



Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Report



Juvenile Court
Statistics 1994

Statistics Report

A Publication of the
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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December 1996

This report was prepared by the National Center for Juvenile Justice, the research division of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, and was supported by grant number 95-JN-FX-0008 from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

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412-227-6950. ISSN No. 0091-3278.

Suggested citation: Butts, Jeffrey A., Howard N. Snyder, Terrence A. Finnegan, Anne L. Aughenbaugh, and Rowen S. Poole. (1996). *Juvenile Court Statistics 1994*. Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice.

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

Foreword

The philosophy of the juvenile court as an agent of reform is the foundation of our juvenile justice system. Serving as the crux of society's response to delinquency, the court plays a critical role in the lives of children. Juvenile courts mandate appropriate sanctions to ensure accountability and establish treatment plans in order to strengthen offenders' sense of responsibility and to protect the public. Clearly, the court is on the front line of the fight against violence.

What issues face the juvenile court? Which types of offenders appear before it? *Juvenile Court Statistics 1994* profiles more than 1.5 million delinquency cases and 126,000 status offender cases handled by juvenile courts during 1994. It clearly documents that the challenges facing the juvenile court are considerable—and they are growing. From 1985 to 1994, the number of delinquency cases addressed by juvenile courts increased 41%. Juvenile offenses against persons nearly doubled (increasing 93%) in the same period.

The primary purpose of this document is to serve as a reference guide to help policymakers, researchers, and the public to better understand the juvenile justice system. However, by documenting trends in our juvenile courts, it also enables us to plan for the future of the court and the programs and services it provides. In this way, it can significantly enhance our Nation's response to juvenile delinquency.

Shay Bilchik

Administrator

Office of Juvenile Justice

and Delinquency Prevention

Acknowledgments

This report is a product of the National Juvenile Court Data Archive, which is funded by grants to the National Center for Juvenile Justice from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), U.S. Department of Justice. Joseph Moone is the OJJDP Program Manager for the project.

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

Alabama—Alabama Department of Youth Services.

Alaska—Alaska Court System.

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

Arkansas—Administrative Office of the Courts.

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

Colorado—Colorado Judicial Department.

Connecticut—Chief Court Administrator's Office.

Delaware—Family Court of the State of Delaware.

District of Columbia—District of Columbia Superior Court.

Florida—Department of Juvenile Justice.

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

Hawaii—The Judiciary, Administrative Office of the Courts.

Idaho—Administrative Office of the Courts.

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

Indiana—Division of State Court Administration.

Iowa—State Court Administrator.

Kansas—Kansas Bureau of Investigation.

Kentucky—Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts.

Louisiana—Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

Maine—Administrative Office of the Courts.

Maryland—Department of Juvenile Justice.

Massachusetts—Administrative Office of the Courts.

Michigan—State Court Administrative Office.

Minnesota—Minnesota Supreme Court Information System.

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

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

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

Nebraska—Nebraska Crime Commission.

New Hampshire—Administrative Office of the Courts.

New Jersey—Administrative Office of the Courts.

New Mexico—Children, Youth and Families Department.

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

North Carolina—Administrative Office of the Courts.

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

Ohio—Supreme Court of Ohio and the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court Division.

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 the Court Administrator.

Virginia—State Administrative Office and Department of Family and Youth Services.

Washington—Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

West Virginia—Juvenile Justice Committee.

Wisconsin—Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

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

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Preface

This is the 68th report in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. It describes the delinquency and status offense cases handled by U.S. juvenile courts between 1985 and 1994. National estimates of juvenile court caseloads in 1994 were based on analyses of approximately 762,000 automated case records contributed to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive by more than 1,400 courts with juvenile jurisdiction and analyses of court-level summary statistics supplied by more than 400 additional courts. Altogether, the courts contributing data for this report had jurisdiction over 67% of the juvenile population in 1994.

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 statistical cards filled out for each delinquency, status offense, and dependency case handled by the courts participating in the reporting series. The Children's Bureau (within the Department of Labor) tabulated the information on each card, including the age, sex, and race of the youth; the reason for referral; the manner of dealing with the case; and the final disposition of the case. During the 1940's, however, the collection of case-level data was abandoned due to its high cost. From the 1940's until the mid-1970's, *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports were based on the

simple, annual case counts reported to the Children's Bureau by participating courts.

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

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) assumed responsibility for *Juvenile Court Statistics* following the passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. The National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) was awarded a grant in 1975 to continue the report series.

Although agreeing to continue the procedures established by HEW in order to ensure reporting continuity, NCJJ also began to investigate methods of improving the quality and detail of national statistics. A critical innovation was made possible by the proliferation of computers during the 1970's. As NCJJ wrote to agencies across the country asking them to complete the annual juvenile court statistics form, some agencies offered to send the automated case-level data collected by their management information systems. Over a period of years, NCJJ learned to combine these automated records to produce a detailed national portrait of juvenile court activity—the original objective of the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series.

The project's transition from using annual case counts to analyzing automated case-level data was completed with the production of *Juvenile Court Statistics 1984*. For the first time since the 1930's, *Juvenile Court Statistics* contained detailed, case-level descriptions of the delinquency and status offense cases handled by U.S. juvenile courts. This case-level detail would continue to be the emphasis of the reporting series throughout the next decade. Thus, the content of *Juvenile Court Statistics* was once again consistent with the goals established by those who began this work more than 60 years earlier.

Data Access

The data used in this report are stored in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive at NCJJ in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The Archive contains the most detailed information available on youth involved in the juvenile justice system and on the activities of U.S. juvenile courts.

Designed to facilitate research on the juvenile justice 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, selected files can be merged for cross-

jurisdictional and longitudinal analyses. Upon request, project staff are also available to perform special analyses of the Archive's data files. Researchers are encouraged to contact the Archive directly in order to explore the possible uses of Archive data files for their work.

Introduction

This report describes delinquency and status offense cases handled by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction between 1985 and 1994. 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; actual filings of offenses, cases, or petitions; the number of disposition hearings; or the number of youth handled. Each “unit of count” has its own merits and disadvantages. The unit of count used in Juvenile Court Statistics (JCS) is the number of “cases disposed.”

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

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

Coverage

A basic question for this reporting series is what constitutes a referral to juvenile court. The answer depends in part 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, where 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 reporting series broadened its definition of the juvenile court to incorporate other agencies that perform what can generically be considered juvenile court functions. In some communities data collection has expanded to include departments of youth services, child welfare agencies, and prosecutors’ offices. In other communities, this expansion has not been possible. Therefore, while there is complete coverage of formally handled delinquency and status offense cases and adequate coverage of informally handled delinquency cases in this reporting series, the coverage of informally handled status offense cases is not sufficient to support the generation of national estimates. For this reason, JCS reports do not present national estimates of informally handled status offense cases. (Subnational analyses of these cases are available from the Archive.)

Juvenile Court Processing

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

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

Transfer. 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 transfer request is denied, the matter is usually scheduled for an adjudicatory hearing in the juvenile court.

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.

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 is dismissed for various reasons before the adjudicatory hearing is actually held.

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

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

Detention. A youth may be placed in a detention facility at different points as a case progresses through the juvenile justice system. Detention practices also vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. A judicial decision to detain or continue detention may occur before or after adjudication or disposition. This report includes only those detention actions that result in a youth being

placed in a restrictive facility under court authority while awaiting the outcome of the court process. This report does not include detention decisions made by law enforcement officials prior to court intake or those occurring after the disposition of a case (e.g., temporary holding of a youth in a detention facility while awaiting availability of a court-ordered placement).

Data Quality

Juvenile Court Statistics relies on the secondary analysis of data originally compiled by juvenile courts or juvenile justice agencies to meet their own information and reporting needs. As a consequence, incoming data files are not uniform across jurisdictions. However, these data files are likely to be more detailed and accurate than data files compiled by local jurisdictions merely to comply 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. Consequently, 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 (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is limited by necessity to a small number of relatively broad offense codes. The UCR offense coding for larceny-theft combines shoplifting with a number of other larcenies. Thus, the data are useless for studies of shoplifting. In comparison, many of the Archive's data sets are sufficiently detailed to enable a researcher to distinguish offenses that are often combined in other reporting series—shoplifting can be distinguished from other larcenies, joyriding from motor vehicle theft, and armed robbery from unarmed robbery. The diversity of these coding structures allows researchers to construct data sets that contain the detail demanded by their research designs.

Validity of the Estimates

The national estimates presented in this report were generated with data from a large nonprobability sample of juvenile courts. Consequently, 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 1994 are based on analyses of individual case records from more than 1,400 courts with jurisdiction over half of the U.S. juvenile population. The weighting procedures that generate national estimates from this sample control for many factors: the size of a community; the demographic composition of its youth population; the volume of cases referred to the reporting courts; the age, sex, and race of the youth involved; offense characteristics of the cases; the court's response to the cases (manner of handling, detention, adjudication, and disposition); and the nature of each court's jurisdictional responsibilities (i.e., upper age of original jurisdiction).

The accuracy of the Archive's national estimates can be assessed by comparing them with estimates developed by other national data systems. For example, each JCS report provides an estimate of the number of referrals that juvenile courts received from law enforcement. On the other hand, the FBI's Crime in the United States reports provide the number of cases that law enforcement agencies referred to juvenile courts each year. FBI data are from the UCR series and are collected from a nonprobability sample of police agencies. For the past decade, referral trends reported in UCR and JCS data have been parallel. From 1985 to 1994,

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

the overall difference between the number of juvenile court referrals estimated from UCR and JCS data was just 10%, a finding that supports the validity of both estimates.³

Structure of the Report

This report describes the delinquency and status offense cases handled by juvenile courts between 1985 and 1994. First, the report presents national estimates of petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Next, national estimates of petitioned (formally processed) status offense cases are presented. Together, these sections provide a detailed national portrait of juvenile court cases, including the offenses involved, sources of referral, detention practices, and dispositions ordered.

A brief description of the statistical procedure used to generate these estimates can be found in the Methods section. For readers wishing to know more about the estimation procedure, a companion volume to this report, *Detailed Supplement to Juvenile Court Statistics 1994*, is available upon request from the Archive.

Readers are encouraged to consult the Glossary of Terms for definitions of key terms used throughout the report. Few terms in the field of juvenile justice have widely accepted definitions. The terminology used in this report has been

³This comparison was made possible by creating a national estimate of police dispositions to juvenile courts based upon the sample of jurisdictions that report police dispositions to the UCR program (see Crime in the United States, 1985–1994 annual).

carefully developed to communicate the findings of the work as precisely as possible without sacrificing their applicability to multiple jurisdictions.

Finally, the appendix presents a complete list of the number of delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases handled by juvenile courts in 1994. Table notes 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 accompanying footnotes.

Other Sources of Juvenile Court Data

JCS reports prior to 1993 contained a series of tables presenting national estimates for each year of report coverage and detailed current year data, as well as tables containing subnational, nonestimated data analyses on specific offenses. These tables are no longer included in *Juvenile Court Statistics* but may be obtained in the *Detailed Supplement to Juvenile Court Statistics 1994*, which is available directly from NCJJ.

The national delinquency estimates presented in this report are also available in an easy-to-use software

package, Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics 1990–1994. With the support of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, NCJJ distributes this package to facilitate independent analysis of Archive data while eliminating the need for statistical analysis software. All necessary data files as well as the NCJJ software are available on a single 32-inch diskette that can be easily installed on an IBM-compatible personal computer or network. To order a complimentary copy of Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics 1990–1994, contact the National Center for Juvenile Justice at 412–227–6950.

National Estimates of Delinquency Cases

Counts and Trends

In 1994, courts with juvenile jurisdiction handled an estimated 1,555,200 delinquency cases, representing a 5% increase over the 1993 caseload (table 1). Delinquency offenses are acts committed by juveniles that could result in criminal prosecution when committed by an adult. Between 1985 and 1994, the number of delinquency cases processed by U.S. juvenile courts increased 41%.

The number of person offense cases increased 93% between 1985 and 1994, property offense cases increased 22%, drug offense cases increased 62%, and public order offense cases grew 50%. Compared with 1985, juvenile courts in 1994 handled 144% more criminal homicide cases, 25% more rape cases, 53% more robbery cases, 134% more aggravated assault cases, and 91% more simple assault cases. During the same time period, juvenile courts saw their weapons violations caseload increase 156% and cases involving motor vehicle theft climb 69%.

Examining the caseloads of juvenile courts using the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) crime indexes indicates that juvenile courts handled substantially more Violent Crime Index offense cases in 1994 than in 1985 (98%), while cases involving Property Crime Index

Table 1: Delinquency Cases by Most Serious Offense, 1994

Offense	Number of Cases	Percent Change		
		1985-94	1990-94	1993-94
Total	1,555,200	41%	20%	5%
Person Offense	336,100	93	38	6
Criminal Homicide	3,000	144	19	6
Forcible Rape	5,400	25	21	-11
Robbery	37,000	53	31	4
Aggravated Assault	85,300	134	41	10
Simple Assault	177,700	91	42	7
Other Violent Sex Offense	10,000	65	34	-9
Other Person Offense	17,800	91	12	-8
Property Offense	803,400	22	7	0
Burglary	141,600	5	-1	-5
Larceny-Theft	356,200	17	9	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	59,300	69	-16	-3
Arson	9,500	37	35	18
Vandalism	118,600	46	22	2
Trespassing	61,200	21	22	1
Stolen Property Offense	28,600	10	1	5
Other Property Offense	28,300	57	-3	-8
Drug Law Violation	120,200	62	69	35
Public Order Offense	295,600	50	27	9
Obstruction of Justice	108,400	59	26	13
Disorderly Conduct	80,700	77	44	14
Weapons Offense	48,800	156	63	4
Liquor Law Violation	12,700	-34	-29	-3
Nonviolent Sex Offense	9,600	-24	-23	-10
Other Public Order	35,500	10	15	4
Violent Crime Index*	130,600	98	37	7
Property Crime Index**	566,700	17	4	-1

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

** Property Crime Index includes burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

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

offenses increased 17%.¹ The increases in juvenile court cases parallel the increases in arrests of persons under the age of 18 as reported by the FBI. Between 1985 and 1994, the number of arrests involving persons under the age of 18 charged with Violent Crime Index offenses increased 75%, while arrests of youth for Property Crime Index offenses increased 11%. (See *Crime in the United States 1994*.) According to the FBI, the number of juvenile arrests for homicide increased 150% between 1985 and 1994 and 15% between 1990 and 1994, increases that closely correspond to the increases in juvenile court cases involving homicide charges.

The offense profile of juvenile court caseloads changed somewhat between 1985 and 1994. The relative proportion of person offenses increased, while property offenses declined slightly. A person offense such as robbery or assault was the most serious charge in 22% of delinquency cases in 1994 compared with 16% in 1985 (table 2). A property offense such as shoplifting, burglary, or vandalism was the most serious charge in 52% of the delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 1994 versus 60% in 1985. The proportion of drug law violations and public order offenses

remained relatively unchanged between 1985 and 1994. Drug law violations, such as possession or sale of controlled substances, accounted for 8% of delinquency cases in 1994, up slightly from 1990 (5%) but nearly the same as the proportion in 1985 (7%).

In 1994, juvenile courts processed 56.1 delinquency cases for every 1,000 juveniles who resided in the United States and were at risk of referral—those age 10 or older who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court (table 3).² Analysis of this case rate permits comparisons of juvenile court activity over time while controlling for differences in the population at risk of referral to the juvenile court.

Table 2: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Person	16%	19%	22%
Property	60	58	52
Drugs	7	5	8
Public Order	18	18	19
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

Table 3: Percent Change in Delinquency Cases and Case Rates, 1985–1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994	Percent Change	
				1985–94	1990–94
Number of Cases					
Delinquency	1,103,900	1,299,200	1,555,200	41%	20%
Person	174,400	243,500	336,100	93	38
Property	658,600	751,500	803,400	22	7
Drugs	74,100	71,100	120,200	62	69
Public Order	196,800	233,200	295,600	50	27
Case Rates					
Delinquency	42.0	50.7	56.1	33%	11%
Person	6.6	9.5	12.1	83	27
Property	25.1	29.3	29.0	16	-1
Drugs	2.8	2.8	4.3	54	56
Public Order	7.5	9.1	10.7	42	17

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

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

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

² The upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction is defined by statute in each State. See the *Glossary of Terms* for a more detailed discussion on upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction. The case rates presented in this report control for State variations in youth population at risk of referral to juvenile court.

The total delinquency case rate was 33% greater in 1994 than in 1985.³ Between 1990 and 1994, the total delinquency case rate grew 11%. Case rates increased in all offense categories between 1985 and 1994. The case rate for person offenses climbed 83%, the property case rate increased 16%, the rate of drug cases grew 54%, and the rate of public order offense cases increased 42%. Between 1990 and 1994, the case rate for property offenses declined slightly (1%) while the rates for other offense categories were substantially greater.

Source of Referral

Delinquency cases can be referred to court intake by a number of sources, including law enforcement agencies, social service agencies, schools, parents, probation officers, and victims. However, law enforcement agencies are traditionally the source of most delinquency referrals. In 1994, for example, 86% of delinquency cases were referred to courts by law enforcement (table 4). This was slightly higher than in 1985 (82%).

Variations in referral source existed across the four major offense categories. In 1994, 94% of drug law violation cases were referred by law enforcement agencies, as were 91% of property cases and 86% of person offense cases. Only 69% of public order offense cases were referred by law enforcement sources, perhaps because this offense category contains probation violations and contempt of court cases that are referred most often by court personnel.

³ Percentage change in the number of cases disposed versus case rates may not be equal due to the changing size of the juvenile population.

Detention

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

Juveniles were held in detention facilities at some point between referral to court intake and case disposition in 21% of all delinquency cases disposed in 1994 (table 5). Cases involving property offenses were least likely to involve detention in 1994, while those involving drug offenses were most likely to involve detention. In 1994, 17% of property offense cases involved detention compared with 24% of person offense cases, 24% of public order offense cases, and 28% of drug cases.

The probability of detention for delinquency cases changed very little between 1985 and 1994. The use of detention increased from 20% to 23% of all cases between 1985 and 1990, and then declined to 21% in 1994. The same pattern was seen in three of the four major offense categories (person, property, and public order offenses). The use of detention for drug law violation

Table 4: Percent of Delinquency Cases Referred by Law Enforcement, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Delinquency	82%	85%	86%
Person	78	84	86
Property	88	91	91
Drugs	91	92	94
Public Order	63	68	69

Table 5: Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Offense, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Delinquency	20%	23%	21%
Person	25	27	24
Property	17	19	17
Drugs	21	37	28
Public Order	27	27	24

cases also decreased between 1990 and 1994, but unlike the other offense categories, the use of detention for drug offense cases remained substantially higher in 1994 than in 1985 (28% versus 21%).

The number of delinquency cases in which juveniles were detained increased 43% between 1985 and 1994, rising from 224,500 to 321,200 (table 6). Increases occurred in all

Table 6: Percent Change in Detained Delinquency Cases, 1985–1994

Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1994	1985–94	1990–94
Delinquency	224,500	297,500	321,200	43%	8%
Person	42,900	65,700	81,800	90	25
Property	113,000	141,300	134,200	19	-5
Drugs	15,800	26,600	33,400	111	25
Public Order	52,700	63,900	71,800	36	12

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

Table 7: Offense Profile of Detained Delinquency Cases, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Person	19%	22%	25%
Property	50	48	42
Drugs	7	9	10
Public Order	23	21	22
Total	100%	100%	100%
Number of Cases Involving Detention:	224,500	297,500	321,200

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

Table 8: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases by Manner of Handling, 1994

Offense	Informal	Formal
Person	20%	23%
Property	55	49
Drugs	7	9
Public Order	18	20
Total	100%	100%
Number of Cases:	700,000	855,200

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

offense categories, with drug offense cases showing the greatest increase. Between 1985 and 1994, the number of drug offense cases in which the youth was detained increased 111%. There was a 90% increase among person offense cases, 19% in property offense cases, and 36% in public order offense cases. The number of property offense cases that involved detention declined 5% between 1990 and 1994.

Although detention was least likely in property offense cases in 1994, they accounted for 42% of all delinquency cases involving detention because they represented the largest share of juvenile court caseloads (table 7). Person offense cases accounted for 25% of cases involving detention, public order offense cases accounted for 22%, and drug law violation cases accounted for 10%. Between 1985 and 1994, the offense characteristics of delinquency cases involving detention changed somewhat, with person offenses and drug law violations accounting for larger proportions of detentions, and property offenses representing a smaller share in 1994 than in 1985 (42% compared with 50%).

Intake Decision

More than half (55%) of the delinquency cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1994 were processed formally (figure 1). Formal processing involves the filing of a petition requesting an adjudicatory or transfer hearing. Informal cases, on the other hand, are handled without a petition. Among informally handled (nonpetitioned) delinquency cases, half (50%) were dismissed by the court. Most of the remainder resulted in voluntary probation (28%) or other dispositions (22%), but a small number (1%) involved voluntary out-of-home placements.

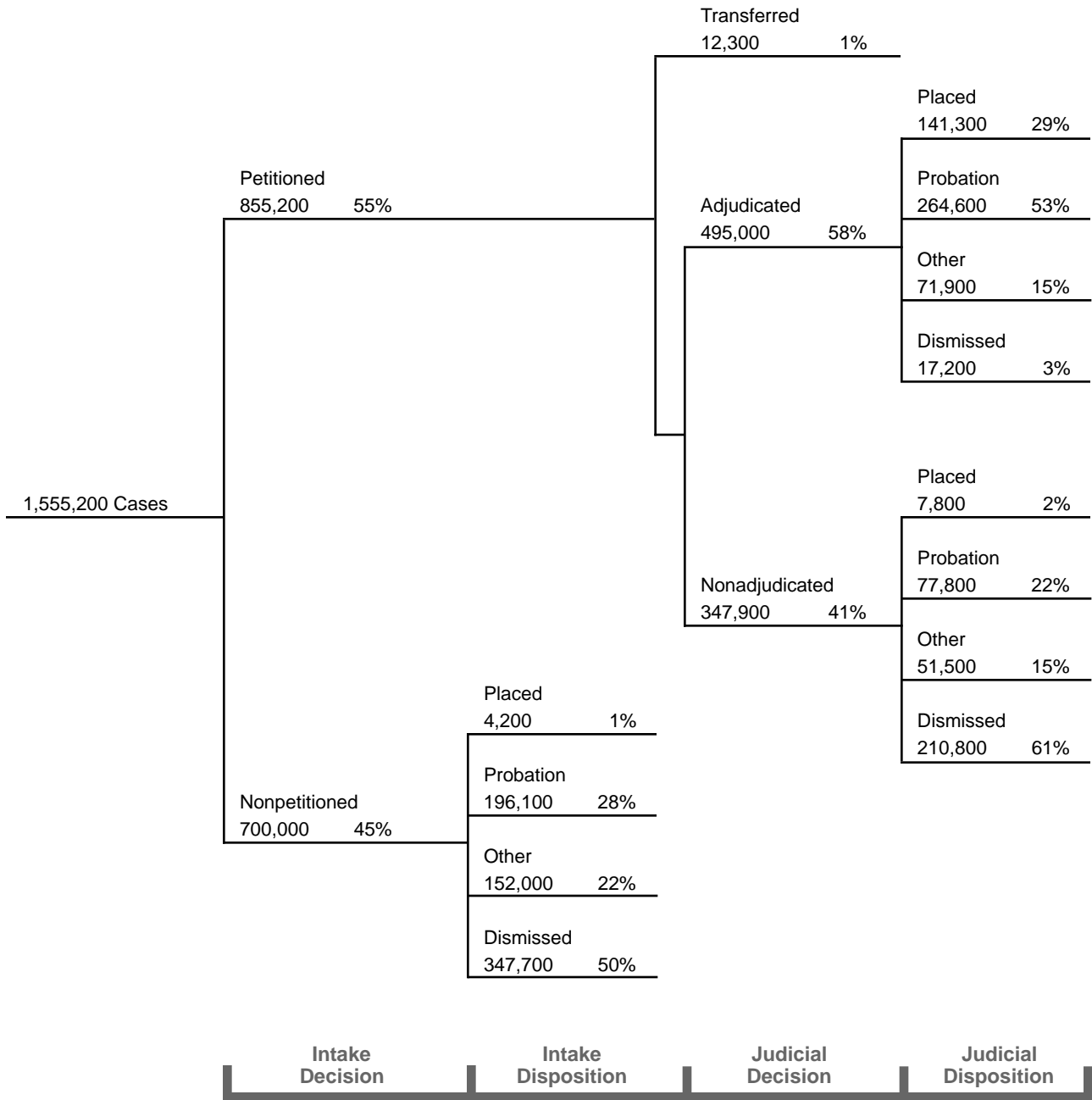
Juvenile courts handled half (52%) of all property offense cases formally in 1994 (figure 2). Formal processing was even more likely for person offense cases (59%), drug law violation cases (61%), and public order offense cases (57%). As a result of this differential handling, formally processed cases in 1994 involved a higher proportion of person, drug, and public order offenses and a lower proportion of property offense cases when compared with the informally handled delinquency caseload (table 8).

Intake decisions varied among each of the four major offense categories. A detailed analysis of referral offenses showed that the likelihood of formal handling was greater for more serious offenses within the same general offense category. In 1994, for example, 64% of aggravated assault cases but only 49% of simple assault cases were handled formally. Similarly, more than 70% of burglary and motor vehicle theft cases were handled formally by juvenile courts, compared with 42% of larceny-theft cases and 45% of cases in which vandalism was the most serious charge (table 9).

The likelihood of formal processing for delinquency referrals increased between 1985 and 1994, rising from 46% to 55%. The greatest relative increases were seen in the proportion of drug offense cases handled formally (from 43% in 1985 to 61% in 1994) and public order offense cases (from 45% to 57%).

As a result of the increase in the number of cases referred to juvenile court intake and the greater likelihood of petitioning, the number of formally processed delinquency cases increased 69% between 1985 and 1994, rising from 505,400 to

Figure 1: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases, 1994



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

Figure 2: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases Within Offense Categories, 1994

Person Offenses

336,100 Cases	Petitioned		Transferred		Placed			
	196,900	59%	5,400	3%	33,300	31%		
			Adjudicated		Probation			
			106,900	54%	57,300	54%		
					Other		Dismissed	
					12,100	11%	4,100	4%
			Nonadjudicated		Placed			
			84,700	43%	1,800	2%		
					Probation		Other	
					17,800	21%	11,100	13%
		Dismissed		Dismissed				
		54,000	64%					
		Nonpetitioned		Placed				
		139,100	41%	500	<1%			
		Probation		Other				
		40,000	29%	25,100	18%			
				Dismissed				
				72,500	53%			

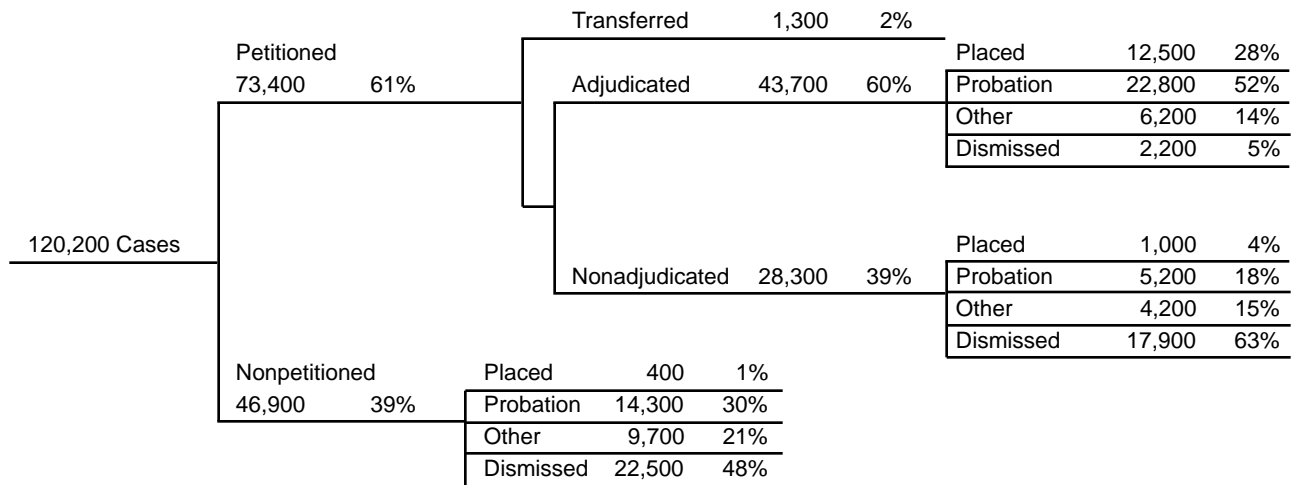
Property Offenses

803,400 Cases	Petitioned		Transferred		Placed			
	415,800	52%	4,600	1%	61,600	25%		
			Adjudicated		Probation			
			242,500	58%	134,500	55%		
					Other		Dismissed	
					38,500	16%	7,900	3%
			Nonadjudicated		Placed			
			168,800	41%	3,300	2%		
					Probation		Other	
					44,600	26%	24,400	14%
		Dismissed		Dismissed				
		96,500	57%					
		Nonpetitioned		Placed				
		387,600	48%	1,600	<1%			
		Probation		Other				
		110,900	29%	95,300	25%			
				Dismissed				
				179,800	46%			

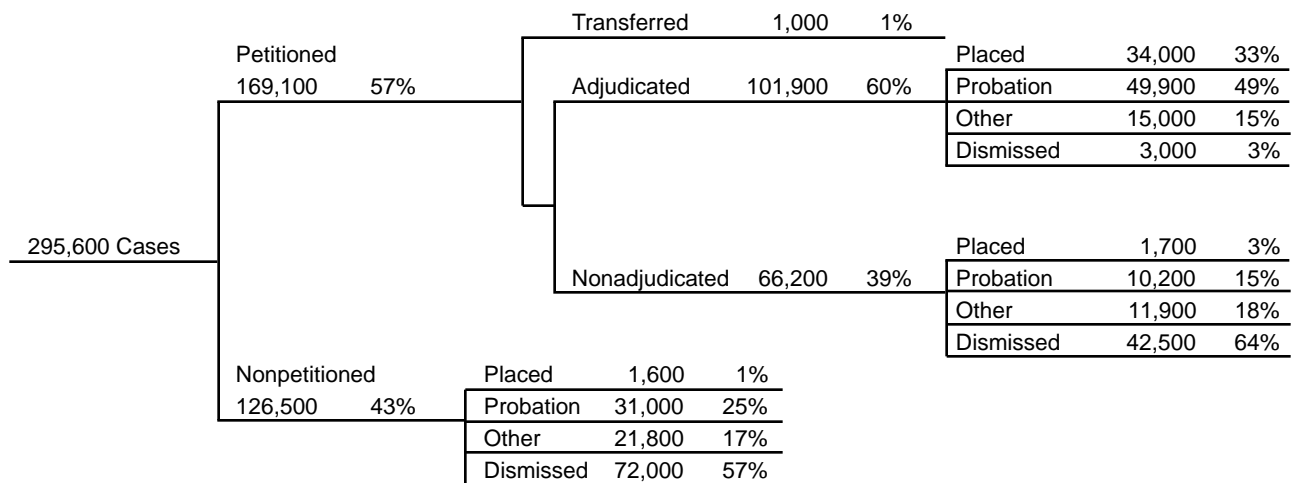
Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Figure 2 (continued)

Drug Offenses



Public Order Offenses



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

Table 9: Petitioned Delinquency Cases, 1985–1994

Offense	1985		1994		Percent Change in Petitioned Cases 1985–1994
	Number of Petitioned Cases	Percent of Total Cases Petitioned	Number of Petitioned Cases	Percent of Total Cases Petitioned	
Total	505,400	46%	855,200	55%	69%
Person Offense	94,700	54	196,900	59	108
Criminal Homicide	1,000	85	2,700	90	159
Forcible Rape	3,500	81	4,600	85	31
Robbery	20,500	85	31,900	86	56
Aggravated Assault	22,400	62	54,300	64	143
Simple Assault	38,900	42	86,400	49	122
Other Violent Sex Offense	4,200	70	6,600	67	56
Other Person Offense	4,200	45	10,500	59	150
Property Offense	289,300	44	415,800	52	44
Burglary	89,400	66	103,400	73	16
Larceny-Theft	109,400	36	150,300	42	37
Motor Vehicle Theft	21,200	61	42,200	71	99
Arson	3,400	50	5,100	53	47
Vandalism	28,000	34	53,900	45	93
Trespassing	15,700	31	23,800	39	52
Stolen Property Offense	13,500	52	19,400	68	43
Other Property Offense	8,600	48	17,800	63	106
Drug and Law Violation	32,200	43	73,400	61	128
Public Order Offense	89,100	45	169,100	57	90
Obstruction of Justice	480	71	79,300	73	64
Disorderly Conduct	12,100	27	32,000	40	165
Weapons Offense	8,700	45	30,200	62	249
Liquor Law Violations	5,100	27	5,600	44	10
Nonviolent Sex Offenses	6,900	55	5,300	55	-23
Other Public Order	7,900	24	16,600	47	112
Violent Crime Index*	47,400	72	93,400	72	97
Property Crime Index**	223,500	46	301,000	53	35

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

** Property Crime Index includes burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

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

855,200. The single largest increase was in weapon violation cases, with juvenile courts formally processing 249% more weapons cases in 1994 than in 1985. Other large increases were seen in formally handled homicide cases (159%), aggravated assault cases (143%), and cases involving drug law violations (128%).

