

# Juvenile Court Statistics 2003–2004

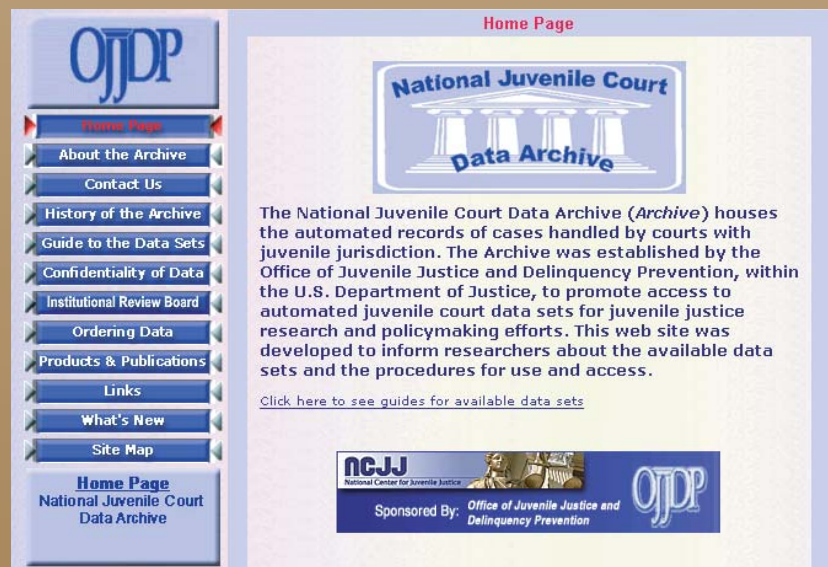


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# The National Juvenile Court Data Archive online

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



[www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/njcda/](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/njcda/)

- ◆ The Archive Web site was developed to inform researchers about available data sets and the procedures for access and use. Visitors can view and download user guides to data sets housed in the Archive. 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 can explore in detail trends of and relationships among a youth's demographics and referral offenses, and the court's detention, adjudication, and disposition decisions. Results of analyses can be saved and imported into spreadsheet and word processing software. This application is available from the "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.

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# **Juvenile Court Statistics 2003–2004**

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**National Center for Juvenile Justice**

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# Foreword

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To make informed decisions, the juvenile justice community must take into account evolving demographic and social trends. We must consider the offenders who come before our juvenile courts and the resources required to help them lead more productive lives.

*Juvenile Court Statistics 2003–2004* draws on data from the National Juvenile Court Data Archive to describe the more than 1.6 million delinquency cases addressed each year by courts with juvenile jurisdiction in 2003 and 2004.

The report also reviews trends in delinquency cases since 1985 and the formally processed status offense cases between 1995 and 2004. These profiles include the demographics of youth charged, reasons for referral to court, and court responses.

The information provided in these pages offers those working in the juvenile justice system a frame of reference to guide their commendable efforts to reduce the impact of crime on our communities, families, and young people.

**J. Robert Flores**

*Administrator*

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



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# Acknowledgments

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*Juvenile Court Statistics* would not be possible were it not for the state and local agencies that take the time each

year to honor our requests for data and documentation. The following agencies contributed case-level data or court-level aggregate statistics for this Report:

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

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

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

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

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

**Colorado**—Colorado Judicial Department.

**Connecticut**—Judicial Branch Administration, Court Support Services Division.

**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 and Family 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 the Juvenile Court of Cook County.

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

**Iowa**—State Court Administrator; and 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.

**Maine**—Administrative Office of the Courts.

**Maryland**—Department of Juvenile Justice.

**Massachusetts**—Administrative Office of the Courts.

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

**Minnesota**—Minnesota Supreme Court Information System.

**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.

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

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

**New Jersey**—Administrative Office of the Courts.

**New Mexico**—Children, Youth and Families Department.

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

**North Carolina**—Administrative Office of the Courts; North Carolina Court System's Office of Research and Planning; and the North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

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

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

**Oklahoma**—Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs.

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

**Pennsylvania**—Juvenile Court Judges' Commission.

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

**South Carolina**—Department of Juvenile Justice.

**South Dakota**—Unified Judicial System.

**Tennessee**—Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

**Texas**—Texas Juvenile Probation Commission.

**Utah**—Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

**Vermont**—Vermont Judiciary Data Warehouse.

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

**Washington**—Office of the Administrator for the Courts; and Superior Court.

**West Virginia**—Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center.

**Wisconsin**—Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

**Wyoming**—Supreme Court of Wyoming Court Services.



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# Preface

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This is the 76th report in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. It describes delinquency cases handled between 1985 and 2004 and petitioned status offense cases handled between 1995 and 2004 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction.<sup>1</sup> National estimates of juvenile court delinquency caseloads in 2004 were based on analyses of 1,083,986 automated case records and court-level statistics summarizing an additional 71,289 cases. Estimates of status offense cases formally processed by juvenile courts in 2004 were based on analyses of 94,029 automated case-level records and court-level summary statistics on an additional 15,317 cases. The data used in the analyses were contributed to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive by nearly 1,900 courts with jurisdiction over 77% of the juvenile population in 2004.

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

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

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

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<sup>1</sup> This Report is a combined edition for 2003 and 2004. The national estimates and analyses focus on 2004, but the State- and county-level caseload statistics in appendix C are presented separately for 2003 and 2004.

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 automated case-level data collected by their management information systems. NCJJ learned to combine these automated records to produce a detailed national portrait of juvenile

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

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

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

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This Report describes delinquency cases handled between 1985 and 2004 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction and status offense cases handled between 1995 and 2004. Courts with juvenile jurisdiction may handle a variety of matters, including child abuse and neglect, traffic violations, child support, and adoptions. This Report focuses on cases involving juveniles charged with law violations (delinquency or status offenses).

### Unit of Count

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

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

sent two cases, even if the court eventually merged the two referrals for more efficient processing.

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

### Coverage

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

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

Since its inception, *Juvenile Court Statistics* has adapted to the changing structure of juvenile court processing nationwide. As court processing became more diverse, the *JCS* series broadened its definition of the juvenile court to incorporate other agencies that perform what can generically be considered juvenile court functions. In some communities, data collection has expanded to include departments of youth services, child welfare agencies, and prosecutors' offices. In other communities, this expansion has not been possible. Therefore, while there is extensive coverage in the *JCS* series of formally handled delinquency cases and adequate coverage of informally handled delinquency cases and formally handled status offense cases, the 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.** Referred cases are first screened by an intake department (either within or outside the court). The intake department may decide to dismiss the case for lack of legal sufficiency or to resolve the matter formally or informally. Informal (i.e., nonpetitioned) dispositions may include a voluntary referral to a social service agency, informal probation, or the payment of fines or some form of voluntary restitution. Formally handled cases are petitioned and scheduled for an adjudicatory or waiver hearing.

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

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

**Adjudication.** At the adjudicatory hearing, a juvenile may be adjudicated (judged) a delinquent or status offender, and the case would then

proceed to a disposition hearing. Alternatively, a case can be dismissed or continued in contemplation of dismissal. In these cases, the court often recommends that the juvenile take some actions prior to the final adjudication decision, such as paying restitution or voluntarily attending drug counseling.

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

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

## Data Quality

*Juvenile Court Statistics* relies on the secondary analysis of data originally compiled by juvenile courts or juvenile justice agencies to meet their own information and reporting needs.

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

Although these incoming data files are not uniform across jurisdictions, they are likely to be more detailed and accurate than data files compiled by local jurisdictions merely complying with a mandated national reporting program.

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

While the heterogeneity of the data adds complexity to the development of a national data file, it has proven to be valuable in other applications. The diversity of the data stored in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive enables the data to support a wider range of research efforts than would a uniform, and probably more general, data collection form. For example, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is limited by necessity to a small number of relatively broad offense codes. The UCR offense code for larceny-theft combines shoplifting with a number of other larcenies. Thus, the data are useless for studies of shoplifting. In comparison, many of the Archive's data sets

are sufficiently detailed to enable a researcher to distinguish offenses that are often combined in other reporting series—shoplifting can be distinguished from other larcenies, joyriding from motor vehicle theft, and armed robbery from unarmed robbery. The diversity of these coding structures allows researchers to construct data sets that contain the detail demanded by their research designs.

### Validity of the Estimates

The national delinquency 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 2004 are based on analyses of individual case records from nearly 1,800 courts and aggregate court-level data on cases from more than 200 additional courts. Together, these courts had jurisdiction over 77% of the U.S. juvenile population in 2004. National estimates of petitioned status offense cases for 2004 are based on case records from nearly 1,900 courts and court-level data from more than 200 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 demographic composition of its juvenile population; the volume of cases referred to the reporting courts; the age, gender, and race of the juveniles involved; the offense characteristics of the cases; the courts' responses to the cases

(manner of handling, detention, adjudication, and disposition); and the nature of each court's jurisdictional responsibilities (i.e., upper age of original jurisdiction).

### Structure of the Report

Chapters 2 and 3 of this Report present national estimates of delinquency cases handled by the juvenile courts in 2004 and analyze caseload trends since 1985. Chapter 2 describes the volume and rate of delinquency cases, sources of referral, demographic characteristics of the juveniles involved (age, gender, and race), and offenses charged. Chapter 3 traces the flow of delinquency cases through the courts, examining each decision point (i.e., detention, intake decision, judicial decision, and judicial disposition) and 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 2004 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 2003 and 2004, by State and county. Table notes, at the end of the appendix,

indicate the source of the data and the unit of count. Because courts report their statistical data using various units of count (e.g., cases disposed, offenses referred, petitions), the reader is cautioned against making cross-jurisdictional comparisons before studying the table notes.

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

### Data Access

The data used in this Report are stored in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive at NCJJ in Pittsburgh, PA. The Archive contains the most detailed information available on juveniles involved in the juvenile justice system and on the activities of U.S. juvenile courts. Designed to facilitate research on the juvenile justice system, the Archive's data files are available to policymakers, researchers, and students. In addition to national data files, State and local data can be provided to researchers. With the assistance of Archive staff, researchers can merge selected files for cross-jurisdictional and longitudinal analyses. Upon request, project staff are also available to perform special analyses of the Archive's data files.

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

### Changes Introduced in This Report

A 2003 version of *Juvenile Court Statistics* was not produced separately. This Report is a combined edition for 2003 and 2004. The national estimates and analyses focus on 2004, but the State- and county-level case-load statistics in appendix C are presented separately for 2003 and 2004.

Previous *JCS* reports used three racial classifications: white, black, and other. Beginning with this Report, race is presented by four classifications: white, black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, and Asian/Pacific Islander (including Native Hawaiian).

This Report includes national estimates and trends of petitioned status offense cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. In recent years, the description of petitioned status offense cases has been limited to sample-based profiles. The estimates and trends of petitioned status offense cases are presented for runaway, truancy, curfew, ungovernability, and liquor law violation cases. The total petitioned status offense analyses in this Report include miscellaneous offenses, which are not analyzed independently, to provide an overall description of formally handled status offense cases.

A major enhancement to the statistical procedures used to produce the national estimates found in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series is introduced in this edition of the Report. This enhancement adds a set of procedures (described more fully in the "Methods" section) that impute missing information on the sample's case-level records using a "hot deck" procedure. As a result, problems encountered in handling missing data

at the analysis stage of the work have been completely eliminated, making outputs consistent from analysis to analysis and enabling the presentation of more detailed analyses. This enhanced estimation procedure was used to produce all the annual estimates found in the report (i.e., 1985 through 2004). As a result, some published estimates for prior years (i.e., 1985 through 2002) will be slightly different than those found in previous Reports. However, comparisons of findings using the old process and the new show few differences, which is not surprising given that both processes had missing data imputation techniques that are based on a similar logic. The major advantage of the new process is that it greatly simplifies analysis of the weighted national case-level database.

### 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 1985–2004*, was developed to facilitate independent analysis of the national delinquency estimates presented in this Report while eliminating the need for statistical analysis software. The second application, *Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts*, is a Web-based version of the information presented in appendix C of this Report. This application presents annual counts of the delinquency, status, and dependency cases processed in juvenile courts, by State and county. Both applications are available from OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book at [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/index.html](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/index.html).



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# Chapter 2

## National Estimates of Delinquency Cases

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

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

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

The chapter focuses on cases disposed in 2004 and examines trends since 1985.

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

# Counts and Trends

- In 2004, courts with juvenile jurisdiction handled an estimated 1,660,700 delinquency cases.
- In 1960, approximately 1,100 delinquency cases were processed daily. In 2004, juvenile courts handled about 4,500 delinquency cases per day.
- The number of delinquency cases processed by juvenile courts increased 44% between 1985 and 2004.
- Between its peak year 1997 and 2004, the delinquency caseload declined 10%.
- Between 1997 and 2004, the number of public order offense cases increased 16% and drug law violation cases increased 3%, while both person and property offense cases decreased (1% and 29%, respectively).
- Public order offense cases accounted for more than half (53%) of the growth in the delinquency caseload between 1985 and 2004. Person offense cases made up another 43% of the increased number of delinquency cases processed during this time period.

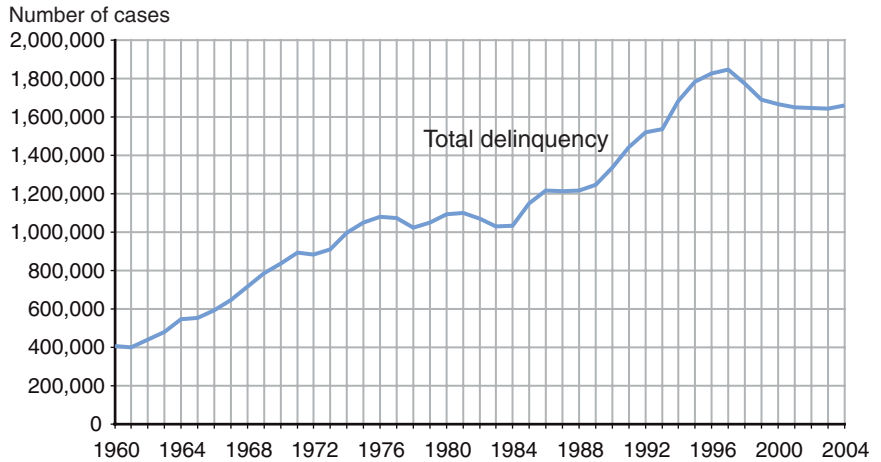
## Offense profile of delinquency cases:

Most serious offense	1985	2004
Person	16%	24%
Property	61	36
Drugs	7	12
Public order	17	28
Total	100%	100%

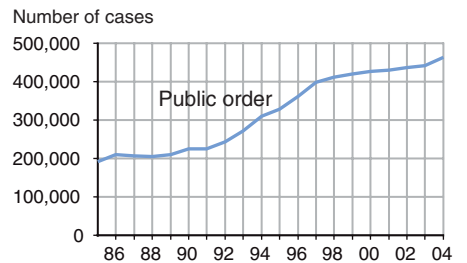
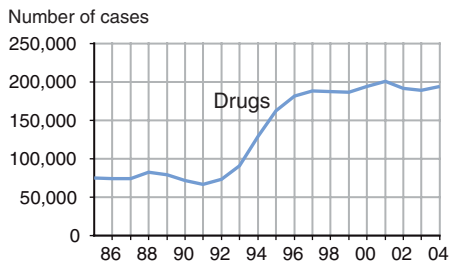
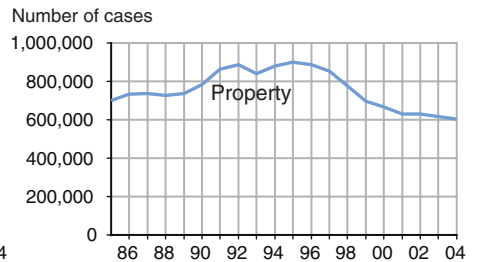
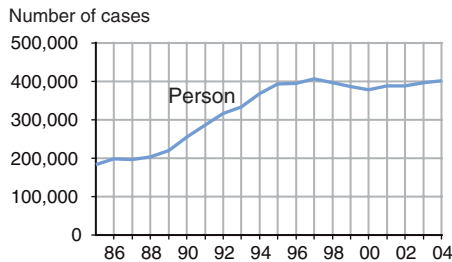
**Note:** Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Compared with 1985, a much smaller proportion of the court's delinquency caseload in 2004 was property offenses.

## Between 1960 and 2004, juvenile court delinquency caseloads increased more than 300%



## Between 1985 and 2004, delinquency caseloads involving person, drug, and public order offenses more than doubled; in contrast, the property offense caseload decreased 14%



## Counts and Trends

In recent years, the number of cases handled by juvenile courts has decreased for most property offenses and increased for most public order offenses

Most serious offense	Number of cases		Percent change		
	2003	2004	1995–2004	2000–2004	2003–2004
<b>Total delinquency</b>	<b>1,643,100</b>	<b>1,660,700</b>	<b>-7%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Total person</b>	<b>395,700</b>	<b>400,700</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1%</b>
Criminal homicide	1,800	1,700	-42%	-2%	-9%
Forcible rape	4,500	4,200	-27%	-3%	-7%
Robbery	21,400	21,100	-50%	-1%	-1%
Aggravated assault	44,000	44,600	-39%	-8%	1%
Simple assault	279,600	284,300	23%	10%	2%
Other violent sex offenses	16,100	15,800	34%	22%	-2%
Other person offenses	28,300	29,000	12%	1%	3%
<b>Total property</b>	<b>615,800</b>	<b>603,200</b>	<b>-33%</b>	<b>-10%</b>	<b>-2%</b>
Burglary	101,000	95,500	-35%	-11%	-5%
Larceny-theft	280,700	278,300	-34%	-10%	-1%
Motor vehicle theft	37,100	33,900	-37%	-7%	-9%
Arson	8,400	8,500	-26%	-8%	1%
Vandalism	96,200	96,300	-23%	-5%	0%
Trespassing	50,200	50,700	-25%	-5%	1%
Stolen property offenses	20,300	19,400	-48%	-23%	-5%
Other property offenses	21,800	20,700	-40%	-20%	-5%
<b>Drug law violations</b>	<b>189,000</b>	<b>193,700</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Public order offenses</b>	<b>442,500</b>	<b>463,100</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>5%</b>
Obstruction of justice	209,400	216,500	70%	5%	3%
Disorderly conduct	111,800	121,600	35%	27%	9%
Weapons offenses	37,800	41,000	-12%	8%	9%
Liquor law violations	28,300	29,000	78%	4%	3%
Nonviolent sex offenses	13,800	13,800	48%	4%	0%
Other public order offenses	41,500	41,000	5%	-11%	-1%
<b>Violent Crime Index*</b>	<b>71,800</b>	<b>71,600</b>	<b>-42%</b>	<b>-6%</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Property Crime Index**</b>	<b>427,200</b>	<b>416,100</b>	<b>-35%</b>	<b>-10%</b>	<b>-3%</b>

\* 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 1995, juvenile courts handled 78% more liquor law violation cases in 2004, 70% more obstruction of justice cases, 48% more nonviolent sex offense cases, 35% more disorderly conduct cases, and 23% more simple assault cases.

- Between 2000 and 2004, caseloads dropped in several offense categories, including stolen property offenses (23%), burglary (11%), larceny-theft (10%), aggravated assault (8%), arson (8%), and motor vehicle theft (7%).

- 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 Index<sup>2</sup> (criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) declined 6% between 2000 and 2004. The FBI reported that the number of arrests involving persons younger than age 18 charged with Violent Crime Index offenses decreased 5% during this same period.

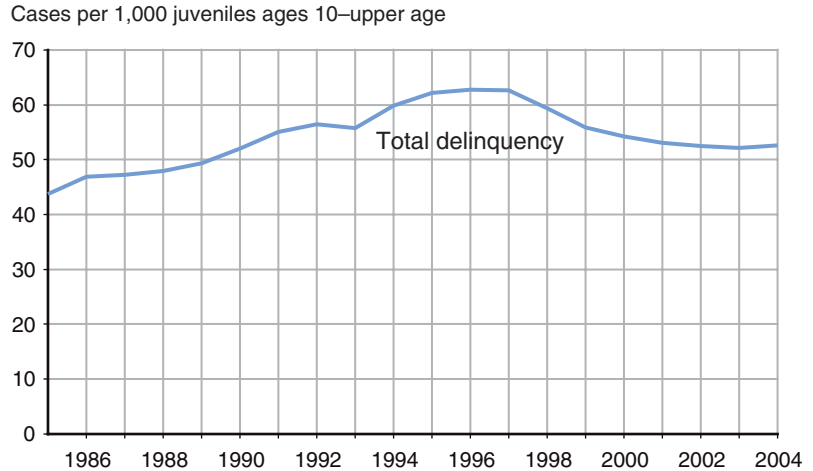
- Between 2000 and 2004, the volume of juvenile court cases involving Property Crime Index offenses (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) declined 10%, and the FBI reported arrests of persons under age 18 for Property Crime Index offenses decreased 15%.

<sup>2</sup> 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 2004*.

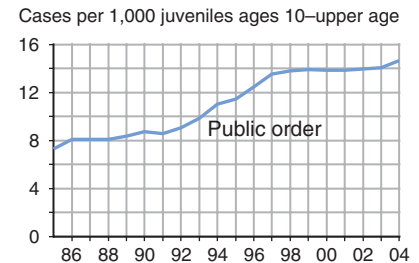
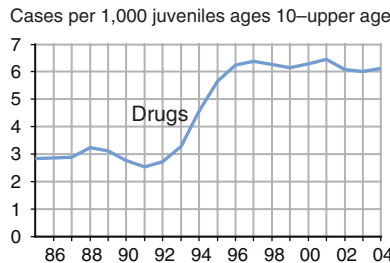
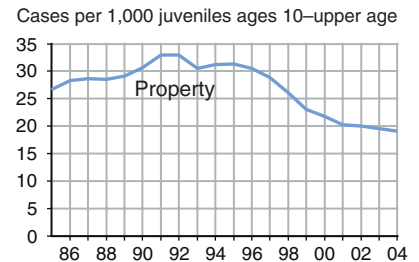
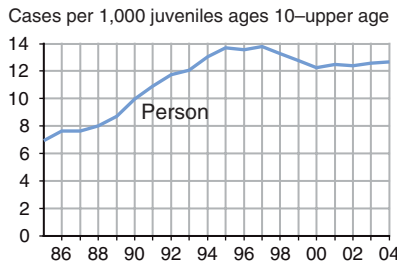
# Case Rates

- More than 31 million youth were under juvenile court jurisdiction in 2004. Of these youth, 80% were between the ages of 10 and 15, 12% were age 16, and 8% were age 17. The small proportion of 16- and 17-year-olds among the juvenile court population is related to the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction, which varies by State. In 2004, 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 2004, juvenile courts processed 52.6 delinquency cases for every 1,000 juveniles in the population—those age 10 or older who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court.
- The total delinquency case rate increased 43% between 1985 and 1996 and then declined 16% to the 2004 level.<sup>3</sup>
- Between 1985 and 2004, case rates more than doubled for drug law violations (116%) and public order offenses (101%); person offense case rates increased 83%.
- In contrast to other offense categories, case rates for property offenses declined 28% between 1985 and 2004.

## Delinquency case rates rose from 43.7 to 62.7 per 1,000 juveniles between 1985 and 1996 and then steadily declined to 52.6 by 2004



## Between 1985 and 2004, case rates for public order offenses doubled (from 7.3 to 14.7 per 1,000 juveniles)

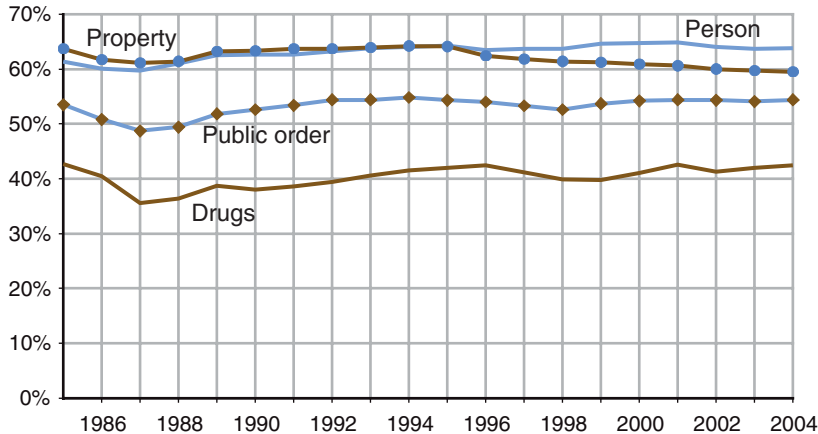


<sup>3</sup> The percent change in the number of cases disposed may not be equal to the percent change in case rates because of the changing size of the juvenile population.

## Age at Referral

**In 2004, juveniles younger than age 16 accounted for more than half of all delinquency cases, including nearly two-thirds of person offense cases**

Percent of cases involving juveniles younger than age 16



**Between 1997 and 2004, delinquency case rates declined for all age groups**

Year	Case rate							
	Age 10	Age 11	Age 12	Age 13	Age 14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17
1985	6.0	10.0	18.3	33.5	50.8	66.8	79.1	79.8
1986	5.8	9.5	18.2	34.7	54.5	72.2	86.0	86.0
1987	5.8	10.0	18.6	35.3	56.4	73.5	85.1	86.4
1988	6.1	9.9	19.7	36.3	58.7	75.8	87.5	88.4
1989	6.1	10.9	20.7	39.8	60.9	80.7	92.5	89.2
1990	6.2	11.2	22.1	41.9	66.7	85.3	100.1	97.8
1991	6.6	11.9	23.6	45.9	70.0	92.2	103.7	104.8
1992	6.3	12.0	23.7	46.5	74.0	92.6	108.1	107.1
1993	5.7	10.7	22.7	45.1	72.4	94.7	106.5	108.4
1994	6.1	11.4	23.9	48.9	76.6	99.8	116.3	112.9
1995	6.1	11.8	25.1	49.2	79.5	101.7	120.2	118.9
1996	5.9	11.5	24.6	48.4	76.9	103.9	120.9	125.4
1997	5.7	11.5	24.7	48.3	76.8	100.8	122.9	124.5
1998	5.6	10.9	23.2	45.3	72.3	95.5	114.0	123.5
1999	5.2	10.4	22.5	43.4	67.2	90.8	108.9	113.8
2000	5.2	10.4	21.8	41.7	66.2	86.4	106.8	114.0
2001	5.1	9.9	21.6	41.1	64.3	86.3	104.5	112.6
2002	4.7	9.5	20.5	39.8	63.7	85.4	104.1	111.1
2003	4.4	9.2	20.3	38.5	62.6	84.5	102.9	112.2
2004	4.0	8.9	19.9	39.3	62.1	84.8	103.1	112.0

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

- In 2004, 57% of all delinquency cases processed by the juvenile courts involved youth age 15 or younger at the time of referral.
- The proportion of cases involving juveniles age 15 or younger varied by offense: younger juveniles accounted for a smaller proportion of drug and public order cases than of person and property offense cases.
- With the exception of 10- and 11-year-olds, age-specific case rates in 2004 were above the rates in 1985; however, in the 5 years between 2000 and 2004, age-specific case rates dropped 8% on average.

### Offense profiles of delinquency cases by age group:

Most serious offense	Age 15 or younger	Age 16 or older
<b>2004</b>		
Person	27%	20%
Property	38	34
Drugs	9	16
Public order	27	30
Total	100%	100%
<b>1985</b>		
Person	16%	15%
Property	64	56
Drugs	5	9
Public order	15	20
Total	100%	100%

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

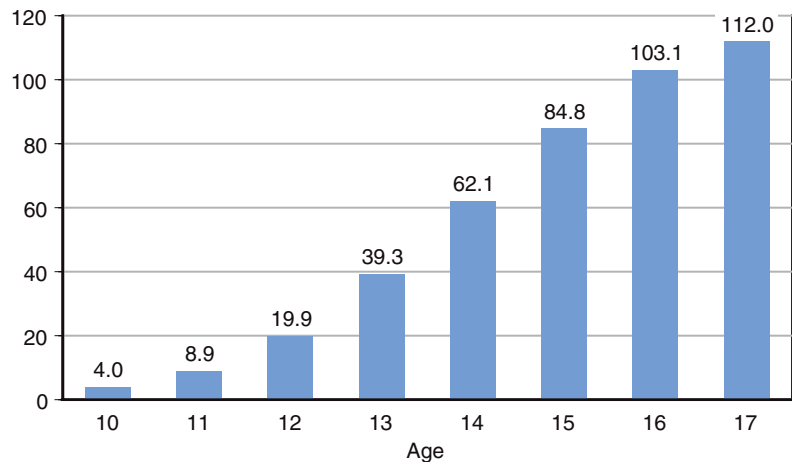
- Compared with the delinquency caseload involving older juveniles, the caseload of youth age 15 or younger in 2004 included larger proportions of person and property offense cases and smaller proportions of drug and public order offense cases.
- Compared with 1985, the caseloads in 2004 of both older 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 2004 (400,200 vs. 367,800), the number of juvenile court cases involving 17-year-olds (280,900) was lower than the number involving 16-year-olds (383,500). 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 2004, the delinquency case rate for 17-year-olds (112.0) was nearly twice the rate for 14-year-olds (62.1) and almost 3 times the rate for 13-year-olds (39.3).
- 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 (19.7) was nearly 8 times the rate for 13-year-olds (2.6).
- For public order offenses in 2004, the case rate for 17-year-olds (32.4) was more than 3 times the rate for 13-year-olds (9.9) and the property offense case rate for 17-year-olds (37.5) was more than double the rate for 13-year-olds (15.0).
- For cases involving person offenses, the case rate for 17-year-olds (22.3) was nearly double the rate for 13-year-olds (11.8).

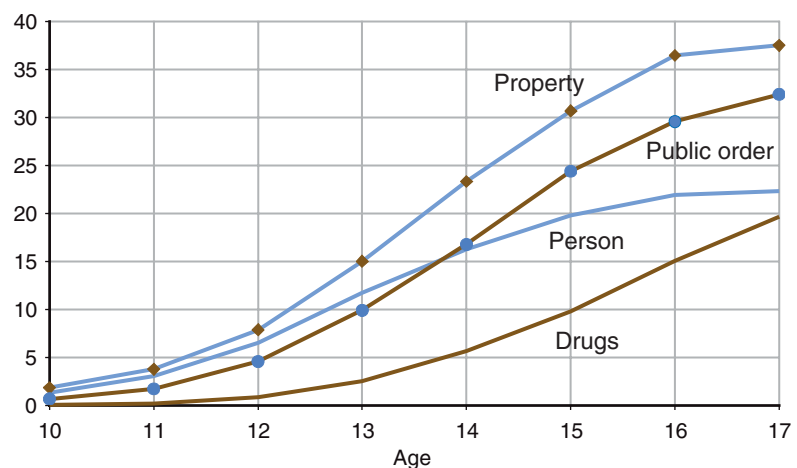
### In 2004, delinquency case rates increased with the referral age of the juvenile

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



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

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group

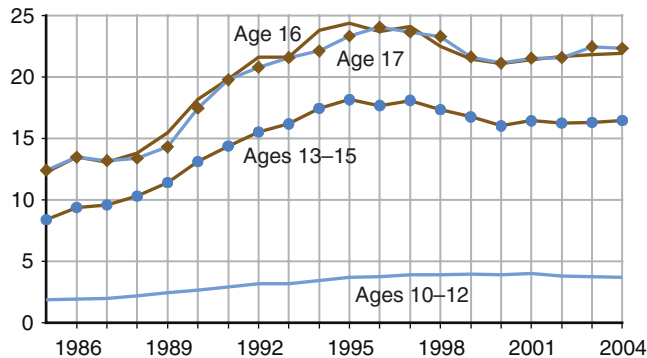


# Age at Referral

Trends in case rates were similar across age groups between 1985 and 2004 for each general offense category

## Person offense case rates

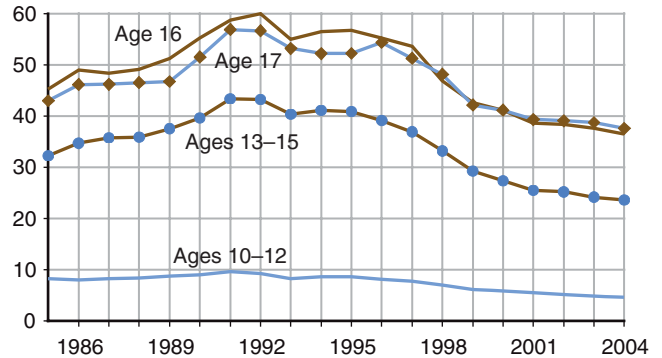
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



- With the exception of 10–12 year olds, person offense case rates increased from 1985 into the mid 1990s and then declined through 2000. For youth ages 10–12, person offense case rates increased through 2001.
- Between 2000 and 2004, person offense case rates decreased for youth ages 10–12, and increased for all other age groups.

## Property offense case rates

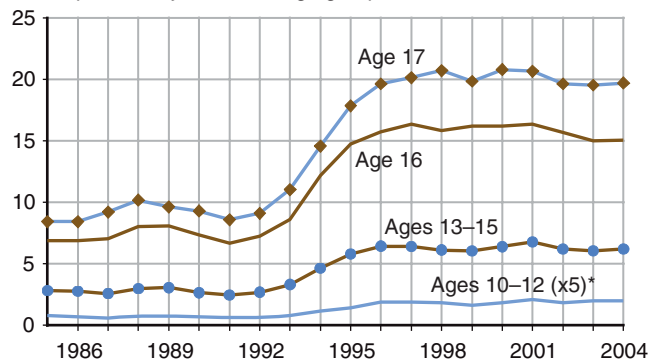
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



- Across age groups, property offense case rates were considerably lower in 2004 than in 1985. In 2004, the case rate for juveniles ages 10–12 was 45% below the rate in 1985 and the rate for juveniles ages 13–15 was 27% below the rate in 1985.
- Property offense case rates peaked in the early 1990s for all age groups, and then declined through 2004; property offense case rates were lower in 2004 than in 2000 for each age group.

## Drug offense case rates

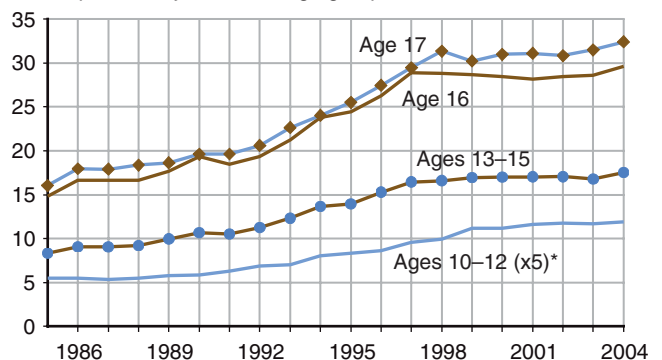
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



- Drug offense case rates increased dramatically for all age groups between 1991 and 1998—203% for juveniles ages 10–12, 151% for youth ages 13–15, 138% for 16-year-olds, and 142% for 17-year-olds.
- Drug offense case rates in 2004 were considerably higher than the 1985 rates for all age groups.

## Public order offense case rates

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



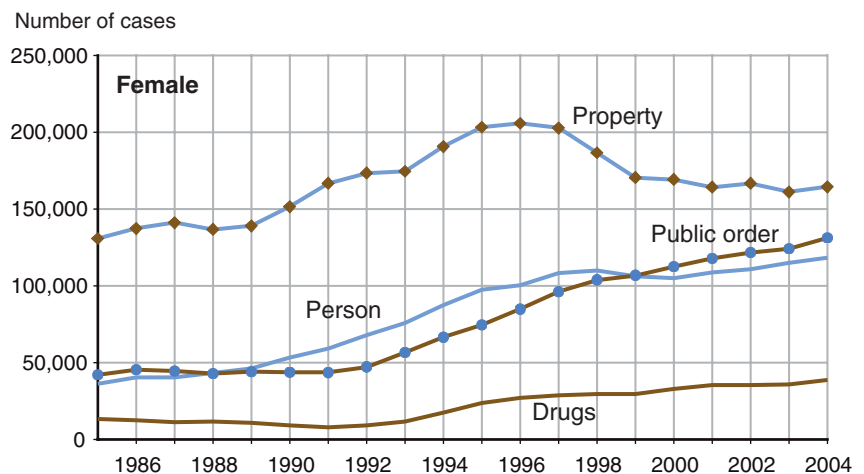
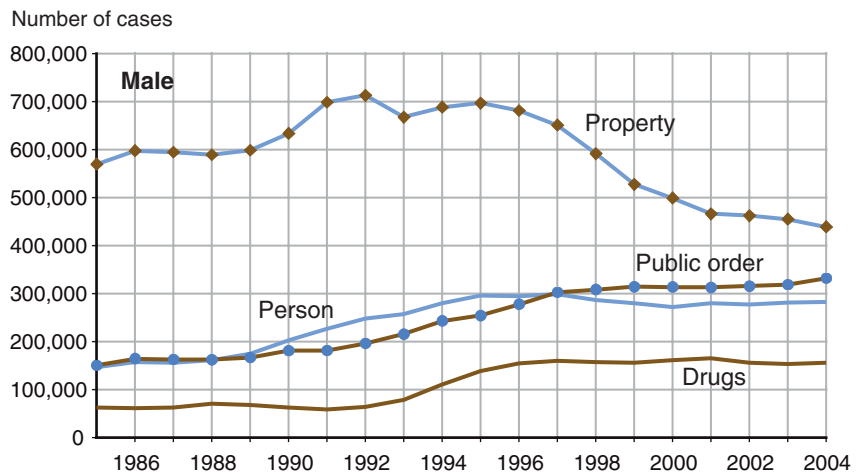
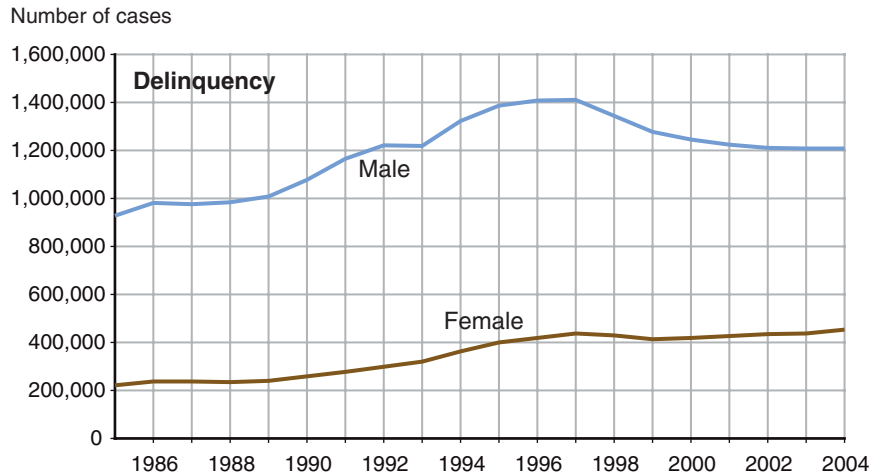
- Public order offense case rates nearly doubled for each age group between 1985 and 1998.
- Public order offense case rates were higher for all age groups in 2004 than in any year since 1985.

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

# Gender

- Males were involved in 73% (1,208,200) of the delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 2004.
- Overall, the female delinquency caseload grew at an average rate of 4% per year between 1985 and 2004, while the average rate increase was 1% per year for males.
- Between 1996 and 2004, the number of delinquency cases involving males decreased 14% while the female delinquency caseload grew 8%.
- Between 2000 and 2004, the male delinquency caseload declined at an average rate of 1% while the female caseload grew at an average rate of 2%.
- Between 2000 and 2004, the relative increase in the female caseload outpaced that of the male caseload for person offenses (13% vs. 4%) and for public order offenses (17% vs. 6%).
- The male property caseload decreased 12% between 2000 and 2004, while the number of property offense cases involving females decreased 3%.
- While the number of drug offense cases involving males between 2000 and 2004 decreased 4%, the female drug offense caseload increased 18%.

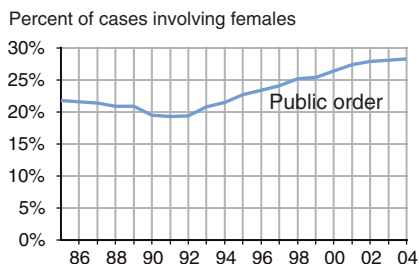
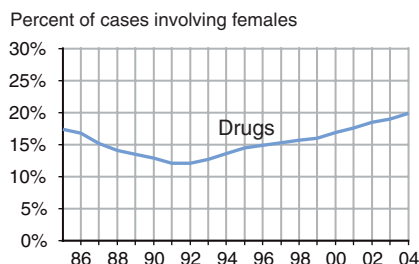
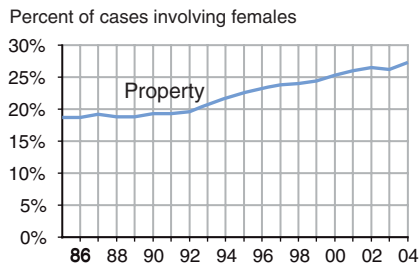
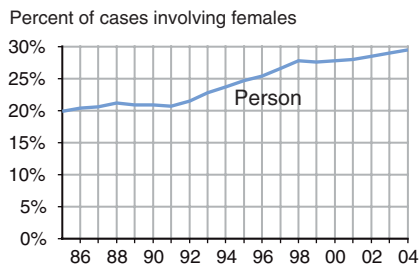
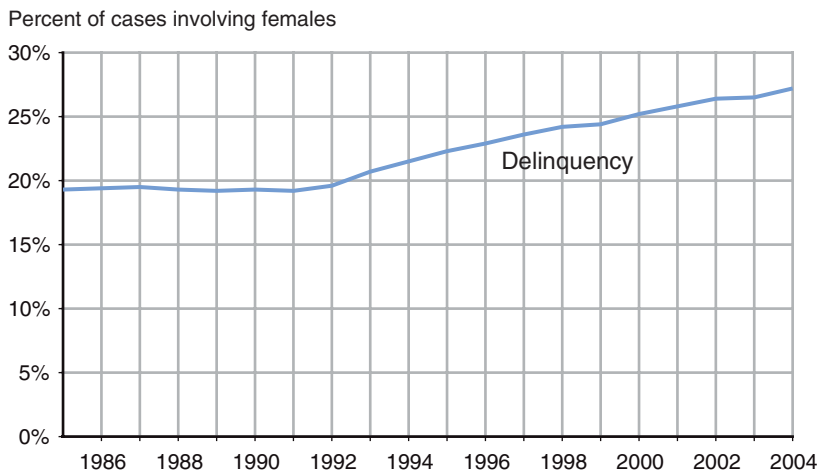
**Between 1985 and 2004, the number of delinquency cases involving females increased 104% (from 222,100 to 452,500 cases); for males the increase was 30% (from 927,600 to 1,208,200 cases)**





# Gender

## The proportion of the delinquency caseload involving females increased from 19% in 1985 to 27% in 2004



- Between 1985 and 2004, the female proportion of the person offense caseload has steadily increased from 20% to 30%.

### Offense profiles of delinquency cases for males and females:

Most serious offense	Male	Female
<b>2004</b>		
Person	23%	26%
Property	36	36
Drugs	13	9
Public order	27	29
Total	100%	100%
<b>1985</b>		
Person	16%	16%
Property	61	59
Drugs	7	6
Public order	16	19
Total	100%	100%

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

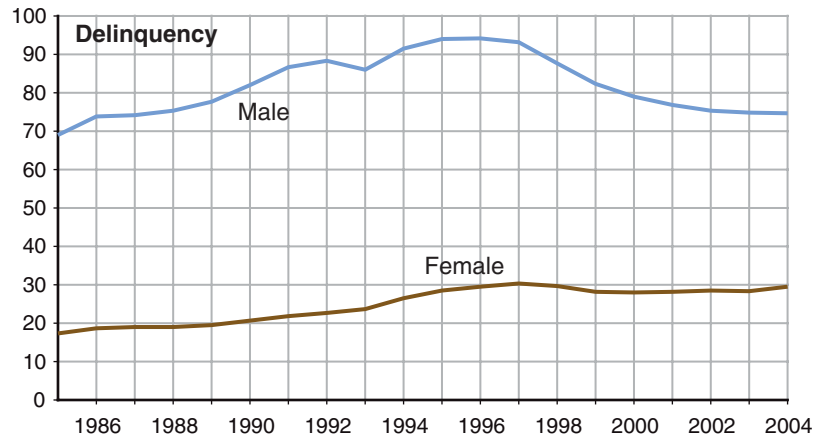
- Both male and female delinquency caseloads in 2004 had greater proportions of person, drug, and public order offense cases than in 1985 and smaller proportions of property offense cases.
- For both males and females, the property offense proportions of the delinquency caseloads were substantially less in 2004 than in 1985.
- In 2004, the male caseload contained a greater proportion of drug offenses and smaller proportions of person and public order offenses than the female caseload.
- The male and female caseloads contained equal proportions of property offenses in 2004.

## Gender

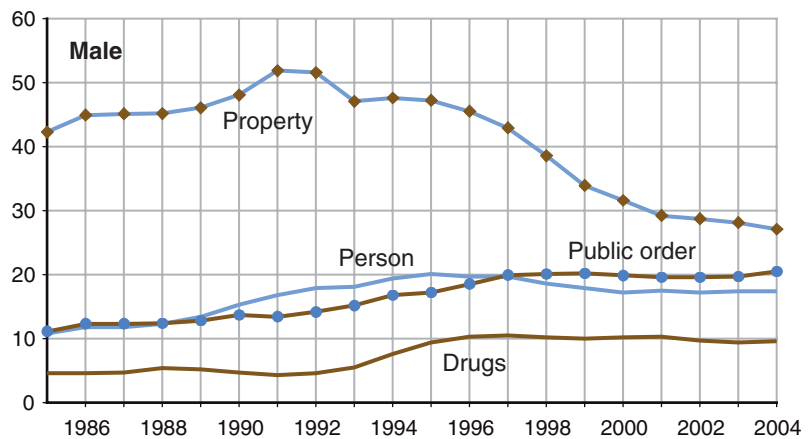
- For both males and females, the delinquency case rate increased from 1985 through the mid-1990s. For males, the rate increased 37% to its peak in 1996 then fell 21% by 2004. The female rate grew 75% between 1985 and 1997 but dropped only 3% through 2004.
- In 1985, the delinquency case rate for males was almost 4 times greater than the rate for females; by 2004, the male rate was about 2.5 times the female rate—74.7 compared with 29.4.
- Male and female drug offense case rates have converged since the early 1990s. In 1991, the male drug offense case rate was 7 times greater than the rate for females (4.3 compared with 0.6); by 2004, the male rate was less than 4 times greater than the rate for females (9.6 compared with 2.5).
- While property offense case rates declined for both males and females between 2000 and 2004, the decline was greater for males (14% vs 6%).
- In 2004, female person offense case rates were at their highest level (7.7) since 1985. Male rates for person offenses fell 13% between 1995 and 2004, while female rates increased 10%.
- Male drug offense case rates decreased 6% between 2000 and 2004, while female rates increased 15%.
- Between 2000 and 2004, public order offense case rates increased more for females than for males (13% compared with 3%).

**Although the delinquency case rate is much higher for males than females, the female rate increased more than the male rate between 1985 and 2004**

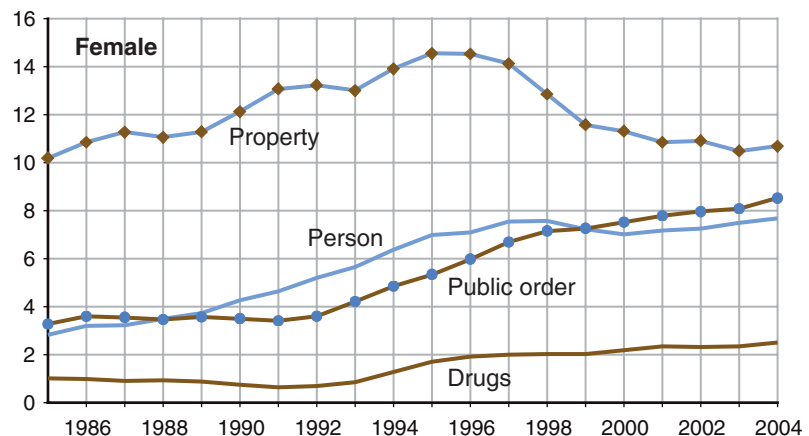
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



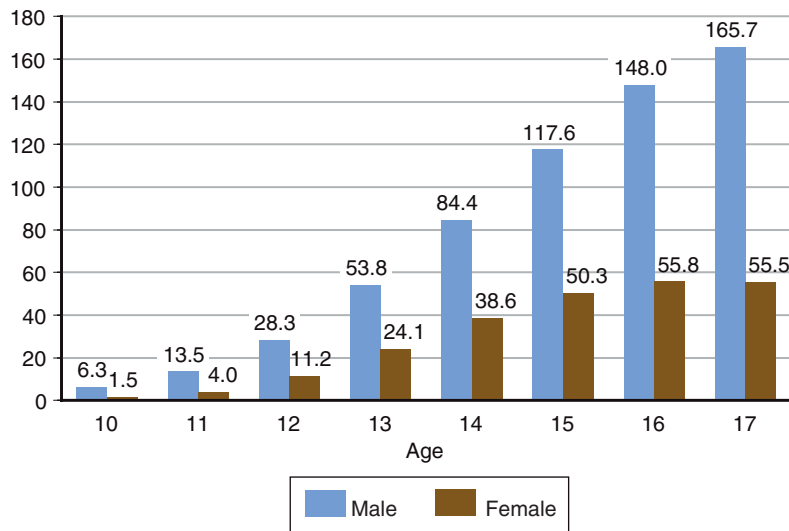
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



# Gender

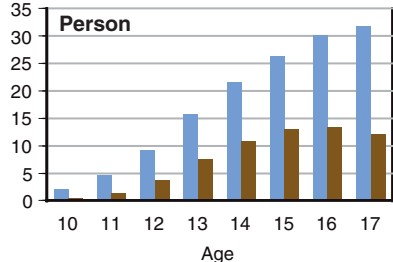
**In 2004, the delinquency case rate for females peaked at age 16 while the male case rate increased through age 17**

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group

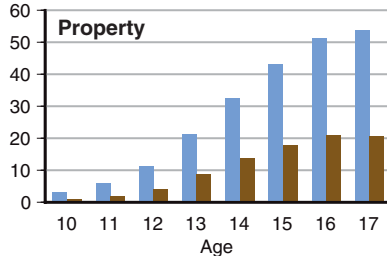


- For males, delinquency case rates increased continuously with age in 2004. Female delinquency case rates increased through age 16 and then leveled off.
- In 2004, the difference between age-specific male and female delinquency case rates was greatest for the younger juveniles. The male delinquency rate for 10-year-olds was more than 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 2004, male case rates increased continuously through age 17.
- For females in 2004, only the drug offense case rate increased through age 17. Female case rates for person, property, and public order offenses increased continuously through age 16 and then slightly declined.
- In 2004, the drug offense case rate for 17-year-old males was almost 26 times the rate for 12-year-old males; among females, the drug offense case rate for 17-year-olds was more than 13 times the rate for 12-year-olds.

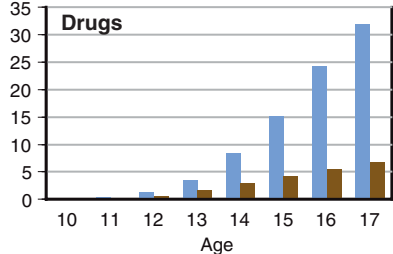
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



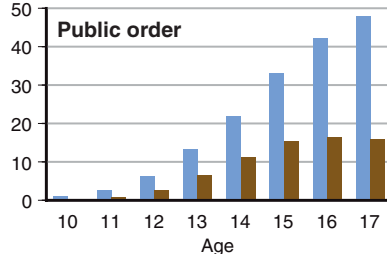
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group

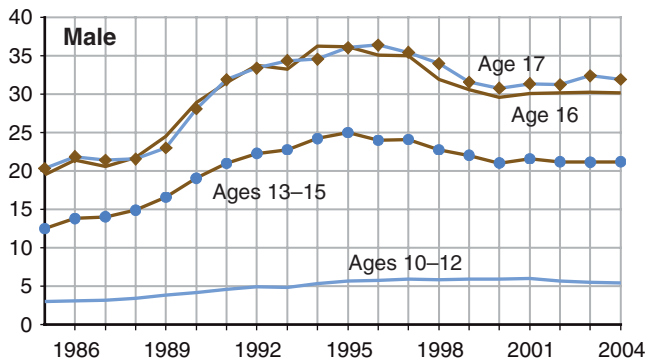


# Gender

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

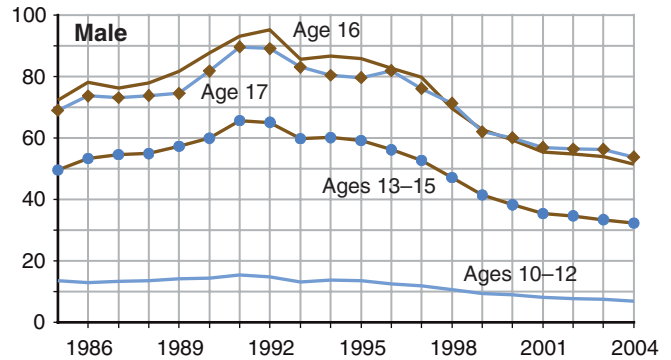
## Person offense case rates

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group

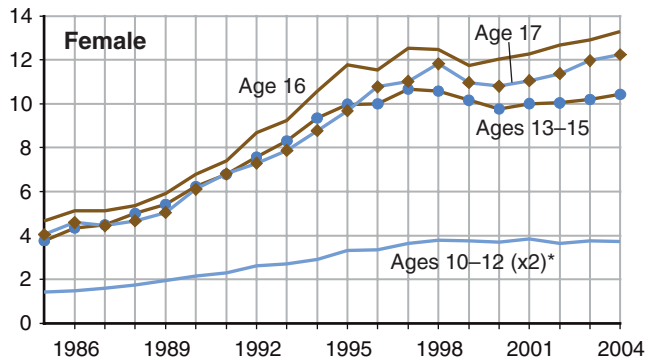


## Property offense case rates

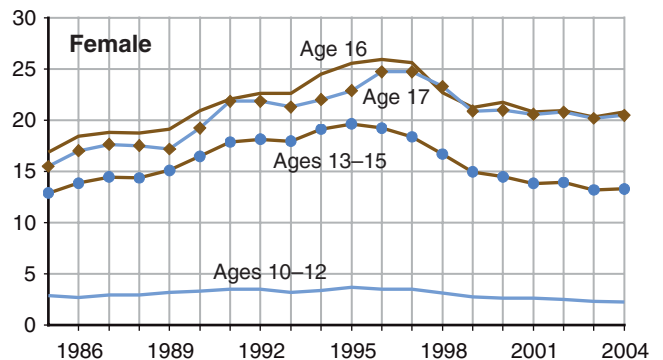
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



- Between 2000 and 2004, male person offense case rates increased 1% for ages 13–15, 2% for age 16, and 4% for age 17; for males ages 10–12, person offense case rates decreased 8%.
- Female person offense case rates increased for all age groups between 2000 and 2004: 1% for youth ages 10–12, 7% for ages 13–15, 10% for age 16, and 13% for age 17.

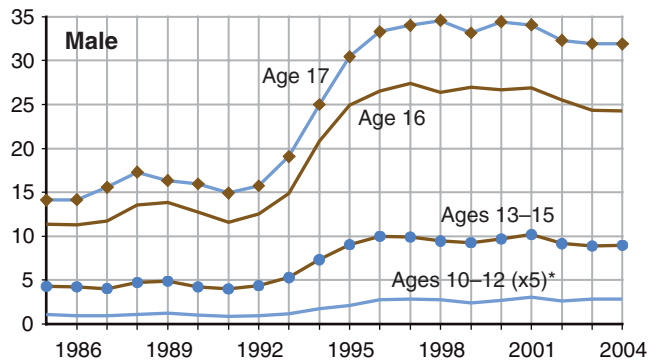
- Male property offense case rates increased across all age groups between 1985 and the early 1990s and then decreased through 2004 to their lowest level since 1985.
- Between 1991 and 2004, male property case rates decreased 56% for youth ages 10–12, 51% for ages 13–15, 45% for age 16, and 40% for age 17.
- Between 1995 and 2004, age-specific property offense case rates for females decreased across all age groups.
- In contrast to the male rates, age specific property offense rates for females were higher in 2004 than in 1985 for all age groups except for youth ages 10–12, which decreased 23%.

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

# Gender

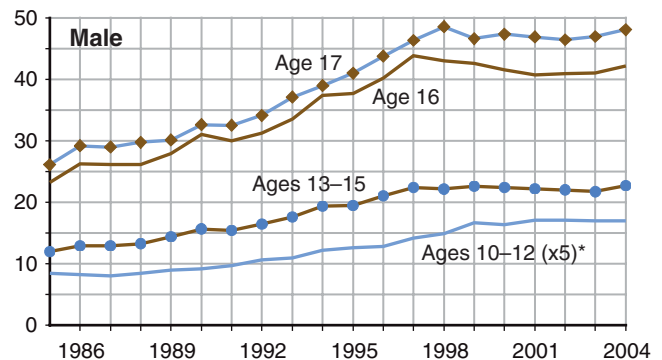
## Drug offense case rates

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group

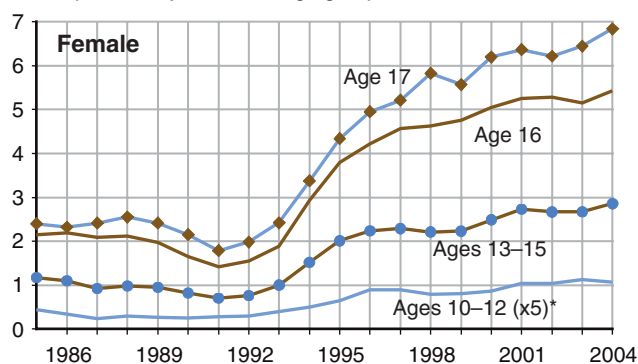


## Public order offense case rates

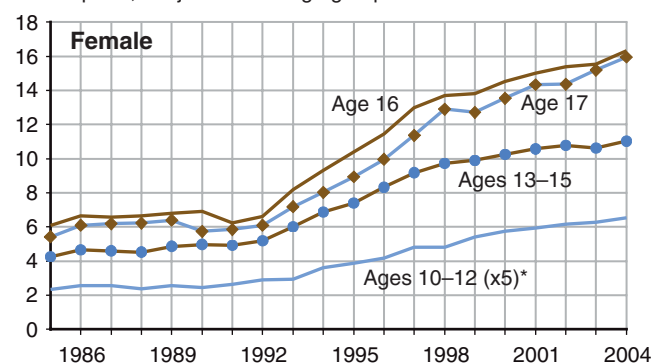
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



- For males, drug offense case rates increased sharply between 1991 and 1996: 211% for males ages 10–12, 151% for ages 13–15, 129% for age 16, and 123% for age 17.
- Between 1996 and 2004, male drug offense case rates decreased for all age groups with the exception of youth ages 10–12, which increased 3%.
- Female drug offense case rates increased continuously for all age groups between 1991 and 2004: 279% for females ages 10–12, 306% for ages 13–15, 283% for age 16, and 282% for age 17.

- Between 1985 and 1999, public order offense case rates for male youth ages 10–12 increased 96%, 89% for males ages 13–15, 84% for those age 16, and 79% for 17-year-olds.
- Age-specific public order offense case rates for males have remained relatively stable between 1999 and 2004.
- For females, public order offense case rates for all ages increased continuously between 1991 and 2004: 147% for ages 10–12, 124% for ages 13–15, 161% for 16-year-olds, and 173% for 17-year-olds.

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

# Race

## Percent change in number of cases by race, 1985–2004:

Most serious offense	White <sup>4</sup>	Black	Amer. Indian <sup>5</sup>	Asian/NHPI <sup>6</sup>
Delinquency	30%	82%	63%	166%
Person	117	119	166	274
Property	-22	7	7	95
Drugs	149	203	269	174
Public order	105	269	133	334

Between 1985 and 2004, 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:

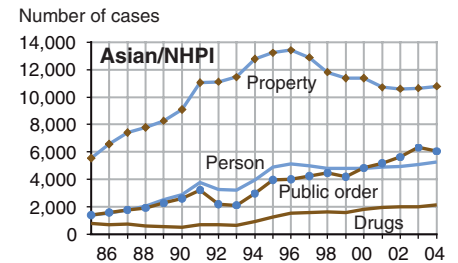
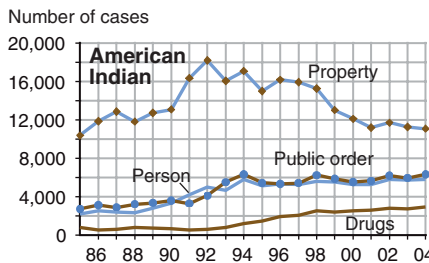
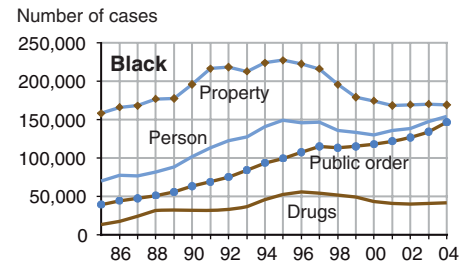
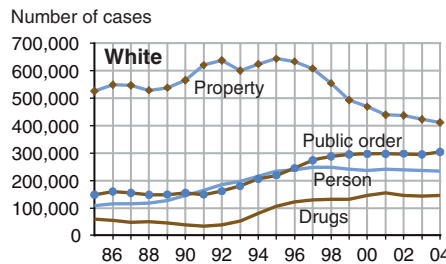
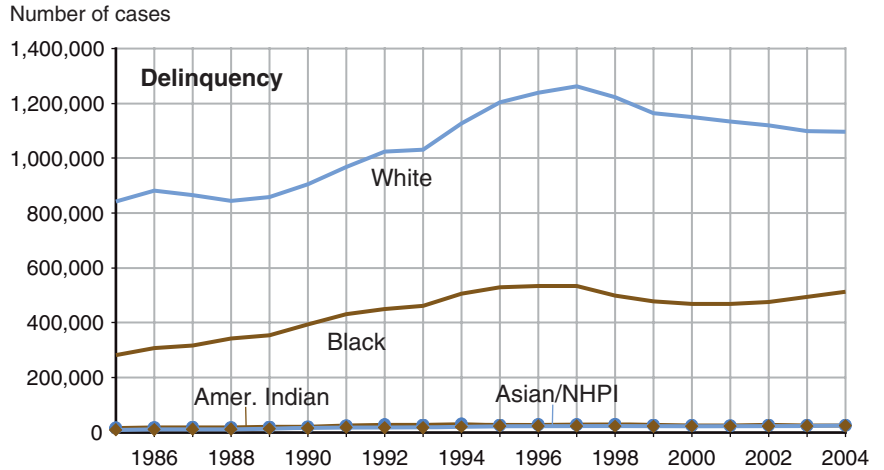
Most serious offense	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian/NHPI
<b>2004</b>				
Person	21%	30%	22%	22%
Property	38	33	42	45
Drugs	13	8	11	9
Public order	28	29	24	25
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

<b>1985</b>				
Person	13%	25%	14%	15%
Property	62	56	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 2004, 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 2004 than in 1985 for all racial groups.

