

# JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS

— 2006 - 2007 —



# The National Juvenile Court Data Archive online

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[www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/njcda](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/njcda)

- ◆ The Archive Web site was developed to inform researchers about data sets housed in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive and the procedures for access and use of these data. Visitors can view variable lists and download user guides to the data sets. The site also includes links to publications based on analyses of Archive data.
- ◆ The Juvenile Court Statistics Databook provides convenient access to national estimates of the more than 35 million delinquency cases processed by the nation's juvenile courts since 1985. With this application, users can view pre-formatted tables describing the demographic characteristics of youth involved in the juvenile justice system and how juvenile courts process these cases.
- ◆ Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics is an interactive Web-based application that allows users to analyze the actual databases that are used to produce the *Juvenile Court Statistics* report. Users can explore trends of and relationships among a youth's demographics and referral offenses, and the court's detention, adjudication, and disposition decisions. Results of analyses can be saved and imported into spreadsheet and word processing software. This application is available from the "Products & Publications" section on the Archive Web site.
- ◆ Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts gives users quick access to multiple years of state and county juvenile court case counts for delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases. This application is available from the "Products & Publications" section on the Archive Web site.

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# **Juvenile Court Statistics 2006–2007**

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## **Report**

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**March 2010**

**National Center for Juvenile Justice**

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# Foreword

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Today, more than ever, the myriad challenges facing our nation's youth require informed decisionmaking. Sound judgment in such matters, in turn, depends on reliable information. This applies in particular to assessing the critical role played by America's juvenile courts in addressing youth crime, protecting society, and reforming offenders.

Drawing on data from the National Juvenile Court Data Archive, *Juvenile Court Statistics 2006–2007* profiles the nearly 1.7 million delinquency cases handled each year by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction in 2006 and 2007. The report also describes trends in delinquency cases processed by juvenile courts between 1985 and 2007 and status offense cases handled between 1995 and 2007.

The broad array of data provided in these pages should inform the efforts of policymakers, practitioners, researchers, and other concerned citizens as they work to enhance America's juvenile justice system.

**Jeff Slowikowski**  
*Acting Administrator*  
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



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*Juvenile Court Statistics* would not be possible were it not for the state and local agencies that take the time each year to honor our requests for data

and documentation. The following agencies contributed case-level data or court-level aggregate statistics for this Report:

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

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

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

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

**California**—Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts; and California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center.

**Colorado**—Colorado Judicial Department, Administrative Office of the Courts.

**Connecticut**—Judicial Branch Administration, Court Support Services and Court Operations Divisions.

**Delaware**—Family Court of the State of Delaware.

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

**Florida**—State of Florida Department of Juvenile Justice.

**Georgia**—Judicial Council of Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts; Georgia Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges; and Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice.

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

**Idaho**—Idaho Supreme Court.

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

**Indiana**—Supreme Court of Indiana, Division of State Court Administration.

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

**Louisiana**—Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana; and Youth Services, Office of Youth Development.

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

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

**Michigan**—State Court Administrative Office, Michigan Supreme Court; and Third Judicial Circuit of Michigan.

**Minnesota**—Minnesota Supreme Court Information System.

**Mississippi**—Mississippi Department of Human Services.

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

**Montana**—Montana Board of Crime Control.

**Nebraska**—Nebraska Crime Commission.

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

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

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

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

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

**North Carolina**—Administrative Office of the Courts; North Carolina Court System's Office of Research and Planning; and North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

**Ohio**—Supreme Court of Ohio; Ohio Department of Youth Services; Hamilton County Juvenile Court Division; and Lucas County Juvenile Court Division.

**Oklahoma**—Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs.

**Oregon**—Judicial Department; Office of the State Court Administrator; and Oregon Youth Authority.

**Pennsylvania**—Juvenile Court Judges' Commission.

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

**South Carolina**—Department of Juvenile Justice.

**South Dakota**—Unified Judicial System.

**Tennessee**—Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

**Texas**—Texas Juvenile Probation Commission.

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

**Vermont**—Vermont Judiciary Data Warehouse.

**Virginia**—Department of Juvenile Justice; and Virginia Supreme Court.

**Washington**—Office of the Administrator for the Courts; and Superior Court.

**West Virginia**—Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center.

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# Preface

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*Juvenile Court Statistics 2006–2007* describes delinquency cases handled between 1985 and 2007 and petitioned status offense cases handled between 1995 and 2007 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction.<sup>1</sup> National estimates of juvenile court delinquency caseloads in 2007 were based on analyses of 1,177,904 automated case records and court-level statistics summarizing an additional 60,517 cases. Estimates of status offense cases formally processed by juvenile courts in 2007 were based on analyses of 97,238 automated case-level records and court-level summary statistics on an additional 8,616 cases. The data used in the analyses were contributed to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive (the Archive) by more than 2,200 courts with jurisdiction over 81% of the juvenile population in 2007.

The first *Juvenile Court Statistics* report was published in 1929 by the U.S. Department of Labor and described cases handled by 42 courts during 1927. During the next decade, *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports were based on statistics cards completed for each delinquency, status offense,

and dependency case handled by the courts participating in the reporting series. The Children's Bureau (within the U.S. Department of Labor) tabulated the information on each card, including age, gender, and race of the juvenile; the reason for referral; the manner of dealing with the case; and the final disposition of the case. During the 1940s, however, the collection of case-level data was abandoned because of its high cost. From the 1940s until the mid-1970s, *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports were based on 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 approach, though, proved difficult to sustain as courts began to drop out of the sample. At the same time, a growing number of courts outside the sample began to compile comparable statistics. By the late 1960s, HEW ended the sample-based effort and returned to the policy of collecting annual case counts

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<sup>1</sup> This Report is a combined edition for 2006 and 2007. The national estimates and analyses focus on 2007, but the state- and county-level caseload statistics in appendix C are presented separately for 2006 and 2007.

from any court able to provide them. The *Juvenile Court Statistics* series, however, continued to generate national estimates based on data from these nonprobability samples.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) became responsible for *Juvenile Court Statistics* following the passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. In 1975, OJJDP awarded the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) a grant to continue the report series. Although NCJJ agreed to use procedures established

by HEW to ensure reporting continuity, NCJJ also began to investigate methods of improving the quality and detail of national statistics. A critical innovation was made possible by the proliferation of computers during the 1970s. As NCJJ asked agencies across the country to complete the annual juvenile court statistics form, some agencies began offering to send the detailed, 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—returning to

the original objective of the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series.

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

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

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This Report describes delinquency cases handled between 1985 and 2007 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction and status offense cases handled between 1995 and 2007. Courts with juvenile jurisdiction may handle a variety of matters, including child maltreatment, traffic violations, child support, and adoptions. This Report focuses on cases involving juveniles charged with law violations (delinquency or status offenses).

### Unit of Count

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

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

represent two cases, even if the court eventually merged the two referrals for more efficient processing.

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

### Coverage

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

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

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

## Juvenile Court Processing

Any attempt to describe juvenile court caseloads at the national level must be based on a generic model of court processing to serve as a common framework. In order to analyze and present data about juvenile court

activities in diverse jurisdictions, the Archive strives to fit the processing characteristics of all jurisdictions into the following general model:

**Intake.** An intake department (either within or outside the court) first screens referred cases. The intake department may decide to dismiss the case for lack of legal sufficiency or to resolve the matter formally or informally. Informal (i.e., nonpetitioned) dispositions may include a voluntary referral to a social service agency, informal probation, or the payment of fines or some form of voluntary restitution. Formally handled cases are petitioned and scheduled in court 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 juvenile court jurisdiction over the case. The juvenile court judge decides whether the case merits criminal prosecution.<sup>1</sup> When a waiver request is denied, the matter is usually then scheduled for an adjudicatory hearing in the juvenile court.

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

<sup>1</sup>Mechanisms of transfer to criminal court vary by state. In some states, a prosecutor has the authority to file juvenile cases directly in criminal court if they meet specified criteria. This Report, however, includes only cases that were initially under juvenile court jurisdiction and were transferred as a result of judicial waiver.

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

**Disposition.** At the disposition hearing, the juvenile court judge determines the most appropriate sanction, generally after reviewing a predisposition report prepared by a probation department. The range of options available to a court typically includes commitment to an institution; placement in a group home or other residential facility or perhaps in a foster home; probation (either regular or intensive supervision); referral to an outside agency, day treatment, or mental health program; or imposition of a fine, community service, or restitution. Disposition orders often involve multiple sanctions and/or conditions. Review hearings are held to monitor the juvenile's progress. Dispositions may be modified as a result. This Report includes only the most severe initial disposition in each case.

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

the disposition of a case (e.g., temporary holding of a juvenile in a detention facility while awaiting court-ordered placement elsewhere).

### Data Quality

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

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

### Validity of the Estimates

The national delinquency and status offense 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.

National estimates of delinquency cases for 2007 are based on analyses of individual case records from more than 2,000 courts and aggregate court-level data on cases from more than 200 additional courts. Together, these courts had jurisdiction over 81% of the U.S. juvenile population in 2007. National estimates of petitioned

status offense cases for 2007 are based on case records from nearly 2,000 courts and court-level data from 150 additional courts, covering 72% of the juvenile population. The imputation and weighting procedures that generate national estimates from these samples control for many factors: the size of a community, the age and race composition of its juvenile population, the volume of cases referred to the reporting courts, the age and race of the juveniles involved, the offense characteristics of the cases, the courts' responses to the cases (manner of handling, detention, adjudication, and disposition), and the nature of each court's jurisdictional responsibilities (i.e., upper age of original jurisdiction).

### Structure of the Report

Chapters 2 and 3 of this Report present national estimates of delinquency cases handled by the juvenile courts in 2007 and analyze caseload trends since 1985. Chapter 2 describes the volume and rate of delinquency cases, demographic characteristics of the juveniles involved (age, gender, and race), and offenses charged. Chapter 3 traces the flow of delinquency cases from referral to court through court processing, examining each decision point (i.e., detention, intake decision, adjudication decision, and judicial disposition), and presenting data by demographic characteristics and offense. Together, these two chapters provide a detailed national portrait of delinquency cases.

Chapter 4 presents national estimates of status offense cases formally handled by the juvenile courts in 2007 and caseload trends since 1995. It includes data on demographic characteristics, offenses charged, and case processing.

Appendix A describes the statistical procedure used to generate these

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

Appendix C presents a detailed table showing the number of delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases handled by juvenile courts in 2006 and 2007, by state and county. Table notes, at the end of the appendix, indicate the source of the data and the unit of count. Because courts report their statistical data using various units of count (e.g., cases disposed, offenses referred, petitions), the reader is cautioned against making cross-jurisdictional comparisons before studying the table notes.

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

### Data Access

The data used in this Report are stored in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive at the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) in Pittsburgh, PA. The Archive contains the most detailed information available on juveniles involved in the juvenile justice system and on the activities of U.S. juvenile courts. Designed to facilitate research on the juvenile justice system, the Archive's data files are available to policymakers, researchers, and students. In addition to national data files, state and local data can be provided to researchers. With the assistance of Archive staff, researchers can merge selected files for cross-jurisdictional and longitudinal analyses. Upon request, project staff is also available to perform special analyses of the Archive's data files.

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

### Other Sources of Juvenile Court Data

With support from OJJDP, NCJJ has developed three Web-based data analysis and dissemination applications that provide access to the data used for this Report. The first of these applications, *Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics 1985–2007*, was developed to facilitate independent analysis of the national delinquency estimates presented in this Report while eliminating the need for statistical analysis software. The second application, the Juvenile Court Statistics Databook enables users to view preformatted tables, beyond those included in this Report, describing the demographic characteristics of youth involved in the juvenile justice system and how juvenile courts process these cases. The third application, *Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts*, is a Web-based version of the information presented in appendix C of this Report. This application presents annual counts of the delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases processed in juvenile courts, by state and county. These applications are available from OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book at [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/index.html](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/index.html).



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# Chapter 2

## National Estimates of Delinquency Cases

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

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

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

The chapter focuses on cases disposed in 2007 and examines trends since 1985.

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

# Counts and Trends

- In 2007, courts with juvenile jurisdiction handled an estimated 1,666,100 delinquency cases.
- In 1960, approximately 1,100 delinquency cases were processed daily. In 2007, juvenile courts handled about 4,600 delinquency cases per day.
- The number of delinquency cases processed by juvenile courts increased 44% between 1985 and 2007.
- Between its peak year 1997 and 2007, the delinquency caseload declined 11%.
- Between 1997 and 2007, the number of public order offense cases increased 16%, person offense cases and drug law violation cases changed very little (0% and 1% increase, respectively), and property offense cases decreased 30%.
- Public order offense cases accounted for more than half (54%) of the growth in the delinquency caseload between 1985 and 2007. Person offense cases made up another 44% of the increased number of delinquency cases processed during this time period.

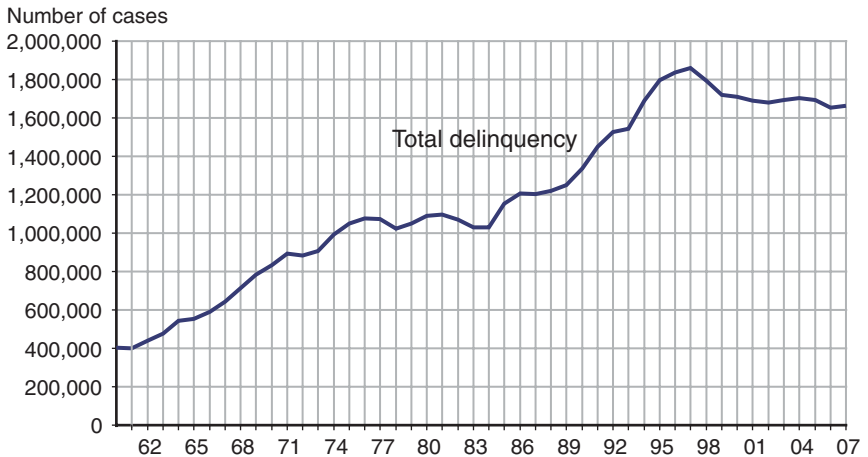
## Offense profile of delinquency cases:

Most serious offense	1985	2007
Person	16%	25%
Property	61	36
Drugs	7	11
Public order	17	28
Total	100%	100%

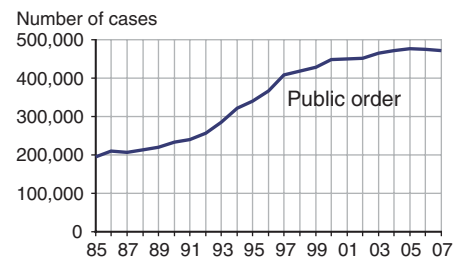
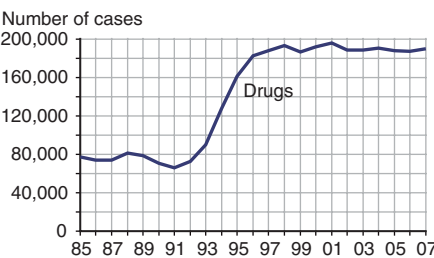
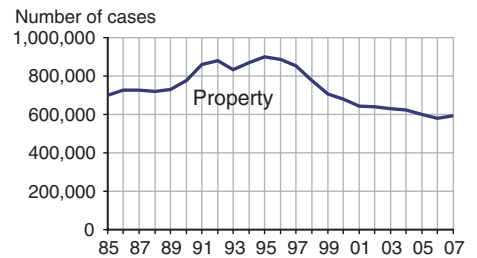
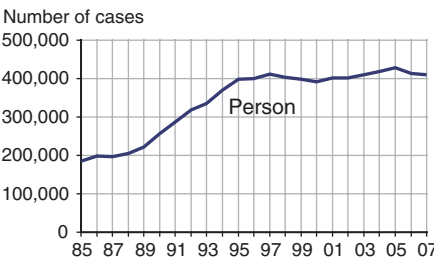
**Note:** Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Compared with 1985, a much smaller proportion of the court's delinquency caseload in 2007 was property offenses.

## Between 1960 and 2007, juvenile court delinquency caseloads increased more than 300%



## Between 1985 and 2007, delinquency caseloads involving person, drug, and public order offenses more than doubled; in contrast, the property offense caseload decreased 15%



## Counts and Trends

In recent years, the number of cases handled by juvenile courts has decreased for most property offenses and increased for most public order offenses

Most serious offense	Number of cases		Percent change		
	2006	2007	10 year 1998– 2007	5 year 2003– 2007	1 year 2006– 2007
<b>Total delinquency</b>	<b>1,655,400</b>	<b>1,666,100</b>	<b>-7%</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Total person</b>	<b>413,200</b>	<b>409,200</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1</b>
Violent Crime Index*	85,700	86,300	-9	13	1
Criminal homicide	1,400	1,400	-31	5	6
Forcible rape	4,400	4,300	-10	-3	-1
Robbery	29,600	31,000	4	45	5
Aggravated assault	50,400	49,600	-16	1	-2
Simple assault	280,400	274,900	4	-4	-2
Other violent sex offenses	15,700	15,600	20	-3	0
Other person offenses	31,400	32,300	3	5	3
<b>Total property</b>	<b>580,400</b>	<b>594,500</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>2</b>
Property Crime Index**	382,900	395,600	-27	-10	3
Burglary	103,300	105,300	-22	0	2
Larceny-theft	241,600	255,500	-28	-11	6
Motor vehicle theft	29,300	26,600	-39	-29	-9
Arson	8,700	8,100	-5	-1	-7
Vandalism	107,100	108,800	-2	11	2
Trespassing	52,700	54,300	-14	6	3
Stolen property offenses	18,600	17,900	-43	-14	-4
Other property offenses	19,100	18,000	-38	-16	-6
<b>Drug law violations</b>	<b>186,800</b>	<b>190,100</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Public order offenses</b>	<b>474,900</b>	<b>472,300</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-1</b>
Obstruction of justice	213,500	214,700	2	-2	1
Disorderly conduct	125,000	124,600	39	7	0
Weapons offenses	43,900	40,900	-3	11	-7
Liquor law violations	35,700	36,600	76	4	3
Nonviolent sex offenses	12,100	11,400	-1	-15	-5
Other public order offenses	44,800	44,000	-3	0	-2

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

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

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

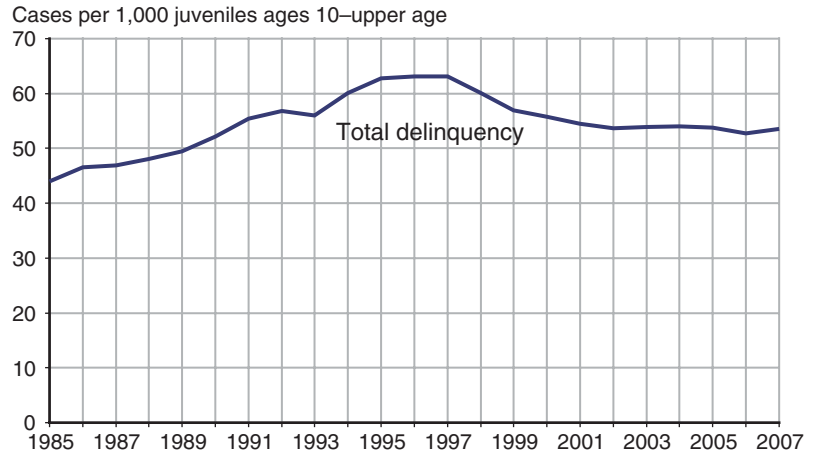
- Compared with 1998, juvenile courts handled 76% more liquor law violation cases in 2007 and 39% more disorderly conduct cases.
- Between 1998 and 2007, caseloads dropped in several offense categories, including stolen property offenses (43%), motor vehicle theft (39%), larceny-theft (28%), burglary (22%), and aggravated assault (16%).
- Trends in juvenile court cases paralleled trends in arrests of persons younger than 18. The number of juvenile court cases involving offenses included in the FBI's Violent Crime Index<sup>2</sup> (criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) declined 9% between 1998 and 2007. The FBI reported that the number of arrests involving persons younger than age 18 charged with Violent Crime Index offenses decreased 14% during this same period.
- Between 1998 and 2007, the volume of juvenile court cases involving Property Crime Index offenses (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) declined 27%, and the FBI reported that arrests of persons under age 18 for Property Crime Index offenses decreased 33%.

<sup>2</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. Although they do not contain all violent or all property offenses, the indexes serve as a barometer of criminal activity in the United States. The arrest trends reported above are from *Crime in the United States 2007*.

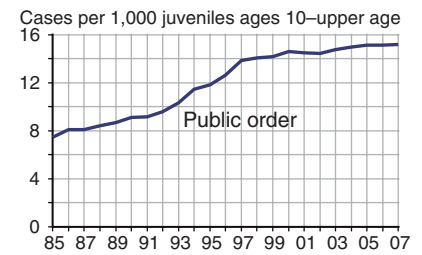
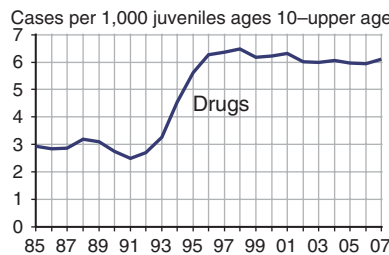
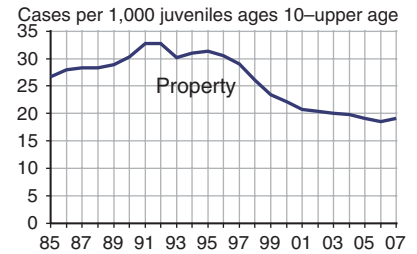
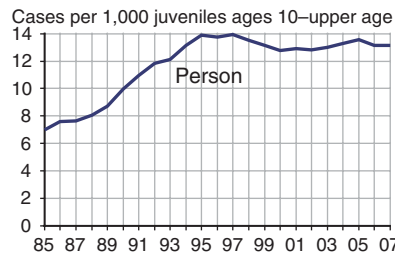
# Case Rates

- More than 31 million youth were under juvenile court jurisdiction in 2007. Of these youth, 79% were between the ages of 10 and 15, 12% were age 16, and 9% were age 17. The small proportion of 16- and 17-year-olds among the juvenile court population is related to the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction, which varies by state. In 2007, youth age 16 in 3 states were under the original jurisdiction of the criminal court, as were youth age 17 in an additional 10 states.
- In 2007, juvenile courts processed 53.5 delinquency cases for every 1,000 juveniles in the population—those age 10 or older who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court.
- The total delinquency case rate increased 43% between 1985 and 1997 and then declined 15% to the 2007 level. As a result, the overall delinquency case rate in 2007 was 22% above the 1985 level.<sup>3</sup>
- Between 1985 and 2007, case rates more than doubled for drug law violations (109%) and public order offenses (104%); person offense case rates increased 88%.
- In contrast to other offense categories, case rates for property offenses declined 28% between 1985 and 2007.

**Delinquency case rates rose from 44.0 to 63.1 per 1,000 juveniles between 1985 and 1997, declined through 2002, and then remained stable through 2007 (53.5)**



**Between 1985 and 2007, case rates for person offenses nearly doubled (from 7.0 to 13.1 per 1,000 juveniles)**



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

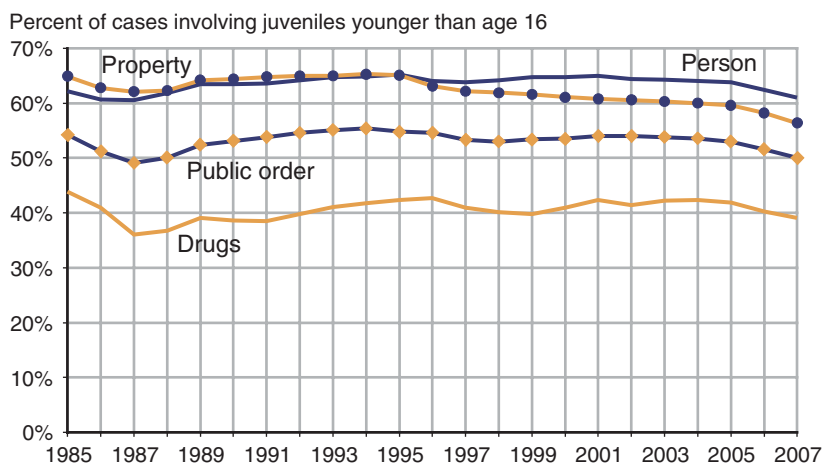
## Age at Referral

**Of the 1,666,100 delinquency cases processed in 2007, 54% involved youth younger than 16, 27% involved females, and 64% involved white youth**

Most serious offense	Number of cases	Percentage of total juvenile court cases, 2007		
		Younger than 16	Female	White
<b>Total delinquency</b>	<b>1,666,100</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>64%</b>
<b>Total person</b>	<b>409,200</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>56</b>
Violent Crime Index	86,300	55	18	45
Criminal homicide	1,400	34	13	55
Forcible rape	4,300	60	4	69
Robbery	31,000	52	10	29
Aggravated assault	49,600	58	25	52
Simple assault	274,900	62	34	58
Other violent sex offenses	15,600	71	6	67
Other person offenses	32,300	59	30	65
<b>Total property</b>	<b>594,500</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>66</b>
Property Crime Index	395,600	56	32	65
Burglary	105,300	57	11	66
Larceny-theft	255,500	55	42	64
Motor vehicle theft	26,600	49	22	57
Arson	8,100	76	14	76
Vandalism	108,800	63	14	78
Trespassing	54,300	55	19	61
Stolen property offenses	17,900	49	15	55
Other property offenses	18,000	42	30	68
<b>Drug law violations</b>	<b>190,100</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Public order offenses</b>	<b>472,300</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>63</b>
Obstruction of justice	214,700	44	27	62
Disorderly conduct	124,600	64	35	52
Weapons offenses	40,900	59	11	62
Liquor law violations	36,600	28	35	90
Nonviolent sex offenses	11,400	66	18	71
Other public order offenses	44,000	48	28	73

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

**In 2007, juveniles younger than 16 accounted for more than half of all delinquency cases, including more than 60% of person offense cases**



- The proportion of cases involving juveniles age 15 or younger varied by offense category. Between 1985 and 2007, younger juveniles accounted for a smaller proportion of drug and public order cases than of person and property offense cases.

- In 2007, juveniles younger than 16 accounted for over three-quarters (76%) of juvenile arson cases.

### Offense profile of delinquency cases by age group:

Most serious offense	Age 15 or younger	Age 16 or older
----------------------	-------------------	-----------------

#### 2007

Person	28%	21%
Property	37	34
Drugs	8	15
Public order	26	31
Total	100%	100%

#### 1985

Person	16%	16%
Property	64	55
Drugs	5	10
Public order	15	20
Total	100%	100%

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

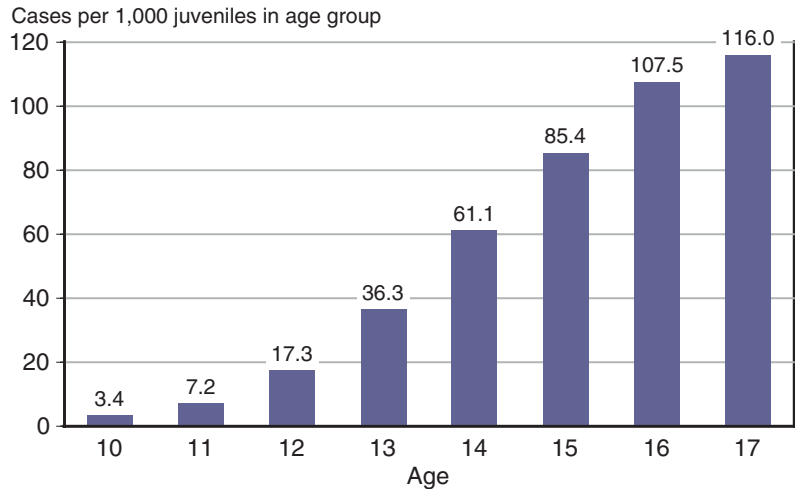
- Compared with the delinquency caseload involving older juveniles, the caseload of youth age 15 or younger in 2007 included larger proportions of person and property offense cases and smaller proportions of drug and public order offense cases.

- Compared with 1985, the caseloads in 2007 of both older and younger juveniles involved greater proportions of person, public order, and drug offense cases and smaller proportions of property offense cases.

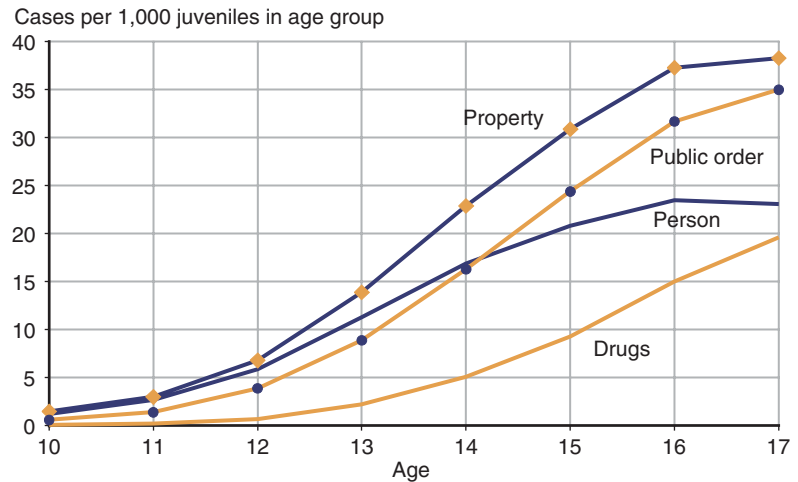
# Age at Referral

- Although more 17-year-olds than 16-year-olds were arrested in 2007 (456,000 vs. 405,800), the number of juvenile court cases involving 17-year-olds (312,400) was lower than the number involving 16-year-olds (417,400). The explanation lies primarily in the fact that in 13 states 17-year-olds are excluded from the original jurisdiction of the juvenile court. In these states, all 17-year-olds are legally adults and are referred to criminal court rather than to juvenile court. Thus, far fewer 17-year-olds than 16-year-olds are subject to original juvenile court jurisdiction.
- In 2007, the delinquency case rate for 17-year-olds (116.0) was nearly twice the rate for 14-year-olds (61.1) and 3 times the rate for 13-year-olds (36.3).
- The largest increase in case rates between age 13 and age 17 was for drug offenses. The case rate for drug offenses for 17-year-old juveniles (19.6) was nearly 9 times the rate for 13-year-olds (2.2).
- For public order offenses in 2007, the case rate for 17-year-olds (35.0) was nearly 4 times the rate for 13-year-olds (9.0) and the property offense case rate for 17-year-olds (38.3) was more than double the rate for 13-year-olds (13.9).
- For cases involving person offenses, the case rate for 17-year-olds (23.1) was double the rate for 13-year-olds (11.3).

**In 2007, delinquency case rates increased with the referral age of the juvenile**



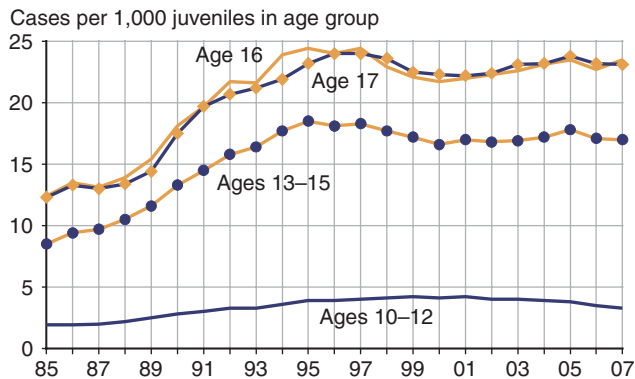
**Case rates increased continuously with age for property, drug, and public order offense cases, while person offense case rates leveled off after age 16**



# Age at Referral

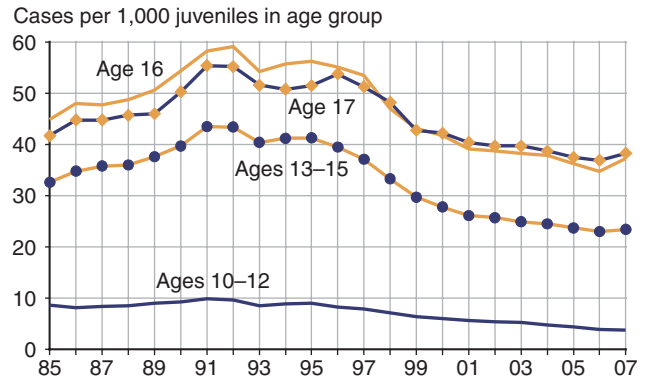
Trends in case rates were similar across age groups between 1985 and 2007 for each general offense category

## Person offense case rates



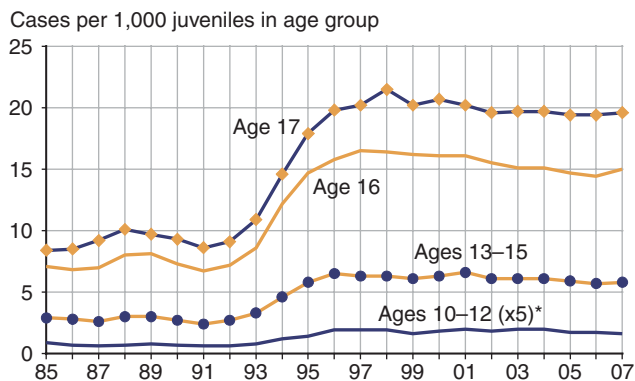
- With the exception of 10- to 12-year-olds, person offense case rates increased from 1985 into the mid-1990s and then declined through 2000. For youth ages 10–12, person offense case rates increased through 1999.
- Between 2000 and 2007, person offense case rates decreased for youth ages 10–12 and increased for all other age groups.

## Property offense case rates



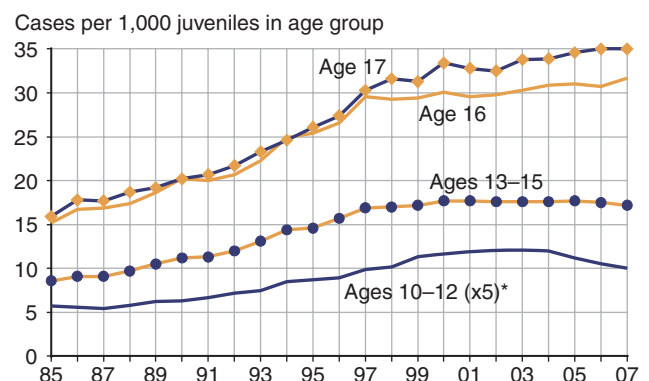
- Across age groups, property offense case rates were considerably lower in 2007 than in 1985. In 2007, the case rate for juveniles ages 10–12 was 56% below the rate in 1985, and the rate for juveniles ages 13–15 was 28% below the rate in 1985.
- Property offense case rates peaked in the early 1990s for all age groups and then declined through 2007.

## Drug offense case rates



- Drug offense case rates increased dramatically for all age groups between 1991 and 1998: 209% for juveniles ages 10–12, 155% for youth ages 13–15, 140% for 16-year-olds, and 142% for 17-year-olds.
- Since 1998, rates have declined for each group: down 15% for youth ages 10–12, 9% each for youth ages 13–15 and 17-year-olds, and 8% for 16-year-olds.

## Public order offense case rates



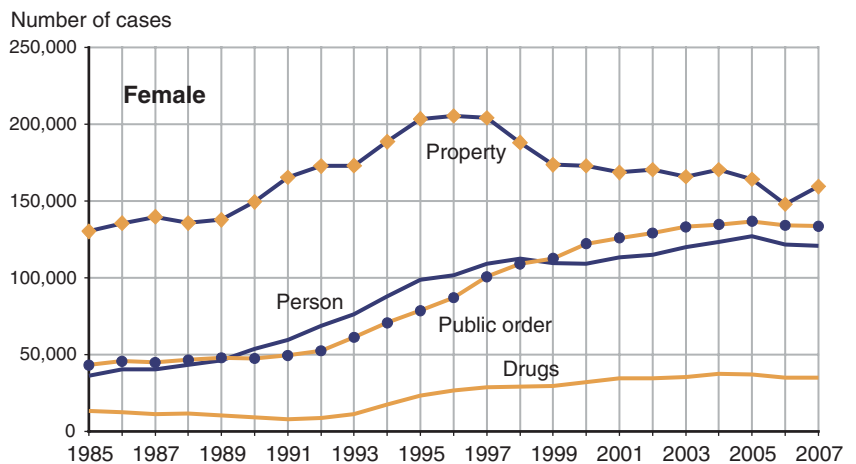
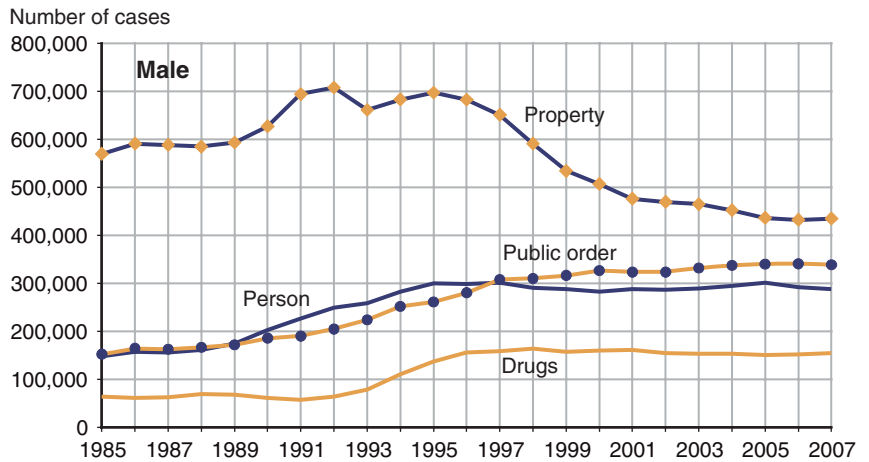
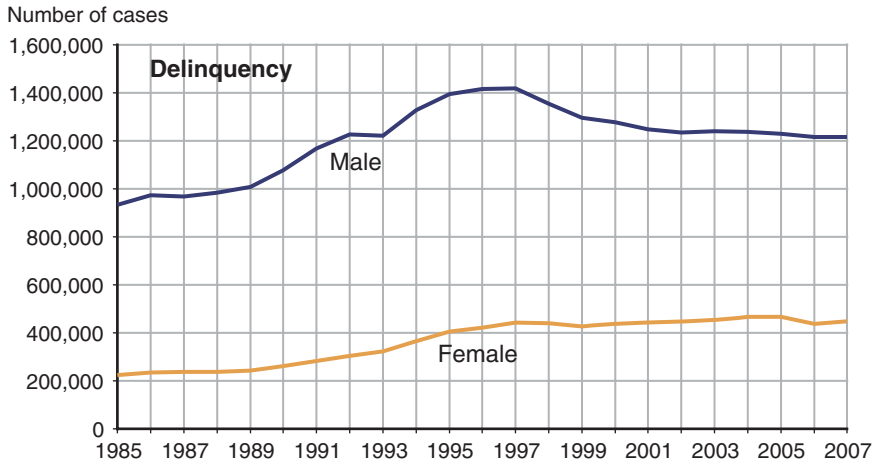
- Public order offense case rates nearly doubled for each age group between 1985 and 2002.
- Since 2002, public order offense case rates continued to increase through 2007 for older youth but declined 18% for youth ages 10–12 and 2% for youth ages 13–15.

\* Because of the relatively low volume of cases involving youth ages 10–12 for drug offenses and public order offenses, their case rates are inflated by a factor of 5 to display the trend over time.

# Gender

- Males were involved in 73% (1,217,100) of the delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 2007.
- Overall, the female delinquency caseload grew at an average rate of 3% per year between 1985 and 2007, while the average rate increase was 1% per year for males.
- Most of the growth in the male and female delinquency caseloads took place between 1985 and 1997. During that time, the growth in the female caseload outpaced the growth in the male caseload (98% vs. 52%).
- Between 1997 and 2007, the male delinquency caseload declined 14%, while the female caseload remained relatively stable, increasing just 1%.
- The average annual growth in the female caseload outpaced that for males for all offense categories between 1985 and 2007.
- Between 2001 and 2007, the relative increase in the female caseload outpaced that of the male caseload for person offenses (12% vs. 5%) and for public order offenses (11% vs. 6%).
- The male property caseload decreased 8% between 2001 and 2007, while the number of property offense cases involving females decreased 2%.
- While the number of drug offense cases involving males between 2001 and 2007 decreased 6%, the female drug offense caseload increased 9%.

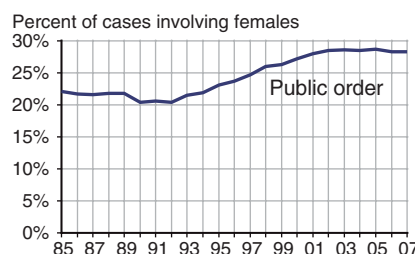
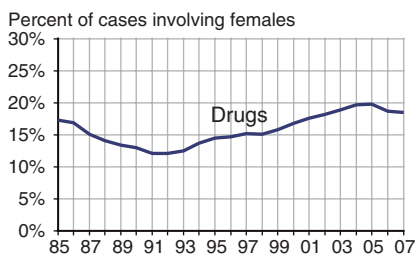
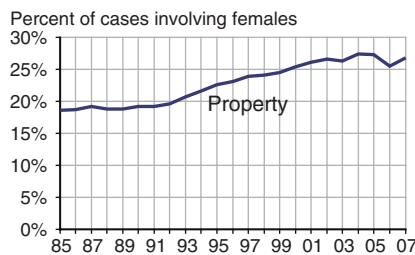
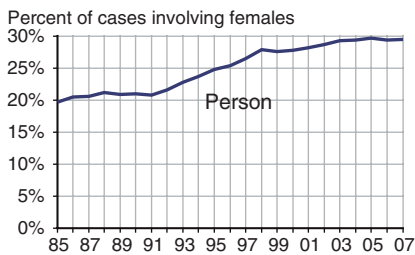
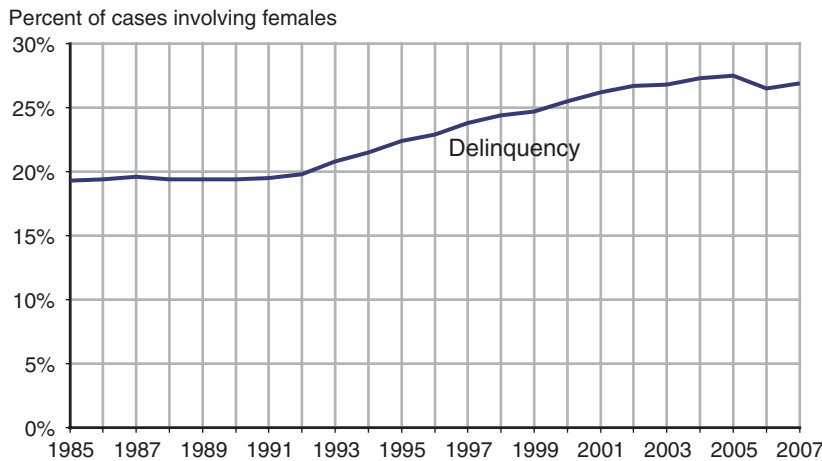
**Between 1985 and 2007, the number of delinquency cases involving females increased 101% (from 223,100 to 448,900 cases); for males, the increase was 30% (from 933,600 to 1,217,100 cases)**





# Gender

The proportion of the delinquency caseload involving females increased from 19% in 1985 to 27% in 2007



- Between 1985 and 2007, the female proportion of the person offense caseload has steadily increased from 20% to 30%.

### Offense profile of delinquency cases for males and females:

Most serious offense	Male	Female
<b>2007</b>		
Person	24%	27%
Property	36	36
Drugs	13	8
Public order	28	30
Total	100%	100%
<b>1985</b>		
Person	16%	16%
Property	61	58
Drugs	7	6
Public order	16	19
Total	100%	100%

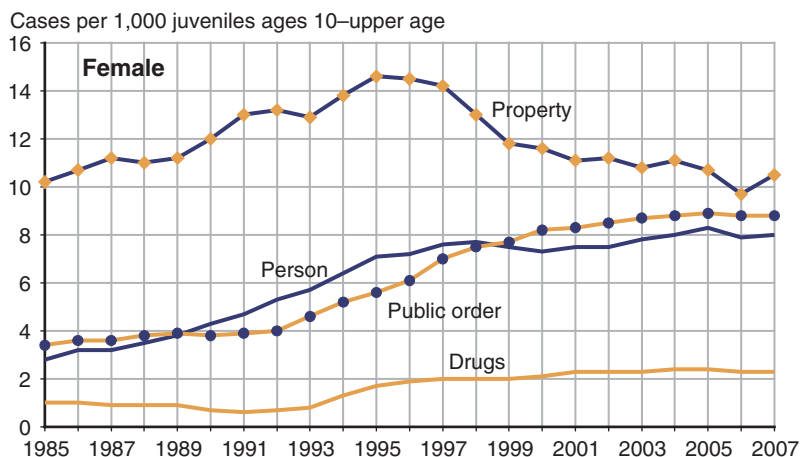
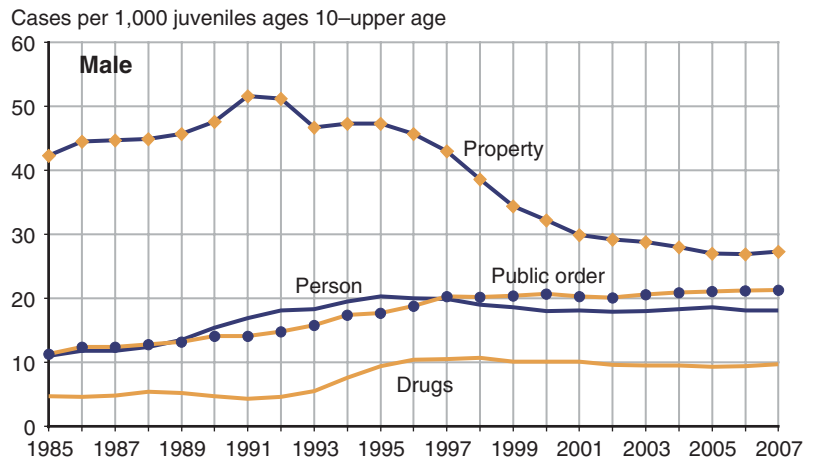
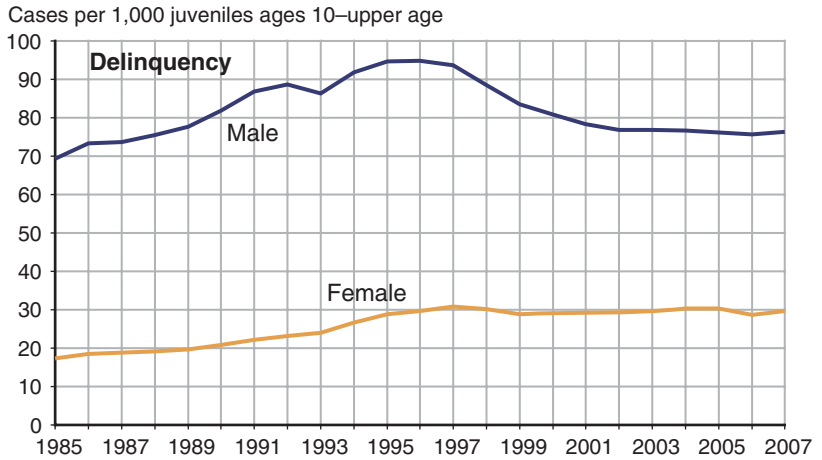
**Note:** Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Both male and female delinquency caseloads in 2007 had greater proportions of person, drug, and public order offense cases than in 1985.
- For both males and females, the property offense proportions of the delinquency caseloads were substantially less in 2007 than in 1985.
- In 2007, the male caseload contained a greater proportion of drug offenses and smaller proportions of person and public order offenses than the female caseload.
- The male and female caseloads contained equal proportions of property offenses in 2007.

# Gender

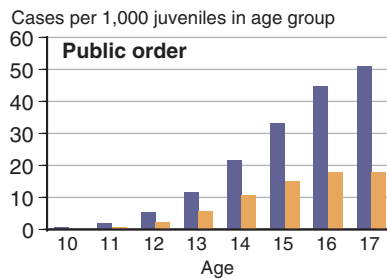
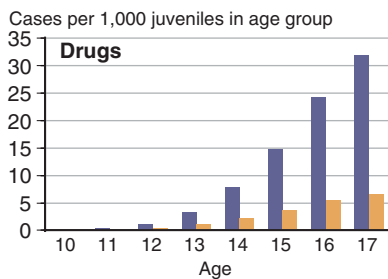
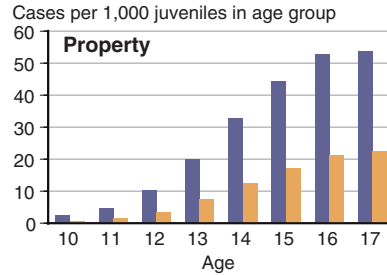
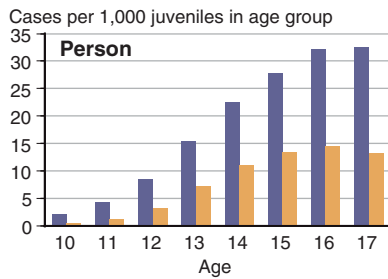
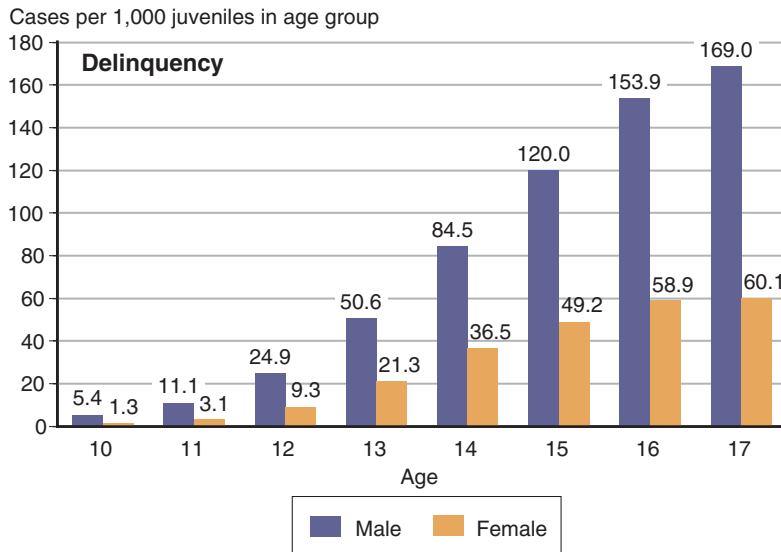
- For both males and females, the delinquency case rate increased from 1985 through the mid-1990s. For males, the rate increased 37% to its peak in 1996 and then fell 19% by 2007. The female rate grew 77% between 1985 and 1997 but dropped only 4% through 2007.
- In 1985, the delinquency case rate for males was 4 times greater than the rate for females; by 2007, the male rate was about 2.5 times the female rate: 76.4 compared with 29.6.
- While property offense case rates declined for both males and females between 1995 and 2007, the decline was greater for males (42% vs. 27%).
- In 2007, female person offense case rates were near their highest level (8.0) since 1985. Male rates for person offenses fell 11% between the 1995 peak and 2007, while female rates increased 13%.
- Male and female drug offense case rates have converged since the early 1990s. In 1992, the male drug offense case rate was nearly 7 times greater than the rate for females (4.6 compared with 0.7); by 2007, the male rate was 4 times greater than the rate for females (9.7 compared with 2.3).
- The drug offense case rate for males nearly doubled between 1985 and 1995, while the female rate increased 61%. Since that time, the female rate increased 38% while the male rate increased just 4%.
- Public order offense case rates increased more for females than for males (109% compared with 8%) between 1985 and 2007.

**Although the delinquency case rate is much higher for males than females, the female rate increased more than the male rate between 1985 and 2007**



# Gender

**In 2007, the delinquency case rate for males and females increased steadily through age 17**

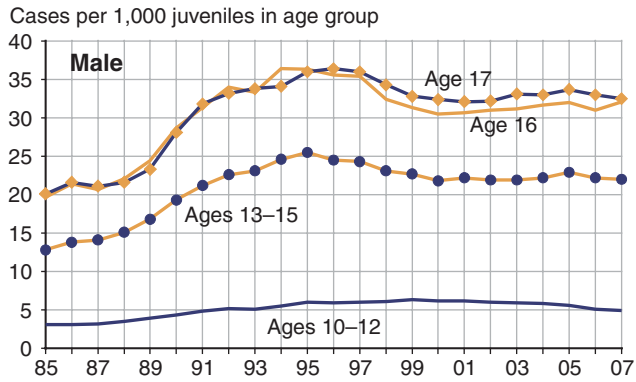


- In 2007, the difference between age-specific male and female delinquency case rates was greatest for the younger juveniles. The male delinquency rate for 10-year-olds was 4 times the female rate; for 11-year-olds, the male case rate was more than 3 times the female rate.
- In all four delinquency offense categories in 2007, male case rates increased continuously through age 17.
- For females in 2007, property, drug, and public order offense case rates increased through age 17. Female case rates for person offenses increased continuously through age 16 and then slightly declined.
- In 2007, the drug offense case rate for 17-year-old males was almost 29 times the rate for 12-year-old males; among females, the drug offense case rate for 17-year-olds was more than 19 times the rate for 12-year-olds.

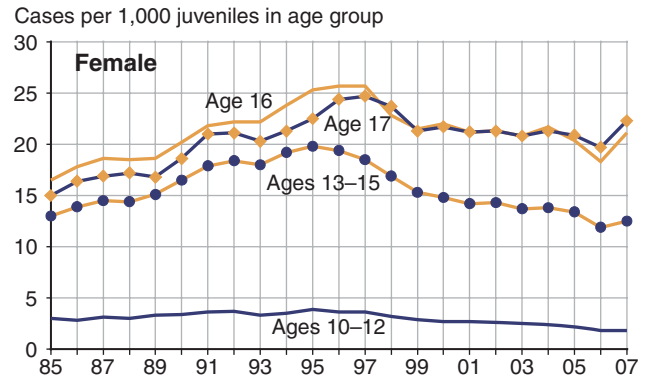
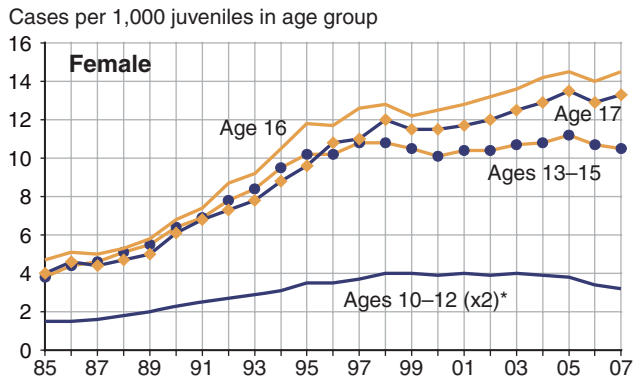
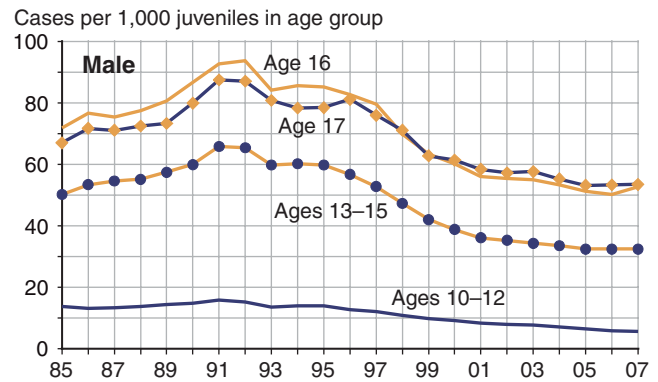
# Gender

Across all age groups and offense categories, case rates for males exceed rates for females; however, since the late 1990s, female rates for person, drug, and public order offense cases increased, while male rates leveled off

## Person offense case rates



## Property offense case rates



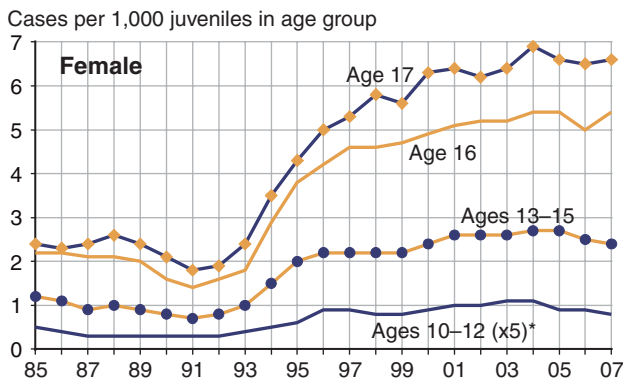
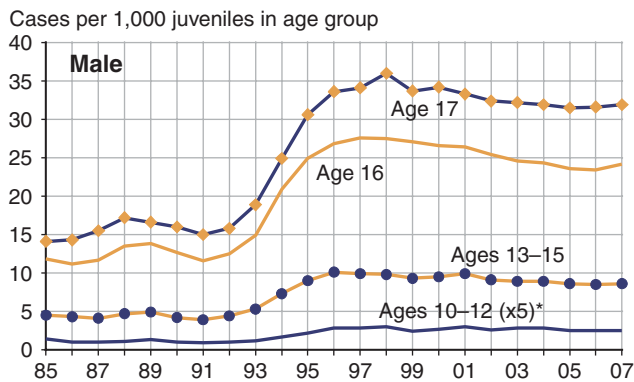
- Between 1998 and 2007, male person offense case rates declined for all age groups, with rates for the youngest males showing the largest relative decline (20%), followed by males ages 13–15 and 17-year-olds, each down 5%, and 16-year-olds, down 1%.
- During the same period, female person offense case rates declined for females ages 10–12 (down 20%) and females ages 13–15 (down 3%) but increased for 16-year-olds (14%) and 17-year-olds (10%).

- Male property offense case rates increased across all age groups between 1985 and the early 1990s and then decreased through 2007.
- Between 1991 and 2007, male property case rates decreased 64% for youth ages 10–12, 51% for ages 13–15, 43% for age 16, and 39% for age 17.
- Despite the recent increase, 2007 female property offense case rates were less than the 1997 peak for all age groups.
- In contrast to the male rates, age-specific property offense rates for females were higher in 2007 than in 1985 for 16- and 17-year-olds.

\* Because of the relatively low volume of cases involving female youth ages 10–12 for person offenses, their case rates are inflated by a factor of 2 to display the trend over time.

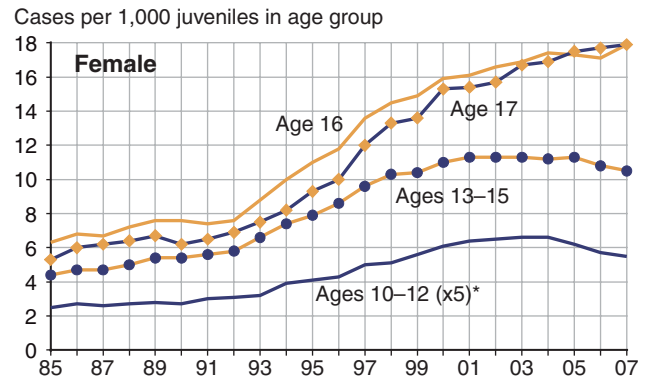
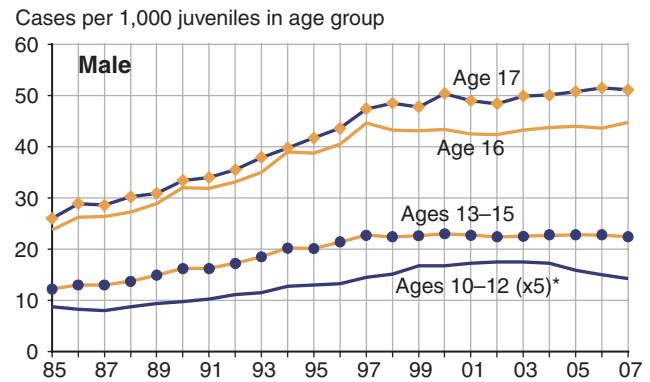
# Gender

## Drug offense case rates



- For males, drug offense case rates increased sharply between 1991 and 1996: 220% for males ages 10–12, 159% for ages 13–15, 131% for age 16, and 124% for age 17.
- Between 1996 and 2007, male drug offense case rates remained relatively stable, decreasing between 1% and 12% for all age groups.
- Female drug offense case rates increased continuously for all age groups between 1991 and 2007: 163% for females ages 10–12, 231% for ages 13–15, 280% for age 16, and 268% for age 17.

## Public order offense case rates



- Between 1985 and 1999, public order offense case rates for male youth ages 10–12 increased 91%, 85% for males ages 13–15, 82% for those age 16, and 84% for 17-year-olds.
- Age-specific public order offense case rates for males have remained relatively stable between 1999 and 2007.
- For females, public order offense case rates for 16- and 17-year-olds increased continuously through 2007, reaching their highest levels of the 23-year period. Public order offense case rates for ages 10–12 and ages 13–15 peaked in 2004 and 2002, respectively, and have since declined.

\* Because of the relatively low volume of cases involving male and female youth ages 10–12 for drug offenses and public order offenses, their case rates are inflated by a factor of 5 to display the trends over time.

# Race

## Percent change in number of cases by race: 1985–2007:

Most serious offense	White <sup>4</sup>	Black	Amer. Indian <sup>5</sup>	Asian <sup>6</sup>
<b>Delinquency</b>	26%	94%	52%	147%
Person	114	131	166	237
Property	-25	13	-8	74
Drugs	127	223	255	152
Public order	98	297	132	340

■ Between 1985 and 2007, trends in the volume of cases differed somewhat across racial groups; however, the number of person, drug, and public order offense cases increased substantially for all racial groups.

## Offense profile of delinquency cases by race:

Most serious offense	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian
<b>2007</b>				
Person	22%	30%	24%	21%
Property	37	32	39	43
Drugs	13	9	12	9
Public order	28	29	26	27
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>1985</b>				
Person	13%	25%	13%	15%
Property	62	55	65	61
Drugs	7	5	5	9
Public order	18	14	17	15
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

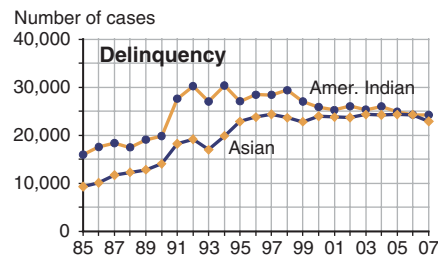
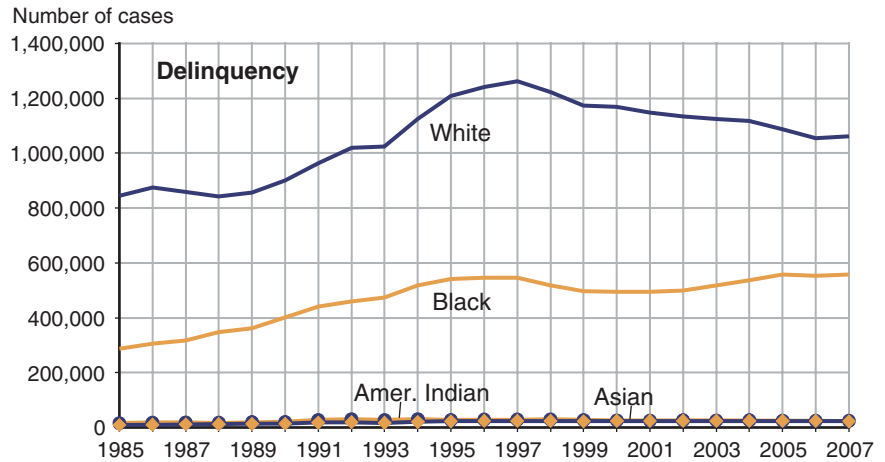
■ In 2007, the offense profile differed substantially from that of 1985 for all racial groups. Although a property offense was the most common charge involved in delinquency cases disposed for both years, the proportions of the caseloads that involved person or public order offenses were much larger in 2007 than in 1985 for all racial groups.

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

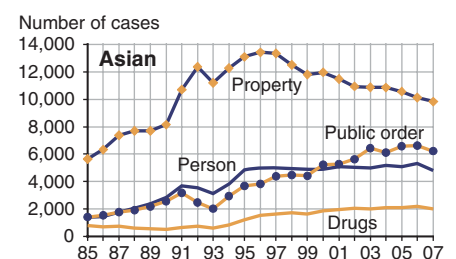
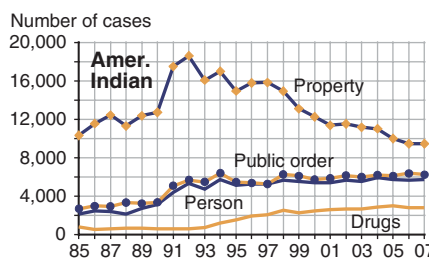
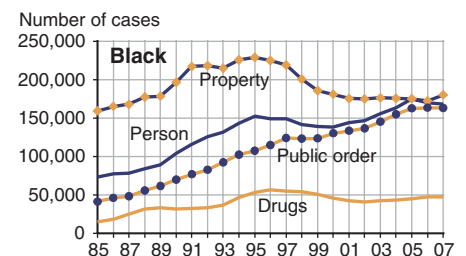
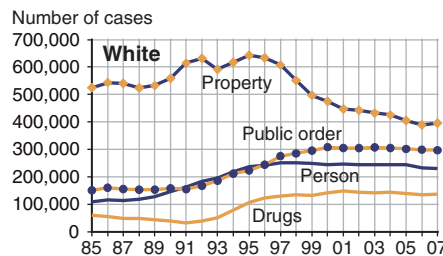
<sup>5</sup> The racial classification American Indian (usually abbreviated as Amer. Indian) includes American Indian and Alaskan Native.

