

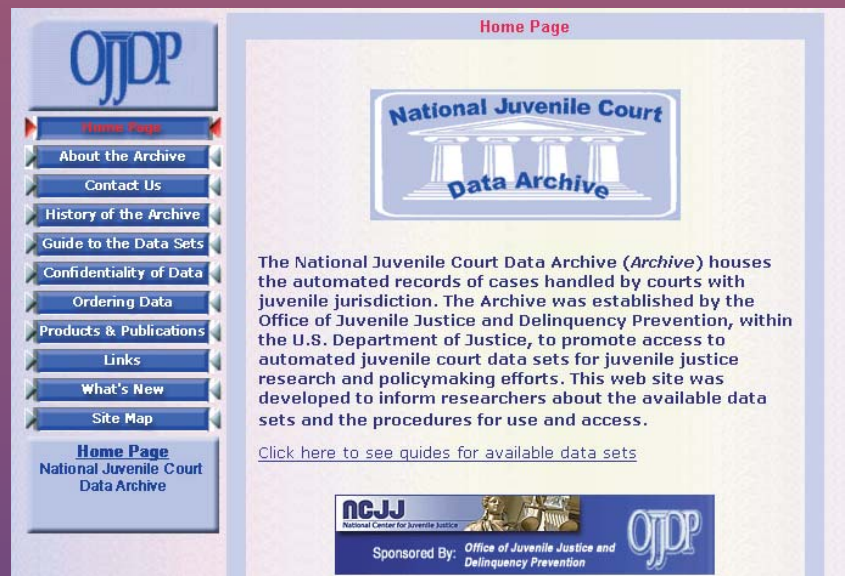
Juvenile Court Statistics 2000



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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

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.

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.

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.

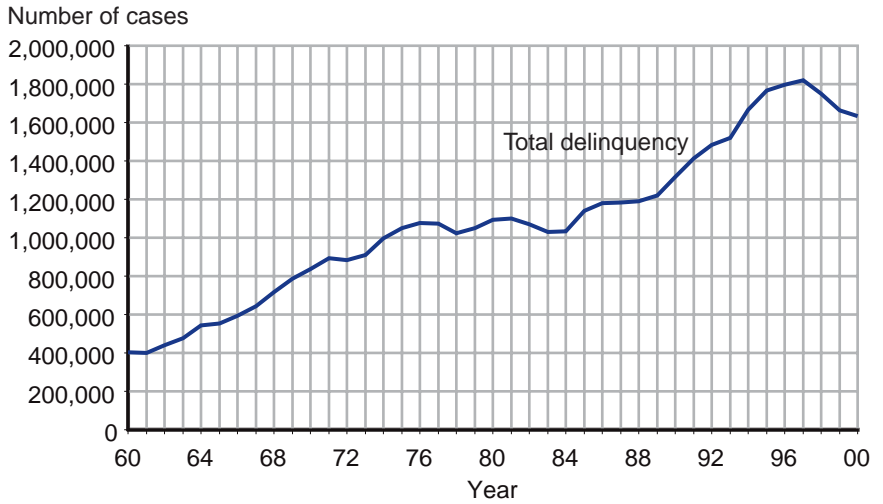
Offense profile of delinquency cases

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

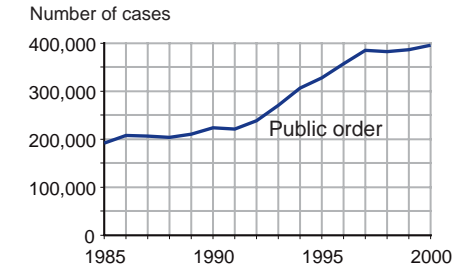
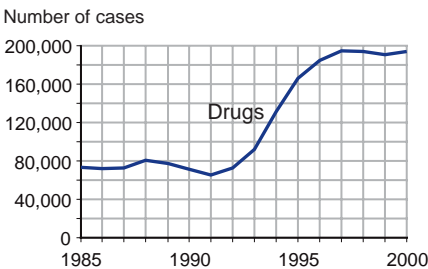
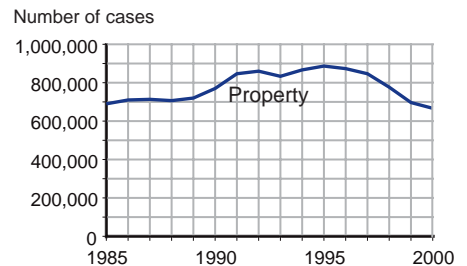
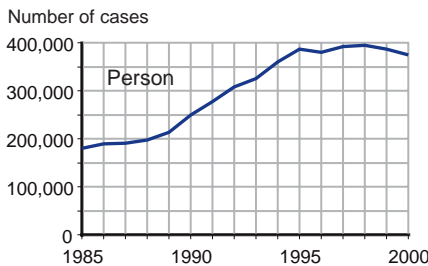
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- 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).

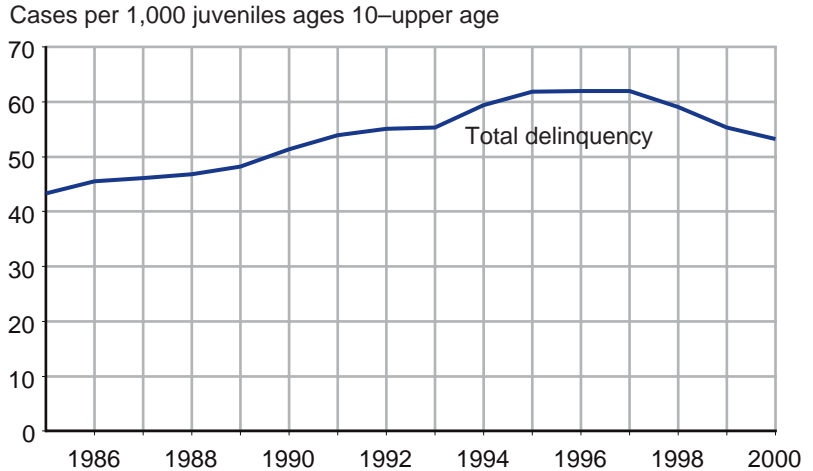
² The annual series of reports from the FBI, *Crime in the United States*, provides information on arrests in offense categories that have become part of the common vocabulary of criminal justice statistics. The *Crime in the United States* series tracks changes in the general nature of arrests through 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

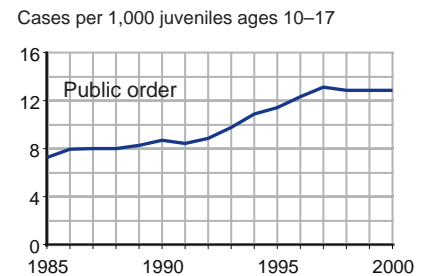
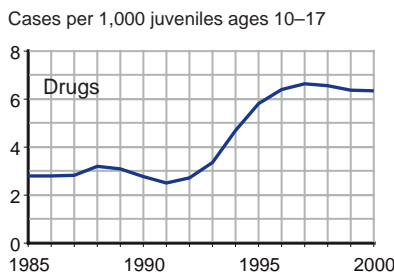
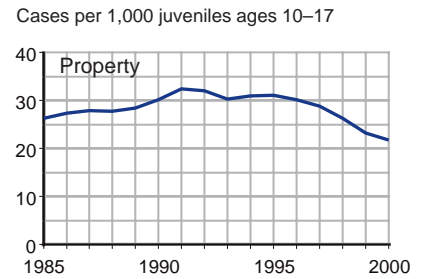
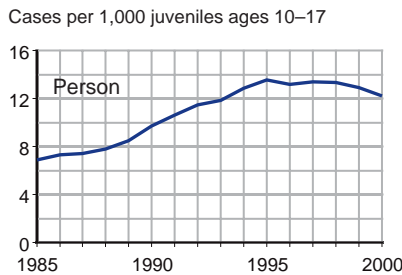
- In 2000, more than 30 million youth were under juvenile court jurisdiction. Eight in 10 (80%) of these youth were between the ages of 10 and 15, 12% were age 16, and 8% were age 17. The small proportion of 17-year-olds among the juvenile court population is related to the upper age of juvenile court 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



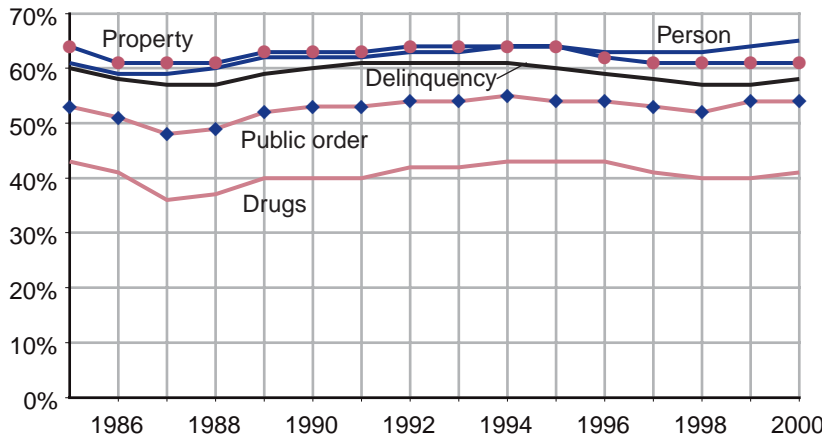
Case rates for drug offenses more than doubled between 1985 and 2000—from 2.8 to 6.3



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.

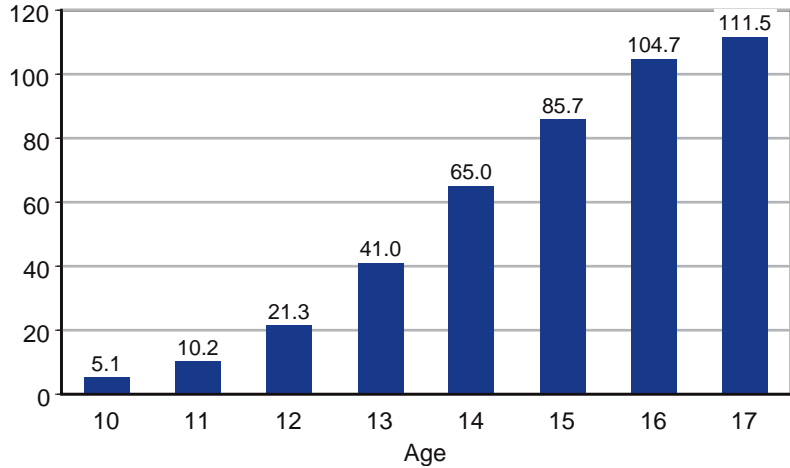
- Compared with the delinquency caseload involving older juveniles, the caseload of youth age 15 or younger in 2000 included larger proportions of person and property offense cases and smaller proportions of drug and public order offense cases.
- Compared with 1985, a greater proportion of the caseloads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

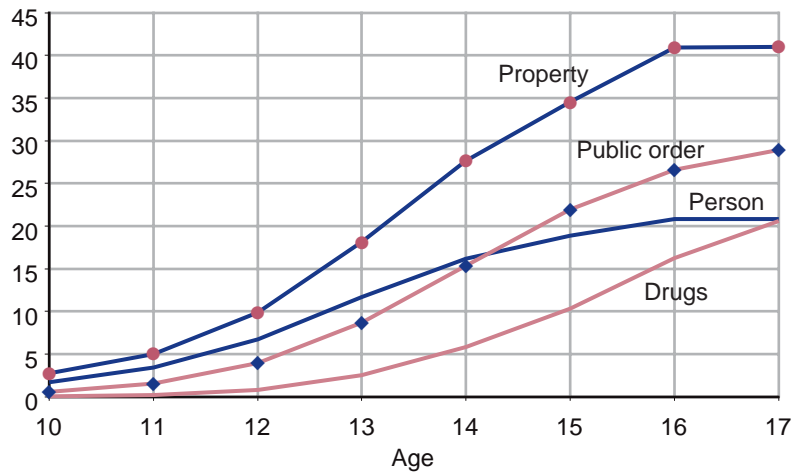
In 2000, delinquency case rates increased with the age of the referred juvenile

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Case rates generally increased with age for all offenses in 2000

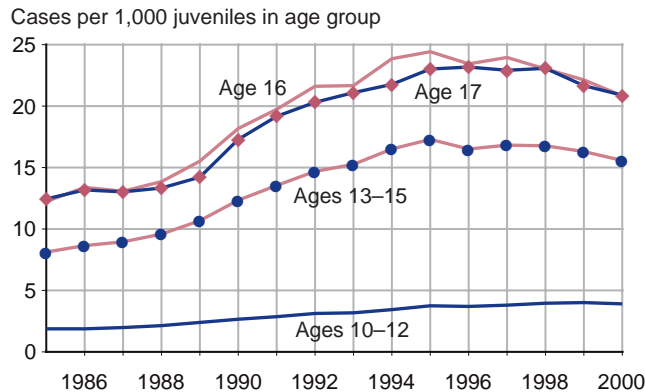
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Age at Referral

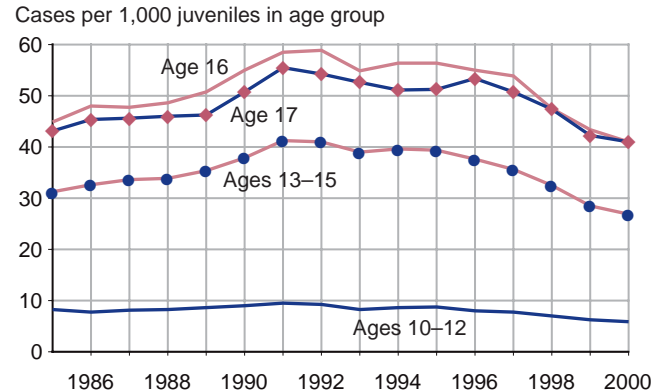
Overall, the increase in delinquency case rates between 1985 and 2000 was less among youth ages 10–12 than among youth in older age groups, but the pattern varied across offenses

Person offense case rates



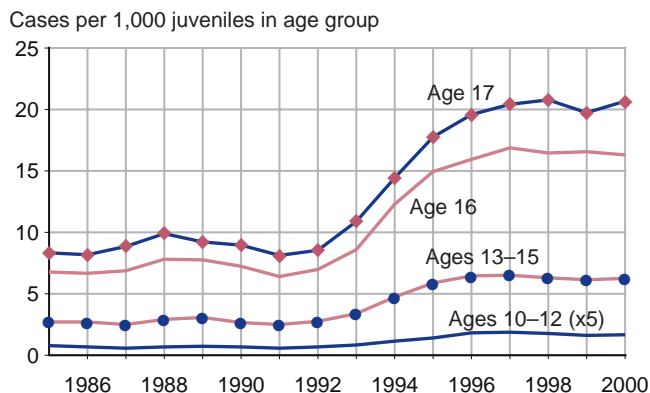
- With the exception of 10–12-year-olds, person offense case rates increased from 1985 into the mid-1990s and then declined through 2000. For youth ages 10–12, case rates increased through 1999.
- Across age groups, case rates were considerably higher in 2000 than in 1985. For example, in 2000, the case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



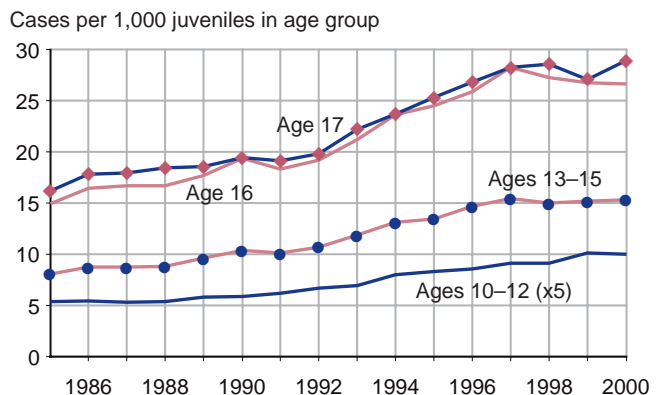
- In contrast to trends for other offenses, property offense case rates peaked in the early 1990s and then generally declined through 2000 for all age groups. Between 1991 and 2000, case rates for each age group fell more than 25%.
- As a result of these declines, property offense case rates were lower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



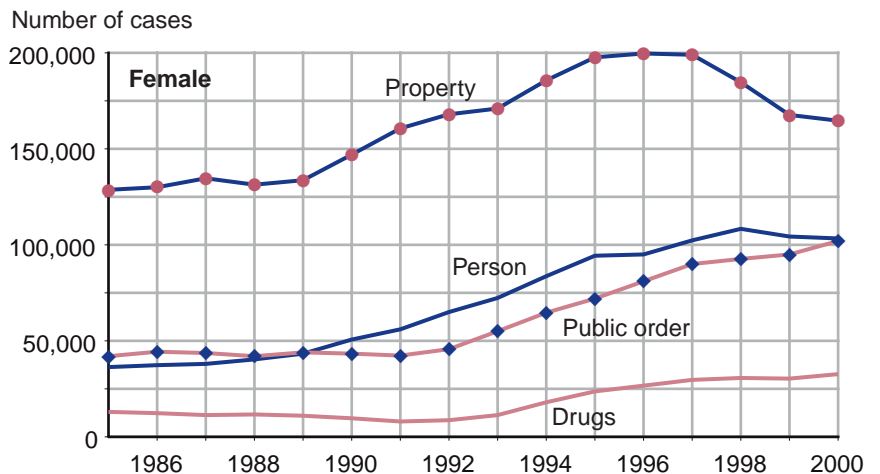
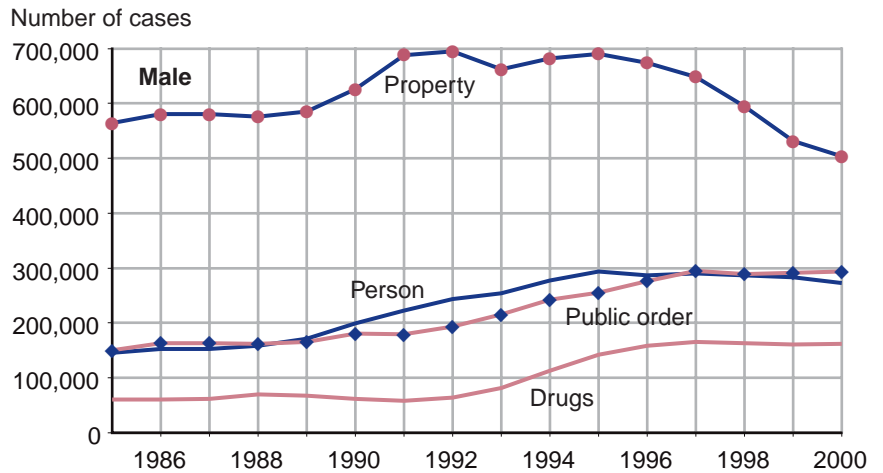
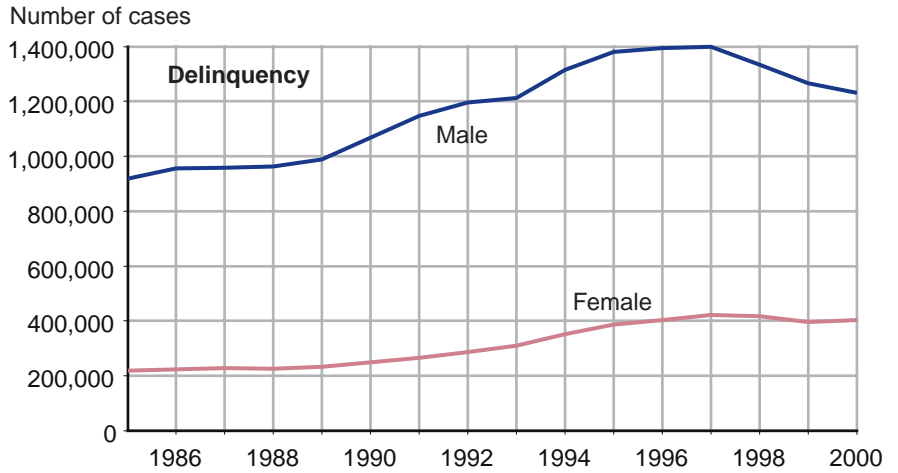
- The public order offense case rates increased steadily between 1985 and 2000 for all age groups—increasing more than 75% for each age group.
- Unlike person and property offenses, case rates for public order offenses have not declined in recent years.

