



# Juvenile Court Statistics 1995

# Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# **Juvenile Court Statistics 1995**

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

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# Foreword

In 1999, we will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the juvenile court. It is a centennial worth celebrating, for the juvenile court is the linchpin of America's juvenile justice system, playing a critical role on the front line in the fight against juvenile crime and violence. The juvenile court's influence on the lives of the children it serves is significant and often lasts a lifetime.

As we approach the next millennium, the challenges that face the juvenile court are considerable. These challenges have changed as our society has changed over the past two decades, and these changes have affected both the volume and the nature of the juvenile offenses with which the court must deal.

*Juvenile Court Statistics 1995* profiles more than 1.7 million delinquency cases and 146,000 status offense cases handled by juvenile courts in 1995. From 1986 to 1995, the number of delinquency cases addressed by juvenile courts rose 45 percent. In that same decade, juvenile court cases for offenses against persons increased 98 percent to 377,300 cases.

As its predecessors, this Report should prove a valuable reference guide for policymakers, practitioners, researchers, and others working to improve our juvenile justice system. Documenting trends enables us to plan more effectively for the future. By working together to strengthen the juvenile court's ability to provide timely, appropriate justice, we can build a bridge to a better future for our children and our Nation.

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

**Alabama**—Alabama Department of Youth Services.

**Alaska**—Alaska Court System.

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

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

**California**—Judicial Council of California 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.

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**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.

**Nevada**—Nevada Association of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers.

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

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

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

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

**North Carolina**—Administrative Office of the Courts.

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

**Ohio**—Supreme Court of Ohio 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 and Criminal Justice Policy Council.

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

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

**Virginia**—Department of Family and Youth Services.

**Washington**—Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

**West Virginia**—Juvenile Justice Committee.

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

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# Preface

This is the 69th report in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. It describes the delinquency and status offense cases handled between 1986 and 1995 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction. National estimates of juvenile court caseloads in 1995 were based on analyses of approximately 876,000 automated case records and court-level statistics summarizing more than 176,800 additional cases. The data used in the analyses were contributed to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive by nearly 1,800 courts with jurisdiction over 67% of the juvenile population in 1995.

The first *Juvenile Court Statistics* report was published in 1929 by the U.S. Department of Labor and described cases handled by 42 courts during 1927. During the next decade, *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports were based on statistics cards completed for each delinquency, status offense, and dependency case handled by the courts participating in the reporting series. The Children's Bureau (within the U.S. Department of Labor) tabulated the information on each card, including age, sex, and race of the youth; the reason for referral; the manner of dealing with the case; and the final disposition of the case. During the 1940's, however, the collection of case-level data was abandoned because of its high cost. From the 1940's until the mid-1970's, *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports were based on the simple,

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

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

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) became responsible for *Juvenile Court Statistics* following the passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. In 1975, the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) was awarded an OJJDP grant to continue the re-

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

The project's transition from using annual case counts to analyzing automated case-level data was completed with the production of *Juvenile Court Statistics 1984*. For the first time since the 1930's, *Juvenile Court Statistics* contained detailed, case-level descriptions of the delinquency and status offense cases handled by U.S. juvenile courts. This case-level detail 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 almost 70 years earlier.

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## Data Access

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

courts. Designed to facilitate research on the juvenile justice 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 to explore the possible uses of Archive data files for their work.

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# Introduction

This report describes delinquency and status offense cases handled between 1986 and 1995 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Courts with juvenile jurisdiction may handle a variety of matters, including child abuse and neglect, traffic violations, child support, and adoptions. This report focuses on cases involving juveniles charged with law violations (delinquency or status offenses).

## Unit of Count

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

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

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

## Coverage

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

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

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

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



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## Juvenile Court Processing

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

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

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

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

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

**Petitioning.** If the intake department decides that a case should be handled formally within the juvenile court, a petition is filed and the case is placed on the court calendar (or docket) for an adjudicatory hearing. A small number of petitions 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, of community service, or of a 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 complying with a mandated national reporting program.

The heterogeneity of the contributed data files greatly increases the complexity of the Archive's data processing tasks. Contributing jurisdictions collect and report information using their own definitions and coding categories. Therefore, the detail reported in some data sets is not contained in others. Even when similar data elements are used, they may have inconsistent definitions or overlapping coding categories. The Archive restructures contributed data into standardized coding categories in order to combine information from multiple sources. The standardization process requires an intimate

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

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

## Validity of the Estimates

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

National estimates for 1995 are based on analyses of 876,173 individual case records from more than 1,300 courts with jurisdiction over half of the U.S. juvenile population, and aggregate court-level data on 176,823 cases from 511 jurisdictions. The weighting procedures that generate national estimates from this sample control for many factors: the size of a community; the demographic composition of its youth population; the volume of cases referred to the reporting courts; the age, sex, and race of the youth involved; the offense characteristics of the cases; the court's response to the cases (manner of handling, detention, adjudication, and disposition); and the nature of each court's jurisdictional responsibilities (i.e., upper age of original jurisdiction).

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

## Structure of the Report

This Report describes the delinquency and status offense cases handled by juvenile courts between 1986 and 1995. First, the Report presents national estimates of petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Next, national estimates of petitioned status offense cases are presented. Together, these sections provide a detailed national portrait of juvenile court cases, including the offenses involved, sources of referral, detention practices, and dispositions ordered.

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

Readers are encouraged to consult the Glossary of Terms for definitions of key terms used throughout the Report. Few terms in the field of juvenile justice have widely accepted definitions. The terminology used in this Report has been carefully developed to communicate the findings of the work as precisely as possible without sacrificing applicability to multiple jurisdictions.

Finally, the Appendix presents a complete list of the number of delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases handled by juvenile courts in 1995. Table Notes, at the end of the Appendix, indicate the source of the data and the unit of count. Because courts report their statistical data using various units of count (e.g., cases disposed, offenses referred, petitions), the reader is cautioned against making cross-jurisdictional comparisons before studying the Table Notes.

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## Other Sources of Juvenile Court Data

The national delinquency estimates presented in this Report are also available in an easy-to-use software package, *Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics: 1986-1995*. With the support of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, NCJJ distributes this package to facilitate independent

analysis of Archive data while eliminating the need for statistical analysis software. All necessary data files, as well as the NCJJ software, are available on two 3.5 inch diskettes that can be easily installed in Windows on an IBM-compatible personal computer or network. For those operating an IBM-compatible personal computer in a DOS environment, NCJJ offers a DOS version of *Easy Access to Juvenile Court*

*Statistics: 1991-1995* on a single 3.5 inch diskette. Contact the National Center for Juvenile Justice at 412-227-6950 to order a complimentary copy. The Windows version of *Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics* can also be downloaded from OJJDP's Web site at <http://www.ncjrs.org/ojjhome.htm>.

# National Estimates of Delinquency Cases

## Counts and Trends

In 1995, courts with juvenile jurisdiction handled an estimated 1,714,300 delinquency cases, representing a 7% increase over the 1994 caseload (table 1). Delinquency offenses are acts committed by juveniles that could result in criminal prosecution when committed by an adult. Between 1986 and 1995, the number of delinquency cases processed by U.S. juvenile courts increased 45%.

The number of person offense cases increased 98% between 1986 and 1995, property offense cases increased 23%, drug law violation cases increased 120%, and public order offense cases grew 48%. Compared with 1986, juvenile courts in 1995 handled 84% more criminal homicide cases, 47% more rape cases, 53% more robbery cases, 137% more aggravated assault cases, and 103% more simple assault cases. During the same time period, juvenile courts saw their weapons offense caseloads climb 132% and cases involving motor vehicle theft increase 23%. Several offense categories had drops in caseloads between 1994 and 1995; criminal homicide cases dropped 6%, weapons offense cases dropped 9%, and motor vehicle theft cases dropped 13%.

Examination of the caseloads of juvenile courts using the Federal

**Table 1: Delinquency Cases, by Most Serious Offense, 1995**

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases	Percent Change		
		1986-95	1991-95	1994-95
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,714,300</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Person Offense</b>	<b>377,300</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>8</b>
Criminal Homicide	2,800	84	20	-6
Forcible Rape	6,800	47	19	4
Robbery	39,600	53	27	6
Aggravated Assault	93,200	137	33	6
Simple Assault	205,500	103	47	12
Other Violent Sex Offense	9,300	50	9	-3
Other Person Offense	20,100	72	-2	-4
<b>Property Offense</b>	<b>871,700</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Burglary	139,900	-2	-9	-2
Larceny-Theft	418,800	28	10	10
Motor Vehicle Theft	53,400	23	-26	-13
Arson	10,400	78	42	10
Vandalism	121,700	40	9	-2
Trespassing	64,400	18	9	1
Stolen Property Offense	33,100	10	9	2
Other Property Offense	29,900	46	-5	6
<b>Drug Law Violation</b>	<b>159,100</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Public Order Offense</b>	<b>306,300</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>6</b>
Obstruction of Justice	110,100	53	45	8
Disorderly Conduct	85,100	82	46	9
Weapons Offense	47,000	132	38	-9
Liquor Law Violation	12,200	-39	-1	2
Nonviolent Sex Offense	10,500	-21	-8	-4
Other Public Order	41,300	19	31	17
<b>Violent Crime Index*</b>	<b>142,400</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Property Crime Index**</b>	<b>622,500</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>

\* 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.

Bureau of Investigation (FBI) crime indexes indicates that juvenile courts handled substantially more Violent Crime Index offense cases in 1995 than in 1986 (99%), while cases involving Property Crime Index offenses increased 20%.<sup>1</sup> The increases in juvenile court cases parallel the increases in arrests of persons under the age of 18, as reported by the FBI. Between 1986 and 1995, the number of arrests involving persons under the age of 18 charged with Violent Crime Index offenses increased 67%, while arrests of youth for Property Crime Index offenses increased 8%. (See *Crime in the United States 1995*.) According to the FBI, the number of juvenile arrests for homicide increased 90% between 1986 and 1995 but decreased 14% between 1994 and 1995, changes that closely correspond to the trends in juvenile court cases involving homicide charges.

The offense profile of juvenile court caseloads changed somewhat between 1986 and 1995 (table 2). The relative proportion of person offenses increased, while property offenses declined. A person offense, such as robbery or assault, was the most serious charge in 22% of delinquency cases in 1995 compared with 16% in 1986. A

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

property offense, such as shoplifting, burglary, or vandalism, was the most serious charge in 51% of the delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 1995 versus 60% in 1986. The proportion of drug law violations, such as possession or sale of controlled substances, rose from 6% in 1986 to 9% in 1995. Public order offenses remained relatively unchanged between 1986 and 1995.

In 1995, juvenile courts processed 60.7 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).<sup>2</sup> Analysis of this case rate permits comparisons

**Table 2: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Person	16%	20%	22%
Property	60	60	51
Drugs	6	5	9
Public Order	18	16	18
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

**Table 3: Percent Change in Delinquency Cases and Case Rates, 1986–1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995	Percent Change	
				1986–95	1991–95
<b>Number of Cases</b>					
Delinquency	1,180,000	1,413,300	1,714,300	45%	21%
Person	190,300	277,500	377,300	98	36
Property	710,000	846,800	871,700	23	3
Drugs	72,400	65,100	159,100	120	145
Public Order	207,300	223,900	306,300	48	37
<b>Case Rates</b>					
Delinquency	45.5	54.2	60.7	33%	12%
Person	7.3	10.6	13.4	82	26
Property	27.4	32.5	30.9	13	-5
Drugs	2.8	2.5	5.6	102	126
Public Order	8.0	8.6	10.8	36	26

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

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

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

of juvenile court activity over time while controlling for differences in the population at risk of referral to the juvenile court.

The total delinquency case rate rose 33% from 1986 to 1995.<sup>3</sup> During the same time period, case rates increased in all offense categories. The case rate for person offenses climbed 82%, the property case rate increased 13%, the rate of drug cases grew 102%, and the rate of public order offense cases increased 36%. Over the more recent 5-year period, however, the property case rate declined 5%.

## 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 1995, for example, 86% of delinquency cases were referred to courts by law enforcement (table 4). About the same proportion of delinquency cases were referred to juvenile court by law enforcement in 1986 (84%).

There is some variation across the four major offense categories in the proportion of cases referred by law enforcement. In 1995, 94% of drug law violation cases were referred by law enforcement agencies, as were 91% of property cases and 87% of person offense cases. However, a smaller proportion of public order offense cases were referred by law enforcement

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

sources (70%), perhaps because this offense category contains probation violations and contempt of court cases that are referred most often by court personnel.

## Detention

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

Juveniles were held in detention facilities at some point between referral to court intake and case disposition in 19% of all delinquency cases disposed in 1995 (table 5). Cases involving property offenses were least likely to involve detention in 1995, while those involving drug offenses were most likely to involve detention. In 1995, 15% of property offense cases involved detention (compared with 24% of drug cases, 23% of person offense cases, and 21% of public order offense cases).

The probability of detention for delinquency cases changed very little between 1986 and 1995. The use of detention ranged between 19% and 23%. The peak year was in 1990. The same pattern was seen in each of the four major offense categories. With the exception of drug law violation cases, use of detention fluctuated within a 5 to 7 percentage point range, with 1990 being the peak year. The use of detention for drug law violation cases also peaked in 1990, but showed a wider variation. In 1990,

**Table 4: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Referred by Law Enforcement, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Delinquency	84%	84%	86%
Person	81	81	87
Property	90	89	91
Drugs	91	88	94
Public Order	67	69	70

**Table 5: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Detained, by Offense, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Delinquency	21%	21%	19%
Person	25	25	23
Property	17	17	15
Drugs	25	37	24
Public Order	26	24	21

juveniles were detained in 38% of drug cases and by 1995 that proportion had dropped to 21%; a 17-point change.

The number of delinquency cases in which juveniles were detained increased 31% between 1986 and 1995, rising from 244,000 to 320,800 (table 6). Increases occurred in all offense categories, with drug offense cases showing the greatest increase. Between 1986 and 1995, the number of drug offense cases in which youth were detained increased 110%. There was a 75% increase among person offense cases, 22% among public order offense cases, and 7% among property offense cases. During the more recent 5-year period from 1991 to 1995, however, there was a 9% decline in the number of property cases in which juveniles were detained.

**Table 6: Percent Change in Detained Delinquency Cases, 1986–1995**

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1986	1991	1995	1986–95	1991–95
Delinquency	244,000	293,900	320,800	31%	9%
Person	48,400	69,800	84,900	75	22
Property	123,800	145,400	132,300	7	-9
Drugs	18,400	23,900	38,600	110	61
Public Order	53,300	54,800	64,900	22	18

**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, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Person	20%	24%	26%
Property	51	49	41
Drugs	8	8	12
Public Order	22	19	20
Total	100%	100%	100%
Number of Cases Involving Detention:	244,000	293,900	320,800

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

Although detention was least likely in property offense cases in 1995, they accounted for 41% of all delinquency cases involving detention because they represented the largest share of juvenile court caseloads (table 7). Person offense cases accounted for 26% of cases involving detention, public order offense cases accounted for 20%, and drug law violation cases accounted for 12%. Between 1986 and 1995, 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 1995 than in 1986 (41% compared with 51%).

## Intake Decision

More than half (55%) of the delinquency cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1995 were processed formally (figure 1). Formal processing involves the filing of a petition requesting an adjudicatory or waiver hearing. Informal cases, on the other hand, are handled without a petition. Among informally handled (nonpetitioned) delinquency cases, nearly half were dismissed by the court. Most of the remainder resulted in voluntary probation or other dispositions, but a small proportion involved voluntary out-of-home placements.

Among person offense, drug law violation, and public order cases, approximately 6 in 10 cases were

**Table 8: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases, by Manner of Handling, 1995**

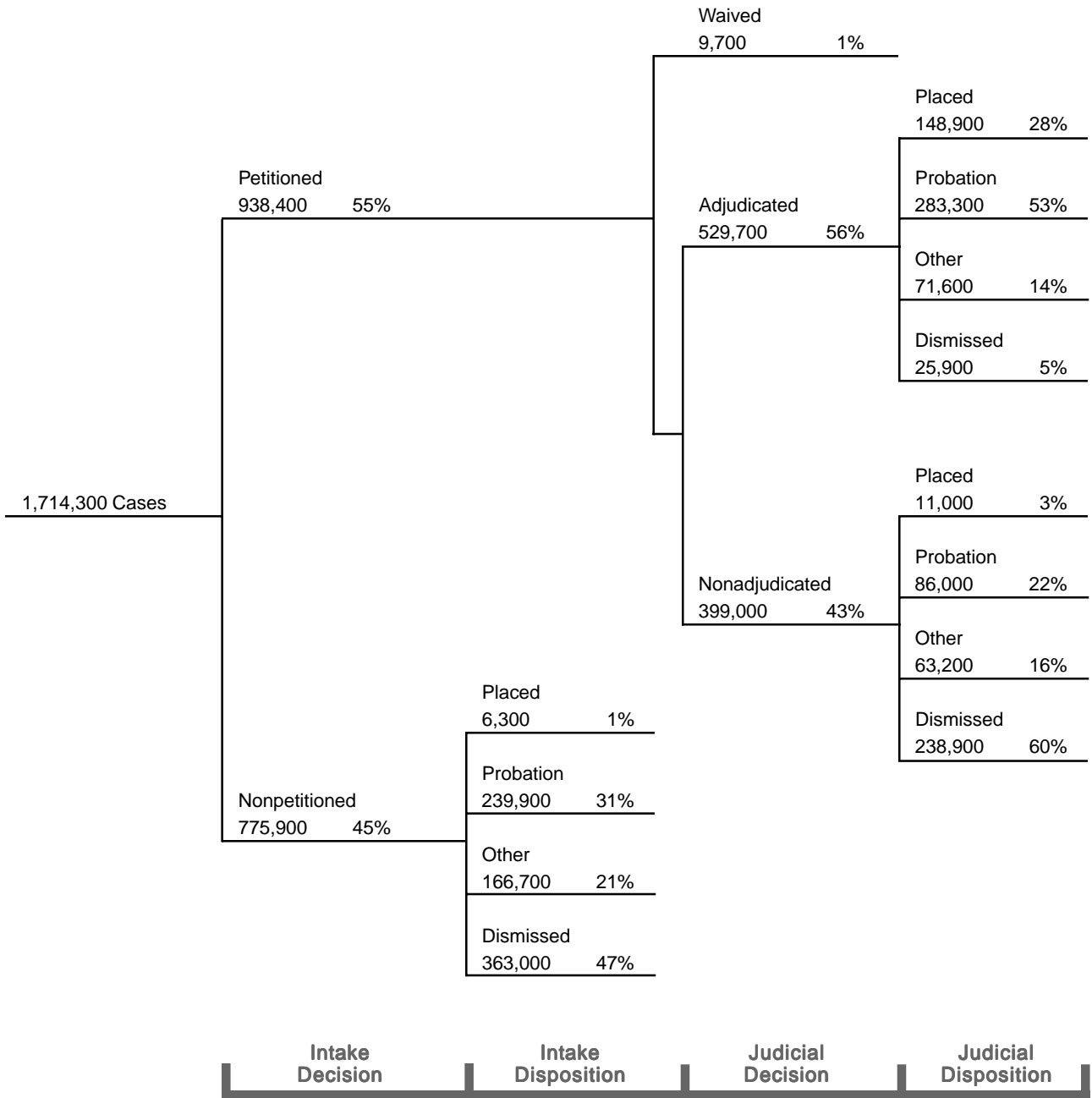
Most Serious Offense	Informal	Formal
Person	20%	23%
Property	55	47
Drugs	8	10
Public Order	16	19
Total	100%	100%
Number of Cases:	775,900	938,400

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

handled formally by juvenile courts in 1995 (figure 2). Among property offense cases, the proportion of cases processed formally was just over half. As a result of this differential handling, formally processed cases in 1995 involved a higher proportion of person, drug, and public order offenses and a lower proportion of property offense cases 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 1995, for example, 60% of aggravated assault cases were handled formally compared with 50% of simple assault cases. Similarly, more than 70% of burglary and motor vehicle theft cases were handled formally by juvenile courts, compared with 40% of larceny-theft cases and 48% of cases in which vandalism was the most serious charge (table 9).

**Figure 1: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases, 1995**



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



**Figure 2: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases Within Offense Categories, 1995**

**Person Offenses**

377,300 Cases	Petitioned		Waived		Placed			
	219,100	58%	4,600	2%	35,600	31%		
			Adjudicated		Probation			
			116,400	53%	62,100	53%		
					Other		Dismissed	
					12,300	11%	6,500	6%
			Nonadjudicated		Placed			
			98,200	45%	2,800	3%		
					Probation		Other	
					20,100	21%	13,300	14%
Nonpetitioned		Placed		Dismissed				
		1,000	1%	61,900	63%			
				Probation		Other		
				48,600	31%	26,200	17%	
		Other		Dismissed				
		26,200	17%	82,400	52%			

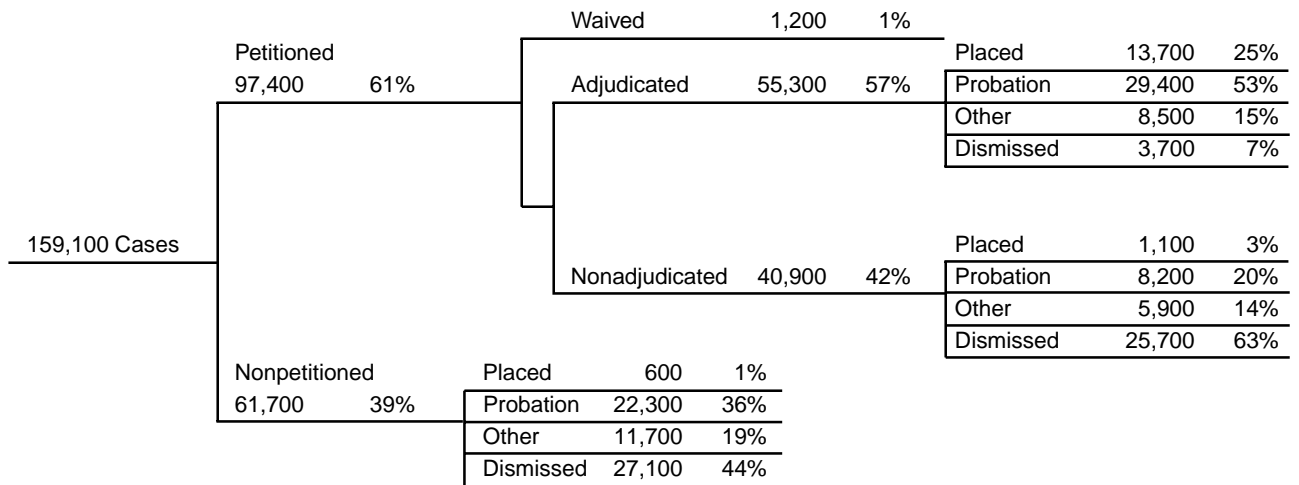
**Property Offenses**

871,700 Cases	Petitioned		Waived		Placed			
	443,000	51%	3,300	1%	66,200	26%		
			Adjudicated		Probation			
			255,900	58%	142,400	56%		
					Other		Dismissed	
					36,400	14%	10,900	4%
			Nonadjudicated		Placed			
			183,800	41%	5,100	3%		
					Probation		Other	
					46,600	25%	28,300	15%
Nonpetitioned		Placed		Dismissed				
		2,200	1%	103,900	56%			
				Probation		Other		
				136,200	32%	107,900	25%	
		Other		Dismissed				
		107,900	25%	182,300	43%			

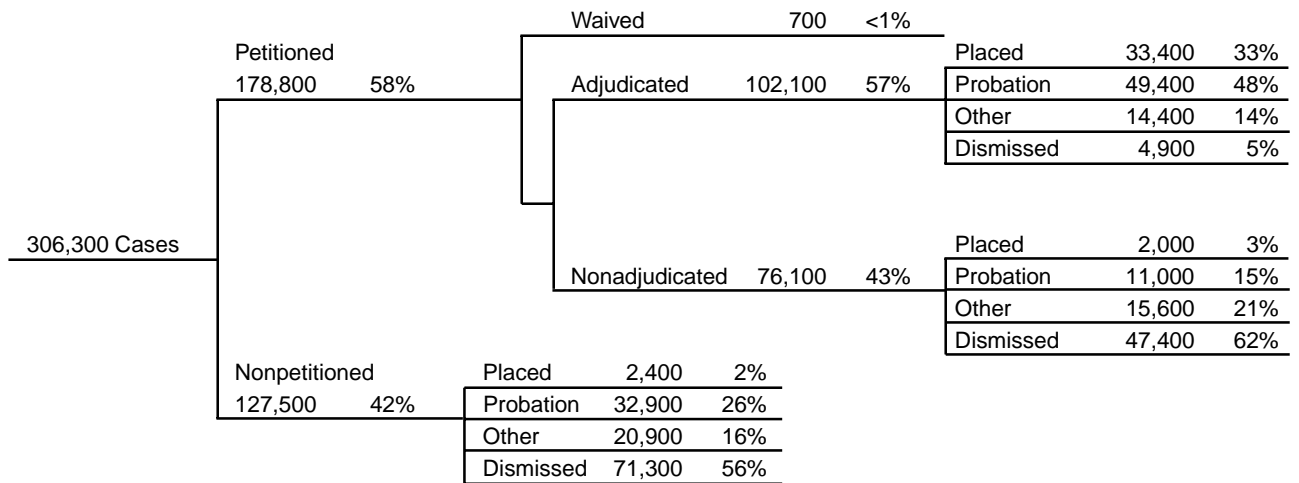
**Note:** Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Figure 2 (continued)

**Drug Offenses**



**Public Order Offenses**



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

**Table 9: Petitioned Delinquency Cases, 1986–1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986		1995		Percent Change in Petitioned Cases 1986–1995
	Number of Petitioned Cases	Percentage of Total Cases Petitioned	Number of Petitioned Cases	Percentage of Total Cases Petitioned	
<b>Total</b>	<b>554,000</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>938,400</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>69%</b>
<b>Person Offense</b>	<b>104,300</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>219,100</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>110</b>
Criminal Homicide	1,200	82	2,600	92	107
Forcible Rape	3,600	79	5,400	79	47
Robbery	20,700	80	34,400	87	66
Aggravated Assault	25,000	64	55,600	60	122
Simple Assault	43,400	43	102,600	50	136
Other Violent Sex Offense	4,500	72	6,800	73	51
Other Person Offense	5,800	49	11,800	59	105
<b>Property Offense</b>	<b>320,500</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>443,000</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>38</b>
Burglary	97,500	68	105,000	75	8
Larceny-Theft	116,700	36	169,400	40	45
Motor Vehicle Theft	26,900	62	37,700	71	40
Arson	3,100	53	5,700	54	83
Vandalism	32,100	37	57,900	48	81
Trespassing	16,500	30	25,600	40	56
Stolen Property Offense	16,200	54	22,200	67	37
Other Property Offense	11,600	57	19,600	66	69
<b>Drug Law Violation</b>	<b>35,300</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>97,400</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>176</b>
<b>Public Order Offense</b>	<b>93,800</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>178,800</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>91</b>
Obstruction of Justice	49,300	68	83,600	76	70
Disorderly Conduct	13,500	29	31,600	37	134
Weapons Offense	9,300	46	29,900	64	222
Liquor Law Violations	5,700	28	6,600	54	16
Nonviolent Sex Offenses	7,000	52	5,500	52	-22
Other Public Order	9,100	26	21,600	52	138
<b>Violent Crime Index*</b>	<b>50,600</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>97,900</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Property Crime Index**</b>	<b>244,200</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>317,800</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>30</b>

\* 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.

The likelihood of formal processing for delinquency referrals increased between 1986 and 1995, rising from 47% to 55%. The change in the proportion of cases formally processed varied across offenses. For example, the proportion of cases handled formally rose from 49% to 61% for drug law violation cases and from 28% to 54% for delinquency liquor law violations, while among aggravated assault cases the proportion

dropped from 64% to 60%. Among forcible rape, other violent and nonviolent sex offenses, and arson, the proportion of cases formally processed remained essentially the same in 1995 as in 1986.

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% be-

tween 1986 and 1995, from 554,000 cases to 938,400. The single largest increase was for weapons law violation cases, with juvenile courts formally processing 222% more weapons cases in 1995 than in 1986. Other large increases were seen in formally handled drug law violation cases (176%), simple assault cases (136%), aggravated assault cases (122%), and cases involving criminal homicide (107%).

## Judicial Decision and Disposition

### Waiver

One of the first decisions made at intake is determining whether a case should be processed in the criminal (adult) justice system rather than in the juvenile court. The mechanisms used to transfer responsibility for a case to the criminal court vary by State. In some States, prosecutors may have the authority to file certain juvenile cases directly in criminal court. In other States, statutes may exclude certain cases from juvenile court jurisdiction and in essence require that they be handled in criminal court. In most States, there are also statutory provisions for judicial waiver, whereby a juvenile court judge may waive juvenile cases, thus authorizing a transfer to criminal court. In most instances, when a waiver request is denied, the case is then scheduled for an adjudicatory hearing in juvenile court. The data described in this Report represent only cases that were transferred to criminal court by judicial waiver.

Judicial waivers to criminal court represented 1% of all petitioned

delinquency cases in 1995 (table 10). The cases most likely to be judicially waived in 1995 were those involving person offenses (2.1%). This was true in 1986 as well. In 1991, however, drug offense cases were more likely to be waived than person offense cases (4.1% versus 2.4%). Fewer than 1% of cases involving property offenses were waived to criminal court in 1995, which was down from 1.2% in 1986.

Between 1986 and 1994, the number of delinquency cases judicially waived to criminal court increased 60% and then from 1994 to 1995 dropped 17%. The net result was that the number of cases judicially waived was 33% greater in 1995 than in 1986 (table 11). The greatest relative change between 1986 and 1995 in waived cases (100% or more) was found among person offense and drug cases. The increase in waived public order cases was small by comparison (8%) and among property cases there was a decline (18%).

The pattern of change in the number of waived cases between 1986 and 1995 varied across offense categories (figure 3). For property and drug cases, the number of waived cases increased from 1986 through 1991 and declined sub-

stantially after 1991. Waived property cases increased 15% and then dropped 29%; waived drug cases rose 314% and then dropped 32%. For person offense and public order cases, the number of waived cases increased steadily through 1994 and then dropped off in 1995. Waived person offense cases increased 125% from 1986 through 1994 and then dropped 11% in 1995; waived public order cases rose 60% and then dropped 33%.

As a result, the offense profile of cases judicially waived to criminal court changed considerably between 1986 and 1995. The proportion of all waived delinquency cases that involved a property offense as the most serious charge declined from 54% in 1986 to 34% in 1995 (table 12). In 1995, the largest group of waived cases involved person offenses, which accounted for nearly half of all cases waived to criminal court. The proportion of person offenses among judicially waived cases grew from 31% to 47%. Drug offense cases increased from 6% of all waivers in 1986 to a high of 17% in 1991 and then declined to 13% in 1995. The proportion of public order cases among waived cases has held steady between 7% and 9%.