<sup>6</sup> The racial classification Asian includes Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander.

Between 1997 and 2007, the delinquency caseload decreased for white youth (16%), American Indian youth (15%), and Asian youth (6%) but increased slightly for black youth (2%)

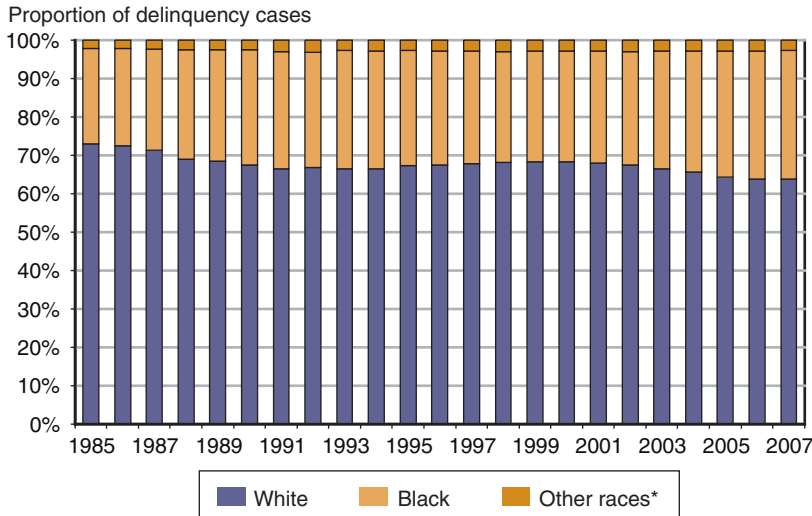


For all racial groups, the decrease in delinquency cases since 1997 has been driven by the decrease in property cases, while person, drug, and public order offense cases have increased



# Race

**In 2007, nearly two-thirds of all delinquency cases involved white youth: 56% of person offense cases, 66% of property offense cases, 72% of drug offense cases, and 63% of public order offense cases**



■ In 2007, white youth made up 78% of the U.S. population under juvenile court jurisdiction, black youth 16%, American Indian youth 1%, and Asian youth 5%.

### Racial profile of delinquency cases:

Race	1985	2007
White	73%	64%
Black	25	33
American Indian	1	1
Asian/NHPI	1	1
Total	100%	100%

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

■ Although white youth represented the largest share of the delinquency caseload, their relative contribution declined between 1985 and 2007, from 73% to 64%.

■ The proportion of delinquency cases involving black youth increased from 25% in 1985 to 33% in 2007.

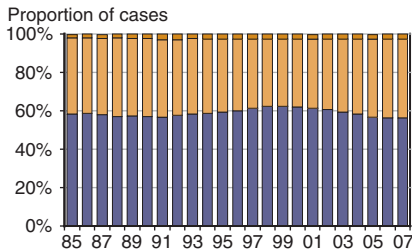
■ For each year from 1985 through 2007, American Indian youth made up less than 3% of the delinquency caseload; Asian youth made up 1%.

### Racial profile of delinquency cases by offense:

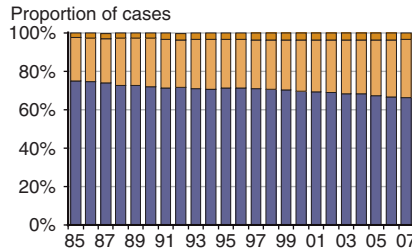
Race	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
<b>2007</b>				
White	56%	66%	72%	63%
Black	41	30	25	34
Amer. Indian	1	2	1	1
Asian	1	2	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>1985</b>				
White	59%	75%	79%	77%
Black	39	23	19	21
Amer. Indian	1	1	1	1
Asian	1	1	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

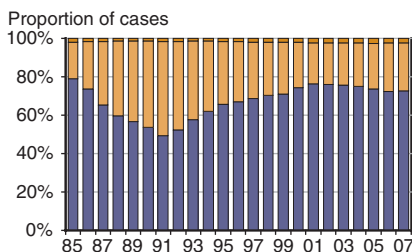
#### Person offense cases



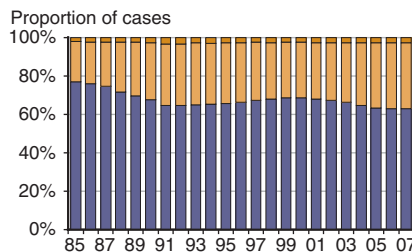
#### Property offense cases



#### Drug offense cases



#### Public order offense cases

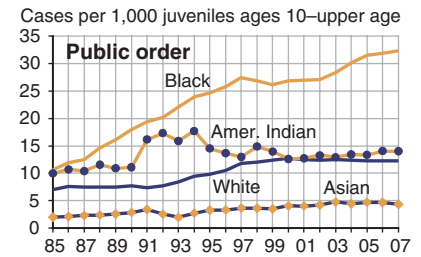
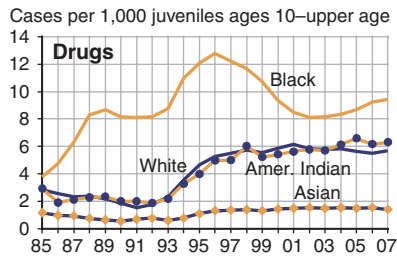
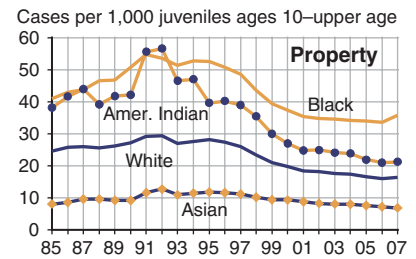
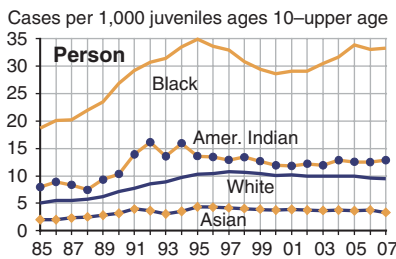
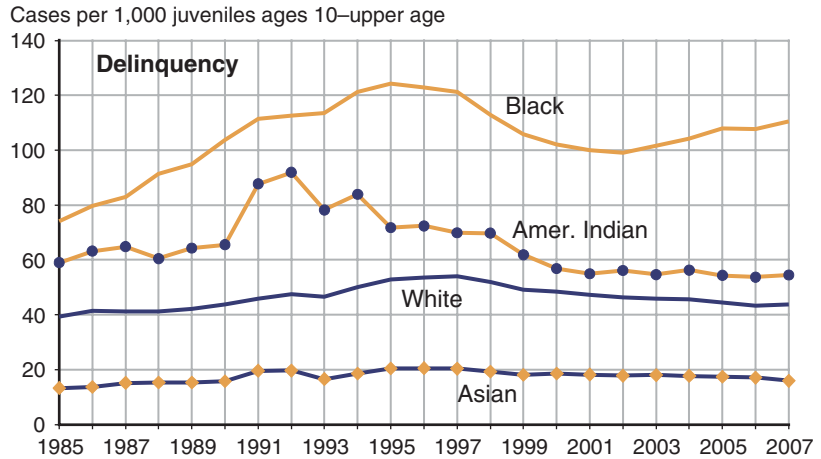


\* Because American Indian and Asian proportions are too small to display individually, they are combined in the category "Other races" in the above graphs.

# Race

- In 2007, the total delinquency case rate for black juveniles (110.6) was more than double the rate for white juveniles (43.8) and for American Indian youth (54.5); the delinquency case rate for Asian youth was 15.9.
- The delinquency case rate for white juveniles peaked in 1997 (54.0) and then fell 19% by 2007; for black juveniles, the rate in 2007 was down 11% from its 1995 peak (124.3). The delinquency case rate for American Indian youth peaked in 1992 (91.9) and then declined 41% by 2007; for Asian youth the peak occurred in 1996 (20.5) and fell 22% by 2007.
- Between 1985 and 2007, the person offense case rate increased 90% for white youth, 78% for black youth, 62% for American Indian youth, and 64% for Asian youth.
- In 2007, the person offense case rate for black juveniles (33.3) was almost 3 times the rate for American Indian youth (12.9), more than 3 times the rate for white juveniles (9.5), and 10 times that of Asian youth (3.3).
- Property offense case rates in 2007 were lower than in 1985 for each racial group.
- The drug offense case rate for black juveniles increased dramatically from 1985 to 1989, leveled off, and then increased to reach a peak in 1996 (12.8) that was 238% above the rate in 1985 (3.8). Between 1996 and 2007, the drug offense case rate for black juveniles declined 26%, while the rate increased 8% for white juveniles, 27% for American Indian youth, and 7% for Asian youth.
- Between 1985 and 2007, public order offense case rates increased 205% for black juveniles (10.6 to 32.3), 75% for white juveniles (7.0 to 12.3), 41% for American Indian youth (10.0 to 14.0), and 115% for Asian youth (2.0 to 4.3).

**Between 1997 and 2007, delinquency case rates declined for youth of all racial groups: 9% for blacks, 19% for whites, and 22% for Asians and for American Indians**

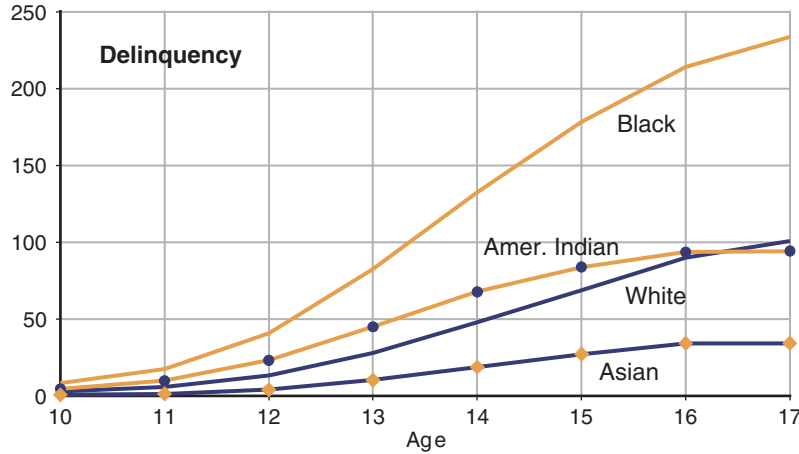




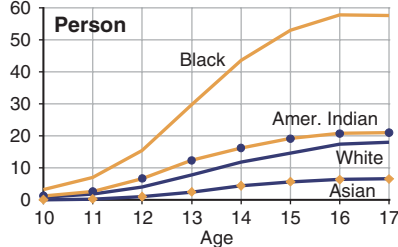
# Race

## Case rates for juveniles generally increased with age for person, drug, and public order offenses, regardless of race

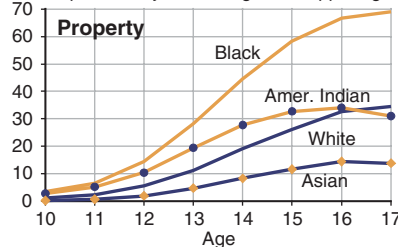
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



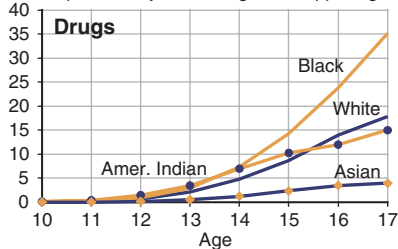
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



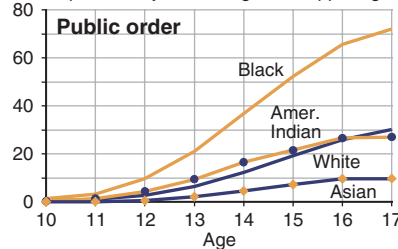
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age

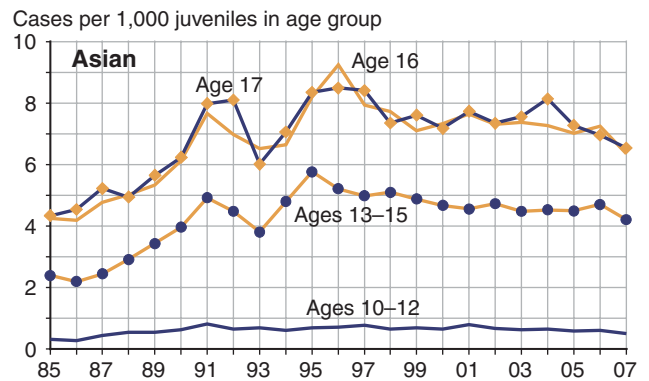
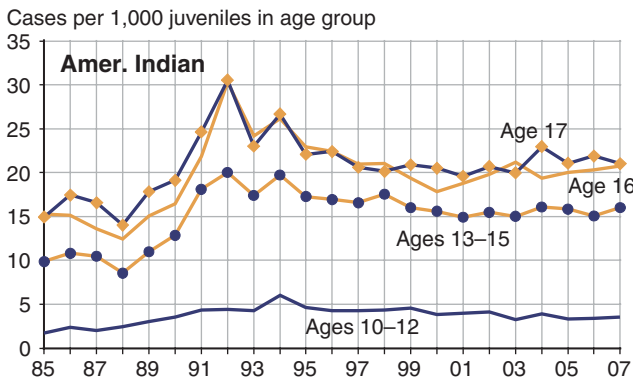
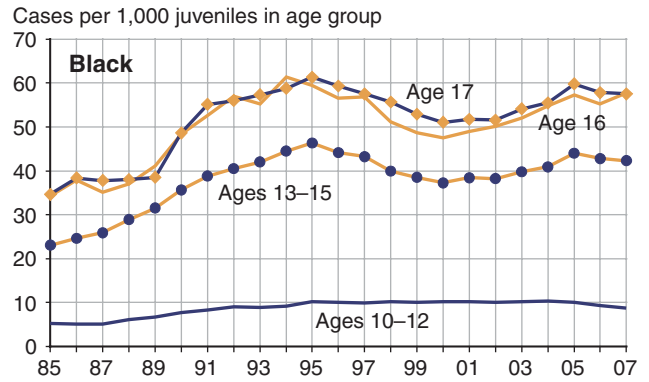
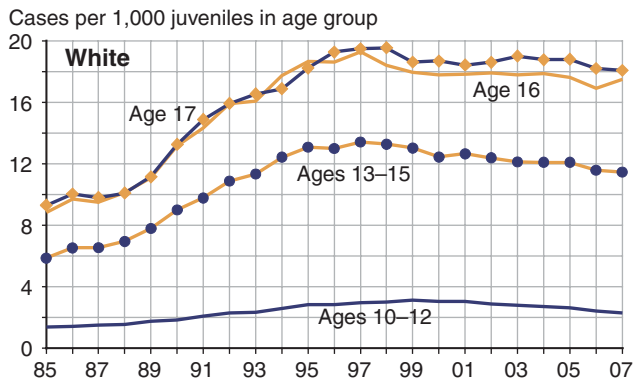


- In 2007, the delinquency case rate for 13-year-olds was more than 10 times the rate for 10-year-olds for each racial group.
- In 2007, with few exceptions, case rates in each general offense category were higher for black juveniles than those for youth of all other race categories for each age group.
- Age-specific person offense rates for black juveniles in 2007 averaged more than 3 times the rates for white juveniles and American Indian youth.
- In 2007, the person offense case rate for 16-year-olds was more than twice the rate for 13-year-olds for white juveniles and Asian juveniles.
- With the exception of black juveniles, age-specific case rates for property offenses in 2007 were higher than the rates for other offense categories.
- In 2007, racial disparity in age-specific drug offense case rates increased after age 13. By age 17, the black drug offense case rate was nearly twice the white rate, more than twice the rate of American Indian youth, and more than 8 times the rate of Asian youth.
- Within each age group, the 2007 public order offense case rate for black juveniles was 2 to 3 times the rate for white and American Indian youth.

# Race

Case rates for person offenses in 2007 were higher than those in 1985 for all age groups within each racial category

Person offense case rates

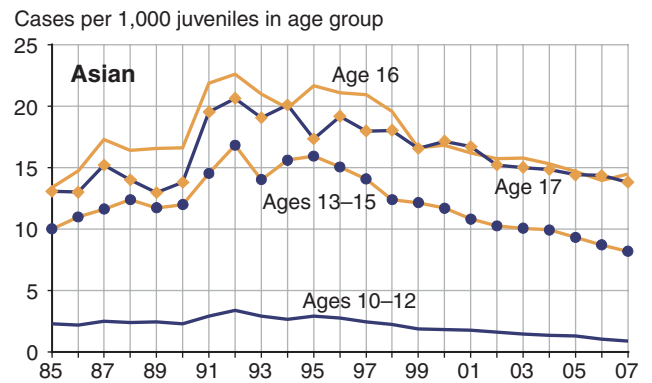
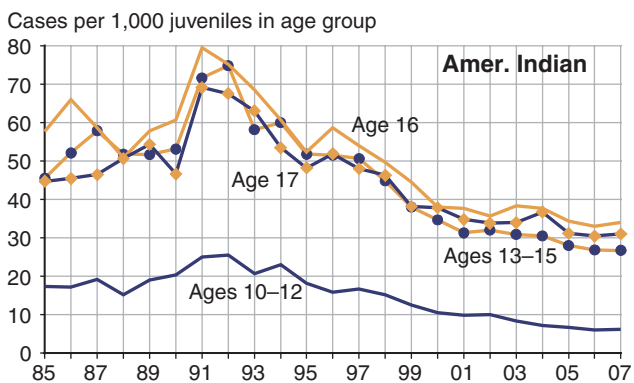
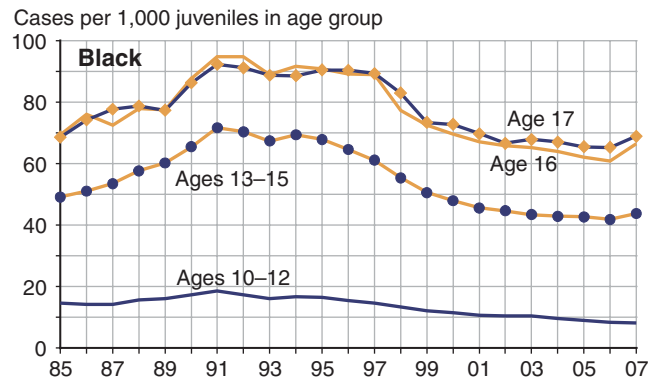
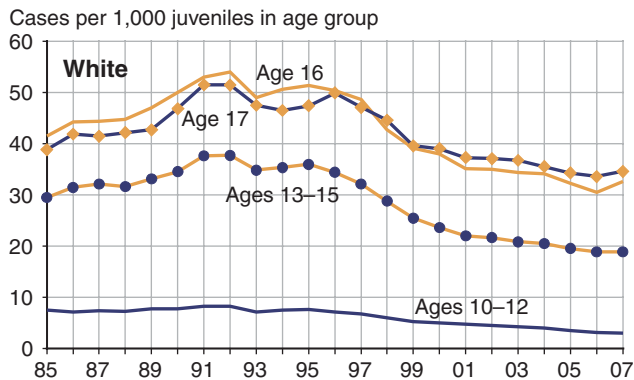


- Among white youth, person offense case rates increased dramatically for each age group between 1988 and 1998, and then decreased somewhat. Between 1998 and 2007, the person offense case rates for white youth decreased 23% for 10–12-year-olds, 14% for 13–15-year-olds, 5% for 16-year-olds, and 8% for youth age 17.
- Among black youth, person offense case rates increased steadily for all age groups between 1989 and 1995: 51% for 10–12-year-olds, 47% for 13–14-year-olds, 47% for 16-year-olds, and 59% for youth age 17.
- Person offense case rates for black youth decreased between 1995 and 2000 and then increased 10% or more through 2007 for all but the youngest (ages 10–12) juveniles.
- Person offense case rates for American Indian youth peaked in the early to mid-1990s for all age groups and then decreased through 2007.

# Race

Property offense case rates peaked in the early 1990s for all age groups within each racial category and declined considerably through 2007

## Property offense case rates

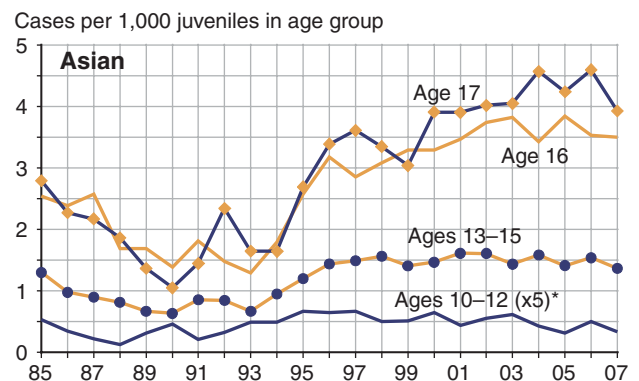
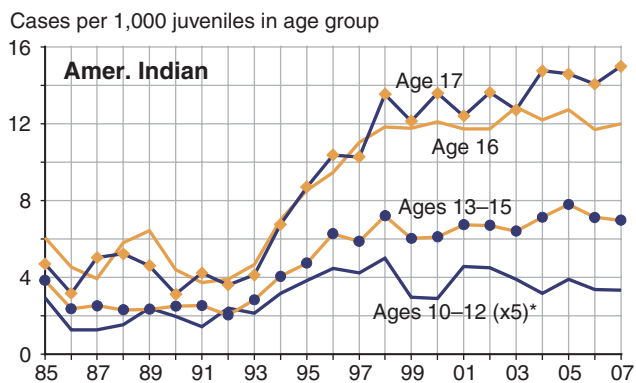
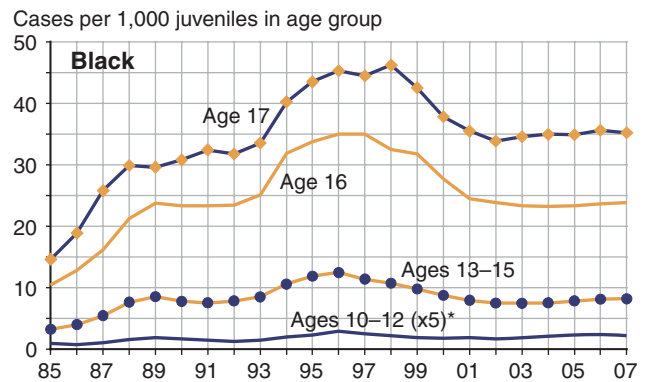
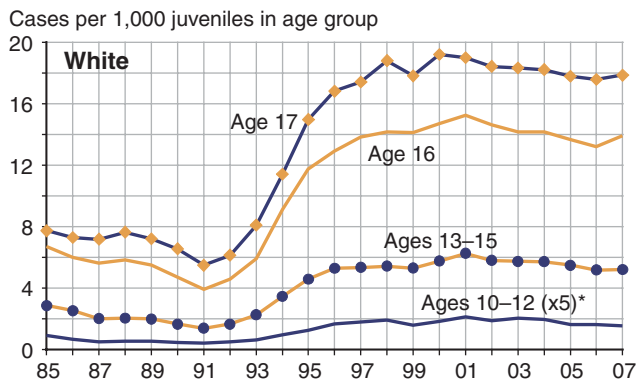


- For white, black, and American Indian youth, property offense case rates were lower in 2007 than in 1985 for all age groups.
- Since 1992, property offense case rates for whites and Asians declined 30% or more for each age group, for black youth the decline was 24% or more, and the rates for American Indian youth fell 50% or more for each age group.
- Regardless of race, the largest relative decline in property offense case rates between 1992 and 2007 was for youth ages 10-12, and the rates for 17-year-olds declined the least.
- Property offense rates peaked in the 1990s for Asian youth ages 16 (1992) and 17 (1994) and then declined 36% and 33%, respectively, by 2007. Despite these declines, property offense case rates for 16- and 17-year-old Asian youth were higher in 2007 than in 1985.

# Race

Case rates for drug offenses increased dramatically for all age groups within each racial category during the 1990s

Drug offense case rates



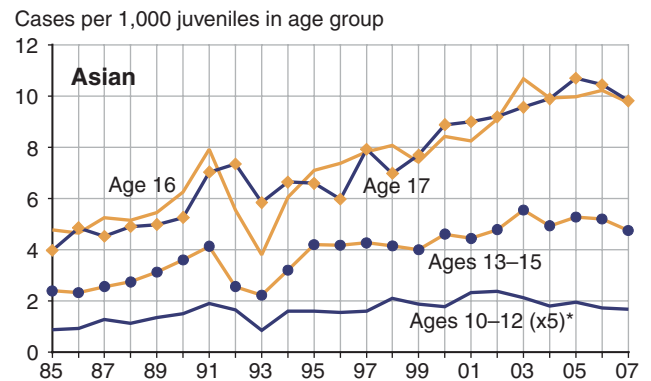
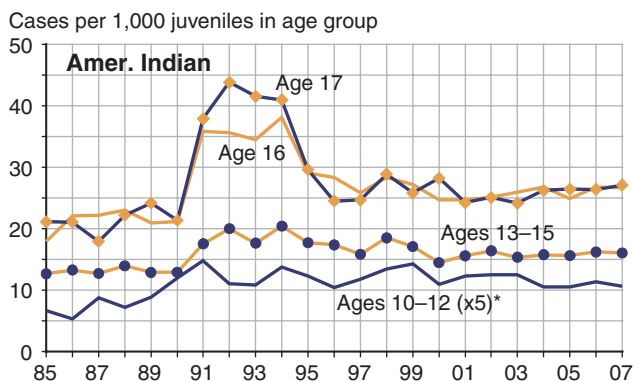
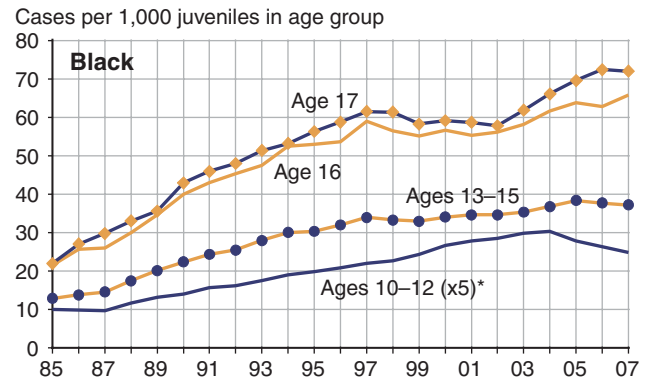
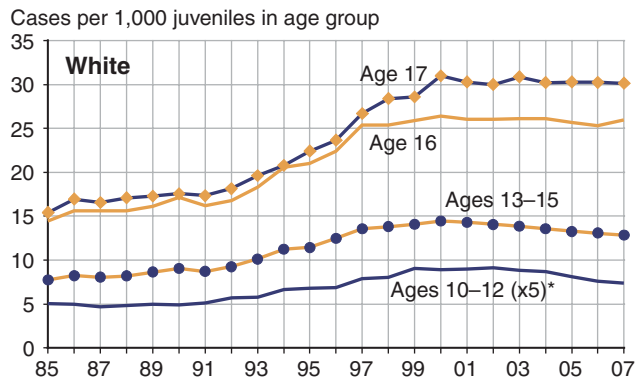
- For white youth, drug offense case rates increased dramatically for all age groups between 1991 and 2001: 410% for 10–12-year-olds, 349% for 13–15-year-olds, 287% for 16-year-olds, and 246% for youth age 17. Between 2001 and 2007, case rates declined for all age groups: 26% for 10–12-year-olds, 17% for youth ages 13–15, 9% for juveniles age 16, and 6% for youth age 17. Despite these declines, the 2007 drug offense case rates for white youth of all ages were well above the rates in 1985.
- Drug offense case rates for black youth generally increased for all age groups into the 1990s, reaching a peak in 1998 for youth age 17, in 1997 for age 16, and in 1996 for younger juveniles. Between the peak and 2007, drug offense case rates for black youth decreased for all age groups: 22% for youth ages 10–12, 34% for youth ages 13–15, 32% for juveniles age 16, and 24% for youth age 17.
- Drug offense case rates for American Indian youth increased dramatically for all age groups between 1991 and 2002 and, with the exception of 10–12-year-olds, continued to increase through 2007. For American Indian youth ages 10–12, the drug offense case rate decreased 26% between 2002 and 2007, while the rates increased 4% for juveniles ages 13–15, 2% for 16-year-olds, and 10% for 17-year-olds.
- Age-specific drug offense case rates for Asian youth followed a pattern similar to that of American Indian juveniles.

\* Because of the relatively low volume of cases involving youth of all races ages 10–12 for drug offenses, their case rates are inflated by a factor of 5 to display the trends over time.

## Race

Regardless of racial category, case rates for public order offenses in 2007 were higher than those in 1985 for all age groups

## Public order offense case rates



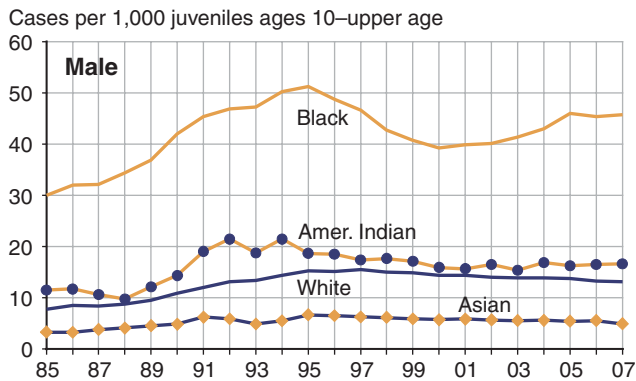
- Between 1991 and 1998, age-specific public order offense case rates for white youth increased substantially for all age groups and then stabilized through 2007. Among white youth, the 2007 public order offense rate was 46% higher than the 1985 rate for youth ages 10–12, 66% higher for youth ages 13–15, 80% higher for 16-year-olds, and 95% higher for youth age 17.
- Between 1985 and 2007, the black public order offense rates increased 150% for youth ages 10–12, 190% for youth ages 13–15, 206% for 16-year-olds, and 230% for youth age 17.
- With the exception of 10–12-year-olds, age-specific public order offense case rates for American Indian youth peaked in the mid 1990s, declined through the late 1990s, and then remained fairly stable.
- Age-specific public order offense case rates for Asian youth began to increase in the mid-1990s. Between 1993 and 2007, the public order offense case rates increased 98% for Asian youth ages 10–12, 114% for youth ages 13–15, 157% for 16-year-olds, and 68% for youth age 17.

\* Because of the relatively low volume of cases involving youth of all races ages 10–12 for public order offenses, their case rates are inflated by a factor of 5 to display the trends over time.

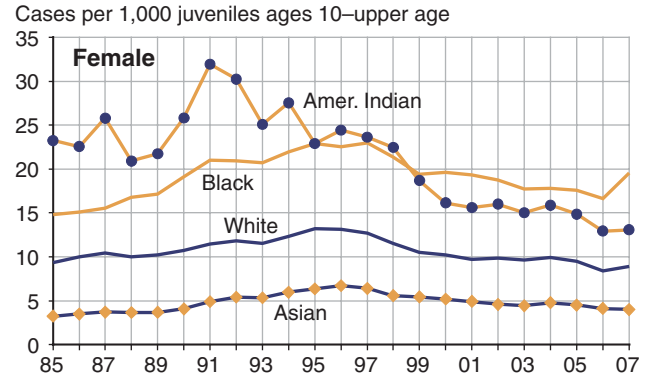
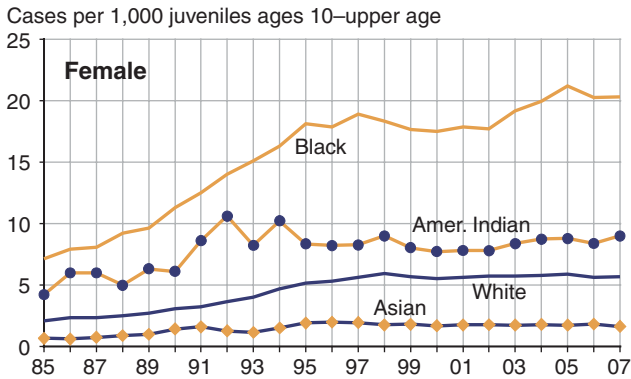
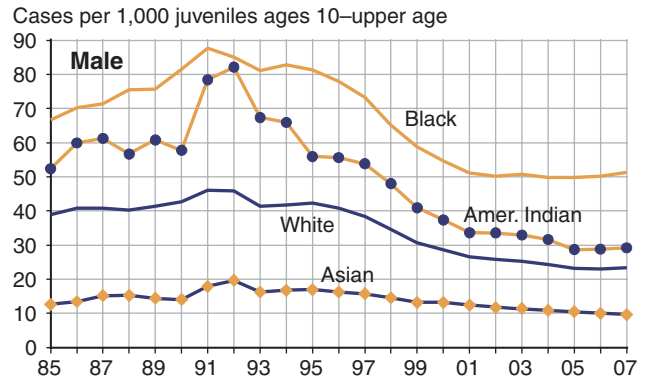
# Race

**For males, case rates for black youth were higher than rates for all other racial groups, regardless of offense; this was not the case for females**

## Person offense case rates



## Property offense case rates

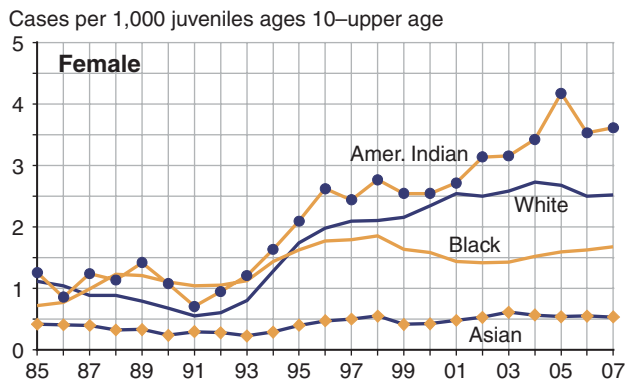
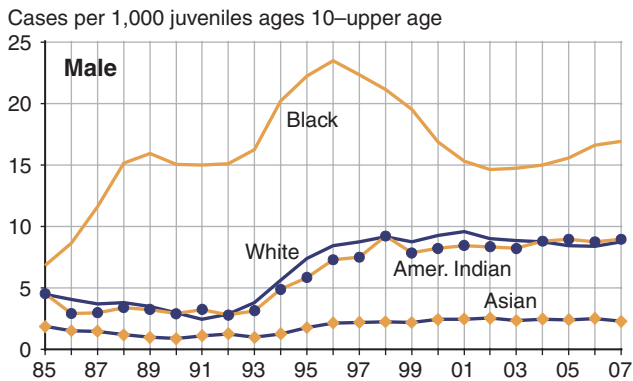


- Among males, person offense case rates peaked in the mid-1990s for all but American Indian juveniles.
- For all years between 1985 and 2007, person offense case rates for black males were 2 to 4 times higher than the corresponding rates for white males and American Indian males, and 7 to 9 times higher than those for Asian males.
- Among females, person offense case rates for black juveniles were considerably higher than those for the other racial groups. In 2007, the person offense case rate for black females (20.3) was 12 times the rate for Asian females (1.6), more than 3 times the rate for white females (5.7), and more than twice the rate for American Indian females (9.0).

- Among males, property offense case rates peaked in the early 1990s and then declined to a level lower in 2007 than in 1985 for all racial groups.
- Among females, property offense case rates were lower in 2007 than in 1985 for white youth and American Indian youth but increased for black females and Asian females.

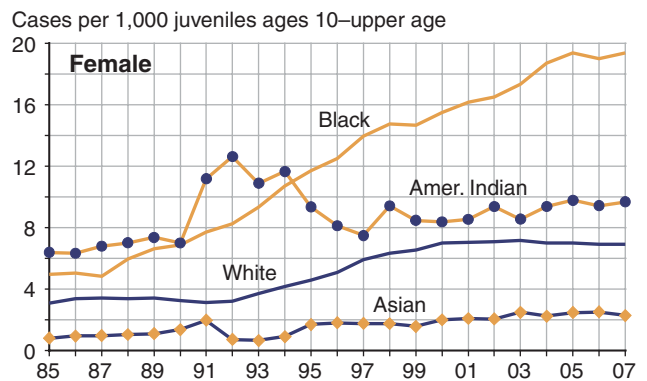
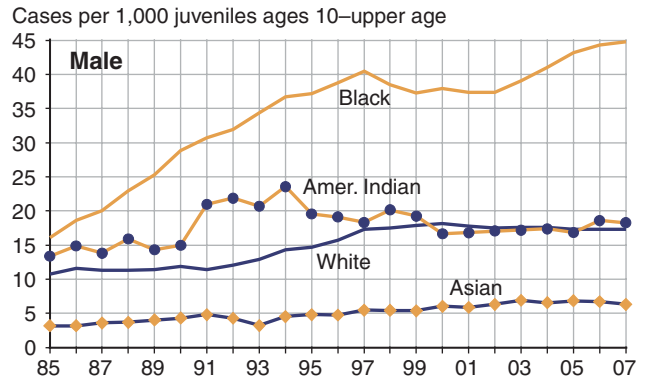
## Race

## Drug offense case rates



- Among males, drug offense case rates for black youth peaked in 1996 and then declined 28% through 2007.
- Among females, drug offense case rates between 1998 and 2007 decreased 9% for blacks and 2% for Asians while increasing 20% for whites and 31% for American Indians.

## Public order offense case rates



- In 2007, the public order offense case rate for black males was twice the rate for both white and American Indian males and more than 7 times the rate for Asian males.
- Between 1985 and 2007, the public order offense case rate for black females increased 289% (from 5.0 to 19.4).
- Public order case rates for American Indian females decreased 23% between the peak year 1992 and 2007. During the same time period, public order case rates more than doubled for each of the other racial groups.





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# Chapter 3

## National Estimates of Delinquency Case Processing

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This chapter quantifies the flow of delinquency cases referred to juvenile court through the stages of the juvenile court system as follows.

**Referral:** An agency or individual files a complaint with court intake that initiates court processing. 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.

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

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

**Waiver:** One of the first decisions made at intake is whether a case should be processed in the criminal (adult) justice system rather than in the juvenile court. Most states have more than one mechanism for transferring cases to criminal court: prosecutors may have the authority to file certain juvenile cases directly in criminal court; state statute may order that cases meeting certain age and offense criteria be excluded from juvenile court jurisdiction and filed directly in criminal court; and a juvenile court judge may waive juvenile court jurisdiction in certain juvenile cases, thus authorizing a transfer to criminal court. This Report describes those cases that were transferred to criminal court by judicial waiver only.

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

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**Disposition:** Disposition options include commitment to an institution or other residential facility, probation supervision, or a variety of other sanctions, such as community service, restitution or fines, or referral to an outside agency or treatment program. This Report characterizes

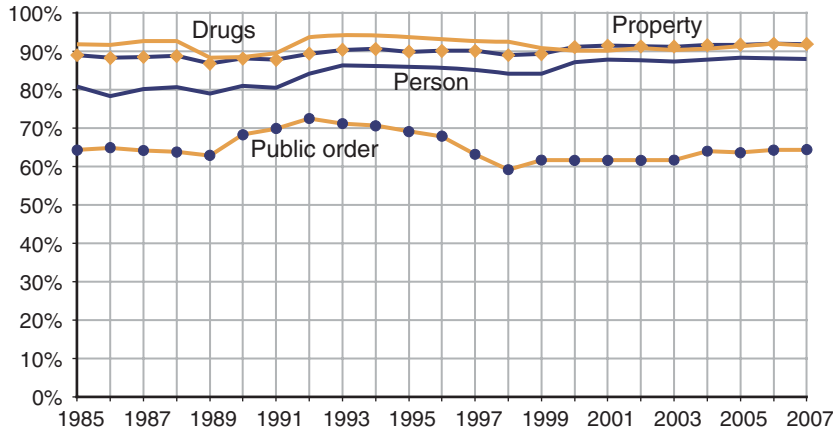
case disposition by the most severe or restrictive sanction. For example, although most youth in out-of-home placements are also technically on probation, in this Report cases resulting in placement are not included in the probation group.

This chapter describes case processing by offense and by demographics (age, gender, and race) of the juveniles involved, focusing on cases disposed in 2007 and examining trends from 1985 through 2007.

# Referral

## Law enforcement agencies are the primary source of delinquency referrals to juvenile court

Percent of cases referred by law enforcement



Data Table

Year	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	84%	81%	89%	92%	64%
1986	83	78	88	92	65
1987	83	80	88	93	64
1988	83	81	89	93	64
1989	81	79	87	88	63
1990	83	81	88	88	68
1991	83	81	88	90	70
1992	86	84	89	94	72
1993	86	86	90	94	71
1994	86	86	91	94	71
1995	85	86	90	94	69
1996	85	86	90	93	68
1997	83	85	90	93	63
1998	81	84	89	92	59
1999	81	84	89	91	62
2000	82	87	91	90	62
2001	82	88	92	90	62
2002	82	88	91	91	62
2003	82	87	91	90	62
2006	83	88	92	91	64
2007	83	88	92	91	64
2006	83	88	92	92	64
2007	83	88	92	92	64

- Between 1985 and 2007, law enforcement agencies were the primary source of delinquency referrals for each year.
- In 2007, 83% of all delinquency cases were referred by law enforcement; however, there were variations across offense categories.
- Law enforcement agencies referred 92% of property cases and drug law violation cases, 88% of person offense cases, and 64% of public order offense cases in 2007.
- For each year between 1985 and 2007, public order offense cases had the smallest proportion of cases referred to court by law enforcement. This may be attributed in part to the fact that this offense category contains probation violations and contempt-of-court cases, which are most often referred by court personnel.
- Compared with 1985, law enforcement referred smaller proportions of public order offense cases in 2007 and larger proportions of person and property offense cases.

# Detention

- The number of delinquency cases involving detention increased 48% between 1985 and 2007, from 247,100 to 364,600. The largest relative increase was for person offense cases (143%), followed by drug offense cases (119%) and public order cases (96%). In contrast, the number of detained property offense cases declined 19% during this period.
- Despite the growth in the volume of delinquency cases involving detention, the proportion of cases detained was about the same in 2007 as in 1985 (22%).
- Between 1985 and 2007, the use of detention decreased for public order offense cases (from 29% to 23%) and for drug law violation cases (from 22% to 20%), changed little for property offense cases (from 18% to 17%), and increased for person offense cases (from 25% to 28%).

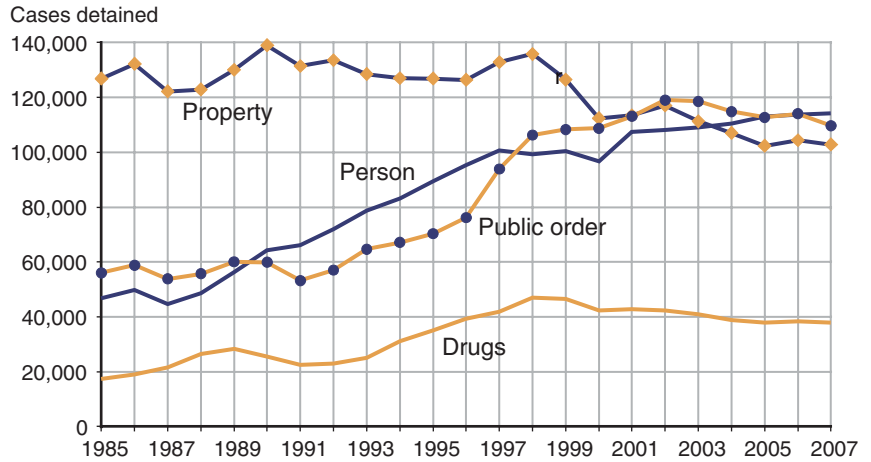
### Offense profile of detained delinquency cases:

Most serious offense	1985	2007
Person	19%	31%
Property	51	28
Drugs	7	10
Public order	23	30
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	247,100	364,600

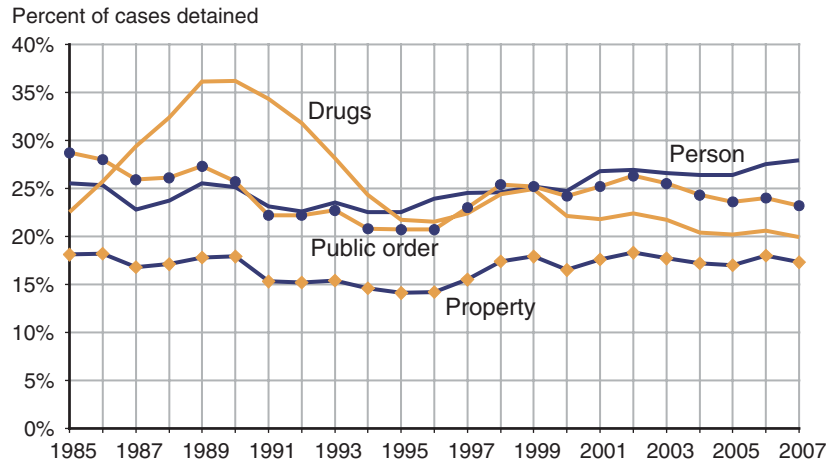
**Note:** Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Compared with 1985, the offense characteristics of the 2007 detention caseload changed, involving greater proportions of person, drug, and public order offense cases and a smaller proportion of property offense cases.

**The number of cases involving detention increased substantially between 1985 and 2007 for person, drug, and public order offenses but decreased for property offense cases**



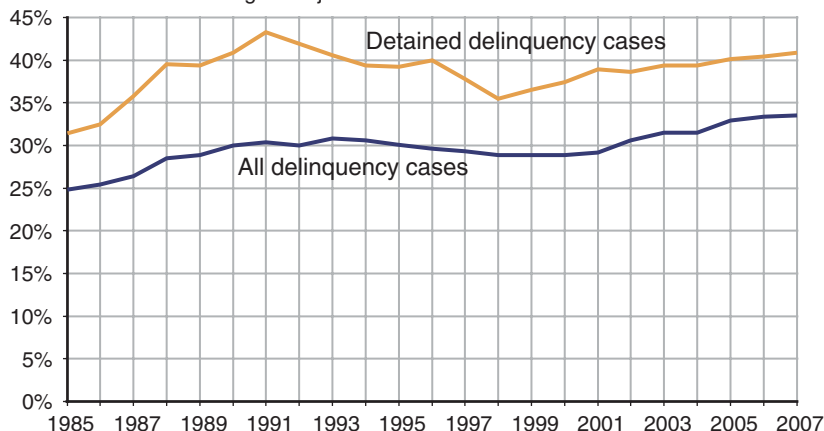
**The proportion of drug offense cases involving detention reached a peak of 35% in 1990 and declined to 20% in 2007**



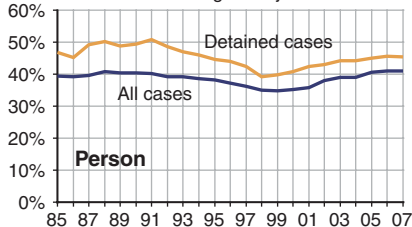
# Detention

**While black youth represented 33% of the overall delinquency caseload in 2007, they made up 41% of the detention caseload**

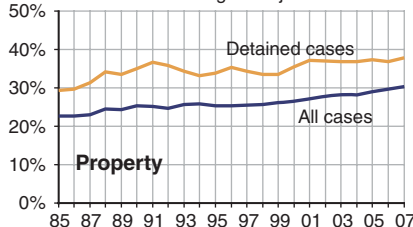
Percent of cases involving black juveniles



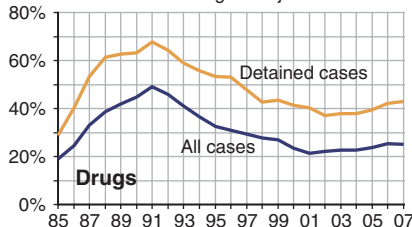
Percent of cases involving black juveniles



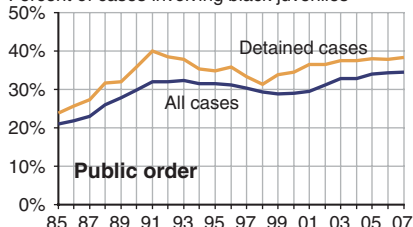
Percent of cases involving black juveniles



Percent of cases involving black juveniles



Percent of cases involving black juveniles



- Between 1985 and 2007, the proportion of all delinquency cases that involved black youth averaged 30%, while that average was 41% of all detained cases.
- Overrepresentation of black youth was greatest for drug offense cases. On average, between 1985 and 2007, black youth accounted for 31% of all cases involving drug offense violations but represented 49% of such cases detained.
- Between 1985 and 1991, the proportion of detained drug offense cases involving black youth increased substantially (from 29% to 68%). Since that time, the proportion of detained drug offense cases involving black youth fell, resulting in a level in 2007 that was 25 percentage points below the 1991 peak.
- Between 1987 and 1996, the proportion of detained drug offense cases involving black youth was more than 50%.
- Black youth accounted for 25% of all drug offense cases processed in 2007 but were involved in 43% of the drug offenses that involved detention.
- Black youth accounted for 41% of the person offense cases processed in 2007 and 45% of those detained.
- In 2007, the proportion of property offense cases involving black youth was 30%, while the proportion of detained property offense cases involving black youth was 38%.
- Black juveniles made up 34% of public order offense cases processed in 2007 and 38% of those detained.

# Detention

## Age

- In each year from 1985 through 2007, delinquency cases involving youth age 16 or older were more likely to be detained than were cases involving youth age 15 or younger.
- For both age groups, drug offense cases were more likely to involve detention than were other offense cases between 1987 and 1993. After that time, however, person offense and public order offense cases were as likely or more likely to involve detention than were drug offense cases.
- In 2007, 16-year-olds accounted for 25% of the cases that involved detention, a larger proportion of cases than any other single age group.

## Gender

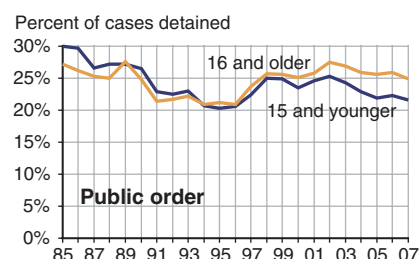
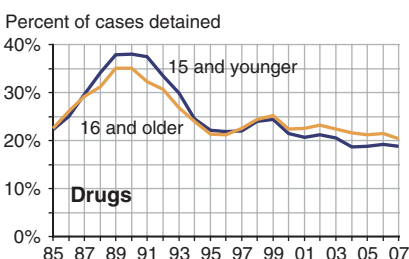
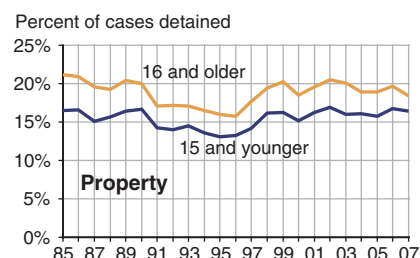
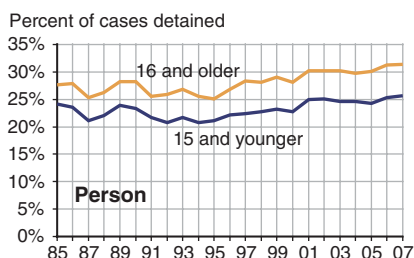
- In 2007, male juveniles charged with delinquency offenses were more likely than females to be held in secure facilities while awaiting court disposition. Overall in 2007, 24% of male delinquency cases involved detention, compared with 17% of female cases.

### Offense profile of detained delinquency cases by gender:

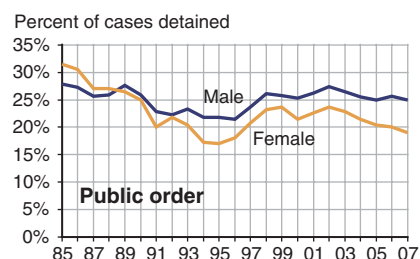
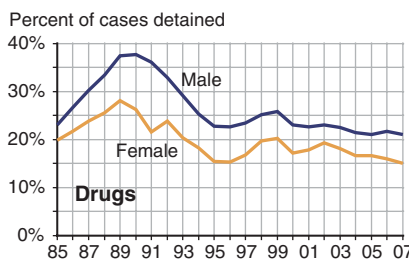
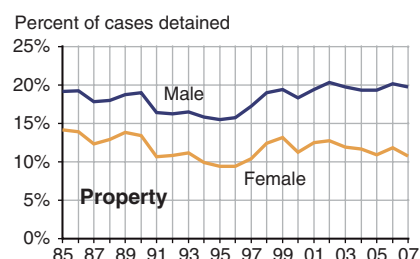
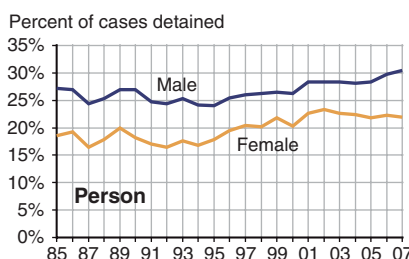
Most serious offense	Male	Female
<b>2007</b>		
Person	30%	36%
Property	30	23
Drugs	11	7
Public order	29	34
Total	100%	100%
<b>1985</b>		
Person	20%	16%
Property	53	44
Drugs	7	6
Public order	21	33
Total	100%	100%

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

### In general, detention was more likely for cases involving older youth than younger youth

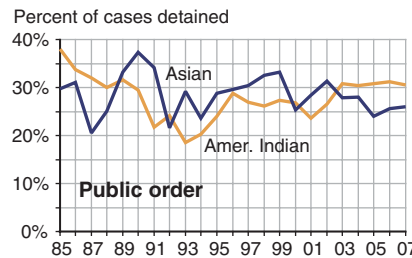
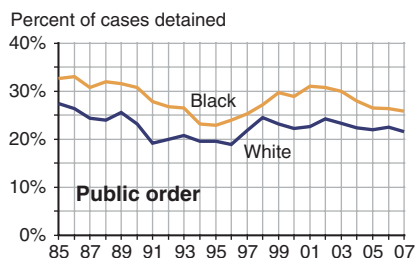
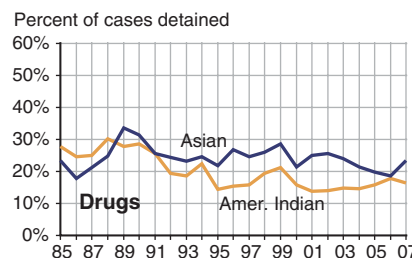
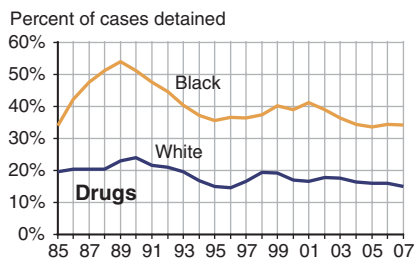
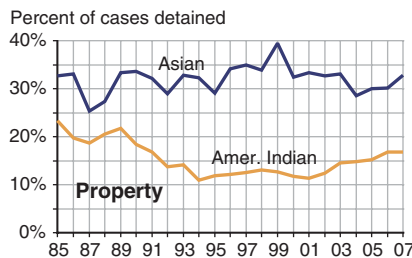
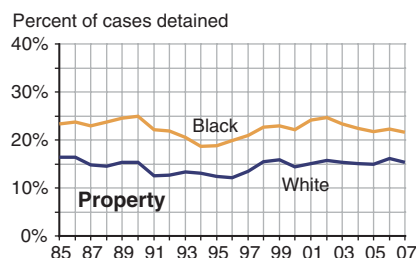
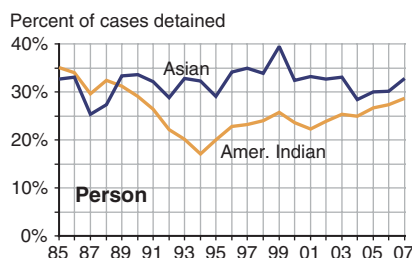
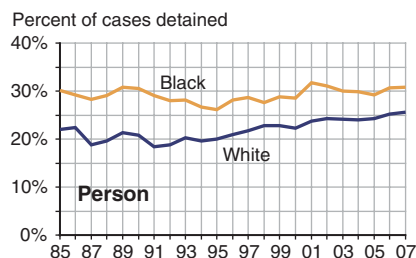


### With few exceptions, detention was more likely for cases involving males than females



# Detention

**For all years between 1985 and 2007, detention was more likely for cases involving black youth than cases involving white youth**



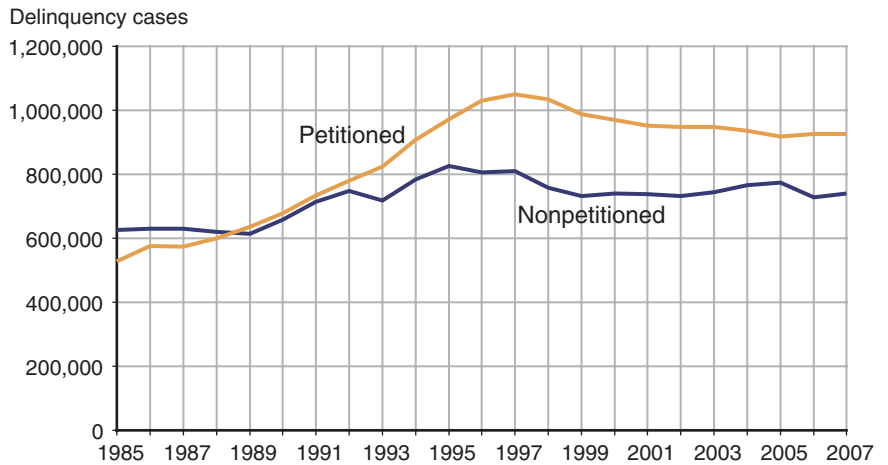
## Race

- Cases involving black youth were more likely to be detained than cases involving white youth in each year between 1985 and 2007 across offense categories.
- In 2007, person offense cases involving Asian youth were more likely to involve detention (33%) than those involving white youth (26%), black youth (31%), or American Indian youth (29%).
- The likelihood of detention for property offenses in 2007 was greatest for Asian youth.
- In 2007, black youth were about twice as likely as white youth and American Indian youth to be detained for cases involving drug offenses (34%, 15%, and 16%, respectively).
- Between 1985 and 2007, the likelihood of detention for cases involving public order offenses decreased for youth of all races.
- For white youth and Asian youth in 2007, person offense cases were most likely to be detained (26% and 33%, respectively), followed by public order offenses (22% and 26%, respectively).
- Among American Indian youth in 2007, public order offense cases were most likely to be detained (31%). For black youth, the likelihood of detention was greatest for drug offense cases (34%).

# Intake Decision

- Between 1985 and 2007, the likelihood that a delinquency case would be handled informally (without filing a petition for adjudication) decreased. While the overall delinquency case-load increased 44% between 1985 and 2007, the number of nonpetitioned cases increased 18% and the number of petitioned cases increased 75%.
- The number of petitioned cases doubled between 1985 and the peak in 1997 and then declined 12% by 2007.
- The largest relative increase in the number of petitioned cases between 1985 and 2007 was seen in drug offense cases (226%), followed by public order offense cases (198%) and person offense cases (137%).
- The number of petitioned property offense cases increased 53% between 1985 and the peak in 1996 and then declined 33% by 2007.

**Since 1989, delinquency cases were more likely to be handled formally, with the filing of a petition for adjudication, than informally**



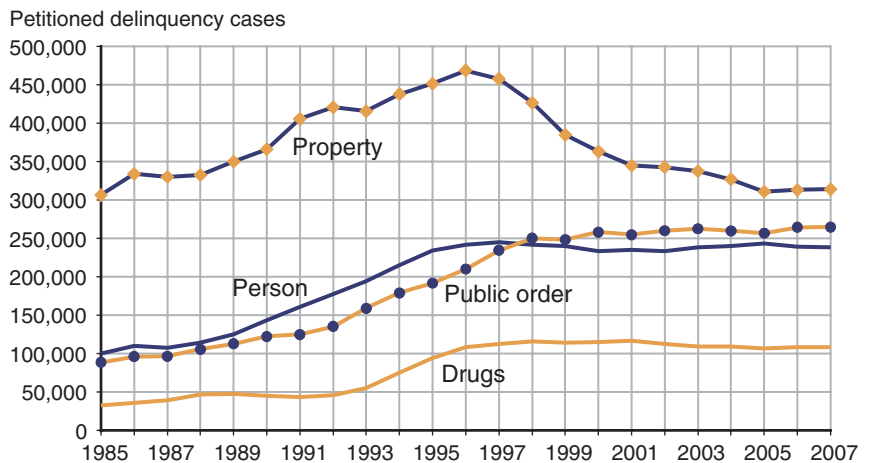
## Offense profile of delinquency cases, 2007:

Most serious offense	Nonpetitioned	Petitioned
Person	23%	26%
Property	37	34
Drugs	11	12
Public order	28	29
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	740,100	926,000

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

- In 2007, the offense profiles of nonpetitioned and petitioned delinquency cases were very similar.

**In contrast to the other general offense categories, the number of petitioned property offense cases decreased 33% between 1996 and 2007**





## Intake Decision

### In 2007, juvenile courts petitioned 56% of all delinquency cases

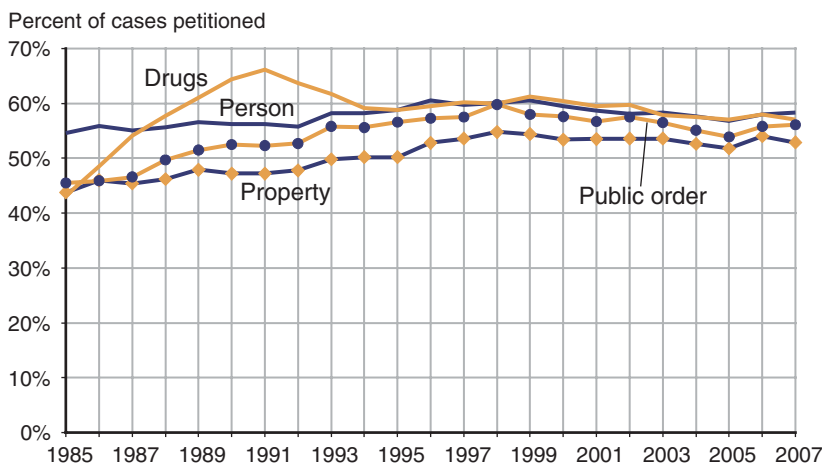
Most serious offense	Petitioned cases	Percentage of total delinquency cases	Percentage of all petitioned cases, 2007		
			Younger than 16	Female	White
<b>Total delinquency</b>	<b>926,000</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>61%</b>
<b>Total person</b>	<b>238,400</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>54</b>
Violent Crime Index*	67,800	79	55	17	43
Criminal homicide	1,200	83	35	13	53
Forcible rape	3,300	77	62	4	68
Robbery	26,700	86	53	10	29
Aggravated assault	36,600	74	57	24	50
Simple assault	140,200	51	59	32	57
Other violent sex offenses	11,800	75	72	6	66
Other person offenses	18,600	58	56	25	61
<b>Total property</b>	<b>314,200</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>65</b>
Property Crime Index**	211,000	53	54	23	63
Burglary	79,500	76	56	10	66
Larceny-theft	106,300	42	53	33	62
Motor vehicle theft	20,300	76	50	20	55
Arson	4,800	59	72	14	73
Vandalism	56,900	52	61	13	76
Trespassing	23,200	43	53	17	55
Stolen property offenses	12,800	72	47	14	54
Other property offenses	10,300	57	37	32	67
<b>Drug law violations</b>	<b>108,300</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Public order offenses</b>	<b>265,000</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>61</b>
Obstruction of justice	153,100	71	42	26	60
Disorderly conduct	47,800	38	62	31	53
Weapons offenses	24,600	60	54	10	59
Liquor law violations	10,200	28	29	27	88
Nonviolent sex offenses	6,100	53	63	17	70
Other public order offenses	23,300	53	47	29	72

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

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

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

### Between 1985 and 2007, the use of formal processing increased in all general offense categories



- The overall likelihood of formal handling was greater for more serious offenses within the same general offense category. In 2007, for example, 74% of aggravated assault cases were handled formally, compared with 51% of simple assault cases. Similarly, 76% of burglary cases and 76% of motor vehicle theft cases were handled formally by juvenile courts, compared with 42% of larceny-theft and 43% of trespassing cases.
- Youth younger than 16 accounted for 51% of the delinquency cases handled formally by juvenile courts in 2007; females accounted for 23% and white youth accounted for 61% of petitioned cases.
- Between 1985 and 2007, the likelihood of formal processing increased: from 43% to 57% for drug offense cases, from 46% to 56% for public order cases, from 44% to 53% for property offense cases, and from 55% to 58% for person offense cases.
- Between 1988 and 1994, drug offense cases were more likely than other cases to be handled with a petition for adjudication.
- In 2007, 57% of drug offense cases were petitioned—a substantially lower percentage than in the peak year 1991, when 66% were petitioned.
- Since 1999, person offense cases have been as likely or more likely as cases involving drug offenses to be handled formally.
- Since 1987, property offense cases have been less likely than cases in each of the other general offense categories to be handled with a petition for adjudication.

