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Office of Justice Programs

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



Juvenile Court Statistics 1996

OJJDP
Report

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) was established by the President and Congress through the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, Public Law 93–415, as amended. Located within the Office of Justice Programs of the U.S. Department of Justice, OJJDP's goal is to provide national leadership in addressing the issues of juvenile delinquency and improving juvenile justice.

OJJDP sponsors a broad array of research, program, and training initiatives to improve the juvenile justice system as a whole, as well as to benefit individual youth-serving agencies. These initiatives are carried out by seven components within OJJDP, described below.

Research and Program Development Division develops knowledge on national trends in juvenile delinquency; supports a program for data collection and information sharing that incorporates elements of statistical and systems development; identifies how delinquency develops and the best methods for its prevention, intervention, and treatment; and analyzes practices and trends in the juvenile justice system.

Training and Technical Assistance Division provides juvenile justice training and technical assistance to Federal, State, and local governments; law enforcement, judiciary, and corrections personnel; and private agencies, educational institutions, and community organizations.

Special Emphasis Division provides discretionary funds to public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals to replicate tested approaches to delinquency prevention, treatment, and control in such pertinent areas as chronic juvenile offenders, community-based sanctions, and the disproportionate representation of minorities in the juvenile justice system.

State Relations and Assistance Division supports collaborative efforts by States to carry out the mandates of the JJDP Act by providing formula grant funds to States; furnishing technical assistance to States, local governments, and private agencies; and monitoring State compliance with the JJDP Act.

Information Dissemination Unit informs individuals and organizations of OJJDP initiatives; disseminates information on juvenile justice, delinquency prevention, and missing children; and coordinates program planning efforts within OJJDP. The unit's activities include publishing research and statistical reports, bulletins, and other documents, as well as overseeing the operations of the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse.

Concentration of Federal Efforts Program promotes interagency cooperation and coordination among Federal agencies with responsibilities in the area of juvenile justice. The program primarily carries out this responsibility through the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, an independent body within the executive branch that was established by Congress through the JJDP Act.

Missing and Exploited Children's Program seeks to promote effective policies and procedures for addressing the problem of missing and exploited children. Established by the Missing Children's Assistance Act of 1984, the program provides funds for a variety of activities to support and coordinate a network of resources such as the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children; training and technical assistance to a network of 47 State clearinghouses, nonprofit organizations, law enforcement personnel, and attorneys; and research and demonstration programs.

The mission of OJJDP is to provide national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent juvenile victimization and respond appropriately to juvenile delinquency. This is accomplished through developing and implementing prevention programs and a juvenile justice system that protects the public safety, holds juvenile offenders accountable, and provides treatment and rehabilitative services based on the needs of each individual juvenile.

Juvenile Court Statistics 1996

Report

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

Foreword

This year marks the 100th anniversary of the creation of the juvenile court. It is an anniversary worth commemorating, as the juvenile court plays a critical role in the lives of America's children.

As the crux of our response to juvenile crime and violence, the court acts both to protect society and reform offenders by holding them accountable for their delinquent acts. Not only does the court impose sanctions, it also provides the resources to combat further delinquency. The juvenile court is on the front line of our efforts to halt the violence that is permeating our society.

As we approach the dawn of a new millennium, what are the issues that face the juvenile court? Which types of offenders appear before it? *Juvenile Court Statistics 1996* addresses these and other significant questions, profiling the nearly 1.8 million delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 1996.

The challenges facing the juvenile court are becoming increasingly difficult. From 1987 to 1996, the number of delinquency cases processed by juvenile courts increased 49 percent. Offenses against persons doubled in the same period, while drug law violations cases increased 144 percent.

This Report should serve as a reference to guide our efforts to combat the effects of juvenile delinquency on our youth, their families, and communities. I trust it will help policymakers, researchers, and the public to better understand our juvenile justice system and enhance our response to juvenile crime and violence.

Shay Bilchik

Administrator

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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

Alabama—Alabama Department of Youth Services.

Alaska—Alaska Court System.

Arizona—Supreme Court of Arizona and the Maricopa County Juvenile Court Center.

Arkansas—Administrative Office of the Courts.

California—Judicial Council of California, the California Department of Justice, and the following county probation departments: Alameda, Kings, Los Angeles, Marin, Orange, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, and Ventura.

Colorado—Colorado State Judicial Department.

Connecticut—Chief Court Administrator's Office.

Delaware—Family Court of the State of Delaware.

District of Columbia—District of Columbia Superior Court.

Florida—Department of Juvenile Justice.

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

Hawaii—The Judiciary and the Family Court of the First Circuit.

Idaho—Idaho Supreme Court.

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

Indiana—Division of State Court Administration.

Iowa—State Court Administrator.

Kansas—Kansas Bureau of Investigation.

Kentucky—Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts.

Louisiana—Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

Maine—Administrative Office of the Courts.

Maryland—Department of Juvenile Justice.

Massachusetts—Administrative Office of the Courts.

Michigan—State Court Administrative Office.

Minnesota—Minnesota Supreme Court Information System.

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

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

Montana—Board of Crime Control and the Office of Court Administration.

Nebraska—Nebraska Crime Commission.

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

New Jersey—Administrative Office of the Courts.

New Mexico—Children, Youth and Families Department.

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

North Carolina—Administrative Office of the Courts.

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

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

Oklahoma—Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs.

Oregon—Judicial Department.

Pennsylvania—Juvenile Court Judges' Commission.

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

South Carolina—Department of Juvenile Justice.

South Dakota—Unified Judicial System.

Tennessee—Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

Texas—Texas Juvenile Probation Commission and Criminal Justice Policy Council.

Utah—Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

Vermont—Supreme Court of Vermont, Office of the Court Administrator.

Virginia—Department of Family and Youth Services.

Washington—Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

West Virginia—West Virginia Juvenile Justice Committee.

Wyoming—Supreme Court of Wyoming, Court Coordinator's Office.

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Preface

This is the 70th report in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. It describes the delinquency and status offense cases handled between 1987 and 1996 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction. National estimates of juvenile court caseloads in 1996 were based on analyses of approximately 894,600 automated case records and court-level statistics summarizing nearly 191,500 additional cases. The data used in the analyses were contributed to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive by nearly 1,800 courts with jurisdiction over 67% of the juvenile population in 1996.

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, sex, and race of the youth; the reason for referral; the manner of dealing with the case; and the final disposition of the case. During the 1940's, however, the collection of case-level data was abandoned because of its high cost. From the 1940's until the mid-1970's, *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 1960's, HEW ended the sample-based effort and returned to the policy of collecting annual case counts from any court able to provide them. The *Juvenile Court Statistics* series, however, continued to generate national estimates based on data from these nonprobability samples.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) became responsible for *Juvenile Court Statistics* following the passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. In 1975, OJJDP awarded the National Center for Juvenile Jus-

tice (NCJJ) a grant to continue the report series. Although NCJJ agreed to use the procedures established by HEW in order 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 1970's. 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 1930's, *Juvenile Court Statistics* contained detailed, case-level descriptions of the delinquency and status offense cases handled by U.S. juvenile courts. This case-level detail continues to be the emphasis of the reporting series.

Data Access

The data used in this report are stored in the National Juvenile

Court Data Archive at NCJJ in Pittsburgh, PA. The Archive contains the most detailed information available on youth involved in the juvenile justice system and on the activities of U.S. juvenile courts. Designed to facilitate research on the juvenile justice sys-

tem, 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 contact the Archive directly to explore the possible uses of Archive data files for their work.

Introduction

This Report describes delinquency and status offense cases handled between 1987 and 1996 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Courts with juvenile jurisdiction may handle a variety of matters, including child abuse and neglect, traffic violations, child support, and adoptions. This Report focuses on cases involving juveniles charged with law violations (delinquency or status offenses).

Unit of Count

In measuring the activity of juvenile courts, one could count the number of offenses referred; the number of cases referred; the actual filings of offenses, cases, or petitions; the number of disposition hearings; or the number of youth 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 youth processed by a juvenile court on a new referral regardless of the number of law violations contained in the referral. A youth charged with four burglaries in a single referral would represent a single case. A youth referred for three burglaries and referred again the following week on another burglary charge would represent two cases, even if the court eventually merged the two referrals for more efficient processing.

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

Coverage

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

In other communities, the juvenile court is not involved in delinquency or status offense matters until another agency (e.g., the prosecutor’s office or a social service agency) has first screened the

case. In other words, the intake function is performed outside the court, and some matters are diverted to other agencies without the court ever handling them. Status offense cases, in particular, tend to be diverted from court processing in this manner.

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

Juvenile Court Processing

Any attempt to describe juvenile court caseloads at the national level must be based on a generic model of court processing to serve as a common framework. In order to analyze and present data about juvenile court activities in diverse jurisdictions, the Archive strives to fit the processing characteristics of all jurisdictions into the following general model:

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

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

the matter is usually scheduled for an adjudicatory hearing in the juvenile court.

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

Adjudication. At the adjudicatory hearing, a youth 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 youth 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 youth 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 youth 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 youth in a detention facility while awaiting availability of a court-ordered placement).

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. As a consequence, incoming data files are not uniform across jurisdictions. However, these data files 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.

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

Codebooks and operation manuals are studied, data suppliers interviewed, and data files analyzed to maximize the understanding of each information system. Every attempt is made to ensure that only compatible information from the various data sets is used in standardized data files.

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

Validity of the Estimates

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

National estimates for 1996 are based on analyses of 894,571 individual case records from more than 1,300 courts with jurisdiction over half of the U.S. juvenile population, and aggregate court-level data on 191,495 cases from 516 jurisdictions. The weighting procedures that generate national estimates from this sample control for many factors: the size of a community; the demographic composition of its youth population; the volume of cases referred to the reporting courts; the age, sex, and race of the youth involved; the offense characteristics of the cases; the court's response to the cases (manner of handling, detention, adjudication, and disposition); and the nature of each court's jurisdictional responsibilities (i.e., upper age of original jurisdiction).

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

Structure of the Report

This Report describes the delinquency and status offense cases handled by juvenile courts between 1987 and 1996. First, the Report presents national estimates of petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Next, national estimates of petitioned status offense cases are presented. Together, these sections provide a detailed national portrait of juvenile court cases, including the offenses involved, sources of referral, detention practices, and dispositions ordered.

A brief description of the statistical procedure used to generate these estimates can be found in the "Methods" section.

Readers are encouraged to consult the "Glossary of Terms" 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.

Finally, the appendix presents a detailed list of the number of delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases handled by juvenile courts in 1996, 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.

Other Sources of Juvenile Court Data

The national delinquency estimates presented in this Report are also available in an easy-to-use software package, *Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics: 1987–1996*. With the support of the Office of

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, NCJJ distributes this package to facilitate independent analysis of Archive data while eliminating the need for statistical analysis software. All necessary data files, as well as the NCJJ software, are available on two 3.5-inch diskettes that can be easily in-

stalled in Windows on an IBM-compatible personal computer or network. Contact the National Center for Juvenile Justice at 412–227–6950 to order a complimentary copy, or download *Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics* from OJJDP's Web site at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org.

National Estimates of Delinquency Cases

Counts and Trends

In 1996, courts with juvenile jurisdiction handled an estimated 1,757,600 delinquency cases, representing a 3% increase over the 1995 caseload (table 1). Delinquency offenses are acts committed by juveniles that could result in criminal prosecution if committed by an adult. Between 1987 and 1996, the number of delinquency cases processed by U.S. juvenile courts increased 49%.

Caseloads increased steadily between 1987 and 1996 across all four major offense categories—person, property, drug law violations, and public order (figure 1). The number of person offense cases increased 100% between 1987 and 1996, property offense cases increased 23%, drug law violation cases increased 144%, and public order offense cases grew 58%. Compared with 1987, juvenile courts in 1996 handled 135% more aggravated assault cases, 109% more weapons offense cases, 106% more simple assault cases, 74% more criminal homicide cases, 67% more robbery cases, and 60% more rape cases. Between 1995 and 1996, caseloads dropped in several offense categories, including arson (21%), criminal homicide (12%), weapons offenses (12%), and robbery (5%).

Examination of the caseloads of juvenile courts using the FBI crime indexes indicates that juvenile

Table 1: Delinquency Cases, by Most Serious Offense, 1996

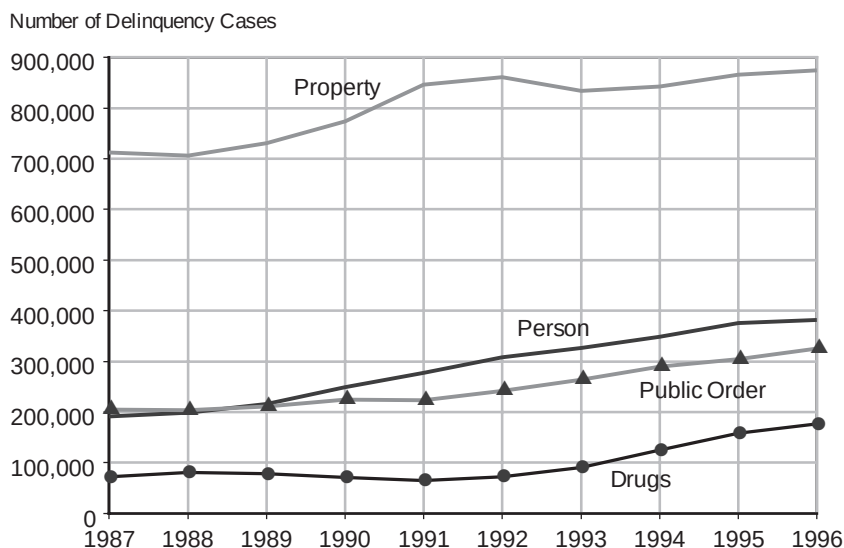
Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases	Percent Change		
		1987–96	1992–96	1995–96
Total	1,757,600	49%	18%	3%
Person Offense	381,500	100	24	2
Criminal Homicide	2,400	74	11	-12
Forcible Rape	6,900	60	8	2
Robbery	37,300	67	13	-5
Aggravated Assault	89,900	135	14	-3
Simple Assault	216,600	106	39	6
Other Violent Sex Offense	8,900	39	-6	-4
Other Person Offense	19,400	51	-15	-3
Property Offense	874,400	23	2	1
Burglary	141,100	6	-11	2
Larceny-Theft	421,600	27	11	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	51,600	7	-27	-2
Arson	8,900	49	13	-21
Vandalism	119,800	39	1	0
Trespassing	65,000	18	9	1
Stolen Property Offense	32,900	6	1	0
Other Property Offense	33,400	57	1	12
Drug Law Violation	176,300	144	143	11
Public Order Offense	325,400	58	34	7
Obstruction of Justice	125,800	70	58	15
Disorderly Conduct	90,200	95	40	7
Weapons Offense	41,200	109	-3	-12
Liquor Law Violation	10,300	-44	-10	-16
Nonviolent Sex Offense	10,600	-17	-20	1
Other Public Order	47,300	40	52	15
Violent Crime Index*	136,600	106	13	-3
Property Crime Index**	623,300	20	1	1

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

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

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

Figure 1: Delinquency Cases, 1987–1996



courts handled substantially more Violent Crime Index offense cases in 1996 than in 1987 (106%), while cases involving Property Crime Index offenses increased 20%.¹ The increases in juvenile court cases parallel the increases in arrests of persons under the age of 18, as reported by the FBI. Between 1987 and 1996, the number of arrests involving persons under the age of 18 charged with Violent Crime Index offenses increased 60%, while arrests of youth for Property Crime Index offenses increased 8%. (See *Crime in the United States 1996*.) According to the FBI, the

¹ The annual series of reports from the FBI, *Crime in the United States*, provides information on arrests in offense categories that have become part of the common vocabulary of criminal justice statistics. The *Crime in the United States* series tracks changes in the general nature of arrests through the use of two indexes, the Violent Crime Index and the Property Crime Index. While not containing all violent or all property offenses, the indexes serve as a barometer of criminal activity in the United States.

number of juvenile arrests for homicide increased 51% between 1987 and 1996 but decreased 14% between 1995 and 1996, changes that closely correspond to the trends in juvenile court cases involving homicide charges.

The offense profile of juvenile court caseloads changed somewhat between 1987 and 1996 (table 2). The relative proportion of person offenses increased, while property offenses declined. A person offense, such as robbery or assault, was the most serious charge in 22% of delinquency cases in 1996, compared with 16% in 1987. A property offense, such as shoplifting, burglary, or vandalism, was the most serious charge in 50% of the delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 1996 versus 60% in 1987. The proportion of drug law violations, such as possession or sale of controlled substances, rose from 6% in 1987 to 10% in 1996; the proportion of public order offenses, such as possession of a weapon or disorderly conduct, increased from 17% to 19%.

Table 2: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Person	16%	21%	22%
Property	60	58	50
Drugs	6	5	10
Public Order	17	16	19
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

In 1996, juvenile courts processed 61.8 delinquency cases for every 1,000 juveniles in the population—those age 10 or older who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court (table 3).² Analysis of this case rate permits comparisons of juvenile court activity over time while controlling for differences in the juvenile population.

The total delinquency case rate rose 34% from 1987 to 1996.³ During the same time period, case rates increased in all four general offense categories. The case rate for person offenses grew 80%, the property case rate increased 10%, the rate of drug cases climbed 120%, and the rate of public order offense cases increased 42%. Over the more recent 5-year period, however, the property case rate declined 5%.

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

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

Table 3: Percent Change in Delinquency Cases and Case Rates, 1987–1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996	Percent Change	
				1987–96	1992–96
Number of Cases					
Delinquency	1,180,800	1,483,900	1,757,600	49%	18%
Person	190,800	308,200	381,500	100	24
Property	712,400	860,700	874,400	23	2
Drugs	72,100	72,700	176,300	144	143
Public Order	205,300	242,300	325,400	58	34
Case Rates					
Delinquency	46.2	55.8	61.8	34%	11%
Person	7.5	11.6	13.4	80	16
Property	27.8	32.4	30.7	10	–5
Drugs	2.8	2.7	6.2	120	127
Public Order	8.0	9.1	11.4	42	25

Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth at risk.

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

Table 4: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Referred by Law Enforcement, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Delinquency	84%	86%	86%
Person	82	85	86
Property	90	90	91
Drugs	92	93	93
Public Order	64	71	69

Table 5: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Detained, by Offense, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Delinquency	20%	20%	18%
Person	23	24	23
Property	16	17	14
Drugs	29	35	23
Public Order	25	23	21

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. However, law enforcement agencies are traditionally the source of most delinquency referrals. In 1996, for example, 86% of delinquency cases were referred to courts by law enforcement (table 4). About the same proportion of delinquency cases were referred to juvenile court by law enforcement in 1987 (84%).

There is some variation across the four major offense categories in the proportion of cases referred by law enforcement. In 1996, 93% of drug law violation cases were referred by law enforcement agencies, as were 91% of property cases and 86% of person offense cases. However, a smaller proportion of public order offense cases were referred by law enforcement sources (69%), perhaps because

this offense category contains probation violations and contempt-of-court cases, which are referred most often by court personnel.

Detention

Juvenile courts sometimes hold youth in secure detention facilities during court processing. Depending on the State's detention laws, the court may decide detention is necessary to protect the community from a juvenile's behavior, to ensure a juvenile's appearance at subsequent court hearings, or to secure the juvenile's own safety. Detention may also be ordered for the purpose of evaluating the juvenile.

Juveniles were held in detention facilities at some point between referral to court intake and case disposition in 18% of all delinquency cases disposed in 1996 (table 5). Property offense cases were least likely to involve detention; drug or person offense cases were most likely to involve detention. Deten-

tion was involved in 14% of property offense cases, 23% of both drug and person offense cases, and 21% of public order offense cases.

The proportion of delinquency cases involving detention changed little between 1987 and 1996. During this 10-year time period, the use of detention ranged between 18% and 23%, peaking in 1990. The same general pattern was seen in each of the four major offense categories. With the exception of drug law violation cases, use of detention fluctuated within a 5- to 7-percentage point range, peaking in 1990. The use of detention for drug law violation cases also peaked in 1990, but showed a wider variation: from 38% in 1990 to 23% in 1996, a 15-point change.

The number of delinquency cases in which juveniles were detained

increased 38% between 1987 and 1996, rising from 231,900 to 320,900 (table 6). Increases occurred in all offense categories, with person offense cases showing the greatest increase. Between 1987 and 1996, the number of person offense cases in which youth were detained increased 97%; the use of detention increased 89% in drug offense cases, 35% in public order offense cases, and 8% in property offense cases. During the more recent 5-year period from 1992 to 1996, however, the number of property cases in which juveniles were detained declined 13%.

Although detention was least likely in property offense cases in

1996, property offenses accounted for 39% of all delinquency cases involving detention, because they represented the largest share of juvenile court caseloads (table 7). Person offense cases accounted for 27% of cases involving detention, public order offense cases accounted for 21%, and drug law violation cases accounted for 12%. Between 1987 and 1996, the offense characteristics of delinquency cases involving detention changed somewhat, with person offenses and drug law violations accounting for larger proportions of detentions, and property offenses representing a smaller share in 1996 than in 1987 (39% compared with 50%).

Intake Decision

More than half (56%) of the delinquency cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1996 were processed formally (figure 2). Formal processing involves the filing of a petition requesting an adjudicatory or waiver hearing. Informal cases, on the other hand, are handled without a petition and without an adjudicatory or waiver hearing. The court dismissed nearly half of the informally handled (nonpetitioned) delinquency cases. Most of the remainder resulted in voluntary probation or other dispositions, but a small proportion involved voluntary out-of-home placements.

Among person offense, drug law violation, and public order cases, approximately 6 in 10 cases were handled formally by juvenile courts in 1996 (figure 3). Among property offense cases, the proportion of cases processed formally was just over half. As a result of this differential handling, formally processed cases in 1996 involved a higher proportion of person, drug, and public order offenses and a lower proportion of property offense cases when compared with the informally handled delinquency caseload (table 8).

Table 6: Percent Change in Detained Delinquency Cases, 1987–1996

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1987	1992	1996	1987–96	1992–96
Delinquency	231,900	299,700	320,900	38%	7%
Person	44,300	73,900	87,200	97	18
Property	115,900	144,100	125,800	8	–13
Drugs	21,000	25,100	39,700	89	58
Public Order	50,600	56,700	68,300	35	20

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

Table 7: Offense Profile of Detained Delinquency Cases, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Person	19%	25%	27%
Property	50	48	39
Drugs	9	8	12
Public Order	22	19	21
Total	100%	100%	100%
Number of Cases Involving Detention:	231,900	299,700	320,900

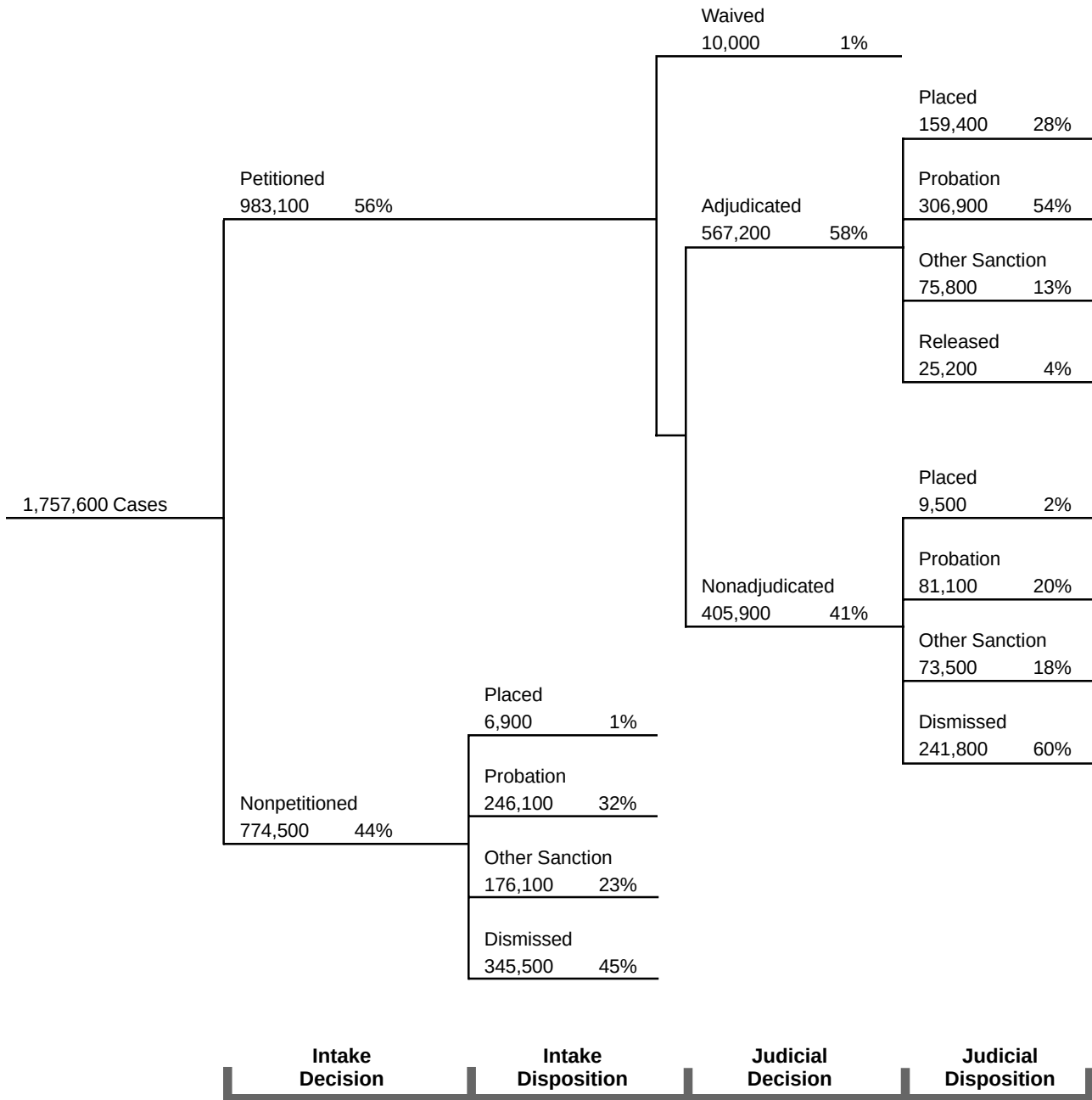
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

Table 8: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases, by Manner of Handling, 1996

Most Serious Offense	Informal	Formal
Person	20%	23%
Property	54	46
Drugs	9	11
Public Order	17	20
Total	100%	100%
Number of Cases:	774,500	983,100

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

Figure 2: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases, 1996



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

Figure 3: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases Within Offense Categories, 1996

Person Offenses

381,500 Cases			Petitioned		223,600		59%			
			Nonpetitioned		157,900		41%			
									Placed	
									Probation	
									Other Sanction	
									Dismissed	

Property Offenses

874,400 Cases			Petitioned		455,800		52%			
			Nonpetitioned		418,500		48%			
									Placed	
									Probation	
									Other Sanction	
									Dismissed	

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

Figure 3 (continued)

Drug Offenses

176,300 Cases	Petitioned		109,500		62%		Waived		1,400		1%	
							Adjudicated		63,800		58%	
									Placed		15,600	
									Probation		34,500	
									Other Sanction		9,300	
									Released		4,400	
							Nonadjudicated		44,400		41%	
									Placed		1,100	
									Probation		8,300	
									Other Sanction		7,400	
									Dismissed		27,600	
	Nonpetitioned		66,800		38%		Placed		600		1%	
							Probation		25,200		38%	
							Other Sanction		13,600		20%	
							Dismissed		27,300		41%	

Public Order Offenses

325,400 Cases	Petitioned		194,200		60%		Waived		600		<1%	
							Adjudicated		112,800		58%	
									Placed		36,100	
									Probation		55,700	
									Other Sanction		16,500	
									Released		4,500	
							Nonadjudicated		80,800		42%	
									Placed		1,700	
									Probation		10,400	
									Other Sanction		18,700	
									Dismissed		50,000	
	Nonpetitioned		131,200		40%		Placed		2,800		2%	
							Probation		33,600		26%	
							Other Sanction		22,500		17%	
							Dismissed		72,300		55%	

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

Table 9: Petitioned Delinquency Cases, 1987–1996

Most Serious Offense	1987		1996		Percent Change in Petitioned Cases 1987–1996
	Number of Petitioned Cases	Percentage of Total Cases Petitioned	Number of Petitioned Cases	Percentage of Total Cases Petitioned	
Total	552,600	47%	983,100	56%	78%
Person Offense	101,300	53	223,600	59	121
Criminal Homicide	1,200	82	2,200	91	93
Forcible Rape	3,400	77	5,600	79	64
Robbery	18,200	81	32,700	87	79
Aggravated Assault	23,900	63	53,800	61	125
Simple Assault	43,700	41	110,400	51	153
Other Violent Sex Offense	4,600	71	6,700	75	45
Other Person Offense	6,300	49	12,200	63	95
Property Offense	317,300	45	455,800	52	44
Burglary	90,700	68	107,500	76	19
Larceny-Theft	114,600	35	173,000	41	51
Motor Vehicle Theft	31,100	64	38,000	73	22
Arson	3,100	52	5,000	56	60
Vandalism	31,800	37	59,500	50	87
Trespassing	17,500	32	26,500	41	52
Stolen Property Offense	16,900	55	22,400	68	33
Other Property Offense	11,600	55	23,900	71	106
Drug Law Violation	38,800	54	109,500	62	183
Public Order Offense	95,200	46	194,200	60	104
Obstruction of Justice	51,800	70	97,500	77	88
Disorderly Conduct	13,100	28	34,400	38	164
Weapons Offense	9,100	47	26,300	64	188
Liquor Law Violations	5,000	27	5,000	49	0
Nonviolent Sex Offenses	6,600	52	5,400	51	–18
Other Public Order	9,600	29	25,500	54	166
Violent Crime Index*	46,700	71	94,300	70	102
Property Crime Index**	239,500	46	323,500	52	35

* Violent Crime Index includes criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

** Property Crime Index 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.

Intake decisions varied among each of the four major offense categories. A detailed analysis of referral offenses showed that the likelihood of formal handling was greater for more serious offenses within the same general offense category. In 1996, for example, 61% of aggravated assault cases were handled formally compared with 51% of simple assault cases (table 9). Similarly, three-quarters of burglary and motor vehicle

theft cases were handled formally by juvenile courts, compared with 41% of larceny-theft cases and 50% of cases in which vandalism was the most serious charge.

The likelihood of formal processing for delinquency referrals increased between 1987 and 1996, rising from 47% to 56%. The change in the proportion of cases formally processed varied across offenses. For example, the proportion of cases

handled formally rose from 54% to 62% for drug law violations and from 27% to 49% for delinquency liquor law violations but dropped from 63% to 61% for aggravated assault cases.

As a result of the increase in the number of cases referred to juvenile court intake and the greater likelihood of petitioning, the number of formally processed delinquency cases increased 78%

between 1987 and 1996, from 552,600 cases to 983,100. The single largest percent change was for weapons offense cases, with juvenile courts formally processing 188% more of these cases in 1996 than in 1987. Other large increases were seen in formally handled drug law violation cases (188%), disorderly conduct cases (164%), simple assault cases (153%), aggravated assault cases (125%), and cases involving criminal homicide (93%).

Judicial Decision and Disposition

Waiver

One of the first decisions made at intake is determining whether a case should be processed in the criminal (adult) justice system rather than in the juvenile court. The mechanisms used to transfer responsibility for a case to the criminal court vary by State. Most States have more than one mechanism for transferring cases to criminal court. In some States, prosecutors may have the authority to file certain juvenile cases directly in criminal court. In an increasing number of States, cases that meet certain age and offense criteria are excluded by statute from juvenile court jurisdiction and are thus filed directly in criminal court. In most States, there are

also statutory provisions for judicial waiver, whereby a juvenile court judge may waive juvenile court jurisdiction in certain juvenile cases, thus authorizing a transfer to criminal court. In most instances, when a waiver request is denied, the case is then scheduled for an adjudicatory hearing in juvenile court. The data described in this Report represent only cases that were transferred to criminal court by judicial waiver.

Judicial waivers to criminal court represented 1.0% of all petitioned delinquency cases in 1996 (table 10). As in 1987, the cases most likely to be judicially waived in 1996 were those involving person offenses. In 1991, drug offense cases were substantially more likely to be waived than person offense cases (4.1% versus 2.4%). However, in 1996, cases involving person offenses were once again more likely to be judicially waived than those involving drug offenses (1.9% versus 1.2%) were. In 1996, 0.8% of cases involving property offenses were waived to criminal court, down from 1.2% in 1987.

