

U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

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# Juvenile Court Statistics 1998

**OJJDP**  
Report



# Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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

OJJDP sponsors a broad array of research, demonstration, and training initiatives to improve state and local juvenile programs and to benefit private youth-serving agencies. These initiatives are carried out by seven components within OJJDP, described below.

## **Research and Program Development Division**

develops knowledge on national trends in juvenile delinquency; supports a program for data collection and information sharing that incorporates elements of statistical and systems development; identifies the pathways to delinquency and the best methods to prevent, intervene in, and treat it; and analyzes practices and trends in the juvenile justice system.

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

**Special Emphasis Division** provides discretionary funds to public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals to develop and support programs and replicate tested approaches to delinquency prevention, treatment, and control in such pertinent areas as mentoring, gangs, chronic juvenile offending, and community-based sanctions.

**State and Tribal Assistance Division** provides funds for state, local, and tribal governments to help them achieve the system improvement goals of the JJDP Act, address underage drinking, conduct state challenge activities, implement prevention programs, and support initiatives to hold juvenile offenders accountable. This Division also provides training and technical assistance, including support to jurisdictions that are implementing OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders.

## **Information Dissemination and Planning Unit**

produces and distributes information resources on juvenile justice research, statistics, and programs and coordinates the Office's program planning and competitive award activities. Information that meets the needs of juvenile justice professionals and policymakers is provided through print and online publications, videotapes, CD-ROMs, electronic listservs, and the Office's Web site. As part of the program planning and award process, IDPU identifies program priorities, publishes solicitations and application kits, and facilitates peer reviews for discretionary funding awards.

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

**Child Protection Division** administers programs related to crimes against children and children's exposure to violence. The Division provides leadership and funding to promote effective policies and procedures to address the problems of missing and exploited children, abused or neglected children, and children exposed to domestic or community violence. CPD program activities include supporting research; providing information, training, and technical assistance on programs to prevent and respond to child victims, witnesses, and their families; developing and demonstrating effective child protection initiatives; and supporting the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

The mission of OJJDP is to provide national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile offending and child victimization. OJJDP accomplishes its mission by supporting states, local communities, and tribal jurisdictions in their efforts to develop and implement effective, multidisciplinary prevention and intervention programs and improve the capacity of the juvenile justice system to protect public safety, hold offenders accountable, and provide treatment and rehabilitative services tailored to the needs of individual juveniles and their families.

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# **Juvenile Court Statistics 1998**

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



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# Foreword

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As a critical institution in America's response to delinquency, the juvenile court plays a major role in the lives of many children. It works to protect society by imposing appropriate sanctions on juvenile offenders and to reform these youth by promoting accountability and responsibility. Clearly, the court is on the front line of the fight against violence.

What issues face the juvenile court? Which types of offenders appear before it? What are the resources available to the court?

The first *Juvenile Court Statistics* described cases handled by 42 courts in 1927. *Juvenile Court Statistics 1998* profiles the 1.8 million delinquency cases handled by nearly 2,000 courts with jurisdiction over 71% of the juvenile population in 1998 and examines trends in case processing since 1989.

The challenges faced by the juvenile court are considerable. This Report serves as a reference guide to help policymakers, researchers, and other concerned citizens to better understand the juvenile justice system. By documenting trends in juvenile court workloads, it also helps us plan for the future of the court and the programs and services that the court provides. In this way, it can enhance our Nation's response to juvenile delinquency.

**J. Robert Flores**

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*Juvenile Court Statistics* would not be possible were it not for the State and local agencies that take the time each

year to honor our requests for data and documentation. The following agencies contributed case-level data or court-level aggregate statistics for this Report:

**Alabama**—Alabama Department of Youth Services; and State of Alabama, Administrative Office of the Courts.

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

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

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

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

**Colorado**—Colorado Judicial Department.

**Connecticut**—Judicial Branch Administration, Court Support Services Division.



**Delaware**—State of Delaware Administrative Office of the Courts.

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

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

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

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

**Idaho**—Idaho Supreme Court.

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

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

**Iowa**—State Court Administrator.

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

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

**Louisiana**—Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

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

**Maryland**—Department of Juvenile Justice.

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

**Michigan**—State Court Administrative Office, Michigan Supreme Court.

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

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

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

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

**Nebraska**—Nebraska Crime Commission.

**Nevada**—Division of Children 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**—New Mexico Supreme Court.

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

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

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

**South Dakota**—Unified Judicial System.

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

**Texas**—Texas Juvenile Probation Commission.

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

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

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

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

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

**Wyoming**—Supreme Court of Wyoming Court Services.

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# Preface

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This is the 72nd report in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. It describes the delinquency and status offense cases handled between 1989 and 1998 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction. National estimates of juvenile court caseloads in 1998 were based on analyses of approximately 905,300 automated case records and court-level statistics summarizing an additional 217,200 cases. The data used in the analyses were contributed to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive by nearly 2,000 courts with jurisdiction over 70% of the juvenile population in 1998.

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

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

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

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) became responsible for *Juvenile Court Statistics* following the passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. In 1975, OJJDP

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

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

### Data Access

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

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

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



# Chapter 1

## Introduction

This Report describes delinquency and status offense cases handled between 1989 and 1998 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Courts with juvenile jurisdiction may handle a variety of matters, including child abuse and neglect, traffic violations, child support, and adoptions. This Report focuses on cases involving juveniles charged with law violations (delinquency or status offenses).

### Unit of Count

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

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

eventually merged the two referrals for more efficient processing.

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

### Coverage

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

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

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

## Juvenile Court Processing

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

characteristics of all jurisdictions into the following general model:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 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 suppliers interviewed, and data files analyzed to maximize the understanding of each information system. Every attempt is made to ensure that only compatible information from the various data sets is used in standardized data files.

While the heterogeneity of the data adds complexity to the development of a national data file, it has proven to be valuable in other applications. The diversity of the data stored in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive enables the data to support a wider range of research efforts than would a uniform, and probably more general, data collection form. For example, the

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

## Validity of the Estimates

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

National estimates for 1998 are based on analyses of individual case records from nearly 1,500 courts with jurisdiction over more than half of the U.S. juvenile population, and of aggregate court-level data on cases from more

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

than 500 additional jurisdictions. The weighting procedures that generate national estimates from this sample control for many factors: the size of a community; the demographic composition of its juvenile population; the volume of cases referred to the reporting courts; the age, gender, and race of the juveniles involved; the offense characteristics of the cases; the court's response to the cases (manner of handling, detention, adjudication, and disposition); and the nature of each court's jurisdictional responsibilities (i.e., upper age of original jurisdiction).

## Structure of the Report

Chapters 2 and 3 of this Report present national estimates of delinquency cases handled by the juvenile courts in 1998 and also analyze caseload trends from 1989. Chapter 2 describes the volume and rate of delinquency cases, sources of referral, demographic characteristics of the juveniles involved (age, gender, and race), and offenses charged. Chapter 3 traces the flow of delinquency cases through the courts, examining each decision point (i.e., detention, intake decision, judicial decision, and judicial disposition) and including data by demographic characteristics and offense. Together, these two chapters provide a detailed national portrait of delinquency cases.

Chapter 4 presents a sample-based profile of status offense cases formally handled by the juvenile courts between 1989 and 1998. It includes data on demographic characteristics, offenses charged, and case processing.