# Intake Decision

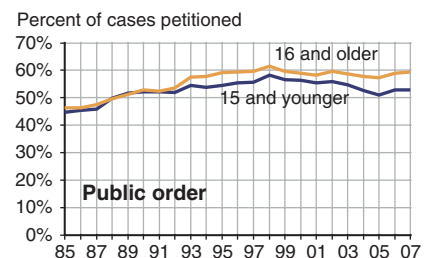
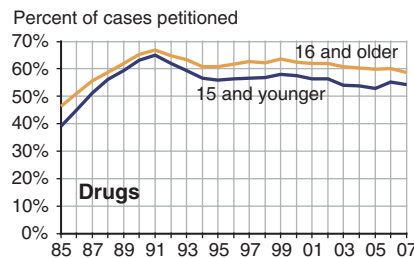
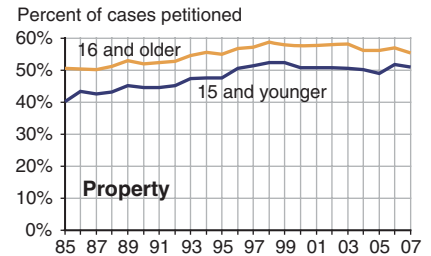
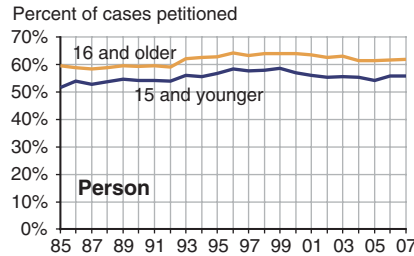
## Age

- In each year between 1985 and 2007, delinquency cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving younger juveniles.
- In 2007, 53% of delinquency cases involving youth age 15 or younger were petitioned, compared with 58% of cases involving older youth.
- Since 1991, the proportion of drug offense cases petitioned has declined for both age groups, while the proportion of cases petitioned for each of the other general offense categories has grown.
- Among youth age 15 or younger, drug offense cases were more likely to be handled formally than any other offense category between 1988 and 1994.
- For each year between 1990 and 2007, for both age groups, property offense cases were less likely than cases in any other offense category to be petitioned for adjudication.

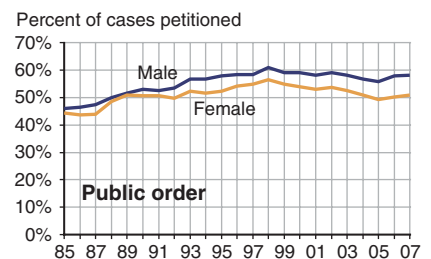
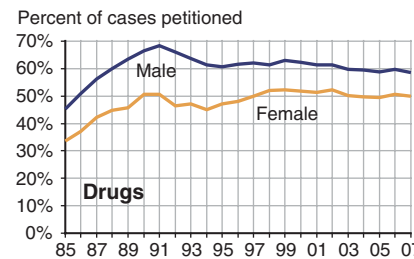
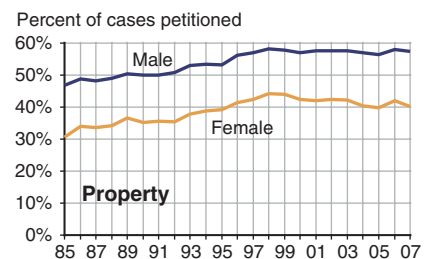
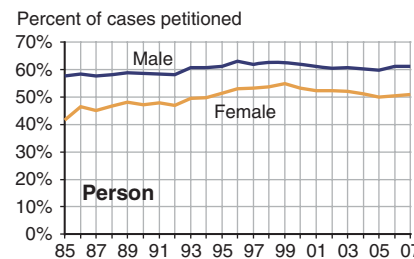
## Gender

- Between 1985 and 2007, the likelihood of formal case processing increased for males from 48% to 59% and for females from 35% to 47%.
- Regardless of offense, for each year between 1985 and 2007, juvenile courts were more likely to petition cases involving males than females.
- In 2007, for males, person offense cases were more likely than cases in any other offense category to be handled formally. For females, person, drug, and public order offense cases were most likely to be handled formally.

**Between 1985 and 2007, the likelihood of formal handling increased more for younger than older youth**

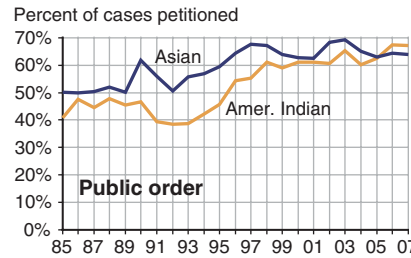
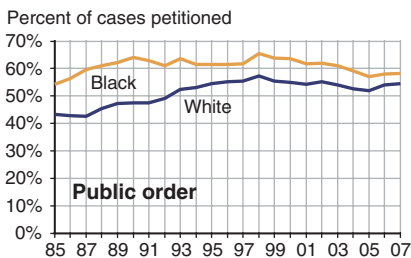
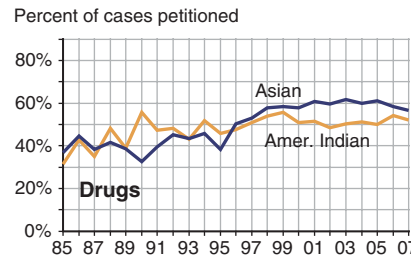
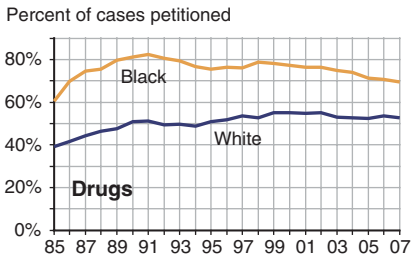
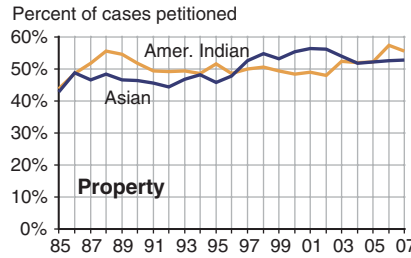
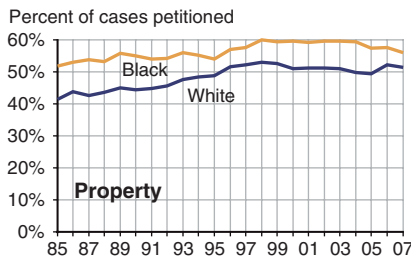
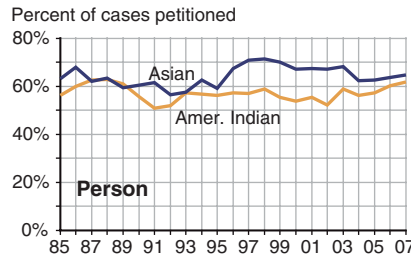
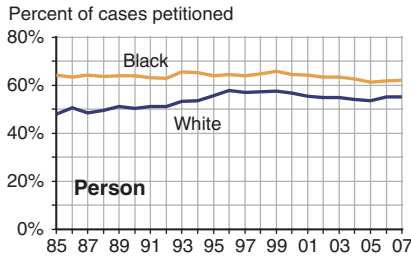


**For all years between 1985 and 2007, formal processing was more likely for cases involving males than females**



# Intake Decision

**For all years between 1985 and 2007, formal processing was more likely for cases involving black youth than cases involving white youth**



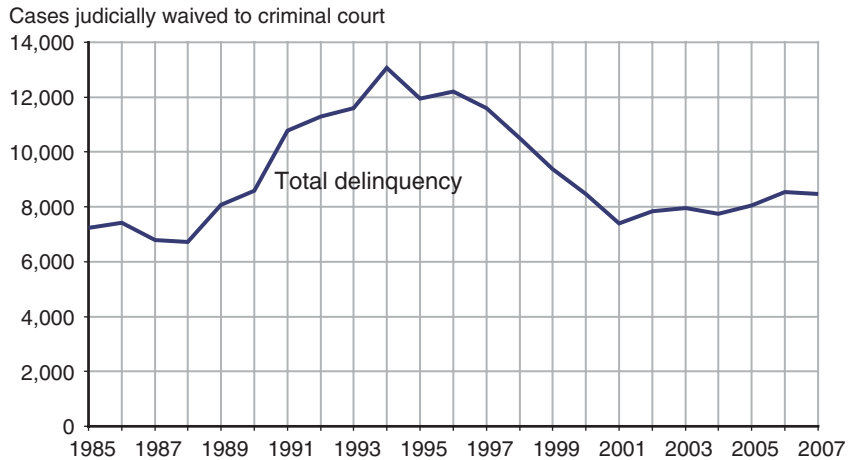
## Race

- The proportion of delinquency cases petitioned increased for all racial groups between 1985 and 2007: from 42% to 53% for white youth, from 56% to 60% for black youth, from 44% to 60% for American Indian youth, and from 46% to 59% for Asian youth.
- Between 1985 and 2005, delinquency cases involving black juveniles were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving any other racial group. In the last two years, cases involving black youth and American Indian youth were most likely to be petitioned.
- For each year between 1985 and 2007, drug offense cases involving black juveniles were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving any other racial group for any offense.
- In 2007, the greatest racial disparity in the likelihood of petitioning was seen in drug offense cases: 69% of drug cases involving black youth were petitioned compared with 53% for white juveniles, 52% for American Indian juveniles, and 57% for Asian youth.
- Between 2002 and 2005, public order offense cases involving Asian juveniles were more likely to be petitioned than were such cases involving any other racial group. However, in each of the last two years, public order cases involving American Indian youth were more likely to be petitioned.
- For all racial groups, the proportion of public order cases petitioned for adjudication increased between 1985 and 2007: from 43% to 55% for cases involving white youth, from 54% to 58% for cases involving black youth, from 41% to 67% for American Indian youth, and from 50% to 64% for Asian youth.

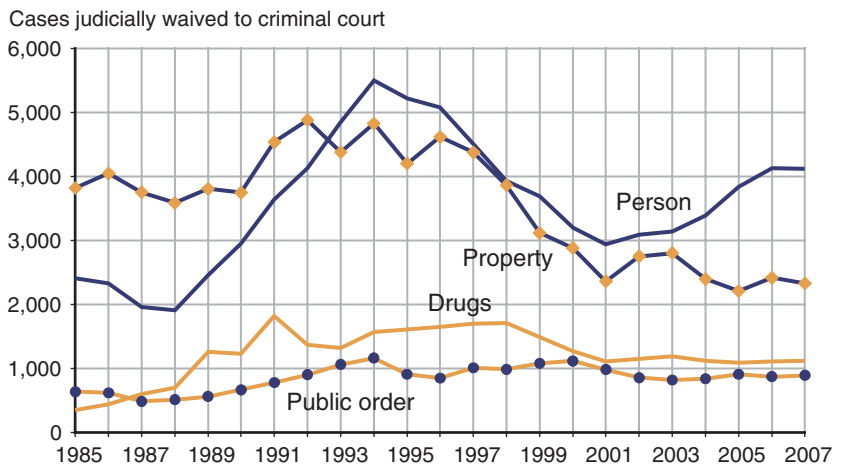
# Waiver

- The number of delinquency cases judicially waived to criminal court in 1994, the peak year, was 81% greater than the number waived in 1985. This increase was followed by a 43% decline between 1994 and 2001.
- Between 2001 and 2007, the number of judicially waived delinquency cases increased 15%. As a result, the number of cases judicially waived in 2007 was 17% more than in 1985.
- The number of judicially waived person offense cases increased 128% between 1985 and 1994 and then declined 47% through 2001. Between 2001 and 2007, the number of cases waived increased 40%.
- The number of drug offense cases judicially waived increased 416% between 1985 and the peak in 1991. The number of cases waived in 2007 was 38% less than the number waived in 1991.
- Between 1985 and 1992, the largest number of judicially waived cases involved property offenses; since that time, the largest group of waived cases has been person offense cases.
- For public order offenses, the number of waived cases increased 83% between 1985 and the peak in 1994 and then declined 23% by 2007.
- The decline in the number of cases judicially waived after 1994 may be attributable to the large increase in the number of states that passed legislation excluding certain serious offenses from juvenile court jurisdiction and legislation permitting the prosecutor to file certain cases directly in criminal court.

## The number of cases judicially waived to criminal court peaked in 1994

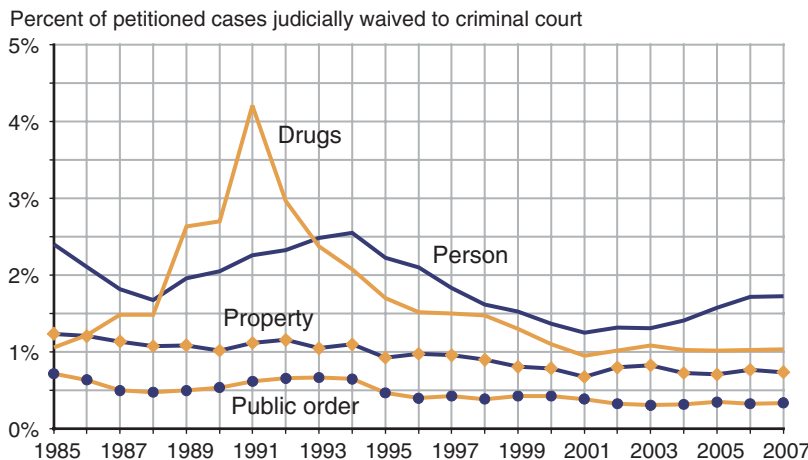


## In 1985, more property offense cases were judicially waived than cases in any other offense category; in 2007, more person offense cases were waived than cases in any other category

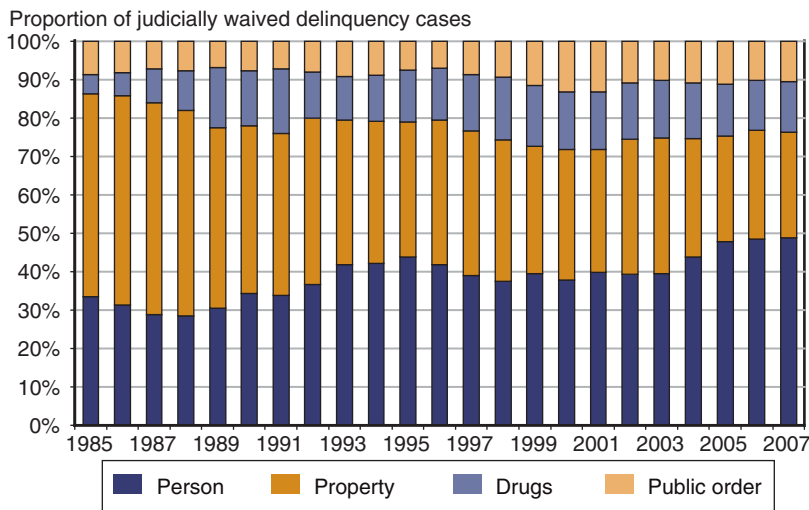


# Waiver

**Between 1989 and 1992, cases involving drug offenses were most likely to be judicially waived; for all other years between 1985 and 2007, person offense cases were most likely to be waived**



**Between 1985 and 2007, the offense profile of the judicially waived caseload changed substantially—the share of property offense cases decreased and the share of person offense cases increased**



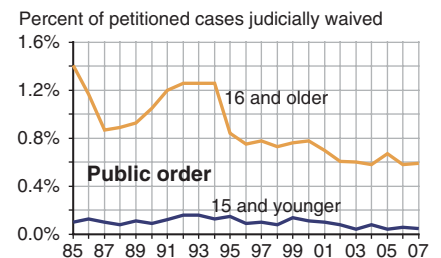
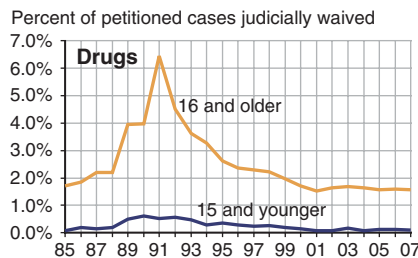
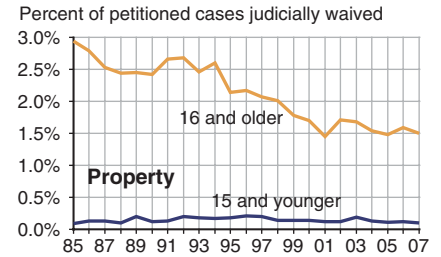
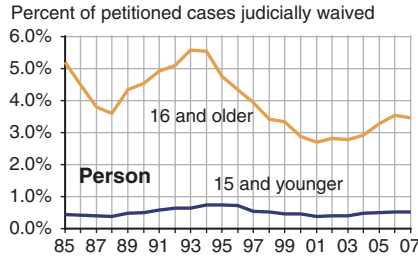
- Between 1985 and 1991, the proportion of judicially waived drug offense cases increased sharply from 1.1% to 4.2%. After peaking in 1991, the proportion of waived drug offense cases decreased, with 1.0% of drug cases being waived in 2007.
- The proportion of judicially waived person offense cases decreased between 1985 and 1988 and then increased steadily through 1994, when 2.6% of such cases were waived. The proportion declined to its lowest level in 2001 (1.2%), then increased through 2007 (1.7%).
- Between 1985 and 2007, the proportion of property offense cases that were judicially waived decreased from 1.2% to 0.7%. Following a similar pattern, the proportion of judicially waived public order offense cases decreased from 0.7% to 0.3% during the same time period.
- The proportion of the waived caseload involving person offenses grew steadily between 1985 and 2007. In 1985, person offense cases accounted for one-third (33%) of the waived caseload; by 2007, person offense cases were 49% of the waived caseload.
- The proportion of all waived delinquency cases that involved a property offense as the most serious charge declined from 53% in 1985 to 28% in 2007.
- Drug offense cases represented 5% of the judicially waived cases in 1985; by 1991, they comprised 17% of the waived caseload. In 2007, drug offense cases made up 13% of the judicially waived caseload.
- Between 1985 and 2007, public order offense cases comprised 7% to 13% of the waived caseload.

# Waiver

## Age

- In 2007, 1.7% of all petitioned delinquency cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were waived to criminal court, compared with 0.2% of cases involving younger juveniles.
- For older juveniles, the probability of waiver peaked in 1991 at 3.1%, hovered around that level through 1994, declined to 1.7% by 2000, and remained relatively stable at that level through 2007.
- This pattern was most marked in waivers for older juveniles charged with drug offenses, which peaked at 6.5% in 1991 and then steadily declined to 1.5% in 2001. In 2007, the likelihood of judicial waiver in drug offense cases involving older juveniles was 1.6%.
- Regardless of offense, less than 1% of all petitioned delinquency cases involving juveniles age 15 or younger were waived to criminal court between 1985 and 2007.

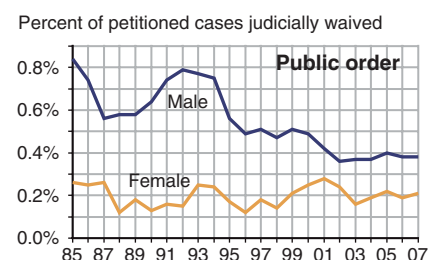
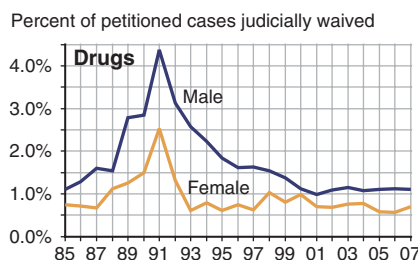
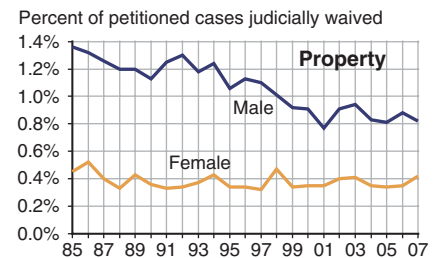
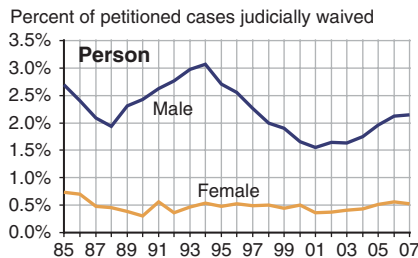
## Cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were much more likely to be judicially waived to criminal court than those involving younger juveniles



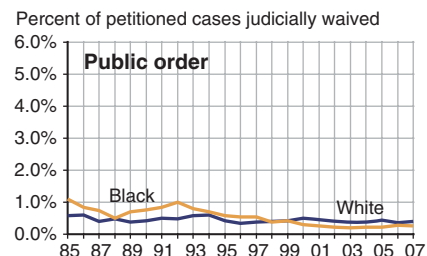
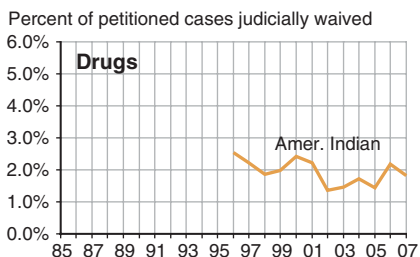
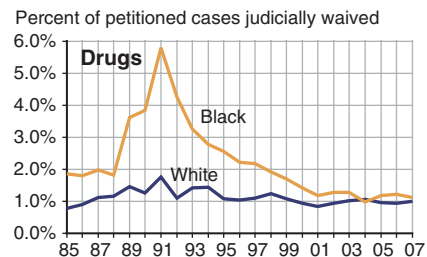
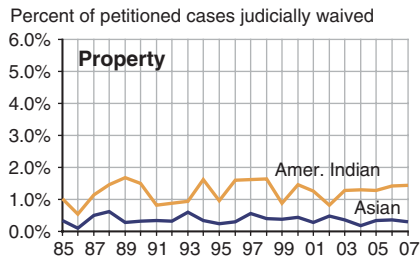
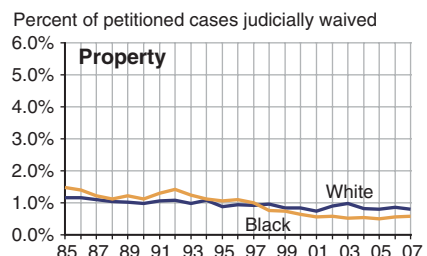
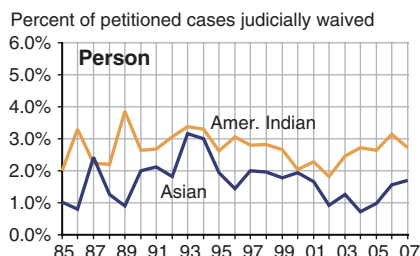
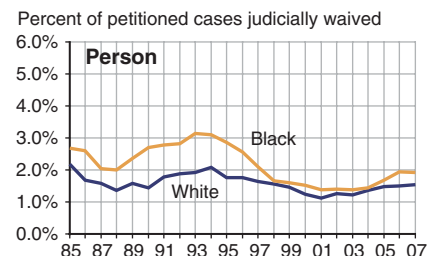
## Gender

- The proportion of petitioned drug offense cases judicially waived increased substantially for males between 1985 and 1991 (from 1.1% to 4.4%) and then declined. In 2007, 1.1% of petitioned drug offense cases involving males were judicially waived.
- Judicially waived drug offense cases involving females followed the same pattern. In 2007, 0.7% of petitioned drug offense cases involving females were judicially waived.
- Females accounted for 10% of all delinquency cases judicially waived in 2007: 8% of person offense cases, 12% of property offense cases, 11% of drug cases, and 16% of public order offense cases.

## Regardless of offense, cases involving males were more likely to be judicially waived than cases involving females



## With few exceptions, delinquency cases involving black youth were more likely than cases involving white youth to be judicially waived



**Note:** Data for American Indian youth and Asian youth are not presented for all offenses and all years because the small number of cases produces unstable estimates.

### Race

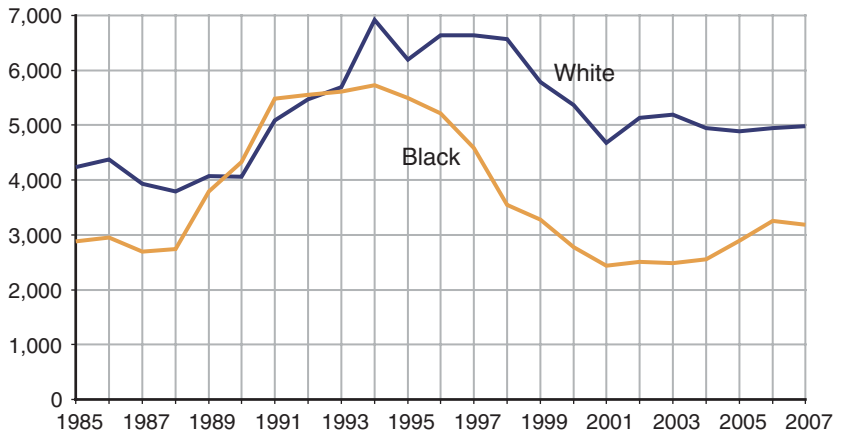
- The likelihood of judicial waiver among cases involving white youth was lower in 2007 (0.9%) than in 1985 (1.2%); the pattern was similar for cases involving black youth (1.0% in 2007 compared with 1.8% in 1985).
- The likelihood of judicial waiver among cases involving Asian youth was greater in 2007 than in 1985 (0.6% vs. 0.4%); the pattern was similar for American Indian youth (1.6% in 2007 compared with 1.2% in 1985).
- In 2007, cases involving person offenses were most likely to be waived for youth of all races: 1.5% among white juveniles, 1.9% among black juveniles, 2.7% among American Indian youth, and 1.7% among Asian juveniles.
- Among black juveniles, the use of waiver to criminal court for cases involving drug offenses peaked at 5.8% in 1991 and declined to 1.1% by 2007.

# Waiver

- The number of judicially waived cases involving white juveniles increased 63% between 1985 and 1994, from 4,200 to 6,900, and then declined 28% by 2007 to 5,000.
- For black juveniles, the number of judicially waived cases nearly doubled between 1985 and 1994 (from 2,900 to 5,700), declined through 2001, then increased 30% through 2007 (3,200).
- The number of judicially waived person offense cases involving white youth increased 119% between 1985 and 1996 (from 1,100 to 2,500), declined through 2001, then increased 29% through 2007 (2,000).
- The number of judicially waived drug offense cases involving black juveniles increased 821% between 1985 and the peak in 1991 and then declined 76% by 2007.

**Between 1985 and 2007, the number of cases judicially waived to criminal court increased 18% for cases involving white youth and 11% for cases involving black youth**

Delinquency cases judicially waived to criminal court



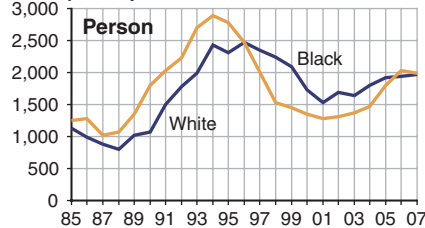
## Offense profile of waived cases:

Most serious offense	1985	2007
<b>White</b>		
Person	26%	40%
Property	60	33
Drugs	4	15
Public order	9	13
Total	100%	100%
<b>Black</b>		
Person	43%	63%
Property	42	18
Drugs	6	11
Public order	8	7
Total	100%	100%

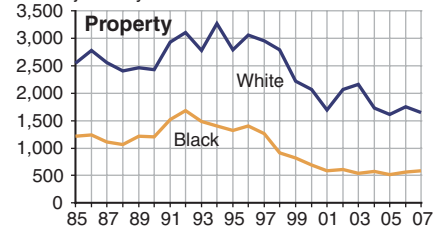
**Note:** Detail may not total 100% because of rounding. Offense profiles are not presented for American Indian and Asian youth because counts were too small to calculate meaningful percentages.

- In 2007, person offense cases accounted for nearly two-thirds (63%) of the waived cases involving black juveniles.
- For white youth, property offenses accounted for the largest share of the waived caseload in 1985 (60%) but, in 2007, person offenses accounted for the largest share (40%).

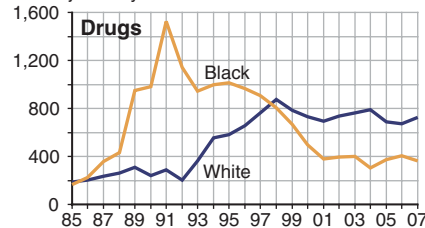
Cases judicially waived to criminal court



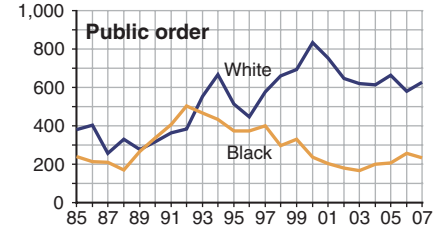
Cases judicially waived to criminal court



Cases judicially waived to criminal court



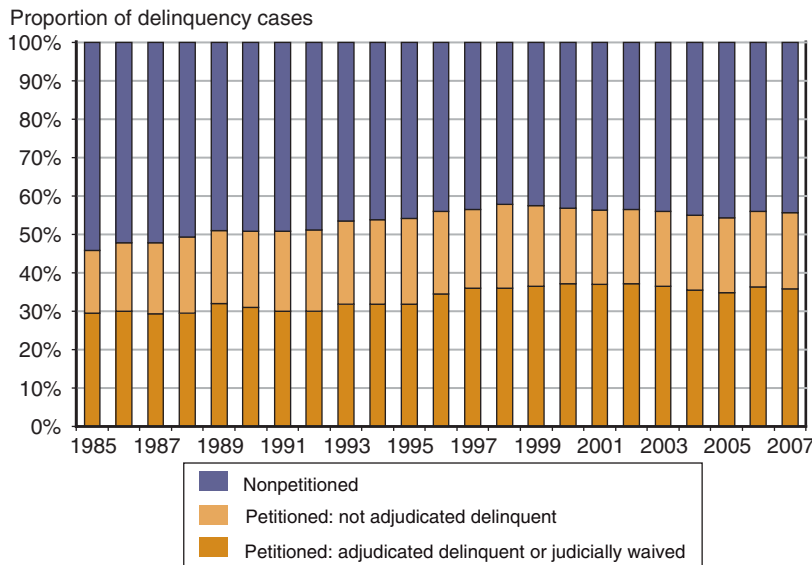
Cases judicially waived to criminal court





# Adjudication

## The proportion of formally processed delinquency cases that resulted in a delinquency adjudication or waiver changed little since 1997



- In 1985, 29% of all delinquency cases resulted in either adjudication of delinquency or waiver to criminal court. By 2007, this proportion had increased to 36%.
- Between 1985 and 2007, the number of delinquency cases that resulted in a delinquency adjudication or were judicially waived to criminal court increased 74%, and the number of formally handled cases that were not adjudicated delinquent increased 76%.
- The likelihood of being adjudicated delinquent was greater for more serious offenses within the same general offense category.
- Within the 2007 person offense category, 64% of petitioned aggravated assault cases were adjudicated delinquent, compared with 58% of simple assault cases.
- In the property offense category in 2007, 66% of petitioned burglary cases were adjudicated delinquent, compared with 65% of motor vehicle theft cases and 62% of larceny-theft cases.
- Among public order offenses in 2007, 64% of the weapons offense cases were adjudicated delinquent, compared with 59% of both disorderly conduct cases and liquor law violation cases.
- Youth younger than 16 accounted for 52% of all adjudicated delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 2007, females accounted for 22%, and white youth accounted for 63%.

## In 2007, youth were adjudicated delinquent in nearly two-thirds of all petitioned delinquency cases

Most serious offense	Cases adjudicated delinquent	Percentage of total petitioned cases	Percentage of all adjudicated cases, 2007		
			Younger than 16	Female	White
<b>Total delinquency</b>	<b>586,200</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>63%</b>
<b>Total person</b>	<b>143,600</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>55</b>
Criminal homicide	600	50	41	16	62
Forcible rape	2,200	68	64	4	71
Robbery	17,100	64	54	11	31
Aggravated assault	23,400	64	58	23	52
Simple assault	80,700	58	61	30	59
Other violent sex offenses	7,900	67	75	6	67
Other person offenses	11,500	62	58	23	63
<b>Total property</b>	<b>197,500</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>66</b>
Burglary	52,900	66	57	8	67
Larceny-theft	65,700	62	54	31	64
Motor vehicle theft	13,300	65	52	19	57
Arson	3,000	62	72	14	73
Vandalism	35,000	62	61	12	79
Trespassing	13,200	57	55	16	57
Stolen property offenses	8,300	65	48	13	54
Other property offenses	6,200	60	40	30	67
<b>Drug law violations</b>	<b>70,800</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Public order offenses</b>	<b>174,400</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>62</b>
Obstruction of justice	106,100	69	43	25	62
Disorderly conduct	28,400	59	61	31	54
Weapons offenses	15,700	64	54	10	59
Liquor law violations	6,000	59	32	26	88
Nonviolent sex offenses	3,800	62	65	14	72
Other public order offenses	14,400	62	48	29	72
Nonviolent sex offenses	43,400	64	57	17	45
Other public order offenses	134,800	64	55	21	65

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

# Adjudication

- Beginning in 1985 and continuing through 1997, the annual number of delinquency cases in which the youth was adjudicated delinquent steadily increased from 333,700 to 656,900 and then declined to 586,200 in 2007.
- The number of adjudicated person offense cases increased 160% between 1985 and 2007 (55,100 vs. 143,600).
- The number of adjudicated cases involving property offenses increased 47% between 1985 and its peak in 1997 and then declined 31% by 2007 for an overall increase of 1%.
- Between 1985 and 2001, the number of adjudicated drug offense cases increased 242% (from 22,600 to 77,300) and then declined 8% by 2007.
- Between 1985 and 2007, the number of public order offense cases adjudicated delinquent increased 189%, from 59,700 cases to 174,400 cases.

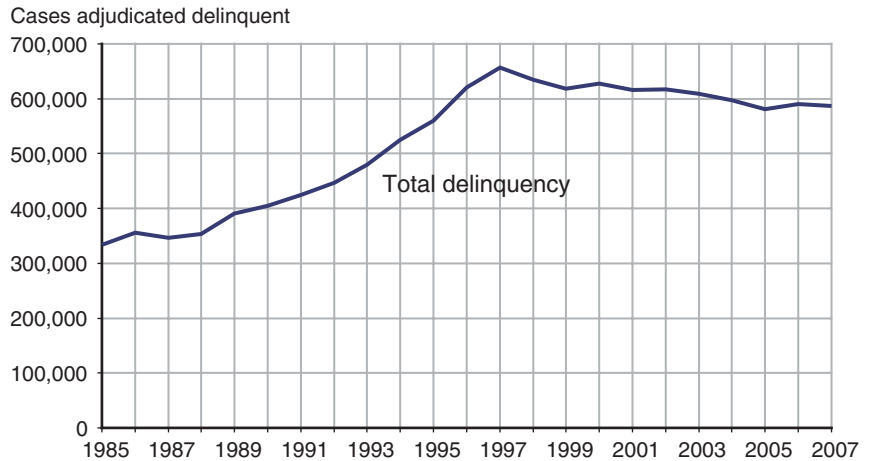
## Offense profile of cases adjudicated delinquent:

Most serious offense	1985	2007
Person	17%	24%
Property	59	34
Drugs	7	12
Public order	18	30
Total	100%	100%
Cases adjudicated delinquent	333,700	586,200

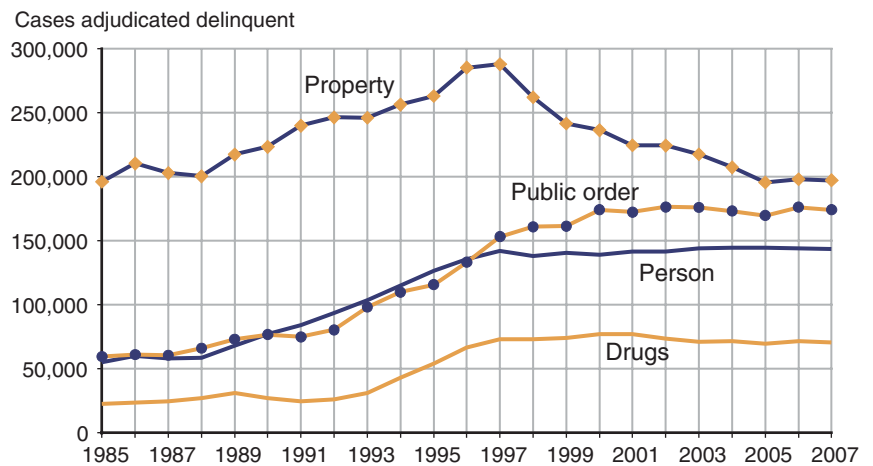
**Note:** Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Compared with 1985, the 2007 adjudicated delinquent caseload included greater proportions of person, public order, and drug offense cases and a substantially smaller proportion of property offense cases.

**Between 1985 and 2007, the number of cases in which the youth was adjudicated delinquent increased 97%**



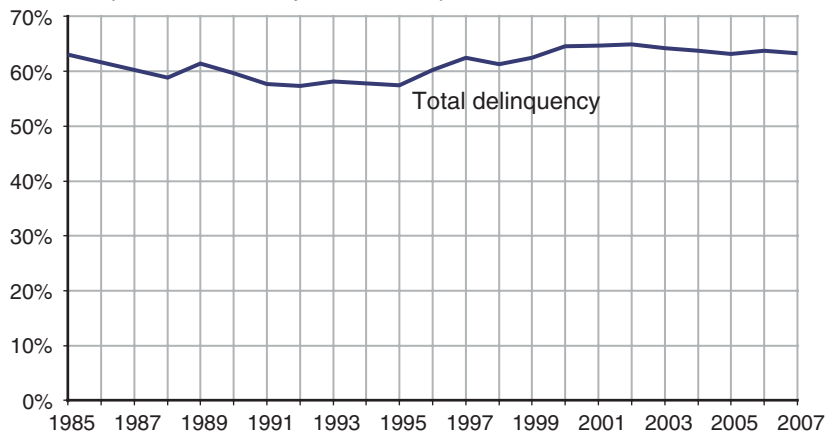
**Since 1997, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent decreased for property offenses and increased for public order offenses**



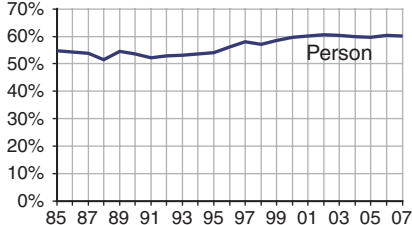
# Adjudication

**Between 1995 and 2007, the likelihood of petitioned cases resulting in a delinquency adjudication increased from 58% to 63%**

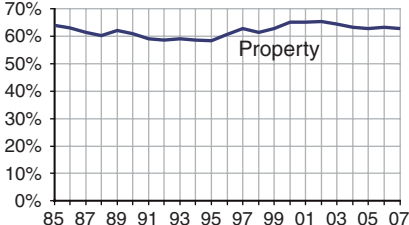
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



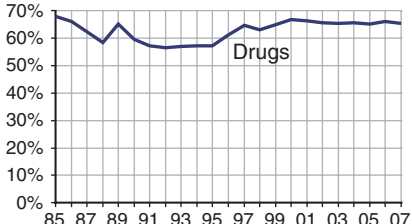
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



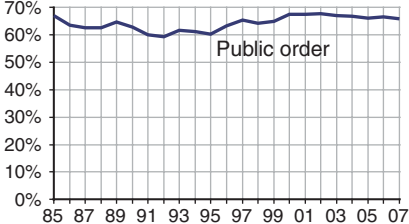
Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



Percent of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent



- The likelihood of delinquency adjudication decreased from 63% to 58% between 1985 and 1995 and then increased to 63% in 2007.
- In 2007, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication for cases involving property and public order offenses was about the same as in 1985, and less for cases involving drug offenses (68% vs. 65%). However, for cases involving a person offense, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication was greater in 2007 than in 1985 (60% vs. 55%).
- Among the four general offense categories, person offense cases were least likely to result in delinquency adjudication for all years between 1985 and 2007.
- The likelihood of adjudication among cases involving a property offense decreased from 64% to 58% between 1985 and 1995 and then increased to 63% in 2007.
- The likelihood of adjudication among drug offense cases decreased from 68% to 57% between 1985 and the early 1990s and then increased to 65% in 2007.
- Among public order cases, the likelihood of adjudication decreased from 67% to 59% between 1985 and 1992 and then increased to 66% in 2007.
- Cases involving public order offenses were most likely to result in a delinquency adjudication each year between 1990 and 2007.

# Adjudication

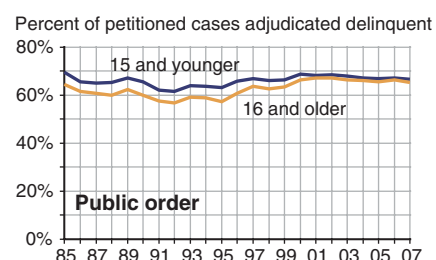
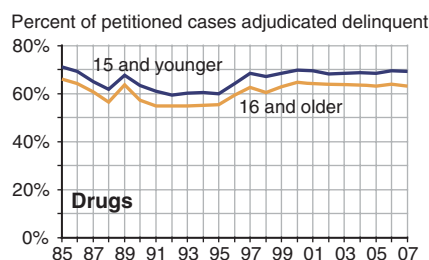
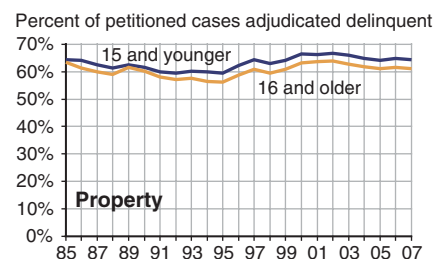
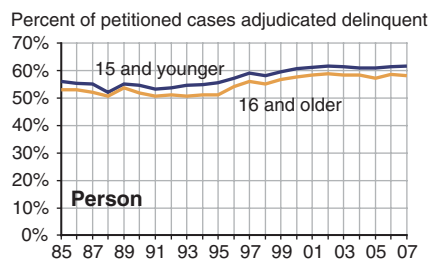
## Age

- Regardless of age, person offense cases were less likely than other offense categories to be adjudicated delinquent for each year between 1985 and 2007.
- Between 1985 and 1995, the likelihood of adjudication for drug offense cases involving juveniles 15 or younger decreased from 71% to 60%. After 1995, the likelihood increased. In 2007, 69% of drug offense cases involving juveniles under age 16 resulted in a delinquency adjudication.
- For drug offense cases involving juveniles age 16 and older, the likelihood of adjudication decreased from 66% to 55% between 1985 and 1995. Similar to the trend for younger youth, the proportion of drug offense cases adjudicated delinquent increased to 63% in 2007 for older juveniles.

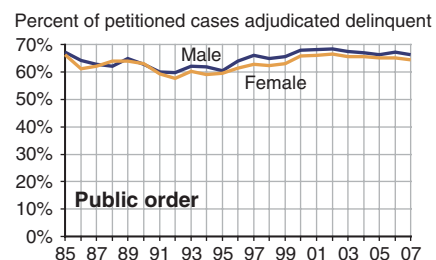
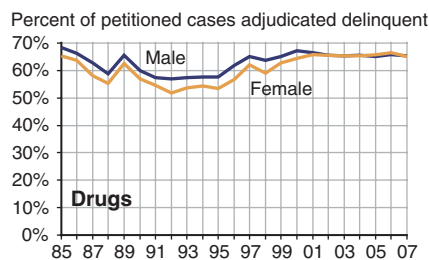
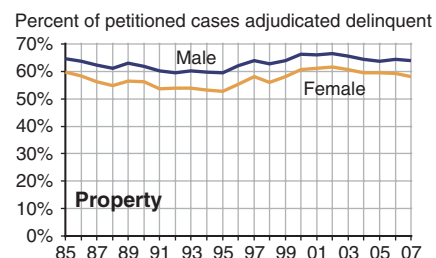
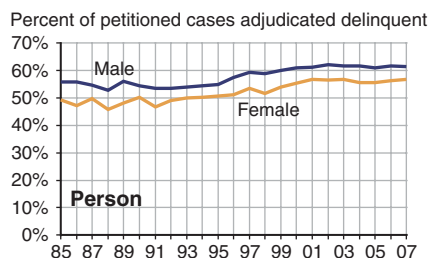
## Gender

- Between 1985 and 2007, male cases generally were more likely to be adjudicated delinquent than were female cases.
- Since 2002, however, petitioned drug offense cases involving females were as likely as cases involving males to result in a delinquency adjudication.
- Between 1985 and 2007, for both male and female juveniles, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication increased more for person offense cases than for other offenses; however, the increase was greater for females (from 49% to 57%) than for males (56% to 61%).

**Each year between 1985 and 2007, cases involving younger juveniles were more likely to be adjudicated delinquent than those involving older juveniles, regardless of offense category**

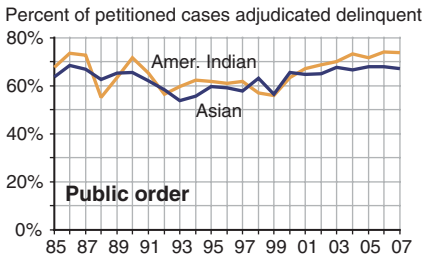
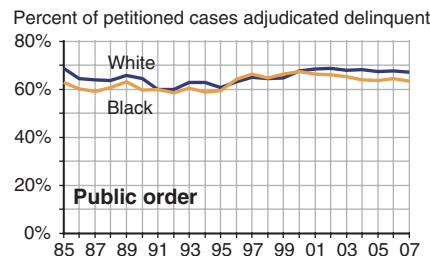
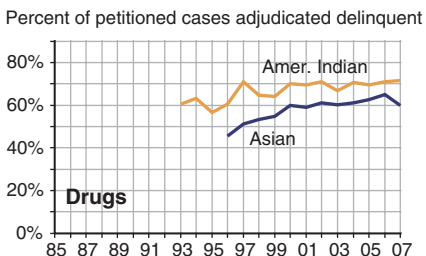
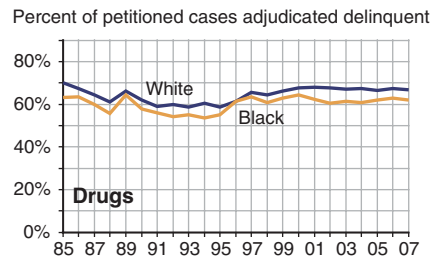
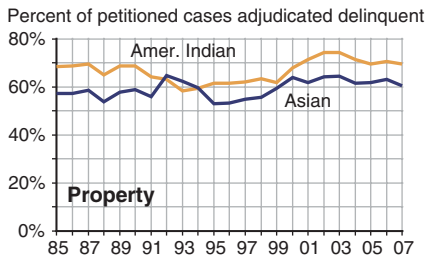
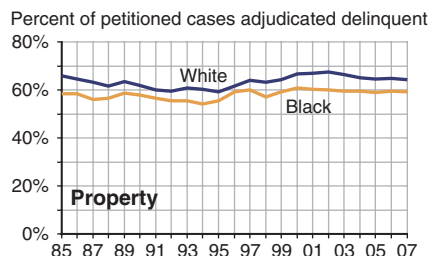
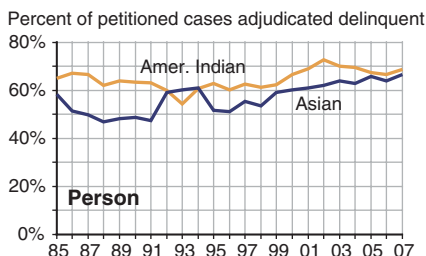
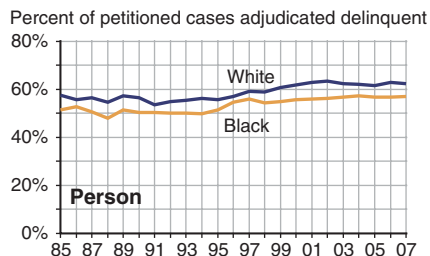


**Between 1985 and 2007, person and property offense cases involving males were more likely to be adjudicated delinquent than cases involving females**



# Adjudication

**In each year between 1985 and 2007, delinquency cases involving black youth were less likely to result in a delinquency adjudication than were cases involving white youth**



**Note:** Data for American Indian youth and Asian youth are not presented for all offenses and all years because the small number of cases produces unstable estimates.

## Race

- For black juveniles, the likelihood of delinquency adjudication decreased between 1985 and 1995 (from 58% to 53%) and then increased to 64% in 2000. In 2007, the likelihood of adjudication was 62%.
- For delinquency cases involving white juveniles, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication decreased between 1985 and 1995 (from 66% to 59%) and then increased. In 2007, 65% of all cases involving white youth resulted in a delinquency adjudication.
- The likelihood of a delinquency adjudication for drug offense cases was higher in 2007 than in 1985 for Asian youth but about the same for cases involving black youth.
- The racial profile of adjudicated cases changed between 1985 and 2007. In 1985, white youth accounted for 70% of the adjudicated case-load; by 2007, this proportion declined to 63%.
- Regardless of offense, the likelihood of adjudication for cases involving Asian youth was greater in 2007 than in 1985.

# Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

- The number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in out-of-home placement increased 42% between 1985 and 2007. During this period, the number of cases involving the use of out-of-home placement increased 166% for drug offense cases, 116% for person offense cases, and 102% for public order offense cases but decreased 16% for property offense cases.
- The number of cases involving out-of-home placement peaked in 1997 at 176,300 cases and then decreased 16% by 2007. Between 1997 and 2007, the number of cases resulting in out-of-home placement decreased 2% for cases involving person offenses, 34% for property offense cases, and 16% for drug offense cases but increased 4% for cases involving public order offenses.
- Public order offense cases include escapes from institutions, weapons offenses, and probation and parole violations. This may help to explain the relatively high number of public order offense cases involving out-of-home placement.

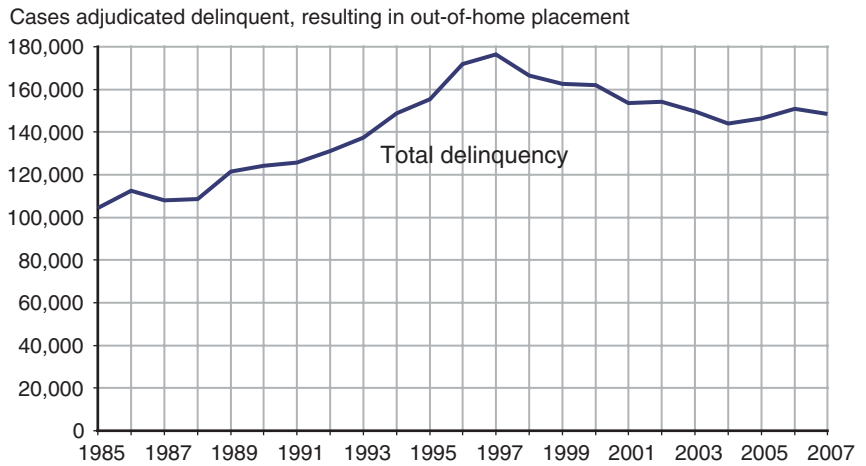
### Offense profile of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement:

Most serious offense	1985	2007
Person	18%	28%
Property	55	33
Drugs	5	10
Public order	21	29
Total	100%	100%
Cases resulting in out-of-home placement	104,400	148,600

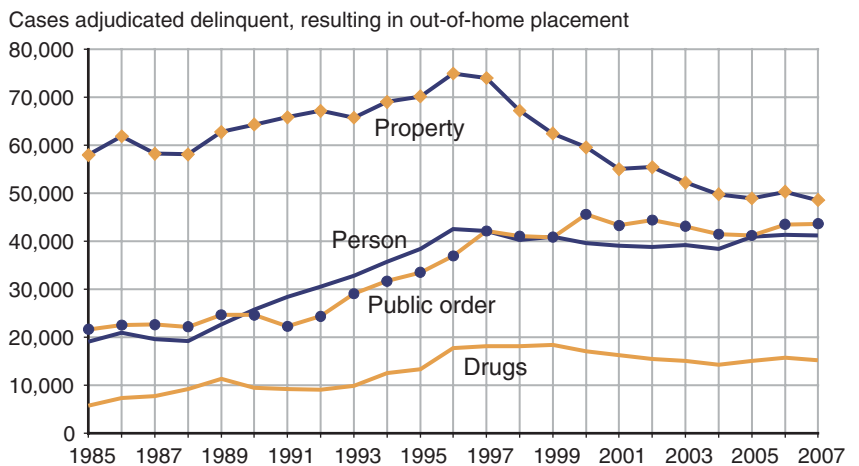
**Note:** Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Property offense cases are the largest share of cases adjudicated delinquent that result in out-of-home placement, although the proportion declined substantially between 1985 and 2007.

**The number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in out-of-home placement increased 69% between 1985 and 1997 and then decreased 16% through 2007**



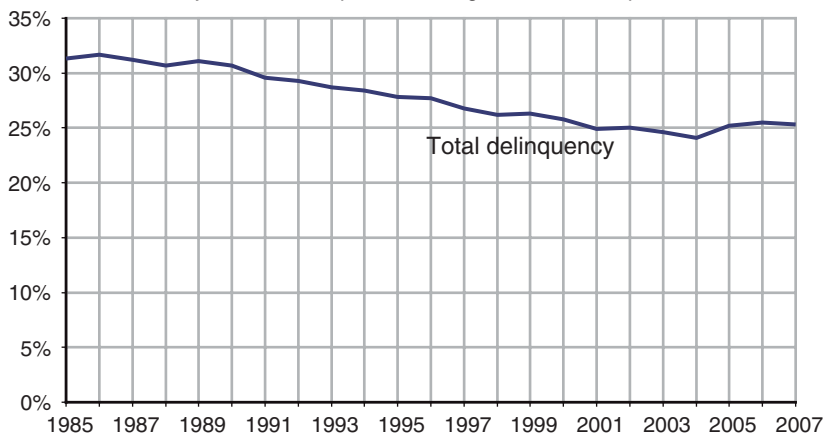
**The number of property offense cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in out-of-home placement decreased 34% between 1997 and 2007**



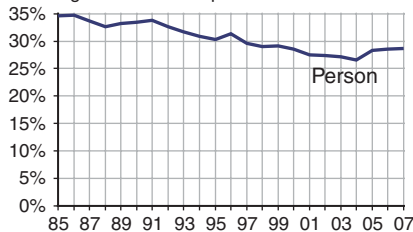
# Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

**The court ordered out-of-home placement in 25% of all cases adjudicated delinquent in 2007, down from 31% in 1985**

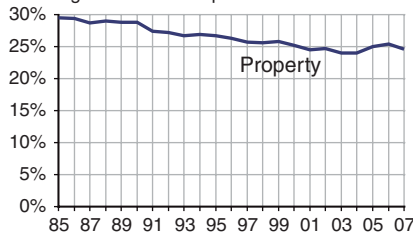
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement



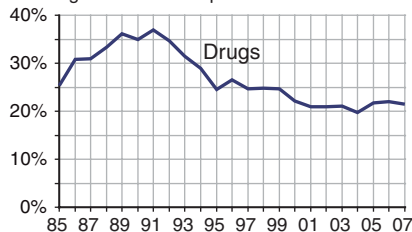
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement



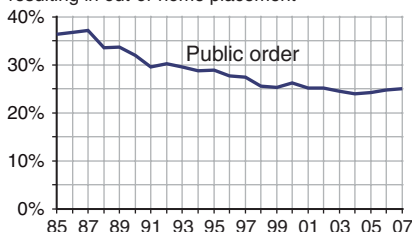
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement



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



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



- Although the likelihood that an adjudicated case would result in out-of-home placement decreased between 1985 and 2007 for each of the four major offense categories, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement increased 42%.
- Between 1985 and 2007, the largest decline in the proportion of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement was seen in cases involving public order offenses (from 36% to 25%). The proportion also decreased for person offense cases (from 35% to 29%), for property offense cases (from 30% to 25%), and for drug offense cases (from 25% to 21%).
- Between 1985 and 2007, the trend in the likelihood of out-of-home placement for drug offense cases differed from the trends of the other general offense categories. The proportion of adjudicated drug offense cases that resulted in out-of-home placement increased from 26% in 1985 to 37% in 1991 before decreasing through 2007. In contrast, the proportion of cases resulting in out-of-home placement declined continuously between 1985 and 2007 for person, property, and public order offense cases adjudicated delinquent.

# Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

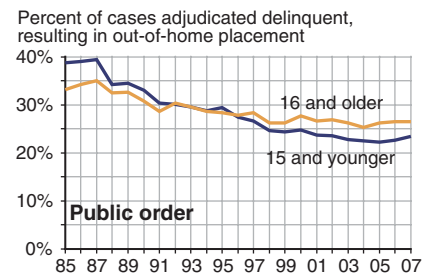
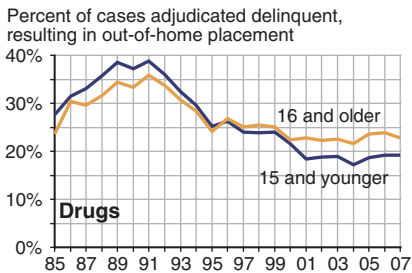
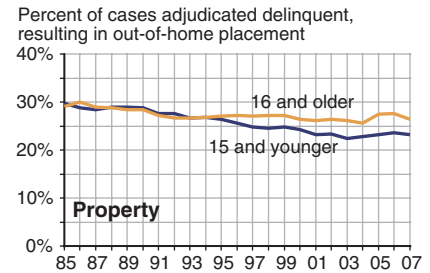
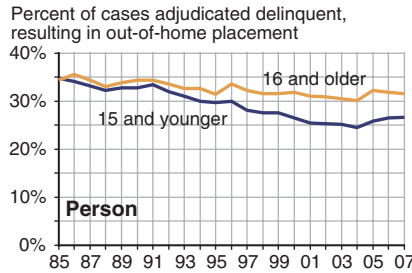
## Age

- In each year from 1996 through 2007, cases involving juveniles age 16 or older adjudicated delinquent were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were cases involving youth age 15 or younger, regardless of offense.
- Between 1985 and 2007, the use of out-of-home placement declined for both younger youth and older youth across all four general offense categories. The declines for younger youth were greater than those for older youth.

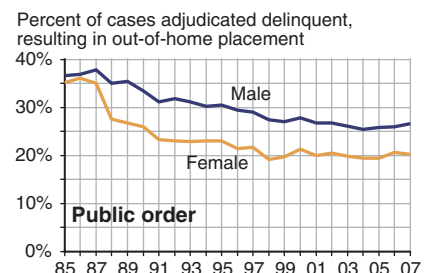
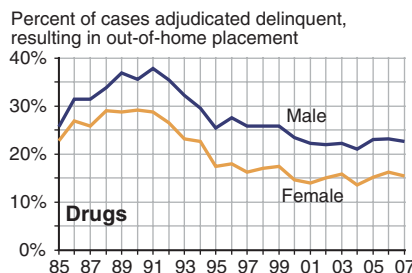
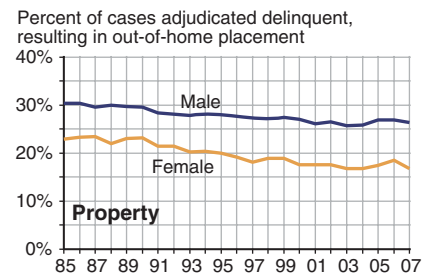
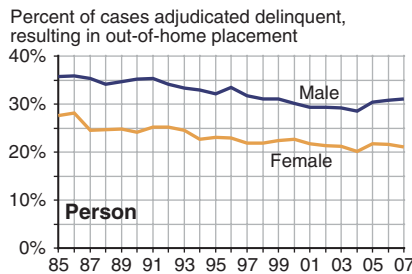
## Gender

- Between 1985 and 2007, the use of out-of-home placement declined more for public order offense cases than for any other offense category for both males (10 percentage points) and females (15 percentage points).
- For males in 2007, person offense cases adjudicated delinquent were most likely to result in out-of-home placement (31%), followed by public order offense cases (27%), property cases (26%), and cases involving drug offenses (23%).
- For females in 2007, adjudicated person offense cases were most likely to result in out-of-home placement (21%), followed by public order cases (20%), property cases (17%), and drug offense cases (16%).

Between 1985 and 2007, the likelihood of out-of-home placement declined more for younger youth than older youth



For all years between 1985 and 2007, out-of-home placement was more likely for cases involving males than females



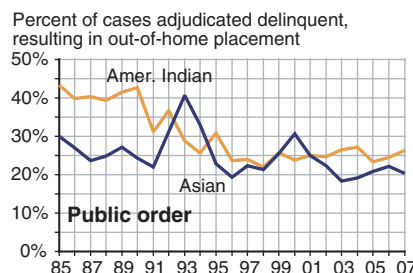
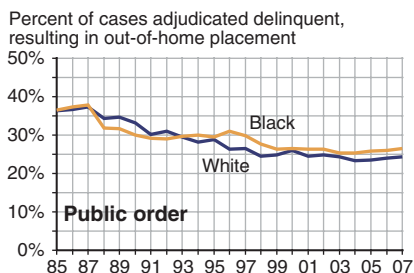
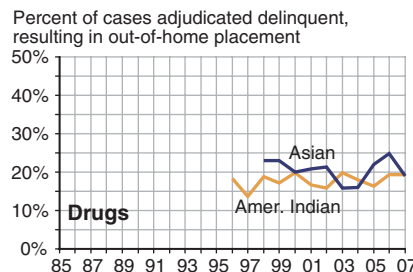
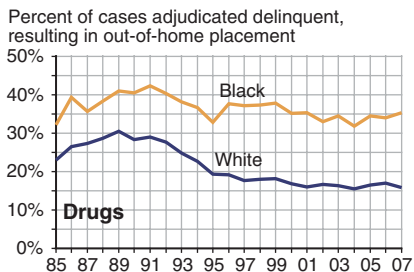
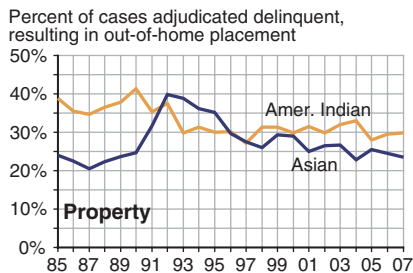
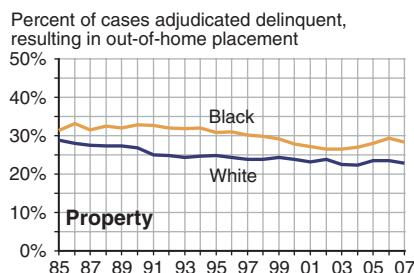
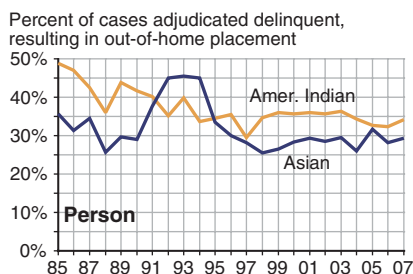
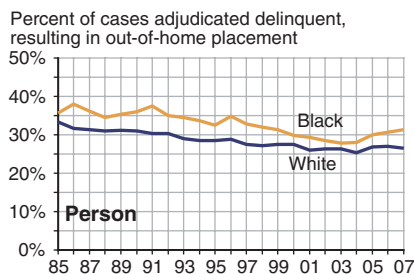


# Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

Since 2001, adjudicated person offense cases were most likely to receive a disposition of out-of-home placement for white, American Indian, and Asian youth

## Race

- After adjudication, the likelihood of out-of-home placement in 2007 was greater for black youth and American Indian youth (29% each) than for white youth (23%) or Asian youth (24%).
- With the exception of drug offense cases involving black youth, the proportion of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in out-of-home placement was smaller in 2007 than in 1985 for all races and across all offenses.
- For adjudicated person offense cases involving American Indian youth, the likelihood of out-of-home placement decreased 15 percentage points from 49% in 1985 to 34% in 2007; the decrease was less for black youth (from 36% to 31%), white youth (from 33% to 27%), and Asian youth (from 36% to 29%).
- In each year between 1992 and 2007, drug offense cases involving black juveniles adjudicated delinquent were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were drug cases involving juveniles of any other races.
- For adjudicated public order cases, the use of out-of-home placement decreased 17 percentage points between 1985 and 2007 for American Indian juveniles, 12 points for white youth, and 10 points each for black youth and Asian juveniles.

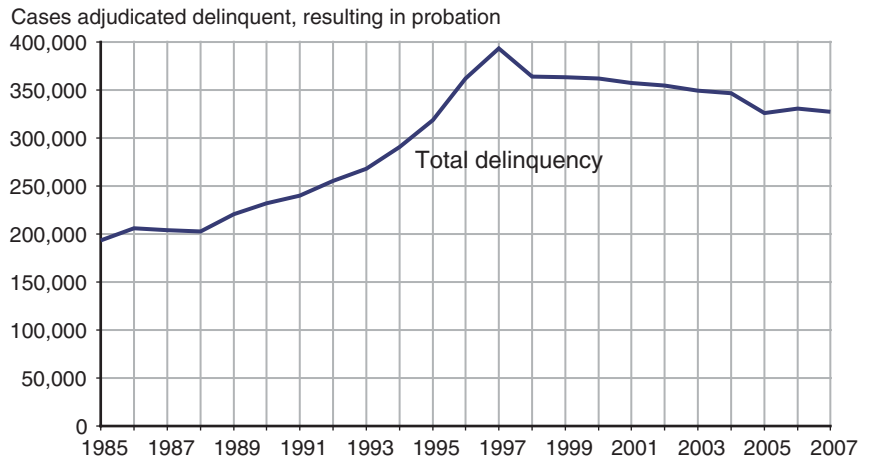


**Note:** Data for American Indian youth and Asian youth are not presented for all offenses and all years because the small number of cases produces unstable estimates.