The number of delinquency cases judicially waived to criminal court grew 73% between 1987 and 1994 and then dropped 15% between 1994 and 1996. The net result was that the number of cases judicially

waived was 47% greater in 1996 than in 1987 (table 11). The greatest relative change between 1987 and 1996 in waived cases was for person and drug offense cases (125% and 124%, respectively). There was a 22% increase in waived public order offense cases and a 2% decline in waived property offense cases.

The pattern of change in the number of waived cases between 1987 and 1996 varied across offense categories (figure 4). For drug cases, the number of waived cases increased substantially from 1987 through 1991 (198%) and then declined substantially between 1991 and 1992 (35%) before rising 15% between 1992 and 1996. The net result was that the number of judicially waived drug offense cases increased 124% between 1987 and 1996. The number of waived person offense cases increased substantially between 1987 and 1994 (167%) and then decreased 16% to the 1996 level. Waived property cases increased 15% between 1987 and 1994, dropped 24% in 1995, and increased 13% in 1996. Overall, between 1987 and 1996, the number of property cases judicially waived decreased 2%. For public order cases, the number of waived cases increased between 1987 and 1994 (97%) and then declined through 1996 (15%).

Table 10: Percentage of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Delinquency	1.2%	1.4%	1.0%
Person	1.9	2.4	1.9
Property	1.2	1.0	0.8
Drugs	1.6	2.5	1.2
Public Order	0.5	0.7	0.3

Table 11: Percent Change in Petitioned Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 1987–1996

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1987	1992	1996	1987–96	1992–96
Delinquency	6,800	10,300	10,000	47%	–3%
Person	1,900	4,000	4,300	125	7
Property	3,800	4,200	3,700	–2	–13
Drugs	600	1,200	1,400	124	15
Public Order	500	900	600	22	–30

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

As a result, the offense profile of cases judicially waived to criminal court changed considerably between 1987 and 1996. The proportion of all waived delinquency cases that involved a property offense as the most serious charge declined from 55% in 1987 to 37% in 1996 (table 12). In 1996, the largest group of waived cases involved person offenses. The proportion of person offenses among

judicially waived cases grew from 28% to 43% between 1987 and 1996. Drug offense cases increased from 9% of all waivers in 1987 to a high of 17% in 1991, and then declined to 11% in 1992. In 1996, drug offense cases represented 14% of the cases judicially waived to criminal court. The proportion of public order cases among waived cases has held steady between 6% and 9%.

Adjudication

A youth may be adjudicated delinquent after admitting to the charges in a case or after the court finds sufficient evidence to judge the youth a delinquent. The court adjudicated juveniles delinquent in 58% of all formally processed delinquency cases in 1996 (table 13). The court adjudicated 54% of person offense cases, 59% of property offense cases, 58% of drug law violation cases, and 58% of public order offense cases.

The proportion of petitioned delinquency cases in which the juvenile was adjudicated delinquent decreased from 63% to 58% between 1987 and 1996. The proportion decreased from 57% to 54% for person offense cases, from 64% to 59% for property offense cases, from 63% to 58% for drug offense cases, and from 65% to 58% for public order offense cases.

Although adjudications declined as a percentage of formally handled delinquency cases between 1987 and 1996, when adjudications and transfers to criminal court are measured together as a proportion of all delinquency cases, the practices of juvenile courts are found to have changed very little during this period (figure 5). During the 10-year period,

Figure 4: Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 1987–1996

Number of Cases Waived

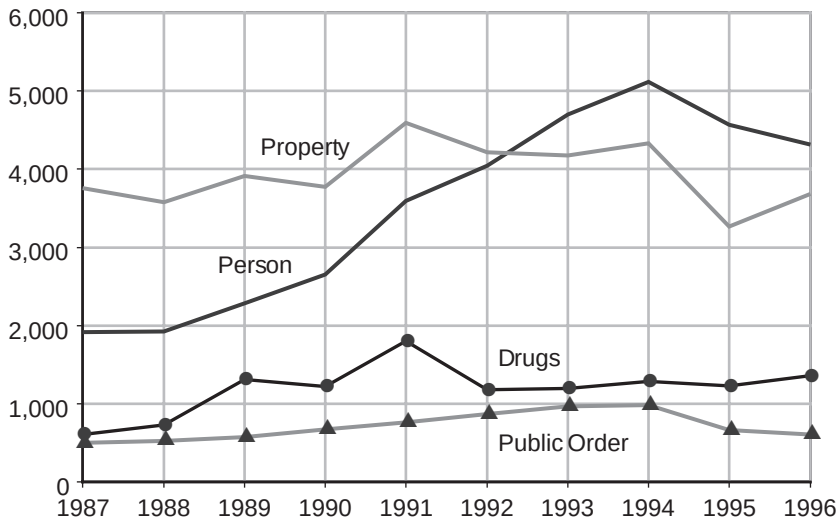


Table 12: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 1987, 1992, and 1996

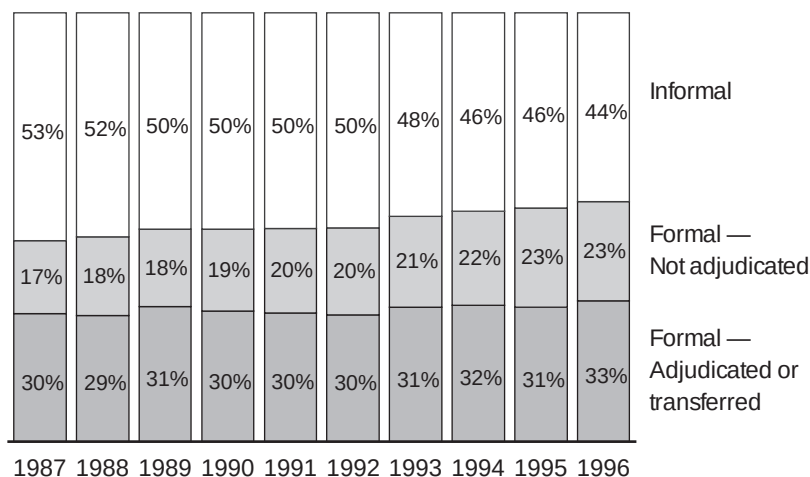
Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Person	28%	39%	43%
Property	55	41	37
Drugs	9	11	14
Public Order	7	8	6
Total	100%	100%	100%
Number of Waived Cases:	6,800	10,300	10,000

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

Table 13: Percentage of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Adjudicated, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Delinquency	63%	58%	58%
Person	57	54	54
Property	64	59	59
Drugs	63	58	58
Public Order	65	60	58

Figure 5: Manner-of-Handling Profile of Delinquency Cases, 1987–1996



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

cases resulting in transfer or adjudication have accounted for about 3 in 10 delinquency cases. During the same period, however, the overall use of formal processing increased 10%.

Disposition

In dispositional hearings, juvenile court judges must determine the most appropriate sanction for delinquent youth, generally after reviewing reports from the probation department. The range of disposition options may include commitment to an institution or another residential facility; probation; or a variety of other dispositions, such as referral to an outside agency or treatment program, community service, restitution, or fines.

In more than half (54%) of all adjudicated delinquency cases in 1996, formal probation was the most severe sanction ordered by the court. More than one-quarter (28%) of adjudicated cases resulted in placement outside the

home in a residential facility.⁴ In 13% of adjudicated delinquency cases, the court ordered the juvenile to pay restitution or a fine, to participate in some form of community service, or to enter a treatment or counseling program—dispositions with minimal continuing supervision by probation staff. In a relatively small number of cases (4%), the juvenile was adjudicated but was released with no further sanction or consequence.

In 41% of all petitioned delinquency cases in 1996, the youth was not subsequently adjudicated delinquent. The court dismissed most of these cases (60%), but 20% resulted in some form of informal

⁴ Most youth in out-of-home placements are also technically on formal probation. For this Report, however, case disposition is characterized by the most severe sanction. Therefore, cases resulting in an out-of-home placement are not included in the formal probation group.

probation, 18% in other voluntary dispositions, and 2% in voluntary out-of-home placements.

Out-of-Home Placement. The court ordered out-of-home placement in 159,400 (28%) of all adjudicated delinquency cases in 1996 (table 14). Juveniles charged with drug offenses were less likely to be placed outside the home than were those charged with person or public order offenses. Following adjudication, placement was ordered in 26% of property cases and 24% of drug cases, compared with 31% of person offense cases and 32% of public order offense cases. The relatively high rate of placement in public order offense cases may be related to the fact that this offense category includes escapes from institutions, weapons offenses, and probation and parole violations.

Although the likelihood of a delinquency case resulting in out-of-home placement declined between 1987 and 1996 for all four of the major offense categories, the number of adjudicated delinquency cases resulting in out-of-home placement increased 51% (table 15). During the 10-year period, placements increased more for drug offense (102%) and person offense (100%) cases than for property offense (25%) and public order offense (55%) cases.

Table 14: Percentage of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Delinquency	31%	30%	28%
Person	33	33	31
Property	28	27	26
Drugs	32	34	24
Public Order	37	35	32

In 1996, 44% of all adjudicated cases that resulted in out-of-home placement involved property offenses, 24% involved person offenses, 23% involved public order offenses, and 10% involved drug law violations (table 16). Between 1987 and 1996, the offense profile of the juveniles involved in out-of-home placement cases changed somewhat. The proportion of out-of-home placement cases that involved person and drug offenses increased, while the proportion involving property offenses declined.

Formal Probation. Formal probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 306,900 adjudicated delinquency cases in 1996—54% of all such cases handled by juvenile courts (table 17). Juvenile courts ordered formal probation in 56% of adjudicated cases involving property offenses, 54% involving drug law violations, 53% involving person offenses, and 49% involving public order offenses.

The likelihood of formal probation decreased slightly for adjudicated delinquency cases between 1987 and 1996. The use of probation decreased from 55% to 53% for person offense cases, from 58% to 56% for property offense cases, from 59% to 54% for drug law violations, and hovered around 50% for public order offense cases.

Although the proportion of adjudicated cases resulting in a disposition of formal probation declined between 1987 and 1996, the number of such cases increased 58% (table 18). The increase was 104% for person offenses, 30% for property offenses, 140% for drug law violations, and 82% for public order offenses.

Nearly half of the delinquency cases that resulted in formal probation in 1996 involved property

Table 15: Percent Change in Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1987–1996

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1987	1992	1996	1987–96	1992–96
Delinquency	105,700	129,200	159,400	51%	23%
Person	18,800	29,600	37,600	100	27
Property	55,900	64,600	70,100	25	8
Drugs	7,700	9,400	15,600	102	67
Public Order	23,300	25,700	36,100	55	41

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

Table 16: Offense Profile of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Person	18%	23%	24%
Property	53	50	44
Drugs	7	7	10
Public Order	22	20	23
Total	100%	100%	100%
Cases Resulting in Out-of-Home Placement:	105,700	129,200	159,400

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

Table 17: Percentage of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Delinquency	56%	56%	54%
Person	55	54	53
Property	58	58	56
Drugs	59	52	54
Public Order	49	52	49

offenses, 21% involved person offenses, 18% involved public order offenses, and 11% involved drug law violations (table 19). The offense characteristics of cases resulting in formal probation changed somewhat between 1987 and 1996, with an increase in the proportion of cases involving person or drug offenses and a decrease in the proportion involving property offenses.

Age at Referral

In 1996, 59% of all delinquency cases processed by the Nation's juvenile courts involved youth who were age 15 or younger at the time of referral, compared with 56% in 1987 (table 20). In 1996, juveniles age 15 or younger were responsible for 64% of person offense cases, 62% of property offense cases, 42% of drug law violation cases, and 54% of public order offense cases.

Compared with the delinquency caseload involving older juveniles, the caseload of youth age 15 or younger in 1996 included larger proportions of person and property offense cases and smaller proportions of drug and public order offense cases (table 21). Property offense cases accounted for 53% of the cases involving youth age 15 or younger, compared with 46% of cases involving youth age 16 or older. Drug law violations made up 7% of cases involving younger juveniles, compared with 14% of cases involving older juveniles.

In 1996, delinquency case rates generally increased with the age of the juvenile. For example, the case rate for 16-year-olds was 60% greater than the rate for 14-year-olds, while the rate for 14-year-olds was more than 3 times the rate for 12-year-olds (figure 6). Contrary to this pattern, the case

Table 18: Percent Change in Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1987–1996

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1987	1992	1996	1987–96	1992–96
Delinquency	193,800	238,000	306,900	58%	29%
Person	31,900	48,000	65,200	104	36
Property	116,800	137,600	151,600	30	10
Drugs	14,400	14,300	34,500	140	142
Public Order	30,700	38,100	55,700	82	46

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

Table 19: Offense Profile of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Person	16%	20%	21%
Property	60	58	49
Drugs	7	6	11
Public Order	16	16	18
Total	100%	100%	100%
Cases Resulting in Formal Probation:	193,800	238,000	306,900

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

Table 20: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Involving Youth Age 15 or Younger, by Offense, 1987, 1992, and 1996

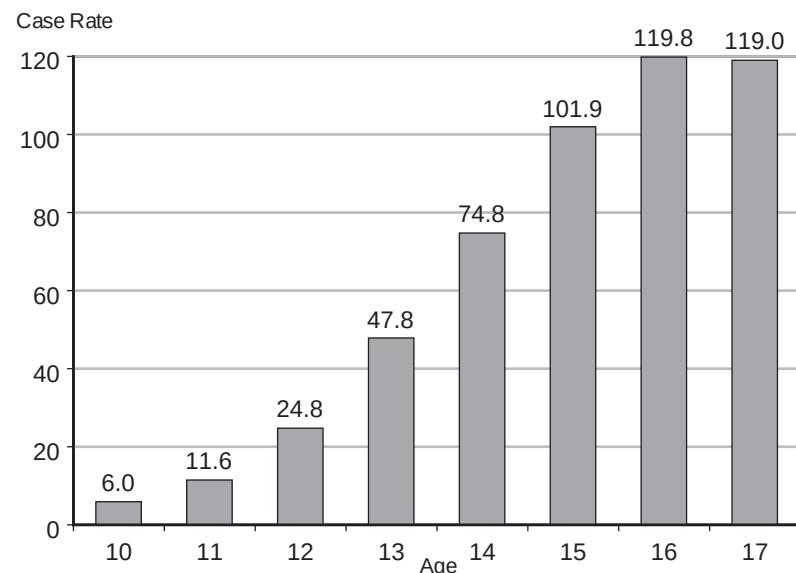
Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Delinquency	56%	61%	59%
Person	58	63	64
Property	60	64	62
Drugs	36	42	42
Public Order	48	54	54

Table 21: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases, by Age at Referral, 1996

Most Serious Offense	Age 15 or Younger	Age 16 or Older
Person	23%	19%
Property	53	46
Drugs	7	14
Public Order	17	21
Total	100%	100%

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

Figure 6: Delinquency Case Rates, by Age at Referral, 1996



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group.

Table 22: Percent Change in Delinquency Case Rates, by Age at Referral, 1987–1996

Age at Referral	Case Rate			Percent Change	
	1987	1992	1996	1987–96	1992–96
10	5.7	6.3	6.0	6%	–5%
11	9.7	11.9	11.6	19	–2
12	18.0	23.6	24.8	38	5
13	33.9	46.2	47.8	41	3
14	53.7	72.0	74.8	39	4
15	70.4	91.1	101.9	45	12
16	84.0	107.9	119.8	43	11
17	89.1	108.3	119.0	34	10

Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group.

Note: Percent change calculations are based on unrounded numbers.

rate for 17-year-olds was slightly less than the rate for 16-year-olds. The Nation's juvenile courts disposed 119.0 delinquency cases for every 1,000 youth age 17 in the juvenile population in 1996; among 16-year-olds, the courts disposed 119.8 cases for every 1,000 youth age 16 in the juvenile population. For all age groups 12 and older, delinquency case rates increased 34% or more between 1987 and 1996 (table 22). Delinquency case rates reached a 10-year peak in 1996 for each of these age groups. For younger juveniles, however, case rates dropped from 1992 to 1996: 5% for 10-year-olds and 2% for 11-year-olds.

Patterns of age-specific case rates varied among individual offense categories in 1996. Case rates increased continuously with age for drug and public order offenses, while rates for person and property offenses peaked in the 16-year-old age group and then declined slightly for 17-year-olds (figure 7). Drug law violation case rates showed the sharpest increases after age 13. The case rate for drug offenses for 17-year-old juveniles was 696% greater than the corresponding case rate for 13-year-olds. For person offenses, the 17-year-olds' case rate was 89% greater than the 13-year-olds' case rate. For property offenses, the difference in case rates between these two ages was 100%, while for public order offenses, the difference was 241%.

Detention

Juveniles younger than 16 accounted for 56% of the cases that involved detention in 1996, while those younger than 14 accounted for 15% (table 23). The age profile for detention cases changed only slightly between 1987 and 1996. The proportion of cases that involved juveniles younger than 16 increased from 52% in 1987 to 56% in 1996.

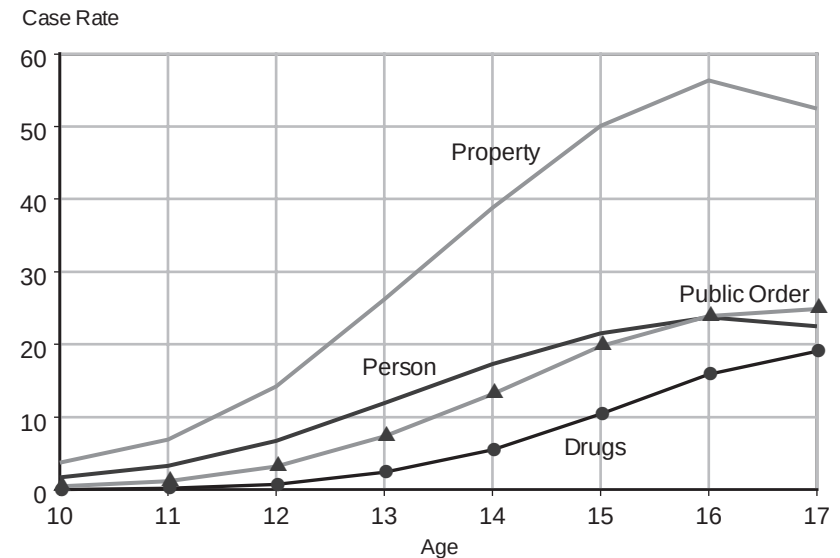
In 1996, detention was used more frequently for older juveniles than for younger juveniles. Detention was used in 13% of delinquency cases involving 12-year-olds, 18% of cases involving 14-year-olds, and 20% of cases involving youth ages 15, 16, or 17 (table 24). In general, the likelihood of detention increased for each successive age group through age 15 across all offense categories. However, for all offense categories, detention was not more likely for cases involving 17-year-olds than for cases involving 16-year-olds.

Table 23: Age Profile of Detained Delinquency Cases, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Age at Referral	1987	1992	1996
10 or Younger	1%	1%	1%
11	1	1	1
12	3	4	4
13	8	10	9
14	15	17	17
15	24	25	24
16	28	26	26
17 or Older	20	17	18
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

Figure 7: Delinquency Case Rates, by Age at Referral and Offense, 1996



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group.

Data Table

Age	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
10	1.7	3.7	0.0	0.5
11	3.3	6.9	0.2	1.2
12	6.7	14.2	0.7	3.2
13	11.9	26.2	2.4	7.3
14	17.3	38.8	5.5	13.2
15	21.5	50.1	10.4	19.8
16	23.7	56.3	15.9	23.9
17	22.5	52.5	19.1	24.9

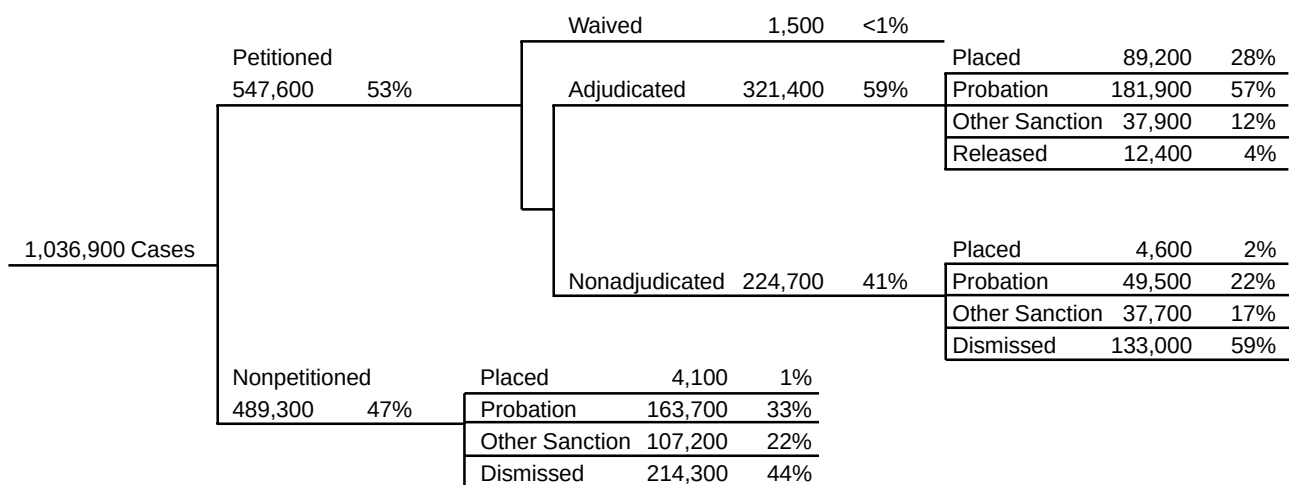
Table 24: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Detained, by Age at Referral, 1996

Most Serious Offense	Age at Referral							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Delinquency	7%	10%	13%	16%	18%	20%	20%	20%
Person	9	14	16	20	23	25	26	26
Property	5	7	10	13	15	16	16	16
Drugs	*	10	16	21	21	24	24	22
Public Order	9	14	17	21	22	23	22	20

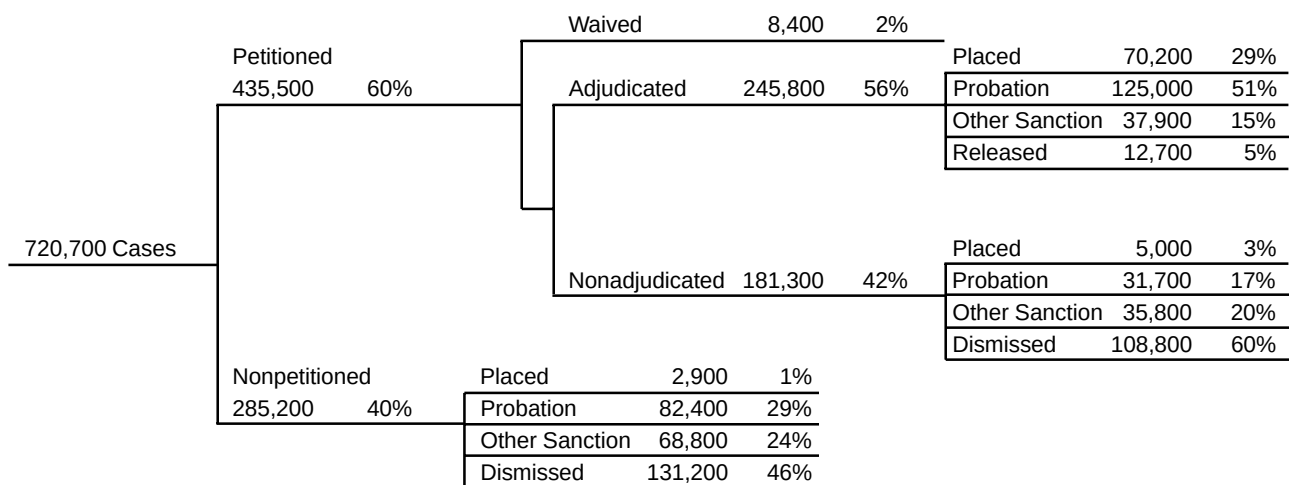
* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Figure 8: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases, by Age at Referral, 1996

Age 15 or Younger



Age 16 or Older



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

Intake Decision

Delinquency cases involving juveniles age 16 or older in 1996 were more likely to be handled formally than were cases involving younger juveniles (figure 8). Overall, 53% of delinquency cases involving youth age 15 or younger were processed with the filing of a petition, compared with 60% of cases involving older youth. The likelihood of formal handling increased between 1987 and 1996 for both younger and older youth in all offense categories (table 25).

Judicial Decision and Disposition

The probability of waiver to criminal court was substantially greater for cases involving older juveniles than for cases involving younger juveniles. In 1996, 1.9% of all formally processed delinquency cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were waived to criminal court, compared with 0.3% of cases involving younger juveniles (table 26). For older juveniles, the probability of waiver increased between 1987 and 1992 and then declined between 1992 and 1996. This pattern was most marked for older juveniles charged with drug offenses, where the proportion of cases waived went from 2.3% to 4.0% and then down to 1.9%. For younger juveniles, the overall use of waiver remained relatively unchanged, although there were some variations among offense categories.

Once petitioned, juveniles age 15 and younger were slightly more likely to be adjudicated delinquent than were older youth (59% versus 56% in 1996). This pattern was found in all four offense categories (table 27). Both age groups reflected the general decline between 1987 and 1996 in the propor-

Table 25: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Petitioned, by Age at Referral, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
15 or Younger	44%	47%	53%
Person	50	51	56
Property	41	44	49
Drugs	52	65	61
Public Order	46	50	57
16 or Older	51%	54%	60%
Person	57	58	64
Property	50	52	57
Drugs	55	65	63
Public Order	47	52	63

tion of formally handled cases that resulted in adjudication—from 64% to 59% among younger youth and from 62% to 55% among older youth. For both age groups, the likelihood of adjudication decreased in all offense categories.

In 1996, the proportion of adjudicated cases placed outside the home was just under 30% for both age groups (table 28). The use of placement for adjudicated delinquency cases involving person and property offenses remained relatively unchanged between 1987 and 1996 for both younger and older youth. There was, however, substantial change between 1987 and 1996 in the use of placement for drug offense cases: for both age groups, the use of placement in adjudicated drug cases increased between 1987 and 1992 and then declined 10 points between 1992 and 1996.

Once adjudicated, younger juveniles had a greater likelihood of being placed on formal probation than did older juveniles. In 1996, 57% of adjudicated cases involving younger youth resulted in probation, compared with 51% for older youth (table 29). With the exception

Table 26: Percentage of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, by Age at Referral, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
15 or Younger	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Person	0.4	0.6	0.6
Property	0.1	0.2	0.2
Drugs	0.1	0.4	0.2
Public Order	0.1	0.2	0.1
16 or Older	2.4%	2.9%	1.9%
Person	3.8	5.1	3.9
Property	2.5	2.3	1.7
Drugs	2.3	4.0	1.9
Public Order	0.9	1.3	0.5

Table 27: Percentage of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Adjudicated, by Age at Referral, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
15 or Younger	64%	59%	59%
Person	58	54	55
Property	65	59	60
Drugs	66	59	60
Public Order	67	62	60
16 or Older	62%	57%	56%
Person	56	53	53
Property	63	59	58
Drugs	61	57	57
Public Order	63	57	56

Table 28: Percentage of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, by Age at Referral, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
15 or Younger	30%	30%	28%
Person	32	32	30
Property	27	27	25
Drugs	35	36	26
Public Order	40	36	33
16 or Older	31%	31%	29%
Person	33	35	33
Property	29	28	27
Drugs	30	33	23
Public Order	35	34	31

Table 29: Percentage of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, by Age at Referral, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
15 or Younger	58%	58%	57%
Person	58	56	56
Property	60	59	59
Drugs	58	54	56
Public Order	50	54	52
16 or Older	54%	53%	51%
Person	53	50	49
Property	55	55	53
Drugs	59	51	53
Public Order	49	49	47

Table 30: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Involving Males, by Offense, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Delinquency	81%	81%	77%
Person	80	79	75
Property	81	81	77
Drugs	84	88	86
Public Order	79	81	77

Table 31: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases, by Sex, 1996

Most Serious Offense	Male	Female
Person	21%	24%
Property	49	51
Drugs	11	6
Public Order	18	19
Total	100%	100%

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

of drug law violation cases, changes in the use of probation between 1987 and 1996 were relatively minor for both age groups. For older youth, the use of probation for drug cases was considerably lower in 1996 than in 1987.

Sex

Males were involved in 77% of the delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 1996 (table 30). Male juveniles were responsible for 75% of person offense cases, 77% of property offense cases, 86% of drug law violation cases, and 77% of public order offense cases. The offense characteristics of the male

and female juvenile court case-loads were similar (table 31), although cases involving female juveniles were slightly less likely to involve drug law violations (6% compared with 11%) and more likely to involve person offenses (24% versus 21%).

Between 1987 and 1996, the number of delinquency cases involving males increased 42%, while the number of cases involving females increased 76% (table 32). Both males and females showed considerable growth in the number of person offense cases (87% and 152%, respectively). Among males, the largest percent change was in

Table 32: Percent Change in Delinquency Cases and Case Rates, by Sex, 1987–1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996	Percent Change	
				1987–96	1992–96
Number of Cases					
Male	954,100	1,197,100	1,359,000	42%	14%
Person	152,900	243,500	285,800	87	17
Property	578,400	693,500	671,100	16	–3
Drugs	60,800	63,900	151,100	149	136
Public Order	162,000	196,200	251,000	55	28
Female	226,700	286,700	398,600	76%	39%
Person	38,000	64,700	95,700	152	48
Property	134,000	167,100	203,300	52	22
Drugs	11,300	8,700	25,200	123	189
Public Order	43,400	46,100	74,400	72	61
Case Rates					
Male	72.7	87.7	92.9	28%	6%
Person	11.7	17.8	19.5	68	10
Property	44.1	50.8	45.9	4	–10
Drugs	4.6	4.7	10.3	123	121
Public Order	12.3	14.4	17.2	39	19
Female	18.2	22.2	28.8	58%	30%
Person	3.0	5.0	6.9	127	38
Property	10.7	12.9	14.7	37	14
Drugs	0.9	0.7	1.8	100	170
Public Order	3.5	3.6	5.4	54	51

Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth at risk.

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

drug offense cases (up 149% between 1987 and 1996). Among females, there was also a large percent change in drug offense cases (up 123%), but the largest change was in person offense cases (up 152%).

In 1996, the delinquency case rate for males was more than three times greater than the rate for females—92.9 compared with 28.8. In 1987, however, the male case rate was about four times greater. Between 1987 and 1996, the relative change in delinquency case rates was greater for females than for males in all the major offense categories except drug law violations. Per capita case rates for person offense increased 127% for females and 68% for males; rates for property offenses increased 37% for females and only 4% for males; and rates for public order offenses increased 54% for females and 39% for males. On the other hand, the rate of drug offense cases increased more for males (123%) than for females (100%).

In 1996, overall delinquency case rates for both males and females increased with age through age 16, with a decline among female 17-year-olds (figure 9). Male case rates increased continuously with age in two of the four delinquency offense categories: drug law violations and public order (figure 10). For females, only the drug offense case rate increased continuously through age 17.

Detention

Male juveniles charged with delinquency offenses were more likely than females to be held in secure facilities while awaiting court disposition. Overall, 20% of male delinquency cases involved detention in 1996 compared with 14% of female cases (table 33). Both

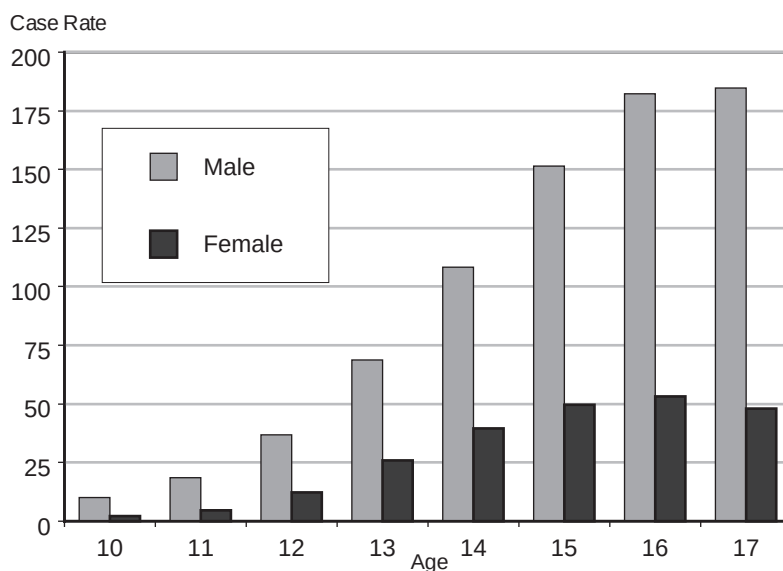
males and females were least likely to be detained in cases involving property offenses (16% and 9%, respectively).