Judicial Decision and Disposition

Transfer

One of the first decisions made at intake is determining whether a case should be processed in the criminal (adult) justice system rather than in the juvenile court. The mechanisms used to transfer responsibility for a case to the criminal court vary by State. In some cases a prosecutor may have the authority to file juvenile cases directly in criminal court. In other cases, State law may require a judicial waiver, in which a juvenile court judge authorizes transfer requests. In most instances when a transfer request is denied, the case is then scheduled for an adjudicatory hearing in juvenile court. The data described in this report represent only cases that were transferred to criminal court by judicial waiver.

Criminal court transfers represented 1.4% of all petitioned delinquency cases in 1994 (table 10). The cases

Table 10: Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Delinquency	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%
Person	2.5	2.0	2.7
Property	1.3	1.1	1.1
Drugs	1.0	2.7	1.8
Public Order	0.7	0.6	0.6

Table 11: Percent Change in Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court, 1985–1994

Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1994	1985–94	1990–94
Delinquency	7,200	8,700	12,300	71%	42%
Person	2,400	2,800	5,400	125	94
Property	3,900	4,000	4,600	18	15
Drugs	300	1,300	1,300	308	6
Public Order	600	700	1,000	66	47

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

Table 12: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Person	33%	32%	44%
Property	54	45	37
Drugs	5	14	11
Public Order	9	8	8
Total	100%	100%	100%
Number of Transferred Cases:	7,200	8,700	12,300

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

most likely to be transferred in 1994 were those involving person offenses (2.7%). This was true in 1985 as well. In 1990, however, drug offense cases were more likely to be transferred than person offense cases (2.7% versus 2.0%). Just 1.1% of cases involving property offenses were transferred to criminal court in 1994, which was down slightly from 1.3% in 1985.

The number of delinquency cases transferred to criminal court grew 71% between 1985 and 1994 (table 11). In 1994, the largest group of transferred cases involved person offenses, which accounted for more than 2 in 5 cases transferred to criminal court. Between 1985 and 1994 the number of transferred

drug offense cases increased far more (308%) than did transfers of any other type of case (for example, 125% among person offense cases and 66% among property offense cases). However, all of the increase in transferred drug cases occurred between 1985 and 1990.

The offense profile of cases transferred to criminal court changed considerably between 1985 and 1994. The proportion of all transferred delinquency cases that involved a property offense as the most serious charge declined from 54% in 1985 to 37% in 1994. The proportion of person offenses among transferred cases grew from 33% to 44% (table 12). Drug offense cases increased from 5% of all

Figure 3: Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court, 1985–1994

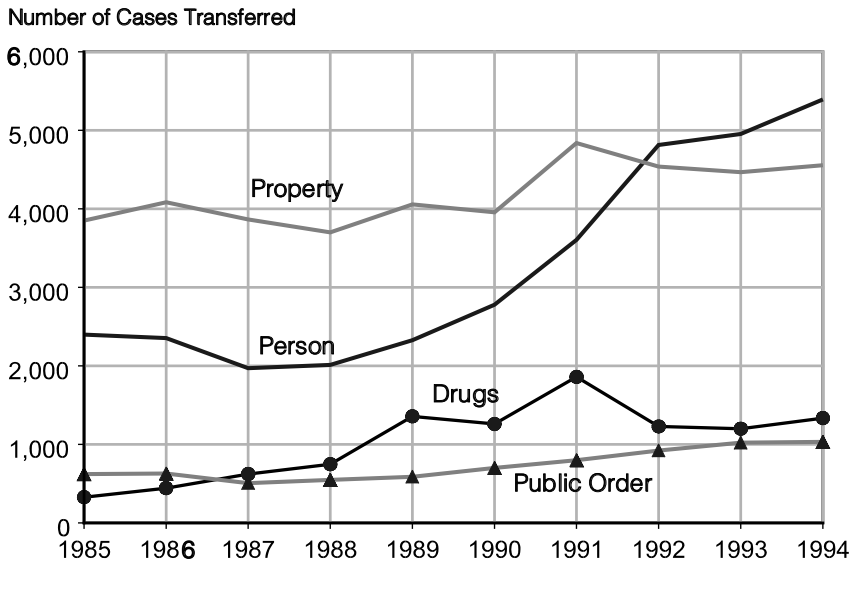
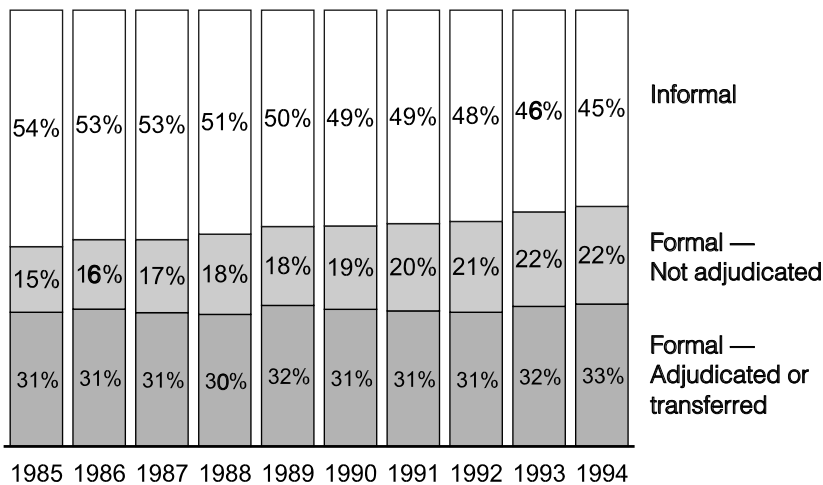


Table 13: Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Adjudicated, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Delinquency	66%	61%	58%
Person	58	55	54
Property	67	62	58
Drugs	70	61	60
Public Order	69	63	60

1985 and 1994 alone conceals a more differentiated trend seen during the 10-year period. The marked increase in person offense cases transferred to criminal court did not begin until 1989. A corresponding increase in the number of transferred drug offense cases, on the other hand, ended after 1991.

Figure 4: Manner of Handling Profile of Delinquency Cases, 1985–1994



transfers to 11% between 1985 and 1994. Together, person offenses and drug law violations increased from 38% of all transfers in 1985 to 55% of transfers in 1994.

The number of transferred person offense cases more than doubled between 1985 and 1994, increasing from 2,400 to 5,400 cases (figure 3). Analyzing differences in transferred delinquency cases by comparing

Adjudication

A youth may be adjudicated delinquent after admitting to the charges in a case or after the court finds sufficient evidence to judge the youth a delinquent. Juveniles were adjudicated delinquent by the court in 58% of all formally processed delinquency cases in 1994 (table 13). Person offense cases were the least likely cases to be adjudicated. Among formally handled delinquency cases in 1994, 54% of person offense cases were adjudicated, as were 58% of property offense cases, 60% of drug law violation cases, and 60% of public order offense cases.

The likelihood of adjudication for petitioned delinquency cases decreased from 66% to 58% between 1985 and 1994. The probability of adjudication decreased from 58% to 54% for person offense cases, from 67% to 58% for property offense cases, from 70% to 60% for drug cases, and from 69% to 60% for public order offense cases.

Although adjudications declined as a percentage of formally handled delinquency cases between 1985 and 1994, the use of formal processing itself increased considerably during that time. When adjudications and transfers to criminal court are measured as a proportion of all delinquency cases, the practices of juvenile courts are found to have changed very little between 1985 and 1994 (figure 4).

Disposition

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

In more than half (53%) of all adjudicated delinquency cases in 1994, the juvenile was placed on formal probation. More than one-quarter (29%) of adjudicated cases resulted in the youth being placed outside the home in a residential facility.⁴ In 15% of adjudicated delinquency cases, the court ordered the juvenile to pay restitution or a fine, to participate in some form of community service, or to enter a treatment or counseling program—dispositions with minimal continuing supervision by probation staff. In a relatively small number of cases (3%),

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

the juvenile was adjudicated, but the case was then dismissed or the youth was otherwise released.

In 41% of all petitioned delinquency cases in 1994, the youth was not subsequently adjudicated. Most of these cases (61%) were dismissed by the court. However, in 22% of nonadjudicated cases the youth agreed to some form of probation, in 15% of the cases the youth were given other dispositions, and 2% of all nonadjudicated delinquency cases resulted in voluntary out-of-home placements.

Out-of-Home Placement. Adjudicated juveniles were ordered to out-of-home placements in 141,300 delinquency cases in 1994—29% of all adjudicated cases (table 14). Juveniles charged with property offenses were least likely to be placed outside the home in 1994 (25%). Placement was used more frequently in adjudicated person offense cases (31%), drug law violation cases (28%), and public order offense cases (33%). The relatively high rate of placement among public order offense cases may be related to the fact that these cases include escapes from institutions and weapons offenses as well as probation and parole violations.

The relative use of out-of-home placements declined between 1990

Table 14: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Delinquency	28%	31%	29%
Person	31	34	31
Property	25	27	25
Drugs	23	36	28
Public Order	36	38	33

and 1994 for all four of the major offense categories. Still, the number of adjudicated delinquency cases resulting in out-of-home placement increased 15% between 1990 and 1994, and 51% since 1985 (table 15). The increase in out-of-home placements was greatest for adjudicated person offense cases between 1990 and 1994 (32%). Between 1985 and 1994, however, placements increased more for drug offense cases than for person offense cases (141% versus 97%). Property offense cases in which youth were adjudicated delinquent and placed outside the home increased 25%, while out-of-home placements increased 52% in public order offense cases.

In 1994, 44% of all adjudicated cases that resulted in out-of-home placement involved property offenses, 24% involved person offenses, 24%

Table 15: Percent Change in Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1985–1994

Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1994	1985–94	1990–94
Delinquency	93,400	122,400	141,300	51%	15%
Person	16,900	25,300	33,300	97	32
Property	49,100	58,900	61,600	25	4
Drugs	5,200	10,300	12,500	141	21
Public Order	22,300	27,900	34,000	52	22

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

Table 16: Offense Profile of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Person	18%	21%	24%
Property	53	48	44
Drugs	6	8	9
Public Order	24	23	24
Total	100%	100%	100%
Cases Resulting in Out-of-Home Placement:	93,400	122,400	141,300

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

Table 17: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Delinquency	57%	57%	53%
Person	56	56	54
Property	58	60	55
Drugs	62	55	52
Public Order	51	52	49

Table 18: Percent Change in Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1985–1994

Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1994	1985–94	1990–94
Delinquency	187,800	228,500	264,600	41%	16%
Person	30,500	41,900	57,300	88	37
Property	112,100	132,200	134,500	20	2
Drugs	14,000	15,800	22,800	63	44
Public Order	31,200	38,500	49,900	60	30

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

Table 19: Offense Profile of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Person	16%	18%	22%
Property	60	58	51
Drugs	7	7	9
Public Order	17	17	19
Total	100%	100%	100%
Cases Resulting in Formal Probation:	187,800	228,500	264,600

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

involved public order offenses, and 9% involved drug law violations (table 16). Between 1985 and 1994, the offense profile of the juveniles involved in out-of-home placement cases changed somewhat. The proportion of out-of-home placement cases that involved person offenses increased, while the proportion involving property offenses declined.

Formal Probation. Probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 264,600 adjudicated delinquency cases in 1994—53% of all such cases handled by juvenile courts (table 17). Juvenile courts ordered formal probation in 55% of adjudicated cases involving property offenses, 54% of those involving person offenses, 52% involving drug law violations, and 49% involving public order offenses.

With the exception of drug offense cases, the likelihood of formal probation decreased only slightly for adjudicated delinquency cases between 1985 and 1994. The use of probation decreased from 56% to 54% for person offense cases, from 58% to 55% for property offense cases, and from 51% to 49% for public order offense cases. For drug violations, on the other hand, the use of probation fell from 62% to 52% in adjudicated cases.

The number of adjudicated cases that resulted in a most restrictive disposition of formal probation increased 41% between 1985 and 1994 (table 18). The number of person offense cases resulting in formal probation increased 88%, property offense cases increased 20%, while those involving drug offenses increased 63%.

Just more than half (51%) of the delinquency cases that resulted in formal probation in 1994 involved property offenses, 22% involved person offenses, 19% involved public order offenses, and 9% involved drug law violations (table 19). The offense characteristics of cases resulting in formal probation changed somewhat between 1985 and 1994, with an increase in the proportion of cases involving person offenses and a decrease in the proportion of cases involving property offenses.

Age at Referral

In 1994, 61% of juvenile delinquency cases involved youth who were age 15 or younger at the time of referral compared with 60% in 1990 (table 20). In 1994, juveniles age 15 or younger were responsible for 64% of person offense cases, 64% of property offense cases, 42% of drug law violation cases, and 55% of public order offense cases.

Compared with the delinquency caseload involving older juveniles, the caseload of youth age 15 or younger had a larger proportion of property offense cases and smaller proportions of drug and public order offense cases (table 21). Property offense cases accounted for 61% of the cases involving youth age 15 or younger compared with 53% of cases involving youth age 16 or older. Drug law violations made up 4% of the cases of younger juveniles but 8% of cases involving youth age 16 or older.

Table 20: Percent of Delinquency Cases Involving Youth 15 or Younger by Offense, 1985, 1990, and 1994

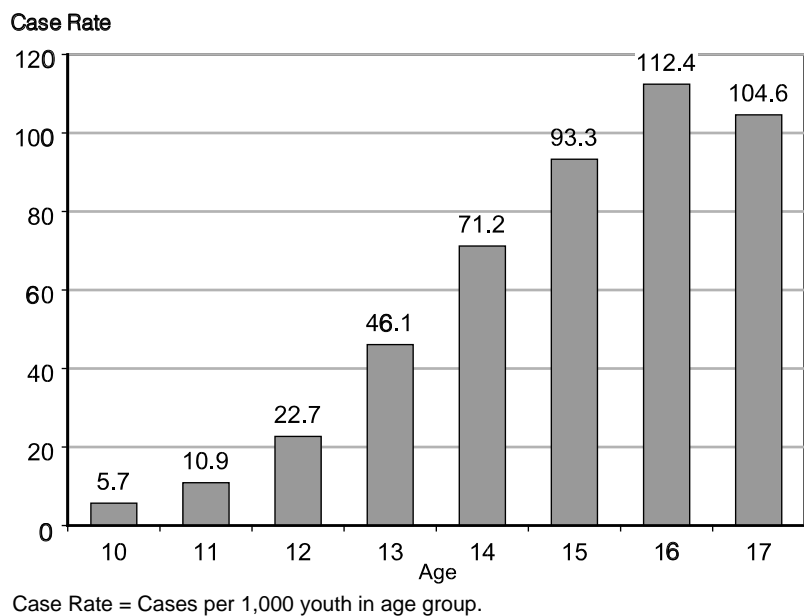
Offense	1985	1990	1994
Delinquency	60%	60%	61%
Person	61	63	64
Property	64	64	64
Drugs	42	40	42
Public Order	53	53	55

Table 21: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases by Age at Referral, 1994

Offense	Age 15 or Younger	Age 16 or Older
Person	19%	18%
Property	61	53
Drugs	4	8
Public Order	16	21
Total	100%	100%

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

Figure 5: Delinquency Case Rates by Age at Referral, 1994



The rate of delinquency cases was associated with the age of juveniles. For example, the Nation's juvenile courts disposed 104.6 delinquency cases involving 17-year-olds for every 1,000 17-year-olds at risk of referral in 1994 (figure 5). Among 16-year-olds, however, there were 112.4 cases disposed for every 1,000

youth at risk. The case rate for 16-year-olds was 58% greater than the rate for 14-year-olds, while the rate for 14-year-olds was more than 3 times the rate for 12-year-olds. Between 1985 and 1994, delinquency case rates increased 30% or more for every age group between 13 and 17 (table 22).

Table 22: Percent Change in Delinquency Case Rates by Age at Referral, 1985–1994

Age at Referral	Case Rate			Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1994	1985–94	1990–94
10	5.8	6.3	5.7	-1%	-9%
11	9.6	11.1	10.9	13	-2
12	17.6	21.9	22.7	29	4
13	32.0	41.1	46.1	44	12
14	48.3	64.7	71.2	47	10
15	63.6	82.8	93.3	47	13
16	76.8	99.7	112.4	46	13
17	78.0	94.3	104.6	34	11

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

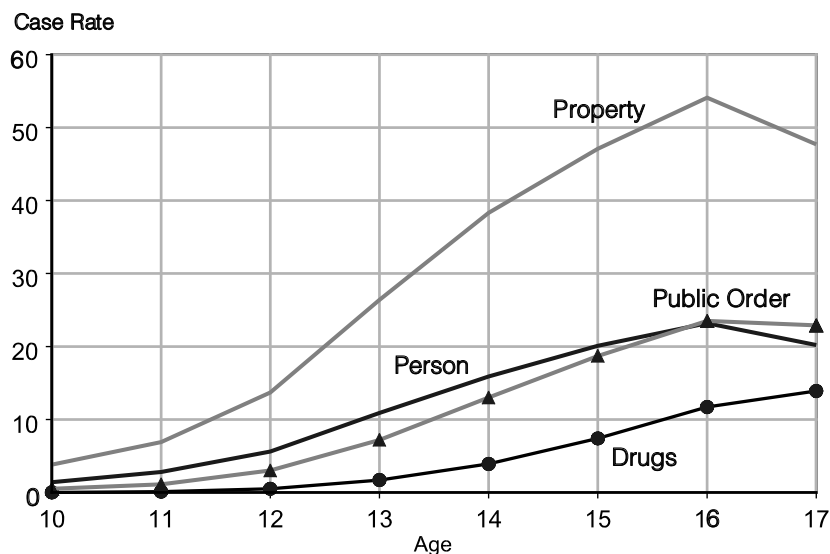
Note: Percent change calculations are based on unrounded numbers.

Table 23: Age Profile of Detained Delinquency Cases, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Age at Referral	1985	1990	1994
10 or Younger	1%	1%	1%
11 Years	1	1	1
12 Years	3	4	4
13 Years	9	9	10
14 Years	17	17	18
15 Years	24	24	25
16 Years	26	26	26
17 or Older	19	17	17
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

Figure 6: Delinquency Case Rates by Age at Referral and Offense, 1994



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

Data Table				
Age	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
10	1.4	3.8	0.0	0.5
11	2.8	6.9	0.1	1.1
12	5.6	13.7	0.5	3.0
13	10.9	26.4	1.7	7.2
14	15.9	38.3	3.9	13.0
15	20.1	47.1	7.4	18.7
16	23.2	54.1	11.7	23.5
17	20.2	47.7	13.9	22.9

Within individual offense categories, variations occurred in the pattern of age-specific case rates in 1994. Case rates increased continuously with age for drug law violations, while the rates for other offenses peaked with the 16-year-old age group and then declined slightly (figure 6). Drug law violation case rates showed the sharpest increases after age 13. The case rate for drug offenses for 17-year-old juveniles (13.9 per 1,000) was 718% greater than the corresponding case rate for 13-year-olds (1.7 per 1,000). For person offenses, the 17-year-old case rate was 85% greater than the 13-year-old case rate. For property offense cases, the difference was 81%, while for public order offenses the case rate for 17-year-olds was more than three times the rate for 13-year-olds.

Detention

Youth under age 16 accounted for 57% of the cases that involved detention in 1994, while those under age 14 accounted for 16% (table 23). The age profile of delinquency cases that involved detention changed

only slightly between 1985 and 1994. The proportion of detention cases that involved youth under age 16 rose from 55% in 1985 to 57% in 1994.

Detention was used more frequently for older juveniles in 1994. Detention was used in 14% of delinquency cases involving 12-year-olds, 21% of cases involving 14-year-olds, and 23% of those involving 16-year-olds (table 24). In general, the likelihood of detention increased for each successive age group through age 15 across all offense categories. Detention was less likely for cases involving 17-year-olds than for cases involving 16-year-olds regardless of offense.

Intake Decision

Delinquency cases involving juveniles age 16 and older were more likely to be handled formally than cases involving younger youth (figure 7). Overall, 52% of delinquency cases involving youth age 15 and younger were processed with the filing of a petition compared with 60% of cases involving older youth. The likelihood of formal handling increased between 1985 and 1994 for both younger and older youth in all offense categories (table 25).

Judicial Decision and Disposition

The probability of transfer to criminal court was substantially greater for cases involving older juveniles. In 1994, 2.9% of all formally processed delinquency cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were transferred to criminal court compared with 0.3% of cases involving younger juveniles (table 26). Overall, the probability of transfer was relatively unchanged between 1985 and 1994 for both younger and older juveniles. Transfers increased for person offense cases and drug offense cases, however, among younger as well as older youth.

Table 24: Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Age at Referral, 1994

Offense	Age at Referral							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Delinquency	7%	10%	14%	18%	21%	23%	23%	21%
Person	7	11	18	20	24	27	29	28
Property	6	9	11	15	17	20	19	17
Drugs	*	*	*	24	28	30	29	27
Public Order	13	14	20	24	27	27	25	21

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Table 25: Percent of Delinquency Cases Petitioned by Age at Referral, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
15 or Younger	42%	48%	52%
Person	51	53	55
Property	40	44	48
Drugs	39	66	59
Public Order	45	50	55
16 or Older	51%	55%	60%
Person	60	60	65
Property	51	53	58
Drugs	47	66	63
Public Order	46	51	60

Table 26: Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court by Age at Referral, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
15 or Younger	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Person	0.5	0.5	0.8
Property	0.1	0.1	0.2
Drugs	*	0.5	0.3
Public Order	*	0.1	0.1
16 or Older	3.0%	2.8%	2.9%
Person	5.3	4.3	5.7
Property	3.1	2.5	2.5
Drugs	1.6	4.1	2.8
Public Order	1.3	1.1	1.1

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

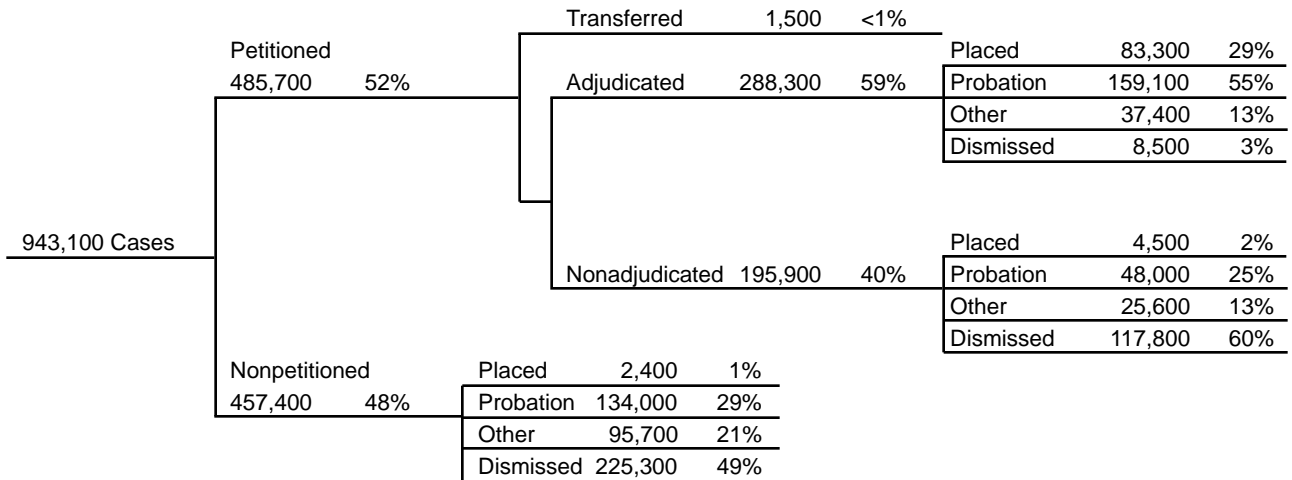
Once petitioned, juveniles age 15 and younger were slightly more likely to be adjudicated than were older youth (59% versus 56% in 1994). This pattern was found in all four offense categories (table 27). Both age groups reflected the general decline between 1985 and 1994 in the proportion of formally handled cases that resulted in adjudication. The percentage of petitioned delinquency cases resulting in adjudication declined from 67% to 59% among younger youth and from 64% to 56% among older youth. The likelihood of adjudication was lower for both age groups in all offense categories.

Table 27: Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Adjudicated by Age at Referral, 1985, 1990, and 1994

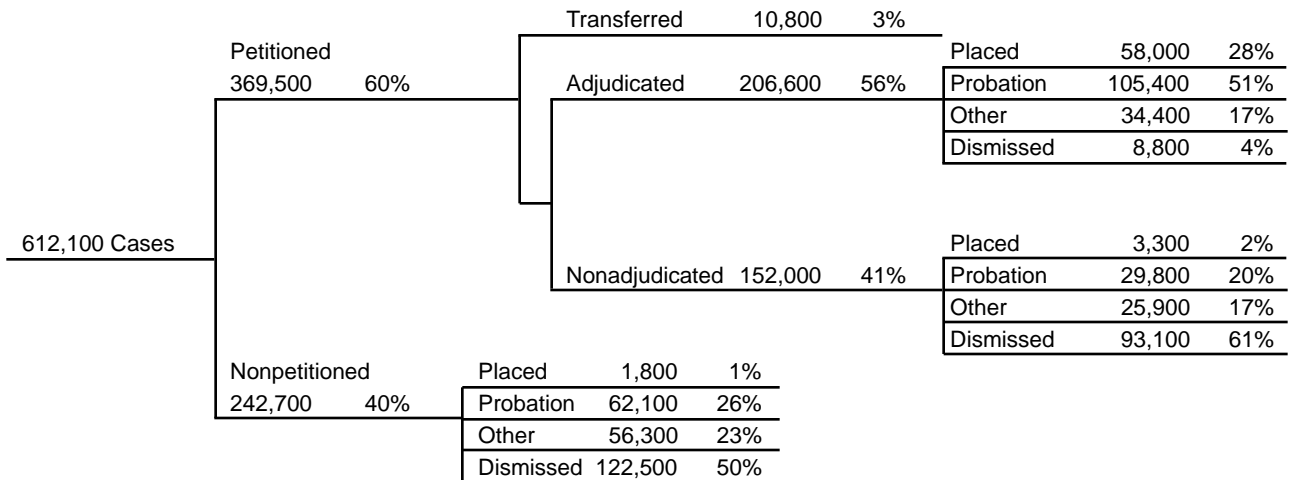
Offense	1985	1990	1994
15 or Younger	67%	62%	59%
Person	59	57	56
Property	67	63	60
Drugs	73	66	62
Public Order	72	65	63
16 or Older	64%	59%	56%
Person	56	53	52
Property	66	61	56
Drugs	69	59	58
Public Order	66	60	58

Figure 7: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases by Age at Referral, 1994

Age 15 or Younger



Age 16 or Older



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

The proportion of adjudicated cases placed outside the home was just under 30% for both age groups (table 28). Compared with 1985, the use of placement for adjudicated delinquency cases was relatively unchanged in 1994 for person offense and property offense cases for both younger and older youth. However, the use of placement for drug offense cases increased between 1985 and 1994. Among all offense categories in both age groups, the use of placement increased between 1985 and 1990 and then fell between 1990 and 1994.

Once adjudicated, the likelihood that a juvenile court would place a delinquent youth on formal probation was slightly greater for younger youth. In 1994, 55% of adjudicated cases involving younger youth resulted in probation compared with 51% of cases involving older youth (table 29). With the exception of drug law violation cases, changes in the use of probation between 1985 and 1994 were relatively minor for both age groups. The use of probation for drug cases in 1994 was considerably lower than in 1985 for both younger and older youth.

Table 28: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement by Age at Referral, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
15 or Younger	29%	31%	29%
Person	30	34	31
Property	26	27	26
Drugs	24	39	30
Public Order	39	40	34
16 or Older	27%	30%	28%
Person	31	34	32
Property	25	26	25
Drugs	22	33	27
Public Order	33	35	32

Sex

Males were involved in 79% of the delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 1994 (table 30). Male juveniles were responsible for 77% of person offense cases, 79% of property offense cases, 86% of drug law violation cases, and 79% of public order offense cases. The offense characteristics of the male and female juvenile court caseloads were similar, although cases involving female juveniles were slightly less likely to involve drug law violations (5% compared with 8%) and more likely to involve person offenses (24% versus 21%) (table 31).

Between 1985 and 1994, the volume of delinquency cases involving males increased 38%, while the number of cases involving females increased 54% (table 32). Both males

and females showed considerable growth in the number of person offense cases (85% and 124%, respectively). Among males, the next largest increase was in drug offense cases (up 70% between 1985 and 1994). Among females, on the other hand, the next largest increase was in public order offense cases (up 45%).

In 1994, the delinquency case rate for males was more than 3 times greater than the rate for females—86.5 compared with 24.0 cases per 1,000 youth at risk. In 1985, however, the male case rate was 4 times greater. Between 1985 and 1994, the relative change in delinquency case rates was greater for females than for males in both person and property offense cases. The per capita rate of person offense cases

Table 30: Percent of Delinquency Cases Involving Males by Offense, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Delinquency	81%	81%	79%
Person	80	80	77
Property	82	81	79
Drugs	82	86	86
Public Order	78	81	79

Table 29: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation by Age at Referral, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
15 or Younger	58%	58%	55%
Person	57	57	55
Property	59	61	57
Drugs	63	54	54
Public Order	51	52	51
16 or Older	55%	56%	51%
Person	53	54	51
Property	56	58	53
Drugs	61	56	51
Public Order	51	52	47

Table 31: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1994

Offense	Male	Female
Person	21%	24%
Property	52	52
Drugs	8	5
Public Order	19	19
Total	100%	100%

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

Table 32: Percent Change in Delinquency Cases and Case Rates by Sex, 1985–1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994	Percent Change	
				1985–94	1990–94
Number of Cases					
Male	893,200	1,054,800	1,230,600	38%	17%
Person	139,700	194,500	258,300	85	33
Property	538,500	610,900	635,100	18	4
Drugs	61,100	61,400	103,900	70	69
Public Order	153,800	187,900	233,400	52	24
Female	210,600	244,500	324,600	54%	33%
Person	34,700	48,900	77,800	124	59
Property	120,000	140,600	168,300	40	20
Drugs	13,000	9,600	16,400	26	70
Public Order	43,000	45,300	62,200	45	37
Case Rates					
Male	66.4	80.3	86.5	30%	8%
Person	10.4	14.8	18.2	75	23
Property	40.0	46.5	44.7	12	-4
Drugs	4.5	4.7	7.3	61	56
Public Order	11.4	14.3	16.4	44	15
Female	16.4	19.6	24.0	46%	23%
Person	2.7	3.9	5.8	113	47
Property	9.4	11.3	12.5	33	10
Drugs	1.0	0.8	1.2	20	57
Public Order	3.4	3.6	4.6	37	27

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

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

involving females increased 113%, compared with 75% for males. The rate of property offense cases increased 33% for females while growing 12% for males. On the other hand, the rate of drug offense cases increased just 20% among females while growing 61% among males.

