



Juvenile Court Statistics 2009

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Online resources

The National Juvenile Court Data Archive

www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/njcda

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.

- ◆ The Archive Web site was developed to inform researchers about data sets housed in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive and the procedures for access and use of these data. Visitors can view variable lists and download user guides to the data sets. The site also 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 have access to national estimates on more than 37 million delinquency cases processed by the nation's juvenile courts between 1985 and 2009 and can explore 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. Users can also view preformatted tables describing the demographic characteristics of youth involved in the juvenile justice system and how juvenile courts process these cases. This application is available from the "Products & Publications" 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 "Products & Publications" section on the Archive Web site.

OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book

www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb

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

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

National Center for Juvenile Justice

www.ncjj.org

NCJJ's Web site describes its research activities, services, and publications, featuring links to project-supported sites and data resources including OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book, the National Juvenile Court Data Archive, the MacArthur Foundation's Models for Change, and the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency's Quality Improvement Initiative.

Juvenile Court Statistics 2009

Report

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National Center for Juvenile Justice

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Foreword

Our nation's youth face many challenges. Efforts to address these challenges require informed decisionmaking. Sound judgment in such matters, in turn, depends on accurate and reliable information. This is especially true when one thinks about the critical role that America's juvenile courts play in addressing youth crime, protecting society, and reforming offenders.

Drawing on data from the National Juvenile Court Data Archive, *Juvenile Court Statistics 2009* profiles more than 1.5 million delinquency cases that U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction handled in 2009. The report also describes trends in delinquency cases that juvenile courts processed between 1985 and 2009 and the status offense cases they handled between 1995 and 2009.

Much of the information contained in this report is also available online through the Statistical Briefing Book [www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb], which includes a series of Frequently Asked Questions on Juveniles in Court and the data analysis tool, *Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics*, and can be found on the OJJDP Web site.

The broad array of data provided in these pages and through our Web site should be useful for policymakers, practitioners, researchers, and other concerned citizens as they work to enhance juvenile justice systems across America.

Melodee Hanes

Acting Administrator

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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Juvenile Court Statistics would not be possible were it not for the state and local agencies that take the time each year to honor our requests for data and documentation. The following agencies contributed case-level data or court-level aggregate statistics for this Report:

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

Alaska—Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice.

Arizona—Supreme Court, State of Arizona, Administrative Office of the Courts.

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

California—Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts; and California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center.

Colorado—Colorado Judicial Department.

Connecticut—Judicial Branch Administration, Court Support Services and Court Operations Divisions.

Delaware—Family Court of the State of Delaware.

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

Florida—State of Florida Department of Juvenile Justice.

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

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 Juvenile Court of Cook County.

Indiana—Supreme Court of Indiana, Division of State Court Administration.

Iowa—Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning.

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

Kentucky—Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts.

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

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Maryland—Department of Juvenile Services.

Massachusetts—Administrative Office of the Courts.

Michigan—State Court Administrative Office, Michigan Supreme Court; and Third Judicial Circuit of Michigan.

Mississippi—Mississippi Department of Human Services.

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

Montana—Montana Board of Crime Control.

Nebraska—Nebraska Crime Commission.

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

New Jersey—Administrative Office of the Courts.

New Mexico—Children, Youth and Families Department.

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

North Carolina—North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

North Dakota—North Dakota Supreme Court, State Court Administrator's Office.

Ohio—Supreme Court of Ohio; Ohio Department of Youth Services; Franklin County Court of Common Pleas; Hamilton County Juvenile Court; and Lucas County Juvenile Court.

Oklahoma—Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs.

Oregon—Oregon Youth Authority.

Pennsylvania—Juvenile Court Judges' Commission.

Rhode Island—Rhode Island Family Court.

South Carolina—Department of Juvenile Justice.

South Dakota—Unified Judicial System.

Tennessee—Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

Texas—Texas Juvenile Probation Commission.

Utah—Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

Vermont—Vermont Court Administrator's Office.

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

Washington—Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

West Virginia—Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center.

Wisconsin—Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

Wyoming—Wyoming District Court.

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Preface

Juvenile Court Statistics 2009 describes delinquency cases handled between 1985 and 2009 and petitioned status offense cases handled between 1995 and 2009 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction. National estimates of juvenile court delinquency caseloads in 2009 were based on analyses of 1,095,797 automated case records and court-level statistics summarizing an additional 49,692 cases. Estimates of status offense cases formally processed by juvenile courts in 2009 were based on analyses of 95,444 automated case-level records and court-level summary statistics on an additional 8,630 cases. The data used in the analyses were contributed to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive (the Archive) by more than 2,300 courts with jurisdiction over 82% of the juvenile population in 2009.

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 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 approach, though, 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 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 detailed, 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—returning to the original objective of the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series.

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

Chapter 1

Introduction

This Report describes delinquency cases handled between 1985 and 2009 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction and status offense cases handled between 1995 and 2009. Courts with juvenile jurisdiction may handle a variety of matters, including child maltreatment, 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 necessarily mean 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 depends partly on how each jurisdiction organizes its case-screening function. In many communities, an intake unit within the juvenile court first screens all juvenile matters. The intake unit determines whether the matter should be handled informally (i.e., diverted) or petitioned for formal handling. In data files from communities using this type of system, a delinquency or status offense case is defined as a court referral at the point of initial screening, regardless of whether it is handled formally or informally.

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

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

Juvenile Court Processing

Any attempt to describe juvenile court caseloads at the national level must be based on a generic model of court processing to serve as a 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. An intake department (either within or outside the court) first screens referred cases. 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 in court 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 juvenile court 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 then scheduled for an adjudicatory hearing in the juvenile court.

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

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

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

Disposition. At the disposition hearing, the juvenile court judge determines the most appropriate sanction, generally after reviewing a predisposition report prepared by a probation department. The range of options available to a court typically includes commitment to an institution; placement in a group home or other residential facility or perhaps in a foster home; 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. Disposition orders often involve multiple sanctions and/or conditions. Review hearings are held to monitor the juvenile's progress. Dispositions may be modified as a result. This Report includes only the most severe initial disposition in each case.

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 while awaiting court-ordered placement elsewhere).

Data Quality

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

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

Juvenile Court Data Archive enables the data to support a wider range of research efforts than would a uniform, and probably more general, data collection form. For example, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is limited by necessity to a small number of relatively broad offense codes. The UCR offense code for larceny-theft combines shoplifting with a number of other larcenies. Thus, the data are useless for studies of shoplifting. In comparison, many of the Archive's data sets are sufficiently detailed to enable a researcher to distinguish offenses that are often combined in other reporting series—shoplifting can be distinguished from other larcenies, joyriding from motor vehicle theft, and armed robbery from unarmed robbery. The diversity of these coding structures allows researchers to construct data sets that contain the detail demanded by their research designs.

Validity of the Estimates

The national delinquency and status offense 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.

National estimates of delinquency cases for 2009 are based on analyses of individual case records from more than 2,200 courts and aggregate court-level data on cases from nearly 200 additional courts. Together, these courts had jurisdiction over 82% of the U.S. juvenile population in 2009. National estimates of petitioned

status offense cases for 2009 are based on case records from more than 2,000 courts and court-level data from 136 additional courts, covering 74% of the juvenile population. The imputation and weighting procedures that generate national estimates from these samples control for many factors: the size of a community, the age and race composition of its juvenile population, the volume of cases referred to the reporting courts, the age and race of the juveniles involved, the offense characteristics of the cases, the courts' responses to the cases (manner of handling, detention, adjudication, and disposition), and the nature of each court's jurisdictional responsibilities (i.e., upper age of original jurisdiction).

Structure of the Report

Chapters 2 and 3 of this Report present national estimates of delinquency cases handled by the juvenile courts in 2009 and analyze caseload trends since 1985. Chapter 2 describes the volume and rate of delinquency cases, demographic characteristics of the juveniles involved (age, gender, and race), and offenses charged. Chapter 3 traces the flow of delinquency cases from referral to court through court processing, examining each decision point (i.e., detention, intake decision, adjudication decision, and judicial disposition), and presenting data by demographic characteristics and offense. Together, these two chapters provide a detailed national portrait of delinquency cases.

Chapter 4 presents national estimates of status offense cases formally handled by the juvenile courts in 2009 and caseload trends since 1995. 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 sacrificing applicability to multiple jurisdictions.

Appendix C presents a detailed table showing the number of delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases handled by juvenile courts in 2009, 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 uses a format that combines tables, figures, and text highlights for presentation of the data. A detailed index of tables and figures appears at the end of the Report.

Data Access

The data used in this Report are stored in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive at the National Center for Juvenile Justice (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 is 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.gov/ojstatbb/njcda/ for a summary of Archive holdings and procedures for data access. Researchers may also contact the Archive directly at 412-227-6950.

Other Sources of Juvenile Court Data

With support from OJJDP, NCJJ has developed two Web-based data analysis and dissemination applications that provide access to the data used for this Report. The first of these applications, *Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics 1985–2009*, was developed to facilitate independent analysis of the national delinquency estimates presented in this Report while eliminating the need for statistical analysis software. It also enables users to view preformatted tables, beyond those included in this Report, describing the demographic characteristics of youth involved in the juvenile justice system and how juvenile courts process these cases. 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 offense, and dependency cases processed in juvenile courts, by state and county. These applications are available from OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb.

Chapter 2

National Estimates of Delinquency Cases

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

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

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

The chapter focuses on cases disposed in 2009 and examines trends since 1985.

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

Counts and Trends

- In 2009, courts with juvenile jurisdiction handled an estimated 1,504,100 delinquency cases.
- In 1960, approximately 1,100 delinquency cases were processed daily. In 2009, juvenile courts handled about 4,100 delinquency cases per day.
- The number of delinquency cases processed by juvenile courts increased 30% between 1985 and 2009.
- Between its peak year 1997 and 2009, the delinquency caseload declined 20%.
- Between 1997 and 2009, the number of public order offense cases increased 1%, person offense cases decreased 13% and drug law violation cases decreased 35%, respectively, and property offense cases decreased 35%.
- Public order offense cases and person offense cases accounted for most of the growth in the delinquency caseload between 1985 and 2009.

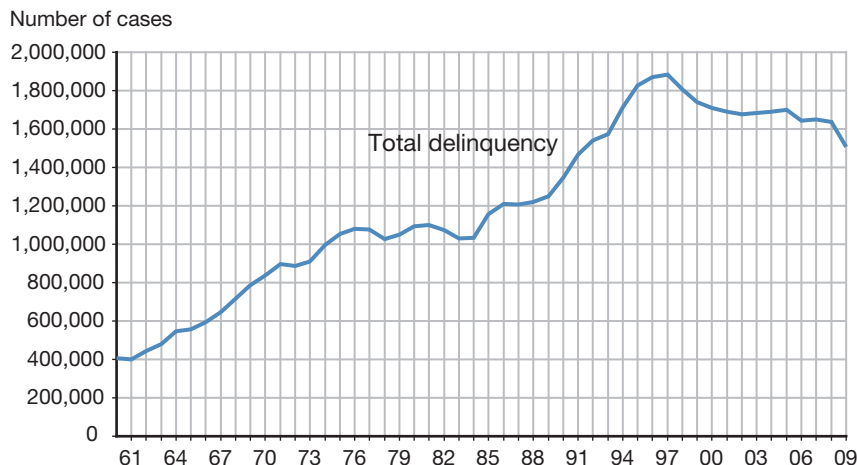
Offense profile of delinquency cases:

Most serious offense	1985	2009
Person	16%	24%
Property	61	38
Drugs	7	11
Public order	17	27
Total	100%	100%

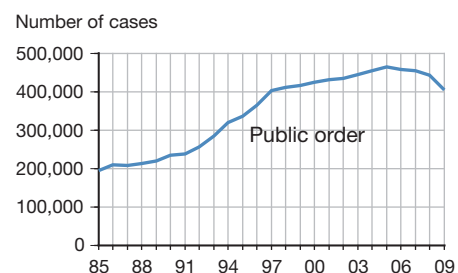
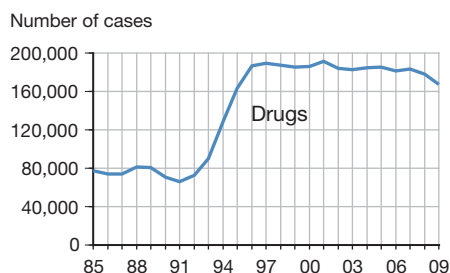
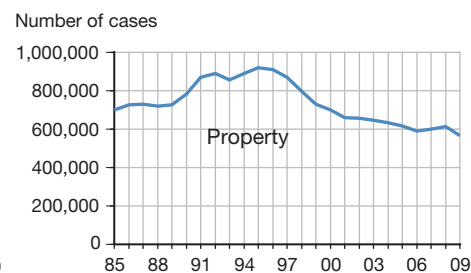
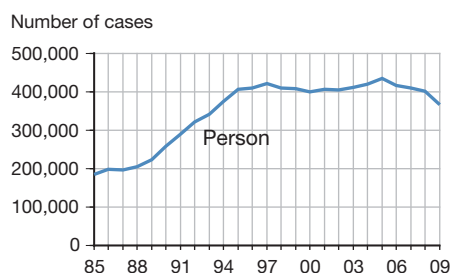
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Compared with 1985, a much smaller proportion of the court's delinquency caseload in 2009 was property offenses.

Between 1960 and 2009, juvenile court delinquency caseloads increased nearly 300%



Between 1985 and 2009, delinquency caseloads involving person, drug, and public order offenses more than doubled; in contrast, the property offense caseload decreased 19%



Counts and Trends

In the last 10 years (2000–2009), the number of cases handled by juvenile courts has decreased for almost all offenses

Most serious offense	Number of cases 2009	Percent change			
		1985–2009	10 year 2000–2009	5 year 2005–2009	1 year 2008–2009
Total delinquency	1,504,100	30%	–12%	–11%	–8%
Total person	365,700	99	–8	–16	–9
Violent Crime Index*	80,300	24	–3	–7	–8
Criminal homicide	1,300	3	–10	–4	–9
Forcible rape	4,000	21	–5	–11	–8
Robbery	29,500	15	35	16	–9
Aggravated assault	45,500	32	–18	–17	–8
Simple assault	243,900	143	–10	–18	–8
Other violent sex offenses	13,200	59	3	–17	–7
Other person offenses	28,300	164	–11	–20	–14
Total property	567,100	–19	–19	–8	–8
Property Crime Index**	399,100	–23	–18	–5	–5
Burglary	99,500	–31	–15	–3	–8
Larceny-theft	273,300	–17	–15	–1	–3
Motor vehicle theft	19,500	–49	–49	–38	–16
Arson	6,800	2	–26	–19	–13
Vandalism	92,200	8	–10	–10	–12
Trespassing	46,800	–11	–16	–13	–13
Stolen property offenses	15,300	–44	–40	–22	–15
Other property offenses	13,800	–23	–49	–35	–19
Drug law violations	167,100	117	–10	–10	–6
Public order offenses	404,200	108	–5	–13	–9
Obstruction of justice	197,400	201	–9	–7	–4
Disorderly conduct	109,800	146	7	–18	–12
Weapons offenses	32,800	65	–2	–23	–16
Liquor law violations	18,800	–2	–4	–6	–12
Nonviolent sex offenses	11,200	–11	–17	–14	–3
Other public order offenses	34,200	6	–12	–20	–14

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

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

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

- Compared with 2000, juvenile courts handled 35% more robbery cases in 2009.
- Between 2000 and 2009, offenses with the largest percentage decrease in caseloads included motor vehicle theft (49%), stolen property offenses (40%), and arson (26%).
- Trends in juvenile court cases paralleled trends in arrests of persons younger than 18. The number of juvenile court cases involving offenses included in the FBI's Violent Crime Index² (criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) fell 8% between 2008 and 2009. The FBI reported that the number of arrests involving persons younger than age 18 charged with Violent Crime Index offenses dropped 10% during this same period.
- Between 2008 and 2009, the volume of juvenile court cases involving Property Crime Index offenses (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) declined 5%, and the FBI reported that arrests of persons under age 18 for Property Crime Index offenses decreased 4%.

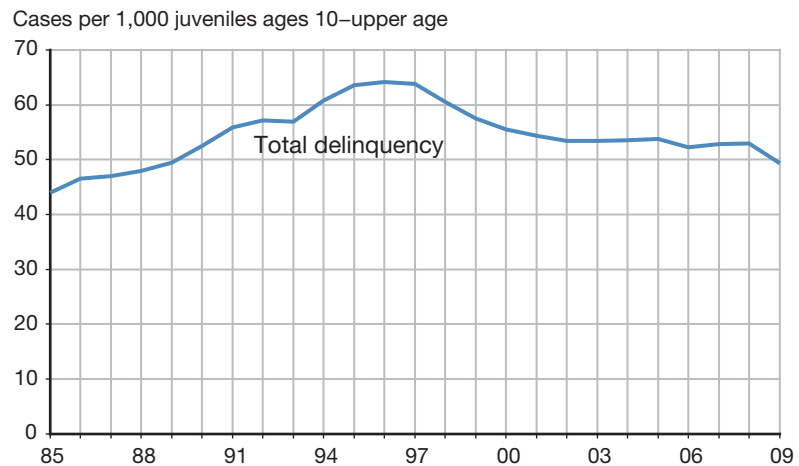
² The annual series of reports from the FBI, *Crime in the United States*, provides information on arrests in offense categories that have become part of the common vocabulary of criminal justice statistics. The *Crime in the United States* series tracks changes in the general nature of arrests through the use of two indexes, the Violent Crime Index and the Property Crime Index. Although they do not contain all violent or all property offenses, the indexes serve as a barometer of criminal activity in the United States. The arrest trends reported above are from *Crime in the United States 2009*.

Case Rates

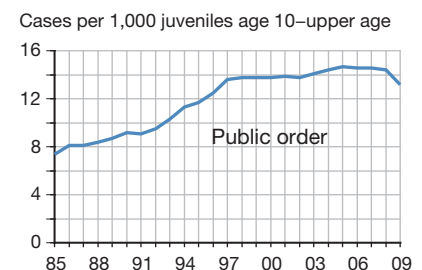
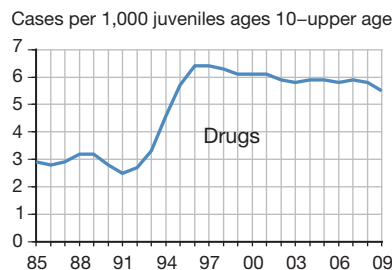
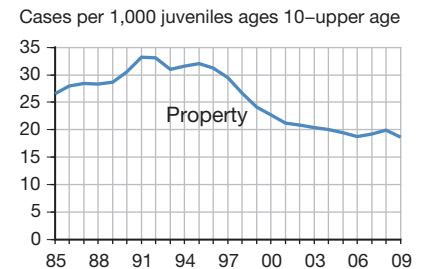
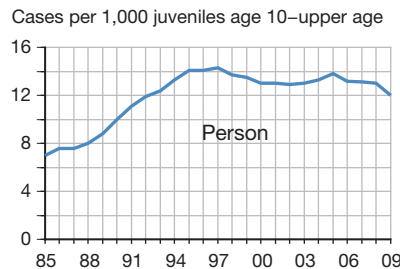
- More than 31 million youth were under juvenile court jurisdiction in 2009. Of these youth, 79% were between the ages of 10 and 15, 12% were age 16, and 9% were age 17. The small proportion of 16- and 17-year-olds among the juvenile court population is related to the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction, which varies by state. In 2009, youth age 16 in 3 states were under the original jurisdiction of the criminal court, as were youth age 17 in an additional 10 states.
- In 2009, juvenile courts processed 49.3 delinquency cases for every 1,000 juveniles in the population—those age 10 or older who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court.
- The total delinquency case rate increased 46% between 1985 and 1996 and then declined 23% to the 2009 level. As a result, the overall delinquency case rate in 2009 was 12% above the 1985 level.³
- Between 1985 and 2009, case rates increased 87% for drug law violations, 79% for public order offenses, and 71% for person offenses.
- In contrast to other offense categories, case rates for property offenses declined 30% between 1985 and 2009.

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

Delinquency case rates rose from 43.9 to 64.2 per 1,000 juveniles between 1985 and 1996, declined through 2003, and then remained stable through 2009 (49.3)



Between 1985 and 2009, case rates for public order offenses increased 79% (from 7.4 to 13.2 per 1,000 juveniles)



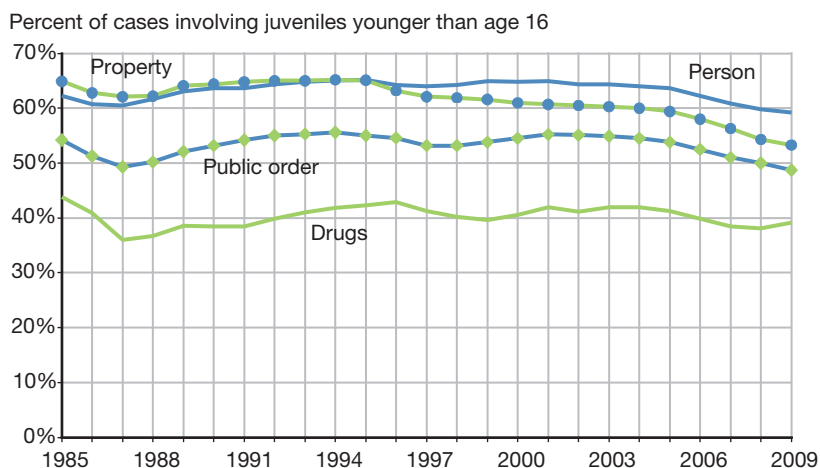
Age at Referral

Of the 1,504,100 delinquency cases processed in 2009, 52% involved youth younger than 16, 28% involved females, and 64% involved white youth

Most serious offense	Number of cases	Percentage of total juvenile court cases, 2009		
		Younger than 16	Female	White
Total delinquency	1,504,100	52%	28%	64%
Total person	365,700	59	30	57
Violent Crime Index	80,300	54	19	45
Criminal homicide	1,300	40	13	55
Forcible rape	4,000	59	3	68
Robbery	29,500	49	11	30
Aggravated assault	45,500	57	26	53
Simple assault	243,900	61	35	59
Other violent sex offenses	13,200	69	6	66
Other person offenses	28,300	56	28	66
Total property	567,100	53	29	65
Property Crime Index	399,100	52	34	64
Burglary	99,500	53	11	63
Larceny-theft	273,300	52	45	64
Motor vehicle theft	19,500	48	21	57
Arson	6,800	75	13	75
Vandalism	92,200	61	15	78
Trespassing	46,800	53	19	61
Stolen property offenses	15,300	47	14	55
Other property offenses	13,800	44	30	64
Drug law violations	167,100	39	18	75
Public order offenses	404,200	49	27	62
Obstruction of justice	197,400	41	27	62
Disorderly conduct	109,800	63	34	53
Weapons offenses	32,800	56	12	63
Liquor law violations	18,800	32	31	89
Nonviolent sex offenses	11,200	65	21	72
Other public order offenses	34,200	47	24	72

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

In 2009, juveniles younger than 16 accounted for more than half of all delinquency cases, including 59% of person offense cases



■ The proportion of cases involving juveniles age 15 or younger varied by offense category. Between 1985 and 2009, younger juveniles accounted for a smaller proportion of drug and public order cases than of person and property offense cases.

■ In 2009, juveniles younger than 16 accounted for three-quarters (75%) of juvenile arson cases.

Offense profile of delinquency cases by age group:

Most serious offense	Age 15 or younger	Age 16 or older
----------------------	-------------------	-----------------

2009

Person	28%	21%
Property	39	37
Drugs	8	14
Public order	25	29
Total	100%	100%

1985

Person	16%	16%
Property	64	55
Drugs	5	10
Public order	15	20
Total	100%	100%

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

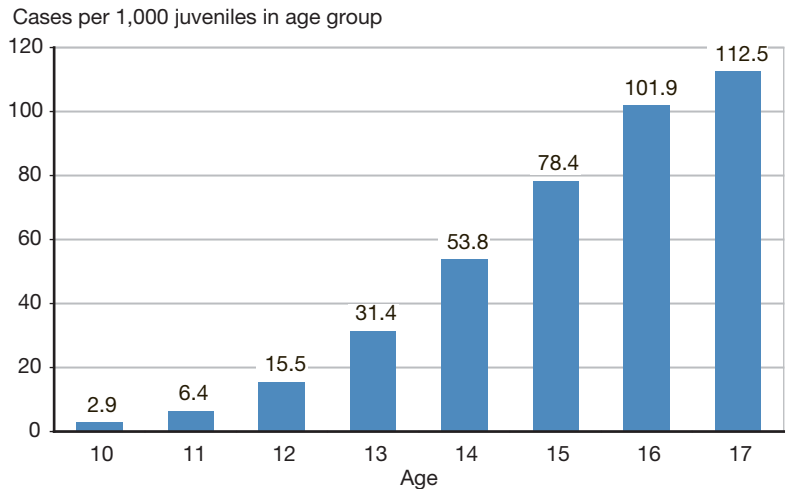
■ Compared with the delinquency caseload involving older juveniles, the caseload of youth age 15 or younger in 2009 included larger proportions of person and property offense cases and smaller proportions of drug and public order offense cases.

■ Compared with 1985, the caseloads in 2009 of both older and younger juveniles involved greater proportions of person, public order, and drug offense cases and smaller proportions of property offense cases.

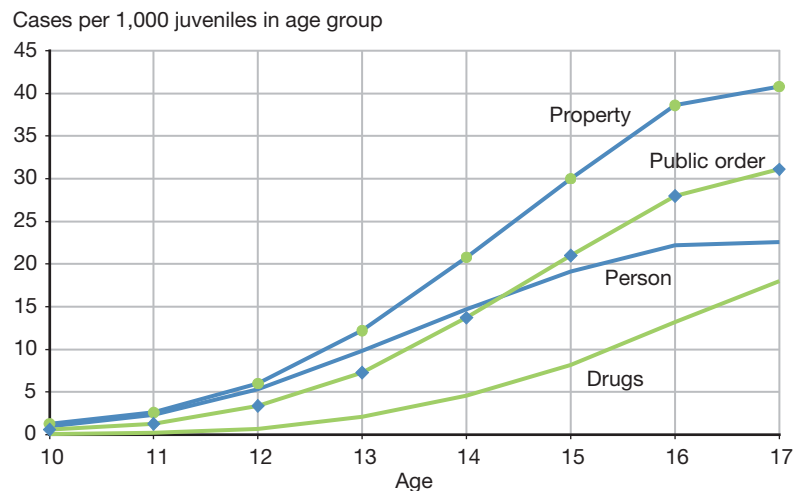
Age at Referral

- Although more 17-year-olds than 16-year-olds were arrested in 2009 (549,700 vs. 476,600), the number of juvenile court cases involving 17-year-olds (296,200) was lower than the number involving 16-year-olds (386,000). The explanation lies primarily in the fact that in 13 states 17-year-olds are excluded from the original jurisdiction of the juvenile court. In these states, all 17-year-olds are legally adults and are referred to criminal court rather than to juvenile court. Thus, far fewer 17-year-olds than 16-year-olds are subject to original juvenile court jurisdiction.
- In 2009, the delinquency case rate for 17-year-olds (112.5) was more than twice the rate for 14-year-olds (53.8) and more than 3.5 times the rate for 13-year-olds (31.4).
- The largest increase in case rates between age 13 and age 17 was for drug offenses. The case rate for drug offenses for 17-year-old juveniles (18.0) was 9 times the rate for 13-year-olds (2.0).
- For public order offenses in 2009, the case rate for 17-year-olds (31.1) was 4 times the rate for 13-year-olds (7.3) and the property offense case rate for 17-year-olds (40.8) was 3 times the rate for 13-year-olds (12.2).
- For cases involving person offenses, the case rate for 17-year-olds (22.6) was double the rate for 13-year-olds (9.8).

In 2009, delinquency case rates increased with the referral age of the juvenile



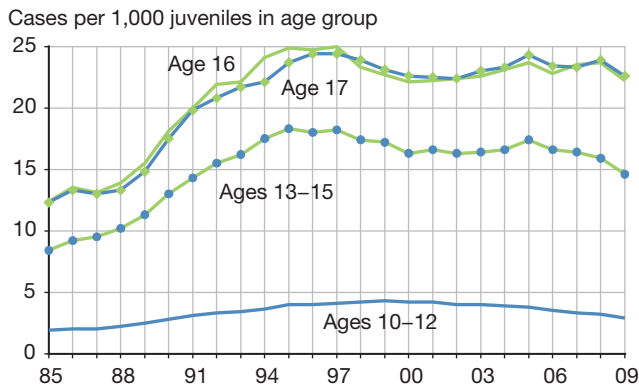
Case rates increased continuously with age for property, drug, and public order offense cases, while person offense case rates leveled off after age 16



Age at Referral

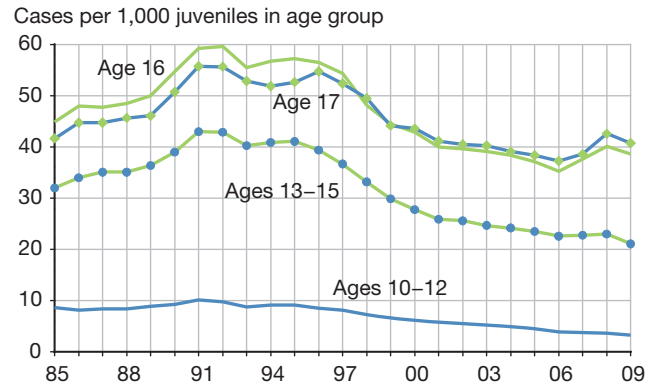
Trends in case rates were similar across age groups between 1985 and 2009 for each general offense category

Person offense case rates



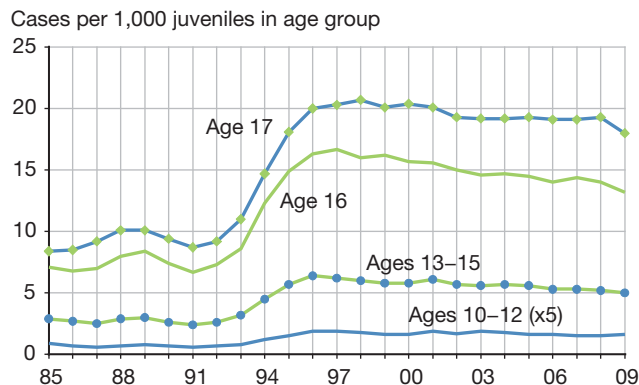
- With the exception of 10- to 12-year-olds, person offense case rates increased from 1985 through the mid-1990s and then declined through 2009. For youth ages 10-12, person offense case rates increased through 1999.
- Since reaching their peak, person offense case rates for all age groups declined through 2009 — down 33% for youth ages 10-12, 20% for youth ages 13-15, 11% for 16-year-olds, and 8% for 17-year-olds.

Property offense case rates



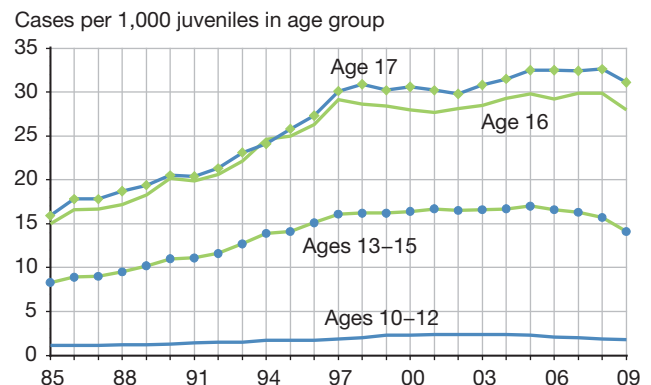
- Property offense case rates peaked in the early 1990s for all age groups and then declined through 2009 for ages 10-12 and 13-15, and through 2006 for ages 16 and 17.
- Property offense case rates were lower in 2009 than in 1985 for all age groups. In 2009, the case rate for juveniles ages 10-12 was 61% less than the 1985 rate, the rate for juveniles ages 13-15 was 34% less, the rate for 16-year-olds was 14% less, and the rate for 17-year-olds was 2% less.

Drug offense case rates



- With the exception of 17-year-olds, drug offense case rates were at their lowest for all age groups in 1991 and increased dramatically through the peak years: 223% to the 2001 peak for juveniles ages 10-12, 173% to the 1996 peak for youth ages 13-15, and 147% to the 1997 peak for 16-year-olds. The case rate for 17-year-olds was at its lowest in 1985 and increased 147% to its 1998 peak.

Public order offense case rates



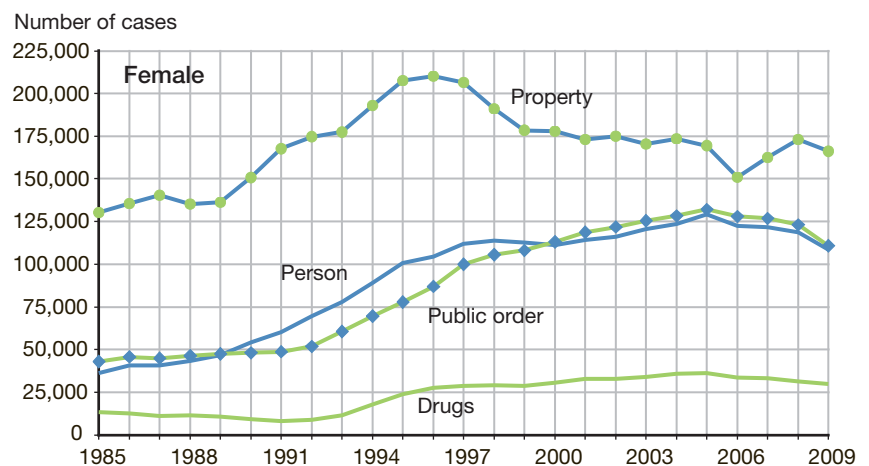
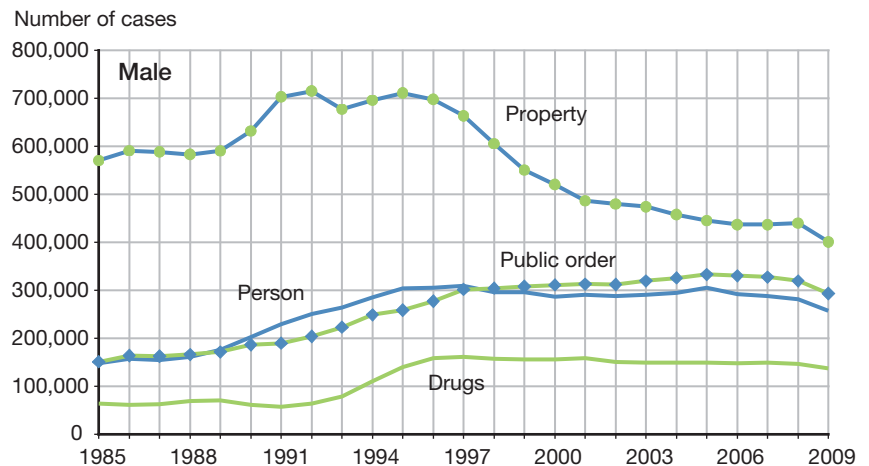
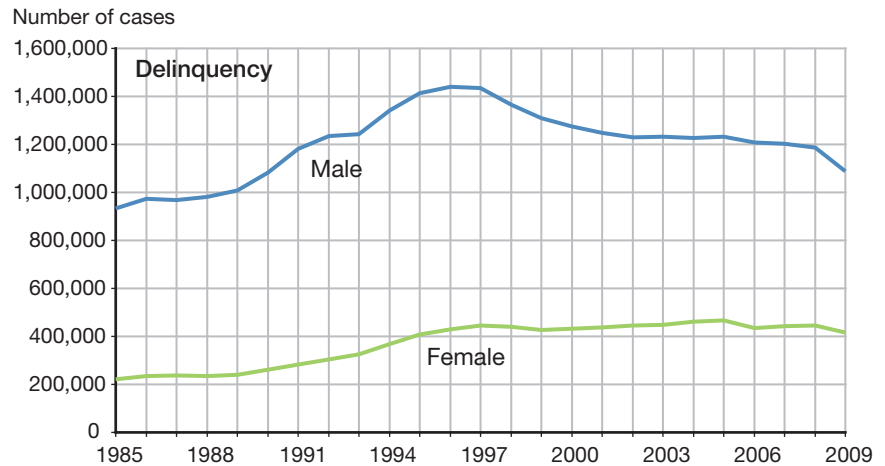
- Public order offense case rates nearly doubled for each age group between 1985 and 2004.
- Since 2004, public order offense case rates continued to increase through 2008 for older youth before declining slightly in 2009. For younger youth, the case rate steadily decreased between 2004 and 2009: 27% for youth ages 10-12 and 16% for youth ages 13-15.

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

Gender

- Males were involved in 72% (1,088,600) of the delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 2009.
- Overall, the female delinquency caseload grew at an average rate of 3% per year between 1985 and 2009, while the average rate increase was 1% per year for males.
- Most of the growth in the male and female delinquency caseloads took place between 1985 and 1997. During that time, the growth in the female caseload outpaced the growth in the male caseload (101% vs. 54%).
- Between 1997 and 2009, the male delinquency caseload declined 24%, while the female caseload remained relatively stable, decreasing 1%.
- The average annual growth in the female caseload outpaced that for males for all offense categories between 1985 and 2009.
- The number of property offense cases involving males peaked in 1992, and the female caseload peaked in 1996. Between their respective peaks and 2009, the male caseload declined 44% while the female caseload fell 21%.
- Most of the growth in the male and female drug offense caseloads occurred in the 1990s. During this period, the female drug offense caseload grew at an average rate of 15% per year while the male caseload increased at an average rate of 12% per year.
- The public order offense caseload increased steadily for males and females, reaching a peak in 2005 for both groups. Since the 2005 peak, the public order caseload declined 12% for females and 16% for males.

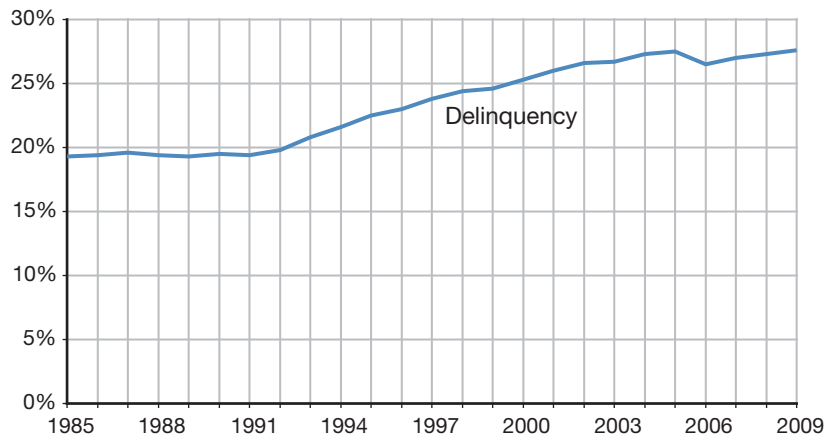
Between 1985 and 2009, the number of delinquency cases involving females increased 86% (from 222,900 to 415,600 cases); for males, the increase was 17% (from 932,300 to 1,088,600 cases)



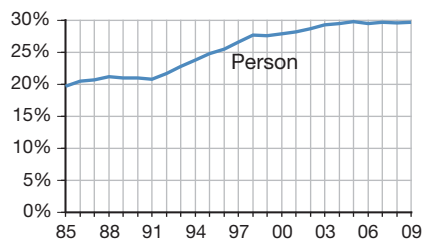
Gender

Females accounted for 28% of the delinquency caseload in 2009 — up from 19% in 1985

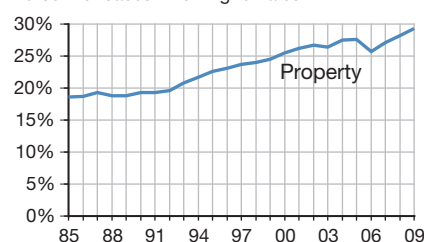
Percent of cases involving females



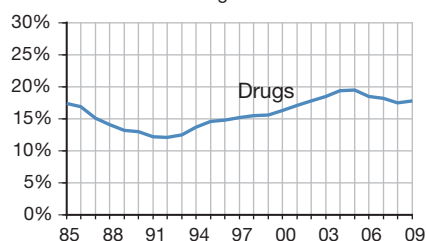
Percent of cases involving females



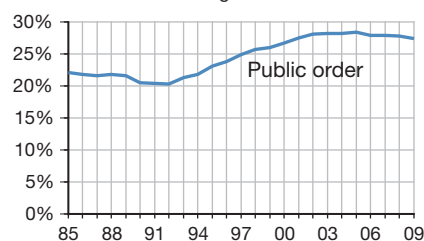
Percent of cases involving females



Percent of cases involving females



Percent of cases involving females



- Between 1985 and 2009, the female proportion of the person offense caseload has steadily increased from 20% to 30%.

Offense profile of delinquency cases for males and females:

Most serious offense	Male	Female
2009		
Person	24%	26%
Property	37	40
Drugs	13	7
Public order	27	27
Total	100%	100%
1985		
Person	16%	16%
Property	61	58
Drugs	7	6
Public order	16	19
Total	100%	100%

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

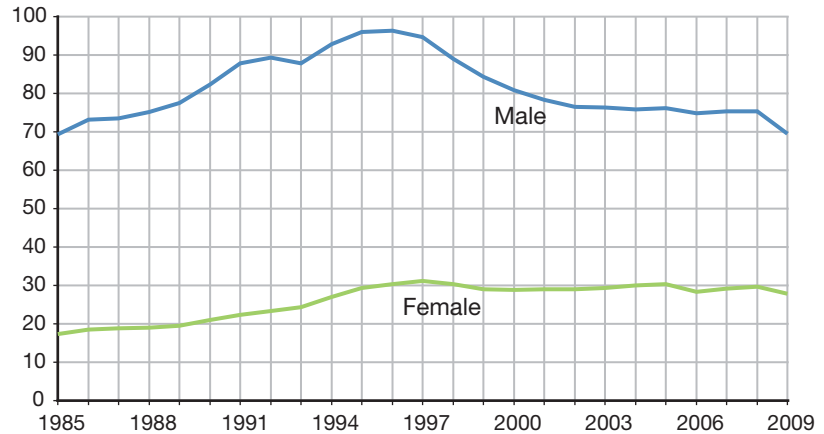
- Both male and female delinquency caseloads in 2009 had greater proportions of person, drug, and public order offense cases than in 1985.
- For both males and females, the property offense proportions of the delinquency caseloads were substantially less in 2009 than in 1985.
- In 2009, the male caseload contained a greater proportion of drug offenses than the female caseload.
- The male and female caseloads contained nearly equal proportions of person, property, and public order offenses in 2009.

Gender

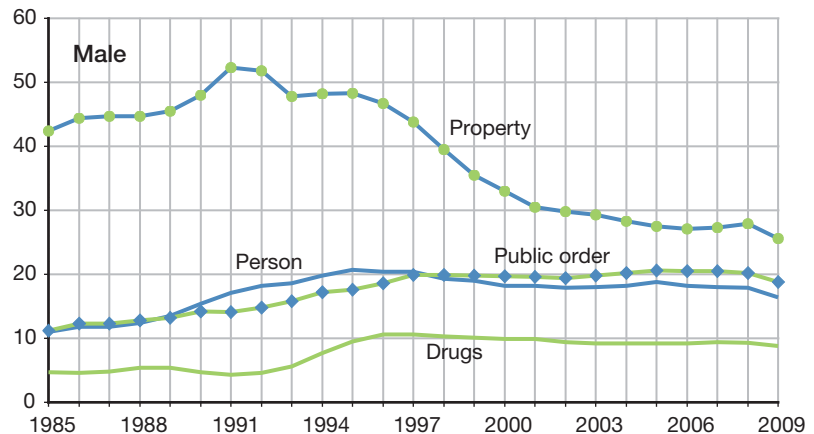
- For both males and females, the delinquency case rate increased from 1985 through the mid-1990s. For males, the rate increased 39% to its peak in 1996 and then fell 28% by 2009. The female rate grew 79% between 1985 and 1997 then dropped 10% through 2009.
- In 1985, the delinquency case rate for males was 4 times greater than the rate for females; by 2009, the male rate was about 2.5 times the female rate: 69.6 compared with 27.9.
- While property offense case rates declined 39% for males between 1995 and 2009, they fluctuated for females during the same time period. The female property offense case rate increased 46% between 1985 and 1995, then decreased 34% to its lowest level in 2006 before increasing 13% in 2009.
- The male person offense case rate increased 89% through 1995 then declined 21% by 2009. The female person offense case rate reached its peak in 2005, then fell 13% over the last 4 years.
- The drug offense case rate for males more than doubled between 1985 and 1996, while the female rate decreased 40% to its low in 1991 before nearly tripling to its peak in 2005. Although the drug offense case rate for females decreased through 2009, the 2009 rate was higher than the 1985 rate.
- Male and female drug offense case rates have converged since the early 1990s. In 1992, the male drug offense case rate was nearly 7 times greater than the rate for females (4.6 compared with 0.7); by 2009, the male rate was 4 times greater than the rate for females (8.8 compared with 2.0).
- Public order offense case rates increased more for females than for males (123% compared with 67%) between 1985 and 2009.

Although the delinquency case rate is much higher for males than females, the female rate increased more than the male rate between 1985 and 2009

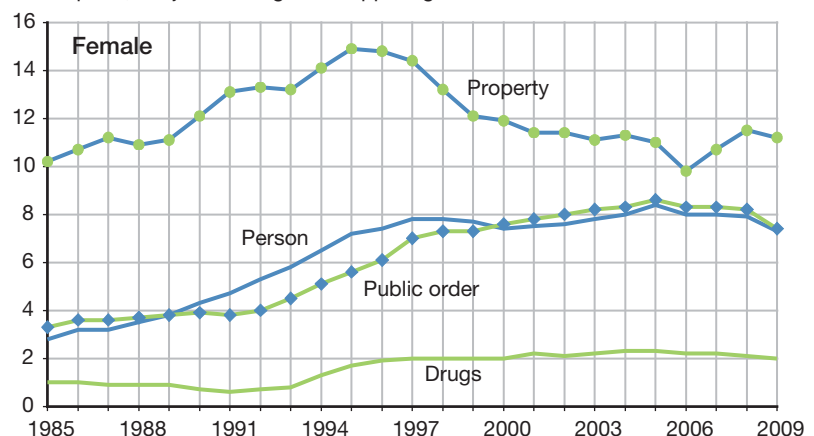
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



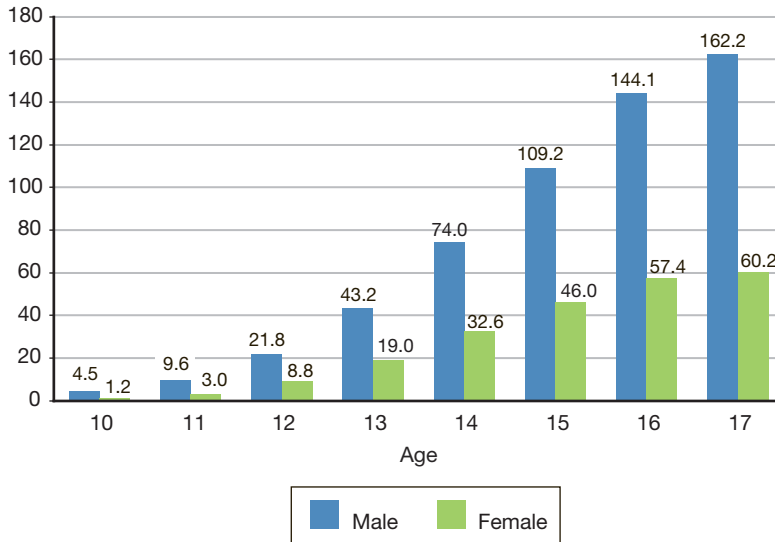
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Gender

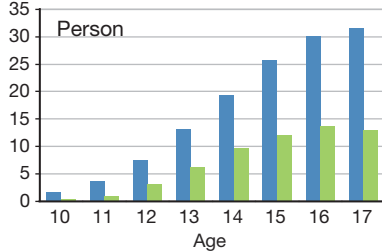
In 2009, the delinquency case rate for males and females increased steadily through age 17

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group

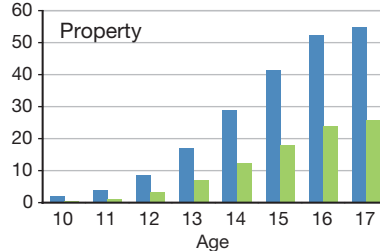


- In 2009, the difference between age-specific male and female delinquency case rates was greatest for the younger juveniles. The male delinquency rate for 10-year-olds was nearly 4 times the female rate; for 11-year-olds, the male case rate was more than 3 times the female rate.
- In all four delinquency offense categories in 2009, male case rates increased continuously through age 17.
- For females in 2009, property, drug, and public order offense case rates increased through age 17. Female case rates for person offenses increased continuously through age 16 and then slightly declined.
- In 2009, the drug offense case rate for 17-year-old males was nearly 30 times the rate for 12-year-old males; among females, the drug offense case rate for 17-year-olds was 17 times the rate for 12-year-olds.

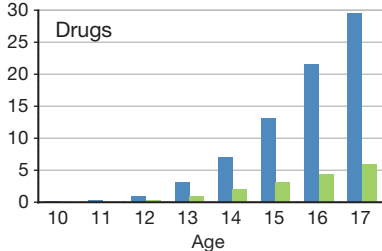
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



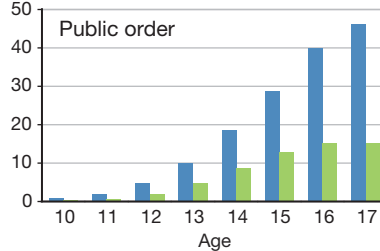
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group

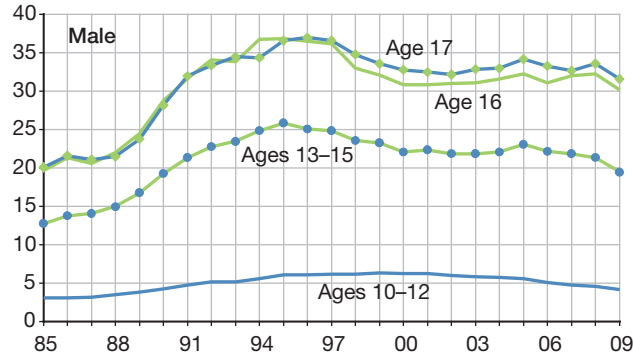


Gender

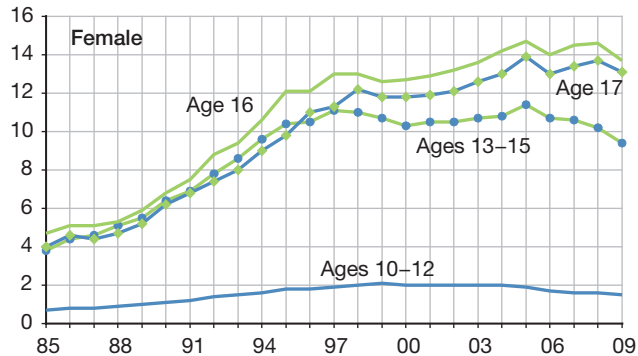
Across all age groups and offense categories, case rates for males exceed rates for females; however, since the late 1990s, female rates for person and drug cases increased, while male rates leveled off

Person offense case rates

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



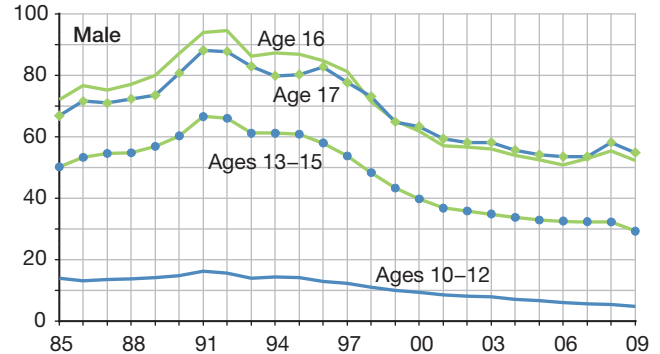
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



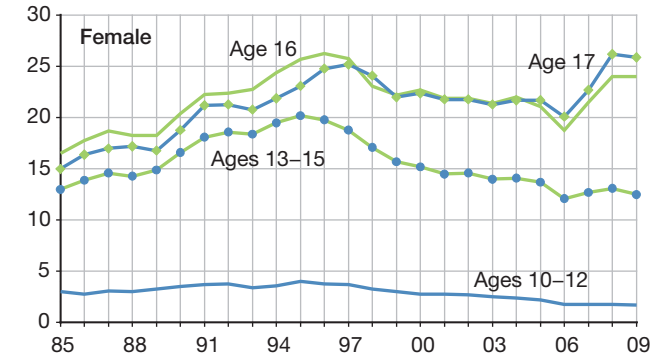
- In the last 10 years (2000 through 2009), male person offense case rates decreased for all age groups: 33% for youth ages 10–12, 11% for youth ages 13–15, 2% for 16-year-olds, and 4% for 17-year-olds.
- During the same period, female person offense case rates for younger juveniles followed a similar pattern as males, decreasing 26% for youth ages 10–12 and 9% for youth ages 13–15. In contrast, female rates increased for 16-year-olds (8%) and 17-year-olds (11%).

Property offense case rates

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group

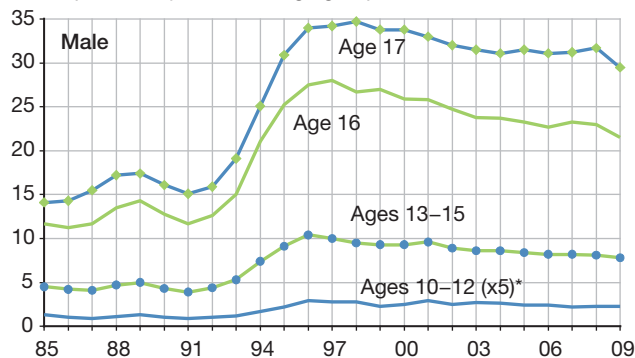


- Male property offense case rates increased across all age groups between 1985 and the early 1990s, then decreased to their lowest levels in 2009 for youth ages 10–12 and ages 13–15. Rates decreased through 2006 for 16-year-olds and through 2007 for 17-year-olds, then fluctuated through 2009.
- Between 1991 and 2009, male property case rates decreased 70% for youth ages 10–12, 56% for ages 13–15, 44% for age 16, and 38% for age 17.
- In contrast to the male rates, age-specific property offense rates for females were higher in 2009 than in 1985 for 16- and 17-year-olds.

