
National Juvenile Court Data Archive

National Center for Juvenile Justice
3700 South Water Street, Suite 200
Pittsburgh, PA 15203

**User's Guide to
Mississippi
Juvenile Court Case Records
1979**

MISSISSIPPI
JUVENILE COURT CASE RECORDS
1979
USER'S GUIDE

Data collected by:

Mississippi Department of Youth Services
301 North Lamar Street, Suite 410
Jackson, Mississippi 39201-1404

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INTRODUCTION

History of Mississippi's Juvenile Court Statistics

Mississippi's Department of Youth Services has been collecting information on cases processed by the state's youth court since 1979. The authority to collect this data is currently stated in Mississippi statute sections 43-27-10 and 9-19-27.

Prior to that time, juvenile court data were gathered by the Mississippi Department of Public Welfare. The data collection system was modeled after one established by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The data are used for juvenile justice planning and policy decisions by juvenile probation offices, public and private agencies, as well as individual researchers.

Data Collection Methods

The youth court has exclusive original jurisdiction in all proceedings concerning delinquency, status offense, traffic offense, neglect, abuse, or special proceedings. Jurisdiction attaches at the time of the offense and can continue until the child's twentieth birthday, unless terminated sooner. The youth court does not have jurisdiction over offenses committed by a child on or after his eighteenth birthday.

The juvenile court statistical form (see Appendix 1) is designed to capture data that depicts the total activity of the court in the handling of children's cases. The form is completed by youth counselors or other designated staff in each court for each new referral of a juvenile. Completed forms are forwarded to the Department of Youth Services (hereafter referred to as the Department) for processing on a weekly basis. The Department reviews the forms for internal validity. When errors are discovered, the court which completed the form is contacted and corrections are made.

The form provides for only one referral for each child. If a child is involved in more than one case during the calendar year, a second statistical form is filled out, but the same child I.D. number is used on both sheets.

The Department has designed instructions for handling specific situations. If a child has committed two or more offenses that may be considered part of the same delinquency situation, that are reported to the court at about the same time, these offenses should be considered as a single case of delinquency.

If a child is referred for violation of probation or parole, this referral is not counted as a new case unless the reason for bringing the child back to court is the commission of a new offense or other conduct that could have resulted in referral to court even if the juvenile was not on probation. Likewise, a case brought in for rehearing is counted again only if a new situation is involved that would have brought the child to court even if he had not already been under care.

Occasionally, a preliminary information investigation is made by a court or intake office resulting in the case being referred to another agency. If the agency later returns the case to court, the case is counted only once.

If data forms are received by the Department of Youth Services after the deadline for submission, they are not included in that year's file.

Publications

Each year the Department produces a yearly publication entitled Youth Court Report which includes a summary of the youth courts' activities.

Archived Data Files

Each year the National Juvenile Court Data Archive requests from the Department a data file containing a record for each case disposed during the previous calendar year and reported to the Department. The data files contain an individual record on each delinquency, status offense, traffic, dependency, and special proceedings case disposed. Cases processed formally (with a petition) and those handled informally (without a petition) are included for all courts. Records contain a county code, date of birth, age at time of referral, sex, race, date of referral, source of referral, prior referrals, care pending disposition, reason for referral, manner of handling, date of disposition, and case disposition. A case may have included more than one offense, but only the "most serious" offense (from the standpoint of the community) is recorded. Records also include information on diagnostic services needed, level of school attainment, employment status, length of residence of child in county, living arrangements of child, marital status of natural parents, annual family income, location of residence, whether the child was adjudicated a child in need of supervision, or if a juvenile was under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the offense. The National Juvenile Court Data Archive staff has checked the data for invalid or inconsistent code values. When found, such codes were replaced with missing data code values.

Each case record is 68 characters in length and contains 43 variables. The data are stored in a single year file. **Only July - December data are available for 1979.** The number of case records on each calendar year data file is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Records</u>
1979	5,080

Terms of Availability

Each request to use these data should be directed to the Archive. The Archive will contact Mississippi's Department of Youth Services regarding their release. Upon the Department's authorization to release and disseminate the data, the data files will be supplied to the requestor by the Archive with any necessary cautions or restrictions.

The Archive provides the data on magnetic tapes AS IS and shall not be held responsible for any liability incurred as a result of any error or omission in the data as it appears on the magnetic tapes. However, should any inconsistencies be found, the Archive asks to be notified so that corrections can be made to the data.

All questions and requests should be addressed to:

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 3700 South Water Street
 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15203
 412/227-6950

USING THE CODEBOOK

The information that follows is based on a study of available documentation from the data supplier (e.g., Mississippi Department of Youth Services' 1979 statistics manual), interviews with the data supplier and court personnel, and diagnostic analyses performed by the Archive staff. The example below is a reproduction of information appearing in the codebook for a typical variable. The numbers in brackets do not appear in the codebook, but are references to the descriptions which follow this example.

<u>Column/ Width</u>	<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Code Value and Description</u>
[1] 37/1	[2] MS019	[3] VIOLATION OF PAROLE
		[4] Indicates the child has broken his parole during the commission of the offense for which he is being referred.
		[5] [6]
		(1) Yes
		(2) No
	[7]	(9) Missing

- [1] The starting location and width of the variable in the machine-readable data file. This is the format information needed to read the data into other systems.
- [2] The variable number. The variable number is used as a variable name when the file is processed by systems which use alphabetic variable names (e.g., SPSS).
- [3] The variable label used by statistical systems to identify the variable or program output.
- [4] A description of the variable contents.
- [5] The code values occurring in the data for the variable.
- [6] The textual definitions of the codes. The first 20 characters form a short value label which some systems use to document the output of analysis programs. A longer description follows the short label when necessary.
- [7] The designation of missing data. The Archive staff has replaced any out-of-bounds codes with missing data codes. Many analysis packages require that certain types of data which are usually excluded from analysis be designated as "missing data". Fields with no entry were left blank and "() No entry" is listed as a code value. Some variables also have response options representing "unknown" which are also listed as code values.

