

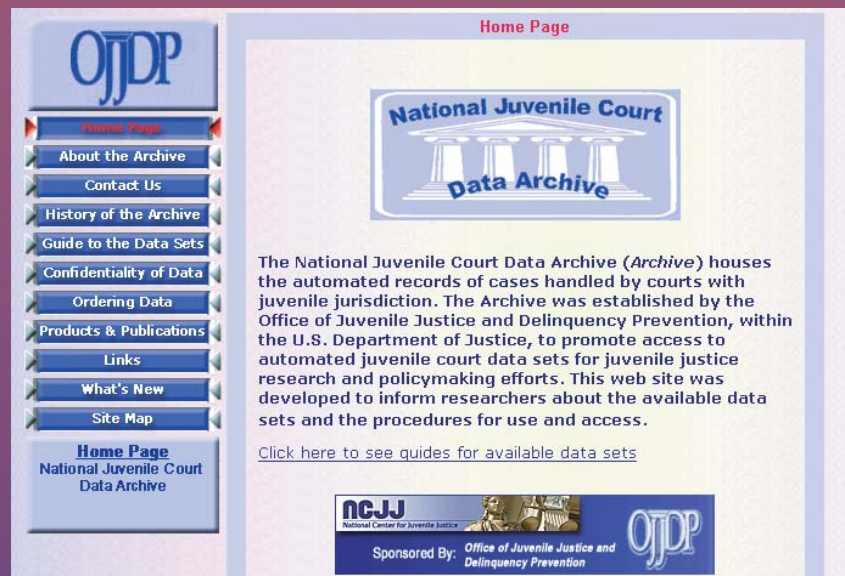
Juvenile Court Statistics 2000



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The National Juvenile Court Data Archive online

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



ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/njcda/

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

Juvenile Court Statistics 2000

Report

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Foreword

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

To ensure informed decisionmaking, the juvenile court must stay abreast of evolving social trends. The court must understand the types of offenders who come before it and the nature of the resources required to help them.

As its predecessors, *Juvenile Court Statistics 2000* addresses these and other significant issues, profiling the more than 1.6 million delinquency cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction in 2000 and reviewing judicial trends since 1985.

By tracking juvenile court caseloads and providing a broad array of data about the court's work, this Report offers a detailed portrait of the juvenile court and a reference guide to policymakers, practitioners, researchers, and others who share concern for the future of our youth.

J. Robert Flores

Administrator

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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

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

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

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

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

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

Colorado—Colorado Judicial Department.

Connecticut—Judicial Branch Administration, Court Support Services Division.

Delaware—State of Delaware Administrative Office of the Courts.

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

Florida—State of Florida Department of Juvenile Justice.

Georgia—Judicial Council of Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts.

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

Idaho—Idaho Supreme Court.

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

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

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

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

Kentucky—Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts.

Louisiana—Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana; and Public Safety and Corrections.

Maryland—Department of Juvenile Justice.

Massachusetts—Administrative Office of the Courts.

Michigan—State Court Administrative Office, Michigan Supreme Court.

Minnesota—Minnesota Supreme Court Information System.

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

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

Montana—Montana Board of Crime Control.

Nebraska—Nebraska Crime Commission.

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

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

New Jersey—Administrative Office of the Courts.

New Mexico—Children, Youth and Family Department.

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

North Carolina—Administrative Office of the Courts.

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

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

Oklahoma—Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs.

Oregon—Judicial Department.

Pennsylvania—Juvenile Court Judges' Commission.

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

South Carolina—Department of Juvenile Justice.

South Dakota—Unified Judicial System.

Tennessee—Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

Texas—Texas Juvenile Probation Commission.

Utah—Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

Vermont—Supreme Court of Vermont, Office of Court Administration.

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

Washington—Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

West Virginia—Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center.

Wyoming—Supreme Court of Wyoming Court Services.

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Preface

This is the 74th report in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. It describes the delinquency and status offense cases handled between 1985 and 2000 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction. National estimates of juvenile court delinquency caseloads in 2000 were based on analyses of 932,550 automated case records and court-level statistics summarizing an additional 108,293 cases. Status offense case profiles were based on 16 years of petitioned status offense case records, including 2000 data submitted on 88,112 automated case-level records and court-level summary statistics on an additional 19,386 cases. The data used in the analyses were contributed to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive by over 2,000 courts with jurisdiction over 71% of the juvenile population in 2000.

The first *Juvenile Court Statistics* report was published in 1929 by the U.S. Department of Labor and described cases handled by 42 courts during 1927. During the next decade, *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports were based on statistics cards completed for each delinquency, status offense, and dependency case handled by the courts participating in the reporting series. The Children's Bureau (within the U.S. Department of Labor) tabulated the information on each card, including age, gender, and race of the juvenile; the reason for referral; the

manner of dealing with the case; and the final disposition of the case. During the 1940s, however, the collection of case-level data was abandoned because of its high cost. From the 1940s until the mid-1970s, *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports were based on the simple, annual case counts reported to the Children's Bureau by participating courts.

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

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) became responsible for *Juvenile Court Statistics* following the passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. In 1975, OJJDP awarded the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) a grant to continue the report series. Although NCJJ agreed to use the procedures established by HEW to ensure reporting continuity, NCJJ also began to investigate methods of improving the quality and detail of national statistics. A critical innovation was made possible

by the proliferation of computers during the 1970s. As NCJJ asked agencies across the country to complete the annual juvenile court statistics form, some agencies began offering to send the automated case-level data collected by their management information systems. NCJJ learned to combine these automated records to produce a detailed national portrait of juvenile court activity—the original objective of the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series.

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

Chapter 1

Introduction

This Report describes delinquency and status offense cases handled between 1985 and 2000 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Courts with juvenile jurisdiction may handle a variety of matters, including child abuse and neglect, traffic violations, child support, and adoptions. This Report focuses on cases involving juveniles charged with law violations (delinquency or status offenses).

Unit of Count

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

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

eventually merged the two referrals for more efficient processing.

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

Coverage

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

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

Since its inception, *Juvenile Court Statistics* has adapted to the changing structure of juvenile court processing nationwide. As court processing became more diverse, the *JCS* series broadened its definition of the juvenile court to incorporate other agencies that perform what can generically be considered juvenile court functions. In some communities, data collection has expanded to include departments of youth services, child welfare agencies, and prosecutors' offices. In other communities, this expansion has not been possible. Therefore, while there is complete coverage in the *JCS* series of formally handled delinquency cases and adequate coverage of informally handled delinquency cases and formally handled status offense cases, the coverage of informally handled status offense cases is 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 National Juvenile Court Data Archive [the Archive].)

Juvenile Court Processing

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

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

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

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

Adjudication. At the adjudicatory hearing, a juvenile may be adjudicated (judged) a delinquent or status offender, and the case would then proceed to a disposition hearing. Alternatively, a case can be dismissed or continued in contemplation of

dismissal. In these cases, the court often recommends that the juvenile take some actions prior to the final adjudication decision, such as paying restitution or voluntarily attending drug counseling.

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

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

Data Quality

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

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.

and accurate than data files compiled by local jurisdictions merely complying with a mandated national reporting program.

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

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

reporting series—shoplifting can be distinguished from other larcenies, joyriding from motor vehicle theft, and armed robbery from unarmed robbery. The diversity of these coding structures allows researchers to construct data sets that contain the detail demanded by their research designs.

Validity of the Estimates

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

National estimates for 2000 are based on analyses of individual case records from more than 1,700 courts and aggregate court-level data on cases from more than 300 additional courts. Together, these courts had jurisdiction over 71% of the U.S. juvenile population in 2000. The weighting procedures that generate national estimates from this sample control for many factors: the size of a community; the demographic composition of its juvenile population; the volume of cases referred to the reporting courts; the age, gender, and race of the juveniles involved; the offense characteristics of the cases; the

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

Structure of the Report

Chapters 2 and 3 of this Report present national estimates of delinquency cases handled by the juvenile courts in 2000 and also analyze caseload trends from 1985. Chapter 2 describes the volume and rate of delinquency cases, sources of referral, demographic characteristics of the juveniles involved (age, gender, and race), and offenses charged. Chapter 3 traces the flow of delinquency cases through the courts, examining each decision point (i.e., detention, intake decision, judicial decision, and judicial disposition) and including data by demographic characteristics and offense. Together, these two chapters provide a detailed national portrait of delinquency cases.

Chapter 4 presents a sample-based profile of status offense cases formally handled by the juvenile courts between 1985 and 2000. It includes data on demographic characteristics, offenses charged, and case processing.

Appendix A describes the statistical procedure used to generate these estimates. Readers are encouraged to consult appendix B for definitions of key terms used throughout the Report. Few terms in the field of juvenile justice have widely accepted definitions. The terminology used in this Report has been carefully developed to communicate the findings of the work as precisely as possible without sacrificing applicability to multiple jurisdictions.

Finally, appendix C presents a detailed table showing the number of delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases handled by juvenile courts in 2000, by state and county.

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

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

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

Data Access

The data used in this Report are stored in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive at NCJJ in Pittsburgh, PA. The Archive contains the most detailed information available on

juveniles involved in the juvenile justice system and on the activities of U.S. juvenile courts. Designed to facilitate research on the juvenile justice system, the Archive's data files are available to policymakers, researchers, and students. In addition to national data files, state and local data can be provided to researchers. With the assistance of Archive staff, researchers can merge selected files for cross-jurisdictional and longitudinal analyses. Upon request, project staff are also available to perform special analyses of the Archive's data files.

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

Other Sources of Juvenile Court Data

With support from OJJDP, NCJJ has developed two Web-based data analysis and dissemination applications that provide access to the data used for this Report. The first of these applications, *Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics 1985–2000*, was developed to facilitate independent analysis of the national delinquency estimates presented in this Report while eliminating the need for statistical analysis software. The second application, *Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts*, is a Web-based version of the information presented in appendix C of this Report. This application presents annual counts of the delinquency, status, and dependency cases processed in juvenile courts, by state and county. Both applications are available from OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book at ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/index.html.

Chapter 2

National Estimates of Delinquency Cases

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

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

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

The chapter focuses on cases disposed in 2000 and examines trends since 1985.

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

Counts and Trends

- In 2000, courts with juvenile jurisdiction handled an estimated 1,633,300 delinquency cases.
- On any given day in 2000, juvenile courts handled roughly 4,500 delinquency cases. In 1960, approximately 1,100 delinquency cases were processed daily.
- Between 1985 and 2000, the number of delinquency cases processed by juvenile courts increased 43%.
- After its peak in 1997, the delinquency caseload declined 10% between 1997 and 2000.
- The number of drug law violation cases increased 164% between 1985 and 2000, person offense cases increased 107%, and public order offense cases increased 106%. In comparison, property offense cases declined 3% during this period.
- Person and public order offense cases accounted for 80% of the growth in the delinquency caseload between 1985 and 2000.

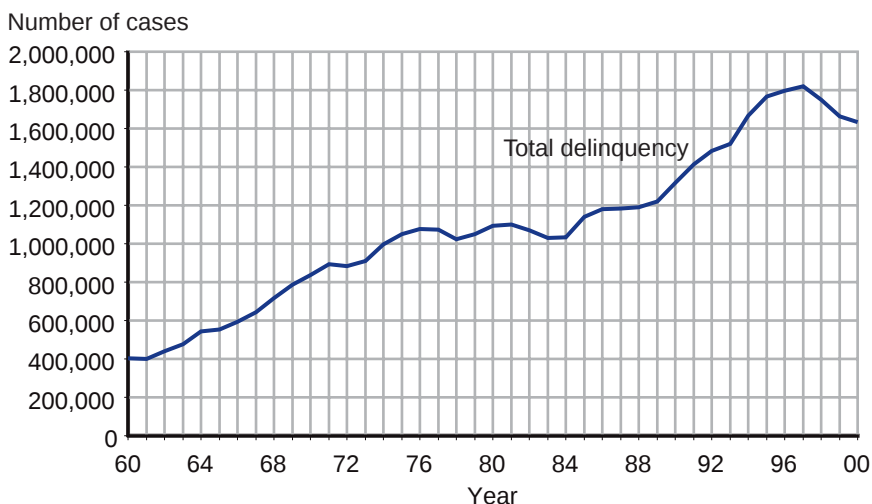
Offense profile of delinquency cases

Most serious offense	1985	2000
Person	16%	23%
Property	61	41
Drugs	6	12
Public order	17	23
Total	100%	100%

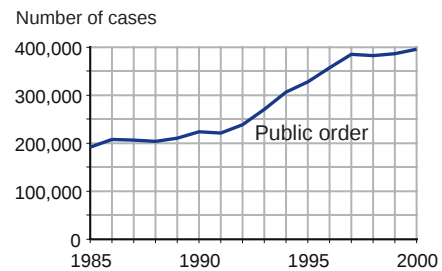
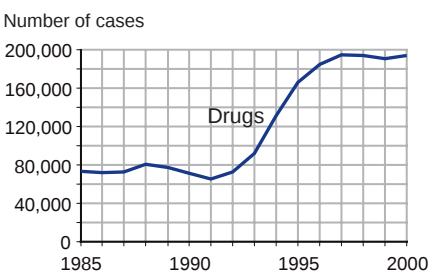
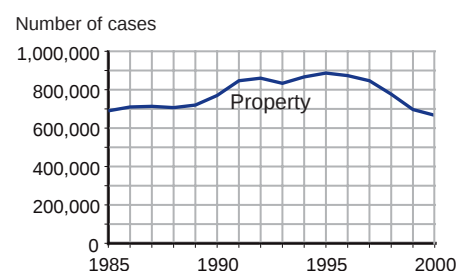
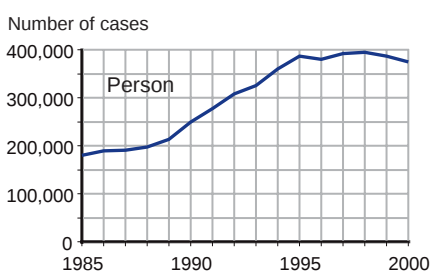
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Although the majority of delinquency cases are property offenses, their relative proportion decreased between 1985 and 2000.

Juvenile courts handled more than 4 times as many delinquency cases in 2000 as in 1960



Between 1985 and 2000, caseloads more than doubled for person, drug, and public order offenses; in contrast, the property offense caseload declined 3%



Counts and Trends

The number of cases handled by juvenile courts decreased in recent years in almost every offense category

Most serious offense	Number of cases	Percent change			
		1985–2000	1991–2000	1996–2000	1999–2000
Total delinquency	1,633,300	43%	16%	–9%	–2%
Total person	375,600	107	35	–1	–3
Criminal homicide	1,700	36	–32	–39	–16
Forcible rape	4,700	7	–15	–25	11
Robbery	22,600	–8	–29	–41	–12
Aggravated assault	51,200	43	–23	–36	–5
Simple assault	255,800	160	79	15	–1
Other violent sex offenses	12,500	96	42	20	9
Other person offenses	27,200	165	32	35	–15
Total property	668,600	–3	–21	–23	–4
Burglary	108,600	–23	–30	–25	–3
Larceny–theft	303,200	–7	–21	–27	–5
Motor vehicle theft	38,300	3	–46	–29	–3
Arson	8,300	22	14	–7	–2
Vandalism	106,800	26	–5	–13	–3
Trespassing	49,400	–7	–17	–25	–15
Stolen property offenses	25,200	–8	–15	–22	–4
Other property offenses	28,900	61	–9	–7	9
Drug law violations	194,200	164	197	5	2
Public order offenses	395,000	106	79	11	2
Obstruction of justice	179,200	175	142	20	5
Disorderly conduct	90,200	103	54	0	1
Weapons offenses	37,500	94	12	–15	–6
Liquor law violations	27,000	50	126	110	37
Nonviolent sex offenses	14,900	12	31	23	8
Other public order offenses	46,200	47	46	–4	–11
Violent Crime Index*	80,100	22	–25	–37	–7
Property Crime Index**	458,300	–10	–26	–26	–4

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

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

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

- Compared with 1985, juvenile courts in 2000 handled 175% more obstruction of justice cases, 160% more simple assault cases, 103% more disorderly conduct cases, and 94% more weapons offense cases.
- Between 1996 and 2000, caseloads dropped in several offense categories, including robbery (41%), criminal homicide (39%), aggravated assault (36%), and burglary (25%).
- Trends in juvenile court cases paralleled trends in arrests of persons younger than 18. The number of juvenile court cases involving offenses included in the FBI's Violent Crime Index² (criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) declined 37% between 1996 and 2000. The FBI reported that the number of arrests involving persons younger than age 18 charged with Violent Crime Index offenses decreased 23% during this same period.
- Between 1996 and 2000, the volume of juvenile court cases involving Property Crime Index offenses (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) declined 26%, and the FBI reported that arrests of persons under age 18 for Property Crime Index offenses decreased 28%.
- According to the FBI, the number of arrests of persons under age 18 for homicide decreased 55% between 1996 and 2000, a change that corresponds to the trend in juvenile court cases involving homicide charges (down 39% during the same period).

² The annual series of reports from the FBI, *Crime in the United States*, provides information on arrests in offense categories that have become part of the common vocabulary of criminal justice statistics. The *Crime in the United States* series tracks changes in the general nature of arrests through the use of two indexes, the Violent Crime Index and the Property Crime Index. Although they do not contain all violent or all property offenses, the indexes serve as a barometer of criminal activity in the United States. The arrest trends reported above are from *Crime in the United States 2000*.

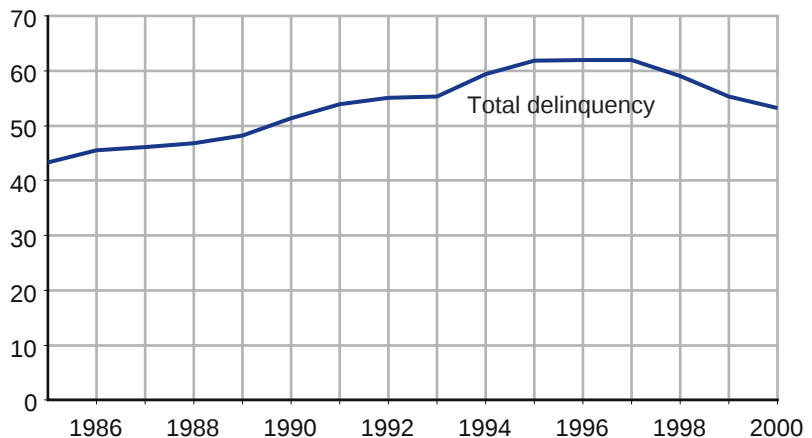
Case Rates

- In 2000, more than 30 million youth were under juvenile court jurisdiction. Eight in 10 (80%) of these youth were between the ages of 10 and 15, 12% were age 16, and 8% were age 17. The small proportion of 17-year-olds among the juvenile court population is related to the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction, which varies by state. In 2000, youth age 17 in 13 states were under the original jurisdiction of the criminal court.
- In 2000, juvenile courts processed 53.2 delinquency cases for every 1,000 juveniles in the population—those age 10 or older who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court.
- The total delinquency case rate increased 43% between 1985 and 1996 and then declined 14% through 2000.³
- Between 1985 and 2000, case rates increased in three of the four general offense categories: drug law violations by 126%, person offenses by 78%, and public order offenses by 76%.
- In contrast to other offense categories, case rates for property offenses declined 17% between 1985 and 2000.

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

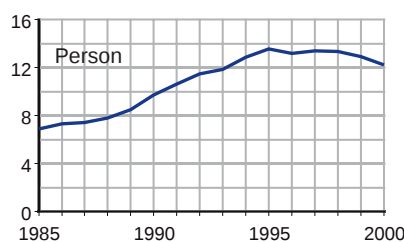
Delinquency case rates rose from 43.3 cases per 1,000 juveniles in 1985 to 53.2 cases per 1,000 in 2000

Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age

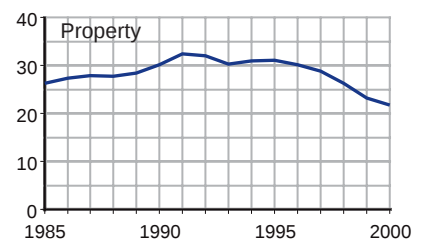


Case rates for drug offenses more than doubled between 1985 and 2000—from 2.8 to 6.3

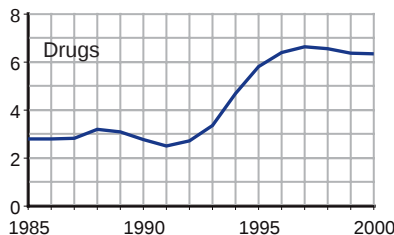
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–17



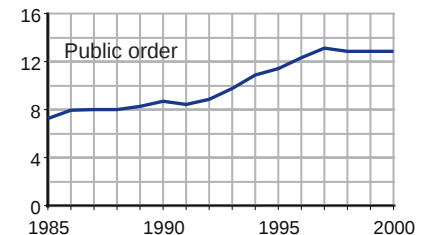
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–17



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–17



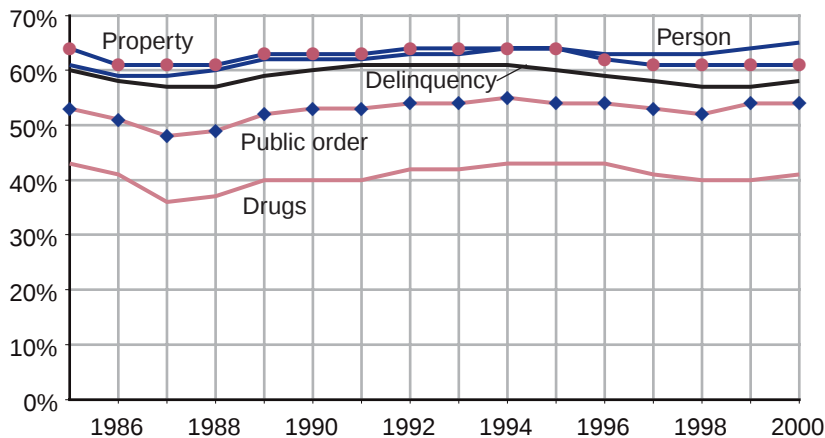
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–17



Age at Referral

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

Percent of cases involving juveniles younger than age 16



With the exception of 10-year-olds, case rates were higher in 2000 than in 1985 for all age groups

Year	Case rate							
	Age 10	Age 11	Age 12	Age 13	Age 14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17
1985	5.9	9.9	18.2	33.1	50.0	65.8	78.8	80.0
1986	5.7	9.2	17.7	33.5	52.4	69.2	84.4	84.5
1987	5.7	9.8	18.3	34.3	54.4	70.9	84.4	85.4
1988	6.0	9.7	19.3	35.4	56.7	73.0	86.9	87.6
1989	6.1	10.8	20.3	39.0	59.0	77.9	91.7	88.3
1990	6.3	11.1	21.9	41.3	65.3	83.4	99.8	96.3
1991	6.6	11.8	23.2	45.0	68.1	89.9	103.0	101.8
1992	6.3	11.8	23.4	45.7	72.1	90.1	106.6	103.0
1993	5.7	10.8	22.7	44.9	71.5	93.4	106.3	106.8
1994	6.2	11.5	23.9	48.6	75.4	98.4	116.1	111.0
1995	6.1	11.9	25.2	48.8	78.6	100.4	120.2	117.3
1996	5.9	11.4	24.5	47.8	75.7	102.1	120.2	122.8
1997	5.6	11.3	24.4	47.5	75.5	99.3	122.8	122.3
1998	5.5	10.8	23.3	44.9	71.6	94.8	114.2	119.8
1999	5.1	10.3	22.4	42.8	66.4	89.5	108.7	110.7
2000	5.1	10.2	21.3	41.0	65.0	85.7	104.7	111.5

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

- In 2000, 58% of all delinquency cases processed by the juvenile courts involved youth age 15 or younger at the time of referral.
- The proportion of cases involving juveniles age 15 or younger varied by offense: younger juveniles accounted for a smaller proportion of drug and public order cases than of person and property offense cases.
- Age-specific case rates in 2000 were above the rates in 1985 but were below the 1997 peak. On average, age-specific case rates in 2000 were 12% below their corresponding rates in 1997.

Offense profiles of delinquency cases by age group:

Most serious offense	Age 15 or younger	Age 16 or older
2000		
Person	26%	19%
Property	43	38
Drugs	8	17
Public order	23	26
Total	100%	100%
1985		
Person	16%	15%
Property	64	55
Drugs	5	9
Public order	15	20
Total	100%	100%

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

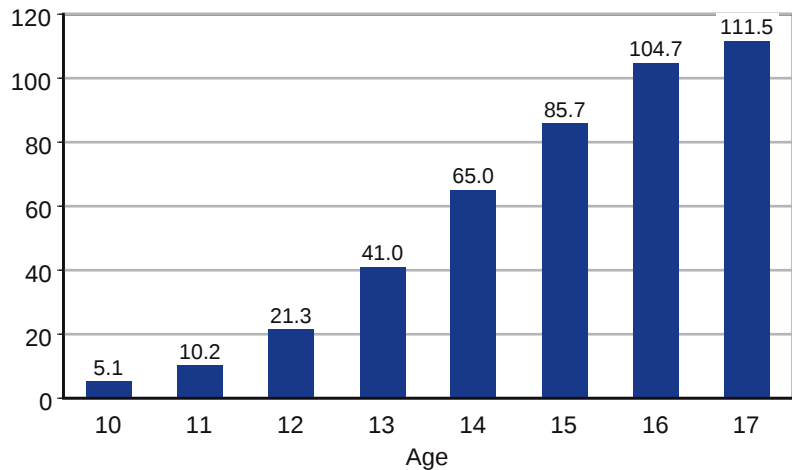
- Compared with the delinquency caseload involving older juveniles, the caseload of youth age 15 or younger in 2000 included larger proportions of person and property offense cases and smaller proportions of drug and public order offense cases.
- Compared with 1985, a greater proportion of the caseloads in 2000 of both older and younger juveniles involved a drug offense.

Age at Referral

- Although comparable numbers of 17-year-olds and 16-year-olds were arrested in 2000, the number of juvenile court cases involving 17-year-olds (276,900) was lower than the number involving 16-year-olds (375,500). The explanation lies primarily in the fact that, in 13 states, 17-year-olds are excluded from the original jurisdiction of the juvenile court. In these states, all 17-year-olds are legally adults and are referred to criminal court rather than to juvenile court. Thus, far fewer 17-year-olds than 16-year-olds are subject to original juvenile court jurisdiction.
- In 2000, the case rate for 16-year-olds was 1.6 times the rate for 14-year-olds, and the rate for 14-year-olds was more than 3 times the rate for 12-year-olds.
- The increase in case rates between age 13 and age 17 was sharpest for drug offenses. The case rate for drug offenses for 17-year-old juveniles was more than 8 times the rate for 13-year-olds.
- For public order offenses, the case rate for 17-year-olds was more than 3 times the rate for 13-year-olds and the property offense case rate for 17-year-olds was more than twice the rate for 13-year-olds.

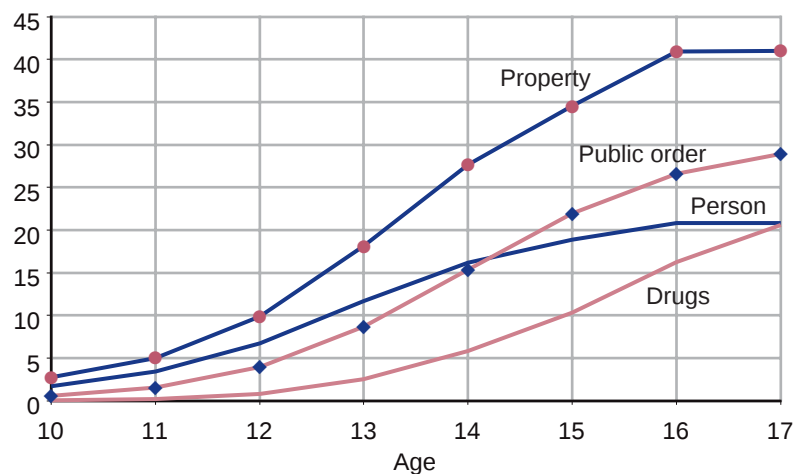
In 2000, delinquency case rates increased with the age of the referred juvenile

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Case rates generally increased with age for all offenses in 2000

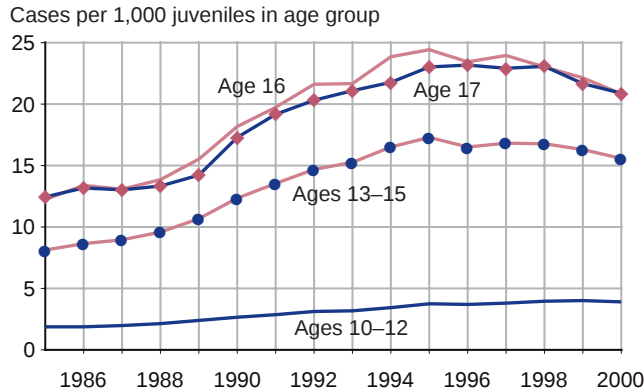
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Age at Referral

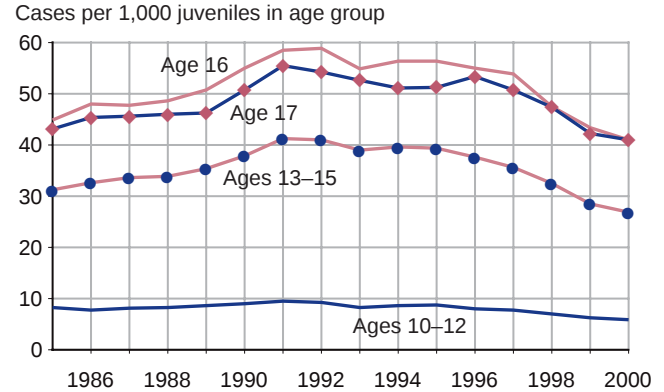
Overall, the increase in delinquency case rates between 1985 and 2000 was less among youth ages 10–12 than among youth in older age groups, but the pattern varied across offenses

Person offense case rates



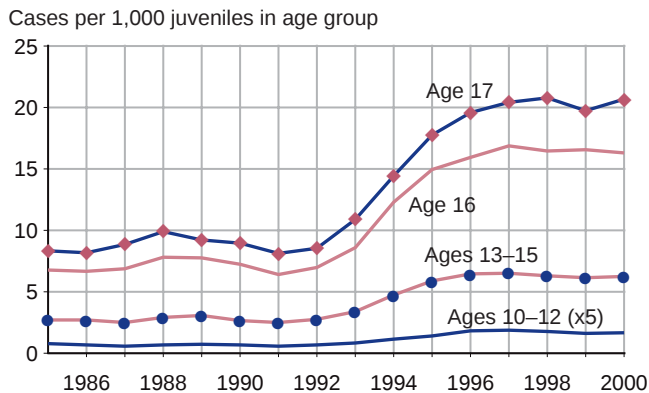
- With the exception of 10–12-year-olds, person offense case rates increased from 1985 into the mid-1990s and then declined through 2000. For youth ages 10–12, case rates increased through 1999.
- Across age groups, case rates were considerably higher in 2000 than in 1985. For example, in 2000, the case rate for juveniles ages 10–12 was 109% above the rate in 1985 and the rate for juveniles ages 13–15 was 92% above the rate in 1985.

Property offense case rates



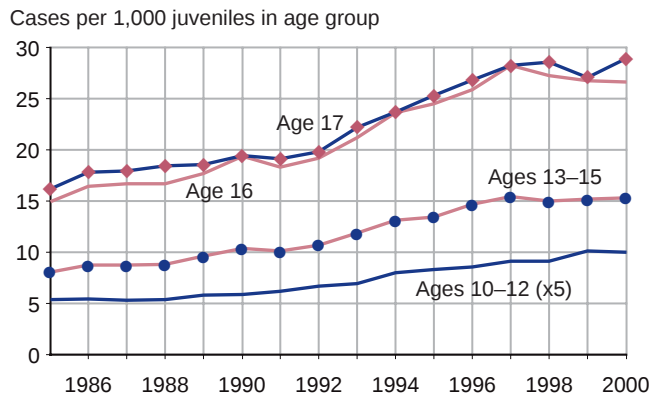
- In contrast to trends for other offenses, property offense case rates peaked in the early 1990s and then generally declined through 2000 for all age groups. Between 1991 and 2000, case rates for each age group fell more than 25%.
- As a result of these declines, property offense case rates were lower in 2000 than in 1985 for each age group.

Drug offense case rates



- Drug offense case rates increased between 1991 and 1997; during this time, case rates more than doubled for each age group. As a result, case rates in 2000 were considerably higher than the rates in 1985 for all age groups.
- Since 1997, however, case rates have declined for all but 17-year-olds.

Public order offense case rates



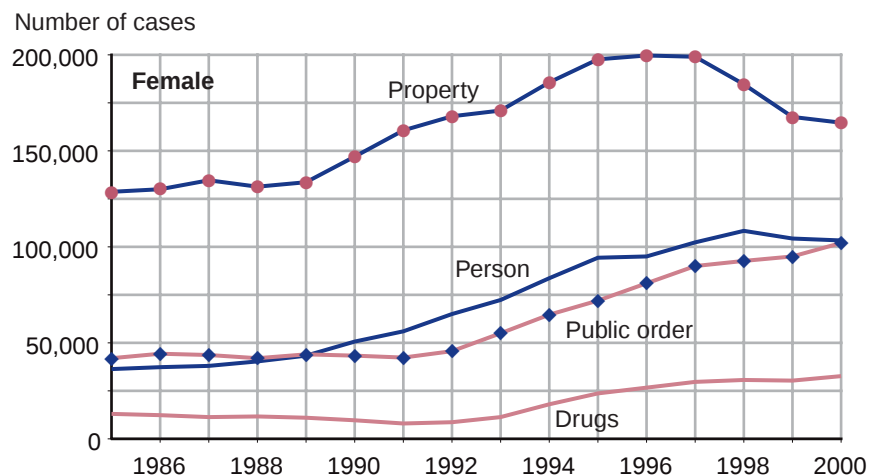
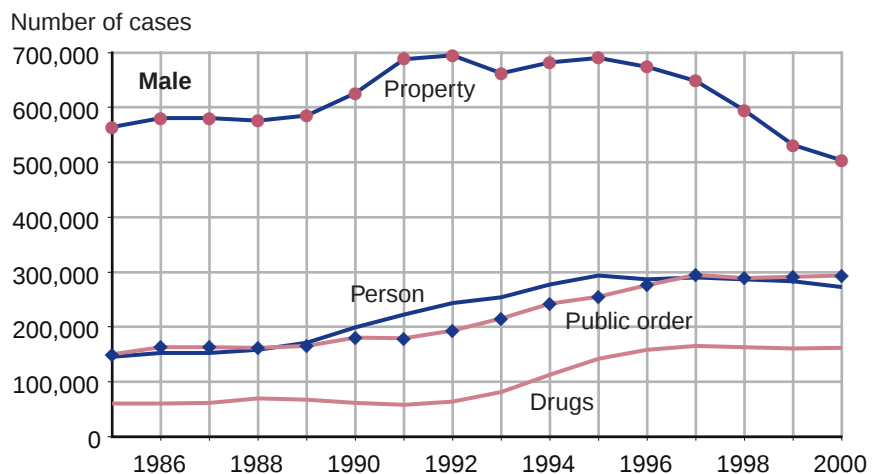
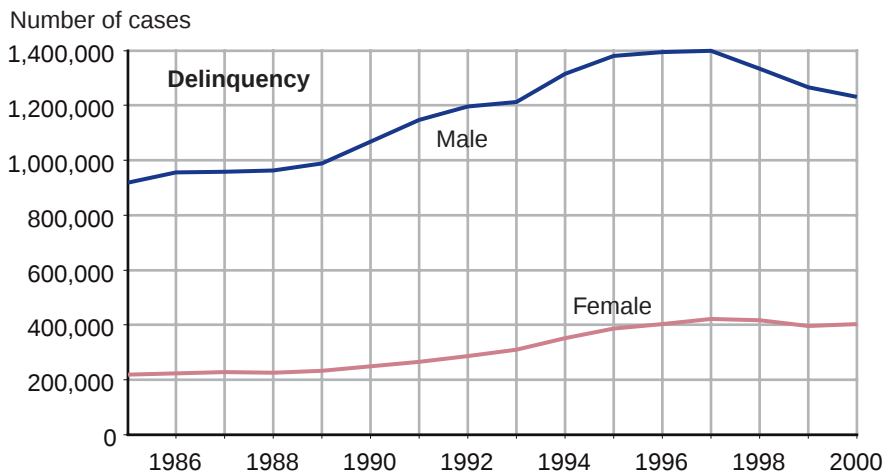
- The public order offense case rates increased steadily between 1985 and 2000 for all age groups—increasing more than 75% for each age group.
- Unlike person and property offenses, case rates for public order offenses have not declined in recent years.

Note: Due to the relatively low volume of cases involving youth ages 10–12 for drug offenses and public order offenses, their case rates are inflated to display the trend over time. The inflation multiplier is noted in parentheses next to the label.

Gender

- The overall female delinquency case-load grew at an average rate of 4% per year between 1985 and 2000, compared with 2% per year for males.
- The relative increase in female cases outpaced the growth for males in three of the four general offense categories between 1985 and 2000: person (185% vs. 88%), property (28% vs. -11%), and public order (144% vs. 96%).
- Only drug offense cases showed a larger increase for males than females between 1985 and 2000 (166% and 152%, respectively).

