

Juvenile Court Statistics 1999

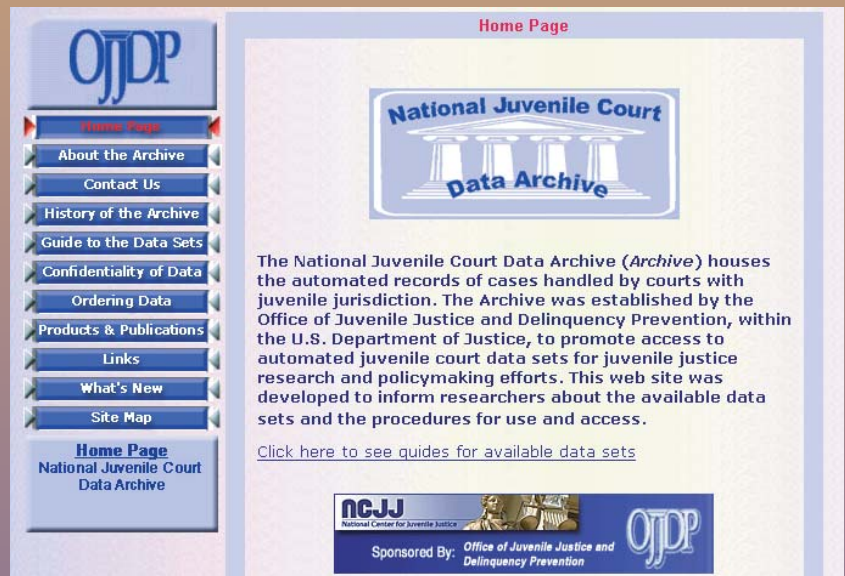
Celebrating 100 years of the juvenile court, 1899–1999



NCJJ
OJJDP

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.



ojjdp.ncjrs.org/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 1999

Report

Charles Puzzanchera

Anne L. Stahl

Terrence A. Finnegan

Nancy Tierney

Howard N. Snyder

National Center for Juvenile Justice

July 2003

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention**
810 Seventh Street NW.
Washington, DC 20531

John Ashcroft
Attorney General

Deborah J. Daniels
Assistant Attorney General

J. Robert Flores
Administrator, OJJDP

This report was prepared by the National Center for Juvenile Justice, the research division of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, and was supported by grant number 1999-MU-MU-0020 from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Points of view or opinions expressed in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of OJJDP or the U.S. Department of Justice.

Copyright 2003, National Center for Juvenile Justice, 710 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA, 15219-3000
412-227-6950. ISSN 0091-3278.

Suggested citation: Puzzanchera, Charles, Anne L. Stahl, Terrence A. Finnegan, Nancy Tierney, and Howard N. Snyder. 2003. *Juvenile Court Statistics 1999*. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

Foreword

For more than a century, the juvenile court has played a leading role in our nation's fight against juvenile crime and violence, protecting society and reforming young offenders by holding them accountable for their delinquent acts. Its influence on a child's development can last a lifetime.

To ensure an informed exercise of authority, the juvenile court must stay abreast of evolving social changes. The court must understand the offenders who come before it and must be fully informed about the types, availability, and effects of the resources that it may require to help troubled youth.

As is the case with its predecessors in this 73-year-old publication series, *Juvenile Court Statistics 1999* addresses these and other significant issues, profiling the nearly 1.7 million delinquency cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction in 1999 and reviewing judicial trends since 1990.

By tracking key trends in juvenile court caseloads and providing a broad array of data about the court's work, this Report provides a detailed portrait of the juvenile court in 1999—its 100th birthday—and offers a reference guide to policymakers, practitioners, researchers, and others concerned with the court's critical contributions to securing the future of our youth and our nation.

J. Robert Flores

Administrator

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Acknowledgments

This Report is a product of the National Juvenile Court Data Archive, which is funded by grants to the National Center for Juvenile Justice from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), U.S. Department of Justice. Janet Chiancone is the OJJDP Program Manager for the project.

The entire staff of the National Juvenile Court Data Archive contributes to the collection and processing of the data presented in this Report:

Terrence A. Finnegan, Senior
Computer Programmer

Paul Harms, Research Associate

Tricia Mastrangelo, Data Librarian

Rowen Poole, Computer Programmer

Charles Puzzanchera, Manager of Data
Analysis and Report Production

Katie Richardson, Research Assistant

Howard N. Snyder, Ph.D., Project
Director

Anne L. Stahl, Manager of Data
Collection

Nancy Tierney, Administrative
Assistant

Yichun Wan, Computer Programmer

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, Kings, Los Angeles, Marin, Orange, San Bernardino, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, and Ventura.

Colorado—Colorado Judicial Department.

Connecticut—Judicial Branch Administration, Court Support Services Division.

Delaware—State of Delaware Administrative Office of the Courts.

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.

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.

Iowa—State Court Administrator.

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.

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—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 York—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.

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.

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—Supreme Court of Vermont, Office of Court Administration.

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.

Wyoming—Supreme Court of Wyoming Court Services.

Table of Contents

Foreword	iii
Acknowledgments	v
Preface	ix
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
Chapter 2: National Estimates of Delinquency Cases	5
Counts and Trends	6
Case Rates	8
Age at Referral	9
Gender	12
Race	15
Source of Referral	19
Chapter 3: National Estimates of Delinquency Case Processing	21
Detention	22
Intake Decision	26
Waiver	28
Adjudication	32
Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement	34
Dispositions: Probation	36
Case Processing	
Overview	38
By Offense Category	40
By Age	42
By Gender	43
By Race	44
By FBI Offense Category	46
By Selected Individual Offense	47
Chapter 4: Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases	51
Age	52
Gender and Race	53
Detention	54
Adjudication	56
Disposition	57
Case Processing	58
Appendix A: Methods	59
Appendix B: Glossary of Terms	65
Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1999, by County	71
Index of Tables and Figures	103

Preface

This is the 73rd report in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. It describes the delinquency and status offense cases handled between 1990 and 1999 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction. National estimates of juvenile court delinquency caseloads in 1999 were based on analyses of 972,138 automated case records and court-level statistics summarizing an additional 100,964 cases. Status offense case profiles were based on 10 years of petitioned status offense case records, including 1999 data submitted on 92,890 automated case-level records and court-level summary statistics on an additional 9,341 cases. The data used in the analyses were contributed to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive by over 2,000 courts with jurisdiction over 70% of the juvenile population in 1999.

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 *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 the 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.

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.org/ojstatbb/njcda/ for a summary of Archive holdings and procedures for data access. Researchers may also contact the Archive directly at 412-227-6950.

Chapter 1

Introduction

This Report describes delinquency and status offense cases handled between 1990 and 1999 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 complete coverage of formally handled delinquency and status offense cases and adequate coverage of informally handled delinquency cases in the *JCS* series, the coverage of informally handled status offense cases is not sufficient to support the generation of national estimates. For this reason, *JCS* reports do not present national estimates of informally handled status offense cases. (Subnational analyses of these cases are available from 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 common 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.

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

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 transferred as a result of judicial waiver.

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 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 1999 are based on analyses of individual case records from more than 1,700 courts with jurisdiction over more than 60% of the U.S. juvenile population, and of aggregate court-level data on cases from more than 300 additional jurisdictions. 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 court's response 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 1999 and also analyze caseload trends from 1990. 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 1990 and 1999. 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 to communicate the findings of the work as precisely as possible without

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.

sacrificing applicability to multiple jurisdictions.

Finally, appendix C presents a detailed table showing the number of delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases handled by juvenile courts in 1999, 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.

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 1990–1999*, 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 appendix C 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 ojjdp.ncjrs.org/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. In 1999, courts with juvenile jurisdiction handled nearly 1.7 million delinquency cases. Most of these cases were referred to juvenile courts by law enforcement agencies.

This chapter documents the volume and rate 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. The chapter focuses on cases disposed in 1999 and also examines trends.

Counts and Trends

In 1999, courts with juvenile jurisdiction handled an estimated 1,673,000 delinquency cases

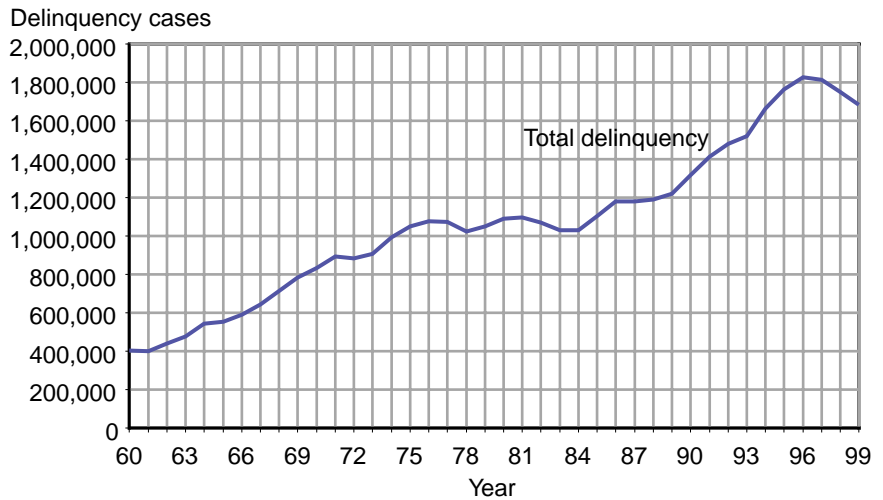
- Between 1990 and 1999, the number of delinquency cases processed by juvenile courts increased 27%.
- The number of drug law violation cases increased 169% between 1990 and 1999, public order offense cases increased 74%, and person offense cases increased 55%. In comparison, property offense cases declined 9% during this period.
- Compared with 1990, juvenile courts in 1999 handled 115% more obstruction of justice cases, 95% more simple assault cases, 67% more disorderly conduct cases, and 32% more weapons offense cases.
- Between 1998 and 1999, caseloads dropped in several offense categories, including forcible rape (29%), aggravated assault (16%), robbery (15%), and burglary (11%).

The relative proportion of person offenses increased between 1990 and 1999, while the proportion of property offenses declined

Most serious offense	1990	1995	1999
Person	19%	22%	23%
Property	59	50	42
Drugs	5	9	11
Public order	17	18	23
Total	100%	100%	100%

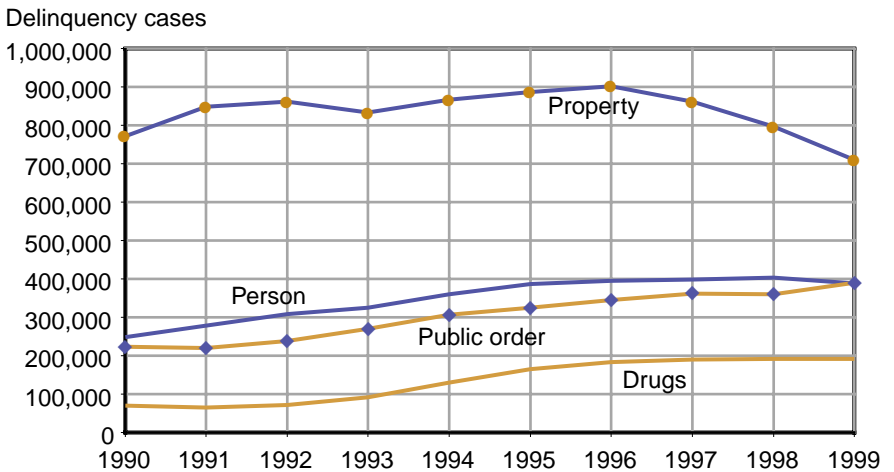
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

Juvenile courts handled more than four times as many delinquency cases in 1999 as in 1960



- On any given day in 1999, juvenile courts handled roughly 4,600 delinquency cases. In 1960, approximately 1,100 delinquency cases were processed daily.

Caseloads increased between 1990 and 1999 for all four major offense categories—person, property, drug law violations, and public order



Counts and Trends

Youth were charged with a property offense in more than 40% of the delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 1999

Most serious offense	Number of cases	Percent change		
		1990–99	1995–99	1998–99
Total delinquency	1,673,000	27%	-5%	-5%
Person offenses	387,100	55	0	-4
Criminal homicide	1,800	-21	-34	-5
Forcible rape	4,200	-19	-38	-29
Robbery	25,100	-9	-38	-15
Aggravated assault	55,800	-5	-36	-16
Simple assault	255,900	95	17	-2
Other violent sex offenses	11,600	52	12	10
Other person offenses	32,700	95	54	18
Property offenses	706,200	-9	-20	-11
Burglary	113,900	-22	-20	-11
Larceny-theft	322,100	-6	-24	-13
Motor vehicle theft	38,500	-45	-28	-12
Arson	8,600	28	-20	4
Vandalism	111,400	12	-12	-6
Trespassing	58,700	12	-12	-8
Stolen property offenses	26,300	-11	-24	-22
Other property offenses	26,800	-4	-10	-15
Drug law violations	191,200	169	16	0
Public order offenses	388,600	74	19	8
Obstruction of justice	171,800	115	42	14
Disorderly conduct	90,600	67	0	-1
Weapons offenses	39,800	32	-15	-1
Liquor law violations	19,900	21	21	2
Nonviolent sex offenses	13,700	10	36	26
Other public order offenses	52,700	75	29	10
Violent Crime Index*	86,900	-7	-37	-16
Property Crime Index**	483,100	-14	-23	-12

* 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.

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 Index¹ (criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) declined 37% between 1995 and 1999.
- The volume of juvenile court cases involving Property Crime Index offenses (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) declined 23% between 1995 and 1999.
- Between 1995 and 1999, the FBI reported that the number of arrests involving persons younger than 18 charged with Violent Crime Index offenses decreased 23%, while arrests of youth for Property Crime Index offenses decreased 24%.
- According to the FBI, the number of arrests for homicide decreased 56% between 1995 and 1999, a change that corresponds to the trend in juvenile court cases involving homicide charges (down 34% during the same period).

¹ 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. While not containing 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 1999*.

Case Rates

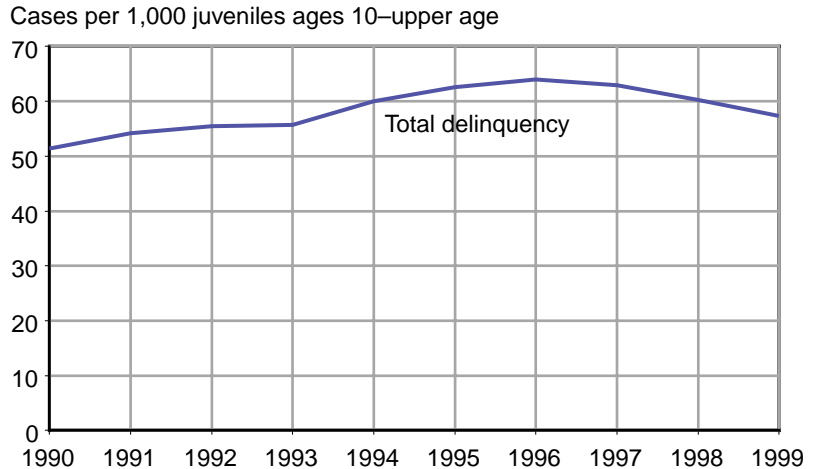
Analysis of case rates permits comparisons of juvenile court activity over time while controlling for differences in the juvenile population

- In 1999, juvenile courts processed 57.0 delinquency cases for every 1,000 juveniles in the population—those age 10 or older who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court.²
- The total delinquency case rate increased 25% between 1990 and 1996 and then declined 11% through 1999.³
- Between 1990 and 1999, case rates increased in three of the four general offense categories: person offenses by 35%, drug law violations by 135%, and public order offenses by 52%.
- In contrast to other offense categories, case rates for property offenses declined 20% between 1990 and 1999.

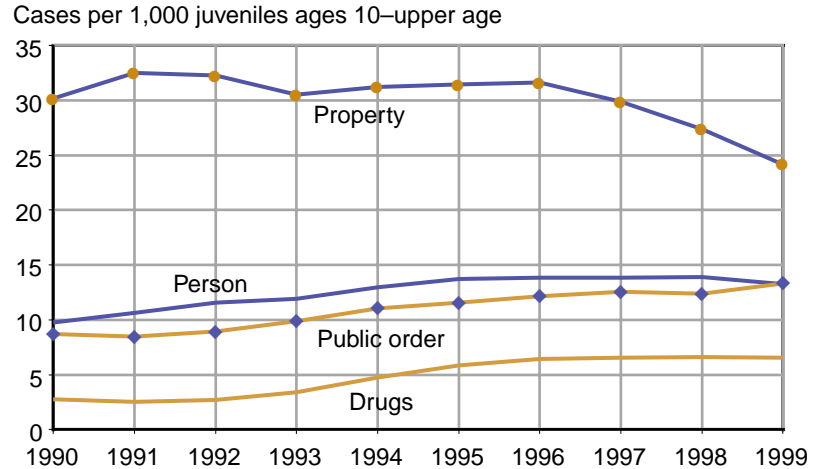
² The upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction is defined by statute in each state. See the Glossary of Terms section for a more detailed discussion on upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction. Case rates presented in this Report control for state variations in juvenile population.

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 51.4 cases per 1,000 juveniles in 1990 to 57.0 cases per 1,000 in 1999



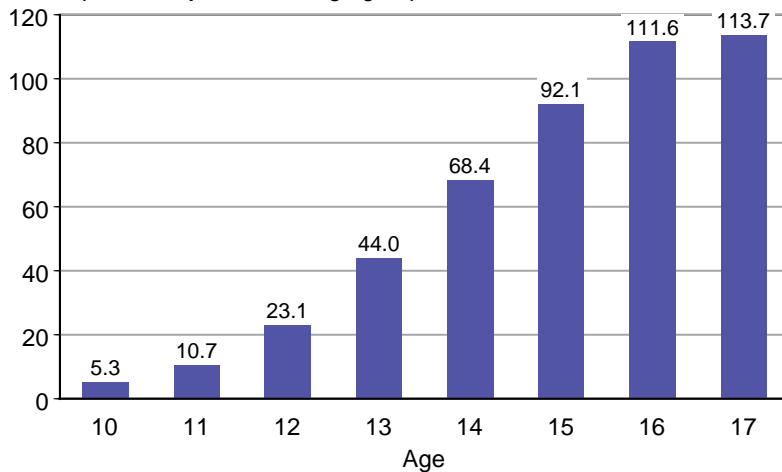
Case rates for drug offenses doubled between 1990 and 1999—from 2.8 to 6.5



Age at Referral

In 1999, delinquency case rates increased with the age of the juvenile

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



- 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 nearly 3 times the rate for 12-year-olds.

For all age groups 12 and older, delinquency case rates increased between 1990 and 1999

Age at referral	Case rate			Percent change	
	1990	1995	1999	1990–99	1995–99
10	6.3	6.1	5.3	-15%	-14%
11	11.1	12.0	10.7	-4%	-11%
12	22.0	25.5	23.0	5%	-9%
13	41.3	49.4	44.0	7%	-11%
14	65.4	79.5	68.4	5%	-14%
15	83.5	101.6	92.1	10%	-9%
16	99.9	121.5	111.6	12%	-8%
17	96.4	118.5	113.7	18%	-4%

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

- Delinquency case rates increased between 1990 and 1999 for each age with the exception of 10- and 11-year-olds. During this period, the case rate for 10-year-olds decreased 15% and the case rate for 11-year-olds decreased 4%.

Note: Percent change calculations are based on unrounded numbers.

More than half of all delinquency cases involved youth younger than 16

Percentage of delinquency cases involving youth age 15 or younger:

Most serious offense	1990	1995	1999
Total	60%	60%	57%
Person	62	64	64
Property	63	64	61
Drugs	40	43	40
Public order	53	54	54

- In 1999, 57% 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 youth accounted for a smaller proportion of drug and public order cases than of person and property offense cases.

Offense profiles differed for younger and older youth

Offense profile of delinquency cases, 1999:

Most serious offense	Age 15 or younger	Age 16 or older
Person	26%	20%
Property	45	39
Drugs	8	16
Public order	22	25
Total	100%	100%

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

- Compared with the delinquency caseload involving older juveniles in 1999, the caseload of youth age 15 or younger included larger proportions of person and property offense cases and smaller proportions of drug and public order offense cases.

Age at Referral

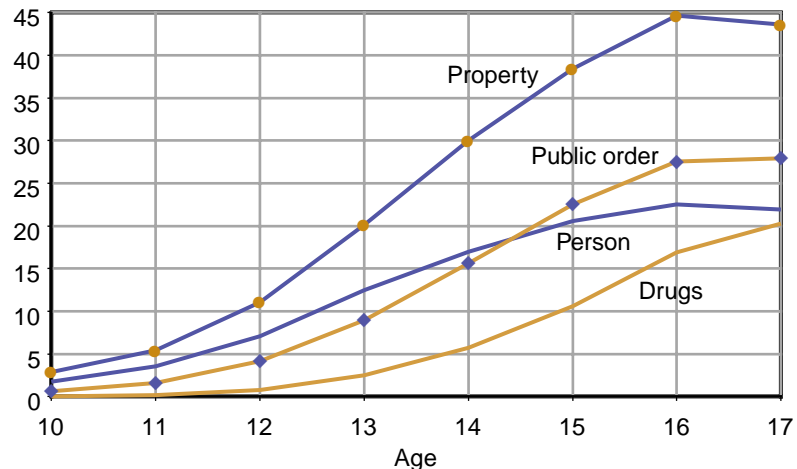
Why do juvenile courts handle more 16- than 17-year-olds?

Although comparable numbers of 17-year-olds and 16-year-olds were arrested in 1999, the number of juvenile court cases involving 17-year-olds (290,100) was lower than the number involving 16-year-olds (395,100). 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.

Even after controlling for their different representation in the juvenile population, the case rates for 16-year-olds were still slightly greater than the rates for 17-year-olds in some offense categories. One reason may be state legislation that targets certain older juveniles for processing directly in criminal courts (via either statutory exclusion or concurrent jurisdiction provisions). These juveniles include those charged with serious offenses, those with lengthy records of prior offenses, and those who are unreceptive to treatment in the juvenile justice system. In these situations, when a youth of juvenile age is arrested, the matter goes before a criminal court rather than before a juvenile court.

Case rates increased continuously with age for all offenses in 1999

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



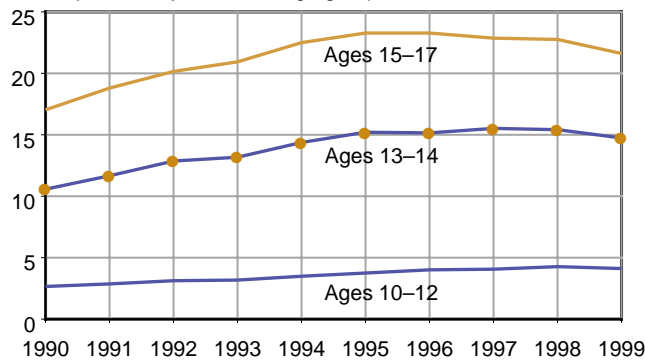
- The increase in case rates between age 13 and age 17 was sharpest for drug offenses. The case rate for drug offenses for 17-year-old juveniles was more than 8 times the rate for 13-year-olds.
- For public order offenses, the case rate for 17-year-olds was more than 3 times the rate for 13-year-olds and the property offense case rate for 17-year-olds was more than twice the rate for 13-year-olds.

Age at Referral

Overall, the increase in delinquency case rates between 1990 and 1999 was less among youth ages 10–12 than among youth in older age groups, but the pattern varied across offenses

Person offense case rates

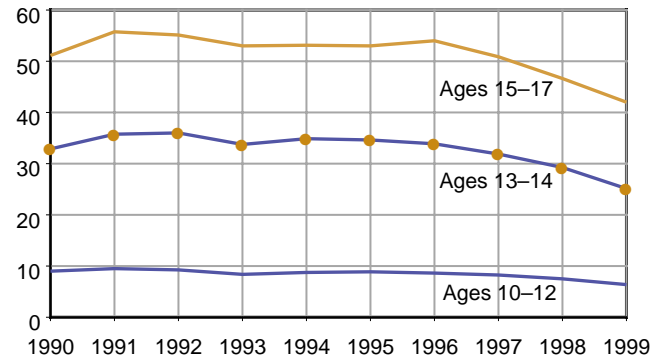
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



- Person offense case rates generally increased from 1990 to 1999, with rates increasing more for youth ages 10–12 (55%) than for youth ages 13–14 (39%) or youth ages 15–17 (27%).
- On average, the case rate for youth ages 15–17 was 54% greater than the rate for youth ages 13–14 between 1990 and 1999.

Property offense case rates

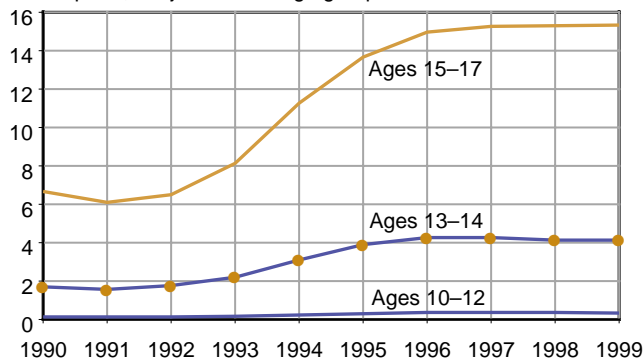
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



- In contrast to trends for other offenses, property offense case rates declined between 1996 and 1999 for all age groups. During this period, case rates for youth ages 10–12 and youth ages 13–14 declined 26% and the rate for youth ages 15–17 declined 22%.
- As a result of the recent decline, property offense case rates were lower in 1999 than in 1990 for all age groups.

Drug offense case rates

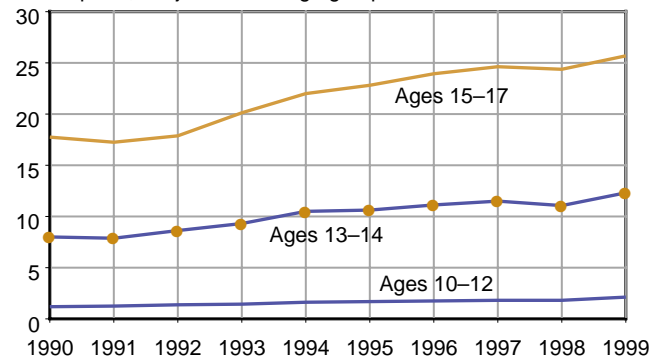
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



- For all age groups, the drug offense case rate in 1999 was more than double the rate in 1990.
- Drug offense case rates increased sharply (146%) between 1991 and 1996 for youth ages 15–17.
- In 1999, the drug offense case rate for youth ages 15–17 was 47 times the rate for youth ages 10–12 and nearly 4 times the rate for youth ages 13–14.

Public order offense case rates

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



- The public order offense case rate generally increased among all age groups between 1990 and 1999.
- Across all years, the public order case rate among youth ages 15–17 was more than double the rate for youth ages 13–14 and more than 13 times the rate for youth ages 10–12.

Gender

Most delinquency cases involve males, but the proportion of cases involving females was greater in 1999 than in 1990

Percentage of delinquency cases involving males:

Most serious offense	1990	1995	1999
Delinquency	81%	78%	76%
Person	80	76	73
Property	81	78	76
Drugs	87	86	84
Public order	81	78	75

- Nearly one-quarter (24%) of all delinquency cases handled in 1999 involved a female juvenile, compared with 19% in 1990.
- In 1990, 20% of all person offense cases involved a female juvenile; this proportion increased to 27% by 1999.

Offense profiles were similar for males and females

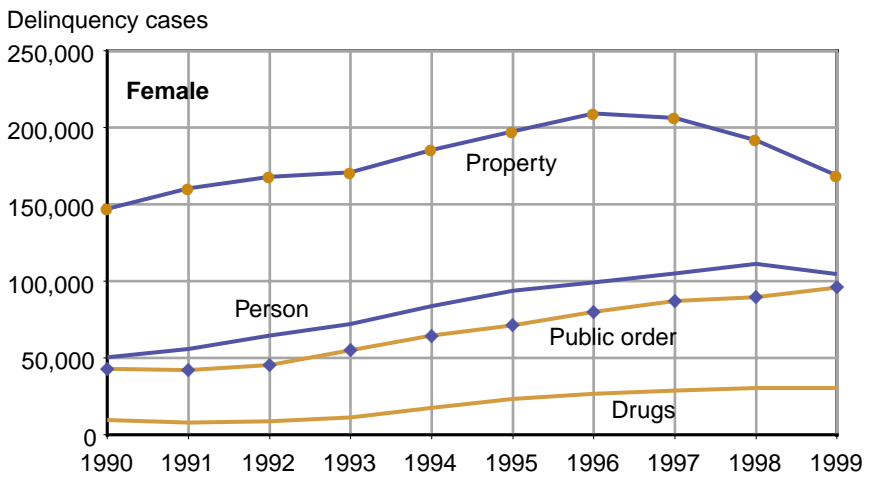
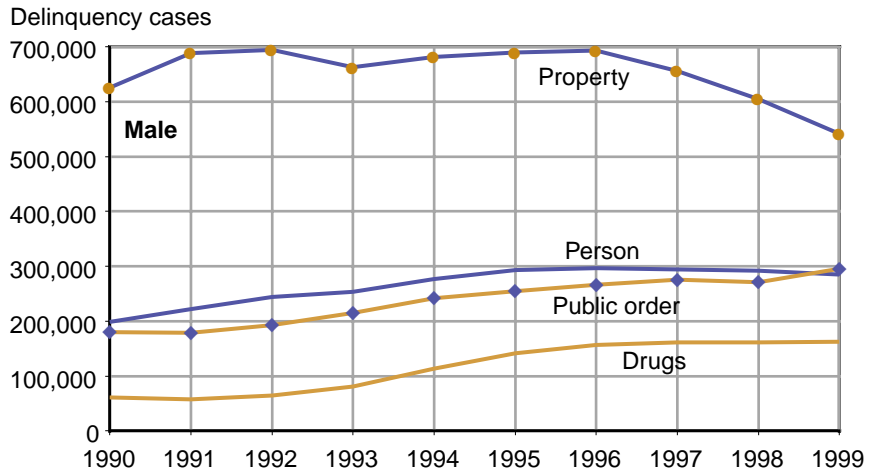
Offense profile of delinquency cases, 1999:

Most serious offense	Male	Female
Person	22%	26%
Property	42	42
Drugs	13	8
Public Order	23	24
Total	100%	100%

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

- In 1999, the male caseload contained a greater proportion of drug offenses and a smaller proportion of person offenses than the female caseload.

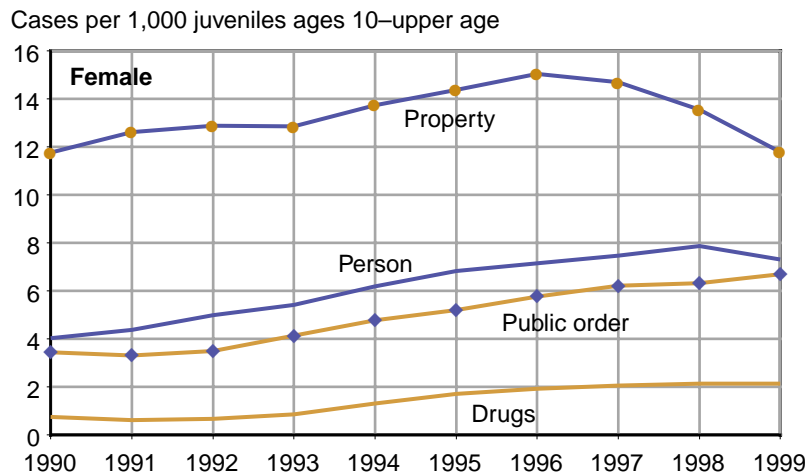
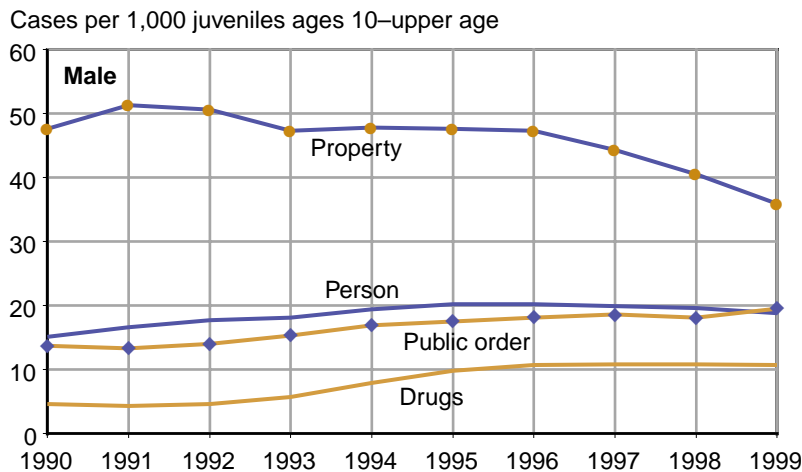
Between 1990 and 1999, the number of delinquency cases involving males increased 19%, while the number of cases involving females increased 59%



- The overall female delinquency caseload grew at an average rate of 5% per year between 1990 and 1999, compared with 2% per year for males.
- The growth in person offense cases was greater for females (107%) than for males (42%) between 1990 and 1999.
- For both males and females, the largest percent growth between 1990 and 1999 was in drug offense cases (161% and 219%, respectively).

Gender

Across all offense categories, gender-specific case rates were higher in 1999 than in 1990, with the exception of the property offense case rate for males



- In 1990, the delinquency case rate for males was 4 times greater than the rate for females. By 1999, the male rate was 3 times greater than the female rate—84.6 compared with 27.9.
- The largest disparity in case rates was for drug offenses. In 1999, the drug offense case rate for males was 5 times higher than the rate for females.

