



Jackson County Family Court
2010
Statistical Report

The mission of Family Court Services is to support the Family Court in providing interventions for youth and families to ensure accountability, skill development, and protection of the community.

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Introduction

This report is designed to provide an overview of statistical information for Jackson County Circuit Court - Family Court Division. Data are presented for 2010 as well as trend data from 3, 5, and 10 years of history. The report begins with Jackson County population data and the number of youth who are at risk for involvement with Family Court. Next, this report examines referrals to the Family Court for abuse, neglect, status offenses, and delinquent offenses. Next, this report examines filings and motions to modify. Additionally, we look at commitments to the Division of Youth Services and numbers of youth certified to stand trial as an adult. Finally, this report looks at the use of secure detention and alternative, Family Court programs and services, special projects and populations, and recidivism statistics. Data sources are provided for all tables and graphs in Appendix A.

The following definitions for each referral category are from the Missouri Department of Public Safety and the State Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (**bolded category headings**).

Violent Offenses - Crimes against persons including: Homicide, rape or other felonious sexual assaults, aggravated and other felonious assaults, robbery; arson 1st degree, and weapon offenses.

Non-Violent Offenses - Any other act classified as criminal by the Missouri Criminal Code in 565.577 RSMo.

We subdivided the non-violent offenses into four categories: Non-violent person offenses, property offenses, drug offenses, and municipal ordinance violations.

Status Offenses - Non-criminal violations which apply only to juveniles including: Truancy, runaway, beyond parental control, behavior injurious to self and others, and violations of Court order.

Current Demographic Picture

We excluded administrative referrals, non-criminal internally-generated referrals for the purpose of judicial action related to case management.

Finally, we created an additional category called ‘Delinquent – Other Offenses’ to include all other offenses, such as weapons and trespassing charges. A full index of referrals by category is included in Appendix B.

The information presented here reflects only the most serious allegation for individual referrals. Totals do not include other lesser law violations included on the same referral. Also, please note that the data presented represent offense referrals and not necessarily the number of separate individuals referred to the court. The actual number of individual youth referred will be less than the total number of referrals as some youth are referred several times a year.

The numbers of all youth under the age of 18 and minority youth under the age of 18 in Jackson County and all of Missouri have remained steady over the four most recent years for which data are available. Youth under the age of 18 represent about one-quarter of the population in Jackson County and the State of Missouri. Minority youth represent about one-fifth of the youth population in Missouri and approximately 40% of the youth population in Jackson County. The numbers in the following tables were published in the Missouri Kids Count Data Book and in the website for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Kids Count in Missouri (KCM) is a partnership of Citizens for Missouri's Children, The Children's Trust Fund, and the University of Missouri's Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis.

Table 1**Youth Population in Jackson County (ages 0 to 17 years) by Race**

	African American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Other	Total
2000	52,505	99,994	12,416	3,889	168,804
2001	51,800	100,164	13,198	3,966	169,128
2002	50,936	100,361	14,112	4,070	169,479
2003	50,230	99,681	15,220	4,150	169,281
2004	49,449	99,149	16,366	4,217	169,181
2005	48,576	98,728	17,661	4,303	169,268
2006	48,024	98,614	18,856	4,380	169,874
2007	47,188	98,563	20,071	4,488	170,310
2008	46,404	98,300	21,101	4,587	170,392
2009	47,675	98,503	22,669	4,990	173,837

Notes.

1. The numbers in this table were updated in 2009 using the Juvenile Populations reported by OJJDP - NCJRS and have changed since the 2007 Annual Report.
2. The OJJDP/NCJRS Juvenile Populations does not provide population estimates beyond 2009.

Table 2**Youth Population in Jackson County (ages 10 to 17 years) by Race**

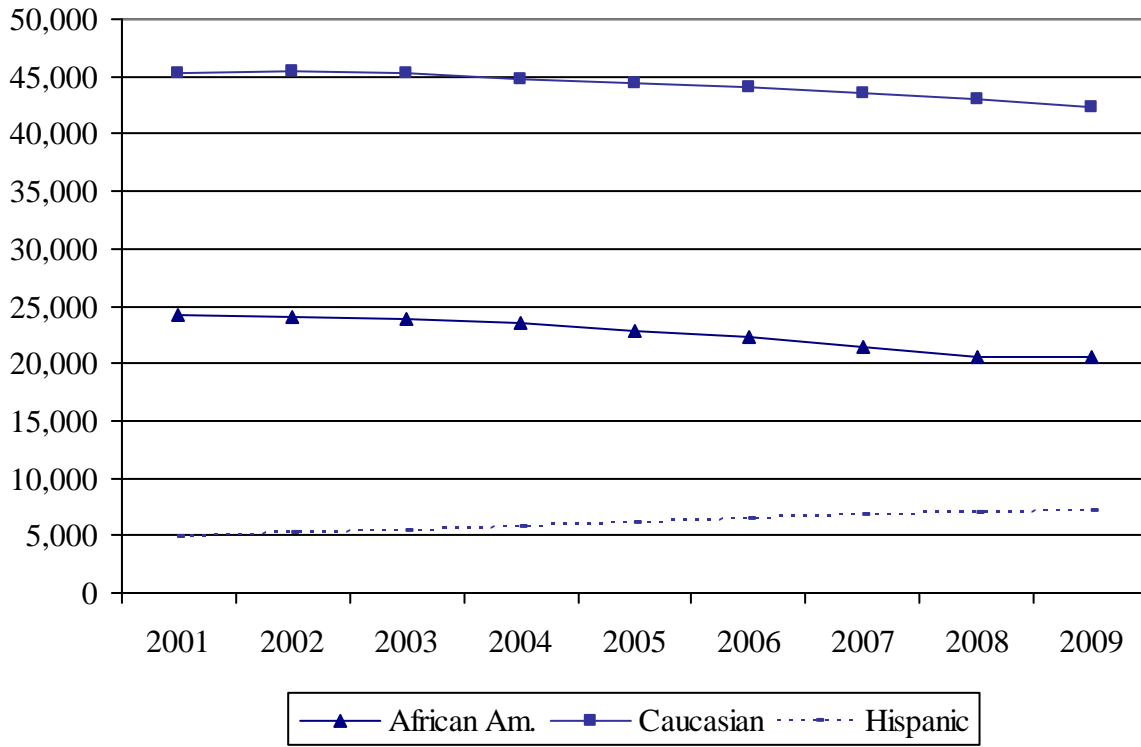
	African American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Other	Total
2000	23,988	45,423	4,694	1,726	75,831
2001	24,212	45,353	4,894	1,709	76,168
2002	24,080	45,529	5,175	1,687	76,471
2003	23,885	45,289	5,455	1,703	76,332
2004	23,477	44,826	5,767	1,685	75,755
2005	22,905	44,402	6,103	1,738	75,148
2006	22,292	44,123	6,390	1,798	74,603
2007	21,468	43,537	6,722	1,835	73,562
2008	20,589	43,032	6,992	1,849	72,462
2009	20,617	42,421	7,061	1,943	72,042

Notes.

1. The numbers in this table were updated in 2009 using the Juvenile Populations reported by OJJDP - NCJRS and have changed since the 2007 Annual Report.
2. The OJJDP/NCJRS Juvenile Populations does not provide population estimates beyond 2009.

Graph 1

Youth Population in Jackson County (ages 10 to 17 years) by Race/Ethnicity

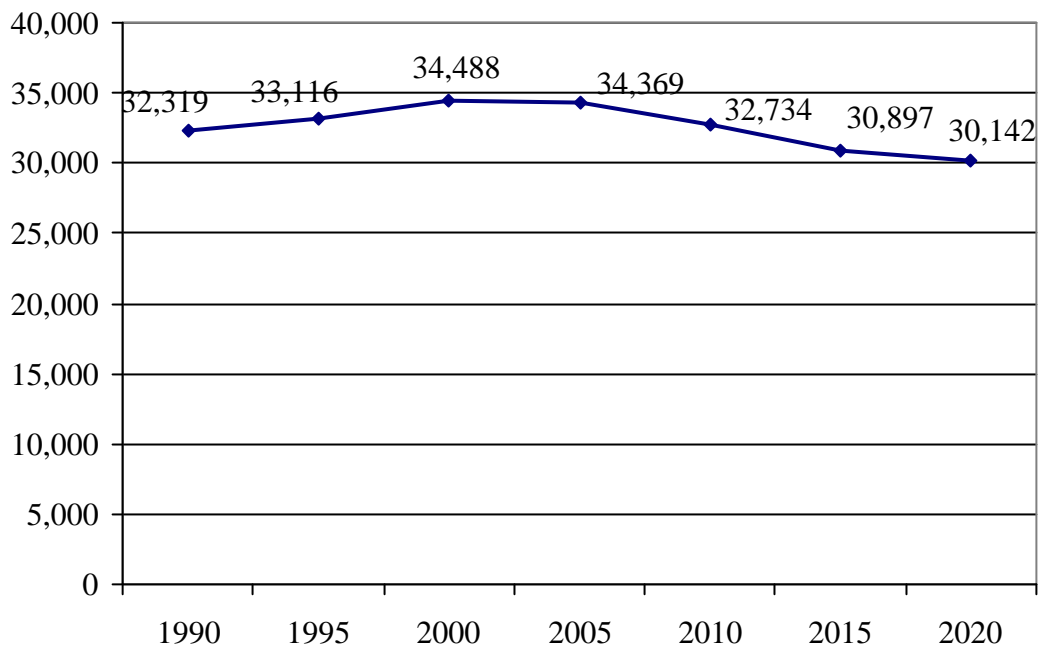


Population Projections

According to the State of Missouri's Office of Administration, the population of youth in Jackson County is expected to decline over the next 20 years. The population in Jackson County between the ages of 14 and 17 is expected to decline eight percent between 2010 and 2020.

Graph 2

Youth Population (Aged 14-17) Projections for Jackson County



Referrals for Child Abuse, Neglect, Custody, and Parental Rights

Referrals for child abuse and neglect overall were up 51% since 2005 after remaining relatively flat for four years. The total number of CAN referrals declined 1% between 2009 and 2010.

Referrals for neglect declined in 2010 after rising over the last several years.

Table 3 and Graph 3

Referrals for Child Abuse and Neglect

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number	855	816	839	826	787	916	848	1,018	1,199	1,190
% change	-23%	-5%	+3%	-2%	-5%	+16%	-7%	+17%	+18%	-1%
Rate per 1,000 children	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.6	5.4	5.0	6.0 ²	7.0	7.0 ³

Notes.

1. Rates were calculated based on the number of children in Jackson County from birth to age 17.
2. Based on 2007 population estimate.
3. Based on 2009 population estimate.

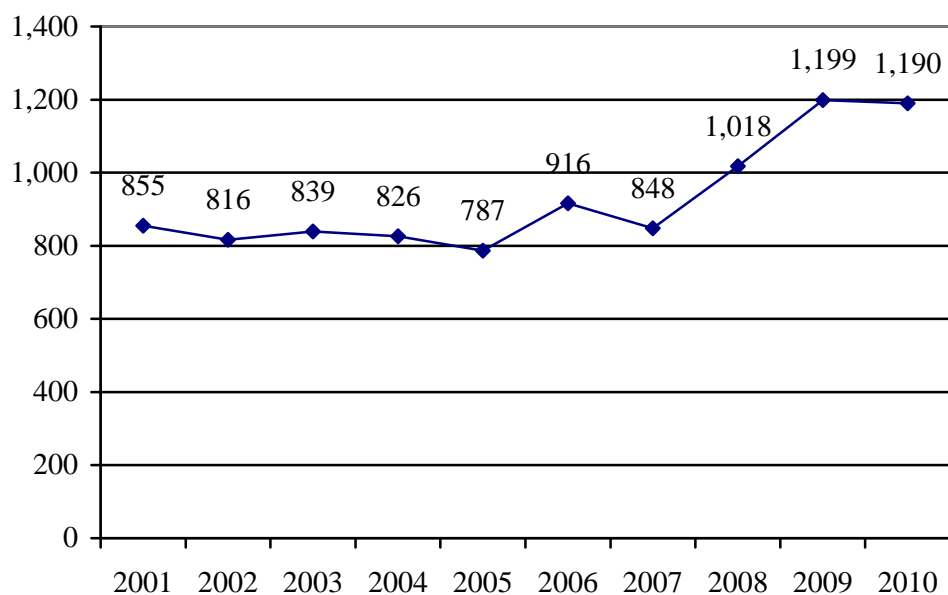


Table 4**Child Abuse and Neglect Referrals by Charge**

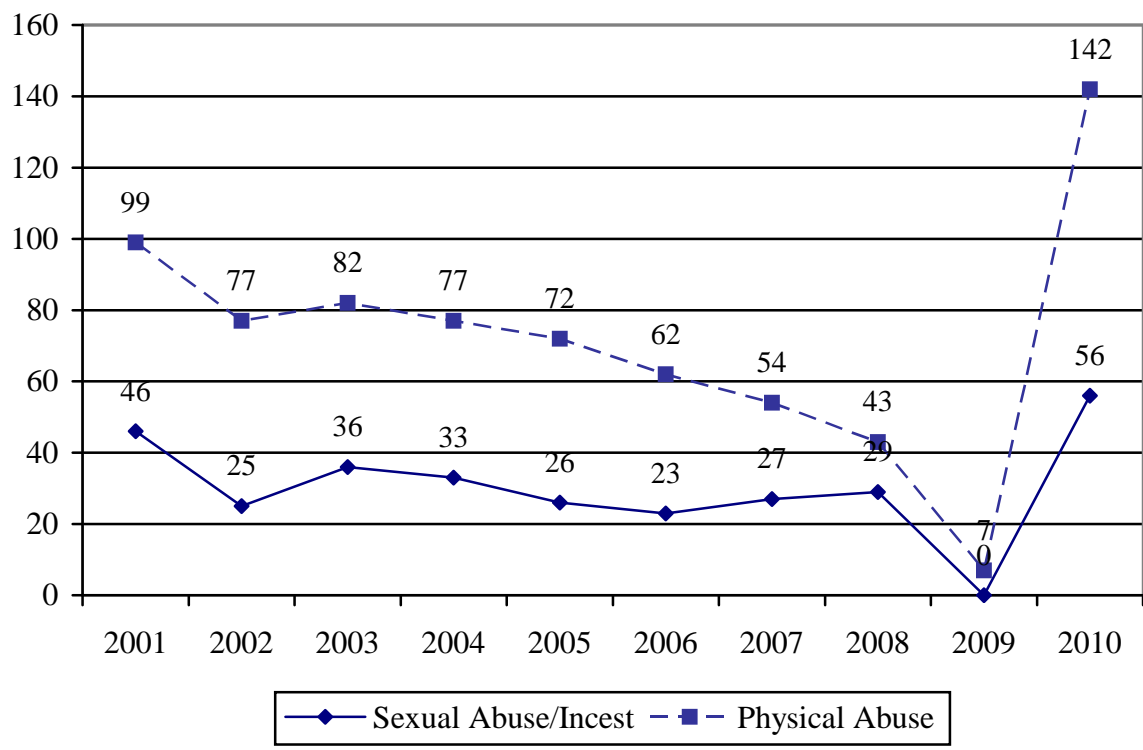
Referral Charge²	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% chg 09-10
Abandonment	48	66	37	24	9	14	2	2	0	16	--
Abuse – Emotional	5	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	--
Abuse – Incest	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	9	--
Abuse – Sexual	46	23	36	33	25	23	26	29	0	47	--
Abuse Physical	99	77	82	77	72	62	54	43	7	142	--
Neglect Education	16	14	11	5	6	2	0	3	0	6	--
Neglect – Improper Care/Supervision	523	553	600	607	610	724	675	549	191	262	+37%
Neglect – Other	0	19	3	1	0	84	85	376	1,001	695	-31%
Neglect – Involuntary	105	57	70	75	55	0	0	0	0	0	--
Neglect Medical	13	5	0	4	4	6	5	15	0	13	--
Total	855	816	839	826	787	908	873	1,018	1,199	1,190	-16%

Notes.

1. Percent change values are not calculated when one value is zero or either value is less than 10.
2. This table includes the highest charge only. Each associated referral may include lower charges not included in the counts on this table.
3. The categories Neglect and Neglect – Other were combined for this report (from 1999 on) because of a change in reporting in JIS.

Graph 4

Referrals for Physical and Sexual Abuse



Graph 5

Referrals for All Types of Neglect

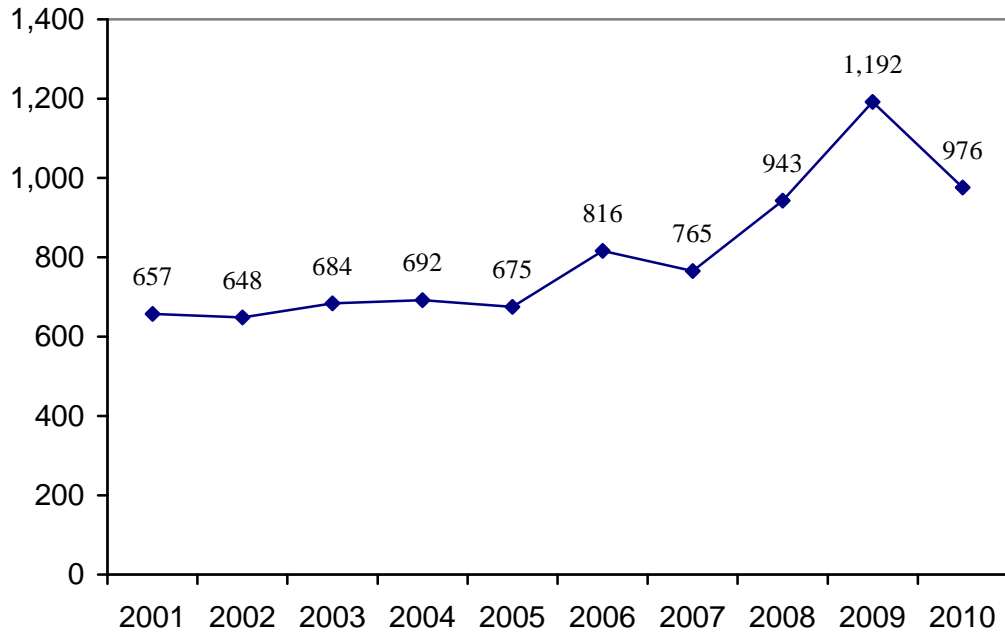


Table 5

Custody-Related Referrals

Referral Charge	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% chg 09-10
Protective Custody	201	267	200	110	156	36	80	66	69	238	+245%
Relief of Custody	21	29	43	27	26	13	19	2	2	11	--

Note. Percent change values are not calculated when one value is zero or either value is less than 10.

Graph 6

Referrals for Protective Custody and Relief of Custody

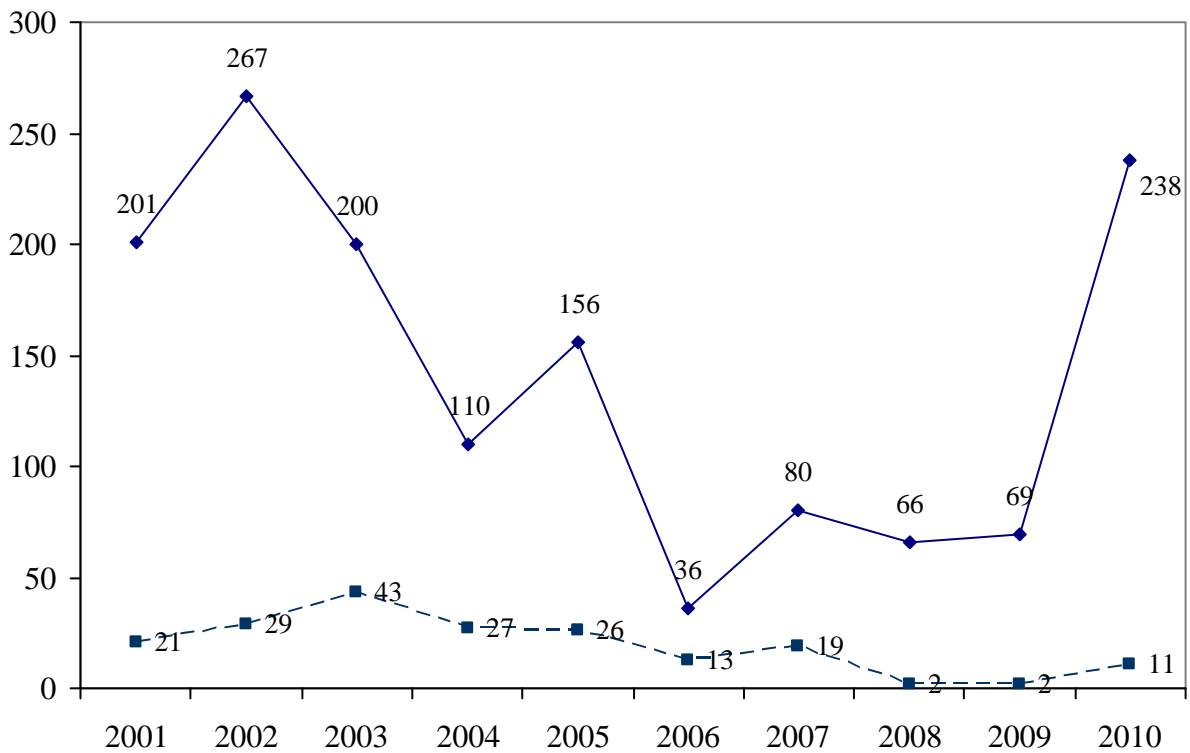


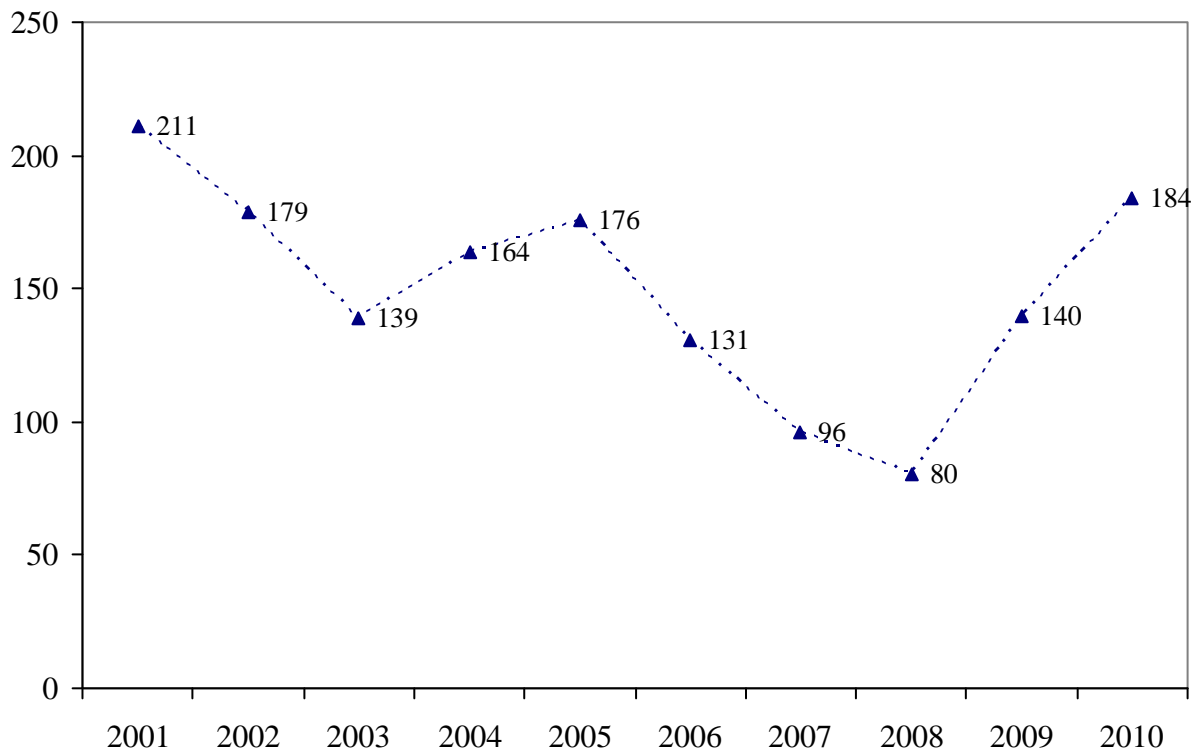
Table 6

Referrals for Termination of Parental Rights

Referral Charge	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% chg 09-10
Termination of Parental Rights	211	179	139	164	176	131	96	80	140	184	+31%

Graph 7

Referrals for Termination of Parental Rights



Status Offenses and Technical Violations

Between 2004 and 2009, status and technical offense referrals fell 43%. In 2010, status and technical offenses increased 6%.

Most referrals for violations of Court orders and probation were classified as status offenses until 2006 when the new information system was out in place (JIS).

Table 7 and Graph 8

Number of Status Offense Referrals and Violations of Court Order and Probation

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Chg 09-10
Status	1,000	784	779	730	658	140	114	70	35	116	+231%
VCO and VP	80	81	117	154	202	594	547	498	511	461	-10%
Total	1,080	865	896	885	860	734	661	568	546	577	+6%

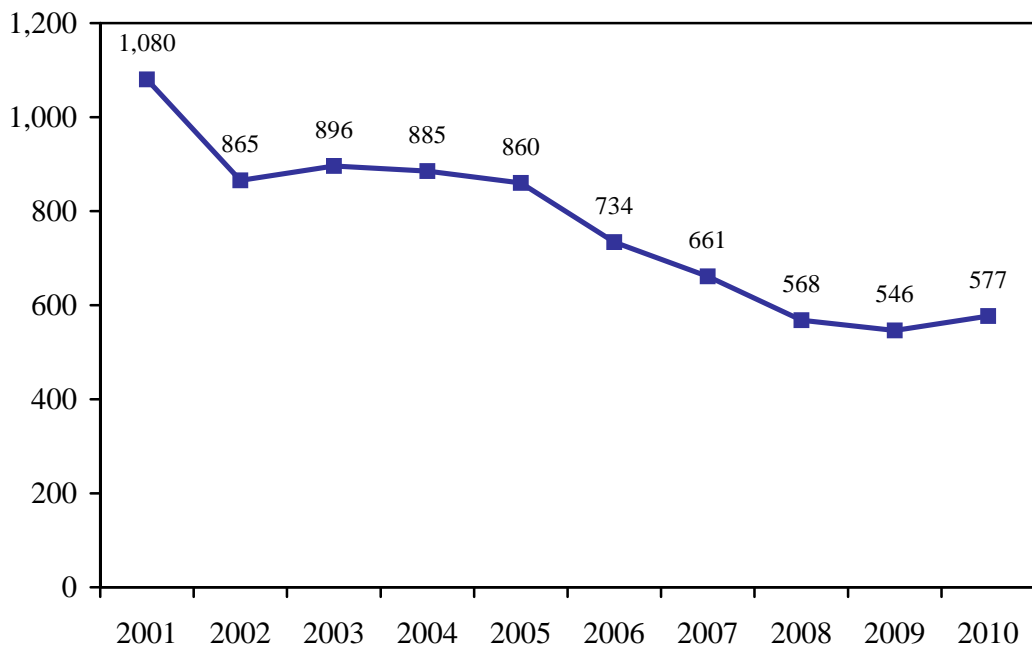


Table 8**Status Offense Referrals and Violations of Court Order or Probation by Charge**

Offense	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006²	2007	2008	2009	2010	% chg 09-10
Behavior Injur. to Self	49	48	39	41	21	59	34	27	18	11	-39%
Beyond Instit Control	41	33	31	39	39	--	--	--	0	0	--
Beyond Parental Ctrl	107	48	77	41	27	26	9	17	3	23	--
Curfew	31	25	30	17	22	--	26	7	2	26	--
Fail to Appear	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	--
Habit. Absent from Home	--	--	--	--	--	7	4	1	3	20	--
Home Detent. Viol.	11	8	10	17	16	--	--	--	0	0	--
Instit. Run	137	132	102	96	73	--	--	--	0	0	--
Runaway	588	470	482	483	473	--	--	--	0	0	--
Status – Other	--	--	--	--	--	45	36	15	2	12	--
Truancy	47	28	18	13	3	3	5	3	7	24	--
Violations of Court Orders and Probation	89	73	107	137	186	594	547	498	511	461	-10%
Total	1,080	865	896	885	860	734	661	568	546	577	+6%

Notes.

1. Percent change values are not calculated when one value is zero or either value is less than 10.
2. With the implementation of a new information system in 2006, new charge codes were assigned to referral offenses. Many status offense codes used in the past (for example, Runaway) were changed to Violation of Valid Court Order.

Graph 9

Trend in Status Offending by Selected Charges

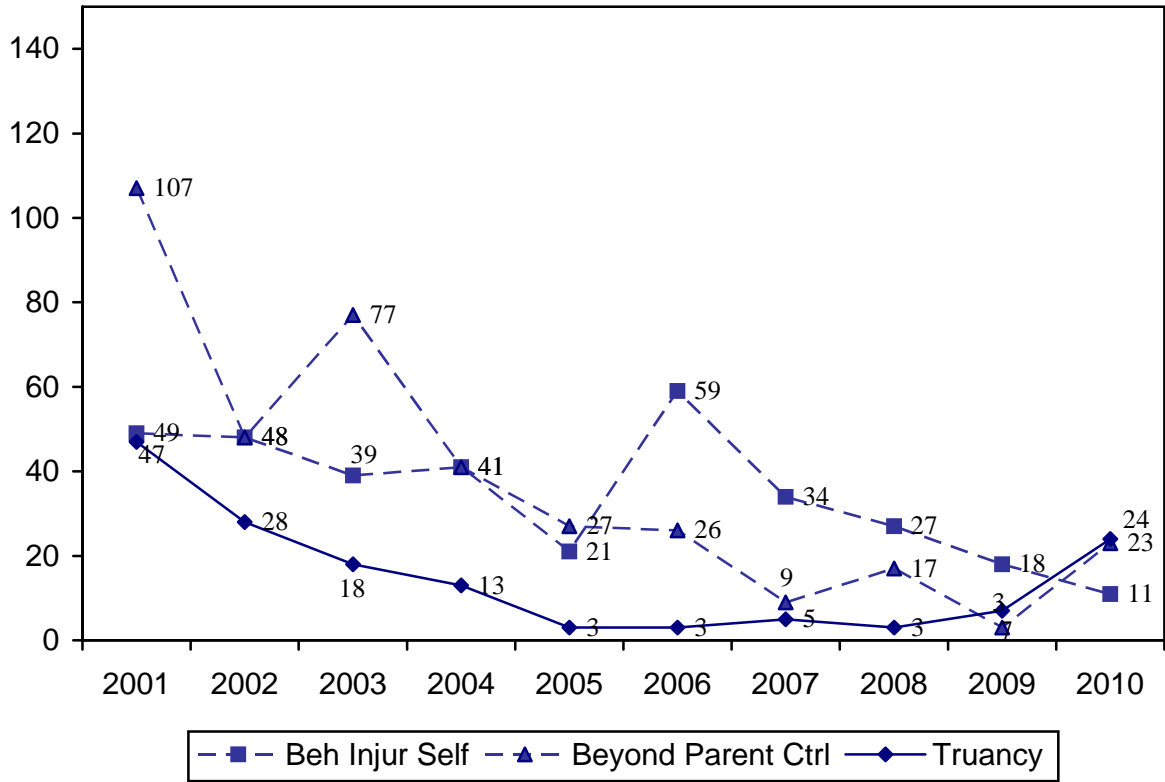


Table 9 and Graph 10

Number of Status Offenses and Violations of Court Order or Probation by Race

Year	African American		Caucasian		Hispanic		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2001	692	64%	360	33%	19	2%	9	1%
2002	549	64%	267	31%	32	4%	17	2%
2003	529	59%	292	33%	54	6%	21	2%
2004	557	63%	275	31%	33	4%	19	2%
2005	559	65%	256	30%	28	3%	17	2%
2006	497	68%	203	28%	32	4%	2	<1%
2007	425	64%	204	31%	32	5%	0	--
2008	369	65%	177	31%	19	3%	3	1%
2009	377	69%	150	28%	17	3%	2	<1%
2010	396	69%	154	27%	23	4%	4	1%

Note. Race was missing for 79 cases in 2001

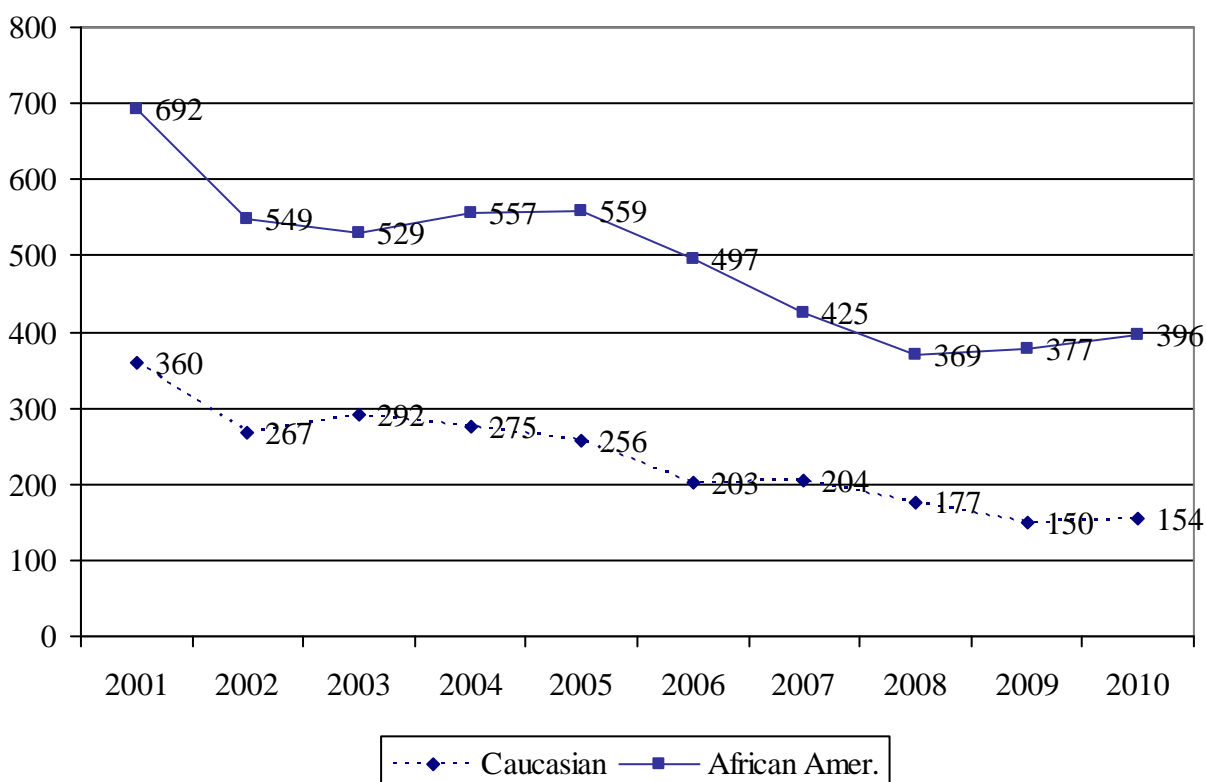
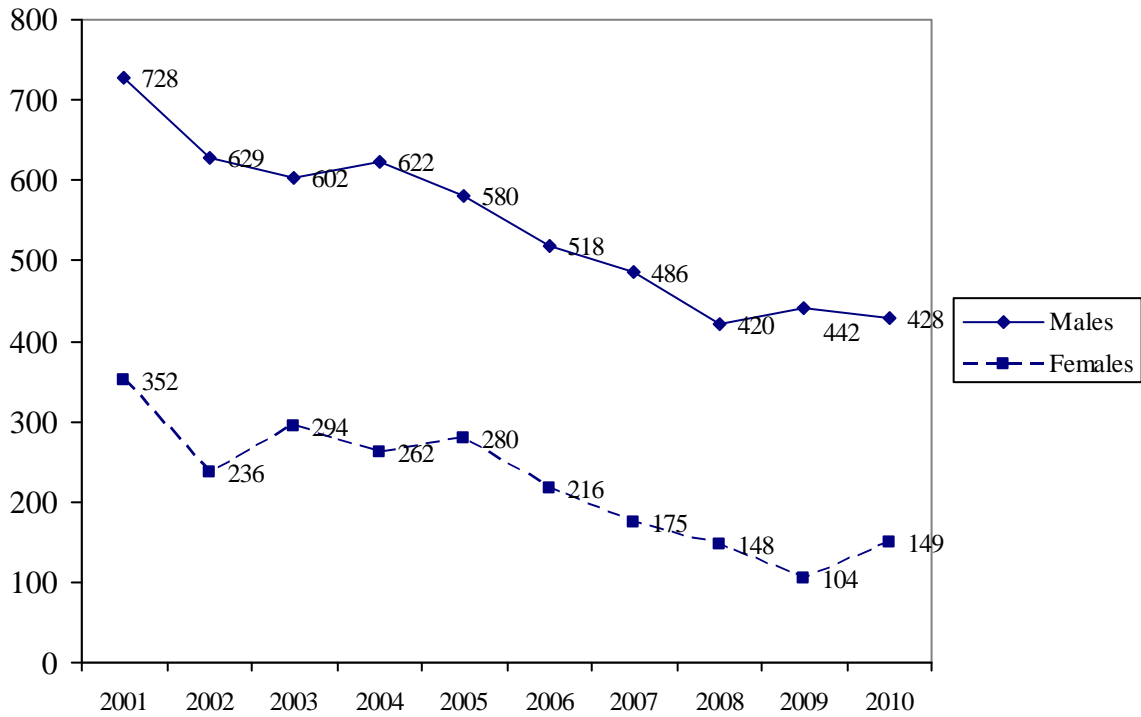


Table 10 and Graph 11

Referrals for Violent Offenses by Gender

Year	Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%
2001	728	67%	352	33%
2002	629	73%	236	27%
2003	602	67%	294	33%
2004	622	70%	262	30%
2005	580	67%	280	33%
2006	518	71%	216	29%
2007	486	74%	175	26%
2008	420	74%	148	26%
2009	442	81%	104	19%
2010	428	74%	149	26%



Delinquent Referrals

Referral data contained in the following pages include arrests and referrals to the Family Court, primarily by law enforcement agencies throughout Jackson County. Referral statistics on the following tables underreport the number of juveniles arrested; these numbers do not include juveniles that were arrested in the county and referred to a local Court-authorized diversion program. The referrals do not represent every crime allegedly committed in the county but rather the highest charge within each referral. Referrals can, and often do, include multiple charges.

Rates for the various categories of offenses are based on the population of juveniles age 10 through 17. There were 1,598 delinquent referrals received in 2010. The number of delinquent referrals in 2009 was the lowest reported for Jackson County in over 20 years (since 1987, the earliest data maintained by Assessment and Development Services), 2010 resulted in a small increase (2%).

In 2010, 38% of all delinquent referrals received by the Family Court were felony offenses up from 30% in 2001. Sixty percent of the delinquent referrals filed were for misdemeanor offenses and two percent for infractions.

The following tables and graphs illustrate the breakdown of referral offenses by category (violent, non-violent person-related offenses, property, sexual and drug offenses) for the last ten years. While the total number of referrals decreased dramatically over the last ten years, the percentages of referrals by category changed more subtly. In 2010, violent referrals represented 11% of all delinquent referrals (comparable to 7% in 2001), nonviolent person-related referrals represented 27% (up from 24% in 2001), and property crimes represented 39% of all delinquent referrals to the Family Court (down from 48% in 2001).

Table 11

Delinquent Referrals and Rates Over Ten Years

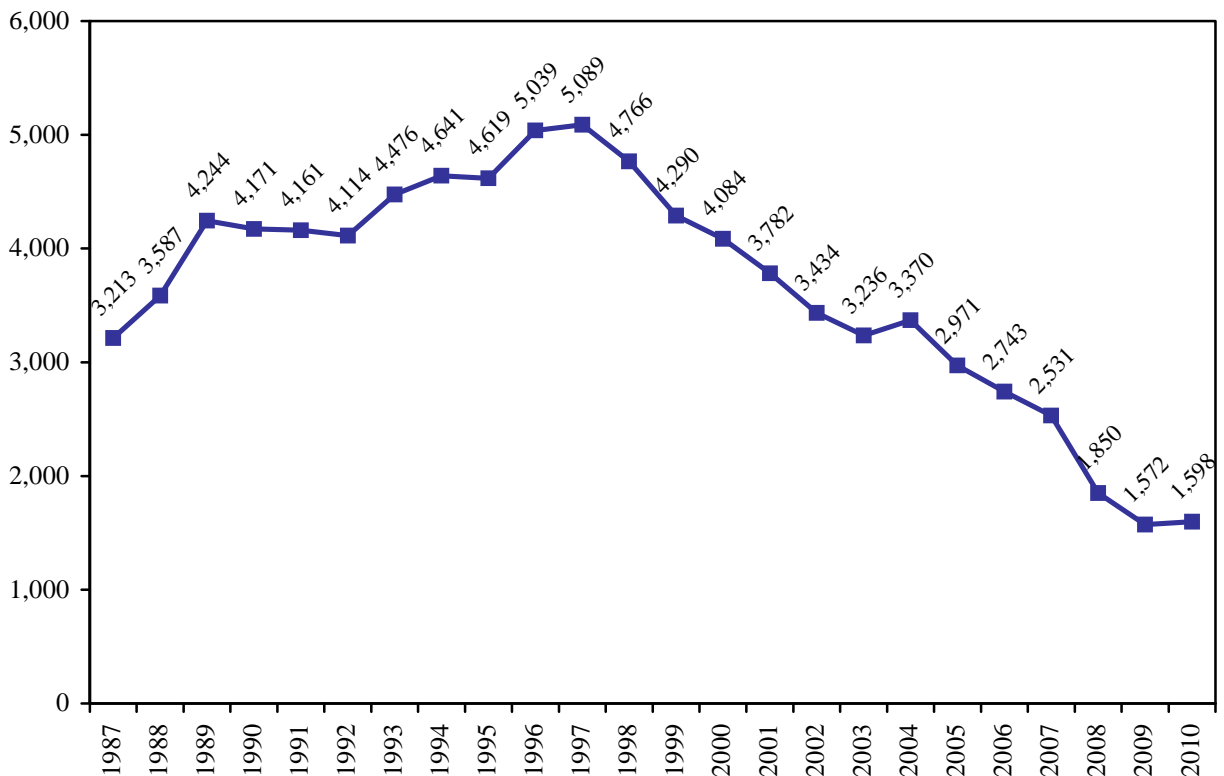
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number	3,782	3,434	3,236	3,370	2,971	2,743	2,531	1,850	1,572	1,598
% change	-7%	-9%	-6%	+4%	-12%	-8%	-8%	-27%	-15%	+2%
Rate per 1,000 youth ¹	49.6	44.9	42.4	44.5	39.6	36.8	34.4	25.1 ²	21.8	22.2 ³

Note.

1. Youth in Jackson County aged 10 to 17 years.
2. Rate per 1,000 youth is based on population estimates from 2007.
3. Rate per 1,000 youth is based on population estimates from 2009.

Graph 12

Number Delinquent Referrals 1987 to 2010



Graph 13

Rate of Delinquent Referrals per 1,000 Juveniles

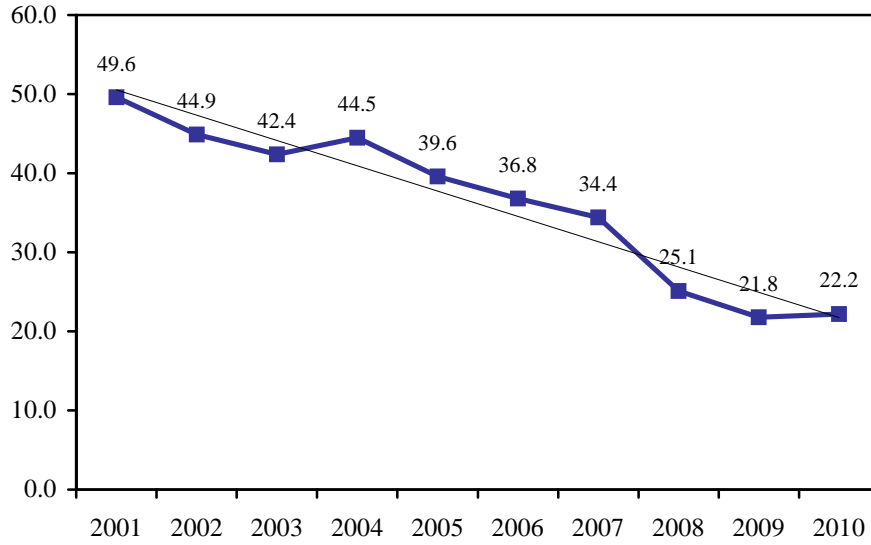


Table 12

Number of Delinquent Referrals by Level of Offense

	Felony		Misdemeanor		Infraction	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
2001	1,139	30%	2,649	70%	4	<1%
2002	1,017	30%	2,415	70%	4	<1%
2003	939	29%	2,291	71%	7	<1%
2004	1,076	32%	2,289	68%	4	<1%
2005	1,073	36%	1,892	64%	6	<1%
2006	1,124	40%	1,631	59%	26	1%
2007	987	39%	1,539	61%	1	<1%
2008	702	38%	1,129	61%	7	<1%
2009	583	37%	975	62%	14	1%
2010	601	38%	972	60%	25	2%

Graph 14

Felony Delinquent Referrals as a Percentage of All Delinquent Referrals

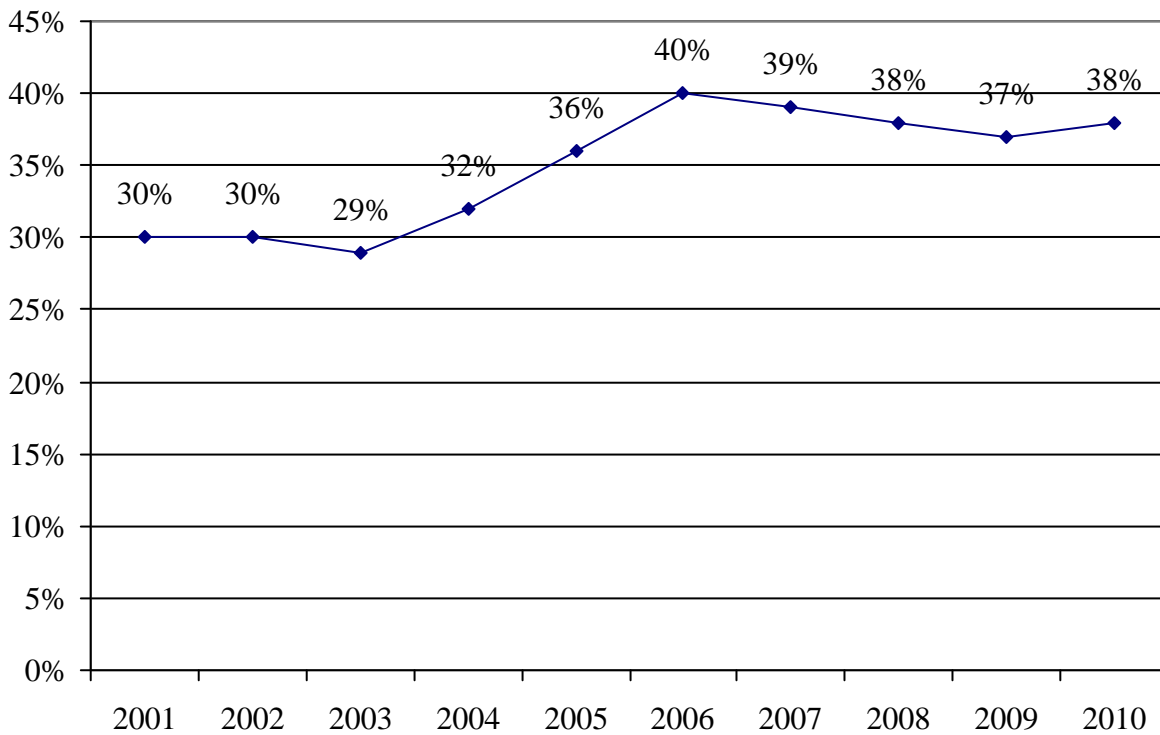


Table 13

Delinquent Referrals by Category – Select Categories

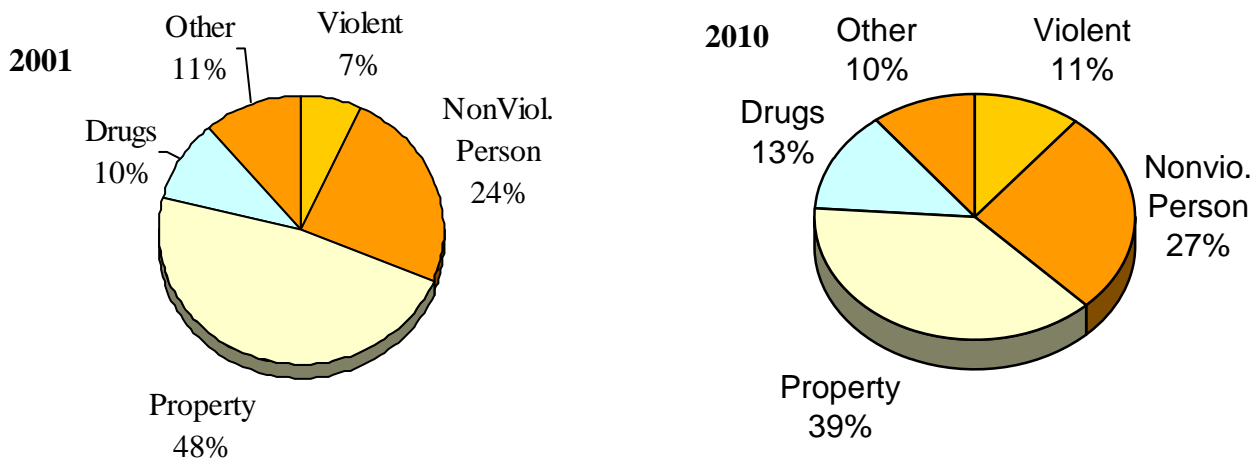
Year	Violent		Non-Violent Person		Property		Drugs		Other Delinquent ¹	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2001	271	7%	880	24%	1,744	48%	363	10%	412	11%
2002	299	9%	873	26%	1,557	46%	372	11%	283	8%
2003	268	8%	922	29%	1,377	43%	373	12%	290	9%
2004	360	11%	996	30%	1,382	41%	337	10%	299	9%
2005	273	9%	889	30%	1,227	41%	335	11%	247	8%
2006	314	11%	754	27%	1,128	41%	338	12%	253	9%
2007	240	10%	633	25%	1,165	46%	269	11%	220	9%
2008	197	11%	402	22%	913	50%	180	10%	152	8%
2009	148	9%	396	25%	709	45%	149	10%	170	11%
2010	175	11%	427	27%	615	39%	214	13%	167	10%

Note.

1. Other Delinquent category includes: Discharge firearm from a vehicle (1st offense), escape from custody, forgery, loaded firearm at school, making false reports, making terrorist threats, possessing explosives, resisting arrest, gambling, trespassing, and unlawful use of weapons.

Graphs 15 and 16

Delinquent Referrals by Category, Comparing 2000 to 2010



Graph 17

Delinquent Referrals by Category

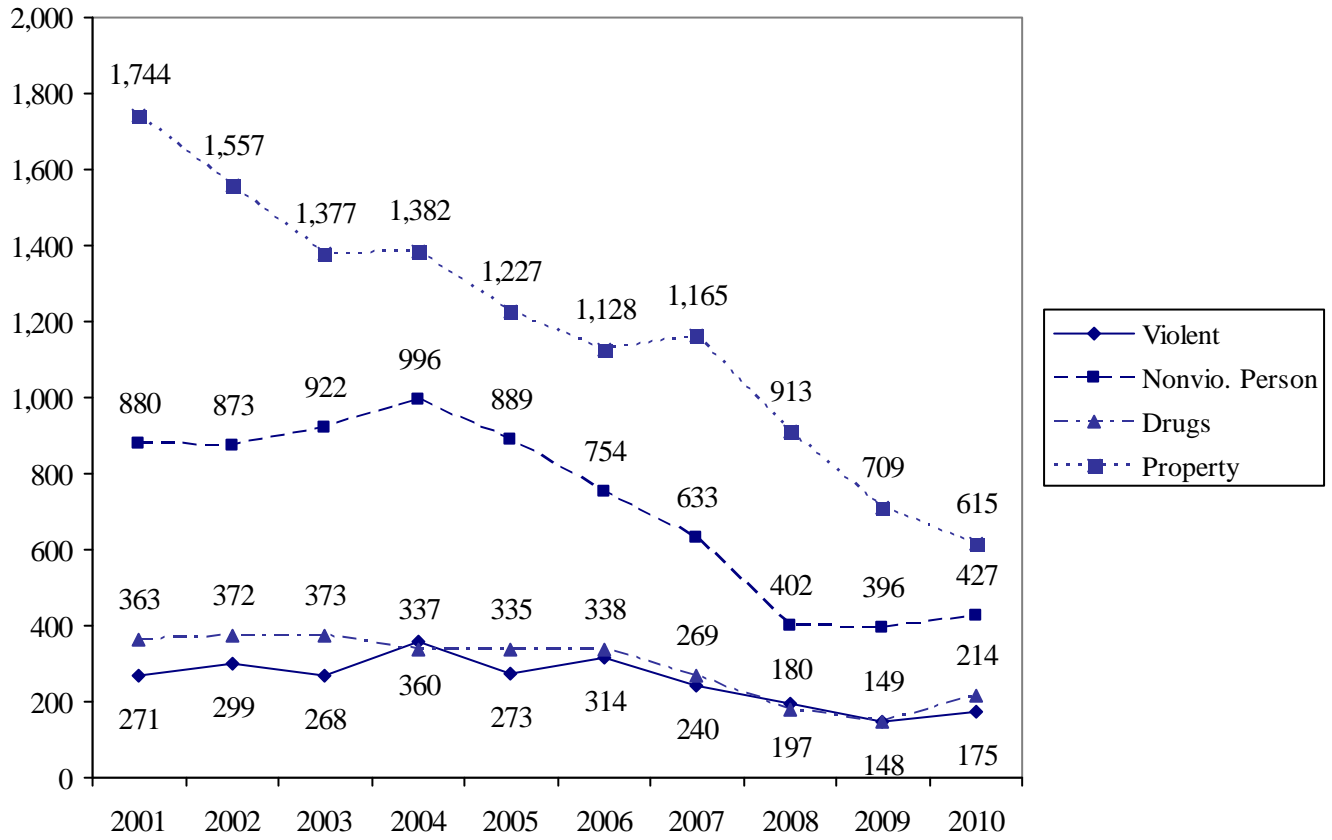


Table 14 and Graph 18

Delinquent Referrals by Race

Year	African American		Caucasian		Hispanic		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2001	2,293	60%	1,316	35%	142	4%	41	1%
2002	1,967	57%	1,225	36%	178	5%	66	2%
2003	1,857	57%	1,182	37%	153	5%	45	1%
2004	2,000	59%	1,179	35%	134	4%	52	2%
2005	1,860	63%	934	31%	146	5%	31	1%
2006	1,716	60%	911	33%	158	6%	17	1%
2007	1,579	63%	836	33%	107	4%	5	<1%
2008	1,222	66%	545	30%	74	4%	5	<1%
2009	1,020	64%	494	31%	80	5%	1	<1%
2010	932	59%	579	36%	67	4%	20	1%

Notes.