VARIABLE LIST

MS001	Sequence Number
MS002	County
MS003	Child ID
MS004	Year of birth
MS005	Date of birth
MS006	Month of birth
MS007	Age
MS008	Sex
MS009	Race
MS010	Year of referral
MS011	Month of referral
MS012	Date of referral
MS013	Referred by
MS014	Prior delinquency referrals, not traffic, this year
MS015	Prior delinquency referrals, not traffic, prior years
MS016	Care pending disposition
MS017	Reason for referral
MS018	Violation of probation
MS019	Violation of parole
MS020	Manner of handling
MS021	Year of disposition
MS022	Month of disposition
MS023	Date of disposition
MS024	Disposition
MS025	Number of prior traffic referrals
MS026	Number of prior neglect referrals
MS027	Diagnostic services psychological
MS028	Diagnostic services psychiatric
MS029	Diagnostic services medical
MS030	Diagnostic services social
MS031	Presently in school
MS032	Years of schooling completed
MS033	Grade placement in relation to age
MS034	Serious or persistent school misbehavior
MS035	Employed?
MS036	Employed full time?
MS037	Employed part time?
MS038	Employment inapplicable, preschool
MS039	Length of residence of child in county
MS040	Living arrangements of child
MS041	Marital status of natural parents
MS042	Annual family income
MS043	Location of residence

CODEBOOK: VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS

<u>Column/ Width</u>	<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Code Value and Description</u>																																																																																				
1/5	MS001	SEQUENCE NUMBER A 5-digit sequential record number.																																																																																				
6/2	MS002	COUNTY The county in which the case was processed. Counties within the state were ordered alphabetically and assigned a unique number beginning with (01). <table border="0"> <tr> <td>(01) Adams</td> <td>(02) Alcorn</td> <td>(03) Amite</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(04) Attala</td> <td>(05) Benton</td> <td>(06) Bolivar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(07) Calhoun</td> <td>(08) Carroll</td> <td>(09) Chickasaw</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(10) Choctaw</td> <td>(11) Claiborne</td> <td>(12) Clarke</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(13) Clay</td> <td>(14) Coahoma</td> <td>(15) Copiah</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(16) Covington</td> <td>(17) De Soto</td> <td>(18) Forrest</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(19) Franklin</td> <td>(20) George</td> <td>(21) Greene</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(22) Grenada</td> <td>(23) Hancock</td> <td>(24) Harrison</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(25) Hinds</td> <td>(26) Holmes</td> <td>(27) Humphreys</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(28) Issaquena</td> <td>(29) Itawamba</td> <td>(30) Jackson</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(31) Jasper</td> <td>(32) Jefferson</td> <td>(33) Jefferson Davis</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(34) Jones</td> <td>(35) Kemper</td> <td>(36) Lafayette</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(37) Lamar</td> <td>(38) Lauderdale</td> <td>(39) Lawrence</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(40) Leake</td> <td>(41) Lee</td> <td>(42) Leflore</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(43) Lincoln</td> <td>(44) Lowndes</td> <td>(45) Madison</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(46) Marion</td> <td>(47) Marshall</td> <td>(48) Monroe</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(49) Montgomery</td> <td>(50) Neshoba</td> <td>(51) Newton</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(52) Noxubee</td> <td>(53) Oktibbeha</td> <td>(54) Panola</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(55) Pearl River</td> <td>(56) Perry</td> <td>(57) Pike</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(58) Pontotoc</td> <td>(59) Prentiss</td> <td>(60) Quitman</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(61) Rankin</td> <td>(62) Scott</td> <td>(63) Sharkey</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(64) Simpson</td> <td>(65) Smith</td> <td>(66) Stone</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(67) Sunflower</td> <td>(68) Tallahatchie</td> <td>(69) Tate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(70) Tippah</td> <td>(71) Tishomingo</td> <td>(72) Tunica</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(73) Union</td> <td>(74) Walthall</td> <td>(75) Warren</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(76) Washington</td> <td>(77) Wayne</td> <td>(78) Webster</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(79) Wilkinson</td> <td>(80) Winston</td> <td>(81) Yalobusha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(82) Yazoo</td> <td>(83) Rankin City</td> <td>(99) Missing</td> </tr> </table>	(01) Adams	(02) Alcorn	(03) Amite	(04) Attala	(05) Benton	(06) Bolivar	(07) Calhoun	(08) Carroll	(09) Chickasaw	(10) Choctaw	(11) Claiborne	(12) Clarke	(13) Clay	(14) Coahoma	(15) Copiah	(16) Covington	(17) De Soto	(18) Forrest	(19) Franklin	(20) George	(21) Greene	(22) Grenada	(23) Hancock	(24) Harrison	(25) Hinds	(26) Holmes	(27) Humphreys	(28) Issaquena	(29) Itawamba	(30) Jackson	(31) Jasper	(32) Jefferson	(33) Jefferson Davis	(34) Jones	(35) Kemper	(36) Lafayette	(37) Lamar	(38) Lauderdale	(39) Lawrence	(40) Leake	(41) Lee	(42) Leflore	(43) Lincoln	(44) Lowndes	(45) Madison	(46) Marion	(47) Marshall	(48) Monroe	(49) Montgomery	(50) Neshoba	(51) Newton	(52) Noxubee	(53) Oktibbeha	(54) Panola	(55) Pearl River	(56) Perry	(57) Pike	(58) Pontotoc	(59) Prentiss	(60) Quitman	(61) Rankin	(62) Scott	(63) Sharkey	(64) Simpson	(65) Smith	(66) Stone	(67) Sunflower	(68) Tallahatchie	(69) Tate	(70) Tippah	(71) Tishomingo	(72) Tunica	(73) Union	(74) Walthall	(75) Warren	(76) Washington	(77) Wayne	(78) Webster	(79) Wilkinson	(80) Winston	(81) Yalobusha	(82) Yazoo	(83) Rankin City	(99) Missing
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8/6	MS003	CHILD ID Child's identity number which should remain the same throughout his juvenile career, but only within county.																																																																																				

<u>Column/ Width</u>	<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Code Value and Description</u>
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DATE OF BIRTH: The juvenile's birth date, coded in month/day/year format.