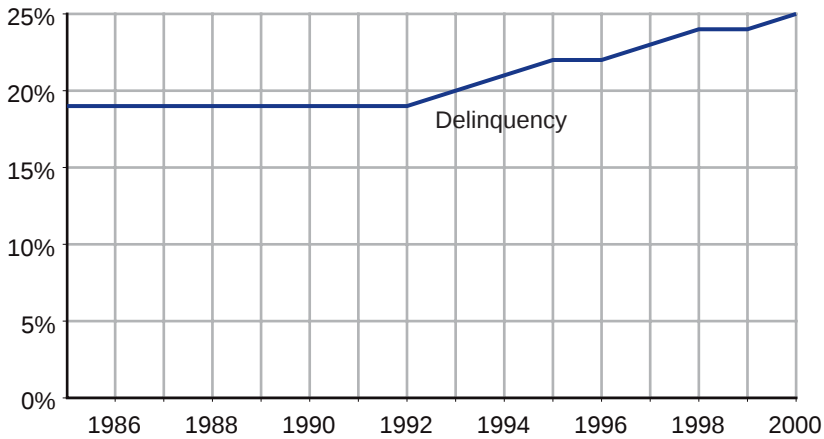
Between 1985 and 2000, the number of delinquency cases involving males increased 34%, while the number of cases involving females increased 83%



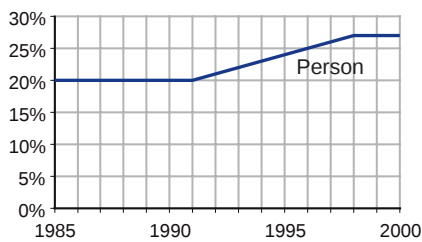
Gender

Most delinquency cases involve males, but the proportion of cases involving females was greater in 2000 than in 1985

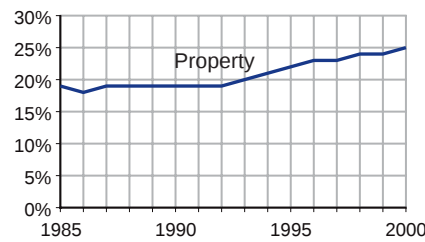
Percent of cases involving females



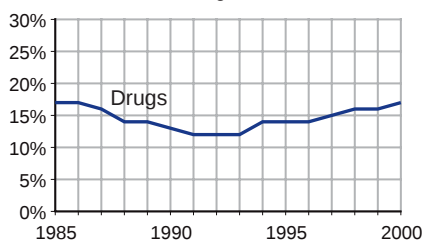
Percent of cases involving females



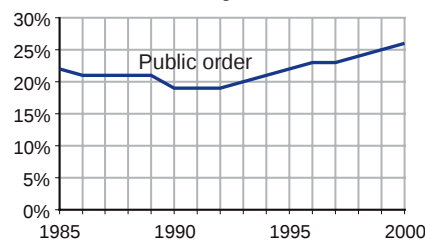
Percent of cases involving females



Percent of cases involving females



Percent of cases involving females



- One-quarter (25%) of all delinquency cases handled in 2000 involved a female juvenile, compared with 19% in 1985.
- The sharpest increase was seen among person offenses. Females accounted for 27% of person offense cases in 2000, compared with 20% in 1985.

Offense profiles of delinquency cases for males and females:

Most serious offense

	Male	Female
2000		
Person	22%	26%
Property	41	41
Drugs	13	8
Public order	24	25
Total	100%	100%

1985

Person	16%	16%
Property	61	59
Drugs	7	6
Public order	16	19
Total	100%	100%

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

- In 2000, the male caseload contained a greater proportion of drug offenses and a smaller proportion of person offenses than the female caseload.
- Compared with the offense profiles in 1985, both male and female delinquency caseloads in 2000 had greater proportions of person, drug, and public order offense cases and smaller proportions of property offense cases.

Gender

- Trends in the overall delinquency case rate followed similar patterns for males and females. For both groups, the case rate increased from 1985 into the mid-1990s. For males, the rate increased 38% to reach a peak in 1995, then fell 17% by 2000. The female rate grew 72% between 1985 and 1997, then dropped 9% through 2000.
- The disparity between male and female delinquency case rates declined between 1985 and 2000. In 1985, the delinquency case rate for males was 4 times greater than the rate for females; by 2000, the male rate was less than 3 times the female rate—78.1 compared with 26.9.
- The largest disparity in offense-specific case rates was for drug offenses. In 2000, the drug offense case rate for males was nearly 5 times higher than the rate for females.

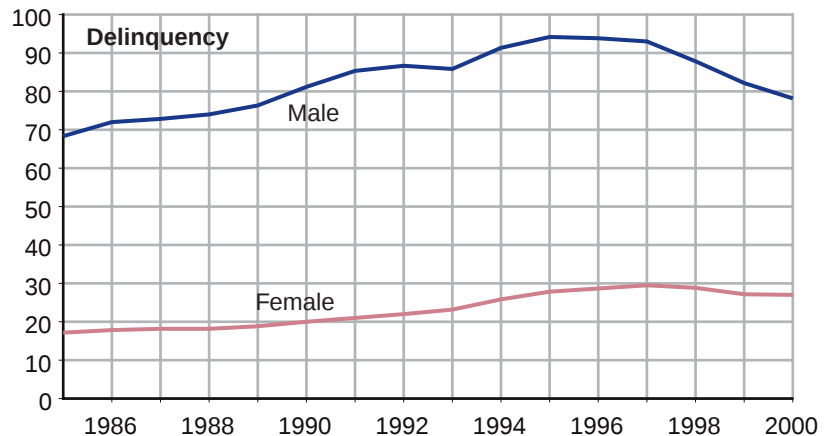
Percent change in case rates by gender, 1985–2000:

Most serious offense	Male	Female
Delinquency	14%	58%
Person	61	145
Property	-24	10
Drugs	127	117
Public order	67	109

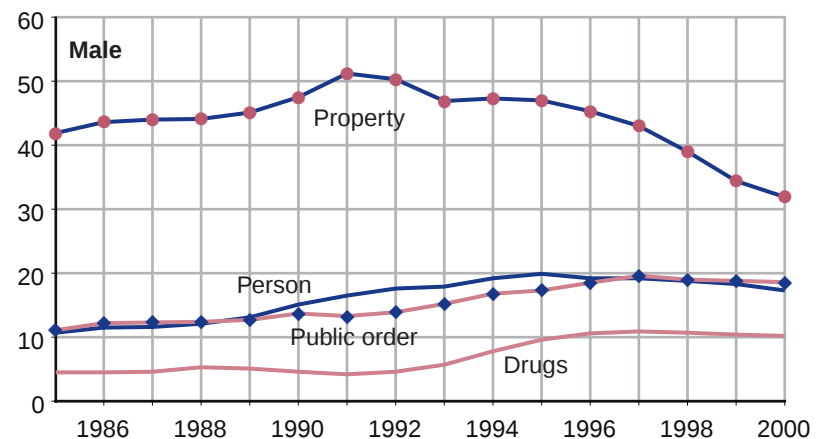
- Between 1985 and 2000, the percent change in case rates was greater for females than for males in each general offense category except drugs.

Although case rates are much lower for females than for males, female case rates have increased more sharply since 1985

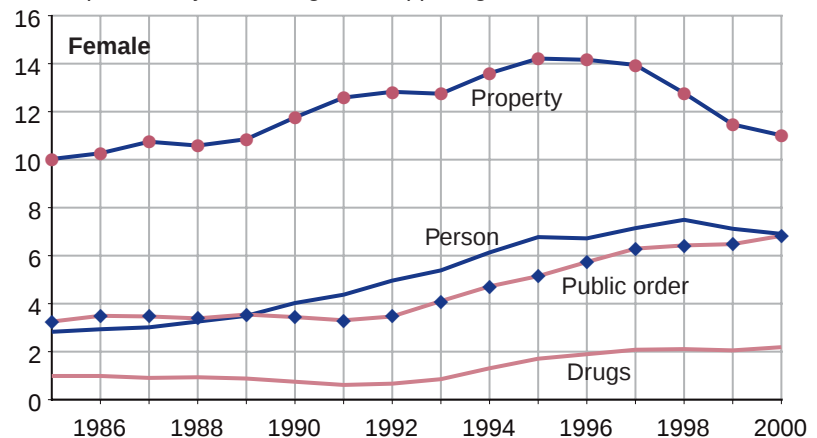
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



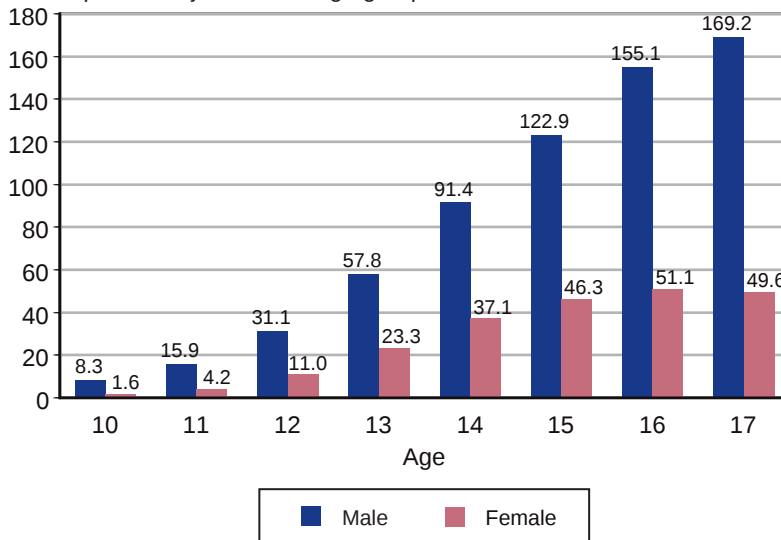
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



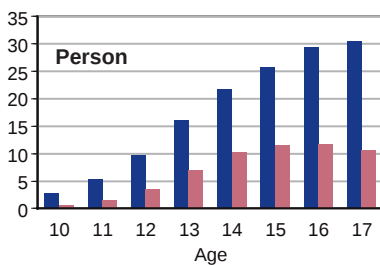
Gender

In 2000, the delinquency case rate for males increased through age 17, while the female case rate peaked at age 16

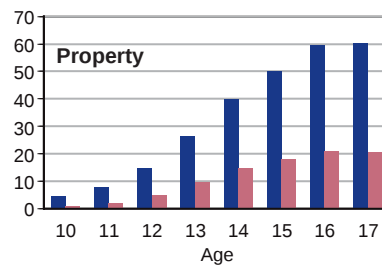
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group, 2000



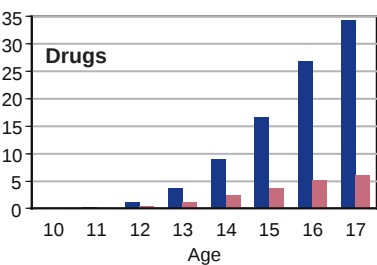
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group, 2000



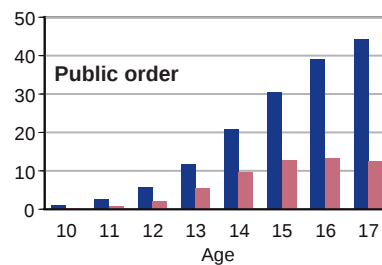
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group, 2000



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group, 2000



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group, 2000



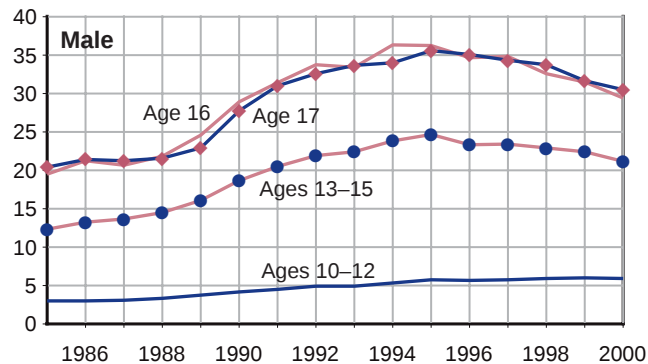
- Although delinquency case rates generally increased with age, the increase was more pronounced for females than for males. On average, the female case rate increased 75% from one age group to the next, compared with a 57% increase in the male case rate.
- The difference between male and female delinquency case rates was greatest for the youngest and oldest age groups. For 13- and 14-year-old youth, the male rate was 2.5 times the female rate, while for 10-year-olds, the male rate was 5 times the female rate and for 17-year-olds the male rate was 3.4 times the female rate.
- Male case rates increased continuously through age 17 in all four delinquency offense categories. For females, only the case rate for drug offenses increased through age 17.
- The most striking age-related increase in rates was for drug offense cases. Drug case rates were highest for 17-year-olds of both sexes. The drug case rate for 17-year-old males was 29 times the rate for 12-year-old males. Among females, the rate for 17-year-olds was 16 times the rate for 12-year-olds.

Gender

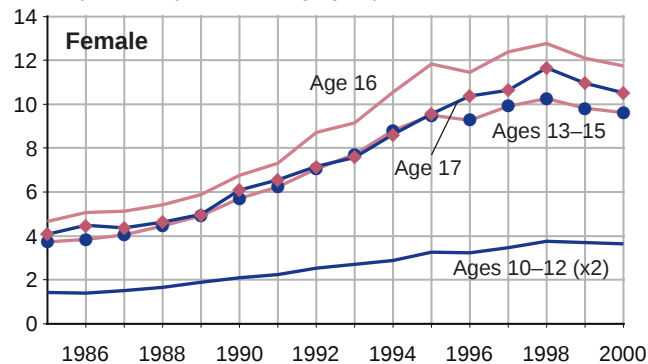
Across age, offense, and year, case rates for males were much higher than the rates for females

Person offense case rates

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



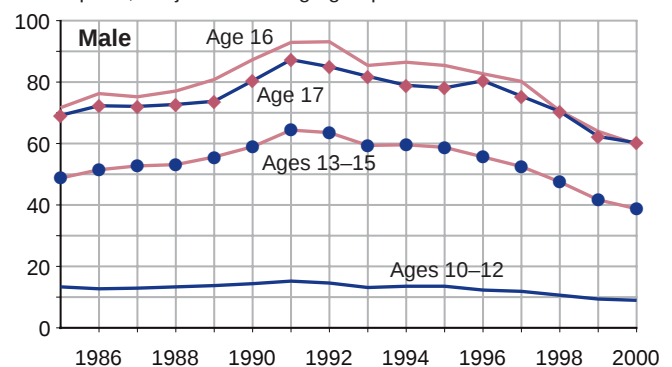
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



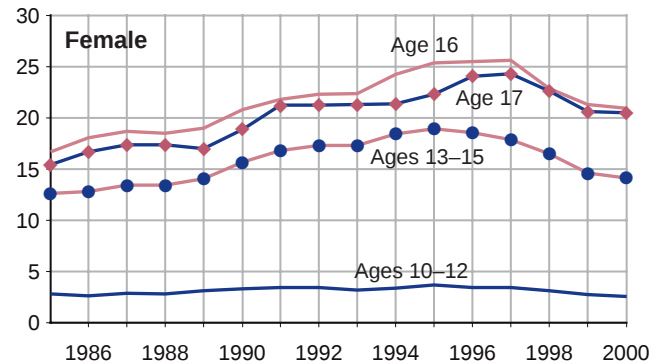
- For males, person offense case rates increased for all age groups between 1985 and 2000. The rate for youth ages 10–12 doubled during this period, while the rate for youth ages 13–15 increased 73%, and the rates for youth age 16 and youth age 17 each grew about 50%.
- Age-specific trends for females followed a similar pattern, but the increases were much greater for females than for males. For example, person offense case rates for females increased more than 150% for each age group between 1985 and 2000.

Property offense case rates

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



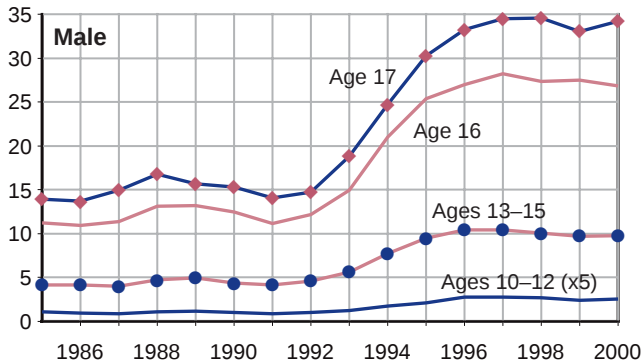
- For all age groups, property offense case rates for males increased between 1985 and 1991 and then declined through 2000. As a result, age-specific property offense case rates in 2000 were at their lowest levels since 1985.
- For females, property offense case rates for youth ages 10–12 and youth ages 13–15 reached a peak in 1995 and rates for the oldest youth peaked in 1997. Following their respective peaks, rates for all age groups dropped steadily through 2000.
- With the exception of youth ages 10–12, age-specific property offense case rates for females were higher in 2000 than in 1985.

Note: Due to the relatively low volume of cases involving female youth ages 10–12 for person offenses, their case rates are inflated to display the trend over time. The inflation multiplier is noted in parentheses next to the label.

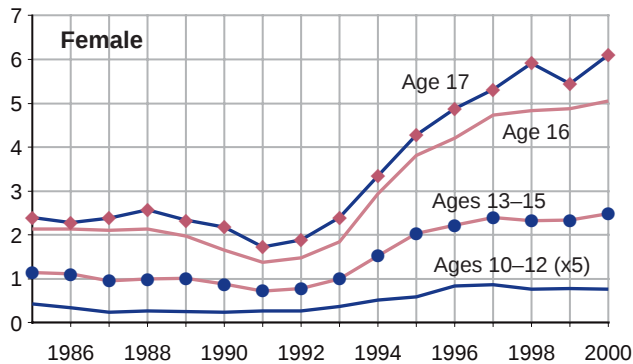
Gender

Drug offense case rates

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



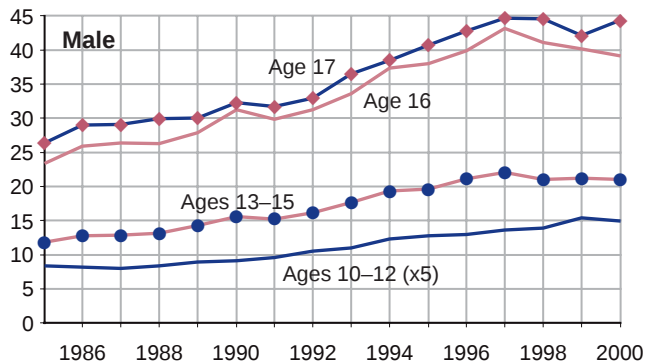
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



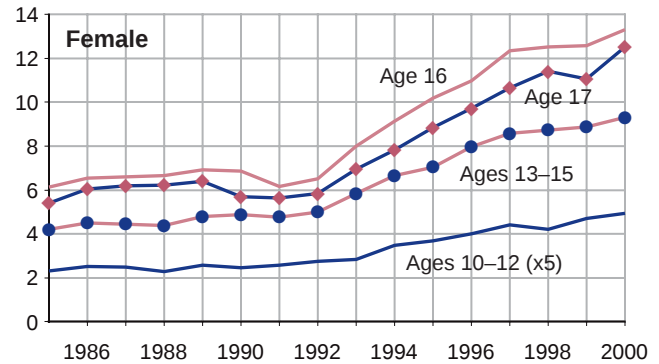
- With the exception of youth ages 10–12, female drug offense case rates increased more than 240% for each age group between 1991 and 2000.
- Age-specific drug offense case rates for males followed a similar pattern, but the increases were much less for males than for females. For males, drug offense case rates increased more than 150% for each age group between 1991 and 2000.

Public order offense case rates

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



- Across age groups, male public order case rates increased more than 65% between 1985 and 2000.
- After a period of stability between 1985 and 1991, female public order case rates increased steadily for all age groups between 1991 and 2000. During this period, female public order offense case rates increased more than 90% for each age group.

Note: Due to the relatively low volume of cases involving male and female youth ages 10–12 for drug offenses and public order offenses, their case rates are inflated to display the trends over time. The inflation multiplier is noted in parentheses next to the label.

Race

Percent change in number of cases by race, 1985–2000:

Most serious offense	White ⁴	Black	Other races
Delinquency	36%	61%	93%
Person	120	85	165
Property	–9	10	50
Drugs	149	231	145
Public order	88	165	179

- Trends in the volume of cases differed somewhat across racial groups. For black juveniles and white juveniles, drug offense cases showed the largest percent increase between 1985 and 2000 (231% and 149%, respectively); for youth of other races, public order cases showed the largest percent increase (179%).

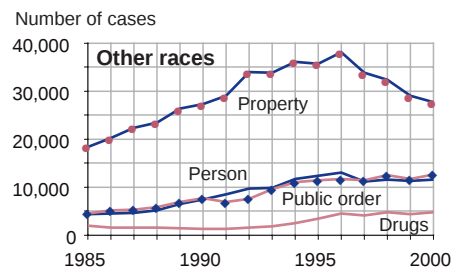
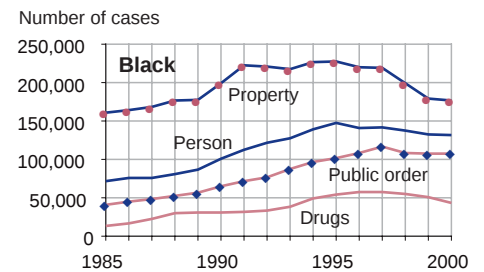
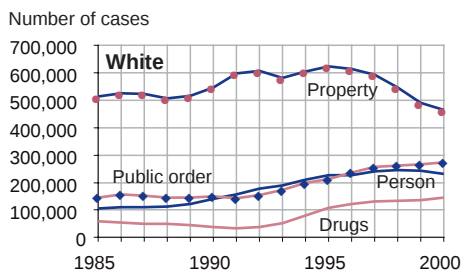
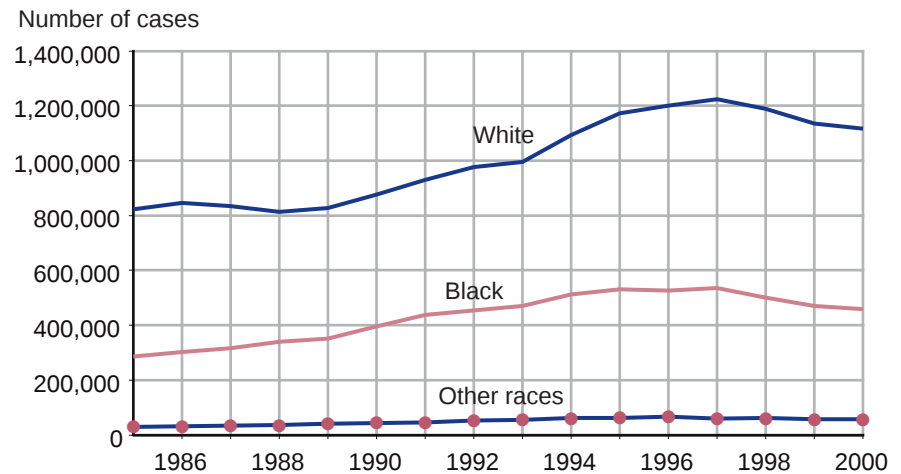
Offense profile of delinquency cases by race:

Most serious offense	White	Black	Other races
2000			
Person	21%	29%	20%
Property	42	38	49
Drugs	13	9	8
Public order	25	23	22
Total	100%	100%	100%
1985			
Person	13%	25%	15%
Property	62	56	63
Drugs	7	5	7
Public order	18	14	16
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

- For all racial groups, a property offense was the most common charge involved in delinquency cases disposed in both 1985 and 2000.

The number of cases involving white youth increased 36% between 1985 and 2000, while cases involving black youth increased 61% and those involving youth of other races increased 93%

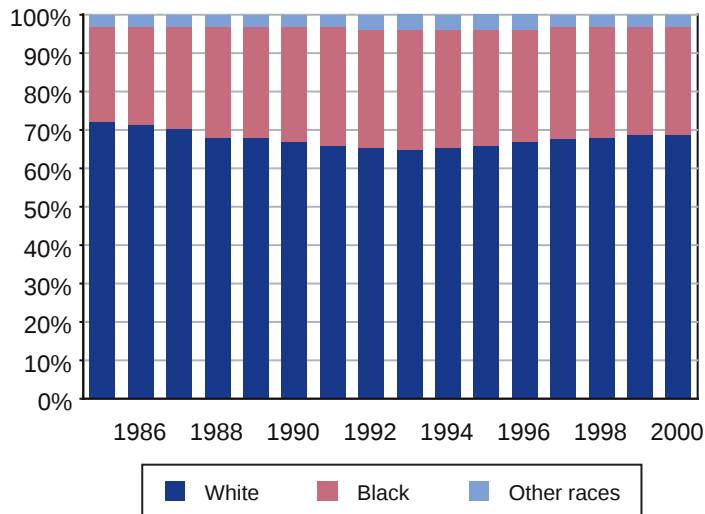


⁴ Throughout this Report, juveniles of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race; however, most are included in the white racial category.

Race

More than two-thirds of all delinquency cases handled in 2000 involved white youth

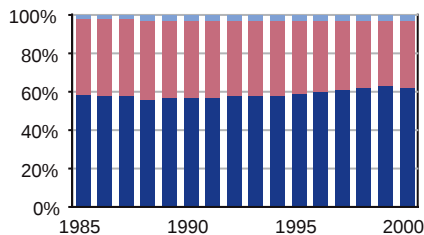
Proportion of delinquency cases



- Although white youth represent the largest share of the delinquency case-load, their relative contribution declined between 1985 and 2000, from 72% to 68%.
- In contrast, the proportion of delinquency cases involving black youth increased during this time period, from 23% to 26%.
- In all offense categories, youth of other races made up less than 5% of all cases processed; this was true for each year between 1985 and 2000.

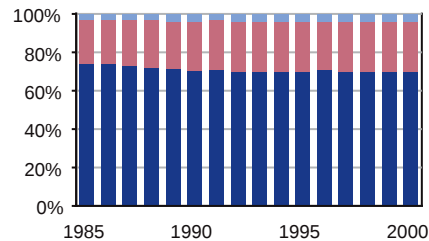
Person offense cases

Proportion of cases



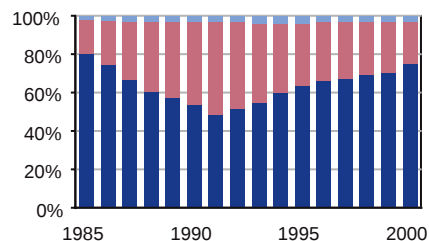
Property offense cases

Proportion of cases



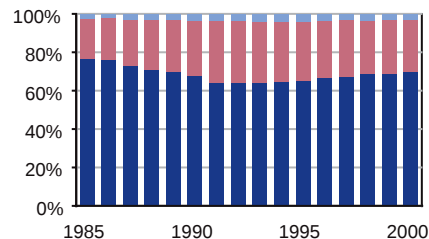
Drug offense cases

Proportion of cases



Public order offense cases

Proportion of cases

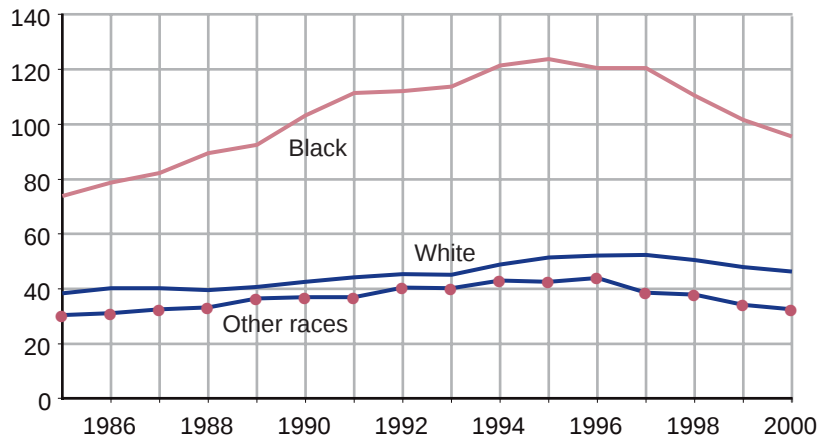


Race

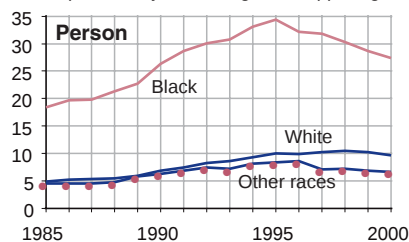
- The total delinquency case rate for black juveniles in 2000 (95.6) was more than twice the rate for white juveniles (46.3) and nearly 3 times the rate for youth of other races (32.5).
- The delinquency case rate for youth of other races reached a peak in 1996 and then declined 26% by 2000. For black juveniles, the case rate peaked in 1995 and then fell 23% by 2000, while the rate for white juveniles in 2000 was down 12% from its 1997 peak.
- Between 1985 and 2000, the person case rate increased more for white youth (96%) than for black youth (49%) or youth of other races (46%).
- In 2000, the person offense case rate for black juveniles was nearly 3 times the rate for white juveniles and more than 4 times the rate for youth of other races.
- For all racial groups, property offense case rates have declined since the early 1990s. Between 1991 and 2000, the rate for black juveniles fell 35%, and the rates for both white juveniles and youth of other races declined 32%. As a result, the rates in 2000 were lower than in 1985 for each racial group.
- The drug offense case rate for black juveniles increased sharply from 1985 to 1988, leveled off, then increased again to reach a peak in 1996—291% above the rate in 1985. The rate fell between 1996 and 2000, returning to its level of the early 1990s.
- The increase in the public order case rates between 1985 and 2000 was greater for black juveniles (113%) than for white juveniles (67%) or juveniles of other races (54%).

For each racial group, delinquency case rates increased from 1985 to the mid-1990s and then declined through 2000

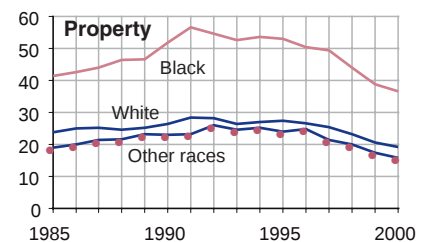
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



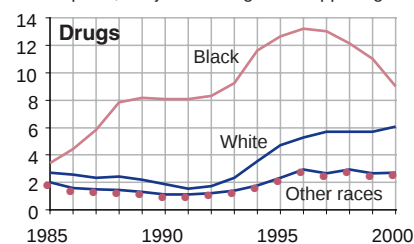
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



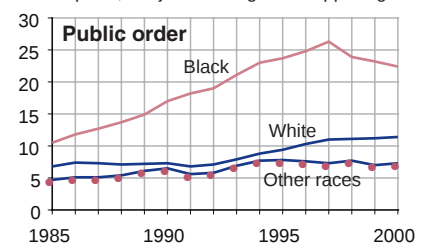
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



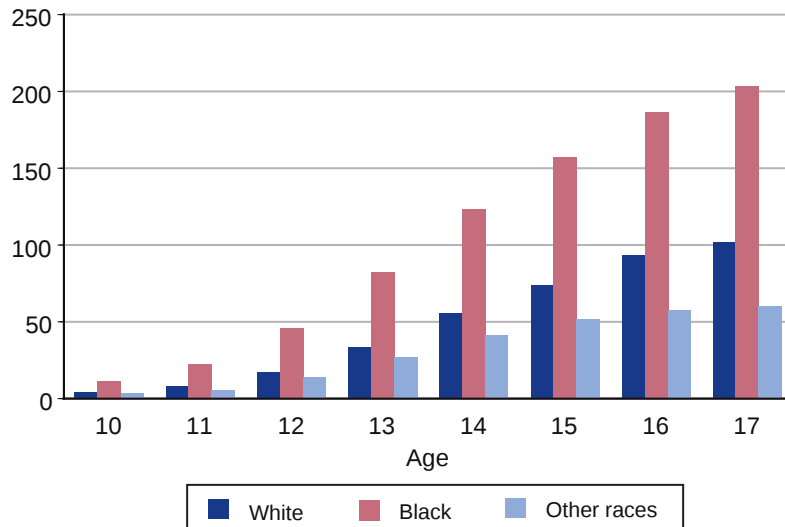
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Race

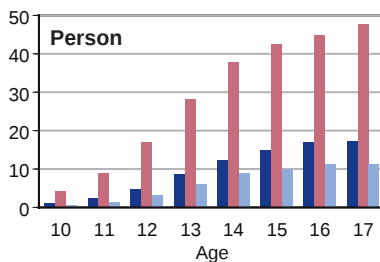
Age-specific case rates for juveniles increased with age for all racial groups in 2000

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group, 2000

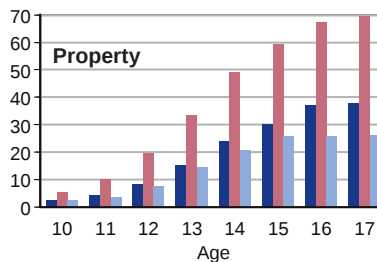


- Within each age group, the delinquency case rate for black juveniles was more than twice the rate for white juveniles and more than 3 times the rate for youth of other races.
- Across racial groups, delinquency case rates increased sharply from age 10 to age 13. The case rate for 13-year-olds was about 8 times the rate for 10-year-olds for each racial group.
- On average, age-specific person offense rates for black juveniles were more than 3 times the rates for white juveniles and nearly 5 times the rates for youth of other races.
- Within each racial group, the person offense case rate for 16-year-olds was nearly twice the rate for 13-year-olds.
- Across racial groups, age-specific case rates for property offenses were higher than the rates for other offense categories.
- On average, property offense case rates for black juveniles at each age were more than twice the rates for white juveniles or youth of other races.
- Age-specific drug offense case rates were similar for white juveniles and black juveniles through age 13. After age 13, the racial disparity in drug offense case rates increased so that by age 17 the black drug offense case rate was almost double the white rate and about 6 times the rate of other races.
- Within each age group, the case rate for public order offenses involving black youth was more than twice the rate for white youth and more than 3 times the rate for youth of other races.

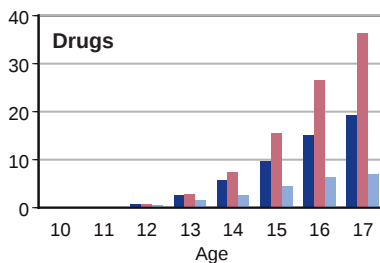
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group, 2000



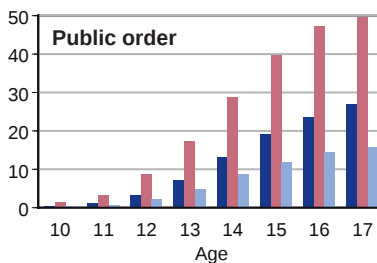
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group, 2000



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group, 2000



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group, 2000

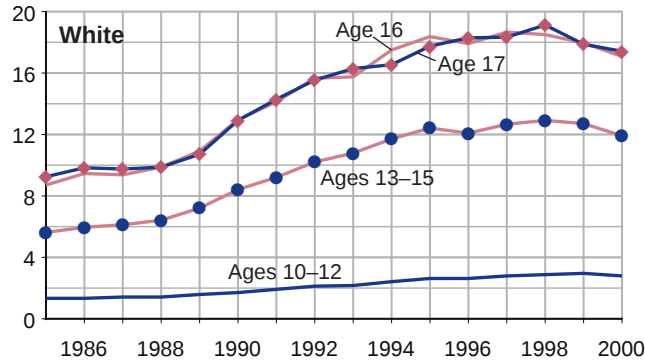


Race

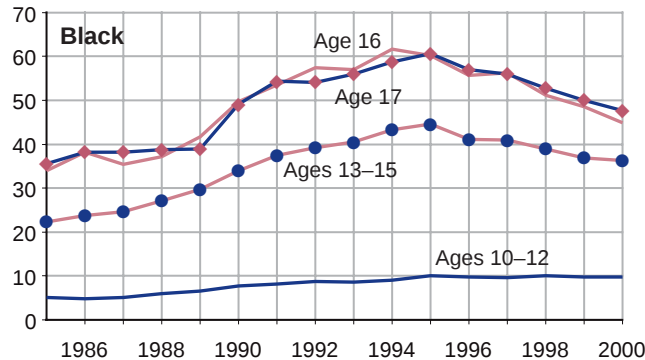
While age-related increases in delinquency case rates occurred for each racial group within all offense categories, there were variations across the 12 offense-race combinations

Person offense case rates

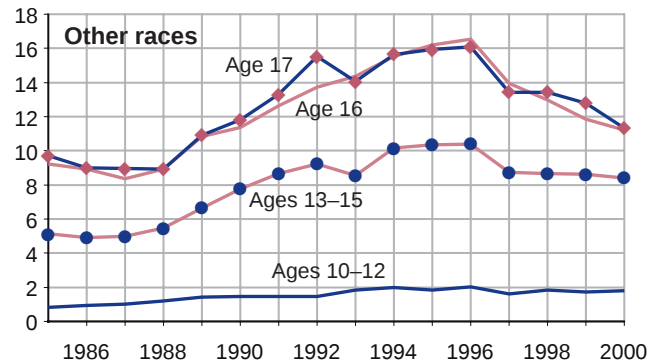
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



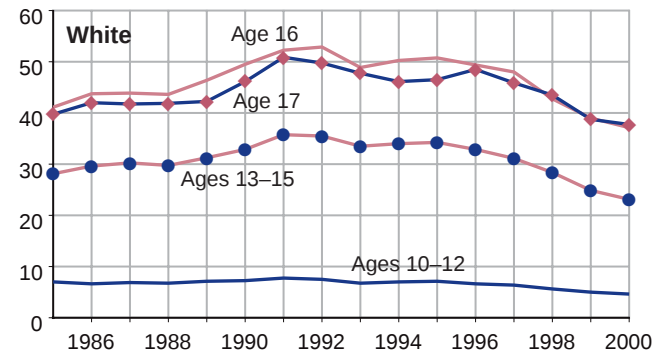
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



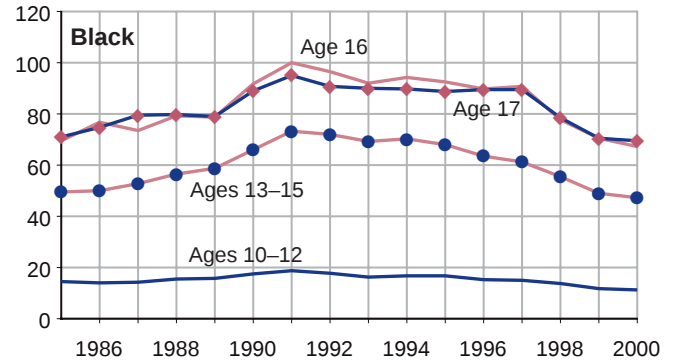
- Across age groups, person offense case rates increased more for white youth between 1985 and 2000 than for black youth or youth of other races.