1. Percent change values are not calculated when one value is zero or either value is less than 10.
2. Race was unavailable at the time of this report for 4 cases in 2008, 3 cases in 2009 and 3 cases in 2010.

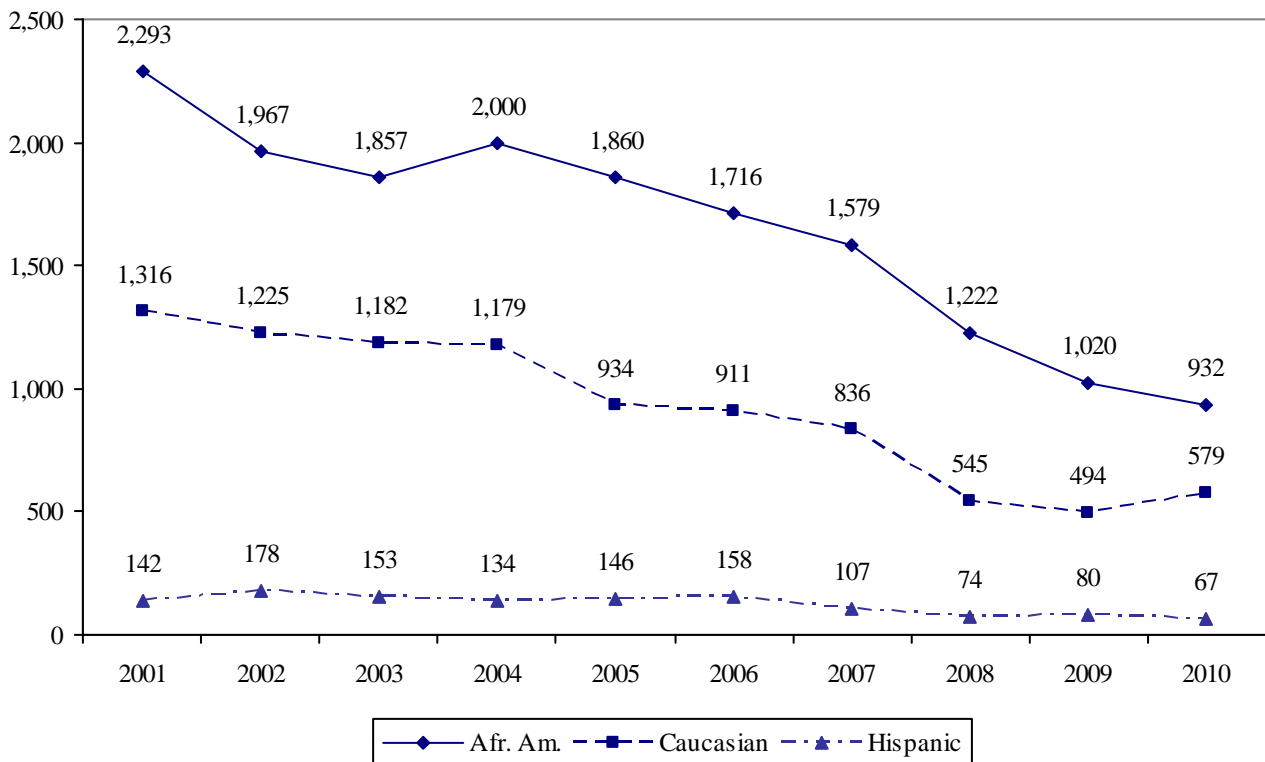


Table 15 and Graph 19

Delinquent Referrals by Gender

Year	Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%
2001	2,862	75%	930	25%
2002	2,567	75%	869	25%
2003	2,446	76%	791	24%
2004	2,497	74%	868	26%
2005	2,228	75%	743	25%
2006	2,107	75%	695	25%
2007	1,839	73%	688	27%
2008	1,442	78%	405	22%
2009	1,242	78%	356	22%
2010	1,225	77%	373	23%

Note. Gender was missing for 3 cases in 2008.

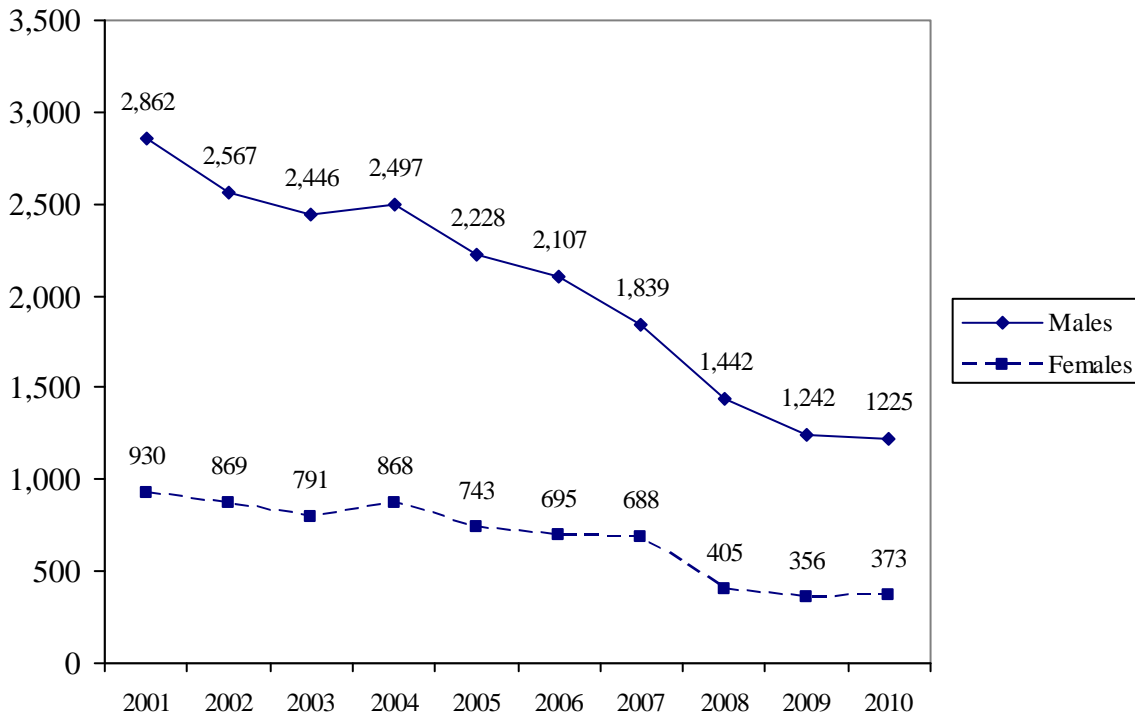


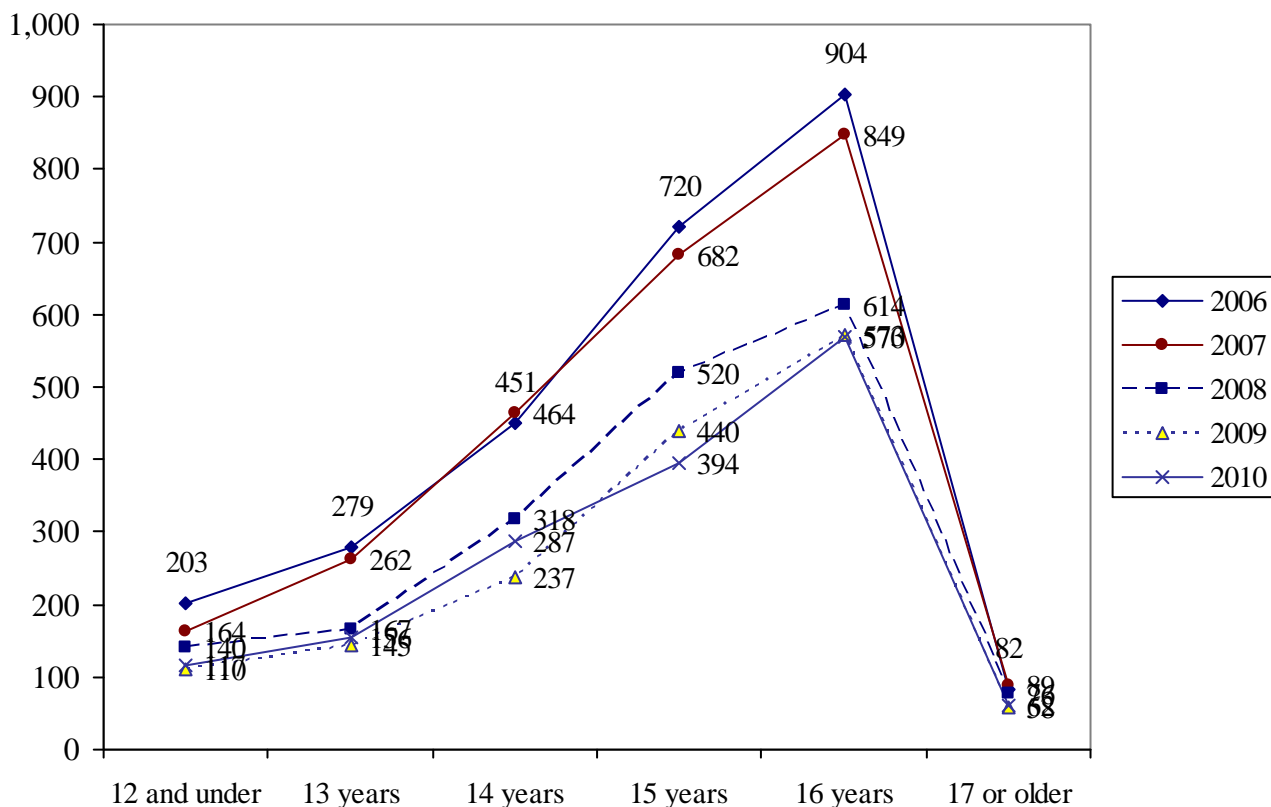
Table 16 and Graph 20

Delinquent Referrals by Age at Time of Referral

	<11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+
2006	41 2%	37 1%	125 5%	279 11%	451 17%	720 27%	904 34%	69 3%	13 <1%
2007	31 1%	36 1%	97 4%	262 10%	464 18%	682 27%	849 34%	81 3%	8 <1%
2008	35 2%	30 2%	75 4%	167 9%	318 17%	520 28%	614 33%	59 3%	17 1%
2009	21 1%	22 1%	67 4%	145 9%	237 15%	440 28%	573 37%	58 4%	9 1%
2010	15 1%	33 2%	69 4%	156 10%	287 18%	394 25%	570 36%	62 4%	11 1%

Notes.

1. Ages for youth referred were not available in some cases and unreliable in other cases in the information system before 2006.
2. Youth 17 years or older enter the Court on delinquent referrals if the offenses occurred when the youth was 16 years or younger.
3. Birthdates were missing for 104 cases in 2006, 20 cases in 2007, 15 cases in 2008 and 1 case in 2010.



Violent Offenses

The number of violent referrals received by the Court fluctuated over the last ten years declining 59% between 2004 and 2009 but increasing 18% between 2009 and 2010.

The 175 referrals of juveniles for violent crimes in 2009 breakdown as follows:

- 4 referrals for murder or manslaughter,
- 57 referrals for sexual assault,
- 40 referrals for first and second degree assault, and
- 72 referrals for robbery and attempted robbery.

Over the last ten years, violent referrals are down 31% for African American youth and down 49% for Caucasian youth. Females represented 17% of all violent referrals in 2001 and 7% of these referrals in 2010. Violent referrals were down 28% for males and were down 72% for females since 2001.

Table 17

Number of Referrals for Violent Offenses

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number	271	299	268	360	273	314	240	197	148	175
% chg	-9%	+10%	-10%	+34%	-24%	+15%	-24%	-18%	-25%	+18%
Rate per 1,000 Juveniles	3.6	3.9	3.5	4.8	3.6	4.2	3.3	2.7	2.1	2.4 ²

Note.

1. Youth in Jackson County aged 10 to 17 years.
2. Based on 2009 population estimates.

Graphs 21 and 22

Number and Rate of Referrals for Violent Offenses

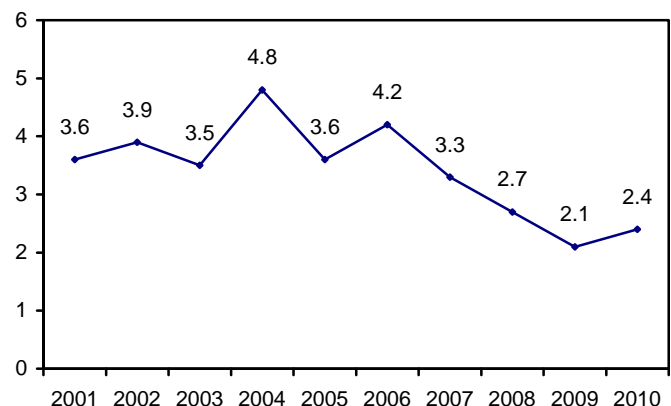
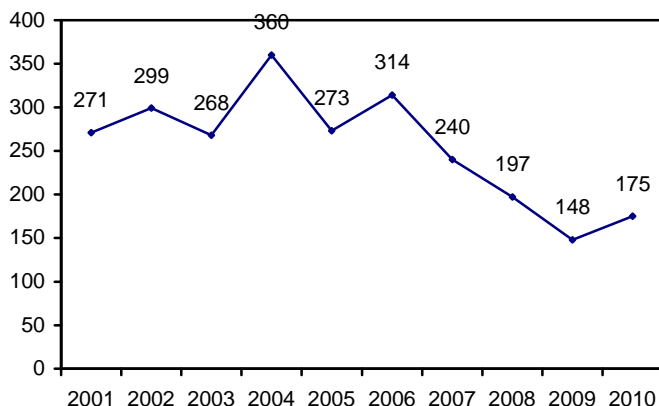


Table 18

Number of Violent Referrals by Level of Offense

	Felony		Misdemeanor	
	N	%	N	%
2001	268	99%	3	1%
2002	297	99%	2	1%
2003	264	99%	4	1%
2004	356	99%	4	1%
2005	271	99%	2	1%
2006	309	98%	5	2%
2007	237	99%	3	1%
2008	195	99%	2	1%
2009	148	100%	0	--
2010	175	100%	0	--

Graph 23

Felony Violent Referrals as a Percentage of All Violent Referrals

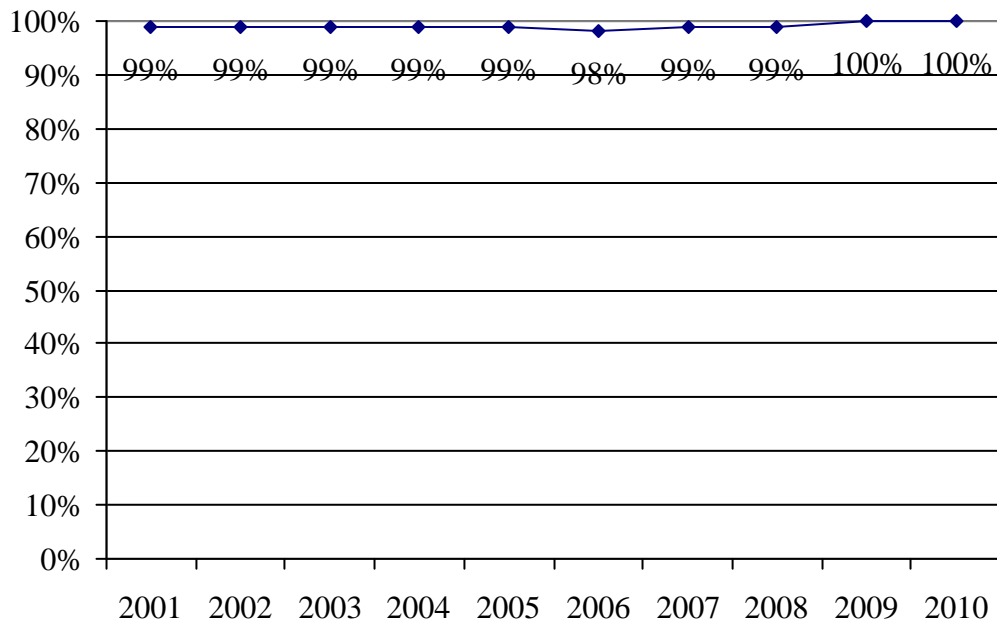


Table 19**Violent Offense Referrals by Charge**

Offense	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% chg 09-10
Abuse of a Child	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	--
Assault 1 st Degree	12	12	10	10	7	41	28	28	6	6	--
Assault 2 nd Degree	122	121	114	162	69	53	30	19	23	34	+48%
Arson	1	0	2	6	0	7	4	3	0	2	--
Hijacking, Bus	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
Homicide	4	9	8	3	8	10	2	5	10	4	--
Kidnapping	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	--
Robbery ¹	64	65	45	83	73	87	96	70	63	72	+14%
Sexual Assaults ¹	68	90	89	96	113	119	80	71	46	57	+24%
Total	271	299	268	360	273	314	240	197	148	175	+18%

Notes.

1. Sexual Assault includes the following charges: Child molestation, rape, sexual abuse, sexual assault, and sodomy (including statutory offenses). Robbery includes attempted robbery and robbery 1st and 2nd degree.
2. Percent change values are not calculated when one value is zero or either value is less than 10.

Graph 24

Trend in Violent Offending by Selected Charges

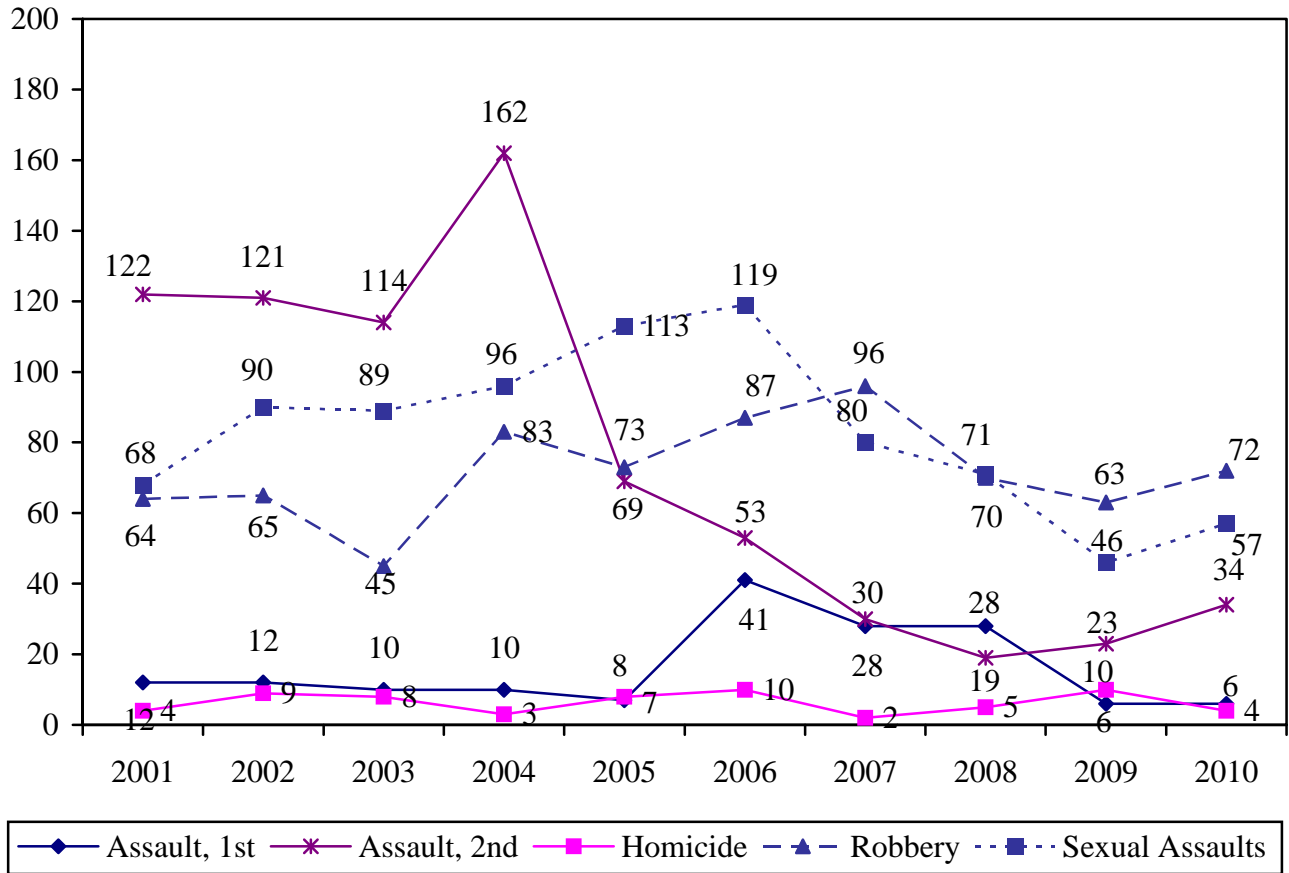


Table 20 and Graph 25

Number of Violent Offenses by Race

Year	African American		Caucasian		Hispanic		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2001	177	65%	81	30%	10	4%	3	1%
2002	172	58%	102	34%	16	5%	9	3%
2003	160	60%	92	34%	10	4%	6	2%
2004	230	64%	106	29%	11	3%	13	4%
2005	180	66%	79	29%	11	4%	3	1%
2006	193	61%	103	33%	15	5%	3	1%
2007	166	70%	61	25%	13	5%	0	--
2008	133	68%	54	27%	10	5%	0	--
2009	102	69%	34	23%	12	8%	0	--
2010	122	70%	41	23%	11	6%	1	1%

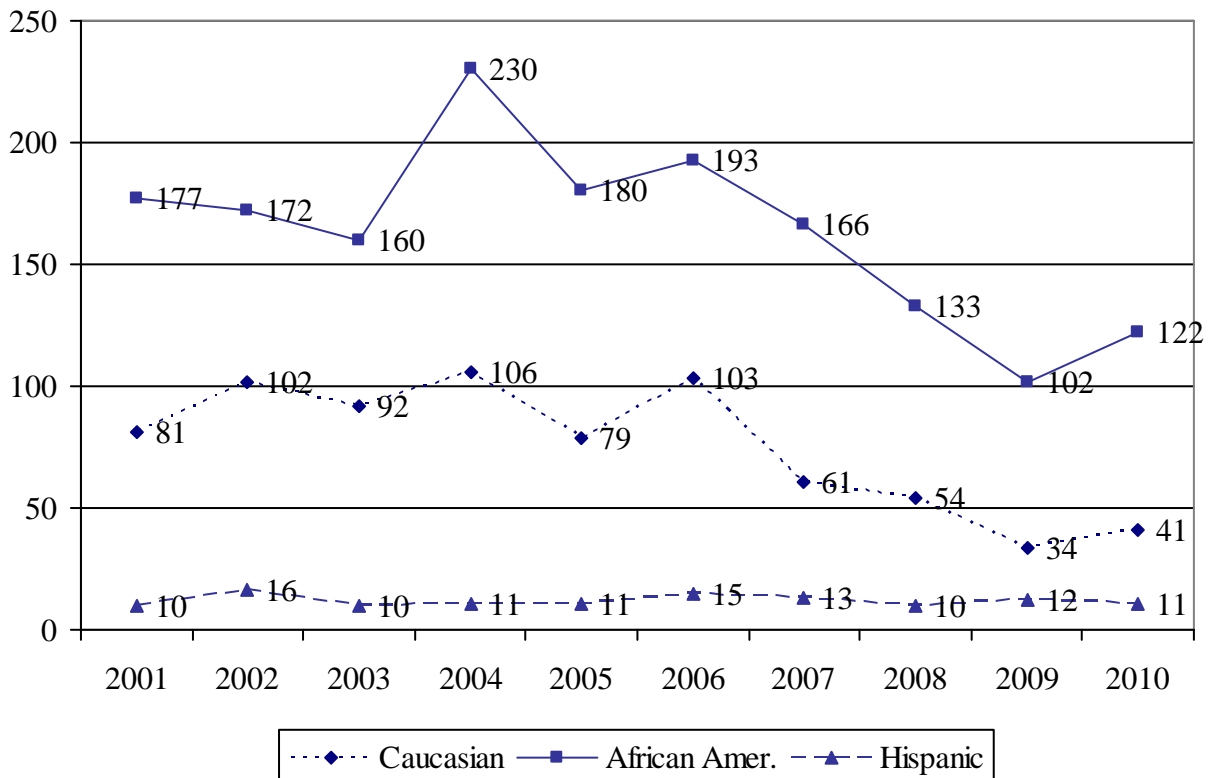
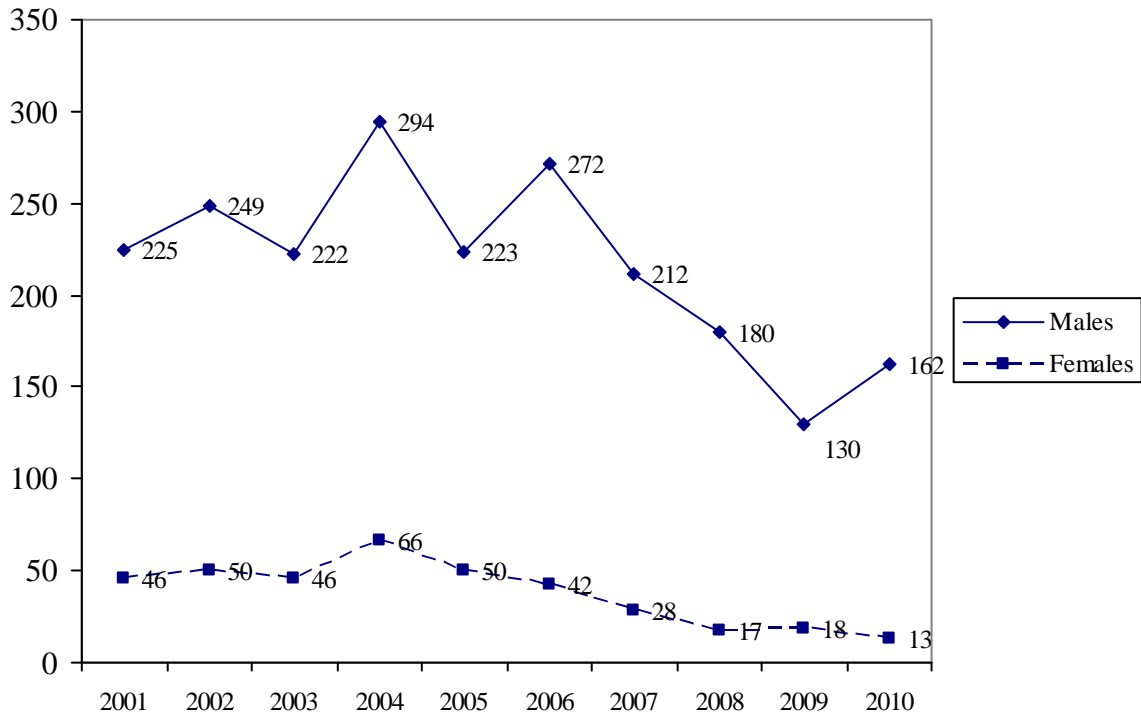


Table 21 and Graph 26

Referrals for Violent Offenses by Gender

Year	Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%
2001	225	83%	46	17%
2002	249	83%	50	17%
2003	222	83%	46	17%
2004	294	82%	66	18%
2005	223	82%	50	18%
2006	272	87%	42	13%
2007	212	88%	28	12%
2008	180	91%	17	9%
2009	130	88%	18	12%
2010	162	93%	13	7%



Nonviolent Offenses

Nonviolent Person-Related Offenses. Overall, nonviolent person-related delinquent referrals have declined 51% over the last ten years.

Referrals for nonviolent person-related offenses have declined for both African American and Caucasian youth over the last ten years (down 47% and 58% respectively since 2001).

Nonviolent person-related offenses have declined for both males and females (down 52% and 51%, respectively) since 2001. The number of nonviolent person-related referrals remained fairly flat for females until 2008 when it declined sharply. The number of females referred for nonviolent person-related offenses has increased 22% since 2008. Females have represented about one-third of all nonviolent person-related referrals over the last ten years.

Table 22

Number of Referrals for Nonviolent - Person Offenses

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number	880	873	922	996	889	754	633	402	396	427
% change	--	-1%	+6%	+8%	-11%	-15%	-16%	-36%	-1%	+8%
Rate per 1,000 Juveniles	11.5	11.4	12.1	13.2	11.8	10.1	8.6	5.5	5.5	5.9 ²

Note.

1. Youth in Jackson County aged 10 to 17 years.
2. Based on population estimates from 2009.

Graphs 27 and 28

Number and Rate of Referrals for Nonviolent - Person Offenses

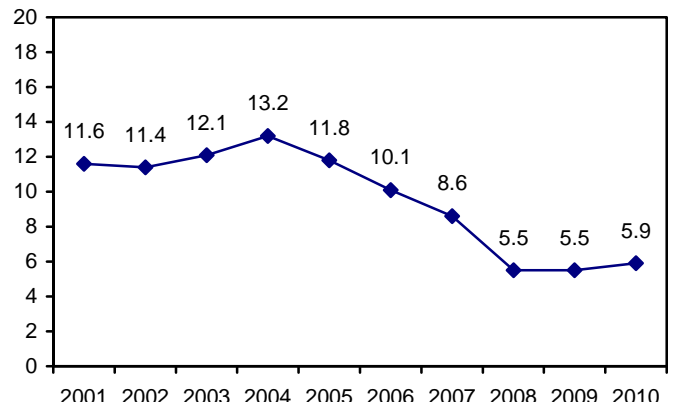
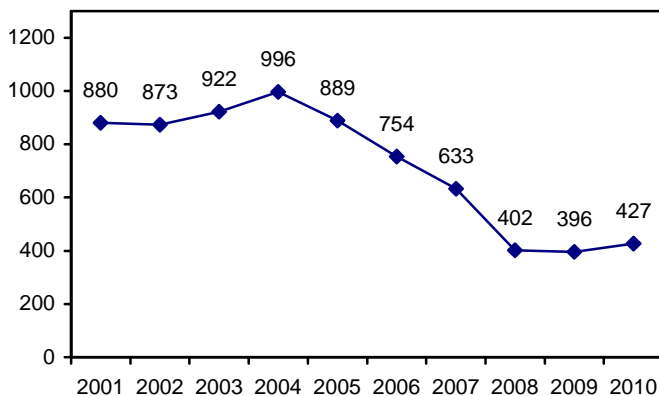


Table 23

Number of Nonviolent Person-Related Referrals by Level of Offense

	Felony		Misdemeanor	
	N	%	N	%
2001	0	--	880	100%
2002	0	--	873	100%
2003	1	<1%	921	99%
2004	71	7%	925	93%
2005	203	23%	686	77%
2006	171	23%	583	77%
2007	115	18%	518	82%
2008	12	3%	390	97%
2009	54	14%	342	86%
2010	87	20%	340	80%

Graph 29

Nonviolent Person-Related (NVP) Felony Referrals as a Percentage of All NVP Referrals

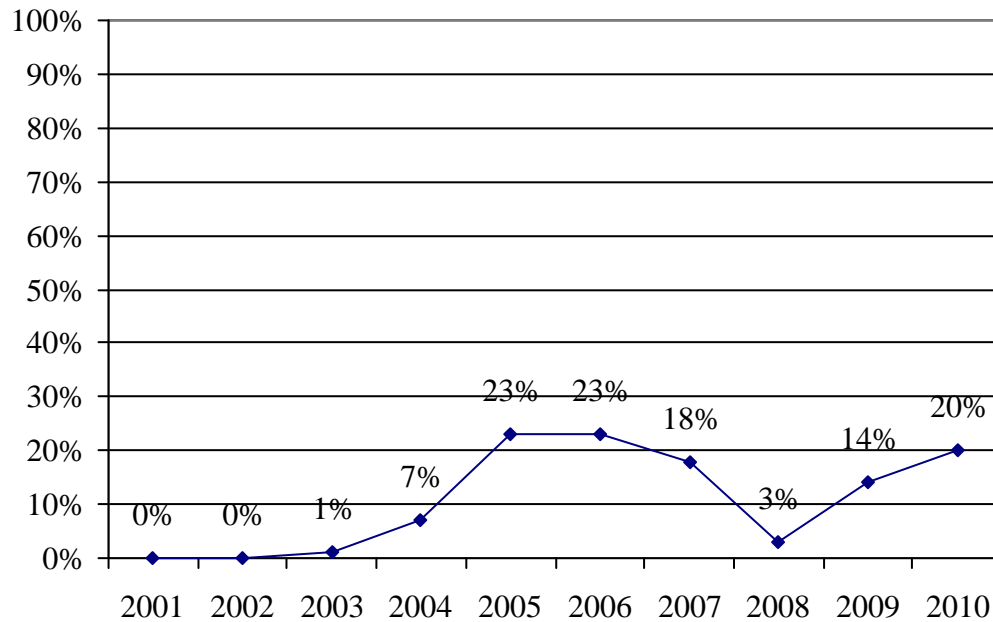


Table 24

Nonviolent - Person Offense Referrals by Charge

Charges	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% chg 09-10
Assault, 3 rd	623	620	612	556	614	245	272	222	206	198	-4%
Assault on Law Enforc Officer (3 rd degree)	18	17	24	40	24	3	4	14	9	24	--
Assault on School Property (3 rd degree)	0	0	0	66	0	169	112	13	34	68	+100%
Assault Motivated by Discrimination 3 rd	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	--
Domestic Assault 3 rd	0	0	0	0	0	90	85	50	46	45	-2%
Endanger Child 2 nd	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	--
Harassment	10	7	6	7	10	16	13	1	2	4	--
Invasion of Privacy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
Patronizing Prostitution	4	4	7	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	--
Peace Disturb	185	191	228	269	215	195	123	74	50	57	+14%
Physically Take Property from Victim	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	--
Possess Child Pornography	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	5	6	--
Promoting a Sexual Performance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
Promoting Child Pornography	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	--
Furnish Porn Minor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	--
Sexual Misconduct	37	31	43	46	47	32	22	17	41	20	-51%
Tamper with Witness	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
Stalking, 1 st Offense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
Unlawful Sex with an Animal	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	--
Totals	880	873	922	992	889	754	633	402	396	427	+8%

Note. Percent change values are not calculated when one value is zero or either value is less than 10.

Graph 30

Nonviolent - Person Offense Referrals by Selected Charges

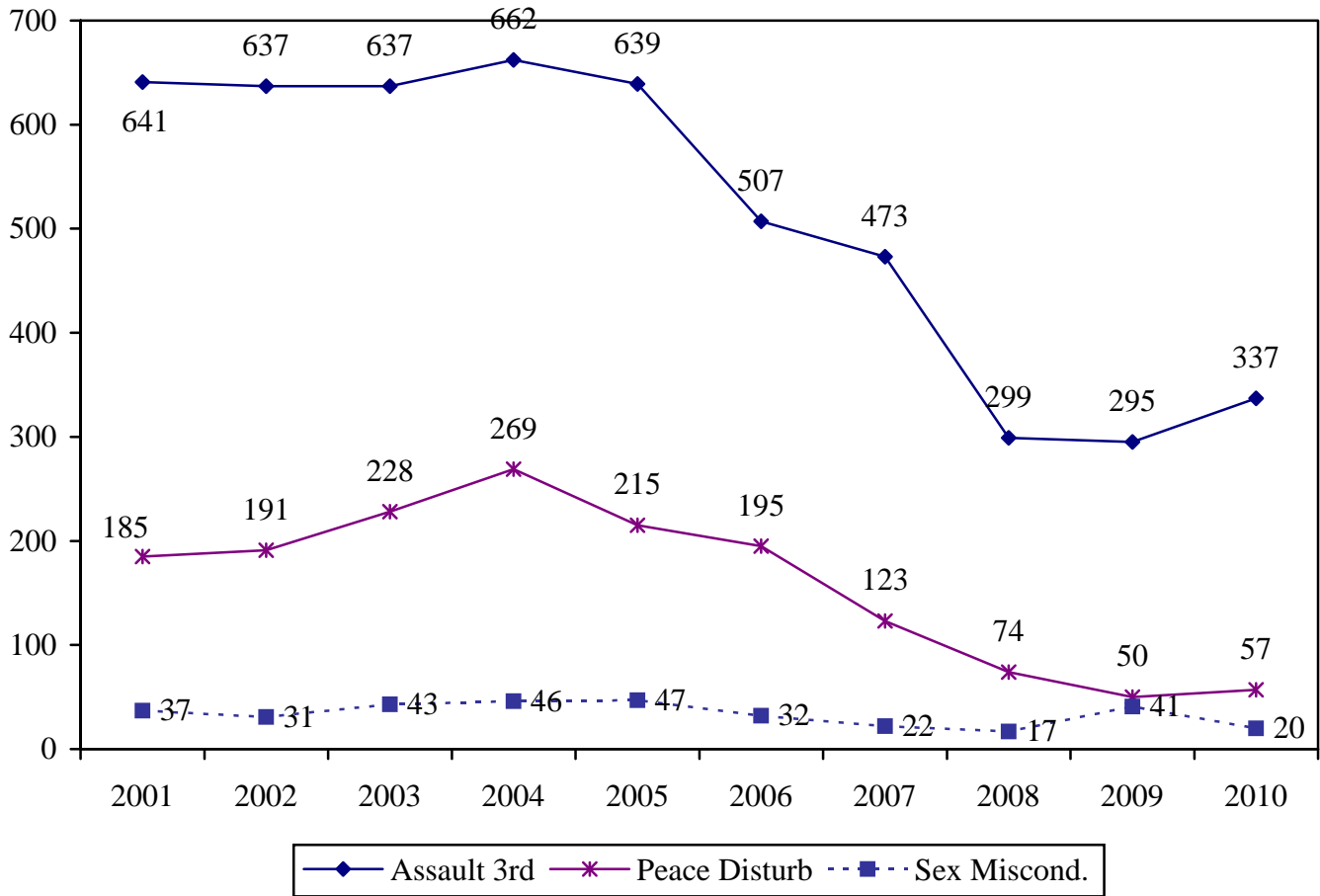


Table 25 and Graph 31

Number of Nonviolent – Person Offenses by Race

Year	African American		Caucasian		Hispanic		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2001	498	57%	355	40%	16	2%	11	1%
2002	508	58%	321	37%	20	2%	24	3%
2003	564	61%	319	35%	28	3%	11	1%
2004	630	63%	328	33%	20	2%	18	2%
2005	593	67%	268	30%	18	2%	10	1%
2006	495	66%	222	29%	31	4%	6	1%
2007	423	67%	190	30%	19	3%	1	<1%
2008	284	71%	115	29%	2	1%	1	<1%
2009	240	61%	147	37%	9	2%	0	--%
2010	263	62%	150	35%	13	3%	1	<1%

Notes.

1. Percent change values are not calculated when one value is zero or either value is less than 10.
2. Race was unknown for one case in 2009 at time of report.

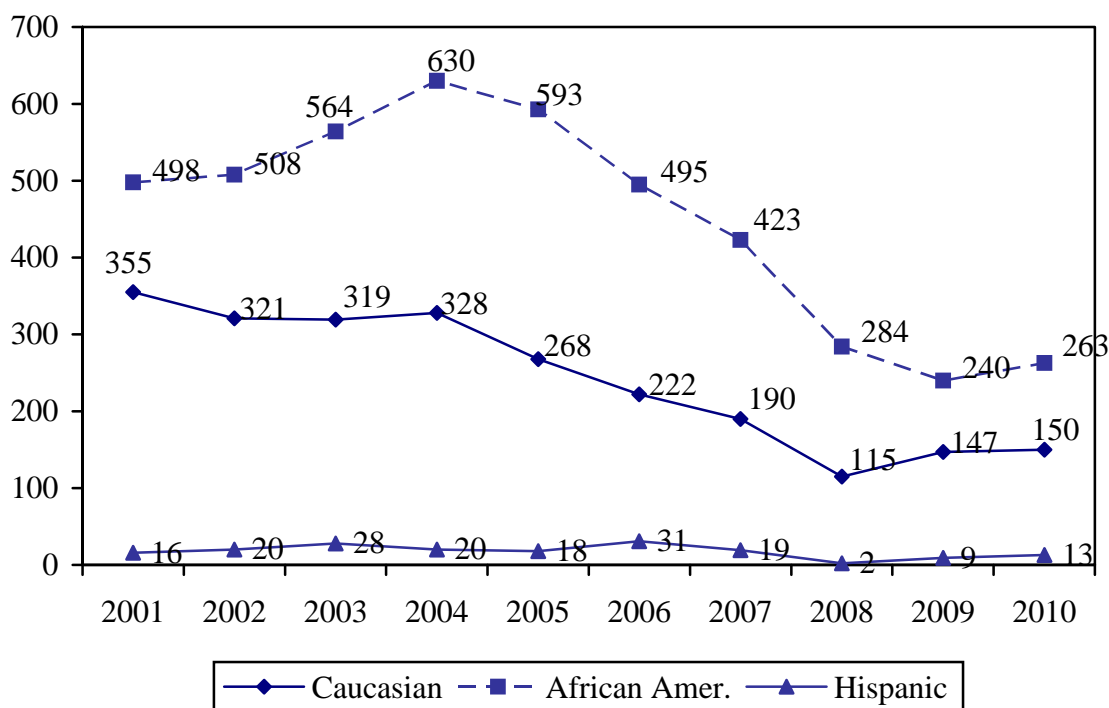
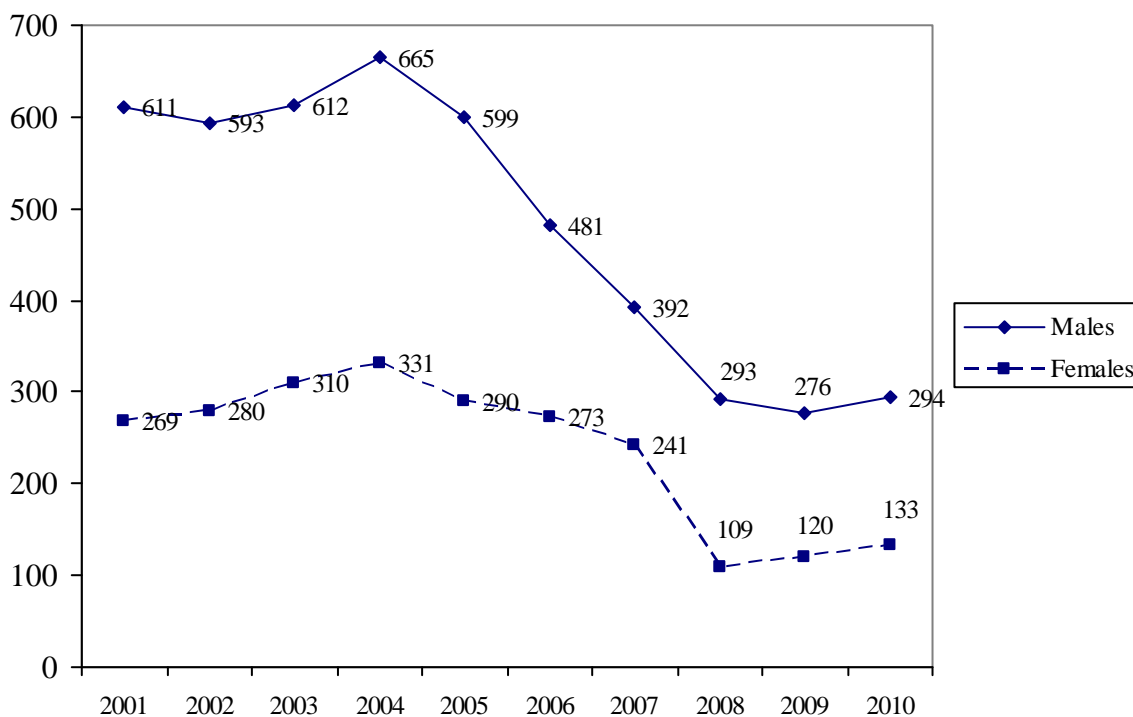


Table 26 and Graph 32

Referrals for Nonviolent – Person Offenses by Gender

Year	Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%
2001	611	69%	269	31%
2002	593	68%	280	32%
2003	612	66%	310	34%
2004	665	67%	331	33%
2005	599	67%	290	33%
2006	481	64%	273	36%
2007	392	62%	241	38%
2008	293	73%	109	27%
2009	276	70%	120	30%
2010	294	69%	133	31%

Note: Gender was missing for three cases in 2008.



Property Offenses

Property Offenses. Overall, property referrals declined 65% over the last ten years. Property offenses include burglary, stealing, tampering, and damaging property.

Around 40% of all property referrals over the last ten years were felony offenses. Referrals for stealing were down 60% over the last ten years, referrals for tampering were down 85% since 2001, the largest decline among property offenses.

Referrals were down 65% over the last 10 years for African American youth and down 63% for Caucasian youth. Females represented 27% of all property offenses in 2010. Property referrals were down 65% for males and down 63% for females since 2001.

Table 27

Number of Referrals for Property Offenses

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number	1,744	1,557	1,397	1,382	1,226	1,128	1,162	913	709	615
% change	-5%	-11%	-10%	-1%	-11%	-8%	+3%	-21%	-22%	-13%
Rate per 1,000	22.9	20.3	18.3	18.3	16.3	15.1	15.8	12.4	9.8	8.5
Juveniles										

Notes.

1. Youth in Jackson County aged 10 to 17 years.
2. Population estimates were not available for 2008, therefore, 2007 population estimates were used for the 2008 rate.

Graphs 33 and 34

Number and Rate of Referrals for Property Offenses

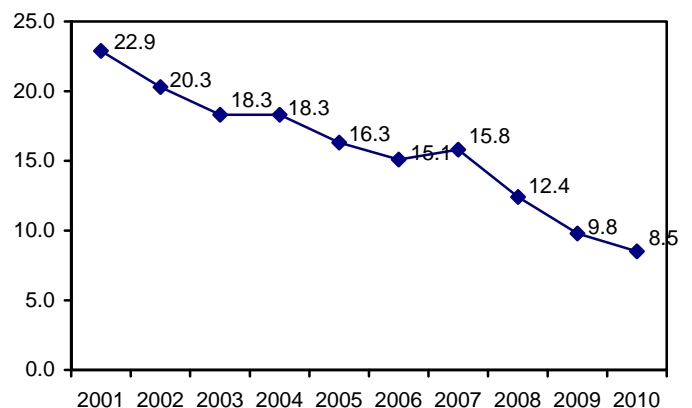
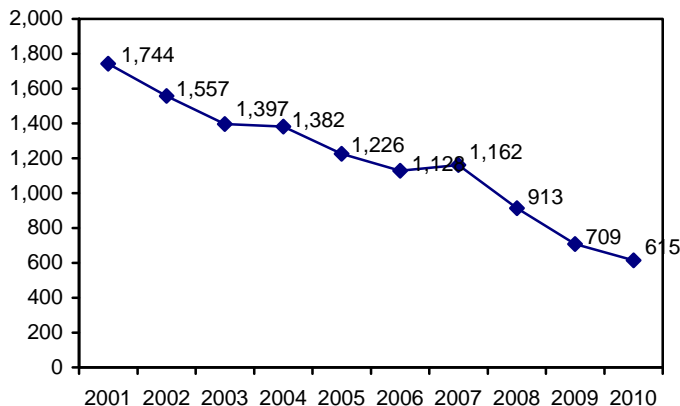


Table 28

Number of Property Referrals by Level of Offense

	Felony		Misdemeanor	
	N	%	N	%
2001	669	38%	1075	62%
2002	570	37%	987	63%
2003	531	39%	846	61%
2004	489	35%	893	65%
2005	467	38%	760	62%
2006	461	41%	667	59%
2007	501	43%	664	57%
2008	394	43%	519	57%
2009	271	38%	438	62%
2010	244	40%	371	60%

Graph 35

Felony Property Referrals as a Percentage of All Property Referrals

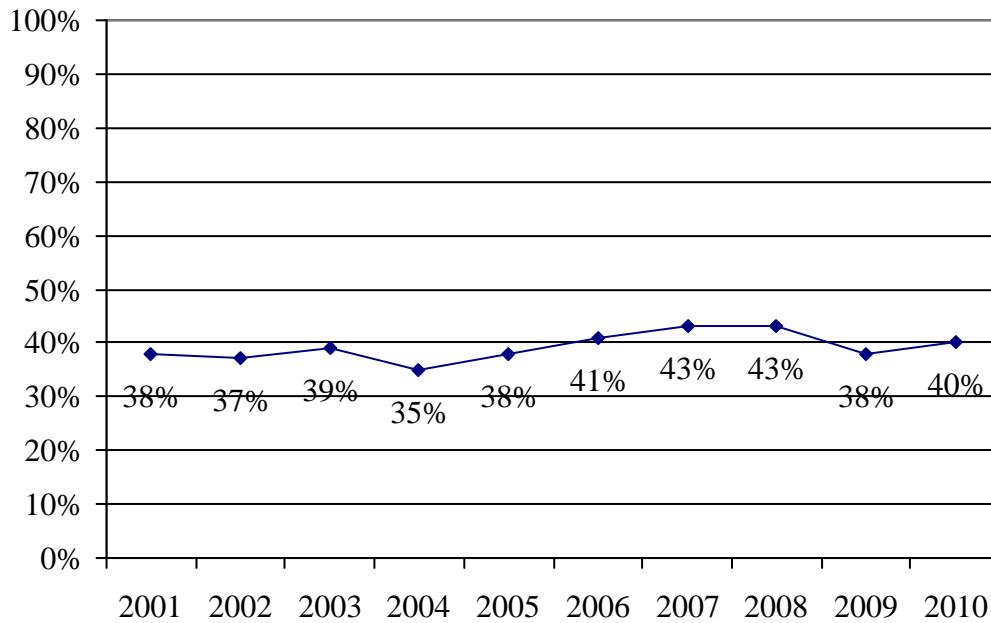


Table 29

Property Offense Referrals by Charge

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% chg 09-10
Arson 3 rd , Knowingly or Negligent Burn/Explode	28	15	31	18	24	19	14	11	10	11	+10%
Burglary Offenses ¹	208	186	192	163	190	183	225	200	137	120	-12%
Counterfeiting	0	2	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	--
Forgery Offenses	10	6	7	2	4	5	4	4	1	0	--
Fraudulent use of credit device	2	2	3	4	4	3	3	5	0	1	--
Institutional Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	--
Pass Bad Check > \$150	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
Misapply funds > \$1000	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
Property Damage	105	109	137	203	158	101	85	88	87	62	-29%
Property Destruction motiv by discrim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	--
Receiving Stolen Property	22	26	23	10	18	31	20	8	6	14	--
Stealing	696	668	442	590	467	420	424	342	289	276	-4%
Stealing a Motor Vehicle	7	6	2	1	5	10	3	4	10	7	--
Tampering Offenses ²	666	536	556	389	356	355	383	249	167	100	-40%
Totals	1,744	1,557	1,397	1382	1,226	1,128	1,162	913	709	615	-13%

Notes.

1. Burglary offenses include: Burglary 1st degree, burglary 2nd degree, and possession of burglary tools.
2. Tampering offenses includes: Tampering 1st degree with service utility, tampering 2nd degree, tampering with a motor vehicle, and tampering with a service utility.
3. Percent change values are not calculated when one value is zero or either value is less than 10.

