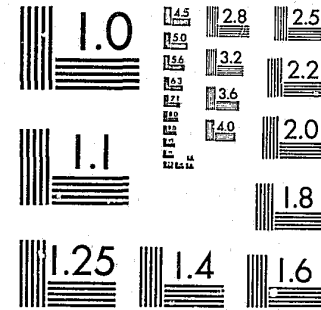


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1981 Missouri Statistics



JUVENILE COURT



CHRISTOPHER S. BOND
GOVERNOR

MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
BROADWAY STATE OFFICE BUILDING
P. O. BOX 1527
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Dear Reader:

The Division of Youth Services is pleased to present the 1981 report of Missouri Juvenile Court Statistics. This is the thirty-seventh annual Juvenile Court report and the fourth such report to be produced under the auspices of Division of Youth Services.

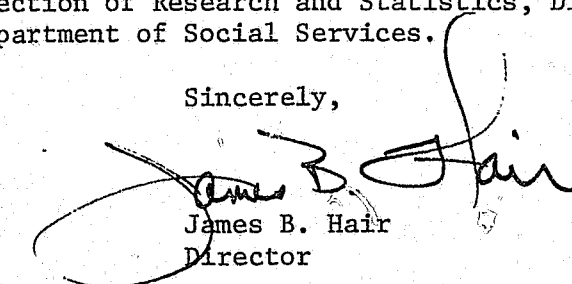
We hope the report will be useful to individuals and organizations with an interest in the juvenile justice system.

Many of the tables in this report are incomplete. We are continuing to try to reduce incompleteness in the tables. The three largest counties, as well as other populous counties, are included in several tables.

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

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

Sincerely,


James B. Hair
Director

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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INTRODUCTION

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

The information presented in this report was taken from data provided by the 43 juvenile courts of Missouri for Missouri counties. Until recently, no statutory requirements have existed mandating that Missouri juvenile courts report the number of cases referred. In 1982 the Missouri passed legislation requiring the juvenile courts to report statistics to the Division of Youth Services. However, the information for this book was collected before the legislation was passed. Because data collection was voluntary for the courts when the 1981 data was being submitted, the problem of incompleteness exists with the 1981 information. A lack of information for the metropolitan areas, including Jackson County, the City of St. Louis, and St. Louis County, has been a particular problem in recent years. An effort has been made to include as many areas of the state as possible in this report.

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

The courts that do not use the standard form are encouraged to report summary information. If they produce an annual report, this is requested. If they can provide a summary of basic information, such as breakdowns of reasons for referral by sex, race, and age at the time of referral, this is used when possible. In some cases only the total number of referrals is provided. If a court is willing to provide any summary data, an effort is made to include that information to the greatest extent possible.

Before 1979, information was either received on the standard form or it was excluded from tables in the text of the report. Since then the tables have included information received in annual reports and statistical summaries as well as in the standard form. The advantage to using information in nonstandard form is that more areas in Missouri are represented in the tables. The major disadvantage of receiving information in nonstandard form is that reliability is reduced. Specifically, when information is received in the standard form, the criterion for including it in the report is the date of disposition. Information received in summaries and annual reports tends to be included on the basis of the year the referral is made to the court.

The information in all tables is incomplete. For example, outstate Missouri is more completely represented than the metropolitan areas of the state. Buchanan County provided an annual report. The City of St. Louis provided a detailed list of referrals by age, race, and sex. Boone, Callaway, McDonald, Newton, Ripley, and St. Louis Counties provided summaries. Clay and Jackson Counties provided a list of referrals. Counties that did not report were Benton, Carter, Dallas, Hickory, Howell, New Madrid, Oregon, Polk, Shannon and Webster. Thus, of 115 Missouri counties, 96 provided information in the standard form, 9 provided summary information and 10 provided no information. The exclusion of

populous counties from tables will be pointed out in footnotes.

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

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

Many tables in this report are cross-tabulated by Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) and other counties (non-SMSA). In Missouri, the counties in the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas are Andrew, Boone, Buchanan, Cass, Christian, Clay, Franklin, Greene, Jackson, Jefferson, Platte, Ray, St. Charles, St. Louis, and the City of St. Louis. SMSA counties and other counties do not fall into a simple metropolitan-outstate dichotomy. Still, most SMSA counties are in close proximity of Missouri's major cities. Boone and Greene Counties are notable exceptions. According to the 1980 U. S. Census, SMSA counties contained approximately 66 percent of the child population ages 0-16 in Missouri. In June 1981 Jasper and Newton Counties were included among the SMSA counties.* For this report they are counted as non-SMSA counties.

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

* As announced in the Missouri Population and Census Newsletter, 4, September 1981, p.24.

handling, care pending disposition of a child, or the disposition of a child is absent for them. Information is also very incomplete for Buchanan and Clay Counties. While there is no information for 10 other (non-SMSA) counties, rural counties are better represented. Ninety out of one hundred rural counties provided some information, usually through the standard form.

In accordance with Missouri Statute R.S. Mo-Sec. 211.031 (2)(e), in August 1980 the Juvenile Courts ceased to have jurisdiction over youths sixteen years of age for non-felonious traffic violations. Thus, many fewer traffic violations have been referred to the Juvenile Courts. This change is evident in tables including referrals for traffic violations. The change should be considered when evaluating tables that present historical information.

The table on page 5 shows the total number of reported juvenile court referrals from 1937, when statistics were first collected, to 1981. A review of the yearly changes reveals the 1970's to be the end of two decades of almost uninterrupted increases in reported cases. Between 1971 and 1981, declines occurred 3 times. In 1981 the removal of non-felonious traffic referrals for 16 year olds resulted in a precipitous decline of 87.1 percent. (See table 2.2.) However, with the exception of child abuse and neglect referrals, all major categories of referrals experienced a decline in 1981.

Changes in the number and composition of reported referrals are presented in Figures 1.1 and 1.2. The first figure shows reported referrals from 1937 to 1981 and corresponds to the total shown in the previous table. The rather steady increases in the 1950's and 1960's are evident. Figure 1.2 shows the composition of reported referrals between 1970 and 1981. Over the 12 year period reported delinquency and

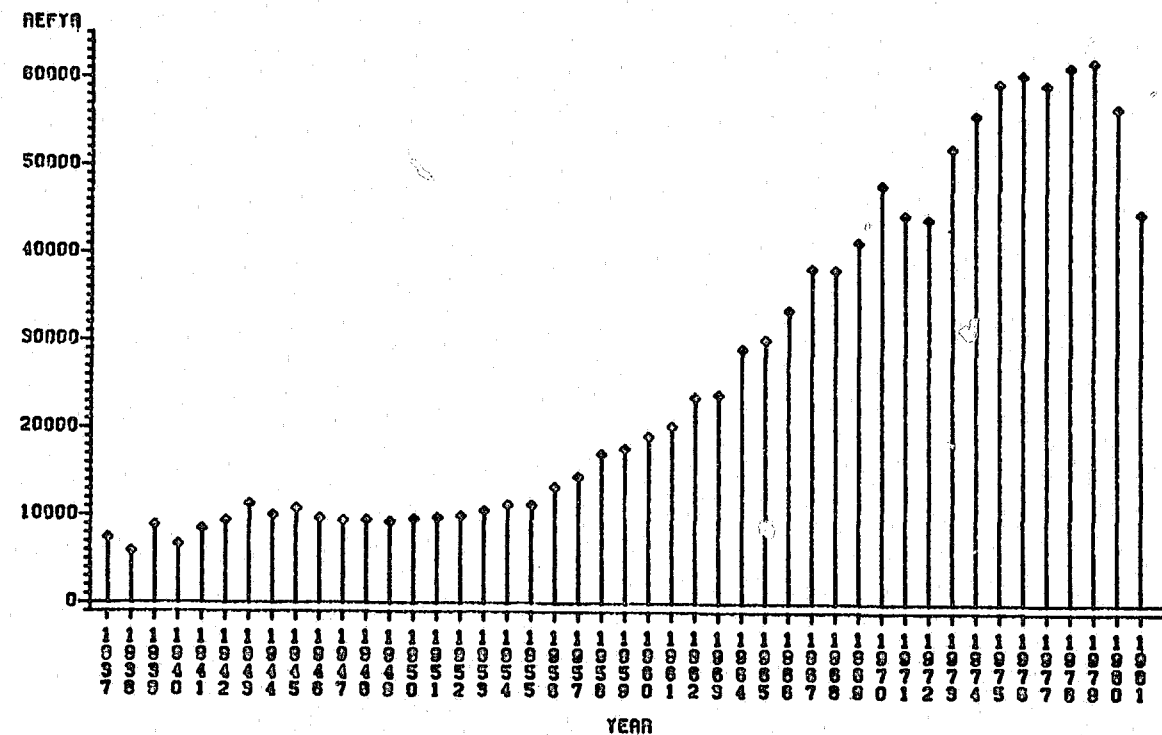
Missouri Juvenile Court Statistics 1937-1981