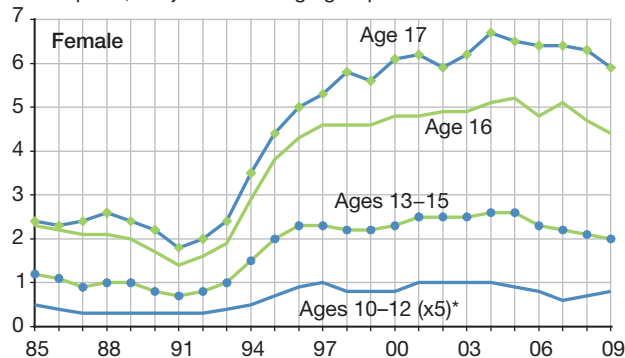
Gender

Drug offense case rates

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



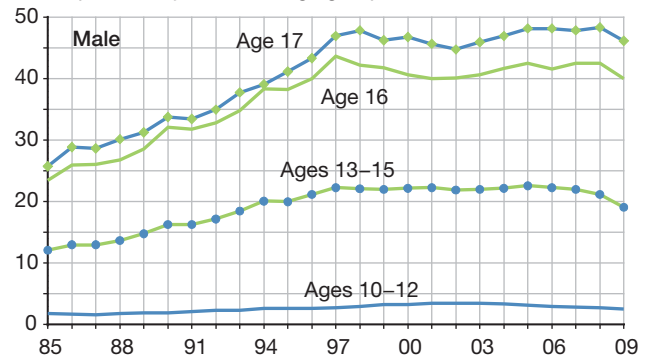
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



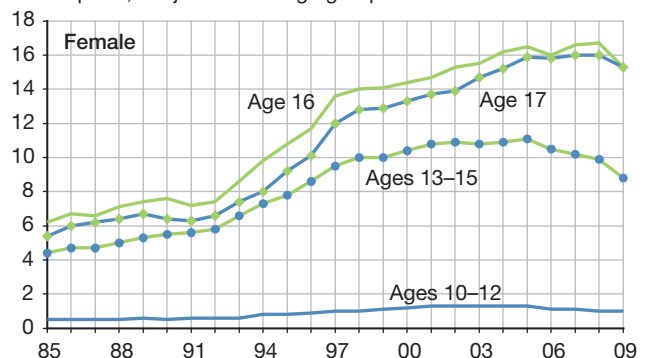
- For males, drug offense case rates increased sharply between 1991 and 1996: 222% for males ages 10–12, 165% for ages 13–15, 135% for age 16, and 125% for age 17.
- Between 1996 and 2009, male drug offense case rates declined, decreasing between 13% and 25% for all age groups.
- Female drug offense case rates increased continuously for all age groups between 1991 and the early 2000s and then decreased through 2009.

Public order offense case rates

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



- Across gender and age groups, public order offense case rates increased considerably between 1985 and the late 1990s. For males, the case rate increased an average of 78% for each age group during this period; for females, the public order case rate increased an average of 114% for each age group.
- For both males and females, public order case rates for all youth declined in recent years.
- For females, public order offense case rates for ages 10–12 and ages 13–15 peaked in 2003 and 2005, respectively, and have since declined. Case rates peaked in more recent years for 16- and 17-year-olds (2008 and 2007, respectively) before declining.

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

Race

Percent change in number of cases by race: 1985–2009:

Most serious offense	White ⁴	Black	Amer. Indian ⁵	Asian ⁶
Delinquency	13%	77%	24%	133%
Person	93	105	112	201
Property	-29	12	-24	72
Drugs	106	157	192	160
Public order	68	249	88	291

- Between 1985 and 2009, trends in the volume of cases differed somewhat across racial groups; however, the number of person, drug, and public order offense cases increased substantially for all racial groups.

Offense profile of delinquency cases by race:

Most serious offense	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian
2009				
Person	22%	29%	23%	20%
Property	39	35	40	45
Drugs	13	7	12	10
Public order	26	28	26	25
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
1985				
Person	13%	25%	13%	15%
Property	62	55	65	61
Drugs	7	5	5	9
Public order	18	14	17	15
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

- In 2009, the offense profile differed substantially from that of 1985 for all racial groups. Although a property offense was the most common charge involved in delinquency cases disposed for both years, the proportions of the caseloads that involved person or public order offenses were much larger in 2009 than in 1985 for all racial groups.

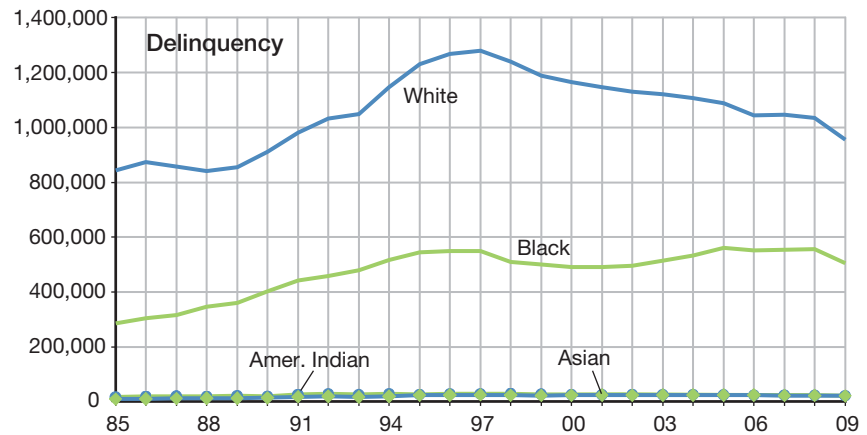
⁴ Throughout this Report, juveniles of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race; however, most are included in the white racial category.

⁵ The racial classification American Indian (usually abbreviated as Amer. Indian) includes American Indian and Alaskan Native.

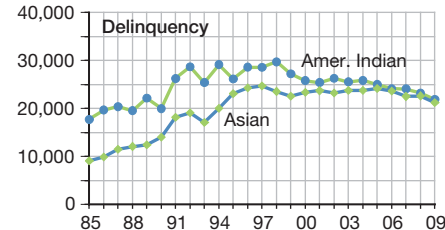
⁶ The racial classification Asian includes Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander.

Between 1997 and 2009, the delinquency caseload decreased for all race groups: 25% for white youth, 23% for American Indian youth, 14% for Asian youth, and 8% for black youth

Number of cases

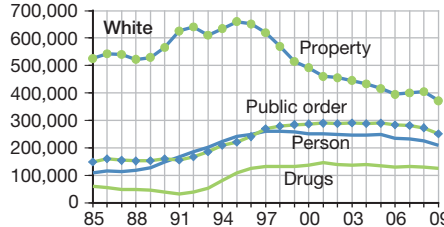


Number of cases

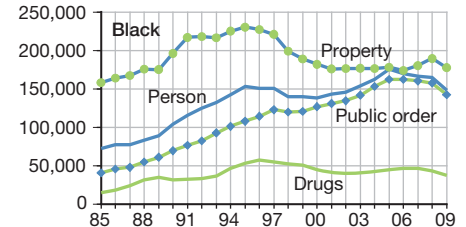


For all racial groups, the decrease in delinquency cases since 1997 has been driven by the decrease in property cases, while person, drug, and public order offense cases have increased

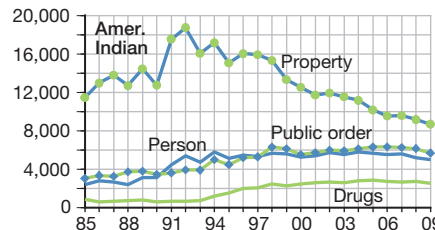
Number of cases



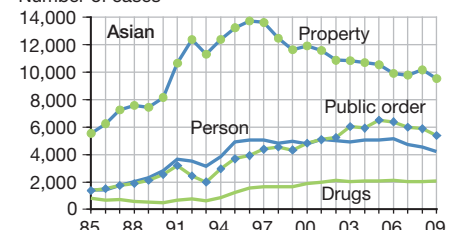
Number of cases



Number of cases



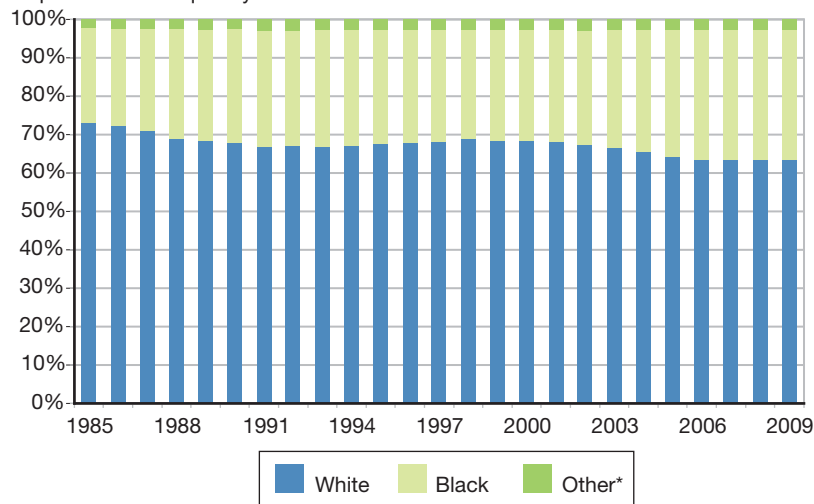
Number of cases



Race

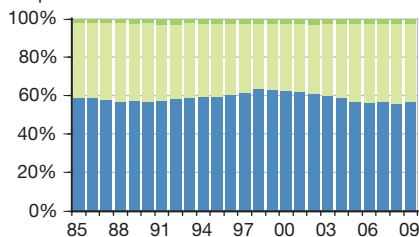
In 2009, nearly two-thirds of all delinquency cases involved white youth: 57% of person offense cases, 65% of property offense cases, 75% of drug offense cases, and 62% of public order offense cases

Proportion of delinquency cases



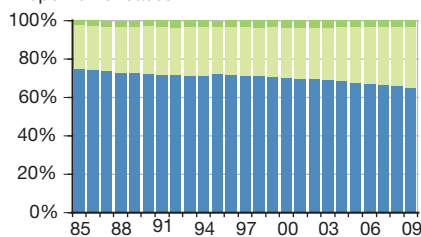
Person offense cases

Proportion of cases



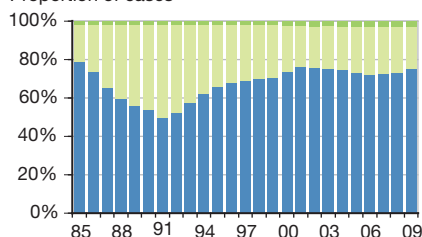
Property offense cases

Proportion of cases



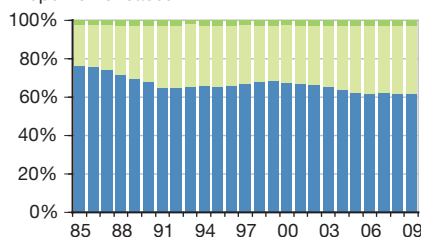
Drug offense cases

Proportion of cases



Public order offense cases

Proportion of cases



* Because American Indian and Asian proportions are too small to display individually, they are combined in the category "Other races" in the above graphs.

- In 2009, white youth made up 78% of the U.S. population under juvenile court jurisdiction, black youth 16%, American Indian youth 1%, and Asian youth 5%.

Racial profile of delinquency cases:

Race	1985	2009
White	73%	64%
Black	25	34
American Indian	2	1
Asian	1	1
Total	100%	100%

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

- Although white youth represented the largest share of the delinquency caseload, their relative contribution declined between 1985 and 2009, from 73% to 64%.
- The proportion of delinquency cases involving black youth increased from 25% in 1985 to 34% in 2009.
- For each year from 1985 through 2009, American Indian youth made up less than 3% of the delinquency caseload; Asian youth made up 1%.

Racial profile of delinquency cases by offense:

Race	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
2009				
White	57%	65%	75%	62%
Black	41	31	22	35
Amer. Indian	1	2	2	1
Asian	1	2	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
1985				
White	59%	75%	79%	77%
Black	39	23	19	21
Amer. Indian	1	2	1	2
Asian	1	1	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

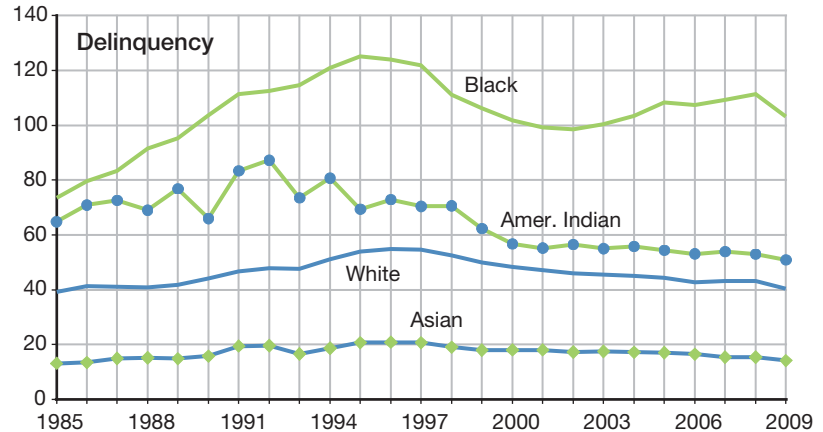
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

Race

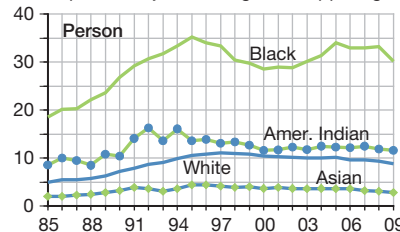
- In 2009, the total delinquency case rate for black juveniles (103.2) was more than double the rate for white juveniles (40.3) and for American Indian youth (50.9); the delinquency case rate for Asian youth was 14.2.
- The delinquency case rate for white juveniles peaked in 1996 (54.8) and then fell 26% by 2009; for black juveniles, the rate in 2009 was down 17% from its 1995 peak (125.0). The delinquency case rate for American Indian youth peaked in 1992 (87.2) and then declined 42% by 2009; for Asian youth the peak occurred in 1996 (20.9) and fell 32% by 2009.
- Between 1985 and 2009, the person offense case rate increased 74% for white youth, 62% for black youth, 34% for American Indian youth, and 40% for Asian youth.
- In 2009, the person offense case rate for black juveniles (30.2) was almost 3 times the rate for American Indian youth (11.6), more than 3 times the rate for white juveniles (8.8), and nearly 11 times that of Asian youth (2.8).
- Property offense case rates in 2009 were lower than in 1985 for each racial group.
- The drug offense case rate for black juveniles increased dramatically from 1985 to 1989, leveled off, and then increased to reach a peak in 1996 (12.8) that was 243% above the rate in 1985 (3.7). Between 1996 and 2009, the drug offense case rate declined 41% for black juveniles and 3% for white juveniles, while the rate increased 18% for American Indian youth and 3% for Asian youth.
- Between 1985 and 2009, public order offense case rates increased 177% for black juveniles (10.5 to 29.0), 52% for white juveniles (6.9 to 10.6), 19% for American Indian youth (11.0 to 13.2), and 82% for Asian youth (2.0 to 3.6).

Between 1997 and 2009, delinquency case rates declined for youth of all racial groups: 15% for blacks, 26% for whites, 28% for American Indians, and 31% for Asians

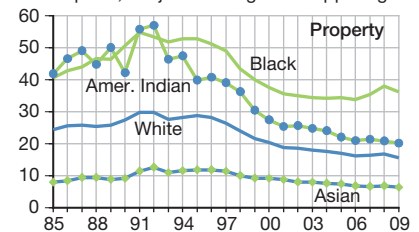
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



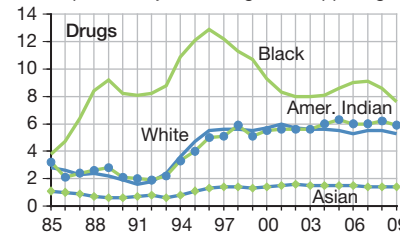
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



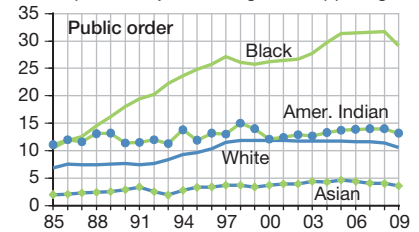
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



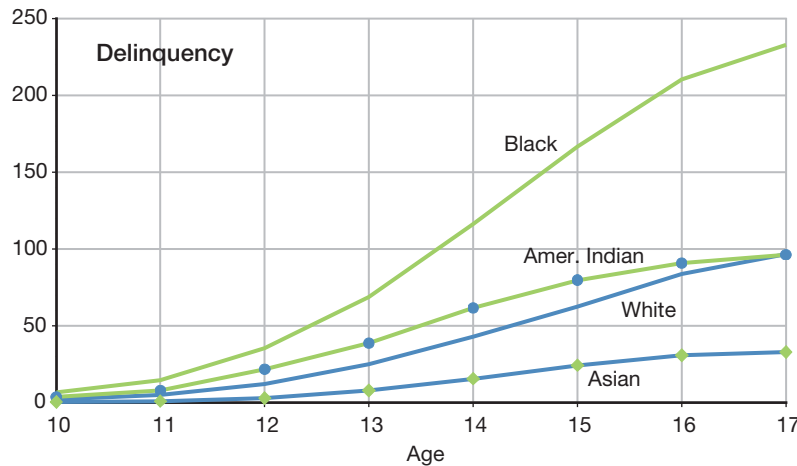
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



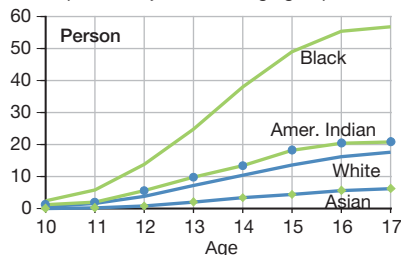
Race

Case rates for juveniles generally increased with age for person, drug, and public order offenses, regardless of race

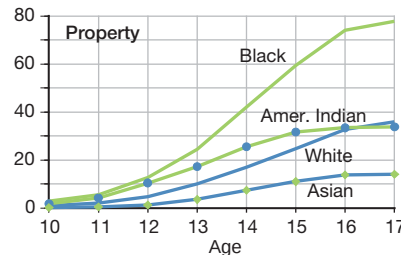
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



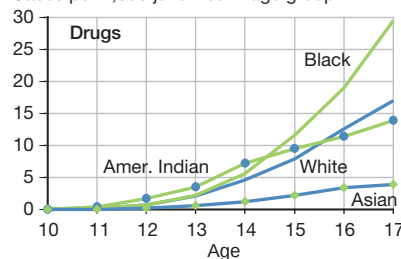
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



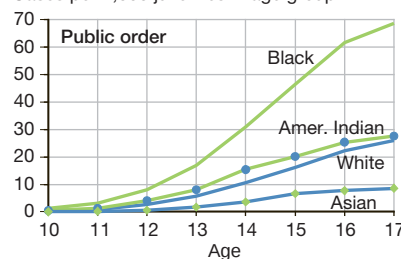
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



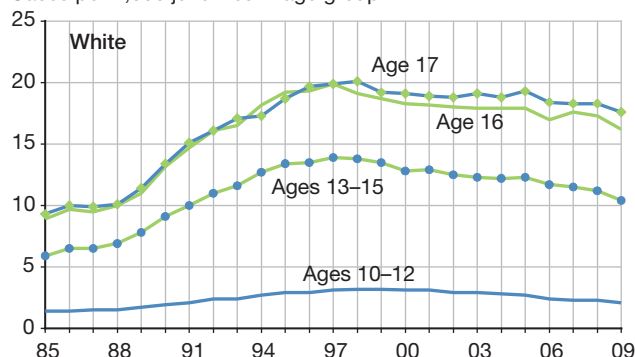
- In 2009, the delinquency case rate for 13-year-olds was more than 10 times the rate for 10-year-olds for each racial group.
- In 2009, with the exception of drug offenses, case rates in each general offense category were higher for black juveniles than those for youth of all other race categories for each age group.
- Age-specific person offense rates for black juveniles in 2009 averaged nearly 3 times the rates for American Indian youth and more than 3 times the rates for white juveniles.
- In 2009, the person offense case rate for 16-year-olds was more than twice the rate for 13-year-olds for all racial groups.
- With the exception of black juveniles, age-specific case rates for property offenses in 2009 were higher than the rates for other offense categories.
- In 2009, racial disparity in age-specific drug offense case rates increased after age 13. By age 17, the black drug offense case rate was nearly twice the white rate, more than twice the rate of American Indian youth, and more than 7 times the rate of Asian youth.
- Within each age group, the 2009 public order offense case rate for black juveniles was 2 to 3 times the rate for white and American Indian youth.

Race

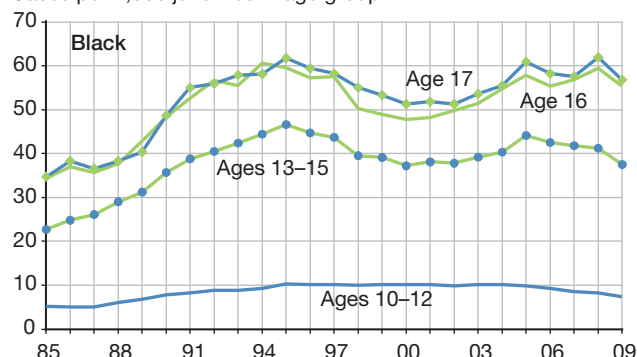
Case rates for person offenses in 2009 were higher than those in 1985 for all age groups within each racial category

Person offense case rates

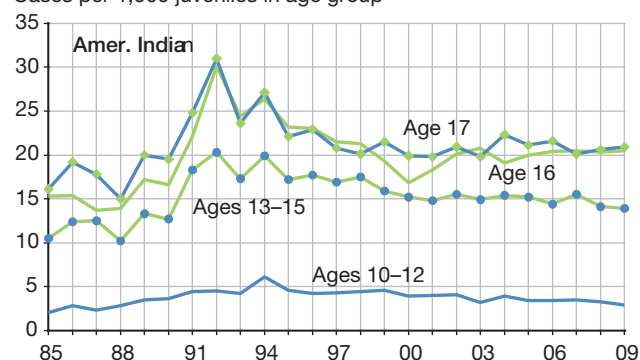
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



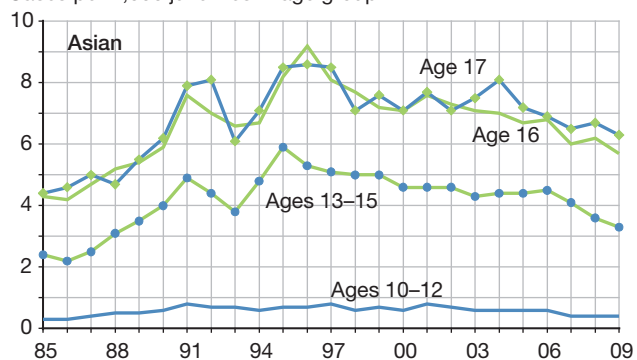
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



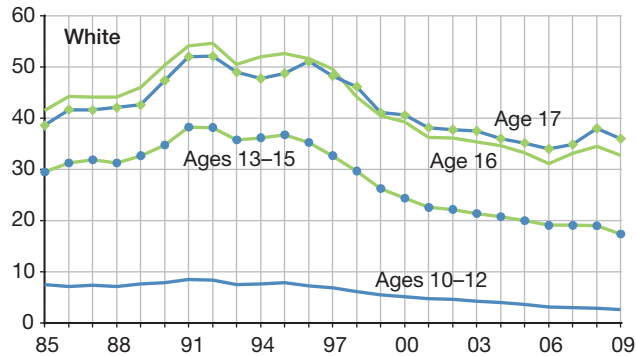
- Among white youth, person offense case rates increased dramatically for each age group between 1988 and 1998, and then decreased somewhat. Between 1998 and 2009, the person offense case rates for white youth decreased 33% for 10–12-year-olds, 24% for 13–15-year-olds, 10% for 16-year-olds, and 8% for 17-year-olds.
- Among black youth, person offense case rates increased steadily for all age groups between 1987 and 1995: 101% for 10–12-year-olds, 79% for 13–15-year-olds, 67% for 16-year-olds, and 69% for youth age 17.
- Person offense case rates for black youth decreased between 1995 and 2000 and then increased 10% or more through 2009 for all but the youngest (ages 10–12) juveniles.
- Person offense case rates for American Indian youth and Asian youth peaked in the early to mid-1990s for all age groups and then decreased through 2009.

Race

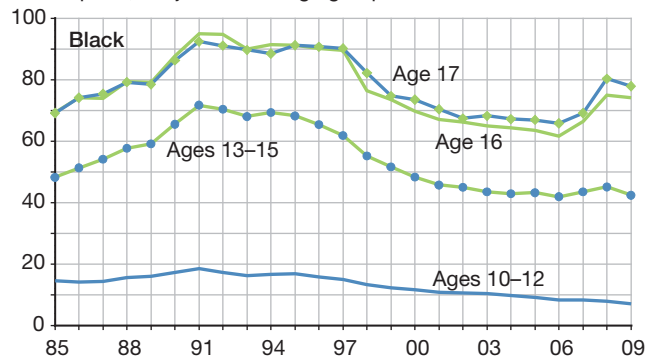
Property offense case rates peaked in the early 1990s for all age groups within each racial category; however, case rates for the oldest youth increased in recent years

Property offense case rates

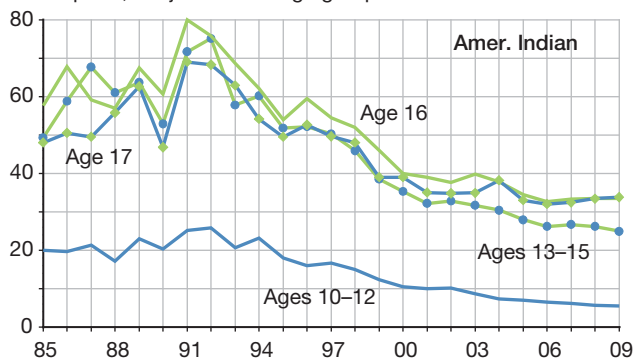
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



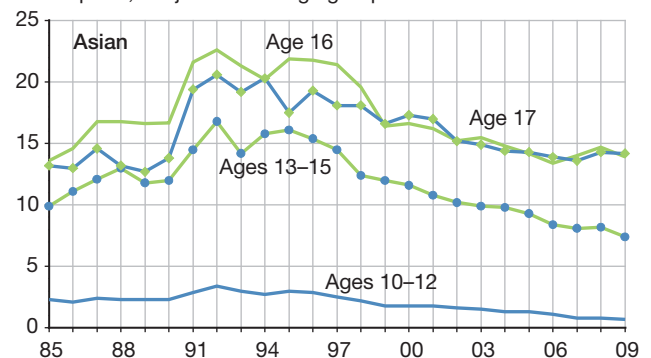
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



- Between 1992 and 2006, property offense case rates for whites and Asians declined 30% or more for each age group, for black youth the decline was 28% or more, and the rates for American Indian youth fell 50% or more for each age group.
- Age-specific property offense case rates increased for 16- and 17-year-olds in recent years for all race groups. Since 2006, property offense case rates for 16- and 17-year-old white youth increased 5% and 6%, respectively; rates for black youth increased 20% and 18%, respectively; rates for American Indian youth increased 3% and 6%, respectively;

and rates for Asian youth increased 4% and 2%, respectively.

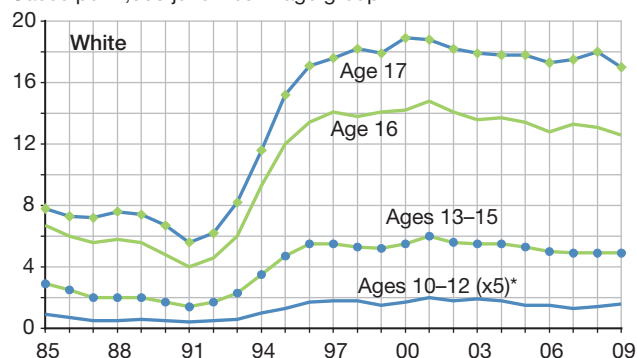
- As a result of these increases, property offense case rates for 16- and 17-year-old black and Asian youth in 2009 were above the 1985 level.
- Regardless of race, the largest relative decline in property offense case rates between 1992 and 2009 was for youth ages 10–12. In 2009, property offense case rates for youth ages 10–12 reached their lowest level for all race groups since 1985.

Race

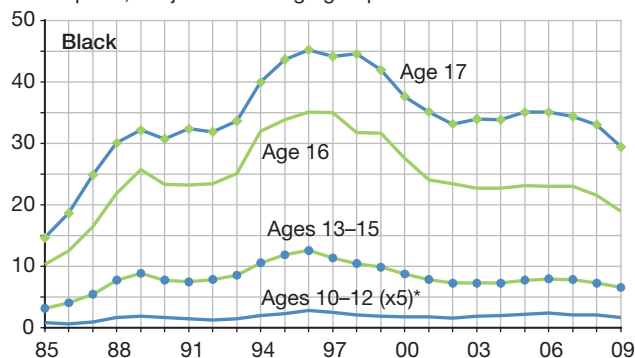
Case rates for drug offenses increased dramatically for all age groups within each racial category during the 1990s

Drug offense case rates

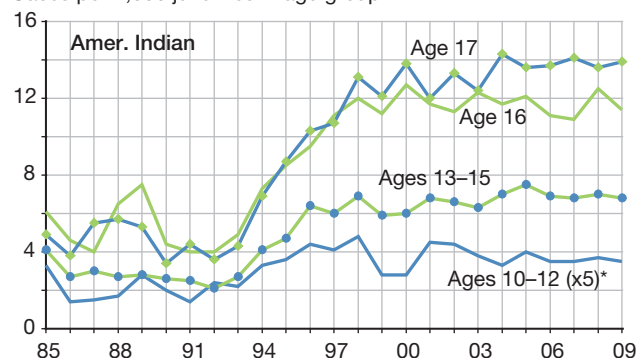
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



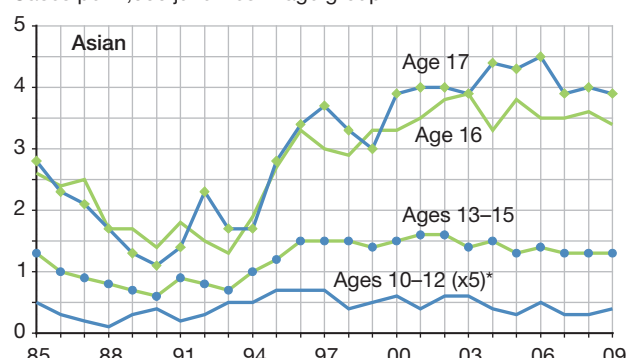
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



- For white youth, drug offense case rates increased dramatically for all age groups between 1991 and 2001: 369% for 10–12-year-olds, 323% for 13–15-year-olds, 267% for 16-year-olds, and 238% for youth age 17. Between 2001 and 2009, case rates declined for all age groups: 22% for 10–12-year-olds, 19% for youth ages 13–15, 15% for youth age 16, and 10% for youth age 17. Despite these declines, the 2009 drug offense case rates for white youth of all ages were well above the rates in 1985.

- Drug offense case rates for black youth generally increased for all age groups into the 1990s, reaching a peak in 1996 for all age groups. Between the peak and 2009, drug offense case rates for black youth decreased for all age

groups: 42% for youth ages 10–12, 48% for youth ages 13–15, 46% for juveniles age 16, and 35% for youth age 17.

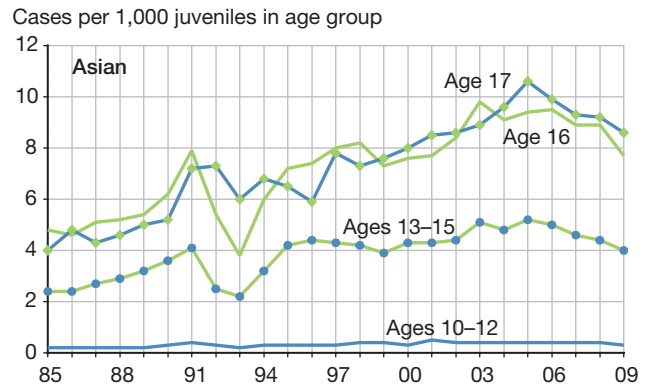
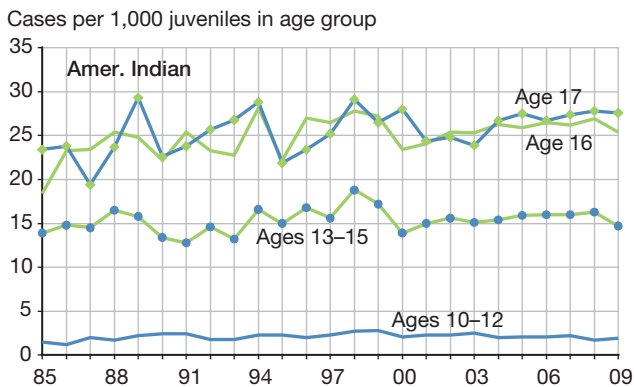
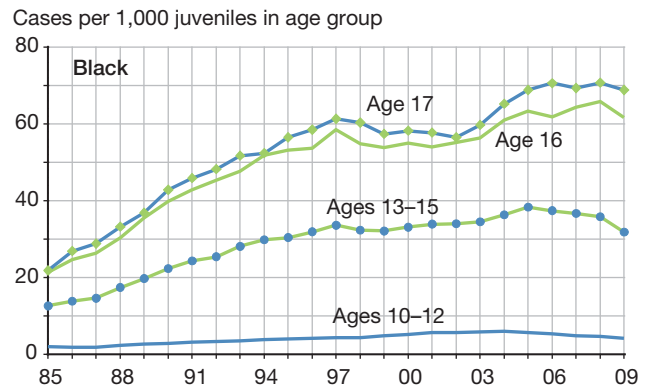
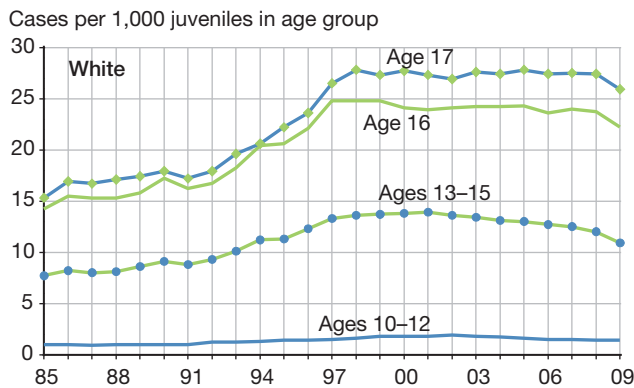
- Drug offense case rates for American Indian youth increased dramatically for all age groups between 1991 and 2002 and, with the exception of 10–12-year-olds, continued to increase through 2009. For American Indian youth ages 10–12, the drug offense case rate decreased 20% between 2002 and 2009, while the rates increased 3% for youth ages 13–15, 1% for 16-year-olds, and 5% for 17-year-olds.
- Age-specific drug offense case rates for Asian youth followed a pattern similar to that of American Indian juveniles.

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

Race

Regardless of racial category, case rates for public order offenses in 2009 were higher than those in 1985 for all age groups

Public order offense case rates



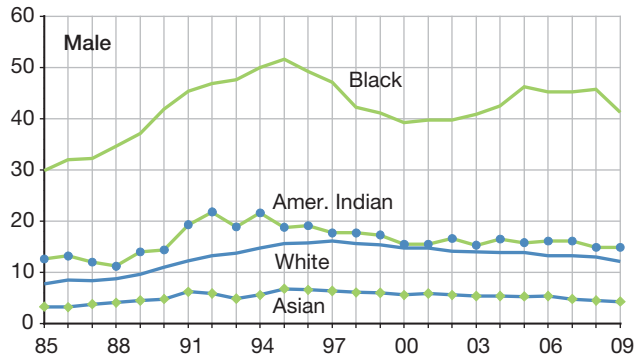
- Between 1991 and 1998, age-specific public order offense case rates for white youth increased substantially for all age groups and then stabilized through 2009. Among white youth, the 2009 public order offense rate was 33% higher than the 1985 rate for youth ages 10–12, 42% higher for youth ages 13–15, 56% higher for 16-year-olds, and 69% higher for youth age 17.
- Between 1985 and 2009, the black public order offense rates increased 106% for youth ages 10–12, 153% for youth ages 13–15, 190% for 16-year-olds, and 215% for youth age 17.
- Age-specific public order offense case rates for American Indian youth have remained stable in the 10 years between 2000 and 2009, increasing 6% for youth ages 13–15 and 9% for 16-year-olds, and decreasing 10% for youth ages 10–12 and 1% for 17-year-olds.
- Age-specific public order offense case rates for Asian youth began to increase in the mid-1990s. Between 1993 and 2009, the public order offense case rates increased 66% for Asian youth ages 10–12, 83% for youth ages 13–15, 104% for 16-year-olds, and 93% for youth age 17.

Race

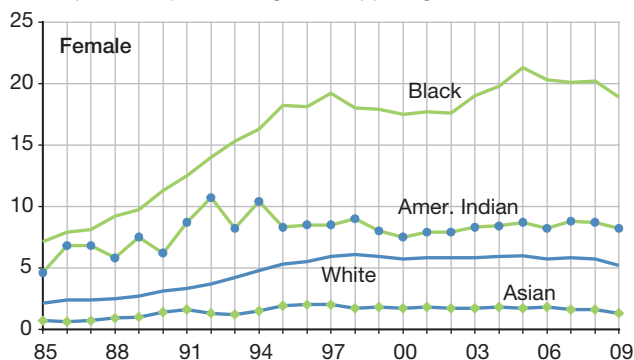
For males, case rates for black youth were higher than rates for all other racial groups, regardless of offense; this was not the case for females

Person offense case rates

Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



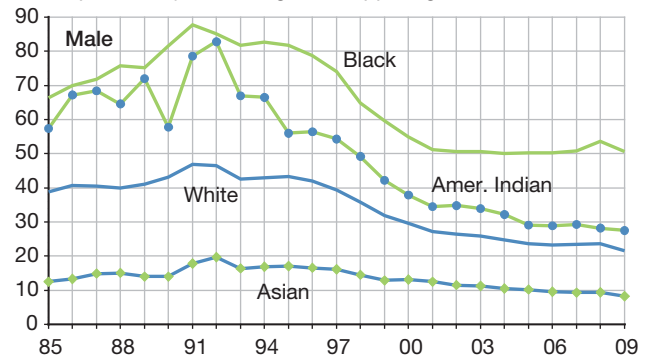
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



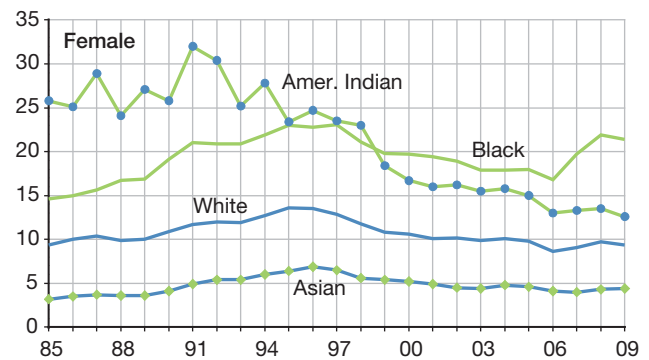
- Among males, person offense case rates peaked in the mid-1990s for all but American Indian juveniles.
- For all years between 1985 and 2009, person offense case rates for black males were 2 to 4 times higher than the corresponding rates for white males and American Indian males, and 7 to 10 times higher than those for Asian males.
- Among females, person offense case rates for black juveniles were considerably higher than those for the other racial groups. In 2009, the person offense case rate for black females (18.9) was 14 times the rate for Asian females (1.3), more than 3 times the rate for white females (5.2), and more than twice the rate for American Indian females (8.2).

Property offense case rates

Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age

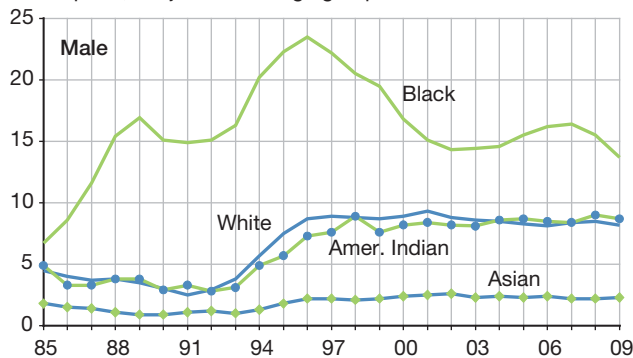


- Among males, property offense case rates peaked in the early 1990s and then declined to a level lower in 2009 than in 1985 for all racial groups.
- Among females, property offense case rates were lower in 2009 than in 1985 for American Indian youth but increased for all other race groups.

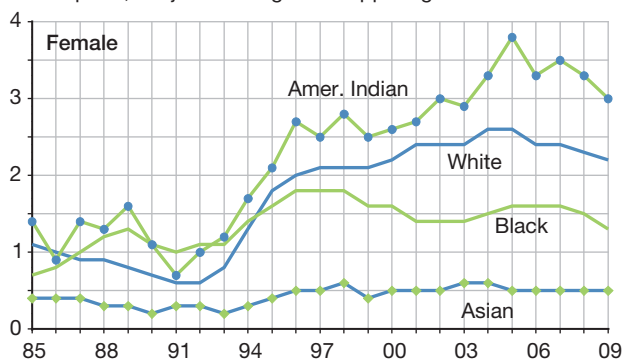
Race

Drug offense case rates

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



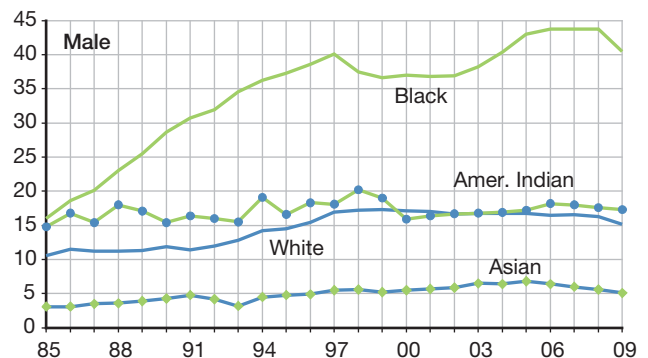
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



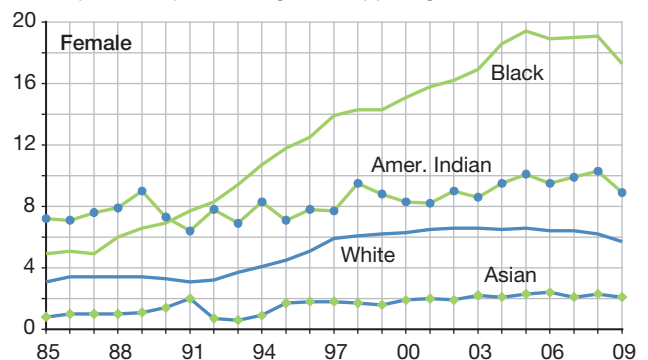
- Among males, drug offense case rates for black youth peaked in 1996 and then declined 42% through 2009.
- The large relative decline in black male drug offense case rates reduced the racial disparity in drug offense case rates. In 1996, the black male drug offense case rate was more than 2 times the rate for white male youth, more than 3 times the rate for American Indian male youth, and 11 times the rate for Asian males. By 2009, the black rate was less than twice the rate for white and American Indian youth and about 6 times the rate for Asian juveniles.
- Among females, drug offense case rates between 1997 (the peak year for black youth) and 2009 decreased 27% for blacks and 5% for Asians, while increasing 5% for whites and 23% for American Indians.
- Since 1993, drug offense case rates for American Indian females were higher than the corresponding rates for other race groups.

Public order offense case rates

Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



- The public order case rate for black males nearly tripled between 1985 and 2009 while the female rate nearly quadrupled.
- In 2009, the public order offense case rate for black males was more than twice the rate for both white and American Indian males and nearly 8 times the rate for Asian males.
- Between 1985 and 2009, cases involving black youth showed the largest relative increase in public order offense case rates for males and females. During this period, the public order case rate for black males increased 154% while the rate for black females increased 250%.

Chapter 3

National Estimates of Delinquency Case Processing

This chapter quantifies the flow of delinquency cases referred to juvenile court through the stages of the juvenile court system as follows.

Referral: An agency or individual files a complaint with court intake that initiates court processing. 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.

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

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

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

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

Disposition: Disposition options include commitment to an institution or other residential facility, probation supervision, or a variety of other sanctions, such as community service, restitution or fines, or referral to an outside agency or treatment program. This Report characterizes

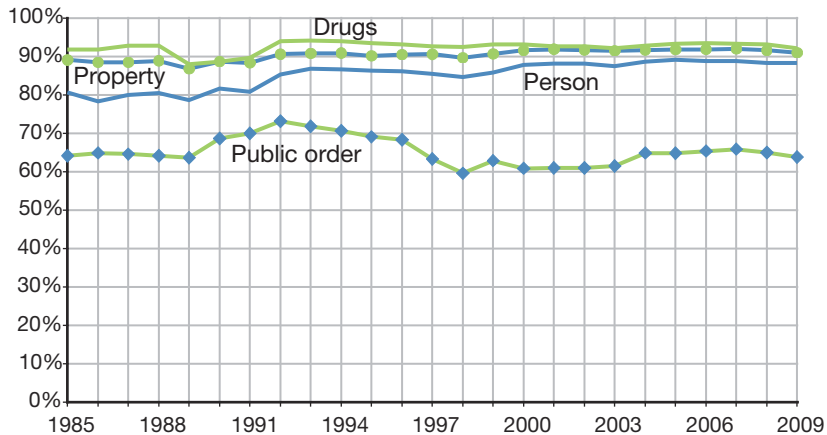
case disposition by the most severe or restrictive sanction. For example, although most youth in out-of-home placements are also technically on probation, in this Report cases resulting in placement are not included in the probation group.

This chapter describes case processing by offense and by demographics (age, gender, and race) of the juveniles involved, focusing on cases disposed in 2009 and examining trends from 1985 through 2009.

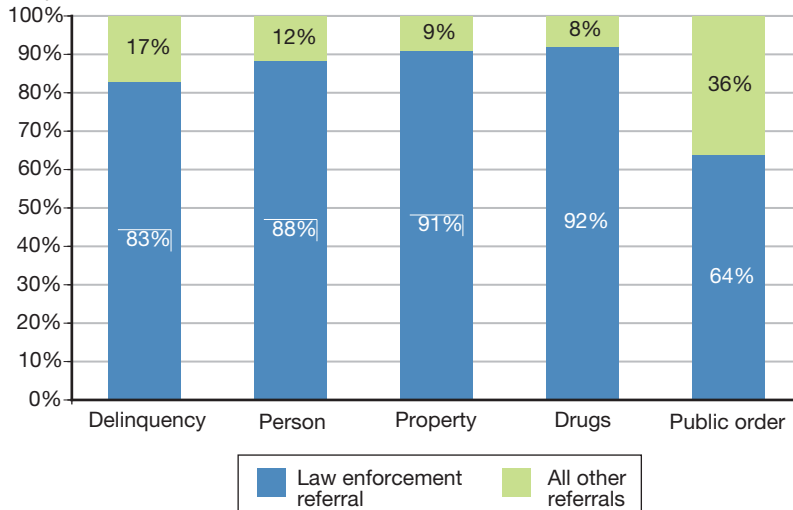
Referral

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

Percent of cases referred by law enforcement



Proportion of cases



- Between 1985 and 2009, law enforcement agencies were the primary source of delinquency referrals for each year.
- In 2009, 83% of all delinquency cases were referred by law enforcement; however, there were variations across offense categories.
- Law enforcement agencies referred 92% of drug law violation cases, 91% of property offense cases, 88% of person offense cases, and 64% of public order offense cases in 2009.
- For each year between 1985 and 2009, public order offense cases had the smallest proportion of cases referred to court by law enforcement. This may be attributed in part to the fact that this offense category contains probation violations and contempt-of-court cases, which are most often referred by court personnel.
- Compared with 1985, law enforcement referred larger proportions of person and property offense cases in 2009.

Detention

- The number of delinquency cases involving detention increased 29% between 1985 and 2009, from 246,300 to 318,000. The largest relative increase was for person offense cases (114%), followed by public order cases (71%) and drug offense cases (67%). In contrast, the number of detained property offense cases declined 25% during this period.
- Despite the growth in the volume of delinquency cases involving detention, the proportion of cases detained was about the same in 2009 as in 1985 (21%).
- Between 1985 and 2009, the use of detention decreased for public order offense cases (from 29% to 24%) and for drug law violation cases (from 22% to 17%), changed little for property offense cases (from 18% to 17%), and increased for person offense cases (from 25% to 27%).

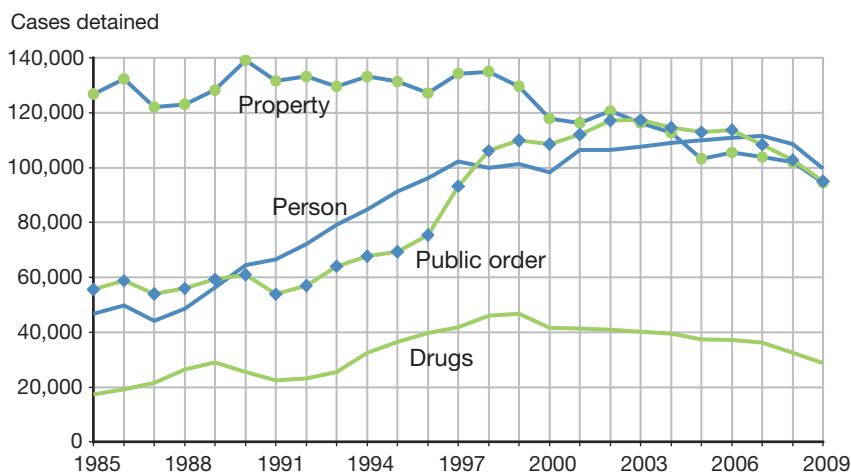
Offense profile of detained delinquency cases:

Most serious offense	1985	2009
Person	19%	31%
Property	51	30
Drugs	7	9
Public order	23	30
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	246,300	318,000

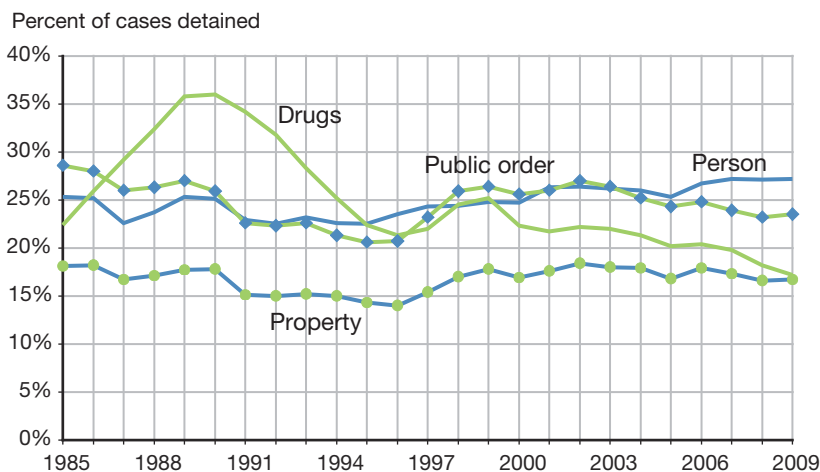
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Compared with 1985, the offense characteristics of the 2009 detention caseload changed, involving greater proportions of person, drug, and public order offense cases and a smaller proportion of property offense cases.

The number of cases involving detention increased substantially between 1985 and 2009 for person, drug, and public order offenses but decreased for property offense cases



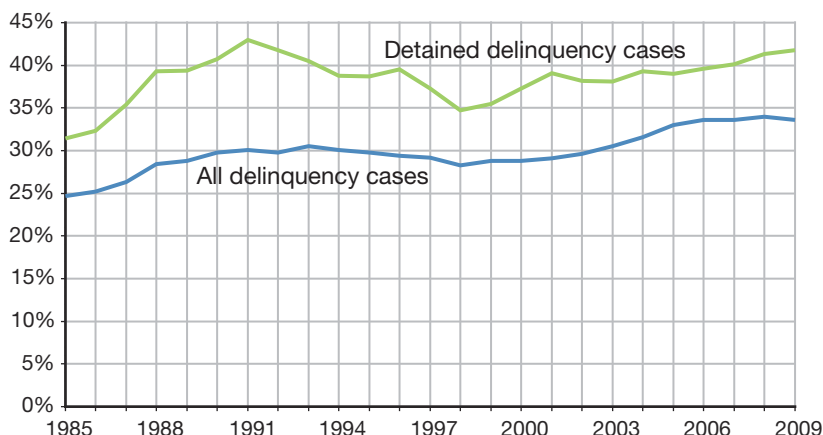
The proportion of drug offense cases involving detention reached a peak of 36% in 1990 and declined to 17% in 2009



Detention

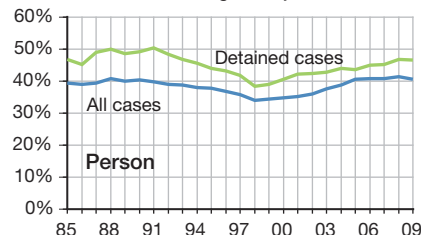
While black youth represented 34% of the overall delinquency caseload in 2009, they made up 42% of the detention caseload

Percent of cases involving black juveniles

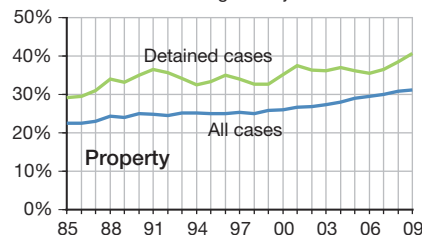


- Between 1985 and 2009, the proportion of all delinquency cases that involved black youth averaged 30%, while that average was 38% of all detained cases.
- Overrepresentation of black youth was greatest for drug offense cases. On average, between 1985 and 2009, black youth accounted for 30% of all cases involving drug offense violations but represented 48% of such cases detained.
- Between 1985 and 1991, the proportion of detained drug offense cases involving black youth increased substantially (from 29% to 67%). Since that time, the proportion of detained drug offense cases involving black youth fell, resulting in a level in 2009 that was 30 percentage points below the 1991 peak.
- Between 1987 and 1996, the proportion of detained drug offense cases involving black youth was more than 50%.
- Black youth accounted for 22% of all drug offense cases processed in 2009 but were involved in 37% of the drug offenses that involved detention.
- Black youth accounted for 41% of the person offense cases processed in 2009 and 46% of those detained.
- In 2009, the proportion of property offense cases involving black youth was 31%, while the proportion of detained property offense cases involving black youth was 41%.
- Black juveniles made up 35% of public order offense cases processed in 2009 and 39% of those detained.