Graph 36

Stealing, Tampering, and Burglary Referrals

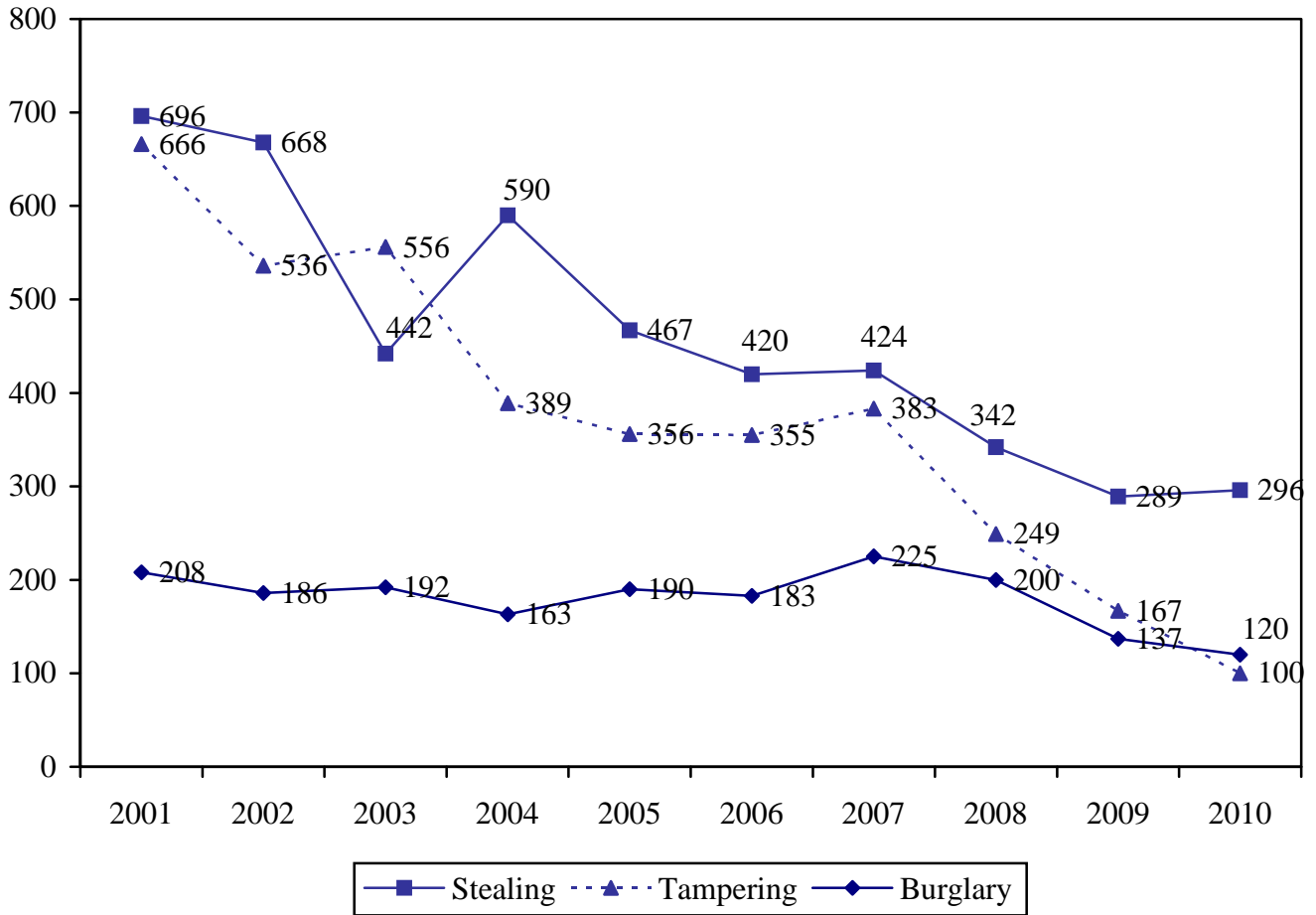


Table 30 and Graph 37

Number of Property Offense Referrals by Race

Year	African American		Caucasian		Hispanic		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2001	1,103	64%	542	31%	75	4%	24	1%
2002	929	59%	508	33%	94	6%	26	2%
2003	779	56%	503	37%	76	6%	19	1%
2004	814	59%	480	35%	75	5%	13	1%
2005	770	63%	360	29%	82	7%	15	1%
2006	745	66%	311	28%	69	6%	3	<1%
2007	773	67%	341	29%	44	4%	4	<1%
2008	635	69%	233	26%	41	5%	4	<1%
2009	474	66%	189	27%	42	6%	1	1%
2010	383	62%	202	33%	18	3%	12	2%

Notes. Race was missing for 6 cases in 2006, 13 cases in 2007, 11 cases in 2008, 3 cases in 2009, and 2 cases in 2010.

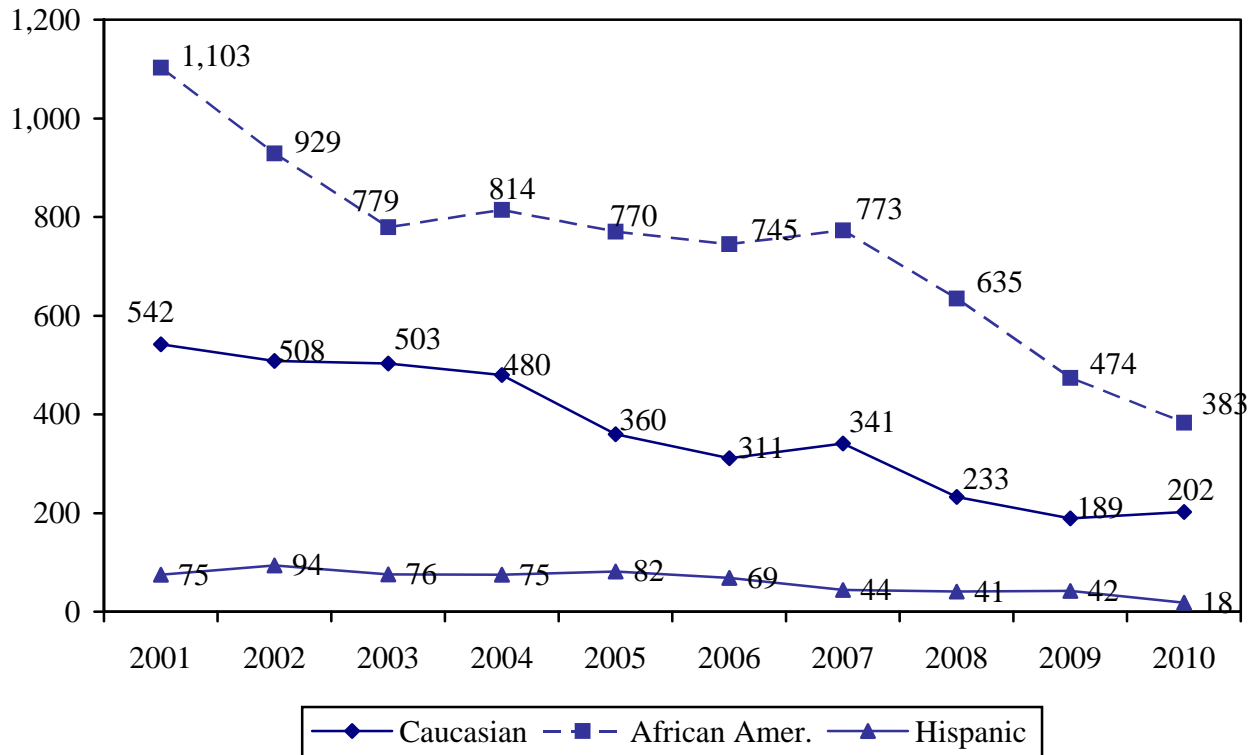
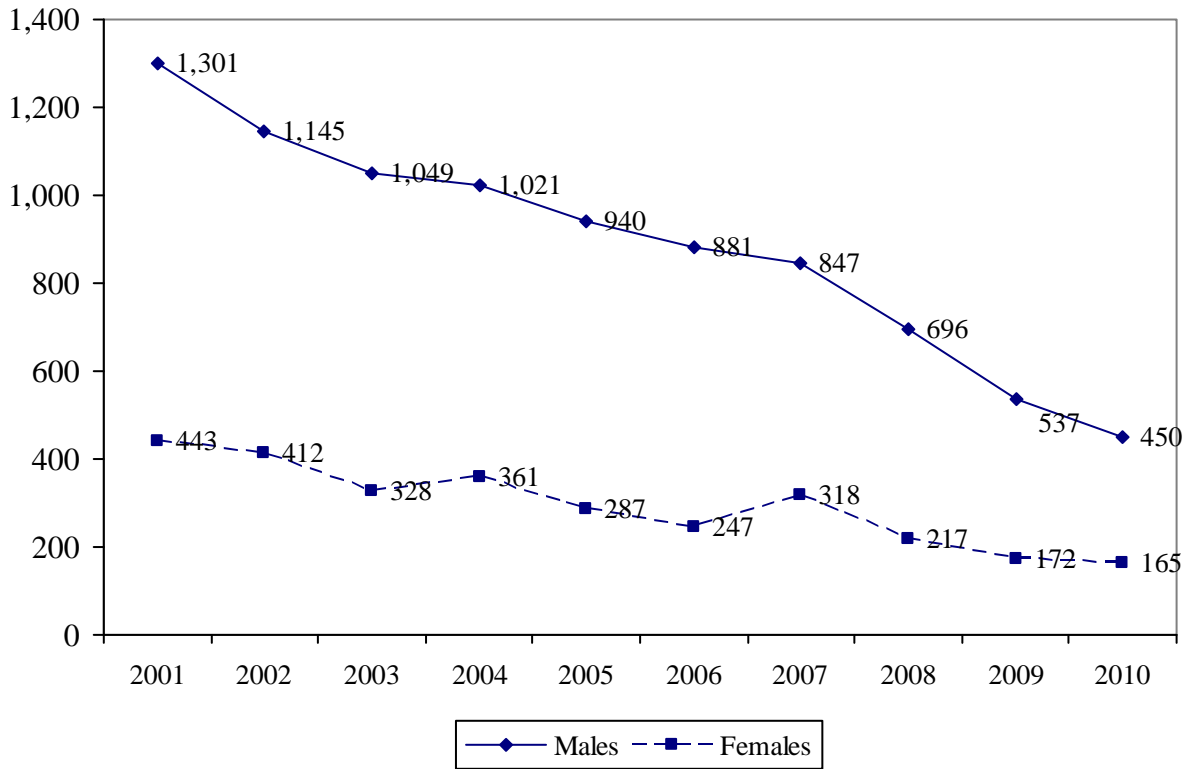


Table 31 and Graph 38

Number of Property Offense Referrals by Gender

Year	Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%
2001	1,301	75%	443	25%
2002	1,145	74%	412	26%
2003	1,049	76%	328	24%
2004	1,021	74%	361	26%
2005	940	77%	287	23%
2006	881	78%	247	22%
2007	847	73%	318	27%
2008	696	76%	217	24%
2009	537	76%	172	24%
2010	450	73%	165	27%

Note. Gender was missing for one case in 2006, eleven cases in 2007 and three cases in 2008.



Drug Offenses

Drug Offenses. Drug-related offense referrals remained relatively flat between 2001 and 2006 but have declined 56% between 2006 and 2009. Drug referrals were back up 44% in 2010.

Referrals for possession of marijuana were down 46%, referrals for possession of controlled substances were down 65%, and distribution charges were down 69% over the last ten years.

Another notable finding, the number of African American youth referred for possession of controlled substances declined 50% between 2000 and 2006 while the number of Caucasian youth referred for the same charge more than tripled in the same period. Since 2006, the number of African American and Caucasian youth referred for possession of controlled substances has declined and remained comparable.

Referrals for possession of marijuana declined 66% for males between 2003 and 2008 but have increased 48% in the last two years. Referrals for possession of marijuana and controlled substances continue to be higher for males than females and the trend for females for both types of possession continue to be flat.

Referrals for distributing drugs were down 69% for males since 2001 (distribution charges for females were relatively rare, one in 2010). Females represented 11% of the referrals for possession of marijuana and 15% of the referrals for possession of controlled substances.

Table 32 and Graph 39

Number of Referrals for Drug Offenses

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Num	363	372	373	337	335	338	269	180	149	214
% chg	-30%	+2%	<1%	-10%	-1%	+1%	-20%	-33%	-17%	+44%
Rate per 1,000	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.7	2.4	2.1	3.0

Juveniles

Notes.

1. Youth in Jackson County aged 10 to 17 years.
2. Based on 2007 population estimates.

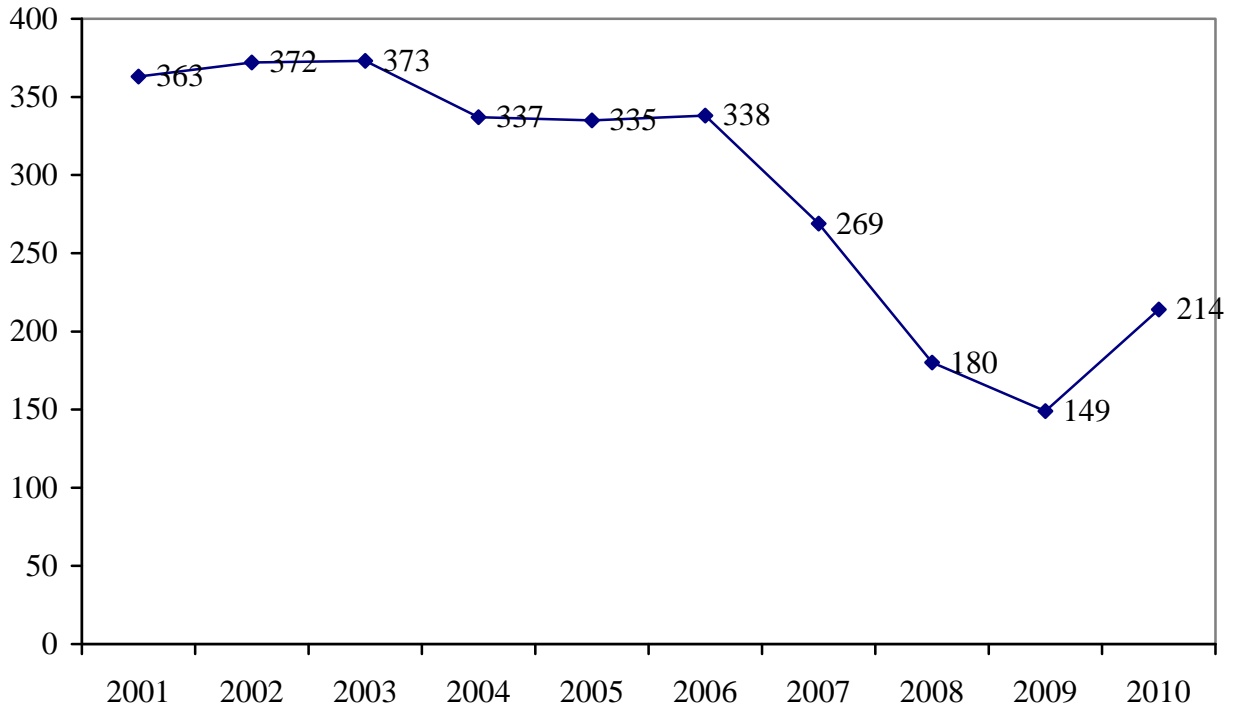


Table 33

Number of Drug Referrals by Level of Offense

	Felony		Misdemeanor		Ordinance or Infraction	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
2001	113	31%	250	69%	0	--
2002	91	24%	279	75%	2	1%
2003	95	26%	275	74%	0	--
2004	99	29%	235	70%	3	1%
2005	84	25%	247	74%	4	1%
2006	107	32%	223	66%	3	1%
2007	69	26%	199	74%	0	--
2008	52	29%	128	71%	0	--
2009	33	22%	115	77%	1	1%
2010	35	16%	172	80%	7	4%

Graph 40

Felony Drug Referrals as a Percentage of All Drug Referrals

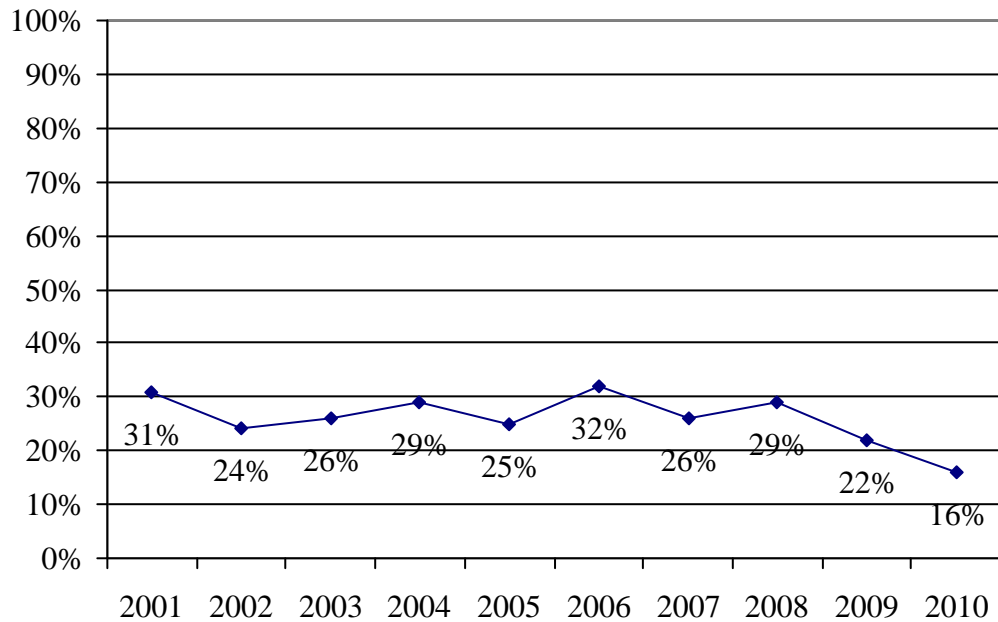


Table 34 and Graph 41

Drug Offense Referrals by Charge

Charge	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Chg 09-10
Possession of Marijuana	198	191	217	181	199	170	141	80	78	107	+37%
Possess Control Sub	77	69	61	77	61	86	51	34	27	27	No chg
Possession or Purchase Alcohol or Cigarettes	31	58	39	39	35	51	40	28	19	49	+158%
Possession of Paraphernalia	20	30	20	16	16	9	9	14	13	8	--
Dist. or Traffic. Drugs	36	22	34	22	23	21	24	19	6	11	--
Possess Imitat CSub	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	--
Possess Med at School	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	5	10	--
Total	363	372	373	337	335	338	269	180	149	214	+44%

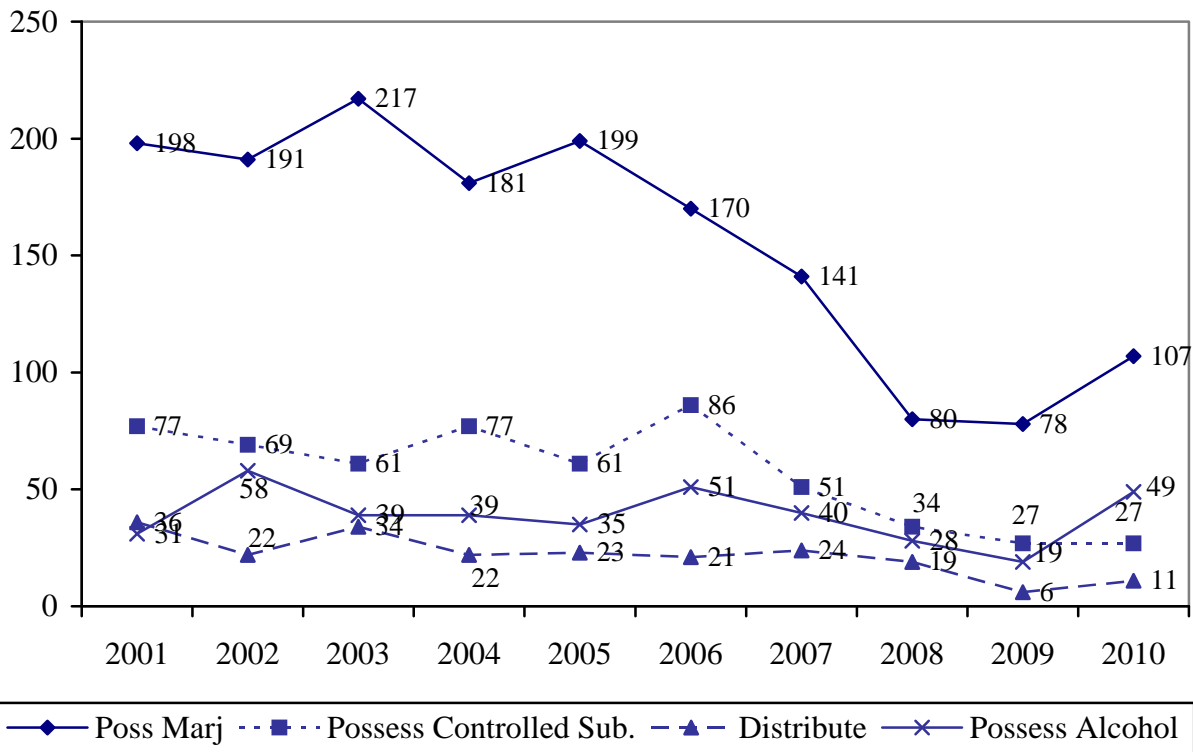


Table 35

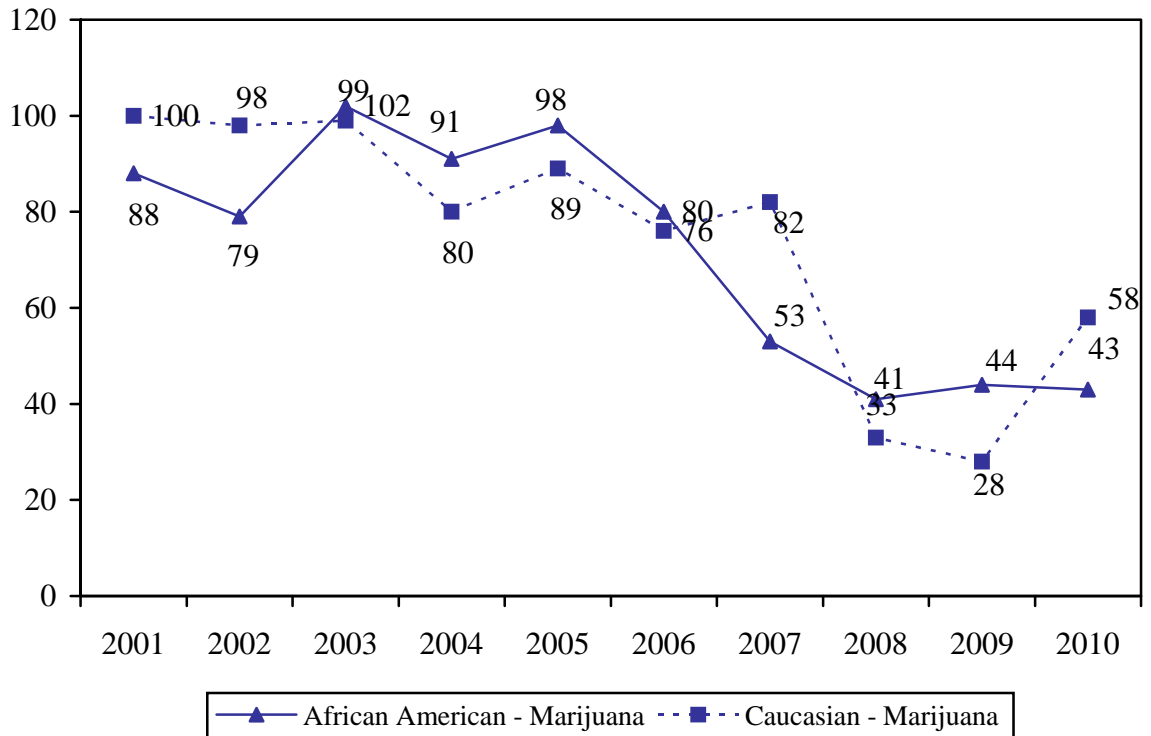
Select Drug Offenses by Race

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010

Possess Marijuana										
African American	88	79	102	91	98	80	53	41	44	43
Caucasian	100	98	99	80	89	76	82	33	28	58
Hispanic	10	13	13	7	12	13	6	6	6	5
Possess Controlled Substance										
African American	60	51	39	49	32	39	25	15	11	11
Caucasian	14	15	20	26	25	39	23	19	13	12
Hispanic	3	3	2	2	4	8	3	0	3	2
Distribute Controlled Substance										
African American	25	16	30	16	17	14	10	11	5	3
Caucasian	10	4	3	4	4	6	13	6	0	8
Hispanic	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0

Graph 42

Possession of Marijuana – African American and Caucasian Youth



Graph 43

Distribution of Controlled Substances by Race

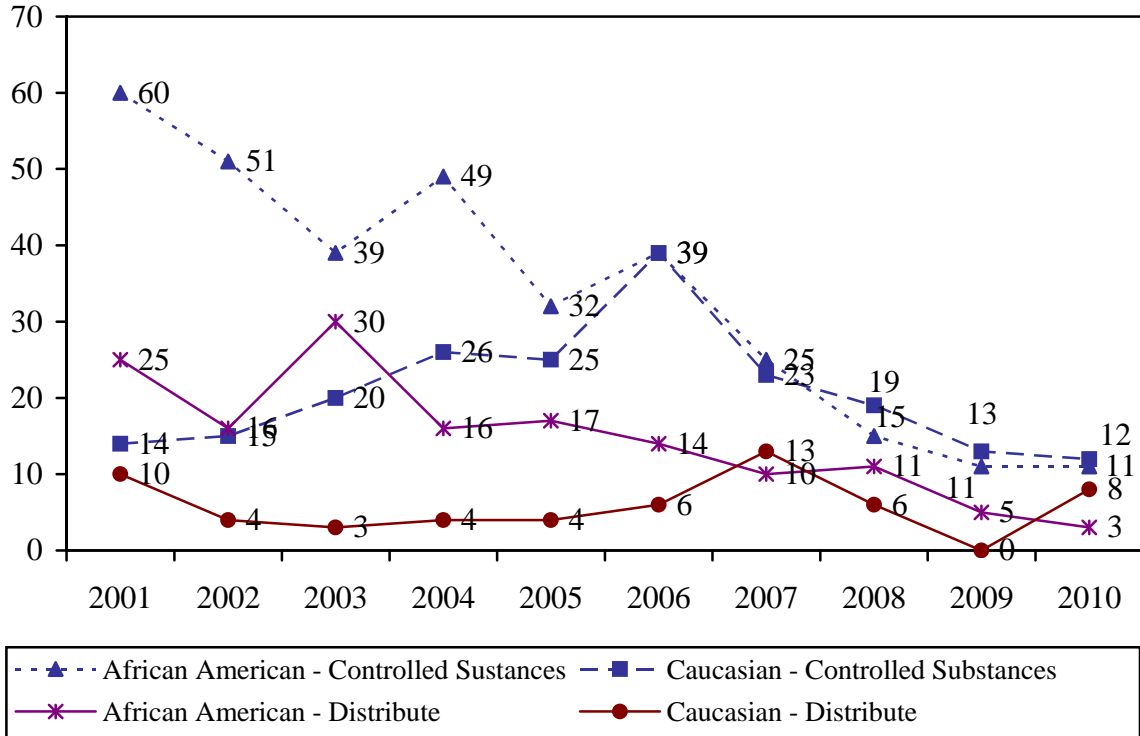
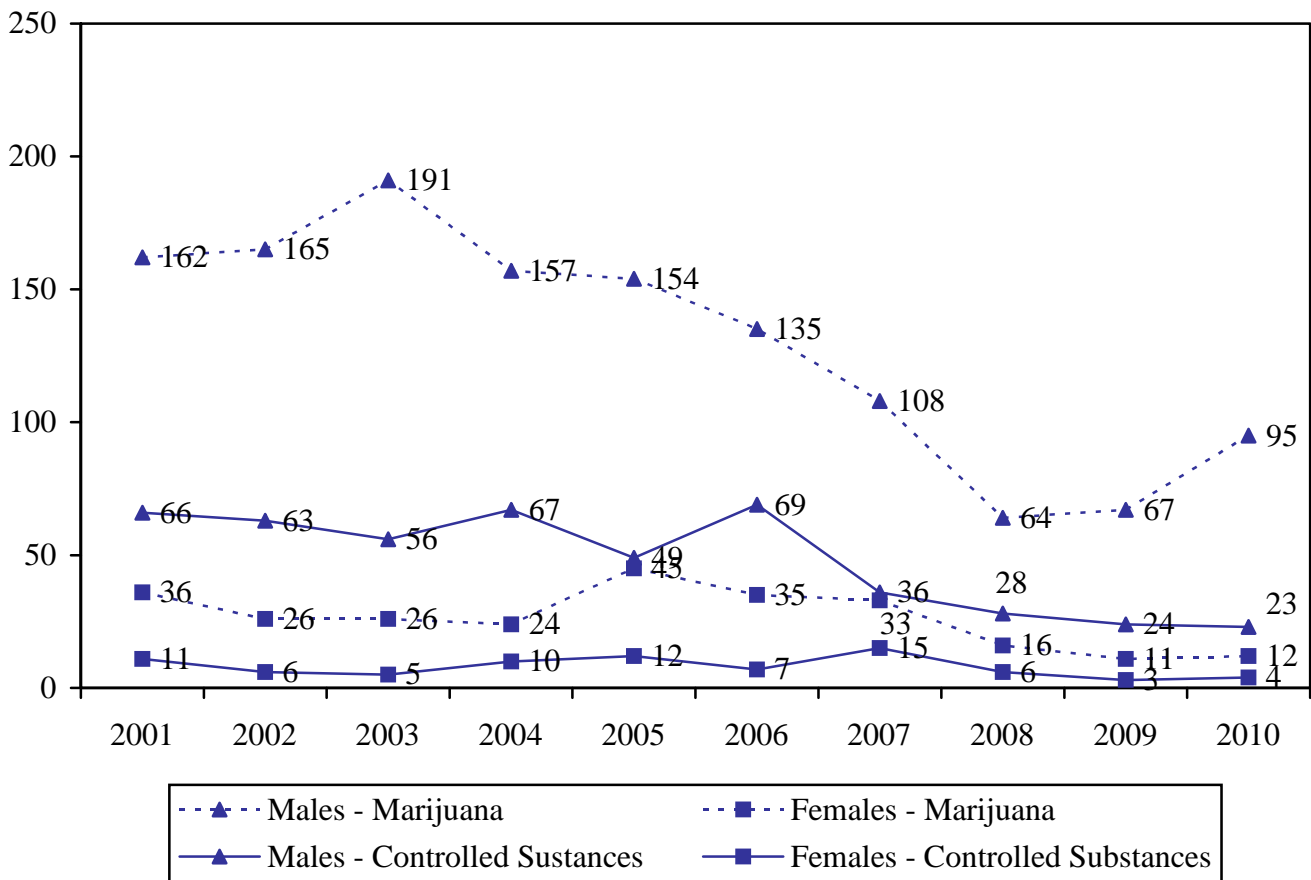


Table 36 and Graph 44

Select Drug Offenses by Gender

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Possess Marijuana										
Males	162	165	191	157	154	135	108	64	67	95
Females	36	26	26	24	45	35	33	16	11	12
Possess Controlled Substances										
Males	66	63	56	67	49	69	36	28	24	23
Females	11	6	5	10	12	7	15	6	3	4
Distribute CS/Traffic Drugs										
Males	32	21	30	21	18	17	20	17	6	10
Females	4	1	4	1	5	4	4	2	0	1



Other Delinquent Offenses

Other Delinquent Offenses. After referrals were classified into violent, non-violent person, property, sexual offenses, and drug offenses; the remaining referrals were categorized as Other Delinquent Offenses.

Table 37

Other Delinquent Offense Referrals by Charge

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% chg 09-10
False Alarm/Report Resist	20	11	10	23	9	11	5	4	2	9	--
Arrest/Fail to Obey/Appear Misdemeanor	46	57	82	97	79	44	48	26	14	19	+36%
Trespassing	212	119	113	86	72	80	56	44	64	61	-5%
Trespassing Motivated by Discrim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	--
Weapons ¹	81	52	49	56	58	71	65	53	81	61	-25%
Motor Vehicle Offenses	43	37	29	30	27	36	24	22	3	9	--
Escape	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	--
Pedestrian Violation	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
Littering/Dump	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	--
Gambling	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
Terrorist Threat	0	2	0	1	0	5	16	3	1	2	--
Sell Fireworks	2	4	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	--
Animal Abuse/Neglect	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	--
Other ²	1	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	2	0	--
Totals	408	282	290	299	247	253	219	152	170	167	-2%

Notes.

1. Weapons referrals included unlawful possession, unlawful use of weapons and armed criminal action.
2. Other offenses includes: Insufficient PFD's, causing a catastrophe, possession of explosive device, disturb a judicial proceeding, fugitive from out of state, unlicensed private watchman, take/kill/possess wildlife illegally, possession of of forgery instrument, and unsafe operation of a personal watercraft.

Graph 45

Resisting Arrest, Trespassing and Weapons Referrals

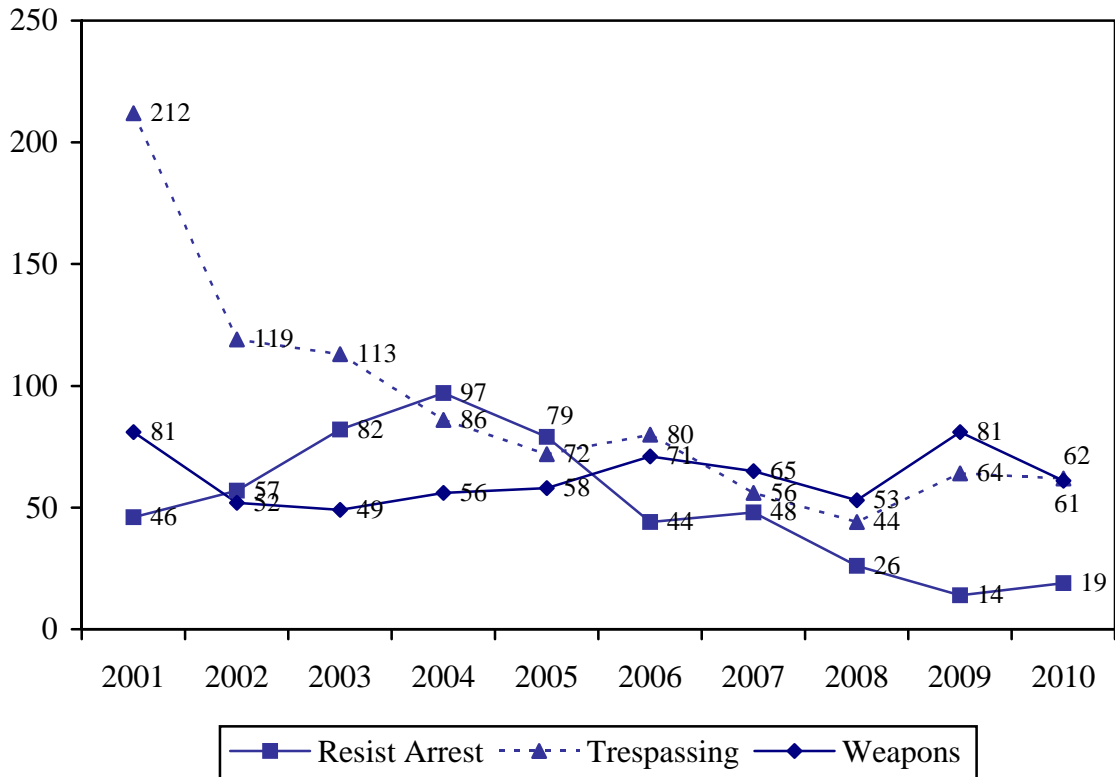


Table 38 and Graph 46

Number of Other Delinquent Offenses by Race

Year	African American		Caucasian		Hispanic		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2001	241	59%	143	35%	21	5%	3	1%
2002	165	58%	96	34%	20	7%	1	<1%
2003	168	58%	99	34%	17	6%	6	2%
2004	165	55%	109	37%	22	7%	3	1%
2005	166	67%	64	26%	15	6%	2	1%
2006	141	56%	91	36%	18	7%	3	1%
2007	125	57%	79	36%	15	7%	0	--
2008	104	68%	34	22%	13	9%	1	1%
2009	125	74%	37	22%	7	4%	1	1%
2010	103	62%	44	26%	17	10%	3	2%

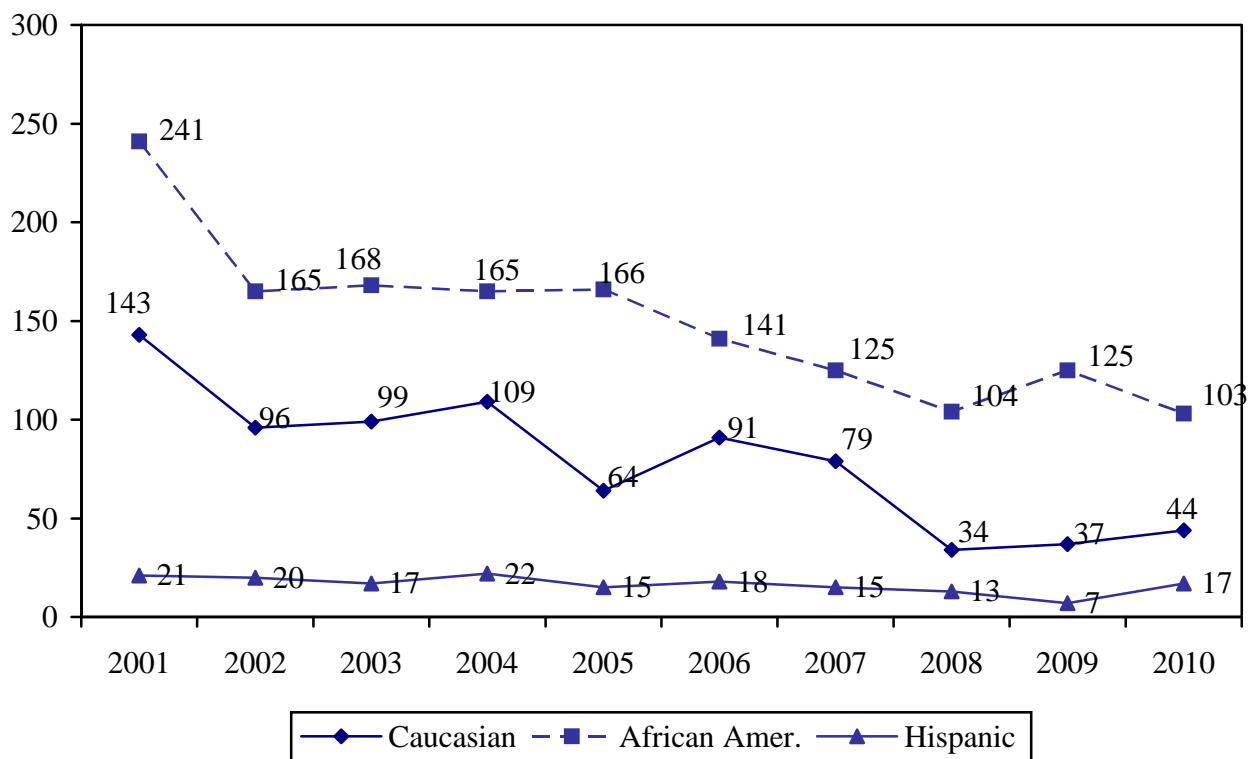
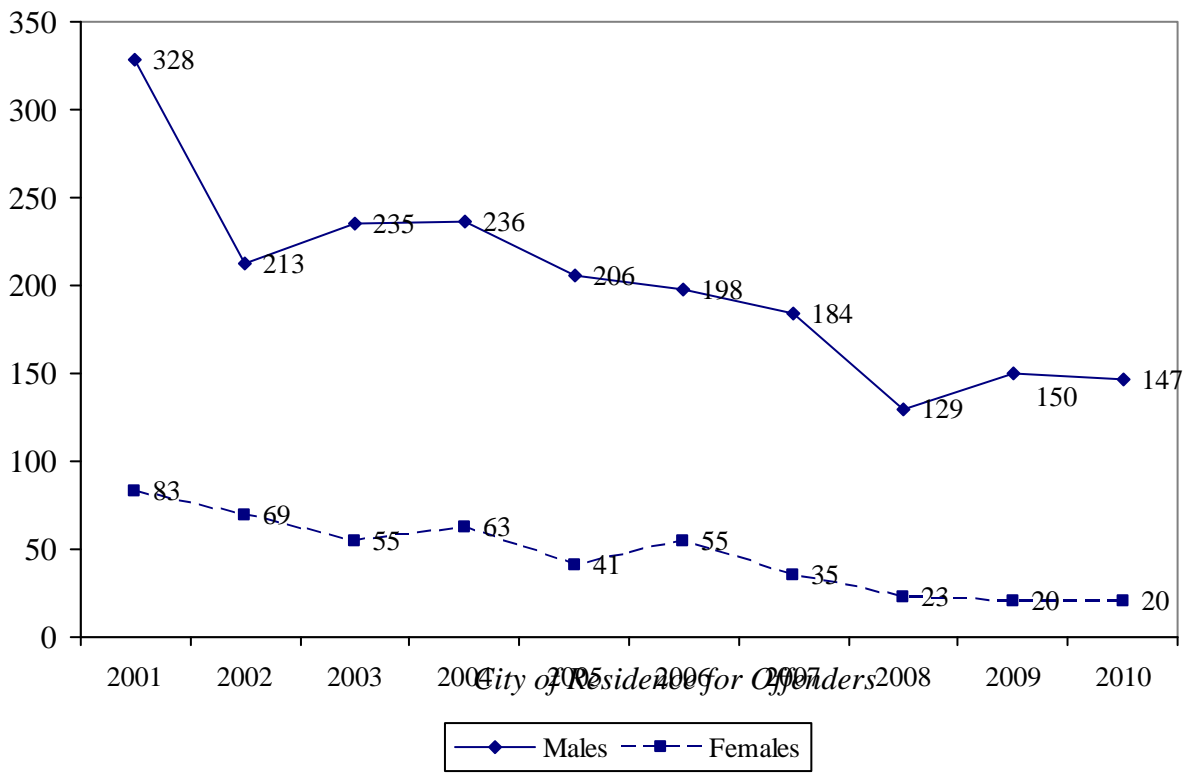


Table 39 and Graph 47

Number of Other Delinquent Offense Referrals by Gender

Year	Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%
2001	326	80%	83	20%
2002	213	75%	69	25%
2003	235	81%	55	19%
2004	236	79%	63	21%
2005	206	83%	41	17%
2006	198	78%	55	22%
2007	184	84%	35	16%
2008	129	85%	23	15%
2009	150	88%	20	12%
2010	147	88%	20	12%



Referrals by City

Kansas City, the most populated city within Jackson County, is the largest source of delinquent referrals to the Family Court (56% of all delinquent referrals in 2010). The smaller cities in Jackson County (Blue Springs, Grandview, Independence, Lee's Summit, and Raytown) contributed a smaller proportion of referrals than Kansas City. Referrals from Kansas City have declined 66% over the last ten years.

Referrals for youth from Independence are down 66% over the last ten years. During the late nineties and into the early two-thousands, referrals for Independence far outpaced referrals from youth residing in the other suburban cities. In 2008, referrals from youth residing in Independence declined to the point that the numbers were comparable to the number of referrals generated by youth living in Blue Springs, Grandview, Lee's Summit, and Raytown.

Referrals from youth residing in Kansas City are down as a percent of all referrals over the last ten years (from 69% to 56%). Referrals from youth residing in Blue Springs and Lee's Summit are up slightly as a percent of all referrals to the Family Court (up from 3% to 8% for Blue Springs and up from 4% to 13% for Lee's Summit).

Table 40

Delinquent Offense Referrals - Youth Residing in Selected Cities

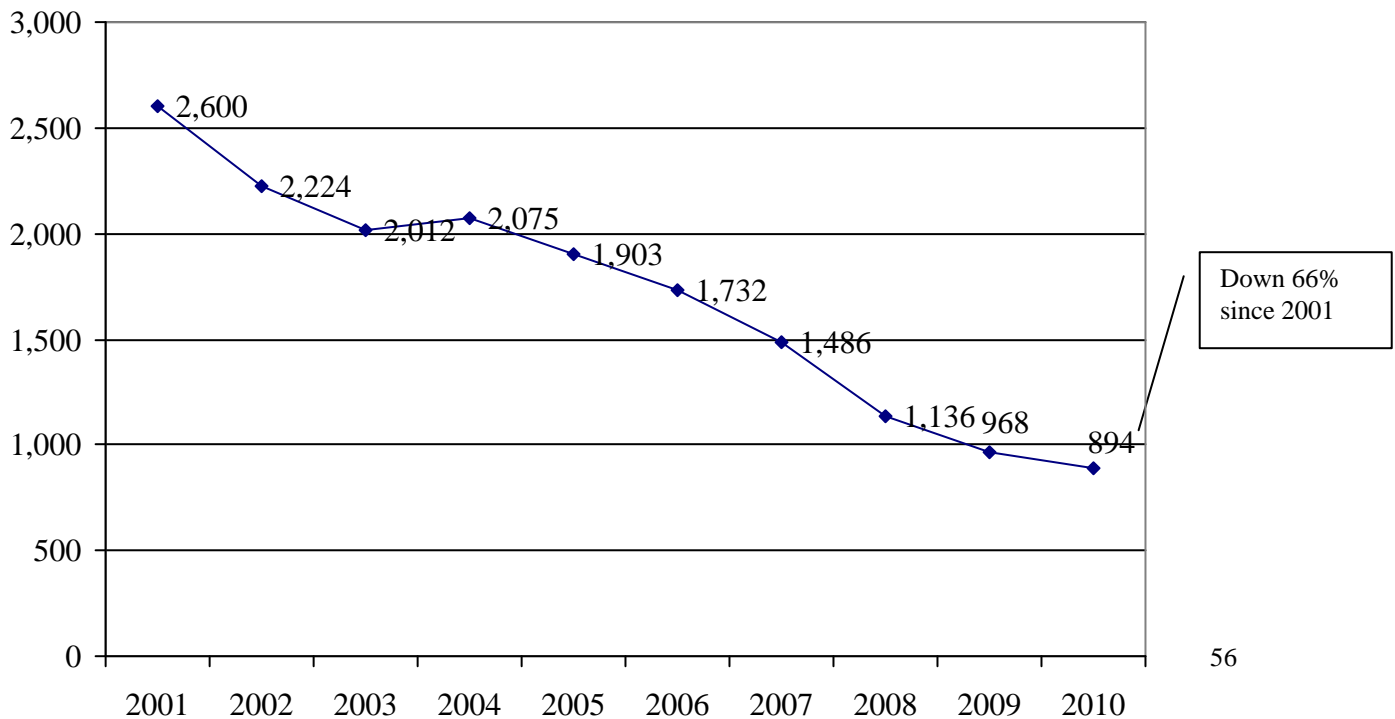
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Blue Springs	129 3%	162 5%	143 4%	161 5%	182 6%	200 7%	200 8%	151 8%	102 7%	125 8%
Grandview	145 4%	81 2%	114 4%	100 3%	108 4%	103 4%	85 3%	56 3%	60 4%	39 2%
Independence	443 12%	486 14%	498 15%	512 15%	408 14%	412 15%	333 13%	187 10%	153 10%	149 9%
Kansas City	2,600 69%	2,224 65%	2,012 62%	2,075 62%	1,903 64%	1,732 63%	1,486 59%	1,136 61%	968 62%	894 56%
Lee's Summit	135 4%	130 4%	112 3%	126 4%	125 4%	172 6%	191 8%	145 8%	149 10%	211 13%
Raytown	57 2%	63 2%	126 4%	112 3%	83 3%	35 1%	42 2%	42 2%	47 3%	36 2%
Other	273 7%	288 8%	231 7%	284 8%	162 5%	89 3%	194 7%	133 7%	93 6%	138 9%
Total	3,782	3,434	3,236	3,370	2,971	2,743	2,531	1,850	1,572	1,592¹

Note.

1. A current address was unavailable for 6 youth referred in 2010.

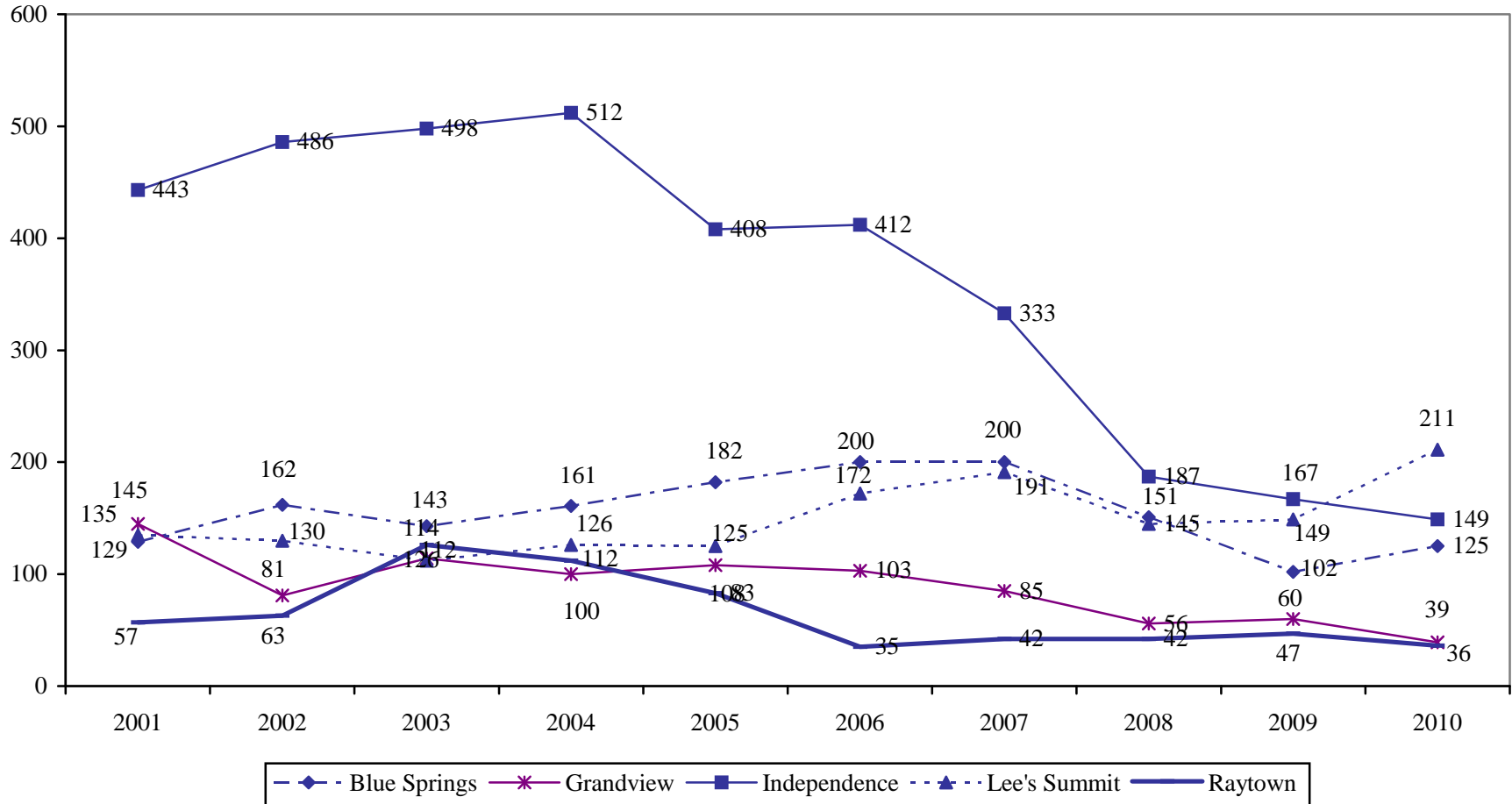
Graph 48

Number of Delinquent Referrals by City – Youth Home Address (Kansas City)



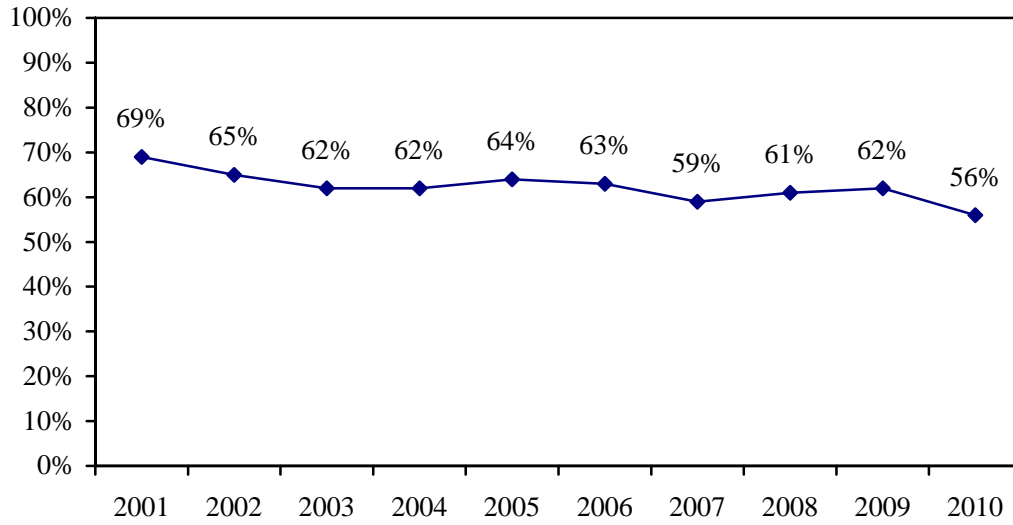
Graph 49

Number of Delinquent Referrals Committed by Youth Residing in Suburban Cities



Graph 50

Delinquent Referrals for Youth Residing in Kansas City – as a Percent of Referrals Overall



Graph 51

Delinquent Referrals for Youth Residing in Selected Suburban Cities – as a Percent of Referrals Overall

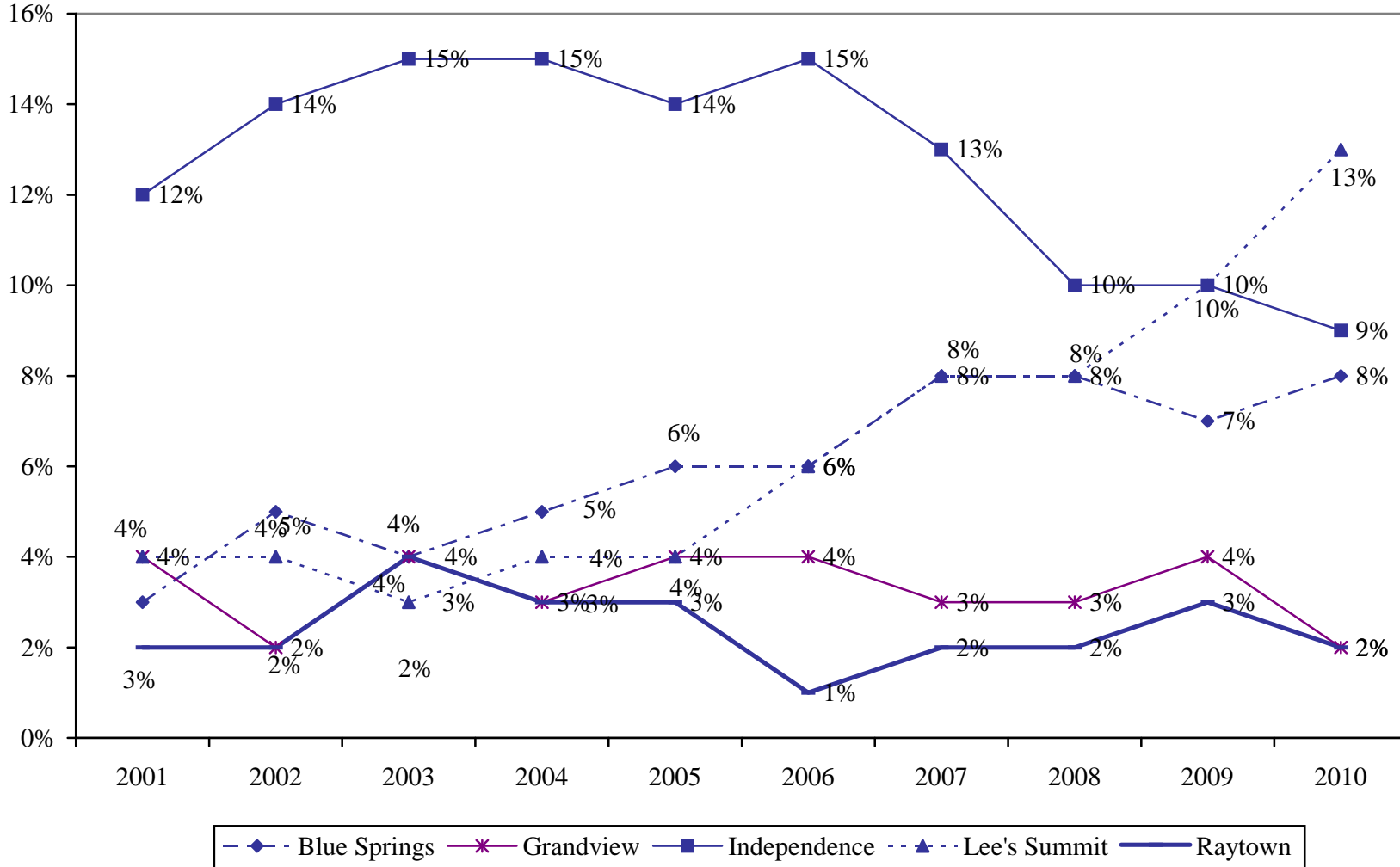


Table 41

Violent Referrals by City

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Blue Springs	18	9	11	6	5
Grandview	11	12	4	5	11
Independence	51	23	28	14	13
Kansas City	202	168	132	107	110
Lee's Summit	9	14	7	7	9
Raytown	2	3	2	3	4
Other	21	11	13	6	23
Total	314	240	197	148	175

Table 42

Non-Violent Person Referrals by City

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Blue Springs	72	70	51	34	43
Grandview	29	22	8	12	5
Independence	107	107	44	43	47
Kansas City	440	342	234	220	245
Lee's Summit	57	45	31	38	48
Raytown	11	10	13	12	6
Other	38	37	21	37	33
Total	754	633	402	396	427

Table 43

Property Referrals by City

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Blue Springs	50	66	50	38	38
Grandview	45	40	33	29	17
Independence	143	118	78	71	52
Kansas City	764	750	607	463	359
Lee's Summit	60	74	73	58	78
Raytown	12	23	20	19	19
Other	54	94	52	31	52
Total	1,128	1,165	913	709	615

Table 44

Drug Referrals by City

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Blue Springs	32	37	26	14	28
Grandview	15	5	3	6	3
Independence	60	45	23	9	21
Kansas City	175	103	80	65	72
Lee's Summit	29	43	25	36	55
Raytown	6	5	6	6	4
Other	21	31	17	13	31
Total	338	269	180	149	214

Table 45

Other Delinquent Referrals by City (Primarily Weapons and Trespassing)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Blue Springs	17	18	13	10	11
Grandview	3	6	9	8	3
Independence	50	40	16	16	16
Kansas City	151	123	96	113	108
Lee's Summit	16	15	10	10	21
Raytown	3	1	2	7	3
Other	13	17	6	6	5
Total	253	220	152	170	167

Table 46

Top 10 Zip Code Rankings – Delinquent Referrals by Residence

Zip Code	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
64014	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	8	--	4
64015	--	--	--	--	10	9	6	9	6	10
64030	9	--	9	--	6	10	--	--	7	--
64050	--	8	6	7	7	6	7	10	--	--
64052	--	--	--	9	--	8	--	--	--	--
64055	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
64063	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	3
64086	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
64106	1	2	--	4	--	--	--	--	9	--
64109	8	10	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
64110	7	7	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
64124	10	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
64127	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	5
64128	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	6	4	--
64130	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
64132	5	5	4	6	5	5	8	4	5	7
64133	--	--	10	10	8	7	9	7	10	9
64134	6	6	5	5	4	4	2	3	2	1
64138	--	--	--	8	--	--	5	5	8	6

Table 47

Number of Delinquent Referrals by Select Zip Codes (of Juvenile's Residence)

Zip Code	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
64014	71	90	65	92	90	72	83	70	40	72
64015	113	111	97	124	97	92	110	65	62	55
64030	190	118	111	144	111	88	72	44	61	36
64050	176	206	139	202	110	118	110	60	31	40
64052	157	141	107	179	85	95	45	36	40	41
64055	107	125	115	117	75	75	71	38	26	21
64063	74	53	31	67	38	49	52	28	51	76
64086	41	50	40	48	46	54	71	55	49	67
64106	641	499	74	284	58	85	64	52	55	27
64109	194	198	114	165	95	74	70	54	42	39
64110	225	220	95	159	99	77	63	41	42	53
64124	180	199	95	139	85	71	51	32	28	34
64127	496	419	222	412	207	195	158	142	111	72
64128	327	307	181	314	194	181	119	72	83	51
64130	626	598	361	521	302	208	232	165	135	109
64132	319	291	165	242	131	120	86	98	75	70
64133	121	107	111	169	103	109	84	72	51	65
64134	263	229	150	274	181	176	184	127	123	137
64138	130	82	93	186	82	73	113	91	58	71

Cities Where Offenses were Committed (Offenses by Referring Police Department)

The Kansas City Missouri Police Department (KCPD) referred 766 delinquent offenses to the Family Court in 2010. This represents a 71% decline since 2001. The Independence Missouri Police Department (IPD) referred 140 delinquent offenses in 2010, a 77% decline since 2001. The delinquent referrals from the IPD declined dramatically over the last ten years. In 2008, the IPD referrals were on-par with the other suburban cities for the first time in the last ten years.