Appendix A describes the statistical procedure used to generate these estimates. Readers are encouraged to consult appendix B for definitions of key terms used throughout the Report. Few terms in the field of juvenile justice have widely accepted definitions. The terminology used in this Report

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

Finally, appendix C presents a detailed table showing the number of delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases handled by juvenile courts in 1998, 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.

### Changes Introduced in This Report

Past editions in the *JCS* series presented national estimates of the volume, demographic characteristics, case processing characteristics, and trends of formally handled status offense cases. In recent years, the agencies that process status offense cases have changed in many jurisdictions. In some communities, for example, family crisis units, county attorneys, and social service agencies have assumed this responsibility.

Because of the variations in data collection and storage, the National Juvenile Court Data Archive project continues to encounter problems obtaining a complete and reliable portrait of the volume and characteristics of formally handled status offense cases. Although the available data cannot support national estimates of the trends and volume of petitioned status offense cases, they can be used to describe the typical demographic (age, gender, and race) and processing characteristics of these cases. Therefore, this edition of *JCS* presents a sample-based profile of petitioned status offense cases disposed during the 10-year period 1989–98 for the offenses of running away, truancy, ungovernability, and underage liquor law violations.

In the next year, the project will survey reporting jurisdictions to determine the structure of their data collection and reporting practices with regard to petitioned status offense cases. Once a clearer understanding of this process is available, we will revisit our decision about preparing annual national estimates of petitioned status offense cases.

This edition of *JCS* also introduces a new format that combines tables, figures, and text highlights for a more accessible presentation of the data. A detailed index of tables and figures appears at the end of the Report.

### Other Sources of Juvenile Court Data

With support from OJJDP, NCJJ has developed two Web-based data analysis and dissemination applications that provide access to the data used for this Report. The first of these applications, *Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics 1989–1998*, was developed to facilitate independent analysis of the national delinquency estimates presented in this Report while eliminating the need for statistical analysis software. The second application, *Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts*, is a Web-based version of the information presented in appendix C of this Report. This application presents annual counts of the delinquency, status, and dependency cases processed in juvenile courts, by State and county. Both applications are available from OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book at [ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/index.html](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/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. In 1998, courts with juvenile jurisdiction handled nearly 1.8 million delinquency cases. Most of these cases were referred to juvenile courts by law enforcement agencies.

This chapter documents the volume and rate of delinquency cases referred to juvenile court and examines the characteristics of these cases, including types of offenses charged, demographic characteristics of the juveniles involved (age, gender, and race), and sources of referral. The chapter focuses on cases disposed in 1998 and also examines trends.

# Counts and Trends

## In 1998, courts with juvenile jurisdiction handled an estimated 1,757,400 delinquency cases

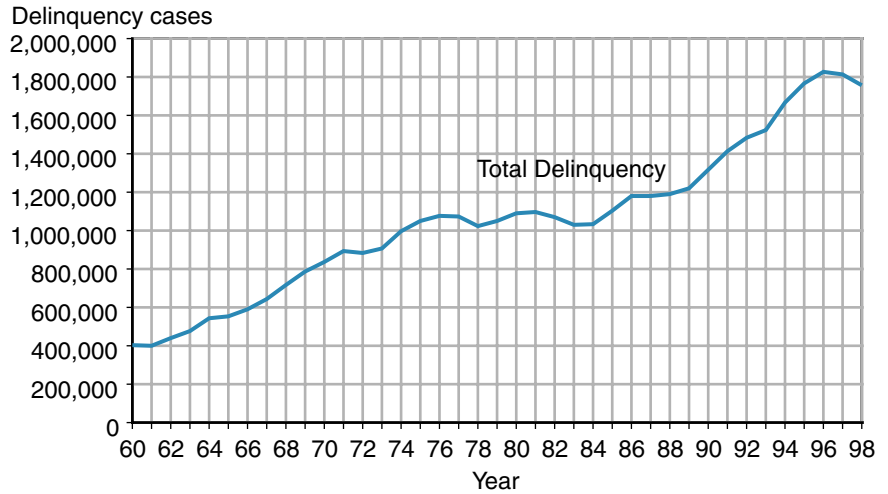
- Between 1989 and 1998, the number of delinquency cases processed by juvenile courts increased 44%.
- The number of person offense cases increased 88% between 1989 and 1998, property offense cases increased 11%, drug law violation cases increased 148%, and public order offense cases increased 73%.
- Compared with 1989, juvenile courts in 1998 handled 128% more simple assault cases, 100% more disorderly conduct cases, 102% more obstruction of justice cases, 61% more weapons offense cases, 36% more aggravated assault cases, and 29% more robbery cases.
- Between 1997 and 1998, caseloads dropped in several offense categories, including aggravated assault (6%), criminal homicide (2%), robbery (12%), and burglary (9%).

## The relative proportion of person offenses increased between 1989 and 1998, while the proportion of property offenses declined

Most Serious Offense	1989	1994	1998
Person	18%	22%	23%
Property	59	52	45
Drugs	6	8	11
Public Order	17	18	21
Total	100%	100%	100%

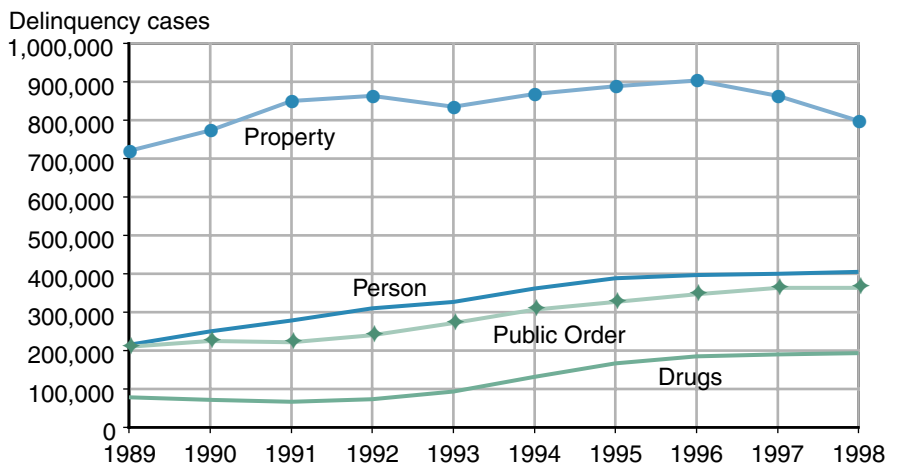
**Note:** Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

## Juvenile courts handled more than four times as many delinquency cases in 1998 as in 1960



- On any given day in 1998, juvenile courts handled roughly 4,800 delinquency cases. In 1960, approximately 1,100 delinquency cases were processed daily.