Between 1997 and 2004, the delinquency caseload decreased for all racial groups: 13% for whites, 4% for blacks, 9% for American Indians, and 3% for Asians/NHPI



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

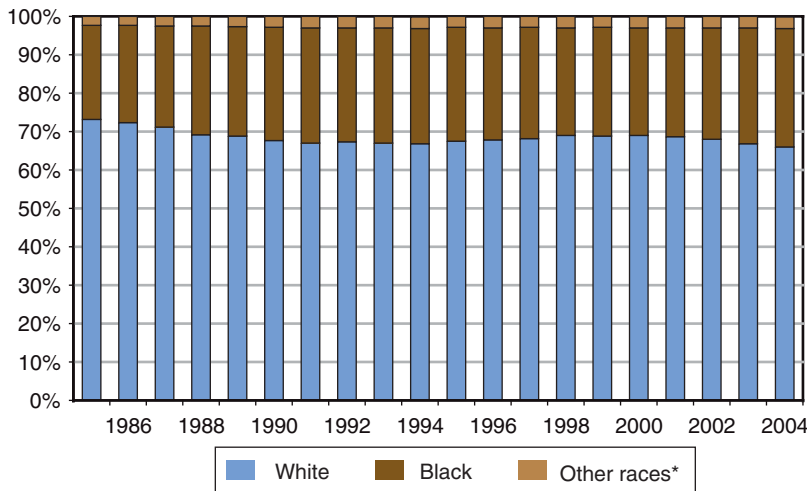
<sup>5</sup> The racial classification American Indian (usually abbreviated as Amer. Indian) includes American Indian and Alaskan Native.

<sup>6</sup> The racial classification Asian/NHPI includes Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander.

# Race

**In 2004, two-thirds of all delinquency cases involved white youth: 59% of person offense cases, 68% of property offense cases, 75% of drug offense cases, and 66% of public order offense cases**

Proportion of delinquency cases



■ In 2004, white youth made up 78% of the U.S. population under juvenile court jurisdiction, black youth 16%, American Indian youth 1%, and Asian youth 4%.

### Racial profile of delinquency cases:

Race	1985	2004
White	73%	66%
Black	25	31
American Indian	1	2
Asian/NHPI	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 2004, from 73% to 66%.

■ The proportion of delinquency cases involving black youth increased from 25% in 1985 to 31% in 2004

■ For each year from 1985 through 2004, American Indian youth made up less than 3% of the delinquency caseload; Asian/NHPI youth made up 1%.

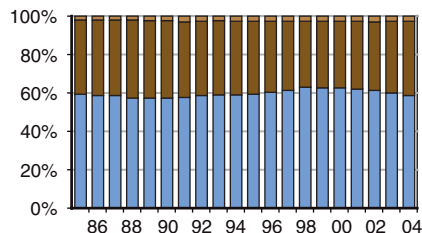
### Racial profile of delinquency cases by offense:

Race	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
<b>2004</b>				
White	59%	68%	75%	66%
Black	39	28	22	32
Amer. Indian	1	2	2	1
Asian/NHPI	1	2	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>1985</b>				
White	59%	75%	79%	77%
Black	39	23	19	21
Amer. Indian	1	1	1	1
Asian/NHPI	1	1	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

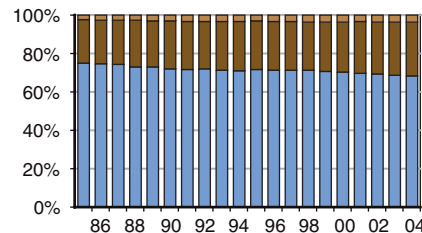
#### Person offense cases

Proportion of cases



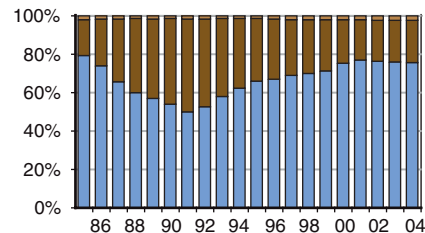
#### Property offense cases

Proportion of cases



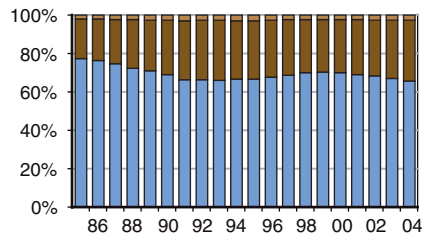
#### Drug offense cases

Proportion of cases



#### Public order offense cases

Proportion of cases



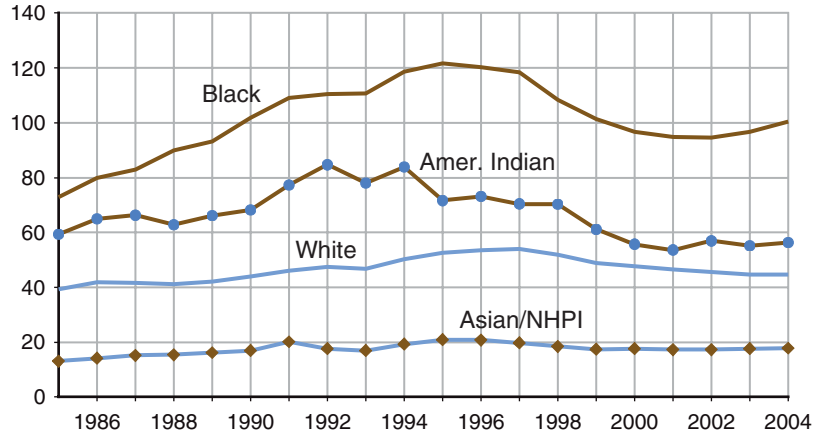
\* Because American Indian and Asian/NHPI proportions are too small to display individually, they are combined in the category "Other races" in the above graphs.

# Race

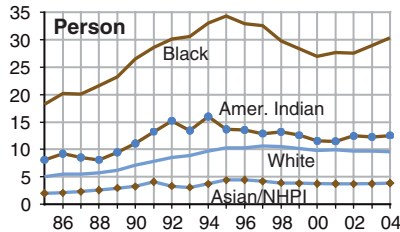
- In 2004, the total delinquency case rate for black juveniles (99.7) was more than double the rate for white juveniles (44.6) and nearly twice the rate for American Indian youth (56.6); the delinquency case rate for Asian/NHPI youth was 17.5.
- The delinquency case rate for white juveniles peaked in 1997 (53.9) then fell 17% by 2004; for black juveniles, the rate in 2004 was down 18% from its 1995 peak (121.7). The delinquency case rate for American Indian youth peaked in 1992 (84.7) then declined 33% by 2004; for Asian/NHPI youth the peak occurred in 1995 (20.9) and fell 16% by 2004.
- Between 1985 and 2004, the person offense case rate increased 89% for white youth, 65% for black youth, 55% for American Indian youth, and 88% for Asian/NHPI youth.
- In 2004, the person offense case rate for black juveniles (30.1) was almost 3 times the rate for white juveniles (9.6), more than twice the rate for American Indian youth (12.6), and nearly 8 times that of Asian/NHPI youth (3.8).
- Property offense case rates in 2004 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, then increased to reach a peak in 1996 (12.7) that was 253% above the rate in 1985 (3.6). Between 1996 and 2004, the drug offense case rate for black juveniles declined 35%, while the rate increased 13% for white juveniles, 30% for American Indian youth, and 19% for Asian/NHPI youth.
- Between 1985 and 2004, public order offense case rates increased 178% for black juveniles (10.3 vs. 28.5), 79% for white juveniles (6.9 vs. 12.4), 37% for American Indian youth (10.0 to 13.6), and 119% for Asian/NHPI youth (2.0 to 4.4).

**Between 1997 and 2004, delinquency case rates declined for youth of all racial groups: 20% for American Indians, 17% for whites, 16% for blacks, and 2% for Asians/NHPI**

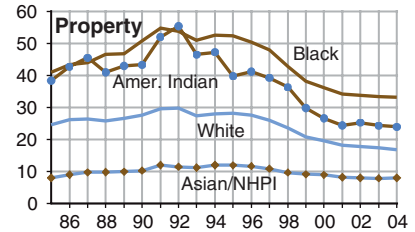
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



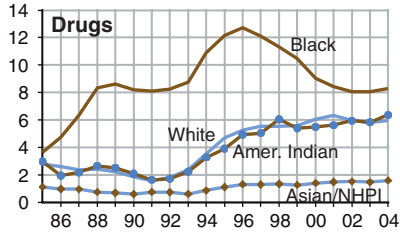
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



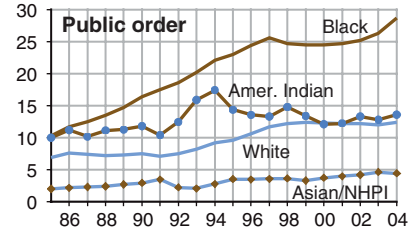
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age

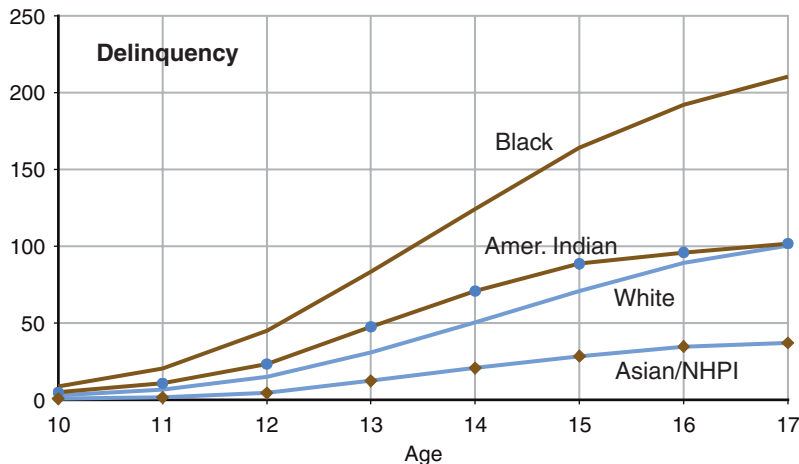




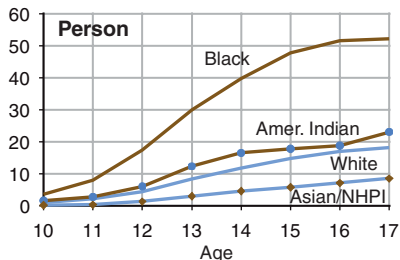
# Race

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

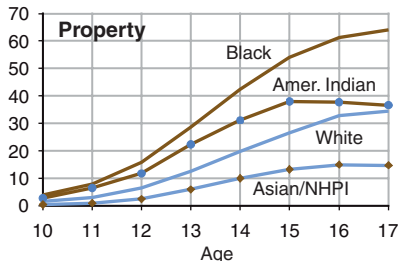
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



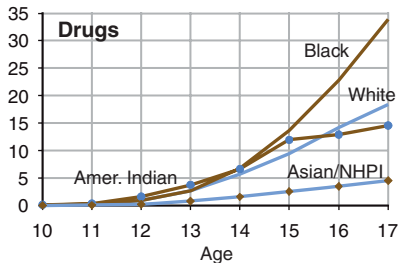
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



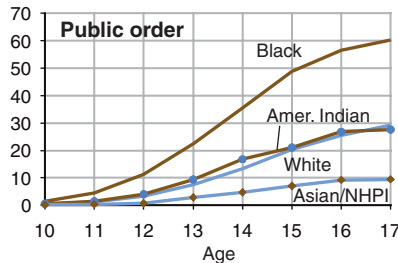
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



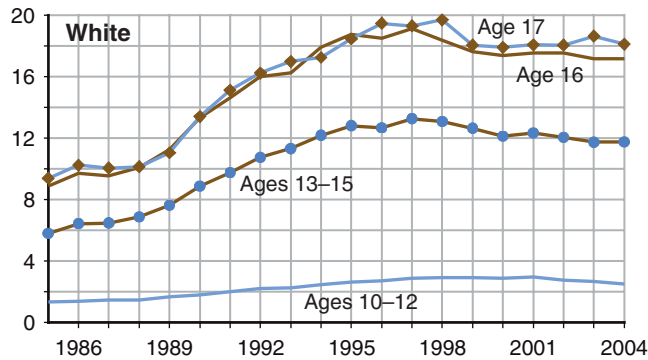
- In 2004, the delinquency case rate for 13-year-olds was more than 9 times the rate for 10-year-olds for each racial group.
- Age-specific person offense rates for black juveniles in 2004 averaged more than 3 times the rates for white juveniles and nearly 3 times the rate for American Indian youth.
- In 2004, the person offense case rate for 16-year-olds was about twice the rate for 13-year-olds for white, black and Asian/NHPI juveniles.
- For all racial groups, age-specific case rates for property offenses in 2004 were higher than the rates for other offense categories.
- In 2004, property offense case rates were higher for black juveniles than those for youth of all other race categories for each age group.
- In 2004, racial disparity in age-specific drug offense case rates increased after age 13. By age 17, the black drug offense case rate was nearly 2 times the white rate, more than twice the rate of American Indian youth, and more than 7 times the rate of Asian/NHPI youth.
- Within each age group, the 2004 public order offense case rate for black juveniles was 2 to 3 times the rate for white and American Indian youth.

# Race

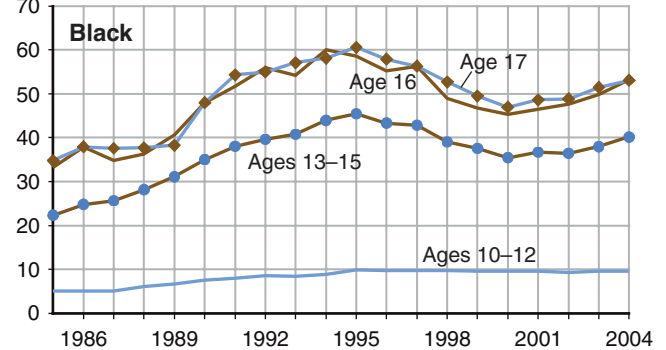
Case rates for person offenses in 2004 were higher than those in 1985 for all age groups within each racial category

## Person offense case rates

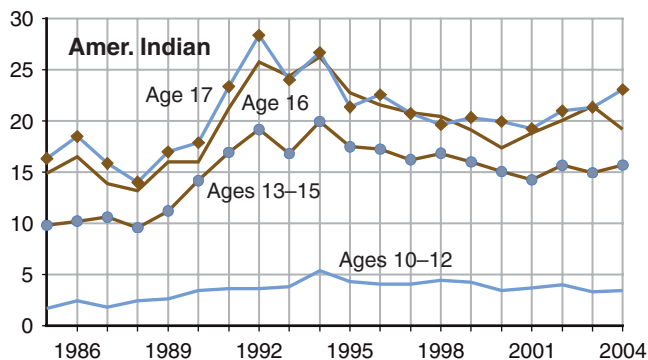
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



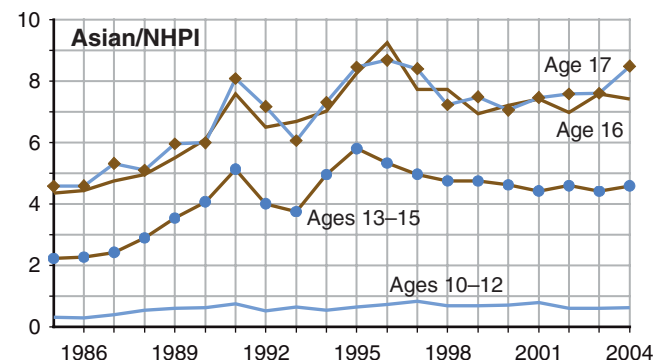
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group

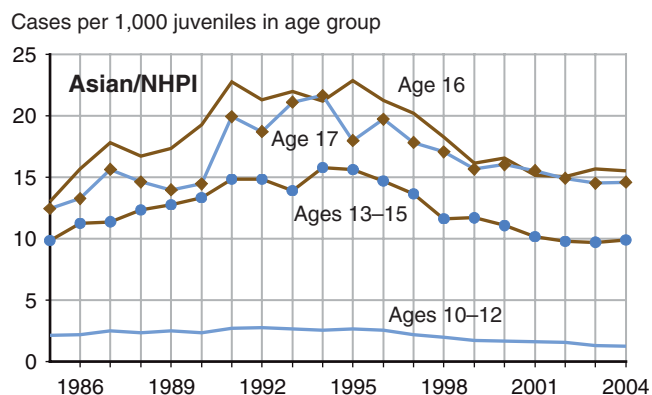
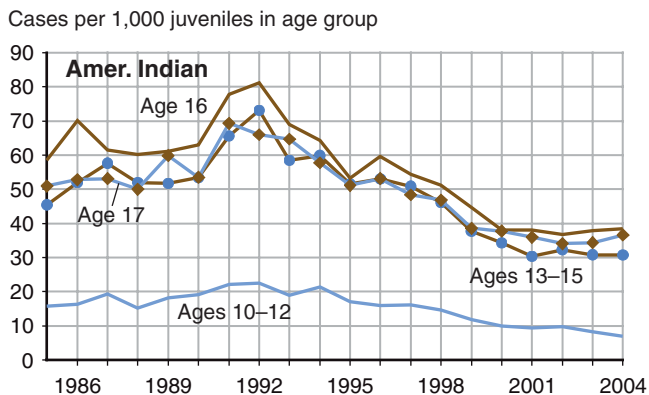
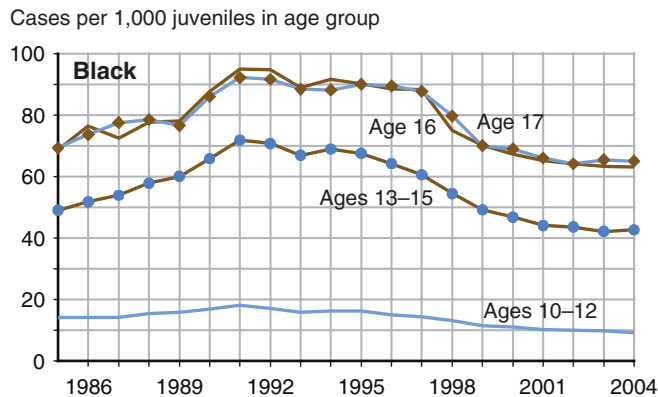
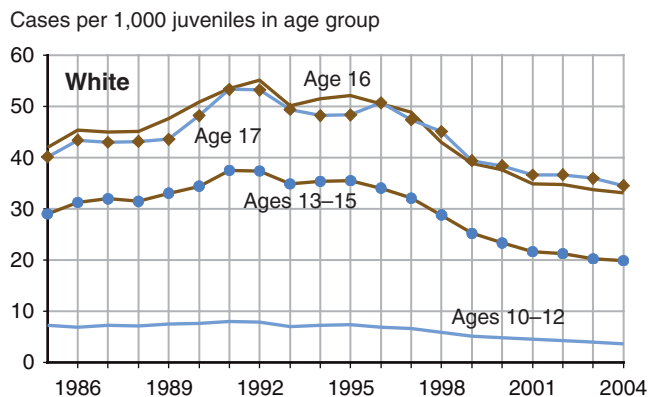


- Among white youth, person offense case rates increased dramatically for each age group between 1988 and 1998, and then decreased somewhat. Between 1998 and 2004, the person offense case rates for white youth decreased 8% to 12% for each age group.
- Among black youth, person offense case rates increased steadily for all age groups between 1989 and 1995: 49% for 10–12-year-olds, 46% for 13–14-year-olds, 44% for 16 year olds, and 58% for youth age 17.
- Between 1995 and 2000, person offense case rates for black youth decreased somewhat for all age groups and then increased through 2004.
- Person offense case rates for American Indian youth peaked in the early to mid 1990s for all age groups and then decreased through 2000. Between 2000 and 2004, American Indian person offense case rates increased for all age groups.

# Race

Between 1996 and 2004, property offense case rates declined for all age groups regardless of racial category

## Property offense case rates



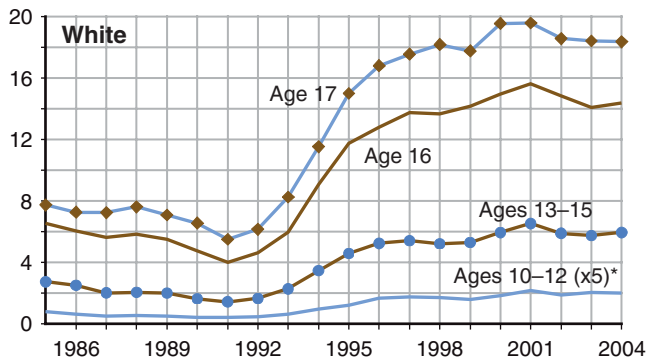
- For white, black, and American Indian youth, property offense case rates were lower in 2004 than in 1985 for all age groups.
- Among Asian/NHPI youth in 2004, property offense case rates were at or lower than the 1985 rates for younger youth: the rate for youth ages 10–12 was 42% lower than the 1985 rate, and for youth ages 13–15 the rate was roughly equal to that of 1985.
- Property offense rates peaked in the mid 1990s for Asian/NHPI youth ages 16 and 17, and then declined somewhat. In 2004, property offense rates were 15% higher than in 1985 for Asian/NHPI youth age 16 and 18% higher for those age 17.

# Race

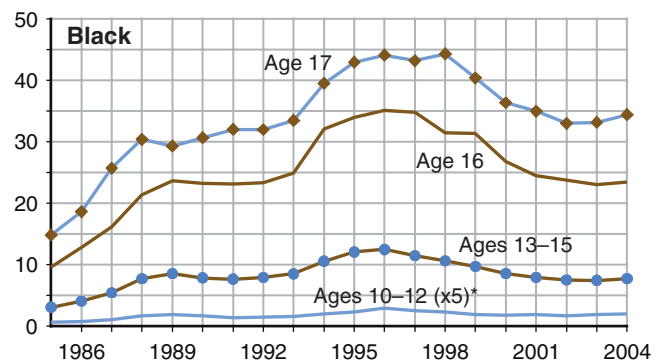
**Case rates for drug offenses increased dramatically for all age groups within each racial category during the 1990s**

## Drug offense case rates

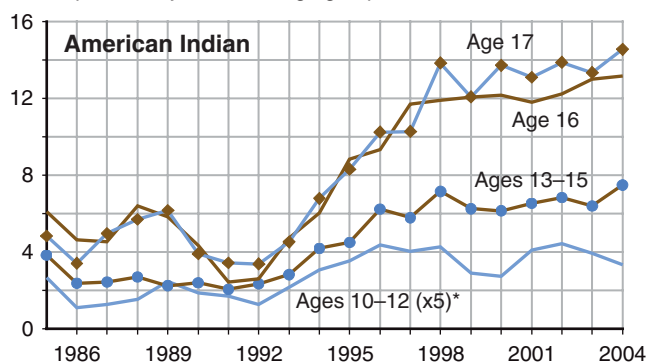
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



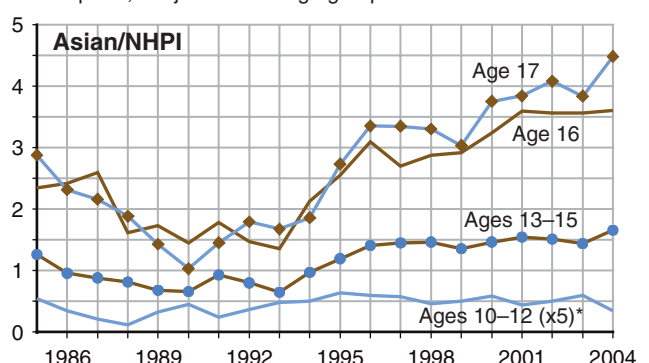
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



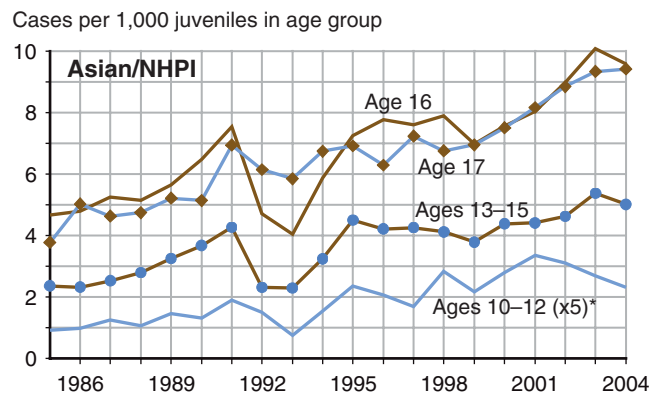
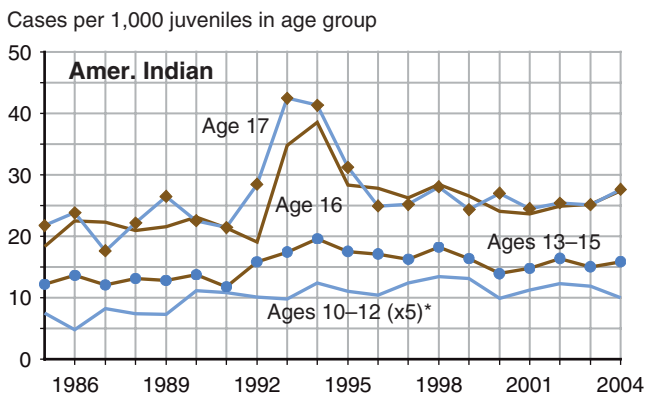
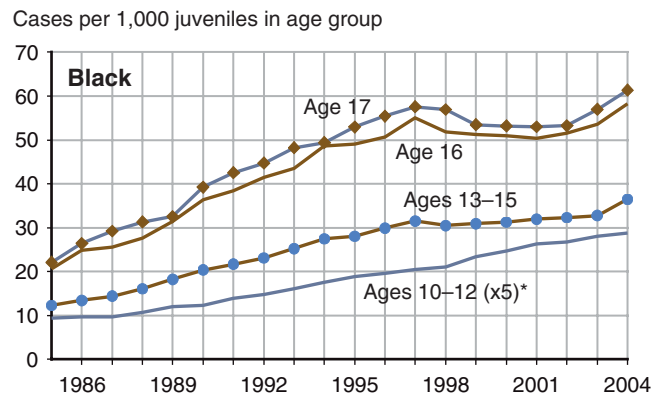
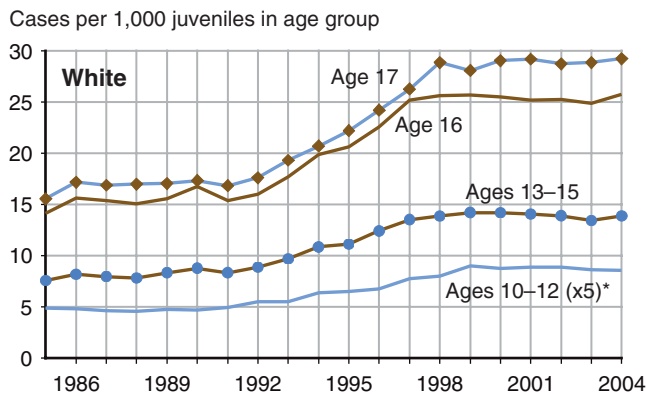
- For white youth, drug offense case rates increased dramatically for all age groups between 1991 and 2000; 324% for 10–12-year-olds, 314% for 13–15-year-olds, 276% for 16-year-olds, and 255% for youth age 17. Between 2000 and 2004, drug offense case rates among white youth increased 10% for 10–12-year-olds and decreased 1% for youth ages 13–15, 5% for juveniles age 16, and 6% for youth age 17.
- Drug offense case rates for black youth generally increased for all age groups through the mid 1990s then declined. Between 2000 and 2004, drug offense case rates for black youth ages 10–12 increased 16%, while rates for black youth ages 13–15, 15% for juveniles age 16, and 7% 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 2004. For American Indian youth ages 10–12, the drug offense case rate decreased 23% between 2002 and 2004, while the rates increased 8% for juveniles ages 13–15 and 5% for both 16- and 17-year-olds.
- Age-specific drug offense case rates for Asian/NHPI 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 2004 were higher than those in 1985 for all age groups

## Public order offense case rates



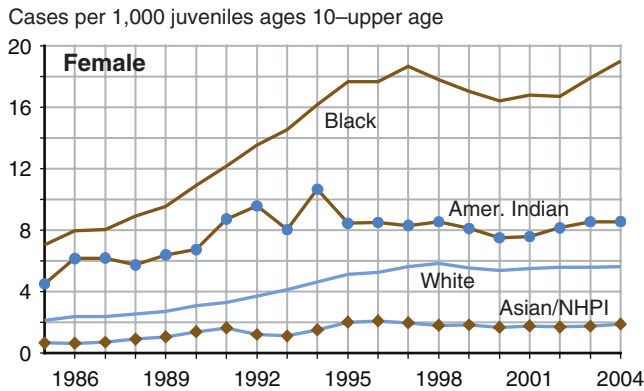
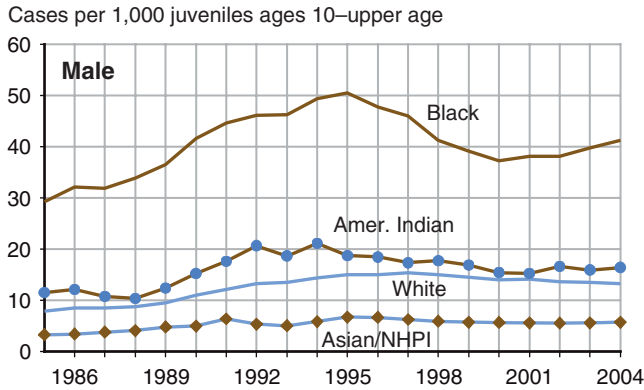
- Between 1991 and 1998, age-specific public order offense case rates for white youth increased substantially for all age groups and then stabilized through 2004. Among white youth, the 2004 public order offense rate was 79% higher than the 1985 rate for youth ages 10-12, 81% higher for youth ages 13-15, 80% higher for 16-year-olds, and 89% higher for youth age 17.
- Between 1985 and 2004, the black public order offense rates increased 213% for youth ages 10-12, 189% for youth ages 13-15, 174% for 16-year-olds, and 173% for youth age 17.

- With the exception of 10-12 year olds, age specific public order offense case rates for American Indian youth peaked in the mid 1990s, declined through the late 1990s, and then remained fairly stable. For American Indian youth ages 10-12, the public order offense case rates changed very little between 1990 and 2004.
- Age-specific public order offense case rates for Asian/NHPI youth began to increase in the mid 1990s. Between 1993 and 2004, the public order offense case rates increased 203% for Asian/NHPI youth ages 10-12, 114% for youth ages 13-15, 128% for 16-year-olds, and 62% for youth age 17.

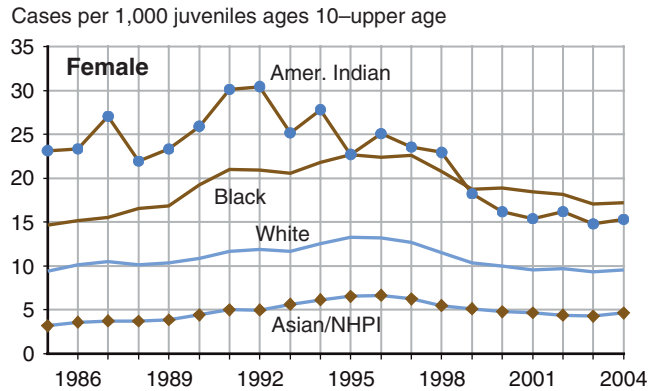
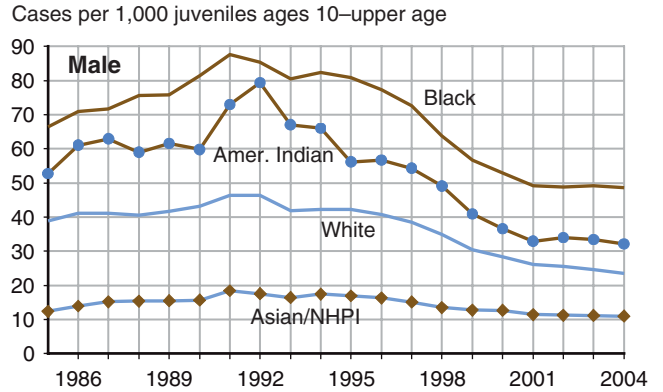
\*Because of the relatively low volume of cases involving youth of all races ages 10-12 for public order offenses, their case rates are inflated by a factor of 5 to display the trends over time.

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

**Person offense case rates**



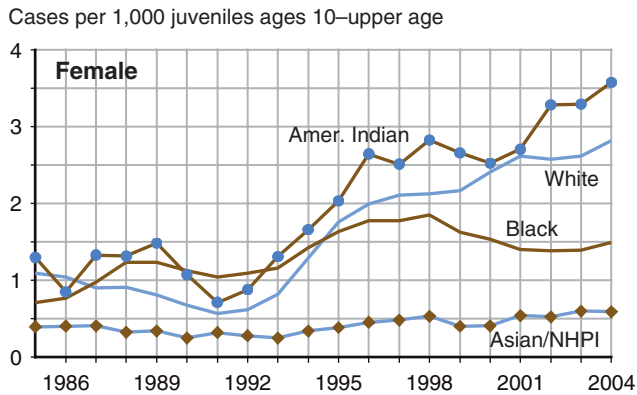
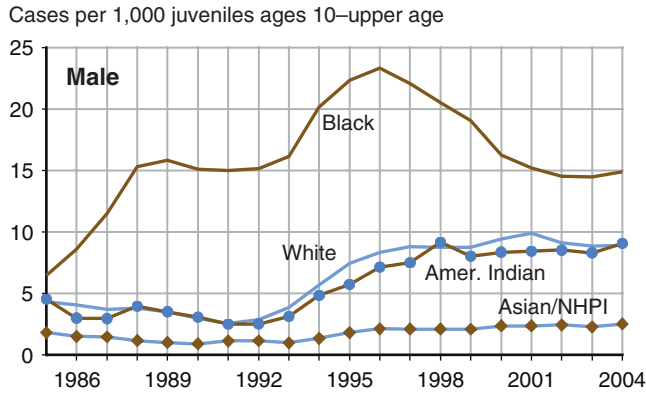
**Property offense case rates**



- Among males, person offense case rates peaked in the mid-1990s for all racial groups.
- For all years between 1985 and 2004, person offense case rates for black males were 2 to 3 times higher than the corresponding rates for American Indian males, 3 to 4 times higher than those for white males, and 7 to 9 times higher than those for Asian/NHPI males.
- Among females, person offense case rates for black juveniles were considerably higher than those for the other racial groups. In 2004, the person offense case rate for black females (18.9) was 10 times the rate for Asian/NHPI females (1.8), 3 times the rate for white females (5.6), and twice the rate for American Indian females (8.6).

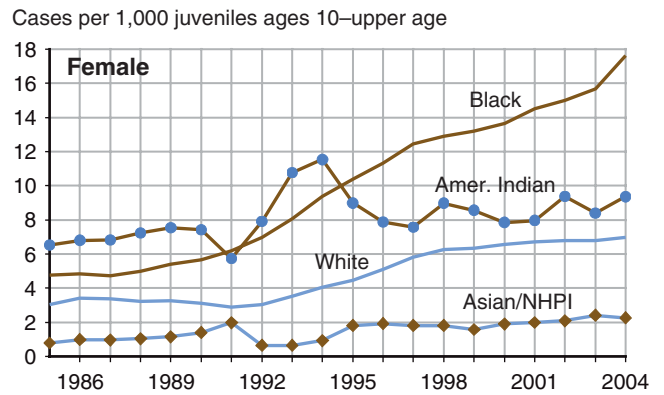
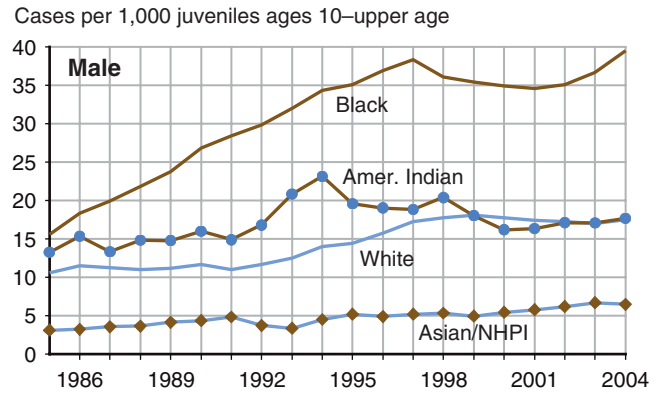
- Among males, property offense case rates peaked in the early 1990s and then declined to a level lower in 2004 than in 1985 for all racial groups.
- Among females, property offense case rates were lower in 2004 than in 1985 for American Indian youth, but increased for females in all other racial groups.

### Drug offense case rates



- Among males, drug offense case rates for black youth peaked in 1996 then declined 37% through 2004.
- Among females, drug offense case rates between 1998 and 2004 decreased 20% for blacks, while increasing for all other racial groups for the same time period: 33% for whites, 27% for American Indians, and 9% for Asians/NHPI.

### Public order offense case rates



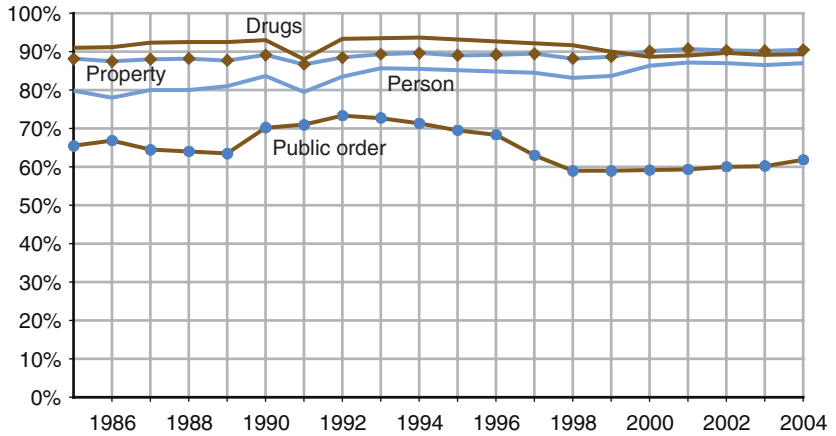
- In 2004, the public order offense case rate for black males was twice the rate for both white and American Indian males and 6 times the rate for Asians/NHPI.
- Between 1985 and 2004, the public order offense case rate for black females increased 267% (from 4.8 to 17.5).
- Public order case rates for American Indian females decreased 19% between the peak year 1994 and 2004. During the same time period public order case rates increased for each of the other racial groups.

# Source of Referral

- Delinquency cases can be referred to court intake by a number of sources, including law enforcement agencies, social service agencies, schools, parents, probation officers, and victims.
- Between 1985 and 2004, law enforcement agencies were the primary source of delinquency referrals for each year.
- In 2004, 81% of all delinquency cases were referred by law enforcement; however, there were variations across offense categories.
- Law enforcement agencies referred 90% of property cases, 89% of drug law violation cases, 87% of person offense cases, and 62% of public order offense cases in 2004.
- For each year between 1985 and 2004, 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 smaller proportions of drug and public order offense cases in 2004 and larger proportions of person and property offense cases.

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

Percent of cases referred by law enforcement



Data Table

	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	83%	80%	88%	91%	65%
1986	83	78	87	91	67
1987	83	80	88	92	64
1988	83	80	88	92	64
1989	83	81	88	92	63
1990	85	84	89	93	70
1991	83	79	87	88	71
1992	85	83	88	93	73
1993	86	86	89	93	73
1994	86	85	90	94	71
1995	85	85	89	93	70
1996	84	85	89	93	68
1997	83	84	89	92	63
1998	80	83	88	92	59
1999	80	84	89	90	59
2000	81	86	90	89	59
2001	81	87	91	89	59
2002	81	87	90	90	60
2003	81	87	90	89	60
2004	81	87	90	89	62



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# Chapter 3

## National Estimates of Delinquency Case Processing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This chapter describes case processing by offense and by demographics (age, gender, and race) of the juveniles involved, focusing on cases disposed in 2004 and examining trends from 1985 through 2004.

# Detention

- The number of delinquency cases involving detention increased 42% between 1985 and 2004, from 232,400 to 341,300. The largest relative increase was for person offense cases (131%), followed by drug offense cases (117%) and public order cases (103%). In contrast, the number of detained property offense cases declined 18% during this period.
- Despite the growth in the volume of delinquency cases involving detention, the proportion of cases detained was nearly the same in 2004 (21%) as in 1985 (20%).
- Beginning in 2003, public order cases accounted for the largest volume of cases involving detention.
- Between 1985 and 2004, the proportions of person and property offense cases involving detention changed very little.
- Between 1985 and 2004, the use of detention decreased for public order offense cases (from 28% to 24%) and for cases involving drug law violations (from 22% to 18%).

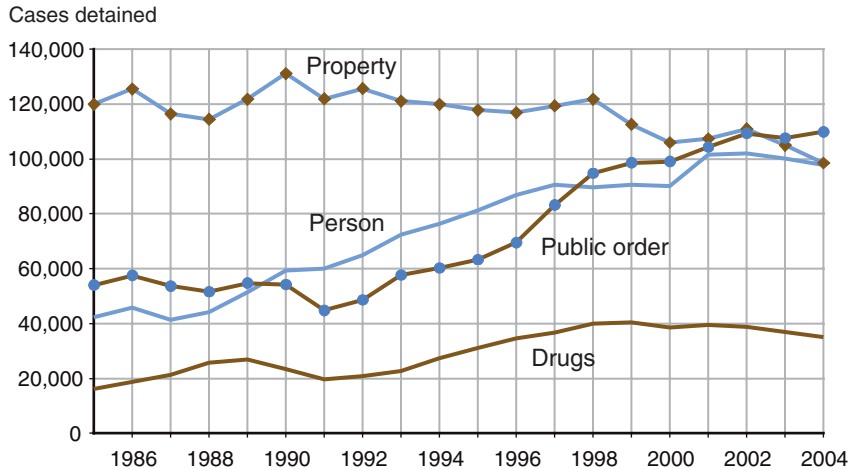
### Offense profile of detained delinquency cases:

Most serious offense	1985	2004
Person	18%	29%
Property	52	29
Drugs	7	10
Public order	23	32
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	232,400	341,300

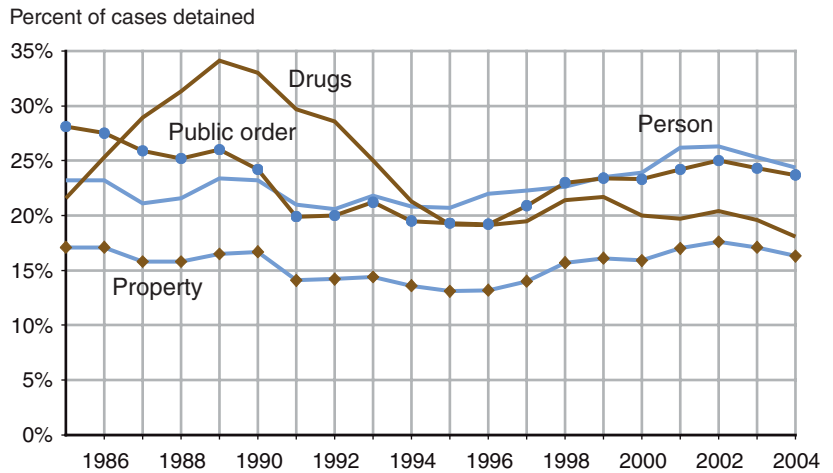
**Note:** Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Compared with 1985, the offense characteristics of the 2004 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 2004 for person, drug, and public order offenses but decreased for property offense cases**



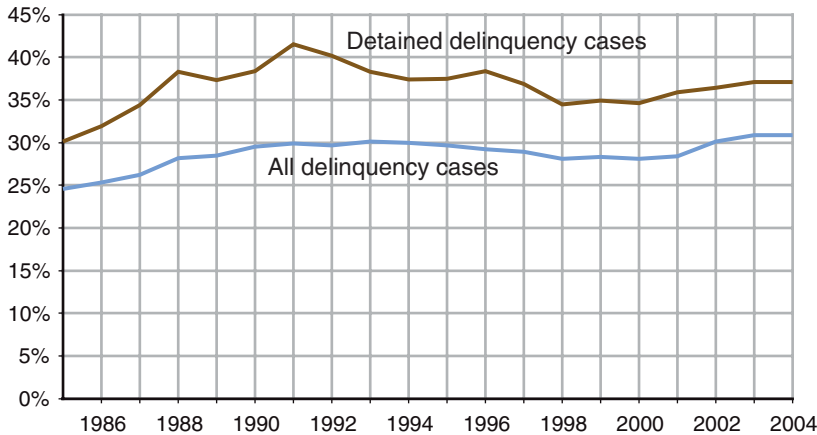
**The proportion of drug offense cases involving detention reached a peak of 34% in 1989 and declined to 18% in 2004**



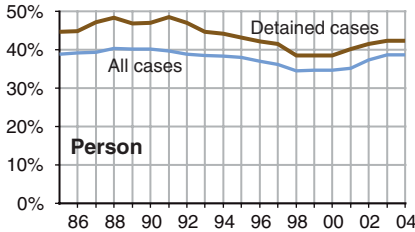
# Detention

**While black youth represented 31% of the overall delinquency caseload in 2004, they made up 37% of the detention caseload**

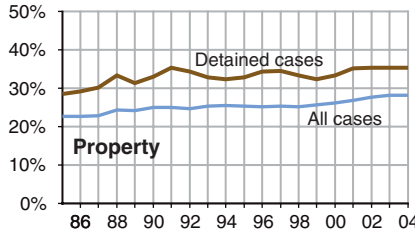
Percent of cases involving black juveniles



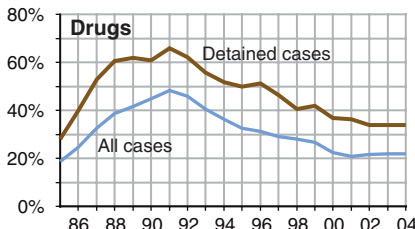
Percent of cases involving black juveniles



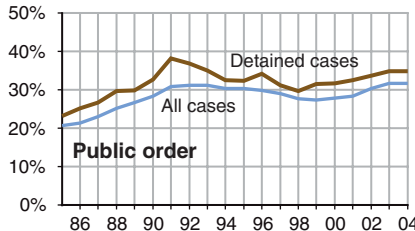
Percent of cases involving black juveniles



Percent of cases involving black juveniles



Percent of cases involving black juveniles



- Between 1985 and 2004, the proportion of all delinquency cases that involved black youth averaged 29%, while that average was 37% of all detained cases.
- Overrepresentation of black youth was greatest for drug offense cases. On average, between 1985 and 2004, black youth accounted for 31% of all cases involving drug offense violations but represented 47% of such cases detained.
- Between 1985 and 1991, the proportion of detained drug offense cases involving black youth increased substantially (from 28% to 66%). Since that time, the proportion of detained drug offense cases involving black youth steadily decreased through 2002 and has remained at that level (34%) through 2004.
- 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 2004 but were involved in 34% of the drug offenses that involved detention.
- Black youth accounted for 39% of the person offense cases processed in 2004 and 42% of those detained.
- In 2004, the proportion of property offense cases involving black youth was 28%, while the proportion of detained property offense cases involving black youth was 35%.
- Black juveniles made up 32% of public order offense cases processed in 2004 and 35% of those detained.

# Detention

## Age

- In each year from 1985 through 2004, delinquency cases involving youth age 16 or older were more likely to be detained than were cases involving youth age 15 or younger.
- For both age groups, drug offense cases were more likely to involve detention than were other offense cases between 1987 and the mid 1990s. After that time, however, person offense and public order offense cases were as likely or more likely to involve detention than were drug offense cases.
- In 2004, 16-year-olds accounted for 25% of the cases that involved detention, a larger proportion of cases than any other single age group.

## Gender

- In 2004, male juveniles charged with delinquency offenses were more likely than females to be held in secure facilities while awaiting court disposition. Overall in 2004, 22% of male delinquency cases involved detention, compared with 17% of female cases.

## Offense profile of detained delinquency cases by gender:

Most serious offense	2004	
	Male	Female
Person	28%	32%
Property	30	25
Drugs	11	8
Public order	31	36
Total	100%	100%

Most serious offense	1985	
	Male	Female
Person	19%	16%
Property	53	45
Drugs	7	6
Public order	21	33
Total	100%	100%

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

**For all years between 1985 and 2004, detention was more likely for cases involving older youth than younger youth and for cases involving males than females**

### Percentage of delinquency cases detained by age group:

Year	15 or younger					16 or older				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	19%	21%	15%	21%	29%	23%	26%	20%	22%	27%
1986	19	21	16	25	29	22	26	20	26	26
1987	18	20	14	30	27	21	23	18	28	25
1988	18	20	14	33	26	21	24	18	30	24
1989	19	22	15	36	26	23	26	19	33	26
1990	19	21	16	34	25	22	26	19	33	24
1991	16	20	13	31	20	19	23	16	29	20
1992	16	19	13	29	20	19	23	16	29	20
1993	17	20	13	25	21	20	25	16	25	21
1994	16	19	13	21	19	19	24	15	22	20
1995	15	19	12	18	19	18	23	15	20	20
1996	16	20	12	18	19	19	25	15	20	20
1997	16	20	13	18	20	20	26	16	20	22
1998	18	21	14	20	22	21	26	18	22	24
1999	19	22	15	20	23	22	27	18	23	24
2000	19	22	15	19	22	22	27	18	21	24
2001	20	24	16	18	23	23	29	19	21	25
2002	21	25	16	19	24	24	29	20	22	27
2003	20	24	15	18	23	23	28	20	21	26
2004	19	23	15	16	22	22	27	18	20	25

### Percentage of delinquency cases detained by gender:

Year	Male					Female				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	21%	25%	18%	22%	27%	18%	17%	14%	19%	31%
1986	21	24	18	26	27	18	18	13	22	29
1987	20	23	17	30	25	16	16	12	23	28
1988	20	23	17	32	25	16	17	12	25	26
1989	21	25	17	35	26	17	18	13	27	25
1990	21	25	18	34	24	16	17	12	25	23
1991	18	22	15	31	20	13	16	10	21	18
1992	18	22	15	29	20	13	15	10	23	19
1993	19	23	15	26	22	13	16	10	19	18
1994	18	22	15	22	20	13	16	9	18	16
1995	18	22	14	20	20	12	16	9	15	16
1996	18	23	14	20	20	13	18	9	14	17
1997	19	24	15	20	22	14	18	9	16	18
1998	21	24	17	22	24	16	19	11	19	21
1999	21	25	18	22	24	17	20	12	19	21
2000	21	26	17	20	24	16	20	11	18	21
2001	23	28	19	20	25	18	22	12	17	21
2002	23	28	20	21	26	18	23	12	19	22
2003	23	27	19	20	25	18	21	11	17	22
2004	22	26	18	19	25	17	21	12	15	21

# Detention

## Percentage of delinquency cases detained by race:

Year	White					Black				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	19%	21%	16%	19%	27%	25%	27%	22%	32%	31%
1986	18	21	16	20	26	26	26	22	41	32
1987	17	18	14	20	25	25	25	21	47	30
1988	16	18	14	20	24	26	26	21	49	30
1989	18	20	15	22	25	27	27	21	51	29
1990	17	20	15	23	22	26	27	22	45	28
1991	14	17	12	20	17	24	26	20	40	25
1992	14	18	12	20	18	23	25	20	39	24
1993	16	19	13	19	20	23	25	19	34	24
1994	15	19	12	16	19	21	24	17	30	21
1995	14	19	12	14	18	21	24	17	29	20
1996	14	20	11	13	18	22	25	18	31	22
1997	16	20	12	15	20	23	26	19	31	22
1998	18	21	14	18	22	24	25	21	31	25
1999	18	22	14	17	22	25	26	20	34	27
2000	18	22	14	16	22	25	27	20	33	27
2001	19	24	15	16	23	27	30	22	35	28
2002	20	24	16	17	24	27	29	23	32	28
2003	19	23	15	17	23	26	28	22	31	27
2004	19	23	15	15	22	25	27	21	28	26

Year	American Indian					Asian/NHPI				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	27%	33%	22%	28%	39%	24%	33%	21%	23%	31%
1986	24	32	19	21	35	24	31	22	20	29
1987	21	25	17	26	31	21	25	20	18	21
1988	22	27	19	30	28	22	25	21	24	25
1989	21	24	18	24	29	28	31	27	30	30
1990	22	30	18	29	27	31	33	28	34	35
1991	17	22	16	19	14	30	31	27	23	38
1992	16	19	14	19	20	24	27	23	22	25
1993	15	18	13	20	20	25	33	23	23	27
1994	14	17	10	22	22	23	30	20	25	24
1995	16	21	12	13	25	23	28	19	21	29
1996	16	20	12	15	27	26	34	21	28	28
1997	16	22	11	14	26	22	30	18	22	26
1998	18	23	12	19	26	24	30	19	26	30
1999	19	24	12	21	28	31	39	27	29	32
2000	18	23	12	15	27	27	33	24	24	27
2001	16	22	11	14	23	28	33	26	24	30
2002	17	22	12	14	25	27	33	24	24	29
2003	20	25	13	14	29	25	32	21	21	28
2004	20	22	14	14	32	23	28	18	22	28

## Race

- Cases involving black youth were more likely to be detained than cases involving white youth in each year between 1985 and 2004 across offense categories.
- In 2004, person offense cases involving black youth and Asian/NHPI youth were more likely to involve detention (27% and 28%, respectively) than those involving white youth or American Indian youth (23% and 22%, respectively).
- The likelihood of detention for property offenses in 2004 was greatest for black youth.
- In 2004, black youth were about twice as likely as white youth and American Indian youth to be detained for cases involving drug offenses (28%, 15%, and 14%, respectively).
- Between 1985 and 2004, the likelihood of detention for cases involving public order offenses decreased for youth of all races.
- Among white youth in 2004, person offense cases were most likely to be detained (23%) followed by public order offenses (22%). For Asian/NHPI youth, both person offense and public order offense cases had the highest probability of detention (28% each).
- Among American Indian youth in 2004, public order offense cases were most likely to be detained (32%). For black youth, the likelihood of detention was greatest for drug offense cases (28%).

# Intake Decision

- Between 1985 and 2004, the likelihood that a delinquency case would be handled informally (without filing a petition for adjudication) decreased. While the overall delinquency case-load increased 44% between 1985 and 2004, the number of nonpetitioned cases increased 15% and the number of petitioned cases increased 80%.
- The number of petitioned cases increased 100% between 1985 and the peak in 1997 then declined 10% by 2004.
- The largest relative increase in the number of petitioned cases between 1985 and 2004 was seen in drug offense cases (251%), followed by public order offense cases (205%) and person offense cases (142%).
- The number of petitioned property offense cases increased 55% between 1985 and the peak in 1996 and then declined 30% by 2004.

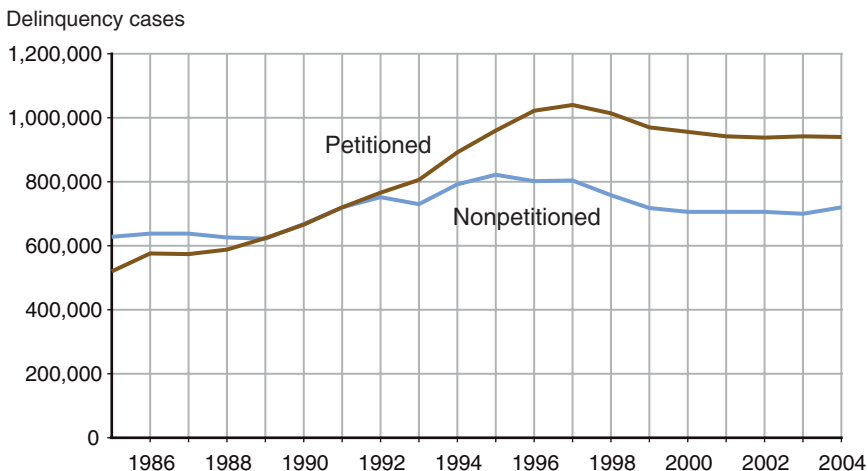
## Offense profile of delinquency cases, 2004:

Most serious offense	Nonpetitioned	Petitioned
Person	23%	25%
Property	38	35
Drugs	11	12
Public order	28	28
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	719,900	940,800

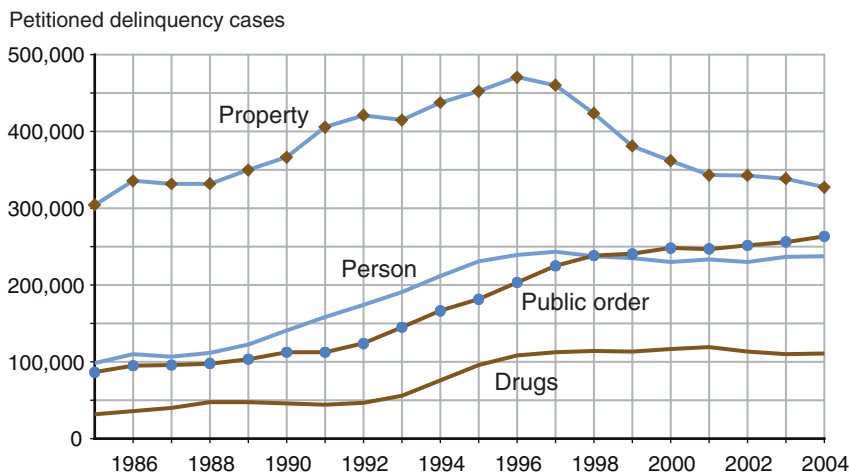
**Note:** Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- In 2004, the offense profiles of nonpetitioned and petitioned delinquency cases were very similar.

Since 1991, 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 property offense cases decreased 30% between 1996 and 2002



## Intake Decision

### In 2004, juvenile courts petitioned nearly 6 of 10 delinquency cases

Most serious offense	Number of petitioned cases	Petitioned cases as a percent of all cases
<b>Total delinquency</b>	<b>940,800</b>	<b>57%</b>
<b>Total person</b>	<b>238,200</b>	<b>59</b>
Criminal homicide	1,400	83
Forcible rape	3,200	76
Robbery	18,200	86
Aggravated assault	33,700	76
Simple assault	151,000	53
Other violent sex offenses	12,300	78
Other person offenses	18,400	63
<b>Total property</b>	<b>327,500</b>	<b>54</b>
Burglary	74,100	78
Larceny-theft	120,800	43
Motor vehicle theft	26,800	79
Arson	5,200	62
Vandalism	50,400	52
Trespassing	23,800	47
Stolen property offenses	14,100	73
Other property offenses	12,100	58
<b>Drug law violations</b>	<b>111,500</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Public order offenses</b>	<b>263,700</b>	<b>57</b>
Obstruction of justice	147,800	68
Disorderly conduct	51,400	42
Weapons offenses	23,500	57
Liquor law violations	9,600	33
Nonviolent sex offenses	7,000	51
Other public order offenses	24,400	59
<b>Violent Crime Index*</b>	<b>56,500</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Property Crime Index**</b>	<b>227,000</b>	<b>55</b>

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

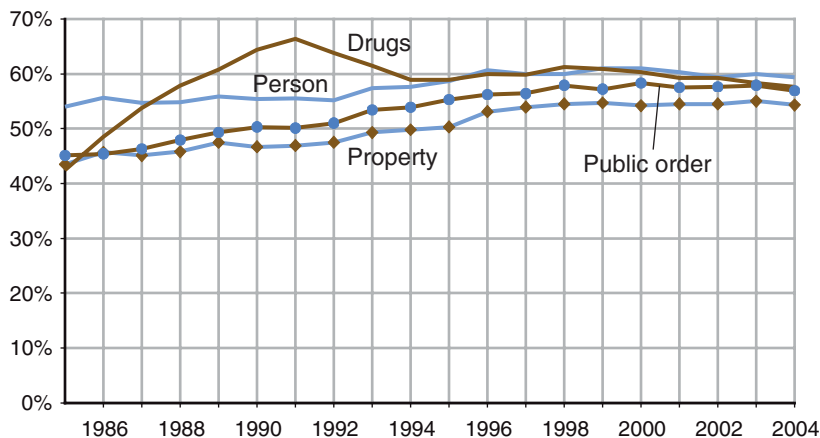
\*\* Includes burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

**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 2004, for example, 76% of aggravated assault cases were handled formally, compared with 53% of simple assault cases. Similarly, 78% of burglary cases and 79% of motor vehicle theft cases were handled formally by juvenile courts, compared with 43% of larceny-theft and 47% of trespassing cases.
- Between 1985 and 2004, the likelihood of formal processing increased: from 43% to 58% for drug offense cases, from 54% to 59% for person offense cases, from 45% to 57% for public order cases, and from 43% to 54% for property offense cases.
- Between 1988 and 1994, drug offense cases were more likely than other cases to be handled with a petition for adjudication.
- In 2004, 58% of drug offense cases were petitioned—a substantially lower percentage than in the peak year 1991 when 66% were petitioned.
- Since 1995, person offense cases have been as likely or more likely as cases involving drug offenses to be handled formally.
- Since 1987, property offense cases were less likely than cases in each of the other general offense categories to be handled with a petition for adjudication.

### Between 1985 and 2004, the use of formal processing increased in all general offense categories

Percent of cases petitioned



# Intake Decision

## Age

- In each year between 1985 and 2004, delinquency cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving younger juveniles.
- In 2004, 54% of delinquency cases involving youth age 15 or younger were petitioned, compared with 60% of cases involving older youth.
- Since 1991, the proportion of drug offense cases petitioned has declined for both age groups, while 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 1999 and 2004, for both age groups, person offense cases were more likely than cases in any other offense category to be petitioned for adjudication.

**Between 1985 and 2004, the likelihood of formal handling increased more for younger than older youth and for females than males**

### Percentage of delinquency cases petitioned by age group:

Year	15 or younger					16 or older				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	42%	51%	40%	38%	44%	50%	59%	50%	46%	46%
1986	45	54	43	45	45	50	58	50	51	46
1987	45	53	42	51	46	51	58	49	55	47
1988	46	53	43	56	48	52	58	50	59	48
1989	48	54	45	60	50	53	59	52	61	49
1990	48	54	44	64	50	53	58	51	65	51
1991	48	54	44	65	50	54	59	51	67	50
1992	48	53	45	62	50	54	58	52	65	52
1993	50	55	47	59	52	56	61	54	63	55
1994	50	55	47	56	52	57	62	55	61	56
1995	51	57	48	56	53	58	62	55	61	58
1996	54	59	51	57	54	59	64	57	62	58
1997	54	58	52	57	55	59	63	57	62	58
1998	55	58	52	59	56	60	63	58	63	60
1999	55	59	53	58	56	60	64	58	63	59
2000	55	59	52	58	56	61	65	58	62	60
2001	55	58	52	56	55	61	65	59	62	60
2002	54	57	52	56	56	61	64	59	62	60
2003	55	57	52	55	56	61	64	59	61	61
2004	54	57	52	54	55	60	64	58	60	60

### Percentage of delinquency cases petitioned by gender:

Year	Male					Female				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	48%	57%	46%	45%	45%	35%	41%	30%	33%	44%
1986	50	58	48	51	46	38	46	34	37	44
1987	50	57	48	56	47	38	45	33	42	44
1988	51	57	49	60	49	38	46	34	45	45
1989	52	58	50	63	50	40	47	36	45	47
1990	52	58	50	66	51	39	46	35	50	46
1991	52	58	50	69	51	40	47	35	51	47
1992	53	58	51	66	52	40	46	35	47	47
1993	55	60	53	64	55	42	48	37	47	49
1994	56	60	53	61	55	43	49	38	45	49
1995	56	61	54	61	57	45	51	39	47	50
1996	59	63	57	62	57	47	53	42	49	52
1997	59	62	57	62	58	48	53	43	50	52
1998	60	62	58	63	59	49	53	44	52	54
1999	60	63	58	63	59	50	55	44	52	53
2000	60	64	58	62	60	49	55	43	52	54
2001	60	63	59	61	59	49	54	43	51	53
2002	60	62	59	61	59	49	53	43	52	53
2003	60	62	59	60	60	50	54	44	50	53
2004	60	62	59	60	59	48	53	42	49	52

## Gender

- Between 1985 and 2004, the likelihood of formal case processing increased for males from 48% to 60% and for females from 35% to 48%.
- Regardless of offense, for each year between 1985 and 2004, juvenile courts were more likely to petition cases involving males than females.
- In 2004, for both males and females, person offense cases were more likely than cases in any other offense category to be handled formally.