Table 48

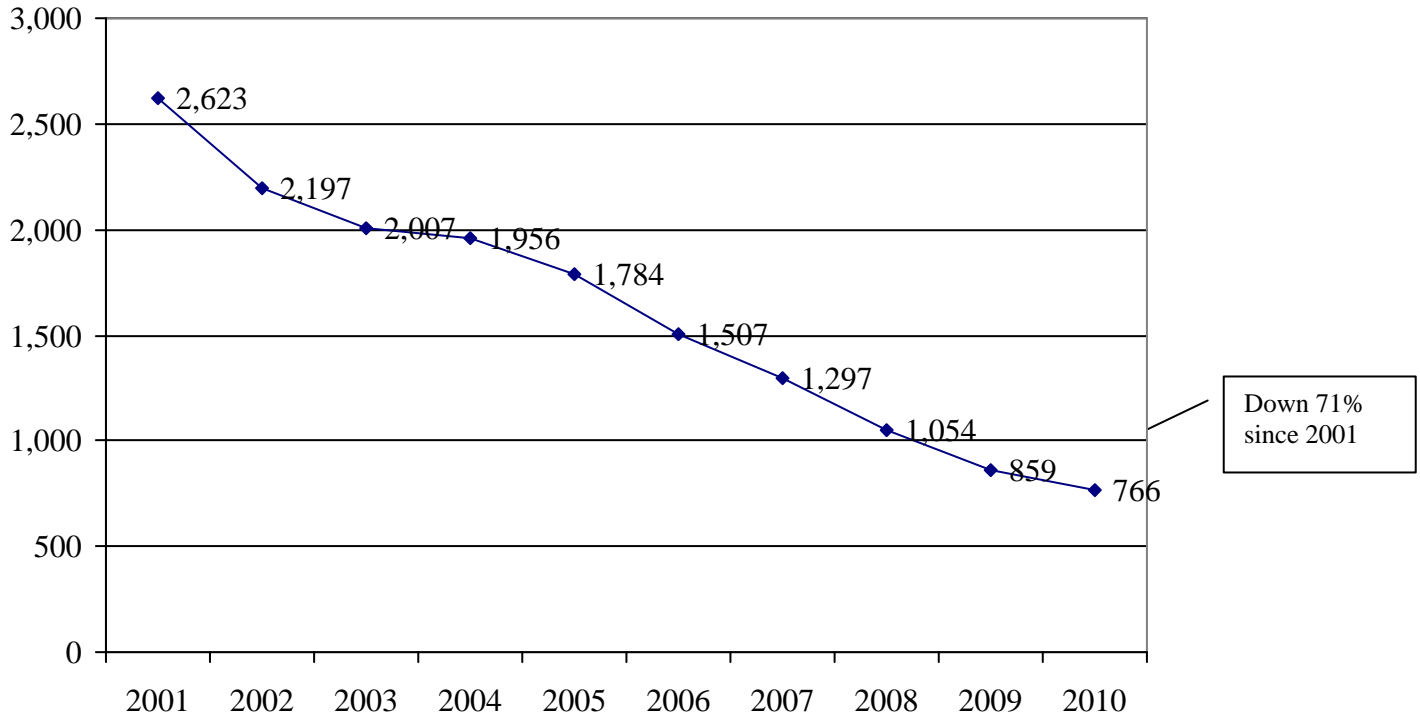
Delinquent Referrals Committed in Selected Cities (by Referring Agency) with Percentage Change

City	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Blue Springs	169	171	169	169	205	164	205	177	105	150
Percent Chg	+10%	+1%	-1%	--	+21%	-20%	+25%	-14%	-41%	-66
Pct of Refs	4%	5%	5%	5%	7%	6%	8%	10%	7%	9%
Grandview	87	67	91	83	71	44	60	33	48	28
Percent Chg	-21%	-23%	+36%	-9%	-14%	-38%	+36%	-45%	+45%	-42
Pct of Refs	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%
Independence	597	649	631	598	427	450	396	160	155	140
Percent Chg	-18%	+9%	-3%	-5%	-29%	+5%	-12%	-60%	-3%	-10
Pct of Refs	16%	19%	19%	18%	14%	17%	16%	9%	10%	9%
Kansas City	2,623	2,197	2,007	1,956	1,784	1,507	1,297	1,054	859	766
Percent Chg	-3%	-16%	-9%	-3%	-9%	-16%	-14%	-19%	-19%	-11
Pct of Refs	69%	64%	62%	58%	60%	58%	53%	58%	55%	48%
Lee's Summit	150	137	117	97	129	177	204	173	161	231
Percent Chg	-10%	-9%	-15%	-17%	+33%	+37%	+15%	-15%	-7%	+43
Pct of Refs	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	7%	8%	10%	10%	15%
Raytown	112	89	146	169	126	88	106	95	71	110
Percent Chg	-16%	-21%	+64%	+16%	-25%	-30%	+20%	-10%	-25%	+55
Pct of Refs	3%	3%	5%	5%	4%	3%	4%	5%	5%	7%
Other Source	44	124	75	298	229	156	188	126	173	173
Pct of Refs	1%	4%	2%	9%	8%	6%	8%	7%	11%	nc
All Delinq. Referrals	3,782	3,434	3,236	3,370	2,971	2,586	2,456	1,818	1,572	1,598

Note. Referring agency was missing for 10 cases in 2009 and 11 cases in 2010.

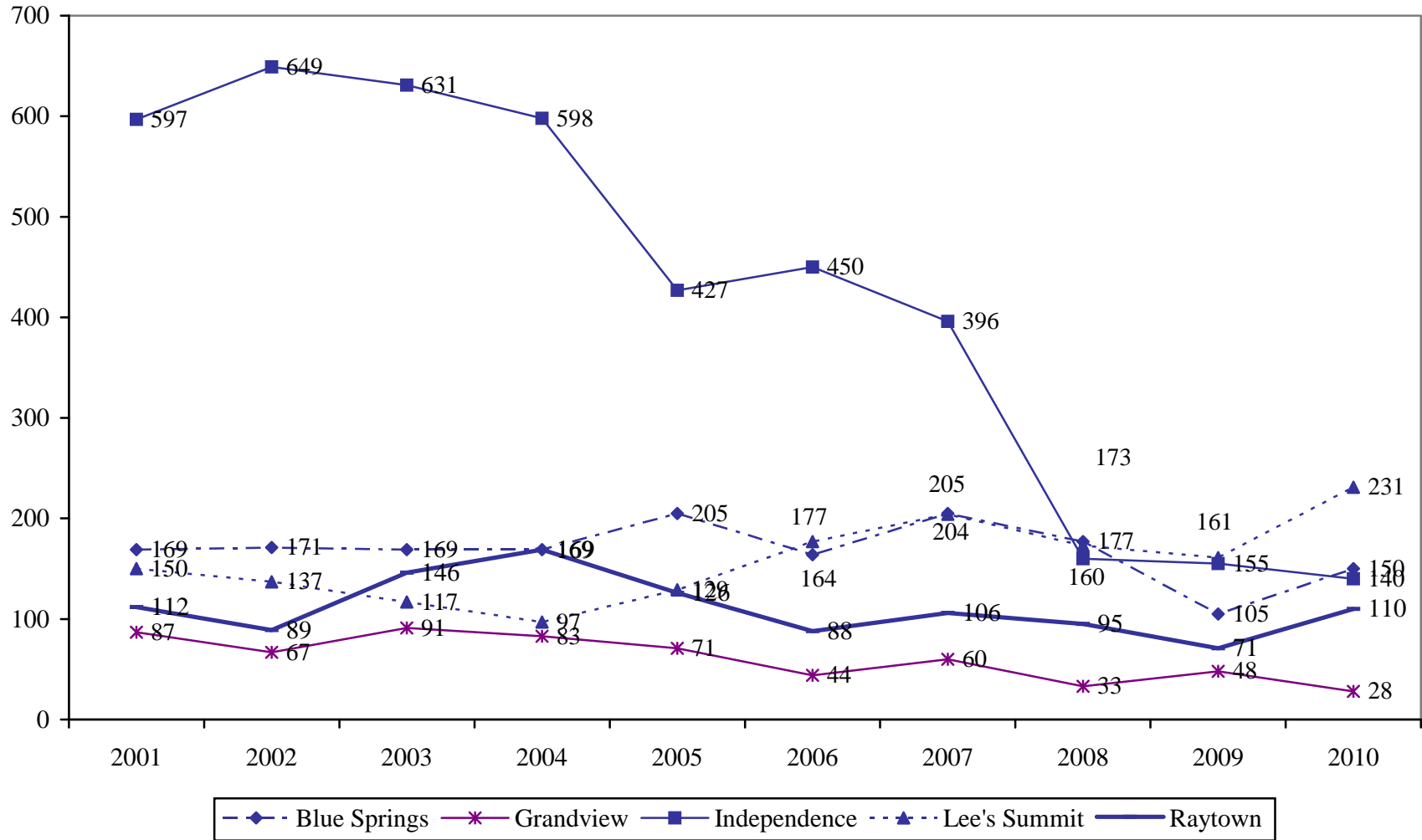
Graph 52

Number of Delinquent Referrals Committed in Kansas City (by Referring Agency)



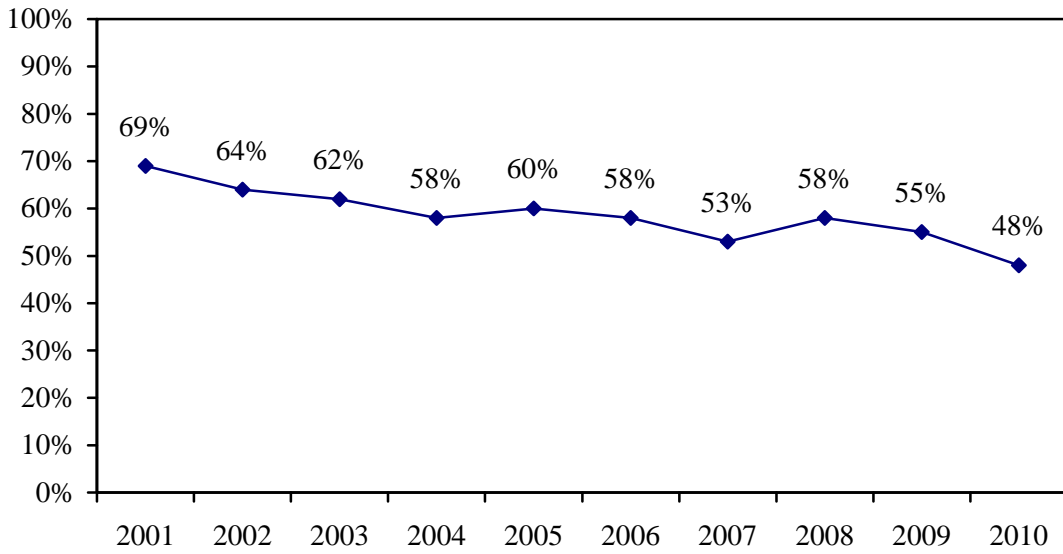
Graph 53

Number of Delinquent Referrals Committed in Suburban Cities (by Referring Agency)



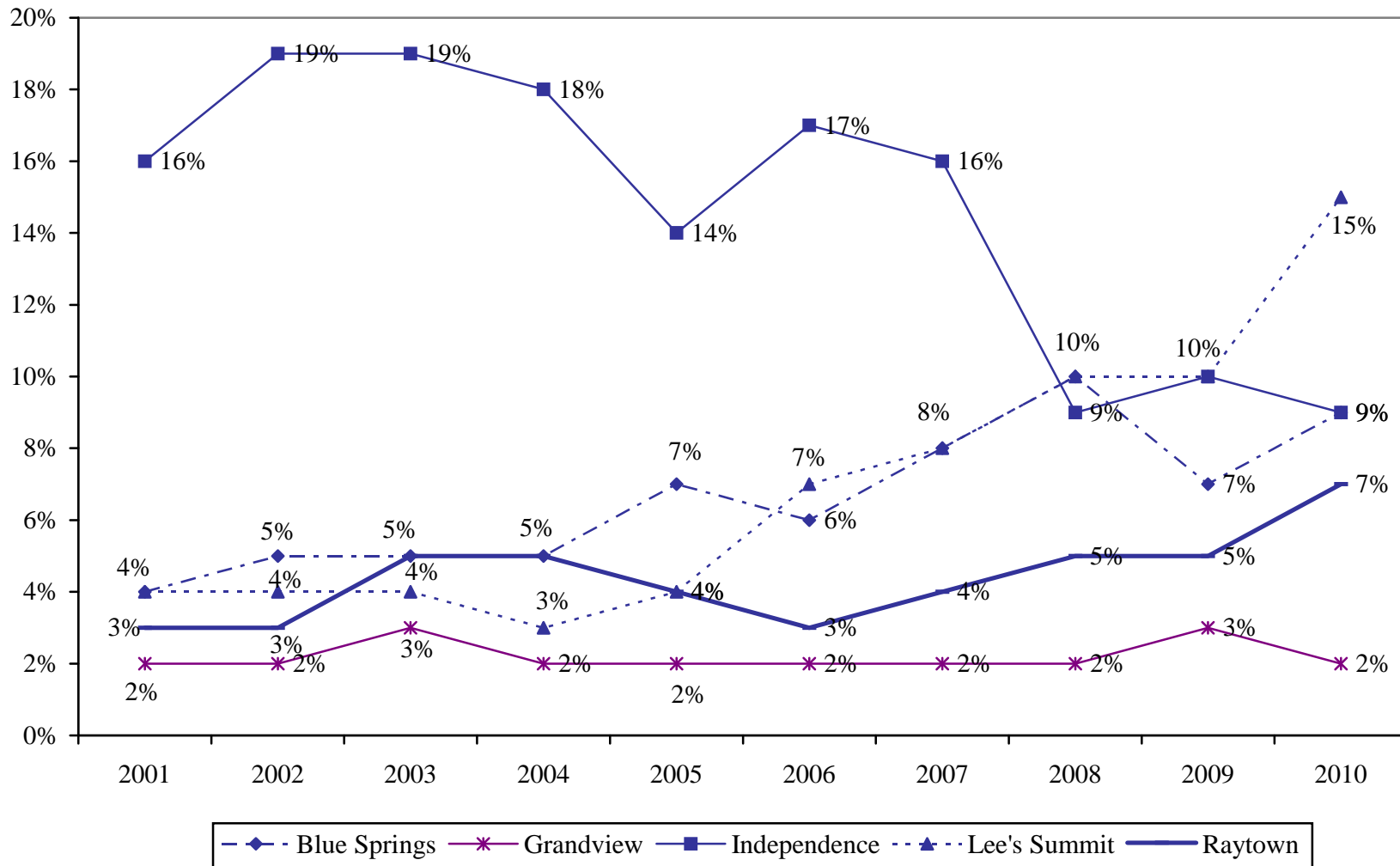
Graph 54

Percentage of Offenses Referred by Kansas City Police Department



Graph 55

Delinquent Referrals Committed in Selected Cities (by Referring Agency) – As a Percent of Referrals Overall



Filings for Child Abuse, Neglect, Custody, and Parental Rights

Formal Filings for child abuse and child neglect in 2010 were up 3% from 2009. Formal filings for abuse and neglect cases have increased 47% over the past five years.

Table 49 and Graph 56

Formal Filings - Child Abuse and Neglect

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number	928	1,087	1,259	1,316	1,361
% change	--	+17%	+16%	+4%	+3%
Rate per 1,000 children	5.5	6.4	7.4	7.7	7.8 ²

Notes.

1. Rates are based on the number of children in Jackson County from birth to age 17.
2. Based on 2009 population estimates.

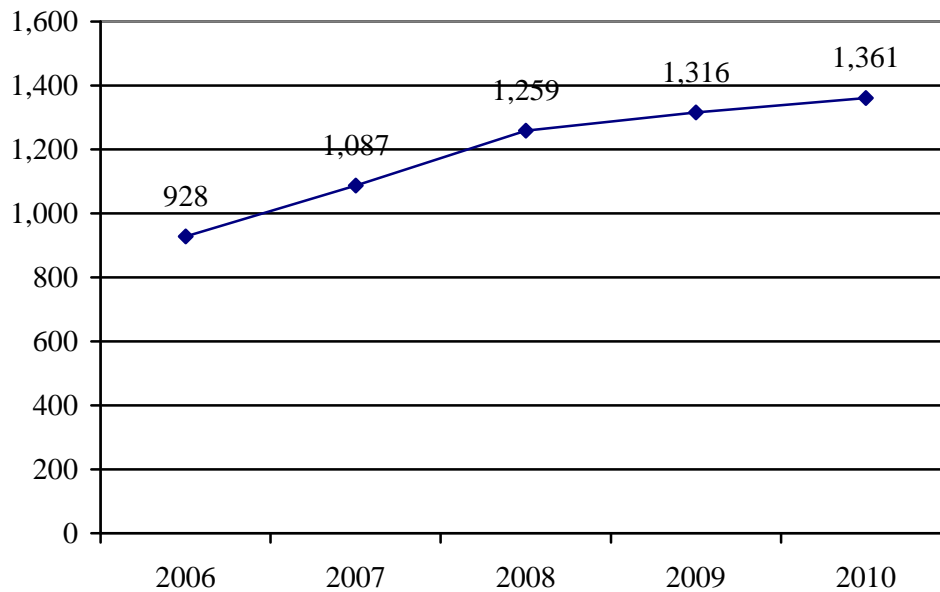


Table 50

Child Abuse and Neglect Formal Filings by Charge

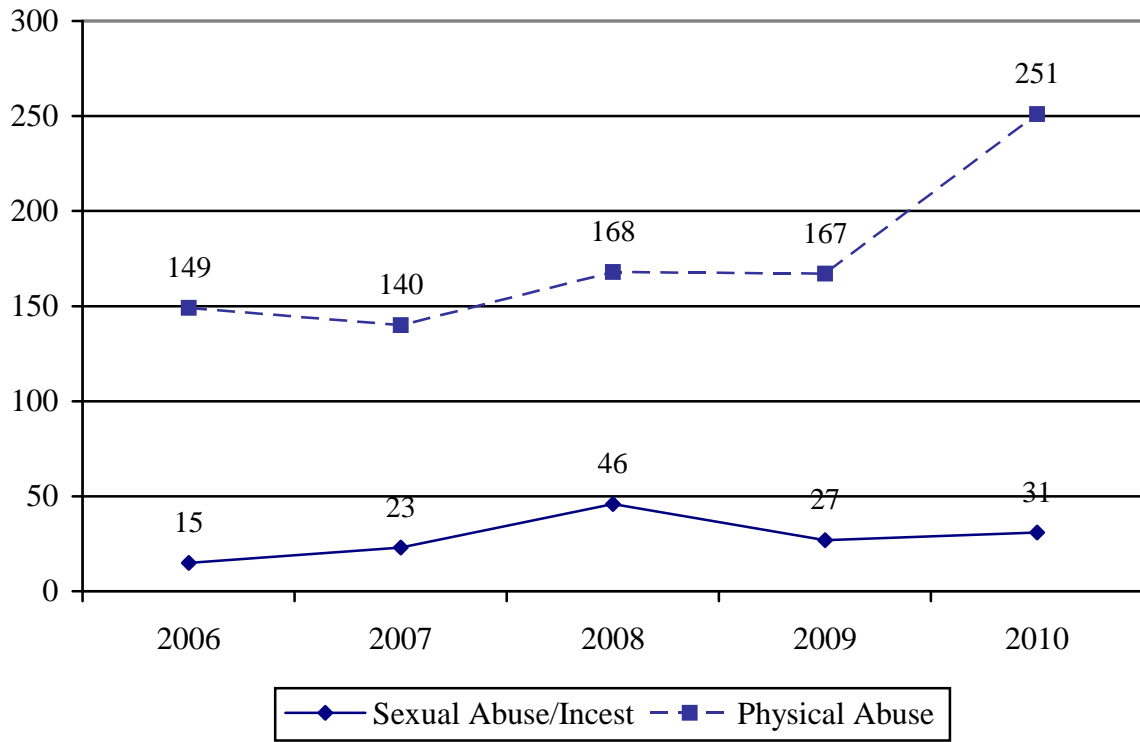
Referral Charge²	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% chg 09-10
Abandonment	19	3	4	8	4	--
Abuse – Emotional	1	1	6	2	0	--
Abuse – Incest	3	0	0	1	0	--
Abuse – Sexual	12	23	46	26	31	+19%
Abuse Physical	149	140	168	167	251	+50%
Neglect Education	4	11	13	12	4	--
Neglect – Improper Care/Supervision	268	443	597	687	428	-38%
Neglect – Medical	35	33	39	14	12	-14%
Neglect – Other	437	433	386	399	631	+58%
Total	928	1,087	1,259	1,316	1,361	+3%

Notes.

1. Percent change values are not calculated when one value is zero or either value is less than 10.
2. This table includes the highest charge only. Each associated referral may include lower charges not included in the counts on this table.

Graph 57

Formal Filings – Physical and Sexual Abuse



Graph 58

Formal Filings – All Types of Neglect

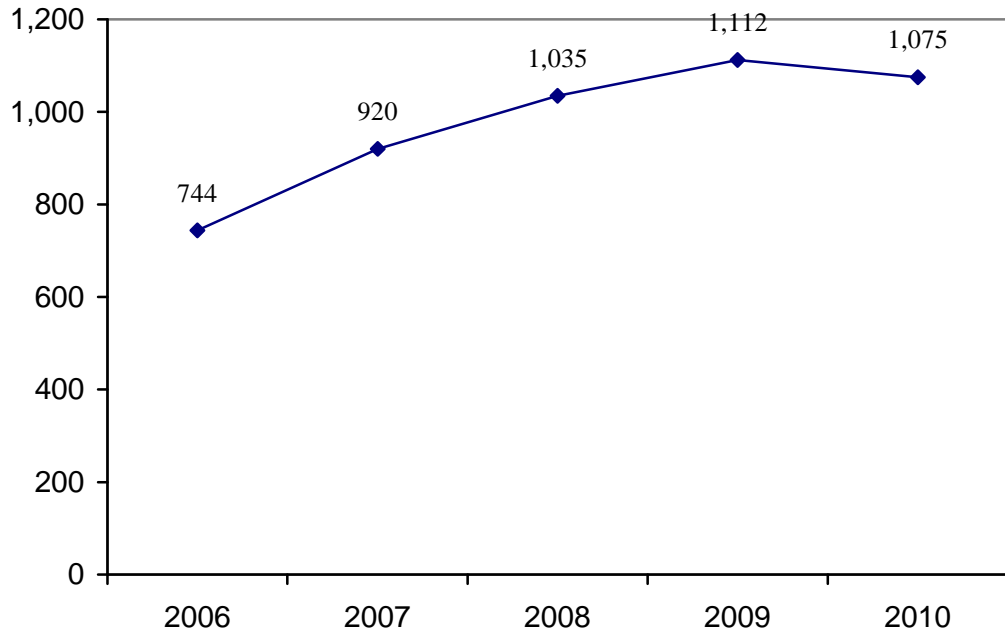


Table 51

Formal Filings - Custody-Related

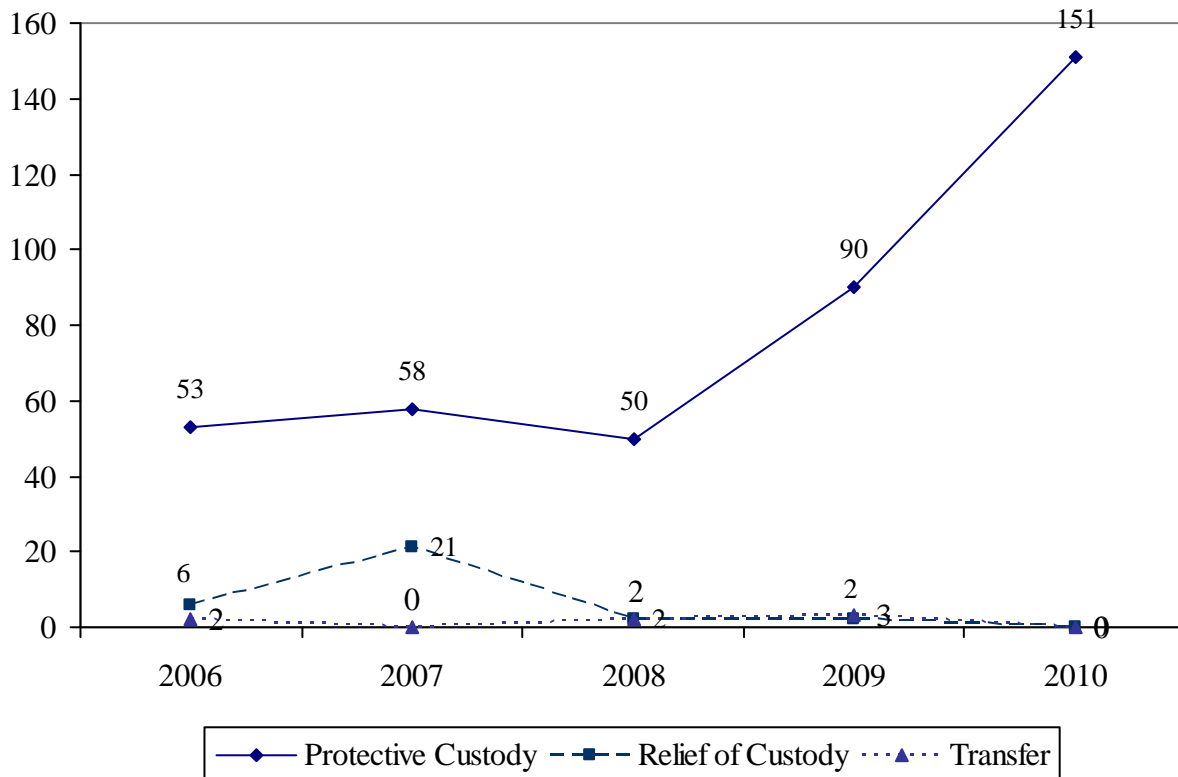
Referral Charge	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% chg 09-10
Protective Custody	53	58	50	90	151	+68%
Relief of Custody	6	21	2	2	0	--
Transfer of Custody	2	0	2	3	0	--

Notes.

1. Percent change values are not calculated when one value is zero or either value is less than 10.

Graph 59

Formal Filings for Protective Custody and Relief of Custody



Status Offenses and Technical Violations

Status and Technical filings fell again in 2010. Since 2006, the number of referrals for status offenses has fallen 44%. Referrals for violations of Court orders have declined 73% since 2006.

Table 52 and Graph 60

Number of Formal Filings – Status Offenses, Violations of Court Order and Violations of Probation

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% chg 09-10
Status	90	54	72	67	50	-25%
VCO and VP	212	101	70	75	58	-23%
Total	302	155	142	142	108	-24%

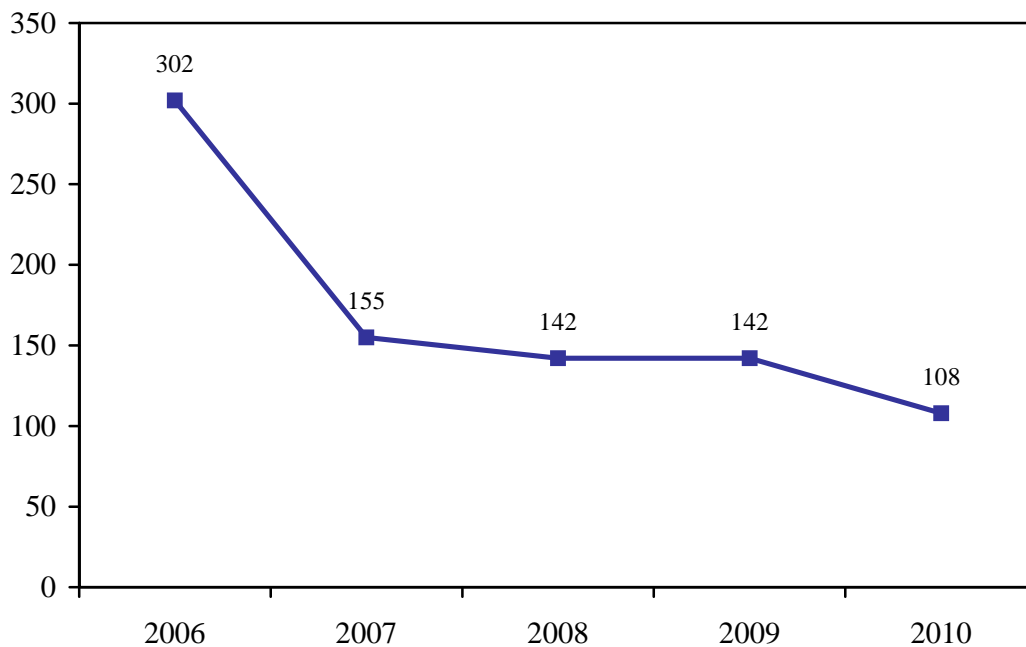


Table 53

Status Offense Formal Filings by Charge

Offense	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% chg 09-10
Behavior Injurious to Self	52	46	64	53	36	-32%
Beyond Parental Ctrl	5	3	6	8	12	--
Habit. Absent from Home	4	0	2	3	1	--
Status – Other	29	5	0	3	1	--
Violation of Court Order	212	101	70	75	58	-23%
Total	302	155	142	142	108	-24%

Notes.

1. Percent change values are not calculated when one value is zero or either value is less than 10.

Table 54 and Graph 61

Number of Formal Filings for Status Offenses by Race

Year	African American		Caucasian		Hispanic		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2006	65	72%	23	26%	2	2%	0	--
2007	36	66%	17	32%	1	2%	0	--
2008	44	63%	25	35%	1	1%	1	1%
2009	47	72%	18	27%	1	1%	0	--
2010	34	68%	15	30%	1	2%	0	--

Notes. Race was missing for one case in 2008 and one case in 2009.

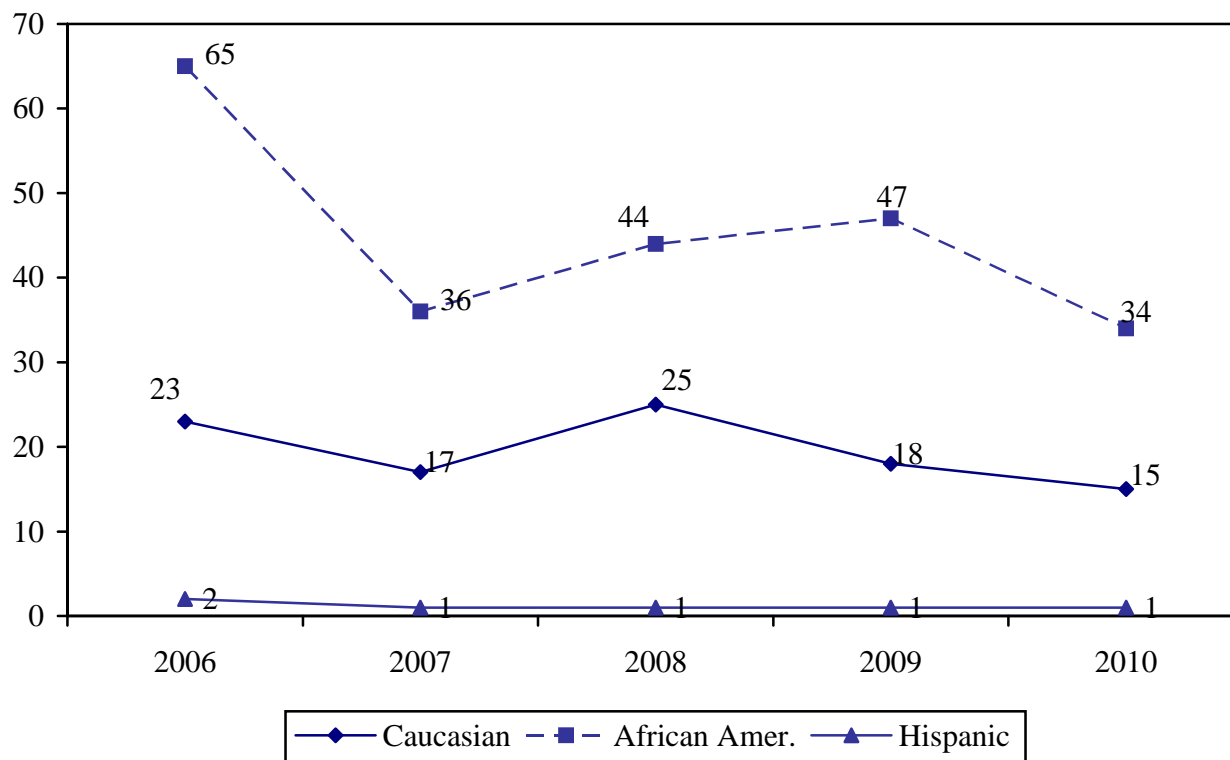
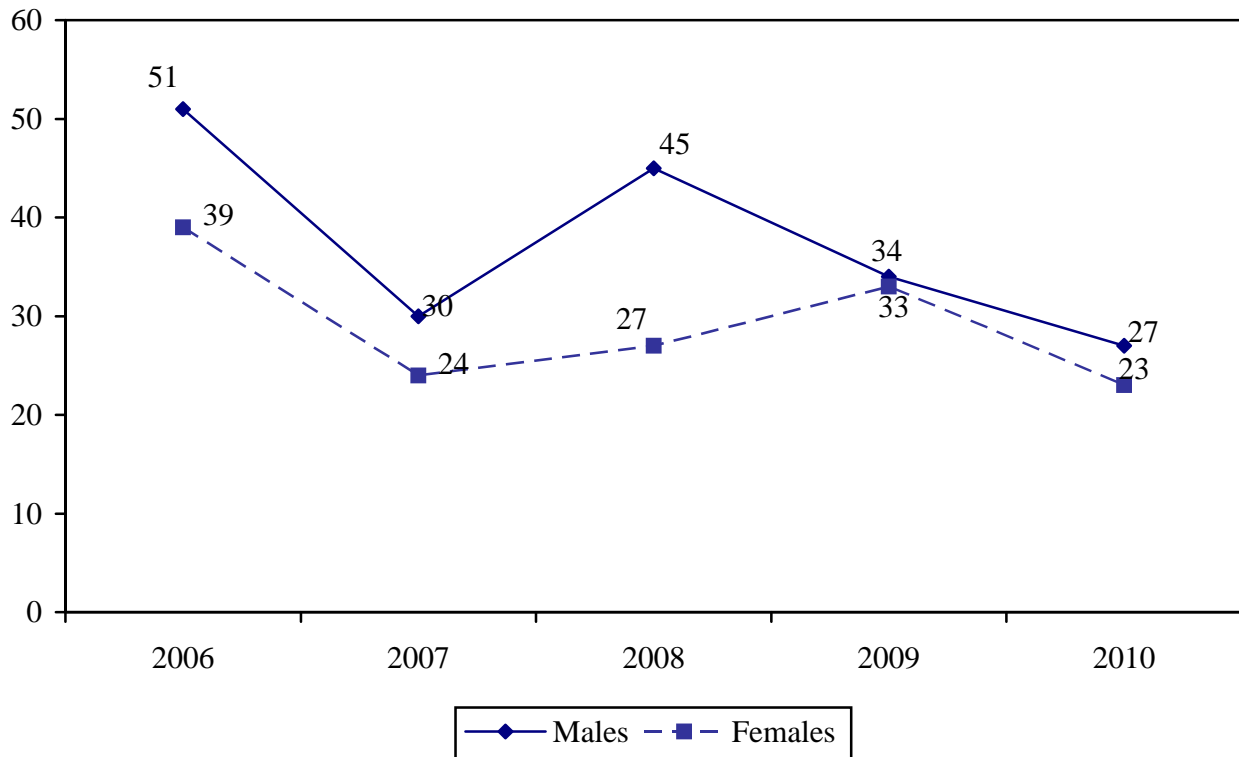


Table 55 and Graph 62

Number of Formal Filings for Status Offenses by Gender

Year	Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%
2006	51	57%	39	43%
2007	30	56%	24	44%
2008	45	62%	27	38%
2009	34	51%	33	49%
2010	27	54%	23	46%



Delinquency Filings

The number of petitions and motions to modify filed for delinquent offenses in 2010 was down 17% from the number filed in 2009. The number of filings has been declining since 2006 with a cumulative decline of 43%. The rate of filings per 1,000 youth in Jackson County has fluctuated but hit a 10-year low of 7.9 in 2010.

In 2010, violent offenses accounted for 17% of all of the formal filings, up from the previous three years. Property offenses account for the largest share of formal filings, 44% of all filings.

Filings were down 38% for African American youth and 55% for Caucasian youth and 50% for Hispanic youth since 2006. Formal filings for males were down 41% and down 54% for females since 2006.

Table 56

Delinquency Petitions and Motions to Modify Filed (Formal Filings)

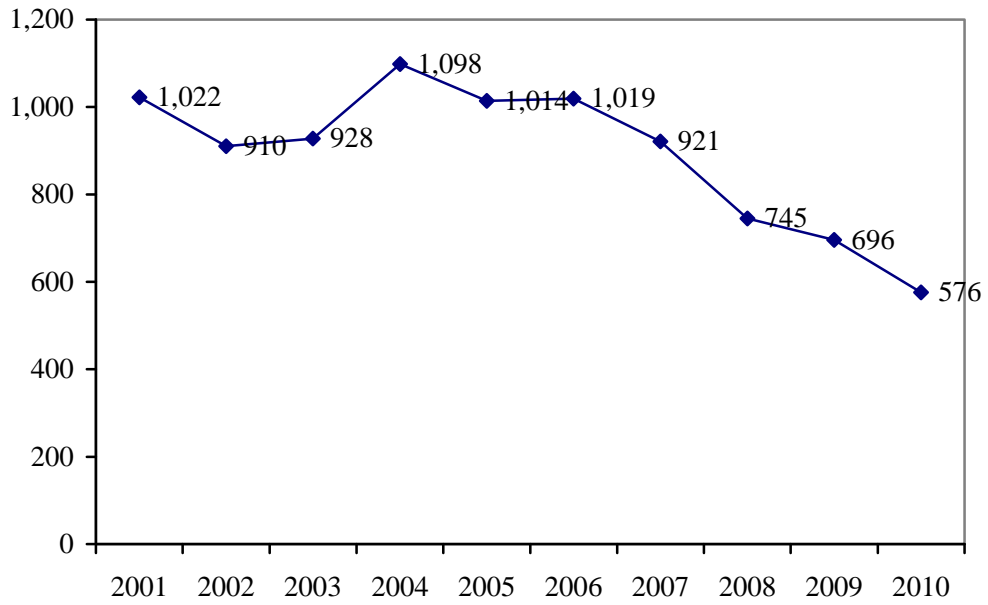
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Petitions and Motions	1,022	910	928	1,098	1,014	1,019	921	745	696	576
% chg	-12%	-11%	+2%	+18%	-8%	-1%	-10%	-19%	-7%	-17%
Rate per 1,000 Juveniles ²	13.4	11.9	12.2	14.5	13.5	13.7	12.5	10.1	9.7	8.0 ³

Notes.

1. This data was unavailable from the archived IDEAL reports.
2. Youth in Jackson County aged 10 to 17 years.
3. Based on 2009 population estimates.

Graph 63

Delinquency Formal Filings



Graph 64

Rate of Delinquency Formal Filings per 1,000 Youth

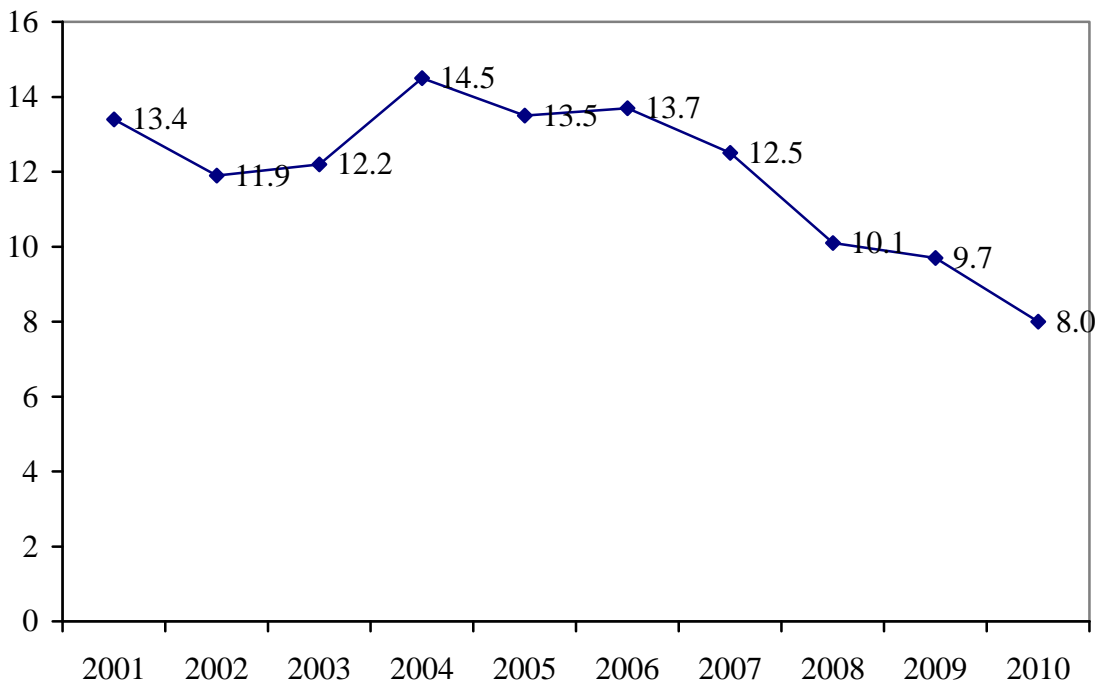


Table 57

Number of Delinquent Formal Filings by Level of Offense

	Felony		Misdemeanor		Infraction	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
2006	601	59%	417	41%	1	<1%
2007	554	60%	365	40%	2	<1%
2008	448	60%	295	40%	2	<1%
2009	391	56%	304	44%	1	<1%
2010	368	64%	206	36%	2	<1%

Note. There was one infraction in 2006, two in 2007, two infractions in 2008, and one infraction in 2009.

Graph 65

Felony Delinquent Filings as a Percentage of All Delinquent Formal Filings

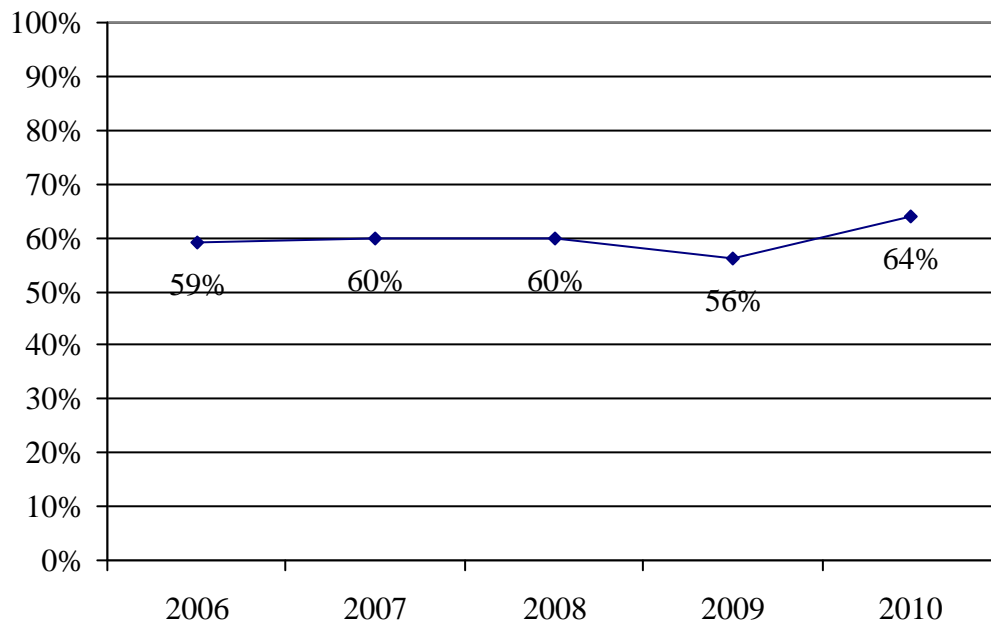


Table 58

Delinquent Formal Filings by Category – Select Categories (Highest Charge)

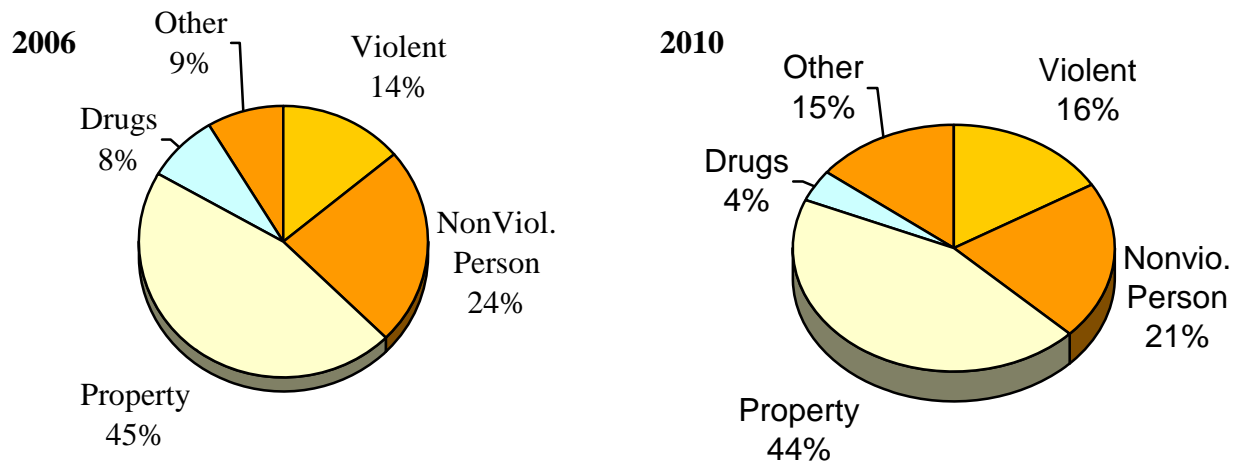
Year	Violent		Non-violent Person		Property		Drugs		Other Delinquent ¹	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2006	141	14%	240	24%	468	45%	81	8%	89	9%
2007	109	12%	190	21%	456	49%	68	7%	98	11%
2008	86	12%	140	19%	382	50%	43	6%	94	13%
2009	98	14%	156	22%	324	47%	26	4%	92	13%
2010	95	16%	119	21%	254	44%	24	4%	84	15%

Note.

1. Other Delinquent category includes: Discharge firearm from a vehicle (1st offense), escape from custody, forgery, loaded firearm at school, making false reports, making terrorist threats, possessing explosives, resisting arrest, gambling, trespassing, and unlawful use of weapons.