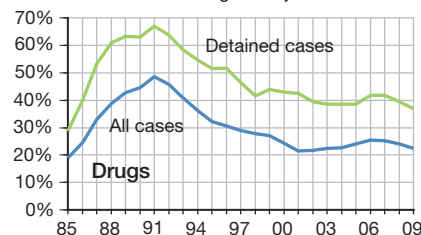
Percent of cases involving black juveniles



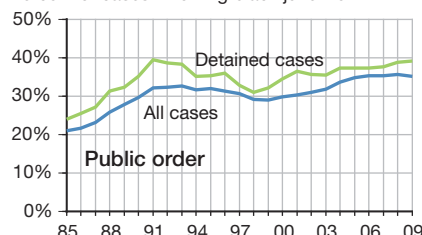
Percent of cases involving black juveniles



Percent of cases involving black juveniles



Percent of cases involving black juvenile



Detention

Age

- In each year from 1985 through 2009, delinquency cases involving youth age 16 or older were more likely to be detained than were cases involving youth age 15 or younger.
- For both age groups, drug offense cases were more likely to involve detention than were other offense cases between 1987 and 1993. After that time, however, person offense and public order offense cases were as likely or more likely to involve detention than were drug offense cases.
- In 2009, 16-year-olds accounted for 27% of the cases that involved detention, a larger proportion of cases than any other single age group.

Gender

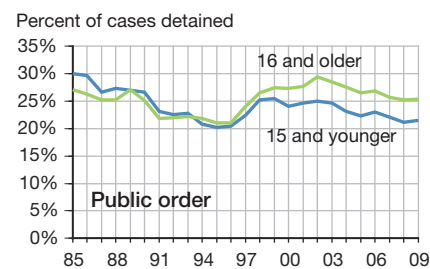
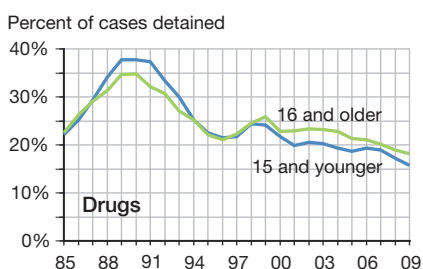
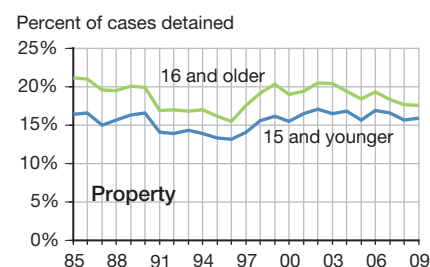
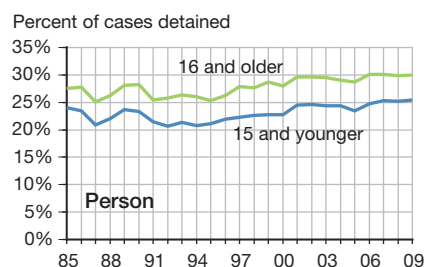
- In 2009, male juveniles charged with delinquency offenses were more likely than females to be held in secure facilities while awaiting court disposition. Overall in 2009, 23% of male delinquency cases involved detention, compared with 15% of female cases.

Offense profile of detained delinquency cases by gender:

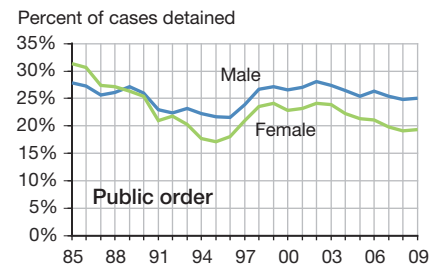
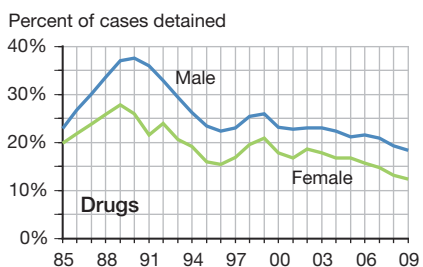
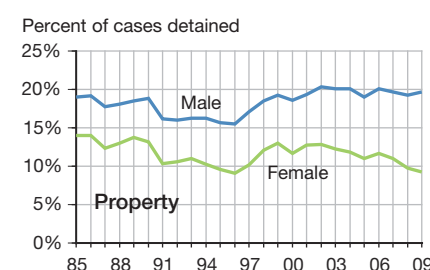
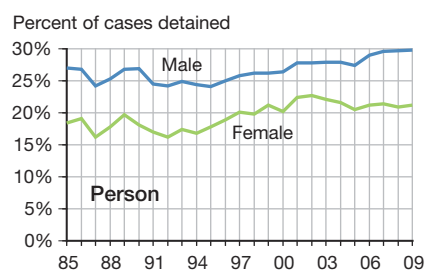
Most serious offense	Male	Female
2009		
Person	30%	36%
Property	31	24
Drugs	10	6
Public order	29	34
Total	100%	100%
1985		
Person	19%	16%
Property	53	44
Drugs	7	6
Public order	21	33
Total	100%	100%

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

In general, detention was more likely for cases involving older youth than younger youth

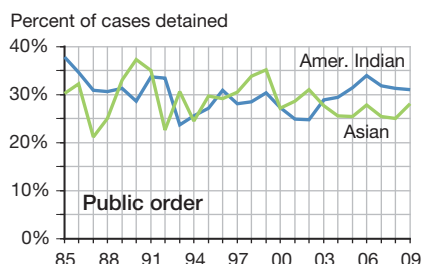
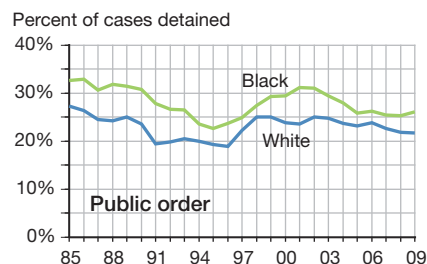
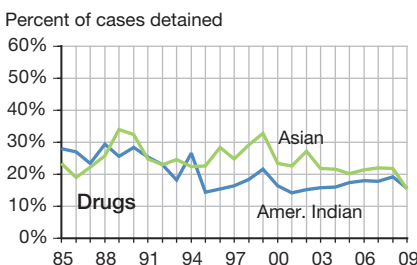
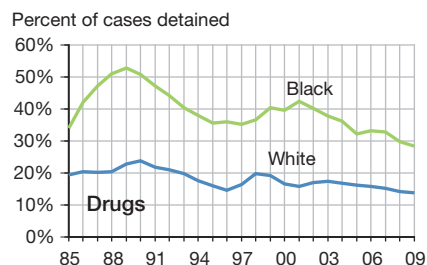
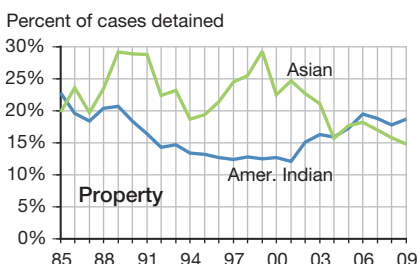
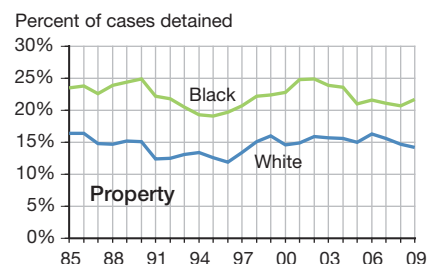
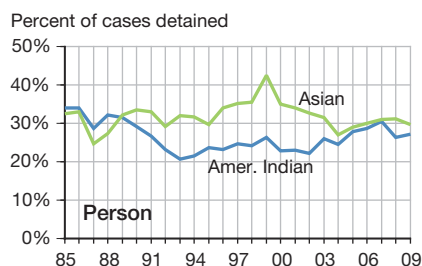
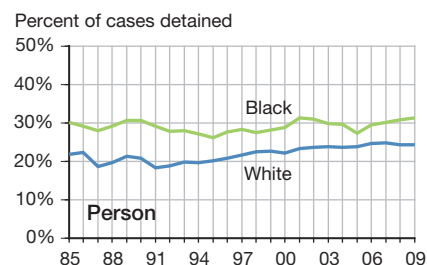


With few exceptions, detention was more likely for cases involving males than females



Detention

For all years between 1985 and 2009, detention was more likely for cases involving black youth than cases involving white youth



Race

- Cases involving black youth were more likely to be detained than cases involving white youth in each year between 1985 and 2009 across offense categories.
- In 2009, person offense cases involving black youth and Asian youth were more likely to involve detention (31% and 30%, respectively) than those involving American Indian youth or white youth (27% and 24%, respectively).
- The likelihood of detention for property offenses in 2009 was greatest for black youth.
- In 2009, black youth were twice as likely as white youth to be detained for cases involving drug offenses (28% vs. 14%).
- Between 1985 and 2009, the likelihood of detention for cases involving public order offenses decreased for youth of all races.
- For white youth and Asian youth in 2009, person offense cases were most likely to be detained (24% and 30%, respectively), followed by public order offenses (22% and 28%, respectively).
- Among American Indian youth in 2009, public order offense cases were most likely to be detained (31%).
- For black youth, the likelihood of detention was greatest for person offense cases (31%), followed closely by drug offense cases (28%).
- Throughout the 1990s, Asian youth were more likely to be detained for a person or property offense than white, black, or American Indian youth.

Intake Decision

- Between 1985 and 2009, the likelihood that a delinquency case would be handled informally (without filing a petition for adjudication) decreased. While the overall delinquency case-load increased 30% between 1985 and 2009, the number of nonpetitioned cases increased 9% and the number of petitioned cases increased 54%.
- The number of petitioned cases doubled between 1985 and the peak in 1997 and then declined 23% by 2009.
- The largest relative increase in the number of petitioned cases between 1985 and 2009 was seen in drug offense cases (170%), followed by public order offense cases (149%) and person offense cases (112%).
- The number of petitioned property offense cases increased 54% between 1985 and the peak in 1996 and then declined 39% by 2009.

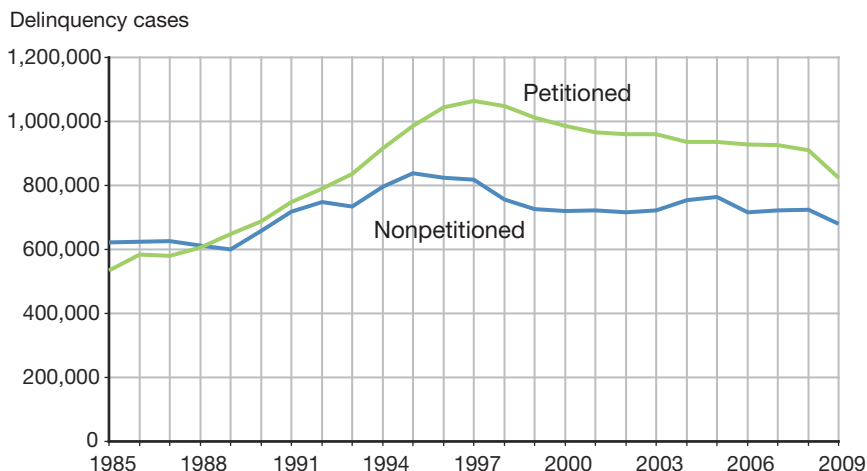
Offense profile of delinquency cases, 2009:

Most serious offense	Nonpetitioned	Petitioned
Person	22%	26%
Property	41	35
Drugs	11	11
Public order	26	28
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	680,900	823,200

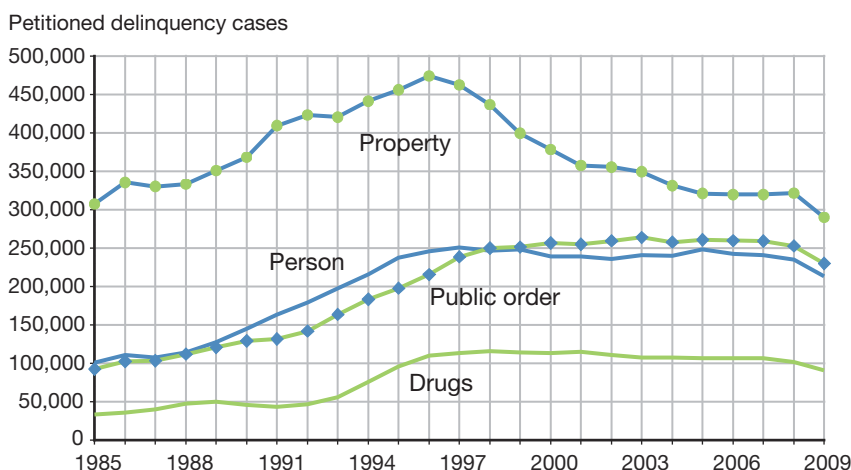
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- In 2009, the offense profiles of non-petitioned and petitioned delinquency cases were very similar.

Since 1989, delinquency cases were more likely to be handled formally, with the filing of a petition for adjudication, than informally



In contrast to the other general offense categories, the number of petitioned property offense cases decreased 39% between 1996 and 2009



Intake Decision

In 2009, juvenile courts petitioned 55% of all delinquency cases

Most serious offense	Petitioned cases	Percentage of total delinquency cases	Percentage of all petitioned cases, 2009		
			Younger than 16	Female	White
Total delinquency	823,200	55%	49%	23%	60%
Total person	213,100	58	57	26	53
Violent Crime Index*	61,600	19	53	18	43
Criminal homicide	900	75	37	13	50
Forcible rape	3,000	75	61	2	66
Robbery	25,400	86	50	10	29
Aggravated assault	32,300	71	55	25	51
Simple assault	125,200	51	58	32	56
Other violent sex offenses	9,700	73	71	6	65
Other person offenses	16,600	59	54	23	60
Total property	289,900	51	51	21	62
Property Crime Index**	203,400	52	51	24	60
Burglary	74,800	75	51	9	62
Larceny-theft	109,200	40	50	35	60
Motor vehicle theft	15,200	78	48	19	55
Arson	4,200	62	73	13	71
Vandalism	47,800	52	58	14	76
Trespassing	20,000	43	51	16	53
Stolen property offenses	10,700	70	45	12	51
Other property offenses	8,100	59	41	32	61
Drug law violations	90,300	54	36	15	70
Public order offenses	230,000	57	45	25	60
Obstruction of justice	137,500	70	38	25	60
Disorderly conduct	45,600	41	60	31	50
Weapons offenses	19,600	60	51	10	58
Liquor law violations	5,800	31	30	27	88
Nonviolent sex offenses	5,700	51	61	19	69
Other public order offenses	15,800	46	45	25	70

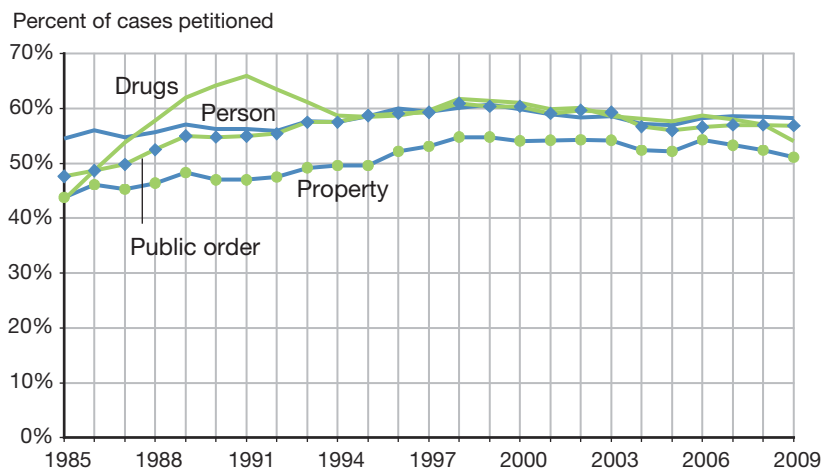
* Includes criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

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

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

- The overall likelihood of formal handling was greater for more serious offenses within the same general offense category. In 2009, for example, 71% of aggravated assault cases were handled formally, compared with 51% of simple assault cases. Similarly, 75% of burglary cases and 78% of motor vehicle theft cases were handled formally by juvenile courts, compared with 40% of larceny-theft and 43% of trespassing cases.
- Youth younger than 16 accounted for 49% of the delinquency cases handled formally by juvenile courts in 2009; females accounted for 23% and white youth accounted for 60% of petitioned cases.
- Between 1985 and 2009, the likelihood of formal processing increased: from 43% to 54% for drug offense cases, from 48% to 57% for public order cases, from 44% to 51% for property offense cases, and from 55% to 58% for person offense cases.
- Between 1988 and 1994, drug offense cases were more likely than other cases to be handled with a petition for adjudication.
- In 2009, 54% of drug offense cases were petitioned—a substantially lower percentage than in the peak year 1991, when 66% were petitioned.
- Since 1986, property offense cases have been less likely than cases in each of the other general offense categories to be handled with a petition for adjudication.

Between 1985 and 2009, the use of formal processing increased in all general offense categories



Intake Decision

Age

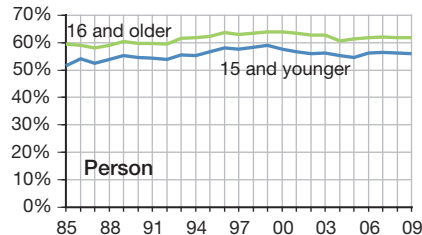
- In each year between 1985 and 2009, delinquency cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving younger juveniles.
- In 2009, 52% of delinquency cases involving youth age 15 or younger were petitioned, compared with 58% of cases involving older youth.
- Since 1991, the proportion of drug offense cases petitioned has declined for both age groups. With few exceptions, the proportion of cases petitioned for each of the other general offense categories has grown.
- Among youth age 15 or younger, drug offense cases were more likely to be handled formally than any other offense category between 1988 and 1994.
- For each year between 1987 and 2009, for both age groups, property offense cases were less likely than cases in any other offense category to be petitioned for adjudication.

Gender

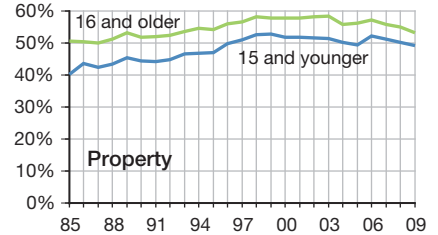
- Between 1985 and 2009, the likelihood of formal case processing increased for males from 49% to 58% and for females from 36% to 45%.
- For females, the likelihood of formal case processing increased more for drug offense cases (13 percentage points) between 1985 and 2009 than for the other general offense categories. For males, the likelihood of formal case processing increased most for public order offenses cases (11 percentage points), followed closely by both property and drug offense cases (10 percentage points each).
- In 2009, for males, person offense cases were more likely than cases in any other offense category to be handled formally. For females, public order offense cases were most likely to be handled formally, followed closely by person offense cases.

Between 1985 and 2009, the likelihood of formal handling increased more for younger than older youth

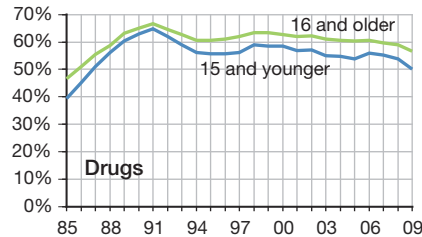
Percent of cases petitioned



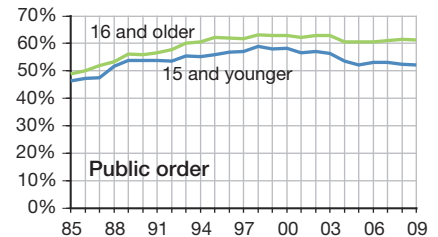
Percent of cases petitioned



Percent of cases petitioned

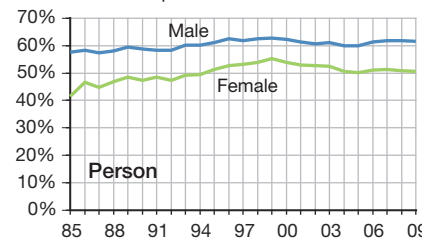


Percent of cases petitioned

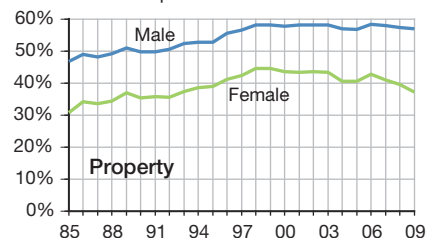


For all years between 1985 and 2009, formal processing was more likely for cases involving males than females

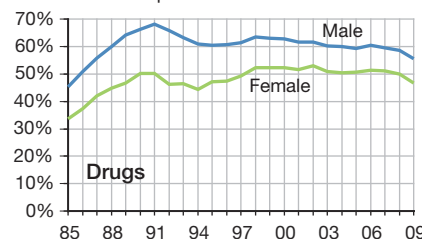
Percent of cases petitioned



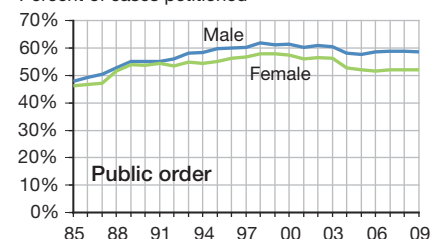
Percent of cases petitioned



Percent of cases petitioned

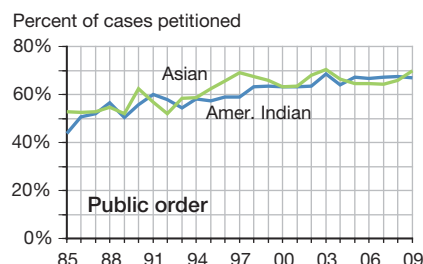
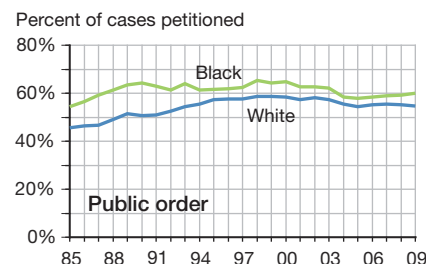
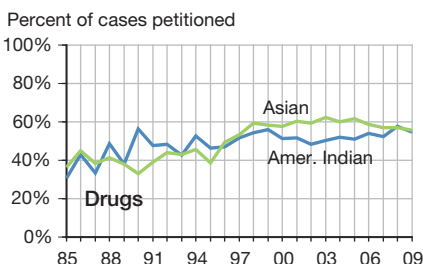
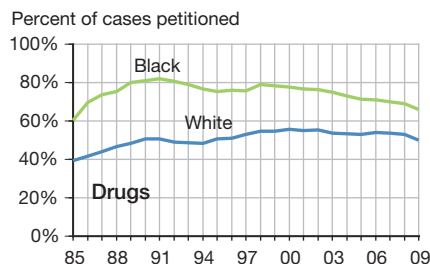
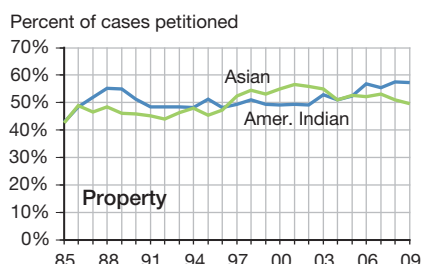
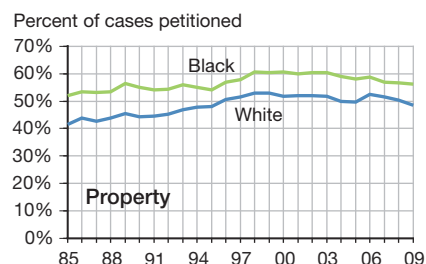
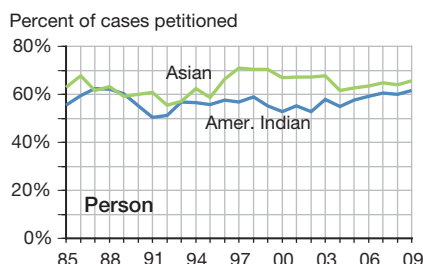
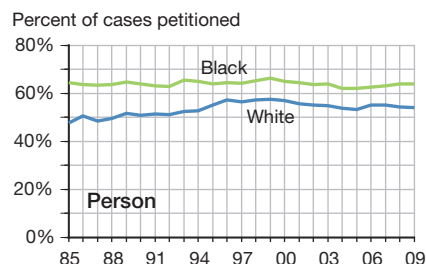


Percent of cases petitioned



Intake Decision

For all years between 1985 and 2009, formal processing was more likely for cases involving black youth than cases involving white youth



Race

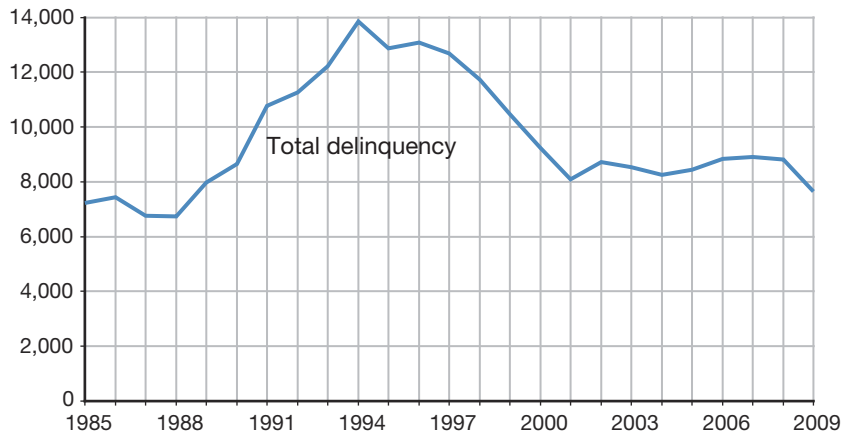
- The proportion of delinquency cases petitioned increased for all racial groups between 1985 and 2009: from 43% to 52% for white youth, from 56% to 60% for black youth, from 44% to 60% for American Indian youth, and from 47% to 59% for Asian youth.
- Between 1985 and 2007, delinquency cases involving black juveniles were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving any other racial group. In 2008 and 2009, cases involving black youth and American Indian youth were most likely to be petitioned.
- For each year between 1985 and 2009, drug offense cases involving black juveniles were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving any other racial group for any offense.
- In 2009, the greatest racial disparity in the likelihood of petitioning was seen in drug offense cases: 66% of drug cases involving black youth were petitioned compared with 50% for white juveniles, 55% for American Indian juveniles, and 56% for Asian youth.
- Each year between 1996 and 2009, person offense cases involving Asian youth were more likely to be petitioned than were such cases involving white or American Indian youth.
- For all racial groups, the proportion of public order cases petitioned for adjudication increased between 1985 and 2009: from 46% to 55% for cases involving white youth, from 54% to 60% for cases involving black youth, from 44% to 67% for American Indian youth, and from 53% to 70% for Asian youth.

Waiver

- The number of delinquency cases judicially waived to criminal court in 1994, the peak year, was 91% greater than the number waived in 1985. This increase was followed by a 42% decline between 1994 and 2001.
- The increase in the number of judicially waived delinquency cases since 2001 was interrupted in 2009, falling 13% between 2008 and 2009. As a result, the number of cases judicially waived in 2009 was just 6% more than in 1985.
- The number of judicially waived person offense cases increased 140% between 1985 and 1994 and then fell substantially through 2001, down 42% from its 1994 peak. Between 2001 and 2008, the number of cases waived increased 29%, and then declined 18% between 2008 and 2009.
- The number of drug offense cases judicially waived increased 416% between 1985 and the peak in 1991. The number of cases waived in 2009 was 46% less than the number waived in 1991.
- Between 1985 and 1992, the largest number of judicially waived cases involved property offenses; since that time, the largest group of waived cases has been person offense cases (with the exception of 1998, when nearly equal numbers of person and property cases were waived).
- For public order offenses, the number of waived cases increased 93% between 1985 and the peak in 1994 and then declined 36% by 2009.
- The decline in the number of cases judicially waived after 1994 may be attributable in part to the large increase in the number of states that passed legislation excluding certain serious offenses from juvenile court jurisdiction and legislation permitting the prosecutor to file certain cases directly in criminal court.

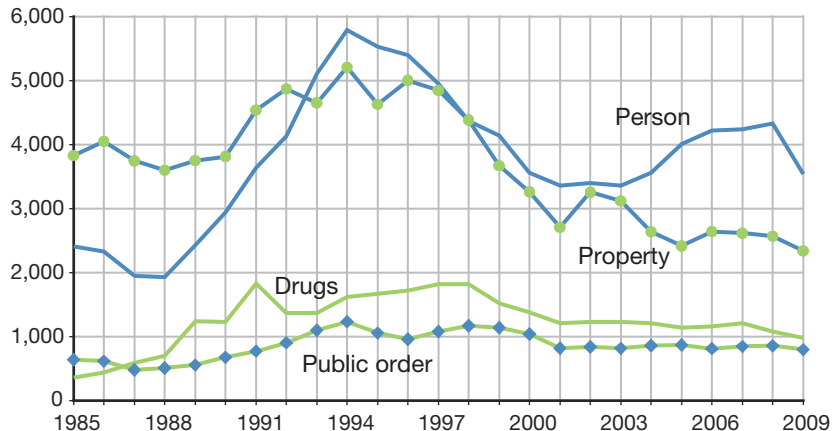
The number of cases judicially waived to criminal court peaked in 1994

Cases judicially waived to criminal court



In 1985, more property offense cases were judicially waived than cases in any other offense category; in 2009, more person offense cases were waived than cases in any other category

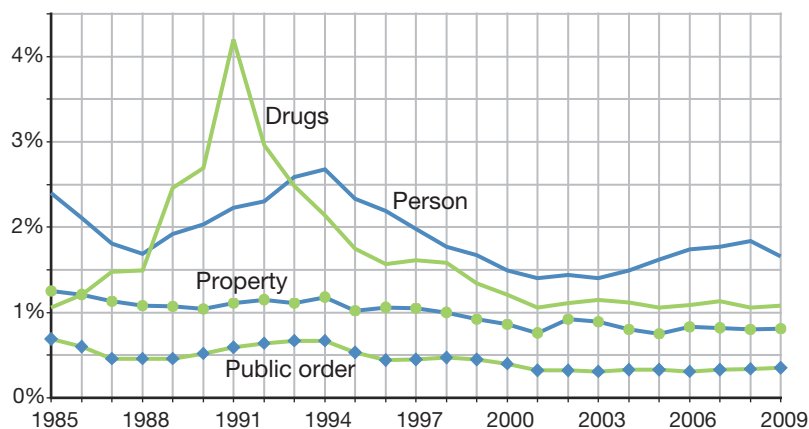
Cases judicially waived to criminal court



Waiver

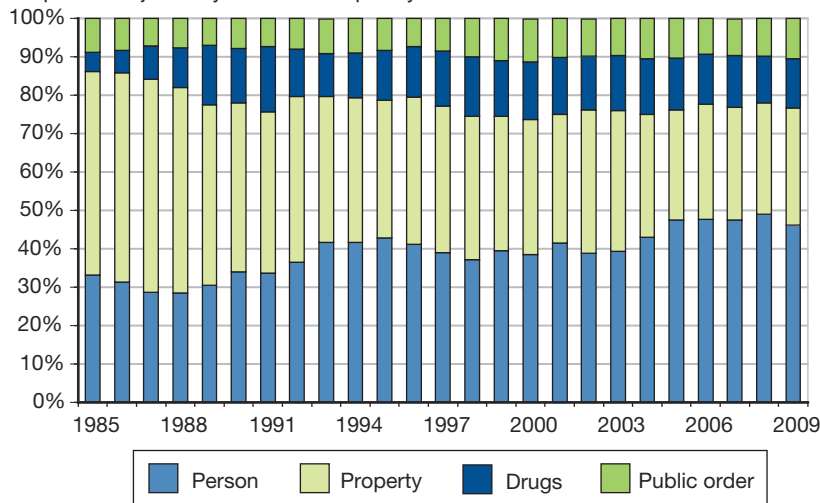
Between 1989 and 1992, cases involving drug offenses were most likely to be judicially waived; for all other years between 1985 and 2009, person offense cases were most likely to be waived

Percent of petitioned cases judicially waived to criminal court



Between 1985 and 2009, the offense profile of the judicially waived caseload changed substantially—the share of property offense cases decreased and the share of person offense cases increased

Proportion of judicially waived delinquency cases



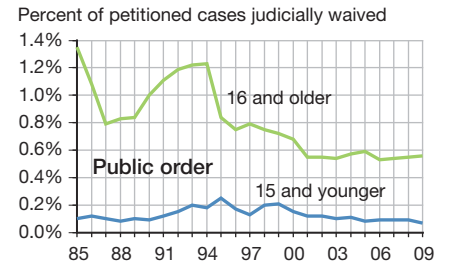
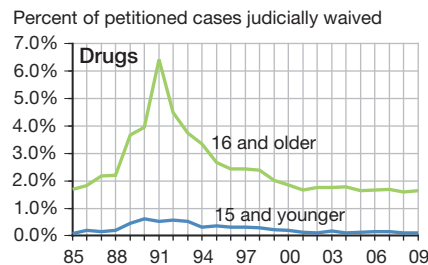
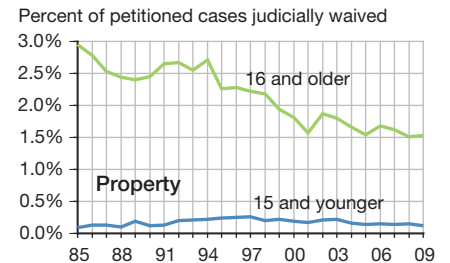
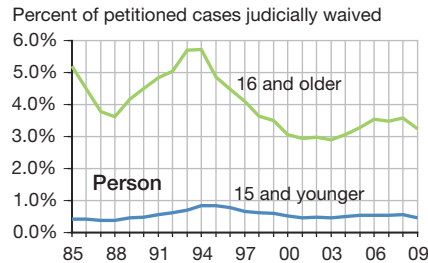
- Between 1985 and 1991, the proportion of judicially waived drug offense cases increased sharply from 1.1% to 4.2%. After peaking in 1991, the proportion of waived drug offense cases decreased, with 1.1% of drug cases being waived in 2009.
- The proportion of judicially waived person offense cases decreased between 1985 and 1988 and then increased steadily through 1994, when 2.7% of such cases were waived. The proportion declined to its lowest level in 2001 (1.4%), then increased through 2009 (1.7%).
- Between 1985 and 2009, the proportion of property offense cases that were judicially waived decreased from 1.2% to 0.8%. Following a similar pattern, the proportion of judicially waived public order offense cases decreased from 0.7% to 0.3% during the same time period.
- The proportion of the waived caseload involving person offenses grew steadily between 1985 and 2009. In 1985, person offense cases accounted for one-third (33%) of the waived caseload; by 2009, person offense cases were 46% of the waived caseload.
- The proportion of all waived delinquency cases that involved a property offense as the most serious charge declined from 53% in 1985 to 31% in 2009.
- Drug offense cases represented 5% of the judicially waived cases in 1985; by 1991, they comprised 17% of the waived caseload. In 2009, drug offense cases made up 13% of the judicially waived caseload.
- Between 1985 and 2009, public order offense cases comprised 7% to 11% of the waived caseload.

Waiver

Age

- In 2009, 1.6% 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 3.1%, declined to 1.7% in 2001, and remained relatively stable at that level through 2009.
- This pattern was most marked in waivers for older juveniles charged with drug offenses, which peaked at 6.4% in 1991 and then steadily declined to 1.7% in 2001. In 2009, the likelihood of judicial waiver in drug offense cases involving older juveniles was 1.6%.
- Regardless of offense, less than 1% of all petitioned delinquency cases involving juveniles age 15 or younger were waived to criminal court between 1985 and 2009.

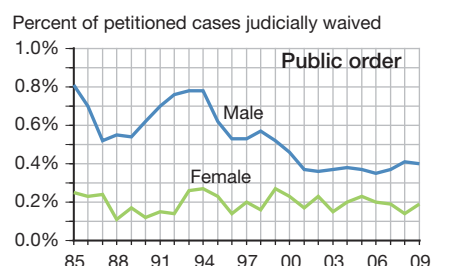
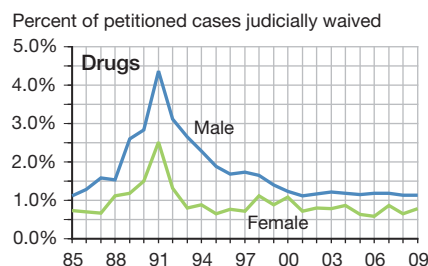
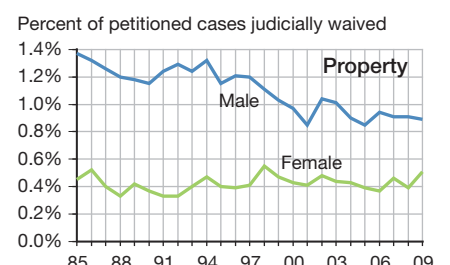
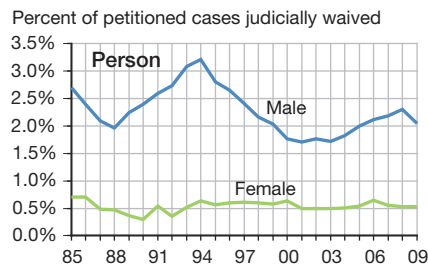
Cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were much more likely to be judicially waived to criminal court than those involving younger juveniles



Gender

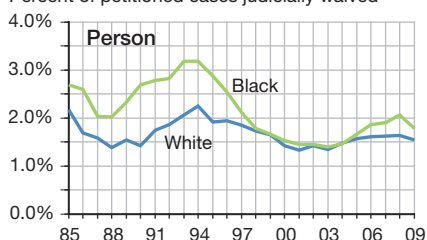
- The proportion of petitioned drug offense cases judicially waived increased substantially for males between 1985 and 1991 (from 1.1% to 4.4%) and then declined. In 2009, 1.1% of petitioned drug offense cases involving males were judicially waived.
- Judicially waived drug offense cases involving females followed the same pattern. In 2009, 0.8% of petitioned drug offense cases involving females were judicially waived.
- Females accounted for 11% of all delinquency cases judicially waived in 2009: 8% of person offense cases, 13% of property offense cases, 11% of drug cases, and 14% of public order offense cases.

Regardless of offense, cases involving males were more likely to be judicially waived than cases involving females

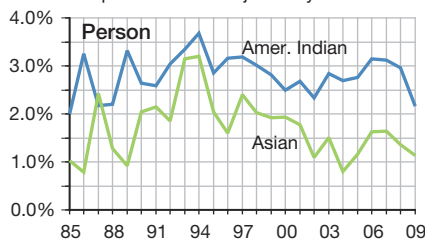


Person and drug offense cases involving black youth were more likely than cases involving white youth to be judicially waived

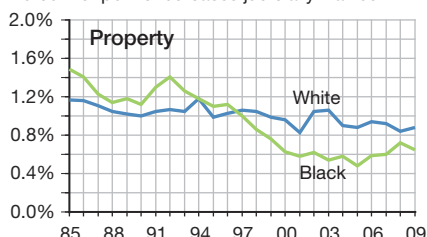
Percent of petitioned cases judicially waived



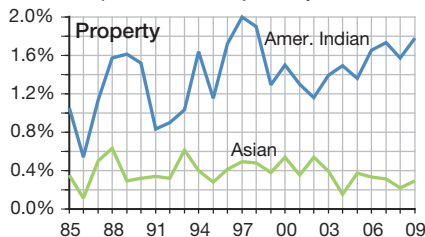
Percent of petitioned cases judicially waived



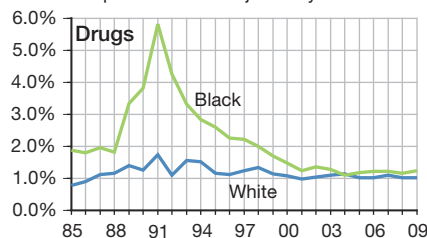
Percent of petitioned cases judicially waived



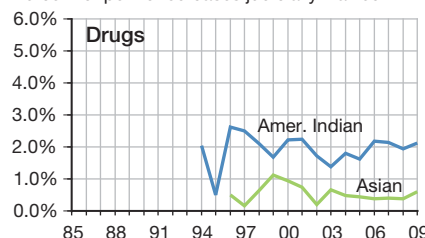
Percent of petitioned cases judicially waived



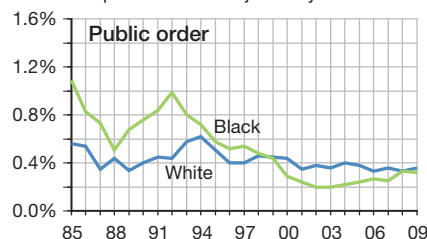
Percent of petitioned cases judicially waived



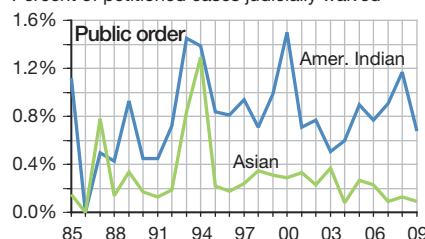
Percent of petitioned cases judicially waived



Percent of petitioned cases judicially waived



Percent of petitioned cases judicially waived



Note: Data for American Indian youth and Asian youth are not presented for all offenses and all years because the small number of cases produces unstable estimates.

Race

- The likelihood of judicial waiver among cases involving white youth was lower in 2009 (0.9%) than in 1985 (1.2%); the pattern was similar for cases involving black youth (1.0% in 2009 compared with 1.8% in 1985).
- The likelihood of judicial waiver among cases involving Asian youth was the same in 2009 as in 1985 (0.4%).
- For American Indian youth, the likelihood of judicial waiver was greater in 2009 (1.6%) than in 1985 (1.2%).
- In 2009, cases involving person offenses were most likely to be waived for youth of all races: 1.5% among white juveniles, 1.8% among black juveniles, 2.2% among American Indian youth, and 1.1% among Asian juveniles.
- Among black juveniles, the use of waiver to criminal court for cases involving drug offenses peaked at 5.8% in 1991 and declined to 1.2% by 2009.

Waiver

- The number of judicially waived cases involving white juveniles increased 78% between 1985 and 1994, from 4,200 to 7,500, and then declined 41% by 2009 to 4,500.
- For black juveniles, the number of judicially waived cases doubled between 1985 and 1994, and then fell substantially through 2001. However, between 2001 and 2008, the number of judicially waived cases grew 42% and then fell 19% through 2009. As a result, the number in 2009 was just 1% more than the 1985 level.
- The number of judicially waived person offense cases involving white youth increased 147% between 1985 and 1996, and then declined 37% by 2009.
- The number of judicially waived drug offense cases involving black juveniles increased 821% between 1985 and the peak in 1991 and then declined 80% by 2009.

Offense profile of waived cases:

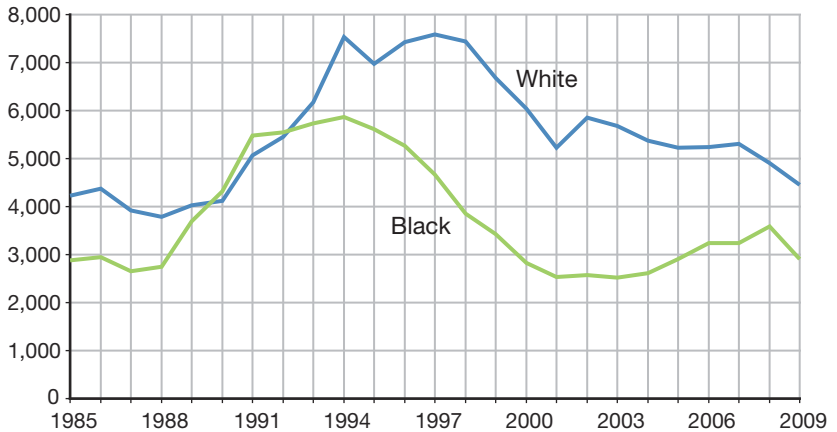
Most serious offense	1985	2009
White		
Person	27%	39%
Property	60	36
Drugs	4	14
Public order	9	11
Total	100%	100%
Black		
Person	43%	58%
Property	42	22
Drugs	6	11
Public order	8	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding. Offense profiles are not presented for American Indian and Asian youth because counts were too small to calculate meaningful percentages.

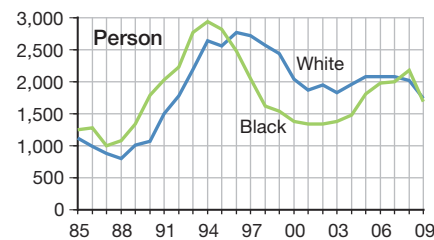
- In 2009, person offense cases accounted for 58% of the waived cases involving black juveniles.
- For white youth, property offenses accounted for the largest share of the waived caseload in 1985 (60%) but, in 2009, person offenses accounted for the largest share (39%).

For both white juveniles and black juveniles, the number of delinquency cases judicially waived to criminal court in 2009 was well below the mid-1990s peak

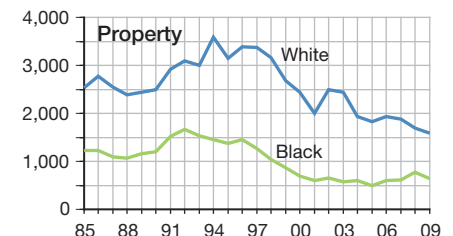
Delinquency cases judicially waived to criminal court



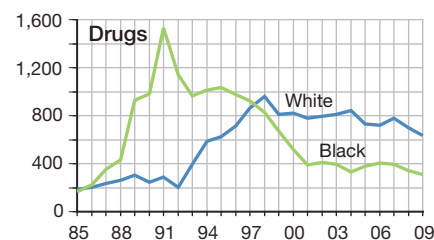
Cases judicially waived to criminal court



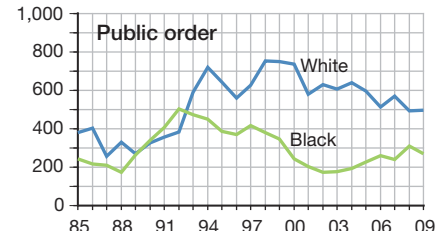
Cases judicially waived to criminal court



Cases judicially waived to criminal court

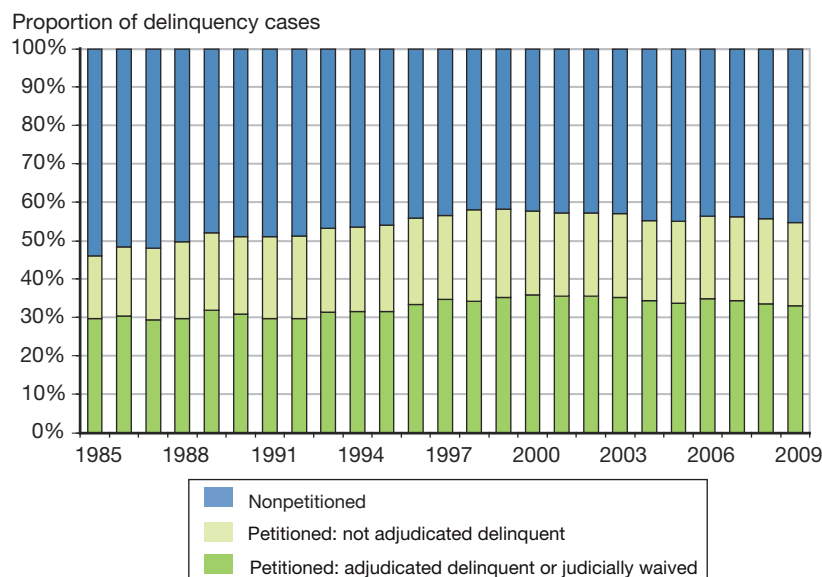


Cases judicially waived to criminal court



Adjudication

The proportion of formally processed delinquency cases that resulted in a delinquency adjudication or waiver changed little since 1997



In 2009, youth were adjudicated delinquent in 3 of every 5 petitioned delinquency cases

Most serious offense	Cases adjudicated delinquent	Percentage of total petitioned cases	Percentage of all adjudicated cases, 2009		
			Younger than 16	Female	White
Total delinquency	488,800	59%	50%	21%	62%
Total person	122,800	58	58	24	54
Criminal homicide	500	49	48	16	59
Forcible rape	2,000	68	65	2	68
Robbery	16,600	66	52	11	31
Aggravated assault	20,700	64	56	23	54
Simple assault	67,200	54	59	30	58
Other violent sex offenses	6,500	67	74	6	66
Other person offenses	9,300	56	55	21	60
Total property	171,000	59	53	19	64
Burglary	47,900	64	53	8	62
Larceny-theft	61,900	57	51	32	62
Motor vehicle theft	9,500	63	51	18	58
Arson	2,400	58	74	13	74
Vandalism	27,400	57	58	12	78
Trespassing	10,100	51	52	15	56
Stolen property offenses	6,600	62	46	10	52
Other property offenses	5,100	62	44	31	63
Drug law violations	54,800	61	38	15	71
Public order offenses	140,300	61	45	24	62
Obstruction of justice	87,200	63	40	24	63
Disorderly conduct	25,300	56	60	30	52
Weapons offenses	12,000	61	51	9	58
Liquor law violations	3,700	63	32	27	88
Nonviolent sex offenses	3,700	64	63	17	72
Other public order offenses	8,400	53	44	23	71

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

- In 1985, 30% of all delinquency cases resulted in either adjudication of delinquency or waiver to criminal court. By 2009, this proportion had increased to 33%.
- Between 1985 and 2009, the number of delinquency cases that resulted in a delinquency adjudication or were judicially waived to criminal court increased 45%, and the number of formally handled cases that were not adjudicated delinquent increased 72%.
- In general, the likelihood of being adjudicated delinquent was greater for more serious offenses within the same general offense category.
- Within the 2009 person offense category, 64% of petitioned aggravated assault cases were adjudicated delinquent, compared with 54% of simple assault cases.
- In the property offense category in 2009, 64% of petitioned burglary cases and 63% of motor vehicle theft cases were adjudicated delinquent, compared with 57% of larceny-theft cases.
- Among public order offenses in 2009, 63% of obstruction of justice cases and liquor law violation cases were adjudicated delinquent, compared with 56% of disorderly conduct cases.
- Youth younger than 16 accounted for 50% of all adjudicated delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 2009, females accounted for 21%, and white youth accounted for 62%.

Adjudication

- Beginning in 1985 and continuing through 1997, the annual number of delinquency cases in which the youth was adjudicated delinquent steadily increased from 336,000 to 642,100 and then declined to 488,800 in 2009.
- The number of adjudicated person offense cases increased 124% between 1985 and 2009 (54,900 vs. 122,800).
- The number of adjudicated cases involving property offenses increased 44% between 1985 (196,300) and its peak in 1997 (282,600) and then declined 39% by 2009 (171,000) for an overall decline of 13%.
- Between 1985 and 2001, the number of adjudicated drug offense cases increased 213% (from 22,800 to 71,300) and then declined 23% by 2009.
- Between 1985 and 2009, the number of public order offense cases adjudicated delinquent increased 127%, from 61,900 cases to 140,300 cases.

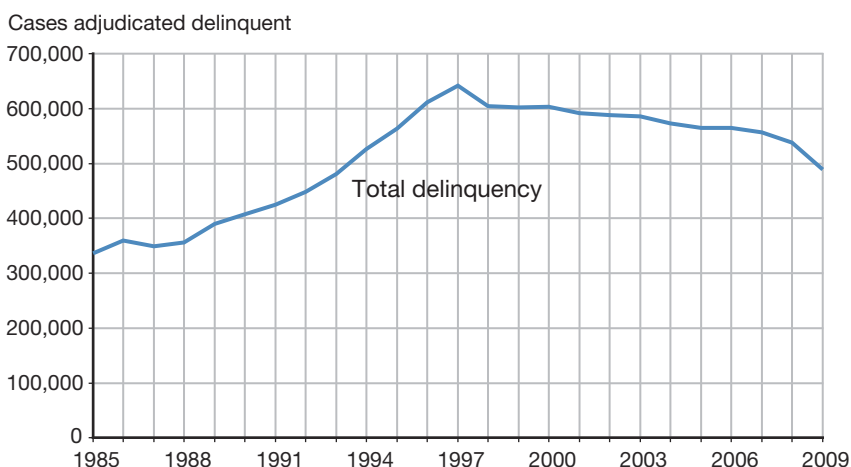
Offense profile of cases adjudicated delinquent:

Most serious offense	1985	2009
Person	16%	25%
Property	58	35
Drugs	7	11
Public order	18	29
Total	100%	100%
Cases adjudicated delinquent	336,000	488,800

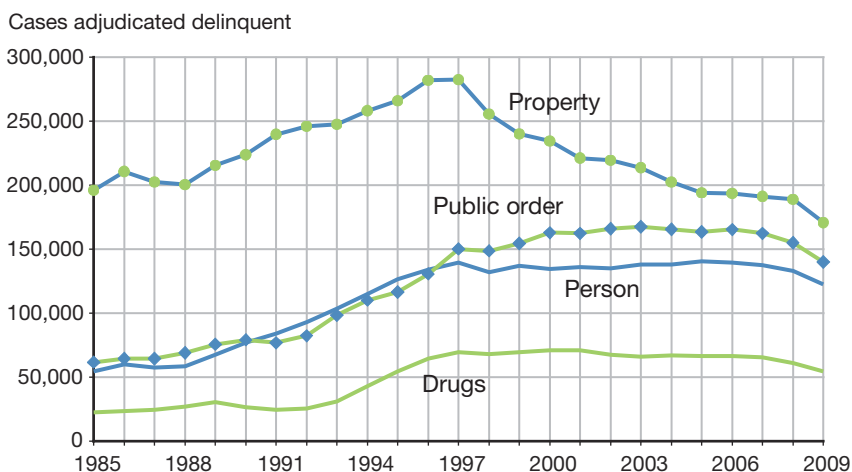
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Compared with 1985, the 2009 adjudicated delinquent caseload included greater proportions of person, public order, and drug offense cases and a substantially smaller proportion of property offense cases.