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

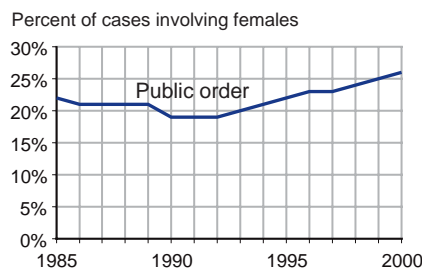
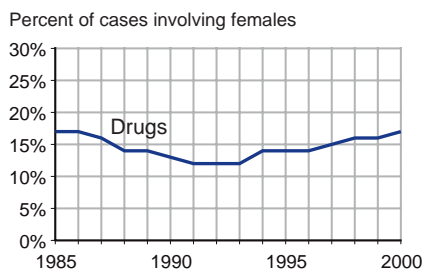
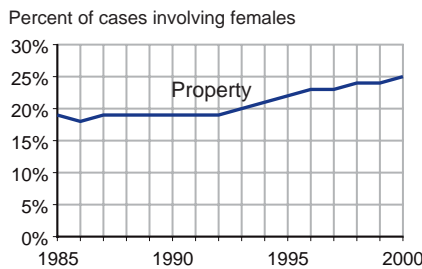
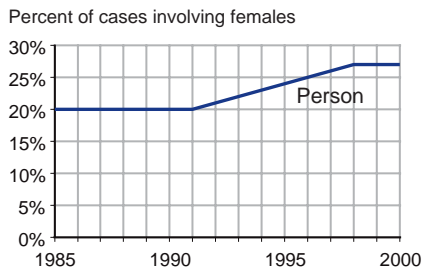
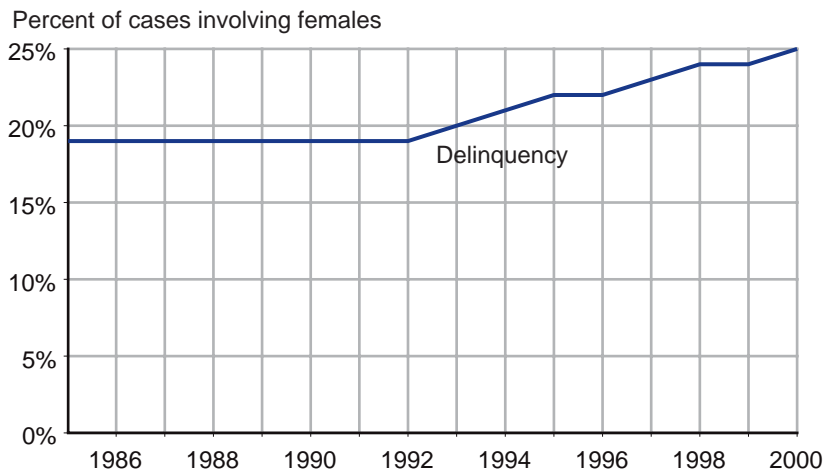
- The overall female delinquency case-load grew at an average rate of 4% per year between 1985 and 2000, compared with 2% per year for males.
- The relative increase in female cases outpaced the growth for males in three of the four general offense categories between 1985 and 2000: person (185% vs. 88%), 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



- 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

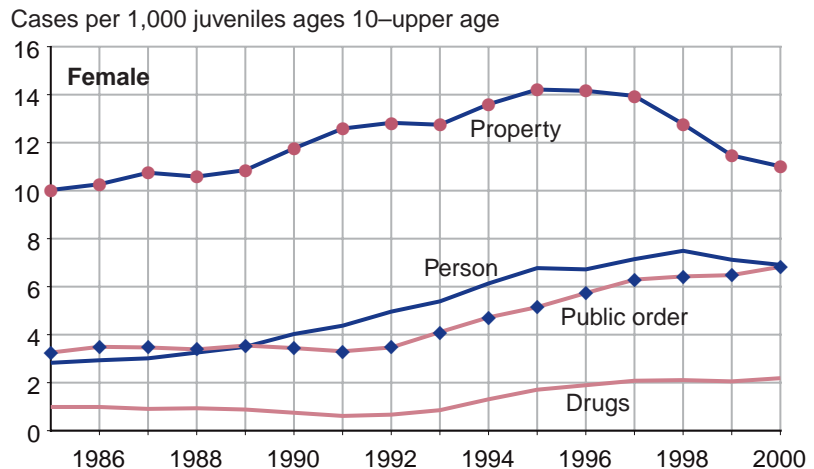
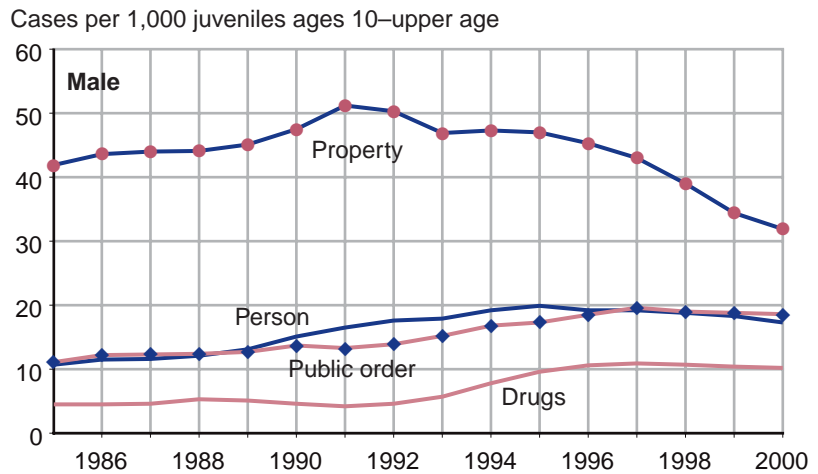
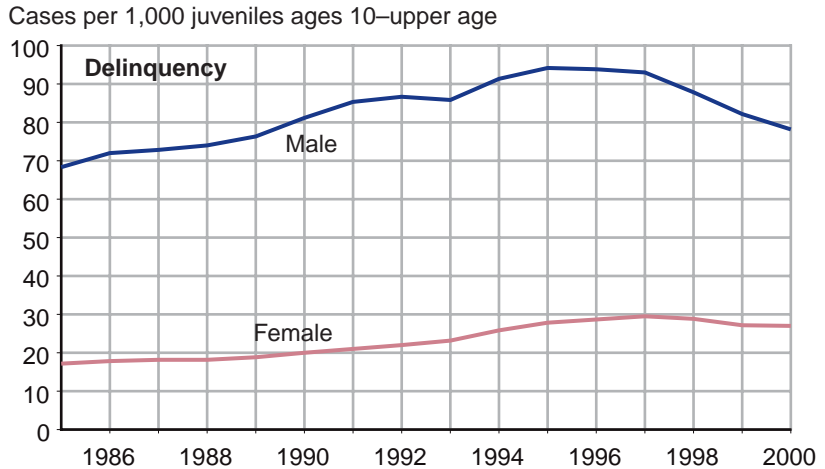
- Trends in the overall delinquency case rate followed similar patterns for males and females. For both groups, the case rate increased from 1985 into the mid-1990s. For males, the rate increased 38% to reach a peak in 1995, then fell 17% by 2000. The female rate grew 72% between 1985 and 1997, then 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.

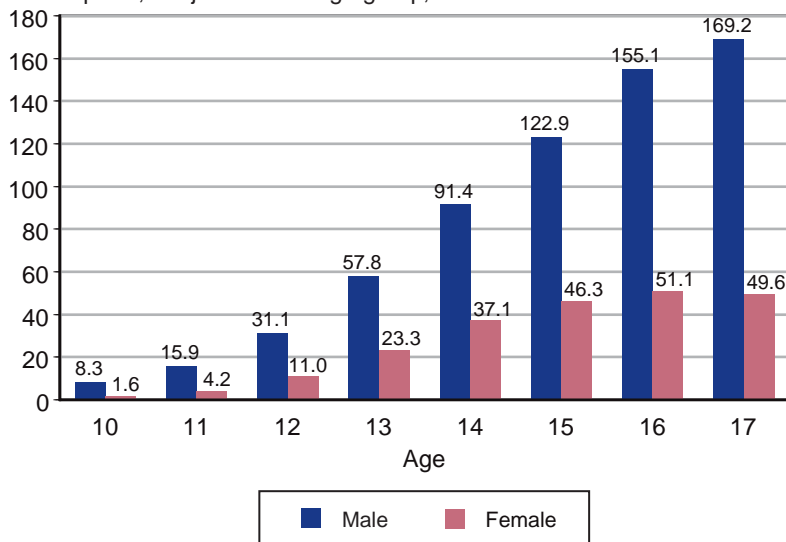
Although case rates are much lower for females than for males, female case rates have increased more sharply since 1985



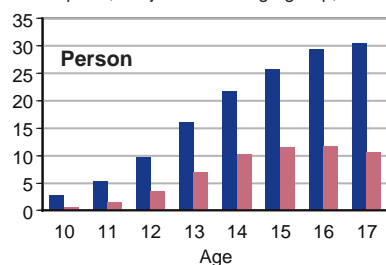
Gender

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

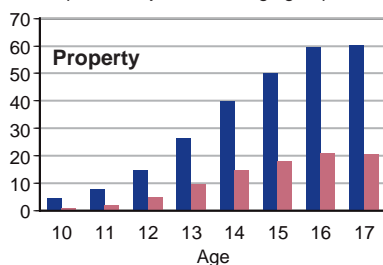
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group, 2000



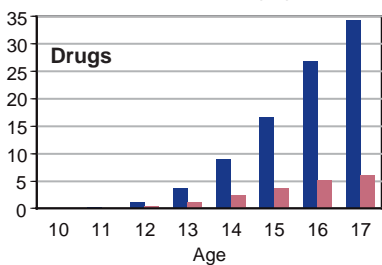
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group, 2000



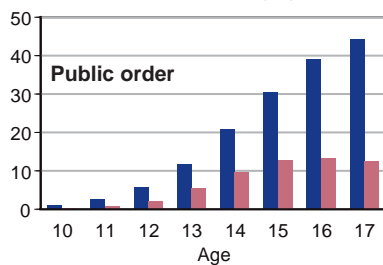
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group, 2000



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group, 2000



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group, 2000

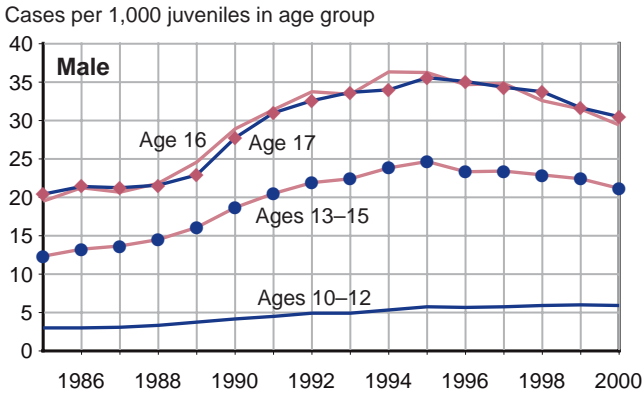


- Although delinquency case rates generally increased with age, the increase was more pronounced for females than for males. On average, the female case rate increased 75% from one age group to the next, compared with a 57% increase in the male case rate.
- The difference between male and female delinquency 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.

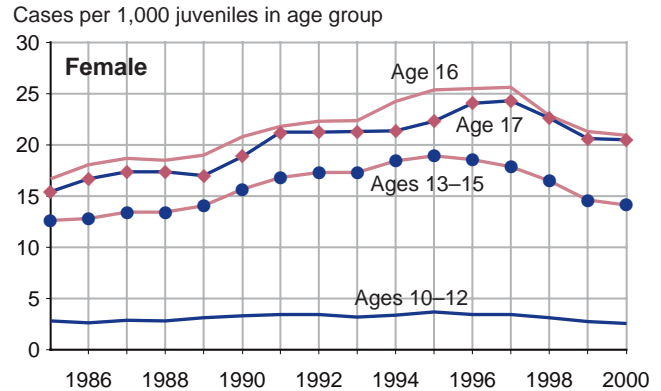
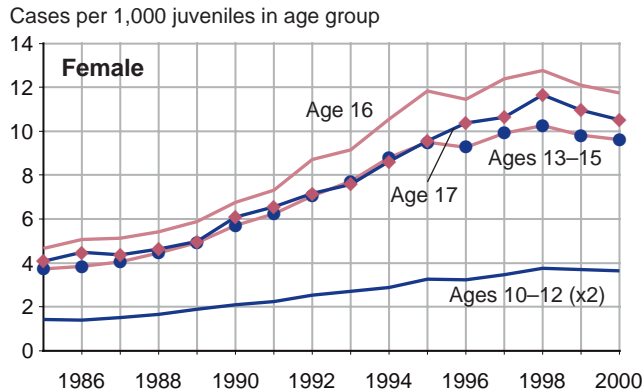
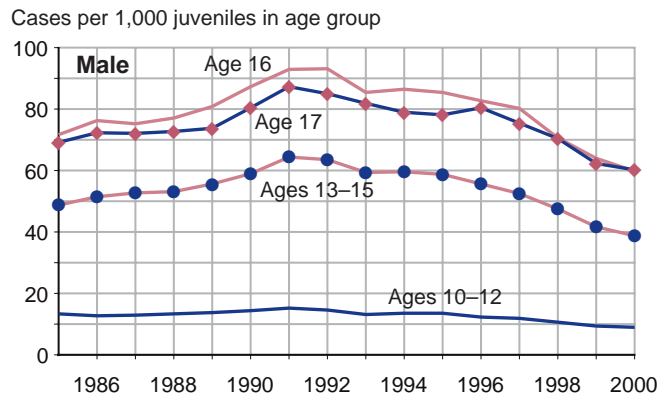
Gender

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

Person offense case rates



Property offense case rates



- 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.

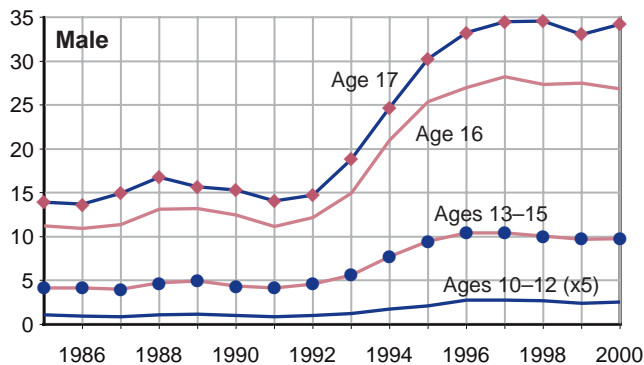
- For all age groups, property offense case rates for males increased between 1985 and 1991 and then declined through 2000. As a result, age-specific property offense case rates in 2000 were at their lowest levels since 1985.
- For females, property offense case rates for youth ages 10–12 and youth ages 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.