In 1994, both male and female delinquency case rates increased through age 16, before declining among 17-year-olds (figure 8). Male case rates increased continuously with age in two of the four delinquency offense categories—drug law violations and public order (figure 9). The drug offense case rate for females also increased continuously through age 17.

Detention

Male juveniles charged with delinquency offenses were more likely than females to be held in secure facilities while awaiting court disposition. Overall, 22% of male delinquency cases involved detention in 1994 compared with 16% of cases involving females (table 33). Detention was used more often for cases involving male juveniles, regardless of the major offense category that was the most serious charge in the case. Males and females were least likely to be detained in cases involving property offenses (18% and 12%, respectively). Males were most likely to be detained in drug offense cases (29%), while the highest use of detention in cases involving females occurred in public order offense cases (22%).

Between 1985 and 1994, changes in the likelihood of detention were relatively comparable for males and females. In most offense categories, the use of detention increased somewhat between 1985 and 1990 and then returned to previous levels in 1994. The two exceptions were

Table 33: Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Sex, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Male	21%	24%	22%
Person	26	29	26
Property	18	20	18
Drugs	22	39	29
Public Order	26	28	25
Female	18%	18%	16%
Person	18	19	18
Property	13	14	12
Drugs	19	28	20
Public Order	28	26	22

Table 34: Percent of Delinquency Cases Petitioned by Sex, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Male	48%	53%	57%
Person	57	59	61
Property	47	50	55
Drugs	45	68	63
Public Order	46	51	58
Female	36%	39%	45%
Person	42	44	49
Property	32	35	41
Drugs	34	52	48
Public Order	44	46	53

the use of detention for drug offense cases involving males, which remained considerably higher in 1994 than in 1985, and detention of public order offense cases involving females, which declined between 1985 and 1990 as well as between 1990 and 1994.

Intake Decision

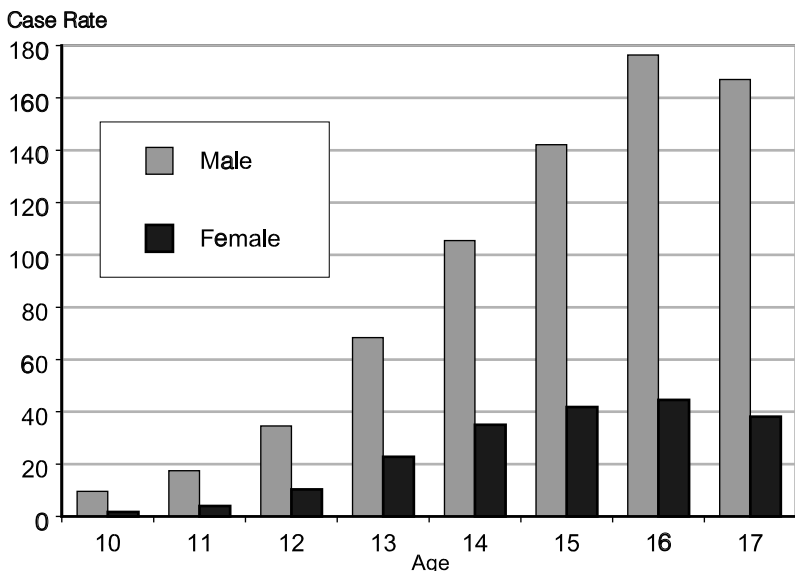
Juvenile courts were less likely to use formal processing in delinquency cases involving females (45%) than in cases involving males (57%) (figure 10). Between 1985 and 1994, the likelihood of formal handling increased for both males and females in all offense categories (table 34). Females were most likely to be petitioned for cases involving public order offenses in 1994 (53%), while cases involving males were petitioned most often for drug law violations (63%).

Judicial Decision and Disposition

Delinquency cases involving males were 4 times more likely to be transferred to criminal court than were cases involving females. In 1994, 1.7% of formally processed cases involving males were transferred to criminal court compared with 0.4% of cases involving females (table 35). Both male and female cases were generally as likely to be transferred to criminal court in 1994 as they had been in 1985. For males, cases involving person offenses were more likely to be transferred in 1994 than in 1985 (3.3% compared with 2.9%). The likelihood of transfer for person offense cases involving females declined during the same period.

Cases involving male juveniles were more likely than cases involving females to be adjudicated once petitioned (59% compared with 52%). This pattern was found in all four offense categories (table 36).

Figure 8: Delinquency Case Rates by Sex and Age at Referral, 1994



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

Data Table

Age	Male	Female
10	9.6	1.7
11	17.5	3.9
12	34.6	10.3
13	68.4	22.8
14	105.5	35.0
15	142.1	41.8
16	176.4	44.5
17	167.0	38.1

Table 35: Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court by Sex, 1985, 1990, and 1994

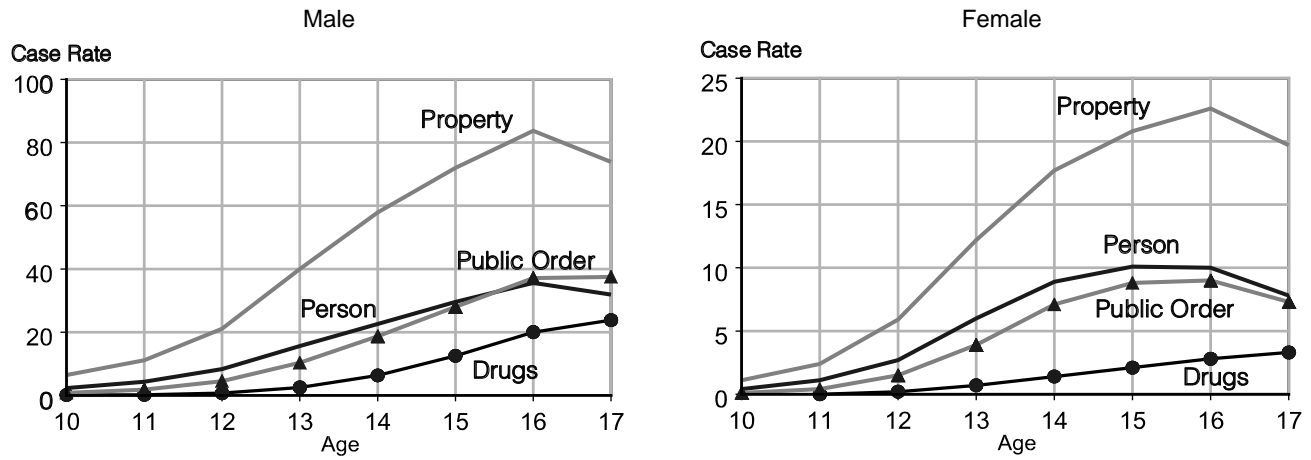
Offense	1985	1990	1994
Male	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%
Person	2.9	2.4	3.3
Property	1.5	1.2	1.2
Drugs	1.1	2.9	2.0
Public Order	0.8	0.7	0.7
Female	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Person	0.7	0.3	0.5
Property	0.5	0.4	0.4
Drugs	*	1.3	*
Public Order	*	*	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Table 36: Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Adjudicated by Sex, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Male	66%	62%	59%
Person	59	56	55
Property	67	63	60
Drugs	71	62	60
Public Order	69	63	61
Female	62%	57%	52%
Person	52	52	50
Property	62	57	51
Drugs	67	56	54
Public Order	69	62	57

Figure 9: Delinquency Case Rates by Sex, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1994



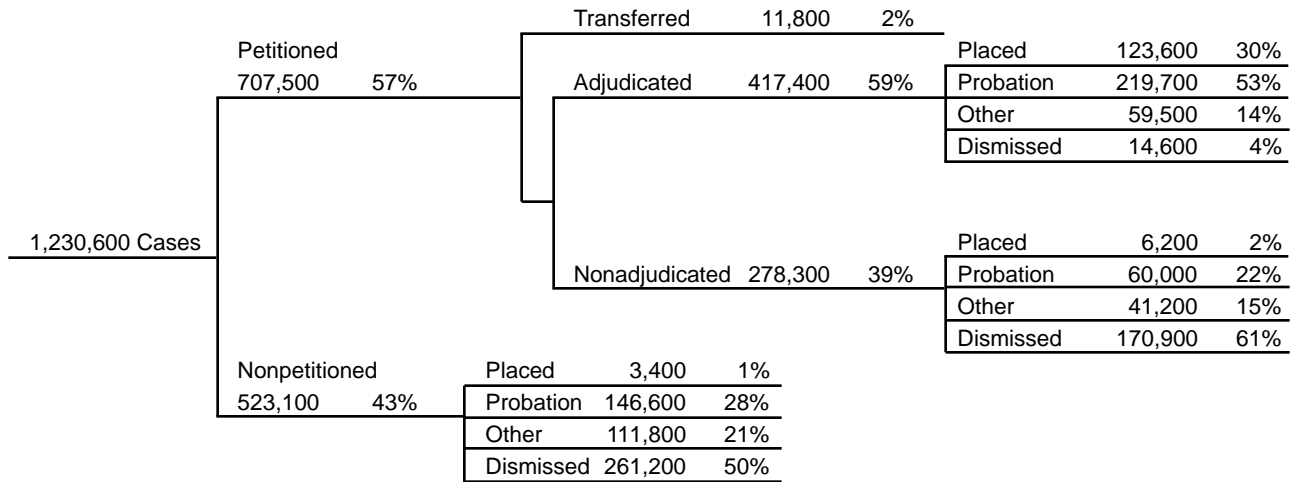
Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group.

Data Table		Male				Female			
Age	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order	
10	2.3	6.4	0.1	0.8	0.4	1.1	*	0.1	
11	4.3	11.1	0.2	1.8	1.1	2.4	0.0	0.4	
12	8.3	21.1	0.7	4.5	2.7	5.9	0.2	1.5	
13	15.6	40.0	2.5	10.3	6.0	12.2	0.7	3.9	
14	22.6	57.9	6.3	18.7	8.9	17.7	1.4	7.1	
15	29.6	72.0	12.5	28.0	10.1	20.8	2.1	8.8	
16	35.6	83.7	20.0	37.1	10.0	22.6	2.8	9.0	
17	31.9	73.9	23.8	37.5	7.8	19.7	3.3	7.3	

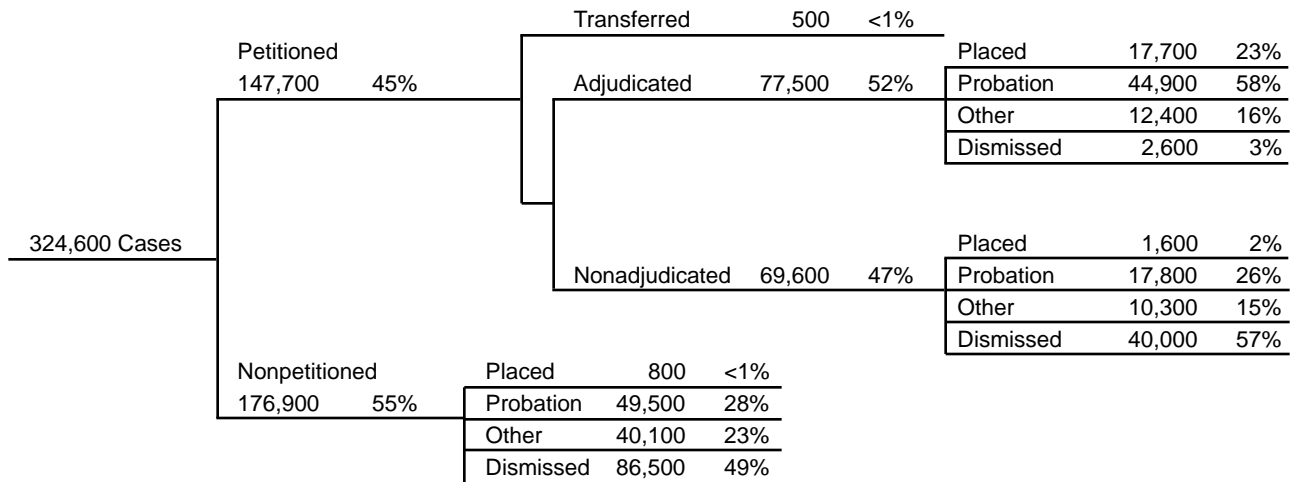
* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

Figure 10: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1994

Male



Female



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

Table 37: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement by Sex, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Male	29%	31%	30%
Person	32	36	33
Property	26	27	26
Drugs	23	36	29
Public Order	36	38	34
Female	26%	25%	23%
Person	25	23	23
Property	20	20	19
Drugs	22	32	24
Public Order	37	36	30

Table 38: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation by Sex, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Male	56%	57%	53%
Person	55	54	52
Property	58	59	55
Drugs	62	55	52
Public Order	51	52	48
Female	57%	61%	58%
Person	59	64	60
Property	59	63	59
Drugs	63	60	58
Public Order	50	54	54

Table 39: Race Profile of Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1994

Offense	White	Black	Other Races	Total
Delinquency	64%	32%	4%	100%
Person	57	40	3	100
Property	68	28	4	100
Drugs	61	37	2	100
Public Order	64	33	3	100

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

For both males and females, the probability of adjudication was greatest in cases involving public order offenses (61% and 57%, respectively). The probability of adjudication decreased between 1985 and 1994 for formally handled cases involving males (from 66% to 59%) as well as females (from 62% to 52%). The use of adjudication decreased among all offense categories for both sexes.

Once adjudicated, cases involving male delinquents were more likely than those involving females to result in out-of-home placement in 1994. Placement was the most restrictive disposition in 30% of adjudicated cases involving males and 23% of those involving females (table 37). Between 1985 and 1994, the use of placement increased slightly for males and declined slightly for females.

The use of formal probation for adjudicated males and females did not change substantially between 1985 and 1994 (table 38). The likelihood of probation decreased slightly for cases involving males (from 56% to 53%) and increased slightly for females (from 57% to 58%).

Race

White youth accounted for 64% of the delinquency cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1994 (table 39).⁵ White youth were responsible for 57% of person offense cases, 68% of property offense cases, 61% of drug law violation cases, and 64% of public order cases. Black youth were responsible for 32% of all delinquency cases, 40% of person offense cases, 28% of property cases, 37% of drug cases, and 33% of public order cases. Juveniles of other races accounted for 4% of all delinquency cases in 1994 and comparable proportions of each of the four major offense categories.

For all racial groups, a property offense was the most common charge involved in delinquency cases disposed in 1994 (table 40). Property offenses accounted for 55% of all cases involving white youth, 45% of those involving black youth, and 59% of cases involving youth of other races. In more than one-quarter (27%) of cases involving blacks, the youth was charged with a person offense compared with 19% of cases involving white youth and 19% of cases involving youth of other races. Cases involving black youth contained a slightly larger proportion of drug law violations (9%) than cases involving either white youth (7%) or those of other races (4%).

The number of cases involving white youth increased 26% between 1985 and 1994, while cases involving black youth increased 78%, and the number of cases involving

⁵In 1994, whites made up approximately 80% of the national population of youth at risk of referral to a juvenile court. Nearly all youth of Hispanic ethnicity are included in the white category.

Table 40: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases by Race, 1994

Offense	Other Races		
	White	Black	Races
Person	19%	27%	19%
Property	55	45	59
Drugs	7	9	4
Public Order	19	19	18
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

youth of other races increased 94% (table 41). Trends differed somewhat within the four offense categories. The number of person offense cases increased markedly for all racial groups between 1985 and 1994. Among black youth, however, the number of cases involving drug charges or public order offenses increased relatively more than cases involving person offenses.

Delinquency case rates differed substantially by race. The total case rate for black juveniles in 1994 (119.4 cases disposed for every 1,000 youth at risk) was more than twice the rate for white juveniles (45.2) or youth of other races (39.6). The person offense and drug law violation case rates among black youth were at least three times greater than the corresponding rates for white youth and youth of other races. In all offense categories, the case rate for juveniles of other races was lower than the equivalent rate for either black or white juveniles.

The delinquency case rates for all racial groups increased continuously with age from ages 10 to 16, and then declined slightly at age 17 (figure 11). Age-related increases in delinquency case rates occurred within each of the four offense

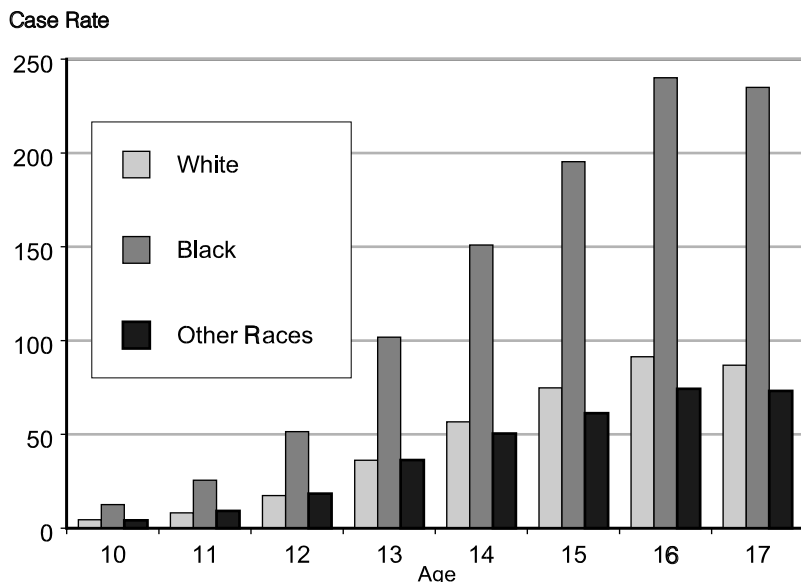
Table 41: Percent Change in Delinquency Cases and Case Rates by Race, 1985–1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994	Percent Change	
				1985–94	1990–94
Number of Cases					
White					
Person	793,700	857,800	999,900	26%	17%
Property	100,300	135,300	190,200	90	41
Drugs	483,700	526,400	548,100	13	4
Public Order	58,900	38,500	72,800	24	89
	150,800	157,600	188,700	25	20
Black					
Person	281,000	397,400	498,700	78%	25%
Property	69,700	100,800	135,300	94	34
Drugs	156,900	198,100	222,000	41	12
Public Order	13,200	31,200	44,900	240	44
	41,200	67,300	96,600	135	43
Other Races					
Person	29,200	44,100	56,700	94%	29%
Property	4,400	7,400	10,600	142	44
Drugs	18,000	27,000	33,300	85	23
Public Order	2,000	1,400	2,500	21	75
	4,800	8,300	10,300	115	25
Case Rates					
White					
Person	37.0	41.7	45.2	22%	8%
Property	4.7	6.6	8.6	84	31
Drugs	22.6	25.6	24.8	10	-3
Public Order	2.7	1.9	3.3	20	76
	7.0	7.7	8.5	21	11
Black					
Person	72.5	103.0	119.4	65%	16%
Property	18.0	26.1	32.4	80	24
Drugs	40.5	51.3	53.1	31	4
Public Order	3.4	8.1	10.7	216	33
	10.6	17.4	23.1	117	32
Other Races					
Person	30.3	37.0	39.6	31%	7%
Property	4.5	6.2	7.4	63	20
Drugs	18.6	22.7	23.2	25	3
Public Order	2.1	1.2	1.7	-19	46
	5.0	6.9	7.2	45	4

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

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

Figure 11: Delinquency Case Rates by Race and Age at Referral, 1994



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

Age	White	Black	Other Races
10	4.5	12.6	4.2
11	8.2	25.6	9.2
12	17.4	51.5	18.4
13	36.2	101.8	36.3
14	56.7	150.9	50.4
15	74.8	195.4	61.3
16	91.4	240.1	74.3
17	86.9	235.0	73.2

Table 42: Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Race, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
White	18%	20%	17%
Person	21	23	21
Property	15	17	14
Drugs	18	27	18
Public Order	25	26	21
Black	26%	29%	28%
Person	29	31	29
Property	22	24	23
Drugs	34	51	44
Public Order	32	31	31
Other Races	24%	29%	22%
Person	29	38	29
Property	20	24	19
Drugs	25	34	21
Public Order	36	33	23

categories (figure 12). For example, the person offense case rate for white juveniles increased from 7.4 cases per 1,000 13-year-olds at risk to 16.6 cases per 1,000 16-year-olds. For black juveniles, the person offense case rate grew from 30.5 at age 13 to 62.3 at age 16, before dropping slightly to 56.6 cases per 1,000 at age 17.

Detention

In 1994, 17% of delinquency cases involving white juveniles included detention at some point between

referral and disposition. Among cases involving black juveniles and those of other races, the figures were 28% and 22%, respectively (table 42). The largest difference in detention use was found among cases involving drug law violations. Detention was used in 18% of drug cases involving white juveniles, 44% of cases involving blacks, and 21% of cases involving youth of other races.

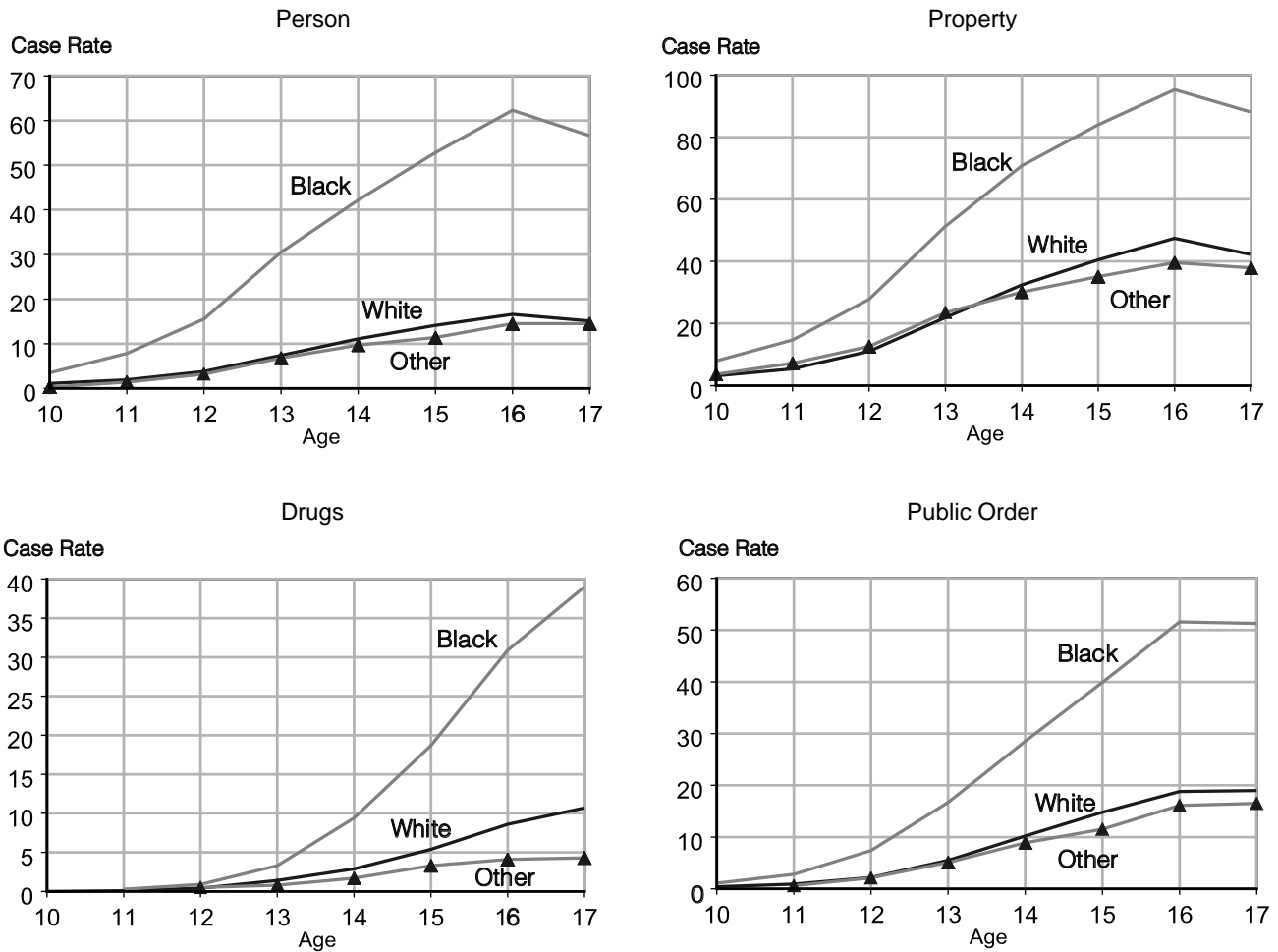
In all racial groups, the likelihood of detention generally increased be-

tween 1985 and 1990 and declined slightly between 1990 and 1994. Substantial changes occurred in the use of detention for cases involving drug law violations. Between 1990 and 1994, the use of detention decreased for drug cases involving white juveniles (from 27% to 18%), black juveniles (from 51% to 44%), and youth of other races (from 34% to 21%).

Intake Decision

Delinquency cases involving black juveniles were more likely to be handled formally in 1994 than were cases involving white youth or youth of other races. Formal handling was used in 61% of delinquency cases involving black juveniles, 52% of cases involving white juveniles, and 54% of cases involving juveniles of other races (figure 13). Racial differences in the likelihood of formal handling were greatest in drug law violation cases. In 1994, 52% of drug cases involv-

Figure 12: Delinquency Case Rates by Race, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1994



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

Data Table	Person			Property			Drugs			Public Order		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
Age	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
10	1.1	3.5	0.3	3.1	7.9	3.6	0.0	*	*	0.4	1.1	*
11	1.9	7.8	1.4	5.4	14.7	7.2	0.1	0.3	*	0.9	2.8	0.6
12	3.8	15.5	3.2	11.0	27.8	12.6	0.4	0.9	0.5	2.2	7.4	2.1
13	7.4	30.5	6.8	21.9	51.3	23.5	1.4	3.3	0.8	5.5	16.7	5.1
14	11.1	42.2	9.7	32.4	70.8	30.1	2.9	9.4	1.7	10.2	28.5	8.9
15	14.1	52.8	11.4	40.5	84.0	35.1	5.4	18.7	3.3	14.8	39.9	11.5
16	16.6	62.3	14.5	47.4	95.3	39.6	8.6	30.9	4.1	18.8	51.6	16.1
17	15.1	56.6	14.5	42.2	88.1	37.9	10.7	39.0	4.3	19.0	51.3	16.5

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

Figure 13: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases by Race, 1994

White

999,900 Cases	Petitioned 518,900 52%	Transferred	6,000	1%	Placed	78,600	25%	
		Adjudicated	309,100	60%	Probation	169,600	55%	
	Nonpetitioned 481,000 48%	Placed	Other	52,500	17%	Dismissed	8,400	3%
			Dismissed	203,800	39%	Placed	3,500	2%
			Nonadjudicated	203,800	39%	Probation	51,000	25%
	Nonpetitioned 481,000 48%	Placed	Other	31,700	16%	Dismissed	117,600	58%
			Dismissed	229,900	48%	Placed	2,900	1%
			Probation	143,400	30%	Probation	143,400	30%
			Other	104,700	22%	Other	104,700	22%

Black

498,700 Cases	Petitioned 305,800 61%	Transferred	5,900	2%	Placed	56,200	34%	
		Adjudicated	165,900	54%	Probation	85,800	52%	
	Nonpetitioned 193,000 39%	Placed	Other	15,300	9%	Dismissed	8,500	5%
			Dismissed	134,000	44%	Placed	4,100	3%
			Nonadjudicated	134,000	44%	Probation	25,000	19%
	Nonpetitioned 193,000 39%	Placed	Other	18,700	14%	Dismissed	86,300	64%
			Dismissed	102,900	53%	Placed	1,300	1%
			Probation	46,700	24%	Probation	46,700	24%
			Other	42,100	22%	Other	42,100	22%

Other Races

56,700 Cases	Petitioned 30,600 54%	Transferred	500	2%	Placed	6,500	33%	
		Adjudicated	20,000	65%	Probation	9,200	46%	
	Nonpetitioned 26,100 46%	Placed	Other	4,000	20%	Dismissed	300	1%
			Dismissed	10,100	33%	Placed	200	2%
			Nonadjudicated	10,100	33%	Probation	1,800	18%
	Nonpetitioned 26,100 46%	Placed	Other	1,200	12%	Dismissed	6,900	69%
			Dismissed	14,800	57%	Placed	<100	<1%
			Probation	6,100	23%	Probation	6,100	23%
			Other	5,100	20%	Other	5,100	20%

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

ing white juveniles and 49% of those involving juveniles of other races were handled by formal petition compared with 77% of drug cases involving black youth. Between 1985 and 1994, the likelihood of formal petitioning increased for all racial groups (table 43).

Judicial Decision and Disposition

Delinquency cases involving white juveniles and those of other races were somewhat less likely to be transferred to criminal court than were cases involving black youth. In 1994, 1.9% of formally processed cases involving black juveniles were transferred to criminal court compared with 1.2% of cases involving whites and 1.5% of those involving youth of other races (table 44).

Among both whites and blacks, the use of criminal court transfer for cases involving drug offenses increased between 1985 and 1990 then declined between 1990 and 1994. Person offense cases involving white youth were as likely to be transferred in 1994 as in 1985 (2.2%), but the use of transfer for person offense cases involving black youth rose from 2.9% in 1985 to 3.4% in 1994.

Compared with 1985, property offense cases made up a smaller proportion of all transferred cases involving either white or black juveniles in 1994 (table 45). On the other hand, person offense cases accounted for a growing proportion of transferred cases involving either white youth (growing from 26% to 37%) or black youth (43% in 1985 compared with 50% in 1994).

In 1994 petitioned cases involving black juveniles were slightly less likely to be adjudicated (54%) than were cases involving white juveniles (60%) or juveniles of other

Table 43: Percent of Delinquency Cases Petitioned by Race, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
White	42%	46%	52%
Person	48	50	54
Property	41	45	50
Drugs	40	53	52
Public Order	42	45	55
Black	56%	60%	61%
Person	64	63	65
Property	52	55	56
Drugs	61	82	77
Public Order	56	62	61
Other Races	44%	52%	54%
Person	59	61	64
Property	42	50	51
Drugs	33	41	49
Public Order	45	52	55

Table 44: Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court by Race, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
White	1.2%	1.0%	1.2%
Person	2.2	1.3	2.2
Property	1.3	1.1	1.1
Drugs	0.7	1.0	0.9
Public Order	0.6	0.4	0.5
Black	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
Person	2.9	2.8	3.4
Property	1.6	1.3	1.2
Drugs	2.1	4.1	2.8
Public Order	1.1	1.0	0.7
Other Races	0.9%	1.0%	1.5%
Person	*	2.8	3.2
Property	0.8	0.6	1.0
Drugs	*	*	*
Public Order	*	*	1.1

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Table 45: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court by Race, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
White			
Person	26%	23%	37%
Property	62	64	48
Drugs	4	5	6
Public Order	9	7	9
Black			
Person	43%	38%	50%
Property	43	30	25
Drugs	6	23	17
Public Order	9	9	7
Other Races			
Person	*	*	*
Property	*	*	*
Drugs	*	*	*
Public Order	*	*	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Table 46: Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Adjudicated by Race, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
White	68%	62%	60%
Person	60	57	56
Property	68	63	60
Drugs	71	63	61
Public Order	70	65	62
Black	61%	58%	54%
Person	55	53	51
Property	62	60	54
Drugs	67	60	57
Public Order	66	58	57
Other Races	73%	71%	65%
Person	68	65	67
Property	74	72	64
Drugs	78	69	71
Public Order	73	74	67

racers (65%) (table 46). Cases involving black juveniles were less likely to be adjudicated in all four offense categories.

The likelihood of adjudication for petitioned delinquency cases declined slightly between 1985 and 1994 for all racial groups. In drug cases, for example, the use of adjudication decreased for cases involving white youth (from 71% to 61%), black youth (from 67% to 57%), and youth of other races (from 78% to 71%).