Year	Total Juvenile Court Cases	Delinquency, Status & Traffic	Dependency & Neglect	Adoptions	Other Special Proceedings
1937	7,400	4,374	2,072	954	
1938	5,889	3,650	1,491	748	
1939	8,891	6,161	1,871	859	
1940	6,639	5,308	1,331	*	
1941	8,479	5,666	1,921	891	
1942	9,414	6,336	2,223	855	
1943	11,323	7,351	2,625	1,347	
1944	10,016	5,957	2,614	1,445	
1945	10,790	6,243	2,924	1,623	
1946	9,672	5,341	2,203	1,702	426
1947	9,377	4,589	2,504	1,875	409
1948	9,435	4,786	2,669	1,575	405
1949	9,236	4,905	2,351	1,533	447
1950	9,583	5,040	2,270	1,732	541
1951	9,740	5,175	2,232	1,766	567
1952	9,926	5,389	2,296	1,785	456
1953	10,555	6,089	2,038	1,838	590
1954	11,230	6,555	2,333	1,846	496
1955	11,204	6,675	2,341	1,690	498
1956	13,268	8,512	2,478	1,813	465
1957	14,479	9,953	2,084	1,903	539
1958	17,047	12,248	2,430	1,798	571
1959	17,646	12,947	2,107	1,910	682
1960	19,053	13,584	2,694	2,027	748
1961	20,171	14,614	2,698	2,052	807
1962	23,520	18,011	2,498	2,167	844
1963	23,877	18,302	2,455	2,450	670
1964	29,053	22,214	3,415	2,608	816
1965	30,139	23,012	3,553	2,701	873
1966	33,483	26,025	3,605	2,859	994
1967	38,184	30,419	3,829	2,861	1,075
1968	38,091	31,264	3,092	2,769	966
1969	41,227	34,254	2,946	2,722	1,305
1970	47,666	38,753	4,492	2,524	1,897
1971	44,249	37,605	3,105	2,572**	967
1972	43,801	38,804	2,647	1,675**	675
1973	51,778	44,576	3,965	2,702	535
1974	55,511	46,971	4,648	2,557	1,335
1975	59,144	48,528	5,744	2,495	2,377
1976	60,131	48,107	6,677	2,466	2,881
1977	59,021	46,745	5,005	2,174	5,097
1978	61,031	52,360	6,855	1,816**	N/A
1979	61,531	52,881	6,366	2,284	N/A
1980	56,311	47,888	6,099	2,324	N/A
1981	44,487	36,343	6,820	1,324	N/A

* Figure not available.

** Does not include Jackson County.

FIGURE 1.1 REPORTED REFERRALS TO MISSOURI JUVENILE COURTS
1937 TO 1981

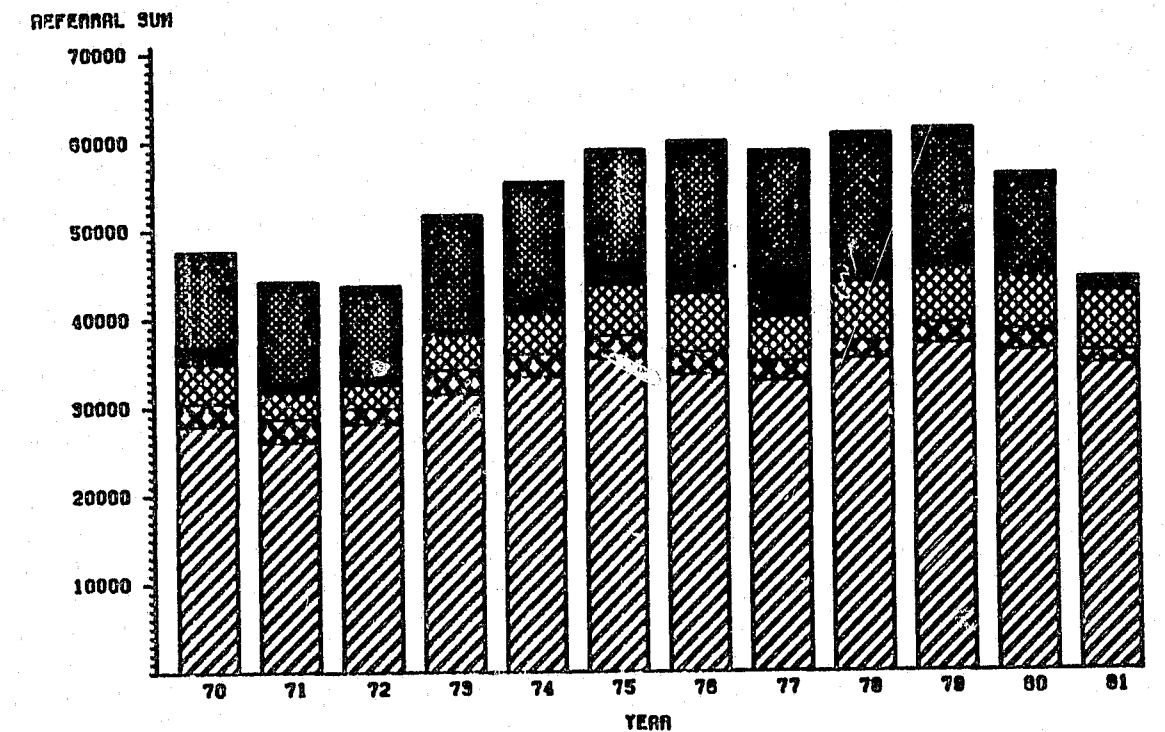


ADOPTIONS ARE NOT INCLUDED FOR 1940
AND DO NOT INCLUDE JACKSON COUNTY FOR 1971, 1972, AND 1978
SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS ARE INCLUDED FROM 1940 TO 1977

status referrals have ranged from a low of 26,131 referrals in 1971 to a high of 37,183 referrals in 1979. Also, the sharp decline in traffic referrals with the removal of non-felonious traffic referrals for 16 year olds in August 1980 is evident.

The remainder of the report is organized into two major sections--delinquency and status referrals, and child abuse and neglect referrals. The section concerning delinquency and status referrals is organized into a discussion of the

FIGURE 1.2 COMPOSITION OF REFERRALS TO MISSOURI JUVENILE COURTS
1970 TO 1981



LEGEND: REFTYPE DELINO & STATUS SPECIAL PROCEED ADOPTIONS TRAFFIC DEPEND/NEGLECT

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

DELINQUENCY AND STATUS OFFENSES

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

The reasons for referral are broadly divided between acts that are offenses only for people of a certain age, status offenses, and acts that are offenses for people of all ages, delinquency offenses. Status offenses include running away, truancy, violation of curfew, ungovernable or incorrigible behavior, and possessing or drinking liquor. Adult or delinquent offenses present a wider spectrum of violations. They include murder and non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, sex offenses, purse snatching, other robbery, assault, burglary, auto theft, larceny, possession of weapons, violation of drug laws, drunkenness, disorderly conduct and vandalism. Of the 34,866 delinquency and status referrals reported in 1981, 14,879 or 42.7 percent were status offenses. Delinquency referrals made up 57.3 percent of the total number of these referrals.

As the standard form used in this report does not identify an individual, there is no way to tabulate the number of youths referred to a court. The focus of analysis is not on the number of children referred to the court, but on the number of reported referrals. Some children are referred more than once during the year. A referral is made each time a juvenile is apprehended for a delinquent act. If the child

commits several delinquent acts at the same time, only one offense is recorded.