Graphs 66 and 67

Delinquent Filings by Category of Highest Charge, Comparing 2006 to 2010



Graph 68

Delinquent Formal Filings by Category of Highest Charge

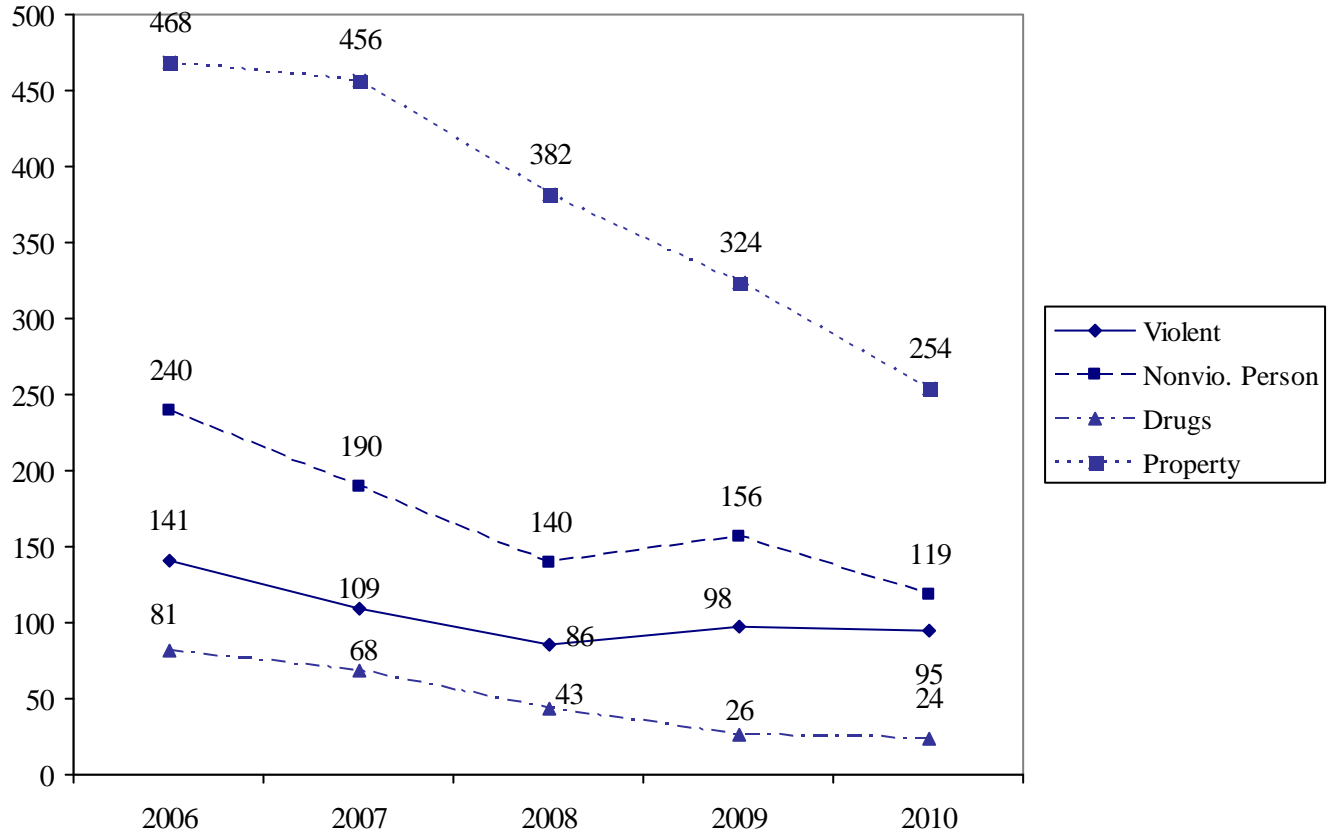


Table 59 and Graph 69

Number of Delinquent Formal Filings by Race

Year	African American		Caucasian		Hispanic		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2006	662	65%	289	28%	60	6%	5	<1%
2007	633	69%	235	26%	46	5%	2	<1%
2008	524	70%	186	25%	32	4%	2	<1%
2009	491	70%	165	24%	38	6%	0	--
2010	412	72%	130	23%	30	5%	3	1%

Notes.

1. Percent change values are not calculated when one value is zero or either value is less than 10.
2. Race was unavailable at the time of this report for three cases in 2006, five cases in 2007, one case in 2008, two cases in 2009 and one case in 2010.

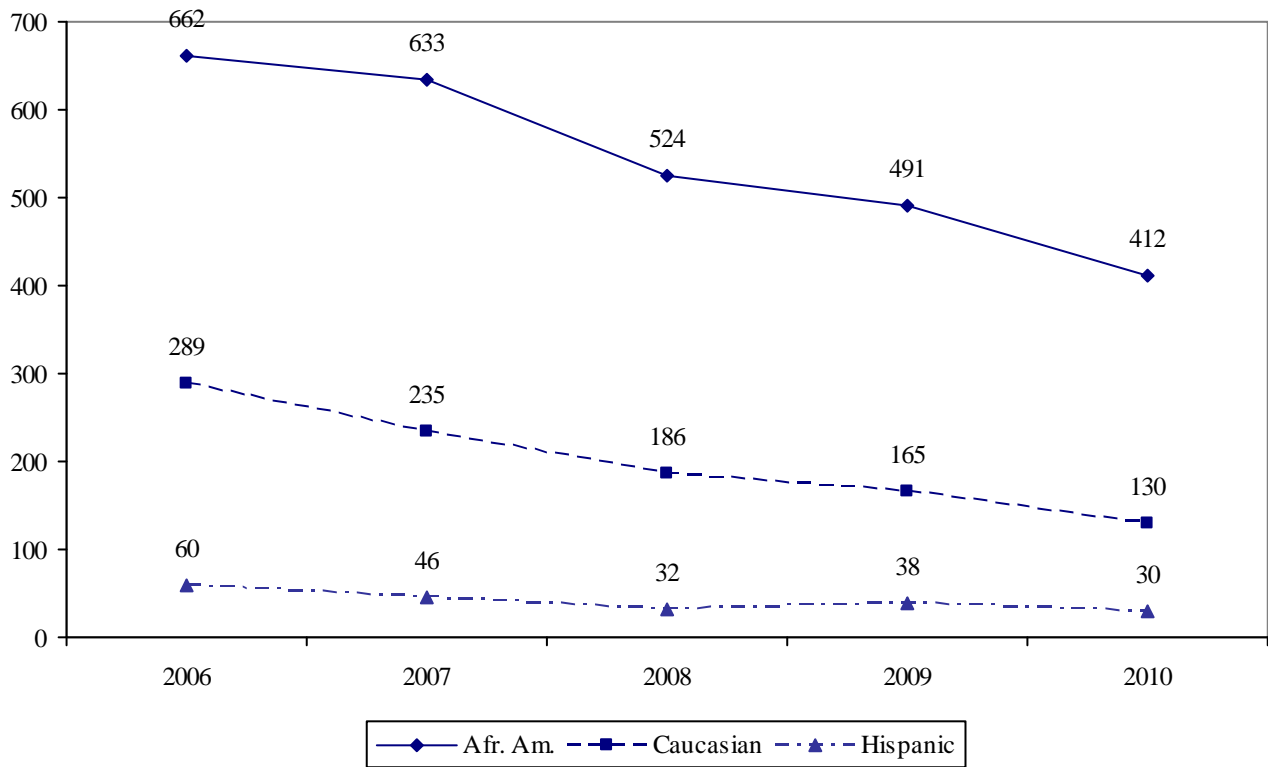
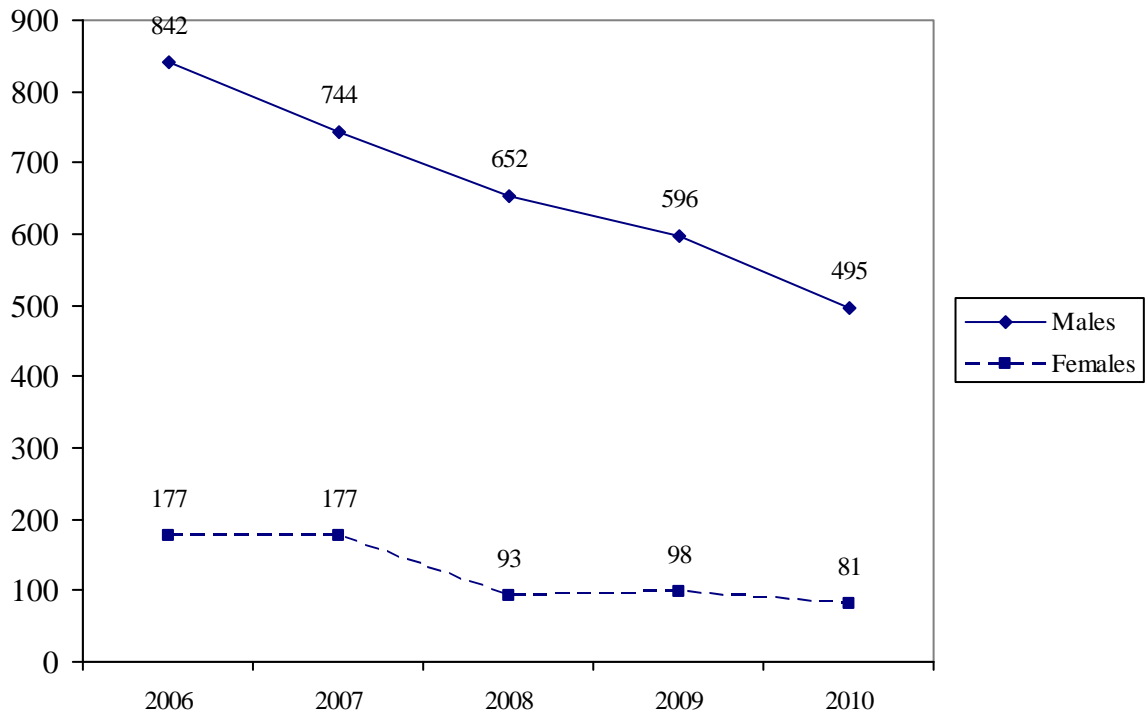


Table 60 and Graph 70

Delinquent Formal Filings by Gender

Year	Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%
2006	842	83%	177	17%
2007	744	81%	177	19%
2008	652	87%	93	13%
2009	596	86%	98	14%
2010	495	86%	81	14%

Note. Gender was missing for 8 cases in 2006; 13 cases in 2007, 39 cases in 2008, and 2 cases in 2009.



Filings for Violent Offenses

The number formal filings for violent offenses received by the Family Court has declined steadily in recent years.

The 95 filings for violent offenses in 2010 breakdown as follows:

- 4 filings for murder or manslaughter,
- 14 filings for sexual assault,
- 17 filings for 1st and 2nd degree assault,
- 58 filings for robbery and attempted robbery, and,
- 2 filings for 2nd degree arson.

Filings for homicide charges in 2010 were comparable to previous years (four compared to three to six over the last four years).

The number of formal filings for second degree assault dropped 35% between 2009 and 2010. Robbery filings were up 7% and sexual assaults were down 7%. African American youth accounted for 76% of violent offenses in 2010 and showed a slower decline than Caucasian youth since 2006 (down 27% and 62%, respectively).

Males were responsible for 84% of violent offense filings in 2010, down a bit from 2008 (when males accounted for 92%) of violent offense filings. The number of violent offense filings for males declined 37% since 2006 while the number filed for females remains low but relatively unchanged.

Table 61

Number of Formal Filings for Violent Offenses

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number	141	109	86	98	95
% chg	--	-23%	-21%	+14%	-3%
Rate per 1,000					
Juveniles	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3 ²

Note.

1. Youth in Jackson County aged 10 to 17 years.
2. Based on 2009 population estimates.

Graphs 71 and 72

Number and Rate of Filings for Violent Offenses

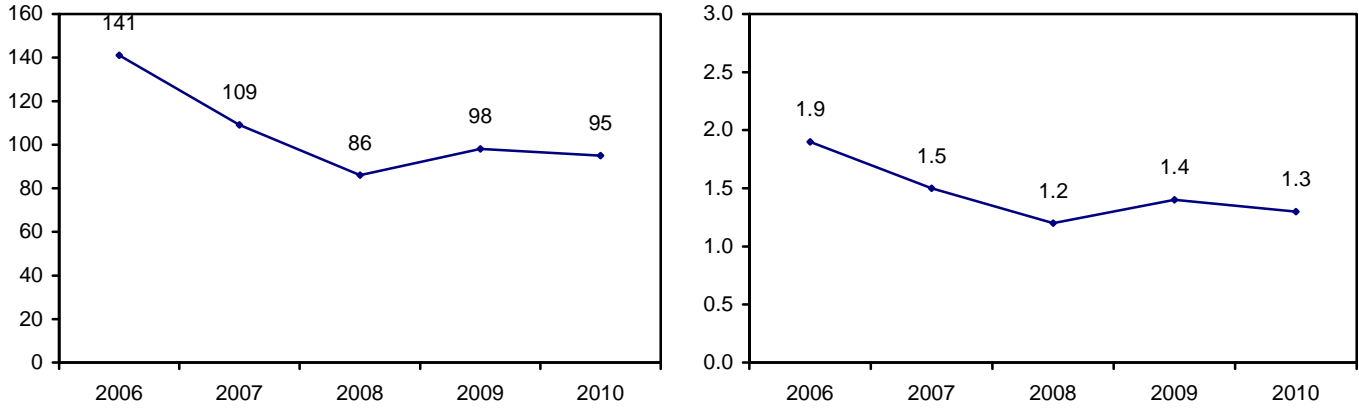


Table 62

Number of Violent Filings by Level of Offense

	Felony		Misdemeanor	
	N	%	N	%
2006	138	98%	3	2%
2007	105	96%	4	4%
2008	84	98%	2	2%
2009	91	100%	0	--
2010	94	99%	1	1%

Graph 73

Felony Violent Filings as a Percentage of All Violent Referrals

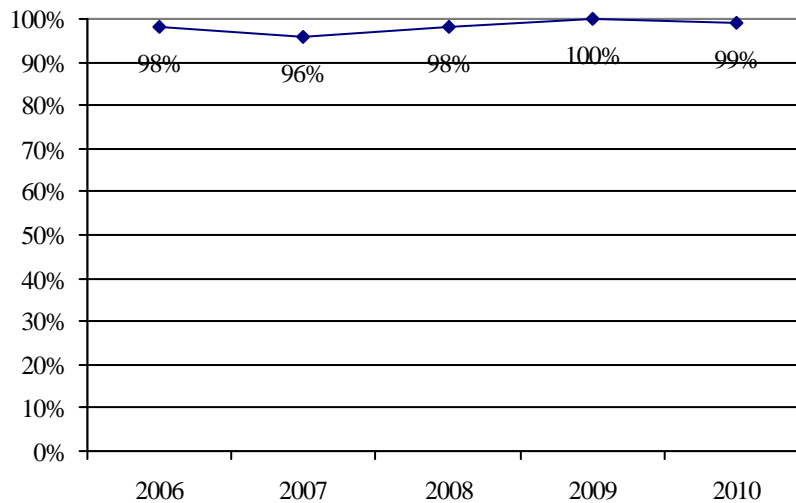


Table 63

Violent Offense Filings by Charge

Offense	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% chg 09-10
Assault 1 st Degree	2	4	0	1	2	--
Assault 2 nd Degree	26	15	10	23	15	-35%
Arson	3	2	0	0	2	--
Homicide	6	3	5	5	4	--
Kidnapping	1	0	0	0	0	--
Robbery ¹	46	54	48	54	58	+7%
Sexual Assaults ¹	57	31	23	15	14	-7%
Total	141	109	86	98	95	-3%

Notes.

1. Sexual Assault includes the following charges: Child molestation, rape, sexual abuse, sexual assault, and sodomy (including statutory offenses). Robbery includes attempted robbery and physically taking property from a victim.
2. Percent change values are not calculated when one value is zero or either value is less than 10.

Graph 74

Trend in Violent Offense Filings by Selected Charges

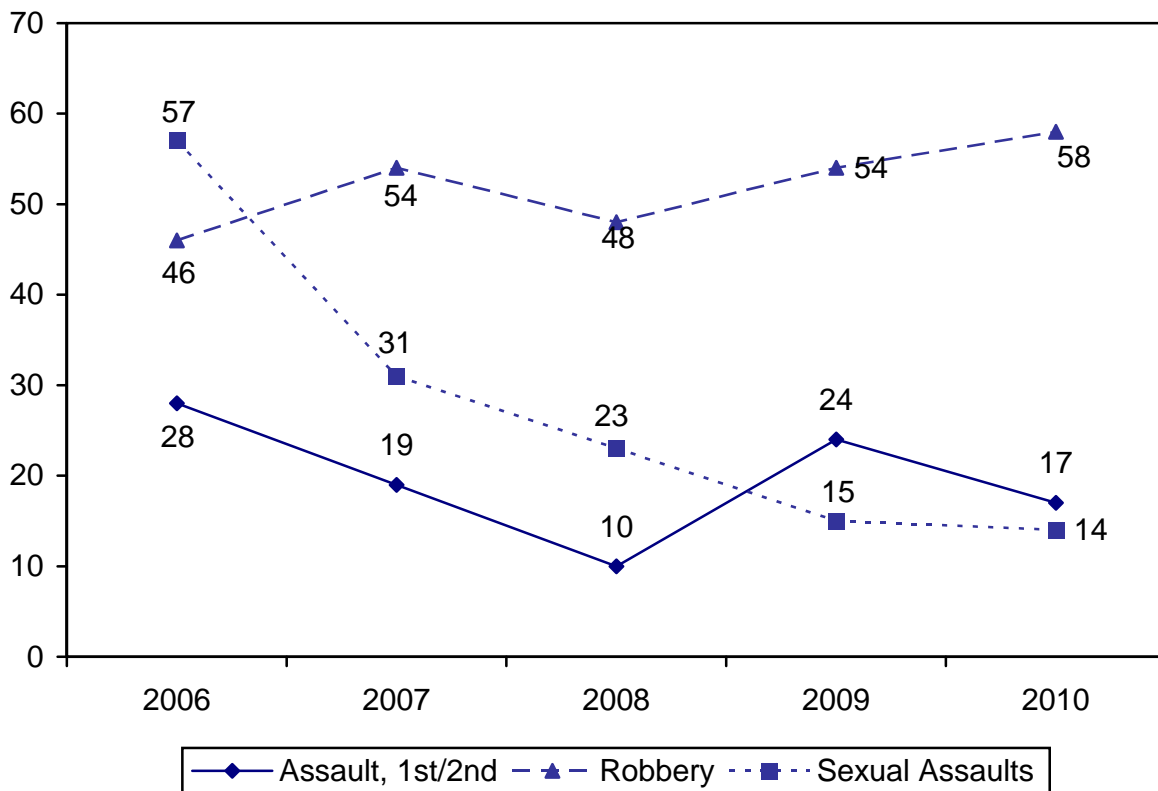


Table 64 and Graph 75

Number of Violent Offense Filings by Race

Year	African American		Caucasian		Hispanic		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2006	99	70%	34	24%	6	4%	1	1%
2007	84	77%	22	20%	3	3%	0	--
2008	64	74%	16	19%	6	7%	0	--
2009	73	75%	15	15%	9	9%	0	--
2010	72	76%	13	14%	9	10%	1	1%

Note. Race was missing for one case in 2006 and 2009.

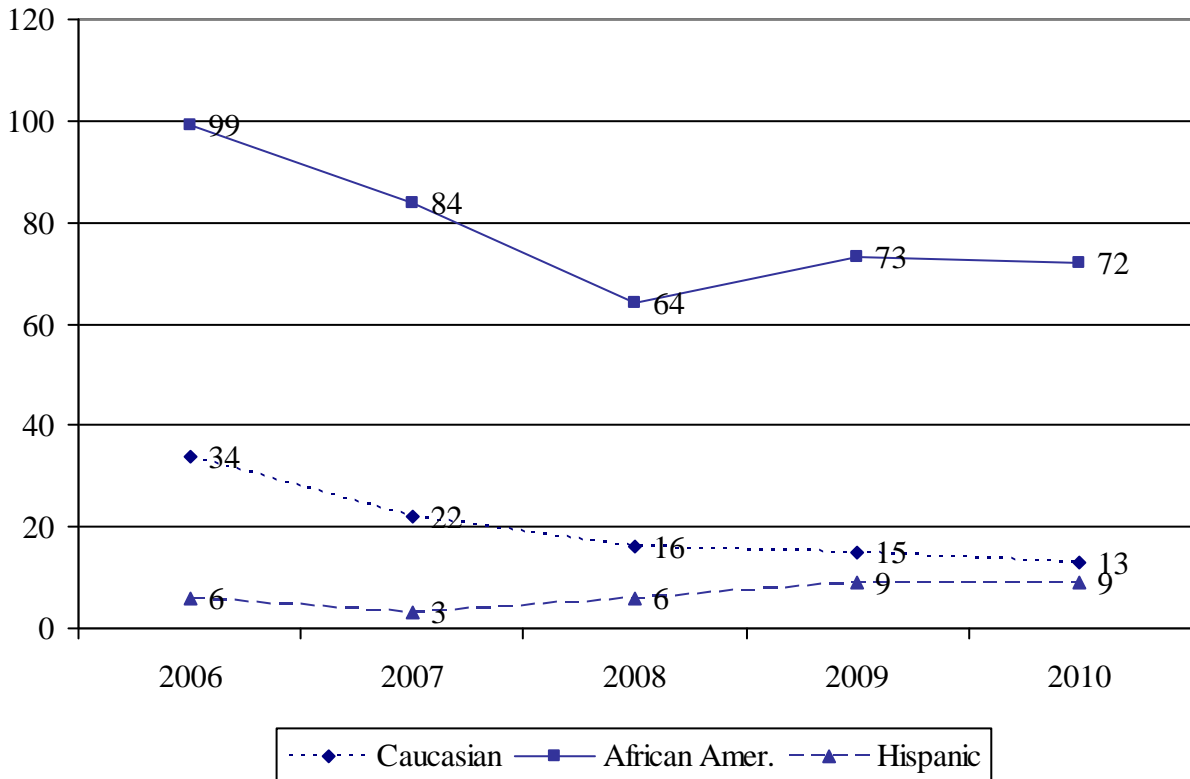
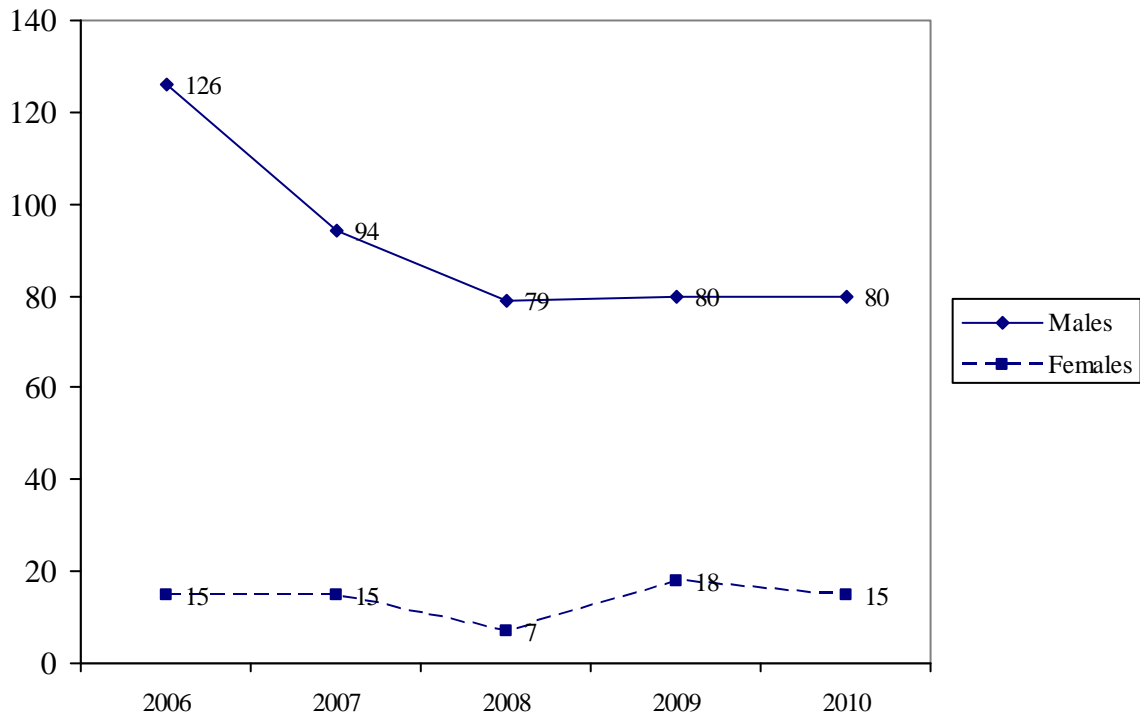


Table 65 and Graph 76

Referrals for Violent Offenses by Gender

Year	Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%
2006	126	89%	15	11%
2007	94	86%	15	14%
2008	79	92%	7	8%
2009	80	82%	18	18%
2010	80	84%	15	16%

Note. Gender was missing for one case in 2007, one case in 2008, and two cases in 2009.



Filings for Nonviolent Person-Related Offenses

Nonviolent Person Offenses. Overall, filings for nonviolent person-related delinquent offenses have declined 50% since 2006. Nonviolent person-related offenses were primarily simple assaults and sexual misconduct.

Formal filings for nonviolent offenses have declined for both African American and Caucasian youth over the last five years. However, referrals have declined to a greater degree for Caucasian youth than for African American youth (down 56% and 46% respectively since 2000).

Nonviolent person-related offenses have declined 45% for females and 52% for males since 2006. Females continue to represent about one-third of the nonviolent person-related referrals.

Table 66

Number of Formal Filings for Nonviolent Person Offenses

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number	240	190	140	156	120
% change	--	-21%	-26%	+11%	-23%
Rate per 1,000 Juveniles	3.2	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.7 ²

Note.

1. Youth in Jackson County aged 10 to 17 years.
2. Based on 2009 population estimates.

Graphs 77 and 78

Number and Rate of Filings for Nonviolent - Person Offenses

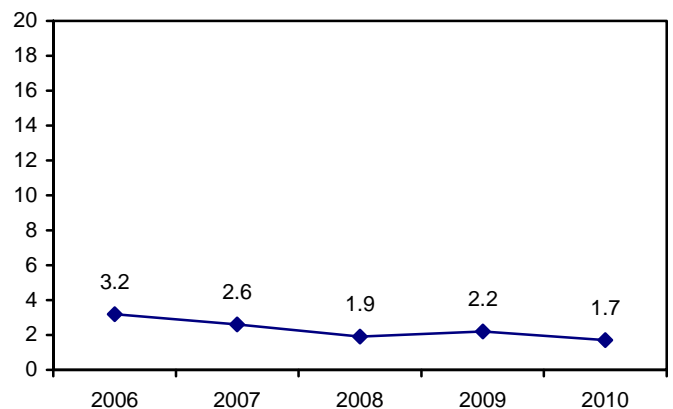
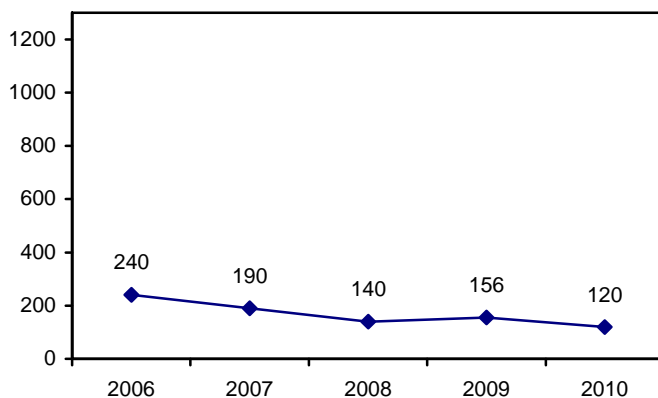


Table 67

Number of Nonviolent Person-Related Filings by Level of Offense

	Felony		Misdemeanor	
	N	%	N	%
2006	61	25%	179	75%
2007	37	20%	153	80%
2008	18	13%	122	87%
2009	25	16%	131	84%
2010	22	18%	98	82%

Graph 79

Felony Nonviolent Person-Related Filings as a Percentage of All Nonviolent Person-Related Filings

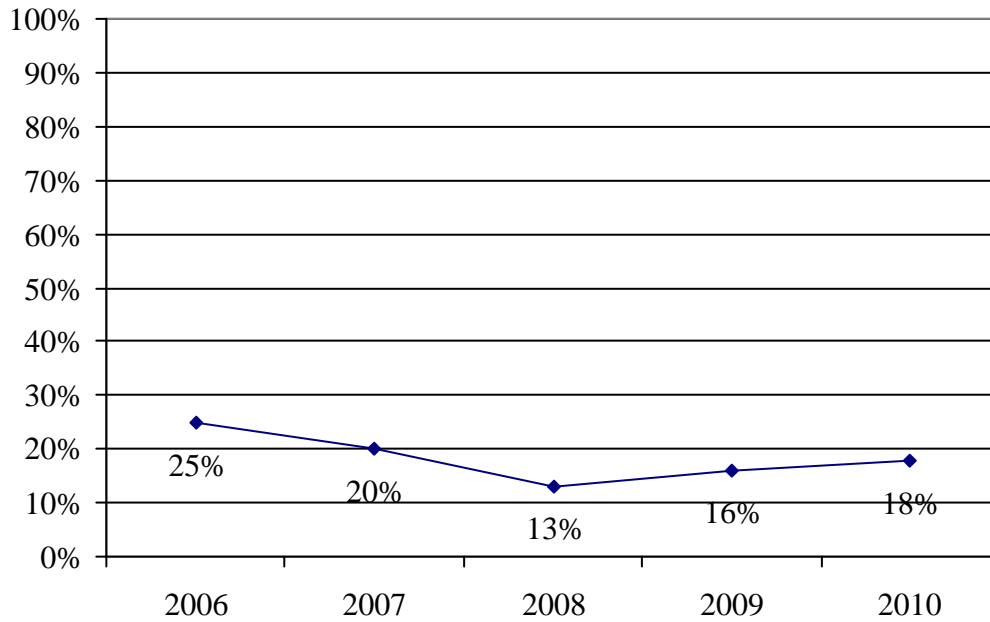


Table 68 and Graph 80

Nonviolent – Person Offense Formal Filings by Charge

Charges	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% chg 09-10
Assault, 3 rd	103	75	61	71	53	-25%
Assault on Law Enforcement Officer, 3 rd	10	9	7	7	13	--
Assault on School Property, 3 rd	43	28	14	17	16	-6%
Domestic Assault, 3 rd	47	46	26	30	11	-63%
Harassment	3	5	3	0	0	--
Invasion of Privacy Mult Indv 2 nd	0	0	0	0	1	--
Peace Disturb	5	11	9	0	2	--
Physically Take Property from Victim	9	4	0	4	3	--
Possess Child Pornography	0	0	0	4	2	--
Sexual Misconduct	20	11	20	23	19	--
Stalking, 1 st Offense	0	1	0	0	0	--
Totals	240	190	140	156	120	-23%

Note. Percent change values are not calculated when one value is zero or either value is less than 10.

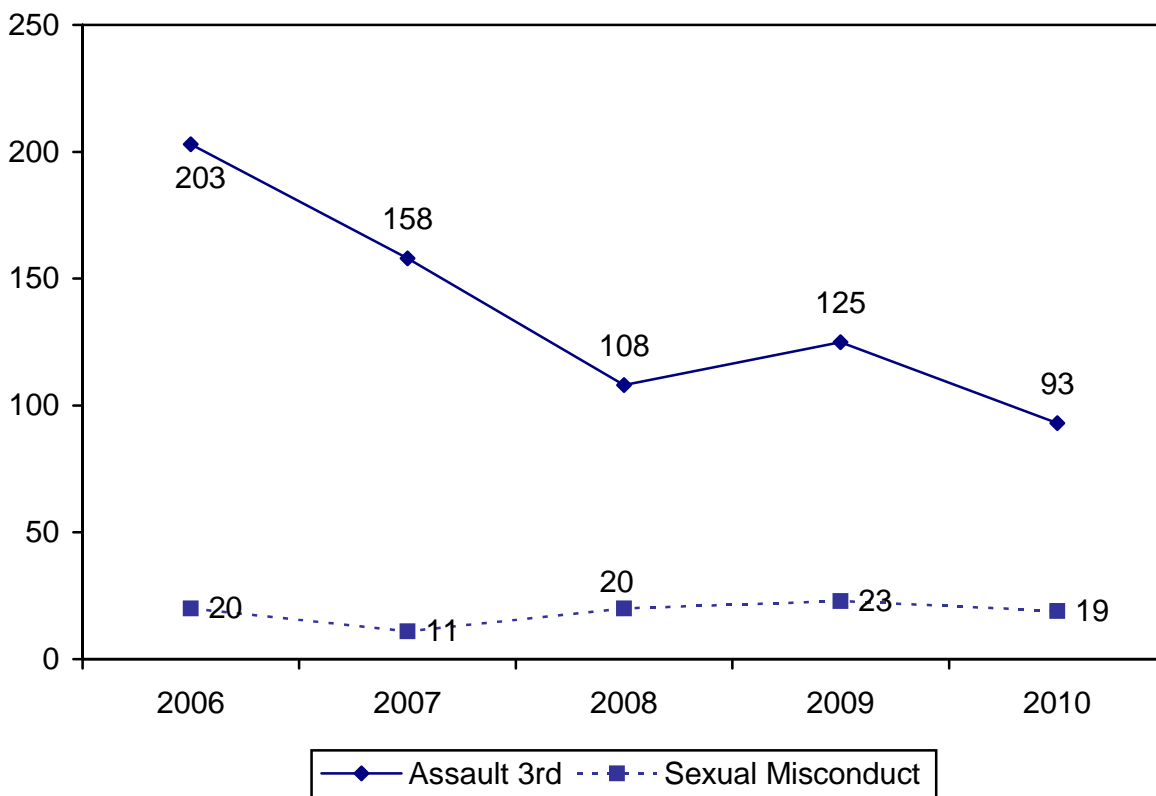


Table 69 and Graph 81

Number of Nonviolent – Person Offense Filings by Race

Year	African American		Caucasian		Hispanic		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2006	155	65%	72	30%	12	5%	1	<1%
2007	134	71%	50	26%	4	2%	0	--
2008	95	68%	41	29%	4	3%	0	--
2009	109	70%	43	28%	4	3%	0	--
2010	83	70%	32	27%	3	3%	1	1%

Notes.

3. Percent change values are not calculated when one value is zero or either value is less than 10.
4. Race was missing for two cases in 2007 and one case in 2010.

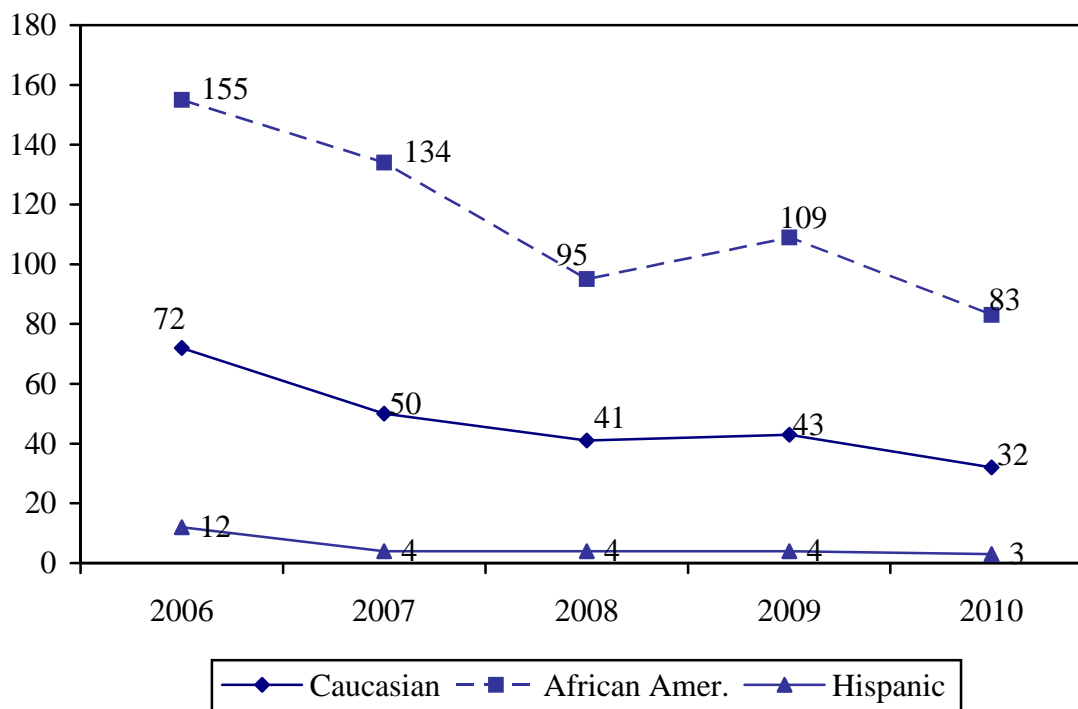
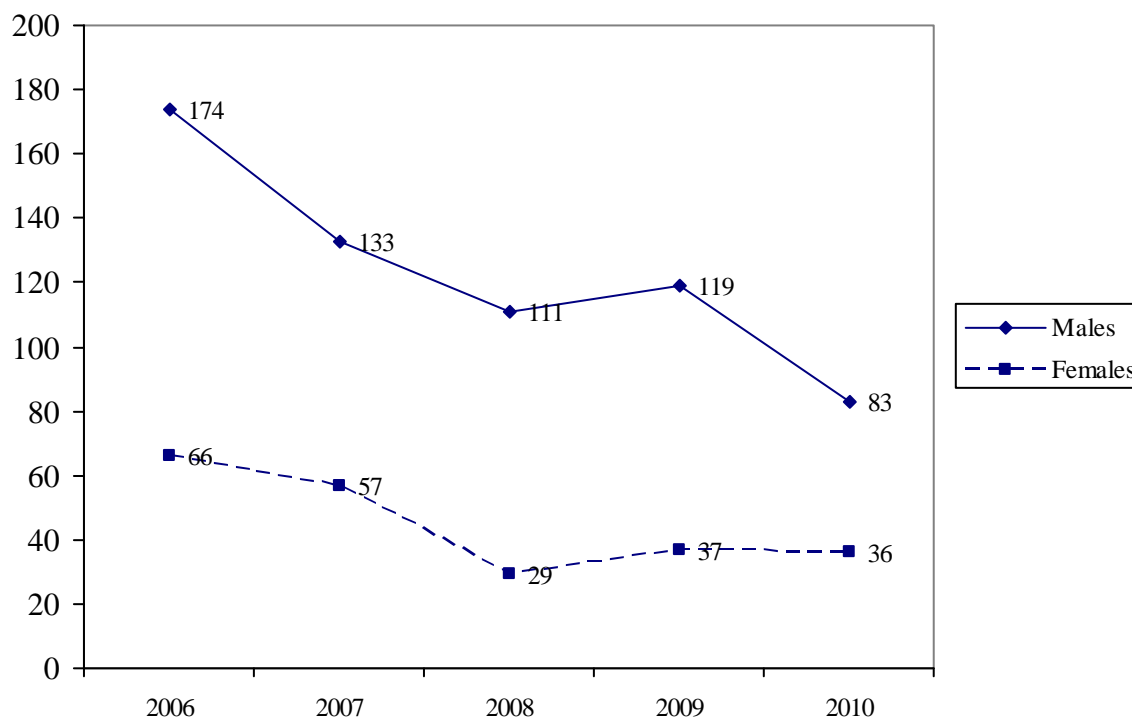


Table 70 and Graph 82

Nonviolent – Person Offense Filings by Gender

Year	Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%
2006	174	72%	66	28%
2007	133	70%	57	30%
2008	111	79%	29	21%
2009	119	76%	37	24%
2010	84	70%	36	30%



Filings for Property Offenses

Property Offenses. Overall, formal filings for property offenses have declined 45% since 2006. Property offenses include burglary, stealing, tampering, and damaging property. The percentage of felony-level property filings increased since 2006 and represented 72% of all property offense filings in 2010.

Filings for tampering were down 67% over the last five years, the largest decline among property offenses. Formal filings were down 41% since 2006 for African American youth and down 50% for Caucasian youth. Filings for property offenses declined 43% for males since 2006 and 59% for females since 2006. Females represented 11% of all property offenses in 2010.

Table 71

Number of Formal Filings for Property Offenses

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number	469	457	382	324	256
% change	--	-3%	-16%	-15%	-21%
Rate per 1,000 Juveniles	6.3	6.2	5.2	4.5	3.6 ²

Notes.

1. Youth in Jackson County aged 10 to 17 years.
2. Based on 2009 population estimates.

Graphs 83 and 84

Number and Rate of Filings for Property Offenses

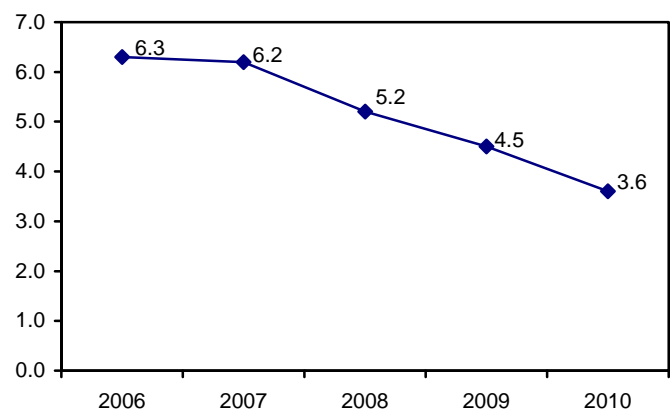
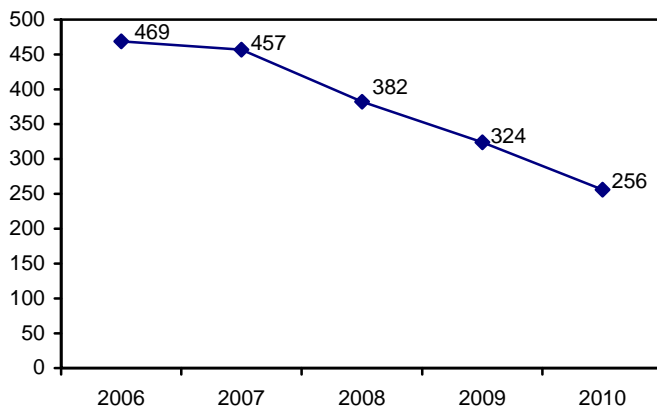


Table 72

Number of Property Offense Filings by Level of Offense

	Felony		Misdemeanor	
	N	%	N	%
2006	292	62%	177	38%
2007	316	69%	141	31%
2008	264	69%	118	31%
2009	207	64%	117	36%
2010	184	72%	72	28%

Graph 85

Felony Property Offense Filings as a Percentage of All Property Offense Filings

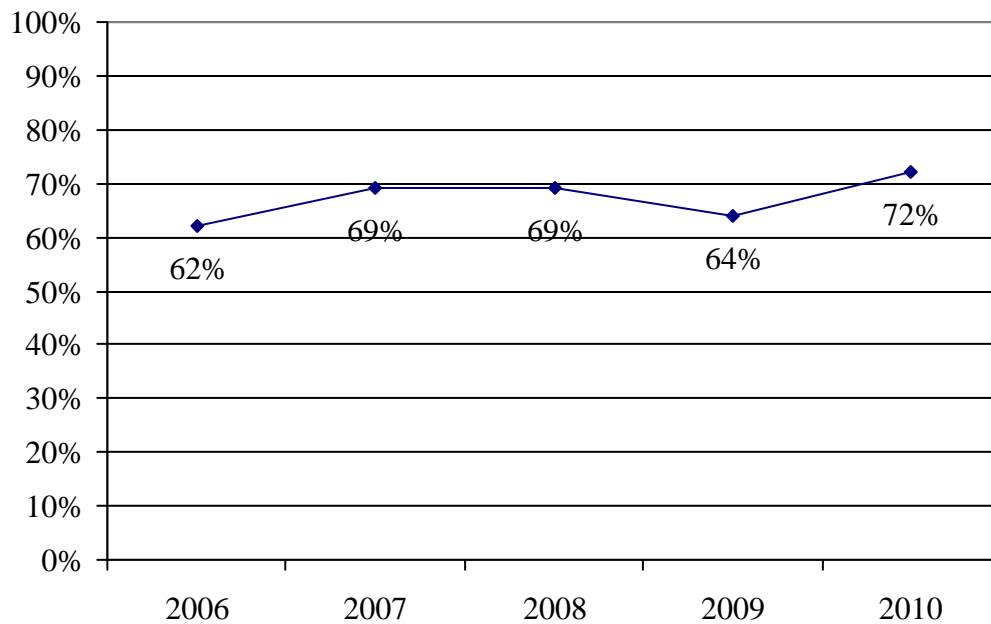


Table 73

Property Offense Formal Filings by Charge

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% chg 09-10
Arson 3 rd , Knowingly or Negligent Burn/Explode	15	5	6	2	5	--
Burglary Offenses ¹	109	138	127	108	94	-13%
Forgery Offenses	3	2	0	0	0	--
Fraudulent use of credit device	3	1	4	2	2	--
Identity Theft	0	0	1	1	0	--
Institutional Vandalism	1	1	0	2	1	--
Property Damage	36	31	31	26	26	n/c
Receiving Stolen Property	17	8	11	8	7	--
Stealing	90	103	84	71	61	-14%
Stealing a Motor Vehicle	22	12	7	6	3	--
Tampering Offenses ²	173	156	111	98	57	-42%
Totals	469	457	382	324	256	-21%

Notes.

1. Burglary offenses include: Burglary 1st degree, burglary 2nd degree, and possession of burglary tools.
2. Tampering offenses includes: Tampering 1st degree with service utility, tampering 2nd degree, tampering with a motor vehicle, and tampering with a service utility.
3. Percent change values are not calculated when one value is zero or either value is less than 10.

Graph 86

Stealing, Tampering, and Burglary Filings

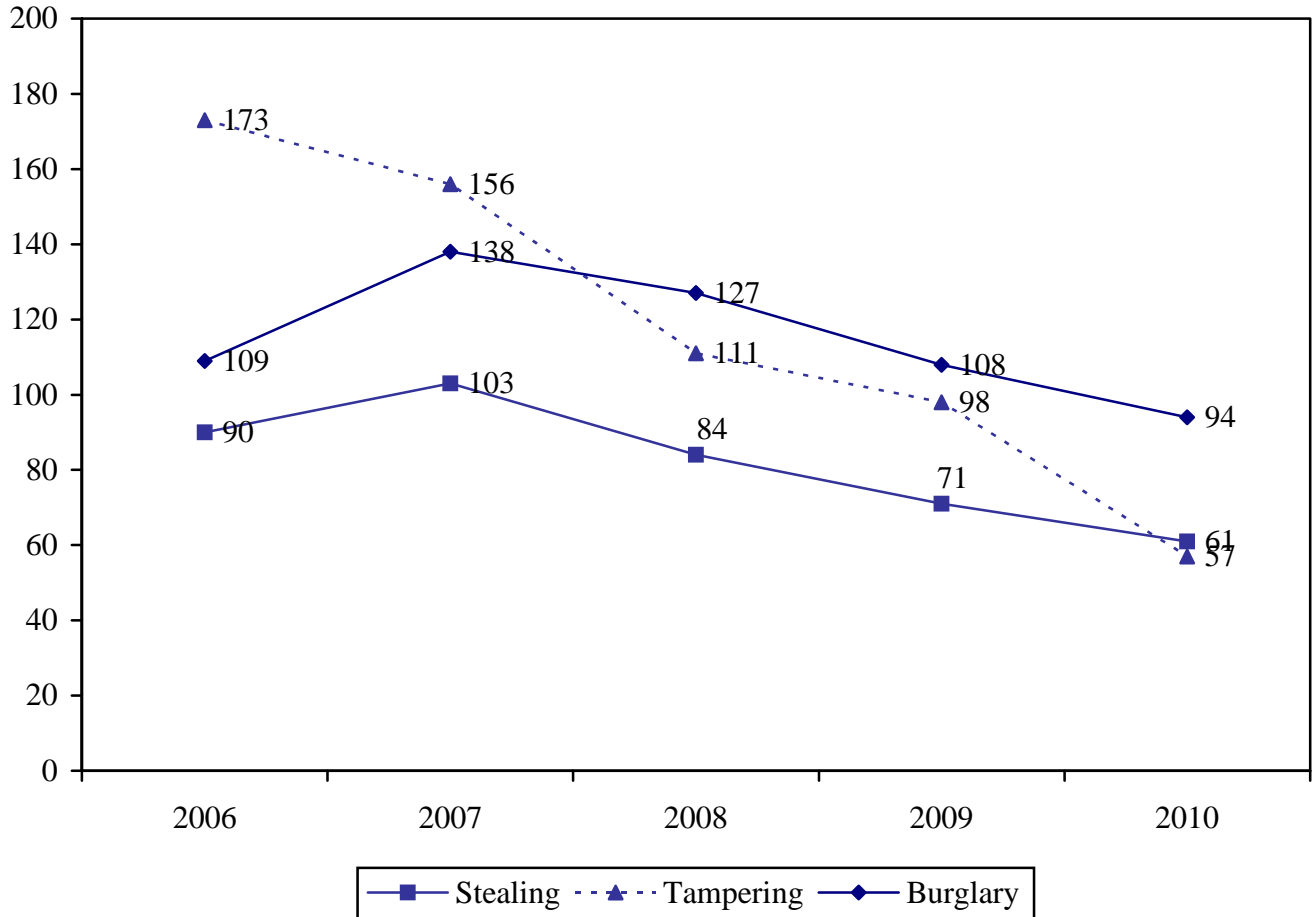


Table 74 and Graph 87

Number of Property Offense Filings by Race

Year	African American		Caucasian		Hispanic		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2006	316	68%	126	27%	25	5%	0	--
2007	315	69%	114	25%	23	5%	2	<1%
2008	261	68%	105	28%	13	3%	2	1%
2009	217	67%	88	27%	19	6%	0	--
2010	185	72%	63	25%	7	3%	1	<1%

Notes. Race was missing for two cases in 2006, three cases in 2007, and one cases in 2008.

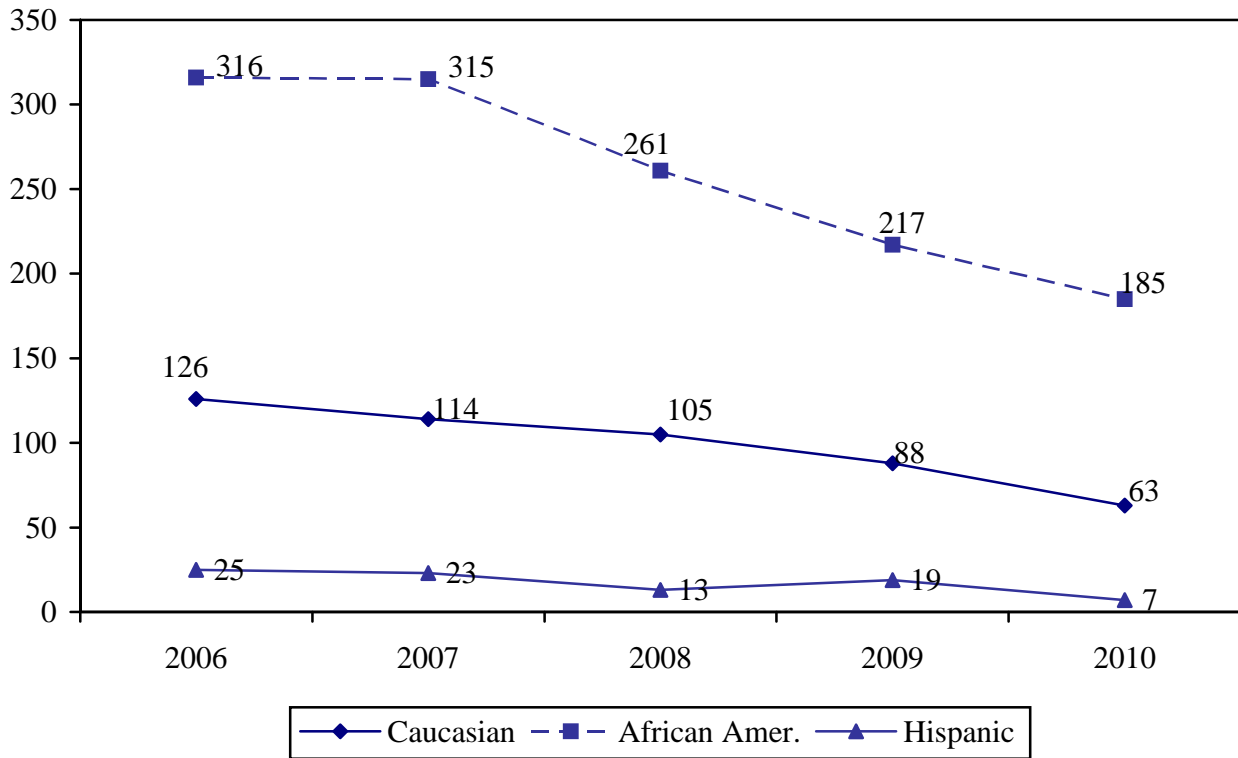
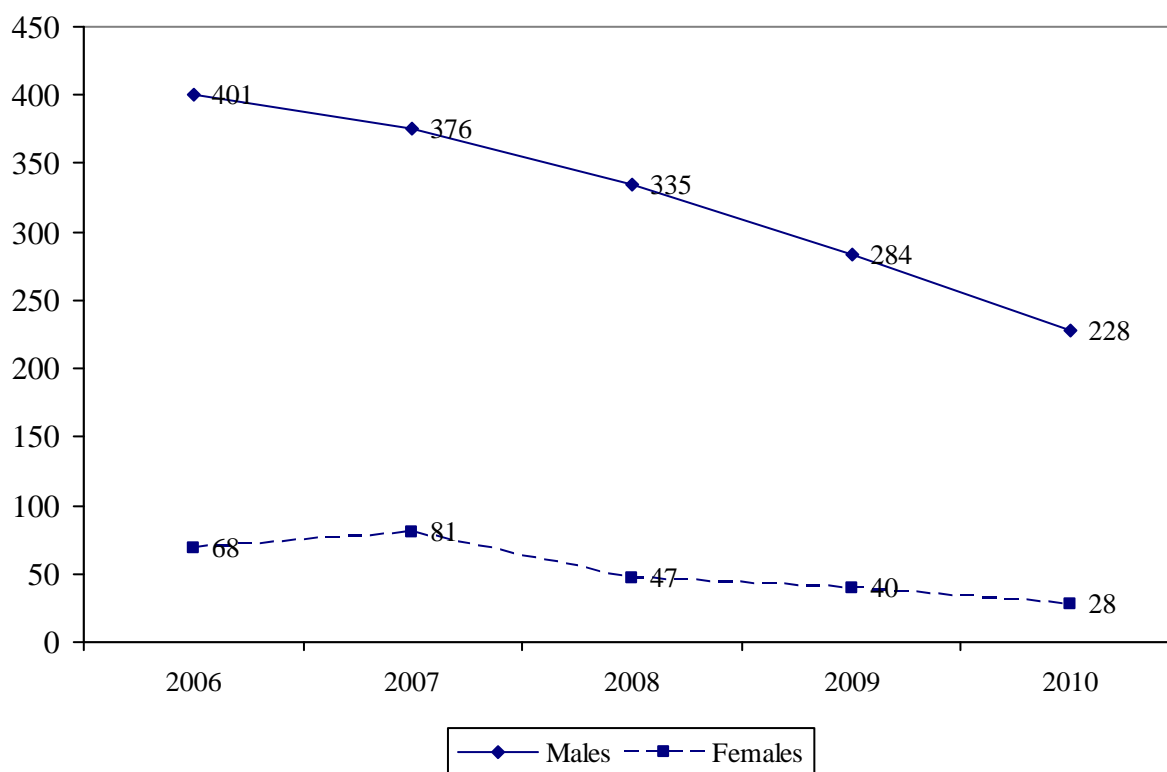


Table 75 and Graph 88

Number of Property Offense Filings by Gender

Year	Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%
2006	401	86%	68	14%
2007	376	82%	81	18%
2008	335	88%	47	12%
2009	284	88%	40	12%
2010	228	89%	28	11%



Drug Offenses

Drug Offenses. Drug-related offense filings declined 70% between 2006 and 2010. Fifty-eight percent of drug filings were felony-level, the percentage has fluctuated since 2006. Referrals for possession of controlled substances were down 74% since 2006. In 2006, the number of filings for possession of controlled substances far out-paced the number of filings for other drug-related offenses (including possession of marijuana and trafficking drugs). In 2009, the number of filings for possession of controlled substances was comparable to the number of other drug-related offenses (seven filings for possession of controlled substances, nine for possession of marijuana, and nine filings for distribution of drugs). Filings for possession of marijuana and trafficking dropped in 2010 while filings for possession of controlled substances increased.