Property offense case rates

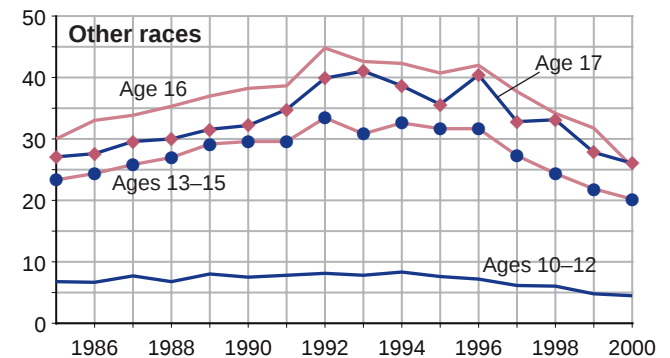
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group

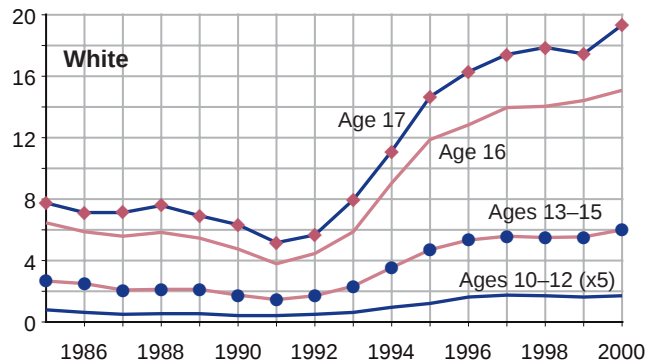


- Age-specific property offense case rates declined for all races during the 1990s, with most of the decline occurring between 1996 and 2000.

Race

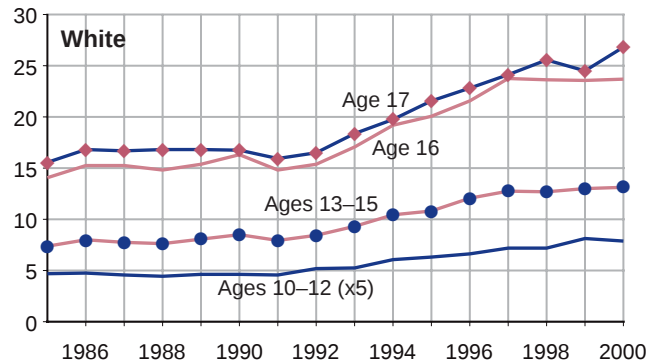
Drug offense case rates

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group

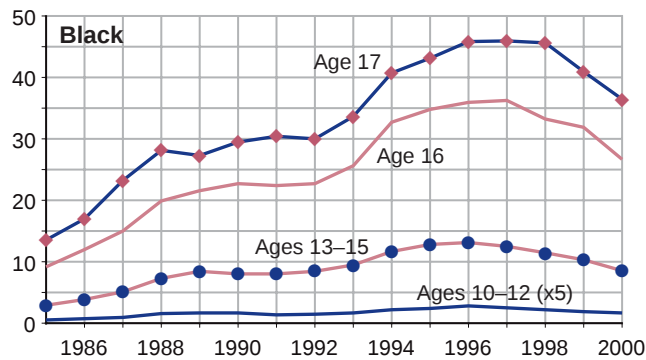


Public order offense case rates

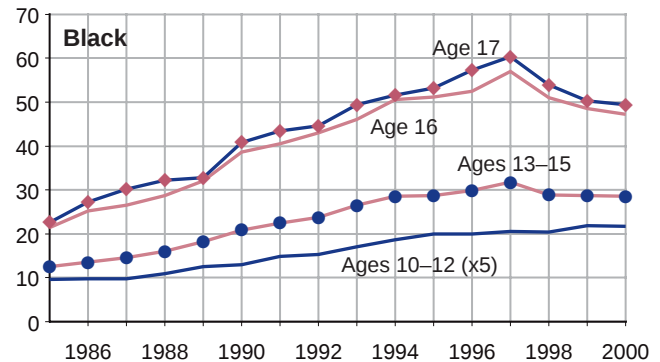
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



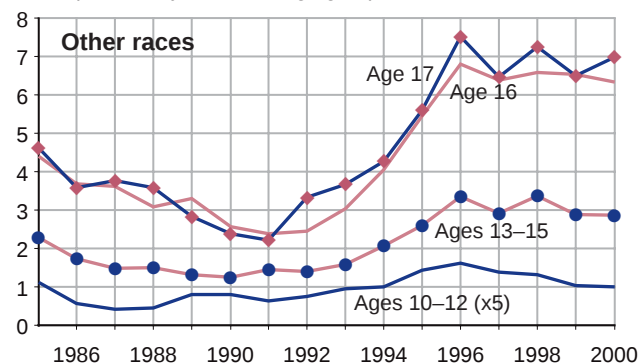
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



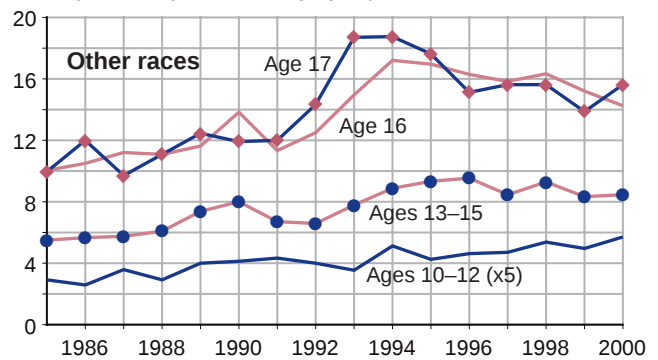
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



- Drug offense case rates for all races increased for all age groups from 1991 into the late 1990s. Rates for white youth continued to increase through 2000, while rates for youth of other races leveled off and rates for black youth decreased.

- Across age groups, public order case rates for black youth more than doubled between 1985 and 2000. By way of comparison, the rate for white youth increased more than 65% for each age group during the same period.

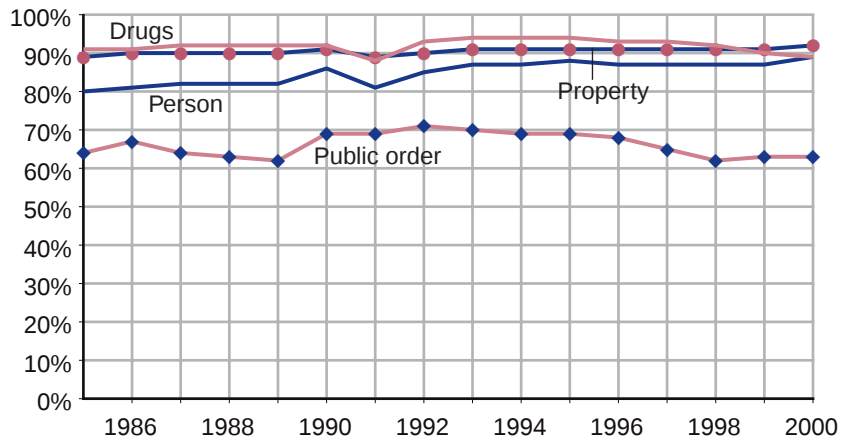
Note: Due to the relatively low volume of cases involving youth of all races ages 10-12 for drug offenses and public order offenses, their case rates are inflated to display the trends over time. The inflation multiplier is noted in parentheses next to the label.

Source of Referral

- Delinquency cases can be referred to court intake by a number of sources, including law enforcement agencies, social service agencies, schools, parents, probation officers, and victims.
- Law enforcement agencies are traditionally the source of most delinquency referrals. In 2000, for example, 84% of delinquency cases were referred by law enforcement.
- There is some variation across the four major offense categories in the proportion of cases referred by law enforcement.
- In 2000, law enforcement agencies referred 89% of drug law violation cases, 92% of property cases, and 89% of person offense cases.
- Law enforcement agencies referred a smaller proportion of public order offense cases (63%), perhaps because this offense category contains probation violations and contempt-of-court cases, which are referred most often by court personnel.

Most delinquency cases are referred to court by law enforcement agencies

Percent of cases referred by law enforcement



Data Table

	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	83%	80%	89%	91%	64%
1986	84	81	90	91	67
1987	84	82	90	92	64
1988	84	82	90	92	63
1989	84	82	90	92	62
1990	86	86	91	92	69
1991	84	81	89	88	69
1992	86	85	90	93	71
1993	87	87	91	94	70
1994	86	87	91	94	69
1995	87	88	91	94	69
1996	86	87	91	93	68
1997	85	87	91	93	65
1998	84	87	91	92	62
1999	84	87	91	90	63
2000	84	89	92	89	63

Chapter 3

National Estimates of Delinquency Case Processing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This chapter describes case processing by offense and by demographics (age, gender, and race) of the juveniles involved, focusing on cases disposed in 2000 and examining trends from 1985 through 2000.

Detention

- The number of delinquency cases involving detention increased 41% between 1985 and 2000, from 234,600 to 329,800. The largest relative increase was for drug offense cases (139%), followed by person cases (100%), and public order cases (78%). In contrast, the number of detained property offense cases declined 10% during this period.
- Despite the decline in the number of detained property cases, these cases still accounted for the largest volume of cases involving detention.
- Despite the growth in the volume of delinquency cases involving detention, the proportion of cases detained was about the same in 2000 as in 1985 (20% vs. 21%).
- For person, property, and public order offense cases, the proportion of cases involving detention changed very little between 1985 and 2000—varying 6 to 9 percentage points, with 1990 being the peak year.
- The use of detention for drug offense cases reached a peak in 1990 when 38% of such cases were detained prior to disposition.

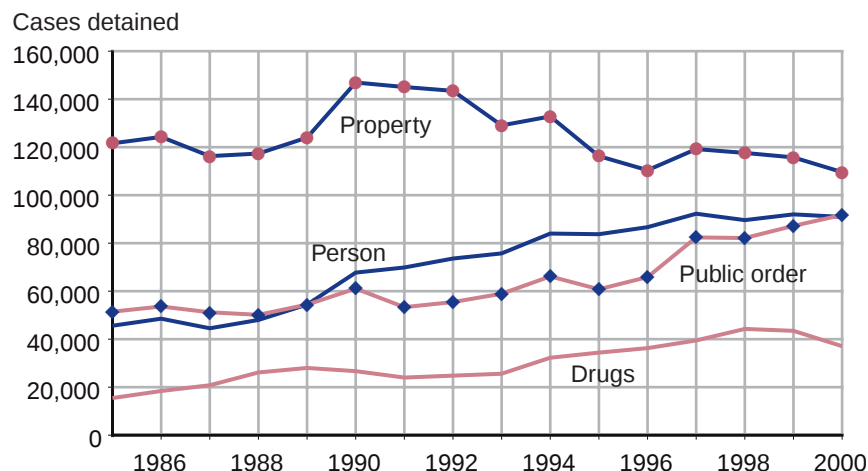
Offense profile of detained delinquency cases:

Most serious offense	1985	2000
Person	19%	28%
Property	52	33
Drugs	7	11
Public order	22	28
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	234,600	329,800

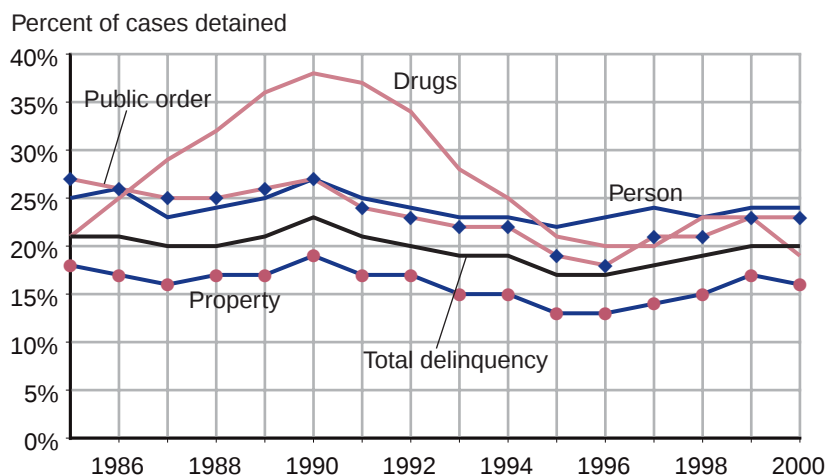
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Compared with 1985, the 2000 detention caseload contained greater proportions of person, drug, and public order offense cases and a smaller proportion of property offense cases.

The number of drug offense and person offense cases involving detention more than doubled between 1985 and 2000



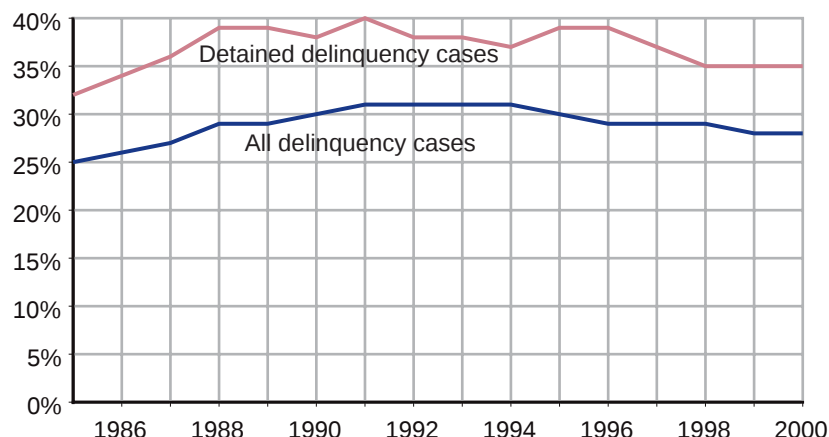
In 2000, juveniles were detained between referral and disposition in 20% of all delinquency cases processed



Detention

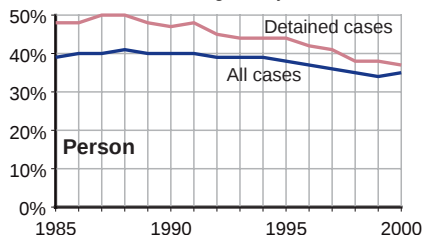
Black youth were overrepresented in the detention caseload compared with their proportions in the overall delinquency caseload

Percent of cases involving black juveniles

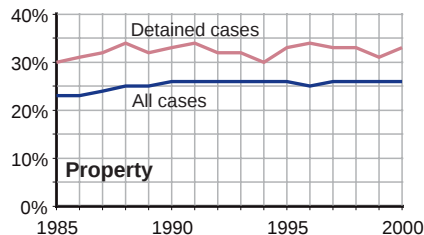


- Although black youth were involved in 28% of all delinquency cases processed in 2000, they were involved in 35% of detained cases.
- This overrepresentation was greatest for drug offense cases: blacks accounted for 22% of all drug cases processed but 37% of drug cases detained.
- The proportion of detained delinquency cases involving black youth has changed little between the late 1980s and 2000.
- In all offense categories, youth of other races made up less than 5% of all cases processed and of those involving detention.

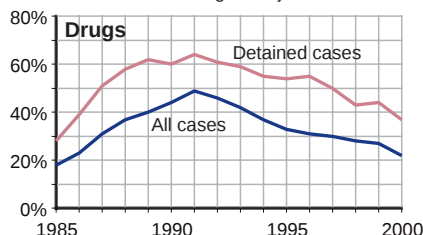
Percent of cases involving black juveniles



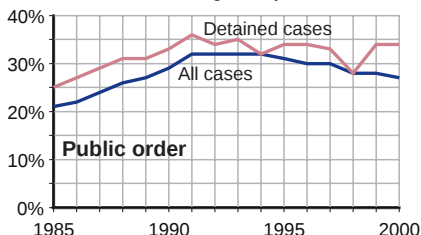
Percent of cases involving black juveniles



Percent of cases involving black juveniles



Percent of cases involving black juveniles



Detention

Age

- In each year from 1985 through 2000, delinquency cases involving youth age 16 or older were more likely to be detained than were cases involving youth age 15 or younger. This same pattern held for person and property offense cases.
- For both age groups, drug offense cases were more likely to involve detention than were other offense cases between 1987 and 1992. By 2000, however, person offense and public order offense cases were more likely to involve detention than were drug offense cases.

Gender

- Delinquency cases involving males were more likely to involve detention than were cases involving females during each year from 1985 through 2000. With few exceptions, this pattern was true across the four general offense categories.

Across offense categories, detention was more likely in cases involving older youth than younger youth, males than females, and black juveniles than white juveniles

Percentage of delinquency cases detained by age group:

Year	15 or younger					16 or older				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	19%	23%	16%	20%	28%	23%	28%	21%	22%	26%
1986	19	24	16	24	27	23	28	20	26	24
1987	18	22	15	29	26	22	26	19	29	24
1988	19	23	15	34	26	22	27	19	32	23
1989	20	24	16	37	27	24	28	19	36	25
1990	22	26	18	39	28	25	30	21	37	26
1991	20	24	16	39	25	22	28	19	36	23
1992	19	22	16	36	24	22	27	18	33	22
1993	18	21	15	29	22	21	27	17	27	22
1994	18	21	14	25	22	21	27	17	24	21
1995	16	20	12	21	18	18	25	15	20	19
1996	16	21	12	20	18	18	26	14	20	19
1997	17	22	13	19	21	20	27	16	21	22
1998	17	21	14	21	20	21	26	17	24	23
1999	19	22	15	21	22	22	28	19	24	23
2000	19	22	15	17	22	22	28	18	21	25

Percentage of delinquency cases detained by gender:

Year	Male					Female				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	21%	27%	19%	22%	26%	17%	18%	13%	19%	29%
1986	22	27	19	26	26	17	19	13	21	27
1987	21	25	17	30	25	16	17	11	23	25
1988	21	26	18	33	25	16	18	12	26	25
1989	22	27	18	38	26	17	19	12	28	25
1990	24	29	20	39	28	18	20	14	28	26
1991	22	27	18	38	25	15	18	12	27	21
1992	21	26	18	35	23	15	17	12	26	23
1993	20	25	17	29	23	14	17	11	22	19
1994	20	25	17	26	23	14	17	11	18	18
1995	18	23	15	22	20	12	17	8	16	15
1996	18	24	14	21	19	12	19	8	13	16
1997	20	25	16	21	22	14	19	9	16	19
1998	20	24	17	24	22	15	18	10	20	18
1999	22	25	18	23	23	17	20	12	20	20
2000	21	26	18	20	24	17	20	12	15	22

Detention

Percentage of delinquency cases detained by race:

Year	White					Black				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	18%	21%	16%	18%	25%	26%	30%	23%	33%	31%
1986	18	21	15	20	24	28	31	24	43	32
1987	17	19	14	20	23	27	29	22	48	30
1988	17	20	14	21	23	28	30	23	51	30
1989	18	22	15	23	24	29	30	23	56	30
1990	20	24	17	27	26	29	31	24	52	31
1991	18	22	15	25	23	27	30	22	49	27
1992	18	21	15	25	23	25	27	21	45	24
1993	17	21	14	20	21	24	26	19	39	24
1994	17	21	14	18	21	23	26	18	36	22
1995	14	19	12	14	17	22	25	17	34	20
1996	14	20	11	13	17	22	26	17	34	21
1997	16	21	12	14	20	23	27	18	34	23
1998	17	21	13	18	21	23	25	20	34	21
1999	18	22	15	17	20	25	26	20	38	28
2000	18	23	15	15	21	25	25	21	32	29

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

Race

- Each year between 1985 and 2000, the use of detention was more likely for delinquency cases involving black youth than for cases involving white youth or youth of other races.
- Regardless of offense, cases involving black youth were more likely to be detained than cases involving white youth in each year between 1985 and 2000, except for public order in 1998.
- For white youth and youth of other races, person offense cases were more likely to involve detention than were other offense cases in 2000.
- With few exceptions, property offense cases were least likely to involve detention within each race group between 1985 and 2000.

Intake Decision

- The overall delinquency caseload increased 43% between 1985 and 2000, while the number of nonpetitioned delinquency cases increased just 12%. This means that over the period from 1985 to 2000, the likelihood that a delinquency case would be handled informally declined.
- Since 1992, petitioned cases have outnumbered nonpetitioned cases. In 2000, there were 36% more petitioned than nonpetitioned delinquency cases.
- The number of petitioned drug offense cases increased 275% between 1985 and 2000—more than any other offense category.
- Unlike the trends for other offense categories, the number of formally handled property offense cases peaked in 1996 and then declined through 2000.

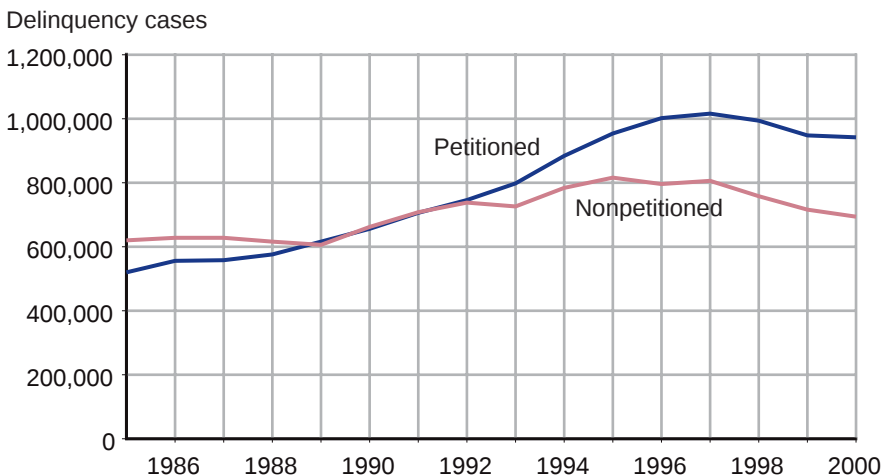
Offense profile of delinquency cases, 2000:

Most serious offense	Nonpetitioned	Petitioned
Person	21%	24%
Property	44	39
Drugs	11	13
Public order	23	25
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	693,000	940,300

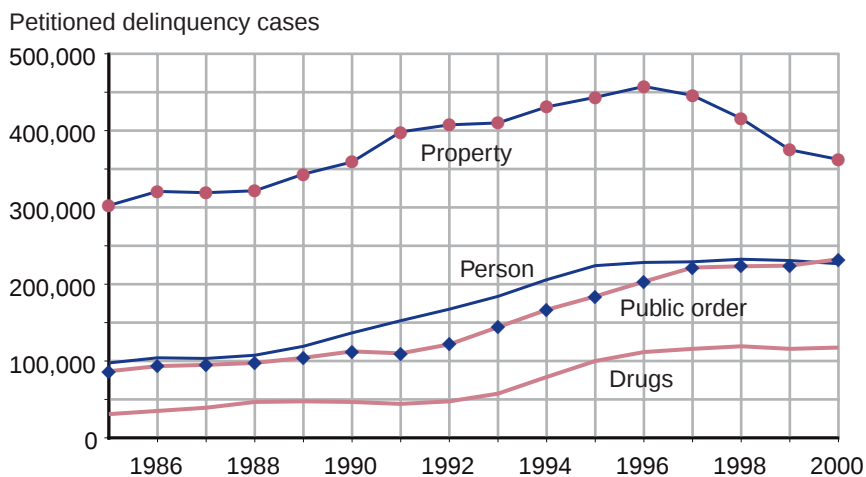
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Compared with nonpetitioned cases, petitioned cases in 2000 involved higher proportions of person, drug, and public order offenses and a lower proportion of property offenses.

The number of petitioned delinquency cases increased 81% between 1985 and 2000



Between 1985 and 2000, the petitioned caseload increased for all offense categories



Intake Decision

In 2000, juvenile courts petitioned nearly 6 in 10 delinquency cases

Most serious offense	Number of petitioned cases	Petitioned cases as a percent of all cases
Total Delinquency	940,300	58%
Person offenses	227,000	60
Criminal homicide	1,400	82
Forcible rape	3,700	78
Robbery	19,300	86
Aggravated assault	36,700	72
Simple assault	139,200	54
Other violent sex offenses	9,800	78
Other person offenses	16,900	62
Property offenses	363,000	54
Burglary	84,200	78
Larceny-theft	129,700	43
Motor vehicle theft	29,400	77
Arson	5,300	64
Vandalism	54,900	51
Trespassing	22,700	46
Stolen property offenses	17,600	70
Other property offenses	19,200	67
Drug law violations	117,800	61
Public order offenses	232,600	59
Obstruction of justice	127,100	71
Disorderly conduct	36,200	40
Weapons offenses	22,600	60
Liquor law violations	8,900	33
Nonviolent sex offenses	7,900	53
Other public order offenses	29,900	65
Violent Crime Index*	61,000	76
Property Crime Index**	248,500	54

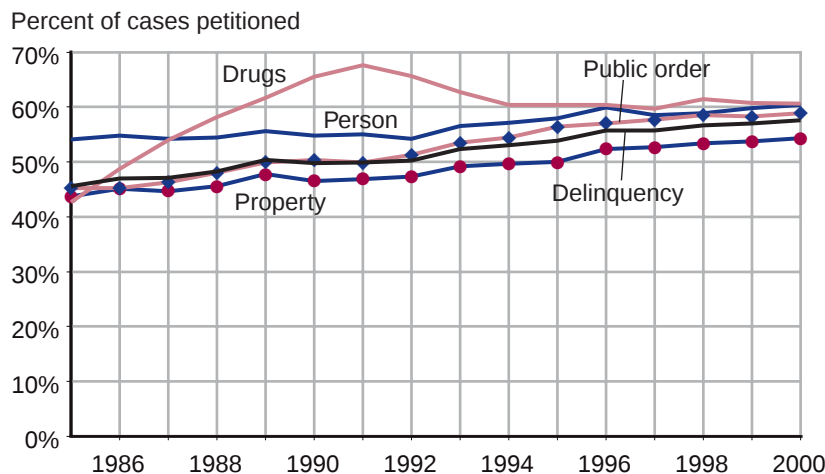
* Includes criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

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

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

- Analysis of referral offenses showed that the likelihood of formal handling was greater for more serious offenses within the same general offense category. In 2000, for example, 72% of aggravated assault cases were handled formally, compared with 54% of simple assault cases. Similarly, more than three-quarters of burglary and motor vehicle theft cases were handled formally by juvenile courts, compared with 43% of larceny-theft and 51% of vandalism cases.
- Between 1985 and 2000, the use of formal processing increased for all four general offense categories—increasing more for drug offense cases than for any of the other general offense categories. The likelihood of formal processing increased 18 percentage points for drug offense cases (from 43% to 61%), compared with a 6-percentage point increase for person offense cases (from 54% to 60%).
- In each year between 1988 and 2000, drug offense cases were more likely than other offense cases to be handled formally.

Between 1985 and 2000, the use of formal processing increased for all four general offense categories



Intake Decision

Age

- In each year between 1985 and 2000, delinquency cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving younger juveniles.
- In 2000, 55% of delinquency cases involving youth age 15 or younger were petitioned, compared with 61% of cases involving older youth.
- Since 1991, the proportion of drug offense cases petitioned declined for both age groups.
- Among youth age 15 or younger, drug offense cases were most likely to be handled formally of any offense category between 1987 and 2000 while property offense cases were least likely to be handled formally during this period.

The likelihood of formal handling increased between 1985 and 2000 for all demographic categories

Percentage of delinquency cases petitioned by age group:

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

Percentage of delinquency cases petitioned by gender:

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

Gender

- Across all offenses, the proportion of delinquency cases petitioned increased for males and females between 1985 and 2000.
- Regardless of offense, juvenile courts were more likely to petition cases involving males than females.
- For both males and females, property offense cases were least likely to be petitioned than cases involving other offense categories.

Intake Decision

Percentage of delinquency cases petitioned by race:

Year	White					Black				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	42%	47%	41%	39%	42%	56%	64%	52%	60%	55%
1986	43	49	43	43	42	57	63	53	69	56
1987	43	48	42	45	42	59	64	54	74	60
1988	44	48	43	48	44	58	63	53	76	59
1989	46	50	45	49	46	61	64	57	80	60
1990	45	49	44	53	46	60	62	54	82	61
1991	46	50	44	53	45	59	62	54	83	60
1992	47	50	45	52	48	58	61	53	81	58
1993	49	52	47	51	51	60	64	55	80	60
1994	49	52	48	50	52	61	65	56	78	60
1995	51	54	48	52	55	61	64	55	77	61
1996	53	57	51	52	55	62	65	57	78	61
1997	53	55	51	52	56	62	64	57	77	62
1998	54	56	52	54	56	65	65	59	80	65
1999	54	56	52	54	56	65	67	60	80	65
2000	55	58	52	56	57	64	66	60	78	65

Year	Other race				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	45%	59%	42%	33%	45%
1986	47	61	45	41	44
1987	47	60	45	37	45
1988	49	61	48	44	45
1989	50	59	48	43	48
1990	51	60	48	43	53
1991	51	58	49	44	48
1992	50	56	48	44	51
1993	49	59	47	50	47
1994	50	60	48	49	48
1995	52	59	49	48	51
1996	51	60	47	54	56
1997	51	58	47	52	55
1998	52	56	47	54	58
1999	52	57	48	56	58
2000	55	59	51	57	59

Race

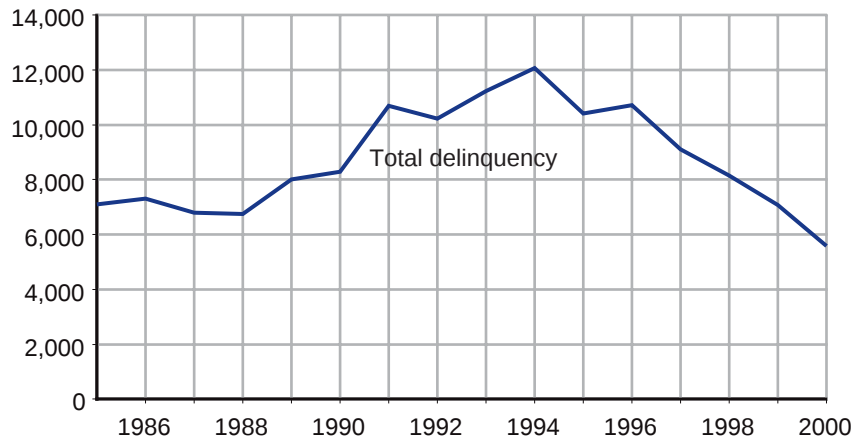
- The proportion of delinquency cases petitioned increased for all racial groups between 1985 and 2000.
- Delinquency cases involving black juveniles were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving white youth or youth of other races.
- In 2000, racial differences in the likelihood of petitioning were greatest for drug offense cases: 78% of drug cases involving black juveniles were petitioned, compared with 57% for juveniles of other races and 56% for white juveniles.
- For black juveniles, drug offense cases were more likely to be handled formally than any other offense category between 1985 and 2000. Property offense cases were least likely to be handled formally during this period.

Waiver

- The number of delinquency cases judicially waived to criminal court in 1994 was 70% greater than the number waived in 1985. This increase was followed by a 54% decline between 1994 and 2000. As a result, the number of cases waived in 2000 was 21% less than the number waived in 1985.
- The number of judicially waived person offense cases more than doubled between 1985 and 1994 and then declined 58% through 2000. As a result, the number of person offense cases judicially waived in 2000 was 6% less than the number waived in 1985.
- The number of drug offense cases judicially waived increased sharply through 1991. The number of waived drug offense cases stabilized between 1992 and 2000, averaging about 1,200 cases per year.
- The number of waived property offense cases declined 55% between 1994 and 2000. By 2000, the number of waived property offense cases was 47% less than the number waived in 1985.
- For public order offenses, the number of cases waived in 2000 was 6% less than the number waived in 1985.
- One probable reason for the decline in the number of judicial waivers after 1994 was the large increase in the number of states that passed legislation excluding certain serious offenses from juvenile court jurisdiction and legislation permitting the prosecutor to file certain cases directly in criminal court.

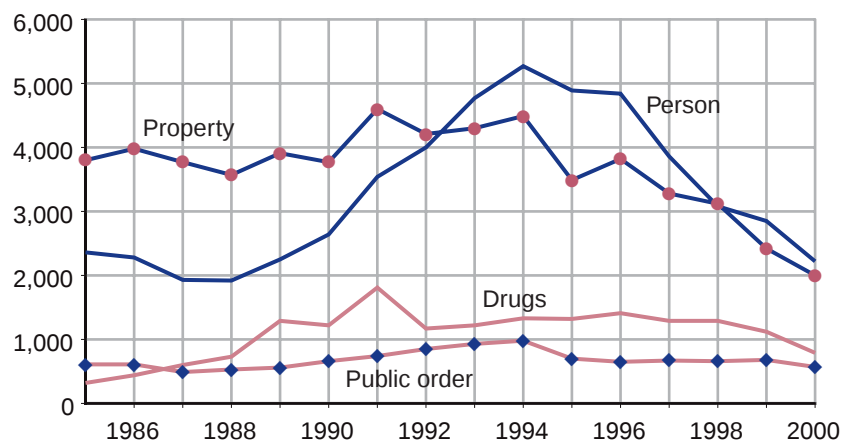
The number of cases judicially waived to criminal court peaked in 1994 at 12,100 cases

Cases judicially waived to criminal court



Although the number of waived cases has dropped in recent years, the number was higher in 2000 than in 1985 for drug offense cases

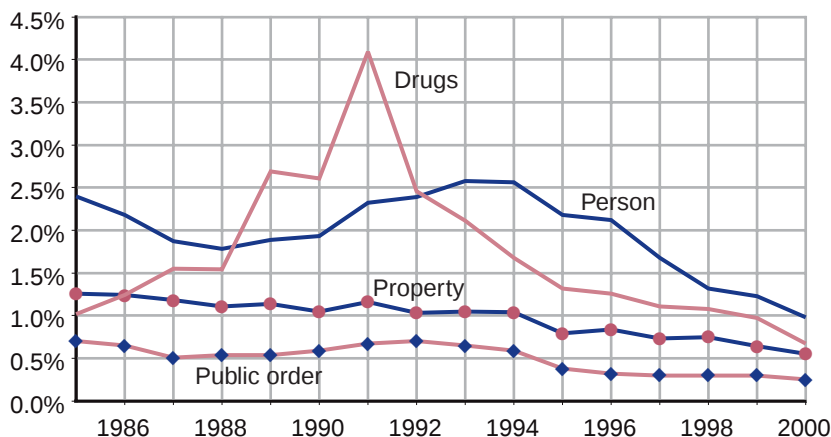
Cases judicially waived to criminal court



Waiver

Between 1985 and 2000, person offense cases were most likely to be judicially waived—except for 1989 through 1992, when drug offense cases were most likely to be waived

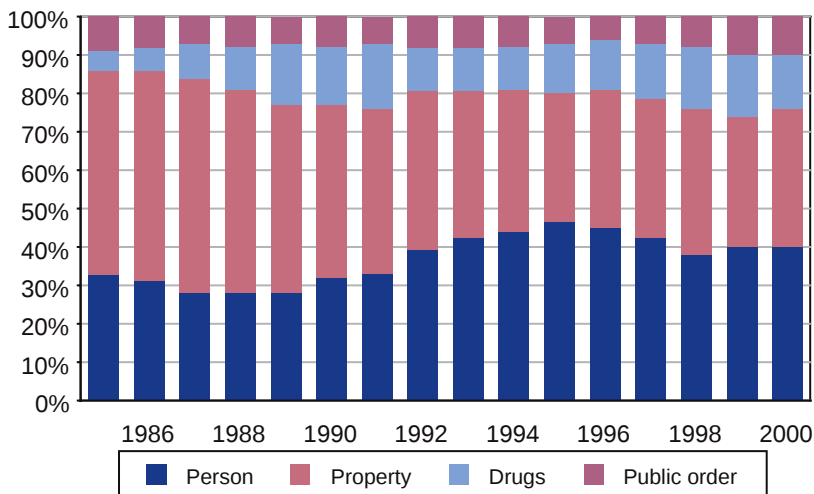
Percent of petitioned cases waived to criminal court



- The proportion of all waived delinquency cases that involved a property offense as the most serious charge declined from 54% in 1985 to 36% in 2000.
- The proportion of person offenses among judicially waived cases grew from 28% in 1987 to a peak of 47% in 1995, and then dropped to 40% in 2000.
- The waived caseload contained a larger share of drug offenses in 2000 (14%) than in 1985 (5%).
- On average, public order offense cases accounted for 8% of the waived caseload between 1985 and 2000.

The offense profile of cases judicially waived to criminal court changed considerably between 1985 and 2000

Proportion of waived delinquency cases



Waiver

Age

- In 2000, 1.2% of all petitioned delinquency cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were waived to criminal court, compared with 0.1% of cases involving younger juveniles.
- For older juveniles, the probability of waiver peaked in 1991 at 3.2% and then declined through 2000. This pattern was most marked in waivers for older juveniles charged with drug offenses, which peaked at 6.5% in 1991 and then dropped to 1.0% by 2000.
- Regardless of offense, less than 1% of all petitioned delinquency cases involving juveniles age 15 or younger were waived to criminal court between 1985 and 2000.

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

Percentage of petitioned delinquency cases judicially waived by age group:

Year	15 or younger					16 or older				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	2.9%	5.1%	2.9%	1.6%	1.4%
1986	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.7	4.5	2.7	1.9	1.2
1987	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	3.7	2.5	2.3	0.9
1988	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.3	3.7	2.4	2.3	1.0
1989	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	2.6	3.9	2.5	4.2	1.0
1990	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	2.6	4.1	2.4	4.0	1.1
1991	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	3.2	4.8	2.7	6.5	1.2
1992	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	2.8	5.0	2.3	3.9	1.3
1993	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	2.9	5.6	2.3	3.3	1.2
1994	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.8	5.4	2.4	2.7	1.1
1995	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.1	4.4	1.7	2.0	0.6
1996	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.1	4.3	1.8	2.0	0.6
1997	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.7	3.6	1.6	1.7	0.5
1998	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.6	2.8	1.6	1.6	0.5
1999	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.4	2.7	1.4	1.5	0.5
2000	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.4

Gender

- Regardless of offense, cases involving males were more likely to be judicially waived than cases involving females.
- For both males and females, the proportion of petitioned drug offense cases judicially waived increased sharply between 1985 and 1991 and then declined through 2000.
- For males, the use of judicial waiver for petitioned drug offense cases showed a substantial decline between 1991 and 2000 (from 4.3% to 0.7%). Petitioned drug offense cases involving females followed the same pattern, decreasing from 2.2% in 1991 to 0.4% in 2000.
- Females were 4% to 7% of the judicially waived caseload between 1985 and 2000.