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

Table 2.1 Categorical Breakdowns of Referrals

Misdemeanor Against Persons

- Assault
- Aggravated assault
- Crimes against persons - miscellaneous

Felony Against Persons

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

Misdemeanor Against Property

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

Felony Against Property

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

Misdemeanor - Morals-Decency Crimes

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

Felony - Morals-Decency Crimes

- Possession of drugs

Selling drugs
 Under the influence of drugs
 Obscenity
 Commercial sex offense
 Morals-decency crimes - miscellaneous
 Misdemeanor - Public Order Crimes
 Drunkenness
 Resisting custody
 Flourishing dangerous weapon
 Public peace disturbance
 Traffic violation
 Driving while under the influence
 Vagrancy
 Public order crimes - miscellaneous
 Felony - Public Order Crimes
 Drunkenness
 Interfering with a police officer
 Resisting custody
 Flourishing dangerous weapon
 Carrying concealed weapon
 Public peace disturbance
 Traffic violation
 Driving while under the influence
 Vagrancy
 Shooting into dwelling
 Public order crimes - miscellaneous
 Violation of Court Supervision
 Status Offenses
 Runaway
 Incorrigible
 Beyond parental control
 Truancy
 Curfew
 Alcohol/liquor possession
 Behavior injurious to self or others
 Status offenses - other
 Abuse and Neglect
 Abuse
 All other neglect

TABLE 2.2 Changes in Delinquency/Status and Traffic Referrals
1948-1981

Year	Delinquency/ Status Referrals	Change from Prior Year	Traffic Referrals	Change from Prior Year
1948	4,515		271	
1949	4,745	5.1	160	-41.0
1950	4,823	1.6	217	35.6
1951	4,735	-1.8	440	102.7
1952	5,038	6.4	351	-20.2
1953	5,642	12.0	447	27.4
1954	5,891	4.4	664	48.5
1955	5,759	-2.2	916	38.0
1956	7,347	25.8	1,165	27.2
1957	8,302	13.0	1,651	41.7
1958	10,332	26.0	1,916	16.1
1959	10,386	0.5	2,249	17.3
1960	10,826	4.2	2,758	22.6
1961	11,307	4.4	3,307	19.9
1962	14,009	23.9	4,002	21.0
1963	13,305	-5.0	4,997	24.9
1964	16,508	24.1	5,706	14.2
1965	17,908	8.4	5,104	-10.6
1966	17,691	-1.2	8,334	63.3
1967	20,697	17.0	9,722	16.7
1968	21,389	3.2	9,875	1.6
1969	23,725	10.9	10,529	6.6
1970	28,017	18.0	10,736	1.9
1971	26,131	-5.8	11,474	6.9
1972	28,278	8.2	10,526	-8.3
1973	31,587	11.7	12,989	23.4
1974	33,508	6.1	13,463	3.6
1975	35,620	6.3	12,908	-4.1
1976	33,780	-5.2	14,327	11.0
1977	33,041	-2.2	13,704	4.3
1978	35,624*	7.8	16,736	22.1
1979	37,183	4.2	15,698	-9.9
1980	36,405	-2.1	11,483	-26.6
1981	34,866	-4.2	1,477	-87.1

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

Delinquency and status referrals declined from 36,405 in 1980 to 34,866 in 1981, for a decrease of 4.2 percent. Traffic referrals declined from 11,483 to 1,477, a decrease of 87.1 percent. Of the 1,477 traffic referrals, 83 or 5.6 percent were disposed of officially, 561 or 38.0 percent were disposed of unofficially, and the remaining dispositions were not reported.

Table 2.3 Reason for Referral by Population Area

Reason for Referral	Total		SMSA		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
STATE TOTAL	43,163	100.0	30,670	100.0	12,493	100.0
Against Persons	2,588	6.0	1,984	6.5	604	4.8
Misdemeanor	823		354		469	
Felony	589		486		103	
Unspecified	1,176		1,144		32	
Against Property	12,600	29.2	8,974	29.3	3,626	29.0
Misdemeanor	3,774		1,795		1,979	
Felony	2,778		1,257		1,521	
Unspecified	6,048		5,922		126	
Morals--Decency	1,595	3.7	1,186	3.9	409	3.3
Misdemeanor	702		362		340	
Felony	103		42		61	
Unspecified	790		782		8	
Public Order	1,894	4.4	1,390	4.5	504	4.0
Misdemeanor	680		255		425	
Felony	197		163		34	
Unspecified	1,017		972		45	
Delinquency/Miscellaneous	892	2.0	877	2.9	15	0.1
Violation of Court Supervision	418	1.0	321	1.0	97	0.8
Status Offenses	14,879	34.5	10,870	35.4	4,009	32.1
Abuse/Neglect	6,820	15.8	4,061	13.2	2,759	22.1
Traffic	1,477	3.4	1,007	3.3	470	3.8

A good overview of Missouri Juvenile Court referrals in 1981 is contained in Table 2.3. It is the most inclusive table in the text of the report. Of the total number of referrals reported, 30,670 or 71.1 percent come from SMSA counties. Other counties provided 12,493 or 28.9 percent of the referrals. The distribution of the categories of offenses is quite similar for both SMSA and other counties. In both types of areas, status offenses and crimes against property, respectively, dominate the delinquency referrals. The most notable urban-rural difference is in child abuse/neglect referrals. These referrals constitute 13.2 percent of all referrals in SMSA counties and 22.1 percent of all referrals in other counties. A higher incidence of offenses against people in SMSA counties also distinguishes the two.

In Table 2.4 referrals are organized by sex. Approximately 83 percent of all reported referrals are included. For both males and females, crimes against property and status offenses dominate among delinquency and status referrals. But several differences overshadow this similarity. Males are somewhat more likely to be referred for crimes against property than they are for status offenses. Females are more than twice as likely to be referred for status offenses than they are for property offenses. Indeed, females are much more likely to be referred to the court for status offenses than for any other reason. While status offenses are prominent among reasons for referral for males, they do not dominate to the extent that they do for females.

Table 2.4 Reason for Referral by Sex*

Reason for Referral	State Total		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	35,695	100.0	24,820	100.0	10,875	100.0
Against Persons	2,135	6.0	1,725	7.0	410	3.8
Misdemeanor	822		613		209	
Felony	589		506		83	
Unspecified	724		606		118	
Against Property	11,090	31.1	9,193	37.0	1,897	17.4
Misdemeanor	3,765		2,989		776	
Felony	2,773		2,517		256	
Unspecified	4,552		3,687		865	
Morals-Decency	1,316	3.7	1,034	4.2	282	2.6
Misdemeanor	702		555		147	
Felony	103		71		32	
Unspecified	511		408		103	
Public Order	1,690	4.7	1,366	5.5	324	3.0
Misdemeanor	679		534		145	
Felony	197		167		30	
Unspecified	814		665		149	
Delinquency/Miscellaneous	202	0.6	159	0.6	43	0.4
Status Offenses	12,981	36.3	7,893	31.8	5,088	46.8
Violation of Court Supervision	308	0.9	216	0.9	92	0.8
Abuse/Neglect	4,964	13.9	2,409	9.7	2,555	23.5
Traffic	1,009	2.8	825	3.3	184	1.7

* Table includes 82.7 percent of reported status referrals. Clay and Jackson Counties are excluded.

Most interesting is the sex difference in child abuse and neglect referrals. These referrals constitute 23.5 percent of all females referrals, but only 9.7 percent of all male referrals. Child abuse/neglect cases differ from others in that the child is not a perpetrator, but the victim of an offense. The greater incidence of child abuse/neglect referrals for females suggests many questions. . . For example, is the actual incidence of abuse and neglect higher for females or is the reporting to the court merely higher? Also, does this sex difference apply to both abuse and neglect? Because of the questions suggested by females as either special victim or as receiving different treatment from referring agencies, this sex difference is most intriguing.

Table 2.5 Reason for Referral, by Rank and by Sex

Rank	Males		Females	
	Reason Referred	Percent	Reason Referred	Percent
1	Status Offenses	31.8	Status Offenses	46.8
2	Unspecified Against Property	14.9	Abuse/Neglect	23.5
3	Misdemeanor Against Property	12.0	Unspecified Against Property	8.0
4	Abuse/Neglect	9.7	Misdemeanor Against Property	7.1

Table 2.5 lists the four most frequent types of referrals for males and females. Status offenses, property offenses, and child abuse/neglect are listed for both sexes. Yet the percentages listed show the sex differences that have just been discussed. Status offenses are ranked first for boys as well as for girls because property offenses are not listed as a single category.

Note that in ranking referrals the subcategories for each offense type -- misdemeanor, felony and unspecified -- are listed

instead of the more inclusive categories (e.g., crimes against property).