**Table 10: Percentage of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

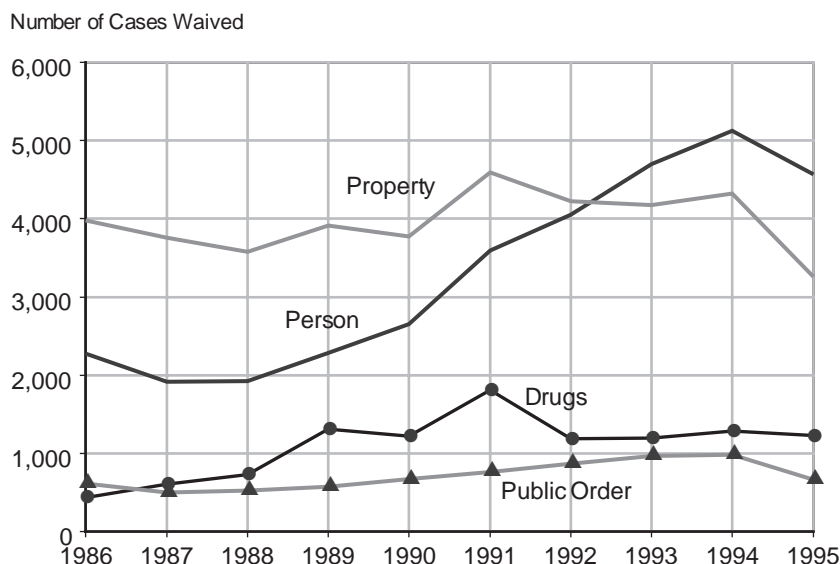
Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Delinquency	1.3%	1.5%	1.0%
Person	2.2	2.4	2.1
Property	1.2	1.2	0.7
Drugs	1.2	4.1	1.3
Public Order	0.7	0.7	0.4

**Table 11: Percent Change in Petitioned Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 1986–1995**

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1986	1991	1995	1986–95	1991–95
Delinquency	7,300	10,800	9,700	33%	-10%
Person	2,300	3,600	4,600	100	27
Property	4,000	4,600	3,300	-18	-29
Drugs	400	1,800	1,200	180	-32
Public Order	600	800	700	8	-13

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

**Figure 3: Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 1986–1995**



**Table 13: Percentage of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Adjudicated, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Delinquency	64%	59%	56%
Person	58	54	53
Property	66	60	58
Drugs	68	58	57
Public Order	66	60	57

fense cases, from 68% to 57% for drug offense cases, and from 66% to 57% for public order offense cases.

Although adjudications declined as a percentage of formally handled delinquency cases between 1986 and 1995, 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 1986 and 1995 (figure 4). During the 10-year period, cases resulting in transfer or adjudication have accounted for 3 in 10 delinquency cases. What changed between 1986 and 1995 is the use of formal processing; the proportion of cases petitioned increased considerably during that time.

**Table 12: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Person	31%	33%	47%
Property	54	43	34
Drugs	6	17	13
Public Order	8	7	7
Total	100%	100%	100%
Number of Waived Cases:	7,300	10,800	9,700

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

## 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 56% of all formally processed delinquency cases in 1995 (table 13). Among formally handled delinquency cases in 1995, 53% of person offense cases were adjudicated, as were 58% of

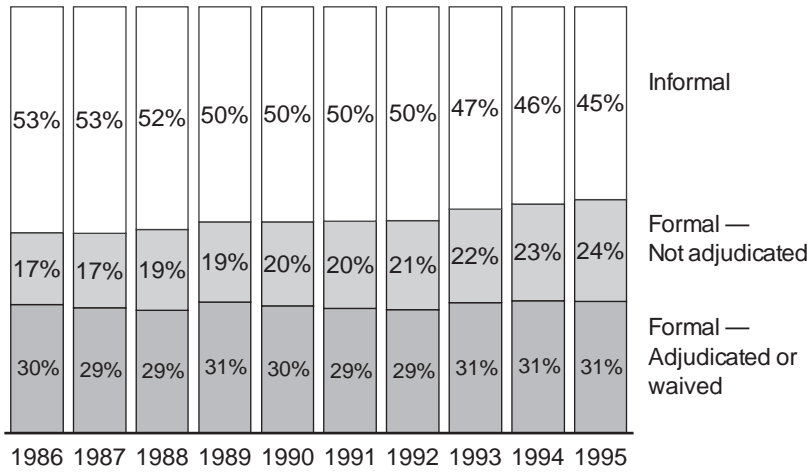
property offense cases, 57% of drug law violation cases, and 57% of public order offense cases.

The proportion of petitioned delinquency cases in which the juvenile was adjudicated delinquent decreased from 64% to 56% between 1986 and 1995. The percentage of petitioned cases that resulted in adjudication decreased from 58% to 53% for person offense cases, from 66% to 58% for property of-

## Disposition

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

**Figure 4: Manner-of-Handling Profile of Delinquency Cases, 1986–1995**



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

In more than half (53%) of all adjudicated delinquency cases in 1995, formal probation was the most severe sanction ordered by the court. More than one-quarter (28%) of adjudicated cases resulted in the youth being placed outside the home in a residential facility.<sup>4</sup> In 14% 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 (5%), the juvenile was adjudicated, but the case was then dismissed or the youth was otherwise released.

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

In 43% of all petitioned delinquency cases in 1995, the youth was not subsequently adjudicated. Most of these cases (60%) were dismissed by the court. However, in 22% of nonadjudicated cases the youth agreed to some form of probation, in 16% of the cases the youth were given other dispositions, and 3% 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 148,900 delinquency cases in 1995—28% of all adjudicated cases (table 14). Juveniles charged with property or drug offenses were less likely to be placed outside the home in 1995 than were those charged with person or public order offenses. Following adjudication, placement was ordered in 26% of property cases and 25% of drug cases compared with 31% of person offense cases and 33% of public order offense cases. The relatively high rate of placement among public

**Table 14: Percentage of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Delinquency	30%	30%	28%
Person	33	34	31
Property	28	27	26
Drugs	30	36	25
Public Order	37	36	33

order offense cases may be related to the fact that these cases included escapes from institutions, weapons offenses, and probation and parole violations.

Although the likelihood of a delinquency case resulting in out-of-home placement declined between 1991 and 1995 for all four of the major offense categories, the number of adjudicated delinquency cases resulting in out-of-home placement increased 37% between 1986 and 1995 (table 15). During the 10-year period, placements increased more for drug offense cases than for person offense cases (91% versus 80%). Property offense cases in which youth were adjudicated delinquent and placed outside the home increased 12%, while out-of-home placements increased 46% in public order offense cases.

In 1995, 44% of all adjudicated cases that resulted in out-of-home placement involved property offenses, 24% involved person offenses, 22% involved public order offenses, and 9% involved drug law violations (table 16). Between 1986 and 1995, 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,

**Table 15: Percent Change in Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1986–1995**

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1986	1991	1995	1986–95	1991–95
Delinquency	108,600	124,400	148,900	37%	20%
Person	19,700	28,000	35,600	80	27
Property	58,800	63,500	66,200	12	4
Drugs	7,200	9,200	13,700	91	49
Public Order	22,900	23,700	33,400	46	41

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

while the proportion involving property offenses declined.

**Formal Probation.** Formal probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 283,300 adjudicated delinquency cases in 1995—53% of all such cases handled by juvenile courts (table 17). Juvenile courts ordered formal probation in 56% of adjudicated cases involving property offenses, 53% involving person offenses, 53% involving drug law violations, and 48% involving public order offenses.

With the exception of drug offense cases, the likelihood of formal probation decreased only slightly (1 or 2 percentage points) for adjudicated delinquency cases between 1986 and 1995. The use of probation decreased from 55% to 53% for person offense cases, from 57% to 56% for property offense cases, and from 49% to 48% for public order offense cases. For drug violations, on the other hand, the use of probation in adjudicated cases fell 5 percentage points from 58% to 53%.

Although the proportion of adjudicated cases resulting in a disposition of formal probation declined, the number of adjudicated cases that resulted in formal probation increased 43% between 1986 and 1995 (table 18). The number of person offense cases resulting in

**Table 16: Offense Profile of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Person	18%	23%	24%
Property	54	51	44
Drugs	7	7	9
Public Order	21	19	22
Total	100%	100%	100%
Cases Resulting in Out-of-Home Placement:	108,600	124,400	148,900

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

**Table 17: Percentage of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Delinquency	55%	56%	53%
Person	55	53	53
Property	57	59	56
Drugs	58	51	53
Public Order	49	52	48

**Table 18: Percent Change in Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1986–1995**

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1986	1991	1995	1986–95	1991–95
Delinquency	197,700	231,700	283,300	43%	22%
Person	33,300	43,800	62,100	86	42
Property	119,700	140,200	142,400	19	2
Drugs	14,000	13,000	29,400	111	126
Public Order	30,600	34,700	49,400	61	42

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

formal probation increased 86%, property offense cases increased 19%, drug offenses increased 111%, while those involving public order offenses increased 61%.

Half of the delinquency cases that resulted in formal probation in 1995 involved property offenses, 22% involved person offenses, 17% involved public order offenses, and 10% involved drug law violations (table 19). The offense characteristics of cases resulting in formal probation changed somewhat between 1986 and 1995, with an increase in the proportion of cases involving person or drug offenses and a decrease in the proportion of cases involving property offenses.

## Age at Referral

In 1995, 60% of juvenile delinquency cases involved youth who were age 15 or younger at the time of referral, compared with 57% in 1986 (table 20). In 1995, 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 54% of public order offense cases.

Compared with the delinquency caseload involving older juveniles, the caseload of youth age 15 or younger included a larger proportion of property offense cases and smaller proportions of drug and public order offense cases (table 21). Property offense cases accounted for 54% of the cases involving youth age 15 or younger compared with 46% of cases involving youth age 16 or older. Drug law violations made up 7% of the cases of younger juveniles and 13% of cases involving youth age 16 or older.

The rate of delinquency cases generally increased with the age of juveniles. For example, the case

**Table 19: Offense Profile of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Person	17%	19%	22%
Property	61	61	50
Drugs	7	6	10
Public Order	16	15	17
Total	100%	100%	100%
Cases Resulting in Formal Probation:	197,700	231,700	283,300

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

**Table 20: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Involving Youth 15 or Younger, by Offense, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

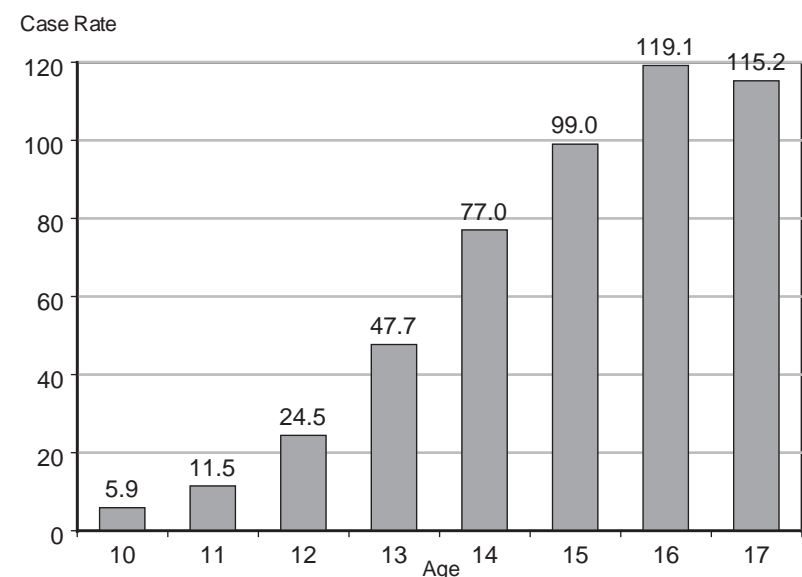
Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Delinquency	57%	60%	60%
Person	59	62	64
Property	61	63	64
Drugs	41	41	42
Public Order	50	53	54

**Table 21: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases, by Age at Referral, 1995**

Most Serious Offense	Age 15 or Younger	Age 16 or Older
Person	23%	20%
Property	54	46
Drugs	7	13
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, 1995**



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



rate for 16-year-olds was 55% greater than the rate for 14-year-olds, while the rate for 14-year-olds was more than 3 times the rate for 12-year-olds (figure 5). Contrary to this pattern, the case rate for 17-year-olds was less than the rate for 16-year-olds. The Nation's juvenile courts disposed 115.2 delinquency cases for every 1,000 youth age 17 and at risk of referral to juvenile court in 1995. Among 16-year-olds, however, there were 119.1 cases disposed for every 1,000 youth at risk. For every age group between 12 and 17, delinquency case rates increased 35% or more between 1986 and 1995 (table 22). In fact, in every one of these age groups, delinquency case rates reached a 10-year peak in 1995. For younger juveniles, however, case rates dropped from 1991 to 1995. Delinquency case rates dropped 11% for 10-year-olds and 2% for 11-year-olds.

Within individual offense categories, variations occurred in the pattern of age-specific case rates in 1995. Case rates increased continuously with age for drug and public order offenses, while the rates for person and property offenses peaked in the 16-year-old age group and then declined slightly for 17-year-olds (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 was 736% greater than the corresponding case rate for 13-year-olds. For person offenses, the 17-year-olds' case rate was 86% greater than the 13-year-olds' case rate. For property offense cases, the difference was 80%, while for public order offenses the case rate for 17-year-olds was more than 3 times the rate for 13-year-olds.

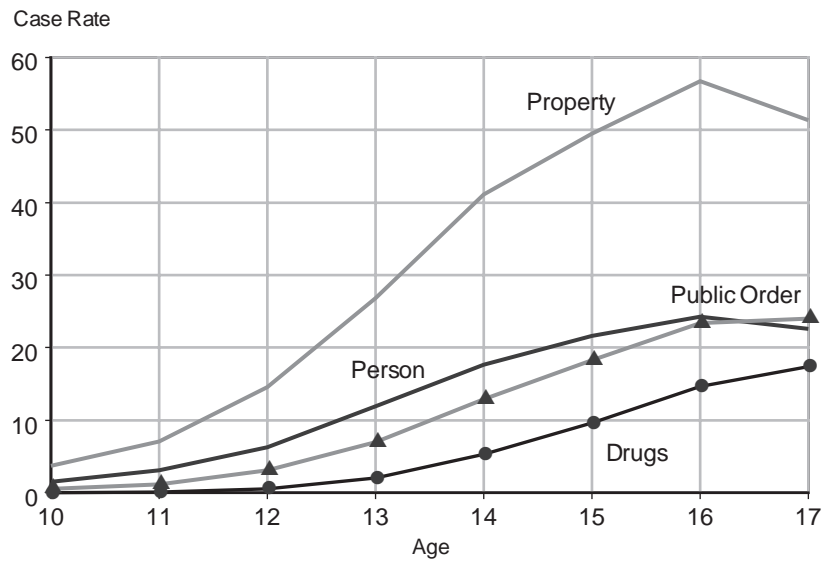
**Table 22: Percent Change in Delinquency Case Rates, by Age at Referral, 1986–1995**

Age at Referral	Case Rate			Percent Change	
	1986	1991	1995	1986–95	1991–95
10	5.6	6.6	5.9	5%	-11%
11	9.2	11.8	11.5	25	-2
12	17.5	23.2	24.5	40	6
13	33.2	45.1	47.7	44	6
14	52.1	68.3	77.0	48	13
15	68.8	90.3	99.0	44	10
16	84.3	103.4	119.1	41	15
17	84.9	102.3	115.2	36	13

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

**Note:** Percent change calculations are based on unrounded numbers.

**Figure 6: Delinquency Case Rates, by Age at Referral and Offense, 1995**



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

**Data Table**

Age	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
10	1.5	3.7	0.0	0.6
11	3.1	7.1	0.1	1.2
12	6.3	14.6	0.6	3.1
13	11.9	26.8	2.1	7.0
14	17.7	41.1	5.3	12.9
15	21.6	49.5	9.6	18.3
16	24.3	56.7	14.7	23.4
17	22.6	51.3	17.4	24.0

## Detention

Youth younger than 16 accounted for 56% of the cases that involved detention in 1995, while those younger than 14 accounted for 15% (table 23). The age profile of delinquency cases that involved detention changed only slightly between 1986 and 1995. The proportion of detention cases that involved youth younger than 16 rose from 54% in 1986 to 56% in 1995.

Detention was used more frequently for older juveniles in 1995. Detention was used in 13% of delinquency cases involving 12-year-olds, 19% of cases involving 14-year-olds, and 21% of cases 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 equally or less likely for cases involving 17-year-olds than for cases involving 16-year-olds for all but person offenses.

## Intake Decision

Delinquency cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were more likely to be handled formally than cases involving younger youth (figure 7). Overall, 52% of delinquency cases involving youth age 15 or younger were processed with the filing of a petition (compared with 59% of cases involving older youth). The likelihood of formal handling increased between 1986 and 1995 for both younger and older youth in all offense categories (table 25).

**Table 23: Age Profile of Detained Delinquency Cases, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Age at Referral	1986	1991	1995
10 or Younger	1%	1%	1%
11	1	1	1
12	3	4	4
13	8	9	9
14	16	17	17
15	25	25	24
16	27	26	25
17 or Older	19	17	19
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

**Table 25: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Petitioned, by Age at Referral, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
15 or Younger	44%	47%	52%
Person	52	52	55
Property	42	44	48
Drugs	46	68	60
Public Order	45	49	56
16 or Older	50%	54%	59%
Person	59	59	63
Property	50	52	56
Drugs	51	67	62
Public Order	46	50	62

## Judicial Decision and Disposition

The probability of waiver to criminal court was substantially greater for cases involving older juveniles. In 1995, 2.0% of all formally processed delinquency cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were waived to criminal court (compared with 0.3% of cases involving younger juveniles) (table 26). For older juveniles, the probability of waiver increased between 1986 and 1991 and then declined between 1991 and 1995. This pattern was most marked for older juveniles charged with drug offenses where the proportion of cases

**Table 24: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Detained, by Age at Referral, 1995**

Most Serious Offense	Age at Referral							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Delinquency	8%	9%	13%	16%	19%	21%	21%	21%
Person	8	11	16	19	23	25	26	27
Property	7	7	10	13	16	17	17	17
Drugs	*	*	18	22	24	26	25	24
Public Order	12	10	17	20	22	23	22	21

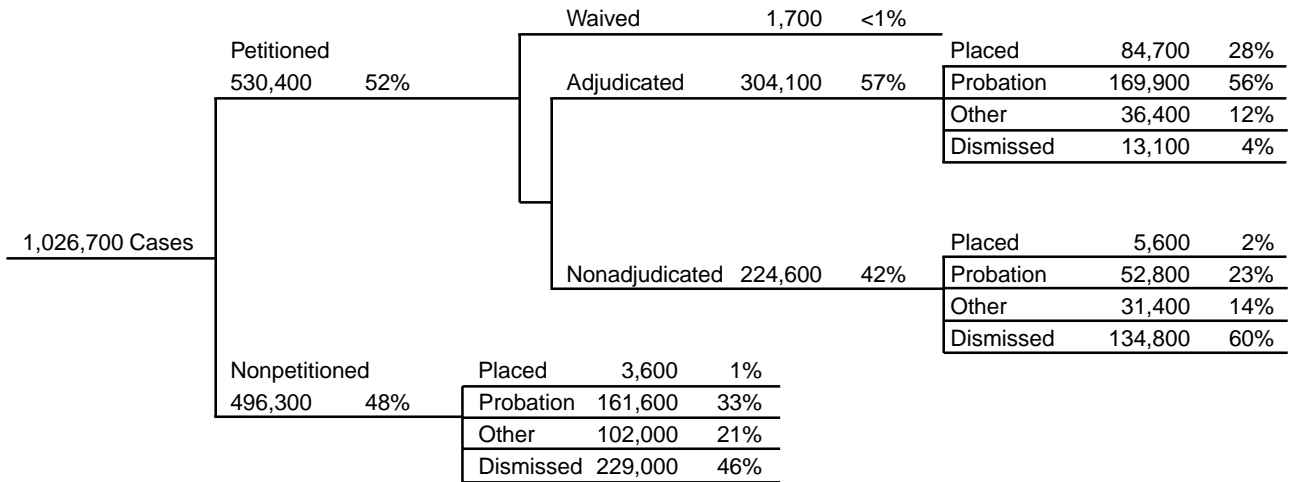
\* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

**Table 26: Percentage of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, by Age at Referral, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

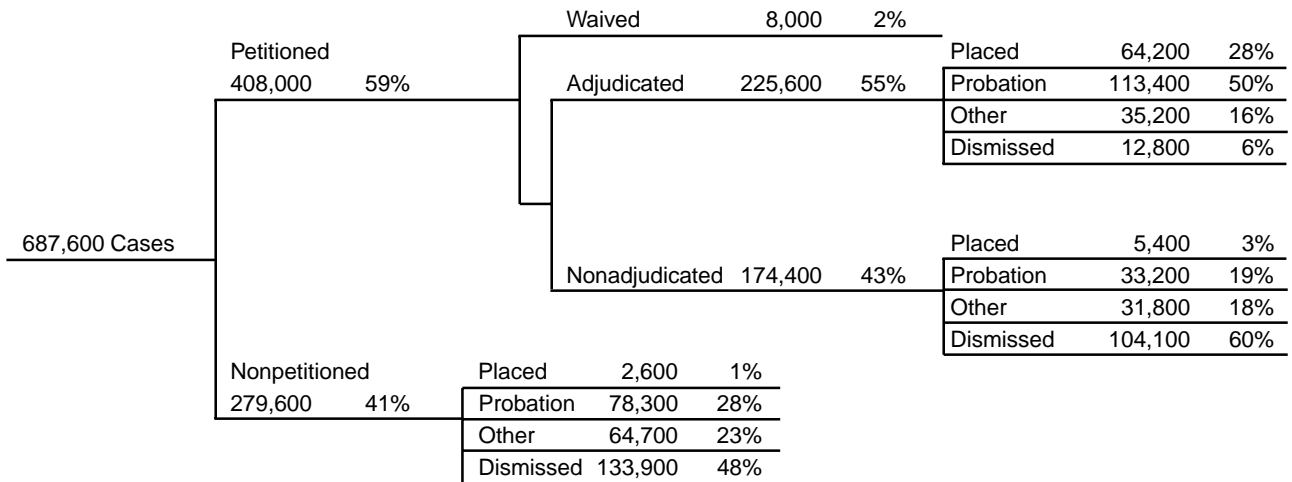
Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
15 or Younger	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Person	0.4	0.6	0.8
Property	0.1	0.1	0.2
Drugs	0.2	0.5	0.3
Public Order	0.1	0.2	0.1
16 or Older	2.7%	3.2%	2.0%
Person	4.4	4.9	4.1
Property	2.7	2.7	1.6
Drugs	1.9	6.6	1.9
Public Order	1.2	1.3	0.6

**Figure 7: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases, by Age at Referral, 1995**

**Age 15 or Younger**



**Age 16 or Older**



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

**Table 27: Percentage of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Adjudicated, by Age at Referral, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
15 or Younger	65%	60%	57%
Person	59	55	54
Property	66	61	58
Drugs	70	62	58
Public Order	68	62	60
16 or Older	63%	58%	55%
Person	56	53	51
Property	65	60	57
Drugs	66	56	56
Public Order	64	58	54

**Table 28: Percentage of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, by Age at Referral, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
15 or Younger	30%	30%	28%
Person	32	34	29
Property	27	26	25
Drugs	31	39	27
Public Order	40	38	34
16 or Older	31%	30%	28%
Person	34	35	33
Property	29	27	27
Drugs	29	34	24
Public Order	34	32	32

**Table 29: Percentage of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, by Age at Referral, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
15 or Younger	57%	58%	56%
Person	58	55	56
Property	59	60	58
Drugs	59	52	55
Public Order	50	52	50
16 or Older	53%	54%	50%
Person	53	51	49
Property	54	56	52
Drugs	58	50	52
Public Order	49	52	46

waived went from 1.9% to 6.6% and back down to 1.9%. For younger juveniles, the overall use of waiver remained relatively unchanged, though there were some offense variations.

Once petitioned, juveniles age 15 and younger were slightly more likely to be adjudicated than were older youth (57% versus 55% in 1995). This pattern was found in all four offense categories (table 27). Both age groups reflected the general decline between 1986 and 1995 in the proportion of formally handled cases that resulted in adjudication. The percentage of petitioned delinquency cases resulting in adjudication declined from 65% to 57% among younger youth and from 63% to 55% among older youth. The likelihood of adjudication was lower for both age groups in all offense categories.

The proportion of adjudicated cases placed outside the home was just under 30% for both age groups (table 28). Compared with 1986, the use of placement for adjudicated delinquency cases was relatively unchanged in 1995 for person offense and property offense cases for both younger and older youth. However, there was substantial change in the use of placement for drug offense cases between 1986 and 1995. Among both age groups, the use of placement in

adjudicated drug cases increased between 1986 and 1991 and then fell between 1991 and 1995.

Once adjudicated, the likelihood that a juvenile court would place a delinquent youth on formal probation was slightly greater for younger youth. In 1995, 56% of adjudicated cases involving younger youth resulted in probation compared with 50% of cases involving older youth (table 29). With the exception of drug law violation cases, changes in the use of probation between 1986 and 1995 were relatively minor for both age groups. The use of probation for drug cases in 1995 was considerably lower than in 1986 for both younger and older youth.

## Sex

Males were involved in 78% of the delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 1995 (table 30). Male juveniles were responsible for 76% of person offense cases, 78% of property offense cases, 86% of drug law violation cases, and 78% 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 (6% compared

**Table 30: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Involving Males, by Offense, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Delinquency	81%	81%	78%
Person	80	80	76
Property	82	81	78
Drugs	83	88	86
Public Order	79	81	78

**Table 31: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases, by Sex, 1995**

Most Serious Offense	Male	Female
Person	21%	24%
Property	51	52
Drugs	10	6
Public Order	18	18
Total	100%	100%

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

with 10%) and more likely to involve person offenses (24% versus 21%) (table 31).

Between 1986 and 1995, the volume of delinquency cases involving males increased 40%, while the volume of cases involving females increased 68% (table 32). Both males and females showed considerable growth in the number of person offense cases (87% and 146%, respectively). Among males, the largest percent change was in drug offense cases (up 128% between 1986 and 1995). Among females, drug offense cases increased 80%.

In 1995, the delinquency case rate for males was more than 3 times greater than the rate for females—92.4 compared with 27.3 cases per 1,000 youth at risk. In 1986, however, the male case rate was 4 times greater. Between 1986 and 1995, 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 involving females increased 126%, compared with 71% for males. The rate of property offense cases increased 38% for females and 7% for males. On the other hand, the rate of drug offense cases increased more for males (109%) than for females (65%).

In 1995, both male and female delinquency case rates generally 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, 20% of male delinquency cases involved detention in 1995 compared with 14% of cases involving females (table 33). Detention was used more often for cases involving male juveniles, regardless of the most serious offense category. Both males and females were least likely to be detained in cases involving property offenses (17% and 10%, respectively).

Between 1986 and 1995, changes in the likelihood of detention were relatively comparable for males and females. For most offenses, the use of detention changed only

**Table 32: Percent Change in Delinquency Cases and Case Rates, by Sex, 1986–1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995	Percent Change	
				1986–95	1991–95
<b>Number of Cases</b>					
Male	955,900	1,146,900	1,338,600	40%	17%
Person	152,900	221,700	285,400	87	29
Property	580,100	686,900	676,300	17	-2
Drugs	60,000	57,200	137,000	128	140
Public Order	163,000	181,100	239,900	47	32
Female	224,100	266,300	375,800	68%	41%
Person	37,400	55,900	91,900	146	64
Property	129,900	159,800	195,400	50	22
Drugs	12,400	7,900	22,200	80	180
Public Order	44,400	42,700	66,300	49	55
<b>Case Rates</b>					
Male	71.9	85.8	92.4	28%	8%
Person	11.5	16.6	19.7	71	19
Property	43.6	51.4	46.7	7	-9
Drugs	4.5	4.3	9.5	109	121
Public Order	12.3	13.5	16.6	35	22
Female	17.7	21.0	27.3	54%	30%
Person	3.0	4.4	6.7	126	52
Property	10.3	12.6	14.2	38	13
Drugs	1.0	0.6	1.6	65	159
Public Order	3.5	3.4	4.8	37	43

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 33: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Detained, by Sex, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Male	22%	22%	20%
Person	27	27	24
Property	18	18	17
Drugs	26	38	25
Public Order	25	25	22
Female	17%	15%	14%
Person	19	18	17
Property	13	12	10
Drugs	21	27	18
Public Order	27	22	18

a few percentage points. Drug cases were an exception. In drug cases involving both males and females, the use of detention increased between 1986 and 1990 and then dropped steadily through 1995. The change in the use of detention for public order offense cases involving females was also relatively large; detention declined 9 percentage points between 1986 and 1995.

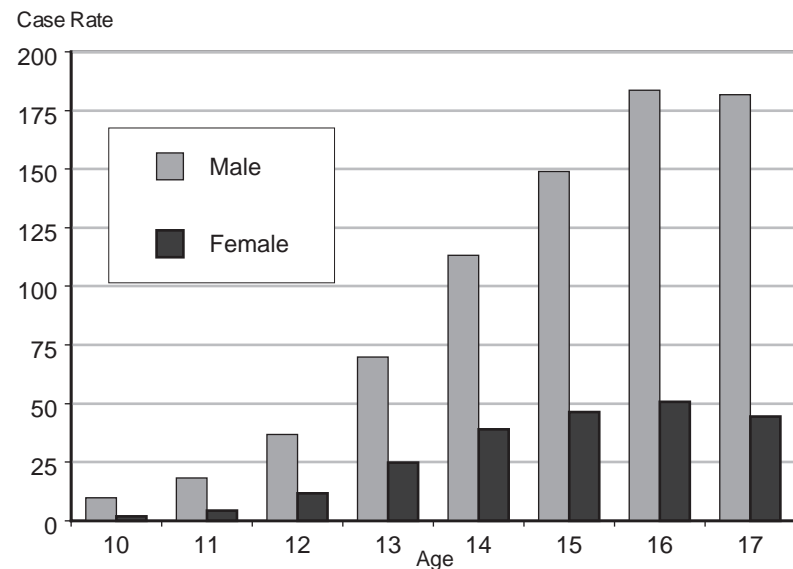
### Intake Decision

Juvenile courts were less likely to use formal processing in delinquency cases involving females (45%) than in cases involving males (58%) (figure 10). Between 1986 and 1995, the likelihood of formal handling increased for both males and females in all offense categories (table 34). There was offense variation for both males and females in the proportion of cases petitioned for formal processing. For females, cases involving public order offenses were most likely to be petitioned in 1995 (54%), while for males cases involving drug law violations were petitioned most often (63%).

