

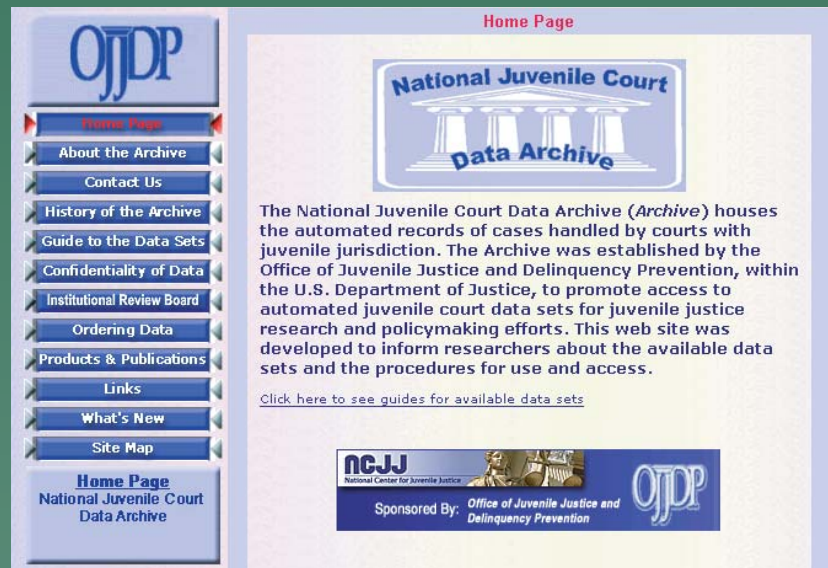
Juvenile Court Statistics 2001–2002



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The National Juvenile Court Data Archive online

The annual *Juvenile Court Statistics* report series is one of many products supported by the National Juvenile Court Data Archive. To learn more, visit the Archive Web site.



www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/njcda/

- ◆ The Archive Web site was developed to inform researchers about available data sets and the procedures for use and access. Visitors can view and download user guides to data sets housed in the Archive and search for data sets that meet specific research interests. In addition, the site includes links to publications based on analyses of Archive data.
- ◆ Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics is an interactive Web-based application that allows users to analyze the actual databases that are used to produce the *Juvenile Court Statistics* report. Users can explore in detail trends of and relationships among a youth's demographics and referral offenses, and the court's detention, adjudication, and disposition decisions. Results of analyses can be saved and imported into spreadsheet and word processing software. This application is available from the "Links" section on the Archive Web site.
- ◆ Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts gives users quick access to multiple years of state and county juvenile court case counts for delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases. This application is available from the "Links" section on the Archive Web site.

Juvenile Court Statistics 2001–2002

Report

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**National Center for Juvenile Justice
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Foreword

The Nation's juvenile courts play a critical role in the response to juvenile crime and the problems of offenders, victims, and the community. When responding to delinquent behavior, the courts become significantly involved in the lives of juveniles, and the impact of these interventions can last a lifetime. Although courts do impose sanctions, they also provide the necessary resources to increase the youth's competency to cope and succeed. The purpose of the juvenile court is not only to protect society but also to afford juvenile offenders opportunities to develop into functioning members of society.

To ensure informed decisionmaking and policy development, the juvenile court must stay abreast of evolving social trends. It is important that the court understand the changing nature of the offenders who come before it as well as the nature, availability, and effects of the resources that are required to help these youth.

Juvenile Court Statistics 2001–2002 profiles more than 1.6 million delinquency cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction in 2002 and describes trends since 1985. It also includes state- and county-level data for both 2001 and 2002. The data in this report provide a detailed portrait of the juvenile court and a frame of reference for policymakers, practitioners, researchers, and others who share concern for the future of our youth.

J. Robert Flores

Administrator

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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Juvenile Court Statistics would not be possible were it not for the state and local agencies that take the time each year to honor our requests for data and documentation. The following

agencies contributed case-level data or court-level aggregate statistics for this Report:

Alabama—State of Alabama, Administrative Office of the Courts.

Alaska—Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice and the Alaska Court System.

Arizona—Supreme Court, State of Arizona, Administrative Office of the Courts; and the Maricopa County Juvenile Court Center.

Arkansas—Administrative Office of the Courts, State of Arkansas.

California—Judicial Council of California Administrative Office of the Courts; the California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; and the following county probation departments: Alameda, Los Angeles, Marin, Orange, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Stanislaus, and Ventura.

Colorado—Colorado Judicial Department.

Connecticut—Judicial Branch Administration, Court Support Services Division.

Delaware—Family Court, State of Delaware.

District of Columbia—Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

Florida—State of Florida Department of Juvenile Justice.

Georgia—Judicial Council of Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts; and Georgia Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

Hawaii—Family Court of the First Circuit, The Judiciary, State of Hawaii.

Idaho—Idaho Supreme Court.

Illinois—Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Probation Services Division; and the Juvenile Court of Cook County.

Indiana—Supreme Court of Indiana, Division of State Court Administration; and Marion County Superior Court.

Iowa—State Court Administrator; and the Department of Human Rights.

Kansas—Supreme Court of Kansas, Office of Judicial Administration.

Kentucky—Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts.

Louisiana—Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana; and Youth Services, Office of Youth Development.

Maine—Administrative Office of the Courts.

Maryland—Department of Juvenile Justice.

Massachusetts—Administrative Office of the Courts.

Michigan—State Court Administrative Office, Michigan Supreme Court.

Minnesota—Minnesota Supreme Court Information System.

Mississippi—Mississippi Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Services.

Missouri—Department of Social Services, Division of Youth Services.

Montana—Montana Board of Crime Control.

Nebraska—Nebraska Crime Commission.

Nevada—Division of Child and Family Services, Juvenile Justice Programs Office.

New Hampshire—New Hampshire Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts.

New Jersey—Administrative Office of the Courts.

New Mexico—Children, Youth and Families Department.

New York—Office of Court Administration; and the State of New York, Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives.

North Carolina—Administrative Office of the Courts.

North Dakota—Supreme Court, Office of State Court Administrator.

Ohio—Supreme Court of Ohio; Ohio Department of Youth Services; and the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court Division.

Oklahoma—Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs.

Oregon—Judicial Department; and Office of the State Court Administrator.

Pennsylvania—Juvenile Court Judges' Commission.

Rhode Island—Administrative Office of State Courts and Rhode Island Family Court.

South Carolina—Department of Juvenile Justice.

South Dakota—Unified Judicial System.

Tennessee—Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

Texas—Texas Juvenile Probation Commission.

Utah—Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

Vermont—Vermont Supreme Court, Judiciary Data Warehouse.

Virginia—Department of Juvenile Justice and the Virginia Supreme Court.

Washington—Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

West Virginia—Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center.

Wisconsin—Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

Wyoming—Supreme Court of Wyoming Court Services.

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Preface

This is the 75th report in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. It describes the delinquency and status offense cases handled between 1985 and 2002 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction.¹ National estimates of juvenile court delinquency caseloads in 2002 were based on analyses of 1,047,793 automated case records and court-level statistics summarizing an additional 69,633 cases. Status offense case profiles were based on 18 years of petitioned status offense case records, including 2002 data submitted on 101,812 automated case-level records and court-level summary statistics on an additional 14,665 cases. The data used in the analyses were contributed to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive by more than 2,000 courts with jurisdiction over 75% of the juvenile population in 2002.

The first *Juvenile Court Statistics* report was published in 1929 by the U.S. Department of Labor and described cases handled by 42 courts during 1927. During the next decade, *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports were based on statistics cards completed for each delinquency, status offense, and dependency case handled by the

courts participating in the reporting series. The Children's Bureau (within the U.S. Department of Labor) tabulated the information on each card, including age, gender, and race of the juvenile; the reason for referral; the manner of dealing with the case; and the final disposition of the case. During the 1940s, however, the collection of case-level data was abandoned because of its high cost. From the 1940s until the mid-1970s, *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports were based on the simple, annual case counts reported to the Children's Bureau by participating courts.

In 1957, the Children's Bureau initiated a new data collection design that enabled the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series to develop statistically sound, national estimates. The Children's Bureau, which had been transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), developed a probability sample of more than 500 courts. Each court in the sample was asked to submit annual counts of delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases. This design proved difficult to sustain as courts began to drop out of the sample. At the same time, a growing number of courts outside the sample began to compile comparable statistics. By the late 1960s, HEW ended the sample-based effort and returned to the policy of collecting annual case counts from any court able to provide them. The

¹ This Report is a combined edition for 2001 and 2002. The national estimates and analyses focus on 2002, but the state- and county-level caseload statistics in appendix C are presented separately for 2001 and 2002.

Juvenile Court Statistics series, however, continued to generate national estimates based on data from these nonprobability samples.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) became responsible for *Juvenile Court Statistics* following the passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. In 1975, OJJDP awarded the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) a grant to continue the report series. Although NCJJ agreed to use procedures established

by HEW to ensure reporting continuity, NCJJ also began to investigate methods of improving the quality and detail of national statistics. A critical innovation was made possible by the proliferation of computers during the 1970s. As NCJJ asked agencies across the country to complete the annual juvenile court statistics form, some agencies began offering to send the automated case-level data collected by their management information systems. NCJJ learned to combine these automated records to produce a detailed national portrait of juvenile

court activity—the original objective of the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series.

The project's transition from using annual case counts to analyzing automated case-level data was completed with the production of *Juvenile Court Statistics 1984*. For the first time since the 1930s, *Juvenile Court Statistics* contained detailed, case-level descriptions of the delinquency and status offense cases handled by U.S. juvenile courts. This case-level detail continues to be the emphasis of the reporting series.

Chapter 1

Introduction

This Report describes delinquency and status offense cases handled between 1985 and 2002 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Courts with juvenile jurisdiction may handle a variety of matters, including child abuse and neglect, traffic violations, child support, and adoptions. This Report focuses on cases involving juveniles charged with law violations (delinquency or status offenses).

Unit of Count

In measuring the activity of juvenile courts, one could count the number of offenses referred; the number of cases referred; the actual filings of offenses, cases, or petitions; the number of disposition hearings; or the number of juveniles handled. Each “unit of count” has its own merits and disadvantages. The unit of count used in *Juvenile Court Statistics (JCS)* is the number of “cases disposed.”

A “case” represents a juvenile processed by a juvenile court on a new referral, regardless of the number of law violations contained in the referral. A juvenile charged with four burglaries in a single referral would represent a single case. A juvenile referred for three burglaries and referred again the following week on another burglary charge would represent two cases, even if the court

eventually merged the two referrals for more efficient processing.

The fact that a case is “disposed” means that a definite action was taken as the result of the referral—i.e., a plan of treatment was selected or initiated. It does not mean necessarily that a case was closed or terminated in the sense that all contact between the court and the juvenile ceased. For example, a case is considered to be disposed when the court orders probation, not when a term of probation supervision is completed.

Coverage

A basic question for this reporting series is what constitutes a referral to juvenile court. The answer partly depends on how each jurisdiction organizes its case-screening function. In many communities, all juvenile matters are first screened by an intake unit within the juvenile court. The intake unit determines whether the matter should be handled informally (i.e., diverted) or petitioned for formal handling. In data files from communities using this type of system, a delinquency or status offense case is defined as a court referral at the point of initial screening, regardless of whether it is handled formally or informally.

In other communities, the juvenile court is not involved in delinquency or status offense matters until another agency (e.g., the prosecutor's office or a social service agency) has first screened the case. In other words, the intake function is performed outside the court, and some matters are diverted to other agencies without the court ever handling them. Status offense cases, in particular, tend to be diverted from court processing in this manner.

Since its inception, *Juvenile Court Statistics* has adapted to the changing structure of juvenile court processing nationwide. As court processing became more diverse, the *JCS* series broadened its definition of the juvenile court to incorporate other agencies that perform what can generically be considered juvenile court functions. In some communities, data collection has expanded to include departments of youth services, child welfare agencies, and prosecutors' offices. In other communities, this expansion has not been possible. Therefore, while there is extensive coverage in the *JCS* series of formally handled delinquency cases and adequate coverage of informally handled delinquency cases, the coverage of status offense cases is limited and is not sufficient to support the generation of national estimates. For this reason, *JCS* reports present national estimates of the volume and trends in delinquency cases, but present only sample-based profiles of formally processed status offense cases and do not present any information on informally handled status offense cases. (Sub-national analyses of these cases are available from the National Juvenile Court Data Archive [the Archive].)

Juvenile Court Processing

Any attempt to describe juvenile court caseloads at the national level must be based on a generic model of court processing to serve as a com-

mon framework. In order to analyze and present data about juvenile court activities in diverse jurisdictions, the Archive strives to fit the processing characteristics of all jurisdictions into the following general model:

Intake. Referred cases are first screened by an intake department (either within or outside the court). The intake department may decide to dismiss the case for lack of legal sufficiency or to resolve the matter formally or informally. Informal (i.e., nonpetitioned) dispositions may include a voluntary referral to a social service agency, informal probation, or the payment of fines or some form of voluntary restitution. Formally handled cases are petitioned and scheduled for an adjudicatory or waiver hearing.

Judicial Waiver. The intake department may decide that a case should be removed from juvenile court and handled instead in criminal (adult) court. In such cases, a petition is usually filed in juvenile court asking the juvenile court judge to waive jurisdiction over the case. The juvenile court judge decides whether the case merits criminal prosecution.¹ When a waiver request is denied, the matter is usually scheduled for an adjudicatory hearing in the juvenile court.

Petitioning. If the intake department decides that a case should be handled formally within the juvenile court, a petition is filed and the case is placed on the court calendar (or docket) for an adjudicatory hearing. A small number of petitions are dismissed for various reasons before an adjudicatory hearing is actually held.

¹Mechanisms of transfer to criminal court vary by state. In some states, a prosecutor has the authority to file juvenile cases that meet specified criteria directly in criminal court. This Report, however, includes only cases that were initially under juvenile court jurisdiction and were transferred as a result of judicial waiver.

Adjudication. At the adjudicatory hearing, a juvenile may be adjudicated (judged) a delinquent or status offender, and the case would then proceed to a disposition hearing. Alternatively, a case can be dismissed or continued in contemplation of dismissal. In these cases, the court often recommends that the juvenile take some actions prior to the final adjudication decision, such as paying restitution or voluntarily attending drug counseling.

Disposition. At the disposition hearing, the juvenile court judge determines the most appropriate sanction, generally after reviewing a predisposition report prepared by a probation department. The range of options available to a court typically includes commitment to an institution; placement in a group or foster home or other residential facility; probation (either regular or intensive supervision); referral to an outside agency, day treatment, or mental health program; or imposition of a fine, community service, or restitution.

Detention. A juvenile may be placed in a detention facility at different points as a case progresses through the juvenile justice system. Detention practices also vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. A judicial decision to detain or continue detention may occur before or after adjudication or disposition. This Report includes only those detention actions that result in a juvenile being placed in a restrictive facility under court authority while awaiting the outcome of the court process. This Report does not include detention decisions made by law enforcement officials prior to court intake or those occurring after the disposition of a case (e.g., temporary holding of a juvenile in a detention facility until a facility for the court-ordered placement is available).

Data Quality

Juvenile Court Statistics relies on the secondary analysis of data originally compiled by juvenile courts or juvenile justice agencies to meet their own information and reporting needs. Although these incoming data files are not uniform across jurisdictions, they are likely to be more detailed and accurate than data files compiled by local jurisdictions merely complying with a mandated national reporting program.

The heterogeneity of the contributed data files greatly increases the complexity of the Archive's data processing tasks. Contributing jurisdictions collect and report information using their own definitions and coding categories. Therefore, the detail reported in some data sets is not contained in others. Even when similar data elements are used, they may have inconsistent definitions or overlapping coding categories. The Archive restructures contributed data into standardized coding categories in order to combine information from multiple sources. The standardization process requires an intimate understanding of the development, structure, and content of each data set received. Codebooks and operation manuals are studied, data suppliers interviewed, and data files analyzed to maximize the understanding of each information system. Every attempt is made to ensure that only compatible information from the various data sets is used in standardized data files.

While the heterogeneity of the data adds complexity to the development of a national data file, it has proven to be valuable in other applications. The diversity of the data stored in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive enables the data to support a wider range of research efforts than would a uniform, and probably more general, data collection form. For example, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) Uniform Crime Reporting

(UCR) Program is limited by necessity to a small number of relatively broad offense codes. The UCR offense code for larceny-theft combines shoplifting with a number of other larcenies. Thus, the data are useless for studies of shoplifting. In comparison, many of the Archive's data sets are sufficiently detailed to enable a researcher to distinguish offenses that are often combined in other reporting series—shoplifting can be distinguished from other larcenies, joyriding from motor vehicle theft, and armed robbery from unarmed robbery. The diversity of these coding structures allows researchers to construct data sets that contain the detail demanded by their research designs.

Validity of the Estimates

The national delinquency estimates presented in this Report were generated with data from a large nonprobability sample of juvenile courts. Therefore, statistical confidence in the estimates cannot be mathematically determined. Although statistical confidence would be greater if a probability sampling design were used, the cost of such an effort has long been considered prohibitive. Secondary analysis of available data is the best practical alternative for developing an understanding of the Nation's juvenile courts.²

National estimates for 2002 are based on analyses of individual case records from nearly 1,900 courts and aggregate court-level data on cases from more than 200 additional courts. Together, these courts had jurisdiction over 75% of the U.S. juvenile

population in 2002. The weighting procedures that generate national estimates from this sample control for many factors: the size of a community; the demographic composition of its juvenile population; the volume of cases referred to the reporting courts; the age, gender, and race of the juveniles involved; the offense characteristics of the cases; the courts' responses to the cases (manner of handling, detention, adjudication, and disposition); and the nature of each court's jurisdictional responsibilities (i.e., upper age of original jurisdiction).

Structure of the Report

Chapters 2 and 3 of this Report present national estimates of delinquency cases handled by the juvenile courts in 2002 and also analyze caseload trends from 1985. Chapter 2 describes the volume and rate of delinquency cases, sources of referral, demographic characteristics of the juveniles involved (age, gender, and race), and offenses charged. Chapter 3 traces the flow of delinquency cases through the courts, examining each decision point (i.e., detention, intake decision, judicial decision, and judicial disposition) and including data by demographic characteristics and offense. Together, these two chapters provide a detailed national portrait of delinquency cases.

Chapter 4 presents a sample-based profile of status offense cases formally handled by the juvenile courts between 1985 and 2002. It includes data on demographic characteristics, offenses charged, and case processing.

Appendix A describes the statistical procedure used to generate these estimates. Readers are encouraged to consult appendix B for definitions of key terms used throughout the Report. Few terms in the field of juvenile justice have widely accepted definitions. The terminology used in this Report has been carefully developed

² For more detailed analyses of the *JCS* national estimates and their accuracy, see: Jeffrey A. Butts and Howard N. Snyder. 1995. *A Study to Assess the Validity of the National Estimates Developed for the Juvenile Court Statistics Series*. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice.

to communicate the findings of the work as precisely as possible without sacrificing applicability to multiple jurisdictions.

Appendix C presents a detailed table showing the number of delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases handled by juvenile courts in 2001 and 2002, by state and county. Table notes, at the end of the appendix, indicate the source of the data and the unit of count. Because courts report their statistical data using various units of count (e.g., cases disposed, offenses referred, petitions), the reader is cautioned against making cross-jurisdictional comparisons before studying the table notes.

This Report utilizes a format that combines tables, figures, and text highlights for presentation of the data. A detailed index of tables and figures appears at the end of the Report.

Data Access

The data used in this Report are stored in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive at NCJJ in Pittsburgh, PA. The Archive contains the most detailed information available on juveniles involved in the juvenile justice system and on the activities of U.S. juvenile courts. Designed to facilitate research on the juvenile justice

system, the Archive's data files are available to policymakers, researchers, and students. In addition to national data files, state and local data can be provided to researchers. With the assistance of Archive staff, researchers can merge selected files for cross-jurisdictional and longitudinal analyses. Upon request, project staff are also available to perform special analyses of the Archive's data files.

Researchers are encouraged to explore the National Juvenile Court Data Archive Web site at ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/njcda/ for a summary of Archive holdings and procedures for data access. Researchers may also contact the Archive directly at 412-227-6950.

Changes Introduced in This Report

A 2001 version of *Juvenile Court Statistics* was not produced separately. This Report is a combined edition for 2001 and 2002. The national estimates and analyses focus on 2002, but the state- and county-level case-load statistics in appendix C are presented separately for 2001 and 2002.

This Report includes descriptions of total petitioned status offense cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. In recent years, the description of petitioned status offense cases

has been limited to runaway, truancy, ungovernability, and liquor law violation cases only. The total petitioned status offense analyses in this Report include miscellaneous offenses, which are not analyzed independently, to provide an overall description of formally handled status offense cases.

Other Sources of Juvenile Court Data

With support from OJJDP, NCJJ has developed two Web-based data analysis and dissemination applications that provide access to the data used for this Report. The first of these applications, *Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics 1985–2002*, was developed to facilitate independent analysis of the national delinquency estimates presented in this Report while eliminating the need for statistical analysis software. The second application, *Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts*, is a Web-based version of the information presented in appendixes C and D of this Report. This application presents annual counts of the delinquency, status, and dependency cases processed in juvenile courts, by state and county. Both applications are available from OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/index.html.

Chapter 2

National Estimates of Delinquency Cases

Delinquency offenses are acts committed by juveniles that, if committed by an adult, could result in criminal prosecution. This chapter documents the volume of delinquency cases referred to juvenile court and examines the characteristics of these cases, including types of offenses charged, demographic characteristics of the juveniles involved (age, gender, and race), and sources of referral.

Analysis of case rates permits comparisons of juvenile court activity over time while controlling for differences in the size and demographic characteristics of the juvenile population. Rates are calculated as the

number of cases for every 1,000 juveniles in the population—those age 10 or older who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court.¹

The chapter focuses on cases disposed in 2002 and examines trends since 1985.

¹ The upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction is defined by statute in each state. See appendix B, the “Glossary of Terms,” for a more detailed discussion on upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction. Case rates presented in this Report control for state variations in juvenile population.

Counts and Trends

- In 2002, courts with juvenile jurisdiction handled an estimated 1,615,400 delinquency cases.
- In 1960, approximately 1,100 delinquency cases were processed daily. In 2002, juvenile courts handled about 4,400 delinquency cases per day.
- The number of delinquency cases processed by juvenile courts increased 41% between 1985 and 2002.
- Between its peak year 1997 and 2002, the delinquency caseload declined 11%.
- The number of drug law violation cases increased 159% between 1985 and 2002, while both person and public order offense cases increased 113%. In comparison, property offense cases decreased 10% during this period.
- Public order offense cases accounted for nearly half (46%) of the growth in the delinquency caseload between 1985 and 2002. Person offense cases made up another 44% of the increased number of delinquency cases processed during this time period.

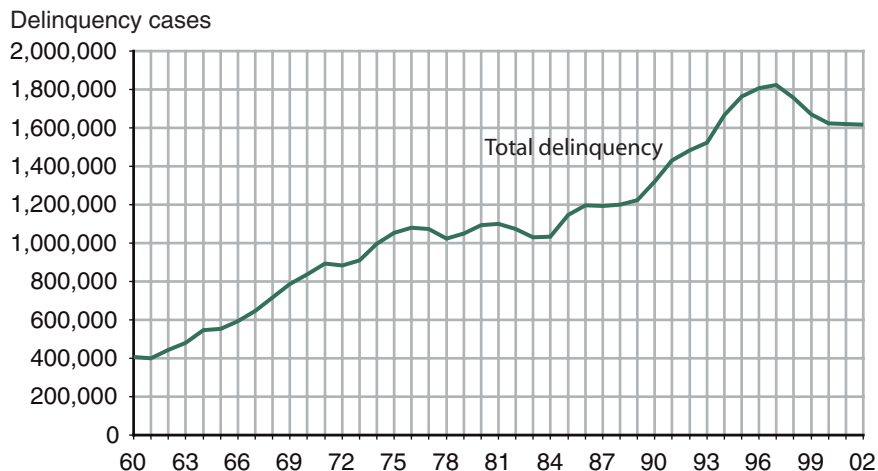
Offense profile of delinquency cases:

Most serious offense	1985	2002
Person	16%	24%
Property	61	39
Drugs	7	12
Public order	17	25
Total	100%	100%

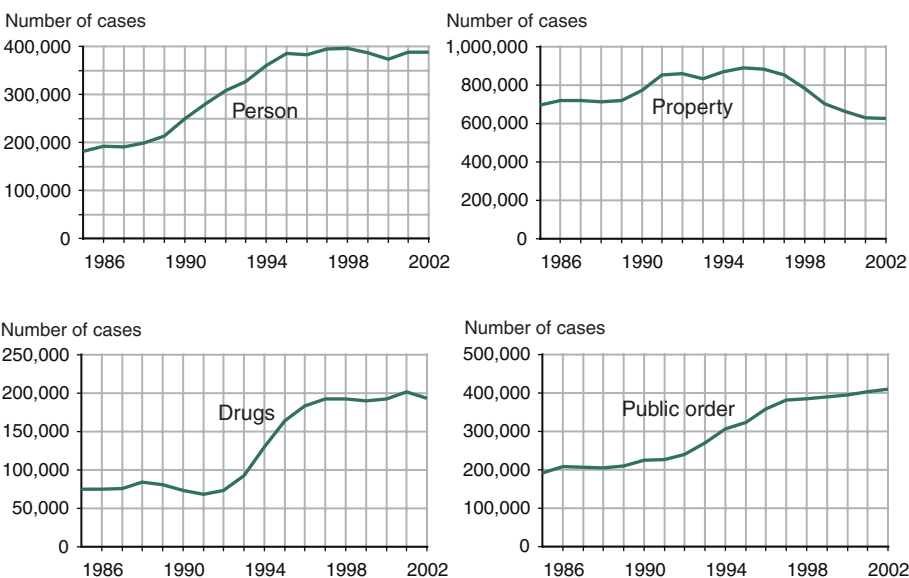
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Compared with 1985, a much smaller proportion of the court's delinquency caseload in 2002 was property offenses.

Between 1960 and 2002, juvenile court delinquency caseloads increased nearly 300%; in the last 5 years, caseloads have declined 8%



Between 1985 and 2002, delinquency caseloads involving person, drug, and public order offenses more than doubled; in contrast, the property offense caseload decreased 10%



Counts and Trends

In recent years, the number of cases handled by juvenile courts has decreased for most offense categories

Most serious offense	Number of cases		Percent change		
	2001	2002	1993–2002	1998–2002	2001–2002
Total delinquency	1,620,800	1,615,400	6%	–8%	0%
Total person	388,000	387,500	19	–2	0
Criminal homicide	1,500	1,700	–40	–19	11
Forcible rape	5,000	4,700	–29	–9	–7
Robbery	22,000	21,500	–38	–28	–2
Aggravated assault	49,400	47,400	–34	–21	–4
Simple assault	270,000	270,700	52	4	0
Other violent sex offenses	13,800	16,400	39	30	19
Other person offenses	26,200	25,200	22	–1	–4
Total property	628,100	624,900	–25	–20	–1
Burglary	101,000	100,000	–33	–23	–1
Larceny–theft	286,500	284,400	–24	–20	–1
Motor vehicle theft	37,500	38,500	–39	–20	3
Arson	8,300	8,100	5	–4	–3
Vandalism	94,900	94,800	–20	–16	0
Trespassing	50,600	50,800	–20	–20	0
Stolen property offenses	23,600	22,100	–29	–31	–6
Other property offenses	25,900	26,200	–9	–14	1
Drug law violations	201,500	193,200	110	1	–4
Public order offenses	403,200	409,800	52	7	2
Obstruction of justice	187,100	182,600	93	7	–2
Disorderly conduct	97,600	108,500	56	25	11
Weapons offenses	36,500	35,900	–24	–17	–1
Liquor law violations	26,500	28,200	92	20	6
Nonviolent sex offenses	15,300	15,500	45	25	1
Other public order offenses	40,200	39,000	19	–19	–3
Violent Crime Index*	78,000	75,300	–35	–23	–3
Property Crime Index**	433,200	431,000	–27	–21	–1

* Includes criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

** Includes burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Percent change calculations are based on unrounded numbers.

- Compared with 1993, juvenile courts handled 110% more drug law violation cases in 2002, 93% more obstruction of justice cases, 92% more liquor law violation cases, 56% more disorderly conduct cases, and 52% more simple assault cases.
- Between 1998 and 2002, caseloads dropped in several offense categories, including stolen property offenses (31%), robbery (28%), burglary (23%), aggravated assault (21%), trespassing (20%), larceny-theft (20%), motor vehicle theft (20%), and criminal homicide (19%).
- Trends in juvenile court cases paralleled trends in arrests of persons younger than 18. The number of juvenile court cases involving offenses included in the FBI's Violent Crime Index² (criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) declined 23% between 1998 and 2002. The FBI reported that the number of arrests involving persons younger than age 18 charged with Violent Crime Index offenses decreased 17% during this same period.
- Between 1998 and 2002, the volume of juvenile court cases involving Property Crime Index offenses (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) declined 21%, and the FBI reported arrests of persons under age 18 for Property Crime Index offenses decreased 23%.

² The annual series of reports from the FBI, *Crime in the United States*, provides information on arrests in offense categories that have become part of the common vocabulary of criminal justice statistics. The *Crime in the United States* series tracks changes in the general nature of arrests through the use of two indexes, the Violent Crime Index and the Property Crime Index. Although they do not contain all violent or all property offenses, the indexes serve as a barometer of criminal activity in the United States. The arrest trends reported above are from *Crime in the United States 2002*.

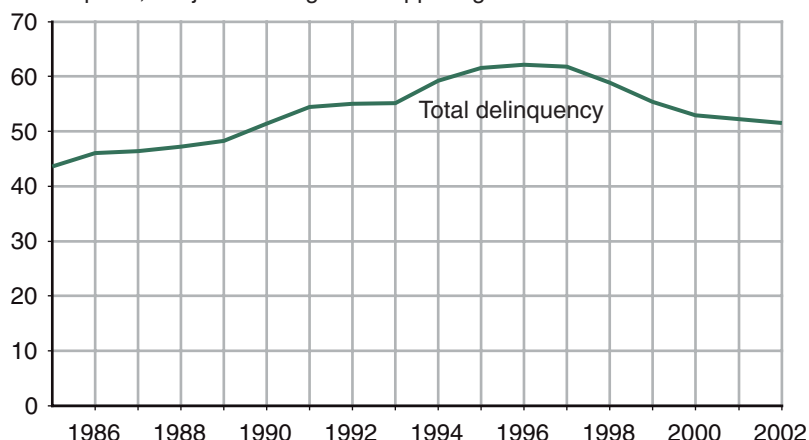
Case Rates

- More than 31 million youth were under juvenile court jurisdiction in 2002. Of these youth, 8 in 10 (80%) were between the ages of 10 and 15, 12% were age 16, and 8% were age 17. The small proportion of 16- and 17-year-olds among the juvenile court population is related to the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction, which varies by state. In 2002, youth age 16 in 3 states were under the original jurisdiction of the criminal court, as were youth age 17 in an additional 10 states.
- In 2002, juvenile courts processed 51.6 delinquency cases for every 1,000 juveniles in the population—those age 10 or older who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court.
- The total delinquency case rate increased 43% between 1985 and 1996 and then declined 17% to the 2002 level.³
- Between 1985 and 2002, case rates increased in three of the four general offense categories: drug law violations by 117%, and person offenses and public order offenses each by 79%.
- In contrast to other offense categories, case rates for property offenses declined 25% between 1985 and 2002.

³ The percent change in the number of cases disposed may not be equal to the percent change in case rates because of the changing size of the juvenile population.

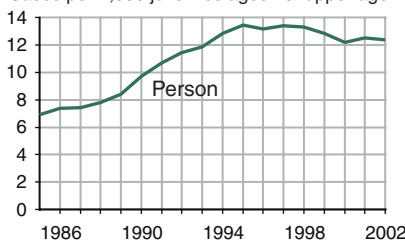
Delinquency case rates rose from 43.6 to 62.2 per 1,000 juveniles between 1985 and 1996 and then steadily declined to 51.6 in 2002

Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age

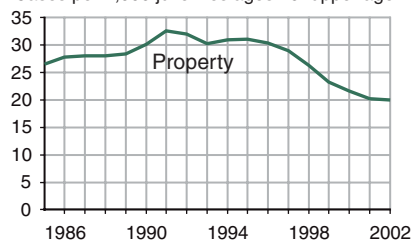


Between 1991 and 2002, case rates for drug offenses increased 138% (from 2.6 to 6.2 per 1,000 juveniles)

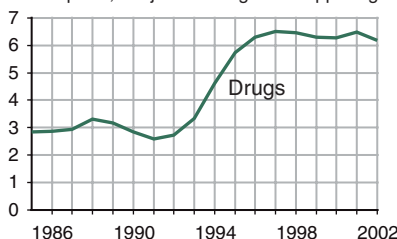
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



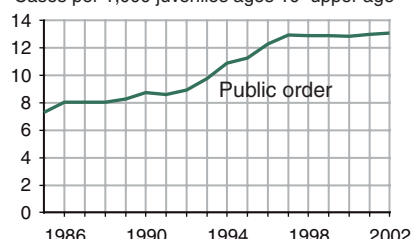
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



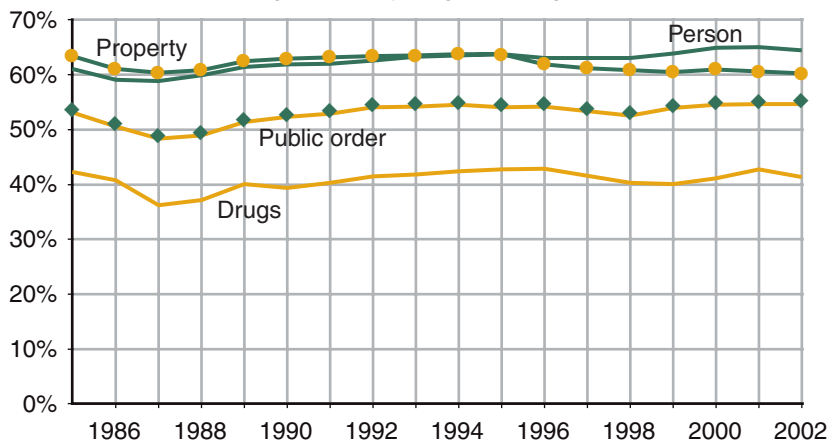
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Age at Referral

In 2002, juveniles younger than age 16 accounted for more than half of all delinquency cases, including nearly two-thirds of person offense cases

Percent of cases involving juveniles younger than age 16



Between 1998 and 2002, delinquency case rates declined for all age groups

Year	Case rate							
	Age 10	Age 11	Age 12	Age 13	Age 14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17
1985	5.9	9.9	18.2	33.2	50.3	66.2	79.4	80.7
1986	5.7	9.3	17.8	33.8	52.9	70.0	85.5	86.0
1987	5.7	9.8	18.3	34.4	54.7	71.4	85.0	86.3
1988	6.0	9.7	19.2	35.5	57.2	73.7	87.8	88.7
1989	6.0	10.7	20.2	38.7	58.9	77.9	92.1	88.9
1990	6.2	11.0	21.7	41.1	65.2	83.5	100.5	97.2
1991	6.5	11.7	23.2	45.2	68.6	90.9	104.7	104.1
1992	6.1	11.6	23.1	45.4	71.9	90.2	107.3	104.0
1993	5.6	10.6	22.5	44.6	71.3	93.6	106.9	107.5
1994	6.0	11.3	23.7	48.3	75.2	98.8	117.0	111.7
1995	6.0	11.7	24.9	48.4	78.0	100.7	120.6	117.5
1996	5.8	11.3	24.4	47.9	75.7	103.3	121.7	123.8
1997	5.5	11.3	24.5	47.5	75.2	99.9	123.8	122.5
1998	5.4	10.7	23.1	44.6	71.1	95.4	115.4	121.6
1999	5.1	10.3	22.3	42.7	66.1	90.5	110.2	111.9
2000	5.1	10.1	21.4	40.7	65.1	85.2	103.7	110.8
2001	5.0	9.8	21.2	40.7	63.4	85.5	103.8	109.0
2002	4.6	9.3	20.4	39.2	63.2	84.3	102.9	109.1

Case rate = Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group.

- In 2002, 58% of all delinquency cases processed by the juvenile courts involved youth age 15 or younger at the time of referral.
- The proportion of cases involving juveniles age 15 or younger varied by offense: younger juveniles accounted for a smaller proportion of drug and public order cases than of person and property offense cases.
- With the exception of 10- and 11-year-olds, age-specific case rates in 2002 were above the rates in 1985; however, in the 5 years between 1998 and 2002, age-specific case rates dropped 12% on average.

Offense profiles of delinquency cases by age group:

Most serious offense	Age 15 or younger	Age 16 or older
2002		
Person	27%	20%
Property	40	36
Drugs	9	17
Public order	24	27
Total	100%	100%
1985		
Person	16%	15%
Property	64	56
Drugs	5	9
Public order	15	20
Total	100%	100%

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

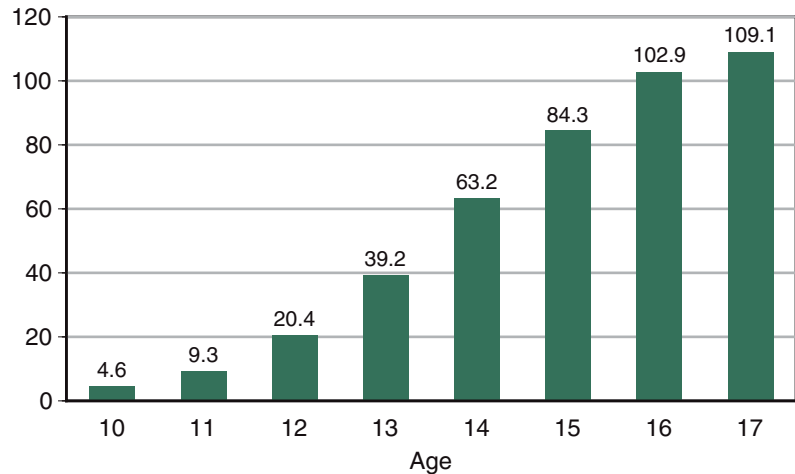
- Compared with the delinquency caseload involving older juveniles, the caseload of youth age 15 or younger in 2002 included larger proportions of person and property offense cases and smaller proportions of drug and public order offense cases.
- Compared with 1985, the caseloads in 2002 of both older and younger juveniles involved greater proportions of person, public order, and drug offense cases and smaller proportions of property offense cases.

Age at Referral

- Although comparable numbers of 17-year-olds and 16-year-olds were arrested in 2002, the number of juvenile court cases involving 17-year-olds (271,600) was lower than the number involving 16-year-olds (376,900). The explanation lies primarily in the fact that, in 13 states, 17-year-olds are excluded from the original jurisdiction of the juvenile court. In these states, all 17-year-olds are legally adults and are referred to criminal court rather than to juvenile court. Thus, far fewer 17-year-olds than 16-year-olds are subject to original juvenile court jurisdiction.
- In 2002, the case rate for 16-year-olds was 1.6 times the rate for 14-year-olds, and the rate for 14-year-olds was 3.1 times the rate for 12-year-olds.
- The increase in case rates between age 13 and age 17 was sharpest for drug offenses. The case rate for drug offenses for 17-year-old juveniles was 8 times the rate for 13-year-olds.
- For cases involving person offenses, the case rate for 17-year-olds (21.4) was nearly double the rate for 13-year-olds (11.6).
- For public order offenses in 2002, the case rate for 17-year-olds was more than 3 times the rate for 13-year-olds and the property offense case rate for 17-year-olds was more than double the rate for 13-year-olds.

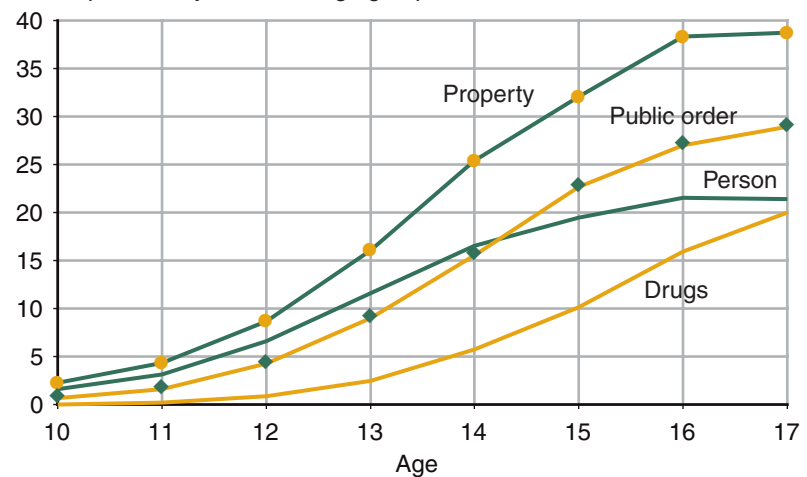
In 2002, delinquency case rates increased with the referral age of the juvenile

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Case rates increased continuously with age for drug and public order offense cases, while person and property offense cases leveled off after age 16

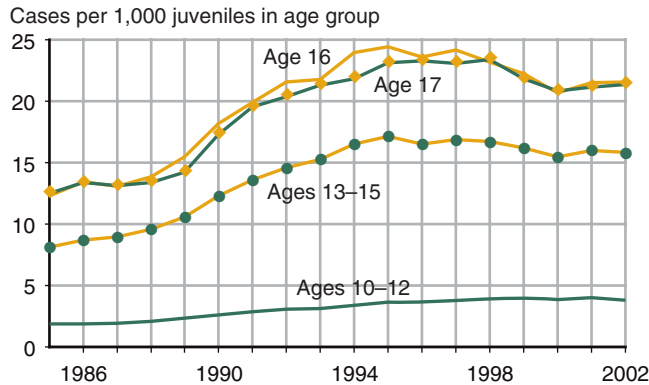
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Age at Referral

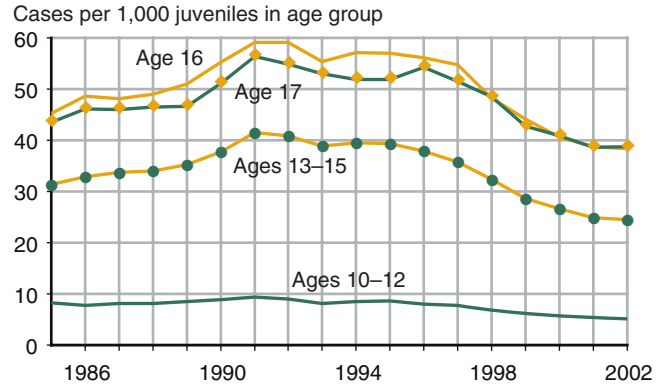
Trends in case rates were generally similar across age groups between 1985 and 2002 for each general offense category

Person offense case rates



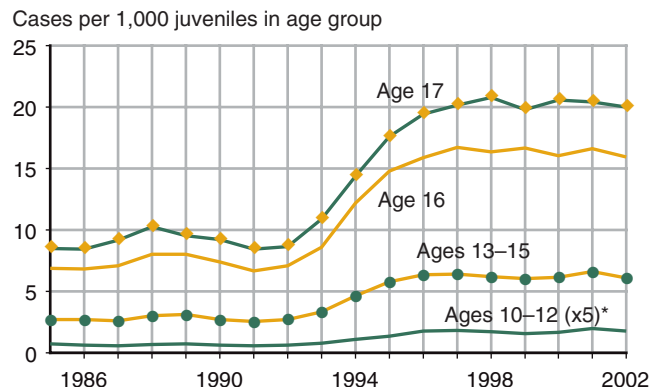
- Across age groups, person offense case rates were considerably higher in 2002 than in 1985. For example, in 2002, the case rate for juveniles ages 10–12 was 104% above the rate in 1985 and the rate for juveniles ages 13–15 was 94% above the rate in 1985.
- Person offense case rates were lower in 2002 than in 1998 for all age groups.

Property offense case rates



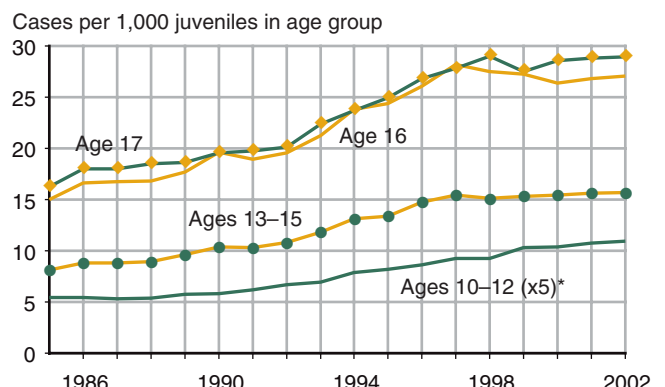
- Property offense case rates peaked for all age groups in 1991 and then generally declined through 2002. On average, between 1991 and 2002, property offense case rates fell across all age groups almost 40%.
- Property offense case rates were lower in 2002 than in 1985 for all age groups.

Drug offense case rates



- In 2002, drug offense case rates were 136% higher than the rates in 1985 for juveniles ages 10–12, 124% higher for juveniles ages 13–15, 132% higher for 16-year-olds, and 135% higher for youth age 17.
- Drug offense case rates more than doubled for each age group between 1991 and 1997 and have remained near the 1997 level through 2002 for each age group.

Public order offense case rates



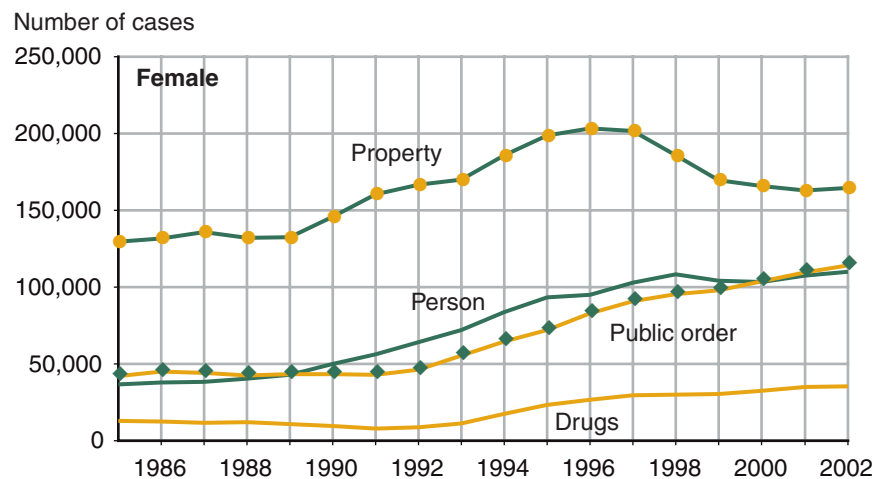
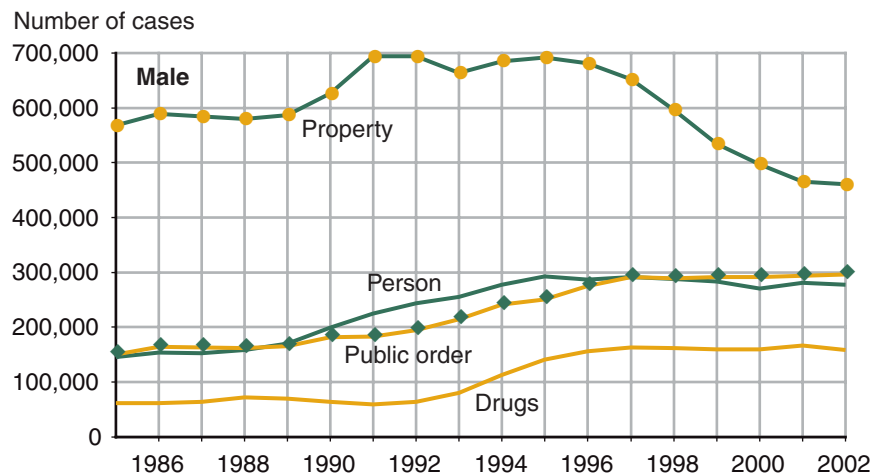
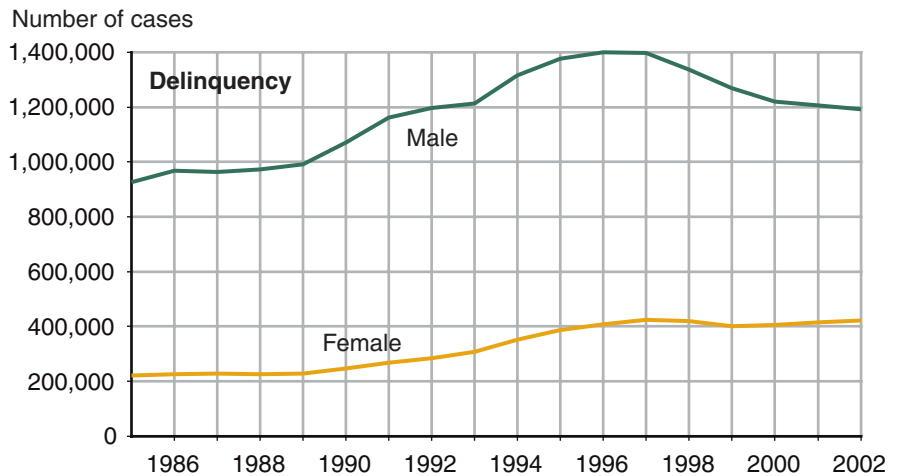
- Public order offense case rates nearly doubled for each age group between 1985 and 1998 and, with the exception of juveniles ages 10–12, have remained relatively constant at that level through 2002.
- Between 1998 and 2002, public order offense case rates increased nearly 20% for juveniles ages 10–12.

*Because of the relatively low volume of cases involving youth ages 10–12 for drug offenses and public order offenses, their case rates are inflated by a factor of 5 to display the trend over time.

Gender

- Overall, the female delinquency caseload grew at an average rate of 4% per year between 1985 and 2002, while the average rate increase was 2% per year for males.
- Between 1985 and 2002, the relative increase in the female caseload out-paced that of the male caseload for person offenses (202% vs. 91%), public order offenses (171% vs. 97%), and drug offenses (171% vs. 156%).
- Between 1985 and 2002, the male property caseload decreased 19%, while the number of property offense cases involving females increased 27%.

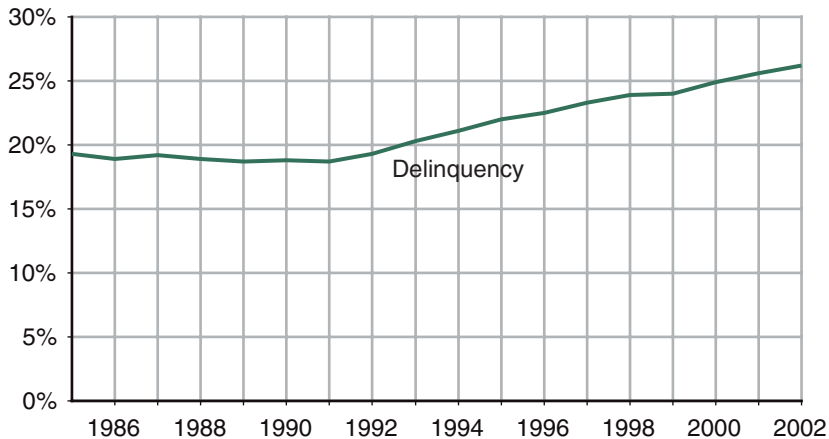
Between 1985 and 2002, the number of delinquency cases involving females increased 92% (from 220,600 to 423,100 cases); for males the increase was 29% (from 925,200 to 1,192,300 cases)



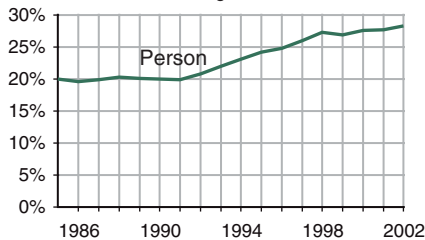
Gender

The proportion of the delinquency caseload involving females increased from 19% in 1985 to 26% in 2002

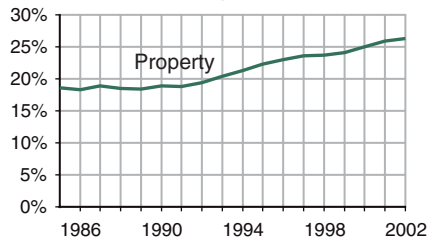
Percent of cases involving females



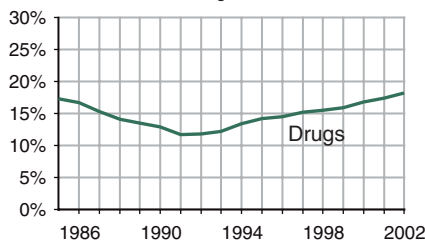
Percent of cases involving females



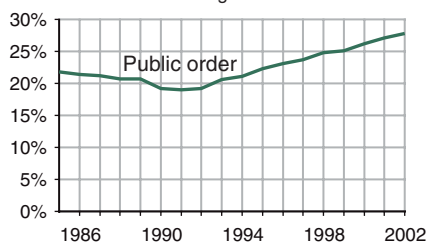
Percent of cases involving females



Percent of cases involving females



Percent of cases involving females



- Females accounted for 20% of person offense cases for each year between 1985 and 1991. Between 1991 and 2002, the female proportion of the person offense caseload has steadily increased to 28%.

Offense profiles of delinquency cases for males and females:

Most serious offense	Male	Female
2002		
Person	23%	26%
Property	39	39
Drugs	13	8
Public order	25	27
Total	100%	100%
1985		
Person	16%	16%
Property	61	59
Drugs	7	6
Public order	16	19
Total	100%	100%

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

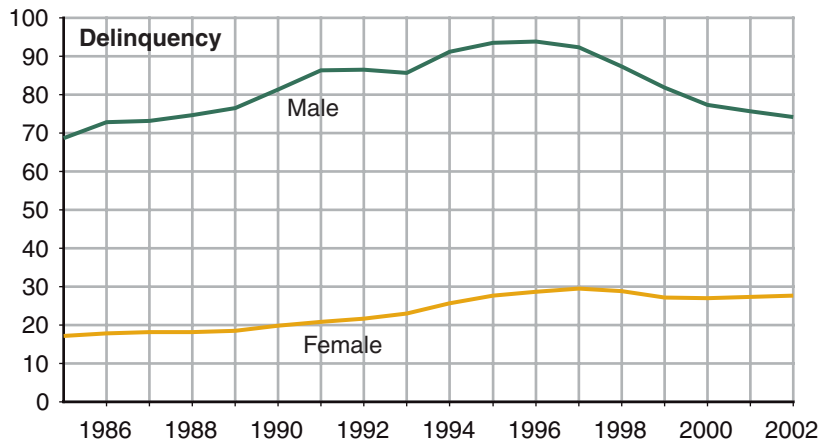
- Both male and female delinquency caseloads in 2002 had greater proportions of person, drug, and public order offense cases than in 1985 and smaller proportions of property offense cases.
- In 2002, the female caseload contained a greater proportion of person and public order offenses and a smaller proportion of drug offenses than the male caseload.
- The female and male caseload contained an equal proportion of property offenses in 2002. For both males and females, the property offense proportions of the delinquency caseloads were substantially less in 2002 than in 1985.

Gender

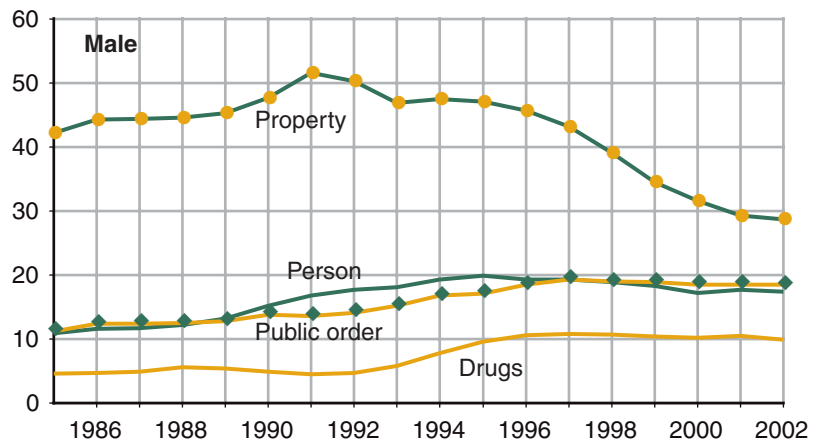
- Overall, trends in delinquency case rates revealed similar patterns for males and females. For both groups, the case rate increased from 1985 into the mid-1990s. For males, the rate increased 36% to its peak in 1996 then fell 21% by 2002. The female rate grew 72% between 1985 and 1997 then dropped just 6% through 2002.
- Male and female delinquency case rates converged between 1985 and 2002. In 1985, the delinquency case rate for males was almost 4 times greater than the rate for females; by 2002, the male rate was less than 3 times the female rate—74.3 compared with 27.7.
- For all years, the largest gender disparity in offense-specific case rates was for drug offenses. In 2002, the drug offense case rate for males was more than 4 times greater than the rate for females.
- Between 1998 and 2002, male case rates declined for each of the four general offense categories.
- In contrast to male case rates, between 1998 and 2002, female case rates increased for drug and public order offenses, remained relatively unchanged for person offenses, and declined less than male rates for property offenses.
- In 2002, female person offense case rates were at their highest level since 1998, while male rates fell 8% between 1998 and 2002.
- As female property offense case rates decreased 16% between 1998 and 2002, rates for males decreased 26%.
- Female drug offense case rates increased 12% between 1998 and 2002, while male rates decreased 7%.
- Between 1998 and 2002, public order offense case rates for females increased 14% and male rates decreased 2%.

