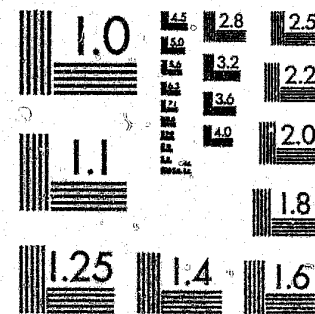


National Criminal Justice Reference Service

**ncjrs**

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART  
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20531

5/19/82

81738

Governor's Committee on Criminal Administration

Mr. David W. P. O'Brien  
Executive Director

Statistical Analysis Center

Mr. Michael E. Boyer  
Director

503 Kansas Avenue  
Topeka, Kansas 66603  
913/296-3066

Prepared By

M. Kathleen Bledsoe

KANSAS JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM  
(KJJIS)

System Report - Calendar 1979

February 1, 1981

NCJRS  
OCT 29 1981  
ACQUISITIONS

\* \* \* HIGHLIGHTS \* \* \*

These highlights are presented as an interpretive aid to the readers of this publication. The data base itself is a compilation of self reporting by the courts and is currently the best available data of its type. However, recognizing some imperfections in the current state of the art, caution is recommended in absolute use.

\*THE 22,509 JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS REPORTED BY ALL 105 COUNTIES IN 1979 REFLECTED A 3.8% DECREASE OVER 1978. (page 3)

\*DELINQUENT/MISCREANT ACTS ACCOUNTED FOR OVER ONE-HALF OF THE REPORTED COURT ACTIVITY IN 1979, AN INCREASE OF 7.4% OVER 1978. (page 7)

\*THE SEASONALITY OF JUVENILE CRIME DOES NOT APPEAR TO CHANGE FROM YEAR TO YEAR. (see chart 3, page 10)

\*THERE ARE THREE DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES IN THE CURRENT DATA BASE; AGE, SEX AND RACE. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE THREE SHOW THAT 59.1% OF THE REFERRALS WERE YOUTHS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15 AND 17; 69.2% WERE MALES AND 76.7% WERE WHITE. (page 11-12)

\*LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR 72.1% OF THE TOTAL REFERRALS IN THE COURT. (page 13)

\*FOR THE FIRST TIME, ARREST DATA FROM "THE KANSAS UNIFORM CRIME REPORT" IS BEING INSERTED IN THIS PUBLICATION. (page 13; table 10A, page 14)

\*SECTION III, ANALYSIS OF STATUS OFFENSES, HAS BEEN ADDED. (page 27)

\*THERE APPEARS TO BE A SEASONALITY IN THE OFFENSES OF RUNNING AWAY (MARCH) AND TRUANCY (OCTOBER). (page 28)

\*RUNNING AWAY IS THE MOST FREQUENTLY COMMITTED STATUS OFFENSE, WITH 21.2% MORE FEMALES RUNNING AWAY THAN MALES. (page 28-29)

Preceding page blank

iii

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by  
Kansas Statistical Analysis  
Center  
to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).  
Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

## PREFACE

This publication represents the third annual effort on the part of the Kansas Statistical Analysis Center (KSAC) to provide reasonably valid, reliable and usable data relative to juvenile activity through the court system in Kansas. Many problems have been identified in this base of information over the some 18 years that the basic format of the Juvenile Court Statistical Card has been utilized as the input document. Hopefully, the majority of these concerns will be eliminated with the introduction of a new Kansas Juvenile Justice Information System (KJJIS) on July 1, 1981.

Exhaustive efforts on the part of KSAC, as well as support from the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services and the cooperation of the Office of Judicial Administration should prove extremely rewarding to all parties concerned with juvenile activity in the state. The comprehensive KJJIS, coupled with placement information in the Facility Management Information System (FAMIS), maintained by KSAC, the Child Tracking System and the Client Information System both maintained by the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services should provide a fair picture of juvenile handling in the near future. The linkage of these systems should also aid in areas such as impact analysis and program planning.

It is firmly believed that the future is bright for juvenile information in Kansas as long as the necessary cooperation between the various components that constitute the juvenile justice system is maintained. The Kansas Statistical Analysis Center hopes to play an integral part in the continuation of this development and provide viable outputs from the processes where possible.

Michael E. Boyer, Director  
Kansas Statistical Analysis Center

Preceding page blank

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

As Director of the Kansas Statistical Analysis Center I would like to acknowledge those individuals responsible for the completion of this annual juvenile justice report:

To the many line persons across the state, individuals in the various clerk's offices, probation staff persons and the numerous judges involved in the collection process for the tremendous amount of time and effort expended to provide the data for analysis;

To the Office of Judicial Administration for their support of the entire process and their cooperation in the development of the new Kansas Juvenile Justice Information System scheduled for implementation on July 1, 1981;

To the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, for the overall support and specifically Mr. Jim Trast, Division of Children and Youth for his technical support, Ms. Mary Ann Adams for the keypunch support necessary to prepare nearly 20,000 data input documents for processing, and Ms. Gwen Simpson, Research and Statistics, for her procedural and clerical support;

To Ms. Debra A. Smith who has provided primary clerical support for all KSAC publications, and for the patience exhibited throughout the many changes and revisions all KSAC publications face. The clerical skills and abilities Ms. Smith possess have been a tremendous asset to the overall KSAC operation. Also, to Ms. Vera A. Welborn for her efforts in editing the original manuscript and in distributing the final publication;

Finally, to Ms. Mary Kathleen Bledsoe, principal author, congratulations on a fine effort. For her first attempt in all areas of the KSAC publication process I believe she deserves the highest praise. The publishing experience she has gained, the tolerance she has developed when changes were proposed in her work and the analytic skills she has exercised should serve her well in any future KSAC work of this nature. Hopefully, Ms. Bledsoe's experience with KSAC should also serve her well in any future activities when she chooses to move on to conquer other fields of professional endeavor;

To all involved in the entire publication process, an all-inclusive "thank-you."

Michael E. Boyer, Director  
Kansas Statistical Analysis Center

Preceding page blank



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
HIGHLIGHTS . . . . .	iii
PREFACE. . . . .	v
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. . . . .	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS. . . . .	ix
LIST OF TABLES . . . . .	xi
LIST OF CHARTS . . . . .	xii
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	xiii
SECTION I Juvenile Court Activity in 1979 . . . . .	1
A. Trends in Juvenile Court Referrals . . . . .	3
B. Reasons for Referral . . . . .	5
C. Manner of Handling . . . . .	8
D. Seasonality of Referrals . . . . .	9
E. Demographic Characteristics of Referrals . . . . .	11
F. Source of Referral . . . . .	13
G. Care Pending Disposition . . . . .	14
H. Case Disposition . . . . .	15
I. Time from Referral to Disposition. . . . .	16
J. Summary. . . . .	16
SECTION II Comparative Analysis of Selected Variables. . . . .	17
SECTION III Analysis of Status Offenses. . . . .	25
APPENDICES	
A. Juvenile Cases Processed by Manner of Handling, Offense Type and Sex, 1979. . . . .	39
B. Estimated Juvenile Population by County. . . . .	45
C. Glossary of Terms. . . . .	53
D. 1979 Resource Tables . . . . .	57
E. K.S.A. 1978 Supp. 38-805 (c) . . . . .	61
F. Juvenile Court Statistical Card. . . . .	65

## LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1 - Total Referrals, Three Year Trend . . . . .	4
Table 2 - Referral Offense by County. . . . .	6
Table 3 - Legal Category of Offense . . . . .	7
Table 4 - Topical Categorization of Referral by County. . . . .	8
Table 5 - Manner of Handling. . . . .	9
Table 6 - Referrals by Month. . . . .	9
Table 7 - Referrals by Age. . . . .	11
Table 8 - Referrals by Sex. . . . .	12
Table 9 - Referrals by Race . . . . .	12
Table 10 - Source of Referral . . . . .	13
Table 10A - Uniform Crime Report, Arrests by Sex, Age, and Large County. . . . .	14
Table 11 - Care Pending Disposition . . . . .	14
Table 12 - Case Disposition . . . . .	15
Table 13 - Time Elapsed Between Referral and Disposition by Large County. . . . .	16
Table 14 - Race of Offender by Sex. . . . .	19
Table 15 - Category of Offense by Sex . . . . .	19
Table 16 - Category of Offense by Race. . . . .	20
Table 17 - Category of Offense by Manner of Handling. . . . .	20
Table 18 - Category of Offense Source of Referral . . . . .	21
Table 19 - Manner of Handling by Sex. . . . .	21
Table 20 - Manner of Handling by Race . . . . .	21
Table 21 - Disposition by Category of Offense . . . . .	22
Table 22 - Disposition by Manner of Handling. . . . .	23
Table 23 - Time Elapsed Between Referral and Disposition by Category of Offense . . . . .	23
Table 24 - Referrals by Month by Offense. . . . .	27



Table 25 - Reason Referred by Month and Sex . . . . .	29
Table 26 - Referral by Month and Race . . . . .	29
Table 27 - Reason Referred by Age . . . . .	30-32
Table 28 - Source of Referral by Month. . . . .	33
Table 29 - Manner of Handling by Offense. . . . .	34
Table 30 - Care Pending Disposition by Offense. . . . .	35
Table 31 - Case Disposition by Offense. . . . .	36
Table 32 - Time Elapsed Between Referral and Disposition. . . . .	37

#### LIST OF CHARTS

Chart 1 Total Juvenile Referrals, 1960-79 . . . . .	3
Chart 2 Total Referrals, Three Year Trend 1977-79 . . . . .	5
Chart 3 Referrals by Month, Two Year Trend 1978-79. . . . .	10
Chart 4 Type of Status Offenses by Month. . . . .	28

#### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this publication represents court submissions of the Juvenile Court Statistical Card (Appendix F) for calendar year 1979. Due in part to the passage of the Kansas Juvenile Justice Information System (KJJIS) bill [K.S.A. 1978 Supp 38-805(c)] reports were received from all 105 counties. With continued support by those in the field this report should become one of comprehensive scope in future years.

The data collection effort for this report is a coordinated effort between the Office of Judicial Administration, the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services and the Kansas Statistical Analysis Center. This cooperative effort should continue in the future yielding many positive benefits for the entire system.

The knowledge concerning the activities of juveniles in the State of Kansas allows state and local officials, program planners and criminal justice personnel to gauge the needs of the youth in the state. Such knowledge allows for informed decision making in the allocation of limited resources to address identified problem areas.

Since it is our sincere desire to enhance the knowledge of the decision makers and aid them in every way possible, this year's report has been expanded significantly.

An extensive analysis was done of the seasonality of referrals, the results of which are presented to the reader in Section I and II. This year's report also includes excerpts from the Kansas Uniform Crime Report pertaining to juvenile arrests. An entirely new section has been added which contains a comprehensive analysis of status offenses. Superfluous tables from past publications have been eliminated this year. As before, however, any interested person may request data of a specific nature.

One concern continues to exist with this report. A rather large amount of "Missing Data" is reported. This "missing" label is attached to any variable which was not completed when the card was submitted. A herculean effort is always made to edit the cards and return them to the submitting county for corrections. However, in many cases, the data is simply not available. Future efforts by those in the process could significantly reduce the amount of missing data.