Between 1985 and 2009, the number of cases in which the youth was adjudicated delinquent increased 45%



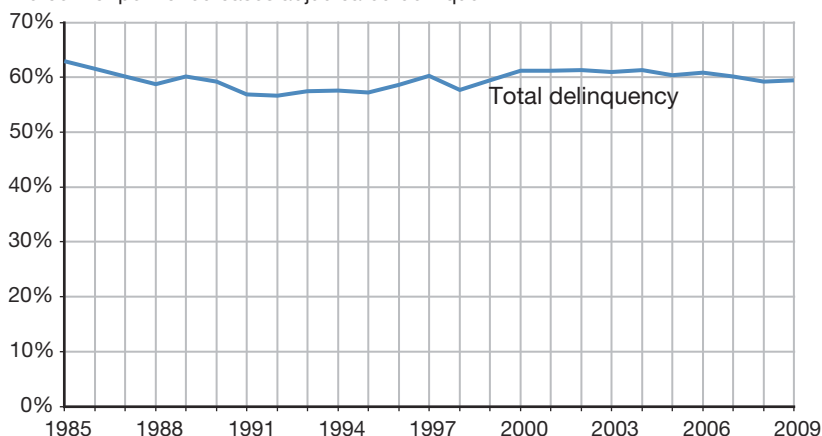
Since 1997, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent decreased for all general offense categories



Adjudication

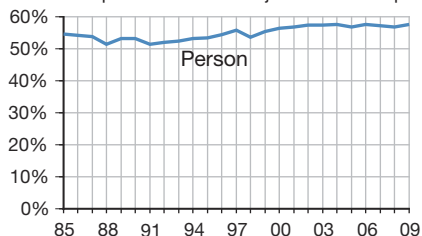
Between 1992 and 2009, the likelihood of petitioned cases resulting in a delinquency adjudication increased slightly from 57% to 59%

Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent

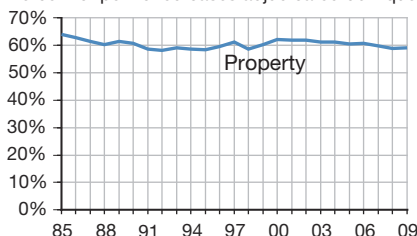


- The likelihood of delinquency adjudication decreased from 63% to 57% between 1985 and 1992 and then increased to 59% by 2009.
- In 2009, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication for cases involving property, drug, and public order offenses was less than in 1985 (by 5 to 8 percentage points). However, for cases involving a person offense, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication was greater in 2009 than in 1985 (58% vs. 55%).
- Among the four general offense categories, person offense cases were least likely to result in delinquency adjudication for all years between 1985 and 2009.
- The likelihood of adjudication among cases involving a property offense decreased from 64% to 58% between 1985 and 1995, then remained relatively stable through 2009.
- The likelihood of adjudication among drug offense cases decreased from 68% to 56% between 1985 and the early 1990s and then increased to 61% in 2009.
- Among public order cases, the likelihood of adjudication decreased from 67% to 58% between 1985 and 1992 and then increased to 61% in 2009.
- Cases involving public order offenses were more likely than any other offense to result in a delinquency adjudication each year between 1992 and 2009.

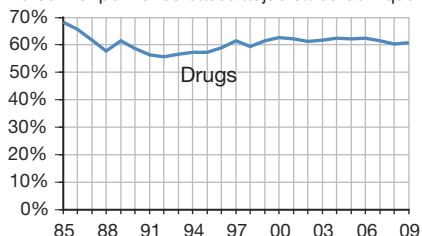
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



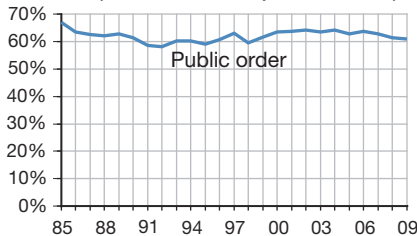
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



Adjudication

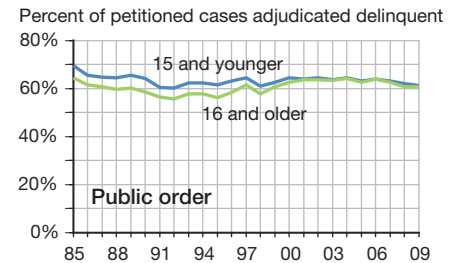
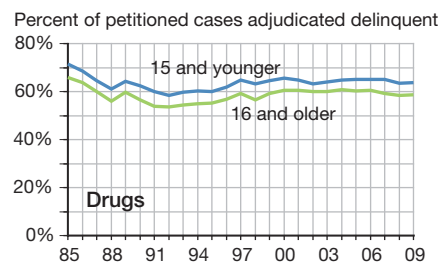
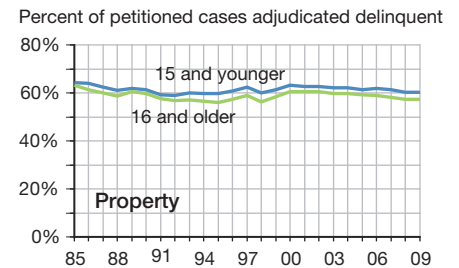
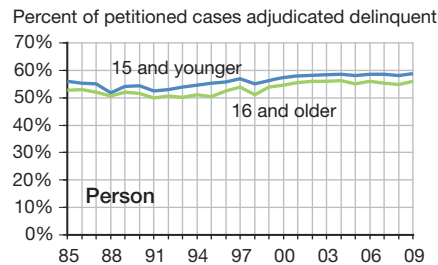
Age

- Regardless of age, person offense cases were less likely than other offense categories to be adjudicated delinquent for each year between 1985 and 2009.
- Between 1985 and 1995, the likelihood of adjudication for drug offense cases involving juveniles 15 or younger decreased from 71% to 60%. After 1995, the likelihood increased. In 2009, 64% of drug offense cases involving juveniles under age 16 resulted in a delinquency adjudication.
- For drug offense cases involving juveniles age 16 and older, the likelihood of adjudication decreased from 66% to 54% between 1985 and 1994. Similar to the trend for younger youth, the proportion of drug offense cases adjudicated delinquent increased to 59% in 2009 for older juveniles.

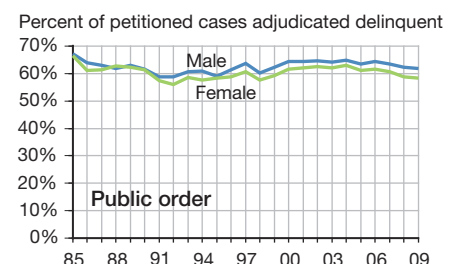
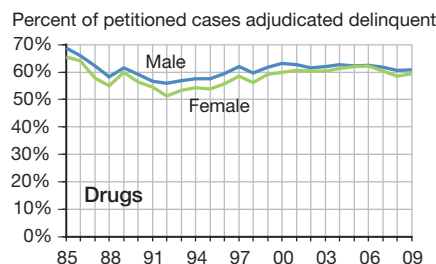
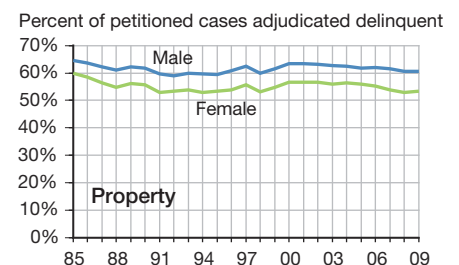
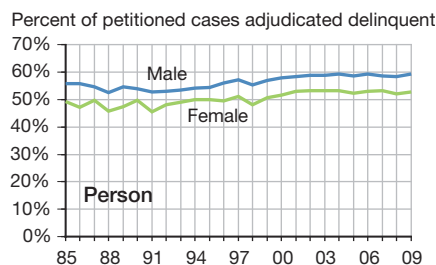
Gender

- Between 1985 and 2009, male cases generally were more likely to be adjudicated delinquent than were female cases.
- Since 2001, however, petitioned drug offense cases involving females were nearly as likely as those involving males to result in a delinquency adjudication.
- Between 1985 and 2009, for both male and female juveniles, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication increased for person offense cases.

Each year between 1985 and 2009, cases involving younger juveniles were more likely to be adjudicated delinquent than those involving older juveniles, regardless of offense category



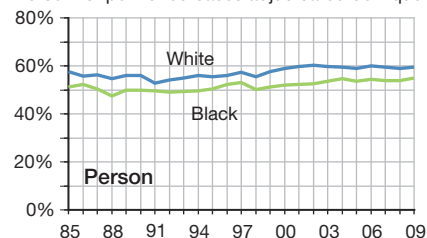
Between 1985 and 2009, person and property offense cases involving males were more likely to be adjudicated delinquent than cases involving females



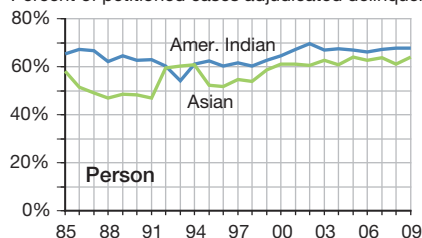
Adjudication

In each year between 1985 and 2009, delinquency cases involving black youth were less likely to result in a delinquency adjudication than were cases involving white youth

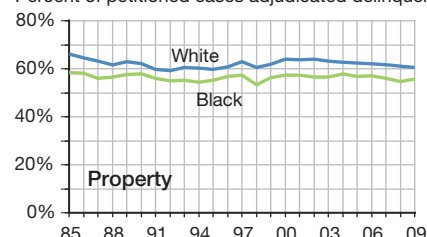
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



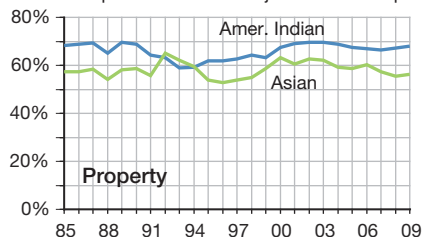
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



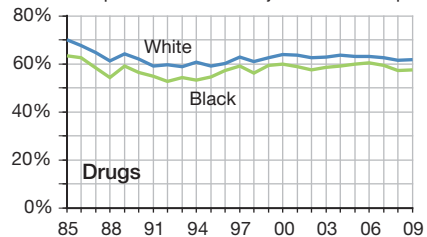
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



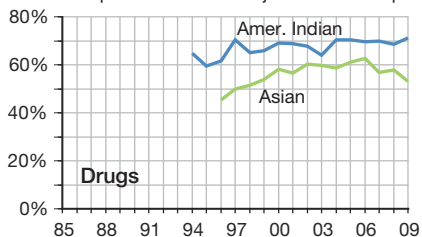
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



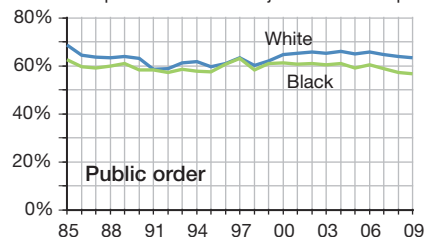
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



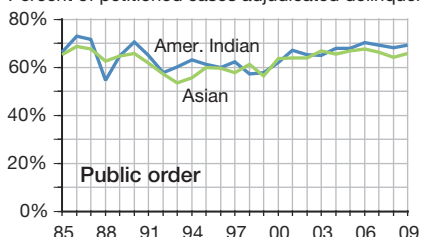
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



Note: Data for American Indian youth and Asian youth are not presented for all offenses and all years because the small number of cases produces unstable estimates.

Race

- For black juveniles, the likelihood of delinquency adjudication decreased between 1985 and 1994 (from 57% to 53%) and then increased to 56% in 2009.
- For delinquency cases involving white juveniles, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication decreased between 1985 and 1995 (from 66% to 59%) and then increased. In 2009, 61% of all cases involving white youth resulted in a delinquency adjudication.
- The likelihood of a delinquency adjudication for drug offense cases was higher in 2009 than in 1996 for Asian youth but about the same for cases involving black youth.
- The racial profile of adjudicated cases changed between 1985 and 2009. In 1985, white youth accounted for 71% of the adjudicated case-load; by 2009, this proportion declined to 62%.

Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

- The number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in out-of-home placement increased 27% between 1985 and 2009. During this period, the number of cases involving the use of out-of-home placement increased 165% for drug offense cases, 119% for person offense cases, and 115% for public order offense cases but decreased 10% for property offense cases.
- The number of cases involving out-of-home placement peaked in 1997 at 176,800 cases and then decreased 24% by 2009. Between 1997 and 2009, the number of cases resulting in out-of-home placement decreased 40% for property offense cases, 32% for drug offense cases, 11% for person offense cases, and 7% for public order offense cases.
- Public order offense cases include escapes from institutions, weapons offenses, and probation and parole violations. This may help to explain the relatively high number of public order offense cases involving out-of-home placement.

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

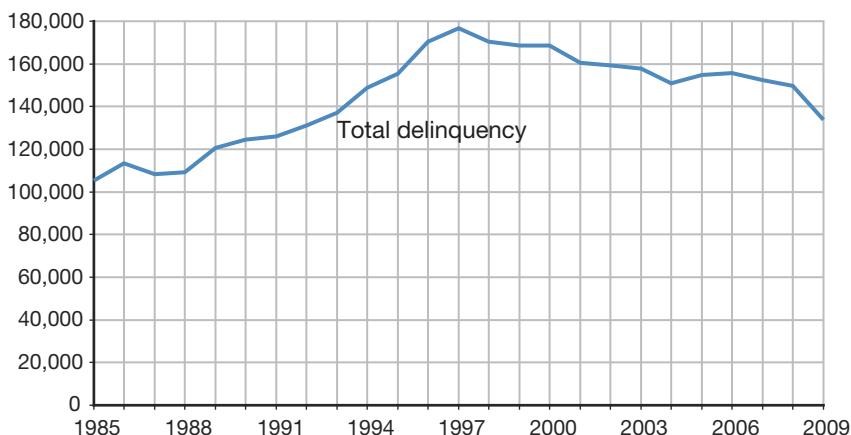
Most serious offense	1985	2009
Person	18%	28%
Property	55	33
Drugs	5	9
Public order	21	30
Total	100%	100%
Cases resulting in out-of-home placement	105,200	133,800

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

- Property offense cases are the largest share of cases adjudicated delinquent that result in out-of-home placement, although the proportion declined substantially between 1985 and 2009.

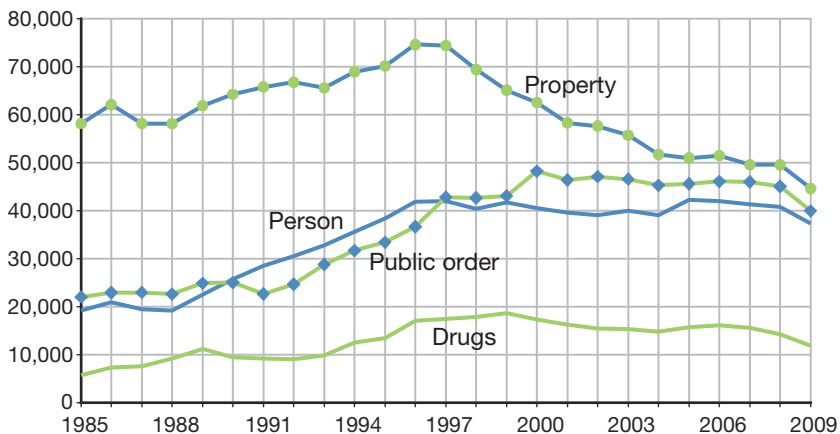
The number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in out-of-home placement increased 68% between 1985 and 1997 and then decreased 24% through 2009

Cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement



The number of property offense cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in out-of-home placement decreased 40% between 1997 and 2009

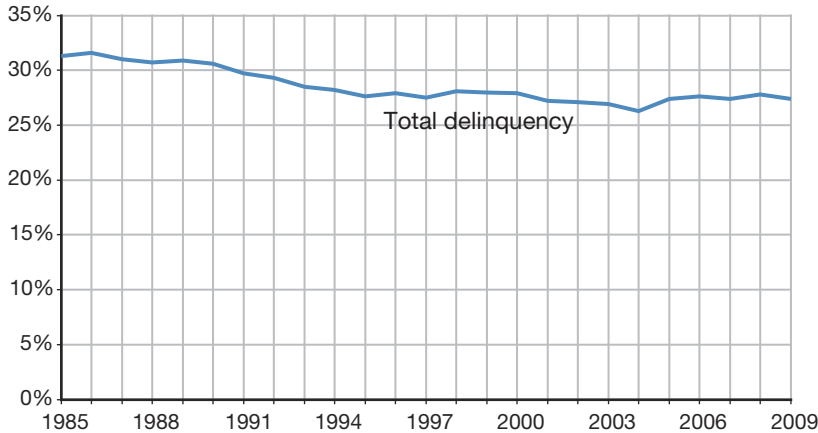
Cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement



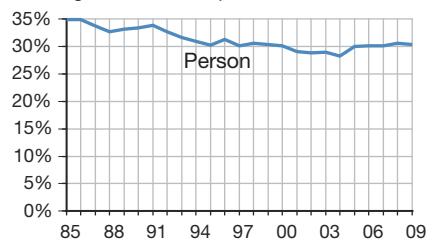
Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

The court ordered out-of-home placement in 27% of all cases adjudicated delinquent in 2009, down from 31% in 1985

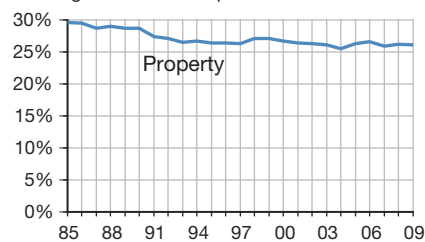
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement



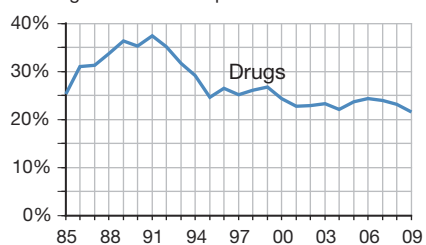
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement



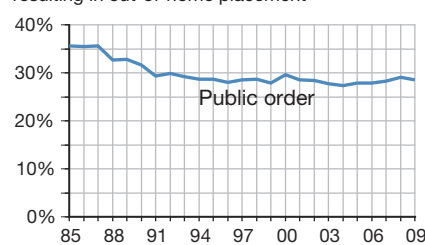
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement



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



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



- Although the likelihood that an adjudicated case would result in out-of-home placement decreased between 1985 and 2009 for each of the four major offense categories, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement increased 27%.
- Between 1985 and 2009, the largest decline in the proportion of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement was seen in cases involving public order offenses (from 36% to 28%). The proportion also decreased for person offense cases (from 35% to 30%), for property offense cases (from 30% to 26%), and for drug offense cases (from 25% to 22%).
- Between 1985 and 2009, the trend in the likelihood of out-of-home placement for drug offense cases differed from the trends of the other general offense categories. The proportion of adjudicated drug offense cases that resulted in out-of-home placement increased from 25% in 1985 to 37% in 1991 before decreasing through 2009. In contrast, the proportion of person, property, and public order offense cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement declined between 1985 and the mid-2000s, then remained relatively constant between 2004 and 2009.

Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

Age

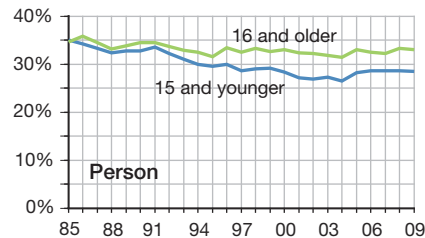
- In each year from 2001 through 2009, cases involving juveniles age 16 or older adjudicated delinquent were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were cases involving youth age 15 or younger, regardless of offense.
- Between 1985 and 2009, the use of out-of-home placement declined for both younger youth and older youth across all four general offense categories. The declines for younger youth were greater than those for older youth.

Gender

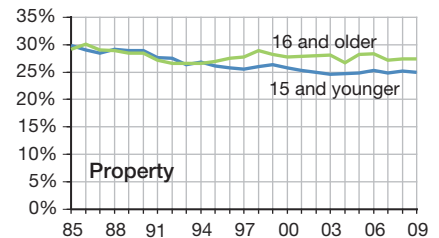
- Between 1985 and 2009, the use of out-of-home placement declined more for public order offense cases than for any other offense category for both males (6 percentage points) and females (12 percentage points).
- For males in 2009, person offense cases adjudicated delinquent were most likely to result in out-of-home placement (33%), followed by public order offense cases (30%), property cases (28%), and cases involving drug offenses (23%).
- For females in 2009, adjudicated public order offense cases were most likely to result in out-of-home placement (23%), followed by person cases (22%), property cases (17%), and drug offense cases (16%).

Between 1985 and 2009, the likelihood of out-of-home placement declined more for younger youth than older youth

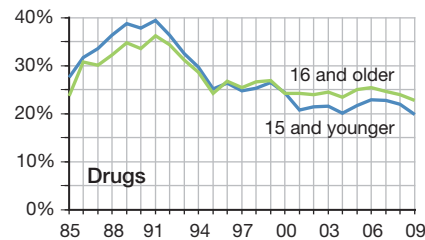
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement



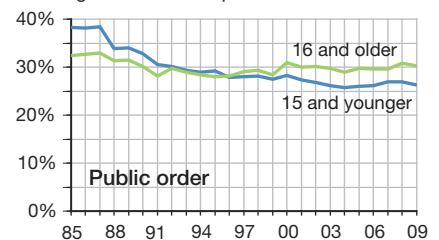
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement



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

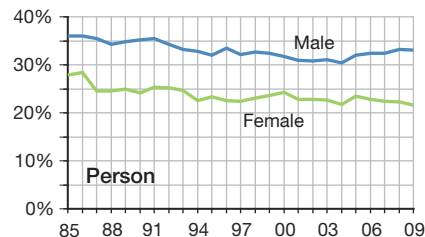


Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement

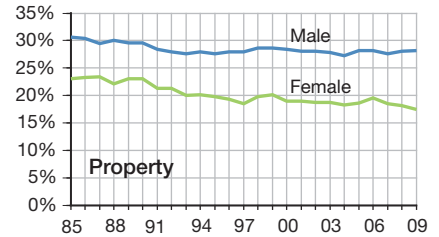


For all years between 1985 and 2009, out-of-home placement was more likely for cases involving males than females

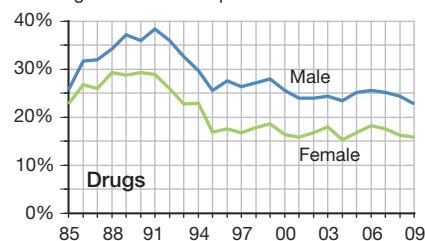
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement



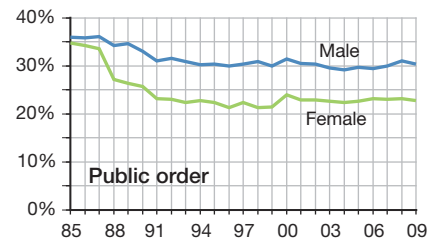
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement



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



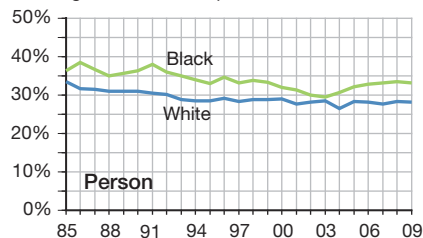
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement



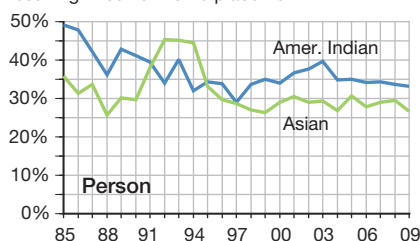
Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

Since 2001, adjudicated person offense cases were more likely than other offense categories to receive a disposition of out-of-home placement for American Indian youth and Asian youth

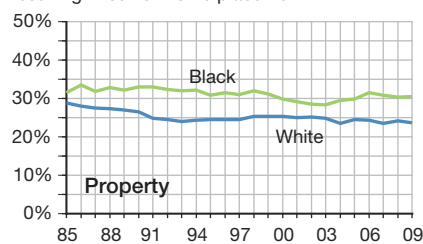
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement



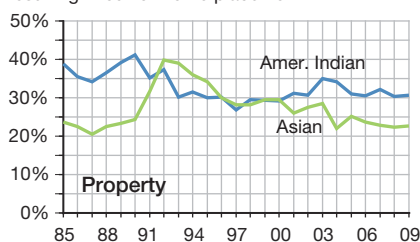
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement



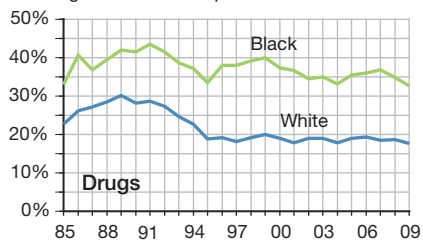
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement



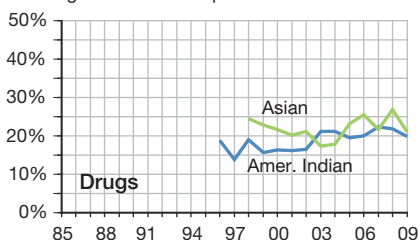
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement



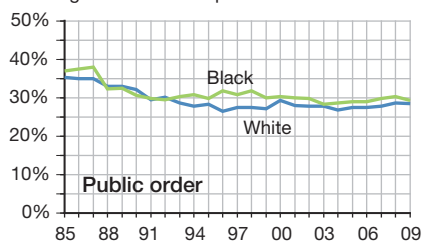
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement



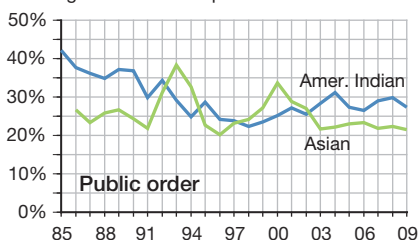
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement



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



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



Race

- After adjudication, the likelihood of out-of-home placement in 2009 was greater for black youth (31%) and American Indian youth (29%) than for white (25%) or Asian youth (23%).
- For person, property, and public order offense cases, the proportion of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulting in out-of-home placement was smaller in 2009 than in 1985 for all races.
- For adjudicated person offense cases involving American Indian youth, the likelihood of out-of-home placement decreased 16 percentage points from 49% in 1985 to 33% in 2009; the decrease was less for Asian youth (from 36% to 27%), white youth (from 33% to 28%), and black youth (from 36% to 33%).
- In each year between 1998 and 2009, drug offense cases involving black juveniles adjudicated delinquent were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were drug cases involving juveniles of any other races.
- For adjudicated public order cases, the use of out-of-home placement decreased 15 percentage points between 1985 and 2009 for American Indian juveniles, 9 points for Asian youth, 7 points for white youth, and 8 points for black juveniles.

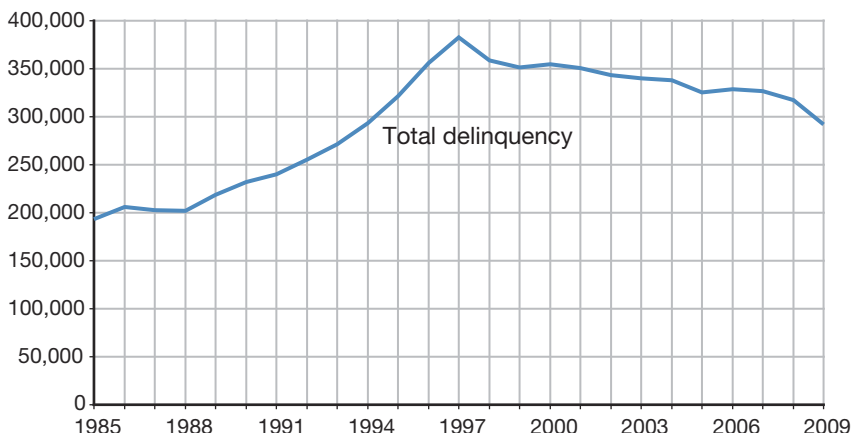
Note: Data for American Indian youth and Asian youth are not presented for all offenses and all years because the small number of cases produces unstable estimates.

Dispositions: Probation

- Between 1985 and 2009, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in an order of probation increased 51%, compared with a 27% increase in the number of cases that resulted in out-of-home placement.
- Nearly all of the growth in the number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation took place between 1985 and 1997. During that period, the number of cases adjudicated and ordered to probation doubled and then declined through 2009.
- Since 1985, the largest percent increase in the number of cases adjudicated delinquent that received probation has been for drug offense cases (150%), followed by person offenses (137%) and public order offenses (136%). The number of property offense cases decreased 8% since 1985.
- Between 1997 and 2009, the number of adjudicated cases resulting in an order of probation decreased 40% for property offenses, 17% for drug offenses, 12% for person offenses, and 5% for public order offenses.
- Increases in the person and public order offense categories accounted for most of the growth in the number of adjudicated cases resulting in probation between 1985 and 2009.

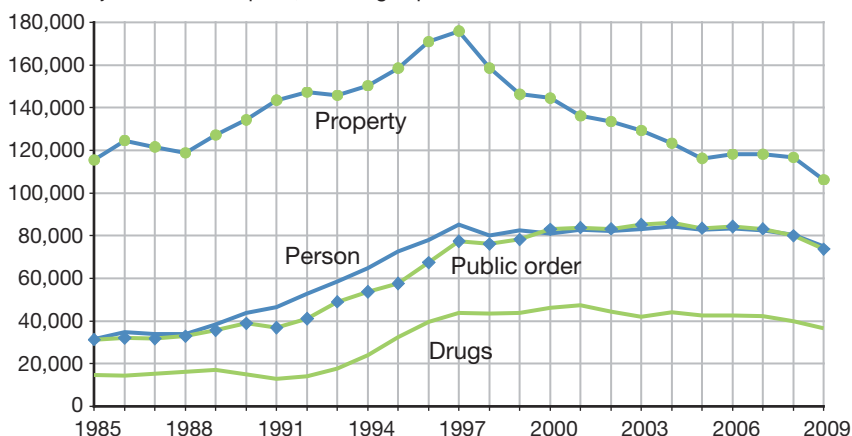
After reaching a peak in 1997, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation declined 24% by 2009

Cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



The number of adjudicated property offense cases resulting in an order of probation fell 40% since 1997

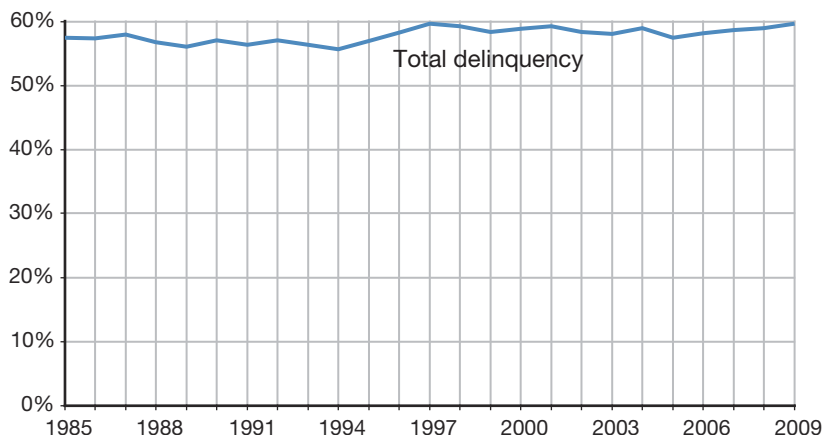
Cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



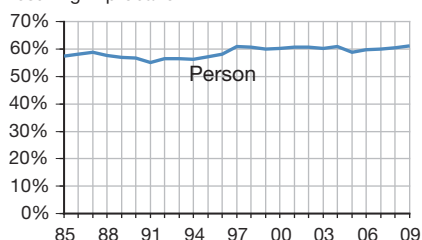
Dispositions: Probation

Probation remains the most likely sanction imposed by juvenile courts

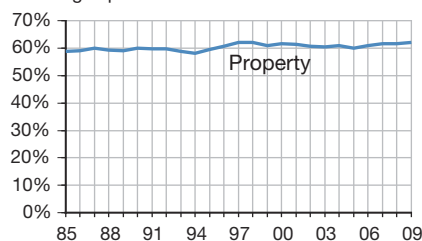
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



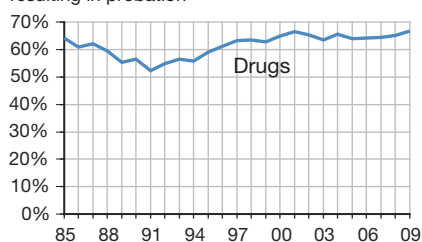
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



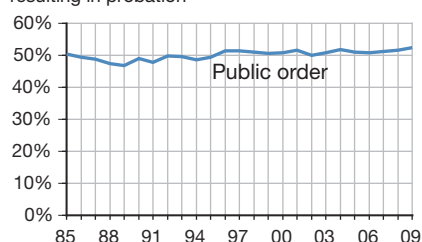
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



■ Probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 60% (291,500) of the cases adjudicated delinquent in 2009, compared with 57% (193,000) of the adjudicated caseload in 1985.

■ Between 1985 and 2009, the likelihood of probation for cases adjudicated delinquent was relatively stable for person, property, and public order offense cases, varying from 4 to 6 percentage points, compared with a 14 percentage point range for drug offense cases.

Offense profile of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation:

Most serious offense	1985	2009
Person	16%	26%
Property	60	36
Drugs	8	13
Public order	16	25
Total	100%	100%
Cases resulting in formal probation	193,000	291,500

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

■ In 2009, 36% of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation involved property offenses, while person cases and public order cases each accounted for approximately one quarter of these cases (26% and 25%, respectively).

■ The offense characteristics of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation changed between 1985 and 2009, with an increase in the proportion of cases involving person, drug, and public order offenses and a large decrease in the proportion involving property offenses.

Dispositions: Probation

Age

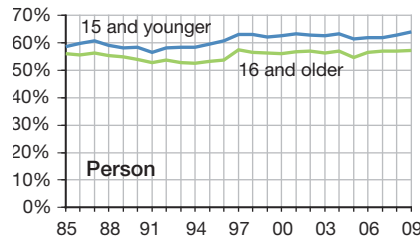
- Among juveniles age 15 or younger, the overall likelihood of being placed on formal probation increased between 1985 and 2009 from 58% to 63%.
- Among youth age 16 or older, the overall likelihood of being placed on formal probation was about the same in 2009 (57%) as it was in 1985 (56%).
- For both age groups in 2009, adjudicated cases involving drug offenses were more likely to result in probation than cases in other offense categories.

Gender

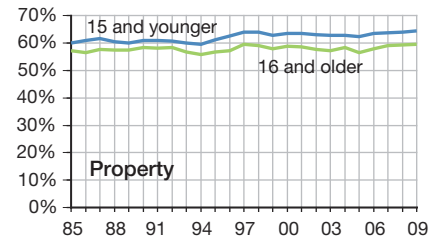
- The overall likelihood of being placed on formal probation increased for females between 1985 and 2009 (from 60% to 64%) and was about the same for males (from 57% to 59%).
- For females in 2009, drug offense cases adjudicated delinquent were most likely to be placed on probation (71%), followed by person offense cases (68%) and property offense cases (67%). Public order offense cases were least likely to result in formal probation (55%).
- Among males, drug offense cases adjudicated delinquent were most likely to be placed on probation (66%), followed by property offense cases (61%) and person offense cases (59%). As with females, public order offense cases were least likely to result in probation (52%) for males in 2009.

Since 1991, cases involving youth age 15 or younger were more likely than cases involving older youth to be placed on formal probation following an adjudication of delinquency

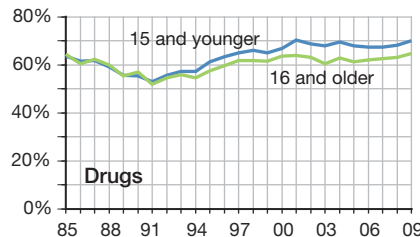
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



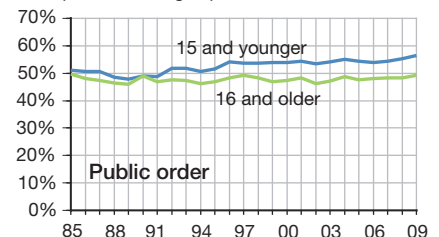
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation

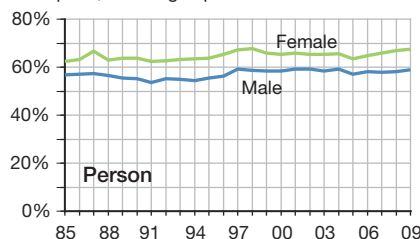


Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation

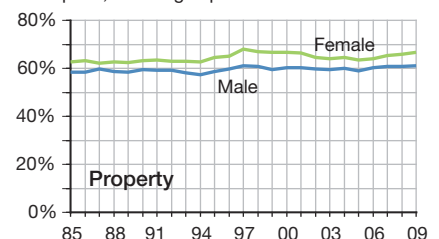


Regardless of offense, adjudicated cases involving females were more likely than those involving males to be placed on probation

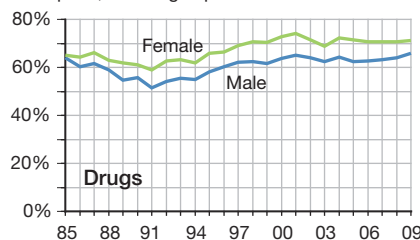
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



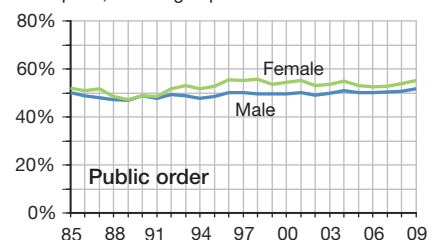
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



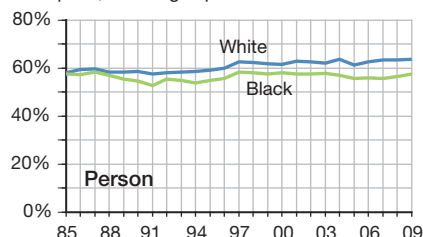
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



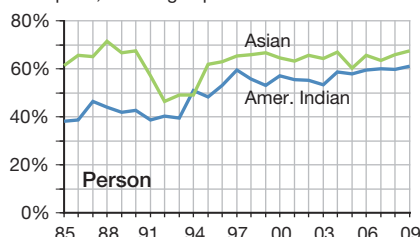
Dispositions: Probation

Since 1994, adjudicated cases involving white youth were more likely than cases involving black youth to be placed on probation

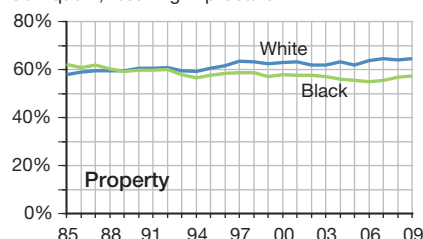
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



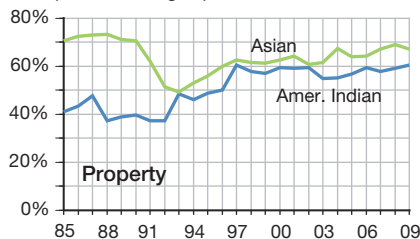
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



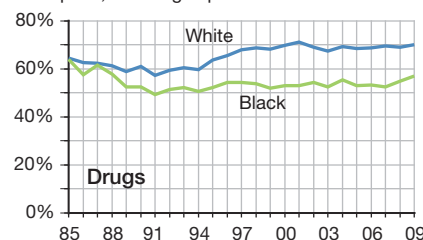
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



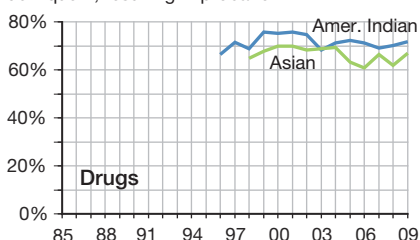
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



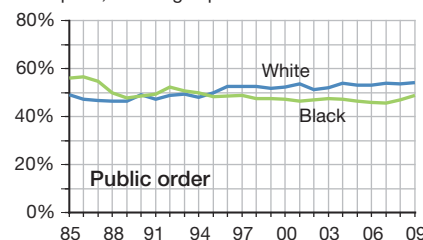
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



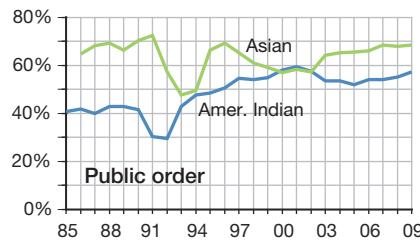
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



Race

Between 1985 and 2009, the overall likelihood of being placed on formal probation increased for adjudicated cases involving American Indian youth (from 40% to 61%), white youth (from 57% to 62%), and Asian youth (from 67% to 68%). The likelihood decreased for black youth (from 60% to 55%).

In 2009, among white youth, drug offense cases that were adjudicated delinquent were most likely to be placed on formal probation (70%), followed by adjudicated property offense cases (65% each) and person offense cases (64%).

Among cases involving black youth in 2009, adjudicated person offense cases were most likely to be placed on formal probation (58%), followed by adjudicated property and drug offense cases (57% each).

In 2009, for cases involving American Indian youth, adjudicated drug offense cases were most likely to be placed on formal probation (72%), followed by adjudicated person (61%) and property (60%) offense cases.

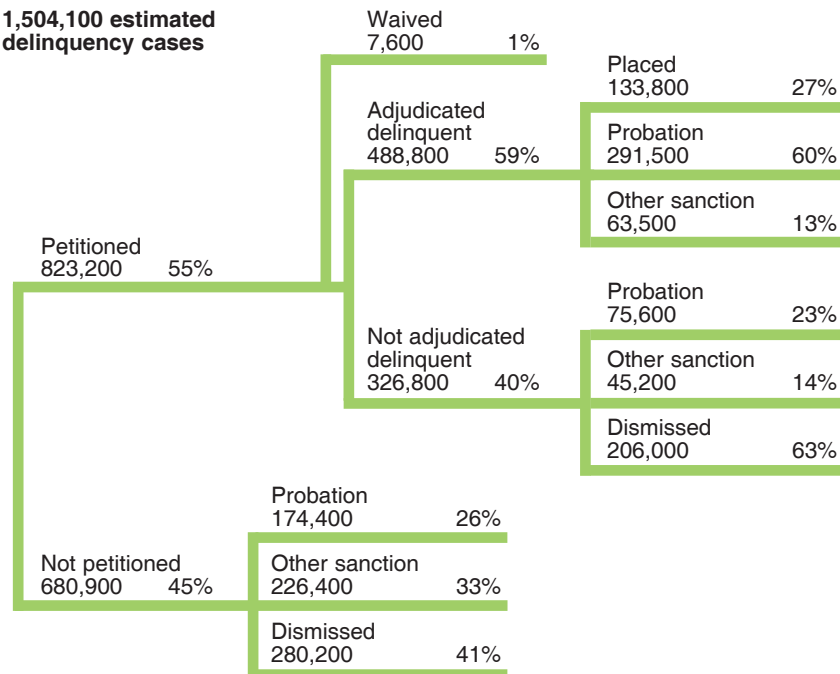
For cases involving Asian youth in 2009, public order offense cases that were adjudicated delinquent were slightly more likely to be placed on formal probation (69%) than were other offenses.

Note: Data for American Indian youth and Asian youth are not presented for all offenses and all years because the small number of cases produces unstable estimates.

Case Processing Overview, 2009

- In 2009, 55% (823,200) of the estimated 1,504,100 juvenile court cases were handled formally (with the filing of a petition).
- In 2009, 1% (7,600) of all formally processed delinquency cases were judicially transferred to criminal court.
- In 2009, 59% (488,800) of the cases that were handled formally (with the filing of a petition) resulted in a delinquency adjudication.
- In 60% (291,500) of cases adjudicated delinquent in 2009, formal probation was the most severe sanction ordered by the court.
- In 2009, 27% (133,800) of cases adjudicated delinquent resulted in placement outside the home in a residential facility.
- In 13% (63,500) of cases adjudicated delinquent in 2009, the juvenile was ordered to pay restitution or a fine, to participate in some form of community service, or to enter a treatment or counseling program—dispositions with minimal continuing supervision by probation staff.
- In 40% (326,800) of all petitioned delinquency cases in 2009, the youth was not subsequently adjudicated delinquent. The court dismissed 63% of these cases, while 23% resulted in some form of informal probation and 14% in other voluntary dispositions.
- In 2009, the court dismissed 41% of the informally handled (i.e., nonpetitioned) delinquency cases, while 26% of the cases resulted in voluntary probation and 33% in other dispositions.

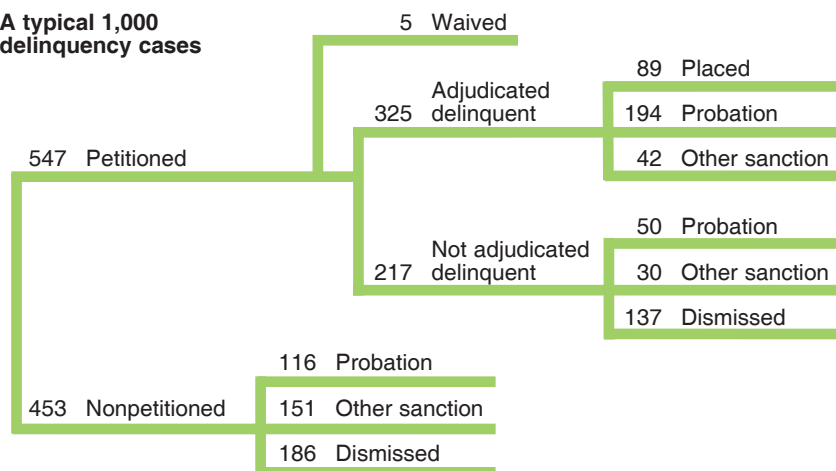
1,504,100 estimated delinquency cases



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2009 are available online at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Case Processing Overview, 2009

A typical 1,000 delinquency cases



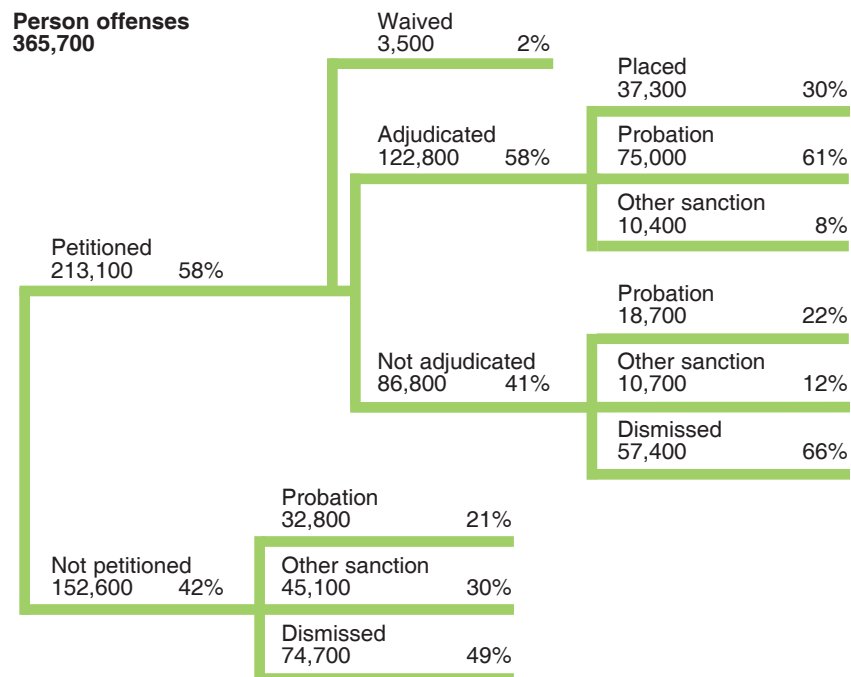
Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

- For every 1,000 delinquency cases processed in 2009, 547 were petitioned for formal processing and 453 were handled informally.
- Of the cases that were adjudicated delinquent, 60% (194 of 325) received a disposition of probation and 27% (89 of 325) were placed out of the home.
- In many petitioned delinquency cases that did not result in a delinquency adjudication, the youth agreed to informal services or sanctions (80 of 217), including informal probation and other dispositions such as restitution.
- Although juvenile courts in 2009 handled more than 4 in 10 delinquency cases without the filing of a formal petition, 59% 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, 2009

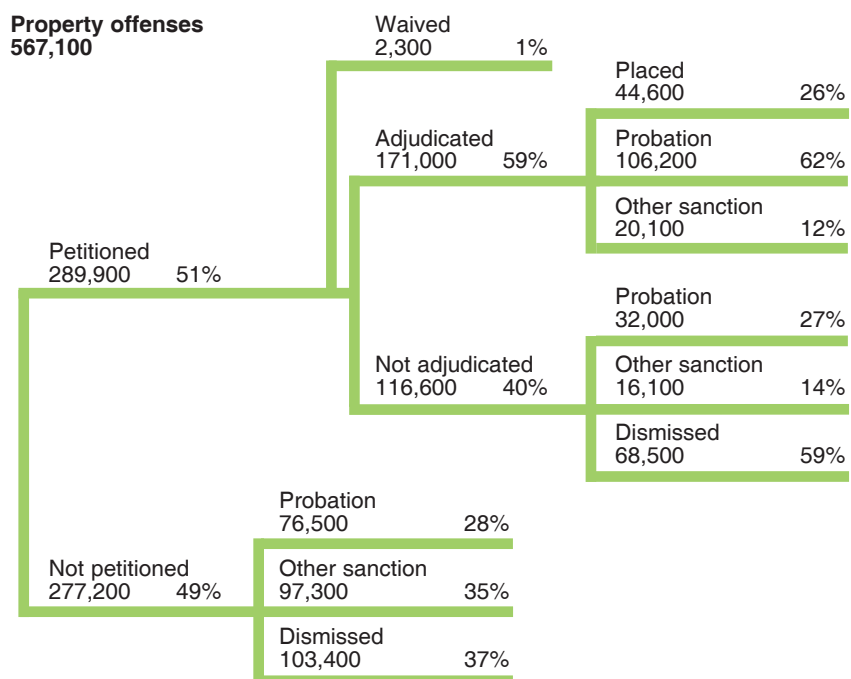
Person Offense Cases

- In 2009, 58% (122,800) of all formally processed person offense cases resulted in a delinquency adjudication.
- Formal probation was the most severe sanction ordered by the court in 61% (75,000) of the adjudicated person offense cases in 2009.
- Once adjudicated, person offense cases were more likely to result in out-of-home placement (30%) than were public order (28%), property (26%), or drug offense cases (22%).
- In 2009, one-fifth (21%) of person offense cases that were handled informally resulted in probation; 49% were dismissed.
- Juvenile courts waived jurisdiction in 2% (3,500) of all petitioned person offense cases in 2009.



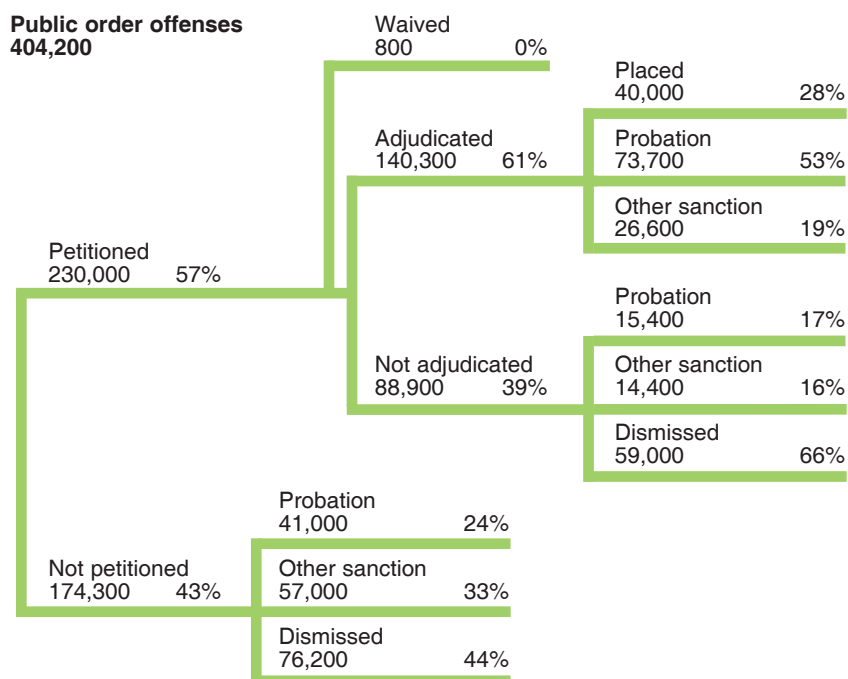
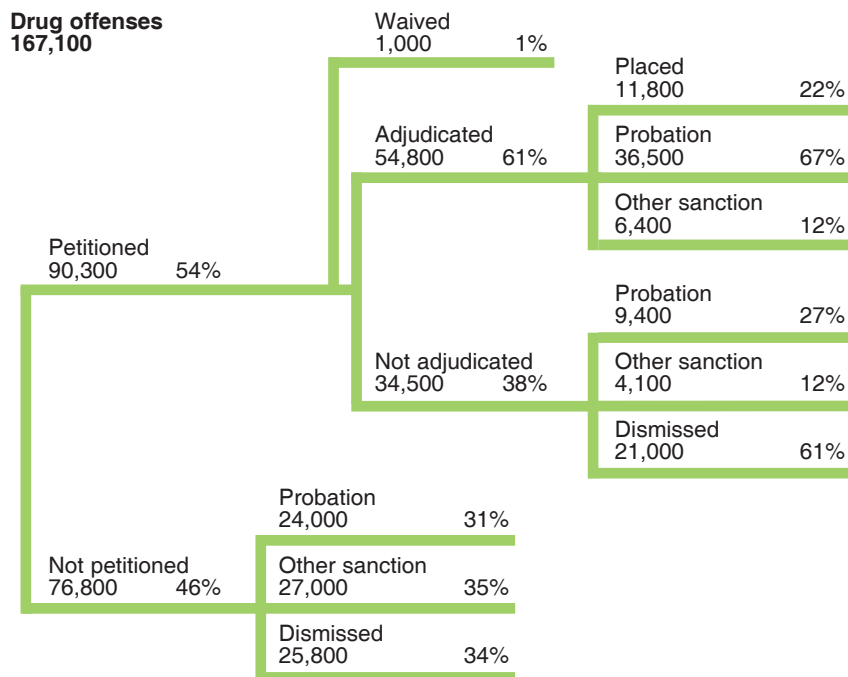
Property Offense Cases

- Juvenile courts handled the majority (51%) of all property offense cases formally in 2009. Of these formally handled cases, 59% (171,000 cases) were adjudicated delinquent.
- In 2009, 106,200 (62%) of the adjudicated property offense cases resulted in probation as the most severe sanction; another 26% (44,600) resulted in out-of-home placement. Other sanctions, such as restitution, community service, or referral to another agency, were ordered in 12% (20,100) of the petitioned property offense cases following adjudication.
- Of the four general offense categories, property offense cases were least likely to be petitioned for formal processing. Once petitioned, however, property offense cases were more likely to result in the youth being adjudicated delinquent than were cases involving person offenses.