Between 1987 and 1996, changes in the likelihood of detention were generally comparable for males and females. For most offenses, the use of detention changed only a few percentage points. Drug cases were an exception: for both males and females, the use of detention in drug cases increased between 1987 and 1990 and then dropped steadily through 1996. The change in the use of detention

Table 33: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Detained, by Sex, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Male	21%	21%	20%
Person	25	26	24
Property	17	18	16
Drugs	30	36	24
Public Order	25	24	21
Female	16%	15%	14%
Person	17	17	19
Property	11	12	9
Drugs	23	27	15
Public Order	25	22	19

Figure 9: Delinquency Case Rates, by Sex and Age at Referral, 1996

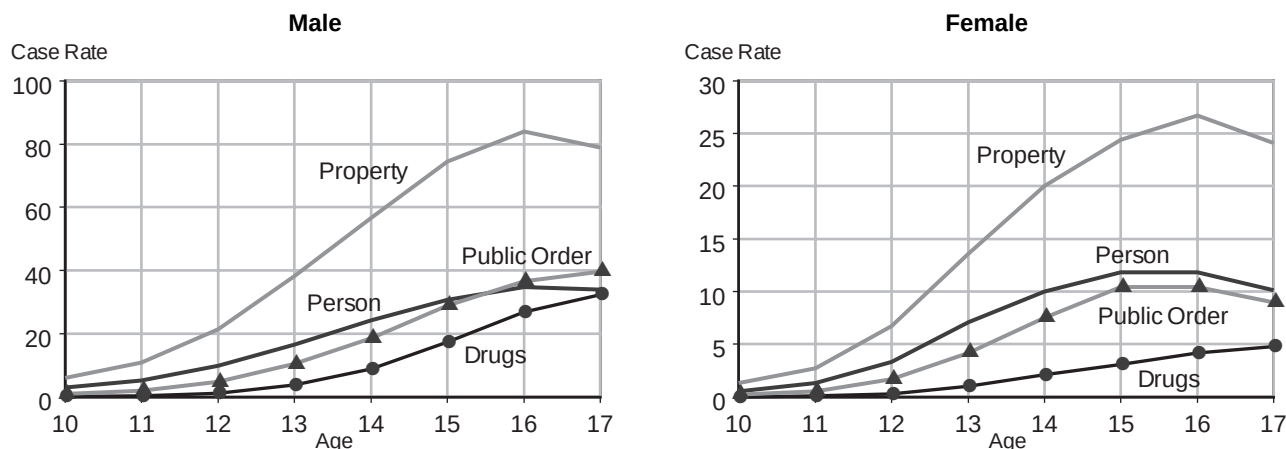


Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group.

Data Table

Age	Male	Female
10	9.9	2.0
11	18.4	4.6
12	36.9	12.1
13	68.8	25.9
14	108.3	39.6
15	151.3	49.7
16	182.3	53.2
17	184.8	47.9

Figure 10: Delinquency Case Rates, by Sex, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1996



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group.

Male					Female			
Age	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
10	2.9	6.0	0.1	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.2
11	5.2	10.9	0.3	2.0	1.3	2.7	0.1	0.5
12	9.8	21.3	1.1	4.7	3.3	6.7	0.3	1.7
13	16.5	38.2	3.7	10.4	7.1	13.6	1.0	4.2
14	24.2	56.7	8.8	18.6	10.0	20.0	2.1	7.5
15	30.7	74.4	17.4	28.8	11.8	24.4	3.1	10.4
16	34.8	84.0	26.9	36.6	11.8	26.7	4.2	10.4
17	33.9	78.9	32.4	39.7	10.1	24.1	4.8	9.0

for public order offense cases involving females was also considerable: detention declined 6 percentage points between 1987 and 1996.

Intake Decision

Juvenile courts were less likely to use formal processing in delinquency cases involving females (46%) than in cases involving males (59%) in 1996 (figure 11). The likelihood of formal handling increased between 1987 and 1996 for both males and females in all offense categories (table 34). There was offense variation for both males and females in the proportion of cases petitioned for formal processing. In 1996, for fe-

males, cases involving public order offenses were most likely to be petitioned (55%), while for males, cases involving drug law violations were most likely to be petitioned (64%).

Judicial Decision and Disposition

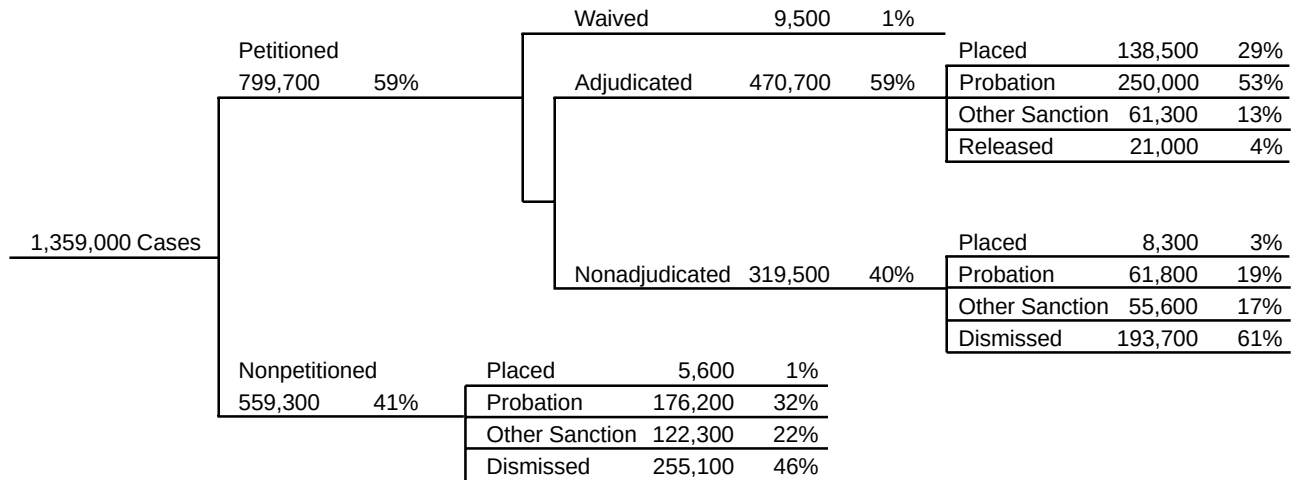
Delinquency cases involving males in 1996 were six times more likely to be judicially waived to criminal court than were cases involving females. Overall, 1.2% of formally processed cases involving males were waived to criminal court, compared with 0.2% of cases involving females (table 35). The proportion of cases waived to criminal

Table 34: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Petitioned, by Sex, 1987, 1992, and 1996

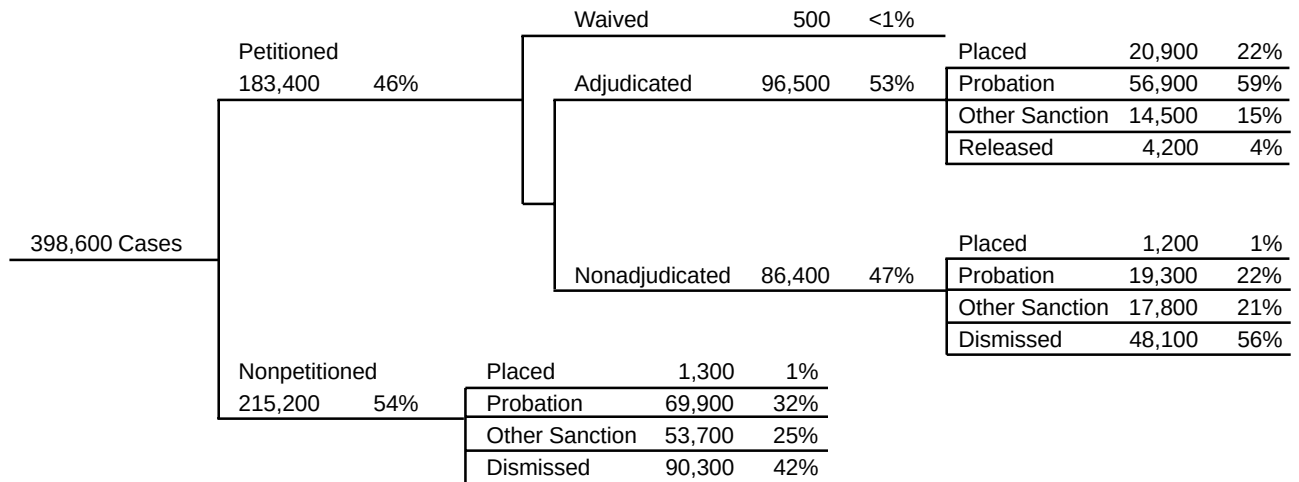
Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Male	49%	53%	59%
Person	56	57	61
Property	48	50	56
Drugs	56	67	64
Public Order	47	52	61
Female	36%	38%	46%
Person	41	43	50
Property	31	34	40
Drugs	44	49	51
Public Order	43	47	55

Figure 11: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases, by Sex, 1996

Male



Female



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

court was smaller for both males and females in 1996 than in 1987. Between 1987 and 1996, judicial waivers for formally processed cases involving drug offenses showed the same pattern for both males and females: a large increase between 1987 and 1992 and a substantial decrease between 1992 and 1996.

Cases involving male juveniles were more likely to be adjudicated once petitioned than were those involving females (59% compared with 53% in 1996) (table 36). This pattern was found in all four of-

Table 35: Percentage of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, by Sex, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Male	1.4%	1.6%	1.2%
Person	2.1	2.8	2.3
Property	1.3	1.2	0.9
Drugs	1.7	2.6	1.3
Public Order	0.6	0.8	0.4
Female	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
Person	0.5	0.5	0.4
Property	0.4	0.3	0.2
Drugs	0.6	0.9	0.5
Public Order	0.3	0.2	0.0

Table 36: Percentage of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Adjudicated, by Sex, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Male	63%	59%	59%
Person	58	54	56
Property	64	60	60
Drugs	64	58	59
Public Order	65	60	59
Female	59%	53%	53%
Person	52	50	50
Property	59	54	52
Drugs	59	52	54
Public Order	65	57	56

fense categories. For males, the probability of adjudication was greatest in cases involving property offenses (60%); for females, the probability was greatest in cases involving public order offenses (56%). The probability of adjudication decreased between 1987 and 1996 for formally handled cases involving males (from 63% to 59%) and females (from 59% to 53%). The probability of adjudication decreased in all offense categories for both sexes.

Table 37: Percentage of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, by Sex, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Male	31%	31%	29%
Person	34	35	33
Property	29	28	27
Drugs	32	35	25
Public Order	38	35	33
Female	26%	24%	22%
Person	23	25	23
Property	21	20	19
Drugs	26	30	19
Public Order	37	32	27

Table 38: Percentage of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, by Sex, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Male	56%	55%	53%
Person	54	53	52
Property	58	57	56
Drugs	58	51	53
Public Order	49	51	48
Female	58%	60%	59%
Person	62	61	61
Property	59	62	61
Drugs	64	58	59
Public Order	50	56	54

Adjudicated cases involving male delinquents were more likely than those involving females to result in residential placement (table 37). In 1996, residential placement was the most restrictive disposition in 29% of adjudicated cases involving males and 22% of those involving females. For both sexes, higher proportions of person and public order cases resulted in residential placement than did property or drug cases. Overall, the use of out-of-home placement declined slightly between 1987 and 1996 for both sexes.

Formal probation was ordered in 53% of adjudicated delinquency cases involving males and 59% of those involving females in 1996 (table 38). The likelihood of probation decreased slightly between 1987 and 1996 for cases involving males (from 56% to 53%) and increased slightly for females (from 58% to 59%).

Race

White youth accounted for 66% of the delinquency cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1996 (table 39).⁵ White youth accounted for 59% of person offense cases, 70% of property offense cases, 65% of drug law violation cases, and 64% of public order cases. Black youth accounted for 30% of all delinquency cases, 38% of person offense cases, 26% of property cases, 33% of drug cases, and 32% of public order cases. Juveniles of other races accounted for 4% of all delinquency cases in 1996 and comparable proportions of each of the four major offense categories.

⁵In 1996, whites made up approximately 79% of the juvenile population. Nearly all youth of Hispanic ethnicity are included in the white racial category.

For all racial groups, a property offense was the most common charge involved in delinquency cases disposed in 1996 (table 40). Property offenses accounted for 53% of all cases involving white youth, 42% of those involving black youth, and 57% of cases involving youth of other races. In 27% of cases involving blacks, the youth was charged with a person offense, compared with 19% of cases involving white youth and 20% of cases involving youth of other races. The proportion of cases involving drug law violations was somewhat larger for black youth (11%) and white youth (10%) than for youth of other races (6%).

The number of cases involving white youth increased 39% between 1987 and 1996, while cases involving black youth increased 68%, and cases involving youth of other races increased 103% (table 41). Trends differed somewhat across racial groups. For all three groups, the smallest percent increase was in property cases. For black juveniles and white juveniles, drug cases showed the largest percent increase: 159% and 136%, respectively. For youth of other races, the greatest relative growth was in person cases (192%).

Table 40: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases, by Race, 1996

Most Serious Offense	White	Black	Other Races
Person	19%	27%	20%
Property	53	42	57
Drugs	10	11	6
Public Order	18	20	17
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

Table 39: Race Profile of Delinquency Cases, by Offense, 1996

Most Serious Offense	White	Black	Other Races	Total
Delinquency	66%	30%	4%	100%
Person	59	38	4	100
Property	70	26	4	100
Drugs	65	33	3	100
Public Order	64	32	4	100

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

Table 41: Percent Change in Delinquency Cases and Case Rates, by Race, 1987–1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996	Percent Change	
				1987–96	1992–96
Number of Cases					
White	831,800	975,800	1,158,600	39%	19%
Person	110,200	177,000	224,600	104	27
Property	522,100	604,500	611,500	17	1
Drugs	48,200	37,500	114,100	136	204
Public Order	151,300	156,700	208,400	38	33
Black	315,000	453,800	530,100	68%	17%
Person	76,000	121,300	143,100	88	18
Property	168,000	221,300	223,700	33	1
Drugs	22,300	33,500	57,800	159	72
Public Order	48,700	77,700	105,500	117	36
Other Races	34,000	54,300	69,000	103%	27%
Person	4,700	9,900	13,800	192	39
Property	22,400	34,900	39,200	76	13
Drugs	1,600	1,600	4,400	182	170
Public Order	5,400	7,900	11,500	114	46
Case Rates					
White	40.2	45.8	51.0	27%	11%
Person	5.3	8.3	9.9	86	19
Property	25.2	28.4	26.9	7	–5
Drugs	2.3	1.8	5.0	116	186
Public Order	7.3	7.4	9.2	26	25
Black	82.4	113.7	124.1	51%	9%
Person	19.9	30.4	33.5	69	10
Property	43.9	55.4	52.3	19	–6
Drugs	5.8	8.4	13.5	132	61
Public Order	12.7	19.5	24.7	94	27
Other Races	32.5	42.6	46.7	44%	10%
Person	4.5	7.8	9.3	107	20
Property	21.4	27.3	26.6	24	–3
Drugs	1.5	1.3	3.0	100	133
Public Order	5.1	6.2	7.8	52	26

Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth at risk.

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

Delinquency case rates differed substantially by race. The total case rate for black juveniles in 1996 (124.1) was more than twice the rates for white juveniles (51.0) and for youth of other races (46.7). The person offense case rate for black youth was more than three times greater than the corresponding rates for white youth and for youth of other races. The drug law violation case rate for black juveniles (13.5) was more than twice the rate for white juveniles (5.0) and more than four times the rate for youth of other races (3.0). In all offense categories, the case rates for black juve-

niles and for white juveniles were higher than the corresponding rate for other races.

Overall, delinquency case rates increased with age in all racial groups. Among youth of other races, however, the rate at age 17 was slightly lower than the rate for 16-year-olds (figure 12). Age-related increases in delinquency case rates occurred within each of the four offense categories for each racial group, although there were variations across the 12 offense-race combinations (figure 13). For example, among white youth, the person offense case rate increased

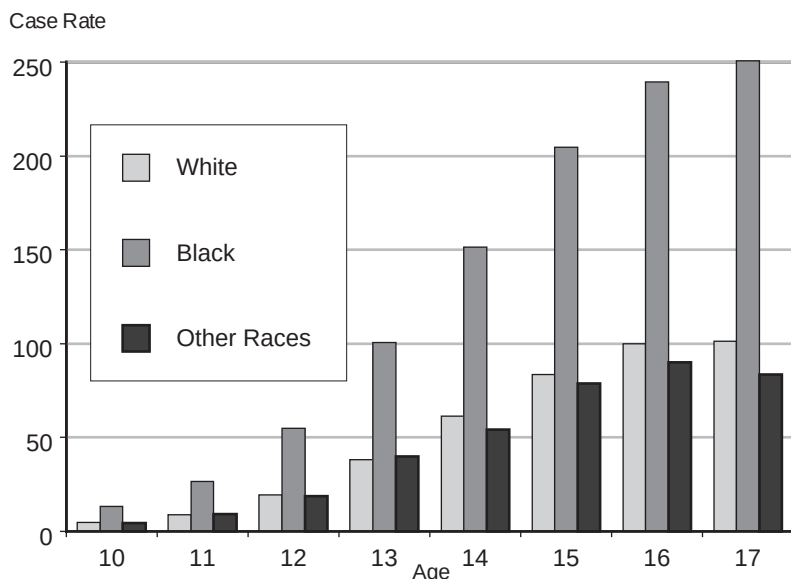
from 8.4 cases per 1,000 13-year-olds to 17.8 cases per 1,000 16-year-olds. For black juveniles, the person offense case rate grew from 31.4 at age 13 to 57.7 at age 16.

Detention

In 1996, youth were detained at some point between referral and disposition in 27% of delinquency cases involving black juveniles, 14% of cases involving whites, and 18% of cases involving youth of other races (table 42). The largest racial variation in detention use was for cases involving drug law violations. Detention was used in 14% of drug cases involving white juveniles, 40% of cases involving blacks, and 19% of cases involving youth of other races.

Between 1987 and 1996, the proportion of cases involving detention stayed about the same for black juveniles (around 27%); for whites and youth of other races, the proportion declined slightly, with much of the change occurring between 1990 and 1996. For all

Figure 12: Delinquency Case Rates, by Race and Age at Referral, 1996



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group.

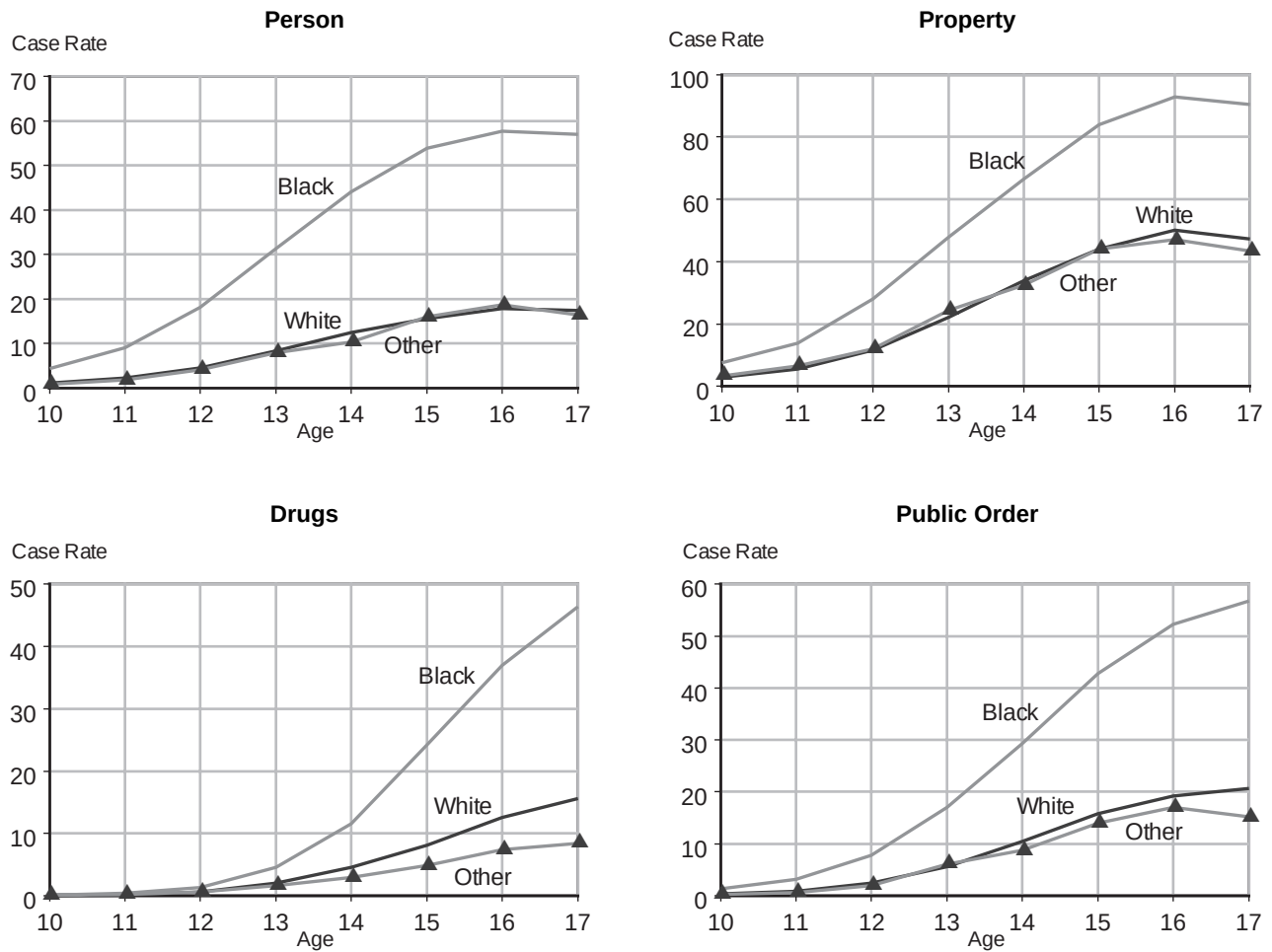
Data Table

Age	White	Black	Other Races
10	4.7	13.4	4.6
11	8.9	26.5	9.2
12	19.3	55.1	18.7
13	38.2	100.8	40.0
14	61.3	151.5	54.4
15	83.5	204.8	78.9
16	99.9	239.7	90.1
17	101.2	250.7	83.6

Table 42: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Detained, by Race, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
White	17%	18%	14%
Person	19	21	19
Property	14	15	11
Drugs	20	25	14
Public Order	23	23	17
Black	27%	25%	27%
Person	29	27	28
Property	22	21	22
Drugs	48	45	40
Public Order	30	24	29
Other Races	24%	23%	18%
Person	31	28	26
Property	21	21	15
Drugs	29	22	19
Public Order	30	22	17

Figure 13: Delinquency Case Rates, by Race, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1996



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group.

Data Table												
Age	Person			Property			Drugs			Public Order		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
10	1.2	4.4	0.8	3.0	7.6	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.3
11	2.3	9.1	1.8	5.6	13.9	6.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.9	3.1	0.6
12	4.6	18.1	4.1	11.7	28.0	12.1	0.6	1.3	0.6	2.4	7.8	2.0
13	8.4	31.4	7.9	22.2	47.9	24.4	2.0	4.6	1.6	5.6	17.0	6.1
14	12.5	44.1	10.4	33.8	66.6	32.4	4.6	11.5	2.9	10.4	29.3	8.7
15	15.6	53.9	16.0	44.0	83.9	44.0	8.1	24.2	4.9	15.8	42.8	14.0
16	17.8	57.7	18.7	50.2	92.8	47.0	12.6	37.0	7.4	19.2	52.2	17.0
17	17.5	57.0	16.5	47.3	90.5	43.4	15.6	46.4	8.4	20.7	56.8	15.2

racial groups, the greatest decline in use of detention was for drug cases (8 to 11 percentage points). Use of detention for public order cases increased for black juveniles but decreased for whites and youth of other races.

Intake Decision

In 1996, delinquency cases involving black juveniles were more likely to be handled formally than were cases involving white youth or youth of other races. Formal handling was used in 62% of cases involving black juveniles, 54% of cases involving white juveniles, and 53% of cases involving juveniles of other races (figure 14). Racial differences in the likelihood of formal handling were greatest for drug law violation cases: 78% of drug cases involving black juveniles were handled by formal petition, compared with 55% for white juveniles and 56% for juveniles of other races (table 43). Between 1987 and 1996, the likelihood of formal petitioning generally increased across all four offense categories for all racial groups.

Table 43: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Petitioned, by Race, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
White	43%	46%	54%
Person	47	49	56
Property	42	44	51
Drugs	45	52	55
Public Order	42	47	59
Black	58%	58%	62%
Person	61	61	63
Property	54	53	56
Drugs	74	81	78
Public Order	60	58	62
Other Races	47%	49%	53%
Person	59	55	61
Property	45	47	49
Drugs	38	45	56
Public Order	45	52	56

Judicial Decision and Disposition

Overall, delinquency cases involving black juveniles were somewhat more likely to be judicially waived to criminal court than were cases involving whites and youth of other races. In 1996, 1.4% of formally processed cases involving black juveniles were waived, compared with 0.8% of cases involving whites and youth of other races (table 44).

Among both whites and blacks, the use of waiver to criminal court for cases involving drug offenses increased between 1987 and 1991, then declined through 1996. The use of waiver in person offense cases involving white youth increased from 1987 through 1994, then dropped, so that such cases were as likely to be waived in 1996 as in 1987. The trend in the use of waiver for person offense cases involving black youth was similar to the trend for white youth, although the proportions of cases waived each year were higher.

Table 44: Percentage of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, by Race, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
White	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%
Person	1.6	1.9	1.6
Property	1.2	1.0	0.7
Drugs	1.1	1.0	0.7
Public Order	0.4	0.5	0.2
Black	1.5%	2.0%	1.4%
Person	2.2	3.0	2.3
Property	1.3	1.3	1.0
Drugs	2.3	3.6	1.9
Public Order	0.7	1.1	0.5
Other Races	1.0%	1.2%	0.8%
Person	2.5	3.3	1.9
Property	0.6	0.6	0.6
Drugs	0.2	2.0	1.3
Public Order	1.0	0.4	0.0

Compared with 1987, property offense cases in 1996 made up a smaller proportion of all waived cases involving either white or black juveniles (table 45). On the other hand, person offense cases accounted for a growing proportion of waived cases between 1987 and 1996, increasing from 22% to 40% for white youth and from 37% to 46% for black youth. Among black youth, the proportion of waived cases that involved drug offenses rose substantially from 1987 to 1991 (from 14% to 28%), declined to 16% in 1993, and then increased to the 1996 level (19%). This shifting in drug cases as a proportion of waived cases was not seen among white youth.

Petitioned cases involving black juveniles were less likely to be adjudicated (55%) than were cases involving white juveniles (59%) or juveniles of other races (66%) in 1996 (table 46). The lower rate of

Table 45: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, by Race, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
White			
Person	22%	35%	40%
Property	66	53	45
Drugs	6	4	9
Public Order	7	8	5
Black			
Person	37%	42%	46%
Property	42	30	28
Drugs	14	19	19
Public Order	8	9	7
Other Races			
Person	*	*	*
Property	*	*	*
Drugs	*	*	*
Public Order	*	*	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Figure 14: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases, by Race, 1996

White

White

1,158,600 Cases	Petitioned 620,200 54%	Waived	5,100	1%	Placed	94,600	26%
		Adjudicated	363,900	59%	Probation	201,900	55%
					Other Sanction	54,400	15%
					Released	13,000	4%
					Nonadjudicated	251,200	41%
	Nonpetitioned 538,400 46%	Placed	4,500	1%	Probation	55,100	22%
					Other Sanction	48,200	19%
					Dismissed	142,200	57%
					Dismissed	229,300	43%
		Other Sanction	124,400	23%			

Black

Black

530,100 Cases	Petitioned 326,500 62%	Waived	4,600	1%	Placed	57,200	32%
		Adjudicated	179,500	55%	Probation	93,500	52%
					Other Sanction	16,800	9%
					Released	12,000	7%
					Nonadjudicated	142,500	44%
	Nonpetitioned 203,600 38%	Adjudicated	179,500	55%	Probation	24,100	17%
					Other Sanction	23,500	16%
					Dismissed	91,300	64%
					Nonadjudicated	142,500	44%
		Nonpetitioned	203,600	38%	Probation	55,500	27%
					Other Sanction	44,900	22%
					Dismissed	100,900	50%

Other Races

Other Races		Waived		300	1%			
Petitioned		Adjudicated		23,900	66%	Placed	7,600	32%
36,400						Probation	11,500	48%
						Other Sanction	4,500	19%
						Released	200	1%

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

adjudication for blacks was found in all four major offense categories.

The likelihood of adjudication for petitioned delinquency cases declined between 1987 and 1996 for all racial groups. In drug cases, for example, the likelihood of adjudication decreased for cases involving white youth (from 66% to 59%), black youth (from 59% to 57%), and youth of other races (from 68% to 60%).

Adjudicated cases involving white youth were less likely to result in out-of-home placement in 1996 (26%) than were cases involving

black youth (32%) or youth of other races (32%) (table 47). From 1987 through 1996, the use of residential placement for cases involving white youth declined. During the same period, the use of residential placement increased somewhat and then declined for cases involving black youth or youth of other races. Changes in the likelihood of out-of-home placement varied slightly across the four major offense categories within racial groups. For white youth and black youth, the most substantial variation was in the use of residential placement for drug cases.

Adjudicated delinquency cases involving white juveniles were generally more likely to result in formal probation than were cases involving either black juveniles or youth of other races (table 48). In 1996, formal probation was the disposition for 55% of adjudicated cases involving white youth, compared with 52% for blacks and 48% for other races. Between 1987 and 1996, use of formal probation remained relatively unchanged for white youth, but declined for blacks and other races.

Table 46: Percentage of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Adjudicated, by Race, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
White	64%	59%	59%
Person	59	55	56
Property	65	60	60
Drugs	66	60	59
Public Order	67	61	59
Black	58%	55%	55%
Person	54	51	52
Property	59	56	56
Drugs	59	56	57
Public Order	61	58	56
Other Races	71%	67%	66%
Person	65	64	64
Property	72	68	67
Drugs	68	68	60
Public Order	74	65	65

Table 47: Percentage of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, by Race, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
White	29%	28%	26%
Person	30	31	29
Property	26	25	24
Drugs	28	29	19
Public Order	37	35	31
Black	34%	34%	32%
Person	36	36	32
Property	31	32	30
Drugs	37	38	32
Public Order	38	35	35
Other Races	30%	37%	32%
Person	34	42	39
Property	27	35	29
Drugs	31	33	29
Public Order	36	41	33

Table 48: Percentage of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, by Race, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
White	56%	56%	55%
Person	57	55	55
Property	58	58	57
Drugs	60	55	58
Public Order	48	51	49
Black	56%	55%	52%
Person	54	53	51
Property	58	58	55
Drugs	56	49	48
Public Order	52	55	50
Other Races	54%	46%	48%
Person	52	45	48
Property	55	47	48
Drugs	*	*	51
Public Order	54	42	46

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

National Estimates of Petitioned Status Offense Cases

Counts and Trends

Status offenses are acts that are illegal only because the person committing them is of juvenile status. In other words, adults cannot be arrested for status offenses. The four major status offense categories used in this Report are running away, truancy, ungovernability (also known as incorrigibility or being beyond the control of one's parents), and underage liquor law violations (e.g., a minor in possession of alcohol, underage drinking).¹

In 1996, U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction petitioned and formally disposed an estimated 162,000 status offense cases (table 49).² This number was 101% more than the number of petitioned status offense cases handled in 1987. Caseloads generally increased between 1987 and 1996 across all four offense categories (figure 15). The number of petitioned truancy cases increased 92%, runaway

cases increased 83%, status liquor offense cases increased 77%, and ungovernability cases increased 42%.