Although delinquency case rates are much higher for males than females, female rates increased more or decreased less than the male rates between 1985 and 2002

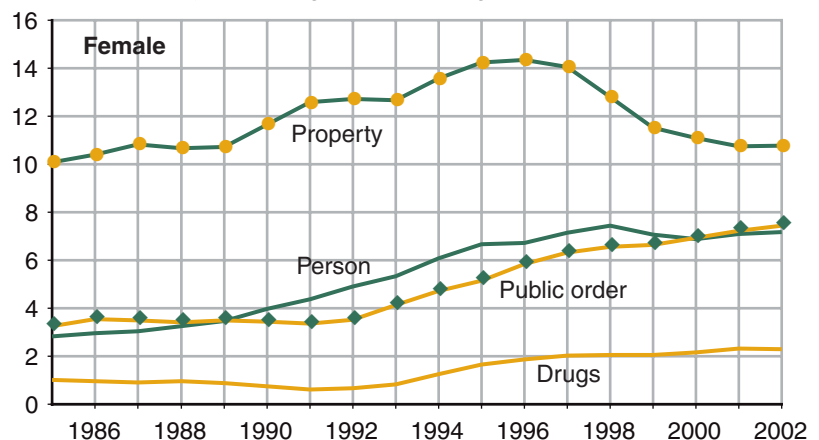
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



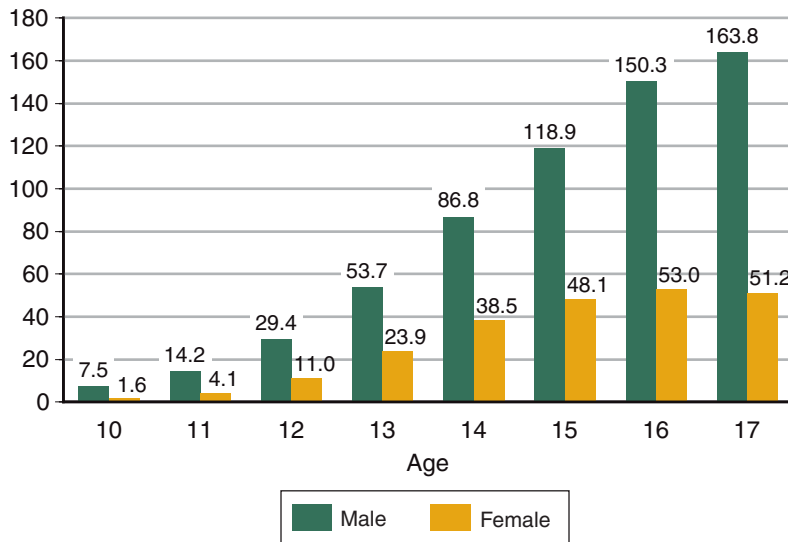
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



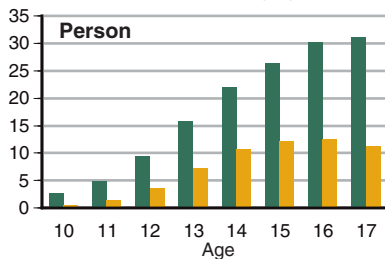
Gender

In 2002, the delinquency case rate for females peaked at age 16 while the male case rate increased through age 17

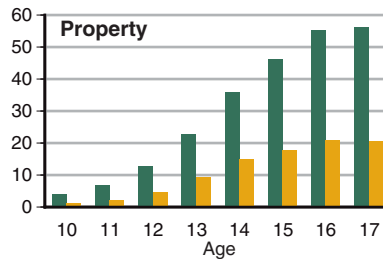
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



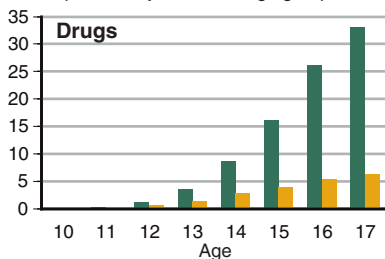
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



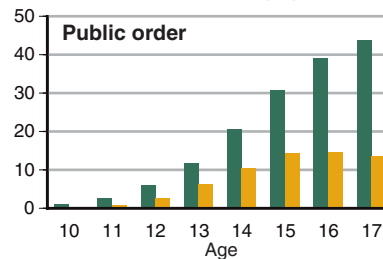
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group

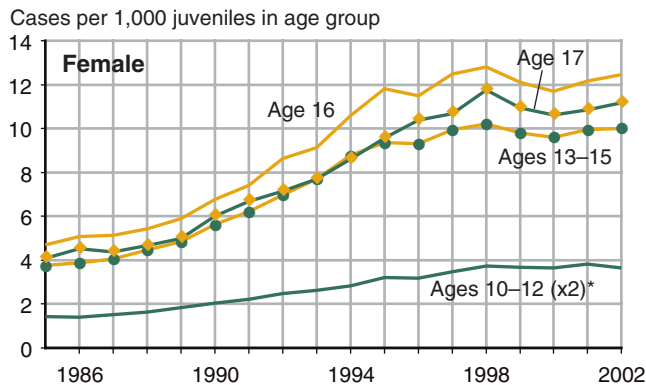
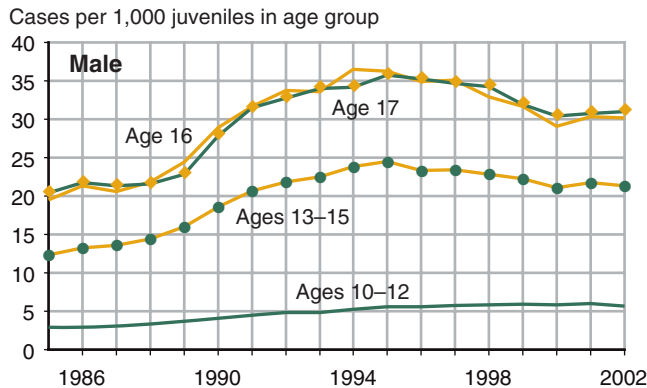


- Delinquency case rates generally increased with age, but the increase was more pronounced for females than for males. In 2002, the average female case rate increase from one age group to the next was 77%, compared with a 59% average increase for males.
- The difference between male and female delinquency case rates was greatest for the youngest and oldest age groups. In 2002, for youth ages 13 and 14, the male delinquency case rate was about twice the female rate; for 10-year-olds, the male rate was nearly 5 times the female rate, and for 17-year-olds, the male rate was more than 3 times the female rate.
- In 2002, male case rates increased continuously through age 17 in all four delinquency offense categories.
- For females, only the drug offense case rate increased through age 17 in 2002; female case rates for person, property, and public order offenses increased continuously through age 16 and then slightly declined.
- Drug case rates in 2002 were highest for 17-year-olds of both sexes. The drug offense case rate for 17-year-old males was nearly 28 times the rate for 12-year-old males; among females, the drug offense case rate for 17-year-olds was more than 12 times the rate for 12-year-olds.

Gender

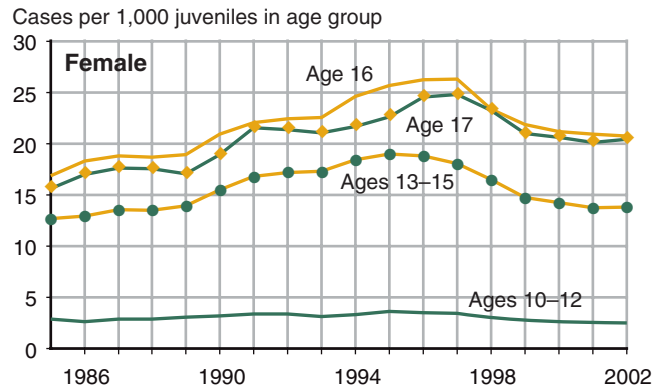
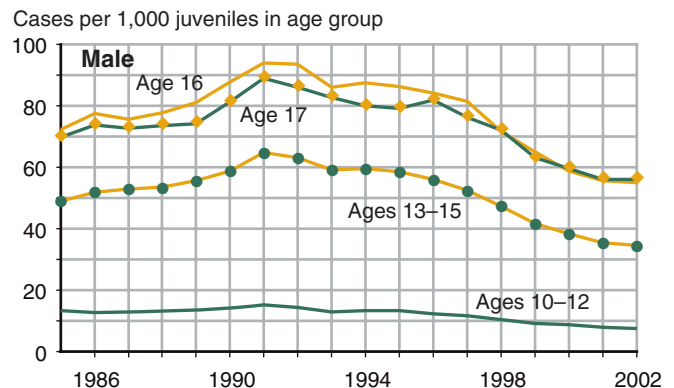
Across all age groups and offense categories, case rates for males exceed rates for females; however, since 1998, female rates for drug and public order offense cases increased while male rates leveled off

Person offense case rates



- Between 1985 and 2002, male person offense case rates increased for all age groups: 92% for youth ages 10–12, 73% for ages 13–15, 54% for age 16, and 52% for age 17.
- The age-specific trends between 1985 and 2002 in person offense case rates for females showed much greater increases than those for males. Case rates increased 157% for females ages 10–12, 167% for those ages 13–15, 165% for age 16, and 174% for age 17.

Property offense case rates



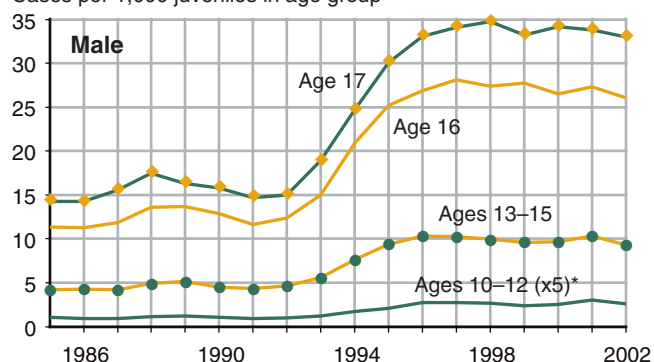
- Property offense case rates increased for males across all age groups between 1985 and 1991 and then decreased through 2002 to their lowest level since 1985.
- In contrast to males, age-specific property offense case rates for females were higher in 2002 than in 1985 for all age groups except ages 10–12, whose rate decreased 13%.
- For females ages 16 and 17, property offense case rates peaked in 1997; for age groups 10–12 and 13–15, the peak year was 1995. Following their peaks, female property case rates for all age groups dropped steadily through 2002.

*Because of the relatively low volume of cases involving female youth ages 10–12 for person offenses, their case rates are inflated by a factor of 2 to display the trend over time.

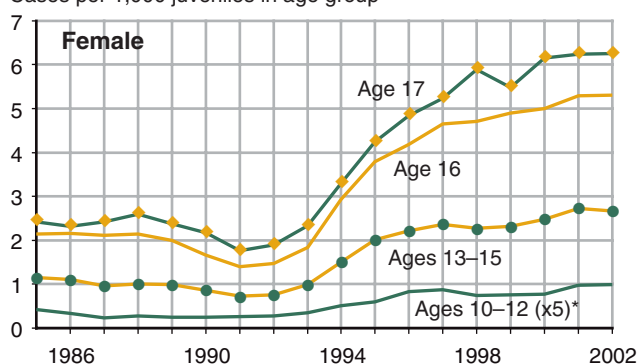
Gender

Drug offense case rates

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



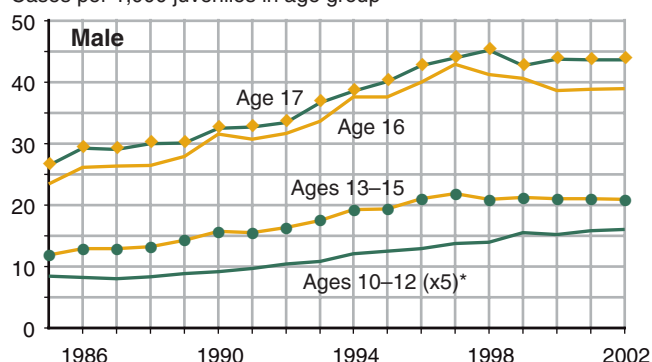
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



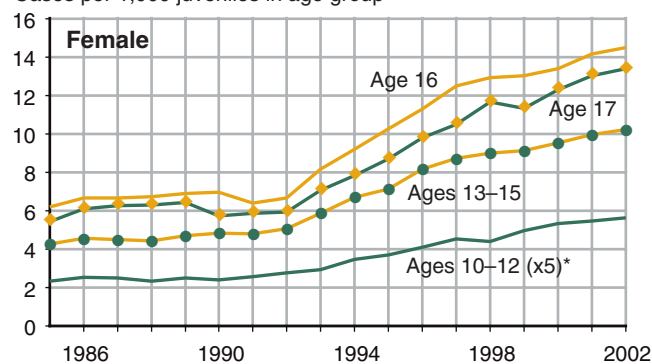
- For males, drug offense case rates increased more than 120% for each age group between 1985 and 2002. Between 1991 and 2002, drug offense case rates for male youth ages 10–12 increased 189%, while the rate increases for each of the other age groups averaged 120%.
- Between 1985 and 2002, female drug offense case rates increased more than 130% for each age group; between 1991 and 2002, the increase was more than 250% for each age group.
- Between 1998 and 2002, drug offense case rates for female youth ages 10–12 increased 31%. Rates increased 18% for females ages 13–15, 13% for 16-year-olds, and 6% for 17-year-olds.

Public order offense case rates

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



- Between 1985 and 2002, public order offense case rates for male youth ages 10–12 increased 92%. Rates increased 76% for males ages 13–15, 67% for 16-year-olds, and 65% for 17-year-olds.
- With the exception of the 10–12 age group, age-specific public order offense case rates for males have remained relatively stable since 1996. However, for males ages 10–12, public order offense case rates increased 24% between 1996 and 2002.
- Between 1991 and 2002, female public order offense case rates for youth ages 10–12 increased 121%. Rates increased 113% for females ages 13–15, 127% for 16-year-olds, and 129% for 17-year-olds.

*Because of the relatively low volume of cases involving male and female youth ages 10–12 for drug offenses and public order offenses, their case rates are inflated by a factor of 5 to display the trends over time.

Race

Percent change in number of cases by race, 1985–2002:

Most serious offense	White ⁴	Black	Other races
Delinquency	31%	65%	89%
Person	120	99	173
Property	-18	7	35
Drugs	149	196	183
Public order	90	192	183

- Although trends in the volume of cases differed somewhat across racial groups, the number of person, drug, and public order offense cases increased substantially between 1985 and 2002 for all three racial groups.

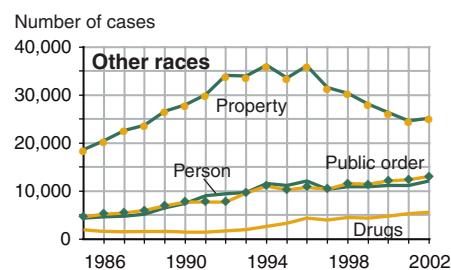
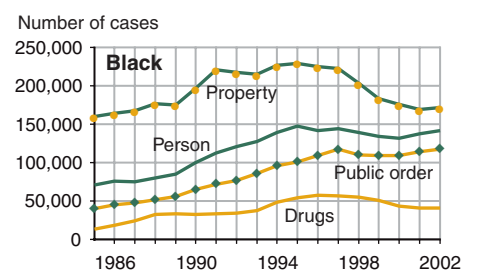
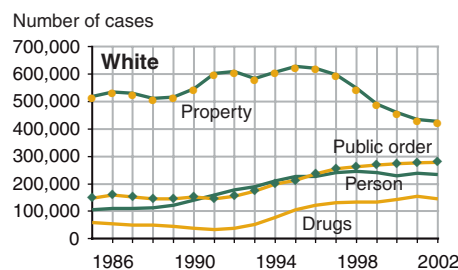
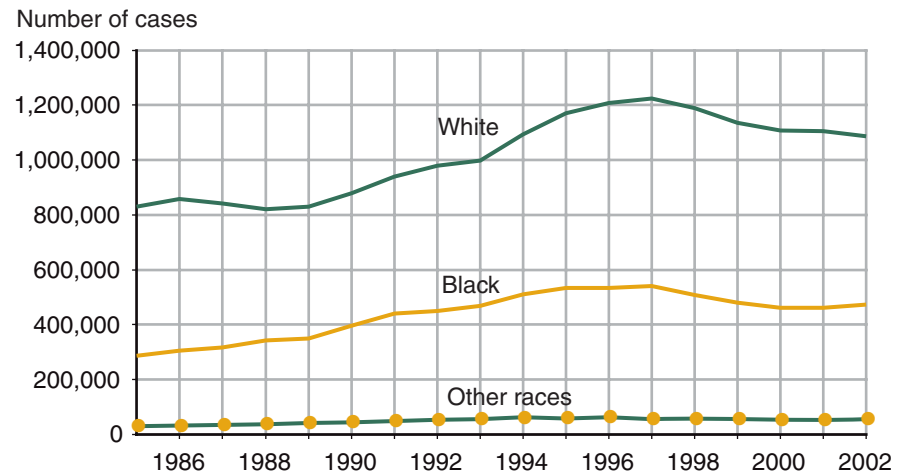
Offense profile of delinquency cases by race:

Most serious offense	White	Black	Other races
2002			
Person	22%	30%	22%
Property	39	36	45
Drugs	13	9	10
Public order	26	25	23
Total	100%	100%	100%
1985			
Person	13%	25%	15%
Property	62	56	63
Drugs	7	5	7
Public order	18	14	16
Total	100%	100%	100%

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- In 2002, the offense profile differed substantially from that of 1985 for all racial groups. Although a property offense was the most common charge involved in delinquency cases disposed for both years, the proportions of the caseloads that involved person or public order offenses were much larger in 2002 than in 1985 for all racial groups.

Between 1998 and 2002, the delinquency caseload decreased 9% for white juveniles, 7% for black juveniles, and 3% for youth of other races

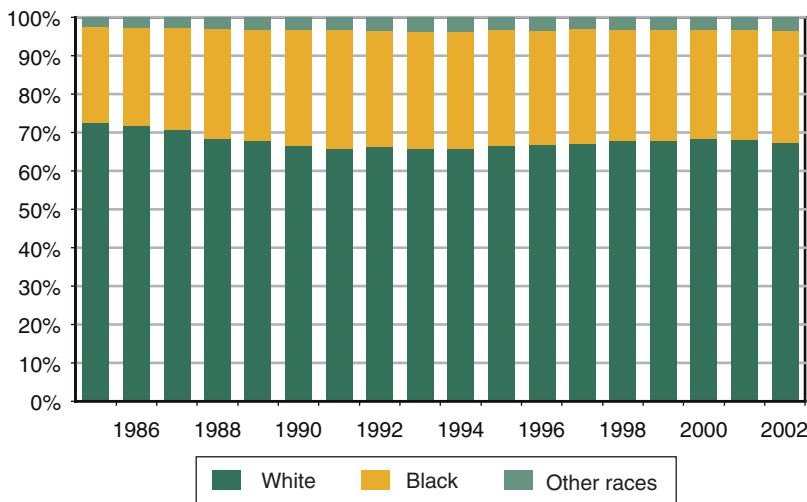


⁴ Throughout this Report, juveniles of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race; however, most are included in the white racial category.

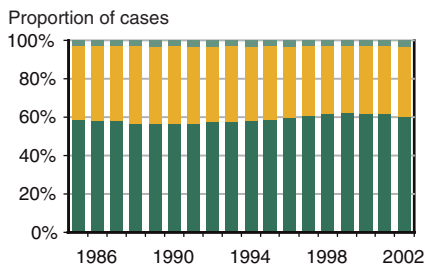
Race

In 2002, more than two-thirds of all delinquency cases involved white youth: 60% of person offense cases, 68% of property offense cases, 76% of drug offense cases, and 68% of public order offense cases

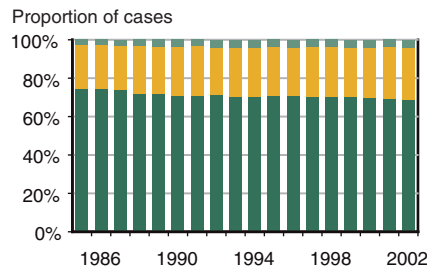
Proportion of delinquency cases



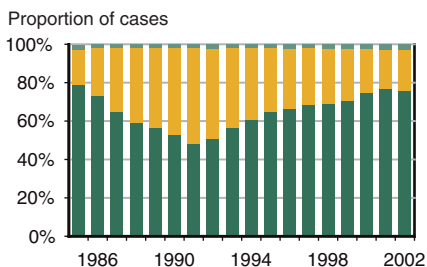
Person offense cases



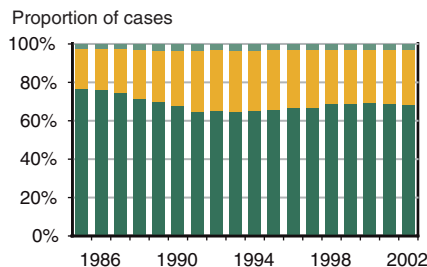
Property offense cases



Drug offense cases



Public order offense cases



- In 2002, white youth made up 78% of the U.S. population under juvenile court jurisdiction, black youth 16%, and youth of other races 6%.

Racial profile of delinquency cases by offense:

Most serious offense	White	Black	Other races	Total
2002				
Delinquency	67%	29%	3%	100%
Person	60	37	3	100
Property	68	28	4	100
Drugs	76	21	3	100
Public order	68	29	3	100
1985				
Delinquency	72%	25%	3%	100%
Person	58	39	2	100
Property	74	23	3	100
Drugs	79	19	2	100
Public order	77	21	2	100

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

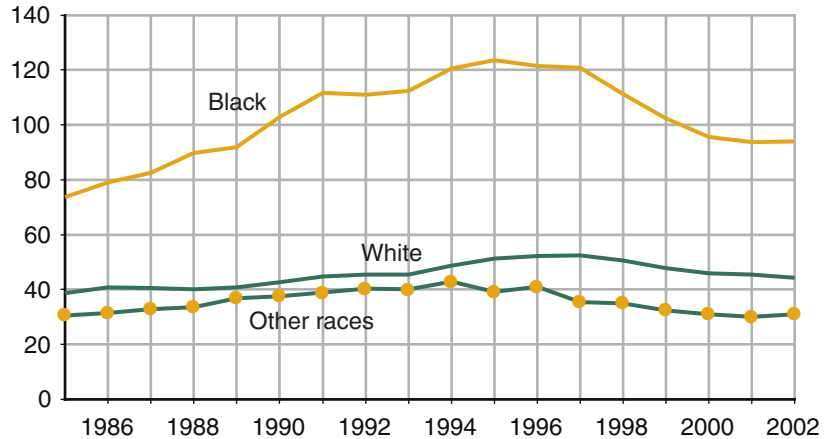
- Although white youth represented the largest share of the delinquency caseload, their relative contribution declined between 1985 and 2002, from 72% to 67%.
- The proportion of delinquency cases involving black youth increased between 1985 and 2002 from 25% to 29%
- Youth of other races made up less than 5% of delinquency cases processed for each year from 1985 through 2002.
- The proportion of the drug offense caseload involving white youth decreased from 79% to 48% between 1985 and 1991 and then steadily increased to 76% in 2002. The proportion of drug offense cases involving black youth increased from 19% to 50% between 1985 and 1991 and then steadily decreased to 21% by 2002.

Race

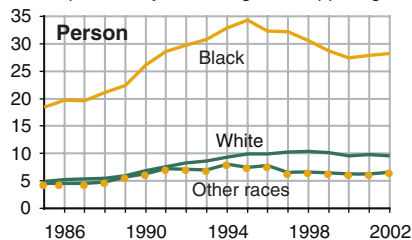
- In 2002, the total delinquency case rate for black juveniles (94.0) was more than double the rate for white juveniles (44.4) and more than 3 times the rate for youth of other races (30.9).
- For white juveniles, the delinquency case rate peaked in 1997 (52.4) then fell 15% by 2002; the rate for black juveniles in 2002 was down 24% from its 1995 peak (123.5). The delinquency case rate for youth of other races peaked in 1994 (42.9) then declined 28% by 2002.
- Between 1985 and 2002, the person offense case rate increased more for white youth (93%) than for black youth (53%) or youth of other races (47%).
- In 2002, the person offense case rate for black juveniles (28.2) was nearly 3 times the rate for white juveniles (9.5) and more than 4 times the rate for youth of other races (6.7).
- Property offense case rates have declined since the early 1990s for all racial groups. Between 1991 and 2002, the rate for both white and black juveniles fell 39%, and the rate for youth of other races fell 42%. As a result, the property offense case rates in 2002 were lower than in 1985 for each racial group.
- The drug offense case rate for black juveniles increased dramatically from 1985 to 1988, leveled off, then increased to reach a peak in 1996 (13.1) that was 263% above the rate in 1985 (3.6). Between 1996 and 2002, the drug offense case rate for black juveniles declined 37% (8.2) while the rate increased 14% for white juveniles and 9% for youth of other races.
- Between 1985 and 2002, public order offense case rates increased 125% for black juveniles (10.4 vs. 23.4), 66% for white juveniles (6.9 vs. 11.4), and 52% for juveniles of other races (4.8 vs. 7.2).

Between 1997 and 2002, delinquency case rates declined for youth of all racial groups: 15% for white juveniles, 22% for black juveniles, and 12% for youth of other races

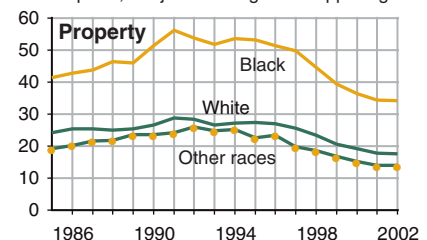
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



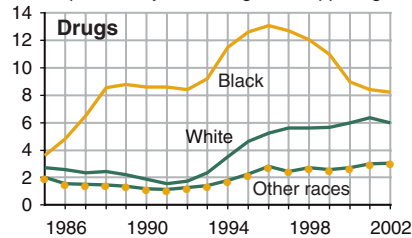
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



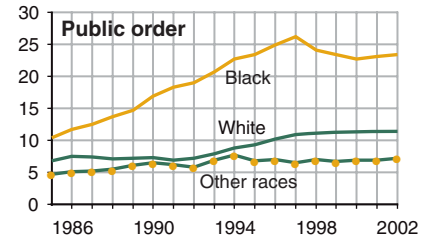
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



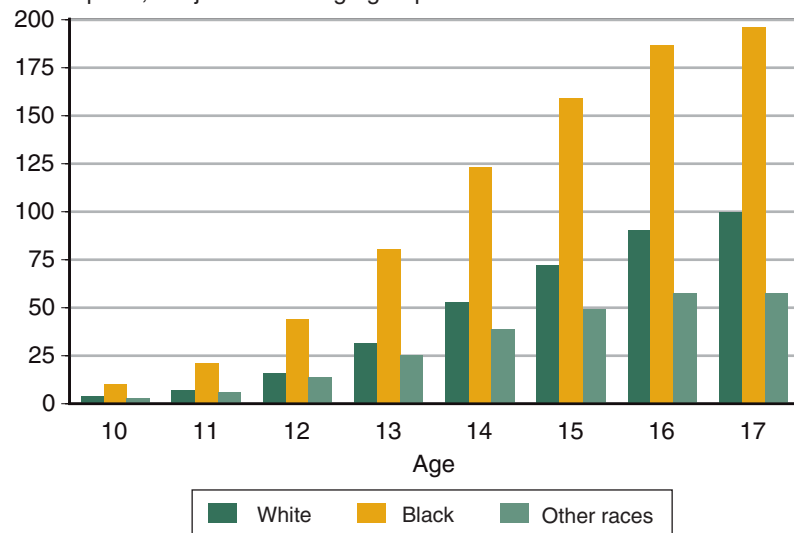
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



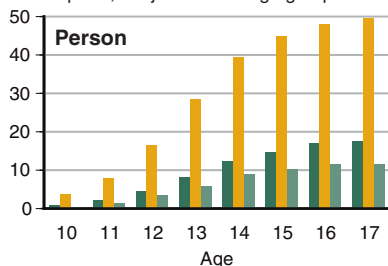
Race

Case rates for juveniles generally increased with age regardless of race and offense category

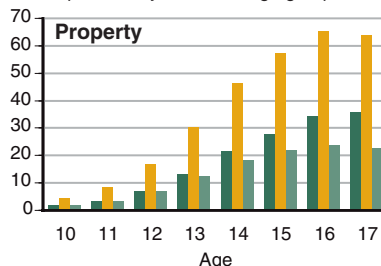
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



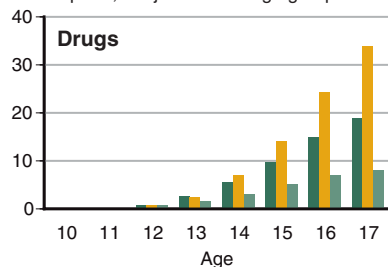
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



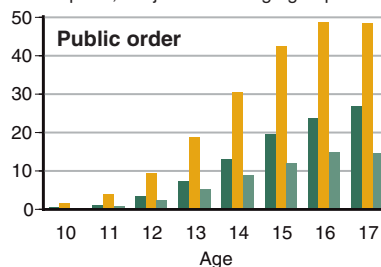
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



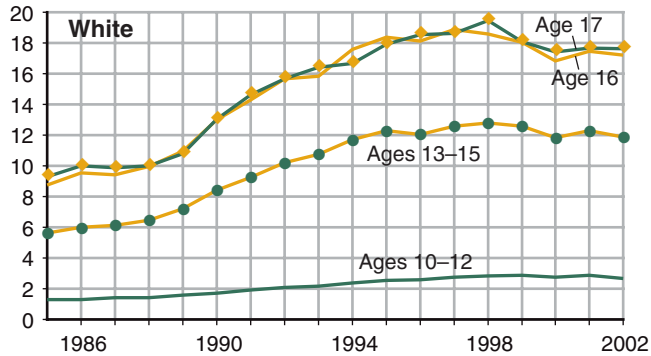
- In 2002, delinquency case rates increased sharply from age 10 to age 13 for all racial groups; the delinquency case rate for 13-year-olds was more than 8 times the rate for 10-year-olds for each racial group.
- For each age group in 2002, the delinquency case rate for black juveniles was more than twice the rate for white juveniles and more than 3 times the rate for youth of other races.
- Age-specific person offense rates for black juveniles in 2002 averaged more than 3 times the rates for white juveniles and nearly 5 times the rates for youth of other races.
- In 2002, the person offense case rate for 16-year-olds within each racial group was more than twice the rate for 13-year-olds.
- Age-specific case rates for property offenses in 2002 were higher than the rates for other offense categories for all racial groups.
- In 2002, property offense case rates for black juveniles were more than twice the rates for white juveniles or youth of other races for each age group.
- Age-specific drug offense case rates in 2002 were comparable for white juveniles and black juveniles through age 13. After age 13, the racial disparity in drug offense case rates increased so that by age 17 the black drug offense case rate was nearly 2 times the white rate and more than 4 times the rate of other races.
- In 2002, the drug offense case rate among 16-year-olds was 10 times the rate among 13-year-olds for black youth, compared with 6 times for white youth and 4 times for youth of other races.
- Within each age group in 2002, the public order offense case rate for black juveniles was more than twice the rate for white youth and nearly 4 times the rate for youth of other races.

Race

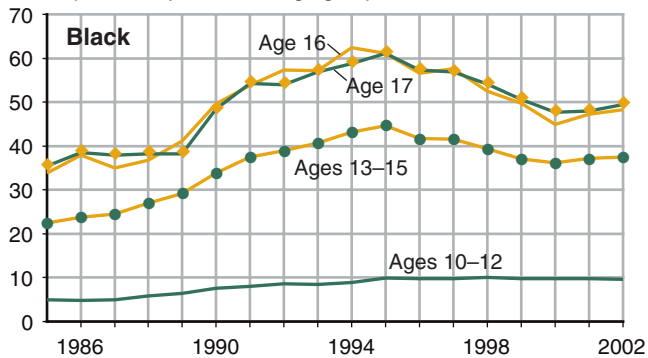
With the exception of property offenses, case rates in 2002 were higher than those in 1985 for all age groups within each racial category

Person offense case rates

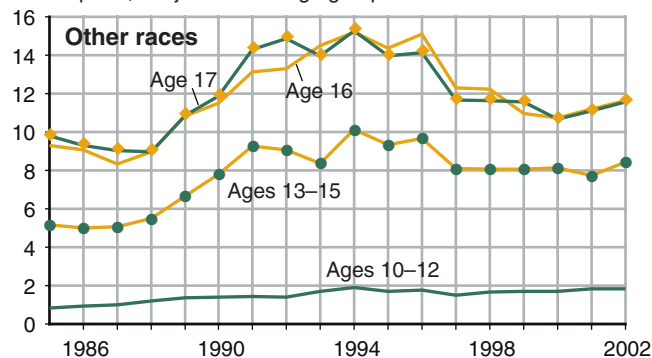
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group

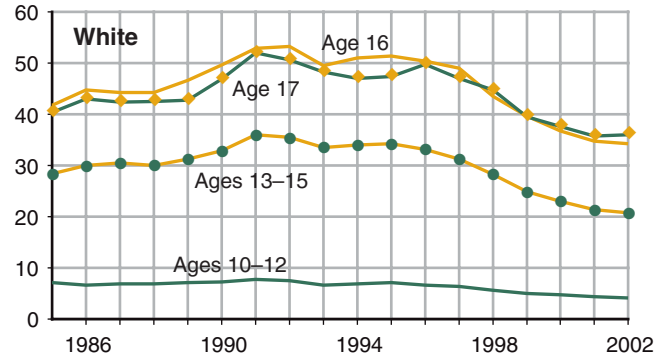


Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group

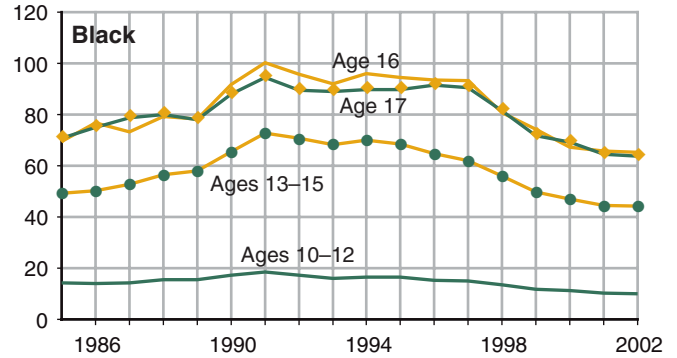


Property offense case rates

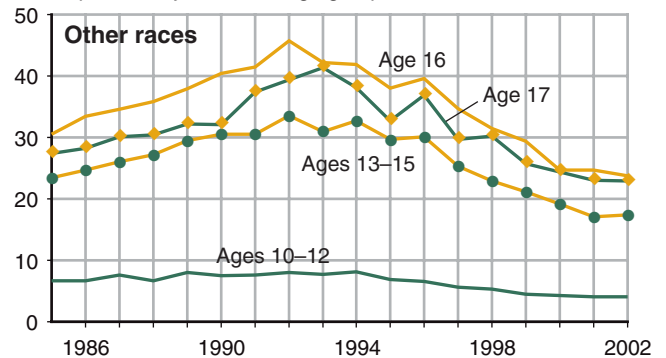
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



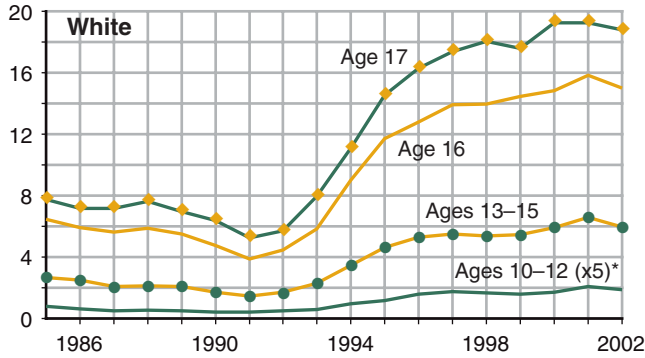
- For all years between 1985 and 2002, person offense case rates for blacks were well above those for other racial groups. In 2002, age-specific person offense case rates for black youth were 3 to 4 times higher than the corresponding rates for white youth and 4 to 6 times higher than those for youth of other races.

- Between 1998 and 2002, age-specific property offense case rates decreased for all racial groups to a level lower than that of 1985.

Race

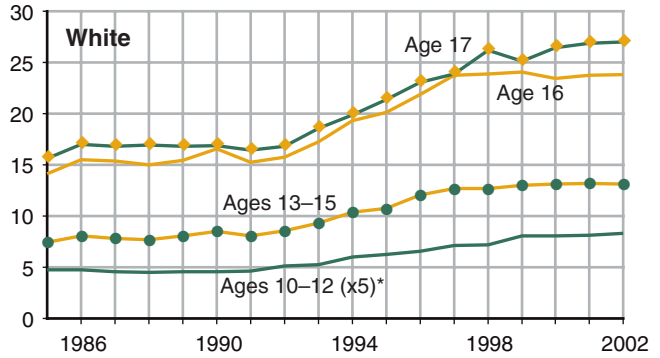
Drug offense case rates

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group

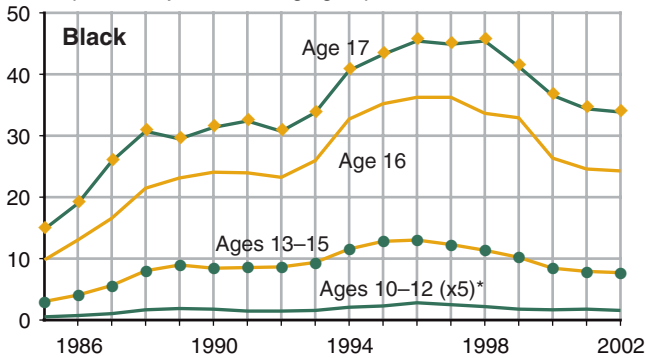


Public order offense case rates

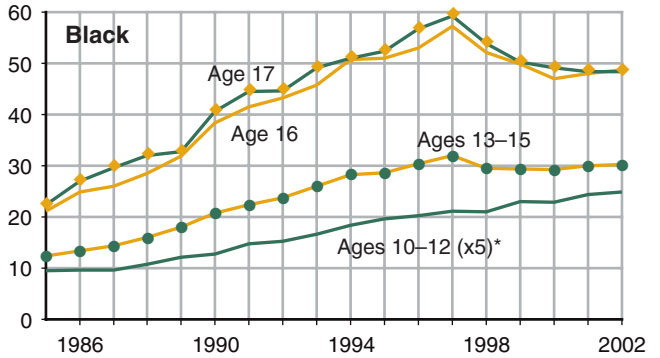
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



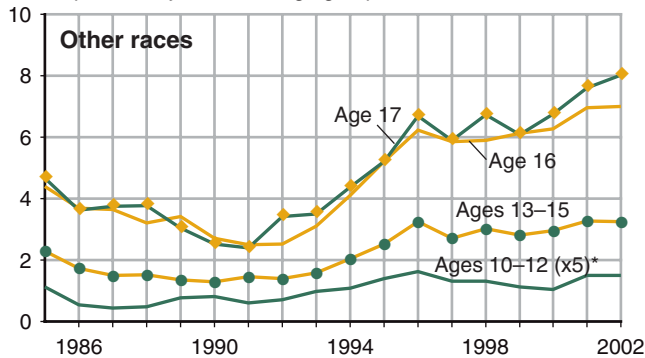
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



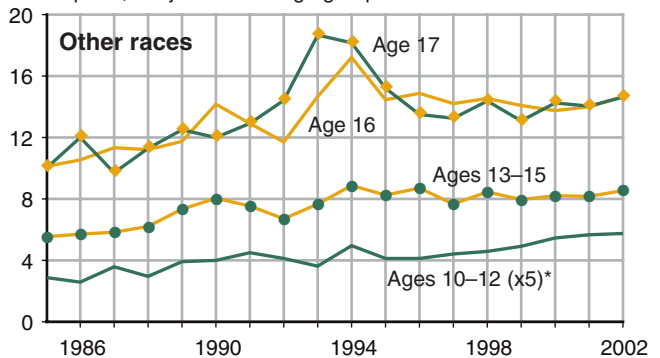
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



- Drug offense case rates for black youth generally increased for all age groups through the mid 1990s then declined steadily through 2002. For white youth and youth of other races, rates declined for all age groups through the early 1990s then increased to their current levels.

- Across age groups, public order offense case rates for black youth more than doubled between 1985 and 2002. During the same time period, the rate for white youth increased more than 65% for each age group.

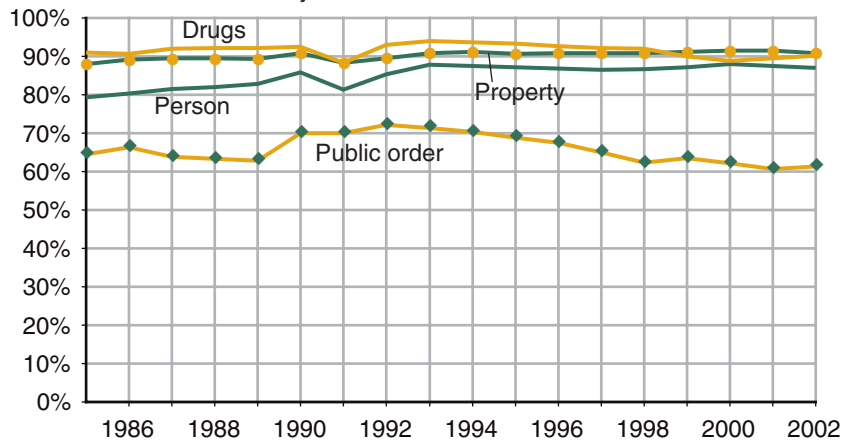
*Because of the relatively low volume of cases involving youth of all races ages 10-12 for drug offenses and public order offenses, their case rates are inflated by a factor of 5 to display the trends over time.

Source of Referral

- Delinquency cases can be referred to court intake by a number of sources, including law enforcement agencies, social service agencies, schools, parents, probation officers, and victims.
- Law enforcement agencies were the primary source of delinquency referrals for each year between 1985 and 2002.
- In 2002, 82% of all delinquency cases were referred by law enforcement; however, there were variations across offense categories.
- Law enforcement agencies referred 91% of property cases, 90% of drug law violation cases, 87% of person offense cases, and 61% of public order offense cases in 2002.
- For each year between 1985 and 2002, public order offense cases had the smallest proportion of cases referred to court by law enforcement. This may be attributed in part to the fact that this offense category contains probation violations and contempt-of-court cases, which are most often referred by court personnel.
- Compared with 1985, law enforcement referred a larger proportion of person and property offense cases in 2002 and a smaller proportion of public order offense cases.

Law enforcement agencies are the primary source of delinquency referrals to juvenile court

Percent of cases referred by law enforcement



Data Table

	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	83%	79%	88%	91%	64%
1986	84	80	89	91	66
1987	84	82	89	92	64
1988	84	82	89	92	63
1989	84	83	89	92	63
1990	86	86	91	92	70
1991	84	81	88	88	70
1992	86	85	90	93	72
1993	87	88	91	94	71
1994	87	87	91	94	70
1995	86	87	91	93	69
1996	86	87	91	93	67
1997	85	87	91	92	65
1998	84	87	91	92	62
1999	84	87	91	90	63
2000	83	88	91	89	62
2001	83	88	91	90	61
2002	82	87	91	90	61

Chapter 3

National Estimates of Delinquency Case Processing

This chapter quantifies the flow of delinquency cases through each of the following stages of the juvenile court system.

Detention: Juvenile courts sometimes hold youth in secure detention facilities during court processing to protect the community, to ensure a juvenile's appearance at subsequent court hearings, to secure the juvenile's own safety, or for the purpose of evaluating the juvenile. This Report describes the use of detention between court referral and case disposition only, although juveniles can be detained by police prior to referral and also by the courts after disposition while awaiting placement elsewhere.

Intake: Formal processing of a case involves the filing of a petition that requests an adjudicatory or waiver hearing. Informally processed cases, on the other hand, are handled without a petition and without an adjudicatory or waiver hearing.

Waiver: One of the first decisions made at intake is whether a case should be processed in the criminal (adult) justice system rather than in the juvenile court. Most states have more than one mechanism for transferring cases to criminal court: prosecutors may have the authority to file certain juvenile cases directly in criminal court; state statute may order cases meeting certain age and offense criteria be excluded from juvenile court jurisdiction and filed directly in criminal court; and a juvenile court judge may waive juvenile court jurisdiction in certain juvenile

cases, thus authorizing a transfer to criminal court. This Report describes those cases that were transferred to criminal court by judicial waiver only.

Adjudication: At an adjudicatory hearing, a youth may be adjudicated (judged) a delinquent if the juvenile court determines that the youth did commit the offense(s) charged in the petition. If the youth is adjudicated, the case proceeds to a disposition hearing. Alternatively, a case can be dismissed or continued in contemplation of dismissal. In these cases where the youth is not adjudicated delinquent, the court can recommend that the youth take some actions prior to the final adjudication decision, such as paying restitution or voluntarily attending drug counseling.

Disposition: Disposition options include commitment to an institution or other residential facility, probation supervision, or a variety of other sanctions, such as community service, restitution or fines, or referral to an outside agency or treatment program. This Report characterizes case disposition by the most severe or restrictive sanction. For example, although most youth in out-of-home placements are also technically on probation, in this Report cases resulting in placement are not included in the probation group.

This chapter describes case processing by offense and by demographics (age, gender, and race) of the juveniles involved, focusing on cases disposed in 2002 and examining trends from 1985 through 2002.

Detention

- The number of delinquency cases involving detention increased 42% between 1985 and 2002, from 231,400 to 329,800. The largest relative increase was for drug offense cases (140%), followed by person cases (122%) and public order cases (72%). In contrast, the number of detained property offense cases declined 12% during this period.
- Despite the growth in the volume of delinquency cases involving detention, the proportion of cases detained was the same in 2002 as in 1985 (20%).
- Although property offense cases were the least likely to involve detention, they still accounted for the largest volume of cases involving detention.
- For person and property offense cases, the proportion of cases involving detention changed very little between 1985 and 2002.
- The use of detention for public order offense cases decreased between 1985 and 2002.

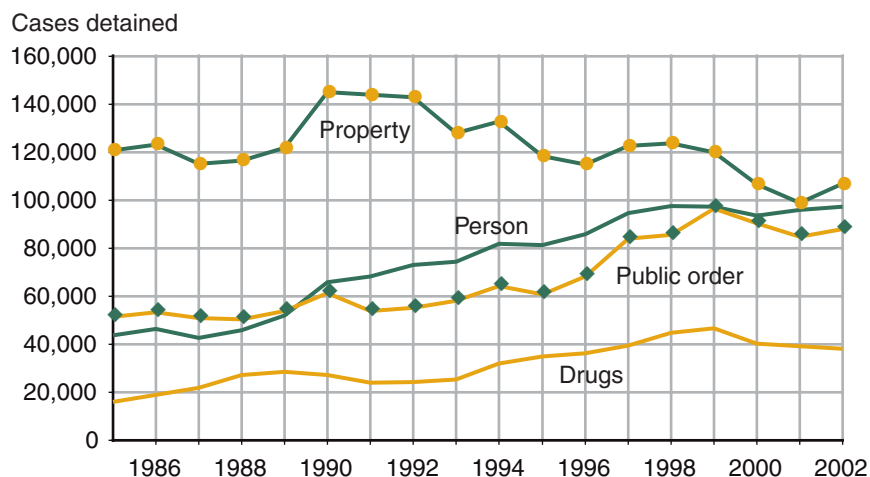
Offense profile of detained delinquency cases:

Most serious offense	1985	2002
Person	19%	29%
Property	52	32
Drugs	7	11
Public order	22	27
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	231,400	329,800

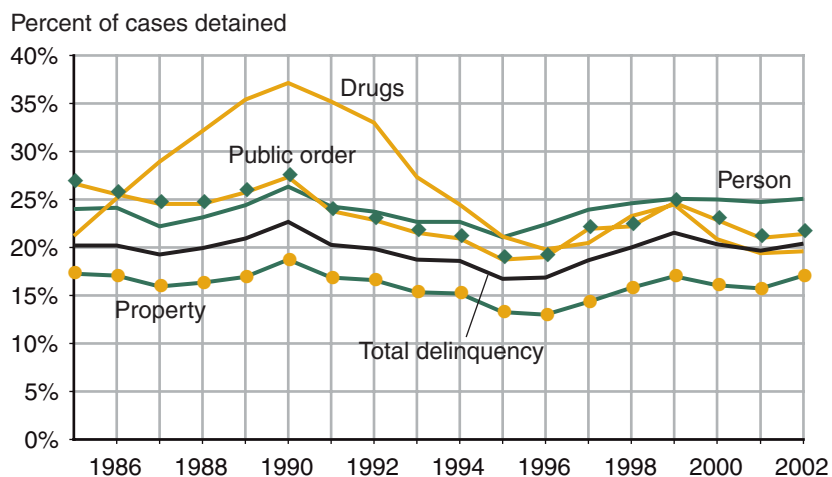
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Compared with 1985, the offense characteristics of the 2002 detention caseload changed, involving greater proportions of person, drug, and public order offense cases and a smaller proportion of property offense cases.

The number of cases involving detention increased substantially between 1985 and 2002 for person, drug, and public order offenses but decreased for property offense cases



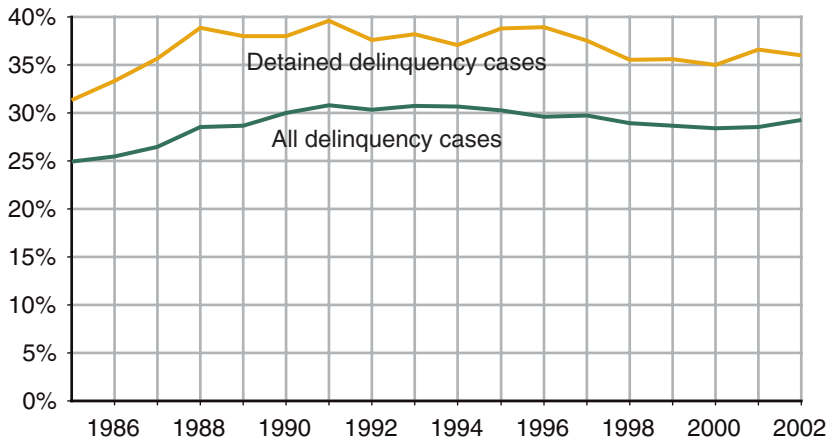
The proportion of drug offense cases involving detention reached a peak of 37% in 1990 and declined to 20% in 2002



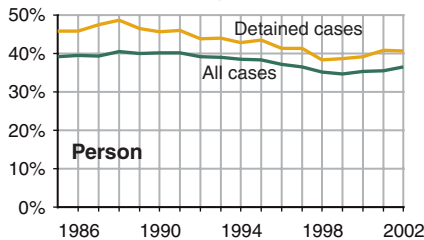
Detention

While black youth represented 29% of the overall delinquency caseload in 2002, they made up 36% of the detention caseload

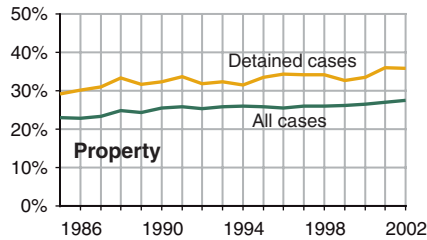
Percent of cases involving black juveniles



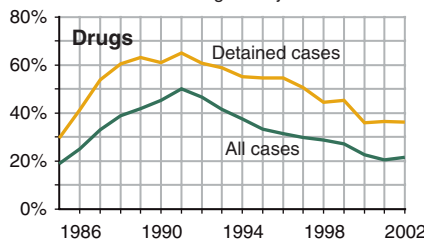
Percent of cases involving black juveniles



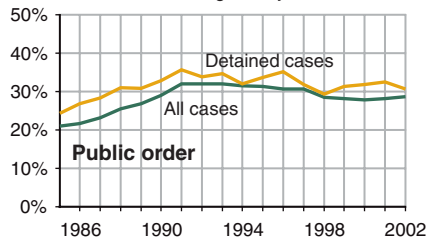
Percent of cases involving black juveniles



Percent of cases involving black juveniles



Percent of cases involving black juveniles



- Between 1985 and 2002, the proportion of all delinquency cases that involved black youth averaged 29%, while that average was 37% of all detained cases.
- Historically, overrepresentation of black youth was greatest for drug offense cases. On average, between 1985 and 2002, black youth accounted for 33% of all cases involving drug offense violations but represented 50% of such cases detained.
- Between 1985 and 1991, the proportion of detained drug offense cases involving black youth increased substantially (from 30% to 65%). Since that time, the proportion of detained drug offense cases involving black youth has steadily decreased but remains above the 1985 level.
- Between 1988 and 1992, the proportion of detained drug offense cases involving black youth was more than 60%.
- In 2002, black youth accounted for 21% of all drug offense cases processed but were involved in 36% of the drug offenses that involved detention.
- Black youth accounted for 37% of the person offense cases processed in 2002 and 41% of those detained.
- The proportion of property offense cases involving black youth in 2002 was 28%, while the proportion of detained property offense cases involving black youth was 36%.
- Black juveniles made up 29% of public order offense cases processed in 2002 and 31% of those detained.
- Youth of other races made up 5% or less of the overall 2002 caseload for each offense category as well as the corresponding caseloads involving detention.

Detention

Age

- In each year from 1985 through 2002, delinquency cases involving youth age 16 or older were more likely to be detained than were cases involving youth age 15 or younger.
- For both age groups, drug offense cases were more likely to involve detention than were other offense cases between 1987 and the mid 1990s. After that time, however, person offense and public order offense cases were more likely to involve detention than were drug offense cases.
- In 2002, 16-year-olds accounted for 25% of the cases that involved detention cases, a larger proportion of cases than any other single age group.

Gender

- Male juveniles charged with delinquency offenses were more likely than females to be held in secure facilities while awaiting court disposition. Overall in 2002, 22% of male delinquency cases involved detention, compared with 17% of female cases.
- In 2002, both males and females were least likely to be detained in cases involving property offenses (19% and 12%, respectively).

For all years between 1985 and 2002, detention was more likely for cases involving older youth than younger youth, males than females, and black youth than white youth

Percentage of delinquency cases detained by age group:

Year	15 or younger					16 or older				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	19%	22%	16%	20%	28%	22%	27%	20%	22%	26%
1986	19	23	16	24	27	22	26	19	26	24
1987	18	21	14	30	26	21	25	18	29	23
1988	19	22	15	34	26	22	25	18	31	23
1989	20	23	16	36	26	23	27	19	35	25
1990	21	25	18	39	29	24	29	21	36	26
1991	19	23	16	38	25	22	27	18	34	23
1992	19	22	16	35	24	22	27	18	32	22
1993	18	21	14	28	22	21	26	17	27	22
1994	17	21	14	25	21	20	26	17	24	21
1995	16	20	12	21	18	18	24	15	21	19
1996	16	21	12	20	19	18	25	15	20	19
1997	17	22	13	19	21	21	27	16	21	23
1998	18	23	14	22	21	22	28	18	24	23
1999	20	23	16	23	24	24	29	19	25	25
2000	19	23	15	19	22	22	28	18	22	24
2001	19	24	15	18	20	21	27	17	21	22
2002	20	24	16	18	21	22	27	18	21	22

Percentage of delinquency cases detained by gender:

Year	Male					Female				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	21%	26%	18%	22%	26%	17%	17%	13%	19%	28%
1986	21	26	18	26	25	17	18	13	21	27
1987	20	24	17	30	24	15	16	11	23	25
1988	21	24	17	33	25	16	18	12	26	25
1989	22	26	18	37	26	16	18	12	27	24
1990	24	28	20	39	28	17	19	13	28	26
1991	22	26	18	36	24	15	18	12	26	21
1992	21	26	18	34	23	15	17	12	26	22
1993	20	25	17	28	23	14	16	11	21	18
1994	20	24	17	25	22	14	17	10	19	17
1995	18	23	15	22	20	12	16	8	15	15
1996	18	24	15	21	20	12	18	8	13	17
1997	20	26	16	21	23	14	19	9	16	19
1998	21	26	17	24	23	16	20	11	19	20
1999	23	26	19	25	26	18	22	12	21	22
2000	22	27	18	21	24	17	21	11	18	20
2001	21	26	17	20	22	16	21	11	17	18
2002	22	26	19	20	23	17	22	12	18	18

Detention

Percentage of delinquency cases detained by race:

Year	White					Black				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	18%	21%	16%	18%	25%	25%	28%	22%	33%	31%
1986	18	21	15	20	24	26	28	23	42	32
1987	17	19	14	20	23	26	27	21	47	30
1988	17	19	14	20	22	27	28	22	50	30
1989	18	21	15	22	24	28	28	22	53	30
1990	20	23	17	26	26	29	30	24	50	31
1991	17	21	15	24	22	26	28	22	46	27
1992	18	22	15	24	22	25	27	21	43	24
1993	16	20	14	19	20	23	26	19	39	23
1994	17	21	14	17	20	22	25	18	36	21
1995	14	19	12	14	18	21	24	17	35	20
1996	14	21	11	13	17	22	25	18	34	22
1997	16	22	13	14	21	24	27	19	35	23
1998	18	23	14	18	22	25	27	21	36	23
1999	19	23	15	18	23	27	28	21	41	28
2000	18	23	14	17	21	25	28	20	33	26
2001	17	23	14	16	20	25	28	21	34	24
2002	18	23	15	16	21	25	28	22	33	23

Year	Other race				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	25%	31%	20%	26%	37%
1986	25	34	21	20	32
1987	24	31	21	28	29
1988	26	31	24	32	29
1989	27	30	25	34	31
1990	30	38	26	37	33
1991	25	30	22	32	27
1992	22	28	20	22	22
1993	22	29	18	22	25
1994	21	29	17	23	26
1995	20	27	16	15	27
1996	19	28	14	18	26
1997	21	31	15	17	28
1998	21	29	16	20	28
1999	23	32	18	23	29
2000	23	31	17	21	28
2001	20	26	16	16	24
2002	21	27	17	17	24

Race

- Cases involving black youth were more likely to be detained than cases involving white youth in each year between 1985 and 2002 across offense categories.
- In 2002, person offense cases involving black youth and youth of other races were more likely to involve detention than those involving white youth (28%, 27%, and 23%, respectively).
- The likelihood of detention for property offenses in 2002 was higher for black youth than for white youth and youth of other races (22%, 15%, and 17%, respectively).
- In 2002, black youth were twice as likely as white youth and youth of other races to be detained for cases involving drug offenses (33%, 16%, and 17%, respectively).
- Between 1985 and 2002, the likelihood of detention for cases involving public order offenses decreased for youth of all races: from 25% to 21% for white youth, from 31% to 23% for black youth, and from 37% to 24% for youth of other races.
- Overall, between 1985 and 2002, the detention caseload increased from 151,600 to 199,700 for white youth (32%), from 72,500 to 118,600 for black youth (64%), and from 7,300 to 11,500 for youth of other races (57%).
- Among white youth and youth of other races, the largest increase between 1985 and 2002 in the number of cases involving detention was seen in juveniles charged with person offense violations (144% and 141%, respectively); among black youth, the largest increase in the number of cases detained involved drug offense violations (194%).

Intake Decision

- Between 1985 and 2002, the likelihood that a delinquency case would be handled informally (without filing a petition for adjudication) decreased. While the overall delinquency case-load increased 41% between 1985 and 2002, the number of nonpetitioned cases increased 9% and the number of petitioned cases increased 80%.
- Between 1992 and 2002, the number of cases handled with the filing of a petition requesting an adjudicatory hearing increased 27%, while the number of nonpetitioned cases declined 9%.
- The largest increase in the number of petitioned cases between 1985 and 2002 was seen in drug offense cases (265%), followed by public order offense cases (178%) and person offense cases (137%).
- Between 1985 and 2002, the number of formally handled property offense cases increased 13%. Unlike the trends for the other three offense categories, the number of formally handled property offense cases peaked in 1996 and then declined through 2002.

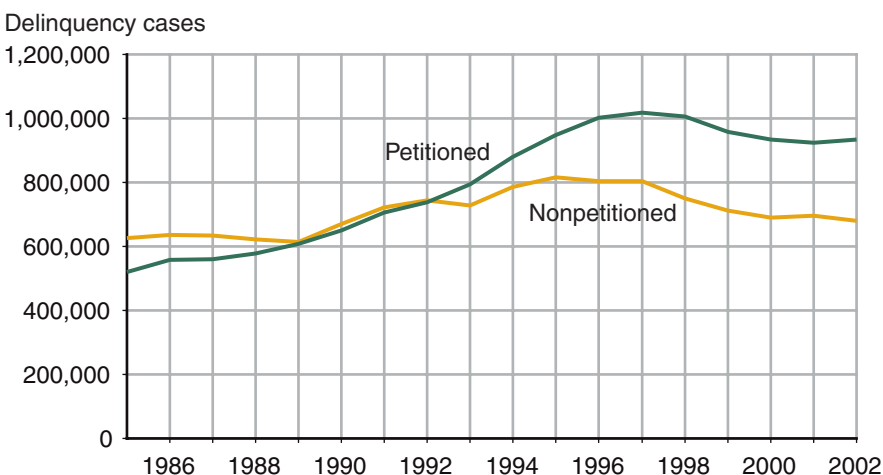
Offense profile of delinquency cases, 2002:

Most serious offense	Nonpetitioned	Petitioned
Person	23%	25%
Property	41	37
Drugs	11	13
Public order	25	26
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	680,500	934,900

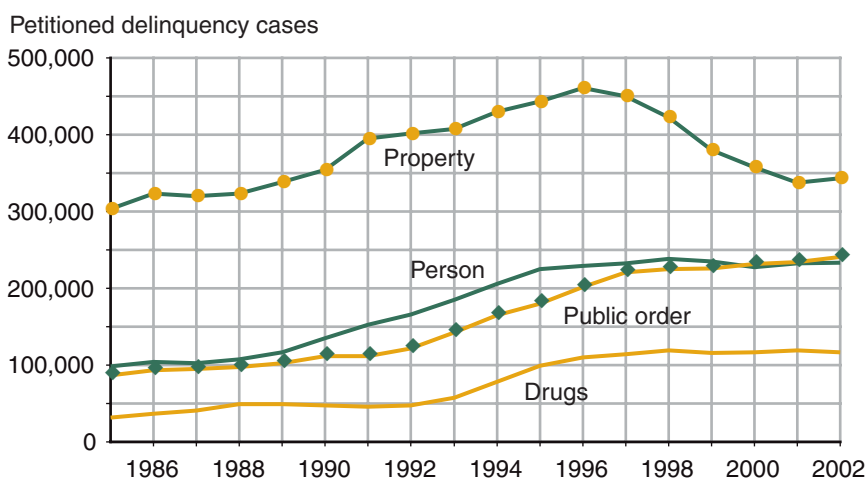
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- In 2002, the offense profiles of nonpetitioned and petitioned delinquency cases were very similar.