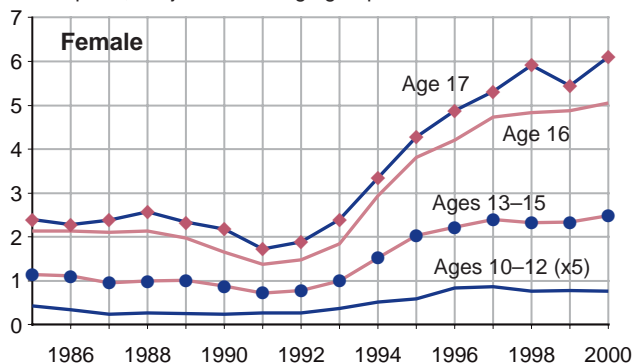
Gender

Drug offense case rates

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



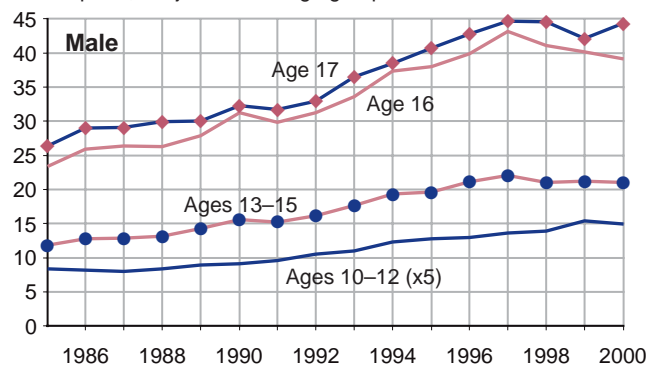
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



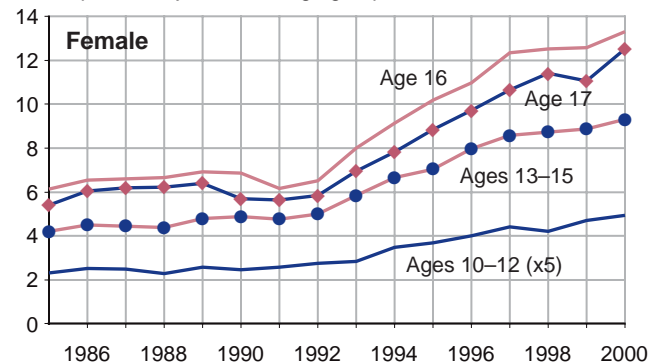
- With the exception of youth ages 10–12, female drug offense case rates increased more than 240% for each age group between 1991 and 2000.
- Age-specific drug offense case rates for males followed a similar pattern, but the increases were much less for males than for females. For males, drug offense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

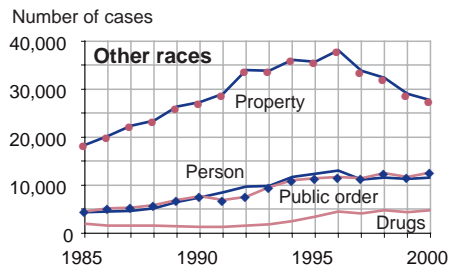
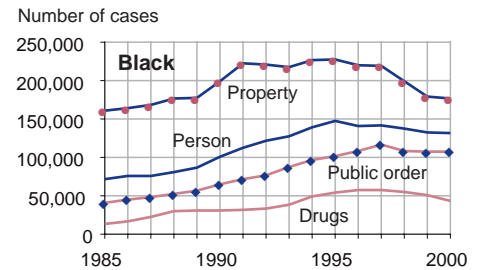
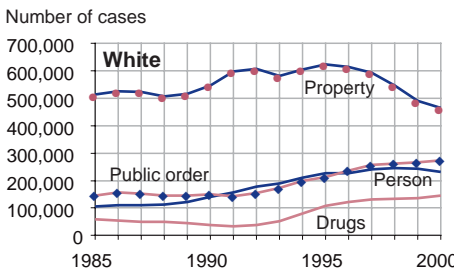
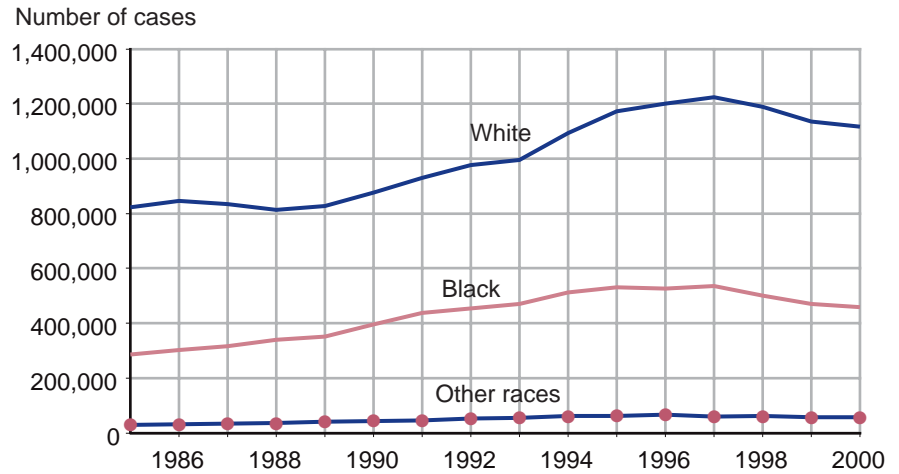
Offense profile of delinquency cases by race:

| 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.

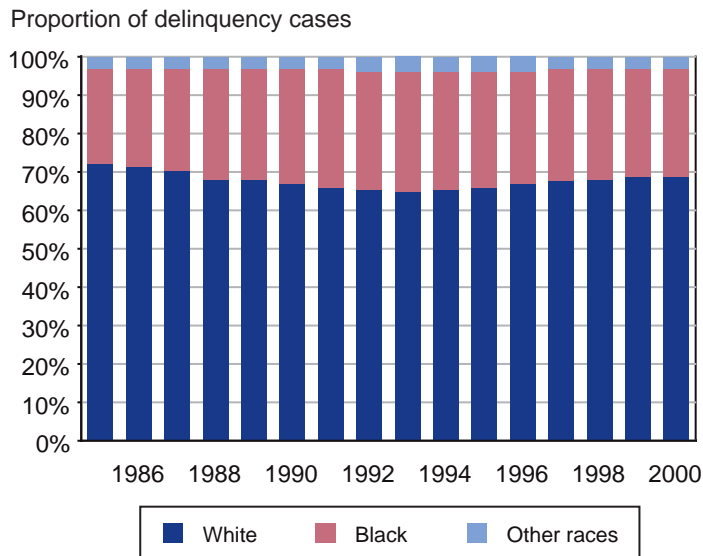
The number of cases involving white youth increased 36% between 1985 and 2000, while cases involving black youth increased 61% and those involving youth of other races increased 93%



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

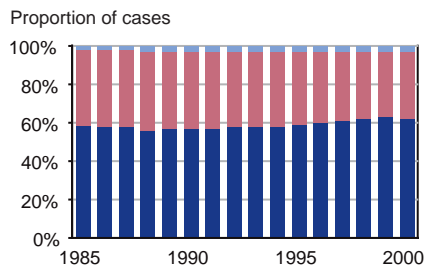
Race

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

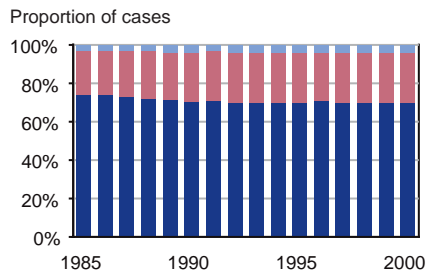


- Although white youth represent the largest share of the delinquency case-load, their relative contribution declined between 1985 and 2000, from 72% to 68%.
- In contrast, the proportion of delinquency cases involving black youth increased during this time period, from 23% to 26%.
- In all offense categories,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

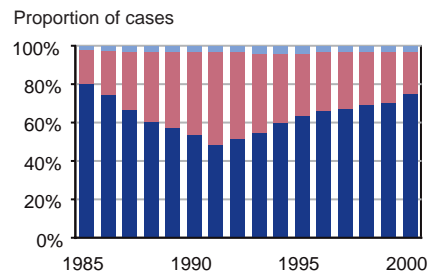
Person offense cases



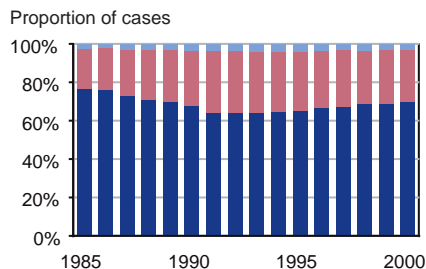
Property offense cases



Drug offense cases



Public order offense cases

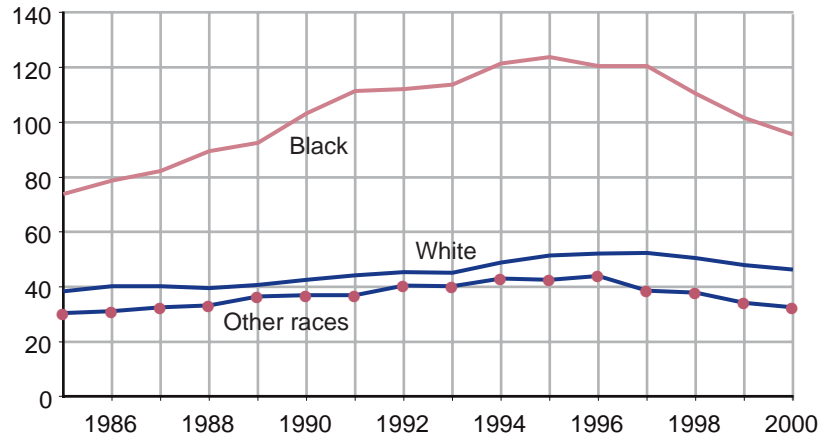


Race

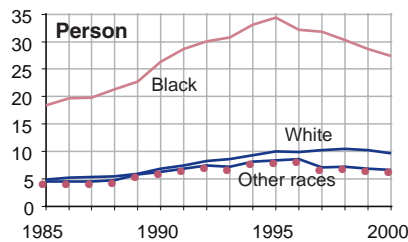
- The total delinquency case rate for black juveniles in 2000 (95.6) was more than twice the rate for white juveniles (46.3) and nearly 3 times the rate for youth of other races (32.5).
- The delinquency case rate for youth of other races reached a peak in 1996 and then declined 26% by 2000. For black 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

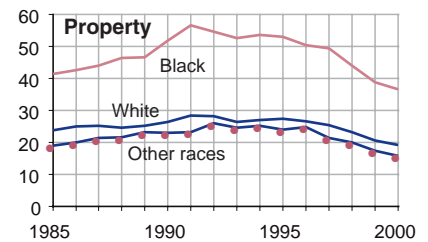
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



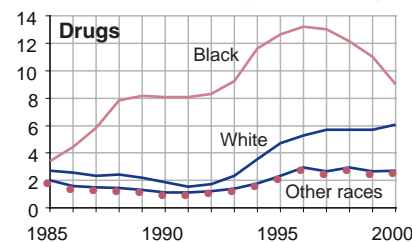
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



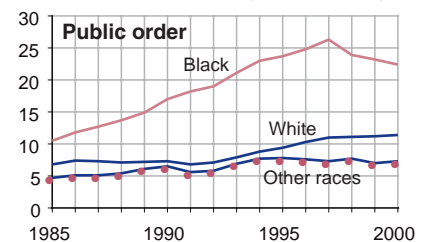
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



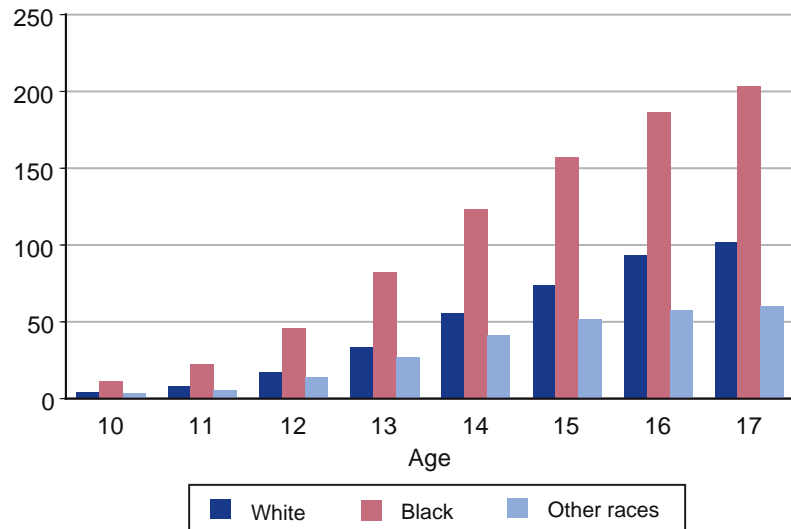
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Race

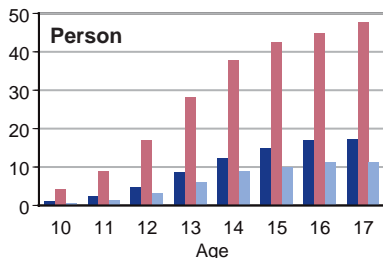
Age-specific case rates for juveniles increased with age for all racial groups in 2000

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group, 2000

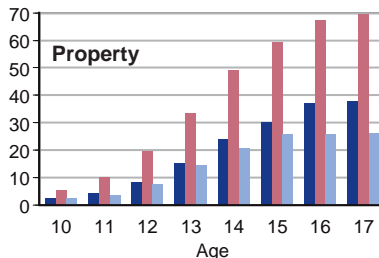


- Within each age group, the delinquency case rate for black juveniles was more than twice the rate for white juveniles and more than 3 times the rate for youth of other races.
- Across racial groups, delinquency case rates increased sharply from age 10 to age 13. The case rate for 13-year-olds was about 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.

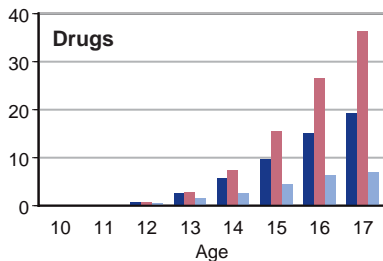
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group, 2000



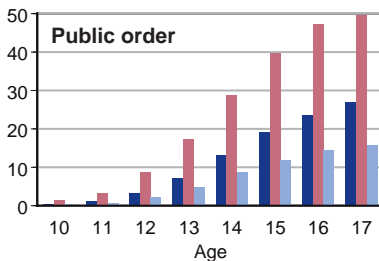
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group, 2000



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group, 2000



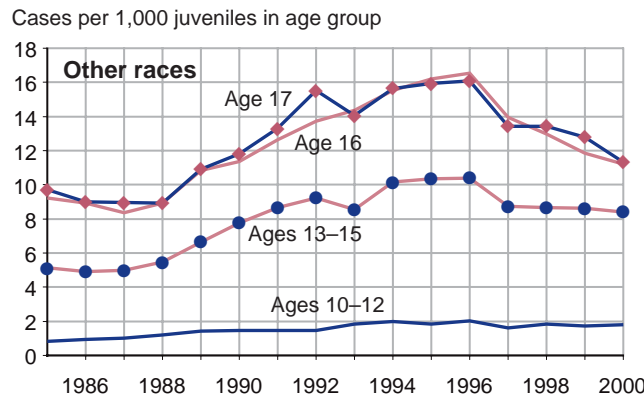
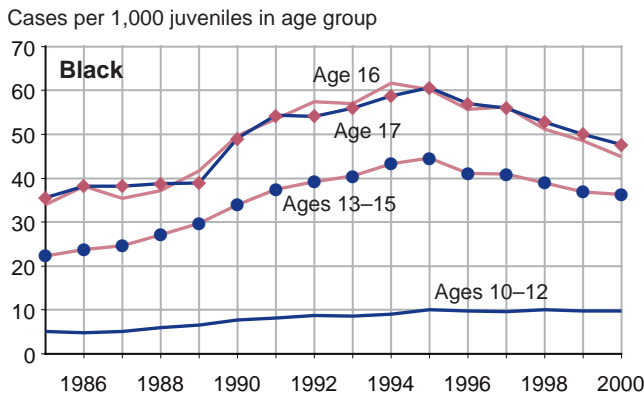
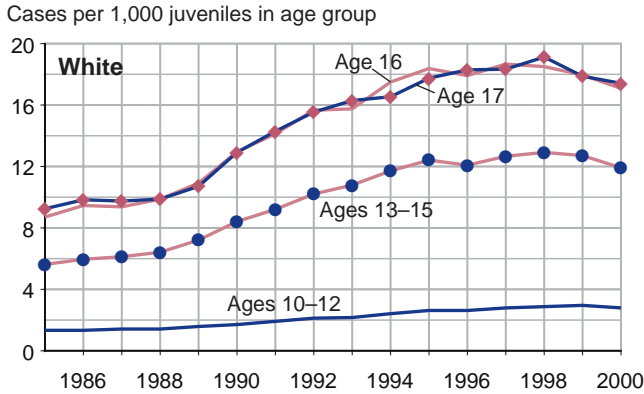
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group, 2000



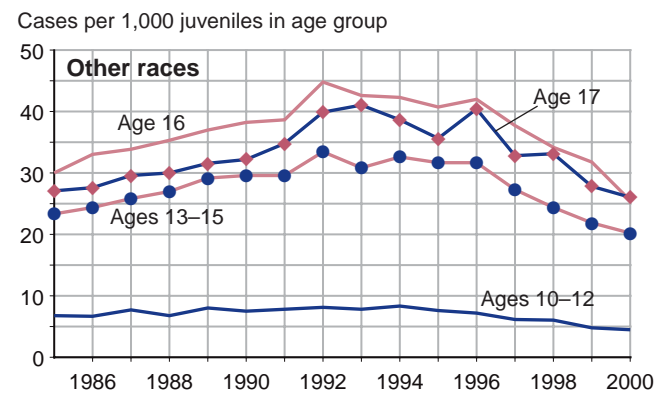
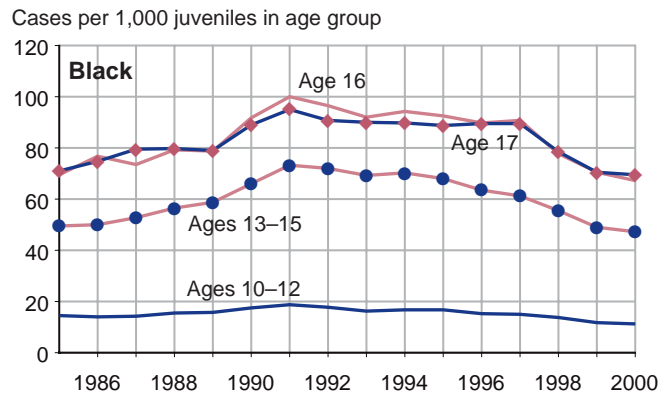
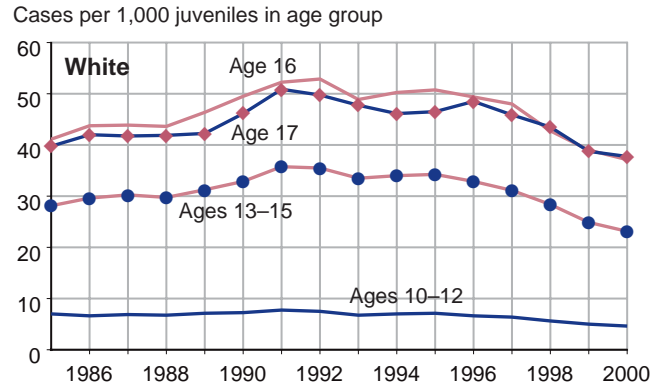
Race

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



Property offense case rates

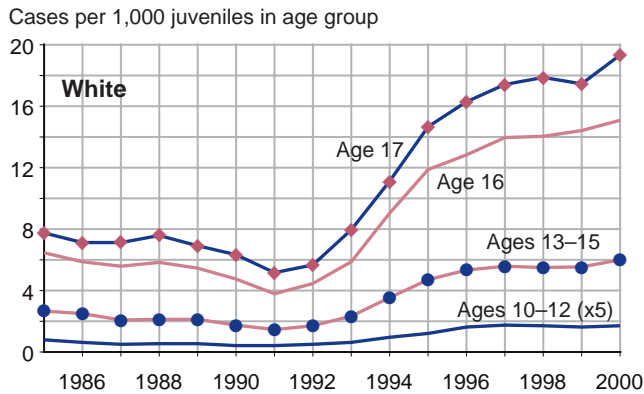


■ Across age groups, person offense case rates increased more for white youth between 1985 and 2000 than for black youth or youth of other races.