The Nation's juvenile courts processed 5.7 petitioned status offense cases for every 1,000 juveniles in the population in 1996. The case rate for all petitioned status offense cases was 81% higher in 1996 than in 1987. The rate for truancy cases increased 73%, the runaway rate grew 65%, the rate for status liquor law violation cases increased 59%, and the rate for

ungovernability cases was 28% higher than in 1987.

In 1996, status liquor law violations accounted for more than one quarter (28%) of formally handled status offense cases, truancy cases for 24%, runaway cases for 16%, ungovernability cases for 12%, and other miscellaneous status offenses for 20% (table 50). Since 1987, liquor law violation and truancy cases have consistently made up a greater share of the status offense caseload than runaway and ungovernability cases.

¹ A number of other behaviors may be considered status offenses (e.g., curfew violations, tobacco offenses). All such offenses are combined within a "miscellaneous" category in this Report. Because of the heterogeneity of these offenses, these cases are not discussed independently. However, all totals include the "miscellaneous status offenses."

² This Report presents analyses only of formally handled status offenses. See the Introduction to this Report for further explanation.

Table 49: Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Cases and Case Rates, 1987–1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996	Percent Change	
				1987–96	1992–96
Number of Cases					
Status Offense	80,600	94,200	162,000	101%	72%
Runaway	14,100	16,700	25,800	83	54
Truancy	20,400	25,700	39,300	92	53
Ungovernable	14,100	10,700	20,100	42	88
Liquor	25,300	29,600	44,800	77	51
Miscellaneous	6,700	11,500	32,000	376	178
Case Rates					
Status Offense	3.2	3.5	5.7	81%	60%
Runaway	0.6	0.6	0.9	65	44
Truancy	0.8	1.0	1.4	73	43
Ungovernable	0.6	0.4	0.7	28	75
Liquor	1.0	1.1	1.6	59	41
Miscellaneous	0.3	0.4	1.1	328	159

Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth at risk.

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

Figure 15: Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1987–1996

Number of Petitioned Status Offense Cases

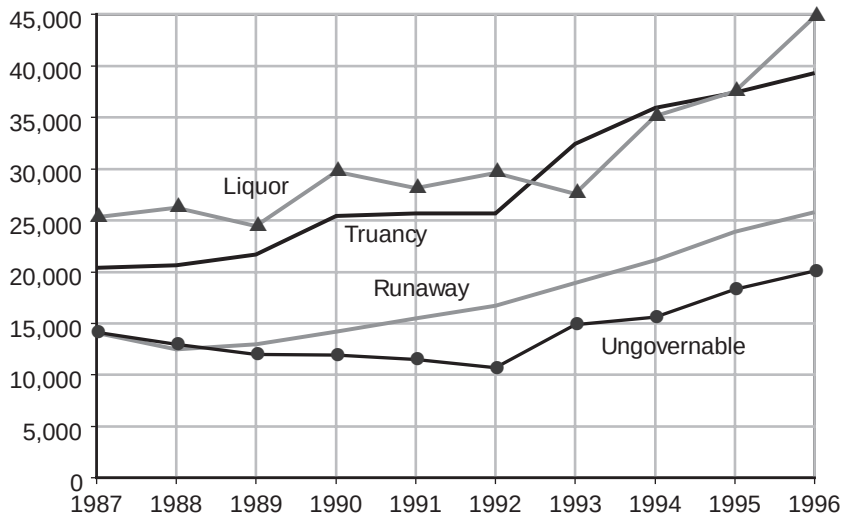


Table 50: Offense Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Runaway	17%	18%	16%
Truancy	25	27	24
Ungovernable	18	11	12
Liquor	31	31	28
Miscellaneous	8	12	20
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

Source of Referral

Law enforcement agencies referred 48% of the petitioned status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1996 (table 51). The source of referral varied substantially with the nature of the offense. Law enforcement agencies referred 93% of formally handled status liquor law violation cases to juvenile court, but a smaller proportion of the other types of cases: runaway (37%), truancy (10%), and ungovernability (12%).

Detention

Status offense cases were much less likely to involve detention than were delinquency cases. In 6% of the formally processed status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1996, the juvenile was held in a detention facility at some point between referral to court and case disposition (table 52). Juveniles were detained in 10% of runaway cases, 7% of ungovernability cases, 6% of status liquor law violations, and 2% of cases involving truancy charges. Of the estimated 9,600 petitioned status offense cases that involved detention in 1996, liquor law violation cases and runaway cases made up the greatest proportions (table 53).

Table 51: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Referred by Law Enforcement, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Status Offense	42%	44%	48%
Runaway	35	43	37
Truancy	17	13	10
Ungovernable	12	9	12
Liquor	88	91	93
Miscellaneous	61	57	83

Table 52: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Offense, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Status Offense	14%	8%	6%
Runaway	34	15	10
Truancy	6	2	2
Ungovernable	18	9	7
Liquor	6	6	6
Miscellaneous	15	17	7

Table 53: Offense Profile of Detained Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Runaway	42%	32%	27%
Truancy	11	6	6
Ungovernable	23	13	15
Liquor	14	23	29
Miscellaneous	9	25	22
Total	100%	100%	100%
Number of Cases Involving Detention:	11,100	7,600	9,600

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

The number of formal status offense cases that involved detention was 25% greater in 1996 than in 1992, but 14% lower than the number of detention cases in 1987 (table 54). Although the number of cases involving detention has declined within most status offense categories since 1987, it has substantially increased in the liquor and miscellaneous categories.

Judicial Decision and Disposition

Adjudication

In 1996, 52% of petitioned status offense cases handled by juvenile courts resulted in formal adjudication (figure 16).³ Ungovernability, truancy, and liquor law violation cases carried virtually the same likelihood of adjudication (figure 17). Proportionately fewer runaway cases were adjudicated. The proportion of petitioned status offense cases resulting in adjudication declined from 66% to 52% between 1987 and 1996 (table 55). The proportion of petitioned cases resulting in adjudication declined in each of the four major offense categories between 1987 and 1996.

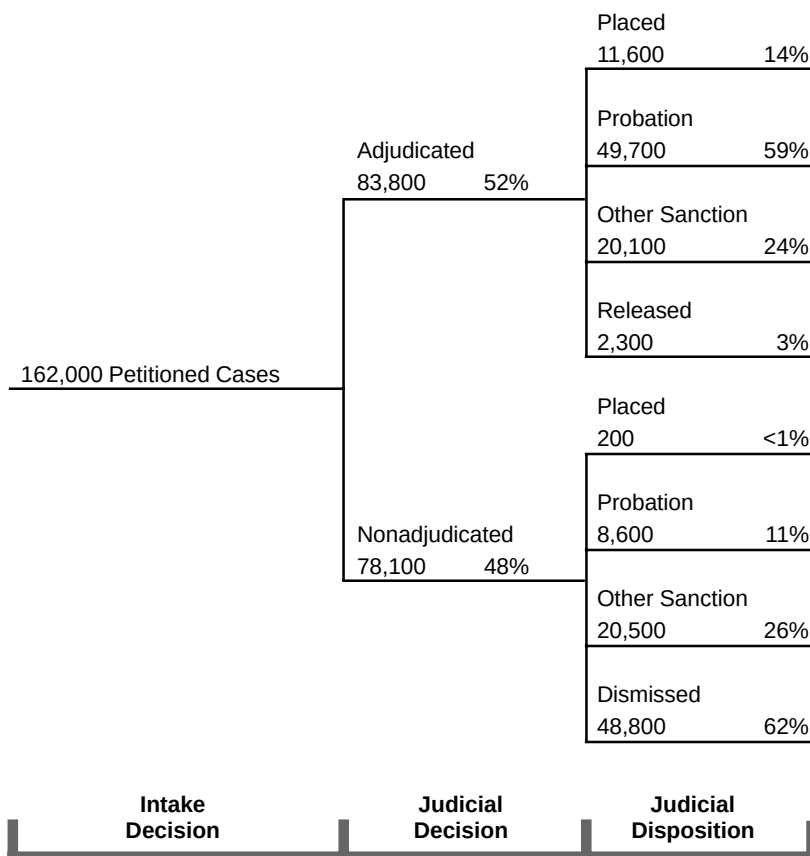
³ The remaining flow diagrams in this chapter present only percentages rather than estimates of case counts for the specific adjudication and disposition branches, because of the relatively low volumes of cases in many of the branches.

Table 54: Percent Change in Detained Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1987–1996

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1987	1992	1996	1987–96	1992–96
Status Offense	11,100	7,600	9,600	–14%	25%
Runaway	4,700	2,500	2,600	–45	5
Truancy	1,300	500	600	–53	21
Ungovernable	2,600	1,000	1,400	–44	47
Liquor	1,600	1,800	2,800	79	59
Miscellaneous	1,000	1,900	2,100	109	11

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

Figure 16: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1996



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

Figure 17: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Within Offense Categories, 1996

Runaway	25,800 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated 35%	Placed	28%
			Probation	58%
			Other Sanction	9%
			Released	5%
Truancy	39,300 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated 57%	Placed	<1%
			Probation	6%
			Other Sanction	32%
			Dismissed	61%
Ungovernable	20,100 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated 56%	Placed	12%
			Probation	74%
			Other Sanction	11%
			Released	3%
Liquor Law Violations	44,800 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated 55%	Placed	<1%
			Probation	11%
			Other Sanction	11%
			Dismissed	78%
		Nonadjudicated 43%	Placed	23%
			Probation	65%
			Other Sanction	9%
			Released	3%
		Nonadjudicated 44%	Placed	<1%
			Probation	12%
			Other Sanction	14%
			Dismissed	73%
		Adjudicated 55%	Placed	7%
			Probation	58%
			Other Sanction	33%
			Released	2%
		Nonadjudicated 45%	Placed	<1%
			Probation	20%
			Other Sanction	38%
			Dismissed	42%

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

Disposition

The majority (59%) of adjudicated status offense cases in 1996 resulted in probation. In 14% of adjudicated cases, the youth was placed outside the home in a residential facility. In 24% of cases, other dispositions resulted (including restitution or fines, participation in some form of community service, or enrollment in a nonresidential treatment or counseling program). A higher proportion of status offense cases than delinquency cases received a disposition of "other," possibly reflecting the use of counseling and treatment referrals for status cases involving liquor law violations. In a small number of status offense cases (3%), the youth was adjudicated but was released without further sanctions or consequences.

Out-of-Home Placement. The dispositions used in adjudicated status offense cases varied according to the most serious offense involved in the case. Adjudicated cases involving charges of ungovernability or running away were

Table 55: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Adjudicated, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Status Offense	66%	55%	52%
Runaway	57	39	35
Truancy	71	61	57
Ungovernable	70	64	56
Liquor	64	55	55
Miscellaneous	69	57	51

the most likely to result in out-of-home placement in 1996 (table 56). Residential placement was far less common for adjudicated cases involving status liquor law violations or truancy. The likelihood of out-of-home placement for status offense cases in general decreased between 1987 and 1996 (from 19% to 14%). This drop stemmed from declines in the use of placement for runaway and ungovernable cases.

Despite the drop in the overall proportion of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement, the number of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in out-of-home placement increased 13% between 1987 and 1996 (table 57). The number of truancy, liquor law, and miscellaneous cases resulting in out-of-home placement increased, but the number declined for ungovernable and runaway cases.

Of all formally handled status offense cases involving out-of-home placement in 1996, 22% were referred to court for running away, 22% for ungovernability, 22% for truancy, and 15% for status liquor law violations (table 58).

Table 57: Percent Change in Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1987–1996

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1987	1992	1996	1987–96	1992–96
Status Offense	10,300	8,700	11,600	13%	34%
Runaway	2,900	2,000	2,500	–11	29
Truancy	1,700	1,500	2,600	56	68
Ungovernable	3,300	1,900	2,600	–22	33
Liquor	1,400	1,300	1,700	24	26
Miscellaneous	1,100	1,900	2,300	103	20

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

Table 58: Offense Profile of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Runaway	28%	23%	22%
Truancy	16	18	22
Ungovernable	32	22	22
Liquor	13	16	15
Miscellaneous	11	22	19
Total	100%	100%	100%
Total Cases Placed Out of Home:	10,300	8,700	11,600

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

Table 56: Percentage of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Status Offense	19%	17%	14%
Runaway	36	30	28
Truancy	12	10	12
Ungovernable	33	28	23
Liquor	8	8	7
Miscellaneous	24	29	14

Formal Probation. In 1996, an order of formal probation was most likely in adjudicated truancy cases (74%) (table 59). Probation orders were less common among ungovernable cases (65%), liquor law violations (58%), and runaway cases (58%). Overall, the proportion of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in formal probation increased between 1987 and 1992 (from 59% to 65%), and then decreased between 1992 and 1996, returning to the 1987 level.

Although the proportion of adjudicated cases ordered to probation was the same in 1996 as in 1987, the number of cases increased 57% (table 60). Liquor law violations accounted for the largest share of this increase. The number of formal probation cases increased 83% for liquor law cases, 44% for truancy cases, 24% for runaway cases, and 22% for ungovernability cases.

Although the 1996 offense profile for formal probation was similar to the 1987 profile, there were smaller proportions of status offense cases involving running away, truancy, and ungovernability and a larger proportion involving liquor law violations. In 1996, 33% of the adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in probation involved truancy as the most serious charge, 15% involved ungovernability, 11% involved running away, and 29% involved liquor law violations (table 61).

Table 59: Percentage of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Status Offense	59%	65%	59%
Runaway	53	59	58
Truancy	80	85	74
Ungovernable	60	67	65
Liquor	48	57	58
Miscellaneous	42	41	38

Table 60: Percent Change in Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1987–1996

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1987	1992	1996	1987–96	1992–96
Status Offense	31,600	33,700	49,700	57%	48%
Runaway	4,300	3,900	5,300	24	37
Truancy	11,600	13,300	16,700	44	25
Ungovernable	5,900	4,600	7,200	22	58
Liquor	7,800	9,300	14,400	83	55
Miscellaneous	2,000	2,700	6,200	215	130

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

Table 61: Offense Profile of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Runaway	13%	11%	11%
Truancy	37	40	33
Ungovernable	19	14	15
Liquor	25	27	29
Miscellaneous	6	8	12
Total	100%	100%	100%
Total Cases Placed on Formal Probation:	31,600	33,700	49,700

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

Age at Referral

Juveniles age 15 or younger at the time of court referral accounted for 55% of formally processed status offense cases disposed by courts in 1996, compared with 57% in 1987 (table 62). Juveniles age 15 or younger were involved in 77% of truancy cases, 70% of ungovernability cases, 63% of runaway cases, and 25% of status liquor law violation cases. The differing offense profiles of younger and older juveniles reflect age-related differences in behavior (table 63). Truancy was a more common charge among younger juveniles (34% of cases, compared with 13% for older juveniles); liquor law violations were more common among older juveniles (46% of cases, compared with 13% for younger juveniles).

Petitioned status offense case rates increased continuously with the age of juveniles (figure 18). In 1996, juvenile courts processed 3.7 petitioned status offense cases involving 13-year-old juveniles for every 1,000 13-year-olds in the juvenile population. The case rate for 15-year-olds (10.2) was more than double the rate for 13-year-olds, while the rate for 17-year-olds (13.3) was more than three times that for 13-year-olds. Between 1987 and 1996, petitioned status offense case rates increased in all age categories (table 64). The rates for 10-year-olds, 16-year-olds, and 17-year-olds had the largest increases: 145%, 108%, and 112%, respectively.

Age-specific case rate patterns differed among the individual offense categories (figure 19). Truancy and ungovernability case rates peaked at age 15 and runaway case rates peaked at age 16. In contrast, status liquor law violation case rates increased continuously with age: from 1.8 at age 15 to 7.6 at age 17.

Table 62: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Involving Youth Age 15 or Younger, by Offense, 1987, 1992, and 1996

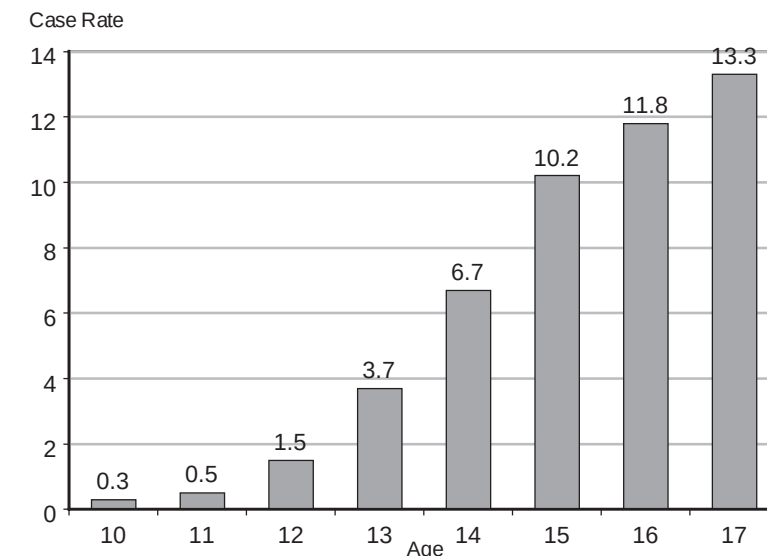
Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Status Offense	57%	59%	55%
Runaway	65	73	63
Truancy	86	84	77
Ungovernable	69	75	70
Liquor	20	24	25
Miscellaneous	60	61	55

Table 63: Offense Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, by Age at Referral, 1996

Most Serious Offense	Age 15 or Younger	Age 16 or Older
Runaway	18%	13%
Truancy	34	13
Ungovernable	16	8
Liquor	13	46
Miscellaneous	20	20
Total	100%	100%

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

Figure 18: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates, by Age at Referral, 1996



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group.

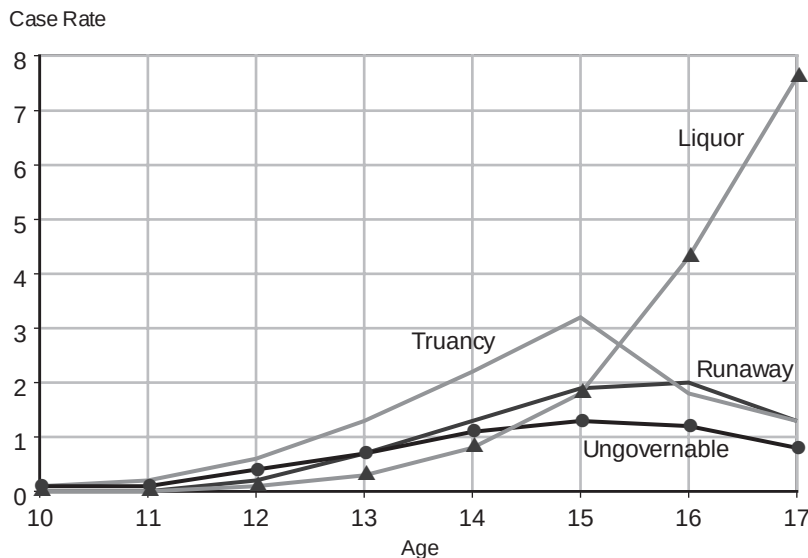
Table 64: Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates, by Age at Referral, 1987–1996

Age at Referral	Case Rates			Percent Change	
	1987	1992	1996	1987–96	1992–96
10	0.1	0.2	0.3	145%	46%
11	0.3	0.4	0.5	81	46
12	0.8	1.0	1.5	92	52
13	2.2	2.7	3.7	67	38
14	4.2	5.0	6.7	62	35
15	5.7	6.5	10.2	79	57
16	5.7	6.7	11.8	108	77
17	6.3	8.1	13.3	112	64

Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group.

Note: Percent change calculations are based on unrounded numbers.

Figure 19: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates, by Age at Referral and Offense, 1996



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group.

Data Table

Age	Runaway	Truancy	Ungovernable	Liquor
10	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
11	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
12	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1
13	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.3
14	1.3	2.2	1.1	0.8
15	1.9	3.2	1.3	1.8
16	2.0	1.8	1.2	4.3
17	1.3	1.3	0.8	7.6

Detention

Youth ages 15 and 16 each accounted for one quarter or more of the cases involving detention (table 65). In contrast, youth younger than 13 accounted for only 4% of all detained cases.

The likelihood of detention in formally processed status offense cases varied little across age groups (table 66). Overall, detention was used in 5% to 7% of petitioned status offense cases involving youth between ages 13 and 17.

Judicial Decision and Disposition

The overall probability of adjudication was greater for status offenders age 15 or younger than for those age 16 or older (54% versus 49%) in 1996 (figure 20). The likelihood of adjudication was higher for the younger group for each of the four major status offense categories (table 67).

Between 1987 and 1996, the likelihood of adjudication declined for status offense cases involving younger youth (from 68% to 54%) and older youth (from 63% to 49%). The likelihood of adjudication declined in all offense categories for both age groups.

Table 65: Age Profile of Detained Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Age at Referral	1987	1992	1996
10 or Younger	1%	<1%	<1%
11	1	1	1
12	4	3	3
13	11	10	9
14	21	19	15
15	28	25	25
16	24	25	28
17 or Older	10	18	19
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

Table 66: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained, by Age at Referral, 1996

Most Serious Offense	Age at Referral							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Status Offense	2%	4%	4%	6%	5%	6%	7%	5%
Runaway	*	*	5	9	10	12	11	7
Truancy	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	1
Ungovernable	*	2	8	7	7	7	9	8
Liquor	*	*	*	11	8	6	6	5
Miscellaneous	*	*	5	9	4	8	7	6

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Adjudicated status offense cases involving juveniles younger than 16 were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were cases involving older youth (16% versus 11% in 1996) (table 68). For both age groups, the proportion of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement declined between 1987 and 1996.

Adjudicated status offense cases involving younger juveniles were more likely to result in formal probation than were cases involving older juveniles (63% versus 54% in 1996) (table 69). A larger proportion of the older group was ordered to pay fines or to enter a treatment or counseling program (32% versus 18%), possibly reflecting the greater involvement of older juveniles in status liquor law violation cases. For both age groups, the overall proportion of adjudicated cases that resulted in formal probation remained about the same between 1987 and 1996.

Figure 20: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, by Age at Referral, 1996

Age 15 or Younger

88,900 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated	54%	Placed	16%
			Probation	63%
			Other Sanction	18%
			Released	3%
	Nonadjudicated	46%	Placed	<1%
			Probation	11%
			Other Sanction	20%
			Dismissed	68%

Age 16 or Older

73,100 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated	49%	Placed	11%
			Probation	54%
			Other Sanction	32%
			Released	3%
	Nonadjudicated	51%	Placed	<1%
			Probation	10%
			Other Sanction	33%
			Dismissed	57%

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

Table 67: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Adjudicated, by Age at Referral, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
15 or Younger	68%	56%	54%
Runaway	60	40	38
Truancy	70	60	59
Ungovernable	72	65	58
Liquor	68	60	59
Miscellaneous	73	60	54
16 or Older	63%	53%	49%
Runaway	52	38	31
Truancy	74	64	49
Ungovernable	66	62	50
Liquor	63	53	54
Miscellaneous	63	52	48

Table 68: Percentage of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, by Age at Referral, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
15 or Younger	23%	19%	16%
Runaway	37	29	29
Truancy	13	11	12
Ungovernable	36	29	24
Liquor	11	10	8
Miscellaneous	25	31	15
16 or Older	14%	13%	11%
Runaway	33	31	26
Truancy	5	6	9
Ungovernable	28	25	20
Liquor	7	7	6
Miscellaneous	23	25	12

Table 69: Percentage of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, by Age at Referral, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
15 or Younger	64%	69%	63%
Runaway	52	59	58
Truancy	79	84	75
Ungovernable	59	66	64
Liquor	57	59	62
Miscellaneous	48	44	43
16 or Older	53%	60%	54%
Runaway	55	57	58
Truancy	91	91	72
Ungovernable	64	68	66
Liquor	46	56	56
Miscellaneous	33	36	31

Table 70: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Involving Males, by Offense, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Status Offense	58%	58%	59%
Runaway	38	38	40
Truancy	55	55	53
Ungovernable	49	51	57
Liquor	74	72	69
Miscellaneous	68	70	69

Table 71: Offense Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, by Sex, 1996

Most Serious Offense	Male	Female
Runaway	11%	23%
Truancy	22	28
Ungovernable	12	13
Liquor	32	21
Miscellaneous	23	15
Total	100%	100%

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

Sex

Males were involved in 59% of petitioned status offense cases in 1996. Males accounted for the majority (69%) of status liquor law violation cases, 57% of ungovernability cases, and 53% of truancy cases, but less than half (40%) of runaway cases (table 70).

The offense profiles of status offense cases for males and females reflect the relatively greater involvement of males in liquor law violations and of females in runaway cases (table 71). Runaway cases accounted for 23% of status offense cases involving females, compared with 11% of cases involving males. In contrast, a liquor law violation was charged in 32% of status offense cases involving males, compared with 21% of cases involving females.

The number of petitioned status offense cases involving females increased 96% between 1987 and 1996, while the number involving males increased 104% (table 72). The largest percent increase among females was for liquor law violations (117%). Among males, the largest increase was for runaway cases (96%).

In 1996, the status offense case rate for males was 6.5 cases per 1,000 males in the juvenile population, compared with 4.8 for females. The case rate difference between males and females was much smaller for status offenses than for delinquency cases. The status offense case rate for males age 16 and older, however, was considerably higher than the rate for females in the same age groups (figure 21). The status offense case rate for females peaked at age 15

Table 72: Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Cases and Case Rates, by Sex, 1987–1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996	Percent Change	
				1987–96	1992–96
Number of Cases					
Male	46,700	55,100	95,400	104%	73%
Runaway	5,300	6,400	10,400	96	63
Truancy	11,200	14,000	21,000	88	50
Ungovernable	6,900	5,500	11,400	66	108
Liquor	18,800	21,200	30,700	63	45
Miscellaneous	4,600	8,000	21,900	381	173
Female	33,900	39,100	66,500	96%	70%
Runaway	8,800	10,300	15,400	76	49
Truancy	9,300	11,700	18,300	98	57
Ungovernable	7,200	5,200	8,700	20	67
Liquor	6,500	8,400	14,100	117	67
Miscellaneous	2,200	3,500	10,100	365	188
Case Rates					
Male	3.6	4.0	6.5	83%	62%
Runaway	0.4	0.5	0.7	76	52
Truancy	0.9	1.0	1.4	69	40
Ungovernable	0.5	0.4	0.8	49	94
Liquor	1.4	1.6	2.1	47	35
Miscellaneous	0.3	0.6	1.5	331	155
Female	2.7	3.0	4.8	77%	59%
Runaway	0.7	0.8	1.1	58	39
Truancy	0.7	0.9	1.3	78	47
Ungovernable	0.6	0.4	0.6	8	56
Liquor	0.5	0.7	1.0	95	56
Miscellaneous	0.2	0.3	0.7	319	169

Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth at risk.

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

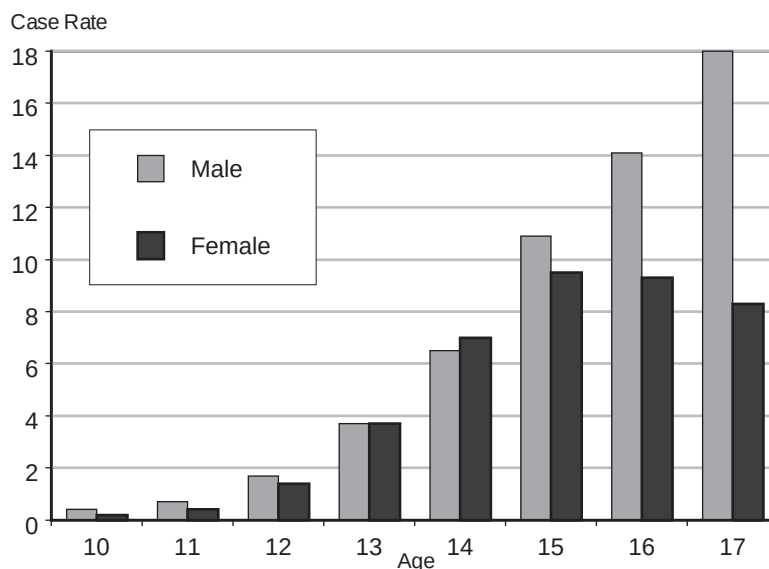
then declined through age 17, whereas the case rate for males increased continuously through age 17.

For both truancy and ungovernability cases, the male and female age-specific case rate patterns were comparable, with rates peaking at age 15 (figure 22). By contrast, status liquor case rates were considerably greater for males than for females after age 15. Case rates within the status liquor category increased continuously with age for both males and females, showing large increases in the older age groups. In runaway cases, unlike any of the other status offense categories, the case rate for females was greater than the case rate for males at all but the youngest ages.

Detention

The proportion of status offense cases involving detention was the same for males and females in 1996 (table 73). Detention was used in 6% of all cases involving either sex. For both males and females, runaway cases were more likely than other status offense cases to involve detention (9% for males and 11% for females). The likelihood of detention decreased between 1987 and 1996 for both sexes. The largest decreases were seen in the runaway and ungovernable offense categories. The use of detention among runaway cases dropped from 36% to 9% for males, and from 32% to 11% for females. The use of detention in ungovernability cases dropped from 18% to 7% for both sexes.

Figure 21: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates, by Sex and Age at Referral, 1996



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group.

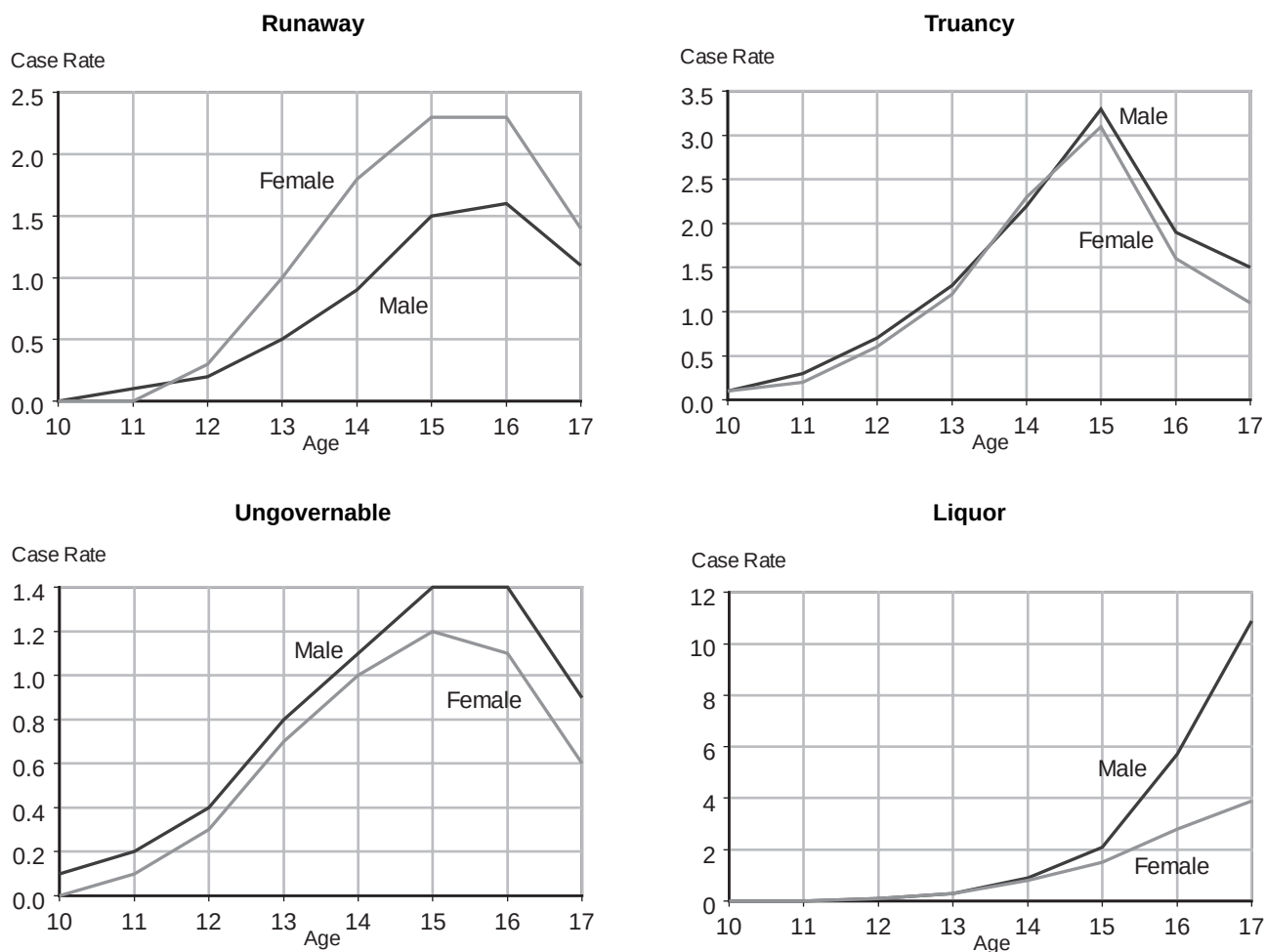
Data Table

Age	Male	Female
10	0.4	0.2
11	0.7	0.4
12	1.7	1.4
13	3.7	3.7
14	6.5	7.0
15	10.9	9.5
16	14.1	9.3
17	18.0	8.3

Table 73: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained, by Sex, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Male	12%	9%	6%
Runaway	36	19	9
Truancy	6	2	2
Ungovernable	18	10	7
Liquor	6	6	7
Miscellaneous	14	17	7
Female	16%	7%	6%
Runaway	32	12	11
Truancy	6	2	1
Ungovernable	18	9	7
Liquor	5	5	5
Miscellaneous	19	15	7

Figure 22: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates, by Sex, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1996



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group.