# Intake Decision

## Percentage of delinquency cases petitioned by race:

Year	White					Black				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	42%	48%	41%	39%	43%	56%	64%	52%	60%	55%
1986	44	50	43	42	42	58	64	54	70	57
1987	43	48	42	44	42	59	64	54	74	60
1988	44	49	43	47	44	58	63	53	76	59
1989	46	50	45	47	46	61	64	56	80	59
1990	45	50	44	51	46	60	63	55	81	61
1991	46	50	44	52	46	59	63	54	82	59
1992	47	50	45	50	48	59	62	54	81	58
1993	49	53	47	50	51	61	65	56	79	61
1994	50	53	48	49	52	61	65	55	77	59
1995	51	55	49	51	54	60	64	55	76	59
1996	53	58	52	52	54	62	65	58	77	60
1997	54	57	53	53	55	62	65	58	77	60
1998	55	57	53	54	56	64	65	59	79	63
1999	55	58	53	54	55	64	67	60	79	63
2000	55	58	52	55	56	64	66	60	78	63
2001	55	57	52	55	56	64	66	60	78	62
2002	54	56	52	55	56	63	65	60	77	61
2003	54	56	53	53	56	64	66	61	77	62
2004	53	56	51	52	55	64	65	61	76	61

Year	American Indian					Asian/NHPI				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	43%	54%	43%	32%	39%	46%	63%	42%	38%	50%
1986	48	57	46	42	46	51	68	49	44	50
1987	51	63	51	40	43	49	62	46	38	50
1988	52	61	53	48	43	51	63	48	41	52
1989	52	58	53	39	46	49	60	46	41	50
1990	50	55	50	54	46	50	59	45	34	61
1991	54	54	53	51	53	51	61	46	43	56
1992	54	56	54	51	52	46	55	43	42	49
1993	47	57	48	44	37	50	59	47	46	56
1994	49	56	48	51	42	53	64	49	49	59
1995	51	56	51	45	45	50	59	45	39	59
1996	51	56	48	47	54	54	66	47	51	63
1997	52	57	49	50	54	59	71	53	54	67
1998	53	57	49	54	57	59	70	53	59	64
1999	52	55	48	54	56	59	70	54	56	63
2000	51	53	48	50	59	60	67	56	58	64
2001	53	55	48	51	59	60	66	56	59	64
2002	50	50	46	48	57	60	65	55	57	66
2003	55	56	51	48	62	61	66	54	59	69
2004	53	53	50	48	59	59	62	53	57	67

## Race

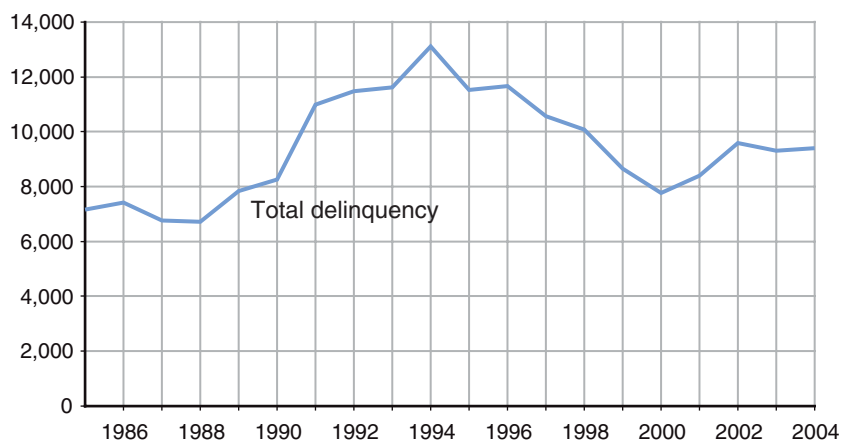
- The proportion of delinquency cases petitioned increased for all racial groups between 1985 and 2004: from 42% to 53% for white youth, from 56% to 64% for black youth, from 43% to 53% for American Indian youth, and from 46% to 59% Asian/NHPI youth.
- Between 1985 and 2004, delinquency cases involving black juveniles were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving any other racial group.
- For each year between 1985 and 2004, drug offense cases involving black juveniles were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving any other racial group for any offense.
- In 2004, the greatest racial disparity in the likelihood of petitioning was seen in drug offense cases: 76% of drug cases involving black youth were petitioned compared with 52% for white juveniles, 48% for American Indian juveniles, and 57% for Asian/NHPI youth.
- Between 1996 and 2004, public order offense cases involving Asian/NHPI juveniles were more likely to be petitioned than were such cases involving any other racial group.
- For all racial groups, the proportion of public order cases petitioned for adjudication increased between 1985 and 2004: from 43% to 55% for cases involving white youth, from 55% to 61% for cases involving black youth, from 39% to 59% for American Indian, and from 50% to 67% for Asian/NHPI youth.

## Waiver

- The number of delinquency cases judicially waived to criminal court in 1994, the peak year, was 83% greater than the number waived in 1985. This increase was followed by a 41% decline between 1994 and 2000.
- Between 2000 and 2004, the number of judicially waived delinquency cases increased 21%.
- The number of judicially waived person offense cases increased 137% between 1985 and 1994 and then declined 43% through 2000. Between 2000 and 2004, the number of cases waived increased 27%.
- The number of drug offense cases judicially waived increased 410% between 1985 and the peak in 1991. The number of cases waived in 2004 was 22% 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.
- For public order offenses, the number of waived cases increased 81% between 1985 and the peak in 1994 and then declined 29% by 2004.
- The decline in the number of judicial waivers after 1994 may be attributable to the large increase in the number of states that passed legislation excluding certain serious offenses from juvenile court jurisdiction and legislation permitting the prosecutor to file certain cases directly in criminal court.

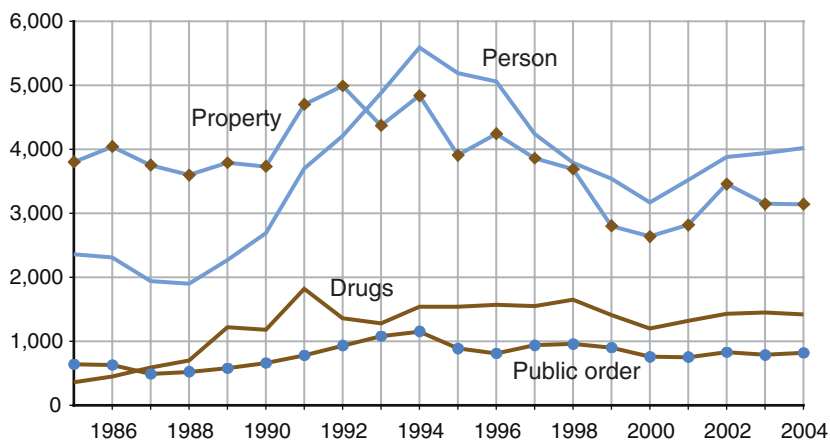
### The number of cases judicially waived to criminal court peaked in 1994

Cases judicially waived to criminal court



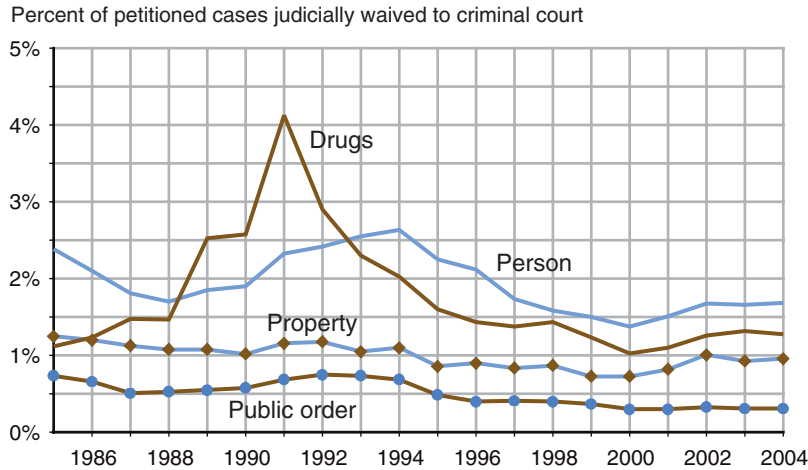
### In 1985, more property offense cases were judicially waived than cases in any other offense category; in 2004, more person offense cases were waived than cases in any other category

Cases judicially waived to criminal court

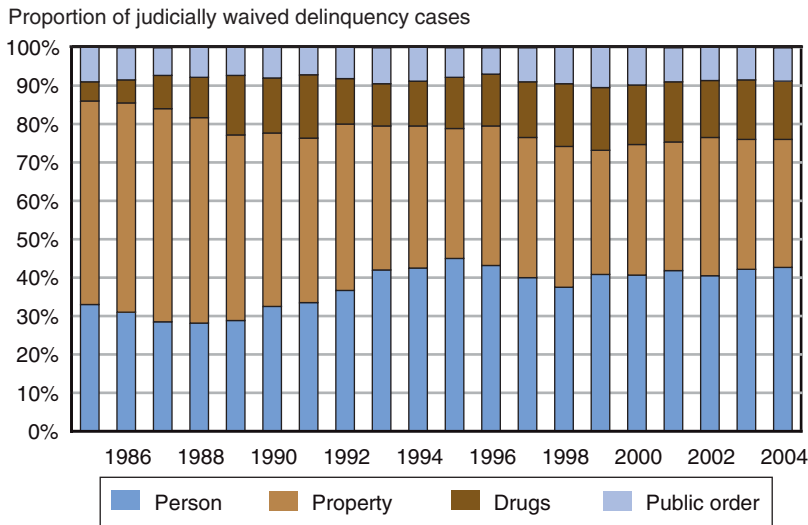


# Waiver

**Between 1989 and 1993, cases involving drug offenses were most likely to be judicially waived; for all other years between 1985 and 2004, person offense cases were most likely to be waived**



**Between 1985 and 2004, the offense profile of the judicially waived caseload changed substantially—the share of property offense cases decreased and the share of person offense cases increased**



- Between 1985 and 1991, the proportion of judicially waived drug offense cases increased sharply from 1.1% to 4.1%. After peaking in 1991, the proportion of waived drug offense cases decreased, with 1.3% of drug cases being waived in 2004.
- The proportion of judicially waived person offense cases decreased between 1985 and 1988 and then increased steadily through 1994, when 2.6% of such cases were waived. Since then, the proportion has decreased: 1.7% of the petitioned person offense caseload was waived in 2004.
- Between 1985 and 2004, the proportion of property offense cases that were judicially waived decreased from 1.2% to 1.0%. 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 increased from 33% in 1985 to a peak of 45% in 1995. In 2004, person offense cases made up 43% of the judicially waived caseload.
- The proportion of all waived delinquency cases that involved a property offense as the most serious charge declined from 53% in 1985 to 33% in 2004.
- Drug offense cases represented 5% of the judicially waived cases in 1985; by 1991, they comprised 17% of the waived caseload. In 2004, drug offense cases made up 15% of the judicially waived caseload.
- Between 1985 and 2004, public order offense cases comprised 7% to 10% of the waived caseload.

# Waiver

## Age

- In 2004, 1.9% of all petitioned delinquency cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were waived to criminal court, compared with 0.2% of cases involving younger juveniles.
- For older juveniles, the probability of waiver peaked in 1991 at 3.2%, hovered around that level through 1994, and then declined to 1.5% by 2000. In 2004, the likelihood of judicial waiver in delinquency cases involving older juveniles was 1.9%.
- This pattern was most marked in waivers for older juveniles charged with drug offenses, which peaked at 6.3% in 1991 and then steadily declined to 1.6% in 2000. In 2004, the likelihood of judicial waiver in drug offense cases involving older juveniles was 2.1%.
- 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 2004.

## Gender

- Regardless of offense, cases involving males were more likely to be judicially waived than cases involving females.
- The proportion of petitioned drug offense cases judicially waived increased substantially for males between 1985 and 1991 (from 1.2% to 4.3%) and then declined to 1.1% by 2000. In 2004, 1.4% of petitioned drug offense cases involving males were judicially waived.
- Judicially waived drug offense cases involving females followed the same pattern. In 2004, 0.7% of petitioned drug offense cases involving females were judicially waived.
- Females accounted for less than 9% of all judicially waived cases in 2004: 8% of both person and property offense cases waived, 10% of drug cases, and 12% of public order offenses cases.

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

### Percentage of petitioned delinquency cases judicially waived by age group:

Year	15 or younger					16 or older				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	2.9%	5.1%	2.9%	1.7%	1.4%
1986	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.7	4.5	2.7	1.9	1.2
1987	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.4	3.8	2.5	2.2	0.9
1988	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.3	3.6	2.4	2.2	1.0
1989	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	2.6	4.0	2.4	3.8	1.0
1990	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	2.6	4.1	2.4	3.8	1.1
1991	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.2	3.2	4.9	2.7	6.3	1.3
1992	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	3.1	5.2	2.7	4.4	1.4
1993	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	3.0	5.6	2.4	3.5	1.4
1994	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	3.0	5.7	2.5	3.2	1.3
1995	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.4	4.7	1.9	2.5	0.8
1996	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.2	4.3	1.9	2.2	0.7
1997	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.0	3.7	1.8	2.1	0.7
1998	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.9	3.3	1.9	2.1	0.7
1999	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.7	3.2	1.6	1.9	0.6
2000	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.5	2.8	1.5	1.6	0.5
2001	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.7	3.2	1.7	1.8	0.5
2002	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.0	3.5	2.1	2.0	0.6
2003	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.9	3.5	1.9	2.0	0.6
2004	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.9	3.5	2.0	2.1	0.6

### Percentage of petitioned delinquency cases judicially waived by gender:

Year	Male					Female				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	1.5%	2.7%	1.4%	1.2%	0.9%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	0.3%
1986	1.4	2.4	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3
1987	1.3	2.1	1.3	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3
1988	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.1
1989	1.4	2.2	1.2	2.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.2
1990	1.4	2.2	1.1	2.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.1
1991	1.7	2.7	1.3	4.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	2.5	0.2
1992	1.7	2.9	1.3	3.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.2
1993	1.6	3.0	1.2	2.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3
1994	1.7	3.2	1.2	2.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.2
1995	1.4	2.8	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2
1996	1.3	2.6	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1
1997	1.2	2.1	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2
1998	1.2	2.0	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.1
1999	1.0	1.9	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.2
2000	0.9	1.7	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1
2001	1.1	1.9	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1
2002	1.2	2.1	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1
2003	1.2	2.1	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.1
2004	1.2	2.1	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.1

## Percentage of petitioned delinquency cases judicially waived by race:

Year	White					Black				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	1.2%	2.2%	1.2%	0.8%	0.6%	1.8%	2.7%	1.5%	2.0%	1.1%
1986	1.1	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.7	2.6	1.4	1.8	0.8
1987	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.4	1.4	2.0	1.2	2.0	0.7
1988	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.8	0.6
1989	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.4	0.4	1.7	2.3	1.2	3.5	0.8
1990	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.4	1.7	2.5	1.1	3.7	0.9
1991	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.7	0.5	2.1	2.8	1.3	5.7	1.0
1992	1.2	2.1	1.1	1.2	0.6	2.1	2.9	1.4	4.1	1.1
1993	1.2	2.0	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.9	3.2	1.2	3.1	0.9
1994	1.3	2.2	1.1	1.5	0.7	1.8	3.1	1.1	2.6	0.7
1995	1.0	1.8	0.8	1.1	0.4	1.6	2.8	1.0	2.4	0.6
1996	1.0	1.9	0.8	1.0	0.3	1.5	2.5	1.0	2.1	0.6
1997	0.9	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.3	1.3	2.0	0.9	2.0	0.6
1998	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.4	1.1	1.7	0.9	2.0	0.4
1999	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.1	1.7	0.8	1.8	0.5
2000	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.7	0.8	1.7	0.3
2001	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	1.2	2.0	0.9	2.1	0.4
2002	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.3	1.3	2.1	1.0	2.4	0.4
2003	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.3	1.2	2.0	0.9	2.1	0.3
2004	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.2	2.0	1.0	1.9	0.3

Year	American Indian					Asian/NHPI				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	1.2%	2.1%	1.0%	0.8%	1.3%	0.4%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%
1986	1.1	3.8	0.5	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
1987	1.1	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.8
1988	1.4	2.2	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.1
1989	1.7	3.4	1.4	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.4
1990	1.5	2.7	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	2.1	0.3	1.3	0.2
1991	1.5	3.2	1.1	3.3	0.9	0.8	2.2	0.4	0.6	0.1
1992	1.2	2.6	0.8	3.7	0.8	1.0	1.8	0.5	5.8	0.2
1993	1.7	3.4	1.1	1.9	1.7	1.3	3.3	0.8	0.0	0.9
1994	2.0	3.4	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.1	3.0	0.3	0.7	1.3
1995	1.2	2.3	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.8	0.3	0.6	0.1
1996	1.8	3.2	1.6	2.6	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.4
1997	1.8	2.8	1.6	1.9	1.1	0.7	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.2
1998	1.6	2.8	1.5	1.8	0.6	0.7	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.3
1999	1.4	2.4	1.0	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.9	0.7
2000	1.4	1.8	1.4	2.5	0.6	0.7	1.8	0.3	0.7	0.2
2001	1.4	2.4	1.3	2.2	0.5	0.6	1.8	0.2	0.4	0.2
2002	1.1	2.0	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.3
2003	1.3	2.6	1.2	1.5	0.2	0.8	2.1	0.4	0.8	0.4
2004	1.4	2.3	1.3	1.8	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.3

## Race

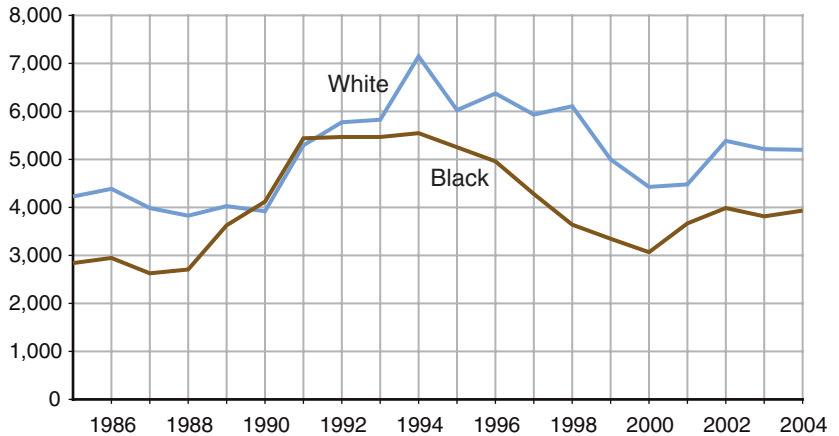
- The likelihood of judicial waiver among cases involving white youth was lower in 2004 (0.9%) than in 1985 (1.2%); the pattern was similar for cases involving black youth (1.2% in 2004 compared with 1.8% in 1985).
- The likelihood of judicial waiver among cases involving American Indian youth increased somewhat between 1985 and 2004 (1.2% compared with 1.4%); the pattern was similar for cases involving Asian/NHPI youth (0.4% in 1985 compared with 0.6% in 2004).
- In 2004, cases involving person offenses were most likely to be waived for youth of all races: 1.5% among white juveniles, 2.0% among black juveniles, 2.3% among American Indian youth, and 1.5% among Asian/NHPI juveniles.
- Among black juveniles, the use of waiver to criminal court for cases involving drug offenses peaked at 5.7% in 1991 and declined to 1.9% by 2004.
- The likelihood of judicial waiver peaked in 1993 among person offense cases involving black youth (3.2%), American Indian youth (3.4%) and Asian/NHPI youth (3.3%).

# Waiver

- The number of judicially waived cases involving white juveniles increased 69% between 1985 and 1994, from 4,200 to 7,100, and then declined 27% by 2004 to 5,200.
- For black juveniles, the number of judicially waived cases nearly doubled between 1985 and 1994, from 2,900 to 5,500, then declined 29% by 2004 to 3,900.
- The number of judicially waived person offense cases involving white youth increased 131% between 1985 and 1996, from 1,100 to 2,600, then declined 25% to 1,900 cases in 2004.
- The number of judicially waived drug offense cases involving black juveniles increased 811% between 1985 and the peak in 1991 and then declined 59% by 2004.

**Between 1985 and 2004, the number of cases judicially waived to criminal court increased 23% for cases involving white youth and 39% for cases involving black youth**

Delinquency cases judicially waived to criminal court



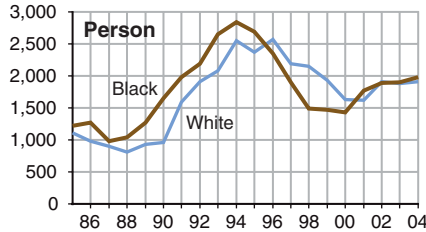
## Offense profile of waived cases:

Most serious offense	1985	2004
<b>White</b>		
Person	26%	37%
Property	60	39
Drugs	4	15
Public order	9	10
Total	100%	100%
<b>Black</b>		
Person	43%	51%
Property	43	26
Drugs	6	16
Public order	9	7
Total	100%	100%

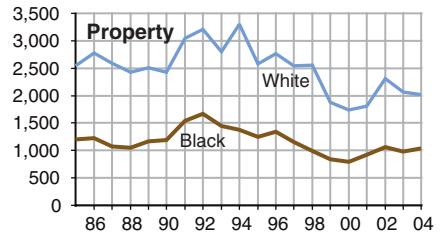
**Notes:** Detail may not total 100% because of rounding. Offense profiles are not presented for American Indian and Asian/NHPI youth because counts were too small to calculate meaningful percentages.

- In 2004, person offense cases accounted for more than half (51%) of the waived cases involving black juveniles.
- For white youth, property offense cases accounted for the largest share (39%) of the waived caseload in 2004.

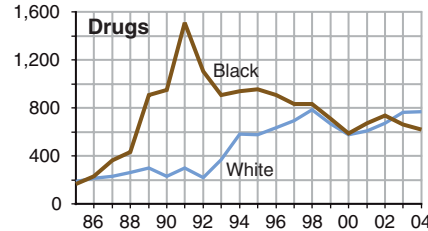
Cases judicially waived to criminal court



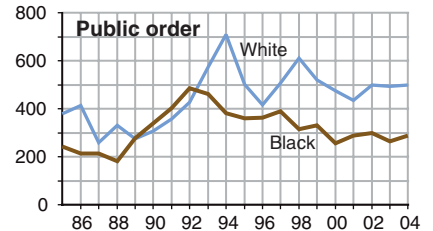
Cases judicially waived to criminal court



Cases judicially waived to criminal court



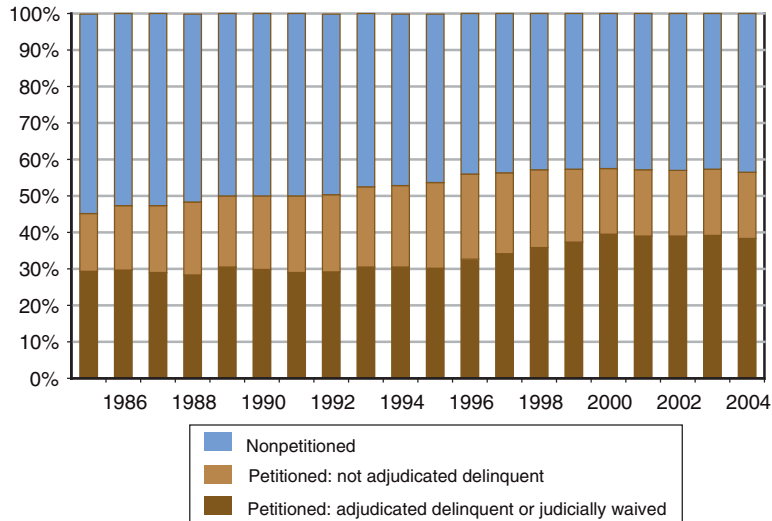
Cases judicially waived to criminal court



# Adjudication

**Between 1995 and 2004, the proportion of formally processed delinquency cases steadily increased; as did the proportion that resulted in a delinquency adjudication or waiver**

Proportion of delinquency cases



**In 2004, youth were adjudicated delinquent in two-thirds of all petitioned delinquency cases**

Most serious offense	Number of cases adjudicated delinquent	Percentage of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent
<b>Total delinquency</b>	<b>628,600</b>	<b>67%</b>
<b>Total person</b>	<b>148,300</b>	<b>62%</b>
Criminal homicide	700	49%
Forcible rape	2,100	66%
Robbery	11,700	64%
Aggravated assault	21,900	65%
Simple assault	92,600	61%
Other violent sex offenses	8,600	70%
Other person offenses	10,700	58%
<b>Total property</b>	<b>222,800</b>	<b>68%</b>
Burglary	55,600	75%
Larceny-theft	80,500	67%
Motor vehicle theft	18,900	70%
Arson	3,500	66%
Vandalism	33,000	65%
Trespassing	13,900	58%
Stolen property offenses	9,100	64%
Other property offenses	8,400	69%
<b>Drug law violations</b>	<b>76,200</b>	<b>68%</b>
<b>Public order offenses</b>	<b>181,400</b>	<b>69%</b>
Obstruction of justice	105,900	72%
Disorderly conduct	31,700	62%
Weapons offenses	16,400	70%
Liquor law violations	6,000	62%
Nonviolent sex offenses	5,000	71%
Other public order offenses	16,400	67%
<b>Violent Crime Index</b>	<b>36,300</b>	<b>64%</b>
<b>Property Crime Index</b>	<b>158,500</b>	<b>70%</b>

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

- In 1985, 29% of all delinquency cases resulted in either adjudication of delinquency or waiver to criminal court. By 2004, this proportion had increased to 38%.
- Between 1985 and 2004, the number of delinquency cases that resulted in a delinquency adjudication or were judicially waived to criminal court increased 89% and the number of formally handled cases that were not adjudicated delinquent increased 65%.
- The likelihood of being adjudicated delinquent was greater for more serious offenses within the same general offense category.
- Within the 2004 person offense category, 65% of petitioned aggravated assault cases were adjudicated delinquent, compared with 61% of simple assault cases.
- In the property offense category in 2004, 75% of petitioned burglary cases were adjudicated delinquent, compared with 70% of motor vehicle theft cases and 67% of larceny-theft cases.
- Among public order offenses in 2004, 70% of the weapons violations cases were adjudicated delinquent, compared with 62% of disorderly conduct cases and liquor law violation cases.

# Adjudication

- Beginning in 1988 and continuing through 2000, the annual number of delinquency cases in which the youth was adjudicated delinquent steadily increased from 338,900 to 650,500 and then declined to 628,600 in 2004.
- The number of adjudicated person offense cases increased 171% between 1985 and 2004 (54,700 vs. 148,300).
- The number of adjudicated cases involving property offenses increased 41% between 1985 and its peak in 1997 then declined 20% by 2004 for an overall increase of 13%.
- Between 1985 and 2001, the number of adjudicated drug offense cases increased 286% (from 21,200 to 81,900) then declined 7% by 2004.
- Between 1991 and 2004, the number of public order offense cases adjudicated delinquent increased 179%, from 65,100 cases to 181,400 cases.

## Offense profile of cases adjudicated delinquent:

Most serious offense	1985	2004
Person	17%	24%
Property	59	35
Drugs	6	12
Public order	18	29
Total	100%	100%

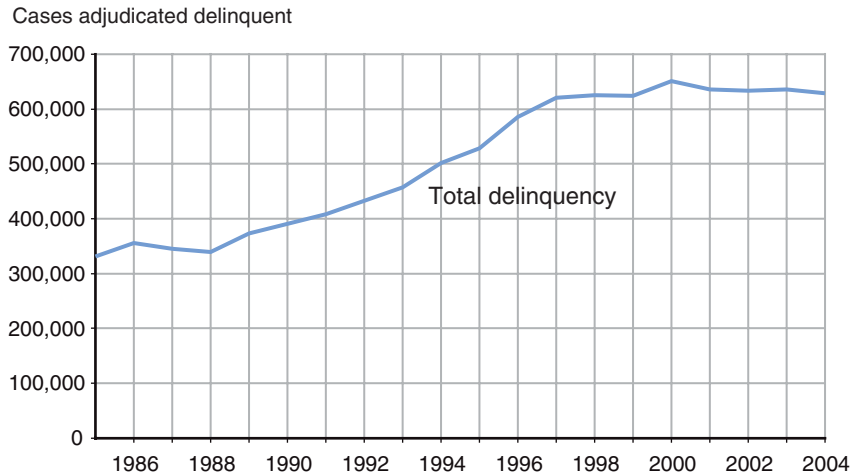
  

Cases adjudicated delinquent	1985	2004
	331,000	628,600

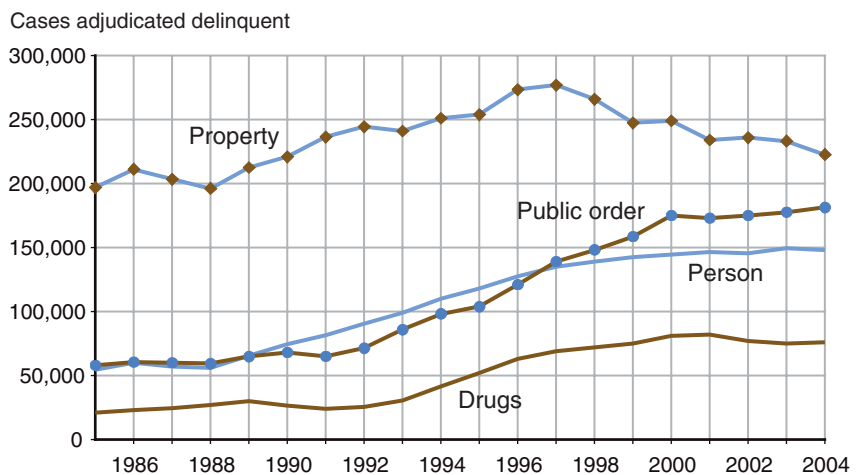
**Note:** Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Compared with 1985, the 2004 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 2004, the number of cases in which the youth was adjudicated delinquent increased 90% (from 331,000 to 628,600)**



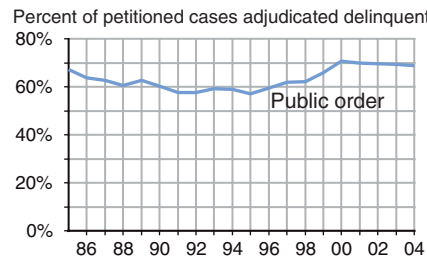
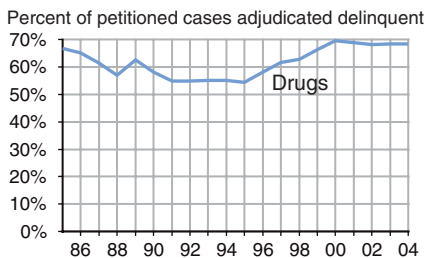
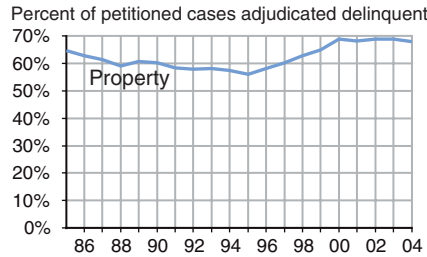
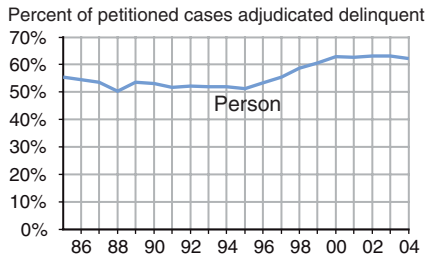
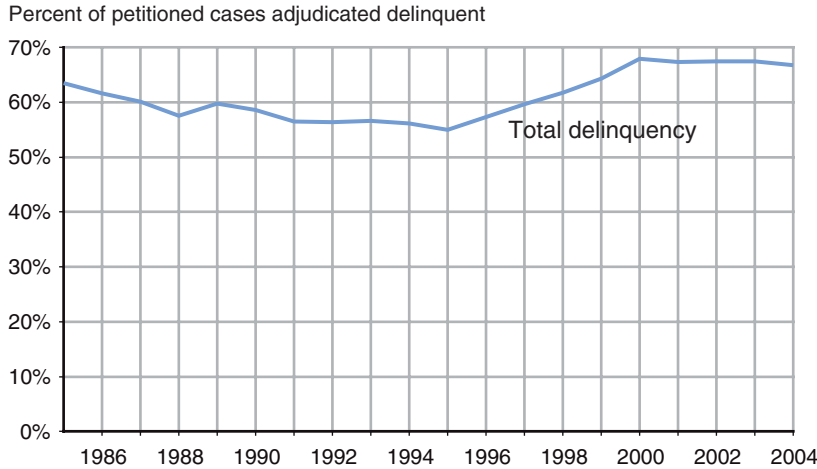
**Between 2000 and 2004, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent increased for cases involving person and public order offenses but decreased for cases involving property and drug offenses**





# Adjudication

**Between 1995 and 2004, the likelihood of petitioned cases resulting in a delinquency adjudication increased from 55% to 67%**



- The likelihood of delinquency adjudication decreased from 63% to 55% between 1985 and 1995 and then increased to 67% in 2004.
- In 2004, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication for cases involving property, drug, and public order offenses was about the same as in 1985. However, for cases involving a person offense, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication was somewhat greater in 2004 than in 1985 (62% vs. 56%).
- Among the four general offense categories, person offense cases were least likely to result in delinquency adjudication for all years between 1985 and 2004.
- The likelihood of adjudication among cases involving a property offense decreased from 66% to 56% between 1985 and 1995 then increased to 68% in 2004.
- The likelihood of adjudication among drug offense cases decreased from 67% to 54% between 1985 and 1995 and then increased to 68% in 2004.
- Among public order cases, the likelihood of adjudication decreased from 67% to 57% between 1985 and 1995 and then increased to 69% in 2004.

# Adjudication

## Age

- In each year from 1985 through 2004, juveniles age 15 or younger were more likely than older juveniles to be adjudicated delinquent, regardless of offense.
- Regardless of age, person offense cases were less likely than other offense categories to be adjudicated delinquent for each year between 1985 and 2004.
- Between 1985 and 1995, the likelihood of adjudication for drug offense cases involving juveniles 15 or younger decreased from 69% to 56%. After 1995, the likelihood increased. In 2004, 71% 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 65% to 53% between 1985 and 1995. Similar to the trend for younger youth, the proportion of drug offense cases adjudicated delinquent increased to 67% in 2004 for older juveniles.

**Between 1997 and 2004, cases involving younger juveniles were more likely to be adjudicated delinquent than those involving older juveniles, regardless of offense category**

**Percentage of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent by age group:**

Year	15 or younger					16 or older				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	64%	57%	65%	69%	70%	62%	54%	64%	65%	64%
1986	63	55	64	68	66	60	53	62	63	62
1987	61	54	62	65	65	59	52	60	60	60
1988	58	51	60	61	63	56	50	58	55	58
1989	60	54	61	65	65	59	53	60	61	60
1990	59	54	61	62	63	57	52	60	56	58
1991	57	52	59	59	60	55	51	57	53	56
1992	57	53	59	57	60	55	51	57	53	55
1993	58	53	59	58	61	55	50	57	53	57
1994	58	53	59	58	61	54	50	56	53	56
1995	56	53	57	56	60	53	49	55	53	54
1996	59	54	59	60	62	56	52	56	57	57
1997	61	56	61	64	63	58	54	59	60	60
1998	63	60	64	66	64	60	57	61	61	61
1999	65	62	66	69	68	63	59	63	65	64
2000	69	64	70	72	72	67	61	67	68	69
2001	68	64	69	71	71	66	61	67	67	69
2002	69	64	70	70	71	66	61	67	67	68
2003	69	64	70	71	70	66	61	67	67	68
2004	68	63	69	71	69	66	61	67	67	68

**Percentage of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent by gender:**

Year	Male					Female				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	64%	57%	65%	67%	67%	60%	50%	60%	64%	67%
1986	62	56	64	65	64	57	47	58	64	62
1987	61	54	62	62	63	56	49	56	58	63
1988	58	51	60	57	60	53	44	53	54	61
1989	61	55	62	63	63	55	47	55	59	61
1990	59	54	61	58	61	55	49	55	55	60
1991	57	53	59	55	58	51	46	52	52	57
1992	57	53	59	55	58	52	48	53	51	56
1993	57	53	59	55	60	52	48	52	52	58
1994	57	53	59	55	59	52	48	52	53	57
1995	56	52	57	55	57	51	47	51	51	57
1996	58	55	59	59	60	53	48	53	54	58
1997	61	57	61	62	62	56	51	55	60	60
1998	63	60	64	63	62	59	55	59	60	62
1999	65	62	66	66	66	61	57	61	65	65
2000	69	64	70	70	71	66	60	66	69	70
2001	68	64	69	69	70	65	60	66	69	69
2002	68	64	70	68	70	65	60	66	69	69
2003	68	64	70	68	70	65	60	66	69	68
2004	68	64	69	68	69	65	59	65	70	67

## Gender

- Between 1985 and 2004, male cases generally were more likely to be adjudicated delinquent than were female cases.
- In each year from 2001 through 2004, however, petitioned drug offense cases involving females were as likely or more likely to result in a delinquency adjudication compared with cases involving males.
- Between 1985 and 2004, for both male and female juveniles, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication increased more for person offense cases than for other offenses; however, the increase was greater for females (from 50% to 59%) than for males (57% to 64%).

# Adjudication

## Percentage of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent by race:

Year	White					Black				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	66%	58%	67%	69%	69%	58%	52%	60%	62%	62%
1986	64	57	65	67	65	57	51	58	62	60
1987	62	56	63	64	64	55	50	56	58	59
1988	60	54	61	60	62	53	46	54	54	56
1989	62	56	62	64	64	56	50	56	62	59
1990	61	56	62	61	63	54	49	57	56	55
1991	58	54	60	58	59	53	49	54	53	56
1992	58	54	59	59	59	53	49	54	52	55
1993	59	55	60	58	61	52	48	53	52	56
1994	59	55	59	59	61	51	48	52	50	55
1995	57	53	58	57	59	51	48	52	50	54
1996	58	55	59	59	60	55	51	55	57	58
1997	61	57	61	63	62	57	53	57	60	61
1998	63	60	64	65	63	59	56	59	60	61
1999	66	63	66	68	66	61	57	62	63	65
2000	70	65	70	71	72	64	59	65	66	68
2001	70	65	70	71	72	63	59	63	62	66
2002	70	66	71	71	71	62	59	63	60	66
2003	70	65	71	71	71	62	59	63	62	65
2004	70	65	71	72	71	61	58	62	60	64

Year	American Indian					Asian/NHPI				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	70%	69%	71%	74%	68%	58%	59%	57%	52%	63%
1986	71	69	70	69	74	58	52	58	49	66
1987	70	69	70	67	72	58	50	58	53	67
1988	64	64	64	68	63	53	46	53	53	64
1989	68	69	69	66	67	57	50	57	54	65
1990	69	67	69	70	70	58	50	59	44	66
1991	64	67	64	64	63	54	48	55	40	62
1992	61	62	63	55	56	63	57	67	57	59
1993	58	56	58	60	60	63	64	64	70	53
1994	59	62	57	63	60	58	58	58	58	56
1995	63	64	63	61	64	53	50	52	47	59
1996	62	60	62	63	63	54	50	54	48	61
1997	63	63	63	69	62	55	55	55	53	59
1998	62	61	63	65	60	57	54	57	55	62
1999	63	64	63	65	61	61	61	62	55	61
2000	73	70	74	75	73	68	64	69	65	72
2001	76	73	77	74	77	66	62	66	64	69
2002	78	78	79	74	77	68	66	70	65	69
2003	78	75	80	74	79	71	70	72	67	71
2004	78	76	78	77	78	70	68	72	67	71

## Race

- In each year between 1985 and 2004, delinquency cases involving black youth were less likely to result in a delinquency adjudication than were cases involving white youth, regardless of offense.
- For black juveniles, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication decreased between 1985 and 1994 (from 58% to 51%) and then increased to 64% in 2000. In 2004, the likelihood of adjudication was 61%.
- For delinquency cases involving white juveniles, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication decreased between 1985 and 1995 (from 66% to 57%) and then increased to 70% by 2000 where it remained through 2004.
- Regardless of offense, for each year between 2001 and 2004, cases involving black juveniles were less likely to result in adjudication than were cases involving youth in any of the other racial categories.
- The likelihood of a delinquency adjudication for drug offense cases was lower in 2004 than in 1985 for cases involving black youth, but higher for white youth, American Indian youth, and Asian/NHPI youth.

# Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

- The number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in out-of-home placement increased 34% between 1985 and 2004. During this period, the number of cases involving the use of out-of-home placement increased 157% for drug offense cases, 101% for public order offense cases, and 86% for person offense cases, but decreased 20% for property offense cases.
- The number of cases involving out-of-home placement peaked in 1997 at 175,900 cases then decreased 20% by 2004. Between 1997 and 2004, the number of cases resulting in out-of-home placement decreased 14% for cases involving person offenses, 34% for property offense cases, 25% for drug offense cases, and remained unchanged for cases involving public order offenses.
- Public order offense cases include escapes from institutions, weapons offenses, and probation and parole violations. This may help to explain the relatively high number of public order offense cases involving out-of-home placement.

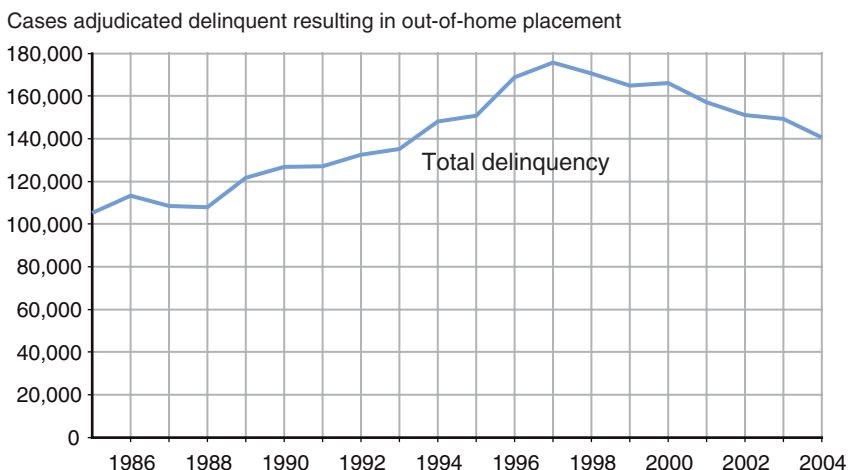
### Offense profile of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement:

Most serious offense	1985	2004
Person	18%	25%
Property	56	34
Drugs	5	10
Public order	21	31
Total	100%	100%
Cases resulting in out-of-home placement	105,200	140,700

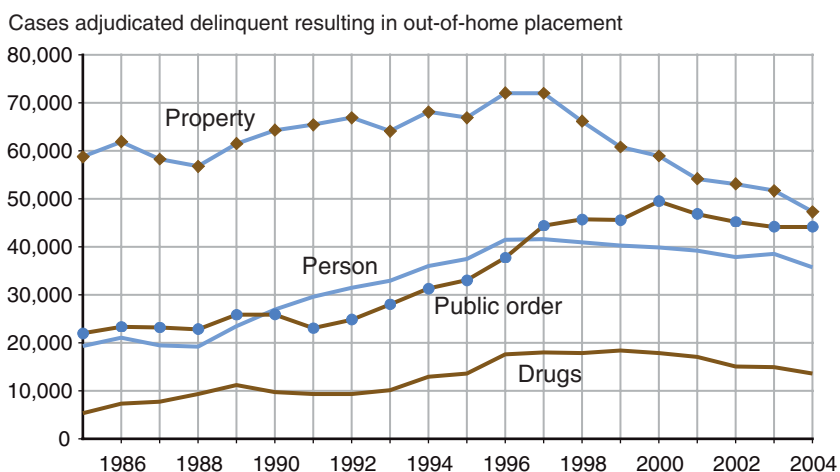
**Note:** Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- 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 2004.

The number of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement increased 67% between 1985 and 1997 and then decreased 20% through 2004



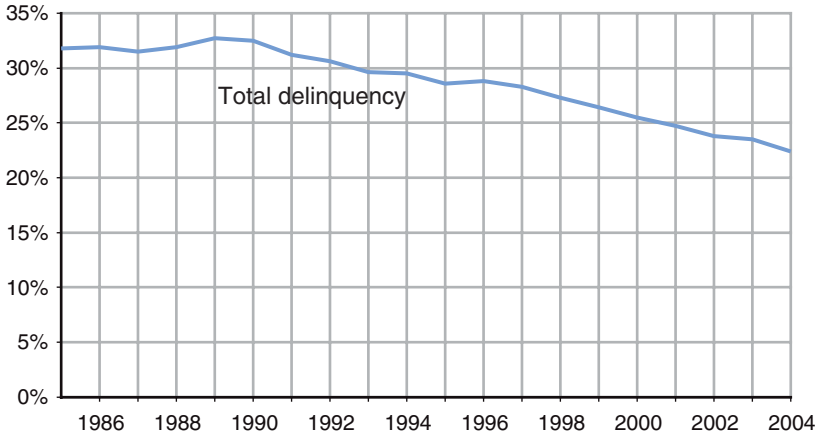
The number of property offense cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in out-of-home placement decreased 34% between 1997 and 2004



# Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

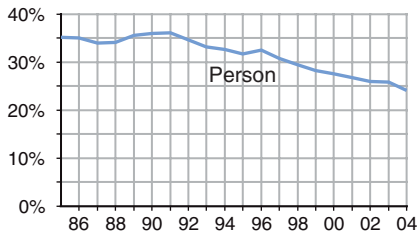
**The court ordered out-of-home placement in 22% of all cases adjudicated delinquent in 2004, down from 32% in 1985**

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

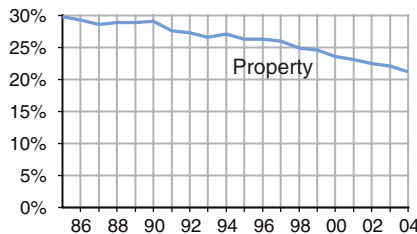


- Although the likelihood that an adjudicated case would result in out-of-home placement decreased between 1985 and 2004 for each of the four major offense categories, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement increased 34%.
- Between 1985 and 2004, the largest decline in the proportion of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement was seen in cases involving public order offenses (from 38% to 24%). The proportion also decreased for person offense cases (from 35% to 24%), for property offense cases (from 30% to 21%), and for drug offense cases (from 25% to 18%).

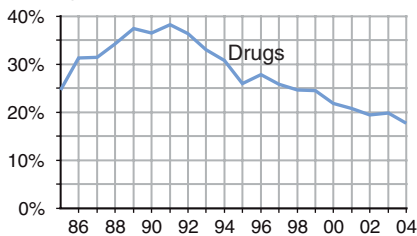
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement



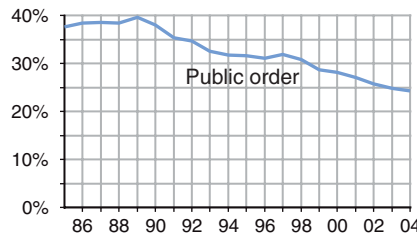
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement



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



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



# Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

## Age

- In each year from 1996 through 2004, 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 2004, 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

- For each year between 1985 and 2002, person, property, and drug offense cases involving males adjudicated delinquent were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were cases involving females.
- Between 1985 and 2004, the use of out-of-home placement declined more for public order offense cases than for any other offense category for both males (12 percentage points) and females (17 percentage points).
- For males in 2004, person offense and public order offense cases adjudicated delinquent were most likely to result in out-of-home placement (26%, each), followed by property cases (23%) and cases involving drug offenses (19%).
- For females in 2004, adjudicated public order offense cases were most likely to result in out-of-home placement (21%), followed by person cases (18%), property cases (15%), and drug offense cases (12%).

**Between 1985 and 2004, the likelihood of out-of-home placement declined more for younger than older youth and more for females than males**

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

Year	15 or younger					16 or older				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	32%	35%	30%	26%	40%	31%	36%	30%	24%	35%
1986	32	34	28	32	41	32	36	31	31	35
1987	31	33	28	34	41	32	35	30	30	36
1988	32	34	28	36	40	32	35	30	33	36
1989	33	35	29	39	42	33	37	29	36	38
1990	32	35	29	39	40	32	37	29	35	36
1991	31	36	27	40	38	31	37	28	37	32
1992	30	34	27	38	35	31	36	28	35	34
1993	29	32	26	34	33	30	35	27	32	32
1994	29	31	27	31	32	30	35	28	31	31
1995	28	31	26	27	32	29	34	27	25	31
1996	28	31	25	27	31	30	35	28	28	32
1997	27	29	25	25	31	30	34	28	26	33
1998	26	28	24	23	30	29	32	27	26	32
1999	25	26	23	23	28	28	31	27	25	30
2000	24	26	23	21	27	27	31	25	23	30
2001	23	25	22	19	25	27	30	25	22	29
2002	22	24	21	17	24	26	30	25	21	28
2003	22	24	20	18	23	26	29	24	21	27
2004	21	22	20	15	23	24	28	23	19	26

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

Year	Male					Female				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	32%	36%	31%	25%	38%	28%	29%	23%	22%	38%
1986	33	36	30	32	38	28	28	23	28	39
1987	32	36	29	32	39	27	25	23	26	38
1988	33	36	30	35	39	27	26	22	29	36
1989	34	37	30	38	40	27	26	23	31	37
1990	33	38	30	37	38	27	26	23	31	36
1991	32	38	29	39	36	26	27	21	30	34
1992	32	36	28	37	35	25	27	21	28	31
1993	31	35	28	34	34	23	26	20	27	28
1994	31	35	28	32	33	23	24	20	24	27
1995	30	34	28	27	33	22	24	19	18	27
1996	30	35	28	29	33	21	23	19	19	25
1997	30	33	28	27	33	21	23	18	16	26
1998	29	32	26	26	33	20	22	18	16	25
1999	28	30	26	26	30	20	21	17	17	24
2000	27	29	25	23	30	20	21	16	14	24
2001	26	29	25	22	29	19	20	16	13	22
2002	25	28	24	21	27	18	20	15	14	21
2003	25	28	24	21	26	18	20	15	15	21
2004	24	26	23	19	26	17	18	15	12	21

# Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

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

Year	White					Black				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	31%	34%	29%	22%	38%	34%	37%	33%	32%	38%
1986	30	32	28	27	38	36	39	33	40	39
1987	30	31	27	28	38	35	37	32	37	39
1988	30	32	27	30	38	36	37	33	39	39
1989	31	33	27	31	39	37	39	32	43	41
1990	30	34	27	30	38	37	39	33	42	39
1991	28	32	25	31	35	37	40	33	43	37
1992	28	32	25	30	34	36	38	33	42	36
1993	27	30	24	26	31	35	37	33	40	35
1994	27	30	25	24	30	35	37	33	39	36
1995	26	29	24	20	30	34	35	32	36	36
1996	26	29	24	19	28	36	37	32	41	38
1997	26	28	24	18	30	35	35	32	39	37
1998	25	28	23	18	29	33	33	30	38	36
1999	24	27	23	18	27	31	30	28	38	32
2000	24	27	22	17	27	29	29	27	35	31
2001	23	25	22	16	26	29	29	26	35	30
2002	22	25	22	16	25	27	27	24	32	29
2003	22	25	21	16	24	27	27	25	32	27
2004	21	23	20	14	23	25	25	24	27	27

Year	American Indian					Asian/NHPI				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	42%	48%	40%	41%	43%	27%	35%	23%	21%	31%
1986	40	45	37	34	44	25	31	22	21	28
1987	36	39	34	30	44	23	34	20	25	24
1988	36	34	35	39	39	23	27	23	20	24
1989	39	46	37	24	42	26	32	23	23	29
1990	39	41	39	27	39	27	30	25	35	27
1991	38	44	37	39	40	31	38	32	33	22
1992	39	40	39	23	38	38	45	38	36	30
1993	29	37	28	17	24	39	44	37	34	39
1994	29	33	29	18	23	38	45	36	38	33
1995	28	32	28	17	25	29	32	32	19	19
1996	26	32	28	16	20	26	29	27	31	18
1997	24	26	26	14	21	24	26	23	24	25
1998	27	35	30	17	19	23	22	23	21	22
1999	28	33	30	15	24	26	26	27	21	25
2000	26	33	28	20	21	26	26	27	20	26
2001	31	38	32	18	28	24	27	23	21	25
2002	28	36	29	16	26	23	26	24	18	20
2003	31	37	32	22	29	23	28	25	15	18
2004	31	36	33	19	29	21	25	21	15	19

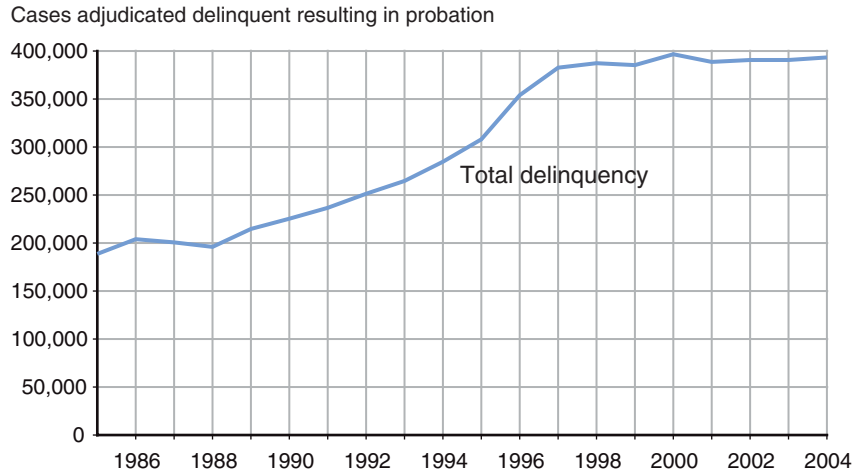
## Race

- After adjudication, the likelihood of out-of-home placement in 2004 was greater for American Indian youth (31%) than for black juveniles (25%) or white or Asian/NHPI youth (21% each).
- The proportion of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in out-of-home placement was smaller in 2004 than in 1985 for all races and across all offenses.
- For adjudicated person offense cases involving white youth, the likelihood of out-of-home placement decreased 11 percentage points from 34% in 1985 to 23% in 2004; the decrease was somewhat smaller for Asian/NHPI youth (from 35% to 25%), and somewhat larger for black youth (from 37% to 25%) and for American Indian youth (from 48% to 36%).
- In each year between 1986 and 2004, 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 2004 for white juveniles, 14 for American Indian youth, 12 for Asian/NHPI youth, and 11 for black juveniles.

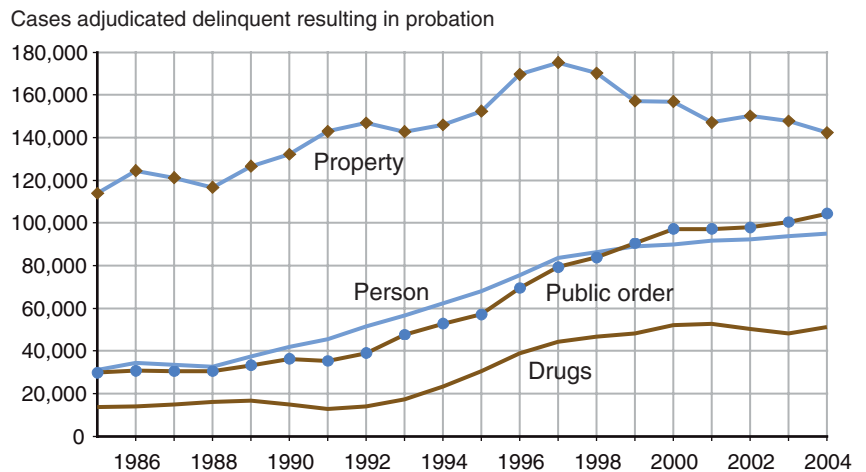
# Dispositions: Probation

- Between 1985 and 2002, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in an order of probation increased 109%, compared with a 34% increase in the number of cases resulting in out-of-home placement.
- Since 1985, the largest percent increase in the number of cases adjudicated delinquent receiving probation has been for drug offense cases (276%), followed by public order offenses (250%), person offenses (206%), and property offenses (25%).
- Between 2000 and 2004, the number of adjudicated cases resulting in an order of probation increased 6% for person offense cases (from 89,900 to 95,100) and 7% for public order offense cases (from 97,200 to 104,400). For the same time period, the number of adjudicated cases resulting in an order of probation decreased 9% for property offense cases (from 157,000 to 142,400) and 2% for drug offense cases (from 52,200 to 51,100).
- The number of adjudicated cases resulting in probation was higher in 2004 than in any year since 1985 for person offenses and public order offenses.

**Between 2000 and 2004, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation remained relatively unchanged**



**Between 2000 and 2004, the number of adjudicated cases resulting in probation increased for person and public order offense cases but decreased for property and drug offense cases**

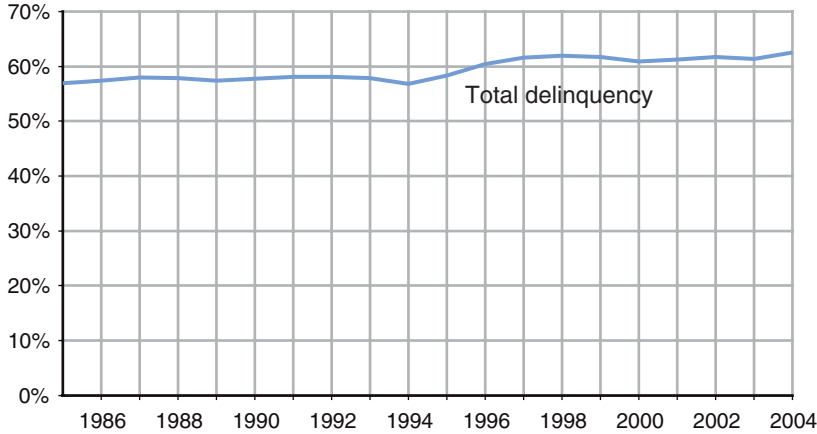




# Dispositions: Probation

## Probation remains the most likely sanction imposed by juvenile courts

Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation



■ Probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 63% (393,100) of the cases adjudicated delinquent in 2004, compared with 57% (188,400) of the adjudicated caseload in 1985.

■ Between 1985 and 2004, the likelihood of probation for cases adjudicated delinquent increased more for person (from 56% to 63%), property (from 58% to 64%), and public order (from 51% to 58%) offense categories than for cases involving drug offenses (from 64% to 67%).

### Offense profile of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation:

Most serious offense	1985	2004
Person	16%	24%
Property	60	36
Drugs	7	13
Public order	16	27
Total	100%	100%

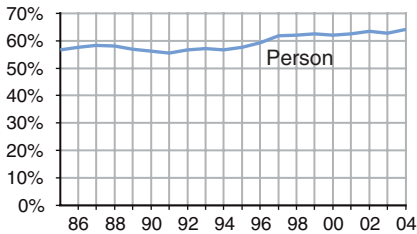
Cases resulting in formal probation 188,400 393,100

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

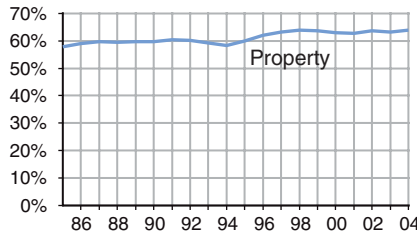
■ In 2004, 36% of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation involved property offenses, while person cases and public order cases each accounted for about one quarter of these cases (24% and 27%, respectively).

■ The offense characteristics of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation changed between 1985 and 2004, 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.

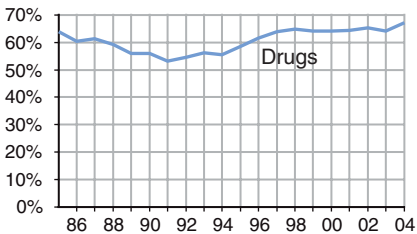
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation



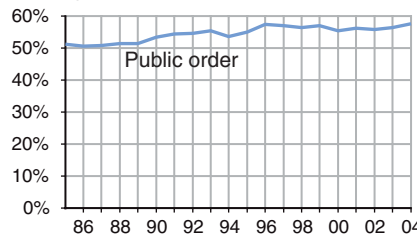
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation



Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation



Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation



# Dispositions: Probation

## Age

- Among juveniles age 15 or younger, the overall likelihood of being placed on formal probation increased from 58% in 1985 to 65% in 2004; similar increases were seen across offense categories.
- Among youth age 16 or older, the overall likelihood of being placed on formal probation increased between 1985 and 2004 from 55% to 59%; similar increases were seen across offense categories.
- For both age groups in 2004, adjudicated cases involving drug offenses were more likely to result in probation than cases in other offense categories.

## Gender

- Between 1985 and 2004, the overall likelihood of being placed on formal probation increased more for adjudicated cases involving females (from 59% to 65%) than those involving males (from 57% to 62%).
- For females in 2004, drug offense cases adjudicated delinquent were most likely to be placed on probation (71%), followed by person offense cases (69%) and property offense cases (66%). Public order offense cases were least likely to result in formal probation (60%).
- Among males, drug offense cases adjudicated delinquent were most likely to be placed on probation (66%) in 2004, followed by property and person offense cases (63% each). Public order offense cases were least likely to result in formal probation (57%).