Between 1985 and 1992, delinquency cases were more likely to be handled without the filing of a petition; beginning in 1993, the reverse was true



In contrast to the other general offense categories, the number of property offense cases decreased 25% between 1996 and 2002



Intake Decision

In 2002, juvenile courts petitioned nearly 6 of 10 delinquency cases

Most serious offense	Number of petitioned cases	Petitioned cases as a percent of all cases
Total delinquency	934,900	58%
Total person	233,300	60
Criminal homicide	1,400	82
Forcible rape	3,700	78
Robbery	18,600	86
Aggravated assault	32,700	69
Simple assault	147,900	55
Other violent sex offenses	13,300	81
Other person offenses	15,800	63
Total property	343,500	55
Burglary	77,800	78
Larceny-theft	124,100	44
Motor vehicle theft	30,300	79
Arson	5,400	67
Vandalism	49,100	52
Trespassing	23,900	47
Stolen property offenses	16,500	75
Other property offenses	16,500	63
Drug law violations	117,100	61
Public order offenses	240,900	59
Obstruction of justice	129,500	71
Disorderly conduct	47,900	44
Weapons offenses	21,400	60
Liquor law violations	9,800	35
Nonviolent sex offenses	8,500	55
Other public order offenses	23,800	61
Violent Crime Index*	56,400	75
Property Crime Index**	237,600	55

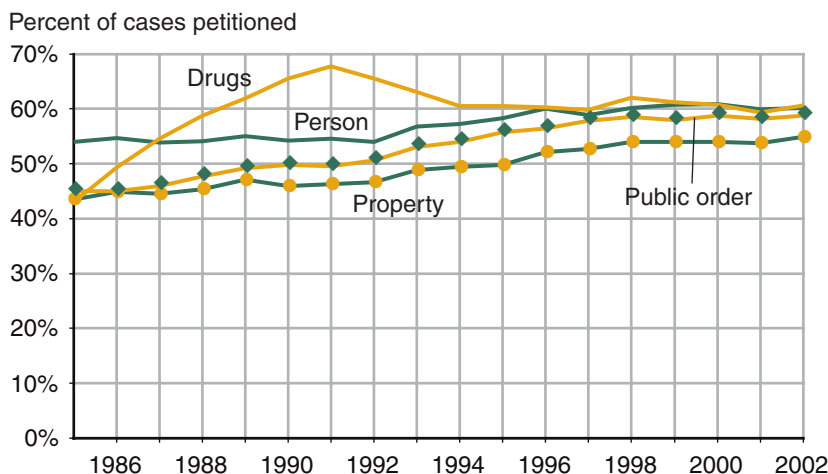
* Includes criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

** Includes burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

- The overall likelihood of formal handling was greater for more serious offenses within the same general offense category. In 2002, for example, 69% of aggravated assault cases were handled formally, compared with 55% of simple assault cases. Similarly, 78% of burglary cases and 79% of motor vehicle theft cases were handled formally by juvenile courts, compared with 44% of larceny-theft and 52% of vandalism cases.
- Between 1985 and 2002, the likelihood of formal processing increased: from 43% to 61% for drug offense cases, from 54% to 60% for person offense cases, from 45% to 59% for public order cases, and from 44% to 55% for property offense cases.
- Between 1987 and 1996, drug offense cases were more likely than other cases to be handled formally.
- Since 1996, person offense cases have been as likely to be handled formally as cases involving drug offenses.

Between 1985 and 2002, the use of formal processing increased in all general offense categories



Intake Decision

Age

- In each year between 1985 and 2002, delinquency cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving younger juveniles.
- In 2002, 55% of delinquency cases involving youth age 15 or younger were petitioned, compared with 61% of cases involving older youth.
- Since 1991, the proportion of drug offense cases petitioned has declined for both age groups, while the proportion of petitioned cases for each of the other general offense categories has grown.
- Among youth age 15 or younger, drug offense cases were more likely to be handled formally than any other offense category between 1987 and 1998. Since 1999, person offense cases have been as likely as or more likely than drug offense cases to be petitioned for adjudication.
- Among youth age 16 or older, person offense cases were more likely to be handled formally than any other offense category between 1995 and 2002.

Gender

- Between 1985 and 2002, the proportion of delinquency cases petitioned increased for males from 48% to 61% and for females from 35% to 50%.
- Regardless of offense, for each year between 1985 and 2002, juvenile courts were more likely to petition cases involving males than females.

Between 1985 and 2002, the likelihood of formal handling increased more for younger than older youth and for females than males

Percentage of delinquency cases petitioned by age group:

Year	15 or younger					16 or older				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	42%	51%	40%	38%	44%	50%	59%	50%	47%	46%
1986	44	52	42	47	45	50	58	49	51	45
1987	44	51	41	53	45	51	58	50	56	47
1988	45	52	42	58	47	52	58	51	59	48
1989	47	53	44	62	49	54	59	52	62	49
1990	46	52	43	66	49	53	58	51	65	50
1991	47	52	43	68	49	54	59	51	68	50
1992	47	52	44	66	49	54	58	51	65	52
1993	49	54	46	62	51	56	61	54	64	55
1994	50	54	46	59	52	57	62	55	62	56
1995	51	56	47	59	54	58	63	55	62	58
1996	53	58	50	58	54	59	64	56	62	59
1997	54	57	50	58	56	59	63	56	61	60
1998	55	58	52	60	57	60	64	58	63	61
1999	55	59	52	59	56	60	64	57	63	60
2000	55	59	52	59	57	61	65	58	62	61
2001	55	58	51	56	56	60	64	58	62	61
2002	55	58	52	58	57	61	65	59	63	61

Percentage of delinquency cases petitioned by gender:

Year	Male					Female				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	48%	57%	46%	45%	45%	35%	41%	31%	33%	44%
1986	49	58	48	52	46	36	43	31	39	43
1987	50	57	48	57	47	36	42	31	43	43
1988	51	57	48	61	49	37	43	32	46	44
1989	52	58	50	64	50	38	43	34	47	46
1990	52	57	49	68	51	37	42	32	51	45
1991	52	57	49	70	51	38	44	33	52	46
1992	53	57	50	68	52	38	43	33	49	46
1993	55	60	52	65	55	40	46	35	48	48
1994	56	60	53	63	55	42	47	37	46	49
1995	57	61	53	63	57	43	49	37	48	50
1996	58	63	56	62	58	45	51	40	49	52
1997	59	62	56	62	59	47	51	41	50	54
1998	60	63	58	64	60	48	53	42	52	54
1999	60	63	58	63	60	49	54	42	52	53
2000	60	64	58	63	60	49	54	42	52	54
2001	60	62	58	61	60	48	53	41	51	53
2002	61	63	59	62	61	50	54	43	53	54

Intake Decision

Percentage of delinquency cases petitioned by race:

Year	White					Black				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	42%	47%	41%	39%	42%	56%	64%	52%	61%	55%
1986	43	49	42	42	42	57	63	53	70	56
1987	42	47	41	45	42	59	63	54	75	60
1988	44	48	43	48	44	59	63	53	77	58
1989	45	49	44	49	46	61	63	56	80	59
1990	45	49	43	53	45	59	62	54	82	60
1991	45	49	44	53	45	59	62	53	83	59
1992	46	49	44	52	47	58	61	53	81	58
1993	48	52	47	51	50	61	64	56	80	60
1994	49	52	47	50	52	61	65	56	78	60
1995	51	54	48	52	54	61	64	55	77	61
1996	53	57	50	52	54	63	65	58	78	61
1997	53	56	51	53	56	62	64	58	77	61
1998	54	57	52	55	56	65	66	60	80	65
1999	54	57	52	54	56	65	68	60	80	64
2000	55	58	52	56	56	65	67	60	78	64
2001	54	56	52	55	56	64	66	60	77	63
2002	55	57	52	56	57	65	66	61	78	63

Year	Other race				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	44%	60%	42%	34%	45%
1986	46	61	44	41	44
1987	46	59	45	38	45
1988	49	62	47	44	45
1989	48	58	46	44	47
1990	50	59	47	44	52
1991	51	60	48	46	51
1992	49	56	47	46	50
1993	48	58	46	49	46
1994	49	59	47	50	48
1995	50	58	47	46	50
1996	50	58	46	52	54
1997	51	58	47	51	54
1998	52	57	48	54	57
1999	52	58	48	55	56
2000	56	60	52	58	60
2001	55	58	52	55	60
2002	58	59	54	56	63

Race

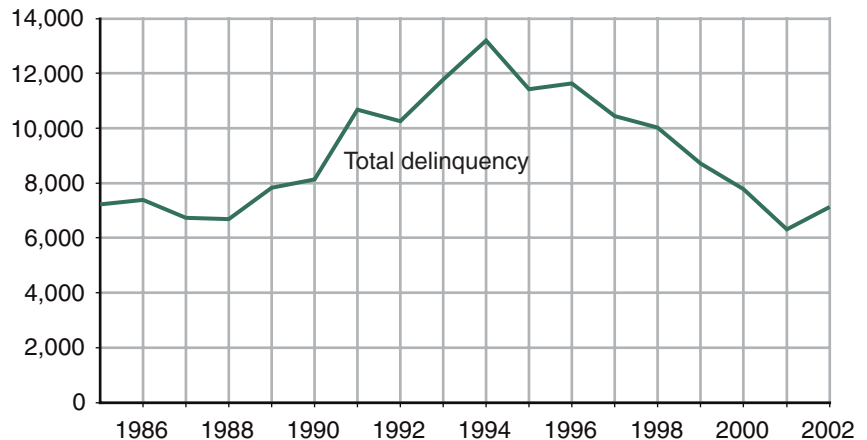
- The proportion of delinquency cases petitioned increased for all three racial groups between 1985 and 2002: from 42% to 55% for cases involving white youth, from 56% to 65% for cases involving black youth, and from 44% to 58% for youth of other races.
- Across all offense categories between 1985 and 2002, delinquency cases involving black juveniles were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving white youth or youth of other races.
- In 2002, racial differences in the likelihood of petitioning were greatest for drug offense cases: 78% of drug cases involving black juveniles were petitioned, compared with 56% for both white juveniles and juveniles of other races.
- The likelihood that a delinquency case would be handled formally varied far less among offense categories for white youth than for black youth.
- For black juveniles, drug offense cases were more likely to be handled formally than any other offense category between 1986 and 2002.
- For all three racial groups, the proportion of public order cases petitioned for adjudication increased between 1993 and 2002: from 50% to 57% for cases involving white youth, from 60% to 63% for cases involving black youth, and from 46% to 63% for youth of other races.
- Between 1996 and 2002, property offense cases were least likely to be handled formally among all racial groups.

Waiver

- The number of delinquency cases judicially waived to criminal court in 1994, the peak year, was 83% greater than the number waived in 1985. This increase was followed by a 46% decline between 1994 and 2002. As a result, the number of cases waived in 2002 was 1% below the number waived in 1985.
- The number of judicially waived person offense cases increased 130% between 1985 and 1994 and then declined 47% through 2002. The number of person offense cases judicially waived in 2002 was 23% more than the number waived in 1985.
- The number of drug offense cases judicially waived increased 435% between 1985 and 1991 (the peak for drug offenses), then decreased 45% between 1991 and 2002. As a result, the number of cases waived in 2002 was 194% greater than the number waived in 1985.
- The number of judicially waived property offense cases increased 29% between 1985 and 1994 and then declined 48% between 1994 and 2002. The number of property offense cases judicially waived in 2002 was 33% less than the number waived in 1985.
- For public order offenses, the number of waived cases increased 79% between 1985 and 1994 and then declined 45% between 1994 and 2002. As a result, the number of judicially waived public order cases was 2% less than the number waived in 1985.
- The decline in the number of judicial waivers after 1994 may be attributable to the large increase in the number of states that passed legislation excluding certain serious offenses from juvenile court jurisdiction and legislation permitting the prosecutor to file certain cases directly in criminal court.

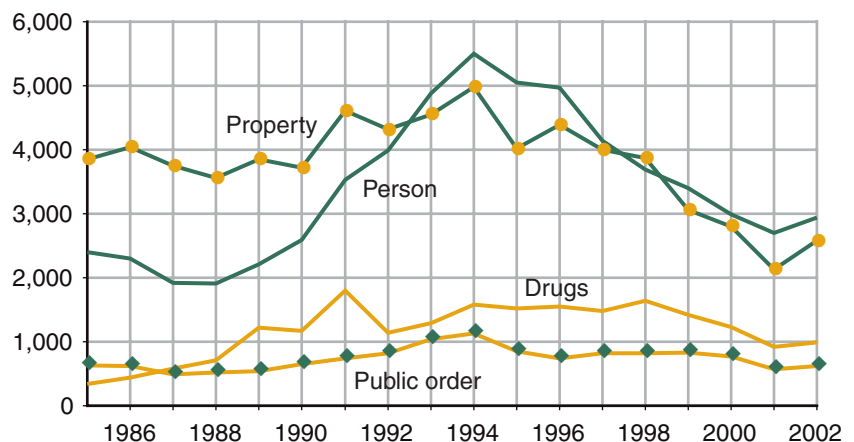
There were slightly fewer cases judicially waived to criminal court in 2002 than in 1985

Cases judicially waived to criminal court



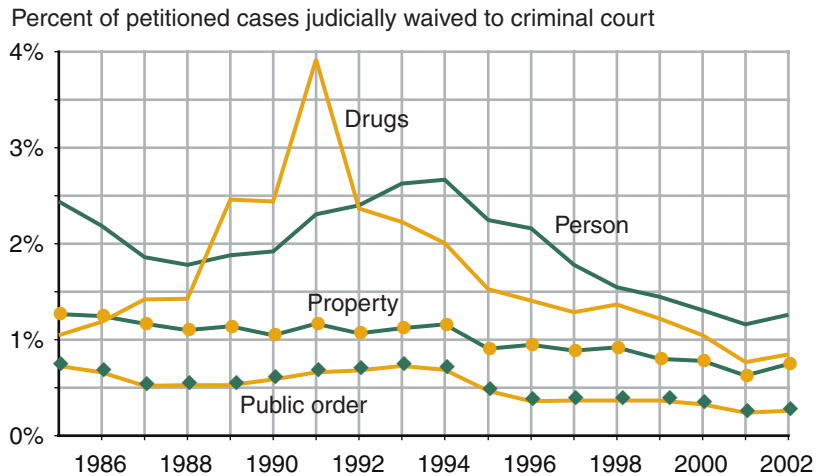
In 1985, more property offense cases were judicially waived than cases in any other offense category; by 2002, the largest proportion (by a small amount) was person offense cases

Number of cases

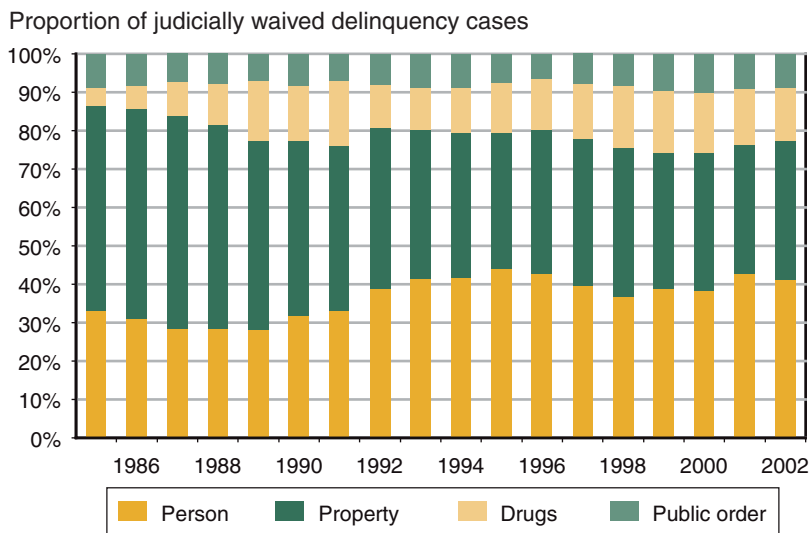


Waiver

Between 1989 and 1991, cases involving drug offenses were most likely to be judicially waived; for all other years between 1985 and 2002, person offense cases were most likely to be waived



Between 1985 and 2002, the offense profile of the judicially waived caseload changed substantially—the share of property offense cases decreased and the share of person offense cases increased



- Between 1988 and 1991, the proportion of judicially waived drug offense cases increased sharply from 1.4% to 3.9%. After peaking in 1991, the proportion of waived drug offense cases decreased each year, with 0.8% of drug cases being waived in 2002.
- The proportion of judicially waived person offense cases decreased between 1985 and 1988 and then increased steadily through 1994, when 2.7% of such cases were waived. Since then, the proportion has decreased steadily; 1.3% of the petitioned person offense caseload were waived in 2002.
- The proportion of property offense cases that were judicially waived decreased fairly steadily between 1985 and 2002; public order offenses followed a similar pattern.
- The proportion of the waived caseload involving person offenses increased from 33% in 1985 to a peak of 44% in 1995. In 2002, person offense cases made up 41% of the judicially waived caseload.
- The proportion of all waived delinquency cases that involved a property offense as the most serious charge declined from 53% in 1985 to 36% in 2002.
- Drug offense cases represented 5% of the judicially waived cases in 1985; by 1991, they comprised 17% of the waived caseload. Drug offense cases made up 14% of the 2002 judicially waived caseload.
- On average, public order offense cases accounted for 8% of the waived caseload between 1985 and 2002.

Waiver

Age

- In 2002, 1.5% of all petitioned delinquency cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were waived to criminal court, compared with 0.2% of cases involving younger juveniles.
- For older juveniles, the probability of waiver peaked in 1991 at 3.2%, hovered around that level through 1994, and then declined.
- This pattern was most marked in waivers for older juveniles charged with drug offenses, which peaked at 6.2% in 1991 and then steadily declined to 1.4% in 2002.
- Regardless of offense, less than 1% of all petitioned delinquency cases involving juveniles age 15 or younger were waived to criminal court between 1985 and 2002.

Gender

- Regardless of offense, cases involving males were more likely to be judicially waived than cases involving females.
- Among males, the proportion of petitioned drug offense cases judicially waived increased substantially between 1985 and 1991 (from 1.2% to 4.1%) and then declined dramatically. In 2002, the proportion of male drug offense cases that were judicially waived was less than 1%.
- Judicially waived drug offense cases involving females followed the same pattern, increasing sharply between 1985 and 1991 (from 0.4% to 2.3%) and then declining sharply. In 2002, the proportion of female drug offense cases that were judicially waived was 0.5%.
- Compared with 1985, the 2002 waived caseload contained a slightly larger proportion of females (7% vs. 5%). This pattern was similar for all four general offense categories.

Cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were much more likely to be judicially waived to criminal court than those involving younger juveniles

Percentage of petitioned delinquency cases judicially waived by age group:

Year	15 or younger					16 or older				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	2.9%	5.2%	2.9%	1.7%	1.4%
1986	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.7	4.5	2.7	1.8	1.2
1987	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	3.7	2.5	2.1	0.9
1988	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.3	3.7	2.4	2.2	1.0
1989	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	2.6	3.9	2.4	3.8	1.0
1990	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	2.6	4.0	2.4	3.7	1.1
1991	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	3.2	4.8	2.7	6.2	1.2
1992	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	2.9	5.0	2.4	3.8	1.3
1993	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	3.1	5.7	2.5	3.5	1.3
1994	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	3.1	5.6	2.6	3.2	1.3
1995	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.3	4.6	2.0	2.4	0.8
1996	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.2	4.3	2.0	2.2	0.6
1997	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.0	3.7	1.9	2.0	0.7
1998	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.9	3.2	2.0	2.1	0.7
1999	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.7	3.1	1.7	1.9	0.6
2000	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.6	2.7	1.7	1.7	0.6
2001	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	2.5	1.3	1.2	0.4
2002	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.5	2.7	1.6	1.4	0.5

Percentage of petitioned delinquency cases judicially waived by gender:

Year	Male					Female				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	1.6%	2.7%	1.4%	1.2	0.9%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%
1986	1.5	2.4	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.2
1987	1.3	2.1	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3
1988	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.1
1989	1.4	2.2	1.2	2.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.2
1990	1.4	2.2	1.1	2.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.1
1991	1.7	2.6	1.3	4.1	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	2.3	0.0
1992	1.6	2.8	1.2	2.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.2
1993	1.7	3.1	1.2	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2
1994	1.7	3.2	1.3	2.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.3
1995	1.4	2.7	1.0	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2
1996	1.4	2.6	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.1
1997	1.2	2.2	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1
1998	1.1	1.9	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.1
1999	1.1	1.8	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1
2000	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.1
2001	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
2002	0.9	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1

Percentage of petitioned delinquency cases judicially waived by race:

Year	White					Black				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	1.2%	2.2%	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%	1.8%	2.8%	1.5%	2.0%	1.1%
1986	1.2	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.7	2.7	1.4	1.7	0.9
1987	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.4	1.4	2.1	1.3	1.9	0.7
1988	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.8	0.6
1989	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.4	1.8	2.3	1.3	3.5	0.8
1990	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.8	2.6	1.2	3.6	0.9
1991	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.6	0.5	2.1	2.8	1.4	5.4	0.9
1992	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.9	2.9	1.3	3.3	1.0
1993	1.2	2.0	1.0	1.4	0.6	2.0	3.3	1.3	3.0	1.0
1994	1.3	2.2	1.2	1.4	0.6	1.8	3.1	1.2	2.7	0.7
1995	1.0	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.4	1.6	2.7	1.0	2.2	0.6
1996	1.0	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.3	1.4	2.4	1.0	2.0	0.5
1997	0.9	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.3	2.0	0.9	1.8	0.5
1998	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.6	0.9	2.0	0.4
1999	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.8	0.5
2000	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.7	0.3
2001	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.2
2002	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.3

Year	Other race				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	0.9%	1.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%
1986	0.7	2.5	0.3	1.8	0.0
1987	0.9	2.4	0.6	0.2	0.9
1988	0.9	1.8	0.8	0.1	0.2
1989	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.2
1990	0.9	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.3
1991	0.8	2.2	0.4	0.9	0.0
1992	1.2	3.2	0.7	2.6	0.4
1993	1.4	3.3	0.9	1.4	0.8
1994	1.7	3.8	1.0	1.3	1.4
1995	1.3	3.6	0.7	0.8	0.5
1996	1.5	2.9	1.2	1.7	0.6
1997	1.8	3.5	1.5	1.9	0.7
1998	1.3	2.7	1.0	1.2	0.5
1999	1.1	2.4	0.7	1.3	0.7
2000	1.1	2.0	0.9	1.7	0.5
2001	0.9	2.1	0.7	1.2	0.4
2002	0.7	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.3

Race

- Among all racial groups, delinquency cases were less likely to be judicially waived in 2002 than in 1985.
- In 1985, the likelihood of judicial waiver among cases involving white youth was 1.2%, and for cases involving black youth it was 1.8%.
- Between 1989 and 1993, delinquency cases involving black juveniles were nearly twice as likely as those involving white juveniles to be judicially waived.
- In 2002, the overall likelihood of a youth being judicially waived to criminal court for a delinquent offense was similar for whites (0.7%), blacks (0.8%), and other races (0.7%).
- In 2002, cases involving person offenses were most likely to be waived for youth of all races: 1.2% among white juveniles, 1.3% among black juveniles, and 1.5% among youth of other races.
- Among black juveniles, the use of waiver to criminal court for cases involving drug offenses peaked in 1991, when it was more than 3 times that of white youth (5.4% vs. 1.6%) and 6 times that of youth of other races (0.9%).
- For black youth in 2002, drug offense cases were nearly as likely as person offense cases to be judicially waived (1.2% and 1.3%, respectively).

Waiver

- The number of judicially waived cases involving white juveniles increased 67% between 1985 and 1994, from 4,200 to 6,900, and then declined 36% to the 2002 level of 4,400.
- For black juveniles, the number of judicially waived cases nearly doubled between 1985 and 1994, from 2,900 to 5,700, then declined 57% through 2002 to 2,500.
- The number of judicially waived person offense cases involving white youth increased 130% between 1985 and 1996, from 1,100 to 2,500, then declined 36% to 1,600 cases in 2002.
- Similarly, among black juveniles, the number of person offense cases waived increased 123% between 1985 and 1994, from 1,300 to 2,800, then decreased 57% to 1,200 cases in 2002.

Offense profile of waived cases:

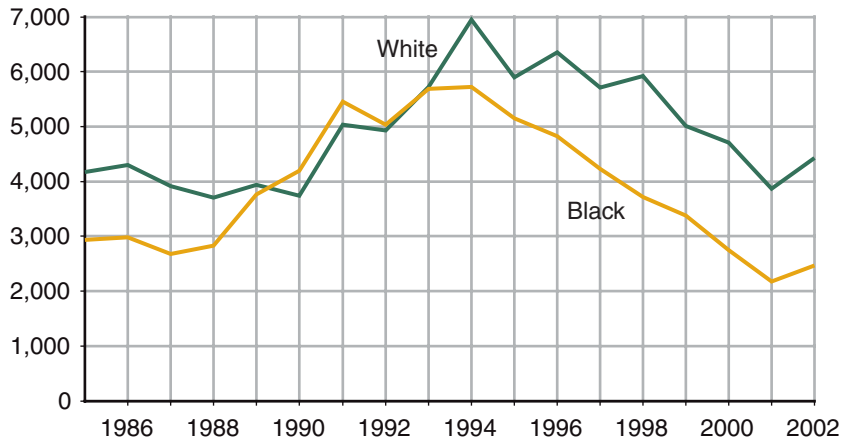
Most serious offense	1985	2002
White		
Person	26%	37%
Property	61	41
Drugs	4	13
Public order	9	9
Total	100%	100%
Black		
Person	43%	49%
Property	43	27
Drugs	6	16
Public order	9	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

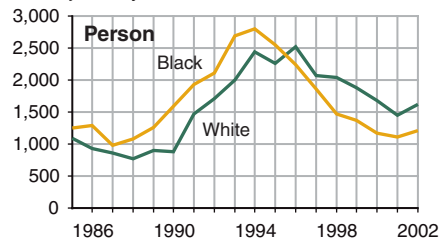
- In 2002, person offense cases accounted for nearly half (49%) of the waived cases involving black juveniles.
- For white youth, property offense cases accounted for the largest share of the waived caseload each year from 1985 to 2002.

Between 1985 and 2002, the number of cases judicially waived to criminal court increased 6% for cases involving white youth and decreased 16% for cases involving black youth

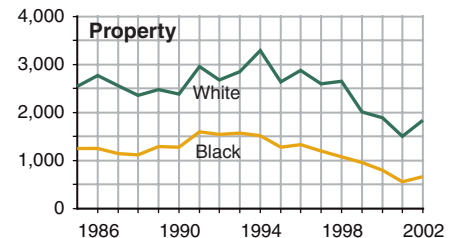
Delinquency cases judicially waived to criminal court



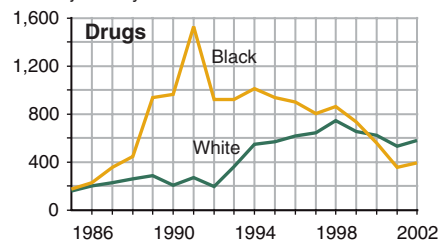
Cases judicially waived to criminal court



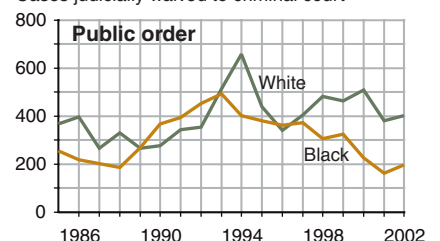
Cases judicially waived to criminal court



Cases judicially waived to criminal court

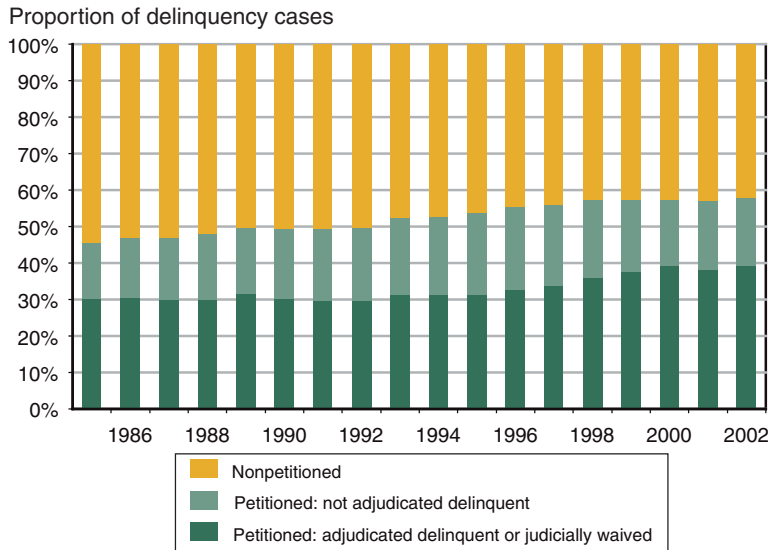


Cases judicially waived to criminal court



Adjudication

Between 1996 and 2002, the proportion of formally processed delinquency cases steadily increased; as did the proportion that resulted in a delinquency adjudication or waiver



In 2002, youth were adjudicated delinquent in two-thirds of all petitioned delinquency cases

Most serious offense	Number of cases adjudicated delinquent	Percentage of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent
Total delinquency	624,500	67%
Person	145,800	62
Criminal homicide	800	57
Forcible rape	2,500	68
Robbery	11,900	64
Aggravated assault	21,900	67
Simple assault	90,500	61
Other violent sex offenses	9,100	68
Other person offenses	9,200	58
Property	233,600	68
Burglary	58,300	75
Larceny-theft	83,600	67
Motor vehicle theft	21,500	71
Arson	3,400	63
Vandalism	31,800	65
Trespassing	13,600	57
Stolen property offenses	10,200	62
Other property offenses	11,300	68
Drug law violations	79,100	68
Public order offenses	166,000	69
Obstruction of justice	92,800	72
Disorderly conduct	29,900	62
Weapons offenses	14,700	69
Liquor law violations	6,000	61
Nonviolent sex offenses	6,100	72
Other public order offenses	16,500	69
Violent Crime Index	37,000	66
Property Crime Index	166,700	70

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

- In 1985, 30% of all delinquency cases resulted in either adjudication of delinquency or waiver to criminal court. By 2002, this proportion had increased to 39%.
- Between 1995 and 2002, the number of delinquency cases that resulted in a delinquency adjudication or were judicially waived to criminal court increased 16%, while the number of formally handled cases that were not adjudicated delinquent decreased 24%.
- The likelihood of being adjudicated delinquent was greater for more serious offenses within the same general offense category.
- Within the 2002 person offense category, 67% of petitioned aggravated assault cases were adjudicated delinquent, compared with 61% of simple assault cases.
- In the property offense category in 2002, 75% of petitioned burglary cases were adjudicated delinquent, compared with 71% of motor vehicle theft cases and 67% of larceny-theft cases.
- Among public order offenses in 2002, 69% of the weapons violations cases were adjudicated delinquent, compared with 62% of disorderly conduct cases and 61% of liquor law violation cases.

Adjudication

- Beginning in 1997 and continuing through 2002, the annual number of delinquency cases in which the youth was adjudicated delinquent remained rather constant. In 2002, 624,500 cases were adjudicated delinquent, compared with 337,900 cases in 1985.
- Among person offense cases, the number of adjudicated cases increased 162% between 1985 and 2002 (55,600 vs. 145,800).
- The number of adjudicated cases involving property offenses increased 16% between 1985 and 2002 (201,000 vs. 233,600).
- Between 1985 and 2002, drug offense cases had the greatest percent increase in the number of cases adjudicated delinquent. In 1985, approximately 22,100 cases involving drug offense violations were adjudicated delinquent. By 2002, the number of adjudicated drug offense cases had increased 257% to 79,100 cases.
- Between 1985 and 2002, the number of public order offense cases adjudicated delinquent increased 180%, from 59,200 cases to 166,000 cases.

Offense profile of cases adjudicated delinquent:

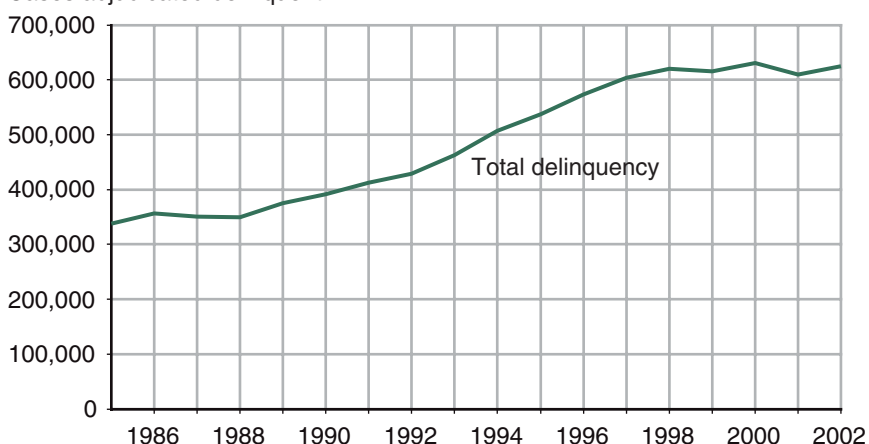
Most serious offense	1985	2002
Person	16%	23%
Property	59	37
Drugs	7	13
Public order	18	27
Total	100%	100%

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Compared with 1985, the 2002 adjudicated delinquent caseload included greater proportions of person, public order, and drug offense cases and a substantially smaller proportion of property offense cases.

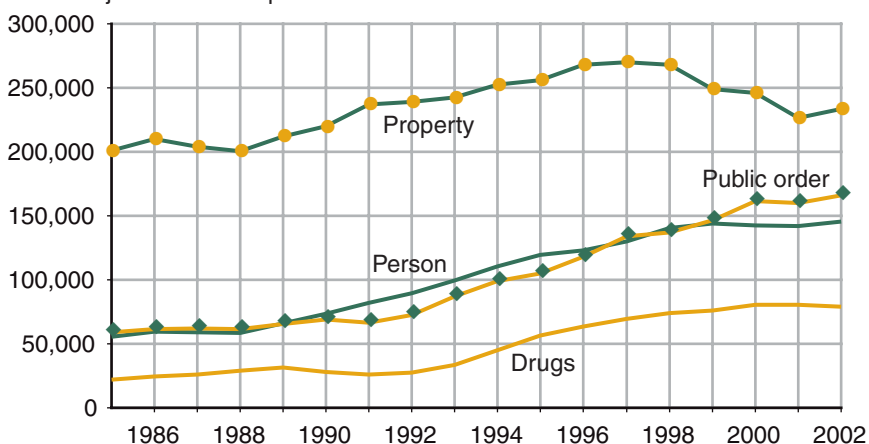
Between 1985 and 2002, the number of cases in which the youth was adjudicated delinquent increased 85% (from 337,900 to 624,500)

Cases adjudicated delinquent



Between 1998 and 2002, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent increased for cases involving person, drug, and public order offenses but decreased for cases involving property offenses

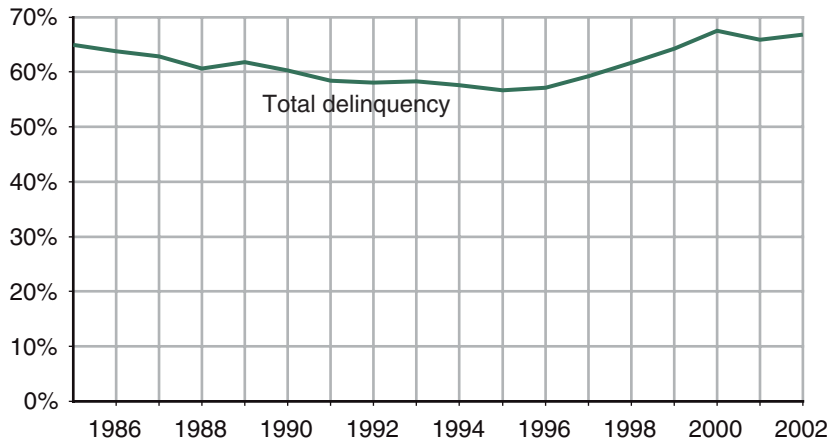
Cases adjudicated delinquent



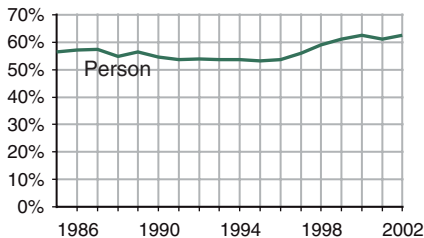
Adjudication

Between 1995 and 2002, the likelihood of petitioned cases resulting in a delinquency adjudication steadily increased from 57% to 67%

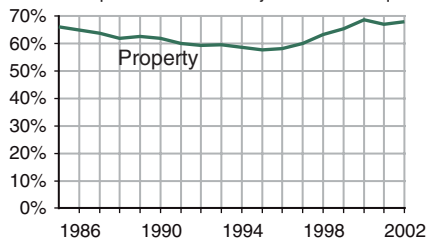
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



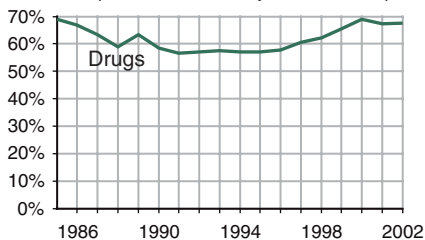
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



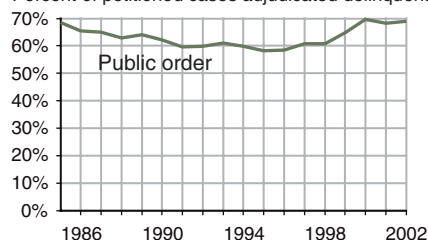
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



- The likelihood of delinquency adjudication decreased from 65% to 57% between 1985 and 1996 and then increased to 67% in 2002.
- In 2002, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication for cases involving property, drug, and public order offenses was about the same as in 1985. However, for cases involving a person offense, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication was somewhat greater in 2002 than in 1985 (62% vs. 57%).
- Among the four general offense categories, person offense cases were least likely to result in delinquency adjudication for all years between 1985 and 2002.
- The likelihood of adjudication among cases involving a property offense decreased from 66% to 58% between 1985 and 1995 then steadily increased to 68% in 2002.
- The likelihood of adjudication among drug offense cases decreased from 69% to 57% between 1985 and 1991 and then steadily increased to 68% in 2002.
- Among public order cases, the likelihood of adjudication decreased steadily from 68% to 58% between 1985 and 1996 and then increased to 69% in 2002.

Adjudication

Age

- In each year from 1985 through 2002, juveniles age 15 or younger were more likely than older juveniles to be adjudicated delinquent, regardless of offense.
- Regardless of age, person offense cases were less likely than other offense categories to be adjudicated delinquent for each year between 1985 and 2002.
- Between 1985 and 1995, the likelihood of adjudication for drug offense cases involving juveniles 15 or younger decreased steadily from 71% to 59%. After that time, the proportion increased. In 2002, 69% of drug offense cases involving juveniles under age 16 resulted in a delinquency adjudication.
- For drug offense cases involving juveniles age 16 and older, the likelihood of adjudication decreased from 68% to 56% between 1985 and 1996. In a trend similar to their younger counterparts, the proportion of drug offense cases involving older juveniles that resulted in adjudication increased to 66% in 2002.

Gender

- Between 1985 and 2002, male cases generally were more likely to be adjudicated delinquent than were female cases.
- In each year from 1999 through 2002, however, petitioned drug offense cases involving females were as likely or more likely to result in a delinquency adjudication compared with cases involving males.
- Between 1985 and 2002, for both male and female juveniles, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication increased more for person offense cases than for other offenses; however, the increase was greater for females (from 51% to 60%) than for males (58% to 63%).

Between 1997 and 2002, drug offense cases involving younger juveniles were more likely to be adjudicated delinquent than those involving older juveniles

Percentage of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent by age group:

Year	15 or younger					16 or older				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	66%	58%	67%	71%	71%	64%	55%	66%	68%	66%
1986	65	58	66	69	67	62	56	64	65	63
1987	64	58	65	66	67	62	57	63	62	63
1988	62	55	63	62	65	59	54	61	57	61
1989	62	57	63	66	66	61	56	62	62	62
1990	61	56	62	62	64	59	53	61	56	60
1991	59	54	61	60	61	57	53	59	54	58
1992	59	55	60	59	62	57	53	59	56	57
1993	60	55	61	59	63	57	51	58	56	58
1994	59	55	60	59	62	56	51	57	56	57
1995	58	55	58	59	61	55	51	57	56	56
1996	58	55	59	60	61	56	52	57	56	56
1997	60	57	61	63	62	58	54	59	59	59
1998	63	60	65	65	62	60	57	62	61	59
1999	66	63	67	68	67	62	59	64	64	63
2000	69	64	70	71	71	66	61	67	67	68
2001	67	62	68	70	68	65	60	66	66	68
2002	67	63	69	69	69	66	61	67	66	68

Percentage of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent by gender:

Year	Male					Female				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	66%	58%	67%	70%	69%	62%	51%	62%	66%	68%
1986	64	58	66	67	66	60	51	60	66	64
1987	63	58	64	64	65	59	53	59	59	64
1988	61	56	63	59	63	57	51	56	56	63
1989	63	57	64	64	64	57	51	57	60	62
1990	61	55	63	59	62	57	52	57	55	61
1991	59	55	61	57	60	53	49	54	53	58
1992	59	55	60	58	60	54	50	54	52	58
1993	59	54	61	58	61	54	50	53	54	59
1994	58	54	60	58	61	53	51	53	54	57
1995	58	54	59	58	59	52	50	52	54	57
1996	58	55	59	58	59	53	50	52	55	57
1997	60	57	61	61	61	55	52	55	58	59
1998	62	60	64	63	61	59	56	59	60	60
1999	65	62	66	65	65	62	59	62	66	64
2000	68	63	70	69	70	65	60	65	69	70
2001	66	62	68	67	69	64	59	64	69	67
2002	67	63	69	67	70	64	60	65	69	67

Adjudication

Percentage of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent by race:

Year	White					Black				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	67%	59%	68%	70%	70%	59%	53%	61%	65%	64%
1986	65	59	66	69	66	59	54	61	63	62
1987	65	59	65	66	66	59	56	60	60	61
1988	62	56	63	62	65	57	53	59	56	59
1989	63	58	64	64	65	59	54	59	63	61
1990	62	57	63	61	64	56	51	59	57	57
1991	60	55	61	59	60	55	51	56	55	58
1992	60	56	61	60	60	54	51	55	55	58
1993	60	56	61	59	62	54	50	55	56	58
1994	60	56	61	60	62	53	49	53	54	56
1995	58	55	59	59	59	53	50	54	55	56
1996	59	55	59	60	60	54	51	54	55	56
1997	61	57	61	62	61	56	53	56	57	59
1998	63	60	65	65	62	59	57	60	58	59
1999	66	64	67	68	65	61	58	63	60	64
2000	70	65	70	71	71	63	59	65	63	66
2001	69	64	70	71	71	59	56	60	58	61
2002	71	67	71	72	72	58	56	60	57	61

Year	Other race				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	72%	68%	73%	77%	72%
1986	72	66	73	74	74
1987	70	65	72	69	72
1988	67	63	68	64	71
1989	69	66	70	67	70
1990	70	64	71	67	72
1991	67	64	68	60	69
1992	67	64	69	64	66
1993	63	63	63	66	61
1994	63	64	62	68	62
1995	64	62	64	64	63
1996	62	61	63	61	63
1997	65	66	64	68	64
1998	65	64	65	70	63
1999	66	66	66	67	65
2000	70	66	71	71	71
2001	73	71	73	72	74
2002	75	76	76	72	75

Race

- In each year between 1985 and 2002, cases involving black youth were less likely to result in a delinquency adjudication than were cases involving white youth or youth of other races.
- For black juveniles, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication was slightly lower in 2002 than in 1985 (58% vs. 59%), while for white youth and youth of other races it was higher (71% vs. 67% and 75% vs. 72%, respectively).
- Regardless of race, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication for person offense cases was greater in 2002 than in 1985. For both white youth and youth of other races, the proportion of person offense cases resulting in adjudication was 8 percentage points higher in 2002 than in 1985 (67% vs. 59% and 76% vs. 68%, respectively), compared with only 3 percentage points for black youth (56% vs. 53%).
- For each year between 1985 and 2002, drug offense cases involving black juveniles were less likely to result in adjudication than were drug cases involving white juveniles or youth of other races.
- For youth of other races, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication was higher in 2002 than in 1985 for cases involving person, property, and public order offenses but lower for cases involving drug offenses.
- The likelihood of a delinquency adjudication for public order offense cases was lower in 2002 than in 1985 for cases involving black youth, but higher for white youth and youth of other races.

Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

- The number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in out-of-home placement increased 44% between 1985 and 2002. During this period, the number of cases involving the use of out-of-home placement increased 179% for drug offense cases, 109% for person offense cases, and 83% for public order offense cases.
- The number of cases involving out-of-home placement peaked in 2000 at 161,700 cases. Between 2000 and 2002, the number of cases resulting in out-of-home placement decreased 6% for cases involving person offenses, 12% for property offense cases, and 13% for both drug offense cases and cases involving public order offenses.
- Public order offense cases include escapes from institutions, weapons offenses, and probation and parole violations. This may help to explain the relatively high number of public order offense cases involving out-of-home placement.

Offense profile of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement:

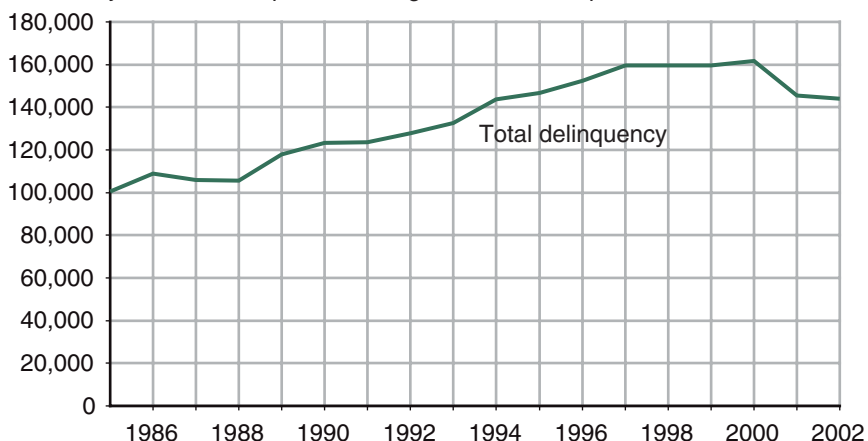
Most serious offense	1985	2002
Person	18%	26%
Property	56	37
Drugs	5	10
Public order	22	28
Total	100%	100%
Cases resulting in out-of-home placement	100,400	144,000

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Property offense cases are the largest share of cases adjudicated delinquent that result in out-of-home placement, although the proportion declined substantially between 1985 and 2002.

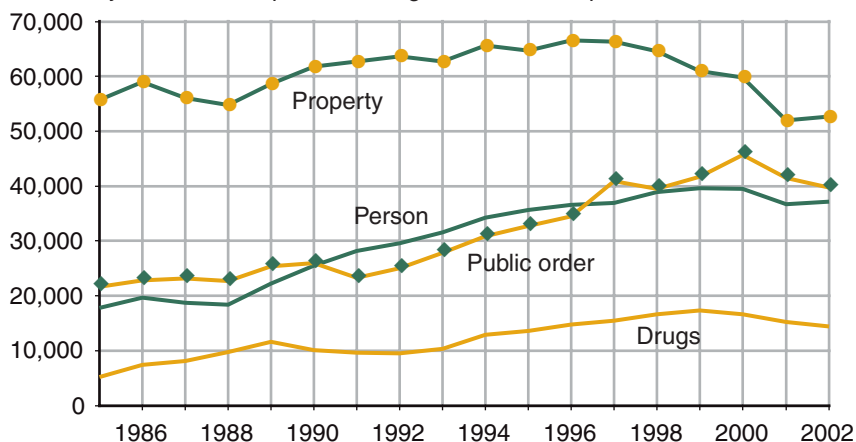
The number of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement increased 59% between 1985 and 1998 and then decreased 10% through 2002

Cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement



The number of property offense cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in out-of-home placement decreased 5% between 1985 and 2002

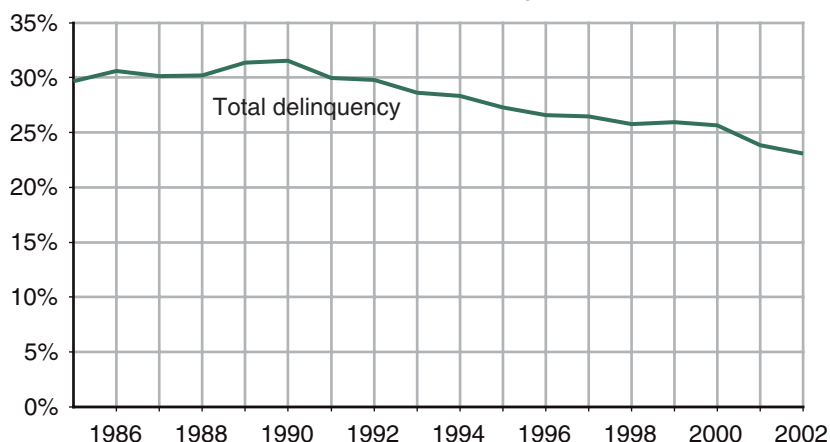
Cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement



Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

The court ordered out-of-home placement in 23% of all cases adjudicated delinquent in 2002, down from 30% in 1985

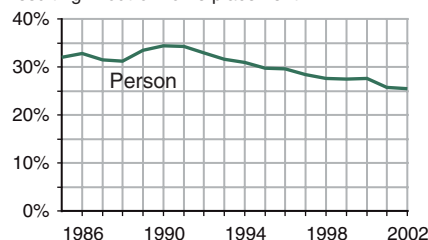
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement



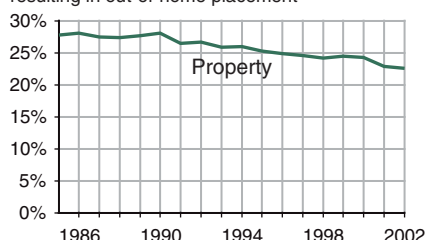
■ Although the likelihood that an adjudicated case would result in out-of-home placement decreased between 1985 and 2002 for each of the four major offense categories, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement increased 44%.

■ Between 1985 and 2002, the largest decline in the proportion of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement was seen in cases involving public order offenses (from 37% to 24%). The proportion decreased for person offense cases from 32% to 25%, for drug offense cases from 23% to 18%, and for property offense cases from 28% to 23%.

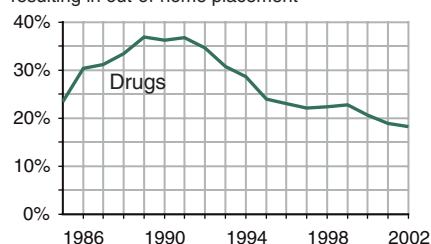
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement



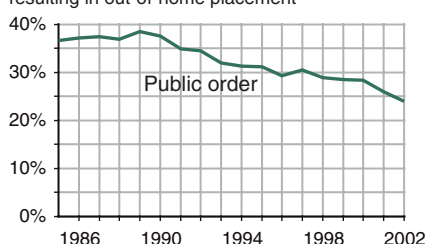
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement



Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement



Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement



Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

Age

- In each year from 1985 through 2002, person and property offense cases involving juveniles age 16 or older adjudicated delinquent were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were cases involving youth age 15 or younger.
- For youth age 15 or younger, the use of out-of-home placement declined 17 percentage points for public order offense cases between 1985 and 2002, 7 percentage points for person offense cases and drug offense cases, and 6 percentage points for property offense cases. All of these declines were greater than those for older youth

Gender

- For each year between 1985 and 2002, person, property, and drug offense cases involving males adjudicated delinquent were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were cases involving females.
- Between 1985 and 2002, the use of out-of-home placement declined more for public order offense cases than for any other offense category for both males (11 percentage points) and females (17 percentage points).
- For males in 2002, person offense cases adjudicated delinquent were most likely to result in out-of-home placement (27%), followed by public order offense cases (25%), property cases (24%), and cases involving drug offenses (19%).
- For females in 2002, adjudicated public order offense cases were most likely to result in out-of-home placement (20%), followed by person cases (19%), property cases (16%), and drug offense cases (14%).

Between 1985 and 2002, the likelihood of out-of-home placement declined more for younger than older youth and more for females than males

Percentage of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement by age group:

Year	15 or younger					16 or older				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	30%	31%	27%	24%	39%	30%	33%	29%	23%	33%
1986	30	32	27	32	40	31	34	29	30	34
1987	30	31	27	34	40	30	32	28	30	35
1988	30	31	27	36	39	30	32	28	32	35
1989	31	33	27	39	40	31	35	28	35	36
1990	32	34	28	39	40	32	36	29	34	35
1991	30	34	26	39	38	30	35	27	35	32
1992	29	32	26	37	35	30	35	27	33	33
1993	28	30	25	33	33	29	34	27	30	31
1994	28	30	26	30	32	29	33	27	28	30
1995	27	29	25	26	32	28	32	26	23	30
1996	26	28	24	24	29	27	32	26	23	29
1997	26	27	24	23	30	27	31	26	22	31
1998	25	26	23	23	28	27	30	26	22	30
1999	25	26	23	22	28	27	30	26	23	29
2000	25	26	23	20	27	27	31	26	21	30
2001	22	24	21	17	24	26	29	25	20	28
2002	22	24	21	17	22	25	29	24	19	26

Percentage of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement by gender:

Year	Male					Female				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	30%	33%	29%	24%	36%	26%	26%	21%	21%	37%
1986	31	34	29	31	37	26	25	21	27	38
1987	31	33	28	32	37	25	22	21	26	37
1988	31	33	28	34	37	24	22	20	30	35
1989	32	35	29	37	39	25	24	20	31	36
1990	33	36	29	37	38	25	23	21	31	36
1991	31	36	27	38	35	24	24	19	28	34
1992	31	35	28	35	35	23	24	19	28	31
1993	30	33	27	31	33	22	24	18	25	28
1994	30	33	27	29	32	22	22	19	23	27
1995	29	32	27	25	32	21	22	18	17	27
1996	28	32	26	24	30	20	21	18	17	25
1997	28	31	26	23	32	20	20	17	15	26
1998	27	30	26	23	30	19	20	17	16	24
1999	27	30	26	24	30	20	21	17	16	25
2000	27	30	26	22	29	20	22	17	14	24
2001	25	28	24	20	27	19	20	16	13	21
2002	25	27	24	19	25	18	19	16	14	20

Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

Percentage of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement by race:

Year	White					Black				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	29%	31%	27%	21%	37%	31%	33%	29%	29%	36%
1986	29	30	27	26	37	34	36	31	39	37
1987	29	30	26	27	37	33	34	31	36	38
1988	29	30	26	29	37	33	33	30	38	37
1989	30	32	26	31	38	34	35	30	42	39
1990	29	32	26	30	37	36	37	32	41	38
1991	27	31	24	30	34	35	37	32	41	36
1992	27	31	24	29	34	34	36	32	39	35
1993	26	29	23	25	31	33	35	31	36	33
1994	25	28	24	23	29	33	35	32	36	34
1995	25	28	23	19	30	31	32	30	31	34
1996	24	28	23	17	27	31	32	29	32	34
1997	24	27	23	17	29	31	31	29	32	34
1998	24	26	22	17	27	30	29	28	33	33
1999	24	26	23	17	27	30	29	28	34	31
2000	24	27	23	16	27	29	29	27	32	31
2001	22	25	22	15	25	27	27	26	31	28
2002	21	24	21	15	23	27	27	25	30	27

Year	Other race				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	32%	36%	28%	32%	40%
1986	31	35	28	31	37
1987	29	34	27	31	36
1988	29	30	28	26	35
1989	31	33	29	30	39
1990	32	33	30	38	37
1991	32	39	29	41	32
1992	36	41	33	33	40
1993	33	40	31	21	36
1994	32	37	31	25	34
1995	29	33	28	22	31
1996	31	38	30	24	31
1997	28	31	28	19	31
1998	28	32	29	20	28
1999	29	32	29	19	28
2000	28	33	28	21	25
2001	28	34	28	18	27
2002	25	30	26	17	24

Race

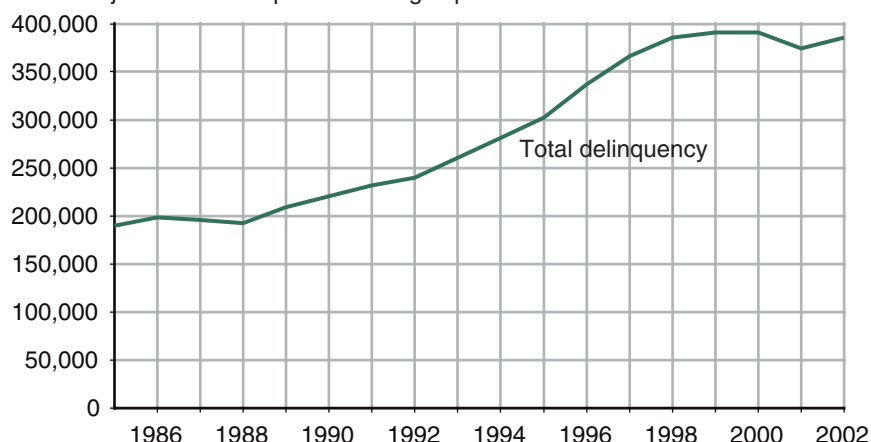
- After adjudication, the likelihood of out-of-home placement in 2002 was greater for black juveniles (27%) than for white juveniles (21%) and youth of other races (25%).
- With the exception of drug offense cases involving black youth, the proportion of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in out-of-home placement was smaller in 2002 than in 1985 for all races and across all offenses.
- For adjudicated person offense cases involving white youth, the likelihood of out-of-home placement decreased 5 percentage points from 29% in 1993 to 24% in 2002, while the decrease was somewhat larger for black youth (from 35% to 27%), and for youth of other races (from 40% to 30%).
- In each year between 1986 and 2002, drug offense cases involving black juveniles adjudicated delinquent were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were drug cases involving white juveniles or youth of other races.
- For adjudicated public order cases, the use of out-of home placement decreased considerably between 1985 and 2002 for white youth (from 37% to 23%) and for youth of other races (from 40% to 24%), while for black youth the decrease was somewhat smaller (from 36% to 27%).

Dispositions: Probation

- Between 1985 and 2002, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in an order of probation increased 103%, compared with a 44% increase in the number of cases resulting in out-of-home placement
- Since 1985, the largest percent increase in the number of cases adjudicated delinquent receiving probation has been for drug offense cases (267%), followed by public order offenses (218%), person offenses (198%), and property offenses (28%).
- Between 1998 and 2002, the number of adjudicated cases resulting in an order of probation increased 19% for public order offense cases (from 79,700 to 95,200), 8% for drug offense cases (from 47,200 to 50,900), and 6% for person offense cases (from 86,700 to 92,000).
- In contrast to the other general offense categories, between 1998 and 2002, the number of adjudicated property offense cases resulting in probation decreased 14% (from 172,000 to 147,300).