Any questions, criticisms or other reactions are greatly appreciated and will be received as constructive for future publications. Please address any reactions to:

Michael E. Boyer, Director  
Statistical Analysis Center  
Governor's Committee on Criminal  
Administration  
503 Kansas Avenue, Second Floor  
Topeka, Kansas 66603  
(913/296-3066)

SECTION I  
Juvenile Court Activity  
in 1979

Section I

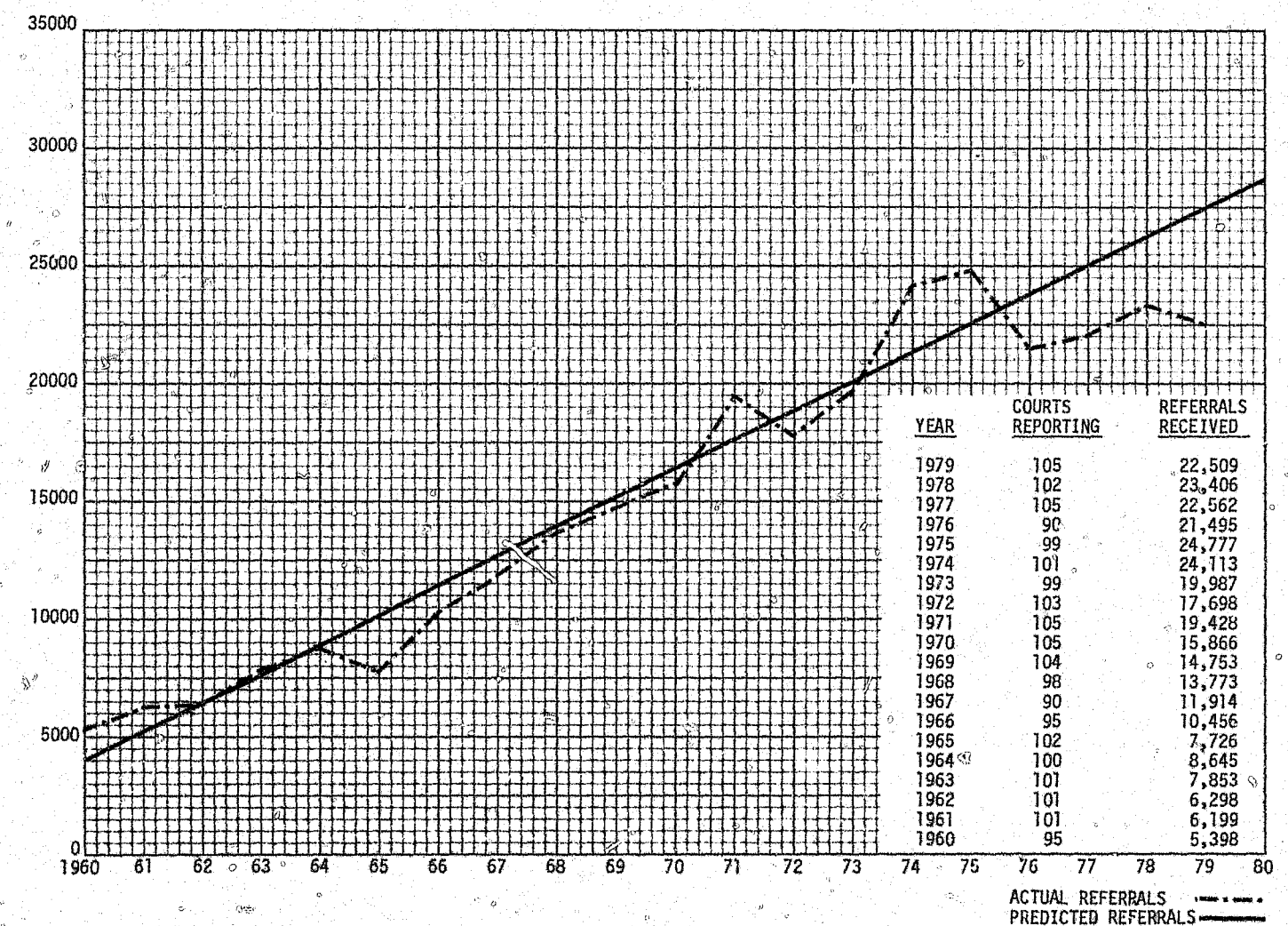
JUVENILE COURT ACTIVITY IN 1979

TRENDS IN JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

Statistical information received on activity through the juvenile court in Kansas for 1979 was processed on 22,509 referrals. Chart I pictures the trend in referrals from 1960 through 1979. The 1979 referral rate represented a 3.8% decrease from the 1978 referral rate of 23,406, and a 9.1% decrease from the peak of 24,777 referrals in 1975.

Chart I

TOTAL JUVENILE REFERRALS, 1960-79



The average number of referrals per court has decreased from 228 in 1978 to 214 in 1979. The measure for 1978 could be slightly conservative, since data was available from only 102 courts. This year's tabulation includes data from all 105 courts.

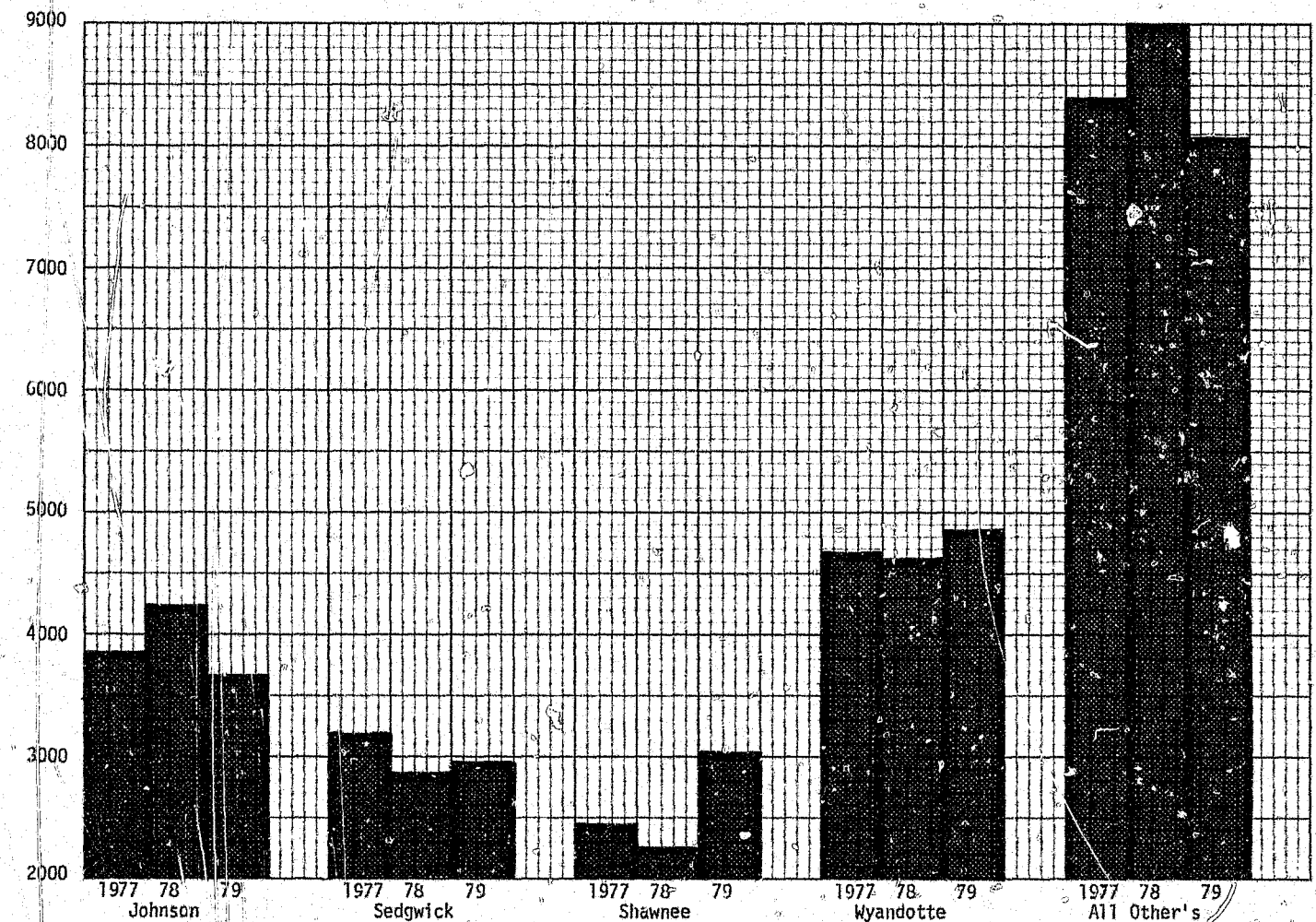
Table 1 presents the total referral rate over a three year period for the four largest populated counties and a combined total for all others. Shawnee County shows an 18% increase in total referrals between 1977 and 1979 and Wyandotte County shows a 3.4% increase, while all other reporting localities show a decrease in total referrals. Chart 2 illustrates with more clarity the increases and decreases in referrals for the reporting localities.

Examination of the 1979 data shows Shawnee County has experienced a 24.7% increase in referrals from 1978, while Wyandotte County's referral increase was only 3.6%. The contributing factor for Shawnee County's large percentage increase can be related to increased referrals in the delinquent/miscreant category.

Table 1  
TOTAL REFERRALS  
THREE YEAR TREND

REFERRALS	COURTS REPORTING	STATE TOTAL	JOHNSON	SEDGWICK	SHAWNEE	WYANDOTTE	ALL OTHERS
1979	105	22,509	3,658	2,930	3,027	4,833	8,061
1978	102	23,342	4,235	2,886	2,279	4,659	9,283
1977	105	22,562	3,821	3,186	2,482	4,668	8,405
% Change 77-79		-2	-4.5	-8.7	+18.0	+3.4	-4.3

Chart 2  
TOTAL REFERRALS  
THREE YEAR TREND, 1977-79



#### REASONS FOR REFERRAL

Referrals in 1979 were made for the specific offenses listed in Table 2. The table has been divided into six sections, based on broad, general categories. The first section contains the delinquent/miscreant acts. These offenses are equivalent to the adult classifications of felony and misdemeanor, respectively. Of this category, Larceny-Shoplifting was the most frequent juvenile offense reported (1,387) followed by referrals assigned to the "Other" delinquent/miscreant category (1,791). The second division contains the status offenses--those offenses that apply only to juveniles. Running Away (2,455) was the most frequent referral type. Traffic offenses comprise the third group of referrals. The fourth division contains those referrals designated as Deprived. Special Proceedings (the fifth section, refers to petitions to marry, adoption proceedings,



custody proceedings, requests to enlist and requests for emancipation. Referrals for which an offense was unassignable are assigned to the "Missing Information" section. Throughout this publication, any referrals lacking one or more of the data elements under consideration will be assigned to the "Missing Information" classification for that element.

When comparing offense data for 1979 (Table 2), with similar data for 1978 Shawnee County exhibits a large increase in delinquent/miscreant referrals. There were 977 referrals in 1978 compared to 1,651 referrals in 1979, a 40.8% increase. The largest increase was in "Burglary-Breaking and Entering" category.. There were 111 referrals in 1978 and 259 referrals in 1979, a 57.1% increase in this category alone.

Table 2

REFERRAL OFFENSE BY COUNTY

REASON REFERRED	TOTAL	JOHNSON	SEDGWICK	SHAWNEE	WYANDOTTE	ALL OTHERS
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	8	0	2	0	4	1
Negligent Manslaughter	5	0	0	0	2	3
Forcible Rape	22	1	4	3	4	10
Robbery-Purse Snatching	52	1	3	5	36	7
Robbery-Non-Purse Snatch.	232	4	42	26	35	125
Assault-Aggravated	258	20	36	43	75	84
Assault-Non-Aggravated	638	153	55	82	146	202
Burglary-Breaking and Entering	1,772	81	406	259	323	703
Auto Theft- Unauth. Use	377	26	84	24	5	238
Auto Theft-Other	369	95	44	48	94	88
Larceny-Shoplifting	1,887	251	419	356	334	528
Larceny-Other	1,737	458	287	117	134	741
Weapons	95	7	13	4	37	34
Sex Offenses-Not Rape	70	8	3	3	32	24
Drugs-Narcotic	188	2	75	32	8	71
Drugs-Not Narcotic	536	229	64	58	80	105
Drunkenness	59	16	6	10	4	23
Disorderly Conduct	547	99	112	42	146	148
Vandalism	1,237	307	102	115	197	516
Other	1,791	189	377	346	84	795
Arson	62	15	12	18	0	17
Trespassing	331	109	21	60	89	52
Running Away	2,455	760	363	309	351	672
Truancy	1,089	140	18	248	248	435
Violation of Curfew	244	9	18	2	39	176
Ungovernable Behavior	846	116	30	232	190	278
Alcohol Offense	506	210	15	22	57	202
Other	304	121	14	25	11	133
Drunk Driving	320	62	20	37	33	168
Hit & Run	8	0	3	0	3	2
Reckless Driving	228	47	13	14	11	143
Driving w/o License	109	9	6	6	28	60
All Other Traffic	197	5	11	14	10	157
Abuse	1,192	3	213	72	659	245
All Other Neglect	2,545	88	22	362	1,298	775
Special Proceedings	96	17	12	2	5	60
Missing Information	100	0	5	31	24	40
TOTAL	22,509	3,658	2,930	3,027	4,833	8,061

Legal categories of offenses are summarized in Table 3. Delinquent/Miscreant acts accounted for over one-half of the reported court activity in 1979, while Status Offenses accounted for less than one-quarter of the courts work load. Reported Delinquent/Miscreant referrals show a 7.4% increase for 1979 when compared to 1978 data. While reported Status Offenses exhibits a decrease in referrals of 12.7%.

In a cross-county comparison, considerable variation was found in the Status Offender category, with Johnson County showing the highest referral rate of 37.1% and Sedgwick County showing the lowest referral rate for this category with 15.6%. Wyandotte County reported the largest proportion of Deprived referrals, 40.4%, an increase of 20.1% from 1978. References throughout this book will be relative to these legal categories.