Between 1990 and 1999, the percent change in case rates was greater for females than for males in each general offense category

Percent change in case rates, 1990–99:

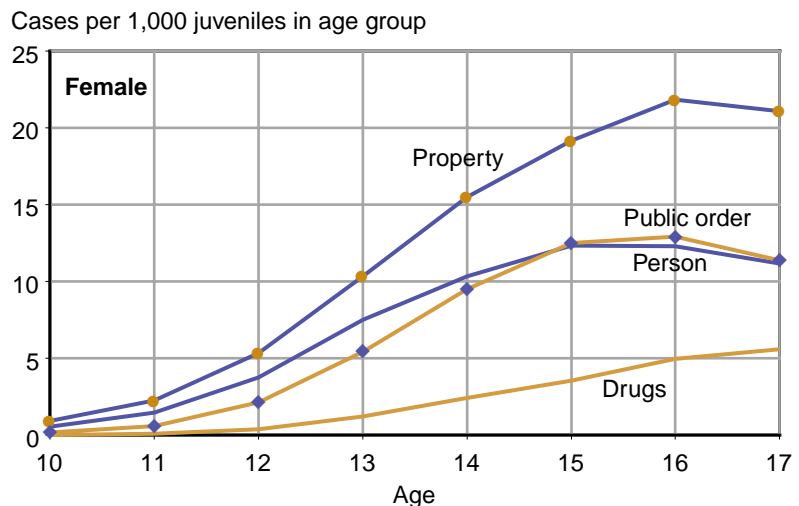
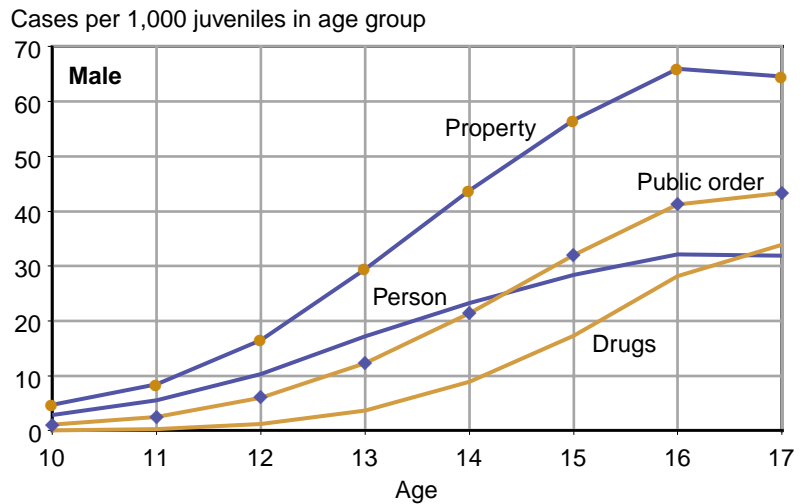
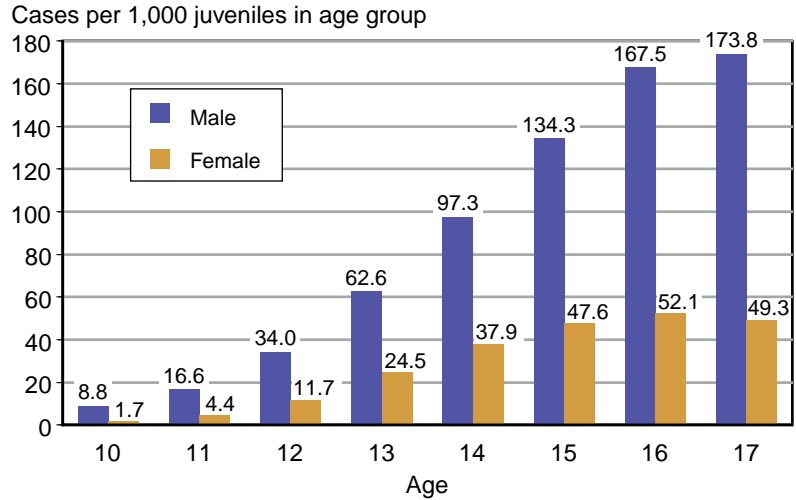
Most serious offense	Male	Female
Delinquency	4%	39%
Person	24	80
Property	-25	0
Drugs	128	178
Public order	42	93

Gender

Age-specific case rates for males and females varied by offense

- On average, male delinquency rates were more than 3 times the female rates within age groups.
- Although delinquency case rates generally increased with age, the increase was more pronounced for females than for males. On average, the female case rate increased 75% from one age group to the next, compared with a 57% increase in the male case rate.
- Male case rates increased continuously through age 17 in all four delinquency offense categories. For females, case rates increased through age 17 in two of the four offense categories.
- For both males and females, case rates for drug offenses increased considerably from age 12 to age 14. For males, the drug offense case rate for 14-year-olds was 7.6 times higher than the rate for 12-year-olds. For females, the rate for 14-year-olds was 6.4 times higher than the rate for 12-year-olds.

In 1999, the delinquency case rate for males increased through age 17, while the female case rate peaked at age 16



Race

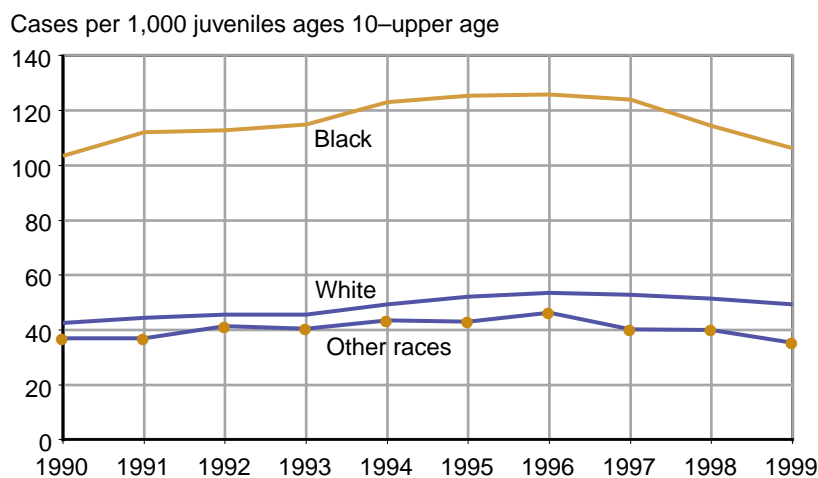
The number of cases involving white youth increased 30% between 1990 and 1999, while cases involving youth of other races increased 28%, and those involving black youth increased 20%

Most serious offense	Number of cases			Percent change	
	1990	1995	1999	1990–99	1995–99
White	876,400	1,173,100	1,140,500	30%	-3%
Person	141,100	227,500	242,500	72	7
Property	546,100	624,700	494,600	-9	-21
Drugs	38,600	107,800	135,900	252	26
Public order	150,600	213,100	267,400	78	25
Black	396,700	529,500	476,500	20	-10
Person	101,000	147,200	133,300	32	-9
Property	199,300	227,000	182,700	-8	-19
Drugs	31,100	54,200	50,900	64	-6
Public order	65,400	101,200	109,500	68	8
Other races	43,800	63,000	56,100	28	-11
Person	7,400	12,300	11,200	51	-9
Property	27,400	35,700	28,900	5	-19
Drugs	1,300	3,400	4,400	228	28
Public order	7,700	11,500	11,600	51	1

- Trends differed somewhat across racial groups. For black juveniles, public order offense cases showed the largest percent increase (68%) between 1990 and 1999; for white juveniles and for youth of other races, drug cases showed the largest percent increase (252% and 228%, respectively).

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

For each racial group, the case rate reached a peak in 1996 and then declined



- The 1999 case rate for youth of other races was 25% below its 1996 peak; case rates for black juveniles declined 16% between 1996 and 1999, while the rate for white juveniles declined 8%.
- The total case rate for black juveniles in 1999 (106.0) was more than twice the rate for white juveniles (49.0) and nearly three times the rate for youth of other races (34.6).

For all racial groups, a property offense was the most common charge involved in delinquency cases disposed in 1999

Offense profile of delinquency cases, 1999:

Most serious offense	White ⁴	Black	Other races
Person	21%	28%	20%
Property	43	38	51
Drugs	12	11	8
Public order	23	23	21
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

White youth accounted for 68% of the delinquency cases disposed in 1999

Race profile of delinquency cases, 1999:

Most serious offense	White	Black	Other races	Total
Delinquency	68%	28%	3%	100%
Person	63	34	3	100
Property	70	26	4	100
Drugs	71	27	2	100
Public order	69	28	3	100

Juvenile population 79% 15% 6% 100%

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

Between 1990 and 1999, the percent change in case rates was greater for white youth and black youth than for youth of other races

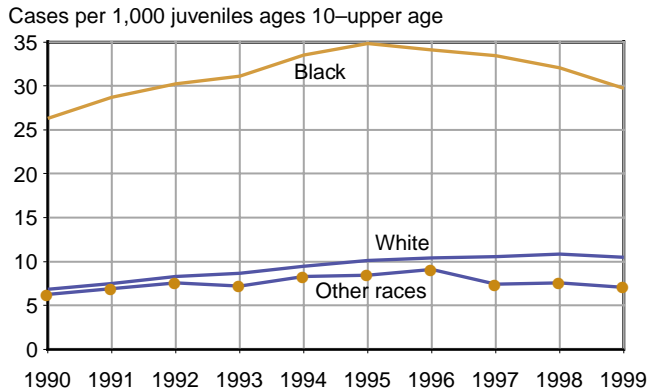
Race	Percent change in case rate	
	1990–99	1995–99
White	15%	-6%
Black	3	-15
Other races	-6	-19

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

Race

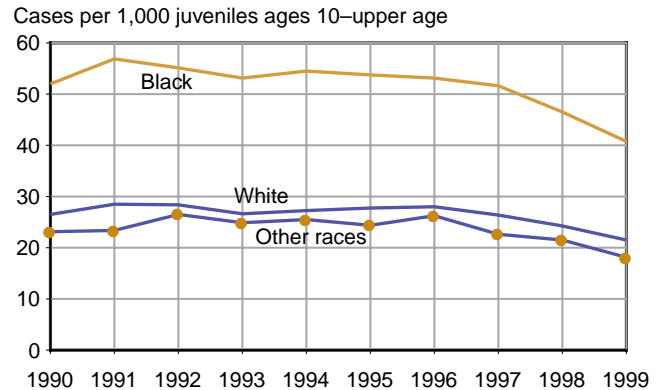
Between 1990 and 1999, case rates increased for all racial groups in all offense categories except property offenses

Person offense case rates



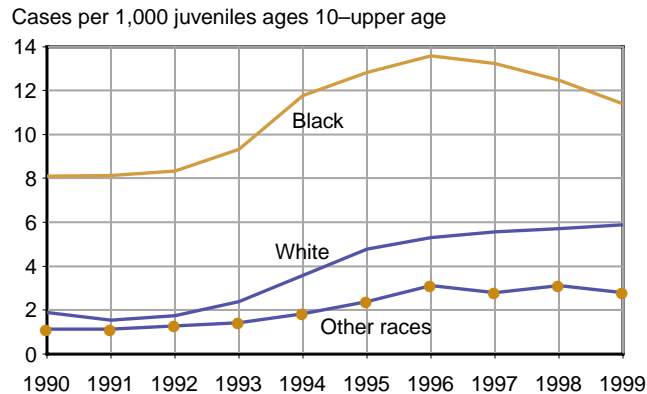
- Between 1990 and 1999, the person case rate increased more for white youth (52%) than for black youth (11%) or youth of other races (13%).
- In 1999, the person offense case rate for black juveniles was nearly 3 times the rate for white juveniles and more than 4 times the rate for youth of other races.

Property offense case rates



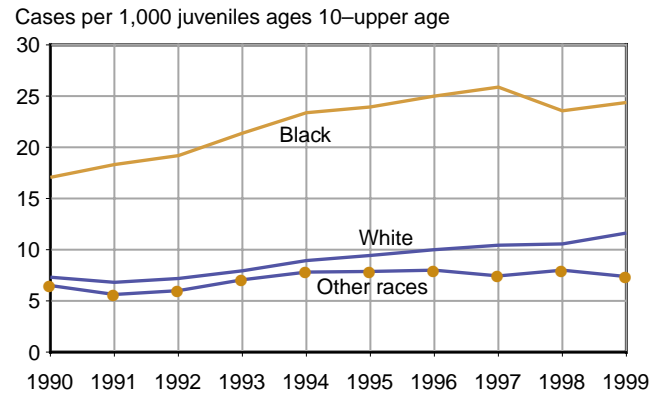
- Throughout the 1990s, the property offense case rates for whites and other races were about half the rates for blacks.
- For all racial groups, property offense case rates were lower in 1999 than in 1990: the rate declined 23% for youth of other races, 22% for black youth, and 20% for white juveniles.

Drug offense case rates



- Drug case rates increased for all racial groups during the 1990s. Case rates increased more for white youth (212%) and youth of the other races (140%) than for black youth (40%).
- The 1999 drug case rate for blacks (11.3) was nearly twice the rate for whites (5.8) and 4 times the rate for youth of other races (2.7).

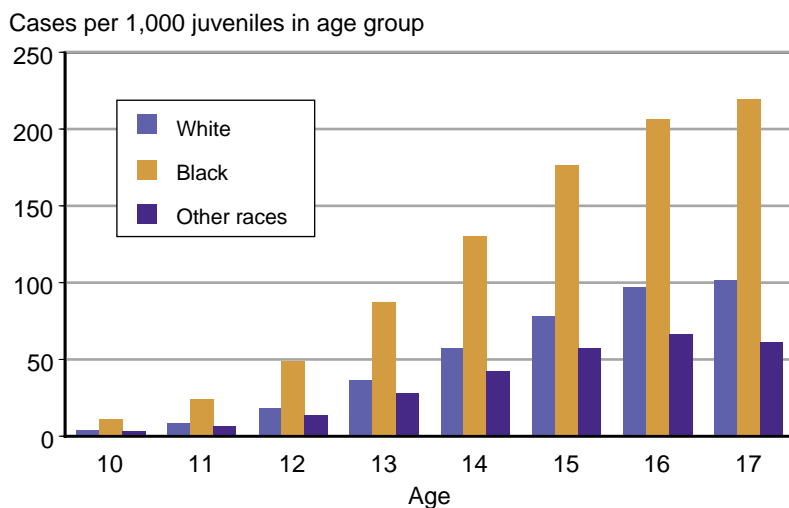
Public order offense case rates



- Between 1990 and 1999, the public order case rates for whites and other races were about half the rates for blacks.
- The increase in the public order case rate between 1990 and 1999 was greater for white juveniles (57%) than for black juveniles (43%) or juveniles of other races (11%).

Race

Case rates increased through age 17 for white juveniles and black juveniles in 1999 and peaked at age 16 for youth of other races



Data Table

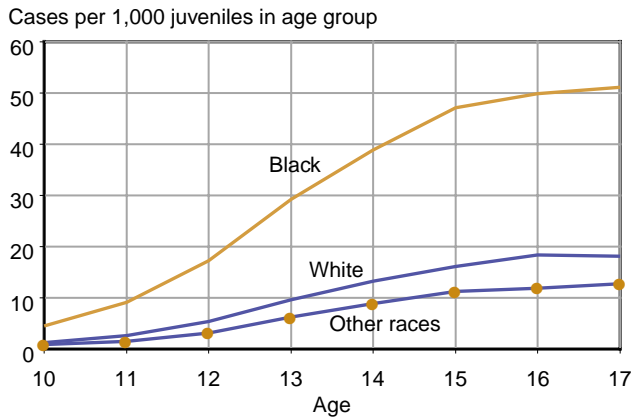
Age	White	Black	Other races
10	4.2	11.4	3.6
11	8.3	23.9	6.8
12	18.6	49.0	13.7
13	36.5	87.4	28.2
14	57.8	130.4	42.7
15	78.3	176.4	57.0
16	97.4	206.6	66.2
17	101.2	219.9	61.2

- Within each age group, the case rate for black juveniles was more than twice the rate for white juveniles and more than three times the rate for youth of other races.
- Across racial groups, case rates increased sharply from age 10 to age 13. For white juveniles, the case rate for 13-year-olds was nearly 9 times the rate for 10-year-olds. For black juveniles and youth of other races, case rates for 13-year-olds were nearly 8 times the rate for 10-year-olds.

Race

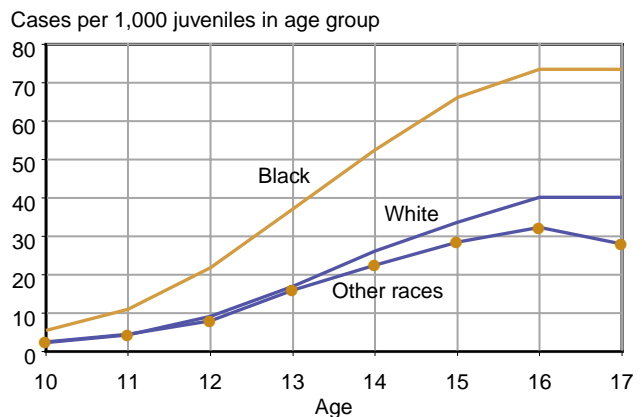
Age-related increases in delinquency case rates occurred for each racial group within all offense categories, although there were variations across the 12 offense-race combinations

Person offense case rates, 1999



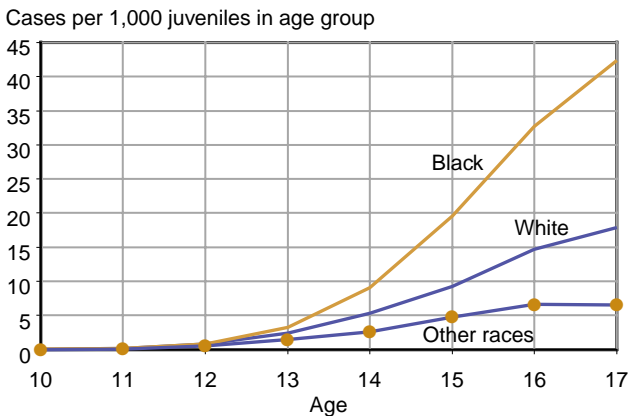
- Regardless of race, person offense case rates increased through age 17.
- Within each racial group, the person offense case rate for 16-year-olds was nearly twice the rate for 13-year-olds.

Property offense case rates, 1999



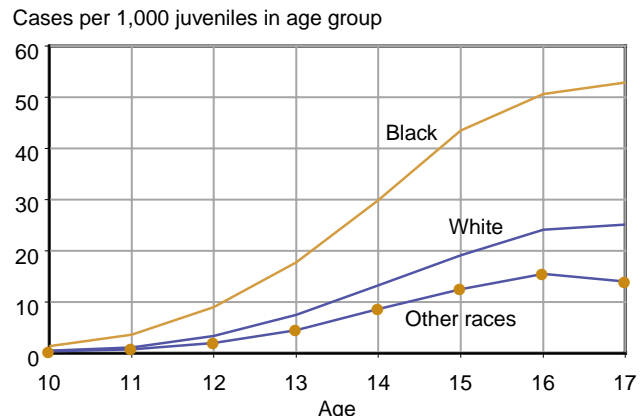
- Property offense case rates increased through age 17 for white juveniles and black juveniles but peaked at age 16 for youth of other races.
- Across racial groups, property offense case rates for 13-year-olds were about 7 times higher than the rates for 10-year-olds.

Drug offense case rates, 1999



- Similar to the pattern for person offense case rates, drug offense case rates increased continuously through age 17 for all racial groups.
- Drug offense case rates increased sharply after age 13 for white youth and black youth.
- For black youth, the drug offense case rate for 16-year-olds was 10 times the rate for 13-year-olds.

Public order offense case rates, 1999

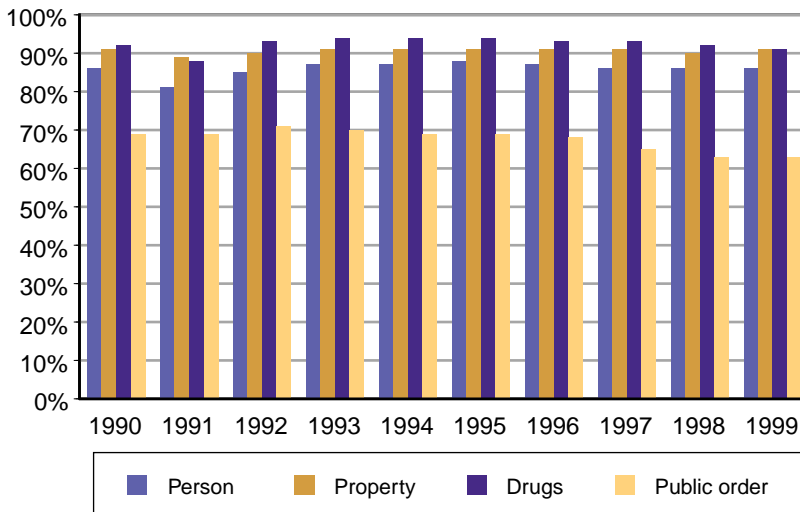


- Similar to the pattern for property offense case rates, public order case rates increased through age 17 for white juveniles and black juveniles but peaked at age 16 for youth of other races.
- Within each age group, the case rate for public order offenses involving black youth was more than twice the rate for white youth and more than 3 times the rate for youth of other races.

Source of Referral

Most delinquency cases are referred to court by law enforcement agencies

Percent of cases referred by law enforcement



Data Table

	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1990	86%	86%	91%	92%	69%
1991	84	81	89	88	69
1992	86	85	90	93	71
1993	87	87	91	94	70
1994	86	87	91	94	69
1995	87	88	91	94	69
1996	86	87	91	93	68
1997	85	86	91	93	65
1998	84	86	90	92	63
1999	83	86	91	91	63

- 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 are traditionally the source of most delinquency referrals. In 1999, for example, 84% of delinquency cases were referred by law enforcement.
- There is some variation across the four major offense categories in the proportion of cases referred by law enforcement.
- In 1999, law enforcement agencies referred 91% of drug law violation cases, 91% of property cases, and 87% of person offense cases.
- Law enforcement agencies referred a smaller proportion of public order offense cases (62%), perhaps because this offense category contains probation violations and contempt-of-court cases, which are referred most often by court personnel.

Chapter 3

National Estimates of Delinquency Case Processing

Juvenile courts may divert some juveniles away from the formal justice system to other agencies for service or may decide to process juveniles formally with the filing of a petition. Juvenile courts may adjudicate these formal cases and may order probation or residential placement, or they may waive jurisdiction and transfer certain cases from juvenile court to criminal court. While their cases are

being processed, juveniles may be held in secure detention.

This chapter quantifies the flow of delinquency cases through each stage of the juvenile court system by offense and by demographics (age, gender, and race) of the juveniles involved. The chapter focuses on cases disposed in 1999 and also examines trends from 1990.

Detention

When are youth detained?

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

The offense profile of detained delinquency cases has changed since 1990

Offense profile of detained delinquency cases:

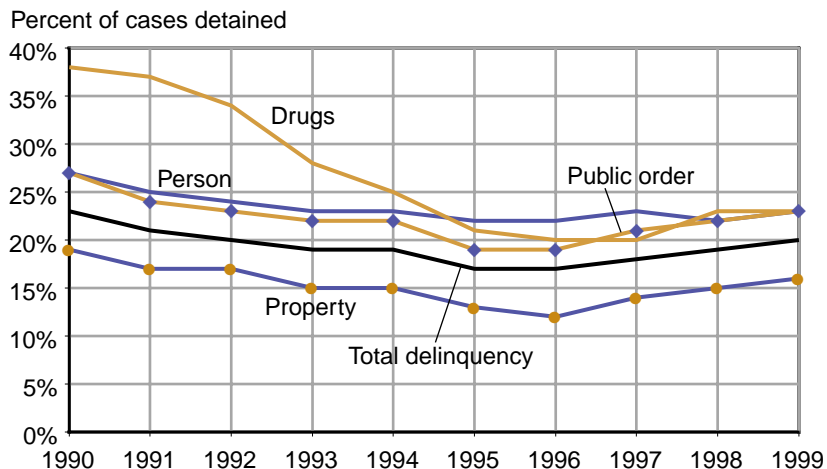
Most serious offense	1990	1995	1999
Person	22%	28%	27%
Property	49	39	34
Drugs	9	12	13
Public order	20	21	26
Total	100%	100%	100%

Number of cases 302,800 295,400 336,200

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

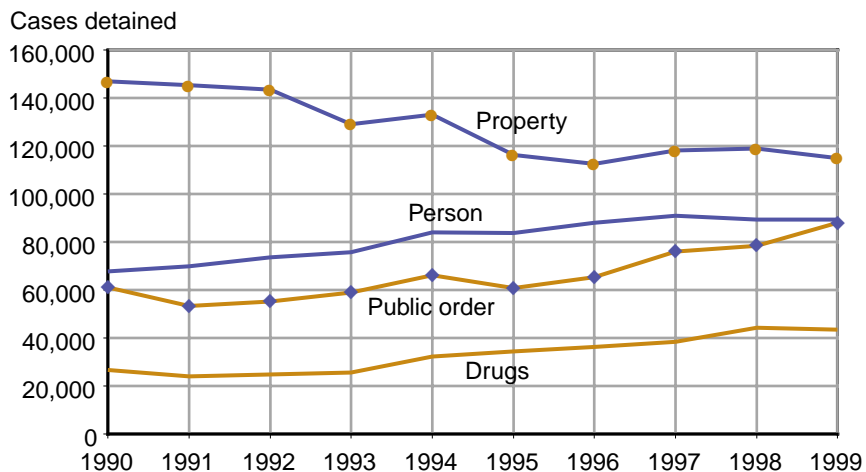
- Compared with 1990, the 1999 detention caseload contained a greater proportion of person offense cases and a smaller share of property offense cases.
- In 1999, the percentage of cases involving detention was lower for property offenses than for any other offense category. Nevertheless, property cases accounted for the largest share of all cases involving detention, because they represented the largest share of the juvenile court caseload.

In 1999, juveniles were detained between referral and disposition in 20% of all delinquency cases processed



- For all four general offense categories, the probability of detention was lower in 1999 than in 1990. This pattern was most pronounced for drug cases.
- Property offense cases were least likely to involve detention.

Although the percentage of delinquency cases involving detention decreased between 1990 and 1999, the number of such cases increased



- The number of delinquency cases involving detention increased 11% between 1990 and 1999. Drug cases had the greatest percent increase in the number of detained cases (62%), followed by public order cases (44%), and person cases (32%). In contrast, the number of detained property cases declined 22% during this period.
- Despite the decline in the number of detained property cases, these cases still accounted for the largest volume of cases involving detention in 1999.

Detention

In 1999, detention was used more frequently for older juveniles than for younger juveniles

Percentage of delinquency cases detained:

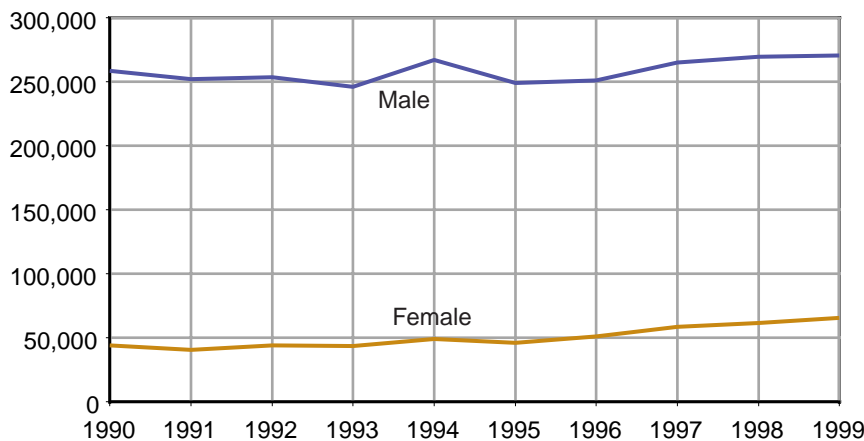
Most serious offense	Age at referral							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Delinquency	6%	9%	13%	17%	21%	22%	22%	23%
Person	9	11	15	20	24	25	26	28
Property	4	6	11	13	17	18	19	18
Drugs	*	14	10	17	23	23	23	25
Public order	6	12	15	20	23	25	23	24

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

- Overall, the likelihood of detention increased through age 17.
- Across all ages, property offense cases were less likely to involve detention than were cases in any other offense category.

The number of cases involving detention increased 4% among males and 50% among females between 1990 and 1999

Delinquency cases detained



- Although the percent increase in cases involving detention was greater for females than for males, the number of cases involving detention remained much greater for males than for females. In 1999, males accounted for 80% of cases involving detention.
- Between 1990 and 1999, the percent increase in cases detained was greater for females than for males in every offense category. For example, the number of person offense cases involving detention increased 102% for females and 20% for males.

Juveniles younger than 16 accounted for 53% of cases involving detention in 1999

Age profile of detained delinquency cases:

Age at referral	1990	1995	1999
10 or younger	1%	1%	1%
11	1	1	1
12	4	4	3
13	9	9	8
14	17	17	16
15	24	24	23
16	26	26	26
17 or older	17	18	21
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

- The age profile for detention cases changed only slightly between 1990 and 1999.

In 1999, 21% of male delinquency cases and 16% of female cases involved detention

Percentage of delinquency cases detained:

Most serious offense	1990	1995	1999
Male	24%	18%	21%
Person	29	23	25
Property	20	15	18
Drugs	39	22	23
Public order	28	20	23
Female	18%	12%	16%
Person	20	17	19
Property	14	8	12
Drugs	28	16	20
Public order	26	15	20

- Regardless of offense, males were more likely to be detained than females.
- For both males and females, the greatest decline in the use of detention was for drug cases (16 and 8 percentage points, respectively).
- Males and females were least likely to be detained in cases involving property offenses.

Detention

Trends in the use of detention varied by race and offense

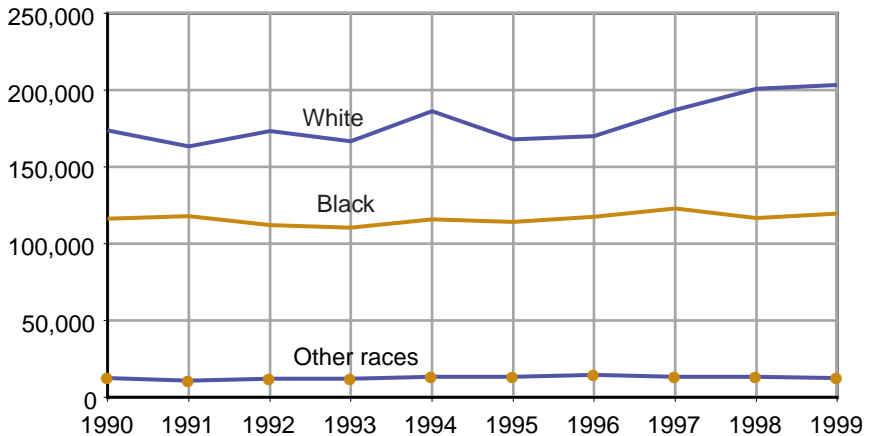
Percentage of delinquency cases detained:

Most serious offense	1990	1995	1999
White	20%	14%	18%
Person	24	19	21
Property	17	12	15
Drugs	27	14	17
Public order	26	17	20
Black	29%	22%	25%
Person	31	25	25
Property	24	17	20
Drugs	52	34	38
Public order	31	20	28
Other races	29%	21%	23%
Person	38	29	32
Property	25	16	17
Drugs	35	17	21
Public order	33	29	29

- In 1999, youth were detained at some point between referral and disposition in 18% of delinquency cases involving white juveniles, 25% of cases involving blacks, and 23% of cases involving youth of other races.
- The largest racial variation in detention use in 1999 was for cases involving drug law violations. Detention was used in 17% of drug cases involving white juveniles, 38% of cases involving blacks, and 21% of cases involving youth of other races.
- The proportion of cases involving detention decreased for all racial groups between 1990 and 1999, but the decline was only 2 percentage points for white youth, compared with 4 percentage points for black youth and 6 percentage points for youth of other races.
- For all racial groups, the greatest decline in the use of detention between 1990 and 1999 was for drug cases (down 9 percentage points for white youth and 14 for black youth and youth of other races).

The number of cases involving detention increased 17% for white juveniles between 1990 and 1999

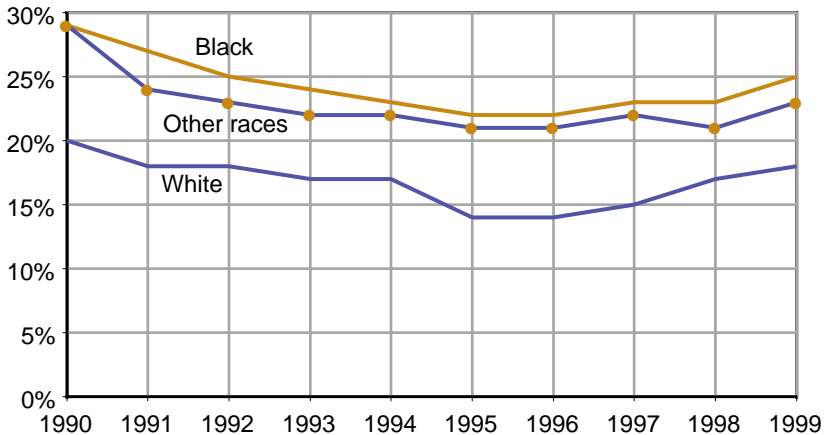
Delinquency cases detained



- Between 1990 and 1999, the relative increase in the number of cases involving detention was about the same for black juveniles (3%) and youth of other races (2%).
- Overall, the detention caseload increased by 33,400 cases between 1990 and 1999; cases involving white juveniles accounted for 89% of this increase.