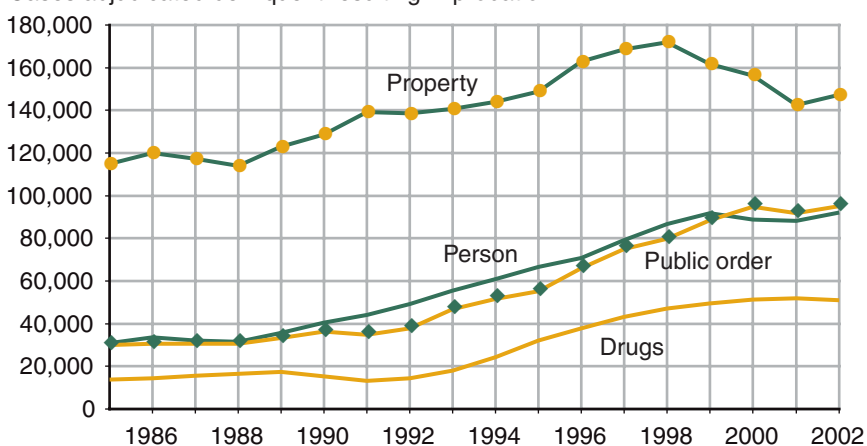
Between 1998 and 2002, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation remained relatively unchanged

Cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation



Between 1998 and 2002, the number of adjudicated cases resulting in probation increased for person, drug, and public order offense cases but decreased for property offense cases

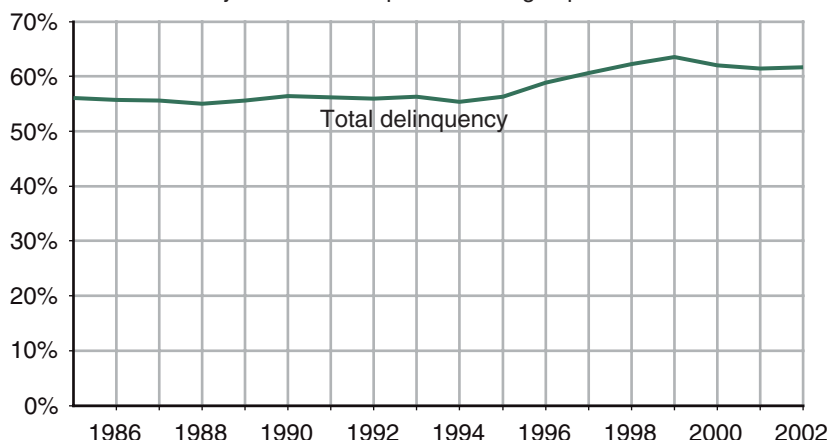
Cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation



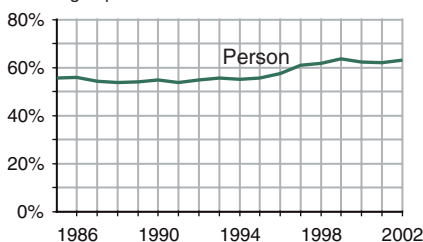
Dispositions: Probation

Probation remains the most likely sanction imposed by juvenile courts

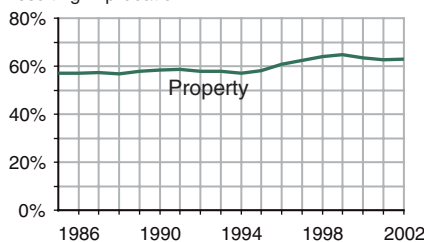
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation



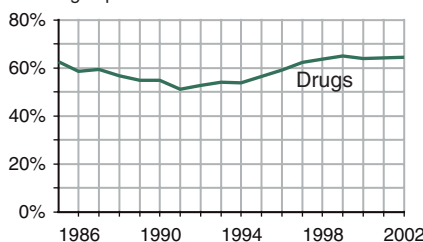
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation



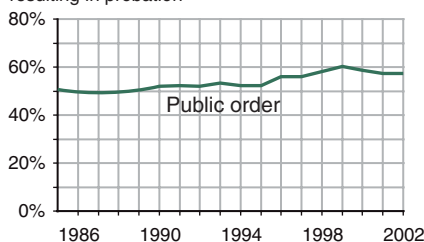
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation



Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation



Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation



■ Probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 62% (385,400) of the cases adjudicated delinquent in 2002, compared with 56% (189,600) of the adjudicated caseload in 1985.

■ Between 1985 and 2002, the likelihood of probation for cases adjudicated delinquent increased more for person (from 56% to 63%), property (from 57% to 63%), and public order (from 51% to 57%) offense categories than for cases involving drug offenses (from 63% to 64%).

Offense profile of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation:

Most serious offense	1985	2002
Person	16%	24%
Property	61	38
Drugs	7	13
Public order	16	25
Total	100%	100%

Cases resulting in formal probation 189,600 385,400

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

■ In 2002, 38% of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation involved property offenses, while person cases and public order cases each accounted for about one quarter (24% and 25%, respectively).

■ The offense characteristics of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation changed between 1985 and 2002, with an increase in the proportion of cases involving person, drug, and public order offenses and a large decrease in the proportion involving property offenses.

Dispositions: Probation

Age

- Among juveniles age 15 or younger, the overall likelihood of being placed on formal probation increased from 58% in 1985 to 65% in 2002; similar increases were seen across offense categories.
- Among youth age 16 or older, the overall likelihood of being placed on formal probation increased between 1985 and 2002 from 54% to 58%; similar increases were seen across offense categories.
- For both age groups in 2002, adjudicated cases involving drug offenses were more likely to result in probation than cases in other offense categories.

Gender

- Between 1985 and 2002, the overall likelihood of being placed on formal probation increased more for adjudicated cases involving females (from 58% to 65%) than those involving males (from 56% to 61%).
- For females in 2002, person offense cases adjudicated delinquent were most likely to be placed on probation (69%), followed by drug offense cases (67%) and property offense cases (66%). Public order offense cases were least likely to result in formal probation (60%).
- Among males, drug offense cases adjudicated delinquent were most likely to be placed on probation (64%) in 2002, followed by property offense cases (62%) and person offense cases (61%). Public order offense cases were least likely to result in formal probation (56%).

Between 1985 and 2000, the likelihood of probation being ordered following an adjudication of delinquency increased for all demographic groups

Percentage of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation by age group:

Year	15 or younger					16 or older				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	58%	58%	59%	64%	51%	54%	53%	55%	62%	50%
1986	58	58	59	60	50	53	53	54	58	49
1987	58	57	60	59	50	53	51	54	59	48
1988	57	56	59	57	51	53	51	54	56	49
1989	57	56	59	55	51	54	51	56	55	50
1990	58	57	60	54	52	55	52	56	55	52
1991	58	55	60	52	53	54	51	56	50	52
1992	58	57	60	54	54	53	51	55	52	50
1993	58	58	60	55	56	53	51	55	53	51
1994	58	58	59	56	55	52	51	54	52	49
1995	59	58	60	59	54	53	51	55	54	50
1996	62	60	63	62	59	55	53	57	57	52
1997	63	64	65	65	59	57	56	59	61	53
1998	65	64	67	67	62	59	57	61	61	54
1999	67	66	68	68	64	60	59	61	63	56
2000	65	65	66	67	63	58	57	60	61	54
2001	65	65	66	67	62	57	57	59	62	52
2002	65	66	66	67	62	58	58	59	63	52

Percentage of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation by gender:

Year	Male					Female				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	56%	55%	57%	62%	50%	58%	60%	60%	64%	51%
1986	55	55	57	58	50	58	61	60	62	49
1987	55	53	57	59	49	57	61	59	64	50
1988	55	53	56	56	49	58	59	60	59	52
1989	55	53	57	54	50	60	61	62	61	53
1990	56	53	58	54	52	61	64	62	60	54
1991	55	52	58	50	52	61	62	63	58	56
1992	55	53	57	52	51	61	62	62	60	56
1993	55	54	57	54	52	62	63	63	59	59
1994	54	53	56	53	51	61	63	62	61	58
1995	55	54	57	56	51	62	63	64	63	57
1996	58	56	60	58	55	64	65	65	64	61
1997	59	59	61	61	55	66	69	68	68	60
1998	61	60	63	63	57	67	69	69	70	63
1999	62	62	64	64	59	69	71	71	71	64
2000	61	60	62	63	57	66	68	68	67	62
2001	60	60	62	63	56	65	67	66	68	62
2002	61	61	62	64	56	65	69	66	67	60

Dispositions: Probation

Percentage of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation by race:

Year	White					Black				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	55%	56%	56%	62%	49%	59%	56%	61%	63%	54%
1986	55	56	56	60	48	57	55	59	56	54
1987	56	56	57	60	48	56	52	58	58	52
1988	55	55	57	58	48	55	52	58	55	53
1989	56	56	58	58	49	56	53	59	52	53
1990	57	56	59	59	51	56	53	59	51	53
1991	57	55	59	54	51	55	52	59	48	55
1992	56	56	58	56	51	56	54	59	50	55
1993	57	58	59	58	53	55	54	57	50	55
1994	57	58	58	59	52	53	52	56	48	53
1995	58	58	59	61	53	54	53	57	49	52
1996	61	60	62	64	57	55	55	59	51	53
1997	62	62	64	67	57	57	58	60	53	54
1998	63	63	65	69	59	60	60	63	54	57
1999	64	64	65	69	60	62	63	65	57	61
2000	62	62	64	66	58	62	63	64	58	60
2001	62	63	63	66	57	61	62	64	57	59
2002	62	63	63	66	57	63	64	66	60	59

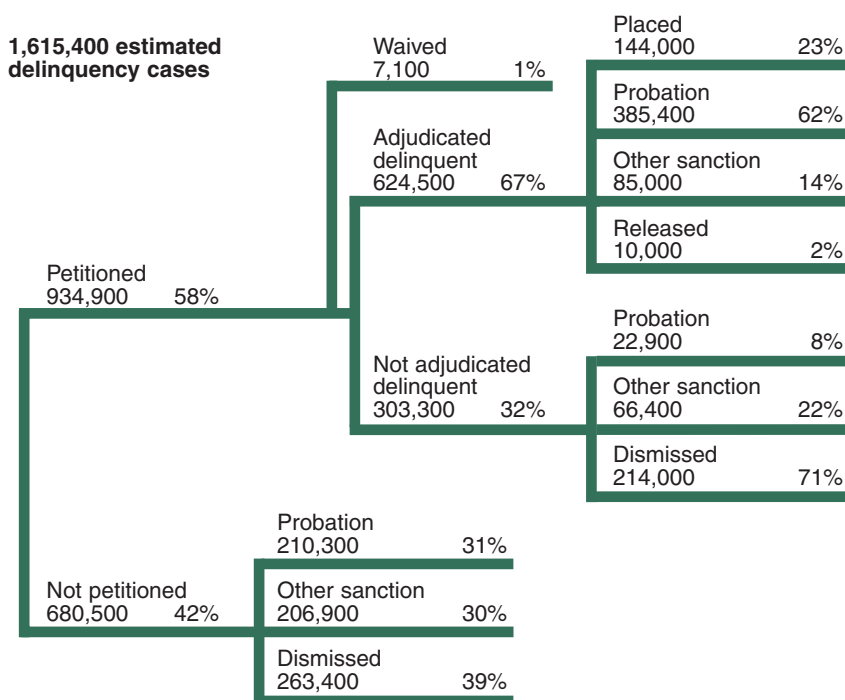
Year	Other race				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	53%	49%	54%	62%	55%
1986	53	54	53	60	53
1987	54	52	55	59	54
1988	51	54	49	64	55
1989	53	49	53	64	53
1990	56	55	55	55	57
1991	51	47	51	59	56
1992	47	46	48	58	43
1993	51	47	52	67	51
1994	51	50	51	55	49
1995	55	55	54	60	54
1996	54	52	53	63	56
1997	59	60	58	68	57
1998	59	59	57	68	59
1999	60	59	59	71	61
2000	56	56	54	66	56
2001	53	53	52	63	52
2002	54	55	54	65	51

Race

- Between 1985 and 2002, the overall likelihood of being placed on formal probation increased more for adjudicated cases involving white youth (from 55% to 62%) than those involving black youth (from 59% to 63%) or youth of other races (from 53% to 54%).
- For adjudicated cases in which the most serious charge was a person offense, the use of probation among white youth increased from 56% in 1985 to 63% in 2002, for cases involving black youth from 56% to 64%, and for cases involving youth of other races from 49% to 55%.
- The use of probation for drug offense cases adjudicated delinquent increased 4 percentage points between 1985 and 2002 for white youth and 3 percentage points for youth of other races, while declining 3 percentage points for black youth.
- In 2002, among white youth, drug offense cases that were adjudicated delinquent were most likely to be placed on formal probation (66%), followed by adjudicated person and property offense cases (both 63%).
- Among cases involving black youth in 2002, adjudicated property offense cases were most likely to be placed on formal probation (66%), followed by adjudicated person offense cases (64%) and cases where the most serious charge was a drug offense (60%).
- In 2002, for cases involving youth of other races, drug offense cases that were adjudicated delinquent were most likely to be placed on formal probation (65%), followed by adjudicated person (55%) and property offense cases (54%).
- For all racial groups in 2002, cases in which the most serious charge was a public order offense were the least likely to be placed on formal probation.

Case Processing Overview, 2002

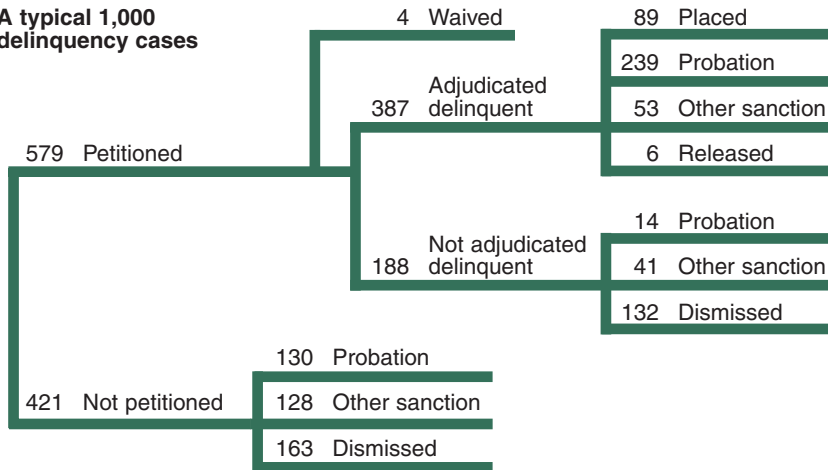
- In 2002, 58% (934,900) of the estimated 1,615,400 juvenile court cases were handled formally (with the filing of a petition).
- In 2002, 1% (7,100) of all formally processed delinquency cases were judicially transferred to criminal court.
- In 2002, 67% (624,500) of the cases that were handled formally (with the filing of a petition) resulted in a delinquency adjudication.
- In 62% of cases adjudicated delinquent in 2002, formal probation was the most severe sanction ordered by the court.
- Nearly one-quarter (23%) of cases adjudicated delinquent in 2002 resulted in placement outside the home in a residential facility.
- In 14% of cases adjudicated delinquent in 2002, the juvenile was ordered to pay restitution or a fine, to participate in some form of community service, or to enter a treatment or counseling program—dispositions with minimal continuing supervision by probation staff.
- In about 2% of the formally handled cases that were adjudicated delinquent in 2002, the juvenile was released with no further sanction or consequence.
- In 32% (303,300) of all petitioned delinquency cases in 2002, the youth was not subsequently adjudicated delinquent. The court dismissed 71% of these cases, while 8% resulted in some form of informal probation and 22% in other voluntary dispositions.
- In 2002, the court dismissed 39% of the informally handled delinquency cases, while 31% of the cases resulted in voluntary probation and 30% in other dispositions.



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2002 are available online at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Case Processing Overview, 2002

A typical 1,000 delinquency cases



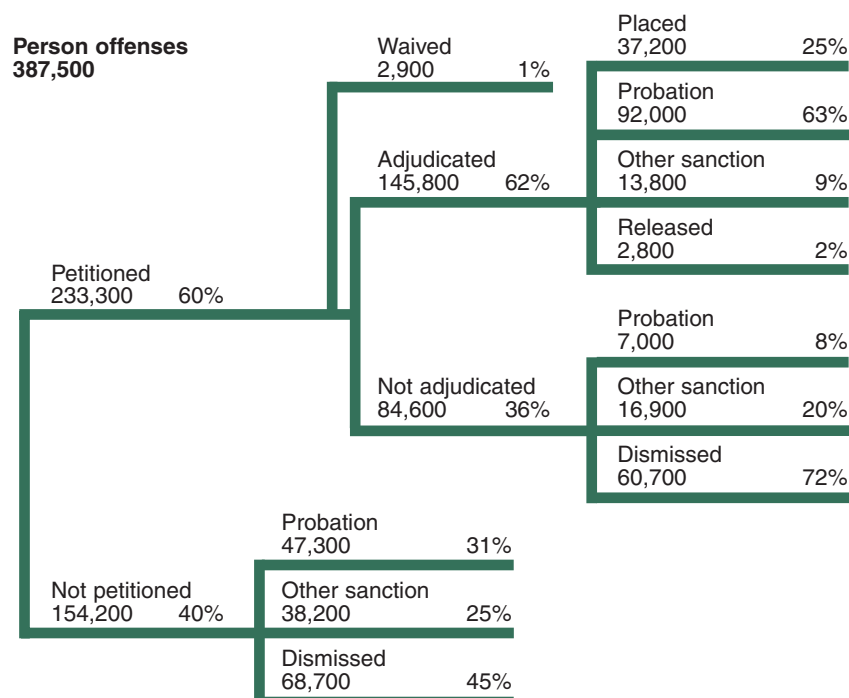
Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

- For every 1,000 delinquency cases processed in 2002, 579 were petitioned for formal processing and 421 were handled informally.
- Of the cases that were adjudicated delinquent, 62% (239 of 387) received a disposition of probation and 23% (89 of 387) were placed out of the home.
- In a small number of cases (6 of 1,000), the juvenile was adjudicated delinquent but the court closed the case with a stayed or suspended sentence, warned and released the youth, or perhaps required the youth to write an essay. In such cases, the juvenile is not under any continuing court supervision.
- In many petitioned delinquency cases that did not result in a delinquency adjudication, the youth agreed to informal services or sanctions (55 of 188), including informal probation and other dispositions such as restitution.
- Although juvenile courts in 2002 handled more than 4 in 10 delinquency cases without the filing of a formal petition, more than half of these cases received some form of court sanction, including probation or other dispositions such as restitution, community service, or referral to another agency.

Case Processing by Offense Category, 2002

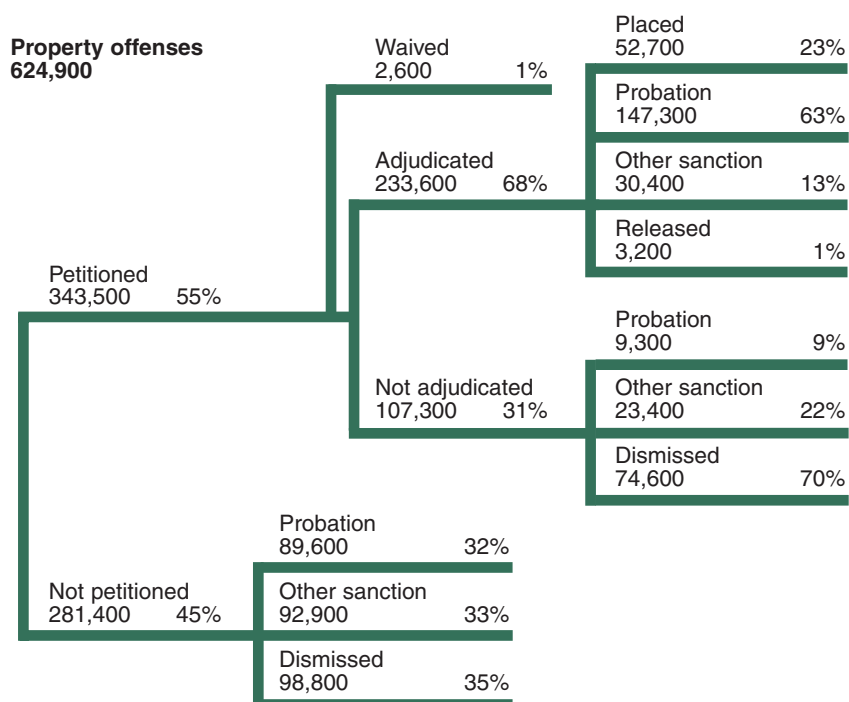
Person Offense Cases

- In 2002, 62% (145,800) of all formally processed person offense cases resulted in a delinquency adjudication.
- Formal probation was the most severe sanction ordered by the court in 63% of the adjudicated person offense cases in 2002.
- Once adjudicated, person offense cases were more likely to result in out-of-home placement (25%) than were public order (24%), property (23%), or drug (18%) offense cases.
- In 2002, about one-third of person offense cases that were handled informally resulted in probation; 45% were dismissed.



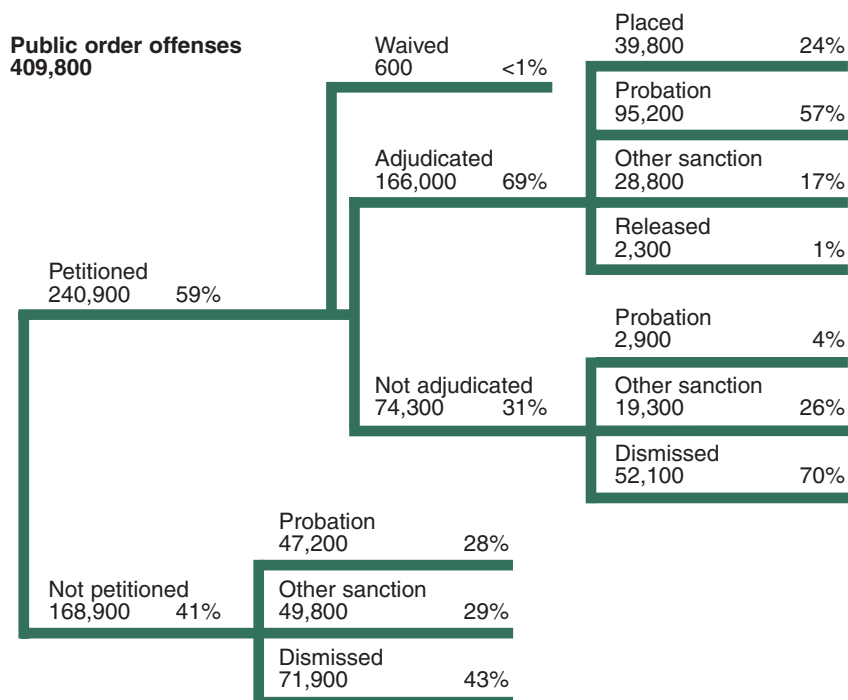
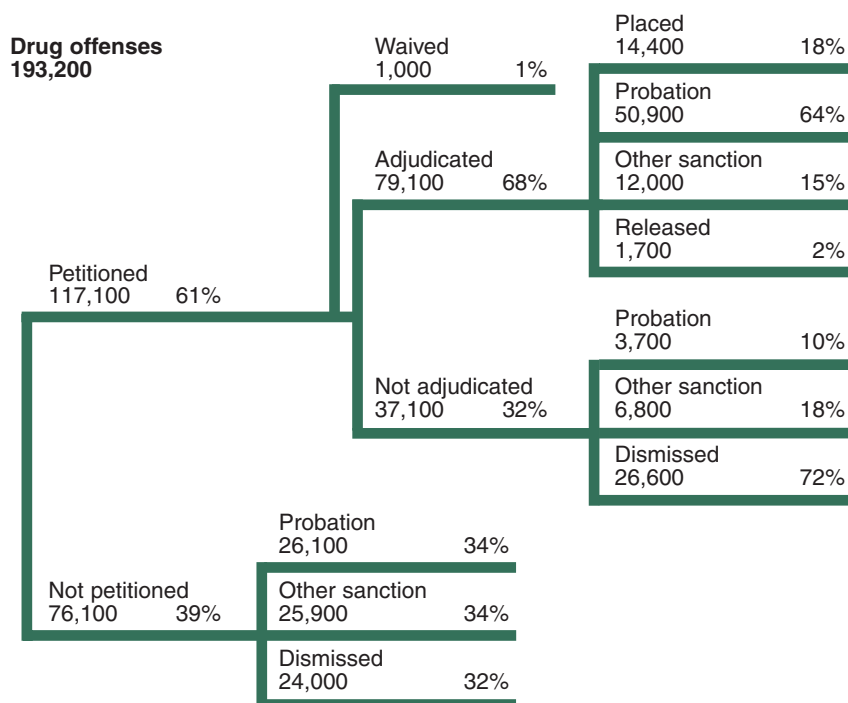
Property Offense Cases

- Juvenile courts handled the majority (55%) of all property offense cases formally in 2002. Of these formally handled cases, 233,600 (almost 7 in 10) were adjudicated delinquent.
- In 2002, 147,300 (63%) of the adjudicated property offense cases resulted in probation as the most severe sanction; another 23% (52,700) resulted in out-of-home placement. Other sanctions, such as restitution, community service, or referral to another agency, were ordered in 13% of the petitioned property offense cases following adjudication, and about 3,200 (1%) were released.
- Of the four general offense categories, property offense cases were least likely to be petitioned for formal processing. Once petitioned, however, property offense cases were more likely to result in the youth being adjudicated delinquent than were cases involving person offenses.



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2002 are available online at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Case Processing by Offense Category, 2002



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2002 are available online at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Drug Offense Cases

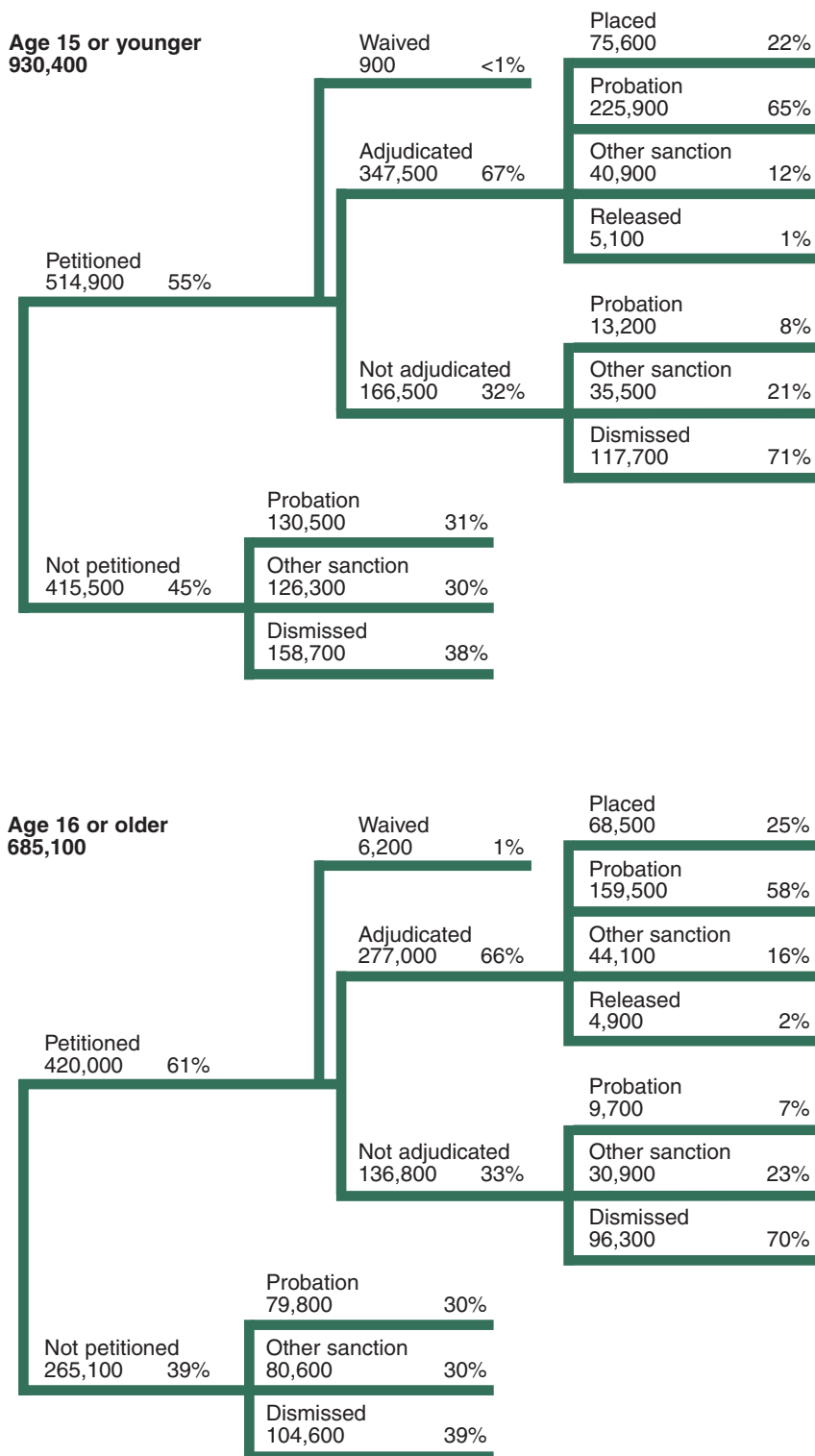
- In 2002, 68% (79,100) of all petitioned drug offense cases resulted in the youth being adjudicated delinquent; 64% of these cases received probation as the most severe sanction and another 18% resulted in out-of-home placement.
- Other sanctions, such as restitution, community service, or referral to another agency were ordered in 15% (12,000) of the petitioned drug offense cases following adjudication in 2002, and 2% were released.
- Juvenile courts waived jurisdiction in 1% of all petitioned drug offense cases in 2002.
- About 39% of drug offense cases were informally handled in 2002; 68% of the informally handled drug offense cases resulted in probation or some other sanction.

Public Order Offense Cases

- In 2002, the majority (59%) of all public order offense cases were handled formally, with the filing of a petition for adjudication.
- Once adjudicated delinquent, 57% of public order offense cases in 2002 resulted in probation as the most severe sanction, 24% were placed out of home, and 17% resulted in other sanctions.
- In 2002, 41% of all public order offense cases were handled informally. More than 40% of these cases were dismissed, while the remaining cases resulted in some form of court sanction, including probation, restitution, community service, or referral to another agency.

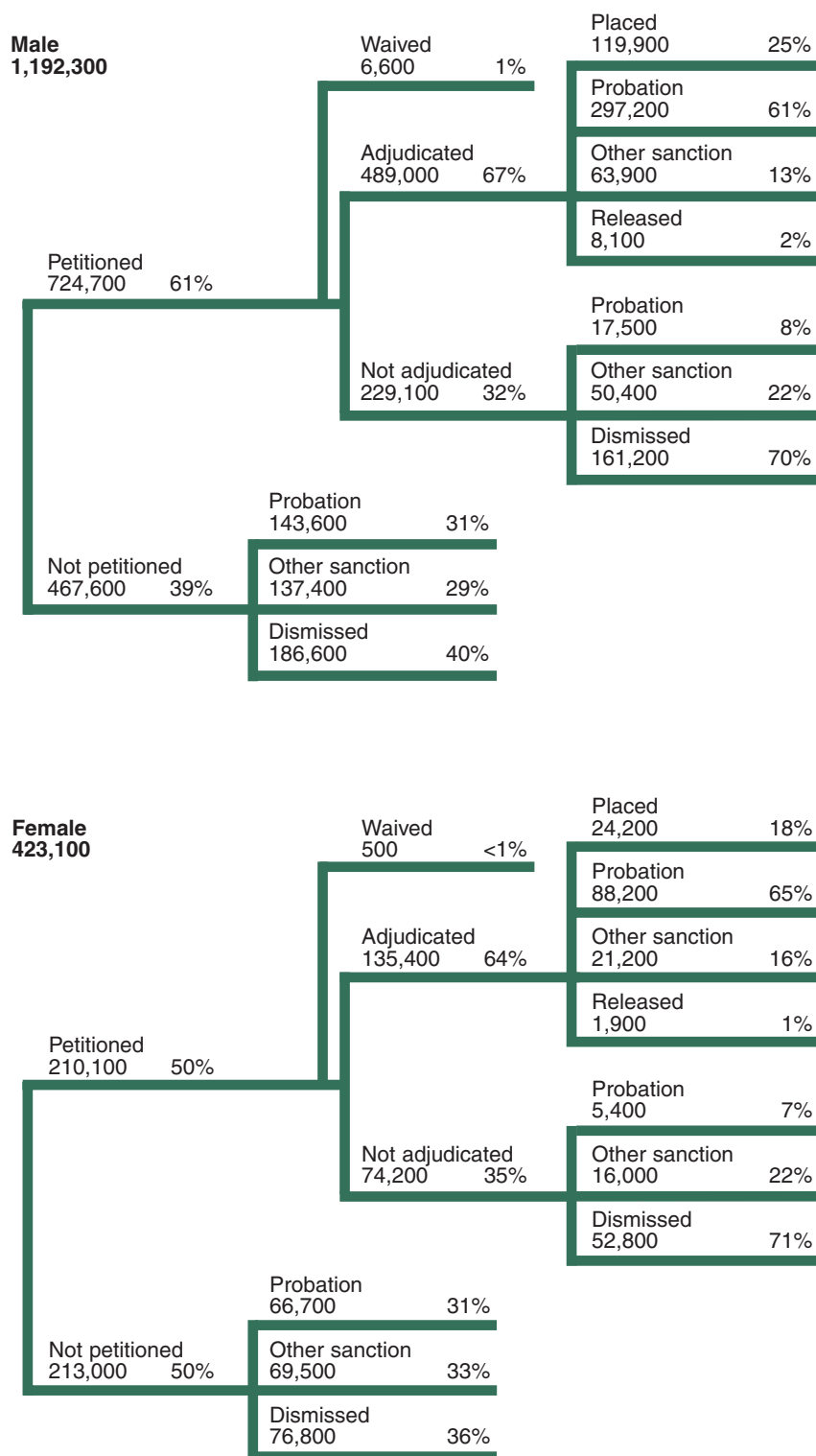
Case Processing by Age, 2002

- In 2002, 55% (514,900) of all delinquency cases involving youth age 15 or younger and 61% (420,000) of cases involving youth age 16 or older were handled formally with the filing of a petition.
- Cases involving youth age 15 or younger were adjudicated delinquent in 67% of all formally processed cases in 2002; cases involving youth age 16 or older were adjudicated delinquent in 66% of all such cases.
- The proportion of petitioned cases waived to criminal court in 2002 was less than half of 1% for youth age 15 or younger, compared with more than 1% for youth age 16 or older.
- In 2002, 22% of cases adjudicated delinquent involving youth age 15 or younger and 25% of such cases involving youth age 16 or older resulted in out-of-home placement.
- Probation was ordered as the most severe sanction in 2002 in 65% of the adjudicated cases involving youth age 15 or younger, compared with 58% of adjudicated cases involving youth 16 or older.
- Among cases formally adjudicated in 2002 involving youth age 15 or younger, 12% resulted in other sanctions and 1% were released.
- For cases involving youth age 16 or older in 2002, 16% of the formally adjudicated cases resulted in other sanctions and 2% were released.
- Of the 45% of all delinquency cases involving youth age 15 or younger that were handled informally in 2002, 31% resulted in a disposition of probation and 38% were dismissed. Among older youth in 2002, 39% of all delinquency cases were handled without the filing of a petition for adjudication; 30% of these cases resulted in a disposition of probation and 39% were dismissed.



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2002 are available online at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Case Processing by Gender, 2002

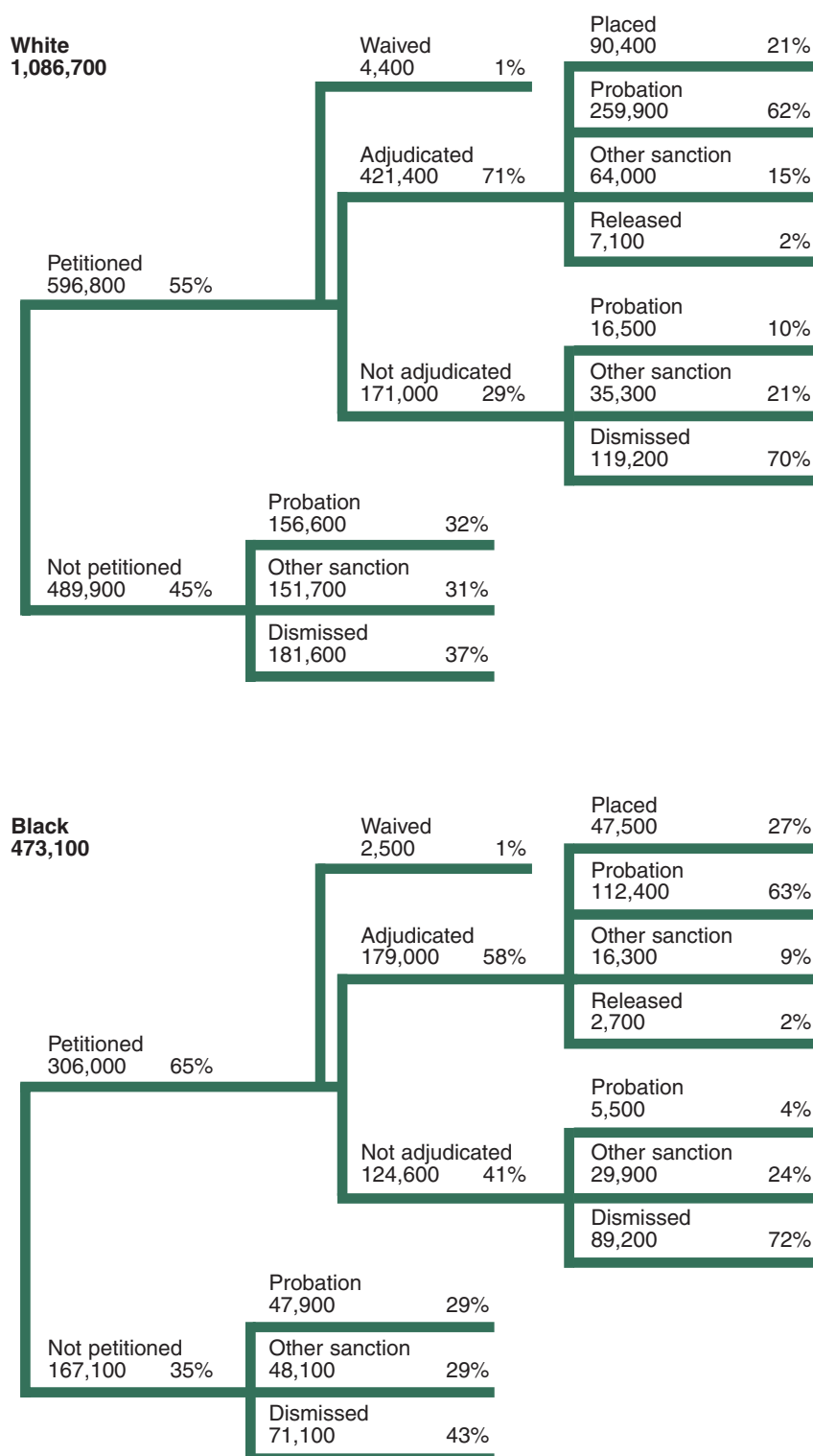


Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2002 are available online at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

- In 2002, 61% of delinquency cases involving males were handled with the filing of a petition for adjudication, compared with 50% of those involving females.
- Once petitioned, cases involving males in 2002 were somewhat more likely to result in a delinquency adjudication than were cases involving females (67% vs. 64%).
- Delinquency cases involving females in 2002 were less likely to be waived to criminal court than those involving males.
- Once adjudicated delinquent, 25% of cases involving males in 2002 resulted in out-of-home placement, compared with 18% of those involving females.
- About 61% of the adjudicated cases involving males received probation as the most severe sanction and 13% resulted in other sanctions such as restitution, or community service.
- Among adjudicated cases involving females in 2002, 65% received probation as the most severe sanction and 16% resulted in other sanctions.
- Informally handled delinquency cases involving males were equally as likely as those involving females to receive probation in 2002 (31%); male cases were more likely than female cases to be dismissed (40% vs. 36%).
- In 2002, informally handled delinquency cases involving females were more likely to result in other sanctions than those involving males (33% vs. 29%).

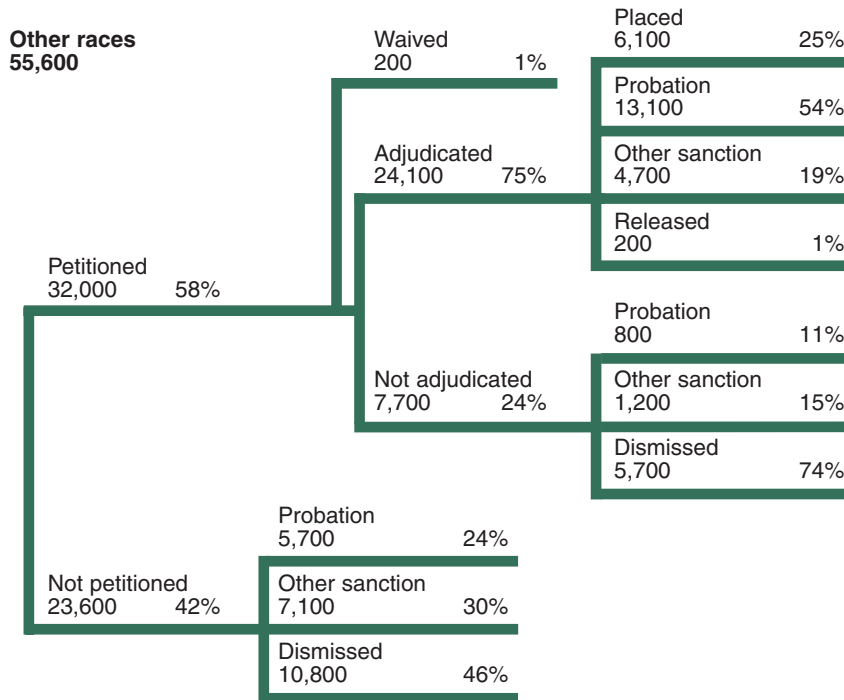
Case Processing by Race, 2002

- In 2002, delinquency cases involving black youth were more likely to be handled formally (65%) than those involving white youth (55%) or youth of other races (58%).
- Once petitioned, cases in 2002 involving black youth were less likely to be adjudicated delinquent (58%) than were cases involving white youth (71%) or youth of other races (75%).
- For all racial groups in 2002, 1% of delinquency cases resulted in waiver to criminal court.
- Among adjudicated delinquency cases involving black youth in 2002, 27% resulted in out-of-home placement, compared with 21% of such cases involving white youth and 25% of those involving youth of other races.
- In 63% of the adjudicated cases involving black youth in 2002, probation was the most severe sanction; 9% resulted in other sanctions such as restitution, or community service.
- For adjudicated cases involving white youth in 2002, probation was the most severe sanction ordered in 62% of the cases and 15% resulted in other sanctions.
- In 2002, 45% of delinquency cases involving white youth were handled informally, compared with 35% of cases involving black youth and 42% of cases involving youth of other races.



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2002 are available online at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Case Processing by Race, 2002



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2002 are available online at www.ojdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

- For adjudicated cases involving youth of other races in 2002, probation was the most severe sanction ordered in 54% of the cases and 25% resulted in out-of-home placement.
- In 2002, informally handled delinquency cases involving black youth were less likely (29%) than those involving white youth (32%) to result in probation as a sanction and more likely to result in probation than those involving youth of other races (24%).
- Informally handled delinquency cases involving black youth in 2002 were a little more likely (43%) to be dismissed than those involving white youth (37%) and a little less likely to be dismissed than those involving youth of other races (46%).
- For all three racial groups in 2002, informally handled delinquency cases were nearly equally likely to result in other sanctions such as restitution, community service, or referral to another agency: 31% for cases involving white youth, 29% for cases involving black youth, and 30% for cases involving youth of other races.

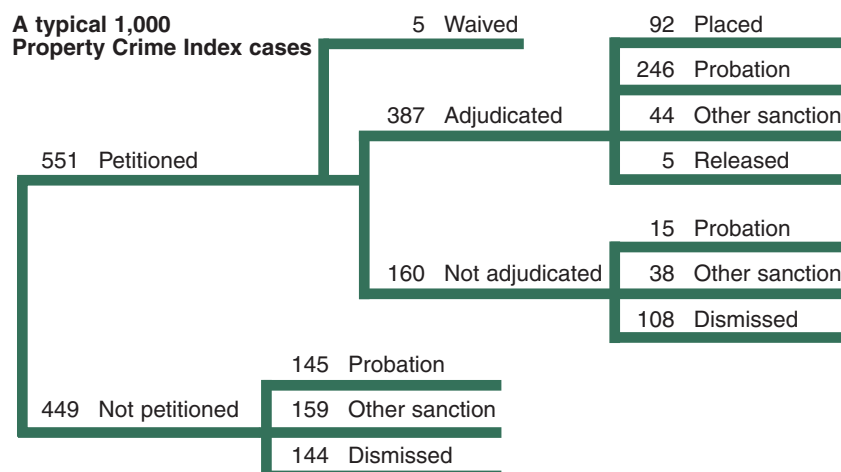
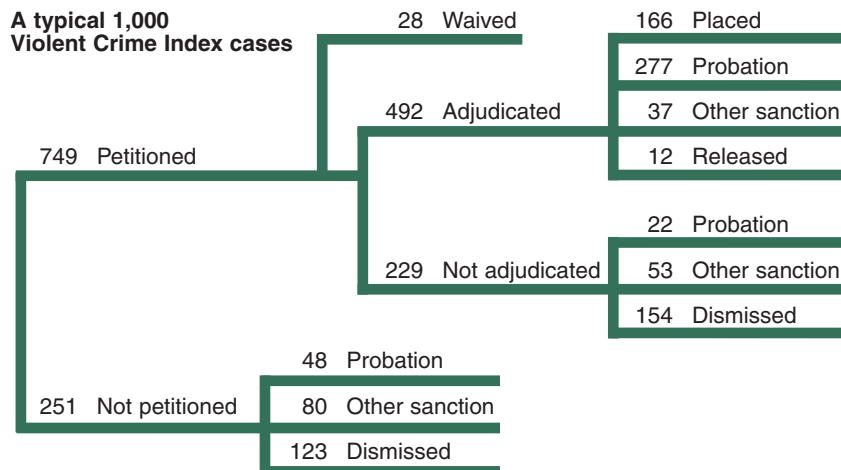
Case Processing by FBI Offense Category, 2002

Violent Crime Index Cases

- In 2002, juvenile courts waived 28 of every 1,000 Violent Crime Index offense cases to criminal court.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in more than half (508 of 1,000) of Violent Crime Index offense cases handled in 2002.
- Cases involving juveniles adjudicated delinquent for Violent Crime Index offenses in 2002 were more likely to result in out-of-home placement (166 of 1,000) than were Property Crime Index offense cases (92 of 1,000).
- Cases that are not petitioned and cases in which juveniles are not adjudicated delinquent may result in informal sanctions. Thus, juvenile courts imposed some sort of sanction—formal or informal—in nearly 71% (710 of every 1,000) of the Violent Crime Index offense cases handled in 2002.

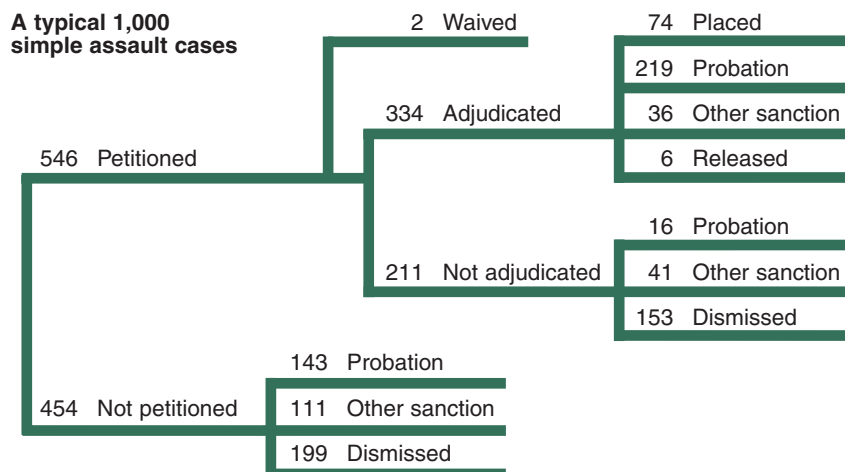
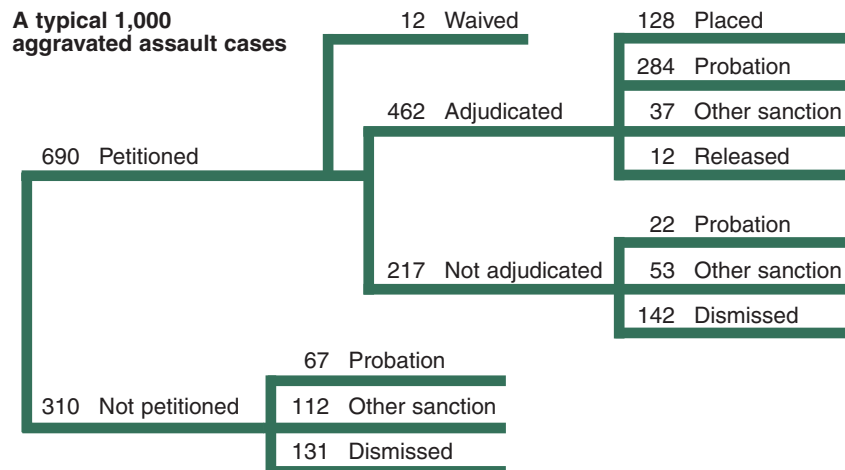
Property Crime Index Cases

- Juveniles received informal sanctions in 36% (357 of every 1,000) of Property Crime Index offense cases processed in 2002.
- Juvenile courts waived 5 of every 1,000 Property Crime Index offense cases to criminal court in 2002.
- Cases involving juveniles adjudicated delinquent for Property Crime Index offenses were more likely to result in probation (246 out of 387) than were Violent Crime Index offense cases (277 out of 492).
- More than 25% of all Property Crime Index offenses referred to juvenile courts in 2002 were ultimately dismissed/released (257 of 1,000)—20% of the petitioned cases and 32% of those not petitioned.



Notes: The Violent Crime Index includes criminal homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The Property Crime Index includes burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2002 are available online at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 2002



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2002 are available online at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Aggravated Assault Cases

- Juvenile courts waived 12 of every 1,000 aggravated assault cases to criminal court in 2002, compared with 2 of every 1,000 simple assault cases.
- About 46% of aggravated assault cases received some formal sanction or were waived to criminal court (461 of 1,000).
- In 2002, 13% of aggravated assault cases received a formal sanction of out-of-home placement (128 of 1,000) and 28% were placed on formal probation (284 of 1,000).
- Of all aggravated assault cases referred to juvenile courts in 2002, 29% were eventually released or dismissed (286 of 1,000)—22% of the petitioned cases and 42% of those that were informally handled.

Simple Assault Cases

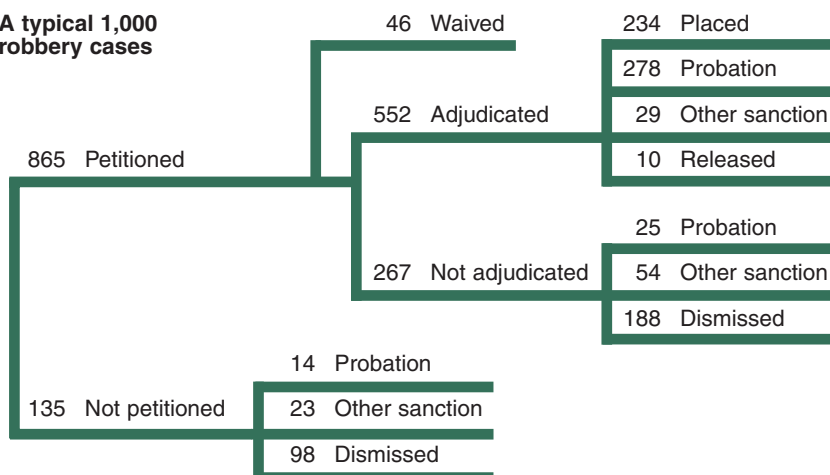
- Juveniles received informal sanctions in 31% of simple assault offense cases processed in 2002 (312 of 1,000).
- Of every 1,000 simple assault cases handled in 2002, more than 300 received some formal sanction or were waived to criminal court.
- In 2002, 7% of simple assault cases resulted in the juvenile receiving a formal sanction of out-of-home placement (74 of 1,000) and 22% were placed on formal probation (219 of 1,000).
- Of all simple assault cases referred to juvenile courts in 2002, 36% were eventually dismissed (357 of 1,000)—29% of the petitioned cases and 44% of those that were informally handled.

Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 2002

Robbery Cases

- Juvenile courts waived 46 of every 1,000 robbery cases to criminal court in 2002.
- In 2002, juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in 59% of all robbery cases (587 of 1,000).
- In 2002, 23% of robbery cases received a formal sanction of out-of-home placement (234 of 1,000) and 28% resulted in formal probation (278 of 1,000).
- Of all robbery cases referred to juvenile court in 2002, 14% were not petitioned; the majority (72%) of these cases were dismissed.

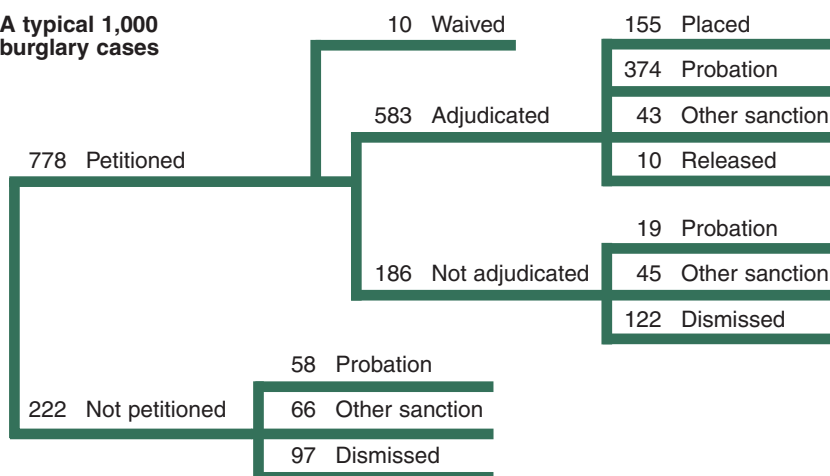
A typical 1,000 robbery cases



Burglary Cases

- Juvenile courts waived 10 of every 1,000 burglary cases to criminal court in 2002.
- In 2002, 75% (583 of 778) of all petitioned burglary cases resulted in the youth being adjudicated delinquent.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in 75% of all formally handled burglary cases in 2002.
- In 2002, 155 of 1,000 burglary cases received a formal sanction of out-of-home placement and 374 of 1,000 resulted in formal probation.
- Less than one-quarter (22%) of all burglary cases referred to juvenile courts in 2002 were handled informally and less than half of these cases (97 of 222) were dismissed.

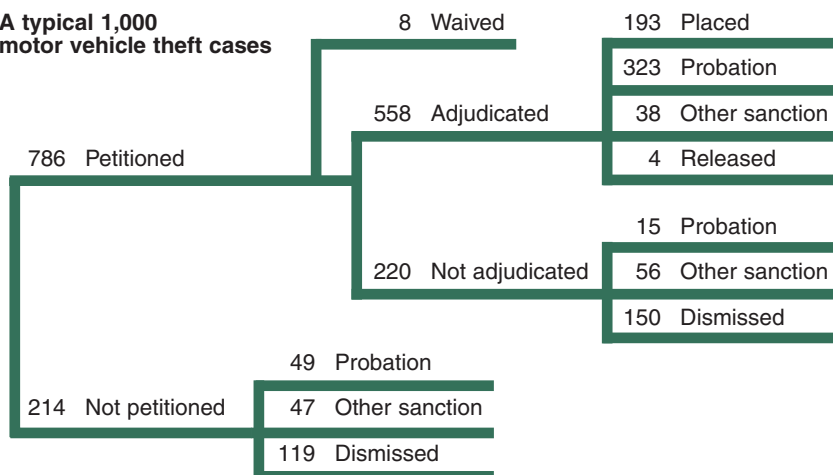
A typical 1,000 burglary cases



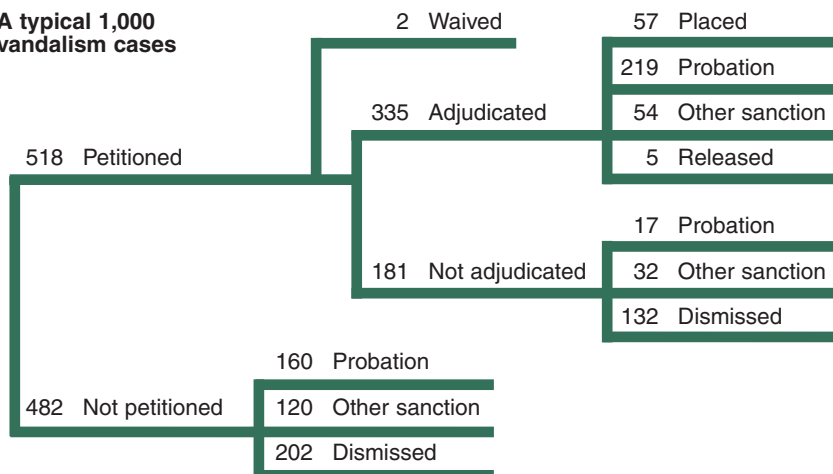
Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2002 are available online at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 2002

A typical 1,000 motor vehicle theft cases



A typical 1,000 vandalism cases



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2002 are available online at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Motor Vehicle Theft Cases

- Juvenile courts waived less than 1% of motor vehicle theft cases to criminal court in 2002 (8 of every 1,000).
- In 2002, 56% of motor vehicle theft cases referred to juvenile courts resulted in formal court sanctions or waiver to criminal court.
- More than one-third of motor vehicle cases adjudicated delinquent in 2002 resulted in out-of-home placement (193 of 558).
- About one-fifth of motor vehicle theft cases referred to juvenile courts in 2002 were handled without the filing of a petition (214 of 1,000).

Vandalism Cases

- Juvenile courts waived 2 of every 1,000 vandalism cases to criminal court in 2002.
- More than half of vandalism cases referred to juvenile courts in 2002 were handled formally (518 of 1,000). Of these cases, 65% were adjudicated delinquent.
- In 2002, 65% of petitioned vandalism cases adjudicated delinquent resulted in a court sanction of probation, and 17% resulted in out-of-home placement.
- Juvenile courts handled 482 of every 1,000 vandalism cases informally (without a petition) in 2002. Youth received informal sanctions in 58% of these nonpetitioned cases.

Chapter 4

Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases

Status offenses are acts that are illegal only because the persons committing them are of juvenile status. The four major status offense categories used in this Report are running away, truancy, ungovernability (also known as incorrigibility or being beyond the control of one's parents), and underage liquor law violations (e.g., a minor in possession of alcohol, underage drinking). A number of other behaviors may be considered status offenses (e.g., curfew violations, tobacco offenses). Because of the heterogeneity of these miscellaneous offenses, they are not discussed independently in this Report but are included in discussions and displays of petitioned status offense totals.

Agencies other than juvenile courts are responsible for processing status offense cases in many jurisdictions. In some communities, for example, family crisis units, county attorneys, and social service agencies have assumed this responsibility. When a juvenile charged with a status offense is referred to juvenile court, the court may divert the juvenile away from the formal justice system to other agencies for service or may decide to process the juvenile formally with the filing of a petition. The analyses in this Report are limited to petitioned cases.