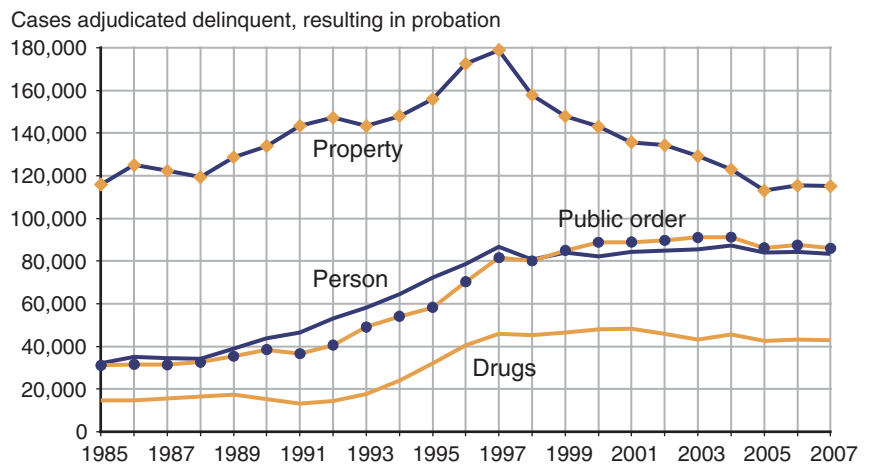
# Dispositions: Probation

- Between 1985 and 2007, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in an order of probation increased 69%, compared with a 42% increase in the number of cases that resulted in out-of-home placement.
- Nearly all of the growth in the number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation took place between 1985 and 1997. During that period, the number of cases adjudicated and ordered to probation doubled and then declined through 2007.
- Since 1985, the largest percent increase in the number of cases adjudicated delinquent that received probation has been for drug offense cases (193%), followed by public order offenses (176%) and person offenses (161%). The number of property offense cases declined 1% since 1985.
- Between 1997 and 2007, the number of adjudicated cases resulting in an order of probation increased 5% for public order offense cases but declined for person (4%), drug (7%), and property offense cases (36%).
- Increases in the person and public order offense categories accounted for more than 75% of the growth in the number of adjudicated cases resulting in probation between 1985 and 2007.

**After reaching a peak in 1997, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation declined 17% by 2007**



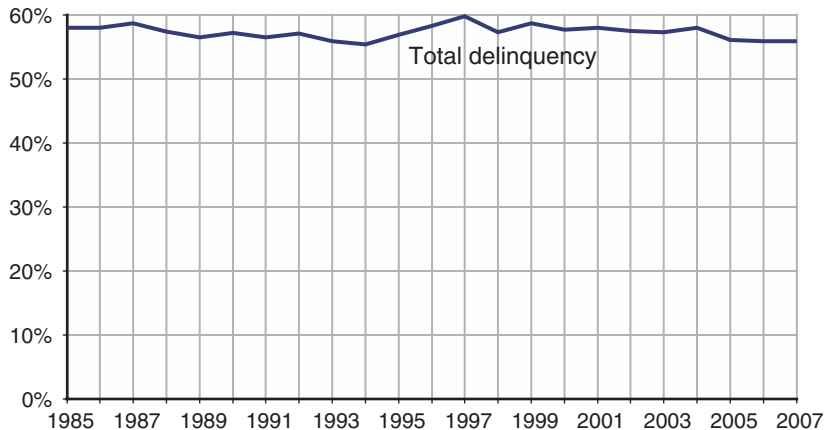
**The number of adjudicated property offense cases resulting in an order of probation fell 36% since 1997**



# Dispositions: Probation

## Probation remains the most likely sanction imposed by juvenile courts

Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



■ Probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 56% (327,400) of the cases adjudicated delinquent in 2007, compared with 58% (193,600) of the adjudicated caseload in 1985.

■ Between 1985 and 2007, the likelihood of probation for cases adjudicated delinquent was relatively stable for person, property, and public order offense cases, varying from 4 to 6 percentage points, compared with a 12 percentage point range for drug offense cases.

### Offense profile of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation:

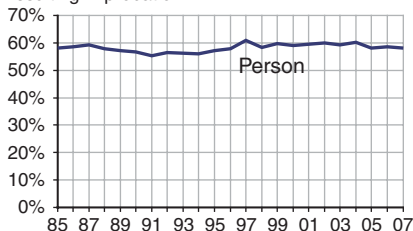
Most serious offense	1985	2007
Person	17%	25%
Property	60	35
Drugs	8	13
Public order	16	26
Total	100%	100%
Cases resulting in formal probation	193,600	327,400

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

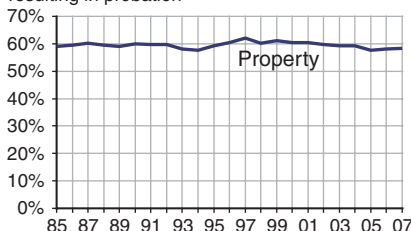
■ In 2007, 35% of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation involved property offenses, while person cases and public order cases each accounted for about one quarter of these cases (25% and 26%, respectively).

■ The offense characteristics of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation changed between 1985 and 2007, with an increase in the proportion of cases involving person, drug, and public order offenses and a large decrease in the proportion involving property offenses.

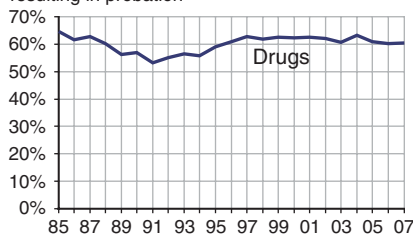
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



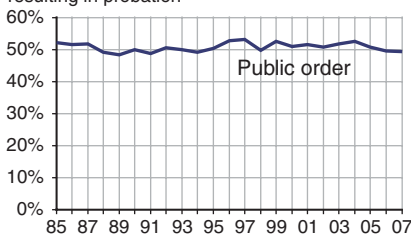
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



# Dispositions: Probation

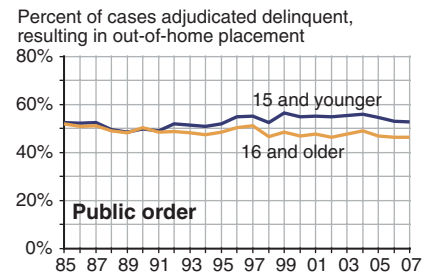
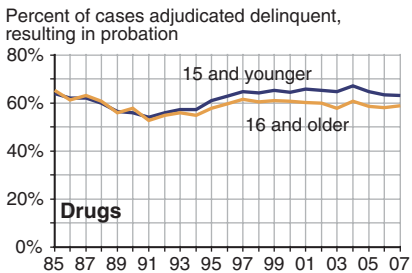
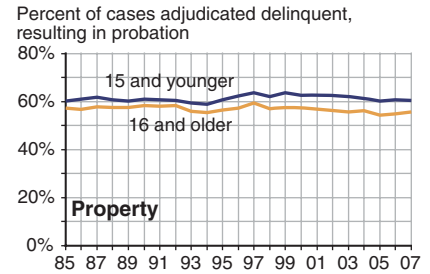
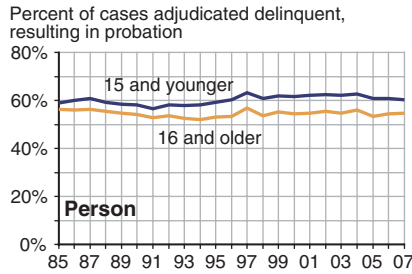
## Age

- Among juveniles age 15 or younger, the overall likelihood of being placed on formal probation was the same in 2007 as it was in 1985 (59%).
- Among youth age 16 or older, the overall likelihood of being placed on formal probation decreased between 1985 and 2007 from 57% to 53%; similar decreases were seen for drug and public order offense cases.
- For both age groups in 2007, adjudicated cases involving drug offenses were more likely to result in probation than cases in other offense categories.

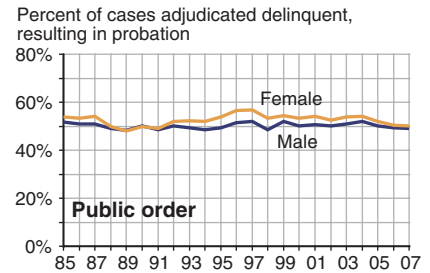
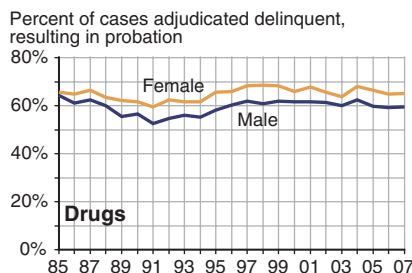
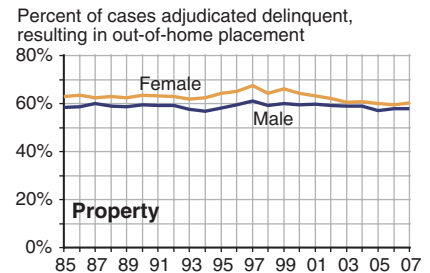
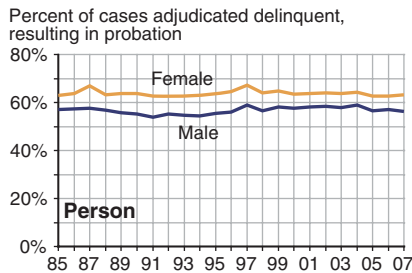
## Gender

- Between 1985 and 2007, the overall likelihood of being placed on formal probation decreased equally for adjudicated cases involving females (from 61% to 58%) and males (from 58% to 55%).
- For females in 2007, drug offense cases adjudicated delinquent were most likely to be placed on probation (65%), followed by person offense cases (63%) and property offense cases (60%). Public order offense cases were least likely to result in formal probation (50%).
- Among males, person, property, and drug offense cases adjudicated delinquent were almost equally likely to be placed on probation (56%, 58%, and 60%, respectively) in 2007; similar to females, public order offense cases were least likely to result in probation (49%).

**Since 1991, cases involving youth age 15 or younger were more likely than cases involving older youth to be placed on formal probation following an adjudication of delinquency**

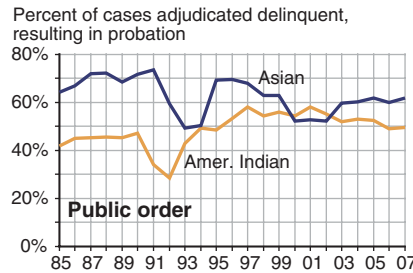
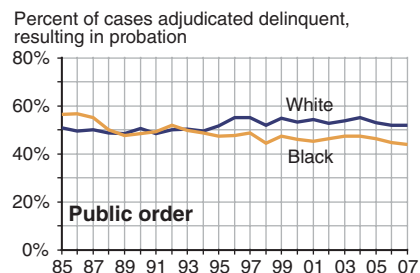
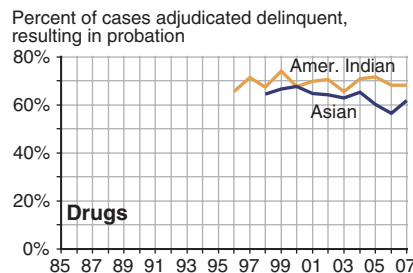
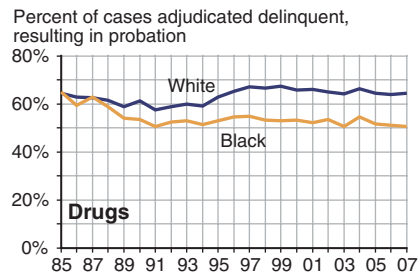
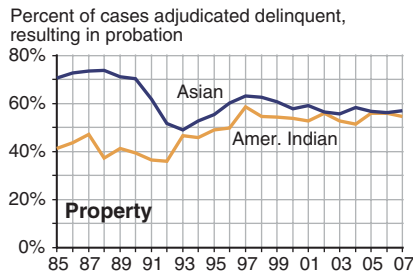
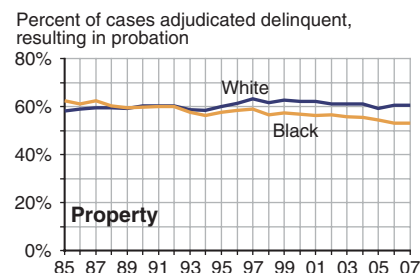
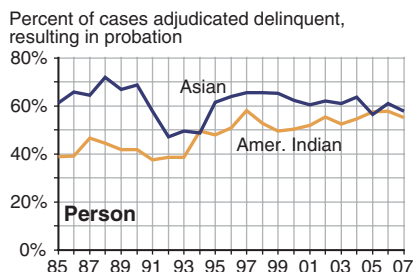
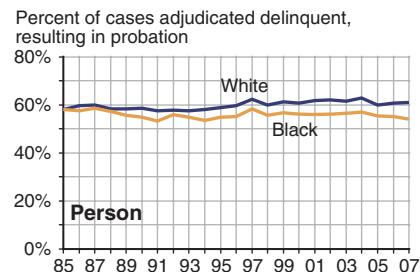


**Regardless of offense, adjudicated cases involving females were more likely than those involving males to be placed on probation**



# Dispositions: Probation

Since 1993, adjudicated cases involving white youth were more likely than cases involving black youth to be placed on probation



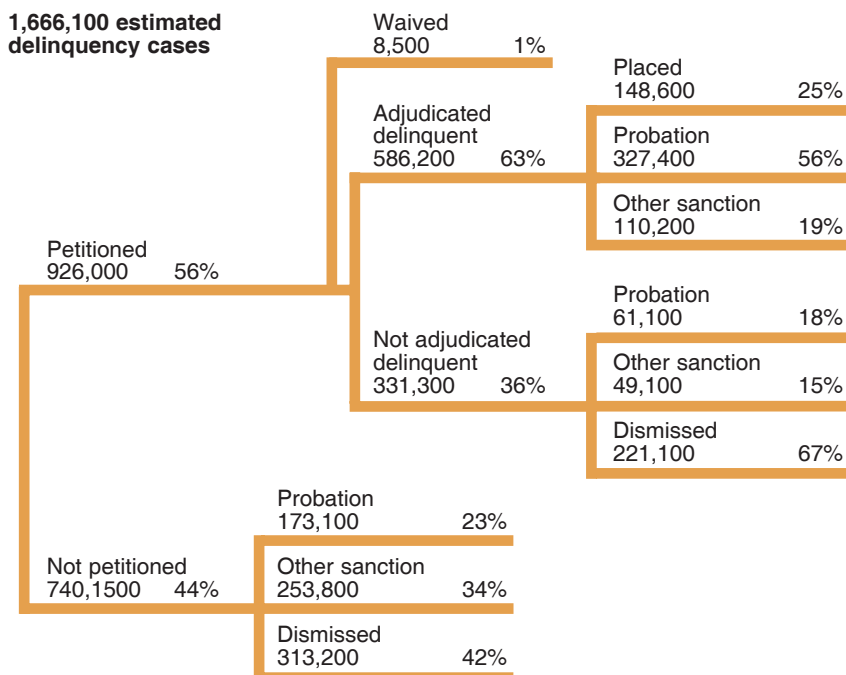
**Note:** Data for American Indian youth and Asian youth are not presented for all offenses and all years because the small number of cases produces unstable estimates.

## Race

- Between 1985 and 2007, the overall likelihood of being placed on formal probation increased for adjudicated cases involving American Indian youth (from 41% to 55%) and white youth (from 57% to 59%). The likelihood decreased for black youth (from 61% to 50%) and Asian youth (from 68% to 59%).
- Between 1994 and 2007, the use of probation for adjudicated person offense cases increased for white youth and American Indian youth but decreased for black youth and Asian youth.
- In 2007, among white youth, drug offense cases that were adjudicated delinquent were most likely to be placed on formal probation (65%), followed by adjudicated person and property offense cases (61% each).
- Among cases involving black youth in 2007, adjudicated person and property offense cases were most likely to be placed on formal probation (54% and 53%, respectively), followed by adjudicated drug offense cases (50%).
- In 2007, for cases involving American Indian youth, adjudicated drug offense cases were most likely to be placed on formal probation (68%), followed by adjudicated person and property offense cases (55% each).
- For cases involving Asian youth in 2007, drug offense and public order offense cases that were adjudicated delinquent were most likely to be placed on formal probation (both 62%).

## Case Processing Overview, 2007

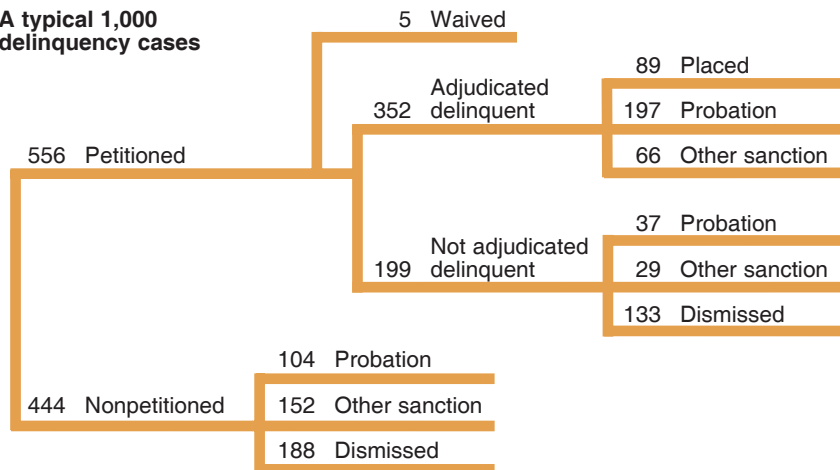
- In 2007, 56% (926,000) of the estimated 1,666,100 juvenile court cases were handled formally (with the filing of a petition).
- In 2007, 1% (8,500) of all formally processed delinquency cases were judicially transferred to criminal court.
- In 2007, 63% (586,200) of the cases that were handled formally (with the filing of a petition) resulted in a delinquency adjudication.
- In 56% (327,400) of cases adjudicated delinquent in 2007, formal probation was the most severe sanction ordered by the court.
- In 2007, 25% (148,600) of cases adjudicated delinquent resulted in placement outside the home in a residential facility.
- In 19% (110,200) of cases adjudicated delinquent in 2007, the juvenile was ordered 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 36% (331,300) of all petitioned delinquency cases in 2007, the youth was not subsequently adjudicated delinquent. The court dismissed 67% of these cases, while 18% resulted in some form of informal probation and 15% in other voluntary dispositions.
- In 2007, the court dismissed 42% of the informally handled (i.e., nonpetitioned) delinquency cases, while 23% of the cases resulted in voluntary probation and 34% in other dispositions.



**Notes:** Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2007 are available online at [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp).

# Case Processing Overview, 2007

A typical 1,000 delinquency cases



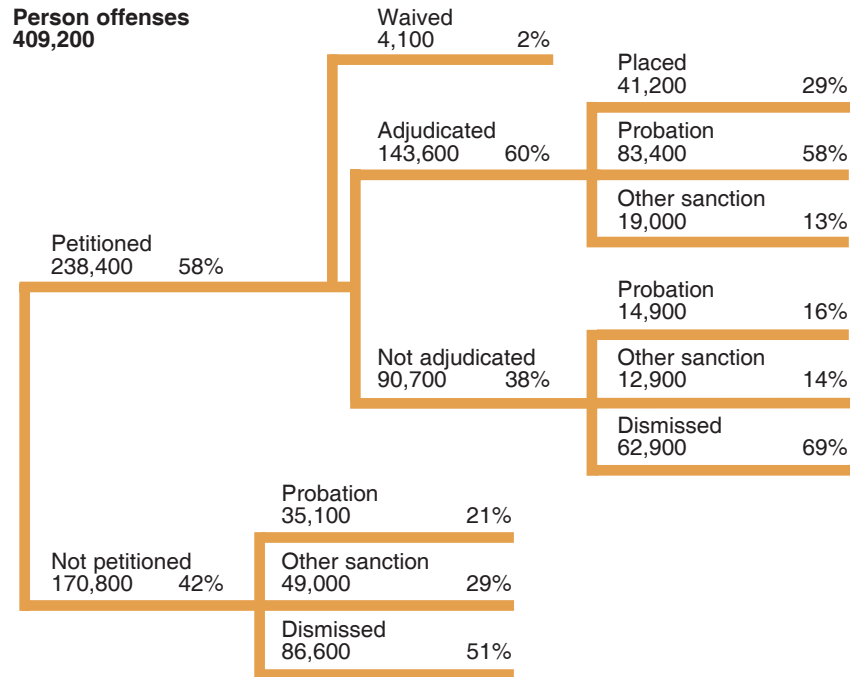
**Notes:** Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

- For every 1,000 delinquency cases processed in 2007, 556 were petitioned for formal processing and 444 were handled informally.
- Of the cases that were adjudicated delinquent, 56% (197 of 352) received a disposition of probation and 25% (89 of 352) were placed out of the home.
- In many petitioned delinquency cases that did not result in a delinquency adjudication, the youth agreed to informal services or sanctions (66 of 199), including informal probation and other dispositions such as restitution.
- Although juvenile courts in 2007 handled more than 4 in 10 delinquency cases without the filing of a formal petition, 58% of these cases received some form of court sanction, including probation or other dispositions such as restitution, community service, or referral to another agency.

# Case Processing by Offense Category, 2007

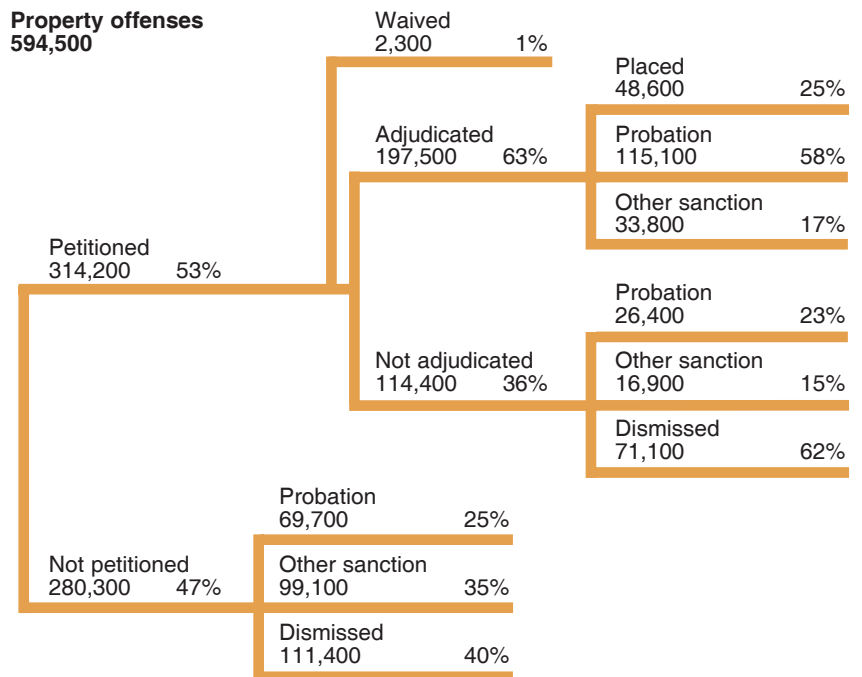
## Person Offense Cases

- In 2007, 60% (143,600) of all formally processed person offense cases resulted in a delinquency adjudication.
- Formal probation was the most severe sanction ordered by the court in 58% (83,400) of the adjudicated person offense cases in 2007.
- Once adjudicated, person offense cases were more likely to result in out-of-home placement (29%) than were property (25%), public order (25%), or drug offense cases (21%).
- In 2007, one-fifth (21%) of person offense cases that were handled informally resulted in probation; 51% were dismissed.
- Juvenile courts waived jurisdiction in 2% (4,100) of all petitioned person offense cases in 2007.



## Property Offense Cases

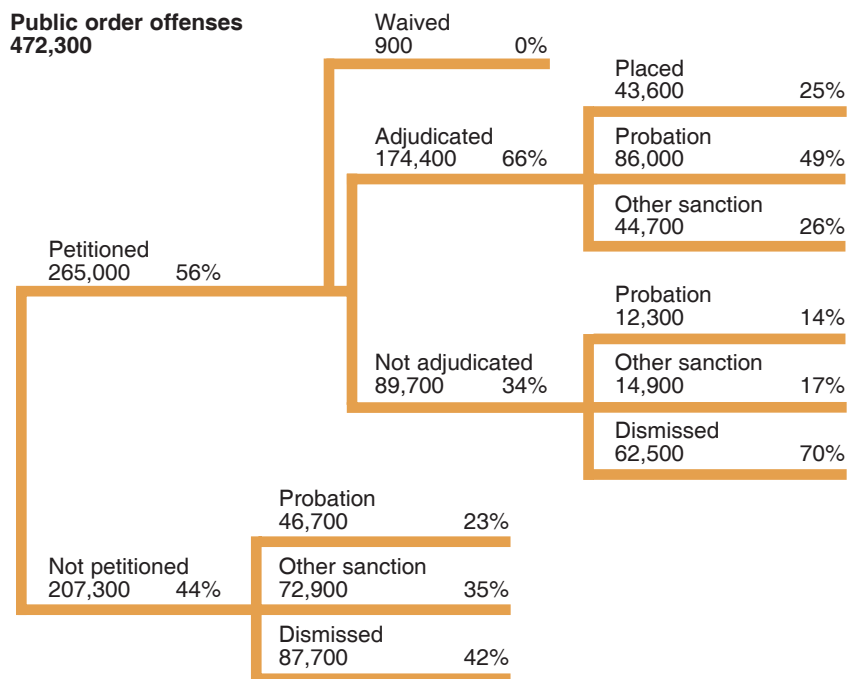
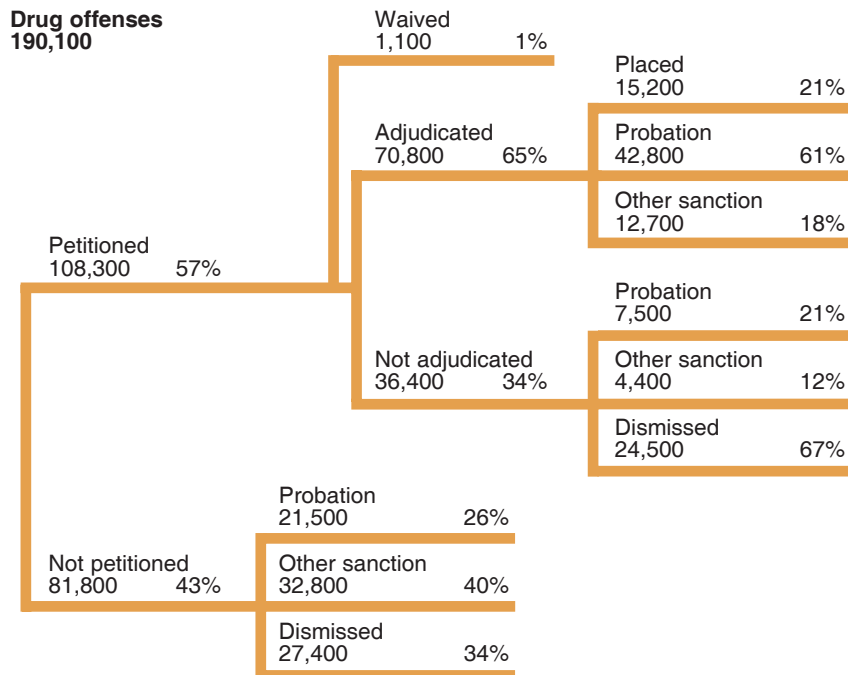
- Juvenile courts handled the majority (53%) of all property offense cases formally in 2007. Of these formally handled cases, two-thirds (197,500 cases) were adjudicated delinquent.
- In 2007, 115,100 (58%) of the adjudicated property offense cases resulted in probation as the most severe sanction; another 25% (48,600) resulted in out-of-home placement. Other sanctions, such as restitution, community service, or referral to another agency, were ordered in 17% (33,800) of the petitioned property offense cases following adjudication.
- Of the four general offense categories, property offense cases were least likely to be petitioned for formal processing. Once petitioned, however, property offense cases were more likely to result in the youth being adjudicated delinquent than were cases involving person offenses.



**Notes:** Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2007 are available online at [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp).



## Case Processing by Offense Category, 2007



**Notes:** Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2007 are available online at [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp).

### Drug Offense Cases

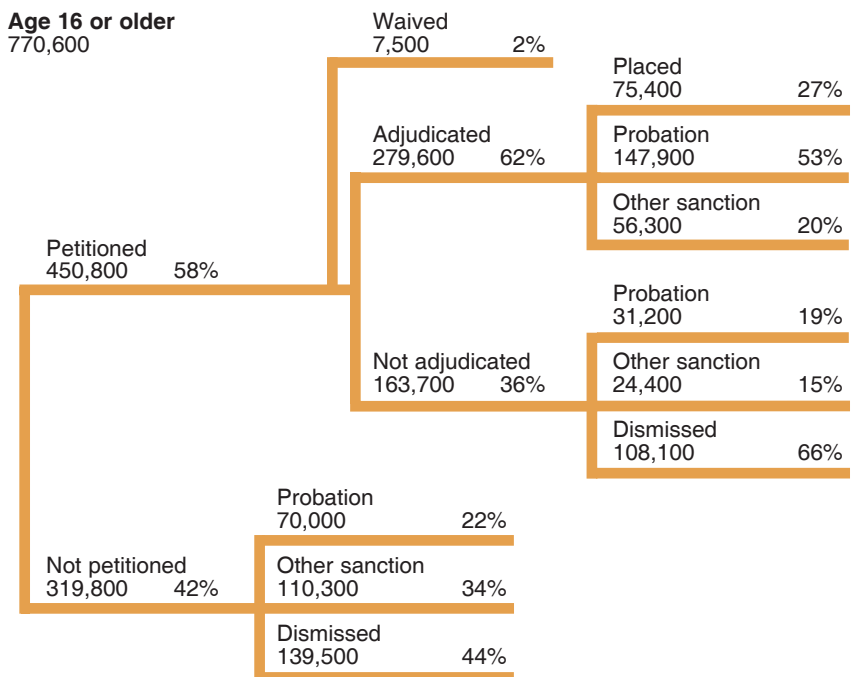
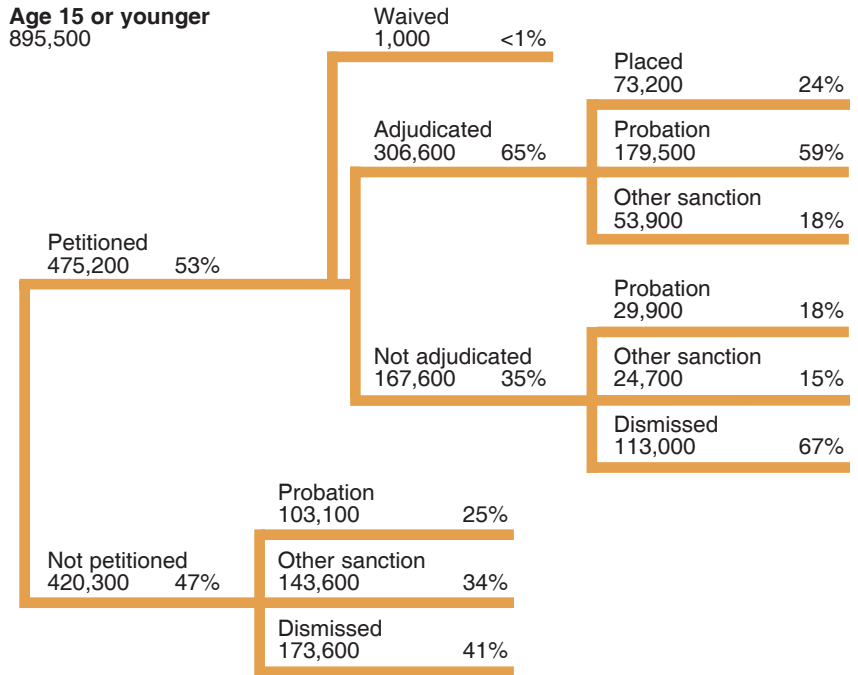
- In 2007, 65% (70,800) of all petitioned drug offense cases resulted in the youth being adjudicated delinquent; 61% (42,800) of these cases received probation as the most severe sanction, and another 21% (15,200) resulted in out-of-home placement.
- Other sanctions, such as restitution, community service, or referral to another agency, were ordered in 18% (12,700) of petitioned drug offense cases following adjudication in 2007.
- Juvenile courts waived jurisdiction in 1% (1,100) of all petitioned drug offense cases in 2007.
- About 43% of drug offense cases were informally handled in 2007; 66% of the informally handled drug offense cases resulted in probation or some other sanction.

### Public Order Offense Cases

- In 2007, the majority (56%) of all public order offense cases were handled formally, with the filing of a petition for adjudication.
- Once adjudicated delinquent, 49% of public order offense cases in 2007 resulted in probation as the most severe sanction, 25% were placed out of the home, and 26% resulted in other sanctions.
- In 2007, 44% of all public order offense cases were handled informally. More than 40% of these cases were dismissed, while the remaining cases resulted in some form of court sanction, including probation, restitution, community service, or referral to another agency.

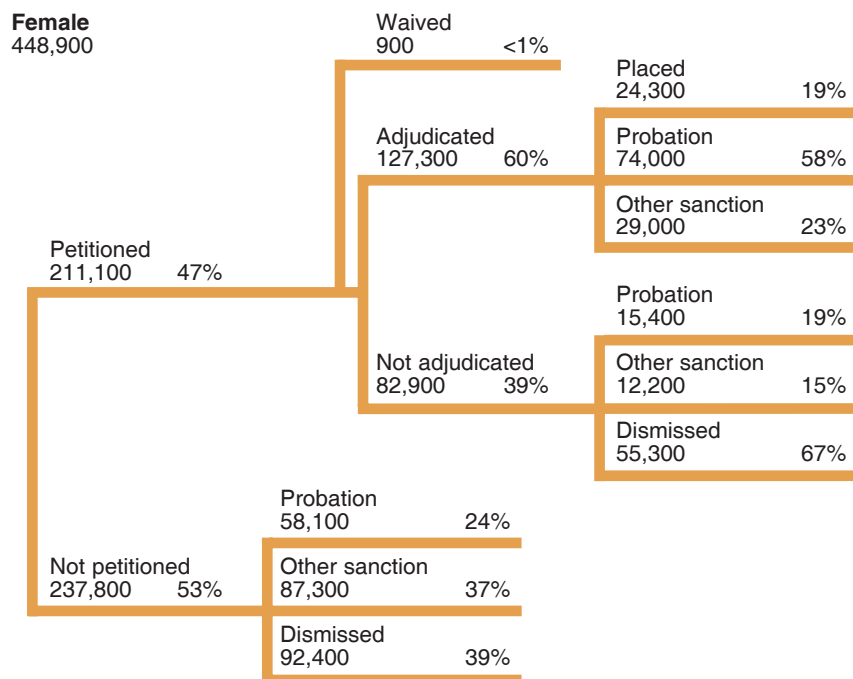
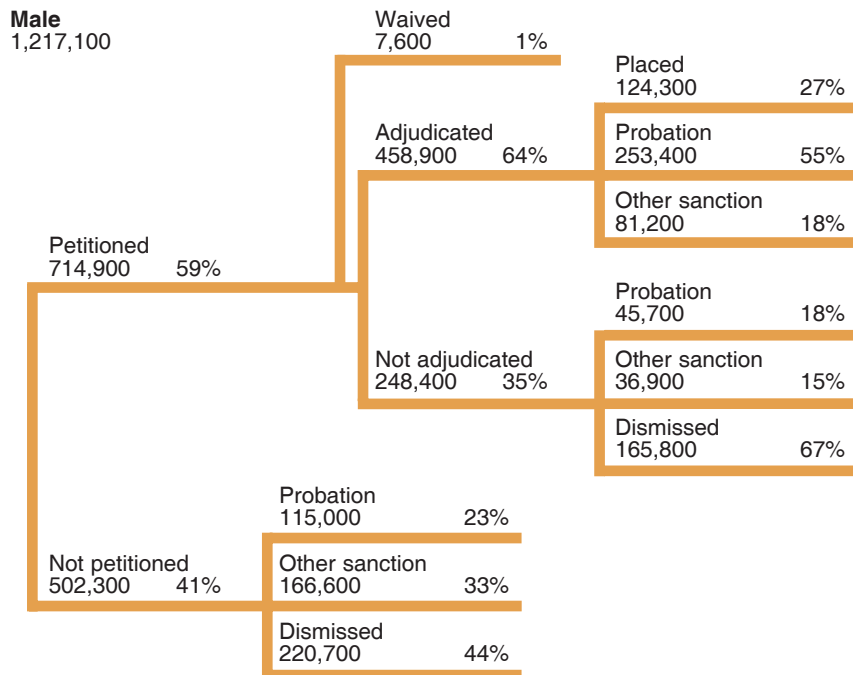
# Case Processing by Age, 2007

- In 2007, 53% (475,200) of all delinquency cases involving youth age 15 or younger and 58% (450,800) of cases involving youth age 16 or older were handled formally with the filing of a petition.
- Cases involving youth age 15 or younger were adjudicated delinquent in 65% of all formally processed cases in 2007; cases involving youth age 16 or older were adjudicated delinquent in 62% of all such cases.
- The proportion of petitioned cases waived to criminal court in 2007 was less than 1% for youth age 15 or younger, compared with 2% for youth age 16 or older.
- In 2007, 24% of cases adjudicated delinquent involving youth age 15 or younger and 27% of such cases involving youth age 16 or older resulted in out-of-home placement.
- Probation was ordered as the most severe sanction in 2007 in 59% of the adjudicated cases involving youth age 15 or younger, compared with 53% of adjudicated cases involving youth 16 or older.
- Among cases formally adjudicated in 2007 involving youth age 15 or younger, 18% resulted in other sanctions. For cases involving youth age 16 or older, 20% of the formally adjudicated cases resulted in other sanctions.
- For youth age 15 or younger, 47% of all delinquency cases were handled informally in 2007; of these cases, 25% resulted in a disposition of probation and 34% were dismissed. Among older youth, 42% of all delinquency cases were handled without the filing of a petition for adjudication in 2007; 22% of these cases resulted in a disposition of probation and 44% were dismissed.



**Notes:** Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2007 are available online at [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp).

# Case Processing by Gender, 2007

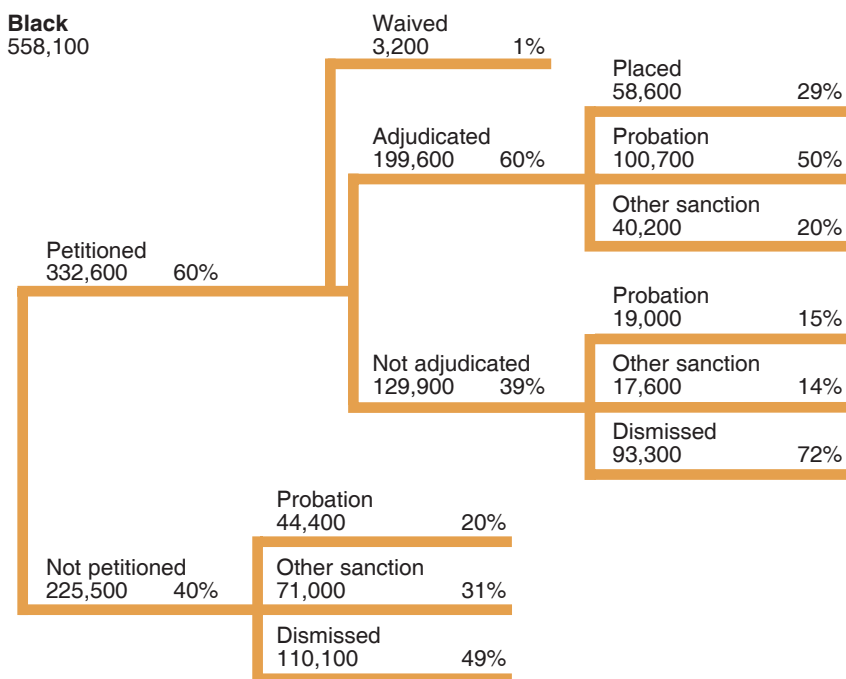
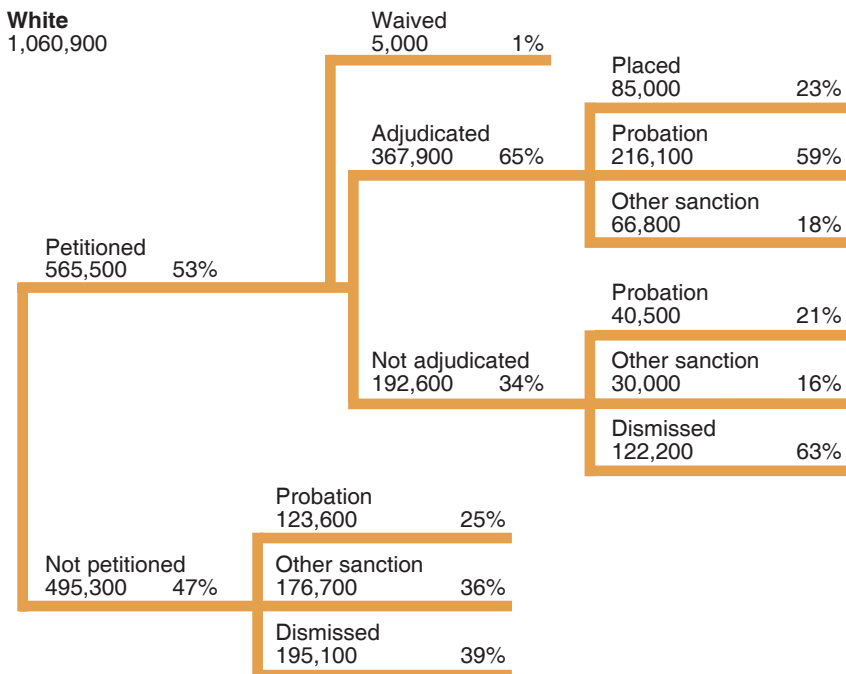


- In 2007, 59% of delinquency cases involving males were handled with the filing of a petition for adjudication, compared with 47% of those involving females.
- Once petitioned, cases involving males in 2007 were more likely to result in a delinquency adjudication than were cases involving females (64% vs. 60%).
- Delinquency cases involving females in 2007 were less likely to be waived to criminal court than those involving males.
- Once adjudicated delinquent, 27% of cases involving males in 2007 resulted in out-of-home placement, compared with 19% of those involving females.
- Of the adjudicated cases involving males, 55% received probation as the most severe sanction, and 18% resulted in other sanctions such as restitution or community service.
- Among adjudicated cases involving females in 2007, 58% received probation as the most severe sanction and 23% resulted in other sanctions.
- Informally handled delinquency cases involving males were as likely as those involving females to receive probation in 2007 (23% and 24%, respectively); male cases were more likely than female cases to be dismissed (44% vs. 39%).
- In 2007, informally handled delinquency cases involving females were more likely to result in other sanctions than those involving males (37% vs. 33%).

**Notes:** Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2007 are available online at [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp).

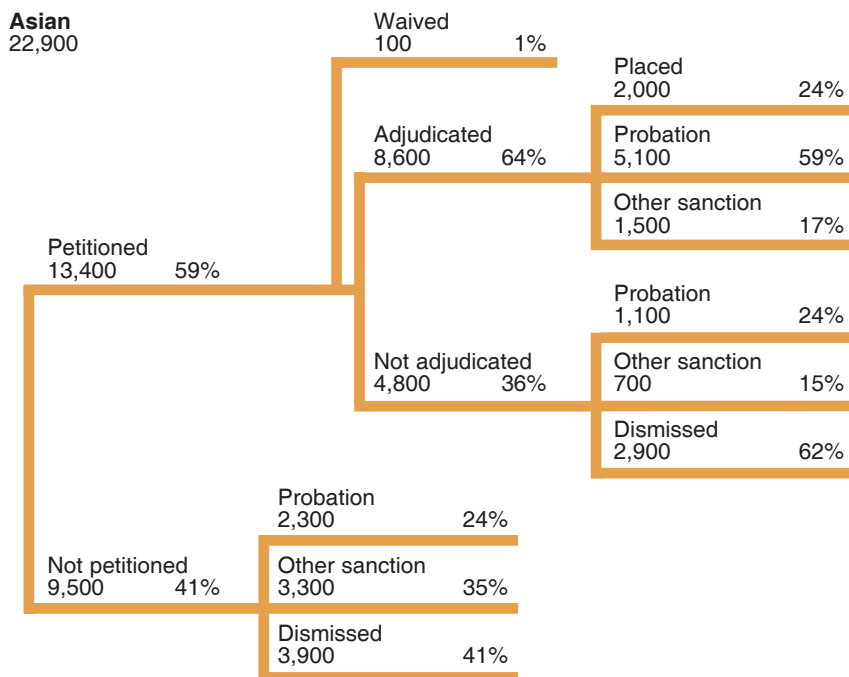
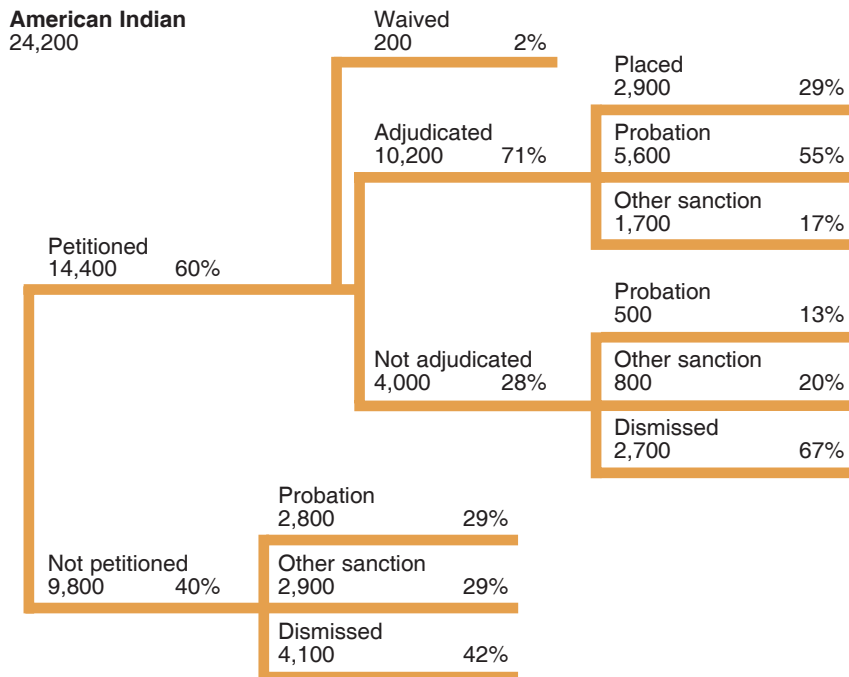
# Case Processing by Race, 2007

- In 2007, delinquency cases involving white youth were less likely to be handled formally (53%) than those involving black youth (60%), American Indian youth (60%), or Asian youth (59%).
- Once petitioned, cases in 2007 involving black youth were less likely to be adjudicated delinquent (60%) than were cases involving white youth (65%), Asian youth (64%), or American Indian youth (71%).
- For white, black, and Asian racial groups in 2007, about 1% of petitioned delinquency cases resulted in waiver to criminal court. About 2% of petitioned delinquency cases involving American Indian youth resulted in waiver to criminal court.
- Among adjudicated delinquency cases involving black youth and American Indian youth in 2007, 29% resulted in out-of-home placement, compared with 23% of those involving white youth and 24% of those involving Asian youth.
- For adjudicated cases involving black youth in 2007, probation was the most severe sanction ordered in 50% of the cases and 20% resulted in other sanctions.



**Notes:** Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2007 are available online at [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp).

# Case Processing by Race, 2007



- For adjudicated cases involving American Indian youth in 2007, probation was the most severe sanction ordered in 55% of the cases and 17% resulted in other sanctions.
- In 59% of the adjudicated cases involving Asian youth in 2007, probation was the most severe sanction; 17% resulted in other sanctions such as restitution or community service.
- In 2007, 47% of delinquency cases involving white youth were handled informally, compared with 40% of cases involving black youth, 40% of cases involving American Indian youth, and 41% of cases involving Asian juveniles.
- Informally handled delinquency cases involving black youth in 2007 were more likely to be dismissed (49%) than those involving white youth (39%), American Indian youth (42%), or Asian youth (41%).
- In 2007, informally handled delinquency cases for white youth (36%) and Asian youth (35%) were more likely to result in other sanctions such as restitution, community service, or referral to another agency than were cases involving black youth (31%) or American Indian youth (29%).

**Notes:** Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2007 are available online at [www.ojdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp](http://www.ojdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp).

## Case Processing by FBI Offense Category, 2007

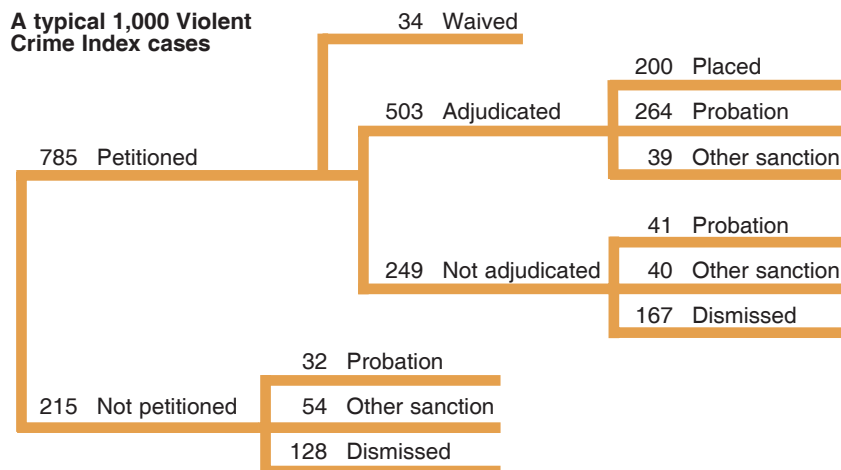
### Violent Crime Index Cases

- In 2007, juvenile courts waived 34 of every 1,000 Violent Crime Index offense cases to criminal court.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in more than half (537 of 1,000) of Violent Crime Index offense cases handled in 2007.
- Cases involving juveniles adjudicated delinquent for Violent Crime Index offenses in 2007 were more likely to result in out-of-home placement (200 of 1,000) than were Property Crime Index offense cases (89 of 1,000).
- Cases that are not petitioned and cases in which juveniles are not adjudicated delinquent may result in informal sanctions. Thus, juvenile courts imposed some sort of sanction—formal or informal—in 70% (704 of every 1,000) of the Violent Crime Index offense cases handled in 2007.

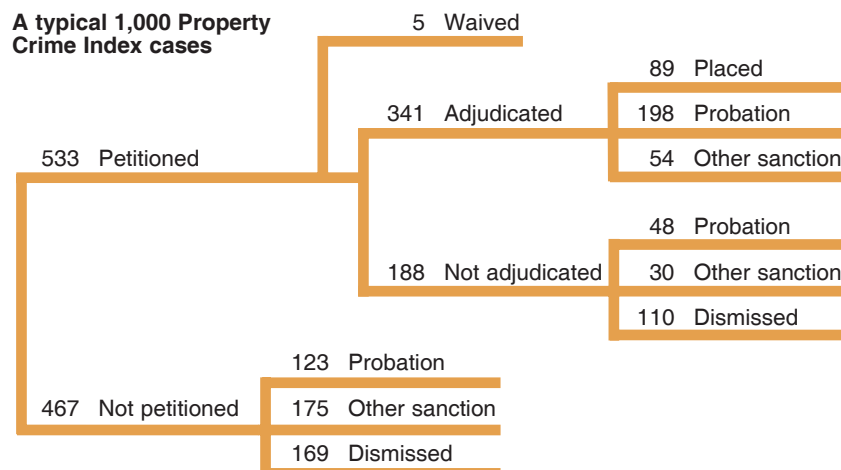
### Property Crime Index Cases

- Juveniles received informal sanctions in 38% (376 of every 1,000) of Property Crime Index offense cases processed in 2007.
- Juvenile courts waived 5 of every 1,000 Property Crime Index offense cases to criminal court in 2007.
- Cases involving juveniles adjudicated delinquent for Property Crime Index offenses were more likely to result in probation (198 out of 341) than were Violent Crime Index offense cases (264 out of 503).
- More than 25% of all Property Crime Index offenses referred to juvenile courts in 2007 were ultimately dismissed (279 of 1,000)—21% of the petitioned cases and 36% of those not petitioned.

#### A typical 1,000 Violent Crime Index cases

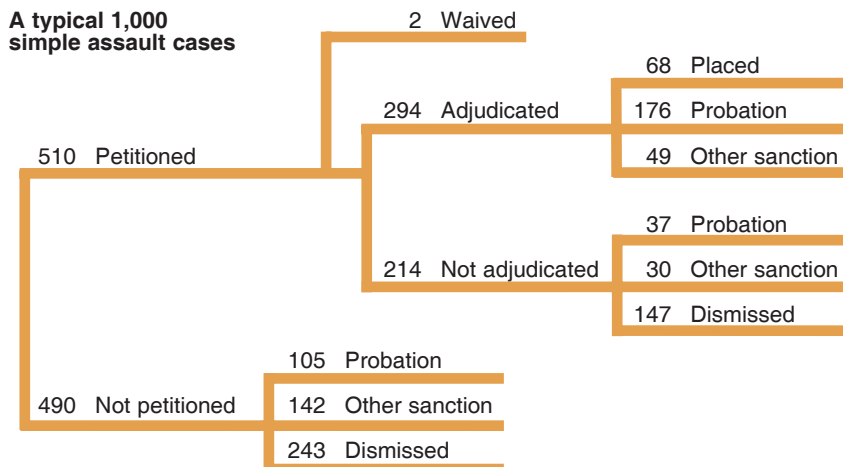
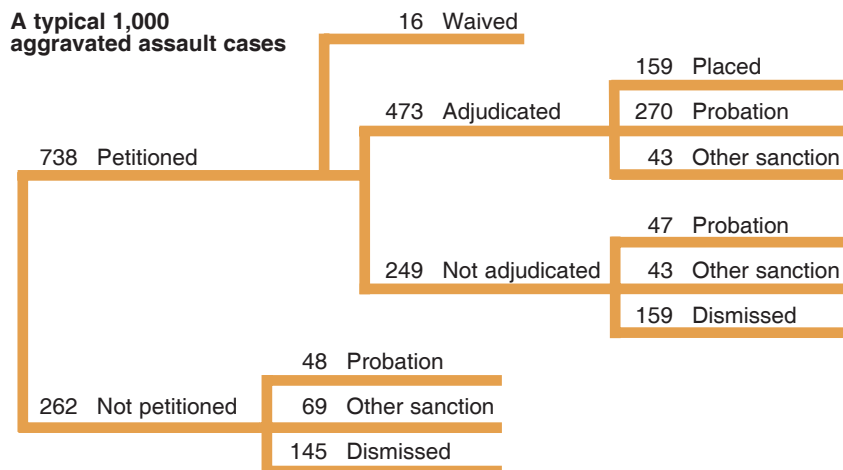


#### A typical 1,000 Property Crime Index cases



**Notes:** The Violent Crime Index includes criminal homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The Property Crime Index includes burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2007 are available online at [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp).

# Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 2007



**Notes:** Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2007 are available online at [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp).

## Aggravated Assault Cases

- Juvenile courts waived 16 of every 1,000 aggravated assault cases to criminal court in 2007, compared with 2 of every 1,000 simple assault cases.
- Nearly half (49%) of aggravated assault cases in 2007 received some formal sanction or were waived to criminal court (489 of 1,000).
- In 2007, more than 16% of aggravated assault cases received a formal sanction of out-of-home placement (159 of 1,000) and 27% were placed on formal probation (270 of 1,000).
- Of all aggravated assault cases referred to juvenile courts in 2007, 22% were eventually released or dismissed (304 of 1,000)—22% of the petitioned cases and 55% of those that were informally handled.

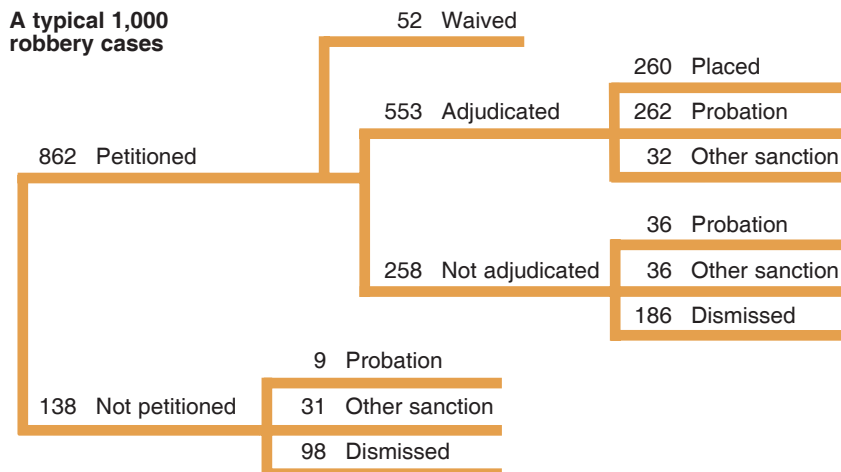
## Simple Assault Cases

- Juveniles received informal sanctions in 31% of simple assault cases processed in 2007 (314 of 1,000).
- Of every 1,000 simple assault cases handled in 2007, 296 received some formal sanction or were waived to criminal court.
- In 2007, 7% of simple assault cases resulted in the juvenile receiving a formal sanction of out-of-home placement (68 of 1,000) and 18% were placed on formal probation (176 of 1,000).
- Of all simple assault cases referred to juvenile courts in 2007, 39% were eventually dismissed (390 of 1,000)—29% of the petitioned cases and 50% of those that were informally handled.

# Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 2007

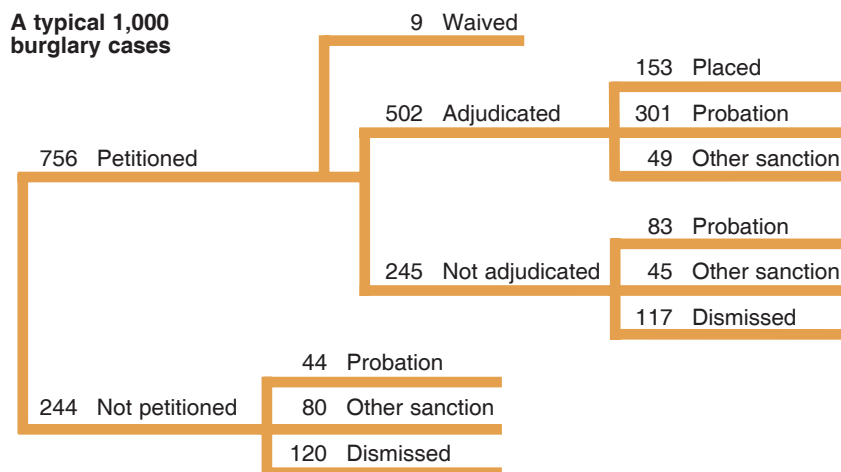
## Robbery Cases

- Juvenile courts waived 52 of every 1,000 robbery cases to criminal court in 2007.
- In 2007, juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in 60% of all robbery cases (605 of 1,000).
- In 2007, 26% of robbery cases received a formal sanction of out-of-home placement (260 of 1,000) and 26% resulted in formal probation (262 of 1,000).
- Of all robbery cases referred to juvenile court in 2007, 14% were not petitioned; the majority (71%) of these cases were dismissed.



## Burglary Cases

- Juvenile courts waived 9 of every 1,000 burglary cases to criminal court in 2007.
- In 2007, 66% (502 of 756) of all petitioned burglary cases resulted in the youth being adjudicated delinquent.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in 68% of all formally handled burglary cases in 2007.
- In 2007, 153 of 1,000 burglary cases received a formal sanction of out-of-home placement and 301 of 1,000 resulted in formal probation.
- Nearly one-quarter (24%) of all burglary cases referred to juvenile courts in 2007 were handled informally and about half of these cases (120 of 244) were dismissed.

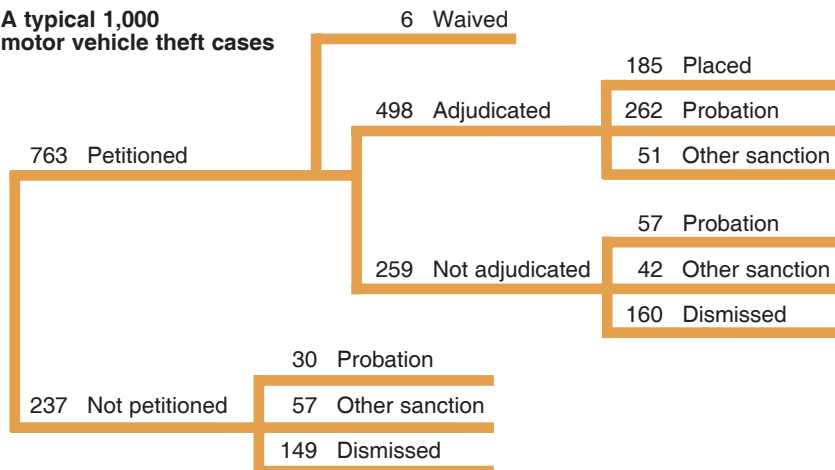


**Notes:** Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2007 are available online at [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp).

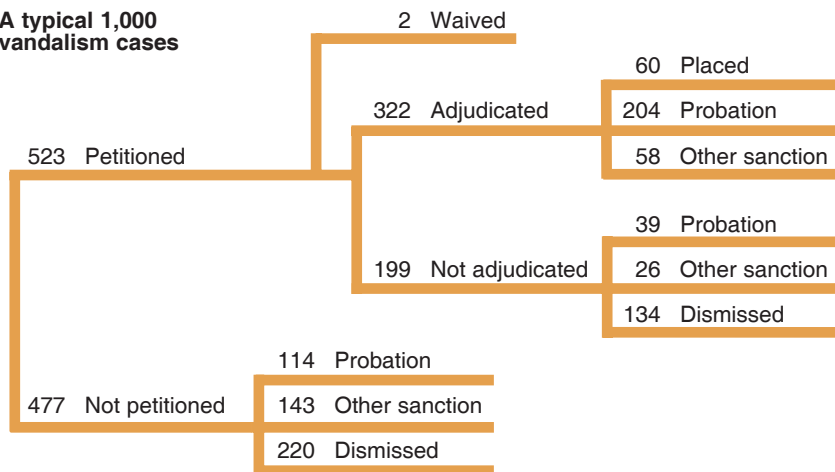


# Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 2007

## A typical 1,000 motor vehicle theft cases



## A typical 1,000 vandalism cases



**Notes:** Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2007 are available online at [www.ojdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp](http://www.ojdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp).

## Motor Vehicle Theft Cases

- Juvenile courts waived about 1% of motor vehicle theft cases to criminal court in 2007 (6 of every 1,000).
- In 2007, 50% of motor vehicle theft cases referred to juvenile courts resulted in formal court sanctions or waiver to criminal court.
- Nearly one-third (37%) of motor vehicle cases adjudicated delinquent in 2007 resulted in out-of-home placement (185 of 498).
- Nearly one-quarter of motor vehicle theft cases referred to juvenile courts in 2007 were handled without the filing of a petition (237 of 1,000).

## Vandalism Cases

- Juvenile courts waived 2 of every 1,000 vandalism cases to criminal court in 2007.
- More than half of vandalism cases referred to juvenile courts in 2007 were handled formally (523 of 1,000). Of these cases, 62% were adjudicated delinquent (322 of 523).
- In 2007, 63% of petitioned vandalism cases adjudicated delinquent resulted in a court sanction of probation (204 of 322), and 19% resulted in out-of-home placement (60 of 322).
- Juvenile courts handled 477 of every 1,000 vandalism cases informally (without a petition) in 2007. Youth received informal sanctions in 54% of these nonpetitioned cases.



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# Chapter 4

## National Estimates of Petitioned Status Offense Cases

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Status offenses are acts that are illegal only because the persons committing them are of juvenile status. The five major status offense categories used in this Report are running away, truancy, curfew law violations, 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). A number of other behaviors, such as those involving tobacco offenses, may be considered status offenses. However, because of the heterogeneity of these miscellaneous offenses, they are not discussed independently in this Report but are included in discussions and displays of petitioned status offense totals.

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

to process the juvenile formally with the filing of a petition. The analyses in this Report are limited to petitioned cases.

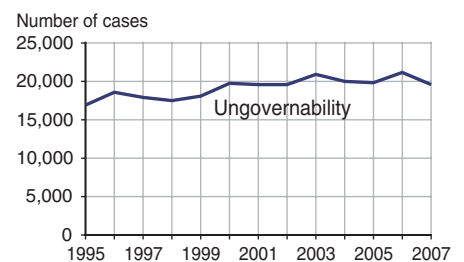
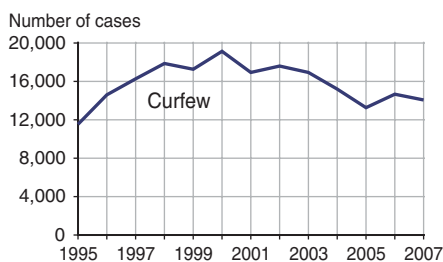
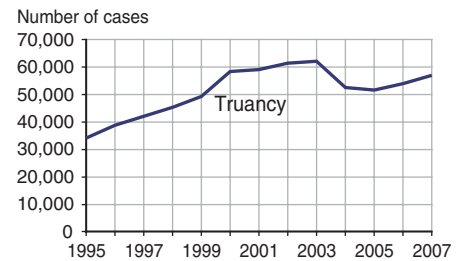
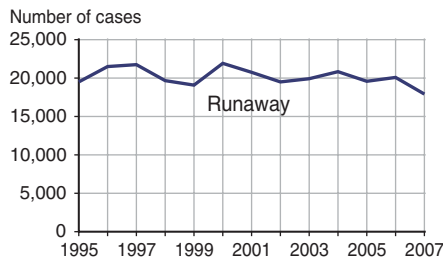
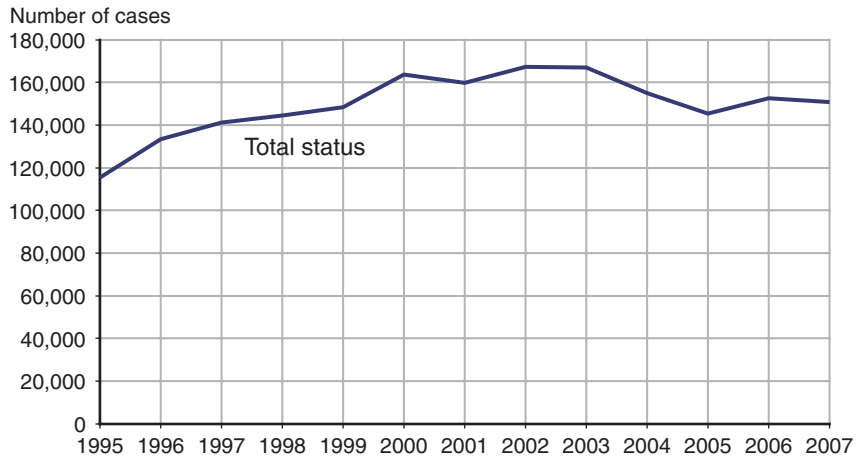
Juvenile courts may adjudicate petitioned status offense cases and may order sanctions such as probation or out-of-home placement. While their cases are being processed, juveniles charged with status offenses are sometimes held in secure detention. (Note that the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention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

This chapter presents national estimates of petitioned status offense cases disposed in 2007 and examines trends since 1995, including demographic characteristics of the juveniles involved, types of offenses charged, and the flow of cases as they moved through juvenile court processing. (See chapter 3 for a description of the stages of court processing.)