Offenses listed in the Kansas Criminal Code (K.S.A. 21-101 et. sec.) are classified into topical categories (i.e., Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Public Safety, Sex Offenses, etc.). Table 4 provides the distribution of referral offenses into these larger topical categories. Non-criminal type referrals (status, traffic, deprived, special) comprised the largest proportion of the total (45%). Shoplifting and burglary are the primary Crimes Against Property. Non-aggravated assault was the leading category in the Crimes Against Persons. Analysis of the data for Uniform Controlled Substances referrals shows that non-narcotic drug offenses comprised 74% of the total for that category.

Table 3

LEGAL CATEGORY OF OFFENSE  
1979

CATEGORY OF OFFENSE	TOTAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL	JOHNSON	SEDGWICK	SHAWNEE	WYANDOTTE	ALL OTHERS
Delinquent-Miscreant	12,274	54.5	2,071	2,167	1,652	1,869	4,515
Status Offender	5,444	24.2	1,356	458	838	896	1,896
Traffic	862	3.8	123	53	71	85	530
Deprived	3,734	16.6	91	235	434	1,954	1,020
Special Proceedings	96	.4	17	12	2	5	60
Missing Information	99	.4	0	5	30	24	40
TOTAL	22,509	100.0	3,658	2,930	3,027	4,833	8,061

Table 4  
TOPICAL CATEGORIZATION OF REFERRAL BY COUNTY (1979)

	STATE TOTAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL	JOHNSON	SEDGWICK	SHAWNEE	WYANDOTTE	ALL OTHERS
Crimes Against Persons	962	4.3	174	96	131	264	297
Murder/Non-Neg. Mansl.	9		0	2	0	5	0
Negligent Manslaughter	5		0	0	0	2	3
Robbery-Purse Snatching	52		1	3	5	36	7
Aggravated Assault	258		20	36	43	75	84
Non-Aggravated Assault	638		153	55	82	146	202
Crimes Against Property	8,004	35.6	1,346	1,417	1,023	1,210	3,008
Robbery-Non-Purse Snatch.	232		4	42	26	35	125
Burglary-Breaking & Enter.	1,772		81	406	259	323	703
Auto Theft	746		121	128	72	99	326
Larceny-Shoplifting	1,887		251	419	356	333	528
Larceny-Other	1,737		458	287	117	134	741
Vandalism	1,237		307	102	115	197	516
Arson	62		15	12	18	0*	17
Trespassing	331		109	21	60	89	52
Crimes Against Safety							
Weapons	95	0.4	7	13	4	37	34
Sex Offenses	92	0.4	9	7	6	36	34
Rape, Forcible	22		1	4	3	4	10
Other Sex Offenses	70		8	3	3	32	24
Uniform Controlled Substances	724	3.2	231	139	90	88	176
Drugs Narcotic	188		2	75	32	8	71
Drugs Non-Narcotic	536		229	64	58	80	105
Crimes Against Morals	606	2.7	115	118	52	150	171
Disorderly Conduct	547		99	112	42	146	148
Drunkenness	59		16	6	10	4	23
Other Criminal-Type Offenses Not Classifiable	1,791	8.0	189	377	346	84	795
Non Criminal-Type Referrals	10,136	45.0	1,587	758	1,345	2,940	3,506
Missing Information	99	0.4	0	5	30	24	40
TOTAL	22,509	100.0	3,658	2,930	3,027	4,833	8,061

\*Wyandotte County includes Arson in Other Criminal-Type Offenses.

#### MANNER OF HANDLING

One of the first decisions in the handling of a juvenile case is the decision whether or not to file a petition. When a petition is filed, the juvenile is formally placed into the juvenile justice system, and will become part of the court's activity. Table 5 indicates that 48.6% of the 1979 referrals were handled with a formal petition. Similarly, 50% of the total referrals for 1979 were handled informally, or without petition. Such informal cases may include referrals to another community resource, resolution at intake or diversion into a court supported program.

With the exception of Sedgwick County, the data suggests a preference for informal handling of juvenile referrals in the large counties. Johnson County reflects a marked tendency to handle juvenile referrals informally (77.6%). Data for Sedgwick County shows a preference for handling juvenile referrals in a formal manner, 58.3% of total referrals were handled with petition. Figures also indicate a tendency toward formal handling by the balance of the state, as 66% of total referrals for the "All Other" category were handled with petition.

Table 5  
MANNER OF HANDLING  
1979

MANNER OF HANDLING	TOTAL	JOHNSON	SEDGWICK	SHAWNEE	WYANDOTTE	ALL OTHERS
Without Petition	11,244	2,839	1,221	1,798	2,652	2,734
With Petition	10,930	813	1,708	1,206	1,885	5,318
Missing Information	335	6	1	23	296	9
TOTAL	22,509	3,658	2,930	3,027	4,833	8,061

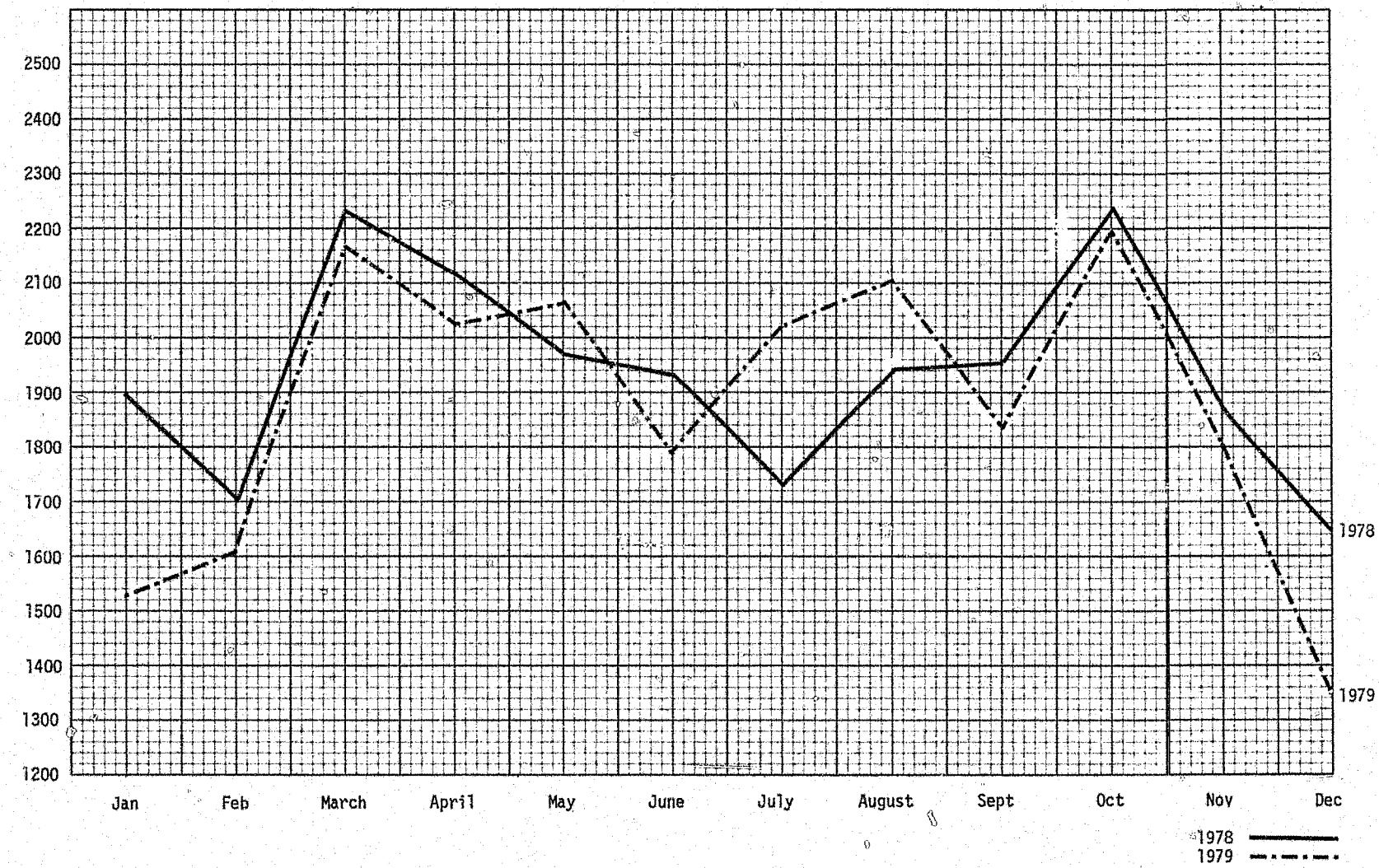
#### SEASONALITY OF REFERRALS

As the data in Table 6 and Chart 3 suggest, peak rates for juvenile referrals appear in the months of March and October, while low referral activity is indicated in the months of February, June and December. Chart 3 also shows little difference between 1978 and 1979 in the pattern of juvenile referrals.

Table 6  
REFERRALS BY MONTH  
1979

MONTH	TOTAL	JOHNSON	SEDGWICK	SHAWNEE	WYANDOTTE	ALL OTHERS
January	1,532	244	134	180	354	620
February	1,612	256	162	217	367	610
March	2,166	412	255	318	406	775
April	2,024	333	292	241	418	740
May	2,065	333	244	249	460	779
June	1,784	297	274	176	396	641
July	2,023	336	334	233	430	690
August	2,109	329	325	279	468	708
September	1,838	305	346	253	320	614
October	2,198	329	235	315	527	792
November	1,802	337	198	288	424	555
December	1,346	147	130	275	261	533
Missing Info.	10	0	1	3	2	4
TOTAL	22,509	3,658	2,930	3,027	4,833	8,061

Chart 3  
REFERRALS BY MONTH  
2 Year Trend 1978-79





DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF REFERRALS

The three primary demographic variables in the current data base are age, sex, and race. From a program planning perspective, knowledge of demographic variables allows for effective allocation of limited resources across the state. Table 7 shows the distribution of referrals based on age. The data indicated that youths from 15 to 17 years old comprise the largest group of youths referred to the courts (59.1%).

Table 7  
REFERRALS BY AGE  
1979

AGE	TOTAL	JOHNSON	SEDGWICK	SHAWNEE	WYANDOTTE	ALL OTHERS
0	576	7	23	24	419	103
1	326	11	21	39	144	111
2	275	5	21	42	137	70
3	242	8	10	37	136	51
4	232	7	22	34	112	57
5	197	9	13	29	91	55
6	214	5	9	30	108	62
7	278	16	12	31	122	97
8	300	24	13	41	123	99
9	359	29	17	49	136	128
10	410	42	45	51	125	147
11	460	64	43	57	135	161
12	877	110	119	136	233	279
13	1,595	248	223	241	350	533
14	2,750	469	437	388	535	921
15	4,085	755	515	580	688	1,547
16	4,596	943	672	600	630	1,751
17	4,622	891	713	589	609	1,820
18	45	3	2	9	0	31
Missing Info.	70	12	0	20	0	38
TOTAL	22,509	3,658	2,930	3,027	4,833	8,061

Problems with the current data base become evident in this table by the large number of referrals listed in the "0" age category. A child prior to the first birthday would be correctly entered as "0". However, according to the data submitted numerous cases in the "0" age bracket were for delinquent/miscreant acts or status offenses. Such findings raise questions as to the validity of the data. Possible explanations could include incorrect recording of data, incorrect data entry or misinterpretation of actual missing data.

Table 8 presents the distribution of referrals by sex. Overall referrals of males constituted 69.2% total referrals, with referrals of females comprising 30.5% of the total. This percentage distribution was approximated across all localities.

Table 8

REFERRALS BY SEX  
1979

SEX	TOTAL	JOHNSON	SEDGWICK	SHAWNEE	WYANDOTTE	ALL OTHERS
Male	15,579	2,634	2,124	1,922	3,092	5,807
Female	6,867	1,022	806	1,091	1,705	2,243
Missing Info.	63	2	0	14	36	11
TOTAL	22,509	3,658	2,930	3,027	4,833	8,061

The distribution of referrals by race is presented in Table 9. The figures indicated that 76.7% of all referrals were identified as white. Again, weaknesses in the current data base should be considered in an evaluation of the data. The large percentage of "Missing" entries (6.2%) suggest that reporting of race may be problematic for some agencies.