The manner in which status offense cases come to the attention of the juvenile court varies by offense. For example, law enforcement agencies

referred 43% of runaway cases that were formally handled in juvenile court between 1985 and 2002 and just 11% of truancy and 16% of ungovernability cases. Law enforcement agencies were more likely to be the referral source for liquor law violations than for other status offense cases, referring 91% of such cases that were formally handled in juvenile court between 1985 and 2002.

Juvenile courts may adjudicate petitioned status offense cases and may order sanctions such as probation or out-of-home placement. While their cases are being processed, juveniles charged with status offenses are sometimes held in secure detention. (Note that the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act discourages secure detention of status offenders. States holding large numbers of status offenders in secure detention risk losing a significant portion of their juvenile justice block grant awards.)

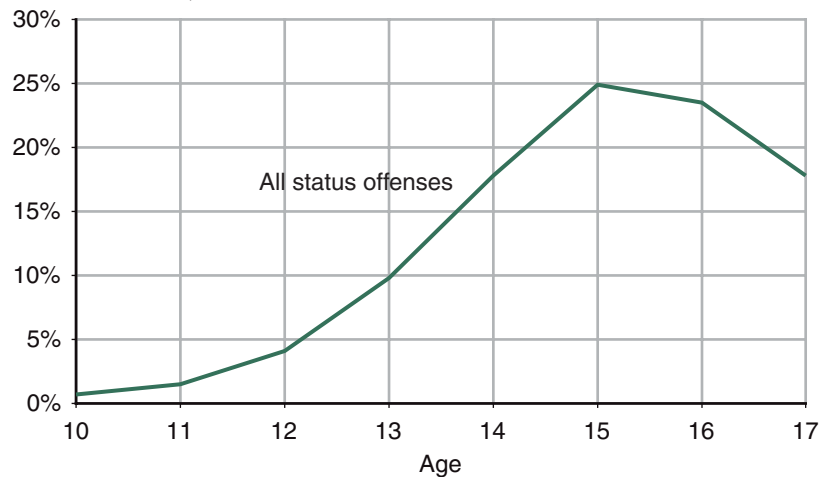
Because of variations in data collection and storage, the available data cannot support national estimates of the volume of petitioned status offense cases and trends in these cases. Therefore, this chapter presents a sample-based profile of cases disposed between 1985 and 2002, including demographic characteristics of the juveniles involved, types of offenses charged, and the flow of cases as they move through juvenile court processing.

Age

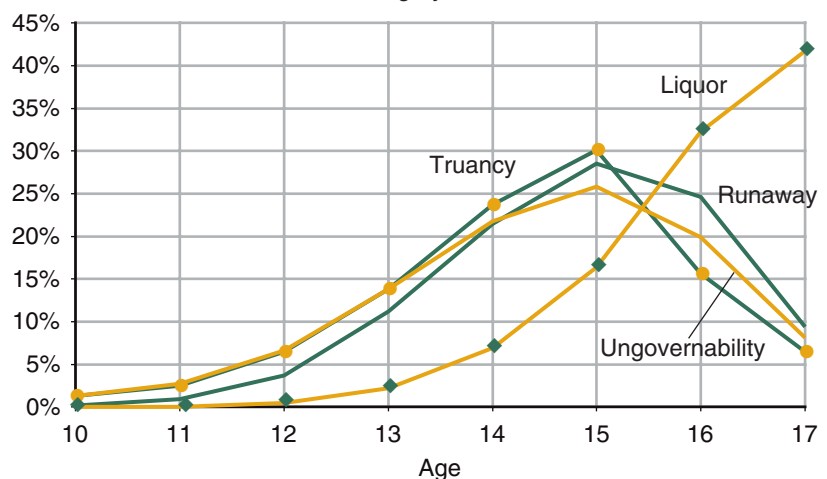
- Overall, the volume of petitioned status offense cases peaked at age 15.
- Youth age 15 or younger accounted for 59% of formally processed status offense cases disposed by the courts. This included 66% of all runaway cases, 72% of ungovernability cases, 78% of truancy cases, and 26% of liquor law violation cases.
- Age-specific patterns differed among the individual status offense categories. Among cases involving runaway, truancy, and ungovernability offenses, the proportions of the caseloads peaked at age 15 and decreased substantially by age 17.
- For cases involving liquor law violations, the proportion of the caseload increased continuously with age. Youth age 14 accounted for 7% of the petitioned status offense caseload involving liquor law violations, while 15-year-olds accounted for 16%, 16-year-olds accounted for 32%, and 17-year-olds comprised 42% of the liquor law violation caseload.

Unlike the other status offense categories, the volume of petitioned liquor law violation cases continued to increase with age

Percent of cases, 1985–2002



Percent of cases within offense category, 1985–2002



Data Table

Age	Total	Runaway	Truancy	Ungovernability	Liquor
10	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%
11	1	1	3	3	0
12	4	4	6	7	0
13	10	11	14	14	2
14	18	21	24	22	7
15	25	29	30	26	16
16	24	25	16	20	32
17	18	9	7	8	42

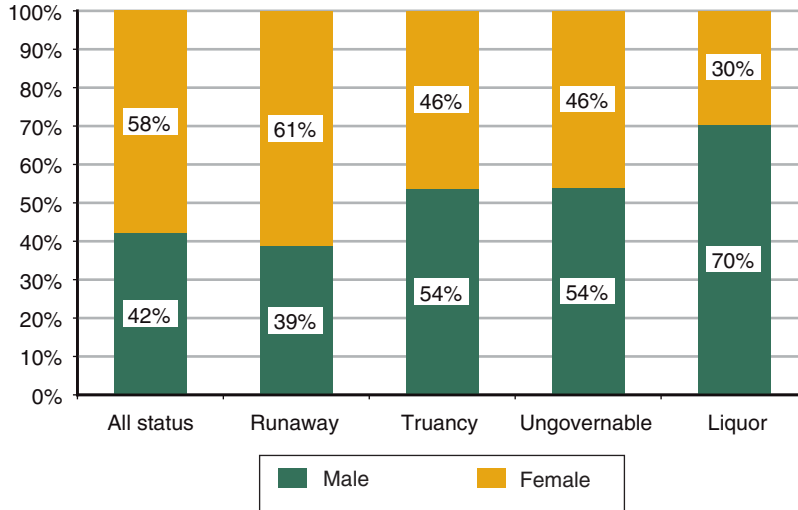
Total 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

Gender and Race

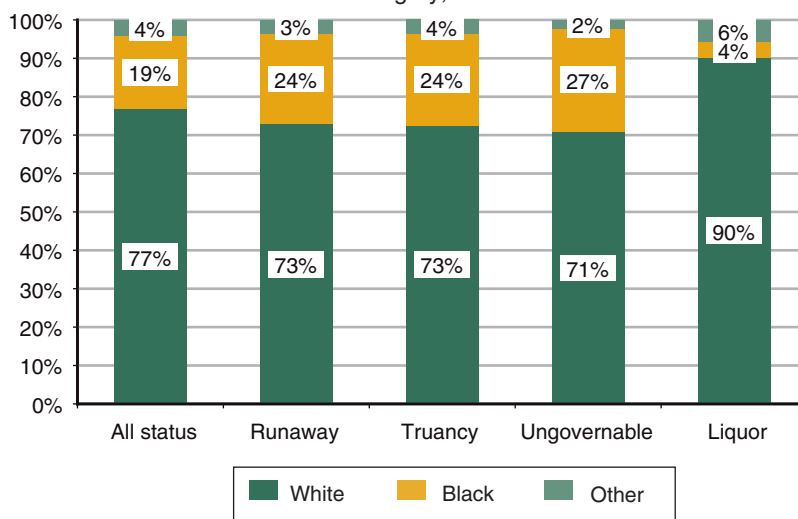
The proportion of females was greatest in petitioned runaway cases

Percent of cases within offense category, 1985–2002



White juveniles accounted for the greatest proportion (90%) of petitioned status offense cases involving liquor law violations

Percent of cases within offense category, 1985–2002



Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Males were involved in 58% of the total petitioned status offense case-load.
- Males accounted for the large majority (70%) of status liquor law violation cases.
- Females accounted for 61% of petitioned runaway cases, the only status offense category in which females represented a larger proportion of the caseload than males.
- Males represented a slight majority of both petitioned truancy and ungovernability cases (54% each).
- White youth represented 80% of the population under juvenile court jurisdiction between 1985 and 2002. During this period, they were involved in 77% of all formally processed status offense cases, a proportion comparable to their representation in the general juvenile population.
- While white youth were involved in 73% of both runaway and truancy cases and 71% of ungovernability cases, they represented 90% of the petitioned liquor law violation case-load.

Detention

- Youth age 15 or younger accounted for 58% of the petitioned status offense cases that involved detention.
- Cases involving youth age 16 or older accounted for the large majority (72%) of liquor offense cases involving detention.
- Cases involving youth age 15 or younger accounted for 83% of truancy cases, 71% of ungovernability cases, and 67% of runaway cases that involved detention.

Percentage of petitioned status offense cases detained:

Most serious offense	1985–2002
All status offenses	9%
Runaway	16
Truancy	4
Ungovernability	10
Liquor	8

- Between 1985 and 2002, formally processed runaway cases were more likely to involve detention than were other status offense cases.

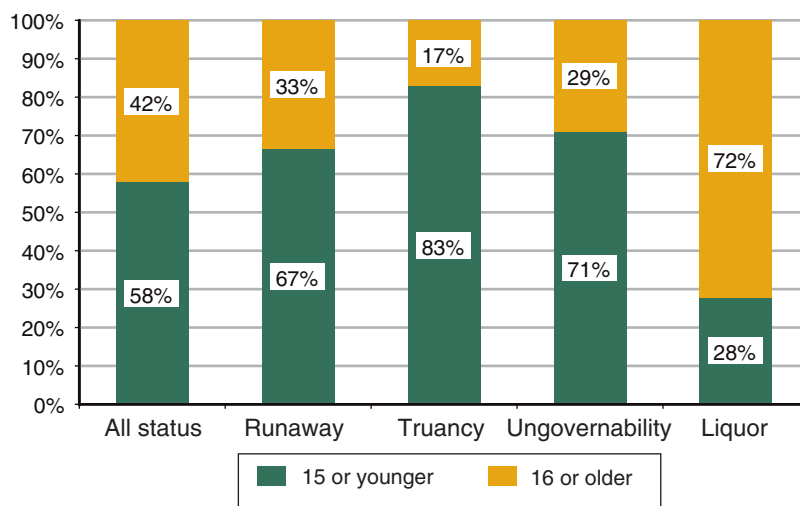
Percentage of petitioned status offense cases detained by age, 1985–2002:

Most serious offense	Age 15 or younger	Age 16 or older
All status offenses	9%	9%
Runaway	17	16
Truancy	4	3
Ungovernability	10	10
Liquor	8	7

- The likelihood of detention in formally processed status offense cases was similar between the two age groups among the offense categories.

Youth age 15 or younger accounted for more than two-thirds of runaway cases involving detention

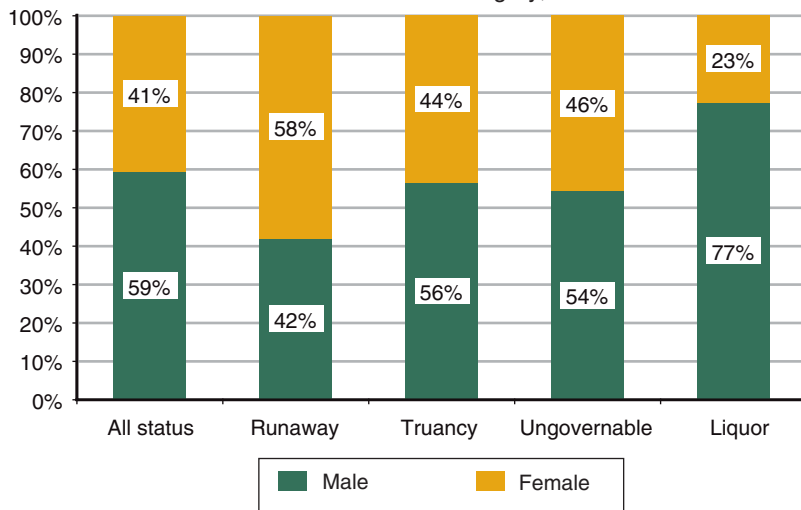
Percent of detained cases within offense category, 1985–2002



Detention

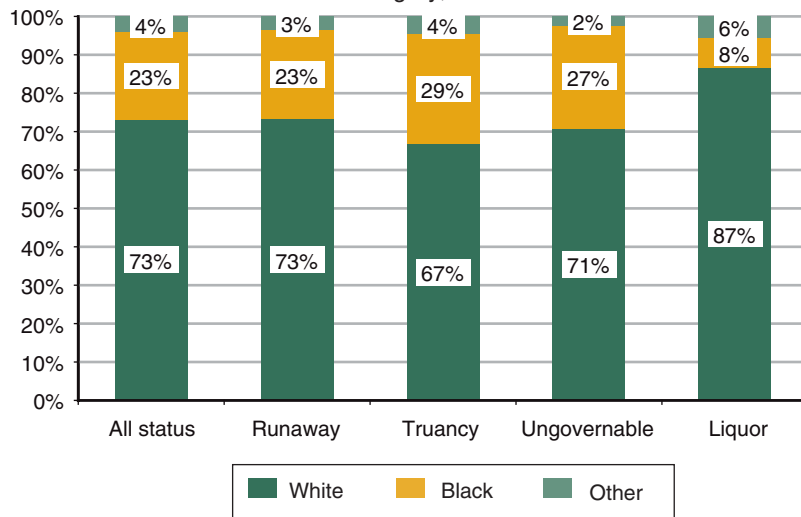
Females accounted for 58% of runaway cases involving detention

Percent of detained cases within offense category, 1985–2002



The greater proportion of white youth in detained status offense cases was most evident in liquor law violation cases

Percent of cases within offense category, 1985–2002



Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Males were involved in 59% of formally processed status offense cases that involved detention.

Percentage of petitioned status offense cases detained by gender, 1985–2002:

Most serious offense	Male	Female
All status offenses	9%	8%
Runaway	18	16
Truancy	4	3
Ungovernability	10	10
Liquor	8	6

- The likelihood of detention in formally processed status offense cases varied little between males and females among the offense categories.

Percentage of petitioned status offense cases detained by race, 1985–2002:

Most serious offense	White	Black	Other races
All status offenses	8%	10%	9%
Runaway	17	16	17
Truancy	3	4	4
Ungovernability	10	10	11
Liquor	7	14	7

- Youth in all racial groups were more likely to be detained for runaway cases than other case types.
- Even though the petitioned status offense caseload of white youth and youth of other races contained a greater proportion of liquor law violations than that of black youth, status liquor law violation cases involving black juveniles were more likely to involve detention (14%) than cases involving white youth (7%) or youth of other races (7%).

Adjudication

Age

- Overall, the likelihood of adjudication in petitioned status offense cases was greater for younger juveniles.
- Within each of the four major status offense categories, petitioned status offense cases involving younger juveniles were more likely to result in the youth being adjudicated a status offender than those involving older juveniles.
- For both age groups, petitioned runaway cases were least likely to result in the youth being adjudicated a status offender.

Gender

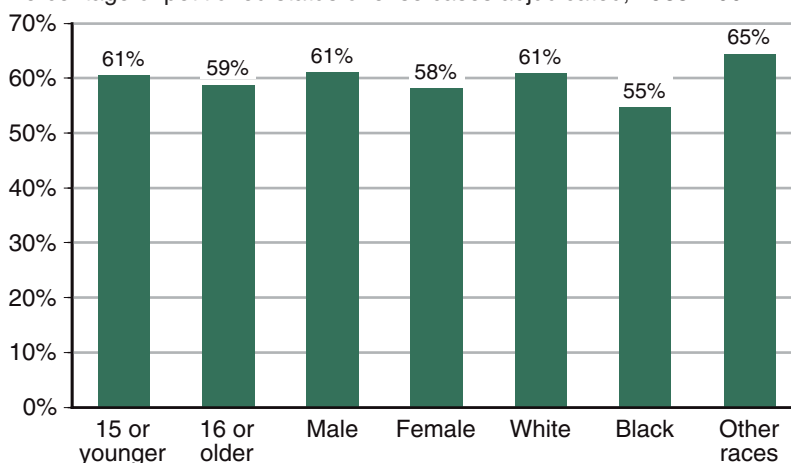
- Formally handled status cases involving males were more likely to be adjudicated than were those involving females (61% vs. 58%).
- The likelihood of adjudication for males and females differed only slightly within each of the four major status offense categories.

Race

- Overall, adjudication was more likely for petitioned cases involving youth of other races (65%) than for cases involving white youth (61%) and black youth (55%).
- For petitioned status offense cases involving liquor law violations, the proportion in which the youth was adjudicated a status offender was higher for youth of other races (71%) and white youth (63%) than for black youth (52%).

Across demographic categories, the majority of petitioned status offense cases were adjudicated

Percentage of petitioned status offense cases adjudicated, 1985–2002



With the exception of runaway cases, most petitioned status offense cases resulted in the youth being adjudicated as a status offender

Percentage of petitioned status offense cases adjudicated, 1985–2002:

Demographic	Most serious offense				
	Total	Runaway	Truancy	Ungovernability	Liquor
All	60%	46%	63%	63%	63%
Age					
15 or younger	61	48	63	64	66
16 or older	59	42	61	60	62
Gender					
Male	61	47	63	63	64
Female	58	45	63	62	61
Race					
White	61	46	63	64	63
Black	55	44	63	57	52
Other races	65	52	66	72	71

Disposition

Probation was the most common disposition for adjudicated status offense cases

Percentage of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in out-of-home placement, 1985–2002:

Demographic	Most serious offense				
	Total	Runaway	Truancy	Ungovernability	Liquor
All	15%	27%	11%	26%	8%
Age					
15 or younger	17	27	12	26	9
16 or older	12	26	8	24	7
Gender					
Male	15	29	11	26	9
Female	15	25	10	25	5
Race					
White	14	26	11	26	7
Black	20	29	11	23	15
Other races	14	21	13	26	10

Percentage of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in probation, 1985–2000:

Demographic	Most serious offense				
	Total	Runaway	Truancy	Ungovernability	Liquor
All	62%	61%	78%	66%	57%
Age					
15 or younger	65	62	78	65	61
16 or older	57	60	77	67	56
Gender					
Male	60	58	77	66	57
Female	59	64	79	66	59
Race					
White	60	61	76	64	57
Black	70	62	82	72	65
Other races	61	71	79	65	55

Note: In addition to out-of-home placement and probation, possible dispositions for adjudicated status offense cases include other sanctions (e.g., fines) and release.

- Among adjudicated status offense cases, runaway and ungovernability cases were most likely to result in out-of-home placement; truancy cases had the greatest likelihood of resulting in a disposition of probation.

Age

- Once adjudicated, status offense cases involving younger juveniles were somewhat more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were cases involving older juveniles.
- For both age groups, larger proportions of adjudicated runaway and ungovernability cases resulted in out-of-home placement than cases that involved truancy and liquor offenses.

Gender

- Once adjudicated, runaway cases involving males were more likely than those involving females to be ordered to out-of-home placement (29% vs. 25%) and less likely to result in a formal probation order (58% vs. 64%).

Race

- Adjudicated ungovernable cases involving black youth were much more likely to result in formal probation (72%) than cases involving white youth (64%) or youth of other races (65%); adjudicated ungovernable cases involving black youth were less likely to result in out-of-home placement (23%) than cases involving white youth and youth of other races (26% for both).
- Adjudicated runaway cases involving black youth were more likely to result in out-of-home placement (29%) than were cases involving white youth (26%) or youth of other races (21%). A similar pattern held true for adjudicated liquor law violation cases.

Case Processing, 1985–2002

Runaway Cases

- For every 1,000 petitioned runaway cases, 282 resulted in formal probation following adjudication and 122 were placed out of the home.
- Among petitioned runaway cases, youth were not adjudicated a status offender in 541 of a typical 1,000 cases. Of these 541 cases, most were dismissed (72%).

Runaway			
A typical 1,000 petitioned runaway cases			
459	Adjudicated a status offender	122	Placed
		282	Probation
541	Not adjudicated a status offender	37	Other sanction
		18	Released
		150	Informal sanction
		391	Dismissed

Truancy Cases

- Of a typical 1,000 formal truancy cases, 488 resulted in formal probation and 68 were placed out of the home.
- Among petitioned truancy cases, youth were not adjudicated a status offender in 371 of a typical 1,000 cases. Of these 371 cases, 80% were dismissed (298).

Truancy			
A typical 1,000 petitioned truancy cases			
629	Adjudicated a status offender	68	Placed
		488	Probation
371	Not adjudicated a status offender	61	Other sanction
		12	Released
		74	Informal sanction
		298	Dismissed

Ungovernability Cases

- Among the four major status offense categories, juvenile courts were most likely to order youth to out-of-home placement in petitioned ungovernability cases (160 of 1,000 cases), but formal probation was a more likely outcome (412 of 1,000).

Ungovernability			
A typical 1,000 petitioned ungovernability cases			
625	Adjudicated a status offender	160	Placed
		412	Probation
375	Not adjudicated a status offender	41	Other sanction
		13	Released
		67	Informal sanction
		307	Dismissed

Liquor Law Violation Cases

- Among petitioned liquor law violation cases, the most likely outcome was formal probation (362 of 1,000); out-of-home placement was ordered in 49 of a typical 1,000 cases.
- Among petitioned liquor law violation cases, youth were not adjudicated as status offenders in 370 of a typical 1,000 cases; 45% (168) of these cases resulted in some form of informal sanctions and 55% (202) were dismissed.

Liquor law violation			
A typical 1,000 petitioned liquor law violation cases			
630	Adjudicated a status offender	49	Placed
		362	Probation
370	Not adjudicated a status offender	209	Other sanction
		10	Released
		168	Informal sanction
		202	Dismissed

Note: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Appendix A

Methods

The *Juvenile Court Statistics (JCS)* series uses data provided to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive (the Archive) by state and county agencies responsible for collecting and/or disseminating information on the processing of youth in juvenile courts. These data are not the result of a uniform data collection effort. They are not derived from a complete census of juvenile courts or obtained from a probability sample of courts. The national estimates presented in this Report are developed by using compatible information from all courts that are able to provide data to the Archive.

Sources of Data

The Archive collects data in two forms: court-level aggregate statistics and detailed case-level data. Court-level aggregate statistics either are abstracted from the annual reports of state and local courts or are contributed directly to the Archive. Court-level statistics typically provide counts of the delinquency and status offense cases handled by courts in a defined time period (calendar or fiscal year).

Case-level data are usually generated by automated client-tracking systems or case-reporting systems managed by juvenile courts or other juvenile justice agencies. These systems provide detailed data on the characteris-

tics of each delinquency and status offense case handled by courts, generally including the age, gender, and race of the youth referred; the date and source of referral; the offenses charged; detention and petitioning decisions; and the date and type of disposition.

The structure of each data set contributed to the Archive is unique, having been designed to meet the information needs of a particular jurisdiction. Archive staff study the structure and content of each data set in order to design an automated restructuring procedure that will transform each jurisdiction's data into a common case-level format.

The aggregation of these standardized case-level data files constitutes the Archive's national case-level database. The compiled data from jurisdictions that contribute only court-level statistics constitute the national court-level database. Together, these two multijurisdictional databases are used to generate the Archive's national estimates of delinquency cases and to provide the sample of petitioned status offense cases.

Each year, many juvenile courts contribute either case-level data or court-level aggregate statistics to the Archive. However, not all of this information can be used to generate the national estimates contained in *JCS*.

Table A-1: 2002 Stratum Profiles for Delinquency Data

Stratum	County population ages 10–17	Counties in stratum	Counties reporting compatible data			
			Number of counties			Percentage of juvenile population
			Case- level	Court- level	Total*	
1	Fewer than 12,575	2,595	1,602	177	1,779	69%
2	12,575–53,250	353	198	35	233	69
3	53,251–133,700	104	61	8	69	70
4	More than 133,700	32	23	7	29	94
Total		3,084	1,884	227	2,110	75

* Some counties reported both case-level and court-level data; therefore, the total number of counties reporting delinquency data is not equal to the number of counties reporting case-level data plus the number of counties reporting court-level data.

Table A-2: 2002 Stratum Profiles for Status Offense Data

Stratum	County population ages 10–17	Counties in stratum	Counties reporting compatible data			
			Number of counties			Percentage of juvenile population
			Case- level	Court- level	Total	
1	Fewer than 12,575	2,595	1,600	272	1,872	72%
2	12,575–53,250	353	188	39	227	66
3	53,251–133,700	104	52	8	60	62
4	More than 133,700	32	23	6	29	94
Total		3,084	1,863	325	2,188	73

To be used in the development of national estimates, the data must be in a compatible unit of count (i.e., case disposed), the data source must demonstrate a pattern of consistent reporting over time (at least 2 years), and the data file contributed to the Archive must represent a complete count of delinquency and/or status offense cases disposed in a jurisdiction during a given year.

In 2002, case-level data describing 1,047,793 delinquency cases handled by 1,884 jurisdictions in 35 states met the Archive's criteria for inclusion in the development of national estimates. Compatible data were available from Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and

Wisconsin. These courts had jurisdiction over 66% of the nation's juvenile population in 2002. Compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 69,633 delinquency cases from 227 jurisdictions were reported from the states of California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, New York, and Vermont. In all, the Archive received compatible case-level data and court-level statistics on delinquency cases from 2,110 jurisdictions containing 75% of the Nation's juvenile population in 2002 (table A-1).

Case-level data describing 101,812 formally handled status offense cases from 1,863 jurisdictions in 34 states met the criteria for inclusion in the sample for 2002. The contributing states were Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee,

Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. These courts had jurisdiction over 63% of the juvenile population. An additional 325 jurisdictions in 6 states (California, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, New York, and Vermont) reported compatible court-level aggregate statistics on 14,665 petitioned status offense cases. Altogether, compatible case-level and court-level data on petitioned status offense cases were available from 2,188 jurisdictions containing 73% of the U.S. juvenile population in 2002 (table A-2). Additionally, petitioned status offense case profiles in the Report include case-level data describing 1,146,308 cases and court-level aggregate data describing 114,527 cases for the years 1985 through 2001.

A list of states contributing case-level data (either delinquency or petitioned status offense data), the variables each reports, and the percentage of cases containing each variable are presented in Table A-3.

Juvenile Population

The volume and characteristics of juvenile court caseloads are partly a function of the size and demographic composition of a jurisdiction's population. Therefore, a critical element in the Archive's development of national estimates is the population of youth

that generate the juvenile court referrals in each jurisdiction—i.e., the “juvenile” population of every U.S. county.

A survey of the Archive's case-level data shows that very few delinquency or status offense cases involve youth younger than 10. Therefore, the lower age limit of the juvenile population is

set at 10 years for all jurisdictions. On the other hand, the upper age limit varies by state. Every state defines an upper age limit for youth who will come under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court if they commit an illegal act. (See “upper age of jurisdiction” in the “Glossary of Terms” section.) Most states define this age

Table A–3: Content of Case-Level Data Sources, 2002

Data source	Age at referral	Gender	Race	Referral source	Referral reason	Secure detention	Manner of handling	Adjudication	Disposition
Alabama	AL	AL	AL	—	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL
Alaska	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK
Arizona	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ
Arkansas	AR	AR	AR	—	AR	—	AR	AR	AR
California	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA
Connecticut	CT	CT	CT	CT	CT	—	CT	CT	CT
District of Columbia	DC	DC	DC	DC	DC	—	DC	DC	DC
Florida	FL	FL	FL	—	FL	—	FL	FL	FL
Georgia	GA	GA	GA	GA	GA	—	GA	GA	GA
Hawaii	HI	HI	—	HI	HI	—	HI	HI	HI
Illinois ¹	IL	IL	—	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL
Indiana ²	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN
Kentucky	KY	KY	KY	—	KY	—	KY	—	—
Maryland	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	—	MD	MD	MD
Minnesota	MN	MN	MN	MN	MN	—	MN	MN	MN
Mississippi	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	—	MS	MS	MS
Missouri	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO
Montana	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT	—	MT	MT	MT
Nebraska	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Nevada	NV	NV	NV	—	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV
New Jersey	NJ	NJ	NJ	—	NJ	—	NJ	NJ	NJ
New Mexico	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
North Dakota	ND	ND	ND	—	ND	—	ND	ND	ND
Ohio ³	OH	OH	OH	—	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH
Oklahoma	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Pennsylvania	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	—	PA	PA	PA
South Carolina	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC
South Dakota	SD	SD	SD	—	SD	SD	SD	SD	SD
Tennessee	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN	—	TN	TN	TN
Texas	TX	TX	TX	TX	TX	—	TX	TX	TX
Utah	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	—	UT	UT	UT
Virginia	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	—	VA
Washington	WA	WA	WA	WA	WA	—	WA	WA	WA
West Virginia	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	—	WV
Wisconsin	WI	WI	WI	—	WI	—	WI	WI	WI
Percentage of estimation sample	99%	100%	95%	69%	97%	38%	100%	92%	96%

Note: The symbol “—” indicates that compatible data for this variable are not reported by this state.

¹ Data from Cook County only.

² Data from Marion County only.

³ Data from Cuyahoga County only.

to be 17 years, although some states have set the age at 15 or 16. States often enact exceptions to this simple age criterion (e.g., youthful offender legislation and concurrent jurisdiction or extended jurisdiction provisions). In general, however, juvenile courts have responsibility for all law violations committed by youth at or below the upper age of original jurisdiction.

For the purposes of this Report, therefore, the juvenile population is defined as the number of youth living in a jurisdiction who are at least 10 years old but who are not older than the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction. For example, in New York, where the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction is 15, the juvenile population is the number of youth residing in a county who are between the ages of 10 and 15.

The juvenile population estimates used in this Report were developed with data from the Census Bureau.¹

¹ County-level intercensal estimates were obtained for the years 1985–2002. The following data files were used:

U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1994. *1980–1989 Preliminary Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex, and Race* [machine-readable data file]. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.

National Center for Health Statistics. 2005. *Bridged-race intercensal estimates of the July 1, 1990–July 1, 1999 United States Resident Population by County, Single-year of Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin* [machine-readable data file]. Prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau with support from the National Cancer Institute. Available online: www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm [released on 7/26/2004].

National Center for Health Statistics. 2004. *Estimates of the July 1, 2000–July 1, 2003 United States Resident Population from the Vintage 2003 Postcensal Series by Year, County, Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin* [machine-readable data file]. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available online: www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm [released on 9/14/2004].

The estimates, separated into single-year age groups, reflect the number of whites, blacks, and individuals of other races² who reside in each county in the Nation and who are between the ages of 10 and the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction.

Estimation Procedure

National estimates are developed by using the national case-level database, the national court-level database, and the Archive's juvenile population estimates for every U.S. county. "County" was selected as the unit of aggregation because (1) most juvenile court jurisdictions in the United States are concurrent with county boundaries, (2) most data contributed by juvenile courts include the county in which the case was handled, and (3) youth population estimates can be developed at the county level.³

The Archive's national estimates are generated by analyzing the data obtained from its nonprobability sample of juvenile courts and then weighting those cases to represent the number of cases handled by juvenile courts nationwide. The Archive employs an elaborate multivariate weighting procedure that adjusts for a number of factors related to juvenile court case-loads: the court's jurisdictional responsibilities (upper age); the size and demographic composition of the community; and the age, gender, and

² "Other races" are Asians, American Indians, and Pacific Islanders. Most individuals of Hispanic ancestry are coded as white.

³ The only information used in this Report that cannot be aggregated by county is data contributed by the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, which identifies only the district in which each case is handled. To use the Florida data, the aggregation criterion is relaxed to include districts. In 2000, there were 3,140 counties in the United States. By replacing Florida's counties with districts, the total number of aggregation units for this Report becomes 3,084. Therefore, while the Report uses the term "county" to describe its aggregation unit, the reader should be aware of the exception made for Florida's data.

race profile of the youth involved in juvenile court cases.

The basic assumption underlying the estimation procedure is that similar legal and demographic factors shape the volume and characteristics of cases in reporting and nonreporting counties of comparable size and features. The estimation procedure develops independent estimates for the number of petitioned delinquency cases and the number of nonpetitioned delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts nationwide. Identical procedures are used to develop all case estimates.

The first step in the estimation procedure is to place all U.S. counties into one of four strata based on the population of youth between the ages of 10 and 17. The lower and upper population limits of the four strata are defined each year so that each stratum contains one-quarter of the national population of youth between the ages of 10 and 17. In each of the four strata, the Archive determines the number of juveniles in three age groups: 10- through 15-year-olds, 16-year-olds, and 17-year-olds. The three age groups are further subdivided into three racial groups: white, black, and other. Thus, juvenile population estimates are developed for nine age-by-race categories in each stratum of counties.

The next step is to identify within each stratum the jurisdictions that contributed to the Archive case-level data consistent with JCS reporting requirements. The national case-level database is summarized to determine within each stratum the number of court cases that involved youth in each of the nine age/race population groups. Case rates (number of cases per 1,000 juveniles in the population) are developed for the nine age/race groups within each of the four strata.

For example, assume that a total of 2,870,000 white youth between the ages of 10 and 15 resided in the stratum 2 counties that reported case-level

data to the Archive. If the Archive's case-level database shows that the juvenile courts in these counties handled 50,523 petitioned delinquency cases involving white youth between the ages of 10 and 15, the number of cases per 1,000 white youth ages 10 to 15 for stratum 2 would be 17.6, or:

$$(50,523/2,870,000) \times 1,000 = 17.6$$

Comparable analyses are then used to establish the stratum 2 case rates for black youth and youth of other races in the same age group (50.7 and 16.2, respectively).

Next, information contained in the national court-level database is introduced, and case rates are adjusted accordingly. First, each court-level statistic is disaggregated into the nine age/race groups. This separation is accomplished by assuming that, for each jurisdiction, the relationships among the stratum's nine age/race case rates (developed from the case-level data) are paralleled in the aggregate statistic.

For example, assume that a jurisdiction in stratum 2 with an upper age of 15 processed 600 cases during the year and that this jurisdiction had a juvenile population of 12,000 white youth, 5,000 black youth, and 2,000 youth of other races. The stratum 2 case rates for each racial group in the 10–15 age group would be multiplied by the corresponding population to develop estimates of the proportion of the court's caseload that came from each age/race group, as follows:

White:
 $(17.6 \times 12,000) / [(17.6 \times 12,000) + (50.7 \times 5,000) + (16.2 \times 2,000)] = 0.42$

Black:
 $(50.7 \times 5,000) / [(17.6 \times 12,000) + (50.7 \times 5,000) + (16.2 \times 2,000)] = 0.51$

Other:
 $(16.2 \times 2,000) / [(17.6 \times 12,000) + (50.7 \times 5,000) + (16.2 \times 2,000)] = 0.07$

The jurisdiction's total caseload of 600 would then be allocated based on these proportions. In this example, 42% of all cases reported in the jurisdiction's aggregate statistics involved white youth, 51% involved black youth, and the remaining 7% involved youth of other races. When these proportions are applied to a reported aggregate statistic of 600 cases, this jurisdiction is estimated to have handled 252 cases involving white youth, 306 cases involving black youth, and 42 cases involving youth of other races age 15 or younger. The same method is used to develop case counts for all nine age/race groups for each jurisdiction reporting only aggregate court-level statistics.

The disaggregated court-level counts are added to the counts developed from case-level data to produce an estimate of the number of cases involving each of the nine age/race groups handled by reporting courts in each of the four strata. The juvenile population figures for the entire sample are also compiled. Together, the case counts and the juvenile population figures are used to generate a revised set of case rates for each of the nine age/race groups within the four strata.

Stratum estimates for the total number of cases involving each age/race group are then calculated by multiplying the revised case rate for each of the nine age/race groups in a stratum by the corresponding juvenile population in all counties belonging to that stratum (both reporting and nonreporting).

After the national estimate for the total number of cases in each age/race group in each stratum has been calculated, the next step is to generate estimates of their case characteristics. This estimate is accomplished by weighting the individual case-level records stored in the Archive's national case-level database. For example, assume that the Archive generates an estimate of

41,254 petitioned delinquency cases involving white 16-year-olds from stratum 2 counties. Assume also that the national case-level database for that year contained 25,758 petitioned delinquency cases involving white 16-year-olds from stratum 2 counties. In the Archive's national estimation database, each stratum 2 petitioned delinquency case that involved a white 16-year-old would be weighted by 1.60, because:

$$41,254/25,758 = 1.60$$

The final step in the estimation procedure is to impute missing data on individual case records. Table A–3 indicates the standardized data elements that were available from each jurisdiction's 2002 data set. The procedures to adjust for missing data assume that case records with missing data are similar in structure to those without missing data. For example, assume that among cases from a particular stratum, detention information was missing on 100 cases involving 16-year-old white males who were petitioned to court, adjudicated for a property offense, and then placed on probation. If similar cases from the same stratum showed that 20% of these cases involved detention, then it would be assumed that 20% of the 100 cases missing detention information also involved detention. Thus, missing data are imputed within each stratum by reviewing the characteristics of cases with similar case attributes (i.e., the age, gender, and race of the youth; the offense charged; and the court's decisions on detention, petition, adjudication, and disposition).

More detailed information about the Archive's national estimation methodology is available on request from the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Appendix B

Glossary of Terms

Adjudication: Judicial determination (judgment) that a juvenile is or is not responsible for the delinquency or status offense charged in a petition.

Age: Age at the time of referral to juvenile court.

Case rate: Number of cases disposed per 1,000 juveniles in the population. The population base used to calculate the case rate varies. For example, the population base for the male case rate is the total number of male youth age 10 or older under the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts. (See “juvenile population.”)

Delinquency: Acts or conduct in violation of criminal law. (See “reason for referral.”)

Delinquent act: An act committed by a juvenile which, if committed by an adult, would be a criminal act. The juvenile court has jurisdiction over delinquent acts. Delinquent acts include crimes against persons, crimes against property, drug offenses, and crimes against public order.

Dependency case: Those cases involving neglect or inadequate care on the part of parents or guardians, such as abandonment or desertion; abuse or cruel treatment; improper or inadequate conditions in the home; and insufficient care or support resulting

from death, absence, or physical or mental incapacity of parents.

Detention: The placement of a youth in a secure facility under court authority at some point between the time of referral to court intake and case disposition. This Report does not include detention decisions made by law enforcement officials prior to court referral or those occurring after the disposition of a case.

Disposition: Sanction ordered or treatment plan decided on or initiated in a particular case. Case dispositions are coded into the following categories:

- **Waived to criminal court**—Cases that were transferred to criminal court as the result of a judicial waiver hearing in juvenile court.
- **Placement**—Cases in which youth were placed in a residential facility for delinquents or status offenders or cases in which youth were otherwise removed from their homes and placed elsewhere.
- **Probation**—Cases in which youth were placed on informal/voluntary or formal/court-ordered supervision.
- **Dismissed/released**—Cases dismissed or otherwise released (including those warned and counseled) with no further sanction or consequence anticipated.

Among cases handled informally (see “manner of handling”), some cases may be dismissed by the juvenile court because the matter is being handled in another court or agency.

- **Other**—Miscellaneous dispositions not included above. These dispositions include fines, restitution, community service, referrals outside the court for services or treatment programs with minimal or no further court involvement anticipated, and dispositions coded as “other” in a jurisdiction’s original data.

Formal handling: See “manner of handling.”

Informal handling: See “manner of handling.”

Intake decision: The decision made by juvenile court intake that results in the case either being handled informally at the intake level or being petitioned and scheduled for an adjudication or transfer hearing.

Judicial decision: The decision made in response to a petition that asks the court to adjudicate or transfer the youth. This decision is generally made by a juvenile court judge or referee.

Judicial disposition: The disposition rendered in a case after the judicial decision has been made.

Juvenile: Youth at or below the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction. (See “juvenile population” and “upper age of jurisdiction.”)

Juvenile court: Any court that has jurisdiction over matters involving juveniles.

Juvenile population: For delinquency and status offense matters, the juvenile population is defined as the number of children between the age of 10 and the upper age of jurisdiction. For

dependency matters, it is defined as the number of children at or below the upper age of jurisdiction. In all states, the upper age of jurisdiction is defined by statute. Thus, when the upper age of jurisdiction is 17, the delinquency and status offense juvenile population is equal to the number of children ages 10 through 17 living within the geographical area serviced by the court. (See “upper age of jurisdiction.”)

Manner of handling: A general classification of case processing within the court system. Petitioned (formally handled) cases are those that appear on the official court calendar in response to the filing of a petition, complaint, or other legal instrument requesting the court to adjudicate a youth as a delinquent, status offender, or dependent child or to waive jurisdiction and transfer a youth to criminal court for processing as a criminal offender. In nonpetitioned (informally handled) cases, duly authorized court personnel, having screened the case, decide not to file a formal petition. Such personnel include judges, referees, probation officers, other officers of the court, and/or agencies statutorily designated to conduct petition screening for the juvenile court.

Nonpetitioned case: See “manner of handling.”

Petition: A document filed in juvenile court alleging that a juvenile is a delinquent or a status offender and asking that the court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile or that an alleged delinquent be transferred to criminal court for prosecution as an adult.

Petitioned case: See “manner of handling.”

Race: The race of the youth referred, as determined by the youth or by court personnel.

- **White**—A person having origins in any of the indigenous peoples of

Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. (In both the population and court data, nearly all youth of Hispanic ethnicity were included in the white racial category.)

- **Black**—A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
- **Other race**—A person having origins in any of the indigenous peoples of North America, the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands.

Reason for referral: The most serious offense for which the youth is referred to court intake. Attempts to commit an offense are included under that offense, except attempted murder, which is included in the aggravated assault category.

- **Crimes against persons**—Includes criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and other person offenses as defined below.

- ◆ **Criminal homicide**—Causing the death of another person without legal justification or excuse. Criminal homicide is a summary category, not a single codified offense. In law, the term embraces all homicides in which the perpetrator intentionally kills someone without legal justification or accidentally kills someone as a consequence of reckless or grossly negligent conduct. It includes all conduct encompassed by the terms murder, nonnegligent (voluntary) manslaughter, negligent (involuntary) manslaughter, and vehicular manslaughter. The term is broader than the Crime Index category used in the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI’s) *Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)*, in which murder/nonnegligent manslaughter does not include negligent

manslaughter or vehicular manslaughter.

- ◆ **Forcible rape**—Sexual intercourse or attempted sexual intercourse with a female against her will by force or threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR* Crime Index. Some states have enacted gender-neutral rape or sexual assault statutes that prohibit forced sexual penetration of either sex. Data reported by such states do not distinguish between forcible rape of females as defined above and other sexual assaults. (Other violent sex offenses are classified as “other offenses against persons.”)
- ◆ **Robbery**—Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another by force or threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR* Crime Index and includes forcible purse snatching.
- ◆ **Assault**—Unlawful intentional infliction, or attempted or threatened infliction, of injury upon the person of another.
 - ❖ **Aggravated assault**—Unlawful intentional infliction of serious bodily injury or unlawful threat or attempt to inflict bodily injury or death by means of a deadly or dangerous weapon with or without actual infliction of any injury. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR* Crime Index. It includes conduct encompassed under the statutory names aggravated assault and battery, aggravated battery, assault with intent to kill, assault with intent to commit murder or manslaughter, atrocious assault, attempted murder, felonious assault, and assault with a deadly weapon.
 - ❖ **Simple assault**—Unlawful intentional infliction or attempted or threatened infliction of less than serious bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon. The term is used in the same sense as in *UCR* reporting. Simple assault is not often distinctly named in statutes because it encompasses all assaults not explicitly named and defined as serious. Unspecified assaults are classified as “other offenses against persons.”
- ◆ **Other offenses against persons**—Includes kidnapping, violent sex acts other than forcible rape (e.g., incest, sodomy), custody interference, unlawful restraint, false imprisonment, reckless endangerment, harassment, and attempts to commit any such acts.
- **Crimes against property**—Includes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, vandalism, stolen property offenses, trespassing, and other property offenses as defined below.
 - ◆ **Burglary**—Unlawful entry or attempted entry of any fixed structure, vehicle, or vessel used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without force, with intent to commit a felony or larceny. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR* Crime Index.
 - ◆ **Larceny**—Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property (other than a motor vehicle) from the possession of another by stealth, without force and without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property. This term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR* Crime Index. It includes shoplifting and purse snatching without force.
 - ◆ **Motor vehicle theft**—Unlawful taking or attempted taking of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another with the intent to deprive the owner of it permanently or temporarily. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR* Crime Index. It includes joyriding or unauthorized use of a motor vehicle as well as grand theft auto.
 - ◆ **Arson**—Intentional damage or destruction by means of fire or explosion of the property of another without the owner’s consent or of any property with intent to defraud, or attempting the above acts. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR* Crime Index.
 - ◆ **Vandalism**—Destroying, damaging, or attempting to destroy or damage public property or the property of another without the owner’s consent, except by burning.
 - ◆ **Stolen property offenses**—Unlawfully and knowingly receiving, buying, or possessing stolen property or attempting any of the above. The term is used in the same sense as the *UCR* category “stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing.”
 - ◆ **Trespassing**—Unlawful entry or attempted entry of the property of another with the intent to commit a misdemeanor other than larceny or without intent to commit a crime.
 - ◆ **Other property offenses**—Includes extortion and all fraud offenses, such as forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement, check or credit card fraud, and attempts to commit any such offenses.
- **Drug law violations**—Includes unlawful sale, purchase, distribution, manufacture, cultivation, transport, possession, or use of a controlled or prohibited substance or drug or drug paraphernalia, or attempt

to commit these acts. Sniffing of glue, paint, gasoline, and other inhalants is also included. Hence, the term is broader than the *UCR* category “drug abuse violations.”

- **Offenses against public order**—Includes weapons offenses; nonviolent sex offenses; liquor law violations, not status; disorderly conduct; obstruction of justice; and other offenses against public order as defined below.

- ◆ **Weapons offenses**—Unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon or accessory, or attempt to commit any of these acts. The term is used in the same sense as the *UCR* category “weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.”

- ◆ **Sex offenses**—All offenses having a sexual element not involving violence. The term combines the meaning of the *UCR* categories “prostitution and commercialized vice” and “sex offenses.” It includes offenses such as statutory rape, indecent exposure, prostitution, solicitation, pimping, lewdness, fornication, and adultery.

- ◆ **Liquor law violations, not status**—Being in a public place while intoxicated through consumption of alcohol. It includes public intoxication, drunkenness, and other liquor law violations. It does not include driving under the influence. The term is used in the same sense as the *UCR* category of the same name. Some states treat public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense rather than delinquency. Hence, some of these offenses may appear under the status offense code “status liquor law violations.” (When a person who is publicly intoxicated performs acts that cause a

disturbance, he or she may be charged with disorderly conduct.)

- ◆ **Disorderly conduct**—Unlawful interruption of the peace, quiet, or order of a community, including offenses called disturbing the peace, vagrancy, loitering, unlawful assembly, and riot.

- ◆ **Obstruction of justice**—Intentionally obstructing court or law enforcement efforts in the administration of justice, acting in a way calculated to lessen the authority or dignity of the court, failing to obey the lawful order of a court, escaping from confinement, and violating probation or parole. This term includes contempt, perjury, bribery of witnesses, failure to report a crime, and nonviolent resistance of arrest.

- ◆ **Other offenses against public order**—Other offenses against government administration or regulation, such as bribery; violations of laws pertaining to fish and game, gambling, health, hitchhiking, and immigration; and false fire alarms.

- **Status offenses**—Includes acts or types of conduct that are offenses only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile and that can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court. Although state statutes defining status offenses vary and some states may classify cases involving these offenses as dependency cases, for the purposes of this Report the following types of offenses are classified as status offenses:

- ◆ **Runaway**—Leaving the custody and home of parents, guardians, or custodians without permission and failing to return within a reasonable length of time, in violation of a statute regulating the conduct of youth.

- ◆ **Truancy**—Violation of a compulsory school attendance law.

- ◆ **Ungovernability**—Being beyond the control of parents, guardians, or custodians or being disobedient of parental authority. This classification is referred to in various juvenile codes as unruly, unmanageable, and incorrigible.

- ◆ **Status liquor law violations**—Violation of laws regulating the possession, purchase, or consumption of liquor by minors. Some states treat consumption of alcohol and public drunkenness of juveniles as status offenses rather than delinquency. Hence, some of these offenses may appear under this status offense code.

- ◆ **Miscellaneous status offenses**—Numerous status offenses not included above (e.g., tobacco violation, curfew violation, and violation of a court order in a status offense proceeding) and those offenses coded as “other” in a jurisdiction’s original data.

- **Dependency offenses**—Includes actions that come to the attention of a juvenile court involving neglect or inadequate care of minors on the part of the parents or guardians, such as abandonment or desertion; abuse or cruel treatment; improper or inadequate conditions in the home; and insufficient care or support resulting from death, absence, or physical or mental incapacity of the parents.

Offenses may also be grouped into categories commonly used in the FBI’s *Uniform Crime Reports*. These groupings are:

- **Crime Index**—Includes all offenses contained within the following violent crime and property crime categories.

◆ **Violent Crime Index**—Includes the offenses of murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

◆ **Property Crime Index**—Includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Source of referral: The agency or individual filing a complaint with intake that initiates court processing.

■ **Law enforcement agency**—Includes metropolitan police, state police, park police, sheriffs, constables, police assigned to the juvenile court for special duty, and all others performing a police function, with the exception of probation officers and officers of the court.

■ **Other**—Includes the youth's own parents, foster parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, other legal guardians, counselors, teachers, principals, attendance officers,

social agencies, district attorneys, probation officers, victims, other private citizens, and miscellaneous sources of referral often only defined by the code "other" in the original data.

Status offense: Behavior that is considered an offense only when committed by a juvenile (e.g., running away from home). (See "reason for referral.")

Unit of count: A case disposed by a court with juvenile jurisdiction during the calendar year. Each case represents a youth referred to the juvenile court for a new referral for one or more offenses. (See "reason for referral.") The term disposed means that during the year some definite action was taken or some treatment plan was decided on or initiated. (See "disposition.") Under this definition, a youth could be involved in more than one case during a calendar year.

Upper age of jurisdiction: The oldest age at which a juvenile court has original jurisdiction over an individual for law-violating behavior. For the

time period covered by this Report, the upper age of jurisdiction was 15 in 3 states (Connecticut, New York, and North Carolina) and 16 in 10 states (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Texas, and Wisconsin). In the remaining 37 states and the District of Columbia, the upper age of jurisdiction was 17. It must be noted that within most states, there are exceptions in which youth at or below the state's upper age of jurisdiction can be placed under the original jurisdiction of the adult criminal court. For example, in most states, if a youth of a certain age is charged with an offense from a defined list of "excluded offenses," the case must originate in the adult criminal court. In addition, in a number of states, the district attorney is given the discretion of filing certain cases in either the juvenile court or the criminal court. Therefore, while the upper age of jurisdiction is commonly recognized in all states, there are numerous exceptions to this age criterion.

Appendix C

Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2001 and 2002, by County

Information on the juvenile courts' petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency, status, and dependency case-loads for each year (2001 and 2002) is presented in the following table. Data for 2001 are presented first, followed by data for 2002. The total population of each reporting jurisdiction, its population age 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction, and its population age 0 through the upper age of jurisdiction are also presented. Case rates (the number of cases per 1,000 juveniles in the population) are presented for each case type for the state. Delinquency and status offense case rates are based on the population age 10 through upper age, while rates for dependency cases are based on the population age 0 through upper age.

Table notes follow the table. The notes associated with each data presentation identify the source of the data, the mode of transmission, and the characteristics of data reported.

State and local agencies responsible for the collection of their juvenile court statistics compiled the data in this table. Agencies transmitted these juvenile court caseload data to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive in one of four modes. First, many jurisdictions provided the project with an automated data file that contained a detailed description of each case

processed by their juvenile courts. Second, some agencies completed a juvenile court statistics (JCS) survey form provided by the project. The survey requested information about each county jurisdiction, asking for the number of delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases disposed and for the number of petition and nonpetition cases. Third, statistics for some jurisdictions were abstracted from their annual reports. In these instances, the report name is listed. Finally, a few states simply sent statistical pages to the National Center for Juvenile Justice that contained counts of their courts' handling of juvenile matters.

The units of count for the court statistics vary across jurisdictions. Although many states used cases disposed as the unit of count, other states reported cases filed, children disposed, petitions filed, hearings, juvenile arraignments, and charges. The unit of count is identified in the notes for each data set. The unit of count for each source should be reviewed before any attempt is made to compare statistics either across or within data sets. Variations in administrative practices, differences in upper ages of jurisdiction, and wide ranges in available community resources affect the number of cases handled by individual counties and

states. Therefore, the data displayed in this table should not be used to make comparisons among the delinquency, status offense, or dependency workloads of counties or states without carefully studying the definitions of the statistics presented. For reasons of confidentiality, case counts greater than 0 and less than 5 are not displayed in the table and are represented with an asterisk (*). States that have indicated incomplete reporting of data also are noted.

Furthermore, caution must be taken when interpreting the case rates appearing at the end of each state table. Case rate is defined as the number of juvenile court cases per 1,000 juveniles in the population in the reporting counties. For example, not all California counties reported statistics on nonpetitioned delinquency cases. The

California nonpetitioned delinquency case rate was generated from the total number of nonpetitioned delinquency cases from reporting counties.

The figures within a column relate only to the specific case type. However, some jurisdictions were unable to provide statistics that distinguish delinquency and status offense cases from dependency matters or, at times, from other court activities. Such information is presented in this appendix in a column labeled “All reported cases.” By its nature, this column contains a heterogeneous mixture of units of count and case types. These variations are identified in the notes associated with each presentation of data. Furthermore, due to the nature of these data, case rates are not calculated for the “All reported cases” column.

Finally, although the majority of the data presented in the appendix are for calendar years, several reporting jurisdictions were not able to aggregate data for this timeframe. In those instances, the data cover fiscal years. The period of coverage is indicated in the notes.

For a complete county listing of juvenile court case counts, readers are encouraged to visit *Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts*, a Web-based version of this appendix, available from OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/index.html. Unlike this appendix, the Web version does not aggregate data from the smaller counties in each state.

Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2001, by County

Reporting county	2001 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Alabama – 67 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Autauga	44,700	5,900	12,500	105	150	16	36	0	—	—
Baldwin	144,900	16,600	34,800	613	48	278	139	*	—	—
Barbour	29,000	3,500	7,200	166	*	46	20	0	—	—
Bibb	21,100	2,300	5,200	61	0	29	0	18	—	—
Blount	52,200	5,900	13,100	190	0	217	68	*	—	—
Bullock	11,400	1,400	2,900	11	0	10	0	*	—	—
Butler	21,200	2,700	5,500	65	*	*	*	0	—	—
Calhoun	111,200	11,800	25,800	553	282	77	174	96	—	—
Chambers	36,400	4,000	8,800	136	6	72	7	0	—	—
Coffee	43,600	5,100	10,600	217	0	121	0	*	—	—
Colbert	54,900	6,000	12,800	157	0	42	0	27	—	—
Cullman	77,700	8,500	18,500	350	25	66	431	*	—	—
Dale	49,200	5,700	13,100	295	0	302	0	*	—	—
Dallas	46,000	6,100	13,000	439	0	262	0	16	—	—
De Kalb	65,700	7,000	16,000	187	0	30	0	9	—	—
Elmore	67,700	7,900	17,100	310	0	96	0	*	—	—
Etowah	103,000	11,200	24,300	386	0	84	0	0	—	—
Houston	89,600	10,600	22,900	737	61	241	30	0	—	—
Jackson	54,100	6,000	12,800	269	0	193	0	*	—	—
Jefferson	661,100	74,400	162,000	1,775	623	299	289	0	—	—
Lauderdale	87,500	9,300	19,800	357	59	128	286	17	—	—
Lee	116,500	12,000	26,400	561	162	401	248	68	—	—
Limestone	66,900	7,400	16,400	183	66	13	10	22	—	—
Madison	281,000	32,400	71,100	1,241	576	39	428	39	—	—
Marshall	82,400	9,000	20,300	403	52	297	889	17	—	—
Mobile	400,500	49,100	108,500	2,084	1,626	289	1,277	260	—	—
Montgomery	222,800	25,600	57,000	1,620	183	55	*	58	—	—
Morgan	111,700	12,800	27,800	692	75	170	462	55	—	—
Russell	49,500	5,900	13,000	349	0	318	0	27	—	—
St. Clair	66,300	7,800	16,500	175	0	396	0	0	—	—
Shelby	149,200	17,000	38,700	331	123	160	269	14	—	—
Talladega	80,300	9,300	19,700	464	24	97	90	*	—	—
Tuscaloosa	165,400	16,900	38,100	809	231	92	104	67	—	—
Walker	70,800	7,500	16,500	374	0	494	0	*	—	—
33 Small Counties	732,600	85,700	182,900	2,828	54	2,107	80	178	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				19,493	4,432	7,540	5,342	1,010	—	—
Population Represented	4,468,000	510,300	1,111,700	510,300	510,300	510,300	510,300	1,111,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				38.20	8.68	14.77	10.47	0.91	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	67	—	—
Alaska – 27 Districts										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
27 Small Districts	632,400	90,300	189,600	1,993	4,191	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,993	4,191	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	632,400	90,300	189,600	90,300	90,300	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				22.07	46.41	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				27	27	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona – 15 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Apache	67,800	12,700	25,800	166	178	27	97	—	—	—
Cochise	118,800	14,900	31,700	617	1,327	60	557	—	—	—
Coconino	117,600	16,200	33,900	767	1,177	193	759	—	—	—
Maricopa	3,196,200	370,600	881,000	12,651	9,219	2,536	8,863	—	—	—
Mohave	160,000	17,300	37,500	783	1,204	27	608	—	—	—
Navajo	99,000	17,100	34,900	752	486	138	508	—	—	—
Pima	861,400	97,100	216,100	5,985	6,091	145	4,085	—	—	—
Pinal	186,900	21,600	47,600	1,352	902	110	738	—	—	—
Yavapai	173,700	18,200	37,100	928	1,016	102	607	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2001 and 2002, by County

Reporting county	2001 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Yuma	163,500	21,100	48,100	2,218	645	206	749	—	—	—
5 Small Counties	151,900	20,400	42,900	1,449	943	312	619	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				27,668	23,188	3,856	18,190	—	—	—
Population Represented	5,296,800	627,100	1,436,800	627,100	627,100	627,100	627,100	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				44.12	36.98	6.15	29.01	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				15	15	15	15	—	—	—

Arkansas – 75 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	159,400	18,700	42,400	278	—	240	—	104	—	—
Craighead	83,000	8,700	20,000	238	—	304	—	16	—	—
Crittenden	51,200	7,100	15,800	463	—	128	—	25	—	—
Faulkner	88,400	10,200	22,400	307	—	333	—	106	—	—
Garland	89,200	9,100	19,100	489	—	420	—	188	—	—
Jefferson	83,700	10,100	21,800	543	—	292	—	137	—	—
Mississippi	51,100	6,800	15,200	282	—	245	—	58	—	—
Pulaski	362,400	40,000	91,800	1,805	—	519	—	323	—	—
Saline	85,000	10,200	21,300	262	—	141	—	67	—	—
Sebastian	116,300	13,400	30,400	436	—	480	—	185	—	—
Washington	162,400	17,400	40,900	726	—	500	—	106	—	—
White	68,500	7,700	16,600	111	—	135	—	43	—	—
63 Small Counties	1,291,400	153,000	322,700	4,085	—	2,953	—	1,290	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				10,025	—	6,690	—	2,648	—	—
Population Represented	2,692,100	312,200	680,300	312,200	—	312,200	—	680,300	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				32.11	—	21.43	—	3.89	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				75	—	75	—	75	—	—

California – 58 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Alameda	1,470,500	156,200	362,000	3,316	3,570	6	78	2,163	—	—
Butte	205,900	24,000	48,500	1,096	591	18	26	407	—	—
Contra Costa	976,900	117,600	257,900	0	0	0	0	9	—	—
El Dorado	161,400	21,000	40,900	565	355	11	29	158	—	—
Fresno	814,700	116,000	256,900	3,595	7,490	14	212	—	—	—
Humboldt	126,700	14,200	28,900	339	82	6	35	59	—	—
Imperial	143,700	21,200	44,300	1,784	258	167	32	95	—	—
Kern	675,900	96,100	212,800	5,001	3,166	12	2,652	2,225	—	—
Kings	131,900	16,600	38,000	535	0	*	0	180	—	—
Lake	60,600	7,400	14,400	254	274	*	11	138	—	—
Los Angeles	9,656,400	1,158,100	2,680,400	16,808	14,490	273	335	10,004	—	—
Madera	125,900	16,700	36,700	664	681	12	304	150	—	—
Marin	248,400	23,000	50,600	494	173	22	52	52	—	—
Mendocino	86,900	11,000	21,800	196	0	*	0	113	—	—
Merced	218,200	34,000	74,200	749	803	188	403	191	—	—
Monterey	408,300	50,700	115,900	1,127	1,338	23	27	30	—	—
Napa	127,700	14,300	30,500	326	211	14	43	61	—	—
Nevada	93,900	11,300	20,900	256	221	10	70	33	—	—
Orange	2,895,800	329,300	776,400	8,214	3,016	92	242	2,254	—	—
Placer	264,900	32,500	67,700	856	600	0	43	300	—	—
Riverside	1,620,800	220,300	484,500	3,441	2,553	0	56	2,852	—	—
Sacramento	1,266,500	157,200	349,400	5,075	798	8	*	1,384	—	—
San Bernardino	1,765,600	255,700	561,500	6,320	3,340	814	82	4,691	—	—
San Diego	2,858,900	322,800	738,600	7,015	2,444	884	232	2,637	—	—
San Francisco	774,500	48,600	112,400	1,029	1,622	*	9	768	—	—
San Joaquin	593,100	83,300	181,400	1,706	0	0	0	931	—	—
San Luis Obispo	250,900	26,500	53,000	770	0	*	0	225	—	—
San Mateo	707,400	70,400	162,400	1,786	793	18	29	338	—	—
Santa Barbara	400,800	44,700	99,200	1,722	1,445	72	557	117	—	—
Santa Clara	1,690,100	176,400	416,300	3,714	3,833	*	164	1,017	—	—
Santa Cruz	255,300	28,200	60,400	587	0	0	0	199	—	—
Shasta	167,300	21,800	42,500	988	957	11	136	116	—	—
Solano	404,600	53,000	114,900	1,294	162	21	16	244	—	—
Sonoma	465,700	53,800	112,600	1,321	945	*	195	198	—	—
Stanislaus	465,300	66,400	142,700	1,769	1,926	16	348	369	—	—
Sutter	80,100	10,700	22,800	216	347	*	29	139	—	—

Reporting county	2001 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Tehama	56,800	7,500	15,200	291	211	*	7	188	—	—
Tulare	374,000	56,200	124,500	1,870	0	6	0	95	—	—
Tuolumne	55,300	5,800	11,000	151	148	*	81	235	—	—
Ventura	769,100	97,600	215,800	3,938	3,246	497	2,713	434	—	—
Yolo	174,700	20,000	43,300	607	60	37	*	346	—	—
Yuba	61,400	8,600	19,000	176	409	7	11	173	—	—
16 Small Counties	379,400	47,300	93,000	1,718	1,177	63	248	476	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				93,679	63,735	3,344	9,516	36,794	—	—
Population Represented	34,532,200	4,154,100	9,355,900	4,154,100	4,154,100	4,154,100	4,154,100	9,096,100	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				22.55	15.34	0.80	2.29	4.05	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				58	58	58	58	56	—	—

Colorado – 63 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adams	377,100	45,400	107,500	1,172	—	—	—	398	—	—
Arapahoe	503,200	62,300	135,000	1,729	—	—	—	342	—	—
Boulder	298,900	31,500	69,300	1,356	—	—	—	135	—	—
Denver	561,500	49,900	126,900	2,248	—	—	—	531	—	—
Douglas	198,100	25,000	61,700	596	—	—	—	12	—	—
El Paso	534,000	66,300	148,600	2,054	—	—	—	420	—	—
Jefferson	531,800	64,200	134,300	2,148	—	—	—	301	—	—
Larimer	259,600	29,000	61,700	940	—	—	—	101	—	—
Mesa	119,200	14,200	29,600	408	—	—	—	141	—	—
Pueblo	144,400	17,000	37,200	591	—	—	—	229	—	—
Weld	193,600	24,000	54,100	1,123	—	—	—	131	—	—
52 Small Counties	705,700	82,000	171,100	2,621	—	—	—	572	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				16,986	—	—	—	3,313	—	—
Population Represented	4,427,300	510,900	1,137,000	510,900	—	—	—	1,137,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				33.25	—	—	—	2.91	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				63	—	—	—	63	—	—

Connecticut – 13 Venue Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Bridgeport	—	—	—	858	530	250	274	—	—	—
Danbury	—	—	—	187	222	56	87	—	—	—
Hartford	—	—	—	1,347	894	212	298	—	—	—
Middletown	—	—	—	510	345	115	118	—	—	—
Montville	—	—	—	506	483	136	260	—	—	—
New Haven	—	—	—	2,131	844	494	315	—	—	—
Norwalk	—	—	—	278	111	49	49	—	—	—
Plainville	—	—	—	910	293	343	127	—	—	—
Stamford	—	—	—	290	221	53	58	—	—	—
Talcottville	—	—	—	446	243	160	176	—	—	—
Torrington	—	—	—	300	222	116	162	—	—	—
Waterbury	—	—	—	1,074	568	433	179	—	—	—
Willimantic	—	—	—	318	333	118	178	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				9,155	5,309	2,535	2,281	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,433,200	292,700	749,100	292,700	292,700	292,700	292,700	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Venue Districts				31.27	18.14	8.66	7.79	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Venue Districts				13	13	13	13	—	—	—

Delaware – 3 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Kent	129,100	15,700	34,100	1,645	—	—	—	308	—	—
New Castle	506,000	55,000	122,000	5,515	—	—	—	815	—	—
Sussex	160,500	16,300	34,900	1,639	—	—	—	113	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,799	—	—	—	1,236	—	—
Population Represented	795,600	87,100	191,000	87,100	—	—	—	191,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				101.08	—	—	—	6.47	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				3	—	—	—	3	—	—

Reporting county	2001 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
District of Columbia – 1 District										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
District of Columbia	569,400	46,300	111,800	1,402	796	25	12	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,402	796	25	12	—	—	—
Population Represented	569,400	46,300	111,800	46,300	46,300	46,300	46,300	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting District				30.27	17.19	0.54	0.26	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Florida – 67 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Alachua	219,300	20,900	44,500	1,321	586	11	12	—	—	—
Bay	149,900	17,000	36,500	963	555	35	112	—	—	—
Brevard	486,500	52,700	107,700	2,493	1,314	22	36	—	—	—
Broward	1,670,800	180,600	404,100	7,157	3,416	41	26	—	—	—
Charlotte	146,200	11,500	23,300	605	395	6	13	—	—	—
Citrus	121,300	10,800	21,100	465	340	6	*	—	—	—
Clay	146,000	20,000	40,500	976	605	9	22	—	—	—
Collier	264,400	23,800	53,700	1,288	542	36	64	—	—	—
Columbia	57,500	7,000	14,600	283	227	*	*	—	—	—
Duval	790,700	94,100	211,300	3,682	3,438	*	22	—	—	—
Escambia	296,500	32,300	70,100	2,889	767	20	23	—	—	—
Hernando	134,400	12,700	25,900	445	192	*	0	—	—	—
Highlands	88,600	8,100	17,200	439	471	*	16	—	—	—
Hillsborough	1,026,400	117,500	264,000	5,106	4,492	36	50	—	—	—
Indian River	115,400	10,800	22,400	507	207	11	10	—	—	—
Lake	224,200	21,300	46,100	1,450	500	13	23	—	—	—
Lee	459,100	42,200	92,600	2,342	943	34	45	—	—	—
Leon	239,200	23,500	51,800	1,251	595	26	38	—	—	—
Manatee	272,400	26,000	58,000	1,518	891	10	9	—	—	—
Marion	265,100	27,800	57,400	1,592	641	18	15	—	—	—
Martin	129,200	11,900	24,500	750	457	46	24	—	—	—
Miami-Dade	2,287,100	262,600	572,400	10,764	3,288	56	22	—	—	—
Monroe	79,200	6,400	13,700	270	233	*	16	—	—	—
Nassau	59,100	7,100	14,700	278	139	6	14	—	—	—
Okaloosa	171,700	20,100	43,200	1,508	423	92	44	—	—	—
Orange	926,200	105,300	238,900	6,799	1,574	31	13	—	—	—
Osceola	183,300	22,900	49,700	1,306	423	*	*	—	—	—
Palm Beach	1,158,800	115,200	251,300	4,669	3,783	19	80	—	—	—
Pasco	359,400	34,400	74,400	2,073	442	11	*	—	—	—
Pinellas	923,800	84,700	182,700	6,229	2,387	67	36	—	—	—
Polk	492,100	55,900	122,200	3,723	2,314	45	79	—	—	—
Putnam	70,500	8,400	17,600	375	304	0	0	—	—	—
St. Johns	130,100	14,800	30,000	606	415	28	21	—	—	—
St. Lucie	198,200	21,500	45,200	1,133	289	8	*	—	—	—
Santa Rosa	121,900	15,900	32,200	624	271	39	45	—	—	—
Sarasota	333,400	26,700	55,400	1,419	538	24	34	—	—	—
Seminole	373,400	44,900	95,100	2,014	985	30	51	—	—	—
Volusia	451,600	45,100	93,000	3,231	1,479	93	123	—	—	—
29 Small Counties	730,600	80,700	168,300	3,750	1,946	55	72	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				88,293	42,807	1,002	1,223	—	—	—
Population Represented	16,353,600	1,745,100	3,787,400	1,745,100	1,745,100	1,745,100	1,745,100	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				50.59	24.53	0.57	0.70	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	—	—	—
Georgia – 159 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Baldwin	44,800	4,000	8,900	246	—	54	—	111	—	—
Bartow	79,600	8,700	21,300	447	248	211	208	191	61	—
Bibb	153,900	16,000	39,200	1,738	—	300	—	1,155	—	—
Bulloch	56,700	5,200	11,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carroll	91,600	9,400	22,600	948	—	343	—	75	—	—
Catoosa	54,900	5,700	13,400	327	—	150	—	80	—	—
Chatham	233,200	23,000	55,800	2,023	423	374	105	455	9	—
Cherokee	151,700	16,300	40,800	583	32	184	10	171	*	—

Reporting county	2001 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Clarke	102,200	6,700	17,400	726	—	192	—	210	—	—
Clayton	248,100	28,600	71,300	2,637	783	504	233	1,148	18	—
Cobb	626,800	63,800	156,400	2,792	—	647	—	1,257	—	—
Columbia	91,800	11,500	25,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coweta	94,100	10,200	25,600	295	128	26	36	202	12	—
De Kalb	672,600	62,500	159,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dougherty	95,900	10,200	25,000	985	96	61	85	89	10	—
Douglas	95,600	10,700	25,100	642	—	130	—	262	—	—
Fayette	94,500	12,500	24,900	441	70	87	35	91	10	—
Floyd	91,400	9,100	21,400	712	—	441	—	383	—	—
Forsyth	109,100	10,300	29,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fulton	820,700	76,100	193,500	3,082	1,886	376	446	2,152	491	—
Glynn	68,500	7,100	16,300	654	—	195	—	92	—	—
Gwinnett	623,600	67,000	167,500	1,688	619	427	287	415	56	—
Hall	146,900	14,500	37,900	618	120	153	*	220	7	—
Henry	130,500	14,800	36,000	634	28	195	24	279	70	—
Houston	113,200	13,200	30,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laurens	45,300	4,900	11,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liberty	59,800	7,000	19,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lowndes	92,200	9,600	23,000	401	—	125	—	39	—	—
Muscogee	186,100	19,400	47,600	1,090	1,032	292	433	*	0	—
Newton	67,200	7,200	17,800	595	30	214	32	113	7	—
Paulding	88,900	10,000	26,200	538	—	53	—	277	—	—
Richmond	199,000	21,400	51,100	2,087	—	729	—	427	—	—
Rockdale	71,800	8,500	18,600	901	—	82	—	158	—	—
Spalding	59,200	6,400	15,400	435	21	35	*	0	0	—
Thomas	42,900	4,900	10,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Troup	59,600	6,700	15,700	499	255	37	117	135	24	—
Walker	61,900	6,200	14,400	255	84	99	43	96	0	—
Walton	64,400	7,100	17,300	594	179	215	93	64	*	—
Whitfield	85,600	8,800	22,700	478	160	141	61	247	19	—
120 Small Counties	2,115,700	227,700	529,000	8,791	242	2,830	125	2,915	19	—
Number of Reported Cases				38,882	6,436	9,902	2,378	13,510	823	—
Population Represented	8,391,300	872,700	2,116,200	683,600	358,700	683,400	358,700	1,655,600	886,200	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				56.88	17.94	14.49	6.63	8.16	0.93	—
Number of Reporting Counties				110	22	109	22	109	22	—
Hawaii – 5 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Hawaii	151,800	19,800	41,100	553	399	89	662	511	—	—
Honolulu	879,400	89,900	204,200	1,616	415	359	1,974	1,179	—	—
Kalawao	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
Kauai	59,100	7,500	15,400	353	72	42	210	64	—	—
Maui	131,600	15,200	33,000	419	162	179	291	120	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,941	1,048	669	3,137	1,874	—	—
Population Represented	1,222,000	132,400	293,700	132,400	132,400	132,400	132,400	293,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				22.22	7.92	5.05	23.70	6.38	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				5	5	5	5	5	—	—
Idaho – 44 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Ada	312,900	37,300	84,600	2,960	216	—	—	117	72	—
Bannock	75,900	9,300	21,200	1,331	137	—	—	163	*	—
Bonneville	83,900	12,400	26,400	318	466	—	—	27	36	—
Canyon	139,200	18,100	42,700	0	1,899	—	—	0	155	—
Kootenai	111,800	14,100	29,900	0	971	—	—	0	90	—
Twin Falls	64,600	8,300	17,700	708	159	—	—	154	14	—
38 Small Counties	533,000	71,700	148,700	3,629	1,277	—	—	417	129	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,946	5,125	—	—	878	501	—
Population Represented	1,321,200	171,100	371,100	171,100	171,100	—	—	371,100	371,100	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				52.28	29.95	—	—	2.37	1.35	—
Number of Reporting Counties				44	44	—	—	44	44	—

Reporting county	2001 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Illinois – 102 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Adams	68,000	7,000	15,700	114	—	21	—	47	—	—
Champaign	180,800	14,800	35,800	132	—	13	—	92	—	—
Coles	52,300	4,100	9,600	239	—	19	—	25	—	—
Cook	5,378,600	531,800	1,318,800	10,392	—	*	—	2,510	—	—
De Kalb	90,500	8,200	19,500	170	—	22	—	54	—	—
Du Page	915,200	95,100	229,000	832	—	45	—	54	—	—
Henry	50,700	5,500	11,700	64	—	10	—	17	—	—
Jackson	58,900	4,500	10,500	71	—	0	—	15	—	—
Kane	424,900	47,800	121,100	956	—	46	—	78	—	—
Kankakee	104,600	11,400	26,500	321	—	8	—	39	—	—
Knox	55,300	5,000	11,400	57	—	0	—	29	—	—
Lake	662,300	74,100	183,400	695	—	25	—	230	—	—
La Salle	112,100	11,600	26,100	289	—	13	—	64	—	—
McHenry	270,100	31,700	75,900	245	—	0	—	53	—	—
McLean	152,400	13,800	33,700	166	—	32	—	70	—	—
Macon	113,700	11,300	26,300	303	—	13	—	63	—	—
Madison	260,600	26,600	60,300	618	—	0	—	271	—	—
Peoria	182,300	17,700	43,500	487	—	19	—	196	—	—
Rock Island	148,800	14,100	33,200	120	—	*	—	84	—	—
St. Clair	256,100	29,200	66,100	767	—	112	—	104	—	—
Sangamon	190,300	19,000	44,600	116	—	84	—	187	—	—
Tazewell	128,200	12,700	29,000	169	—	9	—	90	—	—
Vermilion	83,600	8,100	19,500	240	—	74	—	135	—	—
Whiteside	60,600	6,100	14,100	69	—	7	—	21	—	—
Will	532,300	60,600	149,200	595	—	139	—	102	—	—
Williamson	61,800	5,700	13,200	71	—	13	—	48	—	—
Winnebago	280,400	29,400	69,800	609	—	50	—	310	—	—
75 Small Counties	1,642,900	167,300	371,200	4,129	—	275	—	871	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				23,036	—	1,054	—	5,859	—	—
Population Represented	12,518,400	1,274,300	3,068,600	1,274,300	—	1,273,100	—	3,068,600	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				18.08	—	0.83	—	1.91	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				102	—	100	—	102	—	—
Indiana – 92 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allen	335,200	41,200	93,700	2,567	979	1,244	378	353	—	—
Bartholomew	72,000	8,500	19,200	190	61	55	52	24	—	—
Clark	97,200	10,500	23,800	173	*	38	0	102	—	—
Delaware	119,600	12,100	26,300	205	98	108	108	162	—	—
Elkhart	185,500	23,800	54,200	708	596	149	377	88	—	—
Floyd	71,400	8,700	18,500	160	141	63	81	*	—	—
Grant	72,900	8,000	17,300	363	99	59	74	39	—	—
Hamilton	196,800	25,400	60,500	754	171	132	29	438	—	—
Hancock	56,700	7,000	14,900	76	97	7	84	20	—	—
Hendricks	109,900	14,000	30,500	449	312	124	80	10	—	—
Henry	48,400	5,500	11,700	75	28	21	21	55	—	—
Howard	85,000	9,800	22,000	348	40	94	17	83	—	—
Johnson	118,700	14,500	32,100	586	62	40	11	65	—	—
Knox	39,000	4,200	8,800	46	11	25	47	16	—	—
Kosciusko	74,800	9,400	20,800	46	88	0	6	29	—	—
Lake	485,400	58,600	129,500	2,183	0	210	0	661	—	—
La Porte	110,300	12,500	27,100	465	7	98	22	68	—	—
Lawrence	46,100	5,100	11,300	121	124	28	129	21	—	—
Madison	132,400	14,400	31,600	725	57	402	89	83	—	—
Marion	863,300	97,100	226,300	5,967	3,029	749	1,480	1,372	—	—
Marshall	45,600	5,900	12,700	77	25	27	14	76	—	—
Monroe	120,100	9,500	21,500	221	71	121	53	236	—	—
Morgan	67,200	8,400	18,200	199	23	62	67	27	—	—
Porter	148,800	18,100	37,900	746	121	108	32	323	—	—
St. Joseph	266,000	30,900	69,400	1,062	353	130	*	303	—	—
Shelby	43,900	5,500	11,700	84	22	7	19	34	—	—
Tippecanoe	149,600	13,600	31,300	441	9	649	*	215	—	—
Vanderburgh	171,900	18,200	40,200	413	115	64	75	297	—	—

Reporting county	2001 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Vigo	104,800	10,900	24,100	385	26	80	71	58	—	—
Warrick	53,000	6,800	14,100	71	75	14	96	15	—	—
Wayne	70,600	8,100	17,300	95	94	14	20	63	—	—
61 Small Counties	1,565,400	193,400	412,600	4,656	1,830	916	1,139	2,194	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				24,657	8,767	5,838	4,678	7,535	—	—
Population Represented	6,127,700	719,800	1,590,800	719,800	719,800	719,800	719,800	1,590,800	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.26	12.18	8.11	6.50	4.74	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				92	92	92	92	92	—	—
Iowa – 99 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Black Hawk	127,500	13,100	28,200	350	—	—	—	151	—	—
Cerro Gordo	45,700	5,000	10,500	71	—	—	—	108	—	—
Clinton	50,000	6,000	12,400	147	—	—	—	90	—	—
Des Moines	42,000	4,700	10,000	126	—	—	—	94	—	—
Dubuque	89,200	10,300	22,100	340	—	—	—	135	—	—
Johnson	112,800	9,400	21,900	212	—	—	—	148	—	—
Linn	193,900	20,900	48,100	407	—	—	—	337	—	—
Muscatine	41,900	4,900	10,800	115	—	—	—	107	—	—
Polk	380,200	41,100	96,000	1,175	—	—	—	1,377	—	—
Pottawattamie	87,800	10,500	22,200	255	—	—	—	233	—	—
Scott	158,700	19,000	40,900	351	—	—	—	293	—	—
Story	79,600	6,600	14,500	91	—	—	—	26	—	—
Warren	41,100	5,100	10,700	84	—	—	—	59	—	—
Woodbury	103,500	12,100	27,800	264	—	—	—	325	—	—
85 Small Counties	1,377,700	165,600	335,100	2,622	—	—	—	2,319	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,610	—	—	—	5,802	—	—
Population Represented	2,931,600	334,400	711,100	334,400	—	—	—	711,100	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.77	—	—	—	8.16	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				99	—	—	—	99	—	—
Kansas – 105 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Butler	60,000	8,200	16,600	222	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas	100,700	9,100	20,100	274	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson	464,000	55,400	123,500	3,712	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leavenworth	70,100	8,500	18,400	266	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reno	64,500	7,300	15,500	725	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riley	62,300	4,800	11,600	205	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saline	53,800	6,300	13,900	876	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sedgwick	456,200	55,500	127,000	1,889	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shawnee	170,400	19,500	42,600	1,273	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyandotte	158,500	19,300	44,300	1,711	—	—	—	—	—	—
95 Small Counties	1,040,600	130,200	268,800	6,798	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				17,951	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	2,701,200	324,100	702,400	324,100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				55.39	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				105	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana – 64 Parishes										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Acadia	58,900	7,000	16,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	359
Ascension	79,600	9,300	22,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	575
Bossier	99,700	11,100	26,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	988
Caddo	251,300	27,100	62,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,927
Calcasieu	183,100	19,500	46,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,150
East Baton Rouge	410,800	41,700	99,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,968
Iberia	73,500	8,700	20,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,254
Jefferson	452,300	45,100	106,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,277
Lafayette	191,100	20,600	48,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,625
Lafourche	90,100	9,900	22,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	603
Livingston	95,600	11,100	25,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	331
Orleans	477,600	50,100	118,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	936
Ouachita	146,400	16,600	38,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,081

Reporting county	2001 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Rapides	126,400	13,500	31,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,148
St. Bernard	66,600	6,900	15,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	603
St. Landry	88,100	10,200	23,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	504
St. Mary	52,800	6,300	14,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	991
St. Tammany	196,200	22,900	51,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,703
Tangipahoa	101,600	11,000	26,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	237
Terrebonne	105,000	12,200	28,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	671
Vermilion	53,900	6,200	13,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	355
Vernon	52,300	5,300	14,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	316
42 Small Parishes	1,013,900	111,400	254,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,261
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	37,863
Population Represented	4,466,500	483,800	1,126,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	483,800
Rates for Reporting Parishes				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Parishes				—	—	—	—	—	—	64

Maine – 16 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Androscoggin	104,300	11,800	24,300	417	—	—	—	69	—	—
Aroostook	73,100	8,200	15,800	263	—	—	—	87	—	—
Cumberland	268,000	29,000	60,700	986	—	—	—	110	—	—
Kennebec	118,000	13,700	27,100	540	—	—	—	63	—	—
Oxford	55,300	6,700	12,800	82	—	—	—	31	—	—
Penobscot	145,900	16,100	32,000	517	—	—	—	131	—	—
Somerset	50,900	6,200	12,100	212	—	—	—	56	—	—
York	192,000	22,500	45,900	822	—	—	—	144	—	—
8 Small Counties	279,100	32,100	62,400	1,169	—	—	—	226	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				5,008	—	—	—	917	—	—
Population Represented	1,286,600	146,300	293,200	146,300	—	—	—	293,200	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.23	—	—	—	3.13	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				16	—	—	—	16	—	—

Maryland – 24 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Allegany	74,400	7,400	15,000	264	508	7	133	—	—	—
Anne Arundel	496,900	57,000	124,800	1,357	3,005	*	248	—	—	—
Baltimore	762,200	84,400	178,800	3,306	3,460	*	147	—	—	—
Calvert	77,700	11,100	22,400	412	282	*	135	—	—	—
Carroll	154,700	20,100	41,800	307	524	13	89	—	—	—
Cecil	88,400	11,300	23,900	386	565	*	20	—	—	—
Charles	125,000	16,700	35,400	476	965	*	88	—	—	—
Frederick	202,400	25,400	55,200	935	836	43	376	—	—	—
Harford	222,700	28,500	61,100	548	913	11	259	—	—	—
Howard	255,400	32,100	71,000	499	1,220	0	148	—	—	—
Montgomery	893,100	101,200	225,900	1,139	2,047	*	43	—	—	—
Prince George's	817,300	95,600	217,500	1,854	2,522	*	258	—	—	—
St. Mary's	87,500	11,100	24,100	304	525	0	157	—	—	—
Washington	133,000	14,300	30,900	387	777	*	150	—	—	—
Wicomico	85,400	9,700	20,900	188	1,084	*	176	—	—	—
Baltimore City	645,300	73,400	159,600	6,650	2,318	*	276	—	—	—
8 Small Counties	258,100	28,200	57,900	886	2,948	11	455	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				19,898	24,499	109	3,158	—	—	—
Population Represented	5,379,400	627,500	1,366,300	627,500	627,500	627,500	627,500	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				31.71	39.04	0.17	5.03	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				24	24	24	24	—	—	—

Massachusetts – 14 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Barnstable	225,400	19,500	41,700	3,008	—	546	—	95	—	—
Berkshire	133,900	12,600	26,900	1,312	—	318	—	74	—	—
Bristol	538,900	52,600	122,000	4,102	—	1,138	—	308	—	—
Dukes	15,200	1,500	3,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex	732,600	72,500	171,500	5,237	—	1,254	—	401	—	—
Franklin	71,600	7,300	15,000	1,499	—	316	—	133	—	—
Hampden	457,000	48,300	109,100	3,942	—	842	—	408	—	—

Reporting county	2001 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Hampshire	151,500	12,300	26,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	1,473,600	125,700	307,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nantucket	9,600	700	1,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norfolk	653,100	59,000	142,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth	479,600	50,900	117,600	2,724	—	507	—	136	—	—
Suffolk	691,400	52,800	129,400	4,451	—	1,699	—	421	—	—
Worcester	762,000	77,200	179,900	4,204	—	1,614	—	416	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				30,479	—	8,234	—	2,392	—	—
Population Represented	6,395,400	592,900	1,393,900	393,600	—	393,600	—	913,200	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				77.43	—	20.92	—	2.62	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				9	—	9	—	9	—	—

Michigan – 83 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Allegan	108,000	12,800	28,600	782	—	150	—	84	—	—
Barry	57,500	6,500	14,300	381	—	0	—	35	—	—
Bay	109,700	10,900	24,800	602	—	26	—	40	—	—
Berrien	162,100	17,200	39,200	2,471	—	334	—	160	—	—
Calhoun	138,400	14,700	33,600	1,834	—	44	—	161	—	—
Cass	51,400	5,600	12,000	368	—	133	—	90	—	—
Clinton	65,700	7,500	16,800	405	—	*	—	37	—	—
Eaton	104,700	11,300	25,000	749	—	0	—	41	—	—
Genesee	439,000	47,300	112,500	1,729	—	146	—	1,379	—	—
Grand Traverse	79,900	8,400	18,300	752	—	27	—	111	—	—
Ingham	279,800	25,600	61,600	1,414	—	130	—	595	—	—
Ionia	62,100	6,800	15,400	379	—	50	—	30	—	—
Isabella	63,700	5,100	11,700	317	—	45	—	107	—	—
Jackson	159,900	16,700	38,300	1,453	—	47	—	303	—	—
Kalamazoo	239,100	22,800	54,100	2,733	—	391	—	824	—	—
Kent	582,000	64,100	154,300	3,753	—	279	—	575	—	—
Lapeer	89,500	10,400	22,800	478	—	84	—	58	—	—
Lenawee	99,800	10,800	23,700	880	—	7	—	87	—	—
Livingston	163,900	19,200	42,900	690	—	237	—	21	—	—
Macomb	800,500	76,300	180,500	2,256	—	279	—	617	—	—
Marquette	64,600	5,800	12,400	302	—	97	—	42	—	—
Midland	83,600	9,300	20,600	434	—	19	—	79	—	—
Monroe	148,000	17,000	37,100	1,103	—	172	—	175	—	—
Montcalm	62,000	6,900	15,400	315	—	24	—	31	—	—
Muskegon	171,500	19,400	43,900	1,244	—	14	—	280	—	—
Oakland	1,202,400	119,900	283,100	4,031	—	213	—	335	—	—
Ottawa	243,600	27,600	64,700	2,735	—	164	—	214	—	—
Saginaw	209,700	22,500	51,800	1,081	—	44	—	367	—	—
St. Clair	166,100	18,200	41,000	966	—	38	—	179	—	—
St. Joseph	62,500	6,900	16,000	427	—	127	—	122	—	—
Shiawassee	72,100	7,900	17,800	365	—	80	—	69	—	—
Tuscola	58,400	6,700	14,200	190	—	17	—	50	—	—
Van Buren	76,800	9,000	19,900	798	—	120	—	45	—	—
Washtenaw	328,300	27,700	68,300	2,068	—	82	—	439	—	—
Wayne	2,051,100	226,300	540,700	9,560	—	1,600	—	5,863	—	—
48 Small Counties	1,147,300	117,400	252,100	8,385	—	1,183	—	1,036	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				58,430	—	6,404	—	14,681	—	—
Population Represented	10,004,700	1,048,700	2,429,200	1,048,700	—	1,048,700	—	2,429,200	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				55.72	—	6.11	—	6.04	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				83	—	83	—	83	—	—

Minnesota – 87 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Anoka	305,600	39,600	86,200	1,584	—	793	—	—	—	—
Blue Earth	56,300	5,500	11,500	316	—	153	—	—	—	—
Clay	51,600	6,000	12,300	350	—	117	—	—	—	—
Dakota	363,800	47,400	103,600	3,077	—	1,476	—	—	—	—
Hennepin	1,123,200	118,200	266,100	9,116	—	8,197	—	—	—	—
Olmsted	126,700	15,500	33,200	597	—	329	—	—	—	—
Otter Tail	57,200	7,200	13,600	344	—	94	—	—	—	—
Ramsey	512,100	58,200	129,100	3,671	—	789	—	—	—	—

Reporting county	2001 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Rice	57,900	6,900	14,100	373	—	184	—	—	—	—
St. Louis	200,900	21,600	42,900	1,541	—	609	—	—	—	—
Scott	97,600	12,300	29,500	0	—	0	—	—	—	—
Stearns	135,900	16,200	33,600	1,098	—	442	—	—	—	—
Washington	207,300	27,400	59,000	750	—	232	—	—	—	—
Wright	93,900	13,100	28,100	801	—	244	—	—	—	—
73 Small Counties	1,595,600	202,000	405,000	12,990	—	5,296	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				36,608	—	18,955	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,985,700	597,100	1,267,700	597,100	—	597,100	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				61.31	—	31.75	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				87	—	87	—	—	—	—

Mississippi – 82 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

De Soto	113,400	13,900	31,500	83	538	*	133	—	—	—
Forrest	73,100	7,700	17,600	87	292	*	44	—	—	—
Harrison	189,700	21,700	49,100	129	513	0	10	—	—	—
Hinds	249,800	30,800	68,300	91	1,216	*	142	—	—	—
Jackson	132,900	16,700	35,900	127	577	61	98	—	—	—
Jones	65,000	7,500	16,500	228	207	7	14	—	—	—
Lauderdale	77,600	9,100	20,300	581	328	106	76	—	—	—
Lee	76,700	9,400	21,000	184	504	0	14	—	—	—
Lowndes	61,100	7,700	17,100	77	54	11	16	—	—	—
Madison	76,500	9,600	21,500	359	34	84	8	—	—	—
Rankin	119,000	13,800	30,100	207	291	20	62	—	—	—
Washington	62,000	8,500	19,100	78	520	16	180	—	—	—
70 Small Counties	1,561,500	192,400	415,100	3,324	4,186	446	753	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				5,555	9,260	758	1,550	—	—	—
Population Represented	2,858,300	348,700	762,900	348,700	348,700	348,700	348,700	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				15.93	26.56	2.17	4.45	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				82	82	82	82	—	—	—

Missouri – 115 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Boone	137,000	12,200	29,200	441	591	338	749	140	352	—
Buchanan	85,600	8,400	19,300	189	656	134	650	72	96	—
Cape Girardeau	69,200	6,500	14,900	90	395	7	206	13	9	—
Cass	84,800	9,600	22,100	60	372	31	520	10	27	—
Clay	188,200	18,600	45,200	213	947	70	217	82	66	—
Cole	71,500	6,800	15,900	131	512	88	499	192	259	—
Franklin	95,000	10,500	23,700	82	695	33	368	360	*	—
Greene	241,600	20,700	49,900	284	2,763	9	1,070	252	891	—
Jackson	657,200	66,300	158,500	1,387	2,505	525	617	634	215	—
Jasper	105,800	10,300	25,500	211	563	106	1,199	249	209	—
Jefferson	201,500	22,400	51,200	158	1,302	67	485	112	14	—
Platte	76,000	7,700	18,100	36	214	7	45	16	0	—
St. Charles	295,000	33,800	78,400	248	1,834	67	770	54	37	—
St. Francois	56,100	5,500	12,300	80	282	10	134	19	7	—
St. Louis	1,016,700	103,500	234,900	1,712	6,170	270	3,119	991	541	—
St. Louis City	348,000	34,500	83,200	1,225	3,190	221	988	821	267	—
99 Small Counties	1,913,400	196,200	442,400	2,712	12,713	918	9,784	1,744	4,244	—
Number of Reported Cases				9,259	35,704	2,901	21,420	5,761	7,235	—
Population Represented	5,642,600	573,500	1,324,500	573,500	573,500	573,500	573,500	1,324,500	1,324,500	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.14	62.26	5.06	37.35	4.35	5.46	—
Number of Reporting Counties				115	115	115	115	115	115	—

Montana – 56 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Cascade	79,900	9,500	20,000	254	1,266	14	516	—	—	—
Flathead	76,100	9,400	18,800	8	1,145	*	75	—	—	—

Reporting county	2001 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Gallatin	69,800	6,800	14,600	97	267	8	27	—	—	—
Missoula	96,700	10,200	21,100	244	830	78	457	—	—	—
Yellowstone	130,600	15,100	32,000	317	794	0	*	—	—	—
51 Small Counties	453,100	58,400	113,600	426	3,140	20	1,051	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,346	7,442	121	2,128	—	—	—
Population Represented	906,200	109,400	220,200	109,400	109,400	109,400	109,400	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				12.31	68.04	1.11	19.46	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				56	56	56	56	—	—	—

Nebraska – 93 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Buffalo	42,300	4,800	10,300	165	—	78	—	62	—	—
Dodge	36,100	4,100	8,700	52	—	20	—	43	—	—
Douglas	467,800	54,600	123,100	940	—	322	—	693	—	—
Hall	53,600	6,300	14,300	223	—	42	—	77	—	—
Lancaster	253,200	25,700	59,000	508	—	137	—	0	—	—
Sarpy	126,200	16,900	37,800	119	—	52	—	*	—	—
Scotts Bluff	36,600	4,300	9,300	205	—	93	—	55	—	—
86 Small Counties	702,900	89,600	180,500	1,957	—	1,001	—	458	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				4,169	—	1,745	—	1,389	—	—
Population Represented	1,718,800	206,300	442,900	206,300	—	206,300	—	442,900	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				20.21	—	8.46	—	3.14	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				93	—	93	—	93	—	—

Nevada – 17 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Churchill	24,500	3,200	7,300	220	183	58	127	—	—	—
Clark	1,456,300	160,000	384,800	2,864	6,647	304	3,357	—	—	—
Douglas	42,200	5,400	10,000	222	426	15	131	—	—	—
Elko	45,300	6,900	14,700	197	314	*	141	—	—	—
Esmeralda	1,000	100	200	7	*	0	0	—	—	—
Humboldt	16,000	2,400	5,000	46	46	0	56	—	—	—
Mineral	4,900	600	1,200	41	11	21	17	—	—	—
Storey	3,400	400	700	12	15	*	*	—	—	—
Washoe	351,700	39,500	89,900	1,430	3,179	133	1,706	—	—	—
White Pine	8,700	1,000	2,100	71	*	*	*	—	—	—
7 Small Counties	141,400	17,100	35,800	823	897	200	368	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				5,933	11,726	736	5,910	—	—	—
Population Represented	2,095,200	236,600	551,600	236,600	236,600	236,600	236,600	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.08	49.57	3.11	24.98	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				17	17	17	17	—	—	—

New Hampshire – 10 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Cheshire	74,500	7,600	15,800	464	—	171	—	75	—	—
Grafton	82,300	7,700	16,300	337	—	106	—	64	—	—
Hillsborough	388,700	41,300	95,100	2,031	—	301	—	269	—	—
Merrimack	138,800	14,500	31,700	762	—	106	—	79	—	—
Rockingham	283,800	31,100	69,300	1,331	—	198	—	236	—	—
Strafford	114,500	11,100	25,000	710	—	169	—	122	—	—
4 Small Counties	176,600	17,800	37,300	1,143	—	201	—	255	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,778	—	1,252	—	1,100	—	—
Population Represented	1,259,200	131,000	290,500	131,000	—	131,000	—	290,500	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				51.74	—	9.56	—	3.79	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				10	—	10	—	10	—	—

New Jersey – 21 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Atlantic	255,600	29,300	64,600	2,578	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bergen	891,200	91,400	204,400	2,104	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burlington	430,300	50,300	107,400	1,792	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camden	509,600	64,000	135,700	3,247	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape May	102,100	11,300	22,700	882	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2001 and 2002, by County

Reporting county	2001 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Cumberland	146,900	17,400	37,200	2,073	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex	794,800	90,700	207,700	6,874	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester	258,100	32,100	67,000	1,651	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hudson	613,000	60,400	138,900	2,719	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hunterdon	125,000	14,600	31,600	322	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer	354,700	38,700	85,300	2,139	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	762,100	79,400	180,600	2,734	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monmouth	622,700	73,500	161,300	2,675	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morris	474,200	51,200	118,000	1,251	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocean	524,300	55,100	122,100	1,719	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passaic	494,700	55,500	129,700	2,369	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem	64,300	7,900	16,200	638	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	303,300	32,900	78,000	522	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex	146,600	19,300	40,300	689	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union	527,000	57,500	131,900	2,364	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	105,700	12,500	27,200	503	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				41,845	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	8,506,300	945,000	2,107,900	945,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				44.28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				21	—	—	—	—	—	—

New Mexico – 33 Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Bernalillo	562,700	63,100	140,500	3,208	4,384	51	292	—	—	—
Chaves	61,100	8,200	17,200	183	664	13	442	—	—	—
Dona Ana	176,600	23,500	51,300	421	1,243	8	393	—	—	—
Eddy	50,900	6,700	14,200	208	416	21	151	—	—	—
Lea	55,000	7,700	16,200	292	565	15	206	—	—	—
McKinley	75,100	13,400	28,000	197	881	22	227	—	—	—
Otero	61,500	8,500	17,800	256	523	—	100	—	—	—
Sandoval	92,800	12,800	26,800	345	604	8	119	—	—	—
San Juan	116,200	17,900	37,200	520	703	23	221	—	—	—
Santa Fe	131,300	14,700	30,800	389	846	10	109	—	—	—
Valencia	67,400	9,300	19,700	178	533	—	19	—	—	—
22 Small Districts	381,800	48,800	101,400	2,019	2,720	58	817	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,216	14,082	229	3,096	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,832,300	234,700	501,000	234,600	234,600	197,700	233,500	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				35.02	60.03	1.16	13.26	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				32	32	17	30	—	—	—

New York – 62 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Albany	294,700	23,200	57,500	423	244	273	254	1,014	—	—
Allegany	50,300	4,500	10,300	50	71	54	71	136	—	—
Bronx	1,346,700	131,000	357,700	1,451	341	548	1,879	3,404	—	—
Broome	199,900	16,600	39,800	223	169	151	252	290	—	—
Cattaraugus	83,400	7,900	18,400	118	88	99	151	326	—	—
Cayuga	81,600	7,400	17,300	79	52	41	138	124	—	—
Chautauqua	138,900	12,100	28,900	289	146	122	260	177	—	—
Chemung	90,800	7,900	19,100	122	39	162	45	266	—	—
Chenango	51,300	4,900	11,300	46	61	49	54	66	—	—
Clinton	80,300	6,700	15,500	16	72	12	102	108	—	—
Columbia	62,900	5,700	12,800	54	60	55	85	457	—	—
Dutchess	284,700	25,100	62,000	263	180	192	273	270	—	—
Erie	945,300	80,400	198,900	872	650	573	703	1,136	—	—
Fulton	54,900	4,900	11,500	45	54	109	66	290	—	—
Genesee	60,000	5,700	13,400	80	36	54	44	42	—	—
Herkimer	64,200	5,500	13,200	57	94	57	121	67	—	—
Jefferson	112,700	9,800	26,300	134	81	77	138	196	—	—
Kings	2,477,900	218,300	584,100	2,169	207	1,004	638	1,924	—	—
Livingston	64,600	5,400	12,600	72	64	55	75	62	—	—
Madison	69,700	6,200	14,600	40	59	113	53	172	—	—
Monroe	734,600	66,700	164,300	664	904	417	354	747	—	—
Montgomery	49,400	4,200	10,400	70	57	32	33	170	—	—
Nassau	1,337,000	112,200	288,900	651	396	329	634	698	—	—

Reporting county	2001 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
New York	1,551,500	82,600	234,900	1,353	102	172	365	2,206	—	—
Niagara	218,700	19,300	46,500	220	234	239	346	208	—	—
Oneida	234,300	20,100	48,000	156	293	232	219	354	—	—
Onondaga	458,400	41,100	103,100	1,183	363	449	293	628	—	—
Ontario	101,100	9,200	22,000	77	187	20	85	113	—	—
Orange	349,400	34,900	88,600	290	109	221	124	424	—	—
Oswego	122,500	11,800	27,800	197	84	92	192	166	—	—
Otsego	61,800	5,100	11,400	22	41	14	53	83	—	—
Putnam	97,400	8,800	22,400	33	33	45	9	20	—	—
Queens	2,241,200	165,300	449,100	863	234	514	593	1,814	—	—
Rensselaer	152,400	13,000	32,000	178	—	243	—	196	—	—
Richmond	450,700	39,100	100,300	263	50	128	205	290	—	—
Rockland	289,300	27,200	71,100	164	32	103	31	181	—	—
St. Lawrence	111,400	9,300	21,900	47	234	52	150	235	—	—
Saratoga	204,300	17,500	44,100	185	132	195	55	374	—	—
Schenectady	146,200	12,500	31,200	77	115	126	147	565	—	—
Steuben	99,300	9,300	22,000	104	—	95	—	199	—	—
Suffolk	1,442,000	126,300	331,900	950	407	614	621	2,144	—	—
Sullivan	74,000	6,600	15,700	51	—	76	—	156	—	—
Tioga	51,600	5,100	11,800	58	23	38	31	149	—	—
Tompkins	97,500	6,400	15,300	50	66	60	113	134	—	—
Ulster	178,700	15,200	36,000	191	—	200	—	267	—	—
Warren	63,600	5,600	13,000	34	42	68	65	52	—	—
Washington	61,300	5,600	12,800	58	68	43	156	122	—	—
Wayne	93,900	9,200	22,100	104	124	52	121	182	—	—
Westchester	933,200	77,300	207,600	579	—	311	—	558	—	—
13 Small Counties	464,200	40,300	94,100	400	396	471	396	714	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				15,875	7,494	9,451	10,793	24,676	—	—
Population Represented	19,085,900	1,596,300	4,125,800	1,596,300	1,470,800	1,596,000	1,470,800	4,125,800	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				9.94	5.10	5.92	7.34	5.98	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				62	56	61	56	62	—	—

North Carolina – 100 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Alamance	133,600	11,200	28,900	504	286	35	10	49	*	—
Brunswick	76,400	5,800	14,500	201	138	13	13	44	29	—
Buncombe	208,400	16,200	41,000	385	391	190	84	206	34	—
Burke	89,400	7,600	19,000	247	128	41	8	79	*	—
Cabarrus	136,300	12,000	31,900	466	179	38	55	37	*	—
Caldwell	78,200	6,300	16,600	127	134	29	25	99	79	—
Carteret	59,800	4,500	10,800	222	67	*	14	146	62	—
Catawba	145,400	12,000	31,900	313	298	123	54	190	102	—
Cleveland	97,200	8,700	22,200	491	144	17	45	90	28	—
Columbus	54,700	4,900	12,400	181	74	22	18	11	0	—
Craven	92,300	7,400	20,900	564	171	26	30	33	16	—
Cumberland	302,400	28,200	78,700	1,063	425	64	26	280	341	—
Davidson	149,400	12,600	32,500	405	288	46	29	98	19	—
Durham	229,200	17,100	48,800	517	310	74	78	65	19	—
Edgecombe	55,300	5,400	13,300	258	207	12	*	159	18	—
Forsyth	310,800	25,300	68,000	824	339	91	33	219	33	—
Gaston	192,000	16,500	42,800	575	348	212	80	98	17	—
Guilford	427,400	34,800	92,600	1,846	718	126	42	277	19	—
Halifax	56,800	5,300	13,100	376	171	10	13	34	27	—
Harnett	94,000	8,500	23,000	388	264	10	13	515	298	—
Henderson	91,000	6,700	17,100	235	180	10	20	32	19	—
Iredell	127,300	11,200	29,500	378	38	12	0	118	26	—
Johnston	127,900	10,800	30,500	329	133	15	7	108	58	—
Lenoir	59,200	5,200	13,300	211	74	31	54	84	15	—
Lincoln	65,100	5,700	14,600	175	91	38	19	39	14	—
Mecklenburg	719,400	59,800	165,900	2,576	1,414	424	113	434	162	—
Moore	76,400	6,100	15,100	247	71	15	8	74	*	—
Nash	88,300	7,800	20,200	276	242	7	*	63	24	—
New Hanover	163,100	11,700	30,800	900	477	23	117	394	38	—
Onslow	148,100	11,900	37,000	498	715	48	173	120	*	—
Orange	117,500	8,900	21,800	175	101	8	14	68	*	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2001 and 2002, by County

Reporting county	2001 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Pitt	135,100	11,000	28,800	582	193	6	20	78	16	—
Randolph	132,400	11,600	30,000	355	153	70	12	48	18	—
Robeson	124,000	12,100	32,000	832	523	123	20	247	76	—
Rockingham	92,200	7,500	19,400	231	110	20	29	43	12	—
Rowan	132,400	11,600	29,400	522	237	105	52	120	30	—
Rutherford	63,400	5,200	13,600	134	97	18	6	352	80	—
Stanly	58,600	5,300	13,100	176	71	*	*	15	*	—
Surry	71,700	5,900	15,200	258	88	27	54	17	9	—
Union	132,000	12,300	33,800	464	95	18	8	76	47	—
Wake	657,200	55,200	151,600	1,566	524	158	160	159	*	—
Wayne	113,200	10,200	26,600	523	239	55	78	122	28	—
Wilkes	66,400	5,100	13,500	269	89	51	47	263	8	—
Wilson	74,200	6,400	16,900	312	163	*	*	62	6	—
56 Small Counties	1,573,100	130,300	331,000	5,002	2,560	682	607	2,373	504	—
Number of Reported Cases				27,179	13,758	3,153	2,299	8,238	2,355	—
Population Represented	8,198,300	685,600	1,813,600	685,600	685,600	685,600	685,600	1,813,600	1,813,600	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				39.64	20.07	4.60	3.35	4.54	1.30	—
Number of Reporting Counties				100	100	100	100	100	100	—
North Dakota – 53 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Burleigh	70,100	7,800	16,400	103	556	37	552	0	13	—
Cass	124,300	12,300	27,900	269	601	103	492	0	*	—
Grand Forks	65,200	6,800	14,800	228	440	132	464	*	0	—
Ward	57,600	6,500	14,600	96	392	42	510	7	0	—
49 Small Counties	319,100	40,600	77,600	498	1,699	247	2,100	33	41	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,194	3,688	561	4,118	41	58	—
Population Represented	636,300	74,000	151,200	74,000	74,000	74,000	74,000	151,200	151,200	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.14	49.84	7.58	55.65	0.27	0.38	—
Number of Reporting Counties				53	53	53	53	53	53	—
Ohio – 88 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allen	108,200	13,000	27,800	1,059	—	313	—	415	—	—
Ashtabula	103,000	12,600	26,400	690	—	680	—	37	—	—
Athens	62,700	5,100	11,100	407	—	113	—	45	—	—
Belmont	69,500	7,400	14,600	612	—	146	—	80	—	—
Butler	337,000	39,200	85,900	3,197	—	968	—	488	—	—
Clark	144,100	16,500	35,700	2,205	—	289	—	346	—	—
Clermont	180,900	22,500	49,500	1,467	—	95	—	132	—	—
Columbiana	111,700	13,000	26,500	524	—	151	—	104	—	—
Cuyahoga	1,383,100	155,400	340,200	9,173	1,160	809	1,664	6,719	—	—
Darke	53,100	6,500	13,600	456	—	123	—	59	—	—
Delaware	119,300	14,400	32,700	466	—	80	—	95	—	—
Erie	79,400	9,200	19,200	1,855	—	975	—	107	—	—
Fairfield	126,300	15,400	33,000	607	—	120	—	311	—	—
Franklin	1,078,900	115,200	270,500	6,978	—	1,225	—	4,088	—	—
Geauga	91,800	12,300	25,100	356	—	46	—	26	—	—
Greene	148,600	16,700	34,600	1,228	—	182	—	112	—	—
Hamilton	838,900	99,600	212,900	18,154	—	2,443	—	640	—	—
Hancock	72,000	8,300	18,100	857	—	286	—	42	—	—
Huron	59,600	7,600	16,500	561	—	197	—	121	—	—
Jefferson	73,000	7,400	15,300	380	—	197	—	173	—	—
Lake	229,100	25,600	54,200	1,856	—	615	—	213	—	—
Lawrence	62,100	7,100	14,900	399	—	223	—	59	—	—
Licking	147,400	17,400	37,700	1,345	—	331	—	495	—	—
Lorain	286,100	33,400	74,000	2,465	—	156	—	512	—	—
Lucas	454,700	54,100	118,200	6,426	—	548	—	502	—	—
Mahoning	255,100	28,000	59,400	1,368	—	322	—	366	—	—
Marion	66,100	7,900	16,100	1,836	—	96	—	240	—	—
Medina	154,800	19,300	41,400	1,113	—	159	—	60	—	—
Miami	99,300	12,100	25,100	1,835	—	437	—	176	—	—
Montgomery	555,500	61,500	135,500	4,358	—	1,073	—	1,202	—	—
Muskingum	84,800	10,100	21,600	1,005	—	284	—	133	—	—
Portage	152,800	16,500	35,400	949	—	88	—	195	—	—

Reporting county	2001 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Richland	128,000	14,600	31,300	2,799	—	527	—	241	—	—
Ross	73,900	8,200	17,400	702	—	266	—	109	—	—
Sandusky	61,800	7,600	15,900	567	—	95	—	140	—	—
Scioto	78,500	9,000	18,800	596	—	118	—	96	—	—
Seneca	58,400	7,200	14,800	981	—	202	—	64	—	—
Stark	378,700	43,400	92,800	2,687	—	336	—	1,014	—	—
Summit	545,300	61,300	134,500	4,229	—	2,234	—	917	—	—
Trumbull	224,400	25,400	53,500	2,084	—	438	—	421	—	—
Tuscarawas	91,200	10,600	22,600	906	—	177	—	55	—	—
Warren	167,500	20,000	45,400	1,468	—	216	—	86	—	—
Washington	62,800	6,900	14,400	469	—	73	—	23	—	—
Wayne	112,300	14,200	30,000	673	—	134	—	243	—	—
Wood	122,000	13,500	27,900	1,365	—	232	—	216	—	—
43 Small Counties	1,494,000	183,400	386,100	14,557	—	4,292	—	1,923	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				110,270	1,160	23,110	1,664	23,841	—	—
Population Represented	11,387,900	1,315,200	2,847,900	1,315,200	155,400	1,315,200	155,400	2,847,900	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				83.84	7.46	17.57	10.70	8.37	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				88	1	88	1	88	—	—

Oklahoma – 77 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adair	21,200	2,900	6,300	16	51	0	31	—	—	—
Alfalfa	6,000	600	1,100	7	16	0	19	—	—	—
Atoka	13,900	1,500	3,200	7	33	0	*	—	—	—
Beaver	5,600	700	1,400	6	7	0	*	—	—	—
Beckham	19,900	2,200	4,600	51	63	*	38	—	—	—
Blaine	12,100	1,400	2,800	42	60	*	32	—	—	—
Bryan	36,700	4,100	8,900	45	115	0	*	—	—	—
Caddo	30,000	4,100	8,300	112	108	16	120	—	—	—
Canadian	89,700	11,900	24,100	134	161	21	16	—	—	—
Carter	45,700	5,500	11,700	54	212	*	26	—	—	—
Cherokee	42,900	5,100	11,000	88	128	14	56	—	—	—
Choctaw	15,200	1,900	3,900	18	18	0	*	—	—	—
Cimarron	3,100	400	800	*	6	0	0	—	—	—
Cleveland	212,200	23,700	50,200	278	878	24	281	—	—	—
Coal	6,100	700	1,600	8	31	0	14	—	—	—
Comanche	112,200	13,400	31,400	275	578	*	910	—	—	—
Cotton	6,500	700	1,600	10	43	0	*	—	—	—
Craig	14,800	1,700	3,500	15	49	0	11	—	—	—
Creek	68,100	8,700	18,100	41	89	0	*	—	—	—
Custer	25,600	2,800	5,900	84	63	*	*	—	—	—
Delaware	37,700	4,400	9,100	40	76	*	21	—	—	—
Dewey	4,600	500	1,000	*	*	0	*	—	—	—
Ellis	3,900	400	800	*	8	0	0	—	—	—
Garfield	57,300	6,400	14,100	116	70	*	*	—	—	—
Garvin	27,100	3,100	6,600	60	102	11	46	—	—	—
Grady	45,900	5,700	11,800	109	83	40	48	—	—	—
Grant	5,100	700	1,200	6	21	*	0	—	—	—
Greer	5,900	500	1,100	10	12	0	7	—	—	—
Harmon	3,200	400	800	6	6	0	*	—	—	—
Harper	3,400	400	800	12	*	0	0	—	—	—
Haskell	11,800	1,300	3,000	8	8	0	0	—	—	—
Hughes	13,900	1,500	3,100	22	51	0	*	—	—	—
Jackson	27,900	3,500	8,100	48	86	0	16	—	—	—
Jefferson	6,600	700	1,500	10	40	0	*	—	—	—
Johnston	10,400	1,200	2,600	7	8	*	*	—	—	—
Kay	47,500	5,700	12,300	139	153	0	*	—	—	—
Kingfisher	13,900	1,800	3,600	*	24	*	7	—	—	—
Kiowa	10,100	1,200	2,400	38	41	*	16	—	—	—
Latimer	10,600	1,200	2,600	23	49	0	*	—	—	—
Le Flore	48,200	5,700	12,500	24	108	*	25	—	—	—
Lincoln	32,100	4,200	8,500	14	62	0	*	—	—	—
Logan	34,600	4,200	8,400	76	134	*	24	—	—	—
Love	8,800	1,100	2,200	*	19	0	*	—	—	—
McClain	27,900	3,500	7,200	64	90	0	28	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2001 and 2002, by County

Reporting county	2001 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
McCurtain	34,200	4,400	9,400	39	106	6	50	—	—	—
McIntosh	19,600	2,200	4,300	40	84	7	38	—	—	—
Major	7,500	900	1,800	*	9	*	*	—	—	—
Marshall	13,300	1,400	3,000	9	63	*	*	—	—	—
Mayes	38,500	4,800	10,100	40	134	*	77	—	—	—
Murray	12,700	1,400	2,900	11	36	0	6	—	—	—
Muskogee	69,800	8,100	17,700	123	62	20	35	—	—	—
Noble	11,400	1,300	2,800	23	7	*	*	—	—	—
Nowata	10,600	1,300	2,700	25	20	*	6	—	—	—
Okfuskee	11,700	1,300	2,700	40	40	0	*	—	—	—
Oklahoma	664,800	73,200	168,600	2,135	904	154	76	—	—	—
Okmulgee	39,700	5,000	10,500	81	56	7	28	—	—	—
Osage	45,100	5,700	11,400	64	69	*	36	—	—	—
Ottawa	33,200	3,900	8,400	77	135	*	141	—	—	—
Pawnee	16,900	2,200	4,400	20	44	0	8	—	—	—
Payne	69,200	5,800	12,900	117	159	20	19	—	—	—
Pittsburg	43,600	4,900	10,000	70	173	0	19	—	—	—
Pontotoc	34,800	4,000	8,400	55	149	*	46	—	—	—
Pottawatomie	66,300	7,700	16,800	139	238	9	82	—	—	—
Pushmataha	11,700	1,500	3,000	9	29	0	*	—	—	—
Roger Mills	3,300	400	800	*	*	0	*	—	—	—
Rogers	73,300	9,900	20,400	113	204	8	92	—	—	—
Seminole	24,700	3,100	6,400	77	105	*	13	—	—	—
Sequoyah	39,300	4,900	10,600	39	101	0	26	—	—	—
Stephens	42,800	5,000	10,300	33	117	0	51	—	—	—
Texas	20,100	2,400	5,700	30	70	0	8	—	—	—
Tillman	9,300	1,200	2,400	28	75	0	6	—	—	—
Tulsa	566,400	64,300	147,500	2,049	2,704	150	544	—	—	—
Wagoner	58,900	7,600	16,000	101	171	34	33	—	—	—
Washington	49,000	5,900	12,000	146	290	14	112	—	—	—
Washita	11,400	1,500	2,900	8	22	0	13	—	—	—
Woods	8,800	800	1,600	6	35	*	7	—	—	—
Woodward	18,400	2,200	4,600	65	55	9	24	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,957	10,434	615	3,444	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,466,500	403,800	878,700	403,800	403,800	403,800	403,800	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.70	25.84	1.52	8.53	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				77	77	77	77	—	—	—

Oregon – 36 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	77,800	8,100	16,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	298
Clackamas	345,400	42,800	89,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,168
Coos	62,400	7,000	13,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	678
Deschutes	120,800	14,300	29,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	671
Douglas	100,400	11,900	23,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	711
Jackson	184,000	21,500	44,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,149
Josephine	76,500	8,800	17,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	597
Klamath	64,200	7,800	16,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	678
Lane	324,500	35,100	73,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,196
Linn	103,900	12,500	26,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	688
Marion	289,400	34,800	78,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,248
Multnomah	668,600	64,900	150,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,715
Polk	63,800	7,700	15,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	482
Umatilla	71,400	8,700	19,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	532
Washington	462,600	52,300	124,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,100
Yamhill	86,400	10,700	22,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	933
20 Small Counties	371,900	45,400	91,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,800
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	19,644
Population Represented	3,474,200	394,500	854,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	394,500
Rates for Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	36