# Counts and Trends

- In 2007, U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction petitioned and formally disposed an estimated 150,700 status offense cases.
- The number of petitioned status offense cases processed by juvenile courts increased 31% between 1995 and 2007.
- The number of petitioned runaway cases processed by juvenile courts decreased 8% between 1995 and 2007.
- Between 1995 and 2007, the number of petitioned truancy cases processed by juvenile courts increased 67% (from 34,100 to 57,000).
- Between 1995 and 2000, the number of petitioned curfew cases increased 66% (from 11,500 to 19,100) and then declined 27% through 2007.
- The number of petitioned ungovernability cases in 2007 (19,600) was 16% higher than in 1995 (16,900).
- The number of petitioned liquor law violation cases increased 23% between 1995 and 2007.

## Between 1995 and 2007, the formally handled status offense caseload increased 31%

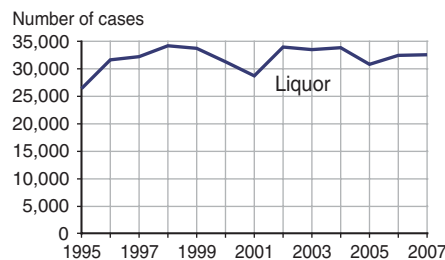


### Offense profile of petitioned status offense cases:

Most serious offense	1995	2007
Runaway	17%	12%
Truancy	30	38
Curfew	10	9
Ungovernability	15	13
Liquor	23	22
Miscellaneous	6	6
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	115,400	150,700

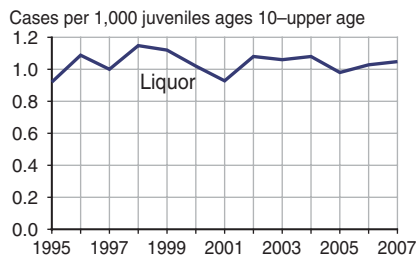
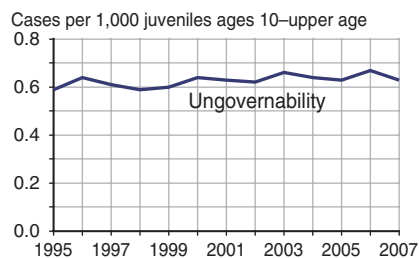
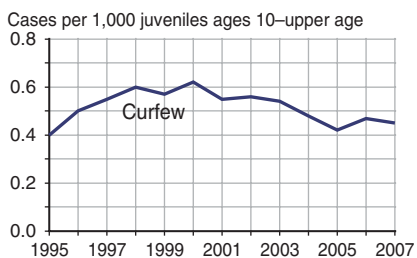
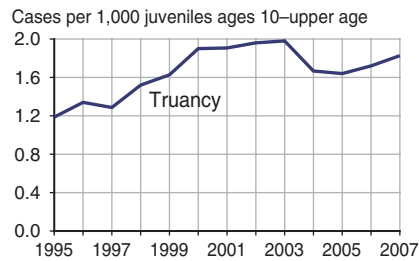
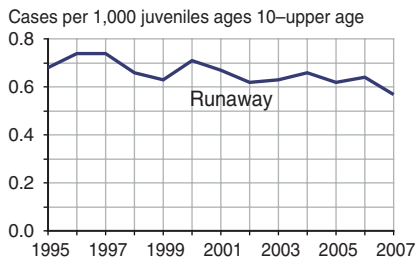
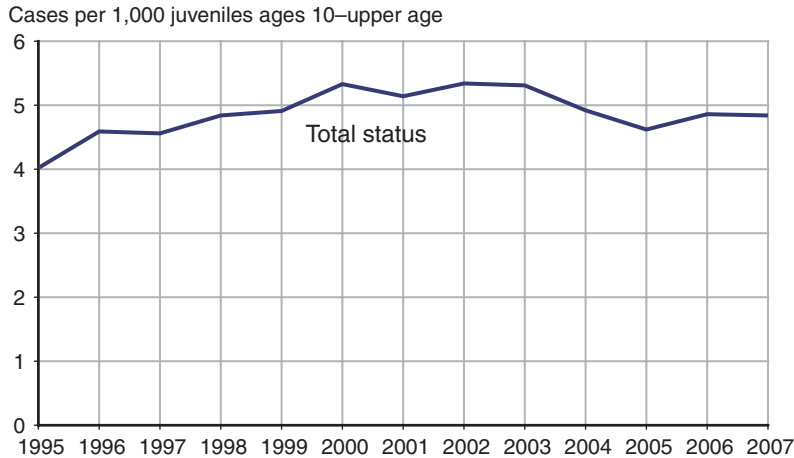
**Note:** Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Compared with 1995, a larger proportion of the court's petitioned status offense caseload in 2007 involved truancy cases, and a smaller proportion involved runaway cases.



# Case Rates

## Petitioned status offense case rates rose from 4.0 to 4.8 per 1,000 juveniles between 1995 and 2007



- In 2007, juvenile courts formally processed 4.8 status offense cases for every 1,000 juveniles in the population—those age 10 or older who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court.
- The total petitioned status offense case rate increased 20% between 1995 and 2007.<sup>1</sup>
- Between 1995 and 2007, the petitioned runaway case rate decreased 15%.
- Between 1995 and 2007, the petitioned truancy case rate increased steadily (54%).
- Between 1995 and 2000, the petitioned curfew violation case rate increased 55% and then decreased 28% by 2007.
- Between 1995 and 2007, the formally processed ungovernability case rate increased 7%.
- The petitioned liquor law violation case rate increased 14% between 1995 and 2007.

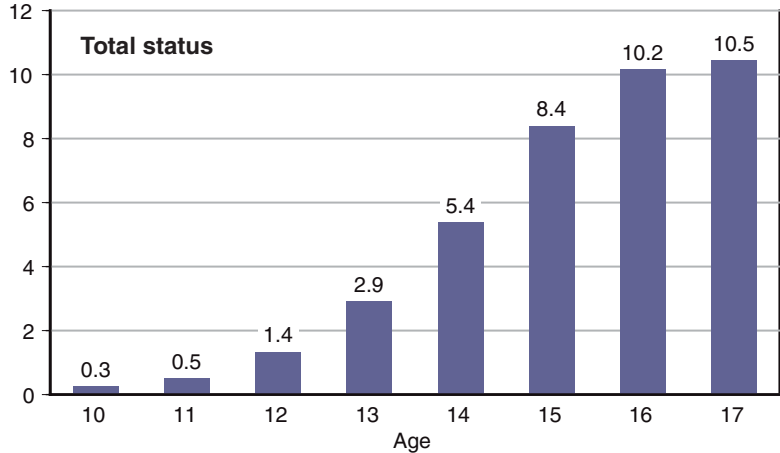
<sup>1</sup> The percent change in the number of cases disposed may not be equal to the percent change in case rates because of the changing size of the juvenile population.

# Age at Referral

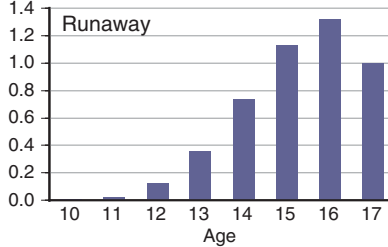
- In 2007, the petitioned status offense case rate for 16-year-olds was more than one and one-half times the rate for 14-year-olds, and the rate for 14-year-olds was 4 times the rate for 12-year-olds.
- The largest increase in case rates between age 13 and age 17 was for liquor law violations. The case rate for 17-year-old juveniles (4.3) was about 20 times the rate for 13-year-olds (0.2).
- Curfew and liquor law violation rates increased continuously with the age of the juvenile. In contrast, rates for petitioned cases involving runaway, truancy, and ungovernability were higher for 15-year-old juveniles than for 17-year-olds; specifically, 1.1 times greater for runaway, 1.3 for truancy, and 1.4 for ungovernability.

## In 2007, status offense case rates increased with the age of the juvenile

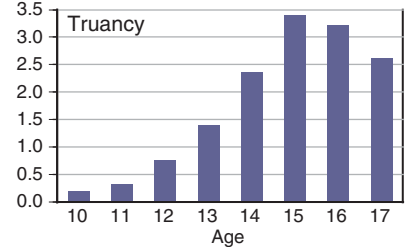
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



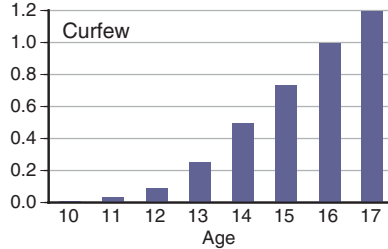
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



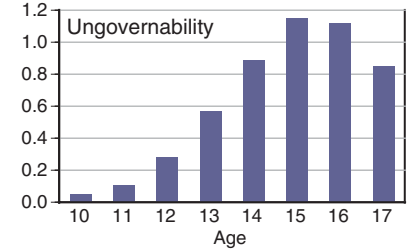
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



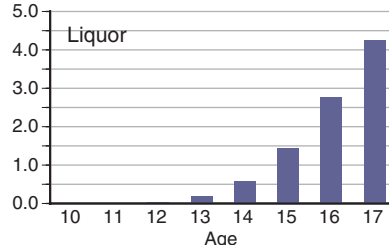
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



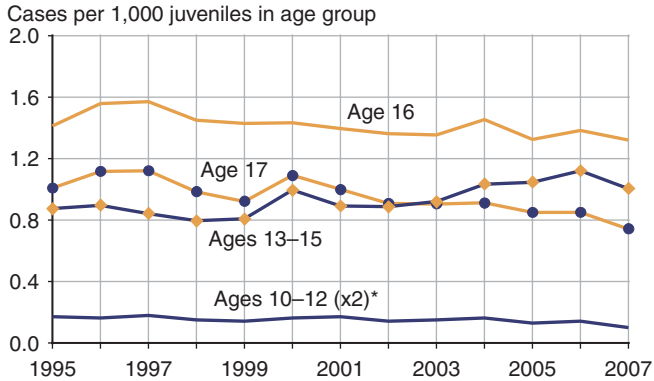
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



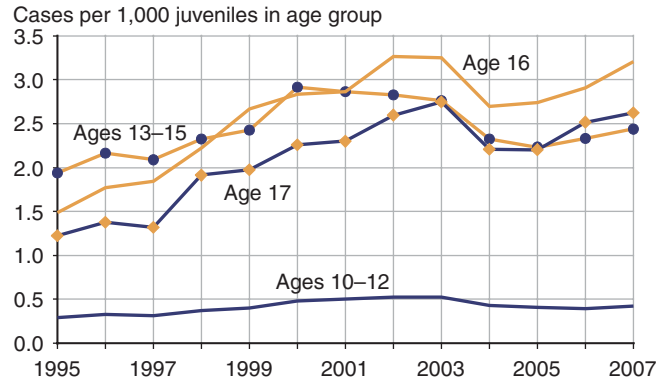
# Age at Referral

Trends in case rates differed across age groups for each general status offense category

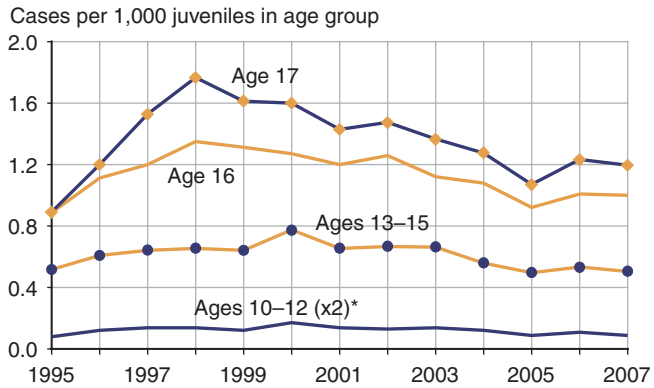
## Runaway case rates



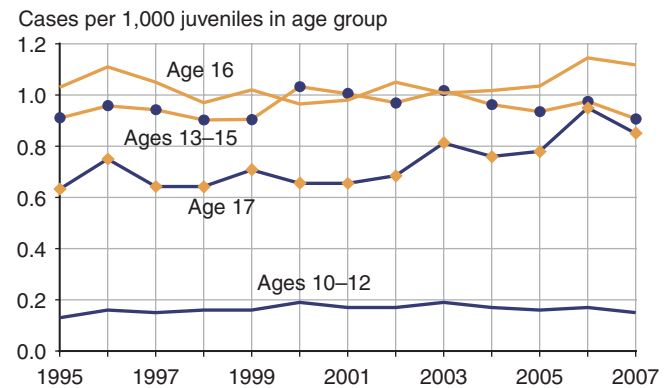
## Truancy case rates



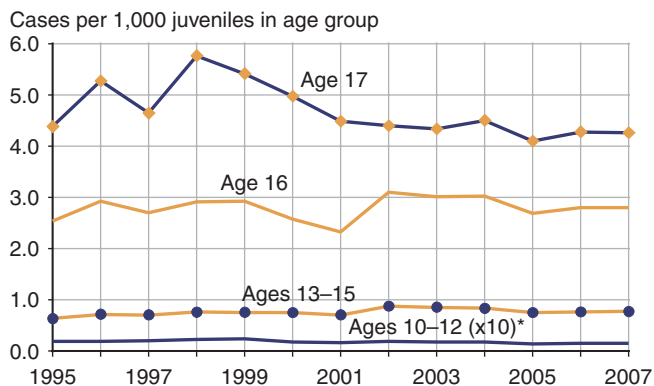
## Curfew case rates



## Ungovernability case rates



## Liquor law violation case rates



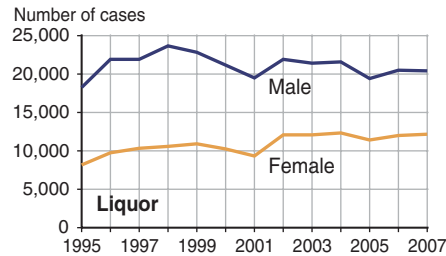
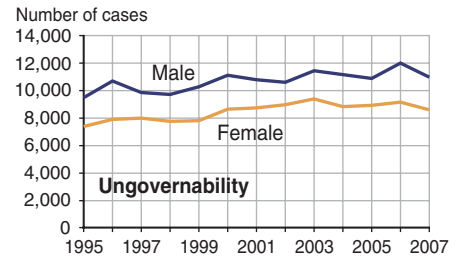
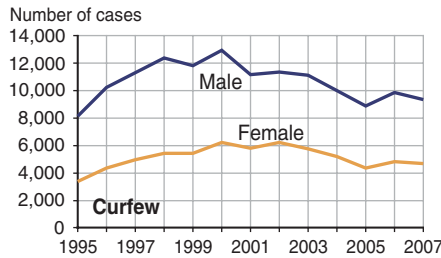
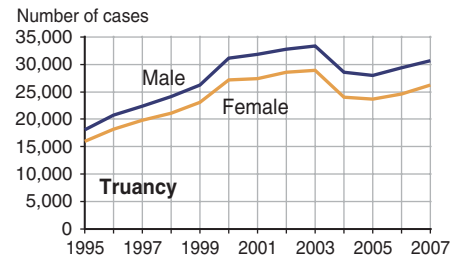
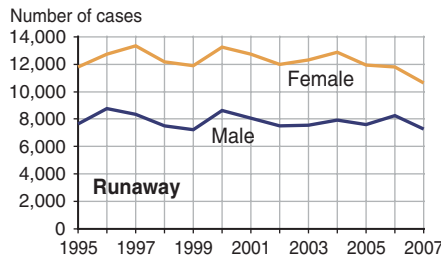
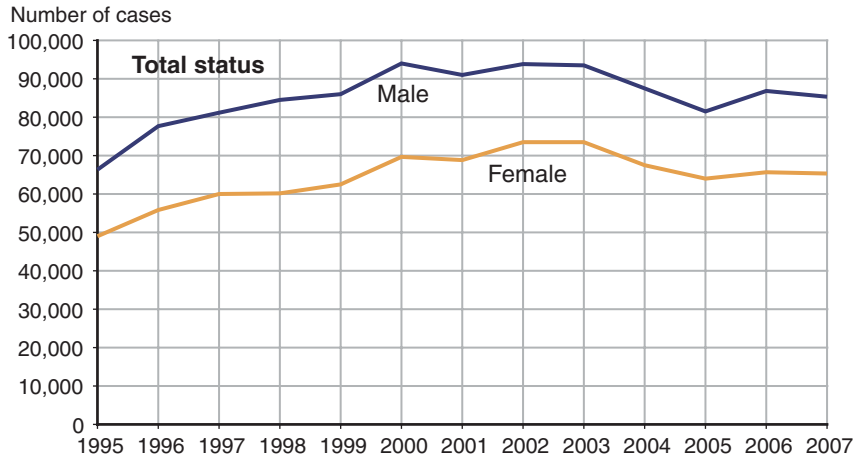
- Case rates for petitioned runaway cases were lower in 2007 than in 1995 for all age groups except 17-year-olds.
- Case rates for petitioned truancy cases increased between 1995 and 2007 for all age groups. The largest relative increase during this period involved 16-year-olds (116%) and 17-year-olds (115%).
- Case rates for petitioned curfew cases peaked in 1998 for 16-year-olds and 17-year-olds and then decreased through 2007 (down 26% and 32%, respectively).
- For all age groups, case rates for petitioned ungovernability cases were higher in 2007 than in 1995.
- Case rates for petitioned liquor law violation cases peaked in 1998 for youth age 17 and declined 26% by 2007.

\* Because of the relatively low volume of cases involving youth ages 10-12 for runaway, curfew, and liquor law violations, their case rates are inflated by a factor specified in the graph to display the trend over time.

# Gender

- Overall, the female petitioned status offense caseload increased 33% between 1995 and 2007, compared with 29% for the male caseload.
- Between 1995 and 2007, the relative increase in the female petitioned status offense caseload outpaced that of the male caseload for curfew (39% vs. 15%) and liquor law violation cases (49% vs. 12%).
- The relative increase in the male petitioned status offense caseload outpaced that of the female caseload between 1995 and 2007 for truancy (69% vs. 64%).
- Between 1995 and 2007, the petitioned runaway caseload decreased 5% for males and 10% for females.
- Between 1995 and 2007, truancy cases outnumbered all other status offense cases for both males and females, with the exception of 1995 and 1996, when the number of liquor law violation cases for males was slightly more than the number of truancy cases.

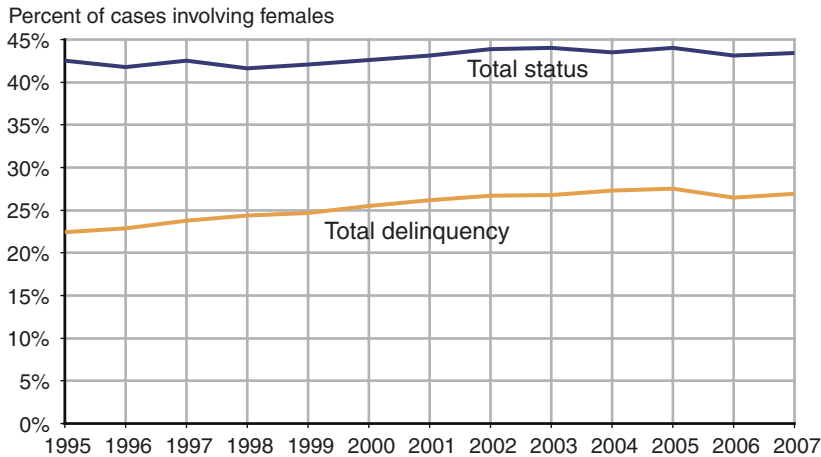
## Trends in petitioned status offense case rates revealed similar patterns for males and females





# Gender

## Compared with the delinquency caseload, females accounted for a substantially larger proportion of petitioned status offenses

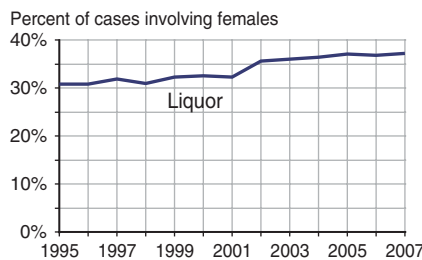
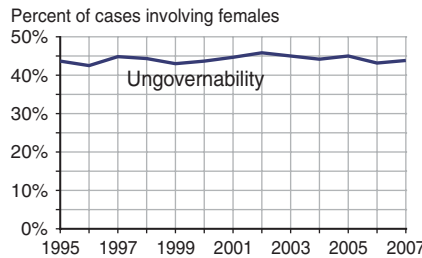
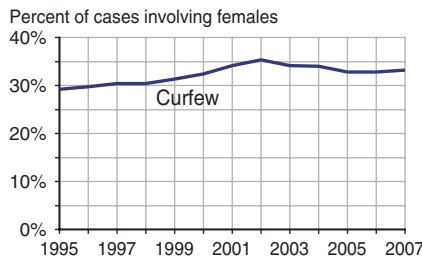
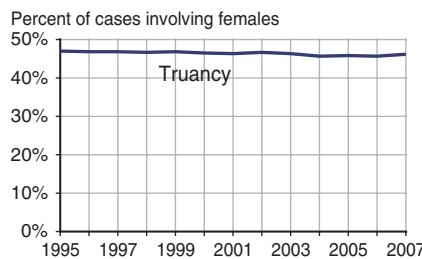
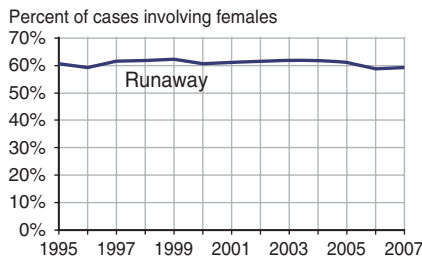


- Males accounted for 57% of the total petitioned status offense caseload in 2007.
- In 2007, males accounted for the majority of both curfew (67%) and status liquor law violation cases (63%) and slightly more than half of petitioned truancy (54%) and ungovernability (56%) cases.
- Females accounted for 59% of petitioned runaway cases in 2007, the only status offense category in which females represented a larger proportion of the caseload than males.

### Offense profile of petitioned status offense cases by gender:

Most serious offense	Male	Female
<b>2007</b>		
Runaway	9%	16%
Truancy	36	40
Curfew	11	7
Ungovernability	13	13
Liquor	24	19
Miscellaneous	8	5
Total	100%	100%
<b>1995</b>		
Runaway	12%	24%
Truancy	27	33
Curfew	12	7
Ungovernability	14	15
Liquor	28	17
Miscellaneous	7	5
Total	100%	100%

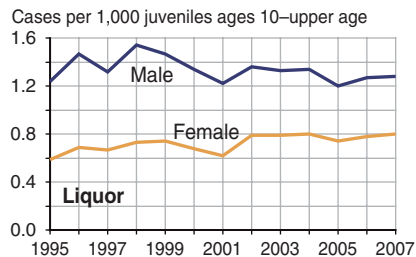
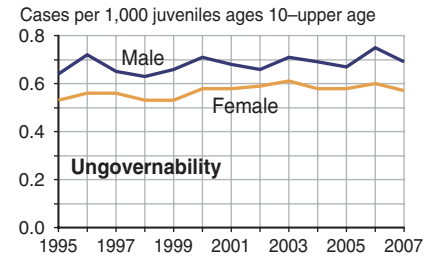
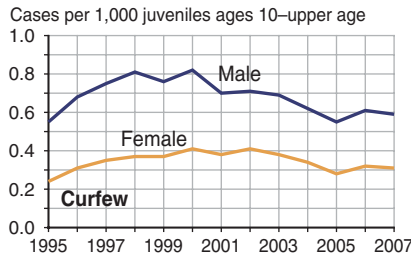
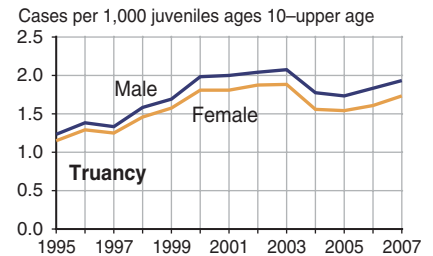
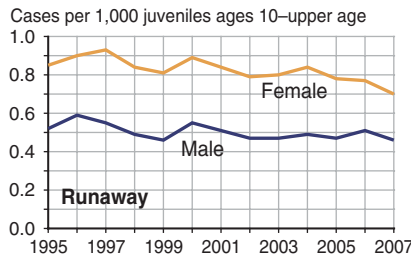
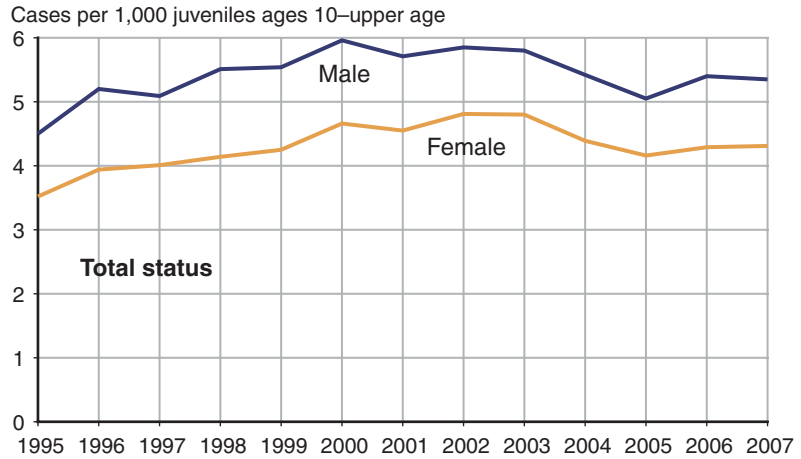
**Note:** Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.



# Gender

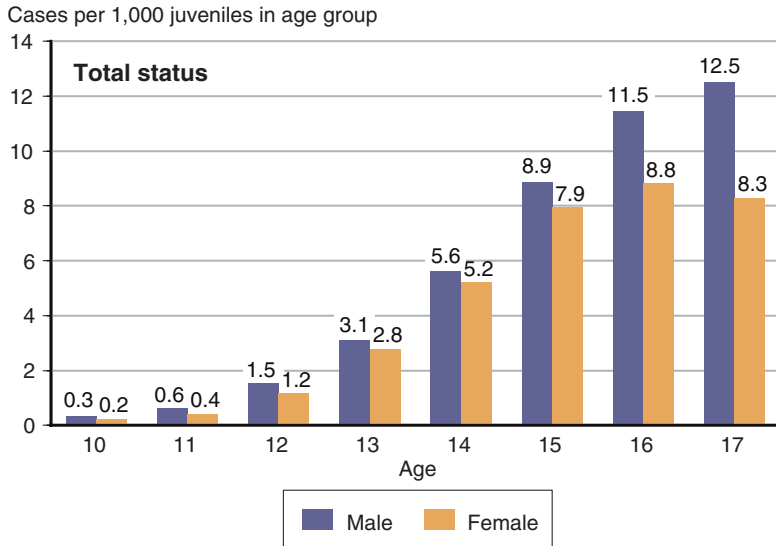
- For both males and females, the petitioned status case rate increased between 1995 and 2007.
- Runaway case rates declined between 1995 and 2007 for both males (12%) and females (17%).
- Between 1997 and 2007, the truancy case rate for males was greater than the rate of any other status offense category. In 1995 and 1996, the liquor law violation case rate was greater than any other status offense rate.
- Among females, the truancy case rate was higher than the rate of any other status offense category for each year between 1995 and 2007.
- For both males and females, the case rates for curfew violations increased between 1995 and 2000 and then declined through 2007. As a result, between 1995 and 2007, case rates for curfew violations increased 28% for females but only 6% for males.
- Between 1995 and 2007, case rates for ungovernability increased 7% for both males and females.

**The petitioned status offense case rates followed similar patterns for males and females between 1995 and 2007**

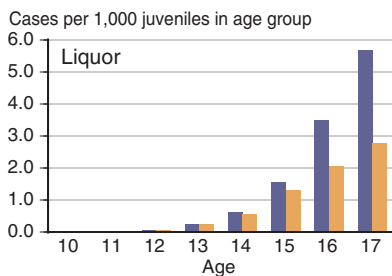
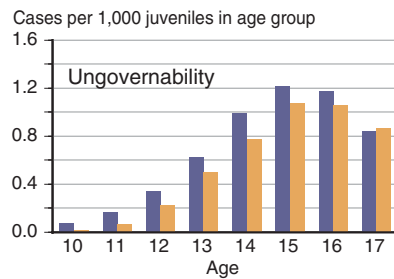
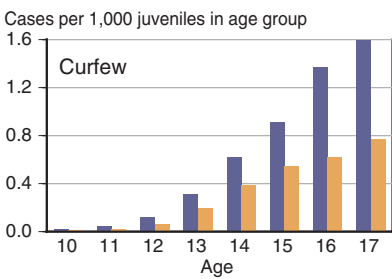
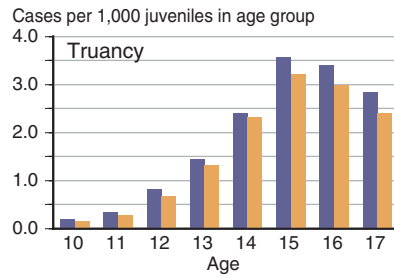
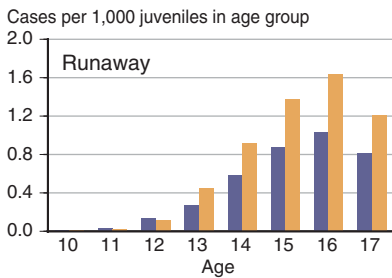


# Gender

**In 2007, the status offense case rate for females peaked at age 16, while the male case rate increased through age 17**



- For males, petitioned status offense case rates increased continuously with age in 2007. Petitioned status offense case rates for females increased through age 16 and then decreased.
- After age 12, case rates for running away were higher for females than for males in 2007.
- Rates for runaway cases peaked at age 16 for both males and females in 2007.
- For both males and females, petitioned status offense case rates increased continuously with age for curfew and liquor law violations in 2007.
- In 2007, petitioned case rates for truancy and ungovernability peaked at age 15 for both males and females.



# Race

## Percent change in number of cases by race, 1995–2007:

Most serious offense	White <sup>2</sup>	Black	Amer. Indian <sup>3</sup>	Asian <sup>4</sup>
<b>Status</b>	22%	61%	56%	84%
Runaway	-30	63	12	13
Truancy	66	61	100	166
Curfew	6	77	41	121
Ungovern.	-2	81	-2	71
Liquor law	20	25	52	176

■ Between 1995 and 2007, the number of truancy cases increased substantially for all racial groups.

## Offense profile of status offense cases by race:

Most serious offense	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian
<b>2007</b>				
Runaway	9%	21%	6%	23%
Truancy	38	39	25	41
Curfew	8	11	14	12
Ungovern.	12	21	3	4
Liquor law	26	4	47	15
Misc.	7	4	5	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Most serious offense	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian
<b>1995</b>				
Runaway	16%	21%	8%	37%
Truancy	28	39	19	29
Curfew	10	10	15	10
Ungovern.	14	18	4	4
Liquor law	26	5	49	10
Misc.	6	7	5	10
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

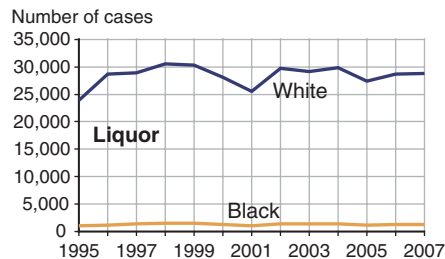
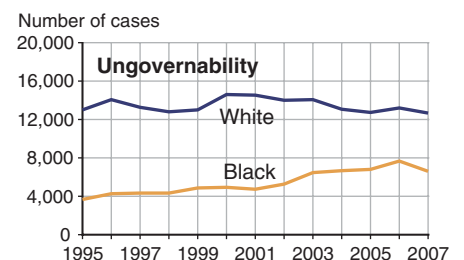
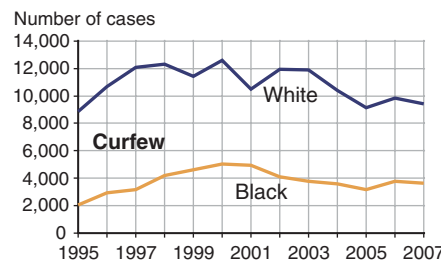
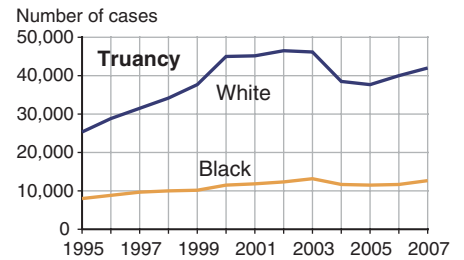
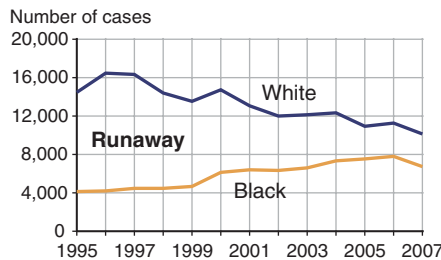
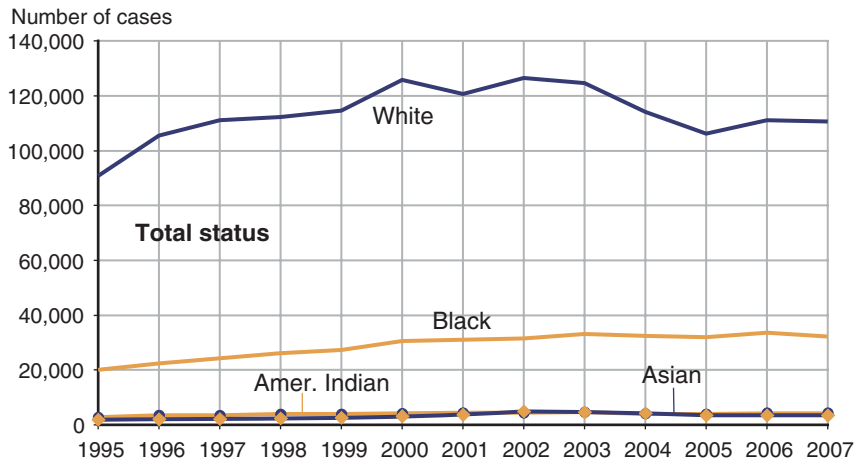
■ In 2007, truancy cases made up the greatest proportion of the caseloads for white, black, and Asian juveniles, while liquor law violation cases were the greatest proportion of the caseload for American Indian juveniles.

<sup>2</sup> Throughout this Report, juveniles of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race; however, most are included in the white racial category.

<sup>3</sup> The racial classification American Indian (usually abbreviated as Amer. Indian) includes American Indian and Alaskan Native.

<sup>4</sup> The racial classification Asian includes Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander.

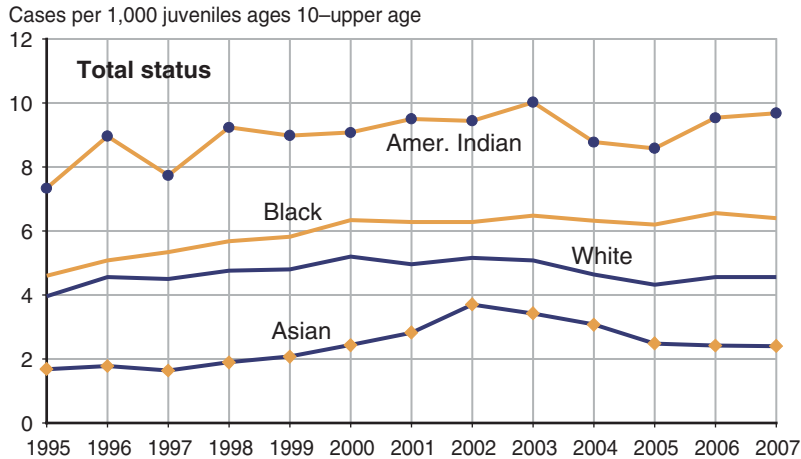
## Between 1995 and 2007, the petitioned status offense caseload increased for all racial groups



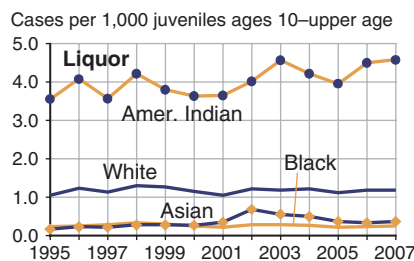
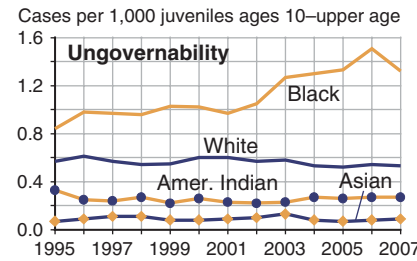
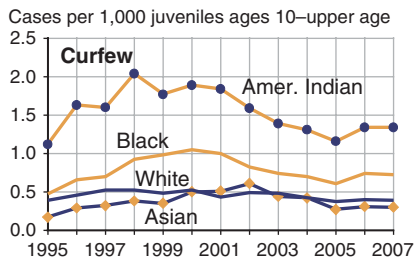
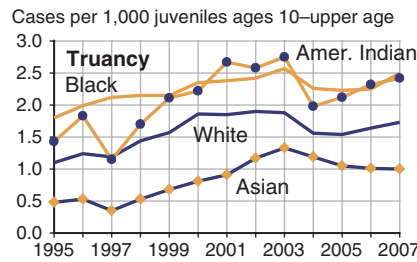
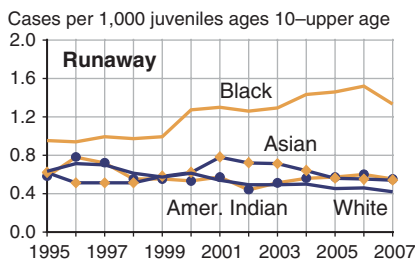
**Note:** Case counts for American Indian and Asian youth are not shown in the offense graphs above because their numbers are too small for display.

# Race

**Between 1995 and 2007, petitioned status offense case rates increased for youth of all racial groups: 43% for Asians, 39% for blacks, 32% for American Indians, and 15% for whites**



- For all years between 1995 and 2007, the total petitioned status offense case rate for American Indian youth was higher than that for juveniles of all other racial categories. In 2007, the petitioned status offense case rate for American Indian youth was four times the rate for Asian youth and twice the rate for white youth.
- Between 1995 and 2007, the increase in runaway and ungovernability case rates for black youth outpaced that for juveniles in any other racial category.



# Source of Referral

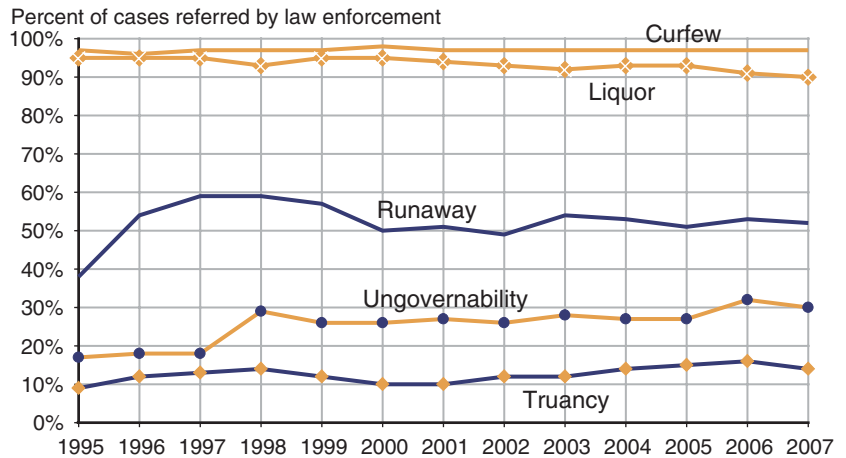
- Status offense cases can be referred to court intake by a number of sources, including law enforcement agencies, schools, relatives, social service agencies, probation officers, and victims.
- Schools referred 75% of the petitioned truancy cases in 2007.
- Relatives referred 41% of the petitioned ungovernability cases in 2007.

### Percentage of petitioned status offense cases referred by law enforcement:

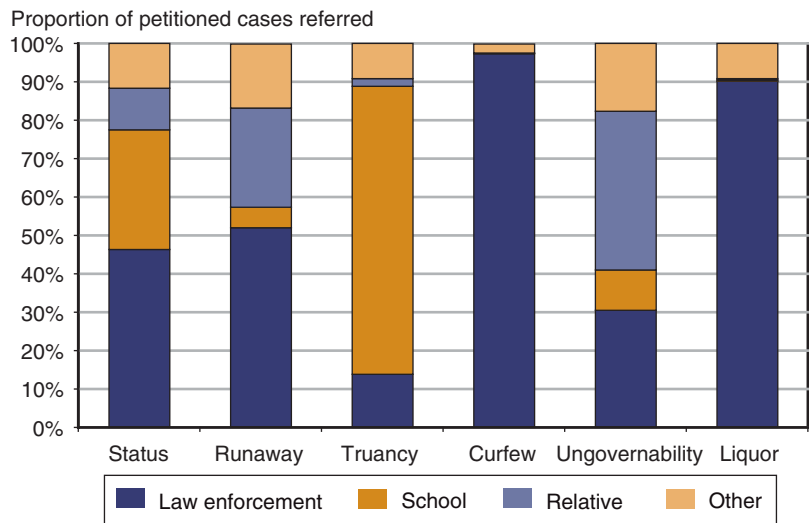
Most serious offense	1995	2007
Total status	47%	46%
Runaway	38	52
Truancy	9	14
Curfew	97	97
Ungovernability	17	30
Liquor law	95	90

- In 2007, law enforcement agencies referred less than half (46%) of the petitioned status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts.
- Compared with 1995, law enforcement referred larger proportions of runaway, truancy, and ungovernability cases in 2007.

### Law enforcement agencies are the primary source of referrals to juvenile court for curfew and liquor law violation cases

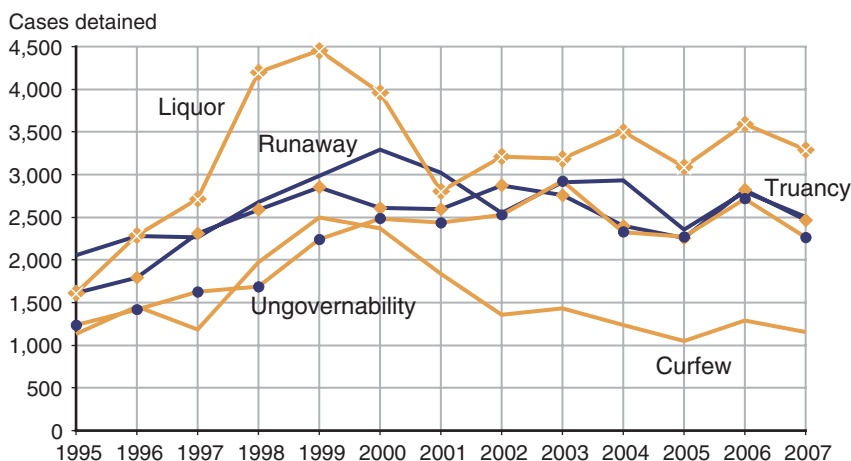


### The source of referral for petitioned status offense cases varied with the nature of the offense

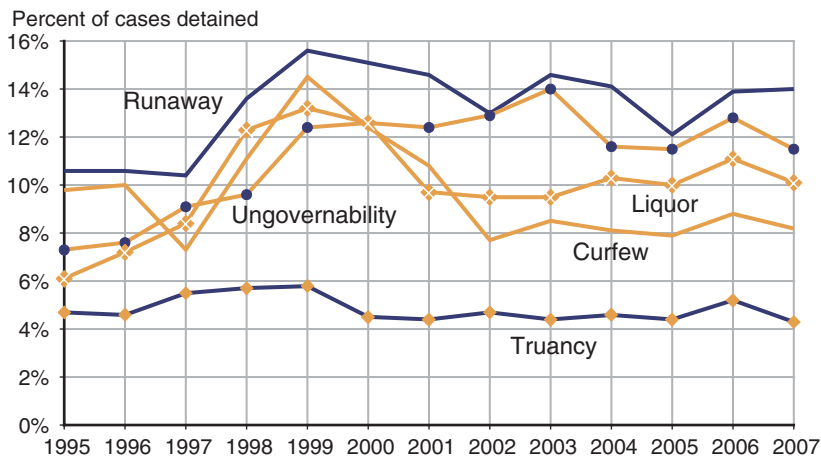


# Detention

**The number of petitioned curfew cases involving detention decreased substantially (54%) between 1999 and 2007**



**Between 1995 and 2007, truancy cases were least likely to involve detention, and runaway cases were the most likely**



- The number of petitioned status offense cases involving detention increased 61% between 1995 and 2007 (from 8,100 to 13,000). The largest relative increase was for liquor law violation cases (104%).
- Despite the growth in the volume of petitioned status offense cases involving detention, the proportion of cases detained was nearly the same in 2007 (9%) as in 1995 (7%).
- Prior to 1997, runaway cases comprised the largest volume of detained petitioned status offense cases.
- Between 1997 and 2007, with one exception (2001), cases involving liquor law violations accounted for the largest share of the detained status offense caseload.

**Offense profile of detained status offense cases:**

Most serious offense	1995	2007
Runaway	25%	19%
Truancy	20	19
Curfew	14	9
Ungovernability	15	17
Liquor law	20	25
Miscellaneous	5	10
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	8,100	13,000

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

- Compared with 1995, the offense characteristics of the 2007 status offense detention caseload involved a greater proportion of liquor law violation cases and smaller proportions of runaway and curfew violation cases.

# Adjudication

- Between 1995 and 2007, the annual number of status offense cases in which the youth was adjudicated a status offender increased from 61,300 to 91,500.
- Between 1995 and 2007, the annual number of cases in which the youth was adjudicated a status offender increased 91% for curfew violations, 76% for truancy, 61% for liquor law violations, and 28% for ungovernability and declined 14% for running away.

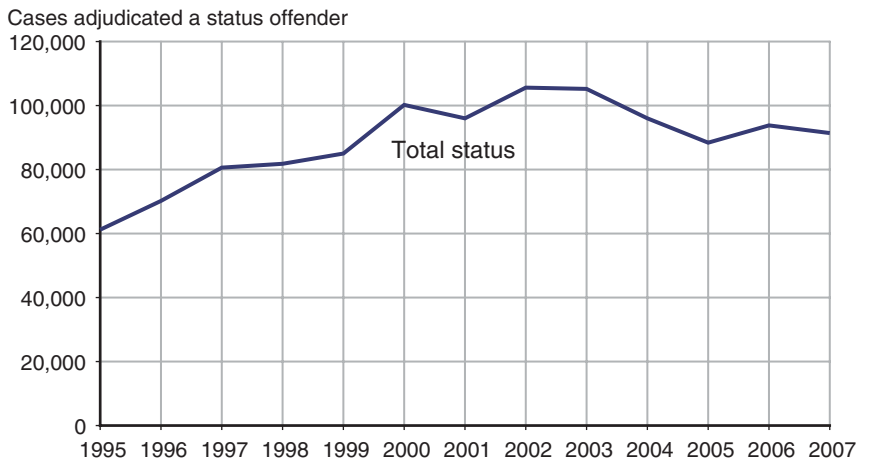
### Offense profile cases adjudicated a status offender:

Most serious offense	1995	2007
Runaway	15%	9%
Truancy	30	36
Curfew	9	11
Ungovernability	16	13
Liquor law	22	24
Miscellaneous	8	7
Total	100%	100%
Cases adjudicated a status offender	61,300	91,500

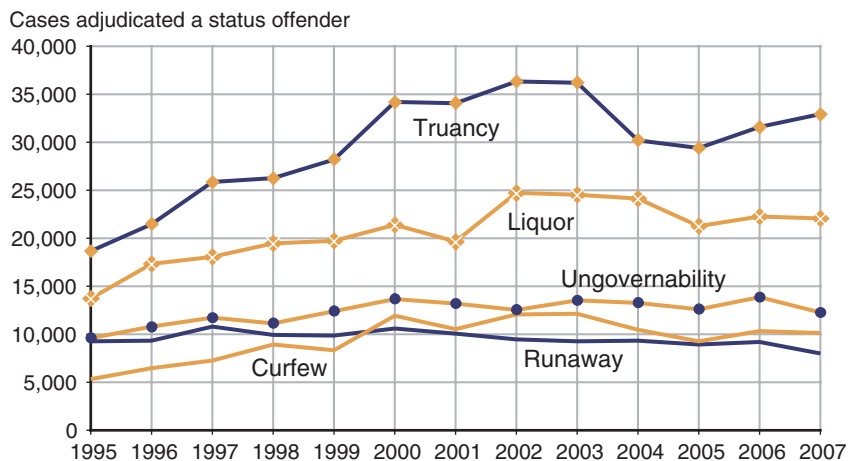
**Note:** Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Compared with 1995, the 2007 adjudicated status offense caseload contained a smaller proportion of runaway cases and a larger proportion of truancy cases. For both years, cases involving truancy and liquor law violations made up the largest proportions of the adjudicated caseload.

**Between 1995 and 2003, the number of cases in which the youth was adjudicated a status offender increased considerably (72%) and then declined 13% through 2007**



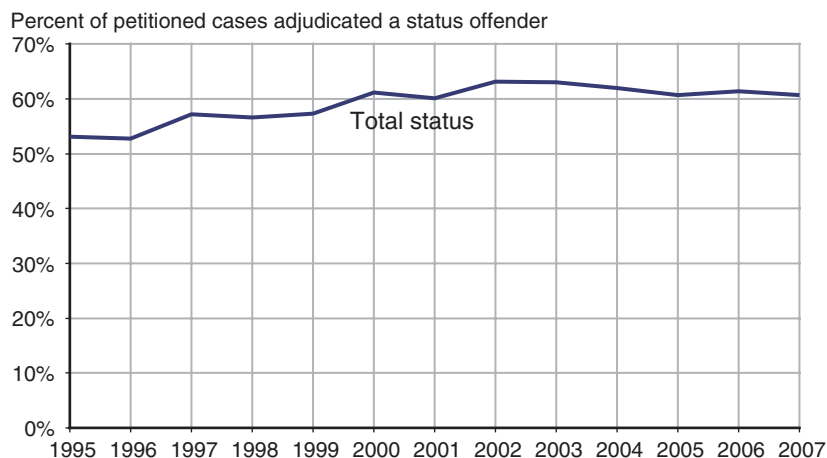
**Between 1995 and 2007, the number of cases in which the youth was adjudicated a status offender increased for all status offense categories except running away**





# Adjudication

## The likelihood of adjudication for petitioned status offense cases increased from 53% in 1995 to 61% in 2007



- Among status offense categories in 2007, adjudication was least likely in petitioned runaway cases (45%) and most likely in cases involving curfew (72%) and liquor law violations (68%).
- The likelihood of petitioned runaway cases resulting in an adjudication increased between 1996 and the 1999 peak (51%) and then declined through 2007 (45%).
- Between 1995 and 2007, the likelihood of adjudication among petitioned curfew violation cases increased from 46% to 72%.
- The likelihood of adjudication among petitioned liquor law violation cases increased from 52% in 1995 to 68% in 2007.

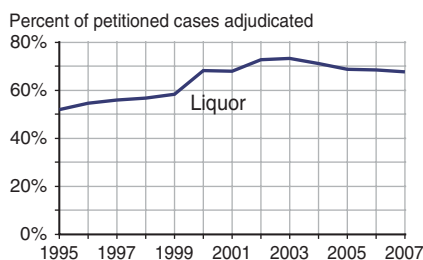
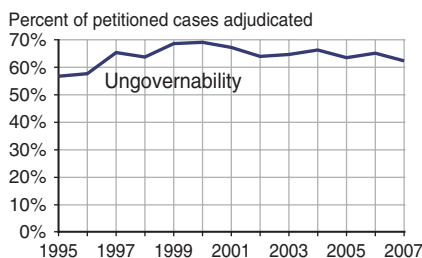
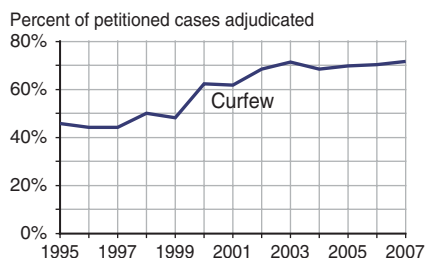
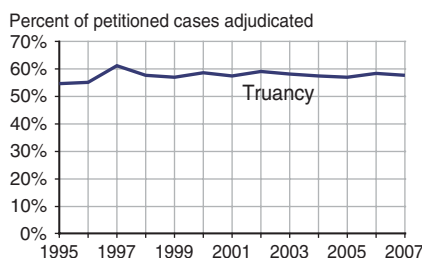
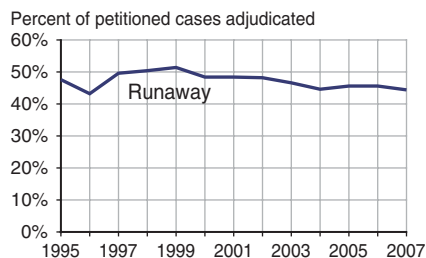
### Percentage of petitioned status offense cases adjudicated, 2007:

Most serious offense    15 or younger    16 or older    Male    Female

<b>Total status</b>	60%	62%	62%	60%
Runaway	46	42	44	45
Truancy	58	58	58	58
Curfew	70	73	71	73
Ungovern.	63	61	62	63
Liquor law	69	67	67	68

Most serious offense    White    Black    Amer. Indian    Asian

<b>Total status</b>	62%	55%	65%	57%
Runaway	47	43	38	36
Truancy	58	56	61	62
Curfew	76	63	62	68
Ungovern.	63	62	58	47
Liquor law	68	66	71	62



# Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

■ The number of cases in which a youth was adjudicated a status offender and ordered to out-of-home placement increased 38% between 1995 and the peak in 2000 and then declined 26% by 2007.

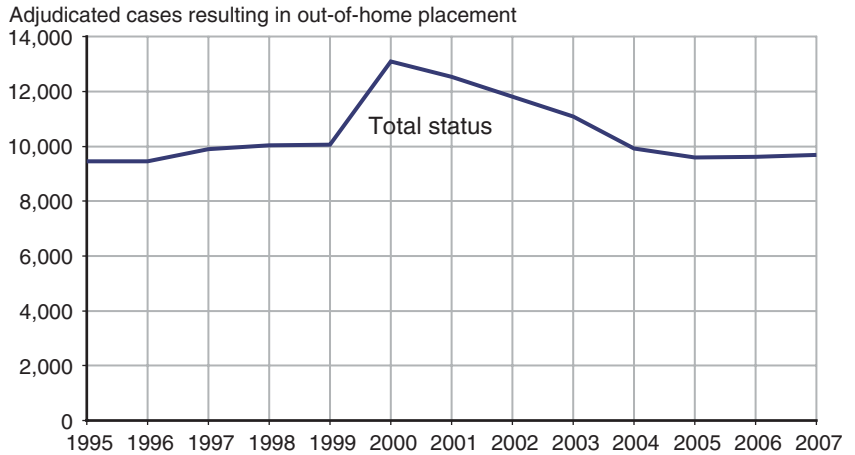
### Offense profile of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in out-of-home placement:

Most serious offense	1995	2007
Runaway	24%	14%
Truancy	21	29
Curfew	6	3
Ungovernability	29	23
Liquor law	11	20
Miscellaneous	9	9
Total	100%	100%
Cases resulting in out-of-home placement	9,500	9,700

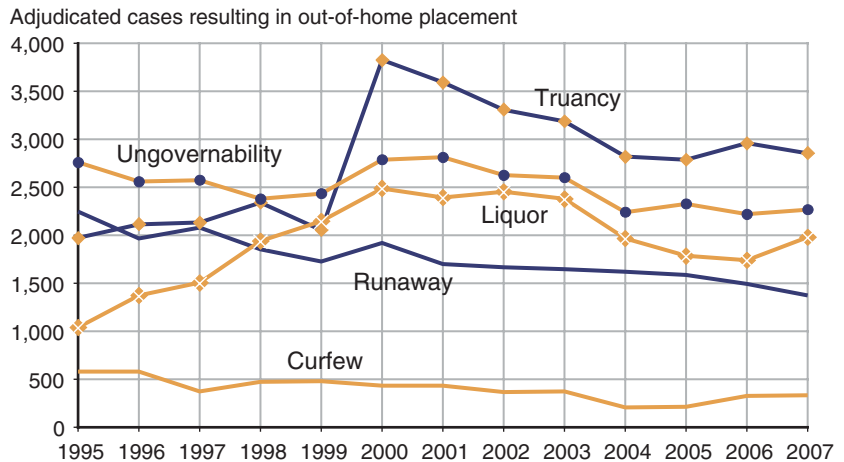
**Note:** Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

■ In 2007, truancy cases accounted for the largest share of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in out-of-home placement; in 1995, runaway and ungovernability cases comprised larger shares than truancy.

**The number of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in out-of-home placement increased 2% between 1995 and 2007**

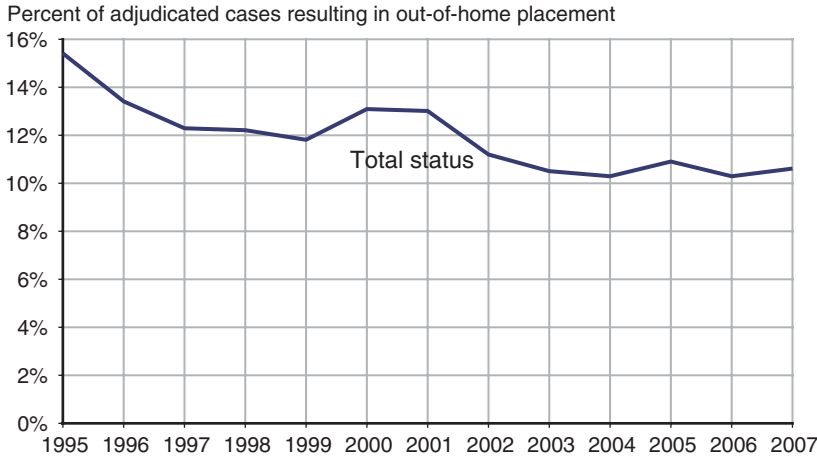


**The number of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in out-of-home placement varied considerably by the nature of the offense**



# Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

The court ordered out-of-home placement in 11% of all adjudicated status offense cases in 2007

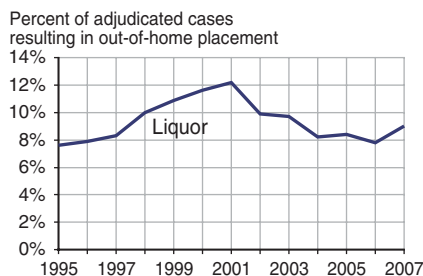
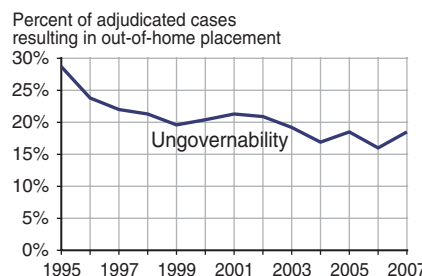
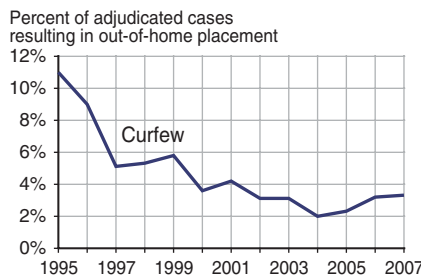
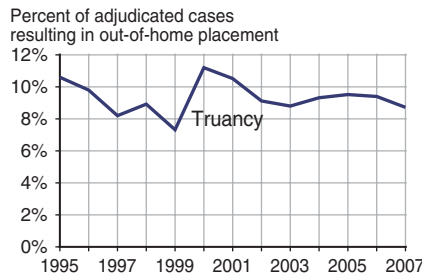
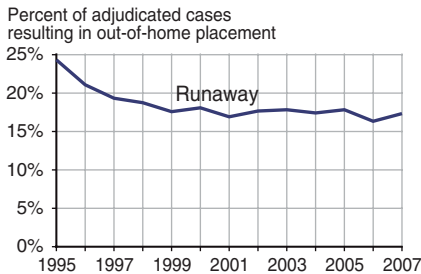


- The likelihood that an adjudicated status offense case would result in out-of-home placement decreased between 1995 and 2007 for all status offense categories except liquor law violations.
- Between 1995 and 2007, the largest decline in the proportion of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in out-of-home placement was seen in cases involving ungovernability (from 29% to 19%), followed by curfew cases (from 11% to 3%) and runaway cases (from 24% to 17%).
- For adjudicated truancy and liquor law violation cases, the likelihood of out-of-home placement was about the same in 2007 as in 1995.

## Percentage of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in out-of-home placement, 2007:

Most serious offense	15 or younger	16 or older	Male	Female
<b>Total status</b>	12%	9%	11%	11%
Runaway	17	17	19	16
Truancy	10	6	9	8
Curfew	4	3	4	2
Ungovern.	19	18	19	18
Liquor law	10	8	10	7

Most serious offense	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian
<b>Total status</b>	11%	11%	10%	7%
Runaway	19	15	16	10
Truancy	9	8	14	7
Curfew	2	6	3	2
Ungovern.	19	17	11	14
Liquor law	8	18	16	7



# Dispositions: Probation

- Between 1995 and 2007, the number of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in an order of probation increased 23%, compared with a 2% increase in the number of cases resulting in out-of-home placement.
- Between 1995 and 2007, the number of adjudicated status offense cases receiving probation increased for ungovernability (47%), liquor law violation (38%), truancy (28%), and curfew cases (16%).
- The number of adjudicated runaway cases receiving probation decreased 17% between 1995 and 2007.
- Between 2000 and 2007, the number of adjudicated cases receiving probation decreased for all status offense categories: 32% for cases involving curfew violations and for runaway cases, 17% for truancy cases, 13% for ungovernability cases, and 10% for cases involving liquor law violations.

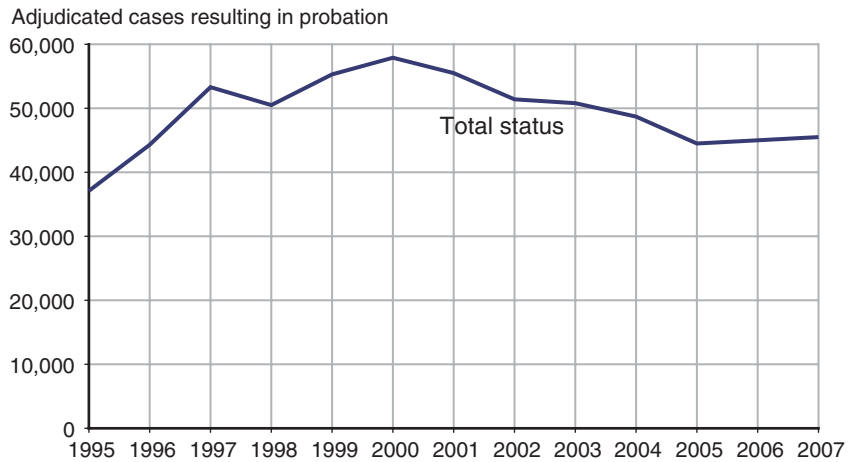
### Offense profile of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in out-of-home placement:

Most serious offense	1995	2007
Runaway	14%	10%
Truancy	38	39
Curfew	4	4
Ungovernability	15	18
Liquor law	23	25
Miscellaneous	6	3
Total	100%	100%
Cases resulting in formal probation	37,100	45,500

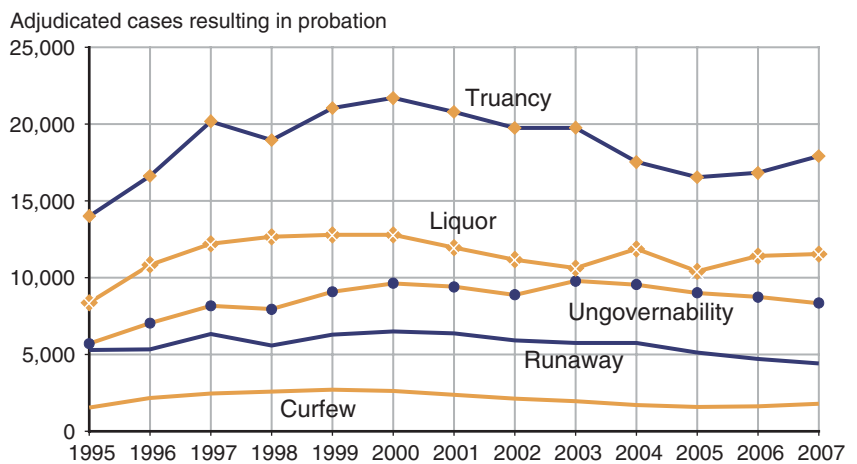
**Note:** Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- In 2007, most adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in probation involved truancy offenses (39%), followed by liquor law violations (25%) and ungovernability cases (18%).