Table 9

REFERRALS BY RACE  
1979

RACE	TOTAL	JOHNSON	SEDGWICK	SHAWNEE	WYANDOTTE	ALL OTHERS
White	17,262	3,567	1,148	2,316	2,963	7,268
Black	3,218	72	400	549	1,698	499
Indian	141	1	18	47	31	44
Other	500	16	76	88	140	180
Missing Info.	1,388	2	1,288	27	1	70
TOTAL	22,509	3,658	2,930	3,027	4,833	8,061

## SOURCE OF REFERRAL

Analysis of the data supplied on source of referral found that law enforcement agencies were responsible for almost three-quarters (72.1%) of the total referrals of juveniles to the court in 1979 (Table 10). Percentage distribution for referral from a law enforcement agency varied across localities, from 92% of all referrals in Johnson County to 51.7% of total referrals in Wyandotte County. Wyandotte County showed a high rate of referral from a social agency (31.7%) as compared to the overall rate of 10.6% for referral by social agencies.

Table 10A, Uniform Crime Report, Arrests By Sex and Age contains data from the state's UCR system submitted by law enforcement agencies to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation. Comparing data from Table 10A to Table 10 we find some rather large differences between the number of statistical cards received and the number of arrests reported by the law enforcement agencies. Some of these differences may be explained by;

- (1) Referrals were still pending or awaiting disposition at the end of 1979. These then will appear in the 1980 statistics.
- (2) Failure by law enforcement agencies to report youths counselled and released to courts.
- (3) Failure by law enforcement agencies to make any report.
- (4) Failure of data to reach Topeka and therefore not keyed into data base.

Other tables extracted from the Uniform Crime Report, 1979 relating to juvenile arrests may be found in Appendix D.

Table 10

SOURCE OF REFERRAL  
1979

SOURCE OF REFERRAL	TOTAL	JOHNSON	SEDGWICK	SHAWNEE	WYANDOTTE	ALL OTHERS
Law Enfo. Agency	16,250	3,365	2,484	2,305	2,497	5,599
School Dept.	1,087	145	10	285	206	441
Social Agency	2,386	88	252	94	1,530	422
Probation Officer	156	1	14	5	50	86
Parent or Relatives	1,239	41	100	228	287	583
Other Court	140	16	17	7	47	53
Other Source	1,185	1	48	86	209	841
Missing Information	66	1	5	17	7	36
TOTAL	22,509	3,658	2,930	3,027	4,833	8,061

Table 10A  
UNIFORM CRIME REPORT ARRESTS BY SEX AND AGE  
BY LARGE COUNTY

	Under 11		11 - 12		13 - 14		15		16		17		TOTAL		ALL TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Johnson	92	19	150	28	484	171	480	216	725	256	822	184	2,753	874	3,627
Sedgwick	191	39	212	62	564	281	414	208	596	193	652	174	2,629	957	3,586
Shawnee	66	15	91	25	237	119	229	106	286	133	362	122	1,271	520	1,791
Wyandotte	60	14	99	25	295	140	276	90	296	120	358	92	1,384	481	1,865
All Others	437	65	430	97	1,091	466	1,199	522	1,661	567	1,948	523	6,806	2,240	9,046
TOTAL	846	152	1,002	237	2,671	1,177	2,598	1,142	3,584	1,269	4,142	1,095	14,843	5,072	19,915

#### CARE PENDING DISPOSITION

Table 11 shows Care Pending Disposition of referrals. Of the 22,509 referrals in 1979 the data indicate 79.7% of the youths were not detained overnight. This percentage distribution was approximated across all localities with the exception of Johnson County (91%). The data also shows 20.3% of all referrals did have some form of custody prior to disposition of the case. Again, this percentage figure was approximated across all localities with the exception of Johnson County which exhibited a low of 8.9%.

This data element has been a source of confusion in its present form. Future revisions of the statistical card will clarify this recording procedure. For this reason Table 11 is provided as a reference only and any conclusions would be suspect as to validity.

Table 11  
CARE PENDING DISPOSITION  
1979

CARE PENDING DISPOSITION	TOTAL	JOHNSON	SEDGWICK	SHAWNEE	WYANDOTTE	ALL OTHERS
No Detention Overnight	17,930	3,328	2,119	2,292	3,897	6,294
Detention In Jail	1,274	32	75	3	240	924
Detention Home	1,848	295	474	435	367	277
Foster Home	972	3	178	216	206	369
Other Placement	485	0	84	81	123	197
Missing Information	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	22,509	3,658	2,930	3,027	4,833	8,061

#### CASE DISPOSITION

The manner in which a referral is resolved by the court is presented in Table 12. Of the total referrals, 109 were waived to adult court; Sedgwick County accounted for 28.4% (31) of these cases. Cases that were dismissed, unproved/warned (6,679), comprised 29.7% of the courts work load. Considerable variation is found in the percentage of cases dismissed. Data submitted for Johnson County indicated that 61.1% of all referrals made for that county were dismissed, while data submitted for Sedgwick County shows that only 10.4% of all referrals in that county were dismissed. Probation was the disposition in 18.6% of the total number of cases.

Table 12  
CASE DISPOSITION  
1979

DISPOSITION	TOTAL	JOHNSON	SEDGWICK	SHAWNEE	WYANDOTTE	ALL OTHERS
Waived to Criminal Court	109	2	31	4	15	57
Dismissed-Unproved	2,352	98	298	455	611	890
Dismissed-Warned	4,327	2,137	6	623	0	1,561
Held Open	628	61	1	13	21	532
Probation	4,177	760	454	494	302	2,167
Referred Elsewhere	3,232	308	41	605	1,678	600
Runaway Returned	535	3	3	90	152	287
Other	1,572	153	11	634	4	770
Custody to Publ. Inst. Delinquency	301	15	33	41	52	160
Custody to Other Public Inst.	71	0	2	19	2	48
Custody to Public Agency Inst.	1,429	70	394	18	300	647
Custody to Priv. Inst.	27	0	2	3	2	20
Custody to Individual	215	0	3	1	82	129
Other	790	45	20	10	41	74
Inapplicable	255	4	183	6	6	56
Diversion	2,641	0	1,364	3	1,274	0
Missing Information	447	2	84	8	291	62
TOTAL	22,509	3,658	2,930	3,027	4,833	8,061



## TIME FROM REFERRAL TO DISPOSITION

The length of time between the date of referral and the final disposition of the referral is computed from two data elements, the date of referral and the date of disposition. If either of these data elements is missing for a particular referral, then the length variable is impossible to compute and must be assigned the "Missing" classification. Table 13 shows that 18.9% of the total referrals (4,264) had missing data.

Examination of the submitted data shows that 47.9% of total referrals (10,788) were disposed of in 30 days or less. If missing cases were removed from the total number of referrals, the percentage of cases disposed of in 30 days or less increases to 59.1% of the adjusted total. Notable differences in results are found when percentages are based on totals that include missing cases, as compared with totals that exclude missing elements. In view of the possible discrepancy, one should consider the massive amount of missing cases with respect to the total when assessing the results of this data.

Table 13  
TIME ELAPSED BETWEEN REFERRAL AND DISPOSITION  
BY COUNTY

TIME BETWEEN REFERRAL AND DISPOSITION	TOTAL	JOHNSON	SEDGWICK	SHAWNEE	WYANDOTTE	ALL OTHERS
10 Days or Less	4,997	681	306	230	1,941	1,839
11 - 20 Days	3,630	586	347	329	491	1,877
21 - 30 Days	2,161	387	328	196	283	967
31 - 40 Days	1,558	344	182	227	196	609
41 - 50 Days	1,196	254	171	173	182	416
51 - 75 Days	1,827	429	279	236	357	526
76 - 100 Days	1,017	201	136	158	195	327
101 - 150 Days	864	186	91	182	116	289
151 - 200 Days	351	110	38	88	19	96
201 - 250 Days	224	87	28	52	10	47
251 - 300 Days	160	90	12	23	3	32
301 + Days	260	80	36	59	7	76
Missing Info.	4,264	223	974	1,074	1,033	960
TOTAL	22,509	3,658	2,930	3,027	4,833	8,061

## SUMMARY

The purpose of this section has been to present each variable from the current input document of the Kansas Juvenile Justice Information System (KJJIS) and to provide some descriptive narration of the data submitted for 1979. While problems do exist in the current data collection system these are duly pointed out to the reader and caution is advised in interpreting the data in these areas. However, this current data does represent the best source of information concerning activity through the juvenile courts of Kansas.

The following section will present comparative analysis of selected data elements in an attempt to examine interrelationships of the variables.

## SECTION II

### Comparative Analysis of Selected Variables

## SECTION II

### COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SELECTED VARIABLES

The purpose of this section is to examine the interrelationship of selected variables. Tables presented in this section highlight specific trends in the data, or serious deficiencies in the data base.

Table 14 presents Race by Sex for 1979 referrals. The data indicates that white males comprised the largest number of referrals for 1979 (56.3%), black males accounted for 10.1% of the total, and Indian males represented 4% of the total figure. In addition, the data shows that white females constituted 25.3% of all referrals, black females represented 5%, and Indian females accounted for 2% of the total number of referrals.

Conclusions about the interrelationship of these two variables should be made with caution due to the large number of missing cases (6.3%). In addition, a more precise breakdown of the category "Other" needs to be made (Oriental, Mexican-American, etc.) to produce more accurate data.

Table 14

RACE OF OFFENDER BY SEX			
RACE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
White	11,920	5,327	17,247
Black	2,134	1,062	3,196
Indian	80	61	141
Other	348	152	500
TOTAL	14,482	6,602	21,084

Missing Information - 1,425

The relationship of Offense to Sex is presented in Table 15. Of the male referrals, 65% were for delinquent/miscreant offenses while 18% were for status offenses. Comparison of 1979 data with 1978 shows there was a 9.4% increase in delinquent/miscreant offenses in 1979 for males and a 17.9% decrease in status offenses.

By contrast, analysis of female referrals showed that 31.8% were for delinquent/miscreant offenses while 38.5% were for status offenses. In the deprived category, 50.7% of the total referrals were female. Status offenses were almost equally divided between males and females (51.5% and 48.5% respectively).

Table 15

CATEGORY OF OFFENSE BY SEX			
CATEGORY OF OFFENSE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Delinquent-Miscreant	10,088	2,170	12,258
Status Offense	2,793	2,633	5,426
Traffic	756	106	862
Deprived	1,831	1,880	3,711
Special Proceedings	54	42	96
TOTAL	15,522	6,831	22,353

Missing Information - 156

Table 16 provides data showing Category of Offense by Race. For white referrals, 52.4% were made for delinquent/miscreant offenses, and 27.3% were made for status offenses. Similarly, 46% of Indian referrals were for delinquent/miscreant offenses and 20.1% were for status offenses. Data for black referrals shows that delinquent/miscreant offenses accounted for 55.1% of the total, and status offenses constituted 15.1%. It should be noted that, again, there was a sizeable number of "Missing" cases which tends to limit the usefulness of the data.

Table 16  
CATEGORY OF OFFENSE BY RACE

CATEGORY OF OFFENSE	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
Delinquent-Miscreant	9,005	1,763	64	237	11,069
Status Offense	4,695	483	28	107	5,313
Traffic	775	38	2	20	835
Deprived	2,625	915	45	128	3,713
Special Proceedings	89	2	0	4	95
TOTAL	17,189	3,201	139	496	21,025

Missing Information - 1,484

The manner in which a referral is handled in relation to the category of offense is presented in Table 17. Examination of the data submitted indicate that 55.8% of the delinquent/miscreant referrals were handled with petition or formally, while, in contrast, 63.4% of referrals for status offenses were handled without petition or informally.

Table 17  
CATEGORY OF OFFENSE BY MANNER OF HANDLING

CATEGORY OF OFFENSE	WITHOUT PETITION	WITH PETITION	TOTAL
Delinquent-Miscreant	5,334	6,747	12,081
Status Offense	3,427	1,976	5,403
Traffic	292	559	851
Deprived	2,103	1,542	3,645
Special Proceedings	51	45	96
TOTAL	11,207	10,869	22,076

Missing Information - 433

A comparison of Category of Offense by Source of Referral (Table 18) shows that for the majority of cases, those agencies charged with certain activities are in fact effectively involved in those activities. Law enforcement agencies were the source of 92.9% of the delinquent/miscreant type of referrals for 1979. These offenses comprised 70.2% of the total referral activity from law enforcement agencies for the year. Law enforcement agencies were also credited with 62.5% of all referrals made for status offenses. The data shows that 83% of school departments referrals were for status offenses, with truancy being the most frequent offense reported. The data also shows the most frequent referrals made by social agencies were for deprived cases (92.2%).

Table 18  
CATEGORY OF OFFENSE BY SOURCE OF REFERRAL

CATEGORY OF OFFENSE	LAW ENFR. AGENCY	SCHOOL DEPT.	SOCIAL AGENCY	PROBATION OFFICER	PARENTS OR RELATIVES	OTHER COURT	OTHER SOURCE	TOTAL
Delinquent-Miscreant	11,363	89	42	36	50	71	582	12,233
Status Offense	3,396	896	122	47	774	13	183	5,431
Traffic	824	0	1	3	2	6	24	860
Deprived	598	94	2,192	69	383	29	362	3,727
Special Proceedings	4	1	21	0	23	18	29	96
TOTAL	16,185	1,080	2,378	155	1,232	137	1,180	22,347

Missing Information - 162

Data reported for Manner of Handling by Sex (Table 19) shows that of the total referrals handled with petition 73.5% were male. Examination of the data shows that, of the total number of females referred (6,771), slightly more than half (57.3%) were processed without petition.