Table 2.6 Status Offenses by Population Area

Type of Offense	State Total		SMSA		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	14,879	100.0	10,870	100.0	4,009	100.0
Runaway	3,900	26.2	2,838	26.1	1,062	26.5
Incorrigible	1,181	7.9	763	7.0	418	10.4
Beyond Parental Control	1,326	8.9	991	9.1	335	8.4
Truancy	2,127	14.3	1,229	11.3	898	22.4
Curfew	3,742	25.2	3,529	32.5	213	5.3
Alcohol Possession	1,454	9.8	835	7.7	619	15.4
Behavior Injurious to Self and Others	890	6.0	634	5.8	256	6.4
Other Status	259	1.7	51	0.5	208	5.2

Tables 2.6 and 2.7 contain more detailed information about status offenses. Table 2.6 summarizes the number of referrals broken down by area, and includes the three largest counties. Referrals for alcohol possession provide one notable urban-rural difference. Alcohol possession constitutes 7.7 percent of the status offenses in SMSA counties and 15.4 percent in other counties. The most significant difference between SMSA and other counties is the proportion of curfew violations reported. Of all SMSA status offenses, 32.5 percent are curfew violations. The corresponding percentage for other counties is 5.3 percent. This difference is due to the high number of curfew violation reported by one large county -- St. Louis County. St. Louis

Table 2.7 Status Offenses by Sex*

Type of Offense	State Total		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	12,664	100.0	7,681	100.0	4,983	100.0
Runaway	3,229	25.5	1,366	17.8	1,863	37.4
Incorrigible	1,095	8.7	696	9.0	399	8.0
Beyond Parental Control	403	3.2	221	2.9	182	3.6
Truancy	1,794	14.2	1,068	13.9	726	14.6
Curfew	3,687	29.1	2,560	33.3	1,127	22.6
Alcohol Possession	1,308	10.3	1,000	13.0	308	6.2
Behavior Injurious to Self and Others	889	7.0	611	8.0	278	5.6
Other Status	259	2.0	159	2.1	100	2.0

* Table includes 85.1 percent of reported status referrals. Jackson and Clay Counties are not included.

County's referrals account for 85.8 percent of the SMSA curfew referrals. Proportionately, other SMSA counties have many fewer curfew referrals. This is a striking example of the variation in local ordinances and practices with curfews.

In reviewing Table 2.7 the reader should keep in mind that for the counties for which we have data, status offenses make up 62.5 percent of female delinquency referrals. The comparable number for males is 36.6 percent. The specific reasons for referral also reveal sex differences. For females, running away comprises the greatest number of status offenses with 37.4 percent. Curfew violations and truancy are the second and third most frequent, with 22.6 percent and 14.6 percent, respectively. These three kinds of violations account for 74.6 percent of all female status referrals. For males, curfew violations are the

most frequent reason for a status referral, with 33.3 percent. Running away, truancy, and alcohol possession are the second, third and fourth most likely reasons for males, accounting for 17.8, 13.9 and 13.0 percent respectively. For males, the three most frequently reported reasons for referral comprise 65.0 percent of all status referrals for males.

Table 2.8 crosstabulates reason for referral by race and sex. Among the largest three counties, only the City of St. Louis is represented in the table. Even with Jackson and St. Louis Counties omitted from the table, at least 86 percent of the non-white youths are from SMSA counties. Of the referrals for non-white youths, at least 90 percent are black. The table displays differences in the likelihood of whites and non-whites being referred to the court for different offenses.

Table 2.8 Reason for Referral by Race and by Sex*

Reason for Referral	Total	Total Males	White	Non-White	Total Females	White	Non-White
STATE WIDE	21,783	14,849	11,731	3,118	6,934	5,656	1,278
Against Persons							
Misdemeanor	819	611	466	145	208	154	54
Felony	588	505	156	349	83	33	50
Unspecified	62	46	30	16	16	8	8
Against Property							
Misdemeanor	3,747	2,973	2,142	831	774	494	280
Felony	2,754	2,501	1,964	537	253	205	48
Unspecified	444	363	228	135	81	52	29
Morals							
Decency							
Misdemeanor	699	552	494	58	147	129	18
Felony	103	71	60	11	32	29	3
Unspecified	28	23	16	7	5	5	0
Public Order							
Misdemeanor	674	530	450	80	144	106	38
Felony	200	167	69	98	33	9	24
Unspecified	136	98	69	29	38	26	12
Violation of Court Supervision	209	144	106	38	65	46	19
Status Offenses	6,536	3,745	3,435	310	2,791	2,590	201
Abuse/Neglect	4,124	1,986	1,538	448	2,138	1,650	488
Traffic	660	534	508	26	126	120	6

* Table includes 50.5 percent of reported referrals. Buchanan, Clay, Jackson, and St. Louis Counties are not included.

While it is sometimes difficult to compare the seriousness of offenses, some distinctions can be drawn. Offenses against people are usually regarded as among the most serious. Status referrals, in which the youth is sometimes regarded as harmful only to himself, can be placed at the other end of a continuum showing the seriousness of offenses. The two ends of the continuum present a good contrast in racial differences.

For white males, status referrals make up 3,435 or 30.4 percent of all referrals to the Juvenile Court. Only offenses against property with 4,334 referrals or 33.9 percent exceed the number of status referrals for white males. Crimes against people constitute 652 or 5.8 percent of white male referrals. For non-white males, status offenses make up 310 or 10.0 percent of the referrals. Status offenses are the forth most likely reason for referral for non-white males, and they are greatly exceeded by property offenses, 1,503 or 48.2 percent, and crimes against people, 510 or 16.3 percent and child abuse/neglect referrals, 448 or 14.4 percent. At the end of the continuum showing the less severe offenses -- status referrals -- white males have a relatively high proportion of offenses and non-white males have relatively few. At the end showing the more severe offenses -- referrals against people -- white males have proportionately few referrals and non-white have proportionately many.

This contrast of status offenses and offenses against people also applies to females. For white females, status offenses make up 2,590 or 45.8 percent of all referrals and offenses against people constitute 195 or 3.4 percent. For non-white females, status offenses constitute 201 or 15.7 percent of all referrals and offenses against people constitute 112 or 8.8 percent.

Referrals for non-white youths, both male and females, are more likely to be serious than referrals for white youths. The question of whether non-whites engage in more serious violations or whether non-whites, as predominantly urban residents, are

referred for more serious offenses, is beyond the scope of this report.

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

Reason Referrals	Total	Under 12 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	Over 16 Years
STATE TOTAL	21,304	3,937	870	1,451	2,630	4,001	5,015	3,400
Against Persons	1,449							
Misdemeanor	723	18	49	82	111	156	156	151
Felony	656	99	17	44	61	124	167	144
Unspecified	70	8	6	11	15	15	14	1
Against Property	6,852							
Misdemeanor	3,655	453	233	294	509	644	907	615
Felony	2,722	161	111	182	345	538	794	591
Unspecified	475	49	35	58	85	81	129	38
Morals-Decency	819							
Misdemeanor	687	3	6	42	78	148	217	193
Felony	100	3	1	3	15	19	35	24
Unspecified	32	0	0	1	0	6	7	18
Public Order	1,021							
Misdemeanor	658	46	26	36	62	101	182	205
Felony	195	6	2	7	25	35	62	58
Unspecified	168	4	4	10	21	53	66	10
Status Offenses	6,357	256	174	435	959	1,574	1,811	1,148
Violation of Court Supervision	103	0	1	4	12	31	30	25
Abuse/Neglect	4,042	2,821	194	206	250	242	198	131
Traffic	661	10	11	36	82	234	240	48

* Table includes 49.4 percent of reported referrals. Jackson, St. Louis, Buchanan and Clay Counties are not included.

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

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

Rank	Under 12 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	Over 16 Years	16 Years
1	Abuse/ Neglect	Misde- meanor Against Property	Status Offenses	Status Offenses	Status Offenses	Status Offenses	Status Offenses
2	Misde- meanor Against Property	Abuse/ Neglect	Misde- meanor Against Property	Misde- meanor Against Property	Misde- meanor Against Property	Misde- meanor Against Property	Misde- meanor Against Property
3	Status Offenses	Status Offenses	Abuse/ Neglect	Felony Against Property	Felony Against Property	Felony Against Property	Felony Against Property
4	Felony Against Property	Felony Against Property	Felony Against Property	Abuse/ Neglect	Abuse/ Neglect	Misde- meanor Morals- Decency	Misde- meanor Public Order

For those referrals for which we have information about age, the total number of referrals increases each year from 12 through 16 years. The largest yearly increase occurs between 13 years and 14 years, an increase of 81.2 percent. The smallest yearly increase occurs between 15 and 16 years, an increase of 25.5 percent.

