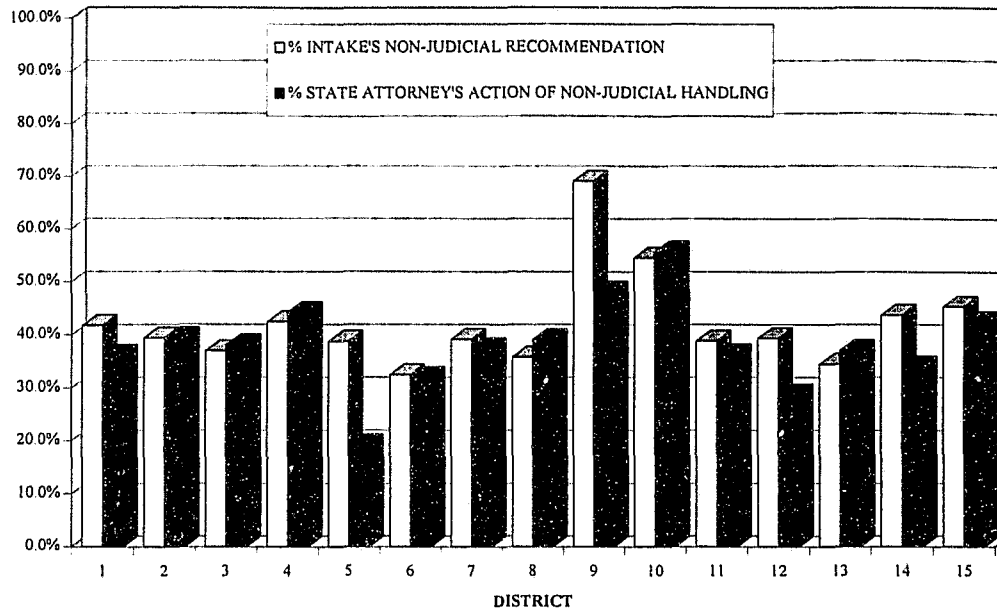
TABLE 11:
DELINQUENCY INTAKE
A COMPARISON OF INTAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NON-JUDICIAL
(NO PETITION) HANDLING WITH STATE ATTORNEY ACTIONS
BY DISTRICT FOR DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED IN FY 1993-94

DISTRICT	RECOMMENDED NON-JUDICIAL BY INTAKE			STATE ATTORNEY'S ACTION: NON-JUDICIAL		
	TOTAL CASES WHERE INTAKE RECOMMENDATIONS WERE MADE	NUMBER OF CASES	PERCENT OF DISTRICT'S TOTAL CASES	TOTAL CASES CONSIDERED	NUMBER OF CASES	PERCENT OF DISTRICT'S TOTAL CASES
1	5,052	2,114	41.8%	5,085	1,839	36.2%
2	5,585	2,207	39.5%	5,623	2,221	39.5%
3	3,760	1,390	37.0%	3,817	1,454	38.1%
4	10,272	4,366	42.5%	10,484	4,647	44.3%
5	10,720	4,156	38.8%	11,309	2,171	19.2%
6	14,417	4,683	32.5%	14,779	4,734	32.0%
7	16,324	6,400	39.2%	18,388	6,894	37.5%
8	8,178	2,926	35.8%	8,873	3,467	39.1%
9	7,644	5,281	69.1%	8,269	3,984	48.2%
10	12,174	6,647	54.6%	13,746	7,655	55.7%
11	19,850	7,729	38.9%	20,131	7,308	36.3%
12	5,577	2,195	39.4%	5,761	1,661	28.8%
13	5,040	1,739	34.5%	5,115	1,896	37.1%
14	7,019	3,077	43.8%	7,172	2,436	34.0%
15	3,252	1,476	45.4%	3,282	1,395	42.5%
Out of State/Unknown	2,170	1,407	64.8%	2,256	1,124	49.8%
STATEWIDE	137,034	57,793	42.2%	144,090	54,886	38.1%

Source: CIS (delinquency referral records disposed during FY 1993-94; extract date - February 1995)

CHART 11

A COMPARISON OF INTAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NON-JUDICIAL
HANDLING WITH STATE ATTORNEY ACTIONS BY DISTRICT
FOR DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED IN FY 1993-94



Source: CIS (delinquency referral records disposed during FY 1993-94; extract date - February 1995)

Data on FY 1993-94 cases disposed indicates that 56.1 percent of cases were recommended by intake staff to be handled judicially, by petition (a court ordered action of adjudication of delinquency), and 43.1 percent to be handled non-judicially (no petition). The state attorney's offices filed petitions on 55.7 percent of the cases (Table 12 and Chart 12) and allowed for non-judicial handling for 38.9 percent of cases. The major difference was not in the numbers recommended for judicial handling but in the numbers recommended by intake for adult court (0.8 percent) and the numbers actually sent to adult court by the state attorney (5.4 percent). In the end, 4.1 percent were actually handled in adult court.