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2009 are available online at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Case Processing by Offense Category, 2009



Drug Offense Cases

- In 2009, 61% (54,800) of all petitioned drug offense cases resulted in the youth being adjudicated delinquent; 67% (36,500) of these cases received probation as the most severe sanction, and another 22% (11,800) resulted in out-of-home placement.
- Other sanctions, such as restitution, community service, or referral to another agency, were ordered in 12% (6,400) of petitioned drug offense cases following adjudication in 2009.
- Juvenile courts waived jurisdiction in 1% (1,000) of all petitioned drug offense cases in 2009.
- About 46% of drug offense cases were informally handled in 2009; 66% of the informally handled drug offense cases resulted in probation or some other sanction.

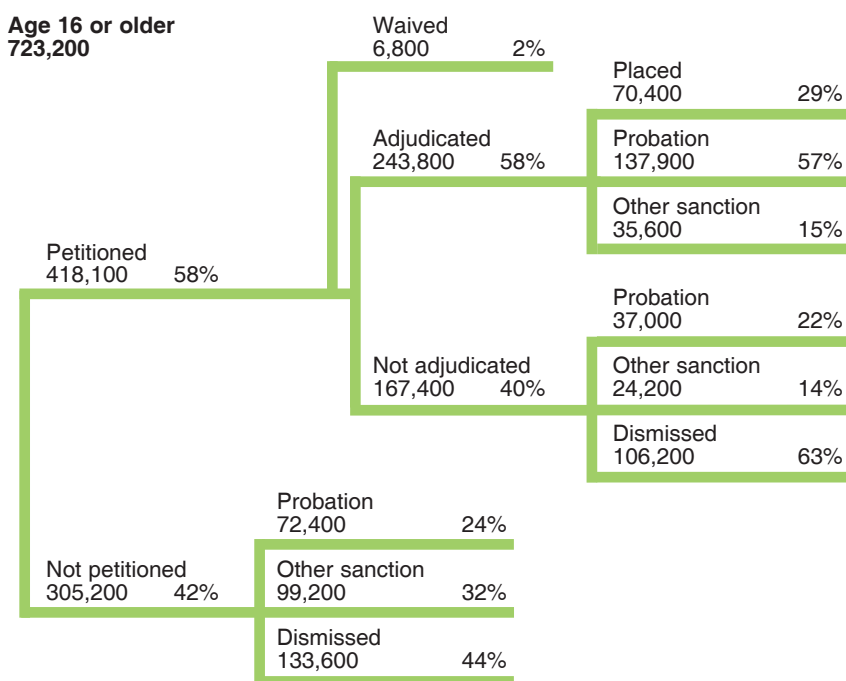
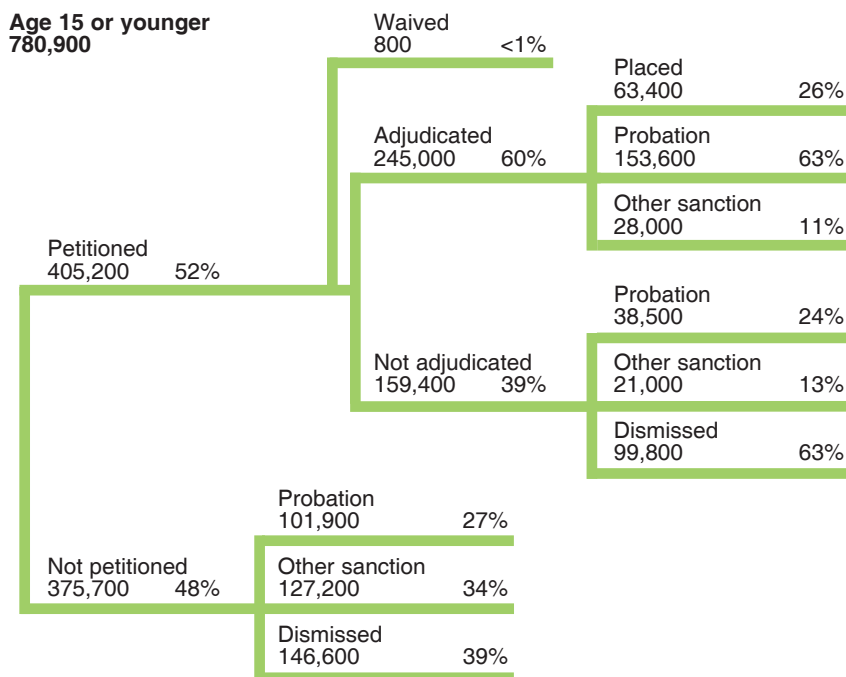
Public Order Offense Cases

- In 2009, the majority (57%) of all public order offense cases were handled formally, with the filing of a petition for adjudication.
- Once adjudicated delinquent, 53% of public order offense cases in 2009 resulted in probation as the most severe sanction, 28% were placed out of the home, and 19% resulted in other sanctions.
- In 2009, 43% 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.

Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2009 are available online at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

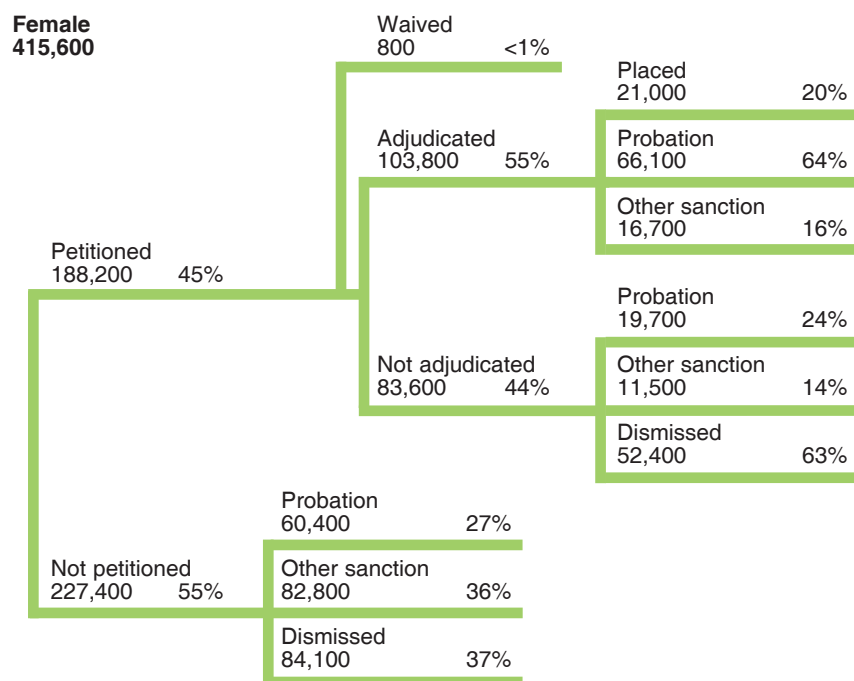
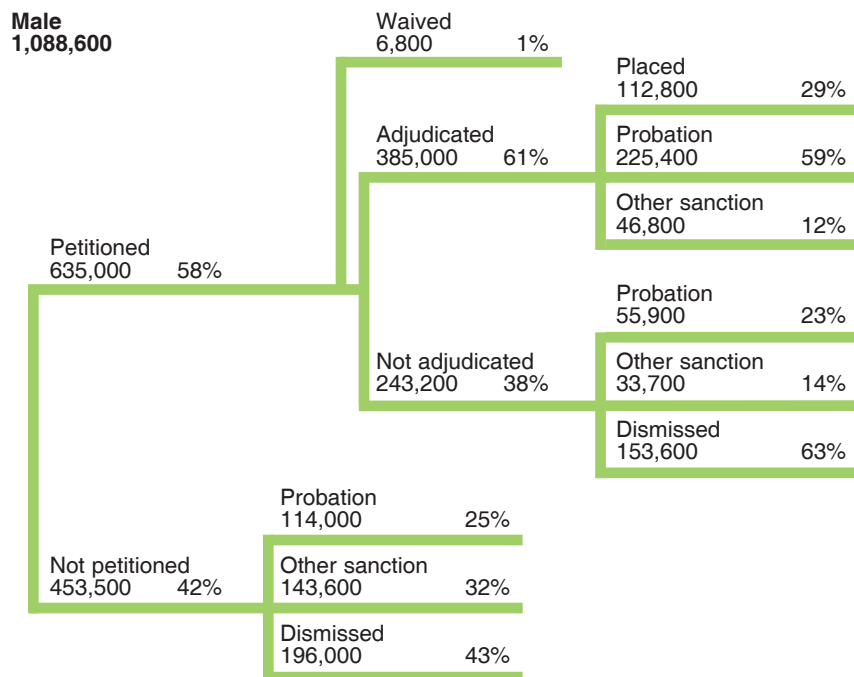
Case Processing by Age, 2009

- In 2009, 53% (405,200) of all delinquency cases involving youth age 15 or younger and 58% (418,100) of cases involving youth age 16 or older were handled formally with the filing of a petition.
- Cases involving youth age 15 or younger were adjudicated delinquent in 60% of all formally processed cases in 2009; cases involving youth age 16 or older were adjudicated delinquent in 58% of all such cases.
- The proportion of petitioned cases waived to criminal court in 2009 was less than 1% for youth age 15 or younger, compared with 2% for youth age 16 or older.
- In 2009, 26% of cases adjudicated delinquent involving youth age 15 or younger and 29% of such cases involving youth age 16 or older resulted in out-of-home placement.
- Probation was ordered as the most severe sanction in 2009 in 63% of the adjudicated cases involving youth age 15 or younger, compared with 57% of adjudicated cases involving youth 16 or older.
- Among cases formally adjudicated in 2009 involving youth age 15 or younger, 11% resulted in other sanctions. For cases involving youth age 16 or older, 15% of the formally adjudicated cases resulted in other sanctions.
- For youth age 15 or younger, 48% of all delinquency cases were handled informally in 2009; of these cases, 27% resulted in a disposition of probation and 39% were dismissed. Among older youth, 42% of all delinquency cases were handled without the filing of a petition for adjudication in 2009; 24% of these cases resulted in a disposition of probation and 44% were dismissed.



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2009 are available online at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Case Processing by Gender, 2009

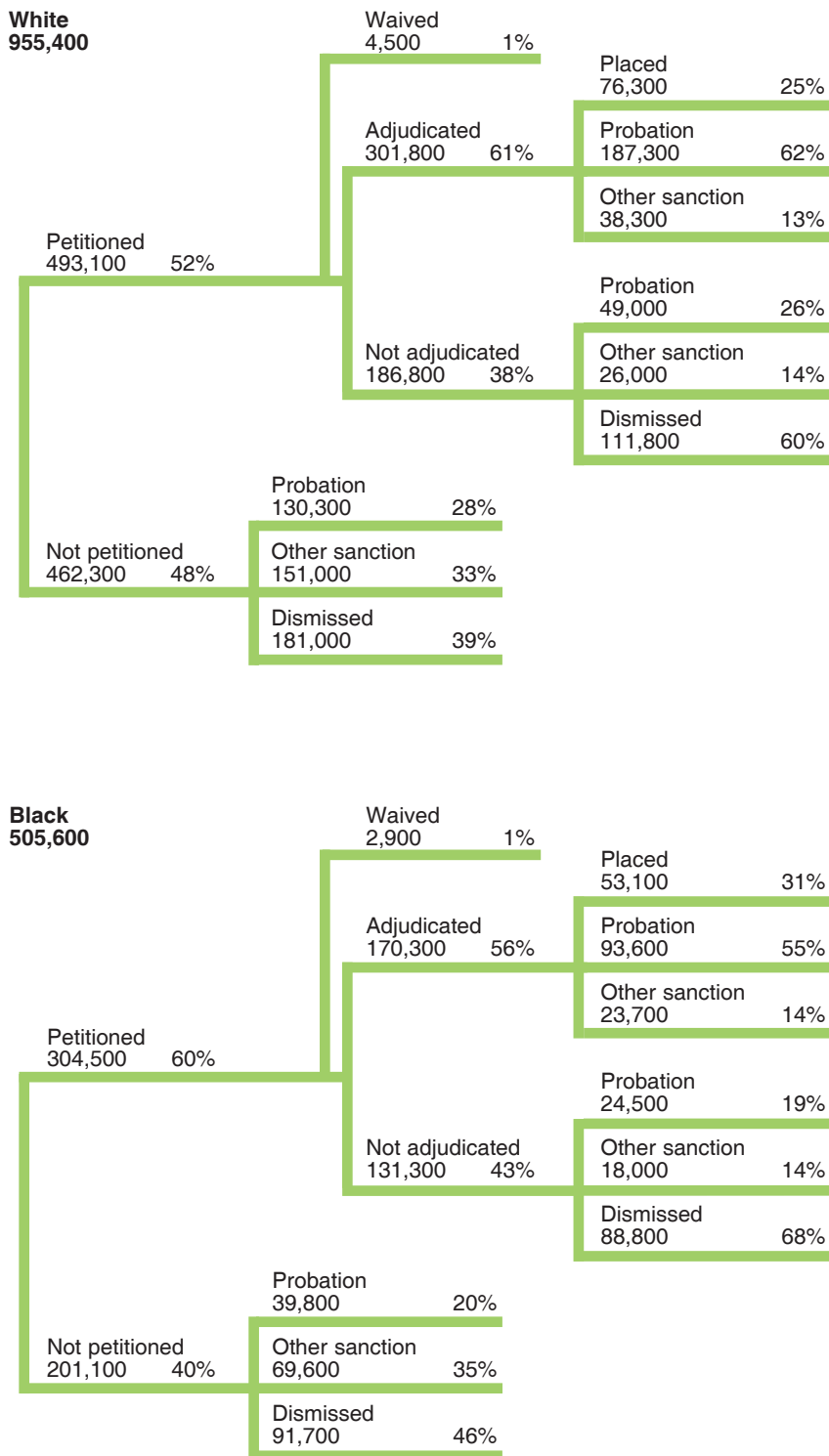


- In 2009, 58% of delinquency cases involving males were handled with the filing of a petition for adjudication, compared with 45% of those involving females.
- Once petitioned, cases involving males in 2009 were more likely to result in a delinquency adjudication than were cases involving females (61% vs. 55%).
- Delinquency cases involving females in 2009 were less likely to be waived to criminal court than those involving males.
- Once adjudicated delinquent, 29% of cases involving males in 2009 resulted in out-of-home placement, compared with 20% of those involving females.
- Of the adjudicated cases involving males, 59% received probation as the most severe sanction, and 12% resulted in other sanctions such as restitution or community service.
- Among adjudicated cases involving females in 2009, 64% received probation as the most severe sanction and 16% resulted in other sanctions.
- Informally handled delinquency cases involving males were less likely than those involving females to receive probation in 2009 (25% and 27%, respectively); male cases were more likely than female cases to be dismissed (43% vs. 37%).
- In 2009, informally handled delinquency cases involving females were more likely to result in other sanctions than those involving males (36% vs. 32%).

Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2009 are available online at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

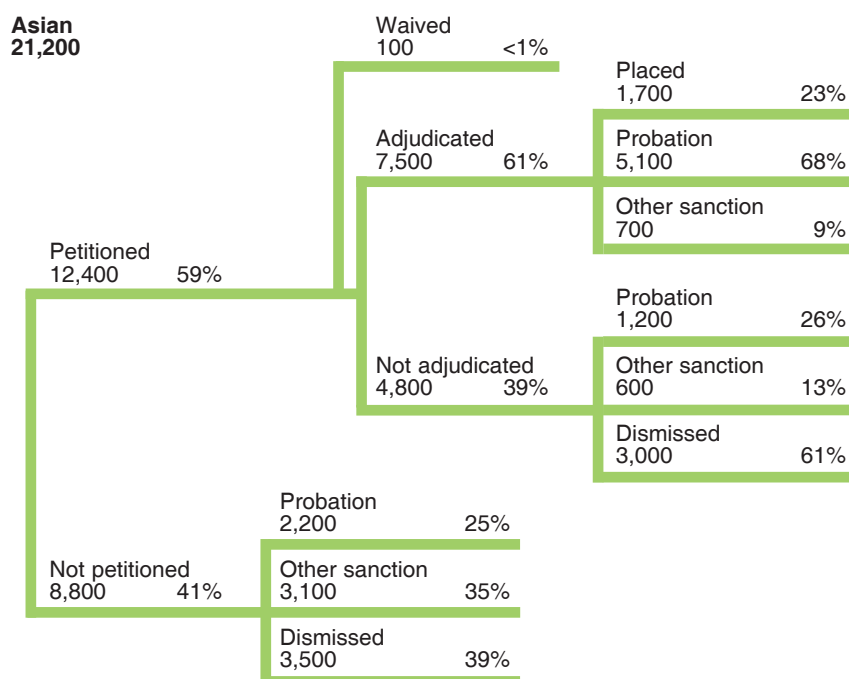
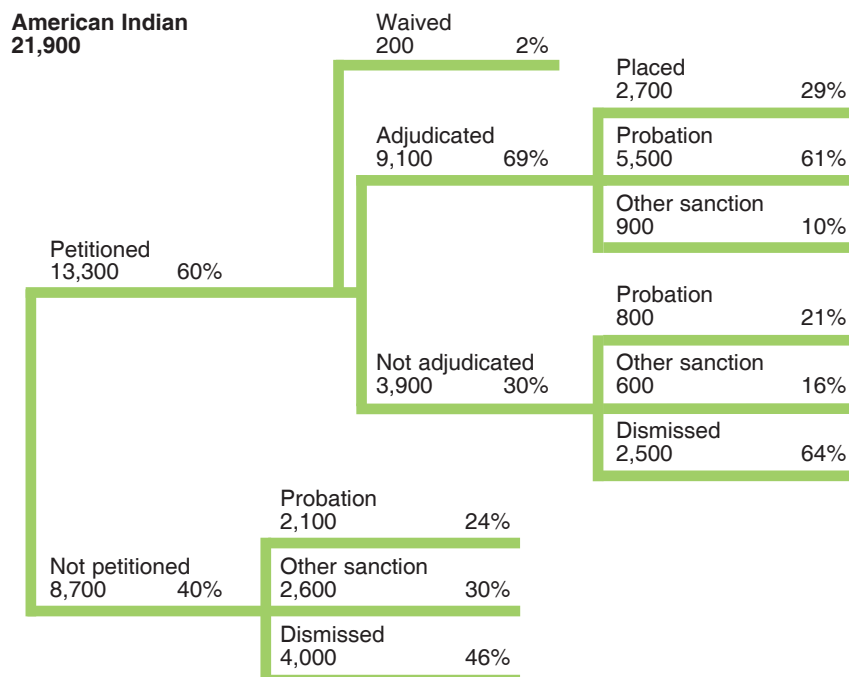
Case Processing by Race, 2009

- In 2009, delinquency cases involving white youth were less likely to be handled formally (52%) than those involving black youth (60%), American Indian youth (60%), or Asian youth (59%).
- Once petitioned, cases in 2009 involving black youth were less likely to be adjudicated delinquent (56%) than were cases involving white youth (61%), Asian youth (61%), or American Indian youth (69%).
- For white, black, and Asian racial groups in 2009, about 1% or less of petitioned delinquency cases resulted in waiver to criminal court. About 2% of petitioned delinquency cases involving American Indian youth resulted in waiver to criminal court.
- In 2009, adjudicated delinquency cases involving black youth (31%) and American Indian youth (29%) were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than cases involving white youth (25%) or Asian youth (23%).
- For adjudicated cases involving black youth in 2009, probation was the most severe sanction ordered in 55% of the cases and 14% resulted in other sanctions.



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2009 are available online at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Case Processing by Race, 2009



- For adjudicated cases involving American Indian youth in 2009, probation was the most severe sanction ordered in 61% of the cases and 10% resulted in other sanctions.
- In 68% of the adjudicated cases involving Asian youth in 2009, probation was the most severe sanction; 9% resulted in other sanctions such as restitution or community service.
- In 2009, 48% of delinquency cases involving white youth were handled informally, compared with 40% of cases involving black youth, 40% of cases involving American Indian youth, and 41% of cases involving Asian juveniles.
- Informally handled delinquency cases involving black youth and American Indian youth in 2009 were more likely to be dismissed (46% each) than those involving white youth (39%) or Asian youth (39%).
- In 2009, informally handled delinquency cases involving American Indian youth were less likely to result in other sanctions such as restitution, community service, or referral to another agency (30%) than were cases involving white youth (33%), black youth (35%), or Asian youth (35%).

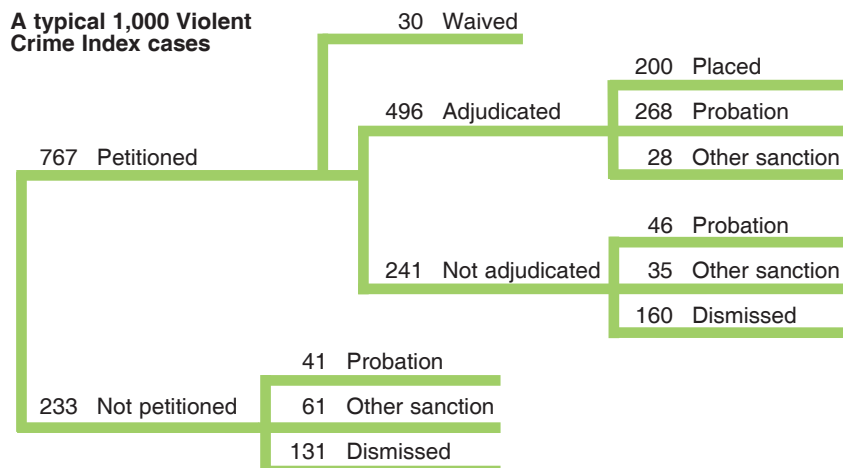
Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2009 are available online at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Case Processing by FBI Offense Category, 2009

Violent Crime Index Cases

- In 2009, juvenile courts waived 30 of every 1,000 Violent Crime Index offense cases to criminal court.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in more than half (526 of 1,000) of Violent Crime Index offense cases handled in 2009.
- Cases involving juveniles adjudicated delinquent for Violent Crime Index offenses in 2009 were more likely to result in out-of-home placement (200 of 1,000) than were Property Crime Index offense cases (83 of 1,000).
- Cases that are not petitioned and cases in which juveniles are not adjudicated delinquent may result in informal sanctions. Thus, juvenile courts imposed some sort of sanction—formal or informal—in 71% (709 of every 1,000) of the Violent Crime Index offense cases handled in 2009.

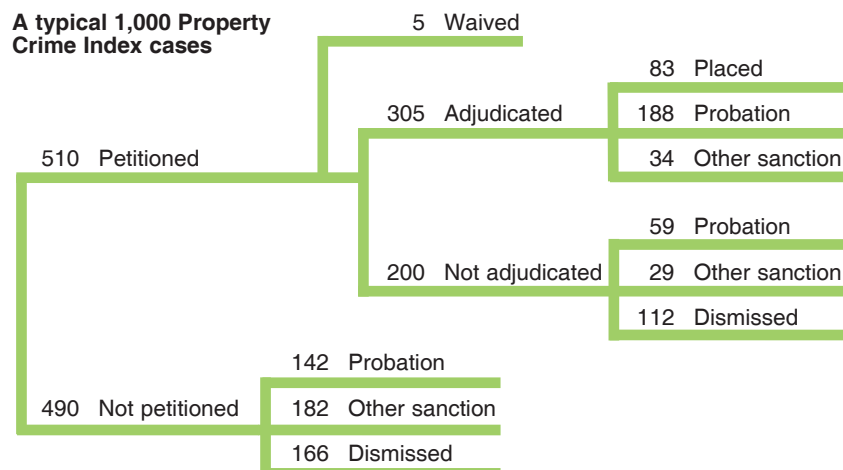
A typical 1,000 Violent Crime Index cases



Property Crime Index Cases

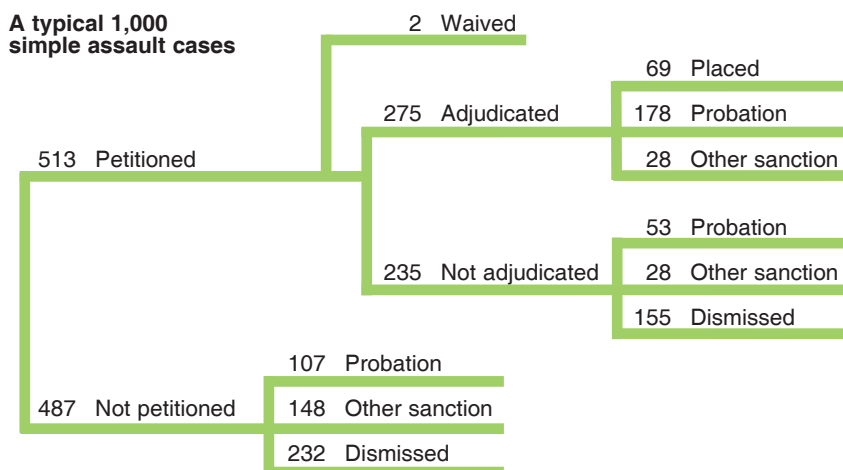
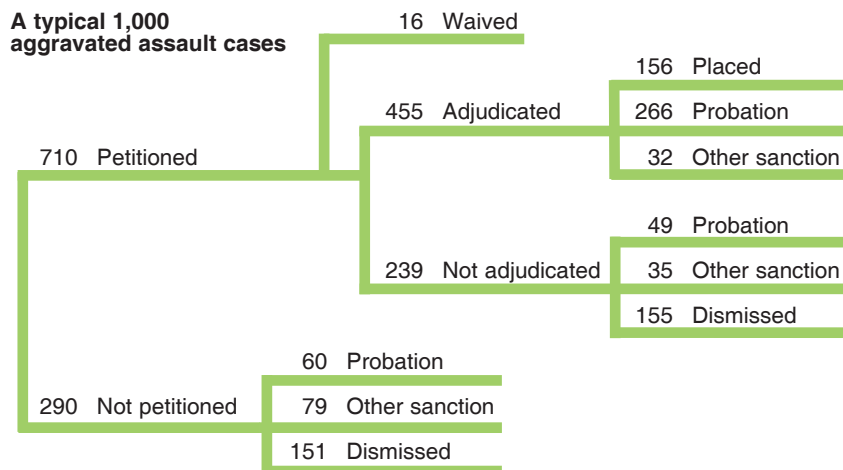
- Juveniles received informal sanctions in 41% (412 of every 1,000) of Property Crime Index offense cases processed in 2009.
- Juvenile courts waived 5 of every 1,000 Property Crime Index offense cases to criminal court in 2009.
- Cases involving juveniles adjudicated delinquent for Property Crime Index offenses were more likely to result in probation (188 out of 305) than were Violent Crime Index offense cases (268 out of 496).
- More than 25% of all Property Crime Index offenses referred to juvenile courts in 2009 were ultimately dismissed (278 of 1,000)—22% of the petitioned cases and 34% of those not petitioned.

A typical 1,000 Property Crime Index 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. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2009 are available online at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 2009



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2009 are available online at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Aggravated Assault Cases

- Juvenile courts waived 16 of every 1,000 aggravated assault cases to criminal court in 2009, compared with 2 of every 1,000 simple assault cases.
- Nearly half (47%) of aggravated assault cases in 2009 received some formal sanction or were waived to criminal court (471 of 1,000).
- In 2009, 16% of aggravated assault cases received a formal sanction of out-of-home placement (156 of 1,000) and 27% were placed on formal probation (266 of 1,000).
- Of all aggravated assault cases referred to juvenile courts in 2009, 31% were eventually released or dismissed (306 of 1,000)—22% of the petitioned cases and 52% of those that were informally handled.

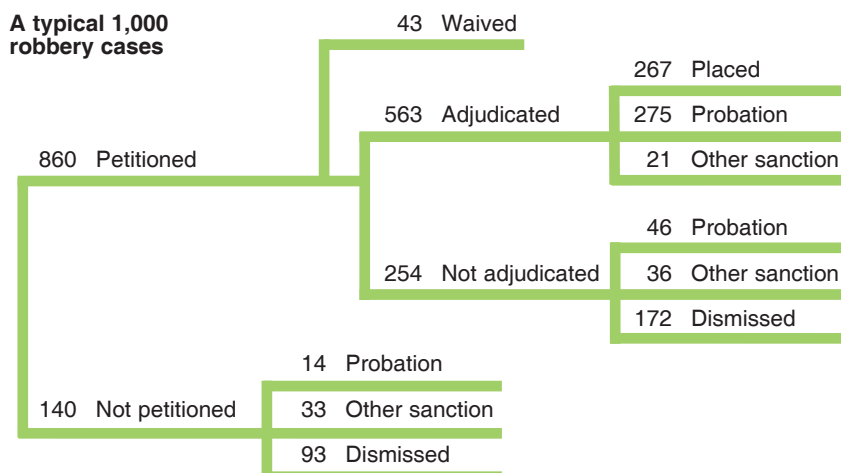
Simple Assault Cases

- Juveniles received informal sanctions in 34% of simple assault cases processed in 2009 (335 of 1,000).
- Of every 1,000 simple assault cases handled in 2009, 277 received some formal sanction or were waived to criminal court.
- In 2009, 7% of simple assault cases resulted in the juvenile receiving a formal sanction of out-of-home placement (69 of 1,000) and 18% were placed on formal probation (178 of 1,000).
- Of all simple assault cases referred to juvenile courts in 2009, 39% were eventually dismissed (387 of 1,000)—30% of the petitioned cases and 48% of those that were informally handled.

Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 2009

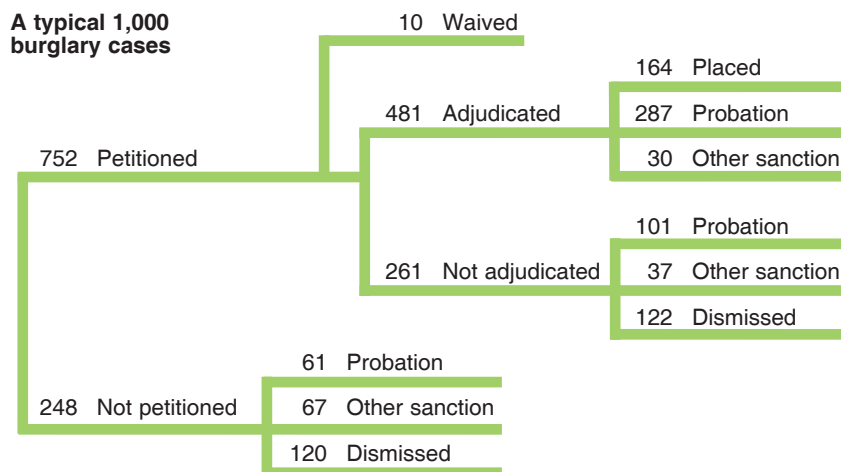
Robbery Cases

- Juvenile courts waived 43 of every 1,000 robbery cases to criminal court in 2009.
- In 2009, juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in 61% of all robbery cases (606 of 1,000).
- In 2009, 27% of robbery cases received a formal sanction of out-of-home placement (267 of 1,000) and 27% resulted in formal probation (275 of 1,000).
- Of all robbery cases referred to juvenile court in 2009, 14% were not petitioned; the majority (66%) of these cases were dismissed.



Burglary Cases

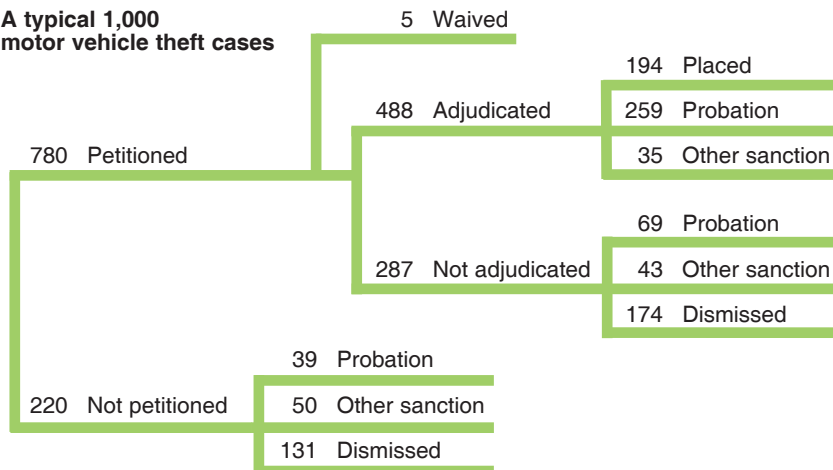
- Juvenile courts waived 10 of every 1,000 burglary cases to criminal court in 2009.
- In 2009, 64% (481 of 752) of all petitioned burglary cases resulted in the youth being adjudicated delinquent.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in 65% of all formally handled burglary cases in 2009.
- In 2009, 164 of 1,000 burglary cases received a formal sanction of out-of-home placement and 287 of 1,000 resulted in formal probation.
- One-quarter (25%) of all burglary cases referred to juvenile courts in 2009 were handled informally and nearly half of these cases (120 of 248) were dismissed.



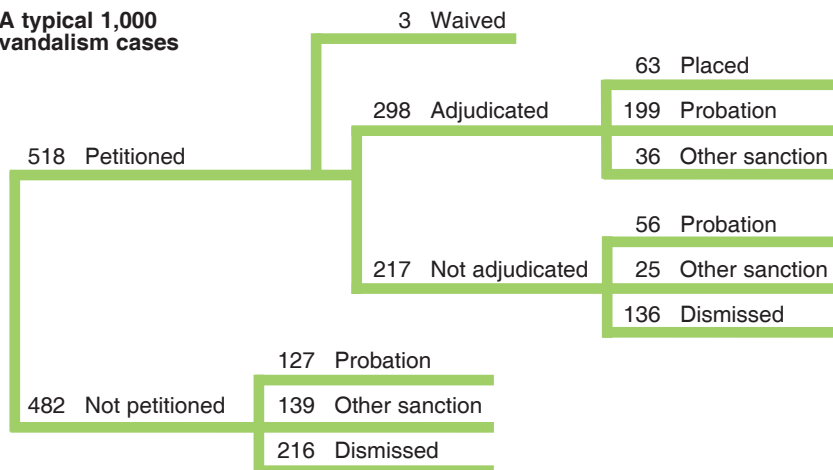
Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2009 are available online at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 2009

A typical 1,000 motor vehicle theft cases



A typical 1,000 vandalism cases



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2009 are available online at www.ojdp.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Motor Vehicle Theft Cases

- Juvenile courts waived about 1% of motor vehicle theft cases to criminal court in 2009 (5 of every 1,000).
- In 2009, 49% of motor vehicle theft cases referred to juvenile courts resulted in formal court sanctions or waiver to criminal court.
- About 40% of motor vehicle cases adjudicated delinquent in 2009 resulted in out-of-home placement (194 of 488).
- Nearly one-quarter of motor vehicle theft cases referred to juvenile courts in 2009 were handled without the filing of a petition (220 of 1,000).

Vandalism Cases

- Juvenile courts waived 3 of every 1,000 vandalism cases to criminal court in 2009.
- More than half of vandalism cases referred to juvenile courts in 2009 were handled formally (518 of 1,000). Of these cases, 58% were adjudicated delinquent (298 of 518).
- In 2009, 67% of petitioned vandalism cases adjudicated delinquent resulted in a court sanction of probation (199 of 298), and 21% resulted in out-of-home placement (63 of 298).
- Juvenile courts handled 482 of every 1,000 vandalism cases informally (without a petition) in 2009. Youth received informal sanctions in 55% of these nonpetitioned cases.

Chapter 4

National Estimates of Petitioned Status Offense Cases

Status offenses are acts that are illegal only because the persons committing them are of juvenile status. The five major status offense categories used in this Report are running away, truancy, curfew law violations, 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, such as those involving tobacco offenses, may be considered status offenses. However, because of the heterogeneity of these miscellaneous offenses, they are not discussed independently in this Report but are included in discussions and displays of petitioned status offense totals.

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

to process the juvenile formally with the filing of a petition. The analyses in this Report are limited to petitioned cases.

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

This chapter presents national estimates of petitioned status offense cases disposed in 2009 and examines trends since 1995, including demographic characteristics of the juveniles involved, types of offenses charged, and the flow of cases as they moved through juvenile court processing. (See chapter 3 for a description of the stages of court processing.)

Counts and Trends

- In 2009, U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction petitioned and formally disposed an estimated 142,300 status offense cases.
- The number of petitioned status offense cases processed by juvenile courts increased 20% between 1995 and 2009.
- The number of petitioned runaway cases processed by juvenile courts decreased 22% between 1995 and 2009 (from 20,600 to 16,000).
- The number of petitioned truancy cases processed by juvenile courts doubled between 1995 and 2007 (from 33,800 to 68,800) and then declined 24% through 2009.
- Between 1995 and 2000, the number of petitioned curfew cases increased 61% (from 12,600 to 20,300) and then declined 33% through 2009 (13,500).
- The number of petitioned ungovernability cases in 2009 (16,400) was 4% below the 1995 level (17,100).
- The number of petitioned liquor law violation cases increased 17% between 1995 and 2009 (from 27,000 to 31,500).

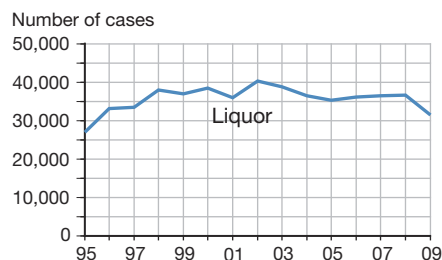
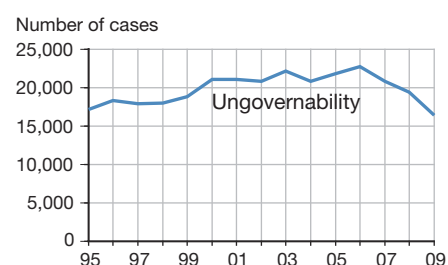
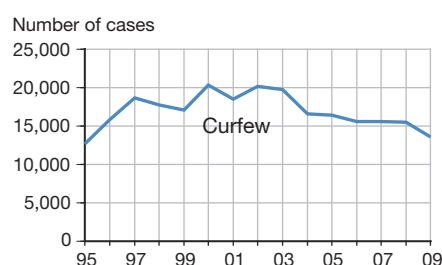
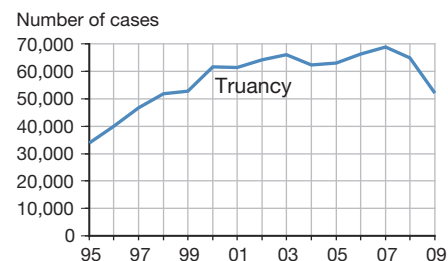
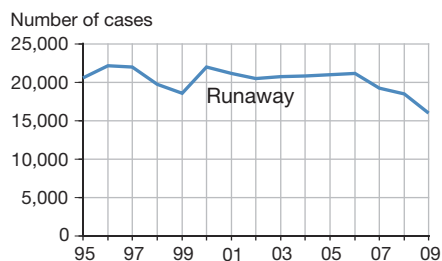
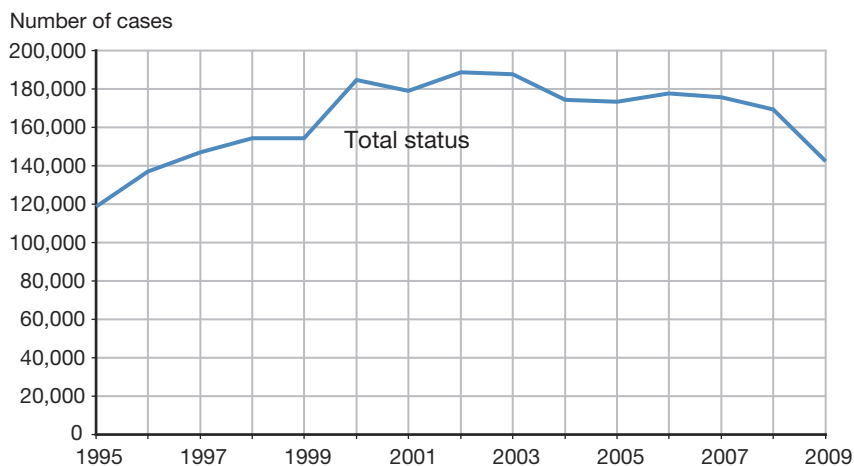
Offense profile of petitioned status offense cases:

Most serious offense	1995	2009
Runaway	17%	11%
Truancy	28	37
Curfew	11	10
Ungovernability	14	12
Liquor	23	22
Miscellaneous	6	9
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	118,600	142,300

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

- Compared with 1995, a larger proportion of the court's petitioned status offense caseload in 2009 involved truancy cases, and a smaller proportion involved runaway cases.

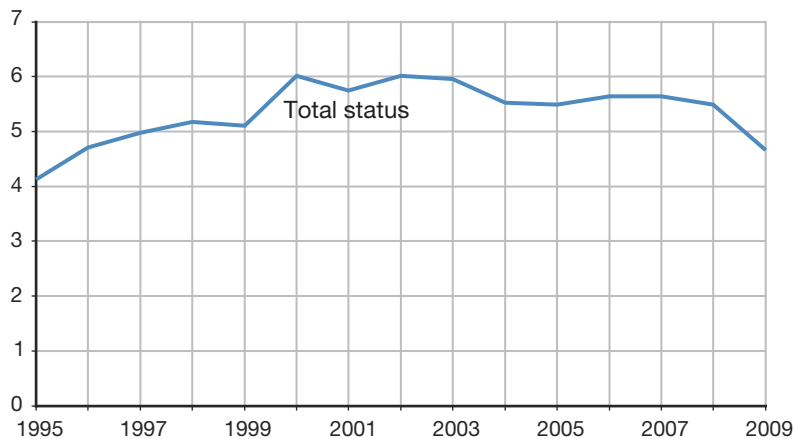
Between 1995 and 2002, the formally handled status offense caseload increased considerably (59%) and then declined 25% through 2009



Case Rates

Petitioned status offense case rates rose from 4.1 to 4.7 per 1,000 juveniles between 1995 and 2009

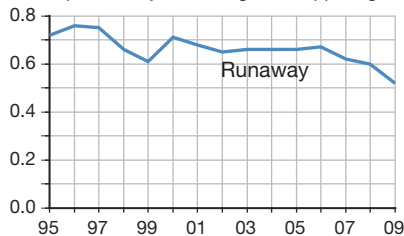
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



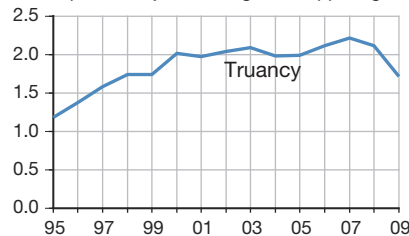
- In 2009, juvenile courts formally processed 4.7 status offense cases for every 1,000 juveniles in the population—those age 10 or older who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court.
- The total petitioned status offense case rate increased 13% between 1995 and 2009.¹
- Between 1995 and 2009, the petitioned runaway case rate decreased 27%.
- The petitioned truancy case rate increased steadily (88%) between 1995 and 2007, and then declined 23% through 2009.
- Between 1995 and 2000, the petitioned curfew violation case rate increased 50% and then decreased 33% by 2009.
- After reaching a peak in 2006, the petitioned ungovernability case rate declined 26% by 2009.
- The petitioned liquor law violation case rate increased 10% between 1995 and 2009.

¹ 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.

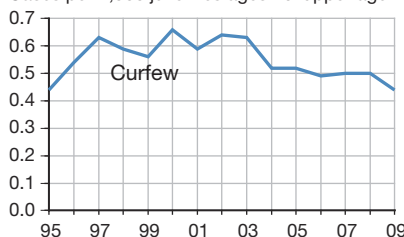
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



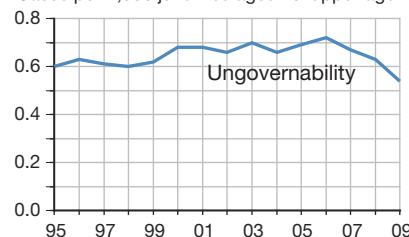
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



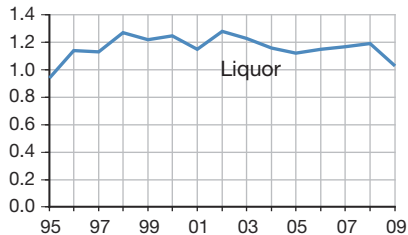
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age

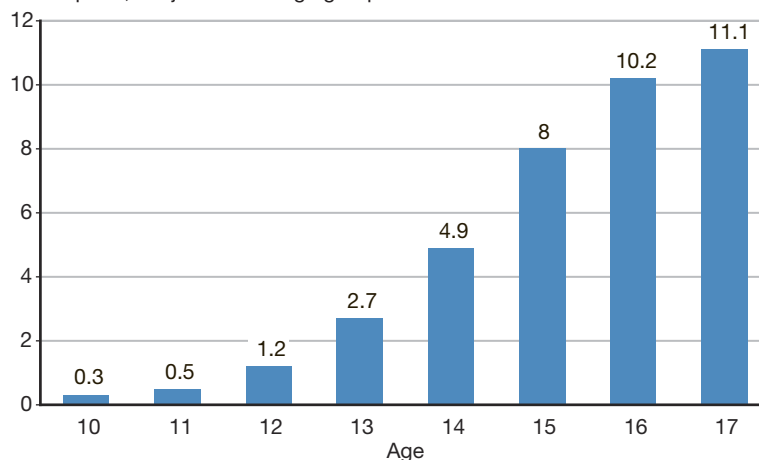


Age at Referral

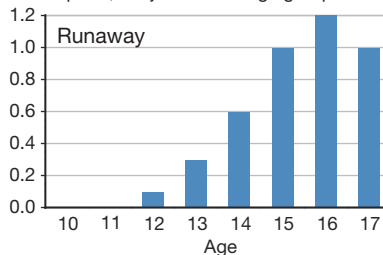
- In 2009, the petitioned status offense case rate for 16-year-olds was twice the rate for 14-year-olds, and the rate for 14-year-olds was more than 4 times the rate for 12-year-olds.
- The largest increase in case rates between age 13 and age 17 was for liquor law violations. The case rate for 17-year-old juveniles (4.4) was more than 20 times the rate for 13-year-olds (0.2).
- Curfew and liquor law violation rates increased continuously with the age of the juvenile. In contrast, rates for petitioned cases involving runaway, truancy, and ungovernability were higher for 15-year-old juveniles than for 17-year-olds; specifically, 1.1 times greater for runaway and for truancy, and 1.2 for ungovernability.

In 2009, status offense case rates increased with the age of the juvenile

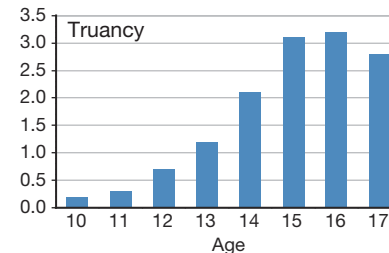
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



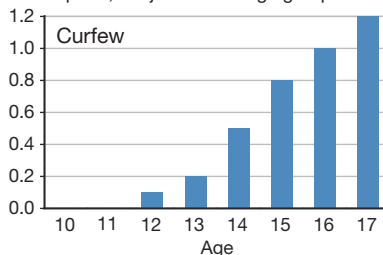
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



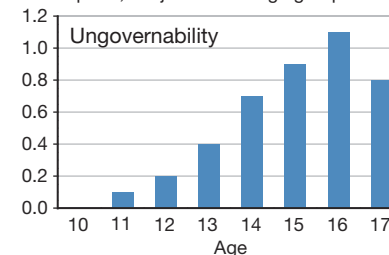
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



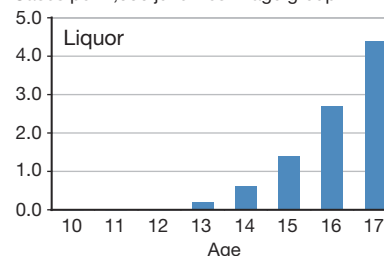
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



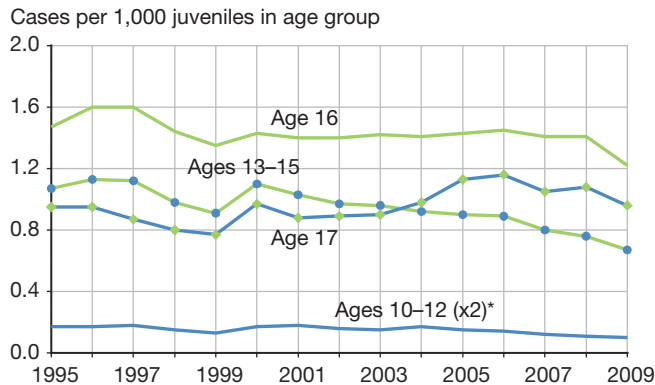
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



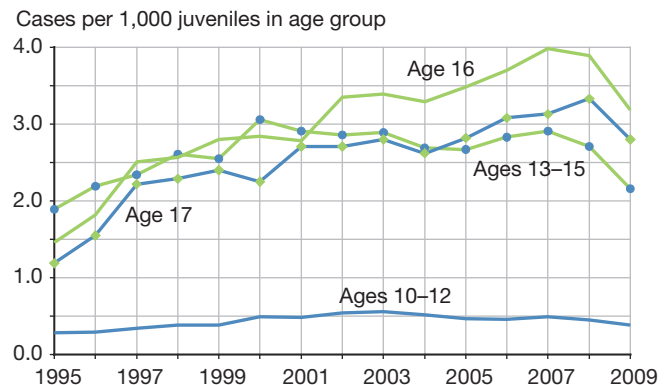
Age at Referral

Trends in case rates differed across age groups for each general status offense category

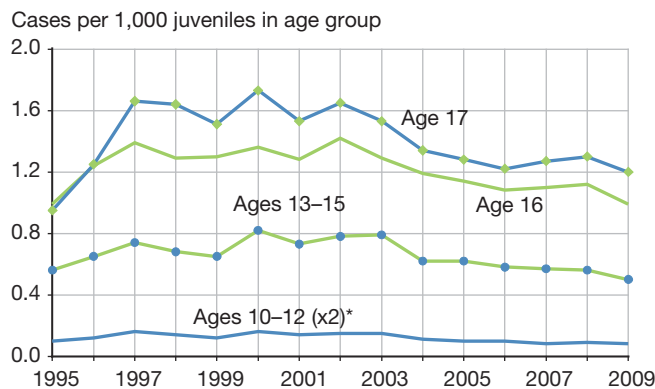
Runaway case rates



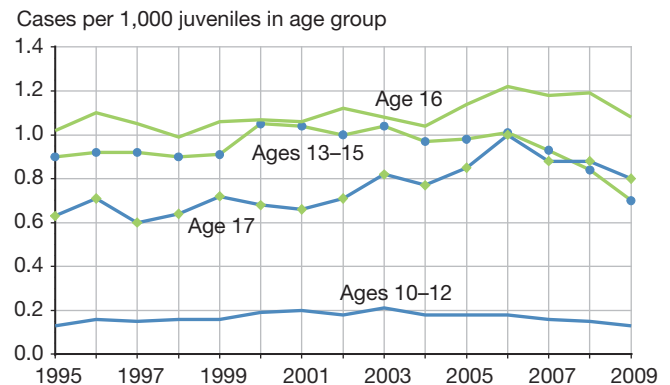
Truancy case rates



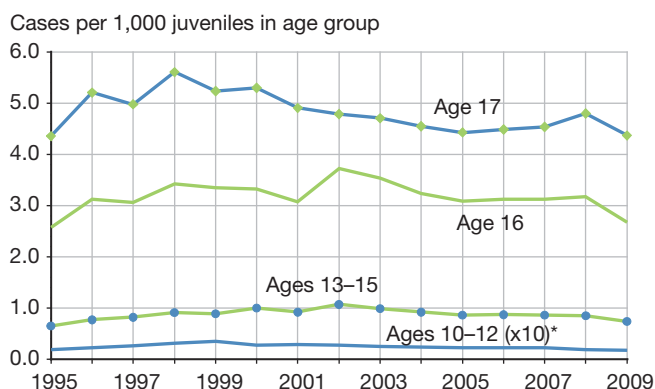
Curfew case rates



Ungovernability case rates



Liquor law violation case rates



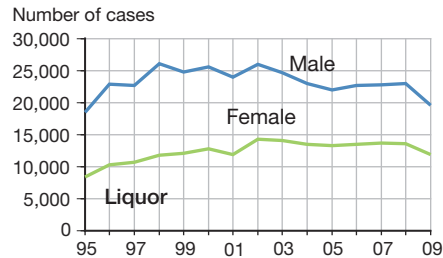
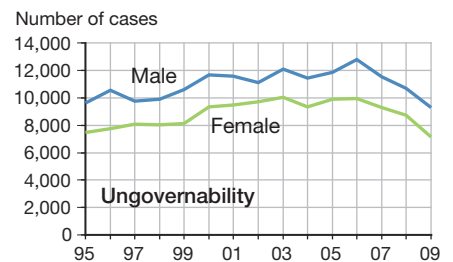
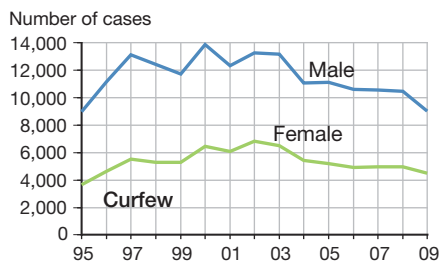
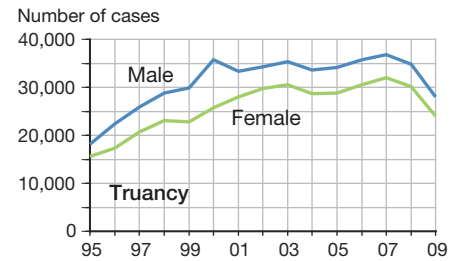
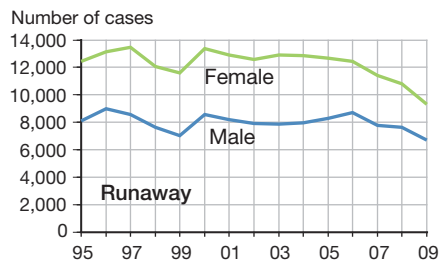
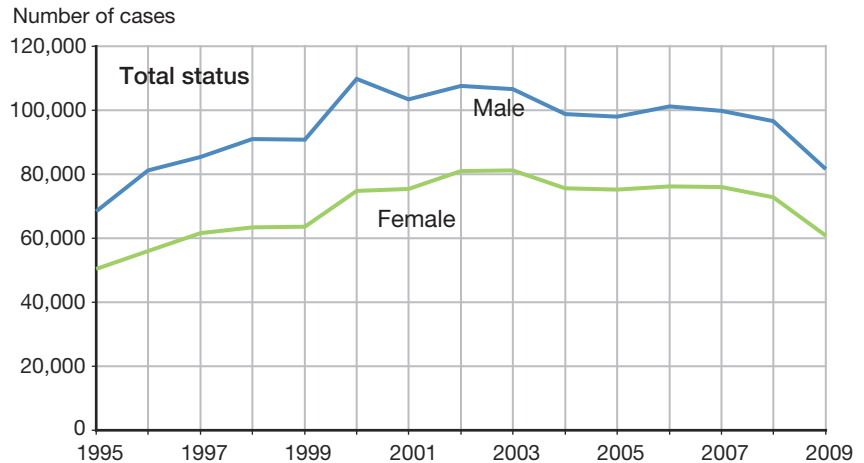
- In contrast to other age groups, case rates for 17-year-olds involving petitioned runaway cases increased 1% between 1995 and 2009.
- Case rates for petitioned truancy cases increased between 1995 and 2009 for all age groups. The largest relative increase during this period involved 16-year-olds (118%) and 17-year-olds (134%).
- Case rates for petitioned curfew cases for 16-year-olds and 17-year-olds peaked in 2002 and 2000, respectively, and have since declined.
- Case rates for petitioned ungovernability cases were higher in 2009 than in 1995 for 16-year-olds and 17-year-olds.
- Case rates for petitioned liquor law violation cases peaked in 1998 for youth age 17 and declined 22% by 2009.