**Between 1985 and 2004, the likelihood of probation being ordered following an adjudication of delinquency increased for nearly all demographic groups**

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

Year	15 or younger					16 or older				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	58%	58%	59%	64%	51%	55%	54%	56%	64%	51%
1986	59	60	61	61	51	55	55	56	60	51
1987	60	60	62	61	51	56	55	56	62	50
1988	60	60	61	59	52	56	55	57	59	51
1989	59	59	61	56	52	55	54	57	56	51
1990	59	58	61	55	53	56	54	58	57	54
1991	59	57	62	54	55	56	53	58	53	54
1992	60	59	62	55	57	56	53	58	54	52
1993	60	60	61	57	57	55	53	57	55	53
1994	59	59	60	57	56	54	53	55	54	51
1995	60	60	62	61	57	55	53	57	57	53
1996	63	62	64	63	60	57	55	59	60	54
1997	64	64	65	66	60	58	58	60	62	54
1998	65	65	66	68	60	58	57	60	63	52
1999	65	65	66	67	61	58	58	59	63	52
2000	64	65	66	67	60	57	57	59	62	51
2001	64	65	66	67	61	57	58	59	62	51
2002	65	66	66	68	60	58	59	60	63	51
2003	65	65	66	68	61	57	58	60	62	52
2004	65	67	66	71	61	59	60	61	65	53

**Percentage of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation by gender:**

Year	Male					Female				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	57%	56%	57%	64%	51%	59%	61%	61%	65%	51%
1986	57	57	58	60	51	60	64	63	63	51
1987	58	57	59	61	51	60	66	62	65	52
1988	57	57	59	59	51	61	64	63	62	54
1989	57	55	59	55	51	62	65	64	62	54
1990	57	55	59	55	53	62	64	64	60	55
1991	57	54	60	52	54	63	64	64	60	58
1992	57	55	60	54	54	63	64	64	62	59
1993	57	56	59	56	54	63	64	63	59	61
1994	56	55	57	55	52	62	64	62	60	59
1995	57	56	59	58	53	64	65	65	64	61
1996	59	57	61	61	56	65	67	66	66	62
1997	60	60	62	63	56	67	69	68	69	62
1998	61	60	63	64	55	66	68	68	70	61
1999	61	61	63	64	56	66	68	68	68	60
2000	60	60	62	64	54	65	67	68	67	59
2001	60	61	62	64	55	65	67	66	69	60
2002	61	62	63	65	55	65	68	67	68	59
2003	61	61	63	64	56	64	67	65	66	59
2004	62	63	63	66	57	65	69	66	71	60

## Dispositions: Probation

### Percentage of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation by race:

Year	White					Black				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	56%	57%	57%	64%	50%	59%	57%	61%	65%	56%
1986	57	59	58	62	49	59	57	61	58	55
1987	57	59	59	61	50	59	58	62	61	54
1988	57	59	59	61	50	59	58	61	58	55
1989	57	58	59	59	50	58	56	62	53	54
1990	58	57	60	60	52	57	55	61	53	55
1991	59	58	61	57	53	58	54	61	51	57
1992	59	58	61	58	53	58	56	61	52	59
1993	58	59	60	59	54	57	56	60	53	57
1994	58	59	59	59	53	55	54	57	51	55
1995	59	59	61	63	55	56	55	59	52	54
1996	62	61	63	66	58	57	56	60	55	55
1997	63	63	64	69	57	59	59	61	56	55
1998	63	63	65	69	57	59	60	63	57	55
1999	63	63	64	68	58	59	61	62	55	55
2000	62	63	64	67	56	59	61	62	57	55
2001	62	64	64	67	57	59	60	62	56	54
2002	63	65	64	68	56	60	62	63	58	55
2003	63	64	65	67	57	59	61	61	56	55
2004	64	66	65	69	59	60	62	62	61	55

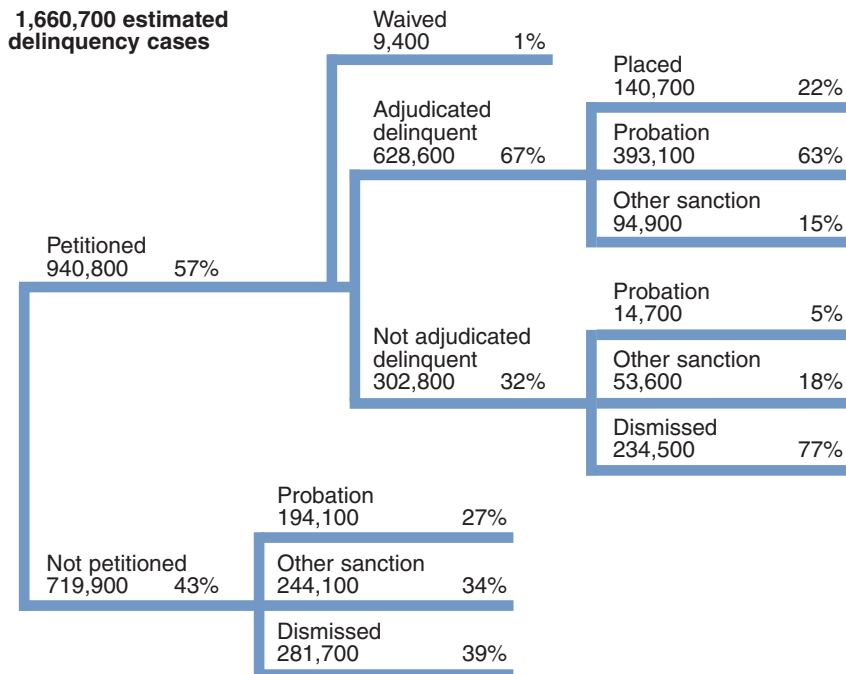
Year	American Indian					Asian/NHPI				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	40%	39%	41%	36%	40%	67%	59%	70%	77%	63%
1986	43	39	44	47	43	69	65	70	77	68
1987	48	49	49	49	41	70	63	72	67	71
1988	42	48	40	47	46	71	69	71	75	72
1989	43	40	42	59	46	68	64	70	65	67
1990	45	45	43	54	51	67	65	68	50	69
1991	39	36	39	39	43	62	57	60	63	73
1992	38	38	39	46	35	51	45	51	57	58
1993	51	45	51	64	57	50	50	49	62	49
1994	53	53	51	62	58	50	48	51	56	47
1995	55	55	53	63	58	61	62	56	60	73
1996	58	57	54	68	64	63	64	59	56	72
1997	62	65	58	72	65	66	68	66	63	68
1998	59	57	55	69	66	67	70	66	66	67
1999	59	57	55	75	64	65	68	63	69	64
2000	57	55	55	67	60	60	64	58	68	56
2001	52	48	50	66	55	59	62	58	64	55
2002	57	56	56	70	55	60	64	58	67	56
2003	54	53	54	65	52	61	63	58	65	65
2004	55	54	54	71	53	64	64	62	69	64

### Race

- Between 1985 and 2004, the overall likelihood of being placed on formal probation increased more for adjudicated cases involving American Indian youth (from 40% to 55%) than those involving white youth (from 56% to 64%). The likelihood decreased for Asian/NHPI juveniles (from 67% to 64%) and remained about the same for black youth (from 59% to 60%).
- Between 1995 and 2004, the use of probation for adjudicated person offense cases increased for white youth (from 59% to 66%), black youth (from 55% to 62%), and Asian/NHPI youth (from 62% to 64%) but remained about the same for American Indian youth.
- In 2004, among white youth, drug offense cases that were adjudicated delinquent were most likely to be placed on formal probation (69%), followed by adjudicated person (66%) and property offense cases (65%).
- Among cases involving black youth in 2004, adjudicated person and property offense cases were most likely to be placed on formal probation (both 62%), followed by adjudicated drug offense cases (61%).
- In 2004, for cases involving American Indian youth, adjudicated drug offense cases were most likely to be placed on formal probation (71%), followed by adjudicated person and property offense cases (both 54%).
- For cases involving Asian/NHPI youth in 2004, drug offense cases that were adjudicated delinquent were most likely to be placed on formal probation (69%), followed by person and public order offense cases (both 64%).

## Case Processing Overview, 2004

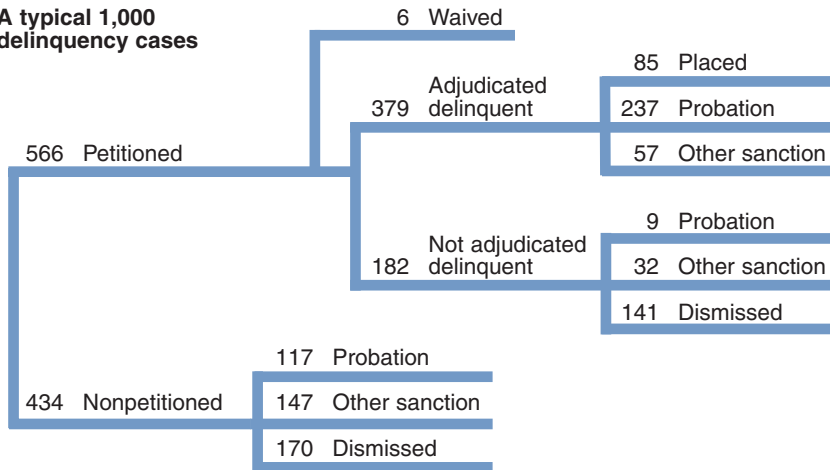
- In 2004, 57% (940,800) of the estimated 1,660,700 juvenile court cases were handled formally (with the filing of a petition).
- In 2004, 1% (9,400) of all formally processed delinquency cases were judicially transferred to criminal court.
- In 2004, 67% (628,600) of the cases that were handled formally (with the filing of a petition) resulted in a delinquency adjudication.
- In 63% (393,100) of cases adjudicated delinquent in 2004, formal probation was the most severe sanction ordered by the court.
- In 2004, 22% (140,700) of cases adjudicated delinquent resulted in placement outside the home in a residential facility.
- In 15% (94,900) of cases adjudicated delinquent in 2004, 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 32% (302,800) of all petitioned delinquency cases in 2004, the youth was not subsequently adjudicated delinquent. The court dismissed 77% of these cases, while 5% resulted in some form of informal probation and 18% in other voluntary dispositions.
- In 2004, the court dismissed 39% of the informally handled delinquency cases, while 27% of the cases resulted in voluntary probation and 34% in other dispositions.



**Notes:** Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2004 are available online at [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp).

# Case Processing Overview, 2004

## A typical 1,000 delinquency cases



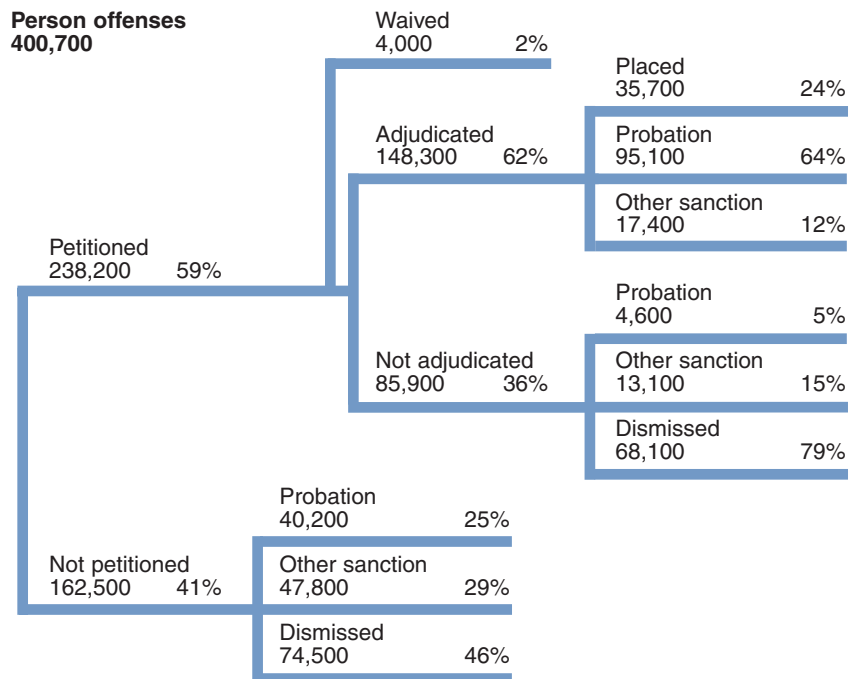
**Notes:** Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

- For every 1,000 delinquency cases processed in 2004, 566 were petitioned for formal processing and 434 were handled informally.
- Of the cases that were adjudicated delinquent, 63% (237 of 379) received a disposition of probation and 22% (85 of 379) 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 (41 of 182), including informal probation and other dispositions such as restitution.
- Although juvenile courts in 2004 handled more than 4 in 10 delinquency cases without the filing of a formal petition, more than 60% 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, 2004

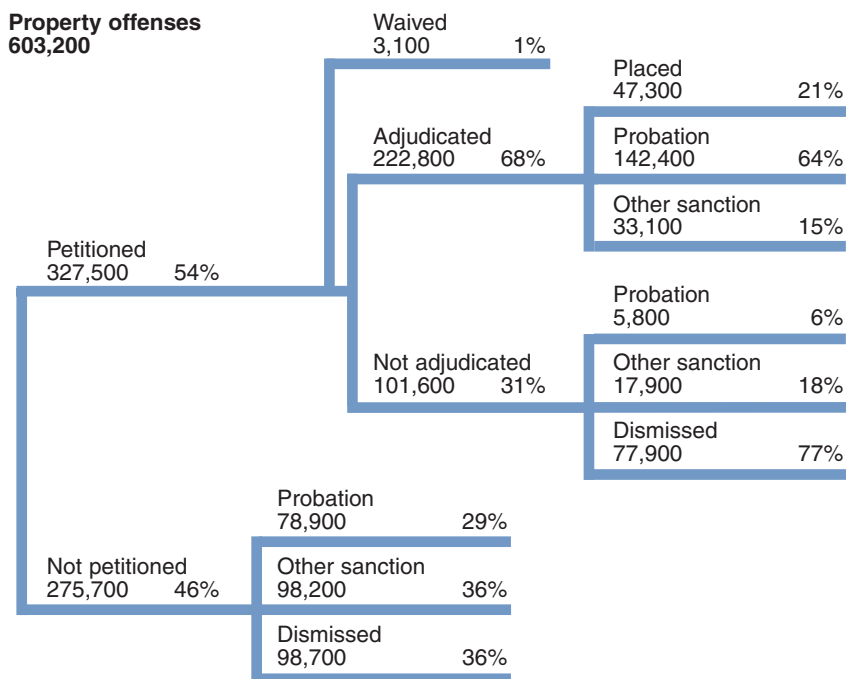
## Person Offense Cases

- In 2004, 62% (148,300) of all formally processed person offense cases resulted in a delinquency adjudication.
- Formal probation was the most severe sanction ordered by the court in 64% (95,100) of the adjudicated person offense cases in 2004.
- Once adjudicated, person offense cases were as likely to result in out-of-home placement as were public order offense cases (24% each) and were more likely than property (21%) or drug offense cases (18%).
- In 2004, one-quarter of person offense cases that were handled informally resulted in probation; 46% were dismissed.
- Juvenile courts waived jurisdiction in 2% (4,000) of all petitioned person offense cases in 2004.



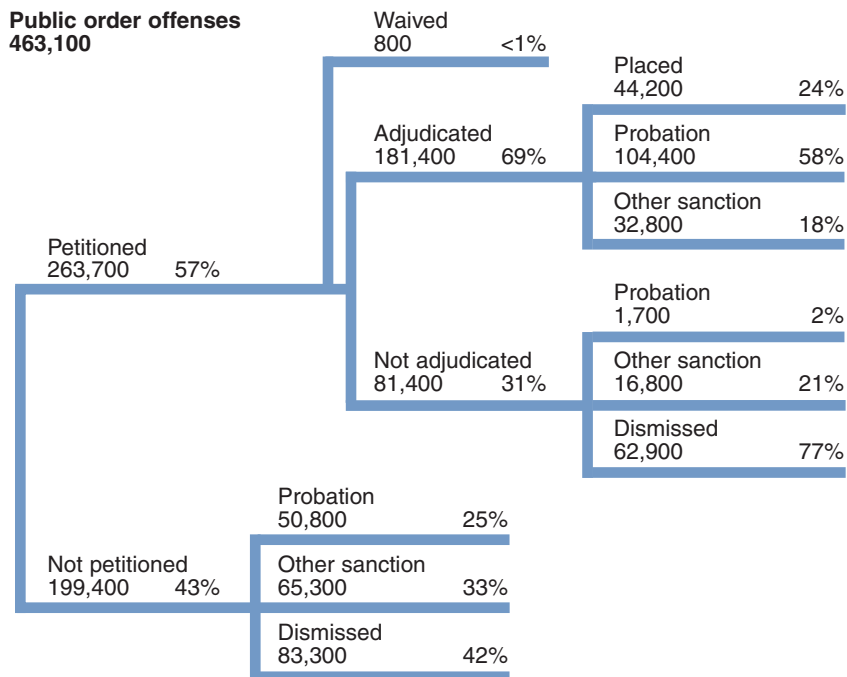
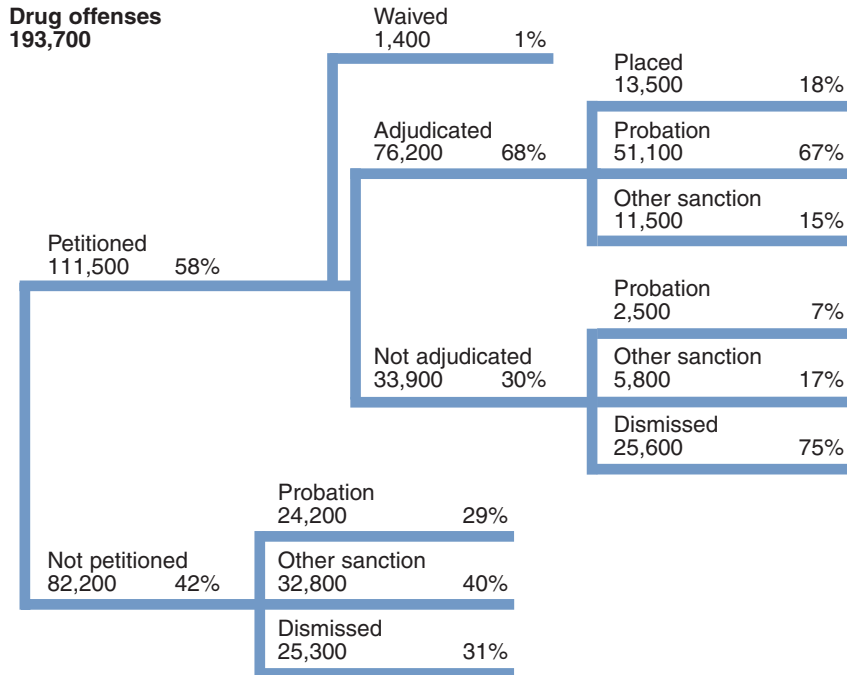
## Property Offense Cases

- Juvenile courts handled the majority (54%) of all property offense cases formally in 2004. Of these formally handled cases, 222,800 (almost 7 in 10) were adjudicated delinquent.
- In 2004, 142,400 (64%) of the adjudicated property offense cases resulted in probation as the most severe sanction; another 21% (47,300) resulted in out-of-home placement. Other sanctions, such as restitution, community service, or referral to another agency, were ordered in 15% (33,100) 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 2004 are available online at [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp).

# Case Processing by Offense Category, 2004



**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 2004 are available online at [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp).

## Drug Offense Cases

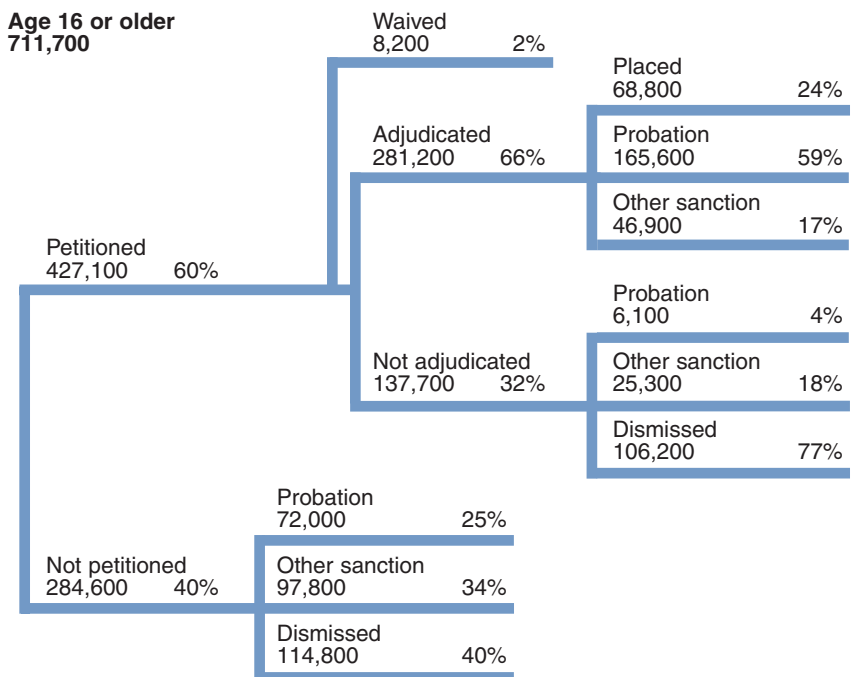
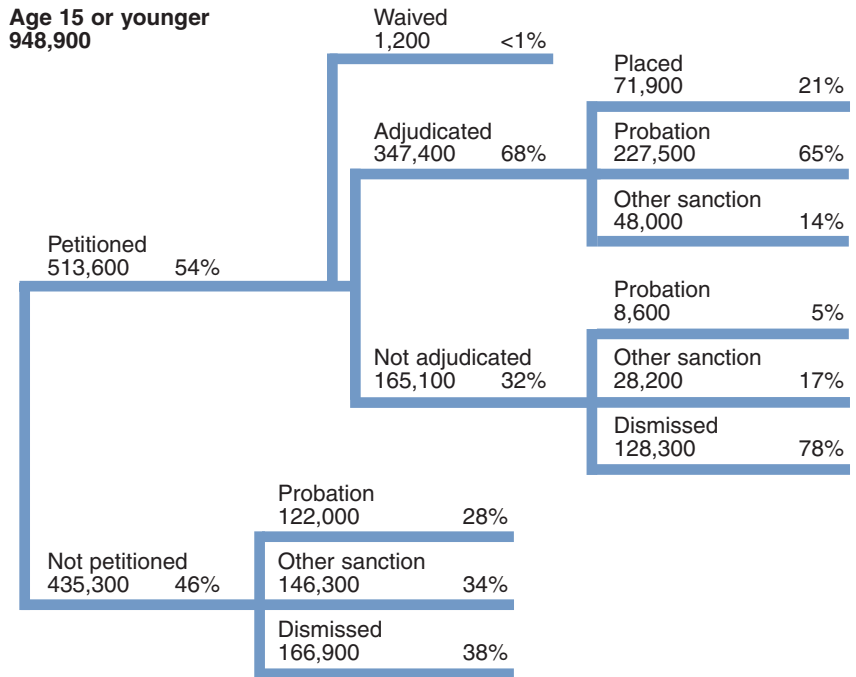
- In 2004, 68% (76,200) of all petitioned drug offense cases resulted in the youth being adjudicated delinquent; 67% (51,100) of these cases received probation as the most severe sanction and another 18% (13,500) resulted in out-of-home placement.
- Other sanctions, such as restitution, community service, or referral to another agency were ordered in 15% (11,500) of petitioned drug offense cases following adjudication in 2004.
- Juvenile courts waived jurisdiction in 1% (1,400) of all petitioned drug offense cases in 2004.
- About 42% of drug offense cases were informally handled in 2004; 69% of the informally handled drug offense cases resulted in probation or some other sanction.

## Public Order Offense Cases

- In 2004, the majority (57%) of all public order offense cases were handled formally, with the filing of a petition for adjudication.
- Once adjudicated delinquent, 58% of public order offense cases in 2004 resulted in probation as the most severe sanction, 24% were placed out of home, and 18% resulted in other sanctions.
- In 2004, 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.

# Case Processing by Age, 2004

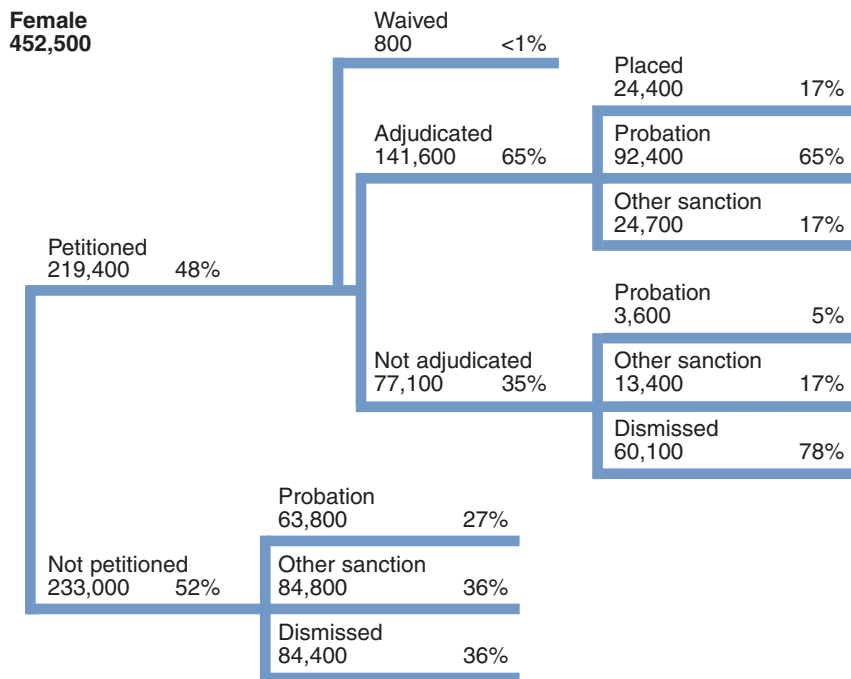
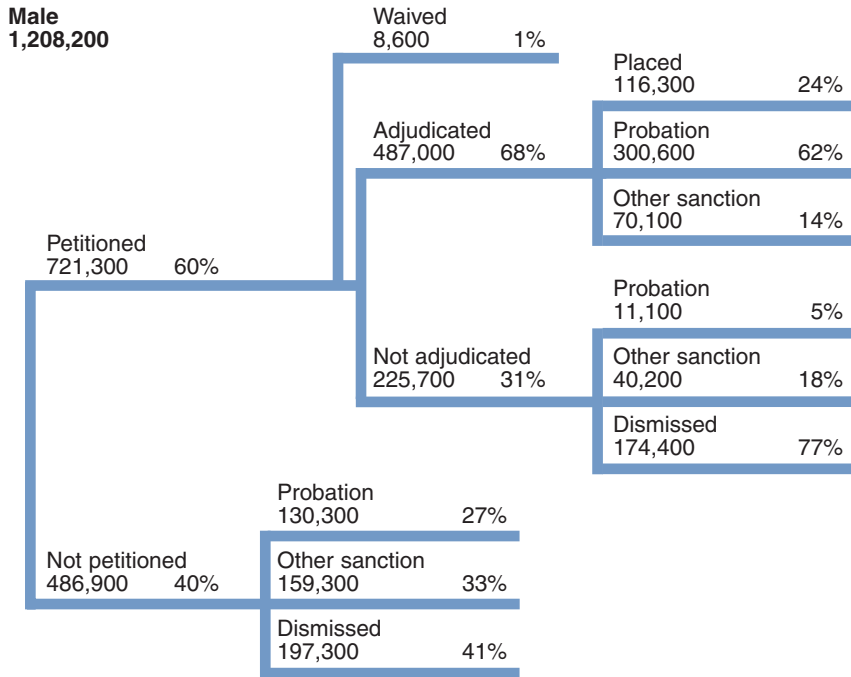
- In 2004, 54% (513,600) of all delinquency cases involving youth age 15 or younger and 60% (427,100) of cases involving youth age 16 or older were handled formally with the filing of a petition.
- Cases involving youth age 15 or younger were adjudicated delinquent in 68% of all formally processed cases in 2004; cases involving youth age 16 or older were adjudicated delinquent in 66% of all such cases.
- The proportion of petitioned cases waived to criminal court in 2004 was less than half of 1% for youth age 15 or younger, compared with 2% for youth age 16 or older.
- In 2004, 21% of cases adjudicated delinquent involving youth age 15 or younger and 24% of such cases involving youth age 16 or older resulted in out-of-home placement.
- Probation was ordered as the most severe sanction in 2004 in 65% of the adjudicated cases involving youth age 15 or younger, compared with 59% of adjudicated cases involving youth 16 or older.
- Among cases formally adjudicated in 2004 involving youth age 15 or younger, 14% resulted in other sanctions. For cases involving youth age 16 or older, 17% of the formally adjudicated cases resulted in other sanctions.
- Of the 46% of all delinquency cases involving youth age 15 or younger that were handled informally in 2004, 28% resulted in a disposition of probation and 38% were dismissed. Among older youth in 2004, 40% of all delinquency cases were handled without the filing of a petition for adjudication; 25% of these cases resulted in a disposition of probation and 40% 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 2004 are available online at [www.ojdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp](http://www.ojdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp).



# Case Processing by Gender, 2004

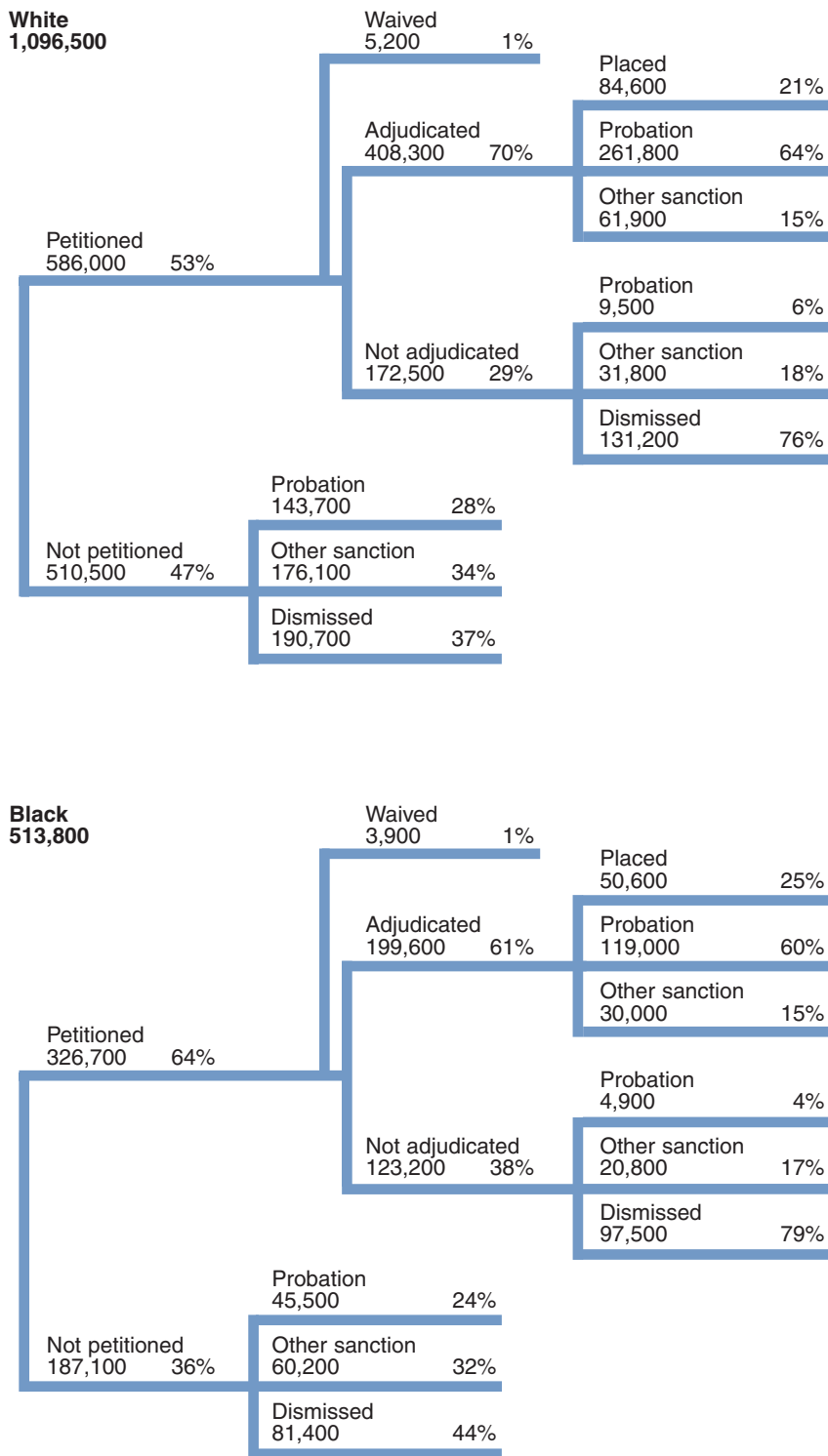


- In 2004, 60% of delinquency cases involving males were handled with the filing of a petition for adjudication, compared with 48% of those involving females.
- Once petitioned, cases involving males in 2004 were somewhat more likely to result in a delinquency adjudication than were cases involving females (68% vs. 65%).
- Delinquency cases involving females in 2004 were less likely to be waived to criminal court than those involving males.
- Once adjudicated delinquent, 24% of cases involving males in 2004 resulted in out-of-home placement, compared with 17% of those involving females.
- About 62% of the adjudicated cases involving males received probation as the most severe sanction and 14% resulted in other sanctions such as restitution or community service.
- Among adjudicated cases involving females in 2004, 65% received probation as the most severe sanction and 17% resulted in other sanctions.
- Informally handled delinquency cases involving males were equally as likely as those involving females to receive probation in 2004 (27%); male cases were more likely than female cases to be dismissed (41% vs. 36%).
- In 2004, informally handled delinquency cases involving females were more likely to result in other sanctions than those involving males (36% vs. 33%).

**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 2004 are available online at [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp).

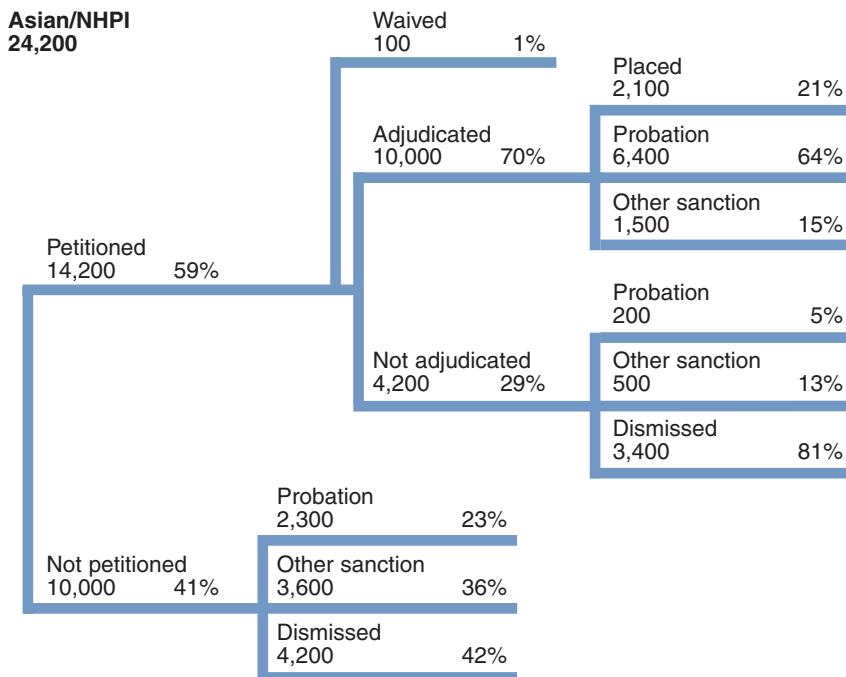
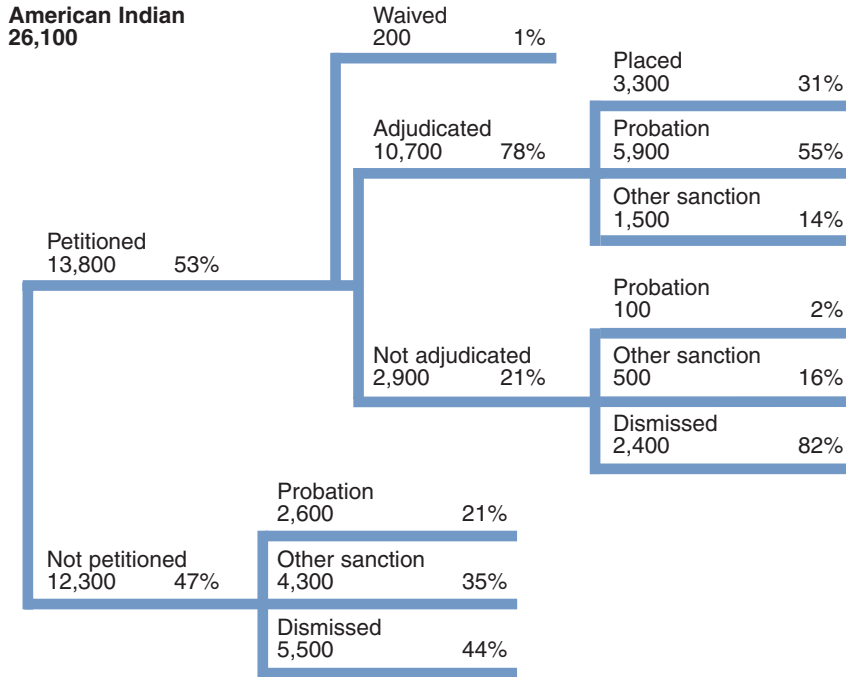
# Case Processing by Race, 2004

- In 2004, delinquency cases involving black youth were more likely to be handled formally (64%) than those involving white youth or American Indian youth (both 53%), or Asian/NHPI youth (59%).
- Once petitioned, cases in 2004 involving black youth were less likely to be adjudicated delinquent (61%) than were cases involving white youth or Asian/NHPI youth (both 70%), or American Indian youth (78%).
- For all racial groups in 2004, about 1% of delinquency cases resulted in waiver to criminal court.
- Among adjudicated delinquency cases involving American Indian youth in 2004, 31% resulted in out-of-home placement, compared with 25% of those involving black youth, and 21% of those involving white or Asian/NHPI youth.
- In 64% of the adjudicated cases involving white or Asian/NHPI youth in 2004, probation was the most severe sanction; 15% resulted in other sanctions such as restitution or community service.
- For adjudicated cases involving black youth in 2004, probation was the most severe sanction ordered in 60% of the cases and 15% resulted in other sanctions.
- For adjudicated cases involving American Indian youth in 2004, 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 2002 are available online at [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp).

# Case Processing by Race, 2004

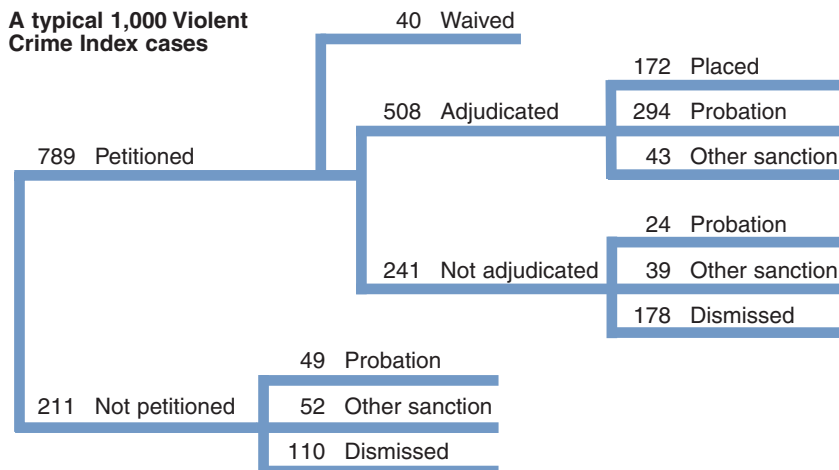


- In 2004, 47% of delinquency cases involving white or American Indian youth were handled informally, compared with 36% of cases involving black youth and 41% of cases involving Asian/NHPI juveniles.
- Informally handled delinquency cases involving black or American Indian youth in 2004 were a little more likely (44%) to be dismissed than those involving white youth (37%) or Asian/NHPI youth (42%).
- For all four racial groups in 2004, informally handled delinquency cases were nearly equally likely to result in other sanctions such as restitution, community service, or referral to another agency: 34% for cases involving white youth, 32% for cases involving black youth, 35% for cases involving American Indian youth, and 36% for cases involving Asian/NHPI youth.

# Case Processing by FBI Offense Category, 2004

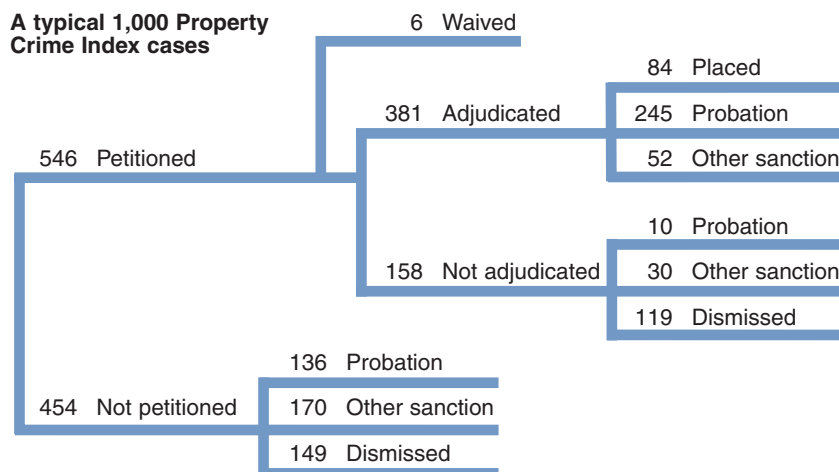
## Violent Crime Index Cases

- In 2004, juvenile courts waived 40 of every 1,000 Violent Crime Index offense cases to criminal court.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in more than half (548 of 1,000) of Violent Crime Index offense cases handled in 2004.
- Cases involving juveniles adjudicated delinquent for Violent Crime Index offenses in 2004 were more likely to result in out-of-home placement (172 of 1,000) than were Property Crime Index offense cases (84 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% (712 of every 1,000) of the Violent Crime Index offense cases handled in 2004.



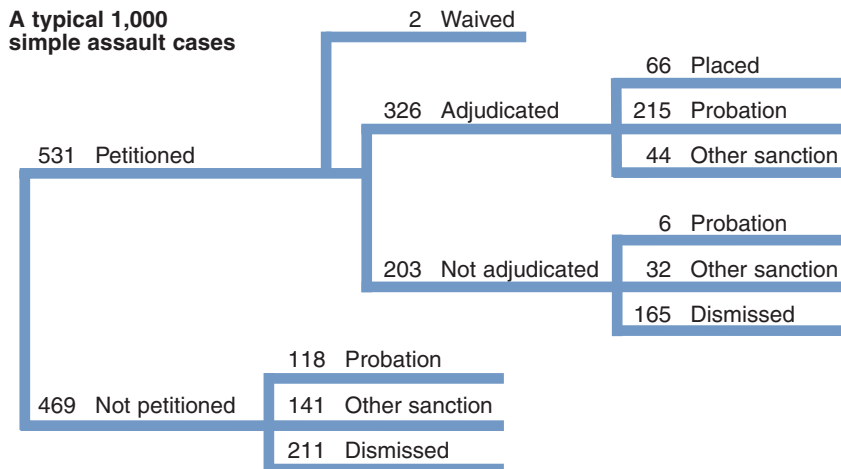
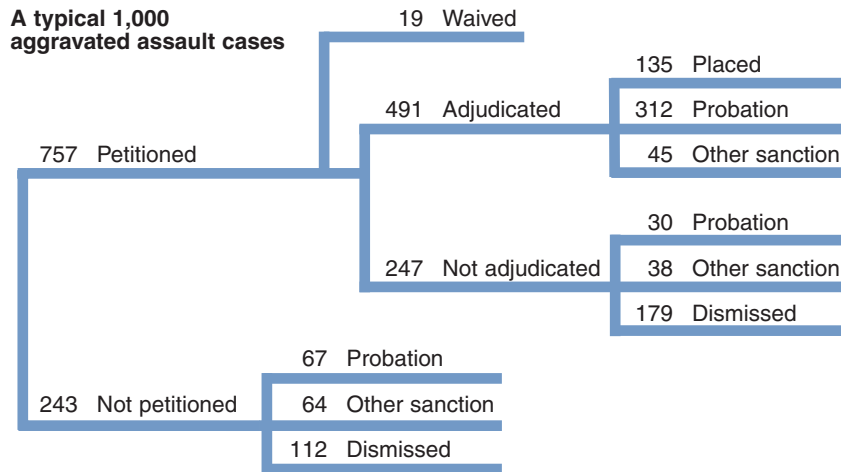
## Property Crime Index Cases

- Juveniles received informal sanctions in 35% (346 of every 1,000) of Property Crime Index offense cases processed in 2004.
- Juvenile courts waived 6 of every 1,000 Property Crime Index offense cases to criminal court in 2004.
- Cases involving juveniles adjudicated delinquent for Property Crime Index offenses were more likely to result in probation (245 out of 381) than were Violent Crime Index offense cases (294 out of 508).
- More than 25% of all Property Crime Index offenses referred to juvenile courts in 2004 were ultimately dismissed (267 of 1,000)—22% of the petitioned cases and 33% of those not petitioned.



**Notes:** The Violent Crime Index includes criminal homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The Property Crime Index includes burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2004 are available online at [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp).

# Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 2004



**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 2004 are available online at [www.ojdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp](http://www.ojdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp).

## Aggravated Assault Cases

- Juvenile courts waived 19 of every 1,000 aggravated assault cases to criminal court in 2004, compared with 2 of every 1,000 simple assault cases.
- About 51% of aggravated assault cases in 2004 received some formal sanction or were waived to criminal court (510 of 1,000).
- In 2004, more than 13% of aggravated assault cases received a formal sanction of out-of-home placement (135 of 1,000) and 31% were placed on formal probation (312 of 1,000).
- Of all aggravated assault cases referred to juvenile courts in 2004, 29% were eventually released or dismissed (291 of 1,000)—24% of the petitioned cases and 46% of those that were informally handled.

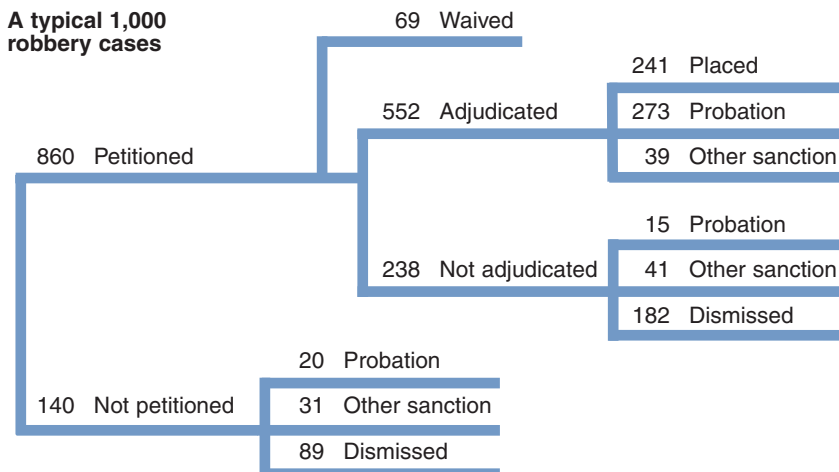
## Simple Assault Cases

- Juveniles received informal sanctions in 30% of simple assault cases processed in 2004 (296 of 1,000).
- Of every 1,000 simple assault cases handled in 2004, 328 received some formal sanction or were waived to criminal court.
- In 2004, 7% of simple assault cases resulted in the juvenile receiving a formal sanction of out-of-home placement (66 of 1,000) and nearly 22% were placed on formal probation (215 of 1,000).
- Of all simple assault cases referred to juvenile courts in 2004, 38% were eventually dismissed (376 of 1,000)—31% of the petitioned cases and 45% of those that were informally handled.

# Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 2004

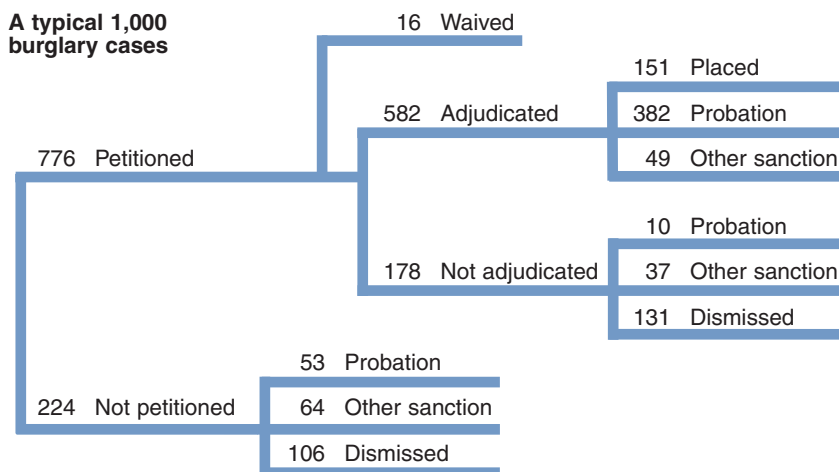
## Robbery Cases

- Juvenile courts waived 69 of every 1,000 robbery cases to criminal court in 2004.
- In 2004, juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in 62% of all robbery cases (622 of 1,000).
- In 2004, 24% of robbery cases received a formal sanction of out-of-home placement (241 of 1,000) and 27% resulted in formal probation (273 of 1,000).
- Of all robbery cases referred to juvenile court in 2004, 14% were not petitioned; the majority (64%) of these cases were dismissed.



## Burglary Cases

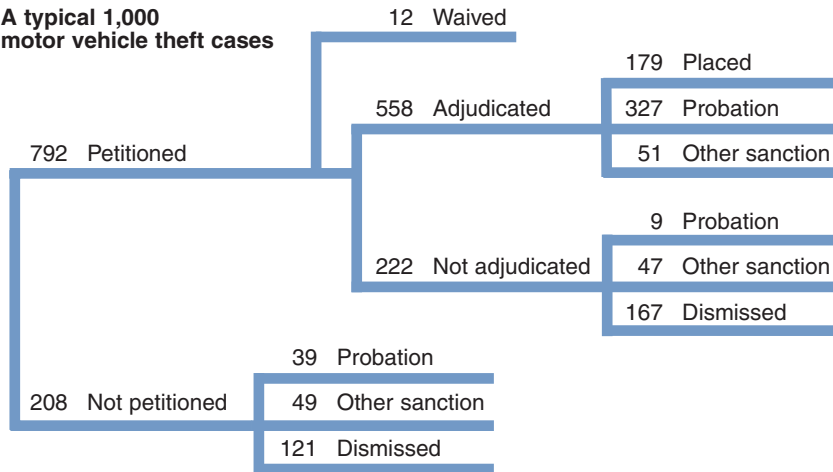
- Juvenile courts waived 16 of every 1,000 burglary cases to criminal court in 2004.
- In 2004, 75% (582 of 776) of all petitioned burglary cases resulted in the youth being adjudicated delinquent.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in 77% of all formally handled burglary cases in 2004.
- In 2004, 151 of 1,000 burglary cases received a formal sanction of out-of-home placement and 382 of 1,000 resulted in formal probation.
- Less than one-quarter (22%) of all burglary cases referred to juvenile courts in 2004 were handled informally and less than half of these cases (106 of 224) were dismissed.



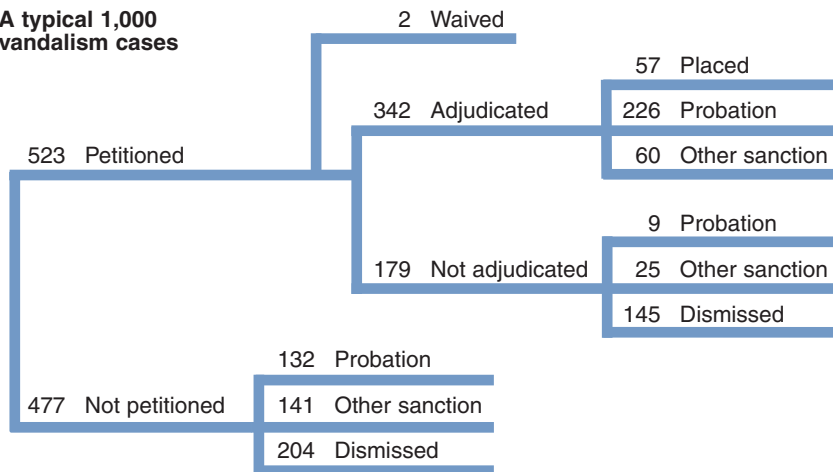
**Notes:** Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2004 are available online at [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp).

# Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 2004

## 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 2004 are available online at [www.ojdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp](http://www.ojdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp).

## Motor Vehicle Theft Cases

- Juvenile courts waived about 1% of motor vehicle theft cases to criminal court in 2004 (12 of every 1,000).
- In 2004, 57% of motor vehicle theft cases referred to juvenile courts resulted in formal court sanctions or waiver to criminal court.
- More than one-third of motor vehicle cases adjudicated delinquent in 2004 resulted in out-of-home placement (179 of 558).
- About one-fifth of motor vehicle theft cases referred to juvenile courts in 2004 were handled without the filing of a petition (208 of 1,000).

## Vandalism Cases

- Juvenile courts waived 2 of every 1,000 vandalism cases to criminal court in 2004.
- More than half of vandalism cases referred to juvenile courts in 2004 were handled formally (523 of 1,000). Of these cases, 65% were adjudicated delinquent (342 of 523).
- In 2004, 66% of petitioned vandalism cases adjudicated delinquent resulted in a court sanction of probation (226 of 342), and 17% resulted in out-of-home placement (57 of 342).
- Juvenile courts handled 477 of every 1,000 vandalism cases informally (without a petition) in 2004. Youth received informal sanctions in 57% of these nonpetitioned cases.





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# Chapter 4

## National Estimates of Petitioned Status Offense Cases

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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 2004 and examines trends since 1995, including demographic characteristics of the juveniles involved, types of offenses charged, and the flow of cases as they move through juvenile court processing. (See chapter 3 for a description of the stages of court processing.)

# Counts and Trends

- In 2004, U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction petitioned and formally disposed an estimated 159,400 status offense cases.
- The number of petitioned status offense cases processed by juvenile courts increased 39% between 1995 and 2004.
- The number of petitioned runaway cases processed by juvenile courts remained relatively stable between 1995 and 2004.
- Between 1995 and 2004, the number of petitioned truancy cases processed by juvenile courts increased 69% (from 33,000 to 55,700).
- Between 1995 and 2000, the number of petitioned curfew cases increased 66% (from 11,400 to 18,900) and then declined 17% by 2004.
- The number of petitioned ungovernability cases in 2004 (22,800) was 38% higher than in 1995 (16,600).
- The number of petitioned liquor law violation cases increased 17% between 1995 and 2004.

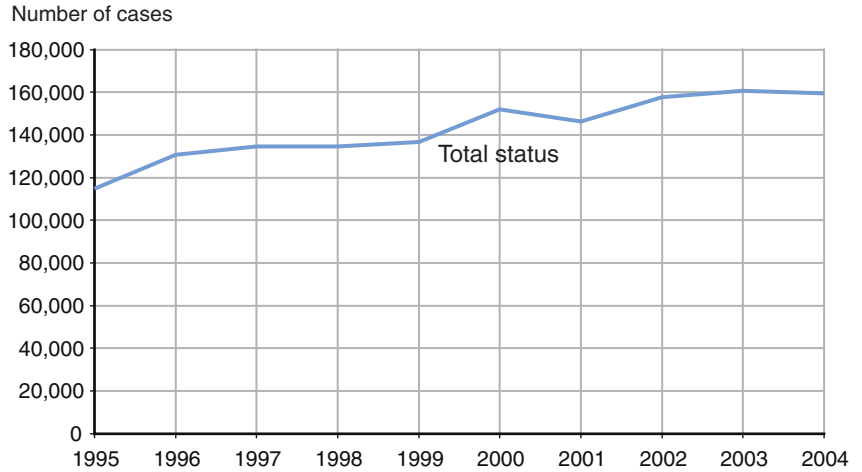
### Offense profile of petitioned status offense cases:

Most serious offense	1995	2004
Runaway	17%	13%
Truancy	29	35
Curfew	10	10
Ungovernability	14	14
Liquor	23	19
Miscellaneous	7	9
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	115,800	159,400

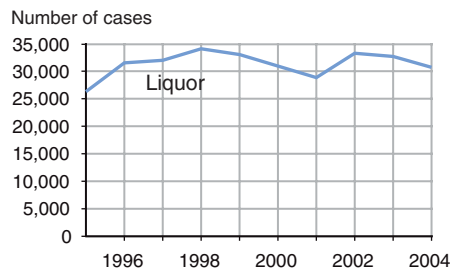
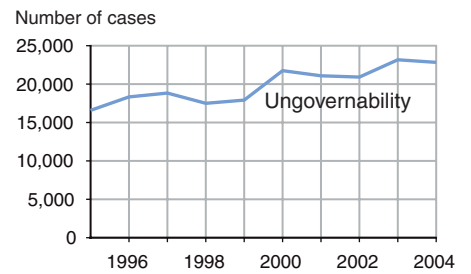
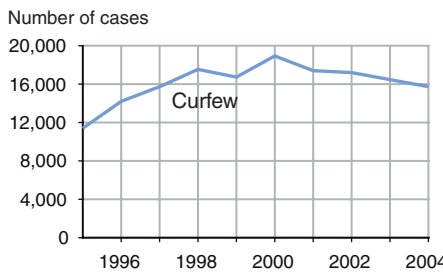
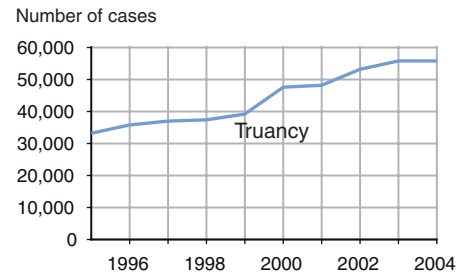
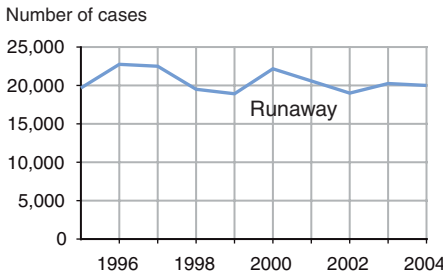
**Note:** Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Compared with 1995, a larger proportion of the court's petitioned status offense caseload in 2004 involved truancy cases and smaller proportions involved runaway and liquor law violations.

### Between 1995 and 2004, the formally handled status offense caseload increased 39%

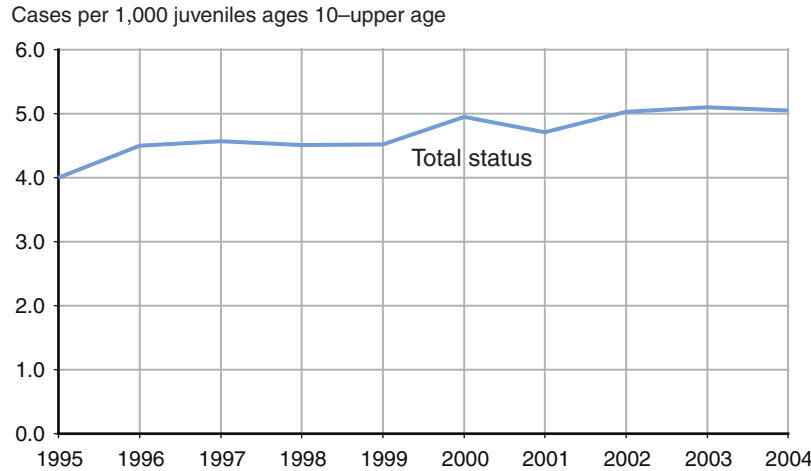


### Between 1995 and 2004, the largest increase in the petitioned status offense caseload was for truancy cases (69%) and the smallest increase was for runaway cases (2%)

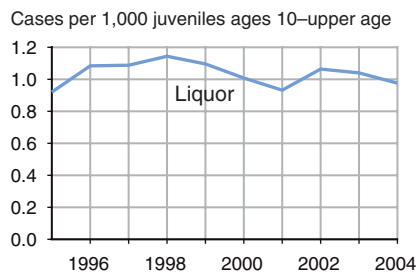
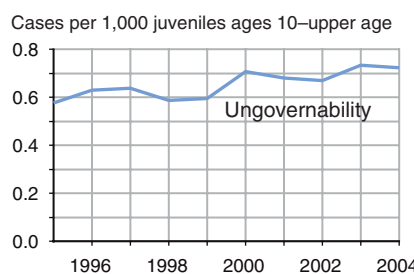
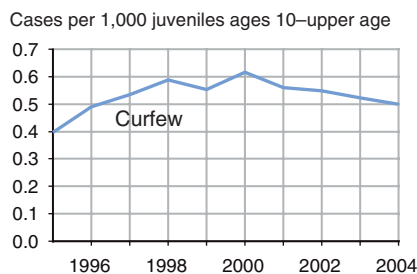
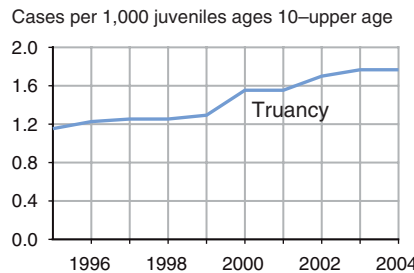
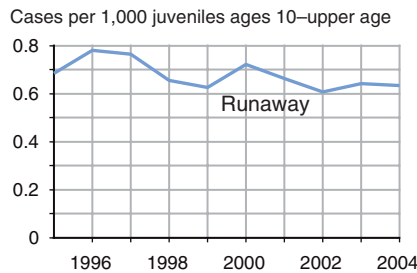


# Case Rates

## Petitioned status offense case rates rose from 4.0 to 5.1 per 1,000 juveniles between 1995 and 2004



## Between 1995 and 2004, case rates for truancy increased 53% while rates for running away decreased 7%



- In 2004, juvenile courts formally processed 5.1 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 26% between 1995 and 2004.<sup>1</sup>
- Between 1996 and 2004, the petitioned runaway case rate decreased 19%.
- Between 1995 and 2004, the petitioned truancy case rate increased steadily (53%).
- Between 1995 and 2000, the petitioned curfew violation case rate increased 55% and then decreased 19% by 2004.
- Between 1995 and 2004, the formally processed ungovernability case rate increased 25%.
- The petitioned liquor law violation case rate increased 6% between 1995 and 2004.

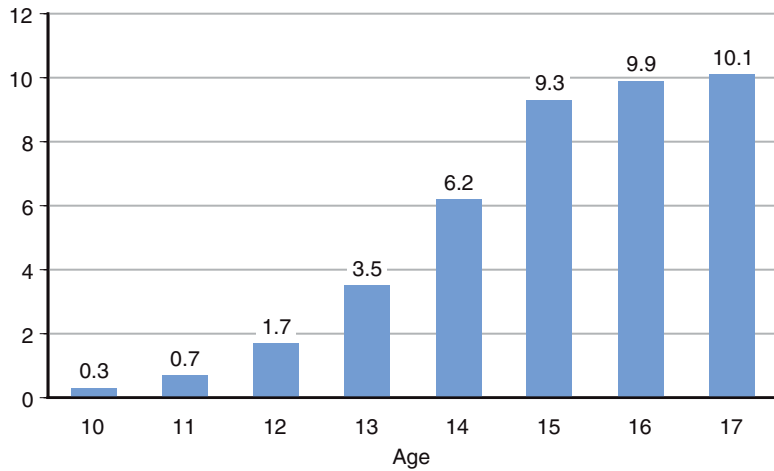
<sup>1</sup> The percent change in the number of cases disposed may not be equal to the percent change in case rates because of the changing size of the juvenile population.

# Age at Referral

- In 2004, the petitioned status offense case rate for 16-year-olds was one and one-half times the rate for 14-year-olds, and the rate for 14-year-olds was nearly 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 (4.0) was more than 20 times the rate for 13-year-olds (0.2).
- In contrast to curfew and liquor law violations, for petitioned cases involving runaway, truancy, and ungovernability, the case rates for 15-year old juveniles were higher than the rates for 17-year-olds: specifically, 1.4 times greater for runaway, 1.6 for truancy, and 1.7 for ungovernability.