Table 76 and Graph 89

Number of Formal Filings for Drug Offenses

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number	81	68	43	26	24
% chg	--	-16%	-37%	-40%	-8%
Rate per 1,000 Juveniles	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3

Notes.

1. Youth in Jackson County aged 10 to 17 years.
2. Based on 2009 population estimates.

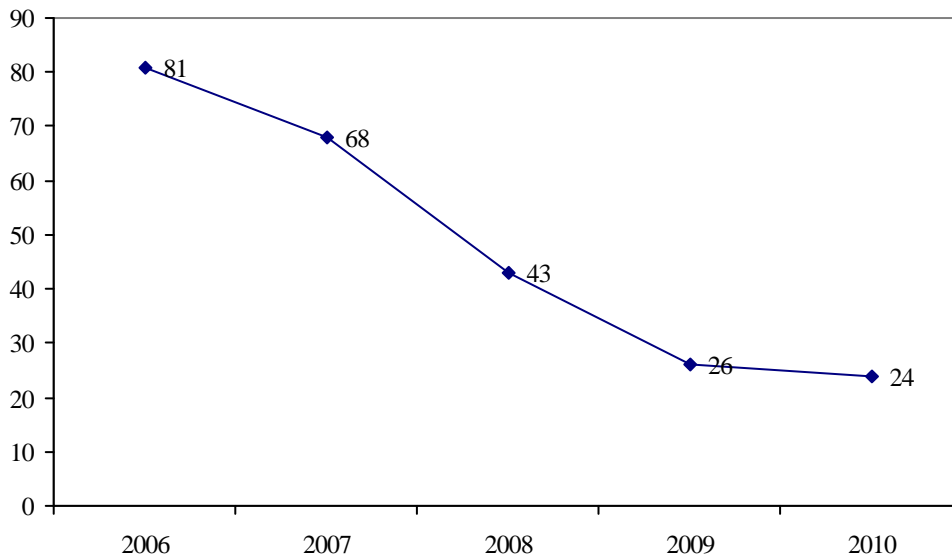


Table 77

Number of Drug Offense Filings by Level of Offense

	Felony		Misdemeanor	
	N	%	N	%
2006	55	68%	26	32%
2007	44	65%	24	35%
2008	33	77%	10	23%
2009	16	62%	10	39%
2010	14	58%	10	42%

Graph 90

Felony Drug Offense Filings as a Percentage of All Drug Offense Filings

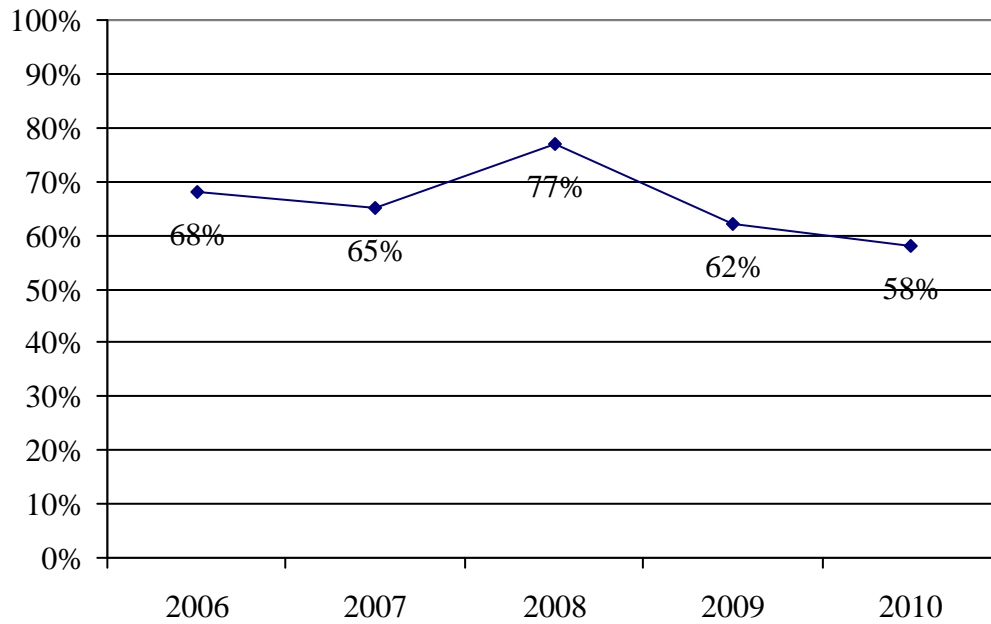


Table 78 and Graph 91

Drug Offense Formal Filings by Charge

Charge	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Chg 09-10
Possession of Marijuana	22	19	8	9	6	--
Possess Control Sub	46	33	21	7	10	--
Possession or Purchase Alcohol	2	2	0	1	3	--
Possession of Paraphernalia	0	1	2	0	0	--
Dist. or Traffick. Drugs	10	13	12	9	4	--
Possess Med at School	1	0	0	0	1	--
Total	81	68	43	26	24	-8%

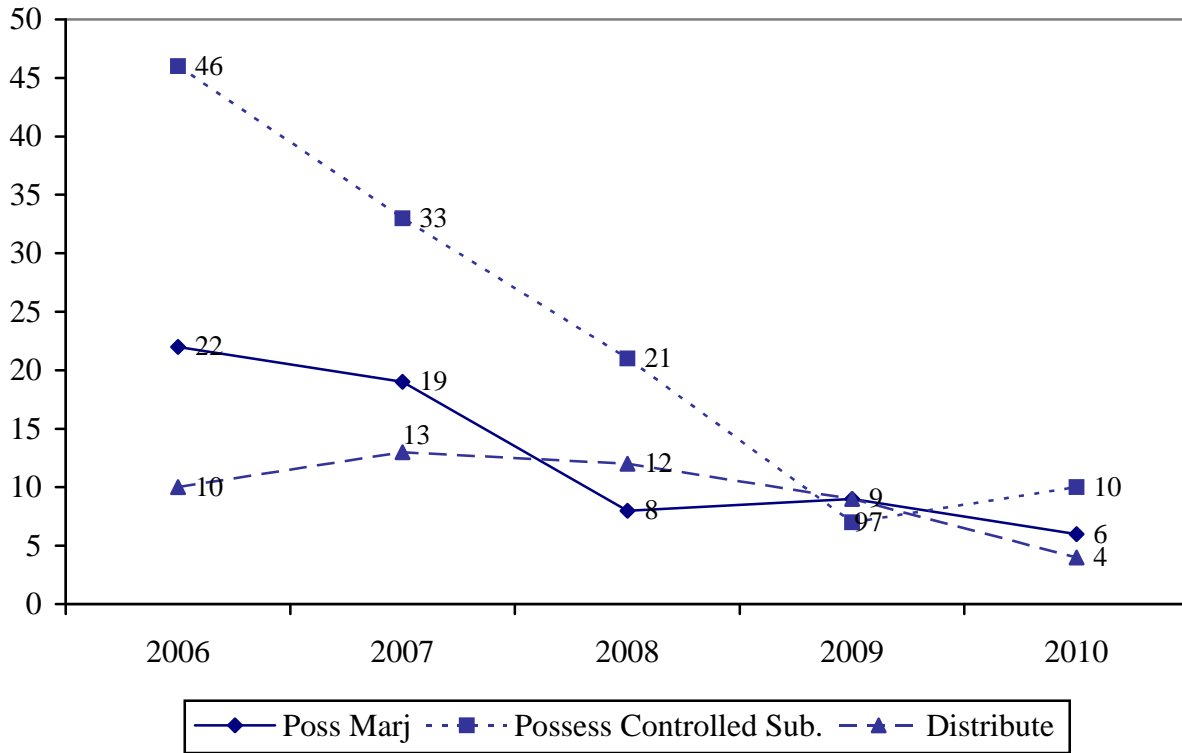
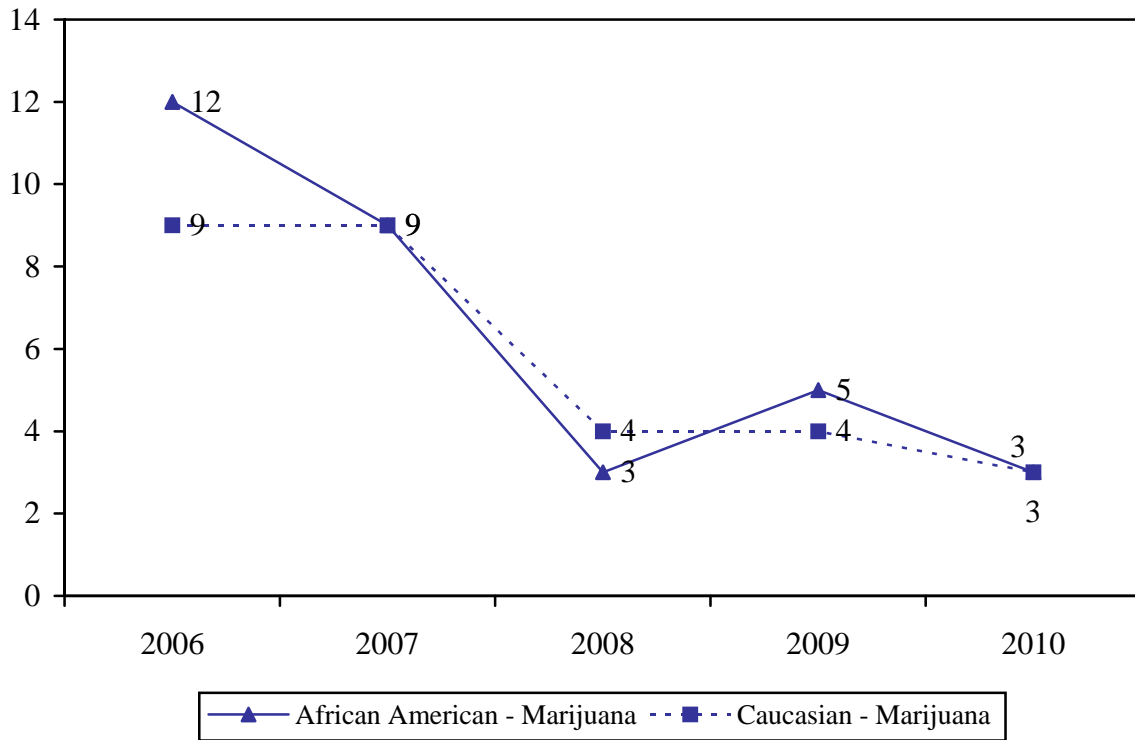


Table 79 and Graph 92

Select Drug Offenses by Race

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Possess Marijuana					
African American	12	9	3	5	3
Caucasian	9	9	4	4	3
Hispanic	1	1	1	0	0
Possess Controlled Substance					
African American	25	21	14	5	5
Caucasian	19	11	5	1	2
Hispanic	2	1	2	1	3
Distribute Drugs					
African American	7	11	12	9	3
Caucasian	3	2	0	0	1
Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0



Graph 93

Filings for Distribution of Controlled Substances by Race

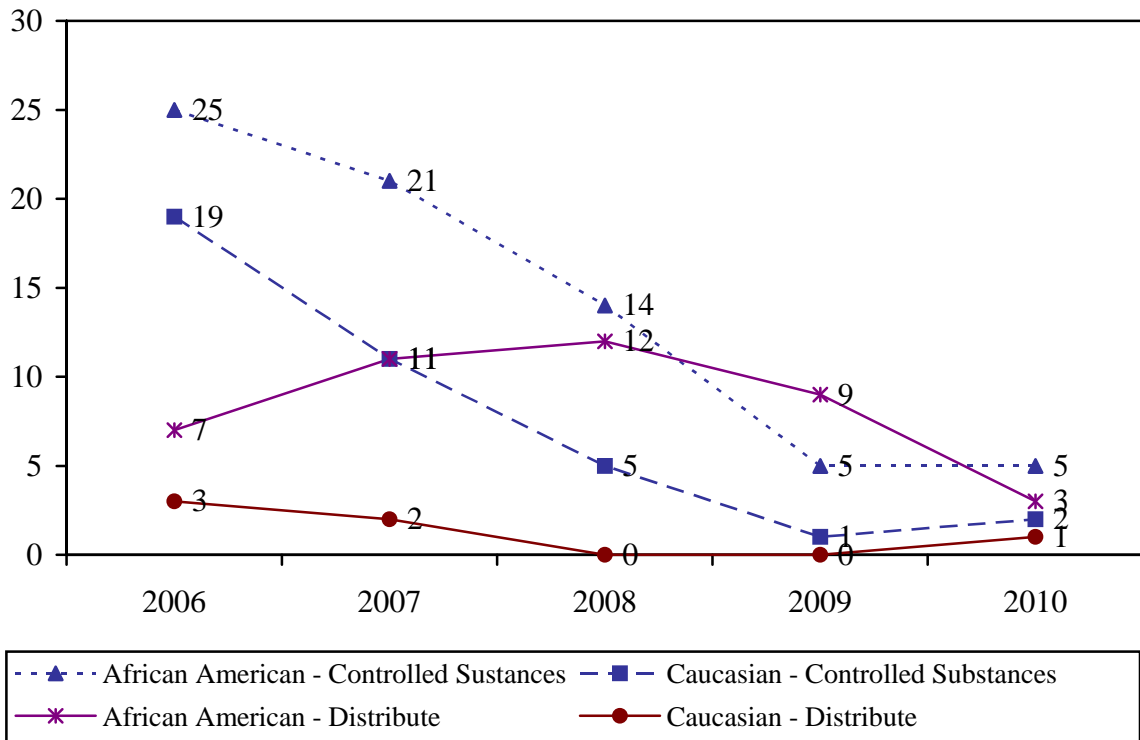
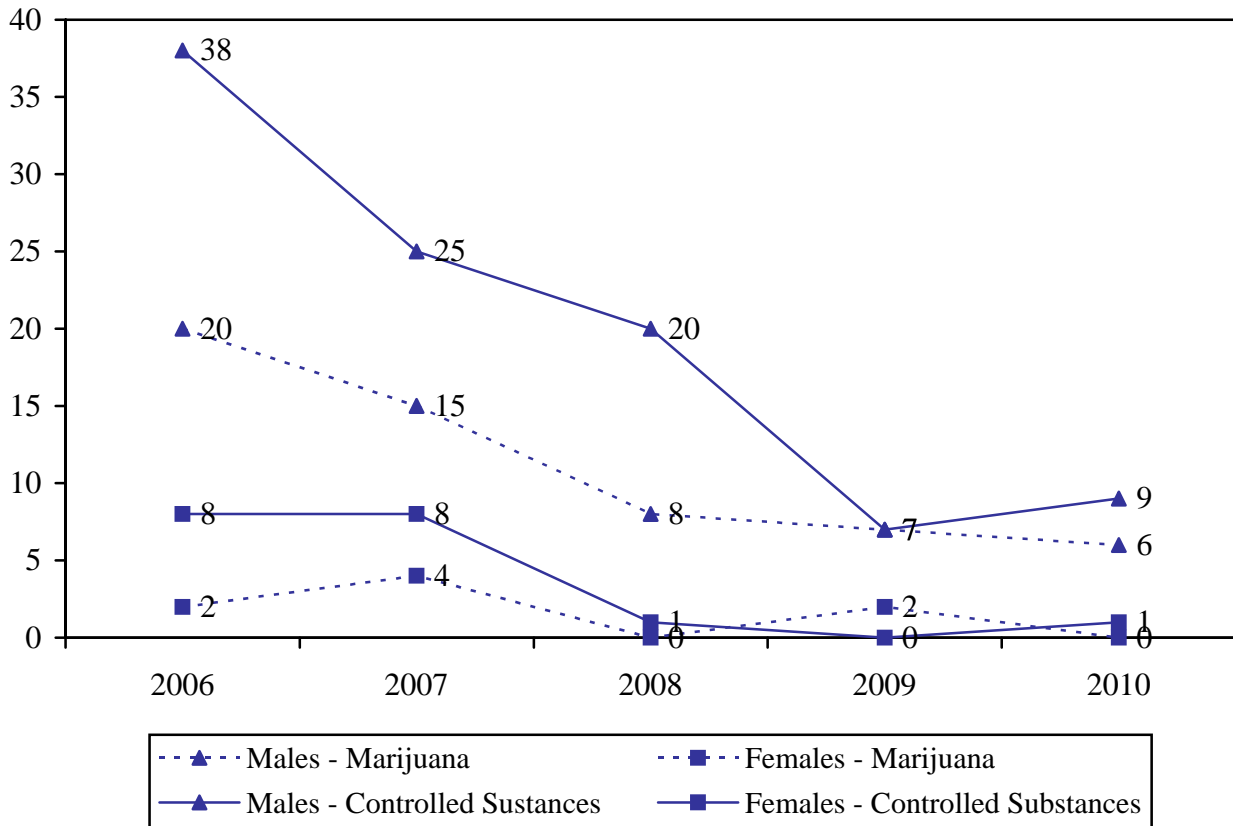


Table 80 and Graph 94

Select Drug Offense Filings by Gender

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Possess Marijuana					
Males	20	15	8	7	6
Females	2	4	0	2	0
Possess Controlled Substances					
Males	38	25	20	7	9
Females	8	8	1	0	1
Distribute Drugs					
Males	8	12	10	9	4
Females	2	1	2	0	0



Other Delinquent Offenses

Other Delinquent Offenses. Offenses were classified into violent, non-violent person, property, sexual offenses, and drug offenses with the remaining referrals were categorized as Other Delinquent Offenses. The most common other offenses were trespassing and weapons-related offenses.

Table 81

Other Delinquent Offense Filings by Charge

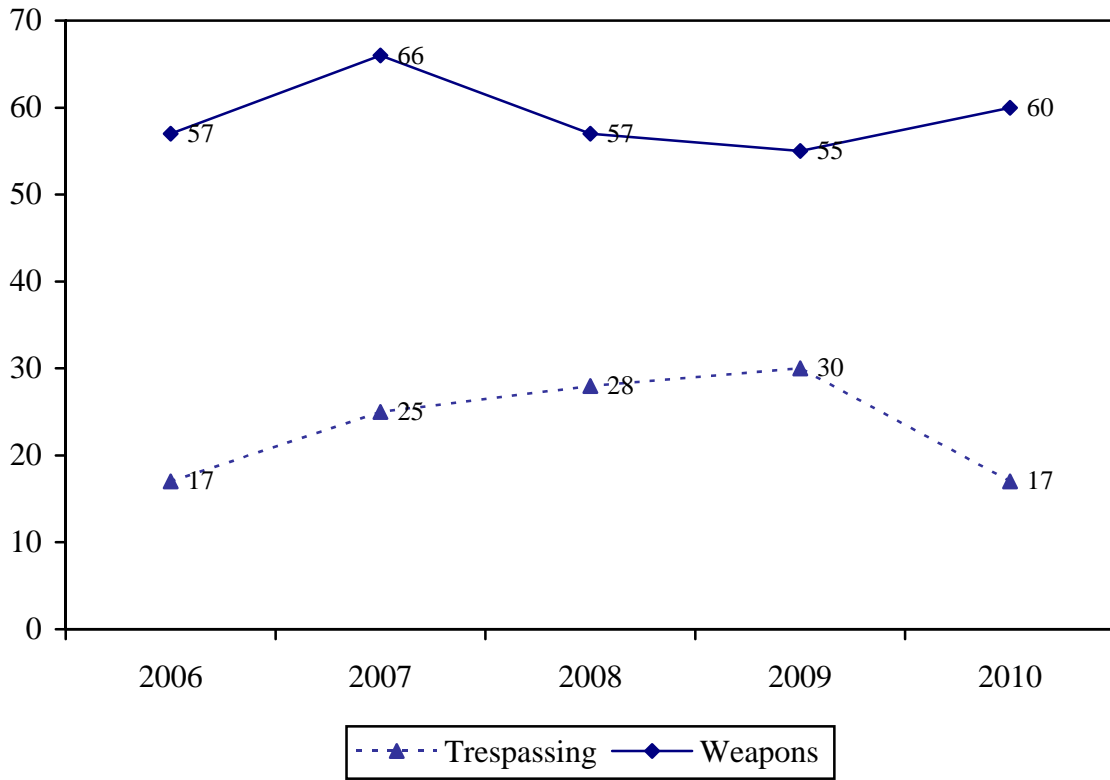
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% chg 09-10
False Alarm/Report	0	0	3	1	1	--
Resist Arrest/Fail to Obey	3	2	2	5	0	--
Trespassing	17	25	28	30	17	-43%
Weapons ¹	57	66	57	55	60	+9%
Motor Vehicle Offenses	5	1	4	1	3	--
Terrorist Threat	5	3	0	0	0	--
Other ²	1	0	0	0	0	--
Totals	88	97	94	92	81	-12%

Notes.

1. Weapons referrals included unlawful possession and use of weapons and armed criminal action.
2. Other offenses includes: Insufficient PFD's, causing a catastrophe, possession of explosive device, disturb a judicial proceeding, fugitive from out of state, unlicensed private watchman, and take/kill/possess wildlife illegally.

Graph 95

Resisting Arrest, Trespassing and Weapons Filings



Commitment to Division of Youth Services

Commitments to the Missouri Division of Youth Services (DYS) over the last 10 years have not declined proportionally with the overall decline in delinquent referrals to the Family Court. After a three-year rise beginning in 2003, commitments to DHS have declined 62% since 2006.

Table 82 and Graph 96

Commitments to the Division of Youth Services

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Num	102	84	73	87	98	117	71	57	74	44
% chg	+31%	-18%	-13%	+19%	+13%	+19%	-39%	-20%	+30%	-41%

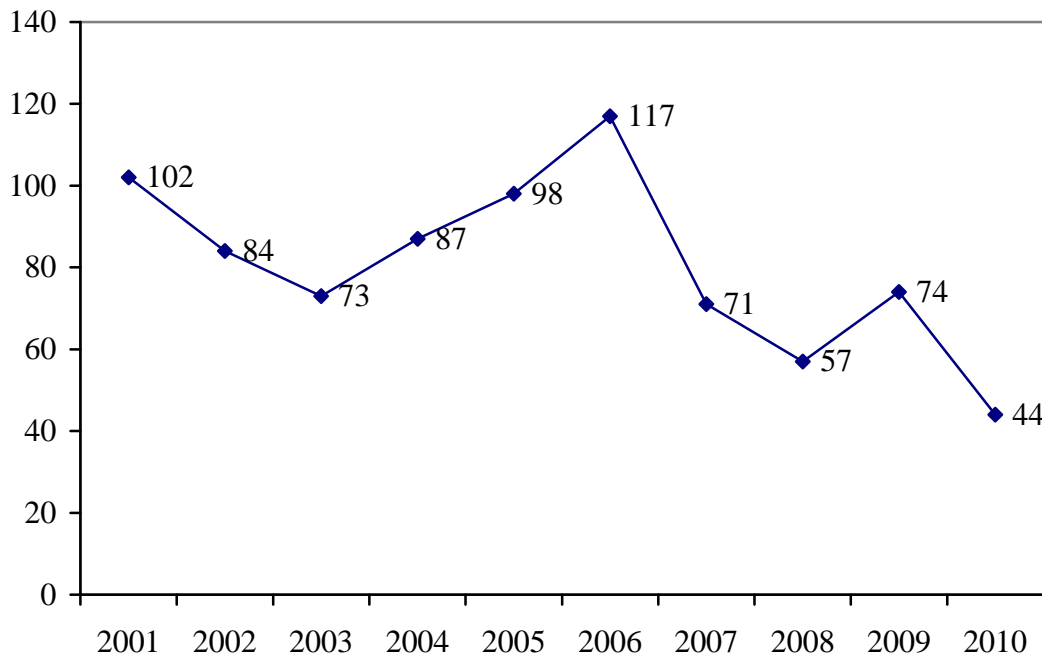


Table 83 and Graph 97

Commitments to DYS by Race

Year	African American		Caucasian		Hispanic	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
2001	70	69%	25	25%	7	7%
2002	64	76%	17	20%	3	4%
2003	44	60%	16	22%	13	18%
2004	59	68%	18	21%	10	11%
2005	81	83%	14	14%	3	3%
2006	83	71%	24	21%	10	9%
2007	48	68%	12	17%	11	15%
2008	44	77%	8	14%	5	9%
2009	62	84%	10	14%	2	3%
2010	35	80%	4	9%	4	9%

Notes.

1. One youth in 2010 was designated a race other than African American, Caucasian or Hispanic.

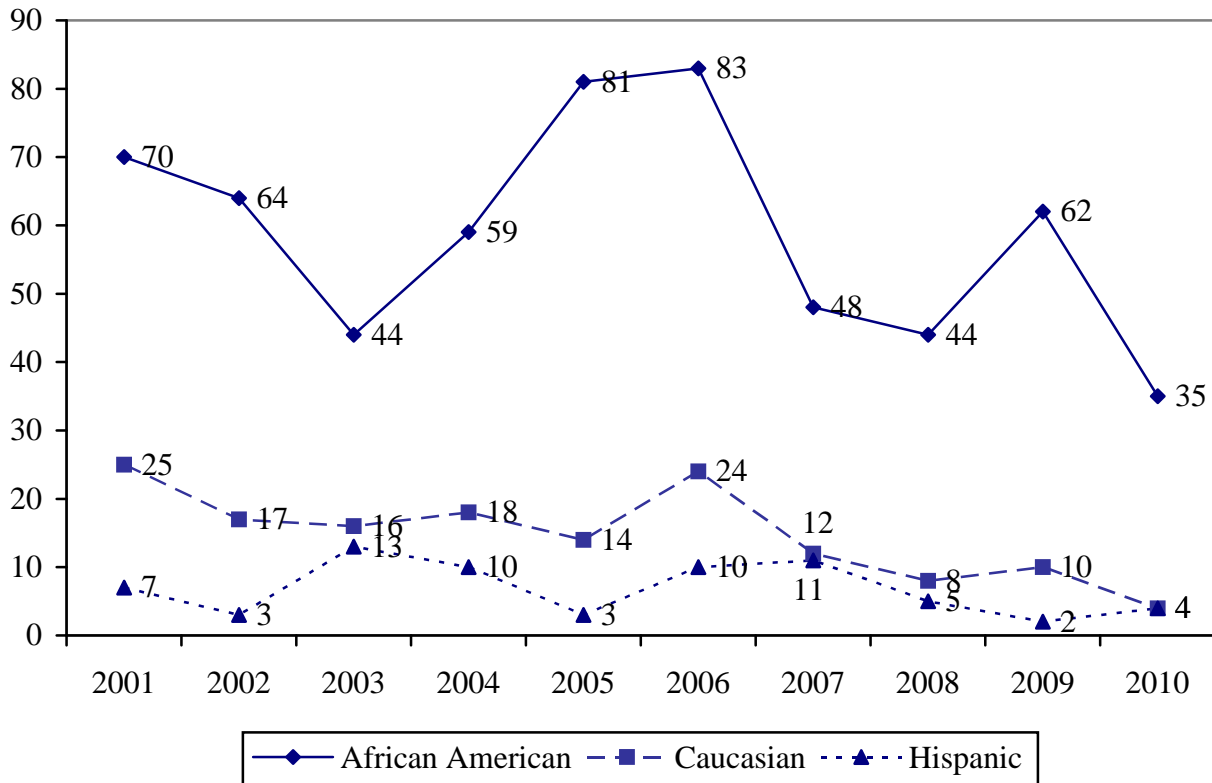


Table 84 and Graph 98

Commitments to DYS by Gender

Year	Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%
2001	78	76%	24	24%
2002	67	80%	17	20%
2003	61	84%	12	16%
2004	72	83%	15	17%
2005	81	83%	17	17%
2006	98	84%	19	16%
2007	55	77%	16	23%
2008	48	84%	9	16%
2009	69	83%	5	14%
2010	39	89%	5	11%

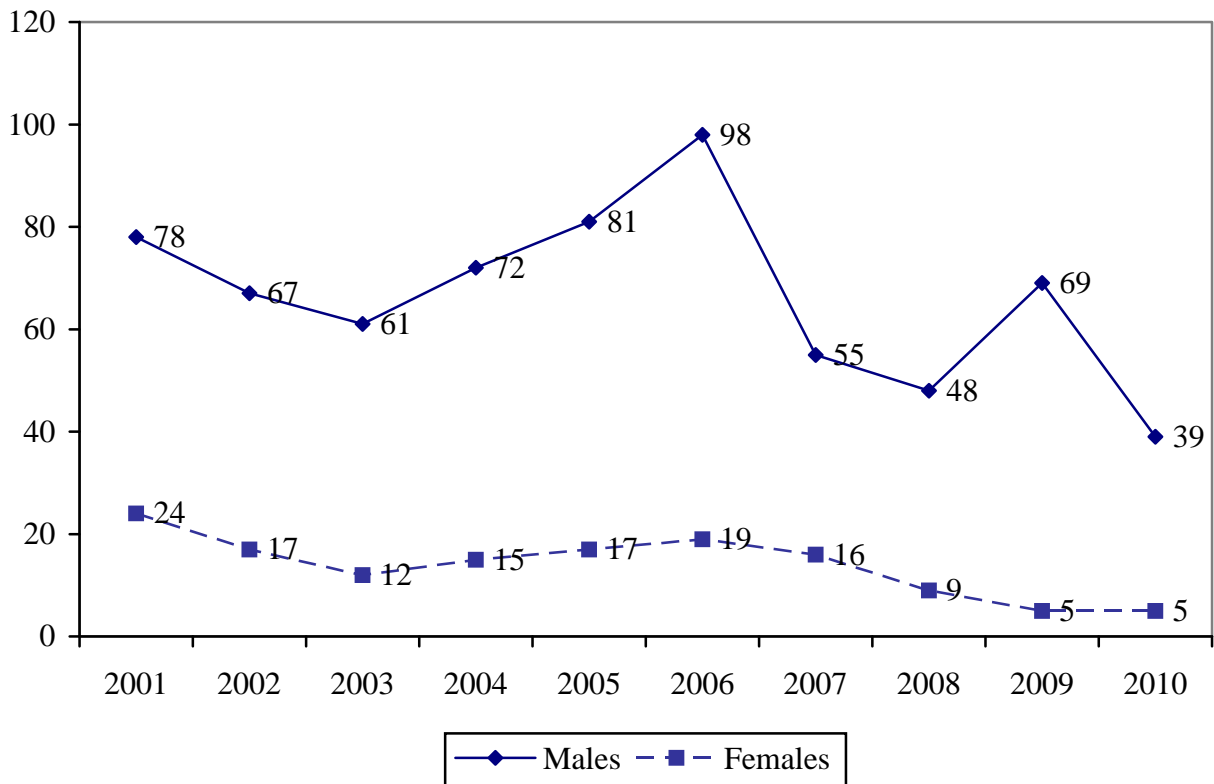
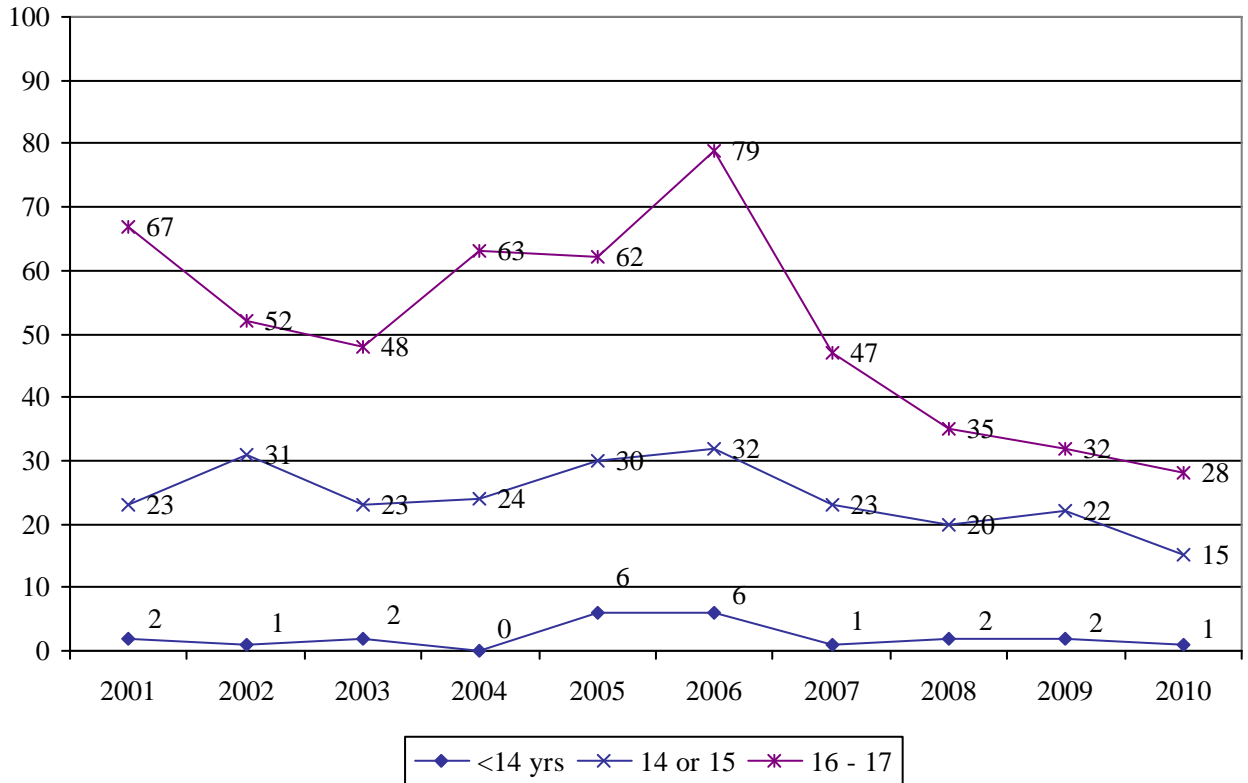


Table 85 and Graph 99

Commitments to DYS by Age

Year	<14 yrs ¹		14-15 yrs		16-17 yrs	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
2001	2	2%	23	25%	67	73%
2002	1	1%	31	37%	52	62%
2003	2	3%	23	32%	48	66%
2004	0	0%	24	28%	63	72%
2005	6	6%	30	31%	62	63%
2006	6	5%	32	27%	79	68%
2007	1	1%	23	32%	47	66%
2008	2	4%	20	35%	35	61%
2009	2	3%	22	30%	32	43%
2010	1	2%	15	34%	28	64%



Certification Cases

Since 2003, the number of certifications filed remained relatively flat with a decline of 35% between 2008 and 2009 and an increase of 28% between 2009 and 2010.

Additionally, the number of youth certified declined 39% over the last 10 years. In 2010, the number of Caucasian youth sent for certification hearings continues to be relatively low compared to the number of African American youth sent for certification hearings.

Table 86 and Graph 100

Number of Certification Cases Filed by Year

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cases Filed	97	87	58	67	61	62	63	71	46	59
% Change	--	-10%	-33%	+15%	-9%	+2%	+2%	+13%	-35%	+28%
Rate per 1,000 juveniles ^{1,2}	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.8

Notes.

1. Youth in Jackson County aged 10 to 17 years.
2. Population estimates were not available for 2008, therefore, 2007 population estimates were used for the 2008, 2009 rates.

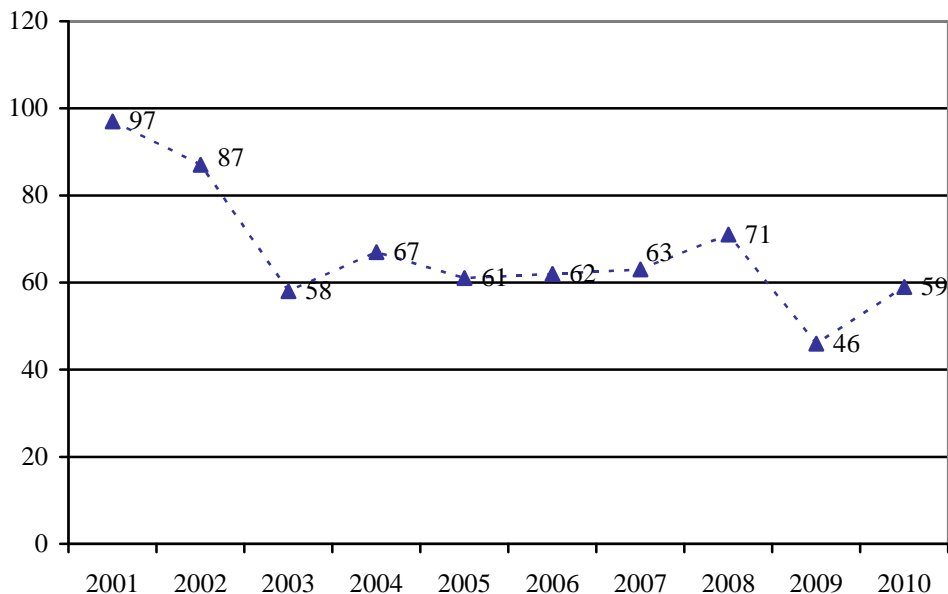


Table 87

Outcome of Filed Certification Cases

Year	Certified	Not Certified	Total
2001	31 32%	66 68%	97 100%
2002	31 36%	56 64%	87 100%
2003	24 41%	28 59%	58 100%
2004	11 16%	56 84%	67 100%
2005	18 30%	43 70%	61 100%
2006	11 18%	51 82%	62 100%
2007	20 32%	43 68%	63 100%
2008	16 21%	55 79%	71 100%
2009	12 26%	34 74%	46 100%
2010	15 25%	40 75%	59 ¹ 100%

Note. Five cases remained open from the 2010 set at the time of this report.

Graph 101

Cases Certified as a Proportion of All Cases Brought for Certification Hearings

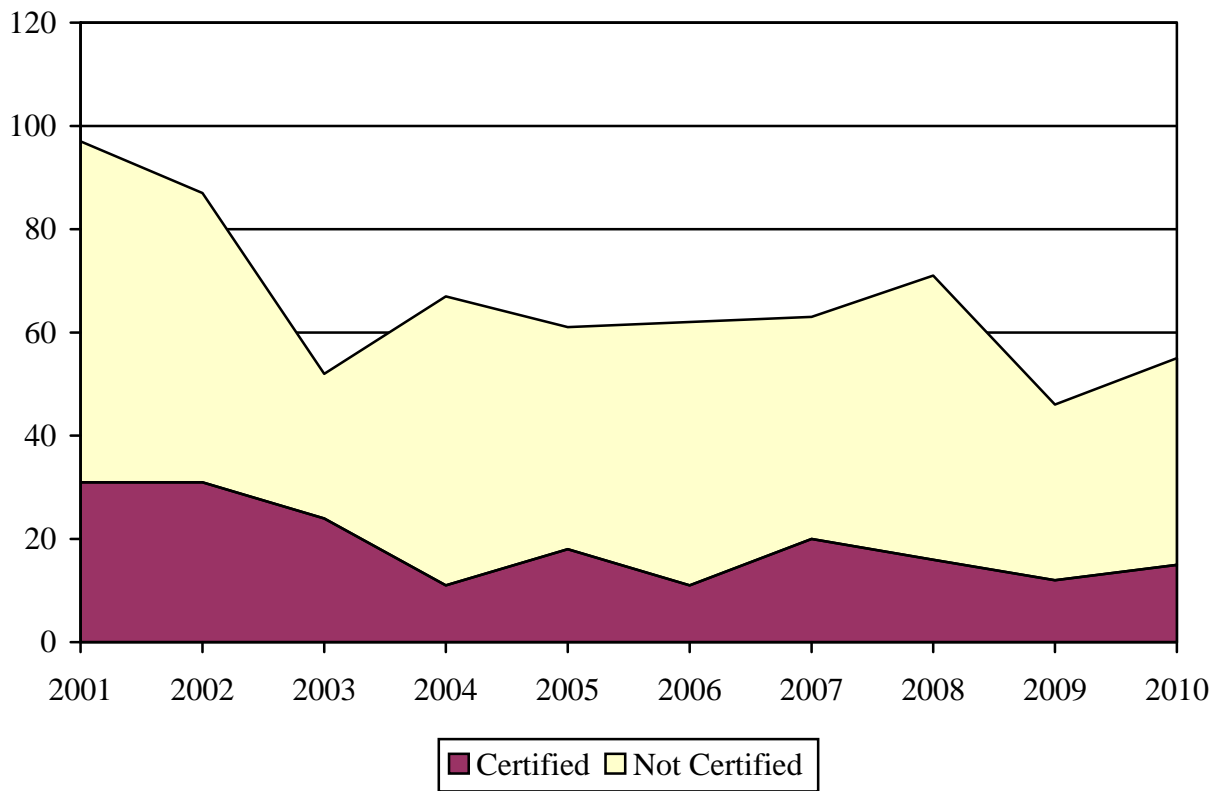


Table 88 and Graph 102

Certification Cases Filed and Certified by Race

Year	African American Youth Presented	African American Youth Certified	Caucasian Youth Presented	Caucasian Youth Certified	Hispanic Youth Presented	Hispanic Youth Certified	Other Youth Presented	Other Youth Certified
2001	75	28	16	2	4	0	2	1
2002	71	26	8	3	5	1	3	1
2003	49	19	7	5	2	0	0	0
2004	60	7	6	3	1	0	2	1
2005	51	16	7	0	3	2	0	0
2006	52	8	6	2	4	1	0	0
2007	59	17	2	1	2	2	0	0
2008	56	11	6	2	9	2	0	0
2009	34	10	8	0	4	2	0	0
2010	47	11	4	3	3	0	0	0

Note. Five cases remained open from the 2010 set.

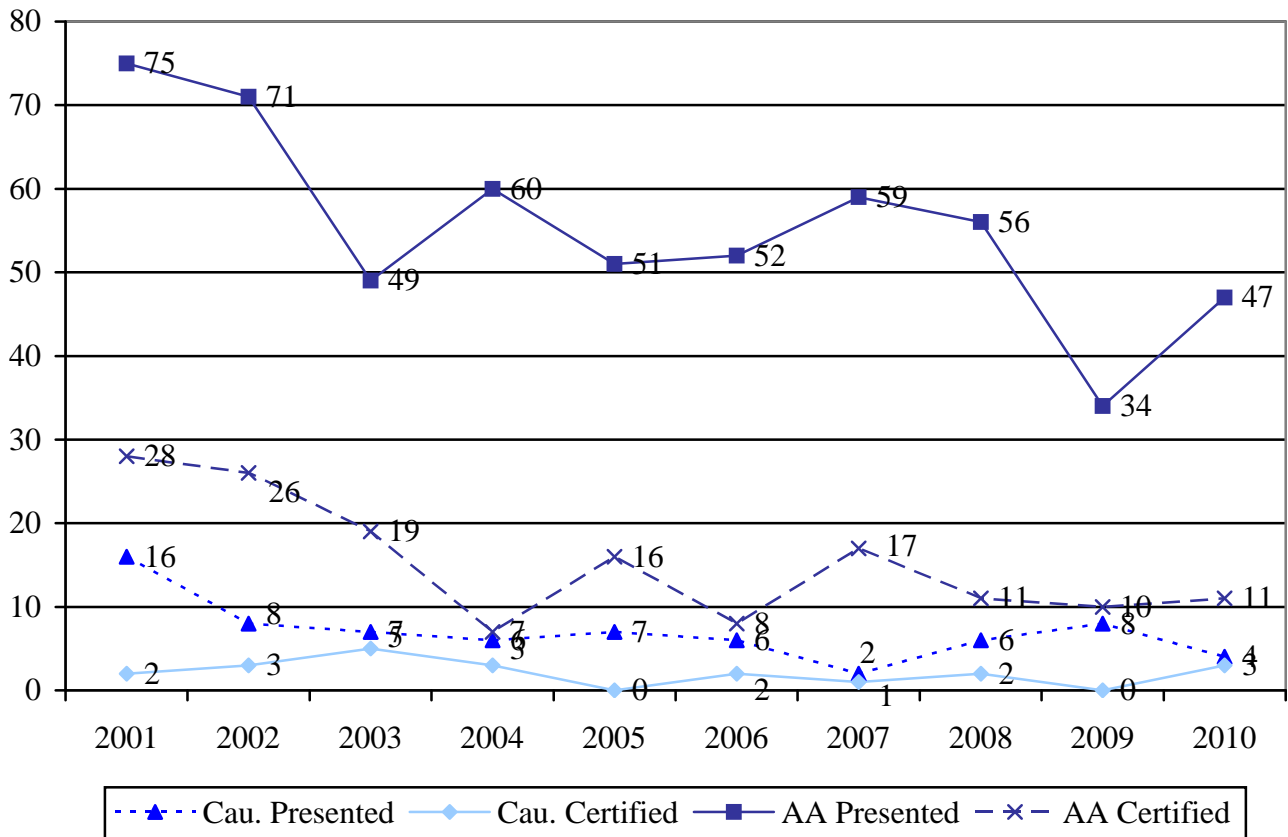


Table 89 and Graph 103

Certification Cases Filed and Certified by Gender

Year	Males Presented	Males Certified	Females Presented	Females Certified
2001	93	31	4	0
2002	85	31	2	0
2003	53	22	5	2
2004	67	11	2	0
2005	57	18	4	0
2006	60	10	2	1
2007	61	20	2	0
2008	69	16	2	0
2009	44	11	2	1
2010	54	15	1	0

Note. Four cases remained open from the 2010 set at the time of this report.

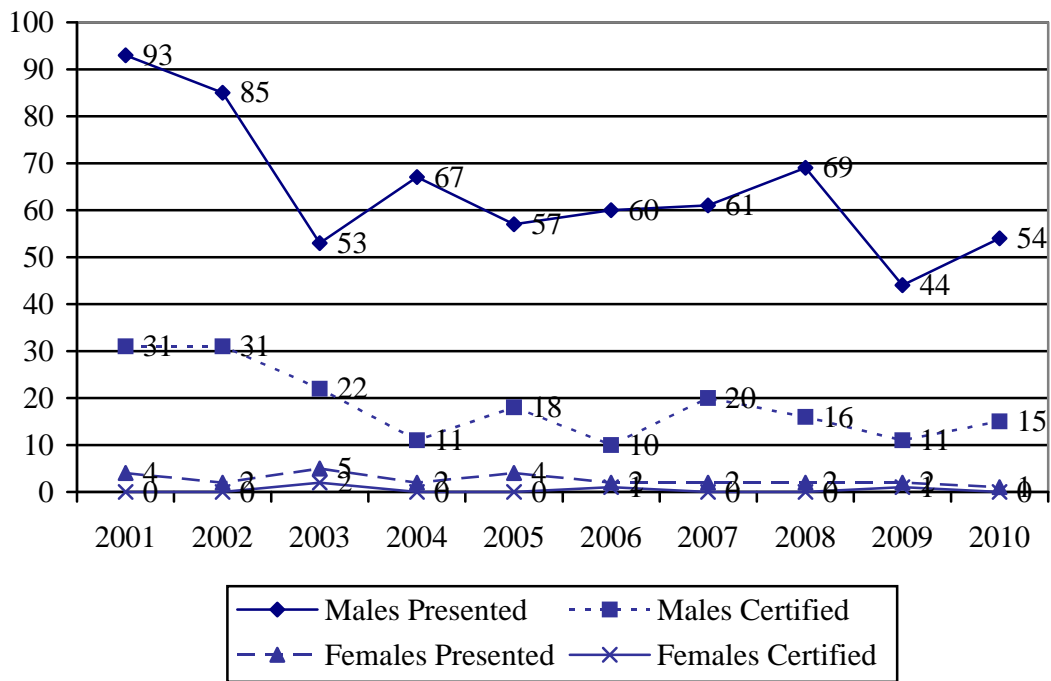
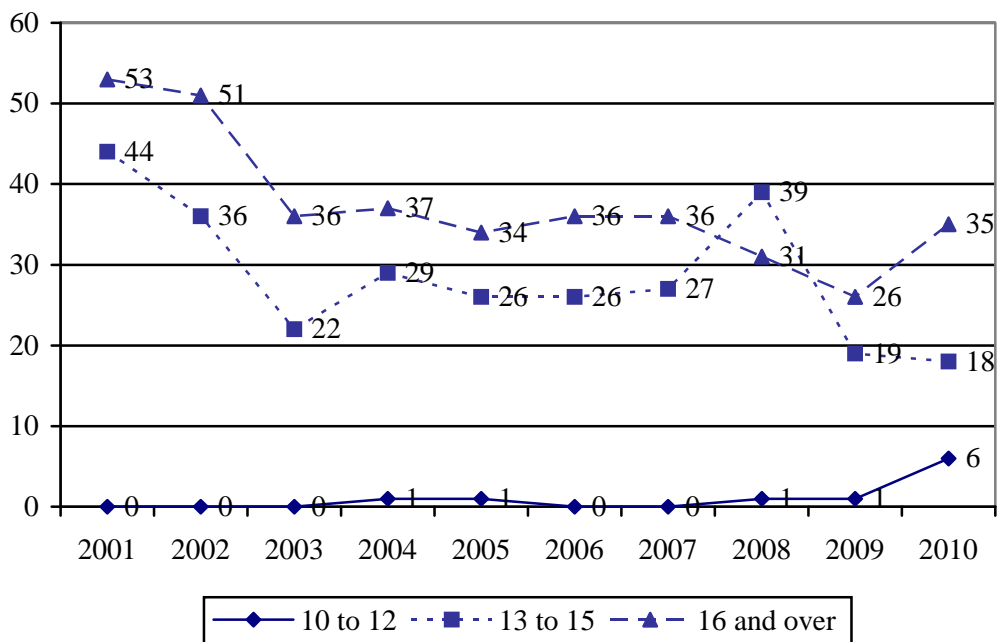


Table 90 and Graph 104

Certification Cases Filed by Age Categories

Year	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years and over	Total
2001	0	44	53	97
	--	45%	55%	100%
2002	0	36	51	87
	--	41%	59%	100%
2003	0	22	36	58
	--	38%	62%	100%
2004	1	29	37	67
	1%	43%	56%	100%
2005	1	26	34	61
	2%	43%	56%	100%
2006	0	26	36	62
	--	42%	58%	100%
2007	0	27	36	63
	--	43%	57%	100%
2008	1	39	31	71
	1%	55%	44%	100%
2009	1	19	26	46
	2%	41%	57%	100%
2010	6	18	35	59
	10%	31%	59%	100%



Family Court Programs & Services

Family Court Services offers a broad range of prevention, intervention, and treatment programs and services to youth in Jackson County. In 2010, there were five prevention programs operating serving a total of 1,414 youth. This represents a slight increase in number of youth served over 2009 of 3%.

Probation Services. Over the last ten years, the number of Probation cases assigned has fluctuated between 444 and 766 cases per year. In April of 2008, Field Services began supervising youth as they entered McCune. In July of 2008, Field officers began supervising youth as they left Hilltop. Residential Case Management cases accounted for 3% of Field supervised cases in 2009 and 29% of youth entering supervision in 2010..

Residential Placements. The annual number of youth admitted to Detention declined 64% between 2001 and 2010. The number of youth admitted to McCune declined 62% from 145 in 2001 to 55 in 2010 (the lowest number of youth admitted in more than ten years). The number of youth admitted to Hilltop declined 34% from 122 in 2001 to 83 in 2010 (again the lowest number of youth admitted in one year since prior 2001).

Family Court Resource Services

Parent Awareness Courses. Enrollment in the FOCIS class (for separated couples with children) and the PTLA class (for never-married parents) was down between 2009 and 2010 (1% and 2%, respectively). Enrollment in Re-FOCIS (the refresher course) was down 8% between 2009 and 2010. A total of 2,748 parents and children were served in 2010, an decrease of 2% from 2009.

Supervised Visitation. Referrals for supervised visitation (supervised visits, therapeutic visits and monitored exchange) were up 38% between 2009 and 2010. Therapeutic visits were added to supervised visitation programming in 2009 with 10 referrals and 69 visits increasing to 13 referrals and 185 visits in 2010.

Mediation. Overall, there were 494 cases served by mediation in 2010, up 10% from 2009.

Table 91

Youth Served in Prevention and Diversion Programs

Prevention Programs	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% chg
ACHIEVE (School-Based Prevention – Ele)	280	303	170	-- ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
PASS (School- Based Prevention – Middle Schools)	283	130	-- ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ASSP (Alternative to School Suspension Program)	257	520	195	406	85	-- ²	91	64	63	43a/ 78y ¹¹	--
Family Counseling Unit	207	121	163	146	117	68	1,153 ⁴	756	563	699	+24%
Young Women’s Lives ⁸	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46 ⁸	62	--	--
Shoplifting Diversion	200	147	224	210	301	332	335	345	473	486	+3%
Anger Management Diversion	89	129	101	60	20	15	19	--	--	--	--
Truancy Court (Success Court)	209	117	580	600	341	810	105 ³	14	140	156	+11%
Informal Adjustment	58	118	67	85	120	124	119	66	67	48	-28%
Fairview Alt. School	--	--	--	--	--	--	45 ⁵	39	--	--	--
TOTALS¹⁰	1,583	1,585	1,500	1,507	984	1,349	1,867	1,330	1,368	1,414	+3%

Notes follow on the next page.

Table 50 Notes.

1. Program discontinued.
2. Enrollment for ASSP in 2006 was unavailable at the time of this report.
3. Program ended in August of 2007.
4. Prevention and Diversion changed their calculation method for reporting cases to include walk-ins and call-ins.
5. Program began in 2007.
6. This program has existed in the past, but numbers were provided beginning in 2007.
7. Total percent change was not calculated because of changes in the manner of collecting numbers in the Family Counseling Unit and the addition of the Mentoring Residential numbers in 2007.
8. Young Women's Lives is a new girls group program in 2008 operated by Prevention and Diversion staff for girls under Field Probation supervision.
9. This number was not available.
10. The totals in this report have changed from the 2007 Annual Report. Mentoring services are provided for probationers; therefore, those figures were moved to another section.
11. Beginning in 2010, we will report the number of youth impacted by the services provided to parents by way of this program. The number of youth will be included in the total number for the column, the number of parents will not be included in the total number for the column.