The rank-ordering of offenses in Table 2.10 shows that three types of referrals dominate all age groups -- abuse and neglect, crimes against property (both misdemeanors and felonies) and status offenses. Among children under 12, abuse and neglect referrals account for 71.6 percent of all referrals. Predictably, abuse and neglect referrals are most prominent for youths under 12 years and become less so for older youths.

The discussion of delinquency referrals so far has concerned the distribution of referrals within population areas, sexes, races and ages. The discussion will now turn to what happens after the referral is made. Care pending disposition, manner of

handling (i.e., official and unofficial handling) and the disposition of youth will be considered.

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

Care Pending Disposition	State Total		SMSA		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,346	100.0	3,513	100.0	8,833	100.0
No Overnight Detention	10,092	81.8	2,869	81.7	7,223	81.8
Detention or Shelter Overnight or Longer in:						
Jail or Police Department	187	1.5	15	0.4	172	1.9
Detention Home or Shelter	1,953	15.8	609	17.3	1,344	15.2
Foster Family	51	0.4	3	0.1	48	0.5
Other	63	0.5	17	0.5	46	0.5

* Table includes 35.4 percent of reported delinquency and status referrals. Jackson County, St. Louis City, and St. Louis County, and Boone, Buchanan, and Clay Counties are not included

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

Table 2.11 shows care pending disposition for delinquency referrals. The type of care used by the courts for juveniles pending disposition depends upon the types of facilities available. Since few referrals for traffic violations are

detained overnight, they are excluded from data concerning type of care.

Of the delinquency referrals for which there is information, 2,254 or 18.3 percent resulted in the detention of the youth. Of those who were detained overnight, youths in rural areas were detained in a jail or police department more often than youths in urban counties. In SMSA counties detained youths were kept in jail or police department 15 or 2.3 percent of the time. In other counties detained youths were kept 172 or 10.7 percent of the time in jails or police departments. Conversely, in SMSA counties detained youths were placed in detention homes or shelters 94.6 percent of the time, while in other counties detained youths were so placed 83.4 percent of the time. While the superiority of resources in urban areas is evident, the gap is not great.

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

Table 2.12 Reason for Referral by Manner of Handling*

Reason for Referral	Total		Official		Unofficial	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
STATE TOTAL	16,844	100.0	4,320	100.0	12,524	100.0
Against Persons	871	5.2	181	4.2	690	5.5
Misdemeanor	660		89		571	
Felony	149		71		78	
Unspecified	62		21		41	
Against Property	5,051	30.0	1,379	31.9	3,672	29.3
Misdemeanor	2,634		320		2,314	
Felony	2,088		958		1,130	
Unspecified	329		101		228	
Morals-Decency	673	4.0	115	2.7	558	4.4
Misdemeanor	586		92		494	
Felony	87		23		64	
Unspecified	0		0		0	
Public Order	694	4.1	86	2.0	608	4.9
Misdemeanor	544		40		504	
Felony	53		25		28	
Unspecified	97		21		76	
Status Offenses	5,718	34.0	812	18.8	4,906	39.2
Violation of Court Supervision	105	0.6	48	1.1	57	0.5
Abuse/Neglect	3,088	18.3	1,616	37.4	1,472	11.7
Traffic	644	3.8	83	1.9	561	4.5

* Table includes 39.0 percent of the reported referrals. Jackson County, St. Louis City, St. Louis County, Buchanan and Clay Counties are not included.

Manner of handling is discussed in Tables 2.12 and 2.13. Of the referrals for which there is information, 4,320 or 25.6 percent were handled officially and 12,524 or 74.4 percent were handled unofficially. Table 2.13 reveals that abuse and neglect referrals, felonies against property, status offenses, and misdemeanors against property, respectively, rank highest in referrals handled officially. Among referrals handled unofficially,

status offenses, misdemeanors against property, abuse and neglect, and felonies against property, respectively, rank highest.

Because of their prevalence among all types of referrals, the same three reasons for referral dominate both officially and unofficially handled cases. Child abuse and neglect, which often involves very young children, makes up a far larger percentage of officially handled cases than any other reason for referral. Status offenses, which may be harmful only to the youth himself, dominate among the cases handled unofficially.

Table 2.13 Rank Order of Offense by Type of Handling

Rank	Reason Referred	Official Percent	Reason Referred	Unofficial Percent
1	Abuse/Neglect	37.4	Status Offenses	39.2
2	Felony Against Property	22.2	Misdemeanor Against Property	18.5
3	Status Offenses	18.8	Abuse/Neglect	11.7
4	Misdemeanor Against Property	7.4	Felony Against Property	9.0

The next three tables deal with the disposition of youths who have been referred to court. The most striking thing in Tables 2.14 and 2.15 is the similarity in dispositions for SMSA and other counties. Table 2.15 ranks the same three dispositions as occurring most frequently in both types of counties. However, in SMSA counties "dismissed-not proved" occurs almost as frequently as the forth most likely disposition, "other". In other counties "referred to other agency occurs almost as frequently as the forth most likely disposition, "held open".

Table 2.14 Disposition of Delinquency Referrals by Population Grouping*

Disposition	State Total		SMSA		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	12,465	100.0	3,538	100.0	8,927	100.0
Certified	40	0.3	6	0.2	34	0.4
Dismissed-not Proven	916	7.3	249	7.0	667	7.5
Dismissed-Warned	4,722	37.9	1,373	38.8	3,349	37.5
Held Open	1,097	8.8	240	6.8	857	9.6
Official Supervision	1,295	10.4	305	8.6	990	11.1
Unofficial Supervision	1,613	12.9	447	12.6	1,166	13.1
Referred to Other Agency	983	7.9	212	6.0	771	8.6
Runaway Returned	782	6.3	270	7.6	512	5.7
Transfer of Custody	435	3.5	158	4.5	277	3.1
Other	582	4.7	278	7.9	304	3.4

* Table includes 35.8 percent of reported delinquency and status referrals. Jackson County, St. Louis City, St. Louis County, Boone, Buchanan and Clay Counties are not included.

Table 2.15 Disposition of Youth by Population Grouping for Delinquency Referrals

Rank	SMSA		Other	
	Disposition	Percent	Disposition	Percent
1	Dismissed Warned	38.8	Dismissed Warned	37.5
2	Unofficial Supervision	12.6	Unofficial Supervision	13.1
3	Official Supervision	8.6	Official Supervision	11.1
4	Other	7.9	Held Open	9.6

Table 2.16 Reason for Referral by Type of Disposition*

Disposition	Total	Misde- meanor Against Persons	Felony Against Persons	Misde- meanor Against Property	Felony Against Property	Misde- meanor Morals- Decency
TOTAL	16,118 100.0%	662 100.0%	149 100.0%	2,648 100.0%	2,091 100.0%	587 100.0%
Certified	52 0.3%	0 0.0%	9 6.0%	3 0.1%	22 1.0%	1 0.2%
Dismissed Not Proved	1,376 8.5%	68 10.3%	25 16.8%	275 10.4%	193 9.2%	44 7.5%
Dismissed Warned	5,279 32.8%	318 48.0%	18 12.1%	1,190 44.9%	345 16.5%	170 29.0%
Held Open	1,173 9.1%	92 13.9%	10 6.7%	240 9.1%	139 6.6%	58 9.9%
Official Supervision	1,375 8.5%	41 6.2%	26 17.5%	225 8.5%	566 27.1%	62 10.5%
Unofficial Supervision	1,699 10.5%	66 10.0%	17 11.4%	416 15.7%	345 16.5%	147 25.0%
Referred to Other Agency	1,913 11.9%	23 3.5%	21 14.1%	117 4.4%	229 11.0%	47 8.0%
Runaway Returned	784 4.9%	4 0.6%	0 0.0%	8 0.3%	14 0.7%	0 0.0%
Transfer of Legal Custody	1,297 8.1%	16 2.4%	16 10.7%	45 1.7%	149 7.1%	7 1.2%
Other Action	870 5.4%	34 5.1%	7 4.7%	129 4.9%	89 4.3%	51 8.7%

* Table includes 37.3 percent of reported referrals. Jackson, St. Louis City, St. Louis County, Boone, Buchanan and Clay Counties are not included.