Percentage of petitioned delinquency cases judicially waived by gender:

Year	Male					Female				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	1.5%	2.7%	1.4%	1.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
1986	1.5	2.4	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.2
1987	1.4	2.1	1.3	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3
1988	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.1
1989	1.5	2.2	1.3	2.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.2
1990	1.4	2.2	1.2	2.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.1
1991	1.7	2.6	1.3	4.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	2.2	0.0
1992	1.6	2.8	1.1	2.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2
1993	1.6	3.0	1.2	2.3	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1
1994	1.6	3.1	1.2	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1
1995	1.3	2.6	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
1996	1.3	2.6	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.0
1997	1.1	2.1	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
1998	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1
1999	0.9	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1
2000	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1

Percentage of petitioned delinquency cases judicially waived by race:

Year	White					Black				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	1.2%	2.1%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	1.8%	2.7%	1.5%	2.1%	1.1%
1986	1.1	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.8	2.7	1.5	2.0	0.9
1987	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.4	1.5	2.1	1.3	2.2	0.7
1988	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.5	2.1	1.2	2.0	0.6
1989	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.4	1.8	2.4	1.3	4.0	0.8
1990	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.9	2.6	1.2	4.0	1.0
1991	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.5	0.5	2.1	2.8	1.3	5.8	0.9
1992	1.1	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.9	2.9	1.3	3.5	1.1
1993	1.1	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.5	2.0	3.4	1.3	3.0	1.0
1994	1.1	2.1	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.8	3.1	1.1	2.4	0.7
1995	0.8	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.6	2.8	1.0	2.2	0.6
1996	0.9	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.2	1.4	2.5	1.0	2.0	0.5
1997	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.2	2.0	0.8	1.8	0.5
1998	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.9	0.4
1999	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.7	0.4
2000	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.5	0.3

Year	Other race				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	0.9%	1.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%
1986	0.7	2.3	0.3	1.7	0.0
1987	1.0	2.5	0.6	0.2	1.0
1988	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.2
1989	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.2
1990	0.9	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.2
1991	0.8	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.0
1992	1.2	3.2	0.6	1.9	0.4
1993	1.1	2.9	0.7	0.6	0.5
1994	1.5	3.4	0.8	1.2	1.0
1995	1.1	3.1	0.5	0.4	0.3
1996	0.9	2.2	0.6	0.9	0.2
1997	1.2	2.9	0.8	1.1	0.4
1998	0.8	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
1999	0.6	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.2
2000	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.2

Race

- Overall, delinquency cases involving black youth were more likely to be waived than were cases involving white youth or youth of other races each year between 1985 and 2000.
- Regardless of offense, cases involving black youth were more likely to be judicially waived than were cases involving white youth each year between 1985 and 2000.
- For white youth and youth of other races, person offense cases were most likely to be judicially waived of any offense category between 1985 and 2000. For black youth, drug offense cases were most likely to be judicially waived during this period.
- Among black juveniles, the use of waiver to criminal court for cases involving drug offenses peaked in 1991 (5.8%) and then declined through 2000.

Waiver

- For white juveniles, the number of judicially waived cases increased 51% between 1985 and 1994. By 2000, the number of waived cases fell 48% from the 1994 peak.
- For black juveniles, the number of judicially waived cases nearly doubled between 1985 and 1993, then declined 56% through 2000.
- For both white and black juveniles, the number of cases waived in 2000 was less than the number waived in 1985.
- Among white juveniles, the number of judicially waived person offense cases reached a peak in 1996 — 130% higher than the number of cases waived in 1985. By 2000, the number of waived person offense cases had declined 60% from the 1996 peak.
- Among black juveniles, the number of person offense cases waived increased 121% between 1985 and 1994. This increase was followed by a 64% decline through 2000.

Offense profile of waived cases:

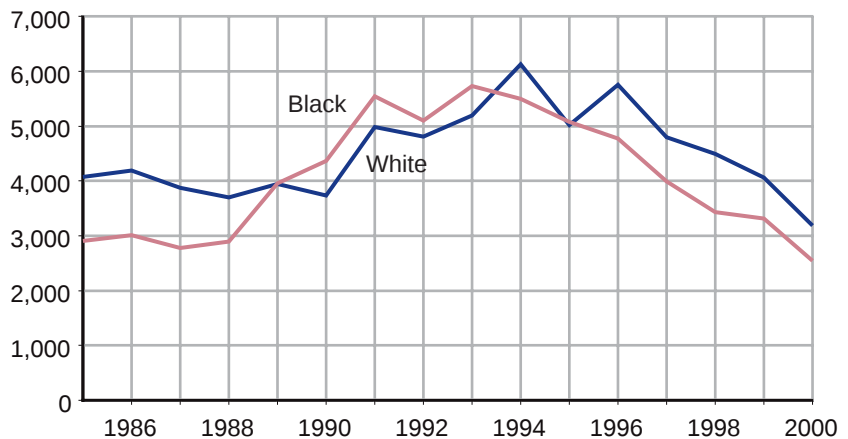
Most serious offense	1985	2000
White		
Person	26%	31%
Property	62	48
Drugs	4	9
Public order	8	11
Total	100%	100%
Black		
Person	43%	39%
Property	43	29
Drugs	6	21
Public order	9	10
Total	100%	100%

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

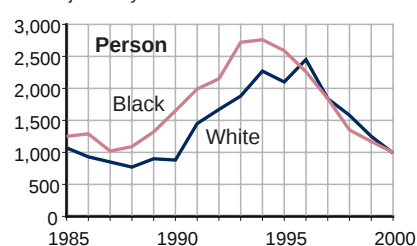
- From 1985 through 2000, person offense cases made up the largest share of the waived caseload for black youth.
- In comparison, property offense cases made up the largest share of the waived caseload for white youth each year from 1985 to 2000.

Among both white juveniles and black juveniles, the number of delinquency cases judicially waived to criminal court peaked in the mid-1990s and then declined

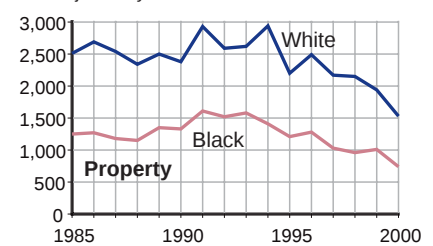
Delinquency cases judicially waived



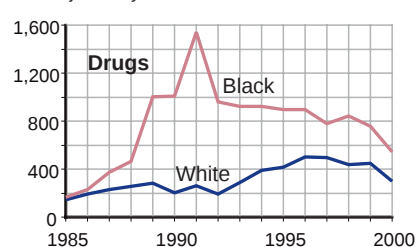
Cases judicially waived to criminal court



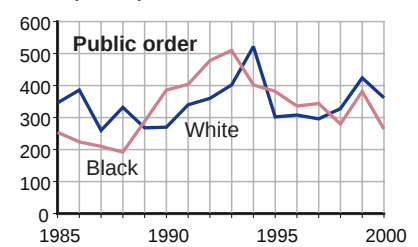
Cases judicially waived to criminal court



Cases judicially waived to criminal court



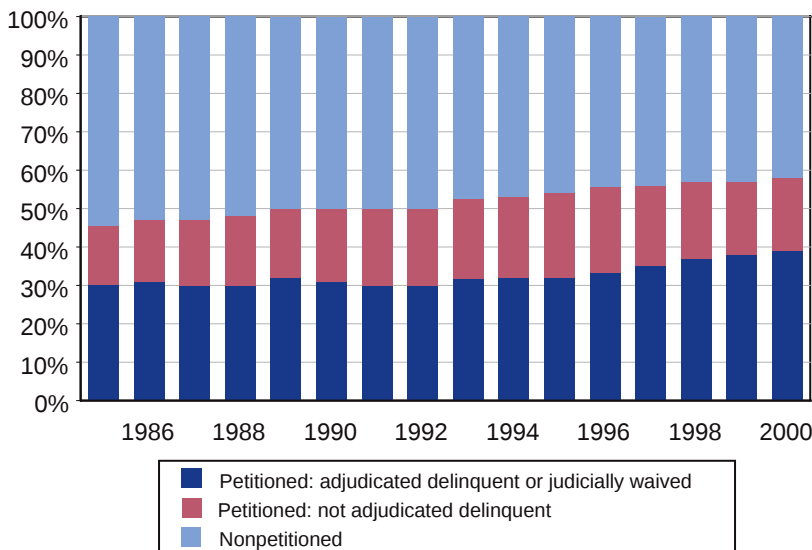
Cases judicially waived to criminal court



Adjudication

Between 1993 and 2000, as the use of formal processing increased, so did the proportion of delinquency cases that resulted in a delinquency adjudication or were judicially waived to criminal court

Proportion of delinquency cases



- In 1985, 30% of all delinquency cases resulted in either adjudication of delinquency or waiver to criminal court. By 2000, this proportion had increased to 39%.
- The likelihood of being adjudicated delinquent was greater for more serious offenses within the same general offense category. In 2000, for example, 66% of petitioned aggravated assault cases were adjudicated delinquent, compared with 62% of simple assault cases. Similarly, nearly three-quarters (73%) of petitioned burglary and motor vehicle theft cases were adjudicated delinquent, compared with 66% of larceny-theft and 65% of arson cases.

In 2000, youth were adjudicated delinquent in two-thirds of all petitioned delinquency cases

Most serious offense	Number of cases adjudicated delinquent	Percentage of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent
Total delinquency	624,400	66%
Person	142,300	63
Criminal homicide	700	54
Forcible rape	2,300	64
Robbery	13,000	67
Aggravated assault	24,100	66
Simple assault	85,800	62
Other violent sex offenses	6,400	65
Other person offenses	10,000	59
Property	243,800	67
Burglary	61,700	73
Larceny-theft	85,500	66
Motor vehicle theft	21,500	73
Arson	3,500	65
Vandalism	34,600	63
Trespassing	13,500	60
Stolen property offenses	11,000	63
Other property offenses	12,600	65
Drug law violations	80,200	68
Public order offenses	158,200	68
Obstruction of justice	93,600	74
Disorderly conduct	21,100	58
Weapons offenses	15,600	69
Liquor law violations	5,500	62
Nonviolent sex offenses	5,500	70
Other public order offenses	16,800	56
Violent Crime Index	40,100	66
Property Crime Index	172,100	69

Adjudication

- Between 1997 and 2000, the number of delinquency cases in which the youth was adjudicated delinquent leveled off at approximately 627,000 cases
- Between 1985 and 2000, drug offense cases had the greatest percent increase in the number adjudicated delinquent (268%), followed by public order cases (165%), person cases (156%), and property cases (21%).

Offense profile of cases adjudicated delinquent:

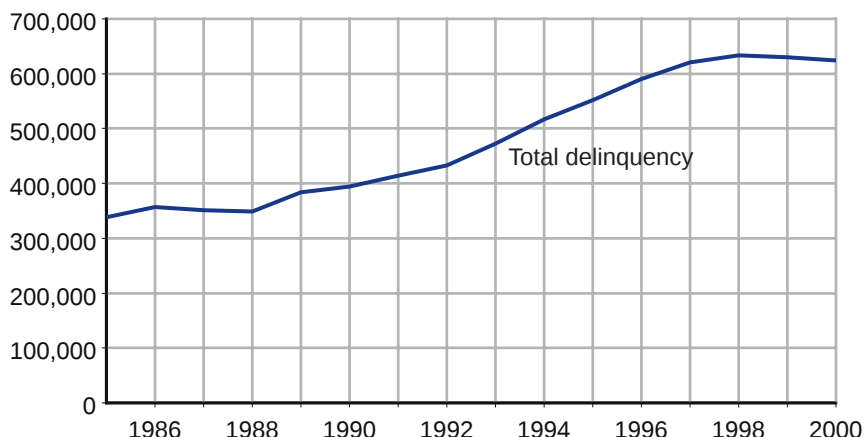
Most serious offense	1985	2000
Person	16%	23%
Property	59	39
Drugs	6	13
Public order	18	25
Total	100%	100%

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

- Compared with 1985, the 2000 adjudicated delinquent caseload included greater proportions of public order, person, and drug offense cases and a smaller proportion of property offense cases.

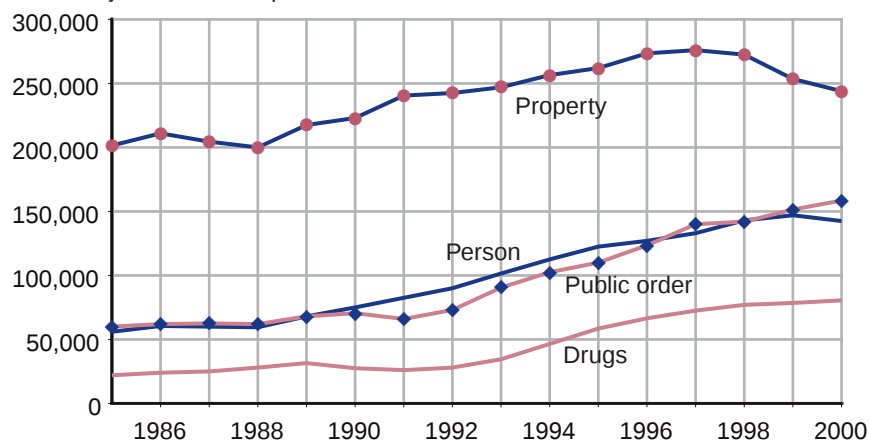
The number of cases in which the youth was adjudicated delinquent increased 85% between 1985 and 2000

Cases adjudicated delinquent



The number of cases adjudicated delinquent increased for all four general offense categories between 1985 and 2000

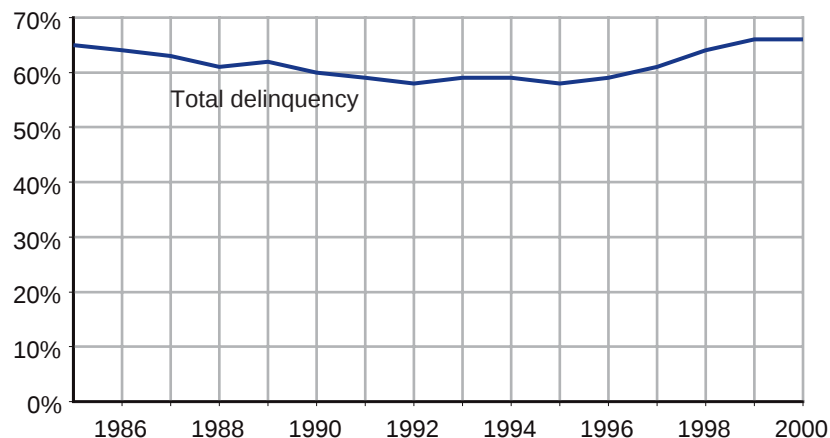
Cases adjudicated delinquent



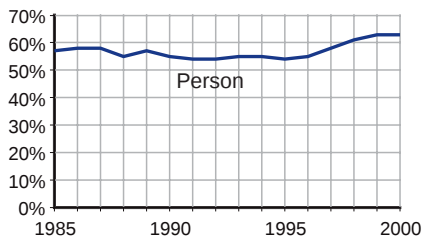
Adjudication

After increases in recent years, the likelihood of petitioned cases resulting in an adjudication of delinquency in 2000 was similar to the likelihood in 1985

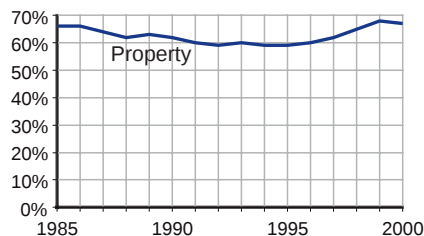
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



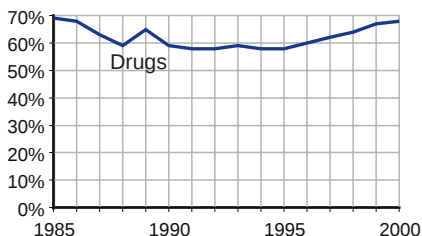
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



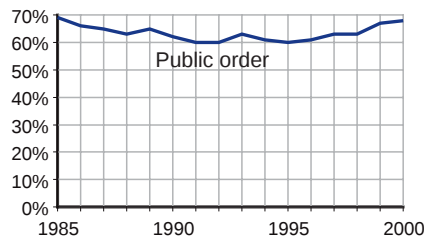
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



- Following a slight decline between the late 1980s and the mid-1990s, the likelihood of delinquency adjudication increased 7 percentage points between 1996 and 2000 (from 59% to 66%).
- The likelihood of a delinquency adjudication was about the same in 2000 as in 1985 for property, drug, and public order offense cases. In contrast, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication for person offense cases was greater in 2000 than in 1985 (63% vs. 57%).
- Despite their increased likelihood of delinquency adjudication, person offense cases processed in 2000 were less likely to result in a delinquency adjudication than were cases in the other general offense categories. In fact, person offense cases were less likely to result in delinquency adjudication than property, drug, or public order offense cases each year between 1985 and 2000.

Adjudication

Age

- In each year from 1985 through 2000, juveniles age 15 or younger were more likely than older juveniles to be adjudicated delinquent, regardless of offense.
- Regardless of age, person offense cases were less likely than other offense categories to be adjudicated delinquent—this was true during each year between 1985 and 2000.

Gender

- In each year from 1985 through 2000, petitioned person and property offense cases involving males were more likely to result in a delinquency adjudication than were cases involving females.
- For both male and female juveniles, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication increased more for person offense cases than for other offenses.
- For females, public order offense cases were more likely to result in a delinquency adjudication than were any other offense category cases between 1987 and 1998.

The likelihood of delinquency adjudication varied by demographic group

Percentage of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent by age group:

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

Percentage of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent by gender:

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

Adjudication

Percentage of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent by race:

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

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

Race

- In each year between 1985 and 2000, cases involving black youth were less likely to result in a delinquency adjudication than were cases involving either white youth or youth of other races.
- For white juveniles and black juveniles, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication for person offense cases was greater in 2000 than in 1985.
- For youth of other races, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication was lower in 2000 than in 1985 across all offense categories.
- Between 1985 and 2000, with few exceptions, petitioned cases involving youth of other races were more likely to result in a delinquency adjudication than cases involving either white youth or black youth.

Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

- The number of drug offense cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in out-of-home placement increased more than 200% between 1985 and 2000. During this period, the number of person and public order offense cases that resulted in out-of-home placement doubled. For property offense cases, the number of out-of-home placements did not change.

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

Most serious offense	1985	2000
Person	18%	24%
Property	55	36
Drugs	5	11
Public order	22	29
Total	100%	100%

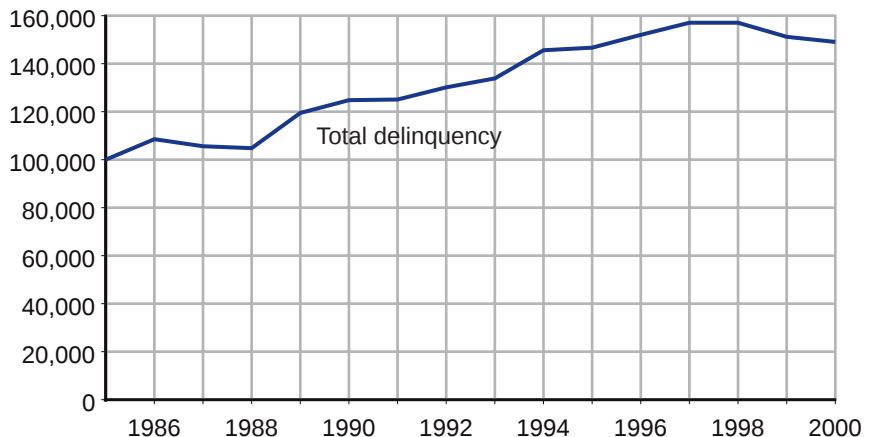
Cases resulting in out-of-home placement	100,000	149,200
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Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Property offense cases are the largest share of cases adjudicated delinquent that result in out-of-home placement.
- The offense profile of cases resulting in out-of-home placement changed between 1985 and 2000. The proportion of out-of-home placement cases that involved person, drug, and public order offenses increased, while the proportion involving property offenses declined.

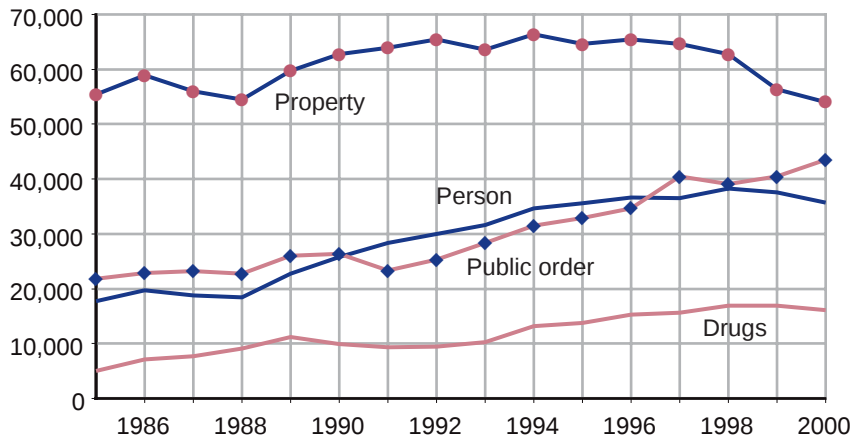
The number of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement increased between 1985 and 2000

Cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement



Between 1985 and 2000, the number of out-of-home placements increased for person, drug, and public order offense cases and decreased for property offense cases

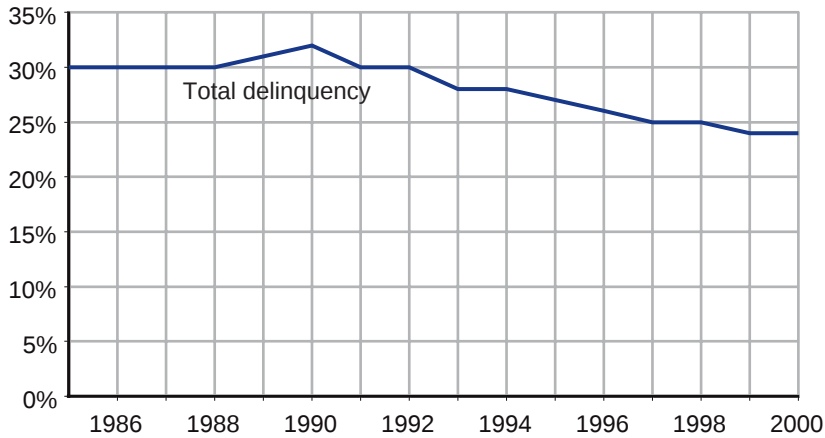
Cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement



Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

The court ordered out-of-home placement in 24% of all cases adjudicated delinquent in 2000, down from 30% in 1985

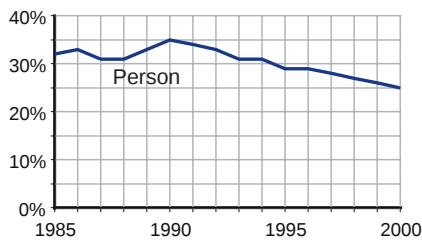
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement



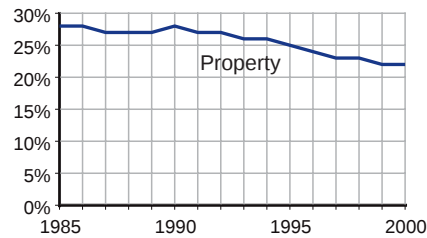
■ The relatively high rate of out-of-home placement in public order offense cases may be related to the fact that this offense category includes escapes from institutions, weapons offenses, and probation and parole violations.

■ Although the percentage of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement declined between 1985 and 2000 for all four of the major offense categories, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement increased 49%.

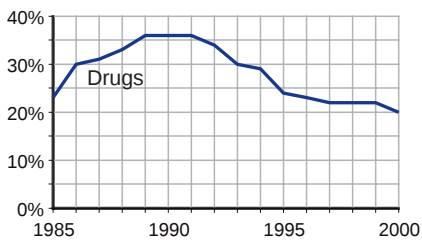
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement



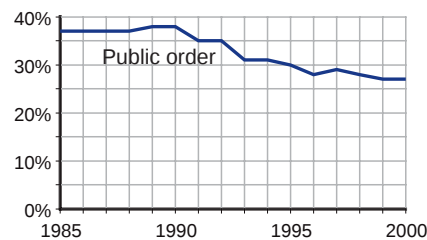
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement



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



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



Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

Age

- In each year from 1985 through 2000, person and property offense cases involving juveniles age 16 or older adjudicated delinquent were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were cases involving youth age 15 or younger.
- For youth age 15 or younger, the use of out-of-home placement declined more for public order offense cases than for any other offense category between 1985 and 2000. During that period, the likelihood of out-of-home placement fell 13 percentage points for public order offense cases (from 39% to 26%), compared with an 8-percentage point decline for person offense cases (from 31% to 23%).

The likelihood of out-of-home placement declined between 1985 and 2000 for all demographic groups

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

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

Gender

- Since 1985, person, property, and drug offense cases involving males adjudicated delinquent were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were cases involving females.
- For females, public order offense cases adjudicated delinquent were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were other offense cases. This was true in each year between 1985 and 2000.
- For both male and female juveniles, the use of out-of-home placement declined more for public order offense cases than for any other offense category between 1985 and 2000. During that period, the likelihood of out-of-home placement for public order offense cases fell 14 percentage points for females and 7 percentage points for males.

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

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

Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

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

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

Year	Other race				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	32%	35%	28%	32%	40%
1986	31	35	28	33	37
1987	30	34	27	31	36
1988	30	31	28	26	35
1989	33	35	30	30	39
1990	32	34	30	37	38
1991	34	41	30	43	38
1992	37	41	35	32	40
1993	33	40	31	20	34
1994	32	37	31	28	33
1995	28	32	27	23	30
1996	29	37	27	25	29
1997	26	28	25	16	28
1998	26	31	26	19	25
1999	24	28	24	15	24
2000	22	25	22	20	22

Race

- In each year between 1995 and 2000, property, drug, and public order offense cases involving black juveniles adjudicated delinquent were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were cases involving white juveniles or youth of other races.
- With one exception, the proportion of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in out-of-home placement was smaller in 2000 than in 1985 for all races and across all offenses.
- Counter to the general decline in the use of out-of-home placement, the likelihood of out-of-home placement for drug offense cases involving black juveniles adjudicated delinquent was greater in 2000 (31%) than in 1985 (28%).

Dispositions: Probation

- Overall, between 1985 and 2000, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in an order of probation more than doubled, compared with a 49% increase in the number of cases resulting in out-of-home placement. This demonstrates the juvenile court's relatively greater use of community sanctions in 2000 than in 1985.
- Since 1985, the largest percent increase in the number of cases adjudicated delinquent that received probation was for drug offense cases (267%), followed by public order offenses (214%), person offenses (193%), and property offenses (38%).

Offense profile of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation:

Most serious offense	1985	2000
Person	16%	23%
Property	61	40
Drugs	7	13
Public order	16	24
Total	100%	100%

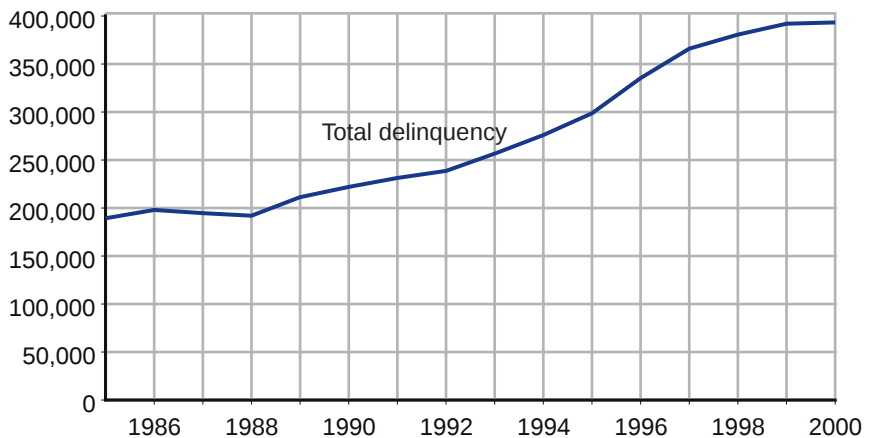
Cases resulting in formal probation 189,500 393,300

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

- In 2000, 40% of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation involved property offenses
- The offense characteristics of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation changed somewhat between 1985 and 2000, with an increase in the proportion of cases involving person, drug, and public order offenses and a decrease in the proportion involving property offenses.

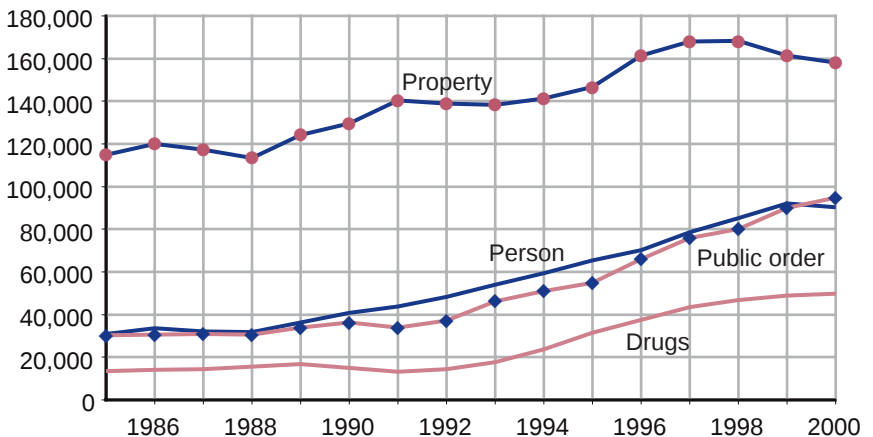
The number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in a disposition of probation increased 108% between 1985 and 2000

Cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation



The number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in a disposition of probation increased for all offense categories between 1985 and 2000

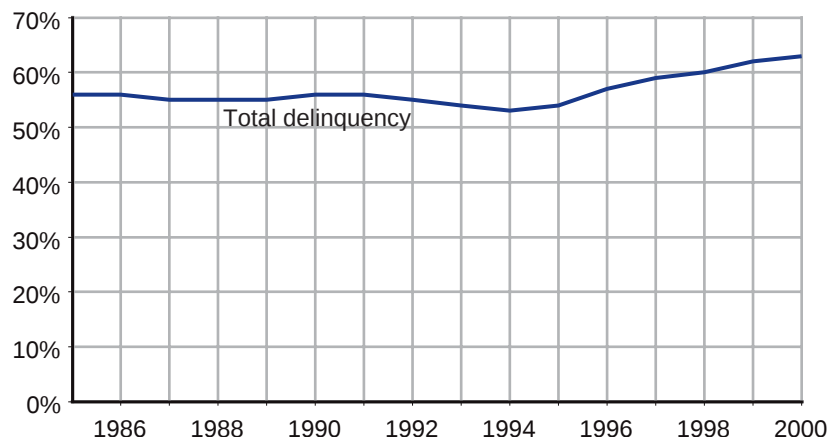
Cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation



Dispositions: Probation

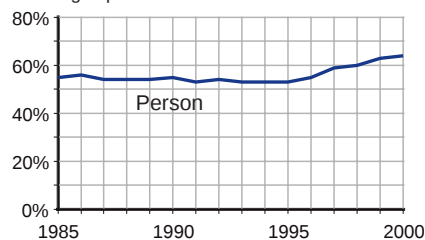
Probation remains the most likely sanction imposed by juvenile courts

Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation

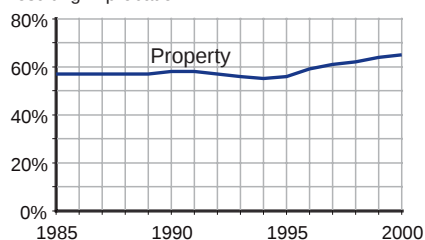


- Probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 393,300 cases adjudicated delinquent in 2000—63% of all such cases handled by juvenile courts.
- The likelihood of probation for cases adjudicated delinquent increased for person, property, and public order offense categories between 1985 and 2000.
- Counter to the pattern for the other offense categories, the use of probation for drug offense cases adjudicated delinquent was the same in 2000 as in 1985.

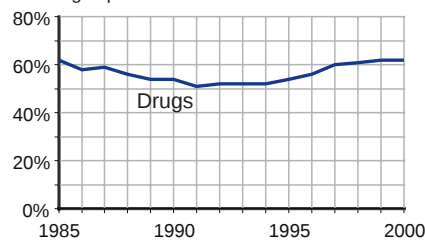
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation



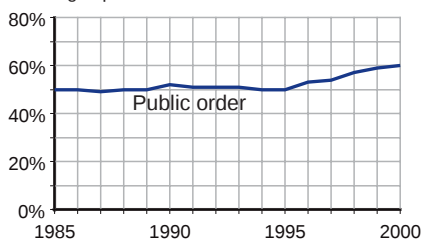
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation



Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation



Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation



Dispositions: Probation

Age

- Once adjudicated delinquent, younger juveniles were more likely than older juveniles to be placed on probation. In 2000, 66% of cases involving youth age 15 or younger adjudicated delinquent resulted in probation, compared with 59% for youth age 16 or older.
- For both age groups, cases involving property offenses were generally more likely than cases in other offense categories to result in probation following a delinquency adjudication.

Gender

- For all offenses, females were more likely to be placed on probation following a delinquency adjudication than were males. In 2000, probation was ordered in 68% of cases adjudicated delinquent involving females and 62% of those involving males.
- For males, property offense cases adjudicated delinquent were more likely to result in probation than any other offense between 1989 and 2000.

Between 1985 and 2000, the likelihood of probation increased for all demographic groups

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

Year	15 or younger					16 or older				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	57%	57%	59%	64%	51%	54%	53%	55%	62%	50%
1986	57	58	59	59	50	53	53	54	58	49
1987	57	56	60	58	50	53	51	54	59	48
1988	57	56	59	57	51	53	51	54	56	49
1989	57	56	59	54	51	53	50	55	53	49
1990	57	56	60	54	52	54	52	56	55	52
1991	57	55	60	52	52	54	51	56	50	51
1992	57	56	59	54	53	52	50	55	51	49
1993	56	56	58	53	53	51	49	53	51	49
1994	56	55	57	54	52	50	49	52	50	47
1995	57	56	58	57	52	51	49	53	52	47
1996	60	58	62	59	57	53	51	55	54	50
1997	62	62	63	63	57	55	55	57	58	51
1998	63	63	65	65	61	56	55	58	58	52
1999	66	65	67	66	64	58	58	60	60	55
2000	66	66	67	66	65	59	59	61	60	55

Percentage of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation by gender:

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

Dispositions: Probation

Percentage of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation by race:

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

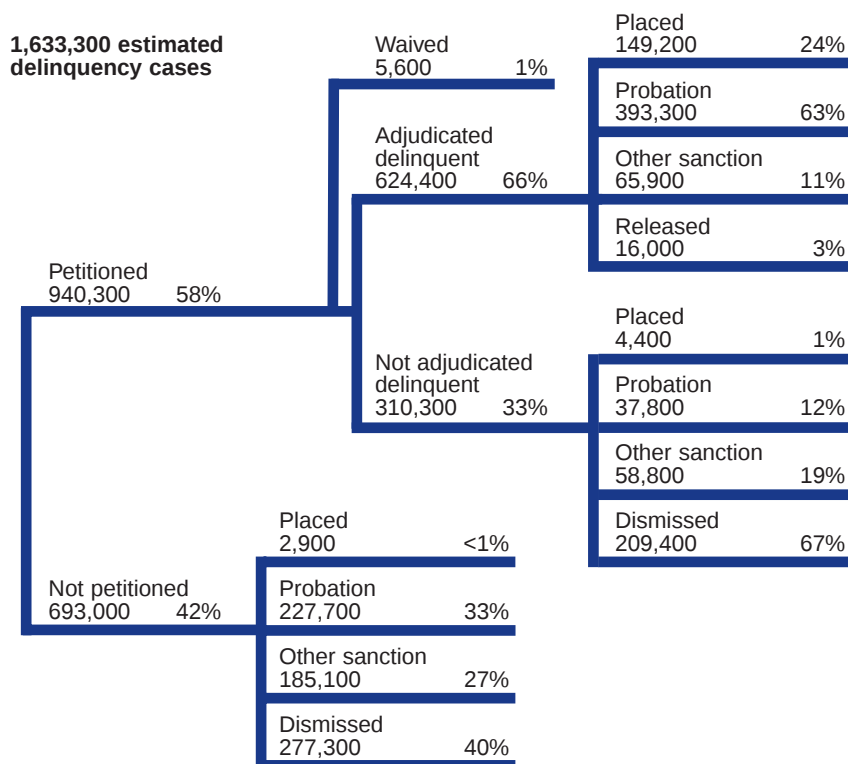
Year	Other race				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	54%	49%	54%	62%	55%
1986	53	54	53	60	53
1987	54	51	55	59	53
1988	51	55	49	64	54
1989	53	53	53	66	52
1990	55	54	55	57	57
1991	49	44	49	57	51
1992	46	45	47	57	42
1993	49	45	50	65	48
1994	49	50	49	51	48
1995	53	53	53	56	52
1996	53	52	53	58	54
1997	58	60	56	68	56
1998	58	58	57	63	58
1999	63	62	61	73	62
2000	64	65	62	68	63

Race

- Overall, the use of probation in cases adjudicated delinquent was about the same for all racial groups in 2000. For drug offense cases adjudicated delinquent, however, black youth were much less likely to receive probation (56%) than were white youth or youth of other races (64% and 68%, respectively).
- The use of probation for drug offense cases adjudicated delinquent involving black youth declined 7 percentage points between 1985 and 2000.
- For youth of other races, drug offense cases adjudicated delinquent were generally more likely to result in probation than any other offense category between 1985 and 2000.