## Caseloads increased between 1989 and 1998 for all four major offense categories—person, property, drug law violations, and public order



## Counts and Trends

### Youth were charged with a property offense in nearly half the delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 1998

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases	Percent Change		
		1989–98	1994–98	1997–98
<b>Total Delinquency</b>	<b>1,757,400</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>-3%</b>
<b>Person Offense</b>	<b>403,800</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>
Criminal Homicide	2,000	6	-36	-2
Forcible Rape	6,000	26	-9	-7
Robbery	29,600	29	-23	-12
Aggravated Assault	65,100	36	-22	-6
Simple Assault	262,400	128	33	3
Other Violent Sex Offense	10,500	53	2	-1
Other Person Offense	28,200	87	35	26
<b>Property Offense</b>	<b>797,600</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-8</b>
Burglary	125,800	-7	-14	-9
Larceny-Theft	370,500	13	-5	-10
Motor Vehicle Theft	44,200	-34	-28	-11
Arson	8,400	27	-13	-9
Vandalism	118,700	40	-9	0
Trespassing	64,000	26	-3	-5
Stolen Property Offense	34,000	35	0	3
Other Property Offense	32,100	37	13	-3
<b>Drug Law Violation</b>	<b>192,500</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Public Order Offense</b>	<b>363,500</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>
Obstruction of Justice	152,000	102	38	2
Disorderly Conduct	92,100	100	10	-4
Weapons Offense	40,700	61	-20	4
Liquor Law Violation	19,600	29	32	59
Nonviolent Sex Offense	10,900	-13	2	-3
Other Public Order Offense	48,100	36	34	-10
<b>Violent Crime Index*</b>	<b>102,600</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>-8</b>
<b>Property Crime Index**</b>	<b>548,800</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-10</b>

\* 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.

### Trends in juvenile court cases paralleled trends in arrests of persons younger than 18

- The number of cases involving offenses included in the FBI's Violent Crime Index<sup>1</sup> (criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) increased 33% between 1989 and 1998 but decreased 8% between 1997 and 1998.
- The volume of cases involving Property Crime Index offenses (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) increased 3% between 1989 and 1998 but decreased 10% between 1997 and 1998.
- Between 1994 and 1998, the FBI reported that the number of arrests involving persons younger than 18 charged with Violent Crime Index offenses decreased 19%, while arrests of youth for Property Crime Index offenses decreased 17%.
- According to the FBI, the number of juvenile arrests for homicide decreased 48% between 1994 and 1998, a change that corresponds to the trend in juvenile court cases involving homicide charges.

<sup>1</sup> The annual series of reports from the FBI, *Crime in the United States*, provides information on arrests in offense categories that have become part of the common vocabulary of criminal justice statistics. The *Crime in the United States* series tracks changes in the general nature of arrests through the use of two indexes, the Violent Crime Index and the Property Crime Index. While not containing all violent or all property offenses, the indexes serve as a barometer of criminal activity in the United States. The arrest trends reported above are from *Crime in the United States 1998*.

## Case Rates

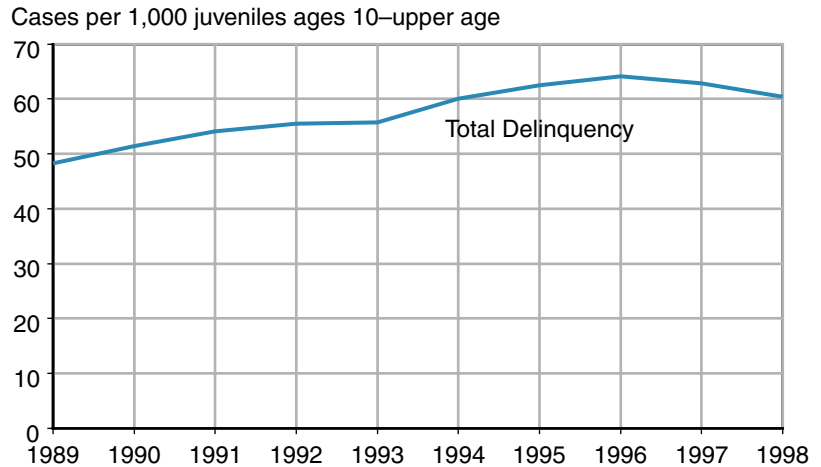
### Analysis of case rates permits comparisons of juvenile court activity over time while controlling for differences in the juvenile population

- In 1998, juvenile courts processed 60.4 delinquency cases for every 1,000 juveniles in the population—those age 10 or older who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court.<sup>2</sup>
- The total delinquency case rate rose 25% from 1989 to 1998.<sup>3</sup>
- During the same time period, case rates increased in three of the four general offense categories: person offenses by 64%, drug law violations by 115%, and public order offenses by 51%.
- In contrast to other offense categories, case rates for property offenses declined 4% between 1989 and 1998.

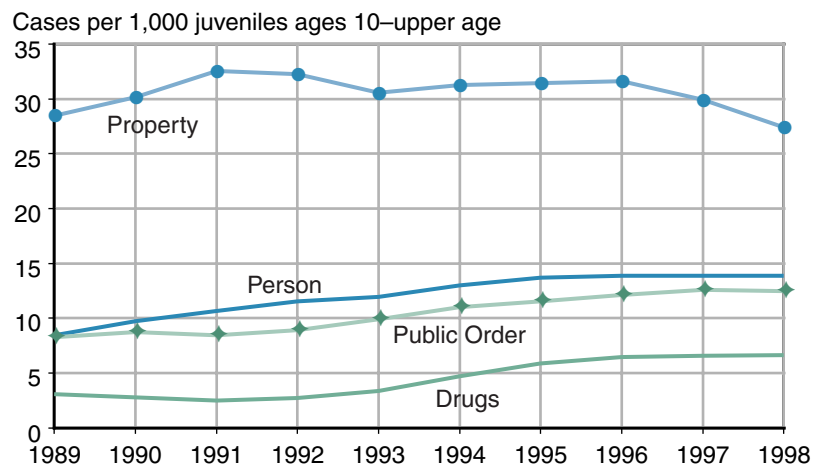
<sup>2</sup> The upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction is defined by statute in each State. See the Glossary of Terms section for a more detailed discussion on upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction. Case rates presented in this Report control for State variations in juvenile population.

<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.

### Delinquency case rates rose from 48.3 cases per 1,000 juveniles in 1989 to 60.4 cases per 1,000 in 1998



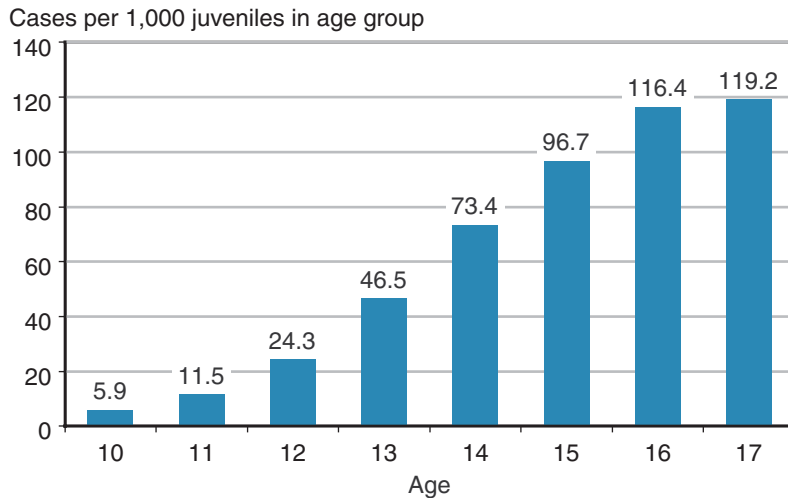
### Case rates for drug offenses doubled between 1989 and 1998—from 3.1 to 6.6





## Age at Referral

### In 1998, delinquency case rates increased with the age of the juvenile



- The case rate for 16-year-olds was 1.5 times the rate for 14-year-olds, and the rate for 14-year-olds was 3 times the rate for 12-year-olds.