For each racial group, the likelihood of detention was lower in 1999 than in 1990

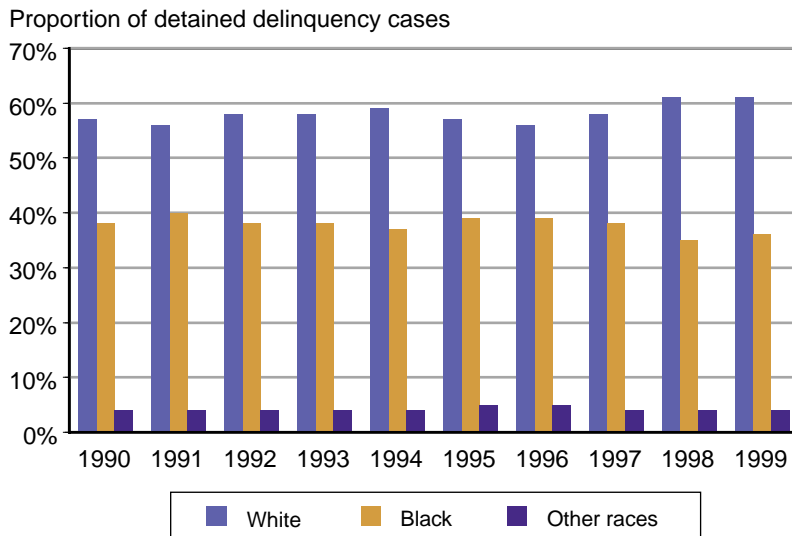
Percent of delinquency cases detained



- Throughout the 1990s, cases involving black juveniles and youth of other races were more likely to be detained than cases involving white juveniles.

Detention

Black juveniles accounted for a smaller share of delinquency cases involving detention in 1999 than in 1990



Data Table

Year	White	Black	Other races	Total
1990	57%	38%	4%	100%
1991	56	40	4	100
1992	58	38	4	100
1993	58	38	4	100
1994	59	37	4	100
1995	57	39	5	100
1996	56	39	5	100
1997	58	38	4	100
1998	61	35	4	100
1999	61	36	4	100

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

- In 1990, blacks accounted for 38% of the detention caseload; by 1999, their proportion had decreased to 36%. Juveniles of other races remained at 4% of the detention caseload throughout most of the 1990s.

Black youth were overrepresented in detention caseloads in 1999

Black youth were overrepresented in the detention caseload, compared with their proportions in the overall delinquency caseload. Although black youth made up 28% of all delinquency cases processed in 1999, they were involved in 36% of detained cases. This overrepresentation was greatest for drug offenses: blacks accounted for 27% of all drug cases processed but 45% of drug cases detained.

Percentage of cases that involved black juveniles in 1999:

Most serious offense	All cases	Detained cases
Delinquency	28%	36%
Person	34	38
Property	26	31
Drugs	27	45
Public order	28	34

In all offense categories, youth of other races made up less than 5% of all cases processed and of those involving detention.

Intake Decision

In 1999, 57% of all delinquency cases were formally processed

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.

Percentage of delinquency cases petitioned:

Most serious offense	1990	1995	1999
Delinquency	50%	54%	57%
Person	55	58	60
Property	47	50	54
Drugs	66	60	61
Public order	50	56	59

- Between 1990 and 1999, the use of formal processing increased for three of the four general offense categories; drug offense cases were the exception.
- In each year between 1990 and 1999, drug offense cases were more likely than other offense cases to be handled formally.

Offense profile of delinquency cases, 1999:

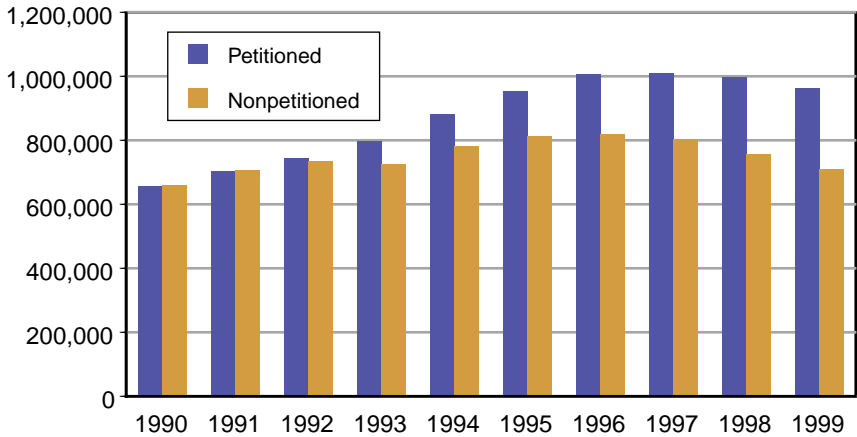
Most serious offense	Nonpetitioned	Petitioned
Person	22%	24%
Property	45	40
Drugs	10	12
Public order	23	24
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	711,100	962,000

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

- Compared with nonpetitioned cases, petitioned cases in 1999 involved higher proportions of person, drug, and public order offenses and a lower proportion of property offenses.

The number of petitioned delinquency cases increased 47% between 1990 and 1999

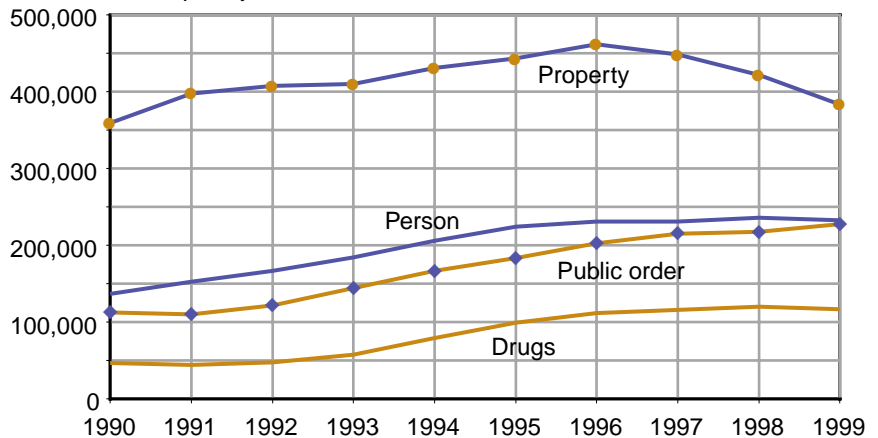
Delinquency cases



- Between 1990 and 1999, the number of nonpetitioned cases increased 8%, and the overall delinquency caseload increased 27%.
- Since 1992, petitioned cases have outnumbered nonpetitioned cases. In 1999, there were 35% more petitioned than nonpetitioned delinquency cases.

Between 1990 and 1999, the petitioned caseload increased for all offense categories

Petitioned delinquency cases



- The number of petitioned drug offense cases increased 151% between 1990 and 1999—more than any other offense category.
- Unlike the trends for other offense categories, the number of formally handled property offense cases peaked in 1996 and then declined through 1999.

Intake Decision

Age

- In each year between 1990 and 1999, delinquency cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving younger juveniles.
- In 1999, 55% of delinquency cases involving youth age 15 or younger were petitioned, compared with 61% of cases involving older youth.
- Between 1990 and 1999, the proportion of drug offense cases petitioned declined for both age groups.

Gender

- Regardless of offense, juvenile courts were more likely to petition cases involving males than females.
- For both males and females, property offense cases were least likely to be petitioned than cases involving other offense categories.

Race

- Delinquency cases involving black juveniles were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving white youth or youth of other races.
- In 1999, racial differences in the likelihood of petitioning were greatest for drug offense cases: 80% of drug cases involving black juveniles were petitioned, compared with 56% for juveniles of other races and 54% of white juveniles.

The likelihood of formal handling increased between 1990 and 1999 for all demographic categories

Percentage of delinquency cases petitioned:

Most serious offense	1990	1995	1999
Age			
15 or younger	47%	51%	55%
Person	52	55	58
Property	44	47	52
Drugs	66	58	59
Public order	50	54	56
16 or older	54%	59%	61%
Person	59	63	64
Property	52	56	58
Drugs	65	62	63
Public order	51	60	61
Gender			
Male	52%	57%	60%
Person	58	61	63
Property	50	54	58
Drugs	68	62	63
Public order	51	58	60
Female	38%	43%	49%
Person	43	49	53
Property	33	38	42
Drugs	52	48	52
Public order	46	51	54
Race			
White	45%	51%	54%
Person	49	54	57
Property	44	48	53
Drugs	53	52	54
Public order	46	55	56
Black	60%	61%	65%
Person	62	64	67
Property	54	55	60
Drugs	82	77	80
Public order	61	61	65
Other races	51%	52%	53%
Person	60	59	58
Property	48	49	48
Drugs	43	48	56
Public order	53	51	58

Waiver

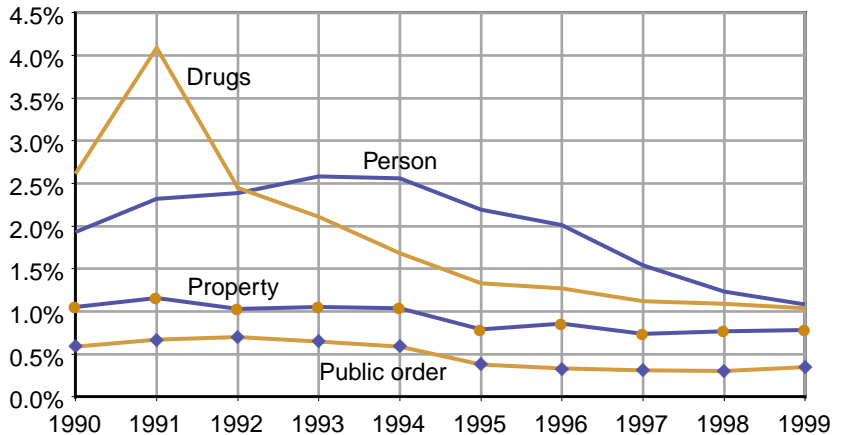
The mechanisms used to transfer responsibility for a case to the criminal court vary by state

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. In some states, prosecutors may have the authority to file certain juvenile cases directly in criminal court. In an increasing number of states, cases that meet certain age and offense criteria are excluded by statute from juvenile court jurisdiction and are thus filed directly in criminal court. Most states also have statutory provisions for judicial waiver, whereby a juvenile court judge may waive juvenile court jurisdiction in certain juvenile cases, thus authorizing a transfer to criminal court. In most instances, when a waiver request is denied, the case is then scheduled for an adjudicatory hearing in juvenile court. This Report describes only those cases that were transferred to criminal court by judicial waiver.

Judicial waiver provisions vary from state to state. In some states, these provisions target youth charged with violent offenses and offenses involving firearms. Most state statutes also limit judicial waiver to juveniles who are “no longer amenable to treatment.” The factors that determine lack of amenability vary but typically include the juvenile’s offense history and previous dispositional outcomes. In addition, many state statutes instruct juvenile courts to consider other factors, such as the availability of dispositional alternatives for treatment, the time available for sanctions, public safety, and the best interests of the child. Although these factors play an important role in the likelihood of a case being judicially waived to criminal court, they are not controlled for in this Report because of the nature of the data collection.

About 1% of petitioned delinquency cases are waived, but trends in the use of waiver vary by offense

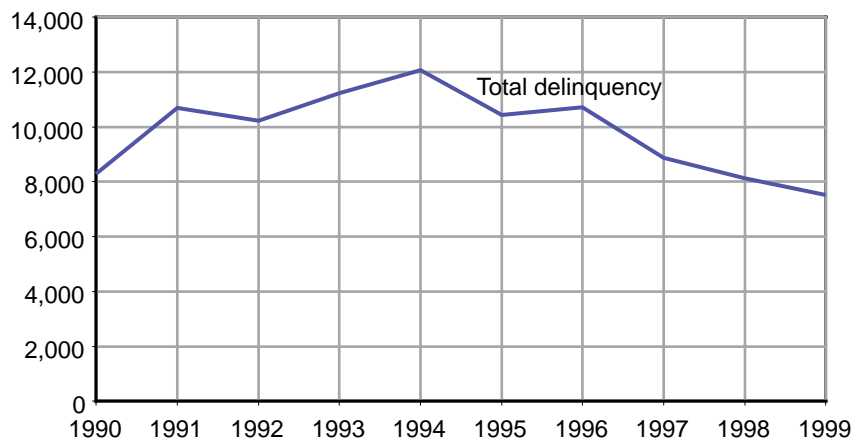
Percent of petitioned delinquency cases waived to criminal court



- Between 1990 and 1992, drug offense cases were the most likely to be waived to criminal court. Since 1993, however, person offense cases have been the most likely to be waived.

The number of cases judicially waived to criminal court peaked in 1994 at 12,100 cases

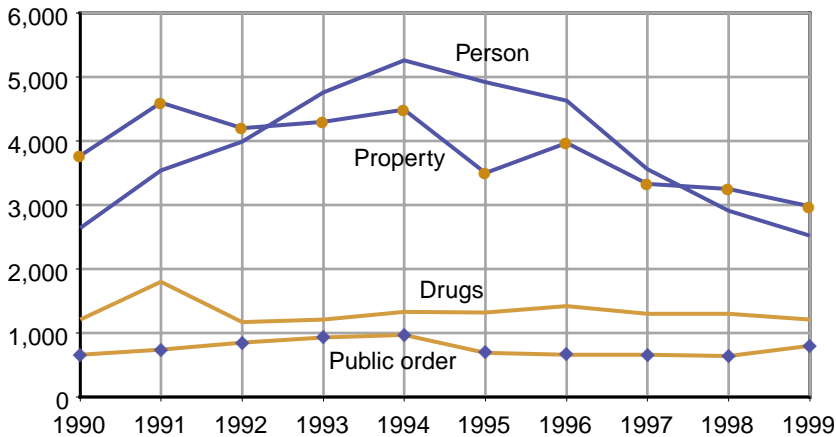
Cases judicially waived to criminal court



- The number of delinquency cases judicially waived to criminal court in 1994 was 45% greater than the number waived in 1990. This increase was followed by a 38% decline between 1994 and 1999. As a result, the number of cases waived in 1999 was 9% below the number waived in 1990.

Although the number of waived cases has dropped in recent years, the number was slightly higher in 1999 than in 1990 for drug and public order offense cases

Cases judicially waived to criminal court



- The number of judicially waived person offense cases doubled between 1990 and 1994 and then declined 52% through 1999. As a result, the number of person offense cases judicially waived in 1999 was 5% less than the number waived in 1990.
- With the exception of 1991, the number of waived drug offense cases was relatively stable between 1990 and 1999, averaging about 1,300 cases per year.
- The number of waived property offense cases declined 34% between 1994 and 1999. By 1999, the number of waived property offense cases was 21% less than the number waived in 1990.
- For public order offenses, the number of cases waived in 1999 was 21% greater than the number waived in 1990.

The offense profile of cases judicially waived to criminal court changed considerably between 1990 and 1999

Offense profile of waived delinquency cases:

Most serious offense	1990	1995	1999
Person	32%	47%	34%
Property	45	34	40
Drugs	15	13	16
Public order	8	7	11
Total	100%	100%	100%
Number of cases	8,300	10,400	7,500

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

- The proportion of all waived delinquency cases that involved a property offense as the most serious charge declined from 45% in 1990 to 40% in 1999.
- The proportion of person offenses among judicially waived cases grew from 32% in 1990 to a peak of 47% in 1995 and then dropped to 34% in 1999.

Waiver

The probability of waiver to criminal court is substantially greater for cases involving older juveniles than for cases involving younger juveniles

Percentage of petitioned delinquency cases waived to criminal court:

Most serious offense	1990	1995	1999
Age			
15 or younger	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Person	0.5	0.8	0.3
Property	0.1	0.2	0.1
Drugs	0.5	0.3	0.2
Public order	0.1	0.1	0.1
16 or older	2.6%	2.1%	1.5%
Person	4.1	4.4	2.3
Property	2.4	1.7	1.6
Drugs	4.0	2.0	1.6
Public order	1.1	0.6	0.6
Gender			
Male	1.4%	1.3%	0.9%
Person	2.2	2.7	1.3
Property	1.2	0.9	0.9
Drugs	2.8	1.5	1.1
Public order	0.7	0.5	0.4
Female	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Person	0.3	0.4	0.3
Property	0.4	0.2	0.2
Drugs	1.3	0.3	0.5
Public order	0.1	0.1	0.1
Race			
White	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%
Person	1.3	1.7	0.9
Property	1.0	0.7	0.7
Drugs	1.0	0.7	0.6
Public order	0.4	0.3	0.3
Black	1.9%	1.6%	1.1%
Person	2.6	2.8	1.3
Property	1.2	1.0	0.9
Drugs	4.0	2.2	1.9
Public order	1.0	0.6	0.5
Other races	0.9%	1.1%	0.5%
Person	2.5	3.0	1.5
Property	0.6	0.5	0.3
Drugs	0.2	0.4	0.2
Public order	0.2	0.3	0.0

Age

- In 1999, 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% and then declined through 1999. This pattern was most marked in waivers for older juveniles charged with drug offenses, which peaked at 6.5% in 1991 and then dropped to 1.6% by 1999.
- Regardless of offense, less than 1% of all petitioned delinquency cases involving juveniles age 15 or younger were waived to criminal court between 1990 and 1999.

Gender

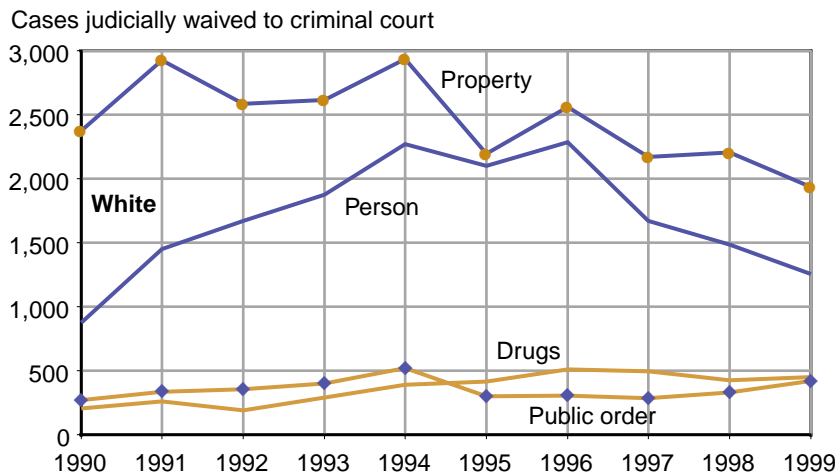
- In 1999, delinquency cases involving males were 4 times more likely to be judicially waived to criminal court than were cases involving females: 0.9% of petitioned cases involving males were waived to criminal court, compared with 0.2% of cases involving females.
- For both males and females, the proportion of cases waived to criminal court was smaller in 1999 than in 1990.
- For males, judicial waivers for petitioned cases involving drug offenses showed a substantial decline between 1991 and 1999 (from 4.3% to 1.1%).
- Drug cases involving females followed the same pattern, decreasing from 2.2% in 1991 to 0.5% in 1999.

Race

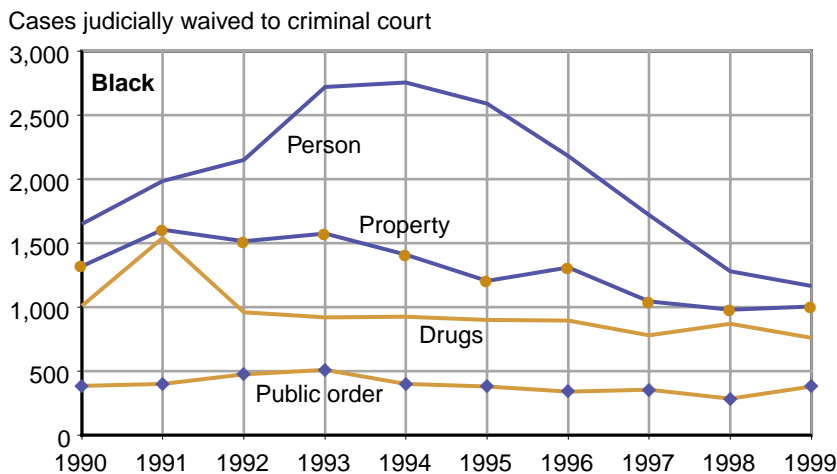
- Overall, black youth were more likely to be waived than were white youth or youth of other races each year between 1990 and 1999. This same pattern was true for property and drug offense cases.
- Among black juveniles, the use of waiver to criminal court for cases involving drug offenses peaked in 1991 (5.8%) and then declined through 1999.
- For person offense cases, youth of other races were more likely to be judicially waived than white or black youth in 1999.

Waiver

Among both white juveniles and black juveniles, the number of person offense cases judicially waived to criminal court increased sharply between 1990 and 1994



- Among white juveniles, the number of property offense cases waived in 1999 exceeded the number of person offense cases waived, despite the 43% increase in waived person offense cases between 1990 and 1999.



- Among black juveniles, the number of person offense cases waived rose 67% between 1990 and 1994. This increase was followed by a 58% drop through 1999.

Between 1990 and 1999, the number of waived cases increased 9% for white youth and declined 24% for black youth

Most serious offense	Percent change in waived cases 1990-99	
	White	Black
Delinquency	9%	-24%
Person	43	-29
Property	-19	-24
Drugs	119	-25
Public order	57	-1

The offense profile of waived cases differed for whites and blacks

Offense profile of waived cases:

Most serious offense	1990	1995	1999
White			
Person	24%	42%	31%
Property	64	44	48
Drugs	6	8	11
Public order	7	6	10
Total	100%	100%	100%
Black			
Person	38%	51%	35%
Property	30	24	30
Drugs	23	18	23
Public order	9	8	11
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

- From 1990 through 1999, person offense cases made up the largest share of the waived caseload for black youth.
- In comparison, property offense cases made up the largest share of the waived caseload for white youth each year from 1990 to 1999.
- The 1999 waived caseload for white juveniles contained a greater proportion of person, drug, and public order offense cases than in 1990.

Adjudication

A youth may be adjudicated delinquent after admitting to the charges in a case or after the court finds sufficient evidence to judge the youth delinquent.

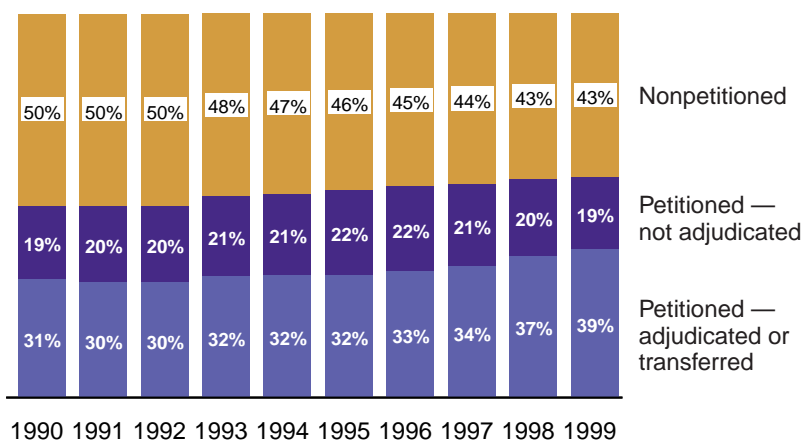
In 1999, youth were adjudicated delinquent in two-thirds of all petitioned delinquency cases

Percentage of petitioned delinquency cases adjudicated:

Most serious offense	1990	1995	1999
Delinquency	60%	58%	66%
Person	55	55	63
Property	62	59	68
Drug	59	58	67
Public order	62	60	67

- Across offenses, youth were more likely to be adjudicated delinquent in 1999 than in 1990.
- Between 1990 and 1999, the likelihood of adjudication increased more for person and drug offense cases than for property and public order offense cases.

Following the increased use of formal processing, the proportion of delinquency cases that resulted in adjudication or waiver has grown since 1992



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

- In 1990, 31% of all delinquency cases resulted in either adjudication of delinquency or waiver to criminal court. By 1999, this proportion had increased to 39%.

Adjudication

Age

- In each year from 1990 through 1999, juveniles age 15 or younger were more likely than older juveniles to be adjudicated delinquent, regardless of offense.
- For both age groups, the likelihood of adjudication increased across all offense categories between 1990 and 1999.
- For juveniles age 15 or younger, the likelihood of adjudication increased more for person offense cases than other offense categories and for juveniles age 16 and older, drug offense cases showed the largest increase.

Gender

- Petitioned cases involving male juveniles were more likely to be adjudicated than were those involving females.
- For both males and females, the likelihood of adjudication increased across all offense categories between 1990 and 1999.
- For females, drug offense cases showed the largest increase, from 56% in 1990 to 68% in 1999; for males, person offenses showed the largest increase, from 55% to 64%.

Race

- In 1999, petitioned cases involving black juveniles were less likely to be adjudicated than were cases involving white juveniles or juveniles of other races.
- For both white juveniles and black juveniles, the likelihood of adjudication increased across all offense categories between 1990 and 1999. For youth of other races, the use of adjudication increased for person and drug offense cases.
- Throughout the 1990s, petitioned person offense and drug offense cases involving youth of other races were more likely to result in adjudication than were cases involving white juveniles or black juveniles.

The likelihood of adjudication varied by demographic group

Percentage of petitioned delinquency cases adjudicated:

Most serious offense	1990	1995	1999
Age			
15 or younger	61%	59%	68%
Person	56	56	65
Property	62	60	69
Drugs	63	60	70
Public order	65	62	69
16 or older	59%	57%	65%
Person	53	53	61
Property	61	58	66
Drugs	56	58	66
Public order	60	57	65
Gender			
Male	61%	59%	67%
Person	55	55	64
Property	63	60	68
Drugs	59	59	67
Public order	62	60	67
Female	57%	54%	64%
Person	52	51	61
Property	57	53	64
Drugs	56	56	68
Public order	61	58	67
Race			
White	62%	60%	68%
Person	57	57	66
Property	63	61	68
Drugs	61	60	70
Public order	64	61	68
Black	57%	54%	63%
Person	52	51	60
Property	59	54	65
Drugs	57	56	63
Public order	58	56	65
Other races	70%	65%	69%
Person	64	63	69
Property	71	66	69
Drugs	69	68	75
Public order	73	63	69

Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

In dispositional hearings, juvenile court judges determine the most appropriate sanction for delinquent youth, generally after reviewing reports from the probation department. The range of disposition options may 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. 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.

The court ordered out-of-home placement in 24% of all adjudicated delinquency cases in 1999

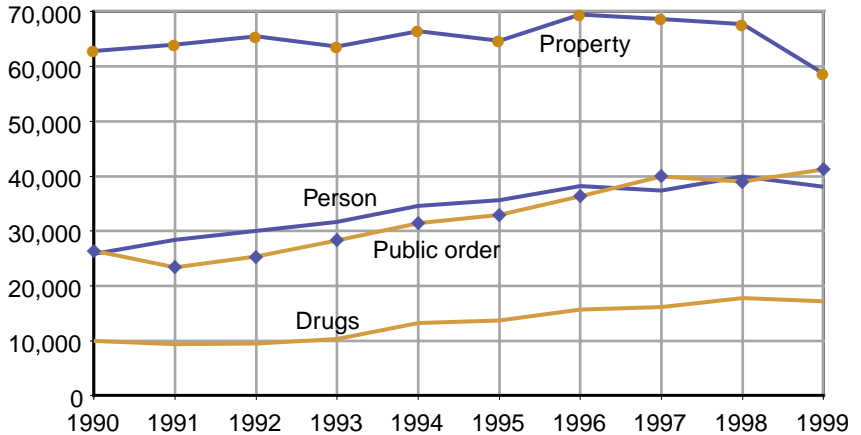
Percentage of adjudicated delinquency cases that resulted in out-of-home placement:

Most serious offense	1990	1995	1999
Delinquency	32%	27%	24%
Person	35	29	26
Property	28	25	23
Drugs	36	24	22
Public order	38	30	27

- The relatively high rate of placement in public order offense cases may be related to the fact that this offense category includes escapes from institutions, weapons offenses, and probation and parole violations.
- Although the percentage of adjudicated delinquency cases resulting in out-of-home placement declined between 1990 and 1999 for all four of the major offense categories, the number of adjudicated delinquency cases resulting in out-of-home placement increased 24%.

Between 1990 and 1999, placements increased for person, drug, and public order offense cases and decreased for property offense cases

Adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement



- The number of adjudicated drug offense cases that resulted in out-of-home placement increased 73% between 1990 and 1999. During this period, the number of public order offense cases that resulted in out-of-home placement increased 56%, person offense cases increased 48%, and property offense cases declined 6%.

The largest proportion of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement involve property offenses

Most serious offense	1990	1995	1999
Person	21%	24%	25%
Property	50	44	38
Drugs	8	9	11
Public order	21	22	27
Total	100%	100%	100%
Cases resulting in out-of-home placement	124,900	146,900	155,200

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

- The offense profile of cases resulting in out-of-home placement changed somewhat between 1990 and 1999. The proportion of out-of-home placement cases that involved person, drug, and public order offenses increased, while the proportion involving property offenses declined.

Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

Age

- Adjudicated cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were more likely than those involving juveniles age 15 or younger to result in out-of-home placement. In 1999, placement was the most restrictive disposition in 26% of adjudicated cases involving youth ages 16 or older and in 23% of those involving youth ages 15 and younger.
- For both age groups, the use of out-of-home placement in adjudicated drug offense cases decreased substantially between 1990 and 1999, declining more than 10 percentage points.

Gender

- Adjudicated cases involving male delinquents were more likely than those involving females to result in out-of-home placement. In 1999, placement was ordered in 26% of adjudicated cases involving males and in 19% of those involving females.
- For both males and females, higher proportions of person and public order cases resulted in out-of-home placement in 1999 than did property or drug cases.

Race

- In 1999, adjudicated cases involving black youth were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were cases involving white youth or youth of other races. These data, however, do not control for offense seriousness, offending history, or prior dispositions.
- The proportion of adjudicated drug offense cases resulting in placement declined for all three racial groups between 1990 and 1999, but the decline was more pronounced for cases involving youth of other races than for cases involving white juveniles or black juveniles.

The likelihood of out-of-home placement declined between 1990 and 1999 for all demographic groups and offenses

Percentage of adjudicated delinquency cases that resulted in out-of-home placement:

Most serious offense	1990	1995	1999
Age			
15 or younger	32%	26%	23%
Person	34	28	24
Property	28	24	21
Drugs	39	25	21
Public order	40	31	26
16 or older	32%	27%	26%
Person	35	31	28
Property	29	26	25
Drugs	34	23	22
Public order	35	29	28
Gender			
Male	33%	28%	26%
Person	36	31	28
Property	29	26	24
Drugs	37	24	23
Public order	38	31	28
Female	26%	20%	19%
Person	24	21	19
Property	21	18	16
Drugs	33	16	15
Public order	37	26	23
Race			
White	30%	24%	23%
Person	33	27	25
Property	26	23	21
Drugs	31	18	16
Public order	38	29	26
Black	35%	31%	28%
Person	37	31	27
Property	32	30	26
Drugs	41	31	33
Public order	38	33	29
Other races	32%	28%	24%
Person	34	32	28
Property	30	27	24
Drugs	37	23	15
Public order	38	30	24

Dispositions: Probation

Probation remains the most likely sanction imposed by juvenile courts

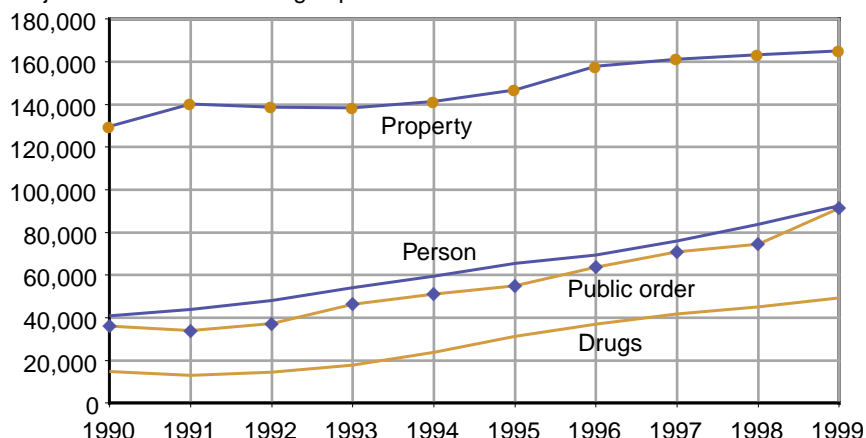
Percentage of adjudicated delinquency cases that resulted in probation:

Most serious offense	1990	1995	1999
Delinquency	56%	54%	62%
Person	55	54	63
Property	58	56	64
Drugs	54	54	63
Public order	52	50	60

- Probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 398,200 adjudicated delinquency cases in 1999—62% of all such cases handled by juvenile courts.
- The likelihood of probation for adjudicated delinquency cases increased for all offense categories between 1990 and 1999.

The number of adjudicated cases resulting in a disposition of probation increased 80% between 1990 and 1999

Adjudicated cases resulting in probation



- Since 1990, the largest percent increase in the number of adjudicated cases receiving probation was for drug offense cases (230%), followed by public order offenses (152%), person offenses (127%), and property offenses (27%).