Case Processing Overview, 2000

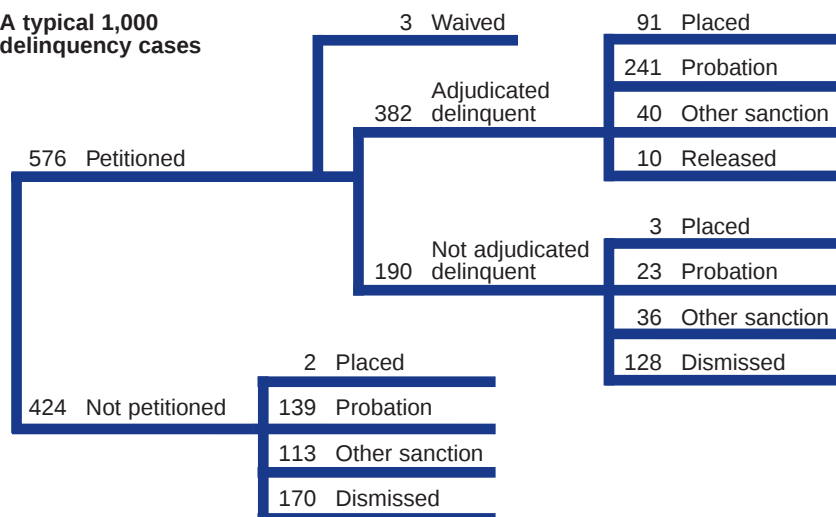
- In 63% of all cases adjudicated delinquent in 2000, formal probation was the most severe sanction ordered by the court.
- Nearly one-quarter (24%) of cases adjudicated delinquent resulted in placement outside the home.
- In 11% of cases adjudicated delinquent, the court ordered the juvenile to pay 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 (3%), the juvenile was adjudicated delinquent but was released with no further sanction or consequence.
- In 33% of all petitioned delinquency cases in 2000, the youth was not subsequently adjudicated delinquent. The court dismissed most of these cases (67%), but 12% resulted in some form of informal probation, 1% in voluntary out-of-home placements, and 19% in other voluntary dispositions.
- The court dismissed 40% of the informally handled (nonpetitioned) delinquency cases in 2000. A small proportion of the remaining nonpetitioned cases involved voluntary out-of-home placements; most, however, resulted in voluntary probation or other dispositions.



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2000 are available online at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp>.

Case Processing Overview, 2000

A typical 1,000 delinquency cases



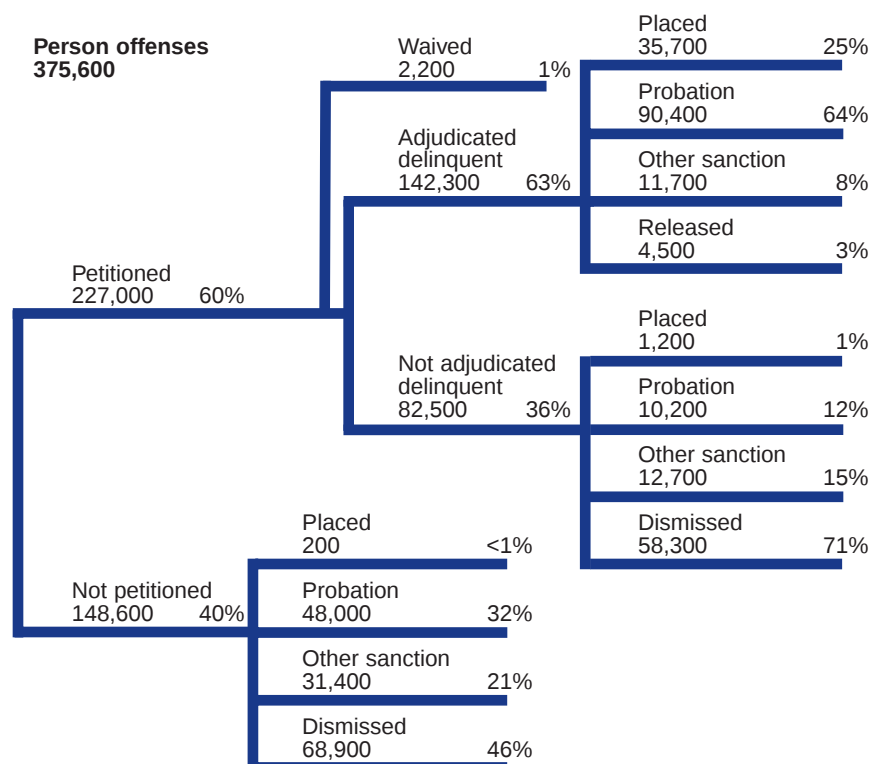
Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

- For every 1,000 delinquency cases processed in 2000, 576 (58%) were petitioned for formal processing and 424 (42%) were handled informally.
- In many petitioned delinquency cases that did not result in a delinquency adjudication, the youth agreed to informal services or sanctions, including out-of-home placement, informal probation, and other dispositions such as restitution.
- In a small number of cases (10 of 1,000), the juvenile was adjudicated delinquent but the court closed the case with a stayed or suspended sentence, warned and released the youth, or perhaps required the youth to write an essay. In such cases, the juvenile is not under any continuing court supervision.
- Although juvenile courts handled more than 4 in 10 delinquency cases without the filing of a formal petition, more than half of these cases received some form of court sanction, including probation or other dispositions such as restitution, community service, or referral to another agency.

Case Processing by Offense Category, 2000

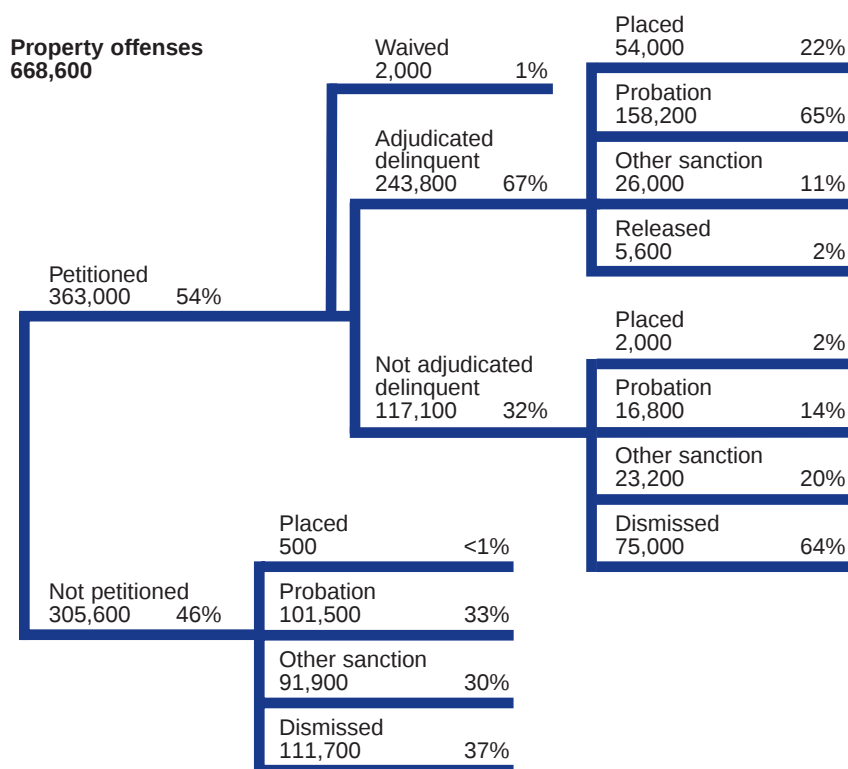
Person Offense Cases

- In 2000, more than 6 in 10 formally processed person offense cases resulted in the youth being adjudicated delinquent.
- Most person offense cases adjudicated delinquent resulted in some formal sanction, such as probation (64%) or out-of-home placement (25%) following adjudication. Only a small proportion (3%) of these cases were released.



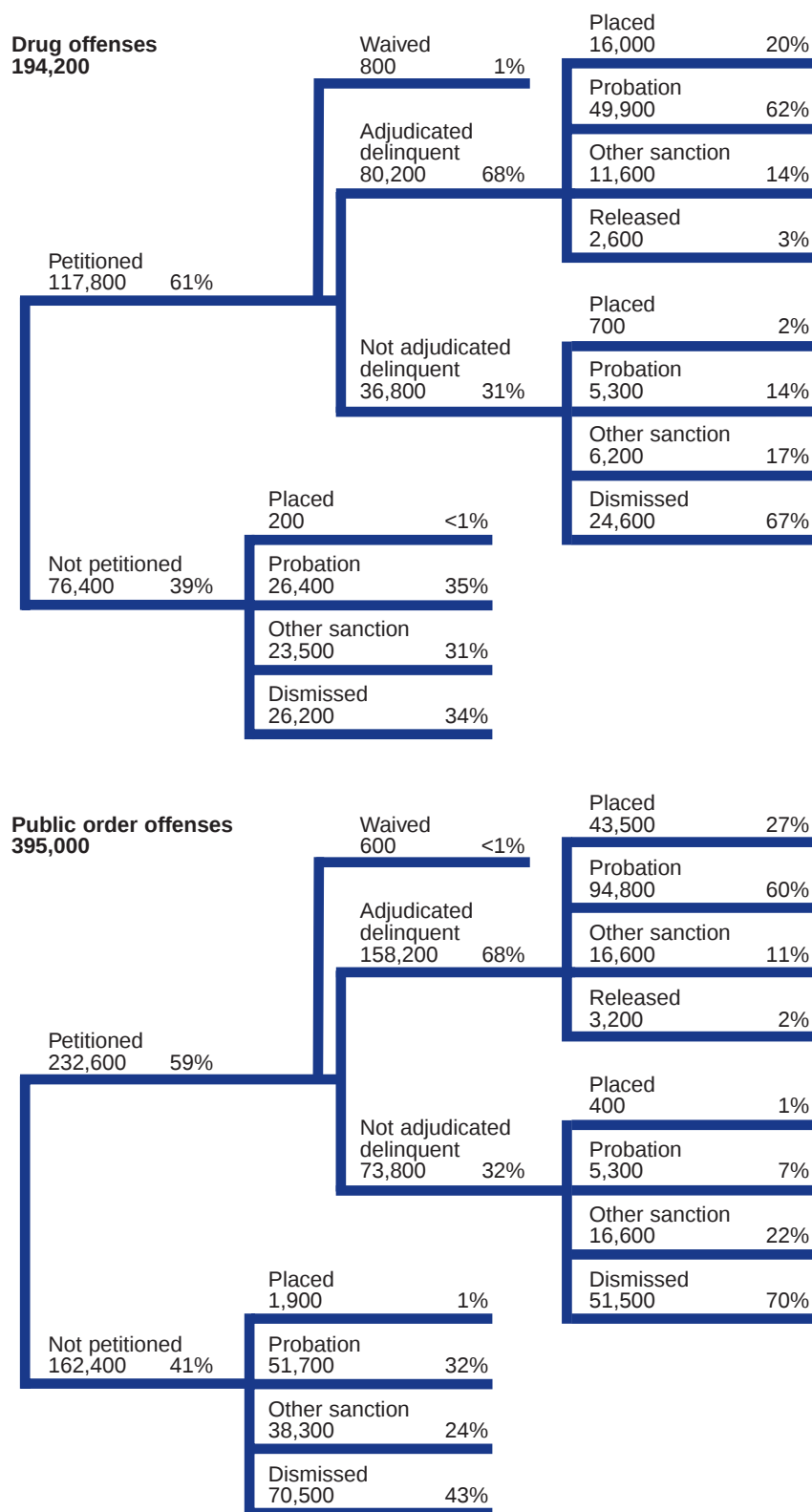
Property Offense Cases

- Juvenile courts handled 46% of all property offense cases without the filing of a petition. Nearly two-thirds of these cases received some form of court sanction, including probation, restitution, community service, or referral to another agency.
- Of the four general offense categories, property offense cases were least likely to be petitioned for formal processing. Once petitioned, however, property offense cases were more likely to result in the youth being adjudicated delinquent than were cases involving person offenses (67% vs. 63%).



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2000 are available online at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp>.

Case Processing by Offense Category, 2000



Drug Offense Cases

- In 2000, 34% of informally handled drug offense cases were dismissed, while the remaining 66% received some sort of service or sanction.
- In 2000, 68% of all petitioned drug offense cases resulted in the youth being adjudicated delinquent.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in 67% of all petitioned drug offense cases in 2000.

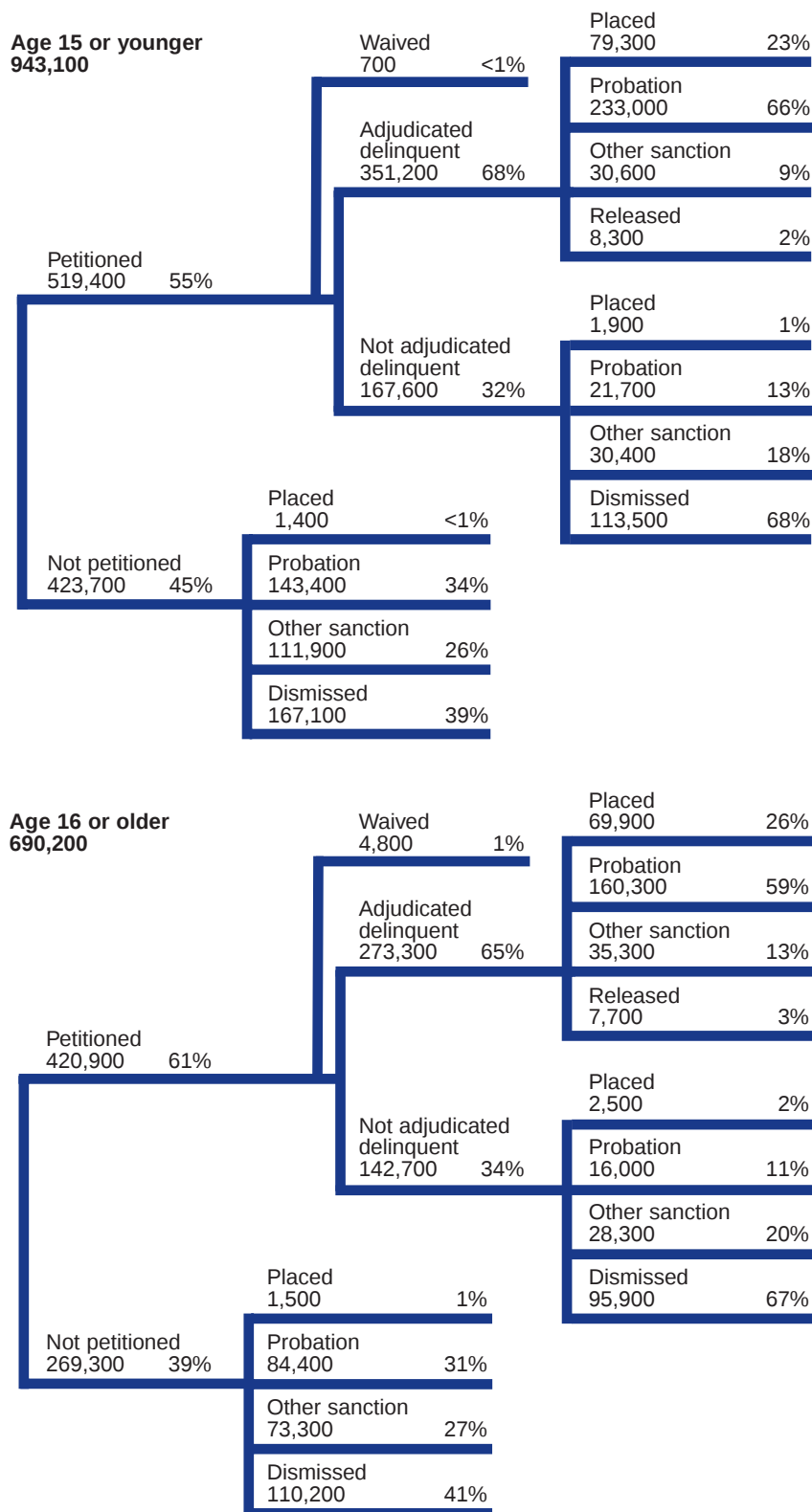
Public Order Offense Cases

- In 2000, 41% of all public order offense cases were handled informally; more than 40% of these cases were dismissed, while the remaining cases resulted in some form of court sanction, including probation, restitution, community service, or referral to another agency.
- Once adjudicated delinquent, public order offense cases were more likely to result in the youth being placed out of the home in a residential facility (27%) than were person (25%), property (22%), or drug (20%) offense cases.

Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2000 are available online at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp>.

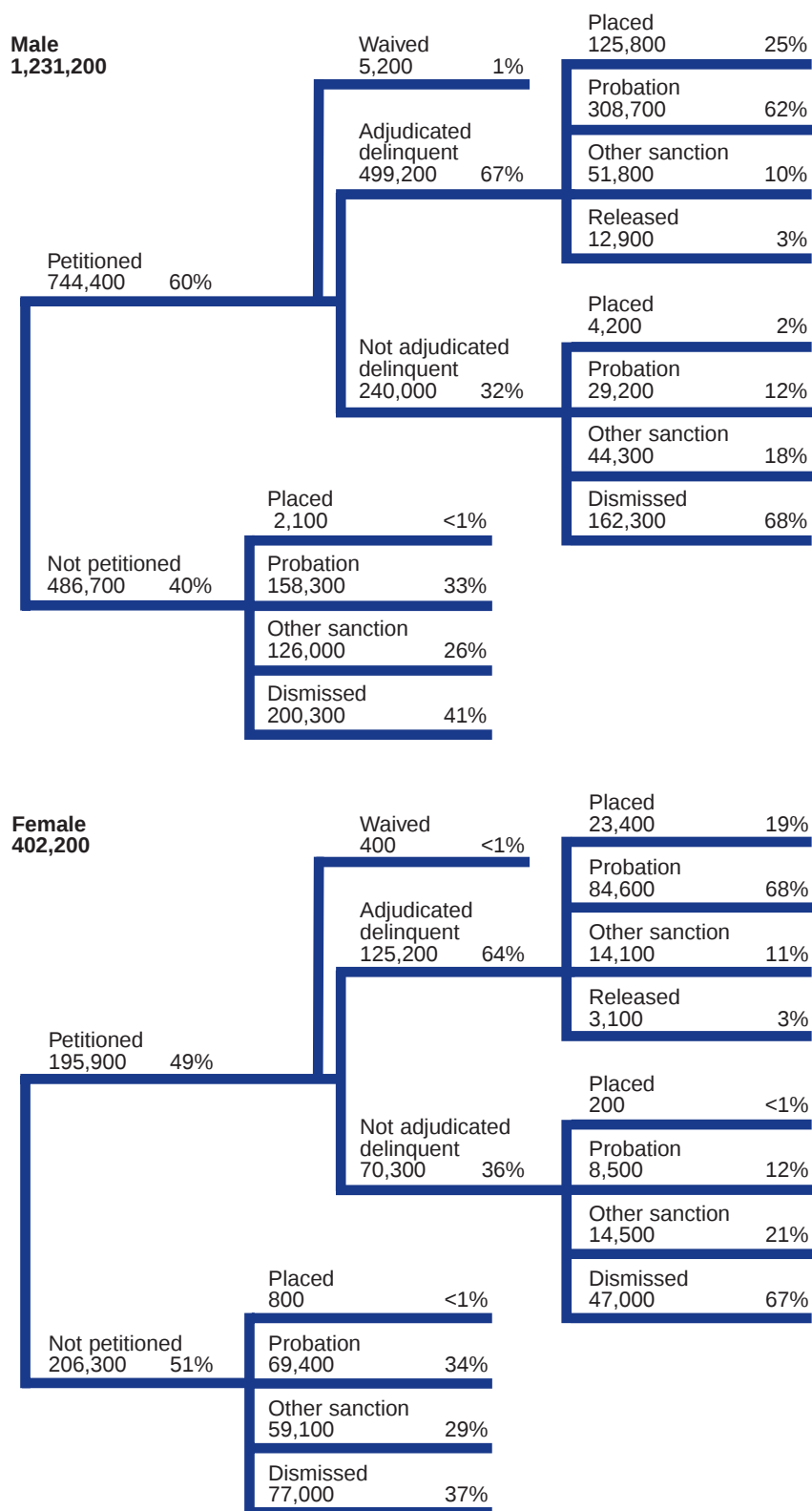
Case Processing by Age, 2000

- Forty-five percent (45%) of all delinquency cases involving youth age 15 or younger were handled informally without the filing of a petition. Informal handling was less common in cases involving older youth (39%).
- Youth age 15 or younger were adjudicated delinquent in 68% of all formally processed cases in 2000. In comparison, youth age 16 or older were adjudicated delinquent in 65% of all such cases.
- The proportion of petitioned cases waived to criminal court was less than half of 1% for youth age 15 or younger, compared with 1% for youth age 16 or older.
- In 2000, out-of-home placement resulted for 26% of cases adjudicated delinquent involving youth age 16 or older and 23% of cases adjudicated delinquent involving youth age 15 or younger.



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2000 are available online at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp>.

Case Processing by Gender, 2000

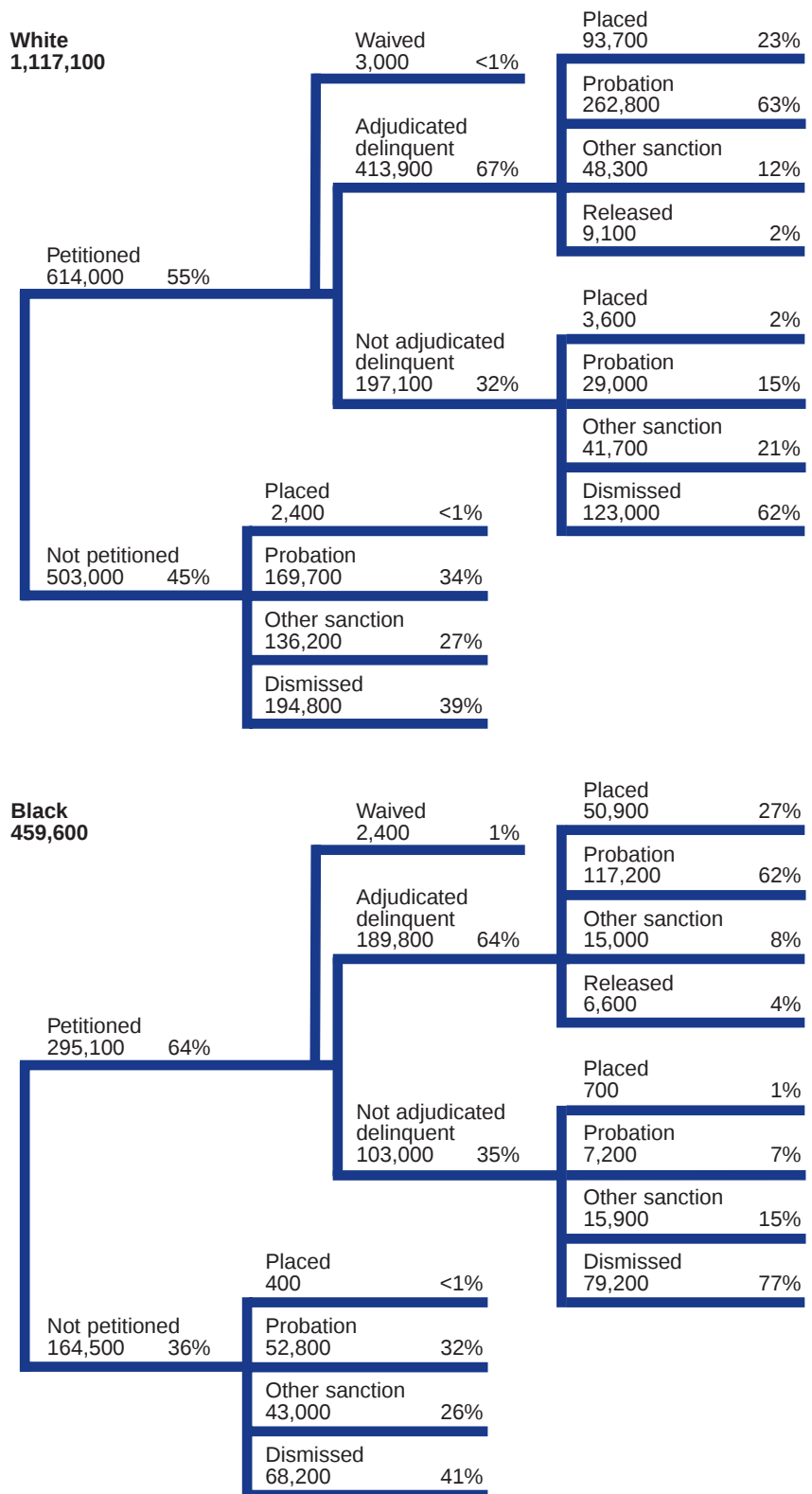


- Sixty-three percent (63%) of informally handled delinquency cases involving females and 59% involving males resulted in some form of court sanction, including probation, restitution, community service, or referral to another agency.
- In 2000, 6 of every 10 cases involving males were petitioned, compared with nearly 5 of every 10 cases involving females.
- Once petitioned, cases involving males were somewhat more likely to result in a delinquency adjudication than were cases involving females (67% vs. 64%).
- Cases adjudicated delinquent involving males were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were those involving females (25% versus 19%).

Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2000 are available online at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp>.

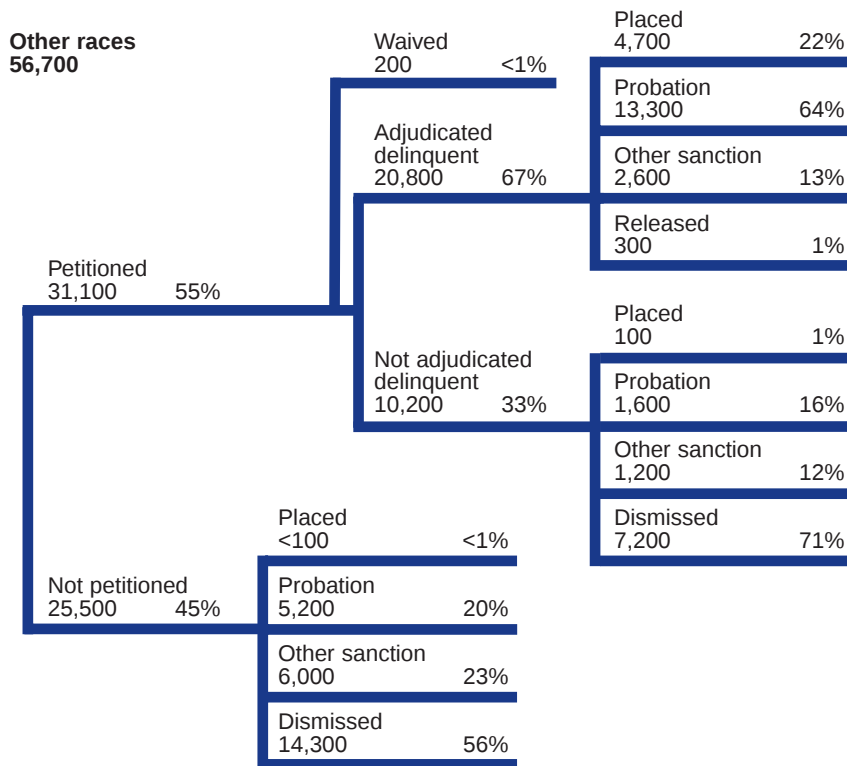
Case Processing by Race, 2000

- Black youth were more likely than white youth or youth of other races to have their delinquency cases handled formally (petitioned).
- Once petitioned, cases involving black youth were less likely to be adjudicated delinquent than were cases involving white youth or youth of other races.
- For all racial groups, a small proportion (about 1%) of cases resulted in waiver to criminal court.
- Once adjudicated delinquent, 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. More specifically, once adjudicated delinquent, 27% of black cases, 23% of white cases, and 22% of other race cases resulted in out-of-home placement in 2000.



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2000 are available online at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp>.

Case Processing by Race, 2000



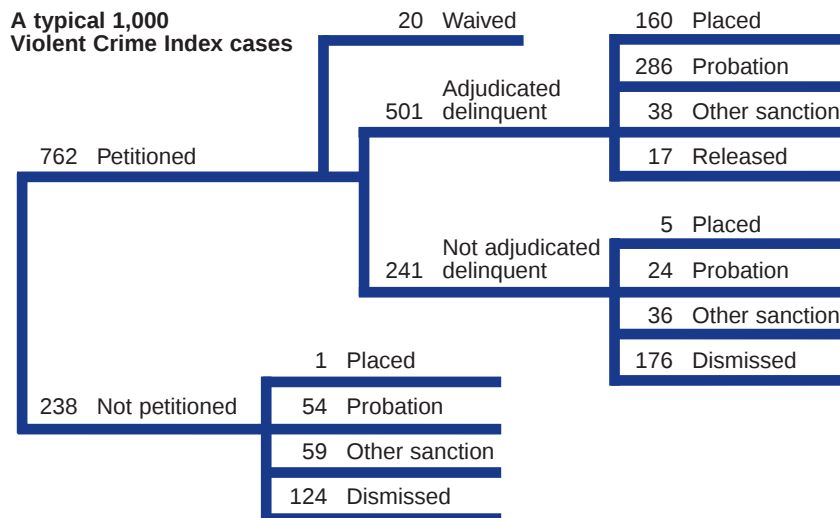
Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2000 are available online at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp>.

- Forty-five percent (45%) of all cases involving youth of other races were handled informally. More than half of these cases were dismissed.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in 67% of all petitioned cases involving youth of other races. In comparison, 63% of all petitioned cases involving black youth and 66% of petitioned cases involving white youth were waived or received formal sanctions.

Case Processing by FBI Offense Category, 2000

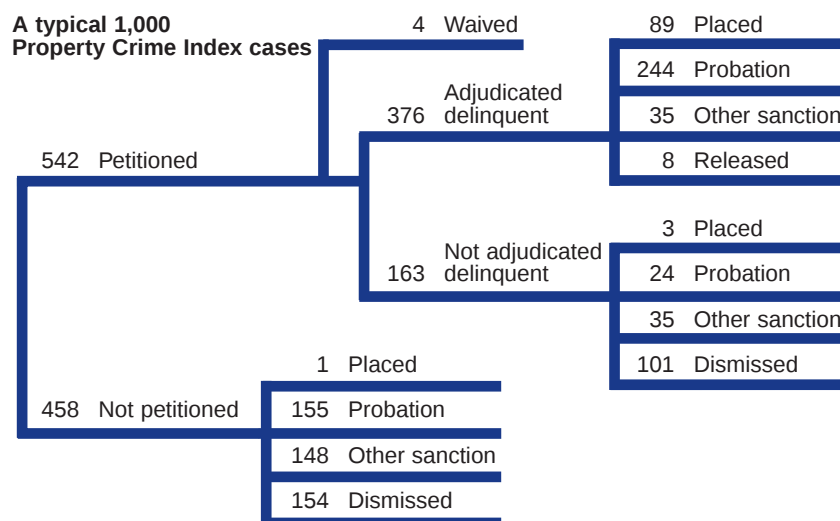
Violent Crime Index Cases

- In 2000, juvenile courts waived 20 of every 1,000 Violent Crime Index offense cases to criminal court.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in half (504 of 1,000) of Violent Crime Index offense cases handled in 2000.
- Cases involving juveniles adjudicated delinquent for Violent Crime Index offenses were more likely to result in out-of-home placement (160 of 1,000) than were Property Crime Index offense cases (89 of 1,000).
- Cases that are not petitioned and cases in which juveniles are not adjudicated delinquent may result in informal sanctions. Thus, juvenile courts imposed some sort of sanction—formal or informal—in nearly 70% (682 of every 1,000) of the Violent Crime Index offense cases handled in 2000.



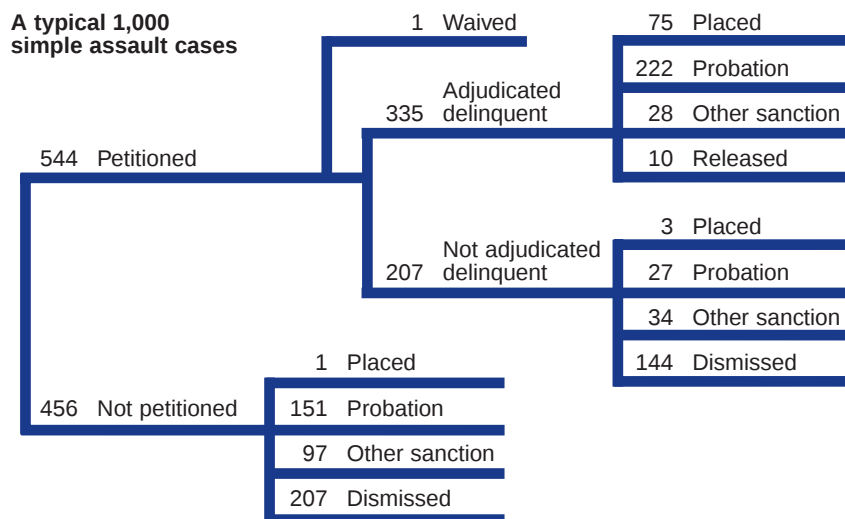
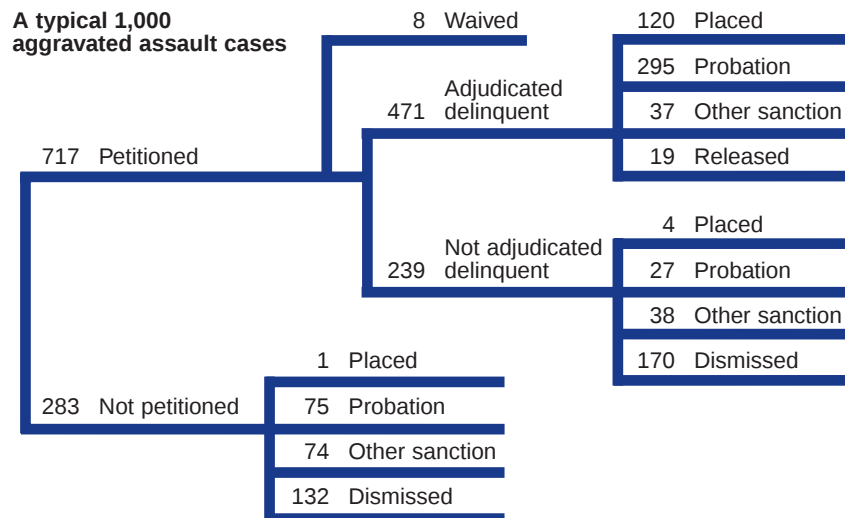
Property Crime Index Cases

- Juveniles received informal sanctions in 37% of Property Crime Index offense cases processed in 2000.
- Juvenile courts waived 4 of every 1,000 Property Crime Index offense cases to criminal court in 2000.
- Cases involving juveniles adjudicated delinquent for Property Crime Index offenses were more likely to result in probation than were Violent Crime Index offense cases.



Notes: The Violent Crime Index includes criminal homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The Property Crime Index includes burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2000 are available online at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp>.

Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 2000



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2000 are available online at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp>.

Aggravated Assault Cases

- In 2000, 32% of aggravated assault cases (321 of 1,000) were eventually released or dismissed by the court.
- More than one-fifth of aggravated assault cases (219 of 1,000) resulted in some sort of informal sanction.
- Almost half of aggravated assault cases (479 of 1,000) resulted in some formal sanction or were waived to criminal court.
- In 2000, 12% of aggravated assault cases (120 of 1,000) resulted in a formal sanction of out-of-home placement and nearly 30% (295 of 1,000) were placed on formal probation.
- In 2000, juvenile courts waived 8 of every 1,000 aggravated assault cases to criminal court. In comparison, 1 of every 1,000 simple assault cases were waived to criminal court.

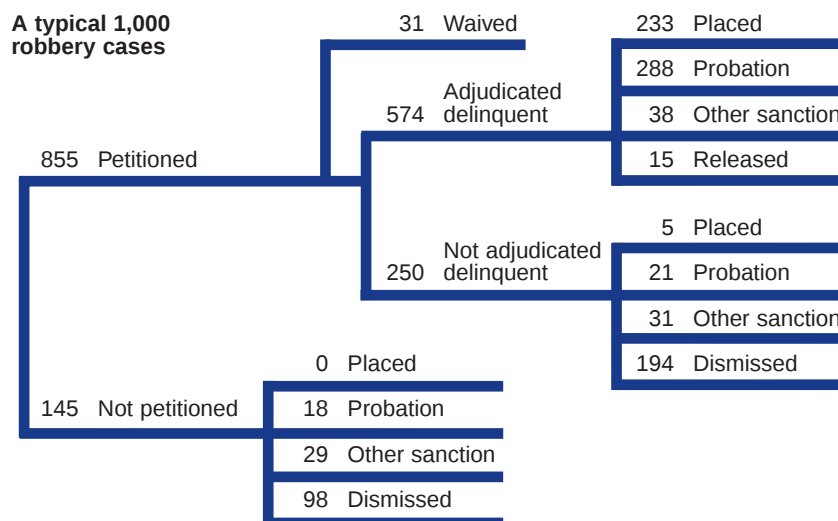
Simple Assault Cases

- Compared with aggravated assault cases, simple assault cases were less likely to result in court-ordered sanctions or waiver to criminal court.
- Of every 1,000 simple assault cases handled in 2000, 313 resulted in the youth agreeing to informal sanctions and 326 resulted in formal sanctions.

Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 2000

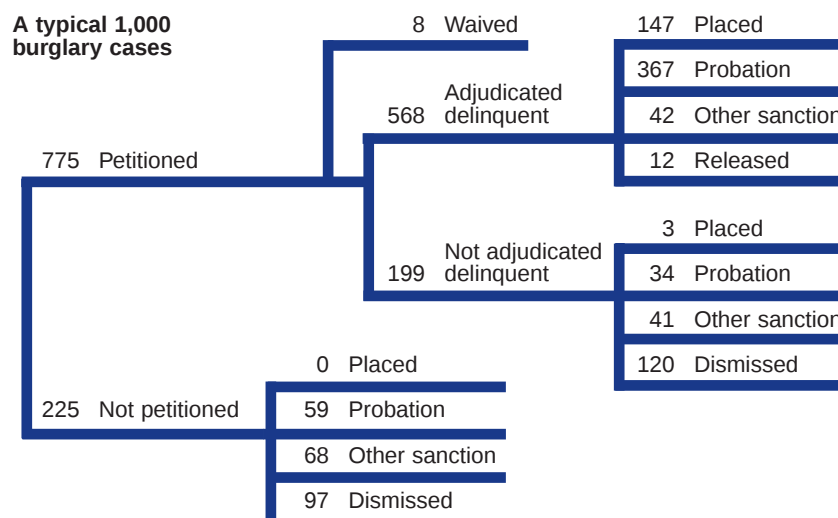
Robbery Cases

- In 2000, juvenile courts waived 31 of every 1,000 robbery cases to criminal court.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in nearly 60% of all robbery cases (590 of 1,000).
- About 14% of all robbery cases were not petitioned. Two-thirds (67%) of these cases were dismissed (98 of 145 cases).