### For all age groups 12 and older, delinquency case rates increased 19% or more between 1989 and 1998

Age at Referral	Case Rate			Percent Change	
	1989	1994	1998	1989-98	1994-98
10	6.1	6.2	5.9	-3%	-5%
11	10.8	11.6	11.5	7	-1
12	20.3	24.1	24.3	20	1
13	39.0	49.1	46.5	19	-5
14	59.0	76.2	73.4	24	-4
15	77.9	99.5	96.7	24	-3
16	91.7	117.2	116.4	27	-1
17	88.3	112.1	119.2	35	6

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

- Delinquency case rates increased between 1989 and 1998 for each age with the exception of 10-year-olds. The case rate for 10-year-olds decreased 3% between 1989 and 1998.

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

### More than half of all delinquency cases involved youth younger than 16

Percentage of delinquency cases involving youth age 15 or younger:

Most Serious Offense	1989	1994	1998
Delinquency	59%	60%	58%
Person	62	64	64
Property	63	64	62
Drugs	40	43	40
Public Order	52	55	52

- In 1998, 58% of all delinquency cases processed by the juvenile courts involved youth age 15 or younger at the time of referral.
- The proportion of cases involving juveniles age 15 or younger varied by offense: younger youth accounted for a smaller proportion of drug and public order cases than of person and property offenses cases.

### Offense profiles differed for younger and older youth

Offense profile of delinquency cases, 1998:

Most Serious Offense	Age 15 or Younger	Age 16 or Older
Person	25%	20%
Property	48	41
Drugs	8	16
Public Order	19	23
Total	100%	100%

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

- Compared with the delinquency caseload involving older juveniles in 1998, the caseload of youth age 15 or younger included larger proportions of person and property offense cases and smaller proportions of drug and public order offense cases.

## Age at Referral

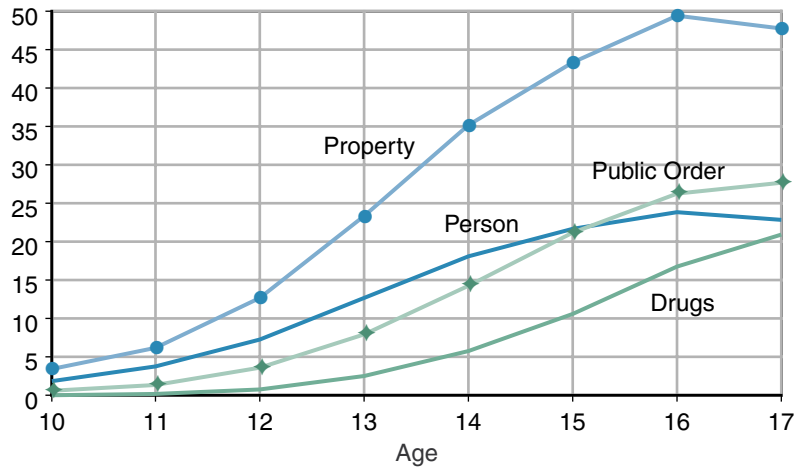
### Why do juvenile courts handle more 16- than 17-year-olds?

Although comparable numbers of 17-year-olds and 16-year-olds were arrested in 1998, the number of juvenile court cases involving 17-year-olds (286,700) was lower than the number involving 16-year-olds (411,600). 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.

Even after controlling for their different representation in the juvenile population, the case rates for 16-year-olds were still slightly greater than the rates for 17-year-olds in some offense categories. One reason may be State legislation that targets certain older juveniles for processing directly in criminal courts (via either statutory exclusion or concurrent jurisdiction provisions). These juveniles include those charged with serious offenses, those with lengthy records of prior offenses, and those who are unresponsive to treatment in the juvenile justice system. In these situations, when a youth of juvenile age is arrested, the matter goes before a criminal court rather than before a juvenile court.

### Patterns of age-specific case rates varied among individual offense categories in 1998

Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group

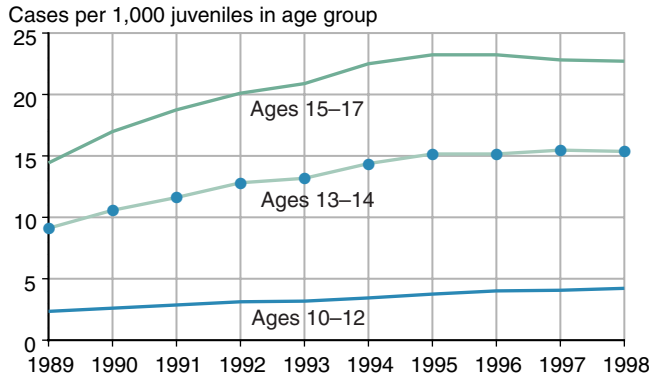


- Case rates increased continuously with age for drug and public order offenses; however, rates for person and property offenses peaked in the 16-year-old age group and then declined slightly for 17-year-olds.
- The increase in case rates between age 13 and age 17 was sharpest for drug offenses. The case rate for drug offenses for 17-year-old juveniles was more than 8 times the rate for 13-year-olds.
- For person offenses, the case rate for 17-year-olds was 81% greater than that for 13-year-olds. For property offenses, the difference in case rates between these two ages was 104%. For public order offenses, the difference was 247%.

# Age at Referral

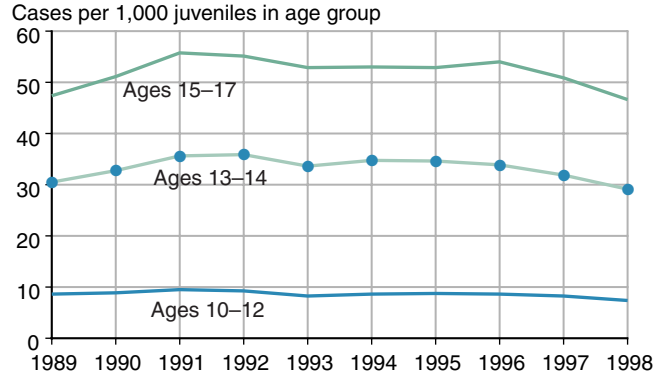
Overall, the increase in delinquency case rates between 1989 and 1998 was less among youth ages 10–12 than among youth in older age groups, but the pattern varied across offenses

## Person offense case rates



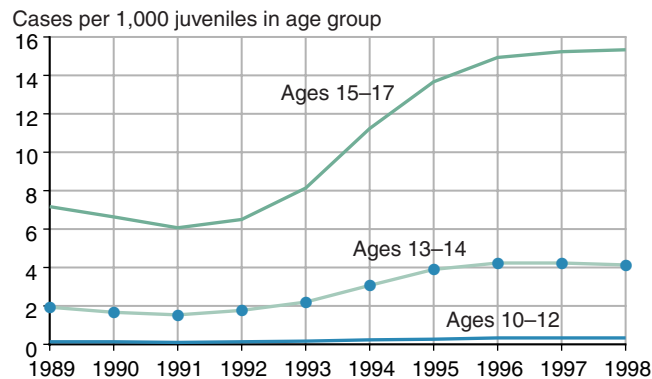
- Person offense case rates generally increased from 1989 to 1998. However, among the oldest youth, the person offense case rate peaked in 1995 and then leveled off through 1998.
- On average, the case rate for youth ages 15–17 was 56% greater than the rate for youth ages 13–14 between 1989 and 1998.