Adjudicated cases involving white youth were less likely to result in out-of-home placement in 1994 (25%) than cases involving black youth (34%) or youth of other races (33%) (table 47). Compared with 1985, the use of out-of-home placement was also lower for cases involving white youth and somewhat greater for cases involving black youth or youth of other races. Changes in the likelihood of out-of-home placement varied slightly across the four major offense categories.

Adjudicated delinquency cases involving white juveniles were more likely than those involving either black juveniles or youth of other races to result in a disposition of formal probation (table 48). In 1994, 55% of adjudicated cases involving white youth were placed on formal probation compared with 52% of those involving black youth and 46% of cases involving youth of other races. Between 1985 and 1994, the use of formal probation declined for cases involving either black youth or youth of other races, but remained relatively unchanged for cases involving white youth.

Table 47: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement by Race, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
White	27%	28%	25%
Person	29	31	28
Property	24	24	22
Drugs	21	30	23
Public Order	36	37	32
Black	31%	35%	34%
Person	32	37	35
Property	29	32	32
Drugs	28	40	34
Public Order	36	39	36
Other Races	30%	31%	33%
Person	34	32	36
Property	26	29	30
Drugs	31	34	30
Public Order	39	38	37

Table 48: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation by Race, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
White	56%	58%	55%
Person	56	58	56
Property	58	60	57
Drugs	62	59	56
Public Order	49	52	49
Black	58%	56%	52%
Person	55	53	51
Property	60	59	54
Drugs	61	51	48
Public Order	54	52	51
Other Races	55%	56%	46%
Person	50	55	48
Property	55	56	47
Drugs	63	59	45
Public Order	55	56	42

National Estimates of Petitioned Status Offense Cases

Counts and Trends

Status offenses are acts which are illegal only because the person committing them is a juvenile. In other words, an adult cannot be arrested for status offenses. The four major status offense categories used in this report are runaway, truancy, ungovernability (also known as incorrigibility), and underage liquor law violations (e.g., minor in possession of alcohol, underage drinking).¹

In 1994, U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction petitioned and formally disposed an estimated 126,900 status offense cases (table 49).² This number was 66% more than the number of petitioned status offense cases handled in 1985. Petitioned runaway cases increased 25% between 1985 and 1994. The number of truancy cases was 67% higher in 1994 than in 1985 and status liquor offenses climbed 117%. Ungovernability cases, on the other hand, decreased 7% between 1985 and 1994,

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

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

although the 1994 caseload was 25% greater than in 1990.

The Nation's juvenile courts processed 4.6 petitioned status offense cases for every 1,000 youth at risk of referral in 1994. The total case rate was 58% higher in 1994 than in 1985. The rate for runaway cases increased 18%, truancy grew 58%, and the rate of status liquor violations cases increased 105%. The rate for ungovernability cases declined 12% since 1985.

The majority of formally handled status offense cases in 1994 involved either charges of truancy (29%) or status liquor law violations (27%) (table 50). Other cases involved runaway (17%), ungovernability (12%), or other miscellaneous status offenses (16%). Compared with 1985, the Nation's juvenile courts handled proportionately fewer runaway and ungovernability cases in 1994 and more liquor law violation cases.

Table 49: Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Cases and Case Rates, 1985–1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994	Percent Change	
				1985–94	1990–94
Number of Cases					
Status Offense	76,300	92,700	126,900	66%	37%
Runaway	17,200	15,100	21,500	25	42
Truancy	21,800	26,900	36,400	67	35
Ungovernable	17,000	12,600	15,700	-7	25
Liquor	15,500	29,200	33,600	117	15
Miscellaneous	4,800	9,000	19,800	315	121
Case Rates					
Status Offense	2.9	3.6	4.6	58%	26%
Runaway	0.7	0.6	0.8	18	32
Truancy	0.8	1.1	1.3	58	25
Ungovernable	0.6	0.5	0.6	-12	15
Liquor	0.6	1.1	1.2	105	6
Miscellaneous	0.2	0.4	0.7	293	104

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

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

Table 50: Offense Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Runaway	23%	16%	17%
Truancy	29	29	29
Ungovernable	22	14	12
Liquor	20	31	27
Miscellaneous	6	10	16
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

Table 51: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Referred by Law Enforcement, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Status Offense	34%	40%	44%
Runaway	24	39	40
Truancy	15	13	9
Ungovernable	12	9	10
Liquor	91	90	94
Miscellaneous	56	56	71

Table 52: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Offense, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Status Offense	18%	9%	7%
Runaway	34	15	15
Truancy	8	3	2
Ungovernable	21	9	7
Liquor	9	7	4
Miscellaneous	17	18	13

Table 53: Offense Profile of Detained Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Runaway	43%	29%	36%
Truancy	13	9	8
Ungovernable	27	14	13
Liquor	11	27	13
Miscellaneous	6	20	29
Total	100%	100%	100%
Number of Cases Involving Detention:	13,500	7,900	9,000

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

Table 54: Percent Change in Detained Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1985–1994

Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1994	1985–94	1990–94
Status Offense	13,500	7,900	9,000	-33%	14%
Runaway	5,800	2,300	3,300	-44	43
Truancy	1,800	800	800	-57	2
Ungovernable	3,600	1,100	1,200	-68	2
Liquor	1,500	2,200	1,200	-16	-44
Miscellaneous	800	1,600	2,600	221	64

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

Source of Referral

Law enforcement agencies referred 44% of the petitioned status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1994 (table 51). The source of referral varied substantially with the nature of the offense. Law enforcement agencies referred 94% of formally processed status liquor law violation cases to juvenile court but only 40% of runaway cases, 9% of truancy cases, and 10% of ungovernability cases.

Detention

In 7% of the formally processed status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1994, the juvenile was held in a detention facility at some point between referral to court and case disposition (table 52). Detention was used in 15% of runaway cases, 7% of ungovernability cases, 4% of status liquor law violations, and 2% of cases involving truancy charges. Of the estimated 9,000 petitioned status offense cases that involved detention in 1994, 36% were runaway cases, 13% were liquor law violation cases, and 13% were ungovernability cases (table 53).

The number of formal status offense cases that involved detention was 14% greater in 1994 than in 1990, but 33% lower than the number of detention cases in 1985 (table 54).

The largest declines in status offense cases involving detention since 1985 were in ungovernable cases (68%) and those involving charges of truancy (57%).

Judicial Decision and Disposition

Adjudication

In 1994, 54% of petitioned status offense cases handled by juvenile courts resulted in formal adjudication (figure 14).³ Adjudication was most common in ungovernability and liquor law violation cases (figure 15). Runaway cases were the least likely to be adjudicated. The proportion of petitioned status offense cases resulting in adjudication declined between 1985 and 1994 (table 55). The smallest relative decline in adjudication was found among status offense cases involving runaway youth; 45% of these cases were adjudicated in 1994 compared with 53% in 1985.

Disposition

The majority (57%) of adjudicated status offense cases in 1994 resulted in probation. Overall, 16% of adjudicated cases resulted in the youth being placed outside the home in a residential facility, and 25% resulted in other dispositions, including restitution or fines, participation in some form of community service, or enrollment in a treatment or counseling program. In a small number of adjudicated cases (2%), the case was dismissed, or the youth was otherwise released.

Out-of-Home Placement. The dispositions used in adjudicated status offense cases varied according to

³ The remaining flow diagrams in this chapter present only proportions and not estimates of case counts because of the relatively low volumes of cases in many of the branches.

Figure 14: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1994

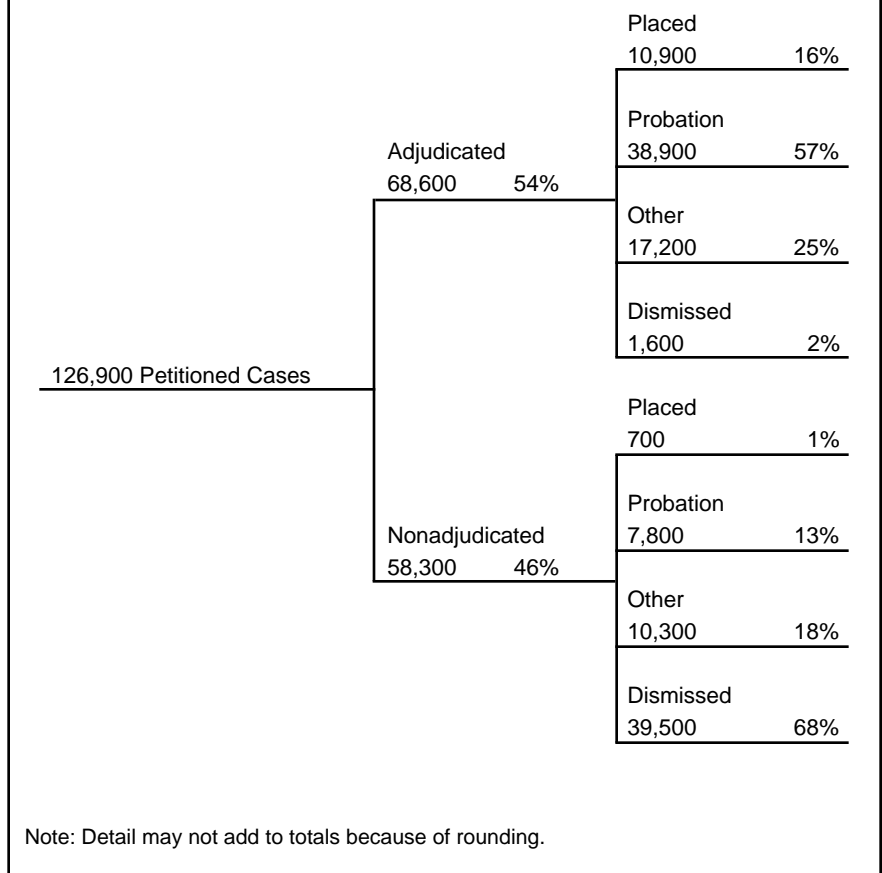


Table 55: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Adjudicated, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Status Offense	65%	62%	54%
Runaway	53	46	45
Truancy	70	65	55
Ungovernable	67	63	57
Liquor	68	67	57
Miscellaneous	71	68	53

Table 56: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Status Offense	23%	15%	16%
Runaway	36	24	29
Truancy	16	9	11
Ungovernable	35	32	28
Liquor	7	7	6
Miscellaneous	28	23	21

Figure 15: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Within Offense Categories, 1994

Runaway	Adjudicated	45%	Placed	29%
			Probation	51%
21,500 Petitioned Cases			Other	17%
			Dismissed	4%
	Nonadjudicated	55%	Placed	3%
			Probation	10%
			Other	19%
			Dismissed	68%
Truancy	Adjudicated	55%	Placed	11%
			Probation	78%
36,400 Petitioned Cases			Other	9%
			Dismissed	2%
	Nonadjudicated	45%	Placed	1%
			Probation	15%
			Other	10%
			Dismissed	74%
Ungovernable	Adjudicated	57%	Placed	28%
			Probation	64%
15,700 Petitioned Cases			Other	5%
			Dismissed	3%
	Nonadjudicated	43%	Placed	<1%
			Probation	9%
			Other	11%
			Dismissed	80%
Liquor Law Violations	Adjudicated	57%	Placed	6%
			Probation	45%
33,600 Petitioned Cases			Other	47%
			Dismissed	2%
	Nonadjudicated	43%	Placed	<1%
			Probation	22%
			Other	28%
			Dismissed	50%

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

the most serious offense involved in the case. Adjudicated cases involving charges of ungovernability or runaway were the most likely to result in out-of-home placement in 1994 (table 56). Residential placement was far less common for adjudicated cases involving status liquor law violations or truancy. The likelihood of out-of-home placement for status offense cases in general decreased between 1985 and 1994 (from 23% to 16%). However, placements for runaway and truancy cases increased between 1990 and 1994.

The number of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in out-of-home placement declined 4% between 1985 and 1994 (table 57). The number of runaway, truancy, and ungovernability cases resulting in out-of-home placement decreased substantially during the 10-year period, while the number of status liquor law violation cases ending in placement increased 59%.

Of all formally handled status offense cases that involved out-of-home placement in 1994, 25% were referred to court for running away, 23% for ungovernability, 21% for truancy, and 11% for status liquor law violations (table 58).

Formal Probation. In 1994, an order of formal probation was most likely in adjudicated truancy cases (78%) and least likely (45%) in adjudicated liquor law violation cases (table 59). The proportion of cases that resulted in formal probation increased in three of the four major status offense categories between 1985 and 1994.

Table 57: Percent Change in Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1985–1994

Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1994	1985–94	1990–94
Status Offense	11,400	8,600	10,900	-4%	26%
Runaway	3,300	1,700	2,800	-15	64
Truancy	2,400	1,600	2,300	-6	39
Ungovernable	4,000	2,600	2,500	-38	-1
Liquor	700	1,400	1,200	59	-15
Miscellaneous	900	1,400	2,200	132	56

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

The total number of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in formal probation increased 39% between 1985 and 1994 (table 60). The number of formal probation cases involving runaway charges increased 14%, those involving truancy grew 47%, and liquor law violation cases increased 69%. In contrast, probation cases involving ungovernability declined 8% between 1985 and 1994.

In 1994, 40% of the adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in probation involved truancy as the most serious charge, 22% involved liquor law violations, 15% involved ungovernability, and 13% involved running away (table 61). Compared with the 1985 caseload, status offense cases resulting in formal probation in 1994 involved slightly more truancy charges and liquor law violations, and slightly fewer charges of runaway and ungovernability.

Table 58: Offense Profile of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Runaway	29%	20%	25%
Truancy	21	19	21
Ungovernable	35	30	23
Liquor	6	16	11
Miscellaneous	8	16	20
Total	100%	100%	100%
Total Cases Placed Out of Home:	11,400	8,600	10,900

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

Table 59: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Status Offense	56%	63%	57%
Runaway	47	60	51
Truancy	70	85	78
Ungovernable	55	61	64
Liquor	49	54	45
Miscellaneous	45	39	36

Table 60: Percent Change in Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1985–1994

Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1994	1985–94	1990–94
Status Offense	27,900	36,700	38,900	39%	6%
Runaway	4,300	4,200	4,900	14	19
Truancy	10,700	14,900	15,700	47	5
Ungovernable	6,200	4,800	5,800	-8	20
Liquor	5,100	10,400	8,700	69	-17
Miscellaneous	1,500	2,400	3,800	147	57

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

Table 61: Offense Profile of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1985, 1990, and 1994

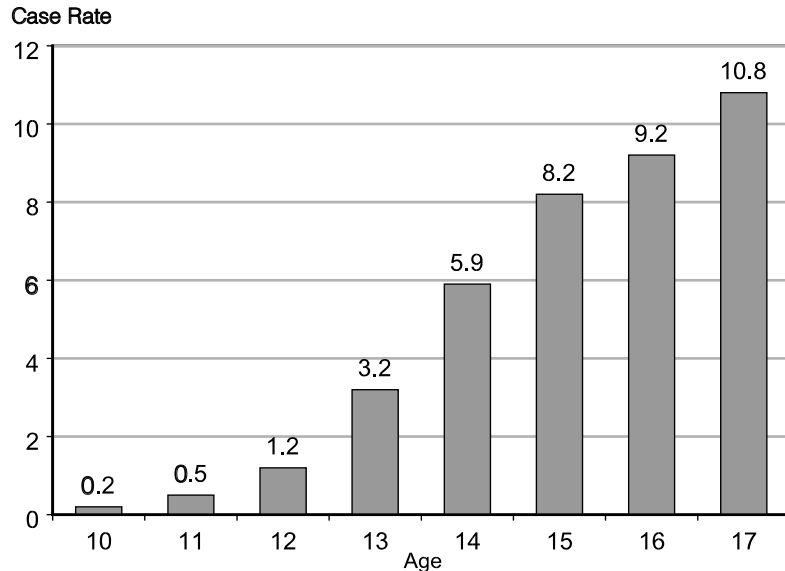
Offense	1985	1990	1994
Runaway	16%	11%	13%
Truancy	38	41	40
Ungovernable	22	13	15
Liquor	18	28	22
Miscellaneous	5	7	10
Total	100%	100%	100%
Total Cases Placed on Formal Probation:	27,900	36,700	38,900

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

Table 62: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Involving Youth 15 or Younger by Offense, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Status Offense	69%	58%	57%
Runaway	75	69	66
Truancy	91	83	76
Ungovernable	77	72	70
Liquor	23	23	24
Miscellaneous	63	62	58

Figure 16: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Age at Referral, 1994



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

Table 63: Offense Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Age at Referral, 1994

Offense	Age 15 or Younger	Age 16 or Older
Runaway	20%	14%
Truancy	38	16
Ungovernable	15	9
Liquor	11	46
Miscellaneous	16	15
Total	100%	100%

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

Age at Referral

Juveniles age 15 or younger at the time of court referral accounted for 57% of formally processed status offense cases disposed by courts in 1994 compared with 69% in 1985 (table 62). Juveniles under age 16 were involved in 76% of truancy cases, 70% of ungovernability cases, 66% of runaway cases, and 24% of status liquor law violations. The offense profile of status offense cases reflects age-related behavior differences. Truancy was charged in 38% of cases involving younger youth compared with 16% of cases involving older youth (table 63). Liquor law violations were charged in 46% of cases involving older youth but only 11% of cases involving younger juveniles.

Petitioned status offense case rates increased continuously with the age of juveniles (figure 16). In 1994, juvenile courts processed 3.2 petitioned status offense cases involving 13-year-old juveniles for every 1,000 13-year-olds in the population at risk of referral. The case rate for 15-year-olds (8.2 per 1,000) was more than double the rate of 13-year-olds, while the rate for 17-year-olds (10.8 per 1,000) was more than triple that of 13-year-olds. Between 1985 and 1994, petitioned status offense case rates increased among all age categories (table 64). The rates for 16-year-olds and 17-year-olds rose 116% and 162%, respectively.

Age-specific case rate patterns were different among the individual offense categories (figure 17). Runaway, truancy, and ungovernability case rates all peaked at age 15 and decreased substantially by age 17. By contrast, status liquor law violation case rates increased continuously with age. The liquor case rate increased from 1.4 cases per 1,000 youth at risk at age 15, to 6.3 cases per 1,000 at age 17.

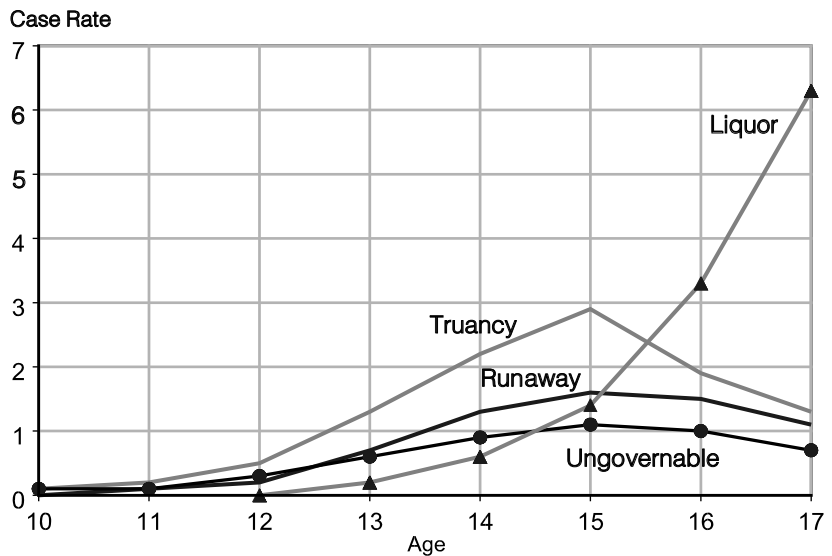
Table 64: Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Age at Referral, 1985–1994

Age at Referral	Case Rate			Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1994	1985–94	1990–94
10	0.2	0.2	0.2	39%	28%
11	0.4	0.4	0.5	26	19
12	1.0	1.0	1.2	19	19
13	2.4	2.7	3.2	37	22
14	4.4	5.1	5.9	36	17
15	5.9	6.6	8.2	40	25
16	4.3	7.1	9.2	116	30
17	4.1	7.9	10.8	162	37

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

Note: Percent change calculations are based on unrounded numbers.

Figure 17: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Age at Referral and Offense, 1994



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

Data Table

Age	Runaway	Truancy	Ungovernable	Liquor
10	0.0	0.1	0.1	*
11	0.1	0.2	0.1	*
12	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0
13	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.2
14	1.3	2.2	0.9	0.6
15	1.6	2.9	1.1	1.4
16	1.5	1.9	1.0	3.3
17	1.1	1.3	0.7	6.3

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

Detention

Youth under age 16 accounted for more than half (59%) of the petitioned status offense cases that involved detention in 1994, while youth under age 15 accounted for one-third of cases involving detention (table 65). Fifteen-year-olds and 16-year-olds each accounted for one-quarter of the cases involving detention.

The likelihood of detention in formally processed status offense cases varied little across age groups (table 66). Detention was used in 6% to 8% of petitioned status offense cases involving youth between ages 12 and 17. Among the four major status offenses, the use of detention was most likely for runaway cases.

Table 65: Age Profile of Detained Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Age at Referral	1985	1990	1994
10 or Younger	1%	*	*
11 Years	2	1	1
12 Years	5	2	3
13 Years	12	10	9
14 Years	24	20	20
15 Years	29	25	25
16 Years	17	25	25
17 or Older	10	16	16
Total	100%	100%	100%

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

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

Judicial Decision and Disposition

The dispositional profiles of status offenders age 15 or younger versus those age 16 or older were slightly different, possibly reflecting the substantial involvement of older juveniles in status liquor law offenses (figure 18). Overall, the probability of adjudication was greater for the younger group (56% versus 52%). The likelihood of adjudication varied within the four major status offense categories (table 67).

Between 1985 and 1994, the likelihood of adjudication declined for status offense cases involving younger youth (from 65% to 56%) as well as older youth (from 66% to 52%). Substantial reductions in the use of adjudication occurred in all offense categories between 1985 and 1994.

Adjudicated status offense cases involving juveniles under age 16 were more likely to result in out-of-home placement (19% versus 11% for older youth) (table 68). For both younger and older juveniles, the use of out-of-home placement for adjudicated status offense cases declined between 1985 and 1994. However, the use of placement increased slightly for younger juveniles charged with status liquor violations and older juveniles charged with truancy.

Compared with cases involving older juveniles, a larger proportion of the cases of younger juveniles was placed on formal probation after adjudication (62% versus 48%). A substantially larger proportion of

Table 66: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Age at Referral, 1994

Offense	Age at Referral							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Status Offense	*	5%	6%	7%	8%	8%	8%	6%
Runaway	*	*	15	12	14	17	17	14
Truancy	*	*	*	2	2	3	2	2
Ungovernable	*	*	5	6	7	7	8	10
Liquor	*	*	*	*	3	4	4	3
Miscellaneous	*	*	12	13	17	12	13	12

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Figure 18: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Age at Referral, 1994

Age 15 or Younger					
72,400 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated	56%	Placed	19%	
			Probation	62%	
			Other	17%	
			Dismissed	2%	
	Nonadjudicated	44%	Placed	1%	
		Probation	14%		
		Other	13%		
		Dismissed	72%		
Age 16 or Older					
54,500 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated	52%	Placed	11%	
			Probation	48%	
			Other	37%	
			Dismissed	3%	
	Nonadjudicated	48%	Placed	1%	
		Probation	13%		
		Other	24%		
		Dismissed	62%		

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

Table 67: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Adjudicated by Age at Referral, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
15 or Younger	65%	62%	56%
Runaway	53	48	47
Truancy	69	64	58
Ungovernable	67	64	60
Liquor	70	70	60
Miscellaneous	72	71	55
16 or Older	66%	63%	52%
Runaway	54	41	42
Truancy	77	73	48
Ungovernable	67	57	52
Liquor	68	66	57
Miscellaneous	69	65	50

the older group was ordered to pay fines or to enter a treatment or counseling program after adjudication (37% versus 17%), possibly reflecting the greater involvement of older juveniles in status liquor law violation cases. The proportion of adjudicated cases that resulted in formal probation decreased slightly between 1985 and 1994 for older youth but increased for younger juveniles (table 69).

Table 68: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement by Age at Referral, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
15 or Younger	27%	18%	19%
Runaway	38	24	29
Truancy	17	10	12
Ungovernable	37	32	29
Liquor	9	9	10
Miscellaneous	30	24	25
16 or Older	15%	11%	11%
Runaway	29	25	29
Truancy	6	5	9
Ungovernable	29	33	26
Liquor	6	6	5
Miscellaneous	24	21	15

Table 69: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation by Age at Referral, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
15 or Younger	58%	68%	62%
Runaway	47	61	51
Truancy	68	83	79
Ungovernable	53	62	65
Liquor	58	57	47
Miscellaneous	47	43	40
16 or Older	52%	57%	48%
Runaway	48	57	50
Truancy	88	92	72
Ungovernable	60	59	62
Liquor	46	52	44
Miscellaneous	41	32	30

Sex

Males were involved in 58% of petitioned status offense cases in 1994 (table 70). Males did not dominate all of the individual offense categories, but they accounted for the majority (69%) of status liquor law violation cases. Males and females were more equally involved in truancy and ungovernability cases. Less than half (40%) of runaway cases involved males.

The offense profiles of male and female status offense cases reflect the relatively greater male involvement in liquor law violations and the greater female involvement in runaway cases (table 71). Runaway

cases accounted for 24% of status offense cases involving females compared with 12% of cases involving males. By contrast, a liquor law violation was charged in 32% of status offense cases involving males compared with 19% of cases involving female juveniles.

The volume of petitioned status offense cases involving females increased 58% between 1985 and 1994,

while the volume of cases involving males increased 73% (table 72). For both males and females, the largest relative increase was in the number of cases involving the assortment of "miscellaneous" status offenses. Ungovernability cases decreased for both males and females between 1985 and 1994.

In 1994, juvenile courts handled 5.2 status offense cases involving males

Table 70: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Involving Males by Offense, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Status Offense	55%	59%	58%
Runaway	38	38	40
Truancy	55	54	54
Ungovernable	52	55	53
Liquor	76	73	69
Miscellaneous	67	68	68

Table 71: Offense Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1994

Offense	Male	Female
Runaway	12%	24%
Truancy	27	31
Ungovernable	11	14
Liquor	32	19
Miscellaneous	18	12
Total	100%	100%

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

Table 72: Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Cases and Case Rates by Sex, 1985–1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994	Percent Change	
				1985–94	1990–94
Number of Cases					
Male	42,300	54,600	73,400	73%	34%
Runaway	6,500	5,800	8,600	33	49
Truancy	12,100	14,700	19,700	63	34
Ungovernable	8,800	6,900	8,300	-5	20
Liquor	11,800	21,200	23,300	97	10
Miscellaneous	3,200	6,100	13,500	324	122
Female	34,000	38,100	53,600	58%	41%
Runaway	10,800	9,300	12,900	20	39
Truancy	9,800	12,300	16,700	71	36
Ungovernable	8,200	5,600	7,400	-10	31
Liquor	3,600	8,000	10,200	181	28
Miscellaneous	1,600	2,900	6,300	297	118
Case Rates					
Male	3.1	4.2	5.2	64%	24%
Runaway	0.5	0.4	0.6	26	37
Truancy	0.9	1.1	1.4	54	24
Ungovernable	0.7	0.5	0.6	-10	11
Liquor	0.9	1.6	1.6	86	2
Miscellaneous	0.2	0.5	0.9	301	105
Female	2.7	3.1	4.0	50%	30%
Runaway	0.8	0.7	1.0	14	28
Truancy	0.8	1.0	1.2	62	26
Ungovernable	0.6	0.5	0.5	-14	21
Liquor	0.3	0.6	0.8	166	18
Miscellaneous	0.1	0.2	0.5	277	101

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

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

for every 1,000 at-risk males in the population and 4.0 status offense cases involving females for every 1,000 females at risk of referral. The male and female petitioned status offense case rates were relatively equal compared with the large differences in delinquency case rates. However, the status offense case rates for males age 16 and older were considerably higher than those for females (figure 19). The status offense case rate for females peaked at age 15 and declined by age 17, whereas the case rate for males increased sharply through age 17.

For both truancy and ungovernability cases, the male and female case rates were nearly equal at each age, peaking at age 15 or 16 and declining markedly thereafter (figure 20). By contrast, status liquor case rates were substantially greater for males than for females after age 15. Both male and female case rates within the status liquor category increased continuously with age, showing large increases in the older age groups. In runaway cases, unlike any of the other status offense categories, the female case rate was consistently greater than the male case rate until age 17.

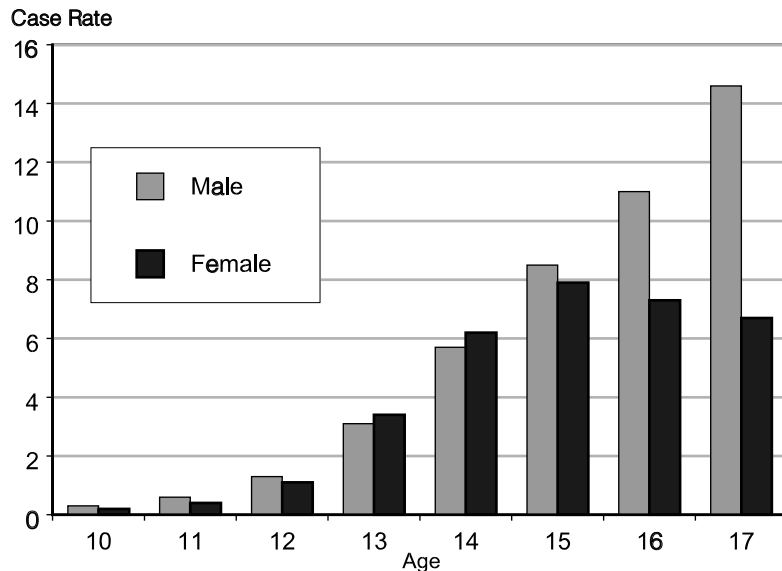
Detention

Status offense cases involving females were as likely to involve detention as were cases involving males in 1994 (table 73). Detention was used in 7% of all status offense cases involving either gender. For both males and females, runaway cases were the most likely to involve detention—17% for males and 14% for females. The likelihood of detention decreased substantially for both sexes between 1985 and 1994.

Judicial Decision and Disposition

Juvenile court handling of petitioned status offense cases differed slightly according to the sex of the juvenile (figure 21). Formally handled status offense cases involving males were slightly more likely to be adjudicated than cases involving females (55% compared with 53%). The likelihood of adjudication for males and females differed only slightly within each of the four major status offense categories (table 74). The probability of adjudication for formal status offense cases declined between 1985 and 1994 for both males and females.