Table 19  
MANNER OF HANDLING BY SEX

MANNER OF HANDLING	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Without Petition	7,327	3,881	11,208
With Petition	8,014	2,890	10,904
TOTAL	15,341	6,771	22,112

Missing Information - 397

Table 20 provides figures on the interrelationship of Manner of Handling and Race. Examination shows that there is no difference in manner of handling by race. On the average 54.6% of the total number of referrals are handled without petition and 45.4% of all referrals are handled with petition. However, one must note the high number of missing cases (7.7%) and consider this element when making conclusions.

Table 20  
MANNER OF HANDLING BY RACE

MANNER OF HANDLING	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
Without Petition	9,080	1,736	76	274	11,166
With Petition	7,984	1,353	64	220	9,621
TOTAL	17,064	3,089	140	494	20,787

Missing Information - 1,722



Table 21 outlines the data available for Disposition by Category of Offense. In the delinquent/miscreant category, 8% of the total number of referrals were dismissed as warned or unproved, 25.7% were placed on probation and 16.2% of the total number of delinquent/miscreant referrals were placed in diversion. Forty and one half percent of all status offenses were dismissed in 1979, while 14.5% were placed on probation. Of the 844 traffic referrals received, 28.4% were dismissed as unproved or warned and 31.8% were placed on probation. Deprived cases were most often referred elsewhere (58.7%), followed by 18.2% of deprived cases having custody given to a public agency (generally SRS).

Table 21

DISPOSITION BY CATEGORY OF OFFENSE

DISPOSITION	DELINQUENT - MISCREANT	STATUS OFFENDER	TRAFFIC	DEPRIVED	SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL
Waived to Criminal Court	96	3	1	5	0	105
Dismissed-Unproved	1,410	537	104	287	3	2,341
Dismissed-Warned	2,426	1,636	136	118	2	4,318
Held Open	357	143	30	91	1	622
Probation	3,087	779	268	9	11	4,154
Referred Elsewhere	605	429	42	2,134	6	3,216
Runaway Returned	64	444	0	26	0	534
Other	1,022	298	172	64	5	1,561
Custody to Public Insti.- Delinquent	262	34	3	0	0	299
Custody to Other Public Institution	39	24	0	7	0	70
Custody to Public Agency	437	308	4	661	9	1,419
Custody to Private Insti.	16	7	0	3	1	26
Custody to Individual	21	45	2	129	14	211
Other	62	24	15	77	12	190
Inapplicable	163	40	11	10	31	255
Diversion	1,947	616	56	13	1	2,633
TOTAL	12,014	5,367	844	3,634	96	21,955

Missing Information - 554

An indication of the possible inaccuracy in data input is found in Table 22, Disposition by Manner of Handling. Of the 105 cases listed as being waived to criminal court, 15 were reported as being handled without petition. It is doubtful such was the case. Similarly, 156 of the entries pertaining to the transfer of legal custody were reported to have been handled without petition, which is also most probably incorrect. As is evident from the cited examples, care should be taken in interpreting the data available on these variables.

Table 22

DISPOSITION BY MANNER OF HANDLING

DISPOSITION	WITHOUT PETITION	WITH PETITION	TOTAL
Waived to Criminal Court	15	90	105
Dismissed-Unproved	719	1,621	2,340
Dismissed-Warned	3,920	400	4,320
Held Open	399	228	627
Probation	782	3,387	4,169
Referred Elsewhere	2,457	774	3,231
Runaway Returned	434	101	535
Other	715	844	1,559
Custody to Public Insti.- Delinquency	17	284	301
Custody to Other Public Institution	7	64	71
Custody to Public Agency	97	1,329	1,426
Custody to Private Insti.	5	22	27
Custody to Individual	30	185	215
Other	30	160	190
Inapplicable	198	56	254
Diversion	1,292	1,348	2,640
TOTAL	11,117	10,893	22,010

Missing Information - 499

Table 23 presents the data, as received, for the Time Elapsed Between Referral and Disposition by Category of Offense. Both data elements must be available for any valid analysis; if one data element is missing, the case is assigned the missing classification. With 19.3% of the cases missing in this table, assumptions based on the data should be made with caution.

Nevertheless, Table 23 indicates that slightly more than one-half (53%) of the delinquent/miscreant referrals were completed in 30 days or less. The court disposed of 52.1% of the deprived cases in 10 days or less.

Table 23

TIME ELAPSED BETWEEN REFERRAL AND DISPOSITION BY CATEGORY OF OFFENSE

TIME BETWEEN REFERRAL & DISPOSITION	DELINQUENT MISCREANT	STATUS OFFENSE	TRAFFIC	DEPRIVED	SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS	TOTAL
10 Days or Less	1,892	1,528	136	1,406	15	4,977
11 - 20 Days	2,280	884	188	254	13	3,619
21 - 30 Days	1,394	459	122	176	3	2,154
31 - 40 Days	1,055	265	70	154	5	1,549
41 - 50 Days	806	190	61	124	10	1,191
51 - 75 Days	1,203	308	83	216	5	1,815
76 - 100 Days	702	134	59	115	4	1,014
101 - 150 Days	570	125	29	123	11	858
151 - 200 Days	243	59	5	40	2	349
201 - 250 Days	133	60	4	25	2	224
251 - 300 Days	88	48	2	19	3	160
301 + Days	131	72	8	46	2	259
TOTAL	10,497	4,132	767	2,698	75	18,169

Missing Information - 4,340

## SUMMARY

Included in this section have been selected tables representing either notable comparisons from the juvenile information system or to highlight areas of concern when attempting to evaluate the reported data. While numerous cautions have been offered in relationship to the "Missing" category, the reader is advised that the quality of data received has improved considerably over the past few years. Although heeding the provided cautions is wise, the reader should also be advised that this data is currently the best available socio-demographic information concerning juvenile court activity in the state.

While numerous other comparisons could have been offered the decision was made to limit the number to those presented. Additional information for any specific locality may be received by contacting the Statistical Analysis Center in Topeka, Kansas.

## SECTION III

### Analysis of Status Offenses

SECTION III  
ANALYSIS OF STATUS OFFENSES

The purpose of this section is to examine those referrals classified as Status Offenses. Tables presented in this section show specific trends in status offense referrals. This information is some of the most frequently requested juvenile-related data.

Table 24 presents Referrals by Month, by Offense for 1979. The table shows that the peak months for status offense referrals are March and October matching the overall rate of referrals for other offenses. Running away during these two months account for 20.3% of the total number of status offenses. These two months also accounted for 31.2% of youths referred for truancy and 22.6% of the total number of referrals for ungovernable behavior.

Table 24  
REFERRALS BY MONTH  
1979

MONTH	TOTAL	RUNNING AWAY	TRUANCY	VIOLATION OF CURFEW	UNGOVERNABLE BEHAVIOR	ALCOHOL OFFENSES	OTHER
January	429	191	109	6	67	32	24
February	445	160	162	7	58	34	24
March	626	278	126	27	92	58	45
April	508	224	127	21	51	56	19
May	481	219	83	21	75	52	31
June	365	197	8	43	65	32	20
July	362	182	3	52	63	46	16
August	371	206	0	17	81	38	29
September	449	219	77	6	70	43	34
October	611	220	177	22	99	68	25
November	467	221	129	12	55	27	24
December	329	139	87	10	60	20	13
TOTAL	5,443	2,455	1,088	244	846	506	304

Missing Information - 1

Chart 4 depicts the total number of youths referred for status offenses by type of status offense and month. In the month of February there were 445 youths referred for truancy and 160 for running away. The chart shows the peak month for runaways was March constituting 44.4% of the total number of youth referred during that month. The chart also shows October was the peak month for truancy.



Chart 4  
Type of Status Offenses by Month

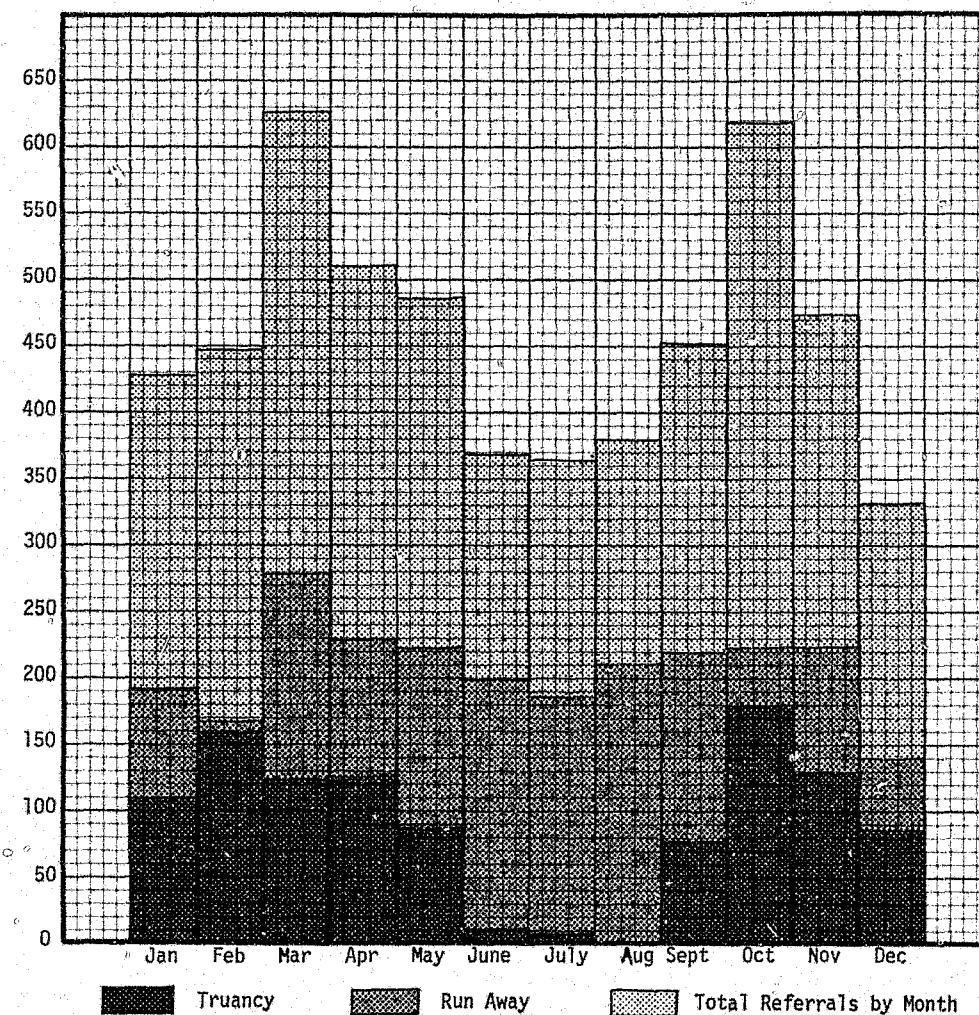


Table 25 presents Reason Referred by Sex. Examination of the data reveals that running away is the most frequently committed status offense. Of running away referrals, females constituted 60.6% of the total number of youths referred while males constituted only 39.4% of the total. Further examination shows Johnson County had the largest number of runaway's (759) in the state accounting for 31% of the state total.

Truancy referrals were nearly equally divided between males (55.7%) and females (44.3%) in 1979; of the 844 referrals made for ungovernable behavior, 52.6% were males and 47.4% were females. Shawnee County accounted for 27% of the total number of referrals in this category of status offenses.

Table 25  
REASON REFERRED  
BY OFFENSE AND SEX, 1979

	TOTAL		JOHNSON		SEDGWICK		SHAWNEE		WYANDOTTE		ALL OTHERS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Running Away	966	1,483	335	424	114	249	118	189	129	220	270	401
Truancy	602	479	82	58	10	8	112	133	165	78	233	202
Violation of Curfew	181	63	5	4	13	5	1	1	22	17	140	36
Ungovernable Behavior	444	400	67	49	21	9	110	122	109	80	137	140
Alcohol Offenses	394	110	166	44	13	2	15	7	47	9	153	48
Other	206	98	87	34	9	5	18	7	11	0	81	52
TOTAL	2,793	2,633	742	613	180	278	374	459	483	404	1,014	879

Missing Information - 18

Offense by Race referrals are presented in Table 26. For white referrals, 45.7% were made for running away and 19.1% were made for truancy. Of Indian referrals, 60.7% were for running away and 21.4% for truancy. Data for black referrals shows that running away accounted for 33.3% of the referrals, and truancy for 28.8% of the total for black referrals.