### Judicial Decision and Disposition

Delinquency cases involving males were six times more likely to be judicially waived to criminal court than were cases involving females. In 1995, 1.2% of formally processed cases involving males were waived to criminal court compared with 0.2% of cases involving females (table 35). Both males and females had a smaller proportion of cases waived to criminal court in 1995 than in 1986. For males, cases involving person and drug offenses were more likely to be waived in 1995 than in 1986 (but less likely than in 1991). For females, drug cases showed the same up and down pattern for

**Figure 8: Delinquency Case Rates, by Sex and Age at Referral, 1995**



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

Data Table

Age	Male	Female
10	9.7	1.9
11	18.3	4.4
12	36.7	11.8
13	69.7	24.7
14	113.2	39.0
15	149.0	46.3
16	183.6	50.7
17	181.7	44.3

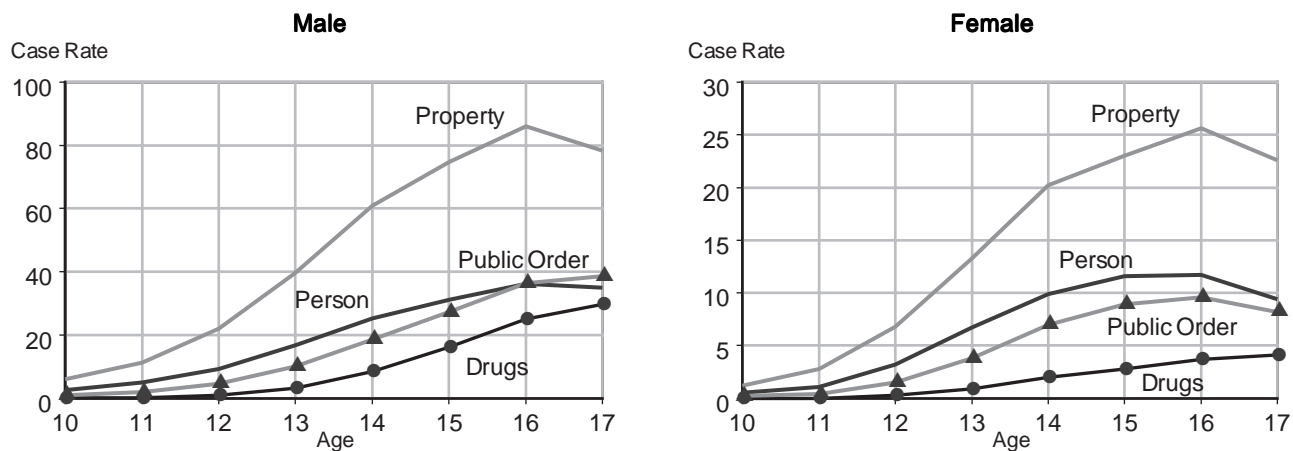
**Table 34: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Petitioned, by Sex, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
<b>Male</b>	49%	52%	58%
Person	58	57	61
Property	48	50	54
Drugs	51	69	63
Public Order	46	50	60
<b>Female</b>	36%	39%	45%
Person	43	44	49
Property	32	34	39
Drugs	38	53	50
Public Order	43	46	54

**Table 35: Percentage of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, by Sex, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
<b>Male</b>	1.5%	1.7%	1.2%
Person	2.4	2.7	2.5
Property	1.3	1.3	0.8
Drugs	1.3	4.3	1.4
Public Order	0.8	0.8	0.4
<b>Female</b>	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%
Person	0.8	0.6	0.3
Property	0.6	0.3	0.2
Drugs	0.6	2.2	0.4
Public Order	0.2	0.0	0.1

**Figure 9: Delinquency Case Rates, by Sex, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1995**

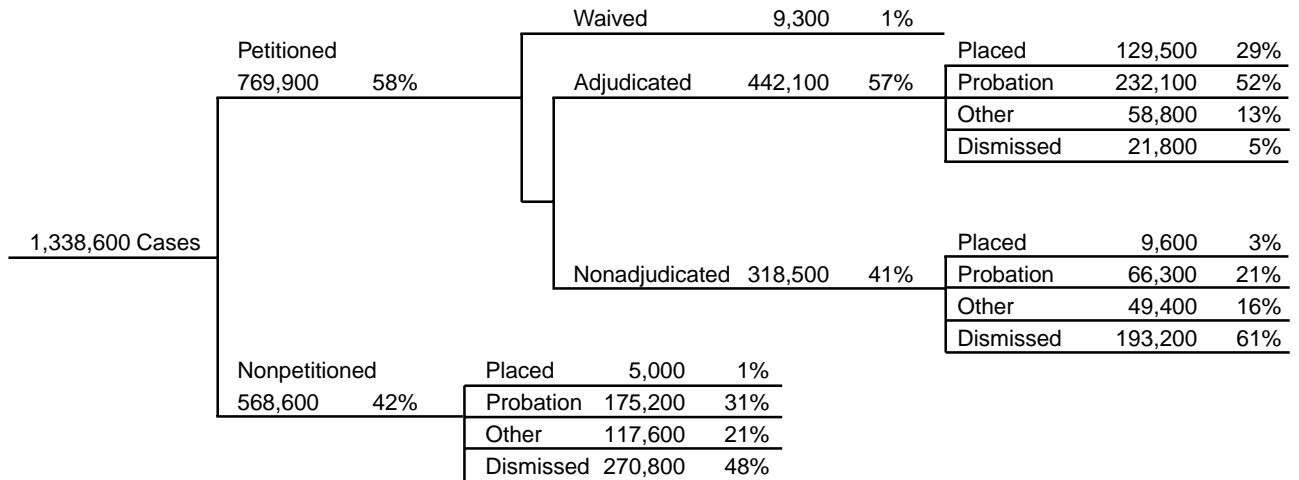


Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group.

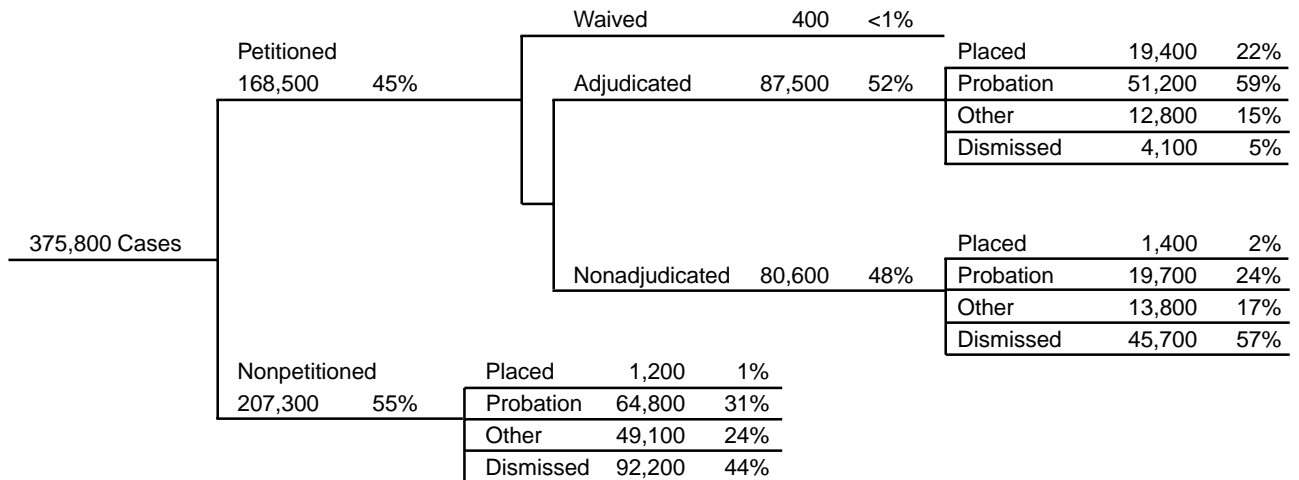
Data Table		Male				Female			
Age	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order	
10	2.6	6.1	0.1	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.2	
11	5.0	11.2	0.2	1.9	1.1	2.8	0.0	0.4	
12	9.2	22.0	0.9	4.6	3.2	6.8	0.3	1.5	
13	16.8	39.7	3.2	10.0	6.7	13.3	0.9	3.8	
14	25.2	60.9	8.5	18.6	9.9	20.2	2.0	7.0	
15	31.2	74.6	16.1	27.2	11.6	23.0	2.8	8.9	
16	36.1	86.1	25.0	36.4	11.7	25.6	3.7	9.6	
17	34.9	78.3	29.7	38.7	9.4	22.6	4.1	8.2	

**Figure 10: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases, by Sex, 1995**

**Male**



**Female**



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



**Table 36: Percentage of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Adjudicated, by Sex, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Male	65%	60%	57%
Person	59	55	54
Property	66	61	59
Drugs	68	58	57
Public Order	66	61	57
Female	60%	54%	52%
Person	51	49	49
Property	61	54	52
Drugs	66	55	53
Public Order	65	58	55

**Table 37: Percentage of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, by Sex, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Male	31%	31%	29%
Person	34	36	33
Property	29	28	27
Drugs	30	37	26
Public Order	37	36	34
Female	26%	24%	22%
Person	25	25	22
Property	21	20	19
Drugs	26	29	18
Public Order	38	34	29

**Table 38: Percentage of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, by Sex, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Male	55%	55%	52%
Person	55	52	52
Property	57	58	55
Drugs	58	51	53
Public Order	50	51	47
Female	57%	61%	59%
Person	60	61	60
Property	60	63	60
Drugs	61	57	58
Public Order	49	55	53

**Table 39: Race Profile of Delinquency Cases, by Offense, 1995**

Most Serious Offense	White	Black	Other Races	Total
Delinquency	66%	31%	4%	100%
Person	58	38	3	100
Property	70	26	4	100
Drugs	64	34	2	100
Public Order	64	33	3	100

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

waivers, but the likelihood of waiver for person offense cases declined during the same period.

Cases involving male juveniles were more likely than cases involving females to be adjudicated once petitioned (57% compared with 52%) (table 36). This pattern was found in all four offense categories. For males, the probability of adjudication was greatest in cases involving property offenses (59%). For females, the probability of adjudication was greatest in cases involving public order offenses (55%). The probability of adjudication decreased between 1986 and 1995 for formally handled cases involving males (from 65% to 57%) and females (from 60% to 52%). The proportion of formally processed cases resulting in adjudication decreased among all offense categories for both sexes.

Once adjudication occurred, cases involving male delinquents were more likely than those involving females to result in out-of-home placement in 1995 (table 37). Placement was the most restrictive disposition in 29% of adjudicated cases involving males and 22% of those involving females. For both males and females, higher proportions of person and public order cases resulted in residential placement than did property or drug cases. Between 1986 and 1995, the

use of placement declined slightly for both males and females.

Formal probation was ordered in 52% of adjudicated delinquency cases involving males and 59% of those involving females in 1995 (table 38). The use of formal probation for adjudicated males and females changed somewhat between 1986 and 1995. The likelihood of probation decreased slightly for cases involving males (from 55% to 52%) and increased slightly for females (from 57% to 59%).

## Race

White youth accounted for 66% of the delinquency cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1995 (table 39).<sup>5</sup> White youth accounted for 58% of person offense cases, 70% of property offense cases, 64% of drug law violation cases, and 64% of public order cases. Black youth accounted for 31% of all delinquency cases, 38% of person offense cases, 26% of property cases, 34% of drug cases, and 33% of public order cases. Juveniles of other races accounted for 4% of all delinquency cases in 1995 and comparable

<sup>5</sup> In 1995, 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 racial category.

**Table 40: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases, by Race, 1995**

Most Serious Offense	Other Races		
	White	Black	Races
Person	19%	28%	20%
Property	54	43	59
Drugs	9	10	6
Public Order	17	19	16
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

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 1995 (table 40). Property offenses accounted for 54% of all cases involving white youth, 43% of those involving black youth, and 59% of cases involving youth of other races. In 28% of cases involving blacks, the youth was charged with a person offense (compared with 19% of cases involving white youth and 20% of cases involving youth of other races). Cases involving black or white youth included a slightly larger proportion of drug law violations (10% and 9%, respectively) than cases involving youth of other races (6%).

The number of cases involving white youth increased 34% between 1986 and 1995, while cases involving black youth increased 72%, and the number of cases involving youth of other races increased 105% (table 41). Trends differed somewhat across race groups. For all three race groups, property cases showed the lowest percentage increase. For black juveniles, drug cases showed the largest percent change—an increase of 214%.

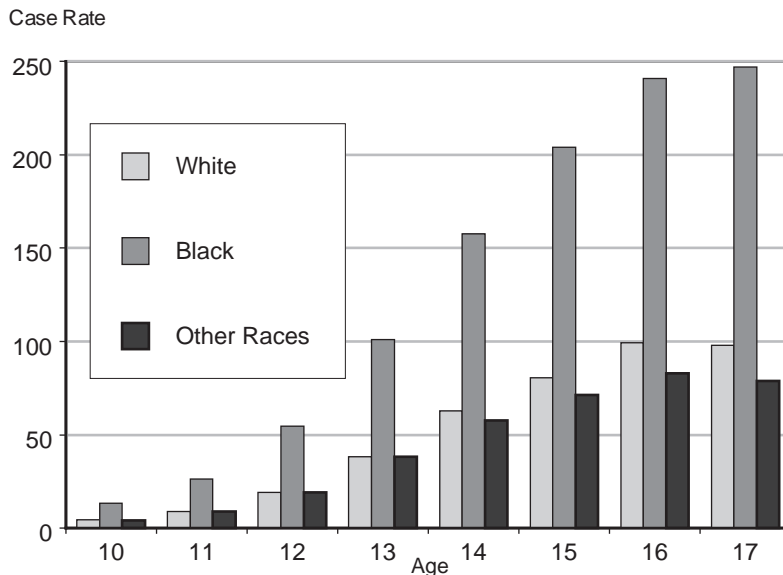
**Table 41: Percent Change in Delinquency Cases and Case Rates, by Race, 1986–1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995	Percent Change	
				1986–95	1991–95
<b>Number of Cases</b>					
<b>White</b>					
Person	844,300	927,900	1,127,800	34%	22%
Property	109,900	156,700	219,600	100	40
Drugs	524,400	594,600	609,500	16	3
Public Order	53,700	32,100	102,100	90	218
Public Order	156,300	144,600	196,600	26	36
<b>Black</b>					
Person	304,700	439,300	522,900	72%	19%
Property	76,000	112,400	145,000	91	29
Drugs	165,700	223,100	224,900	36	1
Public Order	17,100	31,600	53,500	214	69
Public Order	46,000	72,300	99,600	116	38
<b>Other Races</b>					
Person	31,000	46,000	63,600	105%	38%
Property	4,400	8,500	12,700	187	50
Drugs	19,900	29,100	37,300	87	28
Public Order	1,600	1,400	3,500	120	155
Public Order	5,100	7,000	10,100	98	44
<b>Case Rates</b>					
<b>White</b>					
Person	40.0	44.4	50.0	25%	13%
Property	5.2	7.5	9.7	87	30
Drugs	24.9	28.4	27.0	9	-5
Public Order	2.5	1.5	4.5	78	195
Public Order	7.4	6.9	8.7	18	26
<b>Black</b>					
Person	79.3	112.0	123.7	56%	10%
Property	19.8	28.7	34.3	73	20
Drugs	43.2	56.9	53.2	23	-6
Public Order	4.4	8.1	12.7	185	57
Public Order	12.0	18.4	23.6	97	28
<b>Other Races</b>					
Person	30.7	37.2	44.0	43%	18%
Property	4.4	6.9	8.8	100	28
Drugs	19.7	23.6	25.8	31	9
Public Order	1.6	1.1	2.4	54	118
Public Order	5.0	5.7	7.0	39	23

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, 1995**



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

Age	White	Black	Other Races
10	4.6	13.2	4.0
11	8.8	26.4	8.8
12	19.1	54.5	19.2
13	38.1	101.0	38.4
14	62.8	157.8	57.7
15	80.4	204.0	71.3
16	99.2	241.0	83.1
17	97.8	246.9	79.0

For white youth and youth of other races, the greatest relative growth was among person cases.

Delinquency case rates differed substantially by race. The total case rate for black juveniles in 1995 (123.7 cases disposed for every 1,000 youth at risk) was more than twice the rate for white juveniles (50.0) or youth of other races (44.0). 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 corresponding rate for either black or white juveniles.

Overall, the delinquency case rates increased with age from ages 10 to 16, and then declined slightly at age 17. Among blacks, however, the rate for 17-year-olds was higher than the rate for 16-year-olds (figure 11). Age-related increases in delinquency case rates occurred within each of the four offense categories for each

**Table 42: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Detained, by Race, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

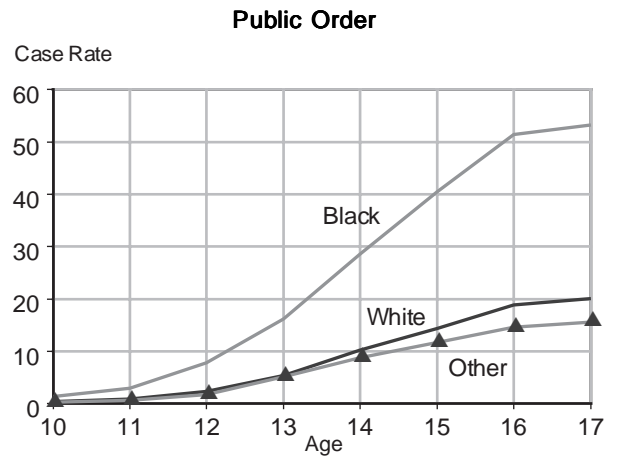
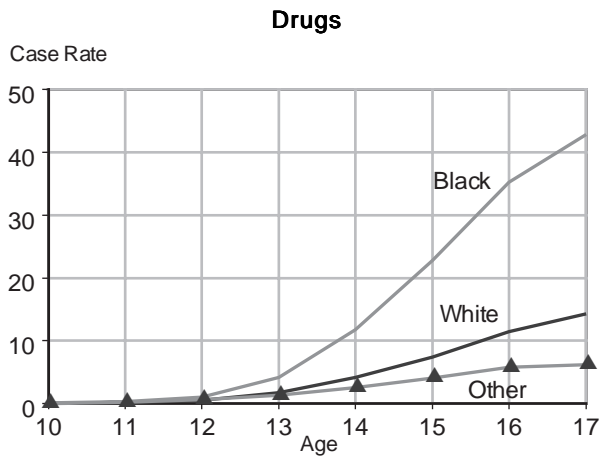
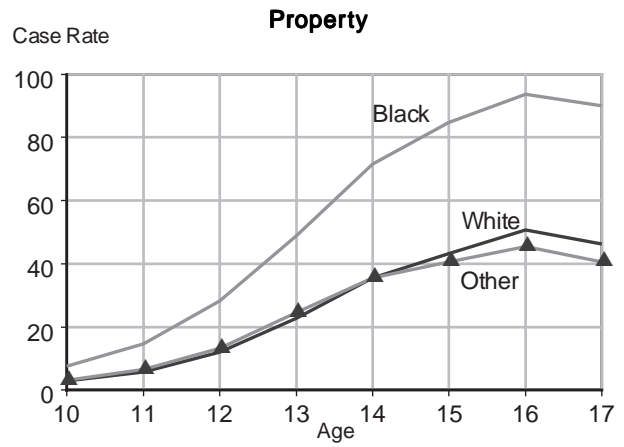
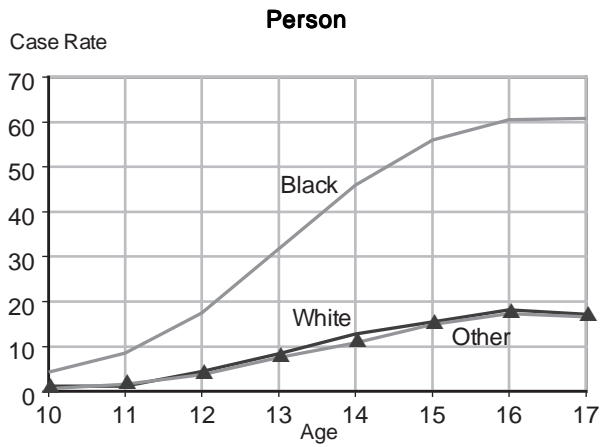
Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
White	18%	18%	15%
Person	21	22	19
Property	15	15	12
Drugs	20	25	15
Public Order	24	23	17
Black	28%	27%	27%
Person	31	30	28
Property	24	22	23
Drugs	43	49	42
Public Order	32	27	29
Other Races	25%	24%	20%
Person	34	29	26
Property	21	21	17
Drugs	20	34	17
Public Order	32	27	21

racial group, although there were variations across the 12 offense-race combinations (figure 12). For example, among white 13-year-olds the person offense case rate increased from 8.4 cases per 1,000 to 18.1 cases per 1,000 for whites age 16. For black juveniles, the person offense case rate grew from 31.8 at age 13 to 60.6 at age 16.

### Detention

In 1995, youth were detained at some point between referral and disposition in 15% of delinquency cases involving white juveniles (table 42). Among cases involving black juveniles and those of other races, the figures were 27% and 20%, respectively. The largest difference in detention use was found among cases involving drug law violations. Detention was used in 15% of drug cases involving white juveniles, 42% of cases involving blacks, and 17% of cases involving youth of other races.

**Figure 12: Delinquency Case Rates, by Race, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1995**



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

Age	Person			Property			Drugs			Public Order		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
10	1.1	4.2	0.6	3.0	7.5	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.2
11	2.2	8.5	1.5	5.7	14.7	6.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.9	2.9	0.6
12	4.4	17.4	3.7	12.0	28.3	13.3	0.5	1.0	0.6	2.3	7.8	1.7
13	8.4	31.8	7.5	22.8	48.9	24.5	1.7	4.2	1.3	5.3	16.2	5.1
14	12.8	46.0	10.8	35.6	71.5	35.6	4.2	11.8	2.5	10.2	28.6	8.8
15	15.4	56.0	14.9	43.2	84.7	40.6	7.4	22.8	4.1	14.4	40.5	11.7
16	18.1	60.6	17.3	50.7	93.7	45.4	11.5	35.2	5.8	18.8	51.4	14.6
17	17.2	60.8	16.6	46.2	90.0	40.6	14.3	42.8	6.2	20.1	53.2	15.6

**Figure 13: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases, by Race, 1995**

**White**

1,127,800 Cases	Petitioned 588,000 52%	Waived	4,400	1%	Placed	88,700	26%	
		Adjudicated	338,600	58%	Probation	184,700	55%	
	Nonpetitioned 539,800 48%	Placed	Other	52,000	15%	Dismissed	13,200	4%
			Dismissed	245,000	42%	Placed	6,000	2%
			Nonadjudicated	245,000	42%	Probation	58,800	24%
	Placed	Other	40,000	16%	Dismissed	140,100	57%	
		Dismissed	239,300	44%	Placed	4,100	1%	
		Probation	179,600	33%	Other	116,800	22%	
		Other	116,800	22%	Dismissed	239,300	44%	

**Black**

522,900 Cases	Petitioned 315,800 60%	Waived	4,900	2%	Placed	53,100	32%	
		Adjudicated	168,500	53%	Probation	87,600	52%	
	Nonpetitioned 207,100 40%	Placed	Other	15,600	9%	Dismissed	12,100	7%
			Dismissed	142,400	45%	Placed	4,800	3%
			Nonadjudicated	142,400	45%	Probation	25,400	18%
	Placed	Other	21,800	15%	Dismissed	90,300	63%	
		Dismissed	108,300	52%	Placed	2,100	1%	
		Probation	53,700	26%	Other	43,000	21%	
		Other	43,000	21%	Dismissed	108,300	52%	

**Other Races**

63,600 Cases	Petitioned 34,600 54%	Waived	300	1%	Placed	7,100	31%	
		Adjudicated	22,600	65%	Probation	10,900	48%	
	Nonpetitioned 29,100 46%	Placed	Other	4,000	18%	Dismissed	500	2%
			Dismissed	11,700	34%	Placed	100	1%
			Nonadjudicated	11,700	34%	Probation	1,800	15%
	Placed	Other	1,400	12%	Dismissed	8,500	73%	
		Dismissed	15,400	53%	Placed	<100	<1%	
		Probation	6,600	23%	Other	7,000	24%	
		Other	7,000	24%	Dismissed	15,400	53%	

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

For all racial groups, the likelihood of detention declined slightly between 1986 and 1995 with much of the change occurring between 1991 and 1995. This pattern in the use of detention was sharpest for drug cases. Between 1991 and 1995, the use of detention decreased for drug cases involving white juveniles (from 25% to 15%), black juveniles (from 49% to 42%), and youth of other races (from 34% to 17%).

### Intake Decision

Delinquency cases involving black juveniles were more likely to be handled formally in 1995 than were cases involving white youth or youth of other races. Formal handling was used in 60% 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 1995, 53% of drug cases involving white juveniles and 50% of those involving juveniles of other races were handled by formal petition compared with 77% of drug cases involving black youth (table 43). Between 1986 and 1995, across offenses the likelihood of formal petitioning generally increased for all racial groups.

### Judicial Decision and Disposition

Overall, delinquency cases involving white juveniles and those of other races were somewhat less likely to be judicially waived to criminal court than were cases involving black youth. In 1995, 1.6% of formally processed cases involving black juveniles were waived to criminal court compared with 0.8% of cases involving whites and 1.0% of those involving youth of other races (table 44).

**Table 43: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Petitioned, by Race, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
White	43%	45%	52%
Person	49	50	55
Property	43	44	49
Drugs	43	53	53
Public Order	42	44	57
Black	57%	59%	60%
Person	63	62	63
Property	53	54	55
Drugs	69	83	77
Public Order	57	60	61
Other Races	46%	50%	54%
Person	61	57	61
Property	44	49	51
Drugs	41	44	50
Public Order	44	48	59

Among both whites and blacks, the use of waiver to criminal court for cases involving drug offenses increased between 1986 and 1991 then declined between 1991 and 1995. The use of waiver in person offense cases involving white youth increased from 1986 through 1994 then dropped so that in 1995 such cases were less likely to be waived than in 1986. The trend in the use of waiver for person offense cases involving black youth was similar although the proportions of cases waived each year were higher.

Compared with 1986, property offense cases in 1995 made up a smaller proportion of all waived cases involving either white or black juveniles (table 45). On the other hand, person offense cases accounted for a growing proportion of waived cases involving white youth (growing from 22% in 1986 to 42% in 1995) or black youth (43% in 1986 compared with 51% in 1995). Among black youth, the proportion of waived cases that involved drug offenses rose

**Table 44: Percentage of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, by Race, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
White	1.1%	1.2%	0.8%
Person	1.7	1.9	1.5
Property	1.2	1.1	0.7
Drugs	0.8	1.6	0.6
Public Order	0.6	0.5	0.2
Black	1.7%	2.2%	1.6%
Person	2.7	2.9	2.7
Property	1.4	1.3	1.0
Drugs	2.0	5.9	2.1
Public Order	0.9	1.0	0.6
Other Races	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%
Person	2.4	2.2	2.7
Property	0.3	0.5	0.5
Drugs	1.7	0.5	0.5
Public Order	0.0	0.2	0.2

**Table 45: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, by Race, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
White			
Person	22%	30%	42%
Property	64	58	45
Drugs	5	5	8
Public Order	9	7	6
Black			
Person	43%	36%	51%
Property	42	29	24
Drugs	8	28	18
Public Order	8	7	8
Other Races			
Person	*	*	*
Property	*	*	*
Drugs	*	*	*
Public Order	*	*	*

\* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

**Table 46: Percentage of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Adjudicated, by Race, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
White	66%	60%	58%
Person	60	55	55
Property	67	61	59
Drugs	69	60	57
Public Order	67	61	58
Black	60%	56%	53%
Person	55	52	50
Property	62	57	54
Drugs	65	57	55
Public Order	63	58	55
Other Races	73%	69%	65%
Person	66	66	63
Property	74	69	67
Drugs	74	64	66
Public Order	75	71	64

substantially from 1986 to 1991 (from 8% to 28%) and then declined to the 1995 level (18%). This shifting in drug cases as a proportion of waived cases was not seen among white youth.

In 1995, petitioned cases involving black juveniles were less likely to be adjudicated (53%) than were cases involving white juveniles (58%) or juveniles of other races (65%) (table 46). In fact, cases involving black juveniles were less likely to be adjudicated once petitioned than those involving other juveniles in all four major offense categories.

The likelihood of adjudication for petitioned delinquency cases declined between 1986 and 1995 for all racial groups. In drug cases, for example, the use of adjudication decreased for cases involving

**Table 47: Percentage of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, by Race, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
White	29%	27%	26%
Person	30	31	29
Property	27	24	24
Drugs	26	30	20
Public Order	37	35	32
Black	34%	35%	32%
Person	36	37	32
Property	31	32	30
Drugs	38	40	32
Public Order	36	36	34
Other Races	31%	34%	31%
Person	35	41	35
Property	29	31	29
Drugs	32	40	25
Public Order	37	38	36

white youth (from 69% to 57%), black youth (from 65% to 55%), and youth of other races (from 74% to 66%).

Adjudicated cases involving white youth were less likely to result in out-of-home placement in 1995 (26%) than cases involving black youth (32%) or youth of other races (31%) (table 47). From 1986 through 1995, the use of residential placement declined for cases involving white youth. During the same period, the use of residential placement increased somewhat and then declined for cases involving black youth or youth of other races. Changes in the likelihood of out-of-home placement varied slightly across the four major offense categories within race groups. Substantial variation occurred in the use of residential

**Table 48: Percentage of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, by Race, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
White	55%	57%	55%
Person	56	55	55
Property	56	59	56
Drugs	60	55	57
Public Order	48	51	48
Black	57%	55%	52%
Person	55	52	51
Property	59	59	55
Drugs	55	48	48
Public Order	54	53	50
Other Races	53%	49%	48%
Person	54	45	49
Property	52	49	49
Drugs	*	*	52
Public Order	53	51	45

\* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

placement for drug cases for all race groups.

Adjudicated delinquency cases involving white juveniles were generally more likely than those involving either black juveniles or youth of other races to result in a disposition of formal probation (table 48). In 1995, 55% of adjudicated cases involving white youth were placed on formal probation (compared with 52% of those involving black youth and 48% of cases involving youth of other races). Between 1986 and 1995, 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.

# National Estimates of Petitioned Status Offense Cases

## Counts and Trends

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

In 1995, U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction petitioned and formally disposed an estimated 146,400 status offense cases (table 49).<sup>2</sup> This number was 77% more than the number of petitioned status offense cases handled in 1986. Petitioned truancy cases increased 80% between 1986 and 1995. The number of runaway offenses was 59% higher in 1995 than in 1986,

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

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

status liquor offense cases increased 54%, and ungovernability cases increased 14%.

The Nation's juvenile courts processed 5.2 petitioned status offense cases for every 1,000 youth at risk of referral to juvenile court in 1995. The total case rate was 63% higher in 1995 than in 1986. The rate for truancy cases increased 65%, the runaway rate grew 46%, the rate for status liquor law violation cases increased 41%, and the rate for ungovernability cases was 5% higher than in 1986.

Truancy and status liquor law violations each accounted for one-quarter (26%) of formally handled status offense cases in 1995 (table 50). Runaway cases were 16% of the status offense caseload, ungovernability cases were 13%, and other miscellaneous status offenses accounted for 20%. This pattern of truancy and status liquor cases making up a greater share of status offense cases than runaway and ungovernable cases has been consistent back to 1986.