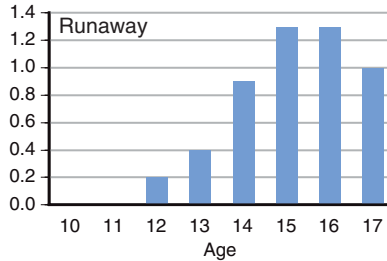
## In 2004, delinquency case rates increased with the referral age of the juvenile

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group

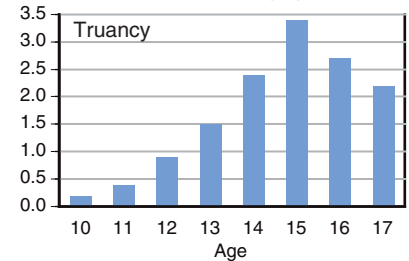


## Unlike the other status offense categories, case rates increased continuously with age for curfew and liquor law violations

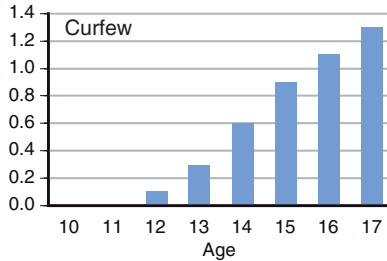
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



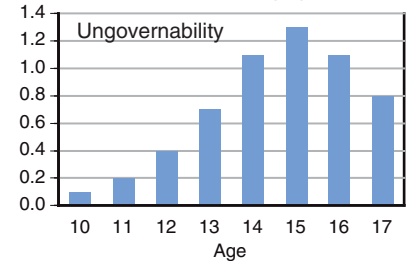
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



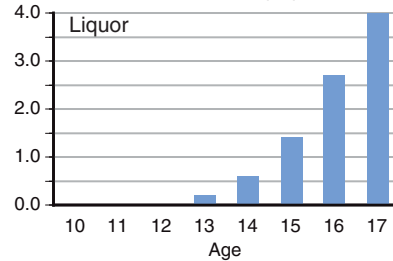
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



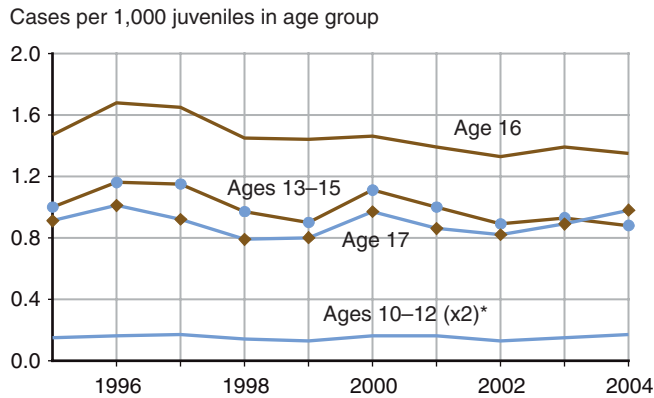
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



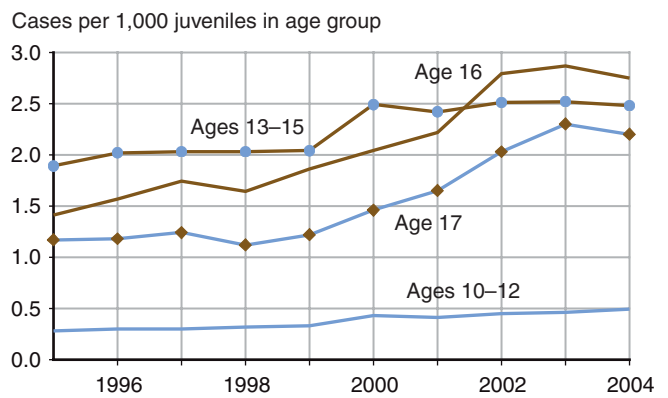
# Age at Referral

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

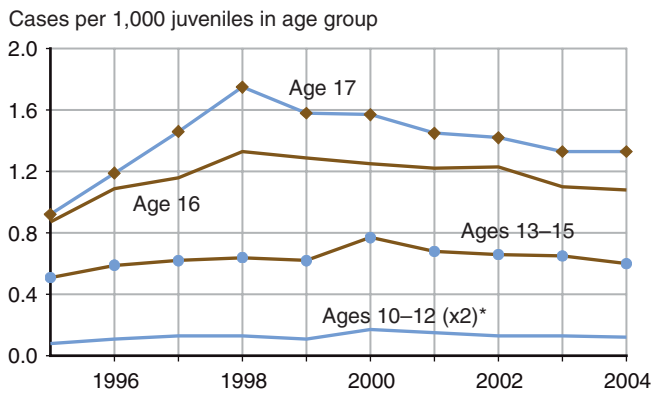
## Runaway case rates



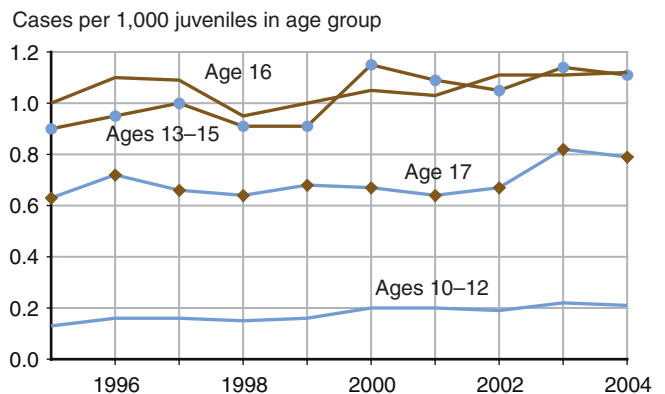
## Truancy case rates



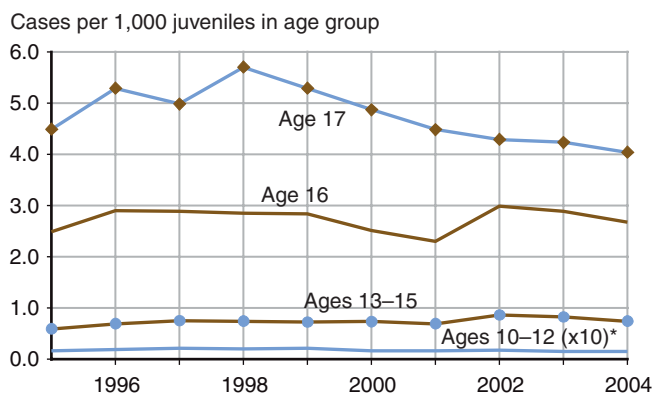
## Curfew case rates



## Ungovernability case rates



## Liquor law violation case rates



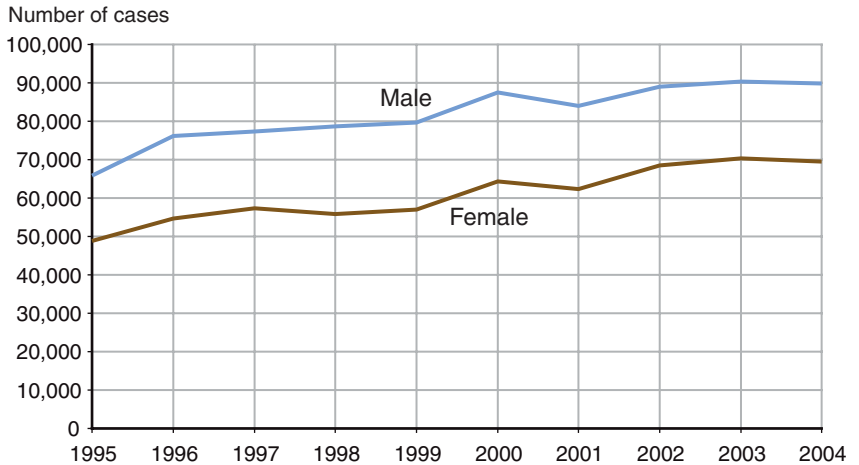
- With the exception of 10–12-year-olds, case rates for petitioned runaway cases peaked for all age groups in 1996.
- Case rates for petitioned truancy cases increased between 1995 and 2004 for all age groups.
- Case rates for petitioned curfew cases peaked for all age groups between 1998 and 2000, and then decreased through 2004.
- For all age groups, case rates for petitioned ungovernability cases were higher in 2004 than in 1995.
- Case rates for petitioned liquor law violation cases peaked in 1998 for youth age 17 and declined 29% by 2004.

\*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.

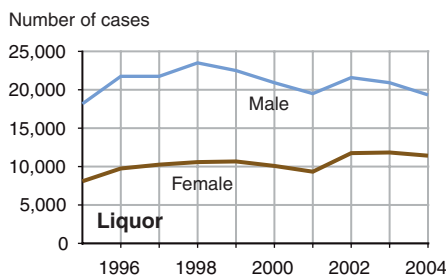
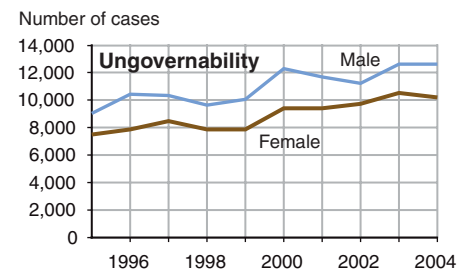
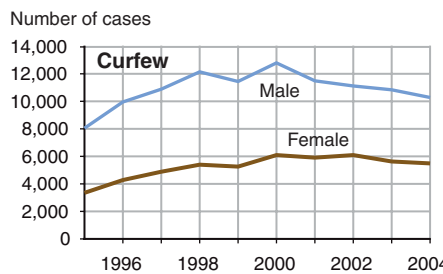
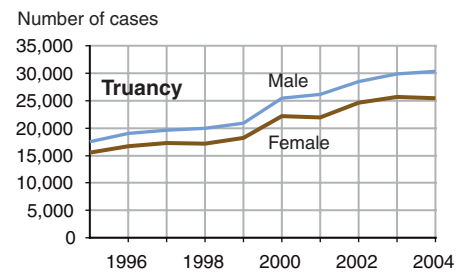
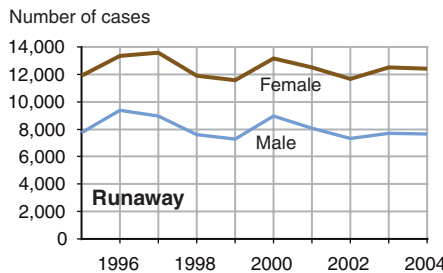
# Gender

- Overall, the female petitioned status offense caseload increased 42% between 1995 and 2004, compared with 37% for the male caseload.
- Between 1995 and 2004, the relative increase in the female petitioned status offense caseload outpaced that of the male caseload for curfew (64% vs. 27%) and liquor law violations (40% vs. 6%).
- The relative increase in the male petitioned status offense caseload outpaced that of the female caseload between 1995 and 2004 for truancy (73% vs. 64%) and ungovernability offenses (40% vs. 36%).
- Between 1995 and 2004, the petitioned runaway caseload decreased 1% for males while the petitioned female runaway caseload increased 4%.
- In contrast to previous years, between 2000 and 2004, the number of petitioned truancy cases outnumbered liquor law violations among males; among females, the petitioned truancy cases outnumber those of all other status offense categories from 1995 through 2004.

## Trends in petitioned status offense case rates revealed similar patterns for males and females

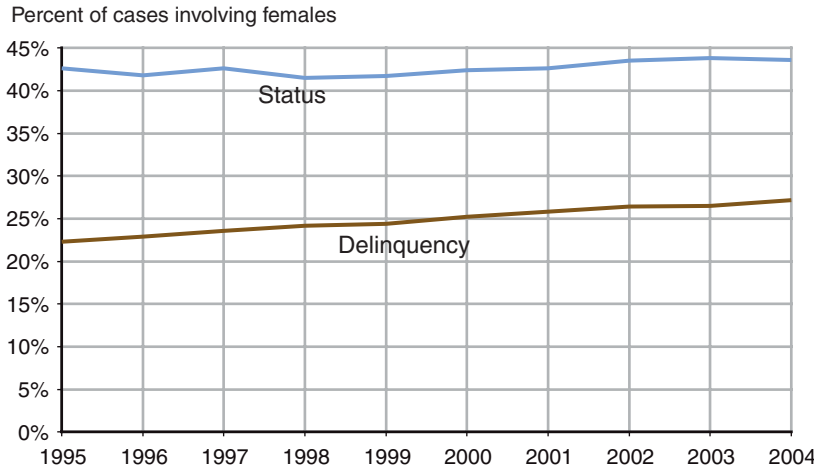


## Between 1995 and 2004, the petitioned status offense caseload involving liquor law violations increased 40% for females and 6% for males



# Gender

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

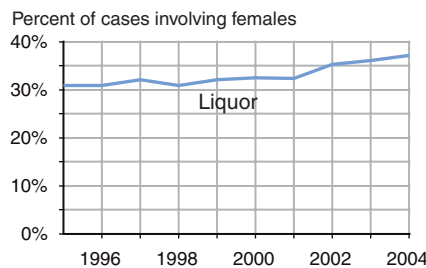
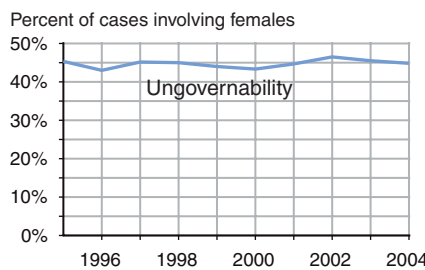
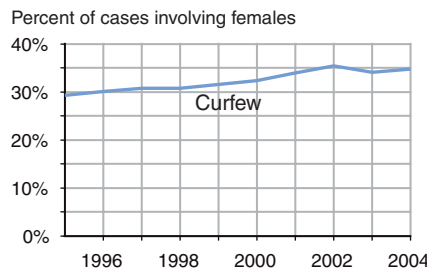
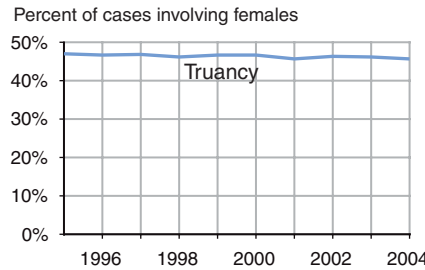
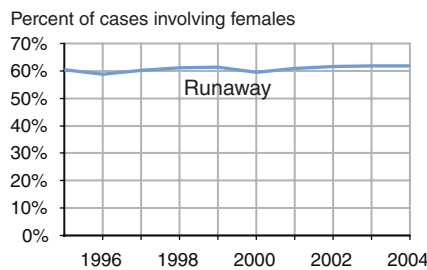


- Males were involved in 56% of the total petitioned status offense caseload in 2004.
- In 2004, males accounted for the majority of both curfew (65%) and status liquor law violation cases (63%) and slightly more than half of petitioned truancy (54%) and ungovernability (55%) cases.
- Females accounted for 62% of petitioned runaway cases in 2004, the only status offense category in which females represented a larger proportion of the caseload than males.

### Offense profiles of delinquency cases for males and females:

Most serious offense	Male	Female
<b>2004</b>		
Runaway	8%	18%
Truancy	34	37
Curfew	11	8
Ungovernability	14	15
Liquor	22	16
Miscellaneous	11	7
Total	100%	100%
<b>1995</b>		
Runaway	12%	31%
Truancy	27	29
Curfew	12	1
Ungovernability	14	23
Liquor	28	12
Miscellaneous	8	5
Total	100%	100%

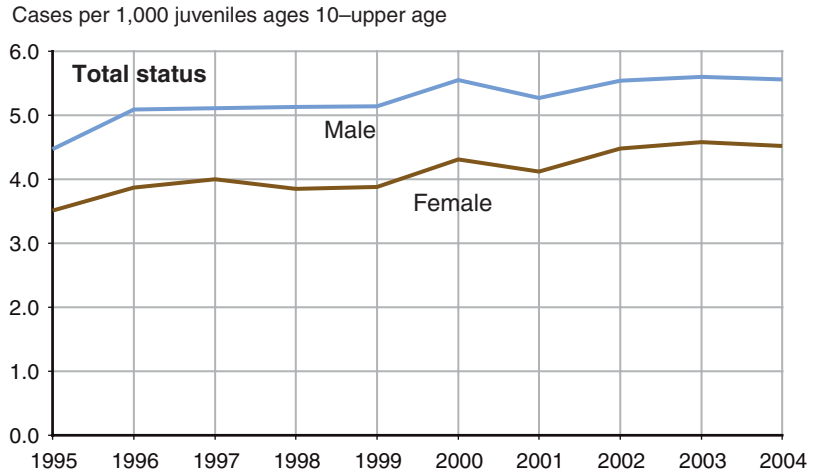
**Note:** Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.



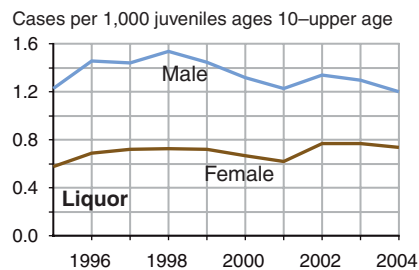
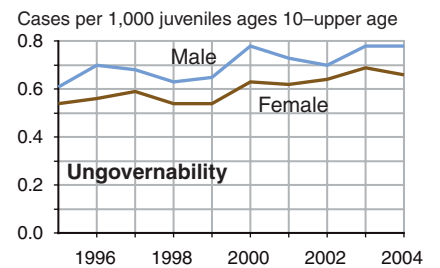
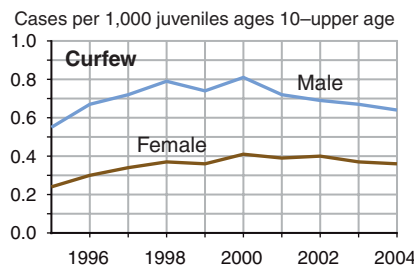
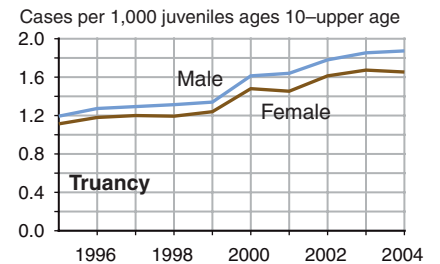
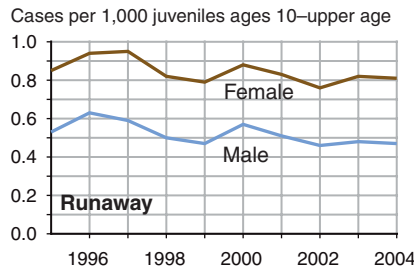
# Gender

- For both males and females, the petitioned status case rate increased between 1995 and 2004.
- Runaway case rates declined between 1995 and 2004 for both males (10%) and females (5%).
- In contrast to previous years, between 2000 and 2004 the truancy case rate for males was higher than the liquor law violation case rate.
- Among females, the truancy case rate was higher than the rates of all other status offense categories for each year between 1995 and 2004.
- For both males and females, the case rates for curfew violations increased between 1995 and 2000 and then declined.
- Between 1995 and 2004, case rates for ungovernability increased 27% for males and 23% for females.

## The petitioned status offense case rates followed similar patterns for males and females between 1995 and 2004



## Between 1995 and 2004, case rates for curfew violations increased 49% for females and 16% for males

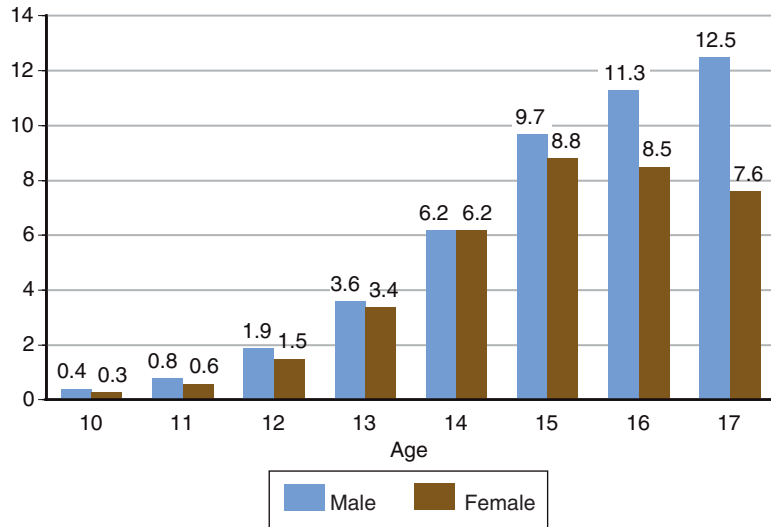




# Gender

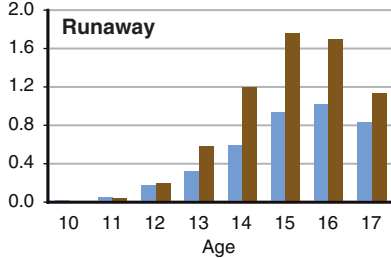
**In 2004, the delinquency case rate for females peaked at age 15 while the male case rate increased through age 17**

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group

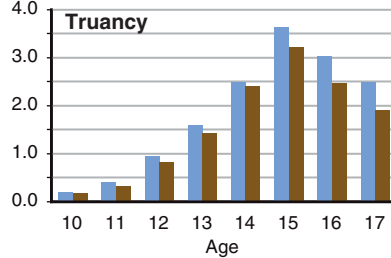


- For males, petitioned status offense case rates increased continuously with age in 2004. Petitioned status offense case rates for females increased through age 15 and then decreased through age 17.
- After age 11, case rates for running away were higher for females than for males in 2004.
- Rates for runaway cases peaked at age 15 for females in 2004; for males, the peak age was 16.
- For both males and females, petitioned status offense case rates increased continuously with age for curfew and liquor law violations in 2004.
- In 2004, petitioned case rates for truancy and ungovernability peaked at age 15 for both males and females.

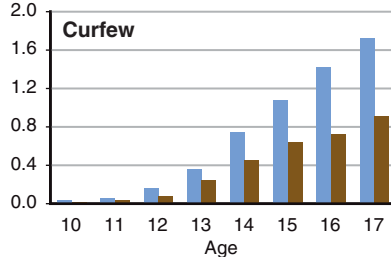
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



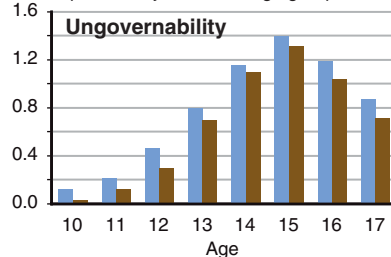
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



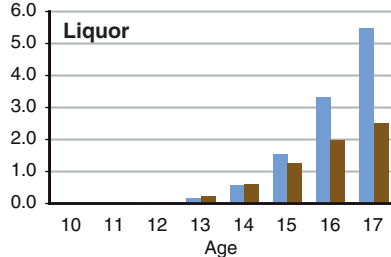
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



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, 1995–2004:

Most serious offense	White <sup>2</sup>	Black	Amer. Indian <sup>3</sup>	Asian/NHPI <sup>4</sup>
Total status	30%	72%	51%	128%
Runaway	-15	62	-2	21
Truancy	66	68	89	205
Curfew	25	81	54	163
Ungov.	15	122	-32	18
Liquor law	13	26	47	212

■ Between 1995 and 2004, the number of truancy and curfew violation cases increased substantially for all racial groups.

## Offense profile of status offense cases by race:

Most serious offense	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian/NHPI
<b>2004</b>				
Runaway	11%	19%	5%	22%
Truancy	35	36	24	40
Curfew	9	11	16	13
Ungovernability	13	23	2	2
Liquor	23	4	47	15
Miscellaneous	9	8	6	8
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>1995</b>				
Runaway	16%	20%	8%	41%
Truancy	27	37	20	30
Curfew	10	10	15	11
Ungovernability	14	18	5	4
Liquor	26	5	48	11
Miscellaneous	6	10	4	2
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

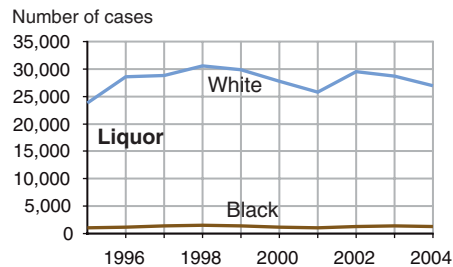
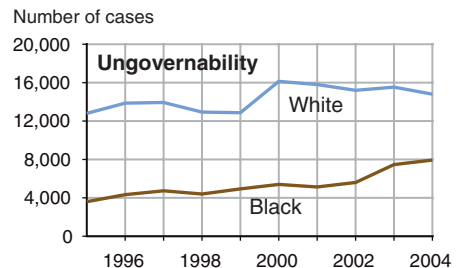
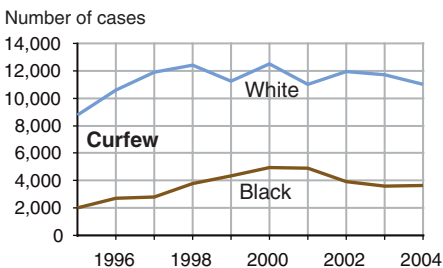
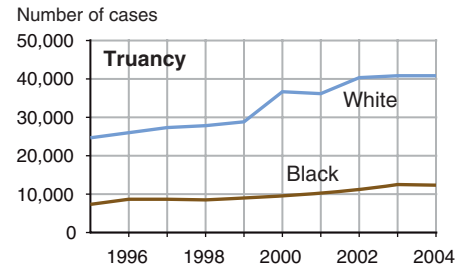
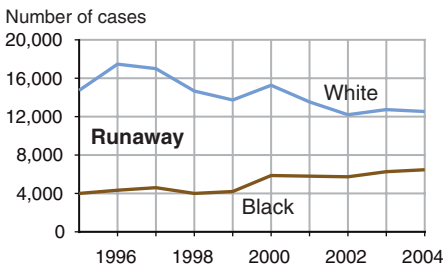
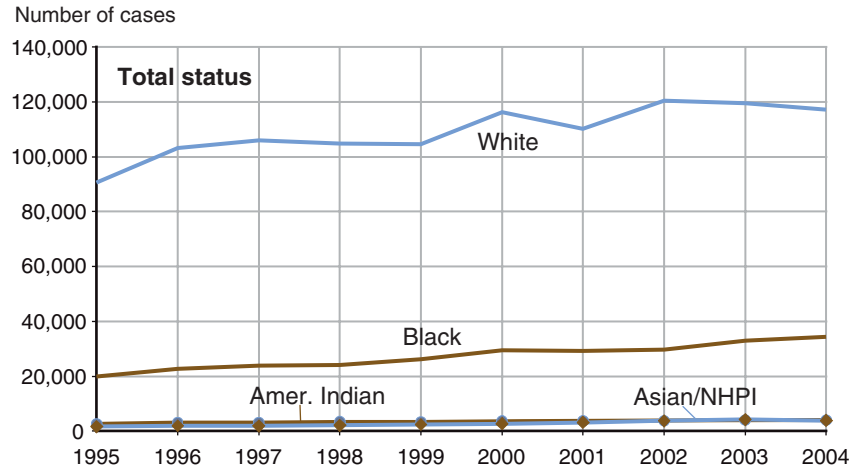
■ In both 1995 and 2004, truancy cases made up the greatest proportion of the caseloads for white, black, and Asian/NHPI juveniles, while liquor law violation cases were the greatest proportion of the caseload for American Indian juveniles.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> The racial classification Asian/NHPI includes Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander.

## Between 1995 and 2004, the petitioned status offense caseload increased for all racial groups

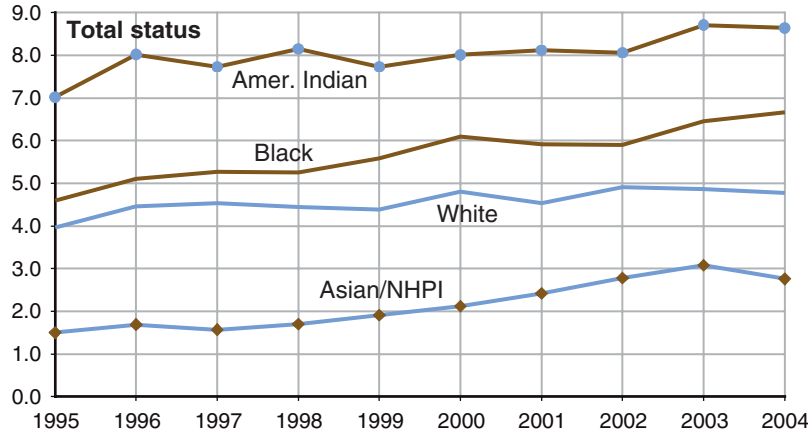


**Note:** Case counts for American Indian and Asian/NHPI youth are not shown in the offense graphs above because their numbers are too small for display.

# Race

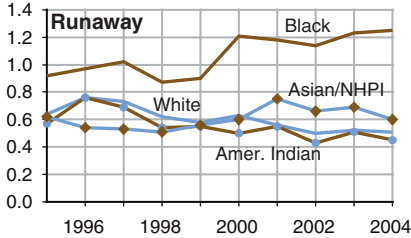
**Between 1995 and 2004, petitioned status offense case rates increased for youth of all racial groups: 84% for Asians/NHPI, 45% for blacks, 23% for American Indians, and 20% for whites**

Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age

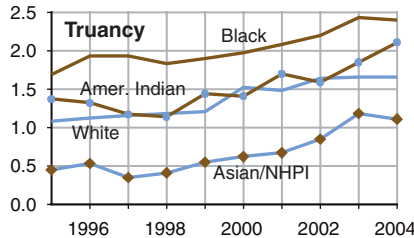


- For all years between 1995 and 2004, the total petitioned status offense case rate for American Indian youth was higher than that for juveniles of all other racial categories.
- Between 1995 and 2004, the increase in runaway and ungovernability case rates for black youth outpaced that for juveniles in any other racial category.

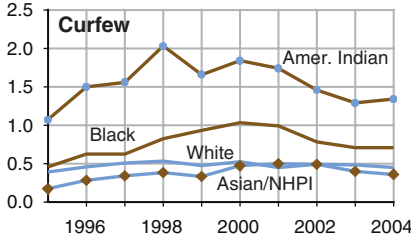
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



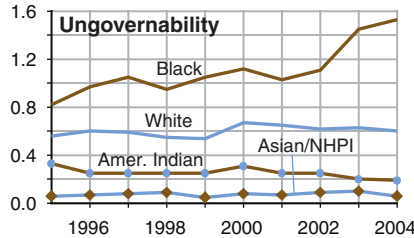
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



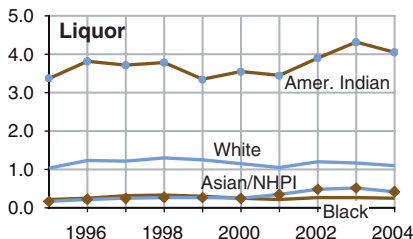
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



# Source of Referral

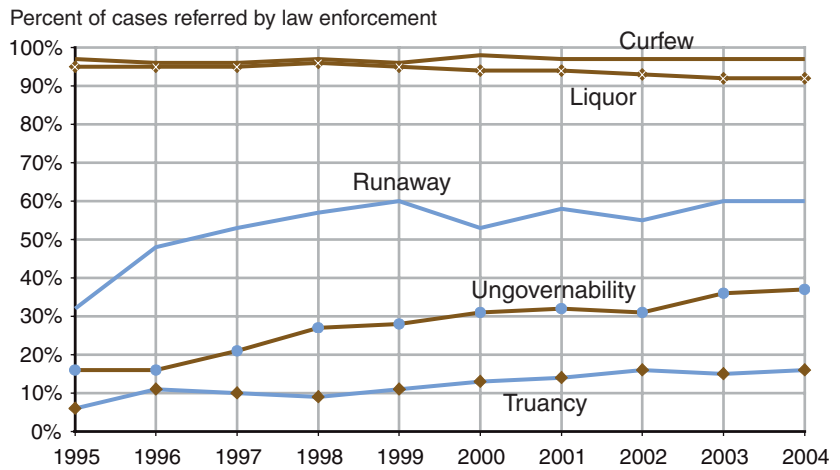
- Status offense cases can be referred to court intake by a number of sources, including law enforcement agencies, schools, relatives, social service agencies, probation officers, and victims.
- Schools referred 72% of the petitioned truancy cases in 2004.
- Relatives referred 42% of the petitioned ungovernability cases in 2004.

### Percentage of petitioned status offense cases referred by law enforcement:

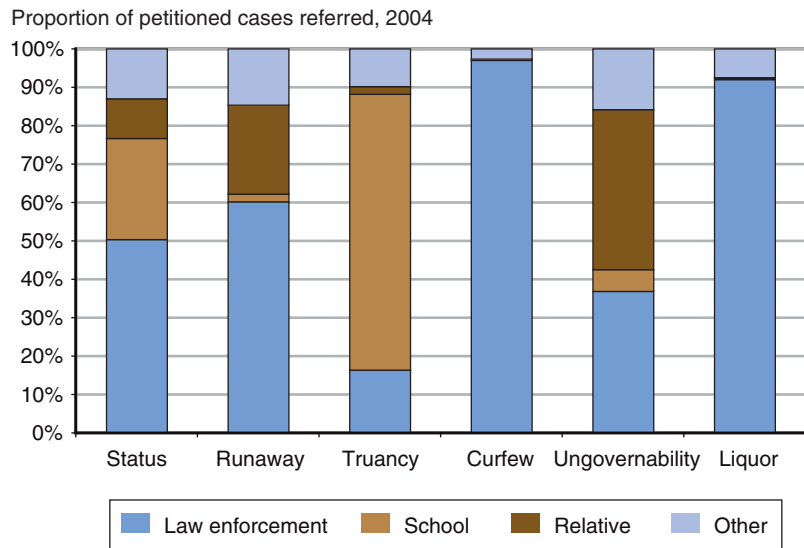
Most serious offense	1995	2004
Total status	45%	50%
Runaway	32	60
Truancy	6	16
Curfew	97	97
Ungovernability	16	37
Liquor law	95	92

- In 2004, law enforcement agencies referred 50% 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 2004.

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

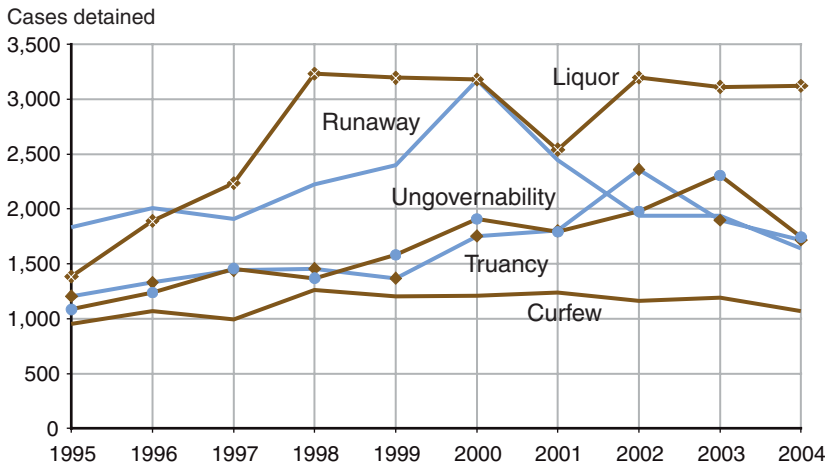


### The source of referral for petitioned status offense cases varied with the nature of the offense

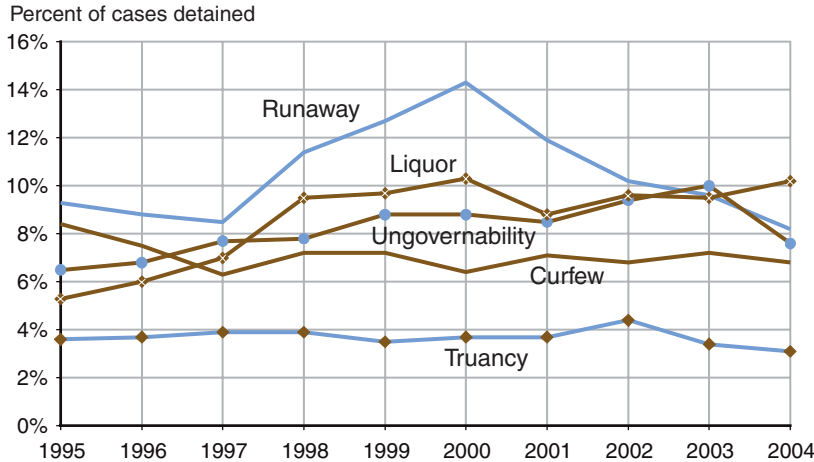


# Detention

## The number of petitioned runaway cases involving detention decreased substantially (48%) between 2000 and 2004



## Between 1995 and 2004, the proportion of status offense cases involving detention has remained relatively stable



## For most demographic groups, petitioned liquor law violation cases were more likely than other status offenses to be detained

Most serious offense	Percentage of petitioned cases detained, 2004							
	15 or younger	16 or older	Male	Female	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian/NHPI
All status	6%	8%	8%	6%	7%	6%	8%	6%
Runaway	9	7	9	8	9	6	11	6
Truancy	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5
Curfew	6	8	7	6	6	7	11	10
Ungov.	7	8	8	7	7	8	7	3
Liquor	10	10	11	9	10	14	4	11

- The number of petitioned status offense cases involving detention increased 58% between 1995 and 2004 (from 7,100 to 11,300). The largest relative increase was for liquor law violation cases (125%).
- Despite the growth in the volume of petitioned status offense cases involving detention, the proportion of cases detained was nearly the same in 2004 (7%) as in 1995 (6%).
- Prior to 1997, runaway cases comprised the largest volume of detained petitioned status offense cases; after that time, cases involving liquor law violations accounted for the largest share of the detained status offense caseload.
- Between 1995 and 2002, runaway cases were more likely than any other status offense to involve detention.
- Between 1995 and 2004, truancy cases were the least likely status offense to involve detention.

### Offense profile of detained status offense cases:

Most serious offense	1995	2004
Runaway	26%	15%
Truancy	17	15
Curfew	13	9
Ungovernability	15	15
Liquor law	19	28
Miscellaneous	10	18
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	7,100	11,300

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

- Compared with 1995, the offense characteristics of the 2004 status offense detention caseload involved a greater proportion of liquor law violation cases and smaller proportions of runaway, truancy, and curfew violation cases.

# Adjudication

- Between 1995 and 2004, the annual number of status offense cases in which the youth was adjudicated a status offender increased from 57,700 to 100,200.
- Between 1995 and 2004, the annual number of cases in which the youth was adjudicated a status offender increased 132% for curfew violations, 84% for truancy, 78% for liquor law violations, 48% for ungovernability, and 5% for running away.

### Offense profile of cases adjudicated a status offender:

Most serious offense	1995	2004
Runaway	14%	9%
Truancy	31	32
Curfew	9	12
Ungovernability	15	13
Liquor	23	24
Miscellaneous	8	10
Total	100%	100%

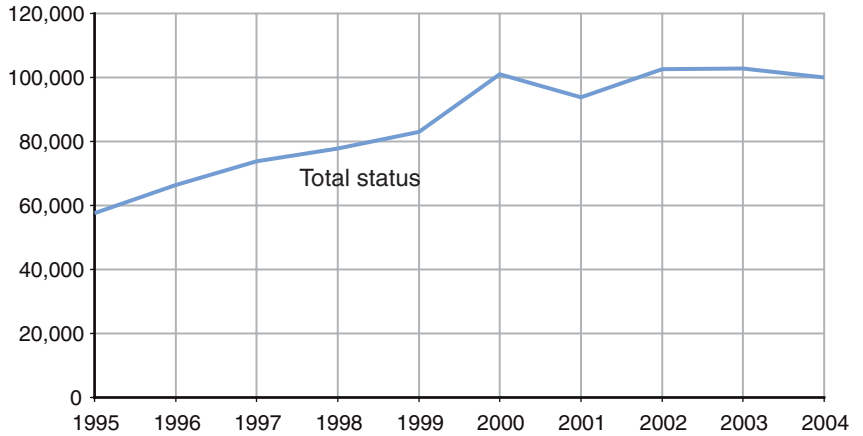
Cases adjudicated a status offender	1995	2004
	57,700	100,200

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

- Compared with 1995, the 2004 adjudicated status offense caseload contained a smaller proportion of runaway cases and a larger proportion of cases involving curfew violations. For both years, cases involving truancy and liquor law violations made up the largest proportions of the adjudicated caseload.

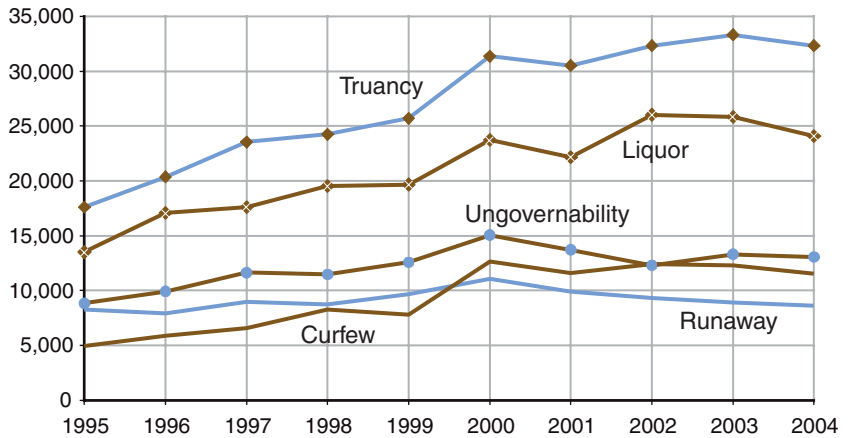
**Between 1995 and 2000, the number of cases in which the youth was adjudicated a status offender increased considerably; since then, the number has stabilized**

Cases adjudicated a status offender



**Between 1995 and 2004, the number of cases in which the youth was adjudicated a status offender increased for all status offense categories**

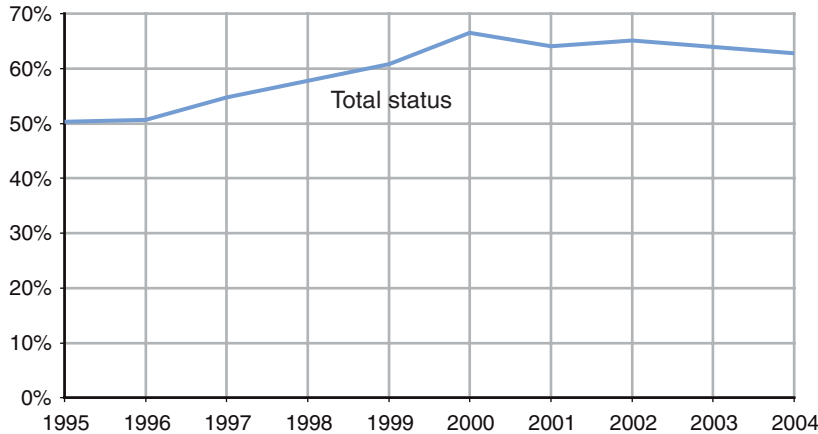
Cases adjudicated a status offender



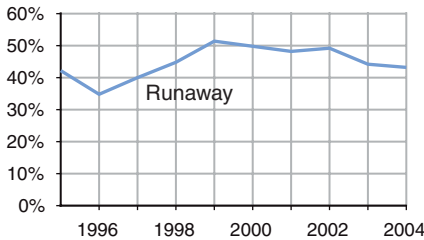
# Adjudication

**Between 2000 and 2004, the likelihood of petitioned status offense cases resulting in an adjudication remained fairly stable**

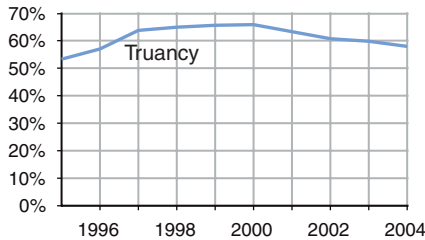
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated a status offender



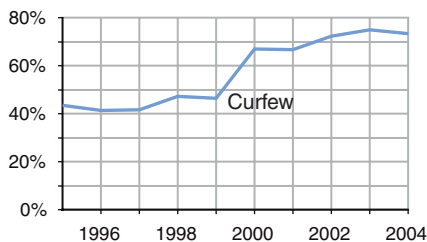
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated



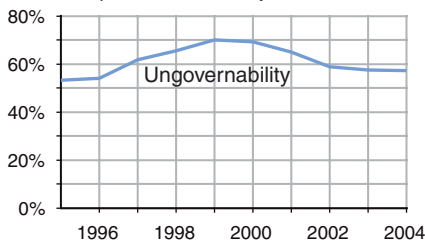
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated



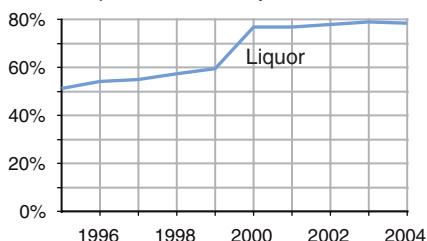
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated



Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated



Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated



- The likelihood of adjudication for petitioned status offense cases increased from 50% in 1995 to 63% in 2004.
- Among the status offense categories in 2004, adjudication was least likely in petitioned runaway cases (43%) and most likely in cases involving liquor law violations (78%).
- Between 1995 and 2004, the likelihood of adjudication among petitioned curfew violation cases increased from 44% to 73%.
- The likelihood of adjudication among petitioned liquor law violation cases increased from 51% in 1995 to 78% in 2004.

## Percentage of petitioned status offense cases adjudicated, 2004:

Most serious offense	15 or younger	16 or older	Male	Female
Total status	61%	65%	64%	61%
Runaway	46	39	43	43
Truancy	58	57	58	59
Curfew	73	74	72	75
Ungov.	59	52	57	57
Liquor	79	78	77	80

Most serious offense	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian/NHPI
Total status	65%	54%	73%	64%
Runaway	45	41	45	34
Truancy	58	56	65	70
Curfew	79	57	68	75
Ungov.	57	57	78	53
Liquor	79	74	81	76

# Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

■ The number of cases adjudicated a status offender that resulted in out-of-home placement increased 67% between 1995 and the peak in 2000, then declined 21% by 2004.

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

Most serious offense	1995	2004
Runaway	24%	14%
Truancy	21	29
Curfew	6	4
Ungovernability	25	18
Liquor	10	19
Miscellaneous	13	16
Total	100%	100%

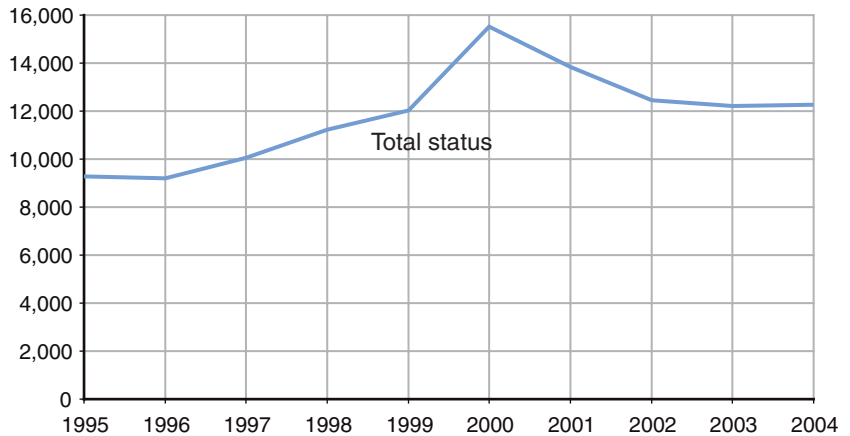
Cases resulting in out-of-home placement	1995	2004
	9,300	12,300

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

■ In 2004, truancy cases were the largest share of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in out-of-home placement; in 1995, runaway and ungovernability cases comprised slightly larger shares than truancy.

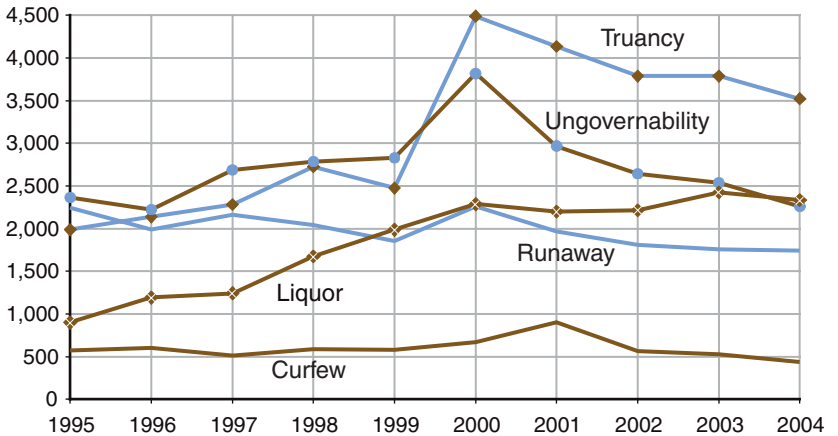
### The number of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in out-of-home placement increased 32% between 1995 and 2004

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

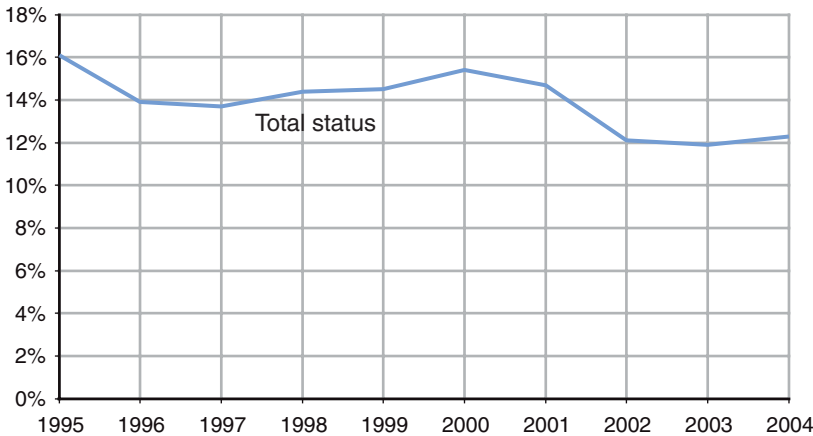




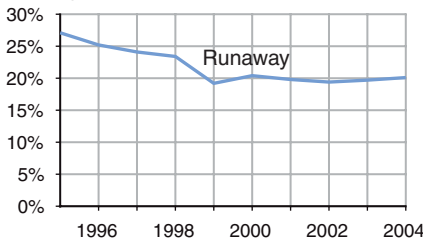
# Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

**The court ordered out-of-home placement in 12% of all adjudicated status offense cases in 2004**

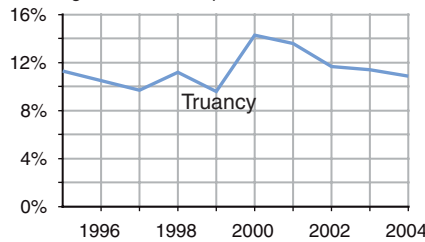
Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement



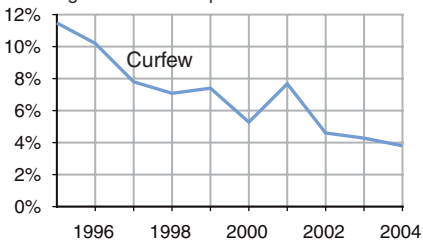
Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement



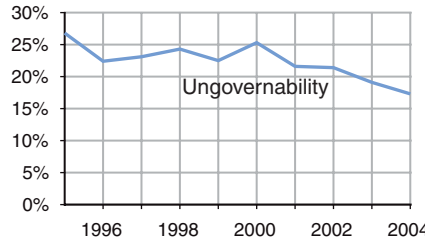
Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement



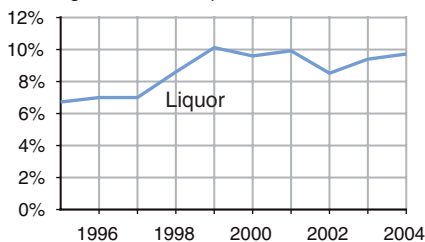
Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement



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



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



- With the exception of cases involving liquor law violations, the likelihood that an adjudicated status offense case would result in out-of-home placement decreased between 1995 and 2004 for each of the major status offense categories.
- Between 1995 and 2004, the largest decline in the proportion of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in out-of-home placement was seen in cases involving ungovernability (from 27% to 17%) followed by curfew cases (from 12% to 4%) and runaway cases (from 27% to 20%).
- The proportion of adjudicated liquor law violation cases resulting in out-of-home placement increased from 7% in 1995 to 10% in 2004.

## Percentage of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in out-of-home placement, 2004:

Most serious offense	15 or younger	16 or older	Male	Female
Total status	13%	12%	12%	12%
Runaway	20	21	21	20
Truancy	12	8	11	11
Curfew	4	3	4	3
Ungov.	17	18	17	17
Liquor	9	10	11	7

Most serious offense	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian/NHPI
Total status	12%	14%	12%	8%
Runaway	19	22	24	12
Truancy	11	12	16	10
Curfew	3	6	3	2
Ungov.	18	16	19	3
Liquor	9	10	16	6

# Dispositions: Probation

- Between 1995 and 2004, the number of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in an order of probation increased 42%, compared with a 32% increase in the number of cases resulting in out-of-home placement.
- Since 1995, the largest percent increase in the number of adjudicated status offense cases receiving probation was seen in ungovernability cases (62%), followed by curfew violations (54%) and truancy and liquor law violation cases (41% each).
- The number of runaway cases increased 4% between 1995 and 2004.
- Between 2000 and 2004, the number of adjudicated cases receiving probation decreased for all status offense categories: 31% for cases involving curfew violations, 26% for runaway cases, 22% for cases involving liquor law violations, 8% for truancy cases, and 3% for ungovernability cases.

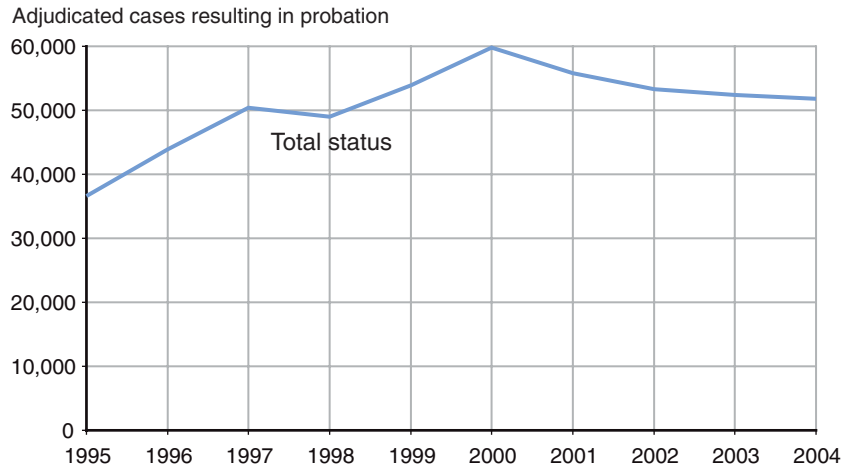
## Offense profile of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in probation:

Most serious offense	1995	2002
Runaway	14%	11%
Truancy	38	38
Curfew	4	5
Ungovernability	16	18
Liquor law	23	23
Miscellaneous	5	7
Total	100%	100%
Cases resulting in formal probation	36,600	51,800

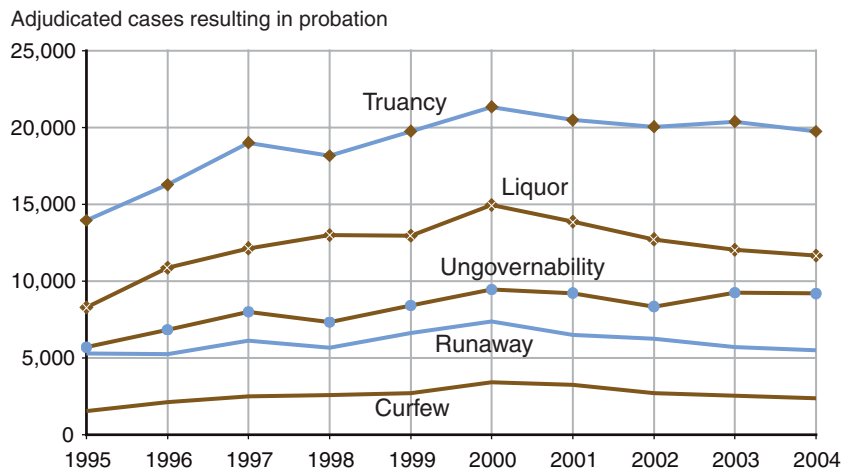
**Note:** Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- In 2004, 38% of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in probation involved truancy offenses; liquor law violations accounted for about one quarter (23%).
- The offense characteristics of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in probation changed very little between 1995 and 2004.

**Between 1995 and the peak year 2000, the number of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in probation increased 64% then declined 13% by 2004**



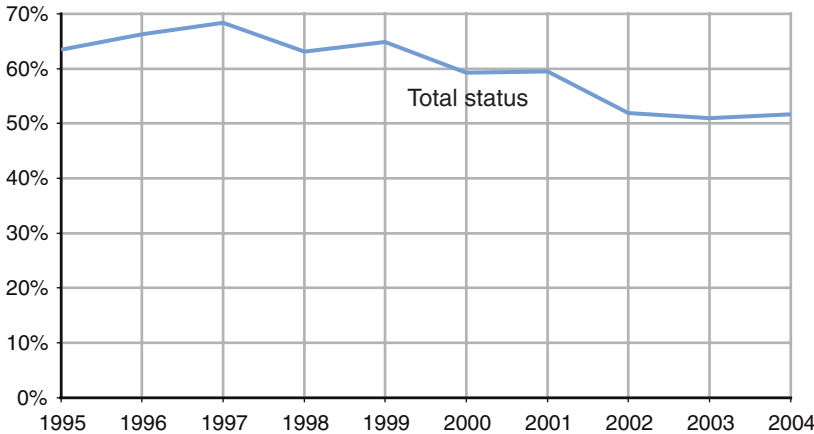
**Between 1995 and 2004, the number of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in probation increased in all five major status offense categories**



# Dispositions: Probation

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

Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in probation



■ Probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 52% of the adjudicated status offense cases in 2004, compared with 63% of the adjudicated caseload in 1995.

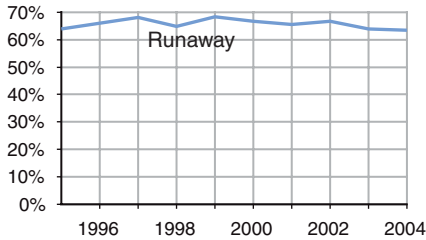
■ In 2004, probation was ordered in 64% of adjudicated runaway cases, 61% of cases involving truancy, 20% of curfew violations, 70% of ungovernability cases, and 48% of cases involving status liquor law violations.

### Percentage of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in probation, 2004:

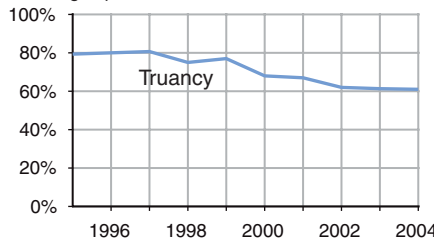
Most serious offense	15 or younger	16 or older	Male	Female
Total status	55%	47%	50%	54%
Runaway	64	62	61	65
Truancy	64	54	59	63
Curfew	23	17	21	19
Ungov.	70	72	70	70
Liquor	47	49	49	48

Most serious offense	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian/NHPI
Total status	50%	59%	45%	49%
Runaway	65	58	67	78
Truancy	60	66	51	67
Curfew	21	18	22	10
Ungov.	68	74	62	86
Liquor	49	45	49	32

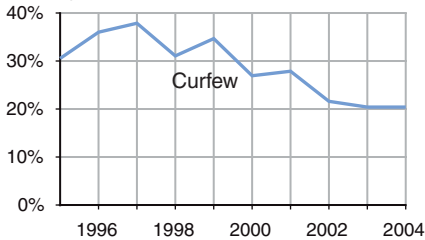
Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in probation



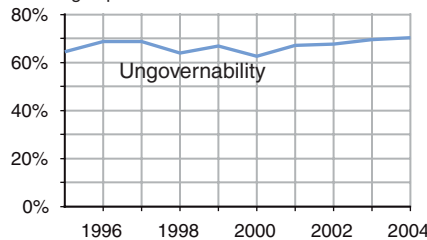
Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in probation



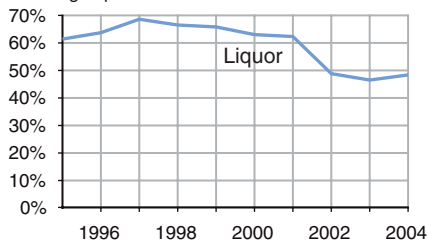
Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in probation



Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in probation



Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in probation



# Case Processing Overview, 2004

- In 2004, 63% of petitioned status offense cases resulted in adjudication.
- In 52% of adjudicated status offense cases, formal probation was the most restrictive sanction ordered by the court.
- In 2004, 12% of adjudicated status offense cases resulted in out-of-home placement.
- Dispositions with minimal continuing supervision by probation staff were ordered in 36% of status offense cases adjudicated delinquent in 2004—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 37% of formally handled status offense cases in 2004, the juvenile was not adjudicated a status offender. The court dismissed 87% of these cases, while 3% resulted in some form of informal probation and 10% in other voluntary dispositions.
- For every 1,000 status offense cases formally processed by juvenile courts in 2004, 325 resulted in formal probation and 77 were placed out of the home.

**Total status**

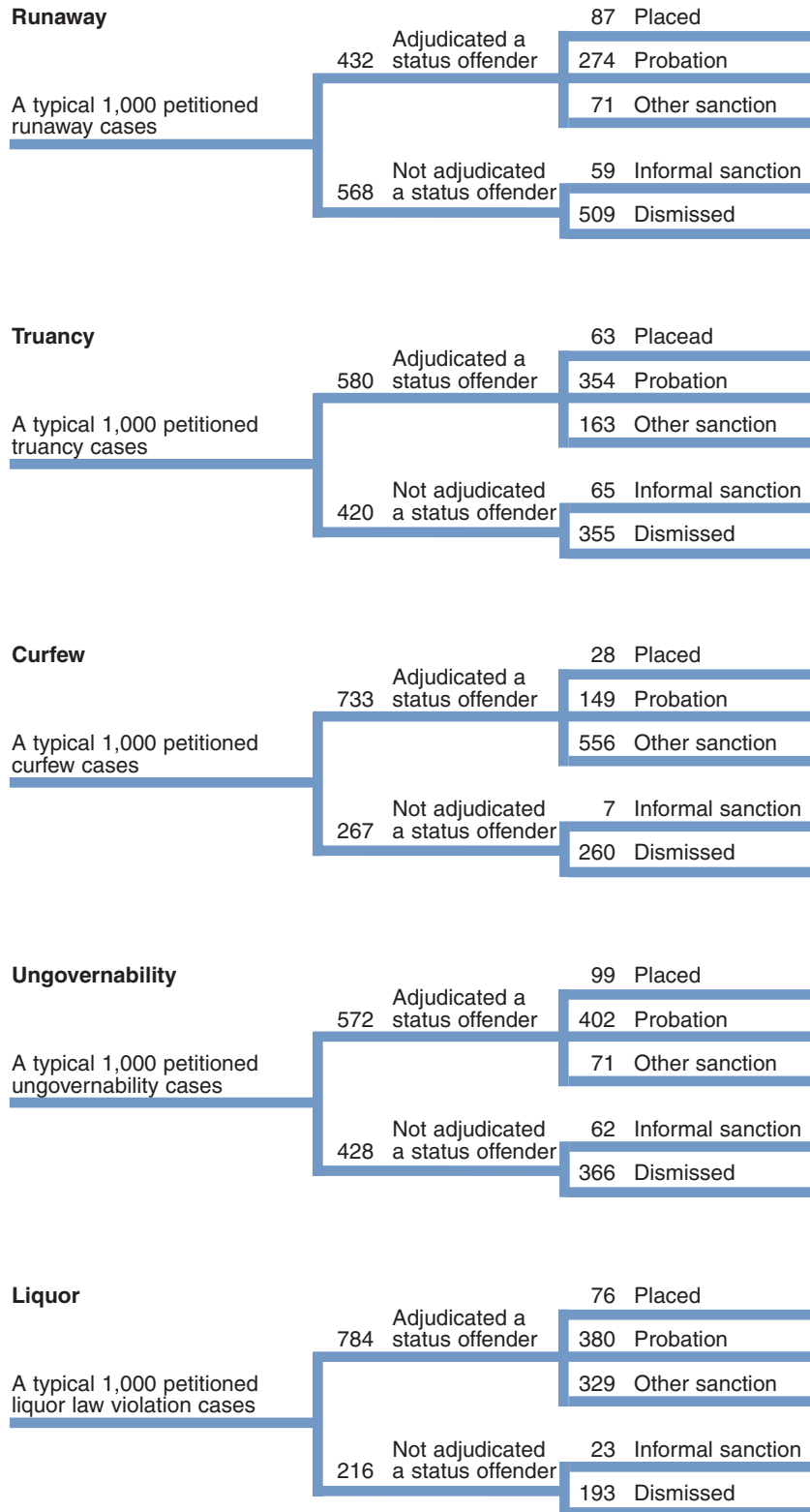
159,400 estimated petitioned status offense cases	Adjudicated a status offender	100,200	63%	Placed	12,300	12%
				Probation	51,800	52%
				Other sanction	36,000	36%
	Not adjudicated a status offender	59,300	37%	Probation	1,700	3%
			Other sanction	6,000	10%	
			Dismissed	51,600	87%	

**Total status**

A typical 1,000 petitioned status offense cases	Adjudicated a status offender	628	77 Placed
			325 Probation
			226 Other sanction
A typical 1,000 petitioned status offense cases	Not adjudicated a status offender	372	11 Probation
			38 Other sanction
			323 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, 2004



**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 (87 of 432 cases), but formal probation was a more likely outcome (274 of 432).