Figure 19: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Sex and Age at Referral, 1994



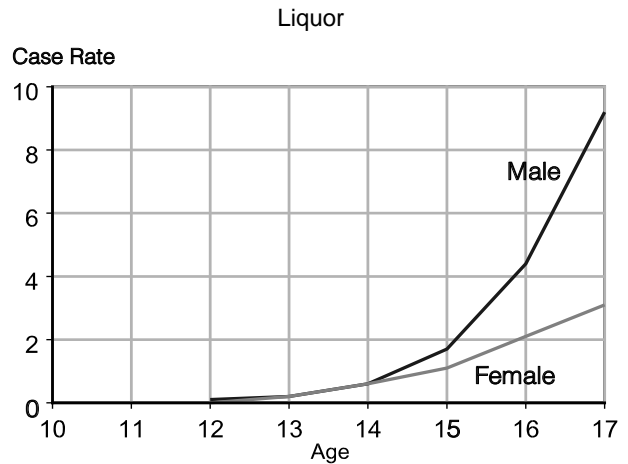
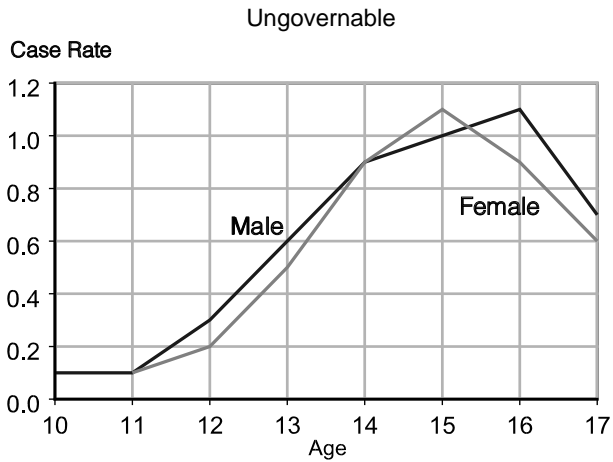
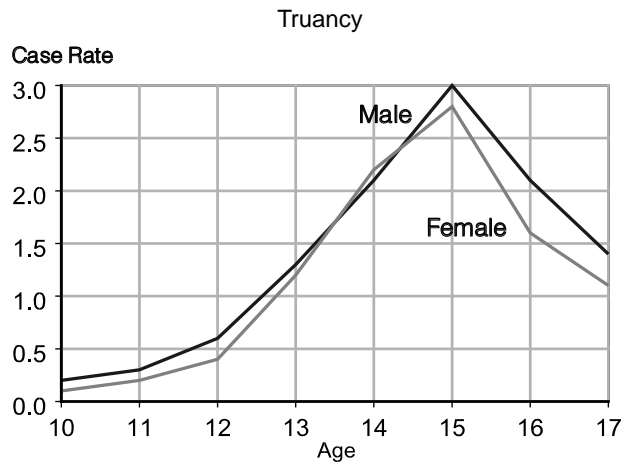
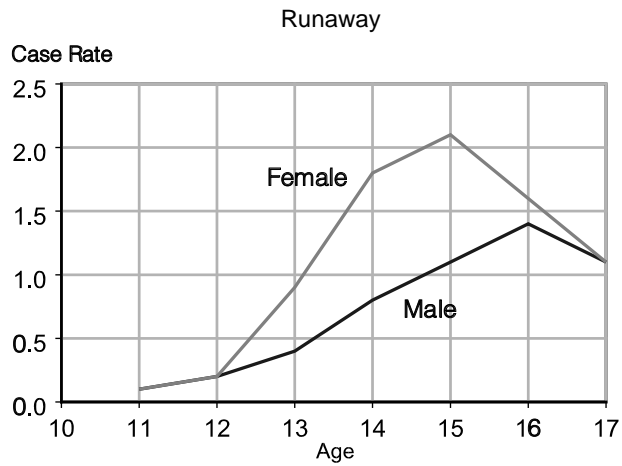
Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group.

Age	Male	Female
10	0.3	0.2
11	0.6	0.4
12	1.3	1.1
13	3.1	3.4
14	5.7	6.2
15	8.5	7.9
16	11.0	7.3
17	14.6	6.7

Table 73: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Sex, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Male	16%	9%	7%
Runaway	34	18	17
Truancy	9	3	2
Ungovernable	21	9	8
Liquor	9	8	4
Miscellaneous	15	19	15
Female	20%	8%	7%
Runaway	34	14	14
Truancy	8	2	2
Ungovernable	21	9	7
Liquor	11	6	3
Miscellaneous	21	15	10

Figure 20: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Sex, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1994



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

Data Table	Runaway		Truancy		Ungovernable		Liquor	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Age								
10	*	*	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*	*
11	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*
12	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
13	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2
14	0.8	1.8	2.1	2.2	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6
15	1.1	2.1	3.0	2.8	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.1
16	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	4.4	2.1
17	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.6	9.2	3.1

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

Once adjudicated, the likelihood of out-of-home placement for petitioned status offense cases was the same (16%) for males and females in 1994 (table 75). The likelihood of out-of-home placement declined between 1985 and 1994 for both males and females. For ungovernability cases involving males, the probability of out-of-home placement decreased from 36% in 1985 to 26% in 1994. The likelihood of placement for runaway cases involving females declined from 35% to 26% during the same period.

Probation was slightly less likely in 1994 than in 1985 for cases involving male status offenders (table 76). For adjudicated cases involving females, the use of probation increased from 57% to 60%. Changes in the use of probation varied among the four major status offenses. Most of the difference reflected the greater involvement of males in status liquor law violations, which were less likely to result in formal orders of probation in 1994.

Figure 21: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1994

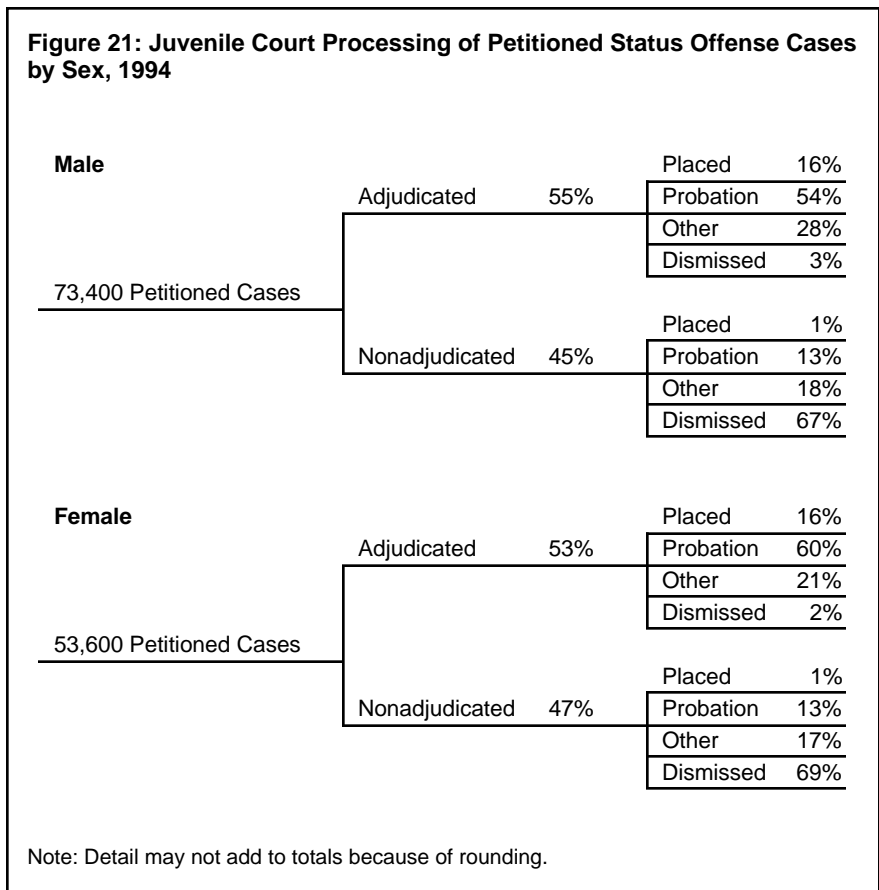


Table 74: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Adjudicated by Sex, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Male	66%	65%	55%
Runaway	53	49	46
Truancy	70	67	55
Ungovernable	67	63	58
Liquor	68	67	59
Miscellaneous	71	69	53
Female	64%	60%	53%
Runaway	53	44	44
Truancy	69	64	56
Ungovernable	67	62	56
Liquor	68	66	54
Miscellaneous	72	66	53

Table 75: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement by Sex, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Male	21%	15%	16%
Runaway	37	26	32
Truancy	16	9	12
Ungovernable	36	35	26
Liquor	7	8	7
Miscellaneous	27	23	22
Female	25%	15%	16%
Runaway	35	24	26
Truancy	16	9	10
Ungovernable	34	30	30
Liquor	6	4	4
Miscellaneous	30	21	19

Table 76: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation by Sex, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
Male	55%	61%	54%
Runaway	45	56	49
Truancy	70	85	76
Ungovernable	54	59	65
Liquor	48	54	44
Miscellaneous	41	36	34
Female	57%	67%	60%
Runaway	49	63	52
Truancy	70	85	80
Ungovernable	55	64	63
Liquor	49	53	47
Miscellaneous	53	45	39

Table 77: Race Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Offense, 1994

Offense	White	Black	Other Races	Total
Status Offense	77%	18%	4%	100%
Runaway	76	21	3	100
Truancy	73	24	3	100
Ungovernable	72	25	3	100
Liquor	89	4	7	100
Miscellaneous	70	26	4	100

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

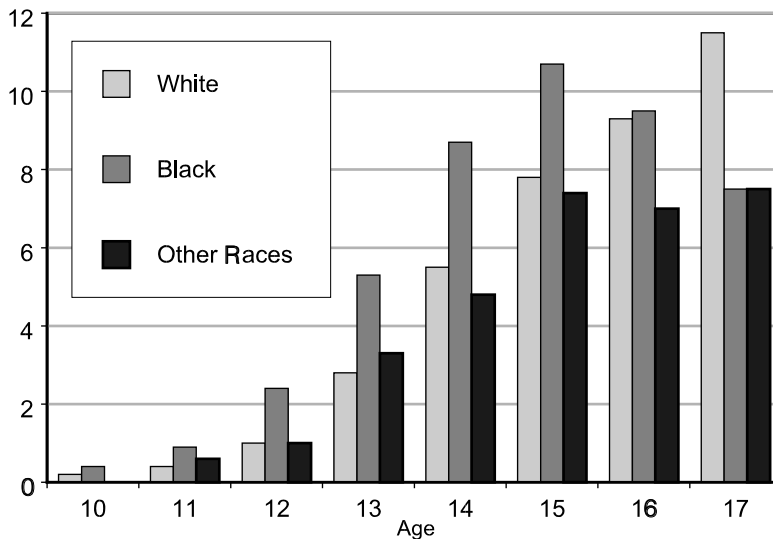
Table 78: Offense Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Race, 1994

Offense	White	Black	Other Races
Runaway	17%	19%	13%
Truancy	27	37	20
Ungovernable	12	17	10
Liquor	30	6	41
Miscellaneous	14	22	16
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

Figure 22: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Race and Age at Referral, 1994

Case Rate



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

Age	White	Black	Other Races
10	0.2	0.4	*
11	0.4	0.9	0.6
12	1.0	2.4	1.0
13	2.8	5.3	3.3
14	5.5	8.7	4.8
15	7.8	10.7	7.4
16	9.3	9.5	7.0
17	11.5	7.5	7.5

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

Race

In 1994, white juveniles were involved in 77% of all formally processed status offense cases, a proportion comparable to their representation in the general population (table 77).⁴ White youth were involved in 76% of runaway cases, 73% of truancy cases, 72% of ungovernability cases, and 89% of status liquor law violation cases. Compared with the status offense caseload of black youth, the caseload of white youth and youth of other races showed substantially greater proportions of status liquor law violations (table 78).

⁴ Whites make up approximately 80% of the Nation's youth population at risk. Nearly all youth of Hispanic ethnicity are included in the white racial category.

Between 1985 and 1994, the number of petitioned status offense cases involving white juveniles increased 60%, while the number of cases involving black youth grew 84%, and those involving youth of other races rose 161% (table 79). The number of cases involving status liquor law violations and miscellaneous status offenses increased considerably among all three racial groups. The number of cases involving charges of ungovernability decreased among white youth and black youth.

In 1994, the total status offense case rate for black juveniles (5.6 cases per 1,000) was greater than the case rates for either white youth (4.4) or youth of other races (3.8). In three of the four major status offense categories, case rates for black youth were substantially greater than corresponding rates for whites or youth of other races. The rate of liquor cases, on the other hand, was lowest among black juveniles (0.3 cases per 1,000 youth at risk).

The overall status offense case rate for white juveniles increased continuously with age in 1994, rising from 2.8 for 13-year-olds to 11.5 for 17-year-olds (figure 22). Case rates for black youth increased through age 15 and then dropped substantially.

Among the runaway, truancy, and ungovernability caseloads, the case rates of all racial groups dropped substantially before the age of 17 (figure 23). By contrast, the rates of status liquor law violation cases increased continuously with age for all racial groups.

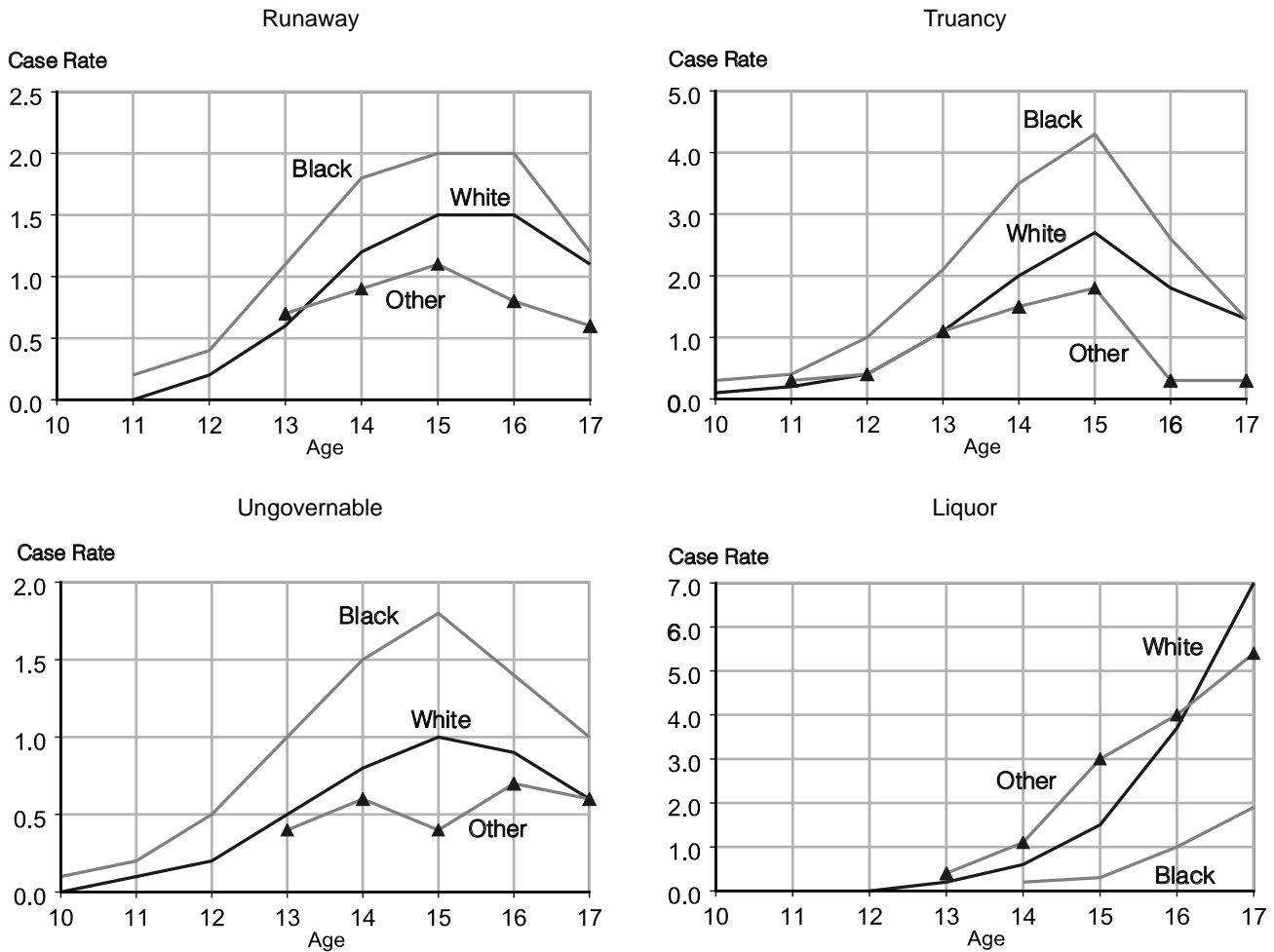
Table 79: Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Cases and Case Rates by Race, 1985–1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994	Percent Change	
				1985–94	1990–94
Number of Cases					
White	61,500	70,000	98,100	60%	40%
Runaway	13,500	10,900	16,300	21	49
Truancy	17,100	18,300	26,700	56	46
Ungovernable	12,700	8,400	11,300	-11	35
Liquor	14,600	26,200	29,900	104	14
Miscellaneous	3,600	6,200	13,900	283	123
Black	12,700	17,900	23,500	84%	31%
Runaway	3,400	3,400	4,500	29	31
Truancy	4,000	7,200	8,600	116	19
Ungovernable	4,000	3,800	3,900	-3	4
Liquor	300	1,300	1,400	361	8
Miscellaneous	1,000	2,200	5,100	414	128
Other Races	2,100	4,700	5,400	161%	14%
Runaway	300	800	700	129	-7
Truancy	800	1,400	1,100	40	-20
Ungovernable	300	500	500	99	13
Liquor	500	1,600	2,200	305	39
Miscellaneous	200	500	900	408	61
Case Rates					
White	2.9	3.4	4.4	55%	30%
Runaway	0.6	0.5	0.7	17	39
Truancy	0.8	0.9	1.2	51	35
Ungovernable	0.6	0.4	0.5	-14	25
Liquor	0.7	1.3	1.4	98	6
Miscellaneous	0.2	0.3	0.6	272	107
Black	3.3	4.6	5.6	71%	21%
Runaway	0.9	0.9	1.1	20	21
Truancy	1.0	1.9	2.1	100	10
Ungovernable	1.0	1.0	0.9	-10	-4
Liquor	0.1	0.3	0.3	327	0
Miscellaneous	0.3	0.6	1.2	377	111
Other Races	2.2	4.0	3.8	76%	-5%
Runaway	0.3	0.7	0.5	54	-22
Truancy	0.8	1.2	0.8	-6	-34
Ungovernable	0.3	0.4	0.4	34	-6
Liquor	0.6	1.3	1.6	173	15
Miscellaneous	0.2	0.4	0.6	242	34

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

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

Figure 23: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Race, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1994



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

Age	Runaway			Truancy			Ungovernable			Liquor		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
10	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	*	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*
11	0.0	0.2	*	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	*	*	*	*
12	0.2	0.4	*	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	*	0.0	*	*
13	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.1	2.1	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.2	*	0.4
14	1.2	1.8	0.9	2.0	3.5	1.5	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	1.1
15	1.5	2.0	1.1	2.7	4.3	1.8	1.0	1.8	0.4	1.5	0.3	3.0
16	1.5	2.0	0.8	1.8	2.6	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.7	3.7	1.0	4.0
17	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.6	7.0	1.9	5.4

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

Detention

In 1994, detention was used at some point between referral and disposition in 6% of all petitioned status offense cases involving white youth, 12% of those involving black youth, and 10% of cases involving youth of other races (table 80). Between 1985 and 1994, the use of detention for petitioned status offense cases declined among all racial groups.

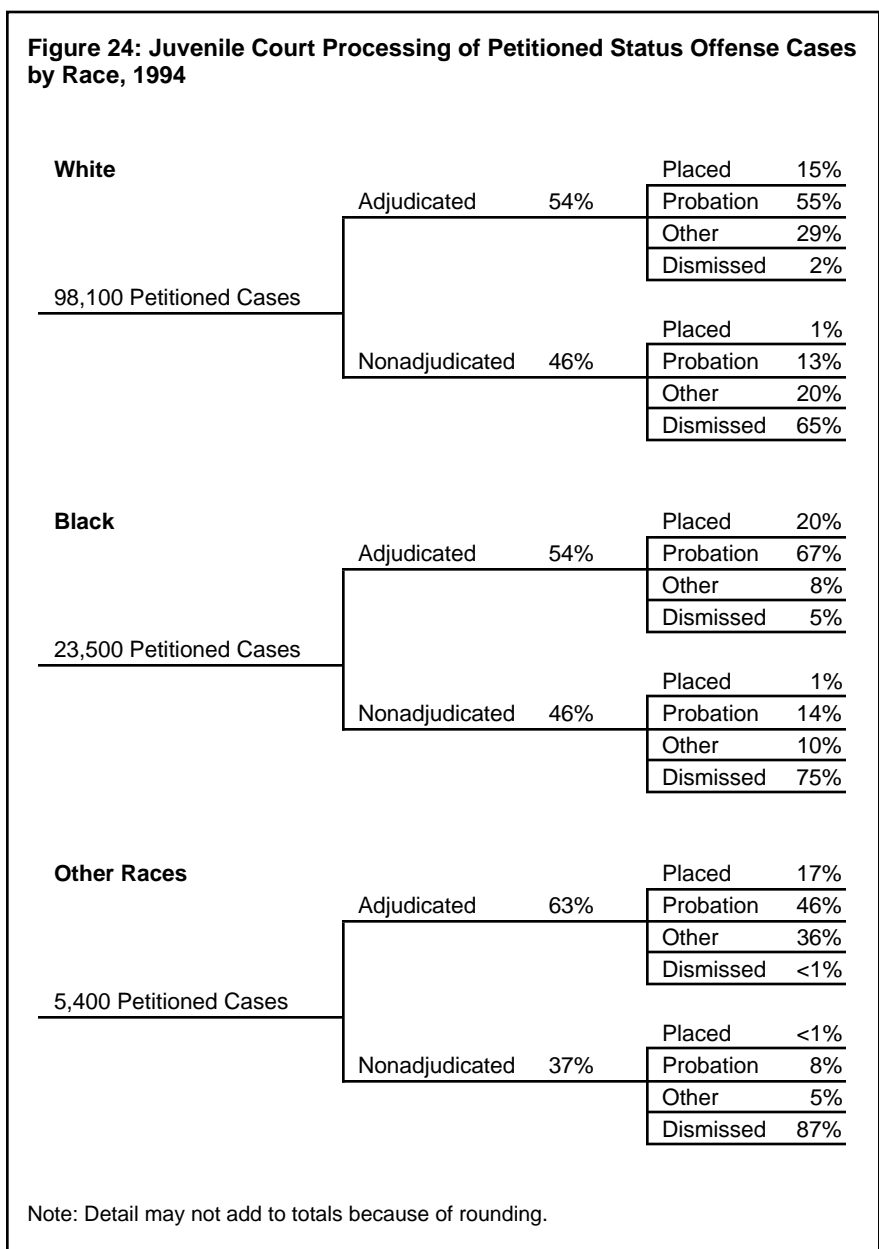
Judicial Decision and Disposition

Petitioned status offense cases involving white youth and those involving black youth were less likely to be adjudicated than those involving youth of other races in 1994 (figure 24). Adjudication resulted in 54% of cases involving white youth, 54% of those involving black youth, and 63% of cases involving youth of other races.

When the most serious charge in a case was truancy, cases involving black youth were more likely to be adjudicated (61%) than those involving white youth (54%) or youth of other races (57%) (table 81). In cases involving status liquor law violations, the likelihood of adjudication for cases involving black youth was less than those involving white youth or youth of other races.

Offense	1985	1990	1994
White	17%	8%	6%
Runaway	32	15	14
Truancy	7	3	1
Ungovernable	21	9	7
Liquor	9	7	3
Miscellaneous	14	16	10
Black	23%	10%	12%
Runaway	40	13	20
Truancy	11	3	4
Ungovernable	20	8	8
Liquor	*	17	10
Miscellaneous	24	22	21
Other Races	15%	12%	10%
Runaway	*	26	23
Truancy	8	*	7
Ungovernable	*	*	15
Liquor	*	9	2
Miscellaneous	*	19	19

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.



In 1994, 20% of adjudicated status offense cases involving black youth resulted in out-of-home placement compared with 15% of cases involving white youth and 17% of those involving youth of other races (table 82). Among adjudicated cases involving charges of truancy, white youth and black youth were equally likely to be placed out of the home (11%). Among adjudicated ungovernability cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1994, those involving white juveniles were more likely to end in placement. Between 1985 and 1994, the probability of out-of-home placement decreased for all three racial groups.

In 1994, probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 55% of status offense cases involving white youth, 67% of cases involving black youth, and 46% of those involving youth of other races (table 83). In all racial groups, the status offense cases most likely to result in formal probation were those involving charges of truancy. Between 1985 and 1994, the likelihood of formal probation increased slightly for cases involving black youth (from 61% to 67%), was relatively unchanged for those involving white youth (55% in 1994 versus 54% in 1985), and decreased substantially for cases involving youth of other races (from 71% to 46%).

Table 81: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Adjudicated by Race, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
White	65%	62%	54%
Runaway	53	44	46
Truancy	70	64	54
Ungovernable	69	64	57
Liquor	68	66	57
Miscellaneous	71	70	54
Black	62%	60%	54%
Runaway	53	46	42
Truancy	70	67	61
Ungovernable	62	57	59
Liquor	*	54	49
Miscellaneous	67	65	50
Other Races	74%	77%	63%
Runaway	*	70	51
Truancy	73	74	57
Ungovernable	*	*	59
Liquor	79	85	75
Miscellaneous	*	68	51

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Table 82: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement by Race, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
White	22%	14%	15%
Runaway	35	24	28
Truancy	16	9	11
Ungovernable	37	35	29
Liquor	6	7	5
Miscellaneous	27	21	17
Black	26%	18%	20%
Runaway	39	27	31
Truancy	16	9	11
Ungovernable	30	25	24
Liquor	*	12	15
Miscellaneous	27	31	30
Other Races	24%	14%	17%
Runaway	*	19	*
Truancy	17	9	24
Ungovernable	*	*	*
Liquor	*	10	8
Miscellaneous	*	*	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Table 83: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation by Race, 1985, 1990, and 1994

Offense	1985	1990	1994
White	54%	61%	55%
Runaway	45	58	51
Truancy	70	85	77
Ungovernable	53	58	62
Liquor	47	54	46
Miscellaneous	42	33	32
Black	61%	73%	67%
Runaway	52	61	54
Truancy	69	85	83
Ungovernable	61	70	69
Liquor	*	70	51
Miscellaneous	56	50	47
Other Races	71%	60%	46%
Runaway	*	74	*
Truancy	83	83	67
Ungovernable	*	*	*
Liquor	*	37	36
Miscellaneous	*	*	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Methods

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

cluding the age, sex, and race of the youth referred; the date and source of referral; offenses charged; detention; petitioning; and the date and type of disposition.

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

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

Each year, juvenile courts with jurisdiction over more than 95% of the U.S. juvenile population contribute either case-level data or court-level aggregate statistics to the Archive. However, not all of this information can be used to generate the national estimates contained in *JCS*. To be used in the development of national estimates, the data must be in a compatible unit of count (i.e., case disposed), the data source must demonstrate a pattern of con-

sistent 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 1994, case-level data describing 761,897 delinquency cases handled by 1,405 jurisdictions in 26 States met the Archive's criteria for inclusion in the development of national estimates. Compatible data were available from Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. These courts had jurisdiction over 51% of the Nation's juvenile population in 1994. An additional 411 jurisdictions in 5 States (Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Vermont, and Washington) and the District of Columbia reported compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 191,789 delinquency cases. In all, the Archive received compatible case-level data and court-level statistics on delinquency cases from 1,816 jurisdictions containing 67% of the Nation's juvenile population in 1994 (table A-1).

Case-level data describing 63,842 formally handled status offense cases from 1,482 jurisdictions in 25

Table A-1: 1994 Stratum Profiles: Delinquency Data

Stratum	County Population Age 10–17	Counties in Stratum	Counties Reporting Compatible Data				Percent of Youth Population at Risk
			Number of Counties			Total	
			Case- Level	Court- Level	Total		
1	Under 9,933	2,529	1,152	331	1,483	59%	
2	9,934–39,292	403	177	57	234	60	
3	39,293–102,512	116	51	15	66	58	
4	More than 102,512	37	25	8	33	92	
Total		3,085	1,405	411	1,816	67	

Table A-2: 1994 Stratum Profiles: Status Offense Data

Stratum	County Population Age 10–17	Counties in Stratum	xxCounties Reporting Compatible Data				Percent of Youth Population at Risk
			Number of Counties			Total	
			Case- Level	Court- Level	Total		
1	Under 9,933	2,529	1,238	307	1,545	60%	
2	9,934–39,292	403	177	50	227	58	
3	39,293–102,512	116	42	10	52	47	
4	More than 102,512	37	25	8	33	92	
Total		3,085	1,482	375	1,857	64	

States met the estimation criteria for 1994. The contributing States were Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. These courts had jurisdiction over 49% of the juvenile population. An additional 375 jurisdictions in 4 States (Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, and Washington) and the District of Columbia reported compatible court-level aggregate statis-

tics on 11,016 petitioned status offense cases. Altogether, compatible case-level and court-level data on petitioned status offense cases were available from 1,857 jurisdictions containing 64% of the U.S. juvenile population (table A-2).

Youth Population at Risk

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 “youth at risk” or “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 under the age of 10. Therefore, the lower age limit of the youth population at risk 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*.) Most States define this age to be 17 years, although some States have set the age at 15 or 16 years. States often enact exceptions to this simple age criterion (e.g., youthful offender legislation, concurrent jurisdiction or extended jurisdiction provisions). In general, however, juvenile courts have responsibility for all law violations committed by youth at or below the upper age of original jurisdiction.

For the purposes of this report, therefore, the youth population at risk 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 youth population at risk is the number of youth residing in a county who are between the ages of 10 and 15.

The youth-population-at-risk estimates used in this report were developed by using data from the Bureau of the Census and Demo-Detail, a private organization that generates small area population data.¹ The estimates, separated into single-year age groups, contain the

¹ County-level intercensal estimates were obtained from the Bureau of the Census for the years 1985–1989, and county-level estimates for 1990–1994 were obtained from Demo-Detail. The following data files were used:

1980–1989 Preliminary Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex, and Race. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1993.

County Estimates by Race, Sex, and Single Year of Age: 1990–1995 (July 1). Alexandria, VA: Demo-Detail. 1996.

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

Estimation Procedure

National estimates are developed using the national case-level data base, the national court-level data base, and the Archive’s youth-population-at-risk 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

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

³ The only information used in this report that cannot be aggregated by county is data contributed by the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS), which identifies only the HRS district in which each case is handled. To utilize the HRS data, the aggregation criterion is relaxed to include 11 HRS districts. In 1994, there were 3,141 counties in the United States. By replacing Florida’s 67 counties with 11 HRS 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 introduced by Florida’s HRS data.

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

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

The first step in the estimation procedure is to place all U.S. counties into one of four strata based on the population of youth between the ages of 10 and 17. The lower and upper population limits of the four strata are defined each year so that each stratum contains one-quarter of the national population of youth between the ages of 10 and 17. In each of the four strata, the Archive determines the number of at-risk youth 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, youth-population-at-risk estimates are

developed for nine age-by-race categories in each stratum of counties.

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

For example, assume that a total of 2,600,000 white youth between the ages of 10 and 15 resided in the Stratum 4 counties that reported case-level data to the Archive. If the Archive's case-level data base shows that the juvenile courts in these counties handled 44,000 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 4 would be 16.9, or:

$$(44,000/2,600,000) \times 1,000 = 16.9$$

Comparable analyses are then used to establish the Stratum 4 case rate for black youth between the ages of 10 and 15, and the case rate of 10-through 15-year-olds of other races per 1,000 youth at risk in the population.

Next, information contained in the national court-level data base 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 using the case-level

data) are paralleled in the aggregate statistic.

For example, assume that a jurisdiction in Stratum 4 with an upper age of 15 processed 600 cases during the year and that this jurisdiction had a population-at-risk of 12,000 white youth, 6,000 black youth, and 2,000 youth of other races. The Stratum 4 case rates for white, black, and other race youth between the ages of 10 and 15 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.

The jurisdiction's total caseload of 600 would then be allocated based on these proportions. In this example, 40.7% of all cases reported in the jurisdiction's aggregate statistics involved white youth, 56.3% involved black youth, and the remaining 3.0% 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 244 white youth, 338 black youth, and 18 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 population-at-risk figures for the entire sample are also compiled. Together, the case counts and the population-at-risk 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 youth population at risk in all counties belonging to that stratum (both reporting and nonreporting).

Having calculated the national estimate for the total number of cases in each age/race group in each stratum, 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 data base. For example, assume that the Archive generates an estimate of 30,000 petitioned delinquency cases involving white 16-year-olds from Stratum 4 juvenile courts. Assume also that the national case-level data base for that year contained 18,000 petitioned delinquency cases involving white 16-year-olds from Stratum 4 counties. In the Archive's national estimation data base, each Stratum 4 petitioned delinquency case that involved a white 16-year-old would be weighted by 1.67, because:

$$30,000/18,000 = 1.67$$

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 1994 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., age, sex, and race of the youth; offense charged; and the court's detention, petition, adjudication, and disposition decisions).