Four of every ten adjudicated delinquency cases that resulted in probation in 1999 involved property offenses

Most serious offense	1990	1995	1999
Person	18%	22%	23%
Property	59	49	41
Drugs	7	11	12
Public order	16	18	23
Total	100%	100%	100%
Cases resulting in formal probation	221,700	298,700	398,200

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

- The offense characteristics of adjudicated delinquency cases resulting in probation changed somewhat between 1990 and 1999, with an increase in the proportion of cases involving person, drug, and public order offenses and a decrease in the proportion involving property offenses.

Dispositions: Probation

Age

- Once adjudicated, younger juveniles were more likely than older juveniles to be placed on probation. In 1999, 66% of adjudicated cases involving youth age 15 or younger resulted in probation, compared with 58% for youth age 16 or older.
- For both age groups, cases involving property offenses and drug offenses were more likely to result in probation following adjudication than were cases involving person offenses or public order offenses.

Gender

- For all offenses, females were more likely to be placed on probation following adjudication than were males. In 1999, probation was ordered in 67% of adjudicated delinquency cases involving females and 61% of those involving males.

Race

- Overall, the use of probation in adjudicated delinquency cases was about the same for all racial groups in 1999. Probation was ordered in 63% of adjudicated cases involving white youth and youth of other races and 61% of cases involving black youth.

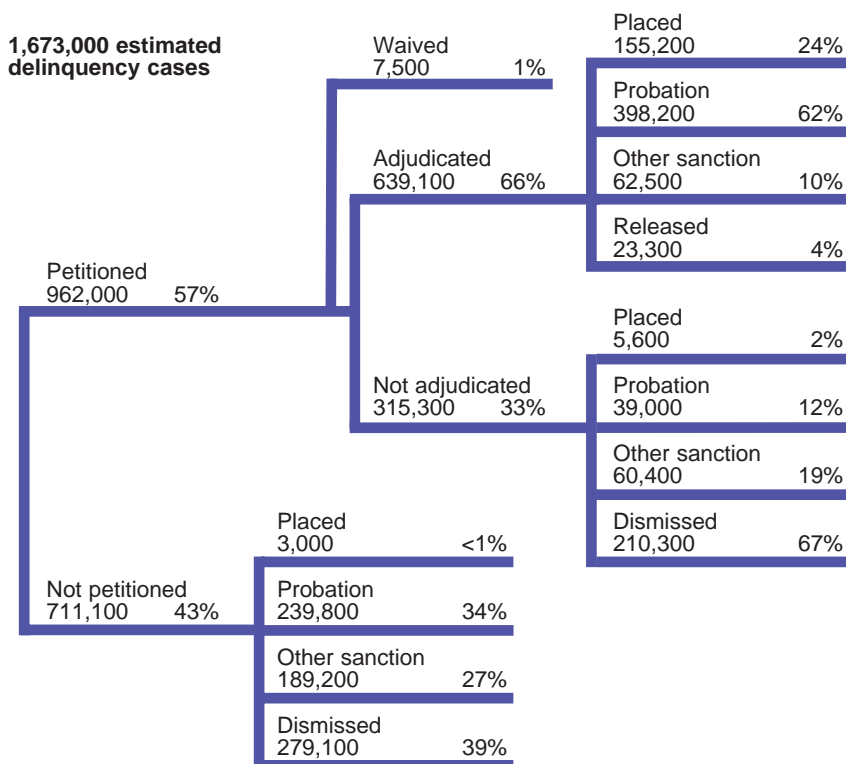
Between 1990 and 1999, the likelihood of probation increased for all demographic groups

Percentage of adjudicated delinquency cases that resulted in probation:

Most serious offense	1990	1995	1999
Age			
15 or younger	57%	57%	66%
Person	56	56	65
Property	60	58	66
Drugs	54	57	66
Public order	52	52	64
16 or older	54%	51%	58%
Person	52	49	58
Property	56	53	60
Drugs	55	52	60
Public order	52	47	55
Gender			
Male	55%	53%	61%
Person	53	52	61
Property	58	55	63
Drugs	54	53	62
Public order	51	49	59
Female	60%	59%	67%
Person	63	60	68
Property	62	60	69
Drugs	59	59	68
Public order	53	54	63
Race			
White	57%	55%	63%
Person	56	55	63
Property	58	57	64
Drugs	59	58	66
Public order	51	50	59
Black	55%	52%	61%
Person	53	51	62
Property	58	55	64
Drugs	51	48	55
Public order	53	50	61
Other races	55%	53%	63%
Person	54	53	61
Property	55	53	61
Drugs	57	56	73
Public order	57	52	62

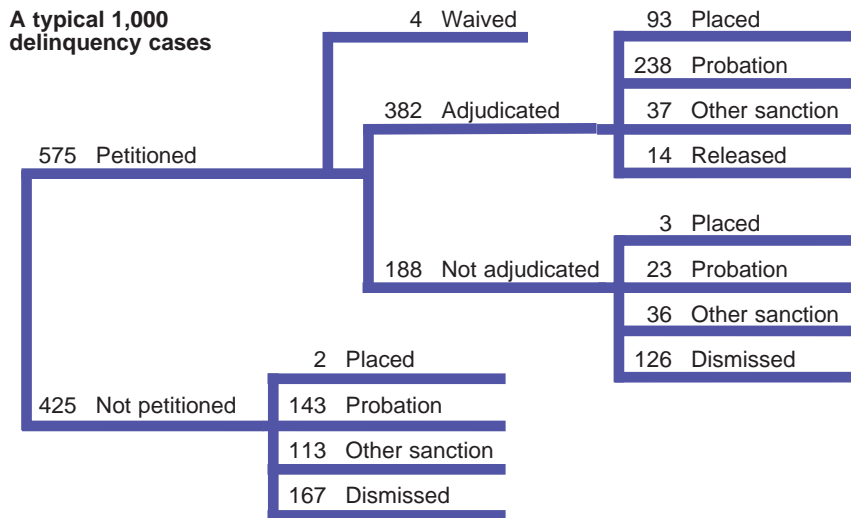
Case Processing Overview, 1999

- In more than half (62%) of all adjudicated delinquency cases in 1999, formal probation was the most severe sanction ordered by the court.
- Nearly one-quarter (24%) of adjudicated cases resulted in placement outside the home in a residential facility.
- In 10% of adjudicated delinquency cases, the court ordered the juvenile 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 a relatively small number of cases (4%), the juvenile was adjudicated but was released with no further sanction or consequence.
- In 33% of all petitioned delinquency cases in 1999, the youth was not subsequently adjudicated delinquent. The court dismissed most of these cases (67%), but 12% resulted in some form of informal probation, 2% in voluntary out-of-home placements, and 19% in other voluntary dispositions.
- The court dismissed 39% of the informally handled (nonpetitioned) delinquency cases in 1999. A small proportion of the remaining nonpetitioned cases involved voluntary out-of-home placements; most, however, resulted in voluntary probation or other dispositions.



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

Case Processing Overview, 1999



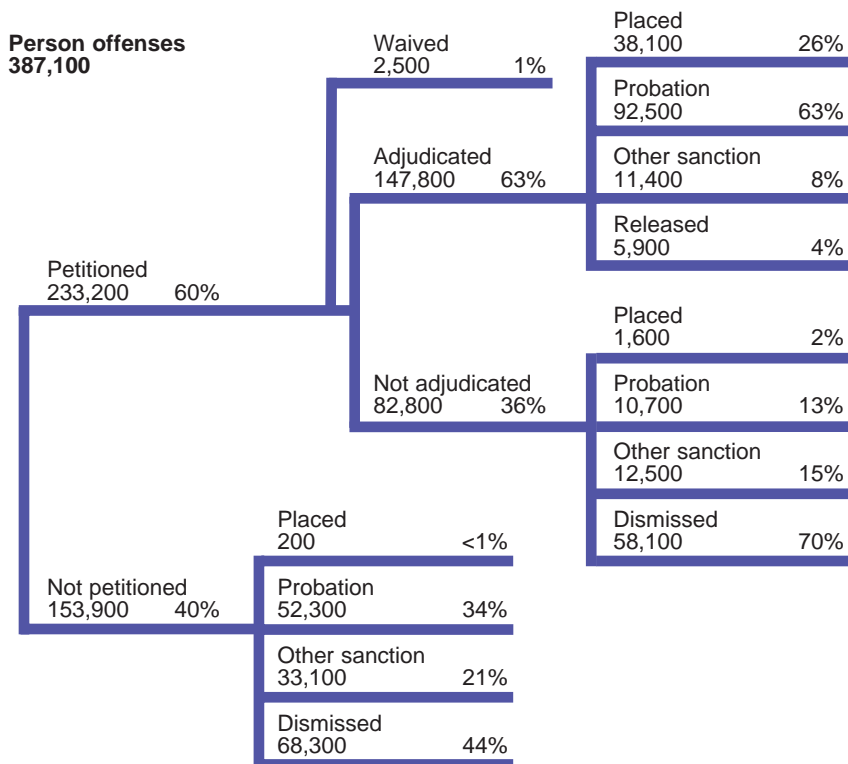
Note: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

- For every 1,000 delinquency cases processed in 1999, 575 (58%) were petitioned for formal processing and 425 (42%) were handled informally.
- In many petitioned delinquency cases that did not result in juvenile court adjudication, the youth agreed to informal services or sanctions, including out-of-home placement, informal probation, and other dispositions such as restitution.
- In a small number of cases (14 of 1,000), the juvenile was adjudicated 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.
- Although juvenile courts 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, 1999

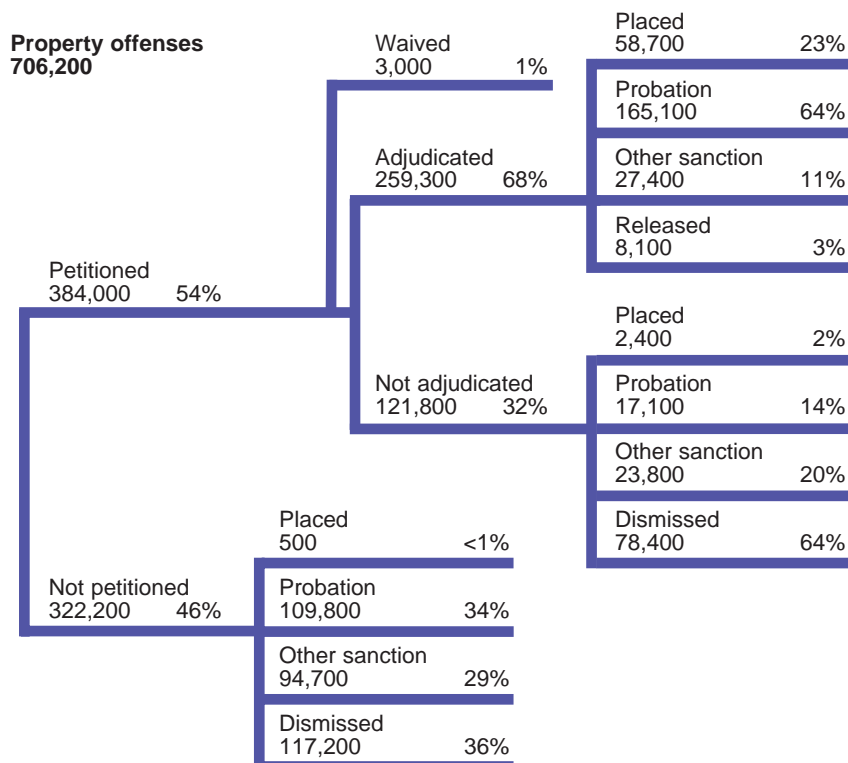
Person Offense Cases

- In 1999, more than 6 in 10 formally processed person offense cases resulted in the youth being adjudicated delinquent.
- Most adjudicated person cases resulted in some formal sanction, such as probation (63%) or out-of-home placement (26%) following adjudication. Only a small proportion (4%) of these cases were released.



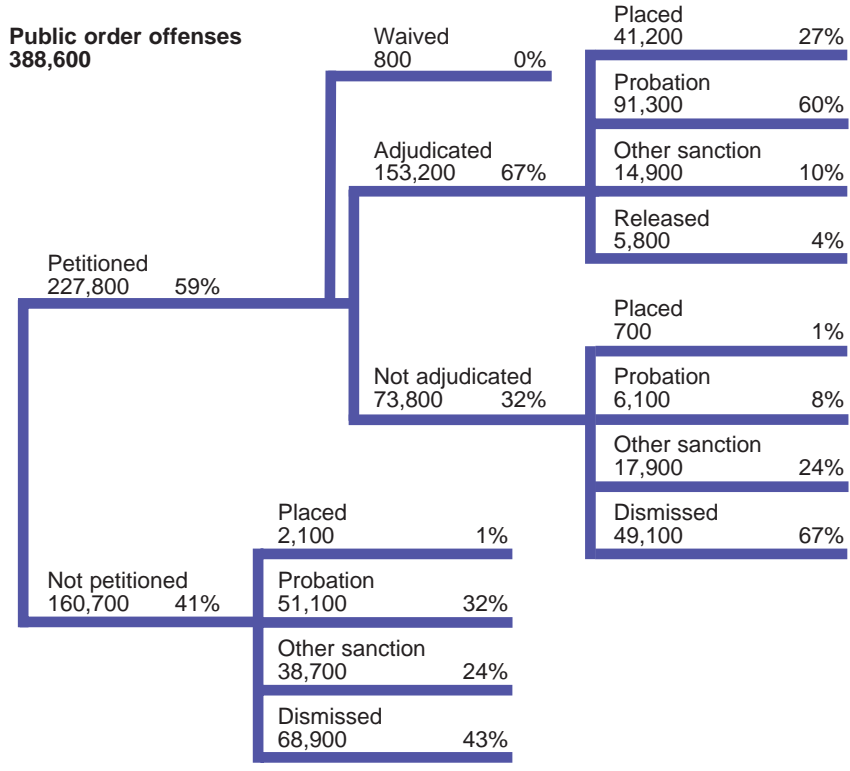
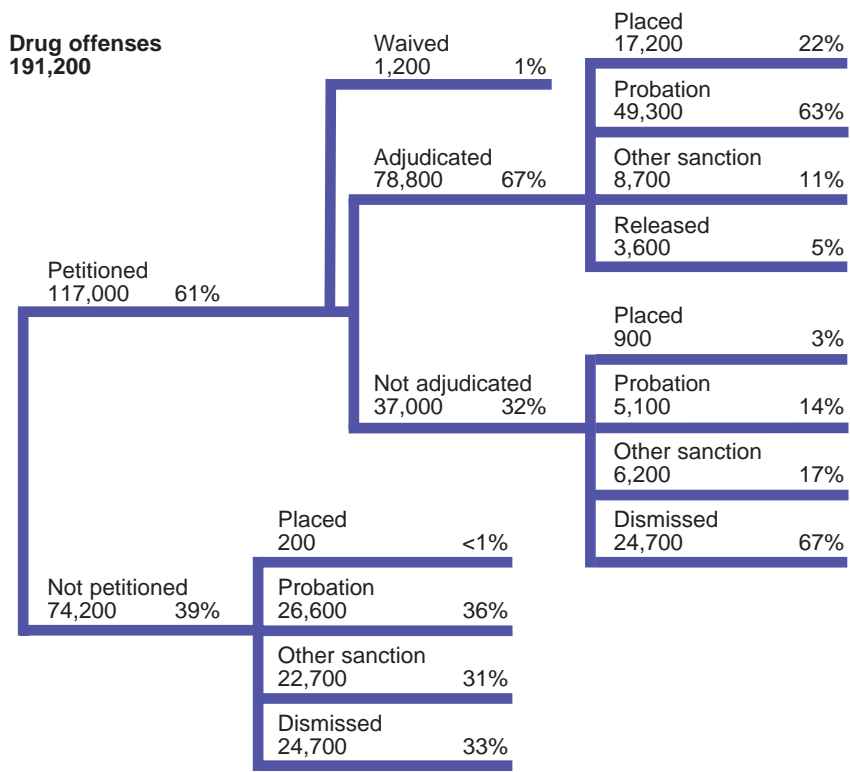
Property Offense Cases

- Of the four general offense categories, property offense cases were least likely to be petitioned for formal processing. However, once petitioned, property offense cases were more likely to result in the youth being adjudicated than were cases involving person offenses.
- Juvenile courts handled 46% of all property offense cases without the filing of a petition. Nearly two-thirds of these cases received some form of court sanction, including probation, restitution, community service, or referral to another agency.



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

Case Processing by Offense Category, 1999



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

Drug Offense Cases

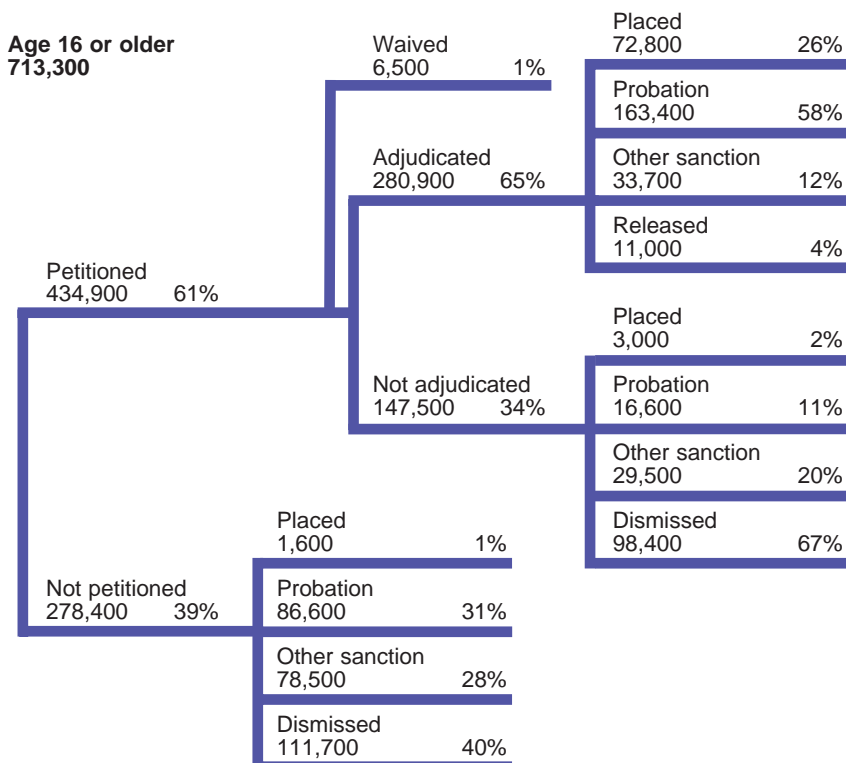
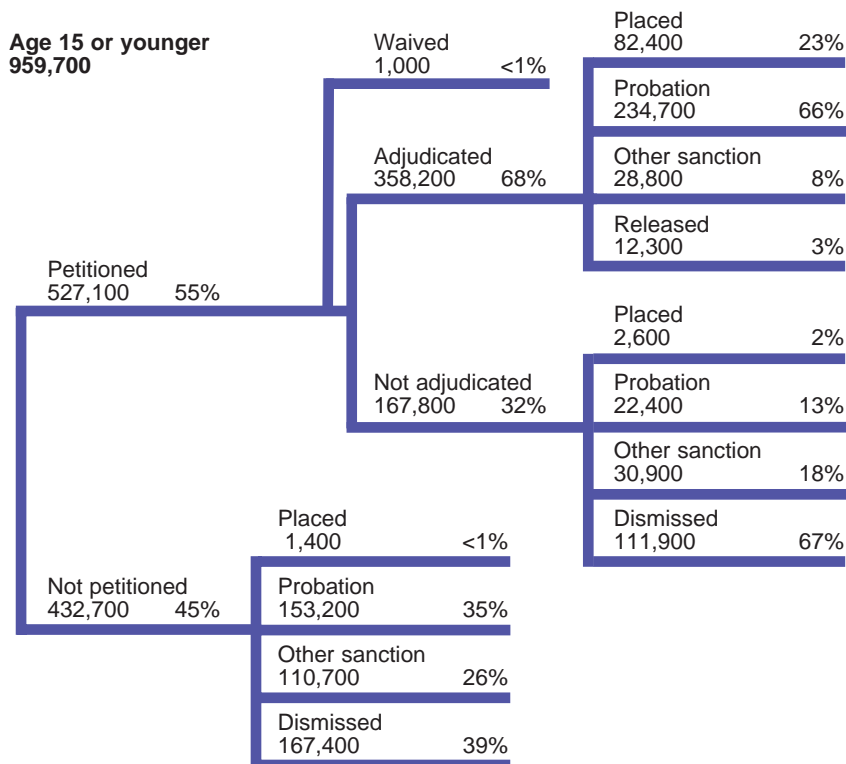
- In 1999, 67% of all petitioned drug offense cases resulted in the youth being adjudicated delinquent.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in 65% of all petitioned drug offense cases.

Public Order Offense Cases

- In 1999, 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.

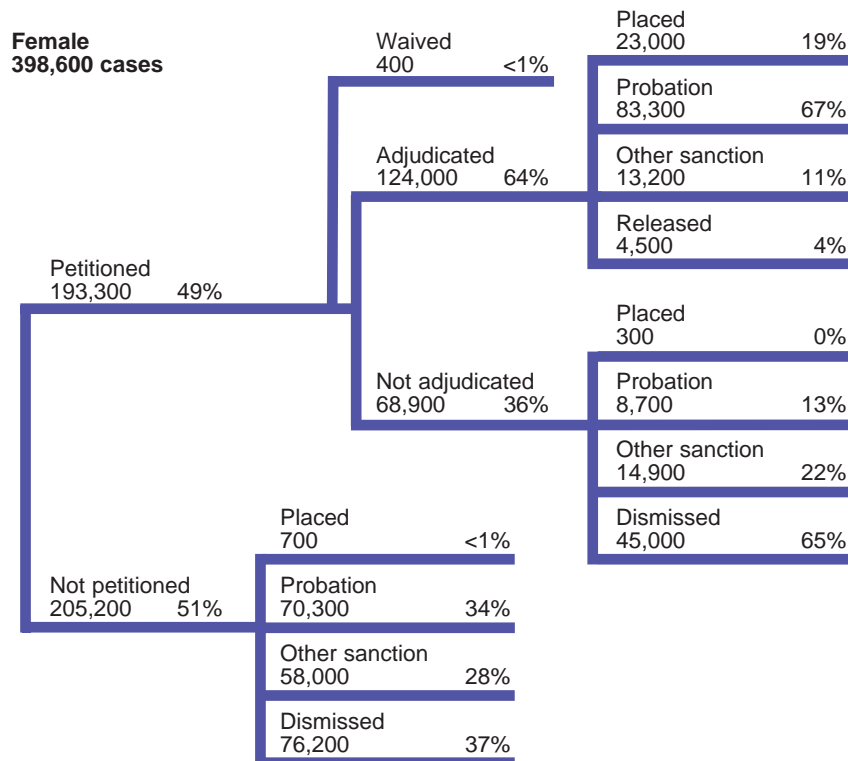
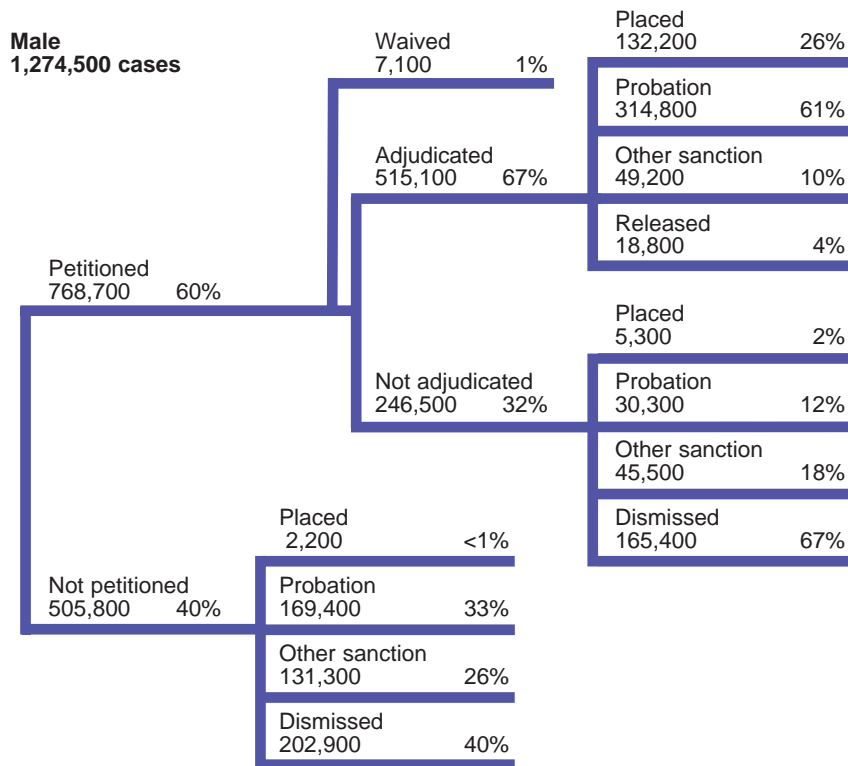
Case Processing by Age, 1999

- Youth age 15 or younger were adjudicated delinquent in 68% of all formally processed cases in 1999. In comparison, youth age 16 or older were adjudicated delinquent in 65% of all such cases.
- The proportion of petitioned cases waived to criminal court was less than 1% for youth age 15 or younger and 1% for youth age 16 or older.
- Forty-five percent of all cases involving youth age 15 or younger were handled without the filing of a petition. Of these cases, 39% were dismissed without sanction.
- In 34% of all petitioned cases involving youth age 16 or older, the youth was not subsequently adjudicated. The court dismissed nearly two-thirds of these cases, but 11% resulted in informal probation, 2% in voluntary out-of-home placement, and 20% in other voluntary dispositions.



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

Case Processing by Gender, 1999

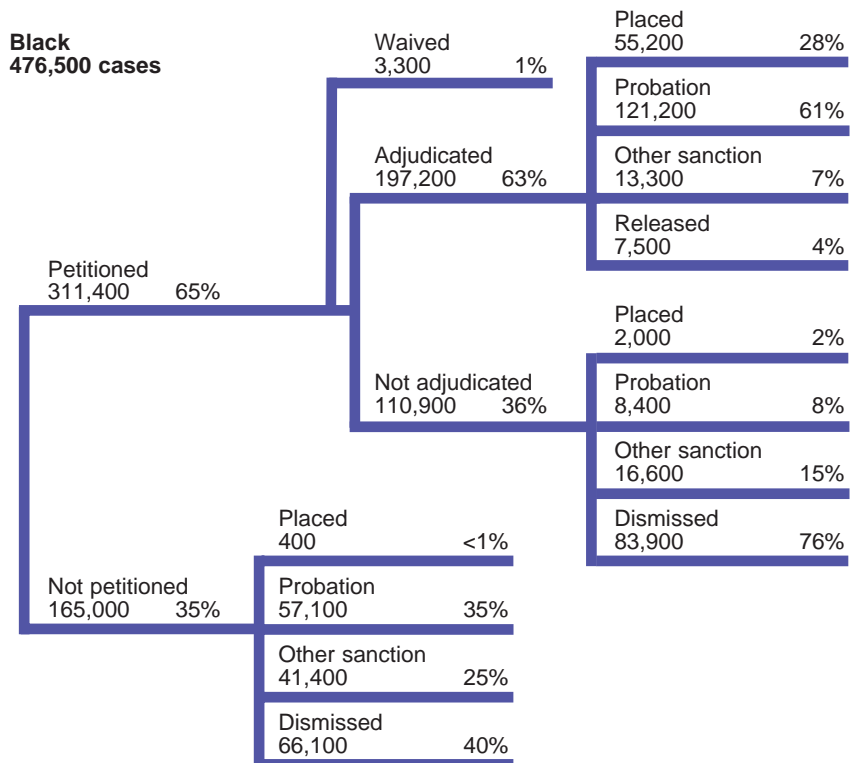
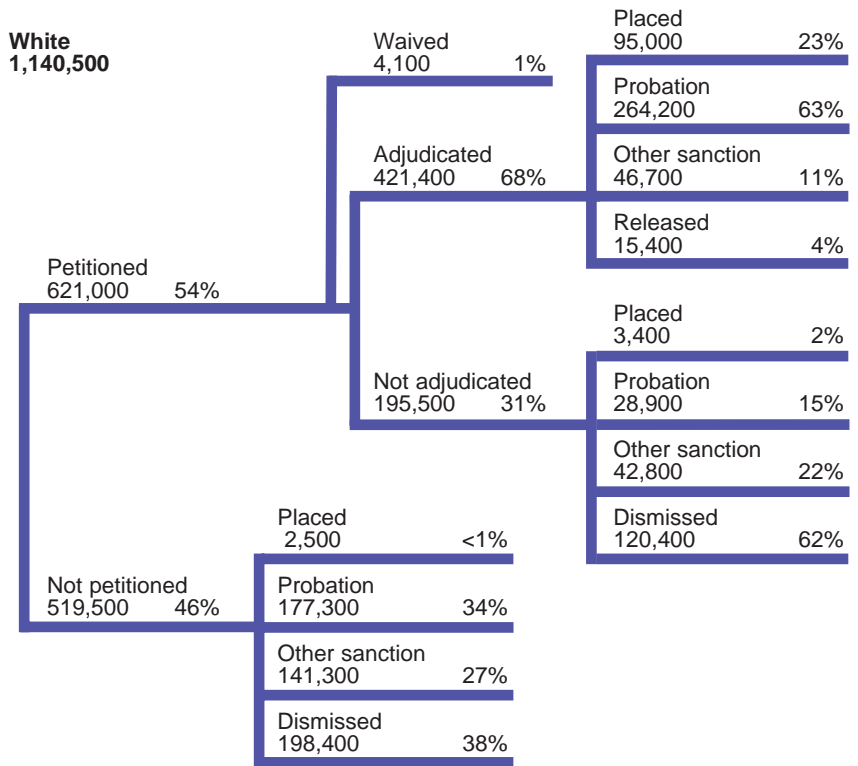


- In 1999, 6 of every 10 cases involving males were petitioned, compared with nearly 5 of every 10 cases involving females.
- More than half of all cases involving females (51%) were handled informally. Sixty-three percent of these cases received some form of court sanction, including probation, restitution, community service, or referral to another agency.
- Adjudicated cases involving males were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than those involving females (26% versus 19%).

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

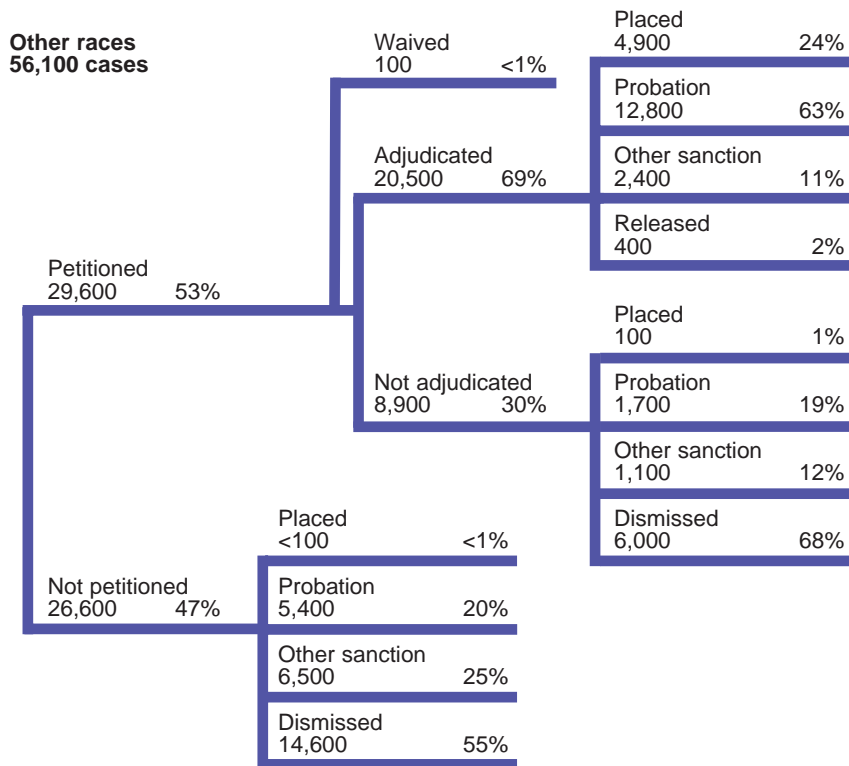
Case Processing by Race, 1999

- Cases involving black youth were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving white youth or youth of other races. Once petitioned, however, cases involving black youth were less likely to be adjudicated delinquent than were cases involving white youth or youth of other races.
- For all racial groups, a small proportion (about 1%) of cases resulted in waiver to criminal court.
- Once adjudicated, cases involving black youth were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were cases involving white youth or youth of other races.



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

Case Processing by Race, 1999



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

- Forty-seven percent of all cases involving youth of other races were handled informally. More than half of these cases were dismissed.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in 69% of all petitioned cases involving youth of other races. In comparison, 62% of all petitioned cases involving black youth were waived or received formal sanctions.