14/2	MS004	YEAR OF BIRTH (60) 1960 : : (79) 1979 (99) Missing
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16/2	MS005	DATE OF BIRTH (01) First : : (31) Thirty-first (99) Missing
------	-------	--

18/2	MS006	MONTH OF BIRTH (01) January : : (12) December (99) Missing
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20/2	MS007	AGE The age of the juvenile on the day the case was referred to court. (00) Less than one year (01) One year old : : (19) Nineteen (99) Missing
------	-------	--

22/1	MS008	SEX The sex of the juvenile. (1) Male (2) Female
------	-------	---

23/1	MS009	RACE The category which best represents the race/ethnicity of the juvenile. A
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<u>Column/ Width</u>	<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Code Value and Description</u>
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"6" is to be used if the proper race is not shown on the form.

- (1) White, not Hispanic
- (2) Black, not Hispanic
- (3) American Indian or Alaskan
- (4) Asian or Pacific Islander
- (5) Hispanic
- (6) Other

DATE OF REFERRAL: This date is needed for the age of the child when referred to the court -- coded in month/day/year format. This is the date of the first report of the care under consideration to the probation officer or intake department of the court, rather than the date on which the case was brought before the judge for hearing.

24/2	MS010	YEAR OF REFERRAL
------	-------	------------------

- (76) 1976
- :
- :
- (79) 1979
- (99) Missing

26/2	MS011	MONTH OF REFERRAL
------	-------	-------------------

- (01) January
- :
- :
- (12) December

28/2	MS012	DATE OF REFERRAL
------	-------	------------------

- (01) First
- :
- :
- (31) Thirty-first

30/1	MS013	REFERRED BY
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- (1) Law enforcement agency - Includes park police, sheriffs, constables, and police assigned to the juvenile court for special duty.
- (2) School department - Includes attendance officers, teachers, superintendents of schools, members of the board of education, etc.
- (3) Social agency - Includes both public and private agencies, such as a department of public welfare, the board of health, a public health nursing agency, children's aid society, child welfare board, and

Column/ Width	Variable Number	<u>Code Value and Description</u>
		<p>institutions caring for children, such as homes for dependent children or hospitals.</p> <p>(4) Probation officer - Ordinarily not many cases are referred to the court by probation officers. Occasionally a probation officer does learn of a delinquent, dependent or neglected child in the course of making another investigation.</p> <p>(5) Parents or relatives - Includes the child's natural parents, foster parents, adoptive parents, step-parents, grandparents, and other relatives.</p> <p>(6) Other court - Includes cases that were referred by a source other than the court for which the forms are being filled out. Includes other types of courts in the same city or county or elsewhere, as well as juvenile courts in other cities or counties.</p> <p>(7) Interstate compact - Includes the agreement between states to supervise, transfer, or investigate a child's case.</p> <p>(8) Other source - Includes a neighbor or friend of the child, the person injured, a prosecutor, alderman, justice of the peace, game warden, store detective, department store, theater, and so forth. Also includes cases that were referred by the child himself or by an anonymous person.</p>
31/1	MS014	PRIOR DELINQUENCY REFERRALS, NOT TRAFFIC, THIS YEAR
		<p>The number of times in the calendar year a juvenile was referred to court for a delinquency offense. This number does not include the referral for which the form is being filled out at the present time. This number <u>does</u> include status offenses.</p> <p>(0) None (1) One : : (5) Five or more</p>
32/1	MS015	PRIOR DELINQUENCY REFERRALS, NOT TRAFFIC, PRIOR YEARS
		<p>(0) None (1) One : : (5) Five or more (9) Missing</p>
33/1	MS016	CARE PENDING DISPOSITION
		<p>This indicates the provision made by the court for the care of the child pending the disposition of the case.</p>

Column/ Width	Variable Number	<u>Code Value and Description</u>
		<p>(0) No detention or shelter care overnight - This includes all cases in which it is unnecessary for the court to provide detention or shelter care for the child. This item includes cases in which the child may be held for a few hours (but not overnight) in the probation office, jail, police station, detention home, or elsewhere. It also includes those that were disposed on the same day that they were received and cases that were not disposed on the same day but in which the child was allowed to remain in his own or other family home or institution in which he was living when referred to court.</p> <p>(1) Jail or police station - Includes cases in which the child was detained in rooms, cells, or quarters in a police station or a jail.</p> <p>(2) Detention home - Includes institutions that are maintained by the juvenile court or by the local government for the purpose of caring for delinquent, dependent or neglected children awaiting the disposition of their case. (If there is no detention home of this type but the court makes a practice of applying the term "detention home" to a boarding home or a certain private institution that it uses regularly, the case is included under either category (4) "foster home" or (5) "other place" and <u>not</u> under this category.)</p> <p>(3) Shelter care</p> <p>(4) Foster family home - Includes a family home, other than that of relatives, in which the child was placed with provision for payment of board. Placement may be made directly by the court or by an agency or individual at the request of the court. This category also includes family homes which are "subsidized" so that they will always be available to provide detention or shelter care.</p> <p>(5) Other place - Includes cases in which the child was detained in the home of relatives, friends, neighbors, and so forth, <u>without</u> provision for the payment of board. Also includes cases in which the child was detained in a room or rooms of a public building (other than a jail or police station). Includes cases in which a child was referred to a social agency, such as a board of public welfare or a children's aid society, for care not being known to the person preparing the report form. This category also includes institutions other than detention homes as defined in (02) above; e.g., the receiving home of a child-placing agency, a shelter maintained by a society for the prevention of cruelty to children, a home for dependent children, or a hospital.</p> <p>(9) Missing</p>

34/2 MS017 REASON FOR REFERRAL

The reason the juvenile was referred to juvenile court. If the child is alleged to have committed two or more offenses, only the offense which is most serious "from the standpoint of the community" is entered. Attempted violations of law are counted as though the offense were completed. However, if the victim of an attempted murder or assault with intent to murder does not die, the offense is classified as "assault: aggravated." For those offenses applicable to both juveniles and adults, the offense classification used is modeled closely on the FBI's Uniform Crime Report classification.