**Table 49: Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Cases and Case Rates, 1986–1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995	Percent Change	
				1986–95	1991–95
<b>Number of Cases</b>					
Status Offense	82,600	89,700	146,400	77%	63%
Runaway	15,000	15,500	23,900	59	54
Truancy	20,800	25,700	37,400	80	46
Ungovernable	16,000	11,500	18,300	14	59
Liquor	24,300	28,200	37,400	54	33
Miscellaneous	6,400	8,800	29,300	355	233
<b>Case Rates</b>					
Status Offense	3.2	3.4	5.2	63%	51%
Runaway	0.6	0.6	0.8	46	43
Truancy	0.8	1.0	1.3	65	34
Ungovernable	0.6	0.4	0.6	5	47
Liquor	0.9	1.1	1.3	41	23
Miscellaneous	0.2	0.3	1.0	318	207

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, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Runaway	18%	17%	16%
Truancy	25	29	26
Ungovernable	19	13	13
Liquor	29	31	26
Miscellaneous	8	10	20
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

**Table 51: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Referred by Law Enforcement, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Status Offense	38%	41%	43%
Runaway	32	39	28
Truancy	15	12	5
Ungovernable	12	9	11
Liquor	86	89	93
Miscellaneous	54	56	77

**Table 52: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained, by Offense, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Status Offense	15%	8%	7%
Runaway	37	15	12
Truancy	7	3	2
Ungovernable	20	8	7
Liquor	7	5	6
Miscellaneous	14	20	9

**Table 53: Offense Profile of Detained Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Runaway	44%	33%	29%
Truancy	11	10	7
Ungovernable	25	12	13
Liquor	13	21	25
Miscellaneous	7	24	26
Total	100%	100%	100%
Number of Cases Involving Detention:	12,700	7,200	9,900

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

**Table 54: Percent Change in Detained Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1986–1995**

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1986	1991	1995	1986–95	1991–95
Status Offense	12,700	7,200	9,900	-22%	37%
Runaway	5,600	2,400	2,900	-48	21
Truancy	1,400	700	700	-51	0
Ungovernable	3,200	900	1,300	-60	45
Liquor	1,700	1,500	2,400	47	63
Miscellaneous	900	1,800	2,600	196	49

**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 43% of the petitioned status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1995 (table 51). The source of referral varied substantially with the nature of the offense. Law enforcement agencies referred 93% of formally handled status liquor law violation cases to juvenile court. However, law enforcement referrals accounted for a smaller proportion of the other types of cases: runaway cases (28%), truancy cases (5%), and ungovernability cases (11%).

## Detention

In 7% of the formally processed status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1995, the juvenile was held in a detention facility at some point between referral to court and case disposition (table 52). Juveniles were detained in 12% of runaway cases, 7% of ungovernability cases, 6% of status liquor law violations, and 2% of cases involving truancy charges. Of the estimated 9,900 petitioned status offense cases that involved detention in 1995, runaway cases and liquor law violation cases made up the greatest proportions (followed by ungovernability cases and truancy cases) (table 53).

The number of formal status of offense cases that involved detention was 37% greater in 1995 than in 1991, but 22% lower than the number of detention cases in 1986 (table 54). Although most of the status offense categories saw a decline in the number of cases involving detention since 1986, the status liquor and miscellaneous categories saw an increased number of detentions.

## Judicial Decision and Disposition

### Adjudication

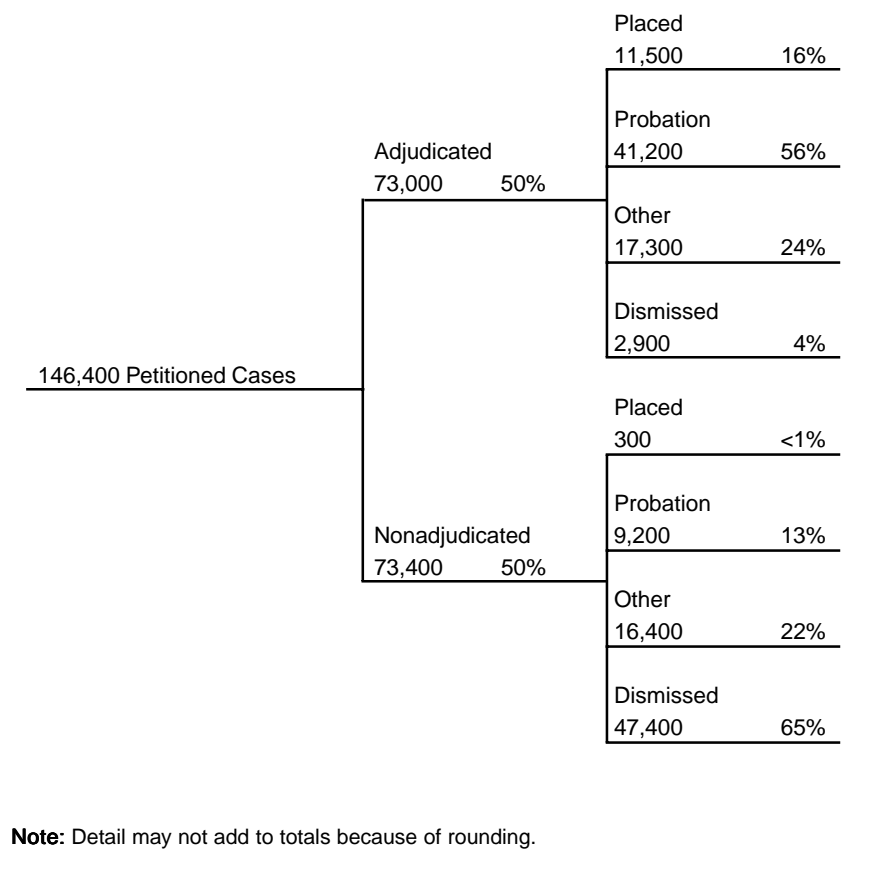
In 1995, 50% of petitioned status offense cases handled by juvenile courts resulted in formal adjudication (figure 14).<sup>3</sup> Ungovernability, truancy, and liquor law violation cases carried virtually the same likelihood of adjudication (figure 15). Proportionately fewer runaway cases were adjudicated. The proportion of petitioned status offense cases resulting in adjudication declined from 67% to 50% between 1986 and 1995 (table 55). There was some variation across status offense categories in the decline in the proportion of petitioned cases resulting in adjudication.

### Disposition

The majority (56%) of adjudicated status offense cases in 1995 resulted in probation. Overall, 16% of adjudicated cases resulted in the youth being placed outside the home in a residential facility, and 24% resulted in other dispositions,

<sup>3</sup> 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, 1995**



including restitution or fines, participation in some form of community service, or enrollment in a nonresidential treatment or counseling program. In a small number of cases (4%), the youth was adjudicated but the case was dismissed, or the youth was otherwise released without sanctioning.

**Out-of-Home Placement.** The dispositions used in adjudicated status offense cases varied according to the most serious offense involved in the case. Adjudicated cases involving charges of ungovernability or running away were the most likely to result in out-of-home placement in 1995 (table 56).

**Table 55: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Adjudicated, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Status Offense	67%	60%	50%
Runaway	58	42	42
Truancy	72	67	53
Ungovernable	69	62	54
Liquor	67	62	53
Miscellaneous	69	66	46

**Figure 15: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Within Offense Categories, 1995**

Runaway		Placed	
23,900 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated 42%	Probation 54%	27%
		Other 9%	
		Dismissed 10%	
23,900 Petitioned Cases	Nonadjudicated 58%	Placed 1%	
		Probation 8%	
		Other 29%	
		Dismissed 62%	
Truancy		Placed	
37,400 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated 53%	Probation 73%	12%
		Other 10%	
		Dismissed 5%	
37,400 Petitioned Cases	Nonadjudicated 47%	Placed 1%	
		Probation 16%	
		Other 11%	
		Dismissed 73%	
Ungovernable		Placed	
18,300 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated 54%	Probation 61%	27%
		Other 9%	
		Dismissed 3%	
18,300 Petitioned Cases	Nonadjudicated 46%	Placed <1%	
		Probation 7%	
		Other 14%	
		Dismissed 79%	
Liquor Law Violations		Placed	
37,400 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated 53%	Probation 57%	7%
		Other 34%	
		Dismissed 2%	
37,400 Petitioned Cases	Nonadjudicated 47%	Placed <1%	
		Probation 22%	
		Other 29%	
		Dismissed 49%	

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

**Table 56: Percentage of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Status Offense	19%	15%	16%
Runaway	35	28	27
Truancy	11	8	12
Ungovernable	33	30	27
Liquor	8	7	7
Miscellaneous	21	26	18

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 1986 and 1995 (from 19% to 16%). This drop stemmed from declines in the use of placement for runaway and ungovernable cases.

Despite the drop in the overall proportion of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement, the number of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in out-of-home placement increased 10% between 1986 and 1995 (table 57). However, the number of ungovernable and runaway cases involving juveniles placed out-of-home declined.

Of all formally handled status offense cases involving out-of-home placement in 1995, 23% 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 1995, an order of formal probation was most likely in adjudicated truancy cases (73%) (table 59). Probation orders were less common among ungovernable cases (61%), liquor law violations (57%), and runaway cases (54%). Overall, the proportion of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in formal probation decreased between 1986 and 1995 (from 60% to 56%).

Despite the drop in the overall proportion of adjudicated cases ordered to probation, the total number of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in formal probation increased 24% between 1986 and 1995 (table 60). Liquor law violations accounted for the largest share of this increase. The number of formal probation cases involving liquor law violation cases increased 45%, runaway charges increased 19%, and those involving truancy grew 18%. In contrast, probation cases involving ungovernability declined 11% between 1986 and 1995.

**Table 59: Percentage of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	Year		
	1986	1991	1995
Status Offense	60%	64%	56%
Runaway	53	57	54
Truancy	81	85	73
Ungovernable	61	63	61
Liquor	48	55	57
Miscellaneous	40	38	30

**Table 57: Percent Change in Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1986–1995**

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1986	1991	1995	1986–95	1991–95
Status Offense	10,400	8,100	11,500	10%	41%
Runaway	3,000	1,800	2,700	-11	48
Truancy	1,600	1,400	2,400	51	73
Ungovernable	3,700	2,100	2,700	-26	28
Liquor	1,200	1,300	1,300	6	0
Miscellaneous	900	1,500	2,400	155	59

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

**Table 58: Offense Profile of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Runaway	29%	22%	23%
Truancy	15	17	21
Ungovernable	35	26	23
Liquor	12	16	11
Miscellaneous	9	19	21
Total	100%	100%	100%
Total Cases Placed Out of Home:	10,400	8,100	11,500

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

**Table 60: Percent Change in Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1986–1995**

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1986	1991	1995	1986–95	1991–95
Status Offense	33,100	34,800	41,200	24%	19%
Runaway	4,600	3,700	5,500	19	47
Truancy	12,200	14,600	14,300	18	-2
Ungovernable	6,800	4,400	6,100	-11	36
Liquor	7,800	9,700	11,300	45	17
Miscellaneous	1,800	2,300	4,100	130	81

**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, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Runaway	14%	11%	13%
Truancy	37	42	35
Ungovernable	21	13	15
Liquor	24	28	27
Miscellaneous	5	6	10
Total	100%	100%	100%
Total Cases Placed on Formal Probation:	33,100	34,800	41,200

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

In 1995, 35% of the adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in probation involved truancy as the most serious charge, 27% involved liquor law violations, 15% involved ungovernability, and 13% involved running away (table 61). The 1995 offense profile of the formal probation caseload was not unlike the 1986 caseload, although there was a somewhat smaller proportion of ungovernability cases.

**Table 62: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Involving Youth Age 15 or Younger, by Offense, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

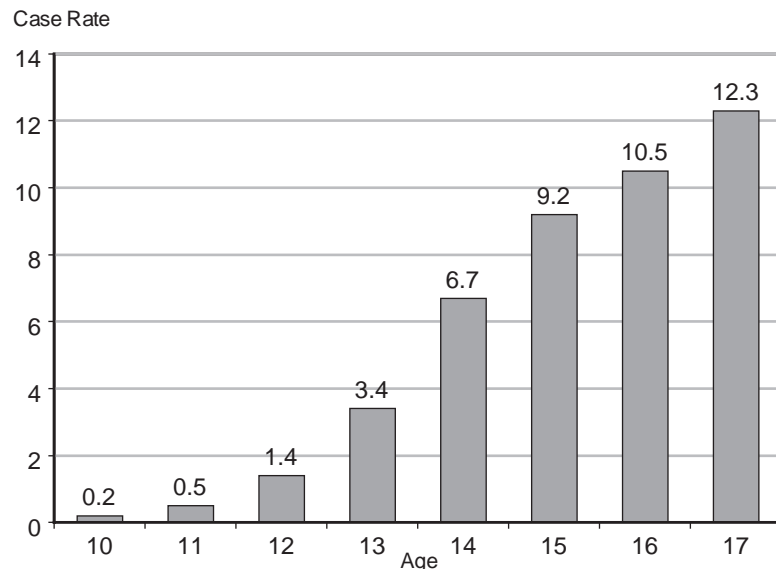
Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Status Offense	59%	58%	56%
Runaway	67	67	64
Truancy	87	83	76
Ungovernable	70	73	70
Liquor	23	22	25
Miscellaneous	58	61	55

**Table 63: Offense Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, by Age at Referral, 1995**

Most Serious Offense	Age 15 or Younger	Age 16 or Older
Runaway	18%	14%
Truancy	35	14
Ungovernable	16	9
Liquor	11	44
Miscellaneous	20	21
Total	100%	100%

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

**Figure 16: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates, by Age at Referral, 1995**



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

## Age at Referral

Juveniles age 15 or younger at the time of court referral accounted for 56% of formally processed status offense cases disposed by courts in 1995 (compared with 59% in 1986) (table 62). Juveniles younger than 16 were involved in 76% of truancy cases, 70% of ungovernability cases, 64% of runaway cases, and 25% of status liquor law violation cases. The differing offense profiles of younger and older juveniles reflect age-related behavior differences. Truancy was charged in 35% of cases involving younger youth compared with 14% of cases involving older youth (table 63). Older youth were substantially more likely than younger youth to be charged with liquor law violations (44% versus 11%).

Petitioned status offense case rates increased continuously with the age of juveniles (figure 16). In 1995, juvenile courts processed 3.4 petitioned status offense cases involving 13-year-old juveniles for every 1,000 13-year-olds at risk of referral. The case rate for 15-year-olds (9.2 per 1,000) was more than double the case rate for 13-year-olds, while the rate for 17-year-olds (12.3 per 1,000) was more than triple that for 13-year-olds. Between 1986 and 1995, petitioned status offense case rates increased among all age categories (table 64). The rates for 16-year-olds and 17-year-olds rose 86% and 106%, respectively.

Age-specific case rate patterns were different among the individual offense categories (figure 17). Runaway, truancy, and ungovernability case rates peaked at age 15 and decreased substantially by age 17. In contrast, status liquor

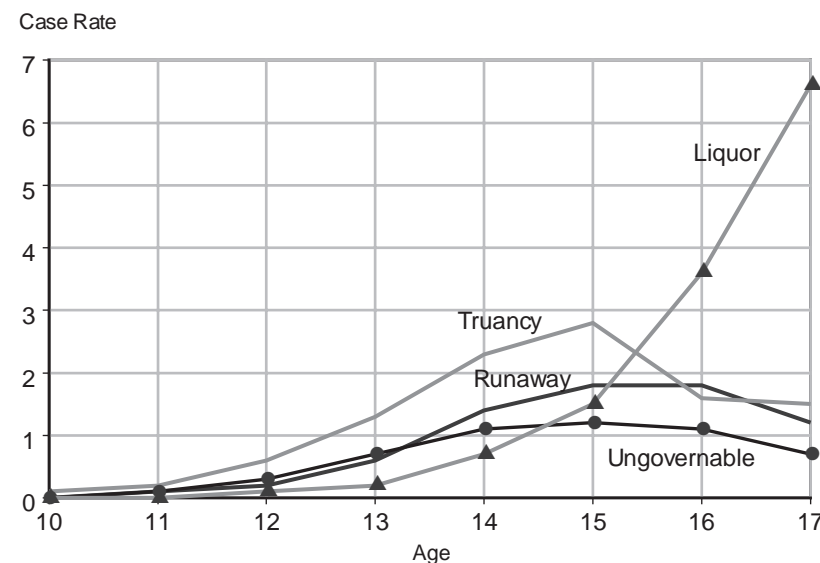
**Table 64: Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates, by Age at Referral, 1986–1995**

Age at Referral	Case Rates			Percent Change	
	1986	1991	1995	1986–95	1991–95
10	0.1	0.2	0.2	64%	36%
11	0.3	0.4	0.5	84	30
12	0.9	1.0	1.4	55	33
13	2.2	2.6	3.4	52	30
14	4.2	4.6	6.7	58	44
15	5.7	6.2	9.2	62	48
16	5.6	6.7	10.5	86	56
17	6.0	7.8	12.3	106	57

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, 1995**



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

Data Table

Age	Runaway	Truancy	Ungovernable	Liquor
10	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
11	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
12	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1
13	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.2
14	1.4	2.3	1.1	0.7
15	1.8	2.8	1.2	1.5
16	1.8	1.6	1.1	3.6
17	1.2	1.5	0.7	6.6

**Table 65: Age Profile of Detained Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Age at Referral	1986	1991	1995
10 or Younger	1%	<1%	<1%
11	1	1	1
12	4	3	2
13	10	9	9
14	22	19	18
15	29	25	26
16	22	25	27
17 or Older	10	17	17
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

law violation case rates increased continuously with age. The liquor case rate increased from 1.5 cases per 1,000 youth at risk at age 15 to 6.6 cases per 1,000 at age 17.

### Detention

Youth under age 16 accounted for more than half (56%) of the petitioned status offense cases that involved detention in 1995, while youth under age 15 accounted for 30% of cases involving detention (table 65). Fifteen-year-olds and 16-year-olds each accounted for more than 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 13 and 17. Across all ages, detention was used in a greater proportion of runaway cases than other status offense categories.

### Judicial Decision and Disposition

The dispositional profile of status offenders age 15 or younger was slightly different from the dispositional profile for those age 16 or older, possibly reflecting the substantial involvement of older juveniles in status liquor law offenses (figure 18). Overall, in 1995, the probability of adjudication was greater for the younger group (52% versus 47%). The likelihood of adjudication varied across age groups for each of the four major status offenses (table 67).

Between 1986 and 1995, the likelihood of adjudication declined for status offense cases involving younger youth (from 69% to 52%) as well as older youth (from 64% to 47%). For both age groups in all offense categories, a smaller proportion of cases were adjudicated in 1995 than in 1986.

**Table 66: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained, by Age at Referral, 1995**

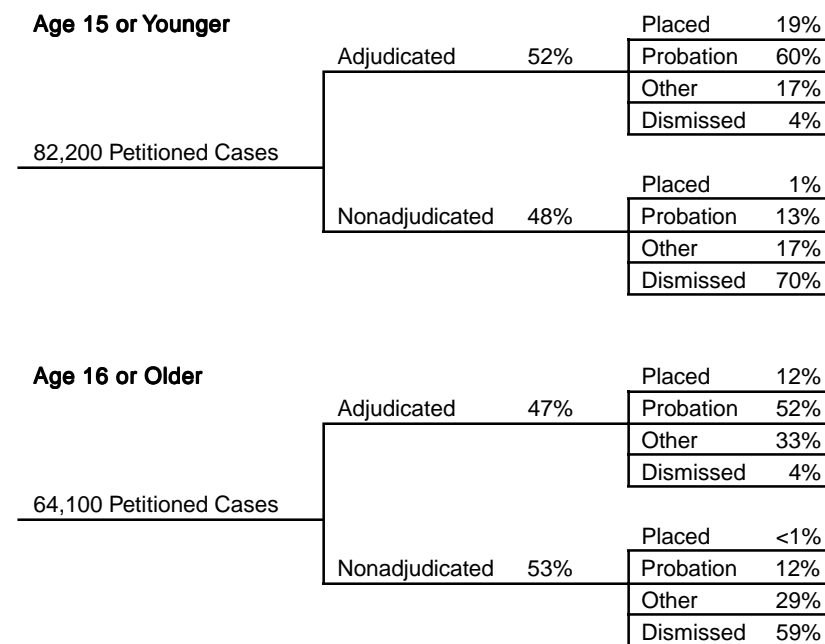
Most Serious Offense	Age at Referral							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Status Offense	1	4%	4%	7%	7%	7%	8%	6%
Runaway	*	*	10	12	11	13	12	12
Truancy	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	*
Ungovernable	*	*	5	8	6	7	8	8
Liquor	*	*	*	6	7	8	8	5
Miscellaneous	*	*	5	12	10	10	9	6

\* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

In 1995, adjudicated status offense cases involving juveniles younger than 16 were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than cases involving older youth (19% versus 12%) (table 68). For both younger and older juveniles, the proportion of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in out-of-home placement declined between 1986 and 1995.

Compared with cases involving older juveniles, a larger proportion of the 1995 cases of younger juveniles involved formal probation after adjudication (60% versus 52%) (table 69). A larger proportion of the older group was ordered to pay fines or to enter a treatment or counseling program after adjudication (33% 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 remained the same between 1986 and 1995 for older youth but decreased slightly for younger juveniles.

**Figure 18: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, by Age at Referral, 1995**



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

**Table 67: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Adjudicated, by Age at Referral, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
15 or Younger	69%	62%	52%
Runaway	61	44	44
Truancy	72	66	55
Ungovernable	72	64	56
Liquor	70	67	56
Miscellaneous	71	69	49
16 or Older	64%	59%	47%
Runaway	52	37	39
Truancy	73	71	45
Ungovernable	63	56	50
Liquor	66	61	52
Miscellaneous	67	63	43

**Table 68: Percentage of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, by Age at Referral, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
15 or Younger	22%	17%	19%
Runaway	36	28	27
Truancy	12	9	13
Ungovernable	34	30	28
Liquor	10	8	8
Miscellaneous	23	28	22
16 or Older	14%	12%	12%
Runaway	32	28	26
Truancy	5	5	10
Ungovernable	31	27	25
Liquor	7	7	6
Miscellaneous	19	22	12

**Table 69: Percentage of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, by Age at Referral, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
15 or Younger	65%	68%	60%
Runaway	53	59	56
Truancy	80	84	74
Ungovernable	60	63	61
Liquor	58	59	61
Miscellaneous	45	41	33
16 or Older	52%	58%	52%
Runaway	52	53	52
Truancy	92	93	67
Ungovernable	63	62	61
Liquor	45	54	56
Miscellaneous	32	34	26



## Sex

Males were involved in 59% of petitioned status offense cases in 1995 (table 70). Males did not dominate all of the individual status 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. However, fewer than half (40%) of runaway cases involved males.

The offense profiles of status offense cases for males and females 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 11% of cases involving males. In contrast, a liquor law violation was charged in 30% of status offense cases involving males compared with 19% of cases involving female juveniles.

The volume of petitioned status offense cases involving females increased 75% between 1986 and 1995, while the volume of cases in-

volving males increased 79% (table 72). Liquor law violation cases increased for females (100%), as did truancy cases for males (81%), between 1986 and 1995.

In 1995, juvenile courts handled 5.9 status offense cases involving males for every 1,000 males at risk of referral in the population and 4.4 status offense cases involving females for every 1,000 females at risk of referral. The petitioned status offense case rates for males

**Table 70: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Involving Males, by Offense, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Status Offense	58%	59%	59%
Runaway	38	39	40
Truancy	53	54	54
Ungovernable	50	54	55
Liquor	76	73	69
Miscellaneous	70	70	70

**Table 71: Offense Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, by Sex, 1995**

Most Serious Offense	Male	Female
Runaway	11%	24%
Truancy	23	29
Ungovernable	12	14
Liquor	30	19
Miscellaneous	24	15
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, 1986–1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995	Percent Change	
				1986–95	1991–95
<b>Number of Cases</b>					
Male	47,900	52,700	85,800	79%	63%
Runaway	5,700	6,000	9,500	65	57
Truancy	11,100	13,900	20,100	81	44
Ungovernable	8,000	6,200	10,000	24	62
Liquor	18,500	20,400	25,800	39	26
Miscellaneous	4,500	6,100	20,500	357	233
Female	34,700	37,000	60,500	75%	64%
Runaway	9,300	9,500	14,400	56	53
Truancy	9,700	11,800	17,400	79	47
Ungovernable	8,000	5,300	8,300	4	56
Liquor	5,800	7,700	11,600	100	50
Miscellaneous	2,000	2,700	8,800	351	231
<b>Case Rates</b>					
Male	3.6	3.9	5.9	65%	50%
Runaway	0.4	0.5	0.7	52	45
Truancy	0.8	1.0	1.4	66	33
Ungovernable	0.6	0.5	0.7	14	49
Liquor	1.4	1.5	1.8	28	17
Miscellaneous	0.3	0.5	1.4	320	208
Female	2.7	2.9	4.4	60%	51%
Runaway	0.7	0.7	1.0	43	41
Truancy	0.8	0.9	1.3	65	36
Ungovernable	0.6	0.4	0.6	-4	44
Liquor	0.5	0.6	0.8	84	39
Miscellaneous	0.2	0.2	0.6	315	205

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.

and females 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 in the same age groups (figure 19). The status offense case rate for females peaked at age 15 and declined through age 17, whereas the case rate for males increased 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 thereafter (figure 20). By contrast, status liquor case rates were considerably greater for males than for females after age 15. Case rates within the status liquor category increased continuously with age for both males and females, showing large increases in the older age groups. In runaway cases, unlike any of the other status offense categories, the case rate for females was consistently greater than the case rate for males.

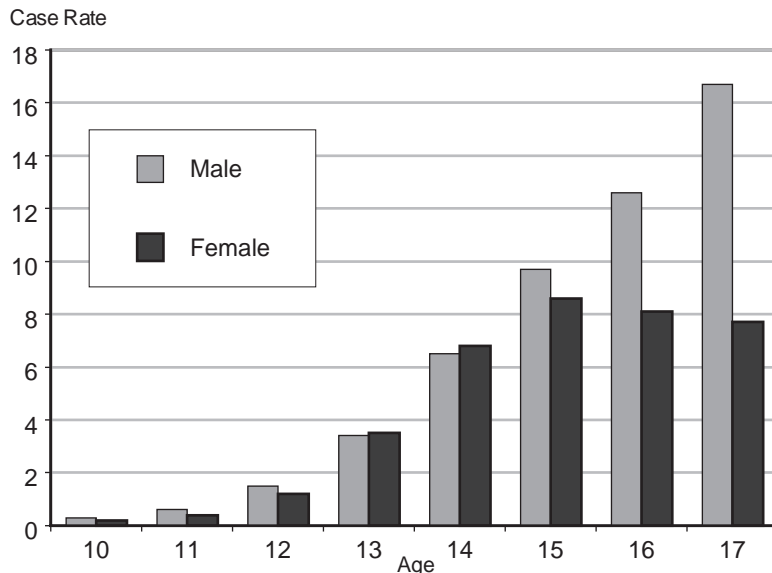
## Detention

The proportion of status offense cases involving detention was the same for males and females in 1995 (table 73). Detention was used in 7% of all status offense cases involving either sex. For both males and females, runaway cases were more likely than other status offense cases to involve detention—13% for males and 12% for females. The likelihood of detention decreased for both sexes between 1986 and 1995.

## Judicial Decision and Disposition

Juvenile court handling of petitioned status offense cases varied little across sex (figure 21). Approximately half of formally handled status offense cases involving males were adjudicated (51%). For females, the proportion of cases adjudicated was 49%. 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 1986 and 1995 for both males and females.

**Figure 19: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates, by Sex and Age at Referral, 1995**



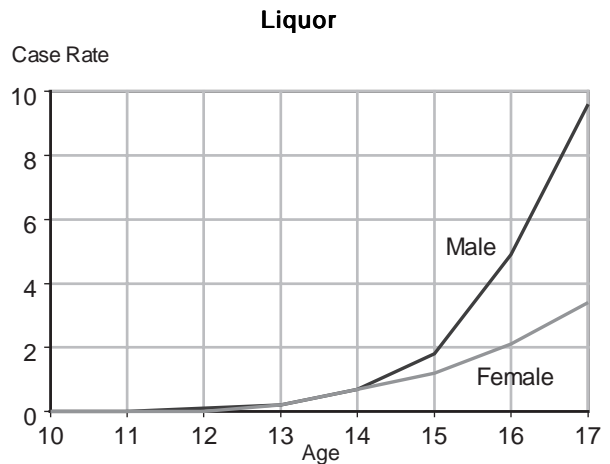
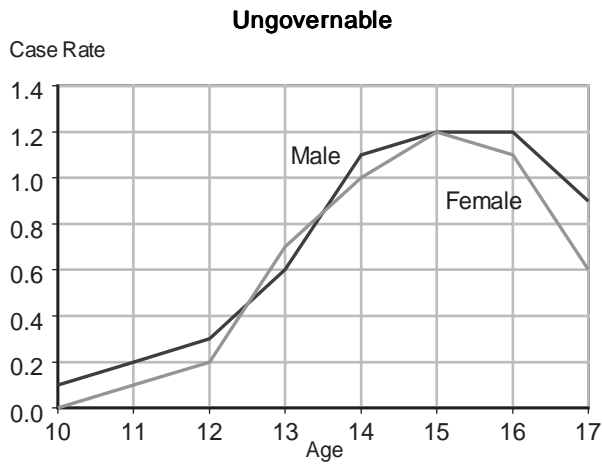
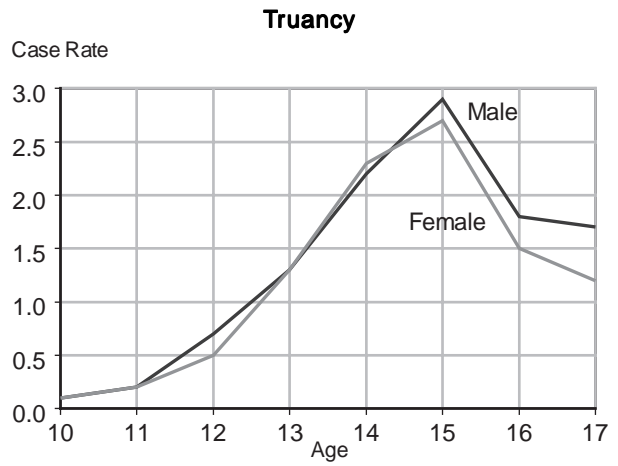
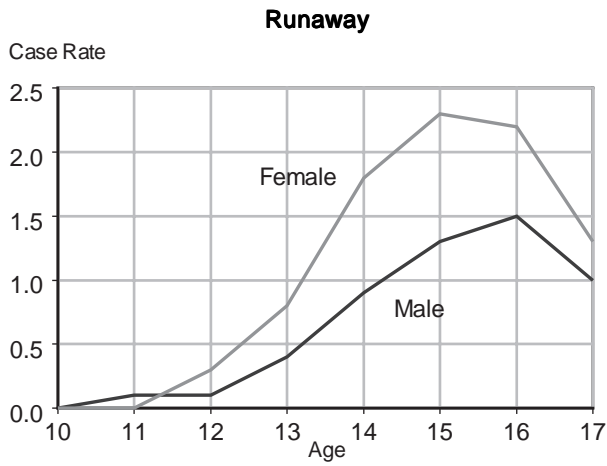
Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group.