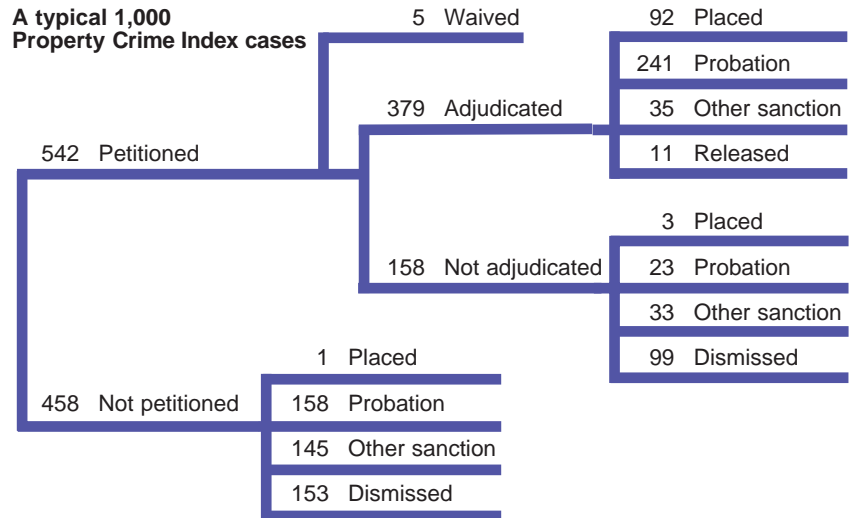
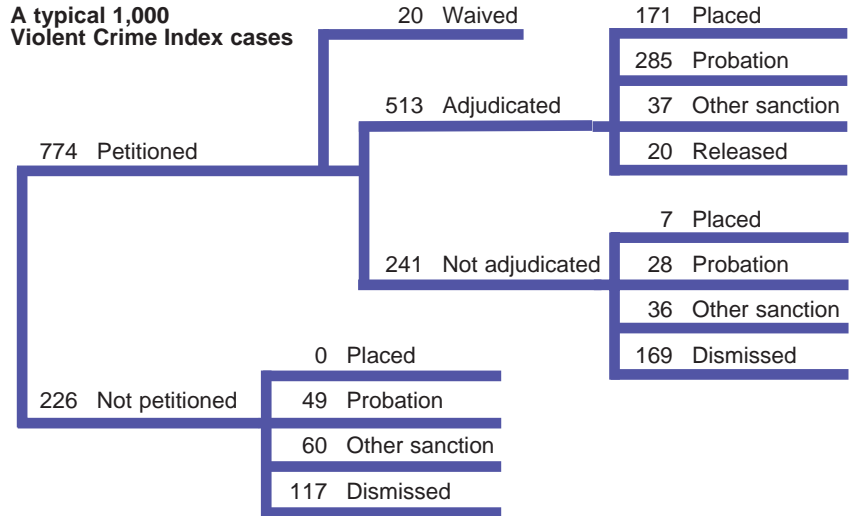
Case Processing by FBI Offense Category, 1999

Violent Crime Index Cases

- In 1999, juvenile courts waived 20 of every 1,000 Violent Crime Index offense cases to criminal court.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in more than half of Violent Crime Index offense cases.
- Cases involving juveniles adjudicated for Violent Crime Index offenses were more likely to result in out-of-home placement (171 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 waived jurisdiction or imposed some sort of sanction—formal or informal—in nearly 70% (694 of every 1,000) of the Violent Crime Index offense cases handled in 1999.

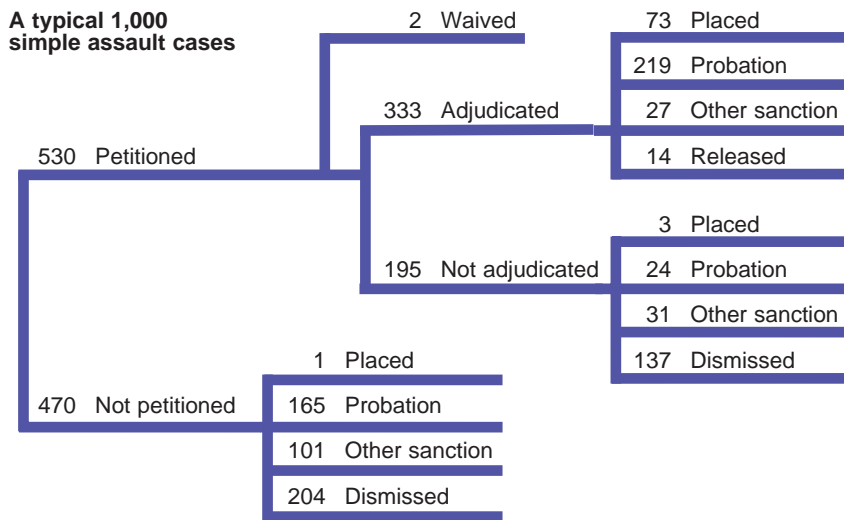
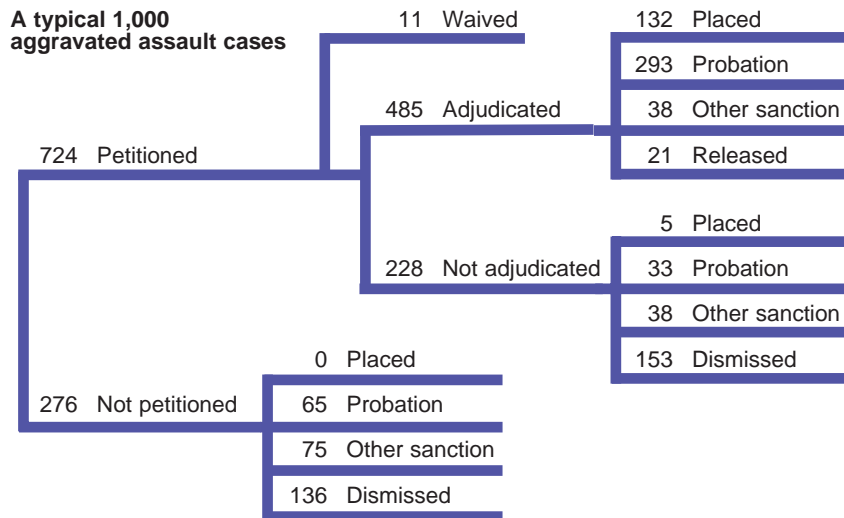
Property Crime Index Cases

- Juveniles received informal sanctions in 36% of Property Crime Index offense cases in 1999.
- Juvenile courts waived 5 of every 1,000 Property Crime Index offense cases to criminal court in 1999.
- Cases involving juveniles adjudicated for property crime index offenses were more likely to result in probation than were Violent Crime Index offense cases.



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.

Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 1999



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

Aggravated Assault Cases

- In 1999, juvenile courts waived 11 of every 1,000 aggravated assault cases to criminal court. In comparison, 2 of every 1,000 simple assault cases were waived to criminal court.
- Nearly 70% (690 of 1,000) of aggravated assault cases received some sort of sanction or were waived to criminal court.
- Juveniles received informal sanctions (sanctions resulting from cases not petitioned or not adjudicated) in more than one-fifth of aggravated assault cases.

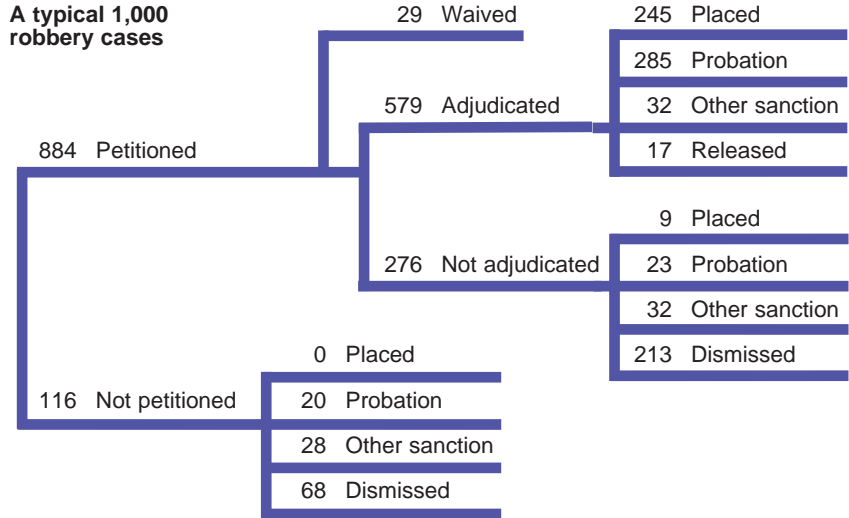
Simple Assault Cases

- Compared with aggravated assault cases, simple assault cases were less likely to result in court-ordered sanctions or waiver to criminal court.
- Of every 1,000 simple assault cases handled in 1999, more than 300 resulted in the youth agreeing to informal sanctions.

Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 1999

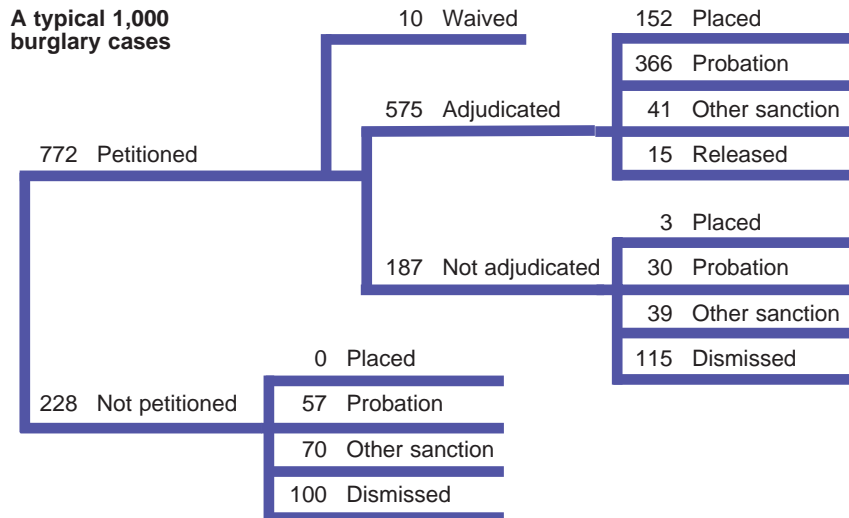
Robbery Cases

- In 1999, juvenile courts waived 29 of every 1,000 robbery cases to criminal court.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in nearly 60% (591 of 1,000) of all robbery cases.
- About 12% of all robbery cases were not petitioned. More than half (58%, or 68 of 116 cases) of these cases were dismissed.



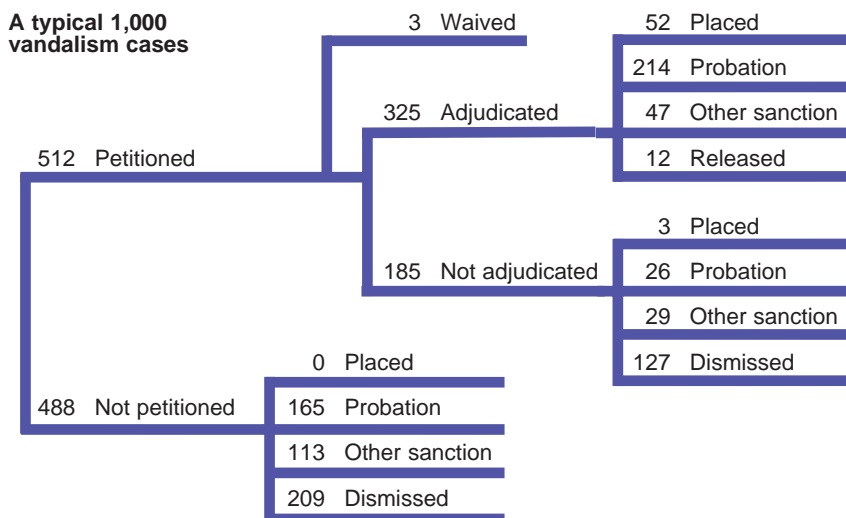
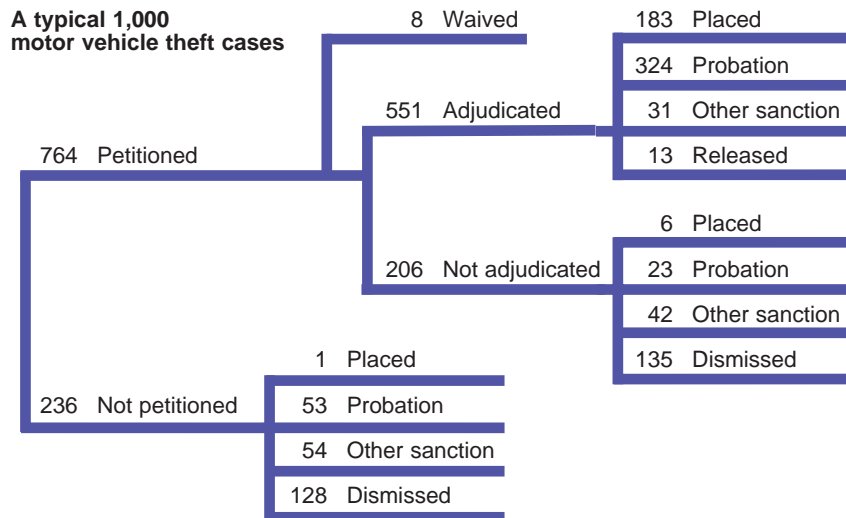
Burglary Cases

- Juvenile courts waived 10 of every 1,000 burglary cases to criminal court in 1999.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in more than half (570 of 1,000) of all burglary cases.
- Nearly three-fourths (575 of 772) of all petitioned burglary cases resulted in the youth being adjudicated delinquent.



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

Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 1999



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

Motor Vehicle Theft Cases

- In 1999, 71% (546 of 764) of all petitioned motor vehicle theft cases resulted in formal court sanctions or waiver to criminal court.
- More than one-fifth (236 of 1,000) of motor vehicle theft cases were not petitioned. Nearly half of these cases received some form of court sanction, including probation, out-of-home placement, restitution, community service, or referral to another agency.

Vandalism Cases

- Juvenile courts handled 488 of every 1,000 vandalism cases informally in 1999. Youth received informal sanctions in 279 (57%) of these nonpetitioned cases.
- Juvenile courts formally ordered sanctions such as community service and restitution in 47 of every 1,000 vandalism cases, compared with 31 of every 1,000 motor vehicle theft cases.

Chapter 4

Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases

Status offenses are acts that are illegal only because the person committing them is of juvenile status. In other words, adults cannot be arrested for status offenses. 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), but they are not discussed in this Report.

Juvenile courts may divert some juveniles charged with status offenses away from the formal justice system to other agencies for service or may decide to process juveniles formally with the filing of a petition. The analyses in this Report are limited to petitioned cases.

Juvenile courts may adjudicate these 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 status offenders in secure detention risk losing a significant portion of their juvenile justice block grant awards.)

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. Because of variations in data collection and storage, the available data cannot support national estimates of the trends and volume of petitioned status offense cases. Therefore, this chapter presents a sample-based profile of cases disposed between 1990 and 1999, including demographic characteristics of the juveniles involved (age, gender, and race), types of offenses charged, and the flow of cases as they move through juvenile court processing.

Age

Police referred few truancy, ungovernability, or runaway cases to juvenile court

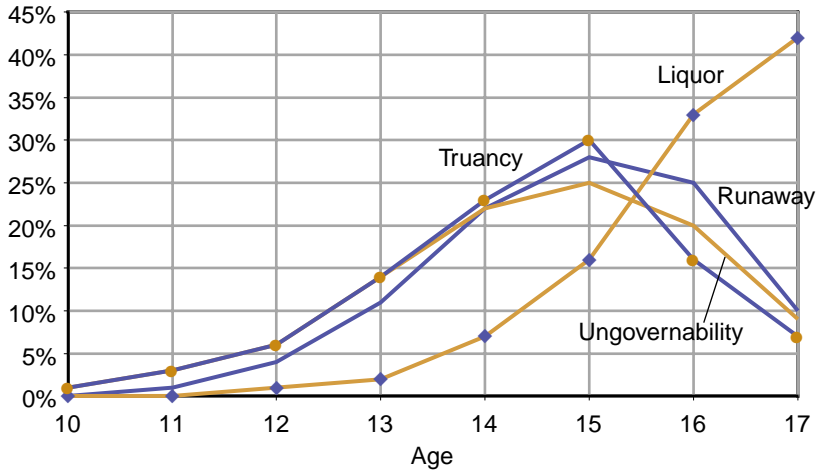
Law enforcement agencies referred 4 in 10 runaway cases formally handled in juvenile court between 1990 and 1999 and just 1 in 10 truancy and ungovernability cases. Law enforcement agencies were more likely to be the referral source for liquor law violations than other status offense cases.

Percentage referred by law enforcement:

Most serious offense	1990–99
Runaway	40%
Truancy	10
Ungovernability	11
Liquor	92

The volume of petitioned truancy, runaway, and ungovernability cases peaked at age 15

Percent of cases within offense category, 1990–1999



Data Table

Age	Runaway	Truancy	Ungovernability	Liquor
10	0%	1%	1%	0%
11	1	3	3	0
12	4	6	6	1
13	11	14	14	2
14	22	23	22	7
15	28	30	25	16
16	25	16	20	33
17	10	7	9	42
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

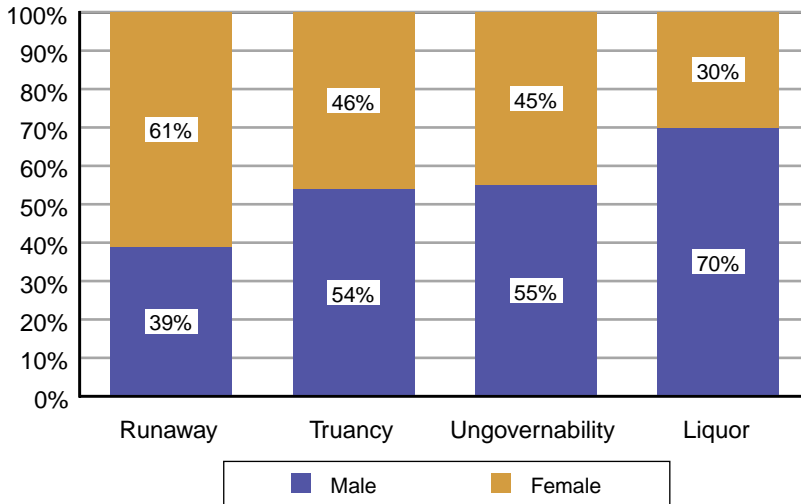
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- For liquor law violation cases, however, the proportion of cases increased substantially throughout the juvenile years. Nearly three-fourths of liquor offense cases involved youth age 16 or older.
- Youth age 15 or younger comprised two-thirds of all runaway cases.

Gender and Race

The proportion of females was greater in petitioned status offense cases than in delinquency cases

Percent of cases within offense category, 1990–1999

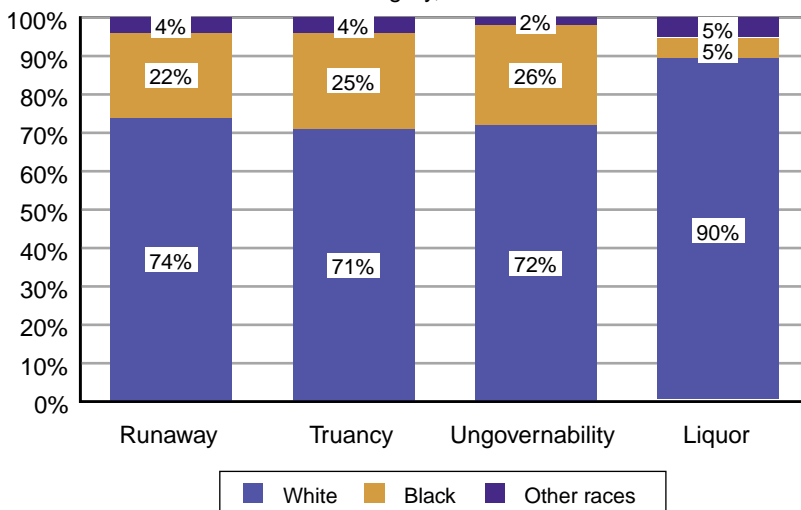


- Females accounted for 61% of petitioned runaway cases. In no other offense category (status or delinquency) was the female share of cases greater than the male share.

Note: See pages 12–14 for delinquency case data by gender.

White juveniles accounted for the majority of petitioned status offense cases

Percent of cases within offense category, 1990–1999



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

Gender and race representation in status offense cases did not always mirror representation in the general population

- The male and female proportions of petitioned truancy and ungovernability cases were similar to their representation in the general population.
- Petitioned liquor law violation cases were disproportionately male and runaway cases were disproportionately female.
- Compared with their representation in the general population, white juveniles were overrepresented in petitioned liquor law violation cases and under-represented in the other three status offense categories.

Detention

Few youth involved in petitioned status offense cases were held in detention

Youth involved in truancy cases were the least likely to be detained at some point between referral and case disposition. Youth involved in runaway cases were the most likely to be detained.

Percentage of petitioned status offense cases detained:

Most serious offense	1990–99
Runaway	12%
Truancy	2
Ungovernability	7
Liquor	7

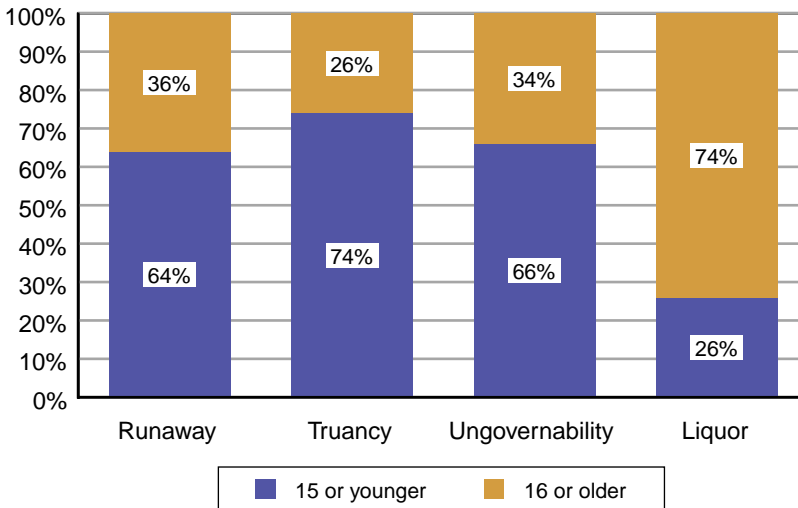
Older teens and younger juveniles were equally likely to be detained

Percentage of petitioned status offense cases detained, 1990–1999:

Most serious offense	Age 15 or younger	Age 16 or older
Runaway	12%	13%
Truancy	2	3
Ungovernability	7	9
Liquor	8	7

Paralleling the general caseload, youth age 15 or younger accounted for a high proportion of status offense cases involving detention

Percent of cases within offense category, 1990–1999

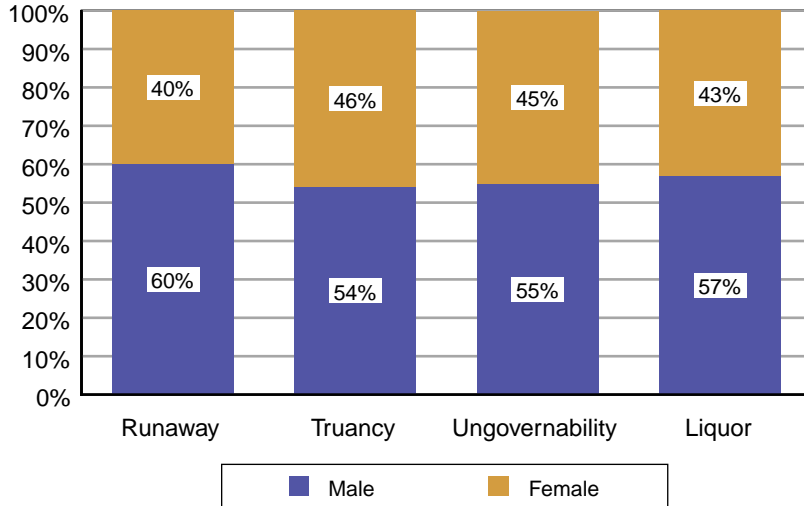


- Liquor law violations were the exception. Cases involving youth age 16 or older accounted for nearly three-fourths (74%) of all liquor offense cases involving detention.

Detention

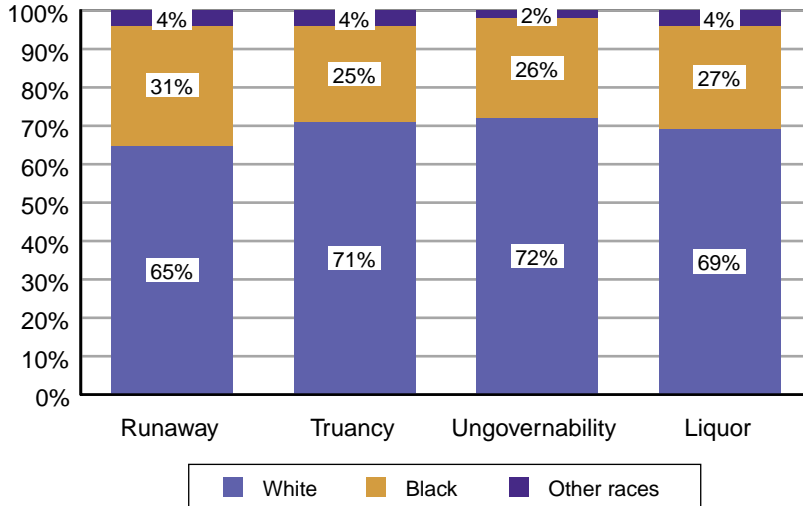
Status offense cases involving detention had greater proportions of males than females

Percent of detained cases within offense category, 1990–1999



As in the general caseload, the proportion of white youth among status offense cases involving detention was greater than the proportions of black youth and youth of other races

Percent of detained cases within offense category, 1990–1999



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

For all status offense categories, males were more likely to be detained than females

Percentage of petitioned status offense cases detained, 1990–1999:

Most serious offense	Male	Female
Runaway	14%	11%
Truancy	3	2
Ungovernability	8	7
Liquor	8	5

Youth in all racial groups were more likely to be detained for runaway cases than other case types

Percentage of petitioned status offense cases detained, 1990–1999:

Most serious offense	White	Black	Other races
Runaway	12%	14%	15%
Truancy	2	3	3
Ungovernability	7	8	11
Liquor	7	14	6

Adjudication

In most petitioned status offense cases, the youth was adjudicated

Percentage of petitioned status offense cases adjudicated:

Most serious offense	1990–99
Runaway	46%
Truancy	61
Ungovernability	62
Liquor	59

Age

15 or younger	
Runaway	48%
Truancy	61
Ungovernability	63
Liquor	62

16 or older	
Runaway	43%
Truancy	58
Ungovernability	58
Liquor	57

Gender

Male	
Runaway	47%
Truancy	60
Ungovernability	62
Liquor	60

Female	
Runaway	46%
Truancy	61
Ungovernability	61
Liquor	55

Race

White	
Runaway	47%
Truancy	60
Ungovernability	62
Liquor	58

Black	
Runaway	44%
Truancy	63
Ungovernability	60
Liquor	50

Other races	
Runaway	52%
Truancy	61
Ungovernability	71
Liquor	75

Age

- Across offenses, petitioned status offense cases involving younger juveniles were more likely than those involving older juveniles to result in adjudication.
- For both age groups, petitioned runaway cases were least likely to result in adjudication.

Gender

- With the exception of liquor law violation cases, the likelihood of adjudication was about the same for males and females. In liquor offense cases, adjudication was more likely for males than females.

Race

- Petitioned runaway cases involving black youth were less likely to result in adjudication than cases involving white youth or youth of other races.
- For three of the four offense categories (runaway, ungovernability, and liquor law), adjudication was more likely for petitioned cases involving youth of other races than for cases involving white youth and black youth. For truancy cases, however, the likelihood of adjudication was similar for all racial groups.

Disposition

Age

- With the exception of runaway cases, adjudicated status offense cases involving younger juveniles were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were cases involving older juveniles. For runaway cases, out-of-home placement was equally likely for the two age groups.
- For both age groups, placement was more likely for adjudicated runaway and ungovernability cases than for truancy and liquor offense cases.

Gender

- With the exception of ungovernability cases, adjudicated status offense cases involving males were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were cases involving females. Conversely, these types of cases were more likely to result in probation for females than they were for males.
- For both males and females, out-of-home placement was more likely for adjudicated runaway and ungovernability cases than for truancy or liquor law cases.

Race

- Across racial groups, truancy cases were most likely to result in probation.
- Adjudicated runaway cases involving black youth were more likely to result in placement than were cases involving white youth or youth of other races.

Probation was the most common disposition for adjudicated status offense cases

Percentage of adjudicated status offense cases, 1990–1999:

Most serious offense	Placed	Probation
Runaway	26%	57%
Truancy	11	78
Ungovernability	24	65
Liquor	7	58

Age

15 or younger		
Runaway	26%	58%
Truancy	11	77
Ungovernability	25	65
Liquor	9	61

16 or older

Runaway	26%	55%
Truancy	8	79
Ungovernability	22	66
Liquor	7	57

Gender

Male

Runaway	29%	53%
Truancy	11	77
Ungovernability	24	65
Liquor	8	57

Female

Runaway	23%	59%
Truancy	10	79
Ungovernability	25	65
Liquor	5	60

Race

White

Runaway	24%	57%
Truancy	10	76
Ungovernability	25	63
Liquor	7	58

Black

Runaway	31%	56%
Truancy	12	81
Ungovernability	23	70
Liquor	16	63

Other races

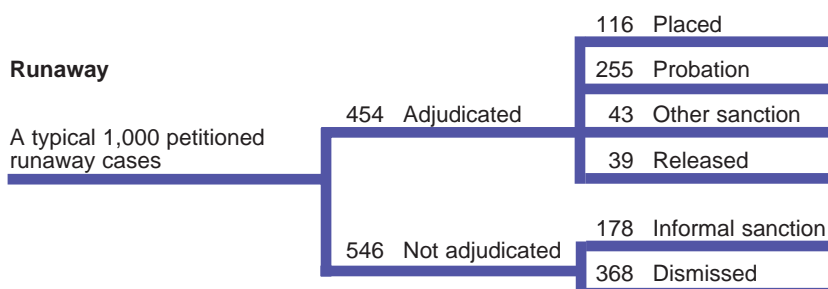
Runaway	24%	64%
Truancy	10	83
Ungovernability	22	67
Liquor	9	54

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.

Case Processing

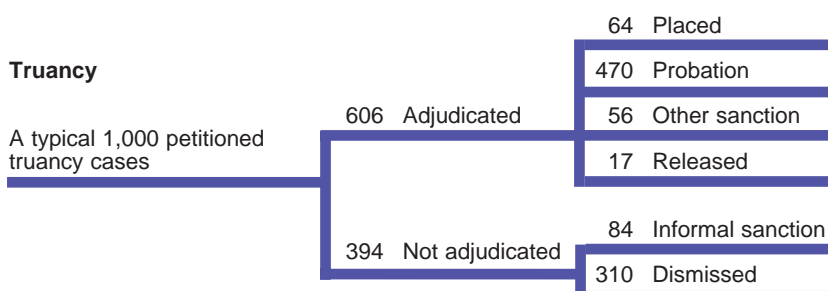
Runaway Cases

- For every 1,000 petitioned runaway cases, 255 resulted in formal probation following adjudication.
- Among petitioned runaway cases, youth were not adjudicated in 546 of a typical 1,000 cases. Of these 546 cases, most were dismissed (368).



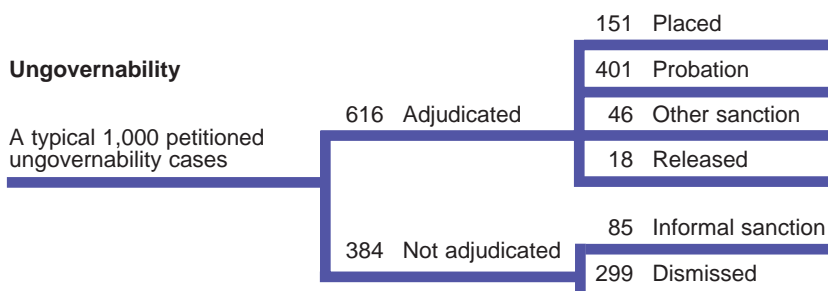
Truancy Cases

- Of a typical 1,000 formal truancy cases, 470 resulted in formal probation.
- Use of informal sanctions was relatively uncommon in petitioned truancy cases.



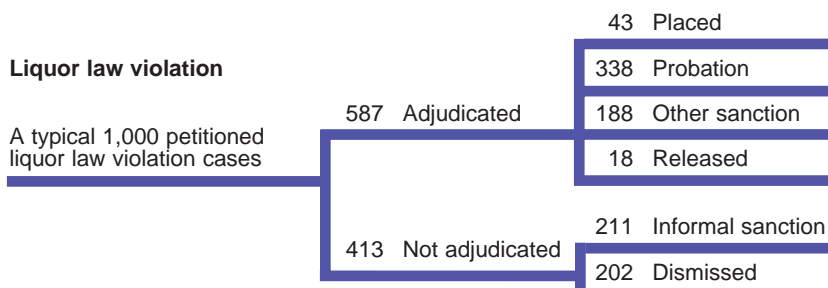
Ungovernability Cases

- Juvenile courts were more likely to order youth to out-of-home placement in petitioned ungovernability cases (151 of 1,000 cases) than in other types of status offense cases, but formal probation was the most likely outcome (401 of 1,000).



Liquor Law Violation Cases

- Among petitioned liquor law violation cases, the most likely outcome was formal probation (338 of 1,000), although the court often ordered formal sanctions (e.g., fines) other than residential placement or probation (188 of 1,000).