Table 2.16 displays the reason for referral by the type of disposition. While 32.8 percent of all referrals were warned and dismissed, only 0.3 percent were certified to stand trial as adult. Predictably, there is variation of dispositions among reason for referral. For example, 57.9 percent of abuse and neglect referrals are either referred to another agency or involve

Table 2.16 Reason for Referral by Type of Disposition*

Disposition	Felony Morals- Decency	Misde- meanor Public Order	Felony Public Order	Viola- tion of Court Super- vision	Status Offenses	Abuse and Neglect	Traffic
TOTAL	87 100.0%	544 100.0%	53 100.0%	105 100.0%	5,539 100.0%	3,030 100.0%	623 100.0%
Certified	1 1.2%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	4 0.1%	4 0.1%	8 1.3%
Dismissed Not Proved	9 10.4%	46 8.4%	2 3.8%	0 0.0%	254 4.6%	444 14.6%	16 2.6%
Dismissed Warned	29 33.3%	322 59.2%	12 22.6%	17 16.2%	2,301 41.5%	183 6.0%	374 60.0%
Held Open	12 13.8%	53 9.7%	4 7.6%	10 9.5%	479 8.7%	305 10.1%	71 11.4%
Official Supervision	11 12.6%	15 2.8%	14 26.4%	23 21.9%	312 5.6%	53 1.8%	27 4.3%
Unofficial Supervision	10 11.5%	54 9.9%	5 9.4%	6 5.7%	547 9.9%	29 1.0%	57 9.2%
Referred to Other Agency	5 5.8%	30 5.5%	6 11.3%	16 15.3%	489 8.8%	897 29.6%	33 5.3%
Runaway Returned	3 3.4%	2 0.4%	0 0.0%	2 1.9%	749 13.5%	2 0.1%	0 0.0%
Transfer of Legal Custody	3 3.4%	7 1.3%	6 11.3%	17 16.2%	169 3.1%	858 28.3%	4 0.6%
Other Action	4 4.6%	15 2.8%	4 7.6%	14 13.3%	235 4.2%	255 8.4%	33 5.3%

a transfer of legal custody. Only 6.0 percent are warned and dismissed. By contrast, the most frequent disposition for delinquency misdemeanors is dismissed and warned. Official supervision is the most frequent disposition for felonies against property and people. Thus dispositions clearly reflect the type of referral.

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

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

The Division of Family Services maintains a statewide telephone reporting system for child abuse and neglect in Missouri. Any person can report suspected child abuse and neglect; persons in many occupations are required by law to report suspected child abuse and neglect. During 1981, the statewide reporting line received 32,559 reports over half of which were substantiated. Only a small minority of these reports become referrals to the court.

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

In 1981, Missouri courts reported 6,820 referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of these referrals, 4,061 or 59.5 percent were from SMSA counties and 2,759 or 40.5 percent were from other counties.

As shown in Table 3.1 referrals for neglect occur much more than referrals for abuse. The breakdown of abuse and ne-

glect referrals for both SMSA and other counties is nearly identical.

Table 3.1 Abuse and Neglect Referrals by Population Area*

Reason for Referral	State Total		SMSA		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	6,276	100.0	3,720	100.0	2,556	100.0
Abuse	1,744	27.8	1,036	27.8	708	27.7
Neglect	4,532	72.2	2,684	72.2	1,848	72.3

* Table includes 92.0 percent of reported abuse and neglect referrals. Boone and Buchanan Counties are not included.

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

Table 3.2 shows the sources of child abuse and neglect referrals to the courts.

Table 3.2 Source of Abuse and Neglect Referrals*

Source of Referral	Total		SMSA		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	3,063	100.0	533	100.0	2,530	100.0
Social Agency	1,939	63.3	374	70.2	1,565	61.8
Law Enforcement	418	13.6	77	14.4	341	13.5
Parent, Relative	352	11.5	36	6.7	316	12.5
Other Court	24	0.8	4	0.8	20	0.8
School	121	4.0	3	0.6	118	4.7
Probation Official	13	0.4	0	0.0	13	0.5
Other	196	6.4	39	7.3	157	6.2

* Table includes 44.9 percent of the abuse and neglect referrals. Jackson, St. Louis City, St. Louis County and Buchanan and Clay Counties are not included.

Some child abuse and neglect referrals are urgent enough to require care outside of the home prior to the time of court disposition. Care pending disposition is shown in Table 3.3. Statewide, 69.7 percent of the referrals received no overnight placement and 30.3 did receive overnight placement. The care received pending disposition is very similar for both SMSA and other counties.

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

Care Pending Disposition	Total		SMSA		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	3,007	100.0	469	100.0	2,538	100.0
No Overnight Detention	2,095	69.7	322	68.7	1,773	69.9
Detention Overnight or Longer in:						
Jail or Police Department	4	0.1	1	0.2	3	0.1
Detention Home or Shelter	148	4.9	24	5.1	124	4.9
Foster Family	679	22.6	110	23.5	569	22.4
Other	81	2.7	12	2.5	69	2.7

* Table includes 44.1 percent of the reported child abuse and neglect referrals. Jackson County, St. Louis City, St. Louis County, Boone, Buchanan and Clay Counties are not included.

The type of disposition for abuse and neglect referrals is based on the court's decision, after a detailed study of what will best meet the needs of the child or children. Table 3.4 summarizes the dispositions of youths for child abuse and neglect referrals. "Referred to other agencies" and "transfer of legal custody" are the two most frequent dispositions for both SMSA and other counties. In SMSA counties, transfer of legal custody occurred with 66.5 percent of the reported referrals. In other counties, referred to others for service occurred in 32.2 percent of reported referrals and transfer of legal custody occurred with 21.2 percent of the referrals. Referrals to social agencies indicate the court has requested service be given to improve the conditions causing the situation. When legal custody is changed, it may be transferred to a public or private agency, an institution, or another individual. While some of these children may be

removed from their own homes, some remain in their homes under supervision. Many of the children removed from their homes are placed in foster homes.

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

Disposition	Total		SMSA		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
STATE TOTAL	3,030	100.0	477	100.0	2,553	100.0
Dismissed-Not Proven	444	14.7	18	3.8	426	16.7
Dismissed-Warned	183	6.0	6	1.2	177	6.9
Held Open	305	10.1	2	0.4	303	11.9
Official Supervision	53	1.7	1	0.2	52	2.0
Unofficial Supervision	29	1.0	9	1.9	20	0.8
Referred to Other Individual Agency, or Service	897	29.6	75	15.7	822	32.2
Runaway Returned	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Transfer of Legal Custody	858	28.3	317	66.5	541	21.2
Other Action	259	8.5	49	10.3	210	8.2

* Table includes 44.4 percent of the report child abuse and neglect referrals. Jackson County, St. Louis City, St. Louis County, Boone, Buchanan and Clay are not included.

APPENDIX A

MISSOURI STATEWIDE JUVENILE INFORMATION SYSTEM

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

County _____
 Youth's Name/or Code _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Circuit # ☐
 Sex: ☐ 1 Male 2 Female
 Race: ☐ 1 White 2 Black 3 Spanish Surname 4 Other
 DOB ☐ Mo. ☐ Day ☐ Yr

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

Reason(s) for Referral:	Referral Code 1) <input type="checkbox"/>	Referral Code 2) <input type="checkbox"/>	Referral Code 3) <input type="checkbox"/>
Disposition of Offense by Reason for Referral:	Disposition Code 1) <input type="checkbox"/>	Disposition Code 2) <input type="checkbox"/>	Disposition Code 3) <input type="checkbox"/>

Date of Referral: ☐ Mo. ☐ Day ☐ Yr
 Date of Disposition: ☐ Mo. ☐ Day ☐ Yr

Referral Source: ☐ 1 Law Enforcement Agency 2 School 3 Social Agency 4 Probation Official 5 Parent or Relative 6 Other Court 7 Other (Specify) _____

Care Pending Disposition: ☐ 1 No Detention Overnight 2 Detention or Shelter Overnight or Longer 3 Jail or PD ☐ Days in Detention or Shelter Prior to Disposition
 4 Detention Home 5 Foster Family 6 Other (Specify) _____