Table 26  
REFERRAL BY OFFENSE AND RACE  
1979

RACE	TOTAL	RUNNING AWAY	TRUANCY	VIOLATION OF CURFEW	UNGOVERNABLE BEHAVIOR	ALCOHOL OFFENSES	ALL OTHER
White	4,695	2,146	896	211	696	482	264
Black	483	161	139	21	127	11	24
Indian	28	17	6	1	2	0	2
Other	107	39	35	7	15	6	5
TOTAL	5,313	2,363	1,076	240	840	499	295

Missing Information - 131

Table 27 provides data on Reason Referred by Age. The age group 15 - 16 accounted for 54.6% of the total number of runaways. Johnson County has the highest number of referrals for runaways within the state and accounts for 17.2% of the total number of runaways.

Truancy peaks at age 16, this age representing 41.9% of the total number of referrals for this category. Shawnee County showed the highest number of referrals, or 22.7%, within the state for a single county.

Ungovernable behavior referrals peaked at age 15, constituting 23.9% of the total number of referrals for this category.

As might be expected, referrals for alcohol offenses topped at age 17, representing 43.9% of the total number of reported referrals for this category. Johnson County showed the highest number of referrals in this age bracket (99) which is 19.6% of the total number of referrals in the alcohol offense category.

Table 27  
REASON REFERRED BY AGE  
1979

AGE	RUNNING AWAY						TRUANCY					
	TOTAL	JOHNSON	SEDGWICK	SHAWNEE	WYANDOTTE	ALL OTHERS	TOTAL	JOHNSON	SEDGWICK	SHAWNEE	WYANDOTTE	ALL OTHERS
0	7	1	-	-	4	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
1	2	-	-	1	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
2	0	-	-	2	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
3	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
4	1	-	-	1	1	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
5	0	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
6	0	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
7	0	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	1	1
8	1	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	3	1	15
9	4	1	-	-	-	-	14	1	-	3	2	5
10	18	4	3	2	1	2	8	-	-	3	2	8
11	15	7	1	1	4	2	27	3	1	6	1	7
12	64	16	13	11	9	15	57	7	1	9	18	11
13	215	67	41	27	40	40	148	15	4	25	57	22
14	438	118	94	43	76	107	299	44	6	68	66	47
15	676	191	100	84	98	203	454	66	4	117	84	115
16	660	230	72	84	77	197	32	2	1	9	7	183
17	346	121	39	51	36	99	10	1	1	3	2	13
TOTAL	2,449	757	363	307	351	671	1,084	139	18	246	248	433

Table 27  
REASON REFERRED BY AGE, 1979  
(Continued)

AGE	VIOLATION OF CURFEW						UNGOVERNABLE BEHAVIOR					
	TOTAL	JOHNSON	SEDGWICK	SHAWNEE	WYANDOTTE	ALL OTHERS	TOTAL	JOHNSON	SEDGWICK	SHAWNEE	WYANDOTTE	ALL OTHERS
0	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
1	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
2	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
3	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
4	0	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
5	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	1	1
6	0	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
7	0	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	1
8	0	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	1
9	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1
10	0	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	1	1	3	3
11	0	-	-	-	-	-	22	3	1	1	3	5
12	3	-	1	-	1	1	40	2	1	3	6	10
13	17	1	3	-	2	11	81	9	4	12	15	10
14	35	-	8	-	3	24	152	23	6	21	27	20
15	60	-	6	2	4	48	202	23	8	34	46	43
16	56	3	-	-	14	39	199	36	4	55	40	76
17	71	5	-	-	14	52	123	17	4	61	36	62
TOTAL	244	9	18	2	39	176	845	115	30	232	190	278



Table 27  
REASON REFERRED BY AGE, 1979  
(Continued)

AGE	ALCOHOL OFFENSES						OTHER					
	TOTAL	JOHNSON	SEDGWICK	SHAWNEE	WYANDOTTE	ALL OTHERS	TOTAL	JOHNSON	SEDGWICK	SHAWNEE	WYANDOTTE	ALL OTHERS
0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
1	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
2	0	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
3	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
4	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
5	0	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
6	0	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
7	0	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
8	0	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
9	0	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-
10	0	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
11	0	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	-
12	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	-	-	-	-
13	7	2	-	1	-	1	23	4	-	-	-	-
14	25	11	-	1	4	4	43	4	1	2	1	15
15	86	36	3	5	10	32	55	18	1	6	2	16
16	165	62	7	9	15	72	72	32	5	10	5	29
17	222	99	5	6	28	84	77	30	4	4	2	20
TOTAL	506	210	15	22	57	202	304	121	14	25	11	133

Missing Information - 12

Table 28 presents Source of Referral by Offense. The table shows that law enforcement agencies make 62.5% of the total number of referrals to the courts for status offenses. These agencies refer 81.5% of all runaways, 97.1% of all curfew violations and 96.6% of the total number of alcohol offenses. School departments refer 79.1% of all reported truancy. Parents or relatives report over half (55.4%) of the youths referred for ungovernable behavior.

Table 28  
SOURCE OF REFERRAL BY OFFENSE  
1979

SOURCE OF REFERRAL	TOTAL	RUNNING AWAY	TRUANCY	VIOLATION OF CURFEW	UNGOVERNABLE BEHAVIOR	ALCOHOL OFFENSES	OTHER
Law Enforcement Agency	3,396	1,996	153	237	308	487	215
School Department	896	14	861	1	8	1	11
Social Agency	122	54	27	0	33	0	8
Probation Officer	47	13	7	0	18	2	7
Parent or Relatives	774	279	27	3	429	3	33
Other Court	13	9	1	0	2	1	0
Other Source	183	83	12	3	47	10	28
TOTAL	5,431	2,448	1,088	244	845	504	302

Missing Information - 13

The Manner of Handling by Offense is shown in Table 29. The court exhibits a definite preference for handling status offenses without petition; 63.4% of the total number of status offenses referred were handled without petition. Of the 2,440 referrals for runaway, 70.4% were handled without petition.

Table 29

MANNER OF HANDLING BY OFFENSE  
1979

Manner Of Handling	TOTAL		JOHNSON		SEDGWICK		SHAWNEE		WYANDOTTE		ALL OTHERS	
Offense	Without Petition	With Petition	Without Petition	With Petition	Without Petition	With Petition	Without Petition	With Petition	Without Petition	With Petition	Without Petition	With Petition
Running Away	1,717	723	690	69	283	80	216	93	215	123	313	358
Truancy	516	560	110	30	11	7	113	134	99	137	183	252
Violation of Curfew	201	43	9	0	14	4	1	1	36	3	141	35
Ungovernable Behavior	368	467	81	35	24	6	126	105	64	116	73	205
Alcohol Offenses	406	99	196	14	10	5	17	5	54	3	129	72
Other	219	84	118	3	6	8	15	9	6	5	74	59
TOTAL	3,427	1,976	1,204	151	348	110	488	347	474	387	913	981

Missing Information - 38



Table 30, Care Pending Disposition by Offense shows that 74.2% of all youth referred for status offenses are not detained in any manner prior to disposition of their case. Examination of the data also shows that running away, logically, was the offense for which most youth were detained. Of the reported 2,455 run-aways, 42.2% or 1,035 of the youth were detained in some type of placement. In comparing other categories of status offense, the only significant percentage of youth detained appears to be for ungovernable behavior (31.0%).

Table 30  
CARE PENDING DISPOSITION BY OFFENSE  
1979

CARE PENDING DISPOSITION	TOTAL	RUNNING AWAY	TRUANCY	VIOLATION OF CURFEW	UNGOVERNABLE BEHAVIOR	ALCOHOL OFFENSES	OTHER
No Detention Overnight	4,039	1,420	1,059	235	584	494	247
Detention In Jail	400	323	6	5	41	8	17
Detention Home	807	618	17	4	142	3	23
Foster Home	107	57	1	0	40	1	8
Other Placement	91	37	6	0	39	0	9
TOTAL	5,444	2,455	1,089	244	846	506	304

The analysis in Table 31, Case Disposition by Offense, show that 40.5% (2,173) of the total number of youths referred are dismissed as unproved or warned. Further, referrals for alcohol offenses show the highest rate of dismissal (43.6%) for all status offense categories shown. The most frequent disposition for running away and truancy cases appears to be diversion (11.5%) to a court approved program and probation (14.8%). This rate is approximately the same for ungovernable behavior referrals.

Table 32, Time Elapsed Between Referral and Disposition, attempts to give some indication of the amount of time necessary to process a referral through the court system. Assumptions based on the data provided for this table should be made with caution since more than 24% of the cases in this table were assigned as "Missing".

Nevertheless, Table 32 indicates that 64.9% of all status offense referrals were completed in 30 days or less with 27.6% of the offenders processed in 10 days or less.

Table 31  
CASE DISPOSITION BY OFFENSE  
1979

DISPOSITION	TOTAL	RUNNING AWAY	TRUANCY	VIOLATION OF CURFEW	UNGOVERNABLE BEHAVIOR	ALCOHOL OFFENSES	OTHER
Waived to Criminal Court	3	2	0	0	1	0	0
Dismissed - Unproved	537	251	112	12	124	17	21
Dismissed - Warned	1,636	662	282	117	172	252	151
Held Open	143	39	35	7	28	20	14
Probation	779	258	257	20	129	83	32
Referred Elsewhere	429	205	42	2	133	28	19
Runaway Returned	444	433	6	0	2	0	3
Other	298	89	98	35	26	32	18
Custody to Pub. Inst. Delinquency	34	15	5	0	5	0	9
Custody to Other Public Inst.	24	13	2	0	8	0	1
Custody to Public Agency Inst.	308	170	29	1	90	4	14
Custody to Private Institution	7	4	1	0	2	0	0
Custody to Individual	45	19	7	0	12	0	7
Other	24	18	2	0	4	0	0
Inapplicable	40	28	3	5	3	0	1
Diversign	616	211	189	42	96	66	12
TOTAL	5,367	2,417	1,070	241	835	502	302
Missing Information - 77							

Table 32

TIME ELAPSED BETWEEN REFERRAL AND DISPOSITION  
BY OFFENSE, 1979

TIME BETWEEN REFERRAL AND DISPOSITION	TOTAL	RUNNING AWAY	TRUANCY	VIOLATION OF CURFEW	UNGOVERNABLE BEHAVIOR	ALCOHOL OFFENSES	OTHER
10 Days or Less	995	801	80	28	48	36	2
11 - 20 Days	884	293	235	40	149	93	74
21 - 30 Days	459	162	150	9	76	41	21
31 - 40 Days	265	90	78	5	44	34	14
41 - 50 Days	190	73	50	9	35	15	8
51 - 75 Days	308	121	66	3	55	40	23
76 - 100 Days	134	48	28	1	19	27	11
101 - 150 Days	125	43	33	5	21	14	9
151 - 200 Days	59	26	9	1	8	11	4
201 - 250 Days	60	32	11	0	7	7	3
251 - 300 Days	48	19	10	2	8	5	4
301 + Days	73	36	15	3	14	1	4
TOTAL	3,600	1,744	765	106	484	324	177

Missing Information - 1,312



## SUMMARY

The purpose of this section has been to present the designated status offenses and to provide some descriptive highlights of these offenses. Runaways constitutes the highest number of youths referred for any status offense, with females being the most often reported.

It is hoped that this information will aid those persons responsible for program planning in the juvenile justice area to make better use of limited funds available.