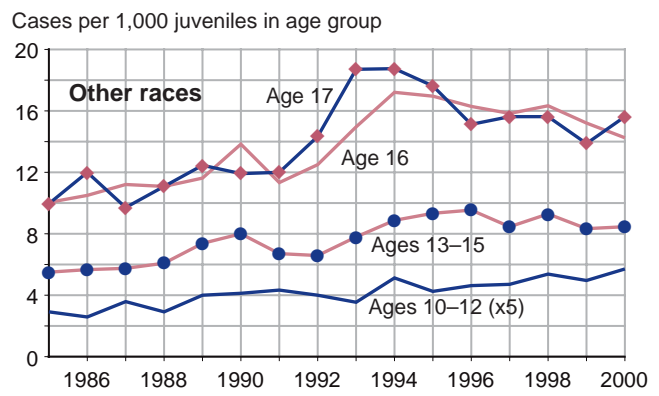
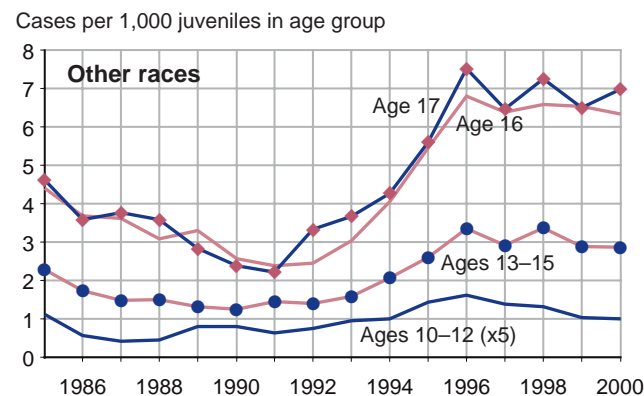
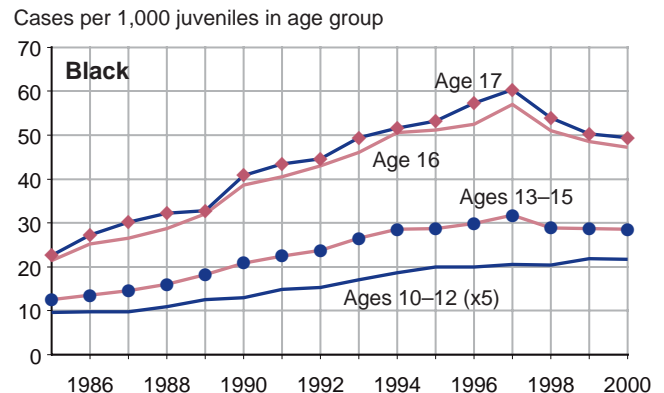
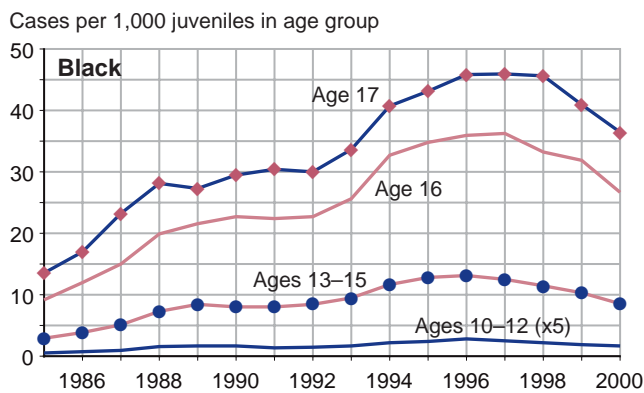
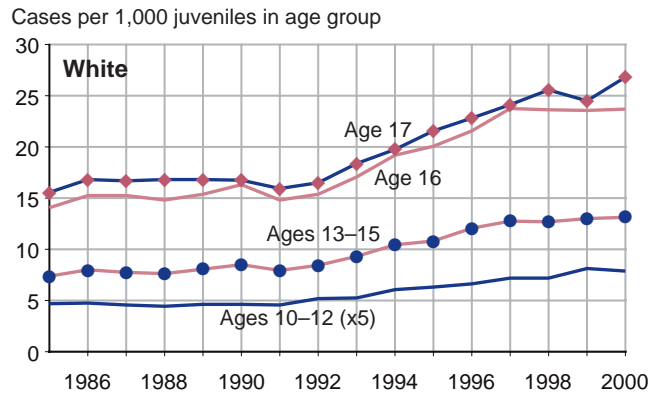
■ Age-specific property offense case rates declined for all races during the 1990s, with most of the decline occurring between 1996 and 2000.

Race

Drug offense case rates



Public order offense case rates



■ 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.

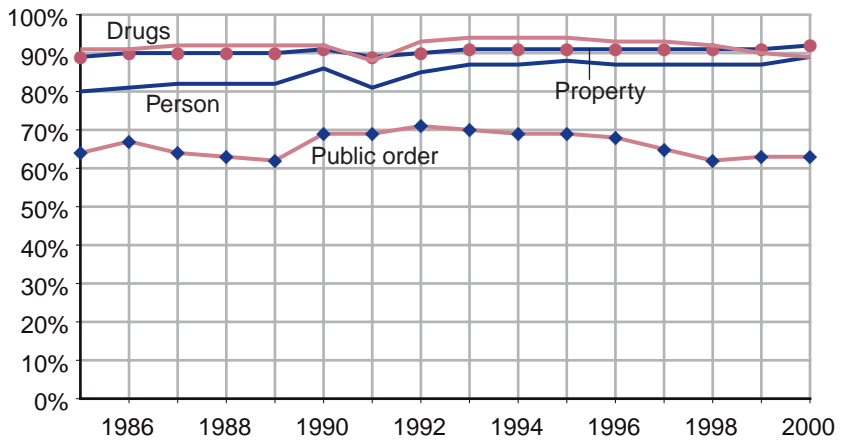
Note: Due to the relatively low volume of cases involving youth of all races ages 10–12 for drug offenses and public order offenses, their case rates are inflated to display the trends over time. The inflation multiplier is noted in parentheses next to the label.

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.

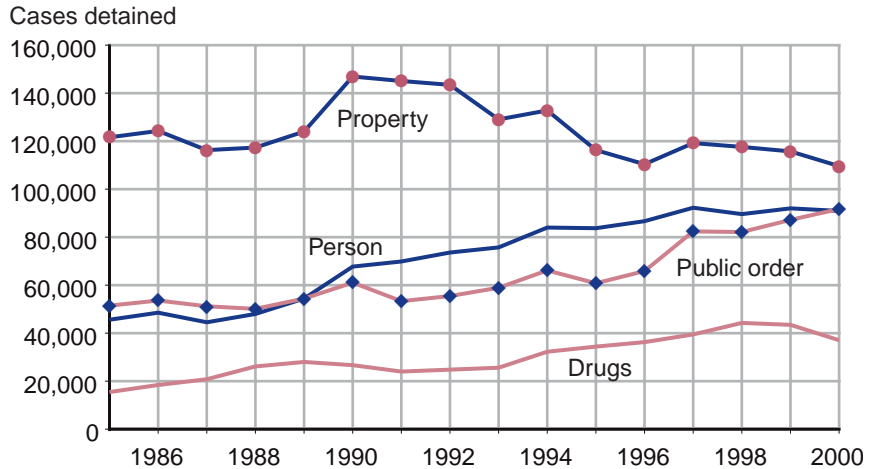
Offense profile of detained delinquency cases:

| 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 |

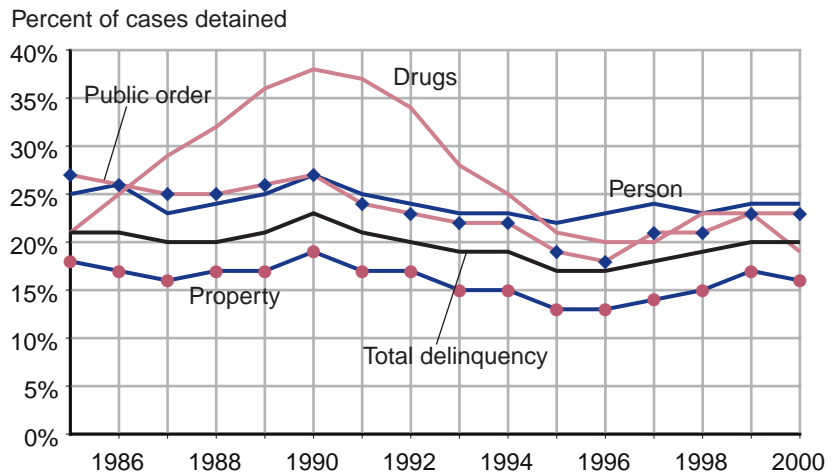
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- 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



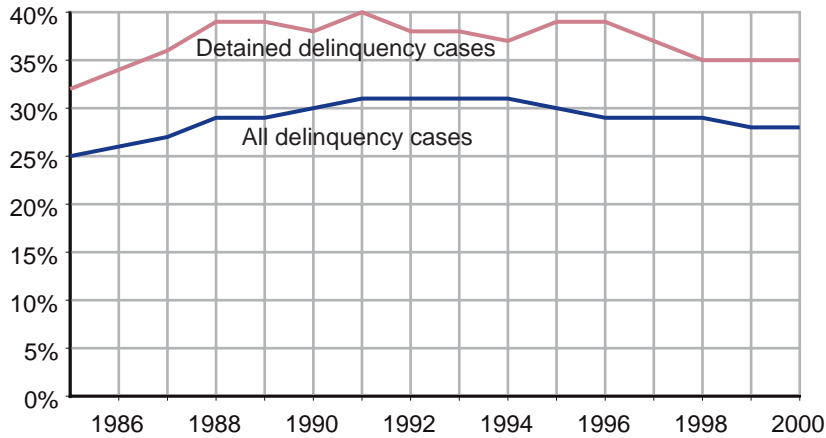
In 2000, juveniles were detained between referral and disposition in 20% of all delinquency cases processed



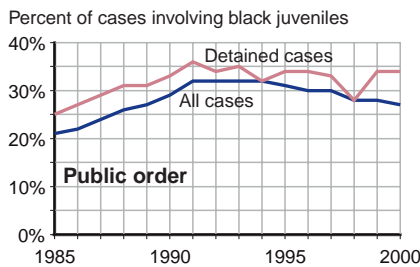
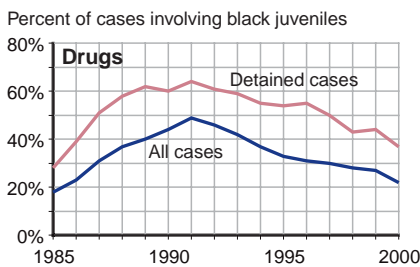
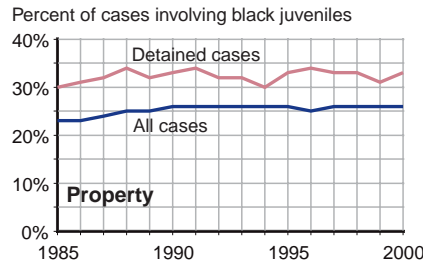
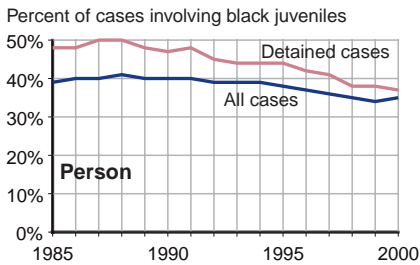
Detention

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.



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.

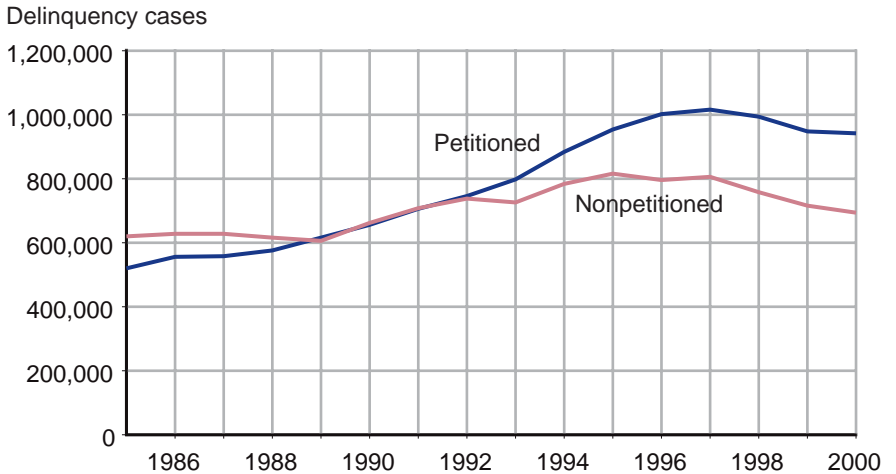
Offense profile of delinquency cases, 2000:

| 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 |

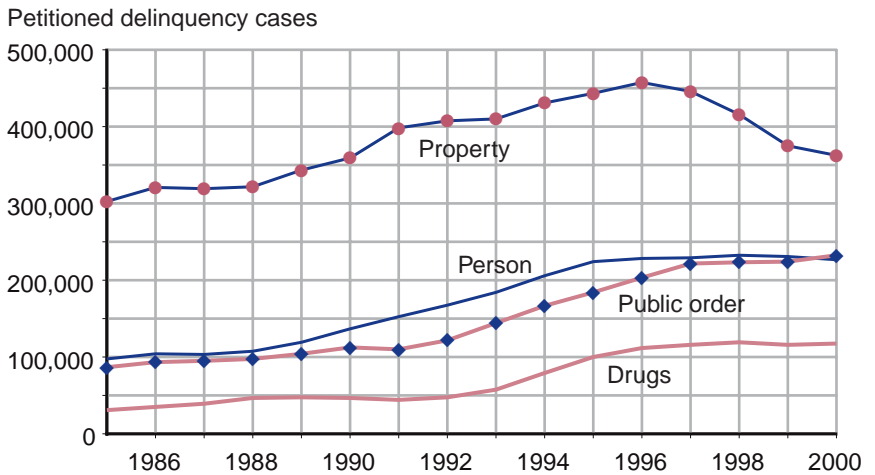
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- 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 |

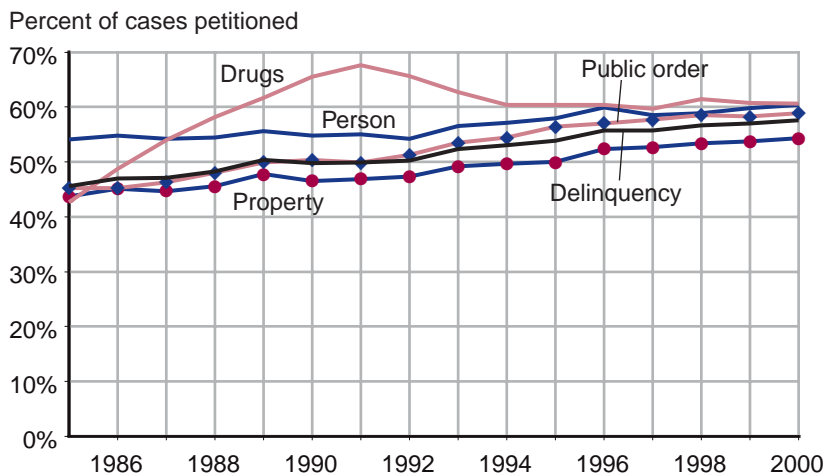
* Includes criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

** 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

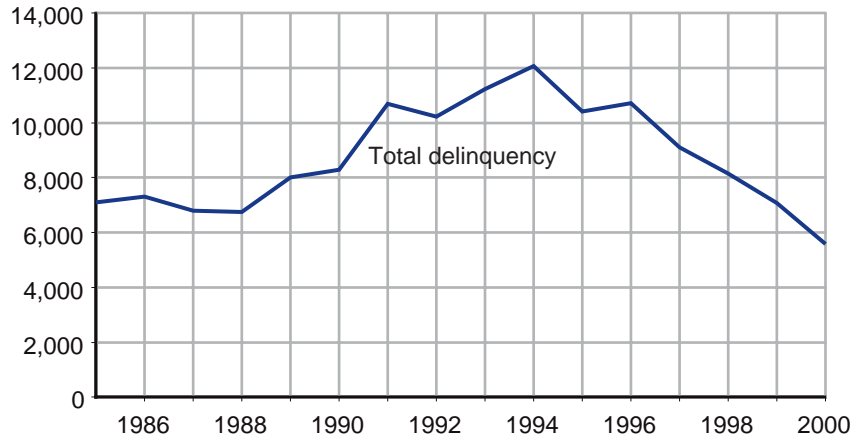
- The proportion of delinquency cases petitioned increased for all racial groups between 1985 and 2000.
- Delinquency cases involving black juveniles were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving white youth or youth of other races.
- In 2000, racial differences in the likelihood of petitioning 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.

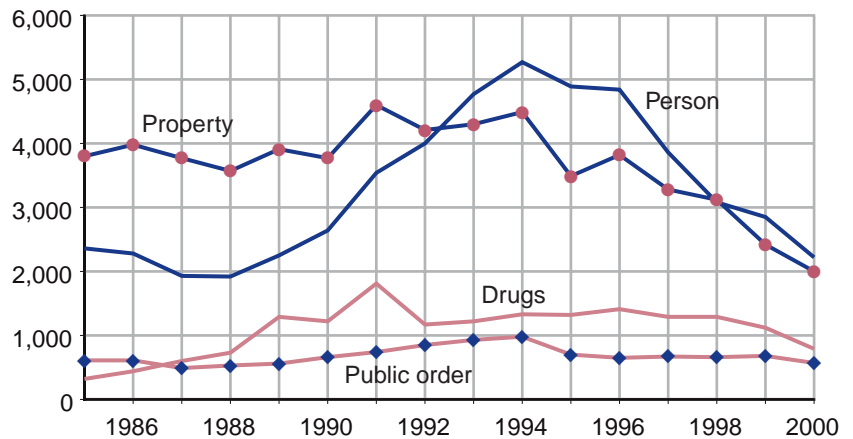
The number of cases judicially waived to criminal court peaked in 1994 at 12,100 cases

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

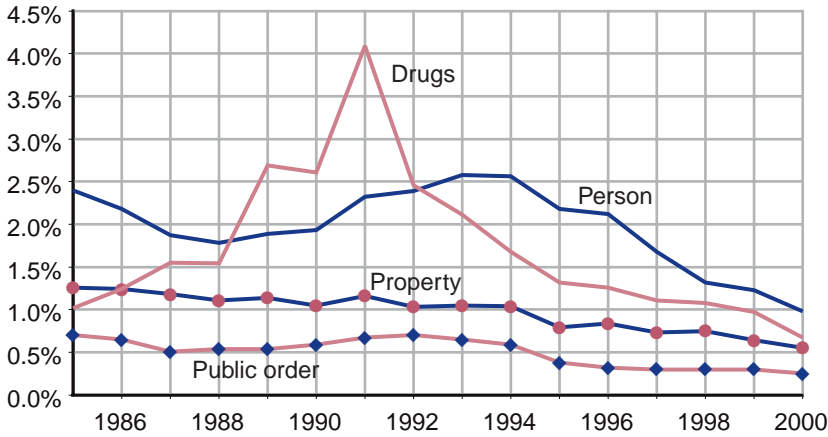
Cases judicially waived to criminal court



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

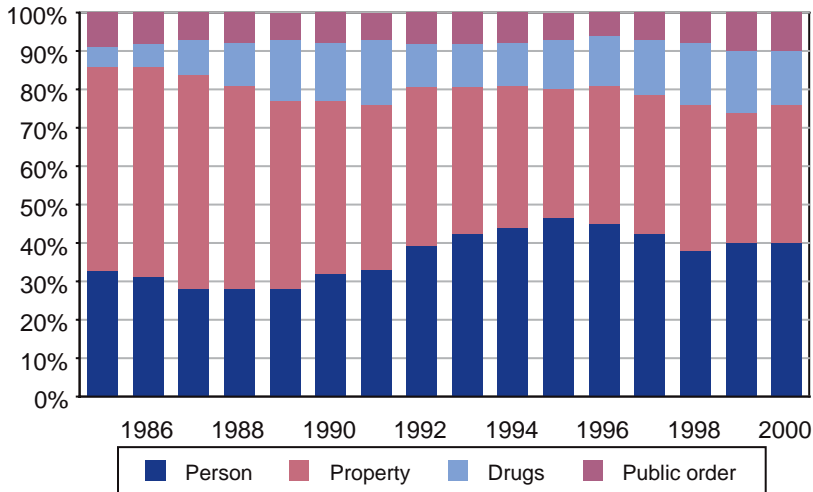
Percent of petitioned cases waived to criminal court



- 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.