Data Table								
Age	Runaway		Truancy		Ungovernable		Liquor	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
12	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
13	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3
14	0.9	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
15	1.5	2.3	3.3	3.1	1.4	1.2	2.1	1.5
16	1.6	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.1	5.7	2.8
17	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.6	10.9	3.9

Judicial Decision and Disposition

Juvenile court handling of petitioned status offense cases varied little between males and females (figure 23). The proportion of status offense cases adjudicated was 53% for males and 50% for females. The likelihood of adjudication was comparable for males and females across all four major status offense categories (table 74). The likelihood of adjudication declined between 1987 and 1996 in all offense categories for both sexes.

Once adjudicated, the probability of out-of-home placement for petitioned status offense cases was about the same for males (14%) and females (13%) in 1996 (table 75). The overall likelihood of out-of-home placement declined between 1987 and 1996 for both sexes. For ungovernability cases, use of out-of-home placement declined from 33% to 23% (males) and 22% (females). For runaway cases involving females, out-of-home placement declined from 34% to 24%.

For both males and females, the overall proportion of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in formal probation was about the same in 1996 as in 1987 (table 76). The use of probation was essentially the same for males as for females, with female cases slightly more likely than male cases to result in probation for all offense categories. For both sexes, the use of probation increased between 1987 and 1996 in all offense categories except truancy; use of probation for truancy cases declined for both sexes.

Figure 23: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, by Sex, 1996

Male				
95,400 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated	53%	Placed	14%
			Probation	57%
			Other Sanction	26%
			Released	3%
	Nonadjudicated	47%	Placed	<1%
			Probation	11%
			Other Sanction	26%
			Dismissed	62%
Female				
66,500 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated	50%	Placed	13%
			Probation	63%
			Other Sanction	21%
			Released	3%
	Nonadjudicated	50%	Placed	<1%
			Probation	11%
			Other Sanction	26%
			Dismissed	62%

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

Table 74: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Adjudicated, by Sex, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Male	67%	56%	53%
Runaway	60	41	35
Truancy	71	60	56
Ungovernable	71	64	56
Liquor	65	56	57
Miscellaneous	69	59	51
Female	64%	53%	50%
Runaway	55	38	35
Truancy	70	62	58
Ungovernable	69	65	56
Liquor	64	52	52
Miscellaneous	69	52	52

Table 75: Percentage of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, by Sex, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Male	18%	17%	14%
Runaway	38	36	33
Truancy	13	10	13
Ungovernable	33	29	23
Liquor	9	9	8
Miscellaneous	24	29	14
Female	21%	16%	13%
Runaway	34	26	24
Truancy	10	9	10
Ungovernable	33	27	22
Liquor	6	6	4
Miscellaneous	24	28	14

Table 76: Percentage of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, by Sex, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
Male	57%	62%	57%
Runaway	51	52	54
Truancy	80	84	73
Ungovernable	59	65	64
Liquor	48	57	57
Miscellaneous	39	39	37
Female	62%	69%	63%
Runaway	55	63	61
Truancy	81	86	75
Ungovernable	61	69	65
Liquor	48	58	60
Miscellaneous	49	47	40

Race

In 1996, white juveniles were involved in a substantial majority of all formally processed status offense cases (78%), a proportion comparable to their representation in the general population (table 77).⁴ White youth were involved in 90% of status liquor law violation cases, 75% of runaway cases, 74% of ungovernability cases, and 72% of truancy cases. Compared with black youth, white youth and youth of other races had greater proportions of status liquor law violations and smaller proportions of truancy cases (table 78).

⁴ In 1996, whites made up approximately 79% of the juvenile population. Nearly all youth of Hispanic ethnicity are included in the white racial category.

Between 1987 and 1996, the number of petitioned status offense cases increased 95% for white youth, 117% for blacks, and 164% for youth of other races (table 79). Increases occurred in all offense categories for all races, with white juveniles having the largest increase in truancy cases, and black youth and youth of other races the largest increase in liquor law violation cases.

In 1996, the total status offense case rate for black juveniles (6.5 cases per 1,000 black youth in the juvenile population) was greater than the rates for white youth (5.6) and for youth of other races (5.2). In all offense categories except liquor violations, case rates for black youth were greater than corresponding rates for whites or for youth of other races. The case rate for liquor law violations, on the other hand, was lowest among black juveniles: 0.4, compared with

Table 77: Race Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, by Offense, 1996

Most Serious Offense	White	Black	Other Races	Total
Status Offense	78%	17%	5%	100%
Runaway	75	21	4	100
Truancy	72	24	4	100
Ungovernable	74	24	2	100
Liquor	90	4	7	100
Miscellaneous	74	20	5	100

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

Table 78: Offense Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, by Race, 1996

Most Serious Offense	White	Black	Other Races
Runaway	15%	19%	14%
Truancy	22	34	19
Ungovernable	12	17	5
Liquor	32	6	39
Miscellaneous	19	23	23
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

1.8 for white youth and 2.0 for youth of other races.

The overall status offense case rate for white juveniles increased continuously with age in 1996, rising from 3.3 for 13-year-olds to 14.1 for 17-year-olds (figure 24). Compared with case rates for whites, rates for black youth were higher through age 15, nearly equal at age 16, and lower at age 17. Case rates for black youth increased through age 15 and then dropped. For youth of other races, case rates peaked at age 17.

For runaway, truancy, and ungovernability offenses, case rates among all racial groups peaked at age 15 or 16, then dropped (figure 25). In contrast, case rates for status liquor law violations increased continuously through age 17 among all racial groups.

Detention

In 1996, detention was used at some point between referral and disposition in 5% of all petitioned status offense cases involving white youth, 8% of those involving black youth, and 5% of those involving youth of other races (table 80). Black youth were more likely than white youth or youth of other races to be detained in cases involving runaway and liquor law violations. Between 1987 and 1996, the use of detention for petitioned status offense cases declined substantially among all racial groups.

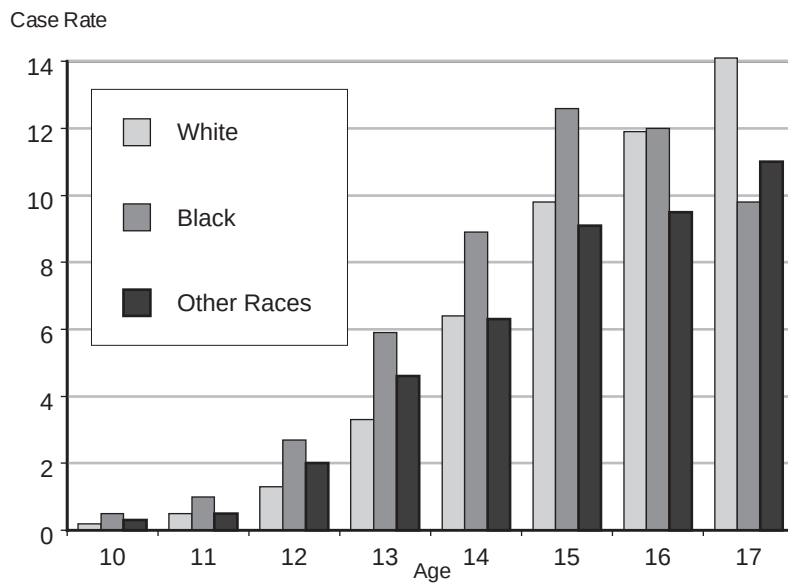
Table 79: Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Cases and Case Rates, by Race, 1987–1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996	Percent Change	
				1987–96	1992–96
Number of Cases					
White	65,000	69,800	126,500	95%	81%
Runaway	10,700	12,100	19,400	81	61
Truancy	15,200	17,000	28,400	87	66
Ungovernable	10,000	6,600	14,900	49	125
Liquor	23,800	26,000	40,100	69	55
Miscellaneous	5,200	8,100	23,700	353	195
Black	12,800	19,800	27,800	117%	41%
Runaway	2,900	4,100	5,300	86	31
Truancy	4,300	7,800	9,500	120	22
Ungovernable	3,800	3,500	4,800	28	36
Liquor	700	1,400	1,700	129	18
Miscellaneous	1,100	3,000	6,500	485	118
Other Races	2,900	4,700	7,600	164%	63%
Runaway	500	600	1,100	127	96
Truancy	900	900	1,400	56	61
Ungovernable	300	500	400	19	–22
Liquor	800	2,200	3,000	280	34
Miscellaneous	400	500	1,700	373	261
Case Rates					
White	3.1	3.3	5.6	78%	70%
Runaway	0.5	0.6	0.9	65	51
Truancy	0.7	0.8	1.2	70	56
Ungovernable	0.5	0.3	0.7	36	111
Liquor	1.1	1.2	1.8	54	45
Miscellaneous	0.3	0.4	1.0	313	176
Black	3.3	5.0	6.5	95%	31%
Runaway	0.7	1.0	1.2	66	22
Truancy	1.1	1.9	2.2	97	14
Ungovernable	1.0	0.9	1.1	14	27
Liquor	0.2	0.4	0.4	105	10
Miscellaneous	0.3	0.7	1.5	424	104
Other Races	2.8	3.7	5.2	87%	41%
Runaway	0.5	0.4	0.7	61	69
Truancy	0.9	0.7	1.0	11	39
Ungovernable	0.3	0.4	0.3	–16	–33
Liquor	0.7	1.7	2.0	169	15
Miscellaneous	0.4	0.4	1.2	235	211

Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth at risk.

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

Figure 24: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates, by Race and Age at Referral, 1996



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group.

Data Table

Age	White	Black	Other Races
10	0.2	0.5	0.3
11	0.5	1.0	0.5
12	1.3	2.7	2.0
13	3.3	5.9	4.6
14	6.4	8.9	6.3
15	9.8	12.6	9.1
16	11.9	12.0	9.5
17	14.1	9.8	11.0

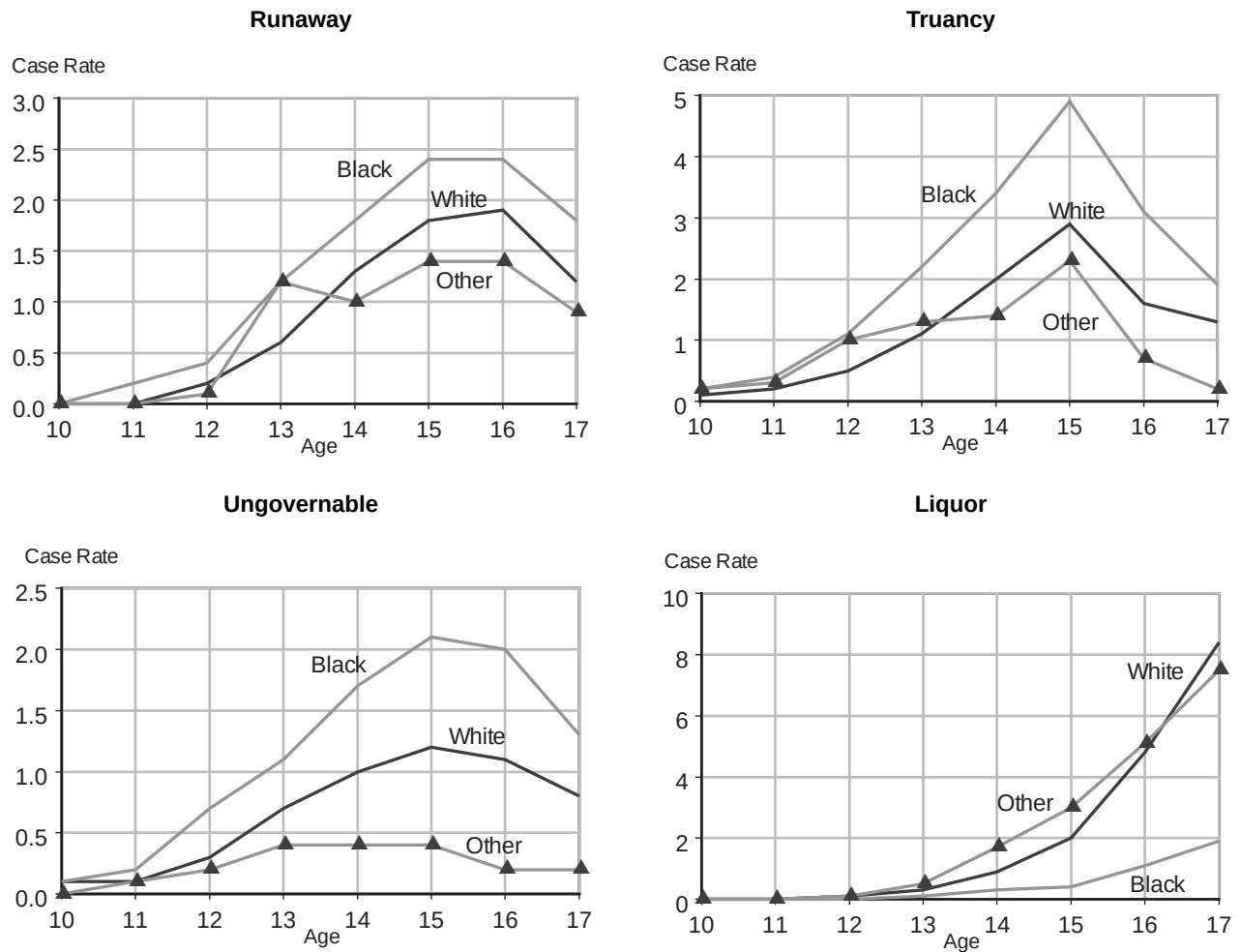
* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

Table 80: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained, by Race, 1987, 1992, and 1996

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
White	13%	7%	5%
Runaway	33	14	9
Truancy	6	2	1
Ungovernable	17	8	7
Liquor	6	6	6
Miscellaneous	12	13	5
Black	20%	11%	8%
Runaway	38	18	13
Truancy	6	3	2
Ungovernable	21	10	7
Liquor	15	15	16
Miscellaneous	27	24	14
Other Races	15%	9%	5%
Runaway	*	14	8
Truancy	15	2	2
Ungovernable	*	10	*
Liquor	7	5	4
Miscellaneous	*	*	7

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Figure 25: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates, by Race, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1996



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group.

Data Table												
Age	Runaway			Truancy			Ungovernable			Liquor		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
13	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.2	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5
14	1.3	1.8	1.0	2.0	3.4	1.4	1.0	1.7	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.7
15	1.8	2.4	1.4	2.9	4.9	2.3	1.2	2.1	0.4	2.0	0.4	3.0
16	1.9	2.4	1.4	1.6	3.1	0.7	1.1	2.0	0.2	4.8	1.1	5.1
17	1.2	1.8	0.9	1.3	1.9	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.2	8.4	1.9	7.5

Judicial Decision and Disposition

Petitioned status offense cases involving white youth and black youth were less likely to be adjudicated than were cases involving youth of other races in 1996 (figure 26). Adjudication resulted in 52% of cases involving white youth, 50% of those involving black youth, and 60% of those involving youth of other races. Adjudicated cases involving black youth were less likely than those involving white youth or youth of other races to receive a disposition of "other," possibly as a result of the relatively low volume of liquor violation cases among blacks.

In 1996, the overall likelihood of adjudication was comparable for all races in all offense categories, with one exception: for status liquor law violations, adjudication was less likely for white youth (54%) and black youth (50%) than for youth of other races (74%) (table 81).

Once adjudicated, status offense cases involving black youth were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were cases involving white youth or youth of other races (table 82). In 1996, out-of-home placement was used in 20% of adjudicated cases involving black youth, 13% of those involving whites, and 10% of those involving youth of other races. Out-of-home placement in liquor law cases was more likely for blacks (17%) than for whites (6%) and other races (7%). Placement in truancy cases was more likely for whites (11%) and blacks (12%) than for other races (8%). For ungovernability cases, the likelihood of out-of-home placement was about the same for white youth (22%) and black youth (25%). Be-

Figure 26: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, by Race, 1996

White	126,500 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated	52%	Placed	13%
				Probation	58%
				Other Sanction	26%
				Released	2%
		Nonadjudicated	48%	Placed	<1%
				Probation	12%
Other Sanction	28%				
Dismissed	61%				
Black	27,800 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated	50%	Placed	20%
				Probation	65%
				Other Sanction	11%
				Released	5%
		Nonadjudicated	50%	Placed	<1%
				Probation	11%
Other Sanction	23%				
Dismissed	66%				
Other Races	7,600 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated	60%	Placed	10%
				Probation	58%
				Other Sanction	32%
				Released	1%
		Nonadjudicated	40%	Placed	<1%
				Probation	2%
Other Sanction	17%				
Dismissed	81%				

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

tween 1987 and 1996, the probability of out-of-home placement decreased for youth of all races.

In 1996, probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 65% of adjudicated status offense cases involving black youth and 58% of cases involving whites or youth of other races (table 83). In all racial

groups, probation was most likely for truancy cases. Between 1987 and 1996, the likelihood of formal probation increased slightly for cases involving white youth (from 57% to 58%), and decreased for cases involving black youth (from 69% to 65%) and youth of other races (from 71% to 58%).

**Table 81: Percentage of
Petitioned Status Offense
Cases Adjudicated, by Race,
1987, 1992, and 1996**

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
White	65%	55%	52%
Runaway	55	38	36
Truancy	70	61	56
Ungovernable	71	67	55
Liquor	64	54	54
Miscellaneous	70	59	53
Black	66%	54%	50%
Runaway	63	40	33
Truancy	70	62	60
Ungovernable	66	57	56
Liquor	50	48	50
Miscellaneous	64	52	45
Other Races	81%	65%	60%
Runaway	*	55	39
Truancy	80	57	56
Ungovernable	*	78	*
Liquor	86	70	74
Miscellaneous	*	*	49

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

**Table 82: Percentage of
Adjudicated Status Offense
Cases That Resulted in Out-of-
Home Placement, by Race,
1987, 1992, and 1996**

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
White	19%	15%	13%
Runaway	37	29	27
Truancy	12	9	12
Ungovernable	35	30	22
Liquor	8	7	6
Miscellaneous	23	25	12
Black	24%	22%	20%
Runaway	37	33	32
Truancy	11	12	11
Ungovernable	29	24	25
Liquor	*	19	17
Miscellaneous	36	43	24
Other Races	15%	17%	10%
Runaway	*	*	*
Truancy	9	10	8
Ungovernable	*	*	*
Liquor	16	14	7
Miscellaneous	*	*	5

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

**Table 83: Percentage of
Adjudicated Status Offense
Cases That Resulted in Formal
Probation, by Race, 1987, 1992,
and 1996**

Most Serious Offense	1987	1992	1996
White	57%	64%	58%
Runaway	50	60	59
Truancy	79	86	73
Ungovernable	58	64	64
Liquor	48	58	58
Miscellaneous	39	40	36
Black	69%	70%	65%
Runaway	58	53	56
Truancy	82	84	77
Ungovernable	67	73	66
Liquor	*	67	62
Miscellaneous	49	40	45
Other Races	71%	60%	58%
Runaway	*	*	*
Truancy	90	84	78
Ungovernable	*	70	*
Liquor	52	45	55
Miscellaneous	*	*	47

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Methods

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

Sources of Data

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

Case-level data are usually generated by automated client-tracking systems or case-reporting systems managed by juvenile courts or other juvenile justice agencies. These systems provide detailed data on the characteristics of each delinquency and status offense

case handled by courts, generally including the age, sex, and race of the youth referred; the date and source of referral; the offenses charged; detention; petitioning; and the date and type of disposition.

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

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

Each year, juvenile courts with jurisdiction over more than 96% of the U.S. juvenile population contribute either case-level data or court-level aggregate statistics to the Archive. However, not all of this information can be used to generate the national estimates contained in *JCS*. To be used in 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 1996, case-level data describing 894,571 delinquency cases handled by 1,317 jurisdictions in 26 States met the Archive's criteria for inclusion in the development of national estimates. Compatible data were available from Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia. These courts had jurisdiction over 52% of the Nation's juvenile population in 1996. Compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 191,495 delinquency cases from 516 jurisdictions were reported from the District of Columbia and the States of California, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, New York, Texas, and Vermont. In all, the Archive received compatible case-level data and court-level statistics on delinquency cases from 1,775 jurisdictions containing 67% of the Nation's juvenile population in 1996 (table A-1).

Table A-1: 1996 Stratum Profiles: 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	Less than 10,283	2,535	1,082	398	1,452	57%
2	10,284–41,376	398	156	84	222	58
3	41,377–107,490	115	52	21	68	61
4	More than 107,490	37	27	13	33	92
Total		3,085	1,317	516	1,775	67

* 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: 1996 Stratum Profiles: 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	Less than 10,283	2,535	1,168	356	1,524	59%
2	10,284–41,376	398	155	58	213	56
3	41,377–107,490	115	42	11	53	48
4	More than 107,490	37	27	6	33	92
Total		3,085	1,392	431	1,823	64

Case-level data describing 82,472 formally handled status offense cases from 1,392 jurisdictions in 26 States met the estimation criteria for 1996. The contributing States were Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia. These courts had jurisdiction over 51% of the juvenile population. An additional 431 jurisdictions in 6 States (California, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Texas, and Vermont) and the District of Columbia reported

compatible court-level aggregate statistics on 10,937 petitioned status offense cases. Altogether, compatible case-level and court-level data on petitioned status offense cases were available from 1,823 jurisdictions containing 64% of the U.S. juvenile population (table A-2).

Juvenile Population

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

each jurisdiction—i.e., the “juvenile” population of every U.S. county.

A survey of the Archive's case-level data shows that very few delinquency or status offense cases involve youth younger than 10. Therefore, the lower age limit of the juvenile population is set at 10 years for all jurisdictions. On the other hand, the upper age limit varies by State. Every State defines an upper age limit for youth who will come under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court if they commit an illegal act. (See “upper age of jurisdiction” in the “Glossary of Terms” section.) Most States define this age to be 17 years, although some

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

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

The juvenile population estimates used in this Report were developed with data from the Bureau of the Census.¹ The estimates, separated into single-year age groups,

reflect the number of whites, blacks, and individuals of other races who reside in each county in the Nation and who are between the ages of 10 and the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction.²

Estimation Procedure

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

The Archive's national estimates are generated by analyzing the data obtained from its nonprobability sample of juvenile courts and then weighting (multiplying)

those cases to represent the number of cases handled by juvenile courts nationwide. The Archive employs an elaborate multivariate weighting procedure that adjusts for a number of factors related to juvenile court caseloads: the court's jurisdictional responsibilities (upper age); the size and demographic composition of the community; the age, sex, and race profile of the youth involved in juvenile court cases; and the offenses charged against the youth.

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

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

¹ County-level intercensal estimates were obtained from the Bureau of the Census for the years 1987–1996. 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. Bureau of the Census.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1998). *Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age and Gender: 1990–1996* [machine-readable data file]. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1998). *Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex, and Race/Hispanic Origin: 1990–1996* [machine-readable data file]. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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

³ The only information used in this Report that cannot be aggregated by county is data contributed by the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, which identifies only the district in which each case is handled. To utilize the Florida data, the aggregation criterion is relaxed to include districts. In 1996, 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.

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

For example, assume that a total of 1,960,000 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 37,869 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 19.3, or:

$$(37,869/1,960,000) \times 1,000 = 19.3$$

Comparable analyses are then used to establish the stratum 2 case rates for black youth and youth of other races in the same age group (62.1 and 30.7, respectively).

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

For example, assume that a jurisdiction in stratum 2 with an upper age of 15 processed 600 cases during the year and that this jurisdiction had a juvenile population of 12,000 white youth, 6,000 black youth, and 2,000 youth of other races. The stratum 2 case rates for each racial group in the 10–15 age group would be multiplied by the corresponding population to develop estimates of the proportion of the court's caseload that came from each age/race group, as follows:

White:

$$(19.3 \times 12,000) / [(19.3 \times 12,000) + (62.1 \times 6,000) + (30.7 \times 2,000)] = 0.348$$

Black:

$$(62.1 \times 6,000) / [(19.3 \times 12,000) + (62.1 \times 6,000) + (30.7 \times 2,000)] = 0.560$$

Other:

$$(30.7 \times 2,000) / [(19.3 \times 12,000) + (62.1 \times 6,000) + (30.7 \times 2,000)] = 0.092$$

The jurisdiction's total caseload of 600 would then be allocated based on these proportions. In this example, 34.8% of all cases reported in the jurisdiction's aggregate statistics involved white youth, 56.0% involved black youth, and the remaining 9.2% involved youth of other races. When these proportions are applied to a reported aggregate statistic of 600 cases, this jurisdiction is estimated to have handled 209 white youth, 336 black youth, and 55 youth of other races age 15 or younger. The same method is used to develop case counts for all nine age/race groups for each jurisdiction reporting only aggregate court-level statistics.

The disaggregated court-level counts are added to the counts developed from case-level data to produce an estimate of the number

of cases involving each of the nine age/race groups handled by reporting courts in each of the four strata. The juvenile population figures for the entire sample are also compiled. Together, the case counts and the juvenile population figures are used to generate a revised set of case rates for each of the nine age/race groups within the four strata.

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

After the national estimate for the total number of cases in each age/race group in each stratum has been calculated, the next step is to generate estimates of their case characteristics. This estimate is accomplished by weighting the individual case-level records stored in the Archive's national case-level database. For example, assume that the Archive generates an estimate of 41,100 petitioned delinquency cases involving white 16-year-olds from stratum 2 juvenile courts. Assume also that the national case-level database for that year contained 16,189 petitioned delinquency cases involving white 16-year-olds from stratum 2 counties. In the Archive's national estimation database, each stratum 2 petitioned delinquency case that involved a white 16-year-old would be weighted by 2.54, because:

$$41,100/16,189 = 2.54$$

The final step in the estimation procedure is to impute missing data on individual case records.

Table A-3 indicates the standardized data elements that were available from each jurisdiction's 1996 data set. The procedures to adjust for missing data assume that case records with missing data are similar in structure to those without missing data. For example, assume that among cases from a particular stratum, detention information was missing on 100 cases involving 16-year-old white males who were

petitioned to court, adjudicated for a property offense, and then placed on probation. If similar cases from the same stratum showed that 20% of these cases involved detention, then it would be assumed that 20% of the 100 cases missing detention information also involved detention. Thus, missing data are imputed within each stratum by reviewing the characteristics of cases with similar case at-

tributes (i.e., the age, sex, and race of the youth; the offense charged; and the court's decisions on detention, petition, adjudication, and disposition).

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

Table A-3: Content of Case-Level Data Sources, 1996

Data Source	Age at Referral	Sex	Race	Referral Source	Referral Reason	Secure Detention	Manner of Handling	Adjudication	Disposition
Alabama	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL
Arizona ¹	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ
Arkansas	AR	AR	AR	—	AR	—	AR	AR	AR
California	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA
Connecticut	CT	CT	CT	CT	CT	—	CT	CT	CT
Florida	FL	FL	FL	—	FL	FL	FL	FL	FL
Illinois ²	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL
Maryland	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	—	MD	MD	MD
Michigan	MI	MI	MI	—	MI	—	MI	—	—
Minnesota	MN	MN	MN	MN	MN	—	MN	MN	MN
Mississippi	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS
Missouri	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO
Montana	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT	—	MT	MT	MT
Nebraska	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
New Jersey	NJ	NJ	NJ	—	NJ	—	NJ	NJ	NJ
New York	NY	NY	—	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY
North Dakota	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	—	ND	ND	ND
Ohio ³	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH
Pennsylvania	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA
South Carolina	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC
South Dakota	SD	SD	SD	—	SD	SD	SD	SD	SD
Tennessee	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN
Utah	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	—	UT	UT	UT
Virginia	VA	VA	VA	—	VA	—	VA	—	VA
Washington	WA	WA	WA	WA	WA	—	WA	WA	WA
West Virginia	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV
Percentage of Estimation Sample	99%	100%	90%	65%	95%	54%	100%	92%	93%

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

¹ Data from Maricopa County only.

² Data from Cook County only.

³ Data from Cuyahoga County only.

Glossary of Terms

Adjudication: Judicial determination (judgment) that a juvenile is responsible for the delinquency or status offense that is 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 who are 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 covering 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 upon or initiated in a particular case. Case dispositions are coded into the following categories:

- ◆ Waived to criminal court—Cases that were transferred to criminal court as the result of a judicial waiver hearing in juvenile court.
- ◆ Placement—Cases in which youth were placed in a residential facility for delinquents or status offenders, or cases in which youth were otherwise removed from their homes and placed elsewhere.
- ◆ Probation—Cases in which youth were placed on informal/voluntary or formal/court-ordered supervision.
- ◆ Dismissed/released—Cases dismissed or otherwise released (including those warned and

counseled) with no further sanction or consequence anticipated. Among cases handled informally (see “manner of handling”), some cases may be dismissed by the juvenile court because the matter is being handled in another court or agency.

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

Formal handling: See “manner of handling.”

Informal handling: See “manner of handling.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

of the court, and/or agencies statutorily designated to conduct petition screening for the juvenile court.

Nonpetitioned case: See “manner of handling.”

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

Petitioned case: See “manner of handling.”

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

- ◆ White—A person having origins in any of the indigenous peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. (In both the population and court data, nearly all youth of Hispanic ethnicity were included in the white racial category.)
- ◆ Black—A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
- ◆ Other—A person having origins in any of the indigenous peoples of North America, the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands.

Reason for referral: The most serious offense for which the youth was referred to court intake. Attempts to commit an offense were included under that offense, except attempted murder, which was 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 Index Crime 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 kidnaping, 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 or intake of a controlled substance or drug. 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, escape from confinement, and violating probation or parole. This term includes contempt, perjury, obstruction of justice, 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 were classified as status offenses:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- ◆ **Law enforcement agency**—Includes metropolitan police,

State police, park police, sheriffs, constables, police assigned to the juvenile court for special duty, and all others performing a police function, with the exception of probation officers and officers of the court.

- ◆ **Other**—Includes the youth's own parents, foster parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, other legal guardians, counselors, teachers, principals, attendance officers, social agencies, district attorneys, probation officers, victims, other private citizens, and miscellaneous sources of referral that are often only defined by the code *other* in the original data.

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

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

youth could be involved in more than one case during a calendar year.

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

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1996, by County

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

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

State and local agencies responsible for the collection of their juvenile court statistics compiled the data found in this table. Agencies transmitted these juvenile court caseload data to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive in one of four different modes. First, many jurisdictions were able to provide 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 in-

formation about each county jurisdiction, asking for the number of delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases disposed and for the number of petition and nonpetition cases. Third, statistics for some jurisdictions were abstracted from their annual reports. In these instances, the report name and the page containing the information are listed. Finally, a few States simply sent statistical pages to the National Center for Juvenile Justice that contained counts of their courts' handling of juvenile matters.

The units of count for the court statistics vary across jurisdictions. Although many States used cases disposed as the unit of count, other States reported cases filed, children disposed, petitions filed, hearings, juvenile arraignments, and charges. The unit of count is identified in the notes for each data set. The unit of count for each source should be reviewed before any attempt is made to compare statistics either across or within data sets. Variations in administrative practices, differences in upper ages of jurisdiction, and wide ranges in available community resources affect the number of cases handled by individual counties and States. Therefore, the data displayed in this table should not be used to make comparisons among the delinquency, status offense, or dependency workloads of counties or States without carefully studying the definitions of the statistics presented. States that have indicated incomplete reporting of data also are noted.