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

Table A-3: Content of Case-Level Data Sources, 1994

Data Source	Age at Referral	Sex	Race	Referral Source	Referral Reason	Secure Detention	Manner of Handling	Adjudication	Disposition
Alabama	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL
Arizona	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ
Arkansas	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR
California ¹	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA
Connecticut	CT	CT	CT	CT	CT		CT	CT	CT
Florida	FL	FL	FL	FL	FL	FL	FL	FL	FL
Hawaii	HI	HI	HI	HI	HI		HI	HI	HI
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
New Jersey	NJ	NJ	NJ		NJ		NJ	NJ	NJ
New York	NY	NY		NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY
North Dakota	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	ND	ND
Ohio ²	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH
Pennsylvania	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA
South Carolina	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC
South Dakota	SD	SD	SD		SD	SD	SD	SD	SD
Tennessee	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN
Texas ³	TX	TX	TX	TX	TX	TX	TX	TX	TX
Utah	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT		UT	UT	UT
Virginia	VA	VA	VA		VA		VA		VA
West Virginia	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV
Wisconsin	WI	WI	WI		WI		WI	WI	WI
Percent of Estimation Sample	99%	100%	89%	64%	94%	59%	100%	94%	95%

¹ Data from approximately 13 counties.

² Data from Cuyahoga County only.

³ Data from approximately 30 counties.

Glossary of Terms

Adjudicated: Judicial determination (judgment) that a youth is a delinquent or status offender.

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

Case Rate: Number of cases disposed per 1,000 youth at risk. The population base used to calculate the case rate varies. For example, the population base for the male case rate is the total number of male youth age 10 or older who are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts. (See Youth Population at Risk.)

Delinquency: Acts or conduct in violation of criminal law. (See Reason for Referral.)

Delinquent Act: An act committed by a juvenile which would require an adult to be prosecuted in a criminal court. Because the act is committed by a juvenile, it falls within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Delinquent acts include crimes against persons, crimes against property, drug offenses, and crimes against public order.

Dependency Case: Those cases covering neglect or inadequate care on the part of parents or guardians, such as abandonment or desertion; abuse or cruel treatment; improper or inadequate conditions in the home; and insufficient care or support resulting from death, absence, or physical or mental incapacity of the parents;

Detention: The placement of a youth in a restrictive facility between referral to court and case disposition.

Disposition: Definite action taken or treatment plan decided on regarding a particular case. Case dispositions are coded into the following categories:

- **Transfer to Criminal Court**—Cases that were waived to a criminal court because of a waiver or transfer hearing in the 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**—Cases dismissed (including those warned, counseled, and released) with no further disposition 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 criminal court.
- **Other**—Miscellaneous dispositions not included above. These dispositions include fines, restitu-

tion, 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 either the case 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 juvenile court jurisdiction. (See Upper Age of Jurisdiction and Youth Population at Risk.)

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

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 transfer a youth to adult court. In nonpetitioned (informally handled) cases, duly authorized court personnel screen the case prior to the filing of 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 Hispanics were included in the white racial category.)
- Black—A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
- Other—A person having origins in any of the indigenous peoples of North America, the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands.

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

- Crimes Against Persons—Includes criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and other person offenses as defined below.
 - Criminal Homicide—Causing the death of another person without legal justification or excuse. Criminal homicide is a summary category, not a single codified offense. In law, the term embraces all homicides in which the perpetrator intentionally kills someone without legal justification or accidentally kills someone as a consequence of reckless or grossly negligent conduct. It includes all conduct encompassed by the terms murder, nonnegligent (voluntary) manslaughter, negligent (involuntary) manslaughter, and vehicular manslaughter. The term is broader than the Index Crime category used in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) *Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)* in which murder/nonnegligent manslaughter does not include negligent manslaughter or vehicular manslaughter.
 - Forcible Rape—Sexual intercourse or attempted sexual intercourse with a female against her will by force or threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR Crime Index*. Some States have enacted gender-neutral rape or sexual assault

statutes that prohibit forced sexual penetration of either sex. Data reported by such States do not distinguish between forcible rape of females as defined above and other sexual assaults. (Other violent sex offenses are contained in 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 consists of all assaults not explicitly named and defined as serious. Unspecified assaults are contained in 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; non-violent sex offenses; liquor law violations, not status; disorderly conduct; obstruction of justice; and other offenses against public order as defined below.
 - Weapons Offenses—Unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon or accessory or attempt to commit any of these acts. The term is used in the same sense as the *UCR* category "weapons; carrying, possessing, etc."
 - Sex Offenses—All offenses having a sexual element not involving violence. The term combines the meaning of the *UCR* categories "prostitution and commercialized vice" and "sex offenses." It includes offenses such as statutory rape, indecent exposure, prostitution, solicitation, pimping, lewdness, fornication, and adultery.
 - Liquor Law Violations, Not Status—Being in a public place while intoxicated through consumption of alcohol or intake of a controlled substance or drug. It includes public intoxication, drunkenness, and other liquor law violations. It does not include

driving under the influence. The term is used in the same sense as the *UCR* category of the same name. Some States treat public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense rather than delinquency. Hence, some of these offenses may appear under the status offense code status liquor law violations. (When a person who is publicly intoxicated performs acts that cause a disturbance, he or she may be charged with disorderly conduct.)

- **Disorderly Conduct**—Unlawful interruption of the peace, quiet, or order of a community, including offenses called disturbing the peace, vagrancy, loitering, unlawful assembly, and riot.
- **Obstruction of Justice**—Intentionally obstructing court or law enforcement efforts in the administration of justice, acting in a way calculated to lessen the authority or dignity of the court, failing to obey the lawful order of a court, and violating probation or parole, other than technical violations that do not consist of committing a crime or are not prosecuted as such. It includes contempt, perjury, obstruction of justice, bribery of witnesses, failure to report a crime, and nonviolent resistance of arrest.
- **Other Offenses Against Public Order**—Other offenses against government administration or regulation—e.g., escape from confinement; bribery; gambling, fish and game, hitchhiking, and health violations; false fire alarms; and immigration violations.

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

- **Runaway**—Leaving the custody and home of parents, guardians, or custodians without permission and failing to return within a reasonable length of time in violation of a statute regulating the conduct of youth.
- **Truancy**—Violation of a compulsory school attendance law.
- **Ungovernability**—Being beyond the control of parents, guardians, or custodians or being disobedient of parental authority. It 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 a status offense 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 of-

fense proceeding) and those offenses coded as “other” in a jurisdiction’s original data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unit of Count: A case disposed by a court with juvenile jurisdiction during the calendar year. Each case represents a youth referred to the juvenile court for a new referral for

one or more offenses. (See Reason for Referral.) The term disposed means that during the year some definite action was taken or some treatment plan was decided on or initiated. (See Disposition.) Under this definition, a youth could be involved in more than one case during a calendar year.

Upper Age of Jurisdiction: The oldest age at which a juvenile court has original jurisdiction over an individual for law-violating behavior. For the time period covered by this report, the upper age of jurisdiction was 15 in three States (Connecticut, New York, and North Carolina), and 16 in eight States (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas). In the remaining States and the District of Columbia, the upper age of jurisdiction was 17.

While the upper age of jurisdiction is commonly recognized in all States, there are numerous exceptions (e.g., concurrent jurisdiction, legislative exclusion, continuing jurisdiction).

Youth Population at Risk: For delinquency and status offense matters, the youth population at risk is defined as the number of children between the ages 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. Thus, when the upper age of jurisdiction is 17, the delinquency and status offense youth population at risk is equal to the number of children between the ages of 10 and 17 living within the geographical area serviced by the court. (See Upper Age of Jurisdiction.)

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1994 by County

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

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

State and local agencies responsible for the collection of their juvenile court statistics compiled the data found in this table. Agencies transmitted these juvenile court caseload data to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive in one of four different modes. First, many jurisdictions were able to provide the project with an automated data file that contained a detailed description of each case processed by their juvenile courts. Second, some agencies completed a juvenile court statistics (JCS) survey form provided by the project. The survey requested 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 and the page containing the information are listed. Finally, a few States simply sent statistical pages to the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) that contained counts of their courts' handling of juvenile matters.

The units of count for the court statistics vary across jurisdictions. Although many States reported their data using 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 children at risk 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 data presentation. 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 1994, several reporting jurisdictions were not able to aggregate data for this time-frame. In those instances, the data cover fiscal year 1994. The period of coverage is indicated in the notes.

Reporting County	1994 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	116,000	14,200	30,500	835	20	391	372	—	—	—
Calhoun	116,500	14,400	30,300	884	161	88	195	—	—	—
Colbert	52,600	5,900	13,000	58	1	9	14	—	—	—
Cullman	71,600	8,600	18,300	147	26	133	184	—	—	—
Dale	50,100	6,300	15,100	320	44	185	178	—	—	—
De Kalb	57,600	7,300	14,800	124	1	30	0	—	—	—
Elmore	55,600	6,800	14,700	514	0	49	0	—	—	—
Etowah	100,300	12,300	25,100	456	177	65	204	—	—	—
Houston	83,900	10,800	23,500	807	3	401	1	—	—	—
Jefferson	657,000	74,200	167,000	2,066	2,026	238	842	—	—	—
Lauderdale	83,100	9,300	20,300	459	40	111	73	—	—	—
Lee	91,900	9,600	21,000	378	70	112	46	—	—	—
Limestone	58,500	6,900	15,000	79	36	19	15	—	—	—
Madison	258,400	27,800	65,100	2,117	308	583	114	—	—	—
Marshall	76,800	9,000	19,200	302	22	133	210	—	—	—
Mobile	396,700	51,500	114,900	3,255	1,505	363	1,383	—	—	—
Montgomery	218,200	26,900	61,000	1,973	326	119	25	—	—	—
Morgan	106,200	12,900	28,100	721	106	271	204	—	—	—
Russell	51,500	6,200	14,000	297	2	172	2	—	—	—
St. Clair	56,100	7,000	15,200	36	0	20	0	—	—	—
Shelby	118,300	13,800	32,900	257	53	62	161	—	—	—
Talladega	76,000	10,400	21,400	203	23	46	51	—	—	—
Tuscaloosa	156,400	17,700	38,200	915	90	127	14	—	—	—
Walker	69,200	8,700	17,800	265	3	128	1	—	—	—
43 Small Counties	1,041,800	138,400	290,200	4,865	429	1,952	676	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				22,333	5,472	5,807	4,965	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,220,200	517,000	1,126,700	517,000	517,000	517,000	517,000	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				43.20	10.58	11.23	9.60	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	—	—	—

Alaska - 23 Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Anchorage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	378
Barrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77
Bethel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112
Dillingham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Fairbanks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134
Juneau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83
Kenai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	147
Ketchikan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
Kodiak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62
Nome	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
Palmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	192
12 Small Districts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	1,504
Population Represented	602,700	74,600	191,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	74,600
Rates for Reporting Districts				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				—	—	—	—	—	—	23

Arizona - 15 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Apache	65,500	11,800	27,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cochise	107,400	14,000	31,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coconino	108,200	15,100	34,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maricopa	2,348,000	259,500	628,000	9,522	13,473	620	9,829	—	—	—
Mohave	116,400	11,400	26,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navajo	86,000	14,400	33,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Reporting County	1994 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	
Pima	731,900	78,600	186,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pinal	126,800	16,100	37,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yavapai	127,900	12,600	27,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuma	128,500	16,800	39,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Small Counties	131,800	18,500	40,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				9,522	13,473	620	9,829	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,078,600	468,800	1,112,100	259,500	259,500	259,500	259,500	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				36.70	51.93	2.39	37.88	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				1	1	1	1	—	—	—

Arkansas - 75 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	115,400	12,800	29,100	268	—	317	—	101	—	—
Craighead	73,400	8,400	18,600	211	—	96	—	54	—	—
Faulkner	69,200	8,200	18,200	282	—	249	—	38	—	—
Garland	79,800	8,100	17,400	575	—	87	—	43	—	—
Jefferson	84,400	11,100	24,400	944	—	146	—	106	—	—
Mississippi	50,900	7,500	17,100	232	—	93	—	10	—	—
Pulaski	353,200	41,100	94,700	2,003	—	254	—	260	—	—
Saline	71,200	9,300	19,700	245	—	237	—	27	—	—
Sebastian	103,400	12,200	27,500	333	—	307	—	99	—	—
Washington	127,600	14,300	32,300	385	—	151	—	48	—	—
White	59,600	7,200	15,200	84	—	68	—	31	—	—
64 Small Counties	1,265,300	160,400	342,900	4,197	—	2,008	—	857	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				9,759	—	4,013	—	1,674	—	—
Population Represented	2,453,400	300,600	657,200	300,600	—	300,600	—	657,200	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				32.46	—	13.35	—	2.55	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				75	—	75	—	75	—	—

California - 58 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Alameda	1,319,100	129,700	321,600	2,507	5,596	4	156	996	—	—
Butte	192,300	19,400	46,600	472	—	0	—	418	—	—
Contra Costa	862,600	92,100	220,900	2,370	—	11	—	767	—	—
El Dorado	145,000	16,200	38,600	272	—	—	—	104	—	—
Fresno	730,700	94,600	234,900	2,626	—	0	—	915	—	—
Humboldt	121,700	13,400	31,900	261	—	—	—	111	—	—
Imperial	137,100	21,500	47,700	444	—	0	—	58	—	—
Kern	611,800	77,500	195,100	1,923	—	—	—	1,080	—	—
Kings	110,900	13,800	34,300	723	1,499	9	597	35	—	—
Lake	55,600	5,700	13,400	175	—	—	—	78	—	—
Los Angeles	9,137,400	1,007,800	2,452,400	22,375	4,939	191	655	11,172	—	—
Madera	105,500	14,700	33,200	821	—	4	—	62	—	—
Marin	234,800	19,000	45,700	551	—	5	—	92	—	—
Mendocino	81,800	9,900	22,600	257	—	0	—	56	—	—
Merced	197,200	27,400	69,000	762	—	1	—	17	—	—
Monterey	346,700	39,200	98,800	1,306	—	—	—	48	—	—
Napa	115,300	11,600	27,200	377	—	0	—	88	—	—
Nevada	85,800	9,300	20,900	193	—	—	—	30	—	—
Orange	2,540,200	266,600	639,300	7,092	3,685	59	264	2,272	—	—
Placer	198,600	22,400	52,600	844	—	—	—	208	—	—
Riverside	1,354,500	155,300	393,800	4,420	—	37	—	2,976	—	—
Sacramento	1,096,700	119,900	297,400	5,476	—	7	—	1,326	—	—
San Bernardino	1,553,500	194,500	491,300	2,577	8,216	1	177	2,002	—	—
San Diego	2,631,000	266,500	663,000	4,869	5,281	9	248	2,806	—	—
San Francisco	731,200	52,900	122,400	1,858	2,780	1	6	1,110	—	—
San Joaquin	517,700	63,700	157,300	2,752	3,439	2	462	887	—	—

Reporting County	1994 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
San Luis Obispo	223,800	21,100	50,400	462	—	38	—	200	—	—
San Mateo	676,400	62,500	152,600	2,397	—	—	—	246	—	—
Santa Barbara	381,200	37,000	91,300	1,581	1,623	31	219	168	—	—
Santa Clara	1,552,100	157,600	383,400	2,774	5,205	3	159	1,234	—	—
Santa Cruz	235,400	23,900	57,500	934	2,166	17	185	109	—	—
Shasta	160,000	19,200	44,600	960	—	—	—	160	—	—
Solano	366,800	43,600	107,900	878	—	—	—	100	—	—
Sonoma	410,200	42,400	103,000	1,215	—	—	—	222	—	—
Stanislaus	407,100	51,500	127,000	1,148	2,689	5	153	607	—	—
Sutter	73,200	8,900	21,200	167	—	—	—	78	—	—
Tehama	53,000	6,500	14,600	253	—	5	—	47	—	—
Tulare	344,300	48,700	115,900	1,262	—	—	—	743	—	—
Tuolumne	52,000	5,300	11,800	121	—	4	—	33	—	—
Ventura	703,800	83,600	196,200	2,613	3,998	211	1,286	619	—	—
Yolo	146,400	14,900	36,400	346	—	—	—	170	—	—
Yuba	61,800	7,600	20,300	239	—	—	—	177	—	—
16 Small Counties	346,200	40,000	91,600	1,479	—	53	—	414	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				87,132	51,116	708	4,567	35,041	—	—
Population Represented	31,408,500	3,438,900	8,397,100	3,437,000	2,349,100	2,990,200	2,349,100	8,392,600	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.35	21.76	0.24	1.94	4.18	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				57	13	35	13	57	—	—

Colorado - 63 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adams	294,300	35,600	86,900	732	—	—	—	339	—	—
Arapahoe	442,500	51,400	121,700	1,290	—	—	—	306	—	—
Boulder	249,500	24,300	58,800	1,288	—	—	—	72	—	—
Denver	493,000	42,600	110,900	392	—	—	—	287	—	—
Douglas	88,400	11,000	27,500	46	—	—	—	6	—	—
El Paso	454,200	52,500	127,800	988	—	—	—	321	—	—
Jefferson	477,400	55,000	128,100	1,284	—	—	—	194	—	—
Larimer	212,500	23,200	54,900	439	—	—	—	86	—	—
Mesa	103,800	12,600	28,200	367	—	—	—	68	—	—
Pueblo	127,900	15,500	34,200	613	—	—	—	194	—	—
Weld	144,400	17,800	41,400	527	—	—	—	58	—	—
52 Small Counties	573,800	67,500	154,400	1,616	—	—	—	390	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				9,582	—	—	—	2,321	—	—
Population Represented	3,661,700	408,800	974,800	408,800	—	—	—	974,800	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				23.44	—	—	—	2.38	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				63	—	—	—	63	—	—

Connecticut - 13 Venue Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Bridgeport	—	—	—	689	679	70	140	—	—	—
Danbury	—	—	—	236	282	60	38	—	—	—
Hartford	—	—	—	988	1,017	124	184	—	—	—
Middletown	—	—	—	207	129	23	62	—	—	—
Montville	—	—	—	708	531	217	143	—	—	—
New Haven	—	—	—	1,494	924	129	590	—	—	—
Norwalk	—	—	—	209	226	52	45	—	—	—
Plainville	—	—	—	689	507	142	185	—	—	—
Stamford	—	—	—	216	229	23	94	—	—	—
Talcottville	—	—	—	300	332	98	75	—	—	—
Torrington	—	—	—	222	304	49	172	—	—	—

Reporting County	1994 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Waterbury	—	—	—	727	703	115	168	—	—	—
Willimantic	—	—	—	258	460	26	153	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,943	6,323	1,128	2,049	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,274,600	244,000	684,500	244,000	244,000	244,000	244,000	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Venue Districts				28.45	25.91	4.62	8.40	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Venue Districts				13	13	13	13	—	—	—

Delaware - 3 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Kent	119,600	13,800	33,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,695
New Castle	463,300	47,900	114,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,592
Sussex	125,000	13,000	30,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,215
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	5,502
Population Represented	708,000	74,700	177,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	74,700
Rates for Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	3

District of Columbia - 1 District

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

District of Columbia	567,000	46,600	112,000	3,706	1,386	—	—	1,661	196	—
Number of Reported Cases				3,706	1,386	—	—	1,661	196	—
Population Represented	567,000	46,600	112,000	46,600	46,600	—	—	112,000	112,000	—
Rates for Reporting District				79.48	29.73	—	—	14.83	1.75	—
Number of Reporting Districts				1	1	—	—	1	1	—

Florida - 11 Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

District 1	565,400	64,000	148,800	3,137	2,192	43	243	—	—	—
District 2	577,200	65,800	146,600	2,940	2,506	36	503	—	—	—
District 3	1,093,000	106,700	242,100	5,802	4,032	93	564	—	—	—
District 4	1,429,900	148,200	350,500	9,831	6,866	187	259	—	—	—
District 5	1,165,000	92,000	211,500	8,660	3,550	137	204	—	—	—
District 6	1,622,600	164,300	386,100	12,908	8,481	129	1,053	—	—	—
District 7	1,634,300	168,700	397,700	12,594	8,276	80	458	—	—	—
District 8	1,023,000	82,300	192,800	5,244	3,772	64	230	—	—	—
District 9	1,358,900	114,100	277,700	6,035	6,172	18	189	—	—	—
District 10	1,384,400	120,400	291,200	5,573	8,056	7	120	—	—	—
District 11	2,103,800	219,400	517,300	11,068	8,540	43	64	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				83,792	62,443	837	3,887	—	—	—
Population Represented	13,957,500	1,346,000	3,162,200	1,346,000	1,346,000	1,346,000	1,346,000	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				62.25	46.39	0.62	2.89	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				11	11	11	11	—	—	—

Georgia - 159 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Bartow	61,700	6,400	16,300	506	—	253	—	226	—	—
Bibb	154,800	16,400	39,700	2,156	—	198	—	464	—	—
Carroll	76,500	8,200	19,700	517	—	111	—	176	—	—
Chatham	225,500	22,500	57,400	1,960	—	514	—	469	—	—
Cherokee	109,000	10,800	29,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clarke	90,300	7,000	17,800	629	—	173	—	152	—	—
Clayton	195,000	20,800	52,800	2,019	—	491	—	1,040	—	—
Cobb	509,700	49,100	124,800	2,147	—	652	—	873	—	—
Columbia	80,000	9,700	23,500	363	—	167	—	21	—	—

Reporting County	1994 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	
Coweta	67,900	7,400	18,600	742	—	200	—	287	—	—
De Kalb	576,800	53,600	134,900	4,002	—	1,493	—	—	—	—
Dougherty	98,000	11,900	28,800	1,169	—	126	—	175	—	—
Douglas	80,100	9,100	21,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fayette	76,000	9,300	21,100	298	—	221	—	166	—	—
Floyd	83,300	8,000	19,200	539	—	287	—	225	—	—
Forsyth	57,000	5,700	14,200	194	—	163	—	53	—	—
Fulton	691,100	62,500	161,800	9,323	—	1,438	—	1,997	—	—
Glynn	65,000	6,600	16,200	883	—	227	—	130	—	—
Gwinnett	434,600	44,600	117,400	2,012	—	761	—	740	—	—
Hall	105,200	10,500	26,000	550	—	244	—	170	—	—
Henry	79,000	8,400	21,000	345	—	157	—	106	—	—
Houston	98,200	10,700	26,700	1,745	—	1,158	—	659	—	—
Liberty	58,900	5,300	16,800	542	—	231	—	179	—	—
Lowndes	82,300	8,800	22,000	—	—	—	—	60	—	—
Muscogee	186,900	19,100	49,300	863	—	374	—	409	—	—
Paulding	55,800	5,900	15,700	454	—	170	—	57	—	—
Richmond	196,600	20,600	52,300	1,668	—	281	—	168	—	—
Rockdale	62,000	7,100	16,900	282	—	25	—	76	—	—
Spalding	56,900	6,400	15,400	583	—	146	—	533	—	—
Troup	57,600	6,400	15,400	1,336	—	240	—	324	—	—
Walker	59,900	6,600	14,700	213	—	147	—	52	—	—
Whitfield	76,900	8,300	19,300	312	—	230	—	161	—	—
127 Small Counties	2,149,100	241,900	571,200	11,552	—	3,341	—	3,059	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				49,904	—	14,219	—	13,207	—	—
Population Represented	7,057,500	735,500	1,818,300	692,000	—	688,500	—	1,590,200	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				72.12	—	20.65	—	8.31	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				149	—	148	—	148	—	—

Hawaii - 4 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Hawaii	135,300	16,800	39,000	608	697	149	628	197	20	—
Honolulu	874,000	90,400	217,200	3,048	602	2,070	3,087	768	0	—
Kauai	55,700	6,500	15,500	368	158	46	33	81	3	—
Maui	113,200	12,800	30,600	111	477	27	1,065	22	1	—
Number of Reported Cases				4,135	1,934	2,292	4,813	1,068	24	—
Population Represented	1,178,200	126,400	302,300	126,400	126,400	126,400	126,400	302,300	302,300	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				32.70	15.29	18.13	38.06	3.53	0.08	—
Number of Reporting Counties				4	4	4	4	4	4	—

Idaho - 44 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Ada	243,700	30,500	69,900	3,352	1,109	—	—	104	36	—
Bannock	71,200	10,600	23,400	1,353	129	—	—	53	8	—
Bonneville	79,200	12,500	28,100	335	535	—	—	43	21	—
Canyon	104,400	14,800	32,500	1,539	142	—	—	133	11	—
Kootenai	87,300	10,700	23,900	454	54	—	—	33	3	—
Twin Falls	58,600	8,100	17,700	238	71	—	—	36	8	—
38 Small Counties	490,100	71,200	154,800	3,328	965	—	—	289	85	—
Number of Reported Cases				10,599	3,005	—	—	691	172	—
Population Represented	1,134,500	158,400	350,400	158,400	158,400	—	—	350,400	350,400	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				66.92	18.97	—	—	1.97	0.49	—
Number of Reporting Counties				44	44	—	—	44	44	—

Reporting County	1994 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Illinois - 102 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Adams	67,800	6,900	16,800	58	—	10	—	93	—	—
Champaign	167,900	13,600	36,700	246	—	39	—	127	—	—
Coles	52,200	4,400	10,500	0	—	0	—	0	—	—
Cook	5,140,500	492,400	1,245,400	20,596	1,904	19	—	30,609	1,907	—
De Kalb	82,100	6,700	17,100	215	—	10	—	83	—	—
Du Page	843,900	82,400	215,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henry	51,500	5,800	13,200	45	—	6	—	22	—	—
Jackson	61,400	4,500	11,400	108	—	0	—	21	—	—
Kane	348,900	39,300	100,500	313	—	0	—	0	—	—
Kankakee	101,500	11,500	27,500	178	—	14	—	86	—	—
Knox	56,300	5,700	12,900	51	—	1	—	29	—	—
Lake	560,300	57,600	151,700	589	—	7	—	356	—	—
La Salle	109,400	11,200	26,700	208	—	31	—	53	—	—
Mchenry	216,500	23,500	60,700	238	—	17	—	89	—	—
McLean	136,900	12,200	30,800	174	—	6	—	91	—	—
Macon	116,700	12,600	29,100	402	—	39	—	154	—	—
Madison	255,300	25,700	62,900	640	—	9	—	361	—	—
Peoria	183,100	19,400	46,100	419	—	8	—	198	—	—
Rock Island	150,100	15,500	36,900	120	—	5	—	1	—	—
St. Clair	265,600	29,600	72,600	554	—	51	—	210	—	—
Sangamon	184,000	18,400	45,500	157	—	0	—	0	—	—
Tazewell	126,400	13,900	31,900	209	—	0	—	0	—	—
Vermilion	87,800	9,400	21,800	294	—	6	—	125	—	—
Whiteside	60,400	6,800	15,500	112	—	13	—	48	—	—
Will	399,200	47,000	114,500	575	—	33	—	168	—	—
Williamson	59,300	5,800	13,600	82	—	13	—	57	—	—
Winnebago	263,200	26,800	66,600	498	—	0	—	0	—	—
75 Small Counties	1,611,200	170,000	397,500	3,598	—	125	—	871	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				30,679	1,904	462	—	33,852	1,907	—
Population Represented	11,759,300	1,178,500	2,932,200	1,096,100	492,400	1,096,100	—	2,716,400	1,245,400	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				27.99	3.87	0.42	—	12.46	1.53	—
Number of Reporting Counties				101	1	101	—	101	1	—

Indiana - 92 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Allen	307,400	37,800	86,700	617	—	70	—	585	—	—
Bartholomew	67,000	8,100	17,600	227	—	0	—	54	—	—
Clark	91,000	11,300	23,700	138	—	31	—	105	—	—
Delaware	119,300	12,700	27,200	124	—	0	—	62	—	—
Elkhart	164,300	20,200	47,400	632	—	402	—	612	—	—
Floyd	69,100	8,500	18,600	161	—	0	—	112	—	—
Grant	73,900	8,900	18,700	200	—	20	—	54	—	—
Hamilton	134,300	16,900	39,300	480	—	104	—	38	—	—
Hendricks	84,200	11,200	23,700	497	—	124	—	14	—	—
Howard	83,400	10,400	22,500	191	—	69	—	16	—	—
Johnson	98,900	12,700	27,200	0	—	0	—	56	—	—
Kosciusko	68,000	8,500	19,800	86	—	0	—	26	—	—
Lake	482,000	63,500	136,700	1,369	—	0	—	496	—	—
La Porte	110,000	13,000	28,300	126	—	0	—	88	—	—
Madison	132,800	15,900	33,400	492	—	231	—	95	—	—
Marion	817,200	86,700	212,000	4,867	—	1,765	—	251	—	—
Monroe	114,100	10,000	22,300	219	—	12	—	63	—	—
Morgan	61,000	8,100	17,200	175	—	28	—	53	—	—
Porter	138,000	18,200	38,600	344	—	0	—	126	—	—
St. Joseph	255,800	28,800	66,200	783	—	32	—	163	—	—
Tippecanoe	134,000	12,700	29,400	252	—	59	—	140	—	—

Reporting County	1994 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	
Vanderburgh	168,100	17,500	40,900	301	—	37	—	236	—	—
Vigo	106,800	11,400	25,200	526	—	99	—	58	—	—
Wayne	72,600	8,700	18,600	87	—	7	—	112	—	—
68 Small Counties	1,801,500	230,800	496,700	3,791	—	606	—	1,560	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				16,685	—	3,696	—	5,175	—	—
Population Represented	5,754,700	692,300	1,537,600	692,300	—	692,300	—	1,537,600	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				24.10	—	5.34	—	3.37	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				92	—	92	—	92	—	—

Iowa - 8 Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

District 1	351,000	43,400	95,300	599	—	—	—	356	—	—
District 2	469,500	52,900	117,600	613	—	—	—	446	—	—
District 3	332,800	42,200	93,000	605	—	—	—	302	—	—
District 4	184,100	22,500	49,400	525	—	—	—	307	—	—
District 5	576,600	64,900	149,300	1,178	—	—	—	767	—	—
District 6	353,800	37,800	86,800	582	—	—	—	354	—	—
District 7	286,100	35,700	80,100	716	—	—	—	307	—	—
District 8	276,900	32,500	71,500	916	—	—	—	423	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				5,734	—	—	—	3,262	—	—
Population Represented	2,830,800	332,000	742,900	332,000	—	—	—	742,900	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				17.27	—	—	—	4.39	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				8	—	—	—	8	—	—

Kansas - 105 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Butler	55,800	7,300	16,300	263	—	80	—	—	—	—
Douglas	87,300	7,800	18,600	359	—	100	—	—	—	—
Johnson	393,200	44,700	106,600	2,174	—	175	—	—	—	—
Leavenworth	68,600	8,100	18,500	320	—	151	—	—	—	—
Reno	62,700	7,100	16,100	459	—	225	—	—	—	—
Riley	69,400	5,900	15,700	136	—	33	—	—	—	—
Saline	51,400	5,800	13,700	647	—	104	—	—	—	—
Sedgwick	419,200	47,900	118,100	1,738	—	395	—	—	—	—
Shawnee	165,000	18,800	43,400	1,057	—	644	—	—	—	—
Wyandotte	155,000	18,700	44,900	1,315	—	484	—	—	—	—
95 Small Counties	1,023,500	122,200	279,000	5,424	—	2,105	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				13,892	—	4,496	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	2,550,900	294,200	690,900	294,200	—	294,200	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				47.21	—	15.28	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				105	—	105	—	—	—	—

Kentucky - 120 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Boone	67,700	8,800	20,100	322	458	22	123	158	—	—
Boyd	50,700	5,800	12,100	55	123	47	37	14	—	—
Campbell	86,300	10,100	23,500	844	459	426	127	297	—	—
Christian	66,400	7,000	17,600	465	248	164	142	63	—	—
Daviess	90,300	11,100	24,900	718	491	341	190	329	—	—
Fayette	237,900	23,400	54,700	1,680	1,020	323	273	382	—	—
Hardin	90,400	12,100	27,600	—	337	—	93	—	—	817
Jefferson	671,900	74,900	167,300	—	2,883	—	691	—	—	7,303
Kenton	144,800	17,400	40,600	1,245	507	842	186	423	—	—
Mccracken	64,700	7,500	16,000	626	246	29	61	281	—	—
Madison	62,100	6,900	14,400	478	—	179	—	27	—	—
Pike	73,400	10,600	20,700	—	155	—	39	—	—	492