**Between 1995 and the peak year 2000, the number of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in probation increased 56% and then declined 21% by 2007**



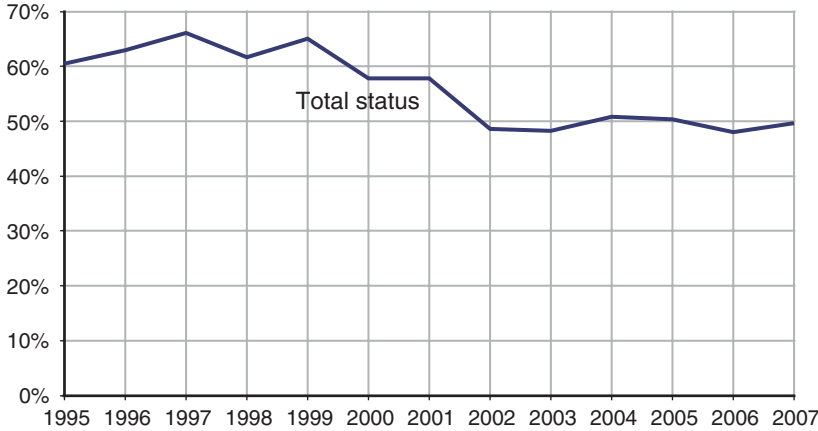
**Between 1995 and 2007, the number of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in probation increased in all major status offense categories except running away**



# Dispositions: Probation

## The use of probation as the most restrictive disposition in adjudicated status offense cases varied with the nature of the offense

Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in probation



■ Probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 50% of the adjudicated status offense cases in 2007, compared with 61% of the adjudicated caseload in 1995.

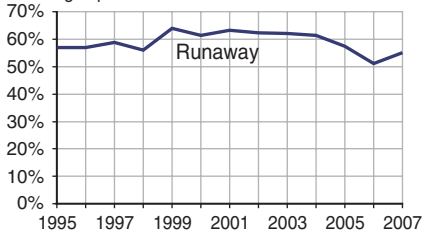
■ In 2007, probation was ordered in 55% of adjudicated runaway cases, 54% of truancy cases, 18% of curfew violations, 68% of ungovernability cases, and 52% of cases involving liquor law violations.

### Percentage of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in out-of-home placement, 2007:

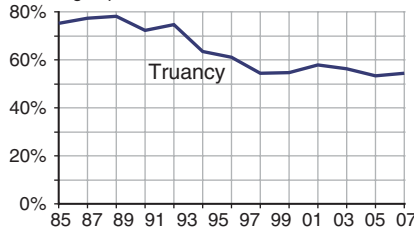
Most serious offense	15 or younger	16 or older	Male	Female
<b>Total status</b>	53%	46%	49%	51%
Runaway	56	53	54	56
Truancy	58	48	54	55
Curfew	19	16	18	17
Ungovern.	70	64	68	68
Liquor law	52	53	53	51

Most serious offense	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian
<b>Total status</b>	50%	50%	46%	56%
Runaway	58	47	69	82
Truancy	54	55	43	72
Curfew	19	14	20	7
Ungovern.	68	68	77	71
Liquor law	53	44	53	33

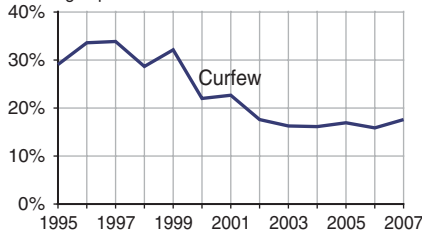
Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in probation



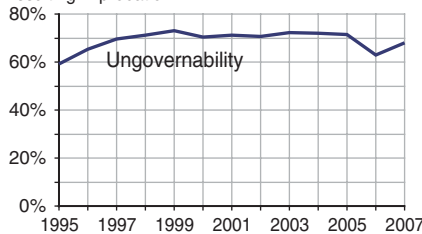
Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in probation



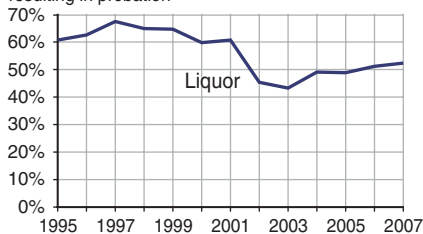
Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in probation



Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in probation

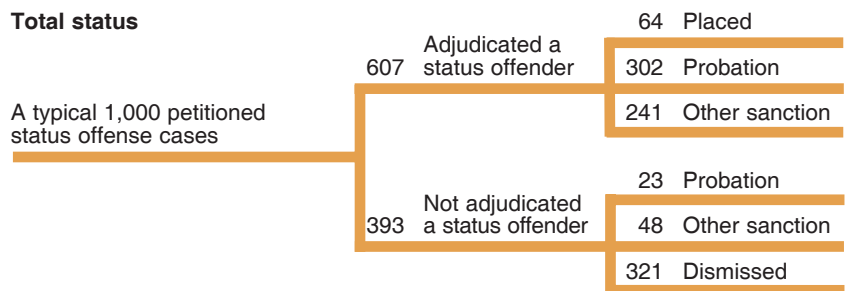
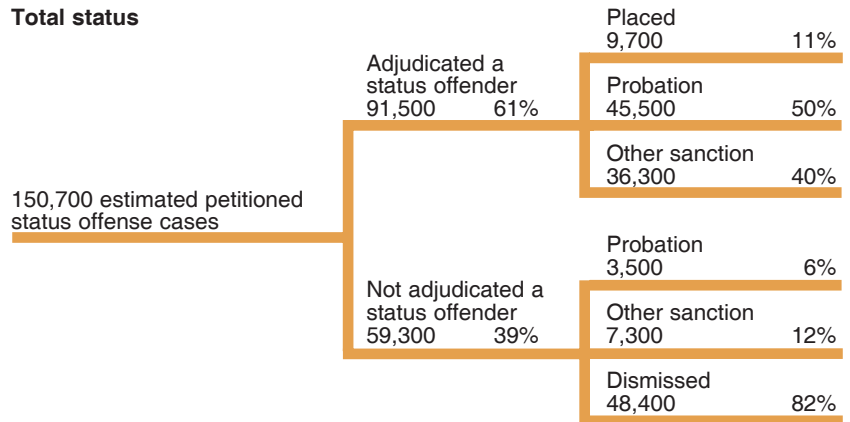


Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in probation



# Case Processing Overview, 2007

- In 2007, 61% of petitioned status offense cases resulted in adjudication.
- In 50% of adjudicated status offense cases, formal probation was the most restrictive sanction ordered by the court.
- In 2007, 11% of adjudicated status offense cases resulted in out-of-home placement.
- Dispositions with minimal continuing supervision by probation staff were ordered in 40% of status offense cases adjudicated in 2007—the juvenile was ordered to enter a treatment or counseling program, to pay restitution or a fine, or to participate in some form of community service.
- In 39% of formally handled status offense cases in 2007, the juvenile was not adjudicated a status offender. The court dismissed 82% of these cases, while 6% resulted in some form of informal probation and 12% in other voluntary dispositions.
- For every 1,000 status offense cases formally processed by juvenile courts in 2007, 302 resulted in formal probation and 64 were placed out of the home.



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

# Case Processing by Offense Category, 2007

Offense Category	Adjudicated a status offender	Not adjudicated a status offender	Placed	Probation	Other sanction	Informal sanction	Dismissed
<b>Runaway</b> A typical 1,000 petitioned runaway cases	445	555	77	245	123	85	469
<b>Truancy</b> A typical 1,000 petitioned truancy cases	577	423	50	314	213	64	358
<b>Curfew</b> A typical 1,000 petitioned curfew cases	717	283	24	127	567	49	234
<b>Ungovernability</b> A typical 1,000 petitioned ungovernability cases	625	375	116	425	84	65	310
<b>Liquor</b> A typical 1,000 petitioned liquor law violation cases	676	324	61	353	262	87	237

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

## Runaway Cases

- Among the five major status offense categories, juvenile courts were most likely to order youth to out-of-home placement following adjudication in runaway cases (77 of 445 cases), but formal probation was a more likely outcome (245 of 445).
- Among petitioned runaway cases in 2007, youth were not adjudicated a status offender in 555 of a typical 1,000 cases. Of these 555 cases, most (85%) were dismissed.

## Truancy Cases

- In 2007, of a typical 1,000 formal truancy cases, 314 resulted in formal probation and 50 were placed out of the home.

## Curfew Violation Cases

- In 2007, for every 1,000 petitioned curfew violation cases, 127 resulted in formal probation following adjudication and 24 were placed out of the home.
- Among petitioned cases involving curfew violations in 2007, youth were not adjudicated a status offender in 283 of a typical 1,000 cases. Of these 283 cases, 83% (234) were dismissed.

## Ungovernability Cases

- For every 1,000 petitioned ungovernability cases in 2007, 68% (425) resulted in formal probation following adjudication and 19% (116) were placed out of the home.

## Liquor Law Violation Cases

- Among petitioned liquor law violation cases in 2007, the most likely outcome was formal probation (353 of 1,000); out-of-home placement was ordered in 61 of a typical 1,000 cases.
- In 2007, among petitioned liquor law violation cases, youth were not adjudicated as status offenders in 324 of a typical 1,000 cases.





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# Appendix A

## Methods

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

### Sources of Data

The Archive uses data in two forms: detailed case-level data and court-level aggregate statistics. Case-level data are usually generated by automated client-tracking systems or case-reporting systems managed by juvenile courts or other juvenile justice agencies. These systems provide detailed data on the characteristics of each delinquency and status offense case handled by courts, generally including the age, gender, and race of the youth referred; the date and source of referral; the offenses charged; detention and petitioning decisions; and the date and type of disposition.

The structure of each case-level 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.

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

Each year, many juvenile courts contribute either detailed data or 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.

**Table A-1: 2007 Stratum Profiles for Delinquency Data**

Stratum	County population ages 10–17	Counties in stratum	Counties reporting compatible data			
			Number of counties			Percentage of juvenile population
			Case- level	Court- level	Total*	
1	Fewer than 13,600	2,631	1,735	172	1,869	73%
2	13,600–55,000	325	229	29	243	76
3	55,001–145,000	99	72	6	74	78
4	More than 145,000	31	28	7	29	97
Total		3,086	2,064	214	2,215	81

\* 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: 2007 Stratum Profiles for Status Offense Data**

Stratum	County population ages 10–17	Counties in stratum	Counties reporting compatible data			
			Number of counties			Percentage of juvenile population
			Case- level	Court- level	Total	
1	Fewer than 13,600	2,631	1,694	134	1,828	70%
2	13,600–55,000	325	204	14	218	68
3	55,001–145,000	99	59	2	61	66
4	More than 145,000	31	23	0	23	84
Total		3,086	1,980	150	2,130	72

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

In 2007, case-level data describing 1,177,904 delinquency cases handled by 2,064 jurisdictions in 38 states met the Archive's criteria for inclusion in the development of national delinquency estimates. Compatible data were available from Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico,

New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. These courts had jurisdiction over 77% of the nation's juvenile population in 2007. Compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 60,517 delinquency cases from 214 jurisdictions were used from California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, New York, and Vermont. In all, the Archive collected compatible case-level data and court-level statistics on delinquency cases from 2,215 jurisdictions containing 81% of the Nation's juvenile population in 2007 (table A-1).

Case-level data describing 97,238 formally handled status offense cases from 1,980 jurisdictions in 36 states met the criteria for inclusion in the sample for 2007. The states included Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii,

Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. These courts had jurisdiction over 69% of the juvenile population. An additional 150 jurisdictions in 3 states (Idaho, Indiana, and Vermont) had compatible court-level aggregate statistics on 8,616 petitioned status offense cases. Altogether, compatible case-level and court-level data on petitioned status offense cases were available from 2,130 jurisdictions containing 72% of the U.S. juvenile population in 2007 (table A-2).

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

**Table A-3: Content of Case-Level Data Sources, 2007**

Data source	Age at referral	Gender	Race	Referral source	Referral reason	Secure detention	Manner of handling	Adjudication	Disposition
Alabama	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL
Alaska	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK
Arizona	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ
Arkansas	AR	AR	AR	–	AR	–	AR	AR	AR
California	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA
Connecticut	CT	CT	CT	CT	CT	CT	CT	CT	CT
District of Columbia	DC	DC	DC	–	DC	–	DC	DC	DC
Florida	FL	FL	FL	FL	FL	–	FL	FL	FL
Georgia	GA	GA	GA	GA	GA	–	GA	GA	GA
Hawaii	HI	HI	HI	HI	HI	–	HI	HI	HI
Illinois <sup>1</sup>	IL	IL	–	–	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL
Iowa	IA	IA	IA	–	IA	–	IA	IA	IA
Kentucky	KY	KY	KY	–	KY	–	KY	KY	–
Maryland	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	–	MD	MD	MD
Michigan <sup>2</sup>	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI
Minnesota	MN	MN	MN	MN	MN	–	MN	MN	MN
Missouri	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO
Montana	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT
Nebraska	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	–	NE	NE	NE
Nevada	NV	NV	NV	–	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV
New Jersey	NJ	NJ	NJ	–	NJ	–	NJ	NJ	NJ
New Mexico	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	NY	NY	NY	–	NY	–	NY	NY	NY
North Carolina	NC	NC	NC	–	NC	–	NC	NC	NC
Ohio <sup>3</sup>	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH
Oklahoma	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Oregon	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR
Pennsylvania	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	–	PA	PA	PA
Rhode Island	RI	RI	–	RI	RI	RI	RI	RI	RI
South Carolina	SC	SC	SC	–	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC
South Dakota	SD	SD	SD	–	SD	–	SD	SD	SD
Tennessee	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN	–	TN	TN	TN
Texas	TX	TX	TX	TX	TX	–	TX	TX	TX
Utah	UT	UT	UT	–	UT	–	UT	UT	UT
Virginia	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA
Washington	WA	WA	WA	–	WA	–	WA	WA	WA
West Virginia	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV
Wisconsin	WI	WI	WI	–	WI	–	WI	WI	WI
Percentage of estimation sample	99%	100%	94%	75%	97%	41%	100%	98%	95%

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Data from Wayne County only.

<sup>3</sup> Data from Hamilton and Lucas counties only.

## Juvenile Population

The volume and characteristics of juvenile court caseloads are partly a function of the size and demographic composition of a jurisdiction's population. Therefore, a critical element in the Archive's development of national estimates is the population of youth that generate the juvenile court referrals in each jurisdiction—i.e., the “juvenile” population of every U.S. county.

A survey of the Archive's case-level data shows that very few delinquency or status offense cases involve youth younger than 10. Therefore, the lower age limit of the juvenile population is set at 10 years for all jurisdictions. On the other hand, the upper age limit varies by state. Every state defines an upper age limit for youth who will come under the original jurisdiction of the juvenile court if they commit an illegal act. (See “Upper age of jurisdiction” in the “Glossary of Terms” section.) Most states set this age to be 17 years; other states have set the age at 15 or 16. States often enact exceptions to this simple age criterion (e.g., offense-specific youthful offender legislation and concurrent jurisdiction or extended jurisdiction provisions). In general, however, juvenile courts have responsibility for all law violations committed by youth whose age does not exceed the upper age of original jurisdiction.

For the purposes of this Report, therefore, the juvenile population is defined as the number of youth living in a jurisdiction who are at least 10 years old but who are not older than the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction. For example, in New York, where the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction is 15, the juvenile population is the number of youth residing in a county who have had their 10th birthday but are not older than 15 (e.g., they have not yet reached their 16th birthday).

The juvenile population estimates used in this Report were developed

with data from the Census Bureau.<sup>1</sup> The estimates, separated into single-year age groups, reflect the number of white, black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, and Asian (including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander) youth ages 10 through the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction who reside in each county in the Nation.<sup>2</sup>

### Estimation Procedure

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

<sup>1</sup> County-level intercensal estimates were obtained for the years 1985–2007. The following data files were used:

U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1994. *1980–1989 Preliminary Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex, and Race* [machine-readable data file]. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.

National Center for Health Statistics. 2004. *Bridged-race intercensal estimates of the July 1, 1990–July 1, 1999 United States Resident Population by County, Single-year of Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin* [machine-readable data file]. Prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau with support from the National Cancer Institute. Available online: [www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged\\_race.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm) [released on 7/26/2004].

National Center for Health Statistics. 2009. *Estimates of the July 1, 2000–July 1, 2008 United States Resident Population from the Vintage 2008 Postcensal Series by Year, County, Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin* [machine-readable data file]. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available online: [www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged\\_race.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm) [released on 9/2/2009].

<sup>2</sup> Most individuals of Hispanic ancestry are coded as white.

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 using data obtained from its nonprobability sample of juvenile courts. There are two major components of the estimation procedure. First, missing values on individual records of the national case-level database are imputed using hot deck procedures. Then the records of the national case-level database are weighted to represent the total number of cases handled by juvenile courts nationwide. Each stage of the estimation procedure will be described separately.

**Record-level imputation.** The first step in the estimation procedure is to place all U.S. counties into one of four strata based on their youth population ages 10 through 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 ages 10 through 17.

This information is added onto each record in the national case-level database. As a result, each record in the national case-level database contains 11 variables of interest to the *JCS* report: county strata, year of disposition, intake decision, youth's age, youth's gender, youth's race, referral

<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 use the Florida data, the aggregation criterion is relaxed to include districts. In 2007, there were 3,142 counties in the United States. By replacing Florida's counties with districts, the total number of aggregation units for this Report becomes 3,086. Therefore, while the Report uses the term “county” to describe its aggregation unit, the reader should be aware of the exception made for Florida's data.

offense, source of referral, case detention, case adjudication, and case disposition.

By definition, the first three of these variables (i.e., county strata, year of disposition, and intake decision) are known for every case in the database. Each of the other variables may be missing for some records and given a missing value code. The estimation procedure for the *JCS* report employs a multistage process to impute information for each missing value on each case record in the national case-level database.

Within a county's set of records in the database there can be two types of missing information: record-level missing and format-level missing. For many counties, a small proportion of their case-level records are missing valid codes in data elements that are valid for most of the other records from that county. For example, the gender of a youth may not have been reported on a few records while it is known for all the other youth in the county's database. This type of missing value is "record-level missing." There are also counties in which every record in the database has a missing value code for a specific variable. For example, some court data collection systems do not capture information on a youth's pre-disposition detention. Therefore, the variable "case detention" in the national case-level data has a missing value code on each record from that county. This type of missing value is "format-level missing." (Table A-3 indicates the standardized data elements that were not available, i.e., format-missing, from each jurisdiction's 2007 data set.) The imputation process handles the two types of missing values separately.

The imputation of record-level missing values uses a hot deck procedure with a donor pool of records from the same county. First, all the records for a specific county are sorted by disposition date. Then the file is read again, one record at a time. When the

imputation software identifies a record with a record-level missing value (i.e., the target record), it imputes a valid code for this target data field. This is accomplished by locating the next record in the county file that matches the target record on all of its nonmissing values and has a nonmissing code in the target data field; this record is called the donor record. The imputation software copies the valid code from the donor record and replaces the missing value code on the target record with this nonmissing value.

Once a donor record is used in the process for a given variable, it is not used again for that variable unless no other matches can be found for another target record. There are a small number of instances in which no donor record can be found in the county file. When this occurs, the imputation software relaxes its record matching criteria. That is, instead of trying to find a donor record with identical codes on variables other than the target field, the software ignores one nonmissing variable and attempts to find a match on all of the others. In the small number of cases where this does not lead to the identification of a donor record, a second variable is ignored and the file is reread looking for a donor. Although theoretically (and programmatically) this process can be repeated until all variables but county, year of disposition, and intake decision are ignored to find a donor, this never occurred. The order in which variables are removed from the matching criteria are source of referral, detention, offense, adjudication, race, gender, and age.

**Format-level imputation.** After all the record-level missing values have been imputed, the process turns to format-missing information, or information that is missing from a case record because that court's information system does not report this information on their cases. The process for imputing format-missing information is similar to that used in the record-missing

imputation process with the needed difference that the donor pool is expanded. Since all records in a county are missing the target data, the donor pool for format-missing records is defined as the records from all counties in the target record's strata with the same year of disposition and intake decision.

Using this expanded donor pool, the imputation process follows the steps described above where a target record (i.e., one with missing data) is identified and the donor pool is scanned for a match. Once a match is found, the missing information on the target record is overwritten and the donor record is flagged as having been used for that variable so it will not be reused for that variable unless all other donors are used. If a donor record cannot be found in the first pass through the donor pool, matching criteria are relaxed until a donor is found.

There is one major exception to this process of imputing format-level missing information. This exception involves the process of imputing missing race for those counties that do not report this data element to the Archive. The racial composition of a court's caseload is strongly related to the racial composition of the resident juvenile population. Creating a donor pool that ignores this relationship would reduce the validity of the imputation process. So for those few data files that did not include race, donor pools were developed that restricted the pool to counties with racial compositions similar to that of the target record's county.

This was accomplished by dividing the counties in the U.S. into four groups defined by the percentage of white juveniles in their age 10-17 populations. This classification was then added to each case record and used as a matching criterion for finding a donor record within the set of potential donor records defined by strata, year of disposition, and intake decision.

**Weighting to produce national estimates.** The Archive employs an elaborate multivariate procedure that assigns a weight to each record in the national case-level database that, when used in analysis, yields national estimates of juvenile court activity. The weights incorporate a number of factors related to the size and characteristics of juvenile court caseloads: the size of a community, the age and race composition of its juvenile population, the age and race profile of the youth involved in juvenile court cases, the courts' responses to the cases (intake decision, detention, adjudication, and disposition), and the nature of each court's jurisdictional responsibilities (i.e., upper age of original jurisdiction).

The basic assumption underlying the weighting 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 weighting procedure develops independent estimates for the number of petitioned delinquency cases, nonpetitioned delinquency cases, and petitioned status offense cases handled by juvenile courts nationwide. Identical statistical procedures are used to develop all case estimates.

As noted earlier, all U.S. counties are placed into one of four strata based on the size of their youth population ages 10 through 17. In the first step to develop the weights, the Archive divides the youth 10–17 population for each stratum into three age groups: 10- through 15-year-olds, 16-year-olds, and 17-year-olds. The three age groups are further subdivided into four racial groups: white, black, American Indian (including Alaskan Native), and Asian (including Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander). Thus, juvenile resident population estimates are developed for 12 age/race categories in each stratum of counties.

The next step is to identify within each stratum the jurisdictions that contributed to the Archive case-level data consistent with *JCS* reporting requirements. The populations of these case-level reporting jurisdictions within each stratum are then developed for each of the 12 age/race categories. The national case-level database is summarized to determine within each stratum the number of court cases that involved youth in each of the 12 age/race population groups. Case rates (number of cases per 1,000 juveniles in the population) are then developed for the 12 age/race groups within each of the four strata.

For example, assume that a total of 3,471,000 white youth ages 10–15 resided in those stratum 2 counties that reported *JCS*-compatible case-level data to the Archive. If the Archive's case-level database shows that the juvenile courts in these counties handled 53,462 petitioned delinquency cases involving white youth ages 10 through 15, the number of cases per 1,000 white youth ages 10–15 for stratum 2 would be 15.4, or:

$$(53,462 / 3,471,000) \times 1,000 = 15.4$$

Comparable analyses are then used to establish the stratum 2 case rates for black youth, American Indian youth, and Asian youth in the same age group (53.2, 25.9, and 8.8, respectively).

Next, information contained in the national court-level database is introduced, and stratum-level case rates are adjusted accordingly. First, each court-level statistic is disaggregated into the 12 age/race groups. This separation is accomplished by assuming that, for each jurisdiction, the relationships among the stratum's 12 age/race case rates (developed from the case-level data) are paralleled in the court-level data.

For example, assume that a jurisdiction in stratum 2 with an upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction of 15 reported it processed 600 cases during the year. Also assume that this jurisdiction had a juvenile population of 12,000 white youth, 5,000 black youth, 500 American Indian youth, and 1,500 Asian youth. The stratum 2 case rates for each racial group in the 10–15 age group would be multiplied by the corresponding population to develop estimates of the proportion of the court's caseload that came from each age/race group, as follows:

White:

$$(15.4 \times 12,000) / [(15.4 \times 12,000) + (53.2 \times 5,000) + (25.9 \times 500) + (8.8 \times 1,500)] = 38.7\%$$

Black:

$$(53.2 \times 5,000) / [(15.4 \times 12,000) + (53.2 \times 5,000) + (25.9 \times 500) + (8.8 \times 1,500)] = 55.8\%$$

American Indian:

$$(25.9 \times 500) / [(15.4 \times 12,000) + (53.2 \times 5,000) + (25.9 \times 500) + (8.8 \times 1,500)] = 2.7\%$$

Asian:

$$(8.8 \times 1,500) / [(15.4 \times 12,000) + (53.2 \times 5,000) + (25.9 \times 500) + (8.8 \times 1,500)] = 2.8\%$$

The jurisdiction's total caseload of 600 would then be allocated based on these proportions. In this example, it would be estimated that 38.7% of all cases reported in the jurisdiction's aggregate statistics involved white youth, 55.8% involved black youth, 2.7% involved American Indian youth, and the remaining 2.8% involved Asian youth. When these proportions are applied to a reported court-level caseload statistic of 600 cases, this jurisdiction is estimated to have handled 232 cases involving white youth, 335 cases involving black youth, 16 cases involving American Indian youth, and 17 cases involving Asian youth age 15 or

younger. The same method is used to disaggregate into the 12 age/race groups the aggregated case counts reported by those jurisdictions that could only report aggregate court-level statistics.

The disaggregated court-level counts are then added to the counts developed from case-level data to produce an estimate of the number of cases involving each of the 12 age/race groups handled by reporting courts (i.e., both case-level and court-level reporters) in each of the four strata. The juvenile population figures for the entire reporting sample are also compiled. Together, these new stratum-specific case counts and juvenile population for the reporting counties are used to generate a revised set of case rates for each of the 12 age/race groups within each of 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 12 age/race groups in a stratum by the corresponding juvenile population in all counties belonging to that stratum (both reporting and nonreporting).

After the stratum estimates for the total number of cases in each age/race group in each stratum has been calculated, the next step is to weight the records in the national case-level database. This weight is equal to the estimated number of cases in one of the stratum's 12 age/race groups divided by the actual number of such records in the national case-level database. For example, assume that the Archive generates a national estimate of 42,082 petitioned delinquency cases involving white 16-year-olds

from stratum 2 counties. Assume also that the national case-level database for that year contained 27,861 petitioned delinquency cases involving white 16-year-olds from stratum 2 counties. In the Archive's national estimation database, each stratum 2 petitioned delinquency case that involved a white 16-year-old would be weighted by 1.51, because:

$$42,082 / 27,861 = 1.51$$

Finally, by incorporating the weights into all analyses of the national case-level database, national estimates of case volumes and case characteristics can be produced. More detailed information about the Archive's national estimation methodology is available on request from the National Center for Juvenile Justice.





# Appendix B

## Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

resulting from death, absence, or physical or mental incapacity of parents/guardians.

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

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

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

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

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

**Formal handling:** See “intake decision.”

**Informal handling:** See “intake decision.”

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

- **Nonpetitioned (informally handled)**—Cases in which duly authorized court personnel, having screened the case, decide not to file a formal petition. Such personnel include judges, referees, probation officers, other officers of the court, and/or agencies statutorily designated to conduct petition screening for the juvenile court.
- **Petitioned (formally handled)**—Cases that appear on the official court calendar in response to the filing of a petition, complaint, or other legal instrument requesting the court to adjudicate a youth as a delinquent, status offender, or dependent child or to waive jurisdiction and transfer a youth to criminal court for processing as a criminal offender.

**Judicial decision:** The decision made in response to a petition that asks the

court to adjudicate or judicially waive the youth to criminal court for prosecution as an adult. This decision is generally made by a juvenile court judge or referee.

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

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

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

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

**Nonpetitioned case:** See “intake decision.”

**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 judicially waived to criminal court for prosecution as an adult.

**Petitioned case:** See “intake decision.”

**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.

- **American Indian**—A person having origins in any of the indigenous peoples of North America, including Alaskan Natives.

- **Asian**—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, Hawaii, or any of the other Pacific Islands.

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

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

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

Investigation's (FBI's) *Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)*, in which murder/nonnegligent manslaughter does not include negligent manslaughter or vehicular manslaughter.

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

offenses, such as forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement, check or credit card fraud, and attempts to commit any such offenses.

- **Drug law violations**—Includes unlawful sale, purchase, distribution, manufacture, cultivation, transport, possession, or use of a controlled or prohibited substance or drug or drug paraphernalia, or attempt to commit these acts. Sniffing of glue, paint, gasoline, and other inhalants is also included. Hence, the term is broader than the *UCR* category “drug abuse violations.”
- **Offenses against public order**—Includes weapons offenses; nonviolent sex offenses; liquor law violations, not status offenses; 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 offenses**—Being in a public place while intoxicated through consumption of alcohol. It includes public intoxication, drunkenness, and other liquor law violations. It does not include driving under the influence. The term is used in the same sense as the *UCR* category of the same name. Some states treat public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense rather than delinquency. Hence, some of these offenses may appear under the status offense code “status liquor law violations.” (When a person who is publicly intoxicated performs acts that cause a disturbance, he or she may be charged with disorderly conduct.)
- ◆ **Disorderly conduct**—Unlawful interruption of the peace, quiet, or order of a community, including offenses called disturbing the peace, vagrancy, loitering, unlawful assembly, and riot.
- ◆ **Obstruction of justice**—Intentionally obstructing court or law enforcement efforts in the administration of justice, acting in a way calculated to lessen the authority or dignity of the court, failing to obey the lawful order of a court, escaping from confinement, and violating probation or parole. This term includes contempt, perjury, bribery of witnesses, failure to report a crime, and nonviolent resistance of arrest.
- ◆ **Other offenses against public order**—Other offenses against government administration or regulation, such as bribery; violations of laws pertaining to fish and game, gambling, health, hitchhiking, and immigration; and false fire alarms.
- **Status offenses**—Includes acts or types of conduct that are offenses only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile and that can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court. Although state statutes defining status offenses vary and some states may classify cases involving these offenses as dependency cases, for the purposes of this Report the following types of offenses are classified as status offenses:
  - ◆ **Runaway**—Leaving the custody and home of parents, guardians, or custodians without permission and failing to return within a reasonable length of time, in violation of a statute regulating the conduct of youth.
  - ◆ **Truancy**—Violation of a compulsory school attendance law.
  - ◆ **Curfew violations**—Being found in a public place after a specified hour of the evening, usually established in a local ordinance applying only to persons under a specified age.
  - ◆ **Ungovernability**—Being beyond the control of parents, guardians, or custodians or being disobedient of parental authority. This classification is referred to in various juvenile codes as unruly, unmanageable, and incorrigible.
  - ◆ **Status liquor law violations**—Violation of laws regulating the possession, purchase, or consumption of liquor by minors. Some states treat consumption of alcohol and public drunkenness of juveniles as status offenses rather than delinquency. Hence, some of these offenses may appear under this status offense code.
  - ◆ **Miscellaneous status offenses**—Numerous status offenses not included above (e.g., tobacco violation 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 or guardians.

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

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

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

- **Law enforcement agency**—Includes metropolitan police, state police, park police, sheriffs, constables, police assigned to the juvenile court for special duty, and all others performing a police function, with the exception of

probation officers and officers of the court.

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

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

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

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

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



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# Appendix C

## Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2006 and 2007, by County

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Information on the juvenile courts' petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency, status, and dependency caseloads for each year (2006 and 2007) is presented in the following table. Data for 2006 is presented first, followed by data for 2007. The total population of each reporting jurisdiction, its population age 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction, and its population age 0 through the upper age of jurisdiction are also presented. Case rates (the number of cases per 1,000 juveniles in the population) are presented for each case type for the state. Delinquency and status offense case rates are based on the population age 10 through upper age, while rates for dependency cases are based on the population age 0 through upper age.

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

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

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

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

States. Therefore, the data displayed in this table should not be used to make comparisons among the delinquency, status offense, or dependency workloads of counties or states without carefully studying the definitions of the statistics presented. For reasons of confidentiality, case counts greater than 0 and less than 5 are not displayed in the table and are represented with an asterisk (\*). States that have indicated incomplete reporting of data also are noted.

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

delinquency case rate was generated from the total number of nonpetitioned delinquency cases from reporting counties.

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

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

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



## Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2006, by County

Reporting county	2006 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>Alaska - 28 Districts</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
28 Small Districts	676,300	85,600	184,000	2,285	3,173	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				2,285	3,173	-	-	-	-	-
Population Represented	676,300	85,600	184,000	85,600	85,600	-	-	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Districts				26.69	37.06	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				28	28	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Arizona - 15 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Apache	69,300	11,300	22,500	167	184	18	55	-	-	-
Cochise	126,700	14,500	31,300	603	801	39	514	-	-	-
Coconino	126,000	14,800	32,900	726	653	191	508	-	-	-
Maricopa	3,766,500	431,600	1,030,100	11,461	9,528	1,561	7,360	-	-	-
Mohave	192,600	19,800	43,100	922	1,273	38	531	-	-	-
Navajo	108,900	16,400	33,900	473	461	68	320	-	-	-
Pima	974,100	103,700	233,400	4,887	6,121	104	3,724	-	-	-
Pinal	268,700	29,500	68,200	1,301	995	94	376	-	-	-
Yavapai	206,300	19,500	41,700	1,022	846	132	491	-	-	-
Yuma	185,100	23,200	53,300	2,333	759	158	1,212	-	-	-
5 Small Counties	154,100	18,700	39,900	1,279	698	393	657	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				25,174	22,319	2,796	15,748	-	-	-
Population Represented	6,178,300	703,000	1,630,100	703,000	703,000	703,000	703,000	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				35.81	31.75	3.98	22.40	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				15	15	15	15	-	-	-
<b>Arkansas - 75 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Benton	194,700	22,900	53,900	919	-	421	-	154	-	-
Craighead	89,600	9,400	21,900	347	-	331	-	147	-	-
Crittenden	51,800	7,100	15,600	565	-	102	-	124	-	-
Faulkner	102,000	11,000	25,100	414	-	237	-	95	-	-
Garland	95,100	9,200	20,600	517	-	450	-	118	-	-
Jefferson	80,200	9,100	19,900	463	-	309	-	144	-	-
Mississippi	46,800	6,000	13,200	258	-	135	-	110	-	-
Pulaski	372,200	40,800	95,300	1,802	-	824	-	489	-	-
Saline	92,900	10,500	22,100	295	-	105	-	81	-	-
Sebastian	120,000	13,400	31,500	365	-	507	-	227	-	-
Washington	189,800	20,000	49,900	884	-	409	-	113	-	-
White	72,600	7,800	17,200	93	-	149	-	92	-	-
63 Small Counties	1,296,600	143,600	307,900	4,201	-	3,885	-	1,936	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				11,123	-	7,864	-	3,830	-	-
Population Represented	2,804,200	310,900	694,000	310,900	-	310,900	-	694,000	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				35.78	-	25.29	-	5.52	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				75	-	75	-	75	-	-
<b>California - 58 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Alameda	1,443,500	152,900	344,600	2,760	4,230	27	226	1,154	-	-
Butte	217,100	22,800	46,700	761	686	6	26	418	-	-
Contra Costa	1,005,700	118,900	251,000	2,473	2,366	*	284	-	-	-
El Dorado	174,900	19,900	39,300	1,402	562	29	59	876	-	-
Fresno	882,200	120,600	266,600	3,036	4,200	313	222	-	-	-
Humboldt	129,100	12,400	26,800	262	484	*	218	112	-	-
Imperial	157,000	20,700	46,200	274	755	55	77	401	-	-
Kern	770,200	104,100	232,400	4,400	3,174	40	1,953	1,998	-	-
Kings	145,700	17,300	40,000	346	1,607	0	-	55	-	-
Lake	64,700	7,400	14,500	386	319	8	45	47	-	-
Los Angeles	9,826,500	1,206,900	2,611,400	26,491	13,109	166	350	10,773	-	-

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2006 and 2007, by County

Reporting county	2006 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	
Madera	143,300	17,900	40,200	530	589	31	187	191	-	-
Marin	245,200	22,000	48,200	526	494	9	-	22	-	-
Mendocino	86,400	9,500	19,600	294	378	19	-	24	-	-
Merced	241,300	35,700	77,100	467	1,049	6	543	525	-	-
Monterey	403,900	48,900	111,200	752	1,010	9	27	148	-	-
Napa	130,900	14,000	30,000	519	210	6	153	28	-	-
Nevada	96,700	9,900	18,500	195	325	*	114	41	-	-
Orange	2,970,500	351,000	771,600	7,051	3,665	109	286	1,712	-	-
Placer	323,800	34,800	73,300	2,287	309	*	42	467	-	-
Riverside	2,000,800	259,300	566,500	4,327	4,036	35	-	3,269	-	-
Sacramento	1,367,700	166,400	361,500	4,261	2,282	161	248	1,866	-	-
San Bernardino	1,981,700	279,300	595,600	6,206	3,025	11	43	2,040	-	-
San Diego	2,937,000	326,800	737,000	4,058	3,354	392	215	2,072	-	-
San Francisco	786,400	43,700	113,200	1,041	722	0	6	612	-	-
San Joaquin	662,400	89,500	194,900	2,023	4,071	183	-	513	-	-
San Luis Obispo	259,600	24,700	50,000	952	740	27	-	299	-	-
San Mateo	696,800	68,300	158,000	4,356	777	9	73	325	-	-
Santa Barbara	400,400	43,800	95,900	3,049	2,393	81	559	252	-	-
Santa Clara	1,707,800	176,900	417,300	2,367	4,534	*	310	765	-	-
Santa Cruz	249,600	25,100	54,800	641	938	12	-	249	-	-
Shasta	178,300	20,100	40,700	699	725	0	311	166	-	-
Solano	407,100	50,700	106,300	1,486	1,850	35	-	167	-	-
Sonoma	460,900	50,100	104,600	1,820	515	66	-	261	-	-
Stanislaus	505,200	68,400	147,200	798	1,943	11	322	251	-	-
Sutter	89,800	11,000	24,200	237	491	0	20	96	-	-
Tehama	60,400	7,300	14,900	229	293	76	-	99	-	-
Tulare	412,000	58,800	132,500	1,624	1,099	16	92	108	-	-
Tuolumne	56,100	5,100	10,000	172	206	47	124	103	-	-
Ventura	791,200	98,600	210,100	1,530	1,255	33	310	410	-	-
Yolo	189,600	20,600	44,100	406	378	*	97	129	-	-
Yuba	70,000	9,000	20,600	195	401	*	89	123	-	-
16 Small Counties	391,800	43,200	86,000	1,113	1,275	30	374	236	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				98,802	76,824	2,071	8,005	33,403	-	-
Population Represented	36,121,300	4,294,400	9,395,100	4,291,000	4,291,000	4,291,000	3,729,800	8,856,300	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				23.03	17.90	0.48	2.15	3.77	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				56	56	56	44	50	-	-
<b>Colorado - 64 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Adams	410,500	48,200	117,600	1,003	-	-	-	69	-	-
Arapahoe	532,400	60,800	135,800	1,474	-	-	-	209	-	-
Boulder	285,000	27,700	61,100	906	-	-	-	76	-	-
Denver	572,100	50,500	137,300	1,799	-	-	-	123	-	-
Douglas	259,200	32,200	75,800	757	-	-	-	8	-	-
El Paso	579,900	67,800	152,300	1,806	-	-	-	256	-	-
Jefferson	524,200	58,300	121,200	1,664	-	-	-	240	-	-
Larimer	280,900	28,100	61,500	1,075	-	-	-	101	-	-
Mesa	133,900	14,000	30,800	430	-	-	-	104	-	-
Pueblo	151,700	16,900	36,900	441	-	-	-	129	-	-
Weld	234,700	26,600	63,700	1,078	-	-	-	54	-	-
53 Small Counties	786,800	81,800	177,200	2,493	-	-	-	475	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				14,926	-	-	-	1,844	-	-
Population Represented	4,751,500	513,000	1,171,300	513,000	-	-	-	1,171,300	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				29.10	-	-	-	1.57	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				64	-	-	-	64	-	-
<b>Connecticut - 13 Venue Districts</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 15										
Bridgeport	-	-	-	859	302	212	284	-	-	-
Danbury	-	-	-	190	187	48	45	-	-	-
Hartford	-	-	-	1,725	766	301	102	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	538	271	128	147	-	-	-

Reporting county	2006 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	
New Britain	-	-	-	844	410	140	251	-	-	-
New Haven	-	-	-	2,584	431	590	119	-	-	-
Norwalk	-	-	-	237	121	61	94	-	-	-
Rockville	-	-	-	657	258	131	180	-	-	-
Stamford	-	-	-	273	102	45	88	-	-	-
Torrington	-	-	-	290	188	176	95	-	-	-
Waterbury	-	-	-	1,032	492	531	157	-	-	-
Waterford	-	-	-	537	372	294	211	-	-	-
Willimantic	-	-	-	339	175	238	100	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				10,105	4,075	2,895	1,873	-	-	-
Population Represented	3,487,900	291,200	725,500	291,200	291,200	291,200	291,200	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Venue Districts				34.70	13.99	9.94	6.43	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Venue Districts				13	13	13	13	-	-	-
<b>Delaware - 3 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Kent	147,500	17,200	38,000	2,023	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Castle	523,200	58,000	126,500	6,458	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sussex	179,700	17,400	39,000	2,018	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				10,499	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Represented	850,400	92,600	203,500	92,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				113.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				3	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>District of Columbia - 1 District</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
District of Columbia	585,400	50,400	113,900	1,950	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				1,950	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Represented	585,400	50,400	113,900	50,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting District				38.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Districts				1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Florida - 67 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Alachua	236,300	20,000	44,800	8,844	7,560	36	78	-	-	-
Bay	163,900	17,200	38,000	6,846	2,964	132	240	-	-	-
Brevard	531,000	53,500	108,800	11,058	13,746	54	300	-	-	-
Broward	1,764,500	193,200	419,400	45,972	30,210	66	372	-	-	-
Charlotte	152,800	12,000	24,400	3,546	2,964	12	72	-	-	-
Citrus	136,900	11,400	22,800	2,790	1,158	54	48	-	-	-
Clay	176,100	20,800	43,800	4,548	5,040	12	132	-	-	-
Collier	311,600	27,600	64,800	6,372	4,644	72	390	-	-	-
Columbia	66,700	7,000	15,500	1,386	1,740	12	42	-	-	-
Duval	840,800	95,700	217,700	18,288	16,482	18	108	-	-	-
Escambia	306,200	31,100	68,900	16,710	4,092	120	234	-	-	-
Hernando	163,200	14,800	31,400	4,218	1,602	42	12	-	-	-
Highlands	97,300	8,400	18,300	3,786	2,358	24	108	-	-	-
Hillsborough	1,158,300	128,800	288,500	34,914	37,506	126	336	-	-	-
Indian River	129,300	11,300	24,600	3,306	1,008	54	42	-	-	-
Lake	288,600	25,600	57,700	7,152	5,412	54	90	-	-	-
Lee	568,300	51,400	118,100	12,678	9,168	102	372	-	-	-
Leon	257,600	23,300	53,300	7,032	3,654	36	216	-	-	-
Manatee	311,500	29,400	66,500	8,622	9,816	30	72	-	-	-
Marion	313,800	29,800	64,200	10,938	5,904	42	18	-	-	-
Martin	138,000	12,300	25,400	4,920	2,664	90	48	-	-	-
Miami-Dade	2,376,400	255,200	551,900	41,448	20,424	42	126	-	-	-
Monroe	74,100	5,600	11,900	1,308	942	18	54	-	-	-
Nassau	66,400	7,100	14,900	1,662	918	0	48	-	-	-
Okaloosa	182,800	19,500	43,800	6,468	2,760	444	114	-	-	-
Orange	1,052,500	116,400	266,200	44,742	24,090	186	162	-	-	-
Osceola	244,400	28,500	63,800	10,524	7,482	18	36	-	-	-

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2006 and 2007, by County

Reporting county	2006 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	
Palm Beach	1,261,400	123,100	268,900	28,650	20,958	66	354	-	-	-
Pasco	445,100	42,500	93,700	10,320	3,768	30	48	-	-	-
Pinellas	920,500	84,400	176,900	34,818	19,518	216	144	-	-	-
Polk	556,800	60,000	134,900	20,520	15,510	36	156	-	-	-
Putnam	73,300	8,100	17,400	3,774	4,398	30	36	-	-	-
St. Johns	168,200	17,200	35,600	4,380	2,190	78	228	-	-	-
St. Lucie	249,600	25,400	56,000	9,732	3,864	18	42	-	-	-
Santa Rosa	144,500	16,200	34,300	3,804	1,410	168	144	-	-	-
Sarasota	367,300	28,600	60,600	8,028	3,996	96	162	-	-	-
Seminole	408,400	46,200	95,700	12,864	11,532	54	180	-	-	-
Volusia	495,000	46,600	98,400	19,176	17,040	150	582	-	-	-
29 Small Counties	819,500	80,100	176,300	22,362	14,556	288	732	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				508,506	345,048	3,126	6,678	-	-	-
Population Represented	18,019,100	1,835,400	4,018,100	1,835,400	1,835,400	1,835,400	1,835,400	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				277.06	188.00	1.70	3.64	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	-	-	-

**Georgia - 159 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Baldwin	45,600	3,700	8,700	0	-	0	-	0	-	-
Bartow	90,200	9,500	24,200	134	225	76	168	250	133	-
Bibb	154,700	16,200	39,300	2,245	-	554	-	1,518	-	-
Bulloch	64,700	5,300	13,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carroll	108,000	10,700	26,800	825	-	290	-	260	-	-
Catoosa	60,800	6,300	14,500	0	-	0	-	0	-	-
Chatham	243,800	23,800	58,200	1,563	1,067	134	289	174	36	-
Cherokee	193,700	20,600	53,100	328	432	89	243	194	48	-
Clarke	111,200	7,300	20,000	452	259	174	283	144	54	-
Clayton	268,400	31,900	76,400	1,076	2,477	111	585	41	558	-
Cobb	678,200	67,300	168,600	3,773	-	731	-	926	-	-
Columbia	105,400	12,200	27,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coweta	113,900	12,400	30,500	46	66	9	11	37	*	-
De Kalb	727,100	66,400	167,500	7,046	-	1,069	-	1,710	-	-
Dougherty	95,000	9,900	24,100	816	303	141	105	42	11	-
Douglas	118,600	13,500	32,100	1,001	-	422	-	236	-	-
Fayette	104,600	12,100	23,700	266	254	31	71	94	24	-
Floyd	95,000	9,000	22,300	795	-	310	-	816	-	-
Forsyth	147,900	15,300	41,600	316	-	166	-	94	-	-
Fulton	964,300	92,600	227,400	1,782	4,063	281	1,004	802	1,888	-
Glynn	73,300	7,200	17,300	427	-	117	-	174	-	-
Gwinnett	746,200	80,500	206,600	1,704	1,262	473	625	534	152	-
Hall	171,400	17,100	46,400	573	257	75	54	122	28	-
Henry	177,100	20,700	50,400	831	564	119	233	0	0	-
Houston	128,000	14,200	32,900	1,927	-	918	-	876	-	-
Laurens	47,100	4,800	11,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberty	60,300	7,400	19,500	206	-	22	-	53	-	-
Lowndes	100,300	10,000	24,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muscogee	191,600	19,900	48,000	1,322	970	314	316	8	*	-
Newton	90,600	10,000	25,500	467	413	121	155	54	39	-
Paulding	119,700	14,200	35,500	1,071	-	262	-	583	-	-
Richmond	197,200	20,500	49,300	8	-	0	-	693	-	-
Rockdale	79,400	9,100	20,200	442	-	103	-	203	-	-
Spalding	62,100	6,600	16,000	715	267	99	36	0	0	-
Thomas	44,700	4,600	10,600	242	-	32	-	96	-	-
Troup	62,600	6,800	15,900	386	334	41	151	127	37	-
Walker	63,800	6,200	14,300	300	254	35	112	0	0	-
Walton	79,000	8,300	20,500	357	224	115	192	85	13	-
Whitfield	91,300	9,600	25,900	447	368	216	221	281	107	-
120 Small Counties	2,241,800	226,600	540,300	8,235	354	3,025	234	3,869	12	-
Number of Reported Cases				42,124	14,413	10,675	5,088	15,096	3,147	-
Population Represented	9,318,700	950,100	2,331,000	871,000	421,200	871,000	421,200	2,145,000	1,044,300	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				48.36	34.22	12.26	12.08	7.04	3.01	-
Number of Reporting Counties				127	23	127	23	127	23	-

Reporting county	2006 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>Hawaii - 5 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Hawaii	169,100	18,300	38,900	618	705	395	1,164	-	-	-
Honolulu	904,100	89,000	202,300	1,520	193	284	2,089	-	-	-
Kalawao	100	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
Kauai	62,000	6,900	14,300	309	10	85	233	-	-	-
Maui	140,000	14,600	32,100	268	81	85	308	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				2,715	989	849	3,794	-	-	-
Population Represented	1,275,300	128,800	287,600	128,800	128,800	128,800	128,800	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.09	7.68	6.59	29.46	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				5	5	5	5	-	-	-
<b>Idaho - 44 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Ada	360,900	41,300	95,700	3,258	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bannock	79,400	9,000	22,400	1,832	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonneville	93,400	12,100	28,300	861	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canyon	171,100	21,800	53,400	1,736	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kootenai	130,500	15,400	32,900	1,043	-	-	-	-	-	-
Twin Falls	71,100	8,300	19,000	811	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 Small Counties	554,800	67,400	146,700	4,128	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				13,669	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Represented	1,461,200	175,200	398,400	175,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				78.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				44	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Illinois - 102 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Adams	66,900	6,300	14,400	93	-	0	-	27	-	-
Champaign	190,700	14,100	36,000	263	-	*	-	60	-	-
Coles	52,300	3,600	9,100	187	-	*	-	17	-	-
Cook	5,270,100	520,300	1,250,600	9,339	4,096	0	-	2,514	-	-
De Kalb	102,600	8,700	21,100	548	-	75	-	98	-	-
Du Page	925,500	95,500	221,500	906	-	80	-	65	-	-
Henry	49,500	4,800	10,400	36	-	*	-	28	-	-
Jackson	59,000	4,100	10,100	46	-	*	-	8	-	-
Kane	487,300	54,700	137,300	1,188	-	23	-	99	-	-
Kankakee	109,900	11,200	26,300	242	-	12	-	52	-	-
Knox	52,300	4,500	10,300	70	-	0	-	15	-	-
Lake	701,800	80,500	187,100	810	-	17	-	236	-	-
La Salle	111,600	10,800	24,700	315	-	14	-	70	-	-
McHenry	309,000	35,200	80,600	286	-	10	-	61	-	-
McLean	161,600	14,300	35,000	258	-	12	-	131	-	-
Macon	109,100	10,300	23,700	343	-	0	-	144	-	-
Madison	266,000	25,200	58,600	564	-	*	-	215	-	-
Peoria	182,500	17,500	42,400	497	-	7	-	222	-	-
Rock Island	146,400	12,800	31,400	176	-	*	-	54	-	-
St. Clair	260,500	27,600	63,500	630	-	29	-	154	-	-
Sangamon	193,300	18,400	43,200	170	-	27	-	102	-	-
Tazewell	129,800	12,000	27,900	146	-	*	-	140	-	-
Vermilion	81,600	7,900	18,600	199	-	*	-	103	-	-
Whiteside	59,200	5,700	12,900	95	-	*	-	*	-	-
Will	656,200	73,800	178,600	531	-	176	-	116	-	-
Williamson	63,500	5,500	13,100	48	-	34	-	70	-	-
Winnebago	293,100	29,800	69,800	458	-	28	-	355	-	-
75 Small Counties	1,668,200	156,200	354,500	3,557	-	134	-	768	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				22,001	4,096	704	-	5,928	-	-
Population Represented	12,759,700	1,271,100	3,012,700	1,271,100	520,300	1,271,100	-	3,012,700	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.31	7.87	0.55	-	1.97	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				102	1	102	-	102	-	-

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2006 and 2007, by County

Reporting county	2006 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>Indiana - 92 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allen	345,500	42,100	94,000	2,304	1,034	779	274	361	-	-
Bartholomew	73,900	8,600	19,000	225	50	57	21	58	-	-
Clark	103,600	11,000	25,000	307	373	55	84	147	-	-
Delaware	115,500	11,200	23,900	256	79	70	78	365	-	-
Elkhart	196,300	24,100	56,000	1,179	920	79	363	90	-	-
Floyd	72,300	8,500	17,500	177	404	80	233	63	-	-
Grant	69,400	7,500	15,300	260	83	42	71	53	-	-
Hamilton	251,600	33,400	75,500	662	190	96	26	20	-	-
Hancock	64,500	7,400	16,400	59	65	0	27	26	-	-
Hendricks	129,800	16,300	34,500	575	186	123	27	31	-	-
Henry	47,400	5,200	10,600	106	17	56	16	138	-	-
Howard	83,800	9,400	20,600	507	115	95	12	38	-	-
Johnson	132,600	15,800	34,500	571	17	122	9	98	-	-
Knox	38,000	3,700	8,100	39	*	17	9	14	-	-
Kosciusko	75,700	9,000	19,900	148	0	7	0	18	-	-
Lake	489,300	59,100	127,900	2,276	228	568	240	1,162	-	-
La Porte	109,200	11,900	25,600	558	*	306	*	139	-	-
Lawrence	45,900	4,900	10,600	94	40	26	36	22	-	-
Madison	131,000	14,000	30,000	763	111	423	68	192	-	-
Marion	872,100	97,500	232,400	4,619	187	1,118	33	1,254	-	-
Marshall	46,600	5,600	12,400	77	11	33	0	79	-	-
Monroe	126,300	9,700	22,400	119	76	40	113	61	-	-
Morgan	69,500	8,200	17,500	155	19	50	33	46	-	-
Porter	158,100	17,700	37,800	459	147	38	115	179	-	-
St. Joseph	265,200	30,300	67,400	797	0	93	0	377	-	-
Shelby	43,600	5,100	10,700	160	94	*	49	58	-	-
Tippecanoe	159,500	14,300	33,900	554	30	485	20	245	-	-
Vanderburgh	174,300	17,600	40,300	430	89	128	28	321	-	-
Vigo	105,400	10,600	23,300	420	11	118	10	163	-	-
Warrick	56,100	6,700	13,800	104	47	77	46	37	-	-
Wayne	68,500	7,300	15,800	64	110	*	28	63	-	-
61 Small Counties	1,573,600	183,200	389,100	4,271	1,464	1,060	1,102	2,784	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				23,295	6,204	6,248	3,172	8,702	-	-
Population Represented	6,294,100	716,800	1,581,600	716,800	716,800	716,800	716,800	1,581,600	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				32.50	8.66	8.72	4.43	5.50	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				92	92	92	92	92	-	-
<b>Iowa - 99 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Black Hawk	127,000	12,600	28,400	302	1,044	-	-	-	-	-
Cerro Gordo	44,100	4,700	9,600	42	544	-	-	-	-	-
Clinton	49,200	5,600	11,700	129	510	-	-	-	-	-
Des Moines	40,500	4,400	9,400	113	526	-	-	-	-	-
Dubuque	91,400	10,300	22,300	215	1,097	-	-	-	-	-
Johnson	123,100	10,600	25,300	257	559	-	-	-	-	-
Linn	202,500	22,600	50,600	506	1,075	-	-	-	-	-
Muscatine	42,200	5,100	11,100	68	378	-	-	-	-	-
Polk	410,100	45,300	108,300	606	2,866	-	-	-	-	-
Pottawattamie	89,300	10,200	22,400	305	696	-	-	-	-	-
Scott	161,500	18,700	41,500	569	2,145	-	-	-	-	-
Story	83,500	6,400	15,200	82	370	-	-	-	-	-
Warren	43,700	5,000	10,500	75	234	-	-	-	-	-
Woodbury	101,800	12,500	28,100	188	1,792	-	-	-	-	-
85 Small Counties	1,357,400	153,700	316,600	2,087	7,545	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				5,544	21,381	-	-	-	-	-
Population Represented	2,967,300	327,800	711,100	327,800	327,800	-	-	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.91	65.23	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				99	99	-	-	-	-	-

Reporting county	2006 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>Kansas - 105 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Butler	62,400	7,700	15,900	235	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	112,600	9,600	21,700	302	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johnson	515,300	59,300	135,100	2,720	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leavenworth	72,500	8,500	18,100	376	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reno	63,300	6,400	14,500	310	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riley	69,000	5,200	13,700	211	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saline	54,100	6,100	13,400	773	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sedgwick	468,200	56,800	129,500	1,881	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shawnee	172,200	18,700	42,300	455	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyandotte	153,200	18,600	43,800	1,032	-	-	-	-	-	-
95 Small Counties	1,013,400	115,600	246,600	5,588	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				13,883	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Represented	2,756,300	312,600	694,600	312,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				44.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				105						
<b>Maryland - 24 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allegany	72,400	6,700	13,700	239	479	10	150	-	-	-
Anne Arundel	509,000	56,700	124,100	1,357	2,996	*	104	-	-	-
Baltimore	785,200	83,900	178,100	3,307	3,272	*	28	-	-	-
Calvert	87,500	11,400	22,700	241	400	0	137	-	-	-
Carroll	168,200	20,900	42,100	361	643	9	197	-	-	-
Cecil	98,500	11,900	24,900	356	480	0	55	-	-	-
Charles	139,200	17,900	37,700	483	1,079	0	56	-	-	-
Frederick	221,500	26,800	58,000	684	702	19	253	-	-	-
Harford	239,200	29,500	61,400	556	1,083	0	146	-	-	-
Howard	269,600	34,000	70,200	531	886	0	13	-	-	-
Montgomery	936,100	103,800	230,300	1,377	1,857	8	79	-	-	-
Prince George's	831,600	97,300	210,700	2,291	3,116	*	945	-	-	-
St. Mary's	98,500	11,800	25,900	180	496	0	86	-	-	-
Washington	143,000	14,700	32,700	386	563	*	113	-	-	-
Wicomico	92,100	9,700	21,600	449	1,162	*	163	-	-	-
Baltimore City	641,000	70,900	155,700	4,919	3,044	*	109	-	-	-
8 Small Counties	269,700	27,600	57,400	871	2,678	4	371	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				18,588	24,936	61	3,005	-	-	-
Population Represented	5,602,300	635,400	1,367,000	635,400	635,400	635,400	635,400	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				29.25	39.25	0.10	4.73	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				24	24	24	24	-	-	-
<b>Massachusetts - 14 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Barnstable	223,300	17,900	38,000	2,806	-	263	-	129	-	-
Berkshire	130,400	11,600	24,100	861	-	265	-	131	-	-
Bristol	544,600	52,800	118,300	4,411	-	860	-	310	-	-
Dukes	15,400	1,300	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex	731,200	72,700	164,800	4,533	-	649	-	364	-	-
Franklin	71,700	6,300	13,300	1,063	-	177	-	131	-	-
Hampden	460,700	47,100	104,300	3,772	-	580	-	444	-	-
Hampshire	154,300	11,300	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex	1,463,700	127,900	303,000	4,221	-	680	-	429	-	-
Nantucket	10,800	700	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk	653,000	60,500	140,800	2,059	-	192	-	154	-	-
Plymouth	488,300	50,700	113,700	1,962	-	304	-	134	-	-
Suffolk	715,400	52,800	133,300	4,790	-	922	-	328	-	-
Worcester	780,600	78,600	177,200	4,895	-	827	-	416	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				35,373	-	5,719	-	2,970	-	-
Population Represented	6,443,400	592,200	1,359,700	578,900	-	578,900	-	1,330,700	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				61.10	-	9.88	-	2.23	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				11	-	11	-	11	-	-

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2006 and 2007, by County

Reporting county	2006 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	112,300	12,100	27,500	604	-	-	-	78	-	-
Barry	58,900	6,100	13,500	308	-	-	-	25	-	-
Bay	107,900	10,200	22,900	871	-	-	-	53	-	-
Berrien	159,400	16,200	36,900	1,453	-	-	-	140	-	-
Calhoun	137,200	14,000	31,800	1,362	-	-	-	168	-	-
Cass	50,600	5,100	10,900	268	-	-	-	115	-	-
Clinton	69,300	7,500	16,200	201	-	-	-	48	-	-
Eaton	107,100	10,500	23,300	577	-	-	-	42	-	-
Genesee	437,400	47,100	107,200	1,772	-	-	-	387	-	-
Grand Traverse	84,400	7,800	17,800	509	-	-	-	55	-	-
Ingham	279,000	24,200	58,600	913	-	-	-	538	-	-
Ionia	64,100	6,300	14,600	369	-	-	-	76	-	-
Isabella	66,700	4,800	11,800	312	-	-	-	75	-	-
Jackson	162,900	16,300	36,800	1,465	-	-	-	174	-	-
Kalamazoo	243,400	22,500	53,400	2,442	-	-	-	432	-	-
Kent	599,200	63,500	154,200	4,409	-	-	-	835	-	-
Lapeer	92,200	9,900	20,900	405	-	-	-	33	-	-
Lenawee	101,300	10,100	22,500	1,070	-	-	-	64	-	-
Livingston	182,100	19,900	43,100	788	-	-	-	41	-	-
Macomb	828,300	79,700	184,400	3,774	-	-	-	645	-	-
Marquette	65,200	5,200	11,500	457	-	-	-	37	-	-
Midland	82,800	8,800	18,800	310	-	-	-	84	-	-
Monroe	153,200	16,200	35,100	1,257	-	-	-	85	-	-
Montcalm	63,100	6,500	14,700	369	-	-	-	73	-	-
Muskegon	174,000	18,300	41,700	1,958	-	-	-	137	-	-
Oakland	1,204,700	121,000	275,300	3,660	-	-	-	546	-	-
Ottawa	256,500	27,200	63,800	2,189	-	-	-	96	-	-
Saginaw	204,900	21,600	47,700	1,023	-	-	-	355	-	-
St. Clair	170,200	17,700	38,900	841	-	-	-	155	-	-
St. Joseph	62,300	6,400	15,500	625	-	-	-	86	-	-
Shiawassee	72,100	7,500	16,500	468	-	-	-	59	-	-
Tuscola	57,000	6,000	12,600	184	-	-	-	39	-	-
Van Buren	78,000	8,300	18,800	648	-	-	-	62	-	-
Washtenaw	346,200	28,900	70,900	1,270	-	-	-	182	-	-
Wayne	2,009,200	231,500	510,200	5,201	5,094	671	9,113	2,351	270	-
48 Small Counties	1,140,700	105,500	231,800	7,757	-	-	-	838	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				52,089	5,094	671	9,113	9,209	270	-
Population Represented	10,083,900	1,030,800	2,331,800	1,030,800	231,500	231,500	231,500	2,331,800	510,200	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				50.53	22.00	2.90	39.36	3.95	0.53	-
Number of Reporting Counties				83	1	1	1	83	1	-
<b>Mississippi - 82 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
De Soto	143,600	18,500	41,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,574
Forrest	77,200	8,200	19,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	767
Harrison	173,000	20,300	44,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,145
Hinds	251,000	31,000	68,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,992
Jackson	128,000	16,100	33,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,095
Jones	66,100	7,100	16,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	213
Lauderdale	76,800	9,100	20,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	932
Lee	79,300	9,600	21,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	487
Lowndes	59,500	7,500	16,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	281
Madison	87,100	11,000	24,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	416
Rankin	135,300	15,100	34,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	708
Washington	56,500	7,600	16,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,161
70 Small Counties	1,563,300	184,700	401,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,992
Number of Reported Cases				-	-	-	-	-	-	19,763
Population Represented	2,896,700	345,800	759,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	345,800
Rates for Reporting Counties				-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				-	-	-	-	-	-	82



Reporting county	2006 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>Missouri - 115 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Boone	149,500	12,800	31,600	511	815	668	726	112	118	-
Buchanan	87,500	8,100	19,200	176	505	94	416	48	20	-
Cape Girardeau	72,100	6,500	15,300	139	380	28	340	47	10	-
Cass	94,500	10,400	23,700	79	471	34	401	12	7	-
Clay	206,600	20,500	50,500	121	971	42	180	44	118	-
Cole	73,100	6,700	16,100	110	584	34	316	63	198	-
Franklin	99,000	10,200	23,500	71	422	20	336	57	*	-
Greene	259,400	21,800	54,200	115	1,360	6	650	250	360	-
Jackson	663,600	65,100	160,400	614	1,714	17	110	97	219	-
Jasper	112,900	10,900	27,900	173	673	58	322	157	296	-
Jefferson	213,700	22,300	51,400	298	927	48	329	66	17	-
Platte	83,100	8,300	19,400	53	196	*	51	12	*	-
St. Charles	335,800	36,400	84,700	266	1,607	65	706	108	42	-
St. Francois	62,100	5,400	12,800	80	320	23	177	36	0	-
St. Louis	997,000	100,200	220,800	1,378	6,654	163	2,889	674	484	-
St. Louis City	353,800	35,700	83,600	994	3,154	*	650	365	190	-
99 Small Counties	1,969,400	190,500	443,300	2,366	10,540	790	9,247	1,734	4,378	-
Number of Reported Cases				7,544	31,293	2,100	17,846	3,882	6,462	-
Population Represented	5,833,000	571,700	1,338,400	571,700	571,700	571,700	571,700	1,338,400	1,338,400	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				13.20	54.74	3.67	31.22	2.90	4.83	-
Number of Reporting Counties				115	115	115	115	115	115	-
<b>Montana - 56 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Cascade	81,900	9,500	20,400	288	1,388	*	214	-	-	-
Flathead	84,500	9,300	20,000	201	928	21	187	-	-	-
Gallatin	84,400	7,800	18,200	59	440	*	42	-	-	-
Missoula	104,000	10,100	21,900	243	1,028	23	178	-	-	-
Yellowstone	138,000	15,200	33,500	115	694	0	122	-	-	-
51 Small Counties	452,700	52,000	105,000	468	3,047	49	556	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				1,374	7,525	103	1,299	-	-	-
Population Represented	945,400	103,900	219,200	103,900	103,900	103,900	103,900	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				13.22	72.41	0.99	12.50	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				56	56	56	56	-	-	-
<b>Nebraska - 93 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Buffalo	44,500	4,700	10,600	118	-	37	-	53	-	-
Dodge	35,900	3,900	8,500	118	-	69	-	87	-	-
Douglas	491,400	55,800	131,500	1,039	-	361	-	838	-	-
Hall	54,800	6,400	15,000	313	-	70	-	109	-	-
Lancaster	271,100	26,400	64,000	1,340	-	310	-	566	-	-
Sarpy	142,500	17,900	41,400	500	-	162	-	156	-	-
Scotts Bluff	36,200	4,100	9,000	169	-	73	-	40	-	-
86 Small Counties	683,400	79,500	164,400	2,782	-	1,213	-	796	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				6,379	-	2,295	-	2,645	-	-
Population Represented	1,759,800	198,600	444,300	198,600	-	198,600	-	444,300	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				32.12	-	11.56	-	5.95	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				93	-	93	-	93	-	-
<b>Nevada - 17 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Churchill	24,600	3,000	6,900	202	143	162	199	-	-	-
Clark	1,770,700	198,600	466,200	4,648	7,190	338	3,312	-	-	-
Douglas	45,500	4,700	8,900	164	442	19	293	-	-	-
Elko	45,600	6,500	13,000	317	278	17	127	-	-	-
Esmeralda	800	100	100	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Humboldt	17,200	2,400	4,900	66	71	*	58	-	-	-