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

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

Finally, although the majority of the data presented in the appendix are for calendar year 1996, several reporting jurisdictions were not able to aggregate data for this timeframe. In those instances, the data cover fiscal year 1996. The period of coverage is indicated in the notes.

Reporting County	1996 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Alabama - 67 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Baldwin	123,000	14,100	30,800	994	10	459	356	—	—	—
Calhoun	113,500	13,100	28,000	759	254	85	186	—	—	—
Coffee	41,900	4,900	10,300	218	1	115	1	—	—	—
Colbert	52,500	5,500	12,200	179	0	51	0	—	—	—
Cullman	73,300	8,200	17,800	307	43	105	448	—	—	—
Dale	49,200	5,600	13,700	425	1	456	0	—	—	—
Dallas	47,400	6,500	14,200	537	5	229	0	—	—	—
De Kalb	57,200	6,700	13,900	165	0	40	0	—	—	—
Elmore	58,500	6,700	14,600	396	3	99	0	—	—	—
Etowah	102,100	11,700	24,100	421	29	75	45	—	—	—
Houston	83,800	10,100	22,300	759	9	409	6	—	—	—
Jackson	50,400	6,100	12,400	321	1	100	1	—	—	—
Jefferson	661,900	69,300	158,100	2,723	1,767	293	1,189	—	—	—
Lauderdale	83,600	8,700	19,300	474	15	128	333	—	—	—
Lee	95,000	9,000	20,600	672	133	237	29	—	—	—
Limestone	59,800	6,600	14,500	120	23	8	5	—	—	—
Madison	270,300	26,900	64,300	1,041	1,020	29	372	—	—	—
Marshall	79,200	8,700	18,700	603	20	238	236	—	—	—
Mobile	396,000	48,100	108,600	3,578	1,124	360	1,385	—	—	—
Montgomery	216,400	24,800	56,900	2,276	235	80	8	—	—	—
Morgan	106,900	12,100	26,800	863	22	261	256	—	—	—
Russell	51,400	5,800	13,200	406	4	594	0	—	—	—
St. Clair	59,200	6,900	15,200	102	0	172	0	—	—	—
Shelby	130,200	14,200	34,500	395	138	113	213	—	—	—
Talladega	76,400	9,800	20,300	351	2	140	1	—	—	—
Tuscaloosa	158,800	16,700	36,700	1,072	226	78	46	—	—	—
Walker	69,700	8,200	16,900	371	1	167	0	—	—	—
40 Small Counties	905,500	111,800	237,000	5,239	211	2,367	359	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				25,767	5,297	7,488	5,475	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,273,100	486,900	1,075,800	486,900	486,900	486,900	486,900	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				52.92	10.88	15.38	11.24	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	—	—	—

Alaska - 23 Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Anchorage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	552
Barrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Bethel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93
Dillingham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Fairbanks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176
Juneau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
Kenai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162
Ketchikan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
Kodiak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
Nome	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85
Palmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138
12 Small Districts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	179
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	1,609
Population Represented	607,000	80,800	184,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	80,800
Rates for Reporting Districts				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				—	—	—	—	—	—	23

Arizona - 15 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Apache	69,100	12,100	27,600	209	—	27	—	—	—	—
Cochise	110,400	13,700	30,100	861	—	46	—	—	—	—

Reporting County	1996 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	
Coconino	112,300	15,100	34,000	682	—	56	—	—	—	—
Maricopa	2,611,300	276,600	666,300	12,374	13,483	746	10,927	—	—	—
Mohave	126,300	11,900	27,400	901	—	8	—	—	—	—
Navajo	92,100	14,900	33,900	684	—	50	—	—	—	—
Pima	767,900	78,400	186,500	5,553	—	30	—	—	—	—
Pinal	135,400	16,500	38,500	1,466	—	60	—	—	—	—
Yavapai	139,400	13,000	28,600	839	—	49	—	—	—	—
Yuma	125,100	15,500	36,300	2,264	—	103	—	—	—	—
5 Small Counties	138,900	18,400	40,700	1,376	—	116	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				27,209	13,483	1,291	10,927	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,428,100	486,100	1,150,000	486,100	276,600	486,100	276,600	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				55.97	48.75	2.66	39.51	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				15	1	15	1	—	—	—

Arkansas - 75 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	126,000	13,900	31,400	280	—	406	—	153	—	—
Craighead	76,200	8,500	18,900	289	—	237	—	65	—	—
Crittenden	49,600	7,100	15,700	461	—	141	—	19	—	—
Faulkner	73,900	8,700	19,200	268	—	163	—	26	—	—
Garland	82,000	8,200	17,700	668	—	189	—	57	—	—
Jefferson	83,000	10,700	23,100	694	—	154	—	52	—	—
Mississippi	50,600	7,100	16,000	277	—	93	—	21	—	—
Pulaski	352,300	40,700	92,500	1,876	—	176	—	176	—	—
Saline	74,600	9,800	20,300	289	—	181	—	44	—	—
Sebastian	105,800	12,400	27,700	441	—	418	—	92	—	—
Washington	135,000	14,800	33,700	606	—	254	—	70	—	—
White	62,000	7,400	15,600	102	—	116	—	38	—	—
63 Small Counties	1,238,900	155,000	326,700	4,794	—	2,298	—	1,085	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				11,045	—	4,826	—	1,898	—	—
Population Represented	2,509,800	304,300	658,700	304,300	—	304,300	—	658,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				36.29	—	15.86	—	2.88	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				75	—	75	—	75	—	—

California - 58 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Alameda	1,328,100	133,100	330,200	2,713	3,679	6	111	1,103	—	—
Butte	192,500	20,000	48,900	630	—	0	—	504	—	—
Contra Costa	881,500	96,600	232,600	2,380	—	26	—	256	—	—
El Dorado	151,700	17,500	42,200	474	—	0	—	73	—	—
Fresno	751,300	97,600	248,800	3,356	—	0	—	889	—	—
Humboldt	123,000	13,900	33,300	175	—	1	—	4	—	—
Imperial	142,700	20,900	48,000	621	—	0	—	92	—	—
Kern	622,700	79,500	205,000	2,042	—	0	—	777	—	—
Kings	113,400	14,300	36,600	769	1,625	4	540	27	—	—
Lake	55,300	5,800	13,800	171	—	0	—	49	—	—
Los Angeles	9,127,800	1,013,200	2,541,800	22,991	4,720	331	628	13,326	—	—
Madera	110,500	14,900	34,600	947	—	0	—	63	—	—
Marin	233,200	19,300	46,700	577	—	36	—	135	—	—
Mendocino	83,300	10,300	23,900	501	—	2	—	67	—	—
Merced	192,300	27,100	69,900	592	—	0	—	88	—	—
Monterey	339,000	39,500	102,600	1,156	—	0	—	9	—	—
Napa	116,500	11,900	28,700	262	—	0	—	64	—	—
Nevada	89,000	9,900	22,500	281	—	0	—	22	—	—
Orange	2,636,900	282,300	695,700	6,860	4,118	62	303	1,664	—	—
Placer	213,200	24,800	58,700	1,037	—	0	—	226	—	—
Riverside	1,417,400	165,500	429,800	4,798	—	0	—	1,824	—	—
Sacramento	1,117,300	126,000	313,700	5,655	—	18	—	1,149	—	—

Reporting County	1996 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	
San Bernardino	1,598,400	205,300	527,700	2,690	6,494	3	110	4,093	—	—
San Diego	2,655,500	280,300	710,800	4,758	4,425	10	182	2,704	—	—
San Francisco	735,300	54,600	126,300	1,590	2,797	1	11	994	—	—
San Joaquin	533,400	67,600	168,200	2,910	3,581	3	752	649	—	—
San Luis Obispo	229,400	22,200	54,300	713	—	20	—	184	—	—
San Mateo	686,900	64,500	160,100	2,255	—	0	—	206	—	—
Santa Barbara	385,600	37,900	97,200	2,115	2,782	50	383	156	—	—
Santa Clara	1,599,600	165,000	409,600	2,930	4,574	9	246	1,270	—	—
Santa Cruz	237,800	24,600	61,100	738	1,269	20	114	126	—	—
Shasta	161,700	20,100	46,800	1,474	—	0	—	77	—	—
Solano	365,500	45,000	111,300	1,113	—	3	—	160	—	—
Sonoma	420,900	44,500	109,900	1,268	—	0	—	187	—	—
Stanislaus	415,800	54,100	136,000	971	2,158	4	488	283	—	—
Sutter	75,600	9,400	22,800	215	—	0	—	76	—	—
Tehama	54,100	6,800	15,500	259	—	3	—	106	—	—
Tulare	349,900	49,900	122,800	1,899	—	0	—	456	—	—
Tuolumne	52,200	5,500	12,200	180	—	1	—	29	—	—
Ventura	714,700	86,400	207,900	2,859	3,982	173	806	330	—	—
Yolo	149,900	15,600	39,500	398	—	0	—	138	—	—
Yuba	60,900	7,700	20,700	313	—	0	—	88	—	—
16 Small Counties	356,400	41,900	97,100	1,737	—	97	—	385	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				92,373	46,204	883	4,674	35,108	—	—
Population Represented	31,878,200	3,553,000	8,865,700	3,553,000	2,418,600	3,553,000	2,418,600	8,865,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				26.00	19.10	0.25	1.93	3.96	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				58	13	58	13	58	—	—

Colorado - 63 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adams	309,900	39,600	90,100	1,287	—	—	—	348	—	—
Arapahoe	455,000	56,000	122,200	1,523	—	—	—	415	—	—
Boulder	258,200	26,300	59,600	1,744	—	—	—	138	—	—
Denver	497,800	45,200	110,700	2,517	—	—	—	503	—	—
Douglas	111,600	14,900	33,900	494	—	—	—	8	—	—
El Paso	472,900	57,800	130,100	2,462	—	—	—	625	—	—
Jefferson	492,500	59,700	128,700	1,726	—	—	—	237	—	—
Larimer	221,700	25,500	56,200	694	—	—	—	125	—	—
Mesa	108,400	13,800	28,700	615	—	—	—	85	—	—
Pueblo	131,200	16,500	34,400	840	—	—	—	235	—	—
Weld	152,200	19,600	43,100	893	—	—	—	123	—	—
52 Small Counties	611,000	74,700	159,700	2,782	—	—	—	573	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				17,577	—	—	—	3,415	—	—
Population Represented	3,822,700	449,400	997,400	449,400	—	—	—	997,400	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				39.11	—	—	—	3.42	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				63	—	—	—	63	—	—

Connecticut - 13 Venue Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Bridgeport	—	—	—	743	662	144	190	—	—	—
Danbury	—	—	—	292	223	68	91	—	—	—
Hartford	—	—	—	1,448	1,077	133	227	—	—	—
Middletown	—	—	—	434	190	74	68	—	—	—
Montville	—	—	—	632	496	123	140	—	—	—
New Haven	—	—	—	1,660	989	146	276	—	—	—
Norwalk	—	—	—	311	207	34	73	—	—	—
Plainville	—	—	—	799	467	177	207	—	—	—
Stamford	—	—	—	233	195	37	105	—	—	—
Talcottville	—	—	—	393	259	98	77	—	—	—
Torrington	—	—	—	438	180	93	185	—	—	—

Reporting County	1996 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	
Waterbury	—	—	—	853	641	151	164	—	—	—
Willimantic	—	—	—	360	261	61	177	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,596	5,847	1,339	1,980	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,274,200	258,800	716,800	258,800	258,800	258,800	258,800	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Venue Districts				33.21	22.59	5.17	7.65	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Venue Districts				13	13	13	13	—	—	—

Delaware - 3 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Kent	122,200	14,000	33,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,468
New Castle	471,400	48,400	112,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,629
Sussex	131,200	13,700	31,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,071
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	10,168
Population Represented	724,800	76,100	176,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	76,100
Rates for Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	3

District of Columbia - 1 District

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

District of Columbia	543,200	41,400	109,500	2,467	1,419	84	42	1,405	211	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,467	1,419	84	42	1,405	211	—
Population Represented	543,200	41,400	109,500	41,400	41,400	41,400	41,400	109,500	109,500	—
Rates for Reporting District				59.62	34.30	2.03	1.02	12.83	1.93	—
Number of Reporting Districts				1	1	1	1	1	1	—

Florida - 15 Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

District 1	35,300	4,100	8,700	3,661	1,986	58	415	—	—	—
District 2	19,200	2,500	5,100	4,081	2,630	66	268	—	—	—
District 3	12,500	1,400	3,100	2,715	2,797	27	54	—	—	—
District 4	106,500	11,500	25,600	5,386	5,997	48	148	—	—	—
District 5	868,900	73,600	166,000	10,020	3,392	109	71	—	—	—
District 6	232,300	20,300	48,300	8,329	7,424	44	98	—	—	—
District 7	335,900	41,800	91,300	13,900	8,987	93	122	—	—	—
District 8	296,500	22,300	50,100	5,850	3,817	78	144	—	—	—
District 9	992,800	87,000	211,000	3,564	5,710	2	170	—	—	—
District 10	1,438,200	133,100	316,000	6,569	6,847	24	75	—	—	—
District 11	80,700	5,900	15,300	10,084	8,940	36	87	—	—	—
District 12	414,300	38,800	87,800	5,192	2,338	65	99	—	—	—
District 13	35,900	4,000	8,700	3,950	2,675	28	89	—	—	—
District 14	441,000	50,600	114,900	4,792	3,071	49	71	—	—	—
District 15	174,700	18,400	43,700	2,230	1,835	18	53	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				90,323	68,446	745	1,964	—	—	—
Population Represented	5,484,700	515,500	1,195,600	515,500	515,500	515,500	515,500	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				175.22	132.78	1.45	3.81	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				15	15	15	15	—	—	—

Georgia - 159 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Baldwin	41,900	3,900	9,100	392	—	86	—	182	—	—
Bartow	66,300	6,700	16,900	694	—	399	—	167	—	—
Bibb	155,600	16,100	38,800	1,824	—	196	—	1,009	—	—
Bulloch	49,300	4,400	10,900	231	—	70	—	3	—	—
Carroll	79,300	8,300	19,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catoosa	48,500	5,200	11,600	237	—	85	—	57	—	—

Reporting County	1996 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	
Chatham	227,000	22,300	56,900	2,194	—	436	—	519	—	—
Cherokee	121,500	11,600	32,100	471	—	263	—	245	—	—
Clarke	90,600	7,000	17,900	854	—	303	—	176	—	—
Clayton	202,400	21,000	53,300	2,710	—	611	—	1,074	—	—
Cobb	538,800	50,200	128,300	2,572	—	566	—	916	—	—
Columbia	86,200	10,200	24,600	427	—	147	—	17	—	—
Coweta	76,300	8,100	20,300	698	—	284	—	333	—	—
De Kalb	589,800	52,800	132,500	5,036	—	1,178	—	831	—	—
Dougherty	96,600	11,500	27,500	1,420	—	95	—	204	—	—
Douglas	84,500	9,300	22,400	544	—	197	—	150	—	—
Fayette	81,900	9,700	22,000	343	—	140	—	175	—	—
Floyd	84,400	7,700	18,800	632	—	334	—	267	—	—
Forsyth	69,100	6,600	16,500	209	—	175	—	57	—	—
Fulton	718,300	63,600	164,500	8,007	—	1,761	—	2,265	—	—
Glynn	65,600	6,400	15,900	779	—	219	—	81	—	—
Gwinnett	478,000	47,600	126,400	2,837	—	1,228	—	972	—	—
Hall	113,000	10,900	27,400	1,083	—	295	—	189	—	—
Henry	91,000	9,300	23,400	418	—	217	—	169	—	—
Houston	101,400	10,800	26,900	1,528	—	975	—	413	—	—
Laurens	43,300	4,900	11,500	569	—	217	—	14	—	—
Liberty	59,100	5,700	18,200	628	—	280	—	186	—	—
Lowndes	84,000	8,900	22,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muscogee	183,400	18,200	46,900	1,982	—	700	—	387	—	—
Newton	52,700	5,600	13,800	742	—	262	—	326	—	—
Paulding	64,100	6,600	17,500	659	—	352	—	122	—	—
Richmond	193,800	19,400	49,100	2,101	—	294	—	223	—	—
Rockdale	65,200	7,100	17,200	341	—	53	—	89	—	—
Spalding	57,700	6,300	15,200	394	—	149	—	522	—	—
Thomas	41,900	4,700	11,200	332	—	44	—	99	—	—
Troup	58,600	6,300	15,300	1,047	—	140	—	278	—	—
Walker	61,200	6,500	14,400	166	—	101	—	55	—	—
Walton	49,300	5,200	12,700	557	—	383	—	90	—	—
Whitfield	80,300	8,400	19,700	1,330	—	612	—	418	—	—
120 Small Counties	1,901,300	209,800	494,700	12,455	—	3,774	—	3,241	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				59,443	—	17,621	—	16,521	—	—
Population Represented	7,353,200	744,600	1,844,400	717,400	—	717,400	—	1,779,100	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				82.86	—	24.56	—	9.29	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				149	—	149	—	149	—	—

Hawaii - 5 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Hawaii	138,400	17,400	40,300	148	1,189	15	714	—	—	—
Honolulu	871,800	90,900	218,300	2,319	536	1,272	2,559	—	—	—
Kalawao	100	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kauai	56,400	6,600	15,800	264	342	22	470	—	—	—
Maui	117,000	13,300	32,100	525	575	124	813	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				3,256	2,642	1,433	4,556	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,183,700	128,200	306,500	128,200	128,200	128,200	128,200	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.39	20.60	11.18	35.53	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				4	4	4	4	—	—	—

Idaho - 44 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Ada	260,100	32,600	70,400	4,179	403	—	—	103	38	—
Bannock	73,600	10,900	22,800	1,443	329	—	—	52	2	—
Bonneville	79,700	12,700	26,900	299	370	—	—	43	27	—
Canyon	112,500	16,200	34,000	1,511	132	—	—	85	5	—
Kootenai	95,500	11,700	24,700	630	88	—	—	57	14	—

Reporting County	1996 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	
Twin Falls	60,400	8,400	17,500	856	96	—	—	54	23	—
38 Small Counties	507,400	73,700	151,900	3,616	1,078	—	—	267	73	—
Number of Reported Cases				12,534	2,496	—	—	661	182	—
Population Represented	1,189,300	166,300	348,100	166,300	166,300	—	—	348,100	348,100	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				75.37	15.01	—	—	1.90	0.52	—
Number of Reporting Counties				44	44	—	—	44	44	—

Illinois - 102 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Adams	67,800	7,000	16,800	104	—	3	—	42	—	—
Champaign	167,400	13,600	36,800	164	—	5	—	114	—	—
Coles	51,200	4,400	10,500	0	—	0	—	0	—	—
Cook	5,096,500	488,300	1,262,800	20,782	—	23	—	7,263	—	—
De Kalb	82,700	7,000	17,900	200	—	34	—	82	—	—
Du Page	859,300	84,700	220,100	1,450	—	50	—	240	—	—
Henry	51,800	6,000	13,300	65	—	15	—	46	—	—
Jackson	61,200	4,600	11,700	83	—	0	—	29	—	—
Kane	370,400	42,100	108,200	343	—	0	—	2	—	—
Kankakee	101,900	11,700	27,900	237	—	22	—	186	—	—
Knox	55,900	5,600	12,600	76	—	0	—	19	—	—
Lake	583,000	60,200	158,100	682	—	16	—	400	—	—
La Salle	109,500	11,300	26,800	313	—	25	—	51	—	—
McHenry	230,600	25,400	64,600	256	—	6	—	82	—	—
McLean	139,100	12,800	32,000	181	—	24	—	89	—	—
Macon	115,400	12,500	28,800	356	—	2	—	2	—	—
Madison	256,000	26,000	63,300	729	—	6	—	335	—	—
Peoria	183,300	19,500	46,200	419	—	9	—	260	—	—
Rock Island	148,600	15,400	36,700	140	—	1	—	114	—	—
St. Clair	264,400	29,600	73,400	616	—	89	—	156	—	—
Sangamon	191,800	19,300	47,500	119	—	0	—	0	—	—
Tazewell	128,400	14,300	32,100	322	—	3	—	0	—	—
Vermilion	85,300	9,300	21,200	230	—	12	—	91	—	—
Whiteside	60,200	6,900	15,500	114	—	18	—	44	—	—
Will	427,800	51,000	123,600	677	—	51	—	135	—	—
Williamson	60,800	6,000	13,800	49	—	5	—	38	—	—
Winnebago	264,900	27,200	67,500	425	—	0	—	0	—	—
75 Small Counties	1,631,400	173,600	400,100	3,770	—	99	—	605	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				32,902	—	518	—	10,425	—	—
Population Represented	11,846,500	1,195,500	2,989,700	1,195,500	—	1,195,500	—	2,989,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				27.52	—	0.43	—	3.49	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				102	—	102	—	102	—	—

Indiana - 92 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Allen	310,800	37,200	84,400	686	—	59	—	345	—	—
Bartholomew	68,400	8,000	17,200	337	—	9	—	51	—	—
Clark	92,500	11,100	23,200	245	—	58	—	46	—	—
Delaware	118,600	11,900	25,600	120	—	0	—	101	—	—
Elkhart	168,900	20,100	46,900	666	—	354	—	374	—	—
Floyd	70,700	8,500	18,200	135	—	0	—	190	—	—
Grant	73,500	8,400	17,600	297	—	92	—	45	—	—
Hamilton	147,700	18,100	41,400	726	—	106	—	297	—	—
Hancock	52,000	6,800	13,900	30	—	1	—	22	—	—
Hendricks	89,300	11,500	24,000	383	—	170	—	9	—	—
Henry	49,100	5,900	11,700	81	—	0	—	35	—	—
Howard	84,100	10,200	21,800	317	—	92	—	39	—	—
Johnson	104,300	13,000	27,500	647	—	61	—	53	—	—
Knox	39,700	4,000	8,900	90	—	36	—	17	—	—

Reporting County	1996 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	
Kosciusko	69,900	8,500	19,600	53	—	0	—	19	—	—
Lake	479,900	61,400	131,100	1,517	—	7	—	725	—	—
La Porte	109,600	12,600	27,000	213	—	0	—	52	—	—
Lawrence	45,400	5,500	11,300	109	—	49	—	26	—	—
Madison	132,800	15,300	31,900	767	—	344	—	209	—	—
Marion	817,500	84,000	204,000	6,892	—	1,563	—	849	—	—
Marshall	45,200	5,600	12,500	149	—	38	—	30	—	—
Monroe	116,200	9,200	21,300	139	—	74	—	80	—	—
Morgan	63,200	8,200	17,100	180	—	31	—	35	—	—
Porter	142,400	18,300	38,300	834	—	0	—	315	—	—
St. Joseph	257,700	27,800	63,700	678	—	104	—	253	—	—
Shelby	43,000	5,300	11,400	151	—	15	—	11	—	—
Tippecanoe	138,300	12,200	29,100	214	—	89	—	132	—	—
Vanderburgh	167,700	16,700	38,800	269	—	32	—	166	—	—
Vigo	106,400	10,900	24,000	325	—	92	—	74	—	—
Warrick	50,100	6,700	13,700	148	—	0	—	47	—	—
Wayne	72,000	8,400	17,700	139	—	17	—	106	—	—
61 Small Counties	1,513,400	189,100	402,600	4,114	—	649	—	1,167	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				21,651	—	4,142	—	5,920	—	—
Population Represented	5,840,500	680,500	1,497,600	680,500	—	680,500	—	1,497,600	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				31.82	—	6.09	—	3.95	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				92	—	92	—	92	—	—

Iowa - 8 Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

District 1	349,900	44,600	91,100	861	—	—	—	120	—	—
District 2	470,700	54,500	113,300	1,194	—	—	—	141	—	—
District 3	332,900	43,600	89,600	962	—	—	—	156	—	—
District 4	185,700	23,600	48,100	764	—	—	—	60	—	—
District 5	589,600	68,500	146,600	2,683	—	—	—	375	—	—
District 6	359,200	39,100	84,100	1,269	—	—	—	120	—	—
District 7	286,800	37,100	77,400	1,117	—	—	—	141	—	—
District 8	277,000	33,400	68,500	1,597	—	—	—	82	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				10,447	—	—	—	1,195	—	—
Population Represented	2,851,800	344,400	718,600	344,400	—	—	—	718,600	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				30.34	—	—	—	1.66	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				8	—	—	—	8	—	—

Kansas - 105 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Butler	59,200	8,200	16,800	112	47	—	—	63	2	—
Douglas	89,900	8,400	18,900	319	81	—	—	83	16	—
Johnson	408,300	50,000	108,800	1,857	1,559	—	—	222	13	—
Leavenworth	69,900	9,000	18,800	428	1	—	—	1	—	—
Reno	62,900	7,600	15,900	588	228	—	—	272	14	—
Riley	64,700	5,600	14,200	148	174	—	—	8	88	—
Saline	51,800	6,300	13,600	250	—	—	—	0	—	—
Sedgwick	422,400	52,100	117,500	1,405	—	—	—	278	—	—
Shawnee	164,900	20,200	42,700	1,333	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wyandotte	153,400	19,800	43,400	1,289	648	—	—	432	11	—
95 Small Counties	1,024,600	131,100	275,700	5,717	729	—	—	1,126	121	—
Number of Reported Cases				13,446	3,468	—	—	2,485	265	—
Population Represented	2,572,200	318,300	686,500	314,900	177,900	—	—	636,800	292,500	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				42.70	19.50	—	—	3.90	0.91	—
Number of Reporting Counties				96	30	—	—	95	19	—

Reporting County	1996 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	
Kentucky - 120 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Boone	72,900	9,000	20,600	489	401	92	113	—	—	—
Boyd	50,300	5,400	11,200	155	157	58	78	—	—	—
Campbell	87,200	9,600	22,500	887	453	205	111	—	—	—
Christian	65,400	6,600	16,900	549	276	106	76	—	—	—
Daviess	90,800	10,600	23,700	468	453	276	155	—	—	—
Fayette	239,900	22,100	52,100	1,767	1,031	351	215	—	—	—
Hardin	89,400	10,800	24,800	403	388	58	136	—	—	—
Jefferson	673,000	70,800	158,000	5,508	2,639	426	729	—	—	—
Kenton	145,600	16,600	38,800	945	399	212	257	—	—	—
McCracken	64,900	7,100	15,200	350	221	41	46	—	—	—
Madison	64,300	6,500	14,000	387	221	74	90	—	—	—
Pike	73,400	10,100	19,700	255	182	63	46	—	—	—
Pulaski	55,100	6,300	13,000	287	145	77	113	—	—	—
Warren	85,500	9,200	19,900	446	273	109	70	—	—	—
106 Small Counties	2,025,800	247,900	517,100	7,917	5,489	2,096	2,515	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				20,813	12,728	4,244	4,750	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,883,700	448,600	967,700	347,000	347,000	347,000	347,000	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				59.98	36.68	12.23	13.69	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				63	63	63	63	—	—	—

Louisiana - 64 Parishes

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Acadia	57,600	7,300	16,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	632
Ascension	68,000	8,800	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	426
Bossier	91,800	10,300	24,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	758
Caddo	245,100	27,600	64,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,043
Calcasieu	178,900	20,700	47,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,852
East Baton Rouge	395,900	42,000	100,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,687
Iberia	71,700	9,100	21,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,146
Jefferson	455,000	48,700	111,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,320
Lafayette	181,900	19,800	48,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,828
Lafourche	87,800	10,400	24,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,004
Livingston	82,900	10,600	23,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	959
Orleans	476,600	51,100	120,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,744
Ouachita	147,300	17,600	39,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,744
Rapides	126,300	14,800	33,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	364
St. Bernard	66,600	7,300	16,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	704
St. Landry	83,000	10,500	24,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	746
St. Mary	57,400	7,200	17,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	872
St. Tammany	178,500	21,700	49,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	941
Tangipahoa	94,300	11,800	26,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	268
Terrebonne	102,100	13,100	30,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,730
Vermilion	51,300	6,200	14,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	492
Vernon	54,500	5,100	14,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	556
42 Small Parishes	996,100	118,400	270,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,083
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	36,899
Population Represented	4,350,600	500,000	1,160,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	500,000
Rates for Reporting Parishes				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Parishes				—	—	—	—	—	—	64

Maine - 16 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Androscoggin	101,800	11,700	25,000	558	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aroostook	78,100	9,600	19,200	358	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	251,100	26,200	56,400	893	—	—	—	—	—	—

Reporting County	1996 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	
Kennebec	116,200	13,700	28,100	606	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford	53,800	6,600	13,500	141	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penobscot	145,000	16,700	34,100	748	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	52,500	7,000	13,900	358	—	—	—	—	—	—
York	171,500	20,100	42,800	1,113	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Small Counties	273,400	32,000	66,300	1,188	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				5,963	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,243,300	143,600	299,300	143,600	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				41.52	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				16	—	—	—	—	—	—

Maryland - 24 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Allegany	73,000	7,800	16,500	147	678	16	272	—	—	—
Anne Arundel	465,600	51,900	119,100	1,308	3,137	14	495	—	—	—
Baltimore	717,900	69,400	163,000	2,518	5,601	5	227	—	—	—
Calvert	66,800	8,800	19,500	237	416	3	214	—	—	—
Carroll	143,600	17,100	39,300	246	667	21	284	—	—	—
Cecil	79,500	10,400	22,600	303	560	18	278	—	—	—
Charles	113,600	15,300	34,700	416	786	26	102	—	—	—
Frederick	179,300	21,100	48,800	490	944	38	546	—	—	—
Harford	209,100	25,100	58,600	428	809	2	33	—	—	—
Howard	224,500	25,400	60,100	549	712	50	389	—	—	—
Montgomery	817,000	83,200	199,900	1,454	2,818	56	560	—	—	—
Prince George's	773,800	84,900	199,100	1,934	3,227	11	452	—	—	—
St. Mary's	82,700	10,400	24,700	227	470	1	144	—	—	—
Washington	127,300	13,200	29,800	238	676	11	238	—	—	—
Wicomico	79,300	9,000	20,200	268	907	1	94	—	—	—
Baltimore City	675,400	70,400	171,900	7,347	5,424	5	327	—	—	—
8 Small Counties	243,300	25,700	58,200	730	2,299	26	1,094	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				18,840	30,131	304	5,749	—	—	—
Population Represented	5,071,600	549,300	1,285,900	549,300	549,300	549,300	549,300	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.30	54.85	0.55	10.47	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				24	24	24	24	—	—	—

Massachusetts - 14 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Barnstable	202,000	16,300	41,000	731	—	131	—	49	—	—
Berkshire	134,800	12,600	29,600	488	—	67	—	62	—	—
Bristol	513,900	51,400	122,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dukes	13,300	1,100	2,900	80	—	10	—	2	—	—
Essex	686,800	62,600	159,800	2,614	—	506	—	315	—	—
Franklin	71,200	6,900	17,000	360	—	96	—	49	—	—
Hampden	442,200	43,100	109,500	936	—	198	—	79	—	—
Hampshire	149,600	11,700	28,600	415	—	51	—	41	—	—
Middlesex	1,412,600	114,500	287,600	3,110	—	714	—	278	—	—
Nantucket	7,300	500	1,500	8	—	0	—	1	—	—
Norfolk	637,400	52,900	129,800	1,647	—	162	—	73	—	—
Plymouth	456,800	48,300	116,400	2,442	—	240	—	168	—	—
Suffolk	645,100	46,700	130,700	2,749	—	0	—	0	—	—
Worcester	719,500	68,200	172,200	2,539	—	402	—	142	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				18,119	—	2,577	—	1,259	—	—
Population Represented	6,092,400	536,900	1,348,800	485,500	—	485,500	—	1,226,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				37.32	—	5.31	—	1.03	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				13	—	13	—	13	—	—