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

Appendix A

Methods

Juvenile Court Statistics (JCS) uses data provided to the National Juvenile Court Data 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 characteristics 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; petitioning; 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, juvenile courts with jurisdiction over more than 95% of the U.S. juvenile population 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*. To be used in

Table A-1: 1999 Stratum Profiles for Delinquency Data

Stratum	County population ages 10–17	Counties in stratum	Counties reporting compatible data			Percentage of juvenile population
			Number of counties			
			Case- level	Court- level	Total*	
1	Less than 10,745	2,549	1,447	249	1,665	64%
2	10,745–45,940	388	192	53	227	61
3	45,941–111,220	112	58	14	68	63
4	More than 111,220	36	30	8	32	92
Total		3,085	1,727	324	1,992	70

* 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: 1999 Stratum Profiles for Status Offense Data

Stratum	County population ages 10–17	Counties in stratum	Counties reporting compatible data			Percentage of juvenile population
			Number of counties			
			Case- level	Court- level	Total	
1	Less than 10,745	2,549	1,534	184	1,718	66%
2	10,745–45,940	388	190	34	224	60
3	45,941–111,220	112	47	10	57	54
4	More than 111,220	36	30	1	31	90
Total		3,085	1,801	229	2,030	68

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 1999, case-level data describing 972,138 delinquency cases handled by 1,727 jurisdictions in 29 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, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio,

Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia. These courts had jurisdiction over 62% of the nation's juvenile population in 1999. Compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 100,964 delinquency cases from 324 jurisdictions were reported from the District of Columbia and the states of California, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, New York, Oklahoma, and Vermont. In all, the Archive received compatible case-level data and court-level statistics on delinquency cases from 1,992 jurisdictions containing 70% of the nation's juvenile population in 1999 (table A-1).

Case-level data describing 92,890 formally handled status offense cases from 1,801 jurisdictions in 29 states met the criteria for inclusion in the sample for 1999. The contributing

states were Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia. These courts had jurisdiction over 60% of the juvenile population. An additional 229 jurisdictions in 6 states (California, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Oklahoma, and Vermont) and the District of Columbia reported compatible court-level aggregate statistics on 9,341 petitioned status offense cases. Altogether, compatible case-level and court-level data on petitioned status offense cases were available from 2,030 jurisdictions containing 68% of the U.S. juvenile population in 1999 (table A-2). Additionally, petitioned status offense case profiles in the Report include case-level

data describing 612,835 cases and court-level aggregate data describing 85,973 cases for the years 1990 through 1998.

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 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 Bureau of the Census.¹ The estimates, separated into single-year age groups, reflect the number of whites, blacks, and individuals of other races 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.²

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

¹ County-level intercensal estimates were obtained from the Bureau of the Census for the years 1990–99. The following data files were used:

U.S. Bureau of the Census. 2001. *Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age and Gender: 1990–1999* [machine-readable data file]. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. 2001. *Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex, and Race/Hispanic Origin: 1990–1999* [machine-readable data file]. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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

(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 (multiplying) 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 caseloads: the court's jurisdictional responsibilities (upper age); the size and demographic composition of the community; the age, gender, and race profile of the youth involved in juvenile court cases; and the offenses charged against the youth.

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, the number of nonpetitioned delinquency cases, and the number of petitioned status offense cases handled by juvenile courts nationwide.

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 1999, there were 3,141 counties in the United States. By replacing Florida's counties with districts, the total number of aggregation units for this Report becomes 3,085. 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.

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 2,517,000 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 46,163 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 18.3, or:

$$(46,163/2,517,000) \times 1,000 = 18.3$$

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 (58.6 and 18.6, 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, 6,000 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:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{White:} \\ (18.3 \times 12,000) / [(18.3 \times 12,000) + \\ (58.6 \times 6,000) + (18.6 \times 2,000)] = 0.36 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Black:} \\ (58.6 \times 6,000) / [(18.3 \times 12,000) + \\ (58.6 \times 6,000) + (18.6 \times 2,000)] = 0.58 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Other:} \\ (18.6 \times 2,000) / [(18.3 \times 12,000) + \\ (58.6 \times 6,000) + (18.6 \times 2,000)] = 0.06 \end{aligned}$$

The jurisdiction's total caseload of 600 would then be allocated based on these proportions. In this example, 36% of all cases reported in the jurisdiction's aggregate statistics involved white youth, 58% involved black youth, and the remaining 6% 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 216 white youth, 348 black

youth, and 36 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 43,970 petitioned delinquency cases involving white 16-year-olds from stratum 2 juvenile courts. Assume also that the national case-level database for that year contained 21,891 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 2.01, because:

$$43,970/21,891 = 2.01$$

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 1999 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 characteris-

tics 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 upon request from the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Table A-3: Content of Case-Level Data Sources, 1999

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	AL
Alaska	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
Florida	FL	FL	FL	–	FL	–	FL	FL	FL
Illinois ¹	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL
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	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 York	NY	NY	–	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY
North Dakota	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	–	ND	ND	ND
Ohio ²	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH
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	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
Washington	WA	WA	WA	WA	WA	–	WA	WA	WA
West Virginia	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	–	WV
Percentage of estimation sample	99%	100%	94%	69%	97%	36%	100%	91%	92%

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 Cuyahoga County only.

Appendix B

Glossary of Terms

Adjudication: Judicial determination (judgment) that a juvenile is 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 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 adjudicatory 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 violent

crime and property crime categories defined below.

- ◆ **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 1999, by County

Information on the courts' petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency, status, and dependency caseloads for the year is presented in the following table. 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 (or jurisdiction). 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 and the page containing the information are 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. 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 year 1999, several reporting jurisdictions were not able to aggregate data for this timeframe. In those instances, the data cover fiscal year 1999. The period of coverage is indicated in the notes.

Reporting county	1999 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										
Baldwin	135,800	15,000	33,000	1,163	44	331	46	—	—	—
Calhoun	116,500	12,600	27,300	686	345	77	112	—	—	—
Coffee	42,100	4,700	10,000	302	0	99	0	—	—	—
Colbert	52,600	5,300	11,700	196	0	34	0	—	—	—
Cullman	75,700	8,200	18,000	503	59	74	501	—	—	—
Dale	49,100	5,100	12,800	336	0	379	0	—	—	—
Dallas	46,700	6,200	13,500	601	0	366	0	—	—	—
De Kalb	58,900	6,800	14,100	209	0	42	0	—	—	—
Elmore	63,500	7,200	15,700	522	0	72	0	—	—	—
Etowah	103,500	11,400	23,800	562	2	58	1	—	—	—
Houston	86,100	10,100	22,500	801	112	243	53	—	—	—
Jackson	51,500	5,900	12,300	304	0	158	0	—	—	—
Jefferson	657,400	65,700	151,400	2,241	639	312	226	—	—	—
Lauderdale	84,300	8,400	18,800	701	57	202	275	—	—	—
Lee	102,200	9,400	21,600	762	175	363	153	—	—	—
Limestone	63,000	6,700	14,800	317	108	21	8	—	—	—
Madison	280,400	26,200	63,500	1,423	831	92	460	—	—	—
Marshall	80,500	8,500	18,600	548	103	218	379	—	—	—
Mobile	399,700	46,500	106,100	2,942	1,197	394	1,597	—	—	—
Montgomery	215,800	23,600	54,700	2,397	236	60	19	—	—	—
Morgan	109,700	11,900	26,500	844	78	185	385	—	—	—
Russell	50,100	5,300	12,300	485	0	430	0	—	—	—
St. Clair	63,900	7,300	16,100	189	0	168	0	—	—	—
Shelby	146,400	15,400	38,000	516	179	114	213	—	—	—
Talladega	77,500	9,500	20,000	603	0	274	0	—	—	—
Tuscaloosa	161,400	16,400	36,400	983	303	123	120	—	—	—
Walker	71,300	8,100	17,000	428	0	428	0	—	—	—
40 Small Counties	924,200	110,200	235,700	5,773	251	2,370	415	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				27,337	4,719	7,687	4,963	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,369,900	477,600	1,066,200	477,600	477,600	477,600	477,600	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				57.24	9.88	16.10	10.39	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	—	—	—
Alaska - 25 Districts										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Anchorage Borough	--	--	--	913	2,050	--	--	--	--	--
Bethel Census Area	--	--	--	178	173	--	--	--	--	--
Fairbanks North Star Borough	--	--	--	269	533	--	--	--	--	--
Juneau Borough	--	--	--	104	220	--	--	--	--	--
Kenai Peninsula Borough	--	--	--	109	397	--	--	--	--	--
Ketchikan Gateway	--	--	--	76	121	--	--	--	--	--
Kodiak Island Borough	--	--	--	64	111	--	--	--	--	--
Matanuska-Susitna	--	--	--	157	392	--	--	--	--	--
Valdez-Cordova Census	--	--	--	41	54	--	--	--	--	--
16 Small Districts	85,300	14,400	32,100	322	921	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				2,233	4,972	--	--	--	--	--
Population Represented	619,500	91,200	196,800	91,200	91,200	--	--	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Districts				24.49	54.52	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Districts				25	25	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona - 15 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Apache	68,600	12,900	27,700	210	281	20	115	—	—	—
Cochise	112,800	14,700	32,400	627	1,304	62	757	—	—	—
Coconino	114,500	16,700	36,400	839	1,296	156	799	—	—	—
Maricopa	2,861,400	331,700	794,000	13,068	10,646	1,622	9,812	—	—	—
Mohave	134,200	13,400	30,400	815	1,181	44	659	—	—	—
Navajo	98,300	17,100	37,200	737	567	127	424	—	—	—
Pima	803,600	88,600	210,200	5,453	6,672	131	4,958	—	—	—
Pinal	152,300	19,700	45,700	1,406	951	104	591	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1999, by County

Reporting county	1999 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	153,000	15,500	33,800	948	1,035	122	520	—	—	—
Yuma	135,600	17,800	42,000	1,977	763	181	1,092	—	—	—
5 Small Counties	144,100	20,300	44,800	1,368	1,487	218	836	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				27,448	26,183	2,787	20,563	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,778,300	568,400	1,334,600	568,400	568,400	568,400	568,400	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				48.29	46.06	4.90	36.18	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				15	15	15	15	—	—	—

Arkansas - 75 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	138,400	15,400	35,200	268	—	276	—	95	—	—
Craighead	77,700	8,500	19,000	244	—	386	—	56	—	—
Crittenden	50,100	6,900	15,400	351	—	115	—	80	—	—
Faulkner	80,000	9,200	20,700	332	—	366	—	56	—	—
Garland	84,500	8,100	17,600	548	—	256	—	117	—	—
Jefferson	80,800	10,000	21,900	593	—	180	—	121	—	—
Mississippi	49,900	6,800	15,500	343	—	134	—	27	—	—
Pulaski	349,200	39,100	89,600	2,000	—	419	—	215	—	—
Saline	78,400	10,000	20,900	135	—	166	—	39	—	—
Sebastian	106,300	12,200	27,800	434	—	378	—	105	—	—
Washington	146,600	15,800	36,600	933	—	298	—	55	—	—
White	65,100	7,600	16,200	94	—	178	—	46	—	—
63 Small Counties	1,244,400	152,300	323,800	4,775	—	3,023	—	1,076	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				11,050	—	6,175	—	2,088	—	—
Population Represented	2,551,400	301,900	660,200	301,900	—	301,900	—	660,200	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				36.60	—	20.45	—	3.16	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				75	—	75	—	75	—	—

California - 58 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Alameda	1,415,600	146,300	345,200	2,475	4,260	13	135	1,477	—	—
Butte	195,200	20,700	48,600	450	128	7	9	336	—	—
Contra Costa	933,100	101,800	235,000	372	—	19	—	94	—	—
El Dorado	161,400	18,500	42,900	459	285	16	45	19	—	—
Fresno	763,100	99,900	247,400	2,315	90	4	7	1,008	—	—
Humboldt	121,400	13,700	31,600	177	584	29	296	48	—	—
Imperial	145,300	21,300	48,000	553	—	0	—	172	—	—
Kern	642,500	82,200	204,800	2,455	—	0	—	1,745	—	—
Kings	123,200	14,900	37,100	418	—	0	—	52	—	—
Lake	55,400	6,100	13,800	162	320	13	47	92	—	—
Los Angeles	9,330,000	1,038,700	2,516,600	20,810	—	372	—	12,120	—	—
Madera	116,800	15,200	34,500	183	209	3	26	85	—	—
Marin	236,800	19,200	44,300	652	—	26	—	85	—	—
Mendocino	84,100	10,400	23,200	312	—	0	—	73	—	—
Merced	200,700	28,700	71,600	841	—	3	—	107	—	—
Monterey	371,800	43,100	107,100	535	663	28	24	120	—	—
Napa	121,000	12,400	28,800	232	—	0	—	23	—	—
Nevada	92,000	10,200	22,400	287	—	0	—	52	—	—
Orange	2,760,900	294,600	701,900	7,068	4,353	95	279	1,585	—	—
Placer	239,500	27,900	63,500	893	—	0	—	415	—	—
Riverside	1,530,700	182,500	457,000	4,078	—	0	—	1,735	—	—
Sacramento	1,184,600	134,500	319,800	1,994	905	6	21	2,432	—	—
San Bernardino	1,669,900	216,200	535,800	3,655	4,158	734	149	4,703	—	—
San Diego	2,820,800	297,900	725,000	7,181	3,521	1,658	195	2,087	—	—
San Francisco	746,800	56,400	124,700	1,194	1,990	6	12	841	—	—
San Joaquin	563,200	72,000	173,900	3,261	2,656	5	1,183	632	—	—
San Luis Obispo	237,000	22,800	53,900	517	—	2	—	204	—	—
San Mateo	702,100	65,500	156,400	2,134	—	0	—	178	—	—
Santa Barbara	391,100	38,400	95,400	1,967	1,470	105	584	151	—	—
Santa Clara	1,647,400	168,400	403,100	2,340	3,667	25	223	895	—	—
Santa Cruz	245,200	25,800	62,000	502	—	0	—	148	—	—
Shasta	164,500	20,400	45,600	884	—	0	—	93	—	—
Solano	385,700	47,300	111,700	977	90	14	8	51	—	—
Sonoma	440,000	47,100	112,000	1,600	—	0	—	201	—	—
Stanislaus	436,800	57,400	139,600	639	—	3	—	246	—	—

Reporting county	1999 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	78,400	9,800	22,800	233	33	6	2	151	—	—
Tehama	54,000	6,900	15,200	115	77	2	34	65	—	—
Tulare	358,500	51,900	124,700	1,630	—	0	—	493	—	—
Tuolumne	53,800	5,600	11,900	187	354	4	215	60	—	—
Ventura	745,100	89,400	208,800	3,026	4,187	211	864	327	—	—
Yolo	155,600	16,200	39,700	582	—	0	—	322	—	—
Yuba	59,600	7,600	19,600	196	—	0	—	108	—	—
16 Small Counties	364,800	43,000	96,500	1,582	478	74	74	331	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				82,123	34,478	3,483	4,432	36,162	—	—
Population Represented	33,145,100	3,708,700	8,923,400	3,708,700	1,813,900	3,708,700	1,813,900	8,919,800	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				22.14	19.01	0.94	2.44	4.05	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				58	28	58	28	56	—	—

Colorado - 63 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adams	331,000	43,000	97,200	1,314	—	0	—	358	—	—
Arapahoe	482,100	59,300	127,000	1,891	—	0	—	370	—	—
Boulder	273,100	28,200	63,000	1,560	—	1	—	123	—	—
Denver	499,800	48,500	117,700	2,300	—	65	—	522	—	—
Douglas	156,900	21,500	48,100	568	—	0	—	9	—	—
El Paso	500,000	61,900	136,900	2,500	—	0	—	515	—	—
Jefferson	509,200	60,600	128,800	1,954	—	9	—	255	—	—
Larimer	236,800	27,600	60,100	1,059	—	4	—	103	—	—
Mesa	115,100	14,600	30,200	556	—	2	—	79	—	—
Pueblo	137,000	17,400	36,700	807	—	0	—	202	—	—
Weld	165,800	21,900	48,200	1,032	—	9	—	64	—	—
52 Small Counties	649,200	81,200	171,700	2,854	—	63	—	533	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				18,395	—	153	—	3,133	—	—
Population Represented	4,056,100	485,800	1,065,500	485,800	—	485,800	—	1,065,500	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				37.87	—	0.31	—	2.94	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				63	—	63	—	63	—	—

Connecticut - 13 Venue Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Bridgeport	—	—	—	935	414	247	188	—	—	—
Danbury	—	—	—	188	205	67	53	—	—	—
Hartford	—	—	—	1,239	938	176	194	—	—	—
Middletown	—	—	—	448	269	124	82	—	—	—
Montville	—	—	—	599	403	133	204	—	—	—
New Haven	—	—	—	1,740	847	321	331	—	—	—
Norwalk	—	—	—	257	154	46	91	—	—	—
Plainville	—	—	—	932	460	237	266	—	—	—
Stamford	—	—	—	343	201	19	69	—	—	—
Talcottville	—	—	—	464	183	164	74	—	—	—
Torrington	—	—	—	365	206	127	125	—	—	—
Waterbury	—	—	—	856	567	243	211	—	—	—
Willimantic	—	—	—	483	283	108	139	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,849	5,130	2,012	2,027	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,282,000	285,700	741,800	285,700	285,700	285,700	285,700	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Venue Districts				30.97	17.96	7.04	7.09	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Venue Districts				13	13	13	13	—	—	—

Delaware - 3 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Kent	126,000	14,700	33,800	1,876	—	—	—	323	—	—
New Castle	487,200	51,200	116,300	8,472	—	—	—	937	—	—
Sussex	140,300	14,600	32,400	2,132	—	—	—	112	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				12,480	—	—	—	1,372	—	—
Population Represented	753,500	80,500	182,500	80,500	—	—	—	182,500	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				155.00	—	—	—	7.52	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				3	—	—	—	3	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1999, by County

Reporting county	1999 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	519,000	36,800	95,300	1,638	960	119	31	342	118	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,638	960	119	31	342	118	—
Population Represented	519,000	36,800	95,300	36,800	36,800	36,800	36,800	95,300	95,300	—
Rates for Reporting District				44.55	26.11	3.24	0.84	3.59	1.24	—
Number of Reporting Districts				1	1	1	1	1	1	—
Florida - 67 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Alachua	198,500	20,300	46,700	1,657	843	17	22	—	—	—
Bay	148,000	18,300	39,600	1,059	557	30	184	—	—	—
Brevard	470,400	46,500	105,800	2,562	1,506	35	45	—	—	—
Broward	1,535,500	153,500	352,000	7,437	5,485	23	34	—	—	—
Charlotte	137,000	10,700	22,900	433	334	6	22	—	—	—
Citrus	116,100	10,300	21,700	363	301	4	8	—	—	—
Clay	141,400	20,600	42,600	745	688	10	19	—	—	—
Collier	207,000	18,800	43,900	1,339	655	33	97	—	—	—
Columbia	53,700	7,300	15,200	455	181	2	3	—	—	—
Dade	2,175,600	236,500	540,000	9,722	5,333	43	19	—	—	—
Duval	738,500	88,500	205,500	3,894	3,360	11	28	—	—	—
Escambia	282,400	33,600	73,600	2,584	666	30	35	—	—	—
Hernando	128,500	11,800	24,800	559	199	3	7	—	—	—
Highlands	74,800	6,600	14,400	473	382	3	16	—	—	—
Hillsborough	940,500	107,900	244,000	8,543	4,354	69	68	—	—	—
Indian River	100,300	9,300	20,300	532	377	10	13	—	—	—
Lake	209,800	20,300	44,100	1,177	652	9	13	—	—	—
Lee	400,500	36,800	83,700	2,090	1,612	40	75	—	—	—
Leon	215,900	23,900	52,400	1,724	726	37	48	—	—	—
Manatee	243,500	22,700	52,100	2,103	437	16	5	—	—	—
Marion	246,000	25,500	55,700	1,752	1,076	18	16	—	—	—
Martin	118,100	9,700	21,900	778	461	41	7	—	—	—
Monroe	79,900	5,900	14,700	311	221	4	7	—	—	—
Nassau	56,800	7,500	15,600	325	200	1	3	—	—	—
Okaloosa	170,000	20,300	46,100	1,293	582	55	118	—	—	—
Orange	817,200	92,600	212,200	5,932	2,248	29	29	—	—	—
Osceola	150,600	18,600	41,200	1,304	528	2	4	—	—	—
Palm Beach	1,049,400	94,700	221,800	4,568	3,633	24	60	—	—	—
Pasco	330,700	31,600	69,200	1,757	591	11	3	—	—	—
Pinellas	878,500	79,700	173,800	6,892	2,618	65	32	—	—	—
Polk	457,300	53,100	116,800	3,516	2,166	37	60	—	—	—
Putnam	70,200	8,800	18,600	379	560	1	6	—	—	—
St. Johns	119,700	13,100	28,100	566	462	7	23	—	—	—
St. Lucie	181,800	18,900	43,500	1,485	355	15	8	—	—	—
Santa Rosa	121,000	15,700	34,300	707	369	47	56	—	—	—
Sarasota	306,500	23,700	51,600	1,501	500	27	45	—	—	—
Seminole	357,400	45,200	95,700	1,725	1,047	29	31	—	—	—
Volusia	425,600	41,300	90,300	3,156	1,968	92	110	—	—	—
29 Small Counties	656,500	84,500	173,400	4,069	2,265	50	109	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				91,467	50,498	986	1,488	—	—	—
Population Represented	15,111,200	1,594,600	3,569,900	1,594,600	1,594,600	1,594,600	1,594,600	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				57.36	31.67	0.62	0.93	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	—	—	—
Georgia - 159 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Baldwin	42,200	3,800	9,000	396	—	79	—	108	—	—
Bartow	74,600	7,500	19,100	724	—	213	—	174	—	—
Bibb	155,400	15,900	38,000	2,032	—	256	—	1,328	—	—
Bulloch	50,800	4,600	11,300	192	—	75	—	0	—	—
Carroll	84,800	8,800	21,200	1,250	—	246	—	494	—	—
Catoosa	52,100	5,500	12,300	293	—	126	—	23	—	—
Chatham	225,700	22,000	55,600	3,899	—	536	—	455	—	—
Cherokee	141,700	13,500	37,700	735	—	351	—	329	—	—
Clarke	90,600	7,000	17,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Reporting county	1999 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	
Clayton	213,700	22,000	55,800	3,544	—	604	—	1,610	—	—
Cobb	583,500	53,600	137,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia	93,300	10,600	25,700	439	—	60	—	16	—	—
Coweta	89,400	9,600	24,000	324	—	74	—	192	—	—
De Kalb	596,900	53,600	133,600	5,998	—	1,690	—	1,750	—	—
Dougherty	94,100	10,900	25,800	1,003	—	165	—	203	—	—
Douglas	91,200	9,900	23,900	915	—	370	—	213	—	—
Fayette	92,400	10,600	24,100	520	—	266	—	190	—	—
Floyd	85,500	7,800	18,900	576	—	425	—	246	—	—
Forsyth	96,700	9,200	23,600	241	—	166	—	56	—	—
Fulton	744,800	66,300	169,900	6,082	—	1,173	—	3,005	—	—
Glynn	67,900	6,500	16,100	600	—	234	—	58	—	—
Gwinnett	545,600	53,700	143,400	2,516	—	1,105	—	600	—	—
Hall	123,300	11,900	30,100	797	—	183	—	197	—	—
Henry	113,400	11,600	29,200	489	—	151	—	315	—	—
Houston	107,600	11,100	27,800	1,500	—	1,024	—	323	—	—
Laurens	43,900	4,900	11,600	404	—	414	—	68	—	—
Liberty	59,700	5,800	18,400	697	—	249	—	231	—	—
Lowndes	85,400	9,000	22,500	340	—	55	—	0	—	—
Muscogee	182,100	17,700	45,500	1,799	—	646	—	494	—	—
Newton	60,600	6,500	15,800	531	—	433	—	343	—	—
Paulding	79,600	8,300	22,300	301	—	385	—	156	—	—
Richmond	190,300	18,800	47,000	2,534	—	103	—	92	—	—
Rockdale	69,000	7,300	17,700	951	—	123	—	192	—	—
Spalding	57,800	6,300	15,100	812	—	38	—	725	—	—
Thomas	42,900	4,800	11,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Troup	58,800	6,400	15,400	866	—	211	—	198	—	—
Walker	63,000	6,600	14,700	238	—	106	—	76	—	—
Walton	58,500	6,200	15,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitfield	83,200	8,500	20,400	590	—	271	—	14	—	—
120 Small Counties	1,996,200	219,800	516,800	12,233	—	3,394	—	3,005	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				57,361	—	16,000	—	17,479	—	—
Population Represented	7,788,200	784,300	1,941,500	694,000	—	694,000	—	1,716,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				82.66	—	23.06	—	10.19	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				145	—	145	—	145	—	—
Hawaii - 5 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Hawaii	142,400	17,200	39,400	504	520	117	565	—	—	—
Honolulu	864,600	85,600	202,500	1,625	353	468	2,049	—	—	—
Kalawao	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
Kauai	56,500	6,400	15,200	404	54	50	386	—	—	—
Maui	121,900	13,500	32,200	404	252	112	417	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,937	1,179	747	3,417	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,185,500	122,700	289,300	122,700	122,700	122,700	122,700	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				23.93	9.61	6.09	27.84	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				5	5	5	5	—	—	—
Idaho - 44 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Ada	283,400	33,300	73,600	2,717	435	—	—	123	102	—
Bannock	74,900	10,400	22,100	1,084	155	—	—	93	1	—
Bonneville	81,500	11,900	25,800	453	279	—	—	47	26	—
Canyon	124,400	17,100	36,900	1,434	166	—	—	93	7	—
Kootenai	104,800	12,000	25,800	723	70	—	—	73	8	—
Twin Falls	63,000	8,200	17,500	644	101	—	—	210	12	—
38 Small Counties	519,700	70,700	148,700	4,132	1,080	—	—	325	112	—
Number of Reported Cases				11,187	2,286	—	—	964	268	—
Population Represented	1,251,700	163,600	350,500	163,600	163,600	—	—	350,500	350,500	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				68.37	13.97	—	—	2.75	0.76	—
Number of Reporting Counties				44	44	—	—	44	44	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1999, by County

Reporting county	1999 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	67,000	6,800	16,100	124	—	8	—	51	—	—
Champaign	170,300	13,300	35,600	154	—	14	—	108	—	—
Coles	51,800	4,300	10,100	63	—	2	—	19	—	—
Cook	5,192,300	494,000	1,272,100	13,740	—	4	—	2,854	—	—
De Kalb	87,000	7,100	18,000	129	—	23	—	48	—	—
Du Page	892,500	85,900	221,700	1,280	—	0	—	118	—	—
Henry	51,900	5,900	13,000	73	—	7	—	40	—	—
Jackson	60,700	4,400	11,200	107	—	0	—	15	—	—
Kane	402,600	45,900	117,600	1,081	—	0	—	112	—	—
Kankakee	102,700	11,700	27,700	307	—	51	—	56	—	—
Knox	55,400	5,400	12,100	68	—	0	—	22	—	—
Lake	618,000	62,200	162,300	809	—	0	—	408	—	—
La Salle	110,200	11,200	26,300	192	—	39	—	54	—	—
McHenry	246,800	27,000	68,200	326	—	9	—	63	—	—
McLean	145,500	13,200	32,700	162	—	6	—	150	—	—
Macon	113,200	11,900	27,100	289	—	0	—	64	—	—
Madison	259,400	25,800	62,100	707	—	8	—	252	—	—
Peoria	181,100	18,900	44,400	621	—	35	—	269	—	—
Rock Island	147,500	15,000	35,400	166	—	2	—	82	—	—
St. Clair	260,000	28,700	70,200	629	—	186	—	142	—	—
Sangamon	191,300	19,000	46,100	115	—	1	—	185	—	—
Tazewell	129,800	13,800	30,800	277	—	0	—	88	—	—
Vermilion	83,800	8,900	20,100	211	—	54	—	85	—	—
Whiteside	59,600	6,600	14,800	81	—	3	—	22	—	—
Will	478,400	56,100	135,100	435	—	11	—	99	—	—
Williamson	61,600	6,000	13,700	56	—	5	—	47	—	—
Winnebago	268,100	26,900	66,200	578	—	0	—	324	—	—
75 Small Counties	1,639,800	172,200	393,400	4,424	—	131	—	812	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				27,204	—	599	—	6,589	—	—
Population Represented	12,128,400	1,208,300	3,004,300	1,208,300	—	1,208,300	—	2,998,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				22.51	—	0.50	—	2.20	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				102	—	102	—	97	—	—
Indiana - 92 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allen	316,500	37,600	85,900	2,944	1,050	1,205	395	287	—	—
Bartholomew	69,700	8,100	17,400	230	87	54	59	18	—	—
Clark	95,100	11,300	23,600	176	73	41	16	88	—	—
Delaware	115,500	11,400	24,600	351	65	22	149	187	—	—
Elkhart	174,700	20,800	48,700	639	519	466	775	171	—	—
Floyd	72,200	8,600	18,700	76	107	30	70	6	—	—
Grant	72,100	8,000	16,800	284	37	58	56	48	—	—
Hamilton	172,100	20,900	48,500	766	157	115	28	454	—	—
Hancock	55,600	7,100	14,600	66	105	3	53	31	—	—
Hendricks	98,800	12,500	26,300	321	109	136	60	18	—	—
Henry	48,400	5,700	11,400	84	38	7	22	48	—	—
Howard	83,700	9,900	21,400	448	174	99	55	102	—	—
Johnson	112,700	13,900	29,700	517	21	20	5	51	—	—
Knox	39,100	4,000	8,900	53	35	44	36	10	—	—
Kosciusko	71,300	8,500	19,900	135	187	0	0	26	—	—
Lake	480,600	61,100	131,300	2,320	1	213	0	663	—	—
La Porte	109,900	12,500	27,000	753	30	52	23	54	—	—
Lawrence	45,800	5,400	11,300	118	53	29	41	24	—	—
Madison	131,000	14,900	31,200	607	14	262	131	46	—	—
Marion	810,900	84,200	204,500	5,300	319	975	116	1,069	—	—
Marshall	46,100	5,700	12,900	86	83	47	51	119	—	—
Monroe	116,900	9,200	21,500	244	135	72	60	80	—	—
Morgan	67,000	8,500	18,000	240	47	37	45	14	—	—
Porter	147,800	18,600	39,400	278	69	59	60	175	—	—
St. Joseph	258,500	28,100	64,600	967	228	150	8	300	—	—
Shelby	43,600	5,300	11,600	107	21	28	12	51	—	—
Tippecanoe	142,500	12,400	29,800	384	69	111	55	150	—	—

Reporting county	1999 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	
Vanderburgh	167,900	16,600	38,800	302	90	25	38	159	—	—
Vigo	104,300	10,700	23,800	180	28	95	64	82	—	—
Warrick	52,600	6,900	14,400	88	34	17	12	28	—	—
Wayne	71,100	8,300	17,400	102	60	22	20	60	—	—
61 Small Counties	1,548,700	193,800	415,100	4,773	2,066	706	1,401	1,744	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				23,939	6,111	5,200	3,916	6,363	—	—
Population Represented	5,942,900	690,700	1,529,000	690,700	690,700	690,700	690,700	1,529,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.66	8.85	7.53	5.67	4.16	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				92	92	92	92	92	—	—
Iowa - 99 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Black Hawk	120,000	14,300	29,300	234	—	—	—	102	—	—
Cerro Gordo	45,700	5,000	10,800	97	—	—	—	72	—	—
Clinton	49,600	6,200	12,700	123	—	—	—	37	—	—
Des Moines	42,000	5,000	10,300	145	—	—	—	55	—	—
Dubuque	88,100	11,200	22,700	131	—	—	—	101	—	—
Johnson	103,800	8,600	20,600	144	—	—	—	89	—	—
Linn	184,900	21,200	44,900	621	—	—	—	242	—	—
Muscatine	41,200	5,400	11,400	60	—	—	—	45	—	—
Polk	364,700	39,800	89,500	1,150	—	—	—	802	—	—
Pottawattamie	86,400	10,700	22,700	301	—	—	—	97	—	—
Scott	159,500	20,300	43,300	436	—	—	—	214	—	—
Story	75,400	6,500	14,800	100	—	—	—	47	—	—
Warren	40,600	5,400	10,900	55	—	—	—	42	—	—
Woodbury	101,400	13,200	28,200	232	—	—	—	142	—	—
85 Small Counties	1,366,200	170,400	347,700	2,502	—	—	—	1,403	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,331	—	—	—	3,490	—	—
Population Represented	2,869,400	343,100	719,700	343,100	—	—	—	719,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				18.45	—	—	—	4.85	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				99	—	—	—	99	—	—
Kansas - 105 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Butler	62,800	8,600	17,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	129
Douglas	98,300	9,000	20,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	143
Johnson	440,200	53,100	114,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	457
Leavenworth	71,800	9,200	19,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	187
Reno	63,700	7,600	15,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	282
Riley	63,700	5,500	13,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	61
Saline	51,400	6,200	13,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	240
Sedgwick	451,700	55,500	124,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	830
Shawnee	170,800	20,600	43,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	744
Wyandotte	151,400	19,700	42,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	671
95 Small Counties	1,028,400	132,000	274,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,796
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	6,540
Population Represented	2,654,100	327,100	698,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	326,400
Rates for Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	103
Louisiana - 64 Parishes										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Acadia	57,900	7,000	16,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	195
Ascension	74,000	9,100	21,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	412
Bossier	93,400	9,700	23,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	857
Caddo	241,500	25,600	60,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,728
Calcasieu	180,600	19,500	45,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	827
East Baton Rouge	393,300	39,000	94,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,619
Iberia	73,400	8,900	21,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,311
Jefferson	447,800	44,500	104,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,228
Lafayette	187,400	19,100	47,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,624
Lafourche	89,500	9,900	23,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	808
Livingston	91,200	11,000	25,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	216
Orleans	460,900	47,300	112,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	973