TABLE 12:
DELINQUENCY INTAKE
INTAKE RECOMMENDATION AND STATE ATTORNEY ACTIONS
FOR NON-JUDICIAL, JUDICIAL AND ADULT COURT HANDLING
FOR CASES DISPOSED STATEWIDE FOR FY 1993-94

	Intake Recommendation		State Attorney Action		Court Handling	
	Cases	% of all Recommendations	Cases	% of all Actions	Cases	% of State Attorney's Cases
Judicial (Petition)	77,606	56.1%	80,351	55.7%	86,695	58.2%
Adult Court	1,172	0.8%	7,856	5.4%	6,140	4.1%
Non-Judicial	59,613	43.1%	56,058	38.9%	56,159	37.7%*
Statewide	138,391		144,265		148,994	
No recommendation	8,280		11		7,292	
Not applicable	9,615		12,010			

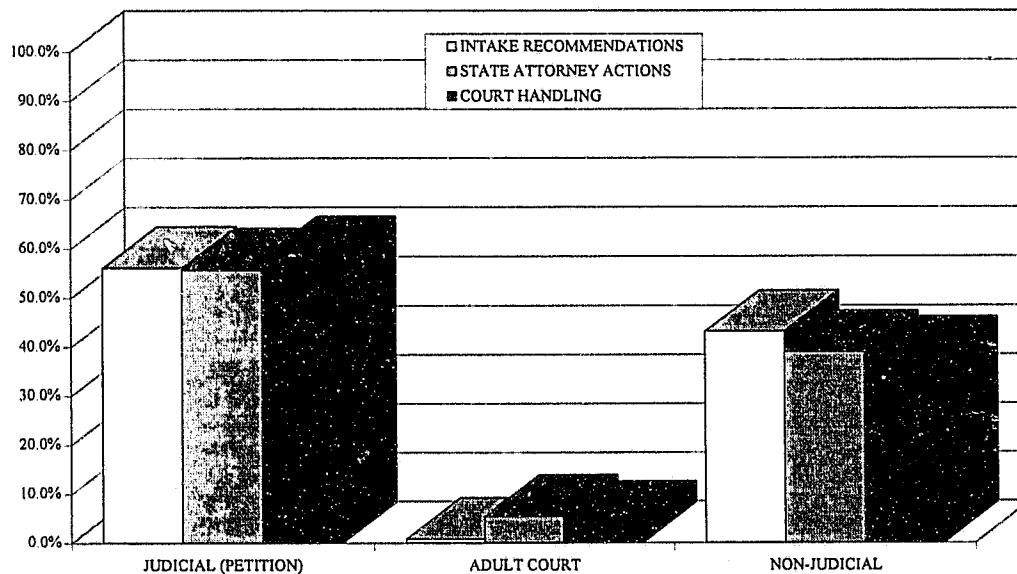
Source: CIS (delinquency referral records received during FY 1993-94; extract date - February 1995)

* Non-judicial cases are not applicable.

Note: There were 9,615 cases disposed where Intake did not make a recommendation because recommendations were not applicable and 8,280 cases disposed where Intake made no recommendation represent 6.2 percent and 5.3 percent respectively of the 156,286 cases disposed in FY 1993-94.

CHART 12

INTAKE RECOMMENDATIONS, STATE ATTORNEY ACTIONS AND COURT HANDLING FOR NON-JUDICIAL, JUDICIAL AND ADULT COURT HANDLING FOR CASES DISPOSED STATEWIDE FOR FY 1993-94



Source: CIS (delinquency referral records received during FY 1993-94; extract date - February 1995)

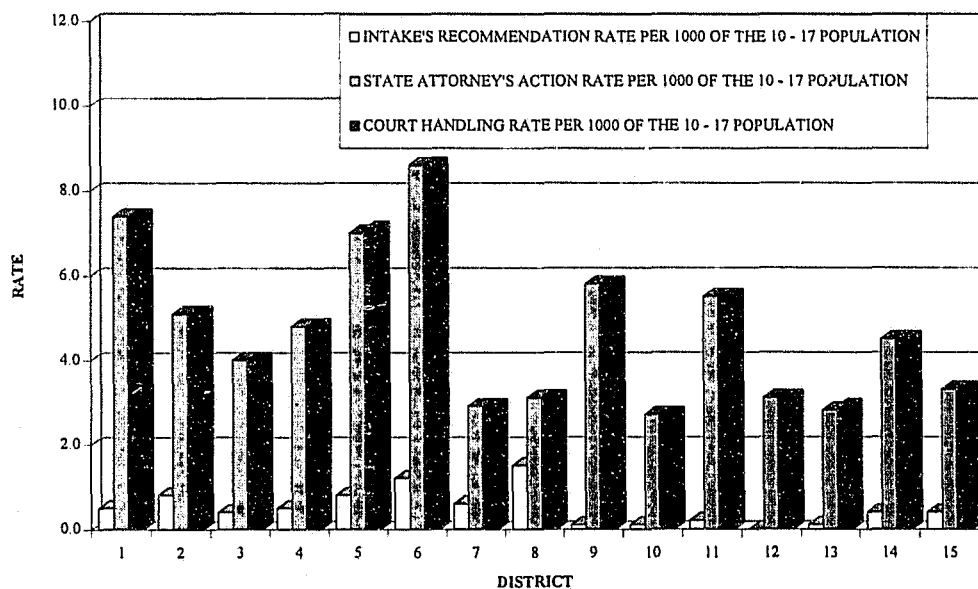
Table 13 and Chart 13 breaks down the dispositions to adult court by district and includes a number per 1,000 of the population at risk (ages 10-17) to provide a standard for comparing districts. The numbers of cases per 1,000 of the population 10-17 are higher in Districts 1, 5 and 6 than elsewhere in the state.