Reporting County	1996 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Michigan - 83 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Allegan	99,000	11,700	27,900	906	—	132	—	63	—	—
Barry	53,100	6,100	13,900	436	—	0	—	14	—	—
Bay	110,800	12,100	27,300	796	—	9	—	33	—	—
Berrien	161,400	17,600	41,200	1,655	—	290	—	152	—	—
Calhoun	140,100	15,000	35,100	1,637	—	159	—	122	—	—
Cass	50,000	5,600	12,600	333	—	84	—	111	—	—
Clinton	62,200	7,500	16,700	479	—	0	—	25	—	—
Eaton	99,600	11,600	25,800	926	—	0	—	19	—	—
Genesee	436,100	49,100	115,500	2,135	—	157	—	256	—	—
Grand Traverse	72,100	7,700	18,400	801	—	0	—	28	—	—
Ingham	285,700	26,300	66,800	2,208	—	89	—	461	—	—
Ionia	60,400	6,900	16,000	277	—	59	—	18	—	—
Isabella	57,100	5,400	12,800	341	—	79	—	66	—	—
Jackson	154,600	16,100	37,700	761	—	382	—	102	—	—
Kalamazoo	229,000	21,500	53,400	2,884	—	215	—	466	—	—
Kent	536,100	56,100	145,000	6,095	—	355	—	150	—	—
Lapeer	85,500	10,800	23,700	606	—	91	—	30	—	—
Lenawee	97,100	11,400	25,400	495	—	65	—	22	—	—
Livingston	137,600	16,400	36,600	405	—	48	—	17	—	—
Macomb	734,600	70,800	165,000	2,143	—	308	—	216	—	—
Marquette	62,000	6,600	15,300	362	—	139	—	24	—	—
Midland	80,700	9,000	20,800	474	—	19	—	38	—	—
Monroe	140,500	16,800	37,700	693	—	201	—	38	—	—
Montcalm	59,000	6,800	15,700	262	—	7	—	20	—	—
Muskegon	164,900	17,900	43,800	1,813	—	42	—	111	—	—
Oakland	1,162,100	112,900	269,800	4,785	—	244	—	284	—	—
Ottawa	215,100	24,600	60,100	2,261	—	23	—	150	—	—
Saginaw	211,800	24,000	55,800	927	—	18	—	186	—	—
St. Clair	155,600	17,600	40,500	888	—	245	—	139	—	—
St. Joseph	61,000	7,100	16,500	694	—	216	—	77	—	—
Shiawassee	72,300	8,900	19,300	489	—	110	—	28	—	—
Tuscola	57,800	7,200	15,500	187	—	33	—	40	—	—
Van Buren	75,300	9,000	20,700	807	—	121	—	48	—	—
Washtenaw	295,100	23,900	61,300	1,443	—	186	—	80	—	—
Wayne	2,039,800	209,400	520,400	8,996	—	1,944	—	3,780	—	—
48 Small Counties	1,078,900	116,300	265,100	8,493	—	1,431	—	746	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				59,893	—	7,501	—	8,160	—	—
Population Represented	9,594,400	1,003,500	2,395,000	1,003,500	—	1,003,500	—	2,395,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				59.68	—	7.47	—	3.41	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				83	—	83	—	83	—	—

Minnesota - 87 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Anoka	282,100	40,400	85,500	1,832	—	541	—	—	—	—
Blue Earth	54,200	6,000	12,600	517	—	235	—	—	—	—
Clay	51,800	6,200	13,200	622	—	192	—	—	—	—
Dakota	326,000	43,100	96,600	3,354	—	1,710	—	—	—	—
Hennepin	1,058,700	107,500	246,300	7,394	—	5,666	—	—	—	—
Olmsted	113,200	13,800	31,100	1,085	—	293	—	—	—	—
Otter Tail	53,900	7,000	14,100	443	—	262	—	—	—	—
Ramsey	484,500	52,400	121,500	2,942	—	609	—	—	—	—
Rice	52,900	6,700	13,700	521	—	191	—	—	—	—
St. Louis	196,400	24,300	47,600	2,184	—	811	—	—	—	—
Scott	72,800	10,100	22,500	845	—	120	—	—	—	—
Stearns	127,000	17,300	35,900	1,029	—	339	—	—	—	—
Washington	185,100	26,700	55,600	969	—	251	—	—	—	—
Wright	80,800	12,400	26,100	668	—	239	—	—	—	—

Reporting County	1996 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	
73 Small Counties	1,518,300	209,000	423,800	15,739	—	7,067	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				40,144	—	18,526	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,657,800	582,800	1,246,200	582,800	—	582,800	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				68.88	—	31.79	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				87	—	87	—	—	—	—

Mississippi - 82 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

De Soto	87,800	11,100	24,300	131	775	20	287	0	0	—
Forrest	73,100	8,000	18,300	74	553	6	184	0	0	—
Harrison	176,600	20,400	47,600	404	807	38	491	0	0	—
Hinds	250,400	29,800	66,800	809	750	31	278	230	2	—
Jackson	128,300	17,500	36,500	205	337	28	137	37	572	—
Jones	63,400	7,800	16,600	216	295	27	32	6	4	—
Lauderdale	77,000	9,400	20,700	541	428	178	218	88	8	—
Lee	73,400	8,800	19,900	161	307	36	50	1	0	—
Lowndes	61,200	7,700	17,500	200	210	49	61	1	0	—
Madison	68,300	8,400	19,500	195	132	13	57	11	2	—
Rankin	102,400	12,900	27,400	113	248	50	97	28	0	—
Washington	66,100	9,900	21,500	488	276	113	116	0	0	—
70 Small Counties	1,488,200	198,000	418,700	3,636	4,256	893	932	277	22	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,173	9,374	1,482	2,940	679	610	—
Population Represented	2,716,100	349,800	755,400	349,800	349,800	349,800	349,800	755,400	755,400	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				20.51	26.80	4.24	8.41	0.90	0.81	—
Number of Reporting Counties				82	82	82	82	82	82	—

Missouri - 115 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Boone	125,700	10,800	27,800	792	1,009	278	671	153	329	—
Buchanan	82,100	8,700	20,200	159	699	66	709	81	119	—
Cape Girardeau	65,700	6,500	15,000	110	659	9	325	18	7	—
Cass	75,700	9,000	20,800	38	457	52	384	9	34	—
Clay	170,400	17,500	41,700	162	1,053	28	199	82	65	—
Cole	68,200	7,000	16,100	131	426	65	300	54	8	—
Franklin	89,500	10,400	24,200	103	832	16	369	62	23	—
Greene	223,900	21,200	48,800	198	1,889	10	410	83	361	—
Jackson	646,300	64,300	158,700	1,464	2,928	413	1,189	352	1,637	—
Jasper	98,000	10,600	23,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jefferson	188,900	22,400	53,400	376	824	110	495	94	6	—
Platte	67,300	7,300	16,700	49	280	5	49	18	6	—
St. Charles	255,100	29,700	73,100	349	1,405	127	979	21	10	—
St. Francois	53,800	5,900	12,800	91	531	15	276	20	202	—
St. Louis	1,003,800	99,500	235,500	2,062	6,955	455	4,851	847	668	—
St. Louis City	351,600	33,800	87,400	1,201	4,273	138	4,476	1,128	538	—
99 Small Counties	1,792,900	197,600	439,000	2,293	11,235	779	7,198	1,247	2,295	—
Number of Reported Cases				9,578	35,455	2,566	22,880	4,269	6,308	—
Population Represented	5,358,700	562,300	1,315,000	551,700	551,700	551,700	551,700	1,291,200	1,291,200	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.36	64.27	4.65	41.47	3.31	4.89	—
Number of Reporting Counties				114	114	114	114	114	114	—

Montana - 57 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Cascade	81,100	9,800	21,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,562
Flathead	71,300	9,600	19,100	9	1,102	0	156	—	—	—
Gallatin	60,600	6,400	13,900	43	386	0	4	—	—	—

Reporting County	1996 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	
Missoula	88,500	10,300	21,700	212	1,167	20	401	—	—	—
Yellowstone	126,000	15,800	32,600	131	1,038	1	5	—	—	—
52 Small Counties	452,000	62,000	123,800	471	4,059	94	775	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				866	7,752	115	1,341	—	—	2,562
Population Represented	879,400	114,000	232,400	104,200	104,200	104,200	104,200	—	—	9,800
Rates for Reporting Counties				8.31	74.41	1.10	12.87	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				56	56	56	56	—	—	1

Nebraska - 93 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Buffalo	40,000	4,800	10,200	133	—	34	—	31	—	—
Dodge	35,000	4,300	8,900	137	—	33	—	64	—	—
Douglas	438,800	53,000	116,100	1,503	—	224	—	621	—	—
Hall	51,500	7,000	14,500	371	—	63	—	92	—	—
Lancaster	231,800	24,600	54,700	768	—	213	—	19	—	—
Sarpy	116,300	17,000	36,900	261	—	64	—	1	—	—
Scotts Bluff	36,700	5,200	10,500	218	—	49	—	2	—	—
86 Small Counties	702,000	91,900	189,800	2,175	—	1,022	—	300	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				5,566	—	1,702	—	1,130	—	—
Population Represented	1,652,100	207,700	441,600	207,700	—	207,700	—	441,600	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				26.79	—	8.19	—	2.56	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				93	—	93	—	93	—	—

New Hampshire - 10 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Cheshire	71,500	7,200	16,700	601	—	150	—	41	—	—
Grafton	78,300	7,500	17,400	240	—	68	—	43	—	—
Hillsborough	354,200	36,400	87,200	2,160	—	324	—	250	—	—
Merrimack	125,100	12,900	30,200	642	—	177	—	118	—	—
Rockingham	262,900	27,200	65,400	737	—	134	—	88	—	—
Strafford	107,300	10,000	24,800	947	—	144	—	56	—	—
4 Small Counties	163,100	17,500	38,900	1,211	—	224	—	178	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,538	—	1,221	—	774	—	—
Population Represented	1,162,500	118,700	280,600	118,700	—	118,700	—	280,600	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				55.07	—	10.28	—	2.76	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				10	—	10	—	10	—	—

New Jersey - 21 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Atlantic	235,400	23,600	58,100	2,906	1,234	—	—	—	—	—
Bergen	846,500	80,200	183,500	2,230	1,658	—	—	—	—	—
Burlington	410,900	46,100	109,700	1,817	911	—	—	—	—	—
Camden	506,400	59,100	144,200	3,677	2,740	—	—	—	—	—
Cape May	98,300	9,400	23,300	992	643	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	135,900	16,100	37,900	1,929	1,269	—	—	—	—	—
Essex	755,100	83,100	194,600	7,606	2,428	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester	244,200	29,500	69,800	987	1,383	—	—	—	—	—
Hudson	550,800	54,700	130,500	5,215	2,157	—	—	—	—	—
Hunterdon	118,700	12,800	30,200	325	133	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer	330,200	33,200	79,700	3,379	1,194	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	702,500	67,600	163,400	3,302	1,615	—	—	—	—	—
Monmouth	591,200	65,700	153,000	1,993	2,497	—	—	—	—	—
Morris	449,200	47,900	108,900	1,593	614	—	—	—	—	—
Ocean	474,100	47,900	114,000	1,995	1,758	—	—	—	—	—
Passaic	464,800	50,100	120,900	3,143	1,171	—	—	—	—	—
Salem	67,500	8,200	18,400	696	426	—	—	—	—	—

Reporting County	1996 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	
Somerset	269,900	26,000	63,300	695	592	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex	141,300	17,100	41,500	614	270	—	—	—	—	—
Union	497,300	48,400	116,100	2,454	1,022	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	97,600	10,400	25,700	455	233	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				48,003	25,948	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	7,987,900	837,200	1,986,700	837,200	837,200	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				57.34	31.00	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				21	21	—	—	—	—	—

New Mexico - 13 Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

District 1	174,800	21,500	46,800	568	1,680	1	625	48	—	—
District 2	526,600	60,200	136,200	4,523	5,641	—	—	642	—	—
District 3	163,800	22,500	49,800	593	1,674	1	580	295	—	—
District 4	37,700	5,100	11,100	346	587	10	150	70	—	—
District 5	172,600	25,300	53,400	855	3,194	—	—	567	—	—
District 6	60,100	8,700	17,800	300	956	1	520	90	—	—
District 7	43,300	5,800	11,900	338	596	—	—	53	—	—
District 8	43,900	5,800	12,300	120	665	6	130	130	—	—
District 9	66,500	9,000	19,700	358	1,097	2	264	72	—	—
District 10	13,600	1,800	3,600	171	283	—	—	13	—	—
District 11	170,300	28,700	64,000	491	2,304	0	698	87	—	—
District 12	71,200	9,200	20,900	395	741	—	—	71	—	—
District 13	169,000	23,500	53,600	—	—	—	—	115	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				9,058	19,418	21	2,967	2,253	—	—
Population Represented	1,713,400	227,200	500,900	203,600	203,600	101,400	101,400	500,900	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				44.48	95.36	0.21	29.27	4.50	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				12	12	7	7	13	—	—

New York - 62 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Albany	296,100	20,900	60,000	494	540	230	469	743	—	—
Allegany	51,300	4,700	12,300	67	79	73	27	127	—	—
Bronx	1,193,800	103,600	315,900	1,248	308	870	538	3,547	—	—
Broome	201,500	15,100	43,600	175	253	150	165	206	—	—
Cattaraugus	85,700	8,100	22,100	154	158	116	158	312	—	—
Cayuga	82,100	7,200	20,300	108	134	47	144	69	—	—
Chautauqua	140,800	12,300	33,400	213	279	112	163	148	—	—
Chemung	93,300	8,100	22,100	240	77	215	122	159	—	—
Chenango	52,100	5,100	13,500	38	117	48	54	41	—	—
Clinton	80,500	6,600	19,200	21	120	34	89	82	—	—
Columbia	63,600	5,100	14,400	86	92	67	0	103	—	—
Dutchess	262,700	20,800	59,100	402	131	168	292	199	—	—
Erie	954,000	73,300	208,900	1,198	863	616	1,503	1,304	—	—
Fulton	54,000	4,900	12,900	63	78	95	84	355	—	—
Genesee	61,200	5,400	15,200	119	45	35	71	123	—	—
Herkimer	66,000	5,800	15,700	76	134	37	112	110	—	—
Jefferson	113,800	9,900	29,400	144	217	114	183	179	—	—
Kings	2,274,000	199,200	565,700	2,055	303	769	859	2,816	—	—
Livingston	65,900	5,300	14,900	59	81	43	62	55	—	—
Madison	71,500	6,100	17,000	70	87	72	42	129	—	—
Monroe	722,000	56,700	168,800	804	534	411	225	618	—	—
Montgomery	51,900	4,300	12,100	98	61	40	34	79	—	—
Nassau	1,303,400	99,200	266,100	719	683	315	430	434	—	—
New York	1,533,800	82,500	248,100	1,392	88	356	390	1,791	—	—
Niagara	221,200	18,700	51,700	175	217	290	388	252	—	—
Oneida	236,400	18,900	53,600	188	428	194	297	270	—	—
Onondaga	466,700	37,100	108,700	1,415	488	469	275	685	—	—

Reporting County	1996 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	
Ontario	99,600	8,300	23,500	91	121	26	67	59	—	—
Orange	324,400	29,300	85,600	278	393	216	314	424	—	—
Oswego	125,400	12,100	33,100	213	128	82	176	253	—	—
Otsego	61,500	4,800	13,400	31	77	23	33	76	—	—
Putnam	91,000	7,600	21,800	14	18	55	14	31	—	—
Queens	1,980,600	138,600	395,900	1,412	366	443	568	1,134	—	—
Rensselaer	155,100	12,200	34,800	249	109	178	160	115	—	—
Richmond	398,700	33,200	93,600	352	52	96	61	264	—	—
Rockland	278,100	25,500	67,400	100	101	85	87	197	—	—
St. Lawrence	114,800	10,100	26,700	59	230	44	104	93	—	—
Saratoga	194,800	16,900	46,900	173	255	157	71	223	—	—
Schenectady	147,600	11,000	31,800	78	203	190	276	535	—	—
Steuben	99,200	9,400	25,100	87	131	75	180	73	—	—
Suffolk	1,356,900	116,800	313,400	1,388	867	599	766	1,567	—	—
Sullivan	70,300	5,700	16,400	179	78	102	114	215	—	—
Tioga	52,500	5,100	13,900	54	19	31	24	59	—	—
Tompkins	96,200	6,100	18,100	43	105	43	95	123	—	—
Ulster	167,100	12,700	36,700	189	274	203	117	277	—	—
Warren	61,500	5,300	14,200	55	104	55	115	19	—	—
Washington	60,800	5,400	14,600	83	63	33	136	59	—	—
Wayne	94,300	8,700	24,800	147	167	96	194	45	—	—
Westchester	893,400	64,100	183,400	851	601	317	490	453	—	—
13 Small Counties	461,600	40,200	109,500	422	595	494	421	666	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				18,369	11,652	9,629	11,759	21,896	—	—
Population Represented	18,184,800	1,434,100	4,069,200	1,434,100	1,434,100	1,434,100	1,434,100	4,069,200	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				12.81	8.13	6.71	8.20	5.38	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				62	62	62	62	62	—	—

North Carolina - 100 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Alamance	116,500	8,400	23,300	553	—	134	—	84	—	—
Brunswick	63,200	5,200	13,600	114	—	7	—	67	—	—
Buncombe	191,800	14,800	39,200	325	—	278	—	345	—	—
Burke	81,000	6,600	17,000	215	—	42	—	86	—	—
Cabarrus	113,200	9,200	25,000	318	—	50	—	77	—	—
Caldwell	74,700	6,200	16,000	110	—	28	—	55	—	—
Carteret	58,800	4,500	12,300	173	—	6	—	47	—	—
Catawba	129,100	10,900	28,300	361	—	90	—	94	—	—
Cleveland	91,400	7,800	20,300	182	—	14	—	72	—	—
Columbus	52,000	5,100	12,700	148	—	12	—	61	—	—
Craven	86,400	7,500	22,100	281	—	31	—	31	—	—
Cumberland	284,800	25,400	77,400	2,151	—	786	—	586	—	—
Davidson	137,400	11,400	30,100	508	—	14	—	142	—	—
Durham	197,400	14,300	41,900	593	—	51	—	246	—	—
Edgecombe	56,200	5,500	14,200	168	—	1	—	45	—	—
Forsyth	284,200	20,800	59,200	1,092	—	135	—	252	—	—
Gaston	182,600	15,600	42,100	411	—	210	—	218	—	—
Guilford	379,200	28,200	78,000	1,730	—	171	—	407	—	—
Halifax	57,200	5,300	14,100	221	—	0	—	58	—	—
Harnett	79,100	6,700	18,800	217	—	9	—	69	—	—
Henderson	77,900	5,700	15,000	164	—	6	—	61	—	—
Iredell	106,400	8,700	23,400	463	—	60	—	52	—	—
Johnston	98,300	8,400	22,200	119	—	26	—	87	—	—
Lenoir	59,400	5,500	13,800	197	—	1	—	85	—	—
Lincoln	56,200	4,800	12,800	129	—	9	—	35	—	—
Mecklenburg	597,600	45,300	134,900	3,287	—	392	—	230	—	—
Moore	68,500	5,500	14,300	249	—	0	—	57	—	—
Nash	88,000	7,900	20,300	185	—	61	—	94	—	—
New Hanover	143,500	11,300	30,000	842	—	16	—	155	—	—

Reporting County	1996 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	
Onslow	144,500	10,300	35,800	314	—	0	—	226	—	—
Orange	108,800	6,900	19,800	187	—	0	—	68	—	—
Pitt	119,100	9,800	27,100	395	—	4	—	171	—	—
Randolph	117,500	9,700	26,200	308	—	90	—	136	—	—
Robeson	113,200	12,100	31,400	672	—	62	—	230	—	—
Rockingham	89,600	7,300	19,300	230	—	13	—	43	—	—
Rowan	121,800	9,900	26,800	336	—	59	—	144	—	—
Rutherford	59,700	5,200	13,200	151	—	62	—	53	—	—
Stanly	54,800	4,600	12,400	92	—	11	—	53	—	—
Surry	65,800	5,400	13,700	181	—	24	—	30	—	—
Union	102,400	9,500	25,800	480	—	78	—	339	—	—
Wake	534,100	40,000	116,000	1,729	—	300	—	230	—	—
Wayne	111,600	9,600	26,800	462	—	33	—	123	—	—
Wilkes	61,900	5,300	13,200	360	—	72	—	138	—	—
Wilson	67,800	6,300	16,000	428	—	11	—	146	—	—
56 Small Counties	1,438,600	123,700	318,800	4,681	—	647	—	1,720	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				26,512	—	4,106	—	7,748	—	—
Population Represented	7,322,900	598,000	1,634,500	598,000	—	598,000	—	1,634,500	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				44.33	—	6.87	—	4.74	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				100	—	100	—	100	—	—

North Dakota - 53 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Burleigh	65,700	8,500	17,400	89	609	42	622	42	16	—
Cass	113,300	12,700	27,100	384	612	166	517	216	71	—
Grand Forks	71,400	7,800	17,800	184	545	46	490	61	0	—
Ward	59,700	7,500	16,100	124	628	63	546	19	6	—
49 Small Counties	333,300	45,400	89,800	604	1,937	269	2,338	179	190	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,385	4,331	586	4,513	517	283	—
Population Represented	643,500	81,800	168,300	81,800	81,800	81,800	81,800	168,300	168,300	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.92	52.92	7.16	55.14	3.07	1.68	—
Number of Reporting Counties				53	53	53	53	53	53	—

Ohio - 88 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Allen	108,400	13,400	29,000	1,430	—	460	—	369	—	—
Ashtabula	102,200	13,100	27,400	1,373	—	580	—	54	—	—
Athens	61,200	5,900	12,600	398	—	161	—	89	—	—
Belmont	70,000	8,000	16,200	643	—	144	—	67	—	—
Butler	323,600	37,800	83,900	2,565	—	767	—	857	—	—
Clark	147,500	17,400	37,200	1,179	—	210	—	398	—	—
Clermont	169,700	22,200	48,800	2,009	—	290	—	174	—	—
Columbiana	111,400	14,100	29,000	335	—	121	—	47	—	—
Cuyahoga	1,401,600	145,900	334,000	9,312	4,251	836	3,201	3,457	2	—
Darke	54,300	7,000	14,600	366	—	99	—	53	—	—
Delaware	83,200	10,400	22,400	633	—	239	—	53	—	—
Erie	78,900	9,600	20,300	4,433	—	1,248	—	248	—	—
Fairfield	119,200	15,300	31,400	710	—	139	—	243	—	—
Franklin	1,013,700	105,200	249,200	7,301	—	1,042	—	4,072	—	—
Geauga	86,100	11,200	23,900	494	—	86	—	57	—	—
Greene	139,900	16,700	35,100	2,018	—	432	—	538	—	—
Hamilton	857,600	94,500	221,300	14,310	—	3,347	—	489	—	—
Hancock	68,600	8,300	18,000	809	—	177	—	26	—	—
Huron	59,600	8,100	17,100	834	—	140	—	112	—	—
Jefferson	77,000	9,000	17,800	317	—	177	—	63	—	—
Lake	223,300	25,500	54,500	2,530	—	734	—	192	—	—
Lawrence	64,300	8,500	17,100	542	—	253	—	44	—	—

Reporting County	1996 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	
Licking	137,600	16,300	35,400	1,004	—	132	—	311	—	—
Lorain	281,200	35,900	75,900	2,651	—	244	—	534	—	—
Lucas	452,700	52,500	118,900	6,196	—	830	—	469	—	—
Mahoning	260,100	29,900	63,200	1,329	—	111	—	380	—	—
Marion	65,300	7,900	17,000	1,639	—	159	—	507	—	—
Medina	138,900	18,500	38,600	934	—	152	—	80	—	—
Miami	96,900	12,000	25,300	2,551	—	1,058	—	198	—	—
Montgomery	566,300	60,600	139,300	3,850	—	314	—	2,336	—	—
Muskingum	84,300	10,300	22,100	660	—	225	—	147	—	—
Portage	149,600	17,100	36,800	994	—	185	—	228	—	—
Richland	128,200	15,600	32,500	1,700	—	752	—	345	—	—
Ross	74,400	8,800	18,000	911	—	580	—	102	—	—
Sandusky	62,700	8,200	17,300	690	—	243	—	130	—	—
Scioto	80,900	10,600	21,500	489	—	383	—	74	—	—
Seneca	60,400	8,100	16,900	1,097	—	435	—	217	—	—
Stark	374,400	43,300	92,500	2,327	—	519	—	1,007	—	—
Summit	530,600	57,500	128,300	3,602	—	1,088	—	824	—	—
Trumbull	227,100	26,800	56,100	1,309	—	739	—	0	—	—
Tuscarawas	87,800	10,600	22,600	873	—	120	—	29	—	—
Warren	134,800	16,000	35,400	1,200	—	512	—	36	—	—
Washington	63,800	7,800	16,000	412	—	86	—	44	—	—
Wayne	108,600	13,800	30,200	946	—	265	—	245	—	—
Wood	117,500	13,400	28,600	1,558	—	298	—	306	—	—
43 Small Counties	1,467,400	189,600	397,800	14,059	—	4,715	—	1,903	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				107,522	4,251	25,827	3,201	22,154	2	—
Population Represented	11,172,800	1,298,400	2,846,800	1,298,400	145,900	1,298,400	145,900	2,846,800	334,000	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				82.81	29.14	19.89	21.94	7.78	0.01	—
Number of Reporting Counties				88	1	88	1	88	1	—

Oregon - 36 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	75,900	7,900	17,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	177
Clackamas	324,000	41,000	84,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,024
Coos	63,000	7,500	15,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	910
Deschutes	98,500	11,800	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	350
Douglas	101,100	13,000	26,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	524
Jackson	168,600	19,900	41,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,645
Josephine	72,200	8,300	17,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	550
Klamath	62,500	7,900	16,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	573
Lane	306,900	34,700	74,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,083
Linn	102,200	12,600	26,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	848
Marion	260,900	31,500	69,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,171
Multnomah	624,900	61,900	142,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,252
Polk	58,500	7,400	15,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	406
Umatilla	64,500	8,400	18,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	403
Washington	383,600	45,300	102,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,127
Yamhill	78,200	10,200	22,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	831
20 Small Counties	358,000	44,500	93,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,406
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	22,280
Population Represented	3,203,700	373,600	808,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	373,600
Rates for Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	36

Pennsylvania - 67 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adams	84,900	9,800	21,600	132	12	—	—	—	—	—
Allegheny	1,296,000	122,800	279,800	3,278	1,169	—	—	—	—	—

Reporting County	1996 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	
Armstrong	73,900	8,700	18,000	86	69	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver	187,000	20,800	44,400	342	188	—	—	—	—	—
Bedford	49,300	6,200	12,500	61	27	—	—	—	—	—
Berks	352,400	37,400	84,000	715	277	—	—	—	—	—
Blair	131,400	15,700	32,400	283	51	—	—	—	—	—
Bradford	62,400	8,100	17,000	126	24	—	—	—	—	—
Bucks	578,700	67,800	150,300	1,499	2	—	—	—	—	—
Butler	167,700	19,700	42,100	286	33	—	—	—	—	—
Cambria	158,500	18,700	37,100	894	42	—	—	—	—	—
Carbon	58,800	6,500	13,600	109	52	—	—	—	—	—
Centre	131,500	10,900	24,900	118	45	—	—	—	—	—
Chester	410,700	45,900	104,100	734	150	—	—	—	—	—
Clearfield	79,600	10,000	20,200	191	19	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia	64,100	6,700	14,200	54	63	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford	89,200	11,200	23,200	232	28	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	207,000	21,900	46,100	169	281	—	—	—	—	—
Dauphin	246,800	26,000	59,500	664	250	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	547,600	56,000	129,300	1,749	1	—	—	—	—	—
Erie	280,600	33,800	74,100	566	169	—	—	—	—	—
Fayette	145,600	17,800	35,700	99	222	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin	127,000	14,900	31,400	151	84	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	90,100	10,400	21,500	155	33	—	—	—	—	—
Jefferson	46,600	5,700	11,900	160	54	—	—	—	—	—
Lackawanna	213,300	22,400	47,200	354	118	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster	450,800	53,400	121,600	14	3	—	—	—	—	—
Lawrence	95,800	10,900	22,800	150	22	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	117,200	13,600	29,000	279	61	—	—	—	—	—
Lehigh	297,800	30,400	68,900	700	161	—	—	—	—	—
Luzerne	321,300	32,800	69,400	308	458	—	—	—	—	—
Lycoming	119,100	13,800	30,000	273	245	—	—	—	—	—
McKean	48,200	5,600	11,700	93	11	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer	122,200	13,900	29,000	207	29	—	—	—	—	—
Mifflin	47,000	5,500	11,800	56	1	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe	119,600	13,400	30,300	299	16	—	—	—	—	—
Montgomery	708,800	71,100	161,900	714	437	—	—	—	—	—
Northampton	257,700	27,300	61,000	491	431	—	—	—	—	—
Northumberland	95,900	10,600	22,100	175	195	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	1,478,000	158,000	372,300	8,322	0	—	—	—	—	—
Schuylkill	152,600	16,200	33,400	134	225	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	80,500	9,800	20,000	133	53	—	—	—	—	—
Venango	58,800	7,500	15,400	39	112	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	44,600	5,300	11,300	100	20	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	206,700	22,900	47,100	221	162	—	—	—	—	—
Westmoreland	376,300	40,700	85,000	481	46	—	—	—	—	—
York	368,300	40,900	90,600	600	348	—	—	—	—	—
20 Small Counties	608,000	72,700	153,200	1,049	317	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				28,045	6,816	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	12,056,100	1,312,100	2,893,900	1,312,100	1,312,100	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.37	5.19	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	—	—	—	—	—

Rhode Island - 1 State

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
State Total	990,200	103,100	235,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,382
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	9,382
Population Represented	990,200	103,100	235,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	103,100
Rates for Reporting State				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting States				—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Reporting County	1996 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	
South Carolina - 46 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Aiken	133,100	13,600	32,900	386	272	91	163	—	—	—
Anderson	156,600	15,100	34,800	552	369	20	27	—	—	—
Beaufort	102,700	8,300	24,000	190	224	2	16	—	—	—
Berkeley	132,500	15,100	39,700	352	441	159	25	—	—	—
Charleston	277,700	23,400	65,200	758	1,869	216	268	—	—	—
Darlington	65,300	7,600	16,400	102	165	4	34	—	—	—
Dorchester	84,900	8,800	23,000	121	198	55	46	—	—	—
Florence	123,400	13,800	31,500	115	663	2	228	—	—	—
Greenville	345,200	30,900	76,700	620	630	89	285	—	—	—
Greenwood	62,800	5,900	14,300	201	284	30	135	—	—	—
Horry	163,900	14,900	35,700	411	662	59	221	—	—	—
Lancaster	57,200	5,800	13,700	132	396	4	78	—	—	—
Laurens	61,600	6,000	13,900	127	163	33	59	—	—	—
Lexington	195,600	19,600	47,100	166	542	127	133	—	—	—
Oconee	62,600	6,000	13,700	58	204	4	9	—	—	—
Orangeburg	87,300	9,200	21,800	157	432	21	104	—	—	—
Pickens	104,000	8,900	21,000	204	257	67	13	—	—	—
Richland	292,600	26,300	64,700	666	311	19	7	—	—	—
Spartanburg	243,000	22,500	53,700	556	818	224	41	—	—	—
Sumter	107,200	11,000	27,700	112	335	17	114	—	—	—
York	147,300	14,000	34,500	200	569	224	334	—	—	—
25 Small Counties	692,300	77,300	176,300	1,488	2,396	410	671	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,674	12,200	1,877	3,011	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,698,700	364,100	882,500	364,100	364,100	364,100	364,100	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.08	33.51	5.16	8.27	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				46	46	46	46	—	—	—

South Dakota - 66 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Beadle	18,100	2,300	4,700	109	23	41	19	—	—	—
Brookings	26,400	2,800	5,800	94	28	39	17	—	—	—
Brown	35,800	4,300	8,900	125	7	24	32	—	—	—
Codington	25,100	3,400	7,000	129	54	16	24	—	—	—
Davison	17,800	2,200	4,700	95	48	48	46	—	—	—
Hughes	15,500	2,200	4,500	65	74	20	55	—	—	—
Lawrence	22,400	3,000	5,900	65	6	34	4	—	—	—
Lincoln	18,400	2,700	5,400	90	40	16	38	—	—	—
Meade	22,600	3,500	7,200	75	28	20	39	—	—	—
Minnehaha	138,200	16,600	36,100	1,084	576	504	345	—	—	—
Pennington	87,100	10,900	24,800	895	58	280	22	—	—	—
Yankton	20,800	2,500	5,300	132	64	53	130	—	—	—
54 Small Counties	284,100	40,800	83,400	743	319	376	431	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				3,701	1,325	1,471	1,202	—	—	—
Population Represented	732,400	97,200	203,700	97,200	97,200	97,200	97,200	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				38.09	13.64	15.14	12.37	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				66	66	66	66	—	—	—