- Among petitioned runaway cases in 2004, youth were not adjudicated a status offender in 568 of a typical 1,000 cases. Of these 568 cases, most were dismissed (90%).

## Truancy Cases

- In 2004, of a typical 1,000 formal truancy cases, 354 resulted in formal probation and 63 were placed out of the home.

## Curfew Violation Cases

- In 2004, for every 1,000 petitioned curfew violation cases, 149 resulted in formal probation following adjudication and 28 were placed out of the home.

- Among petitioned cases involving curfew violations in 2004, in 267 of a typical 1,000 cases, youth were not adjudicated a status offender. Of these 267 cases, 97% were dismissed (260).

## Ungovernability Cases

- For every 1,000 petitioned ungovernability cases in 2004, 70% (402) resulted in formal probation following adjudication and 99 were placed out of the home.

## Liquor Law Violation Cases

- Among petitioned liquor law violation cases in 2004, the most likely outcome was formal probation (380 of 1,000); out-of-home placement was ordered in 76 of a typical 1,000 cases.

- In 2004, among petitioned liquor law violation cases, youth were not adjudicated as status offenders in 216 of a typical 1,000 cases.



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# Appendix A

## Methods

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

### Sources of Data

The Archive collects data in two forms: 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. The aggregation of these standardized case-level data files constitutes the Archive's national case-level database.

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). The compiled data from jurisdictions that contribute only court-level statistics constitute the national court-level database. Together, the two multi-jurisdictional databases (case-level and court-level) are used to generate the Archive's national estimates of delinquency and status offense cases.

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

**Table A-1: 2004 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 13,030	2,614	1,497	175	1,672	66%
2	13,030–54,800	339	201	29	230	70
3	54,801–144,300	101	63	6	69	72
4	More than 144,300	31	24	7	30	98
Total		3,085	1,785	217	2,001	77

\* 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: 2004 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 13,030	2,614	1,591	174	1,765	68%
2	13,030–54,800	339	195	29	224	68
3	54,801–144,300	101	53	6	59	63
4	More than 144,300	31	24	6	30	98
Total		3,085	1,863	215	2,078	74

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

In 2004, case-level data describing 1,083,986 delinquency cases handled by 1,785 jurisdictions in 36 states met the Archive's criteria for inclusion in the development of national estimates. Compatible data were available from Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and

Wisconsin. These courts had jurisdiction over 68% of the nation's juvenile population in 2004. Compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 71,289 delinquency cases from 217 jurisdictions were reported from the states of California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, New York, and Vermont. In all, the Archive received compatible case-level data and court-level statistics on delinquency cases from 2,001 jurisdictions containing 77% of the Nation's juvenile population in 2004 (table A-1).

Case-level data describing 94,092 formally handled status offense cases from 1,863 jurisdictions in 35 states met the criteria for inclusion in the sample for 2004. The contributing states were Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota,

Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. These courts had jurisdiction over 66% of the juvenile population. An additional 215 jurisdictions in 5 states (California, Idaho, Indiana, New York, and Vermont) reported compatible court-level aggregate statistics on 15,317 petitioned status offense cases. Altogether, compatible case-level and court-level data on petitioned status offense cases were available from 2,078 jurisdictions containing 74% of the U.S. juvenile population in 2004 (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.

### Juvenile Population

The volume and characteristics of juvenile court caseloads are partly a function of the size and demographic composition of a jurisdiction's



population. Therefore, a critical element in the Archive's development of national estimates is the population of youth that generate the juvenile court referrals in each jurisdiction—i.e., the “juvenile” population of every U.S. county.

A survey of the Archive's case-level data shows that very few delinquency or status offense cases involve youth younger than 10. Therefore, the lower age limit of the juvenile population is set at 10 years for all jurisdictions. On the other hand, the upper age

limit varies by state. Every state defines an upper age limit for youth who will come under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court if they commit an illegal act. (See “Upper age of jurisdiction” in the “Glossary of Terms” section.) Most states define this age

**Table A-3: Content of Case-Level Data Sources, 2004**

Data source	Age at referral	Gender	Race	Referral source	Referral reason	Secure detention	Manner of handling	Adjudication	Disposition
Alabama	AL	AL	AL	–	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL
Alaska	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK
Arizona	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ
Arkansas	AR	AR	AR	–	AR	–	AR	AR	AR
California	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA
Connecticut	CT	CT	CT	CT	CT	–	CT	CT	CT
District of Columbia	DC	DC	DC	–	DC	–	DC	DC	DC
Florida	FL	FL	FL	–	FL	–	FL	FL	FL
Georgia	GA	GA	GA	GA	GA	–	GA	GA	GA
Hawaii	HI	HI	HI	HI	HI	–	HI	HI	HI
Illinois <sup>1</sup>	IL	IL	–	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL
Indiana <sup>2</sup>	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN
Kentucky	KY	KY	KY	–	KY	–	KY	KY	–
Maine	ME	ME	ME	ME	ME	–	ME	ME	ME
Maryland	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	–	MD	MD	MD
Michigan <sup>3</sup>	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
Ohio <sup>4</sup>	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH
Oklahoma	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Pennsylvania	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	–	PA	PA	PA
Rhode Island	RI	RI	–	RI	RI	RI	RI	RI	RI
South Carolina	SC	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
Virginia	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	–	VA
Washington	WA	WA	WA	WA	WA	–	WA	WA	WA
West Virginia	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV
Wisconsin	WI	WI	WI	–	WI	–	WI	WI	WI
Percentage of estimation sample	99%	99%	94%	72%	97%	40%	100%	95%	97%

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

<sup>1</sup> Data from Cook County only.

<sup>2</sup> Data from Marion County only.

<sup>3</sup> Data from Wayne County only.

<sup>4</sup> Data from Cuyahoga County and Lucas County only.

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., youthful offender legislation and concurrent jurisdiction or extended jurisdiction provisions). In general, however, juvenile courts have responsibility for all law violations committed by youth at or below the upper age of original jurisdiction.

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

The juvenile population estimates used in this Report were developed with data from the Census Bureau.<sup>1</sup> The estimates, separated into

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

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

National Center for Health Statistics. 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/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm) [released on 7/26/2004].

National Center for Health Statistics. 2006. *Estimates of the July 1, 2000–July 1, 2005 United States Resident Population from the Vintage 2005 Postcensal Series by Year, County, Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin* [machine-readable data file]. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available online: [www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm) [released on 9/12/2006].

single-year age groups, reflect the number of whites, blacks, American Indians/Alaskan Natives, and Asians (including Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders) who reside in each county in the Nation and who are between the ages of 10 and the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction.<sup>2</sup>

### Estimation Procedure

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

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 a hot deck procedure. Then the records of the national case-level database are weighted to represent the total number of cases handled by juvenile

<sup>2</sup> Most individuals of Hispanic ancestry are coded as white.

<sup>3</sup> The only information used in this Report that cannot be aggregated by county is data contributed by the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, which identifies only the district in which each case is handled. To use the Florida data, the aggregation criterion is relaxed to include districts. In 2004, there were 3,141 counties in the United States. By replacing Florida's counties with districts, the total number of aggregation units for this Report becomes 3,085. Therefore, while the Report uses the term "county" to describe its aggregation unit, the reader should be aware of the exception made for Florida's data.

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 population of youth between the ages of 10 and 17. The lower and upper population limits of the four strata are defined each year so that each stratum contains one-quarter of the national population of youth between the ages of 10 and 17.

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, manner of handling, 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 manner of handling) are known for every case in the database. Each of the others may contain a missing value code. The estimation procedure for the *JCS* report employs a multi-stage process to impute information for each missing value on each case record in the national case-level database.

Within a county's set of records in the database there may be two types of missing information. For many counties a small proportion of their case-level records are missing valid codes in data elements that are not missing for the vast majority of the other records from that county. For example, the gender of a youth may be unknown on a few records while it is known for all the other youth in the county's database. This type of missing value is labeled "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 "Was child detained?" in the national case-level data has a missing value code on each record from that county. This type of missing value is labeled "format-level missing." (Table A-3 indicates the standardized data elements that were not available from each jurisdiction's 2004 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 limited to records for the same county. First, all the records for a specific county are sorted by disposition date. Then the file is read again, a 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 in this 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 field; this record is called the donor record. The imputation software copies the valid code from the donor record and overwrites the missing value code on the target record with this nonmissing value.

Once a donor record is used in the process, it is not used again unless no other matches can be found for another target record. Also 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 all known variables, 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 manner of handling 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. By definition, limiting the donor pool for format-missing records to records from their own county is fruitless. For format-missing records, the donor pool is defined as the records from all counties in the target record's strata with the same year of disposition and manner of handling.

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. 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 formats

that did not include race, donor pools were developed that limited the pool to counties with racial compositions similar to that of the target record county.

This was accomplished by dividing the counties in the U.S. into five groups defined by the percent of black juveniles in their 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 strata, year of disposition, and manner of handling.

Using this process for the imputation of missing information in the national case-level database, the database then enters the next stage in the estimation process with no missing value codes in any of its data fields.

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

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 between the ages of 10 and 17. In the first step to develop the weights, the Archive determines for each stratum the number of juvenile residents who are under original juvenile court jurisdiction in 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/NHPI (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 3,039,000 white youth between the ages of 10 and 15 resided in the stratum 2 counties that reported case-level data to the Archive. If the Archive's case-level database shows that the juvenile courts in these counties handled 52,605 petitioned delinquency cases involving white youth between the ages of 10 and 15, the number of cases per 1,000 white youth ages 10 to 15 for stratum 2 would be 17.3, or:

$$(52,605/3,039,000) \times 1,000 = 17.3$$

Comparable analyses are then used to establish the stratum 2 case rates for black youth, American Indian youth, and Asian/NHPI youth in the same age group (54.6, 23.3, and 10.9, 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 aggregate statistic.

For example, assume that a jurisdiction in stratum 2 with an upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction of 15 reported it processed 600 cases during the year. Also assume that this jurisdiction had a juvenile population of 12,000 white youth, 5,000 black youth, 500 American Indian youth, and 1,500 Asian/NHPI 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:  
 $(17.3 \times 12,000) / [(17.3 \times 12,000) + (54.6 \times 5,000) + (23.3 \times 500) + (10.9 \times 1,500)] = 41\%$

Black:  
 $(54.6 \times 5,000) / [(17.3 \times 12,000) + (54.6 \times 5,000) + (23.3 \times 500) + (10.9 \times 1,500)] = 54\%$

American Indian:  
 $(23.3 \times 500) / [(17.3 \times 12,000) + (54.6 \times 5,000) + (23.3 \times 500) + (10.9 \times 1,500)] = 2\%$

Asian/NHPI:  
 $(10.9 \times 1,500) / [(17.3 \times 12,000) + (54.6 \times 5,000) + (23.3 \times 500) + (10.9 \times 1,500)] = 3\%$

The jurisdiction's total caseload of 600 would then be allocated based on these proportions. In this example, it would be estimated that 41% of all cases reported in the jurisdiction's aggregate statistics involved white youth, 54% involved black youth, 2% involved American Indian youth, and the remaining 3% involved Asian/NHPI youth. When these proportions are applied to a reported aggregate statistic of 600 cases, this jurisdiction is estimated to have handled 245 cases involving white youth, 322 cases involving black youth, 14 cases involving American Indian youth, and 19 cases involving Asian/NHPI 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 aggregate 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 of 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 41,254 petitioned delinquency cases involving white 16-year-olds from stratum 2 counties. Assume also that

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

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

Finally, by incorporating the weights into all analyses of the national case-level database (a database with no case-level information missing), 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.

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

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

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

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

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

**Formal handling:** See “manner of handling.”

**Informal handling:** See “manner of handling.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Nonpetitioned case:** See “manner of handling.”

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

**Petitioned case:** See “manner of handling.”

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

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

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

- **Black**—A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
- **American Indian**—A person having origins in any of the indigenous peoples of North America, including Alaskan Natives.
- **Asian/NHPI**—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 person offenses as defined below.

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



(FBI's) *Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)*, in which murder/nonnegligent manslaughter does not include negligent manslaughter or vehicular manslaughter.

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

- **Drug law violations**—Includes unlawful sale, purchase, distribution, manufacture, cultivation, transport, possession, or use of a controlled or prohibited substance or drug or drug paraphernalia, or attempt to commit these acts. Sniffing of glue, paint, gasoline, and other inhalants is also included. Hence, the term is broader than the *UCR* category “drug abuse violations.”
- **Offenses against public order**—Includes weapons offenses; nonviolent sex offenses; liquor law violations, not status; disorderly conduct; obstruction of justice; and other offenses against public order as defined below.
  - ◆ **Weapons offenses**—Unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon or accessory, or attempt to commit any of these acts. The term is used in the same sense as the *UCR* category “weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.”
  - ◆ **Sex offenses**—All offenses having a sexual element not involving violence. The term combines the meaning of the *UCR* categories “prostitution and commercialized vice” and “sex offenses.” It includes offenses such as statutory rape, indecent exposure, prostitution, solicitation, pimping, lewdness, fornication, and adultery.
  - ◆ **Liquor law violations, not status**—Being in a public place while intoxicated through consumption of alcohol. It includes public intoxication, drunkenness, and other liquor law violations. It does not include driving under the influence. The term is used in the same sense as the *UCR* category of the same name. Some states treat public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense rather than delinquency.
- Hence, some of these offenses may appear under the status offense code “status liquor law violations.” (When a person who is publicly intoxicated performs acts that cause a disturbance, he or she may be charged with disorderly conduct.)
  - ◆ **Disorderly conduct**—Unlawful interruption of the peace, quiet, or order of a community, including offenses called disturbing the peace, vagrancy, loitering, unlawful assembly, and riot.
  - ◆ **Obstruction of justice**—Intentionally obstructing court or law enforcement efforts in the administration of justice, acting in a way calculated to lessen the authority or dignity of the court, failing to obey the lawful order of a court, escaping from confinement, and violating probation or parole. This term includes contempt, perjury, bribery of witnesses, failure to report a crime, and nonviolent resistance of arrest.
  - ◆ **Other offenses against public order**—Other offenses against government administration or regulation, such as bribery; violations of laws pertaining to fish and game, gambling, health, hitchhiking, and immigration; and false fire alarms.
- **Status offenses**—Includes acts or types of conduct that are offenses only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile and that can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court. Although state statutes defining status offenses vary and some states may classify cases involving these offenses as dependency cases, for the purposes of this Report the following types of offenses are classified as status offenses:
  - ◆ **Runaway**—Leaving the custody and home of parents, guardians, or custodians without permission and failing to return within a reasonable length of time, in violation of a statute regulating the conduct of youth.
  - ◆ **Truancy**—Violation of a compulsory school attendance law.
  - ◆ **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.

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

- **Crime Index**—Includes all offenses contained within the following violent crime and property crime categories.
  - ◆ **Violent Crime Index**—Includes the offenses of murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
  - ◆ **Property Crime Index**—Includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

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

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

- **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.



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# Appendix C

## Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2003 and 2004, by County

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Information on the juvenile courts' petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency, status, and dependency caseloads for each year (2003 and 2004) is presented in the following table. Data for 2003 are presented first, followed by data for 2004. The total population of each reporting jurisdiction, its population age 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction, and its population age 0 through the upper age of jurisdiction are also presented. Case rates (the number of cases per 1,000 juveniles in the population) are presented for each case type for the State. Delinquency and status offense case rates are based on the population age 10 through upper age, while rates for dependency cases are based on the population age 0 through upper age.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2003, by County

Reporting county	2003 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	
<b>Alabama – 67 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Autauga	46,300	6,100	12,500	126	168	31	38	0	—	—
Baldwin	151,600	16,900	35,100	941	182	432	1,254	0	—	—
Barbour	28,800	3,400	7,000	178	*	73	14	0	—	—
Bibb	21,200	2,400	5,200	102	0	54	0	10	—	—
Blount	54,200	6,100	13,200	132	26	85	350	*	—	—
Bullock	11,300	1,300	2,800	21	0	10	0	*	—	—
Butler	20,800	2,500	5,200	50	0	*	0	0	—	—
Calhoun	112,100	11,800	25,900	530	304	91	281	114	—	—
Chambers	35,800	3,900	8,600	123	*	72	11	*	—	—
Coffee	44,500	5,100	10,600	252	0	153	0	*	—	—
Colbert	54,700	5,900	12,500	139	0	7	0	*	—	—
Cullman	78,500	8,500	18,200	280	54	31	496	0	—	—
Dale	49,300	5,600	13,000	177	0	313	0	*	—	—
Dallas	45,100	5,800	12,500	348	*	126	*	*	—	—
De Kalb	66,400	7,100	16,000	146	0	33	0	17	—	—
Elmore	70,600	8,200	17,400	295	0	68	0	*	—	—
Etowah	103,100	11,000	24,000	310	0	79	0	0	—	—
Houston	91,600	10,700	23,000	722	54	206	18	0	—	—
Jackson	53,900	5,900	12,500	199	0	127	0	32	—	—
Jefferson	659,200	73,300	160,000	1,803	598	343	431	0	—	—
Lauderdale	87,100	9,000	19,100	348	71	103	190	37	—	—
Lee	119,100	12,200	26,400	466	59	354	327	83	—	—
Limestone	68,300	7,500	16,300	181	31	17	6	48	—	—
Madison	289,300	33,500	71,400	974	691	23	419	31	—	—
Marshall	84,100	9,200	20,700	335	96	292	629	*	—	—
Mobile	399,900	48,800	107,100	1,902	1,633	334	1,168	187	—	—
Montgomery	222,500	25,700	57,000	1,903	331	41	11	89	—	—
Morgan	112,900	12,900	27,700	627	58	130	451	83	—	—
Russell	49,000	5,900	12,700	421	0	586	0	56	—	—
St. Clair	68,600	7,900	16,600	121	0	289	0	0	—	—
Shelby	159,600	18,000	41,000	306	111	154	321	29	—	—
Talladega	80,100	9,200	19,500	302	52	91	20	10	—	—
Tuscaloosa	166,200	17,000	38,100	832	226	124	106	170	—	—
Walker	70,100	7,400	16,100	377	0	546	0	*	—	—
33 Small Counties	727,800	83,800	177,400	2,719	50	1,900	49	146	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				18,688	4,801	7,321	6,593	1,170	—	—
Population Represented	4,503,700	509,500	1,102,300	509,500	509,500	509,500	509,500	1,102,300	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				36.68	9.42	14.37	12.94	1.06	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	67	—	—
<b>Alaska — 27 Districts</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
27 Small Districts	648,300	90,700	189,100	2,341	4,475	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,341	4,475	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	648,300	90,700	189,100	90,700	90,700	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				25.82	49.35	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				27	27	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Arizona – 15 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Apache	68,400	12,400	24,900	143	239	18	83	—	—	—
Cochise	121,700	15,000	31,800	723	1,333	41	532	—	—	—
Coconino	121,200	16,100	34,100	888	961	123	510	—	—	—
Maricopa	3,388,800	397,800	940,400	11,578	9,190	1,651	7,290	—	—	—
Mohave	172,200	18,500	39,900	789	1,229	54	637	—	—	—
Navajo	104,400	17,500	35,400	624	609	86	336	—	—	—
Pima	891,000	100,500	222,400	5,164	5,575	129	3,175	—	—	—
Pinal	204,500	24,000	52,200	1,346	1,313	165	364	—	—	—
Yavapai	184,600	19,000	38,700	820	1,031	91	464	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2003 and 2004, by County

Reporting county	2003 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	170,600	22,300	50,600	2,340	919	193	1,198	—	—	—
5 Small Counties	151,800	20,100	42,100	1,384	820	305	633	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				25,799	23,219	2,856	15,222	—	—	—
Population Represented	5,579,200	663,200	1,512,600	663,200	663,200	663,200	663,200	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				38.90	35.01	4.31	22.95	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				15	15	15	15	—	—	—
<b>Arkansas – 75 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Benton	172,300	20,400	45,800	254	—	260	—	171	—	—
Craighead	84,700	8,900	20,500	274	—	451	—	45	—	—
Crittenden	51,200	7,000	15,600	432	—	179	—	56	—	—
Faulkner	92,900	10,400	22,900	367	—	354	—	174	—	—
Garland	91,200	9,100	19,400	445	—	454	—	158	—	—
Jefferson	83,000	9,800	21,200	566	—	271	—	222	—	—
Mississippi	49,000	6,300	14,400	340	—	206	—	84	—	—
Pulaski	364,900	39,800	92,500	1,674	—	684	—	382	—	—
Saline	87,400	10,300	21,200	202	—	86	—	63	—	—
Sebastian	117,300	13,200	30,500	330	—	387	—	225	—	—
Washington	169,800	17,900	43,100	784	—	330	—	104	—	—
White	69,600	7,800	16,600	79	—	113	—	48	—	—
63 Small Counties	1,294,500	150,000	316,100	3,874	—	3,473	—	1,378	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				9,621	—	7,248	—	3,110	—	—
Population Represented	2,727,800	311,000	679,600	311,000	—	311,000	—	679,600	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				30.94	—	23.31	—	4.58	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				75	—	75	—	75	—	—
<b>California – 58 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Alameda	1,458,700	156,800	359,300	1,722	4,792	*	77	1,913	—	—
Butte	211,200	23,800	47,800	810	707	11	15	390	—	—
Contra Costa	999,900	120,800	259,300	—	—	—	—	458	—	—
El Dorado	169,200	21,200	40,400	268	276	16	29	336	—	—
Fresno	850,600	120,200	261,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Humboldt	127,900	13,700	28,000	578	738	20	356	62	—	—
Imperial	148,900	21,300	44,800	1,674	16	107	*	79	—	—
Kern	713,400	100,800	218,800	3,260	2,547	6	870	2,643	—	—
Kings	138,700	17,200	39,000	—	—	—	—	113	—	—
Lake	63,400	7,700	14,600	235	327	*	50	53	—	—
Los Angeles	9,860,400	1,210,000	2,707,200	11,035	11,685	106	117	8,452	—	—
Madera	133,700	17,500	38,000	364	781	13	334	143	—	—
Marin	246,600	22,900	49,700	516	607	40	154	35	—	—
Mendocino	88,500	10,600	21,200	371	497	*	28	211	—	—
Merced	231,400	35,300	75,800	593	637	115	378	280	—	—
Monterey	414,400	51,400	116,600	919	1,055	9	21	103	—	—
Napa	131,800	14,600	30,800	481	332	9	46	61	—	—
Nevada	96,300	11,000	20,000	174	322	*	95	56	—	—
Orange	2,960,100	344,500	786,600	7,326	1,783	38	80	2,472	—	—
Placer	293,600	34,500	70,300	451	659	14	30	336	—	—
Riverside	1,782,800	240,300	514,100	1,282	1,348	161	19	3,437	—	—
Sacramento	1,330,700	166,600	361,500	5,869	1,152	7	*	1,227	—	—
San Bernardino	1,862,200	271,400	577,400	6,159	3,702	18	59	4,803	—	—
San Diego	2,918,800	331,100	747,900	5,052	3,397	21	114	2,465	—	—
San Francisco	751,900	45,100	109,000	730	947	*	17	1,169	—	—
San Joaquin	631,900	87,700	188,400	—	—	—	—	673	—	—
San Luis Obispo	253,100	26,000	51,400	912	362	12	26	251	—	—
San Mateo	699,100	70,000	161,000	1,783	878	26	65	287	—	—
Santa Barbara	402,800	45,400	98,800	2,190	1,825	64	499	94	—	—
Santa Clara	1,675,900	175,100	414,600	1,013	2,915	228	150	675	—	—
Santa Cruz	251,700	27,100	58,000	—	—	—	—	180	—	—
Shasta	175,700	21,700	42,200	497	559	*	36	165	—	—
Solano	411,600	53,500	114,000	1,738	756	14	38	219	—	—
Sonoma	467,300	53,600	110,700	—	—	—	—	235	—	—
Stanislaus	491,000	69,000	146,800	1,044	894	*	115	253	—	—
Sutter	84,700	11,000	23,200	271	333	0	24	121	—	—



Reporting county	2003 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Tehama	58,900	7,600	15,100	—	—	—	—	110	—	—
Tulare	391,100	58,000	127,400	2,226	13	8	0	528	—	—
Tuolumne	56,800	5,700	10,700	87	139	*	100	251	—	—
Ventura	790,600	100,800	216,700	1,088	1,498	51	168	399	—	—
Yolo	181,900	20,700	44,200	435	52	16	6	300	—	—
Yuba	63,600	8,800	19,300	43	367	*	*	170	—	—
16 Small Counties	389,800	46,600	90,700	646	1,184	25	324	614	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				63,842	50,082	1,177	4,448	36,822	—	—
Population Represented	35,462,700	4,298,600	9,473,000	3,855,700	3,855,700	3,855,700	3,855,700	9,206,400	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.56	12.99	0.31	1.15	4.00	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				46	46	46	46	55	—	—
<b>Colorado – 63 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Adams	398,500	48,700	114,400	1,146	—	—	—	188	—	—
Arapahoe	516,200	63,300	137,600	1,795	—	—	—	217	—	—
Boulder	300,700	31,700	69,200	926	—	—	—	47	—	—
Denver	556,000	49,800	131,900	2,306	—	—	—	161	—	—
Douglas	224,400	28,700	67,900	736	—	—	—	8	—	—
El Paso	547,800	67,500	151,600	2,040	—	—	—	252	—	—
Jefferson	530,300	63,300	131,700	1,896	—	—	—	209	—	—
Larimer	266,600	29,100	62,100	1,071	—	—	—	63	—	—
Mesa	124,800	14,400	30,100	475	—	—	—	76	—	—
Pueblo	149,000	17,400	37,900	721	—	—	—	160	—	—
Weld	212,000	25,900	58,400	1,243	—	—	—	95	—	—
52 Small Counties	721,400	81,200	171,000	2,643	—	—	—	408	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				16,998	—	—	—	1,884	—	—
Population Represented	4,547,600	521,100	1,164,000	521,100	—	—	—	1,164,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				32.62	—	—	—	1.62	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				63	—	—	—	63	—	—
<b>Connecticut – 13 Venue Districts</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 15										
Bridgeport	—	—	—	903	519	254	202	—	—	—
Danbury	—	—	—	166	197	66	94	—	—	—
Hartford	—	—	—	1,525	846	322	337	—	—	—
Middletown	—	—	—	526	286	295	105	—	—	—
Montville	—	—	—	586	471	240	267	—	—	—
New Haven	—	—	—	2,145	602	763	301	—	—	—
Norwalk	—	—	—	287	135	75	87	—	—	—
Plainville	—	—	—	931	472	231	293	—	—	—
Stamford	—	—	—	334	191	56	62	—	—	—
Talcottville	—	—	—	596	251	245	119	—	—	—
Torrington	—	—	—	399	157	220	147	—	—	—
Waterbury	—	—	—	1,156	586	461	286	—	—	—
Willimantic	—	—	—	392	230	150	114	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				9,946	4,943	3,378	2,414	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,487,000	298,600	742,400	298,600	298,600	298,600	298,600	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Venue Districts				33.30	16.55	11.31	8.08	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Venue Districts				13	13	13	13	—	—	—
<b>Delaware – 3 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Kent	134,600	16,200	34,900	1,416	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Castle	515,100	56,400	123,600	5,160	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex	168,400	16,700	36,000	1,979	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,555	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	818,200	89,400	194,500	89,400	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				95.74	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				3	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2003 and 2004, by County

Reporting county	2003 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	
<b>District of Columbia – 1 District</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
District of Columbia	557,600	45,900	108,800	925	433	11	*	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				925	433	11	2	—	—	—
Population Represented	557,600	45,900	108,800	45,900	45,900	45,900	45,900	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting District				20.15	9.43	0.24	0.04	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				1	1	1	1	—	—	—
<b>Florida – 67 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Alachua	221,700	20,600	44,300	724	325	*	*	—	—	—
Bay	154,900	17,300	37,000	637	232	62	29	—	—	—
Brevard	505,800	54,500	109,100	1,072	735	11	11	—	—	—
Broward	1,728,900	191,500	423,400	3,838	1,851	9	10	—	—	—
Charlotte	152,800	12,200	24,400	296	334	*	6	—	—	—
Citrus	126,700	11,400	21,700	253	127	*	6	—	—	—
Clay	157,000	20,700	41,500	432	276	*	*	—	—	—
Collier	286,100	26,000	59,400	681	341	12	19	—	—	—
Columbia	60,300	7,000	15,000	156	95	0	*	—	—	—
Duval	812,300	97,000	217,500	1,809	1,596	*	9	—	—	—
Escambia	297,000	32,100	69,900	1,270	508	14	24	—	—	—
Hernando	143,500	13,700	27,600	221	175	0	*	—	—	—
Highlands	91,100	8,300	17,600	292	199	*	*	—	—	—
Hillsborough	1,073,400	123,800	276,100	2,419	2,550	11	25	—	—	—
Indian River	120,200	11,200	23,000	319	105	*	*	—	—	—
Lake	246,800	23,500	50,300	526	251	8	9	—	—	—
Lee	492,500	45,900	100,900	1,187	853	18	16	—	—	—
Leon	242,100	23,300	52,000	607	291	17	17	—	—	—
Manatee	287,600	28,100	62,000	878	414	*	*	—	—	—
Marion	281,200	29,100	60,000	855	473	*	10	—	—	—
Martin	135,000	12,600	25,500	392	184	10	*	—	—	—
Miami-Dade	2,336,100	266,700	583,400	4,473	1,158	13	*	—	—	—
Monroe	79,000	6,300	13,700	108	143	*	8	—	—	—
Nassau	61,600	7,300	14,800	112	84	*	*	—	—	—
Okaloosa	177,800	20,200	44,100	616	210	50	9	—	—	—
Orange	964,100	110,700	250,600	3,208	1,089	10	17	—	—	—
Osceola	206,000	25,400	55,000	548	108	*	*	—	—	—
Palm Beach	1,212,400	122,300	264,700	1,811	1,900	6	30	—	—	—
Pasco	388,200	38,100	81,100	979	267	14	*	—	—	—
Pinellas	926,000	87,000	184,400	3,037	1,188	35	9	—	—	—
Polk	510,800	58,100	126,800	1,720	1,232	7	24	—	—	—
Putnam	71,800	8,500	17,700	359	128	*	0	—	—	—
St. Johns	142,900	16,000	31,700	470	213	12	9	—	—	—
St. Lucie	214,000	23,300	48,200	693	228	*	*	—	—	—
Santa Rosa	132,300	16,400	33,300	368	123	16	23	—	—	—
Sarasota	346,900	28,500	58,300	663	372	*	7	—	—	—
Seminole	385,400	46,100	96,100	941	532	14	15	—	—	—
Volusia	467,700	46,600	95,500	1,632	939	14	19	—	—	—
29 Small Counties	759,100	82,000	171,700	1,963	877	27	28	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				42,565	22,706	426	429	—	—	—
Population Represented	16,999,200	1,819,400	3,929,200	1,819,400	1,819,400	1,819,400	1,819,400	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				23.39	12.48	0.23	0.24	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	—	—	—
<b>Georgia – 159 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Baldwin	45,100	3,900	8,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bartow	85,100	9,100	22,500	284	212	155	111	161	77	—
Bibb	154,600	16,100	39,700	1,887	—	258	—	1,005	—	—
Bulloch	59,000	5,100	11,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carroll	98,800	9,900	24,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catoosa	58,300	6,100	13,900	359	—	162	—	119	—	—
Chatham	236,100	23,500	56,600	1,676	332	312	50	385	21	—
Cherokee	166,900	17,900	44,300	430	66	168	26	335	11	—

Reporting county	2003 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	103,100	6,700	17,900	528	148	168	81	112	15	—
Clayton	259,700	30,400	74,600	2,585	1,206	396	105	903	32	—
Cobb	646,200	65,200	161,500	3,642	—	703	—	1,445	—	—
Columbia	97,200	11,800	25,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coweta	101,600	11,100	27,100	264	128	45	46	189	7	—
De Kalb	673,800	62,700	160,900	4,515	—	1,531	—	1,583	—	—
Dougherty	95,700	10,200	25,000	1,035	100	51	140	115	*	—
Douglas	101,900	11,400	26,600	1,211	—	357	—	283	—	—
Fayette	98,800	12,500	24,100	429	63	109	40	57	27	—
Floyd	93,400	9,200	21,900	733	—	519	—	659	—	—
Forsyth	124,200	12,200	33,100	306	—	155	—	155	—	—
Fulton	815,900	77,500	195,600	3,063	2,107	376	420	2,003	411	—
Glynn	70,400	7,200	16,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gwinnett	673,800	71,500	180,000	2,282	558	719	201	684	12	—
Hall	156,400	15,500	40,900	783	108	201	*	216	10	—
Henry	150,200	17,000	40,400	846	161	217	69	473	165	—
Houston	120,100	13,700	31,000	1,726	—	1,014	—	566	—	—
Laurens	46,500	4,900	11,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liberty	59,800	7,000	19,800	256	—	211	—	130	—	—
Lowndes	94,500	9,800	23,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muscogee	182,300	19,600	48,000	1,362	1,052	351	410	0	*	—
Newton	76,500	8,200	20,200	710	83	221	53	116	*	—
Paulding	100,000	11,600	28,900	371	—	146	—	315	—	—
Richmond	197,100	21,200	50,900	2,804	—	990	—	232	—	—
Rockdale	75,000	8,800	19,000	336	—	109	—	193	—	—
Spalding	60,500	6,700	15,700	640	23	108	*	11	*	—
Thomas	43,800	4,800	10,800	295	—	37	—	126	—	—
Troup	60,400	6,700	15,700	492	264	48	89	188	22	—
Walker	62,700	6,200	14,300	250	52	119	39	155	0	—
Walton	69,500	7,500	18,200	514	153	124	32	93	13	—
Whitfield	87,800	9,100	24,200	580	111	231	39	351	23	—
120 Small Counties	2,173,700	230,000	533,700	7,851	276	2,875	133	3,138	21	—
Number of Reported Cases				45,045	7,203	13,186	2,091	16,496	875	—
Population Represented	8,676,500	899,700	2,178,400	766,700	382,300	766,700	382,300	1,871,600	941,800	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				58.75	18.84	17.20	5.47	8.81	0.93	—
Number of Reporting Counties				100	23	100	23	100	23	—
<b>Hawaii – 5 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Hawaii	158,700	20,100	41,400	493	625	333	675	—	—	—
Honolulu	893,400	90,200	206,600	1,589	379	279	1,835	—	—	—
Kalawao	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
Kauai	60,700	7,500	15,200	370	45	63	471	—	—	—
Maui	135,800	15,200	33,200	412	152	204	402	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,864	1,201	879	3,383	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,248,800	133,000	296,500	133,000	133,000	133,000	133,000	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.54	9.03	6.61	25.44	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				5	5	5	5	—	—	—
<b>Idaho – 44 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Ada	325,500	38,000	86,000	2,350	307	—	—	120	69	—
Bannock	75,500	8,800	20,900	0	2,062	—	—	0	144	—
Bonneville	87,200	12,200	26,500	0	593	—	—	0	65	—
Canyon	152,000	19,500	46,100	0	1,486	—	—	0	165	—
Kootenai	117,600	14,400	30,200	0	1,002	—	—	0	120	—
Twin Falls	67,100	8,200	17,800	0	1,614	—	—	0	63	—
38 Small Counties	542,200	69,200	144,900	3,556	1,809	—	—	317	140	—
Number of Reported Cases				5,906	8,873	—	—	437	766	—
Population Represented	1,367,000	170,200	372,400	170,200	170,200	—	—	372,400	372,400	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.70	52.13	—	—	1.17	2.06	—
Number of Reporting Counties				44	44	—	—	44	44	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2003 and 2004, by County

Reporting county	2003 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	
<b>Illinois – 102 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Adams	67,400	6,800	15,100	72	—	10	—	56	—	—
Champaign	183,900	14,600	35,800	84	—	7	—	99	—	—
Coles	51,700	3,900	9,300	148	—	6	—	34	—	—
Cook	5,347,600	534,500	1,307,200	8,974	5,021	*	—	1,739	—	—
De Kalb	93,700	8,300	19,600	174	—	21	—	75	—	—
Du Page	924,200	95,600	226,700	1,026	—	46	—	73	—	—
Henry	50,700	5,200	11,200	52	—	*	—	27	—	—
Jackson	58,100	4,400	10,300	68	—	*	—	15	—	—
Kane	458,400	51,000	128,700	916	—	15	—	75	—	—
Kankakee	106,300	11,500	26,400	286	—	17	—	36	—	—
Knox	54,400	4,800	11,100	160	—	0	—	20	—	—
Lake	682,200	77,300	185,600	889	—	9	—	197	—	—
La Salle	112,000	11,200	25,300	251	—	18	—	35	—	—
McHenry	288,700	33,500	77,800	246	—	*	—	96	—	—
McLean	156,900	14,100	34,200	110	—	8	—	105	—	—
Macon	111,300	10,900	25,300	355	—	12	—	59	—	—
Madison	263,200	26,200	59,400	618	—	18	—	198	—	—
Peoria	182,100	17,600	43,100	486	—	7	—	144	—	—
Rock Island	147,800	13,700	32,600	166	—	0	—	144	—	—
St. Clair	258,500	28,700	64,900	419	—	78	—	84	—	—
Sangamon	191,900	18,900	43,800	172	—	9	—	170	—	—
Tazewell	128,400	12,300	28,100	144	—	*	—	92	—	—
Vermilion	82,900	8,000	19,100	195	—	44	—	125	—	—
Whiteside	60,000	5,900	13,500	113	—	*	—	35	—	—
Will	585,500	66,600	159,000	457	—	87	—	88	—	—
Williamson	62,500	5,700	13,000	73	—	12	—	95	—	—
Winnebago	284,700	29,900	69,800	510	—	30	—	318	—	—
75 Small Counties	1,654,100	163,900	360,700	3,793	—	174	—	955	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				20,957	5,021	648	—	5,189	—	—
Population Represented	12,649,100	1,285,100	3,056,700	1,285,100	534,500	1,283,900	—	3,056,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.31	9.39	0.50	—	1.70	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				102	1	100	—	102	—	—
<b>Indiana – 92 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allen	340,400	42,400	95,300	2,622	1,027	1,088	357	278	—	—
Bartholomew	72,300	8,800	19,100	141	90	19	68	27	—	—
Clark	99,500	10,800	24,400	494	67	81	20	98	—	—
Delaware	118,400	11,900	25,600	1,372	64	573	87	252	—	—
Elkhart	189,000	24,300	55,100	904	549	152	395	71	—	—
Floyd	71,300	8,700	18,200	167	294	28	180	35	—	—
Grant	72,100	8,100	17,000	400	53	47	37	44	—	—
Hamilton	220,900	29,000	66,300	839	199	97	25	442	—	—
Hancock	59,600	7,300	15,200	62	81	6	21	32	—	—
Hendricks	118,900	15,200	32,000	472	212	106	80	10	—	—
Henry	47,800	5,500	11,400	104	18	26	14	83	—	—
Howard	84,800	9,800	21,900	358	115	51	15	41	—	—
Johnson	123,600	15,100	32,900	557	9	89	8	100	—	—
Knox	38,500	4,100	8,500	28	18	11	12	25	—	—
Kosciusko	75,300	9,400	20,600	108	43	0	25	19	—	—
Lake	488,100	59,400	129,500	2,138	28	390	403	708	—	—
La Porte	109,800	12,400	26,800	742	*	136	11	130	—	—
Lawrence	46,400	5,100	11,200	141	37	46	29	7	—	—
Madison	131,100	14,500	31,300	851	65	422	77	125	—	—
Marion	863,900	99,000	231,500	5,255	327	921	75	1,404	—	—
Marshall	46,300	5,900	12,700	94	22	29	8	80	—	—
Monroe	120,600	9,400	21,400	235	73	114	45	196	—	—
Morgan	68,800	8,500	18,200	167	38	23	40	20	—	—
Porter	152,800	18,100	37,800	453	77	58	98	112	—	—
St. Joseph	265,900	31,200	69,500	946	157	102	9	257	—	—
Shelby	43,600	5,400	11,400	99	65	15	38	46	—	—
Tippecanoe	151,200	13,700	31,600	402	59	584	22	181	—	—
Vanderburgh	172,600	18,100	40,500	517	79	107	27	275	—	—

Reporting county	2003 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Vigo	104,300	11,000	24,000	312	14	122	64	118	—	—
Warrick	54,700	6,900	14,000	76	155	6	198	27	—	—
Wayne	70,200	8,000	17,000	79	122	*	32	121	—	—
61 Small Counties	1,576,700	193,800	408,100	4,266	1,623	833	1,255	1,837	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				25,401	5,783	6,287	3,775	7,201	—	—
Population Represented	6,199,600	731,100	1,599,600	731,100	731,100	731,100	731,100	1,599,600	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.74	7.91	8.60	5.16	4.50	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				92	92	92	92	92	—	—
<b>Iowa – 99 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Black Hawk	125,900	12,500	27,300	279	—	—	—	164	—	—
Cerro Gordo	45,300	4,800	9,900	75	—	—	—	136	—	—
Clinton	49,800	5,800	11,900	108	—	—	—	53	—	—
Des Moines	41,200	4,400	9,500	110	—	—	—	79	—	—
Dubuque	90,500	10,100	21,500	294	—	—	—	159	—	—
Johnson	114,900	9,400	21,900	226	—	—	—	104	—	—
Linn	196,000	21,200	47,800	462	—	—	—	442	—	—
Muscatine	42,100	4,900	10,700	39	—	—	—	82	—	—
Polk	388,800	41,800	97,700	1,261	—	—	—	818	—	—
Pottawattamie	88,500	10,300	21,700	446	—	—	—	441	—	—
Scott	159,500	18,700	40,300	556	—	—	—	159	—	—
Story	80,300	6,300	14,000	91	—	—	—	*	—	—
Warren	42,200	5,000	10,300	94	—	—	—	53	—	—
Woodbury	103,200	12,200	27,600	179	—	—	—	336	—	—
85 Small Counties	1,373,800	158,400	319,300	2,521	—	—	—	2,505	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,741	—	—	—	5,533	—	—
Population Represented	2,942,000	325,600	691,300	325,600	—	—	—	691,300	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				20.70	—	—	—	8.00	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				99	—	—	—	99	—	—
<b>Kansas – 105 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Butler	61,100	8,100	16,100	338	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas	102,000	8,900	19,800	199	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson	486,900	57,000	126,700	2,673	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leavenworth	72,100	8,600	18,200	341	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reno	63,800	6,900	14,900	394	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riley	63,000	4,700	11,900	128	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saline	53,800	6,100	13,500	973	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sedgwick	462,200	55,900	127,000	1,505	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shawnee	171,300	19,000	42,200	575	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyandotte	157,000	19,100	44,000	1,258	—	—	—	—	—	—
95 Small Counties	1,031,600	123,400	257,300	6,197	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				14,581	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	2,724,800	317,500	691,600	317,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				45.92	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				105	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Maine – 16 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Androscoggin	106,100	11,700	24,100	77	112	*	*	—	—	—
Aroostook	73,300	7,900	15,200	217	120	14	24	—	—	—
Cumberland	272,200	29,200	60,000	920	398	33	37	—	—	—
Kennebec	119,600	13,500	26,300	314	177	34	46	—	—	—
Oxford	56,100	6,500	12,300	97	61	*	*	—	—	—
Penobscot	148,000	15,600	31,000	362	191	21	29	—	—	—
Somerset	51,400	6,000	11,700	98	74	12	*	—	—	—
York	198,200	22,900	45,400	710	236	59	74	—	—	—
8 Small Counties	284,300	31,300	60,500	539	277	59	51	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				3,334	1,646	236	272	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,309,200	144,700	286,400	144,700	144,700	144,700	144,700	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				23.04	11.38	1.63	1.88	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				16	16	16	16	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2003 and 2004, by County

Reporting county	2003 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	
<b>Maryland – 24 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allegany	73,800	7,200	14,600	183	508	13	201	—	—	—
Anne Arundel	505,200	57,800	125,400	1,353	2,998	*	166	—	—	—
Baltimore	775,200	86,000	179,300	3,351	2,612	*	116	—	—	—
Calvert	84,200	11,600	22,800	322	382	0	124	—	—	—
Carroll	163,200	21,100	42,100	416	486	14	129	—	—	—
Cecil	93,000	11,900	24,200	390	578	*	78	—	—	—
Charles	132,300	17,500	36,300	498	1,024	0	174	—	—	—
Frederick	213,600	26,600	56,800	736	709	51	266	—	—	—
Harford	232,000	29,600	61,600	623	1,202	6	214	—	—	—
Howard	263,900	33,500	71,700	501	936	0	63	—	—	—
Montgomery	915,100	104,100	230,300	1,443	1,563	12	56	—	—	—
Prince George's	836,400	100,200	222,300	1,976	2,214	*	219	—	—	—
St. Mary's	92,700	11,600	24,800	192	446	0	66	—	—	—
Washington	136,900	14,700	31,300	472	687	*	156	—	—	—
Wicomico	87,600	9,800	21,000	217	1,215	*	141	—	—	—
Baltimore City	643,300	74,300	160,700	6,481	3,741	10	166	—	—	—
8 Small Counties	264,000	28,500	57,500	773	2,986	28	366	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				19,927	24,287	149	2,701	—	—	—
Population Represented	5,512,300	646,000	1,382,900	646,000	646,000	646,000	646,000	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				30.85	37.60	0.23	4.18	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				24	24	24	24	—	—	—
<b>Massachusetts – 14 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Barnstable	229,100	19,500	40,800	3,018	—	478	—	107	—	—
Berkshire	133,100	12,300	25,700	1,290	—	230	—	79	—	—
Bristol	547,000	53,500	121,600	4,741	—	1,208	—	303	—	—
Dukes	15,600	1,400	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex	738,300	73,900	172,600	4,887	—	1,130	—	360	—	—
Franklin	72,000	7,000	14,300	1,366	—	303	—	115	—	—
Hampden	461,600	48,600	107,800	4,521	—	937	—	419	—	—
Hampshire	153,700	12,100	25,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	1,466,600	126,900	306,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nantucket	10,000	700	1,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norfolk	653,300	60,200	142,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth	488,100	51,900	117,300	2,332	—	436	—	138	—	—
Suffolk	676,300	51,900	129,600	5,565	—	1,766	—	378	—	—
Worcester	775,800	79,100	180,100	5,055	—	1,459	—	435	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				32,775	—	7,947	—	2,334	—	—
Population Represented	6,420,400	598,900	1,389,800	397,600	—	397,600	—	909,900	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				82.44	—	19.99	—	2.56	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				9	—	9	—	9	—	—
<b>Michigan – 83 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Allegan	110,700	12,700	28,000	724	—	—	—	73	—	—
Barry	58,900	6,400	14,000	381	—	—	—	39	—	—
Bay	109,500	10,900	24,100	705	—	—	—	53	—	—
Berrien	162,900	17,200	38,500	1,439	—	—	—	159	—	—
Calhoun	138,900	14,700	33,100	1,200	—	—	—	150	—	—
Cass	51,500	5,400	11,600	428	—	—	—	106	—	—
Clinton	67,800	7,500	16,500	224	—	—	—	34	—	—
Eaton	106,500	11,000	24,300	740	—	—	—	54	—	—
Genesee	442,700	48,500	111,700	1,729	—	—	—	501	—	—
Grand Traverse	82,000	8,300	17,900	615	—	—	—	54	—	—
Ingham	279,900	25,300	60,700	1,455	—	—	—	662	—	—
Ionia	63,700	6,600	15,100	440	—	—	—	33	—	—
Isabella	64,300	5,100	11,600	432	—	—	—	116	—	—
Jackson	162,500	16,900	37,900	1,528	—	—	—	217	—	—
Kalamazoo	241,700	23,000	53,900	2,925	—	—	—	582	—	—
Kent	590,600	64,200	154,300	4,543	—	—	—	393	—	—
Lapeer	91,600	10,300	22,000	470	—	—	—	31	—	—

Reporting county	2003 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	
Lenawee	101,000	10,700	23,200	1,643	—	—	—	72	—	—
Livingston	173,100	19,700	42,700	804	—	—	—	32	—	—
Macomb	815,600	78,200	181,700	2,795	—	—	—	298	—	—
Marquette	64,600	5,400	11,800	403	—	—	—	23	—	—
Midland	84,400	9,300	20,100	541	—	—	—	115	—	—
Monroe	150,900	17,000	36,100	1,399	—	—	—	85	—	—
Montcalm	63,000	6,900	15,100	255	—	—	—	36	—	—
Muskegon	173,300	19,300	43,000	1,655	—	—	—	170	—	—
Oakland	1,208,300	121,500	280,700	3,526	—	—	—	527	—	—
Ottawa	249,500	27,700	63,900	2,269	—	—	—	101	—	—
Saginaw	209,400	22,600	50,600	899	—	—	—	376	—	—
St. Clair	169,600	18,100	40,100	1,001	—	—	—	141	—	—
St. Joseph	62,800	6,800	15,700	732	—	—	—	65	—	—
Shiawassee	72,700	7,800	17,300	508	—	—	—	48	—	—
Tuscola	58,600	6,500	13,500	217	—	—	—	29	—	—
Van Buren	78,100	8,900	19,600	792	—	—	—	78	—	—
Washtenaw	335,800	28,300	69,300	1,286	—	—	—	125	—	—
Wayne	2,029,300	233,000	533,200	9,741	—	—	—	2,016	—	—
48 Small Counties	1,156,600	114,100	243,600	8,846	—	—	—	902	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				59,290	—	—	—	8,496	—	—
Population Represented	10,082,400	1,055,700	2,396,100	1,055,700	—	—	—	2,396,100	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				56.16	—	—	—	3.55	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				83	—	—	—	83	—	—
<b>Minnesota – 87 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Anoka	314,400	40,300	86,000	1,459	—	567	—	—	—	—
Blue Earth	57,200	5,200	11,300	308	—	144	—	—	—	—
Clay	52,100	6,000	11,900	355	—	143	—	—	—	—
Dakota	373,500	48,100	103,500	3,231	—	1,447	—	—	—	—
Hennepin	1,120,400	116,800	264,200	7,728	—	7,057	—	—	—	—
Olmsted	131,200	15,400	33,600	712	—	248	—	—	—	—
Otter Tail	57,700	6,800	12,900	269	—	61	—	—	—	—
Ramsey	504,700	57,200	126,200	3,227	—	703	—	—	—	—
Rice	59,700	6,800	13,900	409	—	131	—	—	—	—
St. Louis	199,300	20,400	40,700	1,502	—	661	—	—	—	—
Scott	108,900	13,700	32,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stearns	140,100	15,900	33,300	1,065	—	401	—	—	—	—
Washington	214,100	27,700	58,500	797	—	331	—	—	—	—
Wright	102,800	13,600	29,300	887	—	253	—	—	—	—
73 Small Counties	1,627,900	195,300	393,700	12,324	—	4,966	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				34,273	—	17,113	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	5,064,200	589,200	1,251,000	565,100	—	565,100	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				60.65	—	30.28	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				85	—	85	—	—	—	—
<b>Missouri – 115 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Boone	140,100	12,200	29,400	468	860	499	998	149	434	—
Buchanan	85,000	8,100	18,900	120	617	117	555	70	89	—
Cape Girardeau	69,800	6,400	14,600	82	449	12	200	*	*	—
Cass	88,900	9,900	22,200	35	373	35	431	26	*	—
Clay	194,300	19,000	46,200	233	810	113	197	113	109	—
Cole	72,500	6,700	15,700	75	483	27	232	122	271	—
Franklin	97,100	10,300	23,400	81	628	21	260	262	*	—
Greene	245,500	20,700	50,100	129	2,043	*	723	128	358	—
Jackson	659,400	65,900	158,600	1,102	1,822	291	418	580	138	—
Jasper	108,200	10,500	26,100	164	572	93	1,176	159	362	—
Jefferson	207,200	22,400	50,600	201	1,309	58	422	50	49	—
Platte	79,400	7,800	18,300	34	202	*	40	24	*	—
St. Charles	312,200	34,800	79,500	251	1,656	55	634	114	45	—
St. Francois	58,000	5,400	12,300	95	377	7	85	17	11	—
St. Louis	1,012,500	101,500	227,800	1,548	5,689	223	2,556	715	528	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2003 and 2004, by County

Reporting county	2003 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. Louis City	348,000	35,300	83,700	1,026	2,719	12	736	556	294	—
99 Small Counties	1,941,100	193,200	435,900	2,775	11,771	872	9,259	1,836	3,828	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,419	32,380	2,442	18,922	4,925	6,529	—
Population Represented	5,719,200	570,300	1,313,100	570,300	570,300	570,300	570,300	1,313,100	1,313,100	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				14.76	56.78	4.28	33.18	3.75	4.97	—
Number of Reporting Counties				115	115	115	115	115	115	—
<b>Montana – 56 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Cascade	79,800	9,200	19,400	340	1,019	6	348	—	—	—
Flathead	79,500	9,300	18,600	215	1,055	*	49	—	—	—
Gallatin	73,300	6,900	15,000	102	307	9	23	—	—	—
Missoula	98,500	9,900	20,700	357	852	50	359	—	—	—
Yellowstone	133,300	14,900	31,800	458	481	*	464	—	—	—
51 Small Counties	453,700	55,200	107,700	496	3,012	12	805	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,968	6,726	83	2,048	—	—	—
Population Represented	918,200	105,400	213,200	105,400	105,400	105,400	105,400	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				18.67	63.81	0.79	19.43	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				56	56	56	56	—	—	—
<b>Nebraska – 93 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Buffalo	43,100	4,700	10,200	218	—	57	—	29	—	—
Dodge	36,000	3,900	8,400	82	—	78	—	76	—	—
Douglas	476,500	54,500	124,800	818	—	285	—	498	—	—
Hall	54,300	6,300	14,500	224	—	98	—	104	—	—
Lancaster	260,000	25,600	59,900	778	—	232	—	*	—	—
Sarpy	132,100	17,300	38,600	135	—	56	—	8	—	—
Scotts Bluff	36,800	4,300	9,100	194	—	76	—	19	—	—
86 Small Counties	698,700	85,000	172,400	2,484	—	1,212	—	552	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				4,933	—	2,094	—	1,287	—	—
Population Represented	1,737,500	201,600	438,000	201,600	—	201,600	—	438,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				24.47	—	10.39	—	2.94	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				93	—	93	—	93	—	—
<b>Nevada – 17 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Churchill	24,300	3,100	7,200	198	245	33	149	—	—	—
Clark	1,575,400	176,700	414,500	4,510	7,564	422	3,813	—	—	—
Douglas	44,200	5,300	9,700	167	408	16	142	—	—	—
Elko	44,200	6,800	13,700	98	123	*	72	—	—	—
Esmeralda	900	100	100	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
Humboldt	16,600	2,500	5,100	91	39	0	18	—	—	—
Mineral	4,800	600	1,100	20	*	*	*	—	—	—
Storey	3,500	300	600	15	37	0	6	—	—	—
Washoe	371,200	41,800	93,700	1,022	3,777	53	1,425	—	—	—
White Pine	8,600	1,000	1,900	96	*	27	14	—	—	—
7 Small Counties	148,700	17,600	36,200	855	873	129	329	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,072	13,074	683	5,970	—	—	—
Population Represented	2,242,200	255,700	583,900	255,700	255,700	255,700	255,700	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				27.66	51.13	2.67	23.35	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				17	17	17	17	—	—	—
<b>New Hampshire – 10 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Cheshire	76,400	7,400	15,400	393	—	172	—	74	—	—
Grafton	83,600	7,400	15,800	301	—	82	—	70	—	—
Hillsborough	395,100	42,100	94,600	1,817	—	362	—	326	—	—
Merrimack	143,900	14,800	31,500	993	—	89	—	108	—	—
Rockingham	290,600	31,700	68,400	921	—	163	—	106	—	—



Reporting county	2003 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	
Strafford	117,300	11,200	25,000	580	—	155	—	165	—	—
4 Small Counties	181,700	17,800	36,600	839	—	188	—	251	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				5,844	—	1,211	—	1,100	—	—
Population Represented	1,288,700	132,500	287,400	132,500	—	132,500	—	287,400	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				44.11	--	9.14	--	3.83	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				10	--	10	--	10	--	--
<b>New Jersey – 21 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Atlantic	263,900	30,900	66,300	2,206	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bergen	898,600	94,700	206,300	1,804	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burlington	444,900	52,100	108,700	1,530	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camden	513,800	64,700	135,200	3,727	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape May	101,800	11,300	22,100	1,068	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	149,500	17,800	37,700	2,009	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex	797,400	93,100	210,900	5,264	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester	267,300	32,900	67,000	1,241	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hudson	607,500	60,500	139,700	2,521	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hunterdon	128,300	15,300	31,700	240	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer	361,200	40,100	86,500	2,166	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	777,700	82,200	185,400	2,570	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monmouth	633,300	76,700	161,800	2,890	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morris	483,500	53,800	120,000	1,211	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocean	546,600	57,900	126,600	1,751	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passaic	499,000	57,100	133,000	2,449	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem	64,800	7,900	15,900	581	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	312,300	35,400	81,000	534	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex	151,000	19,900	39,900	539	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union	530,600	59,800	134,600	2,010	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	109,200	13,100	27,600	445	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				38,756	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	8,642,400	977,300	2,137,700	977,300	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				39.66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				21	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>New Mexico – 33 Districts</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Bernalillo	582,500	64,100	143,700	3,066	4,088	81	672	—	—	—
Chaves	61,400	7,900	16,700	186	704	12	197	—	—	—
Dona Ana	182,600	23,400	51,400	505	1,336	*	240	—	—	—
Eddy	51,400	6,600	13,900	165	525	6	160	—	—	—
Lea	55,800	7,400	15,800	299	525	16	127	—	—	—
McKinley	72,600	12,900	26,200	170	612	6	200	—	—	—
Otero	62,100	8,300	17,300	236	541	7	118	—	—	—
Sandoval	98,800	13,300	27,200	278	635	0	77	—	—	—
San Juan	122,500	17,900	37,500	494	622	12	250	—	—	—
Santa Fe	136,700	14,800	30,800	490	831	15	106	—	—	—
Valencia	68,500	9,300	19,200	197	432	*	24	—	—	—
22 Small Districts	383,800	47,300	98,000	1,731	2,732	45	728	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,817	13,583	207	2,899	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,878,600	233,200	497,800	233,200	233,200	233,200	233,200	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				33.52	58.25	0.89	12.43	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				33	33	33	33	—	—	—
<b>New York – 62 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 15										
Albany	297,900	23,100	56,100	323	358	232	258	752	—	—
Allegany	50,600	4,200	9,700	31	39	90	75	184	—	—
Bronx	1,364,700	136,200	360,700	1,272	234	818	139	2,646	—	—
Broome	198,800	15,900	37,800	156	167	172	274	243	—	—
Cattaraugus	83,400	7,300	17,400	134	95	137	137	381	—	—
Cayuga	82,000	7,100	16,400	71	29	46	168	105	—	—
Chautauqua	137,900	11,700	27,400	182	173	82	83	254	—	—
Chemung	90,300	7,600	18,400	114	21	109	184	488	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2003 and 2004, by County

Reporting county	2003 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	
Chenango	51,700	4,800	10,800	47	71	45	37	87	—	—
Clinton	81,400	6,600	14,700	22	55	15	113	134	—	—
Columbia	63,300	5,600	12,200	37	66	87	76	222	—	—
Dutchess	291,100	25,700	60,700	299	118	146	279	271	—	—
Erie	939,700	79,100	190,800	844	525	789	568	1,515	—	—
Fulton	55,400	4,800	11,100	28	50	145	51	251	—	—
Genesee	59,900	5,300	12,500	79	37	48	31	30	—	—
Herkimer	63,700	5,300	12,400	39	80	84	94	63	—	—
Jefferson	113,300	9,700	25,700	214	94	100	206	220	—	—
Kings	2,483,200	216,800	579,300	1,849	613	868	311	2,328	—	—
Livingston	64,600	5,100	11,900	57	34	69	35	81	—	—
Madison	70,300	5,900	13,900	33	63	196	23	124	—	—
Monroe	735,800	65,900	158,300	713	525	690	246	533	—	—
Montgomery	49,200	4,100	10,000	69	40	29	42	94	—	—
Nassau	1,340,500	113,800	282,900	604	440	408	1,018	629	—	—
New York	1,557,000	81,100	239,400	1,292	161	185	13	2,233	—	—
Niagara	218,300	18,700	44,300	209	184	263	239	109	—	—
Oneida	234,400	19,700	46,100	170	277	324	233	393	—	—
Onondaga	459,400	40,500	99,300	753	522	409	251	708	—	—
Ontario	102,700	9,000	21,100	55	92	37	70	130	—	—
Orange	364,600	35,900	88,700	307	244	225	138	559	—	—
Oswego	123,600	11,600	26,400	143	98	23	17	126	—	—
Otsego	62,500	4,900	10,800	17	34	29	7	164	—	—
Putnam	99,700	9,100	22,100	19	40	61	*	32	—	—
Queens	2,244,200	165,100	445,800	1,235	254	319	474	1,416	—	—
Rensselaer	153,100	12,800	30,700	172	—	275	—	296	—	—
Richmond	460,500	40,000	99,600	351	120	170	170	240	—	—
Rockland	293,000	27,300	70,400	115	108	77	86	235	—	—
St. Lawrence	111,300	9,000	20,900	58	203	62	211	307	—	—
Saratoga	210,300	17,400	43,000	124	132	227	48	259	—	—
Schenectady	147,400	12,600	30,500	102	212	102	96	484	—	—
Steuben	99,000	8,900	20,800	99	84	51	99	226	—	—
Suffolk	1,468,300	130,400	330,500	949	402	837	465	2,340	—	—
Sullivan	75,200	6,500	15,200	49	—	104	—	162	—	—
Tioga	51,800	4,900	11,100	51	31	29	11	113	—	—
Tompkins	99,400	6,100	14,500	65	50	70	87	170	—	—
Ulster	181,400	15,200	34,800	229	53	264	40	286	—	—
Warren	64,800	5,500	12,400	36	62	64	75	120	—	—
Washington	62,100	5,500	12,100	39	58	69	0	147	—	—
Wayne	94,000	9,100	21,000	78	101	54	32	108	—	—
Westchester	940,600	80,000	207,400	533	—	424	—	509	—	—
13 Small Counties	465,200	38,600	88,800	411	293	580	311	905	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				14,878	7,742	10,739	7,623	24,412	—	—
Population Represented	19,212,400	1,596,900	4,058,700	1,596,900	1,497,600	1,596,900	1,497,600	4,058,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				9.32	5.17	6.72	5.09	6.01	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				62	59	62	59	62	—	—

**North Carolina – 100 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Alamance	136,600	11,600	29,700	714	193	41	*	—	—	—
Brunswick	81,600	6,100	15,300	274	191	24	15	—	—	—
Buncombe	213,200	16,600	41,900	295	354	167	89	—	—	—
Burke	89,500	7,700	18,800	191	152	48	22	—	—	—
Cabarrus	143,100	12,800	33,700	319	208	21	55	—	—	—
Caldwell	78,900	6,500	16,700	126	155	51	15	—	—	—
Carteret	61,000	4,500	10,800	212	78	*	*	—	—	—
Catawba	147,400	12,500	32,600	537	328	124	36	—	—	—
Cleveland	98,200	9,100	22,300	228	169	57	68	—	—	—
Columbus	54,600	4,800	12,300	158	125	14	40	—	—	—
Craven	91,400	7,400	21,400	501	212	35	81	—	—	—
Cumberland	307,300	29,400	81,000	1,566	421	131	22	—	—	—
Davidson	152,200	13,100	33,000	384	287	19	40	—	—	—
Durham	236,000	17,600	51,600	455	246	53	42	—	—	—
Edgecombe	54,900	5,400	13,100	224	240	6	8	—	—	—
Forsyth	317,400	26,400	70,300	543	314	77	122	—	—	—