<u>Column/ Width</u>	<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Code Value and Description</u>
	(01)	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter - This offense consists of the willful killing of one person by another. As a general rule, any death due to a fight, assault, or commission of a crime should be counted in this item. This does not include suicides or accidental killings (see manslaughter by negligence). Attempted murders or assaults with intent to murder are classified as "assault: aggravated."
	(02)	Manslaughter by negligence - Traffic deaths and deaths due to gross (culpable) negligence. If the victim dies as the result of a traffic accident for which the child is alleged to be responsible, or if he dies because the child allegedly was doing a normally legal act but doing it in a negligent manner, the offense should be counted under this category. An example of the latter situation is where the juvenile "playfully" points a pistol at a friend. He believes it to be unloaded, but it goes off and his friend is killed. Since the death resulted from carelessness rather than wrongful intent, the referral should be classed as "manslaughter by negligence," not "Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter."
	(03)	Forcible rape - The carnal knowledge of a female by a male forcibly and against her will. This category does not include statutory offenses (so-called "statutory rape," or "carnal knowledge") where no force is used but the victim is under the legal age of consent; such offenses are counted under "sex offenses." Included in "forcible rape" is rape accomplished by force, regardless of the victim's age. Assault with intent to rape is also included under this category.
	(04)	Robbery: purse snatching by force - This code is used only in those cases where the juvenile is alleged to have used force, such as knocking a woman down and snatching her purse. If force is not present then code (12) larceny is used.
	(05)	Robbery: all except purse snatching - Robbery is a special form of theft. It takes place in the presence of the victim (the owner or a person having custody of the property). To obtain the property or thing of value, the robber uses force or violence on the victim, or puts the victim in fear by use of threats, weapons, etc. It is like larceny in that the offender intends to deprive the owner of his property permanently but is aggravated by the element of force or threat of force. If force or the threat of force is not present, as in pocket-picking or purse-snatching, the offense is coded as (12) larceny. But if the juvenile is alleged to have used force, the offense is classified as "robbery."
	(06)	Assault: aggravated - An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury. Aggravated assaults do not include any attacks of a petty nature. Variation in the manner and purpose of the attack include the following: assault with intent to kill or murder; assault with a dangerous or deadly weapon; maiming, mayhem, and assault with intent to maim or commit mayhem; assault by means of poison, assault by means of explosives; and willful obstruction of railroads. Acts

Column/ Width	Variable Number	Code Value and Description
		not included are simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc. where no weapon was used.
		Assault with intent to murder or kill is counted under this item. All other assaults with intent to commit a law violation which would be a felony if committed by an adult are excluded from this item. Such assaults are coded under the associated offense. For example, assault with intent to commit rape or assault with intent to rob would be coded as "forcible rape" and "robbery," respectively.
	(07)	Assault: all except aggravated - This includes all assaults which are not of an aggravated nature as defined in "assault: aggravated." This category includes simple assault, assault and battery, injury caused by culpable negligence, intimidation, coercion, resisting or obstructing an officer, hazing, and drawing a dangerous weapon.
	(08)	Burglary--breaking or entering - Unlawfully entering a home, business house or other structure intending to steal or commit a felony. Force or a "breaking" is not necessary. Unlawful entry without force is enough if the other elements exist, e.g., the thief sneaks through an open or unlocked door to steal. Offenses included in "burglary--breaking or entering" are: burglary (all degrees), breaking and entering with intent to commit larceny or any felony, unlawfully entering with intent to commit a felony, housebreaking, burglary and larceny, and safecracking. The kinds of structures or building covered by this offense are to be determined in accordance with local law. However, theft from an automobile is coded as (12) larceny. And shoplifting is coded as (11) larceny: shoplifting.
	(09)	Auto theft: unauthorized use - This offense consists of the taking of a motor vehicle by a person not having lawful access thereto and subsequently abandoning the motor vehicle. "Joy-ride" thefts of motor vehicles are included in this item.
		Motor vehicles are self-propelled wheeled conveyances such as automobiles, trucks, motor scooters, motorcycles which run on the surface of the ground. Excluded are vehicles which run on rails, over or through water, or through the air.
	(10)	Auto theft: all except unauthorized use - This is defined as the felonious stealing, taking and carrying, or driving away of a motor vehicle belonging to another person, without claim of right and with the intent to deprive him or his ownership, or to convert the motor vehicle to the use of the thief or another person. For definition of motor vehicle, see (09) "auto theft: unauthorized use."
	(11)	Larceny: shoplifting - Included in this category are <u>only</u> cases of shoplifting (even though considered as burglary under state law). No other type or larceny is included under this code.
	(12)	Larceny: all except shoplifting - The felonious stealing, taking and carrying, leading, riding, or driving away (except automobiles) of the personal property of another person without claim of right, with the intent to deprive him of his ownership, or

<u>Column/ Width</u>	<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Code Value and Description</u>
		<p>to convert such property to the use of the thief or another person. Excluded from this category are the following: shoplifting; embezzlement; fraudulent conversion of property entrusted (e.g., the conversion of goods lawfully in the possession of bailees, lodgers, and finders of lost property); and obtaining property by false pretenses. Also excluded are the stealing or unauthorized use of automobiles, which are included under "auto theft." Included are the following: theft of bicycles (including those used for joy rides); theft of auto accessories and parts such as hubcaps, license plates, wheels, seats; theft of personal articles from automobiles (even though considered to burglary under local law); purse-snatching where no more force is used than to grab the purse.</p>
	(13)	<p>Weapons--carrying, possessing, etc. - Acts in violation of local law regulating or prohibiting the possession, carrying, use, manufacture or sale of weapons or weapon accessories. Examples of local law violations that are included under this code are: manufacture, sale or possession of deadly weapons; using or manufacturing silencers; furnishing deadly weapons to minors.</p>
	(14)	<p>Sex offenses (except forcible rape) - All law violations of a sexual nature apart from those by "forcible rape." Included are: prostitution; pandering or procuring; fornication; buggery; incest; indecent exposure; indecent liberties; sodomy; and statutory rape (force not used).</p>
	(15)	<p>Violation of drug laws: narcotic - The violation of law relating to narcotic drugs. Examples are: unlawful possession, sale, manufacture, use, furnishing, etc. of narcotic drugs; keeping or frequenting an opium den; habitual use of narcotic drugs.</p>
	(16)	<p>Violation of drug laws: all except narcotic - Any illegal act, as defined locally, with respect to drugs other than narcotic drugs.</p>
	(17)	<p>Drunkenness - Alcoholic intoxication, drunkenness and associated behavior forbidden by local law. Included in this code are all referrals for alcoholic intoxication with the exception of those coming under "driving while intoxicated." Included under this code are: drunkenness or intoxication due to liquor; drunk and disorderly; and common or habitual drunkard. Excluded from this code are violations of all other liquor laws which are coded (00) "other" or (25) "the possessing or drinking of liquor."</p>
	(18)	<p>Disorderly conduct - Any behavior which is a breach of the peace under local law, apart from behavior of this kind which is a product of drugs or liquor or which pertains to sex. Included are the following: affray; unlawful assembly; disturbing the peace; disturbing meetings; disorderly conduct in State or local institutions, agencies, at fairs, on public conveyances.</p> <p>Disorderly behavior due to the intoxicated or drugged condition of the child is coded as (17) "drunkenness" or (14) or (15) "violation of drug law." Law violations of a sexual nature, such as taking indecent liberties, indecent exposure, and prostitution, are coded as (14) "sex offenses."</p>