Manner of Handling: ☐ 1 With Petition 2 Without Petition Hearing Official: ☐ 1 Judge 2 Commissioner 3 Hearing Officer 4 Not Applicable

Disposition of Youth: ☐ 1 Certified 2 Dismissed: Not Proven or Not Involved 3 Dismissed: Warned, adjusted, counseled 4 Held Open w/o Further Action 5 Official Supervision 6 Unofficial Supervision by Juv. Officer 7 Referred to Another Agency, Individual or Service for Supervision Name of Agency _____
 8 Runaway Returned to _____ 9 Other (Specify) _____ 10 Transfer of Legal Custody

Transfer of Legal Custody ☐ 1 Public Agency or Department (Including Court) 2 Private Agency or Institution—Name _____
 3 Division of Youth Services 4 Mental Health Facility 5 Other Public Institution (Name) _____
 6 Individual 7 Other (Specify) _____ 8 Not Applicable

SOCIAL HISTORY INFORMATION: (Optional)

Living Arrangement of Child at Time of Referral in Own Home: ☐
 1 With Both Parents 2 With Mother and Steplather 3 With Father and Stepmother 4 With Mother Only 5 With Father Only

Living Arrangement of Child at Time of Referral in Another Setting: ☐
 1 Home of Relative 2 Foster Family Home 3 Institution 4 Independent Living Arrangement 5 Other (Specify) _____ 6 Unknown

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

Family Income: ☐ 1) Under \$5,000 2) \$5,000 to \$10,000 3) \$10,000 to \$15,000 4) \$15,000 to \$20,000 5) \$20,000 to \$25,000 6) Over \$25,000 7) Unknown Public Assistance: ☐
 1 Receiving Public Assistance 2 Not Receiving Public Assistance 3 Unknown

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

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

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

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

ORIGINAL — Research & Statistics

COPY — Retained by Court

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

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

Disposition of Offense by reason of Referral codes (Not applicable for Abuse and Neglect Cases)	
1. Guilty	4. Nolle Pross.
2. Not Guilty	5. Certified to Criminal Court
3. Dismissed	6. Informal disposition - Intake

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS, AND ABUSE/NELECT, BY COUNTY, 1981

COUNTY	TOTAL RE- PORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES	TOTAL RE- PORTED DELIN- QUENCY REFER- RALS	JUVENILE DELINQUENCY COURT DISPOSITIONS										TRANS- FER OF LEGAL CUSTODY	OTHER
			CERTI- FIED	DIS- MISSED NOT PROVEN	DIS- MISSED WARNED	HELD OPEN	OFFI- CIAL SUPER- VISION	UNOF- FICIAL SUPER- VISION	REFER- RED TO ANOTHER AGENCY, INDIVI- DUAL OR SERVICE	RUN- AWAY RE- TURNED				
STATE TOTAL	43,163	34,866												
ADAIR	134	122	0	3	44	21	2	18	13	16	2	3		
ANDREW	7	7	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	0		
ATCHISON	68	56	0	1	2	18	4	14	11	4	0	2		
AUDRAIN	161	131	0	6	52	34	6	28	2	1	0	2		
BARRY	153	101	0	4	33	11	15	17	2	7	6	6		
BARTON	17	12	0	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	1	0		
BATES	301	220	0	16	132	0	12	30	11	8	5	6		
BENTON	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
BOLLINGER	11	8	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	2	0	1		
BOONE	825	739	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
BUCHANAN	1,086	921	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
BUTLER	102	42	1	2	1	0	15	8	8	0	0	7		
CALDWELL	46	7	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1		
CALLAWAY	200	126	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
CAMDEN	178	150	0	7	70	1	6	12	46	2	2	4		
CAPE GIRARDEAU	303	285	1	45	162	13	10	12	24	7	8	3		
CARROLL	109	97	0	1	50	6	8	6	17	9	0	6		
CARTER	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
CASS	73	65	0	3	19	8	7	24	1	0	3	0		
CEDAR	17	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0		
CHARITON	142	114	0	9	47	8	8	1	11	7	12	11		
CHRISTIAN	118	85	0	3	33	3	6	24	2	3	9	2		
CLARK	179	138	1	11	50	4	7	23	20	11	1	10		
CLAY	1,411	1,135	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
CLINTON	88	63	0	1	6	25	3	5	8	3	0	12		
COLE	430	349	0	55	118	10	73	5	34	38	4	12		
COOPER	126	95	3	13	35	2	5	5	13	6	0	13		
CRAWFORD	112	80	0	3	36	4	27	1	6	3	0	0		
DADE	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0		
DALLAS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
DAVIESS	64	12	0	0	0	0	2	8	1	1	0	0		
DEKALB	25	7	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	1	0		
DENT	53	45	0	1	5	0	0	23	6	1	9	0		
DOUGLAS	70	54	0	0	24	3	6	15	3	3	0	0		
DUNKLIN	259	241	0	1	33	86	32	62	20	2	5	0		
FRANKLIN	320	306	0	7	123	19	40	22	24	19	3	49		
GASCONADE	19	17	0	0	9	2	4	2	0	0	0	0		
GENTRY	53	2	0	2	1	5	7	19	5	1	1	1		
GREENE	808	564	1	18	243	7	26	66	57	104	27	15		
GRUNDY	45	31	0	0	1	7	7	4	0	0	3	9		
HARRISON	34	24	0	1	0	0	2	3	2	6	3	7		
HENRY	419	346	0	46	122	0	15	56	22	36	2	47		
HICKORY	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
HOLT	31	22	0	1	0	6	0	6	8	1	0	0		
HOWARD	46	39	1	4	16	2	1	4	10	0	1	0		
HOWELL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
IRON	42	23	0	1	6	3	1	9	2	0	1	0		
JACKSON	5,718	3,900	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
JASPER	801	472	11	32	208	9	122	25	25	21	5	14		
JEFFERSON	1,350	1,094	1	92	366	82	121	168	34	64	21	145		
JOHNSON	15	13	0	7	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0		
KNOX	16	9	0	0	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	1		
LACLEDE	172	142	0	11	68	11	3	26	11	10	1	1		
LAFAYETTE	274	211	1	15	57	29	34	12	25	24	2	12		
LARRENCE	138	107	5	3	42	4	36	2	3	4	3	3		
LEWIS	52	44	0	1	22	5	3	5	3	4	0	1		
LINCOLN	84	72	0	4	33	8	2	11	10	0	1	3		
LINN	154	120	0	9	56	6	16	1	17	6	0	9		
LIVINGSTON	228	67	1	9	31	1	16	2	1	1	5	0		

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS, AND ABUSE/NELECT, BY COUNTY, 1981

ABUSE AND NEGLECT COURT DISPOSITION										
COUNTY	TOTAL	DIS- MISSED NOT PROVEN	DIS- MISSED WARNED	HELD OPEN	OFFI- CIAL SUPER- VISION	UNOF- FICIAL SUPER- VISION	REFER- RED TO ANOTHER AGENCY INDIVI- DUAL OR SERVICE	TRANS- FER OF LEGAL CUSTODY	OTHER	TRAFFIC VIOLA- TIONS
STATE TOTAL	6,820									1,477
ADAIR	11	0	2	1	0	0	1	5	2	1
ANDREW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ATCHISON	9	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	3
AUDRAIN	25	9	1	0	1	0	9	5	0	5
BARRY	39	9	7	12	0	0	5	1	5	13
BARTON	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
BATES	76	10	6	0	0	0	27	25	8	5
BENTON	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BOLLINGER	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
BOONE	65	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21
BUCHANAN	136	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	29
BUTLER	60	10	0	3	0	0	0	2	45	0
CALDWELL	39	12	5	17	N/A	N/A	4	1	N/A	0
CALLAWAY	65	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9
CAMDEN	23	3	1	2	0	0	14	3	0	5
CAPE GIRARDEAU	10	0	2	0	0	0	3	3	2	8
CARROLL	11	0	0	7	0	0	1	3	0	1
CARTER	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CASS	5	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3
CEDAR	14	0	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	0
CHARITON	27	8	1	2	0	3	0	9	4	1
CHRISTIAN	29	0	1	0	0	0	0	28	0	4
CLARK	37	3	1	9	0	2	17	5	0	4
CLAY	199	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	77
CLINTON	20	0	0	4	0	0	9	7	0	5
COLE	56	11	9	1	8	1	22	0	4	25
COOPER	25	5	0	1	0	0	10	4	5	6
CRAWFORD	31	1	9	4	2	0	14	1	0	1
DADE	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
DALLAS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DAVIESS	52	13	7	13	0	0	16	3	0	0
DEKALB	16	7	4	2	0	0	2	1	0	2
DENT	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
DOUGLAS	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	1	7
DUNKLIN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18
FRANKLIN	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
GASCONADE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2
GENTRY	7	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	4
GREENE	213	2	0	0	0	4	12	116	79	31
GRUNDY	11	0	0	2	0	0	2	5	2	3
HARRISON	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
HENRY	62	2	0	0	6	0	40	9	5	11
HICKORY	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HOLT	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5
HOWARD	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
HOWELL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IRON	15	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	1	4
JACKSON	1,434	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	384
JASPER	313	17	20	10	17	0	130	140	79	16
JEFFERSON	224	14	0	1	0	0	4	161	44	32
JOHNSON	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
KNOX	7	0	1	2	0	0	4	0	0	0
LACLEDE	21	3	1	0	0	0	15	2	0	9
LAFAYETTE	52	4	2	9	2	2	31	2	0	11
LAURENCE	24	5	3	3	0	0	2	9	2	7
LEWIS	6	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	2
LINCOLN	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	11
LINN	29	5	2	0	1	0	21	0	0	5
LIVINGSTON	159	45	31	37	2	0	37	4	3	2