Data Table		
Age	Male	Female
10	0.3	0.2
11	0.6	0.4
12	1.5	1.2
13	3.4	3.5
14	6.5	6.8
15	9.7	8.6
16	12.6	8.1
17	16.7	7.7

**Table 73: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained, by Sex, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
<b>Male</b>			
Runaway	14%	9%	7%
Truancy	42	21	13
Ungovernable	7	3	2
Liquor	20	8	7
Miscellaneous	7	6	6
<b>Female</b>			
Runaway	18%	7%	7%
Truancy	34	12	12
Ungovernable	7	2	1
Liquor	20	7	7
Miscellaneous	7	3	8
Miscellaneous	17	19	7

**Figure 20: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates, by Sex, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1995**



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

Data Table									
Age	Runaway		Truancy		Ungovernable		Liquor		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
10	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
11	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	
12	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	
13	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	
14	0.9	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	
15	1.3	2.3	2.9	2.7	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.2	
16	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.1	4.9	2.1	
17	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	9.6	3.4	

Once adjudicated, the likelihood of out-of-home placement for petitioned status offense cases was the same (16%) for males and females in 1995 (table 75). The likelihood of out-of-home placement declined between 1986 and 1995 for both males and females. For ungovernability cases involving males, the probability of out-of-home placement decreased from 34% in 1986 to 26% in 1995. The proportion of runaway cases involving females placed out of the home declined from 33% to 25% during the same time period.

For both males and females, the proportion of status offense cases resulting in formal probation was smaller in 1995 than in 1986 (table 76). For adjudicated cases involving females, the use of probation decreased from 63% to 59%; for males the change was from 57% to 55%. For both sexes, cases involving status liquor law violations showed the opposite pattern, liquor law violation cases were more likely to result in formal orders of probation in 1995 than in 1986.

**Figure 21: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, by Sex, 1995**

Male		Placed	16%
85,800 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated 51%	Probation	55%
		Other	26%
		Dismissed	4%
Nonadjudicated 49%		Placed	<1%
		Probation	13%
		Other	22%
		Dismissed	65%
Female		Placed	16%
60,500 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated 49%	Probation	59%
		Other	20%
		Dismissed	5%
Nonadjudicated 51%		Placed	1%
		Probation	12%
		Other	22%
		Dismissed	65%

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

**Table 74: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Adjudicated, by Sex, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Male	69%	62%	51%
Runaway	61	43	44
Truancy	73	67	53
Ungovernable	71	60	54
Liquor	68	63	55
Miscellaneous	69	67	45
Female	65%	58%	49%
Runaway	56	41	41
Truancy	70	66	52
Ungovernable	68	63	54
Liquor	64	61	49
Miscellaneous	68	65	48

**Table 75: Percentage of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, by Sex, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Male	17%	15%	16%
Runaway	38	31	30
Truancy	11	8	13
Ungovernable	34	28	26
Liquor	8	9	8
Miscellaneous	20	25	18
Female	21%	16%	16%
Runaway	33	26	25
Truancy	11	8	11
Ungovernable	32	31	28
Liquor	6	4	4
Miscellaneous	25	27	16

**Table 76: Percentage of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, by Sex, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
Male	57%	61%	55%
Runaway	49	50	52
Truancy	81	84	72
Ungovernable	59	64	62
Liquor	48	54	57
Miscellaneous	38	37	30
Female	63%	69%	59%
Runaway	55	63	56
Truancy	82	87	74
Ungovernable	63	61	61
Liquor	47	59	58
Miscellaneous	45	42	30

**Table 77: Race Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, by Offense, 1995**

Most Serious Offense	White	Black	Other Races	Total
Status Offense	78%	18%	4%	100%
Runaway	76	21	3	100
Truancy	74	22	3	100
Ungovernable	76	21	3	100
Liquor	90	4	6	100
Miscellaneous	71	25	4	100

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

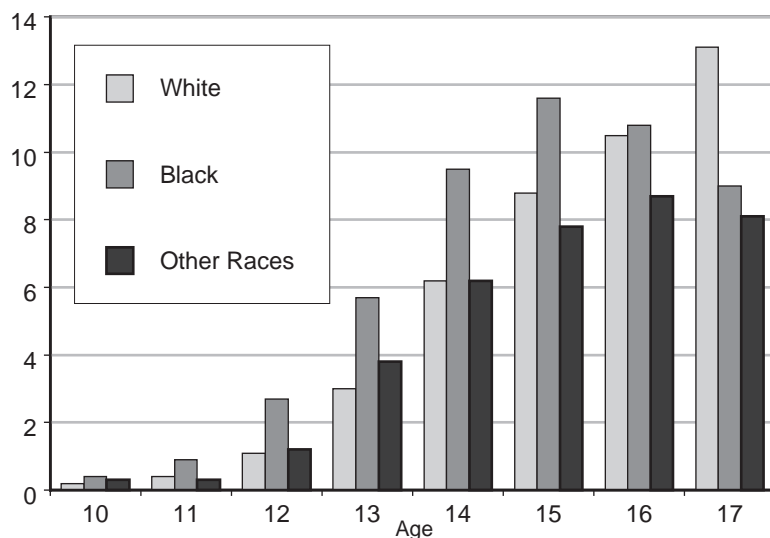
**Table 78: Offense Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, by Race, 1995**

Most Serious Offense	White	Black	Other Races
Runaway	16%	19%	13%
Truancy	24	32	20
Ungovernable	12	15	8
Liquor	29	6	38
Miscellaneous	18	28	21
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, 1995**

Case Rate



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

Data Table

Age	White	Black	Other Races
10	0.2	0.4	0.3
11	0.4	0.9	0.3
12	1.1	2.7	1.2
13	3.0	5.7	3.8
14	6.2	9.5	6.2
15	8.8	11.6	7.8
16	10.5	10.8	8.7
17	13.1	9.0	8.1

## Race

In 1995, white juveniles were involved in a substantial majority of all formally processed status of offense cases (78%), a proportion comparable to their representation in the general population (table 77).<sup>4</sup> White youth were involved in 90% of status liquor law violation cases, 76% of runaway cases and ungovernability cases, and 74% of truancy cases. Compared with the status offense caseload of black youth, the caseloads of white youth and youth of other races showed greater proportions of status liquor law violations (table 78).

Between 1986 and 1995, the number of petitioned status offense cases involving white juveniles increased 68%, while the number of cases involving black youth rose 114%, and those involving youth of other races grew 137% (table 79). The growth in cases varied across

<sup>4</sup> In 1995, whites made up approximately 80% of the Nation's youth population at risk. Nearly all youth of Hispanic ethnicity are included in the white racial category.

offense categories for all three race groups. The only decline was for ungovernability cases involving black youth (down 5%).

In 1995, the total status offense case rate for black juveniles (6.2 cases per 1,000) was greater than the case rates for either white youth (5.1) or youth of other races (4.3). In all offense categories except liquor violations, case rates for black youth were 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 (0.4 cases per 1,000 youth at risk).

The overall status offense case rate for white juveniles increased continuously with age in 1995, rising from 3.0 for 13-year-olds to 13.1 for 17-year-olds (figure 22). Case rates for black youth increased through age 15 and then dropped. For youth of other races, case rates peaked at age 16.

Among the runaway, truancy, and ungovernability caseloads, the case rates of all racial groups peaked at age 15 or 16, then dropped (figure 23). In contrast, the rates of status liquor law violation cases increased continuously through age 17 for all racial groups.

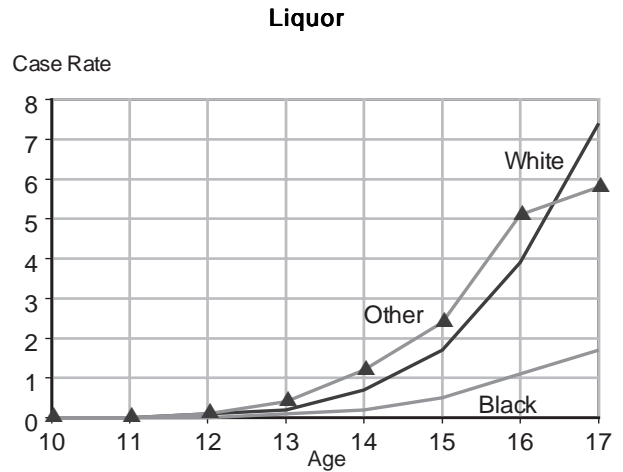
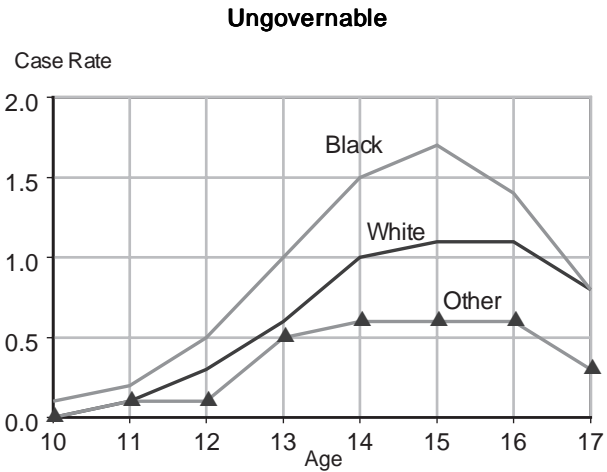
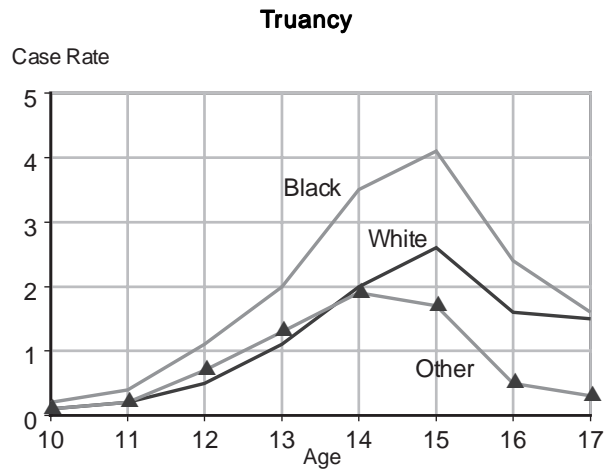
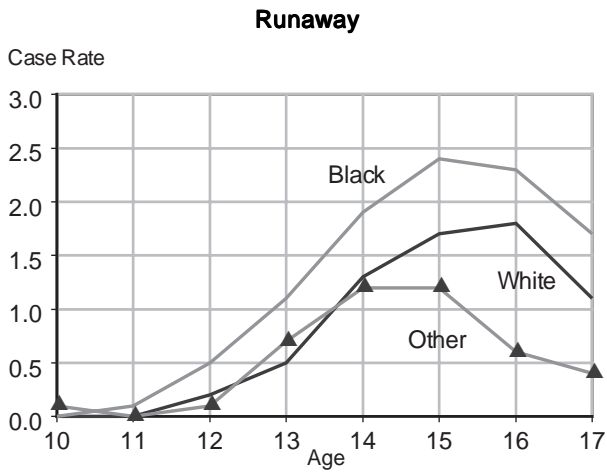
**Table 79: Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Cases and Case Rates, by Race, 1986–1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995	Percent Change	
				1986–95	1991–95
<b>Number of Cases</b>					
White	67,700	66,800	114,000	68%	71%
Runaway	11,700	10,800	18,100	54	66
Truancy	16,200	17,200	27,800	71	61
Ungovernable	11,600	7,500	13,900	20	86
Liquor	23,000	25,000	33,500	45	34
Miscellaneous	5,100	6,200	20,700	304	235
Black	12,200	18,200	26,200	114%	44%
Runaway	2,800	3,600	5,000	80	39
Truancy	3,800	7,300	8,400	124	16
Ungovernable	4,100	3,700	3,900	-5	6
Liquor	500	1,500	1,600	223	5
Miscellaneous	1,100	2,200	7,300	547	236
Other Races	2,600	4,700	6,200	137%	32%
Runaway	500	1,000	800	62	-21
Truancy	800	1,200	1,300	53	2
Ungovernable	300	400	500	72	46
Liquor	800	1,700	2,400	187	41
Miscellaneous	200	500	1,300	608	180
<b>Case Rates</b>					
White	3.2	3.2	5.1	57%	58%
Runaway	0.6	0.5	0.8	44	54
Truancy	0.8	0.8	1.2	60	49
Ungovernable	0.6	0.4	0.6	12	72
Liquor	1.1	1.2	1.5	36	24
Miscellaneous	0.2	0.3	0.9	278	211
Black	3.2	4.6	6.2	94%	33%
Runaway	0.7	0.9	1.2	63	29
Truancy	1.0	1.8	2.0	103	7
Ungovernable	1.1	0.9	0.9	-14	-2
Liquor	0.1	0.4	0.4	193	-3
Miscellaneous	0.3	0.6	1.7	488	212
Other Races	2.6	3.8	4.3	65%	13%
Runaway	0.5	0.8	0.5	13	-32
Truancy	0.8	1.0	0.9	7	-13
Ungovernable	0.3	0.3	0.4	20	25
Liquor	0.8	1.4	1.6	100	21
Miscellaneous	0.2	0.4	0.9	394	139

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, 1995**



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	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
13	0.5	1.1	0.7	1.1	2.0	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4
14	1.3	1.9	1.2	2.0	3.5	1.9	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.2	1.2
15	1.7	2.4	1.2	2.6	4.1	1.7	1.1	1.7	0.6	1.7	0.5	2.4
16	1.8	2.3	0.6	1.6	2.4	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.6	3.9	1.1	5.1
17	1.1	1.7	0.4	1.5	1.6	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.3	7.4	1.7	5.8

## Detention

In 1995, detention was used at some point between referral and disposition in 6% of all petitioned status offense cases involving white youth, 8% of those involving black youth, and 7% of cases involving youth of other races (table 80). Between 1986 and 1995, the use of detention for petitioned status offense cases declined among all racial groups.

**Table 80: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained, by Race, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
White	14%	7%	6%
Runaway	36	15	12
Truancy	7	2	2
Ungovernable	20	8	7
Liquor	6	5	6
Miscellaneous	11	18	8
Black	22%	11%	8%
Runaway	42	19	13
Truancy	8	4	3
Ungovernable	20	7	8
Liquor	*	15	11
Miscellaneous	25	27	11
Other Races	15%	8%	7%
Runaway	*	10	11
Truancy	3	3	2
Ungovernable	*	*	9
Liquor	7	8	4
Miscellaneous	14	*	13

\* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

## Judicial Decision and Disposition

Smaller proportions of petitioned status offense cases involving white and black youth were adjudicated than cases involving youth of other races in 1995 (figure 24). Adjudication resulted in 50% of cases involving white youth, 46% of those involving black youth, and 59% 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 (57%) than those involving white youth (51%) or youth of other races (52%) (table 81). In cases involving status liquor law violations, the likelihood of adjudication for cases involving youth of other races was greater than those involving black or white youth.

**Figure 24: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, by Race, 1995**

White		Placed		14%	
114,000 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated	50%	Probation	55%	
			Other	27%	
			Dismissed	4%	
114,000 Petitioned Cases	Nonadjudicated	50%	Placed	<1%	
			Probation	13%	
			Other	24%	
			Dismissed	63%	
Black		Placed		23%	
26,200 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated	46%	Probation	63%	
			Other	8%	
			Dismissed	6%	
26,200 Petitioned Cases	Nonadjudicated	54%	Placed	1%	
			Probation	14%	
			Other	18%	
			Dismissed	67%	
Other Races		Placed		14%	
6,200 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated	59%	Probation	57%	
			Other	29%	
			Dismissed	<1%	
6,200 Petitioned Cases	Nonadjudicated	41%	Placed	<1%	
			Probation	5%	
			Other	7%	
			Dismissed	89%	

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



Once adjudicated, status offense cases involving black youth were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than cases involving white youth or youth of other races. In 1995, 23% of adjudicated status offense cases involving black youth resulted in out-of-home placement compared with 14% of cases involving white youth and 14% of those involving youth of other races (table 82). There was little variation across race in the use of out-of-home placement for different types of cases. Among adjudicated cases involving charges of truancy, white youth,

black youth, and youth of other races were equally likely to be placed out of the home (12%). The likelihood of out-of-home placement was about the same among adjudicated ungovernability cases involving white youth (28%) as those involving black youth (27%). Between 1986 and 1995, the probability of out-of-home placement decreased for white youth and for youth of other races; the probability remained the same for black youth (23%).

In 1995, probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 55% of

status offense cases involving white youth, 63% of cases involving black youth, and 57% 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 1986 and 1995, the likelihood of formal probation decreased slightly for cases involving white youth (from 58% to 55%) and black youth (from 68% to 63%), and decreased substantially for cases involving youth of other races (from 72% to 57%).

**Table 81: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Adjudicated, by Race, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
White	67%	60%	50%
Runaway	57	40	42
Truancy	71	65	51
Ungovernable	70	64	53
Liquor	67	62	52
Miscellaneous	70	68	52
Black	67%	58%	46%
Runaway	62	43	42
Truancy	74	68	57
Ungovernable	67	56	58
Liquor	*	51	47
Miscellaneous	65	61	31
Other Races	73%	72%	59%
Runaway	*	57	50
Truancy	80	82	52
Ungovernable	*	*	61
Liquor	73	73	73
Miscellaneous	*	*	45

\* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

**Table 82: Percentage of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, by Race, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
White	18%	14%	14%
Runaway	34	27	26
Truancy	10	8	12
Ungovernable	35	31	28
Liquor	7	7	6
Miscellaneous	20	24	14
Black	23%	21%	23%
Runaway	38	38	30
Truancy	11	9	12
Ungovernable	27	27	27
Liquor	*	21	14
Miscellaneous	25	35	36
Other Races	19%	11%	14%
Runaway	*	7	*
Truancy	13	5	12
Ungovernable	*	*	*
Liquor	12	11	13
Miscellaneous	*	*	16

\* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

**Table 83: Percentage of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, by Race, 1986, 1991, and 1995**

Most Serious Offense	1986	1991	1995
White	58%	63%	55%
Runaway	52	56	54
Truancy	81	86	70
Ungovernable	58	60	60
Liquor	47	56	58
Miscellaneous	36	36	28
Black	68%	70%	63%
Runaway	51	52	56
Truancy	82	84	79
Ungovernable	69	69	66
Liquor	*	62	59
Miscellaneous	56	43	36
Other Races	72%	68%	57%
Runaway	*	79	*
Truancy	86	90	80
Ungovernable	*	*	*
Liquor	62	50	52
Miscellaneous	*	*	39

\* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

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# 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

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

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

The aggregation of these standardized case-level data files constitutes the Archive's national case-level data base. The compiled data from jurisdictions that contribute only court-level statistics constitutes the national court-level data base. Together, these two multi-jurisdictional 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 consistent reporting over time (at least 2 years), and the data file contributed to the Archive must represent a complete count of delinquency and/or status offense cases disposed in a jurisdiction during a given year.

In 1995, case-level data describing 876,173 delinquency cases handled by 1,323 jurisdictions in 28 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, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia. These courts had jurisdiction over 53% of the Nation's juvenile population in 1995. Compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 176,823 delinquency cases from 511 jurisdictions were reported from the District of Columbia and the States of California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Montana, Texas, and Vermont. In all, the Archive received compatible case-level data and court-level statistics on delinquency cases from 1,775 jurisdictions containing 67% of the Nation's juvenile population in 1995 (table A-1).

**Table A-1: 1995 Stratum Profiles: Delinquency Data**

Stratum	County Population Ages 10-17	Counties in Stratum	Counties Reporting Compatible Data			
			Number of Counties			Percentage of Youth Population at Risk
			Case- Level	Court- Level	Total*	
1	Less than 10,178	2,537	1,083	395	1,450	56%
2	10,179-40,820	396	161	83	225	59
3	40,821-109,156	115	51	21	67	60
4	More than 109,156	37	28	12	33	92
Total		3,085	1,323	511	1,775	67

\* Some counties reported both case-level and court-level data; therefore, the total number of counties reporting delinquency data is not equal to the number of counties reporting case-level data plus the number of counties reporting court-level data.

**Table A-2: 1995 Stratum Profiles: Status Offense Data**

Stratum	County Population Ages 10-17	Counties in Stratum	Counties Reporting Compatible Data			
			Number of Counties			Percentage of Youth Population at Risk
			Case- Level	Court- Level	Total	
1	Less than 10,178	2,537	1,167	341	1,508	57%
2	10,179-40,820	396	162	56	218	57
3	40,821-109,156	115	41	10	51	47
4	More than 109,156	37	28	5	33	92
Total		3,085	1,398	412	1,810	63

Case-level data describing 74,393 formally-handled status offense cases from 1,398 jurisdictions in 28 States met the estimation criteria for 1995. The contributing States were Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia. These courts had jurisdiction over 52% of the juvenile population. An additional 412 jurisdictions in 4 States (California, Idaho, Indiana, and Texas) and the District of Columbia reported

compatible court-level aggregate statistics on 9,357 petitioned status offense cases. Altogether, compatible case-level and court-level data on petitioned status offense cases were available from 1,810 jurisdictions containing 63% 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 younger than 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” section.) Most States

define this age to be 17 years, although some States have set the age at 15 or 16. States often enact exceptions to this simple age criterion (e.g., youthful offender legislation, 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 with data from the Bureau of the Census.<sup>1</sup> The estimates, separated into single-year age

<sup>1</sup> County-level intercensal estimates were obtained from the Bureau of the Census for the years 1986–1994. State-level estimates obtained from the Bureau of the Census for 1995 were used to develop 1995 county estimates. 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. 1994.

*Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex, and Race/Hispanic Origin: 1990–1994.* Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1997.

*Resident Population Estimates of the U.S. and States by Single Year of Age and Sex: July 1, 1995 Estimates.* Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1996.

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

## 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.<sup>3</sup>

The Archive's national estimates are generated by analyzing the

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

<sup>3</sup> The only information used in this Report that cannot be aggregated by county is data contributed by the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, which identifies only the district in which each case is handled. To utilize the Florida data, the aggregation criterion is relaxed to include districts. In 1995, there were 3,141 counties in the United States. By replacing Florida's counties with districts, the total number of aggregation units for this Report becomes 3,085. Therefore, while the report uses the term "county" to describe its aggregation unit, the reader should be aware of the exception introduced by Florida's data.

data obtained from its nonprobability sample of juvenile courts and then weighting (multiplying) those cases to represent the number of cases handled by juvenile courts nationwide. The Archive employs an elaborate multivariate weighting procedure that adjusts for a number of factors related to juvenile court caseloads—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-at-risk population 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 3,339,000 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 56,575 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:

$$(56,575/3,339,000) \times 1,000 = 16.9$$

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 (51.2 and 8.7, respectively).

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, 38.5% of all cases reported in the jurisdiction's aggregate statistics involved white youth, 58.2% involved black youth, and the remaining 3.3% 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 231 white youth, 349 black youth, and 20 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).

After the national estimate for the total number of cases in each age/race group in each stratum has been calculated, the next step is to generate estimates of their case characteristics. This estimate is accomplished by weighting the individual case-level records stored in the Archive's national case-level data base. For example, assume that the Archive generates an estimate of 32,100 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 25,454 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 1.26, because:

$$32,100/25,454 = 1.26$$

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 1995 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

**Table A-3: Content of Case-Level Data Sources, 1995**

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 <sup>1</sup>	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ
Arkansas	AR	AR	AR	–	AR	–	AR	AR	AR
California <sup>2</sup>	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
Hawaii	HI	HI	HI	HI	HI	–	HI	HI	HI
Illinois <sup>3</sup>	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL
Maryland	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	–	MD	MD	MD
Michigan <sup>4</sup>	MI	MI	MI	–	MI	–	MI	–	–
Minnesota	MN	MN	MN	MN	MN	–	MN	MN	MN
Mississippi	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS
Missouri	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO
Montana	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT	–	MT	MT	MT
Nebraska	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
New Jersey	NJ	NJ	NJ	–	NJ	–	NJ	NJ	NJ
New York	NY	NY	–	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY
North Dakota	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	–	ND	ND	ND
Ohio <sup>5</sup>	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 <sup>6</sup>	TX	TX	TX	TX	TX	–	TX	TX	TX
Utah	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	–	UT	UT	UT
Virginia	VA	VA	VA	–	VA	–	VA	–	VA
Washington	WA	WA	WA	WA	WA	–	WA	WA	WA
West Virginia	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV
Percentage of Estimation Sample	99%	100%	89%	67%	95%	54%	100%	93%	94%

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Data from 13 counties.

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

<sup>4</sup> Data from 26 counties.

<sup>5</sup> Data from Cuyahoga County only.

<sup>6</sup> Data from Harris County only.

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was missing on 100 cases involving 16-year-old white males who were petitioned to court, adjudicated for a property offense, and then placed on probation. If similar cases from the same stratum showed that 20% of these cases involved detention, then it would be assumed that 20% of the 100 cases

missing detention information also involved detention. Thus, missing data are imputed within each stratum by reviewing the characteristics of cases with similar case attributes (i.e., the age, sex, and race of the youth; the offense charged; and the court's decisions on deten-

tion, petition, adjudication, and disposition).

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

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# Glossary of Terms

**Adjudication:** 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 that, if committed by an adult, would require prosecution 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 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:

- ◆ Waived to criminal court—Cases that were transferred to criminal court as the result of a waiver hearing in juvenile court.
- ◆ Placement—Cases in which youth were placed in a residential facility for delinquents or status offenders, or cases in which youth were otherwise removed from their homes and placed elsewhere.
- ◆ Probation—Cases in which youth were placed on informal/voluntary or formal/court-ordered supervision.
- ◆ Dismissed—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, restitution, community service, referrals outside the court for services with minimal or no further court involvement anticipated, and dispositions coded as “other” in a jurisdiction’s original data.

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

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

**Intake decision:** The decision made by juvenile court intake that results in 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 original 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 non-petitioned (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 youth of Hispanic ethnicity were included in the white racial category.)

◆ Black—A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

◆ Other—A person having origins in any of the indigenous peoples of North America, the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands.

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

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

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

manslaughter or vehicular manslaughter.

- Forcible rape—Sexual intercourse or attempted sexual intercourse with a female against her will by force or threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR Crime Index*. Some States have enacted gender-neutral rape or sexual assault statutes that prohibit forced sexual penetration of either sex. Data reported by such States do not distinguish between forcible rape of females as defined above and other sexual assaults. (Other violent sex offenses are classified as “other offenses against persons.”)
- Robbery—Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another by force or threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR Crime Index* and includes forcible purse snatching.
- Assault—Unlawful intentional infliction, or attempted or threatened infliction, of injury upon the person of another.
  - ★ Aggravated assault—Unlawful intentional infliction of serious bodily injury or unlawful threat or attempt to inflict bodily injury or death by means of a deadly or dangerous weapon with or without actual infliction of any injury. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR Crime Index*. It includes conduct encompassed under the statutory names aggravated assault and battery, aggravated battery, assault with intent

to kill, assault with intent to commit murder or manslaughter, atrocious assault, attempted murder, felonious assault, and assault with a deadly weapon.

- ★ Simple assault—Unlawful intentional infliction or attempted or threatened infliction of less than serious bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon. The term is used in the same sense as in *UCR* reporting. Simple assault is not often distinctly named in statutes because it encompasses all assaults not explicitly named and defined as serious. Unspecified assaults are classified as “other offenses against persons.”
- Other offenses against persons—Includes kidnaping, violent sex acts other than forcible rape (e.g., incest, sodomy), custody interference, unlawful restraint, false imprisonment, reckless endangerment, harassment, and attempts to commit any such acts.
- ◆ Crimes against property—Includes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, vandalism, stolen property offenses, trespassing, and other property offenses as defined below.
  - Burglary—Unlawful entry or attempted entry of any fixed structure, vehicle, or vessel used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without force, with intent to commit a felony or larceny. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR* Crime Index.
  - Larceny—Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property (other than a motor vehicle) from the possession of another by stealth, without force and without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property. This term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR* Crime Index. It includes shoplifting and purse snatching without force.
  - Motor vehicle theft—Unlawful taking or attempted taking of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another with the intent to deprive the owner of it permanently or temporarily. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR* Crime Index. It includes joyriding or unauthorized use of a motor vehicle as well as grand theft auto.
  - Arson—Intentional damage or destruction by means of fire or explosion of the property of another without the owner’s consent or of any property with intent to defraud or attempting the above acts. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR* Crime Index.
  - Vandalism—Destroying, damaging, or attempting to destroy or damage public property or the property of another without the owner’s consent, except by burning.
  - Stolen property offenses—Unlawfully and knowingly receiving, buying, or possessing stolen property or attempting any of the above. The term is used in the same sense as the *UCR* category “stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.”
- Trespassing—Unlawful entry or attempted entry of the property of another with the intent to commit a misdemeanor other than larceny or without intent to commit a crime.
- Other property offenses—Includes extortion and all fraud offenses, such as forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement, check or credit card fraud, and attempts to commit any such offenses.
- ◆ Drug law violations—Includes unlawful sale, purchase, distribution, manufacture, cultivation, transport, possession, or use of a controlled or prohibited substance or drug or drug paraphernalia or attempt to commit these acts. Sniffing of glue, paint, gasoline, and other inhalants is also included. Hence, the term is broader than the *UCR* category “drug abuse violations.”
- ◆ Offenses against public order—Includes weapons offenses; 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 involve 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 public drunkenness of juveniles as status offenses rather than delinquency. Hence, this offense may appear under this status offense code.

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

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

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

- ◆ Crime Index—Includes all offenses contained within the violent crime and property crime categories defined below.

- Violent Crime Index—Includes the offenses of murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

- Property Crime Index—Includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

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**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. It must be noted that within most States, there are exceptions in which youth at or below the State's upper age of jurisdiction can be placed under the original jurisdiction of the adult criminal court. For example, in most States, if a youth of

a certain age is charged with an offense from a defined list of "excluded offenses," the case must originate in the adult criminal court. In addition, in a number of States, the district attorney is given the discretion of filing certain cases in either the juvenile or the criminal court. Therefore, while the upper age of jurisdiction is commonly recognized in all States, there are numerous exceptions to this age criterion.

**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. In all States, the upper age of jurisdiction is defined by statute. Thus, when the upper age of jurisdiction is 17, the delinquency and status offense youth population at risk is equal to the number of children ages 10 through 17 living within the geographical area serviced by the court. (See "upper age of jurisdiction.")

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# Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1995, 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 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 presentation of data. Furthermore, due to the nature of these data, case rates are not calculated for the "All Reported Cases" column.

Finally, although the majority of the data presented in the appendix are for calendar year 1995, several reporting jurisdictions were not able to aggregate data for this timeframe. In those instances, the data cover fiscal year 1995. The period of coverage is indicated in the notes.