* Because of the relatively low volume of cases involving youth ages 10–12 for runaway, curfew, and liquor law violations, their case rates are inflated by a factor specified in the graph to display the trend over time.

Gender

- The relative increase in petitioned status offense cases between 1995 and 2009 was about the same for females (21%) and males (19%).
- Between 1995 and 2009, the relative increase in the female petitioned status offense caseload outpaced that of the male caseload for curfew (23% vs. 1%) and liquor law violation cases (41% vs. 6%).
- Between 1995 and 2007, the number of petitioned truancy cases more than doubled for both males and females, and then fell through 2009 (by 24% and 25%, respectively).
- Between 1995 and 2009, the petitioned runaway caseload decreased 18% for males and 25% for females.
- Between 1997 and 2009, the number of petitioned truancy cases outnumbered all other status offense cases among males; among females, petitioned truancy cases outnumbered those of all other status offense categories from 1995 through 2009.

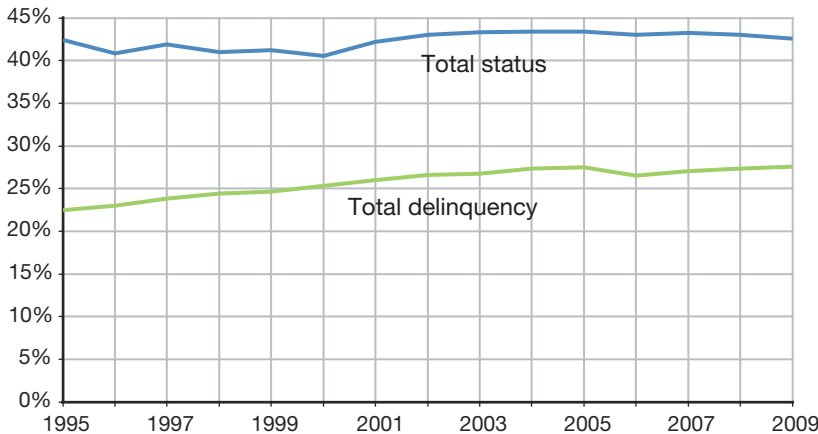
Trends in petitioned status offense caseloads revealed similar patterns for males and females



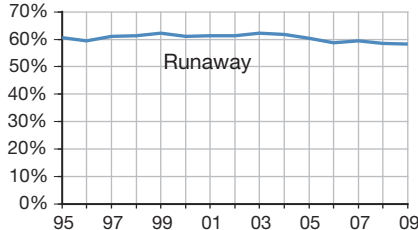
Gender

Compared with the delinquency caseload, females accounted for a substantially larger proportion of petitioned status offenses

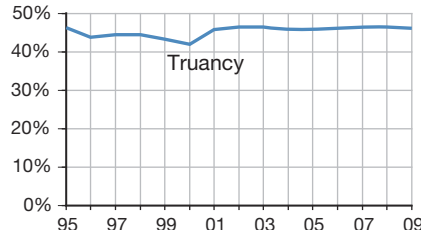
Percent of cases involving females



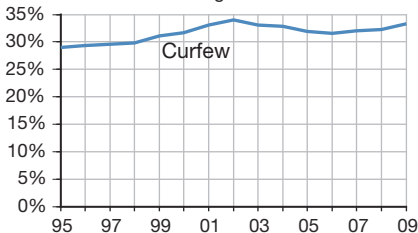
Percent of cases involving females



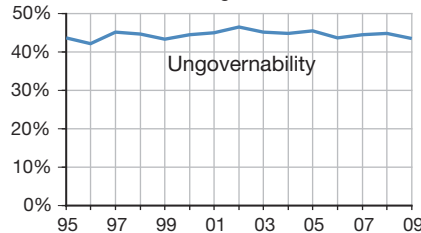
Percent of cases involving females



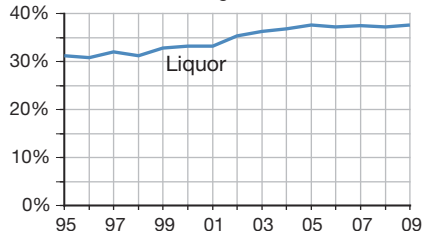
Percent of cases involving females



Percent of cases involving females



Percent of cases involving females



■ Males accounted for 57% of the total petitioned status offense caseload in 2009.

■ In 2009, males accounted for the majority of both curfew (67%) and status liquor law violation cases (62%) and more than half of petitioned ungovernability (57%) and truancy (54%) cases.

■ Females accounted for 58% of petitioned runaway cases in 2009, the only status offense category in which females represented a larger proportion of the caseload than males.

Offense profile of petitioned status offense cases by gender:

Most serious offense

Male

Female

2009

Runaway	8%	15%
Truancy	34	40
Curfew	11	7
Ungovernability	11	12
Liquor	24	20
Miscellaneous	11	6
Total	100%	100%

1995

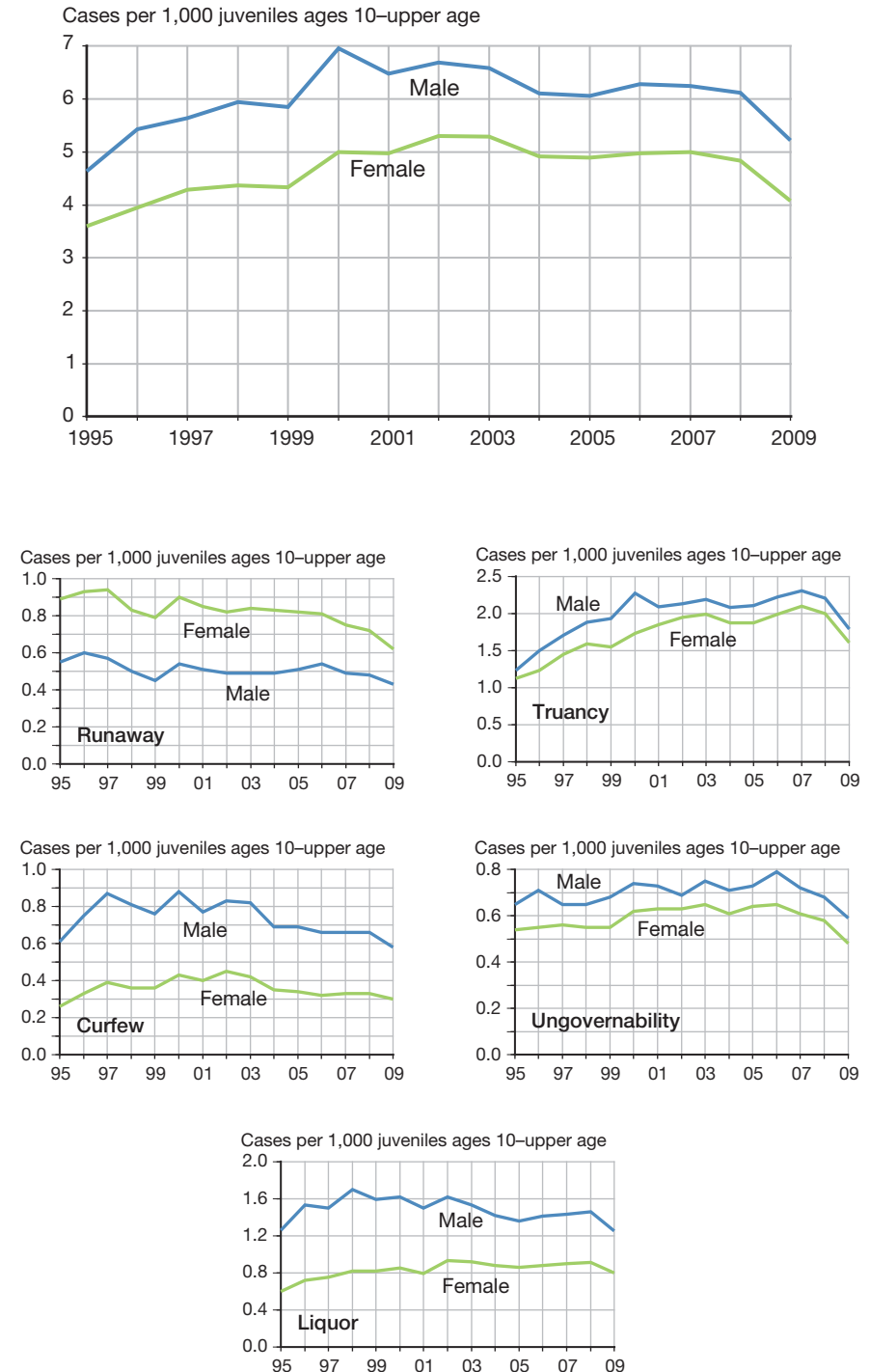
Runaway	12%	25%
Truancy	27	31
Curfew	13	7
Ungovernability	14	15
Liquor	27	17
Miscellaneous	7	5
Total	100%	100%

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

Gender

- For both males and females, the petitioned status case rate increased 13% between 1995 and 2009.
- Runaway case rates declined between 1995 and 2009 for both males (22%) and females (30%).
- Prior to 1997, the liquor law violation case rate for males was greater than any other status offense rate. Between 1997 and 2009, the truancy case rate was greater than the rate of any other status offense category.
- Among females, the truancy case rate was higher than the rate of any other status offense category for each year between 1995 and 2009.
- For both males and females, the case rates for curfew violations increased between 1995 and 2000 and then declined through 2009. As a result, between 1995 and 2009, case rates for curfew violations increased 15% for females but fell 5% for males.
- Between 1995 and 2009, case rates for ungovernability declined 9% for males and 11% for females.

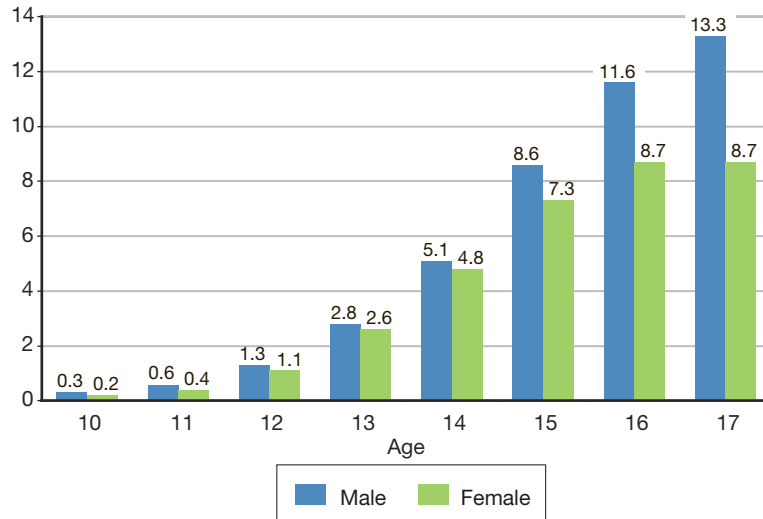
The petitioned status offense case rates followed similar patterns for males and females between 1995 and 2009



Gender

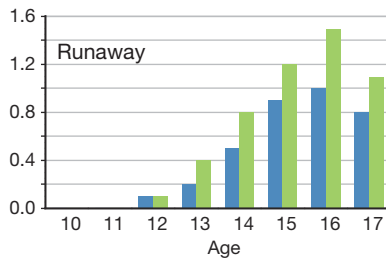
In 2009, the status offense case rate for females peaked at age 16, while the male case rate increased through age 17

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group

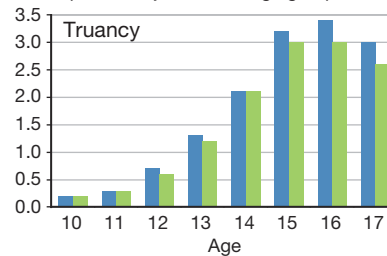


- For males, petitioned status offense case rates increased continuously with age in 2009. Petitioned status offense case rates for females increased through age 16 and then leveled off.
- After age 11, case rates for running away were higher for females than for males in 2009.
- In 2009, petitioned case rates for running away and ungovernability peaked at age 16 for both males and females.
- For both males and females, petitioned status offense case rates increased continuously with age for curfew and liquor law violations in 2009.
- In 2009, petitioned case rates for truancy peaked at age 15 for females and age 16 for males.

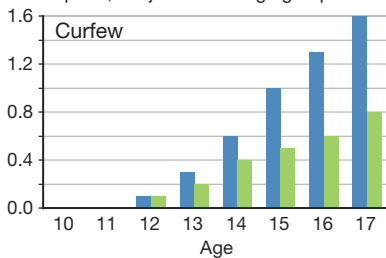
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



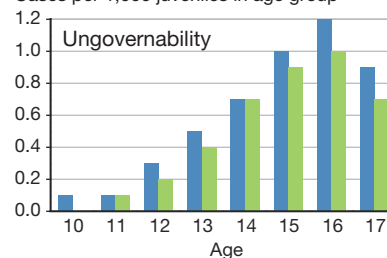
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



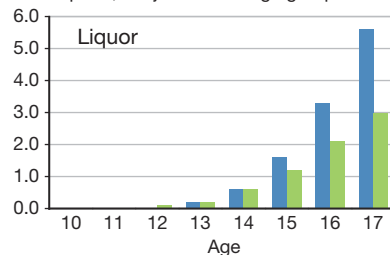
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Race

Percent change in number of cases by race, 1995–2009:

Most serious offense	White ²	Black	Amer. Indian ³	Asian ⁴
Status	13%	38%	66%	98%
Runaway	-41	39	21	8
Truancy	56	31	208	189
Curfew	-11	72	23	131
Ungovern.	-16	36	-6	100
Liquor law	13	62	27	189

- Between 1995 and 2009, the number of truancy cases increased substantially for all racial groups.

Offense profile of status offense cases by race:

Most serious offense	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian
2009				
Runaway	9%	21%	6%	20%
Truancy	37	36	34	41
Curfew	8	14	12	12
Ungovern.	11	18	3	4
Liquor law	26	6	38	16
Misc.	10	5	9	8
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
1995				
Runaway	16%	21%	8%	37%
Truancy	27	38	18	28
Curfew	10	11	16	10
Ungovern.	14	18	4	4
Liquor law	26	5	49	11
Misc.	6	6	4	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

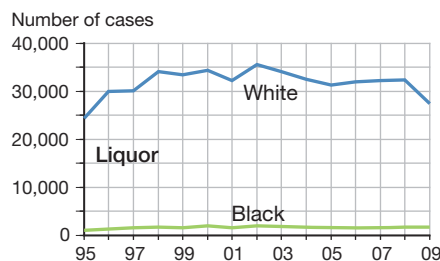
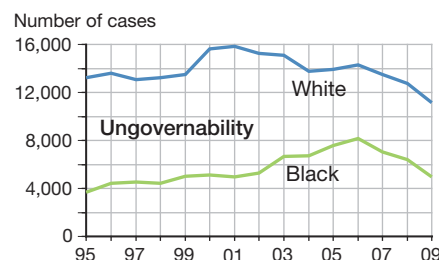
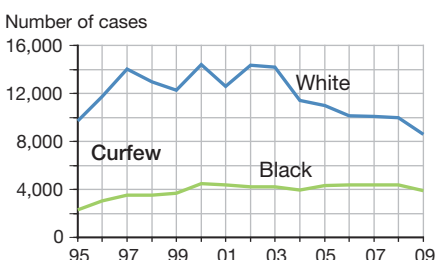
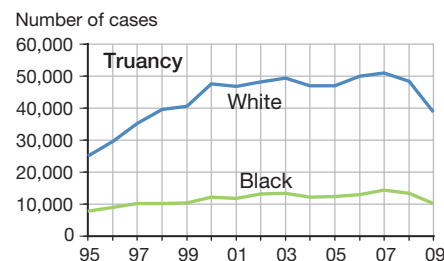
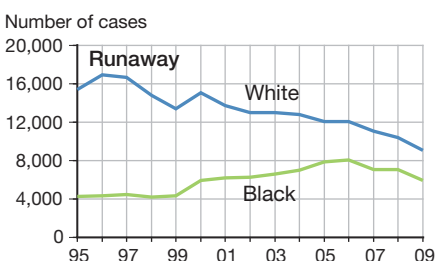
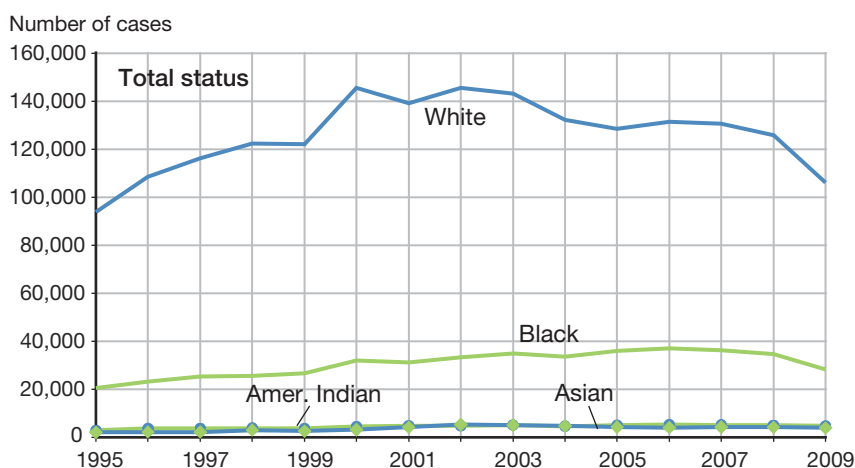
- In 2009, truancy cases made up the greatest proportion of the caseloads for white, black, and Asian juveniles, while liquor law violation cases were the greatest proportion of the caseload for American Indian juveniles.

² Throughout this Report, juveniles of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race; however, most are included in the white racial category.

³ The racial classification American Indian (usually abbreviated as Amer. Indian) includes American Indian and Alaskan Native.

⁴ The racial classification Asian includes Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander.

Between 1995 and 2009, the petitioned status offense caseload increased for all racial groups

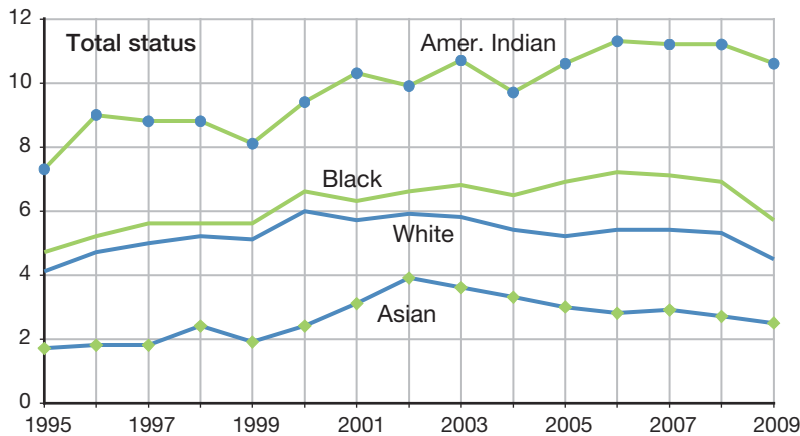


Note: Case counts for American Indian and Asian youth are not shown in the offense graphs above because their numbers are too small for display.

Race

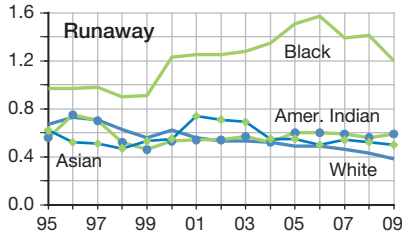
Between 1995 and 2009, petitioned status offense case rates increased for youth of all racial groups: 48% for Asians, 45% for American Indians, 23% for blacks, and 9% for whites

Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age

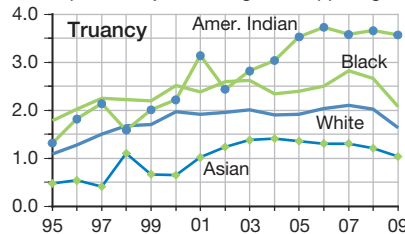


- For all years between 1995 and 2009, the total petitioned status offense case rate for American Indian youth was higher than that for juveniles of all other racial categories. In 2009, the petitioned status offense case rate for American Indian youth was 4 times the rate for Asian youth and twice the rate for white youth.
- Between 1995 and 2006, the runaway case rate for black youth increased 61% while the rate fell 27% for white youth. Despite declines for both groups between 2006 and 2009, the runaway case rate for black youth in 2009 was more than 3 times the rate for white youth.
- In 2009, the ungovernability case rate for black juveniles was more than twice the white rate, nearly 4 times the rate for American Indian youth, and more than 10 times the rate for Asian youth.
- American Indian juveniles had the highest case rate for liquor law violations in each year between 1995 and 2009. In 2009, the liquor law violation case rate for American Indian juveniles was more than 3 times the white rate, 10 times the rate for Asian youth, and more than 11 times the rate for black youth.

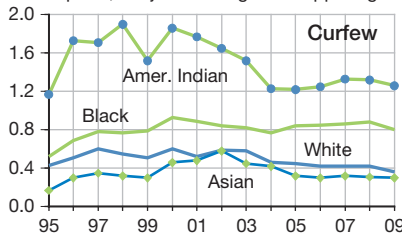
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



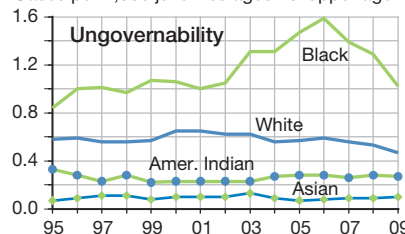
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



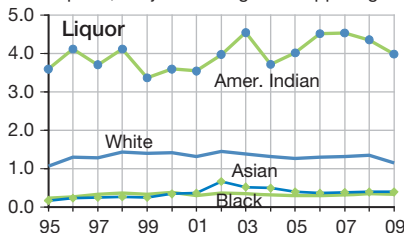
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Source of Referral

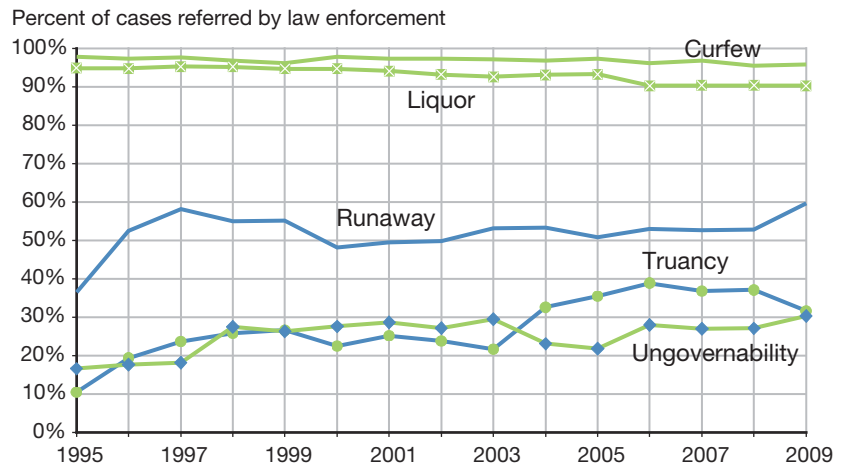
- Status offense cases can be referred to court intake by a number of sources, including law enforcement agencies, schools, relatives, social service agencies, probation officers, and victims.

Percentage of petitioned status offense cases referred by law enforcement:

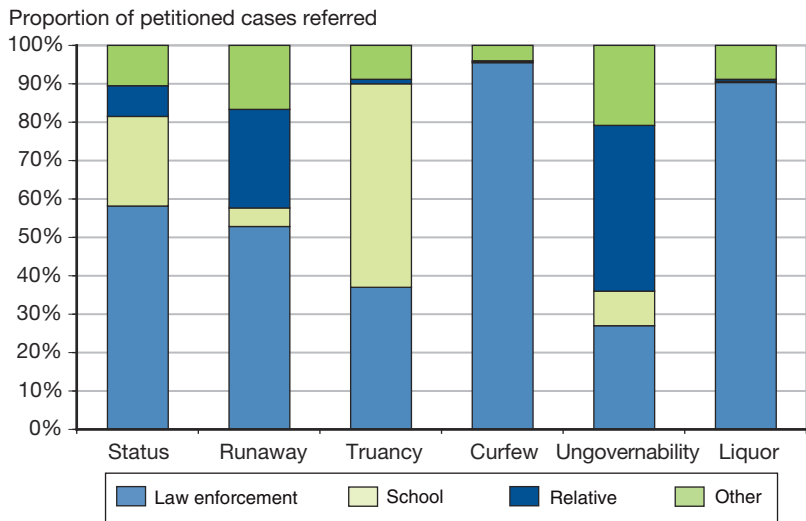
Most serious offense	1995	2009
Total status	47%	59%
Runaway	37	60
Truancy	10	32
Curfew	98	96
Ungovernability	17	30
Liquor law	95	90

- In 2009, law enforcement agencies referred more than half (59%) of the petitioned status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts.
- Compared with 1995, law enforcement referred larger proportions of runaway, truancy, and ungovernability cases in 2009.
- Schools referred 57% of the petitioned truancy cases in 2009.
- Relatives referred 42% of the petitioned ungovernability cases in 2009.

Law enforcement agencies are the primary source of referrals to juvenile court for curfew and liquor law violation cases

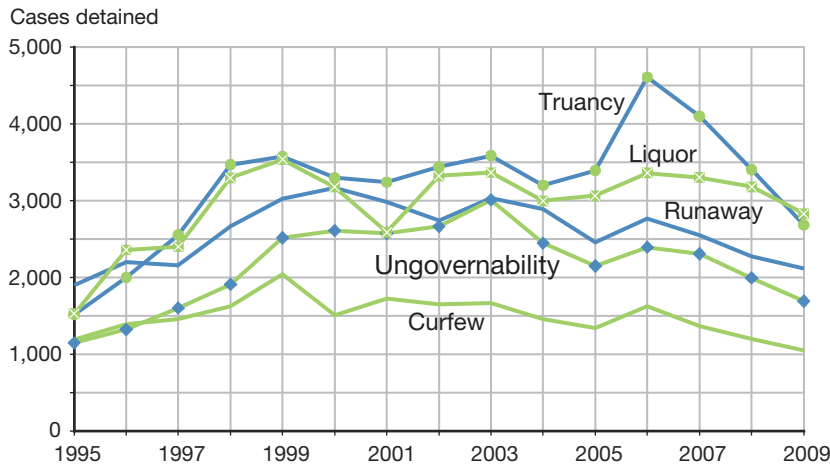


The source of referral for petitioned status offense cases varied with the nature of the offense

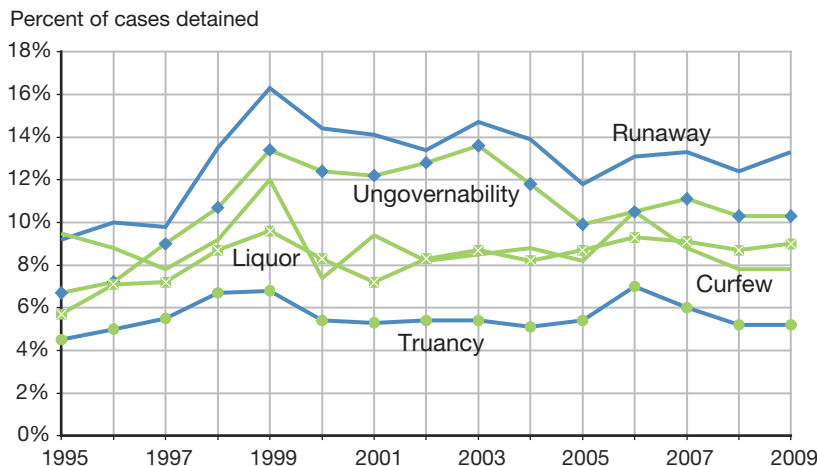


Detention

The number of cases involving detention decreased substantially between 2000 and 2009 for ungovernability (35%), runaway (33%), and curfew violations (30%)



Between 1995 and 2009, truancy cases were least likely to involve detention, and runaway cases were the most likely



- The number of petitioned status offense cases involving detention increased 45% between 1995 and 2009 (from 7,800 to 11,400). The largest relative increase was for liquor law violation cases (85%).
- Despite the growth in the volume of petitioned status offense cases involving detention, the proportion of cases detained was nearly the same in 2009 (8%) as in 1995 (7%).
- In 1995, runaway cases comprised the largest volume of petitioned status offense cases involving detention.
- In most years between 1996 and 2009, cases involving truancy accounted for the largest share of the detained status offense caseload.

Offense profile of detained status offense cases:

Most serious offense	1995	2009
Runaway	24%	19%
Truancy	19	24
Curfew	15	9
Ungovernability	15	15
Liquor law	20	25
Miscellaneous	7	8
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	7,800	11,400

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

- Compared with 1995, the offense characteristics of the 2009 status offense detention caseload involved greater proportions of truancy and liquor law violation cases and smaller proportions of runaway and curfew violation cases.

Adjudication

- Between 1995 and 2009, the annual number of status offense cases in which the youth was adjudicated a status offender increased from 62,400 to 82,400.
- Between 1995 and 2009, the annual number of cases in which the youth was adjudicated a status offender increased 65% for truancy, 47% for curfew violations, 34% for liquor law violations, and 4% for ungovernability and declined 27% for running away.

Offense profile of cases adjudicated a status offender:

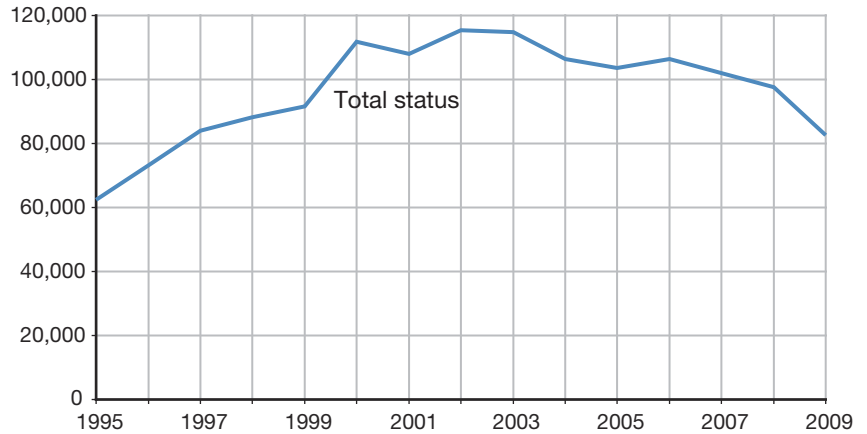
Most serious offense	1995	2009
Runaway	14%	8%
Truancy	30	37
Curfew	10	11
Ungovernability	15	12
Liquor law	23	23
Miscellaneous	9	10
Total	100%	100%
Cases adjudicated a status offender	62,400	82,400

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

- Compared with 1995, the 2009 adjudicated status offense caseload contained a smaller proportion of runaway cases and a larger proportion of truancy cases. For both years, cases involving truancy and liquor law violations made up the largest proportions of the adjudicated caseload.

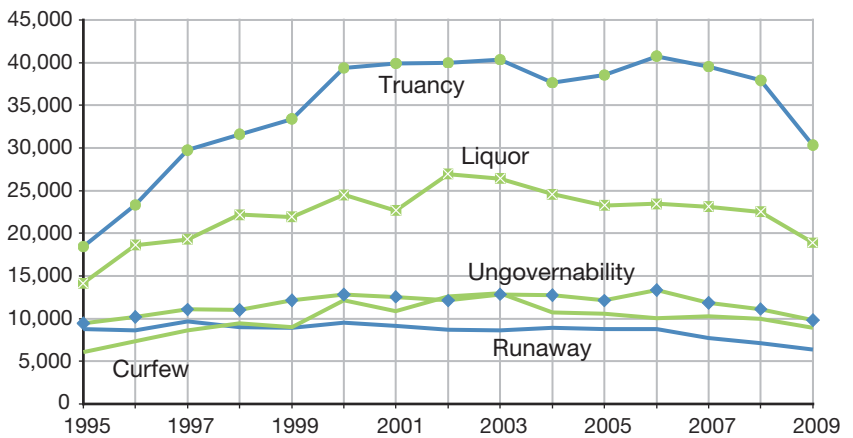
Between 1995 and 2002, the number of cases in which the youth was adjudicated a status offender increased substantially (85%) and then declined 28% through 2009

Cases adjudicated a status offender



Between 1995 and 2009, the number of cases in which the youth was adjudicated a status offender increased for all status offense categories except running away

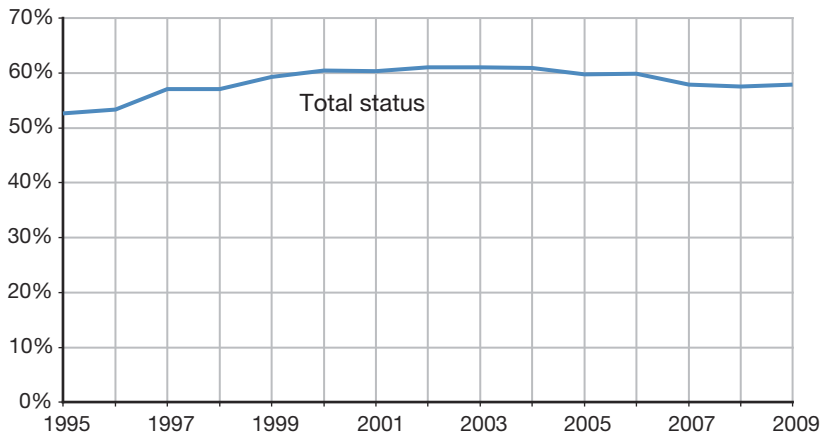
Cases adjudicated a status offender



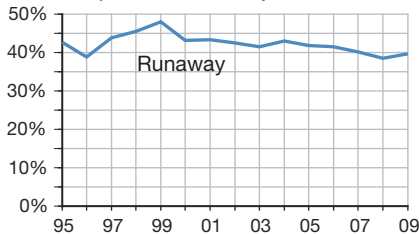
Adjudication

The likelihood of adjudication for petitioned status offense cases increased from 53% in 1995 to 58% in 2009

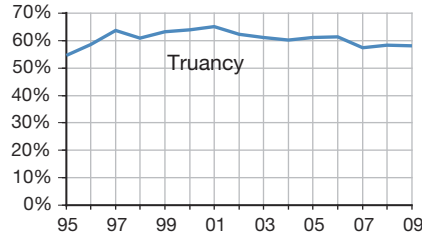
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated a status offender



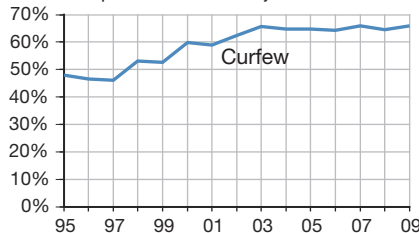
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated



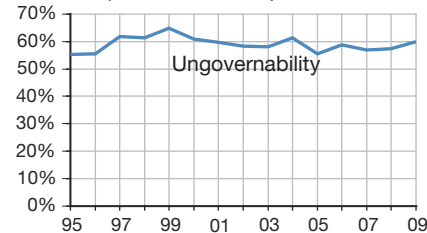
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated



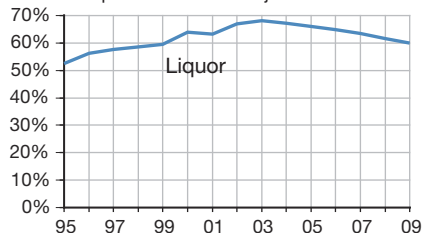
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated



Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated



Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated



- Among status offense categories in 2009, adjudication was least likely in petitioned runaway cases (40%) and most likely in cases involving curfew violations (66%).
- The likelihood of petitioned runaway cases resulting in adjudication peaked in 1999 (at 48%) and then declined to 40% in 2009.
- Between 1995 and 2009, the likelihood of adjudication among petitioned curfew cases increased from 48% to 66%.
- The likelihood of adjudication among petitioned liquor law violation cases increased from 52% in 1995 to 60% in 2009.

Percentage of petitioned status offense cases adjudicated, 2009:

Most serious offense	15 or younger	16 or older	Male	Female
Total status	59%	57%	59%	57%
Runaway	43	36	40	40
Truancy	59	57	59	58
Curfew	64	67	65	68
Ungovern.	62	56	61	59
Liquor law	62	59	60	61

Most serious offense	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian
Total status	59%	51%	63%	55%
Runaway	42	37	35	33
Truancy	59	55	63	64
Curfew	73	52	54	62
Ungovern.	59	64	52	36
Liquor law	60	51	72	56

Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

- The number of cases in which a youth was adjudicated a status offender and ordered to out-of-home placement increased 51% between 1995 and the peak in 2000 and then declined 53% by 2009.

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

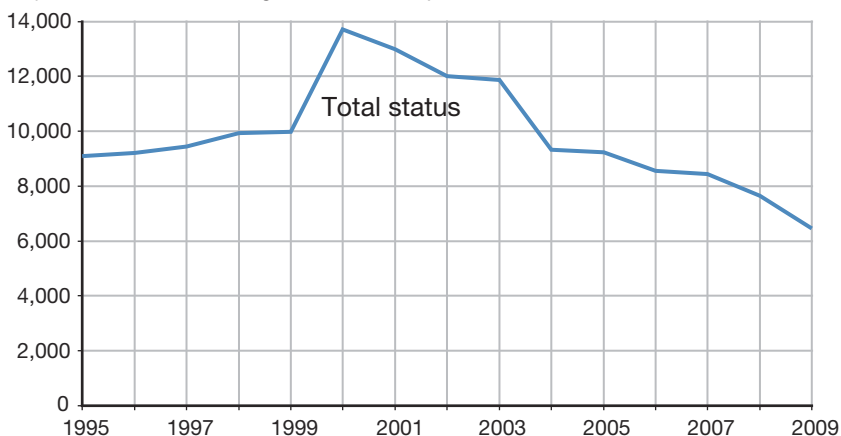
Most serious offense	1995	2009
Runaway	24%	17%
Truancy	22	33
Curfew	6	4
Ungovernability	29	21
Liquor law	11	21
Miscellaneous	8	4
Total	100%	100%
Cases resulting in out-of-home placement	9,100	6,500

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

- In 2009, truancy cases accounted for the largest share of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in out-of-home placement; in 1995, runaway and ungovernability cases comprised larger shares than truancy.

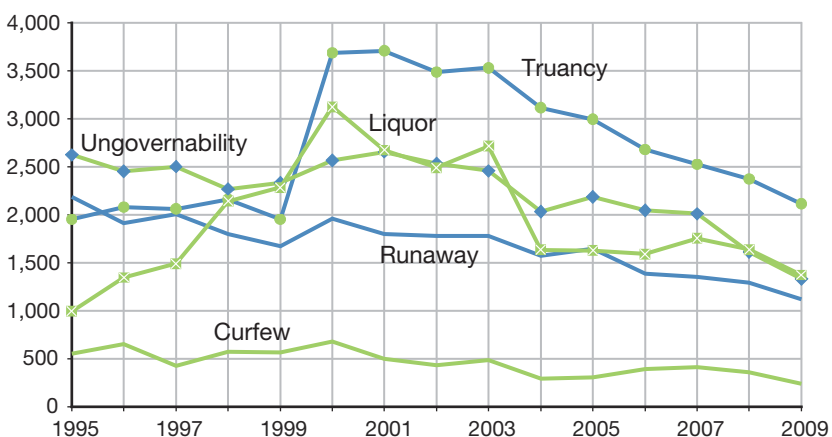
The number of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in out-of-home placement declined 29% between 1995 and 2009

Adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement



The number of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in out-of-home placement varied considerably by the nature of the offense

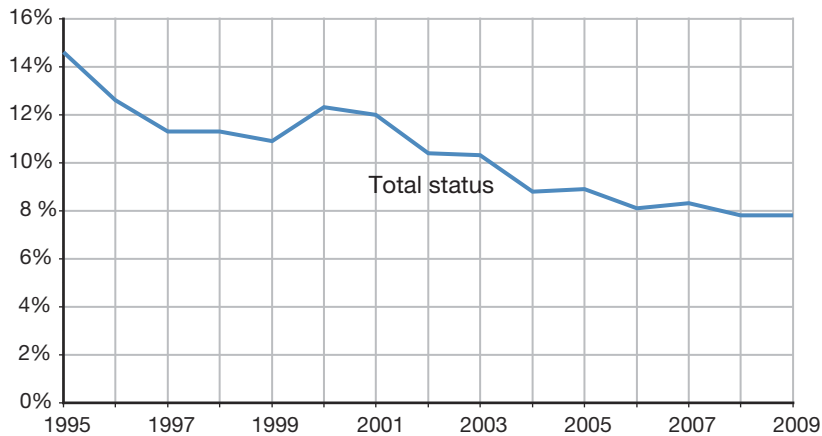
Adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement



Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

The court ordered out-of-home placement in 8% of all adjudicated status offense cases in 2009

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



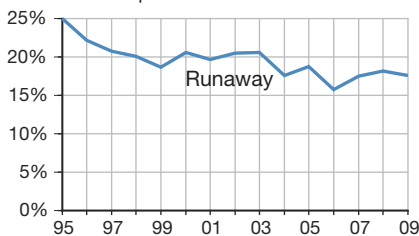
- The likelihood that an adjudicated status offense case would result in out-of-home placement decreased between 1995 and 2009 for all status offense categories except liquor law violations.
- Between 1995 and 2009, the largest decline in the proportion of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in out-of-home placement was seen in cases involving ungovernability (from 28% to 14%), followed by runaway cases (from 25% to 18%) and curfew cases (from 9% to 3%).
- For adjudicated liquor law violation cases, the likelihood of out-of-home placement was the same in 2009 as in 1995.

Percentage of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in out-of-home placement, 2009:

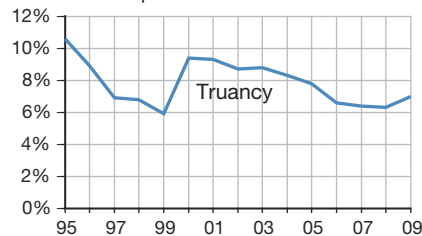
Most serious offense	15 or younger	16 or older	Male	Female
Total status	9%	7%	8%	9%
Runaway	17	19	20	16
Truancy	8	5	7	7
Curfew	3	2	3	2
Ungovern.	13	14	13	14
Liquor law	8	7	8	6

Most serious offense	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian
Total status	9%	8%	8%	10%
Runaway	20	15	14	10
Truancy	7	7	8	12
Curfew	3	2	4	0
Ungovern.	15	10	14	15
Liquor law	6	10	18	4

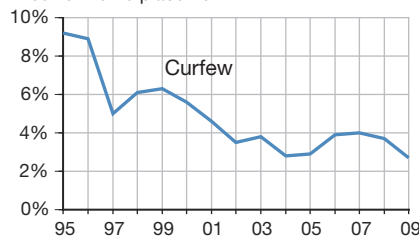
Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement



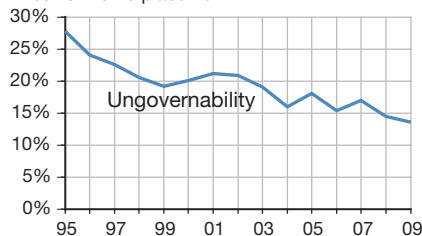
Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement



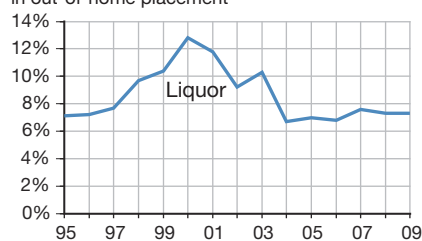
Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement



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



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



Dispositions: Probation

- Between 1995 and 2009, the number of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in an order of probation increased 16%, compared with a 29% decrease in the number of cases resulting in out-of-home placement.
- Between 1995 and 2009, the number of adjudicated status offense cases receiving probation increased for liquor law violation (26%), truancy cases (25%), ungovernability (20%), and curfew (13%).
- The number of adjudicated runaway cases receiving probation decreased 16% between 1995 and 2009.
- Between 2000 and 2009, the number of adjudicated cases receiving probation decreased for all status offense categories: 48% for cases involving curfew violations, 34% for cases involving liquor law violations, 27% for runaway cases, 24% for ungovernability cases, and 20% for truancy cases.

Offense profile of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in probation:

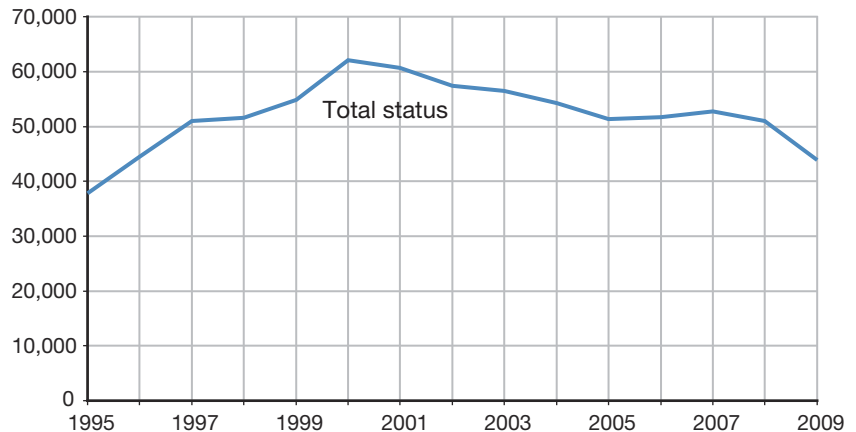
Most serious offense	1995	2009
Runaway	13%	10%
Truancy	36	39
Curfew	5	5
Ungovernability	15	16
Liquor law	23	25
Miscellaneous	7	6
Total	100%	100%
Cases resulting in formal probation	37,800	43,900

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

- In 2009, most adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in probation involved truancy offenses (39%), followed by liquor law violations (25%) and ungovernability cases (16%).

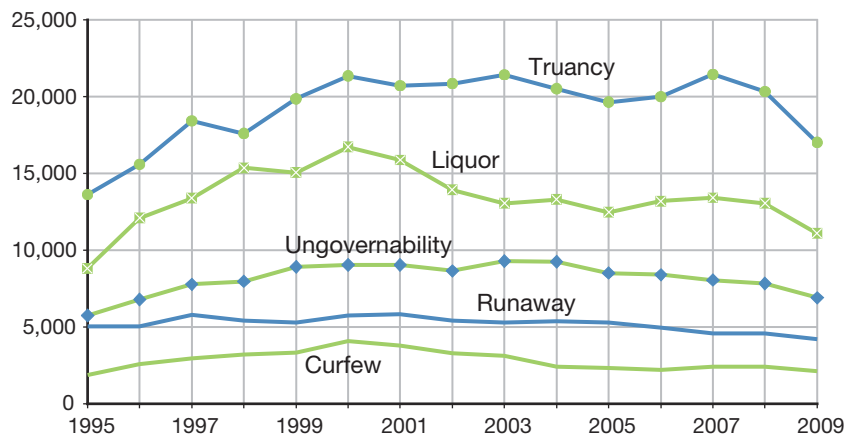
Between 1995 and the peak year 2000, the number of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in probation increased 64% and then declined 29% by 2009

Adjudicated cases resulting in probation



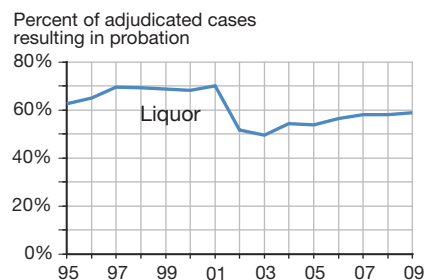
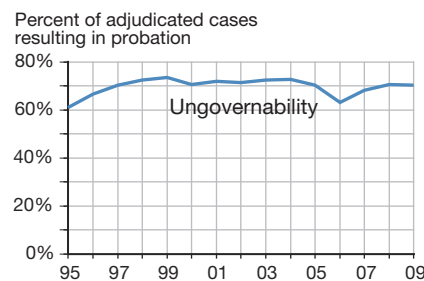
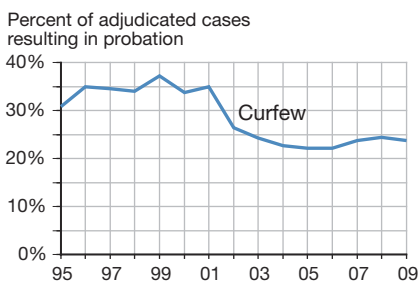
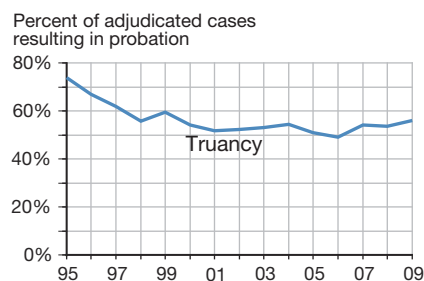
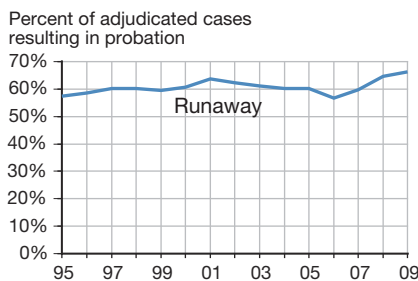
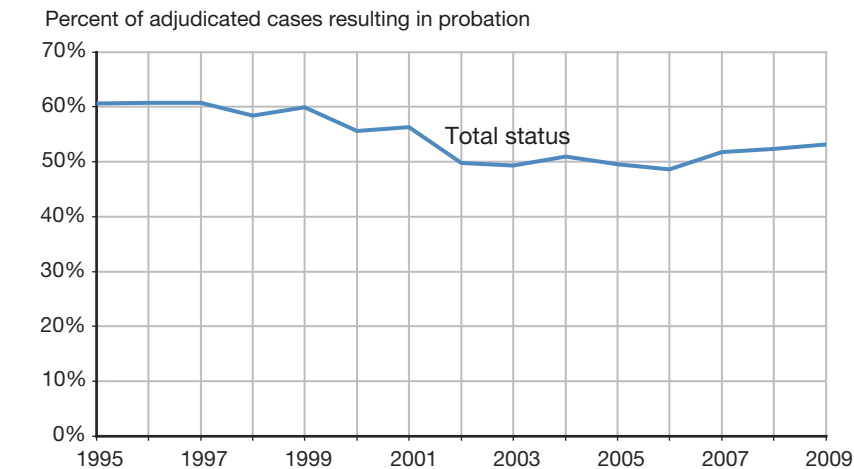
Between 1995 and 2009, the number of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in probation increased in all major status offense categories except running away

Adjudicated cases resulting in probation



Dispositions: Probation

The use of probation as the most restrictive disposition in adjudicated status offense cases varied with the nature of the offense



■ Probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 53% of the adjudicated status offense cases in 2009, compared with 61% of the adjudicated caseload in 1995.

■ In 2009, probation was ordered in 66% of adjudicated runaway cases, 57% of truancy cases, 24% of curfew violations, 70% of ungovernability cases, and 59% of cases involving liquor law violations.