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1999, by County

Reporting county	1999 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	
Ouachita	146,700	16,700	38,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,235
Rapides	126,800	13,900	32,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,840
St. Bernard	65,400	6,500	15,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	605
St. Landry	84,200	10,000	23,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	642
St. Mary	56,800	6,600	16,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	971
St. Tammany	192,900	21,900	50,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,680
Tangipahoa	98,300	11,800	26,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	201
Terrebonne	105,100	12,500	29,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	591
Vermilion	52,300	6,000	14,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	348
Vernon	51,600	4,400	12,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	389
42 Small Parishes	1,001,000	112,700	260,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,085
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	34,385
Population Represented	4,372,000	473,600	1,113,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	473,600
Rates for Reporting Parishes				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Parishes				—	—	—	—	—	—	64

Maryland - 24 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Allegany	71,200	8,100	16,200	173	358	4	334	—	—	—
Anne Arundel	480,500	56,000	122,500	1,397	1,917	54	516	—	—	—
Baltimore	723,900	72,600	162,200	3,095	2,884	5	348	—	—	—
Calvert	73,700	10,100	21,500	227	305	5	120	—	—	—
Carroll	152,500	19,200	41,700	256	465	49	198	—	—	—
Cecil	84,200	11,600	24,000	290	409	27	153	—	—	—
Charles	120,900	16,900	36,700	372	712	18	179	—	—	—
Frederick	190,900	23,800	52,400	666	604	50	422	—	—	—
Harford	217,900	27,200	60,600	485	635	14	410	—	—	—
Howard	243,100	28,800	64,700	428	596	6	276	—	—	—
Montgomery	852,200	90,300	207,200	1,234	1,489	100	385	—	—	—
Prince George's	781,800	88,400	199,300	1,406	2,607	2	336	—	—	—
St. Mary's	88,800	11,700	26,600	174	343	3	213	—	—	—
Washington	127,800	14,100	30,200	238	496	8	242	—	—	—
Wicomico	79,600	9,500	20,500	262	720	12	210	—	—	—
Baltimore City	632,700	69,700	163,100	6,271	2,655	31	216	—	—	—
8 Small Counties	250,000	27,800	60,000	557	1,728	27	1,065	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				17,531	18,923	415	5,623	—	—	—
Population Represented	5,171,600	586,000	1,309,400	586,000	586,000	586,000	586,000	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				29.92	32.29	0.71	9.60	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				24	24	24	24	—	—	—

Massachusetts - 14 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Barnstable	212,500	18,100	43,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berkshire	132,200	12,900	28,800	276	—	71	—	23	—	—
Bristol	520,300	55,100	124,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dukes	14,000	1,300	3,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex	704,400	67,600	166,200	1,543	—	437	—	143	—	—
Franklin	70,800	7,400	17,000	192	—	45	—	14	—	—
Hampden	438,300	45,200	110,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampshire	150,900	12,400	29,100	128	—	72	—	13	—	—
Middlesex	1,426,600	121,500	293,500	3,120	—	884	—	277	—	—
Nantucket	8,200	700	1,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norfolk	643,600	55,900	131,100	1,421	—	376	—	88	—	—
Plymouth	473,000	52,600	121,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffolk	641,700	50,600	140,000	345	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worcester	738,600	74,800	180,300	1,003	—	337	—	66	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,028	—	2,222	—	624	—	—
Population Represented	6,175,200	576,000	1,390,000	403,000	—	352,500	—	846,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.92	—	6.30	—	0.74	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				8	—	7	—	7	—	—

Reporting county	1999 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	
Michigan - 83 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Allegan	103,400	12,400	29,100	1,033	—	133	—	82	—	—
Barry	54,600	6,300	13,900	417	—	0	—	18	—	—
Bay	109,500	11,900	26,300	921	—	26	—	51	—	—
Berrien	159,700	17,500	39,900	1,676	—	250	—	132	—	—
Calhoun	141,400	15,300	34,900	1,604	—	87	—	187	—	—
Cass	50,100	5,600	12,300	364	—	185	—	81	—	—
Clinton	64,100	7,600	16,800	376	—	3	—	30	—	—
Eaton	101,600	11,700	25,600	927	—	0	—	6	—	—
Genesee	437,300	49,200	112,300	1,961	—	218	—	586	—	—
Grand Traverse	75,400	8,000	18,800	1,071	—	28	—	39	—	—
Ingham	285,100	26,300	65,500	1,759	—	79	—	692	—	—
Ionia	67,100	7,200	16,400	289	—	51	—	19	—	—
Isabella	59,100	5,600	12,900	536	—	74	—	68	—	—
Jackson	157,300	16,400	37,500	935	—	350	—	162	—	—
Kalamazoo	229,900	21,600	52,300	2,511	—	214	—	721	—	—
Kent	550,400	58,500	147,400	4,323	—	350	—	528	—	—
Lapeer	89,400	11,200	24,100	618	—	125	—	30	—	—
Lenawee	99,800	11,700	25,700	985	—	0	—	35	—	—
Livingston	151,500	18,000	39,400	638	—	183	—	25	—	—
Macomb	792,100	74,800	171,000	2,172	—	255	—	361	—	—
Marquette	62,800	6,500	14,800	544	—	133	—	39	—	—
Midland	82,000	9,000	20,300	705	—	43	—	57	—	—
Monroe	144,900	17,200	37,900	1,387	—	205	—	96	—	—
Montcalm	61,400	7,200	16,200	286	—	8	—	45	—	—
Muskegon	168,000	18,500	44,000	1,769	—	23	—	232	—	—
Oakland	1,180,000	114,700	268,100	4,225	—	185	—	353	—	—
Ottawa	230,300	26,200	63,000	2,571	—	167	—	166	—	—
Saginaw	209,200	23,700	53,800	1,007	—	28	—	227	—	—
St. Clair	161,800	18,300	41,500	280	—	23	—	13	—	—
St. Joseph	61,400	7,200	16,400	111	—	14	—	10	—	—
Shiawassee	72,300	8,800	18,800	644	—	248	—	91	—	—
Tuscola	58,200	7,200	15,200	182	—	15	—	36	—	—
Van Buren	75,900	9,200	20,700	866	—	104	—	68	—	—
Washtenaw	306,100	24,900	62,300	1,418	—	292	—	357	—	—
Wayne	2,106,500	222,200	530,100	6,814	—	3,785	—	6,117	—	—
48 Small Counties	1,104,200	119,500	267,100	11,118	—	1,741	—	1,123	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				59,043	—	9,625	—	12,883	—	—
Population Represented	9,863,800	1,036,900	2,412,300	1,036,900	—	1,036,900	—	2,412,300	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				56.94	—	9.28	—	5.34	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				83	—	83	—	83	—	—
Minnesota - 87 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Anoka	298,900	41,800	86,700	1,799	—	815	—	—	—	—
Blue Earth	53,900	5,900	12,100	500	—	191	—	—	—	—
Clay	51,700	6,200	12,900	535	—	163	—	—	—	—
Dakota	349,100	46,500	102,200	3,428	—	1,751	—	—	—	—
Hennepin	1,064,400	111,200	248,800	8,526	—	5,295	—	—	—	—
Olmsted	119,100	14,500	32,200	1,059	—	659	—	—	—	—
Otter Tail	55,600	7,300	14,500	381	—	191	—	—	—	—
Ramsey	486,300	53,300	121,400	2,789	—	583	—	—	—	—
Rice	55,000	7,000	14,200	473	—	196	—	—	—	—
St. Louis	193,400	24,400	46,800	2,098	—	769	—	—	—	—
Scott	83,000	11,800	25,600	679	—	322	—	—	—	—
Stearns	130,100	17,700	35,900	1,046	—	498	—	—	—	—
Washington	202,600	29,400	60,200	1,014	—	254	—	—	—	—
Wright	87,900	13,700	28,400	833	—	413	—	—	—	—
73 Small Counties	1,544,500	216,200	429,800	15,009	—	7,286	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				40,169	—	19,386	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,775,500	607,000	1,271,900	607,000	—	607,000	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				66.18	—	31.94	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				87	—	87	—	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1999, by County

Reporting county	1999 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	
Mississippi - 82 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
De Soto	102,100	12,400	27,600	129	569	5	117	0	0	—
Forrest	74,900	8,000	18,500	91	478	2	110	0	0	—
Harrison	178,600	19,800	47,300	306	383	24	238	0	0	—
Hinds	245,700	27,700	63,500	215	344	5	70	112	3	—
Jackson	133,100	17,200	36,600	72	449	6	152	0	449	—
Jones	63,100	7,500	16,200	254	280	16	53	0	0	—
Lauderdale	76,000	8,800	19,900	385	333	181	246	1	0	—
Lee	75,200	8,700	20,100	309	661	14	61	1	0	—
Lowndes	60,500	7,300	16,800	104	76	42	36	0	0	—
Madison	74,600	8,700	20,800	503	20	141	10	9	0	—
Rankin	112,300	13,300	28,600	211	285	29	87	4	0	—
Washington	64,300	9,200	20,400	508	1	219	4	1	0	—
70 Small Counties	1,508,200	193,400	416,300	4,057	4,191	948	879	42	3	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,144	8,070	1,632	2,063	170	455	—
Population Represented	2,768,600	342,000	752,800	342,000	342,000	342,000	342,000	752,800	752,800	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				20.89	23.60	4.77	6.03	0.23	0.60	—
Number of Reporting Counties				82	82	82	82	82	82	—
Missouri - 115 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Boone	130,200	11,000	28,300	462	777	340	832	137	358	—
Buchanan	81,600	8,600	19,800	163	848	82	811	73	66	—
Cape Girardeau	67,200	6,500	15,000	123	846	15	295	14	45	—
Cass	83,100	9,700	22,100	63	485	35	446	18	27	—
Clay	180,100	17,900	42,600	188	944	75	241	94	136	—
Cole	69,500	7,000	16,000	103	414	56	420	49	129	—
Franklin	93,100	10,700	24,600	159	932	48	436	5	5	—
Greene	227,000	20,900	48,000	154	2,381	6	474	67	561	—
Jackson	654,500	64,600	157,800	1,316	2,477	427	636	719	179	—
Jasper	100,300	10,700	23,900	59	575	36	967	184	223	—
Jefferson	198,100	22,800	54,300	261	1,361	87	655	169	3	—
Platte	71,700	7,400	17,100	41	310	7	57	10	0	—
St. Charles	280,400	31,500	77,200	476	2,403	132	1,057	111	20	—
St. Francois	55,800	6,000	13,100	123	448	25	168	9	18	—
St. Louis	996,200	95,700	224,600	1,561	6,465	247	4,021	1,123	574	—
St. Louis City	334,000	33,600	84,300	1,024	3,791	230	2,188	769	264	—
99 Small Counties	1,845,500	202,400	447,300	2,528	13,364	893	9,993	1,303	2,819	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,804	38,821	2,741	23,697	4,854	5,427	—
Population Represented	5,468,300	566,900	1,316,100	566,900	566,900	566,900	566,900	1,316,100	1,316,100	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				15.53	68.48	4.84	41.80	3.69	4.12	—
Number of Reporting Counties				115	115	115	115	115	115	—
Montana - 57 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Cascade	78,300	9,200	19,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flathead	72,800	9,500	18,700	44	974	0	99	—	—	—
Gallatin	63,900	6,700	14,200	63	382	4	24	—	—	—
Missoula	89,300	10,000	20,800	207	893	35	464	—	—	—
Yellowstone	127,300	15,400	31,300	199	1,158	0	2	—	—	—
52 Small Counties	451,200	61,000	119,300	470	3,136	45	1,133	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				983	6,543	84	1,722	—	—	—
Population Represented	882,800	111,900	223,800	102,700	102,700	102,700	102,700	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				9.57	63.71	0.82	16.77	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				56	56	56	56	—	—	—
Nebraska - 93 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Buffalo	40,200	4,900	10,300	149	—	19	—	20	—	—
Dodge	35,200	4,300	8,800	66	—	32	—	59	—	—
Douglas	446,300	54,500	117,900	1,207	—	330	—	477	—	—
Hall	51,800	7,100	14,600	416	—	82	—	118	—	—

Reporting county	1999 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	
Lancaster	237,700	25,200	56,000	1,411	—	352	—	0	—	—
Sarpy	122,500	17,500	37,700	163	—	58	—	0	—	—
Scotts Bluff	36,100	5,000	10,300	89	—	10	—	0	—	—
86 Small Counties	696,300	91,800	188,300	1,704	—	896	—	259	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				5,205	—	1,779	—	933	—	—
Population Represented	1,666,000	210,300	443,800	210,300	—	210,300	—	443,800	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				24.75	—	8.46	—	2.10	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				93	—	93	—	93	—	—
Nevada - 17 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Churchill	23,400	3,200	7,300	131	97	99	129	—	—	—
Clark	1,217,200	139,500	329,500	2,687	6,489	267	3,524	—	—	—
Douglas	37,600	4,400	10,000	141	325	41	297	—	—	—
Elko	45,500	7,100	16,400	178	134	50	176	—	—	—
Esmeralda	1,100	100	300	6	0	1	0	—	—	—
Humboldt	17,900	2,600	6,100	65	43	2	115	—	—	—
Mineral	5,200	700	1,500	37	32	8	11	—	—	—
Storey	3,000	300	800	28	41	1	28	—	—	—
Washoe	319,800	34,200	82,400	1,695	2,667	135	2,242	—	—	—
White Pine	9,800	1,300	2,800	10	72	13	51	—	—	—
7 Small Counties	128,800	15,300	34,600	605	762	125	873	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				5,583	10,662	742	7,446	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,809,300	208,800	491,500	208,800	208,800	208,800	208,800	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				26.73	51.05	3.55	35.65	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				17	17	17	17	—	—	—
New Hampshire - 10 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Cheshire	72,400	7,600	16,800	445	—	133	—	65	—	—
Grafton	78,600	7,900	17,200	299	—	87	—	86	—	—
Hillsborough	367,200	40,000	90,200	1,700	—	298	—	231	—	—
Merrimack	129,900	14,300	31,500	806	—	124	—	111	—	—
Rockingham	275,500	30,000	67,800	1,265	—	231	—	190	—	—
Strafford	110,700	10,800	25,100	866	—	120	—	77	—	—
4 Small Counties	166,800	18,800	39,100	930	—	236	—	151	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,311	—	1,229	—	911	—	—
Population Represented	1,201,100	129,400	287,700	129,400	—	129,400	—	287,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				48.77	—	9.50	—	3.17	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				10	—	10	—	10	—	—
New Jersey - 21 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Atlantic	239,600	24,900	58,900	2,482	1,084	—	—	—	—	—
Bergen	857,100	82,800	183,600	2,257	1,277	—	—	—	—	—
Burlington	424,500	47,700	109,000	1,769	902	—	—	—	—	—
Camden	503,100	60,400	141,700	3,442	2,147	—	—	—	—	—
Cape May	98,000	9,800	23,100	886	914	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	140,100	17,100	38,700	1,978	768	—	—	—	—	—
Essex	747,400	83,800	190,700	5,448	2,189	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester	250,500	31,100	70,400	1,527	1,196	—	—	—	—	—
Hudson	552,800	56,200	131,000	2,495	1,721	—	—	—	—	—
Hunterdon	124,600	13,800	31,000	345	122	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer	333,900	34,400	79,800	2,594	867	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	717,900	70,100	164,200	2,500	1,370	—	—	—	—	—
Monmouth	611,400	70,000	156,900	2,129	1,863	—	—	—	—	—
Morris	463,500	50,000	109,400	1,485	474	—	—	—	—	—
Ocean	497,500	52,800	120,100	1,887	1,453	—	—	—	—	—
Passaic	485,100	54,400	127,400	2,871	952	—	—	—	—	—
Salem	64,500	8,000	17,200	641	213	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	288,100	28,400	66,500	493	555	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex	144,700	18,200	42,000	573	194	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1999, by County

Reporting county	1999 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	
Union	498,800	49,700	115,400	2,471	600	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	100,300	11,200	26,200	554	254	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				40,827	21,115	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	8,143,400	874,700	2,003,200	874,700	874,700	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				46.67	24.14	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				21	21	—	—	—	—	—

New York - 62 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Albany	292,000	20,800	57,300	487	379	297	390	965	—	—
Allegany	50,600	4,700	11,800	44	45	71	56	163	—	—
Bronx	1,194,100	105,600	315,800	1,451	254	638	915	3,665	—	—
Broome	195,200	14,500	40,200	148	159	170	184	205	—	—
Cattaraugus	84,500	8,100	21,200	137	79	94	148	269	—	—
Cayuga	81,700	7,200	19,500	109	0	41	0	84	—	—
Chautauqua	137,400	12,000	31,500	191	215	103	203	161	—	—
Chemung	91,700	8,000	21,000	112	24	180	39	203	—	—
Chenango	50,700	5,000	12,700	49	91	37	43	58	—	—
Clinton	79,700	6,400	18,100	30	87	37	111	153	—	—
Columbia	63,000	5,100	13,800	64	21	59	13	255	—	—
Dutchess	268,200	21,200	58,100	222	185	178	208	165	—	—
Erie	926,000	71,200	194,900	963	453	608	486	1,043	—	—
Fulton	52,900	4,900	12,400	44	50	100	44	317	—	—
Genesee	60,500	5,300	14,600	84	34	49	38	129	—	—
Herkimer	63,400	5,700	14,700	65	107	70	99	76	—	—
Jefferson	109,900	9,600	27,600	155	116	93	159	147	—	—
Kings	2,268,300	200,700	551,900	1,856	219	811	831	3,099	—	—
Livingston	65,900	5,400	14,500	60	77	50	92	72	—	—
Madison	71,100	6,100	16,300	56	77	119	34	198	—	—
Monroe	712,400	56,300	161,200	733	498	350	221	659	—	—
Montgomery	50,400	4,200	11,500	69	83	36	27	262	—	—
Nassau	1,305,100	98,400	255,800	634	388	321	788	887	—	—
New York	1,551,800	86,200	252,900	1,308	74	157	457	2,470	—	—
Niagara	216,200	18,300	48,600	172	237	238	357	158	—	—
Oneida	229,700	18,300	49,900	159	26	144	16	300	—	—
Onondaga	456,200	36,300	102,000	1,343	464	480	255	551	—	—
Ontario	99,800	8,400	22,900	78	105	28	61	88	—	—
Orange	334,200	30,500	86,000	212	359	244	347	420	—	—
Oswego	123,900	12,100	31,800	273	69	131	182	248	—	—
Otsego	60,600	4,800	12,800	42	5	13	2	97	—	—
Putnam	94,800	7,900	21,700	7	26	42	26	39	—	—
Queens	2,000,600	141,600	395,600	1,136	322	463	493	1,937	—	—
Rensselaer	151,400	12,000	32,800	161	0	266	0	156	—	—
Richmond	413,300	34,400	93,900	325	103	123	167	351	—	—
Rockland	284,000	25,500	65,400	138	127	81	90	306	—	—
St. Lawrence	112,900	9,900	25,200	46	204	60	152	262	—	—
Saratoga	199,700	17,200	46,000	124	142	181	81	238	—	—
Schenectady	143,900	10,800	30,000	95	192	184	226	520	—	—
Steuben	97,700	9,200	23,900	85	143	85	197	125	—	—
Suffolk	1,383,800	117,900	306,400	1,282	480	636	625	2,469	—	—
Sullivan	69,300	5,700	15,900	78	30	87	87	144	—	—
Tioga	52,200	5,000	13,200	66	21	42	12	96	—	—
Tompkins	97,700	6,200	17,500	27	56	50	100	210	—	—
Ulster	167,300	12,700	35,200	216	0	199	0	461	—	—
Warren	61,400	5,300	13,800	24	110	61	61	35	—	—
Washington	60,100	5,400	13,900	78	110	37	143	119	—	—
Wayne	95,500	8,800	24,300	99	162	57	125	108	—	—
Westchester	905,600	65,300	181,000	554	485	304	432	472	—	—
13 Small Counties	458,200	39,900	104,800	412	422	481	380	896	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				16,303	8,115	9,386	10,203	26,511	—	—
Population Represented	18,196,600	1,441,700	3,964,000	1,441,700	1,441,700	1,441,700	1,441,700	3,964,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				11.31	5.63	6.51	7.08	6.69	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				62	62	62	62	62	—	—

Reporting county	1999 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	
North Carolina - 100 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 15										
Alamance	121,100	9,200	24,700	616	—	14	—	92	—	—
Brunswick	71,200	5,800	15,000	181	—	7	—	121	—	—
Buncombe	196,300	15,700	41,100	313	—	223	—	175	—	—
Burke	83,100	7,000	17,800	414	—	40	—	139	—	—
Cabarrus	124,800	10,600	28,500	233	—	8	—	70	—	—
Caldwell	76,400	6,500	16,600	180	—	32	—	167	—	—
Carteret	60,000	4,700	12,500	197	—	18	—	66	—	—
Catawba	134,300	11,700	29,900	375	—	118	—	388	—	—
Cleveland	94,000	8,300	21,200	329	—	7	—	92	—	—
Columbus	52,900	5,300	13,000	357	—	6	—	27	—	—
Craven	89,400	7,700	22,400	423	—	78	—	46	—	—
Cumberland	283,600	25,800	77,000	1,407	—	57	—	740	—	—
Davidson	142,900	12,200	31,600	621	—	2	—	287	—	—
Durham	204,100	15,700	44,400	588	—	24	—	243	—	—
Edgecombe	54,700	5,700	14,200	286	—	5	—	56	—	—
Forsyth	288,800	21,600	60,400	836	—	127	—	224	—	—
Gaston	185,200	16,200	43,100	808	—	187	—	147	—	—
Guilford	391,400	30,100	81,700	1,637	—	144	—	381	—	—
Halifax	55,800	5,400	13,800	152	—	42	—	39	—	—
Harnett	84,500	7,600	20,900	385	—	11	—	61	—	—
Henderson	82,300	6,200	16,200	96	—	1	—	78	—	—
Iredell	117,500	10,000	26,400	517	—	35	—	157	—	—
Johnston	110,800	10,000	26,200	174	—	3	—	177	—	—
Lenoir	58,800	5,700	13,800	198	—	2	—	59	—	—
Lincoln	58,900	5,100	13,500	171	—	13	—	33	—	—
Mecklenburg	648,400	51,600	150,000	2,274	—	1,188	—	296	—	—
Moore	72,900	5,900	15,200	252	—	1	—	81	—	—
Nash	92,400	8,300	21,000	235	—	82	—	127	—	—
New Hanover	150,900	12,300	31,800	998	—	24	—	266	—	—
Onslow	142,500	10,500	36,000	337	—	6	—	169	—	—
Orange	111,500	7,500	21,200	249	—	2	—	67	—	—
Pitt	128,000	11,000	29,700	564	—	5	—	126	—	—
Randolph	123,400	10,400	27,800	345	—	85	—	117	—	—
Robeson	116,600	12,800	32,400	596	—	67	—	236	—	—
Rockingham	90,300	7,600	19,700	211	—	18	—	52	—	—
Rowan	126,600	10,700	28,700	516	—	39	—	111	—	—
Rutherford	61,500	5,600	13,900	173	—	26	—	196	—	—
Stanly	56,500	4,800	13,100	193	—	26	—	29	—	—
Surry	67,900	5,700	14,300	158	—	28	—	71	—	—
Union	115,100	11,200	29,700	346	—	62	—	108	—	—
Wake	586,900	45,800	131,200	1,623	—	228	—	298	—	—
Wayne	111,700	9,800	26,800	465	—	114	—	87	—	—
Wilkes	63,600	5,600	13,700	280	—	55	—	290	—	—
Wilson	68,800	6,500	16,200	513	—	15	—	132	—	—
56 Small Counties	1,492,200	132,500	334,100	4,968	—	507	—	1,914	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				26,790	—	3,782	—	8,838	—	—
Population Represented	7,650,800	645,900	1,732,600	645,900	—	645,900	—	1,732,600	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				41.48	—	5.86	—	5.10	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				100	—	100	—	100	—	—
Ohio - 88 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allen	106,900	13,300	28,300	1,212	—	422	—	426	—	—
Ashtabula	103,300	13,300	27,700	1,581	—	602	—	49	—	—
Athens	61,600	6,000	12,600	415	—	154	—	61	—	—
Belmont	71,300	7,900	15,800	754	—	185	—	63	—	—
Butler	333,500	39,000	85,500	3,466	—	671	—	353	—	—
Clark	145,000	17,200	36,100	2,071	—	209	—	339	—	—
Clermont	178,700	23,700	51,300	1,764	—	355	—	141	—	—
Columbiana	111,300	14,100	28,600	499	—	142	—	57	—	—
Cuyahoga	1,371,700	145,000	326,500	10,983	329	1,833	1,702	6,513	—	—
Darke	54,100	7,000	14,400	473	—	69	—	69	—	—
Delaware	103,700	13,000	27,800	606	—	176	—	69	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1999, by County

Reporting county	1999 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	
Erie	77,900	9,300	19,500	2,243	—	720	—	252	—	—
Fairfield	126,700	16,400	33,300	748	—	172	—	265	—	—
Franklin	1,027,800	108,100	252,300	7,832	—	1,292	—	3,130	—	—
Geauga	89,600	11,200	23,600	432	—	56	—	47	—	—
Greene	149,100	17,700	36,800	1,645	—	282	—	145	—	—
Hamilton	840,400	93,700	215,400	12,652	—	3,422	—	530	—	—
Hancock	69,400	8,500	18,200	905	—	233	—	18	—	—
Huron	60,500	8,200	17,200	435	—	130	—	100	—	—
Jefferson	73,700	8,500	16,500	302	—	108	—	101	—	—
Lake	227,100	25,400	53,700	1,941	—	659	—	293	—	—
Lawrence	64,300	8,500	16,800	347	—	205	—	41	—	—
Licking	136,500	16,200	34,800	1,244	—	83	—	471	—	—
Lorain	282,100	36,000	75,300	2,917	—	166	—	518	—	—
Lucas	446,500	52,500	117,300	6,871	—	889	—	428	—	—
Mahoning	252,600	29,000	60,500	1,253	—	92	—	409	—	—
Marion	66,900	7,800	16,600	1,886	—	111	—	339	—	—
Medina	147,300	19,400	40,100	1,010	—	163	—	49	—	—
Miami	98,700	12,200	25,500	1,829	—	649	—	193	—	—
Montgomery	565,900	60,400	136,500	5,300	—	704	—	1,548	—	—
Muskingum	84,800	10,400	22,100	929	—	266	—	106	—	—
Portage	151,600	17,200	36,600	1,020	—	256	—	162	—	—
Richland	129,600	15,600	32,000	2,294	—	498	—	270	—	—
Ross	75,700	9,100	18,400	727	—	485	—	123	—	—
Sandusky	61,800	8,000	16,900	635	—	201	—	88	—	—
Scioto	80,400	10,600	21,200	521	—	172	—	78	—	—
Seneca	59,800	8,000	16,500	1,105	—	278	—	96	—	—
Stark	373,200	43,000	90,700	2,407	—	528	—	851	—	—
Summit	537,900	58,900	129,600	4,374	—	1,565	—	1,075	—	—
Trumbull	225,300	26,100	54,000	1,881	—	855	—	392	—	—
Tuscarawas	88,800	10,700	22,600	760	—	168	—	53	—	—
Warren	153,300	18,100	39,800	1,207	—	360	—	77	—	—
Washington	63,000	7,700	15,500	451	—	172	—	24	—	—
Wayne	111,000	14,100	30,500	876	—	212	—	146	—	—
Wood	120,300	13,700	28,900	1,621	—	246	—	224	—	—
43 Small Counties	1,496,000	194,700	403,900	15,149	—	4,416	—	1,829	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				111,573	329	25,632	1,702	22,611	—	—
Population Represented	11,256,700	1,314,300	2,844,100	1,314,300	145,000	1,314,300	145,000	2,844,100	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				84.89	2.27	19.50	11.74	7.95	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				88	1	88	1	88	—	—

Oklahoma - 77 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adair	20,500	3,000	6,100	23	109	1	117	—	—	—
Alfalfa	5,900	600	1,200	2	13	—	2	—	—	—
Atoka	13,400	1,800	3,400	11	29	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver	6,000	900	1,700	4	11	—	4	—	—	—
Beckham	19,800	2,600	5,600	56	102	9	27	—	—	—
Blaine	10,300	1,300	2,800	36	87	4	15	—	—	—
Bryan	34,900	4,200	8,700	39	149	1	3	—	—	—
Caddo	30,700	4,000	8,400	74	114	3	19	—	—	—
Canadian	86,500	12,000	25,400	164	103	18	10	—	—	—
Carter	44,500	5,800	11,900	72	326	6	28	—	—	—
Cherokee	39,500	5,000	10,400	105	266	29	67	—	—	—
Choctaw	15,000	2,100	4,100	18	70	—	—	—	—	—
Cimarron	2,900	400	800	4	3	—	—	—	—	—
Cleveland	203,400	24,500	52,900	296	1,139	3	365	—	—	—
Coal	6,100	900	1,600	15	15	5	8	—	—	—
Comanche	106,600	13,300	30,800	263	851	15	146	—	—	—
Cotton	6,600	800	1,700	24	34	2	—	—	—	—
Craig	14,500	1,700	3,300	14	41	4	25	—	—	—
Creek	68,200	8,900	18,200	50	146	—	1	—	—	—
Custer	25,600	3,100	6,800	75	98	—	3	—	—	—
Delaware	35,000	4,000	8,200	48	80	6	52	—	—	—
Dewey	4,900	700	1,300	12	15	—	3	—	—	—
Ellis	4,200	600	1,100	14	13	—	1	—	—	—
Garfield	57,000	6,900	14,800	110	97	7	7	—	—	—

Reporting county	1999 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	
Garvin	26,700	3,400	6,800	45	148	7	40	—	—	—
Grady	46,100	6,300	13,000	171	197	48	88	—	—	—
Grant	5,200	600	1,300	1	13	—	—	—	—	—
Greer	6,400	700	1,300	5	30	—	1	—	—	—
Harmon	3,300	500	1,000	8	15	2	6	—	—	—
Harper	3,600	500	900	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Haskell	11,400	1,500	2,900	21	20	—	—	—	—	—
Hughes	14,100	1,700	3,200	17	35	—	4	—	—	—
Jackson	28,400	3,700	8,700	47	80	2	5	—	—	—
Jefferson	6,500	800	1,600	9	12	—	10	—	—	—
Johnston	10,300	1,400	2,700	9	29	—	1	—	—	—
Kay	46,400	5,600	12,100	147	195	13	4	—	—	—
Kingfisher	13,500	1,800	3,800	10	47	—	3	—	—	—
Kiowa	10,500	1,400	2,900	31	43	1	3	—	—	—
Latimer	10,200	1,300	2,700	20	69	—	1	—	—	—
Le Flore	46,800	6,400	12,700	30	114	—	16	—	—	—
Lincoln	31,800	4,400	8,800	31	23	1	—	—	—	—
Logan	30,400	4,100	8,300	98	194	2	15	—	—	—
Love	8,600	1,200	2,300	8	44	—	2	—	—	—
McClain	26,700	3,600	7,200	75	166	—	19	—	—	—
McCurtain	34,800	5,000	10,100	47	164	14	74	—	—	—
McIntosh	19,300	2,200	4,300	18	60	5	19	—	—	—
Major	7,700	1,000	2,100	5	22	—	2	—	—	—
Marshall	12,400	1,400	2,800	11	85	1	6	—	—	—
Mayes	38,300	4,800	9,900	62	217	16	46	—	—	—
Murray	12,500	1,600	3,100	16	32	—	1	—	—	—
Muskogee	70,100	9,000	18,800	222	325	43	214	—	—	—
Noble	11,300	1,400	3,000	28	27	—	1	—	—	—
Nowata	10,100	1,200	2,500	23	39	4	8	—	—	—
Okfuskee	11,200	1,400	2,900	23	45	—	3	—	—	—
Oklahoma	636,500	72,600	165,200	2,387	1,507	136	27	—	—	—
Okmulgee	38,800	5,000	10,400	54	84	11	18	—	—	—
Osage	43,000	5,800	11,700	41	103	3	44	—	—	—
Ottawa	30,900	3,600	7,300	80	171	3	68	—	—	—
Pawnee	16,500	2,200	4,400	21	55	2	6	—	—	—
Payne	65,400	6,200	13,800	131	231	23	21	—	—	—
Pittsburg	43,500	5,300	10,300	63	130	—	9	—	—	—
Pontotoc	34,700	4,200	8,600	56	241	2	22	—	—	—
Pottawatomie	62,700	8,200	16,600	198	372	15	102	—	—	—
Pushmataha	11,500	1,400	2,900	10	38	—	—	—	—	—
Roger Mills	3,600	500	1,000	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Rogers	70,600	9,100	18,800	127	316	10	74	—	—	—
Seminole	24,500	3,200	6,400	49	84	—	11	—	—	—
Sequoyah	37,900	5,200	10,400	37	64	—	34	—	—	—
Stephens	43,100	5,500	11,100	77	211	—	23	—	—	—
Texas	18,300	2,600	5,300	58	144	2	12	—	—	—
Tillman	9,400	1,300	2,700	23	71	—	2	—	—	—
Tulsa	548,300	62,100	141,600	1,938	3,272	200	1,152	—	—	—
Wagoner	56,100	8,200	16,500	90	201	12	34	—	—	—
Washington	47,700	5,500	11,800	194	462	18	148	—	—	—
Washita	11,700	1,500	3,200	24	18	1	4	—	—	—
Woods	8,200	800	1,700	18	36	—	—	—	—	—
Woodward	18,600	2,500	5,200	49	153	4	19	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,497	14,372	714	3,325	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,358,000	411,300	882,100	411,300	411,300	342,300	396,500	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				20.66	34.95	2.09	8.39	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				77	77	44	66	—	—	—
Oregon - 36 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Benton	77,200	7,800	16,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	267
Clackamas	338,300	41,900	86,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,024
Coos	61,700	7,000	14,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	853
Deschutes	110,800	13,200	27,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	704
Douglas	101,800	12,400	25,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	632
Jackson	175,800	20,300	42,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,162