Reporting County	1995 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
<b>Alabama - 67 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Baldwin	116,600	13,100	29,000	717	5	510	69	—	—	—
Calhoun	117,800	14,100	29,300	766	205	91	220	—	—	—
Coffee	42,300	4,900	10,400	228	87	69	33	—	—	—
Colbert	52,900	5,500	12,400	239	0	40	2	—	—	—
Cullman	72,100	8,000	17,500	267	55	141	348	—	—	—
Dale	51,000	5,800	14,100	374	33	196	228	—	—	—
Dallas	48,400	6,600	14,600	395	2	104	1	—	—	—
De Kalb	57,900	6,700	14,100	164	0	33	0	—	—	—
Elmore	55,900	6,400	14,000	406	2	74	1	—	—	—
Etowah	101,200	11,400	23,900	400	125	55	126	—	—	—
Houston	84,500	10,000	22,400	847	4	411	1	—	—	—
Jackson	49,900	5,900	12,300	302	13	107	18	—	—	—
Jefferson	661,700	69,400	159,400	3,052	1,226	318	988	—	—	—
Lauderdale	83,800	8,900	19,600	449	28	156	251	—	—	—
Lee	92,700	11,300	22,600	611	115	220	51	—	—	—
Limestone	58,600	6,400	14,200	81	41	24	61	—	—	—
Madison	260,000	26,800	63,000	1,200	1,005	129	445	—	—	—
Marshall	77,300	8,300	18,300	457	17	267	228	—	—	—
Mobile	399,500	48,200	109,900	3,275	1,261	340	1,169	—	—	—
Montgomery	219,900	25,800	58,900	1,536	501	52	23	—	—	—
Morgan	107,000	11,900	26,700	663	7	246	10	—	—	—
Russell	52,000	5,800	13,300	366	1	246	0	—	—	—
St. Clair	56,400	6,400	14,400	33	0	30	0	—	—	—
Shelby	119,200	13,000	31,700	315	43	70	191	—	—	—
Talladega	76,600	9,700	20,400	450	20	267	4	—	—	—
Tuscaloosa	158,300	18,800	38,800	910	156	95	47	—	—	—
Walker	69,700	8,100	16,900	337	10	170	0	—	—	—
40 Small Counties	908,100	112,100	239,700	4,201	298	1,846	621	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				23,041	5,260	6,307	5,136	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,251,500	489,300	1,081,900	489,300	489,300	489,300	489,300	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				47.09	10.75	12.89	10.50	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	—	—	—

### Alaska - 23 Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Anchorage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	378
Barrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Bethel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110
Dillingham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Fairbanks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161
Juneau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
Kenai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175
Ketchikan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82
Kodiak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Nome	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
Palmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125
12 Small Districts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	192
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	1,446
Population Represented	606,200	81,600	191,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	81,600
Rates for Reporting Districts				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				—	—	—	—	—	—	23

### Arizona - 15 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Apache	67,800	12,300	29,100	—	—	—	—	29	—	—
Cochise	110,600	14,400	32,200	—	—	—	—	105	—	—

Reporting County	1995 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Coconino	112,000	17,400	38,100	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Maricopa	2,426,800	276,900	668,200	10,159	12,975	524	10,675	1,076	—	—
Mohave	120,100	11,700	27,700	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Navajo	88,900	14,800	35,000	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Pima	756,500	86,300	201,300	—	—	—	—	211	—	—
Pinal	131,100	16,800	39,800	—	—	—	—	57	—	—
Yavapai	132,200	13,200	29,300	—	—	—	—	70	—	—
Yuma	132,000	17,500	41,000	—	—	—	—	78	—	—
5 Small Counties	136,300	19,000	42,700	—	—	—	—	35	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				10,159	12,975	524	10,675	1,697	—	—
Population Represented	4,214,300	500,500	1,184,500	276,900	276,900	276,900	276,900	1,184,500	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				36.69	46.86	1.89	38.55	1.43	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				1	1	1	1	15	—	—

### Arkansas - 75 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	116,700	12,600	28,600	333	—	334	—	122	—	—
Craighead	74,300	8,900	18,800	277	—	183	—	39	—	—
Crittenden	50,600	7,100	15,800	354	—	138	—	85	—	—
Faulkner	70,200	9,100	18,900	298	—	231	—	20	—	—
Garland	80,800	7,900	17,100	626	—	93	—	18	—	—
Jefferson	85,100	11,300	24,000	820	—	197	—	65	—	—
Mississippi	51,700	7,100	15,900	253	—	108	—	10	—	—
Pulaski	357,300	40,500	92,400	2,030	—	177	—	178	—	—
Saline	72,000	9,000	19,100	197	—	170	—	37	—	—
Sebastian	104,700	12,000	27,000	346	—	379	—	63	—	—
Washington	128,800	15,200	32,900	641	—	168	—	39	—	—
White	60,200	7,600	15,500	128	—	104	—	28	—	—
63 Small Counties	1,230,800	150,900	320,400	4,632	—	2,433	—	905	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				10,935	—	4,715	—	1,609	—	—
Population Represented	2,483,000	299,200	646,500	299,200	—	299,200	—	646,500	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				36.55	—	15.76	—	2.49	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				75	—	75	—	75	—	—

### California - 58 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Alameda	1,327,100	133,600	333,800	2,563	5,522	3	157	1,278	—	—
Butte	193,400	21,000	49,600	611	—	0	—	576	—	—
Contra Costa	867,900	92,300	226,800	2,243	—	2	—	319	—	—
El Dorado	145,700	16,000	39,400	320	—	0	—	94	—	—
Fresno	733,900	94,200	243,900	2,114	—	0	—	1,036	—	—
Humboldt	122,400	14,000	33,300	191	—	0	—	23	—	—
Imperial	137,800	20,500	48,900	538	—	0	—	117	—	—
Kern	612,800	76,800	201,900	2,005	—	0	—	724	—	—
Kings	110,700	13,600	35,500	771	1,467	4	660	45	—	—
Lake	56,100	5,600	13,700	237	—	1	—	81	—	—
Los Angeles	9,202,400	1,021,800	2,587,900	19,490	4,526	197	743	17,287	—	—
Madera	105,500	14,400	34,300	924	—	0	—	58	—	—
Marin	236,400	18,800	46,400	668	—	1	—	166	—	—
Mendocino	82,400	9,800	23,100	549	—	0	—	101	—	—
Merced	198,000	27,000	71,000	707	—	26	—	298	—	—
Monterey	354,000	40,900	105,600	1,097	—	0	—	14	—	—
Napa	115,600	11,700	28,200	314	—	0	—	66	—	—
Nevada	86,300	9,100	21,200	272	—	0	—	61	—	—
Orange	2,557,800	272,800	674,300	7,172	4,479	44	210	2,185	—	—
Placer	199,600	22,300	53,700	965	—	0	—	173	—	—
Riverside	1,360,700	155,600	410,000	4,058	—	0	—	2,923	—	—
Sacramento	1,104,500	121,300	306,600	5,166	—	1	—	1,078	—	—

Reporting County	1995 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
San Bernardino	1,562,600	194,900	510,000	2,857	6,864	2	159	2,363	—	—
San Diego	2,647,200	282,300	704,500	5,137	4,881	4	169	3,015	—	—
San Francisco	738,900	55,300	128,800	1,608	3,099	13	0	1,223	—	—
San Joaquin	521,100	63,900	162,700	3,124	3,217	9	635	670	—	—
San Luis Obispo	225,000	23,300	54,300	564	—	41	—	167	—	—
San Mateo	680,100	62,800	158,200	2,331	—	0	—	196	—	—
Santa Barbara	382,700	40,500	99,200	1,950	1,954	35	268	157	—	—
Santa Clara	1,566,200	162,100	402,400	3,067	4,664	0	168	1,471	—	—
Santa Cruz	236,300	25,200	61,300	842	1,756	16	153	97	—	—
Shasta	160,900	19,200	45,500	1,217	—	0	—	168	—	—
Solano	369,700	44,000	110,700	969	—	1	—	174	—	—
Sonoma	412,600	42,900	106,600	1,189	—	0	—	222	—	—
Stanislaus	409,100	51,500	131,700	568	1,305	5	559	379	—	—
Sutter	73,600	8,900	21,900	190	—	0	—	91	—	—
Tehama	53,200	6,400	14,900	305	—	5	—	81	—	—
Tulare	345,200	47,900	120,000	1,879	—	0	—	795	—	—
Tuolumne	52,200	5,300	12,000	162	—	1	—	29	—	—
Ventura	706,800	84,000	204,200	2,824	3,874	214	1,376	604	—	—
Yolo	147,300	17,500	40,600	319	—	0	—	207	—	—
Yuba	62,400	7,700	20,900	249	—	0	—	85	—	—
16 Small Counties	347,500	39,500	93,600	1,691	—	69	—	565	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				86,017	47,608	694	5,257	41,462	—	—
Population Represented	31,611,700	3,498,200	8,793,400	3,498,200	2,401,500	3,498,200	2,401,500	8,793,400	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				24.59	19.82	0.20	2.19	4.72	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				58	13	58	13	58	—	—

### Colorado - 63 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adams	300,900	37,800	87,600	1,352	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arapahoe	453,600	53,700	121,800	1,832	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boulder	255,400	28,400	62,100	1,677	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denver	505,000	46,600	113,400	1,168	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas	90,100	11,300	27,200	372	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Paso	462,900	56,900	129,600	1,970	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jefferson	488,300	57,300	127,900	1,761	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larimer	217,300	26,700	57,500	764	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mesa	106,000	13,300	28,400	539	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pueblo	130,600	16,400	34,400	568	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weld	147,500	19,900	42,700	975	—	—	—	—	—	—
52 Small Counties	582,900	70,700	154,300	2,181	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				15,159	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,740,500	439,000	986,800	438,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.61	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				62	—	—	—	—	—	—

### Connecticut - 13 Venue Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Bridgeport	—	—	—	858	931	82	213	—	—	—
Danbury	—	—	—	230	284	62	61	—	—	—
Hartford	—	—	—	1,188	1,194	102	244	—	—	—
Middletown	—	—	—	407	330	31	104	—	—	—
Montville	—	—	—	662	534	187	150	—	—	—
New Haven	—	—	—	1,630	875	128	436	—	—	—
Norwalk	—	—	—	209	197	35	59	—	—	—
Plainville	—	—	—	755	712	139	208	—	—	—
Stamford	—	—	—	221	178	22	129	—	—	—
Talcottville	—	—	—	225	366	67	86	—	—	—
Torrington	—	—	—	260	317	75	153	—	—	—



Reporting County	1995 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	—	—	—	775	734	119	180	—	—	—
Willimantic	—	—	—	304	381	30	214	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,724	7,033	1,079	2,237	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,275,300	255,900	716,200	255,900	255,900	255,900	255,900	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Venue Districts				30.19	27.48	4.22	8.74	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Venue Districts				13	13	13	13	—	—	—

### Delaware - 3 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Kent	121,500	14,000	33,200	1,644	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Castle	470,300	49,600	114,600	5,406	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex	126,700	12,800	29,900	2,350	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				9,400	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	718,600	76,400	177,700	76,400	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				122.97	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				3	—	—	—	—	—	—

### District of Columbia - 1 District

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

District of Columbia	554,300	42,300	116,800	2,227	1,373	279	52	1,391	121	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,227	1,373	279	52	1,391	121	—
Population Represented	554,300	42,300	116,800	42,300	42,300	42,300	42,300	116,800	116,800	—
Rates for Reporting District				52.68	32.48	6.60	1.23	11.91	1.04	—
Number of Reporting Districts				1	1	1	1	1	1	—

### Florida - 15 Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

District 1	32,100	3,700	8,000	3,465	2,105	65	286	—	—	—
District 2	18,400	2,300	4,800	4,047	2,776	53	288	—	—	—
District 3	10,800	1,300	2,900	2,729	2,601	19	122	—	—	—
District 4	99,800	10,600	23,800	5,887	5,432	43	107	—	—	—
District 5	880,100	72,100	165,800	9,318	3,739	88	121	—	—	—
District 6	228,900	19,400	46,800	7,556	6,600	37	690	—	—	—
District 7	328,600	39,200	87,600	13,670	9,258	85	305	—	—	—
District 8	296,800	21,500	49,300	5,187	3,558	61	128	—	—	—
District 9	968,800	82,000	202,900	3,590	4,879	8	67	—	—	—
District 10	1,403,600	125,200	304,000	6,853	7,284	31	73	—	—	—
District 11	83,400	5,900	15,500	10,173	9,267	39	102	—	—	—
District 12	408,400	38,700	87,300	5,536	2,418	80	125	—	—	—
District 13	33,800	3,600	8,000	3,609	2,755	59	178	—	—	—
District 14	436,000	48,200	111,800	4,232	2,893	43	73	—	—	—
District 15	171,700	17,200	42,100	2,422	1,992	20	66	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				88,274	67,557	731	2,731	—	—	—
Population Represented	5,401,200	490,900	1,160,600	490,900	490,900	490,900	490,900	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				179.80	137.60	1.49	5.56	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				15	15	15	15	—	—	—

### Georgia - 159 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Baldwin	42,200	4,000	9,300	359	—	43	—	138	—	—
Bartow	62,900	6,300	16,200	567	—	369	—	232	—	—
Bibb	157,900	16,300	39,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulloch	48,800	5,700	12,100	240	—	79	—	33	—	—
Carroll	78,100	8,500	20,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catoosa	47,400	5,100	11,400	111	—	85	—	32	—	—

Reporting County	1995 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Chatham	229,800	22,800	58,100	2,325	—	571	—	524	—	—
Cherokee	111,100	10,600	29,500	377	—	199	—	167	—	—
Clarke	92,100	9,100	20,100	348	—	199	—	162	—	—
Clayton	198,800	20,400	52,300	3,249	—	870	—	1,342	—	—
Cobb	519,300	47,600	123,500	2,541	—	637	—	869	—	—
Columbia	81,500	9,400	23,200	449	—	210	—	22	—	—
Coweta	69,200	7,200	18,400	623	—	266	—	329	—	—
De Kalb	589,500	53,400	133,700	5,816	—	1,599	—	1,137	—	—
Dougherty	100,000	12,000	28,900	1,461	—	142	—	214	—	—
Douglas	81,500	8,800	21,600	498	—	169	—	61	—	—
Fayette	77,500	8,900	20,700	455	—	183	—	207	—	—
Floyd	85,000	8,000	19,300	576	—	382	—	261	—	—
Forsyth	58,000	5,500	13,900	270	—	180	—	47	—	—
Fulton	704,500	64,400	164,400	8,600	—	1,843	—	1,890	—	—
Glynn	66,300	6,500	16,200	770	—	233	—	112	—	—
Gwinnett	442,900	43,100	116,500	2,185	—	965	—	780	—	—
Hall	107,100	10,400	26,000	768	—	255	—	171	—	—
Henry	80,400	8,100	20,700	462	—	280	—	143	—	—
Houston	100,300	10,500	26,600	1,401	—	860	—	590	—	—
Laurens	43,100	4,700	11,400	319	—	203	—	50	—	—
Liberty	60,200	6,200	18,600	604	—	275	—	178	—	—
Lowndes	83,800	9,300	22,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muscogee	190,900	19,400	49,600	1,600	—	586	—	194	—	—
Newton	49,400	5,400	13,100	722	—	294	—	311	—	—
Paulding	56,900	5,800	15,600	531	—	266	—	81	—	—
Richmond	200,000	20,900	52,300	1,775	—	327	—	131	—	—
Rockdale	63,300	6,800	16,700	327	—	17	—	104	—	—
Spalding	58,200	6,300	15,300	531	—	110	—	334	—	—
Thomas	41,200	4,500	11,000	325	—	31	—	90	—	—
Troup	58,800	6,300	15,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walker	61,100	6,400	14,500	233	—	155	—	71	—	—
Walton	45,600	4,800	11,900	666	—	352	—	62	—	—
Whitfield	78,300	8,100	19,200	564	—	305	—	260	—	—
120 Small Counties	1,875,600	206,700	491,400	11,472	—	2,984	—	2,758	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				54,120	—	16,524	—	14,087	—	—
Population Represented	7,198,500	734,500	1,820,900	675,200	—	675,200	—	1,678,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				80.16	—	24.47	—	8.39	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				148	—	148	—	148	—	—

### Hawaii - 5 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Hawaii	136,500	16,400	39,400	740	808	137	718	245	12	—
Honolulu	880,700	92,900	222,900	2,582	510	1,507	3,040	—	—	—
Kalawao	100	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Kauai	56,100	6,400	15,800	523	185	81	52	62	0	—
Maui	113,700	12,500	30,800	150	599	45	1,140	0	0	—
Number of Reported Cases				3,995	2,102	1,770	4,950	307	12	—
Population Represented	1,187,100	128,200	308,900	128,200	128,200	128,200	128,200	86,000	86,000	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				31.15	16.39	13.80	38.60	3.57	0.14	—
Number of Reporting Counties				5	5	5	5	4	4	—

### Idaho - 44 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Ada	249,500	31,800	68,800	4,786	1,093	—	—	66	93	—
Bannock	72,700	11,100	23,100	1,317	249	—	—	66	4	—
Bonneville	81,200	12,800	27,500	329	427	—	—	52	11	—
Canyon	107,100	15,400	32,300	1,505	142	—	—	102	9	—

Reporting County	1995 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	
Kootenai	89,500	11,200	23,600	517	55	—	—	52	12	—
Twin Falls	59,900	8,400	17,400	433	100	—	—	45	23	—
38 Small Counties	501,800	75,000	153,600	3,266	1,074	—	—	330	95	—
Number of Reported Cases				12,153	3,140	—	—	713	247	—
Population Represented	1,161,800	165,700	346,100	165,700	165,700	—	—	346,100	346,100	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				73.33	18.95	—	—	2.06	0.71	—
Number of Reporting Counties				44	44	—	—	44	44	—

### Illinois - 102 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Adams	68,100	6,900	16,700	75	—	10	—	90	—	—
Champaign	168,500	16,600	39,300	240	—	28	—	130	—	—
Coles	52,400	5,600	11,700	31	—	0	—	7	—	—
Cook	5,172,100	488,700	1,263,000	20,639	—	13	—	8,066	—	—
De Kalb	82,600	8,500	19,100	161	—	17	—	64	—	—
Du Page	848,200	81,000	214,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henry	51,800	5,700	13,100	45	—	8	—	45	—	—
Jackson	62,100	6,200	13,200	64	—	1	—	23	—	—
Kane	350,700	38,700	100,500	331	—	86	—	0	—	—
Kankakee	101,900	11,400	27,500	167	—	15	—	83	—	—
Knox	56,200	5,600	12,800	61	—	1	—	29	—	—
Lake	562,800	58,400	151,400	572	—	19	—	297	—	—
La Salle	110,100	11,100	26,700	309	—	33	—	61	—	—
Mchenry	217,300	23,000	59,900	252	—	20	—	106	—	—
Mclean	138,400	14,600	33,300	169	—	7	—	112	—	—
Macon	117,300	12,500	29,000	289	—	14	—	114	—	—
Madison	256,600	25,400	62,700	780	—	16	—	353	—	—
Peoria	184,300	19,500	46,300	378	—	11	—	198	—	—
Rock Island	151,200	15,500	37,000	138	—	3	—	161	—	—
St. Clair	267,000	29,000	72,800	584	—	68	—	167	—	—
Sangamon	185,000	18,000	45,100	176	—	0	—	0	—	—
Tazewell	127,200	13,700	31,600	328	—	0	—	1	—	—
Vermilion	87,900	9,200	21,500	166	—	3	—	127	—	—
Whiteside	60,700	6,700	15,400	103	—	14	—	44	—	—
Will	401,100	46,400	114,000	768	—	86	—	162	—	—
Williamson	59,800	5,800	13,500	76	—	3	—	48	—	—
Winnebago	264,700	26,400	66,400	328	—	0	—	0	—	—
75 Small Counties	1,616,500	168,200	394,100	3,935	—	118	—	821	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				31,165	—	594	—	11,309	—	—
Population Represented	11,822,300	1,178,200	2,951,900	1,097,200	—	1,097,200	—	2,737,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				28.40	—	0.54	—	4.13	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				101	—	101	—	101	—	—

### Indiana - 92 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Allen	310,300	36,100	83,000	547	—	60	—	583	—	—
Bartholomew	67,500	7,600	16,600	238	—	0	—	48	—	—
Clark	91,600	10,700	22,600	285	—	68	—	81	—	—
Delaware	120,300	14,500	28,300	179	—	1	—	129	—	—
Elkhart	165,400	19,200	45,200	468	—	364	—	472	—	—
Floyd	69,700	8,100	17,700	278	—	0	—	185	—	—
Grant	74,400	8,800	18,100	261	—	45	—	53	—	—
Hamilton	135,400	15,600	37,100	672	—	141	—	232	—	—
Hancock	49,800	6,200	13,000	38	—	1	—	18	—	—
Hendricks	84,800	10,500	22,300	368	—	164	—	6	—	—
Henry	49,400	5,600	11,500	65	—	0	—	36	—	—
Howard	83,700	9,700	21,200	199	—	50	—	45	—	—
Johnson	99,900	12,200	26,000	0	—	0	—	66	—	—

Reporting County	1995 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	
Knox	40,400	5,000	10,000	78	—	9	—	17	—	—
Kosciusko	68,500	8,100	19,000	110	—	2	—	42	—	—
Lake	485,700	60,400	130,000	1,858	—	1	—	803	—	—
La Porte	110,600	12,200	26,800	209	—	0	—	94	—	—
Lawrence	44,700	5,100	10,900	114	—	36	—	12	—	—
Madison	133,900	15,300	32,000	1,254	—	409	—	171	—	—
Marion	824,900	83,700	204,200	6,435	—	1,598	—	758	—	—
Marshall	44,600	5,300	12,100	127	—	39	—	35	—	—
Monroe	114,800	13,900	25,700	257	—	26	—	69	—	—
Morgan	61,500	7,600	16,300	172	—	21	—	26	—	—
Porter	139,400	17,700	37,100	335	—	0	—	99	—	—
St. Joseph	257,600	29,000	64,700	687	—	128	—	225	—	—
Shelby	42,500	5,000	11,100	97	—	17	—	19	—	—
Tippecanoe	135,600	16,400	32,600	154	—	80	—	63	—	—
Vanderburgh	168,900	17,000	39,300	284	—	47	—	180	—	—
Vigo	108,000	12,200	25,400	382	—	115	—	82	—	—
Warrick	49,000	6,200	13,200	120	—	0	—	13	—	—
Wayne	73,000	8,400	17,800	93	—	15	—	116	—	—
61 Small Counties	1,494,900	180,400	391,300	3,486	—	490	—	1,160	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				19,850	—	3,927	—	5,938	—	—
Population Represented	5,800,900	673,600	1,482,100	673,600	—	673,600	—	1,482,100	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				29.47	—	5.83	—	4.01	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				92	—	92	—	92	—	—

### Iowa - 8 Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

District 1	351,900	45,600	93,500	511	—	—	—	362	—	—
District 2	471,400	56,300	116,300	640	—	—	—	478	—	—
District 3	333,900	43,200	90,400	612	—	—	—	342	—	—
District 4	184,800	22,600	47,600	503	—	—	—	304	—	—
District 5	578,800	67,200	145,500	1,271	—	—	—	870	—	—
District 6	354,500	41,600	86,900	670	—	—	—	414	—	—
District 7	287,100	36,200	77,500	776	—	—	—	356	—	—
District 8	277,800	33,100	69,100	859	—	—	—	458	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				5,842	—	—	—	3,584	—	—
Population Represented	2,840,200	345,800	726,700	345,800	—	—	—	726,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				16.90	—	—	—	4.93	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				8	—	—	—	8	—	—

### Kansas - 105 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Butler	56,100	7,600	16,100	83	1	36	1	—	—	—
Douglas	88,500	11,500	21,900	342	8	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson	395,200	46,700	105,100	2,047	1,660	—	14	—	—	—
Leavenworth	69,200	8,400	18,200	393	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reno	62,900	7,700	16,300	391	—	157	1	—	—	—
Riley	68,200	9,000	18,200	164	229	—	79	—	—	—
Saline	51,700	6,200	13,700	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sedgwick	421,700	51,000	117,600	6	—	186	—	—	—	—
Shawnee	166,100	19,800	43,000	788	—	4	3	—	—	—
Wyandotte	155,900	19,800	44,600	1,131	757	310	9	—	—	—
95 Small Counties	1,032,900	130,900	280,000	4,777	450	330	67	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				10,123	3,105	1,023	174	—	—	—
Population Represented	2,568,500	318,800	694,900	312,700	123,100	141,200	122,800	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				32.37	25.21	7.25	1.42	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				92	18	28	11	—	—	—

Reporting County	1995 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
<b>Kentucky - 120 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Boone	68,100	8,300	19,200	372	450	39	123	—	—	—
Boyd	51,000	5,400	11,400	73	144	24	47	—	—	—
Campbell	87,000	9,700	22,600	1,002	428	487	112	—	—	—
Christian	67,400	7,400	17,800	631	173	234	88	—	—	—
Daviess	90,900	10,500	23,800	740	469	330	126	—	—	—
Fayette	239,600	24,300	54,300	1,139	807	118	134	—	—	—
Hardin	91,200	11,900	26,100	623	308	81	87	—	—	—
Jefferson	678,000	71,300	159,900	—	2,159	—	679	—	—	—
Kenton	146,100	16,500	38,900	1,627	324	1,083	198	—	—	—
Mccracken	65,200	7,000	15,200	278	267	13	32	—	—	—
Madison	62,500	8,000	15,200	648	130	156	81	—	—	—
Pike	74,100	9,900	19,700	457	177	76	52	—	—	—
Pulaski	53,800	6,100	12,800	248	181	114	221	—	—	—
Warren	83,800	10,400	20,900	638	252	181	88	—	—	—
106 Small Counties	2,000,600	244,400	512,600	7,482	4,847	1,544	2,262	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				15,958	11,116	4,480	4,330	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,859,100	451,100	970,600	379,800	351,000	379,800	351,000	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				42.02	31.67	11.80	12.34	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				119	63	119	63	—	—	—

### Louisiana - 64 Parishes

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Acadia	57,200	7,100	16,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	475
Ascension	64,300	8,200	19,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	351
Bossier	89,900	10,000	24,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	660
Caddo	248,300	27,600	65,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,578
Calcasieu	174,400	20,100	46,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,421
East Baton Rouge	398,700	44,100	103,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,021
Iberia	71,200	8,900	21,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	839
Jefferson	459,300	48,300	112,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,935
Lafayette	177,700	19,700	48,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	983
Lafourche	87,400	10,400	24,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	974
Livingston	78,300	9,900	22,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	293
Orleans	487,100	52,700	124,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	998
Ouachita	147,300	17,700	40,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,777
Rapides	127,200	14,600	34,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	228
St. Bernard	67,400	7,300	16,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	569
St. Landry	82,600	10,200	24,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	597
St. Mary	57,500	7,100	17,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	637
St. Tammany	168,300	19,800	46,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Tangipahoa	91,800	11,600	26,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	268
Terrebonne	101,000	12,600	29,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,006
Vermilion	51,100	6,000	14,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	426
Vernon	57,400	6,200	16,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	531
42 Small Parishes	995,600	118,200	272,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,603
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	30,200
Population Represented	4,341,000	498,200	1,167,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	498,200
Rates for Reporting Parishes				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Parishes				—	—	—	—	—	—	64

### Maine - 16 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Androscoggin	104,100	12,200	26,300	593	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aroostook	82,100	9,800	20,400	334	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	248,400	26,100	57,100	679	—	—	—	—	—	—

Reporting County	1995 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Kennebec	117,500	13,900	29,000	647	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford	53,100	6,200	13,300	246	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penobscot	146,700	17,900	36,000	690	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	51,300	6,500	13,400	346	—	—	—	—	—	—
York	168,800	19,200	42,300	1,159	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Small Counties	270,300	31,200	66,500	1,115	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				5,809	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,242,300	143,100	304,400	143,100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				40.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				16	—	—	—	—	—	—

### Maryland - 24 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Allegany	74,500	8,300	17,300	126	475	12	306	—	—	—
Anne Arundel	460,100	50,000	117,100	1,408	2,730	39	351	—	—	—
Baltimore	717,800	67,700	162,100	2,820	5,182	10	192	—	—	—
Calvert	62,700	7,700	18,000	224	402	3	195	—	—	—
Carroll	137,600	15,800	37,200	320	619	11	135	—	—	—
Cecil	77,700	9,700	21,700	361	437	16	296	—	—	—
Charles	110,200	14,200	33,300	344	764	9	127	—	—	—
Frederick	172,700	19,900	47,000	526	974	26	467	—	—	—
Harford	203,700	23,500	56,200	503	758	1	22	—	—	—
Howard	214,800	22,700	56,100	463	630	59	441	—	—	—
Montgomery	809,600	78,000	194,800	1,982	2,746	72	629	—	—	—
Prince George's	766,200	84,500	198,800	1,865	3,312	9	674	—	—	—
St. Mary's	81,000	9,800	23,900	217	414	4	159	—	—	—
Washington	127,700	13,000	29,800	270	573	8	187	—	—	—
Wicomico	79,100	9,100	20,500	243	830	0	73	—	—	—
Baltimore City	709,000	74,600	182,600	6,109	5,453	3	446	—	—	—
8 Small Counties	240,000	25,100	57,600	708	2,096	44	802	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				18,489	28,395	326	5,502	—	—	—
Population Represented	5,044,500	533,500	1,274,000	533,500	533,500	533,500	533,500	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.66	53.22	0.61	10.31	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				24	24	24	24	—	—	—

### Massachusetts - 14 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Barnstable	197,200	15,100	40,100	420	—	141	—	30	—	—
Berkshire	136,900	12,600	30,500	470	—	177	—	49	—	—
Bristol	513,100	49,800	122,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dukes	12,500	1,000	2,800	107	—	10	—	2	—	—
Essex	681,800	60,200	160,500	2,199	—	488	—	312	—	—
Franklin	71,100	6,500	16,900	381	—	136	—	63	—	—
Hampden	448,800	43,300	112,500	1,136	—	264	—	71	—	—
Hampshire	150,000	14,400	31,900	425	—	160	—	46	—	—
Middlesex	1,410,800	114,400	292,000	2,822	—	814	—	266	—	—
Nantucket	6,800	500	1,400	14	—	3	—	1	—	—
Norfolk	634,700	51,200	130,200	1,474	—	287	—	117	—	—
Plymouth	452,000	45,800	115,400	2,395	—	308	—	105	—	—
Suffolk	636,600	49,400	133,900	2,690	—	0	—	0	—	—
Worcester	720,900	67,500	174,500	2,041	—	108	—	546	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				16,574	—	2,896	—	1,608	—	—
Population Represented	6,073,400	531,700	1,365,300	481,900	—	481,900	—	1,242,600	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.39	—	6.01	—	1.29	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				13	—	13	—	13	—	—