Percentage of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in probation, 2009:

Most serious offense	15 or younger	16 or older	Male	Female
Total status	55%	51%	52%	55%
Runaway	68	64	63	69
Truancy	58	53	56	56
Curfew	24	24	25	22
Ungovern.	73	65	70	70
Liquor law	57	60	58	59

Most serious offense	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian
Total status	53%	54%	49%	57%
Runaway	64	69	75	83
Truancy	56	55	48	68
Curfew	26	19	24	15
Ungovern.	69	72	79	66
Liquor law	60	50	54	48

Case Processing Overview, 2009

- In 2009, 58% of petitioned status offense cases resulted in adjudication.
- In 53% of adjudicated status offense cases, formal probation was the most restrictive sanction ordered by the court.
- In 2009, 8% of adjudicated status offense cases resulted in out-of-home placement.
- Dispositions with minimal continuing supervision by probation staff were ordered in 39% of status offense cases adjudicated in 2009—the juvenile was ordered to enter a treatment or counseling program, to pay restitution or a fine, or to participate in some form of community service.
- In 42% of formally handled status offense cases in 2009, the juvenile was not adjudicated a status offender. The court dismissed 72% of these cases, while 10% resulted in some form of informal probation and 18% in other voluntary dispositions.
- For every 1,000 status offense cases formally processed by juvenile courts in 2009, 308 resulted in formal probation and 45 were placed out of the home.

Total status			
142,300 estimated petitioned status offense cases	Adjudicated a status offender	Placed	8%
	82,400 58%	6,500	
	Not adjudicated a status offender	Probation	53%
		43,900	
		Other sanction	39%
	59,900 42%	32,100	
	Not adjudicated a status offender	Probation	10%
		6,100	
		Other sanction	18%
	59,900 42%	10,700	
	Not adjudicated a status offender	Dismissed	72%
		43,100	

Total status			
A typical 1,000 petitioned status offense cases	Adjudicated a status offender	45 Placed	
	579	308 Probation	
	Not adjudicated a status offender	225 Other sanction	
		43 Probation	
		75 Other sanction	
	421	302 Dismissed	

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

Case Processing by Offense Category, 2009

Runaway	A typical 1,000 petitioned runaway cases	398	Adjudicated a status offender	70	Placed
				264	Probation
				64	Other sanction
				602	Not adjudicated a status offender
Truancy	A typical 1,000 petitioned truancy cases	582	Adjudicated a status offender	41	Placed
				327	Probation
				215	Other sanction
				418	Not adjudicated a status offender
Curfew	A typical 1,000 petitioned curfew cases	659	Adjudicated a status offender	18	Placed
				157	Probation
				484	Other sanction
				341	Not adjudicated a status offender
Ungovernability	A typical 1,000 petitioned ungovernability cases	599	Adjudicated a status offender	81	Placed
				421	Probation
				97	Other sanction
				401	Not adjudicated a status offender
Liquor	A typical 1,000 petitioned liquor law violation cases	600	Adjudicated a status offender	44	Placed
				353	Probation
				204	Other sanction
				400	Not adjudicated a status offender
				154	Informal sanction
				245	Dismissed

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

Runaway Cases

- Among the five major status offense categories, juvenile courts were most likely to order youth to out-of-home placement following adjudication in runaway cases (70 of 398 cases), but formal probation was a more likely outcome (264 of 398).

- Among petitioned runaway cases in 2009, youth were not adjudicated a status offender in 602 of a typical 1,000 cases. Of these 602 cases, most (87%) were dismissed.

Truancy Cases

- In 2009, of a typical 1,000 formal truancy cases, 327 resulted in formal probation and 41 were placed out of the home.

Curfew Violation Cases

- In 2009, for every 1,000 petitioned curfew violation cases, 157 resulted in formal probation following adjudication and 18 were placed out of the home.

- Among petitioned cases involving curfew violations in 2009, youth were not adjudicated a status offender in 341 of a typical 1,000 cases. Of these 341 cases, 77% (262) were dismissed.

Ungovernability Cases

- For every 1,000 petitioned ungovernability cases in 2009, 421 resulted in formal probation following adjudication and 81 were placed out of the home.

Liquor Law Violation Cases

- Among petitioned liquor law violation cases in 2009, the most likely outcome was formal probation (353 of 1,000); out-of-home placement was ordered in 44 of a typical 1,000 cases.

- In 2009, among petitioned liquor law violation cases, youth were not adjudicated as status offenders in 400 of a typical 1,000 cases.

Appendix A

Methods

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

Sources of Data

The Archive uses data in two forms: detailed case-level data and court-level aggregate statistics. 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 and petitioning decisions; and the date and type of disposition.

The structure of each case-level 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.

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).

Each year, many juvenile courts contribute either detailed data or 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 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.

Table A-1: 2009 Stratum Profiles for Delinquency Data

Stratum	County population ages 10–17	Counties in stratum	Counties reporting compatible data			
			Number of counties			Percentage of juvenile population
			Case- level	Court- level	Total*	
1	Fewer than 12,810	2,652	1,835	159	1,956	76%
2	12,810–48,000	346	259	25	272	79
3	48,001–112,500	111	84	9	86	79
4	More than 112,500	34	31	6	31	95
Total		3,143	2,209	199	2,345	82

* 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: 2009 Stratum Profiles for Status Offense Data

Stratum	County population ages 10–17	Counties in stratum	Counties reporting compatible data			
			Number of counties			Percentage of juvenile population
			Case- level	Court- level	Total	
1	Fewer than 12,810	2,652	1,793	121	1,914	74%
2	12,810–48,000	346	239	13	252	74
3	48,001–112,500	111	65	2	67	64
4	More than 112,500	34	26	0	26	86
Total		3,143	2,123	136	2,259	74

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

In 2009, case-level data describing 1,095,797 delinquency cases handled by 2,209 jurisdictions in 39 states met the Archive's criteria for inclusion in the development of national delinquency estimates. Compatible data were available from Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico,

New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. These courts had jurisdiction over 79% of the nation's juvenile population in 2009. Compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 49,692 delinquency cases from 199 jurisdictions were used from Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, and New York. In all, the Archive collected compatible case-level data and court-level statistics on delinquency cases from 2,345 jurisdictions containing 82% of the nation's juvenile population in 2009 (table A-1).

Case-level data describing 95,444 formally handled status offense cases from 2,123 jurisdictions in 37 states met the criteria for inclusion in the sample for 2009. The states included Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii,

Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. These courts had jurisdiction over 71% of the juvenile population. An additional 136 jurisdictions in 2 states (Idaho and Indiana) had compatible court-level aggregate statistics on 8,630 petitioned status offense cases. Altogether, compatible case-level and court-level data on petitioned status offense cases were available from 2,259 jurisdictions containing 74% of the U.S. juvenile population in 2009 (table A-2).

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

Table A–3: Content of Case-Level Data Sources, 2009

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	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	CT
District of Columbia	DC	DC	DC	–	DC	–	DC	DC	DC
Florida	FL	FL	FL	FL	FL	–	FL	FL	FL
Georgia	GA	GA	GA	–	GA	–	GA	GA	GA
Hawaii	HI	HI	HI	HI	HI	–	HI	HI	HI
Illinois ¹	IL	IL	–	–	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL
Iowa	IA	IA	IA	–	IA	–	IA	IA	IA
Kentucky	KY	KY	KY	–	KY	–	KY	KY	–
Maryland	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	–	MD	MD	MD
Michigan	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI
Minnesota	MN	MN	MN	MN	MN	–	MN	MN	MN
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
Nevada	NV	NV	NV	–	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV
New Jersey	NJ	NJ	NJ	–	NJ	–	NJ	NJ	NJ
New Mexico	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	NY	NY	NY	–	NY	–	NY	NY	NY
North Carolina	NC	NC	NC	–	NC	–	NC	NC	NC
Ohio ²	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH
Oklahoma	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Oregon	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR
Pennsylvania	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	–	PA	PA	PA
Rhode Island	RI	RI	–	RI	RI	RI	RI	RI	RI
South Carolina	SC	SC	SC	–	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC
South Dakota	SD	SD	SD	–	SD	–	SD	SD	SD
Tennessee	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN	–	TN	TN	TN
Texas	TX	TX	TX	TX	TX	–	TX	TX	TX
Utah	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT
Vermont	VT	VT	VT	–	VT	VT	VT	VT	VT
Virginia	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA
Washington	WA	WA	WA	WA	WA	–	WA	WA	WA
West Virginia	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV
Wisconsin	WI	WI	WI	–	WI	–	WI	WI	WI
Percentage of estimation sample	99%	100%	95%	76%	98%	43%	100%	98%	94%

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 Hamilton and Lucas counties only.

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 generates 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 original jurisdiction of the juvenile court if they commit an illegal act. (See “Upper age of jurisdiction” in the “Glossary of Terms” section.) Most states set this age to be 17 years; other states have set the age at 15 or 16. States often enact exceptions to this simple age criterion (e.g., offense-specific youthful offender legislation and concurrent jurisdiction or extended jurisdiction provisions). In general, however, juvenile courts have responsibility for all law violations committed by youth whose age does not exceed 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 original juvenile court jurisdiction is 15, the juvenile population is the number of youth residing in a county who have had their 10th birthday but are not older than 15 (e.g., they have not yet reached their 16th birthday).

The juvenile population estimates used in this Report were developed

with data from the Census Bureau.¹ The estimates, separated into single-year age groups, reflect the number of white, black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, and Asian (including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander) youth ages 10 through the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction who reside in each county in the nation.²

Estimation Procedure

National estimates are developed 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 identify

the county in which the case was handled, and (3) youth population estimates can be developed at the county level.

The Archive's national estimates are generated using data obtained from its nonprobability sample of juvenile courts. There are two major components of the estimation procedure. First, missing values on individual records of the national case-level database are imputed using hot deck procedures. Then the records of the national case-level database are weighted to represent the total number of cases handled by juvenile courts nationwide. Each stage of the estimation procedure will be described separately.

Record-level imputation. The first step in the estimation procedure is to place all U.S. counties into one of four strata based on their youth population ages 10 through 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 ages 10 through 17.

This information is added onto each record in the national case-level database. As a result, each record in the national case-level database contains 11 variables of interest to the JCS report: county strata, year of disposition, intake decision, youth's age, youth's gender, youth's race, referral offense, source of referral, case detention, case adjudication, and case disposition.

By definition, the first three of these variables (i.e., county strata, year of disposition, and intake decision) are known for every case in the database. Each of the other variables may be missing for some records and given a missing value code. The estimation procedure for the JCS report employs a multistage process to impute information for each missing value on each case record in the national case-level database.

¹ County-level intercensal estimates were obtained for the years 1985–2009. The following data files were used:

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

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

National Center for Health Statistics. 2010. *Estimates of the July 1, 2000–July 1, 2009 United States Resident Population from the Vintage 2009 Postcensal Series by Year, County, Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin* [machine-readable data file]. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available online: www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm [released on 7/23/2010].

² Most individuals of Hispanic ancestry are coded as white.

Within a county's set of records in the database there can be two types of missing information: record-level missing and format-level missing. For many counties, a small proportion of their case-level records are missing valid codes in data elements that are valid for most of the other records from that county. For example, the gender of a youth may not have been reported on a few records while it is known for all the other youth in the county's database. This type of missing value is "record-level missing." There are also counties in which every record in the database has a missing value code for a specific variable. For example, some court data collection systems do not capture information on a youth's pre-disposition detention. Therefore, the variable "case detention" in the national case-level data has a missing value code on each record from that county. This type of missing value is "format-level missing." (Table A-3 indicates the standardized data elements that were not available, i.e., format-missing, from each jurisdiction's 2009 data set.) The imputation process handles the two types of missing values separately.

The imputation of record-level missing values uses a hot deck procedure with a donor pool of records from the same county. First, all the records for a specific county are sorted by disposition date. Then the file is read again, one record at a time. When the imputation software identifies a record with a record-level missing value (i.e., the target record), it imputes a valid code for this target data field. This is accomplished by locating the next record in the county file that matches the target record on all of its nonmissing values and has a nonmissing code in the target data field; this record is called the donor record. The imputation software copies the valid code from the donor record and replaces the missing value code on the target record with this nonmissing value.

Once a donor record is used in the process for a given variable, it is not used again for that variable unless no other matches can be found for another target record. There are a small number of instances in which no donor record can be found in the county file. When this occurs, the imputation software relaxes its record matching criteria. That is, instead of trying to find a donor record with identical codes on variables other than the target field, the software ignores one nonmissing variable and attempts to find a match on all of the others. In the small number of cases where this does not lead to the identification of a donor record, a second variable is ignored and the file is reread looking for a donor. Although theoretically (and programmatically) this process can be repeated until all variables but county, year of disposition, and intake decision are ignored to find a donor, this never occurred. The order in which variables are removed from the matching criteria are source of referral, detention, offense, adjudication, race, gender, and age.

Format-level imputation. After all the record-level missing values have been imputed, the process turns to format-missing information, or information that is missing from a case record because that court's information system does not report this information on their cases. The process for imputing format-missing information is similar to that used in the record-missing imputation process with the needed difference that the donor pool is expanded. Since all records in a county are missing the target data, the donor pool for format-missing records is defined as the records from all counties in the target record's stratum with the same year of disposition and intake decision.

Using this expanded donor pool, the imputation process follows the steps described above where a target record (i.e., one with missing data) is identified and the donor pool is

scanned for a match. Once a match is found, the missing information on the target record is overwritten and the donor record is flagged as having been used for that variable so it will not be reused for that variable unless all other donors are used. If a donor record cannot be found in the first pass through the donor pool, matching criteria are relaxed until a donor is found.

There is one major exception to this process of imputing format-level missing information. This exception involves the process of imputing missing race for those counties that do not report this data element to the Archive. The racial composition of a court's caseload is strongly related to the racial composition of the resident juvenile population. Creating a donor pool that ignores this relationship would reduce the validity of the imputation process. So for those few data files that did not include race, donor pools were developed that restricted the pool to counties with racial compositions similar to that of the target record's county.

This was accomplished by dividing the counties in the U.S. into four groups defined by the percentage of white juveniles in their age 10–17 populations. This classification was then added to each case record and used as a matching criterion for finding a donor record within the set of potential donor records defined by stratum, year of disposition, and intake decision.

Weighting to produce national estimates. The Archive employs an elaborate multivariate procedure that assigns a weight to each record in the national case-level database that, when used in analysis, yields national estimates of juvenile court activity. The weights incorporate a number of factors related to the size and characteristics of juvenile court case-loads: the size of a community, the age and race composition of its juvenile population, the age and race profile of the

youth involved in juvenile court cases, the courts' responses to the cases (intake decision, detention, adjudication, and disposition), and the nature of each court's jurisdictional responsibilities (i.e., upper age of original jurisdiction).

The basic assumption underlying the weighting 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 weighting procedure develops independent estimates for the number of petitioned delinquency cases, nonpetitioned delinquency cases, and petitioned status offense cases handled by juvenile courts nationwide. Identical statistical procedures are used to develop all case estimates.

As noted earlier, all U.S. counties are placed into one of four strata based on the size of their youth population ages 10 through 17. In the first step to develop the weights, the Archive divides the youth 10–17 population for each stratum into three age groups: 10- through 15-year-olds, 16-year-olds, and 17-year-olds. The three age groups are further subdivided into four racial groups: white, black, American Indian (including Alaskan Native), and Asian (including Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander). Thus, juvenile resident population estimates are developed for 12 age/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 populations of these case-level reporting jurisdictions within each stratum are then developed for each of the 12 age/race categories. The national case-level database is summarized to determine within each stratum the number of court cases that involved youth in

each of the 12 age/race population groups. Case rates (number of cases per 1,000 juveniles in the population) are then developed for the 12 age/race groups within each of the four strata.

For example, assume that a total of 3,598,000 white youth ages 10–15 resided in those stratum 2 counties that reported *JCS*-compatible case-level data to the Archive. If the Archive's case-level database shows that the juvenile courts in these counties handled 50,536 petitioned delinquency cases involving white youth ages 10 through 15, the number of cases per 1,000 white youth ages 10–15 for stratum 2 would be 14.0, or:

$$(50,536 / 3,598,000) \times 1,000 = 14.0$$

Comparable analyses are then used to establish the stratum 2 case rates for black youth, American Indian youth, and Asian youth in the same age group (48.0, 23.4, and 7.1, respectively).

Next, information contained in the national court-level database is introduced, and stratum-level case rates are adjusted accordingly. First, each court-level statistic is disaggregated into the 12 age/race groups. This separation is accomplished by assuming that, for each jurisdiction, the relationships among the stratum's 12 age/race case rates (developed from the case-level data) are paralleled in the court-level data.

For example, assume that a jurisdiction in stratum 2 with an upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction of 15 reported it processed 500 cases during the year. Also assume that this jurisdiction had a juvenile population of 12,000 white youth, 3,000 black youth, 200 American Indian youth, and 900 Asian youth. The stratum 2 case rates for each racial group in the 10–15 age group would be multiplied by the corresponding

population to develop estimates of the proportion of the court's caseload that came from each age/race group, as follows:

White:

$$(14.0 \times 12,000) / [(14.0 \times 12,000) + (48.0 \times 3,000) + (23.4 \times 200) + (7.1 \times 900)] = 52.0\%$$

Black:

$$(48.0 \times 3,000) / [(14.0 \times 12,000) + (48.0 \times 3,000) + (23.4 \times 200) + (7.1 \times 900)] = 44.6\%$$

American Indian:

$$(23.4 \times 200) / [(14.0 \times 12,000) + (48.0 \times 3,000) + (23.4 \times 200) + (7.1 \times 900)] = 1.4\%$$

Asian:

$$(7.1 \times 900) / [(14.0 \times 12,000) + (48.0 \times 3,000) + (23.4 \times 200) + (7.1 \times 900)] = 2.0\%$$

The jurisdiction's total caseload of 500 would then be allocated based on these proportions. In this example, it would be estimated that 52.0% of all cases reported in the jurisdiction's aggregate statistics involved white youth, 44.6% involved black youth, 1.4% involved American Indian youth, and the remaining 2.0% involved Asian youth. When these proportions are applied to a reported court-level caseload statistic of 500 cases, this jurisdiction is estimated to have handled 260 cases involving white youth, 223 cases involving black youth, 7 cases involving American Indian youth, and 10 cases involving Asian youth age 15 or younger. The same method is used to disaggregate into the 12 age/race groups the aggregated case counts reported by those jurisdictions that could only report aggregate court-level statistics.

The disaggregated court-level counts are then added to the counts developed from case-level data to produce an estimate of the number of cases involving each of the 12 age/race

groups handled by reporting courts (i.e., both case-level and court-level reporters) in each of the four strata. The juvenile population figures for the entire reporting sample are also compiled. Together, these new stratum-specific case counts and juvenile population for the reporting counties are used to generate a revised set of case rates for each of the 12 age/race groups within each of 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 12 age/race groups in a stratum by the corresponding juvenile population in all counties belonging

to that stratum (both reporting and nonreporting).

After the stratum estimates for the total number of cases in each age/race group in each stratum has been calculated, the next step is to weight the records in the national case-level database. This weight is equal to the estimated number of cases in one of the stratum's 12 age/race groups divided by the actual number of such records in the national case-level database. For example, assume that the Archive generates a national estimate of 39,323 petitioned delinquency cases involving white 16-year-olds from stratum 2 counties. Assume also that the national case-level database for that year contained 28,240

petitioned delinquency cases involving white 16-year-olds from stratum 2 counties. In the Archive's national estimation database, each stratum 2 petitioned delinquency case that involved a white 16-year-old would be weighted by 1.39, because:

$$39,323 / 28,240 = 1.39$$

Finally, by incorporating the weights into all analyses of the national case-level database, national estimates of case volumes and case characteristics can be produced. More detailed information about the Archive's national estimation methodology is available on request from the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Appendix B

Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

resulting from death, absence, or physical or mental incapacity of parents/guardians.

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

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

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

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

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

Formal handling: See “intake decision.”

Informal handling: See “intake decision.”

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

- **Nonpetitioned (informally handled)**—Cases in which 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.
- **Petitioned (formally handled)**—Cases 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.

Judicial decision: The decision made in response to a petition that asks the

court to adjudicate or judicially waive the youth to criminal court for prosecution as an adult. 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.”)

Nonpetitioned case: See “intake decision.”

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 judicially waived to criminal court for prosecution as an adult.

Petitioned case: See “intake decision.”

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.

- **American Indian**—A person having origins in any of the indigenous peoples of North America, including Alaskan Natives.

- **Asian**—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, Hawaii, or any of the other 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 offenses against persons 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 fire or explosion.
 - ◆ **Stolen property offenses**—Unlawfully and knowingly receiving, buying, distributing, selling, transporting, concealing, 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 offenses; 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.”
 - ◆ **Nonviolent 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 offenses**—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.
- ◆ **Curfew violations**—Being found in a public place after a specified hour of the evening, usually established in a local ordinance applying only to persons under a specified age.
- ◆ **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 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 or guardians.

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

- **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.

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

Waiver: Cases transferred to criminal court as the result of a judicial waiver hearing in juvenile court.

Appendix C

Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2009, by County

Information on the juvenile courts' petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency, status, and dependency caseloads for 2009 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. 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 com-

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

The units of count for the court statistics vary across jurisdictions. Although many states used cases disposed as the unit of count, other states reported cases filed, children disposed, petitions filed, hearings, juvenile arraignments, and charges. The unit of count is identified in the notes for each data set. The unit of count for each source should be reviewed before any attempt is made to compare statistics either across or within data sets. Variations in administrative practices, differences in upper ages of jurisdiction, and wide ranges in available community resources affect the number of cases handled by individual counties and states. Therefore, the data displayed in this table should not be used to

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

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

from the total number of nonpetitioned delinquency cases from reporting counties.

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

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

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

Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2009, by County

Reporting county	2009 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Alabama - 67 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Autauga	50,800	6,700	14,100	257	50	49	7	10	—	—
Baldwin	179,900	18,700	41,600	764	152	206	54	37	—	—
Barbour	29,700	3,000	6,600	96	*	25	*	*	—	—
Bibb	21,600	2,400	5,000	143	9	52	110	*	—	—
Blount	58,300	6,500	14,100	100	28	60	288	19	—	—
Bullock	11,000	1,100	2,700	20	0	0	0	*	—	—
Butler	20,000	2,200	4,900	20	0	*	0	7	—	—
Calhoun	114,100	11,600	26,700	461	353	170	17	151	—	—
Chambers	34,300	3,600	7,700	107	30	36	13	*	—	—
Coffee	48,600	5,300	11,700	145	90	25	415	38	—	—
Colbert	54,600	5,700	12,000	186	100	50	89	*	—	—
Cullman	81,800	8,600	19,100	194	18	49	359	162	—	—
Dale	48,100	5,000	12,000	158	13	69	98	16	—	—
Dallas	41,900	4,800	11,300	259	24	71	22	34	—	—
De Kalb	69,400	7,600	17,700	149	*	48	131	0	—	—
Elmore	79,200	8,700	19,300	429	17	79	*	31	—	—
Etowah	103,600	11,000	24,200	319	22	61	21	77	—	—
Houston	100,100	10,700	24,500	457	361	145	232	0	—	—
Jackson	52,800	5,600	12,000	175	7	132	6	117	—	—
Jefferson	665,000	68,000	158,000	1,924	464	133	431	298	—	—
Lauderdale	89,600	8,700	18,800	319	100	49	479	*	—	—
Lee	135,900	13,500	29,600	453	237	231	161	110	—	—
Limestone	78,600	8,500	18,700	218	83	13	*	133	—	—
Madison	327,700	36,200	78,500	1,262	906	61	622	13	—	—
Marshall	90,400	9,600	24,000	318	47	440	526	333	—	—
Mobile	411,700	47,100	106,500	2,016	1,350	230	187	146	—	—
Montgomery	224,100	23,700	56,000	1,231	233	21	12	118	—	—
Morgan	117,300	12,800	28,800	664	93	182	717	79	—	—
Russell	50,800	5,600	12,500	461	33	167	*	29	—	—
St. Clair	81,900	8,400	19,100	221	*	158	757	61	—	—
Shelby	192,500	21,700	50,400	439	58	124	316	271	—	—
Talladega	80,200	8,400	18,700	270	32	431	319	61	—	—
Tuscaloosa	184,000	18,000	41,500	885	192	102	340	242	—	—
Walker	68,700	6,900	15,500	234	*	133	278	*	—	—
33 Small Counties	710,100	76,300	164,900	2,747	189	1,264	1,032	304	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				18,101	5,299	5,067	8,051	2,916	—	—
Population Represented	4,708,700	502,400	1,128,900	502,400	502,400	502,400	502,400	1,128,900	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				36.03	10.55	10.09	16.02	2.58	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	67	—	—
Alaska - 29 Districts										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
29 Small Districts	698,500	79,300	183,500	1,679	2,594	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,679	2,594	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	698,500	79,300	183,500	79,300	79,300	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				21.18	32.72	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				29	29	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona - 15 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Apache	70,600	10,400	22,600	108	98	9	34	—	—	—
Cochise	129,500	13,300	31,200	486	1,017	30	482	—	—	—
Coconino	129,800	14,400	33,800	740	695	80	341	—	—	—
Maricopa	4,023,100	449,000	1,097,000	11,113	11,291	928	8,376	—	—	—
Mohave	194,800	18,900	42,400	890	1,270	14	569	—	—	—
Navajo	113,000	15,600	34,200	688	217	79	302	—	—	—
Pima	1,020,200	101,400	239,000	3,972	5,569	152	3,908	—	—	—
Pinal	341,000	37,500	90,300	1,518	1,024	149	162	—	—	—
Yavapai	215,700	19,500	42,100	1,104	652	128	459	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2009, by County

Reporting county	2009 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Yuma	197,000	23,900	57,400	1,921	897	108	806	—	—	—
5 Small Counties	161,100	18,100	42,100	993	752	274	536	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				23,533	23,482	1,951	15,975	—	—	—
Population Represented	6,595,800	722,000	1,732,000	722,000	722,000	722,000	722,000	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				32.60	32.53	2.70	22.13	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				15	15	15	15	—	—	—

Arkansas - 75 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	225,500	26,200	61,600	758	—	340	—	197	—	—
Craighead	95,500	9,800	23,400	395	—	222	—	138	—	—
Crittenden	53,000	6,800	15,500	561	—	80	—	64	—	—
Faulkner	109,400	11,400	26,500	358	—	261	—	107	—	—
Garland	98,500	9,100	20,800	390	—	467	—	172	—	—
Jefferson	78,700	8,400	19,100	400	—	693	—	179	—	—
Mississippi	46,600	5,600	13,200	211	—	88	—	115	—	—
Pulaski	381,900	38,900	95,000	1,880	—	473	—	558	—	—
Saline	99,400	11,400	24,000	221	—	90	—	27	—	—
Sebastian	123,600	13,300	32,400	337	—	458	—	261	—	—
Washington	200,200	20,100	51,700	618	—	275	—	157	—	—
White	76,300	8,100	18,500	126	—	106	—	90	—	—
63 Small Counties	1,300,800	140,100	308,300	4,008	—	3,127	—	1,950	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				10,263	—	6,680	—	4,015	—	—
Population Represented	2,889,400	309,000	710,000	309,000	—	309,000	—	710,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				33.21	—	21.62	—	5.66	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				75	—	75	—	75	—	—

California - 58 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Alameda	1,491,500	141,900	344,700	3,009	3,084	33	132	1,113	—	—
Butte	220,600	21,300	46,200	741	694	*	32	393	—	—
Contra Costa	1,041,300	118,200	259,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Dorado	178,400	20,500	41,800	498	513	18	95	174	—	—
Fresno	915,300	117,300	275,900	3,295	3,448	8	146	233	—	—
Humboldt	129,600	11,300	26,100	483	544	11	391	89	—	—
Imperial	166,900	20,700	51,300	207	954	0	154	92	—	—
Kern	807,400	108,200	250,600	2,544	2,840	19	1,511	1,962	—	—
Kings	148,800	17,000	41,100	471	1,515	0	—	30	—	—
Lake	65,300	7,000	14,400	282	299	*	65	60	—	—
Los Angeles	9,848,000	1,088,300	2,500,800	10,016	8,014	194	182	10,586	—	—
Madera	148,600	18,900	43,600	715	694	*	172	206	—	—
Marin	250,800	22,200	51,100	592	632	14	—	34	—	—
Mendocino	86,000	8,500	19,300	558	502	0	—	86	—	—
Merced	245,300	34,700	78,500	1,344	1,460	*	680	354	—	—
Monterey	410,400	44,100	112,700	954	1,733	6	34	12	—	—
Napa	134,600	14,400	31,500	607	167	6	101	67	—	—
Nevada	97,800	9,500	18,600	299	319	17	125	14	—	—
Orange	3,026,800	329,300	755,600	6,754	4,322	286	481	1,114	—	—
Placer	348,600	39,600	83,600	261	1,136	*	248	462	—	—
Riverside	2,125,400	281,300	615,600	3,173	5,998	10	—	2,645	—	—
Sacramento	1,400,900	158,500	361,600	3,326	2,724	15	137	1,419	—	—
San Bernardino	2,017,700	276,600	601,100	6,041	2,486	*	15	1,731	—	—
San Diego	3,053,800	307,900	739,600	3,948	3,009	334	153	1,881	—	—
San Francisco	815,400	41,900	117,700	726	801	0	29	451	—	—
San Joaquin	674,900	90,400	202,100	2,762	3,627	7	—	431	—	—
San Luis Obispo	267,000	22,900	49,800	738	604	9	—	431	—	—
San Mateo	719,000	64,500	160,400	2,241	552	15	39	191	—	—
Santa Barbara	407,100	40,100	96,800	2,242	2,138	35	433	249	—	—
Santa Clara	1,784,600	172,900	436,200	2,560	3,492	13	201	515	—	—
Santa Cruz	256,200	22,700	55,800	514	1,035	6	—	228	—	—
Shasta	181,100	19,900	41,700	432	1,042	*	184	250	—	—
Solano	407,200	46,300	102,300	2,183	1,052	116	—	219	—	—
Sonoma	472,100	46,600	104,600	1,410	880	33	—	247	—	—
Stanislaus	510,400	66,400	149,200	1,478	1,625	18	266	232	—	—

Reporting county	2009 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	92,600	11,100	25,600	237	492	*	20	109	—	—
Tehama	61,100	7,200	15,300	296	342	*	—	131	—	—
Tulare	429,700	59,400	141,300	1,207	2,778	*	331	17	—	—
Tuolumne	55,200	4,800	9,500	129	162	0	63	251	—	—
Ventura	803,000	92,700	209,300	1,485	1,553	17	285	374	—	—
Yolo	199,400	20,300	46,000	346	370	*	117	154	—	—
Yuba	72,900	8,800	21,300	211	433	*	102	67	—	—
16 Small Counties	393,100	41,500	86,300	695	1,206	9	296	356	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				72,010	71,271	1,277	7,220	29,660	—	—
Population Represented	36,961,700	4,097,600	9,435,700	3,976,100	3,976,100	3,976,100	3,405,500	9,157,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				18.11	17.92	0.32	2.12	3.24	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				55	55	55	43	53	—	—

Colorado - 64 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adams	441,000	48,900	124,600	782	—	—	—	129	—	—
Arapahoe	565,400	62,100	145,200	1,181	—	—	—	130	—	—
Boulder	303,500	28,100	64,200	721	—	—	—	76	—	—
Denver	610,300	45,000	140,100	1,552	—	—	—	254	—	—
Douglas	288,200	37,200	84,600	713	—	—	—	22	—	—
El Paso	604,500	68,700	157,400	1,671	—	—	—	272	—	—
Jefferson	536,900	55,500	119,700	1,349	—	—	—	171	—	—
Larimer	298,400	27,700	63,400	1,328	—	—	—	64	—	—
Mesa	146,100	14,700	35,100	425	—	—	—	57	—	—
Pueblo	157,200	17,300	38,800	364	—	—	—	66	—	—
Weld	254,800	28,900	70,300	1,285	—	—	—	69	—	—
53 Small Counties	818,400	80,400	184,400	2,297	—	—	—	347	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				13,668	—	—	—	1,657	—	—
Population Represented	5,024,700	514,400	1,227,800	514,400	—	—	—	1,227,800	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				26.57	—	—	—	1.35	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				64	—	—	—	64	—	—

Connecticut - 13 Venue Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Bridgeport	—	—	—	564	308	17	396	—	—	—
Danbury	—	—	—	112	241	22	73	—	—	—
Hartford	—	—	—	957	620	*	470	—	—	—
Middletown	—	—	—	360	218	9	195	—	—	—
New Britain	—	—	—	430	395	87	176	—	—	—
New Haven	—	—	—	1,178	307	170	198	—	—	—
Norwalk	—	—	—	175	105	10	97	—	—	—
Rockville	—	—	—	439	263	6	169	—	—	—
Stamford	—	—	—	167	112	*	90	—	—	—
Torrington	—	—	—	137	154	36	48	—	—	—
Waterbury	—	—	—	710	299	9	271	—	—	—
Waterford	—	—	—	342	390	86	176	—	—	—
Willimantic	—	—	—	227	177	56	92	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				5,798	3,589	514	2,451	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,518,300	279,100	709,400	279,100	279,100	279,100	279,100	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Venue Districts				20.77	12.86	1.84	8.78	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Venue Districts				13	13	13	13	—	—	—

Delaware - 3 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Kent	157,700	17,400	39,800	1,859	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Castle	534,600	56,000	127,000	3,449	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex	192,700	16,800	40,200	1,719	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,027	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	885,100	90,300	207,000	90,300	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				77.86	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				3	—	—	—	—	—	—

Reporting county	2009 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	599,700	46,000	114,000	2,178	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,178	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	599,700	46,000	114,000	46,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting District				47.36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida - 67 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Alachua	243,600	18,400	44,400	991	896	*	9	—	—	—
Bay	164,800	15,900	37,300	1,145	376	30	97	—	—	—
Brevard	536,400	51,100	107,400	1,848	1,592	25	49	—	—	—
Broward	1,766,500	180,100	408,200	6,033	4,778	9	55	—	—	—
Charlotte	157,000	11,200	23,100	477	508	*	16	—	—	—
Citrus	140,400	11,200	22,700	258	216	*	*	—	—	—
Clay	186,800	24,000	49,500	730	434	*	*	—	—	—
Collier	318,500	26,200	64,700	970	786	13	21	—	—	—
Columbia	69,300	7,000	15,700	270	182	*	9	—	—	—
Duval	857,000	86,400	209,800	3,553	2,196	*	13	—	—	—
Escambia	303,300	27,600	66,400	2,213	774	11	22	—	—	—
Hernando	171,200	16,200	33,700	496	223	*	*	—	—	—
Highlands	98,700	8,100	18,500	517	409	6	11	—	—	—
Hillsborough	1,195,300	125,600	292,500	5,390	4,421	17	58	—	—	—
Indian River	135,200	11,900	26,000	636	216	10	0	—	—	—
Lake	312,100	26,500	60,200	975	821	*	*	—	—	—
Lee	586,900	50,800	119,900	1,977	1,576	12	31	—	—	—
Leon	265,700	21,800	52,100	1,092	731	*	25	—	—	—
Manatee	318,400	28,100	66,400	1,152	1,565	*	10	—	—	—
Marion	328,500	29,900	66,000	1,216	899	6	21	—	—	—
Martin	139,800	12,200	25,900	714	356	7	12	—	—	—
Miami-Dade	2,500,600	242,900	574,700	5,824	5,080	*	28	—	—	—
Monroe	73,200	4,900	11,500	168	236	*	29	—	—	—
Nassau	70,600	7,400	15,900	208	81	10	27	—	—	—
Okaloosa	178,500	17,200	41,400	916	407	216	24	—	—	—
Orange	1,086,500	111,000	266,700	5,866	4,796	8	16	—	—	—
Osceola	270,600	33,500	73,500	1,291	1,254	*	12	—	—	—
Palm Beach	1,280,000	117,600	268,800	3,353	2,910	*	55	—	—	—
Pasco	471,700	45,300	100,000	1,339	835	8	6	—	—	—
Pinellas	909,000	76,000	166,500	4,299	2,483	40	16	—	—	—
Polk	583,400	60,200	140,700	3,380	2,500	18	39	—	—	—
Putnam	72,900	7,400	17,000	467	252	*	6	—	—	—
St. Johns	187,400	20,100	41,500	456	448	11	33	—	—	—
St. Lucie	266,500	26,700	60,200	1,603	624	6	9	—	—	—
Santa Rosa	151,800	17,000	35,800	597	156	14	8	—	—	—
Sarasota	369,800	27,700	59,800	914	561	9	12	—	—	—
Seminole	413,200	46,200	95,800	1,672	1,740	13	13	—	—	—
Volusia	495,900	44,200	96,000	2,048	1,907	7	24	—	—	—
29 Small Counties	861,200	79,300	181,600	2,755	1,912	44	60	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				69,809	52,137	594	887	—	—	—
Population Represented	18,538,000	1,774,700	4,057,800	1,774,700	1,774,700	1,774,700	1,774,700	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				39.33	29.38	0.33	0.50	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	—	—	—
Georgia - 159 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Baldwin	46,300	3,300	8,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bartow	96,200	9,900	25,300	217	179	171	154	102	109	—
Bibb	156,100	15,400	39,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulloch	69,200	5,300	13,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carroll	114,800	11,100	28,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catoosa	64,000	6,400	14,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chatham	257,000	20,500	57,400	1,756	798	185	248	*	172	—
Cherokee	215,100	22,000	57,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Reporting county	2009 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Clarke	116,300	6,400	20,300	489	121	136	122	48	41	—
Clayton	275,800	30,700	78,300	1,142	1,743	84	270	27	498	—
Cobb	714,700	67,800	178,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia	113,000	13,000	29,700	221	252	77	213	0	*	—
Coweta	127,100	13,700	32,800	406	64	62	33	95	37	—
De Kalb	747,300	62,400	169,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dougherty	95,900	9,200	24,100	938	159	166	145	23	9	—
Douglas	129,700	15,200	36,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fayette	106,800	13,500	26,400	354	116	77	30	0	40	—
Floyd	96,200	8,800	23,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forsyth	174,500	19,400	49,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fulton	1,033,800	91,000	236,700	2,318	1,943	378	459	653	369	—
Glynn	76,800	7,100	18,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gwinnett	808,200	89,700	231,400	1,981	1,159	502	399	8	409	—
Hall	187,700	18,600	51,200	607	199	91	32	100	57	—
Henry	195,400	24,700	56,200	607	524	137	174	0	259	—
Houston	135,700	14,200	34,400	1,082	45	325	116	462	83	—
Laurens	48,300	4,900	12,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liberty	62,200	5,800	18,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lowndes	106,800	9,200	25,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muscogee	190,400	17,800	47,400	1,415	899	274	246	0	0	—
Newton	99,900	11,300	27,700	515	220	137	130	85	18	—
Paulding	136,700	16,400	39,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richmond	199,800	17,800	48,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rockdale	84,600	9,500	22,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spalding	64,700	6,300	16,300	431	53	88	9	116	52	—
Thomas	46,200	4,600	11,100	243	190	64	81	0	0	—
Troup	64,700	6,600	16,300	499	259	49	124	142	40	—
Walker	65,000	6,200	14,500	168	91	91	93	161	51	—
Walton	87,300	9,100	22,200	424	165	151	136	*	94	—
Whitfield	93,700	9,200	26,800	445	181	230	113	197	79	—
120 Small Counties	2,325,500	224,300	552,700	427	261	126	195	156	37	—
Number of Reported Cases				16,685	9,621	3,601	3,522	2,378	2,455	—
Population Represented	9,829,200	958,100	2,442,700	842,500	441,000	842,500	441,000	2,150,500	1,123,000	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.80	21.82	4.27	7.99	1.11	2.19	—
Number of Reporting Counties				124	25	124	25	124	25	—
Hawaii - 5 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Hawaii	177,800	18,100	41,000	793	633	290	889	—	—	—
Honolulu	907,600	82,400	201,500	1,760	305	332	2,807	—	—	—
Kalawao	100	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
Kauai	64,500	6,600	14,600	309	65	55	265	—	—	—
Maui	145,200	14,300	33,200	509	140	356	490	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				3,371	1,143	1,033	4,451	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,295,200	121,300	290,400	121,300	121,300	121,300	121,300	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				27.78	9.42	8.51	36.68	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				5	5	4	4	—	—	—
Idaho - 44 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Ada	384,700	42,300	99,700	3,303	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bannock	82,500	8,700	22,300	1,727	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonneville	101,300	12,600	32,100	1,222	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canyon	186,600	24,000	58,700	1,717	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kootenai	139,400	15,600	33,800	1,001	—	—	—	—	—	—
Twin Falls	75,300	8,500	20,500	666	—	—	—	—	—	—
38 Small Counties	576,000	66,100	152,100	6,665	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				16,301	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,545,800	177,700	419,200	177,700	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				91.72	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				44	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2009, by County

Reporting county	2009 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	67,100	6,000	14,300	77	—	*	—	51	—	—
Champaign	195,700	13,500	36,100	251	—	8	—	82	—	—
Coles	52,100	3,400	8,800	140	—	19	—	31	—	—
Cook	5,287,000	473,400	1,211,700	8,245	3,286	0	—	2,011	—	—
De Kalb	107,300	8,800	22,100	223	—	27	—	37	—	—
Du Page	932,500	92,700	216,600	666	—	89	—	109	—	—
Henry	49,300	4,700	10,800	14	—	6	—	8	—	—
Jackson	58,100	3,600	9,700	34	—	*	—	10	—	—
Kane	511,900	56,500	143,800	1,061	—	32	—	135	—	—
Kankakee	113,200	10,900	27,000	245	—	13	—	62	—	—
Knox	51,600	4,200	10,000	92	—	0	—	24	—	—
Lake	712,600	79,000	184,600	916	—	9	—	231	—	—
La Salle	112,500	10,500	24,800	268	—	11	—	55	—	—
McHenry	321,000	35,600	81,100	329	—	11	—	99	—	—
McLean	167,700	14,300	35,900	97	—	*	—	174	—	—
Macon	108,200	9,500	23,200	224	—	*	—	106	—	—
Madison	268,500	24,000	58,000	282	—	*	—	194	—	—
Peoria	185,800	16,800	42,900	604	—	172	—	512	—	—
Rock Island	146,800	12,200	30,900	156	—	0	—	63	—	—
St. Clair	263,600	25,800	62,900	297	—	*	—	82	—	—
Sangamon	195,700	18,000	43,400	134	—	7	—	79	—	—
Tazewell	132,500	11,900	28,900	133	—	7	—	104	—	—
Vermilion	80,100	7,600	18,300	109	—	6	—	25	—	—
Whiteside	59,000	5,500	12,900	87	—	*	—	32	—	—
Will	685,300	79,400	186,500	612	—	45	—	187	—	—
Williamson	65,200	5,500	13,500	48	—	44	—	64	—	—
Winnebago	299,700	29,600	70,700	344	—	28	—	426	—	—
75 Small Counties	1,680,600	156,200	366,000	2,535	—	140	—	765	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				18,223	3,286	698	—	5,758	—	—
Population Represented	12,910,400	1,219,000	2,995,400	1,219,000	473,400	1,219,000	—	2,995,400	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				14.95	6.94	0.57	—	1.92	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				102	1	102	—	102	—	—
Indiana - 92 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allen	353,900	40,900	94,300	901	975	227	210	595	—	—
Bartholomew	76,100	8,400	19,000	203	50	77	6	97	—	—
Clark	108,600	11,100	25,500	409	1,408	48	783	281	—	—
Delaware	115,200	10,600	23,200	217	56	27	64	132	—	—
Elkhart	200,500	23,900	57,100	732	832	65	350	241	—	—
Floyd	74,400	8,400	17,700	144	270	32	185	52	—	—
Grant	68,800	6,700	14,700	261	22	52	10	73	—	—
Hamilton	279,300	35,900	80,400	610	234	52	40	94	—	—
Hancock	68,300	8,400	18,000	71	43	*	18	69	—	—
Hendricks	140,600	17,500	36,800	536	289	536	69	71	—	—
Henry	47,800	5,000	10,600	46	33	46	22	142	—	—
Howard	82,900	9,100	20,000	694	38	694	9	106	—	—
Johnson	141,500	16,400	36,100	564	185	178	56	195	—	—
Knox	37,900	3,600	8,000	82	*	8	19	25	—	—
Kosciusko	76,500	8,900	19,900	97	75	9	15	67	—	—
Lake	494,200	59,200	130,200	2,080	142	384	208	964	—	—
La Porte	111,100	11,700	25,700	448	*	290	*	116	—	—
Lawrence	45,800	5,000	10,500	74	41	36	30	37	—	—
Madison	131,400	13,600	29,900	797	177	225	95	257	—	—
Marion	890,900	90,300	227,700	4,592	80	458	*	2,511	—	—
Marshall	46,900	5,700	12,600	87	11	17	*	78	—	—
Monroe	130,700	8,900	21,700	249	92	62	60	139	—	—
Morgan	70,900	8,200	17,400	144	41	27	9	89	—	—
Porter	163,600	18,500	39,300	422	74	31	53	87	—	—
St. Joseph	267,600	28,900	66,400	835	0	64	0	727	—	—
Shelby	44,500	5,100	10,900	139	81	12	61	32	—	—
Tippecanoe	168,000	14,200	35,100	412	10	97	*	319	—	—
Vanderburgh	175,400	16,100	38,800	447	60	77	6	483	—	—

Reporting county	2009 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Vigo	106,000	9,900	22,700	360	151	127	89	146	—	—
Warrick	58,500	6,900	14,700	131	16	28	*	76	—	—
Wayne	67,600	6,900	15,500	63	92	*	16	127	—	—
61 Small Counties	1,577,700	180,100	388,800	3,913	1,536	1,163	709	2,999	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				20,760	7,120	5,155	3,212	11,427	—	—
Population Represented	6,423,100	704,200	1,589,400	704,200	704,200	704,200	704,200	1,589,400	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				29.48	10.11	7.32	4.56	7.19	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				92	92	92	92	92	—	—

Iowa - 99 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Black Hawk	129,300	11,800	28,000	376	1,002	—	—	—	—	—
Cerro Gordo	43,600	4,400	9,300	42	387	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton	48,900	5,400	11,600	115	331	—	—	—	—	—
Des Moines	41,100	4,200	9,500	100	326	—	—	—	—	—
Dubuque	93,100	9,900	22,100	219	796	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson	131,000	10,200	25,300	188	531	—	—	—	—	—
Linn	209,200	22,200	50,800	300	1,142	—	—	—	—	—
Muscatine	42,900	4,900	11,300	74	300	—	—	—	—	—
Polk	429,400	44,000	109,000	473	2,225	—	—	—	—	—
Pottawattamie	90,200	9,300	21,500	298	515	—	—	—	—	—
Scott	166,600	18,000	41,300	454	1,304	—	—	—	—	—
Story	87,200	6,200	15,400	64	268	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	45,300	5,300	11,200	87	136	—	—	—	—	—
Woodbury	102,800	11,900	27,900	148	1,506	—	—	—	—	—
85 Small Counties	1,347,100	148,100	319,000	1,627	5,710	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				4,565	16,479	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,007,900	315,700	713,200	315,700	315,700	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				14.46	52.20	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				99	99	—	—	—	—	—

Kansas - 105 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Butler	64,100	8,000	16,900	217	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas	116,400	8,700	20,800	338	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson	542,700	59,700	138,000	2,381	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leavenworth	75,200	8,500	18,800	403	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reno	63,400	6,400	14,800	306	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riley	71,300	4,800	13,500	149	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saline	54,400	5,800	13,200	763	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sedgwick	490,900	55,600	132,900	1,337	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shawnee	176,300	18,200	43,200	586	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyandotte	155,100	17,100	43,400	893	—	—	—	—	—	—
95 Small Counties	1,009,000	111,500	249,600	7,031	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				14,404	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	2,818,700	304,200	705,000	304,200	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				47.35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				105	—	—	—	—	—	—

Maryland - 24 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Allegany	72,500	6,200	13,200	161	219	17	259	—	—	—
Anne Arundel	521,200	53,100	121,100	859	2,550	0	157	—	—	—
Baltimore	789,800	78,000	173,000	3,230	3,461	*	34	—	—	—
Calvert	89,200	11,700	22,900	189	336	0	152	—	—	—
Carroll	170,100	20,800	41,800	236	486	10	258	—	—	—
Cecil	100,800	11,600	24,900	336	350	*	66	—	—	—
Charles	142,200	18,600	38,000	399	1,019	*	110	—	—	—
Frederick	228,000	26,700	58,200	541	830	12	205	—	—	—
Harford	242,500	28,400	59,800	404	823	0	84	—	—	—
Howard	281,900	34,700	72,700	380	664	*	281	—	—	—
Montgomery	971,600	101,400	237,600	965	1,747	58	333	—	—	—
Prince George's	834,600	90,200	206,600	1,927	3,205	8	718	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2009, by County

Reporting county	2009 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	
St. Mary's	103,000	11,600	26,300	168	404	*	48	—	—	—
Washington	145,900	14,700	33,300	357	424	12	138	—	—	—
Wicomico	94,200	9,400	21,900	379	809	*	112	—	—	—
Baltimore City	637,400	57,600	143,000	3,993	1,874	*	10	—	—	—
8 Small Counties	274,500	26,200	57,400	716	1,701	12	690	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				15,240	20,902	150	3,655	—	—	—
Population Represented	5,699,500	601,000	1,351,900	601,000	601,000	601,000	601,000	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.36	34.78	0.25	6.08	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				24	24	24	24	—	—	—

Massachusetts - 14 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Barnstable	221,200	16,300	35,900	1,315	—	245	—	113	—	—
Berkshire	129,300	10,900	23,600	732	—	128	—	145	—	—
Bristol	547,400	50,400	115,100	3,140	—	721	—	338	—	—
Dukes	16,000	1,200	2,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex	742,600	69,100	161,600	3,073	—	565	—	339	—	—
Franklin	71,800	5,800	12,900	1,004	—	148	—	147	—	—
Hampden	471,100	45,500	103,900	3,671	—	608	—	436	—	—
Hampshire	156,000	11,400	24,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	1,505,000	124,900	301,600	3,455	—	684	—	550	—	—
Nantucket	11,300	700	2,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norfolk	666,300	60,800	141,200	1,556	—	201	—	137	—	—
Plymouth	498,300	49,300	113,100	1,624	—	236	—	168	—	—
Suffolk	753,600	45,600	129,600	3,096	—	647	—	479	—	—
Worcester	803,700	76,700	177,600	3,385	—	782	—	481	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				26,051	—	4,965	—	3,333	—	—
Population Represented	6,593,600	568,700	1,346,100	555,300	—	555,300	—	1,316,100	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				46.91	—	8.94	—	2.53	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				11	—	11	—	11	—	—

Michigan - 83 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Allegan	113,400	11,700	27,100	271	—	98	—	146	—	—
Barry	58,400	5,900	13,100	30	—	0	—	0	—	—
Bay	107,400	9,500	22,000	222	—	116	—	35	—	—
Berrien	160,500	15,000	36,000	0	—	0	—	0	—	—
Calhoun	135,600	12,400	30,200	631	—	86	—	76	—	—
Cass	49,900	4,900	10,400	109	—	24	—	59	—	—
Clinton	69,900	7,500	16,300	10	—	*	—	60	—	—
Eaton	106,100	10,000	22,200	79	—	21	—	129	—	—
Genesee	424,000	42,400	99,400	468	—	68	—	540	—	—
Grand Traverse	86,300	7,300	17,300	168	—	63	—	74	—	—
Ingham	277,600	22,000	55,200	791	—	470	—	0	—	—
Ionia	62,600	6,100	14,300	93	—	23	—	72	—	—
Isabella	67,200	4,400	11,300	103	—	39	—	86	—	—
Jackson	159,800	14,700	34,400	209	—	68	—	132	—	—
Kalamazoo	248,400	20,900	51,800	74	—	20	—	0	—	—
Kent	608,300	58,900	148,300	1,275	—	172	—	0	—	—
Lapeer	90,000	9,500	19,900	57	—	0	—	0	—	—
Lenawee	99,800	9,500	21,600	123	—	*	—	76	—	—
Livingston	183,100	20,300	42,500	212	—	62	—	71	—	—
Macomb	831,400	78,300	179,300	0	—	0	—	0	—	—
Marquette	65,700	4,900	11,200	19	—	0	—	0	—	—
Midland	82,500	8,200	18,100	79	—	22	—	48	—	—
Monroe	152,700	15,500	33,700	197	—	0	—	0	—	—
Montcalm	62,700	5,800	14,000	131	—	31	—	72	—	—
Muskegon	174,000	16,700	39,800	520	—	90	—	334	—	—
Oakland	1,205,500	116,000	264,200	0	—	0	—	0	—	—
Ottawa	262,000	26,900	63,300	1,118	—	245	—	0	—	—
Saginaw	200,000	19,300	44,200	533	—	172	—	397	—	—
St. Clair	167,600	16,900	37,200	251	—	81	—	198	—	—
St. Joseph	61,700	6,000	15,100	60	—	*	—	97	—	—
Shiawassee	70,000	7,000	15,400	76	—	26	—	45	—	—

Reporting county	2009 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	
Tuscola	55,400	5,600	12,100	94	—	29	—	45	—	—
Van Buren	78,200	7,900	18,800	134	—	19	—	112	—	—
Washtenaw	347,600	27,800	67,500	0	—	0	—	0	—	—
Wayne	1,925,800	195,800	456,300	4,805	3,650	784	4,684	1,614	151	—
48 Small Counties	1,118,300	96,900	218,700	1,220	—	392	—	829	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				14,162	3,650	3,231	4,684	5,347	151	—
Population Represented	9,969,700	948,500	2,202,400	948,500	195,800	948,500	195,800	2,202,400	456,300	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				14.93	18.64	3.41	23.92	2.43	0.33	—
Number of Reporting Counties				83	1	83	1	83	1	—

Mississippi - 82 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

De Soto	158,700	20,700	45,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,590
Forrest	81,100	7,900	19,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	540
Harrison	181,200	19,100	45,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,658
Hinds	247,600	29,600	67,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	603
Jackson	132,900	15,500	34,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,112
Jones	67,800	7,100	17,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Lauderdale	79,100	8,600	20,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	946
Lee	81,900	9,300	22,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	469
Lowndes	59,700	6,900	15,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	225
Madison	93,100	11,100	25,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	355
Rankin	143,100	15,600	36,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	958
Washington	54,600	6,900	15,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	619
70 Small Counties	1,571,200	176,000	402,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,131
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	17,235
Population Represented	2,952,000	334,400	767,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	334,400
Rates for Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	82