Tennessee - 95 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Anderson	71,600	7,800	16,800	331	15	124	55	37	3	—
Blount	99,000	10,200	22,300	355	7	181	18	15	1	—
Bradley	80,100	9,300	19,700	267	146	91	198	0	0	—
Carter	53,200	5,500	11,600	99	9	126	2	0	0	—
Davidson	535,000	50,600	122,900	6,719	33	1,546	782	1,968	1	—
Greene	58,600	6,300	13,200	214	47	102	2	0	0	—

Reporting County	1996 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	
Hamblen	53,300	5,900	12,600	305	134	101	2	1	0	—
Hamilton	295,400	32,100	71,000	1,456	0	410	0	164	0	—
Knox	364,600	35,400	81,600	1,658	77	419	0	762	3	—
Madison	84,400	9,800	22,000	649	122	110	7	0	0	—
Maury	66,700	7,800	17,300	481	49	317	22	41	0	—
Montgomery	120,900	13,000	33,000	307	418	225	113	1	0	—
Putnam	57,900	5,700	12,800	222	221	90	139	0	0	—
Rutherford	154,300	18,000	41,800	756	0	300	1	1	0	—
Sevier	61,300	6,800	14,400	779	178	319	7	21	2	—
Shelby	867,400	101,200	238,900	3,390	9,120	61	4,553	1,583	145	—
Sullivan	149,800	15,700	33,100	256	223	80	210	58	8	—
Sumner	119,700	15,000	32,500	964	208	955	2	13	0	—
Washington	100,300	10,000	21,800	601	795	212	195	78	19	—
Williamson	106,100	13,700	30,200	751	15	456	3	14	0	—
Wilson	79,500	9,700	21,400	284	175	109	61	11	7	—
74 Small Counties	1,740,400	202,400	430,400	8,753	1,009	5,395	909	422	39	—
Number of Reported Cases				29,597	13,001	11,729	7,281	5,190	228	—
Population Represented	5,319,700	591,700	1,321,300	591,700	591,700	591,700	591,700	1,321,300	1,321,300	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				50.02	21.97	19.82	12.31	3.93	0.17	—
Number of Reporting Counties				95	95	95	95	95	95	—

Texas - 254 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Anderson	52,200	4,900	11,200	92	163	13	96	—	—	—
Angelina	76,100	9,000	20,400	273	304	15	14	—	—	—
Bell	222,400	23,000	62,000	294	614	0	130	—	—	—
Bexar	1,318,300	142,200	362,600	2,566	5,309	95	1,177	—	—	—
Bowie	85,000	9,800	21,600	105	321	2	108	—	—	—
Brazoria	220,900	26,200	62,200	501	1,316	39	599	—	—	—
Brazos	131,900	10,700	28,200	494	626	85	604	—	—	—
Cameron	315,000	44,300	102,900	1,160	878	22	271	—	—	—
Collin	372,400	41,700	102,200	491	631	37	176	—	—	—
Comal	67,700	6,800	16,300	189	138	25	57	—	—	—
Coryell	74,400	7,200	19,500	115	133	8	102	—	—	—
Dallas	2,000,200	194,000	510,200	4,144	4,608	17	1,477	—	—	—
Denton	348,500	34,400	91,100	584	418	88	218	—	—	—
Ector	123,400	14,500	37,600	201	666	2	27	—	—	—
Ellis	97,100	11,800	28,200	154	254	68	69	—	—	—
El Paso	684,400	84,500	208,000	1,450	1,533	6	9	—	—	—
Fort Bend	306,800	38,200	95,600	314	656	40	476	—	—	—
Galveston	240,700	26,000	62,300	813	599	6	43	—	—	—
Grayson	100,600	10,400	24,000	250	371	0	41	—	—	—
Gregg	112,100	12,200	28,900	473	507	41	199	—	—	—
Guadalupe	75,200	8,300	20,300	275	532	72	172	—	—	—
Harris	3,127,000	330,700	847,300	6,519	3,762	17	1,337	—	—	—
Harrison	59,700	7,200	16,000	144	226	4	29	—	—	—
Hays	81,700	7,900	19,300	202	354	2	150	—	—	—
Henderson	65,700	6,600	14,800	145	82	9	56	—	—	—
Hidalgo	495,600	71,000	167,600	645	971	85	306	—	—	—
Hunt	67,900	7,100	16,700	206	211	29	59	—	—	—
Jefferson	243,700	25,300	60,400	377	1,137	0	222	—	—	—
Johnson	110,300	13,100	30,100	353	441	55	293	—	—	—
Kaufman	62,100	7,400	17,100	147	94	7	38	—	—	—
Liberty	63,300	7,200	16,400	47	118	3	21	—	—	—
Lubbock	232,000	23,600	59,400	1,005	692	101	110	—	—	—
McLennan	201,800	20,900	50,600	642	750	61	198	—	—	—
Midland	116,000	13,200	34,800	265	771	0	95	—	—	—
Montgomery	245,800	29,300	68,500	444	702	7	168	—	—	—
Nacogdoches	56,500	5,300	12,700	83	136	1	27	—	—	—

Reporting County	1996 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	
Nueces	315,700	37,300	90,600	1,331	1,712	844	673	—	—	—
Orange	84,500	10,100	22,500	290	303	13	130	—	—	—
Parker	76,100	8,600	19,900	66	162	3	167	—	—	—
Potter	108,600	11,100	29,400	507	406	251	372	—	—	—
Randall	97,400	11,100	25,600	234	194	22	74	—	—	—
San Patricio	68,300	8,700	20,300	224	187	5	36	—	—	—
Smith	165,000	17,300	41,100	744	420	186	255	—	—	—
Tarrant	1,305,200	128,500	339,400	1,646	5,020	50	252	—	—	—
Taylor	122,100	12,400	32,000	287	480	19	78	—	—	—
Tom Green	102,600	10,500	26,800	660	775	131	440	—	—	—
Travis	684,000	60,200	161,300	1,684	3,717	37	1,042	—	—	—
Victoria	81,500	9,900	23,800	237	1,180	59	224	—	—	—
Walker	54,400	4,200	9,900	141	94	18	19	—	—	—
Webb	176,800	23,900	59,400	300	701	21	386	—	—	—
Wichita	128,100	12,700	31,600	174	421	2	209	—	—	—
Williamson	198,300	24,100	58,900	278	577	12	104	—	—	—
202 Small Counties	3,105,100	349,200	815,800	6,427	10,472	552	4,219	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				41,392	57,845	3,287	17,854	—	—	—
Population Represented	19,128,300	2,076,000	5,155,600	2,076,000	2,076,000	2,076,000	2,076,000	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.94	27.86	1.58	8.60	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				254	254	254	254	—	—	—

Utah - 29 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Cache	83,700	12,400	28,300	496	518	100	515	56	0	—
Davis	215,000	37,200	80,400	1,980	1,534	456	1,555	122	4	—
Salt Lake	827,800	120,900	268,500	9,371	8,166	1,858	4,292	358	14	—
Utah	319,700	51,400	112,500	3,192	2,497	1,303	934	161	16	—
Washington	73,200	11,600	24,700	646	712	412	535	34	0	—
Weber	175,000	25,700	55,000	1,777	1,829	379	1,208	484	16	—
23 Small Counties	306,100	52,700	109,100	3,030	3,116	1,273	2,041	418	6	—
Number of Reported Cases				20,492	18,372	5,781	11,080	1,633	56	—
Population Represented	2,000,500	312,000	678,500	312,000	312,000	312,000	312,000	678,500	678,500	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				65.69	58.89	18.53	35.52	2.41	0.08	—
Number of Reporting Counties				29	29	29	29	29	29	—

Vermont - 14 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Chittenden	141,100	14,700	32,200	375	—	88	—	107	—	—
Rutland	62,800	7,000	14,800	198	—	36	—	43	—	—
Washington	56,400	6,600	13,800	183	—	15	—	41	—	—
Windsor	55,200	6,400	13,500	148	—	19	—	38	—	—
10 Small Counties	273,200	34,400	72,100	759	—	172	—	219	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,663	—	330	—	448	—	—
Population Represented	588,700	69,100	146,500	69,100	—	69,100	—	146,500	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				24.06	—	4.77	—	3.06	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				14	—	14	—	14	—	—

Virginia - 136 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Albemarle	74,200	6,800	16,300	271	125	30	47	—	—	—
Arlington	175,300	10,400	27,800	1,525	222	51	48	—	—	—
Augusta	59,500	6,700	14,500	231	25	2	9	—	—	—
Chesterfield	242,700	31,500	70,400	1,019	1,175	11	433	—	—	—
Fairfax	902,500	97,000	219,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fauquier	51,800	5,800	13,700	234	13	35	2	—	—	—

Reporting County	1996 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	
Hanover	76,800	8,400	18,900	593	49	31	10	—	—	—
Henrico	232,800	22,800	53,100	4,634	3,164	240	374	—	—	—
Henry	56,300	6,100	12,900	183	106	38	72	—	—	—
Loudoun	123,300	13,300	33,200	505	31	34	42	—	—	—
Montgomery	75,400	5,900	13,900	343	98	66	38	—	—	—
Pittsylvania	55,800	6,400	13,400	242	11	7	11	—	—	—
Prince William	249,300	31,900	76,400	1,635	330	178	10	—	—	—
Roanoke	81,600	8,900	18,000	849	73	22	234	—	—	—
Rockingham	62,400	6,800	15,100	172	19	25	7	—	—	—
Spotsylvania	74,100	9,800	22,400	871	281	111	82	—	—	—
Stafford	82,500	10,800	24,500	681	194	160	79	—	—	—
Alexandria City	117,600	7,200	18,800	499	219	39	57	—	—	—
Chesapeake City	192,300	24,000	54,900	2,064	119	18	43	—	—	—
Danville City	53,500	5,400	12,000	460	50	4	35	—	—	—
Hampton City	138,800	14,400	34,700	956	548	24	479	—	—	—
Lynchburg City	67,200	6,600	15,100	153	1	17	8	—	—	—
Newport News City	176,100	19,100	49,300	1,531	632	247	750	—	—	—
Norfolk City	233,400	20,700	56,100	2,153	354	262	121	—	—	—
Portsmouth City	101,300	11,500	27,200	1,023	130	136	141	—	—	—
Richmond City	198,300	16,600	41,300	887	562	123	374	—	—	—
Roanoke City	95,500	8,700	20,800	396	390	5	52	—	—	—
Suffolk City	58,900	7,100	15,800	461	52	6	3	—	—	—
Virginia Beach City	430,400	49,700	122,500	1,633	1,495	100	746	—	—	—
107 Small Counties	2,135,700	230,600	497,700	11,279	2,460	1,253	1,205	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				37,483	12,928	3,275	5,512	—	—	—
Population Represented	6,675,500	710,800	1,630,500	613,800	613,800	613,800	613,800	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				61.07	21.06	5.34	8.98	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				135	135	135	135	—	—	—

Washington - 39 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	134,400	18,500	40,400	1,181	1,679	76	136	98	—	—
Chelan	59,500	7,000	16,100	447	583	27	95	98	—	—
Clallam	63,400	7,200	15,200	267	333	34	449	189	—	—
Clark	305,200	41,000	86,300	1,201	1,801	66	244	816	—	—
Cowlitz	90,000	11,600	24,400	792	846	45	115	478	—	—
Grant	67,600	9,800	21,500	354	564	29	80	75	—	—
Grays Harbor	67,900	8,600	18,100	240	619	23	177	183	—	—
Island	69,200	7,500	18,200	257	475	26	72	60	—	—
King	1,619,400	160,800	364,200	6,826	2,614	251	203	4,711	—	—
Kitsap	231,700	28,900	64,200	1,156	1,749	79	162	492	—	—
Lewis	66,800	9,200	18,900	369	233	48	53	182	—	—
Pierce	657,300	78,300	178,700	2,308	4,109	44	206	398	—	—
Skagit	95,500	11,600	25,100	491	917	28	110	390	—	—
Snohomish	546,100	64,100	150,200	1,477	3,651	99	297	1,649	—	—
Spokane	404,900	49,500	106,400	1,282	2,982	21	266	777	—	—
Thurston	197,100	25,200	52,800	1,605	774	116	69	445	—	—
Walla Walla	53,500	6,200	13,300	315	424	5	33	82	—	—
Whatcom	152,500	18,000	38,300	807	647	82	111	120	—	—
Yakima	216,200	30,400	67,200	942	1,606	49	148	1,241	—	—
20 Small Counties	434,600	55,500	116,900	1,773	2,250	283	537	877	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				24,090	28,856	1,431	3,563	13,361	—	—
Population Represented	5,532,900	649,000	1,436,400	641,100	641,100	641,100	641,100	1,436,400	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				37.58	45.01	2.23	5.56	9.30	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				36	36	36	36	39	—	—

Reporting County	1996 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	
West Virginia - 55 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Berkeley	68,200	7,200	16,700	120	186	26	130	—	—	—
Cabell	96,200	9,300	19,500	515	52	257	29	—	—	—
Harrison	71,100	7,700	16,300	64	157	16	24	—	—	—
Kanawha	205,000	21,100	44,500	765	584	91	379	—	—	—
Marion	57,600	6,000	12,200	283	166	66	28	—	—	—
Mercer	64,500	7,300	14,400	19	20	6	12	—	—	—
Monongalia	78,200	6,600	14,600	27	227	5	104	—	—	—
Ohio	49,500	4,600	10,100	29	95	29	22	—	—	—
Raleigh	79,000	10,100	19,300	127	132	30	252	—	—	—
Wood	87,800	9,400	20,100	146	358	23	194	—	—	—
45 Small Counties	968,700	115,500	233,800	1,226	853	652	559	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				3,321	2,830	1,201	1,733	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,825,800	204,700	421,500	204,700	204,700	204,700	204,700	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.22	13.83	5.87	8.47	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				55	55	55	55	—	—	—

Wyoming - 23 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Albany	30,800	2,800	6,000	37	—	9	—	26	—	—
Campbell	32,000	5,400	10,900	101	—	13	—	14	—	—
Carbon	15,900	2,300	4,300	23	—	7	—	14	—	—
Fremont	35,900	5,300	10,600	49	—	3	—	11	—	—
Laramie	79,200	9,700	20,200	174	—	50	—	46	—	—
Natrona	63,900	8,500	17,100	246	—	29	—	58	—	—
Park	25,400	3,300	6,500	92	—	3	—	18	—	—
Sheridan	25,300	3,400	6,200	53	—	23	—	4	—	—
Sweetwater	40,300	6,600	12,800	176	—	44	—	35	—	—
Uinta	20,300	3,900	7,600	47	—	25	—	13	—	—
13 Small Counties	112,400	16,000	30,900	249	—	79	—	32	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,247	—	285	—	271	—	—
Population Represented	481,400	67,100	133,100	63,900	—	63,900	—	127,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.52	—	4.46	—	2.13	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				21	—	21	—	21	—	—

Table Notes

Alabama

Source: Alabama Department of Youth Services

Mode: Automated data file

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

Alaska

Source: Alaska Court System

Mode: 1996 Annual Report

Data: 1. Total figures are children's matters dispositions. They include delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases for fiscal year 1996.
2. The majority of juvenile cases are processed at the superior court level. The following district courts also handled and reported children's matters in fiscal year 1996: Cordova, Craig, Dillingham, Glennallen, Naknek, Seward, Tok, and Unalaska.

Arizona

Source: Supreme Court of Arizona, Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: The Arizona Courts Data Book 1996 General Jurisdiction

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

Arizona: Maricopa County

Source: Maricopa County Juvenile Court Center (delinquency and status cases) and the Supreme Court of Arizona, Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

Arkansas

Source: 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.

California

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Judicial Council of California

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. The AOC supplied dependency figures for all counties, including those counties that independently provided their automated delinquency and status offense data to NCJJ.

California: Alameda County

Source: Alameda County Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: Kings County

Source: Kings County Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: Los Angeles County

Source: Los Angeles County Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: Orange County

Source: Orange County Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: San Bernardino County

Source: San Bernardino County Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: San Diego County

Source: San Diego County Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: San Francisco County

Source: San Francisco County Juvenile Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: San Joaquin County

Source: San Joaquin County Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: Santa Barbara County

Source: Santa Barbara County Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: Santa Clara County

Source: Santa Clara County Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: Santa Cruz County

Source: Santa Cruz County Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: Stanislaus County

Source: Stanislaus County Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: Ventura County

Source: Correction Services Agency (delinquency and status cases)

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

Colorado

Source: Colorado Judicial Department

Mode: FY 1996 Annual Report: Statistical Supplement

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitioned case filings for fiscal year 1996. They include delinquency and status offense cases.
2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.

Connecticut

Source: Chief Court Administrator's Office

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: Court Administrator, Family Court, Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Statistical page sent to NCJJ

Data: 1. Total figures are petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency and petitioned dependency filings received in fiscal year 1996.
2. There is no statute on status offenders in this State; therefore, the court handles no status offense cases.

District of Columbia

Source: District of Columbia Superior Court

Mode: JCS survey form

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed. They include status offenses and interstate compact figures.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

Florida

Source: Department of Juvenile Justice

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.

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2. Status figures are cases disposed. They represent only those cases disposed by the Department of Juvenile Justice. Cases disposed by the Florida Network, the Department of Juvenile Justice's major contracted provider of CINS/FINS centralized intake, are not included in these figures.
 3. The figures represent the number of cases disposed by Intake during 1996, which captures only those disposed cases reported to the Department of Children and Family Services by caseworkers correctly completing and submitting a "Client Information Form-CINS/FINS and Delinquency Intake." The Department of Children and Family Services, having a broad range of operations, reports information on other childcare services not part of the typical juvenile court system. Therefore, the number of nonpetitioned cases may appear higher and fluctuate more than those reported by other information systems that report only juvenile court activity.
 4. Florida reported its data by Department of Children and Family Services districts. Therefore, these districts were used as the reporting area. The following is a list of counties within districts. District 1: Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton. District 2: Bay, Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Taylor, Wakulla, and Washington. District 3: Alachua, Bradford, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lafayette, Levy, Putnam, Suwannee, and Union. District 4: Baker, Clay, Duval, Nassau, and St. Johns. District 5: Pasco and Pinellas. District 6: Hillsborough and Manatee. District 7: Brevard, Orange, Osceola, and Seminole. District 8: Charlotte, Collier, De Soto, Glades, Hendry, Lee, and Sarasota. District 9: Palm Beach. District 10: Broward. District 11: Dade and Monroe. District 12: Flagler and Volusia. District 13: Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Marion, and Sumter. District 14: Hardee, Highlands, and Polk. District 15: Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, and St. Lucie.
 5. On October 1, 1994, Juvenile Justice separated from the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services to become the Department of Juvenile Justice.

Georgia

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 1996.
 2. Status figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 1996.
 3. Dependency figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 1996.
 4. Delinquency, status, and dependency figures may include a small percentage of children disposed without a petition.

Hawaii

Source: The Judiciary

Mode: Automated data file

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

Idaho

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Idaho Courts 1996 Annual Report Appendix

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

Illinois

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Probation Division

Mode: 1996 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.

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3. Dependency figures are the number of petitions filed. Neglect/abuse and dependency counts were summed to determine dependency figures.

Illinois: Cook County

Source: Circuit Court of Cook County, Juvenile Division (delinquency and status cases)

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

Indiana

Source: Division of State Court Administration

Mode: 1996 Indiana Judicial Report, Volume II

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

Iowa

Source: State Court Administrator

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

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

Kansas

Source: Kansas Bureau of Investigation

Mode: JCS survey form

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are petitioned cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are petitioned cases disposed and include dependency/neglect petition figures.
 3. Data for 1996 are incomplete due to reporting difficulties at the county level.

Kentucky

Source: Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

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

Louisiana

Source: Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana

Mode: 1996 Annual Report

- Data:
1. Total figures are new cases filed in district court. They include petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency, dependency, status offense, special proceeding, and traffic cases.

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2. Figures shown for Caddo, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, and Orleans Parishes include juvenile felony and misdemeanor charges and status offense cases filed.

Maine

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: JCS survey form

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are all offenses committed by juveniles for fiscal year 1996 and include traffic cases and civil violations.
 2. Status offenses are not handled in the juvenile court system.
 3. The numbers for the district courts were summed to determine county figures. The following is a list of district courts within counties. Androscoggin: Lewiston and Livermore Falls. Aroostook: Caribou, Fort Kent, Houlton, Madawaska, Presque Isle, and Van Buren. Cumberland: Bridgton and Portland. Franklin: Farmington. Hancock: Bar Harbor and Ellsworth. Kennebec: Augusta and Waterville. Knox: Rockland. Lincoln: Wiscasset. Oxford: Rumford and S. Paris. Penobscot: Bangor, Lincoln, Millinocket, and Newport. Piscataquis: Dover-Foxcroft. Sagadahoc: Bath/ Brunswick. Somerset: Skowhegan. Waldo: Belfast. Washington: Calais and Machias. York: Biddeford, Springvale, and York.

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: Annual Report on the State of Massachusetts Court System, FY 1996

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are complaints disposed and include motor vehicle violations.
 2. Status figures are petitions disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
 4. Figures for Bristol, Hampden, Suffolk, and Worcester Counties are incomplete because the units of counts for the corresponding Juvenile Court Departments were not compatible with the rest of the courts' unit of count. Essex County data are incomplete because the Amesbury district court data were not reported.
 5. Each defendant is counted as a single criminal case.

Michigan

Source: State Court Administrative Office

Mode: Automated data file and statistical pages sent to NCJJ

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed for the following counties: Alcona, Alpena, Barry, Bay, Cass, Charlevoix, Chippewa, Crawford, Emmet, Genesee, Grand Traverse, Huron, Isabella, Jackson, Lapeer, Macomb, Marquette, Monroe, Montmorency, Muskegon, Otsego, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Sanilac, Shiawassee, and Tuscola.
 2. Delinquency figures for the remaining counties are petitions filed.
 3. Status figures are petitions filed.
 4. Dependency figures are petitions filed.

Minnesota

Source: Minnesota Supreme Court Information System

Mode: Automated data file

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

Mississippi

Source: Mississippi Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Services

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed. Only those dependency cases that came to the attention of the Office of Youth Services via court processing are included.

Missouri

Source: Department of Social Services, Division of Youth Services

Mode: Automated data file

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

Montana

Source: Montana Board of Crime Control (petitioned and nonpetitioned cases) and Office of Court Administration (all reported cases)

Mode: Automated data file (petitioned and nonpetitioned cases) and 1996 Annual Caseload Statistics Report (all reported cases)

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Cascade county figures are petition dispositions. They include delinquency, status offense, dependency, and special proceedings cases. Due to the differing unit of count, these figures cannot be compared to those of the other counties.

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 (petitioned cases) were reported.

New Hampshire

Source: New Hampshire Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

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

New Jersey

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.

New Mexico

Source: Children, Youth and Families Department

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are juvenile cases closed for fiscal year 1996.
2. Status figures are juvenile cases closed for fiscal year 1996.
3. Dependency figures are petitioned cases closed for fiscal year 1996.

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4. New Mexico reported its data by judicial district. The following is a list of counties within judicial districts. District 1: Los Alamos, Rio Arriba, and Santa Fe. District 2: Bernalillo. District 3: Dona Ana. District 4: Guadalupe, Mora, and San Miguel. District 5: Chaves, Eddy, and Lea. District 6: Grant, Hidalgo, and Luna. District 7: Catron, Sierra, Socorro, and Torrance. District 8: Colfax, Taos, and Union. District 9: Curry and Roosevelt. District 10: De Baca, Harding, and Quay. District 11: McKinley and San Juan. District 12: Lincoln and Otero. District 13: Cibola, Sandoval, and Valencia.

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 (petitioned cases) and JCS survey form (nonpetitioned cases)

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
 4. The petition information reflects data reported to the Office of Court Administration. It may not necessarily reflect the total number of cases processed through the court system.

North Carolina

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are offenses alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1996.
 2. Status figures are offenses alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1996.
 3. Dependency figures are conditions alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1996. They include dependent, neglected, and abused conditions.

North Dakota

Source: Supreme Court, Office of State Court Administrator

Mode: Automated data file

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

Ohio

Source: Supreme Court of Ohio

Mode: Ohio Courts Summary, 1996

- 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.

Oregon

Source: Judicial Department

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

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

Pennsylvania

Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status offenses in Pennsylvania are classified as dependency cases, which were not reported.
3. Figures presented here do not match those found in the *1996 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Disposition Report*, due to differing units of count.

Rhode Island

Source: Administrative Office of State Courts

Mode: *Report on the Judiciary 1996*

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

South Carolina

Source: Department of Juvenile Justice

Mode: Automated data file

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

South Dakota

Source: Unified Judicial System

Mode: Automated data file

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

Tennessee

Source: Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Mode: Automated data file

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

Texas

Source: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission

Mode: Automated data file

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

Utah

Source: Utah Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Automated data file

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

Vermont

Source: Supreme Court of Vermont, Office of the Court Administrator

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

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- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are petitioned cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are petitioned cases disposed.
 3. Dependency data are included in the status figures.

Virginia

Source: Department of Family and Youth Services

Mode: Automated data file

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Bedford City reports with Bedford County; Fairfax City reports with Fairfax County; South Boston City reports with Halifax County.
 4. Data for 1996 are incomplete due to reporting difficulties at the local level.

Washington

Source: Office of the Administrator for the Courts

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status) and Caseloads of the Courts of Washington 1996 (dependency)

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

West Virginia

Source: West Virginia Juvenile Justice Committee

Mode: Automated data file

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

Wyoming

Source: Supreme Court of Wyoming, Court Coordinator's Office

Mode: Wyoming District Courts 1996 Caseload Statistics

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are petitions filed.
 2. Status figures are petitions filed.
 3. Dependency figures are petitions filed.
 4. Washakie County data were not available for the 1996 report.

Publications From OJJDP

OJJDP produces a variety of publications—Fact Sheets, Bulletins, Summaries, Reports, and the *Juvenile Justice* journal—along with videotapes, including broadcasts from the juvenile justice telecommunications initiative. Through OJJDP's Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (JJC), these publications and other resources are as close as your phone, fax, computer, or mailbox.

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The following list highlights popular and recently published OJJDP documents and videotapes, grouped by topical areas.

The *Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Brochure* (1996, NCJ 144527 (23 pp.)) offers more information about the agency.

The OJJDP Publications List (BC000115) offers a complete list of OJJDP publications and is also available online.

OJJDP sponsors a teleconference initiative, and a flyer (LT 116) offers a complete list of videos available from these broadcasts.

Corrections and Detention

Beyond the Walls: Improving Conditions of Confinement for Youth in Custody. 1998, NCJ 164727 (116 pp.).

Boot Camps for Juvenile Offenders. 1997, NCJ 164258 (42 pp.).

Disproportionate Minority Confinement: 1997 Update. 1998, NCJ 170606 (12 pp.).

Juvenile Arrests 1996. 1997, NCJ 167578 (12 pp.).

Juvenile Court Statistics 1995. 1998, NCJ 170607 (112 pp.).

Courts

Offenders in Juvenile Court. 1995. 1997, NCJ 167885 (12 pp.).

RESTTA National Directory of Restitution and Community Service Programs. 1998, NCJ 166365 (500 pp.), \$33.50.

Youth Courts: A National Movement Teleconference (Video). 1998, NCJ 171149 (120 min.), \$17.00.

Delinquency Prevention

1997 Report to Congress: Title V Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs. 1998, NCJ 170605 (71 pp.).

Allegheny County, PA: Mobilizing To Reduce Juvenile Crime. 1997, NCJ 165693 (12 pp.).

Combating Violence and Delinquency: The National Juvenile Justice Action Plan (Report). 1996, NCJ 157106 (200 pp.).

Combating Violence and Delinquency: The National Juvenile Justice Action Plan (Summary). 1996, NCJ 157105 (36 pp.).

Mentoring—A Proven Delinquency Prevention Strategy. 1997, NCJ 164834 (8 pp.).

Mentoring for Youth in Schools and Communities Teleconference (Video). 1997, NCJ 166376 (120 min.), \$17.00.

Mobilizing Communities To Prevent Juvenile Crime. 1997, NCJ 165928 (8 pp.).

Reaching Out to Youth Out of the Education Mainstream. 1997, NCJ 163920 (12 pp.).

Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders. 1998, NCJ 170027 (8 pp.).

Treating Serious Anti-Social Behavior in Youth: The MST Approach. 1997, NCJ 165151 (8 pp.).

The Youngest Delinquents: Offenders Under Age 15. 1997, NCJ 165256 (12 pp.).

Gangs

Gang Members and Delinquent Behavior. 1997, NCJ 165154 (6 pp.).

Youth Gangs: An Overview. 1998, NCJ 167249 (20 pp.).

Youth Gangs in America Teleconference (Video). 1997, NCJ 164937 (120 min.), \$17.00.

General Juvenile Justice

Comprehensive Juvenile Justice in State Legislatures Teleconference (Video). 1998, NCJ 169593 (120 min.), \$17.00.

Developmental Pathways in Boys' Disruptive and Delinquent Behavior. 1997, NCJ 165692 (20 pp.).

Exciting Internships: Work Today for a Better Tomorrow. 1998, NCJ 171696 (6 pp.).

Guidelines for the Screening of Persons Working With Children, the Elderly, and Individuals With Disabilities in Need of Support. 1998, NCJ 167248 (52 pp.).

Juvenile Justice, Volume III, Number 2. 1997, NCJ 165925 (32 pp.).

Juvenile Justice, Volume IV, Number 2. 1997, NCJ 166823 (28 pp.).

Juvenile Justice, Volume V, Number 1. 1998, NCJ 170025 (32 pp.).

Juvenile Justice Reform Initiatives in the States 1994–1996. 1997, NCJ 165697 (81 pp.).

A Juvenile Justice System for the 21st Century. 1998, NCJ 169726 (8 pp.).

Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1997 Update on Violence. 1997, NCJ 165703 (32 pp.).

Juvenile Offenders and Victims: A National Report. 1995, NCJ 153569 (188 pp.).

Keeping Young People in School: Community Programs That Work. 1997, NCJ 162783 (12 pp.).

Sharing Information: A Guide to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act and Participation in Juvenile Justice Programs. 1997, NCJ 163705 (52 pp.).

Missing and Exploited Children

Court Appointed Special Advocates: A Voice for Abused and Neglected Children in Court. 1997, NCJ 164512 (4 pp.).

Federal Resources on Missing and Exploited Children: A Directory for Law Enforcement and Other Public and Private Agencies. 1997, NCJ 168962 (156 pp.).

In the Wake of Childhood Maltreatment. 1997, NCJ 165257 (16 pp.).

Portable Guides to Investigating Child Abuse: An Overview. 1997, NCJ 165153 (8 pp.).

Protecting Children Online Teleconference (Video). 1998, NCJ 170023 (120 min.), \$17.00.

When Your Child Is Missing: A Family Survival Guide. 1998, NCJ 170022 (96 pp.).

Substance Abuse

Beyond the Bench: How Judges Can Help Reduce Juvenile DUI and Alcohol and Other Drug Violations (Video and discussion guide). 1996, NCJ 162357 (16 min.), \$17.00.

Capacity Building for Juvenile Substance Abuse Treatment. 1997, NCJ 167251 (12 pp.).

The Coach's Playbook Against Drugs. 1998, NCJ 173393 (20 pp.).

Drug Identification and Testing in the Juvenile Justice System. 1998, NCJ 167889 (92 pp.).

Juvenile Offenders and Drug Treatment: Promising Approaches Teleconference (Video). 1997, NCJ 168617 (120 min.), \$17.00.

Preventing Drug Abuse Among Youth Teleconference (Video). 1997, NCJ 165583 (120 min.), \$17.00.

Violence and Victimization

Child Development—Community Policing: Partnership in a Climate of Violence. 1997, NCJ 164380 (8 pp.).

Combating Fear and Restoring Safety in Schools. 1998, NCJ 167888 (16 pp.).

Epidemiology of Serious Violence. 1997, NCJ 165152 (12 pp.).

Guide for Implementing the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders. 1995, NCJ 153681 (255 pp.).

Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders: Risk Factors and Successful Interventions Teleconference (Video). 1998, NCJ 171286 (120 min.), \$17.00.

State Legislative Responses to Violent Juvenile Crime: 1996–97 Update. 1998, NCJ 172835 (16 pp.).

White House Conference on School Safety: Causes and Prevention of Youth Violence Teleconference (Video). 1998, NCJ 173399 (240 min.), \$17.00.

Youth in Action

Planning a Successful Crime Prevention Project. 1998, NCJ 170024 (28 pp.).

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