Table 92

Field Cases Assigned by Area or Specialty Unit

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Area 1	141	147	166	170	110	133	171	139	96	64
RCM ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	38	32
<i>Subtotal</i>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	158	134	96
Area 2	232	200	168	189	215	125	165	125	109	135
RCM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39	53	61
<i>Subtotal</i>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	164	162	196
Area 3	173	213	226	288	248	100	198	162	160	137
RCM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	73	57
<i>Subtotal</i>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	207	233	194
ISS	69	88	113	119	97	86	78	129	67	57
RCM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	18	18
<i>Subtotal</i>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	135	85	75
Grand Total	615	648	673	766	670	444	612	664	615	635

Notes.

1. Residential Case Management began April 1, 2008.
2. Beginning in 2010, cases ordered to probation then committed to a residential center and re-classified as an RCM case within the same calendar year were counted in both categories.

Table 93

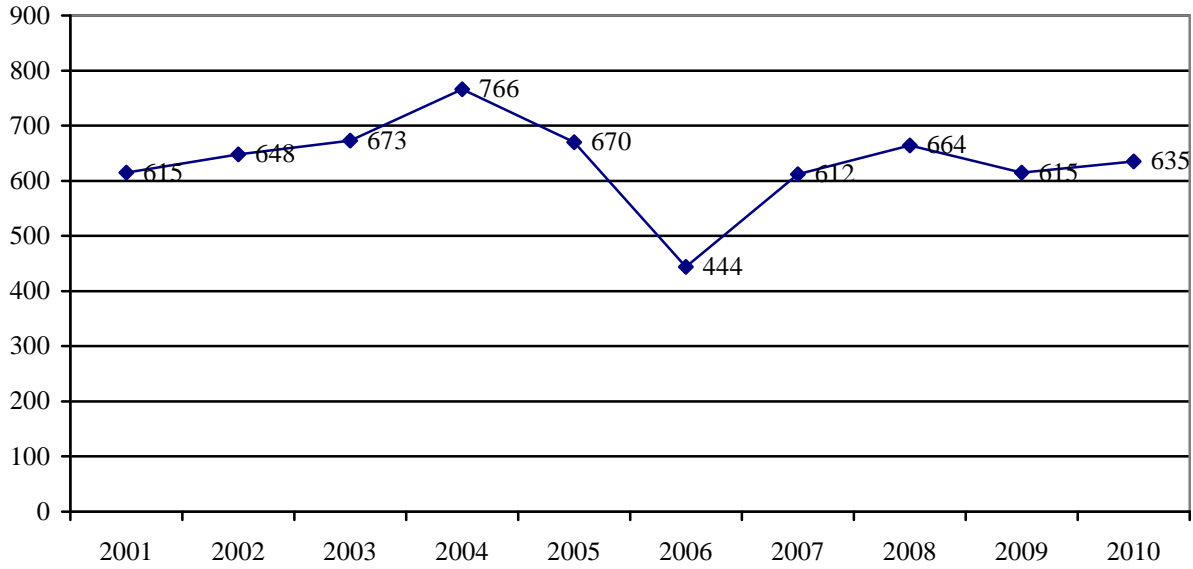
Other Probation Cases

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% chg
Pathways	88	76	78	124	142	53	20	21	10	22	
RCM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	
Gender	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41	
RCM										5	

Notes. Gender started September 2009

Graph 105

Field Cases Assigned by Year



Graph 106

Number of Assigned Cases by Area

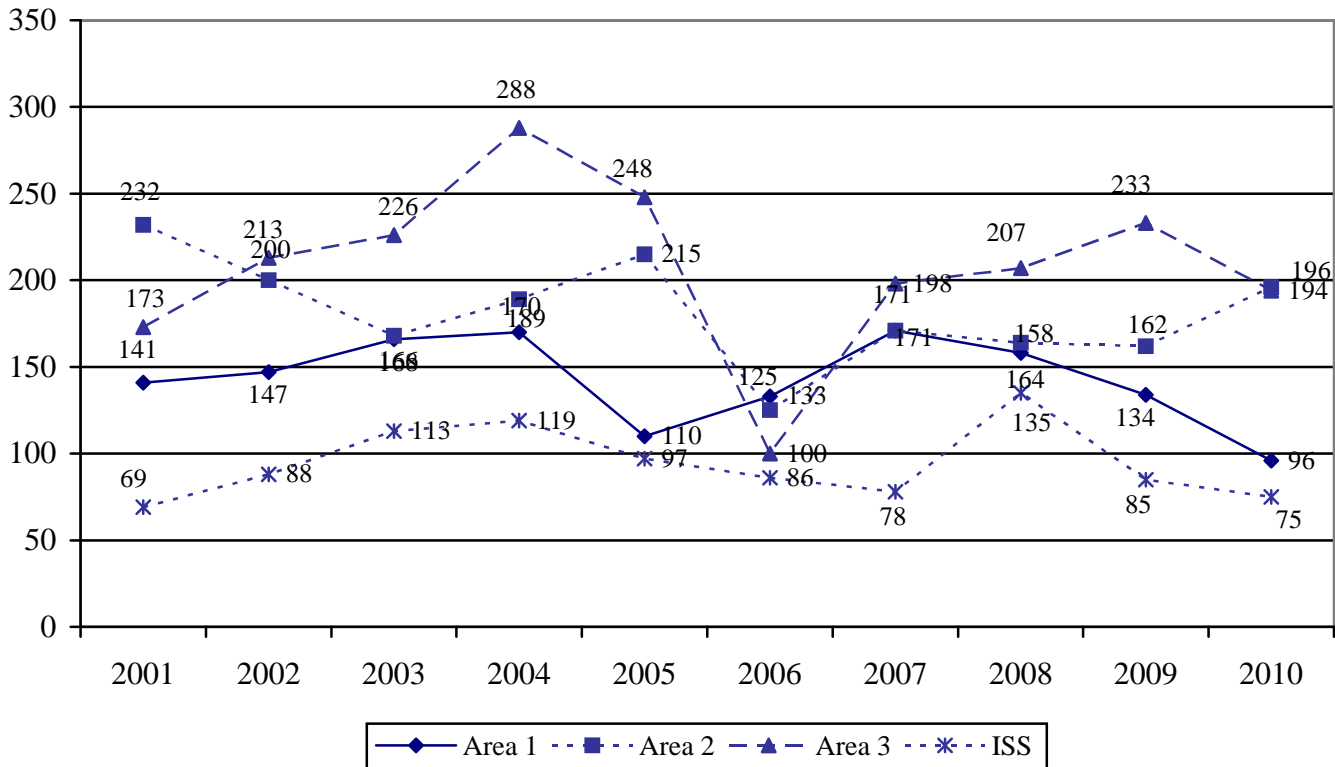


Table 94 and Graph 107

Family and Juvenile Drug Court Cases

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% chg
Family	54	62	75	78	76	106 ¹	133	173	71	105	+48%
Juvenile	20	20	45	58	39	53	30 ²	29	25	17	-32%

Notes.

1. The capacity of the Family Drug Court was expanded in 2006; case managers from other Children’s Division offices began carrying Drug Court cases.
2. At the end of 2006, the Juvenile Drug Court lost one case manager, limiting the program capacity.

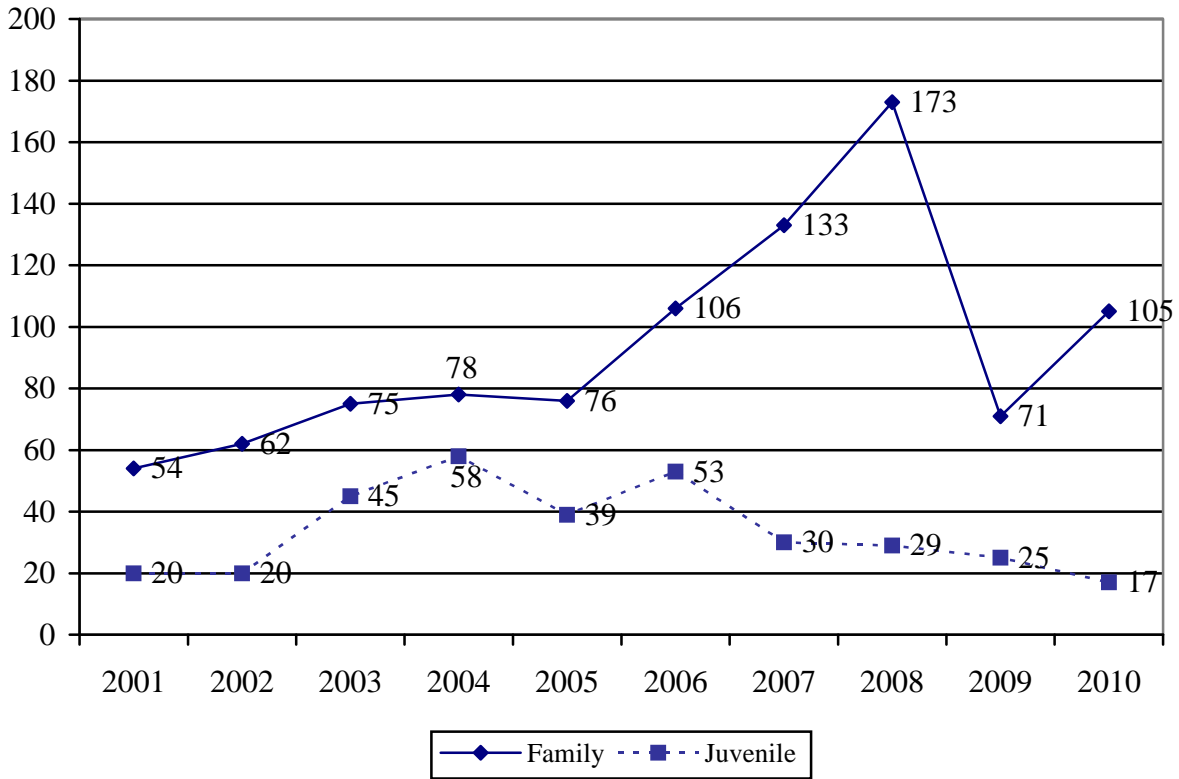


Table 95

Admittances to Detention and Court-Operated Non-Secure Detention Alternative Facilities

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% chg
Detention	1,582	1,267	1,228	1,401	1,221	1,030	846	735	633	570	-10%
<i>Avg Daily Population</i>	74	60	52	67	64	55	41	32	29	27	-7%
Jackson House	--	--	--	--	145	196	221	204	185	144	-22%
Community Reintegration Group Home	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	269	-- ²

Notes.

1. Jackson House began operation as a non-secure detention alternative in 2005.
2. Percent change values are not calculated when one value is zero or either value is less than 10.

Graph 108

Number of Youth Admitted to Detention

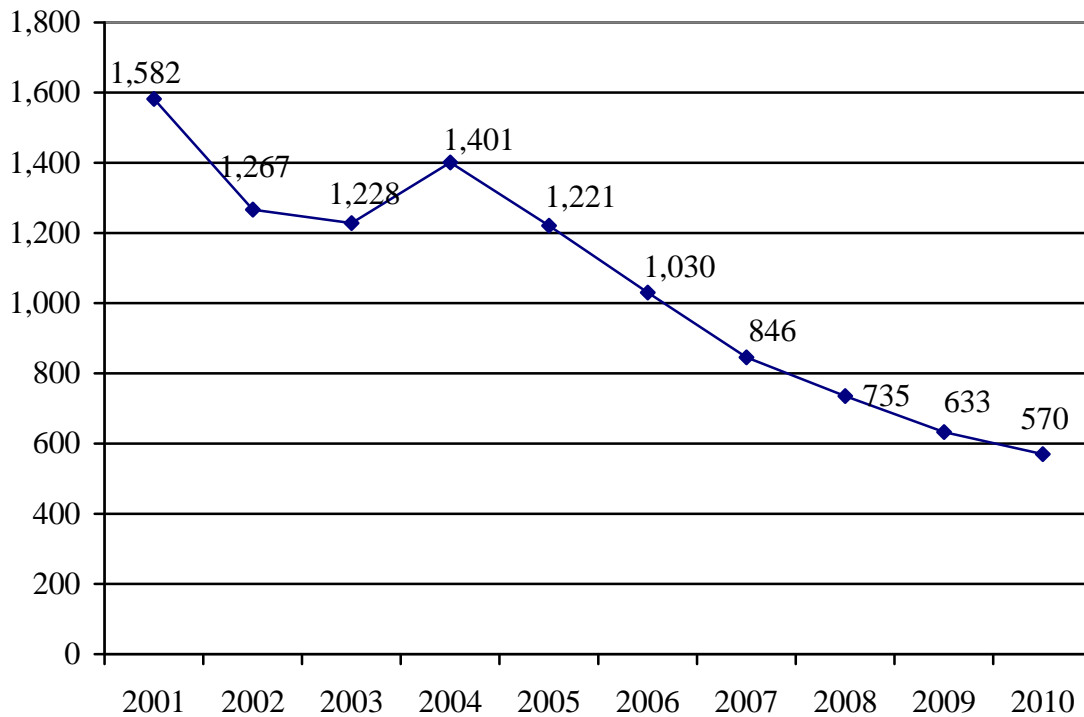


Table 96**Admittances to Programs and Facilities**

Facility	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Chg
McCune	145	126	121	116	105	147	85	58	61	55	-10%
Hilltop	122	108	134	150	160	143	98	79	76	83	+9%
Boy's Group Home	47	25	24	45	39	36	31	18 ⁴	--	--	--
Girl's Group Home	7	13	-- ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
FAC-Girls	51	45	-- ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halfway House	124	124	124	111	17	-- ²	--	--	--	--	--
Residential Sanctions ³	173	194	241	202	202	124	45	46	75	252	+236%
Pathway Program ⁴	19	20	21	18	28	30	28	25	16	-- ⁶	--
TOTALS	688	655	667	642	551	482	287	392	228	396	+74%

Notes.

1. Program was moved to Hilltop.
2. The Halfway House Program terminated and became an alternative to secure detention (Jackson House) on April 1, 2005.
3. The Residential Sanctions program began in 2001. In 2009, the program began housing youth in the Community Reintegration Group Home.
4. Residential Pathways program was moved to Hilltop Residential Center in 2009.
5. Step-down and transitional cases.
6. At the time of this report, the number of youth admitted to Hilltop as a part of the Pathway program was not available.

Graph 109

Placements in Hilltop and McCune

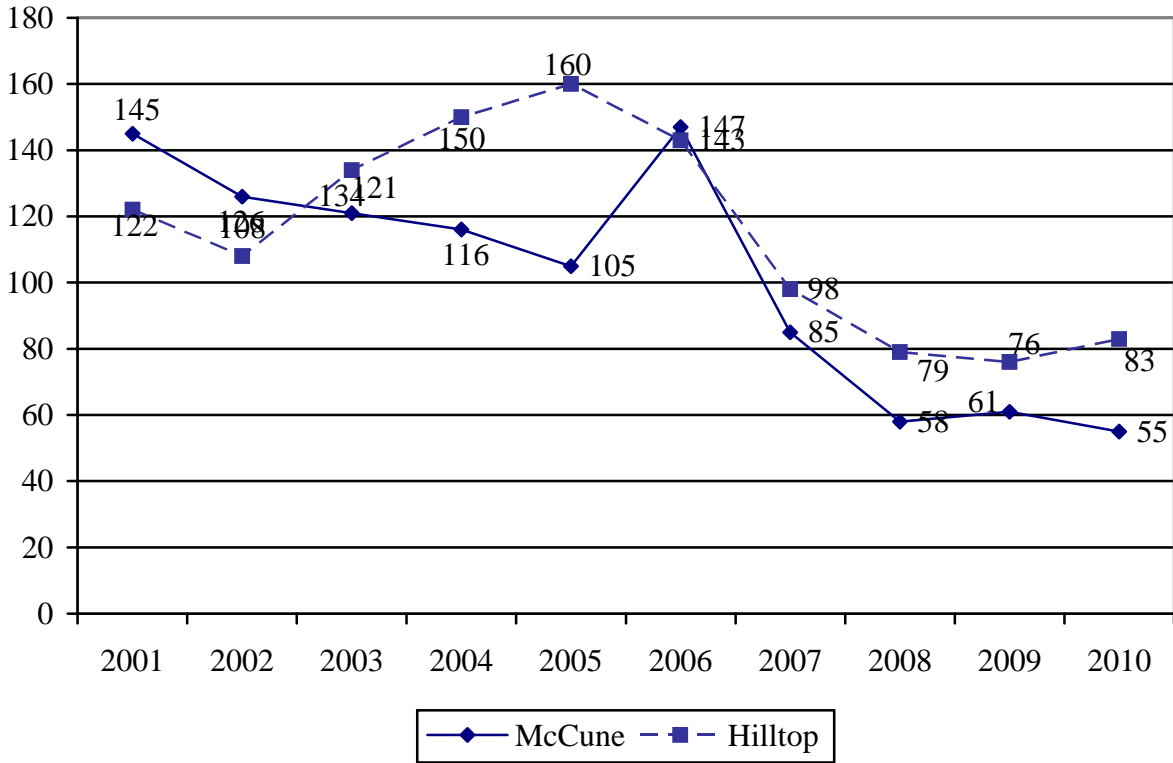
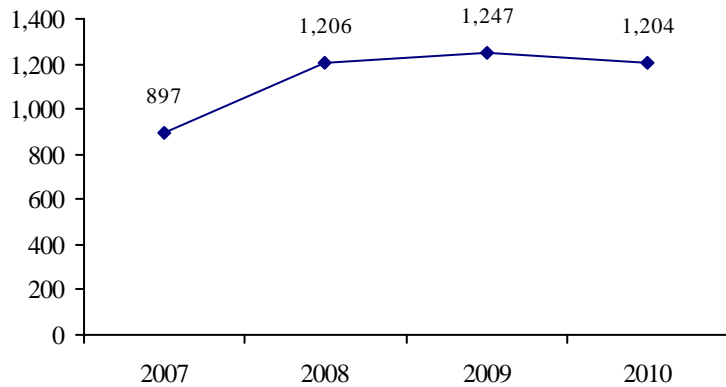


Table 97 and Graphs 110 and 111

Family Court Resources Services - Parent Awareness Courses

	2007	2008	2009	2010	% chg
FOCIS					
Adults	897	1,206	1,247	1,204	-3%
Adolescents & Children	651	912	894	911	+2%
FOCIS Totals	1,548	2,118	2,141	2,115	-1%
Re-FOCIS:	288	294	326	300	-8%
PTLA Parenting Together Living Apart	274	324	341	333	-2%
Grand Totals	2,110	2,736	2,808	2,748	-2%

FOCIS Class - Adults



Parenting Together-Living Apart Class

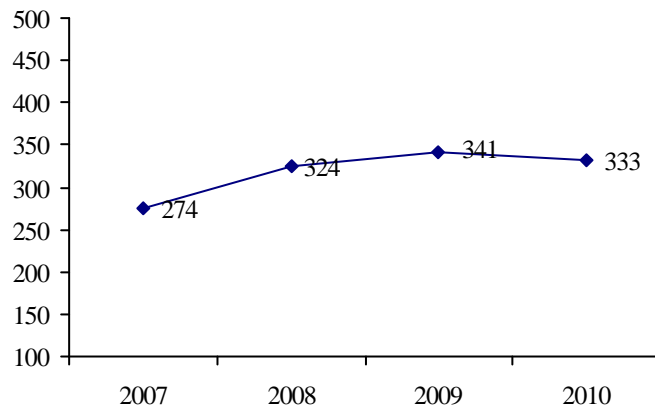


Table 98 and Graphs 112 and 113

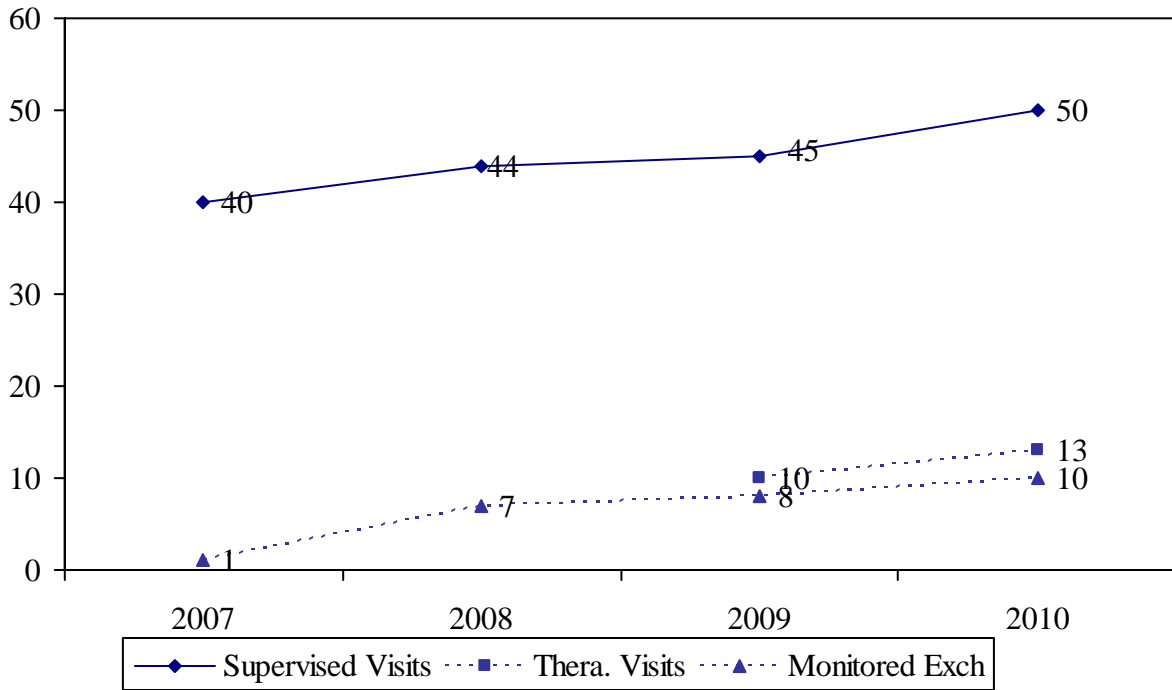
Family Court Resources Services - Supervised Visitation for Families

Connections:	2007	2008	2009	2010	% chg
Supervised Visits					
Number of Referrals	40	44	45	50	+11%
Scheduled Visits	1,043	1,015	977	1,036 ⁴	+6%
Actual Visits	701	643	653	682 ⁴	+4%
Therapeutic Visits²					
Number of Referrals	--	--	10	13	+30%
Scheduled Visits	--	--	123	316 ⁴	+157%
Actual Visits	--	--	69	185 ⁴	+168%
Monitored Exchange³					
Number of Referrals	1	7	8	10	-- ¹
Scheduled Exchanges			175	109 ⁴	-38%
Actual Exchanges	32	169	117	77 ⁴	-34%
Total Referrals	41	51	53	73	+38%
Total Scheduled Visits/Exchanges	1,043	1,015	1,275	1,461	+15%
Total Actual Visits/Exchanges	733	812	839	944⁴	+13%

Notes.

1. Percent change is not calculated when one or both values are less than 10.
2. This service began in 2009.
3. This service began in 2003.
4. Total number of scheduled and actual visits/exchanges include data from families that were carried over from previous year, 2009.

Connections Program - Referrals



Connections Program - Actual Visits

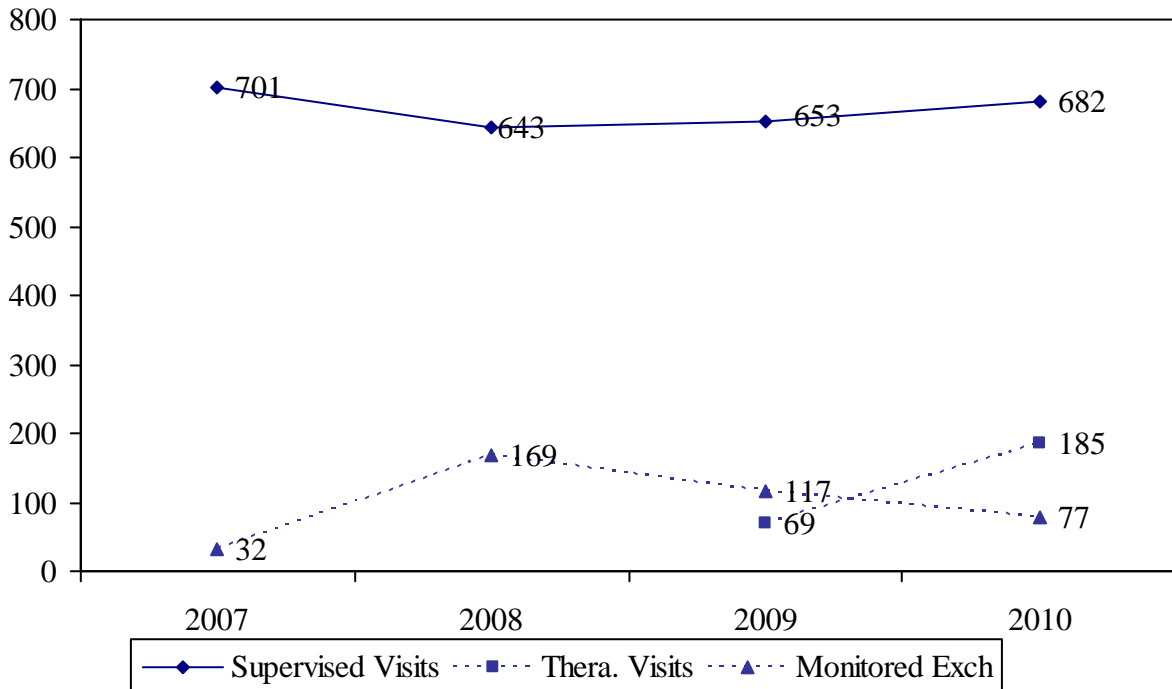


Table 99

Family Court Resources Services - Mediation Referrals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	% chg
Mediation (Rule 68.12)					
Referrals	124	94	87	101	+16%
Actual	60	48	56	58	+4%
Domestic Relations					
Mediation (IV-D)/Paternity					
Referrals	85	81	64	57	-11%
Actual			54	52	-4%
Adult Abuse Mediation					
Referrals	-- ⁵	-- ⁵	121	181	+50%
Actual	-- ⁵	-- ⁵	120	177	+48%
Other Mediations (i.e., AA, FA)					
Referrals	130	142	55	62	+13%
Actual	-- ⁴	-- ⁴	42	46	+10%
Juvenile					
Family Group Conferencing/ Child Dependency Mediation					
Referrals	60	73	110	93	-15%
Actual	-- ⁴	-- ⁴	72	61	-15%
Victim Offender Mediation					
Referrals	19 ²	6	12	0	-- ³
Actual	-- ⁴	-- ⁴	2	2	0%
Total					
Referrals	437	396	449	494	+10%
Actual	-- ⁴	-- ⁴	346	396	+14%

Notes.

1. Statistics for Mediations under Rule 68.12 reflect only mediations coordinated through the Family Court Resource Services office, this reflects a change in how these numbers are reported between the 2005 and 2006 Annual reports.
2. Includes referrals to Community Mediation Center
3. Percent change is not calculated when one or both values are less than 10.
4. This data were kept starting in 2009.
5. Data were unreliable prior to 2009.

Graph 114
Mediation Referrals

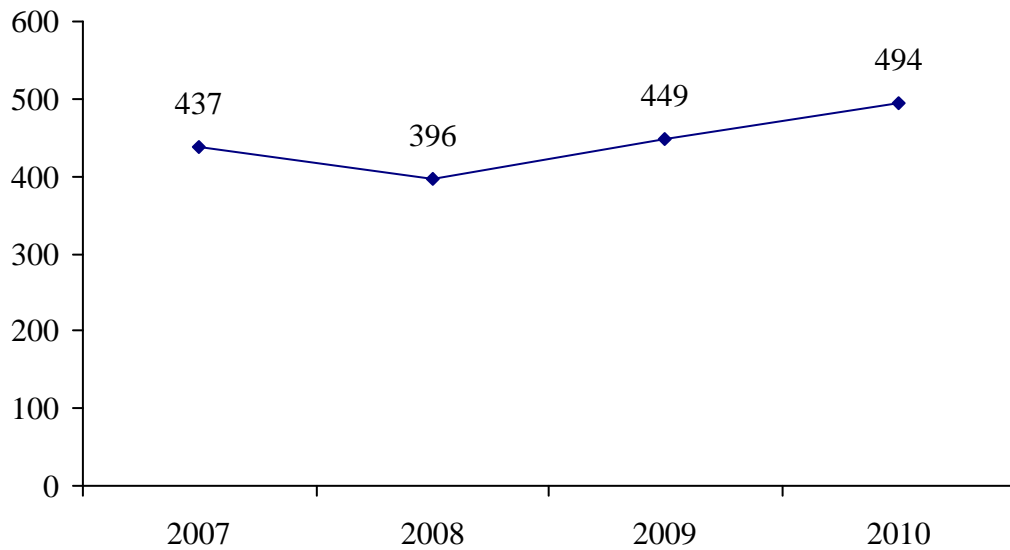


Table 100

Family Court Resources Services - Other Programs and Services

	2007	2008	2009	2010	% chg
Victim Services Contacts	686	625	-- ¹	400	-- ²
Custodial Arrangement Investigations	10	12	6	4	-- ²

Notes.

1. This figure was unavailable at the time of this report.
2. Percent change is not calculated when one or both values are less than 10.

Delinquent and Criminal Recidivism

What follows is an analysis of delinquent recidivism for a number of Family Court programs and services. We include any delinquent referrals or criminal arrests up to five years after exit from a given program or service. This includes charges filed in the criminal courts for the State of Missouri only.

We use delinquent referrals as our measure of recidivism as a juvenile in an attempt to most accurately reflect levels of delinquent behavior. Referrals can over-represent the number of crimes committed because some referrals are found to be lacking evidence. However, the number of sustained petitions can under-represent the number of crimes committed due to legal actions such as pleading cases to lesser charges. In an attempt to shed light on delinquent activity and create a picture of youth returning to the Court after receiving services, we chose to examine referrals as our indicator of recidivism.

For youth aged 17 years and older, data related to filed criminal charges are obtained from the State of Missouri's Casenet program. Arrest data, which is comparable to referral data in the juvenile system, are not available at this time.

Numbers included in the tables that follow represent all of the work completed up to the point of the publication of this report. As additional data are assembled these tables will be updated and made available on the Family Court's intranet site.

Table 101**Drug Diversion Seminars – Drug Offenses Only**

	N	1 year	3 years	5 years
1999	49	1 2%	8 16%	15 31%
2000	50	5 10%	8 16%	11 22%
2001	101	11 11%	19 19%	20 20%
2002	145	1 1%	5 3%	8 6%
2003	78	14 18%	21 27%	22 28%
2004	39	3 8%	7 18%	7 18%
2005	75	5 7%	6 8%	To be completed
2006	105	7 7%	14 13%	available 11/11
2007	45	6 13%	7 16%	available 10/12
2008	unavailable ²	-- ²	-- ²	-- ²
2009	31	To be completed	available 10/12	available 10/14
2010	154	available 11/11	available 11/13	available 11/15

Note.

1. At the time of this report, a number of cases were open. Projected dates for calculating recidivism will be determined when all cases are closed.
2. Lists of participants were not available.

Table 102**Shoplifting Diversion Seminar – Stealing Offenses Only**

	N	1 year	3 years	5 years
1999	49	19 39%	49 100%	49 100%
2000	84	10 12%	18 21%	22 26%
2001	108	6 6%	18 17%	20 19%
2002	145	6 4%	12 8%	14 10%
2003	109	7 6%	11 10%	15 14%
2004	132	5 4%	21 16%	22 17%
2005	58	6 10%	10 17%	11 19%
2006	31	2 6%	2 6%	available 8/11
2007	67	To be completed	available 11/12	available 11/14
2008	unavailable ²	-- ²	-- ²	-- ²
2009	67	To be completed	available 11/12	available 11/14
2010	133	available 12/11	available 12/13	available 12/15

Note.

1. At the time of this report, a number of cases were open. Projected dates for calculating recidivism will be determined when all cases are closed.
2. Lists of participants were not available.

Table 103**Informal Adjustment Cases**

	N	1 year	3 years	5 years
1999	89	35 39%	47 53%	51 57%
2000	135	29 21%	42 31%	47 35%
2001	72	24 33%	41 57%	44 61%
2002	115	37 32%	54 47%	67 58%
2003	62	19 31%	28 45%	30 48%
2004	81	38 47%	48 59%	48 59%
2005	50	10 20%	16 32%	available 7/11
2006	130	To be completed	To be completed	available 9/12
2007	99	To be completed	available 3/11	available 3/13
2008	66	To be completed	available 6/12	available 6/14
2009	65	available 6/11	available 6/13	available 6/15
2010	49	-- ¹	-- ¹	-- ¹

Note.

1. At the time of this report, a number of cases were open. Projected dates for calculating recidivism will be determined when all cases are closed.

Table 104**Juvenile Drug Court Cases**

	N	1 year	3 years	5 years
1999	55	13 24%	29 53%	35 64%
2000	35	10 29%	16 46%	22 63%
2001	20	4 20%	9 45%	12 60%
2002	20	6 30%	7 35%	10 50%
2003	39	14 36%	19 49%	
2004	56	11 20%	25 45%	31 55%
2005	38	4 11%	16 42%	19 50%
2006	53	To be completed	available 11/11	available 11/13
2007	42	2 5%	available 8/12	available 8/14
2008	35	available 2/11	available 12/12	available 12/14
2009	36	-- ¹	-- ¹	-- ¹
2010	17	-- ¹	-- ¹	-- ¹

Note.

1. At the time of this report, a number of cases were open. Projected dates for calculating recidivism will be determined when all cases are closed.

Table 105**Probation Cases**

	N	1 year	3 years	5 years
1999	361	72 20%	126 35%	147 41%
2000	243	55 23%	99 41%	114 47%
2001	309	58 19%	111 36%	136 44%
2002	422	85 20%	186 44%	208 49%
2003	384	79 21%	141 37%	164 43%
2004	649	133 20%	262 40%	available 6/12
2005	426	81 19%	To be completed	available 10/12
2006	358	96 27%	148 41%	available 12/12
2007	385	To be completed	available 11/11	available 11/13
2008	372	To be completed	available 12/13	available 12/15
2009	260	-- ¹	-- ¹	-- ¹
2010		-- ¹	-- ¹	-- ¹

Note.

1. At the time of this report, a number of cases were open. Projected dates for calculating recidivism will be determined when all cases are closed.

Table 106**Intensive Supervision Cases**

	N	1 year	3 years	5 years
1999	57	13 23%	20 35%	28 49%
2000	38	9 24%	20 53%	24 63%
2001	75	19 25%	39 52%	43 57%
2002	57	11 19%	25 44%	26 46%
2003	83	15 18%	39 47%	44 53%
2004	111	22 20%	46 41%	52 47%
2005	91	29 32%	43 47%	available 12/12
2006	86	14 16%	37 43%	available 5/13
2007	55	9 16%	Available 11/11	available 11/13
2008	63	available 7/11	available 7/13	available 7/15
2009	47	available 12/11	available 12/13	available 12/15
2010				

Note.

1. At the time of this report, a number of cases were open. Projected dates for calculating recidivism will be determined when all cases are closed.

Table 107

Boys Group Home

	N	1 year	3 years	5 years
1999	28	7 25%	13 46%	16 57%
2000	31	12 39%	19 61%	23 74%
2001	37	14 38%	22 59%	26 70%
2002	24	10 42%	16 67%	18 75%
2003	22	9 41%	16 73%	17 77%
2004	42	16 38%	24 57%	27 64%
2005	37	15 41%	19 51%	21 57%
2006	35	11 31%	17 49%	available 6/12
2007	17	1 6%	4 24%	available 12/12
2008	12	5 42%	available 11/11	available 11/13

Note.

1. This program was discontinued in 2008.

Table 108

Pathway Residential Program, Criminal Offenses and Sexual Offenses

	N	1 year	3 years	5 years
1999 N=17	Delinquent	2 12%	5 29%	5 29%
	Sex Offenses	0 --	2 12%	2 12%
2000 N=16	Delinquent	2 13%	3 19%	4 25%
	Sex Offenses	1 6%	1 6%	1 6%
2001 N=19	Delinquent	3 16%	4 21%	6 32%
	Sex Offenses	1 5%	1 5%	1 5%
2002 N=24	Delinquent	5 21%	7 29%	10 42%
	Sex Offenses	2 8%	2 8%	2 8%
2003 N=19	Delinquent	3 16%	5 26%	5 26%
	Sex Offenses	0 --	0 --	0 --
2004 N=18	Delinquent	4 22%	5 28%	To be completed
	Sex Offenses	1 6%	1 6%	To be completed
2005 N=29	Delinquent	7 24%	9 31%	To be completed
	Sex Offenses	3 10%	3 10%	To be completed
2006 N=26	Delinquent	9 35%	9 35%	available 7/12
	Sex Offenses	2 8%	2 8%	available 7/12
2007 N=20	Delinquent	1 5%	available 6/11	available 6/13
	Sex Offenses	0 --	available 6/11	available 6/13

Table 109

Pathway Residential Program, Criminal Offenses and Sexual Offenses, Continued

2008 N=15	Delinquent	1 7%	available 6/12	available 6/14
	Sex Offenses	0 --	available 6/12	available 6/14
2009 N=12	Delinquent	1 8%	available 8/11	available 8/13
	Sex Offenses	0 --	available 8/11	available 8/13
2010 N=	Delinquent			
	Sex Offenses			

Note.

1. At the time of this report, a number of cases were open. Projected dates for calculating recidivism will be determined when all cases are closed.

Table 110

Hilltop Residential Center

	N	1 year	3 years	5 years
1999	128	50 39%	70 55%	72 56%
2000	111	55 50%	72 65%	78 70%
2001	116	55 47%	75 65%	80 69%
2002	104	46 44%	62 60%	70 67%
2003	109	40 37%	57 52%	62 57%
2004	108	50 46%	74 69%	79 73%
2005	108	45 42%	76 70%	78 72%
2006	108	45 34%	70 53%	available 5/13
2007	84	27 35%	42 54%	available 8/13
2008	67	24 36%	available 8/12	available 8/14
2009	61	available 9/11	available 9/13	available 9/15
2010	60	-- ¹	-- ¹	-- ¹

Note.

1. At the time of this report, a number of cases were open. Projected dates for calculating recidivism will be determined when all cases are closed.

Table 111

McCune Residential Center

	N	1 year	3 years	5 years
1999	136	49 36%	84 61%	97 71%
2000	134	53 40%	87 65%	99 74%
2001	140	68 49%	99 71%	108 77%
2002	127	55 43%	88 69%	101 80%
2003	121	49 40%	81 67%	92 76%
2004	107	40 37%	68 64%	75 70%
2005	101	38 38%	65 64%	available 7/12
2006	88	32 36%	64 73%	available 12/12
2007	77	45 45%	available 11/11	available 11/13
2008	54	18 33%	available 12/12	available 12/14
2009	54	-- ¹	-- ¹	-- ¹
2010	55	-- ¹	-- ¹	-- ¹

Note.

1. At the time of this report, a number of cases were open. Projected dates for calculating recidivism will be determined when all cases are closed.

Trends – Hispanic Youth

Between 2002 and 2006, delinquent referrals for Hispanic youth were flat then began to decline and reached a 10-year low in 2010.

Between 2001 and 2009, the Hispanic youth population in Jackson County increased 45% while the delinquent referrals from this group declined 53% (the rate of referrals per 1,000 individuals was 29 in 2001 and 10 in 2010).

Table 112

Delinquent Referrals for Hispanic Youth

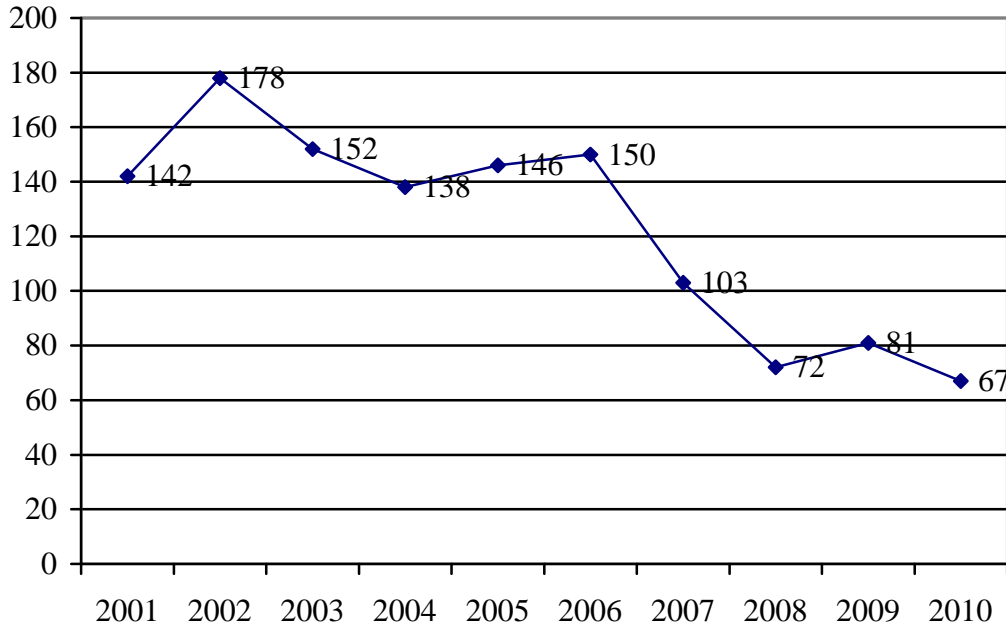
Year	Population	Pct Change	Number	Pct Change	Rate per 1,000 ¹
2001	4,873	+4%	142	+25%	29.1
2002	5,123	+5%	178	+25%	34.7
2003	5,377	+5%	152	-15%	28.3
2004	5,657	+5%	138	-9%	24.4
2005	5,923	+5%	146	+6%	24.6
2006	6,140	+4%	150	+3%	24.4
2007	6,773	+10%	103	-31%	15.2
2008	6,894	+2%	72	-30%	10.6
2009	7,061	+2%	81	+13%	12.0
2010	--	--	67	-17%	9.5

Note.

1. Hispanic youth in Jackson County aged 10 to 17 years.
2. Based on 2009 population estimates.

Graph 115

Delinquent Referrals for Hispanic Youth



Graph 116

Rate of Delinquent Referrals per 1,000 for Hispanic Youth

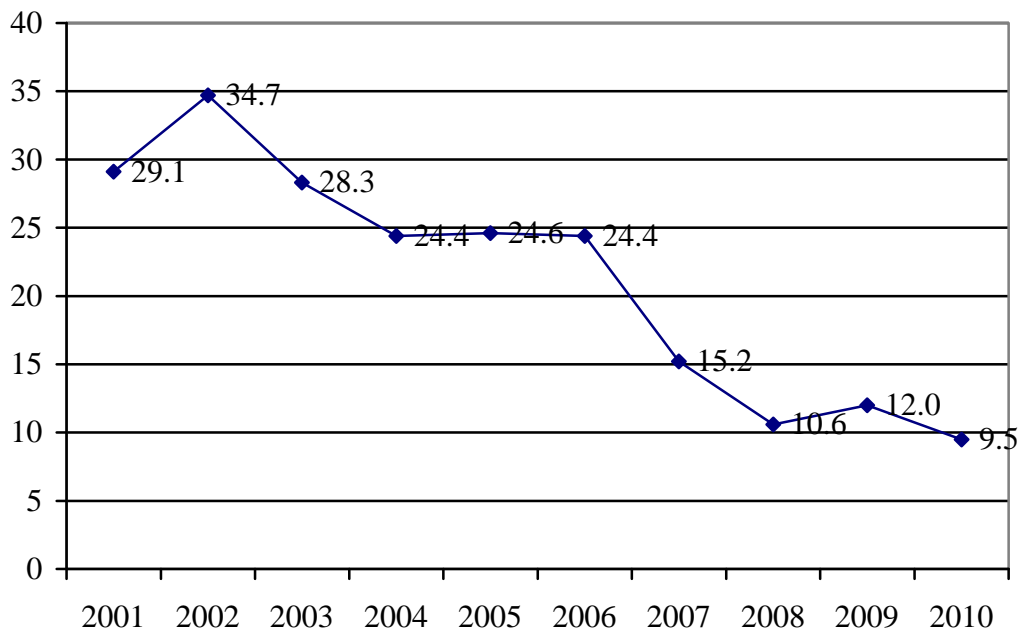


Table 113

Delinquent Referrals by Select Categories, Hispanic Youth

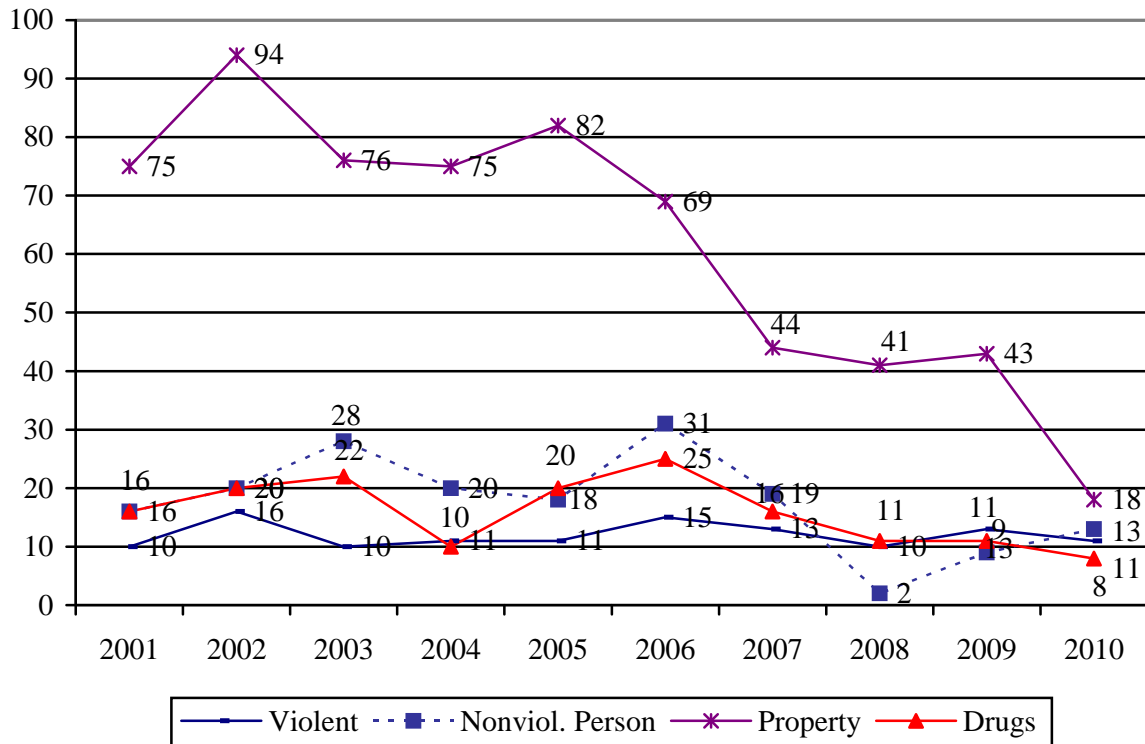
Year	Violent		Nonviolent – Person		Property		Drugs		Del Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2001	10	7%	16	12%	75	54%	16	12%	21	15%
2002	16	9%	20	12%	94	55%	20	12%	20	12%
2003	10	7%	28	18%	76	50%	22	14%	17	11%
2004	11	8%	20	15%	75	54%	10	7%	22	16%
2005	11	8%	18	12%	82	56%	20	14%	15	10%
2006	15	10%	31	20%	69	44%	25	16%	18	11%
2007	13	12%	19	18%	44	41%	16	15%	15	14%
2008	10	13%	2	3%	41	55%	11	15%	11	15%
2009	13	16%	9	11%	43	53%	11	14%	5	6%
2010	11	16%	13	19%	18	27%	8	12%	17	25%

Notes.

1. Percent change values are not calculated when one value is zero or either value is less than 10.

Graph 117

Delinquent Referrals by Category for Hispanic Youth



Trends - Females

Over ten years, delinquent referrals for females declined 59%. Before the peak in 1997, females represented about 20% of all delinquent referrals. Since 1997 and through 2007, females have consistently represented around 25% of all delinquent referrals. A departure from this pattern was evidenced in 2008 through 2010 when females represented only 22% of all delinquent referrals. These percentages continue to lag behind the national averages. According to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, nationwide females committed 27% of all delinquency offenses in 2007.

In January of 2002, in response to a low demand for female bed space in the residential facilities, capacity for female residential placements was reduced from 22 to 12 spaces (excluding Detention). Demand for female bed space continued to be below capacity for 15 months after the reduction. Between April of 2003 and May of 2006, demand exceeded capacity for female bed space. Since June of 2006, need for bed space has returned to below capacity with three exceptions (May, September, and October of 2007).

Demand for secure detention beds for females also outpaced capacity for about two years between April of 2003 and July of 2005. However, with the exception of two months (November of 2005 and April of 2006), bed space in Detention has been adequate for demand for the last three years.

Table 114

Delinquent Referrals for Females

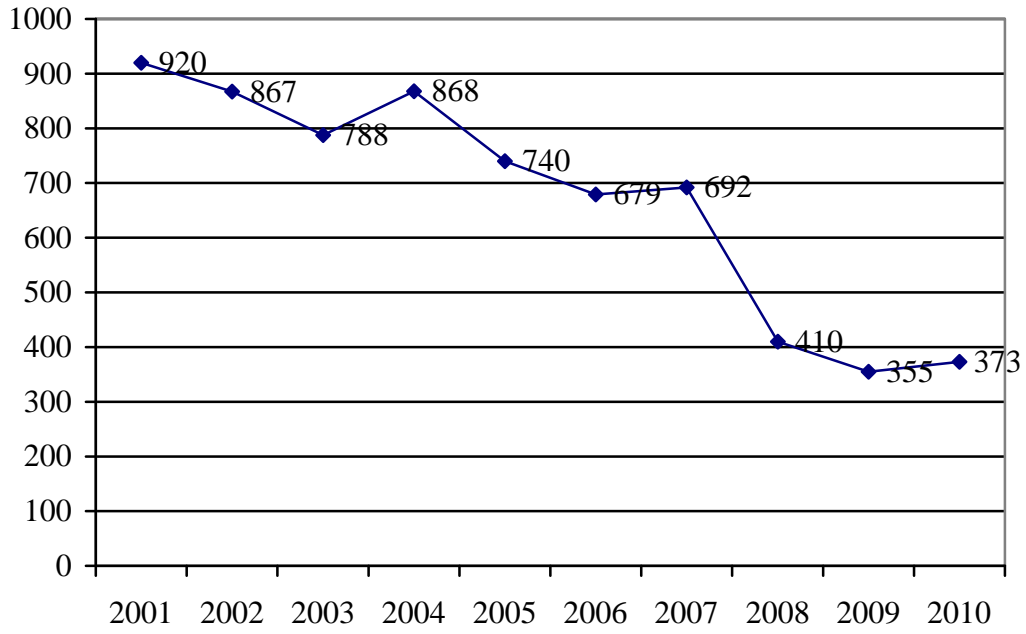
Year	Number of Delinquent Referrals	% Change	% of All Delinquent Referrals	Population 10-17 Females¹	Rate per 1,000
2001	920	-1%	25%	36959	24.9
2002	867	-6%	25%	37076	23.4
2003	788	-9%	24%	37113	21.2
2004	868	+10%	26%	36911	23.5
2005	740	-15%	25%	36742	20.1
2006	679	-8%	25%	36393	18.7
2007	692	+2%	27%	35844	19.3
2008	410	-41%	22%	35,741	11.5
2009	355	-13%	22%	35,189	10.1
2010	373	+5%	23%	--	10.6

Notes.