## APPENDIX A

Juvenile Cases Processed by  
Manner of Handling, Offense  
Type and Sex, 1979

JUVENILE CASES PROCESSED BY MANNER OF HANDLING, OFFENSE TYPE AND SEX, 1979

County	Total Referrals**	Cases Handled Without Petition										Cases Handled With Petition									
		Delinquent/Miscreant		Status		Traffic		Deprived		Special Proceedings		Delinquent/Miscreant		Status		Traffic		Deprived		Special Proceedings	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Allen	52	15	3	4	5	1	-	1	1	-	-	13	-	3	4	-	-	2	-	-	-
Anderson	36	7	4	11	8	1	-	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atchison	328	42	7	62	23	3	-	16	16	5	14	55	10	17	12	2	-	16	19	7	1
Barber	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barton	229	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	13	-	-	105	26	30	24	12	4	14	-	-	-
Bourbon	144	11	3	37	22	-	-	-	6	-	-	34	1	9	4	9	1	7	-	-	-
Brown	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	11	14	3	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Butler	276	54	19	32	27	5	1	-	-	-	-	96	9	12	13	7	0	13	-	2	1
Chase	15	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	3	1	-	2	-	-	-
Chautauqua	59	-	-	12	9	1	-	6	4	-	-	7	2	3	2	-	-	7	3	-	3
Cherokee	97	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	18	-	-	47	7	5	5	-	-	9	1	-	-
Cheyenne	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Clark	13	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Clay	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	-
Cloud	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	15	1	5	3	5	-	3	-	-	-
Coffey	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	10	-	4	6	2	1	2	-	-	-
Comanche	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Cowley	158	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	70	18	14	15	12	-	11	-	-	-
Crawford	153	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	12	-	-	59	6	15	28	8	1	13	-	-	-
Decatur	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dickinson	93	2	1	8	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	42	7	9	6	1	-	9	-	-	-
Doniphan	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	-	2	5	1	2	-	-	-
Douglas	628	138	38	44	44	9	4	16	17	-	-	143	53	19	26	23	7	22	25	-	-
Edwards	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-
Elk	13	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-



Ellis	312	129	43	32	19	18	4	1	6	-	-	32	4	4	2	2	-	9	7	-	-
Ellsworth	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	23	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Finney	169	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	16	-	-	62	19	23	25	9	1	11	-	-	-
Ford	144	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	89	21	9	3	16	-	3	-	-	-
Franklin	149	76	15	33	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geary	274	70	27	20	5	-	-	10	13	-	-	70	15	4	17	5	-	14	4	-	-
Gove	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graham	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	53	4	-	8	1	2	-	-	7	-	-	13	1	10	4	-	-	3	-	-	-
Gray	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Greeley	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Greenwood	186	28	11	26	20	6	-	28	5	-	-	14	4	6	9	2	-	2	25	-	-
Hamilton	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Harper	36	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	5	6	3	-	4	-	-	-
Harvey	196	33	11	38	26	4	4	-	10	-	-	33	4	9	4	5	-	15	-	-	-
Haskell	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Hodgeman	5	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	3	3	1	-	4	-	-	-
Jefferson	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	9	3	4	8	-	3	-	-	1
Jewell	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Johnson	3,650	1,280	288	662	541	49	3	3	51	10	1	441	58	80	71	66	3	32	5	6	-
Kearny	29	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	10	4	1	3	1	-	4	-	-	-
Kingman	71	4	1	4	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	29	8	-	11	2	-	3	-	-	-
Kiowa	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	8	1	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Labette	302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	250	7	6	10	5	-	11	-	-	-
Lane	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leavenworth	247	10	5	17	14	-	2	-	12	-	-	111	6	22	21	19	1	7	-	-	-
Lincoln	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Linn	18	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	9	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Logan	15	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Lyon	516	118	51	58	55	25	1	42	6	-	-	69	11	8	18	11	2	6	35	-	-
Marion	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Marshall	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	9	7	1	5	3	1	1	-	-	-
McPherson	56	25	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	19	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meade	26	1	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	12	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

JUVENILE CASES PROCESSED BY MANNER OF HANDLING, OFFENSE TYPE AND SEX, 1979

County	Total Referrals**	Cases Handled Without Petition										Cases Handled With Petition									
		Delinquent/Miscreant		Status		Traffic		Deprived		Special Proceedings		Delinquent/Miscreant		Status		Traffic		Deprived		Special Proceedings	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Miami	125	13	2	2	1	-	1	-	7	-	-	62	9	6	11	6	-	5	-	-	-
Mitchell	9	4	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montgomery	259	70	26	19	23	23	3	-	4	-	-	56	8	9	7	8	2	-	1	-	-
Morris	25	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	11	2	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
Morton	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nemaha	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neosho	95	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ness	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	9	4	3	7	3	18	-	-	1
Norton	15	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	9	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Osage	67	6	1	2	6	2	-	1	5	-	-	3	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Osborne	22	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	3	5	6	-	14	2	-	-
Ottawa	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	5	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Pawnee	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Phillips	42	10	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	15	1	2	1	-	-	11	-	-	-
Pottawatomie	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	17	2	1	-	2	-	5	-	-	-
Pratt	34	8	-	5	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	26	8	4	3	1	2	-	-	-	-
Rawlins	18	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reno	369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-
Republic	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	197	37	56	31	6	1	16	-	-	-
Rice	36	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	9	1	1	2	-	-	6	-	-	-
Riley	238	57	17	21	7	1	2	-	8	2	-	18	2	1	4	3	1	3	-	-	-
Rooks	33	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	68	12	16	13	4	1	8	-	-	1
Rush	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	13	4	3	1	2	-	2	-	1	-
Russell	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Saline	196	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	33	7	14	18	11	1	4	-	-	-
Scott	30	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	101	10	17	22	16	3	14	-	-	-
Sedgwick	2,924	650	187	129	219	20	6	2	130	-	4	13	2	3	1	3	-	1	-	1	-
Seward	54	25	6	4	1	3	-	10	-	-	-	1,139	190	51	59	22	5	100	3	8	-
Shawnee	2,961	690	294	220	264	20	2	158	81	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Sheridan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	540	103	153	193	40	8	65	128	-	-



Sherman	122	23	3	17	19	-	-	-	2	-	-	31	4	8	7	5	-	3	-	-	-
Smith	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stafford	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Stanton	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Stevens	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	9	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Sumner	153	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	63	6	24	30	16	4	3	-	-	-
Thomas	60	15	4	4	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	21	6	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Trego	25	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Wabaunsee	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	23	2	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Wallace	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	1	3	2	6	-	-	-	-	-
Wichita	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	1	5	6	4	-	-	-	-	-
Woodson	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyandotte	4,483	485	108	283	188	29	5	766	756	-	4	936	167	187	194	40	4	144	186	1	-
Total	22,008	4,143	1,184	1,831	1,587	250	42	1,066	1,385	26	35	5,738	960	947	1,020	495	62	711	451	28	7



APPENDIX B  
Estimated Juvenile Population  
by County

Preceding page blank



Preceding page blank

47

B - 1

ESTIMATED JUVENILE POPULATIONS BY COUNTY

1979

COUNTY	AREA (SQ. MILES)	1979 TOTAL POPULATION *	JUVENILE POPULATION **	JUVENILE % TOTAL POPULATION
Allen	505	16,174	4,184	11.9
Anderson	557	8,381	2,265	27.0
Atchison	421	20,108	5,280	26.3
Barber	1,146	6,420	1,537	23.9
Barton	865	38,011	8,758	23.0
Bourbon	639	16,565	3,783	22.8
Brown	578	12,320	2,762	22.4
Butler	1,443	50,841	11,989	23.6
Chase	774	3,300	822	24.9
Chautauqua	647	5,067	829	16.4
Cherokee	587	25,450	5,704	22.4
Cheyenne	1,027	3,911	1,013	25.9
Clark	983	2,674	573	21.4
Clay	658	9,903	2,348	23.7
Cloud	711	13,562	3,126	23.0
Coffey	656	8,629	2,206	25.7
Comanche	800	2,662	588	22.0
Cowley	1,136	34,651	8,758	25.3
Crawford	598	38,327	8,889	23.2
Decatur	899	4,903	1,119	22.8
Dickinson	855	22,591	5,309	23.5
Doniphan	379	9,158	2,445	26.7
Douglas	468	74,257	17,063	23.0
Edwards	614	4,257	1,012	23.8
Elk	647	4,010	762	19.0

# ESTIMATED JUVENILE POPULATIONS BY COUNTY

1979

COUNTY	AREA (SQ. MILES)	1979 TOTAL POPULATION *	JUVENILE POPULATION **	JUVENILE % TOTAL POPULATION
Ellis	900	25,724	7,811	30.4
Ellsworth	718	7,034	1,387	19.7
Finney	1,302	29,880	7,990	26.7
Ford	1,083	25,128	7,052	28.1
Franklin	577	21,714	5,784	26.6
Geary	399	23,362	8,038	34.4
Gove	1,070	3,834	1,258	32.8
Graham	891	4,408	1,176	26.7
Grant	568	7,083	2,482	35.0
Gray	869	5,004	1,538	30.7
Greeley	783	1,997	524	26.2
Greenwood	1,150	8,604	1,933	22.5
Hamilton	992	3,006	724	24.0
Harper	801	7,957	1,660	20.9
Harvey	540	28,891	7,911	27.4
Haskell	579	3,914	1,410	36.0
Hodgeman	860	2,551	634	24.9
Jackson	656	11,590	3,648	31.5
Jefferson	549	14,406	4,247	29.5
Jewell	907	5,623	1,322	23.5
Johnson	476	261,830	76,741	29.3
Kearny	853	3,500	1,241	35.5
Kingman	865	9,500	2,439	25.7
Kiowa	720	4,059	908	22.4
Labette	654	24,871	7,183	28.9



# ESTIMATED JUVENILE POPULATIONS BY COUNTY

1979

COUNTY	AREA (SQ. MILES)	1979 TOTAL POPULATION *	JUVENILE POPULATION **	JUVENILE % TOTAL POPULATION
Lane	720	2,807	596	21.2
Leavenworth	465	53,603	15,701	29.2
Lincoln	726	4,479	984	22.0
Linn	605	8,293	2,202	26.6
Logan	1,073	3,680	967	26.3
Lyon	852	38,852	9,101	23.4
Marion	895	15,908	3,223	20.3
Marshall	959	13,576	3,337	24.6
McPherson	911	26,281	6,742	25.7
Meade	976	5,040	1,212	24.0
Miami	591	22,080	6,150	27.9
Mitchell	716	8,152	2,066	25.3
Montgomery	649	44,266	10,528	23.8
Morris	707	6,566	1,638	24.9
Morton	725	3,373	1,149	34.0
Nemaha	709	11,961	3,319	27.7
Neosho	587	17,886	4,938	27.6
Ness	1,081	4,639	1,156	24.9
Norton	880	7,169	1,582	22.0
Osage	721	14,468	4,246	29.3
Osborne	898	6,182	1,331	21.5
Ottawa	723	6,320	1,704	27.0
Pawnee	749	7,795	1,837	23.6
Phillips	906	7,930	2,001	25.2
Pottawatomie	850	14,033	4,109	29.3

# ESTIMATED JUVENILE POPULATIONS BY COUNTY

1979

COUNTY	AREA (SQ. MILES)	1979 TOTAL POPULATION *	JUVENILE POPULATION **	JUVENILE % TOTAL POPULATION
Pratt	729	9,769	2,421	24.8
Rawlins	1,078	4,123	1,171	28.4
Reno	1,255	65,343	17,203	26.1
Republic	719	7,934	1,711	21.6
Rice	721	11,662	3,063	26.3
Riley	624	41,024	17,870	43.6
Rooks	888	7,235	1,891	26.1
Rush	724	5,147	1,055	20.5
Russell	897	9,280	2,235	24.0
Saline	720	48,028	14,901	31.0
Scott	723	6,295	1,920	30.5
Sedgwick	999	342,125	97,928	28.6
Seward	639	17,471	5,213	29.8
Shawnee	545	181,596	43,154	23.8
Sheridan	893	3,738	1,076	28.8
Sherman	1,055	7,742	2,409	31.1
Smith	893	6,307	1,431	22.7
Stafford	794	6,166	1,474	23.9
Stanton	676	2,376	826	34.8
Stevens	729	4,693	1,417	30.1
Sumner	1,182	24,278	6,482	26.7
Thomas	1,070	8,257	2,595	31.4
Trego	901	4,405	1,102	25.0
Wabaunsee	791	6,879	1,978	28.8
Wallace	911	2,172	708	32.6

# ESTIMATED JUVENILE POPULATIONS BY COUNTY

1979

COUNTY	AREA (SQ. MILES)	1979 TOTAL POPULATION *	JUVENILE POPULATION **	JUVENILE % TOTAL POPULATION
Washington	891	8,891	2,181	24.5
Wichita	724	3,190	1,124	35.2
Wilson	574	11,888	3,029	25.5
Woodson	504	4,752	976	20.5
Wyandotte	150	181,218	51,273	28.3
TOTAL	82,048	2,381,422	643,801	27.0

\* Kansas State Board of Agriculture, "Population of Kansas: As Reported by County Appraisers." Topeka, Kansas, 1979.

\*\* Juvenile estimates for ages 0 - 17 years old from the National Center for Juvenile Justice, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

APPENDIX C  
Glossary of Terms

Preceding page blank

GLOSSARY

Adjudication

- the process of deciding whether or not a youth fits into one of the categories of delinquent, miscreant, deprived, wayward or truant.

Criminal-type offender

- a child who has been charged with, or adjudicated as, being a delinquent or miscreant child.

Delinquent child

- a child less than 18 years of age who does an act which, if done by a person 18 years of age or over, would make such a person liable to be arrested and prosecuted for the commission of a felony.