Reporting County	1994 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	
Pulaski	53,500	6,500	13,400	367	213	79	181	111	—	—
Warren	83,000	9,600	20,500	557	298	105	101	208	—	—
106 Small Counties	1,984,800	257,000	535,700	4,905	4,996	1,045	2,056	2,083	—	5,559
Number of Reported Cases				12,262	12,434	3,602	4,300	4,376	—	14,171
Population Represented	3,827,900	468,400	1,009,100	284,800	347,900	284,800	347,900	613,900	—	183,700
Rates for Reporting Counties				43.06	35.74	12.65	12.36	7.13	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				72	60	72	60	72	—	48

Louisiana - 64 Parishes

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Acadia	56,900	7,200	17,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	410
Ascension	64,100	8,200	19,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	461
Bossier	89,400	10,000	25,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,583
Caddo	246,300	27,800	67,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,868
Calcasieu	173,800	20,100	49,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,222
East Baton Rouge	396,700	42,100	105,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,767
Iberia	70,800	9,000	22,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,628
Jefferson	456,800	49,300	119,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,060
Lafayette	176,800	19,200	49,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,678
Lafourche	87,100	10,300	25,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,005
Livingston	78,000	9,900	23,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	320
Orleans	484,900	52,300	129,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,862
Ouachita	146,200	17,300	41,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,819
Rapides	126,200	15,000	36,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	239
St. Bernard	67,100	7,300	17,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	749
St. Landry	82,000	10,300	25,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	741
St. Mary	57,100	7,100	17,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	485
St. Tammany	167,400	20,300	49,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	933
Tangipahoa	91,300	11,300	26,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	295
Terrebonne	100,500	12,800	31,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	767
Vermilion	50,800	6,200	15,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	447
Vernon	56,600	5,700	16,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	477
42 Small Parishes	989,600	117,600	282,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,121
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	35,937
Population Represented	4,316,300	496,200	1,214,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	496,200
Rates for Reporting Parishes				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Parishes				—	—	—	—	—	—	64

Maine - 16 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Androscoggin	103,800	11,900	27,300	565	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aroostook	81,400	9,900	21,500	326	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	247,000	25,200	59,100	855	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kennebec	117,100	13,600	30,100	644	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford	53,000	6,300	14,100	250	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penobscot	146,400	16,600	36,400	1,167	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	51,200	6,600	14,200	248	—	—	—	—	—	—
York	169,400	19,500	44,900	1,108	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Small Counties	270,100	31,200	69,900	1,092	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,255	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,239,300	140,700	317,500	140,700	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				44.44	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				16	—	—	—	—	—	—

Reporting County	1994 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	
Maryland - 24 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allegany	73,900	7,700	16,600	137	507	15	307	—	—	—
Anne Arundel	455,700	48,400	115,100	1,145	2,463	20	249	—	—	—
Baltimore	711,200	65,400	159,000	2,251	4,324	8	107	—	—	—
Calvert	62,200	7,700	17,900	164	395	4	258	—	—	—
Carroll	136,400	15,400	36,700	346	627	7	137	—	—	—
Cecil	77,000	9,400	21,400	275	381	10	165	—	—	—
Charles	109,300	13,900	32,600	341	701	16	194	—	—	—
Frederick	171,400	19,200	46,100	447	868	17	354	—	—	—
Harford	201,800	22,700	55,100	424	687	1	79	—	—	—
Howard	213,500	22,700	55,900	418	755	12	130	—	—	—
Montgomery	801,100	77,600	192,100	1,276	2,105	34	369	—	—	—
Prince George's	760,100	79,900	192,000	1,816	3,156	10	750	—	—	—
St. Mary's	80,200	9,300	23,100	180	457	2	171	—	—	—
Washington	126,300	12,500	29,200	274	616	12	226	—	—	—
Wicomico	78,500	8,400	19,600	167	803	0	117	—	—	—
Baltimore City	702,700	69,900	176,000	6,122	4,508	13	374	—	—	—
8 Small Counties	238,400	24,100	56,300	708	2,055	21	659	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				16,491	25,408	202	4,646	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,999,900	514,100	1,244,700	514,100	514,100	514,100	514,100	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				32.08	49.42	0.39	9.04	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				24	24	24	24	—	—	—

Massachusetts - 14 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Barnstable	195,900	15,300	39,800	862	—	176	—	35	—	—
Berkshire	136,100	12,200	29,700	534	—	168	—	46	—	—
Bristol	510,600	49,300	120,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dukes	12,400	1,000	2,800	36	—	11	—	2	—	—
Essex	678,100	60,000	155,900	1,786	—	417	—	234	—	—
Franklin	70,800	6,500	16,800	390	—	110	—	52	—	—
Hampden	446,600	42,300	108,100	1,037	—	208	—	58	—	—
Hampshire	148,400	11,100	27,700	431	—	125	—	37	—	—
Middlesex	1,403,500	110,100	283,400	2,891	—	649	—	303	—	—
Nantucket	6,800	500	1,400	5	—	1	—	2	—	—
Norfolk	631,400	50,700	128,500	1,350	—	261	—	101	—	—
Plymouth	449,700	45,900	113,700	2,234	—	250	—	99	—	—
Suffolk	634,600	44,500	121,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worcester	716,500	65,800	170,200	1,425	—	420	—	91	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				12,981	—	2,796	—	1,060	—	—
Population Represented	6,041,400	515,200	1,319,900	421,400	—	421,400	—	1,077,900	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				30.80	—	6.64	—	0.98	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				12	—	12	—	12	—	—

Michigan - 83 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Allegan	96,100	11,100	27,400	510	—	58	—	114	—	—
Barry	52,200	5,900	14,000	365	—	0	—	18	—	—
Bay	111,800	12,000	28,200	488	—	0	—	41	—	—
Berrien	161,800	17,600	42,100	1,274	—	149	—	102	—	—
Calhoun	139,900	14,800	35,800	2,400	—	0	—	180	—	—
Clinton	60,900	7,200	16,800	344	—	0	—	16	—	—
Eaton	96,900	11,100	25,600	1,060	—	0	—	9	—	—
Genesee	433,700	48,700	116,900	1,856	—	141	—	482	—	—
Grand Traverse	69,600	7,300	18,100	646	—	0	—	25	—	—
Ingham	278,400	25,300	65,800	2,369	—	46	—	469	—	—

Reporting County	1994 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	
Ionia	59,200	6,600	16,000	233	—	13	—	21	—	—
Isabella	55,500	5,000	12,400	432	—	73	—	40	—	—
Jackson	152,700	15,600	37,800	1,077	—	286	—	108	—	—
Kalamazoo	227,400	21,000	53,800	2,856	—	516	—	483	—	—
Kent	520,000	53,500	142,800	4,608	—	200	—	324	—	—
Lapeer	81,500	10,100	23,000	508	—	80	—	15	—	—
Lenawee	95,600	11,200	25,700	534	—	50	—	44	—	—
Livingston	129,300	15,100	35,300	518	—	153	—	15	—	—
Macomb	729,400	69,200	168,100	1,873	—	330	—	259	—	—
Marquette	70,200	7,200	17,700	444	—	244	—	21	—	—
Midland	79,200	8,700	20,800	319	—	15	—	52	—	—
Monroe	137,600	16,000	37,600	491	—	107	—	18	—	—
Montcalm	56,900	6,500	15,600	388	—	37	—	28	—	—
Muskegon	163,500	17,600	44,300	1,557	—	99	—	78	—	—
Oakland	1,141,200	110,100	272,300	4,868	—	345	—	363	—	—
Ottawa	205,500	22,800	58,300	1,737	—	32	—	102	—	—
Saginaw	212,200	24,200	57,200	1,011	—	57	—	213	—	—
St. Clair	152,600	16,900	40,600	751	—	156	—	164	—	—
St. Joseph	60,100	6,900	16,600	674	—	149	—	51	—	—
Shiawassee	71,700	8,600	19,500	534	—	228	—	25	—	—
Tuscola	56,900	6,900	15,500	148	—	86	—	68	—	—
Van Buren	74,000	8,600	20,700	880	—	86	—	55	—	—
Washtenaw	289,500	23,000	60,700	1,104	—	139	—	91	—	—
Wayne	2,063,800	215,500	536,900	9,093	—	3,199	—	4,920	—	—
49 Small Counties	1,104,800	117,200	278,600	7,487	—	1,560	—	954	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				55,437	—	8,634	—	9,968	—	—
Population Represented	9,491,800	984,900	2,418,700	984,900	—	984,900	—	2,418,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				56.29	—	8.77	—	4.12	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				83	—	83	—	83	—	—

Minnesota - 87 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Anoka	270,600	35,400	83,600	1,822	—	263	—	144	—	—
Blue Earth	53,800	5,600	12,700	494	—	206	—	29	—	—
Clay	51,700	5,800	13,300	389	—	224	—	69	—	—
Dakota	308,800	37,100	93,200	1,642	—	1,414	—	130	—	—
Hennepin	1,050,400	98,000	249,400	5,141	—	3,321	—	1,234	—	—
Olmsted	113,000	12,600	31,700	741	—	349	—	98	—	—
Otter Tail	52,500	6,300	14,000	362	—	262	—	66	—	—
Ramsey	482,900	48,000	123,300	2,503	—	701	—	332	—	—
Rice	51,500	6,200	13,900	233	—	51	—	64	—	—
St. Louis	197,900	22,700	49,000	1,437	—	671	—	231	—	—
Scott	67,600	8,500	21,200	745	—	35	—	54	—	—
Stearns	124,300	15,500	35,500	696	—	307	—	96	—	—
Washington	173,900	22,900	53,300	1,077	—	339	—	79	—	—
Wright	76,400	10,600	25,100	459	—	223	—	50	—	—
73 Small Counties	1,492,300	189,100	424,500	12,368	—	6,159	—	2,272	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				30,109	—	14,525	—	4,948	—	—
Population Represented	4,567,700	524,400	1,243,900	524,400	—	524,400	—	1,243,900	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				57.41	—	27.70	—	3.98	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				87	—	87	—	87	—	—

Mississippi - 82 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

De Soto	80,200	10,600	23,500	161	581	13	292	0	0	—
Forrest	71,100	8,300	19,100	46	405	2	66	0	1	—
Harrison	175,000	21,300	49,900	345	381	10	488	0	5	—

Reporting County	1994 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	
Hinds	252,300	31,800	72,200	829	765	29	226	288	4	—
Jackson	126,300	18,000	38,100	208	686	7	162	44	888	—
Jones	63,000	8,200	17,600	98	375	24	37	8	1	—
Lauderdale	76,400	9,800	21,900	466	323	111	201	62	6	—
Lee	70,800	8,800	20,300	139	152	15	11	0	0	—
Lowndes	60,800	8,100	18,500	142	156	47	49	0	0	—
Madison	63,800	8,000	19,000	130	98	14	70	26	17	—
Rankin	96,300	12,600	27,000	43	176	18	85	4	1	—
Washington	66,800	10,400	22,900	428	307	42	108	0	0	—
70 Small Counties	1,467,800	204,500	437,900	3,323	3,824	627	754	122	29	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,358	8,229	959	2,549	554	952	—
Population Represented	2,670,400	360,300	787,800	360,300	360,300	360,300	360,300	787,800	787,800	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.64	22.84	2.66	7.07	0.70	1.21	—
Number of Reporting Counties				82	82	82	82	82	82	—

Missouri - 115 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Boone	121,400	10,000	26,800	213	293	65	293	44	324	—
Buchanan	83,000	8,500	20,700	181	581	80	580	58	148	—
Cape Girardeau	64,600	6,100	14,800	83	570	2	481	30	5	—
Cass	71,600	8,200	20,000	24	374	21	291	30	89	—
Clay	163,500	16,200	40,600	145	1,001	30	160	102	132	—
Cole	67,200	6,700	16,200	92	206	30	204	10	14	—
Franklin	85,800	9,600	23,600	98	674	11	247	82	74	—
Greene	222,500	20,300	49,200	244	925	20	277	110	103	—
Jackson	634,400	60,800	156,000	1,573	2,523	808	1,307	545	1,699	—
Jasper	95,000	9,800	23,400	81	314	25	128	77	23	—
Jefferson	183,500	20,800	52,600	197	820	55	432	132	8	—
Platte	64,900	6,800	16,400	35	300	2	71	8	6	—
St. Charles	239,500	26,700	69,600	351	1,013	182	986	47	20	—
St. Francois	52,200	5,500	12,700	73	529	15	449	18	149	—
St. Louis	1,005,900	96,600	239,100	2,255	6,629	606	5,559	805	743	—
St. Louis City	367,700	33,800	89,900	1,567	2,712	221	1,533	1,087	718	—
99 Small Counties	1,756,800	186,300	437,000	1,869	11,074	643	7,272	1,138	2,701	—
Number of Reported Cases				9,081	30,538	2,816	20,270	4,323	6,956	—
Population Represented	5,279,400	532,500	1,308,700	532,500	532,500	532,500	532,500	1,308,700	1,308,700	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.05	57.35	5.29	38.07	3.30	5.32	—
Number of Reporting Counties				115	115	115	115	115	115	—

Montana - 57 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Cascade	81,100	9,400	22,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	154
Flathead	67,400	8,700	19,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
Gallatin	57,800	6,100	14,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Missoula	85,700	9,600	22,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
Yellowstone	122,800	14,900	33,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	315
52 Small Counties	441,500	58,100	127,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	705
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	1,345
Population Represented	856,200	106,800	239,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	106,800
Rates for Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	57

Nebraska - 93 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Douglas	430,400	49,200	117,700	1,467	0	181	0	702	0	—
Hall	50,700	6,400	14,500	405	0	63	1	41	0	—

Reporting County	1994 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	
Lancaster	226,200	23,100	55,400	869	1	143	0	216	0	—
Sarpy	109,300	15,500	36,600	448	276	155	101	113	0	—
89 Small Counties	807,600	99,800	224,000	2,009	116	847	114	432	8	—
Number of Reported Cases				5,198	393	1,389	216	1,504	8	—
Population Represented	1,624,300	194,100	448,100	194,100	194,100	194,100	194,100	448,100	448,100	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				26.78	2.02	7.16	1.11	3.36	0.02	—
Number of Reporting Counties				93	93	93	93	93	93	—

New Hampshire - 10 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Cheshire	70,800	7,500	17,700	549	—	106	—	31	—	—
Grafton	77,200	7,900	18,200	412	—	131	—	40	—	—
Hillsborough	346,000	37,000	90,300	2,204	—	426	—	174	—	—
Merrimack	121,900	13,000	31,300	1,098	—	229	—	75	—	—
Rockingham	253,400	27,600	67,700	1,408	—	203	—	122	—	—
Strafford	106,200	10,400	25,700	884	—	142	—	41	—	—
4 Small Counties	159,800	17,800	40,400	8,420	—	1,627	—	661	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				14,975	—	2,864	—	1,144	—	—
Population Represented	1,135,400	121,200	291,200	121,200	—	121,200	—	291,200	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				123.59	—	23.64	—	3.93	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				10	—	10	—	10	—	—

New Jersey - 21 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Atlantic	232,400	23,000	54,600	2,536	1,377	—	—	—	—	—
Bergen	841,400	78,700	176,300	2,102	1,636	—	—	—	—	—
Burlington	398,100	44,600	102,800	1,778	983	—	—	—	—	—
Camden	506,500	57,900	136,800	2,917	2,846	—	—	—	—	—
Cape May	97,900	9,200	22,100	518	806	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	138,800	16,400	36,900	366	251	—	—	—	—	—
Essex	764,800	84,100	190,400	5,664	2,059	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester	241,800	28,600	65,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hudson	551,300	55,000	125,800	3,900	2,467	—	—	—	—	—
Hunterdon	115,400	12,200	28,100	267	69	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer	329,300	32,900	76,300	2,204	1,158	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	693,100	65,700	154,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monmouth	578,500	63,300	143,500	2,024	2,433	—	—	—	—	—
Morris	439,000	46,100	102,300	1,386	618	—	—	—	—	—
Ocean	456,700	45,500	105,100	1,805	1,273	—	—	—	—	—
Passaic	461,900	49,400	114,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem	64,800	7,700	16,800	325	126	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	260,900	24,800	58,700	609	541	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex	138,200	16,400	38,800	365	285	—	—	—	—	—
Union	496,200	48,200	111,500	3,181	915	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	95,400	10,000	24,000	282	164	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				32,229	20,007	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	7,902,500	819,700	1,884,600	675,900	675,900	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				47.68	29.60	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				18	18	—	—	—	—	—

New Mexico - 13 Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

District 1	167,300	20,400	46,400	383	1,462	9	371	47	—	—
District 2	515,900	57,300	137,200	3,683	3,960	0	476	619	—	—
District 3	156,100	21,000	48,600	425	1,014	3	515	240	—	—
District 4	36,600	5,000	11,300	148	716	5	156	51	—	—

Reporting County	1994 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 5	170,900	24,000	54,200	751	2,680	6	820	814	—	—
District 6	56,900	8,100	17,400	354	883	1	399	0	—	—
District 7	40,800	5,300	11,500	291	487	2	208	34	—	—
District 8	42,800	5,700	12,500	103	606	8	103	56	—	—
District 9	66,400	8,400	19,700	264	734	3	231	159	—	—
District 10	13,800	1,800	3,800	140	479	0	58	10	—	—
District 11	164,800	26,900	61,900	639	1,157	2	431	131	—	—
District 12	68,500	8,500	20,600	343	544	3	184	46	—	—
District 13	154,400	20,800	49,500	384	1,461	0	408	194	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,908	16,183	42	4,360	2,401	—	—
Population Represented	1,655,200	213,100	494,500	213,100	213,100	213,100	213,100	494,500	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				37.11	75.94	0.20	20.46	4.86	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				13	13	13	13	13	—	—

New York - 62 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Albany	291,300	20,500	57,100	518	287	326	354	726	—	—
Allegany	51,300	4,700	11,900	76	86	93	54	235	—	—
Bronx	1,190,600	106,300	303,000	1,341	358	530	861	4,020	—	—
Broome	208,300	15,600	43,800	267	195	141	176	191	—	—
Cattaraugus	85,500	8,100	21,400	94	126	72	58	308	—	—
Cayuga	82,900	7,200	19,800	105	136	38	115	46	—	—
Chautauqua	142,000	12,400	32,600	177	316	101	148	181	—	—
Chemung	94,500	8,100	21,800	143	64	170	97	171	—	—
Chenango	52,300	5,100	13,200	52	63	35	37	41	—	—
Clinton	86,500	7,100	20,100	37	67	25	97	133	—	—
Columbia	63,500	5,200	14,000	58	62	56	36	127	—	—
Dutchess	261,300	20,700	57,000	342	172	104	199	189	—	—
Erie	966,800	74,300	205,700	932	762	539	1,338	1,119	—	—
Fulton	54,400	5,000	12,700	52	70	58	99	158	—	—
Genesee	61,400	5,400	14,800	115	37	30	40	85	—	—
Herkimer	66,700	5,900	15,400	52	119	52	42	98	—	—
Jefferson	115,300	10,000	29,000	108	212	115	181	208	—	—
Kings	2,262,900	201,100	549,400	2,491	310	994	833	3,185	—	—
Livingston	65,400	5,300	14,500	46	106	31	58	118	—	—
Madison	71,500	6,000	16,400	33	86	81	43	70	—	—
Monroe	725,300	57,000	164,500	731	378	424	146	686	—	—
Montgomery	52,100	4,300	11,600	93	45	33	47	79	—	—
Nassau	1,302,900	99,700	258,600	890	632	354	315	498	—	—
New York	1,507,700	81,300	231,200	1,593	152	441	381	2,039	—	—
Niagara	221,700	18,600	50,400	209	260	251	350	144	—	—
Oneida	248,700	20,000	55,000	178	299	158	145	366	—	—
Onondaga	472,800	37,500	106,900	1,144	353	532	185	684	—	—
Ontario	98,700	8,200	22,600	50	52	29	101	39	—	—
Orange	320,200	29,200	82,300	334	503	208	332	340	—	—
Oswego	125,500	11,900	31,900	179	119	100	143	248	—	—
Otsego	61,700	4,800	13,000	35	86	45	13	119	—	—
Putnam	89,200	7,500	20,900	26	33	65	39	16	—	—
Queens	1,963,000	141,000	380,200	1,549	113	580	534	1,113	—	—
Rensselaer	156,200	12,300	34,000	217	122	396	34	180	—	—
Richmond	396,700	33,300	90,000	267	32	123	127	188	—	—
Rockland	275,200	25,300	64,800	139	74	89	124	200	—	—
St. Lawrence	115,200	10,200	26,300	37	236	49	119	136	—	—
Saratoga	192,900	16,700	45,000	135	171	170	54	193	—	—
Schenectady	149,600	11,200	31,400	190	106	169	172	611	—	—
Steuben	100,600	9,500	24,700	124	127	82	90	79	—	—
Suffolk	1,348,500	116,100	301,300	1,415	896	673	623	1,398	—	—
Sullivan	70,600	5,800	15,900	198	81	55	85	121	—	—
Tioga	53,500	5,100	13,800	58	62	42	39	126	—	—

Reporting County	1994 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	
Tompkins	96,300	6,100	17,200	47	104	54	48	187	—	—
Ulster	168,400	12,900	36,000	290	320	185	61	449	—	—
Warren	61,300	5,300	13,800	62	112	62	105	24	—	—
Washington	60,800	5,400	14,100	86	74	32	98	68	—	—
Wayne	93,000	8,500	23,700	114	147	73	205	76	—	—
Westchester	888,000	64,600	177,100	702	609	303	354	381	—	—
13 Small Counties	461,700	40,300	107,000	429	756	421	305	607	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				18,560	10,688	9,789	10,240	22,804	—	—
Population Represented	18,152,700	1,443,800	3,938,800	1,443,800	1,443,800	1,443,800	1,443,800	3,938,800	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				12.85	7.40	6.78	7.09	5.79	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				62	62	62	62	62	—	—

North Carolina - 100 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Alamance	113,600	8,400	22,500	417	—	143	—	86	—	—
Brunswick	58,400	4,800	12,400	298	—	18	—	91	—	—
Buncombe	186,500	14,400	37,500	315	—	304	—	278	—	—
Burke	79,300	6,600	16,500	253	—	71	—	92	—	—
Cabarrus	107,400	8,800	23,400	201	—	76	—	80	—	—
Caldwell	73,200	6,200	15,500	93	—	39	—	127	—	—
Carteret	56,500	4,400	11,600	123	—	12	—	41	—	—
Catawba	124,500	10,600	26,900	169	—	70	—	199	—	—
Cleveland	88,500	7,700	19,600	160	—	7	—	94	—	—
Columbus	51,100	5,100	12,500	310	—	12	—	27	—	—
Craven	83,900	7,300	21,000	234	—	56	—	30	—	—
Cumberland	283,900	24,700	72,800	1,505	—	285	—	563	—	—
Davidson	133,400	11,200	28,700	182	—	30	—	86	—	—
Durham	192,900	14,200	40,400	468	—	36	—	249	—	—
Edgecombe	56,200	5,700	14,400	454	—	0	—	88	—	—
Forsyth	278,100	20,900	57,500	1,122	—	188	—	330	—	—
Gaston	180,000	15,500	40,800	484	—	197	—	202	—	—
Guilford	368,200	27,900	74,900	1,522	—	229	—	480	—	—
Halifax	57,300	5,600	14,200	293	—	3	—	53	—	—
Harnett	74,000	6,300	17,200	236	—	22	—	78	—	—
Henderson	75,300	5,600	14,200	91	—	7	—	52	—	—
Iredell	100,700	8,400	21,800	386	—	98	—	65	—	—
Johnston	91,000	7,900	20,300	127	—	25	—	73	—	—
Lenoir	58,700	5,600	13,500	252	—	3	—	43	—	—
Lincoln	55,500	4,700	12,400	137	—	4	—	35	—	—
Mecklenburg	563,500	43,400	125,000	2,722	—	452	—	500	—	—
Moore	65,600	5,200	13,400	223	—	0	—	27	—	—
Nash	84,100	7,600	19,300	216	—	51	—	78	—	—
New Hanover	135,200	10,800	27,800	887	—	15	—	167	—	—
Onslow	143,000	9,700	33,000	369	—	1	—	282	—	—
Orange	105,600	6,600	18,500	156	—	4	—	63	—	—
Pitt	116,000	9,500	25,600	534	—	10	—	124	—	—
Randolph	112,900	9,300	24,700	360	—	127	—	105	—	—
Robeson	110,800	12,500	30,300	918	—	83	—	233	—	—
Rockingham	87,500	7,300	18,600	372	—	17	—	58	—	—
Rowan	117,300	9,500	25,400	362	—	137	—	90	—	—
Rutherford	58,800	5,200	12,900	91	—	51	—	80	—	—
Stanly	53,800	4,400	11,900	132	—	10	—	23	—	—
Surry	64,500	5,300	13,100	98	—	17	—	32	—	—
Union	95,300	8,900	23,600	246	—	36	—	171	—	—
Wake	495,000	37,000	104,300	1,337	—	283	—	278	—	—
Wayne	109,000	9,600	25,900	522	—	54	—	231	—	—

Reporting County	1994 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Wilkes	60,800	5,200	12,700	250	—	50	—	123	—	—
Wilson	67,000	6,300	15,700	343	—	6	—	50	—	—
56 Small Counties	1,396,000	122,000	306,200	4,308	—	690	—	1,737	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				24,278	—	4,029	—	7,994	—	—
Population Represented	7,069,800	584,300	1,550,700	584,300	—	584,300	—	1,550,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				41.55	—	6.90	—	5.16	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				100	—	100	—	100	—	—

North Dakota - 53 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Burleigh	64,100	7,900	18,100	103	496	39	370	195	46	—
Cass	110,000	11,700	28,000	355	369	101	258	287	58	—
Grand Forks	71,600	7,500	19,200	124	406	51	383	91	99	—
Ward	57,900	6,900	16,700	84	350	44	281	59	13	—
49 Small Counties	335,600	43,700	95,700	418	1,577	246	1,645	463	368	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,084	3,198	481	2,937	1,095	584	—
Population Represented	639,100	77,700	177,700	77,700	77,700	77,700	77,700	177,700	177,700	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				13.96	41.17	6.19	37.81	6.16	3.29	—
Number of Reporting Counties				53	53	53	53	53	53	—

Ohio - 88 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Allen	109,800	13,700	30,500	1,589	—	362	—	478	—	—
Ashtabula	101,900	12,900	28,200	1,230	—	517	—	93	—	—
Athens	60,400	6,000	13,000	530	—	134	—	73	—	—
Belmont	70,600	8,100	16,900	619	—	144	—	68	—	—
Butler	311,900	36,400	83,300	1,693	—	415	—	590	—	—
Clark	147,500	17,500	38,500	1,008	—	121	—	479	—	—
Clermont	164,100	21,300	48,800	1,699	—	517	—	208	—	—
Columbiana	111,500	14,000	30,000	354	—	140	—	86	—	—
Cuyahoga	1,402,500	146,100	342,200	7,379	3,887	810	3,867	2,428	7	—
Darke	54,100	7,000	15,100	360	—	87	—	54	—	—
Delaware	76,600	9,500	21,300	1,084	—	237	—	68	—	—
Erie	78,000	9,500	20,700	1,251	—	345	—	158	—	—
Fairfield	114,600	14,700	31,400	601	—	71	—	277	—	—
Franklin	1,005,600	104,600	253,300	7,321	—	1,002	—	5,527	—	—
Geauga	83,100	10,700	24,000	510	—	56	—	64	—	—
Greene	140,100	17,000	36,800	1,270	—	428	—	369	—	—
Hamilton	867,900	95,700	229,600	12,530	—	2,021	—	436	—	—
Hancock	67,800	8,200	18,500	657	—	76	—	14	—	—
Huron	58,000	7,800	17,200	508	—	145	—	91	—	—
Jefferson	78,700	9,200	18,800	265	—	157	—	37	—	—
Lake	221,500	25,200	56,100	2,286	—	549	—	397	—	—
Lawrence	63,900	8,400	17,500	422	—	317	—	38	—	—
Licking	135,100	16,000	36,100	798	—	109	—	416	—	—
Lorain	279,800	35,800	77,900	2,678	—	263	—	306	—	—
Lucas	457,500	53,100	123,400	4,955	—	779	—	384	—	—
Mahoning	263,900	30,200	65,600	1,138	—	91	—	211	—	—
Marion	65,300	7,900	17,600	1,347	—	190	—	578	—	—
Medina	133,100	17,600	38,300	792	—	198	—	112	—	—
Miami	96,500	11,900	26,200	1,714	—	885	—	112	—	—
Montgomery	572,500	61,600	145,100	4,366	—	707	—	958	—	—
Muskingum	83,700	10,200	22,700	492	—	229	—	92	—	—
Portage	147,200	16,900	37,100	819	—	243	—	233	—	—
Richland	128,300	15,700	33,900	1,343	—	545	—	253	—	—
Ross	73,200	8,700	18,500	660	—	418	—	57	—	—
Sandusky	62,700	8,100	17,800	632	—	119	—	93	—	—

Reporting County	1994 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	
Scioto	81,100	10,400	22,000	529	—	374	—	25	—	—
Seneca	60,400	8,100	17,400	864	—	342	—	129	—	—
Stark	374,700	43,300	95,700	1,870	—	376	—	493	—	—
Summit	527,700	57,200	131,400	3,951	—	1,804	—	497	—	—
Trumbull	229,000	27,000	58,500	1,116	—	510	—	18	—	—
Tuscarawas	86,600	10,400	23,000	647	—	138	—	57	—	—
Warren	127,300	15,000	34,700	1,410	—	543	—	43	—	—
Washington	63,700	7,800	16,600	207	—	62	—	36	—	—
Wayne	106,200	13,400	30,600	801	—	361	—	282	—	—
Wood	115,400	13,300	29,000	1,630	—	330	—	279	—	—
43 Small Counties	1,442,600	185,600	405,300	11,332	—	4,384	—	1,493	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				91,257	3,887	22,651	3,867	19,190	7	—
Population Represented	11,104,000	1,288,700	2,916,000	1,288,700	146,100	1,288,700	146,100	2,916,000	342,200	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				70.81	26.60	17.58	26.46	6.58	0.02	—
Number of Reporting Counties				88	1	88	1	88	1	—

Oregon - 36 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	74,400	7,700	17,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	459
Clackamas	310,200	38,200	83,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	373
Coos	62,700	7,300	15,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	649
Deschutes	91,100	10,600	23,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	320
Douglas	98,400	12,200	26,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	297
Jackson	162,500	18,600	41,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,587
Josephine	69,400	7,700	16,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	441
Klamath	60,500	7,400	16,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	360
Lane	299,000	33,000	74,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	937
Linn	98,000	11,800	26,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	560
Marion	250,300	29,100	67,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,992
Multnomah	610,800	59,200	144,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,359
Polk	55,700	6,800	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	365
Umatilla	63,200	7,900	17,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	351
Washington	359,700	41,100	97,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,346
Yamhill	73,000	9,200	21,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	300
20 Small Counties	348,100	42,100	93,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,855
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	18,551
Population Represented	3,087,100	350,000	798,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	350,000
Rates for Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	36