Column/ Width	Variable Number	Code Value and Description
	(19)	Vandalism - The willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control, by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law. This code covers a wide range of malicious behavior directed at property such as: cutting auto tires; drawing obscene pictures on public restroom walls; smashing windows; destroying school records; tipping over gravestones; defacing library books.
	(20)	Trespassing - The presence of a child on the property of another without the permission of the owner. This property may be commercial such as a store or a privately owned home.
	(40)	Contempt of court - Open disrespect or willful disobedience to a court.
	(41)	Arson - The intentional destruction or attempted destruction, by fire or explosive, of the property of another, or one's own property with the intent to defraud.
	(42)	Escape from detention - The unlawful departure of a lawfully confined person from a confinement facility.
	(00)	Other (offenses applicable to both juveniles and adults) - All other offenses applicable to both juveniles and adults, not expressly covered in the preceding codes. Examples are: gambling, vagrancy; blackmail; forgery; counterfeiting; embezzlement; fraud; obtaining money under false pretenses; possession of tools of crime; buying, receiving or possessing stolen property; and kidnapping.
	(21)	Running away - One or more abscondences from a court, or from an individual, or a single act of leaving or staying away from his own home without permission. This code does not include running from a legal detention facility, which is included in (42) "escape from detention," nor does it include unauthorized absence from school, which is coded (22) "truancy."
		Also excluded are repeated absences from home during hours the child is expected to be in his home. These are included under the offense of (24) "ungovernable behavior." If the place run away from is not the child's home, however, repeated as well as single absences during hours the child is expected to be present will constitute "running away."
	(22)	Truancy - Unauthorized absence from school as defined under local law.
	(23)	Violation of curfew - Being on the street or in a public place after a specified time of night, in violation of local law. The local law may combine the regulation of presence in the street or public places by children after certain hours with restrictions upon specific kinds of behavior, such as "loitering." However, as long as the child's behavior is in violation of the time limitation, the offense should be counted under this item. If not in violation of the time limitation, the offense is coded under (18) "disorderly conduct" or another more appropriate item.

Column/ Width	Variable Number	<u>Code Value and Description</u>
	(24)	<p>Ungovernable behavior - Behavior which indicates that the child is persistently beyond the control of his parents or others who have charge of him. This code does not include unauthorized absences from school. However, if the child is regularly disobedient, disorderly, or uses abusive language in school, the offense is "ungovernable behavior." Also included are instances of repeated absences from home during times when the child is expected to be home, as well as habitually destructive or assaultive behavior in the home, frequent use of uncouth language in the home and other acts indicating disobedience to his parents.</p> <p>Many courts prefer to classify sexual misbehavior by girls in terms of "incurability," being "beyond control," etc. But sexual misbehavior is coded as (14) "sex offenses."</p>
	(25)	Possessing or drinking of liquor - Those offenses for which adults would <u>not</u> be arrested. This code does not include "drunkenness" or "driving while intoxicated" or any violation that would be an adult violation.
	(26)	Other status
	(27)	Driving while intoxicated - The driving or operating of any motor vehicle after consuming liquor if the capacity of liquor is measured at more than .15 in the blood.
	(28)	Driving under the influence - Operating a motor vehicle after consuming liquor which measures at least .10 but less than .15 in the blood.
	(29)	Hit and run - An offense which involves a person who, while driving a motor vehicle, is involved in a traffic accident and leaves the scene without identifying himself to the other involved or offering necessary assistance.
		A child who, while riding a bicycle, knocks over a pedestrian and rides away has not committed the offense of "hit and run" since a bicycle is not considered a motor vehicle. But if he should do the same thing while riding a motor scooter, it is an offense which is counted under this item.
	(30)	Reckless driving - Driving or operating any motor vehicle in a reckless manner.
	(31)	Driving without a license - Driving or operating a motor vehicle by one who has not been validly licensed to do so by the appropriate authorities. Examples of situations giving rise to an offense under this item are the following: child disqualified by reason of age to receive a license; child disqualified by inability to meet licensing requirements other than age, such as failure to pass written test, or eye test; child's license is invalid due to failure to pay renewal fee; or child's license is invalid because of revocation by proper authority.
	(32)	<p>Not counted under this item are cases in which the child has been issued a valid license but did not have it in his immediate possession, as required by local law, at the time of his arrest.</p> <p>All other traffic - All other traffic offenses not included in the</p>

Column/ Width	Variable Number	<u>Code Value and Description</u>
		<p>categories listed above.</p> <p>(33) Other traffic</p> <p>(34) Special proceedings - Cases in which court action is taken as a condition precedent to the provision of services to a physically handicapped child; commitment of mentally defective child (only if the court is empowered to order the commitment of a mentally defective child); adoption proceedings (only if the court is empowered to grant the adoption petition); and other cases including cases of determination of custody, applications for consent to marry or enlist in the armed forces, holding of material witness, etc.</p> <p>(35) Neglect - The lack of adequate care or support from parent or guardian where such care or support may be lacking for one or more of a variety of reasons, such as illness or death of parents; employment of the mother away from home during the day or night; confinement of parents or guardian in hospitals, institutions for the insane, penal or correctional institutions; or the willful neglect of a child by the parent or guardian (including refusal to furnish necessary medical care).</p> <p>It also includes cases of abandonment or desertion by one or both parents. In addition, it includes living under conditions injurious to morals in which the reason for referral is the child's living in a place likely to harm his moral development, such as in a home with parents or others in which conditions of immorality or intoxication exist, a house of prostitution, etc.</p> <p>(36) Abuse - The abuse of a child in his home situation. This includes sexual, physical, or emotional abuse at the hands of parents or guardian.</p> <p>() No entry</p> <p>(99) Missing</p>
36/1	MS018	<p>VIOLETION OF PROBATION</p> <p>Indicates the child has broken his probation during the commission of the offense for which he is being referred.</p> <p>(1) Yes</p> <p>(2) No</p>
37/1	MS019	<p>VIOLETION OF PAROLE</p> <p>Indicates the child has broken his parole during the commission of the offense for which he is being referred.</p> <p>(1) Yes</p> <p>(2) No</p> <p>(9) Missing</p>

<u>Column/ Width</u>	<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Code Value and Description</u>
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38/1	MS020	MANNER OF HANDLING
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Indicates whether the juvenile was referred to court with or without a petition. A petition is a document filed in juvenile court alleging that a juvenile is a delinquent, a status offender, or neglected/dependent, and asking the court to assume jurisdiction over the juvenile.