Missouri - 115 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Boone	156,400	12,100	31,400	423	752	493	624	91	77	—
Buchanan	89,900	7,900	19,900	159	415	68	250	36	31	—
Cape Girardeau	74,000	6,100	15,300	139	626	13	250	45	56	—
Cass	100,200	11,000	25,000	60	586	23	319	*	98	—
Clay	228,400	21,700	54,300	87	819	13	107	54	149	—
Cole	75,000	6,700	16,600	135	628	48	255	35	242	—
Franklin	101,300	9,900	23,700	52	395	10	174	75	0	—
Greene	269,600	21,100	54,300	129	1,186	0	479	241	87	—
Jackson	705,700	62,600	164,400	1,053	1,036	12	38	1,078	131	—
Jasper	118,200	10,900	28,900	232	558	85	459	261	594	—
Jefferson	219,000	21,300	50,800	467	595	107	316	75	26	—
Platte	90,700	9,100	20,600	31	236	*	63	9	*	—
St. Charles	355,400	35,900	85,200	225	1,556	71	647	102	25	—
St. Francois	63,900	5,400	13,500	80	359	10	181	22	9	—
St. Louis	992,400	95,900	218,600	1,171	6,063	96	2,572	683	689	—
St. Louis City	356,600	27,800	74,900	731	1,852	*	392	251	198	—
99 Small Counties	1,991,100	188,000	449,000	1,984	8,873	825	8,705	1,975	5,354	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,158	26,535	1,881	15,831	5,038	7,767	—
Population Represented	5,987,600	553,400	1,346,600	553,400	553,400	553,400	553,400	1,346,600	1,346,600	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				12.93	47.95	3.40	28.61	3.74	5.77	—
Number of Reporting Counties				115	115	115	115	115	115	—

Montana - 56 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Cascade	82,200	8,300	18,800	153	895	0	339	—	—	—
Flathead	89,600	9,400	21,200	119	629	—	225	—	—	—
Gallatin	90,300	7,400	18,300	48	341	0	39	—	—	—
Missoula	108,600	9,200	21,200	166	716	—	381	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2009, by County

Reporting county	2009 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	
Yellowstone	144,800	15,000	34,400	288	617	0	7	—	—	—
51 Small Counties	459,400	49,500	105,900	481	2,553	16	986	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,255	5,751	16	1,977	—	—	—
Population Represented	975,000	98,900	219,800	98,900	98,900	74,000	98,900	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				12.69	58.15	0.22	19.99	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				56	56	53	56	—	—	—

Nebraska - 93 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Buffalo	45,800	4,600	10,900	158	—	37	—	58	—	—
Dodge	35,600	3,700	8,500	163	—	85	—	52	—	—
Douglas	510,200	53,900	134,000	1,140	—	366	—	727	—	—
Hall	57,500	6,600	16,300	358	—	71	—	114	—	—
Lancaster	281,500	25,700	64,400	1,102	—	441	—	901	—	—
Sarpy	153,500	17,900	42,900	511	—	206	—	143	—	—
Scotts Bluff	36,900	3,900	9,200	283	—	165	—	73	—	—
86 Small Counties	675,600	75,900	165,300	2,858	—	1,249	—	657	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,573	—	2,620	—	2,725	—	—
Population Represented	1,796,600	192,200	451,600	192,200	—	192,200	—	451,600	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.20	—	13.63	—	6.03	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				93	—	93	—	93	—	—

Nevada - 17 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Churchill	24,900	2,900	6,800	91	98	39	111	—	—	—
Clark	1,902,800	207,400	501,200	4,958	6,448	363	4,190	—	—	—
Douglas	45,500	4,400	8,800	149	404	10	192	—	—	—
Elko	47,900	6,500	14,000	240	263	14	105	—	—	—
Esmeralda	600	100	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
Humboldt	18,300	2,400	5,200	143	54	0	85	—	—	—
Mineral	4,700	500	900	9	*	0	*	—	—	—
Storey	4,400	500	900	0	19	0	*	—	—	—
Washoe	414,800	42,600	101,300	1,059	4,289	9	1,588	—	—	—
White Pine	9,200	900	2,000	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
7 Small Counties	170,000	18,500	40,000	620	591	67	257	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,269	12,168	502	6,535	—	—	—
Population Represented	2,643,100	286,500	681,000	286,500	286,500	286,500	286,500	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.37	42.47	1.75	22.81	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				17	17	17	17	—	—	—

New Jersey - 21 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Atlantic	271,700	28,500	63,300	1,854	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bergen	895,200	94,800	198,600	1,529	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burlington	446,100	48,800	102,400	1,238	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camden	517,900	57,400	125,800	3,314	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape May	96,100	9,000	18,400	460	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	157,700	16,300	39,200	1,133	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex	769,600	81,700	193,300	3,413	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester	289,900	32,900	68,700	1,002	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hudson	597,900	49,300	122,700	1,819	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hunterdon	130,000	15,700	30,700	241	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer	366,200	37,500	84,000	1,824	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	790,700	80,600	184,300	1,967	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monmouth	644,100	74,800	153,900	1,832	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morris	488,500	55,000	116,700	803	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocean	573,700	56,800	132,200	1,322	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passaic	491,800	51,700	124,500	1,520	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem	66,300	7,600	15,600	539	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	326,900	37,300	80,800	425	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex	151,100	18,100	35,800	429	—	—	—	—	—	—

Reporting county	2009 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	526,400	55,900	129,600	1,561	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	109,600	12,300	25,700	279	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				28,504	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	8,707,700	922,000	2,045,800	922,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				30.91	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				21	—	—	—	—	—	—

New Mexico - 33 Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Bernalillo	642,500	63,600	156,200	2,291	3,790	13	237	—	—	—
Chaves	63,600	7,300	17,600	217	697	0	52	—	—	—
Dona Ana	206,400	23,000	56,900	607	1,790	*	762	—	—	—
Eddy	52,700	6,300	14,300	227	516	0	83	—	—	—
Lea	60,200	7,300	18,400	300	404	0	331	—	—	—
McKinley	70,500	9,800	22,700	106	419	0	53	—	—	—
Otero	63,200	6,800	14,900	243	337	8	136	—	—	—
Sandoval	126,000	15,000	32,800	290	807	17	147	—	—	—
San Juan	124,100	14,900	35,400	363	461	10	205	—	—	—
Santa Fe	147,500	13,400	30,600	228	683	*	95	—	—	—
Valencia	72,900	8,600	18,900	165	357	*	37	—	—	—
22 Small Districts	379,900	39,800	91,700	1,408	2,054	50	883	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,445	12,315	106	3,021	—	—	—
Population Represented	2,009,700	215,900	510,200	215,900	215,900	215,900	215,900	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				29.86	57.05	0.49	13.99	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				33	33	33	33	—	—	—

New York - 62 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Albany	298,300	21,000	52,000	240	—	—	—	122	—	—
Allegany	49,200	3,500	8,900	36	—	—	—	13	—	—
Bronx	1,397,300	125,400	343,200	1,562	—	—	—	578	—	—
Broome	194,600	13,900	34,500	226	—	—	—	58	—	—
Cattaraugus	79,700	6,400	16,000	72	—	—	—	*	—	—
Cayuga	79,500	5,900	14,400	61	—	—	—	14	—	—
Chautauqua	133,500	9,900	25,000	45	—	—	—	8	—	—
Chemung	88,300	6,600	17,000	84	—	—	—	35	—	—
Chenango	50,600	4,100	9,700	28	—	—	—	*	—	—
Clinton	81,600	5,300	13,200	13	—	—	—	13	—	—
Columbia	61,600	4,500	10,600	39	—	—	—	46	—	—
Dutchess	293,600	24,200	57,100	118	—	—	—	70	—	—
Erie	909,200	69,300	170,100	566	—	—	—	321	—	—
Fulton	55,100	4,200	10,200	34	—	—	—	26	—	—
Genesee	57,900	4,500	11,000	49	—	—	—	27	—	—
Herkimer	62,200	4,900	11,900	31	—	—	—	28	—	—
Jefferson	118,700	9,100	25,400	121	—	—	—	*	—	—
Kings	2,567,100	192,900	564,800	1,521	—	—	—	341	—	—
Livingston	62,900	4,400	10,700	18	—	—	—	31	—	—
Madison	70,000	5,400	13,100	24	—	—	—	18	—	—
Monroe	733,700	57,200	143,200	534	—	—	—	328	—	—
Montgomery	48,600	3,900	10,000	77	—	—	—	10	—	—
Nassau	1,357,400	113,700	272,800	471	—	—	—	47	—	—
New York	1,629,100	66,400	235,200	1,008	—	—	—	76	—	—
Niagara	214,600	16,400	40,100	86	—	—	—	33	—	—
Oneida	231,000	17,400	43,200	176	—	—	—	147	—	—
Onondaga	454,800	35,800	90,900	285	—	—	—	125	—	—
Ontario	105,600	8,400	20,500	42	—	—	—	10	—	—
Orange	383,500	36,600	91,500	268	—	—	—	78	—	—
Oswego	121,400	9,700	23,700	66	—	—	—	47	—	—
Otsego	61,600	4,000	9,700	17	—	—	—	15	—	—
Putnam	99,300	8,900	20,400	29	—	—	—	15	—	—
Queens	2,306,700	151,700	440,000	1,101	—	—	—	240	—	—
Rensselaer	155,500	11,700	29,000	149	—	—	—	101	—	—
Richmond	491,700	39,300	99,300	309	—	—	—	113	—	—
Rockland	300,200	27,600	73,500	71	—	—	—	27	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2009, by County

Reporting county	2009 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	
St. Lawrence	109,700	7,500	19,800	31	—	—	—	15	—	—
Saratoga	220,100	17,200	42,300	111	—	—	—	77	—	—
Schenectady	152,200	11,800	30,400	143	—	—	—	73	—	—
Steuben	96,600	7,700	19,200	63	—	—	—	15	—	—
Suffolk	1,518,500	128,500	321,600	466	—	—	—	112	—	—
Sullivan	75,800	5,800	14,800	35	—	—	—	9	—	—
Tioga	50,100	4,100	10,100	12	—	—	—	9	—	—
Tompkins	101,800	5,500	14,400	58	—	—	—	34	—	—
Ulster	181,400	13,000	31,500	95	—	—	—	54	—	—
Warren	66,000	4,700	11,300	29	—	—	—	16	—	—
Washington	62,800	4,600	11,200	54	—	—	—	6	—	—
Wayne	91,300	7,700	18,800	48	—	—	—	24	—	—
Westchester	956,000	78,700	202,100	423	—	—	—	331	—	—
13 Small Counties	453,700	33,200	80,000	274	—	—	—	174	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				11,419	—	—	—	4,120	—	—
Population Represented	19,541,500	1,464,000	3,889,500	1,464,000	—	—	—	3,889,500	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				7.80	—	—	—	1.06	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				62	—	—	—	62	—	—

North Carolina - 100 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Alamance	150,400	11,700	32,500	219	156	23	*	—	—	—
Brunswick	107,100	6,200	17,600	156	151	7	16	—	—	—
Buncombe	231,500	15,200	42,600	290	172	117	67	—	—	—
Burke	89,500	6,800	17,500	89	33	62	7	—	—	—
Cabarrus	172,200	15,300	42,800	136	74	23	26	—	—	—
Caldwell	79,900	6,200	15,900	126	111	53	22	—	—	—
Carteret	64,400	4,200	10,800	72	41	*	*	—	—	—
Catawba	159,100	12,500	34,100	273	149	101	29	—	—	—
Cleveland	99,300	8,200	20,900	138	85	72	81	—	—	—
Columbus	54,200	4,300	11,900	66	62	9	16	—	—	—
Craven	98,500	6,400	20,300	131	115	11	27	—	—	—
Cumberland	315,200	24,800	75,900	578	509	98	16	—	—	—
Davidson	158,600	12,700	33,600	199	188	46	42	—	—	—
Durham	269,700	17,700	57,300	282	203	113	45	—	—	—
Edgecombe	51,900	4,400	12,000	52	86	*	10	—	—	—
Forsyth	359,600	27,700	78,600	301	316	72	69	—	—	—
Gaston	209,000	16,400	45,100	304	187	173	21	—	—	—
Guilford	480,400	36,800	101,300	1,219	516	153	26	—	—	—
Halifax	54,600	4,200	11,200	86	103	*	14	—	—	—
Harnett	115,800	10,400	27,800	146	86	58	14	—	—	—
Henderson	103,700	6,900	19,300	83	102	39	47	—	—	—
Iredell	158,200	13,900	36,200	178	183	23	10	—	—	—
Johnston	168,500	15,100	42,100	106	83	11	7	—	—	—
Lenoir	56,400	4,600	12,300	99	86	8	15	—	—	—
Lincoln	76,000	6,200	16,300	90	65	47	*	—	—	—
Mecklenburg	913,600	71,500	214,000	880	1,133	147	219	—	—	—
Moore	87,200	6,500	17,100	128	90	24	34	—	—	—
Nash	94,700	7,800	20,500	125	388	6	15	—	—	—
New Hanover	195,100	12,200	35,400	314	168	19	14	—	—	—
Onslow	173,100	10,600	37,400	289	175	46	76	—	—	—
Orange	129,100	8,600	23,700	113	82	15	27	—	—	—
Pitt	159,100	11,200	33,000	216	257	12	49	—	—	—
Randolph	142,200	11,500	30,900	133	86	47	18	—	—	—
Robeson	129,600	11,300	32,100	357	188	83	7	—	—	—
Rockingham	92,300	7,100	18,400	150	75	49	81	—	—	—
Rowan	140,800	10,900	29,300	200	130	42	26	—	—	—
Rutherford	63,400	4,900	12,800	104	80	22	25	—	—	—
Stanly	59,800	4,700	12,200	42	24	*	*	—	—	—
Surry	72,500	5,800	15,300	62	50	16	39	—	—	—
Union	198,600	20,100	53,700	161	161	21	7	—	—	—
Wake	897,200	73,600	213,500	715	613	124	124	—	—	—
Wayne	113,800	9,000	26,200	168	111	38	62	—	—	—

Reporting county	2009 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	
Wilkes	66,600	4,900	13,200	129	48	38	33	—	—	—
Wilson	78,400	6,300	17,400	82	98	8	14	—	—	—
56 Small Counties	1,690,500	124,900	336,100	2,377	1,555	686	652	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				12,164	9,374	2,775	2,162	—	—	—
Population Represented	9,380,900	722,200	2,028,300	722,200	720,200	722,200	722,200	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.84	13.02	3.84	2.99	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				100	99	100	100	—	—	—

North Dakota - 53 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Burleigh	79,800	7,600	17,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,659
Cass	143,300	12,700	31,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,402
Grand Forks	66,400	5,400	13,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	826
Ward	57,000	5,300	13,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	929
49 Small Counties	300,300	32,100	68,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,038
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	9,854
Population Represented	646,800	63,100	144,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	63,100
Rates for Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	53

Ohio - 88 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Allen	104,400	11,300	25,500	637	—	145	—	323	—	—
Ashtabula	100,800	11,200	23,800	788	—	460	—	71	—	—
Athens	63,000	4,500	10,200	309	—	56	—	91	—	—
Belmont	68,100	6,300	13,400	628	—	81	—	64	—	—
Butler	363,200	39,400	89,700	3,042	—	766	—	555	—	—
Clark	139,700	14,800	32,700	1,990	—	382	—	472	—	—
Clermont	196,400	22,100	50,000	1,530	—	128	—	106	—	—
Columbiana	107,700	11,000	23,200	295	—	64	—	255	—	—
Cuyahoga	1,275,700	135,900	292,900	10,750	—	826	—	1,428	—	—
Darke	51,800	5,900	12,600	400	—	85	—	30	—	—
Delaware	168,700	20,300	47,400	756	—	316	—	116	—	—
Erie	77,000	8,100	16,900	1,792	—	855	—	114	—	—
Fairfield	143,700	17,500	36,700	536	—	7	—	265	—	—
Franklin	1,150,100	112,000	275,800	11,369	—	1,349	—	2,858	—	—
Geauga	99,100	12,600	24,900	423	—	48	—	31	—	—
Greene	159,800	16,000	34,600	891	—	68	—	155	—	—
Hamilton	855,100	88,500	200,400	11,412	907	1,646	298	1,273	—	—
Hancock	74,500	8,000	17,300	519	—	157	—	48	—	—
Huron	59,800	7,300	15,900	447	—	88	—	87	—	—
Jefferson	67,700	6,500	13,700	217	—	166	—	138	—	—
Lake	236,800	25,000	52,300	1,502	—	482	—	341	—	—
Lawrence	62,700	6,500	14,200	262	—	243	—	28	—	—
Licking	158,500	17,700	38,900	988	—	89	—	545	—	—
Lorain	305,700	34,300	73,100	2,380	—	178	—	310	—	—
Lucas	463,500	49,300	110,000	4,335	—	390	—	381	—	—
Mahoning	236,700	25,000	51,500	1,313	—	497	—	447	—	—
Marion	65,700	6,800	14,600	1,136	—	424	—	187	—	—
Medina	174,000	21,000	43,800	795	—	147	—	44	—	—
Miami	101,300	11,200	23,900	1,196	—	258	—	40	—	—
Montgomery	532,600	53,900	121,600	3,881	—	1,651	—	726	—	—
Muskingum	84,900	9,300	19,800	803	—	131	—	106	—	—
Portage	157,500	16,100	33,200	840	—	103	—	151	—	—
Richland	124,500	12,900	28,200	1,268	—	230	—	289	—	—
Ross	76,000	7,600	16,700	505	—	98	—	128	—	—
Sandusky	60,100	6,600	14,600	902	—	112	—	109	—	—
Scioto	76,300	7,600	17,400	196	—	12	—	306	—	—
Seneca	56,200	6,000	13,200	544	—	148	—	55	—	—
Stark	379,500	40,700	86,500	2,214	—	330	—	286	—	—
Summit	542,400	58,100	123,600	4,665	—	721	—	1,055	—	—
Trumbull	210,200	22,100	46,100	1,180	—	88	—	113	—	—
Tuscarawas	91,100	9,700	21,500	528	—	92	—	45	—	—
Warren	210,700	25,200	55,800	1,283	—	109	—	83	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2009, by County

Reporting county	2009 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	
Washington	61,000	6,000	12,800	413	—	67	—	58	—	—
Wayne	114,200	12,900	28,900	497	—	93	—	149	—	—
Wood	125,400	12,400	26,900	1,198	—	116	—	335	—	—
43 Small Counties	1,509,000	170,500	367,700	10,911	—	2,728	—	2,226	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				94,466	907	17,230	298	17,023	—	—
Population Represented	11,542,600	1,233,600	2,714,300	1,233,600	88,500	1,233,600	88,500	2,714,300	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				76.58	10.25	13.97	3.37	6.27	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				88	1	88	1	88	—	—

Oklahoma - 77 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adair	21,900	2,800	6,400	14	18	*	*	—	—	—
Alfalfa	5,500	400	900	*	*	0	0	—	—	—
Atoka	14,500	1,600	3,200	9	21	0	*	—	—	—
Beaver	5,300	600	1,300	*	*	0	0	—	—	—
Beckham	21,100	2,200	5,400	42	38	*	27	—	—	—
Blaine	12,600	1,100	2,600	17	36	*	26	—	—	—
Bryan	40,800	4,100	9,500	44	139	0	*	—	—	—
Caddo	30,400	3,600	7,700	51	53	11	31	—	—	—
Canadian	109,700	12,800	28,400	101	159	37	83	—	—	—
Carter	48,300	5,400	12,500	63	118	0	14	—	—	—
Cherokee	46,000	4,900	11,000	95	39	*	18	—	—	—
Choctaw	14,900	1,600	3,700	10	40	0	*	—	—	—
Cimarron	2,600	300	700	*	11	0	0	—	—	—
Cleveland	244,600	24,500	54,000	164	534	*	72	—	—	—
Coal	5,900	700	1,500	17	29	*	6	—	—	—
Comanche	113,200	12,500	30,000	152	492	0	645	—	—	—
Cotton	6,300	800	1,500	*	18	0	*	—	—	—
Craig	15,200	1,500	3,400	29	36	0	*	—	—	—
Creek	70,200	8,200	17,600	56	76	0	*	—	—	—
Custer	26,700	2,400	6,300	67	84	*	29	—	—	—
Delaware	40,600	4,300	8,900	39	133	*	180	—	—	—
Dewey	4,400	500	1,100	7	11	0	*	—	—	—
Ellis	3,900	400	900	*	10	0	0	—	—	—
Garfield	58,900	5,900	14,800	171	164	*	8	—	—	—
Garvin	27,100	2,900	6,600	66	95	0	13	—	—	—
Grady	51,600	6,000	13,000	75	128	15	97	—	—	—
Grant	4,300	500	900	16	26	*	*	—	—	—
Greer	5,800	500	1,200	19	*	0	0	—	—	—
Harmon	2,800	300	700	*	*	0	0	—	—	—
Harper	3,400	300	800	9	*	0	0	—	—	—
Haskell	12,400	1,400	3,200	17	16	*	8	—	—	—
Hughes	13,800	1,500	3,200	23	15	0	*	—	—	—
Jackson	25,400	2,800	6,800	32	52	0	0	—	—	—
Jefferson	6,300	700	1,600	*	7	0	*	—	—	—
Johnston	10,500	1,200	2,600	20	30	0	0	—	—	—
Kay	46,100	5,200	12,000	178	135	0	9	—	—	—
Kingfisher	14,400	1,600	3,800	7	30	0	6	—	—	—
Kiowa	9,100	1,000	2,100	12	18	0	*	—	—	—
Latimer	10,600	1,200	2,500	29	18	0	8	—	—	—
Le Flore	49,900	5,400	12,600	40	113	*	17	—	—	—
Lincoln	32,200	3,900	8,100	27	99	0	20	—	—	—
Logan	39,300	4,500	9,600	62	100	*	23	—	—	—
Love	9,100	1,000	2,200	9	20	0	*	—	—	—
McClain	33,200	3,800	8,600	31	113	0	*	—	—	—
McCurtain	33,400	4,000	8,800	64	124	*	33	—	—	—
McIntosh	19,800	1,900	4,200	36	68	*	17	—	—	—
Major	7,200	800	1,700	8	18	0	*	—	—	—
Marshall	15,000	1,600	3,700	13	66	0	*	—	—	—
Mayes	40,100	4,600	10,100	44	124	*	23	—	—	—
Murray	13,000	1,400	3,100	*	53	0	6	—	—	—
Muskogee	71,400	7,800	18,000	126	136	22	28	—	—	—
Noble	11,000	1,100	2,700	13	20	0	0	—	—	—
Nowata	10,500	1,300	2,500	20	18	*	10	—	—	—
Okfuskee	10,900	1,100	2,500	20	50	0	121	—	—	—

Reporting county	2009 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	
Oklahoma	716,700	71,100	184,400	2,029	687	64	24	—	—	—
Okmulgee	39,300	4,400	9,800	29	38	12	8	—	—	—
Osage	45,100	5,400	10,500	53	115	8	20	—	—	—
Ottawa	31,600	3,400	7,600	88	116	16	52	—	—	—
Pawnee	16,400	1,900	4,000	8	18	0	0	—	—	—
Payne	79,700	6,300	15,200	126	202	15	100	—	—	—
Pittsburg	45,200	4,500	10,100	81	109	0	9	—	—	—
Pontotoc	37,400	3,700	9,000	111	196	*	38	—	—	—
Pottawatomie	70,300	7,800	17,300	124	170	*	53	—	—	—
Pushmataha	11,800	1,300	2,800	12	32	0	6	—	—	—
Roger Mills	3,400	300	900	*	7	0	*	—	—	—
Rogers	85,700	10,900	22,000	130	133	21	65	—	—	—
Seminole	24,300	2,700	6,400	95	80	0	11	—	—	—
Sequoyah	41,400	5,100	10,600	61	149	13	63	—	—	—
Stephens	43,500	4,700	10,500	25	122	*	24	—	—	—
Texas	21,100	2,600	6,400	45	82	11	16	—	—	—
Tillman	7,800	1,000	2,000	27	30	0	10	—	—	—
Tulsa	602,000	63,200	156,400	2,241	2,194	128	242	—	—	—
Wagoner	70,400	8,600	18,100	70	156	21	25	—	—	—
Washington	50,700	5,400	11,900	118	113	*	18	—	—	—
Washita	11,800	1,300	2,900	30	31	0	12	—	—	—
Woods	8,400	700	1,600	21	26	0	6	—	—	—
Woodward	20,000	2,100	5,100	36	83	*	47	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,758	8,855	448	2,475	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,687,000	392,700	918,800	392,700	392,700	392,700	392,700	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.76	22.55	1.14	6.30	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				77	77	77	77	—	—	—

Oregon - 36 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	82,600	7,300	15,600	102	212	38	209	—	—	—
Clackamas	386,100	44,300	90,100	493	1,136	173	1,128	—	—	—
Coos	62,800	5,600	12,000	151	134	118	70	—	—	—
Deschutes	158,600	16,200	36,100	351	834	66	704	—	—	—
Douglas	103,200	10,200	21,500	384	382	96	398	—	—	—
Jackson	201,300	20,500	44,200	513	1,226	173	315	—	—	—
Josephine	81,000	7,900	16,600	214	281	111	420	—	—	—
Klamath	66,200	7,100	15,300	338	259	93	72	—	—	—
Lane	351,100	32,000	70,000	420	1,161	79	487	—	—	—
Linn	116,600	12,500	27,900	355	429	136	731	—	—	—
Marion	318,000	36,000	84,900	659	1,450	119	1,229	—	—	—
Multnomah	726,900	60,000	154,000	691	2,971	89	1,399	—	—	—
Polk	78,100	8,600	18,200	218	390	62	330	—	—	—
Umatilla	73,300	8,700	19,400	247	502	43	287	—	—	—
Washington	537,300	58,300	137,600	452	1,749	68	1,838	—	—	—
Yamhill	99,000	11,000	24,600	214	477	77	315	—	—	—
20 Small Counties	383,400	39,500	84,800	1,222	1,614	394	1,226	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,024	15,207	1,935	11,158	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,825,700	385,700	872,800	385,700	385,700	385,700	385,700	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				18.21	39.42	5.02	28.93	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				36	36	36	36	—	—	—

Pennsylvania - 67 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adams	102,300	11,000	23,000	219	150	—	—	—	—	—
Allegheny	1,218,500	112,800	242,200	4,363	1,176	—	—	—	—	—
Armstrong	67,900	6,800	13,900	85	73	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver	171,700	16,600	34,900	331	189	—	—	—	—	—
Bedford	49,600	5,100	10,500	66	*	—	—	—	—	—
Berks	407,100	44,500	97,100	903	806	—	—	—	—	—
Blair	126,100	12,000	26,700	215	256	—	—	—	—	—
Bradford	61,100	6,600	14,000	57	*	—	—	—	—	—
Bucks	626,000	69,000	142,200	1,151	365	—	—	—	—	—
Butler	184,700	19,800	41,500	282	43	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2009, by County

Reporting county	2009 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	
Cambria	144,000	13,100	28,400	404	65	—	—	—	—	—
Carbon	63,900	6,400	13,300	101	44	—	—	—	—	—
Centre	146,200	10,500	23,400	155	*	—	—	—	—	—
Chester	498,900	55,800	122,800	710	521	—	—	—	—	—
Clearfield	82,300	7,900	16,100	130	6	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia	65,100	5,700	12,300	69	111	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford	88,500	9,300	19,800	228	33	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	232,500	22,000	47,400	251	235	—	—	—	—	—
Dauphin	258,900	26,500	59,300	1,318	311	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	558,000	60,700	129,700	2,016	404	—	—	—	—	—
Erie	280,300	29,500	63,300	882	297	—	—	—	—	—
Fayette	142,600	13,900	28,900	176	182	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin	145,000	14,700	33,600	411	153	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	87,400	7,600	16,300	30	72	—	—	—	—	—
Jefferson	44,600	4,400	9,500	68	13	—	—	—	—	—
Lackawanna	208,800	20,200	43,300	375	45	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster	507,800	56,000	125,900	1,051	524	—	—	—	—	—
Lawrence	90,200	9,300	19,200	175	157	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	130,500	13,400	29,800	359	38	—	—	—	—	—
Lehigh	343,500	36,600	80,500	1,114	655	—	—	—	—	—
Luzerne	312,800	30,000	63,600	400	320	—	—	—	—	—
Lycoming	116,800	11,200	24,500	401	226	—	—	—	—	—
McKean	43,200	4,400	9,200	92	*	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer	116,100	12,100	24,900	249	62	—	—	—	—	—
Mifflin	45,900	4,700	10,600	76	*	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe	166,400	21,000	39,500	272	202	—	—	—	—	—
Montgomery	782,300	81,500	177,400	1,360	1,218	—	—	—	—	—
Northampton	299,000	30,900	65,600	594	353	—	—	—	—	—
Northumberland	91,300	8,500	18,500	211	424	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	1,547,300	152,200	362,900	7,434	1,567	—	—	—	—	—
Schuylkill	147,000	13,500	28,800	156	269	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	77,000	7,200	14,900	102	30	—	—	—	—	—
Venango	54,200	5,700	11,700	108	29	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	40,600	4,200	8,400	68	28	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	207,400	20,400	42,700	332	291	—	—	—	—	—
Westmoreland	362,300	35,600	71,700	689	234	—	—	—	—	—
York	428,900	45,400	99,200	769	1,077	—	—	—	—	—
20 Small Counties	632,200	64,300	131,800	1,045	258	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				32,053	13,526	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	12,604,800	1,280,100	2,775,100	1,280,100	1,280,100	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.04	10.57	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	—	—	—	—	—

Rhode Island - 5 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Bristol	49,500	5,000	9,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kent	168,800	16,800	34,800	652	153	294	*	—	—	—
Newport	80,300	7,600	15,900	280	56	67	0	—	—	—
Providence	627,700	63,300	140,700	2,615	913	1,089	39	—	—	—
Washington	126,900	12,900	25,500	338	106	172	8	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				3,885	1,228	1,622	52	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,053,200	105,600	226,800	100,600	100,600	100,600	100,600	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting State				38.63	12.21	16.13	0.52	—	—	—
Number of Reporting States				4	4	4	4	—	—	—

South Carolina - 46 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Aiken	156,000	14,200	34,000	358	347	41	22	—	—	—
Anderson	184,900	17,700	42,200	215	324	39	20	—	—	—
Beaufort	155,200	11,200	32,200	163	686	49	124	—	—	—
Berkeley	173,500	16,200	40,900	388	1,085	83	175	—	—	—
Charleston	355,300	25,500	71,300	1,024	1,509	55	59	—	—	—
Darlington	66,400	6,500	15,200	79	194	48	27	—	—	—
Dorchester	130,400	14,000	32,900	200	560	57	91	—	—	—

Reporting county	2009 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	
Florence	134,200	12,500	32,100	160	702	*	22	—	—	—
Greenville	451,400	41,300	105,100	645	1,013	47	84	—	—	—
Greenwood	69,700	6,500	15,900	105	234	20	36	—	—	—
Horry	263,900	19,900	51,300	417	1,123	116	223	—	—	—
Lancaster	77,800	7,200	17,300	135	244	*	35	—	—	—
Laurens	70,000	6,300	14,800	58	261	*	77	—	—	—
Lexington	255,600	24,600	60,000	263	672	32	82	—	—	—
Oconee	71,500	6,000	14,400	36	95	13	16	—	—	—
Orangeburg	90,100	7,800	20,100	198	218	34	*	—	—	—
Pickens	118,100	9,900	23,600	195	236	52	*	—	—	—
Richland	372,000	33,300	83,100	690	389	35	54	—	—	—
Spartanburg	286,800	27,200	65,800	268	711	43	29	—	—	—
Sumter	104,500	9,800	25,500	120	206	6	26	—	—	—
York	227,000	22,200	54,100	504	787	105	127	—	—	—
25 Small Counties	746,800	68,600	165,700	1,108	2,505	237	311	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,329	14,101	1,126	1,647	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,561,200	408,400	1,017,500	408,400	408,400	408,400	408,400	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.95	34.53	2.76	4.03	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				46	46	46	46	—	—	—
South Dakota - 66 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Beadle	16,300	1,700	3,900	104	24	39	20	—	—	—
Brookings	30,100	2,300	5,600	72	*	17	*	—	—	—
Brown	35,200	3,400	7,900	174	0	60	*	—	—	—
Codington	26,200	2,900	6,500	114	39	37	0	—	—	—
Davison	18,900	1,900	4,500	65	43	26	31	—	—	—
Hughes	17,000	2,000	4,200	90	0	19	0	—	—	—
Lawrence	23,500	2,100	4,600	56	0	16	0	—	—	—
Lincoln	41,200	4,600	12,100	124	37	51	7	—	—	—
Meade	23,900	2,500	5,600	89	0	20	0	—	—	—
Minnehaha	183,000	18,200	44,200	1,364	35	919	175	—	—	—
Pennington	100,800	10,300	25,000	763	*	368	36	—	—	—
Yankton	22,000	2,400	5,000	122	29	66	31	—	—	—
54 Small Counties	274,300	32,300	70,500	789	73	395	180	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				3,926	287	2,033	483	—	—	—
Population Represented	812,400	86,500	199,600	84,200	84,200	84,200	84,200	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				46.60	3.41	24.13	5.73	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				65	65	65	65	—	—	—
Tennessee - 95 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Anderson	74,800	7,900	17,100	129	98	119	214	14	13	—
Blount	122,800	12,700	27,100	968	866	218	163	21	255	—
Bradley	97,700	10,000	22,500	340	138	110	112	0	0	—
Carter	59,000	5,200	11,400	219	63	79	32	97	13	—
Davidson	635,700	53,800	141,200	2,880	3,689	1,812	10	504	241	—
Greene	66,300	6,600	14,100	221	161	121	114	6	*	—
Hamblen	63,000	6,300	14,900	392	227	96	103	188	143	—
Hamilton	337,200	32,200	74,000	2,282	816	898	786	156	55	—
Knox	435,700	41,600	94,800	956	2,496	242	557	297	39	—
Madison	97,300	10,600	24,100	927	10	32	127	0	0	—
Maury	84,300	8,500	20,300	613	84	417	80	218	169	—
Montgomery	161,000	17,500	43,700	299	703	84	307	0	0	—
Putnam	72,400	6,800	16,100	582	203	234	94	73	42	—
Rutherford	257,000	28,500	66,800	1,045	542	698	107	*	0	—
Sevier	86,200	8,500	19,100	416	681	263	147	80	467	—
Shelby	920,200	109,600	250,500	2,432	8,356	102	1,902	2,018	327	—
Sullivan	154,600	15,200	32,200	514	442	179	507	148	181	—
Sumner	158,800	18,500	40,300	1,071	760	392	229	53	49	—
Washington	120,600	11,000	24,900	377	344	115	157	190	58	—
Williamson	176,800	23,400	50,000	741	1,451	384	282	147	6	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2009, by County

Reporting county	2009 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	
Wilson	112,400	12,600	28,100	672	709	273	88	148	19	—
74 Small Counties	2,002,300	209,800	460,100	7,844	4,236	4,699	3,185	1,264	1,230	—
Number of Reported Cases				25,920	27,075	11,567	9,303	5,623	3,310	—
Population Represented	6,296,300	656,700	1,493,300	656,700	656,700	656,700	656,700	1,493,300	1,493,300	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				39.47	41.23	17.61	14.17	3.77	2.22	—
Number of Reporting Counties				95	95	95	95	95	95	—

Texas - 254 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Anderson	57,000	4,200	10,900	74	36	*	*	—	—	—
Angelina	83,700	8,200	21,300	89	132	0	*	—	—	—
Bell	285,800	27,800	81,100	676	353	53	192	—	—	—
Bexar	1,651,400	168,300	438,200	4,010	3,153	7	41	—	—	—
Bowie	94,000	8,800	21,600	109	198	0	*	—	—	—
Brazoria	309,200	31,700	81,400	944	540	9	61	—	—	—
Brazos	180,000	13,300	37,800	694	202	11	143	—	—	—
Cameron	396,400	46,300	132,000	1,270	749	36	358	—	—	—
Collin	791,600	84,700	210,800	765	854	39	78	—	—	—
Comal	114,500	11,200	26,600	186	106	14	16	—	—	—
Coryell	72,500	6,400	15,900	76	100	0	55	—	—	—
Dallas	2,451,700	233,300	656,200	3,764	4,001	21	944	—	—	—
Denton	658,600	67,200	170,700	1,007	339	68	86	—	—	—
Ector	134,600	13,800	38,600	254	390	0	*	—	—	—
Ellis	151,700	17,100	41,500	104	161	*	*	—	—	—
El Paso	751,300	81,900	224,100	1,385	1,153	0	0	—	—	—
Fort Bend	556,900	66,300	153,200	728	854	25	142	—	—	—
Galveston	286,800	27,900	70,400	748	543	*	9	—	—	—
Grayson	120,000	11,100	27,800	134	172	0	0	—	—	—
Gregg	119,600	11,200	30,500	250	287	12	37	—	—	—
Guadalupe	121,400	13,200	30,300	157	291	28	142	—	—	—
Harris	4,071,000	413,300	1,115,400	10,062	3,964	24	1,504	—	—	—
Harrison	64,800	6,300	15,400	90	119	0	*	—	—	—
Hays	155,500	14,100	36,400	190	368	21	43	—	—	—
Henderson	78,900	7,100	17,100	83	59	*	20	—	—	—
Hidalgo	741,200	89,500	258,000	1,095	597	88	105	—	—	—
Hunt	82,800	7,700	19,500	185	108	*	*	—	—	—
Jefferson	243,200	22,400	56,600	382	498	16	88	—	—	—
Johnson	157,000	16,800	40,100	240	220	10	19	—	—	—
Kaufman	103,000	11,800	28,500	78	148	0	0	—	—	—
Liberty	75,800	7,800	18,800	44	89	*	*	—	—	—
Lubbock	270,600	23,500	63,800	486	680	7	44	—	—	—
McLennan	233,400	22,100	56,500	664	361	28	92	—	—	—
Midland	132,300	13,500	35,200	475	357	0	0	—	—	—
Montgomery	447,700	48,500	117,600	556	625	23	79	—	—	—
Nacogdoches	64,100	5,100	14,500	89	45	*	26	—	—	—
Nueces	323,000	32,200	82,100	535	1,439	36	260	—	—	—
Orange	81,800	8,300	19,400	102	52	*	9	—	—	—
Parker	114,900	12,200	27,500	65	117	13	290	—	—	—
Potter	121,800	11,200	32,300	224	475	*	26	—	—	—
Randall	116,500	11,600	27,500	213	157	*	6	—	—	—
San Patricio	68,200	7,300	18,300	135	161	15	133	—	—	—
Smith	204,700	19,200	50,000	435	196	*	31	—	—	—
Tarrant	1,789,900	181,300	481,600	2,273	2,665	*	298	—	—	—
Taylor	127,700	10,700	29,800	235	336	*	18	—	—	—
Tom Green	108,400	8,900	24,700	280	311	22	72	—	—	—
Travis	1,026,200	79,800	235,100	2,456	1,556	133	370	—	—	—
Victoria	87,800	8,800	22,800	128	439	0	41	—	—	—
Walker	64,100	3,700	9,500	91	51	0	0	—	—	—
Webb	241,400	28,500	86,900	1,148	1,090	12	169	—	—	—
Wichita	127,600	11,000	29,000	404	183	0	8	—	—	—

Reporting county	2009 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	
Williamson	410,700	42,900	109,900	545	662	22	60	—	—	—
202 Small Counties	3,457,300	339,100	833,000	4,668	4,775	109	601	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				46,080	37,517	925	6,737	—	—	—
Population Represented	24,782,300	2,480,300	6,534,100	2,480,300	2,480,300	2,480,300	2,480,300	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				18.58	15.13	0.37	2.72	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				254	254	254	254	—	—	—
Utah - 29 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Cache	115,300	13,500	35,500	1,150	173	290	393	—	—	—
Davis	300,800	41,400	101,500	1,674	950	212	501	—	—	—
Salt Lake	1,035,000	119,000	301,100	7,612	3,976	852	1,270	—	—	—
Utah	545,300	72,000	189,500	2,953	1,208	444	500	—	—	—
Washington	137,500	15,700	40,500	842	347	172	245	—	—	—
Weber	231,800	27,600	68,100	1,930	728	356	831	—	—	—
23 Small Counties	418,900	56,100	132,600	3,650	1,140	1,029	955	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				19,811	8,522	3,355	4,695	—	—	—
Population Represented	2,784,600	345,300	868,800	345,300	345,300	345,300	345,300	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				57.38	24.68	9.72	13.60	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				29	29	29	29	—	—	—
Vermont - 14 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Chittenden	152,300	14,300	30,600	190	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rutland	63,000	5,800	12,000	65	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	58,700	5,400	11,600	82	—	—	—	—	—	—
Windsor	56,600	5,300	11,000	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Small Counties	291,200	29,600	61,100	447	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				832	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	621,800	60,500	126,300	60,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				13.76	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia - 134 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Albemarle	94,900	9,100	20,400	224	106	27	23	—	—	—
Arlington	217,500	11,500	35,800	919	32	93	74	—	—	—
Augusta	72,000	7,500	15,900	156	39	60	54	—	—	—
Chesterfield	306,700	38,700	81,200	1,929	1,168	166	94	—	—	—
Fairfax	1,037,600	108,700	258,100	2,958	996	458	421	—	—	—
Fauquier	68,000	8,100	17,100	197	20	16	7	—	—	—
Hanover	99,900	12,500	25,000	353	187	100	52	—	—	—
Henrico	296,400	31,000	70,500	1,725	633	174	89	—	—	—
Henry	54,900	5,100	11,200	139	92	27	98	—	—	—
Loudoun	301,200	35,300	89,800	682	298	108	159	—	—	—
Montgomery	91,000	6,400	14,800	283	122	46	56	—	—	—
Pittsylvania	61,400	6,100	13,100	151	28	15	27	—	—	—
Prince William	379,200	45,600	110,900	1,418	590	103	87	—	—	—
Roanoke	91,000	9,600	21,200	533	164	79	363	—	—	—
Rockingham	75,100	7,800	17,300	127	38	31	*	—	—	—
Spotsylvania	121,000	16,300	33,900	596	347	137	62	—	—	—
Stafford	124,200	18,100	36,200	464	258	47	126	—	—	—
Alexandria City	150,000	7,000	27,400	482	95	128	197	—	—	—
Chesapeake City	222,500	27,600	57,800	1,048	359	278	80	—	—	—
Danville City	44,400	3,900	9,300	336	67	36	100	—	—	—
Hampton City	144,200	13,800	32,100	717	596	34	587	—	—	—
Lynchburg City	73,900	5,800	14,900	450	84	140	44	—	—	—
Newport News City	193,200	20,100	49,500	1,187	714	241	1,127	—	—	—
Norfolk City	233,300	20,400	54,500	856	517	51	601	—	—	—
Portsmouth City	99,300	9,600	24,000	579	197	15	318	—	—	—
Richmond City	204,500	14,900	41,300	922	566	73	93	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2009, by County

Reporting county	2009 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Roanoke City	94,500	8,200	20,000	705	286	123	25	—	—	—
Suffolk City	83,700	9,600	21,600	426	10	67	0	—	—	—
Virginia Beach City	433,600	47,000	106,500	1,124	680	89	368	—	—	—
105 Small Counties	2,413,600	235,000	515,500	10,284	2,791	2,390	1,626	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				31,970	12,080	5,352	6,960	—	—	—
Population Represented	7,882,600	800,300	1,847,200	798,300	798,300	798,300	798,300	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				40.05	15.13	6.70	8.72	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				133	133	133	133	—	—	—

Washington - 39 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	168,300	20,700	45,600	869	1,073	462	265	85	—	—
Chelan	72,400	8,000	18,000	256	204	179	49	59	—	—
Clallam	71,400	6,400	13,300	239	186	324	98	57	—	—
Clark	432,000	51,200	113,100	1,211	1,564	126	986	287	—	—
Cowlitz	102,000	11,600	25,400	391	278	84	716	94	—	—
Grant	88,100	11,500	27,400	292	554	121	108	67	—	—
Grays Harbor	71,800	7,300	16,100	201	255	235	93	118	—	—
Island	81,100	7,500	16,000	137	121	35	203	70	—	—
King	1,916,400	172,300	408,400	3,182	2,260	784	2,606	890	—	—
Kitsap	240,900	25,500	54,600	808	948	203	478	178	—	—
Lewis	74,700	8,200	17,700	273	211	161	60	58	—	—
Pierce	796,800	86,200	196,500	2,042	3,194	593	930	632	—	—
Skagit	119,500	12,900	28,500	598	341	51	618	118	—	—
Snohomish	694,600	76,600	171,500	1,618	2,333	765	1,296	699	—	—
Spokane	468,700	48,900	109,000	1,272	1,687	421	1,871	477	—	—
Thurston	251,000	26,100	56,900	1,018	413	336	105	104	—	—
Walla Walla	59,100	6,100	13,600	237	257	137	40	21	—	—
Whatcom	200,400	18,800	41,900	456	439	50	291	233	—	—
Yakima	239,100	30,800	74,400	1,311	751	164	323	227	—	—
20 Small Counties	516,000	53,500	121,900	1,151	1,281	438	717	389	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				17,562	18,350	5,669	11,853	4,863	—	—
Population Represented	6,664,200	689,800	1,569,600	679,100	679,100	679,100	679,100	1,569,600	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.86	27.02	8.35	17.46	3.10	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				36	36	36	36	39	—	—

West Virginia - 55 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Berkeley	103,900	11,500	25,900	195	—	28	—	—	—	—
Cabell	95,200	8,000	19,100	211	—	*	—	—	—	—
Harrison	68,900	7,000	15,400	194	—	148	—	—	—	—
Kanawha	191,700	17,600	40,700	728	—	226	—	—	—	—
Marion	56,700	4,900	11,300	113	—	7	—	—	—	—
Mercer	61,900	5,800	13,100	112	—	22	—	—	—	—
Monongalia	90,100	6,300	15,000	59	—	46	—	—	—	—
Ohio	44,000	4,000	8,800	105	—	55	—	—	—	—
Raleigh	79,200	7,200	16,500	195	—	183	—	—	—	—
Wood	86,900	8,600	18,800	222	—	134	—	—	—	—
45 Small Counties	941,300	93,000	202,000	1,042	—	1,163	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				3,176	—	2,013	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,819,800	173,900	386,400	173,900	—	173,900	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				18.26	—	11.57	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				55	—	55	—	—	—	—

Wisconsin - 72 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Brown	247,300	22,800	56,300	300	—	83	—	160	—	—
Chippewa	60,600	5,500	13,200	166	—	84	—	32	—	—
Dane	491,400	37,400	96,900	812	—	94	—	333	—	—
Dodge	87,300	7,700	17,700	236	—	145	—	112	—	—
Eau Claire	99,400	7,800	19,300	324	—	409	—	80	—	—
Fond Du Lac	100,100	9,000	21,100	222	—	109	—	95	—	—
Grant	49,000	4,000	9,700	114	—	67	—	37	—	—

Reporting county	2009 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	
Jefferson	80,800	7,100	17,500	136	—	35	—	66	—	—
Kenosha	165,400	16,600	39,500	437	—	132	—	155	—	—
La Crosse	113,700	9,300	22,400	175	—	75	—	103	—	—
Manitowoc	80,600	7,500	16,700	209	—	72	—	65	—	—
Marathon	131,600	12,600	29,700	302	—	239	—	70	—	—
Milwaukee	959,500	86,800	227,900	2,488	—	135	—	1,047	—	—
Outagamie	177,200	16,800	40,700	864	—	525	—	165	—	—
Ozaukee	86,300	8,800	18,800	131	—	76	—	96	—	—
Portage	69,200	5,600	13,300	331	—	216	—	33	—	—
Racine	200,600	19,800	46,800	604	—	138	—	121	—	—
Rock	160,200	15,400	36,800	1,074	—	400	—	114	—	—
St. Croix	83,400	8,200	20,400	105	—	77	—	23	—	—
Sheboygan	114,600	10,900	25,300	390	—	97	—	81	—	—
Walworth	100,600	9,000	21,400	119	—	61	—	64	—	—
Washington	130,700	12,600	29,100	261	—	55	—	101	—	—
Waukesha	383,200	37,600	84,000	613	—	156	—	182	—	—
Winnebago	163,400	13,500	32,500	888	—	402	—	141	—	—
Wood	73,900	6,700	15,600	77	—	60	—	48	—	—
47 Small Counties	1,245,100	111,300	258,700	3,673	—	3,761	—	920	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				15,051	—	7,703	—	4,444	—	—
Population Represented	5,654,800	510,400	1,231,300	510,400	—	510,400	—	1,231,300	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				29.49	—	15.09	—	3.61	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				72	—	72	—	72	—	—

Wyoming - 23 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Albany	34,000	2,100	5,600	33	—	0	—	—	—	—
Campbell	44,000	5,100	12,300	80	—	35	—	—	—	—
Carbon	15,700	1,600	3,800	18	—	22	—	—	—	—
Fremont	38,700	4,200	10,000	23	—	7	—	—	—	—
Laramie	88,900	9,000	21,600	122	—	35	—	—	—	—
Natrona	74,500	7,800	18,200	75	—	40	—	—	—	—
Park	28,000	2,700	5,900	43	—	9	—	—	—	—
Sheridan	29,200	2,900	6,500	27	—	23	—	—	—	—
Sweetwater	41,200	4,600	11,500	95	—	36	—	—	—	—
Uinta	20,900	2,800	6,400	41	—	7	—	—	—	—
13 Small Counties	129,200	13,400	30,200	181	—	55	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				738	—	269	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	544,300	56,100	132,000	56,100	—	56,100	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				13.15	—	4.79	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				23	—	23	—	—	—	—

Table Notes

Alabama

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

Alaska

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

Arizona

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

Arkansas

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

California: (delinquency and status figures)

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: (dependency figures)

Source: Judicial Council of California
 Mode: 2011 Court Statistics Report
 Data: 1. Dependency figures are cases disposed for fiscal year 2009 - 2010.

Colorado

Source: Colorado Judicial Department
 Mode: FY 2009 Annual Report: Statistical Supplement
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitioned case filings for fiscal year 2009. 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 2009.

Connecticut

Source: Judicial Branch Administration, Court Support Services and Court Operations Divisions
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Delaware

Source: Family Court of the State of Delaware
 Mode: 2009 Annual Report of the Delaware Judiciary
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed in fiscal year 2009.
 2. Delinquency figures include traffic cases.
 3. There is no statute on status offenders in this State; therefore, the court handles no status offense cases.

District of Columbia

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

Florida

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

Georgia: all counties except those listed in the next note

Source: Judicial Council of Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts
 Mode: AOC publication, Caseload of the Georgia Courts 2009
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 2009.
 2. Status figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 2009.
 3. Dependency figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 2009.
 4. Delinquency, status, and dependency figures may include a small percentage of children disposed without a petition.

Georgia: Bartow, Camden, Chatham, Clarke, Clayton, Columbia, Coweta, Dawson, Dougherty, Fayette, Fulton, Gwinnett, Hall, Henry, Houston, Murray, Muscogee, Newton, Spalding, Thomas, Troup, Walker, Walton, Ware, and Whitfield Counties

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

Hawaii

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

Idaho

Source: Idaho Supreme Court
 Mode: Idaho Courts 2009 Annual Report Appendix
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases filed.

Illinois: all counties except that listed in the next note

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Probation Services Division
 Mode: 2009 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.

Illinois: Cook County

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

Indiana

Source: Supreme Court of Indiana, Division of State Court Administration
 Mode: 2009 Indiana Judicial Service Report, Volume II (petitioned) and 2009 Indiana Judicial Service Report: 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: Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.

Kansas

Source: Supreme Court of Kansas, Office of Judicial Administration
 Mode: Annual Report of the Courts of Kansas
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are juvenile offender filings disposed for fiscal year 2009.

Maryland

Source: Department of Juvenile Services
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Massachusetts

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
 Mode: Massachusetts Court System Juvenile Court Department, Fiscal Year 2009 Statistics
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are complaints disposed and include motor vehicle violations.
 2. Status figures are petitions disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
 4. A charge is a single count alleged in a juvenile complaint.
 5. Hampshire County figures are reported with Franklin County.

Michigan: all counties except that listed in the next note

Source: State Court Administrative Office, Michigan Supreme Court
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

Michigan: Wayne County

Source: Third Judicial Circuit of Michigan
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

Mississippi

Source: Mississippi Department of Human Services
 Mode: Division of Youth Services 2009 Annual Statistical Report
 Data: 1. Total figures are cases referred.

Missouri

Source: Department of Social Services, Division of Youth Services
 Mode: Automated data file

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

Montana

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

Nebraska

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

Nevada

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

New Jersey

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

New Mexico

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

New York

- Source: Office of Court Administration
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

North Carolina

- Source: The North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

North Dakota

- Source: North Dakota Supreme Court, State Court Administrator's Office
Mode: North Dakota Kids Count Data Center Tables
Data: 1. Total figures are court referrals for 2009.

Ohio: all counties except those listed in the next two notes

- Source: Supreme Court of Ohio
Mode: Ohio Courts Summary 2009

- 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: Hamilton County

- Source: Hamilton County Juvenile Court
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Ohio: Lucas County

- Source: Lucas County Juvenile Court
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

Oklahoma

- Source: Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Oregon

- Source: Oregon Youth Authority
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

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 2009 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Disposition Report, due to differing units of count.

Rhode Island

- Source: Rhode Island Family Court
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

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.

Vermont

Source: Vermont Court Administrator's Office
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are 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.

Washington

Source: Office of the Administrator for the Courts
 Mode: Automated data file (delinquency) and Superior Court 2009 Annual Caseload Report (dependency)
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are petitioned cases disposed.
 4. Wakiakum 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 (delinquency and status) and statistical pages sent to NCJJ (dependency)
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Wisconsin

Source: Supreme Court of Wisconsin
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

Wyoming

Source: Wyoming District Court

Mode: District Court Statistical Tables

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases petitioned for fiscal year 2009.
2. Status figures are cases petitioned for fiscal year 2009.

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