TABLE 13:
DELINQUENCY INTAKE
ADULT COURT STATISTICS BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1993-94

DISTRICT	INTAKE RECOMMENDATION		STATE ATTORNEY ACTION		COURT HANDLING	
	# OF CASES	PER 1000 AGES 10-17	# OF CASES	PER 1000 AGES 10-17	# OF CASES	PER 1000 AGES 10-17
1	32	0.5	456	7.4	456	7.4
2	48	0.8	322	5.1	322	5.1
3	20	0.4	187	4.0	187	4.0
4	53	0.5	510	4.8	512	4.8
5	69	0.8	631	7.0	634	7.1
6	124	1.2	923	8.6	923	8.6
7	91	0.6	476	2.9	476	2.9
8	120	1.5	255	3.1	256	3.1
9	10	0.1	434	5.8	434	5.8
10	10	0.1	299	2.7	299	2.7
11	44	0.2	1,118	5.5	1,118	5.5
12	0	0.0	114	3.1	114	3.1
13	6	0.1	160	2.8	161	2.9
14	24	0.4	246	4.5	246	4.5
15	14	0.4	118	3.3	121	3.3
Out of State/Unk.	10		63		63	
STATEWIDE	675	0.5	6,312	4.9	6,322	4.9

CHART 13

**CASES DISPOSED TO ADULT COURT RATE PER 1000 OF
THE 10 - 17 POPULATION BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1993-94**



Source: CIS (delinquency referral records received during FY 1993-94; extract date - February 1995)

Program Cost

Total expenditures reported for the Delinquency Intake system in FY 1993-94 are included in a combination of the funding for Intake, Community Control, Furlough and Delinquency Case Management. The total amount was \$50,638,632 (See Table 14). This does not include diagnosis and evaluation funds administered by the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Program Office of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services.

**TABLE 14:
COMMUNITY CONTROL, FURLOUGH, DELINQUENCY INTAKE
AND CASE MANAGEMENT EXPENDITURES COMBINED FOR FY 1993-94***

DISTRICT	EXPENDITURES	CASES DISPOSED** AT INTAKE
1	\$2,017,159	5,052
2	2,811,515	5,585
3	1,501,555	3,760
4	3,745,739	10,272
5	4,084,534	10,720
6	4,546,953	14,417
7	5,019,763	16,324
8	3,055,524	8,178
9	2,366,276	7,644
10	5,068,641	12,174
11	8,590,784	19,850
12	1,912,910	5,577
13	1,867,050	5,040
14	2,651,421	7,019
15	1,398,808	3,252
TOTAL	\$50,638,632	134,864

Source: SAMAS, FY 1993-94

* Separate cost figures for Community Control, Delinquency Intake and Furlough are not available because they are combined in the Delinquency Case Management system.

** Cases disposed at intake are cases where one of the following has occurred: a non-judicial decision based on the case manager's recommendation to the state attorney; the state attorney's decision; or, a judicial decision made by the court.

Program Effectiveness

The number of youth who enter the juvenile justice system continues to rise, as indicated by the rate per 1,000 of the population ages 10-17 rising from 112.0 to 120.9. There is notable variation in the rate per 1,000 of the population ages 10-17 across districts which does not appear to be related to either demographic characteristics or the seriousness of alleged offenses. Likewise, variation exists with regard to decisions made on judicial and non-judicial handling.

There appears to be a slight upward trend over the last few years in both the numbers of cases recommended by intake for non-judicial handling and the numbers where the state attorney's action was non-judicial. This year the number handled non-judicially was lower than the numbers recommended by intake, but the number of cases transferred to adult court continues to be much higher than intake's recommendation. Work is still needed in this area, along with a closer look at the wide variation across districts. While solutions require cooperative work with the courts and law enforcement, the Department could take the lead to assure that all cases which can be handled non-judicially are handled in this manner.