- (1) Without a petition - cases not placed on the official court calendar, but adjusted by the judge, referee, probation officer, or other officer of the court. This includes: cases handled by the probation officer or dropped or withdrawn without being placed on the calendar for hearing by the judge, although petitions were filed; and cases in which a child under the supervision of the court was brought in on a new referral and, as a result, a change in placement was made by the probation officer without bringing the case up for hearing by the judge.
- (2) With a petition - Cases handled with a petition are those that are placed on the official court calendar for adjudication by the judge or referee through the filing of a petition or other legal paper used to initiate official court action. Included are the following types of situations: Cases that were started without the filing of a petition but before being disposed of were placed on the court calendar because a legal paper (affidavit or petition) was filed; cases in which petitions were filed but were withdrawn or dropped without further action, if the court procedure requires that such cases be placed on the court calendar for formal dismissal by the judge; and cases in which children under the supervision of the court were brought in for new offenses, and, as a result, a change in plan or type of care was made, the cases being placed on the court calendar for hearing by the judge.

DATE OF DISPOSITION: The date on which the final disposition decision was handed down by the court -- coded in standard month/day/year format.

NOTE: In order to retain jurisdiction if a further referral is received, certain courts order a case held open but do not anticipate the making of a further disposition, the court order being "continued indefinitely," "reserved generally," "continued generally," or any similar order that would be classified as "held open without further action." Under such circumstances the case is considered disposed of when the original order of continuance is made.

39/2	MS021	YEAR OF DISPOSITION
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(79) 1979
() No entry
(99) Missing

41/2	MS022	MONTH OF DISPOSITION
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<u>Column/ Width</u>	<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Code Value and Description</u>
		(01) January : : (12) December
43/2	MS023	DATE OF DISPOSITION (01) First : : (31) Thirty-first
45/2	MS024	DISPOSITION This item refers to what was actually done or was intended to be done for the child rather than to the formal wording of the court order. The disposition of cases already under the supervision of the court and referred for a new offense report the disposition which shares the nature of the supervision the child is actually receiving. In cases in which more than one of the dispositions appear applicable, the case is reported under the item which is the most significant from the point of treatment and continued relationship to the court. (00) Waived to justice or circuit court - Cases which are waived to a criminal court, which can be a justice or circuit court, for trial. <u>Complaint not substantiated</u> (01) Dismissed--not proved or found not involved - The allegations were not proved and, as a consequence, the juvenile court adjudged that the child was not within the jurisdiction of the court and dismissed the case. Included are cases dropped as a result of a motion for nolle prosequi (no further action taken). Also included are cases in which petitions were filed but the complaints were withdrawn if court procedures require that such cases be placed on the court calendar for formal dismissal by the judge. <u>Complaint substantiated, no transfer of legal custody</u> (02) Dismissed, warned, adjusted - A finding and adjudication followed by either a dismissal of the case, a warning to the child or his parents, or some form of adjustment (excluding an order for restitution). This code also includes cases in which the court released the child to the parent or parents or other persons with whom he was living without placing him under the supervision of the probation officer. A case is "adjusted" when no petition has been filed, the child is believed to be involved as alleged, and where the case is closed after minor action by the court, such as

Column/ Width	Variable Number	<u>Code Value and Description</u>
		advising or warning the parent or child, and the community requires no further action by the court.
	(03)	Held open without further action - Cases which were held open for fulfillment of certain conditions and no further disposition is anticipated; for instance, when the court merely retains jurisdiction of a case in order that if another referral is received the case may be brought into court again without the filing of a new petition. This procedure is described in various ways by courts; for instance, "reserved generally," "continued generally," and "continued indefinitely." This term also includes such dispositions as "sentence suspended," "placed on probation to parents," "placed under bond to keep the peace," or "made a ward," when these dispositions do not include supervision by the court or some agency or individual to which the court has referred the child or parents.
	(04)	Probation officer to supervise - The disposition of a case by an order placing the child on "probation." It means that the child is placed under the supervision and care of the juvenile court, but is permitted to remain in his own or another family's home. Parental rights and duties associated with the immediate supervision and day-to-day care of the juvenile are not disturbed.
	(05)	Supervision and fined - The child is placed under the supervision of the court, as described in (04), and is also required to pay a fine. A fine is the penalty imposed upon a convicted person by a court requiring that he pay a specified sum of money.
	(06)	Supervision and suspended license - The child is placed under the supervision of the court, as explained in (04), and his driver's license is impounded or revoked by the court as a part of his penalty.
	(07)	Supervision and restitution - The child is placed under the supervision of the court and restitution is ordered by the court. Restitution is the payment or replacement of losses.
	(08)	Supervision and special services - The child is placed under the supervision of the court and special services are required of him. Special services are additional dispositional alternatives which are constructive community service activities on the part of the child.
	(09)	Fined - The court required a convicted child to pay a specified sum of money.
	(10)	Suspended license - The court impounds or revokes the driver's license of a child.
	(11)	Restitution - The court orders the child to pay or replace the loss of the victim.
	(12)	Special services - Cases in which the court orders an additional dispositional alternative requiring constructive community activity on the part of the child.
	(13)	Referral to another agency or individual for supervision or service - Instances where a child is referred to another agency such as a public welfare department, a child guidance clinic, a family service agency or a child placing agency, whether under private or public auspices. Also included are referrals to