## Property offense case rates



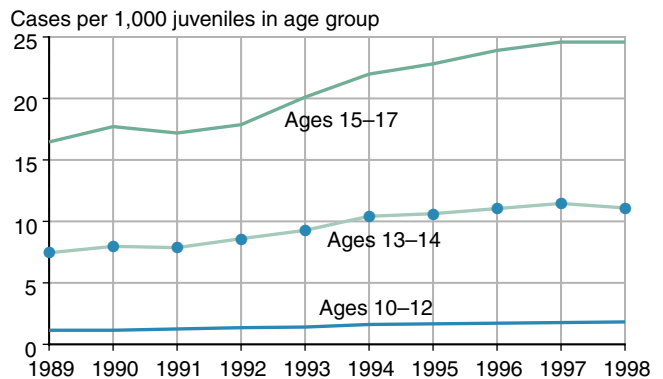
- The property offense case rate for youth ages 15–17 increased from 1989 through 1991, then declined and leveled off through 1996. Between 1996 and 1998, the rate again declined. The same general pattern was found for youth in younger age groups.
- For all age groups, property offense case rates were lower in 1998 than in 1989.

## Drug offense case rates



- For all age groups, the drug offense case rate in 1998 was more than double the rate in 1989.
- In 1998, the drug offense case rate for youth ages 15–17 was 45 times the rate for youth ages 10–12 and nearly 4 times the rate for youth ages 13–14.

## Public order offense case rates



- The public order offense case rate generally increased among all age groups between 1989 and 1998.
- Across all years, the public order case rate among youth ages 15–17 was more than double the rate for youth ages 13–14 and more than 13 times the rate for youth ages 10–12.

# Gender

**Most delinquency cases involve males, but the proportion of cases involving females was greater in 1998 than in 1989**

Percentage of delinquency cases involving males:

Most Serious Offense	1989	1994	1998
Delinquency	81%	79%	76%
Person	80	77	72
Property	81	79	76
Drugs	86	86	84
Public Order	79	79	75

- Nearly one-quarter (24%) of all delinquency cases handled in 1998 involved a female juvenile, compared with 19% in 1989.
- In 1989, 20% of all person offense cases involved a female juvenile; this proportion increased to 28% by 1998.

## Offense profiles were similar for males and females

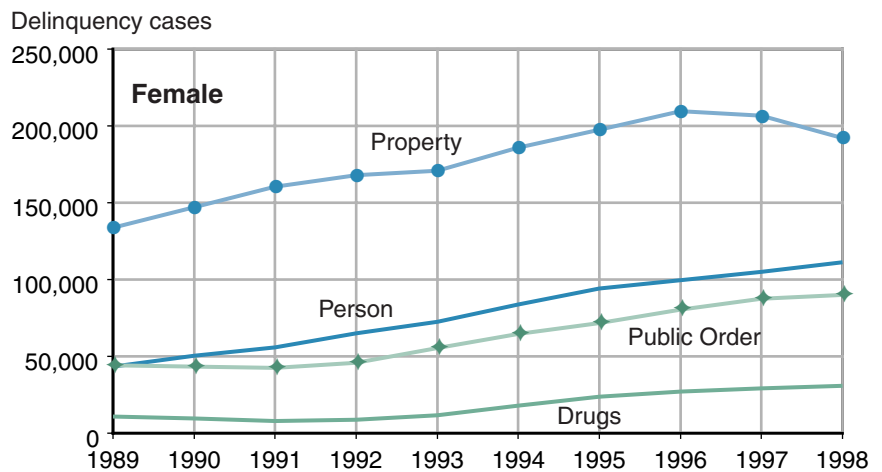
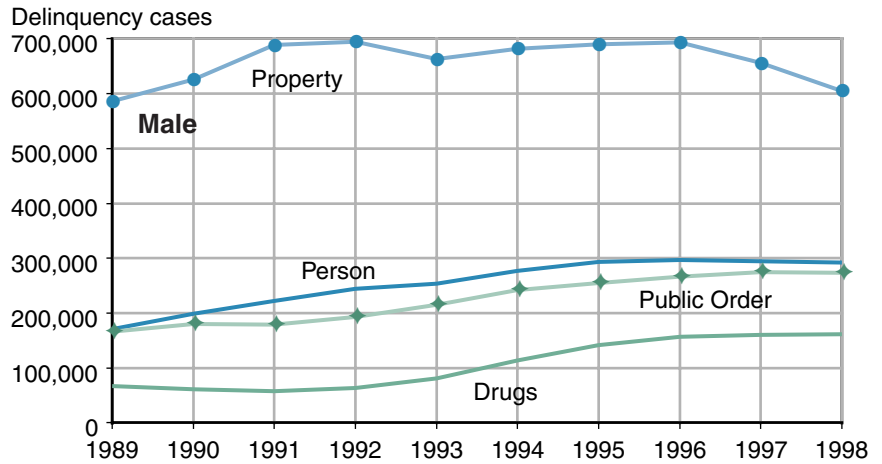
Offense profile of delinquency cases, 1998:

Most Serious Offense	Male	Female
Person	22%	26%
Property	45	45
Drugs	12	7
Public Order	21	21
Total	100%	100%

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

- In 1998, the male caseload contained a greater proportion of drug offenses and a smaller proportion of person offenses than the female caseload.

**Between 1989 and 1998, the number of delinquency cases involving males increased 35%, while the number of cases involving females increased 83%**



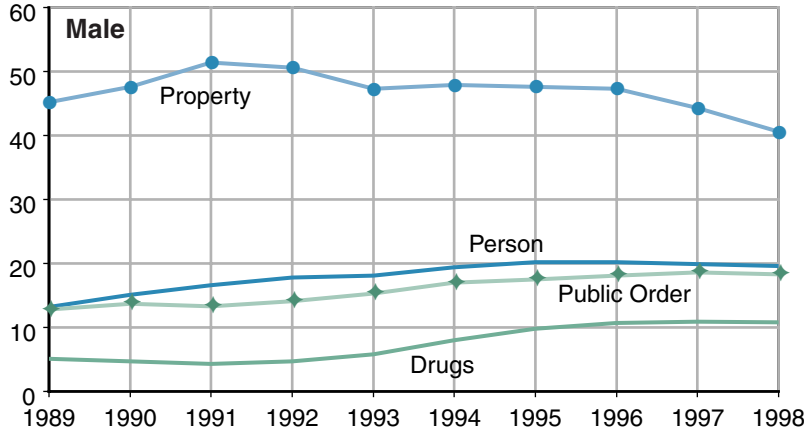
- The overall female delinquency caseload grew at an average rate of 7% per year between 1989 and 1998, compared with 3% per year for males.
- The growth in person offense cases was greater for females (157%) than for males (71%) between 1989 and 1998.
- For both males and females, the largest percent growth between 1989 and 1998 was in drug offense cases (142% and 187%, respectively).