Reporting county	2003 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	
Gaston	193,400	16,900	43,000	743	399	135	32	—	—	—
Guilford	434,400	36,100	94,300	1,615	598	119	18	—	—	—
Halifax	56,400	5,500	13,000	217	186	8	23	—	—	—
Harnett	99,100	9,200	24,000	359	330	9	7	—	—	—
Henderson	93,800	6,900	17,700	161	158	14	16	—	—	—
Iredell	133,400	12,000	30,700	177	43	25	*	—	—	—
Johnston	136,900	12,000	33,100	235	147	17	*	—	—	—
Lenoir	58,500	5,200	13,200	245	112	9	15	—	—	—
Lincoln	67,300	6,100	15,000	273	71	32	7	—	—	—
Mecklenburg	753,000	64,400	177,300	2,554	1,992	299	70	—	—	—
Moore	78,900	6,300	15,600	207	160	26	39	—	—	—
Nash	89,700	8,200	20,500	228	199	*	8	—	—	—
New Hanover	168,600	12,100	31,900	663	380	42	120	—	—	—
Onslow	151,600	11,700	38,000	646	540	78	116	—	—	—
Orange	117,300	8,800	21,300	163	143	*	*	—	—	—
Pitt	138,600	11,300	29,700	606	287	7	18	—	—	—
Randolph	135,000	11,900	30,400	318	220	66	33	—	—	—
Robeson	125,800	12,400	32,400	538	388	127	15	—	—	—
Rockingham	92,700	7,600	19,500	155	108	25	37	—	—	—
Rowan	134,000	11,800	29,400	433	225	93	41	—	—	—
Rutherford	63,600	5,400	13,600	126	82	17	14	—	—	—
Stanly	58,800	5,400	13,000	183	81	15	*	—	—	—
Surry	72,300	6,200	15,500	137	82	11	52	—	—	—
Union	146,000	13,700	36,900	454	88	15	*	—	—	—
Wake	698,300	59,800	162,700	1,715	631	116	134	—	—	—
Wayne	113,400	10,200	26,600	497	238	50	62	—	—	—
Wilkes	67,100	5,200	13,700	258	175	36	71	—	—	—
Wilson	75,400	6,600	17,200	198	212	6	6	—	—	—
56 Small Counties	1,604,600	133,800	334,800	4,656	2,690	663	665	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				25,487	14,638	2,937	2,300	—	—	—
Population Represented	8,421,200	714,300	1,868,600	714,300	714,300	714,300	714,300	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				35.68	20.49	4.11	3.22	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				100	100	100	100	—	—	—
<b>Ohio – 88 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allen	107,100	12,800	27,200	943	—	96	—	460	—	—
Ashtabula	103,200	12,500	25,700	2,245	—	1,508	—	437	—	—
Athens	63,200	5,000	10,900	468	—	76	—	72	—	—
Belmont	69,500	7,200	14,200	728	—	185	—	38	—	—
Butler	342,900	39,500	85,800	3,419	—	839	—	480	—	—
Clark	142,800	16,200	34,900	2,203	—	306	—	375	—	—
Clermont	185,700	22,600	49,300	1,411	—	103	—	188	—	—
Columbiana	111,600	12,700	25,700	402	—	120	—	291	—	—
Cuyahoga	1,361,900	156,200	332,500	9,255	825	676	1,250	4,509	—	—
Darke	53,100	6,400	13,200	447	—	57	—	6	—	—
Delaware	135,500	16,100	35,800	1,827	—	418	—	353	—	—
Erie	78,900	8,900	18,500	1,854	—	896	—	78	—	—
Fairfield	132,800	16,000	33,600	599	—	65	—	284	—	—
Franklin	1,086,600	117,000	273,900	7,825	—	945	—	4,676	—	—
Geauga	94,100	12,300	24,500	440	—	48	—	23	—	—
Greene	150,800	16,300	33,800	962	—	125	—	126	—	—
Hamilton	822,600	96,600	206,100	18,218	—	1,939	—	334	—	—
Hancock	73,200	8,300	17,800	695	—	285	—	45	—	—
Huron	60,200	7,500	16,300	380	—	156	—	115	—	—
Jefferson	71,800	7,200	14,700	377	—	168	—	227	—	—
Lake	230,900	25,800	53,300	1,515	—	460	—	326	—	—
Lawrence	62,500	6,900	14,600	367	—	252	—	39	—	—
Licking	150,800	17,500	37,600	1,018	—	173	—	656	—	—
Lorain	291,700	34,100	73,400	2,780	—	213	—	310	—	—
Lucas	453,200	53,900	116,100	6,568	—	756	—	454	—	—
Mahoning	251,500	27,800	57,100	1,168	—	482	—	291	—	—
Marion	66,500	7,800	15,600	1,521	—	69	—	369	—	—
Medina	161,800	19,900	41,500	771	—	214	—	54	—	—
Miami	100,200	11,900	24,500	1,676	—	402	—	62	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2003 and 2004, by County

Reporting county	2003 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Montgomery	552,100	61,200	133,300	4,583	—	1,138	—	1,115	—	—
Muskingum	85,400	9,900	21,100	811	—	240	—	136	—	—
Portage	154,200	16,500	34,400	887	—	63	—	165	—	—
Richland	128,200	14,600	30,600	1,672	—	367	—	127	—	—
Ross	74,400	8,000	17,100	743	—	215	—	124	—	—
Sandusky	61,700	7,400	15,400	643	—	99	—	196	—	—
Scioto	77,500	8,600	18,100	308	—	50	—	93	—	—
Seneca	58,000	6,900	14,200	780	—	166	—	69	—	—
Stark	380,800	43,500	91,000	2,556	—	267	—	1,045	—	—
Summit	546,700	62,100	133,000	4,733	—	1,084	—	1,178	—	—
Trumbull	221,600	24,900	51,200	1,574	—	475	—	478	—	—
Tuscarawas	91,800	10,400	22,100	665	—	95	—	55	—	—
Warren	182,300	21,800	48,100	1,622	—	124	—	104	—	—
Washington	62,600	6,700	13,900	384	—	106	—	17	—	—
Wayne	113,300	14,000	29,500	780	—	187	—	321	—	—
Wood	122,500	13,000	26,900	1,587	—	217	—	288	—	—
43 Small Counties	1,507,800	181,300	377,500	13,845	—	3,892	—	2,121	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				110,255	825	20,817	1,250	23,310	—	—
Population Represented	11,437,700	1,313,500	2,805,700	1,313,500	156,200	1,313,500	156,200	2,805,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				83.94	5.28	15.85	8.00	8.31	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				88	1	88	1	88	—	—

**Oklahoma – 77 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adair	21,600	3,000	6,300	20	58	0	45	—	—	—
Alfalfa	5,900	500	1,000	7	16	0	*	—	—	—
Atoka	14,200	1,500	3,200	15	15	0	*	—	—	—
Beaver	5,500	700	1,300	8	10	0	*	—	—	—
Beckham	19,300	2,100	4,500	24	58	*	42	—	—	—
Blaine	11,300	1,300	2,600	40	59	8	37	—	—	—
Bryan	37,200	4,100	8,900	37	181	0	*	—	—	—
Caddo	30,100	4,000	8,100	55	77	10	32	—	—	—
Canadian	92,900	11,600	23,600	77	123	33	90	—	—	—
Carter	46,500	5,400	11,700	64	147	*	18	—	—	—
Cherokee	43,800	5,000	10,900	88	75	11	38	—	—	—
Choctaw	15,300	1,900	3,800	9	37	0	*	—	—	—
Cimarron	3,000	400	800	0	*	0	0	—	—	—
Cleveland	218,800	23,500	49,600	217	646	61	243	—	—	—
Coal	6,000	700	1,500	15	48	*	15	—	—	—
Comanche	110,300	13,400	31,400	240	472	*	776	—	—	—
Cotton	6,600	700	1,600	23	16	0	10	—	—	—
Craig	14,900	1,600	3,400	23	62	*	13	—	—	—
Creek	68,800	8,500	17,500	34	90	0	6	—	—	—
Custer	25,200	2,600	5,600	53	77	*	49	—	—	—
Delaware	38,600	4,400	9,000	46	85	*	21	—	—	—
Dewey	4,600	500	1,000	*	0	0	*	—	—	—
Ellis	4,000	400	800	*	10	0	0	—	—	—
Garfield	57,100	6,300	13,900	107	62	0	8	—	—	—
Garvin	27,200	2,900	6,400	38	122	7	30	—	—	—
Grady	47,400	5,700	11,900	90	105	23	52	—	—	—
Grant	5,000	600	1,100	8	14	0	0	—	—	—
Greer	5,900	500	1,100	6	17	0	*	—	—	—
Harmon	3,100	400	700	14	21	0	*	—	—	—
Harper	3,400	400	700	*	10	0	0	—	—	—
Haskell	12,100	1,400	3,000	11	23	0	0	—	—	—
Hughes	14,000	1,400	3,100	12	43	0	23	—	—	—
Jackson	27,300	3,400	7,800	61	65	0	17	—	—	—
Jefferson	6,500	700	1,500	*	33	*	*	—	—	—
Johnston	10,500	1,200	2,500	*	22	0	*	—	—	—
Kay	47,300	5,500	11,900	147	89	0	*	—	—	—
Kingfisher	14,100	1,700	3,500	8	28	*	*	—	—	—
Kiowa	10,000	1,100	2,300	26	41	0	*	—	—	—
Latimer	10,500	1,200	2,500	14	16	0	*	—	—	—
Le Flore	48,900	5,700	12,400	39	115	*	12	—	—	—
Lincoln	32,300	4,000	8,200	15	106	*	8	—	—	—

Reporting county	2003 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	
Logan	35,600	4,100	8,300	54	116	*	53	—	—	—
Love	9,000	1,000	2,100	*	10	0	0	—	—	—
McClain	28,700	3,400	7,100	63	79	0	8	—	—	—
McCurtain	34,100	4,300	9,200	50	148	*	57	—	—	—
McIntosh	19,800	2,100	4,300	73	72	6	50	—	—	—
Major	7,400	800	1,600	6	26	*	*	—	—	—
Marshall	13,700	1,400	3,100	8	45	0	*	—	—	—
Mayes	39,000	4,700	9,900	49	166	*	79	—	—	—
Murray	12,700	1,300	2,900	22	59	*	*	—	—	—
Muskogee	70,400	7,800	17,400	97	175	17	82	—	—	—
Noble	11,300	1,300	2,700	28	17	*	9	—	—	—
Nowata	10,900	1,300	2,700	13	54	*	17	—	—	—
Okfuskee	11,700	1,300	2,700	44	36	0	8	—	—	—
Oklahoma	677,600	72,600	171,400	1,728	627	76	50	—	—	—
Okmulgee	39,800	4,800	10,200	77	123	6	22	—	—	—
Osage	45,200	5,500	10,900	44	76	*	45	—	—	—
Ottawa	32,800	3,900	8,100	104	102	6	61	—	—	—
Pawnee	16,900	2,100	4,200	12	45	*	20	—	—	—
Payne	69,700	5,500	12,600	125	300	40	79	—	—	—
Pittsburg	44,000	4,800	9,700	46	88	0	*	—	—	—
Pontotoc	35,000	3,900	8,300	96	186	*	39	—	—	—
Pottawatomie	66,800	7,700	16,600	142	315	*	106	—	—	—
Pushmataha	11,700	1,400	2,800	11	35	0	*	—	—	—
Roger Mills	3,200	300	700	*	7	0	*	—	—	—
Rogers	77,300	10,100	20,200	135	211	13	99	—	—	—
Seminole	24,500	2,900	6,200	56	82	*	16	—	—	—
Sequoyah	40,000	4,900	10,500	18	135	0	20	—	—	—
Stephens	42,600	4,700	9,900	34	179	0	44	—	—	—
Texas	19,900	2,300	5,600	42	91	*	17	—	—	—
Tillman	8,900	1,200	2,200	21	22	0	*	—	—	—
Tulsa	570,200	64,000	147,800	2,351	2,977	149	353	—	—	—
Wagoner	61,800	7,700	16,000	83	156	25	55	—	—	—
Washington	49,100	5,700	11,500	108	248	6	127	—	—	—
Washita	11,300	1,400	2,700	14	49	0	19	—	—	—
Woods	8,700	800	1,600	7	28	0	*	—	—	—
Woodward	18,600	2,100	4,400	40	58	*	19	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,510	10,439	549	3,190	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,506,500	397,000	870,700	397,000	397,000	397,000	397,000	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				18.92	26.30	1.38	8.04	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				77	77	77	77	—	—	—
<b>Oregon – 36 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Benton	79,200	7,700	15,600	140	—	—	—	27	—	—
Clackamas	357,400	43,200	88,100	637	—	—	—	280	—	—
Coos	63,100	6,800	13,000	451	—	—	—	121	—	—
Deschutes	129,500	14,700	30,300	373	—	—	—	120	—	—
Douglas	102,300	11,600	22,900	428	—	—	—	171	—	—
Jackson	190,400	21,500	44,100	926	—	—	—	326	—	—
Josephine	78,900	8,900	17,300	432	—	—	—	132	—	—
Klamath	65,000	7,800	16,100	359	—	—	—	168	—	—
Lane	330,200	34,400	71,700	450	—	—	—	559	—	—
Linn	106,400	12,500	26,500	339	—	—	—	231	—	—
Marion	298,600	35,400	79,900	1,175	—	—	—	742	—	—
Multnomah	677,800	65,600	152,800	878	—	—	—	1,100	—	—
Polk	66,200	7,600	15,700	260	—	—	—	122	—	—
Umatilla	73,100	8,900	19,500	223	—	—	—	77	—	—
Washington	480,100	54,000	127,300	416	—	—	—	587	—	—
Yamhill	89,400	10,700	22,800	647	—	—	—	59	—	—
20 Small Counties	376,800	44,300	89,200	2,350	—	—	—	739	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				10,484	—	—	—	5,561	—	—
Population Represented	3,564,300	395,800	852,700	393,700	—	—	—	848,200	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				26.63	—	—	—	6.56	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				32	—	—	—	32	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2003 and 2004, by County

Reporting county	2003 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	
<b>Pennsylvania – 67 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Adams	96,400	11,300	22,700	200	50	—	—	—	—	—
Allegheny	1,259,200	129,400	270,100	3,016	854	—	—	—	—	—
Armstrong	71,700	7,700	15,400	107	60	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver	179,000	19,300	38,900	340	184	—	—	—	—	—
Bedford	50,000	5,500	11,300	76	*	—	—	—	—	—
Berks	386,700	44,400	92,600	984	161	—	—	—	—	—
Blair	127,500	13,300	27,700	316	20	—	—	—	—	—
Bradford	62,600	7,600	15,100	128	13	—	—	—	—	—
Bucks	613,100	73,000	149,200	1,788	0	—	—	—	—	—
Butler	179,800	20,200	42,200	304	*	—	—	—	—	—
Cambria	149,600	14,800	30,000	553	110	—	—	—	—	—
Carbon	60,400	6,500	12,700	131	73	—	—	—	—	—
Centre	139,800	11,200	23,500	139	0	—	—	—	—	—
Chester	458,100	54,800	115,200	728	610	—	—	—	—	—
Clearfield	83,100	8,800	17,600	115	11	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia	64,900	6,300	12,500	77	77	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford	90,100	10,400	21,100	191	10	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	219,600	22,500	46,100	268	199	—	—	—	—	—
Dauphin	253,300	28,800	60,800	1,130	184	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	554,400	64,800	134,000	1,804	85	—	—	—	—	—
Erie	283,000	32,600	67,900	869	192	—	—	—	—	—
Fayette	146,200	15,400	31,800	181	250	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin	132,800	14,500	30,900	374	67	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	89,300	8,600	17,200	124	25	—	—	—	—	—
Jefferson	46,000	5,100	10,200	131	11	—	—	—	—	—
Lackawanna	210,400	21,800	44,200	364	0	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster	483,100	58,500	125,400	877	337	—	—	—	—	—
Lawrence	93,500	10,200	20,800	214	151	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	123,100	13,300	28,000	344	56	—	—	—	—	—
Lehigh	321,700	36,300	75,900	1,002	41	—	—	—	—	—
Luzerne	314,200	31,900	63,500	579	143	—	—	—	—	—
Lycoming	118,600	13,100	26,200	467	9	—	—	—	—	—
McKean	45,100	5,100	10,100	143	12	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer	119,900	13,400	27,000	195	50	—	—	—	—	—
Mifflin	46,300	5,300	11,000	82	0	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe	154,500	20,200	39,100	392	23	—	—	—	—	—
Montgomery	770,700	85,500	181,800	1,039	448	—	—	—	—	—
Northampton	278,100	31,000	62,100	470	300	—	—	—	—	—
Northumberland	93,200	9,800	19,400	241	183	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	1,477,000	173,700	372,200	10,447	132	—	—	—	—	—
Schuylkill	147,900	14,700	29,400	171	136	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	79,700	8,300	16,500	132	17	—	—	—	—	—
Venango	56,600	6,700	13,000	97	62	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	42,900	5,000	9,700	95	*	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	204,900	21,200	43,600	387	67	—	—	—	—	—
Westmoreland	368,900	38,900	76,900	601	48	—	—	—	—	—
York	395,600	45,400	93,600	727	359	—	—	—	—	—
20 Small Counties	628,200	70,800	140,200	1,283	216	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				34,423	6,049	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	12,370,800	1,376,800	2,846,700	1,376,800	1,376,800	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.00	4.39	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Rhode Island – 5 State</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Bristol	52,100	5,600	10,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Kent	171,500	18,300	37,900	754	298	182	11	*	0	—
Newport	85,500	8,800	18,400	366	77	67	*	*	0	—
Providence	639,200	69,800	149,200	3,124	1,083	946	90	29	0	—

Reporting county	2003 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	127,700	13,500	27,600	400	139	97	16	*	0	—
Number of Reported Cases				4,644	1,597	1,292	118	42	—	—
Population Represented	1,076,100	116,100	244,000	116,100	116,100	116,100	116,100	244,000	244,000	—
Rates for Reporting State				40.01	13.76	11.13	1.02	0.17	0.00	—
Number of Reporting States				5	5	5	5	5	5	—
<b>South Carolina – 46 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Aiken	146,900	15,400	34,700	339	397	78	36	—	—	—
Anderson	171,800	16,800	39,400	325	374	0	*	—	—	—
Beaufort	132,400	11,700	29,500	138	340	25	32	—	—	—
Berkeley	147,200	16,400	37,500	175	721	48	94	—	—	—
Charleston	321,100	30,100	72,000	501	1,674	28	123	—	—	—
Darlington	67,900	7,200	16,500	153	381	37	60	—	—	—
Dorchester	104,100	12,400	26,400	169	424	160	41	—	—	—
Florence	128,500	13,300	30,600	176	783	18	181	—	—	—
Greenville	396,000	38,200	91,500	713	872	104	212	—	—	—
Greenwood	67,500	6,800	16,000	119	253	62	21	—	—	—
Horry	211,000	17,900	42,500	581	1,197	114	213	—	—	—
Lancaster	62,700	6,500	14,700	133	424	*	35	—	—	—
Laurens	70,300	7,300	16,200	107	178	41	15	—	—	—
Lexington	227,000	23,600	54,300	248	970	45	86	—	—	—
Oconee	68,500	6,400	14,400	61	104	0	8	—	—	—
Orangeburg	91,000	9,400	21,400	307	264	103	13	—	—	—
Pickens	111,900	9,900	23,000	162	191	118	15	—	—	—
Richland	331,300	32,300	75,100	750	262	54	16	—	—	—
Spartanburg	261,800	26,100	60,600	288	685	36	88	—	—	—
Sumter	105,800	11,800	27,600	113	218	*	54	—	—	—
York	178,300	18,900	42,800	369	463	*	265	—	—	—
25 Small Counties	745,800	78,300	177,400	1,573	2,163	525	398	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,500	13,338	1,607	2,007	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,148,700	416,500	964,000	416,500	416,500	416,500	416,500	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				18.01	32.02	3.86	4.82	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				46	46	46	46	—	—	—
<b>South Dakota – 66 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Beadle	16,200	1,900	3,800	97	—	20	—	—	—	—
Brookings	28,300	2,400	5,300	60	—	27	—	—	—	—
Brown	34,800	3,500	7,800	157	—	58	—	—	—	—
Codington	25,900	3,000	6,400	80	—	47	—	—	—	—
Davison	18,800	2,100	4,500	57	—	30	—	—	—	—
Hughes	16,700	2,200	4,300	48	—	32	—	—	—	—
Lawrence	22,000	2,400	4,700	77	—	23	—	—	—	—
Lincoln	29,200	3,600	8,000	81	—	47	—	—	—	—
Meade	24,500	3,000	6,700	86	—	39	—	—	—	—
Minnehaha	155,000	17,300	39,500	825	—	1,287	—	—	—	—
Pennington	91,500	10,700	23,400	634	—	245	—	—	—	—
Yankton	21,500	2,500	5,100	157	—	65	—	—	—	—
54 Small Counties	280,400	37,200	74,500	795	—	574	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				3,154	—	2,494	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	764,900	91,800	194,000	89,100	—	89,100	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				35.41	—	28.00	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				65	—	65	—	—	—	—
<b>Tennessee – 95 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Anderson	72,000	7,800	15,900	278	*	68	0	15	0	—
Blount	111,500	11,700	24,500	391	326	189	145	28	106	—
Bradley	90,100	9,300	20,700	55	783	14	396	*	9	—
Carter	58,500	5,600	11,600	334	6	159	0	40	*	—
Davidson	570,100	52,500	128,800	2,763	414	778	20	97	18	—
Greene	64,200	6,400	13,700	213	238	83	16	16	49	—
Hamblen	58,900	5,800	13,400	328	181	155	70	39	45	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2003 and 2004, by County

Reporting county	2003 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	
Hamilton	309,700	32,400	69,900	1,508	1,378	581	454	92	64	—
Knox	396,700	39,000	86,600	636	1,145	240	181	169	10	—
Madison	93,900	10,700	23,500	692	63	32	146	0	0	—
Maury	73,100	8,600	18,300	529	57	327	24	76	35	—
Montgomery	139,400	17,000	40,200	324	563	120	171	10	0	—
Putnam	65,000	6,300	14,000	456	120	176	72	52	32	—
Rutherford	202,200	22,600	51,600	673	376	393	12	0	0	—
Sevier	75,600	7,800	16,700	442	686	187	141	72	429	—
Shelby	905,300	112,500	248,800	9,254	1,444	4,735	11	1,430	*	—
Sullivan	152,900	15,400	32,200	578	681	126	231	245	48	—
Sumner	138,700	16,100	34,300	830	887	426	240	20	32	—
Washington	110,000	10,200	22,900	458	458	164	66	117	44	—
Williamson	141,600	18,900	38,100	894	634	284	119	87	20	—
Wilson	95,600	11,300	23,900	447	385	172	32	47	16	—
74 Small Counties	1,920,300	208,100	443,900	8,938	3,645	4,066	1,865	761	523	—
Number of Reported Cases				31,021	14,473	13,475	4,412	3,414	1,483	—
Population Represented	5,845,200	636,100	1,393,300	636,100	636,100	636,100	636,100	1,393,300	1,393,300	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				48.76	22.75	21.18	6.94	2.45	1.06	—
Number of Reporting Counties				95	95	95	95	95	95	—

**Texas – 254 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Anderson	56,000	4,500	10,900	127	97	19	27	—	—	—
Angelina	81,000	8,800	21,100	85	219	*	*	—	—	—
Bell	249,200	26,300	73,400	456	567	10	208	—	—	—
Bexar	1,467,100	159,900	394,100	4,379	2,846	266	925	—	—	—
Bowie	89,700	8,900	20,700	137	516	*	47	—	—	—
Brazoria	263,600	29,000	69,900	1,349	738	32	115	—	—	—
Brazos	155,100	12,200	31,800	651	363	86	203	—	—	—
Cameron	362,400	45,900	117,000	665	1,170	24	280	—	—	—
Collin	597,300	63,800	160,900	656	585	17	83	—	—	—
Comal	87,800	9,200	20,300	183	140	12	17	—	—	—
Coryell	75,500	7,800	19,000	101	116	0	40	—	—	—
Dallas	2,281,800	237,500	619,500	3,760	3,921	11	984	—	—	—
Denton	510,600	53,100	133,800	925	505	157	142	—	—	—
Ector	123,000	14,700	34,800	206	564	*	7	—	—	—
Ellis	124,800	14,900	33,700	157	183	0	*	—	—	—
El Paso	702,600	85,800	211,300	1,667	1,103	0	*	—	—	—
Fort Bend	420,000	53,200	115,300	834	743	89	139	—	—	—
Galveston	266,700	28,400	66,200	811	637	*	34	—	—	—
Grayson	115,000	11,700	27,000	303	255	0	*	—	—	—
Gregg	114,200	12,100	28,900	360	478	14	82	—	—	—
Guadalupe	97,000	11,000	24,600	262	457	20	101	—	—	—
Harris	3,593,000	394,200	992,400	10,818	4,411	13	3,396	—	—	—
Harrison	62,200	6,800	15,000	130	175	46	21	—	—	—
Hays	115,900	11,000	26,000	281	385	7	58	—	—	—
Henderson	77,400	7,600	17,500	131	89	*	18	—	—	—
Hidalgo	635,400	82,200	214,100	832	911	66	194	—	—	—
Hunt	80,500	8,500	19,500	240	132	*	38	—	—	—
Jefferson	248,700	25,500	59,800	456	826	25	208	—	—	—
Johnson	139,600	15,800	36,100	286	273	0	20	—	—	—
Kaufman	82,200	9,400	21,500	149	132	*	0	—	—	—
Liberty	74,100	8,200	18,800	24	114	*	26	—	—	—
Lubbock	250,000	24,200	60,400	845	660	57	76	—	—	—
McLennan	219,600	22,800	54,600	776	651	44	149	—	—	—
Midland	118,900	14,300	32,400	449	486	*	*	—	—	—
Montgomery	344,700	39,400	91,400	624	619	56	157	—	—	—
Nacogdoches	59,500	5,600	13,600	111	77	*	40	—	—	—
Nueces	315,100	34,600	83,400	987	1,781	173	514	—	—	—
Orange	84,500	9,200	20,800	197	146	*	45	—	—	—
Parker	97,700	11,200	23,600	101	127	*	135	—	—	—
Potter	117,600	12,300	32,000	336	555	0	94	—	—	—
Randall	107,300	11,100	25,400	255	240	*	24	—	—	—
San Patricio	67,500	8,300	19,400	228	223	9	258	—	—	—
Smith	183,900	19,100	45,700	478	329	10	59	—	—	—



Reporting county	2003 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	
Tarrant	1,556,800	168,200	418,600	3,596	2,502	223	530	—	—	—
Taylor	124,900	12,900	31,500	308	514	*	7	—	—	—
Tom Green	103,900	10,700	25,300	407	436	43	112	—	—	—
Travis	854,400	74,400	200,300	2,175	1,965	117	406	—	—	—
Victoria	85,400	9,800	22,800	87	626	0	60	—	—	—
Walker	62,300	4,300	10,200	123	63	0	*	—	—	—
Webb	212,700	27,700	74,800	1,037	921	59	184	—	—	—
Wichita	128,200	12,500	30,600	487	320	0	9	—	—	—
Williamson	304,000	34,300	84,100	466	526	14	43	—	—	—
202 Small Counties	3,354,900	364,000	823,400	5,924	7,325	188	2,021	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				51,418	44,743	1,938	12,357	—	—	—
Population Represented	22,103,400	2,398,700	5,879,400	2,398,700	2,398,700	2,398,700	2,398,700	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.44	18.65	0.81	5.15	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				254	254	254	254	—	—	—
<b>Utah – 29 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Cache	96,500	11,400	29,800	608	437	84	847	58	0	—
Davis	255,300	37,400	85,400	1,193	1,349	205	645	355	*	—
Salt Lake	924,800	115,400	277,900	8,182	4,375	1,675	1,485	1,406	8	—
Utah	397,200	51,500	136,200	2,142	1,299	747	490	344	62	—
Washington	104,500	13,300	31,100	725	792	292	376	135	*	—
Weber	206,000	26,300	62,700	1,500	1,415	412	1,314	669	*	—
23 Small Counties	367,900	53,700	117,300	2,722	2,254	1,163	1,249	725	2	—
Number of Reported Cases				17,072	11,921	4,578	6,406	3,692	81	—
Population Represented	2,352,100	309,100	740,500	309,100	309,100	309,100	309,100	740,500	740,500	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				55.24	38.57	14.81	20.73	4.99	0.11	—
Number of Reporting Counties				29	29	29	29	29	29	—
<b>Vermont – 14 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Chittenden	148,800	15,900	32,700	250	—	23	—	243	—	—
Rutland	63,500	7,100	13,500	167	—	55	—	30	—	—
Washington	59,000	6,500	12,700	105	—	18	—	33	—	—
Windsor	58,000	6,500	12,200	111	—	18	—	56	—	—
10 Small Counties	290,000	34,100	66,300	753	—	127	—	291	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,386	—	241	—	653	—	—
Population Represented	619,300	70,100	137,400	70,100	—	70,100	—	137,400	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.76	—	3.44	—	4.75	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				14	—	14	—	14	—	—
<b>Virginia – 134 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Albemarle	87,500	9,700	20,100	396	107	87	37	—	—	—
Arlington	187,400	11,900	33,300	909	21	97	34	—	—	—
Augusta	67,600	7,700	15,200	247	17	90	7	—	—	—
Chesterfield	276,600	37,000	74,000	1,997	1,294	66	402	—	—	—
Fairfax	996,800	113,000	253,700	3,521	935	470	410	—	—	—
Fauquier	61,200	7,700	15,500	191	9	19	0	—	—	—
Hanover	94,000	12,000	24,000	404	112	42	18	—	—	—
Henrico	271,600	30,100	67,100	1,257	516	181	72	—	—	—
Henry	57,100	6,000	12,300	254	108	36	37	—	—	—
Loudoun	221,200	26,000	65,200	841	185	54	130	—	—	—
Montgomery	83,800	6,300	13,900	328	84	67	10	—	—	—
Pittsylvania	61,800	6,700	13,700	270	28	42	11	—	—	—
Prince William	323,900	42,200	96,600	1,540	310	133	*	—	—	—
Roanoke	87,300	9,600	19,500	739	201	77	608	—	—	—
Rockingham	69,500	8,000	16,800	188	35	44	*	—	—	—
Spotsylvania	107,700	14,500	30,600	565	165	95	77	—	—	—
Stafford	110,200	15,700	32,400	950	226	67	13	—	—	—
Alexandria City	128,700	7,200	24,300	470	110	112	208	—	—	—
Chesapeake City	209,900	28,100	57,800	1,426	226	387	76	—	—	—
Danville City	47,000	5,100	10,700	581	123	54	109	—	—	—
Hampton City	145,600	16,100	35,200	781	475	60	388	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2003 and 2004, by County

Reporting county	2003 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	
Lynchburg City	65,100	6,500	14,400	477	52	151	23	—	—	—
Newport News City	181,200	22,300	52,200	1,252	394	443	167	—	—	—
Norfolk City	237,500	24,200	59,100	1,809	363	513	239	—	—	—
Portsmouth City	99,100	11,500	25,900	687	63	24	157	—	—	—
Richmond City	194,300	18,400	44,000	1,529	332	75	19	—	—	—
Roanoke City	92,600	9,300	21,500	1,005	292	131	15	—	—	—
Suffolk City	73,400	9,300	19,800	431	9	77	7	—	—	—
Virginia Beach City	436,000	55,000	118,200	2,096	601	109	528	—	—	—
105 Small Counties	2,289,400	244,200	507,200	12,892	2,387	2,018	1,062	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				40,033	9,780	5,821	4,869	—	—	—
Population Represented	7,365,300	821,300	1,794,400	819,400	819,400	819,400	819,400	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				48.85	11.94	7.10	5.94	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				133	133	133	133	—	—	—
<b>Washington – 39 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Benton	153,900	20,300	42,300	731	1,711	77	341	40	—	—
Chelan	68,000	8,500	17,800	415	427	48	218	43	—	—
Clallam	66,800	6,900	13,500	210	373	43	542	53	—	—
Clark	380,000	47,500	103,100	1,031	1,844	88	347	210	—	—
Cowlitz	95,100	11,700	24,100	419	853	48	719	150	—	—
Grant	78,800	10,900	24,000	574	822	131	239	46	—	—
Grays Harbor	69,400	8,000	16,100	259	408	65	264	129	—	—
Island	76,600	8,700	18,400	115	303	15	190	30	—	—
King	1,764,800	174,400	383,900	3,184	2,205	280	383	777	—	—
Kitsap	239,800	29,000	60,100	784	1,388	86	234	216	—	—
Lewis	70,700	8,600	17,300	279	441	50	291	100	—	—
Pierce	740,500	90,800	193,800	1,894	3,592	71	324	503	—	—
Skagit	109,200	13,100	26,900	327	756	40	134	41	—	—
Snohomish	636,900	78,100	165,500	1,257	3,329	17	2,199	458	—	—
Spokane	431,200	49,900	105,200	162	3,288	0	514	407	—	—
Thurston	221,000	25,300	51,800	930	852	93	566	94	—	—
Walla Walla	56,700	6,200	13,100	182	329	27	49	64	—	—
Whatcom	176,500	19,200	39,800	771	610	0	498	94	—	—
Yakima	226,900	31,100	69,600	1,182	1,802	63	630	231	—	—
20 Small Counties	468,400	54,700	111,000	1,299	2,243	263	1,104	325	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				16,005	27,576	1,505	9,786	4,011	—	—
Population Represented	6,131,300	703,000	1,497,200	694,400	694,400	694,400	694,400	1,497,200	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				23.05	39.71	2.17	14.09	2.68	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				36	36	36	36	39	—	—
<b>West Virginia – 55 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Berkeley	85,400	10,000	21,400	17	60	*	113	—	—	—
Cabell	95,100	8,400	18,900	380	70	10	*	—	—	—
Harrison	68,100	7,200	15,200	129	87	34	22	—	—	—
Kanawha	195,800	18,700	41,400	450	277	35	25	—	—	—
Marion	56,500	5,400	11,300	46	25	9	12	—	—	—
Mercer	62,100	5,700	12,900	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
Monongalia	83,700	6,600	14,600	*	12	*	32	—	—	—
Ohio	45,700	4,700	9,400	22	150	9	155	—	—	—
Raleigh	79,300	7,800	16,400	240	73	122	101	—	—	—
Wood	87,400	9,300	19,600	80	212	*	273	—	—	—
45 Small Counties	952,300	100,600	207,800	894	438	456	404	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,260	1,404	682	1,138	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,811,400	184,400	388,900	184,400	184,400	184,400	184,400	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				12.26	7.62	3.70	6.17	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				55	55	55	55	—	—	—
<b>Wisconsin – 72 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Brown	234,300	23,800	55,500	364	—	139	—	149	—	—
Chippewa	57,200	5,900	12,900	197	—	178	—	23	—	—
Dane	447,700	39,200	92,900	1,599	—	214	—	300	—	—

Reporting county	2003 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	
Dodge	87,400	8,500	18,400	309	—	230	—	75	—	—
Eau Claire	94,100	8,500	19,500	488	—	598	—	174	—	—
Fond Du Lac	98,200	9,900	21,400	569	—	401	—	83	—	—
Grant	49,500	4,700	10,000	223	—	194	—	32	—	—
Jefferson	77,700	7,500	16,800	178	—	35	—	56	—	—
Kenosha	156,200	17,000	38,600	695	—	149	—	109	—	—
La Crosse	108,600	10,000	22,700	234	—	225	—	100	—	—
Manitowoc	82,100	8,500	17,900	341	—	108	—	74	—	—
Marathon	127,300	13,600	29,600	349	—	276	—	86	—	—
Milwaukee	932,100	95,500	230,600	3,248	—	37	—	1,137	—	—
Outagamie	167,700	18,300	41,000	833	—	525	—	98	—	—
Ozaukee	85,000	9,300	19,400	239	—	108	—	42	—	—
Portage	67,300	6,300	13,900	400	—	218	—	30	—	—
Racine	192,600	20,400	46,700	900	—	255	—	159	—	—
Rock	155,000	16,400	37,000	1,462	—	542	—	180	—	—
St. Croix	71,300	7,700	17,300	114	—	76	—	27	—	—
Sheboygan	113,600	11,500	25,400	772	—	782	—	78	—	—
Walworth	96,900	9,500	20,900	252	—	139	—	46	—	—
Washington	122,400	12,800	28,500	286	—	60	—	67	—	—
Waukesha	374,200	39,400	85,800	452	—	338	—	272	—	—
Winnebago	158,600	14,900	33,600	1,046	—	483	—	187	—	—
Wood	75,300	7,700	16,500	185	—	146	—	78	—	—
47 Small Counties	1,242,200	126,100	268,500	5,107	—	5,716	—	892	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				20,842	—	12,172	—	4,554	—	—
Population Represented	5,474,300	552,800	1,241,500	552,000	—	552,000	—	1,240,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				37.75	—	22.05	—	3.67	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				71	—	71	—	71	—	—
<b>Wyoming – 23 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Albany	31,500	2,400	5,600	20	—	*	—	9	—	—
Campbell	36,400	4,900	10,100	96	—	17	—	15	—	—
Carbon	15,400	1,600	3,300	21	—	8	—	12	—	—
Fremont	36,100	4,400	9,100	54	—	9	—	18	—	—
Laramie	84,400	9,700	20,800	114	—	58	—	47	—	—
Natrona	68,200	7,800	16,500	75	—	21	—	68	—	—
Park	26,300	2,900	5,700	49	—	8	—	33	—	—
Sheridan	27,100	3,000	5,900	37	—	39	—	25	—	—
Sweetwater	37,200	4,700	9,700	128	—	53	—	25	—	—
Uinta	19,800	2,900	5,900	44	—	10	—	16	—	—
13 Small Counties	119,700	14,100	27,400	200	—	67	—	89	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				838	—	291	—	357	—	—
Population Represented	502,100	58,400	120,000	58,400	—	58,400	—	120,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				14.34	—	4.98	—	2.97	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				23	—	23	—	23	—	—

## Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2004, by County

Reporting county	2004 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	
<b>Alabama – 67 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Autauga	47,500	6,200	12,500	128	70	31	37	0	—	—
Baldwin	156,700	17,100	35,600	890	112	360	328	0	—	—
Barbour	28,600	3,300	6,900	155	*	71	*	0	—	—
Bibb	21,300	2,400	5,200	119	0	84	0	0	—	—
Blount	55,000	6,100	13,100	112	26	70	337	0	—	—
Bullock	11,200	1,300	2,700	28	0	16	0	*	—	—
Butler	20,800	2,500	5,100	40	0	*	0	0	—	—
Calhoun	112,400	11,700	25,700	507	327	68	53	134	—	—
Chambers	35,600	3,800	8,400	152	*	53	6	*	—	—
Coffee	45,000	5,100	10,600	262	0	76	0	*	—	—
Colbert	54,800	5,900	12,300	150	0	27	0	7	—	—
Cullman	79,200	8,500	18,100	220	39	51	367	0	—	—
Dale	49,100	5,600	13,000	231	0	207	0	*	—	—
Dallas	44,900	5,600	12,400	276	0	83	0	*	—	—
De Kalb	66,900	7,200	16,100	121	0	22	0	15	—	—
Elmore	71,900	8,200	17,500	320	0	89	0	*	—	—
Etowah	103,200	10,800	23,700	380	0	71	0	0	—	—
Houston	92,900	10,600	23,000	570	92	166	21	0	—	—
Jackson	53,800	5,900	12,300	216	0	132	0	72	—	—
Jefferson	658,500	72,300	158,300	1,760	731	367	559	*	—	—
Lauderdale	87,500	8,900	18,800	339	112	145	300	36	—	—
Lee	120,700	12,200	26,300	473	54	233	266	56	—	—
Limestone	69,400	7,600	16,400	252	56	33	*	63	—	—
Madison	293,100	33,500	71,100	1,095	772	42	410	23	—	—
Marshall	84,800	9,200	20,800	304	83	290	513	32	—	—
Mobile	400,500	48,400	105,800	2,278	1,725	460	1,003	336	—	—
Montgomery	222,600	25,500	56,900	1,655	328	37	6	94	—	—
Morgan	113,200	12,700	27,400	668	108	155	436	83	—	—
Russell	49,300	5,900	12,600	372	0	637	0	63	—	—
St. Clair	70,200	7,900	16,600	185	0	382	0	0	—	—
Shelby	165,700	18,500	41,900	268	96	121	416	47	—	—
Talladega	80,300	9,000	19,300	301	62	45	20	19	—	—
Tuscaloosa	167,100	16,900	37,900	811	226	116	160	185	—	—
Walker	70,000	7,200	15,900	371	0	465	0	0	—	—
33 Small Counties	726,400	82,200	174,400	3,096	24	2,214	53	175	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				19,105	5,048	7,421	5,298	1,457	—	—
Population Represented	4,530,200	505,600	1,094,500	505,600	505,600	505,600	505,600	1,094,500	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				37.78	9.98	14.68	10.48	1.33	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	67	—	—
<b>Alaska – 27 Districts</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
27 Small Districts	655,400	89,700	188,200	2,403	3,591	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,403	3,591	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	655,400	89,700	188,200	89,700	89,700	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				26.78	40.02	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				27	27	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Arizona – 15 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Apache	68,900	12,200	24,500	209	225	27	49	—	—	—
Cochise	124,000	14,900	32,000	699	939	68	612	—	—	—
Coconino	122,800	15,900	34,100	769	819	119	547	—	—	—
Maricopa	3,501,000	409,500	968,300	11,507	8,942	1,848	6,950	—	—	—
Mohave	180,000	19,100	41,200	970	1,181	59	557	—	—	—
Navajo	106,500	17,400	35,200	453	531	50	426	—	—	—
Pima	907,100	101,200	224,500	5,435	5,929	121	3,518	—	—	—
Pinal	214,400	24,900	54,300	1,375	982	164	376	—	—	—
Yavapai	190,600	19,200	39,400	880	877	110	430	—	—	—

Reporting county	2004 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	176,100	22,700	52,000	2,430	770	226	1,370	—	—	—
5 Small Counties	152,600	19,800	41,700	1,498	779	383	554	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				26,225	21,974	3,175	15,389	—	—	—
Population Represented	5,743,800	676,800	1,547,300	676,800	676,800	676,800	676,800	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				38.75	32.47	4.69	22.74	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				15	15	15	15	—	—	—
<b>Arkansas – 75 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Benton	179,800	21,000	47,200	477	—	365	—	76	—	—
Craighead	86,200	9,000	20,700	229	—	307	—	84	—	—
Crittenden	51,500	7,000	15,600	455	—	150	—	29	—	—
Faulkner	95,100	10,400	23,000	470	—	409	—	130	—	—
Garland	92,100	9,000	19,400	493	—	508	—	151	—	—
Jefferson	82,700	9,500	20,800	714	—	374	—	155	—	—
Mississippi	48,500	6,200	14,100	312	—	235	—	55	—	—
Pulaski	365,900	39,400	92,300	1,498	—	674	—	413	—	—
Saline	89,200	10,400	21,100	245	—	56	—	91	—	—
Sebastian	117,800	13,000	30,400	330	—	464	—	329	—	—
Washington	174,100	18,200	44,000	740	—	370	—	125	—	—
White	70,700	7,700	16,600	73	—	115	—	97	—	—
63 Small Counties	1,299,100	147,200	311,400	3,786	—	3,444	—	1,375	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				9,822	—	7,471	—	3,110	—	—
Population Represented	2,752,600	308,100	676,600	308,100	—	308,100	—	676,600	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				31.88	—	24.25	—	4.60	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				75	—	75	—	75	—	—
<b>California – 58 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Alameda	1,455,200	158,300	361,900	634	6,586	0	77	2,341	—	—
Butte	213,000	23,800	47,800	1,036	753	*	13	485	—	—
Contra Costa	1,009,100	122,300	261,000	1,475	2,641	824	305	876	—	—
El Dorado	172,900	21,300	40,500	360	543	29	53	423	—	—
Fresno	866,800	122,200	265,500	3,652	6,138	337	211	—	—	—
Humboldt	128,500	13,400	27,800	540	732	13	285	38	—	—
Imperial	152,400	21,500	45,600	364	612	12	83	0	—	—
Kern	734,800	103,500	224,400	2,993	3,531	*	1,731	2,363	—	—
Kings	142,600	17,600	39,800	582	1,494	*	628	88	—	—
Lake	64,400	7,700	14,700	205	387	*	36	90	—	—
Los Angeles	9,937,700	1,232,700	2,732,300	10,302	10,966	99	94	7,952	—	—
Madera	139,000	17,900	39,100	586	656	61	238	157	—	—
Marin	246,000	22,900	49,800	557	633	27	140	54	—	—
Mendocino	88,600	10,400	21,100	603	459	*	54	179	—	—
Merced	237,000	36,200	77,200	1,513	1,257	60	456	171	—	—
Monterey	414,600	51,900	117,300	1,013	1,411	10	22	25	—	—
Napa	132,300	14,700	30,900	495	444	7	62	43	—	—
Nevada	97,700	10,900	19,900	225	321	13	84	50	—	—
Orange	2,987,600	353,400	796,800	7,401	2,948	23	167	2,088	—	—
Placer	307,000	35,500	71,900	467	547	19	17	260	—	—
Riverside	1,872,000	252,000	534,300	4,595	—	0	—	3,146	—	—
Sacramento	1,352,400	170,600	367,100	6,604	2,063	10	63	1,180	—	—
San Bernardino	1,921,100	280,500	590,900	6,196	3,384	*	71	2,418	—	—
San Diego	2,931,700	336,700	757,600	3,767	3,968	159	235	2,434	—	—
San Francisco	744,200	44,000	109,700	684	752	*	*	996	—	—
San Joaquin	649,900	90,100	192,500	1,691	—	0	—	775	—	—
San Luis Obispo	254,600	25,800	50,800	790	405	18	57	200	—	—
San Mateo	699,200	70,400	162,800	1,883	1,171	103	89	307	—	—
Santa Barbara	401,900	45,600	98,900	2,688	2,324	53	559	180	—	—
Santa Clara	1,685,200	177,700	421,900	1,185	3,455	252	147	1,506	—	—
Santa Cruz	250,600	26,700	57,600	522	1,135	20	134	250	—	—
Shasta	177,800	21,500	42,000	758	709	0	243	164	—	—
Solano	413,000	53,700	114,000	2,068	667	26	18	430	—	—
Sonoma	468,400	53,300	110,300	1,559	984	23	114	223	—	—
Stanislaus	498,400	70,000	148,500	1,552	1,943	9	241	0	—	—
Sutter	86,800	11,300	23,700	268	436	*	28	106	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2003 and 2004, by County

Reporting county	2004 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Tehama	60,100	7,700	15,200	177	252	10	34	103	—	—
Tulare	401,500	59,100	130,500	2,192	20	12	0	610	—	—
Tuolumne	57,000	5,600	10,600	181	189	*	191	0	—	—
Ventura	797,700	101,900	217,900	1,451	1,771	11	502	395	—	—
Yolo	184,400	21,000	44,800	385	245	61	52	251	—	—
Yuba	64,600	8,900	19,700	212	514	7	56	134	—	—
16 Small Counties	394,100	46,200	90,000	980	1,366	26	355	477	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				77,391	70,812	2,361	7,950	33,968	—	—
Population Represented	35,893,800	4,378,400	9,596,500	4,378,400	4,030,700	4,378,400	4,030,700	9,326,200	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.68	17.57	0.54	1.97	3.64	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				58	54	58	54	55	—	—

**Colorado – 63 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adams	407,200	49,900	117,400	1,032	—	—	—	200	—	—
Arapahoe	522,800	63,700	139,700	1,532	—	—	—	190	—	—
Boulder	302,500	31,600	69,400	942	—	—	—	72	—	—
Denver	556,800	50,100	135,600	1,959	—	—	—	200	—	—
Douglas	238,000	30,500	71,200	617	—	—	—	17	—	—
El Paso	554,600	68,000	153,400	2,123	—	—	—	251	—	—
Jefferson	528,200	62,700	130,700	1,733	—	—	—	277	—	—
Larimer	268,900	29,000	62,200	1,022	—	—	—	80	—	—
Mesa	127,300	14,500	30,400	528	—	—	—	82	—	—
Pueblo	150,200	17,600	38,200	623	—	—	—	125	—	—
Weld	219,300	26,500	60,000	1,466	—	—	—	72	—	—
52 Small Counties	725,600	80,300	170,700	2,259	—	—	—	392	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				15,836	—	—	—	1,958	—	—
Population Represented	4,601,400	524,400	1,178,900	524,400	—	—	—	1,178,900	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				30.20	—	—	—	1.66	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				63	—	—	—	63	—	—

**Connecticut – 13 Venue Districts**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Bridgeport	—	—	—	932	630	192	260	—	—	—
Danbury	—	—	—	185	275	58	90	—	—	—
Hartford	—	—	—	1,676	999	335	252	—	—	—
Middletown	—	—	—	563	245	273	96	—	—	—
Montville	—	—	—	460	466	211	233	—	—	—
New Haven	—	—	—	2,468	558	716	351	—	—	—
Norwalk	—	—	—	293	126	73	89	—	—	—
Plainville	—	—	—	800	503	258	417	—	—	—
Stamford	—	—	—	252	201	51	82	—	—	—
Talcottville	—	—	—	646	254	265	108	—	—	—
Torrington	—	—	—	282	199	183	160	—	—	—
Waterbury	—	—	—	1,075	501	513	106	—	—	—
Willimantic	—	—	—	397	231	220	111	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				10,029	5,188	3,348	2,355	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,503,600	300,100	741,800	300,100	300,100	300,100	300,100	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Venue Districts				33.42	17.29	11.16	7.85	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Venue Districts				13	13	13	13	—	—	—

**Delaware – 3 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Kent	138,800	16,200	34,900	1,784	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Castle	519,400	56,000	122,700	5,588	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex	172,200	16,600	35,900	1,946	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				9,318	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	830,400	88,800	193,500	88,800	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				104.90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				3	—	—	—	—	—	—

Reporting county	2004 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	
<b>District of Columbia – 1 District</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
District of Columbia	553,500	46,400	109,500	1,309	283	*	*	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,309	283	4	2	—	—	—
Population Represented	553,500	46,400	109,500	46,400	46,400	46,400	46,400	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting District				28.20	6.10	0.09	0.04	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				1	1	1	1	—	—	—
<b>Florida – 67 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Alachua	223,100	20,400	44,300	1,809	635	6	7	—	—	—
Bay	157,900	17,400	37,400	1,130	388	47	105	—	—	—
Brevard	519,400	55,100	110,100	1,953	1,436	17	31	—	—	—
Broward	1,754,900	195,600	430,900	7,088	3,667	17	11	—	—	—
Charlotte	157,100	12,500	25,000	415	250	*	*	—	—	—
Citrus	130,500	11,500	22,000	600	146	*	*	—	—	—
Clay	164,400	20,900	42,200	832	559	10	13	—	—	—
Collier	296,700	27,100	62,000	1,272	678	11	54	—	—	—
Columbia	61,900	7,000	15,200	238	129	*	11	—	—	—
Duval	821,300	97,500	220,100	3,695	3,585	9	40	—	—	—
Escambia	298,900	32,000	70,100	2,718	770	17	26	—	—	—
Hernando	150,400	14,300	28,800	650	223	7	0	—	—	—
Highlands	93,100	8,400	18,000	550	308	*	*	—	—	—
Hillsborough	1,101,300	126,800	282,500	5,613	4,455	24	78	—	—	—
Indian River	124,100	11,500	23,600	563	148	*	8	—	—	—
Lake	260,800	24,600	52,600	1,220	544	14	16	—	—	—
Lee	514,300	48,000	105,600	2,980	1,108	18	28	—	—	—
Leon	243,900	23,100	52,300	1,307	781	19	31	—	—	—
Manatee	296,400	28,900	64,100	1,496	686	10	10	—	—	—
Marion	291,300	29,600	61,300	1,697	881	16	19	—	—	—
Martin	138,000	12,800	25,900	619	291	24	*	—	—	—
Miami-Dade	2,363,600	267,800	588,000	8,792	1,881	18	20	—	—	—
Monroe	78,300	6,200	13,500	245	208	*	*	—	—	—
Nassau	63,200	7,200	14,800	214	100	*	6	—	—	—
Okaloosa	181,500	20,300	44,700	1,225	401	92	24	—	—	—
Orange	989,900	113,500	257,100	7,473	2,106	42	40	—	—	—
Osceola	219,500	26,700	58,000	1,419	446	16	8	—	—	—
Palm Beach	1,243,200	125,500	271,500	4,536	3,156	15	69	—	—	—
Pasco	407,800	40,200	85,100	2,096	392	6	7	—	—	—
Pinellas	928,500	87,200	184,700	6,591	2,123	60	20	—	—	—
Polk	524,400	59,200	129,400	3,526	2,338	25	58	—	—	—
Putnam	72,500	8,500	17,800	623	274	*	6	—	—	—
St. Johns	152,500	16,700	33,000	856	344	13	13	—	—	—
St. Lucie	226,800	24,500	50,400	1,536	161	*	8	—	—	—
Santa Rosa	138,300	16,500	33,800	658	205	21	25	—	—	—
Sarasota	355,500	29,000	59,800	1,383	639	10	32	—	—	—
Seminole	391,400	46,200	96,200	1,690	1,052	20	13	—	—	—
Volusia	478,700	47,300	97,300	3,439	1,698	28	28	—	—	—
29 Small Counties	782,000	82,400	174,300	3,957	1,583	39	67	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				88,704	40,775	695	949	—	—	—
Population Represented	17,397,200	1,850,400	4,003,300	1,850,400	1,850,400	1,850,400	1,850,400	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				47.94	22.04	0.38	0.51	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	—	—	—
<b>Georgia – 159 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Baldwin	45,200	3,900	8,700	0	—	0	—	0	—	—
Bartow	87,000	9,300	22,900	360	205	244	86	331	67	—
Bibb	155,200	16,200	40,000	1,829	—	359	—	1,581	—	—
Bulloch	60,300	5,100	12,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carroll	101,600	10,100	24,500	996	—	259	—	94	—	—
Catoosa	59,800	6,200	14,100	404	—	192	—	120	—	—
Chatham	238,500	23,800	57,500	1,930	357	395	57	452	0	—
Cherokee	174,700	18,600	45,800	493	146	244	72	349	*	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2003 and 2004, by County

Reporting county	2004 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	104,000	6,800	18,100	620	7	279	*	155	*	—
Clayton	265,000	30,900	75,900	1,693	2,935	155	242	65	681	—
Cobb	654,000	65,500	163,200	3,350	—	747	—	1,106	—	—
Columbia	100,600	11,900	25,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coweta	105,400	11,500	27,600	398	159	67	49	166	12	—
De Kalb	675,700	62,800	162,200	4,721	—	1,709	—	1,687	—	—
Dougherty	95,700	10,200	25,000	855	197	162	39	98	0	—
Douglas	107,200	11,900	27,800	1,215	—	433	—	441	—	—
Fayette	101,300	12,300	23,700	441	97	65	94	154	*	—
Floyd	94,000	9,200	22,100	858	—	565	—	783	—	—
Forsyth	131,900	13,000	34,900	228	—	165	—	136	—	—
Fulton	814,400	77,600	196,700	1,750	3,781	252	613	531	2,537	—
Glynn	71,400	7,200	16,600	471	—	154	—	184	—	—
Gwinnett	700,800	74,000	186,600	2,814	302	1,167	16	794	*	—
Hall	160,900	15,800	42,300	812	165	119	38	263	6	—
Henry	159,500	17,900	42,300	725	243	271	120	721	0	—
Houston	123,800	13,900	31,400	1,610	—	909	—	780	—	—
Laurens	46,700	4,900	11,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liberty	61,700	7,300	20,700	196	—	157	—	23	—	—
Lowndes	95,800	9,700	23,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muscogee	182,800	19,800	48,300	1,806	724	454	340	*	0	—
Newton	81,500	8,700	21,500	644	31	259	11	121	0	—
Paulding	105,900	12,200	30,200	419	—	184	—	344	—	—
Richmond	196,300	20,900	50,600	3,090	—	1,255	—	2,245	—	—
Rockdale	76,800	8,800	19,300	381	—	88	—	87	—	—
Spalding	60,900	6,700	15,800	601	27	152	0	121	0	—
Thomas	44,000	4,700	10,600	308	—	48	—	135	—	—
Troup	61,200	6,800	15,900	821	42	186	*	195	0	—
Walker	63,400	6,200	14,400	308	62	170	25	163	0	—
Walton	71,900	7,700	18,600	629	39	261	15	138	*	—
Whitfield	89,500	9,300	24,900	751	69	347	20	327	15	—
120 Small Counties	2,203,100	230,000	536,600	8,491	134	3,674	49	3,876	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				47,018	9,722	16,147	1,892	18,769	3,327	—
Population Represented	8,829,400	909,400	2,210,600	829,700	389,300	829,700	389,300	2,028,100	960,800	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				56.67	24.97	19.46	4.86	9.25	3.46	—
Number of Reporting Counties				127	23	127	23	127	23	—
<b>Hawaii – 5 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Hawaii	163,000	20,200	41,900	581	816	346	769	—	—	—
Honolulu	899,600	90,300	208,100	1,649	328	288	1,938	—	—	—
Kalawao	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
Kauai	61,900	7,400	15,200	271	52	55	440	—	—	—
Maui	138,200	15,200	33,500	485	144	148	658	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,986	1,340	837	3,805	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,262,800	133,200	298,700	133,200	133,200	133,200	133,200	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				22.42	10.06	6.29	28.57	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				5	5	5	5	—	—	—
<b>Idaho – 44 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Ada	332,500	38,100	86,500	2,774	161	—	—	220	19	—
Bannock	75,700	8,600	20,900	0	1,589	—	—	0	158	—
Bonneville	89,700	12,100	26,700	0	590	—	—	0	46	—
Canyon	158,000	20,100	47,300	0	1,742	—	—	0	129	—
Kootenai	122,400	14,700	30,600	0	888	—	—	0	133	—
Twin Falls	67,900	8,000	17,600	0	1,080	—	—	0	82	—
38 Small Counties	547,100	67,500	142,800	345	5,856	—	—	36	409	—
Number of Reported Cases				3,119	11,906	—	—	256	976	—
Population Represented	1,393,300	169,100	372,400	169,100	169,100	—	—	372,400	372,400	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				18.45	70.42	—	—	0.69	2.62	—
Number of Reporting Counties				44	44	—	—	44	44	—



Reporting county	2004 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	
<b>Illinois – 102 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Adams	66,900	6,700	14,800	115	—	12	—	54	—	—
Champaign	184,400	14,600	35,700	148	—	9	—	88	—	—
Coles	51,500	3,800	9,300	107	—	15	—	35	—	—
Cook	5,327,800	535,800	1,304,600	9,793	5,169	*	—	1,619	—	—
De Kalb	95,500	8,400	19,800	239	—	19	—	24	—	—
Du Page	928,700	96,300	226,400	1,028	—	53	—	57	—	—
Henry	50,600	5,200	11,000	57	—	*	—	26	—	—
Jackson	58,300	4,300	10,300	62	—	*	—	8	—	—
Kane	472,500	52,900	132,100	1,302	—	29	—	100	—	—
Kankakee	107,200	11,600	26,600	168	—	7	—	65	—	—
Knox	53,900	4,700	11,000	59	—	0	—	25	—	—
Lake	692,900	79,000	186,700	722	—	10	—	220	—	—
La Salle	112,300	11,200	25,200	258	—	17	—	72	—	—
McHenry	296,400	34,500	78,500	257	—	7	—	82	—	—
McLean	158,000	14,300	34,400	175	—	12	—	224	—	—
Macon	111,000	10,900	25,300	270	—	6	—	90	—	—
Madison	264,400	26,000	59,100	661	—	*	—	192	—	—
Peoria	182,400	17,900	43,400	545	—	*	—	303	—	—
Rock Island	147,800	13,500	32,600	175	—	0	—	169	—	—
St. Clair	259,100	28,600	64,500	603	—	19	—	131	—	—
Sangamon	192,000	18,900	43,700	166	—	*	—	174	—	—
Tazewell	129,100	12,200	28,100	175	—	*	—	150	—	—
Vermilion	82,800	8,100	19,100	234	—	*	—	115	—	—
Whiteside	60,000	5,900	13,500	101	—	7	—	23	—	—
Will	613,800	69,500	164,200	501	—	104	—	160	—	—
Williamson	63,100	5,700	13,100	53	—	31	—	92	—	—
Winnebago	286,800	30,000	69,900	455	—	21	—	403	—	—
75 Small Counties	1,664,400	163,200	359,200	3,688	—	174	—	1,137	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				22,117	5,169	573	—	5,838	—	—
Population Represented	12,713,600	1,293,600	3,062,400	1,293,600	535,800	1,292,500	—	3,062,400	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.10	9.65	0.44	—	1.91	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				102	1	100	—	102	—	—
<b>Indiana – 92 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allen	342,200	42,500	95,400	2,083	1,344	910	438	228	—	—
Bartholomew	73,000	8,900	19,200	138	103	29	65	38	—	—
Clark	100,700	11,000	24,600	280	157	6	95	261	—	—
Delaware	117,800	11,800	25,300	421	54	346	56	745	—	—
Elkhart	191,800	24,600	55,500	901	710	66	396	67	—	—
Floyd	71,500	8,700	18,000	178	398	116	163	26	—	—
Grant	71,500	8,100	16,800	377	95	30	16	42	—	—
Hamilton	231,800	30,500	68,500	811	203	125	34	459	—	—
Hancock	60,900	7,400	15,300	54	65	*	20	16	—	—
Hendricks	123,500	15,700	32,600	523	193	67	56	15	—	—
Henry	47,800	5,400	11,300	92	23	32	12	80	—	—
Howard	84,600	9,900	21,700	418	133	69	18	65	—	—
Johnson	125,900	15,300	32,900	550	14	67	16	91	—	—
Knox	38,400	4,000	8,300	31	14	12	11	21	—	—
Kosciusko	75,700	9,300	20,400	132	148	0	64	18	—	—
Lake	490,800	59,600	129,700	2,244	271	491	255	751	—	—
La Porte	109,800	12,400	26,600	469	*	120	18	149	—	—
Lawrence	46,400	5,200	11,100	134	29	44	37	33	—	—
Madison	130,600	14,400	31,000	754	67	497	43	130	—	—
Marion	863,600	99,400	233,500	5,217	113	773	41	1,475	—	—
Marshall	46,700	5,900	12,600	73	19	29	8	83	—	—
Monroe	121,000	9,400	21,400	244	71	97	29	235	—	—
Morgan	69,400	8,500	18,100	168	31	44	19	21	—	—
Porter	155,000	18,100	37,700	482	115	43	88	120	—	—
St. Joseph	266,400	31,100	69,400	1,102	*	112	0	311	—	—
Shelby	43,700	5,300	11,300	138	163	10	53	57	—	—
Tippecanoe	152,000	13,800	31,700	397	51	599	15	199	—	—
Vanderburgh	173,200	18,100	40,600	484	57	116	30	303	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2003 and 2004, by County