Reporting county	2001 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Pennsylvania – 67 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Adams	92,900	11,000	22,600	254	60	—	—	—	—	—
Allegheny	1,272,800	130,100	276,000	2,665	588	—	—	—	—	—
Armstrong	72,000	7,900	16,100	70	54	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver	180,000	19,400	40,000	397	178	—	—	—	—	—
Bedford	49,900	5,500	11,500	52	9	—	—	—	—	—
Berks	377,800	43,100	91,900	1,091	179	—	—	—	—	—
Blair	128,500	13,700	28,600	247	74	—	—	—	—	—
Bradford	62,700	7,700	15,600	130	15	—	—	—	—	—
Bucks	604,300	72,600	151,800	1,420	525	—	—	—	—	—
Butler	176,100	19,700	42,500	377	31	—	—	—	—	—
Cambria	151,300	15,200	31,100	477	25	—	—	—	—	—
Carbon	59,200	6,500	12,900	152	72	—	—	—	—	—
Centre	136,200	11,200	23,800	180	0	—	—	—	—	—
Chester	442,400	52,900	113,800	2,554	912	—	—	—	—	—
Clearfield	83,200	9,000	18,300	163	21	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia	64,300	6,400	12,900	142	48	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford	90,200	10,500	21,800	266	36	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	215,200	22,300	46,500	313	194	—	—	—	—	—
Dauphin	251,700	28,200	60,800	1,213	188	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	553,200	64,200	135,400	1,589	0	—	—	—	—	—
Erie	281,600	32,700	69,300	916	176	—	—	—	—	—
Fayette	147,300	15,700	32,800	200	276	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin	130,300	14,400	30,900	368	122	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	89,300	9,000	18,100	171	23	—	—	—	—	—
Jefferson	45,800	5,200	10,500	66	38	—	—	—	—	—
Lackawanna	212,200	22,100	45,500	361	76	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster	474,700	57,400	125,000	960	378	—	—	—	—	—
Lawrence	94,000	10,300	21,400	163	54	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	121,000	13,200	28,100	445	67	—	—	—	—	—
Lehigh	315,000	35,400	74,900	1,043	32	—	—	—	—	—
Luzerne	316,000	32,400	65,300	446	220	—	—	—	—	—
Lycoming	119,300	13,400	27,200	355	13	—	—	—	—	—
McKean	45,300	5,200	10,500	101	18	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer	120,000	13,600	27,600	257	66	—	—	—	—	—
Mifflin	46,500	5,400	11,300	68	*	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe	144,000	19,000	37,800	294	43	—	—	—	—	—
Montgomery	758,500	83,900	181,100	1,176	484	—	—	—	—	—
Northampton	269,600	30,000	61,800	477	310	—	—	—	—	—
Northumberland	93,800	10,300	20,100	269	200	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	1,498,600	172,300	374,000	9,764	2,578	—	—	—	—	—
Schuylkill	149,300	15,100	30,400	132	182	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	79,500	8,600	17,300	153	12	—	—	—	—	—
Venango	57,200	6,800	13,600	138	*	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	43,700	5,200	10,300	89	*	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	203,600	21,000	44,300	226	139	—	—	—	—	—
Westmoreland	369,200	39,000	79,300	538	54	—	—	—	—	—
York	385,800	44,400	93,600	635	354	—	—	—	—	—
20 Small Counties	623,100	71,500	144,000	1,344	190	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				34,907	9,324	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	12,298,500	1,369,800	2,880,100	1,369,800	1,369,800	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.48	6.81	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island – 1 State										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
State Total	1,058,600	113,300	244,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,609
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	7,609
Population Represented	1,058,600	113,300	244,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	113,300
Rates for Reporting State				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting States				—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Reporting county	2001 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	reported cases
South Carolina – 46 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Aiken	143,700	15,300	35,100	354	338	88	39	—	—	—
Anderson	168,800	16,500	39,200	518	396	*	6	—	—	—
Beaufort	125,400	11,100	27,800	152	236	13	22	—	—	—
Berkeley	144,200	16,500	37,700	254	608	97	80	—	—	—
Charleston	312,600	29,700	70,200	673	1,623	39	92	—	—	—
Darlington	67,600	7,000	16,700	183	322	127	85	—	—	—
Dorchester	98,600	12,200	26,300	193	222	85	15	—	—	—
Florence	126,400	13,400	30,500	125	798	19	188	—	—	—
Greenville	386,500	37,400	89,800	507	1,009	149	196	—	—	—
Greenwood	66,800	6,600	16,000	124	235	32	22	—	—	—
Horry	201,700	17,100	40,700	821	957	128	159	—	—	—
Lancaster	61,700	6,300	14,700	122	451	*	65	—	—	—
Laurens	70,000	7,200	16,500	132	152	31	10	—	—	—
Lexington	220,100	22,900	53,700	350	1,089	196	94	—	—	—
Oconee	67,000	6,200	14,300	69	144	*	9	—	—	—
Orangeburg	91,300	9,600	21,900	303	430	183	32	—	—	—
Pickens	111,500	9,800	23,300	157	240	94	17	—	—	—
Richland	323,800	31,500	73,600	742	248	64	19	—	—	—
Spartanburg	256,900	25,300	60,000	364	707	108	116	—	—	—
Sumter	104,500	11,700	27,600	100	230	10	82	—	—	—
York	169,600	18,100	41,700	329	558	*	260	—	—	—
25 Small Counties	742,400	79,000	180,300	1,464	2,261	495	461	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,036	13,254	1,966	2,069	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,061,200	410,300	957,400	410,300	410,300	410,300	410,300	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.58	32.30	4.79	5.04	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				46	46	46	46	—	—	—
South Dakota – 66 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Beadle	16,800	2,000	4,000	82	14	50	53	—	—	—
Brookings	28,200	2,600	5,600	80	14	17	24	—	—	—
Brown	35,100	3,700	8,000	98	59	49	53	—	—	—
Codington	25,900	3,100	6,700	93	62	31	*	—	—	—
Davison	18,700	2,200	4,600	84	41	60	53	—	—	—
Hughes	16,400	2,200	4,400	53	74	24	84	—	—	—
Lawrence	21,700	2,600	4,800	82	9	32	*	—	—	—
Lincoln	26,200	3,400	7,500	147	35	69	35	—	—	—
Meade	24,300	3,100	6,700	120	*	26	0	—	—	—
Minnehaha	151,000	17,300	38,800	927	407	496	364	—	—	—
Pennington	90,000	10,900	23,500	715	14	278	*	—	—	—
Yankton	21,500	2,500	5,300	130	13	67	71	—	—	—
54 Small Counties	282,500	39,000	77,700	593	161	403	353	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				3,204	904	1,602	1,096	—	—	—
Population Represented	758,200	94,700	197,800	92,000	92,000	92,000	92,000	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.81	9.82	17.41	11.91	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				65	65	65	65	—	—	—
Tennessee – 95 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Anderson	71,500	7,800	16,300	458	0	83	*	*	0	—
Blount	108,000	11,400	24,400	667	313	269	97	21	24	—
Bradley	88,900	9,200	20,700	68	839	15	437	0	*	—
Carter	56,900	5,700	11,900	391	35	198	25	84	*	—
Davidson	571,300	52,800	127,300	4,601	5,161	691	982	1,420	1,336	—
Greene	63,400	6,400	13,900	261	270	102	35	21	24	—
Hamblen	58,800	5,900	13,600	316	227	86	128	38	27	—
Hamilton	308,600	33,000	70,900	760	1,569	487	573	54	123	—
Knox	387,100	38,300	85,700	1,322	633	197	165	429	52	—
Madison	92,900	10,600	23,600	530	105	38	163	0	0	—
Maury	70,300	8,500	18,200	769	73	328	33	41	34	—
Montgomery	135,600	16,300	39,200	375	614	171	184	6	*	—
Putnam	63,100	6,300	13,900	632	228	107	114	24	12	—

Reporting county	2001 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Rutherford	189,400	21,500	49,500	691	249	330	33	0	0	—
Sevier	73,100	7,700	16,500	416	663	197	210	28	98	—
Shelby	898,900	111,700	250,400	10,678	1,181	4,213	0	1,774	0	—
Sullivan	152,500	15,300	32,800	502	646	123	221	204	34	—
Sumner	133,800	16,200	34,500	886	593	483	174	25	65	—
Washington	107,500	10,100	22,800	385	455	125	112	34	53	—
Williamson	132,500	18,200	37,900	804	617	328	129	55	25	—
Wilson	91,400	11,000	23,600	496	431	109	114	37	18	—
74 Small Counties	1,892,400	209,100	449,300	10,178	3,321	4,420	2,040	763	446	—
Number of Reported Cases				36,186	18,223	13,100	5,970	5,063	2,378	—
Population Represented	5,748,000	633,100	1,397,000	633,100	633,100	633,100	633,100	1,397,000	1,397,000	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				57.16	28.78	20.69	9.43	3.62	1.70	—
Number of Reporting Counties				95	95	95	95	95	95	—

Texas – 254 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Anderson	54,200	4,600	10,800	167	129	33	37	—	—	—
Angelina	80,300	8,800	21,000	151	159	*	9	—	—	—
Bell	240,700	25,600	68,900	568	592	24	294	—	—	—
Bexar	1,415,600	156,100	383,100	6,043	1,830	1,042	368	—	—	—
Bowie	89,400	8,900	20,900	102	554	0	95	—	—	—
Brazoria	249,200	28,000	67,200	883	783	24	285	—	—	—
Brazos	152,000	12,200	30,900	610	592	63	106	—	—	—
Cameron	344,300	44,100	110,600	1,012	513	17	244	—	—	—
Collin	537,800	57,100	147,800	662	621	30	155	—	—	—
Comal	81,700	9,000	19,600	219	146	24	43	—	—	—
Coryell	74,600	7,500	19,200	88	100	*	66	—	—	—
Dallas	2,261,900	234,700	605,700	4,171	4,465	8	1,125	—	—	—
Denton	463,600	48,600	123,000	1,032	453	128	127	—	—	—
Ector	120,900	14,700	34,600	206	717	0	30	—	—	—
Ellis	116,000	14,600	32,700	167	189	0	13	—	—	—
El Paso	687,500	85,000	208,400	1,869	560	*	*	—	—	—
Fort Bend	376,600	50,400	110,700	734	676	75	125	—	—	—
Galveston	254,900	27,300	64,300	880	461	20	95	—	—	—
Grayson	112,600	11,700	26,800	138	259	0	8	—	—	—
Gregg	111,900	11,900	28,300	332	398	14	113	—	—	—
Guadalupe	92,200	10,700	24,400	215	480	8	69	—	—	—
Harris	3,472,800	380,400	958,300	9,953	2,825	7	4,145	—	—	—
Harrison	62,400	7,100	15,400	206	112	57	20	—	—	—
Hays	104,500	10,500	24,100	246	352	12	99	—	—	—
Henderson	74,300	7,400	17,100	189	116	17	25	—	—	—
Hidalgo	591,300	77,000	199,200	836	986	54	166	—	—	—
Hunt	78,100	8,500	19,400	250	154	*	42	—	—	—
Jefferson	249,600	25,900	60,700	472	954	21	249	—	—	—
Johnson	132,200	15,600	35,500	238	210	8	30	—	—	—
Kaufman	75,500	9,100	20,500	84	212	*	25	—	—	—
Liberty	71,900	8,100	18,800	34	198	*	43	—	—	—
Lubbock	245,700	24,500	59,600	945	844	89	189	—	—	—
McLennan	215,500	22,800	54,100	962	791	35	252	—	—	—
Midland	116,100	14,500	32,600	397	347	*	*	—	—	—
Montgomery	312,700	36,800	86,200	499	720	29	145	—	—	—
Nacogdoches	59,400	5,700	13,500	101	98	*	148	—	—	—
Nueces	312,500	34,700	83,400	771	1,515	78	838	—	—	—
Orange	84,500	9,400	21,400	159	162	*	37	—	—	—
Parker	92,000	11,000	23,400	81	173	*	207	—	—	—
Potter	114,600	12,000	30,900	337	593	11	202	—	—	—
Randall	105,600	11,100	25,600	247	202	27	50	—	—	—
San Patricio	67,000	8,300	19,600	161	204	*	98	—	—	—
Smith	177,600	18,900	44,600	561	264	31	52	—	—	—
Tarrant	1,488,900	161,400	400,800	3,992	2,695	305	617	—	—	—
Taylor	125,300	13,200	31,700	211	531	0	11	—	—	—
Tom Green	103,400	10,900	25,400	394	352	41	90	—	—	—
Travis	842,600	73,400	194,300	1,613	2,511	56	289	—	—	—
Victoria	84,800	9,900	23,100	156	924	45	186	—	—	—
Walker	61,900	4,300	10,200	75	72	0	*	—	—	—

Reporting county	2001 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Webb	200,800	26,100	69,700	525	881	12	215	—	—	—
Wichita	129,300	12,700	30,900	400	550	*	22	—	—	—
Williamson	276,700	31,800	78,600	546	403	19	108	—	—	—
202 Small Counties	3,287,600	367,100	827,400	6,281	7,794	321	3,406	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				52,171	43,422	2,814	15,418	—	—	—
Population Represented	21,334,900	2,341,700	5,715,000	2,341,700	2,341,700	2,341,700	2,341,700	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				22.28	18.54	1.20	6.58	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				254	254	254	254	—	—	—
Utah – 29 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Cache	93,600	11,900	29,000	567	446	117	768	83	8	—
Davis	244,300	37,800	84,700	1,340	1,250	254	786	202	15	—
Salt Lake	910,100	118,200	276,300	8,323	4,472	2,217	1,855	831	18	—
Utah	382,500	51,600	130,500	2,790	1,295	1,045	486	267	90	—
Washington	94,600	12,800	29,200	669	672	410	390	101	*	—
Weber	200,200	26,700	61,800	1,621	1,745	451	1,237	678	*	—
23 Small Counties	355,900	55,100	118,300	2,788	2,113	1,392	1,608	499	11	—
Number of Reported Cases				18,098	11,993	5,886	7,130	2,661	146	—
Population Represented	2,281,200	314,200	729,800	314,200	314,200	314,200	314,200	729,800	729,800	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				57.60	38.17	18.73	22.69	3.65	0.20	—
Number of Reporting Counties				29	29	29	29	29	29	—
Vermont – 14 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Chittenden	147,800	15,900	33,300	387	—	24	—	240	—	—
Rutland	63,300	7,200	14,100	139	—	54	—	39	—	—
Washington	58,500	6,700	13,100	99	—	15	—	20	—	—
Windsor	57,600	6,800	12,800	136	—	14	—	51	—	—
10 Small Counties	285,700	34,600	68,200	750	—	116	—	198	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,511	—	223	—	548	—	—
Population Represented	613,000	71,200	141,600	71,200	—	71,200	—	141,600	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.23	—	3.13	—	3.87	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				14	—	14	—	14	—	—
Virginia – 134 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Albemarle	85,800	9,400	19,900	325	95	61	42	—	—	—
Arlington	189,500	12,100	32,100	904	14	102	15	—	—	—
Augusta	66,300	7,600	15,400	373	19	79	13	—	—	—
Chesterfield	265,500	36,100	73,600	1,883	1,379	50	510	—	—	—
Fairfax	986,300	111,000	251,100	2,484	392	455	263	—	—	—
Fauquier	57,400	7,400	15,100	263	24	20	*	—	—	—
Hanover	89,000	11,400	23,600	525	71	56	23	—	—	—
Henrico	265,900	28,700	65,600	1,514	343	189	31	—	—	—
Henry	57,600	6,100	12,600	261	132	34	53	—	—	—
Loudoun	190,100	21,700	56,600	778	167	43	108	—	—	—
Montgomery	84,000	6,300	14,100	306	31	57	6	—	—	—
Pittsylvania	62,000	6,900	14,000	293	24	63	7	—	—	—
Prince William	297,600	39,300	90,200	2,056	375	161	*	—	—	—
Roanoke	86,000	9,500	19,200	585	44	39	206	—	—	—
Rockingham	68,400	7,900	16,700	228	47	51	0	—	—	—
Spotsylvania	96,700	13,200	28,400	784	91	153	92	—	—	—
Stafford	98,400	14,300	30,500	822	278	59	65	—	—	—
Alexandria City	130,400	7,700	22,800	607	95	149	118	—	—	—
Chesapeake City	203,000	27,500	57,500	1,591	127	57	20	—	—	—
Danville City	47,700	5,200	11,000	506	150	45	93	—	—	—
Hampton City	145,100	16,200	35,200	891	425	66	258	—	—	—
Lynchburg City	64,700	6,500	14,300	769	6	205	*	—	—	—
Newport News City	179,600	21,500	50,700	1,285	127	212	70	—	—	—
Norfolk City	233,500	23,500	56,900	1,870	365	550	265	—	—	—
Portsmouth City	99,600	11,300	25,600	743	61	25	136	—	—	—
Richmond City	197,400	18,200	43,200	1,845	229	78	27	—	—	—

Reporting county	2001 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Roanoke City	94,500	9,100	21,700	1,064	191	158	8	—	—	—
Suffolk City	66,700	8,600	18,400	459	15	8	0	—	—	—
Virginia Beach City	427,800	53,800	117,800	2,124	343	77	109	—	—	—
105 Small Counties	2,249,000	241,000	505,800	14,355	1,768	2,156	1,001	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				42,493	7,428	5,458	3,544	—	—	—
Population Represented	7,185,500	799,000	1,759,600	797,100	797,100	797,100	797,100	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				53.31	9.32	6.85	4.45	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				133	133	133	133	—	—	—

Washington – 39 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	145,900	20,000	42,100	749	1,394	41	773	133	—	—
Chelan	66,900	8,600	18,200	486	395	58	253	44	—	—
Clallam	65,000	7,100	13,900	188	450	43	874	11	—	—
Clark	359,100	45,500	101,000	1,184	1,820	97	440	154	—	—
Cowlitz	93,800	11,600	24,500	455	924	53	904	113	—	—
Grant	76,400	10,900	23,900	821	880	148	491	26	—	—
Grays Harbor	68,100	8,300	16,700	201	883	52	558	63	—	—
Island	73,800	8,500	18,400	138	351	23	272	31	—	—
King	1,753,600	174,400	387,700	3,493	2,040	234	328	831	—	—
Kitsap	234,500	29,400	61,700	852	1,324	80	397	179	—	—
Lewis	69,000	8,800	17,800	290	464	36	237	73	—	—
Pierce	718,400	89,300	194,000	1,976	3,802	72	327	329	—	—
Skagit	105,100	12,900	27,000	353	779	29	122	51	—	—
Snohomish	622,800	76,900	167,300	1,508	3,064	45	2,257	498	—	—
Spokane	422,900	50,300	106,600	187	3,983	*	1,152	275	—	—
Thurston	212,600	25,400	52,700	1,000	844	86	658	108	—	—
Walla Walla	55,300	6,300	13,200	191	255	30	38	53	—	—
Whatcom	170,600	18,900	40,000	812	677	*	509	128	—	—
Yakima	223,400	30,900	69,800	1,054	1,978	51	1,097	223	—	—
20 Small Counties	455,400	55,400	113,100	1,381	2,134	246	1,284	354	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				17,319	28,441	1,429	12,971	3,677	—	—
Population Represented	5,992,800	699,500	1,509,500	691,300	691,300	691,300	691,300	1,509,500	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.05	41.14	2.07	18.76	2.44	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				36	36	36	36	39	—	—

West Virginia – 55 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Berkeley	78,700	9,300	20,200	71	54	*	52	—	—	—
Cabell	95,800	8,500	19,200	479	104	9	*	—	—	—
Harrison	68,100	7,400	15,600	120	45	19	23	—	—	—
Kanawha	197,800	19,100	42,000	457	311	29	38	—	—	—
Marion	56,300	5,400	11,500	*	0	*	*	—	—	—
Mercer	62,000	5,800	13,000	19	53	0	21	—	—	—
Monongalia	82,300	6,700	14,700	*	73	*	68	—	—	—
Ohio	46,700	4,800	9,800	17	19	*	55	—	—	—
Raleigh	78,500	7,900	16,600	135	20	67	88	—	—	—
Wood	87,700	9,500	20,000	69	214	*	261	—	—	—
45 Small Counties	947,900	102,400	212,900	1,136	424	513	479	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,507	1,317	648	1,088	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,801,800	186,900	395,600	186,900	186,900	186,900	186,900	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				13.41	7.05	3.47	5.82	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				55	55	55	55	—	—	—

Wyoming – 23 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Albany	31,800	2,500	5,700	27	—	7	—	15	—	—
Campbell	34,700	5,200	10,300	40	—	8	—	15	—	—
Carbon	15,300	1,800	3,500	14	—	7	—	13	—	—
Fremont	35,800	4,700	9,500	39	—	0	—	25	—	—
Laramie	82,400	9,700	20,900	199	—	37	—	35	—	—
Natrona	66,900	8,100	16,900	82	—	16	—	45	—	—

Reporting county	2001 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Park	25,800	3,100	6,000	74	—	*	—	29	—	—
Sheridan	26,700	3,200	6,200	30	—	40	—	26	—	—
Sweetwater	36,800	5,000	10,100	162	—	31	—	17	—	—
Uinta	19,500	3,200	6,300	33	—	*	—	9	—	—
13 Small Counties	118,400	14,900	28,900	202	—	46	—	67	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				902	—	202	—	296	—	—
Population Represented	494,100	61,500	124,200	61,500	—	61,500	—	124,200	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				14.66	—	3.28	—	2.38	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				23	—	23	—	23	—	—

Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2002, by County

Reporting county	2002 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Alabama – 67 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Autauga	45,600	6,100	12,600	107	129	16	26	0	—	—
Baldwin	148,100	17,000	35,200	584	60	304	929	*	—	—
Barbour	29,000	3,400	7,200	152	*	43	30	0	—	—
Bibb	21,100	2,300	5,200	68	0	30	0	10	—	—
Blount	53,100	6,100	13,200	159	40	101	324	6	—	—
Bullock	11,300	1,300	2,800	11	0	8	0	*	—	—
Butler	20,800	2,600	5,300	51	0	9	0	0	—	—
Calhoun	111,400	11,800	26,000	422	272	157	414	126	—	—
Chambers	36,200	3,900	8,700	177	*	104	11	*	—	—
Coffee	44,000	5,100	10,700	240	0	105	0	*	—	—
Colbert	54,800	6,000	12,700	158	0	21	0	11	—	—
Cullman	78,000	8,600	18,500	294	38	51	440	*	—	—
Dale	49,300	5,700	13,100	230	0	314	0	7	—	—
Dallas	45,300	5,900	12,800	392	*	216	*	13	—	—
De Kalb	65,700	7,100	16,000	110	0	40	0	9	—	—
Elmore	69,100	8,100	17,300	363	0	84	0	0	—	—
Etowah	103,000	11,100	24,200	302	0	71	0	0	—	—
Houston	90,100	10,600	22,900	734	38	237	23	0	—	—
Jackson	53,900	6,000	12,700	219	0	143	0	*	—	—
Jefferson	659,400	74,100	161,500	1,855	641	343	319	*	—	—
Lauderdale	87,100	9,200	19,500	322	64	139	213	13	—	—
Lee	117,600	12,100	26,500	485	134	327	444	58	—	—
Limestone	67,500	7,600	16,500	199	69	14	*	46	—	—
Madison	285,400	33,100	71,600	1,105	766	37	442	24	—	—
Marshall	83,300	9,200	20,700	372	65	293	704	0	—	—
Mobile	399,700	49,200	108,200	2,225	1,431	346	1,228	301	—	—
Montgomery	223,000	25,800	57,400	1,686	164	36	*	75	—	—
Morgan	111,800	12,900	27,800	627	87	151	232	58	—	—
Russell	49,300	5,900	12,900	485	0	570	0	60	—	—
St. Clair	67,400	7,900	16,700	222	0	521	0	0	—	—
Shelby	153,900	17,600	40,000	328	131	131	386	74	—	—
Talladega	80,300	9,300	19,800	257	76	66	26	7	—	—
Tuscaloosa	165,500	17,000	38,200	738	228	106	223	150	—	—
Walker	70,600	7,500	16,300	368	0	490	0	13	—	—
33 Small Counties	729,600	85,200	180,800	2,992	31	1,961	43	151	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				19,039	4,469	7,585	6,464	1,233	—	—
Population Represented	4,481,100	512,400	1,111,400	512,400	512,400	512,400	512,400	1,111,400	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				37.16	8.72	14.80	12.62	1.11	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	67	—	—
Alaska – 27 Districts										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
27 Small Districts	640,800	91,200	190,000	1,969	3,771	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,969	3,771	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	640,800	91,200	190,000	91,200	91,200	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				21.59	41.35	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				27	27	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona – 15 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Apache	67,500	12,600	25,300	153	209	7	74	—	—	—
Cochise	120,000	15,000	31,800	726	1,164	89	568	—	—	—
Coconino	120,000	16,300	34,200	898	1,083	172	672	—	—	—
Maricopa	3,293,600	386,100	914,000	12,152	8,970	1,878	7,936	—	—	—
Mohave	165,800	18,000	38,700	803	1,251	34	630	—	—	—
Navajo	102,100	17,500	35,400	710	517	127	438	—	—	—
Pima	877,500	99,500	220,200	5,993	5,954	119	3,504	—	—	—
Pinal	194,900	22,900	50,000	1,435	1,001	127	443	—	—	—

Reporting county	2002 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Yavapai	179,100	18,600	37,900	971	928	144	475	—	—	—
Yuma	166,700	21,800	49,500	2,248	671	234	1,214	—	—	—
5 Small Counties	151,800	20,400	42,600	1,404	931	387	619	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				27,493	22,679	3,318	16,573	—	—	—
Population Represented	5,439,100	648,700	1,479,700	648,700	648,700	648,700	648,700	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				42.38	34.96	5.12	25.55	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				15	15	15	15	—	—	—

Arkansas – 75 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	165,300	19,500	44,100	271	—	244	—	151	—	—
Craighead	83,700	8,900	20,300	288	—	395	—	51	—	—
Crittenden	51,200	7,100	15,800	406	—	112	—	45	—	—
Faulkner	90,000	10,300	22,600	309	—	365	—	90	—	—
Garland	90,000	9,000	19,200	455	—	448	—	119	—	—
Jefferson	83,300	9,900	21,500	590	—	342	—	184	—	—
Mississippi	50,200	6,600	14,900	390	—	114	—	88	—	—
Pulaski	363,700	40,100	92,500	1,424	—	618	—	270	—	—
Saline	86,200	10,300	21,300	252	—	122	—	77	—	—
Sebastian	116,900	13,400	30,700	403	—	417	—	210	—	—
Washington	165,600	17,700	41,900	655	—	486	—	111	—	—
White	69,100	7,900	16,700	96	—	93	—	65	—	—
63 Small Counties	1,292,200	152,200	320,500	3,618	—	2,855	—	1,156	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				9,157	—	6,611	—	2,617	—	—
Population Represented	2,707,500	313,000	682,300	313,000	—	313,000	—	682,300	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				29.26	—	21.12	—	3.84	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				75	—	75	—	75	—	—

California – 58 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Alameda	1,463,900	156,200	358,900	3,244	2,950	10	68	1,228	—	—
Butte	208,700	24,000	48,100	976	634	44	39	428	—	—
Contra Costa	988,600	119,300	257,800	0	0	0	0	6	—	—
El Dorado	165,800	21,200	40,600	1,305	202	20	43	350	—	—
Fresno	832,100	117,900	258,200	4,927	6,577	60	188	0	—	—
Humboldt	127,400	14,000	28,400	152	35	8	12	16	—	—
Imperial	145,700	21,200	44,300	908	27	126	*	102	—	—
Kern	693,100	98,000	214,300	2,917	2,018	*	1,078	2,617	—	—
Kings	134,500	16,800	38,300	501	0	*	—	218	—	—
Lake	62,300	7,600	14,500	257	366	11	45	81	—	—
Los Angeles	9,763,800	1,183,100	2,685,400	15,800	11,755	297	138	10,275	—	—
Madera	128,800	17,000	37,100	721	548	8	346	144	—	—
Marin	247,200	23,000	49,900	716	331	14	—	59	—	—
Mendocino	87,600	10,900	21,400	359	0	*	—	184	—	—
Merced	224,900	34,800	75,000	638	1,143	115	514	256	—	—
Monterey	411,600	51,000	116,100	1,156	1,441	182	31	24	—	—
Napa	130,000	14,400	30,500	465	345	20	63	49	—	—
Nevada	95,100	11,100	20,400	266	379	13	65	49	—	—
Orange	2,927,900	336,200	778,500	7,904	3,273	84	217	2,316	—	—
Placer	279,000	33,600	68,800	627	593	*	27	327	—	—
Riverside	1,694,600	229,700	496,300	3,580	0	0	—	2,844	—	—
Sacramento	1,301,700	162,100	355,000	4,985	484	*	*	1,579	—	—
San Bernardino	1,808,900	263,300	566,900	5,145	3,679	789	86	5,844	—	—
San Diego	2,896,100	326,900	741,300	8,026	3,803	1,002	159	2,330	—	—
San Francisco	762,000	46,700	109,700	787	1,486	7	13	969	—	—
San Joaquin	612,600	85,600	184,400	1,842	0	0	—	992	—	—
San Luis Obispo	252,100	26,300	51,900	579	0	*	—	261	—	—
San Mateo	701,300	69,700	160,400	2,150	868	23	39	367	—	—
Santa Barbara	401,500	44,900	98,500	1,613	1,292	97	487	156	—	—
Santa Clara	1,674,600	174,300	411,000	3,837	4,112	0	170	799	—	—
Santa Cruz	253,400	27,800	59,000	589	0	0	—	141	—	—
Shasta	171,900	21,800	42,300	1,069	497	7	33	151	—	—
Solano	409,500	53,300	114,300	1,373	48	*	—	128	—	—
Sonoma	465,900	53,600	111,100	1,046	855	0	—	284	—	—
Stanislaus	480,200	68,000	144,900	1,302	1,480	51	297	377	—	—

Reporting county	2002 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Sutter	82,200	10,900	22,900	340	412	*	45	127	—	—
Tehama	57,700	7,500	15,100	276	39	*	—	119	—	—
Tulare	381,300	56,800	125,200	1,808	0	*	0	573	—	—
Tuolumne	56,000	5,800	10,800	144	139	*	70	196	—	—
Ventura	780,900	99,200	215,600	1,809	1,512	373	1,100	337	—	—
Yolo	179,300	20,500	43,900	545	14	15	0	260	—	—
Yuba	62,400	8,700	19,000	136	320	11	9	136	—	—
16 Small Counties	384,200	46,900	91,500	1,582	1,425	52	282	467	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				88,402	55,082	3,472	5,670	38,166	—	—
Population Represented	34,988,300	4,222,200	9,377,700	4,222,200	4,222,200	4,222,200	3,677,400	9,372,800	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				20.94	13.05	0.82	1.54	4.07	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				58	58	58	44	56	—	—

Colorado – 63 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adams	389,500	47,100	110,700	1,280	—	—	—	380	—	—
Arapahoe	510,200	62,700	135,600	1,845	—	—	—	311	—	—
Boulder	300,700	31,600	69,200	1,197	—	—	—	159	—	—
Denver	557,700	49,300	128,400	2,412	—	—	—	578	—	—
Douglas	211,700	26,900	64,700	582	—	—	—	15	—	—
El Paso	541,800	66,900	149,700	2,094	—	—	—	417	—	—
Jefferson	532,300	63,800	132,600	2,036	—	—	—	341	—	—
Larimer	263,800	29,100	61,800	1,061	—	—	—	125	—	—
Mesa	122,200	14,200	29,700	471	—	—	—	114	—	—
Pueblo	147,400	17,300	37,500	692	—	—	—	310	—	—
Weld	204,400	25,000	56,300	1,349	—	—	—	162	—	—
52 Small Counties	716,500	81,700	170,900	2,526	—	—	—	615	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				17,545	—	—	—	3,527	—	—
Population Represented	4,498,100	515,800	1,147,100	515,800	—	—	—	1,147,100	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.02	—	—	—	3.07	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				63	—	—	—	63	—	—

Connecticut – 13 Venue Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Bridgeport	—	—	—	883	462	315	221	—	—	—
Danbury	—	—	—	178	203	60	80	—	—	—
Hartford	—	—	—	1,493	870	348	310	—	—	—
Middletown	—	—	—	475	290	180	119	—	—	—
Montville	—	—	—	616	437	162	241	—	—	—
New Haven	—	—	—	2,091	616	697	350	—	—	—
Norwalk	—	—	—	315	159	81	65	—	—	—
Plainville	—	—	—	969	387	420	183	—	—	—
Stamford	—	—	—	220	193	74	55	—	—	—
Talcottville	—	—	—	490	250	245	157	—	—	—
Torrington	—	—	—	319	242	183	152	—	—	—
Waterbury	—	—	—	1,168	572	513	351	—	—	—
Willimantic	—	—	—	445	268	172	173	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				9,662	4,949	3,450	2,457	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,459,000	296,000	745,400	296,000	296,000	296,000	296,000	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Venue Districts				32.64	16.72	11.66	8.30	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Venue Districts				13	13	13	13	—	—	—

Delaware – 3 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Kent	131,600	16,200	34,900	1,435	—	—	—	308	—	—
New Castle	510,200	56,500	124,500	5,083	—	—	—	829	—	—
Sussex	164,200	16,800	36,000	1,718	—	—	—	80	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,236	—	—	—	1,217	—	—
Population Represented	806,100	89,400	195,400	89,400	—	—	—	195,400	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				92.09	—	—	—	6.23	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				3	—	—	—	3	—	—

Reporting county	2002 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
District of Columbia – 1 District										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
District of Columbia	564,600	45,800	109,400	1,376	716	20	*	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,376	716	20	2	—	—	—
Population Represented	564,600	45,800	109,400	45,800	45,800	45,800	45,800	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting District				30.05	15.64	0.44	0.04	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Florida – 67 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Alachua	220,800	20,900	44,400	1,243	607	*	25	—	—	—
Bay	152,200	17,200	36,500	941	616	17	522	—	—	—
Brevard	495,800	53,700	108,300	2,263	1,332	25	49	—	—	—
Broward	1,704,100	186,600	414,400	8,012	3,486	39	31	—	—	—
Charlotte	149,900	11,900	23,800	544	490	6	16	—	—	—
Citrus	123,700	11,200	21,400	475	256	8	18	—	—	—
Clay	151,600	20,500	41,100	919	551	13	11	—	—	—
Collier	275,700	25,000	56,600	1,216	530	23	46	—	—	—
Columbia	58,500	7,000	14,600	291	272	0	11	—	—	—
Duval	802,100	95,400	213,900	3,823	3,174	10	16	—	—	—
Escambia	296,800	32,300	70,200	2,576	857	14	64	—	—	—
Hernando	138,300	13,200	26,700	462	129	*	*	—	—	—
Highlands	90,100	8,200	17,400	581	433	*	18	—	—	—
Hillsborough	1,051,300	120,900	270,300	4,580	4,653	36	72	—	—	—
Indian River	118,000	11,000	22,800	607	252	18	14	—	—	—
Lake	235,000	22,400	48,200	1,252	559	10	14	—	—	—
Lee	475,500	44,100	96,700	2,476	1,048	34	34	—	—	—
Leon	239,800	23,300	51,700	1,093	653	22	38	—	—	—
Manatee	280,200	27,200	60,000	1,556	825	7	6	—	—	—
Marion	272,500	28,500	58,600	1,669	864	16	14	—	—	—
Martin	131,800	12,300	25,000	637	386	19	9	—	—	—
Miami-Dade	2,314,200	265,000	577,900	9,297	2,956	52	36	—	—	—
Monroe	79,000	6,400	13,700	245	265	6	18	—	—	—
Nassau	60,600	7,300	14,800	268	166	*	7	—	—	—
Okaloosa	175,200	20,100	43,600	1,299	418	90	18	—	—	—
Orange	944,800	107,800	244,400	6,685	1,678	20	16	—	—	—
Osceola	194,100	24,200	52,200	1,209	346	*	0	—	—	—
Palm Beach	1,187,500	119,200	257,900	4,342	3,697	18	63	—	—	—
Pasco	373,000	36,200	77,600	2,376	446	25	*	—	—	—
Pinellas	924,800	86,100	183,500	6,226	2,417	87	35	—	—	—
Polk	500,200	56,900	124,000	3,606	2,674	40	56	—	—	—
Putnam	71,200	8,500	17,600	544	343	*	*	—	—	—
St. Johns	136,400	15,400	30,800	680	432	11	28	—	—	—
St. Lucie	205,300	22,400	46,600	1,449	262	7	*	—	—	—
Santa Rosa	127,300	16,200	32,700	796	290	49	47	—	—	—
Sarasota	340,100	27,700	56,900	1,399	592	12	13	—	—	—
Seminole	381,000	45,700	95,800	1,914	1,056	27	37	—	—	—
Volusia	459,500	46,000	94,100	3,224	1,919	27	70	—	—	—
29 Small Counties	743,000	81,400	169,900	3,681	2,001	30	84	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				86,456	43,931	836	1,567	—	—	—
Population Represented	16,681,100	1,785,600	3,856,700	1,785,600	1,785,600	1,785,600	1,785,600	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				48.42	24.60	0.47	0.88	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	—	—	—
Georgia – 159 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Baldwin	44,900	4,000	8,900	224	—	15	—	0	—	—
Bartow	82,600	9,000	21,900	350	181	161	115	167	77	—
Bibb	154,500	16,100	39,500	1,823	—	346	—	1,322	—	—
Bulloch	57,100	5,100	11,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carroll	94,900	9,500	23,200	504	—	212	—	237	—	—
Catoosa	56,600	5,900	13,700	360	—	173	—	110	—	—
Chatham	235,200	23,300	56,200	1,965	347	358	61	407	16	—
Cherokee	159,600	17,200	42,700	495	32	197	20	250	8	—

Reporting county	2002 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Clarke	102,200	6,800	17,700	520	140	129	90	123	26	—
Clayton	253,400	29,400	72,800	2,508	1,298	648	212	1,046	13	—
Cobb	638,400	64,700	159,200	3,479	—	650	—	1,442	—	—
Columbia	94,700	11,700	25,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coweta	97,900	10,700	26,400	320	138	31	30	211	17	—
De Kalb	673,000	62,500	159,900	4,236	—	1,522	—	1,606	—	—
Dougherty	95,700	10,300	24,900	913	102	20	170	92	9	—
Douglas	98,400	11,000	25,800	806	—	171	—	418	—	—
Fayette	96,400	12,500	24,400	377	62	86	40	82	25	—
Floyd	92,600	9,200	21,700	680	—	452	—	657	—	—
Forsyth	116,800	11,300	31,300	365	—	124	—	97	—	—
Fulton	817,500	76,800	194,400	3,616	1,737	445	361	2,144	547	—
Glynn	69,400	7,100	16,300	545	—	159	—	124	—	—
Gwinnett	648,800	69,200	173,700	1,862	643	443	437	485	54	—
Hall	151,800	15,100	39,500	767	81	144	*	233	*	—
Henry	140,100	16,000	38,100	628	153	202	92	306	108	—
Houston	116,500	13,500	30,500	1,799	—	1,036	—	635	—	—
Laurens	45,700	4,900	11,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liberty	60,800	7,100	19,900	314	—	231	—	20	—	—
Lowndes	93,600	9,700	23,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muscogee	185,200	19,300	47,500	1,063	1,067	400	309	0	0	—
Newton	71,800	7,700	19,000	497	68	241	46	164	11	—
Paulding	94,500	10,700	27,600	443	—	185	—	314	—	—
Richmond	198,200	21,400	51,000	2,576	—	870	—	447	—	—
Rockdale	73,100	8,700	18,700	852	—	80	—	176	—	—
Spalding	59,700	6,500	15,500	568	40	77	6	77	6	—
Thomas	43,100	4,800	10,800	369	—	63	—	125	—	—
Troup	59,900	6,700	15,700	460	277	53	101	143	52	—
Walker	62,100	6,200	14,300	211	61	118	27	170	0	—
Walton	67,100	7,300	17,800	613	137	180	43	82	13	—
Whitfield	86,800	8,900	23,400	461	105	177	36	302	16	—
120 Small Counties	2,148,800	229,000	531,200	8,993	193	2,828	112	3,513	6	—
Number of Reported Cases				46,562	6,862	13,227	2,310	17,727	1,009	—
Population Represented	8,539,700	886,700	2,146,600	807,300	374,000	807,300	374,000	1,965,700	922,200	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				57.68	18.35	16.38	6.18	9.02	1.09	—
Number of Reporting Counties				127	23	127	23	127	23	—
Hawaii – 5 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Hawaii	154,900	20,000	41,100	517	559	150	615	453	—	—
Honolulu	886,200	90,200	205,600	1,617	438	384	2,167	—	—	—
Kalawao	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
Kauai	60,000	7,500	15,400	260	69	39	315	—	—	—
Maui	133,300	15,200	33,100	433	234	183	380	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,827	1,300	756	3,477	453	—	—
Population Represented	1,234,500	132,800	295,100	132,800	132,800	132,800	132,800	41,100	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.28	9.79	5.69	26.18	11.02	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				5	5	5	5	1	—	—
Idaho – 44 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Ada	319,800	38,000	85,900	2,350	307	—	—	120	69	—
Bannock	75,800	9,100	21,100	0	2,062	—	—	0	144	—
Bonneville	85,300	12,300	26,400	0	593	—	—	0	65	—
Canyon	145,500	18,900	44,500	0	1,486	—	—	0	165	—
Kootenai	114,300	14,300	30,000	0	1,002	—	—	0	120	—
Twin Falls	65,500	8,200	17,700	0	1,614	—	—	0	63	—
38 Small Counties	536,900	70,600	147,100	3,556	1,809	—	—	317	140	—
Number of Reported Cases				5,906	8,873	—	—	437	766	—
Population Represented	1,343,200	171,300	372,700	171,300	171,300	—	—	372,700	372,700	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.48	51.80	—	—	1.17	2.06	—
Number of Reporting Counties				44	44	—	—	44	44	—

Reporting county	2002 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Illinois – 102 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Adams	67,800	6,900	15,400	101	—	25	—	64	—	—
Champaign	182,300	14,600	35,600	107	—	7	—	80	—	—
Coles	51,900	3,900	9,400	165	—	13	—	28	—	—
Cook	5,364,200	531,200	1,309,000	9,252	6,209	*	—	2,053	—	—
De Kalb	92,000	8,300	19,500	146	—	16	—	60	—	—
Du Page	920,900	95,200	227,300	982	—	51	—	70	—	—
Henry	50,500	5,300	11,400	62	—	7	—	19	—	—
Jackson	58,200	4,500	10,300	65	—	0	—	14	—	—
Kane	442,400	49,400	124,800	975	—	25	—	65	—	—
Kankakee	105,300	11,400	26,300	333	—	13	—	39	—	—
Knox	54,900	4,800	11,200	65	—	0	—	21	—	—
Lake	674,900	75,400	184,200	948	—	*	—	305	—	—
La Salle	111,800	11,500	25,600	250	—	24	—	33	—	—
McHenry	279,000	32,600	76,700	195	—	10	—	31	—	—
McLean	155,300	13,900	33,900	161	—	21	—	86	—	—
Macon	112,600	11,100	25,600	298	—	6	—	50	—	—
Madison	261,500	26,300	59,600	590	—	21	—	305	—	—
Peoria	182,600	17,700	43,200	622	—	*	—	155	—	—
Rock Island	148,500	13,900	32,800	153	—	*	—	110	—	—
St. Clair	257,400	28,900	65,400	476	—	125	—	86	—	—
Sangamon	191,500	19,000	44,100	172	—	45	—	167	—	—
Tazewell	128,400	12,500	28,400	150	—	6	—	72	—	—
Vermilion	83,300	8,100	19,300	244	—	69	—	75	—	—
Whiteside	60,300	6,000	13,800	108	—	*	—	27	—	—
Will	557,500	63,300	153,500	527	—	99	—	97	—	—
Williamson	62,200	5,700	13,000	70	—	21	—	40	—	—
Winnebago	282,000	29,700	69,600	518	—	16	—	264	—	—
75 Small Counties	1,646,000	165,400	364,300	3,875	—	222	—	917	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				21,610	6,209	856	—	5,333	—	—
Population Represented	12,585,200	1,276,300	3,053,300	1,276,300	531,200	1,275,200	—	3,053,300	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.93	11.69	0.67	—	1.75	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				102	1	100	—	102	—	—
Indiana – 92 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allen	337,600	42,100	94,900	2,538	854	1,051	328	295	—	—
Bartholomew	71,900	8,600	19,200	159	63	27	71	16	—	—
Clark	98,000	10,600	24,000	193	15	54	10	79	—	—
Delaware	118,900	12,100	26,000	271	53	202	77	114	—	—
Elkhart	185,900	24,000	54,400	860	569	152	396	109	—	—
Floyd	71,500	8,800	18,400	63	359	18	201	51	—	—
Grant	72,400	8,100	17,100	401	163	36	35	28	—	—
Hamilton	208,600	27,500	63,700	774	121	105	25	402	—	—
Hancock	58,300	7,200	15,100	95	115	6	37	29	—	—
Hendricks	115,000	14,700	31,500	428	258	114	132	11	—	—
Henry	48,100	5,500	11,600	85	24	21	25	75	—	—
Howard	84,700	9,800	22,000	444	80	100	18	71	—	—
Johnson	121,600	15,000	32,700	602	12	35	*	70	—	—
Knox	39,000	4,200	8,700	44	32	30	12	7	—	—
Kosciusko	75,000	9,500	20,700	69	34	0	15	11	—	—
Lake	486,100	59,200	129,700	2,027	0	196	156	634	—	—
La Porte	110,200	12,500	27,100	643	*	116	21	108	—	—
Lawrence	46,100	5,100	11,200	123	15	51	10	9	—	—
Madison	132,000	14,500	31,700	743	17	311	23	157	—	—
Marion	862,500	98,300	229,100	5,935	2,474	817	1,556	*	—	—
Marshall	45,800	5,900	12,700	71	15	26	*	78	—	—
Monroe	119,900	9,400	21,300	242	74	124	57	205	—	—
Morgan	68,000	8,600	18,200	240	24	48	31	15	—	—
Porter	150,700	18,200	37,900	384	96	46	60	145	—	—
St. Joseph	266,000	31,100	69,600	1,048	312	142	13	344	—	—
Shelby	43,800	5,500	11,600	131	60	21	24	26	—	—
Tippecanoe	149,900	13,700	31,400	378	65	476	26	165	—	—
Vanderburgh	172,100	18,200	40,400	487	79	106	63	309	—	—

Reporting county	2002 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Vigo	104,600	11,000	24,100	218	18	110	27	113	—	—
Warrick	53,600	6,800	14,000	128	62	11	128	18	—	—
Wayne	70,400	8,100	17,200	103	104	30	19	109	—	—
61 Small Counties	1,570,300	194,500	411,500	4,482	1,764	937	1,126	1,992	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				24,409	7,933	5,519	4,730	5,796	—	—
Population Represented	6,158,300	728,300	1,598,800	728,300	728,300	728,300	728,300	1,598,800	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				33.51	10.89	7.58	6.49	3.63	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				92	92	92	92	92	—	—

Iowa – 99 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Black Hawk	126,500	12,700	27,700	378	—	—	—	129	—	—
Cerro Gordo	45,400	4,900	10,200	68	—	—	—	114	—	—
Clinton	49,900	5,900	12,200	105	—	—	—	63	—	—
Des Moines	41,500	4,600	9,800	129	—	—	—	88	—	—
Dubuque	89,500	10,300	21,900	331	—	—	—	125	—	—
Johnson	113,800	9,400	21,900	222	—	—	—	89	—	—
Linn	195,200	21,300	48,100	440	—	—	—	341	—	—
Muscatine	42,100	5,000	10,800	40	—	—	—	90	—	—
Polk	384,700	41,700	97,300	1,126	—	—	—	1,159	—	—
Pottawattamie	88,200	10,500	22,100	386	—	—	—	321	—	—
Scott	159,100	18,900	40,700	411	—	—	—	271	—	—
Story	80,700	6,400	14,200	59	—	—	—	72	—	—
Warren	41,400	5,100	10,500	76	—	—	—	47	—	—
Woodbury	103,400	12,200	27,800	207	—	—	—	298	—	—
85 Small Counties	1,373,500	162,700	328,000	2,460	—	—	—	2,354	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,438	—	—	—	5,561	—	—
Population Represented	2,934,800	331,600	703,200	331,600	—	—	—	703,200	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.41	—	—	—	7.91	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				99	—	—	—	99	—	—

Kansas – 105 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Butler	60,500	8,300	16,500	382	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas	101,500	9,100	20,100	190	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson	476,100	56,500	125,700	2,485	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leavenworth	71,400	8,600	18,500	341	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reno	64,000	7,100	15,200	573	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riley	62,100	4,700	11,600	215	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saline	54,000	6,400	13,800	1,147	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sedgwick	460,400	56,200	127,900	1,895	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shawnee	170,500	19,200	42,500	854	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyandotte	157,700	19,400	44,300	1,477	—	—	—	—	—	—
95 Small Counties	1,034,700	127,400	263,700	6,907	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				16,466	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	2,712,900	322,700	699,800	322,700	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				51.02	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				105	—	—	—	—	—	—

Louisiana – 64 Parishes

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Acadia	59,100	6,900	16,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	362
Ascension	81,800	9,400	22,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	388
Bossier	100,800	11,100	26,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,253
Caddo	250,500	26,600	61,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,167
Calcasieu	183,200	19,100	45,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,213
East Baton Rouge	410,300	41,000	98,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,692
Iberia	73,700	8,600	20,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,324
Jefferson	451,900	44,600	105,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,526
Lafayette	192,800	20,400	48,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,533
Lafourche	90,800	9,900	22,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	601
Livingston	99,000	11,300	25,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	287
Orleans	472,500	49,100	116,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	445
Ouachita	147,100	16,500	37,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	905

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2001 and 2002, by County

Reporting county	2002 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Rapides	126,700	13,300	31,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,572
St. Bernard	66,400	6,800	15,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	540
St. Landry	88,400	10,000	23,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	586
St. Mary	52,500	6,100	14,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	950
St. Tammany	201,900	23,100	51,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,729
Tangipahoa	102,400	11,000	25,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	339
Terrebonne	105,500	12,000	27,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	640
Vermilion	54,100	6,000	13,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	346
Vernon	51,200	5,300	14,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	376
42 Small Parishes	1,014,000	109,500	250,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,441
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	37,215
Population Represented	4,477,000	477,600	1,114,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	477,600
Rates for Reporting Parishes				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Parishes				—	—	—	—	—	—	64

Maine – 16 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Androscoggin	105,200	11,800	24,300	599	—	—	—	68	—	—
Aroostook	73,200	8,100	15,500	250	—	—	—	57	—	—
Cumberland	269,900	29,300	60,500	983	—	—	—	138	—	—
Kennebec	118,700	13,700	26,800	516	—	—	—	73	—	—
Oxford	55,800	6,600	12,600	107	—	—	—	17	—	—
Penobscot	146,900	16,000	31,700	451	—	—	—	140	—	—
Somerset	51,000	6,100	11,900	212	—	—	—	58	—	—
York	195,700	22,900	46,000	764	—	—	—	121	—	—
8 Small Counties	281,400	32,000	61,700	1,019	—	—	—	210	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				4,901	—	—	—	882	—	—
Population Represented	1,297,800	146,600	291,000	146,600	—	—	—	291,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				33.43	—	—	—	3.03	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				16	—	—	—	16	—	—

Maryland – 24 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Allegany	74,000	7,300	14,700	216	585	13	205	—	—	—
Anne Arundel	502,100	57,700	125,200	1,511	3,377	0	223	—	—	—
Baltimore	768,600	85,400	178,900	3,315	3,159	*	206	—	—	—
Calvert	80,900	11,400	22,600	324	419	0	122	—	—	—
Carroll	159,300	20,700	42,000	378	500	31	196	—	—	—
Cecil	90,400	11,600	24,000	404	610	0	32	—	—	—
Charles	128,200	17,200	35,800	489	863	0	101	—	—	—
Frederick	209,100	26,200	56,200	914	867	29	327	—	—	—
Harford	227,400	29,200	61,300	533	1,138	9	252	—	—	—
Howard	259,900	32,800	71,400	577	901	0	90	—	—	—
Montgomery	906,000	103,200	228,600	1,186	1,962	0	45	—	—	—
Prince George's	827,700	98,100	220,000	1,676	2,496	*	178	—	—	—
St. Mary's	90,000	11,400	24,500	197	527	0	90	—	—	—
Washington	134,800	14,600	31,000	400	747	0	181	—	—	—
Wicomico	86,200	9,700	20,800	188	969	0	189	—	—	—
Baltimore City	636,100	73,100	158,100	6,839	4,232	*	200	—	—	—
8 Small Counties	260,900	28,400	57,700	738	2,887	13	472	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				19,885	26,239	107	3,109	—	—	—
Population Represented	5,441,500	638,100	1,372,900	638,100	638,100	638,100	638,100	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				31.16	41.12	0.17	4.87	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				24	24	24	24	—	—	—

Massachusetts – 14 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Barnstable	227,600	19,700	41,600	2,924	—	529	—	95	—	—
Berkshire	133,300	12,400	26,400	1,083	—	257	—	95	—	—
Bristol	543,900	53,300	122,500	4,459	—	1,194	—	280	—	—
Dukes	15,400	1,500	3,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex	736,500	73,700	173,200	5,315	—	1,155	—	367	—	—
Franklin	71,900	7,200	14,800	1,311	—	307	—	99	—	—
Hampden	459,600	48,700	109,000	4,500	—	961	—	367	—	—

Reporting county	2002 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Hampshire	152,600	12,200	26,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	1,468,700	126,800	308,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nantucket	9,900	700	1,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norfolk	653,700	60,100	143,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth	484,600	51,900	118,200	2,800	—	522	—	130	—	—
Suffolk	685,200	53,000	130,800	4,900	—	1,727	—	410	—	—
Worcester	769,600	78,800	181,100	4,929	—	162	—	408	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				32,221	—	6,814	—	2,251	—	—
Population Represented	6,412,600	600,100	1,400,100	398,800	—	398,800	—	917,500	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				80.80	—	17.09	—	2.45	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				9	—	9	—	9	—	—

Michigan – 83 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Allegan	109,300	12,800	28,300	897	—	—	—	70	—	—
Barry	58,200	6,500	14,200	476	—	—	—	52	—	—
Bay	109,700	10,900	24,500	766	—	—	—	33	—	—
Berrien	162,500	17,300	38,900	1,517	—	—	—	117	—	—
Calhoun	138,700	14,700	33,300	1,445	—	—	—	81	—	—
Cass	51,500	5,600	11,800	414	—	—	—	127	—	—
Clinton	66,800	7,500	16,600	269	—	—	—	29	—	—
Eaton	105,500	11,200	24,700	655	—	—	—	18	—	—
Genesee	440,900	48,000	112,100	1,290	—	—	—	535	—	—
Grand Traverse	81,100	8,400	18,200	754	—	—	—	55	—	—
Ingham	280,100	25,500	61,100	1,531	—	—	—	884	—	—
Ionia	63,200	6,700	15,200	554	—	—	—	43	—	—
Isabella	64,000	5,100	11,700	410	—	—	—	71	—	—
Jackson	161,200	17,000	38,100	2,070	—	—	—	216	—	—
Kalamazoo	240,400	23,000	54,100	3,019	—	—	—	563	—	—
Kent	586,600	64,300	154,400	4,262	—	—	—	520	—	—
Lapeer	90,800	10,400	22,400	485	—	—	—	31	—	—
Lenawee	100,500	10,800	23,500	880	—	—	—	46	—	—
Livingston	169,000	19,500	42,900	876	—	—	—	34	—	—
Macomb	808,000	77,300	181,200	3,115	—	—	—	294	—	—
Marquette	64,700	5,500	12,000	473	—	—	—	36	—	—
Midland	83,800	9,300	20,300	522	—	—	—	62	—	—
Monroe	149,300	17,100	36,600	1,765	—	—	—	56	—	—
Montcalm	62,600	6,900	15,200	365	—	—	—	52	—	—
Muskegon	172,200	19,400	43,400	1,298	—	—	—	159	—	—
Oakland	1,203,300	120,600	281,400	4,065	—	—	—	289	—	—
Ottawa	246,400	27,800	64,300	2,288	—	—	—	106	—	—
Saginaw	209,900	22,700	51,300	596	—	—	—	249	—	—
St. Clair	167,400	18,200	40,500	742	—	—	—	141	—	—
St. Joseph	62,400	6,800	15,700	567	—	—	—	82	—	—
Shiawassee	72,200	7,800	17,500	485	—	—	—	38	—	—
Tuscola	58,300	6,600	13,800	229	—	—	—	28	—	—
Van Buren	77,500	8,900	19,700	813	—	—	—	51	—	—
Washtenaw	332,400	28,000	68,800	1,274	—	—	—	157	—	—
Wayne	2,040,200	230,400	537,400	9,736	—	—	—	2,106	—	—
48 Small Counties	1,151,900	116,000	247,700	9,626	—	—	—	882	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				60,529	—	—	—	8,313	—	—
Population Represented	10,042,500	1,054,400	2,412,700	1,054,400	—	—	—	2,412,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				57.41	—	—	—	3.45	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				83	—	—	—	83	—	—

Minnesota – 87 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Anoka	310,300	40,100	86,300	1,588	—	664	—	—	—	—
Blue Earth	56,700	5,400	11,400	353	—	149	—	—	—	—
Clay	51,800	6,000	12,100	385	—	137	—	—	—	—
Dakota	369,000	48,000	103,800	3,335	—	1,418	—	—	—	—
Hennepin	1,120,400	117,900	265,400	7,892	—	7,246	—	—	—	—
Olmsted	129,100	15,500	33,500	699	—	299	—	—	—	—
Otter Tail	57,500	7,000	13,200	276	—	95	—	—	—	—
Ramsey	509,500	58,100	128,100	3,415	—	682	—	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2001 and 2002, by County

Reporting county	2002 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Rice	58,700	6,800	13,900	470	—	193	—	—	—	—
St. Louis	199,900	21,000	41,900	1,583	—	574	—	—	—	—
Scott	103,900	13,200	31,000	0	—	0	—	—	—	—
Stearns	138,200	16,200	33,500	1,156	—	366	—	—	—	—
Washington	210,500	27,600	58,900	776	—	229	—	—	—	—
Wright	98,500	13,400	28,800	910	—	301	—	—	—	—
73 Small Counties	1,611,200	199,900	400,000	13,405	—	5,028	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				36,243	—	17,381	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	5,025,100	596,100	1,261,800	596,100	—	596,100	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				60.80	—	29.16	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				87	—	87	—	—	—	—

Missouri – 115 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Boone	138,600	12,300	29,400	485	903	479	827	137	408	—
Buchanan	85,300	8,300	19,200	162	615	119	597	102	96	—
Cape Girardeau	69,500	6,500	14,900	117	428	10	195	19	16	—
Cass	87,200	9,900	22,400	63	361	43	459	26	22	—
Clay	191,300	18,900	45,900	147	924	61	202	78	94	—
Cole	71,900	6,800	15,800	102	494	54	266	159	229	—
Franklin	96,100	10,500	23,700	66	658	21	282	254	*	—
Greene	243,200	20,800	50,100	171	2,384	*	829	155	437	—
Jackson	659,200	66,600	159,400	1,171	1,963	404	426	707	112	—
Jasper	106,900	10,500	25,900	135	622	81	1,530	235	270	—
Jefferson	204,000	22,500	51,000	171	1,265	58	537	73	17	—
Platte	77,800	7,800	18,200	33	211	6	60	14	*	—
St. Charles	303,500	34,500	79,400	347	1,510	89	658	51	50	—
St. Francois	56,800	5,500	12,400	149	344	6	94	10	16	—
St. Louis	1,014,900	103,300	232,600	1,590	5,616	229	2,690	789	537	—
St. Louis City	347,300	35,000	83,700	1,122	2,653	36	854	680	245	—
99 Small Counties	1,926,200	195,700	440,400	2,543	12,320	899	8,958	1,685	3,844	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,574	33,271	2,598	19,464	5,174	6,398	—
Population Represented	5,679,800	575,400	1,324,300	575,400	575,400	575,400	575,400	1,324,300	1,324,300	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				14.90	57.82	4.52	33.83	3.91	4.83	—
Number of Reporting Counties				115	115	115	115	115	115	—