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.

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 |

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:

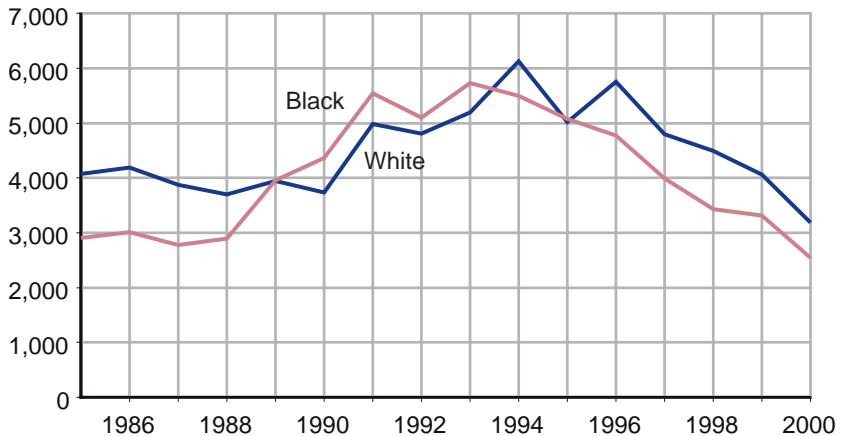
| Most serious offense | 1985 | 2000 |
|----------------------|------|------|
| White | | |
| Person | 26% | 31% |
| Property | 62 | 48 |
| Drugs | 4 | 9 |
| Public order | 8 | 11 |
| Total | 100% | 100% |
| Black | | |
| Person | 43% | 39% |
| Property | 43 | 29 |
| Drugs | 6 | 21 |
| Public order |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

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

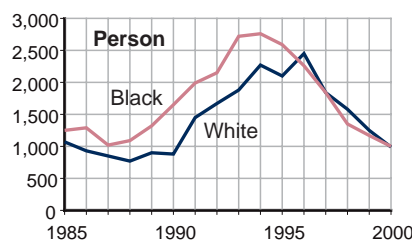
- From 1985 through 2000, person offense cases made up the largest share of the waived caseload for black youth.
- In comparison, property offense cases made up the largest share of the waived caseload for white youth each year from 1985 to 2000.

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

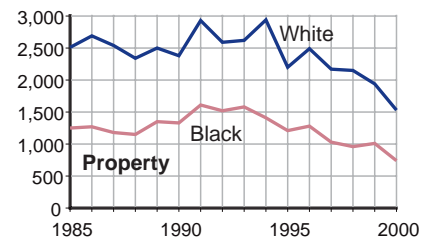
Delinquency cases judicially waived



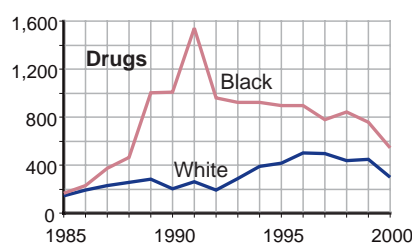
Cases judicially waived to criminal court



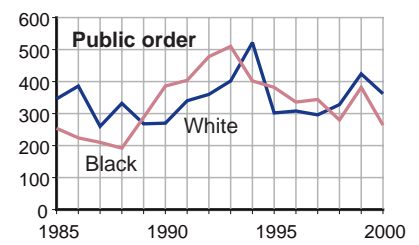
Cases judicially waived to criminal court



Cases judicially waived to criminal court



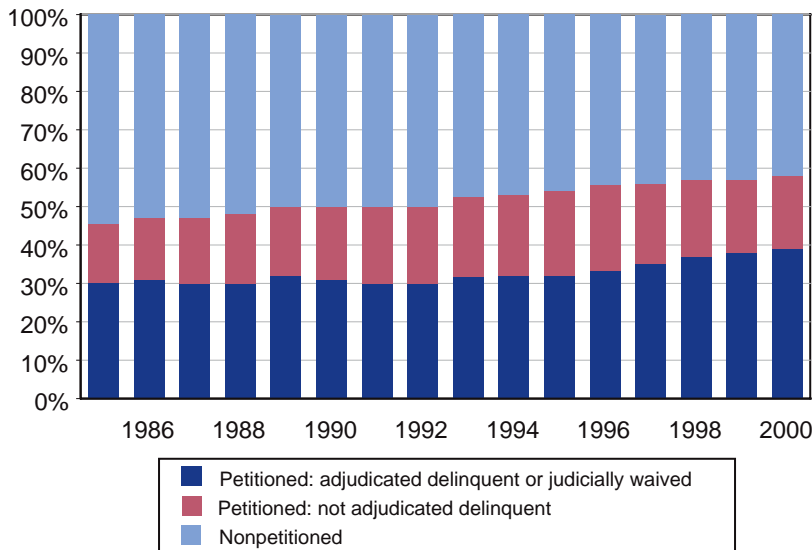
Cases judicially waived to criminal court



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%).

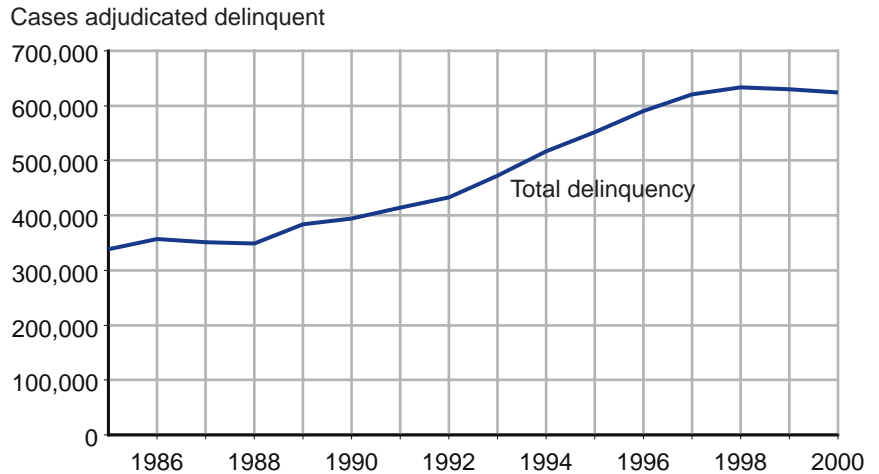
Offense profile of cases adjudicated delinquent:

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

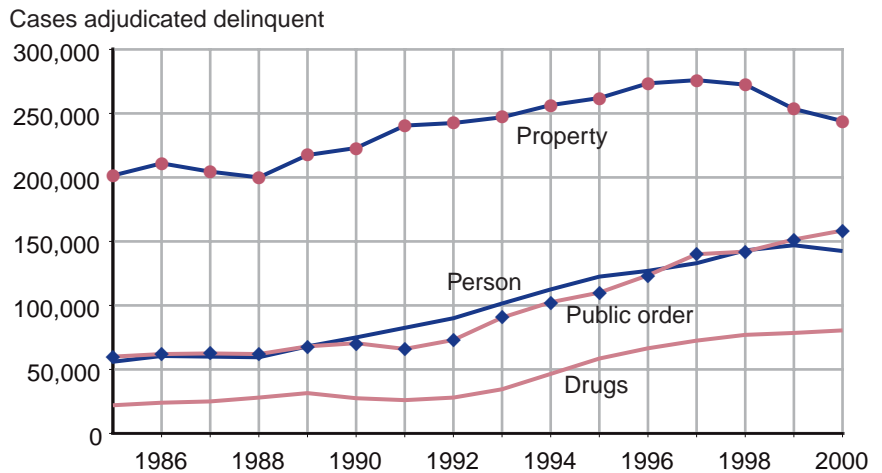
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- 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



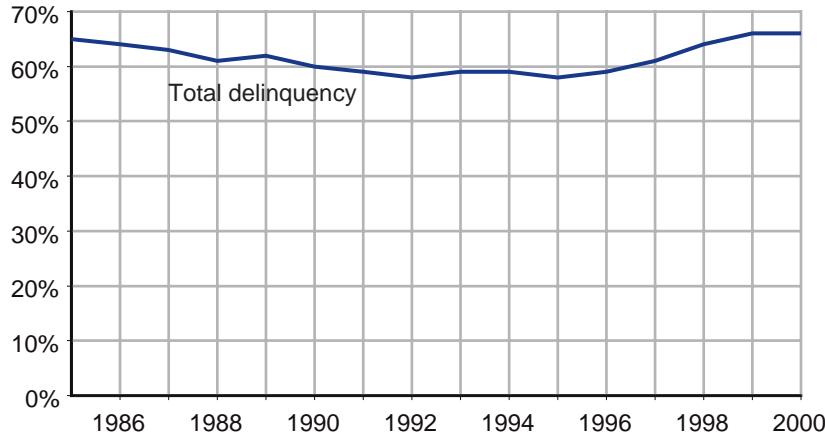
The number of cases adjudicated delinquent increased for all four general offense categories between 1985 and 2000



Adjudication

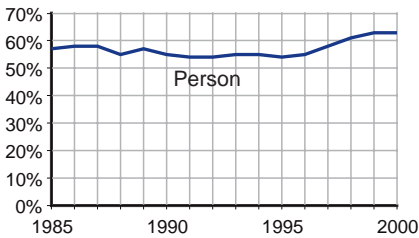
After increases in recent years, the likelihood of petitioned cases resulting in an adjudication of delinquency in 2000 was similar to the likelihood in 1985

Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent

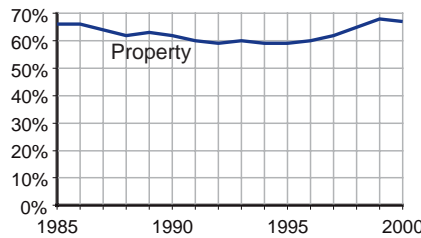


- Following a slight decline between the late 1980s and the mid-1990s, the likelihood of delinquency adjudication increased 7 percentage points between 1996 and 2000 (from 59% to 66%).
- The likelihood of a delinquency adjudication was about the same in 2000 as in 1985 for property, drug, and public 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 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.

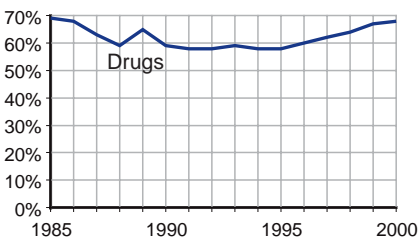
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



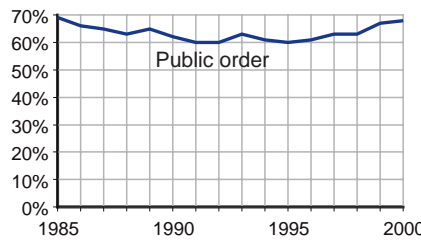
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



Adjudication

Age

- 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% |

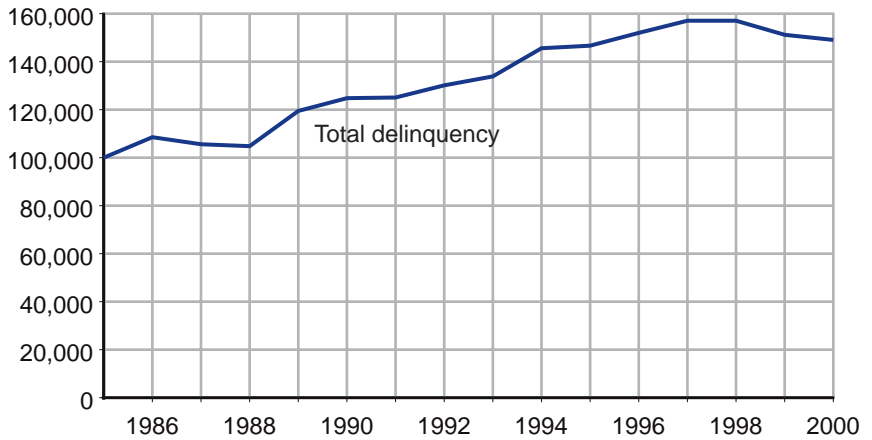
| Cases resulting in out-of-home placement | 1985 | 2000 |
|--|---------|---------|
| | 100,000 | 149,200 |

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.

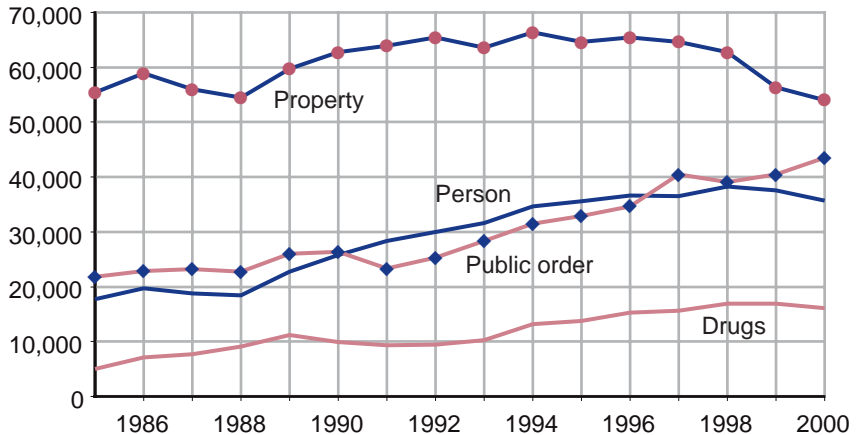
The number of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement increased between 1985 and 2000

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

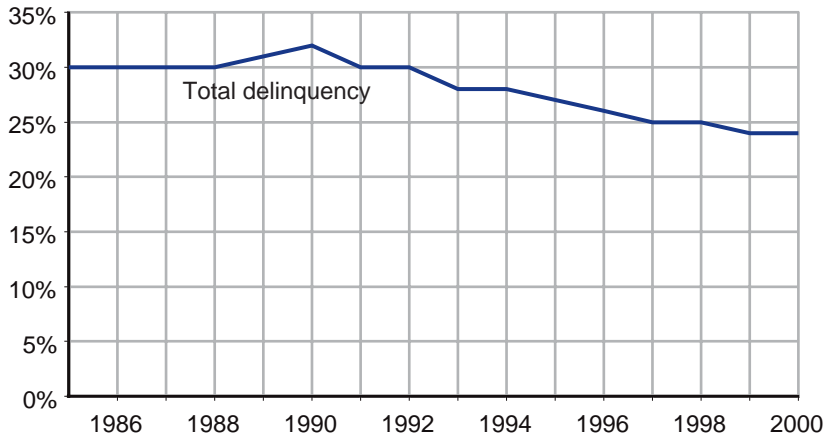
Cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement



Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

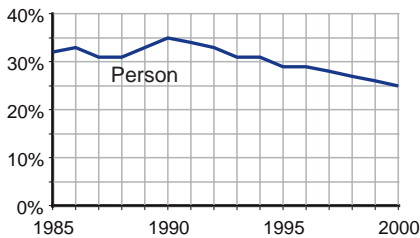
The court ordered out-of-home placement in 24% of all cases adjudicated delinquent in 2000, down from 30% in 1985

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

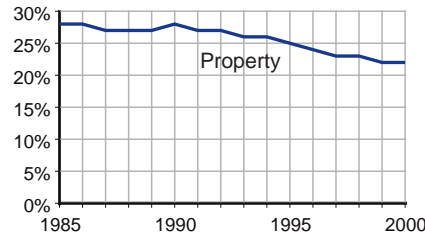


- The relatively high rate of out-of-home placement in public order offense cases may be related to the fact that this offense category includes escapes from institutions, weapons offenses, and probation and parole violations.
- Although the percentage of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home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

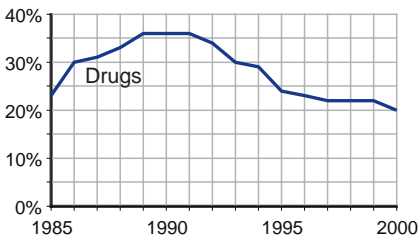
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement



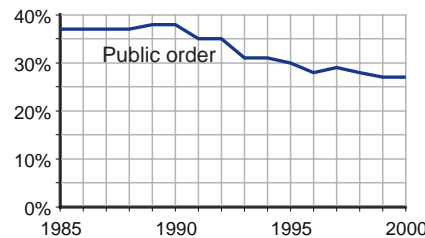
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement



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%).

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.

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 |

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% |

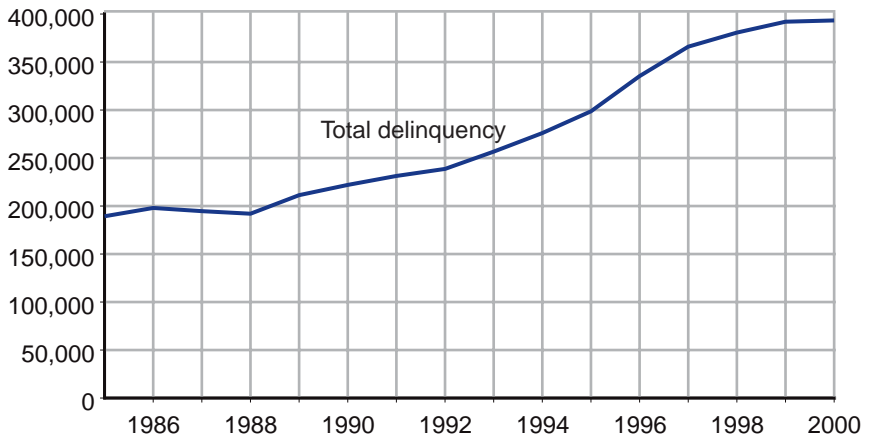
Cases resulting in formal probation 189,500 393,300

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.