Reporting County	1995 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
<b>Michigan - 83 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Allegan	96,700	10,900	26,800	861	—	114	—	120	—	—
Barry	52,600	5,900	13,700	348	—	0	—	15	—	—
Bay	112,500	12,000	27,600	685	—	0	—	46	—	—
Berrien	162,700	17,400	41,400	1,572	—	159	—	205	—	—
Calhoun	140,800	14,800	35,300	2,172	—	9	—	171	—	—
Cass	49,200	5,400	12,400	320	—	131	—	109	—	—
Clinton	61,300	7,100	16,400	367	—	1	—	9	—	—
Eaton	97,400	11,000	25,100	1,303	—	0	—	18	—	—
Genesee	435,900	48,200	115,000	1,868	—	146	—	305	—	—
Grand Traverse	70,000	7,400	17,900	492	—	0	—	25	—	—
Ingham	280,100	29,300	68,900	2,737	—	48	—	532	—	—
Ionia	59,600	6,800	15,900	238	—	27	—	22	—	—
Isabella	57,400	6,800	14,200	237	—	84	—	63	—	—
Jackson	154,200	15,500	37,200	692	—	321	—	123	—	—
Kalamazoo	230,200	23,000	55,200	3,033	—	396	—	529	—	—
Kent	523,300	54,000	141,100	5,798	—	315	—	319	—	—
Lapeer	81,700	10,000	22,500	487	—	126	—	16	—	—
Lenawee	96,200	11,200	25,300	599	—	66	—	32	—	—
Livingston	129,900	14,900	34,300	757	—	192	—	19	—	—
Macomb	733,300	69,000	164,600	2,090	—	343	—	225	—	—
Marquette	71,100	7,700	17,900	279	—	221	—	23	—	—
Midland	79,700	8,700	20,500	450	—	32	—	47	—	—
Monroe	138,600	16,100	37,000	1,007	—	198	—	21	—	—
Montcalm	57,200	6,400	15,200	363	—	24	—	30	—	—
Muskegon	164,400	17,500	43,600	1,621	—	75	—	170	—	—
Oakland	1,148,900	108,400	265,400	5,016	—	352	—	350	—	—
Ottawa	206,600	23,600	57,900	2,148	—	38	—	116	—	—
Saginaw	212,600	23,800	56,000	1,056	—	18	—	335	—	—
St. Clair	153,300	16,800	39,700	843	—	256	—	228	—	—
St. Joseph	60,400	6,800	16,300	407	—	125	—	55	—	—
Shiawassee	72,100	8,600	19,200	446	—	276	—	11	—	—
Tuscola	57,400	6,800	15,100	112	—	41	—	58	—	—
Van Buren	74,300	8,500	20,200	1,019	—	97	—	48	—	—
Washtenaw	292,300	27,100	64,100	1,351	—	125	—	83	—	—
Wayne	2,077,300	210,900	529,400	9,773	—	2,968	—	4,634	—	—
48 Small Counties	1,062,900	112,200	260,900	7,614	—	1,468	—	792	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				60,161	—	8,792	—	9,904	—	—
Population Represented	9,554,100	990,600	2,389,000	990,600	—	990,600	—	2,389,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				60.73	—	8.88	—	4.15	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				83	—	83	—	83	—	—

### Minnesota - 87 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Anoka	272,800	38,100	83,100	1,939	—	321	—	—	—	—
Blue Earth	54,500	7,600	14,300	584	—	249	—	—	—	—
Clay	52,300	7,700	14,800	619	—	204	—	—	—	—
Dakota	311,400	39,800	92,400	2,514	—	1,537	—	—	—	—
Hennepin	1,060,100	108,700	251,700	7,695	—	3,427	—	—	—	—
Olmsted	113,900	13,700	31,600	865	—	250	—	—	—	—
Otter Tail	53,100	6,600	13,900	398	—	231	—	—	—	—
Ramsey	487,800	54,100	125,300	3,191	—	838	—	—	—	—
Rice	52,000	7,700	14,800	379	—	181	—	—	—	—
St. Louis	199,800	25,200	49,700	1,962	—	732	—	—	—	—
Scott	68,100	9,100	21,000	782	—	155	—	—	—	—
Stearns	125,600	18,800	37,600	982	—	304	—	—	—	—

Reporting County	1995 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Washington	175,100	24,100	52,300	986	—	304	—	—	—	—
Wright	77,100	11,300	24,800	510	—	243	—	—	—	—
73 Small Counties	1,505,400	202,600	422,300	14,259	—	6,546	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				37,665	—	15,522	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,609,200	575,000	1,249,700	575,000	—	575,000	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				65.51	—	27.00	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				87	—	87	—	—	—	—

### Mississippi - 82 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

De Soto	80,800	10,000	22,400	108	798	9	375	0	0	—
Forrest	71,600	8,700	18,900	24	465	1	148	0	1	—
Harrison	178,600	21,100	48,500	392	1,109	16	812	0	0	—
Hinds	254,400	31,600	69,800	1,068	773	47	277	377	4	—
Jackson	127,000	16,900	36,100	209	344	24	86	58	844	—
Jones	63,700	8,000	17,000	162	230	12	39	10	0	—
Lauderdale	77,300	9,500	21,000	520	357	155	201	82	6	—
Lee	71,500	8,400	19,400	140	175	39	11	0	0	—
Lowndes	61,500	7,700	17,600	197	195	58	75	0	3	—
Madison	64,300	7,900	18,500	194	124	21	53	13	4	—
Rankin	97,200	11,900	25,700	93	245	37	79	24	0	—
Washington	67,400	10,000	21,900	504	232	93	188	0	0	—
70 Small Counties	1,480,800	199,800	423,200	3,388	4,176	672	949	219	30	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,999	9,223	1,184	3,293	783	892	—
Population Represented	2,696,100	351,400	760,200	351,400	351,400	351,400	351,400	760,200	760,200	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.92	26.24	3.37	9.37	1.03	1.17	—
Number of Reporting Counties				82	82	82	82	82	82	—

### Missouri - 115 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Boone	122,500	12,700	29,200	746	857	285	725	158	478	—
Buchanan	83,700	8,800	20,600	171	617	105	647	74	131	—
Cape Girardeau	65,000	6,800	15,300	67	710	7	358	20	9	—
Cass	72,000	8,300	19,700	52	417	35	379	35	61	—
Clay	164,700	16,700	40,300	140	974	27	208	105	125	—
Cole	67,600	6,900	16,100	85	215	27	162	14	3	—
Franklin	86,600	9,800	23,400	82	779	28	339	83	8	—
Greene	224,300	22,900	50,900	154	787	25	165	42	102	—
Jackson	640,000	62,800	156,600	1,442	2,606	575	1,554	449	516	—
Jasper	95,700	10,300	23,300	158	566	67	633	79	83	—
Jefferson	185,100	21,400	52,200	263	774	56	467	125	2	—
Platte	65,300	6,900	16,200	40	297	6	56	15	7	—
St. Charles	241,300	27,300	68,900	305	1,076	114	1,026	35	9	—
St. Francois	52,200	5,600	12,500	94	500	30	427	13	199	—
St. Louis	1,013,500	98,600	237,500	1,957	6,734	478	5,690	807	815	—
St. Louis City	371,300	35,300	92,000	1,363	5,188	178	2,442	986	491	—
99 Small Counties	1,771,000	194,000	436,300	1,947	11,129	702	7,257	995	2,345	—
Number of Reported Cases				9,066	34,226	2,745	22,535	4,035	5,384	—
Population Represented	5,321,700	555,000	1,311,000	555,000	555,000	555,000	555,000	1,311,000	1,311,000	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.34	61.67	4.95	40.60	3.08	4.11	—
Number of Reporting Counties				115	115	115	115	115	115	—

### Montana - 57 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Cascade	82,500	10,200	22,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,131
Flathead	68,400	9,100	18,700	41	688	3	159	—	—	—



Reporting County	1995 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	
Gallatin	58,700	7,700	15,300	53	398	0	14	—	—	—
Missoula	87,100	11,100	22,900	137	1,284	10	359	—	—	—
Yellowstone	124,800	16,200	33,600	170	1,210	0	15	—	—	—
52 Small Counties	448,600	60,900	125,400	493	3,682	44	730	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				894	7,262	57	1,277	—	—	3,131
Population Represented	870,100	115,100	238,500	104,900	104,900	104,900	104,900	—	—	10,200
Rates for Reporting Counties				8.52	69.22	0.54	12.17	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				56	56	56	56	—	—	1

### Nebraska - 93 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Buffalo	39,700	5,600	11,000	86	—	10	—	29	—	—
Dodge	34,800	4,300	9,100	101	—	35	—	55	—	—
Douglas	433,700	52,400	116,200	1,867	—	159	—	656	—	—
Hall	51,100	6,700	14,300	423	—	65	—	63	—	—
Lancaster	227,500	27,200	57,400	763	—	162	—	180	—	—
Sarpy	110,100	15,800	35,000	161	—	32	—	1	—	—
Scotts Bluff	37,200	5,100	10,400	296	—	58	—	8	—	—
86 Small Counties	701,900	89,900	190,700	1,782	—	684	—	336	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				5,479	—	1,205	—	1,328	—	—
Population Represented	1,636,100	207,000	444,200	207,000	—	207,000	—	444,200	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				26.47	—	5.82	—	2.99	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				93	—	93	—	93	—	—

### Nevada - 17 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Churchill	21,200	2,600	6,200	703	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clark	981,900	105,200	253,600	18,460	—	271	—	—	—	—
Douglas	34,800	3,800	9,100	1,209	—	182	—	—	—	—
Elko	42,300	5,900	14,100	1,630	—	281	—	—	—	—
Esmeralda	1,200	100	300	668	—	218	—	—	—	—
Humboldt	16,000	2,100	5,000	1,306	—	307	—	—	—	—
Mineral	6,200	800	1,800	181	—	135	—	—	—	—
Storey	2,800	300	700	1,978	—	725	—	—	—	—
Washoe	296,100	30,300	72,900	9,140	—	2,598	—	—	—	—
White Pine	9,700	1,200	2,700	660	—	365	—	—	—	—
7 Small Counties	112,700	12,500	29,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				35,935	—	5,082	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,524,900	164,900	395,800	152,300	—	149,700	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				235.90	—	33.95	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				10	—	9	—	—	—	—

### New Hampshire - 10 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Cheshire	71,700	8,500	18,400	579	—	129	—	46	—	—
Grafton	78,000	9,500	19,600	565	—	122	—	62	—	—
Hillsborough	350,700	39,400	91,000	2,593	—	372	—	201	—	—
Merrimack	123,500	13,900	31,600	905	—	245	—	94	—	—
Rockingham	256,700	28,500	66,800	1,849	—	227	—	144	—	—
Strafford	107,500	12,600	27,600	1,141	—	178	—	42	—	—
4 Small Counties	161,600	18,300	40,200	1,294	—	261	—	137	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,926	—	1,534	—	726	—	—
Population Represented	1,149,700	130,700	295,200	130,700	—	130,700	—	295,200	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				68.30	—	11.74	—	2.46	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				10	—	10	—	10	—	—

Reporting County	1995 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
<b>New Jersey - 21 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Atlantic	233,500	23,400	57,300	2,909	1,417	—	—	—	—	—
Bergen	846,900	78,200	180,700	2,434	1,743	—	—	—	—	—
Burlington	401,000	44,400	105,600	1,542	1,160	—	—	—	—	—
Camden	509,300	57,500	142,200	3,173	2,731	—	—	—	—	—
Cape May	98,300	9,300	23,000	779	660	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	139,600	16,200	38,500	2,061	1,293	—	—	—	—	—
Essex	769,500	83,700	197,400	8,072	2,586	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester	242,800	28,900	68,500	529	1,023	—	—	—	—	—
Hudson	555,400	55,000	131,200	4,497	2,605	—	—	—	—	—
Hunterdon	115,800	11,900	28,700	264	81	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer	331,200	34,500	80,900	2,073	786	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	696,600	69,100	163,000	546	508	—	—	—	—	—
Monmouth	581,600	62,400	147,400	2,200	2,691	—	—	—	—	—
Morris	440,800	45,700	104,900	1,618	584	—	—	—	—	—
Ocean	459,000	44,900	108,200	2,045	1,504	—	—	—	—	—
Passaic	464,300	49,800	120,100	2,146	752	—	—	—	—	—
Salem	65,100	7,700	17,400	588	509	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	262,100	24,300	60,000	720	513	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex	139,000	16,100	39,800	487	283	—	—	—	—	—
Union	498,900	47,800	115,300	2,680	814	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	95,900	9,900	24,700	404	284	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				41,767	24,527	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	7,946,800	820,700	1,954,700	820,700	820,700	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				50.89	29.88	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				21	21	—	—	—	—	—

### New Mexico - 13 Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
District 1	170,100	21,200	46,700	442	1,170	4	339	58	—	—
District 2	525,000	61,600	140,500	3,524	6,142	0	517	780	—	—
District 3	158,300	23,400	50,200	512	1,458	3	564	265	—	—
District 4	36,700	5,200	11,200	279	653	5	112	57	—	—
District 5	174,000	25,400	55,000	688	3,008	1	1,053	636	—	—
District 6	58,000	8,400	17,500	362	780	1	369	60	—	—
District 7	41,500	5,500	11,600	295	514	1	193	38	—	—
District 8	43,700	5,900	12,500	146	558	3	177	53	—	—
District 9	67,600	9,500	21,000	369	897	1	313	146	—	—
District 10	14,000	1,800	3,700	136	279	—	—	9	—	—
District 11	167,800	27,500	63,300	770	1,341	0	729	106	—	—
District 12	69,700	9,000	21,000	367	989	2	275	78	—	—
District 13	157,300	21,500	50,400	468	2,042	0	496	30	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,358	19,831	21	5,137	2,316	—	—
Population Represented	1,683,700	225,900	504,800	225,900	225,900	224,200	224,200	504,800	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				36.99	87.77	0.09	22.92	4.59	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				13	13	12	12	13	—	—

### New York - 62 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15										
Albany	291,000	20,900	59,300	496	424	207	437	746	—	—
Allegany	51,200	5,100	12,700	56	61	81	32	168	—	—
Bronx	1,190,700	104,200	318,600	1,418	322	554	835	3,483	—	—
Broome	208,300	15,800	45,200	243	122	139	175	200	—	—
Cattaraugus	85,500	8,000	22,000	140	146	102	130	312	—	—
Cayuga	83,000	7,100	20,300	132	131	42	109	75	—	—
Chautauqua	142,000	12,400	33,700	134	333	105	148	166	—	—
Chemung	94,400	8,100	22,300	196	104	213	78	140	—	—

Reporting County	1995 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Chenango	52,300	4,900	13,400	64	101	35	47	39	—	—
Clinton	86,900	7,100	20,600	32	47	28	105	158	—	—
Columbia	63,300	5,000	14,200	72	96	59	0	95	—	—
Dutchess	261,200	20,600	58,700	358	189	157	198	161	—	—
Erie	966,700	73,400	211,600	826	491	638	932	1,040	—	—
Fulton	54,400	4,800	12,900	60	78	58	74	253	—	—
Genesee	61,200	5,300	15,100	85	56	43	59	69	—	—
Herkimer	66,800	5,800	15,800	80	125	45	68	111	—	—
Jefferson	114,800	10,000	30,200	109	231	97	149	258	—	—
Kings	2,269,900	197,100	569,900	2,277	335	886	978	2,749	—	—
Livingston	64,900	5,500	15,100	110	111	47	59	91	—	—
Madison	71,600	6,500	17,400	77	95	60	30	90	—	—
Monroe	726,300	56,700	170,200	728	668	418	233	578	—	—
Montgomery	52,000	4,200	12,000	90	68	38	39	103	—	—
Nassau	1,301,200	97,200	264,300	875	644	327	476	501	—	—
New York	1,505,600	82,600	246,700	1,640	65	387	442	1,865	—	—
Niagara	221,400	18,300	51,500	167	257	241	344	188	—	—
Oneida	249,300	19,900	56,700	176	387	142	318	384	—	—
Onondaga	472,900	37,600	110,400	1,499	424	514	215	515	—	—
Ontario	98,700	8,100	23,200	57	98	27	92	48	—	—
Orange	320,200	28,400	83,800	412	445	216	336	409	—	—
Oswego	125,700	12,100	33,100	217	153	99	201	258	—	—
Otsego	61,500	5,200	13,700	35	93	37	1	116	—	—
Putnam	89,100	7,200	21,200	28	48	49	24	10	—	—
Queens	1,962,900	137,400	393,800	1,622	271	449	777	1,124	—	—
Rensselaer	156,200	12,500	35,300	228	137	317	77	147	—	—
Richmond	397,400	32,500	92,700	324	34	118	115	159	—	—
Rockland	274,600	24,500	65,900	129	104	112	155	266	—	—
St. Lawrence	115,400	10,800	27,700	43	308	57	133	109	—	—
Saratoga	192,700	16,300	45,900	107	157	149	41	198	—	—
Schenectady	149,400	11,000	32,100	140	127	198	295	530	—	—
Steuben	100,500	9,200	25,200	109	131	88	121	80	—	—
Suffolk	1,348,100	113,500	308,700	1,365	934	675	704	1,493	—	—
Sullivan	70,600	5,700	16,400	153	76	69	117	151	—	—
Tioga	53,400	5,000	14,000	64	63	43	28	103	—	—
Tompkins	96,200	7,500	19,300	73	132	54	88	105	—	—
Ulster	168,700	12,700	37,000	360	343	209	120	307	—	—
Warren	61,300	5,200	14,000	57	104	51	109	31	—	—
Washington	60,700	5,200	14,300	94	77	37	113	98	—	—
Wayne	92,900	8,300	24,200	158	198	77	173	43	—	—
Westchester	888,100	63,100	182,500	869	709	335	327	308	—	—
13 Small Counties	462,200	40,200	109,900	431	738	479	405	587	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				19,215	11,591	9,608	11,262	21,218	—	—
Population Represented	18,156,000	1,425,500	4,074,900	1,425,500	1,425,500	1,425,500	1,425,500	4,074,900	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				13.48	8.13	6.74	7.90	5.21	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				62	62	62	62	62	—	—

### North Carolina - 100 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Alamance	115,500	8,500	23,200	418	—	98	—	108	—	—
Brunswick	59,400	4,700	12,600	142	—	22	—	82	—	—
Buncombe	189,200	14,100	38,100	270	—	326	—	288	—	—
Burke	80,300	6,500	16,800	200	—	76	—	123	—	—
Cabarrus	109,400	8,700	23,900	311	—	73	—	46	—	—
Caldwell	74,400	6,100	15,800	192	—	45	—	112	—	—
Carteret	57,400	4,300	11,800	218	—	10	—	31	—	—
Catawba	126,500	10,500	27,400	232	—	68	—	103	—	—
Cleveland	90,100	7,600	19,900	267	—	45	—	92	—	—
Columbus	51,900	5,000	12,700	162	—	3	—	77	—	—

Reporting County	1995 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	
Craven	84,600	7,200	21,400	247	—	68	—	32	—	—
Cumberland	291,500	25,800	77,500	1,827	—	355	—	574	—	—
Davidson	135,600	11,000	29,300	391	—	28	—	129	—	—
Durham	195,700	14,500	41,700	387	—	21	—	179	—	—
Edgecombe	57,100	5,600	14,600	304	—	0	—	73	—	—
Forsyth	282,800	20,700	58,900	1,580	—	147	—	329	—	—
Gaston	183,200	15,200	41,800	468	—	156	—	170	—	—
Guilford	374,600	28,400	77,500	1,747	—	182	—	585	—	—
Halifax	58,100	5,400	14,400	293	—	6	—	43	—	—
Harnett	75,100	6,200	17,700	148	—	17	—	92	—	—
Henderson	76,400	5,400	14,400	105	—	5	—	26	—	—
Iredell	102,400	8,200	22,300	591	—	97	—	37	—	—
Johnston	92,500	7,700	20,700	125	—	17	—	32	—	—
Lenoir	59,700	5,400	13,700	210	—	13	—	57	—	—
Lincoln	56,600	4,700	12,800	85	—	18	—	22	—	—
Mecklenburg	573,700	43,400	128,900	3,454	—	484	—	216	—	—
Moore	66,500	5,100	13,600	229	—	1	—	74	—	—
Nash	85,100	7,400	19,600	245	—	44	—	104	—	—
New Hanover	137,400	10,900	28,700	794	—	14	—	171	—	—
Onslow	148,900	11,100	36,500	368	—	1	—	283	—	—
Orange	107,500	7,500	20,100	226	—	0	—	70	—	—
Pitt	118,400	10,000	27,000	371	—	11	—	160	—	—
Randolph	114,800	9,200	25,200	366	—	107	—	132	—	—
Robeson	112,600	12,000	30,600	936	—	77	—	218	—	—
Rockingham	89,100	7,100	19,000	406	—	16	—	31	—	—
Rowan	119,200	9,400	26,000	324	—	105	—	208	—	—
Rutherford	59,900	5,100	13,200	222	—	45	—	95	—	—
Stanly	54,800	4,400	12,200	172	—	8	—	15	—	—
Surry	65,500	5,300	13,500	117	—	23	—	52	—	—
Union	96,900	8,800	24,200	323	—	43	—	185	—	—
Wake	503,000	37,700	108,500	1,866	—	214	—	256	—	—
Wayne	111,200	9,500	26,600	354	—	62	—	304	—	—
Wilkes	61,900	5,200	13,000	284	—	71	—	133	—	—
Wilson	68,200	6,200	16,000	289	—	5	—	83	—	—
56 Small Counties	1,419,500	120,600	313,300	4,554	—	584	—	1,916	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				26,820	—	3,811	—	8,148	—	—
Population Represented	7,194,200	583,200	1,597,000	583,200	—	583,200	—	1,597,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				45.99	—	6.53	—	5.10	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				100	—	100	—	100	—	—

### North Dakota - 53 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Burleigh	64,100	8,300	17,300	139	660	102	559	260	13	—
Cass	110,200	13,000	27,500	213	580	101	360	178	24	—
Grand Forks	71,200	9,000	19,300	85	331	24	382	44	0	—
Ward	58,100	7,400	16,000	42	259	27	227	32	1	—
49 Small Counties	337,000	44,400	91,100	303	1,474	184	1,563	289	162	—
Number of Reported Cases				782	3,304	438	3,091	803	200	—
Population Represented	640,600	82,100	171,200	82,100	82,100	82,100	82,100	171,200	171,200	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				9.52	40.24	5.33	37.64	4.69	1.17	—
Number of Reporting Counties				53	53	53	53	53	53	—

### Ohio - 88 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allen	109,700	13,700	29,800	1,380	—	484	—	444	—	—
Ashtabula	102,400	12,600	27,200	1,169	—	620	—	85	—	—
Athens	60,700	8,500	15,100	358	—	172	—	74	—	—
Belmont	70,900	7,900	16,300	589	—	159	—	53	—	—

Reporting County	1995 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	
Butler	314,200	38,400	83,700	2,107	—	586	—	670	—	—
Clark	148,500	17,700	37,900	1,058	—	160	—	339	—	—
Clermont	164,700	21,000	47,300	1,795	—	336	—	284	—	—
Columbiana	111,900	13,700	29,000	533	—	179	—	66	—	—
Cuyahoga	1,409,100	145,000	334,900	9,215	5,117	901	3,356	3,001	5	—
Darke	54,400	6,800	14,600	304	—	80	—	23	—	—
Delaware	76,900	9,600	20,800	1,006	—	268	—	84	—	—
Erie	78,200	9,300	20,000	1,117	—	281	—	183	—	—
Fairfield	115,200	14,600	30,600	637	—	143	—	231	—	—
Franklin	1,009,400	109,200	253,400	8,001	—	1,278	—	5,320	—	—
Geauga	83,400	10,400	23,000	466	—	86	—	32	—	—
Greene	140,500	17,900	36,800	1,668	—	472	—	447	—	—
Hamilton	871,300	96,000	225,800	14,356	—	2,770	—	482	—	—
Hancock	68,000	8,100	18,000	705	—	153	—	12	—	—
Huron	58,300	7,600	16,600	448	—	150	—	95	—	—
Jefferson	79,100	9,100	18,300	258	—	142	—	49	—	—
Lake	222,400	24,700	54,200	2,895	—	730	—	198	—	—
Lawrence	64,100	8,300	17,000	432	—	303	—	34	—	—
Licking	135,600	16,100	35,300	832	—	74	—	344	—	—
Lorain	280,600	35,500	75,800	2,533	—	234	—	510	—	—
Lucas	459,500	53,400	121,200	4,910	—	847	—	620	—	—
Mahoning	265,000	29,700	63,900	1,141	—	89	—	290	—	—
Marion	65,100	7,600	16,900	1,507	—	212	—	505	—	—
Medina	133,600	17,200	36,900	981	—	162	—	94	—	—
Miami	96,900	11,700	25,300	1,528	—	845	—	121	—	—
Montgomery	574,500	61,900	142,500	3,811	—	580	—	496	—	—
Muskingum	83,900	10,200	22,200	706	—	310	—	116	—	—
Portage	149,500	19,200	38,900	975	—	203	—	266	—	—
Richland	128,600	15,400	32,900	1,467	—	668	—	273	—	—
Ross	73,100	8,400	17,800	706	—	467	—	96	—	—
Sandusky	63,000	8,000	17,200	820	—	216	—	93	—	—
Scioto	82,200	10,300	21,500	682	—	272	—	90	—	—
Seneca	60,700	8,200	17,100	1,031	—	375	—	118	—	—
Stark	376,200	42,900	93,200	2,165	—	396	—	690	—	—
Summit	530,100	57,400	128,900	4,462	—	1,350	—	597	—	—
Trumbull	229,800	26,400	56,600	1,162	—	685	—	20	—	—
Tuscarawas	86,900	10,100	22,200	801	—	132	—	69	—	—
Warren	127,200	14,600	33,400	1,382	—	541	—	58	—	—
Washington	63,800	7,800	16,100	367	—	85	—	45	—	—
Wayne	106,600	13,500	30,000	828	—	335	—	262	—	—
Wood	116,700	15,500	30,600	1,629	—	304	—	410	—	—
43 Small Counties	1,446,600	182,700	392,800	13,030	—	4,438	—	1,645	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				99,953	5,117	24,273	3,356	20,034	5	—
Population Represented	11,148,700	1,293,500	2,860,000	1,293,500	145,000	1,293,500	145,000	2,860,000	334,900	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				77.27	35.30	18.77	23.15	7.00	0.01	—
Number of Reporting Counties				88	1	88	1	88	1	—

### Oregon - 36 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	75,800	9,700	18,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	229
Clackamas	315,500	38,800	81,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	868
Coos	63,800	7,300	15,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,054
Deschutes	92,500	10,800	23,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	382
Douglas	100,000	12,500	26,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	343
Jackson	165,200	19,300	40,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,294
Josephine	70,600	7,800	16,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	424
Klamath	61,500	7,700	16,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	452
Lane	304,200	35,800	75,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,023
Linn	99,600	12,100	26,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	708

Reporting County	1995 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	
Marion	254,500	30,300	66,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,770
Multnomah	622,300	62,800	143,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,595
Polk	56,600	7,400	15,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	428
Umatilla	64,200	8,200	17,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	400
Washington	365,200	42,000	96,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,440
Yamhill	74,200	9,800	21,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	423
20 Small Counties	353,900	42,600	91,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,144
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	19,977
Population Represented	3,139,700	365,000	792,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	365,000
Rates for Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	36

### Pennsylvania - 67 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adams	83,500	9,700	21,500	135	16	—	—	—	—	—
Allegheny	1,321,800	124,600	287,100	3,451	1,442	—	—	—	—	—
Armstrong	74,700	8,600	18,100	61	67	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver	188,500	20,300	44,500	292	183	—	—	—	—	—
Bedford	49,000	5,900	12,300	52	38	—	—	—	—	—
Berks	347,900	36,700	83,200	643	195	—	—	—	—	—
Blair	131,900	15,500	32,700	324	40	—	—	—	—	—
Bradford	62,100	7,600	16,700	118	26	—	—	—	—	—
Bucks	567,700	63,500	146,000	1,247	3	—	—	—	—	—
Butler	162,000	19,200	41,200	277	11	—	—	—	—	—
Cambria	160,900	18,700	37,900	400	19	—	—	—	—	—
Carbon	58,900	6,200	13,400	103	33	—	—	—	—	—
Centre	130,000	14,300	28,200	146	29	—	—	—	—	—
Chester	397,700	43,500	100,800	323	218	—	—	—	—	—
Clearfield	79,500	9,500	20,000	172	11	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia	64,000	7,500	15,200	47	67	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford	88,100	11,000	23,300	215	20	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	204,800	22,800	47,300	183	293	—	—	—	—	—
Dauphin	245,800	24,900	58,500	745	334	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	548,800	56,900	131,600	1,305	0	—	—	—	—	—
Erie	280,600	34,400	75,400	528	220	—	—	—	—	—
Fayette	146,700	17,100	35,500	115	192	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin	126,100	14,400	31,100	97	54	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	90,700	11,800	23,100	120	13	—	—	—	—	—
Jefferson	46,700	5,500	11,900	106	61	—	—	—	—	—
Lackawanna	216,200	22,600	48,400	365	82	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster	443,100	51,900	119,900	793	402	—	—	—	—	—
Lawrence	96,700	10,700	23,000	172	32	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	116,500	13,000	28,600	249	77	—	—	—	—	—
Lehigh	298,100	29,800	68,900	551	229	—	—	—	—	—
Luzerne	328,000	33,100	71,300	287	456	—	—	—	—	—
Lycoming	121,000	13,800	30,600	377	72	—	—	—	—	—
Mckean	48,600	5,700	12,000	98	7	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer	122,300	13,800	29,300	186	54	—	—	—	—	—
Mifflin	47,100	5,200	11,700	47	4	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe	112,200	12,600	28,700	262	0	—	—	—	—	—
Montgomery	700,900	67,600	158,900	758	440	—	—	—	—	—
Northampton	255,200	27,500	61,300	381	340	—	—	—	—	—
Northumberland	95,800	10,200	22,100	113	78	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	1,525,500	162,700	383,900	9,740	670	—	—	—	—	—
Schuylkill	153,500	15,900	33,900	141	166	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	79,100	9,300	19,700	114	20	—	—	—	—	—
Venango	59,300	7,100	15,200	48	147	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	45,100	5,100	11,300	74	11	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	208,300	22,700	47,600	209	160	—	—	—	—	—

Reporting County	1995 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	
Westmoreland	376,800	39,400	84,900	520	65	—	—	—	—	—
York	358,100	38,600	87,800	174	153	—	—	—	—	—
20 Small Counties	597,100	71,800	153,200	811	249	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				27,675	7,499	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	12,062,600	1,300,400	2,908,600	1,300,400	1,300,400	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.28	5.77	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	—	—	—	—	—

### Rhode Island - 1 State

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

State Total	992,200	102,300	240,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,648
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	9,648
Population Represented	992,200	102,300	240,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	102,300
Rates for Reporting State				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting States				—	—	—	—	—	—	1