Deprived

- a child less than 18 years of age:
  - (1) who is without proper parental care or control, subsistence, education... or control necessary for such child's physical, mental or emotional health, and the deprivation is not due solely to the lack of financial means of such child's parents, guardian or other custodian;
  - (2) who has been placed for care or adoption in violation of law;
  - (3) who has been abandoned or physically, mentally, emotionally abused or neglected or sexually abused by his or her parent, guardian or other custodian;
  - (4) who is without a parent, guardian or legal custodian;

Juvenile offender

- a child, subject to the jurisdiction of the Kansas juvenile code, that is an accused or adjudicated delinquent, miscreant, wayward or deprived child or a traffic offender or truant.

Miscreant child

- a child less than 18 years of age who does an act which, if done by a person 18 years of age or over, would make such person liable to be arrested and prosecuted for the commission of a misdemeanor; or the violation of any city ordinance or county resolution; or who escapes from or runs away from any lawful court ordered placement.

Petition

- a formal statement of the allegation(s) alleging a child to be delinquent, miscreant, deprived, wayward or truant.

Status offender

- a child alleged or adjudicated to be a wayward or deprived child or a truant.

Preceding page blank



Traffic offender

a child under 14 years of age who does an act which, if done by a person 14 years of age or over, would make such person liable to be arrested and prosecuted for the violation of specific traffic offenses. Whenever a child of 14 years of age or older is charged with a traffic offense, the prosecution of such offense shall not be heard pursuant to the juvenile code but shall be commenced in a court of competent jurisdiction in the same manner as prosecutions involving adults.

Truant

- a child who, being by law required to attend school, absents himself or herself therefrom to the extent of being a truant.

Wayward child

- a child less than 18 years of age:
  - (1) whose behavior is injurious to his or her welfare;
  - (2) who deserted his or her home without good or sufficient cause;
  - (3) who is habitually disobedient to the reasonable and lawful commands of his or her parent, guardian or other lawful custodian;
  - (4) who does an act the commission of which by persons under the age of 18 years is specifically prohibited and made unlawful by state law, city ordinance or county resolution.

APPENDIX D  
1979 Resource Tables

Preceding page blank

59

Table D-1  
UNIFORM CRIME REPORT ARRESTS  
BY OFFENSE, AGE AND SEX  
1979

	Under 11		11 - 12		13 - 14		15		16		17		TOTAL		ALL TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Murder	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	1	4
Rape	-	-	-	-	2	-	9	-	7	-	11	-	29	-	29
Robbery	1	-	2	-	15	7	18	5	28	3	60	3	124	18	142
Aggravated Assault	20	5	17	-	37	11	37	5	75	7	86	11	272	39	311
Burglary	109	28	107	14	318	27	348	23	416	22	421	22	1,719	137	1,856
Larceny	206	42	337	93	660	254	509	195	688	227	697	260	3,097	1,071	4,168
Motor Vehicle Theft	6	-	17	2	169	23	186	25	149	17	156	8	683	75	758
TOTAL CRIME INDEX OFFENSES	342	75	480	109	1,202	323	1,107	254	1,365	276	1,431	304	5,927	1,341	7,268
Negligent Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assaults	53	7	61	9	137	56	94	42	145	36	201	34	691	184	875
Arson	30	1	11	1	11	4	9	1	6	-	5	-	72	7	79
Forgery	2	1	3	1	15	5	12	6	29	22	25	19	86	54	140
Fraud	-	-	1	-	9	2	10	7	35	9	23	8	78	26	104
Embezzlement	-	-	3	-	6	2	3	-	13	3	11	6	36	11	47
Stolen Property	1	-	9	2	30	7	22	4	42	8	40	7	144	28	172
Vandalism	216	23	174	5	265	19	194	23	278	34	272	37	1,399	141	1,540
Weapons	12	-	8	1	31	1	21	3	23	2	33	3	128	10	138
Prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	6
Other Sex Offenses	11	-	4	1	10	2	16	2	8	2	21	4	70	11	81
Drug Offenses	3	-	10	3	94	29	127	25	212	44	301	48	747	149	896
Sale Total	-	-	4	-	7	3	8	1	20	2	29	2	68	8	76
Sale Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2
Sale Marijuana	-	-	4	-	5	3	6	1	19	2	25	1	59	7	66
Sale Synth. Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	4
Sale Other	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	4
Possession Total	3	-	6	3	87	26	119	24	192	42	272	46	679	141	820
Poss. Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	4
Poss. Marijuana	3	-	6	3	79	20	115	23	183	38	257	43	643	127	770
Poss. Synth. Narcotics	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	4	1	4	1	13	3	16
Poss. Other	-	-	-	-	4	5	3	-	5	2	9	1	21	9	30
Gambling Total	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	3	6
Numbers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambling Other	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	3	6
Family Offenses	2	1	-	2	1	1	-	2	3	1	2	-	8	7	15
D.W.I.	-	-	1	-	4	1	9	3	77	18	191	26	282	48	330
Liquor Violations	1	-	2	-	45	24	104	38	267	93	408	103	827	258	1,085
Drunkenness	-	-	-	-	6	1	13	2	18	2	19	2	56	7	63
Disorderly Conduct	44	10	43	15	106	42	112	33	184	30	213	30	702	160	862
Vagrancy	-	-	1	-	3	2	5	10	14	9	19	13	42	34	76
All Other	91	22	109	23	312	125	287	137	410	148	513	146	1,722	601	2,323
Suspicion	-	-	2	-	4	2	8	1	5	1	12	-	31	4	35
Curfew - Loitering	3	-	14	3	85	35	123	51	150	57	178	52	553	198	751
Runaway	35	12	66	62	293	492	322	497	300	474	223	247	1,239	1,784	3,023
CLASS II OFFENSES	504	77	522	128	1,469	854	1,491	888	2,219	993	2,711	791	8,916	3,731	12,647
TOTAL	846	152	1,002	237	2,671	1,177	2,598	1,142	3,584	1,269	4,142	1,095	14,843	5,072	19,915

Table D-2  
UNIFORM CRIME REPORT ARRESTS  
BY OFFENSE, BY RACE

1979

	White	Black	Indian	Other	Total
Murder	3	1	-	-	4
Rape	14	13	-	2	29
Robbery	87	52	2	1	142
Aggravated Assault	232	77	-	2	311
Burglary	1,507	328	13	8	1,856
Larceny	3,325	785	28	30	4,168
Motor Vehicle Theft	655	91	9	3	758
TOTAL CRIME INDEX OFFENSES	5,823	1,347	52	46	7,268
Negligent Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assaults	703	160	7	5	875
Arson	70	7	2	-	79
Forgery	121	18	-	1	140
Fraud	94	10	-	-	104
Embezzlement	34	9	-	4	47
Stolen Property	131	41	-	-	172
Vandalism	1,433	90	7	10	1,540
Weapons	100	37	-	1	138
Prostitution	5	1	-	-	6
Other Sex Offenses	69	12	-	-	81
Drug Offenses	845	46	4	1	896
Sale Total	70	6	-	-	76
Sale Narcotics	2	-	-	-	2
Sale Marijuana	60	6	-	-	66
Sale Synth. Narcotics	4	-	-	-	4
Sale Other	4	-	-	-	4
Possession Total	775	40	4	1	820
Poss. Narcotics	3	1	-	-	4
Poss. Marijuana	728	37	4	1	770
Poss. Synth. Narcotics	16	-	-	-	16
Poss. Other	28	2	-	-	30
Gambling Total	3	3	-	-	6
Numbers	-	-	-	-	-
Gambling Other	3	3	-	-	6
Family Offenses	15	-	-	-	15
D.W.I.	319	8	3	-	330
Liquor Violations	1,062	15	4	4	1,085
Drunkenness	59	2	1	1	63
Disorderly Conduct	708	144	6	4	862
Vagrancy	68	6	-	2	76
All Other	2,137	153	16	17	2,323
Suspicion	29	6	-	-	35
Curfew - Loitering	691	54	1	5	751
Runaway	2,824	166	21	12	3,023
CLASS II OFFENSES	11,520	988	72	67	12,647
TOTAL	17,343	2,335	124	113	19,915

Table D-3  
UNIFORM CRIME REPORT ARRESTS BY RACE  
BY LARGE COUNTY

1979

RACE	TOTAL	JOHNSON	SEDGWICK	SHAWNEE	WYANDOTTE	ALL OTHERS
White	17,343	3,556	2,867	1,408	1,172	3,340
Black	2,335	63	654	349	671	598
Indian	124	3	47	32	0	42
Other	113	5	18	2	22	66
TOTAL	19,915	3,627	3,586	1,791	1,865	9,046

APPENDIX E

K.S.A. 1976 App. 38-805(c)

(c) In order to properly advise the three branches of government on the operation of the juvenile justice system, each district court shall furnish the judicial administrator such information regarding juveniles coming to the attention of the court pursuant to the Kansas juvenile code as is determined necessary by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services and the director of the governor's committee on criminal administration, on forms approved by the judicial administrator.

APPENDIX F  
Juvenile Court Statistical Card



Preceding page blank

67

A. COURT

B. CHILD'S NAME OR NUMBER  (LAST)  (FIRST)  (MIDDLE)

C. ADDRESS  Area Code or Census Tract

D. DATE OF BIRTH -       mo. day yr.

E. AGE AT TIME OF REFERRAL -

F. SEX: 1 - Male 2 - Female

G. RACE: 1 - White 2 - Black 3 - Indian 4 - Other

ENTER ONLY ONE CODE IN THE DESIGNATED CODE BOX FOR EACH MAJOR CATEGORY FROM "H" TO "O"

H. DATE OF REFERRAL       mo. day yr.

I. REFERRED BY

1 Law Enforcement Agency  
2 School Department  
3 Social Agency  
4 Probation Officer  
5 Parents or Relatives  
6 Other Court  
7 Other Source (Specify)

J. PRIOR DELINQUENCY (Excluding Traffic) REFERRALS

a. This Calendar Year -

0 1 2 3 4 5 or more referrals

b. In Prior Years -

0 1 2 3 4 5 or more referrals

K. CARE PENDING DISPOSITION

00 No Detention or Shelter Care Overnight

Detention or Shelter Care Overnight or Longer in:

01 Jail or Police Station  
02 Detention Home  
04 Foster Family Home  
08 Other Place (Specify)

In this category ("K") if more than one code is applicable, add the appropriate codes and enter total sum in coding box.

L. REASON REFERRED

Offenses applicable to both juveniles and adults (excluding traffic)

01 Murder and non-negligent manslaughter  
02 Manslaughter by negligence  
03 Forcible rape  
04 Robbery: Purse snatching by force  
05 Robbery: All except purse snatching  
06 Assault: Aggravated  
07 Assault: All except aggravated  
08 Burglary - breaking or entering  
09 Auto theft: Unauthorized use  
10 Auto theft: All except unauthorized use  
11 Larceny: Shoplifting  
12 Larceny: All except shoplifting  
13 Weapons - carrying, possessing, etc.  
14 Sex offenses (except forcible rape)  
15 Violation of drug laws: Narcotic  
16 Violation of drug laws: All except narcotic  
17 Drunkenness  
18 Disorderly conduct  
19 Vandalism  
20 Other (Specify)

21 Arson  
22 Trespassing

Offenses applicable to juveniles only (excluding traffic)

31 Running away  
32 Truancy  
33 Violation of curfew  
34 Ungovernable behavior  
35 Possessing or drinking of liquor  
36 Other (Specify)

Traffic offenses

41 Driving while intoxicated  
42 Hit and run  
43 Reckless driving  
44 Driving without a license  
45 All other traffic (Specify)

Neglect (abuse, desertion, inadequate care, etc.)

51 Abuse  
52 All other neglect (Specify)

Special proceedings (adoption, consent to marry, etc.)

61 Specify

M. MANNER OF HANDLING

1 Without Petition  
2 With Petition

N. DATE OF DISPOSITION       mo. day yr.

O. DISPOSITION

00 Waived to Criminal Court  
Complaint Not Substantiated  
01 Dismissed: Not Proved or Found Not Involved

Complaint Substantiated  
No Transfer of Legal Custody

11 Dismissed: Warned, Adjusted, Counseled  
12 Held Open Without Further Action  
13 Probation Officer to Supervise  
14 Referred to Another Agency or Individual for Supervision or Service  
15 Runaway Returned to

16 Other (Specify)

Transfer of Legal Custody to:

21 Public Institution for Delinquents  
22 Other Public Institution  
23 Public Agency or Department (Including Court)  
24 Private Agency or Institution  
25 Individual  
26 Other (Specify)

99 Inapplicable - Specify Proceedings

**END**