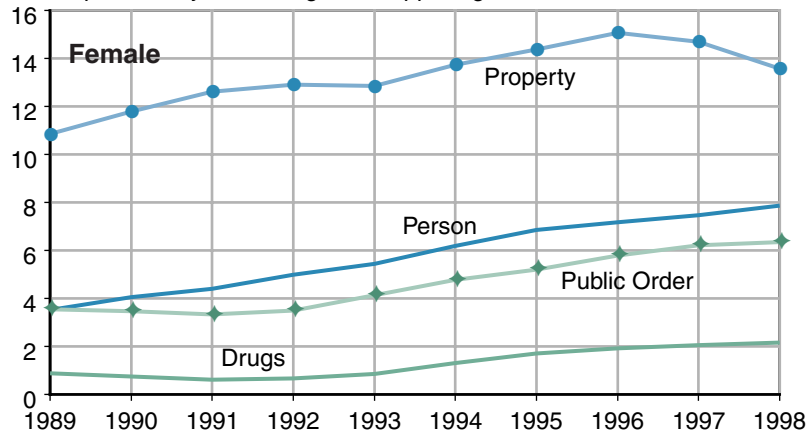
# Gender

Across all offense categories, gender-specific case rates were higher in 1998 than in 1989, with the exception of the property offense case rate for males

Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



- In 1989, the delinquency case rate for males was 4 times greater than the rate for females. By 1998, the male rate was less than 3 times greater than the female rate—89.4 compared with 30.0.
- On average, the drug offense case rate for males was 6 times higher than the rate for females between 1989 and 1998.

Between 1989 and 1998, the percent change in case rates was greater for females than for males in each general offense category

Percent change in case rates, 1989–98:

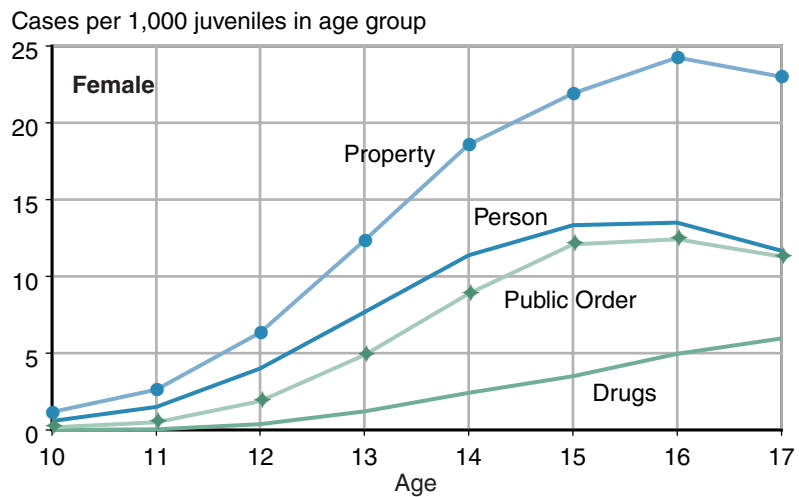
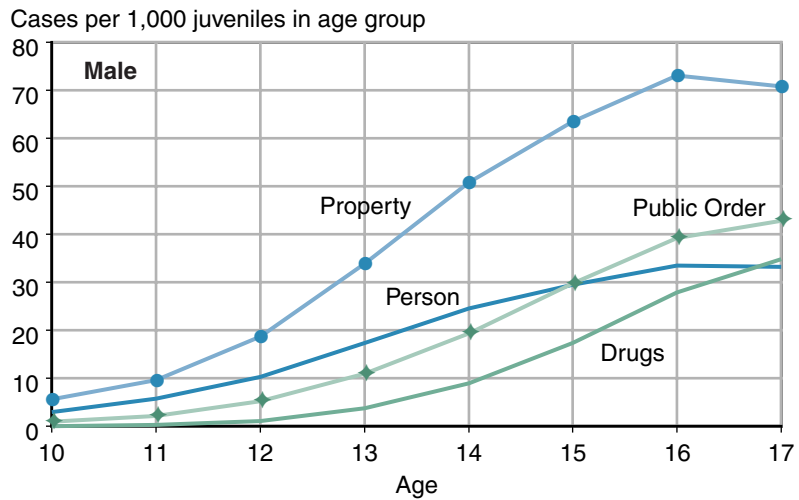
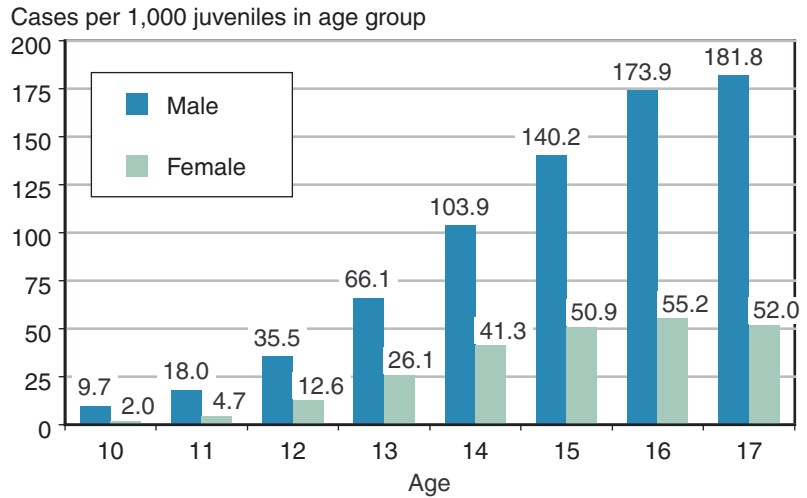
Most Serious Offense	Male	Female
Delinquency	17%	26%
Person	49	124
Property	-10	25
Drugs	111	145
Public Order	43	79

# Gender

## Age-specific case rates for males and females varied by offense

- On average, male delinquency rates were more than 3 times the female rates within age groups.
- Although delinquency case rates generally increased with age, the increase was more pronounced for females than for males. For example, among females, the case rate for 12-year-olds was more than 6 times the rate for 10-year-olds; for males, the case rate for 12-year-olds was 3.5 times the rate for 10-year-olds.
- Male case rates increased continuously through age 17 in two of the four delinquency offense categories: drug law violations and public order. For females, only the drug offense case rate increased continuously through age 17.
- Within each age group, the drug offense case rate for males was 5 times the rate for females. For person, property, and public order offense cases, the male case rate was 3 times the rate for females within each age group.

## In 1998, the delinquency case rate for males increased through age 17, while the female case rate peaked at age 16



## Race

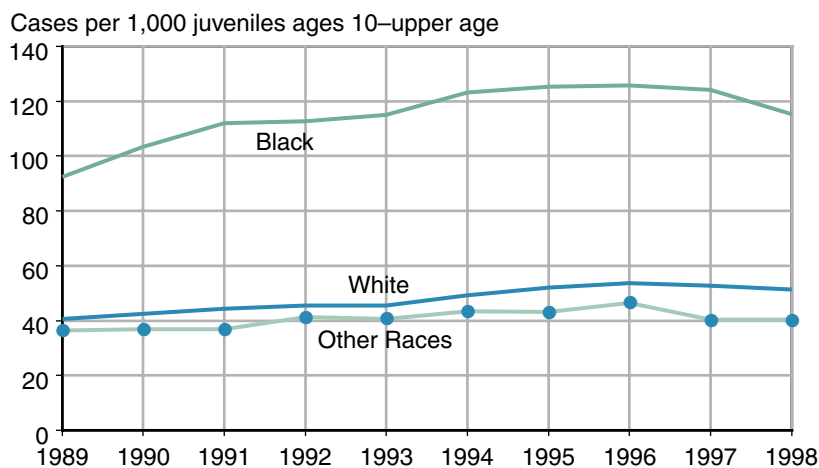
The number of cases involving white youth increased 43% between 1989 and 1998, while cases involving black youth increased 44%, and those involving youth of other races increased 54%

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1989	1994	1998	1989–98	1994–98
<b>White</b>	827,700	1,093,100	1,185,400	43%	8%
Person	121,000	209,700	250,200	107	19
Property	515,700	605,300	558,100	8	-8
Drugs	45,100	79,600	131,500	192	65
Public Order	146,000	198,500	245,600	68	24
<b>Black</b>	352,200	512,100	508,200	44%	-1%
Person	86,800	139,400	141,600	63	2
Property	177,600	226,600	205,400	16	-9
Drugs	31,100	49,000	56,000	80	14
Public Order	56,700	97,100	105,200	86	8
<b>Other Races</b>	41,400	61,500	63,800	54%	4%
Person	6,500	11,700	12,000	84	3
Property	26,400	36,100	34,100	29	-6
Drugs	1,500	2,600	5,000	228	91
Public Order	6,900	11,100	12,700	83	15

- Trends differed somewhat across racial groups. For all three groups, the smallest percent increase was in property cases.
- For black juveniles, public order cases showed the largest percent increase (86%); for white juveniles and for youth of other races, drug cases showed the largest percent increase (192% and 228%, respectively).