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2006 and 2007, by County

Reporting county	2006 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	
Mineral	4,800	600	1,000	*	6	*	0	-	-	-
Storey	4,100	400	800	*	14	0	*	-	-	-
Washoe	397,100	42,900	97,600	1,087	3,871	53	1,185	-	-	-
White Pine	9,100	900	1,900	101	12	*	36	-	-	-
7 Small Counties	164,800	18,000	38,200	596	716	94	285	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				7,184	12,743	687	5,497	-	-	-
Population Represented	2,484,200	277,900	639,600	277,900	277,900	277,900	277,900	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.85	45.85	2.47	19.78	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				17	17	17	17	-	-	-

**New Hampshire - 10 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Cheshire	77,300	6,900	14,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grafton	85,200	6,900	15,500	290	-	78	-	108	-	-
Hillsborough	400,000	41,600	93,900	1,867	-	313	-	284	-	-
Merrimack	147,500	14,300	31,100	860	-	93	-	58	-	-
Rockingham	295,200	30,900	67,300	684	-	155	-	116	-	-
Strafford	120,500	10,900	25,300	625	-	119	-	131	-	-
4 Small Counties	183,200	16,500	35,600	1,035	-	142	-	314	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				5,361	-	900	-	1,011	-	-
Population Represented	1,308,800	128,100	283,500	114,100	-	114,100	-	253,800	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				47.00	-	7.89	-	3.98	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				7	-	7	-	7	-	-

**New Jersey - 21 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Atlantic	269,300	30,900	65,600	2,193	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bergen	888,800	94,800	199,100	1,756	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burlington	447,100	50,200	105,300	1,301	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camden	516,500	61,800	130,200	4,052	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape May	97,500	10,200	20,100	848	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumberland	153,900	17,100	37,700	2,050	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex	775,000	89,400	199,100	3,822	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gloucester	281,300	32,400	67,100	1,360	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hudson	595,200	57,400	131,600	2,899	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hunterdon	129,000	15,200	30,600	236	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mercer	363,300	39,300	84,600	2,369	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex	778,800	81,300	182,100	2,415	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monmouth	641,200	76,600	157,500	2,261	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morris	485,700	54,600	117,700	1,135	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ocean	561,000	57,800	130,400	1,371	-	-	-	-	-	-
Passaic	489,800	56,500	127,400	2,113	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salem	65,800	7,500	15,400	612	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset	318,500	36,700	81,000	594	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sussex	151,000	19,200	37,600	523	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union	522,300	59,100	130,700	1,874	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warren	109,300	12,900	26,800	391	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				36,175	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Represented	8,640,200	960,900	2,077,800	960,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				37.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				21	-	-	-	-	-	-

**New Mexico - 33 Districts**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Bernalillo	618,000	65,300	153,100	2,915	3,513	33	194	-	-	-
Chaves	61,500	7,500	16,400	259	757	*	56	-	-	-
Dona Ana	193,500	23,400	53,700	578	1,636	*	387	-	-	-
Eddy	50,600	6,200	13,400	168	539	0	49	-	-	-
Lea	56,800	6,900	16,100	267	418	7	327	-	-	-
McKinley	70,500	11,300	23,200	149	332	*	125	-	-	-

Reporting county	2006 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	
Otero	62,500	7,700	16,300	257	606	0	81	-	-	-
Sandoval	111,900	13,800	29,300	340	651	*	91	-	-	-
San Juan	121,600	15,800	34,700	397	520	8	235	-	-	-
Santa Fe	140,600	14,000	30,300	299	681	*	69	-	-	-
Valencia	69,400	8,800	18,400	229	404	*	64	-	-	-
22 Small Districts	381,000	43,600	93,300	1,662	2,362	36	674	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				7,520	12,419	99	2,352	-	-	-
Population Represented	1,937,900	224,300	498,300	224,300	224,300	224,300	224,300	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Districts				33.52	55.36	0.44	10.48	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Districts				33	33	33	33	-	-	-

**New York - 62 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Albany	299,200	22,300	54,000	386	-	-	-	133	-	-
Allegany	49,600	3,700	8,800	33	-	-	-	11	-	-
Bronx	1,371,400	135,300	344,800	1,588	-	-	-	335	-	-
Broome	195,900	14,700	35,100	164	-	-	-	76	-	-
Cattaraugus	80,700	6,600	16,100	99	-	-	-	13	-	-
Cayuga	80,300	6,400	15,100	74	-	-	-	10	-	-
Chautauqua	134,300	10,800	25,200	125	-	-	-	6	-	-
Chemung	88,100	6,900	16,900	156	-	-	-	41	-	-
Chenango	51,100	4,300	9,900	33	-	-	-	8	-	-
Clinton	82,000	5,900	13,700	11	-	-	-	7	-	-
Columbia	62,500	5,100	11,200	47	-	-	-	21	-	-
Dutchess	291,900	24,800	58,000	136	-	-	-	85	-	-
Erie	917,200	74,900	177,300	776	-	-	-	522	-	-
Fulton	54,900	4,500	10,500	36	-	-	-	24	-	-
Genesee	58,400	5,000	11,500	31	-	-	-	11	-	-
Herkimer	62,400	5,100	11,700	59	-	-	-	27	-	-
Jefferson	117,200	9,700	25,800	130	-	-	-	*	-	-
Kings	2,523,000	212,300	569,400	2,245	-	-	-	367	-	-
Livingston	63,300	4,600	10,900	67	-	-	-	34	-	-
Madison	69,600	5,500	13,000	41	-	-	-	7	-	-
Monroe	732,000	62,500	148,800	494	-	-	-	697	-	-
Montgomery	48,800	3,900	9,700	46	-	-	-	8	-	-
Nassau	1,353,800	116,200	277,500	510	-	-	-	127	-	-
New York	1,612,600	77,000	244,900	1,007	-	-	-	95	-	-
Niagara	214,800	17,500	41,200	215	-	-	-	44	-	-
Oneida	231,600	18,500	43,800	221	-	-	-	154	-	-
Onondaga	453,600	38,500	93,400	341	-	-	-	131	-	-
Ontario	103,300	8,700	20,100	65	-	-	-	13	-	-
Orange	373,600	36,000	88,600	240	-	-	-	134	-	-
Oswego	121,600	10,700	24,300	115	-	-	-	41	-	-
Otsego	62,300	4,400	9,900	27	-	-	-	20	-	-
Putnam	99,100	9,000	21,000	21	-	-	-	18	-	-
Queens	2,264,700	162,500	435,900	1,672	-	-	-	277	-	-
Rensselaer	154,600	12,300	29,800	193	-	-	-	189	-	-
Richmond	478,900	41,300	100,800	303	-	-	-	68	-	-
Rockland	295,900	27,100	70,500	79	-	-	-	27	-	-
St. Lawrence	109,900	8,200	19,700	34	-	-	-	21	-	-
Saratoga	214,600	17,300	42,400	88	-	-	-	42	-	-
Schenectady	150,100	12,300	30,200	221	-	-	-	74	-	-
Steuben	96,800	8,200	19,300	71	-	-	-	8	-	-
Suffolk	1,508,200	134,100	331,800	666	-	-	-	124	-	-
Sullivan	75,900	6,200	14,900	48	-	-	-	17	-	-
Tioga	50,500	4,300	10,000	32	-	-	-	7	-	-
Tompkins	100,100	5,700	13,700	61	-	-	-	45	-	-
Ulster	181,700	14,400	33,000	188	-	-	-	55	-	-
Warren	65,700	5,100	11,800	42	-	-	-	30	-	-
Washington	62,300	4,900	11,300	86	-	-	-	14	-	-

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2006 and 2007, by County

Reporting county	2006 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	
Wayne	91,700	8,300	19,400	112	-	-	-	19	-	-
Westchester	947,200	81,300	204,000	479	-	-	-	394	-	-
13 Small Counties	458,100	35,500	82,400	364	-	-	-	171	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				14,278	-	-	-	4,806	-	-
Population Represented	19,367,000	1,560,300	3,943,100	1,560,300	-	-	-	3,943,100	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				9.15	-	-	-	1.22	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				62	-	-	-	62	-	-

**North Carolina - 100 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Alamance	141,500	11,200	29,800	352	232	41	16	-	-	-
Brunswick	93,900	6,600	17,600	149	221	10	32	-	-	-
Buncombe	222,500	16,100	42,200	212	164	141	51	-	-	-
Burke	88,700	7,200	17,400	122	64	61	10	-	-	-
Cabarrus	155,100	13,500	36,800	147	121	28	70	-	-	-
Caldwell	79,000	6,200	15,800	95	98	52	31	-	-	-
Carteret	63,200	4,300	10,900	122	52	9	*	-	-	-
Catawba	152,600	12,400	32,500	288	178	186	55	-	-	-
Cleveland	97,500	8,400	20,600	161	115	72	56	-	-	-
Columbus	54,000	4,400	11,700	103	70	17	51	-	-	-
Craven	96,100	7,500	22,100	296	117	14	23	-	-	-
Cumberland	307,000	28,400	76,900	796	333	107	49	-	-	-
Davidson	154,500	12,600	32,400	194	278	29	30	-	-	-
Durham	248,900	18,000	54,100	273	207	95	49	-	-	-
Edgecombe	53,100	4,800	11,800	66	138	*	0	-	-	-
Forsyth	330,900	26,400	71,800	342	522	64	98	-	-	-
Gaston	197,600	16,200	42,100	459	338	204	42	-	-	-
Guilford	454,400	36,000	95,300	1,417	523	161	14	-	-	-
Halifax	55,200	4,800	11,600	145	71	15	25	-	-	-
Harnett	105,300	9,500	25,100	204	129	13	13	-	-	-
Henderson	98,300	6,800	18,400	102	100	31	55	-	-	-
Iredell	145,900	12,500	32,700	199	67	13	*	-	-	-
Johnston	150,600	13,100	36,800	155	109	10	9	-	-	-
Lenoir	57,000	4,800	12,200	131	132	*	11	-	-	-
Lincoln	71,000	6,000	15,200	134	63	72	0	-	-	-
Mecklenburg	832,100	68,800	196,200	1,321	1,425	202	143	-	-	-
Moore	82,400	6,100	15,900	135	123	20	26	-	-	-
Nash	91,300	7,900	19,900	119	209	*	*	-	-	-
New Hanover	186,900	13,000	35,600	478	279	41	28	-	-	-
Onslow	160,900	12,000	39,500	258	317	45	142	-	-	-
Orange	121,700	8,100	20,500	115	139	*	22	-	-	-
Pitt	148,200	11,300	31,300	294	273	6	16	-	-	-
Randolph	138,200	11,400	29,600	211	122	69	41	-	-	-
Robeson	126,700	11,700	31,000	306	219	68	19	-	-	-
Rockingham	92,000	7,200	18,300	241	113	39	56	-	-	-
Rowan	135,200	11,000	28,100	245	162	22	41	-	-	-
Rutherford	62,900	5,200	12,900	78	74	12	22	-	-	-
Stanly	58,600	4,900	12,100	85	61	12	7	-	-	-
Surry	72,000	5,800	14,800	108	85	43	57	-	-	-
Union	171,800	15,300	43,000	193	137	31	0	-	-	-
Wake	791,200	65,100	183,900	1,025	841	143	157	-	-	-
Wayne	112,600	9,500	25,700	146	125	27	46	-	-	-
Wilkes	66,500	5,000	13,100	155	97	42	58	-	-	-
Wilson	75,700	6,300	16,600	124	167	8	10	-	-	-
56 Small Counties	1,645,100	127,600	328,900	2,536	1,715	566	663	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				14,837	11,125	2,855	2,353	-	-	-
Population Represented	8,845,300	711,000	1,910,500	711,000	711,000	711,000	711,000	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				20.87	15.65	4.02	3.31	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				100	100	100	100	-	-	-

Reporting county	2006 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>Ohio - 88 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allen	105,200	12,000	26,100	994	-	113	-	529	-	-
Ashtabula	101,500	11,800	24,400	802	-	468	-	75	-	-
Athens	63,200	4,800	10,700	347	-	78	-	82	-	-
Belmont	68,600	6,600	13,700	541	-	116	-	69	-	-
Butler	353,500	39,800	88,500	3,215	-	969	-	745	-	-
Clark	141,000	15,500	33,300	2,056	-	310	-	335	-	-
Clermont	191,700	22,800	50,700	1,409	-	162	-	151	-	-
Columbiana	109,200	11,700	24,200	382	-	82	-	281	-	-
Cuyahoga	1,307,900	150,200	313,700	20,379	-	1,895	-	12,103	-	-
Darke	52,300	6,000	12,700	405	-	16	-	108	-	-
Delaware	155,300	18,400	43,000	618	-	187	-	129	-	-
Erie	77,400	8,400	17,300	1,844	-	849	-	150	-	-
Fairfield	139,400	16,400	35,400	684	-	9	-	236	-	-
Franklin	1,107,100	120,000	282,100	9,738	-	931	-	4,103	-	-
Geauga	94,600	12,100	23,700	429	-	45	-	27	-	-
Greene	157,600	16,700	34,900	871	-	90	-	140	-	-
Hamilton	847,200	96,500	208,300	15,719	815	2,164	193	504	-	-
Hancock	73,700	8,300	17,800	639	-	225	-	55	-	-
Huron	59,800	7,300	15,800	343	-	93	-	165	-	-
Jefferson	69,300	6,800	13,900	297	-	210	-	166	-	-
Lake	232,300	25,400	52,500	1,403	-	499	-	299	-	-
Lawrence	62,600	6,900	14,600	383	-	304	-	58	-	-
Licking	155,300	17,400	38,400	905	-	77	-	481	-	-
Lorain	301,200	35,200	73,700	2,942	-	309	-	377	-	-
Lucas	443,900	52,000	112,000	5,703	1,973	575	625	754	-	-
Mahoning	243,500	26,700	54,000	1,293	-	423	-	342	-	-
Marion	65,500	7,300	15,000	1,600	-	656	-	191	-	-
Medina	167,800	20,200	42,400	1,017	-	170	-	51	-	-
Miami	100,900	11,500	24,100	1,385	-	353	-	145	-	-
Montgomery	540,700	58,800	128,800	4,403	-	2,133	-	842	-	-
Muskingum	85,400	9,700	20,500	865	-	222	-	177	-	-
Portage	154,600	16,100	33,400	821	-	36	-	104	-	-
Richland	126,300	13,900	29,400	2,127	-	515	-	156	-	-
Ross	75,200	7,900	16,800	483	-	128	-	128	-	-
Sandusky	61,100	7,000	14,900	946	-	149	-	102	-	-
Scioto	76,200	8,100	17,700	323	-	48	-	266	-	-
Seneca	56,900	6,500	13,400	769	-	265	-	85	-	-
Stark	378,600	42,300	88,000	2,524	-	240	-	653	-	-
Summit	544,700	61,700	130,300	6,426	-	970	-	1,503	-	-
Trumbull	215,300	23,500	48,200	1,542	-	362	-	321	-	-
Tuscarawas	91,100	9,900	21,500	511	-	99	-	70	-	-
Warren	198,800	23,700	53,200	2,077	-	100	-	84	-	-
Washington	61,800	6,500	13,400	377	-	148	-	25	-	-
Wayne	113,500	13,300	28,900	765	-	136	-	279	-	-
Wood	124,100	12,700	26,600	1,456	-	187	-	370	-	-
43 Small Counties	1,505,700	174,400	369,600	13,713	-	3,676	-	2,451	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				118,471	2,788	21,792	818	30,467	-	-
Population Represented	11,458,400	1,290,600	2,771,100	1,290,600	148,400	1,290,600	148,400	2,771,100	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				91.79	18.78	16.88	5.51	10.99	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				88	2	88	2	88	-	-

**Oklahoma - 77 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adair	21,800	2,900	6,400	19	42	0	52	-	-	-
Alfalfa	5,600	500	900	9	17	*	*	-	-	-
Atoka	14,300	1,500	3,200	19	25	0	*	-	-	-
Beaver	5,300	700	1,300	*	*	0	0	-	-	-
Beckham	19,300	2,100	4,900	38	40	10	51	-	-	-
Blaine	12,500	1,200	2,600	19	29	*	13	-	-	-

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2006 and 2007, by County

Reporting county	2006 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	
Bryan	38,800	4,200	9,400	56	159	0	*	-	-	-
Caddo	29,600	3,800	7,800	88	95	0	6	-	-	-
Canadian	100,000	11,900	25,400	84	176	47	130	-	-	-
Carter	47,000	5,300	11,900	58	148	*	19	-	-	-
Cherokee	45,000	5,000	11,000	106	41	*	36	-	-	-
Choctaw	15,100	1,700	3,800	10	39	0	0	-	-	-
Cimarron	2,700	300	600	*	6	0	*	-	-	-
Cleveland	231,800	24,000	52,200	215	621	22	151	-	-	-
Coal	5,600	700	1,400	11	41	0	11	-	-	-
Comanche	112,300	13,600	31,400	196	679	*	872	-	-	-
Cotton	6,300	700	1,600	9	7	0	12	-	-	-
Craig	15,000	1,500	3,400	22	21	*	7	-	-	-
Creek	68,200	8,100	16,900	48	83	0	0	-	-	-
Custer	25,800	2,500	5,800	74	63	*	23	-	-	-
Delaware	39,700	4,300	9,100	45	154	*	93	-	-	-
Dewey	4,400	400	900	*	9	0	*	-	-	-
Ellis	3,800	400	800	6	11	0	*	-	-	-
Garfield	57,200	6,100	14,200	157	92	0	7	-	-	-
Garvin	27,000	2,900	6,400	60	141	0	28	-	-	-
Grady	50,000	5,800	12,600	68	65	15	66	-	-	-
Grant	4,500	500	900	20	7	0	0	-	-	-
Greer	5,800	500	1,100	13	15	0	0	-	-	-
Harmon	2,900	300	700	*	0	*	0	-	-	-
Harper	3,300	300	700	*	*	0	0	-	-	-
Haskell	12,000	1,400	3,000	20	42	0	*	-	-	-
Hughes	13,600	1,400	3,000	*	10	0	*	-	-	-
Jackson	26,200	3,400	7,600	43	34	*	*	-	-	-
Jefferson	6,300	700	1,500	9	18	0	*	-	-	-
Johnston	10,400	1,200	2,500	12	39	0	*	-	-	-
Kay	45,600	5,300	11,600	127	119	0	*	-	-	-
Kingfisher	14,100	1,600	3,500	*	19	0	21	-	-	-
Kiowa	9,600	1,000	2,200	24	24	*	*	-	-	-
Latimer	10,500	1,200	2,500	23	11	0	0	-	-	-
Le Flore	49,100	5,500	12,500	47	92	8	12	-	-	-
Lincoln	32,200	4,000	8,100	29	92	0	16	-	-	-
Logan	35,800	4,100	8,700	68	92	*	27	-	-	-
Love	9,100	1,000	2,200	*	13	0	*	-	-	-
McClain	30,800	3,400	7,600	39	103	*	13	-	-	-
McCurtain	33,400	4,100	8,800	62	107	*	29	-	-	-
McIntosh	19,400	1,900	4,200	50	56	12	47	-	-	-
Major	7,200	800	1,600	7	29	*	7	-	-	-
Marshall	14,500	1,500	3,500	16	55	0	*	-	-	-
Mayes	39,300	4,600	9,800	49	133	8	58	-	-	-
Murray	12,700	1,300	2,900	19	44	0	0	-	-	-
Muskogee	70,600	7,700	17,300	67	121	13	53	-	-	-
Noble	11,100	1,200	2,600	11	18	0	*	-	-	-
Nowata	10,600	1,200	2,600	16	22	*	6	-	-	-
Okfuskee	11,200	1,200	2,500	20	38	0	*	-	-	-
Oklahoma	692,700	73,600	180,100	1,588	447	51	14	-	-	-
Okmulgee	39,100	4,500	9,800	23	45	7	35	-	-	-
Osage	45,000	5,200	10,300	48	170	*	31	-	-	-
Ottawa	32,800	3,700	8,000	90	137	7	57	-	-	-
Pawnee	16,400	1,900	4,000	19	31	0	7	-	-	-
Payne	77,300	6,100	14,600	109	250	7	76	-	-	-
Pittsburg	44,300	4,600	9,800	79	158	*	6	-	-	-
Pontotoc	35,800	3,800	8,500	83	278	0	61	-	-	-
Pottawatomie	68,200	7,600	16,700	168	204	*	134	-	-	-
Pushmataha	11,500	1,300	2,700	15	36	0	*	-	-	-
Roger Mills	3,300	300	700	*	*	0	0	-	-	-
Rogers	81,200	10,100	20,800	144	143	28	57	-	-	-
Seminole	24,100	2,700	6,100	93	68	*	16	-	-	-
Sequoyah	40,700	4,900	10,500	42	165	0	41	-	-	-
Stephens	42,800	4,700	10,100	41	102	0	21	-	-	-

Reporting county	2006 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Texas	19,800	2,300	5,800	35	73	*	15	-	-	-
Tillman	8,200	1,000	2,100	36	38	0	8	-	-	-
Tulsa	576,200	64,300	151,100	2,373	2,225	254	307	-	-	-
Wagoner	65,000	8,000	16,700	102	192	16	44	-	-	-
Washington	48,900	5,400	11,300	124	229	16	108	-	-	-
Washita	11,400	1,300	2,700	25	22	0	19	-	-	-
Woods	8,400	700	1,500	12	14	*	7	-	-	-
Woodward	19,100	2,000	4,600	34	61	*	33	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				7,513	9,250	576	3,012	-	-	-
Population Represented	3,568,100	394,800	890,100	394,800	394,800	394,800	394,800	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.03	23.43	1.46	7.63	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				77	77	77	77	-	-	-
<b>Oregon - 36 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Benton	80,100	7,200	15,000	140	238	40	196	-	-	-
Clackamas	370,600	42,400	85,700	583	1,123	156	1,361	-	-	-
Coos	63,700	6,000	12,400	221	148	188	156	-	-	-
Deschutes	148,800	15,500	33,600	421	1,015	81	924	-	-	-
Douglas	103,800	10,700	21,900	499	565	212	582	-	-	-
Jackson	196,500	21,000	43,300	801	1,211	157	384	-	-	-
Josephine	80,700	8,500	16,900	235	289	104	854	-	-	-
Klamath	65,900	7,600	15,700	422	270	76	104	-	-	-
Lane	339,400	33,200	69,900	776	1,496	163	573	-	-	-
Linn	110,800	12,300	26,800	448	473	115	692	-	-	-
Marion	306,000	36,000	81,600	1,331	1,852	238	1,685	-	-	-
Multnomah	684,700	66,200	155,300	935	3,898	*	1,689	-	-	-
Polk	72,600	7,600	16,300	354	417	73	337	-	-	-
Umatilla	73,000	8,800	19,200	360	726	40	397	-	-	-
Washington	510,900	57,900	134,500	590	1,623	76	2,105	-	-	-
Yamhill	93,500	10,600	22,800	341	486	234	397	-	-	-
20 Small Counties	379,900	41,900	85,800	1,861	1,764	703	1,797	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				10,318	17,594	2,660	14,233	-	-	-
Population Represented	3,681,000	393,500	856,700	393,500	393,500	393,500	393,500	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				26.22	44.71	6.76	36.17	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				36	36	36	36	-	-	-
<b>Pennsylvania - 67 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Adams	99,900	11,100	22,700	200	197	-	-	-	-	-
Allegheny	1,223,400	123,800	257,500	3,815	1,078	-	-	-	-	-
Armstrong	69,300	7,200	14,300	74	156	-	-	-	-	-
Beaver	174,000	18,200	36,500	386	329	-	-	-	-	-
Bedford	49,600	5,200	10,800	124	*	-	-	-	-	-
Berks	398,400	44,800	95,000	1,016	877	-	-	-	-	-
Blair	125,500	12,600	26,800	243	295	-	-	-	-	-
Bradford	61,500	7,100	14,300	96	14	-	-	-	-	-
Bucks	618,500	71,400	145,600	1,220	424	-	-	-	-	-
Butler	181,100	20,000	41,800	261	61	-	-	-	-	-
Cambria	145,900	13,900	28,600	467	100	-	-	-	-	-
Carbon	62,100	6,300	12,900	151	79	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	143,800	11,100	23,800	106	*	-	-	-	-	-
Chester	478,200	55,700	118,800	567	146	-	-	-	-	-
Clearfield	82,700	8,400	16,700	156	32	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	64,600	6,000	12,300	86	204	-	-	-	-	-
Crawford	88,800	9,700	20,000	199	28	-	-	-	-	-
Cumberland	225,500	22,200	46,600	337	321	-	-	-	-	-
Dauphin	253,800	28,100	59,800	1,219	255	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	552,900	64,400	133,900	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
Erie	279,600	31,700	65,300	857	312	-	-	-	-	-
Fayette	144,800	14,800	30,000	191	250	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2006 and 2007, by County

Reporting county	2006 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	
Franklin	139,700	14,700	32,300	403	180	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	87,800	8,000	16,500	62	111	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	45,100	4,600	9,600	118	44	-	-	-	-	-
Lackawanna	208,900	21,200	43,500	441	35	-	-	-	-	-
Lancaster	493,300	58,200	125,700	1,073	830	-	-	-	-	-
Lawrence	91,200	9,700	19,600	144	241	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	126,400	13,300	28,700	386	81	-	-	-	-	-
Lehigh	333,400	37,000	78,700	1,138	224	-	-	-	-	-
Luzerne	311,300	30,700	62,500	591	535	-	-	-	-	-
Lycoming	117,200	12,200	25,100	404	226	-	-	-	-	-
McKean	44,000	4,700	9,500	81	24	-	-	-	-	-
Mercer	117,500	12,800	25,600	201	89	-	-	-	-	-
Mifflin	46,000	5,000	10,700	82	19	-	-	-	-	-
Monroe	162,700	20,800	40,200	382	118	-	-	-	-	-
Montgomery	772,800	85,100	182,000	1,259	729	-	-	-	-	-
Northampton	289,600	31,400	64,200	631	363	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland	91,000	8,900	18,500	199	395	-	-	-	-	-
Philadelphia	1,450,700	168,300	365,800	6,376	2,088	-	-	-	-	-
Schuylkill	147,000	14,000	28,700	138	272	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset	78,200	7,700	15,400	93	44	-	-	-	-	-
Venango	55,100	6,200	12,200	152	76	-	-	-	-	-
Warren	41,100	4,500	8,800	109	24	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	205,100	20,800	42,500	317	454	-	-	-	-	-
Westmoreland	363,200	37,100	73,000	651	223	-	-	-	-	-
York	414,000	45,700	96,400	645	1,167	-	-	-	-	-
20 Small Counties	631,900	67,300	135,100	1,139	379	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				28,986	14,136	-	-	-	-	-
Population Represented	12,388,100	1,343,400	2,804,500	1,343,400	1,343,400	-	-	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.58	10.52	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Rhode Island - 5 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Bristol	50,200	5,300	10,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent	169,300	17,700	36,500	645	281	264	13	-	-	-
Newport	83,200	8,300	16,800	286	101	68	*	-	-	-
Providence	629,500	68,000	145,900	2,890	1,163	1,139	71	-	-	-
Washington	126,900	13,200	26,500	412	111	160	8	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				4,233	1,656	1,631	97	-	-	-
Population Represented	1,059,000	112,500	235,900	107,200	107,200	107,200	107,200	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting State				39.49	15.45	15.21	0.90	-	-	-
Number of Reporting States				4	4	4	4	-	-	-
<b>South Carolina - 46 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Aiken	150,100	14,900	33,900	399	359	*	23	-	-	-
Anderson	177,000	17,100	40,100	233	340	13	*	-	-	-
Beaufort	143,100	12,500	32,700	264	300	53	56	-	-	-
Berkeley	158,400	16,600	38,900	132	666	40	63	-	-	-
Charleston	340,600	30,100	75,200	701	1,689	68	80	-	-	-
Darlington	66,800	7,000	15,700	71	320	20	24	-	-	-
Dorchester	117,600	13,000	29,000	147	404	49	59	-	-	-
Florence	130,800	12,800	30,900	134	668	6	27	-	-	-
Greenville	415,700	39,500	96,100	632	927	53	25	-	-	-
Greenwood	67,900	6,700	15,600	107	422	49	39	-	-	-
Horry	239,500	19,500	48,700	507	1,300	41	154	-	-	-
Lancaster	71,700	7,100	16,100	98	240	0	34	-	-	-
Laurens	69,400	6,900	15,200	88	197	23	31	-	-	-
Lexington	238,000	23,700	56,100	161	897	15	32	-	-	-
Oconee	69,900	6,200	14,400	40	101	*	7	-	-	-
Orangeburg	89,700	8,600	20,600	237	239	15	6	-	-	-



Reporting county	2006 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	
Pickens	114,500	9,800	22,900	122	273	62	14	-	-	-
Richland	350,800	33,500	79,200	661	448	45	47	-	-	-
Spartanburg	269,500	26,300	61,300	200	772	9	21	-	-	-
Sumter	104,100	11,100	26,500	126	222	*	34	-	-	-
York	198,200	20,000	47,000	541	608	76	59	-	-	-
25 Small Counties	741,500	72,900	167,300	1,233	2,525	207	264	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				6,834	13,917	852	1,100	-	-	-
Population Represented	4,324,800	415,800	983,200	415,800	415,800	415,800	415,800	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.44	33.47	2.05	2.65	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				46	46	46	46	-	-	-
<b>South Dakota - 66 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Beadle	15,500	1,700	3,400	113	21	48	20	-	-	-
Brookings	29,000	2,400	5,500	105	19	24	38	-	-	-
Brown	34,900	3,500	7,800	152	0	47	0	-	-	-
Codington	26,100	2,900	6,500	147	43	35	*	-	-	-
Davison	19,000	2,000	4,600	56	39	32	54	-	-	-
Hughes	16,800	2,100	4,200	52	0	75	*	-	-	-
Lawrence	23,000	2,300	4,600	75	*	30	0	-	-	-
Lincoln	35,700	4,100	10,000	95	6	72	25	-	-	-
Meade	24,300	2,900	6,600	49	0	19	*	-	-	-
Minnehaha	171,700	18,700	43,700	1,157	51	970	206	-	-	-
Pennington	94,700	10,200	24,000	691	0	336	0	-	-	-
Yankton	21,600	2,400	4,900	128	15	64	73	-	-	-
54 Small Counties	275,200	34,600	70,600	821	67	597	175	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				3,641	262	2,349	594	-	-	-
Population Represented	787,400	89,800	196,500	87,300	87,300	87,300	87,300	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				41.72	3.00	26.92	6.81	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				65	65	65	65	-	-	-
<b>Tennessee - 95 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Anderson	72,700	7,800	16,100	160	246	45	54	16	66	-
Blount	117,700	12,300	26,200	637	894	257	185	57	244	-
Bradley	93,600	9,700	21,700	322	275	122	247	*	*	-
Carter	59,000	5,400	11,600	215	17	62	11	78	28	-
Davidson	614,200	58,600	144,100	4,907	2,200	2,145	87	725	832	-
Greene	65,400	6,700	14,200	234	275	92	25	6	41	-
Hamblen	60,500	6,000	14,100	280	256	68	78	130	64	-
Hamilton	327,600	34,300	73,900	780	1,991	383	748	21	165	-
Knox	416,000	41,500	92,600	1,119	2,929	214	558	287	40	-
Madison	96,000	11,100	24,300	785	52	27	164	0	0	-
Maury	77,400	8,700	19,200	514	139	377	83	156	88	-
Montgomery	148,000	18,500	42,600	523	534	164	159	8	*	-
Putnam	68,600	6,700	15,400	753	228	243	100	43	25	-
Rutherford	230,600	26,200	61,200	999	431	626	99	0	0	-
Sevier	81,600	8,400	18,400	577	722	250	91	58	156	-
Shelby	909,700	115,000	250,600	2,426	10,066	136	1,292	1,747	241	-
Sullivan	152,400	15,400	31,900	399	494	94	314	298	41	-
Sumner	148,300	16,900	36,700	815	574	458	206	27	48	-
Washington	114,600	10,800	24,400	454	305	179	27	180	36	-
Williamson	158,900	20,400	42,100	1,000	653	295	154	156	23	-
Wilson	103,000	11,900	25,900	678	241	247	35	98	21	-
74 Small Counties	1,952,400	209,300	451,900	9,247	4,445	4,357	2,301	1,135	855	-
Number of Reported Cases				27,824	27,967	10,841	7,018	5,227	3,016	-
Population Represented	6,068,300	661,400	1,459,300	661,400	661,400	661,400	661,400	1,459,300	1,459,300	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				42.07	42.29	16.39	10.61	3.58	2.07	-
Number of Reporting Counties				95	95	95	95	95	95	-

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2006 and 2007, by County

Reporting county	2006 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>Texas - 254 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Anderson	56,400	4,200	10,600	61	48	*	*	-	-	-
Angelina	82,100	8,400	20,900	172	161	0	*	-	-	-
Bell	266,000	27,700	78,800	649	343	30	215	-	-	-
Bexar	1,551,400	164,800	414,200	4,846	2,752	80	70	-	-	-
Bowie	91,100	8,700	20,400	122	351	*	41	-	-	-
Brazoria	283,700	30,100	74,900	953	725	6	105	-	-	-
Brazos	167,600	12,700	34,500	746	222	16	141	-	-	-
Cameron	378,200	46,200	122,500	1,108	913	43	310	-	-	-
Collin	697,600	73,700	187,800	817	689	30	158	-	-	-
Cornal	99,800	9,400	22,800	154	120	34	41	-	-	-
Coryell	71,500	7,200	16,800	99	102	*	57	-	-	-
Dallas	2,355,200	241,100	630,900	4,777	3,628	27	1,082	-	-	-
Denton	588,100	59,500	154,500	910	394	87	102	-	-	-
Ector	126,400	14,000	35,400	250	586	8	23	-	-	-
Ellis	137,500	15,000	36,100	115	151	0	*	-	-	-
El Paso	722,500	85,300	213,200	1,540	1,211	0	*	-	-	-
Fort Bend	484,200	56,500	129,400	825	716	71	148	-	-	-
Galveston	278,800	28,100	68,000	919	384	0	33	-	-	-
Grayson	116,800	11,100	26,900	182	160	0	0	-	-	-
Gregg	115,800	11,600	29,000	409	360	10	63	-	-	-
Guadalupe	107,400	11,300	26,300	306	472	64	149	-	-	-
Harris	3,858,400	414,800	1,055,400	12,486	1,220	71	2,756	-	-	-
Harrison	63,200	6,400	14,600	175	170	*	9	-	-	-
Hays	132,900	11,900	30,000	177	300	*	54	-	-	-
Henderson	78,800	7,300	17,500	181	82	22	29	-	-	-
Hidalgo	686,000	86,500	233,800	928	389	58	52	-	-	-
Hunt	82,200	8,000	19,200	240	119	*	7	-	-	-
Jefferson	241,000	23,900	55,400	445	382	22	112	-	-	-
Johnson	145,900	15,500	36,500	240	255	*	34	-	-	-
Kaufman	91,900	9,800	23,800	79	174	0	*	-	-	-
Liberty	74,500	7,800	18,300	36	130	0	*	-	-	-
Lubbock	259,400	24,000	62,100	651	492	18	43	-	-	-
McLennan	225,700	22,400	54,900	700	445	26	99	-	-	-
Midland	123,400	13,700	32,800	496	494	0	0	-	-	-
Montgomery	392,300	42,500	102,100	579	666	33	75	-	-	-
Nacogdoches	61,600	5,500	14,000	128	52	0	42	-	-	-
Nueces	319,800	33,600	82,100	934	1,241	26	260	-	-	-
Orange	82,200	8,500	19,100	149	89	*	22	-	-	-
Parker	104,500	10,800	23,900	79	111	6	88	-	-	-
Potter	120,400	12,300	32,800	309	567	*	44	-	-	-
Randall	111,000	11,000	25,900	193	186	*	9	-	-	-
San Patricio	68,500	8,000	19,000	191	271	9	148	-	-	-
Smith	194,300	19,100	47,200	539	236	66	40	-	-	-
Tarrant	1,662,200	173,300	443,600	2,751	2,389	14	466	-	-	-
Taylor	125,900	12,200	31,100	334	325	0	12	-	-	-
Tom Green	105,800	10,000	25,200	275	473	30	108	-	-	-
Travis	937,500	80,200	221,900	2,413	1,531	164	297	-	-	-
Victoria	85,200	9,200	22,000	185	446	0	50	-	-	-
Walker	63,900	4,100	9,900	96	41	0	0	-	-	-
Webb	226,400	29,100	80,400	918	693	18	164	-	-	-
Wichita	129,100	12,400	30,600	531	153	0	*	-	-	-
Williamson	350,100	37,600	95,500	501	538	*	47	-	-	-
202 Small Counties	3,385,400	342,300	801,200	5,459	5,693	195	1,029	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				53,358	34,841	1,317	8,851	-	-	-
Population Represented	23,367,500	2,440,400	6,135,300	2,440,400	2,440,400	2,440,400	2,440,400	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.86	14.28	0.54	3.63	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				254	254	254	254	-	-	-

Reporting county	2006 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>Utah - 29 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Cache	106,400	12,200	33,200	875	156	457	556	-	-	-
Davis	278,800	38,800	91,100	1,444	871	248	738	-	-	-
Salt Lake	987,000	120,400	290,500	7,430	3,030	1,185	1,469	-	-	-
Utah	482,000	61,800	166,200	2,392	1,109	644	595	-	-	-
Washington	127,100	14,400	36,800	741	368	195	307	-	-	-
Weber	216,400	27,100	64,500	2,025	585	454	1,051	-	-	-
23 Small Counties	387,400	52,600	118,000	3,383	1,098	1,119	1,060	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				18,290	7,217	4,302	5,776	-	-	-
Population Represented	2,585,200	327,300	800,300	327,300	327,300	327,300	327,300	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				55.88	22.05	13.14	17.65	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				29	29	29	29	-	-	-
<b>Vermont - 14 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Chittenden	151,000	16,100	32,900	340	-	39	-	170	-	-
Rutland	63,500	6,500	12,800	146	-	48	-	35	-	-
Washington	58,900	6,100	12,200	132	-	7	-	42	-	-
Windsor	57,000	5,900	11,500	72	-	17	-	37	-	-
10 Small Counties	289,700	32,300	64,000	705	-	122	-	236	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				1,395	-	233	-	520	-	-
Population Represented	620,200	67,000	133,600	67,000	-	67,000	-	133,600	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				20.83	-	3.48	-	3.89	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				14	-	14	-	14	-	-
<b>Virginia - 134 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Albemarle	91,900	9,500	20,100	277	127	40	28	-	-	-
Arlington	200,800	13,000	35,500	762	32	88	73	-	-	-
Augusta	70,100	7,400	15,200	270	33	90	7	-	-	-
Chesterfield	293,400	36,900	75,700	1,731	1,474	26	550	-	-	-
Fairfax	998,500	112,100	247,600	3,579	853	234	511	-	-	-
Fauquier	65,500	7,700	16,200	203	16	18	*	-	-	-
Hanover	98,000	11,900	24,100	380	107	45	29	-	-	-
Henrico	285,200	31,300	69,900	1,380	796	196	63	-	-	-
Henry	55,600	5,400	11,400	253	96	34	66	-	-	-
Loudoun	265,000	31,200	79,900	679	261	50	70	-	-	-
Montgomery	87,800	6,300	14,300	284	100	33	14	-	-	-
Pittsylvania	60,900	6,100	13,000	232	21	48	27	-	-	-
Prince William	351,800	43,400	104,100	1,687	477	96	48	-	-	-
Roanoke	89,400	9,400	19,800	463	153	62	135	-	-	-
Rockingham	72,600	8,000	16,900	151	30	33	*	-	-	-
Spotsylvania	117,700	15,100	32,600	580	206	63	109	-	-	-
Stafford	118,300	16,100	33,600	618	225	29	38	-	-	-
Alexandria City	138,200	8,000	26,900	461	137	90	156	-	-	-
Chesapeake City	218,400	27,800	57,600	1,010	347	196	107	-	-	-
Danville City	45,300	4,600	10,000	354	45	81	97	-	-	-
Hampton City	146,500	15,700	34,100	801	529	51	575	-	-	-
Lynchburg City	69,900	6,400	14,600	500	85	160	33	-	-	-
Newport News City	181,800	22,100	51,000	1,358	808	301	320	-	-	-
Norfolk City	238,800	24,800	60,300	1,512	666	286	772	-	-	-
Portsmouth City	102,700	11,600	26,800	695	105	44	122	-	-	-
Richmond City	198,500	18,100	44,100	1,262	526	116	31	-	-	-
Roanoke City	92,400	9,400	21,000	852	352	190	59	-	-	-
Suffolk City	80,100	9,700	21,600	506	0	61	*	-	-	-
Virginia Beach City	437,900	53,000	113,700	2,190	464	128	497	-	-	-
105 Small Counties	2,355,500	237,000	505,900	11,760	2,477	2,155	1,021	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				36,790	11,548	5,044	5,568	-	-	-
Population Represented	7,628,300	818,900	1,817,300	817,000	817,000	817,000	817,000	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				45.03	14.13	6.17	6.82	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				133	133	133	133	-	-	-

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2006 and 2007, by County

Reporting county	2006 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>Washington - 39 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Benton	157,000	19,700	42,200	1,155	1,204	-	-	73	-	-
Chelan	69,800	8,200	17,700	321	181	-	-	41	-	-
Clallam	69,600	6,600	13,500	393	266	-	-	51	-	-
Clark	408,100	49,300	108,000	319	1,759	-	-	260	-	-
Cowlitz	98,700	11,700	24,500	473	412	-	-	121	-	-
Grant	80,800	10,900	24,700	380	458	-	-	106	-	-
Grays Harbor	70,700	7,600	16,000	271	388	-	-	137	-	-
Island	80,700	8,600	18,400	144	180	-	-	53	-	-
King	1,827,500	177,100	397,400	3,474	3,330	-	-	742	-	-
Kitsap	239,800	27,600	57,600	1,077	874	-	-	156	-	-
Lewis	72,700	8,300	17,300	334	216	-	-	42	-	-
Pierce	763,700	89,500	194,000	2,469	3,071	-	-	470	-	-
Skagit	114,100	13,000	27,600	461	395	-	-	99	-	-
Snohomish	662,800	79,100	168,900	1,581	2,121	-	-	452	-	-
Spokane	446,900	49,300	106,100	1,559	1,769	-	-	461	-	-
Thurston	232,900	25,000	52,600	1,224	426	-	-	86	-	-
Walla Walla	56,900	6,100	13,200	306	200	-	-	33	-	-
Whatcom	188,300	19,500	41,500	701	449	-	-	144	-	-
Yakima	230,100	31,400	70,800	1,556	1,232	-	-	225	-	-
20 Small Counties	489,300	53,400	114,000	1,579	1,538	-	-	428	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				19,777	20,469	-	-	4,180	-	-
Population Represented	6,360,500	701,700	1,526,000	692,200	692,200	-	-	1,526,000	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				28.57	29.57	-	-	2.74	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				36	36	-	-	39	-	-
<b>West Virginia - 55 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Berkeley	96,700	11,200	25,100	39	27	16	34	-	-	-
Cabell	94,300	8,400	19,300	98	212	0	*	-	-	-
Harrison	68,300	7,100	15,200	70	44	77	14	-	-	-
Kanawha	191,800	18,200	41,000	402	282	94	127	-	-	-
Marion	56,400	5,300	11,300	50	27	*	*	-	-	-
Mercer	61,000	5,800	12,900	21	59	0	33	-	-	-
Monongalia	86,600	6,600	15,500	9	11	*	39	-	-	-
Ohio	44,600	4,300	9,100	7	84	12	271	-	-	-
Raleigh	78,600	7,400	16,200	205	51	120	81	-	-	-
Wood	86,200	8,900	19,000	71	68	0	151	-	-	-
45 Small Counties	942,100	96,400	203,300	788	344	501	524	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				1,760	1,209	830	1,282	-	-	-
Population Represented	1,806,800	179,600	387,900	179,600	179,600	179,600	179,600	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				9.80	6.73	4.62	7.14	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				55	55	55	55	-	-	-

## Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2007, by County

Reporting county	2007 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>Alaska - 28 Districts</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
28 Small Districts	681,100	83,200	182,300	2,315	3,331	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				2,315	3,331	-	-	-	-	-
Population Represented	681,100	83,200	182,300	83,200	83,200	-	-	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Districts				27.81	40.02	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				28	28	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Arizona - 15 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Apache	69,700	10,700	21,800	137	204	16	50	-	-	-
Cochise	127,900	14,100	31,100	639	796	66	564	-	-	-
Coconino	127,400	14,500	33,000	658	638	160	418	-	-	-
Maricopa	3,865,000	442,200	1,059,900	11,430	10,101	1,756	7,188	-	-	-
Mohave	195,900	19,800	43,500	821	1,227	36	891	-	-	-
Navajo	111,100	16,100	33,800	467	456	61	404	-	-	-
Pima	996,600	104,300	237,700	4,313	5,994	148	4,290	-	-	-
Pinal	300,900	32,500	77,600	1,278	1,048	99	366	-	-	-
Yavapai	212,200	19,500	42,600	1,034	864	135	516	-	-	-
Yuma	189,600	23,300	54,100	2,370	1,003	154	1,131	-	-	-
5 Small Counties	157,200	18,400	40,200	1,390	692	344	606	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				24,537	23,023	2,975	16,424	-	-	-
Population Represented	6,353,400	715,500	1,675,200	715,500	715,500	715,500	715,500	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.29	32.18	4.16	22.95	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				15	15	15	15	-	-	-
<b>Arkansas - 75 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Benton	202,600	23,900	56,500	777	-	328	-	211	-	-
Craighead	90,700	9,600	22,500	415	-	298	-	111	-	-
Crittenden	52,100	7,100	15,600	575	-	87	-	103	-	-
Faulkner	104,300	11,200	25,800	345	-	136	-	44	-	-
Garland	96,200	9,200	20,800	509	-	425	-	235	-	-
Jefferson	79,200	8,800	19,300	482	-	329	-	236	-	-
Mississippi	46,600	5,900	13,100	194	-	90	-	87	-	-
Pulaski	374,000	40,800	96,100	1,492	-	728	-	289	-	-
Saline	96,000	10,700	22,800	261	-	61	-	47	-	-
Sebastian	121,400	13,500	32,000	297	-	565	-	296	-	-
Washington	193,800	20,500	51,500	862	-	422	-	114	-	-
White	73,500	7,800	17,400	81	-	114	-	83	-	-
63 Small Counties	1,300,000	141,400	306,100	4,259	-	3,671	-	1,973	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				10,549	-	7,254	-	3,829	-	-
Population Represented	2,830,600	310,500	699,500	310,500	-	310,500	-	699,500	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				33.98	-	23.36	-	5.47	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				75	-	75	-	75	-	-
<b>California - 58 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Alameda	1,453,600	151,600	344,600	2,760	3,717	26	155	1,154	-	-
Butte	218,200	22,100	46,200	761	732	13	20	418	-	-
Contra Costa	1,014,700	117,900	249,700	2,464	2,822	6	269	-	-	-
El Dorado	175,200	19,200	38,500	1,402	538	20	59	876	-	-
Fresno	894,700	119,700	268,400	3,283	3,494	317	216	-	-	-
Humboldt	128,600	12,000	26,400	262	591	*	263	112	-	-
Imperial	160,800	20,300	47,100	353	1,161	12	113	401	-	-
Kern	787,200	103,800	236,100	4,400	2,345	18	1,798	1,998	-	-
Kings	148,200	17,300	40,400	346	1,652	0	-	55	-	-
Lake	64,500	7,100	14,100	346	254	*	40	47	-	-
Los Angeles	9,807,900	1,187,300	2,571,200	26,491	13,534	177	314	10,773	-	-

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2006 and 2007, by County

Reporting county	2007 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	
Madera	145,700	17,800	40,800	530	827	31	357	191	-	-
Marin	246,900	21,800	48,100	526	718	18	-	22	-	-
Mendocino	86,000	9,100	19,200	294	353	32	-	24	-	-
Merced	244,200	35,200	77,200	467	1,275	*	557	525	-	-
Monterey	404,600	47,800	110,900	972	1,412	6	40	148	-	-
Napa	131,800	13,800	29,900	519	195	*	108	28	-	-
Nevada	96,900	9,300	17,900	216	298	8	55	41	-	-
Orange	2,976,700	348,600	765,000	8,289	3,589	187	353	1,712	-	-
Placer	332,100	34,500	73,600	2,287	394	*	50	467	-	-
Riverside	2,064,400	261,200	579,000	4,327	4,507	12	-	3,269	-	-
Sacramento	1,380,200	164,800	362,000	4,261	1,857	14	236	1,866	-	-
San Bernardino	2,002,200	275,900	594,700	6,630	2,900	6	17	2,040	-	-
San Diego	2,959,700	323,100	739,600	4,179	3,341	359	271	2,072	-	-
San Francisco	799,200	43,300	116,300	1,041	756	0	*	612	-	-
San Joaquin	667,900	88,700	195,000	2,023	3,848	9	-	513	-	-
San Luis Obispo	261,800	24,000	49,500	952	690	24	-	299	-	-
San Mateo	701,700	67,400	158,300	4,356	622	15	71	325	-	-
Santa Barbara	402,100	42,800	95,600	2,949	2,169	76	530	252	-	-
Santa Clara	1,732,000	176,700	421,500	2,367	4,580	*	319	765	-	-
Santa Cruz	250,700	24,300	54,400	641	1,029	12	-	249	-	-
Shasta	179,100	19,600	40,200	691	757	*	243	166	-	-
Solano	407,000	49,600	104,500	1,486	1,812	69	-	167	-	-
Sonoma	462,300	49,000	103,600	1,820	600	84	-	261	-	-
Stanislaus	509,100	67,500	146,800	798	1,766	22	283	251	-	-
Sutter	91,600	10,900	24,500	217	556	0	20	96	-	-
Tehama	61,000	7,100	14,900	229	285	97	-	99	-	-
Tulare	419,200	58,600	134,000	1,624	1,065	167	78	108	-	-
Tuolumne	55,700	4,900	9,600	155	234	19	116	103	-	-
Ventura	792,500	97,100	208,400	1,593	1,297	39	352	410	-	-
Yolo	194,600	20,600	44,800	406	402	0	137	129	-	-
Yuba	71,800	9,000	21,000	195	428	*	119	123	-	-
16 Small Counties	393,500	41,700	84,300	1,138	1,222	44	349	236	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				101,046	76,624	1,973	7,910	33,403	-	-
Population Represented	36,377,500	4,243,700	9,368,100	4,240,500	4,240,500	4,240,500	3,683,100	8,829,500	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				23.83	18.07	0.47	2.15	3.78	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				56	56	56	44	50	-	-

**Colorado - 64 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adams	420,800	49,200	121,100	926	-	-	-	240	-	-
Arapahoe	543,300	61,000	138,300	1,357	-	-	-	183	-	-
Boulder	288,800	27,500	61,300	822	-	-	-	88	-	-
Denver	582,900	51,100	141,900	1,804	-	-	-	182	-	-
Douglas	271,000	33,600	78,300	761	-	-	-	6	-	-
El Paso	586,100	67,700	153,200	1,834	-	-	-	251	-	-
Jefferson	528,100	57,600	120,500	1,412	-	-	-	173	-	-
Larimer	286,700	28,000	62,100	1,038	-	-	-	98	-	-
Mesa	138,900	14,100	32,000	463	-	-	-	52	-	-
Pueblo	154,700	17,000	37,500	482	-	-	-	101	-	-
Weld	242,600	27,100	65,600	1,090	-	-	-	90	-	-
53 Small Counties	798,800	81,000	177,900	2,400	-	-	-	337	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				14,389	-	-	-	1,801	-	-
Population Represented	4,842,800	514,800	1,189,700	514,800	-	-	-	1,189,700	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				27.95	-	-	-	1.51	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				64	-	-	-	64	-	-

**Connecticut - 13 Venue Districts**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Bridgeport	-	-	-	794	413	168	374	-	-	-
Danbury	-	-	-	184	197	43	61	-	-	-
Hartford	-	-	-	1,418	676	334	154	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	503	239	91	158	-	-	-

Reporting county	2007 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	
New Britain	-	-	-	741	428	136	265	-	-	-
New Haven	-	-	-	2,106	444	586	131	-	-	-
Norwalk	-	-	-	190	93	41	66	-	-	-
Rockville	-	-	-	526	214	98	214	-	-	-
Stamford	-	-	-	225	113	43	84	-	-	-
Torrington	-	-	-	272	165	136	51	-	-	-
Waterbury	-	-	-	1,020	546	471	296	-	-	-
Waterford	-	-	-	441	339	234	226	-	-	-
Willimantic	-	-	-	373	183	224	110	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				8,793	4,050	2,605	2,190	-	-	-
Population Represented	3,489,900	286,800	717,400	286,800	286,800	286,800	286,800	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Venue Districts				30.66	14.12	9.08	7.64	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Venue Districts				13	13	13	13	-	-	-
<b>Delaware - 3 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Kent	151,700	17,200	38,700	1,831	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Castle	526,400	57,400	126,400	4,146	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sussex	183,800	17,300	39,900	1,668	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				7,645	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Represented	862,000	91,900	205,000	91,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				83.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				3	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>District of Columbia - 1 District</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
District of Columbia	587,900	49,000	113,100	1,903	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				1,903	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Represented	587,900	49,000	113,100	49,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting District				38.82	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Districts				1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Florida - 67 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Alachua	239,400	19,700	45,100	9,054	6,642	30	96	-	-	-
Bay	163,600	16,700	37,800	6,600	2,880	324	300	-	-	-
Brevard	535,000	52,400	108,200	16,206	12,810	120	306	-	-	-
Broward	1,748,800	189,300	410,400	43,746	32,904	78	474	-	-	-
Charlotte	152,500	12,200	24,700	3,546	2,694	24	60	-	-	-
Citrus	139,900	11,400	23,200	3,000	1,542	24	36	-	-	-
Clay	181,700	20,700	44,500	4,956	5,826	0	114	-	-	-
Collier	313,700	27,200	64,700	8,226	4,632	90	246	-	-	-
Columbia	67,900	7,000	15,600	1,506	2,028	30	24	-	-	-
Duval	847,000	95,200	218,800	17,148	18,444	12	84	-	-	-
Escambia	303,700	30,200	68,500	15,036	4,848	66	30	-	-	-
Hernando	168,800	15,000	32,400	3,594	1,482	30	18	-	-	-
Highlands	99,000	8,300	18,500	3,108	2,952	18	78	-	-	-
Hillsborough	1,170,500	128,300	289,800	34,158	37,320	78	450	-	-	-
Indian River	131,400	11,300	25,100	3,498	1,776	30	24	-	-	-
Lake	300,300	25,800	59,400	6,528	5,724	42	90	-	-	-
Lee	588,100	52,600	122,900	12,066	11,748	108	246	-	-	-
Leon	262,100	23,300	53,800	5,844	4,374	24	126	-	-	-
Manatee	314,100	29,200	66,900	7,734	11,124	42	90	-	-	-
Marion	324,100	29,800	65,500	10,818	6,306	42	150	-	-	-
Martin	138,800	12,100	25,400	4,368	2,442	216	48	-	-	-
Miami-Dade	2,383,000	249,100	543,200	43,566	24,006	36	168	-	-	-
Monroe	72,900	5,400	11,600	1,212	1,338	18	138	-	-	-
Nassau	68,300	7,100	15,200	1,266	792	0	30	-	-	-
Okaloosa	181,100	18,900	43,200	7,590	2,556	570	144	-	-	-
Orange	1,064,000	115,600	267,500	45,384	29,538	90	240	-	-	-
Osceola	255,800	29,200	66,500	9,114	9,258	18	84	-	-	-

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2006 and 2007, by County

Reporting county	2007 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	
Palm Beach	1,260,400	120,700	265,600	29,952	19,524	114	552	-	-	-
Pasco	461,500	43,600	97,300	10,734	4,158	36	30	-	-	-
Pinellas	914,400	82,300	173,900	36,342	18,498	186	186	-	-	-
Polk	573,000	60,700	138,800	22,626	15,228	48	180	-	-	-
Putnam	73,700	7,900	17,400	3,108	3,210	18	24	-	-	-
St. Johns	175,200	17,300	36,600	3,912	2,946	90	276	-	-	-
St. Lucie	260,100	26,200	58,800	12,072	4,230	42	66	-	-	-
Santa Rosa	147,700	16,000	34,300	4,656	1,218	192	126	-	-	-
Sarasota	370,900	28,300	60,600	9,138	4,146	120	114	-	-	-
Seminole	408,600	45,100	93,700	11,400	12,006	54	312	-	-	-
Volusia	499,700	45,900	98,400	15,738	17,886	42	468	-	-	-
29 Small Counties	838,900	79,600	178,900	21,516	14,538	732	918	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				510,066	365,574	3,834	7,146	-	-	-
Population Represented	18,199,500	1,816,900	4,022,300	1,816,900	1,816,900	1,816,900	1,816,900	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				280.74	201.21	2.11	3.93	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	-	-	-
<b>Georgia - 159 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Baldwin	46,400	3,600	8,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bartow	92,600	9,700	24,900	173	279	82	234	208	108	-
Bibb	154,800	15,900	39,300	2,573	-	325	-	353	-	-
Bulloch	66,200	5,300	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carroll	111,800	10,900	27,800	652	-	237	-	126	-	-
Catoosa	62,100	6,300	14,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chatham	248,500	23,500	59,600	1,617	989	148	251	182	23	-
Cherokee	203,700	21,500	55,900	409	398	109	215	239	70	-
Clarke	113,200	7,300	20,900	509	202	201	172	95	36	-
Clayton	271,100	31,600	76,400	931	2,133	121	363	33	559	-
Cobb	688,900	67,100	171,100	3,653	-	601	-	962	-	-
Columbia	108,800	12,200	27,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coweta	118,500	12,900	31,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
De Kalb	733,400	65,300	168,000	3,463	-	994	-	974	-	-
Dougherty	95,700	9,800	24,300	846	353	151	139	40	14	-
Douglas	124,200	13,900	33,800	1,532	-	236	-	324	-	-
Fayette	105,800	11,800	23,200	263	274	34	112	86	11	-
Floyd	95,400	8,800	22,400	740	-	275	-	727	-	-
Forsyth	158,100	16,700	44,600	559	-	135	-	107	-	-
Fulton	992,500	94,300	234,500	1,496	3,372	263	866	932	961	-
Glynn	74,700	7,100	17,600	535	-	137	-	162	-	-
Gwinnett	771,500	82,500	213,700	2,146	1,986	455	1,109	489	348	-
Hall	178,600	17,900	48,700	583	270	81	41	113	19	-
Henry	185,400	21,500	52,600	738	551	166	217	0	0	-
Houston	131,000	14,200	33,600	1,865	-	1,023	-	682	-	-
Laurens	47,400	4,700	11,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberty	60,400	7,400	19,700	271	-	220	-	37	-	-
Lowndes	101,600	9,900	25,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muscogee	186,800	19,600	48,000	1,436	963	361	269	9	0	-
Newton	95,700	10,600	26,900	488	282	143	144	48	18	-
Paulding	127,600	15,000	37,700	881	-	256	-	440	-	-
Richmond	197,600	19,900	49,200	575	-	290	-	736	-	-
Rockdale	81,600	9,100	20,700	468	-	103	-	183	-	-
Spalding	63,000	6,600	16,200	613	291	55	54	0	0	-
Thomas	45,200	4,500	10,700	281	-	23	-	88	-	-
Troup	63,400	6,700	16,000	426	374	31	128	164	32	-
Walker	64,400	6,200	14,400	447	275	53	132	0	0	-
Walton	83,000	8,600	21,400	401	271	125	238	115	10	-
Whitfield	92,600	9,600	26,500	435	264	177	172	245	120	-
120 Small Counties	2,280,300	224,800	545,700	8,045	379	2,705	218	3,909	11	-
Number of Reported Cases				40,050	13,906	10,316	5,074	12,808	2,340	-
Population Represented	9,523,300	955,100	2,378,900	876,400	427,900	876,400	427,900	2,190,600	1,073,400	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				45.70	32.50	11.77	11.86	5.85	2.18	-
Number of Reporting Counties				127	23	127	23	127	23	-



Reporting county	2007 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>Hawaii - 5 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Hawaii	172,500	18,000	39,300	741	784	382	1,381	-	-	-
Honolulu	900,500	87,100	201,000	1,779	202	384	2,227	-	-	-
Kalawao	100	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
Kauai	62,800	6,800	14,200	165	29	68	326	-	-	-
Maui	141,400	14,500	32,300	438	94	213	547	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				3,123	1,109	1,047	4,481	-	-	-
Population Represented	1,277,400	126,300	286,900	126,300	126,300	126,300	126,300	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				24.73	8.78	8.29	35.48	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				5	5	5	5	-	-	-
<b>Idaho - 44 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Ada	373,200	42,500	98,900	4,106	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bannock	79,900	9,100	22,800	1,924	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonneville	96,400	12,200	29,200	1,092	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canyon	178,700	22,800	56,000	1,727	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kootenai	134,200	15,500	33,500	1,055	-	-	-	-	-	-
Twin Falls	72,800	8,300	19,500	694	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 Small Counties	561,000	66,600	147,400	4,219	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				14,817	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Represented	1,496,100	176,900	407,200	176,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				83.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				44	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Illinois - 102 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Adams	66,800	6,100	14,200	39	-	0	-	*	-	-
Champaign	193,000	14,100	36,300	254	-	7	-	67	-	-
Coles	52,300	3,500	9,000	126	-	*	-	15	-	-
Cook	5,271,400	509,100	1,240,000	8,722	4,642	*	-	0	-	-
De Kalb	105,200	8,600	21,500	144	-	35	-	25	-	-
Du Page	926,200	94,200	218,200	803	-	90	-	52	-	-
Henry	49,600	4,600	10,200	18	-	9	-	24	-	-
Jackson	58,200	4,000	10,000	53	-	0	-	27	-	-
Kane	498,100	55,200	139,400	1,168	-	29	-	127	-	-
Kankakee	111,500	11,100	26,500	267	-	10	-	58	-	-
Knox	52,000	4,300	10,000	67	-	0	-	45	-	-
Lake	706,400	80,000	185,300	1,016	-	12	-	170	-	-
La Salle	112,100	10,400	24,500	314	-	13	-	79	-	-
McHenry	314,700	35,000	80,500	378	-	*	-	64	-	-
McLean	163,700	14,300	35,200	161	-	*	-	154	-	-
Macon	108,700	10,000	23,400	16	-	*	-	*	-	-
Madison	267,100	24,700	58,400	594	-	6	-	185	-	-
Peoria	183,000	17,300	42,400	706	-	7	-	292	-	-
Rock Island	147,100	12,600	31,200	100	-	0	-	44	-	-
St. Clair	261,500	26,900	63,000	550	-	9	-	164	-	-
Sangamon	193,800	17,900	42,900	146	-	17	-	122	-	-
Tazewell	130,900	11,900	28,000	166	-	*	-	84	-	-
Vermilion	81,200	7,600	18,300	246	-	*	-	8	-	-
Whiteside	59,000	5,500	12,700	116	-	11	-	17	-	-
Will	670,700	74,600	180,600	579	-	47	-	176	-	-
Williamson	64,200	5,500	13,200	33	-	21	-	69	-	-
Winnebago	298,000	29,600	70,300	557	-	28	-	379	-	-
75 Small Counties	1,679,500	152,600	352,900	3,224	-	130	-	789	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				20,563	4,642	504	-	3,241	-	-
Population Represented	12,825,800	1,251,200	2,998,100	1,251,200	509,100	1,251,200	-	2,998,100	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.44	9.12	0.40	-	1.08	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				102	1	102	-	102	-	-