Montana – 56 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Cascade	79,800	9,400	19,800	273	1,890	18	1,006	—	—	—
Flathead	77,500	9,500	18,900	*	1,207	0	65	—	—	—
Gallatin	71,100	6,900	14,900	98	355	7	29	—	—	—
Missoula	97,800	10,300	21,300	223	894	34	400	—	—	—
Yellowstone	132,000	15,200	32,300	311	621	0	69	—	—	—
51 Small Counties	452,500	57,300	111,700	418	3,439	18	1,118	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,327	8,406	77	2,687	—	—	—
Population Represented	910,700	108,600	218,900	108,600	108,600	108,600	108,600	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				12.22	77.40	0.71	24.74	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				56	56	56	56	—	—	—

Nebraska – 93 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Buffalo	42,800	4,800	10,300	213	—	52	—	59	—	—
Dodge	36,000	4,000	8,600	78	—	44	—	46	—	—
Douglas	471,400	55,000	124,600	964	—	335	—	521	—	—
Hall	53,800	6,300	14,500	203	—	72	—	73	—	—
Lancaster	256,400	25,700	59,700	821	—	194	—	*	—	—
Sarpy	129,200	17,300	38,400	130	—	44	—	0	—	—
Scotts Bluff	36,700	4,300	9,300	200	—	89	—	41	—	—
86 Small Counties	700,100	88,000	177,300	2,282	—	1,307	—	514	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				4,891	—	2,137	—	1,256	—	—
Population Represented	1,726,400	205,500	442,700	205,500	—	205,500	—	442,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				23.80	—	10.40	—	2.84	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				93	—	93	—	93	—	—

	2002 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All
Reporting county	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	reported cases
Nevada – 17 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Churchill	24,300	3,100	7,300	230	224	42	186	—	—	—
Clark	1,515,800	168,300	398,800	3,277	6,026	304	3,737	—	—	—
Douglas	43,200	5,400	9,800	193	498	21	158	—	—	—
Elko	44,600	6,800	14,100	154	249	0	165	—	—	—
Esmeralda	900	100	200	*	0	0	0	—	—	—
Humboldt	16,100	2,400	5,000	92	31	0	67	—	—	—
Mineral	4,800	600	1,100	26	15	*	*	—	—	—
Storey	3,400	300	600	26	27	0	7	—	—	—
Washoe	361,700	40,700	91,600	1,298	3,460	83	1,375	—	—	—
White Pine	8,600	1,000	2,000	47	*	*	0	—	—	—
7 Small Counties	144,800	17,300	35,900	851	805	214	292	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,195	11,338	667	5,989	—	—	—
Population Represented	2,168,300	246,000	566,300	246,000	246,000	246,000	246,000	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.18	46.09	2.71	24.34	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				17	17	17	17	—	—	—
New Hampshire – 10 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Cheshire	75,200	7,500	15,500	426	—	135	—	39	—	—
Grafton	82,900	7,600	16,100	337	—	64	—	73	—	—
Hillsborough	392,300	41,800	94,700	2,225	—	374	—	325	—	—
Merrimack	141,800	14,700	31,800	702	—	103	—	62	—	—
Rockingham	287,900	31,400	68,800	1,100	—	177	—	147	—	—
Strafford	116,100	11,200	25,000	665	—	114	—	89	—	—
4 Small Counties	179,400	17,800	36,900	1,244	—	151	—	275	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,699	—	1,118	—	1,010	—	—
Population Represented	1,275,600	132,000	288,800	132,000	—	132,000	—	288,800	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				50.74	—	8.47	—	3.50	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				10	—	10	—	10	—	—
New Jersey – 21 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Atlantic	259,300	30,100	65,300	2,871	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bergen	894,800	93,000	204,900	2,021	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burlington	437,800	51,400	108,000	1,671	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camden	512,100	64,500	135,400	3,519	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape May	101,800	11,300	22,300	932	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	148,000	17,600	37,300	1,857	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex	796,400	91,900	209,000	5,870	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester	262,600	32,600	66,900	1,413	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hudson	609,600	60,300	138,700	2,541	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hunterdon	126,800	14,900	31,600	329	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer	357,600	39,500	85,700	2,229	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	770,100	80,900	182,700	2,359	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monmouth	628,400	75,200	161,400	2,618	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morris	478,800	52,500	118,900	1,089	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocean	537,400	56,800	124,400	1,649	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passaic	497,100	56,300	131,000	2,508	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem	64,800	7,900	16,100	668	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	307,900	34,000	79,300	549	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex	148,900	19,700	40,100	640	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union	529,500	58,700	133,100	2,183	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	107,500	12,800	27,400	543	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				40,059	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	8,577,200	961,900	2,119,400	961,900	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				41.65	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				21	—	—	—	—	—	—

Reporting county	2002 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
New Mexico – 33 Districts										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Bernalillo	573,000	64,200	143,200	2,975	3,999	77	954	—	—	—
Chaves	60,800	8,000	16,900	229	711	18	329	—	—	—
Dona Ana	178,600	23,500	51,500	537	1,267	10	273	—	—	—
Eddy	51,300	6,700	14,200	191	489	10	168	—	—	—
Lea	55,800	7,600	16,200	333	553	9	136	—	—	—
McKinley	73,700	13,200	27,200	253	916	8	222	—	—	—
Otero	61,700	8,500	17,700	310	475	—	121	—	—	—
Sandoval	95,700	13,200	27,200	402	531	—	78	—	—	—
San Juan	120,000	18,200	37,800	536	699	19	315	—	—	—
Santa Fe	134,200	14,900	31,100	413	940	8	123	—	—	—
Valencia	68,100	9,400	19,600	285	512	—	20	—	—	—
22 Small Districts	382,200	48,400	100,300	1,795	2,747	27	874	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,259	13,839	186	3,613	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,855,100	235,800	503,100	235,400	235,700	166,100	233,800	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				35.09	58.70	1.12	15.45	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				31	32	11	28	—	—	—
New York – 62 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 15										
Albany	296,000	23,100	56,400	367	321	237	422	793	—	—
Allegany	50,400	4,300	9,900	33	46	58	68	102	—	—
Bronx	1,358,900	133,700	358,300	1,552	222	635	1,968	3,017	—	—
Broome	199,800	16,300	38,600	186	174	126	236	271	—	—
Cattaraugus	83,400	7,500	17,700	160	136	72	200	211	—	—
Cayuga	81,900	7,200	16,700	86	77	41	166	126	—	—
Chautauqua	138,400	11,900	27,900	251	80	84	152	165	—	—
Chemung	90,800	7,700	18,700	143	28	175	94	249	—	—
Chenango	51,400	4,800	11,000	62	61	32	64	143	—	—
Clinton	80,800	6,600	15,000	*	55	13	125	124	—	—
Columbia	63,200	5,700	12,500	24	58	83	109	307	—	—
Dutchess	287,900	25,300	61,000	286	139	173	264	404	—	—
Erie	941,600	79,400	193,400	948	494	623	715	1,046	—	—
Fulton	55,100	4,800	11,300	25	38	132	81	208	—	—
Genesee	59,900	5,500	12,800	62	20	56	33	108	—	—
Herkimer	63,700	5,400	12,700	46	78	75	120	57	—	—
Jefferson	113,900	9,700	25,900	191	102	99	197	221	—	—
Kings	2,484,800	216,500	578,800	1,604	363	950	1,065	2,657	—	—
Livingston	64,700	5,200	12,200	67	61	50	93	65	—	—
Madison	69,800	6,000	14,200	40	77	134	46	153	—	—
Monroe	735,100	66,100	160,300	665	501	515	281	753	—	—
Montgomery	49,300	4,100	10,100	61	44	38	33	68	—	—
Nassau	1,339,500	112,600	284,300	630	351	259	869	688	—	—
New York	1,549,500	81,500	235,000	1,340	51	197	210	2,531	—	—
Niagara	218,300	18,900	45,000	209	155	222	355	155	—	—
Oneida	234,100	19,900	46,700	291	279	277	224	368	—	—
Onondaga	458,700	40,700	100,500	1,106	497	399	342	571	—	—
Ontario	101,900	9,000	21,400	60	142	23	81	125	—	—
Orange	356,400	35,300	88,000	237	248	232	373	503	—	—
Oswego	122,800	11,600	26,900	222	79	70	136	207	—	—
Otsego	62,000	5,000	11,000	19	37	24	39	102	—	—
Putnam	98,700	8,900	22,100	30	22	47	8	39	—	—
Queens	2,242,000	164,000	444,000	1,012	144	426	658	1,689	—	—
Rensselaer	152,500	12,800	31,100	187	—	291	—	194	—	—
Richmond	455,900	39,400	99,400	277	106	176	173	267	—	—
Rockland	291,400	27,100	70,300	147	69	104	125	232	—	—
St. Lawrence	111,200	9,200	21,300	41	196	43	203	215	—	—
Saratoga	207,100	17,300	43,300	153	102	169	46	425	—	—
Schenectady	146,900	12,500	30,700	102	220	114	312	527	—	—
Steuben	99,500	9,100	21,300	114	90	89	132	241	—	—
Suffolk	1,455,500	128,200	329,300	886	444	704	653	2,126	—	—
Sullivan	74,300	6,600	15,300	53	—	83	—	147	—	—
Tioga	51,800	5,000	11,300	55	24	27	35	121	—	—
Tompkins	98,300	6,200	14,700	70	54	52	115	141	—	—

Reporting county	2002 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Ulster	180,400	15,100	35,300	110	99	235	30	277	—	—
Warren	64,100	5,600	12,600	60	30	80	57	93	—	—
Washington	61,500	5,600	12,500	69	64	54	84	134	—	—
Wayne	93,800	9,100	21,400	103	105	76	119	109	—	—
Westchester	937,900	78,600	206,600	526	—	301	—	609	—	—
13 Small Counties	463,900	39,200	90,600	373	347	512	422	774	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				15,345	7,130	9,687	12,333	24,858	—	—
Population Represented	19,151,100	1,590,600	4,067,600	1,590,600	1,492,700	1,590,600	1,492,700	4,067,600	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				9.65	4.78	6.09	8.26	6.11	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				62	59	62	59	62	—	—

North Carolina – 100 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Alamance	135,600	11,500	29,400	470	217	25	*	—	—	—
Brunswick	78,900	5,900	14,900	325	174	17	16	—	—	—
Buncombe	210,500	16,500	41,400	522	339	155	86	—	—	—
Burke	89,300	7,700	18,800	296	114	30	*	—	—	—
Cabarrus	139,800	12,400	32,800	286	158	32	56	—	—	—
Caldwell	78,700	6,400	16,700	103	115	19	18	—	—	—
Carteret	60,300	4,500	10,700	341	95	7	10	—	—	—
Catawba	146,500	12,300	32,200	435	257	121	27	—	—	—
Cleveland	97,700	8,900	22,300	371	179	47	38	—	—	—
Columbus	54,800	4,900	12,400	216	62	11	26	—	—	—
Craven	91,100	7,400	21,000	651	220	29	48	—	—	—
Cumberland	304,500	28,800	79,800	1,495	377	131	25	—	—	—
Davidson	150,800	12,800	32,700	408	393	26	25	—	—	—
Durham	233,400	17,400	50,300	504	234	26	75	—	—	—
Edgecombe	55,000	5,400	13,200	232	251	*	6	—	—	—
Forsyth	314,400	26,000	69,200	680	335	63	42	—	—	—
Gaston	193,100	16,800	42,900	620	452	153	76	—	—	—
Guilford	430,300	35,300	93,300	1,587	681	130	29	—	—	—
Halifax	56,500	5,400	13,000	254	129	0	15	—	—	—
Harnett	96,900	8,900	23,600	528	225	6	12	—	—	—
Henderson	92,400	6,800	17,400	170	185	7	21	—	—	—
Iredell	130,500	11,700	30,100	268	19	35	*	—	—	—
Johnston	132,900	11,400	32,000	322	158	12	7	—	—	—
Lenoir	58,800	5,200	13,300	183	94	10	37	—	—	—
Lincoln	66,200	5,900	14,800	136	87	48	20	—	—	—
Mecklenburg	735,100	62,100	171,300	2,113	1,462	303	68	—	—	—
Moore	77,900	6,200	15,400	199	148	17	29	—	—	—
Nash	88,900	8,100	20,300	244	188	12	*	—	—	—
New Hanover	165,800	11,900	31,300	830	433	27	113	—	—	—
Onslow	149,800	11,900	37,800	574	622	35	137	—	—	—
Orange	117,100	8,900	21,400	158	179	*	12	—	—	—
Pitt	137,000	11,100	29,200	468	286	7	18	—	—	—
Randolph	133,600	11,800	30,200	530	202	60	25	—	—	—
Robeson	124,700	12,300	32,100	630	407	157	15	—	—	—
Rockingham	92,600	7,600	19,400	229	98	31	30	—	—	—
Rowan	133,600	11,600	29,500	478	223	76	58	—	—	—
Rutherford	63,300	5,400	13,600	191	127	13	*	—	—	—
Stanly	58,700	5,400	13,000	219	60	12	*	—	—	—
Surry	72,100	6,000	15,400	191	68	25	40	—	—	—
Union	139,400	13,100	35,400	433	55	10	6	—	—	—
Wake	677,600	57,500	156,800	1,445	506	168	142	—	—	—
Wayne	113,200	10,200	26,600	486	142	55	51	—	—	—
Wilkes	66,800	5,100	13,600	286	164	44	45	—	—	—
Wilson	75,000	6,500	17,100	251	238	*	*	—	—	—
56 Small Counties	1,590,400	132,400	333,000	4,845	2,506	673	623	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				26,203	13,664	2,873	2,154	—	—	—
Population Represented	8,311,900	701,000	1,840,600	701,000	701,000	701,000	701,000	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				37.38	19.49	4.10	3.07	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				100	100	100	100	—	—	—

	2002 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All
Reporting county	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	reported cases
North Dakota – 53 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Burleigh	71,000	7,800	16,400	126	592	21	402	0	10	—
Cass	125,200	12,400	28,200	304	702	80	556	*	*	—
Grand Forks	64,900	6,700	14,700	187	440	55	338	0	0	—
Ward	56,800	6,400	14,500	163	291	93	257	*	8	—
49 Small Counties	316,000	39,500	75,600	714	1,625	239	1,924	3	50	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,494	3,650	488	3,477	9	72	—
Population Represented	633,800	72,700	149,400	72,700	72,700	72,700	72,700	149,400	149,400	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				20.54	50.18	6.71	47.80	0.06	0.48	—
Number of Reporting Counties				53	53	53	53	53	53	—
Ohio – 88 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allen	108,100	13,000	27,500	913	—	191	—	396	—	—
Ashtabula	103,000	12,600	26,100	689	—	621	—	29	—	—
Athens	62,900	5,100	11,000	474	—	129	—	91	—	—
Belmont	69,700	7,300	14,500	663	—	167	—	53	—	—
Butler	339,700	39,400	85,900	2,930	—	978	—	625	—	—
Clark	143,800	16,500	35,400	2,111	—	343	—	376	—	—
Clermont	183,300	22,600	49,500	1,456	—	97	—	141	—	—
Columbiana	111,600	12,900	26,100	384	—	92	—	184	—	—
Cuyahoga	1,372,800	156,400	336,900	9,957	1,366	627	1,519	6,024	—	—
Darke	53,000	6,500	13,400	467	—	102	—	42	—	—
Delaware	127,500	15,300	34,400	509	—	85	—	131	—	—
Erie	78,900	9,000	18,800	1,896	—	936	—	134	—	—
Fairfield	129,300	15,700	33,400	628	—	93	—	339	—	—
Franklin	1,082,200	116,600	272,500	8,032	—	1,287	—	4,660	—	—
Geauga	92,700	12,300	24,800	375	—	62	—	29	—	—
Greene	149,800	16,600	34,300	938	—	131	—	121	—	—
Hamilton	830,300	98,600	209,700	21,460	—	2,290	—	352	—	—
Hancock	72,700	8,300	18,000	970	—	359	—	57	—	—
Huron	60,000	7,600	16,500	576	—	170	—	143	—	—
Jefferson	72,200	7,400	15,000	396	—	209	—	223	—	—
Lake	230,300	25,800	53,900	1,584	—	520	—	236	—	—
Lawrence	62,100	7,000	14,700	350	—	230	—	101	—	—
Licking	148,700	17,500	37,600	1,103	—	227	—	551	—	—
Lorain	288,100	33,800	73,700	2,466	—	184	—	225	—	—
Lucas	454,000	54,200	117,200	6,578	—	706	—	520	—	—
Mahoning	252,800	28,100	58,500	1,490	—	548	—	347	—	—
Marion	66,300	7,800	15,900	1,918	—	114	—	300	—	—
Medina	158,400	19,800	41,600	1,140	—	264	—	54	—	—
Miami	99,600	12,100	24,900	1,913	—	482	—	84	—	—
Montgomery	553,200	61,500	134,600	3,544	—	799	—	783	—	—
Muskingum	85,200	10,100	21,400	794	—	247	—	149	—	—
Portage	153,400	16,600	34,900	820	—	37	—	166	—	—
Richland	128,400	14,700	31,000	1,889	—	383	—	211	—	—
Ross	74,400	8,000	17,200	664	—	259	—	128	—	—
Sandusky	61,900	7,500	15,700	637	—	83	—	128	—	—
Scioto	78,100	8,800	18,500	442	—	41	—	75	—	—
Seneca	58,000	7,100	14,500	1,059	—	275	—	82	—	—
Stark	379,500	43,600	92,100	2,814	—	318	—	960	—	—
Summit	546,100	61,800	134,000	4,479	—	1,421	—	1,006	—	—
Trumbull	223,100	25,200	52,500	1,812	—	432	—	405	—	—
Tuscarawas	91,600	10,500	22,300	841	—	111	—	56	—	—
Warren	175,000	21,000	46,900	1,646	—	135	—	100	—	—
Washington	62,500	6,800	14,100	434	—	96	—	14	—	—
Wayne	112,900	14,200	29,800	617	—	129	—	272	—	—
Wood	122,000	13,300	27,300	1,425	—	242	—	268	—	—
43 Small Counties	1,501,200	183,100	382,300	14,692	—	4,336	—	2,064	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				112,975	1,366	21,588	1,519	23,435	—	—
Population Represented	11,410,400	1,319,600	2,830,800	1,319,600	156,400	1,319,600	156,400	2,830,800	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				85.61	8.73	16.36	9.71	8.28	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				88	1	88	1	88	—	—

Reporting county	2002 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	reported cases
Oklahoma – 77 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Adair	21,400	3,000	6,300	27	47	0	27	—	—	—
Alfalfa	6,000	600	1,100	10	32	0	*	—	—	—
Atoka	14,000	1,500	3,200	15	14	*	*	—	—	—
Beaver	5,600	700	1,400	*	14	*	*	—	—	—
Beckham	20,000	2,200	4,600	30	71	*	50	—	—	—
Blaine	11,700	1,400	2,700	37	51	9	36	—	—	—
Bryan	37,000	4,200	8,900	35	116	*	*	—	—	—
Caddo	30,000	4,100	8,200	99	123	17	98	—	—	—
Canadian	91,100	11,900	24,100	90	161	31	105	—	—	—
Carter	46,100	5,500	11,700	66	167	*	23	—	—	—
Cherokee	43,400	5,200	11,000	122	73	16	49	—	—	—
Choctaw	15,400	1,900	3,900	20	47	*	*	—	—	—
Cimarron	3,000	400	800	*	*	0	*	—	—	—
Cleveland	215,100	23,700	50,100	296	768	69	219	—	—	—
Coal	6,000	700	1,600	11	38	*	9	—	—	—
Comanche	111,800	13,500	31,500	233	444	*	885	—	—	—
Cotton	6,500	700	1,600	15	37	0	*	—	—	—
Craig	14,800	1,600	3,500	22	27	*	7	—	—	—
Creek	68,700	8,700	18,000	56	96	0	7	—	—	—
Custer	25,100	2,700	5,800	43	95	*	17	—	—	—
Delaware	38,000	4,400	9,000	38	135	0	53	—	—	—
Dewey	4,600	500	1,000	*	*	0	0	—	—	—
Ellis	4,000	400	800	12	*	0	*	—	—	—
Garfield	57,200	6,400	14,100	116	67	*	6	—	—	—
Garvin	27,300	3,000	6,600	95	180	33	51	—	—	—
Grady	46,800	5,700	11,900	100	90	29	36	—	—	—
Grant	5,000	600	1,200	24	15	*	*	—	—	—
Greer	5,900	500	1,100	8	12	0	17	—	—	—
Harmon	3,100	400	800	8	13	0	7	—	—	—
Harper	3,500	400	700	6	*	0	0	—	—	—
Haskell	11,800	1,300	3,000	10	32	*	*	—	—	—
Hughes	14,000	1,500	3,100	15	40	0	6	—	—	—
Jackson	27,400	3,500	7,900	43	72	0	13	—	—	—
Jefferson	6,500	700	1,500	*	45	0	6	—	—	—
Johnston	10,400	1,200	2,500	*	20	0	*	—	—	—
Kay	47,700	5,700	12,300	176	128	*	*	—	—	—
Kingfisher	13,900	1,700	3,600	9	14	0	6	—	—	—
Kiowa	10,000	1,200	2,300	34	29	*	*	—	—	—
Latimer	10,600	1,200	2,600	8	26	0	*	—	—	—
Le Flore	48,600	5,700	12,500	29	141	*	34	—	—	—
Lincoln	32,300	4,200	8,400	25	74	0	*	—	—	—
Logan	34,900	4,200	8,300	85	132	*	44	—	—	—
Love	8,900	1,100	2,200	12	15	0	*	—	—	—
McClain	28,100	3,400	7,100	71	77	7	18	—	—	—
McCurtain	34,200	4,400	9,400	75	143	*	39	—	—	—
McIntosh	19,700	2,200	4,400	52	90	7	51	—	—	—
Major	7,500	900	1,700	10	12	0	*	—	—	—
Marshall	13,600	1,400	3,100	12	25	0	*	—	—	—
Mayes	38,800	4,700	10,000	51	96	6	78	—	—	—
Murray	12,600	1,300	2,900	23	58	0	6	—	—	—
Muskogee	69,900	8,000	17,700	84	158	9	73	—	—	—
Noble	11,300	1,300	2,800	20	15	0	*	—	—	—
Nowata	10,700	1,300	2,700	9	66	*	39	—	—	—
Okfuskee	11,600	1,300	2,700	47	51	0	*	—	—	—
Oklahoma	671,600	73,600	171,200	2,034	849	145	113	—	—	—
Okmulgee	39,700	5,000	10,400	49	77	12	55	—	—	—
Osage	45,200	5,600	11,200	26	103	*	51	—	—	—
Ottawa	32,900	4,000	8,300	75	127	*	96	—	—	—
Pawnee	16,800	2,200	4,300	20	49	0	29	—	—	—
Payne	69,000	5,600	12,800	124	284	14	94	—	—	—
Pittsburg	44,100	4,900	10,000	70	176	*	*	—	—	—
Pontotoc	34,900	3,900	8,400	44	160	*	19	—	—	—
Pottawatomie	66,800	7,800	16,800	153	263	12	75	—	—	—
Pushmataha	11,700	1,400	2,900	10	27	0	*	—	—	—

Reporting county	2002 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Roger Mills	3,200	300	700	*	12	0	*	—	—	—
Rogers	75,300	10,100	20,400	103	181	19	80	—	—	—
Seminole	24,600	3,000	6,300	49	89	*	31	—	—	—
Sequoyah	39,700	5,000	10,600	28	111	0	23	—	—	—
Stephens	42,600	4,800	10,100	56	124	0	21	—	—	—
Texas	20,000	2,400	5,700	20	70	0	12	—	—	—
Tillman	8,900	1,200	2,300	17	48	0	6	—	—	—
Tulsa	569,900	64,800	149,000	2,432	2,837	165	342	—	—	—
Wagoner	60,500	7,700	16,100	90	219	22	35	—	—	—
Washington	49,200	5,900	11,900	132	346	12	123	—	—	—
Washita	11,400	1,400	2,800	9	25	0	16	—	—	—
Woods	8,800	800	1,600	7	23	0	*	—	—	—
Woodward	18,500	2,100	4,500	50	48	8	28	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,151	10,759	680	3,434	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,488,200	403,500	880,100	403,500	403,500	403,500	403,500	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				20.20	26.66	1.69	8.51	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				77	77	77	77	—	—	—

Oregon – 36 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	79,000	7,900	15,900	183	—	—	—	37	—	—
Clackamas	352,400	43,200	88,700	552	—	—	—	271	—	—
Coos	62,600	6,900	13,200	499	—	—	—	80	—	—
Deschutes	125,600	14,600	29,900	458	—	—	—	144	—	—
Douglas	101,200	11,700	23,200	541	—	—	—	115	—	—
Jackson	186,900	21,600	44,200	968	—	—	—	268	—	—
Josephine	77,800	8,900	17,400	500	—	—	—	129	—	—
Klamath	64,300	7,800	16,200	441	—	—	—	204	—	—
Lane	327,000	34,700	72,500	454	—	—	—	551	—	—
Linn	105,100	12,500	26,600	374	—	—	—	165	—	—
Marion	294,900	35,200	79,400	1,245	—	—	—	757	—	—
Multnomah	675,100	65,500	151,800	1,089	—	—	—	996	—	—
Polk	64,800	7,700	15,700	308	—	—	—	111	—	—
Umatilla	72,000	8,800	19,400	258	—	—	—	86	—	—
Washington	472,100	53,300	125,700	518	—	—	—	469	—	—
Yamhill	87,900	10,700	22,800	652	—	—	—	81	—	—
20 Small Counties	374,300	45,000	90,300	2,630	—	—	—	708	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				11,670	—	—	—	5,172	—	—
Population Represented	3,523,300	396,000	853,100	396,000	—	—	—	853,100	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				29.47	—	—	—	6.06	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				36	—	—	—	36	—	—

Pennsylvania – 67 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adams	94,500	11,200	22,600	305	31	—	—	—	—	—
Allegheny	1,266,200	129,700	272,600	3,065	1,180	—	—	—	—	—
Armstrong	71,800	7,800	15,700	66	59	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver	179,200	19,400	39,300	467	148	—	—	—	—	—
Bedford	49,900	5,500	11,300	68	9	—	—	—	—	—
Berks	381,900	43,800	92,000	982	183	—	—	—	—	—
Blair	127,700	13,500	28,000	245	85	—	—	—	—	—
Bradford	62,700	7,700	15,400	143	9	—	—	—	—	—
Bucks	609,300	73,000	150,400	1,191	9	—	—	—	—	—
Butler	178,200	20,000	42,400	295	17	—	—	—	—	—
Cambria	150,400	15,000	30,500	618	6	—	—	—	—	—
Carbon	59,800	6,500	12,700	153	63	—	—	—	—	—
Centre	138,600	11,200	23,500	164	0	—	—	—	—	—
Chester	450,000	53,900	114,200	2,074	942	—	—	—	—	—
Clearfield	83,400	8,900	18,000	156	13	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia	64,500	6,300	12,600	61	45	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford	90,100	10,500	21,400	254	24	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	217,600	22,500	46,300	298	142	—	—	—	—	—
Dauphin	252,700	28,500	60,700	1,061	168	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	553,500	64,700	134,500	1,610	95	—	—	—	—	—
Erie	282,400	32,700	68,300	925	168	—	—	—	—	—

Reporting county	2002 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Fayette	146,800	15,500	32,200	265	310	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin	131,500	14,500	30,800	322	96	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	89,100	8,800	17,600	140	12	—	—	—	—	—
Jefferson	45,800	5,200	10,300	107	46	—	—	—	—	—
Lackawanna	211,100	21,900	44,700	433	9	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster	478,600	58,100	124,900	881	338	—	—	—	—	—
Lawrence	93,800	10,300	21,100	197	110	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	121,600	13,200	27,900	324	53	—	—	—	—	—
Lehigh	317,300	35,900	75,100	1,089	24	—	—	—	—	—
Luzerne	314,800	32,100	64,100	669	161	—	—	—	—	—
Lycoming	118,800	13,300	26,700	421	6	—	—	—	—	—
McKean	45,500	5,200	10,300	95	9	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer	119,800	13,400	27,200	225	65	—	—	—	—	—
Mifflin	46,500	5,400	11,200	100	0	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe	149,200	19,600	38,400	327	46	—	—	—	—	—
Montgomery	764,500	84,800	181,200	1,082	421	—	—	—	—	—
Northampton	273,700	30,400	61,700	492	258	—	—	—	—	—
Northumberland	93,500	10,000	19,700	285	143	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	1,486,700	173,200	372,000	6,633	1,520	—	—	—	—	—
Schuylkill	148,800	14,900	29,800	157	149	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	79,600	8,400	16,800	131	14	—	—	—	—	—
Venango	56,900	6,800	13,200	174	21	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	43,200	5,100	10,000	86	*	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	203,800	21,000	43,700	217	144	—	—	—	—	—
Westmoreland	368,500	39,000	77,900	714	46	—	—	—	—	—
York	389,800	45,000	93,400	698	406	—	—	—	—	—
20 Small Counties	624,800	71,200	141,700	1,165	190	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				31,630	7,996	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	12,328,500	1,374,200	2,856,000	1,374,200	1,374,200	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				23.02	5.82	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island – 1 State										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
State Total	1,068,900	115,000	244,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,912
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	7,912
Population Represented	1,068,900	115,000	244,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	115,000
Rates for Reporting State				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting States				—	—	—	—	—	—	1
South Carolina – 46 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Aiken	145,300	15,400	34,900	432	312	76	39	—	—	—
Anderson	170,300	16,700	39,300	387	373	*	*	—	—	—
Beaufort	129,900	11,400	28,700	107	270	14	14	—	—	—
Berkeley	145,600	16,500	37,600	172	533	73	43	—	—	—
Charleston	316,900	29,900	71,000	553	1,751	34	89	—	—	—
Darlington	67,900	7,200	16,700	142	378	53	61	—	—	—
Dorchester	101,200	12,400	26,300	229	337	106	20	—	—	—
Florence	127,200	13,300	30,500	155	621	6	157	—	—	—
Greenville	391,300	37,800	90,600	660	962	162	223	—	—	—
Greenwood	67,200	6,700	16,000	84	264	34	18	—	—	—
Horry	206,100	17,500	41,500	681	709	110	134	—	—	—
Lancaster	62,200	6,500	14,700	127	364	*	37	—	—	—
Laurens	70,100	7,300	16,300	99	139	37	10	—	—	—
Lexington	222,800	23,100	53,800	264	950	166	73	—	—	—
Oconee	68,000	6,200	14,400	63	103	*	*	—	—	—
Orangeburg	91,300	9,500	21,600	319	295	155	32	—	—	—
Pickens	111,400	9,900	23,200	128	240	116	15	—	—	—
Richland	327,800	32,100	74,500	747	187	45	16	—	—	—
Spartanburg	259,300	25,800	60,300	310	523	13	99	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2001 and 2002, by County

Reporting county	2002 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Sumter	105,200	11,800	27,600	153	198	*	57	—	—	—
York	174,000	18,600	42,300	330	490	7	298	—	—	—
25 Small Counties	744,800	78,800	179,100	1,494	2,099	475	363	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,636	12,098	1,693	1,805	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,105,800	414,300	960,900	414,300	414,300	414,300	414,300	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				18.43	29.20	4.09	4.36	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				46	46	46	46	—	—	—

Tennessee – 95 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Anderson	71,700	7,800	16,100	434	0	91	0	7	0	—
Blount	109,700	11,600	24,400	478	274	239	108	8	46	—
Bradley	89,500	9,300	20,700	79	905	15	582	0	*	—
Carter	56,900	5,700	11,700	408	7	154	*	28	0	—
Davidson	569,200	52,700	127,700	4,699	6,152	815	874	854	1,301	—
Greene	63,700	6,500	13,800	203	257	113	15	37	31	—
Hamblen	58,400	5,800	13,400	340	287	110	88	33	27	—
Hamilton	309,300	32,800	70,400	2,078	810	801	518	115	34	—
Knox	391,500	38,700	86,100	1,159	745	130	271	344	30	—
Madison	93,400	10,700	23,500	637	150	29	175	0	0	—
Maury	71,500	8,500	18,200	371	42	212	37	26	17	—
Montgomery	136,900	16,500	39,500	380	536	128	154	6	0	—
Putnam	64,100	6,300	13,900	427	211	77	105	20	22	—
Rutherford	195,700	22,000	50,500	596	75	295	*	0	0	—
Sevier	74,300	7,700	16,600	514	669	222	167	23	403	—
Shelby	901,700	112,500	249,700	9,751	1,708	4,306	0	1,709	0	—
Sullivan	152,800	15,400	32,600	443	576	134	236	173	16	—
Sumner	136,500	16,300	34,400	900	822	548	268	36	59	—
Washington	109,200	10,200	22,800	346	373	124	80	23	54	—
Williamson	136,700	18,500	37,900	1,076	513	363	45	93	21	—
Wilson	93,500	11,200	23,700	382	355	139	30	73	*	—
74 Small Counties	1,906,100	209,300	446,500	9,738	3,409	4,483	1,959	860	515	—
Number of Reported Cases				35,439	18,876	13,528	5,719	4,468	2,582	—
Population Represented	5,792,300	636,000	1,394,300	636,000	636,000	636,000	636,000	1,394,300	1,394,300	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				55.72	29.68	21.27	8.99	3.20	1.85	—
Number of Reporting Counties				95	95	95	95	95	95	—

Texas – 254 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Anderson	54,600	4,600	10,900	89	119	*	42	—	—	—
Angelina	80,500	8,900	21,100	111	185	*	*	—	—	—
Bell	244,700	26,000	71,300	528	566	20	252	—	—	—
Bexar	1,441,800	158,800	389,600	4,250	3,011	217	1,152	—	—	—
Bowie	89,600	9,000	20,900	106	544	*	59	—	—	—
Brazoria	256,900	28,600	68,800	962	818	19	107	—	—	—
Brazos	153,600	12,200	31,300	699	422	114	179	—	—	—
Cameron	353,100	45,100	114,000	958	800	12	292	—	—	—
Collin	568,900	60,800	155,300	770	549	37	104	—	—	—
Comal	84,700	9,100	20,000	253	132	23	50	—	—	—
Coryell	74,600	7,600	19,100	85	100	*	45	—	—	—
Dallas	2,272,700	236,900	614,900	4,048	3,912	16	965	—	—	—
Denton	488,200	51,200	129,100	892	554	119	145	—	—	—
Ector	122,400	14,700	34,800	217	482	0	10	—	—	—
Ellis	120,200	14,800	33,300	160	199	0	6	—	—	—
El Paso	693,600	85,400	209,900	1,880	995	0	8	—	—	—
Fort Bend	398,800	52,100	113,500	741	714	86	108	—	—	—
Galveston	260,800	28,000	65,500	990	522	7	54	—	—	—
Grayson	113,700	11,900	27,100	174	151	0	*	—	—	—
Gregg	113,200	12,100	28,700	438	381	32	81	—	—	—
Guadalupe	94,300	11,000	24,600	348	447	20	94	—	—	—
Harris	3,539,600	389,400	980,000	10,081	3,025	7	3,151	—	—	—
Harrison	62,300	7,000	15,200	189	149	67	25	—	—	—
Hays	111,400	10,900	25,300	252	312	*	63	—	—	—
Henderson	75,600	7,500	17,300	148	102	0	13	—	—	—
Hidalgo	612,800	79,800	207,000	898	982	77	210	—	—	—

Reporting county	2002 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Hunt	79,900	8,600	19,600	189	137	*	22	—	—	—
Jefferson	249,000	25,800	60,400	440	775	31	269	—	—	—
Johnson	135,800	15,800	35,900	243	211	*	39	—	—	—
Kaufman	78,100	9,200	20,900	110	110	0	8	—	—	—
Liberty	73,600	8,300	19,000	38	142	*	46	—	—	—
Lubbock	247,300	24,400	60,100	787	721	70	112	—	—	—
McLennan	217,200	22,900	54,400	790	727	21	194	—	—	—
Midland	117,400	14,500	32,600	508	331	*	0	—	—	—
Montgomery	328,500	38,300	89,100	572	643	40	167	—	—	—
Nacogdoches	59,200	5,700	13,500	95	70	*	41	—	—	—
Nueces	314,000	34,700	83,700	829	1,665	54	556	—	—	—
Orange	84,400	9,300	21,100	156	137	*	60	—	—	—
Parker	94,700	11,100	23,500	111	143	6	188	—	—	—
Potter	115,700	12,200	31,500	326	500	*	104	—	—	—
Randall	106,400	11,200	25,600	220	200	16	36	—	—	—
San Patricio	67,300	8,400	19,700	177	271	*	183	—	—	—
Smith	180,800	19,000	45,200	614	207	37	43	—	—	—
Tarrant	1,525,200	165,600	411,600	3,900	2,828	179	546	—	—	—
Taylor	124,900	13,100	31,600	252	516	*	9	—	—	—
Tom Green	103,500	10,900	25,300	452	392	24	93	—	—	—
Travis	845,600	73,900	197,300	2,430	1,739	82	175	—	—	—
Victoria	85,100	9,900	23,100	158	828	17	135	—	—	—
Walker	61,300	4,200	10,200	87	37	*	0	—	—	—
Webb	206,700	27,100	72,500	727	935	55	206	—	—	—
Wichita	128,700	12,700	30,900	413	487	*	8	—	—	—
Williamson	290,500	33,200	81,700	554	452	26	73	—	—	—
202 Small Counties	3,319,700	367,500	828,200	6,403	7,091	288	2,489	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				51,848	42,468	1,864	13,021	—	—	—
Population Represented	21,723,200	2,380,700	5,816,900	2,380,700	2,380,700	2,380,700	2,380,700	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.78	17.84	0.78	5.47	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				254	254	254	254	—	—	—
Utah – 29 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Cache	95,800	11,800	29,800	604	404	113	775	83	0	—
Davis	249,200	37,700	85,300	1,195	1,327	216	625	331	8	—
Salt Lake	917,400	117,100	277,900	7,590	4,028	1,840	1,315	1,063	*	—
Utah	391,600	51,900	134,000	2,511	1,301	985	417	279	100	—
Washington	99,600	13,200	30,400	660	719	411	412	90	0	—
Weber	203,400	26,600	62,600	1,490	1,373	383	1,232	605	7	—
23 Small Counties	362,700	54,900	118,600	2,783	2,083	1,235	1,381	551	5	—
Number of Reported Cases				16,833	11,235	5,183	6,157	3,002	122	—
Population Represented	2,319,700	313,200	738,500	313,200	313,200	313,200	313,200	738,500	738,500	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				53.75	35.87	16.55	19.66	4.06	0.17	—
Number of Reporting Counties				29	29	29	29	29	29	—
Vermont – 14 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Chittenden	148,500	16,000	33,100	292	—	22	—	275	—	—
Rutland	63,300	7,200	13,800	124	—	45	—	27	—	—
Washington	58,900	6,600	13,000	136	—	23	—	13	—	—
Windsor	57,900	6,700	12,600	106	—	17	—	72	—	—
10 Small Counties	287,800	34,600	67,500	773	—	104	—	303	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,431	—	211	—	690	—	—
Population Represented	616,500	71,100	140,000	71,100	—	71,100	—	140,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				20.13	—	2.97	—	4.93	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				14	—	14	—	14	—	—
Virginia – 134 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Albemarle	86,500	9,600	20,100	374	49	56	24	—	—	—
Arlington	188,700	12,100	32,800	1,056	12	119	14	—	—	—
Augusta	66,900	7,700	15,300	353	22	106	16	—	—	—
Chesterfield	270,800	36,600	73,900	2,149	1,337	85	607	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2001 and 2002, by County

Reporting county	2002 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Fairfax	992,400	112,600	253,500	4,155	292	455	272	—	—	—
Fauquier	59,500	7,600	15,400	281	13	25	*	—	—	—
Hanover	91,900	11,900	24,000	501	114	31	33	—	—	—
Henrico	268,000	29,500	66,300	1,557	375	197	31	—	—	—
Henry	57,400	6,100	12,500	290	157	34	42	—	—	—
Loudoun	203,800	23,800	60,700	1,039	202	67	123	—	—	—
Montgomery	83,800	6,400	14,000	385	513	63	104	—	—	—
Pittsylvania	61,800	6,900	14,000	287	30	55	17	—	—	—
Prince William	310,800	41,000	93,800	2,017	222	161	*	—	—	—
Roanoke	86,500	9,600	19,500	850	192	68	428	—	—	—
Rockingham	69,000	8,000	16,800	256	24	54	0	—	—	—
Spotsylvania	102,600	14,000	29,700	763	143	139	77	—	—	—
Stafford	104,300	15,000	31,600	993	282	62	48	—	—	—
Alexandria City	129,800	7,500	23,600	570	65	132	139	—	—	—
Chesapeake City	205,500	27,900	57,600	1,728	241	281	55	—	—	—
Danville City	47,300	5,200	10,900	503	161	43	63	—	—	—
Hampton City	144,900	16,100	35,100	1,009	469	49	232	—	—	—
Lynchburg City	65,000	6,600	14,300	780	24	174	6	—	—	—
Newport News City	179,700	21,900	51,500	1,320	172	362	125	—	—	—
Norfolk City	238,300	24,000	58,300	1,999	363	529	287	—	—	—
Portsmouth City	99,400	11,500	25,800	877	67	27	191	—	—	—
Richmond City	196,300	18,500	43,900	2,023	441	62	9	—	—	—
Roanoke City	93,200	9,300	21,600	1,251	186	174	39	—	—	—
Suffolk City	69,800	8,900	19,100	503	25	18	*	—	—	—
Virginia Beach City	430,900	54,500	118,200	2,612	393	125	264	—	—	—
105 Small Counties	2,269,100	244,000	508,300	16,137	2,589	2,534	1,052	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				48,618	9,175	6,287	4,305	—	—	—
Population Represented	7,273,600	814,100	1,782,200	812,200	812,200	812,200	812,200	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				59.86	11.30	7.74	5.30	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				133	133	133	133	—	—	—
Washington – 39 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Benton	150,400	20,300	42,400	773	1,553	59	507	76	—	—
Chelan	67,200	8,600	17,900	432	459	55	271	29	—	—
Clallam	66,100	7,100	13,700	239	395	71	640	41	—	—
Clark	370,100	46,600	102,300	1,137	1,989	85	387	224	—	—
Cowlitz	94,700	11,800	24,400	477	848	36	892	160	—	—
Grant	77,600	11,000	24,000	724	747	147	213	40	—	—
Grays Harbor	68,700	8,200	16,400	173	918	45	484	55	—	—
Island	75,600	8,600	18,500	127	435	21	261	65	—	—
King	1,758,500	174,900	386,000	3,160	2,235	225	350	706	—	—
Kitsap	238,400	29,400	61,000	769	1,630	85	402	169	—	—
Lewis	69,700	8,700	17,500	314	452	35	246	102	—	—
Pierce	731,300	90,500	194,700	1,746	3,489	84	279	381	—	—
Skagit	106,700	12,900	26,800	366	796	42	124	104	—	—
Snohomish	632,100	78,100	167,300	1,220	2,925	30	2,394	392	—	—
Spokane	427,200	50,400	106,000	230	3,172	0	624	615	—	—
Thurston	217,100	25,400	52,300	1,098	886	102	601	84	—	—
Walla Walla	56,000	6,300	13,200	192	319	28	71	69	—	—
Whatcom	174,100	19,200	40,100	784	650	*	500	92	—	—
Yakima	224,500	31,100	69,600	1,057	1,819	47	691	162	—	—
20 Small Counties	461,200	54,900	111,800	1,390	2,067	271	1,189	372	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				16,408	27,784	1,470	11,126	3,938	—	—
Population Represented	6,067,100	703,900	1,505,900	695,600	695,600	695,600	695,600	1,505,900	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				23.59	39.94	2.11	15.99	2.62	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				36	36	36	36	39	—	—
West Virginia – 55 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Berkeley	81,500	9,700	20,800	86	94	*	87	—	—	—
Cabell	95,400	8,500	19,100	366	239	7	11	—	—	—
Harrison	68,000	7,400	15,500	126	50	40	19	—	—	—
Kanawha	196,100	19,000	41,700	470	330	44	41	—	—	—
Marion	56,300	5,400	11,400	7	0	0	0	—	—	—

Reporting county	2002 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Mercer	62,200	5,800	13,000	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
Monongalia	82,700	6,600	14,600	9	57	*	76	—	—	—
Ohio	46,300	4,800	9,700	31	104	18	212	—	—	—
Raleigh	79,300	7,900	16,700	129	47	65	80	—	—	—
Wood	87,700	9,400	19,900	83	216	*	274	—	—	—
45 Small Counties	949,700	102,200	211,300	1,108	516	500	583	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,415	1,653	685	1,383	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,805,200	186,800	393,800	186,800	186,800	186,800	186,800	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				12.93	8.85	3.67	7.40	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				55	55	55	55	—	—	—

Wisconsin – 72 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Brown	232,000	23,800	55,600	280	—	232	—	153	—	—
Chippewa	56,300	6,100	13,100	222	—	155	—	33	—	—
Dane	441,600	39,200	92,700	1,395	—	211	—	294	—	—
Dodge	87,000	8,800	18,900	299	—	234	—	110	—	—
Eau Claire	94,100	8,700	19,900	569	—	740	—	169	—	—
Fond Du Lac	97,800	10,100	21,800	612	—	358	—	85	—	—
Grant	49,400	4,900	10,300	186	—	147	—	30	—	—
Jefferson	77,000	7,600	17,100	231	—	46	—	70	—	—
Kenosha	154,000	16,900	38,700	736	—	205	—	157	—	—
La Crosse	108,000	10,100	23,000	233	—	229	—	88	—	—
Manitowoc	82,400	8,700	18,500	415	—	86	—	105	—	—
Marathon	126,900	13,900	30,400	309	—	318	—	98	—	—
Milwaukee	934,400	95,900	231,600	3,402	—	45	—	970	—	—
Outagamie	166,100	18,500	41,400	908	—	380	—	87	—	—
Ozaukee	84,000	9,400	19,800	265	—	135	—	43	—	—
Portage	67,300	6,500	14,300	520	—	296	—	25	—	—
Racine	191,000	20,500	47,000	1,095	—	351	—	133	—	—
Rock	154,100	16,600	37,600	1,707	—	565	—	136	—	—
St. Croix	68,500	7,600	17,000	128	—	81	—	39	—	—
Sheboygan	113,300	11,700	25,900	762	—	776	—	60	—	—
Walworth	95,200	9,600	21,100	0	—	0	—	0	—	—
Washington	121,000	12,900	28,900	338	—	63	—	70	—	—
Waukesha	370,300	40,100	87,300	511	—	370	—	252	—	—
Winnebago	158,500	15,200	34,200	1,142	—	670	—	188	—	—
Wood	75,400	7,900	17,100	181	—	156	—	52	—	—
47 Small Counties	1,234,900	129,000	274,400	5,427	—	6,131	—	894	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				21,873	—	12,980	—	4,341	—	—
Population Represented	5,440,400	560,100	1,257,700	560,100	—	560,100	—	1,257,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				39.05	—	23.17	—	3.45	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				72	—	72	—	72	—	—

Wyoming – 23 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Albany	31,600	2,400	5,600	32	—	11	—	15	—	—
Campbell	36,200	5,200	10,400	74	—	11	—	15	—	—
Carbon	15,400	1,700	3,500	17	—	7	—	8	—	—
Fremont	36,000	4,600	9,400	73	—	*	—	18	—	—
Laramie	83,200	9,700	20,900	117	—	46	—	57	—	—
Natrona	67,500	8,100	16,900	73	—	18	—	41	—	—
Park	26,000	3,100	5,900	73	—	13	—	23	—	—
Sheridan	27,000	3,200	6,100	16	—	42	—	17	—	—
Sweetwater	37,300	4,900	10,000	138	—	50	—	18	—	—
Uinta	19,800	3,000	6,100	43	—	6	—	18	—	—
13 Small Counties	119,300	14,700	28,400	198	—	46	—	93	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				854	—	252	—	323	—	—
Population Represented	499,200	60,600	123,200	60,600	—	60,600	—	123,200	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				14.08	—	4.16	—	2.62	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				23	—	23	—	23	—	—

Table Notes

Alabama

Source: State of Alabama, Administrative Office of Courts
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

Alaska

Source: Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.

Arizona

Source: Supreme Court, State of Arizona, Administrative Office of the Courts
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Arkansas

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, State of Arkansas
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

California

Source: Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts
 Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
 Data: 1. Judicial Council of California supplied data on delinquency and status offense cases disposed with a petition in calendar years 2001 or 2002 for all counties that did not independently provide automated delinquency and status offense data to NCJJ, or were not included in the automated file supplied by the California Department of Justice's Criminal Justice Statistics Center.
 2. Dependency figures are cases disposed with a petition in calendar year 2001 or 2002. The Judicial Council of California supplied dependency figures for all counties, including those counties that independently provided their automated delinquency and status offense data to NCJJ.
 3. No dependency data are available for Trinity County for 2001 or 2002. Data for Fresno County were only available in 2002. Data for Modoc County were only available through February 2001. Data for Humboldt County were only available through June 2002.

California

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

California: Alameda County

Source: Alameda County Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)
 Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed and were only available in 2001.

California: San Bernardino County

Source: San Bernardino County Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)
 Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

- Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

California: Santa Clara County

- Source: Santa Clara County Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)
Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

California: Ventura County

- Source: Ventura County Probation Agency (delinquency and status cases)
Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Colorado

- Source: Colorado Judicial Department
Mode: FY 2001 and 2002 Annual Reports: Statistical Supplement
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitioned case filings for fiscal year 2001 or 2002. They include delinquency and status offense cases.
2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.
3. Dependency figures are petitioned case filings for fiscal year 2001 or 2002.

Connecticut

- Source: Judicial Branch Administration, Court Support Services Division
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Juvenile venue districts established by the State report data.

Delaware

- Source: Family Court, State of Delaware
Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are filings in calendar year 2001 or 2002.
2. Delinquency figures do not include traffic cases.
3. There is no statute on status offenders in this state; therefore, the court handles no status offense cases.
4. Dependency figures are filings in calendar year 2001 or 2002.

District of Columbia

- Source: Superior Court of the District of Columbia
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Florida

- Source: State of Florida Department of Juvenile Justice
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed. They represent only those cases disposed by the Department of Juvenile Justice. Cases disposed by the Florida Network, the Department of Juvenile Justice's major contracted provider of CINS/FINS centralized intake, are not included in these figures.

Georgia: all counties not listed in the following note

- Source: Judicial Council of Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: AOC publications, Caseload of the Georgia Courts 2001 and 2002
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 2001 or 2002.
2. Status figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 2001 or 2002.

3. Dependency figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 2001 or 2002.
4. Delinquency, status, and dependency figures may include a small percentage of children disposed without a petition.

Georgia: the counties of Bartow, Camden, Chatham, Cherokee, Clarke (2002 only), Clayton, Coweta, Dawson, Dougherty, Fayette, Fulton, Gwinnett, Hall, Henry, Murray, Muscogee, Newton, Spalding, Troup, Walker, Walton, Ware, Whitfield

Source: Georgia Council of Juvenile Court Judges
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

Hawaii

Source: Family Court of the First Circuit, The Judiciary, State of Hawaii
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Idaho

Source: Idaho Supreme Court
 Mode: Idaho Courts 2001 and 2002 Annual Report Appendices.
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are reported with delinquency cases.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

Illinois

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Probation Services Division
 Mode: 2001 and 2002 Probation Statistics
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are the number of petitions filed.
 2. Status figures are the number of petitions filed. Minor requiring authoritative intervention (MRAI) and truancy counts were summed to determine status figures. Petitions for Putnam County and Scott County are reported with other counties.
 3. Dependency figures are the number of petitions filed.

Illinois: Cook County

Source: Juvenile Court of Cook County
 Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Indiana

Source: Supreme Court of Indiana, Division of State Court Administration
 Mode: 2001 and 2002 Indiana Judicial Service Reports, Volume II (petitioned) and 2001 and 2002 Indiana Judicial Service Report Probation Reports (nonpetitioned)
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are petitioned cases disposed.

Indiana: Marion County

Source: Marion County Superior Court
 Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)
 Data: 1. Delinquency cases are cases disposed.
 2. Status cases are cases disposed.

Iowa

Source: State Court Administrator

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are the number of petitions.
2. Dependency, which consists of CINA and FINA figures, are the number of petitions.
3. Dependency includes status offense cases.

Kansas

Source: Supreme Court of Kansas, Office of Judicial Administration

Mode: Annual Report of the Courts of Kansas

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are juvenile offender filings disposed for fiscal year 2001 or 2002.

Louisiana

Source: Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana

Mode: 2001 and 2002 Annual Reports

Data: 1. Total figures are new cases filed in district court. They include petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency, dependency, status offense, special proceeding, and traffic cases.
2. Figures shown for Caddo, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, and Orleans Parishes include juvenile felony, misdemeanor, and status offense cases referred through an administrative remedy process.

Maine

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are the number of petitions filed.

Maryland

Source: Department of Juvenile Justice

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Massachusetts

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Massachusetts Court System Juvenile Court Department, Fiscal Year 2001 and 2002 Statistics

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are complaints disposed and include motor vehicle violations.
2. Status figures are petitions disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
4. A charge is a single count alleged in a juvenile complaint.
5. Hampshire County figures are reported with Franklin County.

Michigan

Source: State Court Administrative Office, Michigan Supreme Court

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitions disposed.
2. Status figures are petitions disposed.
3. Dependency figures are petitions disposed.

Minnesota

Source: Minnesota Supreme Court Information System

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Mississippi (2001 data only)

Source: Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Services

Mode: Automated data file

- Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Missouri

- Source: Department of Social Services, Division of Youth Services
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

Montana

- Source: Montana Board of Crime Control
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Nebraska

- Source: Nebraska Crime Commission
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitioned cases disposed.
2. Status figures are petitioned cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are petitioned cases disposed.
4. In Douglas County, only those cases processed through the county attorney's office were reported.

Nevada

- Source: Division of Child and Family Services, Juvenile Justice Programs Office
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

New Hampshire

- Source: New Hampshire Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are juvenile filings.
2. Status figures are juvenile filings.
3. Dependency figures are juvenile filings.

New Jersey

- Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.

New Mexico

- Source: Children, Youth, and Families Department
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

New York

- Source: Office of Court Administration (petitioned cases) and the State of New York, Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (nonpetitioned cases)
Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
4. The petition information reflects data reported to the Office of Court Administration. It may not necessarily reflect the total number of cases processed through the court system.

5. Data for nonpetitioned cases for Onondaga County are only available for 11 months in 2001. Data for nonpetitioned cases for Orange County are only available for 4 months in 2001. Data for nonpetitioned cases for Rockland County are only available for 5 months in 2001. Data for nonpetitioned cases for Warren County are only available for 9 months in 2002.

North Carolina

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are offenses alleged in juvenile petitions during calendar year 2001 or 2002.
 2. Status figures are offenses alleged in juvenile petitions during calendar year 2001 or 2002.
 3. Dependency figures are conditions alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 2001. They include dependent, neglected, and abused conditions. No dependency data were available for 2002.

North Dakota

Source: Supreme Court, Office of State Court Administrator

Mode: Automated data file

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

Ohio

Source: Supreme Court of Ohio

Mode: Ohio Courts Summary, 2001 and 2002

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are petition terminations.
 2. Status figures are unruly petition terminations.
 3. Dependency figures include dependency, neglect, and abuse petition terminations.

Ohio: Cuyahoga County

Source: Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court Division

Mode: Automated data file

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

Oklahoma

Source: Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs

Mode: Automated data file

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Oregon (2001 data only)

Source: Office of the State Court Administrator

Mode: Statistical Report Relating to the Circuit Courts of the State of Oregon, First Half 2002

- Data:
1. Total figures are juvenile petitions filed. They include delinquency, status offense, dependency, special proceedings, and termination of parental rights cases.
 2. The Circuit Courts in Gilliam, Morrow, Sherman and Wheeler Counties do not have jurisdiction over juvenile petition adjudications except for those involving termination of parental rights.

Oregon (2002 data only)

Source: Oregon Judicial Department

Mode: Statistical pages supplied to NCJJ

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are petitions filed.
 2. Dependency figures are petitions filed. They include status offense, dependency, special proceedings, and termination of parental rights cases.
 3. The Circuit Courts in Gilliam, Morrow, Sherman and Wheeler Counties do not have jurisdiction over juvenile petition adjudications except for those involving termination of parental rights.

Pennsylvania

Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status offenses in Pennsylvania are classified as dependency cases, which were not reported.
 3. Figures presented here do not match those found in the 2001 and 2002 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Disposition Report, due to differing units of count.

Rhode Island

Source: Administrative Office of State Courts

Mode: Rhode Island Judiciary Annual Report 2003

Data: 1. Total figures are the number of adoption/guardianship, dependency/neglect/abuse, termination of parental rights, violations, and wayward/delinquent filings.
 2. The data were reported at the State level; no county breakdown was available.

South Carolina

Source: Department of Juvenile Justice

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

South Dakota (2001 data only)

Source: Unified Judicial System

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Shannon County is an American Indian reservation that handles juvenile matters in the tribal court, which is not part of the State's juvenile court system.

Tennessee

Source: Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

Texas

Source: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Utah

Source: Utah Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

Vermont

Source: Vermont Supreme Court, Judiciary Data Warehouse

Mode: Statistical page sent to NCJJ

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitioned cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are petitioned cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are petitioned cases disposed.

Virginia

Source: Department of Juvenile Justice and the Virginia Supreme Court

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Fairfax City reports with Fairfax County.
 4. Data for 2001 are incomplete due to reporting difficulties at the local level.

Washington

Source: Office of the Administrator for the Courts

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status) and Superior Court 2001 and 2002 and Annual Caseload Reports (dependency)

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Wakiakum County reports with Pacific County; Garfield County reports with Asotin County; Franklin County reports with Benton County.
 4. King County reports only delinquency data that contribute to an individual's criminal history record information.
 5. Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data.
 6. Dependency figures are petitioned cases disposed. They may include dependency, termination of parent/child relationship, truancy, at-risk youth, and alternative residential placement cases.

West Virginia

Source: Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Wisconsin

Source: Supreme Court of Wisconsin

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

Wyoming

Source: Supreme Court of Wyoming Court Services

Mode: Wyoming District Courts 2001 and 2002 Caseload Statistics

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitions filed.
 2. Status figures are petitions filed.
 3. Dependency figures are petitions filed.

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Statistical Briefing Book

OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book online

www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/

The Briefing Book is a comprehensive online resource describing various topics related to delinquency and the juvenile justice system, including the latest information on juveniles living in poverty, teen birth rates, juvenile victims of violent crime, trends in juvenile arrest rates, and youth in residential placement facilities. The Briefing Book is also a repository for more detailed presentations of juvenile court data than are found in the annual *Juvenile Court Statistics* report.

- ◆ Under the “Juveniles in Court” section of the Statistical Briefing Book users will find the latest statistical information on trends in the volume of cases handled by the nation’s juvenile courts and the court’s response (e.g., detention, adjudication, and disposition decisions) to these cases. Juvenile court data are displayed in an easy-to-read, ready-to-use format, using tables and graphs.
- ◆ The Briefing Book’s “Juveniles in Court” section includes an interactive tool that describes how specific types of delinquency cases typically flow through the juvenile justice system. Annual summaries are available from 1985 to present for more than 25 offense categories, and include separate presentations for males and females.

State Juvenile Justice Profiles

www.ncjj.org/stateprofiles/

The State Juvenile Justice Profiles Web site features rich, descriptive information regarding the laws, policies, and practices of each state’s juvenile justice system, with links to individuals and agencies in the field. National overviews summarize information across states.

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