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

For each racial group, the case rate reached a peak in 1996 and then declined



- The total case rate for black juveniles in 1998 (115.2) was more than twice the rate for white juveniles (51.4) and nearly three times the rate for youth of other races (40.3).

For all racial groups, a property offense was the most common charge involved in delinquency cases disposed in 1998

Offense profile of delinquency cases, 1998:

Most Serious Offense	White*	Black	Other Races
Person	21%	28%	19%
Property	47	40	53
Drugs	11	11	8
Public Order	21	21	20
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

White youth accounted for 67% of the delinquency cases disposed in 1998

Race profile of delinquency cases, 1998:

Most Serious Offense	White	Black	Other Races	Total
Delinquency	67%	29%	4%	100%
Person	62	35	3	100
Property	70	26	4	100
Drugs	68	29	3	100
Public Order	68	29	3	100

Juvenile Population 80% 15% 5% 100%

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

Between 1989 and 1998, the percent change in case rates was greater for white youth and black youth than for youth of other races

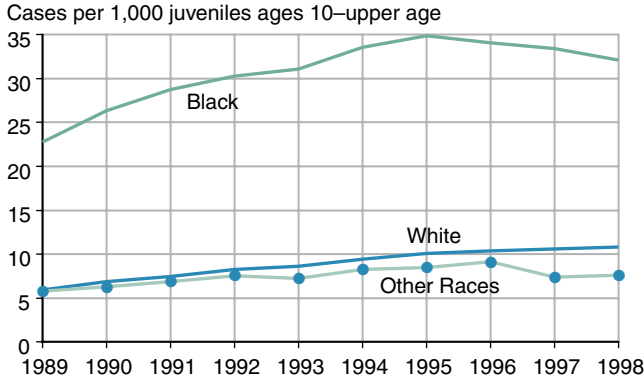
Race	Percent Change in Case Rate	
	1989–98	1994–98
White	26%	4%
Black	25	-6
Other Races	10	-7

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

# Race

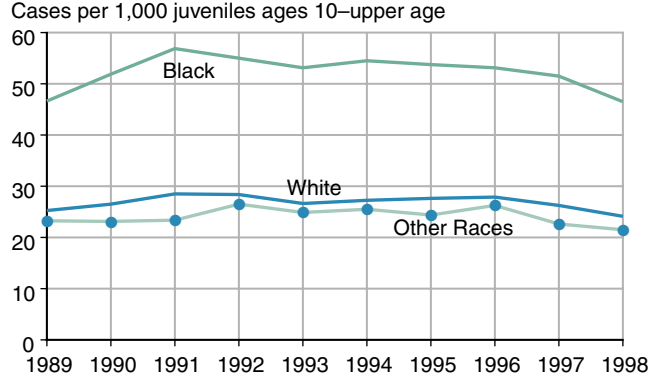
**Between 1989 and 1998, case rates increased for all racial groups in all offense categories except property offenses**

## Person offense case rates



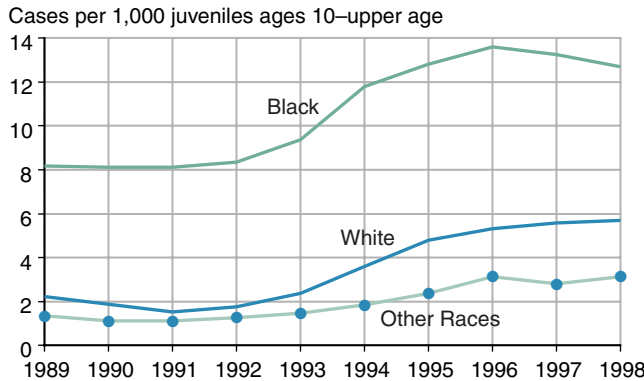
- Each year between 1989 and 1998, the person offense case rate for black juveniles was more than 3 times the rates for white juveniles and juveniles of other races.
- Between 1989 and 1998, the person case rate increased more for white youth (82%) than for black youth (41%) or youth of other races (31%).

## Property offense case rates



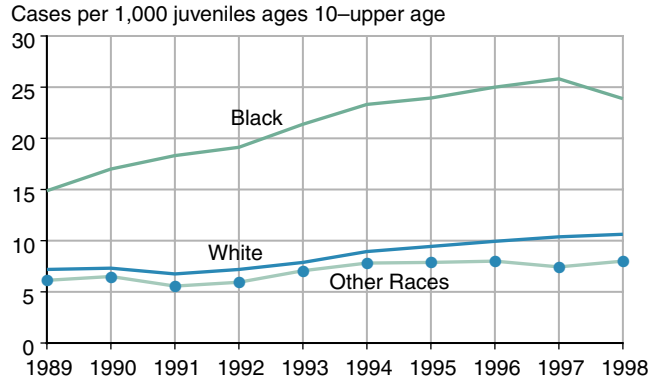
- From 1989 through 1998, the property offense case rates for whites and other races were about half the rates for blacks.
- For all racial groups, property offense case rates were at their peak in the early 1990s. Since 1994, property case rates have declined for each racial group: whites (11%), blacks (15%), and other races (16%).

## Drug offense case rates



- Between 1989 and 1991, the drug case rate remained virtually unchanged for black youth but dropped for white youth (31%) and youth of other races (17%). Since 1991, however, drug case rates have increased for all racial groups: whites (271%), blacks (56%), and other races (182%).
- The 1998 drug case rate for blacks (12.7) was twice the rate for whites (5.7) and four times the rate for youth of other races (3.1).

## Public order offense case rates

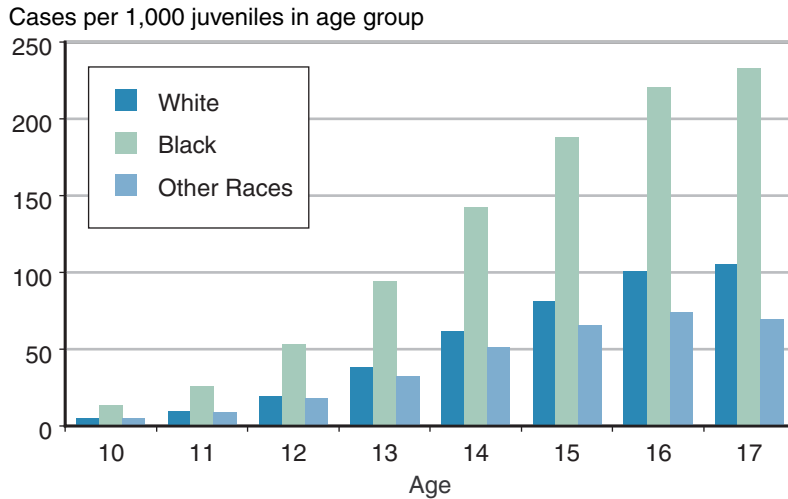


- Between 1989 and 1998, the public order case rates for whites and other races were less than half the rates for blacks.
- The increase in the public order case rate between 1989 and 1998 was greater for black juveniles (60%) than for white juveniles (48%) or juveniles of other races (31%).