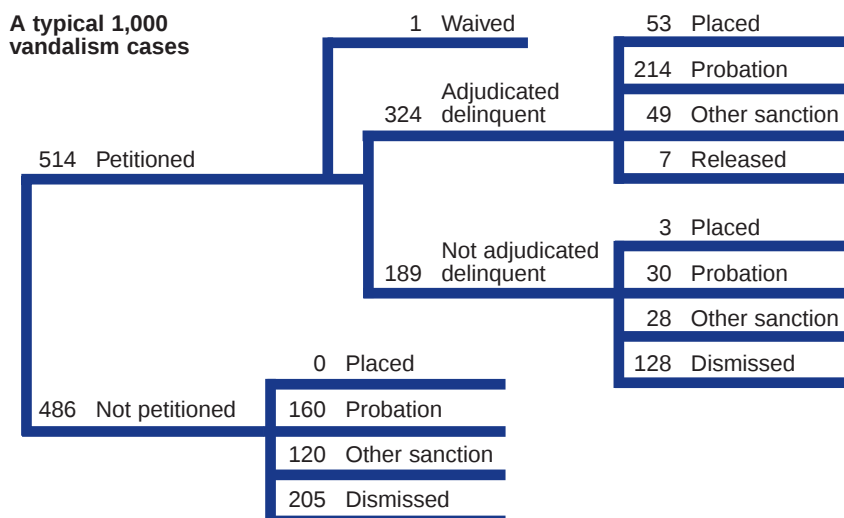
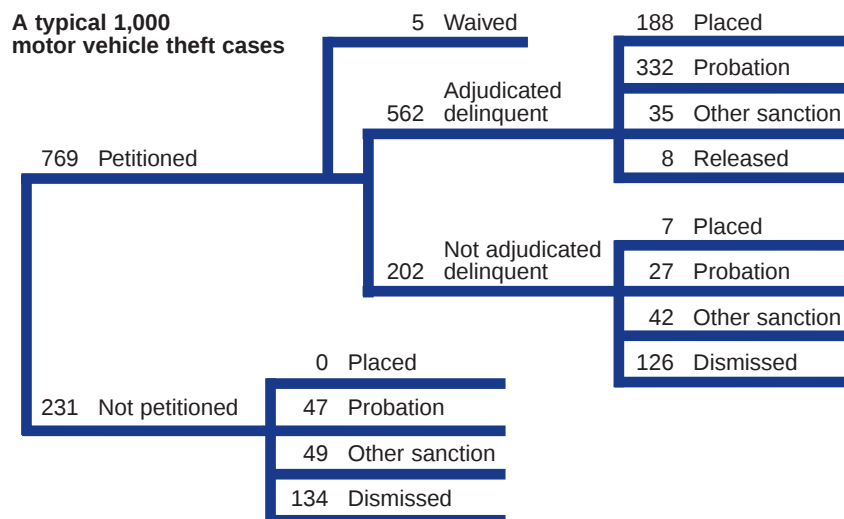
Burglary Cases

- In 2000, nearly one-quarter of all burglary cases (225 of 1,000) were handled informally.
- Nearly three-fourths of all petitioned burglary cases (568 of 775) resulted in the youth being adjudicated delinquent.
- Juvenile courts waived 8 of every 1,000 burglary cases to criminal court in 2000.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in more than half of all burglary cases (564 of 1,000).



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2000 are available online at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp>.

Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 2000



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2000 are available online at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp>.

Motor Vehicle Theft Cases

- More than one-fifth of motor vehicle theft cases (231 of 1,000) were not petitioned. More than 40% of these cases received some form of court sanction, including probation, out-of-home placement, restitution, community service, or referral to another agency.
- In 2000, 73% of all petitioned motor vehicle theft cases (560 of 769) resulted in formal court sanctions or waiver to criminal court.
- In 2000, about one-third of motor vehicle cases adjudicated delinquent (188 of 562) resulted in out-of-home placement.

Vandalism Cases

- Juvenile courts handled 486 of every 1,000 vandalism cases informally (i.e., without a petition) in 2000. Youth received informal sanctions in 281 (58%) of these nonpetitioned cases.
- Juvenile courts formally ordered sanctions such as community service and restitution in 49 of every 1,000 vandalism cases, compared with 35 of every 1,000 motor vehicle theft cases.
- About 1 of every 6 vandalism cases adjudicated delinquent (53 of 324) resulted in out-of-home placement.

Chapter 4

Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases

Status offenses are acts that are illegal only because the person committing them is of juvenile status. 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 under-age liquor law violations (e.g., a minor in possession of alcohol, under-age drinking). A number of other behaviors may be considered status offenses (e.g., curfew violations, tobacco offenses), but they are not discussed in this Report.

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

The manner in which status offense cases come to the attention of the juvenile court varies by offense. For example, law enforcement agencies referred 40% of runaway cases that were formally handled in juvenile

court between 1985 and 2000 and just 10% of truancy and 11% of ungovernability cases. Law enforcement agencies were more likely to be the referral source for liquor law violations than for other status offense cases, referring 92% of such cases that were formally handled in juvenile court between 1985 and 2000.

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

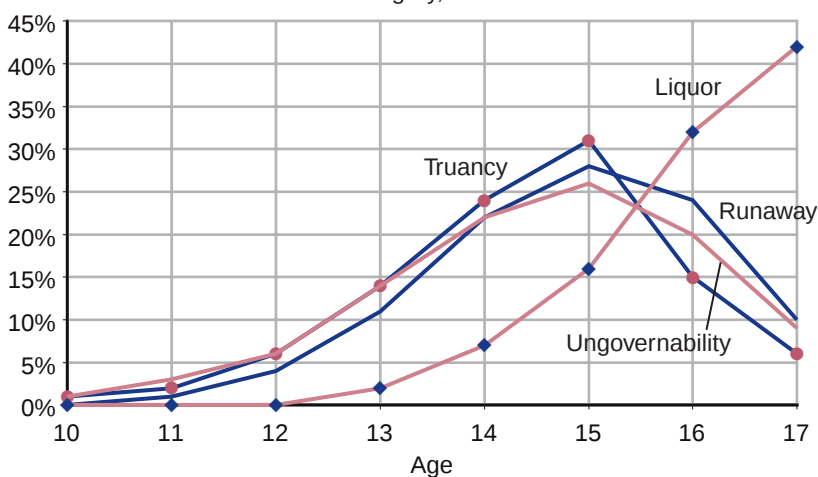
Because of variations in data collection and storage, the available data cannot support national estimates of the volume of petitioned status offense cases and trends in these cases. Therefore, this chapter presents a sample-based profile of cases disposed between 1985 and 2000, including demographic characteristics of the juveniles involved (age, gender, and race), types of offenses charged, and the flow of cases as they move through juvenile court processing.

Age

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

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

Percent of cases within offense category, 1985–2000



Data Table

Age	Runaway	Truancy	Ungovernability	Liquor
10	0%	1%	1%	0%
11	1	2	3	0
12	4	6	6	0
13	11	14	14	2
14	22	24	22	7
15	28	31	26	16
16	24	15	20	32
17	10	6	9	42

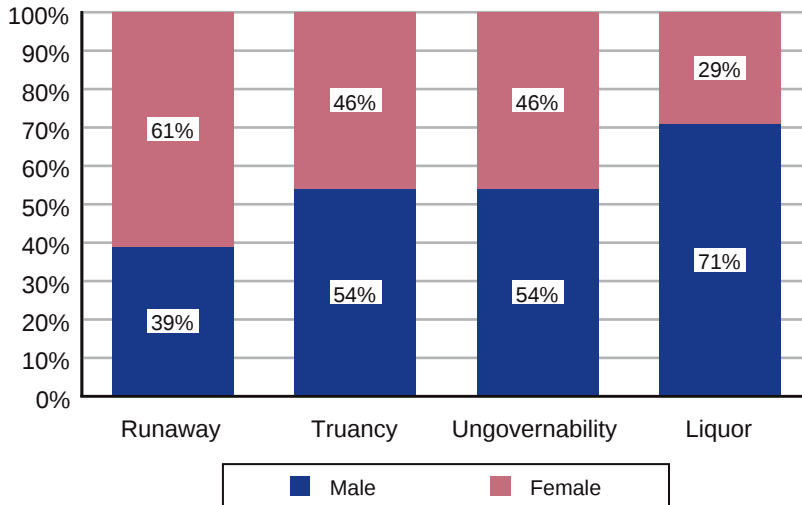
Total 100% 100% 100% 100%

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

Gender and Race

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

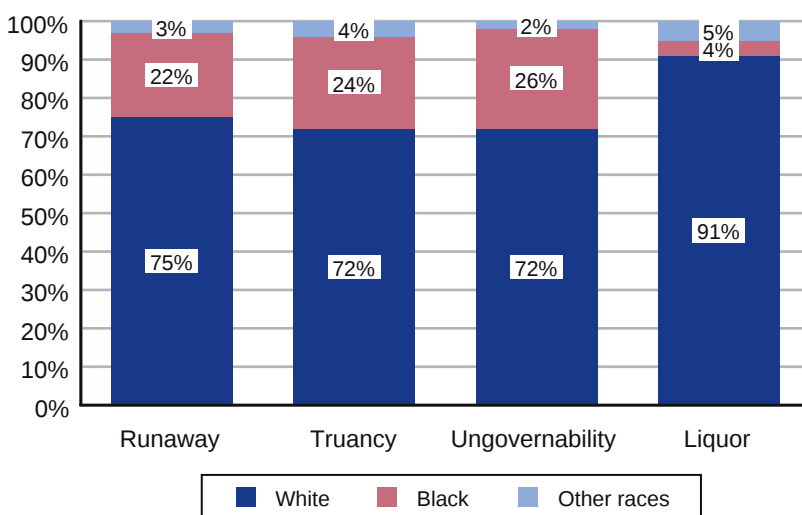
Percent of cases within offense category, 1985–2000



- The male and female proportions of petitioned truancy and ungovernability cases were roughly similar to their representation in the general population.
- Petitioned liquor law violation cases were disproportionately male and runaway cases were disproportionately female.
- Females accounted for 61% of petitioned runaway cases. In no other offense category (status or delinquency) was the female share of cases greater than the male share. (See page 13 for the proportion of delinquency cases involving females.)
- Compared with their representation in the general population, white juveniles were overrepresented in petitioned liquor law violation cases and underrepresented in the other three status offense categories.

White juveniles accounted for the majority of petitioned status offense cases

Percent of cases within offense category, 1985–2000



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

Detention

Percentage of petitioned status offense cases detained:

Most serious offense	1985–2000
Runaway	17%
Truancy	3
Ungovernability	10
Liquor	7

- Formally processed runaway cases were more likely to involve a stay in detention than were other status offense cases between 1985 and 2000.

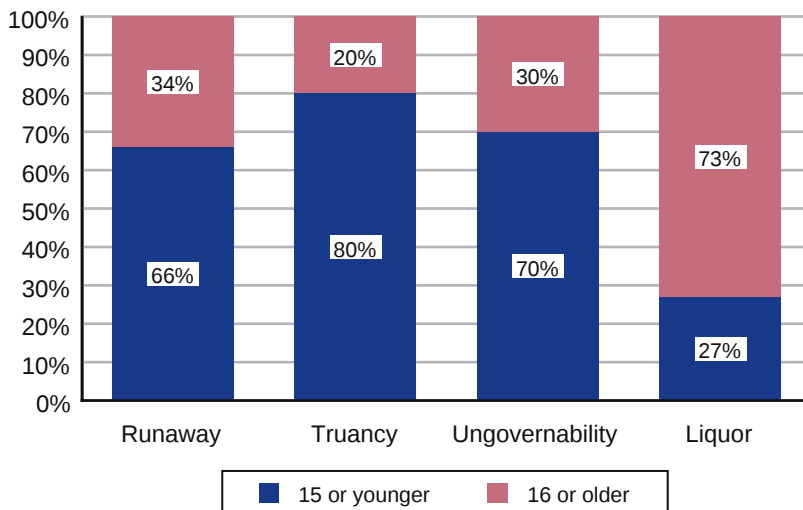
Percentage of petitioned status offense cases detained by age, 1985–2000:

Most serious offense	Age 15 or younger	Age 16 or older
Runaway	17%	17%
Truancy	3	3
Ungovernability	10	11
Liquor	8	7

- Older teens and younger juveniles were equally likely to be detained in formally processed status offense cases.
- Cases involving youth age 16 or older accounted for nearly three-fourths (73%) of all liquor offense cases involving detention. All other categories of status offense cases involving detention had a higher proportion of younger juveniles (age 15 or younger) than older juveniles.

Except for liquor offense cases, youth age 15 or younger accounted for the majority of status offense cases involving detention

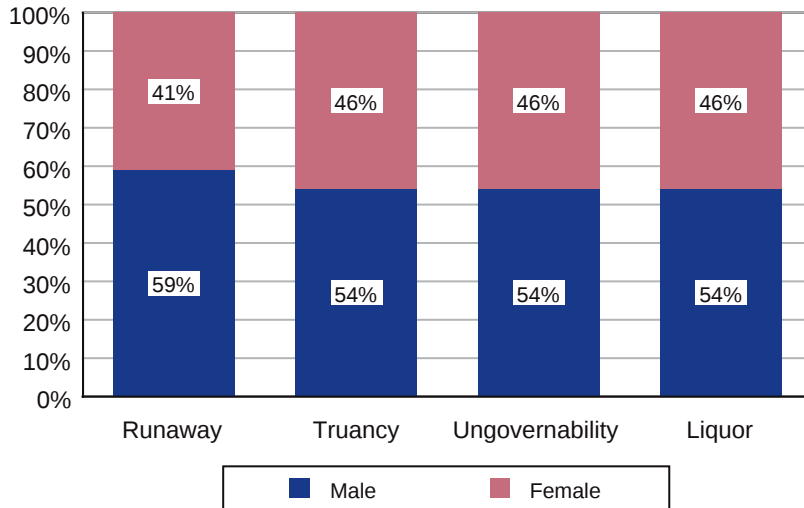
Percent of detained cases within offense category, 1985–2000



Detention

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

Percent of detained cases within offense category, 1985–2000



Percentage of petitioned status offense cases detained by gender, 1985–2000:

Most serious offense	Male	Female
Runaway	19%	15%
Truancy	3	3
Ungovernability	10	10
Liquor	8	5

- For runaway and liquor law violation offenses, males were more likely to be detained than females.

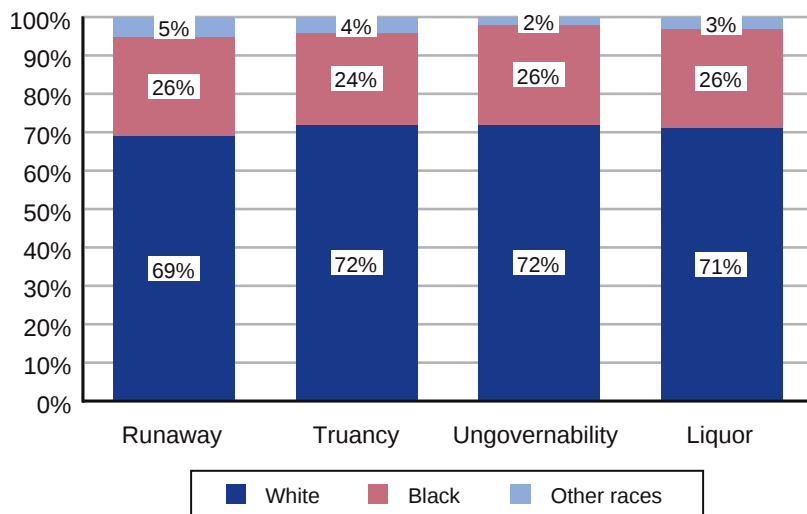
Percentage of petitioned status offense cases detained by race, 1985–2000:

Most serious offense	White	Black	Other races
Runaway	16%	18%	18%
Truancy	3	3	4
Ungovernability	10	10	12
Liquor	7	14	6

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

The proportion of white youth in detained status offense cases was greater than the proportions of black youth and youth of other races

Percent of detained cases within offense category, 1985–2000



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

Adjudication

Age

- Across offenses, petitioned status offense cases involving younger juveniles were more likely than those involving older juveniles to result in the youth being adjudicated a status offender.
- For both age groups, petitioned runaway cases were least likely to result in the youth being adjudicated a status offender.

Gender

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

Race

- Except for liquor law violation cases, the proportion of petitioned status offense cases in which the youth was adjudicated a status offender was similar for white and black youth. In liquor cases, white youth were more likely than black youth to be adjudicated a status offender.
- For all four offense categories, adjudication was more likely for petitioned cases involving youth of other races than for cases involving white youth and black youth.

In most petitioned status offense cases, except for runaway cases, the youth was adjudicated

Percentage of petitioned status offense cases adjudicated, 1985–2000:

Demographic	Most serious offense			
	Runaway	Truancy	Ungovernability	Liquor
All	48%	63%	64%	61%
Age				
15 or younger	50	63	66	63
16 or older	44	61	61	60
Gender				
Male	48	63	65	62
Female	47	63	64	57
Race				
White	47	62	65	60
Black	47	64	61	51
Other races	55	65	74	75

Disposition

Probation was the most common disposition for adjudicated status offense cases

Percentage of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in out-of-home placement, 1985–2000:

Demographic	Most serious offense			
	Runaway	Truancy	Ungovernability	Liquor
All	27%	10%	27%	8%
Age				
15 or younger	27	11	28	9
16 or older	26	7	24	7
Gender				
Male	30	11	27	8
Female	25	10	27	8
Race				
White	26	10	28	7
Black	31	11	24	15
Other races	24	10	26	10

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

Demographic	Most serious offense			
	Runaway	Truancy	Ungovernability	Liquor
All	57%	78%	64%	56%
Age				
15 or younger	57	77	63	61
16 or older	56	81	65	55
Gender				
Male	54	77	63	56
Female	59	79	64	58
Race				
White	56	77	62	56
Black	58	81	69	63
Other races	65	84	66	56

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

Age

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

Gender

- Only in runaway cases were adjudicated males more likely than adjudicated females to be ordered to out-of-home placement.
- For both males and females, out-of-home placement was more likely for adjudicated runaway and ungovernability cases than for truancy or liquor law cases.

Race

- Adjudicated runaway 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. The same pattern held for liquor cases.
- Across racial groups, truancy cases were most likely to result in probation.

Case Processing

Runaway Cases

- For every 1,000 petitioned runaway cases, 271 resulted in formal probation following adjudication and 128 resulted in out-of-home placement.
- Among petitioned runaway cases, youth were not adjudicated a status offender in 524 of a typical 1,000 cases. Of these 524 cases, most were dismissed (349).

Truancy Cases

- Of a typical 1,000 formal truancy cases, 491 resulted in formal probation and 65 resulted in out-of-home placement.

Ungovernability Cases

- Juvenile courts were far more likely to order youth to out-of-home placement in petitioned ungovernability cases (172 of 1,000 cases) than in other types of status offense cases. However, formal probation was the most likely outcome (408 of 1,000).

Liquor Law Violation Cases

- Among petitioned liquor law violation cases, the most likely outcome was formal probation (342 of 1,000). The court often ordered formal sanctions other than residential placement or probation (204 of 1,000) in these cases. In fact, the use of out-of-home placement was less likely in liquor cases than in the other three types of status offense cases.

Runaway		
A typical 1,000 petitioned runaway cases	476 Adjudicated a status offender	128 Placed
		271 Probation
		44 Other sanction
	524 Not adjudicated a status offender	33 Released
		175 Informal sanction
		349 Dismissed

Truancy		
A typical 1,000 petitioned truancy cases	629 Adjudicated a status offender	65 Placed
		491 Probation
		55 Other sanction
	371 Not adjudicated a status offender	17 Released
		82 Informal sanction
		290 Dismissed

Ungovernability		
A typical 1,000 petitioned ungovernability cases	643 Adjudicated a status offender	172 Placed
		408 Probation
		45 Other sanction
	357 Not adjudicated a status offender	18 Released
		78 Informal sanction
		279 Dismissed

Liquor law violation		
A typical 1,000 petitioned liquor law violation cases	606 Adjudicated a status offender	46 Placed
		342 Probation
		204 Other sanction
	394 Not adjudicated a status offender	14 Released
		191 Informal sanction
		203 Dismissed

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

Appendix A

Methods

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

Sources of Data

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

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

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

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

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

Each year, juvenile courts 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

Table A-1: 2000 Stratum Profiles for Delinquency Data

Stratum	County population ages 10–17	Counties in stratum	Counties reporting compatible data			
			Number of counties			Percentage of juvenile population
			Case- level	Court- level	Total*	
1	Fewer than 12,000	2,576	1,428	248	1,676	64%
2	12,000–50,390	368	173	45	218	63
3	50,391–126,050	108	53	13	66	64
4	More than 126,050	33	24	7	30	94
Total		3,085	1,678	313	1,990	71

* 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: 2000 Stratum Profiles for Status Offense Data

Stratum	County population ages 10–17	Counties in stratum	Counties reporting compatible data			
			Number of counties			Percentage of juvenile population
			Case- level	Court- level	Total	
1	Fewer than 12,000	2,576	1,516	248	1,764	67%
2	12,000–50,390	368	169	45	214	60
3	50,391–126,050	108	44	13	57	56
4	More than 126,050	33	24	6	30	94
Total		3,085	1,753	312	2,065	69

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 2000, case-level data describing 932,550 delinquency cases handled by 1,678 jurisdictions in 28 states met the Archive's criteria for inclusion in the development of national estimates. Compatible data were available from Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia. These

courts had jurisdiction over 59% of the nation's juvenile population in 2000. Compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 108,293 delinquency cases from 313 jurisdictions were reported from the District of Columbia and the states of California, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, New York, Oklahoma, and Vermont. In all, the Archive received compatible case-level data and court-level statistics on delinquency cases from 1,990 jurisdictions containing 71% of the nation's juvenile population in 2000 (table A-1).

Case-level data describing 88,112 formally handled status offense cases from 1,753 jurisdictions in 27 states met the criteria for inclusion in the sample for 2000. The contributing states were Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri,

Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia. These courts had jurisdiction over 57% of the juvenile population. An additional 312 jurisdictions in 7 states (California, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, New York, Oklahoma, and Vermont) and the District of Columbia reported compatible court-level aggregate statistics on 19,386 petitioned status offense cases. Altogether, compatible case-level and court-level data on petitioned status offense cases were available from 2,065 jurisdictions containing 69% of the U.S. juvenile population in 2000 (table A-2). Additionally, petitioned status offense case profiles in the Report include case-level data describing 915,843 cases and court-level aggregate data describing 103,769 cases for the years 1985 through 1999.

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

Juvenile Population

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

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

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

of the juvenile court if they commit an illegal act. (See “upper age of jurisdiction” in the “Glossary of Terms” section.) Most states define this age 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.

Table A-3: Content of Case-Level Data Sources, 2000

Data source	Age at referral	Gender	Race	Referral source	Referral reason	Secure detention	Manner of handling	Adjudication	Disposition
Alabama	AL	AL	AL	—	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL
Alaska	AK	AK	AK	—	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK
Arizona	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ
Arkansas	AR	AR	AR	—	AR	—	AR	AR	AR
California	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA
Connecticut	CT	CT	CT	CT	CT	—	CT	CT	CT
Florida	FL	FL	FL	—	FL	—	FL	FL	FL
Illinois ¹	IL	IL	—	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL
Kentucky	KY	KY	KY	—	KY	—	KY	—	—
Maryland	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	—	MD	MD	MD
Minnesota	MN	MN	MN	MN	MN	—	MN	MN	MN
Mississippi	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS
Missouri	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO
Montana	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT	—	MT	MT	MT
Nebraska	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Nevada	NV	NV	NV	—	NV	NV	NV	NV	—
New Jersey	NJ	NJ	NJ	—	NJ	—	NJ	NJ	NJ
North Dakota	ND	ND	ND	—	ND	—	ND	ND	ND
Ohio ²	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH
Pennsylvania	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	—	PA	PA	PA
South Carolina	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC
South Dakota	SD	SD	SD	—	SD	SD	SD	SD	SD
Tennessee	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN
Texas	TX	TX	TX	TX	TX	—	TX	TX	TX
Utah	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	—	UT	UT	UT
Virginia	VA	VA	VA	—	VA	—	VA	—	VA
Washington	WA	WA	WA	WA	WA	—	WA	WA	WA
West Virginia	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	—	WV
Percentage of estimation sample	99%	100%	95%	67%	97%	34%	100%	91%	91%

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

¹ Data from Cook County only.

² Data from Cuyahoga County only.

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 races² who reside in each county in the nation and who

are between the ages of 10 and the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction.

Estimation Procedure

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

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

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

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

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

For example, assume that a total of 2,497,000 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

¹ County-level intercensal estimates were obtained for the years 1985–2000. 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. 2003. *1990–1999 Intercensal State and County Characteristics Population Estimates with 1990-Base Race Groups* [machine-readable data files]. Available online: http://eire.census.gov/popest/estimates_dataset.php [released on 6/23/2003].

National Center for Health Statistics. 2003. *Estimates of the July 1, 2000–July 1, 2002 United States Resident Population from the Vintage 2002 Postcensal Series by Year, Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin* [machine-readable data file]. Prepared under a collaborative agreement with the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Available online: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge.htm> [released on 8/1/2003].

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

³ The only information used in this Report that cannot be aggregated by county is data contributed by the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, which identifies only the district in which each case is handled. To use the Florida data, the aggregation criterion is relaxed to include districts. In 2000, there were 3,141 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.

juvenile courts in these counties handled 45,898 petitioned delinquency cases involving white youth between the ages of 10 and 15, the number of cases per 1,000 white youth ages 10 to 15 for stratum 2 would be 18.4, or:

$$(45,898/2,497,000) \times 1,000 = 18.4$$

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 (49.8 and 17.1, 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:

$$(18.4 \times 12,000) / [(18.4 \times 12,000) + (49.8 \times 6,000) + (17.1 \times 2,000)] = 0.40$$

Black:

$$(49.8 \times 6,000) / [(18.4 \times 12,000) + (49.8 \times 6,000) + (17.1 \times 2,000)] = 0.54$$

Other:

$$(17.1 \times 2,000) / [(18.4 \times 12,000) + (49.8 \times 6,000) + (17.1 \times 2,000)] = 0.06$$

The jurisdiction's total caseload of 600 would then be allocated based on these proportions. In this example, 40% of all cases reported in the jurisdiction's aggregate statistics involved white youth, 54% involved black youth, and the remaining 6% involved youth of other races. When these proportions are applied to a reported aggregate statistic of 600 cases, this jurisdiction is estimated to have handled 240 white youth, 324 black youth, and 36 youth of other races age 15 or younger. The same method is used to develop case counts for all nine age/race groups for each jurisdiction reporting only aggregate court-level statistics.

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

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

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

estimate of 41,688 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 22,330 petitioned delinquency cases involving white 16-year-olds from stratum 2 counties. In the Archive's national estimation database, each stratum 2 petitioned delinquency case that involved a white 16-year-old would be weighted by 1.87, because:

$$41,688/22,330 = 1.87$$

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 2000 data set. The procedures to adjust for missing data assume that case records with missing data are similar in structure to those without missing data. For example, assume that among cases from a particular stratum, detention information was missing on 100 cases involving 16-year-old white males who were petitioned to court, adjudicated for a property offense, and then placed on probation. If similar cases from the same stratum showed that 20% of these cases involved detention, then it would be assumed that 20% of the 100 cases missing detention information also involved detention. Thus, missing data are imputed within each stratum by reviewing the characteristics of cases with similar case attributes (i.e., the age, gender, and race of the youth; the offense charged; and the court's decisions on detention, petition, adjudication, and disposition).

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

Appendix B

Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Formal handling: See “manner of handling.”

Informal handling: See “manner of handling.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nonpetitioned case: See “manner of handling.”

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

Petitioned case: See “manner of handling.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

manslaughter or vehicular manslaughter.

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

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

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

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

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

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

who is publicly intoxicated performs acts that cause a disturbance, he or she may be charged with disorderly conduct.)

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

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

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

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

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

regulating the conduct of youth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

■ **Crime Index**—Includes all offenses contained within the violent

crime and property crime categories defined below.

- ◆ **Violent Crime Index**—Includes the offenses of murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
- ◆ **Property Crime Index**—Includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

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

- **Law enforcement agency**—Includes metropolitan police, state police, park police, sheriffs, constables, police assigned to the juvenile court for special duty, and all others performing a police function, with the exception of probation officers and officers of the court.
- **Other**—Includes the youth's own parents, foster parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, other legal

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

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

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

Upper age of jurisdiction: The oldest age at which a juvenile court has original jurisdiction over an individual

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

Appendix C

Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2000, by County

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

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

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

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

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

in this table should not be used to make comparisons among the delinquency, status offense, or dependency workloads of counties or states without carefully studying the definitions of the statistics presented. 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 2000, several reporting jurisdictions were not able to aggregate data for this timeframe. In those instances, the data cover fiscal year 2000. The period of coverage is indicated in the notes.

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

Reporting county	2000 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	141,400	16,200	34,200	1,108	47	260	64	3	—	—
Calhoun	111,400	11,900	25,900	665	269	99	93	110	—	—
Coffee	43,500	5,100	10,700	417	0	118	0	2	—	—
Colbert	55,000	5,900	12,900	184	0	45	0	8	—	—
Cullman	77,600	8,600	18,600	525	73	66	449	0	—	—
Dale	49,100	5,600	13,000	430	0	328	0	1	—	—
Dallas	46,200	6,200	13,000	415	0	269	4	12	—	—
De Kalb	64,700	6,900	15,800	293	0	18	0	9	—	—
Elmore	66,300	7,700	16,900	479	0	103	0	2	—	—
Etowah	103,300	11,200	24,300	575	1	71	0	0	—	—
Houston	88,900	10,500	22,700	1,023	75	302	39	0	—	—
Jackson	54,000	6,000	12,900	299	0	145	0	2	—	—
Jefferson	662,100	74,400	162,100	2,091	649	270	275	0	—	—
Lauderdale	88,000	9,300	20,000	632	62	168	199	25	—	—
Lee	115,500	11,900	26,600	717	167	390	180	82	—	—
Limestone	65,900	7,300	16,200	265	68	21	7	5	—	—
Madison	277,600	31,700	70,500	1,357	734	91	462	55	—	—
Marshall	82,300	9,000	20,300	813	94	276	479	49	—	—
Mobile	400,100	49,000	108,600	2,892	1,751	411	1,572	239	—	—
Montgomery	223,400	25,600	56,700	2,015	192	53	3	53	—	—
Morgan	111,200	12,700	27,900	750	89	181	398	56	—	—
Russell	49,700	5,800	13,000	382	0	362	0	38	—	—
St. Clair	65,100	7,600	16,300	190	0	309	0	1	—	—
Shelby	144,500	16,200	37,500	475	154	137	301	35	—	—
Talladega	80,400	9,400	19,800	485	0	270	0	3	—	—
Tuscaloosa	165,100	17,000	38,100	1,185	287	104	102	137	—	—
Walker	70,700	7,500	16,400	390	0	402	0	2	—	—
40 Small Counties	949,000	111,400	239,600	5,404	214	2,134	231	168	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				26,456	4,926	7,403	4,858	1,097	—	—
Population Represented	4,452,000	507,500	1,110,800	507,500	507,500	507,500	507,500	1,110,800	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				52.13	9.71	14.59	9.57	0.99	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	67	—	—
Alaska – 27 Jurisdictions										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Anchorage	260,600	34,200	76,300	835	2,164	—	—	—	—	—
Bethel	16,100	2,800	6,300	194	235	—	—	—	—	—
Fairbanks North Star	82,800	11,200	24,900	212	514	—	—	—	—	—
Juneau	30,700	4,100	8,400	107	200	—	—	—	—	—
Kenai Peninsula	49,700	7,500	14,700	129	375	—	—	—	—	—
Ketchikan Gateway	14,000	1,800	3,900	97	176	—	—	—	—	—
Kodiak Island	14,000	2,000	4,500	83	74	—	—	—	—	—
Matanuska-Susitna	59,900	9,800	19,200	169	406	—	—	—	—	—
Valdez-Cordova	10,200	1,500	3,000	61	60	—	—	—	—	—
18 Small Jurisdictions	89,800	14,300	28,900	354	853	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,241	5,057	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	627,700	89,300	189,900	89,300	89,300	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Jurisdictions				25.09	56.62	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Jurisdictions				27	27	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona – 15 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Apache	69,200	13,000	26,900	173	275	13	115	—	—	—
Cochise	118,100	15,100	32,100	671	1,334	78	722	—	—	—
Coconino	116,700	16,300	34,400	773	1,177	187	729	—	—	—
Maricopa	3,097,300	361,800	861,200	12,700	8,866	3,399	7,488	—	—	—
Mohave	156,300	16,800	37,200	800	1,263	38	779	—	—	—
Navajo	98,000	16,900	35,300	620	559	115	701	—	—	—
Pima	848,800	96,700	215,700	5,730	5,992	134	4,697	—	—	—
Pinal	181,500	21,000	46,700	1,648	932	162	632	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2000, by County

Reporting county	2000 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Yavapai	169,000	17,900	36,800	1,013	1,045	167	612	—	—	—
Yuma	160,700	20,800	47,500	2,281	794	203	1,101	—	—	—
5 Small Counties	151,700	20,600	43,600	1,346	956	291	738	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				27,755	23,193	4,787	18,314	—	—	—
Population Represented	5,167,100	616,900	1,417,500	616,900	616,900	616,900	616,900	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				44.99	37.60	7.76	29.69	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				15	15	15	15	—	—	—

Arkansas – 75 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	154,800	17,900	41,200	259	—	221	—	157	—	—
Craighead	82,500	8,600	19,900	292	—	348	—	68	—	—
Crittenden	51,000	7,100	15,800	371	—	149	—	36	—	—
Faulkner	86,400	10,000	22,100	300	—	324	—	97	—	—
Garland	88,400	8,900	18,900	483	—	322	—	162	—	—
Jefferson	84,200	10,300	22,000	752	—	308	—	230	—	—
Mississippi	51,900	6,900	15,300	338	—	160	—	47	—	—
Pulaski	361,700	40,100	91,400	1,879	—	465	—	290	—	—
Saline	83,900	10,000	21,400	233	—	137	—	58	—	—
Sebastian	115,600	13,400	30,200	454	—	473	—	179	—	—
Washington	158,700	17,200	40,000	765	—	573	—	82	—	—
White	67,400	7,600	16,400	99	—	178	—	51	—	—
63 Small Counties	1,292,100	153,900	326,100	4,274	—	2,985	—	1,266	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				10,499	—	6,643	—	2,723	—	—
Population Represented	2,678,700	311,800	680,600	311,800	—	311,800	—	680,600	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				33.67	—	21.30	—	4.00	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				75	—	75	—	75	—	—

California – 58 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Alameda	1,451,000	153,600	358,400	1,791	3,657	4	81	1,259	—	—
Butte	203,800	24,000	49,300	995	586	47	72	381	—	—
Contra Costa	953,800	114,400	255,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Dorado	157,200	20,600	41,200	609	439	11	53	49	—	—
Fresno	802,300	114,700	256,700	3,602	3,958	18	123	1,065	—	—
Humboldt	126,300	14,500	29,600	186	375	35	229	69	—	—
Imperial	142,600	21,100	44,500	746	228	105	44	114	—	—
Kern	663,900	94,800	212,200	991	1,187	2	594	2,089	—	—
Kings	129,900	16,300	37,700	416	—	0	—	116	—	—
Lake	58,600	7,100	14,200	181	209	1	8	61	—	—
Los Angeles	9,549,100	1,132,900	2,665,100	18,226	—	290	—	11,796	—	—
Madera	123,700	16,600	36,600	574	737	11	159	154	—	—
Marin	247,700	22,700	50,700	650	—	28	—	91	—	—
Mendocino	86,400	11,000	22,200	189	—	0	—	70	—	—
Merced	211,700	33,100	73,100	485	754	155	411	116	—	—
Monterey	403,200	49,800	114,900	196	128	8	6	131	—	—
Napa	124,600	14,000	30,200	254	134	9	17	30	—	—
Nevada	92,500	11,300	21,500	241	—	1	—	71	—	—
Orange	2,857,300	322,700	770,600	8,754	3,186	99	310	2,507	—	—
Placer	251,300	31,600	67,000	172	513	8	12	304	—	—
Riverside	1,560,200	210,900	474,700	3,704	—	1	—	1,571	—	—
Sacramento	1,230,500	152,400	344,100	3,894	817	4	8	2,592	—	—
San Bernardino	1,719,300	247,900	556,600	4,174	3,059	950	78	5,237	—	—
San Diego	2,825,500	316,400	732,100	7,053	3,597	822	232	1,456	—	—
San Francisco	776,900	49,600	112,400	1,033	1,757	10	12	682	—	—
San Joaquin	568,400	80,400	176,900	3,351	3,257	11	1,152	547	—	—
San Luis Obispo	247,700	26,500	53,800	578	—	0	—	174	—	—
San Mateo	708,600	70,400	163,100	1,873	731	31	42	392	—	—
Santa Barbara	399,800	44,400	100,000	1,876	1,575	128	640	0	—	—
Santa Clara	1,687,000	177,000	416,400	2,236	4,072	5	186	953	—	—
Santa Cruz	255,800	28,400	61,200	563	—	0	—	283	—	—
Shasta	163,800	21,700	43,100	822	940	4	185	97	—	—
Solano	397,300	52,100	114,600	2,149	431	19	26	157	—	—
Sonoma	460,400	53,400	113,600	1,663	—	0	—	295	—	—
Stanislaus	449,900	64,400	140,800	1,599	1,203	7	135	313	—	—