Reporting county	2004 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	103,200	10,800	23,700	359	0	102	31	144	—	—
Warrick	55,500	6,900	13,900	51	94	8	103	24	—	—
Wayne	69,800	7,900	16,800	59	100	*	31	63	—	—
61 Small Counties	1,583,400	192,800	405,300	4,037	1,426	870	1,099	2,176	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				23,401	6,267	5,837	3,360	8,446	—	—
Population Represented	6,237,600	732,300	1,600,300	732,300	732,300	732,300	732,300	1,600,300	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				31.95	8.56	7.97	4.59	5.28	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				92	92	92	92	92	—	—
<b>Iowa – 99 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Black Hawk	126,100	12,200	26,900	256	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerro Gordo	45,000	4,600	9,600	79	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton	49,900	5,600	11,600	115	—	—	—	—	—	—
Des Moines	40,900	4,300	9,200	164	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dubuque	91,000	10,000	21,300	277	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson	116,100	9,500	22,100	262	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linn	197,300	21,100	47,400	458	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muscatine	42,600	4,900	10,600	65	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polk	393,200	41,800	98,000	1,197	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pottawattamie	89,200	10,100	21,500	373	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scott	160,100	18,300	39,700	423	—	—	—	—	—	—
Story	80,400	6,000	13,800	97	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	42,600	4,900	10,100	96	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodbury	103,100	12,100	27,300	232	—	—	—	—	—	—
85 Small Counties	1,377,100	154,100	311,300	2,362	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,456	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	2,954,500	319,300	680,400	319,300	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				20.22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				99	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Kansas – 105 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Butler	61,800	7,900	15,700	273	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas	102,800	8,700	19,600	345	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson	496,700	57,100	127,000	2,596	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leavenworth	72,400	8,400	17,900	385	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reno	63,700	6,600	14,600	454	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riley	63,100	4,500	12,000	102	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saline	53,900	6,100	13,400	894	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sedgwick	463,800	55,600	126,200	1,418	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shawnee	171,700	18,700	41,900	553	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyandotte	156,500	18,900	44,000	1,330	—	—	—	—	—	—
95 Small Counties	1,029,100	119,200	251,200	6,225	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				14,575	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	2,735,500	311,700	683,500	311,700	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				46.75	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				105	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Maine – 16 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Androscoggin	107,000	11,600	23,900	306	173	13	10	—	—	—
Aroostook	73,400	7,800	14,900	159	134	25	18	—	—	—
Cumberland	273,500	28,900	59,400	479	315	22	52	—	—	—
Kennebec	120,600	13,100	25,700	173	185	16	33	—	—	—
Oxford	56,600	6,300	12,000	43	35	0	*	—	—	—
Penobscot	148,200	15,300	30,400	249	292	26	53	—	—	—
Somerset	51,600	5,800	11,400	73	94	*	8	—	—	—

Reporting county	2004 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
York	200,400	22,600	44,900	405	374	43	113	—	—	—
8 Small Counties	285,900	30,700	59,500	373	391	48	99	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,260	1,993	195	387	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,317,300	142,100	282,100	142,100	142,100	142,100	142,100	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				15.91	14.03	1.37	2.72	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				16	16	16	16	—	—	—
<b>Maryland – 24 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allegany	73,900	7,200	14,500	251	559	10	149	—	—	—
Anne Arundel	508,600	58,000	126,500	1,414	2,971	*	108	—	—	—
Baltimore	780,800	86,600	180,800	3,273	2,943	0	17	—	—	—
Calvert	86,500	11,800	22,900	338	397	0	110	—	—	—
Carroll	166,200	21,300	42,200	356	512	16	143	—	—	—
Cecil	95,500	12,100	24,600	374	534	0	57	—	—	—
Charles	135,800	17,800	37,000	447	951	0	117	—	—	—
Frederick	217,700	27,000	57,600	734	670	38	246	—	—	—
Harford	235,600	29,900	62,000	593	1,082	0	190	—	—	—
Howard	266,700	34,200	72,000	480	936	0	35	—	—	—
Montgomery	921,700	104,700	232,700	1,385	1,938	20	71	—	—	—
Prince George's	843,000	101,900	225,400	2,026	2,334	*	230	—	—	—
St. Mary's	94,900	11,800	25,300	259	503	0	40	—	—	—
Washington	139,600	14,900	31,900	529	636	*	164	—	—	—
Wicomico	88,800	9,900	21,200	348	974	*	85	—	—	—
Baltimore City	636,300	73,900	160,700	5,861	3,960	6	139	—	—	—
8 Small Counties	266,600	28,600	57,600	854	2,677	11	471	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				19,522	24,577	111	2,372	—	—	—
Population Represented	5,558,100	651,600	1,394,800	651,600	651,600	651,600	651,600	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				29.96	37.72	0.17	3.64	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				24	24	24	24	—	—	—
<b>Massachusetts – 14 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Barnstable	228,700	19,000	39,800	2,803	—	304	—	101	—	—
Berkshire	132,500	12,000	25,100	1,297	—	202	—	116	—	—
Bristol	548,200	53,400	120,600	4,291	—	907	—	316	—	—
Dukes	15,700	1,400	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex	739,000	73,500	172,100	4,559	—	524	—	343	—	—
Franklin	72,200	6,800	14,000	1,286	—	194	—	98	—	—
Hampden	461,800	48,300	106,500	4,498	—	749	—	391	—	—
Hampshire	153,900	11,900	25,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	1,464,600	126,800	306,100	3,657	—	933	—	327	—	—
Nantucket	10,100	700	1,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norfolk	653,600	60,300	142,100	1,805	—	154	—	98	—	—
Plymouth	490,700	51,500	116,500	2,224	—	192	—	157	—	—
Suffolk	666,000	50,400	128,600	5,246	—	1,273	—	378	—	—
Worcester	779,500	79,100	179,100	5,449	—	908	—	420	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				37,115	—	6,340	—	2,745	—	—
Population Represented	6,416,500	595,200	1,380,200	581,300	—	581,300	—	1,350,200	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				63.85	—	10.91	—	2.03	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				11	—	11	—	11	—	—
<b>Michigan – 83 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Allegan	112,500	12,700	28,000	652	—	—	—	63	—	—
Barry	59,400	6,400	13,800	385	—	—	—	71	—	—
Bay	109,500	10,800	24,000	1,000	—	—	—	62	—	—
Berrien	163,100	17,200	38,400	1,294	—	—	—	158	—	—
Calhoun	139,100	14,700	33,100	1,196	—	—	—	173	—	—
Cass	51,800	5,300	11,300	351	—	—	—	130	—	—
Clinton	68,800	7,600	16,400	232	—	—	—	54	—	—
Eaton	107,100	10,900	24,000	691	—	—	—	39	—	—
Genesee	443,900	48,900	111,600	1,993	—	—	—	464	—	—
Grand Traverse	82,800	8,200	17,700	454	—	—	—	45	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2003 and 2004, by County

Reporting county	2004 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	
Ingham	280,100	25,200	60,700	1,290	—	—	—	562	—	—
Ionia	64,400	6,600	15,000	392	—	—	—	40	—	—
Isabella	64,500	5,100	11,600	321	—	—	—	79	—	—
Jackson	163,000	16,900	37,800	1,508	—	—	—	165	—	—
Kalamazoo	240,700	22,800	53,500	2,724	—	—	—	573	—	—
Kent	593,900	64,400	154,800	3,753	—	—	—	837	—	—
Lapeer	92,500	10,300	21,800	374	—	—	—	26	—	—
Lenawee	101,800	10,600	23,100	897	—	—	—	31	—	—
Livingston	177,500	19,800	42,500	852	—	—	—	55	—	—
Macomb	822,700	79,100	182,900	3,039	—	—	—	277	—	—
Marquette	64,900	5,400	11,700	292	—	—	—	38	—	—
Midland	84,600	9,200	19,800	419	—	—	—	100	—	—
Monroe	152,600	16,900	35,700	1,355	—	—	—	88	—	—
Montcalm	63,600	6,900	15,100	428	—	—	—	30	—	—
Muskegon	174,400	19,200	42,900	1,379	—	—	—	185	—	—
Oakland	1,213,300	122,300	280,700	3,890	—	—	—	517	—	—
Ottawa	252,400	27,700	63,600	2,020	—	—	—	94	—	—
Saginaw	209,100	22,500	50,100	961	—	—	—	355	—	—
St. Clair	170,900	18,100	39,900	1,063	—	—	—	151	—	—
St. Joseph	63,000	6,800	15,700	583	—	—	—	61	—	—
Shiawassee	73,100	7,800	17,100	522	—	—	—	50	—	—
Tuscola	58,600	6,400	13,300	187	—	—	—	30	—	—
Van Buren	78,500	8,800	19,400	699	—	—	—	73	—	—
Washtenaw	339,200	28,600	70,000	1,183	—	—	—	183	—	—
Wayne	2,016,200	234,800	529,900	4,620	6,403	471	6,216	3,061	385	—
48 Small Counties	1,159,400	112,200	240,200	8,461	—	—	—	802	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				51,460	6,403	471	6,216	9,722	385	—
Population Represented	10,112,600	1,057,000	2,387,100	1,057,000	234,800	234,800	234,800	2,387,100	529,900	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				48.68	27.27	2.01	26.48	4.07	0.73	—
Number of Reporting Counties				83	1	1	1	83	1	—

**Mississippi – 82 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
De Soto	130,600	16,100	35,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,317
Forrest	74,500	7,600	17,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	858
Harrison	192,400	21,800	49,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,427
Hinds	250,000	30,100	67,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	829
Jackson	135,400	16,500	35,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,285
Jones	65,700	7,100	16,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	281
Lauderdale	77,400	9,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,216
Lee	78,100	9,400	20,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	479
Lowndes	60,500	7,500	16,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	199
Madison	82,000	10,000	22,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	513
Rankin	128,400	14,000	31,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	971
Washington	59,600	7,900	17,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,003
70 Small Counties	1,568,500	185,100	400,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,155
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	21,533
Population Represented	2,903,000	342,200	749,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	342,200
Rates for Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	82

**Missouri – 115 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Boone	141,400	12,100	29,300	471	752	589	983	134	406	—
Buchanan	84,800	8,000	18,600	80	499	66	533	62	130	—
Cape Girardeau	70,700	6,300	14,600	120	404	29	266	22	29	—
Cass	91,600	9,900	22,300	80	419	17	307	12	*	—
Clay	197,600	19,200	46,400	249	855	43	114	39	44	—
Cole	72,000	6,600	15,500	107	533	41	219	81	256	—
Franklin	98,200	10,100	23,100	60	661	25	290	196	*	—
Greene	247,900	20,600	50,200	149	1,999	*	636	225	333	—
Jackson	660,100	65,000	158,300	1,323	1,895	266	317	630	126	—
Jasper	109,500	10,400	26,200	136	606	85	893	133	13	—
Jefferson	210,400	22,200	50,000	202	1,180	76	409	78	26	—
Platte	81,000	7,800	18,400	56	218	21	55	12	*	—

Reporting county	2004 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. Charles	320,700	34,700	79,300	346	1,553	71	616	154	37	—
St. Francois	60,700	5,300	12,300	76	277	7	78	17	*	—
St. Louis	1,009,200	99,800	223,100	1,348	6,422	196	2,662	685	463	—
St. Louis City	343,300	34,800	82,300	957	2,539	8	612	505	171	—
99 Small Counties	1,955,500	190,000	431,600	2,388	11,584	741	8,597	1,968	4,201	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,148	32,396	2,284	17,587	4,953	6,248	—
Population Represented	5,754,600	563,000	1,301,400	563,000	563,000	563,000	563,000	1,301,400	1,301,400	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				14.47	57.54	4.06	31.24	3.81	4.80	—
Number of Reporting Counties				115	115	115	115	115	115	—
<b>Montana – 56 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Cascade	79,800	9,000	19,000	426	1,069	11	330	—	—	—
Flathead	81,200	9,100	18,400	262	924	*	37	—	—	—
Gallatin	75,600	6,900	15,200	71	304	*	28	—	—	—
Missoula	99,000	9,600	20,200	344	873	39	347	—	—	—
Yellowstone	134,700	14,700	31,300	435	350	*	353	—	—	—
51 Small Counties	456,400	53,000	104,000	499	3,002	30	832	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,037	6,522	88	1,927	—	—	—
Population Represented	926,900	102,200	208,100	102,200	102,200	102,200	102,200	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.93	63.80	0.86	18.85	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				56	56	56	56	—	—	—
<b>Nebraska – 93 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Buffalo	43,400	4,600	10,100	115	--	46	--	44	--	--
Dodge	36,100	3,800	8,400	105	--	74	--	73	--	--
Douglas	482,100	54,400	125,700	970	--	268	--	794	--	--
Hall	54,900	6,300	14,600	173	--	48	--	74	--	--
Lancaster	261,500	25,300	60,100	821	--	323	--	108	--	--
Sarpy	136,000	17,400	39,000	150	--	70	--	41	--	--
Scotts Bluff	36,600	4,100	9,000	186	--	46	--	24	--	--
86 Small Counties	696,600	82,000	167,800	2,480	--	1,181	--	698	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				5,000	--	2,056	--	1,856	--	--
Population Represented	1,747,200	198,000	434,600	198,000	--	198,000	--	434,600	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.25	--	10.38	--	4.27	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				93	--	93	--	93	--	--
<b>Nevada – 17 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Churchill	24,400	3,100	7,200	198	170	48	151	—	—	—
Clark	1,650,700	186,600	432,800	4,677	7,313	316	3,794	—	—	—
Douglas	45,400	5,200	9,600	198	399	23	180	—	—	—
Elko	44,600	6,700	13,400	43	168	*	108	—	—	—
Esmeralda	800	100	100	*	0	0	0	—	—	—
Humboldt	16,900	2,400	5,000	24	37	0	15	—	—	—
Mineral	4,900	600	1,100	19	*	0	0	—	—	—
Storey	3,700	400	600	*	21	0	*	—	—	—
Washoe	380,800	42,500	95,300	1,424	2,881	99	1,163	—	—	—
White Pine	8,500	1,000	1,800	116	6	*	30	—	—	—
7 Small Counties	154,100	17,900	36,700	703	763	163	329	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,408	11,763	653	5,772	—	—	—
Population Represented	2,334,800	266,400	603,600	266,400	266,400	266,400	266,400	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				27.81	44.15	2.45	21.67	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				17	17	17	17	—	—	—
<b>New Hampshire – 10 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Cheshire	76,900	7,400	15,200	339	—	140	—	63	—	—
Grafton	84,200	7,300	15,700	319	—	77	—	69	—	—
Hillsborough	398,600	42,400	94,700	2,080	—	397	—	265	—	—
Merrimack	145,500	14,800	31,300	897	—	76	—	109	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2003 and 2004, by County

Reporting county	2004 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	
Rockingham	292,500	31,800	67,800	1,166	—	168	—	131	—	—
Strafford	118,200	11,100	25,000	652	—	124	—	141	—	—
4 Small Counties	183,600	17,600	36,200	1,127	—	184	—	249	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,580	—	1,166	—	1,027	—	—
Population Represented	1,299,500	132,400	286,000	132,400	—	132,400	—	286,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				49.69	—	8.80	—	3.59	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				10	—	10	—	10	—	—

**New Jersey – 21 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Atlantic	268,700	31,700	67,500	2,309	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bergen	903,000	96,400	207,900	1,860	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burlington	449,700	52,400	109,000	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camden	516,300	64,700	135,200	5,041	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape May	100,800	11,100	21,700	933	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	151,200	18,000	38,100	2,132	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex	796,700	94,200	212,700	4,453	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester	271,800	33,000	67,100	1,645	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hudson	606,200	60,700	140,800	3,411	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hunterdon	129,700	15,500	31,800	239	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer	365,300	40,800	87,700	2,382	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	785,100	83,500	188,300	3,706	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monmouth	636,300	77,400	162,000	2,621	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morris	488,200	55,000	121,200	1,204	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocean	553,300	58,900	128,400	1,655	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passaic	500,400	58,000	135,000	2,321	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem	65,300	7,900	15,800	655	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	316,800	36,400	82,400	595	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex	152,200	20,100	39,600	450	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union	532,000	60,600	136,200	2,292	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	110,000	13,300	27,800	487	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				41,891	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	8,698,900	989,600	2,156,100	989,600	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				42.33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				21	—	—	—	—	—	—

**New Mexico – 33 Districts**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Bernalillo	593,800	64,200	144,400	3,242	3,973	111	905	—	—	—
Chaves	61,600	7,700	16,400	242	650	8	157	—	—	—
Dona Ana	186,100	23,400	51,400	692	1,401	*	282	—	—	—
Eddy	51,700	6,500	13,700	207	515	10	157	—	—	—
Lea	56,200	7,100	15,500	322	433	6	163	—	—	—
McKinley	72,400	12,600	25,500	140	770	*	209	—	—	—
Otero	63,300	8,100	17,000	239	629	*	72	—	—	—
Sandoval	102,100	13,200	27,100	307	594	*	107	—	—	—
San Juan	124,200	17,600	36,900	561	666	40	290	—	—	—
Santa Fe	138,700	14,500	30,400	346	824	10	68	—	—	—
Valencia	68,700	9,100	18,600	298	648	0	30	—	—	—
22 Small Districts	384,500	45,700	95,300	1,823	2,538	51	845	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,419	13,641	249	3,285	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,903,300	229,700	492,300	229,700	229,700	229,700	229,700	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				36.65	59.38	1.08	14.30	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				33	33	33	33	—	—	—

**New York – 62 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Albany	298,400	23,000	55,800	348	346	228	334	908	—	—
Allegany	50,600	4,100	9,500	28	50	59	60	125	—	—
Bronx	1,365,500	137,500	362,300	1,457	321	559	17	2,350	—	—
Broome	197,700	15,600	37,200	141	185	114	217	241	—	—
Cattaraugus	83,200	7,200	17,200	96	88	108	134	302	—	—
Cayuga	81,900	7,000	16,000	81	74	47	161	107	—	—
Chautauqua	137,300	11,500	26,900	139	140	73	47	336	—	—

Reporting county	2004 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	
Chemung	90,000	7,400	18,200	116	17	127	131	366	—	—
Chenango	51,900	4,700	10,600	35	76	57	47	109	—	—
Clinton	81,900	6,500	14,600	12	59	16	99	144	—	—
Columbia	63,700	5,500	12,000	42	62	77	81	136	—	—
Dutchess	293,400	25,700	60,500	292	102	134	288	271	—	—
Erie	936,300	78,500	188,900	859	207	753	287	857	—	—
Fulton	55,500	4,800	11,000	20	31	124	48	263	—	—
Genesee	59,700	5,300	12,300	63	21	58	26	79	—	—
Herkimer	63,900	5,300	12,300	39	59	65	109	63	—	—
Jefferson	111,500	9,500	25,200	149	84	111	152	207	—	—
Kings	2,475,300	215,700	580,200	1,778	655	465	23	1,882	—	—
Livingston	64,800	5,000	11,700	35	24	69	63	70	—	—
Madison	70,400	5,800	13,600	44	46	123	39	116	—	—
Monroe	735,200	65,800	156,900	618	403	676	444	565	—	—
Montgomery	49,300	4,100	10,000	53	49	40	23	137	—	—
Nassau	1,339,600	114,300	281,900	722	433	430	983	632	—	—
New York	1,562,700	80,600	244,500	1,125	220	166	*	1,245	—	—
Niagara	218,100	18,500	43,700	195	114	254	213	149	—	—
Oneida	235,000	19,600	45,700	206	290	289	101	394	—	—
Onondaga	459,800	40,400	98,700	752	585	328	401	629	—	—
Ontario	103,500	9,000	20,900	72	114	45	102	140	—	—
Orange	370,400	36,300	89,100	282	221	220	73	569	—	—
Oswego	123,800	11,500	25,900	192	93	29	13	165	—	—
Otsego	62,500	4,700	10,500	11	35	17	34	69	—	—
Putnam	100,600	9,200	22,000	22	20	67	7	60	—	—
Queens	2,237,200	165,400	447,000	1,461	311	229	20	1,225	—	—
Rensselaer	154,100	12,600	30,600	158	—	287	—	258	—	—
Richmond	463,300	40,400	99,700	331	96	124	147	314	—	—
Rockland	293,600	27,200	70,600	122	89	57	153	235	—	—
St. Lawrence	111,300	8,800	20,700	46	178	74	172	249	—	—
Saratoga	212,700	17,500	43,000	112	129	207	64	233	—	—
Schenectady	148,000	12,600	30,500	104	237	117	120	661	—	—
Steuben	98,800	8,800	20,500	55	92	59	117	191	—	—
Suffolk	1,475,500	131,500	331,000	967	349	826	518	2,512	—	—
Sullivan	76,100	6,500	15,200	52	—	86	—	139	—	—
Tioga	51,500	4,700	10,900	55	48	37	36	160	—	—
Tompkins	100,100	6,100	14,400	54	38	59	88	168	—	—
Ulster	181,800	15,000	34,400	207	24	233	29	267	—	—
Warren	65,100	5,400	12,200	29	53	78	63	154	—	—
Washington	62,800	5,300	11,900	50	75	66	0	162	—	—
Wayne	93,900	9,000	20,700	85	91	47	32	93	—	—
Westchester	942,400	80,800	208,400	651	—	450	—	618	—	—
13 Small Counties	465,600	38,100	87,400	385	371	536	292	967	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				14,948	7,405	9,500	6,609	22,292	—	—
Population Represented	19,227,100	1,595,300	4,054,900	1,595,300	1,495,300	1,595,300	1,495,300	4,054,900	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				9.37	4.95	5.95	4.42	5.50	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				62	59	62	59	62	—	—
<b>North Carolina – 100 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 15										
Alamance	138,500	11,700	30,000	596	—	59	—	41	—	—
Brunswick	84,600	6,400	15,700	114	—	29	—	56	—	—
Buncombe	215,700	16,600	42,100	356	—	105	—	89	—	—
Burke	89,500	7,600	18,600	170	—	46	—	21	—	—
Cabarrus	146,100	13,000	34,300	125	—	23	—	15	—	—
Caldwell	79,000	6,500	16,600	177	—	44	—	89	—	—
Carteret	62,000	4,500	10,800	310	—	31	—	73	—	—
Catawba	149,500	12,600	32,800	490	—	126	—	64	—	—
Cleveland	98,300	9,100	22,100	253	—	70	—	17	—	—
Columbus	54,700	4,800	12,300	220	—	9	—	9	—	—
Craven	91,600	7,500	21,700	410	—	110	—	23	—	—
Cumberland	308,500	29,500	81,700	1,471	—	147	—	218	—	—
Davidson	153,800	13,100	33,200	329	—	28	—	98	—	—
Durham	239,700	18,000	53,000	585	—	53	—	55	—	—
Edgecombe	54,700	5,200	13,000	172	—	*	—	25	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2003 and 2004, by County

Reporting county	2004 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	
Forsyth	320,900	26,700	71,200	669	—	224	—	100	—	—
Gaston	194,500	17,000	43,200	689	—	115	—	61	—	—
Guilford	438,800	36,500	95,200	1,744	—	418	—	200	—	—
Halifax	56,000	5,500	12,900	381	—	14	—	44	—	—
Harnett	101,500	9,300	24,500	414	—	6	—	35	—	—
Henderson	95,400	7,000	18,000	187	—	17	—	32	—	—
Iredell	136,900	12,400	31,200	222	—	29	—	23	—	—
Johnston	141,600	12,400	34,100	358	—	87	—	229	—	—
Lenoir	58,400	5,200	13,300	202	—	7	—	12	—	—
Lincoln	68,000	6,100	14,900	166	—	21	—	*	—	—
Mecklenburg	771,600	65,900	182,200	2,107	—	978	—	377	—	—
Moore	80,000	6,300	15,700	189	—	90	—	25	—	—
Nash	90,700	8,300	20,600	248	—	*	—	19	—	—
New Hanover	173,600	12,500	32,900	885	—	40	—	149	—	—
Onslow	154,300	11,800	39,300	343	—	58	—	22	—	—
Orange	117,500	8,700	21,200	166	—	6	—	54	—	—
Pitt	140,600	11,200	30,000	614	—	12	—	74	—	—
Randolph	136,200	11,900	30,500	299	—	121	—	49	—	—
Robeson	126,500	12,400	32,700	467	—	271	—	40	—	—
Rockingham	92,500	7,600	19,300	214	—	61	—	10	—	—
Rowan	134,300	11,700	29,300	327	—	248	—	79	—	—
Rutherford	63,600	5,500	13,600	117	—	24	—	40	—	—
Stanly	58,900	5,300	12,900	195	—	84	—	12	—	—
Surry	72,300	6,100	15,500	200	—	20	—	6	—	—
Union	153,700	14,300	38,400	375	—	30	—	45	—	—
Wake	719,500	61,700	167,500	1,283	—	68	—	50	—	—
Wayne	114,200	10,300	26,900	609	—	50	—	70	—	—
Wilkes	67,100	5,100	13,700	282	—	44	—	39	—	—
Wilson	76,100	6,700	17,400	196	—	12	—	35	—	—
56 Small Counties	1,619,900	134,100	335,600	4,612	—	793	—	793	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				24,538	—	4,836	—	3,621	—	—
Population Represented	8,541,200	721,500	1,891,400	721,500	—	721,500	—	1,891,400	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.01	—	6.70	—	1.91	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				100	—	100	—	100	—	—
<b>Ohio – 88 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allen	106,900	12,600	27,000	874	—	111	—	575	—	—
Ashtabula	103,200	12,200	25,200	844	—	485	—	8	—	—
Athens	63,200	4,900	10,800	491	—	94	—	67	—	—
Belmont	69,400	7,000	13,900	689	—	206	—	47	—	—
Butler	346,600	39,300	85,400	2,905	—	732	—	360	—	—
Clark	142,600	16,000	34,500	2,251	—	374	—	310	—	—
Clermont	188,600	22,600	49,400	1,432	—	140	—	156	—	—
Columbiana	111,500	12,400	25,100	401	—	126	—	400	—	—
Cuyahoga	1,351,000	155,000	327,900	6,998	748	308	1,274	3,538	—	—
Darke	53,300	6,200	13,000	367	—	41	—	35	—	—
Delaware	142,500	16,700	37,000	675	—	95	—	211	—	—
Erie	79,000	8,800	18,200	1,930	—	850	—	177	—	—
Fairfield	136,100	16,100	33,700	642	—	61	—	275	—	—
Franklin	1,089,000	117,600	275,100	8,157	—	797	—	5,061	—	—
Geauga	94,600	12,200	24,000	456	—	44	—	19	—	—
Greene	152,200	16,200	33,600	899	—	117	—	139	—	—
Hamilton	814,600	94,300	202,700	21,667	—	2,496	—	431	—	—
Hancock	73,600	8,300	17,700	708	—	248	—	71	—	—
Huron	60,400	7,500	16,200	317	—	97	—	123	—	—
Jefferson	71,400	7,100	14,400	380	—	216	—	156	—	—
Lake	232,100	25,600	52,700	1,479	—	490	—	249	—	—
Lawrence	62,700	6,900	14,500	362	—	226	—	48	—	—
Licking	152,900	17,400	37,700	867	—	147	—	616	—	—
Lorain	294,300	34,300	73,000	2,722	—	198	—	252	—	—
Lucas	450,600	53,400	114,500	4,704	2,475	440	656	0	439	—
Mahoning	249,800	27,400	55,600	1,175	—	464	—	341	—	—
Marion	66,300	7,600	15,400	1,500	—	370	—	371	—	—



Reporting county	2004 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	
Medina	165,100	20,000	41,600	809	—	108	—	36	—	—
Miami	100,800	11,800	24,200	1,592	—	414	—	84	—	—
Montgomery	550,100	60,500	131,900	4,030	—	1,765	—	868	—	—
Muskingum	85,700	9,900	20,900	859	—	296	—	123	—	—
Portage	154,800	16,300	33,700	810	—	58	—	160	—	—
Richland	128,100	14,300	30,100	1,731	—	373	—	149	—	—
Ross	74,500	8,000	16,800	575	—	114	—	137	—	—
Sandusky	61,900	7,300	15,300	725	—	106	—	114	—	—
Scioto	77,000	8,400	17,800	332	—	28	—	108	—	—
Seneca	57,800	6,800	13,900	634	—	183	—	97	—	—
Stark	381,200	42,900	89,800	2,609	—	283	—	852	—	—
Summit	547,300	61,700	131,700	4,562	—	610	—	1,019	—	—
Trumbull	220,500	24,500	50,000	1,601	—	410	—	478	—	—
Tuscarawas	92,200	10,200	21,900	635	—	102	—	57	—	—
Warren	189,300	22,400	49,100	1,697	—	75	—	122	—	—
Washington	62,600	6,600	13,700	526	—	150	—	16	—	—
Wayne	113,600	13,800	29,200	696	—	138	—	230	—	—
Wood	123,300	12,800	26,600	1,569	—	166	—	228	—	—
43 Small Counties	1,515,100	179,100	373,100	14,054	—	3,953	—	2,324	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				105,938	3,223	19,305	1,930	21,238	439	—
Population Represented	11,459,000	1,302,700	2,779,200	1,302,700	208,500	1,302,700	208,500	2,779,200	114,500	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				81.32	15.46	14.82	9.26	7.64	3.84	—
Number of Reporting Counties				88	2	88	2	88	1	—

**Oklahoma – 77 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adair	21,700	2,900	6,200	28	27	*	50	—	—	—
Alfalfa	5,800	500	900	*	13	*	*	—	—	—
Atoka	14,300	1,500	3,100	17	20	0	*	—	—	—
Beaver	5,500	700	1,300	*	*	0	0	—	—	—
Beckham	19,300	2,000	4,500	35	45	*	49	—	—	—
Blaine	11,300	1,300	2,500	31	41	10	30	—	—	—
Bryan	37,800	4,100	8,800	32	120	0	*	—	—	—
Caddo	30,200	3,900	8,000	90	81	15	22	—	—	—
Canadian	95,500	11,400	23,400	133	150	31	134	—	—	—
Carter	47,100	5,300	11,600	68	164	*	16	—	—	—
Cherokee	44,100	4,900	10,800	87	61	8	30	—	—	—
Choctaw	15,500	1,800	3,800	27	36	0	*	—	—	—
Cimarron	2,900	400	700	0	*	0	0	—	—	—
Cleveland	222,100	23,000	49,000	238	578	38	168	—	—	—
Coal	5,900	700	1,500	16	35	0	13	—	—	—
Comanche	110,500	13,400	31,300	234	678	*	983	—	—	—
Cotton	6,500	700	1,500	11	16	*	*	—	—	—
Craig	14,900	1,600	3,400	16	41	*	9	—	—	—
Creek	68,700	8,300	17,000	75	86	0	*	—	—	—
Custer	25,200	2,400	5,600	70	83	*	20	—	—	—
Delaware	39,100	4,300	8,900	55	175	0	72	—	—	—
Dewey	4,700	500	1,000	*	*	0	10	—	—	—
Ellis	3,900	400	800	*	6	*	0	—	—	—
Garfield	57,300	6,100	13,800	121	60	*	*	—	—	—
Garvin	27,200	2,800	6,300	49	153	*	24	—	—	—
Grady	48,200	5,500	11,700	82	89	8	21	—	—	—
Grant	4,800	600	1,100	7	10	*	0	—	—	—
Greer	5,800	500	1,100	9	18	0	*	—	—	—
Harmon	3,000	300	700	8	6	0	0	—	—	—
Harper	3,400	400	700	0	10	0	*	—	—	—
Haskell	12,100	1,400	3,000	6	28	0	*	—	—	—
Hughes	14,000	1,400	3,000	16	75	0	14	—	—	—
Jackson	27,200	3,400	7,700	43	64	0	7	—	—	—
Jefferson	6,500	700	1,400	*	21	*	6	—	—	—
Johnston	10,400	1,100	2,400	6	23	0	*	—	—	—
Kay	46,800	5,400	11,600	166	136	0	*	—	—	—
Kingfisher	14,200	1,600	3,400	10	26	0	7	—	—	—
Kiowa	9,900	1,100	2,300	22	21	*	*	—	—	—
Latimer	10,600	1,200	2,500	9	22	0	0	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2003 and 2004, by County

Reporting county	2004 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	
Le Flore	49,200	5,600	12,200	39	94	11	28	—	—	—
Lincoln	32,400	3,900	7,900	20	101	0	20	—	—	—
Logan	36,300	4,100	8,200	52	117	*	55	—	—	—
Love	9,100	1,100	2,100	*	26	0	*	—	—	—
McClain	29,100	3,200	7,000	62	70	*	16	—	—	—
McCurtain	34,000	4,200	9,000	72	122	*	64	—	—	—
McIntosh	19,900	2,000	4,200	44	46	9	24	—	—	—
Major	7,400	800	1,600	6	16	0	*	—	—	—
Marshall	13,900	1,400	3,100	8	47	0	11	—	—	—
Mayes	39,300	4,600	9,800	43	107	*	54	—	—	—
Murray	12,700	1,300	2,800	11	38	0	0	—	—	—
Muskogee	70,600	7,700	17,200	94	194	14	79	—	—	—
Noble	11,200	1,300	2,600	29	17	*	8	—	—	—
Nowata	10,700	1,200	2,600	11	28	*	7	—	—	—
Okfuskee	11,600	1,200	2,600	41	48	0	*	—	—	—
Oklahoma	680,800	71,400	171,200	1,635	533	43	30	—	—	—
Oklmulgee	39,900	4,800	10,000	49	114	11	21	—	—	—
Osage	45,200	5,400	10,500	48	76	10	41	—	—	—
Ottawa	32,700	3,800	7,900	90	163	*	85	—	—	—
Pawnee	16,800	2,000	4,000	14	37	0	12	—	—	—
Payne	69,700	5,300	12,300	151	214	12	121	—	—	—
Pittsburg	44,000	4,600	9,400	37	102	0	8	—	—	—
Pontotoc	35,000	3,700	8,100	97	210	*	43	—	—	—
Pottawatomie	67,100	7,500	16,300	183	220	*	145	—	—	—
Pushmataha	11,700	1,400	2,700	17	50	0	*	—	—	—
Roger Mills	3,300	300	700	*	8	0	0	—	—	—
Rogers	79,000	10,000	20,000	103	156	6	66	—	—	—
Seminole	24,700	2,800	6,200	64	54	*	7	—	—	—
Sequoyah	40,600	4,900	10,400	72	149	0	43	—	—	—
Stephens	42,800	4,600	9,800	39	122	0	34	—	—	—
Texas	20,300	2,300	5,700	44	72	*	16	—	—	—
Tillman	8,800	1,100	2,200	16	35	0	*	—	—	—
Tulsa	569,100	62,800	145,900	2,398	2,198	239	371	—	—	—
Wagoner	63,100	7,600	15,800	80	100	17	39	—	—	—
Washington	49,000	5,500	11,200	130	320	*	85	—	—	—
Washita	11,500	1,300	2,600	17	43	0	36	—	—	—
Woods	8,600	700	1,500	14	23	*	9	—	—	—
Woodward	18,700	2,000	4,400	38	55	7	27	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,709	9,349	546	3,341	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,523,600	388,800	859,900	388,800	388,800	388,800	388,800	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.83	24.05	1.40	8.59	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				77	77	77	77	—	—	—
<b>Oregon – 36 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Benton	79,400	7,500	15,300	137	—	—	—	41	—	—
Clackamas	363,300	43,100	87,800	563	—	—	—	287	—	—
Coos	63,700	6,600	12,900	355	—	—	—	166	—	—
Deschutes	134,500	14,900	30,800	534	—	—	—	121	—	—
Douglas	103,200	11,500	22,700	500	—	—	—	152	—	—
Jackson	193,000	21,500	44,000	956	—	—	—	408	—	—
Josephine	79,900	8,800	17,100	321	—	—	—	153	—	—
Klamath	65,100	7,700	15,900	376	—	—	—	262	—	—
Lane	331,600	34,000	70,800	493	—	—	—	503	—	—
Linn	107,400	12,300	26,400	363	—	—	—	301	—	—
Marion	301,800	35,800	80,400	1,280	—	—	—	1,140	—	—
Multnomah	672,200	65,200	152,800	950	—	—	—	1,165	—	—
Polk	67,600	7,600	15,700	265	—	—	—	239	—	—
Umatilla	73,400	8,900	19,500	321	—	—	—	98	—	—

Reporting county	2004 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	488,300	55,000	129,200	493	—	—	—	542	—	—
Yamhill	90,700	10,600	22,700	642	—	—	—	79	—	—
20 Small Counties	379,600	43,700	88,400	2,298	—	—	—	718	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				10,847	—	—	—	6,375	—	—
Population Represented	3,594,600	394,700	852,400	392,600	—	—	—	852,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				27.63	—	—	—	7.48	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				32	—	—	—	35	—	—

### Pennsylvania – 67 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adams	98,300	11,400	22,600	195	148	—	—	—	—	—
Allegheny	1,250,900	127,900	267,500	3,301	1,118	—	—	—	—	—
Armstrong	71,400	7,600	15,100	103	95	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver	178,600	19,000	38,400	342	188	—	—	—	—	—
Bedford	50,200	5,400	11,200	72	*	—	—	—	—	—
Berks	391,600	44,800	93,200	1,293	878	—	—	—	—	—
Blair	127,500	13,200	27,600	240	93	—	—	—	—	—
Bradford	62,600	7,500	14,900	147	8	—	—	—	—	—
Bucks	617,600	72,700	148,100	2,029	0	—	—	—	—	—
Butler	180,700	20,200	42,000	239	18	—	—	—	—	—
Cambria	148,500	14,600	29,500	678	108	—	—	—	—	—
Carbon	61,200	6,400	12,700	101	32	—	—	—	—	—
Centre	140,500	11,100	23,400	168	0	—	—	—	—	—
Chester	465,800	55,500	116,100	927	632	—	—	—	—	—
Clearfield	82,900	8,700	17,400	196	97	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia	65,000	6,200	12,500	96	184	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford	89,900	10,200	20,800	237	18	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	221,400	22,400	46,000	337	291	—	—	—	—	—
Dauphin	253,300	28,800	60,500	1,099	455	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	555,000	64,800	133,800	1,960	10	—	—	—	—	—
Erie	282,400	32,400	67,300	534	365	—	—	—	—	—
Fayette	145,700	15,300	31,500	232	282	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin	134,900	14,700	31,300	367	196	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	89,100	8,400	16,900	122	89	—	—	—	—	—
Jefferson	46,000	4,900	10,000	137	31	—	—	—	—	—
Lackawanna	209,900	21,700	43,800	356	0	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster	487,300	58,800	125,900	926	685	—	—	—	—	—
Lawrence	93,400	10,100	20,600	176	331	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	124,500	13,300	28,300	230	69	—	—	—	—	—
Lehigh	326,000	36,700	76,700	989	217	—	—	—	—	—
Luzerne	313,400	31,500	63,000	536	909	—	—	—	—	—
Lycoming	118,500	12,800	25,800	705	212	—	—	—	—	—
McKean	44,700	5,000	9,900	90	17	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer	119,800	13,300	26,600	195	103	—	—	—	—	—
Mifflin	46,200	5,300	11,000	63	0	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe	158,900	20,600	39,500	414	41	—	—	—	—	—
Montgomery	774,000	85,800	182,000	1,438	937	—	—	—	—	—
Northampton	282,600	31,200	62,500	500	362	—	—	—	—	—
Northumberland	92,900	9,500	19,100	331	544	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	1,470,200	173,400	372,500	9,247	1,429	—	—	—	—	—
Schuylkill	147,700	14,500	29,000	167	306	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	79,500	8,200	16,300	125	10	—	—	—	—	—
Venango	56,300	6,500	12,700	163	73	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	42,600	4,800	9,500	104	35	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	205,700	21,200	43,400	452	333	—	—	—	—	—
Westmoreland	368,700	38,600	76,000	758	135	—	—	—	—	—
York	401,600	45,800	94,000	819	1,163	—	—	—	—	—
20 Small Counties	631,100	70,100	138,800	1,240	361	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				35,176	13,610	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	12,406,300	1,373,000	2,837,000	1,373,000	1,373,000	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.62	9.91	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2003 and 2004, by County

Reporting county	2004 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	
<b>Rhode Island – 5 State</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Bristol	53,000	5,600	10,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Kent	172,100	18,400	37,700	625	378	220	*	*	*	—
Newport	85,000	8,900	18,100	291	70	54	7	*	0	—
Providence	641,900	70,400	149,900	2,880	1,131	1,182	91	24	0	—
Washington	128,600	13,600	27,400	324	132	115	8	*	0	—
Number of Reported Cases				4,120	1,711	1,571	109	32	2	—
Population Represented	1,080,600	116,900	243,800	116,900	116,900	116,900	116,900	243,800	243,800	—
Rates for Reporting State				35.24	14.64	13.44	0.93	0.13	0.01	—
Number of Reporting States				5	5	5	5	5	5	—
<b>South Carolina – 46 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Aiken	149,000	15,500	34,600	275	308	82	41	—	—	—
Anderson	173,600	16,900	39,500	268	377	*	*	—	—	—
Beaufort	135,700	12,000	30,300	218	311	30	34	—	—	—
Berkeley	149,700	16,400	37,600	161	1,009	44	164	—	—	—
Charleston	326,800	30,100	73,100	552	1,410	41	71	—	—	—
Darlington	67,600	7,300	16,400	95	382	25	36	—	—	—
Dorchester	107,000	12,600	26,500	135	462	22	29	—	—	—
Florence	129,700	13,200	30,700	162	934	*	64	—	—	—
Greenville	401,200	38,500	92,200	533	819	47	117	—	—	—
Greenwood	67,500	6,700	15,800	91	198	42	23	—	—	—
Horry	217,600	18,200	43,500	505	910	129	169	—	—	—
Lancaster	63,100	6,500	14,700	116	289	*	33	—	—	—
Laurens	70,200	7,200	16,000	88	155	17	30	—	—	—
Lexington	231,100	23,600	54,500	191	1,101	58	64	—	—	—
Oconee	69,100	6,300	14,400	73	109	6	13	—	—	—
Orangeburg	90,800	9,200	21,200	282	340	29	8	—	—	—
Pickens	112,500	9,900	22,900	108	311	66	*	—	—	—
Richland	334,600	32,300	75,600	813	331	46	16	—	—	—
Spartanburg	264,200	26,300	60,800	210	573	22	54	—	—	—
Sumter	105,900	11,600	27,500	104	283	*	40	—	—	—
York	183,800	19,200	43,500	388	579	*	61	—	—	—
25 Small Counties	747,600	77,200	175,700	1,397	2,489	233	395	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,765	13,680	954	1,468	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,198,100	416,500	967,000	416,500	416,500	416,500	416,500	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.24	32.85	2.29	3.52	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				46	46	46	46	—	—	—
<b>Tennessee – 95 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Anderson	72,200	7,800	15,800	357	53	87	23	31	*	—
Blount	113,700	11,700	24,700	226	717	75	259	15	133	—
Bradley	91,200	9,200	20,700	103	783	14	361	0	*	—
Carter	58,600	5,500	11,400	333	48	198	50	82	28	—
Davidson	572,500	52,600	130,300	6,630	4,726	2,070	125	1,437	1,133	—
Greene	64,700	6,400	13,700	196	266	85	20	23	33	—
Hamblen	59,500	5,800	13,500	373	199	168	51	58	38	—
Hamilton	310,400	31,900	69,100	1,241	2,100	537	837	34	154	—
Knox	400,100	39,100	86,400	827	2,680	338	554	143	21	—
Madison	94,400	10,700	23,400	759	37	39	181	0	0	—
Maury	74,700	8,400	18,200	418	57	252	25	69	31	—
Montgomery	142,200	17,300	40,800	402	471	105	133	10	0	—
Putnam	66,000	6,300	14,200	479	231	142	112	24	44	—
Rutherford	210,000	23,300	52,900	859	462	456	30	0	0	—
Sevier	77,300	7,800	16,800	438	804	233	153	119	651	—
Shelby	908,200	112,000	247,600	2,768	9,690	134	4,499	1,897	60	—
Sullivan	152,500	15,200	31,600	527	708	162	220	236	47	—
Sumner	141,600	16,200	34,300	874	952	511	264	29	42	—
Washington	111,000	10,100	22,900	446	434	249	51	130	25	—

Reporting county	2004 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	146,900	19,100	38,200	796	623	255	121	118	8	—
Wilson	97,900	11,300	24,000	522	343	246	22	41	18	—
74 Small Counties	1,935,400	206,300	440,800	9,607	3,712	4,042	2,151	1,030	799	—
Number of Reported Cases				29,181	30,096	10,398	10,242	5,526	3,269	—
Population Represented	5,901,000	634,100	1,391,300	634,100	634,100	634,100	634,100	1,391,300	1,391,300	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				46.02	47.46	16.40	16.15	3.97	2.35	—
Number of Reporting Counties				95	95	95	95	95	95	—

**Texas – 254 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Anderson	56,100	4,400	10,900	87	101	10	32	—	—	—
Angelina	81,500	8,700	21,100	105	191	*	7	—	—	—
Bell	250,300	26,400	74,700	492	491	16	277	—	—	—
Bexar	1,494,000	161,000	398,000	3,807	4,432	304	1,382	—	—	—
Bowie	90,200	8,900	20,600	96	352	*	18	—	—	—
Brazoria	271,100	29,300	71,100	1,069	741	45	87	—	—	—
Brazos	156,300	12,100	32,100	658	373	80	168	—	—	—
Cameron	371,800	46,400	120,000	714	873	12	277	—	—	—
Collin	627,900	66,900	166,400	703	650	7	144	—	—	—
Comal	91,800	9,200	20,700	220	102	27	43	—	—	—
Coryell	75,100	7,700	18,600	117	114	*	74	—	—	—
Dallas	2,294,700	237,300	623,600	4,133	4,102	18	980	—	—	—
Denton	530,600	54,900	137,600	1,016	436	171	132	—	—	—
Ector	124,500	14,500	34,900	259	471	0	*	—	—	—
Ellis	128,700	14,800	33,800	189	202	0	*	—	—	—
El Paso	713,100	85,900	212,800	2,217	971	0	7	—	—	—
Fort Bend	442,600	54,000	117,300	764	823	63	140	—	—	—
Galveston	271,700	28,500	66,600	830	614	0	47	—	—	—
Grayson	115,900	11,600	26,800	214	216	0	*	—	—	—
Gregg	115,000	12,000	29,100	243	432	11	62	—	—	—
Guadalupe	99,600	11,100	24,600	281	404	21	120	—	—	—
Harris	3,644,300	397,100	1,002,900	11,515	4,973	26	4,438	—	—	—
Harrison	62,700	6,800	14,900	147	199	*	6	—	—	—
Hays	119,400	11,000	26,300	204	337	7	52	—	—	—
Henderson	79,200	7,600	17,700	160	112	9	30	—	—	—
Hidalgo	658,200	84,400	221,000	876	708	55	145	—	—	—
Hunt	81,800	8,500	19,600	219	128	*	28	—	—	—
Jefferson	248,200	25,300	59,100	438	878	13	277	—	—	—
Johnson	143,400	15,800	36,200	297	355	*	27	—	—	—
Kaufman	85,400	9,500	21,800	128	101	0	*	—	—	—
Liberty	74,800	8,200	18,800	19	89	0	11	—	—	—
Lubbock	251,000	23,900	60,400	677	640	16	59	—	—	—
McLennan	222,400	22,700	54,800	790	581	40	111	—	—	—
Midland	120,300	14,000	32,100	433	398	*	*	—	—	—
Montgomery	362,400	40,600	94,000	616	721	34	156	—	—	—
Nacogdoches	60,200	5,600	13,700	118	133	0	56	—	—	—
Nueces	317,500	34,400	83,000	941	1,670	47	651	—	—	—
Orange	84,900	9,100	20,500	127	124	*	33	—	—	—
Parker	100,300	11,100	23,600	102	123	*	76	—	—	—
Potter	118,400	12,400	32,400	341	605	*	74	—	—	—
Randall	109,100	11,000	25,400	210	200	0	14	—	—	—
San Patricio	68,200	8,300	19,300	199	209	*	162	—	—	—
Smith	186,400	18,900	45,800	518	303	20	42	—	—	—
Tarrant	1,588,100	169,600	424,400	3,486	2,633	30	721	—	—	—
Taylor	125,100	12,700	31,400	319	472	0	6	—	—	—
Tom Green	103,800	10,400	25,000	287	490	15	136	—	—	—
Travis	869,900	75,300	204,500	2,131	2,042	98	449	—	—	—
Victoria	85,800	9,600	22,600	143	545	*	63	—	—	—
Walker	62,200	4,200	10,200	102	51	0	*	—	—	—
Webb	219,500	28,400	77,500	1,151	784	54	169	—	—	—
Wichita	127,300	12,300	30,400	551	228	0	12	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2003 and 2004, by County

Reporting county	2004 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	317,900	35,300	86,200	556	683	8	45	—	—	—
202 Small Counties	3,389,000	358,700	817,700	6,006	7,142	210	1,290	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				52,021	45,748	1,498	13,350	—	—	—
Population Represented	22,490,000	2,408,300	5,934,300	2,408,300	2,408,300	2,408,300	2,408,300	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.60	19.00	0.62	5.54	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				254	254	254	254	—	—	—
<b>Utah – 29 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Cache	97,500	11,200	29,900	491	397	73	815	115	*	—
Davis	261,200	36,900	85,100	1,122	1,407	273	781	277	14	—
Salt Lake	935,300	113,800	277,600	7,920	4,280	1,599	1,489	1,421	11	—
Utah	403,400	51,100	137,900	2,019	1,185	657	465	486	0	—
Washington	109,900	13,400	31,800	685	696	361	386	142	0	—
Weber	208,600	25,900	62,600	1,479	1,416	488	1,170	491	*	—
23 Small Counties	373,200	52,200	115,300	2,610	2,147	1,145	1,259	630	14	—
Number of Reported Cases				16,326	11,528	4,596	6,365	3,562	45	—
Population Represented	2,389,000	304,500	740,100	304,500	304,500	304,500	304,500	740,100	740,100	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				53.62	37.86	15.09	20.90	4.81	0.06	—
Number of Reporting Counties				29	29	29	29	29	29	—
<b>Vermont – 14 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Chittenden	149,300	15,900	32,400	332	—	55	—	196	—	—
Rutland	63,600	6,900	13,100	180	—	46	—	69	—	—
Washington	59,100	6,400	12,500	102	—	15	—	42	—	—
Windsor	58,000	6,300	11,900	110	—	22	—	39	—	—
10 Small Counties	291,400	33,700	65,000	644	—	116	—	260	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,368	—	254	—	606	—	—
Population Represented	621,400	69,200	134,900	69,200	—	69,200	—	134,900	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.77	—	3.67	—	4.49	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				14	—	14	—	14	—	—
<b>Virginia – 134 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Albemarle	88,700	9,700	20,000	359	124	49	32	—	—	—
Arlington	186,100	11,800	33,600	885	43	101	74	—	—	—
Augusta	68,800	7,600	15,100	396	7	115	*	—	—	—
Chesterfield	282,900	37,300	74,000	2,310	1,602	22	663	—	—	—
Fairfax	1,003,200	113,100	253,600	3,765	929	405	606	—	—	—
Fauquier	63,300	7,800	15,700	172	*	9	12	—	—	—
Hanover	96,100	12,200	24,000	477	121	38	26	—	—	—
Henrico	276,500	30,900	68,100	1,485	491	158	39	—	—	—
Henry	56,900	5,900	12,200	230	106	23	43	—	—	—
Loudoun	239,200	28,300	69,600	839	163	53	71	—	—	—
Montgomery	84,000	6,200	13,900	343	80	91	11	—	—	—
Pittsylvania	61,800	6,600	13,600	249	38	78	16	—	—	—
Prince William	336,600	43,200	99,400	1,650	1,124	111	34	—	—	—
Roanoke	87,700	9,600	19,300	696	195	90	287	—	—	—
Rockingham	70,200	7,900	16,700	189	58	43	7	—	—	—
Spotsylvania	111,800	14,700	31,000	633	98	80	97	—	—	—
Stafford	114,800	16,000	32,900	863	342	61	28	—	—	—
Alexandria City	128,200	7,200	25,300	526	113	114	161	—	—	—
Chesapeake City	214,700	28,400	57,900	1,373	606	340	146	—	—	—
Danville City	46,400	4,900	10,500	509	113	80	92	—	—	—
Hampton City	146,000	16,000	35,000	821	579	63	513	—	—	—
Lynchburg City	64,900	6,400	14,400	547	57	176	9	—	—	—
Newport News City	181,900	22,300	52,500	1,275	474	328	212	—	—	—
Norfolk City	237,800	24,300	59,900	1,965	302	506	245	—	—	—
Portsmouth City	99,300	11,600	26,200	785	92	26	138	—	—	—
Richmond City	192,500	18,400	44,200	1,621	514	90	26	—	—	—
Roanoke City	92,400	9,500	21,600	1,050	358	173	14	—	—	—
Suffolk City	76,600	9,600	20,400	516	9	87	*	—	—	—

Reporting county	2004 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	
Virginia Beach City	440,100	54,900	118,200	2,065	669	134	545	—	—	—
105 Small Counties	2,310,700	243,300	506,300	13,066	2,587	2,257	1,024	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				41,660	11,996	5,901	5,178	—	—	—
Population Represented	7,459,800	825,500	1,804,900	823,600	823,600	823,600	823,600	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				50.58	14.57	7.17	6.29	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				133	133	133	133	—	—	—
<b>Washington – 39 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Benton	156,000	20,000	41,800	—	—	—	—	42	—	—
Chelan	69,000	8,400	17,600	—	—	—	—	39	—	—
Clallam	67,900	6,700	13,300	—	—	—	—	68	—	—
Clark	392,400	48,200	104,100	—	—	—	—	221	—	—
Cowlitz	96,200	11,600	23,900	—	—	—	—	147	—	—
Grant	80,000	10,800	23,900	—	—	—	—	33	—	—
Grays Harbor	70,300	7,800	15,900	—	—	—	—	134	—	—
Island	79,300	8,700	18,200	—	—	—	—	34	—	—
King	1,777,100	173,600	381,800	—	—	—	—	709	—	—
Kitsap	239,100	28,500	59,100	—	—	—	—	204	—	—
Lewis	71,500	8,400	17,100	—	—	—	—	70	—	—
Pierce	745,400	90,000	191,300	—	—	—	—	509	—	—
Skagit	111,100	13,000	26,600	—	—	—	—	58	—	—
Snohomish	644,300	77,900	163,800	—	—	—	—	405	—	—
Spokane	435,600	49,400	104,200	—	—	—	—	358	—	—
Thurston	224,700	25,100	51,300	—	—	—	—	95	—	—
Walla Walla	57,400	6,100	13,000	—	—	—	—	46	—	—
Whatcom	180,200	19,200	39,800	—	—	—	—	90	—	—
Yakima	229,100	31,200	69,300	—	—	—	—	213	—	—
20 Small Counties	477,200	53,900	110,100	—	—	—	—	306	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	3,781	—	—
Population Represented	6,203,800	698,700	1,486,000	—	—	—	—	1,486,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	2.54	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	39	—	—
<b>West Virginia – 55 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Berkeley	89,400	10,400	22,100	26	120	*	84	—	—	—
Cabell	94,800	8,300	18,900	152	210	0	*	—	—	—
Harrison	68,300	7,200	15,100	72	55	33	13	—	—	—
Kanawha	195,200	18,500	41,100	402	280	39	67	—	—	—
Marion	56,500	5,300	11,100	64	20	7	*	—	—	—
Mercer	62,100	5,600	12,800	*	151	0	58	—	—	—
Monongalia	83,900	6,500	14,600	6	26	*	35	—	—	—
Ohio	45,400	4,500	9,200	53	123	13	169	—	—	—
Raleigh	79,200	7,600	16,100	241	68	112	130	—	—	—
Wood	87,100	9,200	19,200	76	170	*	297	—	—	—
45 Small Counties	953,500	98,600	204,400	857	400	337	426	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,953	1,623	546	1,283	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,815,400	181,600	384,600	181,600	181,600	181,600	181,600	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				10.76	8.94	3.01	7.07	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				55	55	55	55	—	—	—
<b>Wisconsin – 72 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Brown	237,200	23,700	55,500	422	—	106	—	228	—	—
Chippewa	58,900	5,800	12,700	205	—	235	—	24	—	—
Dane	453,600	38,900	92,900	1,208	—	212	—	231	—	—
Dodge	88,100	8,200	18,000	249	—	216	—	102	—	—
Eau Claire	94,200	8,400	19,200	414	—	647	—	163	—	—
Fond Du Lac	98,700	9,700	21,000	320	—	138	—	78	—	—
Grant	49,600	4,600	9,800	179	—	149	—	18	—	—
Jefferson	78,500	7,400	16,700	192	—	24	—	74	—	—
Kenosha	158,400	17,100	38,700	705	—	200	—	158	—	—
La Crosse	108,800	9,900	22,400	182	—	87	—	110	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2003 and 2004, by County

Reporting county	2004 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	
Manitowoc	81,900	8,200	17,300	319	—	64	—	70	—	—
Marathon	127,700	13,400	29,000	334	—	330	—	50	—	—
Milwaukee	928,000	94,500	228,900	2,854	—	46	—	1,079	—	—
Outagamie	169,300	18,100	40,600	905	—	539	—	90	—	—
Ozaukee	86,000	9,100	18,900	184	—	58	—	34	—	—
Portage	67,400	6,100	13,600	372	—	287	—	35	—	—
Racine	194,200	20,200	46,200	847	—	315	—	145	—	—
Rock	156,500	16,200	36,600	1,445	—	732	—	128	—	—
St. Croix	74,300	7,800	17,600	134	—	84	—	54	—	—
Sheboygan	114,000	11,200	24,900	770	—	754	—	117	—	—
Walworth	98,300	9,300	20,800	238	—	134	—	65	—	—
Washington	124,500	12,600	28,300	335	—	57	—	53	—	—
Waukesha	377,200	38,800	84,100	619	—	312	—	168	—	—
Winnebago	159,000	14,700	33,000	950	—	278	—	196	—	—
Wood	75,200	7,400	16,100	160	—	138	—	73	—	—
47 Small Counties	1,249,500	122,800	263,100	5,122	—	5,429	—	938	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				19,664	—	11,571	—	4,481	—	—
Population Represented	5,509,000	543,900	1,226,000	543,900	—	543,900	—	1,226,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				36.15	—	21.27	—	3.65	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				72	—	72	—	72	—	—



## 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: California Juvenile Statistical Abstract  
 Data: 1. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

### Colorado

Source: Colorado Judicial Department  
 Mode: FY 2003 and 2004 Annual Report: Statistical Supplement  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitioned case filings for fiscal year 2003 or 2004. 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 2003 or 2004.

### Connecticut

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

### Delaware

Source: Family Court of the State of Delaware  
 Mode: 2003 and 2004 Annual Report of the Delaware Judiciary.  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed in fiscal year 2003 or 2004.

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.
  2. Delinquency figures reported for 2003 are cases disposed from January to July only.
  3. Status figures are cases disposed.
  4. Status figures reported for 2003 are cases disposed from January to July only.

#### **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 following note**

Source: Judicial Council of Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: AOC publication, Caseload of the Georgia Courts 2003 and 2004

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 2003 or 2004.
  2. Status figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 2003 or 2004.
  3. Dependency figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 2003 or 2004.
  4. Delinquency, status, and dependency figures may include a small percentage of children disposed without a petition.

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

Source: Georgia 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.

#### **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 2003 and 2004 Annual Report Appendix

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

#### **Illinois: all counties except that listed in the following note**

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

Mode: 2003 and 2004 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: 2003 and 2004 Indiana Judicial Service Report, Volume II (petitioned) and 2003 and 2004 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 (2003 data only)**

Source: State Court Administrator  
 Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are the number of petitions.  
 2. Dependency, which consists of CINA and FINA figures, are the number of petitions.  
 3. Dependency includes status offense cases.

**Iowa (2004 data only)**

Source: Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning  
 Mode: Juvenile Court Services 2004 Annual Report  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are the number of petitions.

**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 2003 or 2004.

**Maine**

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

**Maryland**

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

**Massachusetts**

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts  
 Mode: Massachusetts Court System Juvenile Court Department, Fiscal Year 2003 and 2004 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 following note**

Source: State Court Administrative Office, Michigan Supreme Court  
 Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitions disposed.  
 2. Dependency figures are petitions disposed.

**Michigan: Wayne County (2004 data only)**

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.

**Minnesota (2003 data only)**

Source: Minnesota Supreme Court Information System  
Mode: Automated data file  
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

**Mississippi (2004 data only)**

Source: Mississippi Department of Human Services  
Mode: Division of Youth Services 2004 Annual Statistical Report  
Data: 1. Total figures are cases disposed.

**Missouri**

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

**Montana**

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

**Nebraska**

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

**Nevada**

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

**New Hampshire**

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

**New Jersey**

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

**New Mexico**

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

**New York**

Source: Office of Court Administration (petitioned cases) and the State of New York, Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (nonpetitioned cases)  
 Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.  
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.  
 4. The petition information reflects data reported to the Office of Court Administration. It may not necessarily reflect the total number of cases processed through the court system.  
 5. Data for nonpetitioned cases for Warren County are only available for 9 months.

**North Carolina (2003 data only)**

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts  
 Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are offenses alleged in juvenile petitions during calendar year 2003.  
 2. Status figures are offenses alleged in juvenile petitions during calendar year 2003.

**North Carolina (2004 data only)**

Source: The North Carolina Court System's Office of Research and Planning  
 Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are the number of petitions filed for fiscal year 2004.  
 2. Status figures are the number of petitions filed fiscal year 2004.  
 3. Dependency figures are the number of petitions filed fiscal year 2004.

**Ohio: all counties except those listed in the following two notes**

Source: Supreme Court of Ohio  
 Mode: Ohio Courts Summary, 2003 and 2004  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petition terminations.  
 2. Status figures are unruly petition terminations.  
 3. Dependency figures include dependency, neglect, and abuse petition terminations.

**Ohio: Cuyahoga County**

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

**Ohio: Lucas County**

Source: Lucas County Juvenile Court (2004 only)  
 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 Judicial Department

Mode: Statistical pages supplied to NCJJ

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

### **Pennsylvania**

Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission

Mode: Automated data file

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
  2. Status offenses in Pennsylvania are classified as dependency cases, which were not reported.
  3. Figures presented here do not match those found in the 2003 and 2004 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.
  3. Dependency 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 (2003 data only)**

Source: Unified Judicial System

Mode: Automated data file

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

### **Tennessee**

Source: Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Mode: Automated data file

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

### **Texas**

Source: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission

Mode: Automated data file

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

### **Utah**

Source: Utah Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Automated data file

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

**Vermont**

- Source: Vermont Judiciary Data Warehouse  
 Mode: Statistical page sent to NCJJ  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitioned cases disposed.  
 2. Status figures are petitioned cases disposed.  
 3. Dependency figures are petitioned cases disposed.

**Virginia**

- Source: Department of Juvenile Justice and the Virginia Supreme Court  
 Mode: Automated data file  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.  
 3. Fairfax City reports with Fairfax County; South Boston City reports with Halifax County.

**Washington**

- Source: Office of the Administrator for the Courts  
 Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status for 2003 only) and Superior Court 2003 and 2004 Annual Caseload Report (dependency)  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.  
 3. Wakiakum County reports with Pacific County; Garfield County reports with Asotin County; Franklin County reports with Benton County.  
 4. King County reports only delinquency data that contribute to an individual's criminal history record information.  
 5. Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data.  
 6. Dependency figures are petitioned cases disposed. They may include dependency, termination of parent/child relationship, truancy, at-risk youth, and alternative residential placement cases.

**West Virginia**

- Source: Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center  
 Mode: Automated data file  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

**Wisconsin**

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

**Wyoming (2003 data only)**

- Source: Supreme Court of Wyoming Court Services  
 Mode: Wyoming District Courts 2003 Caseload Statistics  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitions filed.  
 2. Status figures are petitions filed.  
 3. Dependency figures are petitions filed.





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## Statistical Briefing Book

# OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book online

[www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/)

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

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

## State Juvenile Justice Profiles

[www.ncjj.org/stateprofiles/](http://www.ncjj.org/stateprofiles/)

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

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