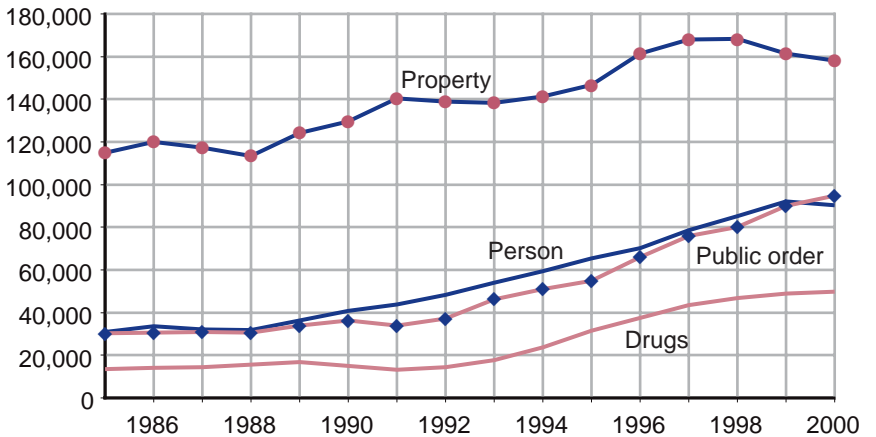
The number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in a disposition of probation increased 108% between 1985 and 2000

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

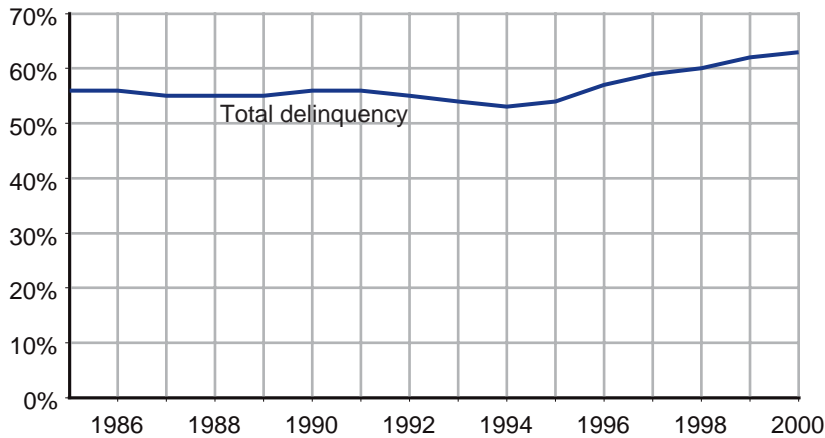
Cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation



Dispositions: Probation

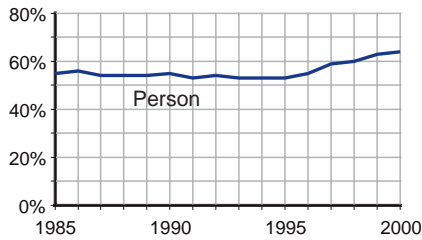
Probation remains the most likely sanction imposed by juvenile courts

Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation

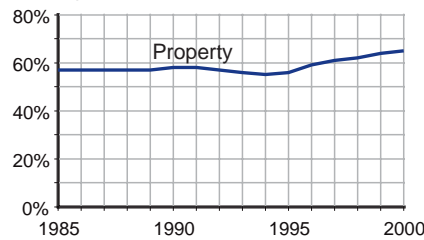


- Probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 393,300 cases adjudicated delinquent in 2000—63% of all such cases handled by juvenile courts.
- The likelihood of probation for cases adjudicated delinquent increased for person, property, and public order offense categories between 1985 and 2000.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

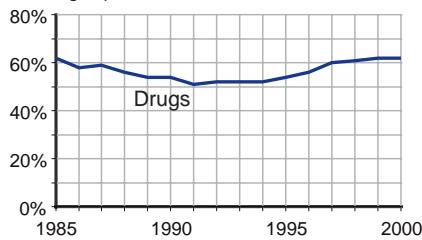
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation



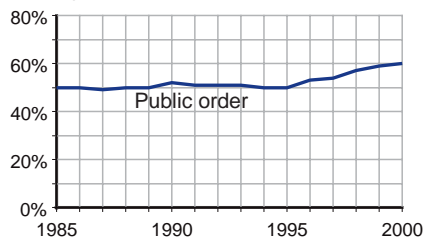
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation



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 |

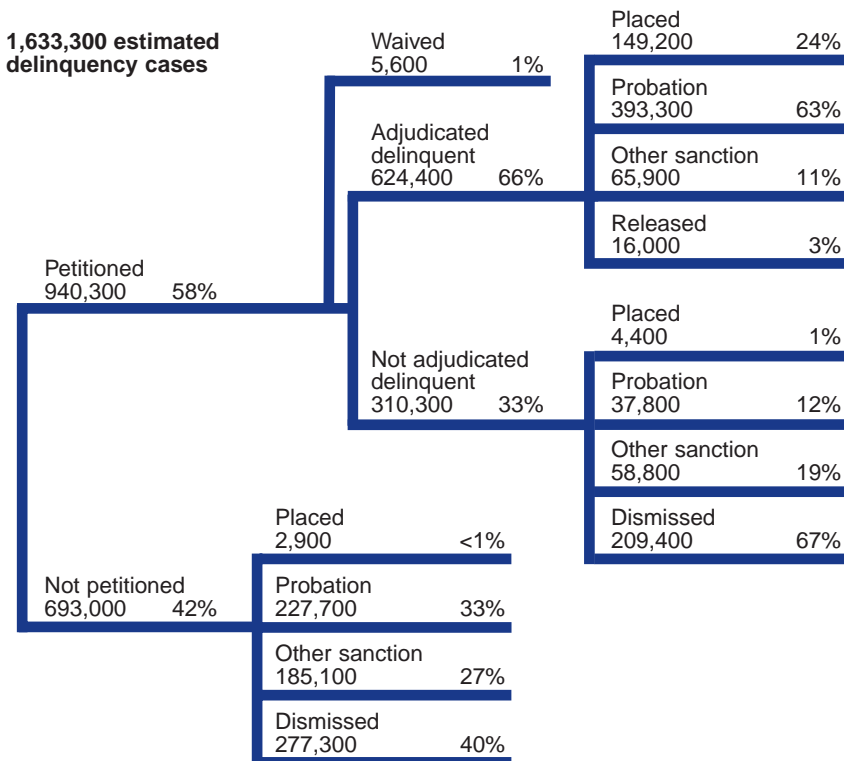
| Year | Other race | | | | |
|------|------------|--------|----------|-------|--------------|
| | All | Person | Property | Drugs | Public order |
| 1985 | 54% | 49% | 54% | 62% | 55% |
| 1986 | 53 | 54 | 53 | 60 | 53 |
| 1987 | 54 | 51 | 55 | 59 | 53 |
| 1988 | 51 | 55 | 49 | 64 | 54 |
| 1989 | 53 | 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

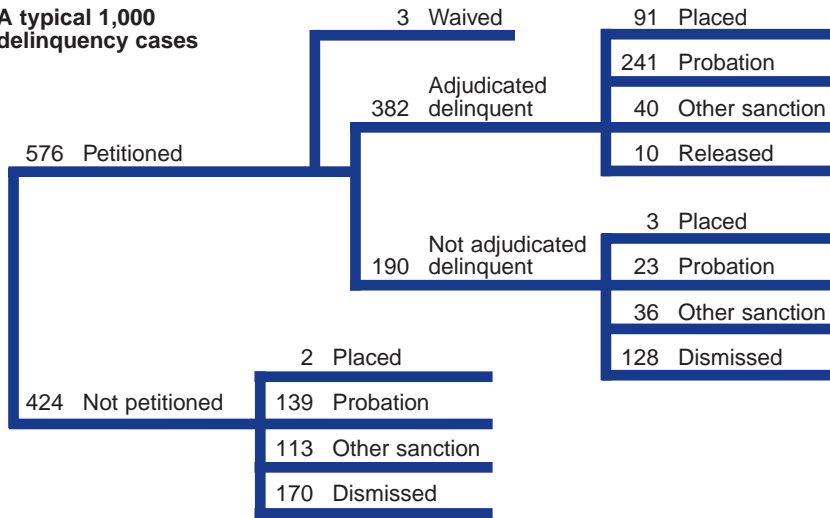
- In 63% of all cases adjudicated delinquent in 2000, formal probation was the most severe sanction ordered by the court.
- Nearly one-quarter (24%) of cases adjudicated delinquent resulted in placement outside the home.
- In 11% of cases adjudicated delinquent, the court ordered the juvenile to pay 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



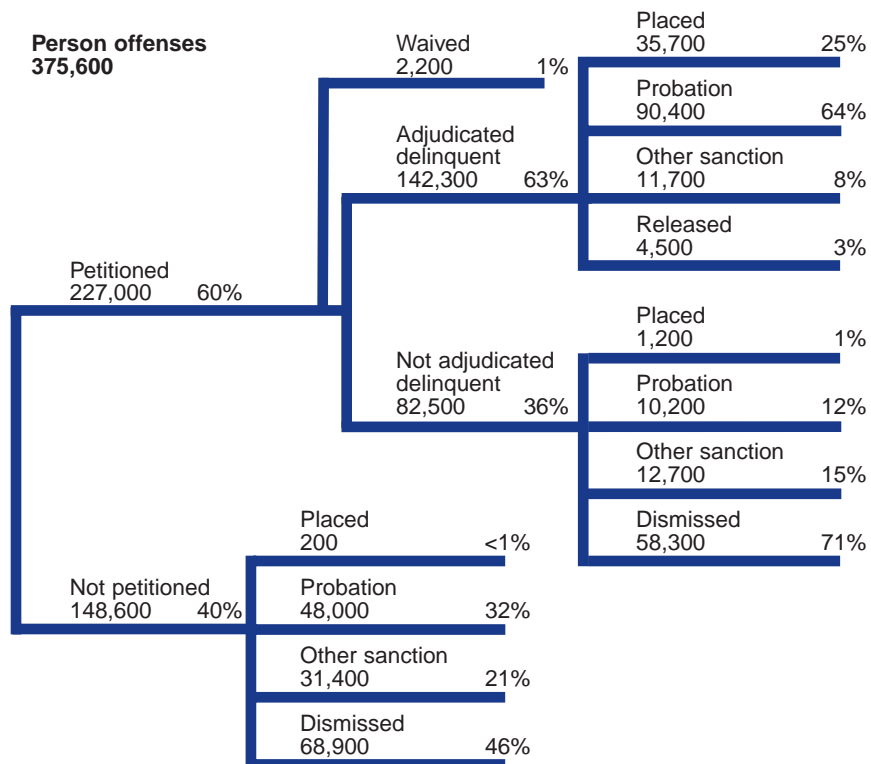
Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

- 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

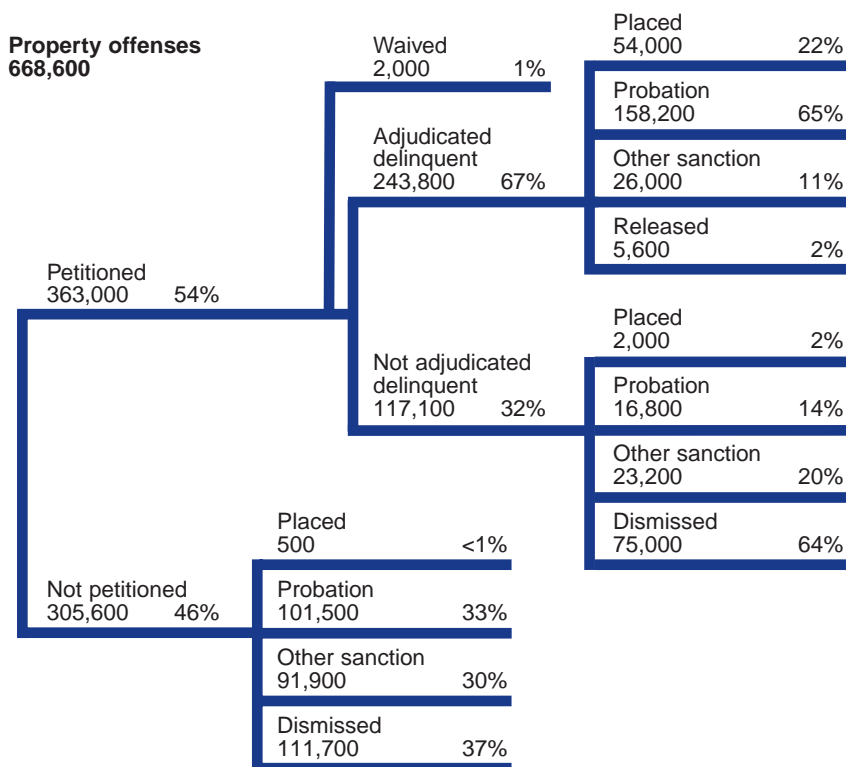
Person Offense Cases

- 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.



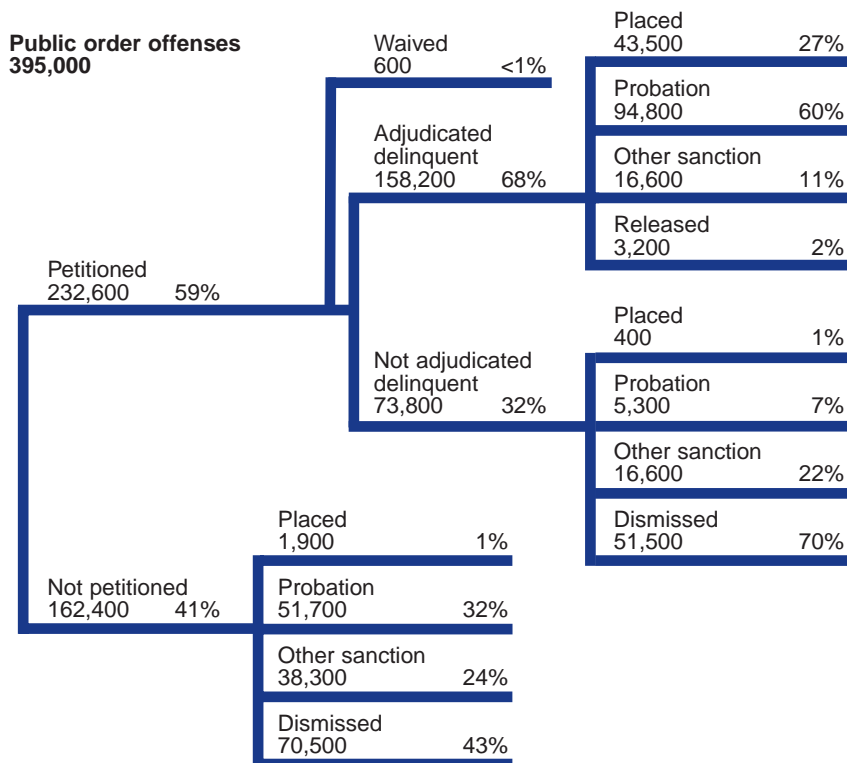
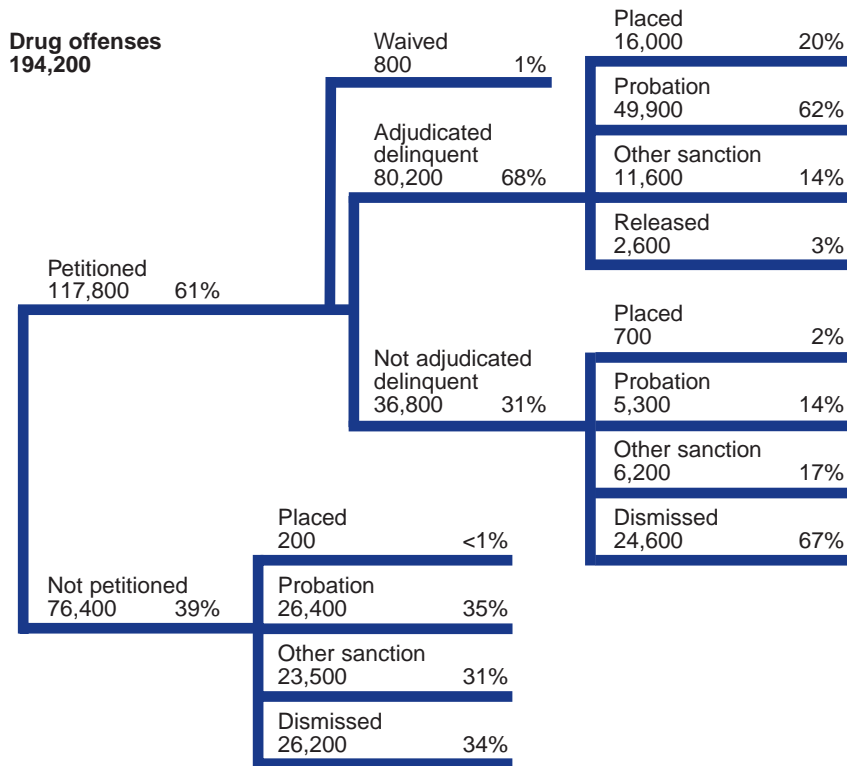
Property Offense Cases

- 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



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>.