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1999, by County

Reporting county	1999 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	
Josephine	74,900	8,600	17,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	551
Klamath	63,400	7,800	16,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	873
Lane	314,900	34,800	74,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,120
Linn	105,300	12,900	27,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	723
Marion	272,800	33,400	73,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,628
Multnomah	633,200	63,700	145,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,264
Polk	62,400	7,500	15,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	446
Umatilla	66,800	8,600	18,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	485
Washington	409,300	47,800	108,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,299
Yamhill	83,400	10,900	23,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	962
20 Small Counties	364,100	44,500	93,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,724
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	20,717
Population Represented	3,316,200	383,200	827,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	383,200
Rates for Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	36

Pennsylvania - 67 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adams	87,700	10,400	22,100	169	36	—	—	—	—	—
Allegheny	1,256,800	122,600	268,500	3,111	820	—	—	—	—	—
Armstrong	73,000	8,800	17,600	117	96	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver	182,700	20,500	42,300	396	209	—	—	—	—	—
Bedford	49,700	6,300	12,400	74	15	—	—	—	—	—
Berks	358,200	39,300	85,500	929	282	—	—	—	—	—
Blair	129,900	15,800	31,700	336	72	—	—	—	—	—
Bradford	62,100	8,200	16,700	179	10	—	—	—	—	—
Bucks	594,000	69,900	150,200	1,240	439	—	—	—	—	—
Butler	172,500	20,800	43,000	321	40	—	—	—	—	—
Cambria	153,800	18,400	35,400	511	18	—	—	—	—	—
Carbon	58,800	6,700	13,500	177	95	—	—	—	—	—
Centre	132,200	11,100	24,600	158	21	—	—	—	—	—
Chester	430,000	48,800	107,000	2,378	469	—	—	—	—	—
Clearfield	80,700	10,200	19,900	152	53	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia	63,700	6,800	13,900	68	77	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford	89,100	11,400	23,000	293	32	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	210,700	22,200	45,300	119	559	—	—	—	—	—
Dauphin	245,600	27,000	59,300	1,144	146	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	541,500	57,000	126,700	1,736	0	—	—	—	—	—
Erie	277,000	34,100	72,300	1,149	231	—	—	—	—	—
Fayette	143,800	18,000	35,100	124	194	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin	128,800	15,300	31,200	218	80	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	87,800	10,400	20,700	106	27	—	—	—	—	—
Jefferson	46,100	5,800	11,700	82	46	—	—	—	—	—
Lackawanna	206,500	22,300	45,500	281	74	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster	460,000	55,500	122,400	1,124	418	—	—	—	—	—
Lawrence	94,500	10,900	22,200	228	53	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	117,900	13,700	28,500	260	40	—	—	—	—	—
Lehigh	299,900	31,000	68,300	725	166	—	—	—	—	—
Luzerne	312,000	32,700	66,900	622	261	—	—	—	—	—
Lycoming	116,700	13,800	29,000	338	77	—	—	—	—	—
McKean	46,000	5,700	11,400	107	28	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer	121,500	14,000	28,300	227	41	—	—	—	—	—
Mifflin	46,800	5,600	11,600	59	0	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe	128,500	15,000	32,700	288	76	—	—	—	—	—
Montgomery	724,100	73,600	161,900	862	501	—	—	—	—	—
Northampton	259,700	28,200	61,300	539	396	—	—	—	—	—
Northumberland	93,200	10,500	21,200	249	227	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	1,417,600	161,200	362,300	9,652	2	—	—	—	—	—
Schuylkill	148,800	16,300	32,500	184	210	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	80,000	9,800	19,400	139	24	—	—	—	—	—
Venango	57,600	7,500	14,800	140	0	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	43,500	5,300	10,800	120	3	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	204,900	23,200	46,300	229	177	—	—	—	—	—
Westmoreland	370,700	40,500	82,000	851	0	—	—	—	—	—

Reporting county	1999 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	
York	376,600	42,900	91,900	692	414	—	—	—	—	—
20 Small Counties	610,900	74,500	152,000	1,009	272	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				34,212	7,527	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	11,994,000	1,339,300	2,852,500	1,339,300	1,339,300	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.54	5.62	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island - 1 State										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
State Total	990,800	109,000	241,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,612
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	7,612
Population Represented	990,800	109,000	241,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	109,000
Rates for Reporting State				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting States				—	—	—	—	—	—	1
South Carolina - 46 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Aiken	135,400	13,500	32,400	412	311	67	74	—	—	—
Anderson	162,800	15,600	35,700	487	570	0	6	—	—	—
Beaufort	113,000	8,700	24,800	169	298	15	16	—	—	—
Berkeley	142,300	15,700	40,800	378	351	204	40	—	—	—
Charleston	319,900	26,300	71,900	898	1,628	115	150	—	—	—
Darlington	66,500	7,600	16,200	88	224	27	108	—	—	—
Dorchester	90,600	9,200	23,900	157	295	168	37	—	—	—
Florence	125,200	13,800	30,900	90	883	7	277	—	—	—
Greenville	358,900	32,000	78,700	436	881	142	142	—	—	—
Greenwood	63,700	5,900	14,000	208	300	65	30	—	—	—
Horry	178,600	15,700	37,200	380	626	97	124	—	—	—
Lancaster	59,600	6,000	14,000	141	394	0	68	—	—	—
Laurens	63,400	6,100	14,200	130	235	80	22	—	—	—
Lexington	209,000	20,600	49,100	391	1,003	112	91	—	—	—
Oconee	65,100	6,100	13,800	64	148	0	9	—	—	—
Orangeburg	87,500	9,000	20,900	285	340	247	79	—	—	—
Pickens	108,100	9,200	21,600	257	178	86	5	—	—	—
Richland	307,300	26,700	64,900	1,021	213	36	13	—	—	—
Spartanburg	249,600	22,900	54,200	569	725	213	76	—	—	—
Sumter	112,400	11,400	28,200	116	287	10	83	—	—	—
York	158,200	15,000	36,400	330	542	162	323	—	—	—
25 Small Counties	708,700	77,300	173,500	1,797	2,280	553	550	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,804	12,712	2,406	2,323	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,885,700	374,000	897,500	374,000	374,000	374,000	374,000	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				23.54	33.98	6.43	6.21	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				46	46	46	46	—	—	—
South Dakota - 66 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Beadle	16,600	2,000	4,100	70	11	13	0	—	—	—
Brookings	25,900	2,700	5,600	57	13	14	1	—	—	—
Brown	35,200	4,100	8,400	132	54	22	3	—	—	—
Codington	25,400	3,400	6,900	87	61	4	0	—	—	—
Davison	17,900	2,200	4,600	71	40	22	9	—	—	—
Hughes	15,500	2,100	4,300	40	87	15	28	—	—	—
Lawrence	21,400	2,700	5,400	61	8	11	3	—	—	—
Lincoln	21,700	3,200	6,500	95	26	16	0	—	—	—
Meade	21,400	3,100	6,500	89	0	8	0	—	—	—
Minnehaha	142,800	16,700	36,100	870	368	370	150	—	—	—
Pennington	88,100	10,600	24,000	779	16	91	6	—	—	—
Yankton	21,200	2,400	5,200	101	29	25	27	—	—	—
54 Small Counties	280,100	40,000	80,600	655	192	143	46	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				3,107	905	754	273	—	—	—
Population Represented	733,100	95,400	198,000	95,400	95,400	95,400	95,400	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				32.58	9.49	7.91	2.86	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				66	66	66	66	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1999, by County

Reporting county	1999 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	
Tennessee - 95 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Anderson	71,000	7,500	16,300	215	17	66	21	0	0	—
Blount	102,800	10,500	23,100	355	237	164	89	26	15	—
Bradley	84,100	9,300	19,800	72	610	11	406	0	2	—
Carter	53,300	5,400	11,300	303	6	190	4	33	0	—
Davidson	530,000	49,100	119,500	3,191	3,420	207	966	480	712	—
Greene	60,900	6,300	13,300	263	121	125	18	5	2	—
Hamblen	54,200	5,800	12,400	147	186	47	70	4	3	—
Hamilton	294,700	30,900	68,700	1,502	760	580	420	150	48	—
Knox	376,000	35,700	82,900	1,314	552	179	278	582	4	—
Madison	86,800	10,000	22,400	532	82	40	147	0	0	—
Maury	70,400	8,100	18,200	612	27	258	6	3	22	—
Montgomery	129,400	13,900	35,400	452	499	205	203	11	2	—
Putnam	59,700	5,800	13,000	474	158	189	85	1	0	—
Rutherford	171,400	19,900	46,500	656	192	205	25	0	0	—
Sevier	65,800	7,000	15,100	505	594	170	116	28	14	—
Shelby	873,000	100,600	236,100	10,421	671	5,443	0	1,783	0	—
Sullivan	150,200	15,000	31,900	463	624	87	228	168	40	—
Sumner	126,000	15,300	33,400	1,056	407	485	205	34	52	—
Washington	102,800	10,000	21,900	445	268	184	191	2	16	—
Williamson	123,800	15,400	34,300	656	486	357	86	6	20	—
Wilson	86,500	10,300	23,000	454	284	182	45	30	25	—
74 Small Counties	1,810,500	206,700	442,300	9,542	2,527	5,336	2,021	510	199	—
Number of Reported Cases				33,630	12,728	14,710	5,630	3,856	1,176	—
Population Represented	5,483,500	598,200	1,340,900	598,200	598,200	598,200	598,200	1,340,900	1,340,900	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				56.22	21.28	24.59	9.41	2.88	0.88	—
Number of Reporting Counties				95	95	95	95	95	95	—
Texas - 254 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Anderson	52,200	4,900	11,200	192	120	35	37	—	—	—
Angelina	77,600	9,000	20,500	141	180	4	8	—	—	—
Bell	222,700	22,300	61,000	620	435	6	201	—	—	—
Bexar	1,372,900	148,300	380,900	3	0	0	2	—	—	—
Bowie	83,500	9,400	20,600	145	416	0	107	—	—	—
Brazoria	234,300	26,500	64,800	770	819	26	285	—	—	—
Brazos	134,200	10,500	28,400	651	577	80	229	—	—	—
Cameron	329,100	45,700	109,400	939	400	7	184	—	—	—
Collin	456,600	50,400	124,500	645	606	37	148	—	—	—
Comal	76,800	7,600	18,400	183	214	19	53	—	—	—
Coryell	73,600	7,200	19,300	104	131	4	55	—	—	—
Dallas	2,062,100	198,600	523,700	4,775	3,816	12	1,162	—	—	—
Denton	404,100	39,900	105,800	1,115	328	275	160	—	—	—
Ector	123,700	14,100	37,400	178	725	0	33	—	—	—
Ellis	107,600	13,000	31,300	206	144	68	11	—	—	—
El Paso	701,900	84,700	214,100	1,895	1,036	1	3	—	—	—
Fort Bend	353,700	43,200	108,200	753	621	62	96	—	—	—
Galveston	248,500	26,500	63,400	996	396	21	109	—	—	—
Grayson	103,700	10,700	24,800	227	413	9	87	—	—	—
Gregg	113,200	12,100	28,700	509	272	49	79	—	—	—
Guadalupe	82,800	9,000	22,500	245	480	11	146	—	—	—
Harris	3,250,400	338,900	875,000	9,377	4,253	344	5,767	—	—	—
Harrison	59,800	7,100	15,700	144	171	146	46	—	—	—
Hays	92,800	9,000	22,300	241	303	6	87	—	—	—
Henderson	70,700	6,900	15,500	167	83	9	40	—	—	—
Hidalgo	534,900	75,700	184,400	762	742	73	221	—	—	—
Hunt	71,700	7,500	17,600	184	237	12	121	—	—	—
Jefferson	241,300	25,000	58,700	833	916	30	130	—	—	—
Johnson	122,600	14,300	33,100	356	374	71	262	—	—	—
Kaufman	68,100	8,000	18,700	165	251	3	25	—	—	—
Liberty	67,200	7,600	17,300	75	126	3	25	—	—	—
Lubbock	227,900	22,600	57,600	866	655	64	112	—	—	—
McLennan	204,200	20,600	50,600	914	729	44	160	—	—	—
Midland	118,500	13,100	34,900	348	651	0	2	—	—	—

Reporting county	1999 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	
Montgomery	287,600	33,700	79,000	442	780	27	166	—	—	—
Nacogdoches	56,100	5,200	12,400	141	107	2	119	—	—	—
Nueces	315,500	36,000	90,400	965	1,629	124	1,026	—	—	—
Orange	85,200	9,900	21,900	213	194	32	55	—	—	—
Parker	85,400	9,500	21,800	101	148	6	80	—	—	—
Potter	109,100	10,900	29,000	375	449	56	339	—	—	—
Randall	99,600	11,200	26,500	203	233	37	82	—	—	—
San Patricio	71,600	8,500	21,000	217	276	2	132	—	—	—
Smith	169,700	17,500	41,500	722	163	76	69	—	—	—
Tarrant	1,382,400	134,800	357,700	4,315	2,528	341	540	—	—	—
Taylor	122,500	12,100	31,600	325	667	3	8	—	—	—
Tom Green	102,300	10,100	26,500	421	469	79	199	—	—	—
Travis	727,000	62,600	171,800	584	1,106	18	97	—	—	—
Victoria	82,100	9,300	23,300	122	705	71	115	—	—	—
Walker	55,000	4,200	9,900	105	70	2	0	—	—	—
Webb	193,200	26,000	66,700	638	837	36	168	—	—	—
Wichita	128,200	12,100	30,600	398	410	0	29	—	—	—
Williamson	240,900	28,900	71,800	395	578	27	102	—	—	—
202 Small Counties	3,185,800	355,700	838,100	6,850	8,520	545	3,293	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				47,256	41,489	3,015	16,812	—	—	—
Population Represented	20,044,100	2,147,600	5,392,300	2,147,600	2,147,600	2,147,600	2,147,600	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				22.00	19.32	1.40	7.83	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				254	254	254	254	—	—	—
Utah - 29 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Cache	87,300	11,900	28,900	568	471	123	1,033	74	1	—
Davis	239,400	38,000	86,600	1,685	1,547	375	1,023	198	9	—
Salt Lake	850,200	115,300	271,100	8,203	5,135	1,781	2,246	547	7	—
Utah	347,000	51,100	118,500	2,726	1,837	1,290	820	299	3	—
Washington	85,400	12,500	28,000	740	651	392	584	35	0	—
Weber	185,500	25,300	57,300	1,980	1,801	435	1,260	535	9	—
23 Small Counties	335,000	53,900	117,000	3,241	2,575	1,449	1,793	390	3	—
Number of Reported Cases				19,143	14,017	5,845	8,759	2,078	32	—
Population Represented	2,129,800	308,000	707,400	308,000	308,000	308,000	308,000	707,400	707,400	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				62.16	45.52	18.98	28.44	2.94	0.05	—
Number of Reporting Counties				29	29	29	29	29	29	—
Vermont - 14 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Chittenden	143,900	15,200	31,300	392	—	43	—	149	—	—
Rutland	62,400	7,000	13,900	161	—	23	—	36	—	—
Washington	56,300	6,600	13,200	150	—	14	—	33	—	—
Windsor	55,500	6,200	12,500	146	—	14	—	38	—	—
10 Small Counties	275,600	34,500	68,400	727	—	113	—	172	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,576	—	207	—	428	—	—
Population Represented	593,700	69,500	139,300	69,500	—	69,500	—	139,300	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				22.68	—	2.98	—	3.07	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				14	—	14	—	14	—	—
Virginia - 136 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Albemarle	80,100	7,400	17,600	314	71	46	25	—	—	—
Arlington	174,800	11,000	29,000	560	16	25	19	—	—	—
Augusta	61,200	7,100	14,800	337	1	24	0	—	—	—
Chesterfield	253,400	33,700	73,600	1,837	1,153	24	508	—	—	—
Fairfax	945,700	102,100	228,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fauquier	55,200	6,300	14,500	254	2	6	2	—	—	—
Hanover	85,400	9,400	20,400	508	77	44	5	—	—	—
Henrico	244,700	24,600	55,900	2,417	858	132	103	—	—	—
Henry	55,600	6,000	12,400	250	118	18	59	—	—	—
Loudoun	156,300	17,200	42,100	647	64	64	54	—	—	—
Montgomery	77,000	6,200	14,100	442	15	43	3	—	—	—
Pittsylvania	56,800	6,600	13,500	269	38	28	76	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1999, by County

Reporting county	1999 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	
Prince William	270,800	35,000	81,900	2,027	331	97	12	—	—	—
Roanoke	81,200	8,900	17,800	567	24	29	120	—	—	—
Rockingham	63,100	7,000	15,300	159	0	50	0	—	—	—
Spotsylvania	87,400	11,800	26,300	799	75	94	64	—	—	—
Stafford	93,200	12,500	28,000	786	131	40	39	—	—	—
Alexandria City	117,400	7,300	18,600	566	142	75	45	—	—	—
Chesapeake City	202,800	25,700	57,200	1,709	118	15	16	—	—	—
Danville City	50,800	5,200	11,100	490	290	15	86	—	—	—
Hampton City	137,200	14,200	33,500	1,108	475	45	132	—	—	—
Lynchburg City	63,900	6,100	13,700	648	54	52	83	—	—	—
Newport News City	179,100	19,600	49,100	1,366	142	118	104	—	—	—
Norfolk City	225,900	20,400	53,600	1,738	404	204	263	—	—	—
Portsmouth City	98,300	11,300	26,000	1,247	45	60	101	—	—	—
Richmond City	189,700	15,900	38,200	2,375	310	198	124	—	—	—
Roanoke City	93,400	8,700	20,200	1,191	182	17	80	—	—	—
Suffolk City	64,800	8,100	17,500	537	2	22	0	—	—	—
Virginia Beach City	433,500	50,200	121,100	2,446	46	119	18	—	—	—
107 Small Counties	2,174,400	237,200	499,300	14,972	1,513	1,589	1,030	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				42,566	6,697	3,293	3,171	—	—	—
Population Represented	6,872,900	742,900	1,664,800	640,800	640,800	640,800	640,800	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				66.43	10.45	5.14	4.95	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				135	135	135	135	—	—	—

Washington - 39 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	137,800	19,100	40,900	1,048	1,714	103	1,039	—	—	—
Chelan	60,800	7,600	17,200	486	608	67	326	—	—	—
Clallam	64,700	7,200	15,000	277	583	53	699	—	—	—
Clark	336,300	45,900	95,000	1,240	1,853	83	645	—	—	—
Cowlitz	91,900	11,900	24,500	600	766	93	680	—	—	—
Grant	72,000	10,400	22,800	802	798	101	370	—	—	—
Grays Harbor	67,100	8,600	17,700	247	934	15	437	—	—	—
Island	73,500	8,100	19,200	182	450	30	189	—	—	—
King	1,664,800	167,500	372,400	5,304	2,276	305	369	—	—	—
Kitsap	236,600	29,900	65,300	854	1,462	74	135	—	—	—
Lewis	68,600	9,600	19,200	284	571	36	253	—	—	—
Pierce	688,800	83,000	186,000	2,295	4,319	56	272	—	—	—
Skagit	101,200	12,400	26,500	333	746	18	165	—	—	—
Snohomish	596,600	70,400	161,500	1,684	3,946	64	2,383	—	—	—
Spokane	409,700	50,700	106,900	238	3,050	1	434	—	—	—
Thurston	205,500	26,400	54,500	1,077	962	72	557	—	—	—
Walla Walla	53,900	6,300	13,300	213	313	23	63	—	—	—
Whatcom	160,300	19,100	40,000	1,090	685	116	376	—	—	—
Yakima	220,800	31,900	70,100	1,037	1,941	43	274	—	—	—
20 Small Counties	445,400	57,100	118,500	1,597	2,346	281	1,251	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				20,888	30,323	1,634	10,917	—	—	—
Population Represented	5,756,400	683,100	1,486,300	674,900	674,900	674,900	674,900	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				30.95	44.93	2.42	16.18	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				36	36	36	36	—	—	—

West Virginia - 55 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Berkeley	72,800	7,400	17,400	105	233	8	141	—	—	—
Cabell	93,600	8,600	18,300	413	151	9	3	—	—	—
Harrison	70,300	7,300	15,800	127	90	34	44	—	—	—
Kanawha	199,300	19,300	41,300	350	556	14	90	—	—	—
Marion	55,900	5,600	11,500	115	49	120	61	—	—	—
Mercer	64,100	6,900	13,800	106	304	5	91	—	—	—
Monongalia	77,000	6,100	13,900	70	105	32	95	—	—	—
Ohio	47,700	4,200	9,400	53	143	16	76	—	—	—
Raleigh	78,900	9,700	18,800	166	85	77	162	—	—	—

Reporting county	1999 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	
Wood	86,300	8,700	19,000	72	377	1	248	—	—	—
45 Small Counties	960,800	108,400	224,300	1,509	823	619	610	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				3,086	2,916	935	1,621	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,806,900	192,100	403,500	192,100	192,100	192,100	192,100	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.06	15.18	4.87	8.44	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				55	55	55	55	—	—	—
Wyoming - 23 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Albany	29,100	2,500	5,400	24	—	11	—	6	—	—
Campbell	32,700	5,300	10,600	48	—	8	—	20	—	—
Carbon	15,400	2,100	4,000	36	—	5	—	17	—	—
Fremont	36,200	5,100	10,200	41	—	0	—	24	—	—
Laramie	78,900	9,200	19,300	172	—	63	—	45	—	—
Natrona	63,200	7,800	15,900	0	—	0	—	0	—	—
Park	25,500	3,100	6,200	97	—	5	—	21	—	—
Sheridan	25,100	3,200	5,900	32	—	24	—	8	—	—
Sweetwater	39,300	6,200	12,100	126	—	166	—	27	—	—
Uinta	20,300	3,700	7,400	64	—	5	—	10	—	—
13 Small Counties	114,000	15,400	29,900	161	—	40	—	57	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				801	—	327	—	235	—	—
Population Represented	479,600	63,600	126,800	62,400	—	62,400	—	124,500	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				12.84	—	5.24	—	1.89	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				22	—	22	—	22	—	—

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.

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. Delinquency figures (other than for the counties detailed below) are cases disposed with a petition in calendar year 1999.
 2. Status figures (other than for the counties detailed below) are cases disposed with a petition in calendar year 1999.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed with a petition in calendar year 1999. 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.
 4. Dependency data are incomplete for Alpine and Trinity counties due to reporting difficulties.

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.

California: Alpine, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, El Dorado, Fresno, Humboldt, Inyo, Lake, Madera, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Toulumne Counties

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: Orange County

Source: Orange 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: 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: San Joaquin County

Source: San Joaquin 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: Correction Services 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 1999 Annual Report: Statistical Supplement
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitioned case filings for fiscal year 1999. 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 1999.

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: State of Delaware Administrative Office of the Courts
 Mode: 1999 Statistical Report
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases filed in calendar year 1999.
 2. There is no statute on status offenders in this state; therefore, the court handles no status offense cases.
 3. Dependency figures are cases filed in calendar year 1999.

District of Columbia

Source: Superior Court of the District of Columbia
 Mode: JCS survey form
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency 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.
 3. The figures represent the number of cases disposed by Intake during 1999, which captures only those disposed cases reported to the Department of Juvenile Justice by caseworkers correctly entering data to the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS).
 4. On October 1, 1994, Juvenile Justice separated from the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services to become the Department of Juvenile Justice.

Georgia

Source: Judicial Council of Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 1999.
 2. Status figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 1999.
 3. Dependency figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 1999.
 4. Delinquency, status, and dependency figures may include a small percentage of children disposed without a petition.

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 1999 Annual Report Appendix

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed. They include status offense cases.
 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: 1999 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.
 3. Dependency figures are the number of petitions filed. Neglect/abuse and dependency counts were summed to determine dependency figures.

Illinois: Cook County

Source: Juvenile Court of Cook County

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

Indiana

Source: Supreme Court of Indiana, Division of State Court Administration

Mode: 1999 Indiana Judicial Report, Volume II (petitioned) and 1999 Indiana Probation Report (nonpetitioned)

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

Iowa

Source: State Court Administrator

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are the number of petitions.
 2. Dependency figures are the number of petitions.
 3. Iowa reported its data by judicial district. The following is a list of counties within judicial districts.
 District 1: Allamakee, Black Hawk, Buchanan, Chickasaw, Clayton, Delaware, Dubuque, Fayette, Howard, and Winneshiek. District 2: Boone, Bremer, Butler, Calhoun, Carroll, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Franklin, Greene, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Humboldt, Marshall, Mitchell, Pocahontas, Sac, Story, Webster, Winnebago, Worth, and Wright. District 3: Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Crawford, Dickinson, Emmet, Ida, Kossuth, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Sioux, and Woodbury. District 4: Audubon, Cass, Fremont, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Page, Pottawattamie, and Shelby. District 5: Adair, Adams, Clarke, Dallas, Decatur, Guthrie, Jasper, Lucas, Madison, Marion, Polk, Ringgold, Taylor, Union, Warren, and Wayne. District 6: Benton, Iowa, Johnson, Jones, Linn, and Tama. District 7: Cedar, Clinton, Jackson, Muscatine, and Scott. District 8: Appanoose, Davis, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Keokuk, Lee, Louisa, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek, Van Buren, Wapello, and Washington.

Kansas

- Source: Supreme Court of Kansas, Office of Judicial Administration
 Mode: Annual Report of the Courts of Kansas
 Data: 1. Total figures are filings in the care of children for fiscal year 1999.

Louisiana

- Source: Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana
 Mode: 1999 Annual Report
 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 in through an administrative remedy process.

Maryland

- Source: Department of Juvenile Justice
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Data may be incomplete due to the conversion from the Information System for Youth Services (ISYS) to the Automated Statewide Support and Information System (ASSIST).

Massachusetts

- Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
 Mode: Annual Report on the State of Massachusetts Court System, FY 1999
 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. Figures for Bristol, Hampden, Suffolk, and Worcester Counties are incomplete because the units of counts for the corresponding Juvenile Court Departments were not compatible with the rest of the courts' unit of count. Essex County data are incomplete because the Amesbury district court data were not reported.
 5. Each defendant is counted as a single criminal case.

Michigan

- Source: State Court Administrative Office, Michigan Supreme Court
 Mode: Michigan's One Court of Justice 1999–2000 Annual Report, Circuit Court Statistical Supplement
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitions filed.
 2. Status figures are petitions filed.
 3. Dependency figures are petitions filed.

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

Source: Mississippi 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.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed. Only those dependency cases that came to the attention of the Office of Youth Services via court processing are included.

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: 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: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
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 petitions filed.
2. Status figures are petitions filed.
3. Dependency figures are petitions filed.

New Jersey

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency 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.

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 fiscal year 1999.
 2. Status figures are offenses alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1999.
 3. Dependency figures are conditions alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1999. They include dependent, neglected, and abused conditions.

Ohio

Source: Supreme Court of Ohio

Mode: Ohio Courts Summary, 1999

- 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: Statistical page sent to NCJJ

- 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

Source: Judicial Department

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

- Data:
1. Total figures are juvenile petitions filed. They include delinquency, status offense, dependency, special proceedings, and termination of parental rights cases.

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 1999 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Disposition Report, due to differing units of count.

Rhode Island

Source: Administrative Office of State Courts

Mode: Report on the Judiciary 1999

- Data:
1. Total figures are the number of wayward, delinquent, dependency, neglect, and abuse 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

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: Supreme Court of Vermont, Office of Court Administration

Mode: Statistical pages 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; South Boston City reports with Halifax County.
4. Data for 1999 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 Caseloads of the Courts of Washington 1999 (dependency)

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

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.

Wyoming

Source: Supreme Court of Wyoming Court Services

Mode: Wyoming District Courts 1999 Caseload Statistics

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

Index of Tables and Figures

Delinquency

Adjudication
Age, 33
Gender, 33
Offense, 32, 33
Race, 33
Trends, 32, 33

Age
Adjudication, 33
Case flow diagram, 42
Case rates, 9–11, 14, 17, 18
Detention, 23
Gender, 14
Manner of handling, 27
Offense, 9–11, 14, 18, 23, 27, 30, 33, 35, 37
Placement, 35
Probation, 37
Race, 17, 18
Trends, 9, 11, 23, 27, 30, 33, 35, 37
Waiver, 30

Case counts
Case flow diagrams, 38, 40–45
Detention, 22–24
Gender, 12, 23
Manner of handling, 26
Offense, 6, 7, 12, 15, 22, 26, 29, 31, 34, 36
Placement, 34
Probation, 36
Race, 15, 24, 31
Trends, 6, 7, 12, 15, 22–24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 34, 36
Waiver, 28, 29, 31

Case flow diagrams, 38–49
Age, 42
Gender, 43
Offense, 40, 41, 46–49
Race, 44, 45

Case rates
Age, 9–11, 14, 17, 18
Gender, 13, 14
Offense, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18
Race, 15–18
Trends, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16

Detention
Age, 23
Case counts, 22–24
Gender, 23
Offense, 22–25
Race, 24, 25
Trends, 22–25

Gender
Adjudication, 33
Age, 14
Case counts, 12, 23
Case flow diagram, 43
Case rates, 13, 14
Detention, 23
Manner of handling, 27
Offense, 12–14, 23, 27, 30, 33, 35, 37
Placement, 35
Probation, 37
Trends, 12, 13, 23, 27, 30, 33, 35, 37
Waiver, 30

Manner of handling (petitioned, nonpetitioned)
Age, 27
Case counts, 26

Gender, 27
Offense, 26, 27
Race, 27
Trends, 26, 27, 32

Offense
Adjudication, 32, 33
Age, 9–11, 14, 18, 23, 27, 30, 33, 35, 37
Case counts, 6, 7, 12, 15, 22, 29, 31, 34, 36
Case flow diagrams, 40, 41, 46–49
Case rates, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18
Detention, 22–25
Gender, 12–14, 23, 27, 30, 33, 35, 37
Manner of handling, 26, 27
Placement, 34, 35
Probation, 36, 37
Race, 15, 16, 18, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37
Source of referral, 19
Trends, 6–9, 11–13, 15, 16, 19, 22–24, 26–37
Waiver, 28–31

Petitioned and nonpetitioned, *see*
Manner of handling

Placement (out-of-home)
Age, 35
Case counts, 34
Gender, 35
Offense, 34, 35
Race, 35
Trends, 34, 35

Probation
Age, 37
Case counts, 36
Gender, 37
Offense, 36, 37
Race, 37
Trends, 36, 37

Race
Adjudication, 33
Age, 17, 18
Case counts, 15, 24, 31
Case flow diagram, 44, 45
Case rates, 15–18
Detention, 24, 25
Manner of handling, 27
Offense, 15, 16, 18, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37
Placement, 35
Probation, 37
Trends, 15, 16, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37
Waiver, 30, 31

Source of referral, 19

Transfer to criminal court, *see* Waiver

Trends
Adjudication, 32, 33
Age, 9, 11, 23, 27, 30, 33, 35, 37
Case counts, 6, 7, 12, 15, 22–24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 34, 36
Case rates, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16
Detention, 22–25
Gender, 12, 13, 23, 27, 30, 33, 35, 37
Manner of handling, 26, 27, 32
Offense, 6–9, 11–13, 15, 16, 19, 22–24, 26–37
Placement, 34, 35
Probation, 36, 37

Race, 15, 16, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37
Source of referral, 19
Waiver, 28–31

Waiver
Age, 30
Case counts, 28, 29, 31
Gender, 30
Offense, 28–31
Race, 30, 31
Trends, 28–31

Status Offense
Adjudication
Age, 56
Gender, 56
Offense, 56
Race, 56

Age
Adjudication, 56
Detention, 54
Offense, 52, 54, 56, 57
Placement, 57
Probation, 57

Case flow diagram, 58

Detention
Age, 54
Gender, 55
Offense, 54, 55
Race, 55

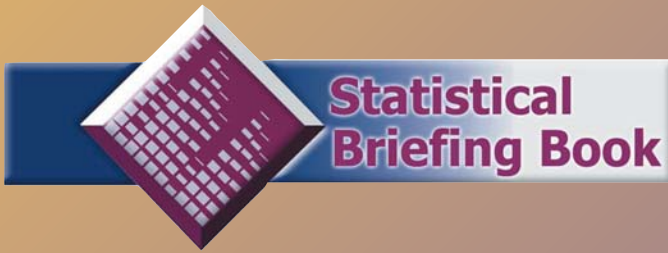
Gender
Adjudication, 56
Detention, 55
Offense, 53, 55–57
Placement, 57
Probation, 57

Offense
Adjudication, 56
Age, 52, 54, 56, 57
Case flow diagram, 58
Detention, 54, 55
Gender, 53, 55–57
Placement, 57
Probation, 57
Race, 53, 55–57
Source of referral, 52

Placement (out-of-home)
Age, 57
Gender, 57
Offense, 57
Race, 57

Probation
Age, 57
Gender, 57
Offense, 57
Race, 57

Race
Adjudication, 56
Detention, 55
Offense, 53, 55–57
Placement, 57
Probation, 57
Source of referral, 52



OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book online

ojjdp.ncjrs.org/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

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.

National Center for Juvenile Justice

the research division of the
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
710 Fifth Avenue, 3rd Floor
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
412-227-6950
ncjj.org