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2006 and 2007, by County

Reporting county	2007 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>Indiana - 92 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allen	348,800	42,000	94,400	1,695	945	601	231	467	-	-
Bartholomew	74,600	8,700	19,100	286	28	53	11	29	-	-
Clark	105,000	11,100	25,400	382	275	95	70	131	-	-
Delaware	115,200	11,000	23,700	286	37	44	77	226	-	-
Elkhart	197,600	23,900	56,100	915	910	51	342	335	-	-
Floyd	72,900	8,400	17,500	224	370	106	255	65	-	-
Grant	68,800	7,200	14,900	297	78	63	19	33	-	-
Hamilton	260,800	34,800	77,600	774	201	110	43	74	-	-
Hancock	66,100	7,500	16,700	409	50	14	52	47	-	-
Hendricks	134,200	16,700	35,300	610	209	134	24	21	-	-
Henry	47,000	5,000	10,400	78	30	28	26	154	-	-
Howard	83,600	9,300	20,500	499	88	117	31	116	-	-
Johnson	136,000	16,100	35,100	631	59	191	14	73	-	-
Knox	38,000	3,700	8,100	41	14	24	26	27	-	-
Kosciusko	76,100	9,000	19,900	117	64	*	20	37	-	-
Lake	491,200	58,900	127,700	2,224	270	640	338	907	-	-
La Porte	110,300	11,800	25,500	446	*	284	*	157	-	-
Lawrence	46,000	4,900	10,500	130	125	60	49	34	-	-
Madison	131,200	13,900	30,000	855	131	402	69	186	-	-
Marion	876,100	97,000	234,700	4,300	117	281	27	1,292	-	-
Marshall	46,500	5,500	12,200	77	24	42	6	68	-	-
Monroe	127,600	9,700	22,600	191	106	68	86	60	-	-
Morgan	69,800	8,100	17,300	166	44	66	35	42	-	-
Porter	160,300	17,700	38,000	459	89	37	80	155	-	-
St. Joseph	265,800	30,100	67,400	889	0	135	0	495	-	-
Shelby	43,900	5,100	10,700	172	85	12	74	94	-	-
Tippecanoe	162,100	14,400	34,700	386	*	222	6	214	-	-
Vanderburgh	174,800	17,400	40,500	547	89	120	16	363	-	-
Vigo	105,800	10,500	23,200	311	7	105	20	194	-	-
Warrick	57,000	6,700	13,900	96	47	55	64	42	-	-
Wayne	68,100	7,100	15,600	79	112	*	24	244	-	-
61 Small Counties	1,574,700	180,200	385,100	4,375	1,559	1,222	867	2,895	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				22,947	6,172	5,386	3,007	9,277	-	-
Population Represented	6,335,900	713,500	1,584,400	713,500	713,500	713,500	713,500	1,584,400	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				32.16	8.65	7.55	4.21	5.86	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				92	92	92	92	92	-	-
<b>Iowa - 99 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Black Hawk	127,200	12,500	28,400	440	1,215	-	-	-	-	-
Cerro Gordo	44,000	4,600	9,500	40	432	-	-	-	-	-
Clinton	49,100	5,400	11,600	200	434	-	-	-	-	-
Des Moines	40,600	4,400	9,500	131	425	-	-	-	-	-
Dubuque	92,300	10,300	22,400	245	919	-	-	-	-	-
Johnson	125,500	10,700	26,000	312	619	-	-	-	-	-
Linn	205,600	22,900	51,400	447	1,403	-	-	-	-	-
Muscatine	42,300	5,000	11,000	71	414	-	-	-	-	-
Polk	417,700	46,300	110,800	634	2,857	-	-	-	-	-
Pottawattamie	89,400	10,000	22,200	348	623	-	-	-	-	-
Scott	162,400	18,600	41,500	536	1,823	-	-	-	-	-
Story	85,300	6,400	15,500	117	286	-	-	-	-	-
Warren	44,400	5,000	10,500	94	187	-	-	-	-	-
Woodbury	101,900	12,500	28,200	184	1,617	-	-	-	-	-
85 Small Counties	1,355,700	149,600	313,000	2,173	7,369	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				5,972	20,623	-	-	-	-	-
Population Represented	2,983,400	324,000	711,500	324,000	324,000	-	-	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				18.43	63.64	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				99	99	-	-	-	-	-

Reporting county	2007 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>Kansas - 105 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Butler	62,900	7,600	15,700	239	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	113,400	9,400	21,700	368	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johnson	524,800	59,900	137,300	2,569	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leavenworth	73,500	8,600	18,300	408	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reno	63,100	6,300	14,400	345	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riley	69,300	5,200	14,100	203	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saline	54,500	6,000	13,400	834	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sedgwick	475,100	57,200	131,800	1,660	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shawnee	173,200	18,600	42,600	498	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyandotte	153,600	18,500	44,200	1,121	-	-	-	-	-	-
95 Small Counties	1,014,000	112,800	245,200	5,692	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				13,937	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Represented	2,777,400	309,900	698,600	309,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				44.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				105	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Maryland - 24 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allegany	72,600	6,500	13,500	201	426	14	132	-	-	-
Anne Arundel	510,500	56,100	123,600	1,041	2,943	*	51	-	-	-
Baltimore	785,800	82,200	176,500	3,355	3,580	0	26	-	-	-
Calvert	88,100	11,100	22,300	222	486	*	98	-	-	-
Carroll	168,800	20,500	41,400	243	577	24	146	-	-	-
Cecil	99,400	11,600	24,700	361	449	*	42	-	-	-
Charles	140,200	17,700	37,400	487	1,348	0	89	-	-	-
Frederick	224,100	26,700	58,000	663	676	26	278	-	-	-
Harford	239,400	29,100	60,300	565	934	*	153	-	-	-
Howard	272,600	33,700	69,600	577	885	0	*	-	-	-
Montgomery	941,500	102,300	229,100	1,236	1,862	*	127	-	-	-
Prince George's	825,300	94,700	206,000	1,851	3,227	*	919	-	-	-
St. Mary's	100,300	11,700	26,100	177	560	0	54	-	-	-
Washington	144,700	14,700	33,000	432	526	12	150	-	-	-
Wicomico	93,200	9,700	21,700	407	1,245	0	204	-	-	-
Baltimore City	640,200	68,800	154,700	4,667	2,865	*	67	-	-	-
8 Small Counties	272,200	27,100	57,200	852	2,509	5	350	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				17,337	25,098	97	2,889	-	-	-
Population Represented	5,618,900	624,300	1,355,100	624,300	624,300	624,300	624,300	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				27.77	40.20	0.16	4.63	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				24	24	24	24	-	-	-
<b>Massachusetts - 14 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Barnstable	222,000	17,100	36,800	2,366	-	274	-	95	-	-
Berkshire	130,000	11,100	23,400	1,081	-	217	-	126	-	-
Bristol	545,200	51,500	116,400	4,588	-	833	-	296	-	-
Dukes	15,500	1,200	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex	732,600	71,200	162,600	4,459	-	749	-	362	-	-
Franklin	71,600	5,900	12,800	959	-	175	-	140	-	-
Hampden	460,600	45,800	102,700	4,116	-	602	-	437	-	-
Hampshire	154,700	10,900	23,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex	1,469,800	126,500	301,400	4,374	-	762	-	412	-	-
Nantucket	11,100	700	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk	655,400	59,800	139,600	2,110	-	249	-	157	-	-
Plymouth	489,800	49,600	111,700	2,211	-	259	-	145	-	-
Suffolk	727,500	51,700	135,200	4,137	-	871	-	375	-	-
Worcester	782,100	76,800	174,700	4,514	-	957	-	466	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				34,915	-	5,948	-	3,011	-	-
Population Represented	6,467,900	579,900	1,345,700	567,000	-	567,000	-	1,317,400	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				61.57	-	10.49	-	2.29	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				11	-	11	-	11	-	-

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2006 and 2007, by County

Reporting county	2007 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	112,600	11,800	27,000	568	-	-	-	78	-	-
Barry	59,100	6,000	13,300	376	-	-	-	36	-	-
Bay	107,400	9,900	22,400	932	-	-	-	47	-	-
Berrien	159,300	15,800	36,400	1,205	-	-	-	159	-	-
Calhoun	136,300	13,500	31,200	1,429	-	-	-	152	-	-
Cass	50,500	5,000	10,700	317	-	-	-	79	-	-
Clinton	69,600	7,400	16,000	244	-	-	-	45	-	-
Eaton	107,100	10,200	22,700	553	-	-	-	52	-	-
Genesee	434,000	45,500	104,600	1,581	-	-	-	439	-	-
Grand Traverse	85,400	7,600	17,700	451	-	-	-	66	-	-
Ingham	278,300	23,700	57,900	835	-	-	-	449	-	-
Ionia	64,000	6,200	14,400	364	-	-	-	50	-	-
Isabella	66,800	4,700	11,700	315	-	-	-	74	-	-
Jackson	162,700	15,800	36,200	1,327	-	-	-	151	-	-
Kalamazoo	244,600	22,200	53,200	2,015	-	-	-	273	-	-
Kent	602,700	62,500	153,700	4,460	-	-	-	956	-	-
Lapeer	91,700	9,600	20,300	350	-	-	-	34	-	-
Lenawee	101,300	9,700	22,000	1,011	-	-	-	50	-	-
Livingston	182,700	19,500	42,100	762	-	-	-	36	-	-
Macomb	829,400	79,000	182,700	3,441	-	-	-	671	-	-
Marquette	65,300	5,000	11,300	454	-	-	-	39	-	-
Midland	82,600	8,500	18,300	348	-	-	-	67	-	-
Monroe	153,300	15,700	34,200	1,138	-	-	-	74	-	-
Montcalm	62,900	6,200	14,300	476	-	-	-	37	-	-
Muskegon	174,100	17,700	41,000	2,002	-	-	-	176	-	-
Oakland	1,202,300	118,800	270,500	3,636	-	-	-	490	-	-
Ottawa	258,500	27,000	63,300	2,284	-	-	-	64	-	-
Saginaw	202,300	20,700	46,100	860	-	-	-	356	-	-
St. Clair	169,800	17,200	38,100	772	-	-	-	198	-	-
St. Joseph	62,300	6,300	15,300	618	-	-	-	74	-	-
Shiawassee	71,700	7,200	16,100	511	-	-	-	57	-	-
Tuscola	56,700	5,700	12,200	155	-	-	-	26	-	-
Van Buren	77,800	7,900	18,400	609	-	-	-	62	-	-
Washtenaw	348,000	28,800	70,800	1,264	-	-	-	121	-	-
Wayne	1,981,700	220,800	492,200	6,047	6,211	973	11,657	2,612	345	-
48 Small Counties	1,135,100	101,400	225,800	6,727	-	-	-	803	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				50,437	6,211	973	11,657	9,153	345	-
Population Represented	10,049,800	1,000,400	2,283,900	1,000,400	220,800	220,800	220,800	2,283,900	492,200	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				50.42	28.13	4.41	52.79	4.01	0.70	-
Number of Reporting Counties				83	1	1	1	83	1	-
<b>Mississippi - 82 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
De Soto	149,100	19,300	43,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,184
Forrest	78,600	8,300	19,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	683
Harrison	176,400	20,700	46,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,403
Hinds	249,200	30,400	67,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,206
Jackson	130,200	16,100	34,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,104
Jones	66,700	7,000	17,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	208
Lauderdale	77,900	9,100	20,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,039
Lee	80,200	9,500	21,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	528
Lowndes	59,500	7,400	16,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	186
Madison	89,300	11,200	25,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	362
Rankin	138,200	15,300	35,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	974
Washington	55,600	7,400	16,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	890
70 Small Counties	1,570,100	181,200	401,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,956
Number of Reported Cases				-	-	-	-	-	-	18,723
Population Represented	2,921,000	342,800	766,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	342,800
Rates for Reporting Counties				-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				-	-	-	-	-	-	82

Reporting county	2007 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>Missouri - 115 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Boone	152,000	12,700	32,000	495	730	698	724	123	162	—
Buchanan	89,000	8,100	19,700	74	583	48	433	23	9	—
Cape Girardeau	72,600	6,300	15,200	226	477	28	362	54	7	—
Cass	96,900	10,400	24,000	38	452	17	344	24	87	—
Clay	211,500	20,600	51,700	74	926	18	180	33	141	—
Cole	73,500	6,700	16,100	98	566	34	223	49	296	—
Franklin	99,900	10,100	23,500	57	495	24	331	51	*	—
Greene	263,800	22,000	55,300	94	1,173	*	495	253	195	—
Jackson	666,000	63,800	160,500	1,019	1,531	26	93	576	162	—
Jasper	115,000	10,900	28,400	167	389	77	324	151	386	—
Jefferson	215,800	22,000	51,300	387	874	97	406	85	25	—
Platte	84,700	8,400	19,600	44	284	6	61	21	*	—
St. Charles	343,200	36,400	85,100	265	1,567	71	675	91	37	—
St. Francois	62,800	5,300	13,000	88	353	21	251	21	*	—
St. Louis	993,500	97,300	216,700	706	6,529	56	2,778	446	662	—
St. Louis City	355,700	34,600	83,400	878	2,687	8	550	362	113	—
99 Small Counties	1,982,300	187,100	442,900	2,445	9,959	730	9,413	1,871	4,765	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,155	29,575	1,961	17,643	4,234	7,055	—
Population Represented	5,878,400	562,800	1,338,500	562,800	562,800	562,800	562,800	1,338,500	1,338,500	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				12.71	52.55	3.48	31.35	3.16	5.27	—
Number of Reporting Counties				115	115	115	115	115	115	—
<b>Montana - 56 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Cascade	81,800	9,300	20,300	150	1,200	*	400	—	—	—
Flathead	86,800	9,400	20,500	189	766	33	397	—	—	—
Gallatin	87,200	8,000	18,900	53	405	18	85	—	—	—
Missoula	105,600	10,100	22,300	233	750	26	339	—	—	—
Yellowstone	139,800	15,300	33,900	138	752	0	209	—	—	—
51 Small Counties	455,400	50,700	103,900	490	2,684	37	1,317	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,253	6,557	117	2,747	—	—	—
Population Represented	956,600	102,800	219,900	102,800	102,800	102,800	102,800	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				12.19	63.81	1.14	26.73	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				56	56	56	56	—	—	—
<b>Nebraska - 93 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Buffalo	44,900	4,600	10,800	152	—	76	—	58	—	—
Dodge	35,900	3,800	8,400	150	—	94	—	65	—	—
Douglas	495,900	55,800	133,200	1,061	—	317	—	681	—	—
Hall	55,400	6,500	15,200	334	—	74	—	84	—	—
Lancaster	274,700	26,700	65,200	1,074	—	294	—	650	—	—
Sarpy	146,300	18,100	42,200	518	—	167	—	163	—	—
Scotts Bluff	36,300	4,000	9,000	280	—	131	—	99	—	—
86 Small Counties	679,900	77,000	161,200	2,775	—	1,243	—	767	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,344	—	2,396	—	2,567	—	—
Population Represented	1,769,500	196,500	445,300	196,500	—	196,500	—	445,300	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				32.29	—	12.19	—	5.76	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				93	—	93	—	93	—	—
<b>Nevada - 17 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Churchill	24,800	2,900	6,800	91	98	39	111	—	—	—
Clark	1,827,700	205,300	484,000	4,958	6,448	363	4,190	—	—	—
Douglas	45,300	4,500	8,600	149	404	10	192	—	—	—
Elko	46,800	6,500	13,200	240	263	14	105	—	—	—
Esmeralda	700	100	100	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
Humboldt	17,500	2,400	4,900	143	54	0	85	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2006 and 2007, by County

Reporting county	2007 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	
Mineral	4,800	500	1,000	9	*	0	*	-	-	-
Storey	4,200	400	800	0	19	0	*	-	-	-
Washoe	404,700	43,000	99,200	1,059	4,289	9	1,588	-	-	-
White Pine	9,100	1,000	1,900	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
7 Small Counties	168,800	18,000	38,800	620	591	67	257	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				7,269	12,168	502	6,535	-	-	-
Population Represented	2,554,300	284,700	659,300	284,700	284,700	284,700	284,700	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.54	42.75	1.76	22.96	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				17	17	17	17	-	-	-
<b>New Hampshire - 10 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Cheshire	77,300	6,700	14,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grafton	85,300	6,700	15,200	261	-	55	-	120	-	-
Hillsborough	401,100	40,900	92,700	1,693	-	342	-	223	-	-
Merrimack	148,100	14,000	30,500	834	-	92	-	84	-	-
Rockingham	296,000	30,100	65,800	641	-	140	-	130	-	-
Strafford	121,200	10,700	25,100	559	-	91	-	98	-	-
4 Small Counties	183,200	16,000	34,700	838	-	208	-	312	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				4,826	-	928	-	967	-	-
Population Represented	1,312,300	125,100	278,600	111,700	-	111,700	-	249,700	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				43.22	-	8.31	-	3.87	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				7	-	7	-	7	-	-
<b>New Jersey - 21 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Atlantic	270,000	30,400	64,900	2,541	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bergen	890,100	94,500	197,100	1,653	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burlington	446,200	49,100	103,500	1,403	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camden	517,300	60,400	129,000	4,452	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape May	96,300	9,700	19,400	747	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumberland	155,400	16,800	38,100	1,579	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex	772,300	88,000	197,200	4,245	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gloucester	285,500	32,100	66,900	1,326	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hudson	592,400	56,100	130,200	2,726	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hunterdon	129,000	15,000	30,000	285	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mercer	363,800	38,600	84,000	2,720	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex	783,000	80,900	182,100	2,328	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monmouth	641,400	75,400	154,600	2,011	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morris	486,200	54,400	116,400	1,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ocean	564,800	57,600	131,000	1,490	-	-	-	-	-	-
Passaic	489,500	56,000	127,000	1,975	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salem	65,900	7,300	15,100	582	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset	321,800	36,900	80,800	476	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sussex	151,300	18,700	36,700	541	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union	521,700	58,600	130,100	2,132	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warren	109,500	12,700	26,400	359	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				36,651	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Represented	8,653,100	949,300	2,060,600	949,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				38.61	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				21	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>New Mexico - 33 Districts</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Bernalillo	627,800	65,200	155,600	2,637	3,657	19	252	-	-	-
Chaves	62,500	7,400	16,500	196	720	*	18	-	-	-
Dona Ana	198,000	23,200	54,600	716	1,783	6	503	-	-	-
Eddy	51,000	6,100	13,400	251	611	0	65	-	-	-
Lea	58,000	7,000	16,500	321	423	0	192	-	-	-

Reporting county	2007 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	
McKinley	70,000	10,700	22,500	152	234	*	96	-	-	-
Otero	62,800	7,400	16,000	276	500	*	125	-	-	-
Sandoval	117,600	14,100	30,400	381	764	*	112	-	-	-
San Juan	122,200	15,400	34,300	409	518	*	253	-	-	-
Santa Fe	142,400	13,800	30,200	281	670	*	143	-	-	-
Valencia	71,100	8,700	18,600	221	354	*	34	-	-	-
22 Small Districts	381,100	42,300	92,300	1,583	2,342	27	723	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				7,424	12,576	72	2,516	-	-	-
Population Represented	1,964,400	221,100	500,900	221,100	221,100	221,100	221,100	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Districts				33.58	56.89	0.33	11.38	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Districts				33	33	33	33	-	-	-

**New York - 62 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Albany	298,600	21,500	52,700	287	-	-	-	167	-	-
Allegany	49,600	3,600	8,600	21	-	-	-	23	-	-
Bronx	1,385,100	132,500	343,600	1,223	-	-	-	478	-	-
Broome	195,500	14,000	34,200	207	-	-	-	66	-	-
Cattaraugus	80,200	6,400	15,800	81	-	-	-	35	-	-
Cayuga	80,000	6,200	14,600	75	-	-	-	12	-	-
Chautauqua	134,000	10,300	24,700	89	-	-	-	*	-	-
Chemung	87,900	6,700	16,600	100	-	-	-	56	-	-
Chenango	51,100	4,200	9,600	29	-	-	-	14	-	-
Clinton	82,100	5,600	13,300	10	-	-	-	*	-	-
Columbia	62,200	4,900	10,900	68	-	-	-	37	-	-
Dutchess	292,200	24,300	56,800	159	-	-	-	79	-	-
Erie	912,200	72,100	172,700	664	-	-	-	358	-	-
Fulton	55,000	4,300	10,200	35	-	-	-	30	-	-
Genesee	58,100	4,700	11,100	41	-	-	-	10	-	-
Herkimer	62,400	4,900	11,500	31	-	-	-	27	-	-
Jefferson	117,900	9,400	25,500	109	-	-	-	6	-	-
Kings	2,539,200	207,800	568,200	1,719	-	-	-	358	-	-
Livingston	63,200	4,400	10,600	60	-	-	-	39	-	-
Madison	69,900	5,200	12,700	48	-	-	-	11	-	-
Monroe	731,800	60,000	145,300	541	-	-	-	385	-	-
Montgomery	48,600	3,800	9,600	56	-	-	-	26	-	-
Nassau	1,353,100	114,300	271,400	483	-	-	-	169	-	-
New York	1,625,300	74,500	247,200	889	-	-	-	108	-	-
Niagara	214,400	16,800	40,200	107	-	-	-	16	-	-
Oneida	231,700	17,900	42,900	242	-	-	-	206	-	-
Onondaga	452,700	37,200	91,300	296	-	-	-	125	-	-
Ontario	103,700	8,400	19,600	94	-	-	-	*	-	-
Orange	376,400	35,400	87,800	400	-	-	-	121	-	-
Oswego	121,500	10,100	23,500	98	-	-	-	43	-	-
Otsego	62,200	4,200	9,600	27	-	-	-	26	-	-
Putnam	99,200	8,800	20,500	28	-	-	-	29	-	-
Queens	2,277,800	160,200	434,900	1,231	-	-	-	288	-	-
Rensselaer	155,000	12,000	29,300	188	-	-	-	167	-	-
Richmond	482,900	40,400	99,900	271	-	-	-	56	-	-
Rockland	297,000	26,800	70,200	86	-	-	-	27	-	-
St. Lawrence	109,800	7,700	19,300	30	-	-	-	17	-	-
Saratoga	215,600	16,900	41,600	85	-	-	-	42	-	-
Schenectady	150,500	11,900	29,900	233	-	-	-	84	-	-
Steuben	96,600	7,800	18,800	63	-	-	-	18	-	-
Suffolk	1,511,700	132,000	326,100	649	-	-	-	99	-	-
Sullivan	76,400	6,000	14,800	50	-	-	-	12	-	-
Tioga	50,400	4,000	9,700	33	-	-	-	*	-	-
Tompkins	100,400	5,400	13,500	79	-	-	-	47	-	-
Ulster	181,600	13,700	32,100	199	-	-	-	56	-	-
Warren	65,900	4,900	11,400	54	-	-	-	29	-	-
Washington	62,600	4,700	11,000	72	-	-	-	14	-	-

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2006 and 2007, by County

Reporting county	2007 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	
Wayne	91,500	7,900	18,800	78	-	-	-	12	-	-
Westchester	949,600	80,600	201,700	436	-	-	-	382	-	-
13 Small Counties	457,500	34,100	80,300	345	-	-	-	188	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				12,499	-	-	-	4,614	-	-
Population Represented	19,429,300	1,521,200	3,896,400	1,521,200	-	-	-	3,896,400	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				8.22	-	-	-	1.18	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				62	-	-	-	62	-	-

**North Carolina - 100 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Alamance	144,800	11,300	30,600	303	236	20	6	-	-	-
Brunswick	99,000	6,900	18,700	126	215	9	35	-	-	-
Buncombe	226,400	16,000	43,100	220	273	138	66	-	-	-
Burke	88,800	7,000	17,300	112	78	88	13	-	-	-
Cabarrus	162,800	13,800	38,900	131	107	22	33	-	-	-
Caldwell	79,400	6,200	15,900	99	91	41	25	-	-	-
Carteret	63,200	4,200	10,900	118	44	10	*	-	-	-
Catawba	155,100	12,300	33,000	275	211	110	42	-	-	-
Cleveland	98,300	8,200	20,500	150	121	98	43	-	-	-
Columbus	54,000	4,300	11,600	83	77	14	11	-	-	-
Craven	96,300	7,500	22,300	170	163	12	21	-	-	-
Cumberland	308,900	28,000	76,900	772	493	109	51	-	-	-
Davidson	156,100	12,500	32,500	227	208	38	35	-	-	-
Durham	255,400	18,200	56,400	295	271	67	38	-	-	-
Edgecombe	52,600	4,600	11,500	74	109	*	*	-	-	-
Forsyth	337,600	26,400	73,700	285	367	71	102	-	-	-
Gaston	202,200	16,100	43,200	420	240	258	28	-	-	-
Guilford	464,000	36,200	97,700	1,493	574	159	30	-	-	-
Halifax	55,000	4,600	11,400	125	130	18	13	-	-	-
Harnett	108,500	9,700	25,800	189	118	30	12	-	-	-
Henderson	100,400	6,800	18,900	116	119	31	45	-	-	-
Iredell	151,000	12,700	33,700	205	136	15	11	-	-	-
Johnston	156,900	13,500	38,500	114	116	15	10	-	-	-
Lenoir	56,700	4,700	12,000	138	103	*	11	-	-	-
Lincoln	72,800	6,000	15,500	131	65	58	*	-	-	-
Mecklenburg	863,800	70,600	205,700	1,084	1,433	127	174	-	-	-
Moore	84,200	6,200	16,300	130	109	15	15	-	-	-
Nash	92,700	7,800	20,100	125	314	*	*	-	-	-
New Hanover	190,100	13,100	36,400	321	239	30	15	-	-	-
Onslow	163,300	12,200	40,900	291	339	52	120	-	-	-
Orange	124,300	7,900	20,700	114	142	*	23	-	-	-
Pitt	152,100	11,300	32,200	264	341	9	12	-	-	-
Randolph	139,500	11,200	29,700	169	137	55	40	-	-	-
Robeson	128,100	11,500	31,300	342	270	97	*	-	-	-
Rockingham	92,200	7,200	18,200	175	81	41	43	-	-	-
Rowan	137,000	11,000	28,400	244	138	49	46	-	-	-
Rutherford	62,900	5,100	12,800	109	56	14	6	-	-	-
Stanly	59,200	4,800	12,100	73	56	*	*	-	-	-
Surry	72,200	5,700	14,700	108	47	24	35	-	-	-
Union	183,900	16,400	46,100	224	121	25	13	-	-	-
Wake	830,000	67,600	194,200	1,008	734	114	129	-	-	-
Wayne	113,400	9,500	26,000	204	162	31	48	-	-	-
Wilkes	66,700	5,000	13,100	159	109	27	45	-	-	-
Wilson	76,500	6,200	16,800	82	109	8	9	-	-	-
56 Small Counties	1,663,300	126,400	331,400	2,466	1,614	579	744	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				14,063	11,216	2,744	2,218	-	-	-
Population Represented	9,041,600	714,300	1,957,500	714,300	714,300	714,300	714,300	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.69	15.70	3.84	3.11	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				100	100	100	100	-	-	-



Reporting county	2007 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>Ohio - 88 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allen	105,100	11,700	25,800	838	-	142	-	451	-	-
Ashtabula	101,200	11,600	24,100	1,108	-	605	-	49	-	-
Athens	63,200	4,700	10,600	324	-	64	-	88	-	-
Belmont	68,300	6,400	13,500	558	-	123	-	97	-	-
Butler	357,900	39,700	89,400	3,662	-	1,087	-	1,104	-	-
Clark	140,300	15,200	33,000	2,188	-	362	-	332	-	-
Clermont	193,700	22,800	50,900	1,461	-	119	-	143	-	-
Columbiana	108,600	11,400	23,800	362	-	88	-	273	-	-
Cuyahoga	1,295,200	146,400	307,700	22,235	-	1,922	-	9,948	-	-
Darke	52,200	5,900	12,500	414	-	10	-	56	-	-
Delaware	160,400	19,000	44,100	630	-	161	-	140	-	-
Erie	77,200	8,300	17,100	2,085	-	985	-	148	-	-
Fairfield	141,000	16,400	35,300	640	-	6	-	264	-	-
Franklin	1,116,900	120,200	286,100	10,457	-	916	-	4,037	-	-
Geauga	94,700	11,800	23,100	456	-	82	-	27	-	-
Greene	158,600	16,400	34,800	831	-	79	-	122	-	-
Hamilton	853,900	95,100	208,600	14,314	1,179	1,951	223	887	-	-
Hancock	74,300	8,200	17,800	560	-	214	-	39	-	-
Huron	59,700	7,300	15,700	716	-	130	-	122	-	-
Jefferson	68,800	6,600	13,600	336	-	187	-	140	-	-
Lake	233,000	25,300	52,000	1,394	-	484	-	221	-	-
Lawrence	62,600	6,800	14,500	384	-	299	-	65	-	-
Licking	156,700	17,400	38,500	903	-	58	-	545	-	-
Lorain	302,700	35,000	73,100	2,787	-	240	-	313	-	-
Lucas	442,400	50,600	110,800	5,902	2,066	552	622	651	-	-
Mahoning	240,200	26,000	52,600	1,136	-	413	-	289	-	-
Marion	65,500	7,100	14,700	1,492	-	514	-	165	-	-
Medina	169,300	20,000	41,900	1,033	-	198	-	51	-	-
Miami	100,800	11,200	23,700	1,320	-	369	-	63	-	-
Montgomery	537,800	57,500	127,400	4,631	-	2,417	-	745	-	-
Muskingum	85,200	9,600	20,300	931	-	212	-	195	-	-
Portage	155,300	16,100	33,200	824	-	51	-	134	-	-
Richland	125,900	13,600	29,000	1,540	-	347	-	136	-	-
Ross	75,800	7,700	16,700	554	-	125	-	114	-	-
Sandusky	60,900	6,800	14,600	860	-	99	-	80	-	-
Scioto	76,400	8,000	17,600	308	-	43	-	261	-	-
Seneca	56,700	6,300	13,200	492	-	170	-	64	-	-
Stark	379,000	41,600	87,200	2,555	-	337	-	668	-	-
Summit	543,700	61,000	129,000	5,954	-	789	-	1,411	-	-
Trumbull	213,400	22,900	47,100	1,369	-	273	-	298	-	-
Tuscarawas	91,300	9,700	21,300	549	-	116	-	73	-	-
Warren	203,600	24,100	53,800	1,842	-	166	-	64	-	-
Washington	61,700	6,300	13,100	446	-	163	-	45	-	-
Wayne	113,400	13,000	28,600	783	-	123	-	193	-	-
Wood	124,800	12,600	26,500	1,458	-	153	-	384	-	-
43 Small Counties	1,508,200	171,500	366,200	13,309	-	3,411	-	2,496	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				118,931	3,245	21,355	845	28,191	-	-
Population Represented	11,477,600	1,272,700	2,754,000	1,272,700	145,800	1,272,700	145,800	2,754,000	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				93.45	22.26	16.78	5.80	10.24	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				88	2	88	2	88	-	-

**Oklahoma - 77 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adair	21,900	2,900	6,400	14	35	0	69	-	-	-
Alfalfa	5,600	400	900	7	7	*	*	-	-	-
Atoka	14,500	1,500	3,200	18	12	0	0	-	-	-
Beaver	5,300	700	1,300	*	9	0	0	-	-	-
Beckham	20,800	2,100	5,100	48	43	0	36	-	-	-
Blaine	12,600	1,200	2,600	15	13	*	8	-	-	-

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2006 and 2007, by County

Reporting county	2007 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	
Bryan	39,300	4,200	9,500	56	204	0	15	-	-	-
Caddo	29,100	3,700	7,600	43	62	0	49	-	-	-
Canadian	103,300	12,000	26,200	117	150	38	51	-	-	-
Carter	47,500	5,300	12,000	78	217	*	28	-	-	-
Cherokee	45,100	4,900	11,000	74	48	*	38	-	-	-
Choctaw	15,000	1,700	3,800	22	32	0	0	-	-	-
Cimarron	2,600	300	600	0	6	0	*	-	-	-
Cleveland	235,200	24,000	52,800	220	485	18	226	-	-	-
Coal	5,700	700	1,400	13	36	*	13	-	-	-
Comanche	113,900	13,900	32,100	156	563	*	758	-	-	-
Cotton	6,300	700	1,600	10	21	0	8	-	-	-
Craig	15,100	1,500	3,400	27	50	0	*	-	-	-
Creek	68,900	8,000	16,900	36	110	0	*	-	-	-
Custer	26,000	2,400	5,900	59	74	*	23	-	-	-
Delaware	40,300	4,400	9,200	51	167	*	164	-	-	-
Dewey	4,300	400	900	10	11	0	0	-	-	-
Ellis	3,900	400	800	*	*	*	*	-	-	-
Garfield	57,500	6,100	14,500	142	176	*	11	-	-	-
Garvin	27,100	2,800	6,400	63	150	*	25	-	-	-
Grady	50,400	5,700	12,600	45	59	9	37	-	-	-
Grant	4,500	500	900	16	10	0	*	-	-	-
Greer	5,700	500	1,100	9	11	0	*	-	-	-
Harmon	2,800	300	700	*	*	0	*	-	-	-
Harper	3,200	300	700	*	*	0	*	-	-	-
Haskell	12,000	1,300	3,000	10	37	0	18	-	-	-
Hughes	13,600	1,400	3,100	25	60	0	6	-	-	-
Jackson	25,700	3,300	7,500	45	54	0	*	-	-	-
Jefferson	6,200	700	1,400	6	19	*	10	-	-	-
Johnston	10,400	1,100	2,500	16	27	0	*	-	-	-
Kay	45,700	5,200	11,600	179	133	0	*	-	-	-
Kingfisher	14,300	1,500	3,500	*	16	0	8	-	-	-
Kiowa	9,400	1,000	2,100	9	14	0	*	-	-	-
Latimer	10,400	1,200	2,400	25	7	0	*	-	-	-
Le Flore	49,500	5,400	12,500	38	125	*	24	-	-	-
Lincoln	32,200	3,900	7,900	46	60	0	16	-	-	-
Logan	37,100	4,100	8,700	66	63	*	19	-	-	-
Love	9,100	1,000	2,200	*	23	0	*	-	-	-
McClain	31,800	3,500	7,800	49	158	*	19	-	-	-
McCurtain	33,400	4,000	8,800	57	148	*	44	-	-	-
McIntosh	19,600	2,000	4,200	38	59	6	40	-	-	-
Major	7,200	800	1,600	*	20	0	12	-	-	-
Marshall	14,800	1,500	3,600	13	49	0	*	-	-	-
Mayes	39,600	4,500	9,800	59	100	*	43	-	-	-
Murray	12,700	1,300	2,900	20	53	0	8	-	-	-
Muskogee	71,000	7,700	17,300	84	97	16	47	-	-	-
Noble	11,100	1,200	2,600	20	16	0	*	-	-	-
Nowata	10,700	1,200	2,500	19	37	*	10	-	-	-
Okfuskee	11,200	1,200	2,500	18	43	0	0	-	-	-
Oklahoma	699,000	73,800	183,300	1,745	567	60	23	-	-	-
Okmulgee	39,300	4,500	9,800	37	50	14	15	-	-	-
Osage	45,400	5,100	10,200	78	141	*	27	-	-	-
Ottawa	32,300	3,600	7,900	78	95	8	36	-	-	-
Pawnee	16,400	1,900	3,900	15	49	0	*	-	-	-
Payne	77,700	6,100	14,700	139	192	16	120	-	-	-
Pittsburg	44,600	4,600	9,800	102	99	*	8	-	-	-
Pontotoc	36,500	3,800	8,700	107	219	*	42	-	-	-
Pottawatomie	69,200	7,600	16,800	143	240	*	150	-	-	-
Pushmataha	11,600	1,300	2,700	14	47	0	*	-	-	-
Roger Mills	3,300	300	800	0	*	0	0	-	-	-
Rogers	82,900	10,100	20,900	132	129	18	82	-	-	-
Seminole	24,100	2,600	6,000	76	62	6	22	-	-	-
Sequoyah	40,900	4,900	10,400	49	142	0	19	-	-	-
Stephens	43,300	4,600	10,200	31	142	0	22	-	-	-

Reporting county	2007 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Texas	19,900	2,300	5,800	29	79	*	23	-	-	-
Tillman	8,100	1,000	2,000	36	47	0	*	-	-	-
Tulsa	584,100	64,400	153,800	2,097	2,210	215	325	-	-	-
Wagoner	67,100	8,200	17,300	78	162	7	14	-	-	-
Washington	49,800	5,400	11,400	125	301	8	110	-	-	-
Washita	11,700	1,200	2,800	24	26	*	26	-	-	-
Woods	8,400	700	1,500	9	42	*	12	-	-	-
Woodward	19,700	2,000	4,700	25	98	8	36	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				7,380	9,332	502	3,049	-	-	-
Population Represented	3,608,100	393,300	899,600	393,300	393,300	393,300	393,300	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				18.77	23.73	1.28	7.75	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				77	77	77	77	-	-	-
<b>Oregon - 36 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Benton	81,200	7,100	14,900	113	180	54	235	-	-	-
Clackamas	375,100	42,000	84,900	601	1,076	166	1,392	-	-	-
Coos	63,400	5,800	12,100	232	134	175	90	-	-	-
Deschutes	153,800	15,500	34,300	447	1,164	77	771	-	-	-
Douglas	104,000	10,400	21,500	522	447	189	583	-	-	-
Jackson	199,000	20,800	43,400	800	1,301	298	484	-	-	-
Josephine	80,900	8,200	16,600	167	309	76	652	-	-	-
Klamath	66,400	7,500	15,700	320	267	87	83	-	-	-
Lane	342,800	32,700	69,700	649	1,509	174	591	-	-	-
Linn	113,100	12,300	27,000	421	377	115	723	-	-	-
Marion	310,100	36,400	82,800	1,212	1,811	248	1,414	-	-	-
Multnomah	699,200	67,200	159,700	958	3,159	11	1,504	-	-	-
Polk	75,000	7,600	16,500	311	365	58	376	-	-	-
Umatilla	73,200	8,700	19,100	282	672	19	394	-	-	-
Washington	519,800	59,000	136,500	653	1,925	104	2,275	-	-	-
Yamhill	96,300	10,600	23,200	382	388	189	379	-	-	-
20 Small Counties	382,200	40,800	84,700	1,751	1,852	705	1,633	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				9,821	16,936	2,745	13,579	-	-	-
Population Represented	3,735,500	392,500	862,400	392,500	392,500	392,500	392,500	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.02	43.15	6.99	34.60	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				36	36	36	36	-	-	-
<b>Pennsylvania - 67 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Adams	100,500	11,000	22,500	237	213	-	-	-	-	-
Allegheny	1,218,400	121,600	254,100	4,570	1,028	-	-	-	-	-
Armstrong	69,000	7,000	14,000	87	143	-	-	-	-	-
Beaver	173,000	17,700	35,800	364	189	-	-	-	-	-
Bedford	49,600	5,100	10,600	79	0	-	-	-	-	-
Berks	401,500	44,500	95,300	1,069	820	-	-	-	-	-
Blair	125,300	12,400	26,600	280	268	-	-	-	-	-
Bradford	61,400	6,900	14,100	105	19	-	-	-	-	-
Bucks	620,100	70,500	143,500	1,373	481	-	-	-	-	-
Butler	181,700	19,900	41,400	356	19	-	-	-	-	-
Cambria	145,000	13,400	28,100	419	73	-	-	-	-	-
Carbon	63,200	6,200	13,000	109	55	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	143,800	10,900	23,600	183	0	-	-	-	-	-
Chester	485,600	55,400	119,200	769	396	-	-	-	-	-
Clearfield	83,000	8,200	16,300	124	13	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	64,800	5,800	12,100	93	178	-	-	-	-	-
Crawford	88,700	9,400	19,700	183	24	-	-	-	-	-
Cumberland	227,200	22,100	46,700	306	254	-	-	-	-	-
Dauphin	255,600	27,800	60,100	1,523	296	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	553,200	63,600	133,000	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
Erie	279,300	31,200	64,400	951	305	-	-	-	-	-
Fayette	144,400	14,500	29,600	166	221	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2006 and 2007, by County

Reporting county	2007 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	
Franklin	141,600	14,700	32,700	430	168	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	87,600	7,800	16,300	42	122	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	45,100	4,500	9,500	114	60	-	-	-	-	-
Lackawanna	209,300	20,700	43,300	374	44	-	-	-	-	-
Lancaster	498,000	57,300	125,500	1,129	685	-	-	-	-	-
Lawrence	90,700	9,500	19,300	156	228	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	127,900	13,200	28,900	329	90	-	-	-	-	-
Lehigh	336,800	36,800	79,300	1,325	437	-	-	-	-	-
Luzerne	312,000	30,200	62,400	512	538	-	-	-	-	-
Lycoming	116,800	11,800	24,700	359	185	-	-	-	-	-
McKean	43,700	4,500	9,300	72	19	-	-	-	-	-
Mercer	116,900	12,400	25,000	237	63	-	-	-	-	-
Mifflin	46,100	4,900	10,700	66	19	-	-	-	-	-
Monroe	164,500	20,700	39,900	355	109	-	-	-	-	-
Montgomery	775,100	84,000	180,800	1,156	932	-	-	-	-	-
Northampton	293,100	31,100	64,400	613	492	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland	91,000	8,600	18,300	192	369	-	-	-	-	-
Philadelphia	1,448,600	163,800	364,100	6,902	2,154	-	-	-	-	-
Schuylkill	147,100	13,700	28,400	110	323	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset	77,900	7,500	15,000	130	40	-	-	-	-	-
Venango	54,800	6,000	11,900	151	63	-	-	-	-	-
Warren	41,000	4,300	8,600	125	35	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	205,400	20,400	42,100	366	604	-	-	-	-	-
Westmoreland	362,200	36,200	71,500	774	212	-	-	-	-	-
York	420,400	45,400	97,300	709	1,179	-	-	-	-	-
20 Small Counties	632,300	65,700	133,200	1,123	389	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				31,197	14,554	-	-	-	-	-
Population Represented	12,419,900	1,320,900	2,786,100	1,320,900	1,320,900	-	-	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				23.62	11.02	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Rhode Island - 5 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Bristol	49,900	5,100	9,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent	168,300	17,400	35,700	628	327	202	30	-	-	-
Newport	81,100	8,000	16,500	288	111	36	7	-	-	-
Providence	627,300	66,700	144,300	2,973	1,262	1,102	188	-	-	-
Washington	126,500	12,900	25,700	288	124	128	16	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				4,177	1,824	1,468	241	-	-	-
Population Represented	1,053,100	110,200	232,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting State				39.76	17.36	13.98	2.29	-	-	-
Number of Reporting States				4	4	4	4	-	-	-
<b>South Carolina - 46 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Aiken	152,300	14,800	34,000	377	376	*	12	-	-	-
Anderson	180,000	16,900	40,400	207	251	18	0	-	-	-
Beaufort	146,700	12,600	33,500	284	344	57	45	-	-	-
Berkeley	163,600	16,600	40,100	258	949	116	81	-	-	-
Charleston	343,500	29,300	75,100	1,180	1,576	90	74	-	-	-
Darlington	66,800	6,800	15,400	140	267	18	7	-	-	-
Dorchester	123,400	13,100	30,100	250	434	103	42	-	-	-
Florence	131,700	12,400	30,800	176	757	7	23	-	-	-
Greenville	427,400	39,800	98,800	611	1,238	64	37	-	-	-
Greenwood	68,200	6,600	15,500	144	451	35	51	-	-	-
Horry	249,700	19,900	50,800	522	1,152	66	153	-	-	-
Lancaster	73,500	7,100	16,400	141	262	0	20	-	-	-
Laurens	69,500	6,700	15,000	71	154	15	21	-	-	-
Lexington	242,800	23,700	56,700	229	776	18	27	-	-	-
Oconee	70,700	6,200	14,400	74	51	9	*	-	-	-
Orangeburg	90,400	8,300	20,400	272	213	13	*	-	-	-

Reporting county	2007 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	
Pickens	115,600	9,600	22,900	174	260	67	7	-	-	-
Richland	358,000	33,200	80,300	604	482	39	50	-	-	-
Spartanburg	275,300	26,200	62,300	346	562	11	7	-	-	-
Sumter	104,000	10,600	26,100	127	268	*	26	-	-	-
York	208,600	20,600	49,100	581	678	113	53	-	-	-
25 Small Counties	743,200	70,400	165,000	1,352	2,322	238	194	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				8,120	13,823	1,103	937	-	-	-
Population Represented	4,404,900	411,200	993,100	411,200	411,200	411,200	411,200	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.75	33.61	2.68	2.28	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				46	46	46	46	-	-	-
<b>South Dakota - 66 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Beadle	15,700	1,700	3,500	103	31	34	19	-	-	-
Brookings	29,300	2,400	5,600	70	13	27	14	-	-	-
Brown	35,100	3,400	7,900	203	0	62	*	-	-	-
Codington	26,300	2,900	6,500	134	38	39	0	-	-	-
Davison	19,000	2,000	4,600	80	29	37	36	-	-	-
Hughes	16,900	2,000	4,100	94	0	78	0	-	-	-
Lawrence	23,400	2,200	4,700	96	*	24	0	-	-	-
Lincoln	37,700	4,200	10,700	134	26	62	29	-	-	-
Meade	24,100	2,900	6,500	64	0	18	0	-	-	-
Minnehaha	175,100	18,900	44,500	1,249	51	978	212	-	-	-
Pennington	96,200	10,200	24,400	868	*	492	15	-	-	-
Yankton	21,700	2,400	4,900	104	42	61	47	-	-	-
54 Small Counties	275,100	33,400	69,600	814	80	539	163	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				4,013	314	2,451	537	-	-	-
Population Represented	795,700	88,600	197,400	86,200	86,200	86,200	86,200	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				46.54	3.64	28.43	6.23	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				65	65	65	65	-	-	-
<b>Tennessee - 95 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Anderson	73,200	7,600	16,100	127	181	64	82	21	41	-
Blount	119,600	12,300	26,400	426	959	219	301	17	295	-
Bradley	95,300	9,700	22,000	682	386	177	281	0	*	-
Carter	59,100	5,300	11,600	313	41	86	30	112	*	-
Davidson	620,300	59,400	146,600	4,464	2,914	1,468	9	926	232	-
Greene	65,800	6,600	14,100	240	327	125	21	37	52	-
Hamblen	61,600	6,100	14,400	232	285	94	68	239	140	-
Hamilton	330,100	33,800	73,900	805	2,389	442	982	15	147	-
Knox	423,600	42,000	94,100	1,050	2,925	243	551	291	25	-
Madison	96,300	10,900	24,200	938	61	22	191	0	0	-
Maury	79,800	8,800	19,700	636	118	401	83	139	111	-
Montgomery	154,400	19,200	44,200	431	912	131	586	8	0	-
Putnam	69,800	6,700	15,600	727	148	301	56	56	17	-
Rutherford	240,900	27,100	63,800	1,062	521	791	110	0	0	-
Sevier	83,500	8,400	18,800	528	727	305	109	79	354	-
Shelby	909,100	113,000	247,900	2,728	8,561	254	1,135	1,606	74	-
Sullivan	153,400	15,200	31,900	557	680	153	293	198	76	-
Sumner	152,400	16,900	37,400	889	635	465	258	52	63	-
Washington	116,500	10,900	24,700	509	333	205	41	143	28	-
Williamson	165,700	20,600	43,100	774	739	299	203	128	6	-
Wilson	106,200	11,900	26,500	680	297	239	39	70	13	-
74 Small Counties	1,972,700	207,400	452,200	9,479	4,439	4,372	2,851	1,223	919	-
Number of Reported Cases				28,277	28,578	10,856	8,280	5,360	2,598	-
Population Represented	6,149,100	659,800	1,469,100	659,800	659,800	659,800	659,800	1,469,100	1,469,100	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				42.86	43.32	16.45	12.55	3.65	1.77	-
Number of Reporting Counties				95	95	95	95	95	95	-

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2006 and 2007, by County

Reporting county	2007 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>Texas - 254 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Anderson	56,700	4,200	10,600	47	42	*	*	-	-	-
Angelina	82,600	8,300	20,900	152	127	0	*	-	-	-
Bell	277,800	28,700	83,100	681	302	41	201	-	-	-
Bexar	1,590,100	167,300	425,200	4,983	3,259	48	75	-	-	-
Bowie	91,400	8,600	20,400	85	333	*	17	-	-	-
Brazoria	293,100	30,500	77,400	1,172	714	*	119	-	-	-
Brazos	170,900	12,800	35,300	605	174	26	119	-	-	-
Cameron	384,900	45,900	124,400	1,311	719	24	302	-	-	-
Collin	730,900	76,700	195,300	823	798	21	114	-	-	-
Comal	104,800	9,600	23,900	192	126	35	29	-	-	-
Coryell	72,100	7,200	16,800	89	98	*	62	-	-	-
Dallas	2,383,200	241,600	638,800	4,349	3,999	34	1,179	-	-	-
Denton	613,700	61,900	160,800	972	232	95	73	-	-	-
Ector	129,400	14,000	36,300	294	525	*	17	-	-	-
Ellis	143,000	15,100	37,200	120	136	6	*	-	-	-
El Paso	730,000	84,200	214,700	1,681	1,240	0	14	-	-	-
Fort Bend	507,600	57,500	133,800	735	707	39	64	-	-	-
Galveston	283,100	28,000	68,900	866	460	*	19	-	-	-
Grayson	118,100	11,000	27,100	140	204	0	*	-	-	-
Gregg	116,900	11,400	29,300	290	307	19	63	-	-	-
Guadalupe	112,400	11,500	27,400	273	377	36	160	-	-	-
Harris	3,912,200	414,700	1,067,100	12,706	1,061	40	1,788	-	-	-
Harrison	63,200	6,200	14,400	123	158	*	7	-	-	-
Hays	142,000	12,500	32,200	220	362	13	49	-	-	-
Henderson	78,700	7,100	17,300	109	95	*	31	-	-	-
Hidalgo	705,500	87,400	240,700	1,047	434	60	86	-	-	-
Hunt	82,700	7,900	19,200	208	104	*	*	-	-	-
Jefferson	242,400	23,400	55,500	367	444	27	99	-	-	-
Johnson	149,400	15,400	36,900	207	204	*	36	-	-	-
Kaufman	96,500	10,000	25,000	87	143	0	0	-	-	-
Liberty	74,900	7,700	18,200	50	120	0	8	-	-	-
Lubbock	261,800	24,000	62,800	596	568	12	37	-	-	-
McLennan	227,800	22,100	55,100	597	445	25	94	-	-	-
Midland	126,300	13,500	33,300	394	602	*	0	-	-	-
Montgomery	411,300	43,700	106,300	495	678	23	69	-	-	-
Nacogdoches	62,200	5,400	14,200	108	54	*	16	-	-	-
Nueces	320,100	33,100	81,700	729	1,447	30	274	-	-	-
Orange	82,500	8,400	19,000	102	84	*	17	-	-	-
Parker	108,400	10,700	24,500	89	125	9	118	-	-	-
Potter	120,400	12,200	32,900	271	496	*	40	-	-	-
Randall	113,300	11,100	26,200	196	192	*	7	-	-	-
San Patricio	68,400	7,800	18,800	196	246	6	159	-	-	-
Smith	198,000	19,000	48,100	516	188	33	43	-	-	-
Tarrant	1,709,200	175,800	456,500	2,824	2,427	*	405	-	-	-
Taylor	126,500	12,000	31,200	280	302	*	14	-	-	-
Tom Green	106,600	9,900	25,300	315	390	31	53	-	-	-
Travis	969,900	82,600	232,100	2,511	1,450	163	407	-	-	-
Victoria	86,200	9,000	22,100	168	413	0	49	-	-	-
Walker	63,900	4,000	9,900	95	35	0	0	-	-	-
Webb	231,500	29,200	82,300	994	869	13	185	-	-	-
Wichita	127,900	12,200	30,200	606	196	*	*	-	-	-
Williamson	372,000	39,500	100,900	518	650	17	48	-	-	-
202 Small Counties	3,409,400	334,900	798,900	5,227	5,556	173	986	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				52,811	35,417	1,147	7,768	-	-	-
Population Represented	23,843,400	2,448,500	6,246,500	2,448,500	2,448,500	2,448,500	2,448,500	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.57	14.46	0.47	3.17	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				254	254	254	254	-	-	-

Reporting county	2007 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>Utah - 29 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Cache	109,000	12,500	34,300	987	136	428	551	-	-	-
Davis	287,800	39,300	93,600	1,477	943	199	836	-	-	-
Salt Lake	1,005,200	122,200	296,500	7,738	3,340	1,057	1,419	-	-	-
Utah	513,300	65,800	178,400	3,126	1,122	707	568	-	-	-
Washington	133,400	15,000	38,700	764	405	206	325	-	-	-
Weber	221,400	27,600	65,900	2,325	759	545	1,127	-	-	-
23 Small Counties	398,800	52,700	120,300	3,800	1,218	1,133	1,042	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				20,217	7,923	4,275	5,868	-	-	-
Population Represented	2,668,900	335,000	827,700	335,000	335,000	335,000	335,000	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				60.35	23.65	12.76	17.52	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				29	29	29	29	-	-	-
<b>Vermont - 14 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Chittenden	151,800	15,800	32,600	297	-	58	-	177	-	-
Rutland	63,500	6,300	12,600	167	-	45	-	32	-	-
Washington	58,900	5,900	12,000	91	-	*	-	45	-	-
Windsor	56,800	5,700	11,200	95	-	38	-	38	-	-
10 Small Counties	289,900	31,300	62,800	550	-	109	-	183	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				1,200	-	255	-	475	-	-
Population Represented	620,700	65,000	131,200	65,000	-	65,000	-	131,200	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				18.47	-	3.93	-	3.62	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				14	-	14	-	14	-	-
<b>Virginia - 134 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Albemarle	92,600	9,400	20,100	281	112	45	18	-	-	-
Arlington	203,900	13,300	36,500	891	37	119	102	-	-	-
Augusta	70,800	7,300	15,200	249	46	113	35	-	-	-
Chesterfield	299,000	36,700	76,100	1,726	2,445	29	116	-	-	-
Fairfax	1,004,200	111,300	246,500	3,237	839	247	514	-	-	-
Fauquier	66,100	7,600	16,100	206	26	28	7	-	-	-
Hanover	98,900	11,800	23,800	551	140	57	25	-	-	-
Henrico	289,500	31,500	70,600	1,772	714	271	38	-	-	-
Henry	55,500	5,300	11,300	229	122	34	72	-	-	-
Loudoun	277,300	32,700	83,400	861	394	71	95	-	-	-
Montgomery	89,000	6,300	14,500	333	120	65	39	-	-	-
Pittsylvania	61,000	6,000	12,800	210	39	47	24	-	-	-
Prince William	359,600	44,000	106,300	1,766	645	86	58	-	-	-
Roanoke	90,200	9,200	19,800	506	152	68	174	-	-	-
Rockingham	73,700	7,800	17,000	141	34	65	0	-	-	-
Spotsylvania	118,900	14,900	32,500	840	286	82	106	-	-	-
Stafford	120,600	16,100	33,700	750	207	39	33	-	-	-
Alexandria City	139,800	8,200	28,000	405	149	70	141	-	-	-
Chesapeake City	218,800	26,900	56,500	1,200	463	313	76	-	-	-
Danville City	45,000	4,500	9,800	404	68	81	73	-	-	-
Hampton City	146,500	15,300	33,800	1,053	516	41	476	-	-	-
Lynchburg City	71,800	6,400	14,900	631	61	237	48	-	-	-
Newport News City	180,800	21,900	50,700	1,433	960	319	1,079	-	-	-
Norfolk City	236,000	24,400	60,500	1,404	447	361	529	-	-	-
Portsmouth City	101,900	11,400	26,600	810	88	19	106	-	-	-
Richmond City	200,000	17,900	44,700	1,267	568	213	110	-	-	-
Roanoke City	92,700	9,300	21,100	997	385	166	64	-	-	-
Suffolk City	81,100	9,600	21,600	519	6	21	18	-	-	-
Virginia Beach City	435,000	51,500	111,300	2,033	345	142	367	-	-	-
105 Small Counties	2,378,700	234,200	506,000	12,708	2,809	2,457	1,345	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				39,413	13,223	5,906	5,888	-	-	-
Population Represented	7,698,800	812,900	1,821,700	811,000	811,000	811,000	811,000	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				48.60	16.31	7.28	7.26	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				133	133	133	133	-	-	-

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2006 and 2007, by County

Reporting county	2007 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>Washington - 39 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Benton	158,800	19,500	42,100	1,219	1,431	-	-	101	-	-
Chelan	70,700	8,100	17,600	449	181	-	-	40	-	-
Clallam	70,300	6,500	13,400	256	201	-	-	54	-	-
Clark	416,500	49,800	109,000	1,205	1,763	-	-	263	-	-
Cowlitz	100,200	11,600	24,500	514	349	-	-	101	-	-
Grant	82,400	11,000	25,100	205	904	-	-	81	-	-
Grays Harbor	71,200	7,400	15,900	319	275	-	-	161	-	-
Island	81,000	8,400	18,000	173	152	-	-	69	-	-
King	1,850,700	176,900	401,500	3,649	1,986	-	-	693	-	-
Kitsap	238,200	26,900	56,200	874	881	-	-	170	-	-
Lewis	73,500	8,100	17,300	246	195	-	-	68	-	-
Pierce	773,100	88,900	194,600	2,252	2,552	-	-	482	-	-
Skagit	115,900	12,900	27,600	576	483	-	-	180	-	-
Snohomish	674,400	79,100	170,400	1,927	2,100	-	-	431	-	-
Spokane	456,000	49,100	107,300	1,596	2,195	-	-	550	-	-
Thurston	238,200	25,000	53,200	1,036	337	-	-	114	-	-
Walla Walla	57,100	6,000	13,100	256	213	-	-	28	-	-
Whatcom	192,400	19,500	41,900	583	541	-	-	140	-	-
Yakima	232,000	31,100	71,000	1,555	1,292	-	-	218	-	-
20 Small Counties	497,000	52,800	114,900	1,580	1,452	-	-	435	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				20,470	19,483	-	-	4,379	-	-
Population Represented	6,449,500	698,700	1,534,600	688,900	688,900	-	-	1,534,600	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				29.72	28.28	-	-	2.85	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				36	36	-	-	39	-	-
<b>West Virginia - 55 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Berkeley	99,500	11,600	25,900	6	0	0	*	-	-	-
Cabell	94,400	8,400	19,500	61	140	0	*	-	-	-
Harrison	68,300	7,000	15,100	109	35	68	30	-	-	-
Kanawha	191,200	18,100	41,000	449	230	84	142	-	-	-
Marion	56,700	5,100	11,300	63	41	*	*	-	-	-
Mercer	61,300	5,800	13,100	*	21	0	14	-	-	-
Monongalia	87,300	6,800	15,700	*	49	*	73	-	-	-
Ohio	44,400	4,200	8,900	*	99	8	268	-	-	-
Raleigh	79,100	7,400	16,200	226	61	110	62	-	-	-
Wood	86,000	8,800	18,800	68	148	0	92	-	-	-
45 Small Counties	941,800	95,000	201,700	706	357	505	842	-	-	-
Number of Reported Cases				1,698	1,181	781	1,530	-	-	-
Population Represented	1,809,800	178,100	387,200	178,100	178,100	178,100	178,100	-	-	-
Rates for Reporting Counties				9.53	6.63	4.38	8.59	-	-	-
Number of Reporting Counties				55	55	55	55	-	-	-



## Table Notes

### Alaska

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

### Arizona

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

### Arkansas

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

### California (delinquency and status figures)

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center  
 Mode: Automated data file  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

### California (dependency figures)

Source: Judicial Council of California  
 Mode: 2008 and 2009 Court Statistics Report  
 Data: 1. Dependency figures are cases disposed for fiscal year 2006–2007 or 2007–08.

### Colorado

Source: Colorado Judicial Department  
 Mode: FY 2006 and 2007 Annual Report: Statistical Supplement  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitioned case filings for fiscal year 2006 or 2007. They include delinquency and status offense cases.  
 2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.  
 3. Dependency figures are petitioned case filings for fiscal year 2006 or 2007.

### Connecticut

Source: Judicial Branch Administration, Court Support Services and Court Operations Divisions  
 Mode: Automated data file  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

### Delaware

Source: Family Court of the State of Delaware  
 Mode: 2006 and 2007 Annual Report of the Delaware Judiciary.  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed in fiscal year 2006 or 2007.  
 2. Delinquency figures include traffic cases.  
 3. There is no statute on status offenders in this State; therefore, the court handles no status offense cases.

### District of Columbia

Source: Superior Court of the District of Columbia  
 Mode: Automated data file  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.

**Florida**

Source: State of Florida Department of Juvenile Justice

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
2. Status figures are cases disposed. They represent only those cases disposed by the Department of Juvenile Justice. Cases disposed by the Florida Network, the Department of Juvenile Justice's major contracted provider of CINS/FINS centralized intake, are not included in these figures.

**Georgia: all counties except those listed in the next note**

Source: Judicial Council of Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: AOC publication, Caseload of the Georgia Courts 2007 and 2008

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 2006 or 2007.  
2. Status figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 2006 or 2007.  
3. Dependency figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 2006 or 2007.  
4. Delinquency, status, and dependency figures may include a small percentage of children disposed without a petition.

**Georgia: Bartow, Camden, Chatham, Cherokee, Clarke, Clayton, Coweta, Dawson, Dougherty, Fayette, Fulton, Gwinnett, Hall, Henry, Murray, Muscogee, Newton, Spalding, Troup, Walker, Walton, Ware, and Whitfield Counties**

Source: Georgia 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.

**Hawaii**

Source: Family Court of the First Circuit, The Judiciary, State of Hawaii

Mode: Automated data file

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

**Idaho**

Source: Idaho Supreme Court

Mode: Idaho Courts 2006 and 2007 Annual Report Appendix

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.

**Illinois: all counties except that listed in the next note**

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Probation Services Division

Mode: 2006 and 2007 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.

**Illinois: Cook County**

Source: Juvenile Court of Cook County

Mode: Automated data file (petitioned delinquency and status cases)

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

**Indiana**

Source: Supreme Court of Indiana, Division of State Court Administration

Mode: 2006 and 2007 Indiana Judicial Service Report, Volume II (petitioned) and 2006 and 2007 Indiana Judicial Service Report: Probation Report (nonpetitioned)

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

**Iowa**

Source: Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning  
 Mode: Automated data file  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.

**Kansas**

Source: Supreme Court of Kansas, Office of Judicial Administration  
 Mode: Annual Report of the Courts of Kansas  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are juvenile offender filings disposed for fiscal year 2006 or 2007.

**Maryland**

Source: Department of Juvenile Services  
 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: Massachusetts Court System Juvenile Court Department, Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Statistics  
 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. A charge is a single count alleged in a juvenile complaint.  
 5. Hampshire County figures are reported with Franklin County.

**Michigan: all counties except that listed in the next note**

Source: State Court Administrative Office, Michigan Supreme Court  
 Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitions disposed.  
 2. Dependency figures are petitions disposed.

**Michigan: Wayne County**

Source: Third Judicial Circuit of Michigan  
 Mode: Automated data file  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.  
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

**Mississippi**

Source: Mississippi Department of Human Services  
 Mode: Division of Youth Services 2006 and 2007 Annual Statistical Report  
 Data: 1. Total figures are cases referred.

**Missouri**

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

**Montana**

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

### **Nebraska**

Source: Nebraska Crime Commission

Mode: Automated data file

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are 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 were reported.

### **Nevada**

Source: Division of Child and Family Services, Juvenile Justice Programs Office

Mode: Automated data file

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

### **New Hampshire**

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

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are juvenile filings.
  2. Status figures are juvenile filings.
  3. Dependency figures are juvenile filings.

### **New 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: Automated data file

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

### **New York**

Source: Office of Court Administration

Mode: Automated data file

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

### **North Carolina**

Source: North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Mode: Automated data file

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

### **Ohio: all counties except those listed in the next two notes**

Source: Supreme Court of Ohio

Mode: Ohio Courts Summary 2006 and 2007

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are petition terminations.
  2. Status figures are unruly petition terminations.
  3. Dependency figures include dependency, neglect, and abuse petition terminations.

### **Ohio: Hamilton County**

Source: Hamilton County Juvenile Court Division

Mode: Automated data file

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

**Ohio: Lucas County**

Source: Lucas 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.

**Oklahoma**

Source: Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs  
 Mode: Automated data file  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

**Oregon**

Source: Oregon Youth Authority  
 Mode: Automated data file  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

**Pennsylvania**

Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission  
 Mode: Automated data file  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
 2. Status offenses in Pennsylvania are classified as dependency cases, which were not reported.  
 3. Figures presented here do not match those found in the 2006 and 2007 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Disposition Report, due to differing units of count.

**Rhode Island**

Source: Rhode Island Family Court  
 Mode: Automated data file  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

**South Carolina**

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

**South Dakota**

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

**Tennessee**

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

**Texas**

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

**Utah**

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

**Vermont**

Source: Vermont Judiciary Data Warehouse  
Mode: Statistical page sent to NCJJ  
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitioned cases disposed.  
2. Status figures are petitioned cases disposed.  
3. Dependency figures are petitioned cases disposed.

**Virginia**

Source: Department of Juvenile Justice; and Virginia Supreme Court  
Mode: Automated data file  
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
2. Status figures are cases disposed.  
3. Fairfax City reports with Fairfax County; South Boston City reports with Halifax County.

**Washington**

Source: Office of the Administrator for the Courts  
Mode: Automated data file (delinquency) and Superior Court 2006 and 2007 Annual Caseload Report (dependency)  
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
2. Wakiakum County reports with Pacific County; Garfield County reports with Asotin County; Franklin County reports with Benton County.  
3. King County reports only delinquency data that contribute to an individual's criminal history record information.  
4. Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data.  
5. Dependency figures are petitioned cases disposed.

**West Virginia**

Source: Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center  
Mode: Automated data file  
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
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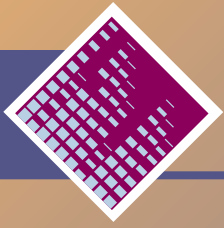
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## OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book online

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

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

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