Drug Offense Cases

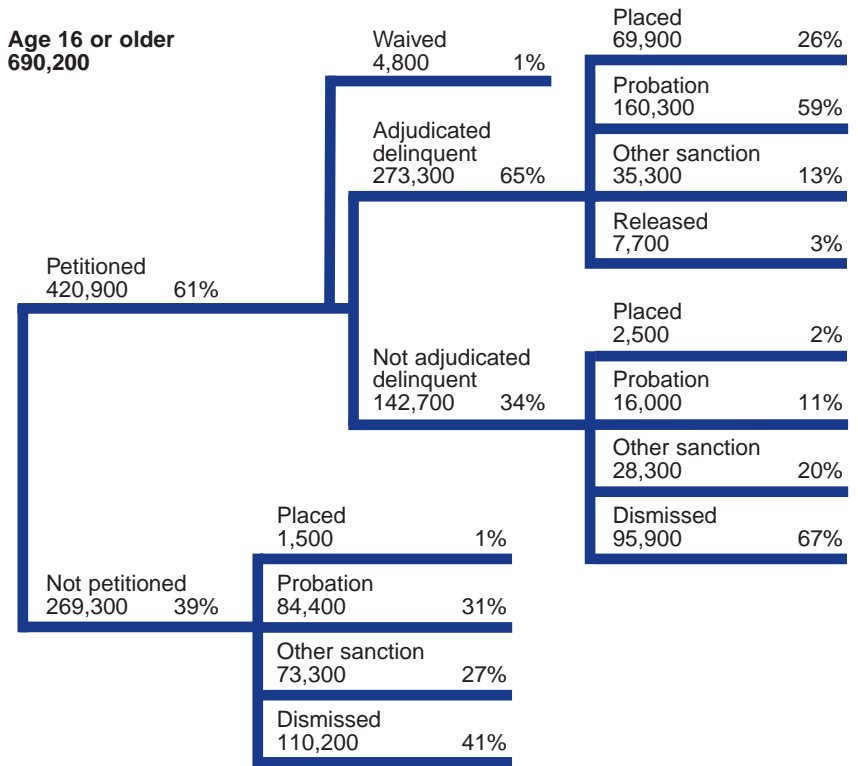
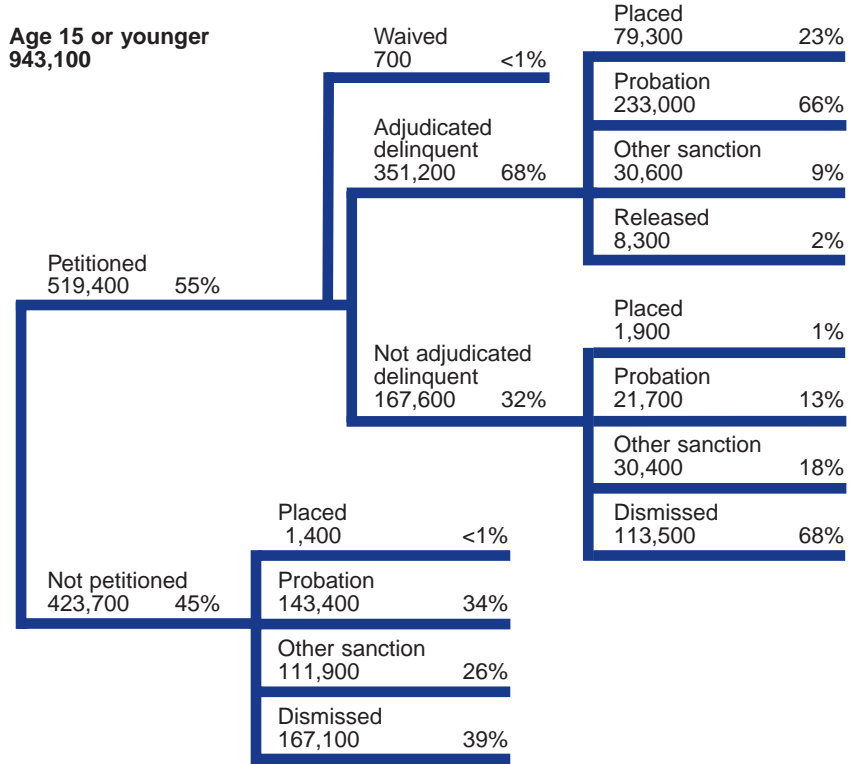
- In 2000, 34% of informally handled drug offense cases were dismissed, while the remaining 66% received some sort of service or sanction.
- In 2000, 68% of all petitioned drug offense cases resulted in the youth being adjudicated delinquent.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction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

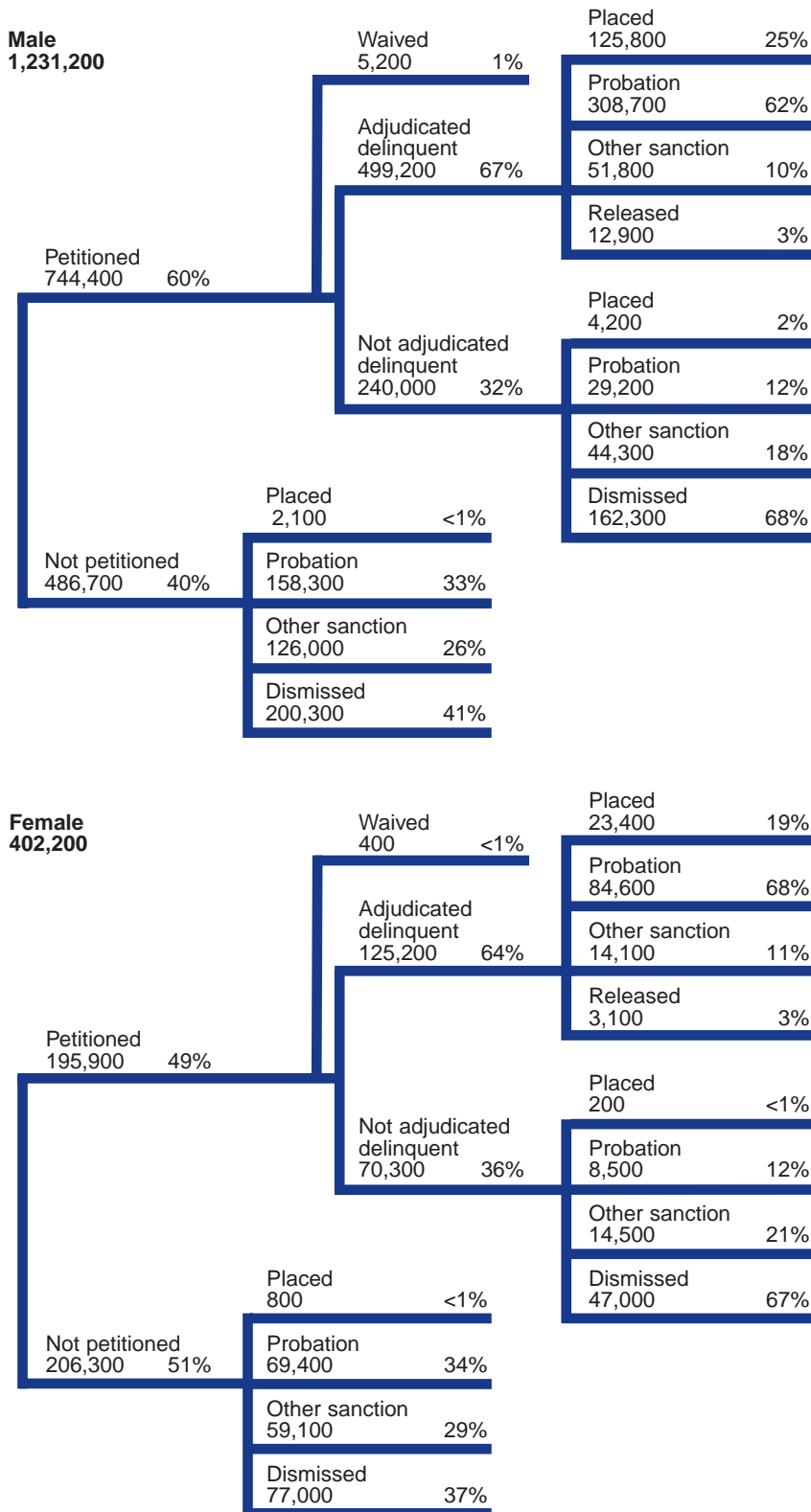
Case Processing by Age, 2000

- 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

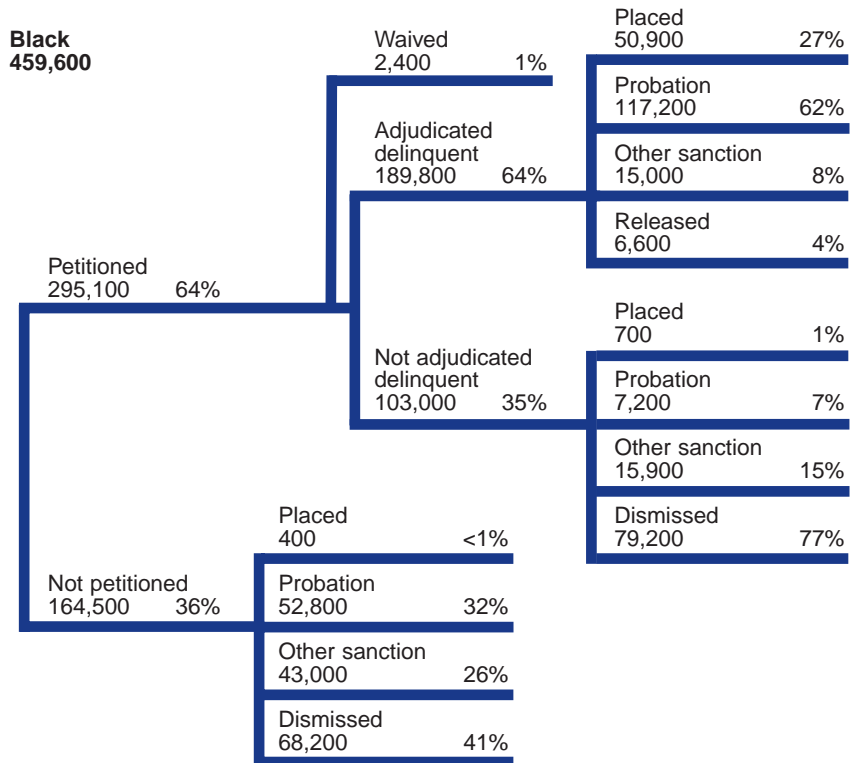
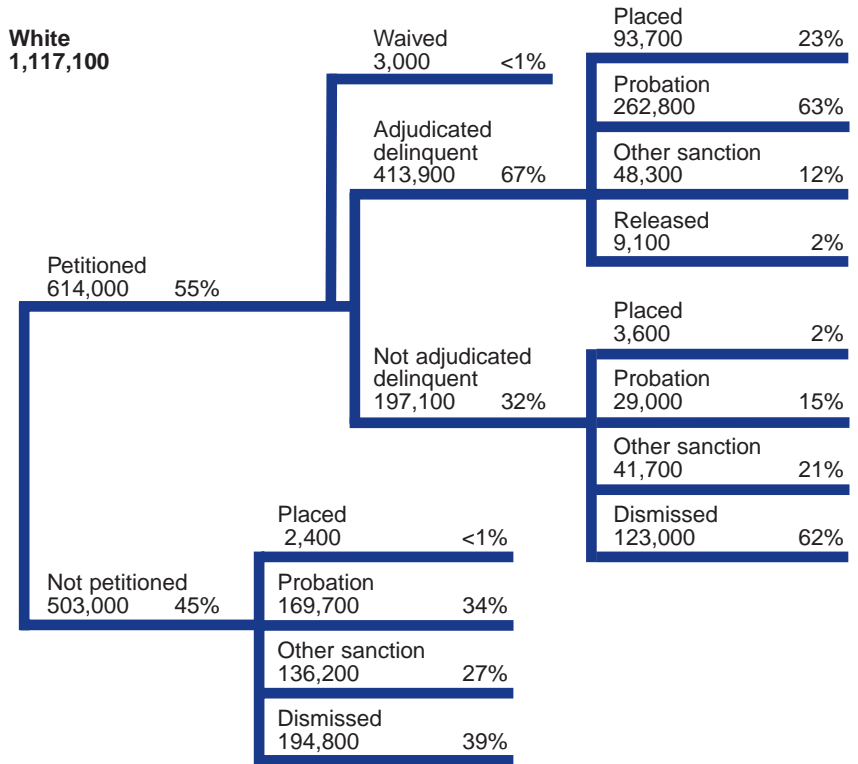


- Sixty-three percent (63%) of informally handled delinquency cases involving females and 59% involving males resulted in some form of court sanction, including probation, restitution, community service, or referral to another agency.
- In 2000, 6 of every 10 cases involving males were petitioned, compared 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>.

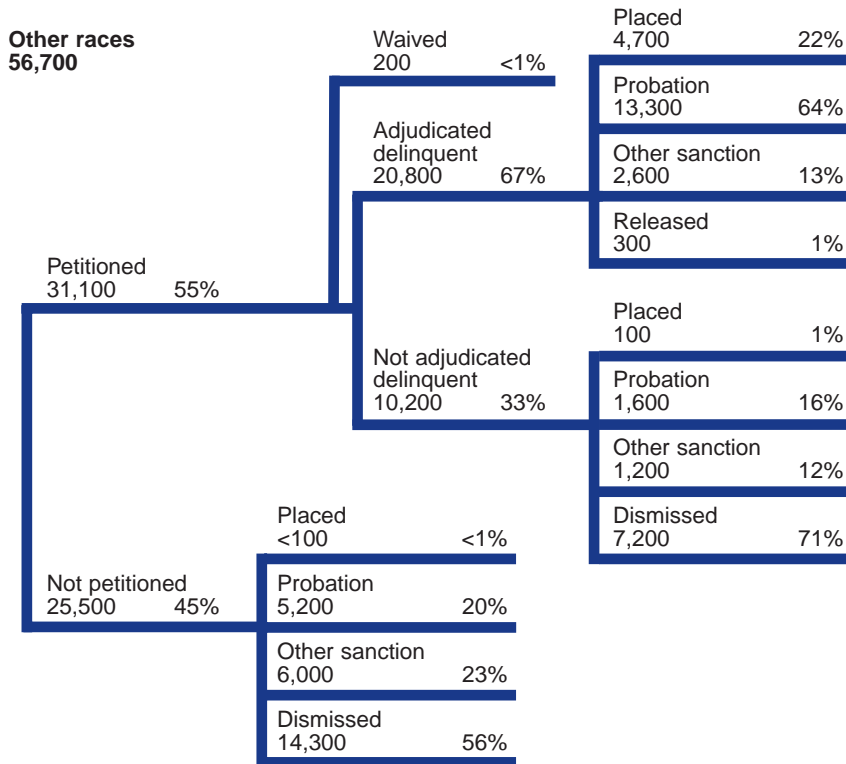
Case Processing by Race, 2000

- 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



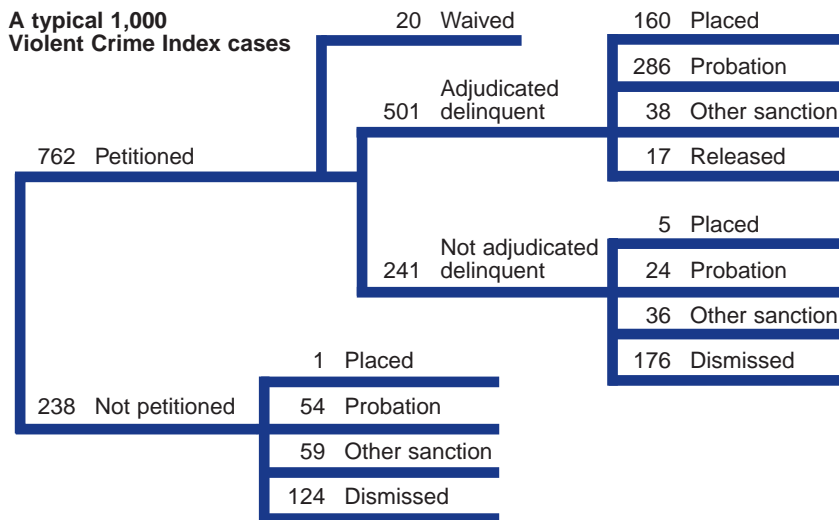
Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2000 are available online at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp>.

- 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

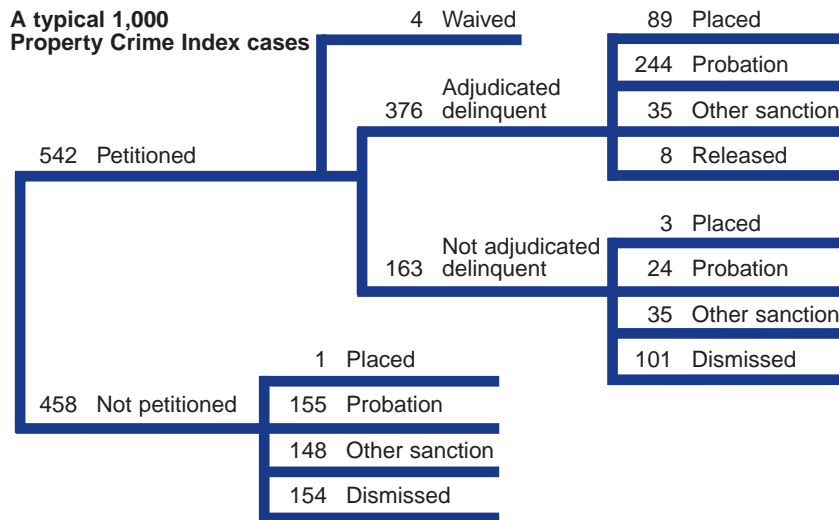
Violent Crime Index Cases

- 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.



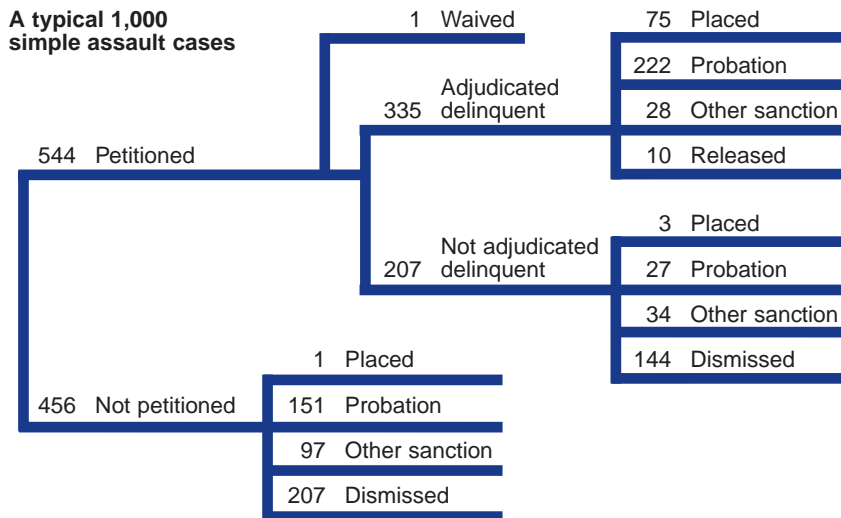
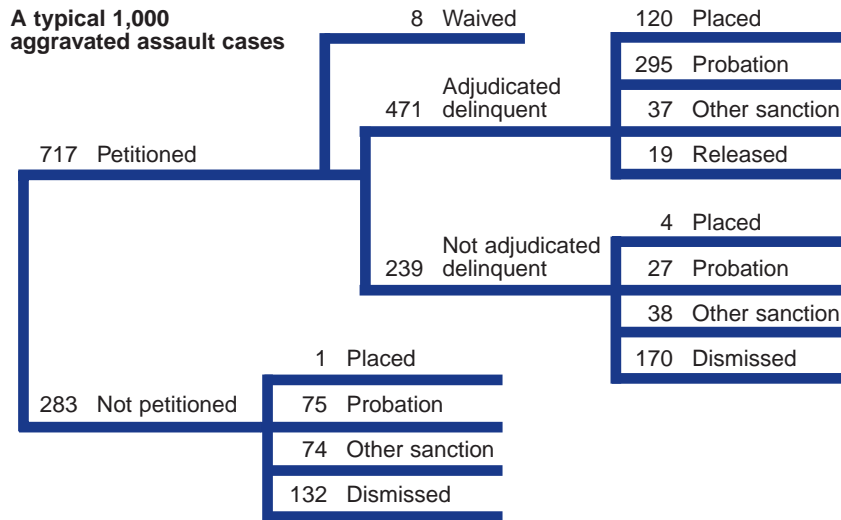
Property Crime Index Cases

- 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.