Reporting county	2000 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Sutter	79,200	10,600	23,000	293	297	3	53	148	—	—
Tehama	56,200	7,600	15,400	115	169	6	38	70	—	—
Tulare	369,000	55,800	124,200	1,964	—	25	—	85	—	—
Tuolumne	54,700	5,900	11,300	149	153	2	102	68	—	—
Ventura	756,800	95,700	215,800	3,210	2,880	296	1,721	389	—	—
Yolo	169,800	19,500	43,000	533	—	0	—	293	—	—
Yuba	60,400	8,500	18,900	185	—	0	—	176	—	—
16 Small Counties	376,500	47,600	95,000	1,123	1,184	54	268	298	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				83,398	42,213	3,210	6,997	36,749	—	—
Population Represented	34,010,400	4,073,800	9,301,500	3,955,500	2,346,200	3,955,500	2,346,200	9,034,900	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.08	17.99	0.81	2.98	4.07	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				56	38	56	38	55	—	—

Colorado – 64 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adams	351,200	42,600	101,500	1,088	—	—	—	335	—	—
Arapahoe	490,700	61,800	134,000	1,847	—	—	—	319	—	—
Boulder	271,300	28,200	62,400	1,396	—	—	—	163	—	—
Denver	556,600	50,700	124,600	2,408	—	—	—	596	—	—
Douglas	180,400	22,800	58,000	618	—	—	—	7	—	—
El Paso	519,400	65,000	147,100	2,455	—	—	—	573	—	—
Jefferson	526,500	64,200	135,400	1,861	—	—	—	236	—	—
Larimer	252,900	28,700	61,200	1,050	—	—	—	122	—	—
Mesa	116,800	14,200	29,600	449	—	—	—	100	—	—
Pueblo	141,800	17,000	37,000	829	—	—	—	327	—	—
Weld	183,100	23,200	52,300	1,071	—	—	—	100	—	—
Broomfield	39,400	5,300	11,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52 Small Counties	696,500	82,600	172,300	2,697	—	—	—	551	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				17,769	—	—	—	3,429	—	—
Population Represented	4,326,800	506,200	1,127,300	500,900	—	—	—	1,115,600	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				35.47	—	—	—	3.07	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				63	—	—	—	63	—	—

Connecticut – 13 Venue Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Bridgeport	—	—	—	922	480	242	187	—	—	—
Danbury	—	—	—	192	219	65	88	—	—	—
Hartford	—	—	—	1,301	980	191	293	—	—	—
Middletown	—	—	—	401	297	103	152	—	—	—
Montville	—	—	—	631	440	151	194	—	—	—
New Haven	—	—	—	1,824	934	398	338	—	—	—
Norwalk	—	—	—	283	138	60	65	—	—	—
Plainville	—	—	—	944	417	275	207	—	—	—
Stamford	—	—	—	333	177	31	74	—	—	—
Talcottville	—	—	—	472	324	124	177	—	—	—
Torrington	—	—	—	248	183	96	140	—	—	—
Waterbury	—	—	—	1,035	607	459	263	—	—	—
Willimantic	—	—	—	419	333	117	145	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				9,005	5,529	2,312	2,323	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,412,000	294,000	769,000	294,000	294,000	294,000	294,000	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Venue Districts				30.63	18.81	7.86	7.90	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Venue Districts				13	13	13	13	—	—	—

Delaware – 3 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Kent	127,100	15,400	33,900	1,768	—	—	—	263	—	—
New Castle	501,900	54,200	121,800	6,245	—	—	—	908	—	—
Sussex	157,500	16,000	34,500	2,021	—	—	—	97	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				10,034	—	—	—	1,268	—	—
Population Represented	786,500	85,700	190,200	85,700	—	—	—	190,200	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				117.08	—	—	—	6.67	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				3	—	—	—	3	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2000, by County

Reporting county	2000 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
District of Columbia – 1 District										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
District of Columbia	571,600	45,000	109,700	1,617	765	74	39	1,219	198	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,617	765	74	39	1,219	198	—
Population Represented	571,600	45,000	109,700	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	109,700	109,700	—
Rates for Reporting District				35.95	17.01	1.65	0.87	11.11	1.81	—
Number of Reporting Districts				1	1	1	1	1	1	—
Florida – 67 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Alachua	218,300	21,300	45,400	1,512	703	9	21	—	—	—
Bay	148,200	17,100	36,800	1,011	704	21	302	—	—	—
Brevard	477,900	52,100	108,400	2,834	1,302	37	58	—	—	—
Broward	1,633,000	175,800	396,600	6,694	4,147	20	27	—	—	—
Charlotte	142,300	11,200	23,000	449	350	2	8	—	—	—
Citrus	118,600	10,700	21,000	390	318	0	6	—	—	—
Clay	141,700	19,800	40,900	855	731	14	27	—	—	—
Collier	254,200	22,900	51,900	1,342	566	39	132	—	—	—
Columbia	56,800	7,000	14,800	382	156	5	2	—	—	—
Duval	779,800	93,500	211,000	4,072	3,235	15	21	—	—	—
Escambia	294,300	32,800	71,400	2,962	709	29	41	—	—	—
Hernando	131,500	12,400	25,600	475	172	2	0	—	—	—
Highlands	87,500	8,100	17,200	352	424	1	24	—	—	—
Hillsborough	1,003,300	115,500	261,700	7,012	4,122	55	46	—	—	—
Indian River	113,400	10,800	22,400	570	269	16	10	—	—	—
Lake	212,800	20,200	44,400	1,286	583	17	13	—	—	—
Lee	443,800	40,600	89,600	2,313	1,298	40	48	—	—	—
Leon	240,000	23,900	52,500	1,586	574	36	38	—	—	—
Manatee	265,700	25,200	56,700	1,776	550	7	10	—	—	—
Marion	260,300	27,500	57,300	1,432	596	15	15	—	—	—
Martin	127,100	11,600	24,400	621	501	37	7	—	—	—
Miami-Dade	2,261,700	262,000	573,100	10,125	5,018	38	26	—	—	—
Monroe	79,500	6,500	14,000	386	173	7	6	—	—	—
Nassau	58,000	7,200	14,900	328	156	10	16	—	—	—
Okaloosa	171,000	20,400	43,900	1,347	449	15	92	—	—	—
Orange	902,500	103,300	234,900	7,059	1,614	21	19	—	—	—
Osceola	174,200	22,100	48,100	1,332	302	4	0	—	—	—
Palm Beach	1,136,100	112,500	248,300	4,791	3,501	18	112	—	—	—
Pasco	347,400	32,900	72,300	1,845	478	9	7	—	—	—
Pinellas	922,200	84,000	183,500	6,470	2,496	61	44	—	—	—
Polk	485,500	55,500	121,800	3,778	2,153	29	82	—	—	—
Putnam	70,400	8,300	17,700	346	236	0	0	—	—	—
St. Johns	124,400	14,300	29,500	670	432	11	33	—	—	—
St. Lucie	193,500	21,100	44,900	1,223	407	10	4	—	—	—
Santa Rosa	118,500	15,700	32,400	910	342	56	64	—	—	—
Sarasota	327,000	26,000	54,600	1,400	469	23	18	—	—	—
Seminole	367,000	44,800	95,900	1,668	867	17	33	—	—	—
Volusia	445,000	44,600	92,900	3,315	1,575	124	107	—	—	—
29 Small Counties	717,200	81,100	169,300	3,810	2,049	44	69	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				90,729	44,727	914	1,588	—	—	—
Population Represented	16,051,400	1,722,600	3,765,000	1,722,600	1,722,600	1,722,600	1,722,600	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				52.67	25.96	0.53	0.92	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	—	—	—
Georgia – 159 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Baldwin	44,800	4,100	9,000	371	—	75	—	131	—	—
Bartow	76,700	8,300	20,600	1,189	—	521	—	232	—	—
Bibb	153,800	15,800	38,900	1,860	—	261	—	1,064	—	—
Bulloch	56,200	5,200	11,900	204	—	43	—	26	—	—
Carroll	88,000	9,000	21,900	920	—	305	—	213	—	—
Catoosa	53,700	5,500	13,300	315	—	133	—	13	—	—
Chatham	232,000	22,900	55,400	2,498	—	486	—	467	—	—
Cherokee	143,800	15,400	39,300	676	—	251	—	329	—	—
Clarke	101,800	6,800	17,300	613	—	186	—	213	—	—

Reporting county	2000 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Clayton	238,600	27,200	68,300	3,149	—	566	—	1,519	—	—
Cobb	615,200	62,700	153,700	2,818	—	620	—	1,110	—	—
Columbia	89,800	11,400	25,300	586	—	19	—	42	—	—
Coweta	90,100	9,900	24,900	398	—	71	—	323	—	—
De Kalb	668,700	62,000	156,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dougherty	95,900	10,300	24,900	1,149	—	195	—	210	—	—
Douglas	92,700	10,300	24,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fayette	92,100	12,400	25,300	673	—	216	—	222	—	—
Floyd	90,800	8,900	21,300	758	—	471	—	341	—	—
Forsyth	100,500	9,300	27,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fulton	817,600	74,900	190,500	7,309	—	1,362	—	3,305	—	—
Glynn	67,700	7,000	16,200	545	—	249	—	69	—	—
Gwinnett	596,700	64,400	161,100	2,553	—	1,090	—	666	—	—
Hall	141,000	14,000	36,300	769	—	276	—	253	—	—
Henry	121,600	13,800	34,200	587	—	90	—	160	—	—
Houston	111,300	13,000	30,000	1,460	—	1,126	—	420	—	—
Laurens	45,000	4,900	11,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liberty	61,400	6,800	19,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lowndes	92,100	9,600	23,100	383	—	94	—	10	—	—
Muscogee	186,500	19,300	47,500	1,774	—	619	—	675	—	—
Newton	62,900	6,600	16,700	696	—	299	—	84	—	—
Paulding	83,100	9,200	24,800	491	—	196	—	170	—	—
Richmond	199,600	21,300	51,000	956	—	17	—	534	—	—
Rockdale	70,600	8,400	18,400	610	—	115	—	172	—	—
Spalding	58,500	6,200	15,200	299	—	26	—	694	—	—
Thomas	42,900	4,900	11,000	387	—	56	—	98	—	—
Troup	58,900	6,600	15,600	749	—	113	—	215	—	—
Walker	61,100	6,200	14,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walton	61,600	6,800	16,700	804	—	383	—	133	—	—
Whitfield	84,100	8,600	22,000	617	—	240	—	308	—	—
120 Small Counties	2,085,100	225,400	526,600	9,250	—	2,931	—	3,287	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				48,416	—	13,701	—	17,708	—	—
Population Represented	8,234,400	855,200	2,081,500	712,200	—	710,000	—	1,725,800	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				67.98	—	19.30	—	10.26	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				125	—	124	—	125	—	—
Hawaii – 5 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Hawaii	149,300	19,300	40,400	459	526	102	718	—	—	—
Honolulu	875,900	89,200	203,200	1,362	314	619	2,106	—	—	—
Kalawao	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
Kauai	58,600	7,400	15,400	434	65	70	286	—	—	—
Maui	128,800	15,000	32,600	427	180	109	299	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,682	1,085	900	3,409	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,212,700	131,000	291,600	131,000	131,000	131,000	131,000	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				20.47	8.28	6.87	26.02	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				5	5	5	5	—	—	—
Idaho – 44 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Ada	303,000	36,500	83,300	2,603	463	—	—	113	85	—
Bannock	75,600	9,500	21,300	1,288	151	—	—	110	0	—
Bonneville	82,900	12,600	26,700	453	220	—	—	42	10	—
Canyon	133,100	17,400	41,200	1,359	99	—	—	89	3	—
Kootenai	109,500	13,900	29,800	776	73	—	—	76	14	—
Twin Falls	64,400	8,500	17,900	611	134	—	—	258	5	—
38 Small Counties	531,200	73,100	151,300	3,992	898	—	—	334	82	—
Number of Reported Cases				11,082	2,038	—	—	1,022	199	—
Population Represented	1,299,700	171,600	371,600	171,600	171,600	—	—	371,600	371,600	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				64.58	11.88	—	—	2.75	0.54	—
Number of Reporting Counties				44	44	—	—	44	44	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2000, by County

Reporting county	2000 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Illinois – 102 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Adams	68,200	7,000	15,900	110	—	8	—	67	—	—
Champaign	179,900	14,800	35,900	151	—	11	—	88	—	—
Coles	53,000	4,200	9,700	120	—	5	—	30	—	—
Cook	5,378,700	525,300	1,311,000	11,481	—	—	—	2,184	—	—
De Kalb	89,300	8,000	19,400	158	—	16	—	56	—	—
Du Page	906,900	93,600	227,900	871	—	2	—	54	—	—
Henry	51,000	5,500	12,000	47	—	5	—	27	—	—
Jackson	59,600	4,600	10,700	70	—	0	—	20	—	—
Kane	407,800	45,800	116,600	880	—	0	—	101	—	—
Kankakee	103,900	11,200	26,500	311	—	40	—	54	—	—
Knox	55,800	5,000	11,600	86	—	0	—	21	—	—
Lake	648,500	71,100	180,100	857	—	0	—	321	—	—
La Salle	111,500	11,600	26,200	222	—	28	—	59	—	—
McHenry	261,700	30,300	74,500	258	—	17	—	68	—	—
McLean	150,900	13,600	33,600	147	—	25	—	145	—	—
Macon	114,500	11,300	26,600	322	—	0	—	67	—	—
Madison	259,100	26,400	60,500	806	—	1	—	267	—	—
Peoria	183,200	17,700	43,600	630	—	9	—	299	—	—
Rock Island	149,100	14,200	33,300	149	—	0	—	88	—	—
St. Clair	256,300	29,100	66,600	664	—	119	—	108	—	—
Sangamon	189,000	18,900	44,400	121	—	0	—	194	—	—
Tazewell	128,500	12,700	29,300	225	—	0	—	88	—	—
Vermilion	83,800	8,200	19,600	214	—	81	—	91	—	—
Whiteside	60,700	6,100	14,200	105	—	3	—	14	—	—
Will	508,300	57,300	144,200	499	—	3	—	91	—	—
Williamson	61,200	5,700	13,100	80	—	10	—	62	—	—
Winnebago	279,000	29,000	69,600	436	—	0	—	260	—	—
75 Small Counties	1,641,500	168,000	375,800	4,021	—	175	—	767	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				24,041	—	561	—	5,691	—	—
Population Represented	12,440,800	1,256,200	3,052,500	1,256,200	—	1,256,200	—	3,052,500	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.14	—	0.45	—	1.86	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				102	—	102	—	102	—	—
Indiana – 92 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allen	332,700	40,800	93,200	2,627	968	1,084	310	369	—	—
Bartholomew	71,700	8,300	19,100	230	115	50	93	16	—	—
Clark	96,800	10,500	23,700	161	127	42	29	213	—	—
Delaware	118,700	12,100	26,400	262	75	14	161	157	—	—
Elkhart	183,500	23,400	53,500	476	520	207	524	82	—	—
Floyd	70,900	8,500	18,500	371	28	151	15	0	—	—
Grant	73,300	8,000	17,400	343	71	44	82	50	—	—
Hamilton	185,400	23,500	57,400	774	176	130	23	465	—	—
Hancock	55,700	6,900	14,800	90	78	3	28	15	—	—
Hendricks	105,400	13,400	29,600	443	336	191	116	12	—	—
Henry	48,500	5,400	11,700	51	26	8	22	44	—	—
Howard	85,000	9,800	22,000	406	117	94	21	134	—	—
Johnson	116,000	14,000	31,600	597	64	20	10	60	—	—
Knox	39,200	4,300	9,000	39	28	30	41	15	—	—
Kosciusko	74,200	9,400	20,700	133	112	0	12	15	—	—
Lake	484,700	58,800	130,100	1,924	0	213	0	601	—	—
La Porte	110,200	12,400	27,200	462	23	84	34	52	—	—
Lawrence	45,900	5,100	11,300	129	55	17	36	16	—	—
Madison	133,300	14,300	31,900	777	15	389	82	64	—	—
Marion	860,600	96,000	223,800	5,094	80	984	29	1,270	—	—
Marshall	45,300	5,900	12,700	76	15	41	8	113	—	—
Monroe	120,700	9,700	21,800	229	86	97	37	131	—	—
Morgan	66,900	8,400	18,200	186	43	44	42	31	—	—
Porter	147,200	18,200	38,000	293	73	39	104	175	—	—
St. Joseph	265,900	30,600	69,200	1,173	255	192	4	334	—	—
Shelby	43,600	5,500	11,700	139	18	10	16	48	—	—
Tippecanoe	149,300	13,700	31,400	303	53	486	65	128	—	—
Vanderburgh	171,800	18,200	40,100	254	61	33	32	201	—	—

Reporting county	2000 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Vigo	105,700	11,000	24,400	262	13	76	75	104	—	—
Warrick	52,600	6,700	14,200	101	48	26	27	14	—	—
Wayne	71,000	8,200	17,400	102	40	11	7	81	—	—
61 Small Counties	1,560,400	192,600	413,900	5,360	1,951	779	1,189	2,140	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				23,867	5,670	5,589	3,274	7,150	—	—
Population Represented	6,092,000	713,700	1,585,900	713,700	713,700	713,700	713,700	1,585,900	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				33.44	7.94	7.83	4.59	4.51	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				92	92	92	92	92	—	—
Iowa – 99 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Black Hawk	128,000	13,300	28,900	246	—	—	—	105	—	—
Cerro Gordo	46,300	5,100	10,800	61	—	—	—	95	—	—
Clinton	50,100	6,000	12,500	124	—	—	—	56	—	—
Des Moines	42,300	4,700	10,100	184	—	—	—	59	—	—
Dubuque	89,300	10,300	22,200	135	—	—	—	85	—	—
Johnson	111,400	9,500	21,900	212	—	—	—	127	—	—
Linn	192,200	20,700	47,700	509	—	—	—	291	—	—
Muscatine	41,800	5,000	10,900	104	—	—	—	51	—	—
Polk	375,900	40,500	94,600	1,291	—	—	—	973	—	—
Pottawattamie	88,000	10,500	22,300	297	—	—	—	115	—	—
Scott	158,700	19,200	41,300	409	—	—	—	243	—	—
Story	80,200	6,900	14,800	64	—	—	—	30	—	—
Warren	40,800	5,100	10,700	86	—	—	—	34	—	—
Woodbury	103,900	12,200	27,800	202	—	—	—	169	—	—
85 Small Counties	1,380,100	166,600	339,300	2,651	—	—	—	1,794	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,575	—	—	—	4,227	—	—
Population Represented	2,928,700	335,600	716,000	335,600	—	—	—	716,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.59	—	—	—	5.90	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				99	—	—	—	99	—	—
Kansas – 105 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Butler	59,700	8,200	16,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	107
Douglas	100,200	9,100	20,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	127
Johnson	454,200	54,100	121,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	515
Leavenworth	68,900	8,400	18,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	252
Reno	64,700	7,400	15,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	307
Riley	62,900	5,000	11,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	88
Saline	53,600	6,400	13,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	263
Sedgwick	453,600	55,000	126,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	746
Shawnee	170,100	19,500	42,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	804
Wyandotte	157,900	19,300	44,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	667
95 Small Counties	1,046,900	132,300	272,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,699
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	6,575
Population Represented	2,692,600	324,700	703,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	324,700
Rates for Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	105
Louisiana – 64 Parishes										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Acadia	58,800	7,000	16,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	303
Ascension	77,400	9,000	21,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	598
Bossier	98,600	10,900	25,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	704
Caddo	252,000	27,100	62,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calcasieu	183,500	19,800	46,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	731
East Baton Rouge	412,800	41,700	99,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iberia	73,300	8,700	20,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,364
Jefferson	454,800	45,400	106,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lafayette	190,600	20,600	48,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,758
Lafourche	90,000	9,900	22,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	628
Livingston	92,600	10,900	25,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	274
Orleans	483,700	50,400	119,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	500
Ouachita	147,200	16,500	38,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,135

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2000, by County

Reporting county	2000 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Rapides	126,400	13,700	31,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,906
St. Bernard	67,000	6,900	15,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	494
St. Landry	87,800	10,400	23,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	512
St. Mary	53,300	6,400	14,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	987
St. Tammany	192,300	22,500	51,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,509
Tangipahoa	100,800	11,100	25,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	241
Terrebonne	104,500	12,200	28,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	623
Vermilion	53,800	6,100	13,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	292
Vernon	52,500	5,200	14,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	481
42 Small Parishes	1,016,100	112,100	256,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,416
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	24,456
Population Represented	4,469,800	484,600	1,128,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	370,300
Rates for Reporting Parishes				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Parishes				—	—	—	—	—	—	61

Maryland – 24 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Allegany	74,800	7,500	15,400	193	736	—	109	—	—	—
Anne Arundel	491,400	56,100	124,600	1,375	3,024	—	197	—	—	—
Baltimore	756,000	83,100	178,700	3,841	3,415	—	134	—	—	—
Calvert	75,200	10,700	22,300	274	186	—	127	—	—	—
Carroll	151,600	19,600	42,000	81	612	—	53	—	—	—
Cecil	86,500	11,100	24,000	336	593	—	35	—	—	—
Charles	121,300	16,300	35,000	345	1,007	—	99	—	—	—
Frederick	196,600	24,500	54,500	1,051	795	—	209	—	—	—
Harford	219,500	27,900	61,500	592	844	—	290	—	—	—
Howard	249,600	30,900	70,400	392	1,237	—	130	—	—	—
Montgomery	877,900	99,000	223,300	1,406	1,745	—	56	—	—	—
Prince George's	804,000	93,000	214,100	1,945	3,073	—	90	—	—	—
St. Mary's	86,500	11,000	24,300	371	591	—	119	—	—	—
Washington	132,100	14,200	31,000	282	922	—	23	—	—	—
Wicomico	84,900	9,800	21,000	160	1,311	—	205	—	—	—
Baltimore City	648,800	72,600	159,600	4,377	2,239	—	6	—	—	—
8 Small Counties	255,700	27,900	58,400	639	2,849	—	409	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				17,660	25,179	—	2,291	—	—	—
Population Represented	5,312,500	615,300	1,360,200	615,300	615,300	—	615,300	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				28.70	40.92	—	3.72	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				24	24	—	24	—	—	—

Massachusetts – 14 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Barnstable	223,200	19,100	41,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berkshire	134,800	12,600	27,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol	535,900	51,400	121,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dukes	15,100	1,500	3,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex	725,200	70,500	169,800	413	—	70	—	11	—	—
Franklin	71,500	7,300	15,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampden	456,500	47,700	109,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampshire	152,500	12,400	27,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	1,467,900	123,200	304,500	2,684	—	842	—	291	—	—
Nantucket	9,600	700	1,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norfolk	651,200	57,700	140,600	1,402	—	363	—	82	—	—
Plymouth	474,500	49,700	117,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffolk	690,100	52,000	128,300	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worcester	753,600	74,900	178,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				4,525	—	1,275	—	384	—	—
Population Represented	6,361,700	580,600	1,387,300	303,300	—	251,400	—	614,900	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				14.92	—	5.07	—	0.62	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				4	—	3	—	3	—	—

Michigan – 83 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Allegan	106,100	12,600	28,600	734	—	100	—	42	—	—
Bary	56,900	6,400	14,400	405	—	0	—	40	—	—

Reporting county	2000 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	
Bay	110,100	10,900	25,000	777	—	32	—	59	—	—
Berrien	162,600	17,200	39,500	1,467	—	261	—	162	—	—
Calhoun	138,100	14,500	33,600	1,768	—	49	—	162	—	—
Cass	51,200	5,500	12,200	443	—	172	—	80	—	—
Clinton	65,000	7,400	17,000	359	—	2	—	28	—	—
Eaton	103,900	11,400	25,300	696	—	0	—	51	—	—
Genesee	436,900	46,200	112,500	1,558	—	169	—	1,234	—	—
Grand Traverse	78,000	8,300	18,400	819	—	22	—	59	—	—
Ingham	279,500	25,600	61,900	1,169	—	46	—	615	—	—
Ionia	61,700	6,700	15,400	345	—	86	—	32	—	—
Isabella	63,400	5,200	11,900	408	—	49	—	105	—	—
Jackson	158,700	16,200	38,200	1,428	—	172	—	126	—	—
Kalamazoo	238,900	22,500	54,200	2,735	—	332	—	741	—	—
Kent	576,300	63,100	153,200	4,173	—	329	—	497	—	—
Lapeer	88,300	10,200	22,900	551	—	89	—	32	—	—
Lenawee	99,000	10,700	23,900	883	—	0	—	27	—	—
Livingston	158,500	18,600	42,500	743	—	251	—	30	—	—
Macomb	790,900	74,200	178,500	2,268	—	279	—	422	—	—
Marquette	64,600	5,900	12,700	433	—	80	—	24	—	—
Midland	83,000	9,100	20,800	456	—	18	—	65	—	—
Monroe	146,500	16,800	37,400	1,254	—	168	—	115	—	—
Montcalm	61,400	6,800	15,400	320	—	12	—	56	—	—
Muskegon	170,500	19,300	44,100	1,881	—	24	—	182	—	—
Oakland	1,196,500	117,600	282,300	4,285	—	175	—	349	—	—
Ottawa	239,500	27,200	64,500	2,983	—	129	—	133	—	—
Saginaw	209,900	22,100	52,200	1,085	—	22	—	331	—	—
St. Clair	164,700	17,900	41,200	224	—	19	—	12	—	—
St. Joseph	62,500	7,000	16,100	98	—	13	—	19	—	—
Shiawassee	71,700	7,700	17,900	470	—	113	—	92	—	—
Tuscola	58,300	6,700	14,300	178	—	16	—	14	—	—
Van Buren	76,400	9,000	20,000	815	—	94	—	52	—	—
Washtenaw	324,500	27,200	67,700	1,479	—	116	—	148	—	—
Wayne	2,059,500	219,300	541,400	5,412	—	2,164	—	5,425	—	—
48 Small Counties	1,142,500	117,600	255,300	10,347	—	1,625	—	1,120	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				55,449	—	7,228	—	12,681	—	—
Population Represented	9,956,100	1,030,900	2,432,300	1,030,900	—	1,030,900	—	2,432,300	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				53.79	—	7.01	—	5.21	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				83	—	83	—	83	—	—
Minnesota – 87 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Anoka	299,800	38,800	85,700	1,964	—	938	—	—	—	—
Blue Earth	55,900	5,700	11,700	533	—	264	—	—	—	—
Clay	51,300	6,100	12,600	587	—	200	—	—	—	—
Dakota	357,900	46,500	103,300	3,848	—	1,834	—	—	—	—
Hennepin	1,117,900	117,700	265,900	11,201	—	7,064	—	—	—	—
Olmsted	124,800	15,500	33,200	1,135	—	850	—	—	—	—
Otter Tail	57,200	7,300	14,000	436	—	128	—	—	—	—
Ramsey	511,500	58,200	129,400	4,293	—	926	—	—	—	—
Rice	56,800	6,900	14,100	417	—	220	—	—	—	—
St. Louis	200,400	22,200	44,100	2,208	—	962	—	—	—	—
Scott	91,100	11,500	28,000	866	—	366	—	—	—	—
Stearns	133,600	16,500	33,800	1,414	—	709	—	—	—	—
Washington	202,600	26,800	58,800	1,143	—	297	—	—	—	—
Wright	90,800	12,700	27,700	1,139	—	387	—	—	—	—
73 Small Counties	1,582,500	203,900	410,100	17,784	—	8,012	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				48,968	—	23,157	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,934,200	596,000	1,272,500	596,000	—	596,000	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				82.16	—	38.85	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				87	—	87	—	—	—	—
Missouri – 115 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Boone	135,800	12,000	29,100	354	535	302	667	109	251	—
Buchanan	86,000	8,400	19,500	149	641	129	699	127	96	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2000, by County

Reporting county	2000 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	
Cape Girardeau	68,800	6,500	15,000	95	602	8	241	33	4	—
Cass	82,600	9,400	21,900	79	444	52	457	21	18	—
Clay	184,800	18,200	44,500	233	934	61	235	72	110	—
Cole	71,500	6,800	16,100	101	508	52	462	199	255	—
Franklin	94,100	10,400	23,800	116	594	52	301	376	0	—
Greene	240,600	20,700	49,900	176	2,388	6	683	125	578	—
Jackson	655,700	65,800	157,900	1,505	2,153	462	648	691	273	—
Jasper	105,000	10,300	25,300	156	511	82	1,070	183	198	—
Jefferson	198,800	22,200	51,300	225	1,167	96	621	106	24	—
Platte	74,200	7,600	17,800	39	233	8	58	15	5	—
St. Charles	286,200	32,800	77,400	604	2,338	171	1,105	142	36	—
St. Francois	55,800	5,400	12,300	96	351	8	158	15	37	—
St. Louis	1,016,500	103,300	237,100	1,526	6,568	231	3,483	913	493	—
St. Louis City	346,900	33,900	82,700	980	3,451	156	1,262	928	264	—
99 Small Counties	1,901,800	196,300	445,500	2,527	13,368	1,126	10,648	1,374	3,185	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,961	36,786	3,002	22,798	5,429	5,827	—
Population Represented	5,605,100	569,900	1,327,000	569,900	569,900	569,900	569,900	1,327,000	1,327,000	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				15.73	64.55	5.27	40.01	4.09	4.39	—
Number of Reporting Counties				115	115	115	115	115	115	—
Montana – 56 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Cascade	80,200	9,600	20,400	128	1,509	30	644	—	—	—
Flathead	74,700	9,400	18,800	17	1,106	1	84	—	—	—
Gallatin	68,300	6,800	14,500	55	361	3	29	—	—	—
Missoula	96,100	10,300	21,400	207	958	39	433	—	—	—
Yellowstone	129,600	15,000	32,300	208	1,147	0	0	—	—	—
51 Small Counties	454,600	59,400	116,200	356	3,348	16	952	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				971	8,429	89	2,142	—	—	—
Population Represented	903,400	110,500	223,600	110,500	110,500	110,500	110,500	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				8.78	76.25	0.81	19.38	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				56	56	56	56	—	—	—
Nebraska – 93 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Buffalo	42,300	4,900	10,400	165	—	53	—	64	—	—
Dodge	36,200	4,200	8,800	60	—	19	—	45	—	—
Douglas	464,600	54,200	122,100	1,039	—	317	—	609	—	—
Hall	53,500	6,300	14,300	316	—	64	—	106	—	—
Lancaster	251,200	25,800	58,500	1,088	—	285	—	1	—	—
Sarpy	123,200	16,600	37,300	178	—	73	—	0	—	—
Scotts Bluff	37,000	4,400	9,400	92	—	31	—	4	—	—
86 Small Counties	705,300	90,800	183,400	1,715	—	904	—	353	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				4,653	—	1,746	—	1,182	—	—
Population Represented	1,713,400	207,100	444,100	207,100	—	207,100	—	444,100	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				22.46	—	8.43	—	2.66	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				93	—	93	—	93	—	—
Nevada – 17 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Churchill	24,000	3,200	7,300	190	76	34	134	—	—	—
Clark	1,393,800	154,300	375,400	2,589	6,439	232	3,118	—	—	—
Douglas	41,500	5,400	10,400	179	463	5	133	—	—	—
Elko	45,300	7,100	15,200	248	220	3	152	—	—	—
Esmeralda	1,000	100	200	2	1	0	0	—	—	—
Humboldt	15,900	2,400	5,200	37	73	0	81	—	—	—
Mineral	5,000	700	1,200	48	33	11	14	—	—	—
Storey	3,400	400	700	13	31	0	25	—	—	—

Reporting county	2000 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	
Washoe	341,400	39,000	89,300	2,042	3,119	159	2,247	—	—	—
White Pine	9,000	1,100	2,200	9	52	0	14	—	—	—
7 Small Counties	138,600	17,000	36,200	748	920	175	485	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,105	11,427	619	6,403	—	—	—
Population Represented	2,018,800	230,600	543,400	230,600	230,600	230,600	230,600	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				26.48	49.56	2.68	27.77	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				17	17	17	17	—	—	—

New Hampshire – 10 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Cheshire	74,000	7,600	16,100	420	—	140	—	82	—	—
Grafton	81,800	7,800	16,700	403	—	112	—	88	—	—
Hillsborough	382,300	40,300	95,000	1,720	—	369	—	211	—	—
Merrimack	136,700	14,400	32,100	693	—	133	—	68	—	—
Rockingham	278,700	30,200	69,600	1,463	—	228	—	204	—	—
Strafford	112,700	10,900	25,100	616	—	138	—	85	—	—
4 Small Counties	174,200	17,700	37,800	1,134	—	228	—	208	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,449	—	1,348	—	946	—	—
Population Represented	1,240,500	128,800	292,400	128,800	—	128,800	—	292,400	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				50.05	—	10.46	—	3.24	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				10	—	10	—	10	—	—

New York – 62 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Albany	294,600	23,100	58,100	428	337	271	373	1,010	—	—
Allegany	49,900	4,500	10,500	37	63	71	63	151	—	—
Bronx	1,334,100	126,400	351,800	1,270	350	540	1,073	3,386	—	—
Broome	200,300	16,400	40,300	178	179	176	202	295	—	—
Cattaraugus	83,900	8,100	18,900	148	94	95	154	342	—	—
Cayuga	81,900	7,500	17,700	107	—	46	—	137	—	—
Chautauqua	139,600	12,200	29,500	231	—	129	—	210	—	—
Chemung	91,000	7,900	19,300	132	12	179	48	255	—	—
Chenango	51,400	4,900	11,600	48	69	42	31	96	—	—
Clinton	79,900	6,700	15,800	35	54	22	118	156	—	—
Columbia	63,100	5,600	13,000	46	63	64	101	348	—	—
Dutchess	280,800	24,500	61,900	241	154	172	266	194	—	—
Erie	949,400	80,000	201,300	942	566	646	1,063	1,132	—	—
Fulton	55,000	4,800	11,700	50	45	96	52	362	—	—
Genesee	60,300	5,600	13,600	70	31	53	36	85	—	—
Herkimer	64,400	5,600	13,500	58	105	42	96	127	—	—
Jefferson	111,500	9,600	26,000	172	100	91	170	204	—	—
Kings	2,467,800	214,900	577,900	1,633	297	781	932	3,403	—	—
Livingston	64,400	5,500	13,000	74	69	45	72	64	—	—
Madison	69,400	6,200	14,900	31	79	111	36	163	—	—
Monroe	735,800	65,600	165,700	750	393	462	197	633	—	—
Montgomery	49,700	4,300	10,500	67	104	37	21	167	—	—
Nassau	1,336,600	109,600	288,700	570	392	344	792	774	—	—
New York	1,539,300	81,300	228,700	1,314	147	151	435	2,348	—	—
Niagara	219,600	19,300	47,300	241	268	248	322	183	—	—
Oneida	235,300	20,100	48,700	192	265	195	225	257	—	—
Onondaga	458,500	40,700	104,000	1,143	423	484	318	662	—	—
Ontario	100,400	9,000	22,200	82	131	26	94	98	—	—
Orange	343,100	33,700	88,100	204	266	244	411	411	—	—
Oswego	122,500	11,800	28,500	284	109	135	198	212	—	—
Otsego	61,700	5,200	11,800	22	39	21	58	103	—	—
Putnam	96,100	8,500	22,400	15	30	49	37	53	—	—
Queens	2,231,800	162,600	443,200	1,123	294	485	469	2,320	—	—
Rensselaer	152,600	12,900	32,300	216	96	284	220	236	—	—
Richmond	445,500	37,800	99,600	307	64	142	144	430	—	—
Rockland	287,500	26,700	70,600	97	68	113	106	307	—	—
St. Lawrence	111,900	9,400	22,500	44	209	42	160	140	—	—
Saratoga	201,500	17,200	44,200	137	140	206	75	326	—	—
Schenectady	146,500	12,300	31,500	82	219	141	169	519	—	—
Steuben	98,800	9,200	22,300	211	123	110	172	219	—	—
Suffolk	1,424,300	121,700	328,500	1,134	579	652	727	2,220	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2000, by County

Reporting county	2000 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	
Sullivan	74,100	6,500	15,900	108	3	107	3	192	—	—
Tioga	51,800	5,100	12,100	97	16	33	21	185	—	—
Tompkins	96,700	6,500	15,700	62	58	47	107	165	—	—
Ulster	177,900	14,900	36,500	142	—	212	—	358	—	—
Warren	63,300	5,500	13,100	34	50	81	67	42	—	—
Washington	61,000	5,600	13,000	82	65	40	144	106	—	—
Wayne	93,800	9,100	22,500	110	105	84	142	170	—	—
Westchester	925,800	74,400	204,500	492	—	324	—	448	—	—
13 Small Counties	463,600	40,600	96,200	432	504	424	421	737	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				15,725	7,827	9,595	11,141	27,141	—	—
Population Represented	18,999,800	1,567,500	4,111,000	1,567,500	1,458,500	1,567,500	1,458,500	4,110,100	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				10.03	5.37	6.12	7.64	6.60	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				62	58	62	58	61	—	—
North Carolina – 100 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 15										
Alamance	131,500	10,900	28,600	733	—	40	—	67	—	—
Brunswick	73,800	5,600	14,100	269	—	8	—	94	—	—
Buncombe	207,000	16,100	41,000	379	—	195	—	190	—	—
Burke	89,300	7,500	19,300	236	—	44	—	113	—	—
Cabarrus	132,200	11,600	31,100	373	—	20	—	60	—	—
Caldwell	77,600	6,200	16,600	195	—	42	—	230	—	—
Carteret	59,400	4,600	11,000	191	—	8	—	63	—	—
Catawba	142,500	11,800	31,500	419	—	137	—	210	—	—
Cleveland	96,600	8,400	22,200	250	—	15	—	136	—	—
Columbus	54,800	4,900	12,400	104	—	14	—	27	—	—
Craven	91,600	7,300	20,600	302	—	110	—	33	—	—
Cumberland	302,800	27,800	78,100	1,470	—	63	—	625	—	—
Davidson	147,600	12,300	32,500	431	—	14	—	326	—	—
Durham	224,600	16,600	47,300	396	—	82	—	313	—	—
Edgecombe	55,300	5,400	13,400	410	—	9	—	61	—	—
Forsyth	306,900	24,600	67,100	893	—	184	—	218	—	—
Gaston	190,700	16,200	42,800	623	—	223	—	177	—	—
Guilford	422,400	33,900	91,500	1,437	—	328	—	257	—	—
Halifax	57,300	5,500	13,400	184	—	4	—	63	—	—
Harnett	91,600	8,200	22,600	441	—	10	—	84	—	—
Henderson	89,600	6,500	16,900	181	—	3	—	109	—	—
Iredell	123,600	10,600	28,800	368	—	26	—	127	—	—
Johnston	123,400	10,100	29,500	267	—	34	—	194	—	—
Lenoir	59,500	5,200	13,400	160	—	20	—	90	—	—
Lincoln	64,100	5,600	14,500	241	—	23	—	58	—	—
Mecklenburg	700,500	57,500	161,000	1,333	—	1,155	—	302	—	—
Moore	75,200	6,000	15,000	252	—	7	—	105	—	—
Nash	87,800	7,700	20,100	311	—	89	—	102	—	—
New Hanover	160,700	11,500	30,600	936	—	35	—	368	—	—
Onslow	150,200	12,100	36,700	523	—	18	—	146	—	—
Orange	118,700	8,800	21,900	208	—	9	—	81	—	—
Pitt	134,200	10,900	28,800	471	—	3	—	121	—	—
Randolph	131,100	11,300	29,900	389	—	144	—	127	—	—
Robeson	123,600	12,000	32,000	692	—	116	—	358	—	—
Rockingham	92,000	7,500	19,500	476	—	38	—	44	—	—
Rowan	130,700	11,400	29,300	271	—	37	—	189	—	—
Rutherford	63,000	5,200	13,600	262	—	34	—	90	—	—
Stanly	58,200	5,200	13,100	182	—	65	—	27	—	—
Surry	71,200	5,700	15,200	258	—	44	—	89	—	—
Union	125,600	11,700	32,500	543	—	72	—	129	—	—
Wake	633,200	52,900	146,500	1,302	—	147	—	90	—	—
Wayne	113,300	10,400	26,800	490	—	133	—	125	—	—
Wilkes	65,800	5,000	13,500	269	—	77	—	228	—	—
Wilson	73,900	6,400	17,000	395	—	13	—	120	—	—
56 Small Counties	1,557,600	129,600	331,300	4,687	—	756	—	1,756	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				25,203	—	4,648	—	8,522	—	—
Population Represented	8,082,300	672,200	1,794,400	672,200	—	672,200	—	1,794,400	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				37.49	—	6.91	—	4.75	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				100	—	100	—	100	—	—