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS, AND ABUSE/NELECT, BY COUNTY, 1981

COUNTY	TOTAL RE- PORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES	TOTAL RE- PORTED DELIN- QUENCY REFER- RALS	JUVENILE DELINQUENCY COURT DISPOSITIONS									
			CERTI- FIED	DIS- MISSED NOT PROVEN	DIS- MISSED WARNED	HELD OPEN	OFFI- CIAL SUPER- VISION	UNOF- FICIAL SUPER- VISION	REFER- RED TO ANOTHER AGENCY, INDIVI- DUAL OR SERVICE	RUN- AWAY RE- TURNED	TRANS- FER OF LEGAL CUSTODY	OTHER
MCDONALD	37	33	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MACON	69	62	0	3	19	7	21	4	6	1	1	0
MADISON	155	98	0	11	34	11	15	0	15	2	1	0
MARIES	45	26	0	0	7	0	1	17	1	0	0	0
MARION	563	465	2	12	105	96	57	128	43	17	2	3
MERCER	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
MILLER	227	197	1	7	99	5	3	22	40	11	8	1
MISSISSIPPI	175	139	0	13	59	39	4	18	3	3	0	0
MONITEAU	77	64	0	6	36	2	1	8	3	7	1	0
MONROE	66	45	0	1	6	7	5	21	0	2	1	2
MONTGOMERY	129	116	0	16	15	23	3	29	10	0	18	2
MORGAN	54	46	0	4	22	3	1	6	5	5	0	0
NEW MADRID	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NEWTON	102	92	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NODAWAY	102	84	0	1	6	13	9	29	11	11	1	3
OREGON	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
OSAGE	8	7	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
OZARK	35	24	0	1	12	2	1	6	1	0	1	0
PERRIS	174	170	0	7	136	0	8	5	2	1	6	5
PERRY	184	138	0	25	55	11	15	5	5	13	5	4
PETTIS	238	220	0	2	97	80	9	4	4	18	2	4
PHILIPS	244	192	2	4	54	3	12	39	22	28	23	5
PIKE	74	57	0	3	27	2	5	11	2	4	3	0
PLATTE	384	312	0	16	20	81	7	46	48	51	24	19
POLK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PULASKI	426	293	1	14	93	21	15	50	28	35	24	12
PUTNAM	13	6	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
RALLS	69	40	0	0	8	8	3	7	14	0	0	0
RANDOLPH	281	242	0	8	121	20	24	28	11	7	19	4
RAY	188	170	0	4	70	19	14	6	23	21	2	11
REYNOLDS	17	5	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
RIPLEY	213	78	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ST. CHARLES	1,052	969	4	106	498	21	82	87	23	8	69	71
ST. CLAIR	188	123	0	28	55	0	6	11	8	8	2	5
ST. FRANCOIS	787	513	0	70	156	30	116	31	40	29	27	14
STE. GENEVIEVE	220	181	0	25	77	3	46	8	3	8	1	10
ST. LOUIS CITY	4,923	3,858	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ST. LOUIS CO.	12,407	11,477	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SALINE	193	162	0	0	143	1	0	2	2	9	0	5
SCHUYLER	25	16	0	0	6	2	2	1	0	3	1	1
SCOTLAND	76	52	0	11	16	4	3	7	5	4	1	1
SCOTT	172	145	0	19	81	16	0	6	11	11	1	0
SHANNON	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SHELBY	38	31	0	0	13	5	1	6	2	0	0	4
STODDARD	190	147	2	6	10	58	21	29	10	7	4	0
STONE	44	30	0	2	8	4	4	8	2	1	0	1
SULLIVAN	40	28	0	0	14	1	2	0	8	2	0	1
TANEY	96	64	1	1	19	3	8	22	4	5	1	0
TEXAS	190	156	0	6	54	3	10	46	27	8	1	1
VERNON	44	24	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	1	14	0
WARREN	77	69	0	2	16	5	7	31	0	0	8	0
WASHINGTON	195	122	0	24	43	8	14	12	7	4	1	9
WAYNE	47	23	0	4	5	4	0	2	7	1	0	0
WEBSTER	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WORTH	18	15	0	0	0	4	0	9	1	0	1	0
WRIGHT	96	62	0	1	29	3	5	10	5	1	5	3

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS, AND ABUSE/NELECT, BY COUNTY, 1981

COUNTY	TOTAL	DIS- MISSED NOT PROVEN	DIS- MISSED WARNED	HELD OPEN	OFFI- CIAL SUPER- VISION	UNOF- FICIAL SUPER- VISION	REFER- RED TO ANOTHER AGENCY, INDIVI- DUAL OR SERVICE	TRANS- FER OF LEGAL CUSTODY	OTHER	TRAFFIC VIOLA- TIONS
MCDONALD	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
MACON	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
MADISON	56	35	0	8	0	0	1	9	3	1
MARIES	16	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	0	3
MARION	83	1	1	25	3	5	16	32	0	15
MERCER	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
MILLER	16	1	6	0	0	0	9	0	0	14
MISSISSIPPI	23	1	1	4	0	2	14	0	1	13
MONITEAU	6	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	7
MONROE	16	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	5
MONTGOMERY	8	1	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	5
MORGAN	7	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1
NEW MADRID	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NEWTON	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5
NODAWAY	10	0	2	1	0	0	7	0	0	8
OREGON	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
OSAGE	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
OZARK	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
PERRIS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5
PERRY	41	0	0	0	0	0	27	12	2	4
PETTIS	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	4
PHILIPS	33	3	0	0	0	0	15	14	1	19
PIKE	13	2	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	4
PLATTE	53	2	0	1	1	1	36	11	1	19
POLK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PULASKI	124	10	8	7	0	0	59	34	6	9
PUTNAM	7	1	0	0	0	0	9	11	1	4
RALLS	25	0	0	3	0	0	6	15	0	13
RANDOLPH	26	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	15
RAY	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
REYNOLDS	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	2
RIPLEY	130	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5
ST. CHARLES	24	0	2	0	0	0	20	1	0	59
ST. CLAIR	62	15	7	0	0	0	34	3	3	3
ST. FRANCOIS	257	123	8	64	0	0	45	16	4	17
STE. GENEVIEVE	36	3	1	2	0	0	6	20	1	3
ST. LOUIS CITY	1,047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
ST. LOUIS CO.	626	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	304
SALINE	23	0	11	3	1	0	5	4	3	8
SCHUYLER	9	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0
SCOTLAND	22	0	0	5	0	2	14	1	0	2
SCOTT	19	4	0	0	1	0	11	0	3	8
SHANNON	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SHELBY	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	5	5
STODDARD	27	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	16
STONE	10	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	4
SULLIVAN	12	3	0	1	0	0	0	29	0	1
TANEY	31	0	1	0	0	0	22	0	0	5
TEXAS	29	1	6	0	1	0	0	17	1	0
VERNON	20	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
WARREN	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON	72	21	6	22	0	0	7	14	2	1
WAYNE	18	2	1	6	0	0	5	10	0	6
WEBSTER	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WORTH	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	24	5	3
WRIGHT	32	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

END