Column/ Width	Variable Number	<u>Code Value and Description</u>
		<p>individuals. Cases involving transfer of custody should be coded (18), (19), or (20).</p> <p>(14) Runaway returned to - Child is returned to an agency, institution, his own home, another county or state, after running away.</p> <p>(15) Other without transfer of legal custody</p> <p><u>Complaint substantiated, transfer of legal custody to</u></p> <p>(16) Public institution for delinquents - The child was committed to an institution maintained by the state, county, or city for delinquent children. Also included are cases in which a boy or girl committed a new offense and was referred to a parole officer for return to the institution.</p> <p>(17) Other public institution - The child was committed to an institution other than one for delinquent children, maintained by the state, county, or city, such as an institution for feebleminded or epileptic children, or a county home.</p> <p>(18) Public agency or department - The child was committed to an agency under state, county, or municipal auspices; for example, a state department of public welfare, a county child-welfare board, or a city department of charities.</p> <p>(19) Private agency or institution - The child was committed to an agency or institution under private auspices, such as associated charities, a private child-placing agency, or House of Good Shepherd.</p> <p>(20) Individual - The child is placed under the custody of an individual.</p> <p>(21) Other - Includes all dispositions made by a juvenile court in instances where there has been a finding and adjudication other than those classifiable above under codes (16), (17), (18), (19), or (20), in which there has been a legal transfer of custody.</p> <p>(22) Inapplicable--special proceedings - Includes all cases of special proceedings; does not include delinquency, neglect or traffic offenses.</p>
47/1	MS025	<p>NUMBER OF PRIOR TRAFFIC REFERRALS</p> <p>The number of prior traffic referrals for any and all calendar years.</p> <p>(0) None (1) One : : (5) Five or more (9) Missing</p>
48/1	MS026	<p>NUMBER OF PRIOR NEGLECT REFERRALS</p> <p>The number of prior neglect referrals for any and all calendar years.</p>

<u>Column/ Width</u>	<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Code Value and Description</u>
		(0) None (1) One : : (5) Five or more (9) Missing
49/1	MS027	DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES PSYCHOLOGICAL The special services provided by a clinical, counselling, or educational psychologist. (1) Indicated and provided (2) Indicated but not available (3) Not indicated (9) Missing
50/1	MS028	DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES PSYCHIATRIC The special services provided by a medical doctor with psychiatric specialization. (1) Indicated and provided (2) Indicated but not available (3) Not indicated (9) Missing
51/1	MS029	DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES MEDICAL The medical care provided by a physician. (1) Indicated and provided (2) Indicated but not provided (3) Not indicated (9) Missing
52/1	MS030	DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES SOCIAL The special services provided by a probation officer, social worker, welfare agency, etc. (1) Indicated and provided (2) Indicated but not provided (3) Not indicated (9) Missing

<u>Column/ Width</u>	<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Code Value and Description</u>
53/1	MS031	PRESENTLY IN SCHOOL (1) Yes (2) No (90) Missing
54/2	MS032	YEARS OF SCHOOLING COMPLETED Indicates the last year of school completed by the youngster. This is entered for all children whether or not they are in school. (00) Preschool or kindergarten (01) First grade : : (12) Twelfth grade or more (99) Missing
56/1	MS033	GRADE PLACEMENT IN RELATION TO AGE Refers to school placement in relation to chronological age. (1) Retarded (2) At expected level (3) Accelerated (4) Special education (5) Not in school (9) Missing
57/1	MS034	SERIOUS OR PERSISTENT SCHOOL MISBEHAVIOR Refers to serious incidents of misbehavior requiring disciplinary action by school personnel. (1) Yes (2) No (3) Not in school (9) Missing
58/1	MS035	EMPLOYED? Indicates whether or not the juvenile was employed at the time of the referral. (1) Yes (2) No (9) Missing

<u>Column/ Width</u>	<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Code Value and Description</u>
59/1	MS036	<p>EMPLOYED FULL-TIME?</p> <p>Indicates whether or not the juvenile was employed full-time at the time of the referral.</p> <p>(1) Yes (2) No (9) Missing</p>
60/1	MS035	<p>EMPLOYED PART-TIME?</p> <p>Indicates whether or not the juvenile was employed part-time at the time of the referral.</p> <p>(1) Yes (2) No (9) Missing</p>
61/1	MS038	<p>EMPLOYMENT INAPPLICABLE, PRESCHOOL</p> <p>Indicates that at the time of the referral the juvenile was not yet in school, and therefore, employment is not an applicable issue.</p> <p>(1) Yes (2) No (9) Missing</p>
62/1	MS039	<p>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE OF CHILD IN COUNTY</p> <p>The length of time the juvenile has lived in the county in which the case was referred to court.</p> <p>(0) Not currently a resident (1) Less than one year (2) One year but less than five years (3) Five years or more (9) Missing</p>
63/2	MS040	<p>LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILD</p> <p>Refers to the person(s) with whom the child was living at the time of referral.</p> <p>(01) With both parents (02) With mother and stepfather (03) With father and stepmother (04) With mother only</p>

Column/ Width	Variable Number	<u>Code Value and Description</u>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (05) With father only (06) In home of relatives (07) In foster family home (08) In institution (09) In independent living arrangements (10) In other place (99) Missing
65/2	MS041	<p data-bbox="521 510 1060 537">MARITAL STATUS OF NATURAL PARENTS</p> <p data-bbox="521 573 1317 636">The marital status of the juvenile's natural parents at the time of the referral.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (01) Parents married and living together (02) Both dead (03) Father dead (04) Mother dead (05) Divorced or legally separated (06) Father deserted mother (07) Mother deserted father (08) Other reason separated (09) Parents not married to each other (10) Other status (11) Unknown (99) Missing
67/1	MS042	<p data-bbox="521 1115 849 1142">ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Receiving public assistance <p data-bbox="521 1241 1105 1268"><u>Not receiving public assistance at time of referral:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (2) Under \$5,000 (3) \$5,000 to \$7,999 (4) \$8,000 to \$11,999 (5) \$12,000 and over (6) Unknown (9) Missing
68/1	MS043	<p data-bbox="521 1528 867 1556">LOCATION OF RESIDENCE</p> <p data-bbox="521 1591 1032 1619">The child's residence at the time of referral.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Rural - A residence in any area with less than 2,500 population which is characterized by agricultural or natural landscape. These could be either farm or non-farm residences. The non-farm rural area would include the small village or town of less than 2,500 population which has no central city adjacent to it. (2) Urban-predominantly residential - An urban area of 2,500 or more, characterized by a predominance of residences with scattered retail services and schools in the neighborhood.