Reporting county	2000 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
North Dakota – 53 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Burleigh	69,500	8,000	16,500	91	572	48	588	0	15	—
Cass	123,400	12,300	27,700	249	719	109	665	3	26	—
Grand Forks	65,900	6,900	15,100	233	514	87	560	1	1	—
Ward	58,600	6,600	14,900	112	396	59	441	12	0	—
49 Small Counties	323,700	41,700	79,700	604	1,753	329	2,280	51	34	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,289	3,954	632	4,534	67	76	—
Population Represented	641,100	75,500	153,800	75,500	75,500	75,500	75,500	153,800	153,800	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.08	52.40	8.37	60.08	0.44	0.49	—
Number of Reporting Counties				53	53	53	53	53	53	—
Ohio – 88 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allen	108,600	13,000	28,100	1,024	—	313	—	430	—	—
Ashtabula	102,800	12,600	26,800	958	—	550	—	41	—	—
Athens	62,400	5,300	11,300	322	—	131	—	83	—	—
Belmont	70,100	7,600	15,100	763	—	117	—	42	—	—
Butler	333,700	38,900	86,000	3,428	—	738	—	865	—	—
Clark	144,600	16,700	36,200	2,253	—	287	—	412	—	—
Clermont	178,600	22,100	49,500	1,521	—	332	—	102	—	—
Columbiana	112,100	13,000	27,000	529	—	144	—	101	—	—
Cuyahoga	1,392,300	155,000	345,000	4,795	—	689	—	2,464	—	—
Darke	53,300	6,600	13,900	519	—	46	—	76	—	—
Delaware	111,700	13,400	31,400	429	—	155	—	80	—	—
Erie	79,600	9,400	19,700	1,904	—	759	—	163	—	—
Fairfield	123,300	15,100	32,800	619	—	76	—	330	—	—
Franklin	1,071,900	113,800	268,700	7,749	—	1,636	—	3,001	—	—
Geauga	91,200	12,300	25,600	383	—	77	—	38	—	—
Greene	148,200	16,800	35,300	1,495	—	216	—	133	—	—
Hamilton	844,100	100,500	216,400	12,237	—	3,593	—	572	—	—
Hancock	71,300	8,300	18,200	1,025	—	277	—	40	—	—
Huron	59,600	7,600	16,700	527	—	151	—	120	—	—
Jefferson	73,700	7,600	15,700	345	—	163	—	185	—	—
Lake	227,600	25,500	54,700	1,959	—	623	—	293	—	—
Lawrence	62,300	7,100	15,100	331	—	210	—	41	—	—
Licking	145,900	17,400	37,800	1,218	—	124	—	510	—	—
Lorain	285,200	33,400	74,800	2,593	—	176	—	752	—	—
Lucas	454,900	53,900	119,300	4,166	—	552	—	261	—	—
Mahoning	257,100	28,200	60,600	1,522	—	205	—	385	—	—
Marion	66,100	7,600	16,000	1,964	—	120	—	246	—	—
Medina	151,900	19,100	41,400	991	—	142	—	60	—	—
Miami	99,000	12,200	25,500	1,443	—	414	—	227	—	—
Montgomery	558,500	61,700	137,300	4,569	—	731	—	1,648	—	—
Muskingum	84,700	10,100	22,000	942	—	217	—	136	—	—
Portage	152,400	16,600	36,000	983	—	148	—	172	—	—
Richland	128,800	14,900	31,900	2,624	—	486	—	203	—	—
Ross	73,400	8,200	17,500	752	—	565	—	110	—	—
Sandusky	61,800	7,700	16,100	784	—	211	—	140	—	—
Scioto	79,100	9,200	19,200	557	—	210	—	85	—	—
Seneca	58,600	7,300	15,200	1,043	—	279	—	112	—	—
Stark	378,100	43,300	93,800	2,194	—	422	—	803	—	—
Summit	543,600	60,700	135,500	3,717	—	1,217	—	530	—	—
Trumbull	224,900	25,500	54,400	1,908	—	782	—	467	—	—
Tuscarawas	91,000	10,800	22,900	641	—	168	—	38	—	—
Warren	160,700	19,100	44,200	1,491	—	346	—	89	—	—
Washington	63,200	7,000	14,700	444	—	116	—	21	—	—
Wayne	111,700	14,300	30,400	770	—	178	—	87	—	—
Wood	121,200	13,700	28,500	1,600	—	214	—	237	—	—
43 Small Counties	1,488,600	184,000	390,900	15,338	—	4,331	—	1,797	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				99,369	—	23,637	—	18,728	—	—
Population Represented	11,363,600	1,314,000	2,875,200	1,314,000	—	1,314,000	—	2,875,200	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				75.62	—	17.99	—	6.51	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				88	—	88	—	88	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2000, by County

Reporting county	2000 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Oklahoma – 77 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Canadian	88,200	11,900	24,300	186	109	5	—	—	—	—
Carter	45,600	5,500	11,800	72	167	8	29	—	—	—
Cherokee	42,700	5,200	11,000	134	270	21	76	—	—	—
Cleveland	208,400	23,800	50,400	330	843	2	192	—	—	—
Comanche	114,600	13,700	31,800	251	816	6	1,432	—	—	—
Creek	67,600	8,700	18,200	41	130	1	5	—	—	—
Garfield	57,700	6,600	14,300	144	96	6	4	—	—	—
Grady	45,600	5,800	12,000	143	105	32	43	—	—	—
Kay	48,000	5,800	12,400	151	152	—	1	—	—	—
Le Flore	48,200	5,800	12,400	25	88	—	21	—	—	—
Muskogee	69,500	8,100	17,700	160	151	52	140	—	—	—
Oklahoma	661,700	73,600	167,500	2,369	2,805	135	95	—	—	—
Osage	44,600	5,700	11,600	83	134	7	40	—	—	—
Payne	68,300	6,000	13,100	148	148	22	15	—	—	—
Pittsburg	44,000	5,000	10,200	82	129	1	4	—	—	—
Pottawatomie	65,700	7,700	16,700	177	476	11	88	—	—	—
Rogers	71,400	9,800	20,200	139	208	12	64	—	—	—
Stephens	43,100	5,000	10,400	39	293	—	19	—	—	—
Tulsa	563,800	64,000	146,300	2,013	2,935	195	965	—	—	—
Wagoner	57,700	7,500	16,000	79	199	33	21	—	—	—
Washington	49,000	5,900	12,100	176	426	18	112	—	—	—
56 Small Counties	949,400	115,400	240,500	1,748	3,455	113	723	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,690	14,135	680	4,089	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,454,400	406,300	880,800	405,600	406,300	341,900	386,500	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.43	34.79	1.99	10.58	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				76	77	46	70	—	—	—
Oregon – 36 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Benton	78,200	8,300	16,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	278
Clackamas	339,600	42,300	89,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,321
Coos	62,700	7,200	13,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	771
Deschutes	116,600	13,800	29,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	559
Douglas	100,500	12,100	24,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	653
Jackson	181,800	21,400	44,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,267
Josephine	75,900	8,700	17,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	580
Klamath	63,900	7,800	16,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	829
Lane	323,400	35,600	74,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,222
Linn	103,000	12,500	26,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	704
Marion	285,700	34,700	78,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,412
Multnomah	661,600	64,500	149,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,124
Polk	62,700	7,700	16,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	445
Umatilla	70,700	8,800	19,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	646
Washington	448,500	50,900	121,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,249
Yamhill	85,300	10,700	23,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	936
20 Small Counties	371,200	45,800	93,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,708
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	20,704
Population Represented	3,431,100	392,800	855,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	392,800
Rates for Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Pennsylvania – 67 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Adams	91,600	10,900	22,600	246	59	—	—	—	—	—
Allegheny	1,280,000	129,900	278,500	3,515	828	—	—	—	—	—
Armstrong	72,300	8,000	16,400	98	81	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver	181,200	19,500	40,700	355	117	—	—	—	—	—
Bedford	50,000	5,500	11,600	36	4	—	—	—	—	—
Berks	374,500	42,200	91,500	1,293	273	—	—	—	—	—
Blair	129,000	13,800	29,000	262	104	—	—	—	—	—
Bradford	62,800	7,700	15,800	94	20	—	—	—	—	—
Bucks	599,400	71,700	152,500	1,644	564	—	—	—	—	—
Butler	174,600	19,500	42,500	315	42	—	—	—	—	—

Reporting county	2000 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Cambria	152,200	15,400	31,700	669	14	—	—	—	—	—
Carbon	58,800	6,400	12,900	122	119	—	—	—	—	—
Centre	136,000	11,200	24,200	209	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chester	435,800	51,700	113,100	1,848	1,209	—	—	—	—	—
Clearfield	83,400	9,000	18,700	160	64	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia	64,100	6,500	13,200	82	63	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford	90,400	10,700	22,100	186	21	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	214,000	22,000	46,600	224	369	—	—	—	—	—
Dauphin	251,800	27,800	61,000	1,298	160	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	551,100	63,400	135,500	1,661	0	—	—	—	—	—
Erie	280,700	32,700	69,900	948	234	—	—	—	—	—
Fayette	148,500	15,800	33,500	162	223	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin	129,500	14,200	30,900	353	129	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	89,500	9,200	18,600	162	5	—	—	—	—	—
Jefferson	45,900	5,300	10,700	53	16	—	—	—	—	—
Lackawanna	212,900	22,100	45,900	349	123	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster	471,700	56,500	124,700	1,065	401	—	—	—	—	—
Lawrence	94,600	10,400	21,700	155	51	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	120,400	13,100	28,300	249	60	—	—	—	—	—
Lehigh	312,600	34,500	74,500	1,089	25	—	—	—	—	—
Luzerne	318,600	32,400	66,200	498	155	—	—	—	—	—
Lycoming	119,900	13,500	27,800	440	46	—	—	—	—	—
McKean	45,800	5,200	10,700	107	14	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer	120,200	13,600	28,000	140	64	—	—	—	—	—
Mifflin	46,500	5,300	11,400	33	0	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe	139,800	18,300	37,300	299	48	—	—	—	—	—
Montgomery	752,100	82,300	180,000	976	415	—	—	—	—	—
Northampton	267,500	29,600	61,900	451	258	—	—	—	—	—
Northumberland	94,500	10,400	20,500	261	203	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	1,514,000	171,600	377,000	10,888	0	—	—	—	—	—
Schuylkill	150,100	15,100	30,900	166	199	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	80,000	8,700	17,600	126	14	—	—	—	—	—
Venango	57,500	6,900	13,800	110	4	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	43,800	5,200	10,500	113	7	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	203,000	20,900	44,700	343	161	—	—	—	—	—
Westmoreland	369,800	38,900	80,400	752	0	—	—	—	—	—
York	382,700	43,700	93,600	780	397	—	—	—	—	—
20 Small Counties	621,000	71,200	145,300	1,156	231	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				36,541	7,595	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	12,286,100	1,359,600	2,896,300	1,359,600	1,359,600	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				26.88	5.59	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island – 1 State										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
State Total	1,050,700	110,800	243,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,201
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	8,201
Population Represented	1,050,700	110,800	243,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	110,800
Rates for Reporting State				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting States				—	—	—	—	—	—	1
South Carolina – 46 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Aiken	142,800	14,600	34,100	396	328	55	49	—	—	—
Anderson	166,300	15,600	37,600	506	441	0	0	—	—	—
Beaufort	122,000	10,400	26,200	125	200	12	11	—	—	—
Berkeley	143,000	16,000	36,800	332	585	161	101	—	—	—
Charleston	310,700	28,600	67,700	841	1,731	34	101	—	—	—
Darlington	67,500	6,600	16,200	131	154	54	50	—	—	—
Dorchester	96,800	11,600	25,700	167	350	76	31	—	—	—
Florence	125,800	13,000	29,700	119	657	13	225	—	—	—
Greenville	381,100	35,300	86,200	428	984	135	240	—	—	—
Greenwood	66,300	6,400	15,400	153	300	49	33	—	—	—
Horry	198,000	16,100	38,600	600	1,096	113	94	—	—	—
Lancaster	61,400	6,000	14,300	99	307	1	59	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2000, by County

Reporting county	2000 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	
Laurens	69,700	7,000	16,100	115	214	43	30	—	—	—
Lexington	216,900	21,900	52,000	396	883	233	76	—	—	—
Oconee	66,400	5,900	13,900	58	144	4	14	—	—	—
Orangeburg	91,600	9,500	21,500	336	352	164	38	—	—	—
Pickens	111,100	9,400	22,700	172	175	77	5	—	—	—
Richland	321,400	30,200	71,100	910	253	71	20	—	—	—
Spartanburg	254,400	24,000	58,000	519	583	200	72	—	—	—
Sumter	104,800	11,400	26,900	107	311	6	94	—	—	—
York	165,700	17,100	40,000	327	636	6	424	—	—	—
25 Small Counties	740,100	76,700	175,800	1,519	2,310	618	593	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,356	12,994	2,125	2,360	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,023,700	393,200	926,600	393,200	393,200	393,200	393,200	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.25	33.04	5.40	6.00	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				46	46	46	46	—	—	—

South Dakota – 66 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Beadle	17,000	2,100	4,100	81	12	16	3	—	—	—
Brookings	28,300	2,700	5,800	38	11	16	8	—	—	—
Brown	35,400	3,800	8,200	94	61	39	36	—	—	—
Codington	25,900	3,200	6,800	112	75	29	2	—	—	—
Davison	18,700	2,200	4,600	65	30	42	16	—	—	—
Hughes	16,500	2,300	4,500	33	57	17	46	—	—	—
Lawrence	21,800	2,600	4,900	51	12	22	12	—	—	—
Lincoln	24,500	3,300	7,200	95	20	29	6	—	—	—
Meade	24,200	3,200	6,800	77	0	16	0	—	—	—
Minnehaha	149,000	17,200	38,600	840	339	421	259	—	—	—
Pennington	88,800	11,000	23,400	544	5	203	6	—	—	—
Yankton	21,600	2,600	5,500	123	20	60	42	—	—	—
54 Small Counties	284,100	39,700	79,100	640	165	192	315	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,793	807	1,102	751	—	—	—
Population Represented	755,800	95,700	199,500	95,700	95,700	95,700	95,700	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				29.19	8.43	11.52	7.85	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				66	66	66	66	—	—	—

Tennessee – 95 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Anderson	71,300	7,800	16,400	408	22	120	31	1	0	—
Blount	106,200	11,100	24,100	110	77	49	40	4	1	—
Bradley	88,200	9,100	20,700	61	658	31	488	0	2	—
Carter	56,800	5,600	12,100	455	18	288	18	40	3	—
Davidson	570,100	52,800	126,000	4,841	1,900	810	1,115	1,105	1,405	—
Greene	63,000	6,400	13,900	246	242	115	37	20	7	—
Hamblen	58,200	5,900	13,500	211	211	63	102	37	9	—
Hamilton	308,000	32,800	71,000	769	1,722	841	525	70	164	—
Knox	382,800	37,700	84,900	1,176	608	188	281	444	19	—
Madison	92,000	10,500	23,600	643	107	86	269	0	0	—
Maury	69,700	8,600	18,200	739	73	293	42	34	21	—
Montgomery	135,400	15,900	38,800	484	624	187	258	11	5	—
Putnam	62,500	6,200	13,800	532	198	116	90	18	7	—
Rutherford	183,400	20,800	48,400	902	296	429	59	0	0	—
Sevier	71,700	7,500	16,400	435	351	168	123	27	23	—
Shelby	898,400	110,700	250,000	10,684	10	4,385	1	1,581	0	—
Sullivan	152,900	15,300	33,100	504	624	146	282	173	51	—
Sumner	131,100	16,100	34,300	989	303	553	241	16	68	—
Washington	107,500	10,100	22,800	388	277	160	138	22	25	—
Williamson	128,100	17,600	37,500	486	176	365	54	16	15	—
Wilson	89,300	10,700	23,300	380	81	115	94	25	27	—
74 Small Counties	1,876,400	207,000	449,200	10,012	2,586	4,858	2,027	742	351	—
Number of Reported Cases				35,455	11,164	14,366	6,315	4,386	2,203	—
Population Represented	5,703,200	626,400	1,391,800	626,400	626,400	626,400	626,400	1,391,800	1,391,800	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				56.60	17.82	22.94	10.08	3.15	1.58	—
Number of Reporting Counties				95	95	95	95	95	95	—

Reporting county	2000 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	
Texas – 254 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Anderson	55,100	4,700	10,900	106	79	28	22	—	—	—
Angelina	80,300	8,800	21,100	159	177	5	6	—	—	—
Bell	239,000	25,600	67,400	567	526	15	276	—	—	—
Bexar	1,398,000	155,500	380,300	1,725	2,246	78	503	—	—	—
Bowie	89,300	9,000	21,100	94	553	0	134	—	—	—
Brazoria	243,300	27,700	66,500	754	834	16	328	—	—	—
Brazos	152,800	12,500	31,200	701	608	116	171	—	—	—
Cameron	336,900	43,500	108,100	895	523	31	200	—	—	—
Collin	500,000	52,700	139,200	538	499	27	155	—	—	—
Comal	78,800	8,800	19,200	142	215	23	64	—	—	—
Coryell	75,200	7,400	19,400	100	114	1	48	—	—	—
Dallas	2,226,800	232,300	594,900	4,117	4,167	12	1,092	—	—	—
Denton	438,900	45,900	117,500	1,101	329	134	121	—	—	—
Ector	120,700	14,800	34,700	212	519	1	2	—	—	—
Ellis	112,500	14,500	32,400	196	126	1	7	—	—	—
El Paso	681,900	84,800	207,500	1,736	898	0	4	—	—	—
Fort Bend	359,000	49,000	109,200	794	529	91	66	—	—	—
Galveston	250,800	27,100	63,900	1,044	398	12	115	—	—	—
Grayson	111,000	11,600	26,800	154	368	1	69	—	—	—
Gregg	111,300	12,000	28,300	432	350	22	83	—	—	—
Guadalupe	89,900	10,600	24,400	250	479	15	103	—	—	—
Harris	3,416,800	375,600	945,600	9,301	3,597	13	4,902	—	—	—
Harrison	62,100	7,200	15,800	179	73	59	14	—	—	—
Hays	99,000	10,100	23,000	256	357	6	84	—	—	—
Henderson	73,600	7,400	17,100	210	116	8	34	—	—	—
Hidalgo	574,200	75,200	193,000	719	833	61	222	—	—	—
Hunt	77,000	8,600	19,500	216	177	4	65	—	—	—
Jefferson	251,700	26,500	61,800	372	811	8	156	—	—	—
Johnson	128,000	15,500	35,300	398	223	37	198	—	—	—
Kaufman	72,200	8,900	20,100	106	163	0	22	—	—	—
Liberty	70,600	8,000	18,700	46	152	2	48	—	—	—
Lubbock	242,900	24,600	59,500	965	648	107	141	—	—	—
McLennan	214,000	23,100	54,300	812	649	19	223	—	—	—
Midland	115,500	14,700	33,100	386	588	0	5	—	—	—
Montgomery	297,600	35,500	84,100	465	773	17	157	—	—	—
Nacogdoches	59,200	5,700	13,600	121	77	1	102	—	—	—
Nueces	313,400	35,200	84,500	832	1,341	91	968	—	—	—
Orange	85,000	9,700	22,000	173	192	11	97	—	—	—
Parker	89,300	10,800	23,400	105	175	3	187	—	—	—
Potter	113,700	11,900	30,600	275	564	21	287	—	—	—
Randall	104,700	11,200	26,000	282	168	30	79	—	—	—
San Patricio	67,300	8,500	19,900	179	242	1	163	—	—	—
Smith	175,400	18,800	44,500	645	262	42	42	—	—	—
Tarrant	1,454,900	158,000	393,200	4,282	2,464	285	541	—	—	—
Taylor	126,500	13,600	32,300	266	532	2	12	—	—	—
Tom Green	104,000	11,100	25,800	422	450	44	142	—	—	—
Travis	820,100	71,500	187,600	1,665	2,808	52	248	—	—	—
Victoria	84,000	10,000	23,200	183	899	28	203	—	—	—
Walker	61,700	4,300	10,400	78	96	1	2	—	—	—
Webb	194,800	25,500	67,200	619	749	19	208	—	—	—
Wichita	131,400	13,000	31,600	390	506	1	23	—	—	—
Williamson	255,000	29,500	73,800	560	544	14	115	—	—	—
202 Small Counties	3,268,300	370,800	835,500	6,490	8,100	450	3,351	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				47,815	43,866	2,066	16,610	—	—	—
Population Represented	20,955,200	2,318,500	5,649,800	2,318,500	2,318,500	2,318,500	2,318,500	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				20.62	18.92	0.89	7.16	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				254	254	254	254	—	—	—
Utah – 29 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Cache	91,700	12,000	28,200	614	459	133	1,011	59	1	—
Davis	240,300	37,600	83,300	1,601	1,294	266	948	255	18	—
Salt Lake	900,800	117,900	270,400	7,789	4,339	1,973	1,774	762	9	—
Utah	370,900	50,600	124,400	2,784	1,744	1,155	739	291	36	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2000, by County

Reporting county	2000 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Washington	91,200	12,400	28,000	637	821	418	448	72	1	—
Weber	197,400	26,400	60,200	1,663	1,700	425	1,058	726	8	—
23 Small Counties	351,000	54,800	116,500	2,866	2,401	1,409	1,948	468	8	—
Number of Reported Cases				17,954	12,758	5,779	7,926	2,633	81	—
Population Represented	2,243,400	311,700	711,000	311,700	311,700	311,700	311,700	711,000	711,000	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				57.60	40.93	18.54	25.43	3.70	0.11	—
Number of Reporting Counties				29	29	29	29	29	29	—

Vermont – 14 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Chittenden	147,000	15,800	33,800	413	—	37	—	180	—	—
Rutland	63,400	7,300	14,300	182	—	34	—	35	—	—
Washington	58,100	6,600	13,300	159	—	26	—	32	—	—
Windsor	57,500	6,800	13,000	146	—	7	—	56	—	—
10 Small Counties	284,000	34,600	69,300	876	—	112	—	195	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,776	—	216	—	498	—	—
Population Represented	610,000	71,100	143,700	71,100	—	71,100	—	143,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				24.98	—	3.04	—	3.47	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				14	—	14	—	14	—	—

Virginia – 134 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Albemarle	79,600	9,200	19,800	323	105	59	28	—	—	—
Arlington	189,400	12,200	31,400	752	19	66	75	—	—	—
Augusta	65,800	7,500	15,600	299	9	41	22	—	—	—
Chesterfield	261,000	35,500	73,700	1,879	1,065	34	526	—	—	—
Fairfax	975,600	109,500	248,900	280	20	31	28	—	—	—
Fauquier	55,600	7,200	14,900	276	0	12	0	—	—	—
Hanover	87,000	11,100	23,500	443	63	60	11	—	—	—
Henrico	263,300	28,200	64,900	1,719	463	190	48	—	—	—
Henry	57,900	6,200	12,900	258	174	21	53	—	—	—
Loudoun	174,000	19,500	52,300	750	64	29	72	—	—	—
Montgomery	83,800	6,400	14,300	286	17	48	7	—	—	—
Pittsylvania	61,800	6,900	14,200	259	43	61	13	—	—	—
Prince William	283,900	37,700	87,400	1,902	444	118	6	—	—	—
Roanoke	85,800	9,400	19,500	592	47	47	182	—	—	—
Rockingham	67,800	7,800	16,700	231	5	59	0	—	—	—
Spotsylvania	91,600	12,600	27,600	801	77	115	71	—	—	—
Stafford	93,600	13,700	29,800	803	245	54	44	—	—	—
Alexandria City	129,200	7,700	21,800	547	115	152	69	—	—	—
Chesapeake City	200,500	27,200	57,800	1,492	79	12	10	—	—	—
Danville City	48,300	5,200	11,100	407	262	24	77	—	—	—
Hampton City	146,500	16,300	35,600	938	429	38	162	—	—	—
Lynchburg City	65,200	6,600	14,500	640	45	89	61	—	—	—
Newport News City	180,100	21,100	49,900	1,373	146	159	74	—	—	—
Norfolk City	234,500	23,500	56,500	1,649	482	382	259	—	—	—
Portsmouth City	100,400	11,400	25,700	915	15	46	55	—	—	—
Richmond City	197,500	18,000	42,700	2,013	423	172	204	—	—	—
Roanoke City	94,800	8,900	21,500	891	244	15	104	—	—	—
Suffolk City	64,200	8,200	17,900	385	0	7	2	—	—	—
Virginia Beach City	426,700	53,400	118,300	2,034	26	100	27	—	—	—
105 Small Counties	2,240,500	239,700	508,300	13,846	1,617	1,992	1,142	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				38,703	6,723	4,202	3,404	—	—	—
Population Represented	7,105,900	787,700	1,749,000	678,200	678,200	678,200	678,200	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				57.07	9.91	6.20	5.02	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				133	133	133	133	—	—	—

Washington – 39 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	143,100	19,900	42,100	866	1,456	91	817	55	—	—
Chelan	66,700	8,700	18,400	435	477	41	234	31	—	—
Clallam	64,700	7,100	14,000	215	580	68	683	41	—	—
Clark	347,600	44,000	99,200	1,258	1,823	100	494	89	—	—
Cowlitz	93,000	11,500	24,600	502	865	88	756	90	—	—

Reporting county	2000 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	
Grant	75,000	10,800	23,700	687	823	112	285	32	—	—
Grays Harbor	67,200	8,400	17,100	234	810	59	540	104	—	—
Island	71,800	8,300	18,300	219	563	34	263	28	—	—
King	1,739,100	174,200	390,400	4,264	1,887	271	220	840	—	—
Kitsap	232,500	29,300	62,600	858	1,365	78	188	220	—	—
Lewis	68,600	9,000	18,000	276	443	31	232	109	—	—
Pierce	704,000	87,800	193,500	2,023	3,706	58	322	338	—	—
Skagit	103,500	12,800	26,900	511	777	34	104	36	—	—
Snohomish	609,200	75,300	166,300	1,766	2,898	59	1,925	450	—	—
Spokane	418,700	50,200	107,100	172	3,301	1	781	361	—	—
Thurston	208,400	25,400	52,800	1,193	924	98	640	87	—	—
Walla Walla	55,300	6,400	13,400	238	281	34	66	50	—	—
Whatcom	167,600	18,700	40,100	1,087	616	25	255	44	—	—
Yakima	222,800	30,800	69,800	1,264	1,838	74	506	267	—	—
20 Small Counties	452,700	55,800	114,500	1,444	2,331	292	1,284	383	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				19,512	27,764	1,648	10,595	3,655	—	—
Population Represented	5,911,800	694,200	1,512,600	686,100	686,100	686,100	686,100	1,512,600	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				28.44	40.46	2.40	15.44	2.42	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				36	36	36	36	39	—	—
West Virginia – 55 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Berkeley	76,400	9,000	19,700	82	99	4	75	—	—	—
Cabell	96,700	8,700	19,300	554	177	4	0	—	—	—
Harrison	68,600	7,400	15,700	86	78	16	25	—	—	—
Kanawha	199,700	19,300	42,400	460	520	50	83	—	—	—
Marion	56,500	5,500	11,600	88	46	41	151	—	—	—
Mercer	62,900	5,900	13,100	88	293	0	92	—	—	—
Monongalia	81,900	6,700	14,900	5	65	12	87	—	—	—
Ohio	47,300	4,800	10,000	94	213	9	150	—	—	—
Raleigh	79,100	8,000	16,900	140	95	88	99	—	—	—
Wood	87,900	9,500	20,100	101	370	1	301	—	—	—
45 Small Counties	950,300	103,200	215,400	1,213	857	576	908	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,911	2,813	801	1,971	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,807,300	188,100	399,100	188,100	188,100	188,100	188,100	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				15.48	14.95	4.26	10.48	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				55	55	55	55	—	—	—
Wyoming – 23 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Albany	31,800	2,600	5,700	20	—	9	—	12	—	—
Campbell	34,000	5,200	10,300	47	—	7	—	21	—	—
Carbon	15,600	1,900	3,600	33	—	8	—	19	—	—
Fremont	35,800	4,800	9,500	28	—	2	—	12	—	—
Laramie	81,700	9,600	20,900	148	—	53	—	44	—	—
Natrona	66,600	8,200	17,000	115	—	17	—	47	—	—
Park	25,800	3,200	6,200	88	—	6	—	27	—	—
Sheridan	26,600	3,300	6,300	39	—	34	—	18	—	—
Sweetwater	37,500	5,300	10,600	167	—	44	—	23	—	—
Uinta	19,700	3,300	6,400	95	—	6	—	11	—	—
13 Small Counties	118,900	15,300	29,700	213	—	35	—	51	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				993	—	221	—	285	—	—
Population Represented	494,100	62,700	126,200	62,700	—	62,700	—	126,200	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				15.85	—	3.53	—	2.26	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				23	—	23	—	23	—	—

Table Notes

Alabama

Source: State of Alabama, 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.

Alaska

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

Arizona

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

Arkansas

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

California

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center
 Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed. Delinquency data provided for all counties except Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Kings, Los Angeles, Marin, Mendocino, Mono, Nevada, Plumas, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Sierra, Sonoma, Ventura, Yolo, and Yuba.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed. Status offense data provided for all counties except Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Kings, Los Angeles, Marin, Mendocino, Mono, Nevada, Plumas, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Sierra, Sonoma, Ventura, Yolo, and Yuba.

California

Source: Judicial Council of California Administrative Office of the Courts
 Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed with a petition in calendar year 2000 for the following counties: Alpine, Amador, Del Norte, Kings, Los Angeles, Marin, Mendocino, Mono, Nevada, Plumas, Riverside, San Luis Obispo, Santa Cruz, Sierra, Sonoma, Yolo, and Yuba.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed with a petition in calendar year 2000 for the following counties: Alpine, Amador, Del Norte, Kings, Los Angeles, Marin, Mendocino, Mono, Nevada, Plumas, Riverside, San Luis Obispo, Santa Cruz, Sierra, Sonoma, Yolo, and Yuba.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed with a petition in calendar year 2000. The Judicial Council of California supplied dependency figures for all counties, including those counties that independently provided their automated delinquency and status offense data to NCJJ.

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: San Bernardino County

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

California: San Joaquin County

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

California: Santa Clara County

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

California: Ventura County

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

Colorado

Source: Colorado Judicial Department
 Mode: FY 2000 Annual Report: Statistical Supplement
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitioned case filings for fiscal year 2000. They include delinquency and status offense cases.
 2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.
 3. Dependency figures are petitioned case filings for fiscal year 2000.

Connecticut

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

Delaware

Source: State of Delaware Administrative Office of the Courts
 Mode: 2000 Statistical Report
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are filings in calendar year 2000.
 2. There is no statute on status offenders in this state; therefore, the court handles no status offense cases.
 3. Dependency figures are filings in calendar year 2000.

District of Columbia

Source: Superior Court of the District of Columbia
 Mode: JCS survey form
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

Florida

Source: State of Florida Department of Juvenile Justice
 Mode: Automated data file

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed. They represent only those cases disposed by the Department of Juvenile Justice. Cases disposed by the Florida Network, the Department of Juvenile Justice's major contracted provider of CINS/FINS centralized intake, are not included in these figures.
 3. The figures represent the number of cases disposed by intake during 2000, 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. On October 1, 1994, Juvenile Justice separated from the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services to become the Department of Juvenile Justice.

Georgia

- Source: Judicial Council of Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts
 Mode: AOC Research Review, Caseload of the Georgia Courts 2000
 Data:
1. Delinquency figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 2000.
 2. Status figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 2000.
 3. Dependency figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 2000.
 4. Delinquency, status, and dependency figures may include a small percentage of children disposed without a petition.

Hawaii

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

Idaho

- Source: Idaho Supreme Court
 Mode: Idaho Courts 2000 Annual Report Appendix
 Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are reported with delinquency cases.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

Illinois

- Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Probation Services Division
 Mode: 2000 Probation Statistics
 Data:
1. Delinquency figures are the number of petitions filed.
 2. Status figures are the number of petitions filed. Minor requiring authoritative intervention (MRAI) and truancy counts were summed to determine status figures.
 3. Dependency figures are the number of petitions filed. Neglect/abuse and dependency counts were summed to determine dependency figures.

Illinois: Cook County

- Source: Juvenile Court of Cook County
 Mode: Automated data file (delinquency cases)
 Data: Delinquency cases are cases disposed.

Indiana

- Source: Supreme Court of Indiana, Division of State Court Administration
 Mode: 2000 Indiana Judicial Service Report, Volume II (petitioned); and 2000 Indiana Judicial Service Report, Probation Report (nonpetitioned)
 Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

Iowa

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

Kansas

Source: Supreme Court of Kansas, Office of Judicial Administration
 Mode: Annual Report of the Courts of Kansas
 Data: Total figures are filings in the care of children for fiscal year 2000.

Louisiana

Source: Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana
 Mode: 2000 Annual Report
 Data: 1. Total figures are new cases filed in district court. They include petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency, dependency, status offense, special proceeding, and traffic cases.
 2. Figures shown for Orleans Parish include juvenile felony, misdemeanor, and status offense cases referred through an administrative remedy process.

Maryland

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

Massachusetts

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
 Mode: Annual Report on the State of Massachusetts Court System, FY 2000
 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 Suffolk and Essex Counties are incomplete because the units of count 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. A charge is a single count alleged in a juvenile complaint.

Michigan

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

Minnesota

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

Missouri

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

Montana

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

Nebraska

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

Nevada

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

New Hampshire

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

New York

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

North Carolina

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
 Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are offenses alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 2000.
 2. Status figures are offenses alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 2000.
 3. Dependency figures are conditions alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 2000. 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, 2000
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petition terminations.

2. Status figures are unruly petition terminations.
3. Dependency figures include dependency, neglect, and abuse petition terminations.

Oklahoma:

Source: Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs
 Mode: Statistical pages supplied to NCJJ
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Oregon

Source: Judicial Department
 Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
 Data: 1. Total figures are juvenile petitions filed. They include delinquency, status offense, dependency, special proceedings, and termination of parental rights cases.

Pennsylvania

Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status offenses in Pennsylvania are classified as dependency cases, which were not reported.
 3. Figures presented here do not match those found in the 2000 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Disposition Report, due to differing units of count.

Rhode Island

Source: Administrative Office of State Courts
 Mode: Report on the Judiciary 2000
 Data: 1. Total figures are the number of wayward, delinquent, dependency, neglect, and abuse filings.
 2. The data were reported at the state level; no county breakdown was available.

South Carolina

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

South Dakota

Source: Unified Judicial System
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Shannon County is an American Indian reservation that handles juvenile matters in the tribal court, which is not part of the state's juvenile court system.

Tennessee

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

Texas

Source: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Utah

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

Vermont

Source: Supreme Court of Vermont, Office of Court Administration
 Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

Virginia

Source: Department of Juvenile Justice and the Virginia Supreme Court
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Fairfax City reports with Fairfax County.
 4. Data for 2000 are incomplete due to reporting difficulties at the local level.

Washington

Source: Office of the Administrator for the Courts
 Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status) and Superior Court 2000 Annual Caseload Report
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Franklin County reports with Benton County.
 4. King County reports only delinquency data that contribute to an individual's criminal history record information.
 5. Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data.
 6. Dependency figures are cases disposed. They may include dependency, termination of parent/child relationship, truancy, at-risk youth, and alternative residential placement cases

West Virginia

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

Wyoming

Source: Supreme Court of Wyoming Court Services
 Mode: Wyoming District Courts 2000 Caseload Statistics
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitions filed.
 2. Status figures are petitions filed.
 3. Dependency figures are petitions filed.

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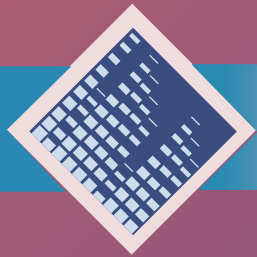
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Statistical Briefing Book

OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book online

ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/

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

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

State Juvenile Justice Profiles

ncjj.org/stateprofiles/

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

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