### South Carolina - 46 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Aiken	133,200	13,300	33,200	276	217	28	167	—	—	—
Anderson	154,000	14,700	34,700	368	396	61	20	—	—	—
Beaufort	97,900	8,800	24,000	185	184	7	27	—	—	—
Berkeley	140,000	15,600	42,100	231	604	73	84	—	—	—
Charleston	296,000	25,800	70,300	825	2,076	169	222	—	—	—
Darlington	65,200	7,400	16,500	118	227	4	88	—	—	—
Dorchester	90,600	9,200	24,700	131	128	41	60	—	—	—
Florence	122,200	13,600	31,600	111	545	4	266	—	—	—
Greenville	338,200	30,600	76,800	532	778	7	237	—	—	—
Greenwood	61,900	5,900	14,400	178	342	8	42	—	—	—
Horry	154,200	13,800	33,800	440	495	23	100	—	—	—
Lancaster	56,400	5,600	13,700	129	457	3	71	—	—	—
Laurens	60,500	5,900	14,000	95	150	13	33	—	—	—
Lexington	188,800	18,400	45,500	194	659	4	171	—	—	—
Oconee	61,200	5,800	13,500	53	165	8	9	—	—	—
Orangeburg	88,800	9,900	23,200	209	369	128	155	—	—	—
Pickens	101,800	10,100	22,300	135	227	16	11	—	—	—
Richland	301,600	28,400	68,300	528	334	17	20	—	—	—
Spartanburg	239,600	22,300	54,000	454	740	56	18	—	—	—
Sumter	107,600	11,100	28,300	161	376	13	204	—	—	—
York	142,500	13,900	34,200	289	593	258	327	—	—	—
25 Small Counties	692,400	76,500	179,000	1,549	2,297	238	597	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,191	12,359	1,179	2,929	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,694,500	366,500	898,000	366,500	366,500	366,500	366,500	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.62	33.72	3.22	7.99	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				46	46	46	46	—	—	—

### South Dakota - 66 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Beadle	18,200	2,300	4,800	72	12	55	45	—	—	—
Brookings	26,600	3,900	7,100	64	31	35	29	—	—	—
Brown	36,100	4,700	9,600	106	10	39	73	—	—	—
Codington	24,800	3,400	7,100	61	49	16	16	—	—	—
Davison	17,900	2,300	4,900	101	41	62	48	—	—	—
Hughes	15,700	2,100	4,500	64	94	41	132	—	—	—
Lawrence	22,300	3,200	6,200	78	38	52	9	—	—	—
Lincoln	17,100	2,400	5,100	92	36	36	89	—	—	—
Meade	23,100	3,500	7,500	67	29	22	68	—	—	—

Reporting County	1995 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	
Minnehaha	135,600	16,800	36,900	1,202	536	667	296	—	—	—
Pennington	87,300	11,200	25,600	936	38	305	26	—	—	—
Yankton	20,500	2,500	5,400	61	70	10	143	—	—	—
54 Small Counties	284,200	40,100	84,100	627	376	461	595	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				3,531	1,360	1,801	1,569	—	—	—
Population Represented	729,400	98,300	208,800	98,300	98,300	98,300	98,300	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				35.92	13.83	18.32	15.96	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				66	66	66	66	—	—	—

### Tennessee - 95 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Anderson	72,300	7,700	16,900	411	39	132	81	68	0	—
Blount	96,000	9,800	21,700	324	16	171	14	13	0	—
Bradley	78,800	9,300	19,500	324	139	85	545	1	0	—
Carter	53,600	5,700	11,800	92	10	121	0	0	0	—
Davidson	535,300	52,100	124,600	4,011	35	1,075	732	1,006	3	—
Greene	58,200	6,200	13,100	204	70	66	2	0	0	—
Hamblen	53,400	5,900	12,600	246	123	134	1	1	0	—
Hamilton	297,300	32,100	71,500	2,156	15	1,016	2	440	0	—
Knox	363,000	37,000	83,000	1,273	7	402	2	396	0	—
Madison	83,800	10,000	22,100	785	1	193	0	0	1	—
Maury	64,900	7,500	16,700	346	54	373	29	35	0	—
Montgomery	121,000	13,400	32,900	346	338	334	191	9	0	—
Putnam	56,600	6,300	13,200	197	340	65	164	0	0	—
Rutherford	142,900	17,200	39,100	814	0	366	0	1	0	—
Sevier	59,100	6,400	13,800	648	120	247	7	24	1	—
Shelby	870,800	101,800	240,300	3,573	9,117	92	3,849	1,521	115	—
Sullivan	149,900	15,400	33,000	678	224	252	279	189	19	—
Sumner	115,300	14,000	31,000	786	5	654	0	25	0	—
Washington	98,900	10,300	22,000	603	637	268	251	88	27	—
Williamson	99,400	12,300	27,900	732	23	367	6	8	0	—
Wilson	76,200	9,100	20,500	309	214	89	129	10	0	—
74 Small Counties	1,708,300	196,700	422,600	8,193	850	5,521	960	331	44	—
Number of Reported Cases				27,051	12,377	12,023	7,244	4,166	210	—
Population Represented	5,255,000	586,100	1,309,900	586,100	586,100	586,100	586,100	1,309,900	1,309,900	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				46.16	21.12	20.52	12.36	3.18	0.16	—
Number of Reporting Counties				95	95	95	95	95	95	—

### Texas - 254 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Anderson	49,900	4,800	11,200	99	99	3	37	—	—	—
Angelina	75,200	8,800	20,500	328	393	24	37	—	—	—
Bell	219,100	23,000	62,000	256	774	2	77	—	—	—
Bexar	1,301,700	145,800	364,700	4,376	2,961	160	450	—	—	—
Bowie	85,000	9,500	21,800	97	657	0	112	—	—	—
Brazoria	215,100	24,500	60,200	510	2,277	33	843	—	—	—
Brazos	132,600	14,200	32,000	389	602	42	690	—	—	—
Cameron	304,600	44,000	100,900	924	1,016	23	321	—	—	—
Collin	331,700	36,200	91,300	476	671	51	187	—	—	—
Comal	61,900	6,100	14,900	180	111	14	19	—	—	—
Coryell	72,900	7,900	19,900	99	181	14	119	—	—	—
Dallas	1,975,100	194,000	511,000	4,626	3,535	14	1,349	—	—	—
Denton	325,500	33,100	86,500	544	771	52	342	—	—	—
Ector	125,200	14,600	38,200	202	779	1	33	—	—	—
Ellis	93,400	11,200	27,400	220	544	7	161	—	—	—
El Paso	676,000	86,100	208,900	1,170	1,636	0	1	—	—	—
Fort Bend	284,800	34,700	89,000	597	667	248	349	—	—	—
Galveston	238,700	25,700	62,600	638	502	1	47	—	—	—



Reporting County	1995 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	
Grayson	98,900	10,200	23,900	311	367	5	22	—	—	—
Gregg	111,600	12,200	29,300	406	830	43	189	—	—	—
Guadalupe	71,800	7,900	19,500	160	483	51	128	—	—	—
Harris	3,096,600	330,700	849,500	6,277	7,719	609	2,839	—	—	—
Harrison	59,100	7,000	16,100	183	241	11	24	—	—	—
Hays	75,500	8,600	19,200	166	280	6	58	—	—	—
Henderson	63,200	6,300	14,400	145	92	3	26	—	—	—
Hidalgo	468,800	69,300	161,400	756	832	86	203	—	—	—
Hunt	67,100	7,100	16,900	143	417	15	78	—	—	—
Jefferson	247,000	26,400	63,800	711	671	1	26	—	—	—
Johnson	106,000	12,400	29,300	338	467	51	310	—	—	—
Kaufman	59,300	6,900	16,400	155	167	2	23	—	—	—
Liberty	59,000	7,100	16,300	38	248	13	74	—	—	—
Lubbock	234,400	25,600	62,000	971	755	97	163	—	—	—
McLennan	200,500	21,700	51,600	527	720	49	245	—	—	—
Midland	116,100	13,100	35,000	264	683	1	180	—	—	—
Montgomery	225,900	26,500	63,400	253	588	0	141	—	—	—
Nacogdoches	57,100	6,300	13,800	48	262	0	55	—	—	—
Nueces	316,100	37,500	91,600	1,405	1,985	146	1,513	—	—	—
Orange	85,700	10,200	23,200	213	243	30	63	—	—	—
Parker	72,500	8,200	19,200	66	148	3	156	—	—	—
Potter	104,700	11,100	29,200	620	352	256	519	—	—	—
Randall	95,700	10,700	25,200	238	289	50	108	—	—	—
San Patricio	65,900	8,500	20,100	203	194	2	20	—	—	—
Smith	161,700	17,200	41,200	563	370	59	30	—	—	—
Tarrant	1,278,400	126,500	336,200	2,627	4,164	1	1,034	—	—	—
Taylor	124,000	13,200	33,300	207	757	143	411	—	—	—
Tom Green	103,000	11,000	27,500	477	1,056	119	547	—	—	—
Travis	657,400	61,300	158,500	2,793	3,760	43	378	—	—	—
Victoria	80,800	9,400	23,300	452	1,066	18	347	—	—	—
Walker	54,400	4,900	10,600	116	113	12	14	—	—	—
Webb	165,800	23,400	57,100	234	1,128	22	232	—	—	—
Wichita	126,100	13,200	32,500	289	438	0	233	—	—	—
Williamson	175,600	20,800	51,900	172	835	14	130	—	—	—
202 Small Counties	3,034,700	345,300	815,600	6,005	11,500	529	3,459	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				44,263	62,396	3,179	19,152	—	—	—
Population Represented	18,688,500	2,062,200	5,121,100	2,062,200	2,062,200	2,062,200	2,062,200	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.46	30.26	1.54	9.29	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				254	254	254	254	—	—	—

### Utah - 29 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Cache	77,400	12,600	27,500	442	557	58	411	35	2	—
Davis	215,700	37,500	81,200	1,839	1,474	269	1,286	106	3	—
Salt Lake	813,200	120,800	267,000	9,952	7,406	1,300	3,389	453	29	—
Utah	297,500	53,600	110,700	3,077	2,170	1,600	1,124	224	2	—
Washington	67,600	11,200	23,400	537	577	282	375	86	0	—
Weber	175,900	26,300	56,100	1,948	1,642	308	740	372	4	—
23 Small Counties	303,500	52,300	109,300	3,034	2,588	965	1,629	367	19	—
Number of Reported Cases				20,829	16,414	4,782	8,954	1,643	59	—
Population Represented	1,950,800	314,400	675,300	314,400	314,400	314,400	314,400	675,300	675,300	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				66.26	52.22	15.21	28.48	2.43	0.09	—
Number of Reporting Counties				29	29	29	29	29	29	—

### Vermont - 14 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Chittenden	138,700	15,900	33,700	375	—	—	—	222	—	—
Rutland	63,100	6,900	14,900	135	—	—	—	69	—	—

Reporting County	1995 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Washington	56,400	6,300	13,900	135	—	—	—	45	—	—
Windsor	55,100	5,700	12,900	138	—	—	—	104	—	—
10 Small Counties	271,600	32,600	71,000	858	—	—	—	471	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,641	—	—	—	911	—	—
Population Represented	584,800	67,400	146,500	67,400	—	—	—	146,500	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				24.36	—	—	—	6.22	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				14	—	—	—	14	—	—

### Virginia - 136 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Albemarle	72,500	7,900	17,500	145	145	36	30	—	—	—
Arlington	176,400	10,200	27,400	1,497	138	50	58	—	—	—
Augusta	58,500	6,300	13,900	86	15	4	7	—	—	—
Chesterfield	236,500	29,000	67,500	1,467	1,996	10	560	—	—	—
Fairfax	889,700	90,400	212,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fauquier	51,900	5,600	13,600	213	6	33	5	—	—	—
Hanover	72,300	7,800	17,800	368	55	61	1	—	—	—
Henrico	231,500	21,600	52,200	1,256	959	41	124	—	—	—
Henry	57,200	6,000	13,100	153	89	28	91	—	—	—
Loudoun	109,200	11,100	28,800	433	31	19	41	—	—	—
Montgomery	76,400	9,300	17,400	244	86	18	29	—	—	—
Pittsylvania	56,600	6,200	13,400	170	78	3	47	—	—	—
Prince William	242,200	29,100	72,700	1,496	536	159	5	—	—	—
Roanoke	81,600	8,500	17,800	676	89	25	200	—	—	—
Rockingham	61,500	6,600	14,800	229	20	28	2	—	—	—
Spotsylvania	67,800	8,400	20,100	672	208	68	77	—	—	—
Stafford	77,200	9,600	22,400	414	122	125	53	—	—	—
Alexandria City	114,700	6,700	18,000	514	278	29	76	—	—	—
Chesapeake City	182,400	21,600	51,400	1,510	29	1	12	—	—	—
Danville City	54,500	5,400	12,200	392	248	2	99	—	—	—
Hampton City	141,100	15,000	36,000	731	571	15	370	—	—	—
Lynchburg City	67,700	7,400	16,200	269	85	6	40	—	—	—
Newport News City	181,000	19,000	49,800	1,374	851	190	345	—	—	—
Norfolk City	243,900	24,600	61,300	2,143	246	166	160	—	—	—
Portsmouth City	104,500	11,400	28,000	979	143	151	131	—	—	—
Richmond City	203,600	18,000	43,900	728	244	47	193	—	—	—
Roanoke City	98,000	8,700	21,400	537	361	51	100	—	—	—
Suffolk City	55,500	6,400	14,700	409	70	2	2	—	—	—
Virginia Beach City	434,700	48,700	122,000	2,501	1,604	223	891	—	—	—
107 Small Counties	2,117,400	228,000	497,700	9,268	2,736	1,290	1,419	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				30,874	12,039	2,881	5,168	—	—	—
Population Represented	6,617,700	694,500	1,615,000	604,000	604,000	604,000	604,000	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				51.11	19.93	4.77	8.56	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				135	135	135	135	—	—	—

### Washington - 39 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	131,500	17,500	39,300	1,121	1,648	57	89	64	—	—
Chelan	56,900	6,600	15,300	428	563	42	145	43	—	—
Clallam	62,900	7,000	15,200	303	465	18	483	177	—	—
Clark	286,600	37,500	81,100	1,175	2,261	44	185	348	—	—
Cowlitz	89,100	11,400	24,400	743	924	31	130	97	—	—
Grant	63,400	8,900	19,900	442	489	43	73	95	—	—
Grays Harbor	68,100	8,400	18,200	292	536	13	111	174	—	—
Island	68,900	7,400	18,000	245	390	26	99	33	—	—
King	1,615,100	161,100	369,000	6,665	2,786	211	236	1,270	—	—
Kitsap	224,200	27,900	63,000	1,072	1,897	41	236	250	—	—

Reporting County	1995 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	
Lewis	65,800	8,900	18,600	302	451	27	61	151	—	—
Pierce	649,400	78,300	179,600	2,142	4,651	13	187	228	—	—
Skagit	93,400	11,100	24,500	295	976	15	120	53	—	—
Snohomish	533,500	61,600	147,700	1,458	4,013	69	293	512	—	—
Spokane	402,800	49,600	107,500	1,073	3,850	9	202	359	—	—
Thurston	190,500	24,000	51,400	1,660	830	88	57	218	—	—
Walla Walla	53,500	6,700	14,000	162	588	4	25	29	—	—
Whatcom	147,900	18,200	38,300	705	755	95	186	76	—	—
Yakima	211,300	29,000	64,800	1,283	1,681	49	84	390	—	—
20 Small Counties	421,200	54,600	115,200	1,611	2,526	205	499	505	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				23,177	32,280	1,100	3,501	5,072	—	—
Population Represented	5,436,000	635,700	1,425,000	628,300	628,300	628,300	628,300	1,425,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				36.89	51.37	1.75	5.57	3.56	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				36	36	36	36	39	—	—

### West Virginia - 55 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Berkeley	65,600	6,900	16,000	63	277	5	135	—	—	—
Cabell	97,000	10,200	20,500	528	165	243	100	—	—	—
Harrison	70,900	7,600	16,100	50	87	20	38	—	—	—
Kanawha	207,300	21,100	44,700	625	573	86	563	—	—	—
Marion	58,200	6,200	12,500	68	15	31	2	—	—	—
Mercer	65,200	7,500	14,700	55	235	45	91	—	—	—
Monongalia	78,200	9,300	17,200	38	134	3	71	—	—	—
Ohio	50,100	5,000	10,500	37	99	54	36	—	—	—
Raleigh	78,300	9,600	18,800	155	225	33	377	—	—	—
Wood	88,200	9,200	20,000	108	395	13	142	—	—	—
45 Small Counties	967,900	114,300	232,200	1,249	912	518	625	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,976	3,117	1,051	2,180	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,827,100	206,900	423,100	206,900	206,900	206,900	206,900	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				14.38	15.07	5.08	10.54	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				55	55	55	55	—	—	—

### Wyoming - 23 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Albany	31,400	4,200	7,600	48	—	13	—	16	—	—
Campbell	31,200	5,100	10,600	65	—	10	—	10	—	—
Carbon	16,400	2,400	4,600	26	—	11	—	24	—	—
Fremont	35,400	5,100	10,600	61	—	1	—	10	—	—
Laramie	78,700	10,000	20,900	164	—	52	—	38	—	—
Natrona	64,400	8,700	17,900	229	—	33	—	66	—	—
Park	25,100	3,400	6,800	37	—	3	—	21	—	—
Sheridan	25,000	3,300	6,300	68	—	8	—	12	—	—
Sweetwater	41,000	6,700	13,300	159	—	38	—	34	—	—
Uinta	20,300	3,700	7,600	47	—	24	—	22	—	—
13 Small Counties	111,100	15,500	31,000	208	—	63	—	25	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,112	—	256	—	278	—	—
Population Represented	480,100	68,200	137,200	66,900	—	66,900	—	134,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.62	—	3.83	—	2.06	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				22	—	22	—	22	—	—

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## 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: 1995 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 1995.
  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 1995: Cordova, Craig, Dillingham, Glennallen, Naknek, Seward, Tok, and Unalaska.

### Arizona

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

Mode: JCS survey form

- Data:
1. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

#### 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 Colusa and Humboldt counties are incomplete.

#### 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.

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#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### Santa Clara County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

**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.

**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.  
3. Data were reported for partial year only.

**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 1995 Annual Report: Statistical Supplement

- Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitioned case filings for fiscal year 1995. They include delinquency and status offense cases.  
2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.

**Connecticut**

Source: Chief Court Administrator's Office

Mode: Automated data file

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

**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 1995.  
2. There is no statute on status offenders in this State; therefore, the court handles no status offense cases.

**District of Columbia**

Source: District of Columbia Superior Court

Mode: JCS survey form

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

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## 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 1995, which captures only those disposed cases reported to the Department of Children and Family Services by caseworkers correctly completing and submitting a "Client Information Form—CINS/FINS and Delinquency Intake." The Department of Children and Family Services, having a broad range of operations, reports information on other childcare services not part of the typical juvenile court system. Therefore, the number of nonpetitioned cases may appear higher and fluctuate more than those reported by other information systems that report only juvenile court activity.
  4. Florida reported its data by Department of Children and Family Services districts. Therefore, these districts were used as the reporting area. The following is a list of counties within districts. District 1: Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton. District 2: Bay, Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Taylor, Wakulla, and Washington. District 3: Alachua, Bradford, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lafayette, Levy, Putnam, Suwannee, and Union. District 4: Baker, Clay, Duval, Nassau, and St. Johns. District 5: Pasco and Pinellas. District 6: Hillsborough and Manatee. District 7: Brevard, Orange, Osceola, and Seminole. District 8: Charlotte, Collier, De Soto, Glades, Hendry, Lee, and Sarasota. District 9: Palm Beach. District 10: Broward. District 11: Dade and Monroe. District 12: Flagler and Volusia. District 13: Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Marion, and Sumter. District 14: Hardee, Highlands, and Polk. District 15: Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, and St. Lucie.
  5. On October 1, 1994, Juvenile Justice separated from the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services to become the Department of Juvenile Justice.

## Georgia

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 1995.
  2. Status figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 1995.
  3. Dependency figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 1995.
  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 1995 Annual Report Appendix

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

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## Illinois

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Probation Division

Mode: 1995 Probation Statistics

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are the number of petitions filed.
  2. Status figures are the number of petitions filed. Minor requiring authoritative intervention (MRAI) and truancy counts were summed to determine status figures.
  3. Dependency figures are the number of petitions filed. Neglect/abuse and dependency counts were summed to determine dependency figures.

### Cook County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

## Indiana

Source: Division of State Court Administration

Mode: 1995 Indiana Judicial Report, Volume II

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

## Iowa

Source: State Court Administrator

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

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

## Kansas

Source: Kansas Bureau of Investigation

Mode: JCS survey form

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are petitioned cases disposed.
  2. Status figures are petitioned cases disposed and include dependency/neglect petition figures.
  3. Data for 1995 are incomplete due to reporting difficulties at the county level.

## Kentucky

Source: Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

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



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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: 1995 Annual Report

- Data:
1. Total figures are new cases filed in district court. They include petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency, dependency, status offense, special proceeding, and traffic cases.
  2. Figures shown for 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 1995.
  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 1995.

- 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.
  5. Each defendant is counted as a single criminal case.

### **Michigan**

Source: State Court Administrative Office

Mode: Automated data file and statistical pages sent to NCJJ

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

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## **Minnesota**

Source: Minnesota Supreme Court Information System

Mode: Automated data file

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

## **Mississippi**

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

Mode: Automated data file

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
  2. Status figures are cases disposed.
  3. Dependency figures are cases disposed. Only those dependency cases that came to the attention of the Office of Youth Services via court processing are included 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: Montana Board of Crime Control (petitioned and nonpetitioned cases) Office of Court Administration (all reported cases)

Mode: Automated data file (petitioned and nonpetitioned cases) and 1995 Annual Caseload Statistics Report (all reported cases)

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

## **Nebraska**

Source: Nebraska Crime Commission

Mode: Automated data file

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are petitioned cases disposed.
  2. Status figures are petitioned cases disposed.
  3. Dependency figures are petitioned cases disposed.
  4. In Douglas County, only those cases processed through the county attorney's office (petitioned cases) were reported.

## **Nevada**

Source: Nevada Association of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are the number of referrals for calendar year 1995.
  2. Status figures are the number of referrals for calendar year 1995.

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### **New Hampshire**

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

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

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

### **New Jersey**

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Automated data file

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.

### **New Mexico**

Source: Children, Youth and Families Department

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

- Data:
1. Total figures are juvenile cases closed for fiscal year 1995. 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 1995.
  2. Status figures are offenses alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1995.
  3. Dependency figures are conditions alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1995. 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.

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## Ohio

Source: Supreme Court of Ohio

Mode: Ohio Courts Summary, 1995

Data: 1. Total figures are total petition terminations. They include delinquency, traffic, neglect, abuse, dependent, unruly, custody, visitation, support, parentage, Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act (URESAs), and adults contributing to the neglect, unruliness or delinquency of a minor cases.

### 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 1995 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Disposition Report due to differing units of count.

## Rhode Island

Source: Administrative Office of State Courts

Mode: Report on the Judiciary 1995

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 a Native-American reservation that handles juvenile matters in the tribal court, which is not part of the State's juvenile court system.

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## **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.

### **Harris County**

Source: Criminal Justice Policy Council

Mode: Automated data file

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

## **Utah**

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.

## **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.
  3. Dependency data are included in the status figures.

## **Virginia**

Source: Department of Family and Youth Services

Mode: Automated data file

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
  2. Status figures are cases disposed.
  3. Bedford City reports with Bedford County; Fairfax City reports with Fairfax County; South Boston City reports with Halifax County.

## **Washington**

Source: Office of the Administrator for the Courts

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status) and Caseloads of the Courts of Washington 1995 (dependency)

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are petitioned and nonpetitioned cases disposed.
  2. Status figures are petitioned and nonpetitioned cases disposed.
  3. Dependency figures are petitioned cases disposed. They include dependency, termination of parent child relationship, truancy, at-risk youth, and alternative residential placement cases.
  4. Wakiakum County reports with Pacific County; Garfield County reports with Asotin County; Franklin County reports with Benton County.

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5. King County reports only delinquency data that contribute to an individual's criminal history record information.
  6. Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data.

**West Virginia**

Source: 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.

**Wyoming**

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

Mode: Wyoming District Courts 1995 Caseload Statistics

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are petitions filed.
  2. Status figures are petitions filed.
  3. Dependency figures are petitions filed.
  4. Washakie County data were not available for the 1995 report.

# Publications From OJJDP

OJJDP produces a variety of publications that range from Fact Sheets and Bulletins to Summaries, Reports, and the *Juvenile Justice* journal along with videotapes, including broadcasts from the juvenile justice telecommunications initiative. The documents and videotapes are available through a variety of means, including hard copy and online through OJJDP's Web site and the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (JJC). Fact Sheets and Bulletins are also available through Fax-on-Demand. To ensure timely notice of new publications, subscribe to JUVJUST, OJJDP's electronic mailing list. Contact information for the OJJDP Web site, JJC, and instructions for subscribing to JUVJUST are noted below. In addition, JJC, through the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), is the repository for tens of thousands of criminal and juvenile justice publications and resources from around the world. They are abstracted and made available through a data base, which is searchable online ([www.ncjrs.org/database.htm](http://www.ncjrs.org/database.htm)). You are also welcome to submit materials to JJC for inclusion in the data base.

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

## Corrections and Detention

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

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

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

*Effective Programs for Serious, Violent and Chronic Juvenile Offenders Teleconference (Video).* 1996, NCJ 160947 (120 min.), \$17.00.

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

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

## Courts

*Has the Juvenile Court Outlived Its Usefulness? Teleconference (Video).* 1996, NCJ 163929 (120 min.), \$17.00.

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

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

## Delinquency Prevention

*1996 Report to Congress: Title V Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs.* 1997, NCJ 165694 (100 pp.).

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

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

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

*Communities Working Together Teleconference (Video).* 1996, NCJ 160946 (120 min.), \$17.00.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Youth Out of the Education Mainstream Teleconference (Video).* 1996, NCJ 163386 (120 min.), \$17.00.

*Youth-Oriented Community Policing Teleconference (Video).* 1996, NCJ 160947 (120 min.), \$17.00.

## Gangs

*1995 National Youth Gang Survey.* 1997, NCJ 164728 (41 pp.).

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

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

## General Juvenile Justice

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Missing and Exploited Children

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

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

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

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

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

## Status Offenders

*Curfew: An Answer to Juvenile Delinquency and Victimization?* 1996, NCJ 159533 (12 pp.).

*Truancy: First Step to a Lifetime of Problems.* 1996, NCJ 161958 (8 pp.).

## Substance Abuse

*Beyond the Bench: How Judges Can Help Reduce Juvenile DUI and Alcohol and Other Drug*

*Violations (Video and discussion guide).* 1996, NCJ 162357 (16 min.), \$17.00.

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

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

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

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

## Violence and Victimization

*Child Development—Community Policing: Partnership in a Climate of Violence.* 1997, NCJ 164380 (8 pp.).

*Combating Fear and Restoring Safety in Schools.* 1998, NCJ 167888 (16 pp.).

*Conflict Resolution Education: A Guide to Implementing Programs in Schools, Youth-Serving Organizations, and Community and Juvenile Justice Settings.* 1996, NCJ 160935 (134 pp.).

*Conflict Resolution for Youth Teleconference (Video).* 1996, NCJ 161416 (150 min.), \$17.00.

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

*Epidemiology of Serious Violence.* 1997, NCJ 165152 (12 pp.).

*Guide for Implementing the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders.* 1995, NCJ 153571 (6 pp.).

*Reducing Youth Gun Violence Teleconference (Video).* 1996, NCJ 162421 (120 min.), \$17.00.

## Youth in Action

*Planning a Successful Crime Prevention Project.* 1998, NCJ 170024 (28 pp.).

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

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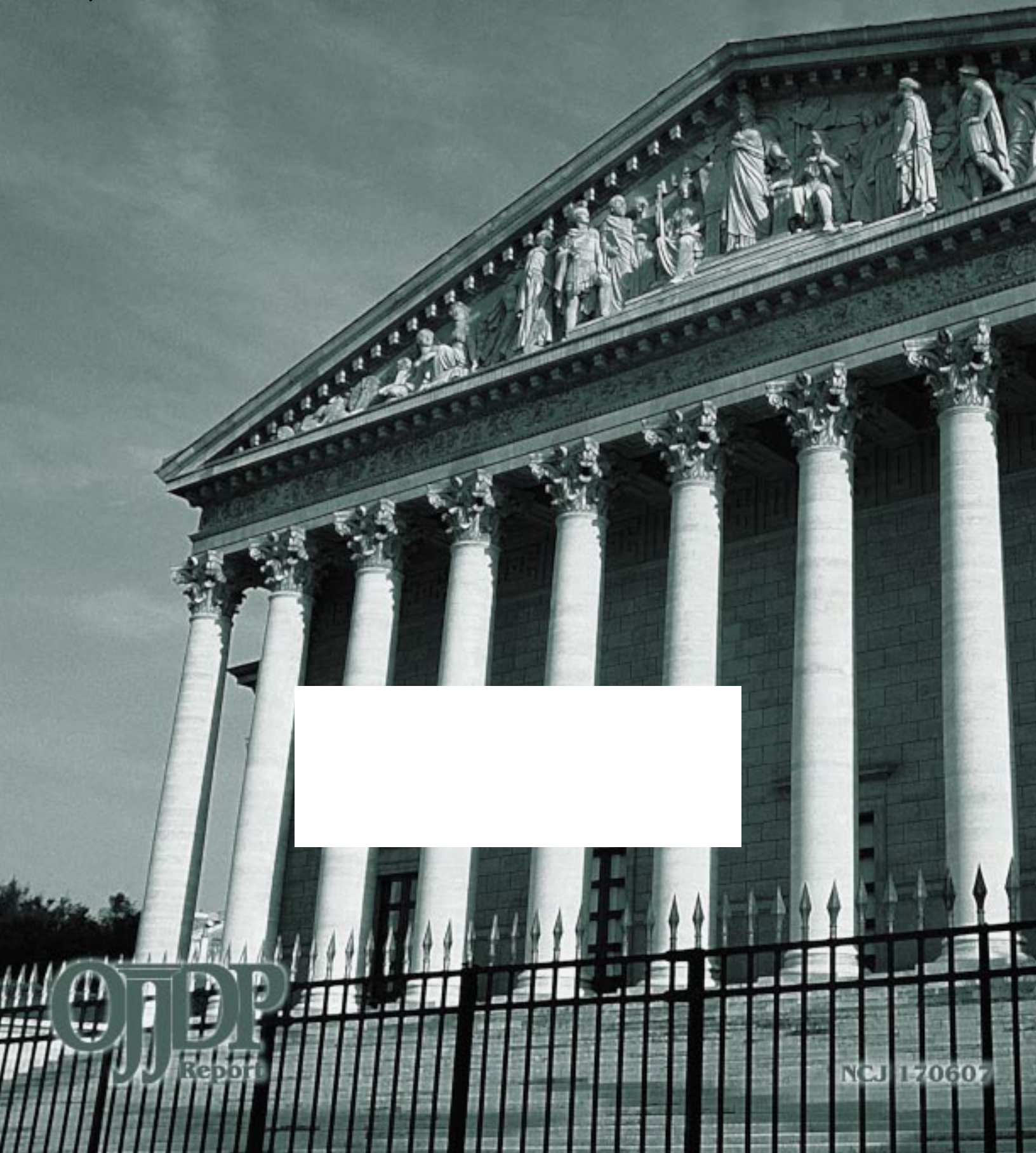
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