<u>Column/ Width</u>	<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Code Value and Description</u>
		(3) Urban-predominantly business or industrial area - An urban area of 2,500 or more population which is characterized by a predominance of either retail or business establishments or industry and manufacturing establishments, processing plants, warehouses, etc.
		(4) Suburban - Areas surrounding or adjacent to a larger city which is usually characterized by residences. This classification is used only if it is generally recognized that the area is suburban and known as such.
		(9) Missing

Appendix I

Mississippi's Juvenile Court Statistical Form

2. County/Child Number

County [] [] - [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] Child

3. Date of Birth

Year [] [] / Mo. [] [] / Day [] []

4. Age

[] []

7. Date of Referral

Year [] [] / Mo. [] [] / Day [] []

6. Race

- 1. White (not Hispanic)
2. Black (not Hispanic)
3. American Ind. or Alaskan
4. Asian or Pacific Islander
5. Hispanic
6. Other

8. Referred by

- 1. Law Enforcement Agency
2. School department
3. Social Agency
4. Probation Officer
5. Parents or Relatives
6. Other Court
7. Interstate Compact
8. Other Source

Specify _____

9. Prior Delinquency Referrals (excluding traffic)

- a. This calendar year
b. In prior years

10a. Care Pending Disposition

- 0. No detention or shelter care over night
1. Jail or police station
2. Detention Center
3. Shelter Care
4. Foster Family home
5. Other place (specify)

10b. If detained in jail/detention center:

Date Entered [] [] / [] [] / [] []
Time Entered [] [] [] [] a.m. / [] [] [] [] p.m.
Date Released [] [] / [] [] / [] []
Time Released [] [] [] [] a.m. / [] [] [] [] p.m.
Name of Facility _____

11. Reason Referred

Offenses applicable to both juveniles and adults (excluding traffic)

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

Offenses applicable to Juveniles only (excluding traffic)

- 21 Running away
22 Truancy
23 Violation of Curfew
24 Ungovernable behavior
25 Possessing or drinking of liquor
26 Other (specify) _____

Traffic Offenses

- 27 Driving while intoxicated
28 Driving under the influence
29 Hit and run
30 Reckless driving
31 Driving without a license
32 All other traffic (Specify) _____
33 Special Proceedings (adopting, consent to marry, etc.) (Specify) _____
34 Neglect
35 Abuse

12. Violation of: Probation Parole

Yes No
1 2
1 2

25. Child in need of supervision

1 2

26. Date of Adjudicatory Hearing

Year [] [] / Mo. [] [] / Day [] []

13. Manner of Handling

- 1 Without a petition
2 With a petition

14. Date of Disposition

Year [] [] / Mo. [] [] / Day [] []

15. Disposition

- 00 Waived to justice or circuit court

Complaint not substantiated

- 01 Dismissed: Not proved or not found involved

Complaint substantiated - No transfer of legal custody

- 02 Dismissed, warned, adjusted, counseled
03 Held open without further action
04 Probation officer to supervise
05 Supervision and fined
06 Supervision and suspended license
07 Supervision and restitution
08 Supervision and special services
09 Fined
10 Suspended license
11 Restitution
12 Special Services
13 Referred to another agency or individual for supervision or service
14 Run away, returned to
15 Other (specify) _____

Transfer Legal custody to:

- 16 Public institution for delinquents
17 Other public institution
18 Public agency or department (including court)
19 Private agency or institution
20 Individual
21 Other (specify) _____
22 Inapplicable - Special Proceedings

16. Prior Traffic and Neglect Referrals

- a. Total number of prior traffic referrals
b. Total number of prior neglect referrals

17. Diagnostic Services

Need for Diagnostic Services

Table with 4 columns: Service Type, Indicated and Provided, Indicated but not Available, Not Indicated. Rows: Psychological, Psychiatric, Medical, Social.

18. School placement and adjustment

- a. Presently in school (1 Yes - 2 No)
b. Years of schooling completed
c. Grade placement in relation to age
d. Serious or persistent school misbehavior

19. Employment Status:

- 1. Employed full-time
2. Employed part-time
3. Not employed
4. Inapplicable (pre-school)

20. Length of residence (of child) in county

- 0 Not currently resident of county
1 Under one year
2 One year but less than 5 years
3 Five years or more

21. Living arrangement of child

- In own home:
01 With both parents
02 With mother and stepfather
03 With father and stepmother
04 With mother only
05 With father only
06 In home of relatives
07 In foster family home
08 In institution
09 In independent living arrangements
10 In other place (specify) _____

22. Marital Status of Natural Parents

- 01 Parents married and living together
ONE OR BOTH PARENTS DEAD:
02 Both dead
03 Father dead
04 Mother dead
PARENTS SEPARATED:
05 Divorced or legally separated
06 Father deserted mother;
07 Mother deserted father;
08 Other reason (Specify) _____
09 Parents not married to each other
10 Other status (Specify) _____
11 Unknown

23. Family Income (Annual)

- 1. Receiving assistance at time of referral
NOT RECEIVING ASSISTANCE AT TIME OF REFERRAL
2. Under \$5,000
3. \$5,000 to \$7,999
4. \$8,000 to \$11,999
5. \$12,000 and over
6. Unknown

24. Location of Residence

- 1 Rural
2 Urban - predominantly residential
3 Urban - predominantly business or industrial area
4 Suburban

Appendix II

Original Data Collector's Statement of Acceptance

STATEMENT OF ACCEPTANCE

I have the authority and having reviewed *Mississippi Juvenile Court Case Records: 1975 - 1978 User's Guide* hereby accept it as an accurate description of the delinquency and status offense data stored at the National Juvenile Court Data Archive and of the methods used by the Mississippi Department of Youth Services to collect these data.

Comments to users:

NONE

J. Walter Wood, Jr. Administrator, Community Services Division
 (Name, title, and organization) Miss. Dept. of Youth Services

JW Wood, Jr. 2/29/84
 (Signature) (Date)