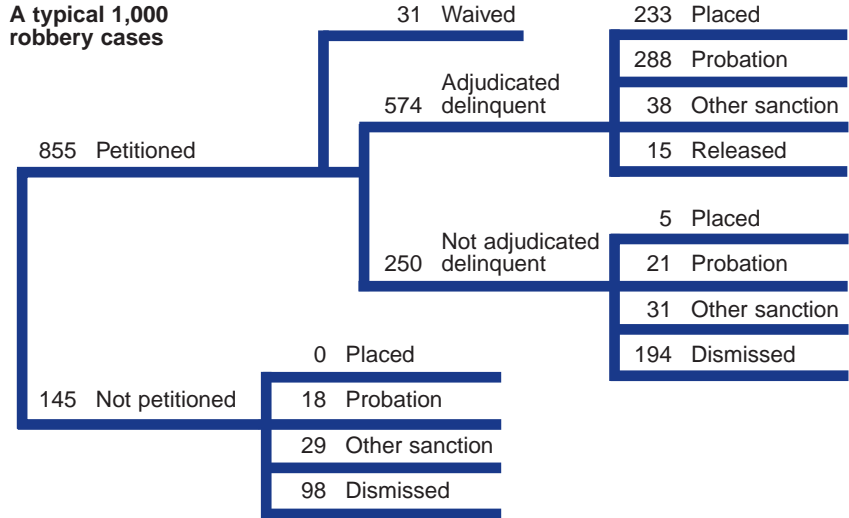
Simple Assault Cases

- 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

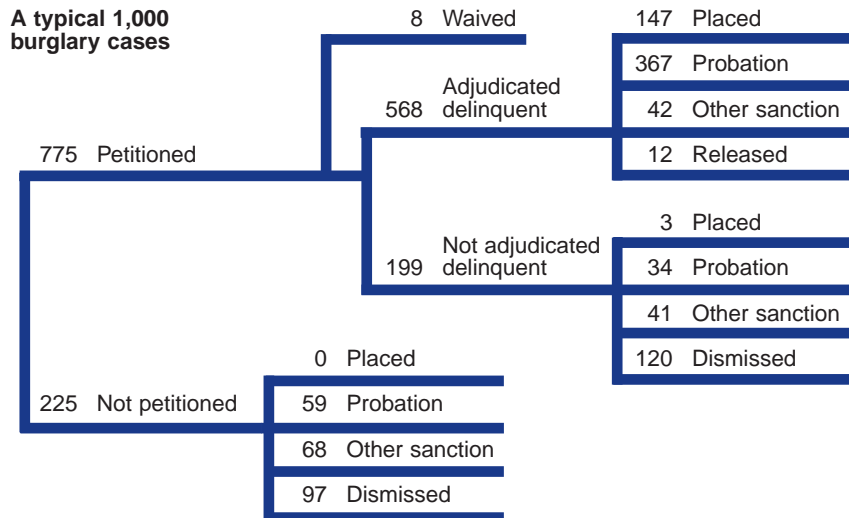
Robbery Cases

- 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).



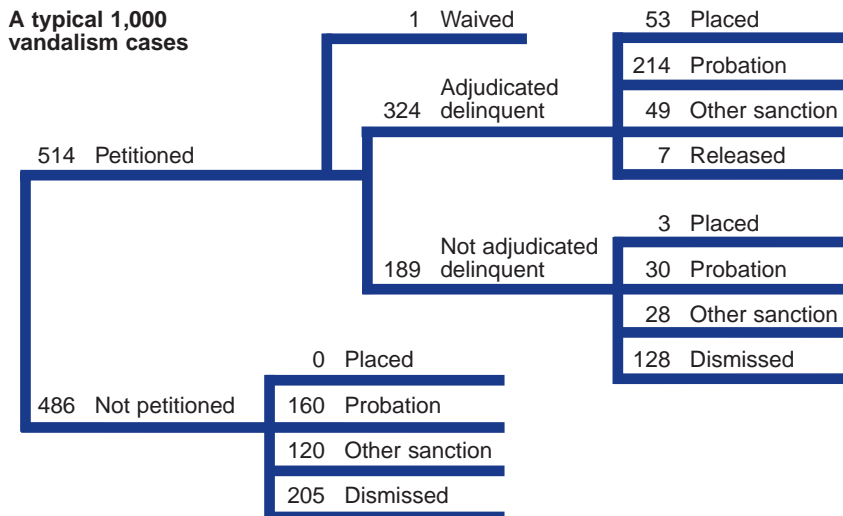
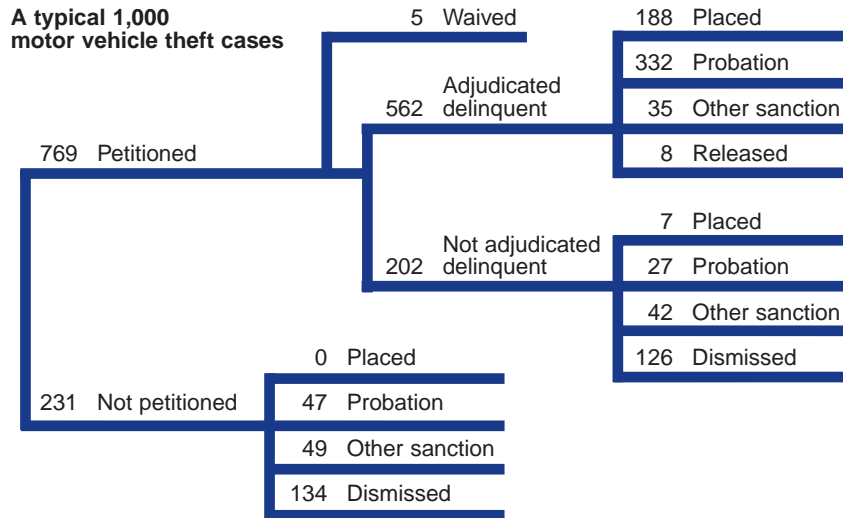
Burglary Cases

- 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://ojdp.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.)

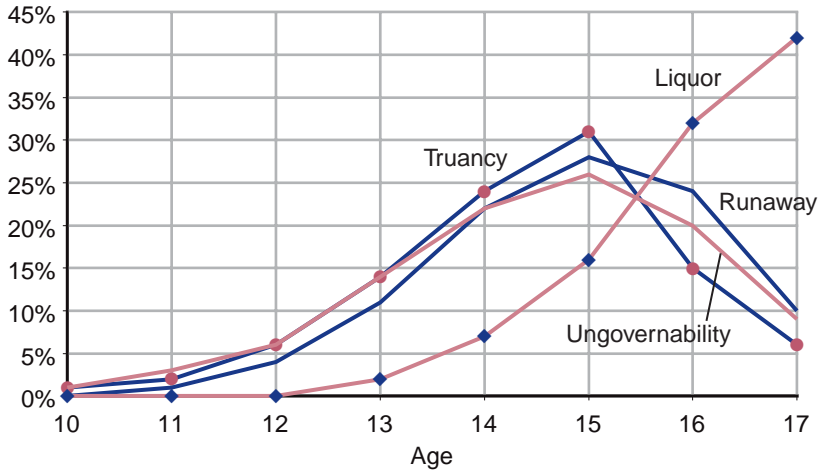
Because of variations in data collection and storage, the available data cannot support national estimates of the volume of petitioned status offense cases and trends in these cases. Therefore, this chapter presents a sample-based profile of cases disposed between 1985 and 2000, including demographic 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

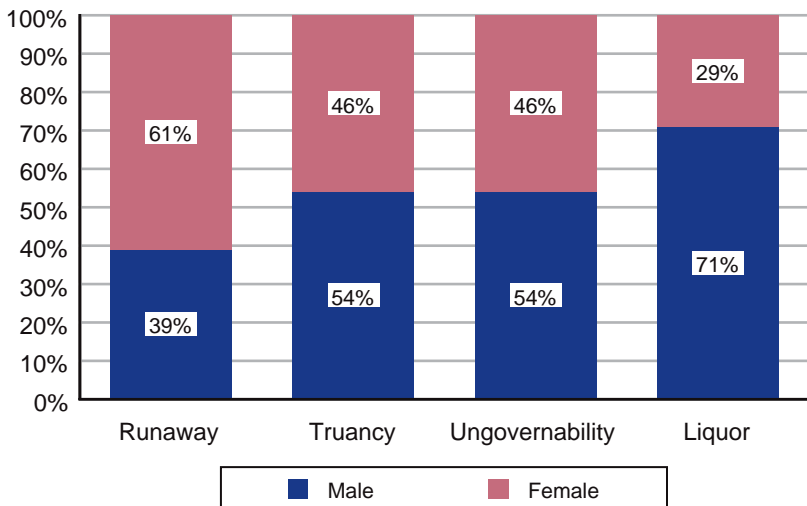
| Age | Runaway | Truancy | Ungovernability | Liquor |
|-------|---------|---------|-----------------|--------|
| 10 | 0% | 1% | 1% | 0% |
| 11 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| 12 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| 13 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 2 |
| 14 | 22 | 24 | 22 | 7 |
| 15 | 28 | 31 | 26 | 16 |
| 16 | 24 | 15 | 20 | 32 |
| 17 | 10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

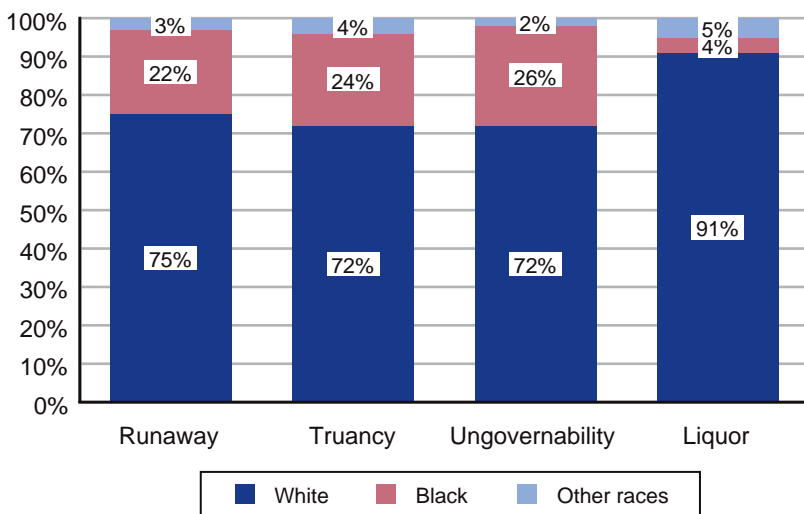
Percent of cases within offense category, 1985–2000



- 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.

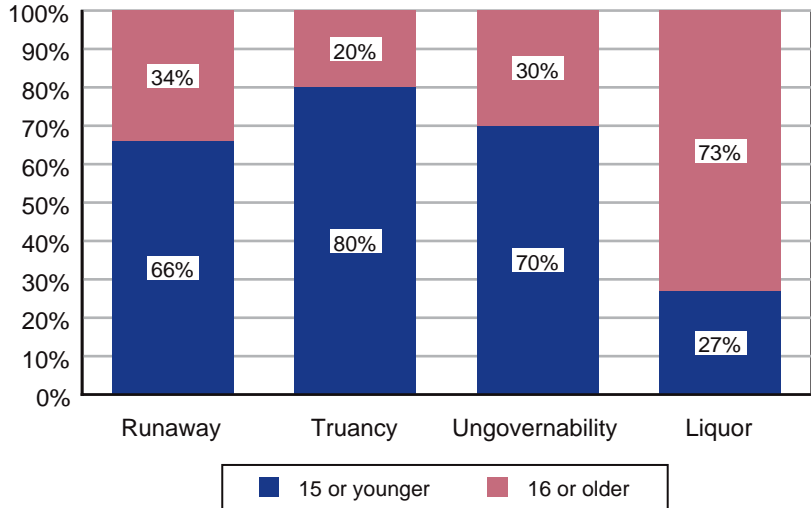
Percentage of petitioned status offense cases detained by age, 1985–2000:

| 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

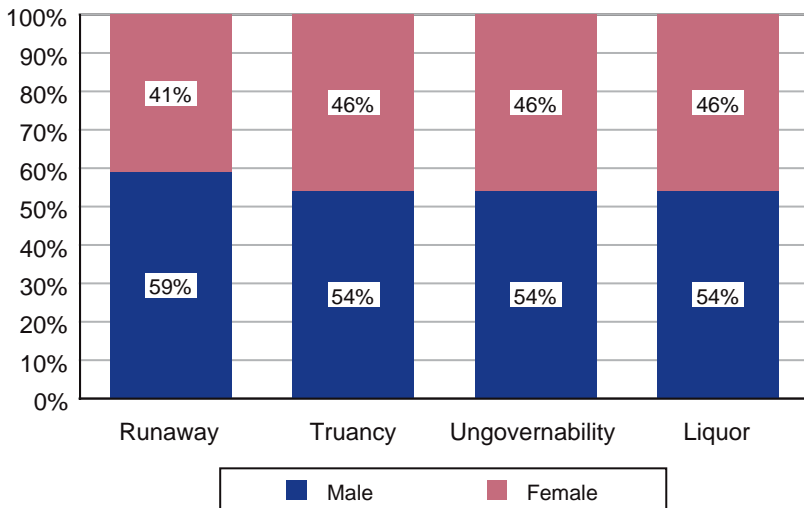
Percent of detained cases within offense category, 1985–2000



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.

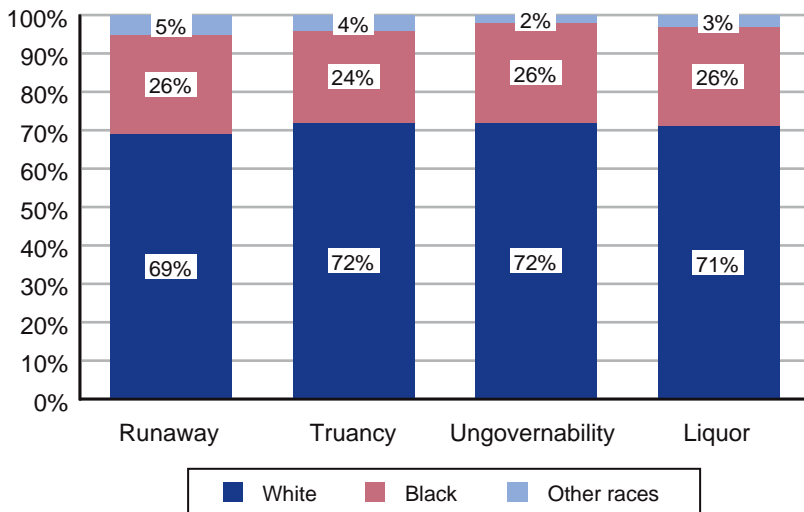
Percentage of petitioned status offense cases detained by race, 1985–2000:

| 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.

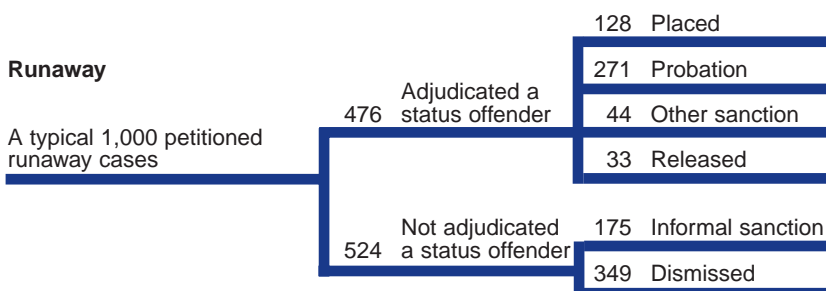
Race

- 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

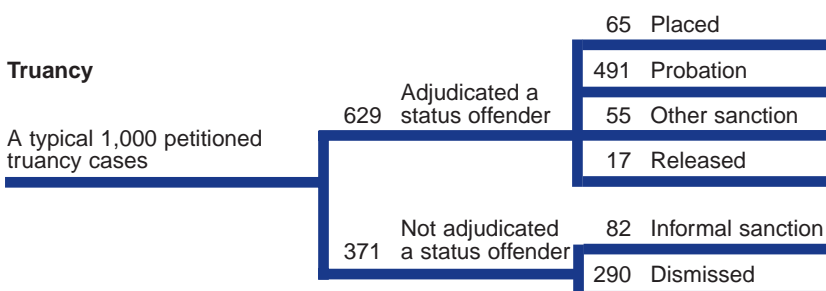
Runaway Cases

- 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).



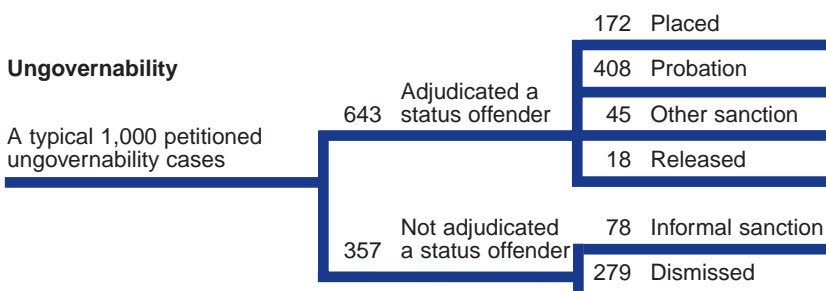
Truancy Cases

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



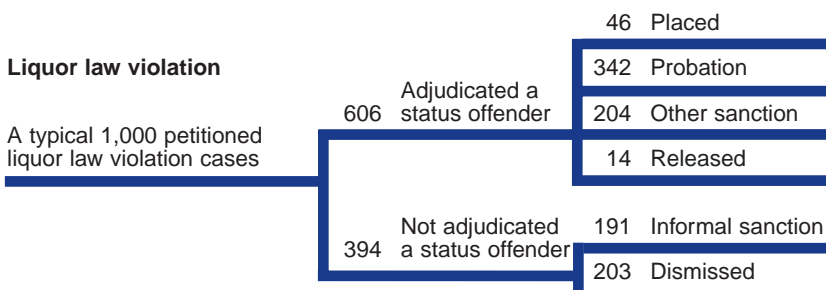
Ungovernability Cases

- 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.



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 | | | Percentage of juvenile population |
|---------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | Number of counties | | | |
| | | | 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 | | | Percentage of juvenile population |
|---------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | Number of counties | | | |
| | | | 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

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.

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.

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.

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

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 case-loads 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 | — | — |
| Barry | 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 | — |
| Mauzy | 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

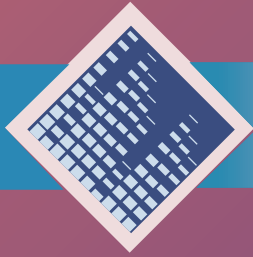
Source: Supreme Court of Wyoming Court Services
Mode: Wyoming District Courts 2000 Caseload Statistics
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitions filed.
2. Status figures are petitions filed.
3. Dependency figures are petitions filed.

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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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