Pennsylvania - 67 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adams	83,200	9,300	21,200	126	18	—	—	—	—	—
Allegheny	1,320,800	121,700	285,100	3,804	1,443	—	—	—	—	—
Armstrong	74,600	8,500	18,200	69	47	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver	188,500	20,200	44,700	257	188	—	—	—	—	—
Berks	347,800	35,900	82,700	611	247	—	—	—	—	—
Blair	132,100	15,200	32,800	263	11	—	—	—	—	—
Bradford	62,000	7,700	17,000	108	15	—	—	—	—	—
Bucks	567,600	64,200	147,900	1,174	173	—	—	—	—	—
Butler	162,100	18,500	40,900	236	26	—	—	—	—	—
Cambria	161,300	18,500	38,100	389	33	—	—	—	—	—
Carbon	58,800	6,200	13,600	83	56	—	—	—	—	—
Centre	131,000	10,800	25,000	128	37	—	—	—	—	—
Chester	397,500	43,100	101,100	494	192	—	—	—	—	—
Clearfield	79,500	9,600	20,300	163	14	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia	64,300	6,600	14,500	32	76	—	—	—	—	—

Reporting County	1994 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	
Crawford	88,400	10,800	23,300	195	16	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	204,600	21,200	46,200	159	324	—	—	—	—	—
Dauphin	245,500	25,100	58,600	606	285	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	549,100	55,000	130,300	1,400	0	—	—	—	—	—
Erie	280,700	32,900	74,300	561	188	—	—	—	—	—
Fayette	146,700	17,200	35,900	99	220	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin	126,000	14,300	31,300	129	85	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	90,500	10,300	21,700	147	23	—	—	—	—	—
Lackawanna	216,400	22,100	48,400	377	46	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster	443,000	50,700	119,500	847	394	—	—	—	—	—
Lawrence	96,600	10,600	23,100	187	71	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	116,600	13,000	28,900	227	137	—	—	—	—	—
Lehigh	298,200	29,600	68,900	391	157	—	—	—	—	—
Luzerne	327,500	32,500	71,300	360	373	—	—	—	—	—
Lycoming	120,800	13,600	30,600	208	120	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer	122,100	13,500	29,100	161	44	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe	112,300	12,200	28,600	256	3	—	—	—	—	—
Montgomery	700,000	67,900	160,500	688	460	—	—	—	—	—
Northampton	255,000	26,300	60,400	334	273	—	—	—	—	—
Northumberland	96,700	10,500	22,700	34	43	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	1,521,200	157,800	373,500	10,846	0	—	—	—	—	—
Schuylkill	154,100	16,100	34,500	94	141	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	79,900	9,500	20,200	110	25	—	—	—	—	—
Venango	59,100	7,300	15,500	55	94	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	208,100	22,400	47,600	217	134	—	—	—	—	—
Westmoreland	376,300	39,500	85,600	537	34	—	—	—	—	—
York	358,100	38,600	88,400	297	293	—	—	—	—	—
25 Small Counties	837,400	97,900	213,700	1,088	415	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				28,547	6,974	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	12,061,700	1,274,300	2,895,500	1,274,300	1,274,300	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				22.40	5.47	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	—	—	—	—	—

Rhode Island - 1 State

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
State Total	994,300	98,900	230,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,100
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	5,100
Population Represented	994,300	98,900	230,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	98,900
Rates for Reporting State				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting State				—	—	—	—	—	—	1

South Carolina - 46 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Aiken	131,800	14,400	34,700	337	208	90	186	—	—	—
Anderson	152,600	15,900	36,300	315	318	66	28	—	—	—
Beaufort	97,200	8,300	23,900	130	181	1	26	—	—	—
Berkeley	139,000	16,700	43,500	160	482	73	72	—	—	—
Charleston	287,400	25,200	69,800	663	1,434	171	275	—	—	—
Darlington	64,600	8,000	17,300	163	133	47	81	—	—	—
Dorchester	89,900	9,900	25,600	116	145	53	58	—	—	—
Florence	121,100	14,500	33,100	155	571	20	281	—	—	—
Greenville	335,200	32,400	79,600	476	726	54	216	—	—	—
Greenwood	61,400	6,300	15,000	191	251	22	43	—	—	—
Horry	152,400	15,100	35,800	354	366	60	61	—	—	—
Lancaster	55,800	6,100	14,400	110	289	17	138	—	—	—
Laurens	60,000	6,300	14,500	141	145	27	38	—	—	—
Lexington	187,200	20,100	47,700	244	458	66	146	—	—	—

Reporting County	1994 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	
Oconee	60,600	6,300	14,200	47	122	18	7	—	—	—
Orangeburg	87,700	10,000	23,700	351	272	263	130	—	—	—
Pickens	101,000	9,200	21,500	175	173	65	12	—	—	—
Richland	287,000	27,200	66,800	944	559	77	40	—	—	—
Spartanburg	237,500	23,800	56,300	529	676	159	34	—	—	—
Sumter	106,400	11,600	29,200	178	373	26	174	—	—	—
York	141,100	14,400	35,100	272	314	275	250	—	—	—
25 Small Counties	685,900	82,200	187,900	1,636	2,206	443	768	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,687	10,402	2,093	3,064	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,642,900	383,700	926,000	383,700	383,700	383,700	383,700	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				20.04	27.11	5.46	7.99	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				46	46	46	46	—	—	—

South Dakota - 66 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Beadle	18,100	2,200	4,900	97	18	47	26	—	—	—
Brookings	26,300	2,800	6,200	54	15	47	19	—	—	—
Brown	35,700	4,200	9,400	101	5	37	52	—	—	—
Codington	24,600	3,100	7,100	69	67	18	46	—	—	—
Davison	17,700	2,100	4,900	90	56	64	35	—	—	—
Hughes	15,500	2,100	4,600	52	96	30	108	—	—	—
Lawrence	22,100	2,800	6,100	52	46	57	57	—	—	—
Lincoln	17,000	2,400	5,300	71	53	37	66	—	—	—
Meade	22,900	3,300	7,700	78	37	38	29	—	—	—
Minnehaha	134,500	15,400	36,900	800	250	483	250	—	—	—
Pennington	86,600	10,300	25,700	721	101	322	56	—	—	—
Yankton	20,400	2,300	5,500	25	76	3	167	—	—	—
54 Small Counties	281,800	38,200	84,500	583	367	347	530	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,793	1,187	1,530	1,441	—	—	—
Population Represented	723,200	91,100	208,800	91,100	91,100	91,100	91,100	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				30.67	13.03	16.80	15.82	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				66	66	66	66	—	—	—

Tennessee - 95 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Anderson	71,100	8,100	17,200	436	49	163	145	39	0	—
Blount	94,500	10,300	22,000	254	9	160	30	8	1	—
Bradley	77,500	9,400	19,600	183	2	40	2	0	0	—
Carter	52,800	5,800	11,900	112	8	161	1	0	0	—
Davidson	527,400	51,800	123,700	1,719	335	510	521	480	10	—
Greene	57,300	6,500	13,400	219	69	44	5	1	0	—
Hamblen	52,400	6,100	12,800	246	95	148	3	3	0	—
Hamilton	292,700	32,900	72,100	854	4	60	0	88	0	—
Knox	356,600	36,200	81,800	648	4	264	2	213	0	—
Madison	82,700	9,900	22,000	866	1	86	0	0	0	—
Mauzy	63,900	7,700	16,900	233	76	176	15	22	0	—
Montgomery	119,000	13,000	32,200	317	383	287	190	12	0	—
Putnam	55,900	5,800	12,600	249	134	114	83	0	0	—
Rutherford	141,100	16,900	38,700	862	3	276	1	0	0	—
Sevier	58,300	6,800	14,200	346	20	188	4	2	0	—
Shelby	857,000	102,500	240,100	3,008	8,701	153	4,047	1,477	84	—
Sullivan	147,700	16,200	33,800	573	250	229	282	184	7	—
Sumner	113,600	14,800	31,600	459	3	457	0	24	0	—
Washington	97,000	10,100	21,600	643	274	217	62	117	40	—

Reporting County	1994 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Williamson	97,900	13,100	28,600	784	27	445	19	15	2	—
Wilson	75,200	9,500	20,800	245	59	94	68	5	0	—
74 Small Counties	1,684,600	204,700	429,600	7,734	825	5,012	815	326	44	—
Number of Reported Cases				20,990	11,331	9,284	6,295	3,016	188	—
Population Represented	5,176,200	598,000	1,317,400	598,000	598,000	598,000	598,000	1,317,400	1,317,400	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				35.10	18.95	15.52	10.53	2.29	0.14	—
Number of Reporting Counties				95	95	95	95	95	95	—

Texas - 254 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Angelina	74,800	8,700	20,500	266	24	431	91	—	—	—
Bell	216,600	22,000	61,700	254	1	718	84	—	—	—
Bexar	1,275,600	143,000	359,300	3,445	145	2,579	555	—	—	—
Bowie	83,700	9,400	21,800	112	3	758	92	—	—	—
Brazoria	213,000	24,400	60,300	799	35	1,500	709	—	—	—
Brazos	130,300	10,100	27,500	271	39	521	636	—	—	—
Cameron	300,800	45,200	101,700	652	5	1,076	359	—	—	—
Collin	326,900	36,000	91,100	475	103	437	140	—	—	—
Comal	61,000	6,200	14,900	117	18	162	27	—	—	—
Coryell	71,900	7,100	19,600	129	3	137	38	—	—	—
Dallas	1,943,300	188,900	503,800	3,565	25	3,448	1,554	—	—	—
Denton	321,100	30,800	84,000	608	63	716	390	—	—	—
Ector	123,200	14,500	37,800	220	0	706	35	—	—	—
Ellis	92,100	11,200	27,400	169	33	297	193	—	—	—
El Paso	667,000	87,000	209,500	1,154	0	1,700	0	—	—	—
Fort Bend	280,600	35,000	89,700	535	93	1,009	191	—	—	—
Galveston	234,500	25,300	62,300	333	2	1,334	10	—	—	—
Grayson	97,300	9,900	23,800	317	5	399	44	—	—	—
Gregg	109,900	11,800	29,100	318	44	551	234	—	—	—
Guadalupe	70,900	7,900	19,400	146	14	569	209	—	—	—
Harris	3,045,100	324,000	840,300	5,586	38	6,349	1,560	—	—	—
Harrison	58,000	6,900	16,000	166	6	178	49	—	—	—
Hays	74,300	7,100	17,500	161	2	262	43	—	—	—
Henderson	62,400	6,200	14,400	73	0	176	36	—	—	—
Hidalgo	463,300	71,200	162,800	1,149	238	885	282	—	—	—
Hunt	66,000	6,900	16,800	68	7	301	40	—	—	—
Jefferson	244,900	26,000	64,200	679	5	926	27	—	—	—
Johnson	104,000	12,200	29,100	304	31	621	324	—	—	—
Kaufman	58,300	6,800	16,400	140	4	146	39	—	—	—
Liberty	58,400	7,000	16,400	39	6	189	55	—	—	—
Lubbock	230,800	23,400	59,500	908	324	913	629	—	—	—
Mclennan	198,000	19,900	49,800	561	21	682	223	—	—	—
Midland	114,400	13,000	34,800	286	0	544	202	—	—	—
Montgomery	222,900	26,400	63,600	261	0	433	70	—	—	—
Nacogdoches	56,100	5,100	12,600	49	0	275	85	—	—	—
Nueces	311,100	37,600	91,300	1,279	152	1,868	1,956	—	—	—
Orange	84,300	10,000	23,100	176	20	175	80	—	—	—
Parker	71,500	8,000	19,200	88	7	194	160	—	—	—
Potter	103,000	10,800	28,800	635	304	220	242	—	—	—
Randall	94,500	10,300	24,900	209	26	237	117	—	—	—
San Patricio	65,000	8,500	20,100	139	1	149	23	—	—	—
Smith	159,500	16,600	40,800	388	36	235	45	—	—	—
Tarrant	1,259,000	123,200	332,600	2,829	1	3,338	942	—	—	—
Taylor	122,000	12,300	32,400	259	80	809	557	—	—	—
Tom Green	101,100	10,300	26,700	408	48	856	424	—	—	—
Travis	647,100	55,400	151,800	2,740	59	3,557	544	—	—	—
Victoria	79,500	9,400	23,200	168	0	703	9	—	—	—
Walker	53,700	4,000	9,900	97	8	128	12	—	—	—
Webb	164,300	24,200	57,900	184	1	993	210	—	—	—

Reporting County	1994 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	
Wichita	124,000	12,200	31,500	314	5	427	227	—	—	—
Williamson	173,700	20,600	51,800	171	4	664	34	—	—	—
203 Small Counties	3,048,400	350,200	828,400	5,009	342	11,390	3,513	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				39,408	2,431	57,871	18,350	—	—	—
Population Represented	18,413,100	2,020,000	5,073,900	2,020,000	2,020,000	2,020,000	2,020,000	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.51	1.20	28.65	9.08	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				254	254	254	254	—	—	—

Utah - 29 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Cache	75,900	11,900	28,200	441	610	76	426	54	1	—
Davis	210,900	37,700	85,300	1,913	1,703	353	1,260	147	26	—
Salt Lake	796,100	120,800	280,200	9,659	6,812	1,305	4,971	435	429	—
Utah	291,200	49,300	112,100	2,424	2,612	1,188	1,185	183	7	—
Washington	65,200	10,700	24,000	563	645	315	369	63	0	—
Weber	172,200	26,200	58,700	1,922	1,658	355	592	305	17	—
23 Small Counties	297,000	52,900	114,600	2,649	2,920	887	1,709	333	18	—
Number of Reported Cases				19,571	16,960	4,479	10,512	1,520	498	—
Population Represented	1,908,500	309,500	703,100	309,500	309,500	309,500	309,500	703,100	703,100	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				63.24	54.80	14.47	33.97	2.16	0.71	—
Number of Reporting Counties				29	29	29	29	29	29	—

Vermont - 14 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Chittenden	137,500	13,800	33,200	310	—	—	—	193	—	—
Rutland	62,500	6,600	15,400	173	—	—	—	77	—	—
Washington	56,000	6,200	14,400	101	—	—	—	53	—	—
Windsor	54,600	5,800	13,700	75	—	—	—	73	—	—
10 Small Counties	269,600	31,900	73,600	700	—	—	—	432	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,359	—	—	—	828	—	—
Population Represented	580,200	64,300	150,200	64,300	—	—	—	150,200	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.13	—	—	—	5.51	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				14	—	—	—	14	—	—

Virginia - 136 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Albemarle	72,700	7,100	16,900	119	150	—	—	—	—	—
Arlington	174,100	10,100	27,100	1,583	169	—	—	—	—	—
Augusta	58,900	6,800	14,700	40	10	—	—	—	—	—
Chesterfield	235,600	30,600	69,700	1,384	2,136	—	—	—	—	—
Fairfax	878,400	96,000	218,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fauquier	51,200	5,800	13,900	210	8	—	—	—	—	—
Hanover	71,600	8,000	18,200	303	66	—	—	—	—	—
Henrico	232,600	23,000	54,600	1,274	1,114	—	—	—	—	—
Henry	56,700	6,200	13,400	147	107	—	—	—	—	—
Loudoun	108,200	11,800	29,600	460	90	—	—	—	—	—
Montgomery	75,600	6,500	14,500	292	142	—	—	—	—	—
Pittsylvania	56,100	6,500	13,800	158	61	—	—	—	—	—
Prince William	240,200	30,500	74,200	1,642	455	—	—	—	—	—
Roanoke	81,900	9,100	18,700	627	64	—	—	—	—	—
Rockingham	61,100	6,800	15,200	200	14	—	—	—	—	—
Spotsylvania	68,900	9,100	21,100	498	152	—	—	—	—	—
Stafford	76,700	10,000	23,000	305	38	—	—	—	—	—
Alexandria City	114,500	6,900	18,100	374	230	—	—	—	—	—
Chesapeake City	181,600	22,500	52,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danville City	53,800	5,500	12,500	434	319	—	—	—	—	—

Reporting County	1994 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	
Hampton City	139,400	14,500	35,700	775	604	—	—	—	—	—
Lynchburg City	66,200	6,600	15,400	490	120	—	—	—	—	—
Newport News City	179,300	19,000	50,100	1,452	731	—	—	—	—	—
Norfolk City	242,600	21,000	57,700	1,985	264	—	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth City	103,900	11,600	28,300	1,046	217	—	—	—	—	—
Richmond City	198,100	16,600	42,400	1,151	444	—	—	—	—	—
Roanoke City	95,900	8,800	21,500	515	116	—	—	—	—	—
Suffolk City	54,900	6,600	15,000	633	108	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia Beach City	428,100	48,900	122,100	2,639	1,841	—	—	—	—	—
107 Small Counties	2,092,600	230,400	503,500	9,652	3,255	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				30,388	13,025	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	6,551,400	702,700	1,632,500	584,300	584,300	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				52.01	22.29	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				134	134	—	—	—	—	—

Washington - 39 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	129,400	16,900	39,300	823	—	—	—	55	—	—
Chelan	56,300	6,400	15,300	570	—	—	—	46	—	—
Clallam	61,800	6,700	15,100	309	—	—	—	142	—	—
Clark	282,100	35,900	81,300	1,367	—	—	—	196	—	—
Cowlitz	87,500	10,800	24,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grant	62,500	8,600	19,800	521	—	—	—	75	—	—
Grays Harbor	66,700	8,000	18,100	327	—	—	—	135	—	—
Island	67,000	6,800	17,500	234	—	—	—	34	—	—
King	1,584,200	150,100	365,900	7,571	—	—	—	1,123	—	—
Kitsap	216,900	25,700	61,400	1,054	—	—	—	216	—	—
Lewis	64,700	8,500	18,500	330	—	—	—	134	—	—
Pierce	638,400	72,600	178,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skagit	91,800	10,500	24,400	206	—	—	—	57	—	—
Snohomish	524,000	58,500	147,400	1,676	—	—	—	377	—	—
Spokane	396,000	46,100	106,200	1,459	—	—	—	277	—	—
Thurston	187,100	22,800	51,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walla Walla	52,700	5,900	13,400	138	—	—	—	40	—	—
Whatcom	145,800	16,400	37,200	971	—	—	—	40	—	—
Yakima	208,400	27,700	64,100	1,399	—	—	—	230	—	—
20 Small Counties	415,000	50,700	113,100	2,323	—	—	—	421	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				21,278	—	—	—	3,598	—	—
Population Represented	5,338,200	595,500	1,412,300	489,400	—	—	—	1,158,100	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				43.48	—	—	—	3.11	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				36	—	—	—	36	—	—

West Virginia - 55 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Berkeley	65,400	7,700	17,300	183	66	41	17	—	—	—
Cabell	96,900	10,500	21,700	424	149	138	170	—	—	—
Harrison	70,800	8,500	17,600	44	56	16	20	—	—	—
Kanawha	206,900	23,500	48,900	545	701	42	492	—	—	—
Marion	58,100	6,700	13,400	79	49	28	7	—	—	—
Mercer	65,100	8,100	15,900	98	193	47	98	—	—	—
Monongalia	78,000	7,700	16,300	14	174	4	92	—	—	—
Ohio	50,200	5,200	11,200	40	42	29	18	—	—	—

Reporting County	1994 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	
Raleigh	78,100	10,800	20,600	233	189	76	341	—	—	—
Wood	88,100	10,400	21,900	102	269	38	79	—	—	—
45 Small Counties	966,000	126,800	253,200	1,197	743	463	535	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,959	2,631	922	1,869	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,823,600	225,900	458,000	225,900	225,900	225,900	225,900	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				13.10	11.65	4.08	8.27	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				55	55	55	55	—	—	—

Wisconsin - 72 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Brown	207,600	24,700	57,200	301	—	217	—	—	—	—
Chippewa	54,000	6,900	15,500	110	—	39	—	—	—	—
Dane	390,400	37,300	91,000	1,467	—	335	—	—	—	—
Dodge	79,000	9,400	21,300	146	—	82	—	—	—	—
Eau Claire	88,000	9,700	22,400	468	—	142	—	—	—	—
Fond Du Lac	92,800	11,600	25,600	621	—	0	—	—	—	—
Jefferson	71,900	8,700	19,000	213	—	82	—	—	—	—
Kenosha	137,700	16,100	37,700	584	—	157	—	—	—	—
La Crosse	101,100	10,900	25,600	393	—	107	—	—	—	—
Manitowoc	82,100	9,800	22,100	438	—	76	—	—	—	—
Marathon	120,100	15,300	34,300	219	—	103	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee	937,900	102,200	248,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outagamie	147,500	18,100	42,500	427	—	316	—	—	—	—
Ozaukee	78,200	9,400	21,300	178	—	75	—	—	—	—
Portage	64,100	7,500	16,800	110	—	80	—	—	—	—
Racine	181,800	22,000	51,300	1,707	—	302	—	—	—	—
Rock	146,100	17,600	40,300	1,032	—	374	—	—	—	—
St. Croix	53,900	7,100	16,300	188	—	84	—	—	—	—
Sheboygan	107,100	13,000	29,100	441	—	182	—	—	—	—
Walworth	80,700	8,800	19,800	177	—	79	—	—	—	—
Washington	107,300	13,700	30,700	386	—	181	—	—	—	—
Waukesha	332,300	42,000	91,500	449	—	224	—	—	—	—
Winnebago	148,000	15,400	36,400	990	—	434	—	—	—	—
Wood	75,800	9,400	21,400	158	—	96	—	—	—	—
48 Small Counties	1,197,800	146,900	326,200	3,169	—	1,553	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				14,372	—	5,320	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	5,083,200	593,200	1,364,400	491,000	—	491,000	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				29.27	—	10.83	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				71	—	71	—	—	—	—

Wyoming - 23 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Albany	31,000	3,000	6,900	61	—	20	—	22	—	—
Campbell	31,000	4,900	11,100	87	—	6	—	7	—	—
Carbon	16,100	2,300	4,800	47	—	22	—	20	—	—
Fremont	35,100	5,000	11,100	50	—	0	—	17	—	—
Laramie	78,000	9,400	22,100	122	—	29	—	49	—	—
Natrona	63,900	8,200	18,800	233	—	23	—	64	—	—
Park	25,000	3,200	7,100	53	—	34	—	19	—	—
Sheridan	24,800	3,200	6,700	59	—	18	—	10	—	—
Sweetwater	40,800	6,400	13,900	115	—	23	—	23	—	—
Uinta	20,100	3,600	8,000	80	—	26	—	15	—	—
13 Small Counties	110,200	15,200	33,100	175	—	85	—	29	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,082	—	286	—	275	—	—
Population Represented	476,100	64,300	143,600	64,300	—	64,300	—	143,600	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.82	—	4.45	—	1.91	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				23	—	23	—	23	—	—

Table Notes

Alabama

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

Alaska

- Source: Alaska Court System
Mode: 1994 Annual Report, pages S-36 and S-56
Data: 1. Total figures are children's matters dispositions. They include delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases for fiscal year 1994.
2. The majority of juvenile cases are processed at the superior court level. However, the following district courts handled and reported children's matters in fiscal year 1994: Cordova, Craig, Dillingham, Glennallen, Naknek, Seward, Tok, and Unalaska.

Arizona: Maricopa County

- Source: Maricopa County Juvenile Court Center (delinquency and status cases) and the Supreme Court of Arizona, Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Arkansas

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

California

- Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Judicial Council of California
Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed. The AOC supplied dependency figures for all counties, including those counties that independently provided their automated delinquency and status offense data to NCJJ.
4. Data for Inyo and Colusa counties is incomplete.

California: Alameda County

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

California: Kings County

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

California: Los Angeles County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: Orange County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: San Bernardino County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: San Diego County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: San Francisco County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: San Joaquin County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: Santa Barbara County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: Santa Clara County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: Santa Cruz County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: Stanislaus County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: Ventura County

Source: Correction Services Agency (delinquency and status cases)

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

Colorado

Source: Colorado Judicial Department

Mode: FY 1994 Annual Report: Statistical Supplement; Table 23, pages 40–41

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are petitioned case filings for fiscal year 1994. 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 1994.

Connecticut

Source: Chief Court Administrator's Office

Mode: Automated data file

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures were not reported.
 4. Data are reported by juvenile venue districts established by the State.

Delaware

Source: Family Court of the State of Delaware

Mode: Statistical page sent to NCJJ

- Data:
1. Total figures are petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency and petitioned dependency filings received in fiscal year 1994.
 2. There is no statute on status offenders in this State; therefore, no status offense cases are handled by the court.

District of Columbia

Source: District of Columbia Superior Court

Mode: JCS survey form

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed. They include status offenses and interstate compact figures. To arrive at the number of petitioned cases disposed, the number "not petitioned" was subtracted from total dispositions.
 2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

Florida

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

Georgia

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 1994.
 2. Status figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 1994.
 3. Dependency figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 1994.
 4. Delinquency, status, and dependency figures may include a small percentage of children disposed without a petition.

Hawaii

Source: The Judiciary, 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.

Idaho

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Idaho Courts 1994 Annual Report Appendix, pages 64–107

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

Illinois

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Probation Division

Mode: 1994 Probation Statistics, pages 49–51

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are the number of petitions filed.
 2. Status figures are the number of petitions filed. 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: Circuit Court of Cook County, Juvenile Division

Mode: JCS survey form

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

Indiana

Source: Division of State Court Administration

Mode: JCS survey form

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

Iowa

Source: State Court Administrator

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

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

Kansas

Source: Kansas Bureau of Investigation

Mode: JCS survey form

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitioned cases disposed.
2. Status figures are petitioned cases disposed and include dependency/neglect petition figures.

Kentucky

Source: Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: JCS survey form

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are petitioned cases disposed.
4. Total figures are petitioned cases disposed. They include delinquency, status offense, dependency, neglect, abuse, and paternity cases.

Louisiana

Source: Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana

Mode: 1994 Annual Report, pages 29–31

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

Maine

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: JCS survey form

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are all offenses committed by juveniles and include traffic cases and civil violations for fiscal year 1994.
2. Status offenses are not handled in the juvenile court system.
3. The numbers for the district courts were summed to determine county figures. The following is a list of district courts within counties. Androscoggin: Lewiston and Livermore Falls. Aroostook: Caribou, Fort Kent, Houlton, Madawaska, Presque Isle, and Van Buren. Cumberland: Bridgton and Portland. Franklin: Farmington. Hancock: Bar Harbor and Ellsworth. Kennebec: Augusta and Waterville. Knox: Rockland. Lincoln: Wiscasset. Oxford: Rumford and S. Paris. Penobscot: Bangor, Lincoln, Millinocket, and Newport. Piscataquis: Dover-Foxcroft. Sagadahoc: Bath/ Brunswick. Somerset: Skowhegan. Waldo: Belfast. Washington: Calais and Machias. York: Biddeford, Springvale, and York.

Maryland

Source: Department of Juvenile Justice

Mode: Automated data file

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

Massachusetts

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Annual Report on the State of Massachusetts Court System; FY 1994; pages 100–101

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 Hampden, Suffolk, and Worcester Counties are incomplete because the units of counts for the corresponding Juvenile Court Departments were not compatible with the rest of the courts' unit of count. Bristol County figures are not displayed for the same reason. Essex County data are incomplete because the Amesbury district court data were not reported.

Michigan

Source: State Court Administrative Office

Mode: Michigan State Courts Statistical Supplement Annual Report 1994, pages 240–252

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.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

Mississippi

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

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed. Only those dependency cases that came to the attention of the

Office of Youth Services via court processing are included here. For a complete report of neglect and/or abuse data for Mississippi, contact Ms. Jane Hudson, Director, Protection Department, Department of Human Services, Post Office Box 352, Jackson, MS 39205.

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: Office of Court Administration

Mode: 1994 Annual Caseload Statistics Report

Data: 1. Total figures are petition dispositions. They include delinquency, status offense, dependency, and special proceedings cases.

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 (petitioned cases) were reported.

New Hampshire

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

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

New Jersey

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.

New Mexico

Source: Children, Youth and Families Department

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

Data: 1. Total figures are juvenile cases closed for fiscal year 1994. They include petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency and status offense cases.
2. Data for nonpetition cases were estimated by subtracting petition data from total referrals.
3. New Mexico reported its data by judicial district. The following is a list of counties within judicial districts. District 1: Los Alamos, Rio Arriba, and Santa Fe. District 2: Bernalillo. District 3: Dona Ana. District 4: Guadalupe, Mora, and San Miguel. District 5: Chaves, Eddy, and Lea. District 6: Grant, Hidalgo, and Luna. District 7: Catron, Sierra, Socorro, and Torrance. District 8: Colfax, Taos, and Union. District 9: Curry and Roosevelt. District 10: De Baca, Harding, and Quay. District 11: McKinley and San Juan. District 12: Lincoln and Otero. District 13: Cibola, Sandoval, and Valencia.

New York

Source: Office of Court Administration (petitioned cases) and the State of New York, Division of Probation and

Correctional Alternatives (nonpetitioned cases)

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ (petitioned cases) and JCS survey form (nonpetitioned cases)

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

North Carolina

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are offenses alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1994.
2. Status figures are offenses alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1994.
3. Dependency figures are conditions alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1994. 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, 1994

Data: 1. Total figures are total petition terminations. They include delinquency, traffic, neglect, abuse, dependent, unruly, custody, visitation, support, parentage, URESA, and adults contributing to the neglect, unruliness, or delinquency of a minor cases.

Ohio: Cuyahoga County

Source: Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court Division

Mode: Automated data file

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

Oregon

Source: Judicial Department

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

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

Pennsylvania

Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status offenses in Pennsylvania are classified as dependency cases that were not reported.
3. Dependency figures were not reported.
4. Figures presented here do not match those found in the 1994 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Disposition Report due to differing units of count.

Rhode Island

Source: Administrative Office of State Courts

Mode: Report on the Judiciary 1994

- 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.
 3. Dependency figures were not reported.

South Dakota

Source: Unified Judicial System

Mode: Automated data file

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures were not reported.
 4. 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.
 3. Dependency figures were not reported.

Utah

Source: Utah Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Automated data file

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

Vermont

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

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

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

Virginia

Source: Department of Family and Youth Services

Mode: Automated data file

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

Washington

Source: Office of the Administrator for the Courts

Mode: Caseloads of the Courts of Washington, 1994; pages 123 & 107

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitioned cases disposed. They include status offense cases.
2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.
3. Dependency figures are petitioned cases disposed. They include dependency, termination of parent/child relationship, truancy, at-risk youth, and alternative residential placement cases.

West Virginia

Source: Juvenile Justice Committee

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures were not reported.

Wisconsin

Source: Supreme Court of Wisconsin

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures include dependency and are cases disposed.

Wyoming

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

Mode: Wyoming District Courts 1994 Caseload Statistics

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

Publications From OJJDP

Corrections and Detention

Conditions of Confinement: Juvenile Detention and Corrections Facilities. 1994, NCJ 141873 (16 pp.).

Conditions of Confinement Teleconference (Video). 1993, NCJ 147531 (90 min.), \$14.00.

Desktop Guide to Good Juvenile Detention Practice. 1996, NCJ 161408 (218 pp.).

Effective Programs for Serious, Violent and Chronic Juvenile Offenders: An Examination of Three Model Interventions and Intensive Aftercare Initiatives Teleconference (Video). 1996, NCJ 160947 (120 min.), \$17.00.

Evaluation of the Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC) Initiative. \$15.00 each, \$39.00 for set of five.

Arizona Final Report. 1996, NCJ 161564 (111 pp.).

Florida Final Report. 1996, NCJ 161563 (84 pp.).

Iowa Final Report. 1996, NCJ 161562 (115 pp.).

North Carolina Final Report. 1996, NCJ 161561 (97 pp.).

Oregon Final Report. 1996, NCJ 161560 (71 pp.).

Evaluation of the Impact of Boot Camps for Juvenile Offenders. \$19.00 each.

Cleveland Interim Report. 1996, NCJ 160928 (160 pp.).

Denver Interim Report. 1996, NCJ 160927 (108 pp.).

Mobile Interim Report. 1996, NCJ 160926 (119 pp.).

Improving Literacy Skills of Juvenile Detainees. 1994, NCJ 150707 (5 pp.).

Intensive Aftercare for High-Risk Juveniles: A Community Care Model. 1994, NCJ 147575 (20 pp.).

Intensive Aftercare for High-Risk Juveniles: Policies and Procedures. 1994, NCJ 147712 (28 pp.).

Juvenile Boot Camps Teleconference (Video). 1996, NCJ 160949 (120 min.), \$17.00.

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NCJ 163709