1. OJJDP Easy Access to Juvenile Populations.
2. Based on 2009 population estimates.

Graph 118

Delinquent Referrals for Females



Graph 119

Rate of Delinquent Referrals per 1,000 Males and Rates per 1,000 Females

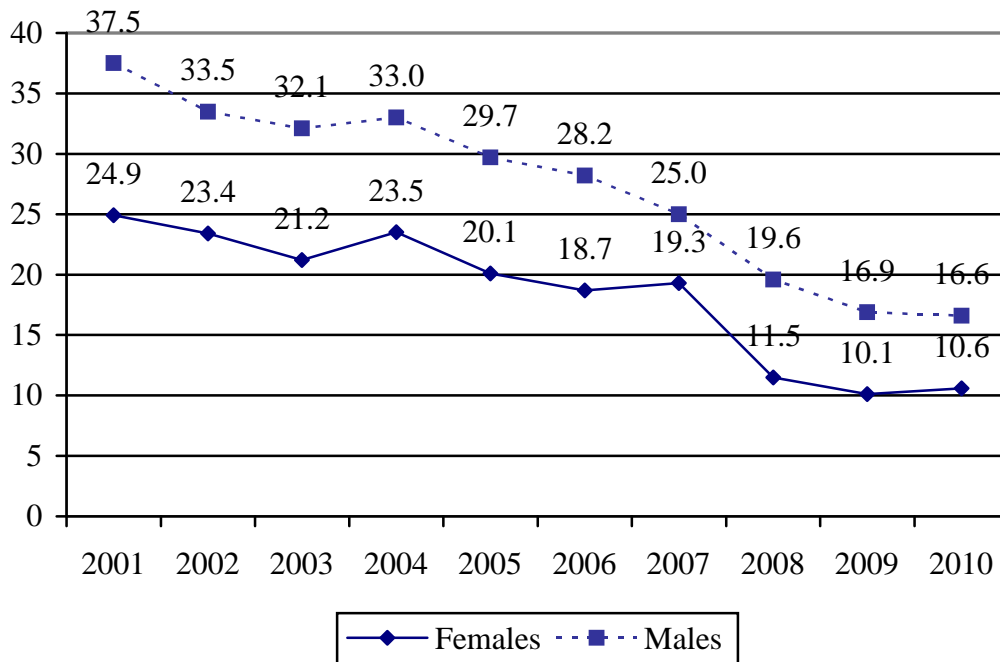


Table 115

Detention and Residential Placements for Females

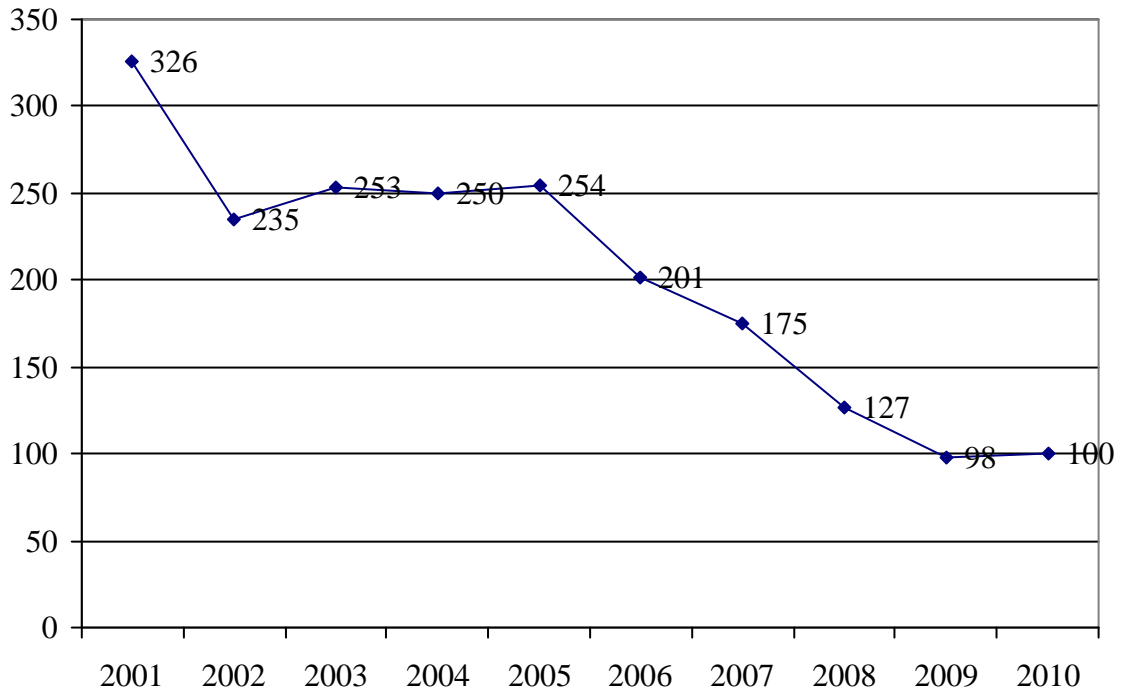
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	chg
Detention FAC¹	326	235	253	250	254	201	175	127	98	100	+2%
Detainment	31	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Voluntary Placement	27	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intermediate Sanctions ²	--	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Weekend ISP ²	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Girls Group Home¹											
Commitment	9	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Detainment	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intermediate Sanctions ²	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hilltop	22	7	23	30	29	38	29	24	22	18	-18%
Intermediate Sanctions ²	--	--	14	20	34	16	14	34	23	11	-52%
Totals	416	308	290	300	317	255	218	185	143	129	-10%

Notes.

1. Program was discontinued in 2002.
2. The Intermediate Sanctions program began in 2002.
3. The number of girls placed in residential sanctions at Hilltop in 2007 was revised per Brenda Mendoza, Program Manager, Hilltop Residential Center.
4. Number was reported in a personal communication with Brenda Mendoza, Program Manager, Hilltop Residential Center.

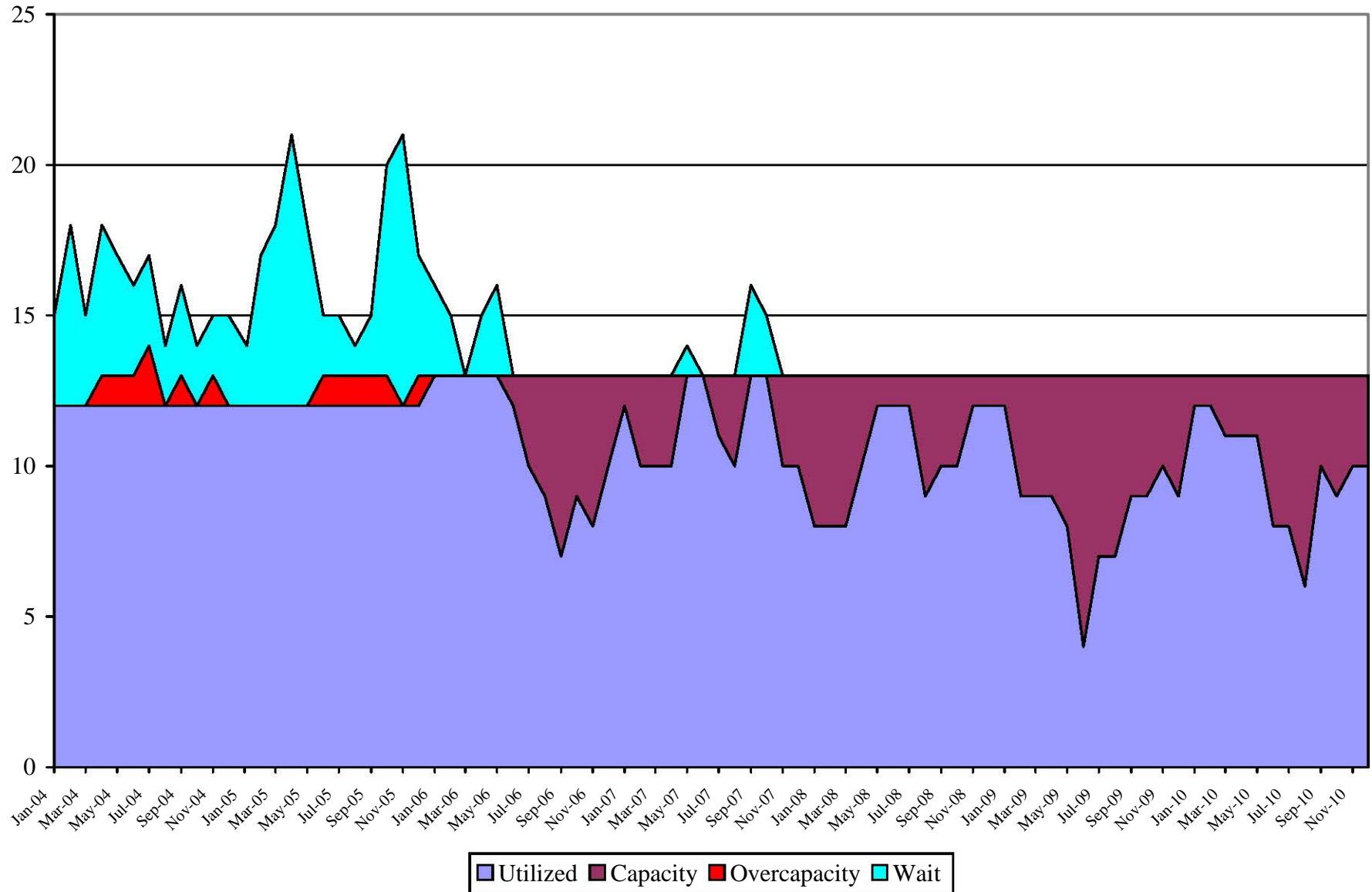
Graph 120

Detention Placements for Females



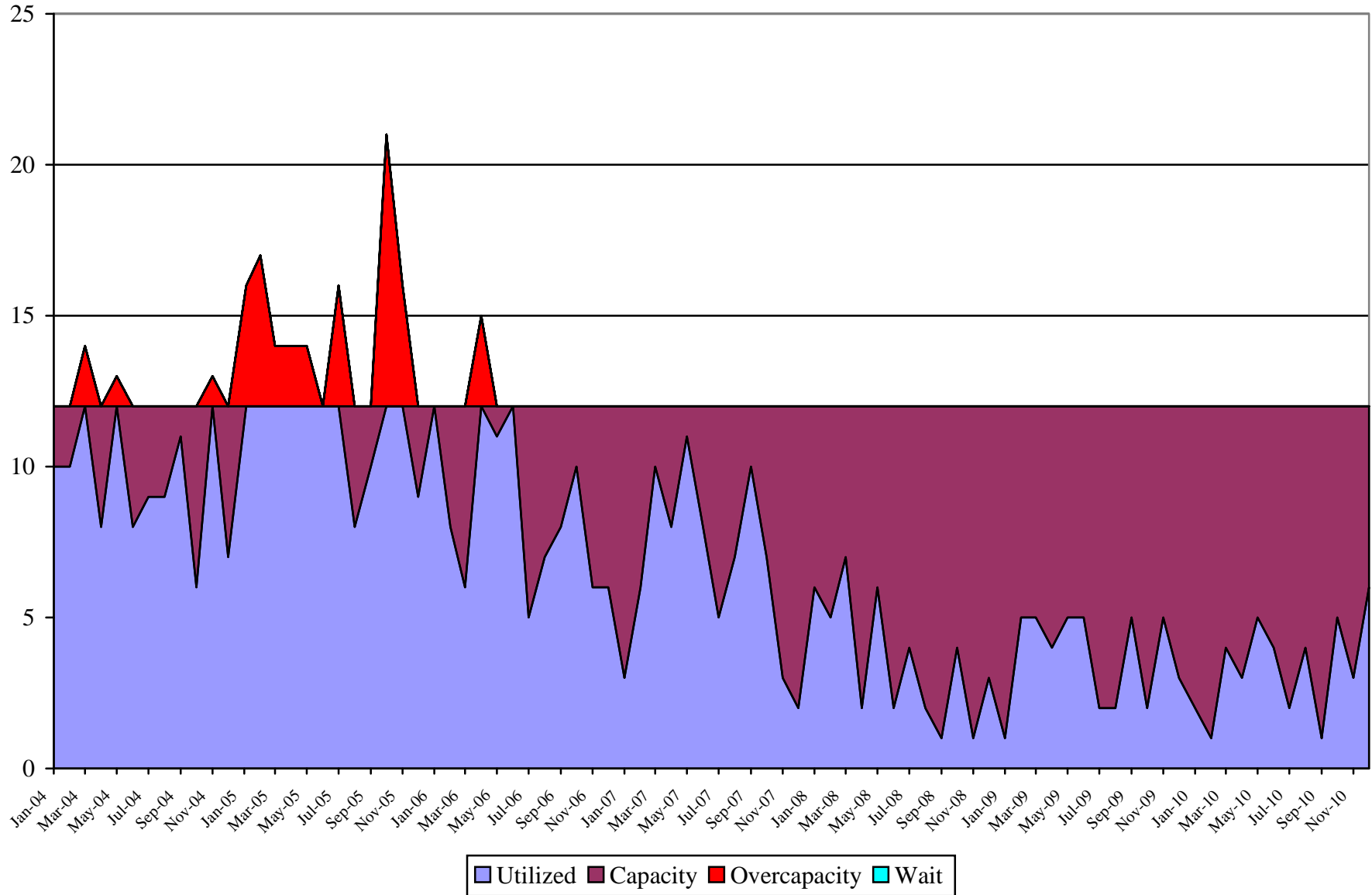
Graph 121

Bed Capacity and Utilization Females (Excluding Detention), Jan 2004 through Dec 2009 (Last Day of Month)



Graph 122

Detention Bed Capacity and Utilization for Females, January 2004 through December 2009 (Last Day of Each Month)



Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)

In April 2006, the Family Court Division of the 16th Circuit was formally designated a Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) site by the Anne E. Casey Foundation. This Initiative is the most replicated model for improving juvenile justice systems in the nation and has been the leading force for re-engineering the use of detention. Their model, now used in over 140 sites and 31 states throughout the country, utilizes proven strategies that impact the entire juvenile justice system.

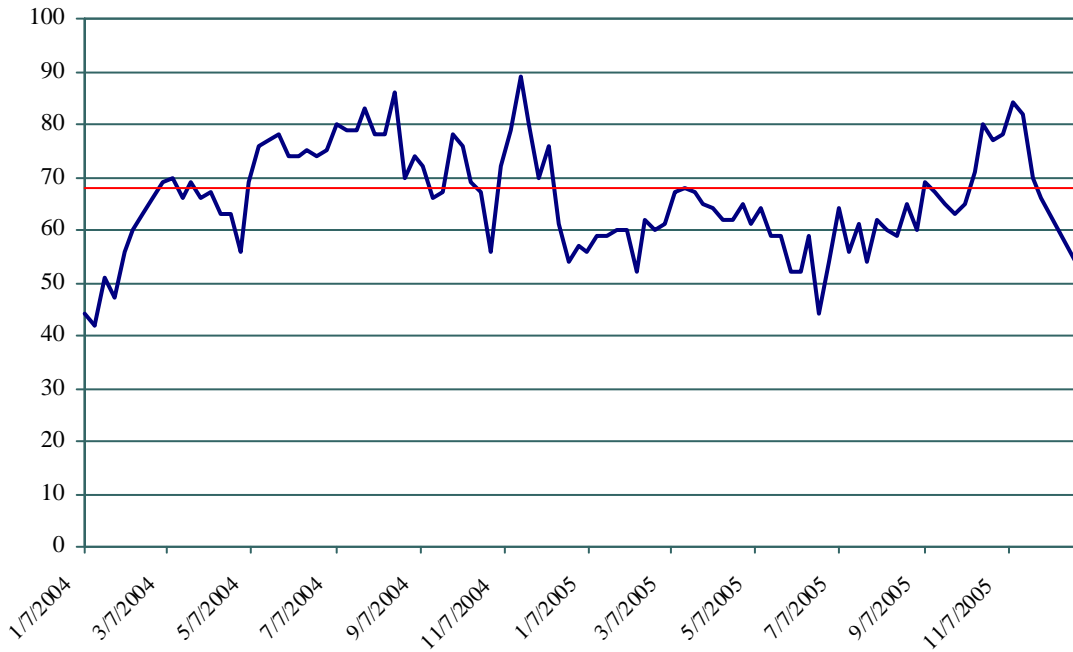
Our interest in JDAI arose in 2005 from a pattern of chronic over population in our detention facility that began in the 1990's. We were faced with the prospect of a costly renovation to increase beds or building a new facility as the conventional remedies. In addition, the Initiative's focus on reducing the over-representation of youth of color in detention coincided with our existing efforts to reduce the disparities in the representation of African American youth in our system.

This annual statistical report demonstrates the results of almost five years of effort as a JDAI replication site. Throughout this report the results of the change a strategy is contrasted with 2005, the base year before the Initiative began. Most significantly, last year again, we did not exceed our detention facility capacity even after officially closing down a 12-bed pod. Our progress in reducing the over-representation of African American youth in detention, however, did not produce the change we want again last year.

Last year we continued our focus on developing gender-based programming, maintaining day and evening reporting centers in the community, and a detailed qualitative analysis on the use of *capias* warrants. Our pre-adjudication re-arrest and failure-to-appear rates went down again last year. We also hosted the National JDAI Inter-site Conference. 2010 will focus on interpreting the warrants study results and improving execution of our intake processes.

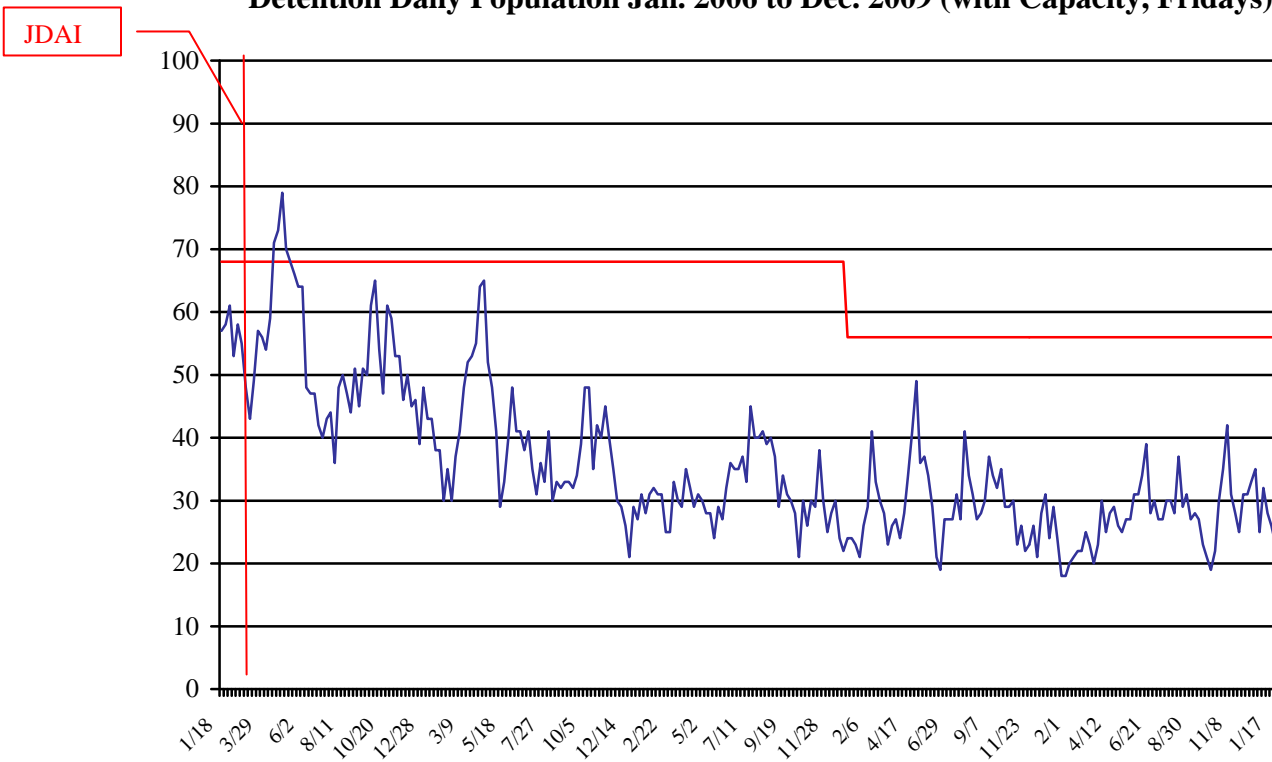
Graph 123

Detention Daily Population January 2004 thru December 2005 (with Capacity)



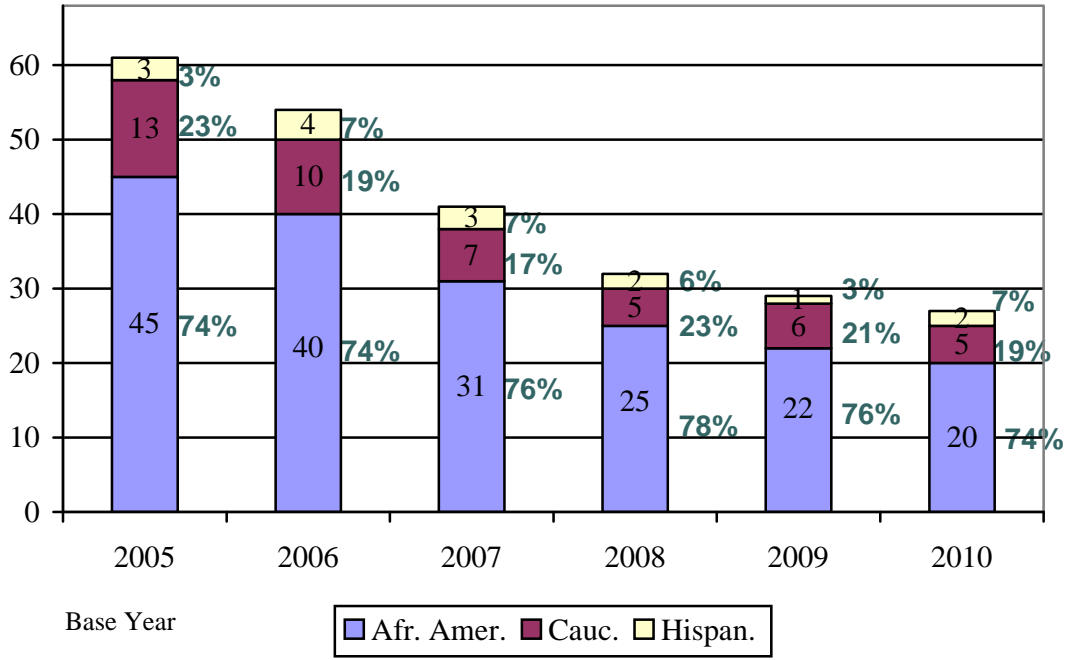
Graph 124

Detention Daily Population Jan. 2006 to Dec. 2009 (with Capacity, Fridays)



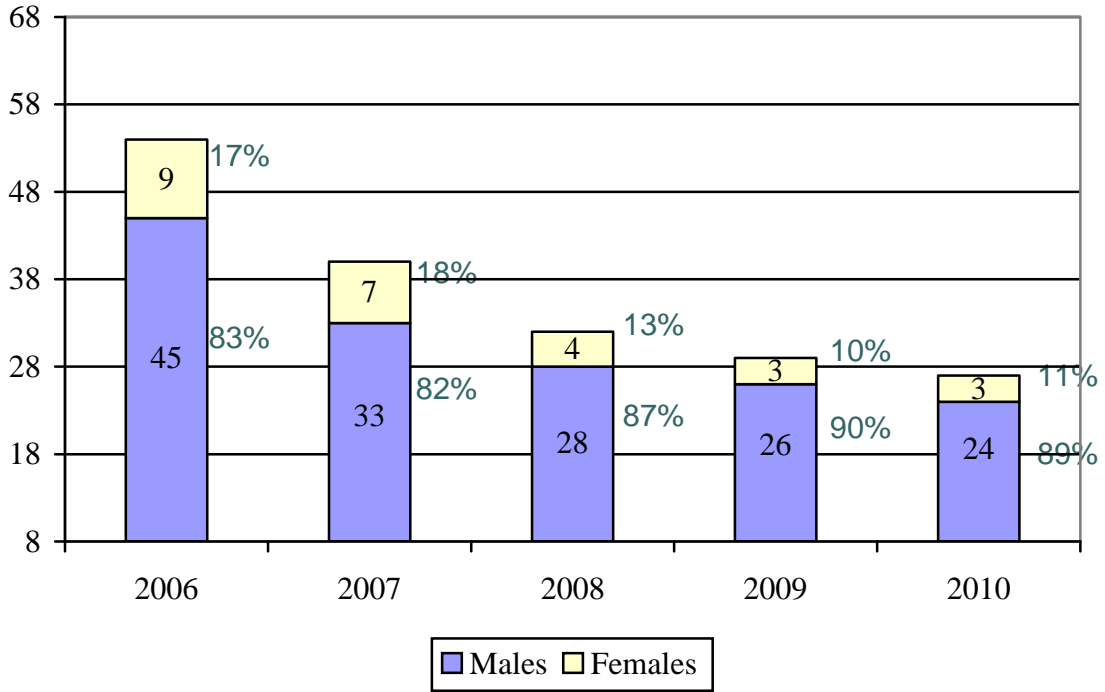
Graph 125

Average Daily Population for Detention by Race



Graph 126

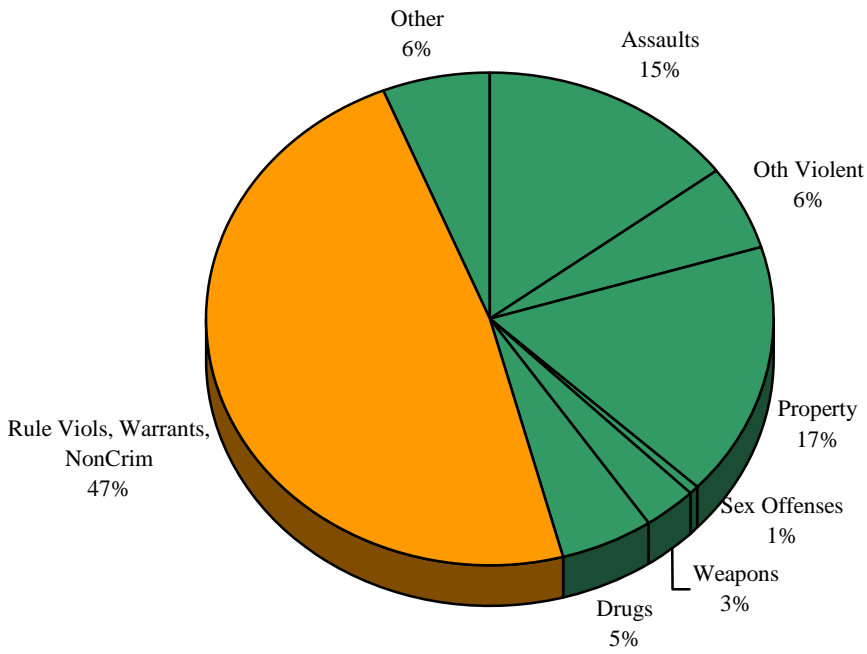
Average Daily Population for Detention by Gender



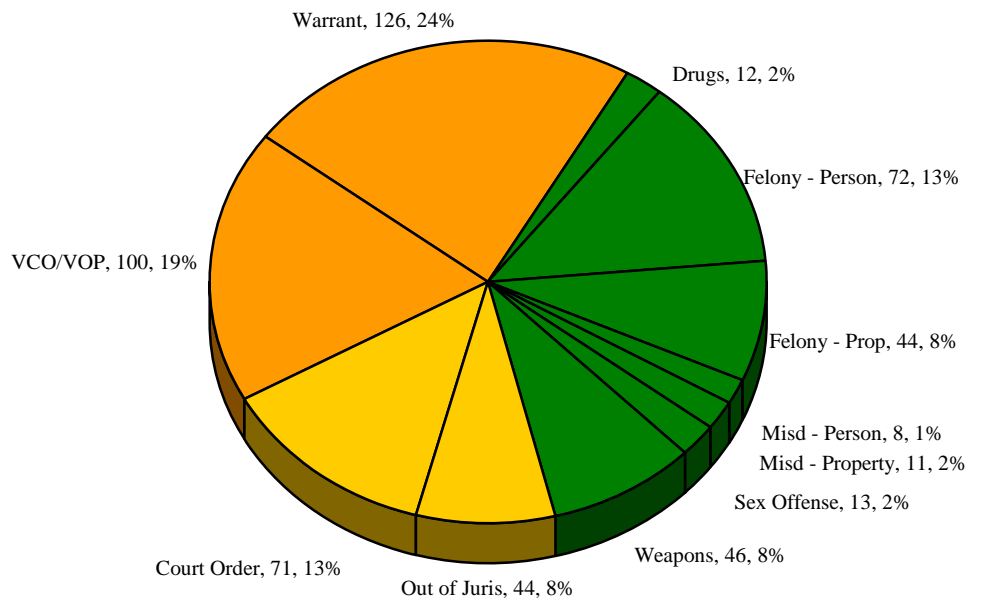
Graphs 127 and 128

Detention Admissions by Offense Category, 2005 (Year Prior to JDAI) and 2010

2005



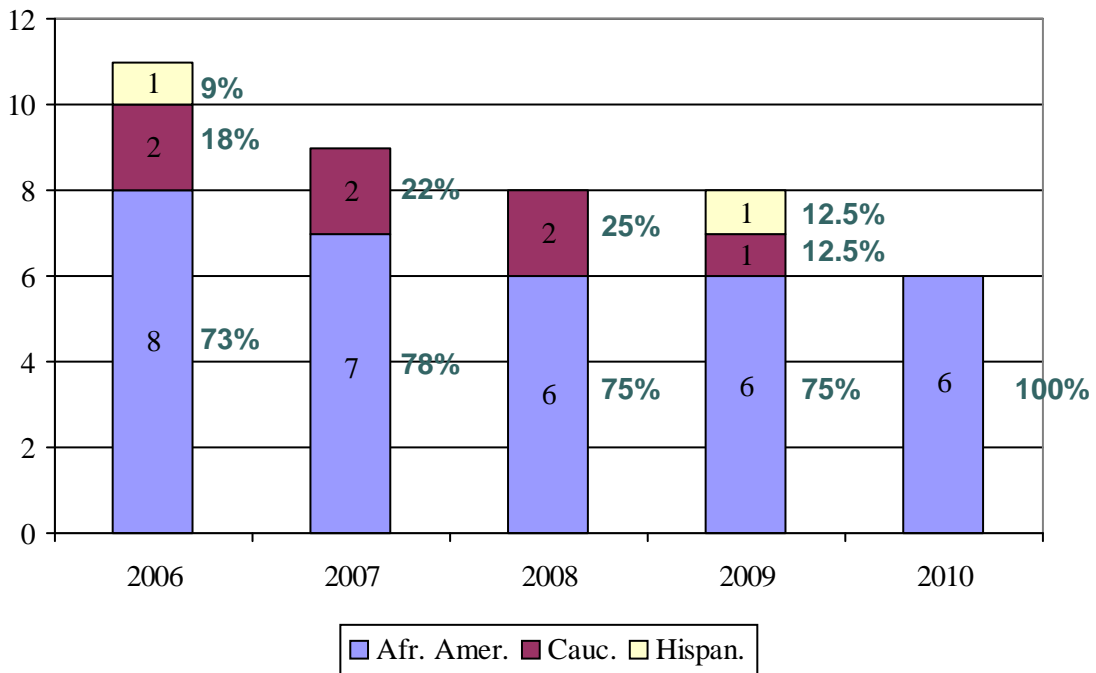
2010



Non-Secure Detention Alternatives. The purpose of detention alternatives is to provide a continuum of detainment choices for pre-adjudication youth who otherwise would unnecessarily be placed in secure detention as the only choice. During the first 20 months of JDAI, we established four alternatives: a non-secure male detainment facility (Jackson Building), a male respite facility (WATCM), a male day reporting center (WATCM), and Home Detention (an existing resource).

Graph 129

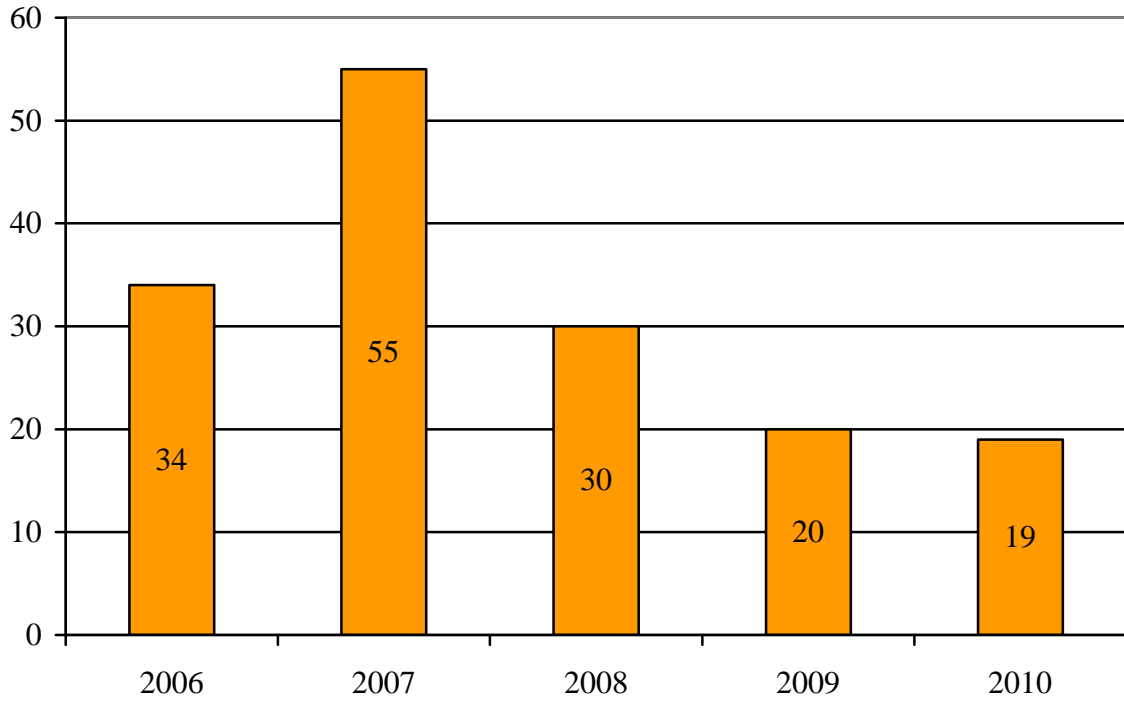
Use of Non-Secure Detention Facility – Average Daily Population Jackson House



Note. The residential program housed in the Jackson Building was transitioned from a halfway house to a non-secure detainment facility in 2006.

Graph 130

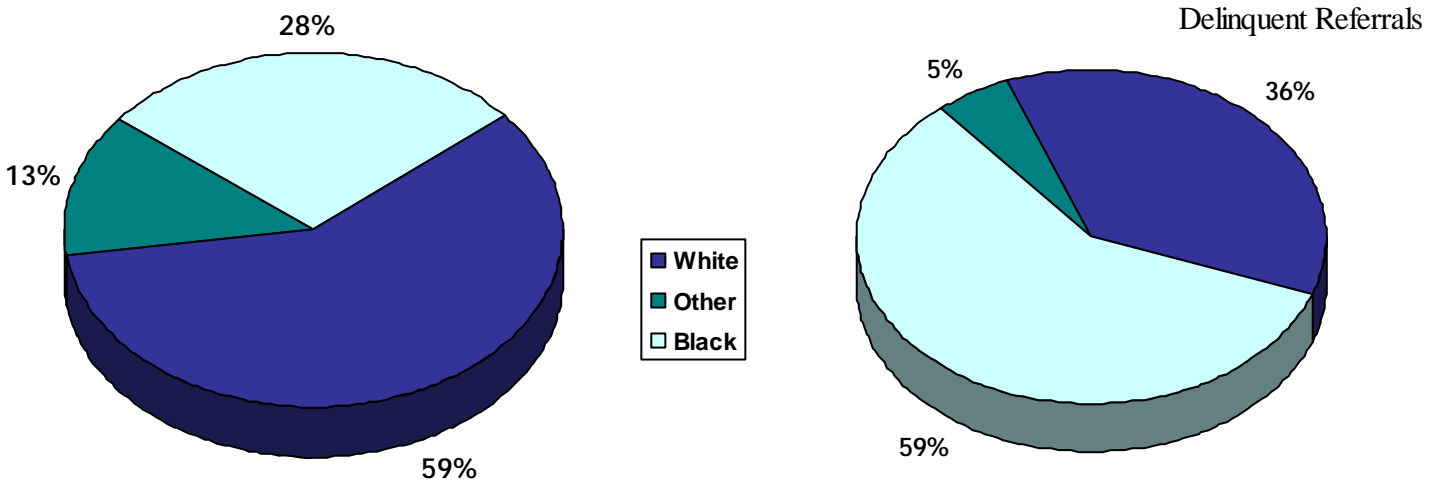
Average Daily Population for Home Detention, Pre-Adjudication Cases by Year



Disproportionate Minority Confinement. One of the strategies and major components of JDAI is to reduce ethnic and racial disparities within our delinquency system and to become more efficient in utilizing detention.

Graph 131

2008 Population Estimate for Jackson County Youth Aged 10 to 17 years and Delinquent Referrals in 2010



Graphs 132 and 133

Youth Presented to Detention and Youth Admitted to Detention

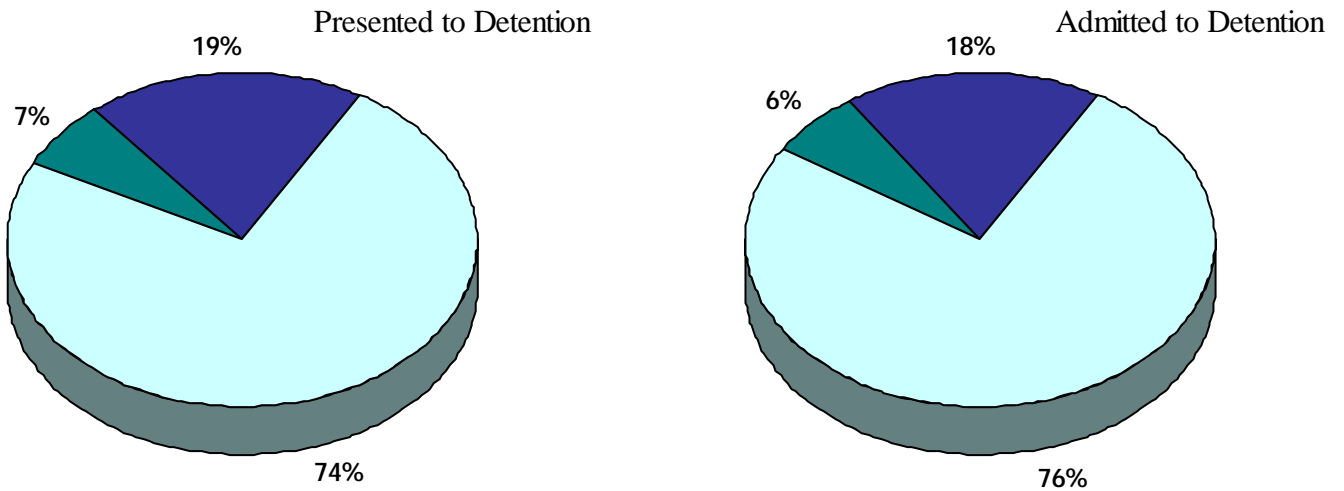


Table 116**Overrepresentation at All Stages Over Time**

	Base Year 2005	Start of JDAI 2006	2008	2009	2010
African American youth aged 10-17 in Jackson County ¹	30%	30%	28%	29%	-- ²
Percent of delinquent referrals - African American	63%	61%	67%	64%	58%
Percent of Detention Admittances - African American	72%	73%	71%	73%	76%
Percent of Residential Admittances -- African American	71%	69%	77%	67%	73%

Notes.

1. According to NCJRS-OJJDP Easy Access to Juvenile Populations.
2. 2010 estimates were not available at the time of this report.

Table 117**Number of Referrals by City with Race**

City	Referrals 2010	Percentage of Referrals – African American Youth	% African American Youth (10-17) in each City¹	Relative Rate
Kansas City	737	82%	42%	2.0
Independence	34	23%	4%	5.8
Lee's Summit	57	27%	4%	6.8
Blue Springs	27	22%	3%	7.3
Raytown	21	58%	18%	3.2
Grandview	30	77%	46%	1.7

Note. According to the 2000 Census.

Table 118**Number of Youth Admitted to Detention by Year**

Race	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
African American	1,120	865	818	968	865	745	615	521	462	433
Caucasian	415	301	305	331	281	208	185	176	139	101
Hispanic	49	82	88	78	60	69	44	36	30	32
Total	1,584	1,248	1,211	1,377	1,206	1,022	844	733	626	567
	71%	68%	68%	70%	72%	73%	73%	71%	74%	76%
	26%	24%	25%	24%	23%	20%	22%	24%	22%	18%
	3%	7%	7%	6%	5%	7%	5%	5%	5%	6%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note. There were four youth of other races admitted in 2010.

Table 119**Average Days in Detention by Race, Youth Staying Three or More Days**

Race	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
African American	25	14	23	22	21	19
Caucasian	23	25	18	12	20	20
Hispanic	28	29	26	32	24	23

Table 120

JDAI Public Safety Outcomes

	Failure to Appear	Re-Arrests
Base Year 2005	3%	13%
First Year 2006	3%	7%
Second Year 2007	4%	7%
Third Year 2008	6%	5%
Fourth Year 2009	3%	4%
Fifth Year 2010	-- ¹	-- ¹

Note.

1. These figures were not yet available at the time of this report.

Conclusions

This annual statistical report is designed to capture the activities and selected outcomes for Jackson County Family Court Services.

Overall, referrals for child abuse and neglect remained fairly stable between 2001 and 2005 (at around 840 referrals per year). Referrals have increased sharply in the last three years, up 40% since 2005.

While the number of youth in Jackson County has remained steady for the past several years the number of delinquent referrals to the Family Court has steadily declined for most of the last decade. Delinquency referrals are down 58% since 2001. The number of petitions and motions to modify filed for delinquent offenses has also declined but not at a rate equal to the decline in delinquent referrals (petitions and motions are down 44% since 2001).

Delinquent referrals are down 59% between 2001 and 2010 for African American youth, down 56% for Caucasian youth, and down 53% for Hispanic youth in the same period. African American youth accounted less than two-thirds of the delinquent referrals in 2010. Caucasian youth accounted for more than one-third of the delinquent referrals and Hispanic youth brought in only 4% of the delinquent referrals in 2010.

Delinquent referrals were down 57% over the last ten years for males and down 60% for females in the same period.

The number of violent offense referrals fluctuated over the last ten years with declines in the last few years resulting in a decrease of 35% since 2006. Referrals for second-degree assault have declined dramatically since 2001 (from 122 in 2001 to 34 in 2010). The number of referrals received for violent offenses declined 31% for African American youth and 44% for Caucasian youth between 2001 and 2010.

Referrals for property crimes have also fallen dramatically in the last ten years. Referrals for stealing are down 60% since 2001 and referrals for tampering are down 85% since 2001. Referrals for burglary have remained relatively unchanged over the last ten years. Formal filings for stealing-related charges are down 32% since 2006, filings for tampering offenses are down 67% in the same period.

After remaining flat for five years, referrals for drug-related offenses began to decline in 2006 and fell 56% between 2006 and 2009. Drug-related referrals increased 43% in 2010. Referrals for possession of alcohol and marijuana account for most of the increase in 2010 and Caucasian youth were accounted for most of the increase as well.

Kansas City continues to account for the largest share of delinquent referrals in Jackson County. However, in 2010, the number of delinquent referrals from youth residing in Kansas City declined. The slight increase in the total number of delinquent referrals between 2009 and 2010 came from increases in referrals from youth residing in Blue Springs and Lee's Summit.

Commitments to the Division of Youth Services reached a ten-year high in 2006 (117 commitments) but dropped in recent years. Males accounted for most of these changes while commitments for females have remained relatively unchanged over the last ten years. This change was also evident in comparison by race. Commitments for African American youth reached a peak in 2006 and declined sharply to reach a 10-year low of 35 in 2010. African American youth represented 81% of all commitments to DYS in 2010.

The number of certification cases filed remained flat between 2004 and 2007, after an increase in 2008, the number fell to 46 in 2009, a ten-year low. The number increased to 59 in 2010.

Family Court Services offers a broad range of prevention, intervention, and treatment programs and services to youth in Jackson County. In 2010, there were six prevention and diversion programs operating serving a total of 1,414 youth and families.

The number of youth served by Probation and Intensive Supervision Services was down 1% from 2009. Detention placements have fallen every year since 2004. Placements in Detention decreased 10% between 2009 and 2010 and are down 59% since 2001. Placements at Hilltop increased slightly between 2009 and 2010 while commitments to McCune were down 10% in 2010.

This report summarizes Family Court activity for 2010 and trends in referral activity and treatment services over the last ten years. Our goal is to provide complete, accurate, and insightful information and analyses that will enable the Family Court to better serve the youth, families, and community in Jackson County. This report will be expanded and developed as changes in the organization and community warrants additional or expanded examination of activity related to youthful offending in Jackson County.

APPENDIX A
Category of Offense Index
 By Category

Violent Offenses	Abuse of a Child, Assault 1 st Degree, Assault 2 nd Degree, Aggravated Stalking, Armed Criminal Action, Domestic Assault 2 nd Degree, Arson, Bus Hijacking, Homicide (including Murder, Attempted Murder, and Manslaughter), Kidnapping Robbery, Sexual Assaults (including Child Molestation, Rape, Sexual Abuse, Sexual Assault, and Sodomy (including Statutory offenses).
Nonviolent – Person	Assault 3rd Degree; Peace Disturbance, 1st Offense; Assault While On School Proper; Dom Assault-3rd Degree-1st/2nd Offense; Assault 3rd Degree Physical Injury; Harassment; Assault on Law Enforcement Officer Pp-Apprehension of imminent danger; Endangering Welfare Of Child--2 nd offense; Assault or Attempt to Assault Law Enforcement Officer Pp-Deadly/ Weapon
Property	Theft/Stealing-Value under \$500; Tamper - 2nd / Motor Vehicle; Tamper - 1st / Motor Vehicle; Burglary 2nd Degree; Property Damage 2nd Degree; Trespass-1st Degree; Theft/Stealing over \$500 and under \$25,000; Burglary 1st Degree; Trespassing-2nd Degree; Receiving Stolen Property under \$500; Property Damage 1st Degree; Receiving Stolen Property-\$500/More/Dealer; Stealing A Motor Vehicle; Arson 2nd Degree; Knowingly Burning Or Exploding; Forgery; Fraudulent Usage Credit Device; Tampering W/ Motor Vehicle 2; Tampering 1st Degree; Reckless Burning Or Exploding; Attempt-Burglary 2nd Degree; Tampering W/Property (Discrimination) 2nd Degree 1st Offense/ Airplane, Motor Boat; Tampering With/Motor Vehicle, Plane, Boat; Institutional Vandalism; Attempt-Burglary 1st Degree

Drug Offenses	Possess Up To 35 Grams Marijuana, Possess Controlled Substance, Purchase/Attempt to Purchase/Possess Liquor by a Minor, Distribute/Deliver/ Manufacturing/Attempt To/Possess With/Intent Unlawful Use Drug Paraphernalia, Trafficking Drug/Attempt Trafficking Drug-2nd Degree, Possess Drug Paraphernalia, Distribute/Deliver-Not More than 5 Grams Marijuana, Trafficking Drug/Attempt to Trafficking Drug-1 st , Del/Manufacturing Imitation Controlled Substance, Possess-Imitation Controlled Drug; Per under 18 years of age Purchase/Attempt to Purchase or/Possess Cigarettes-1 st offense
Sex Offenses	Sexual Misconduct--2 nd Degree; Sexual Misconduct; Sexual Misconduct--3rd Degree; Sex Misconduct Involving Child-1st Offense; Prostitution; Patronizing Prostitution over 14 and under 18 Yrs of age
Delinquent – Other	Unlawful Use Weapon-sub 1-4, Disturb A Judicial Proceeding, Fugitive From Out Of State, Make Terrorist Threat With/Reckless Disregard Safety, Loaded Firearm At School Activity; Possess/Sell/Manufacturing/ Transporting Illegal Explosives/Resale; Making A False Bomb Report, Making A Terrorist Threat, Possess/Transport/Manufacture/Weapon, Unlawful Use Weapon-sub 6,7,8, Making False Report, Resist Arrest Other/Flight; Interfering; Unloaded Firearm School Activity, Resist/Interfere With/Arrest, Detention, Operate Vehicle without Drivers License 1 st or 2 nd Offense; Left Scene Of Motor Vehicle Accident; Fail To Display Plates On Vehicle; Fail-to Yield Right Of Way to a Vehicle/Pedestrian; Fail To Stop At Designated Line; Unlicensed Private Watchman; Operating a Motor Vehicle In a Careless/ Imprudent Manner; Littering; Fail To Operate Bicycle On Right; Excessive Rate Of Speed; Exceed Speed Limit 1st Class 1-5 mph over; Dumping In An Unlicensed Area
Technical	Violation Of Valid Court Order; Violation of Probation
Status	Behavior Injurious To Self/Other; Status Offense – Other; Beyond Parental Control; Habitually Absent From Home; Truancy; Beyond Institutional Control

APPENDIX B Category of Offense Index

By Offense

Charge Code	Charge Code Description	Category
17010	Arson 1st Degree	Violent
17020	Arson 2nd Degree	Property
13020	Assault 1st Degree	Violent
13011	Assault 1st Degree-Serious Injury	Violent
13031	Assault 2nd Degree	Violent
13050	Assault 3rd Degree	Nonviolent - Person
13040	Assault 3rd Degree Physical Injury	Nonviolent - Person
13105	Assault on Emergency Personnel-1st Degree	Violent
13100	Assault on Law Enforcement Officer 1st Degree	Violent
13131	Assault on Law Enforcement Personnel or Emergency Personnel, Pp, Apprehension of Immediate Physical Injury	Nonviolent - Person
13055	Assault While On School Property	Nonviolent - Person
13103	Assault/ Attempted Assault- Law Enforcement Personnel or Emergency Personnel, Pp- Deadly/Weapon	Nonviolent - Person
14010	Attempted -Burglary 1st Degree	Property
14020	Attempted -Burglary 2nd Degree	Property
12010	Attempted-Robbery 1st Degree	Violent
41040	Behavior Injurious To Self/Others	Status
41020	Beyond Parental Control	Status
14010	Burglary 1st Degree	Property
14020	Burglary 2nd Degree	Property
22107	Child Molestation 1st Degree	Violent
22115	Child Molestation--2nd Degree	Violent
32520	Deliver/Manufacture Imitation Controlled Substance	Drugs
32465	Distribute/Deliver/Manufacture/Attempt To/Possess With/Intent	Drugs
32470	Distribute/Deliver-Not More 5 Grams Marijuana	Drugs
29210	Disturb A Judicial Proceeding	Delinquent - Other
13019	Domestic Assault-3rd Degree-1st/2nd Offense	Nonviolent - Person
36030	Dumping In An Unlicensed Area	Delinquent - Other
26050	Endangering the Welfare Of a Child--2 nd Offense	Nonviolent - Person
56105	Exceeded Posted Speed Limit 1st Class by 1-5 mph	Delinquent - Other

Charge Code	Charge Code Description	Category
54346	Excessive Rate Of Speed	Delinquent - Other
46039	Fail To Display Plates On Vehicle	Delinquent - Other
47815	Fail To Operate Bicycle On Right	Delinquent - Other
47181	Fail To Stop At Designated Line	Delinquent - Other
47093	Fail to Yield Right Of Way to Vehicle/Pedestrian	Delinquent - Other
11005	Forcible Rape-Serious Injury/Weapon/Etc	Violent
11008	Forcible Rape-Sexual Intercourse-Forcible Compulsion	Violent
11084	Forcible Sodomy-Deviant Sexual Intercourse	Violent
18010	Forgery	Property
19040	Fraudulent Usage Credit Device	Property
28170	Fugitive From Out Of State	Delinquent - Other
41030	Habitually Absent From Home	Status
34060	Harassment	Nonviolent - Person
23240	Institutional Vandalism	Property
16010	Kidnapping	Violent
17030	Knowingly Burning Or Exploding	Property
48866	Left Scene Of Motor Vehicle Accident	Delinquent - Other
36060	Littering	Delinquent - Other
31127	Loaded Firearm At School Activity	Delinquent - Other
58020	Make Terrorist Threat With/Reckless Disregard for Safety	Delinquent - Other
58001	Making A False Bomb Report	Delinquent - Other
58010	Making A Terrorist Threat	Delinquent - Other
27010	Making False Report	Delinquent - Other
41510	Municipal - Curfew	Delinquent - Other
10021	Murder 1st Degree	Violent
10031	Murder 2nd Degree	Violent
47376	Operated Motor Vehicle In Careless/Imprudent Manner	Delinquent - Other
46608	Operated Vehicle Without Drivers License 1st Or 2nd Offense	Delinquent - Other
21027	Patronizing Prostitution (over 14 less than 18 yrs of age)	Sex Offense
34012	Peace Disturbance, 1st Offense	Nonviolent - Person
36187	Person under age of 18 Purchasing/Attempting/Possess Cigarette-1st Offense	Drugs
15038	Physically Take Property From Victim	Violent

Charge Code	Charge Code Description	Category
32450	Possess Controlled Substance	Drugs
91340	Possess Drug Paraphernalia	Drugs
32455	Possess Up To 35 Grams Marijuana	Drugs
36087	Possess/Sell/Manufacturing/Transporting Illegal Explosives/Resale or use for consumer use	Delinquent - Other
31080	Possess/Transport/Manufacture/Weapon	Delinquent - Other
32515	Possess-Imitation Controlled Drug	Drugs
23110	Property Damage 1st Degree	Property
23135	Property Damage 2nd Degree	Property
21010	Prostitution	Sex Offense
33040	Purchase/Attempt to Purchase/Possess Liquor by a Minor	Drugs
24015	Receiving Stolen Property -\$500/More/Dealer	Property
24025	Receiving Stolen Property under \$500	Property
17040	Reckless Burning Or Exploding	Property
27020	Resist Arrest Other/Flight; Interfere	Delinquent - Other
27040	Resist/Interfere With/Arrest, Detention, or Stop	Delinquent - Other
12010	Robbery 1st Degree	Violent
12020	Robbery 2nd Degree	Violent
22022	Sexual Abuse	Violent
11040	Sexual Assault 1st Degree	Violent
22010	Sexual Misconduct	Sex Offense
22027	Sexual Misconduct Involving Child-1st Offense	Sex Offense
22013	Sexual Misconduct--2nd Degree	Sex Offense
22014	Sexual Misconduct--3rd Degree	Sex Offense
41050	Status Offense - Other	Status
11025	Statutory Rape-1 st Degree-Sexual Intercourse With a/Person under 14 years of age	Violent
11022	Statutory Rape--2nd Degree	Violent
11097	Statutory Sodmy-1 st Degree-Deviant Sexual Intercourse with a Person under 14 years of age	Violent
11077	Statutory Sodomy--2nd Degree	Violent
15020	Stealing A Motor Vehicle	Property
23013	Tamper - 1 st Degree / Motor Vehicle	Property
23041	Tamper - 2nd Degree/ Motor Vehicle	Property
23010	Tampering 1st Degree	Property
23015	Tampering With a/Motor Vehicle, Plane, Boat	Property

Charge Code	Charge Code Description	Category
23034	Tampering With/ Motor Vehicle 2 nd Degree	Property
23031	Tampering With/Property of Another (Motivated by Discrimination) 2nd Degree	
23014	Tampering-1 st Degree / Airplane, Motor Boat	Property
15021	Theft/Stealing over \$500 and less than \$25,000	Property
15033	Theft/Stealing-Value under \$500	Property
54330	Tow Skier With/Out A Mirror/Observer	Municipal
32500	Trafficking Drug/Attempt to Trafficking Drugs-2nd Degree	Drugs
32490	Trafficking Drug/Attempt Trafficking Drug-1st	Drugs
57040	Trespass-1st Degree	Property
57060	Trespassing-2nd Degree	Property
41010	Truancy	Status
32505	Unlawful Use Drug Paraphernalia	Drugs
31020	Unlawful Use Weapon-sub 1-4	Delinquent - Other
31035	Unlawful Use Weapon-sub 6,7,8	Delinquent - Other
54050	Unlicensed Private Watchman	Delinquent - Other
31129	Unloaded Firearm at a School Activity	Delinquent - Other
41420	Violation Of Valid Court Order	Technical