## Race

### Overall, delinquency case rates increased with age in all racial groups in 1998



**Data Table**

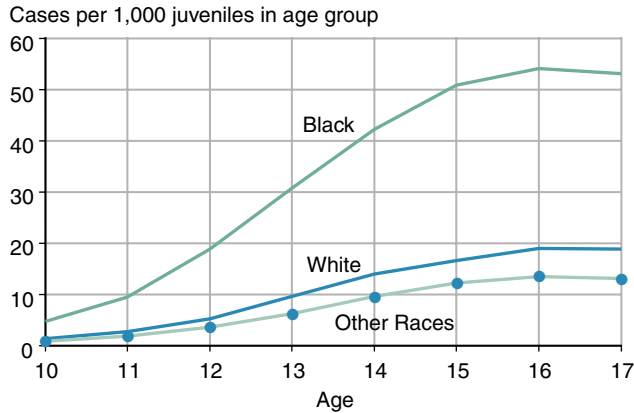
Age	White	Black	Other Races
10	4.6	13.1	4.4
11	8.9	25.7	8.7
12	19.0	53.4	18.0
13	38.2	93.9	32.6
14	61.4	142.6	50.6
15	81.3	187.9	65.4
16	100.3	220.3	74.0
17	105.2	232.5	69.3

- Within each age group, the case rate for black youth was more than twice the rate for white youth and for youth of other races.
- Case rates increased through age 17 for white youth and for black youth but peaked at age 16 for youth of other races.

# Race

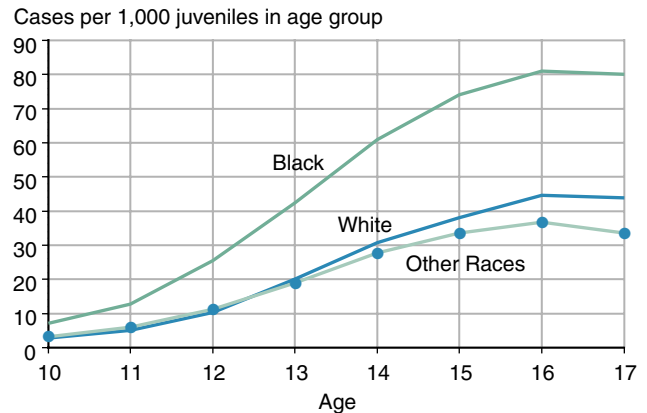
**Age-related increases in delinquency case rates occurred for each racial group within all offense categories, although there were variations across the 12 offense-race combinations**

## Person offense case rates, 1998



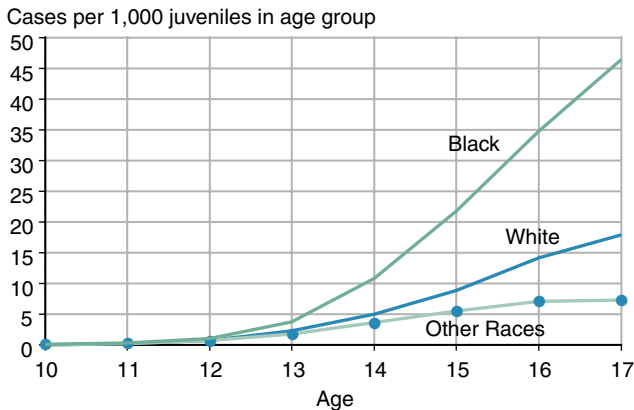
- Regardless of race, person offense case rates increased with age and reached a peak at age 16.
- Within each racial group, the person offense case rate for 16-year-olds was nearly twice the rate for 13-year-olds.

## Property offense case rates, 1998



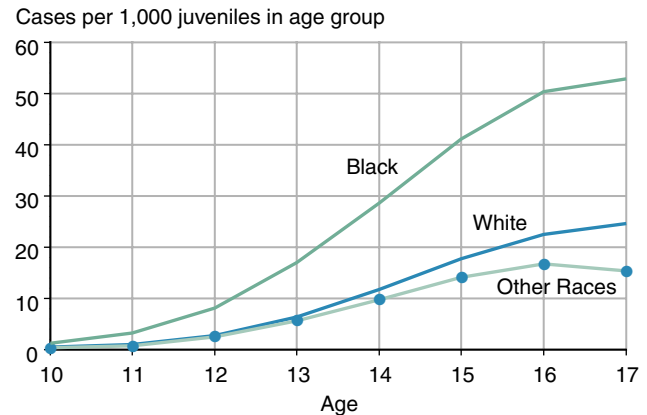
- Similar to the pattern of person offense case rates, property offense case rates for all racial groups peaked at age 16 and then declined.
- For each age group, the property case rate for black youth was more than twice the rates for white youth and youth of other races.

## Drug offense case rates, 1998



- Case rates for drug offenses increased continuously with age for each racial group.
- Drug offense case rates increased sharply after age 13 for white youth and black youth.
- For black youth, the drug offense case rate for 16-year-olds was 9 times the rate for 13-year-olds.

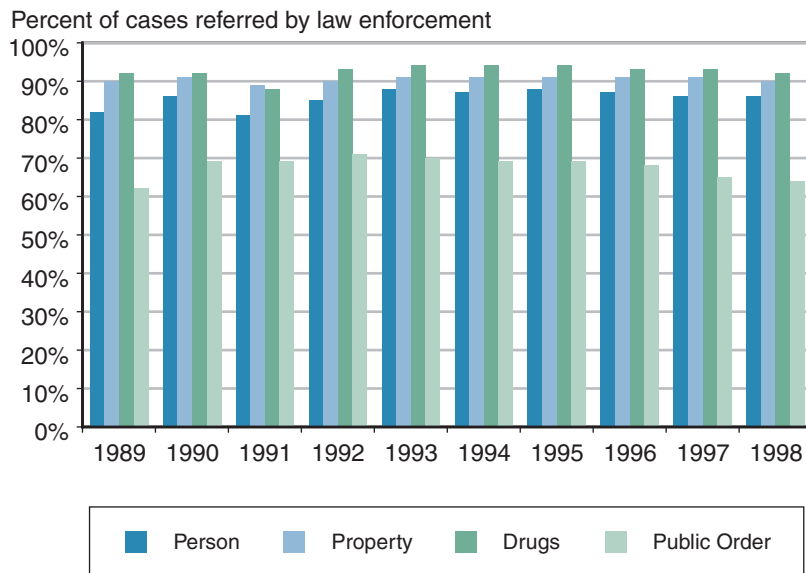
## Public order offense case rates, 1998



- Case rates for public order offenses increased through age 17 for white youth and black youth, while the rate for youth of other races peaked at age 16 and then declined.
- Within each age group, the case rate for public order offenses involving black youth was more than twice the rates for white youth and youth of other races.

## Source of Referral

### Most delinquency cases are referred to court by law enforcement agencies



**Data Table**

Year	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
1989	84%	82%	90%	92%	62%
1990	86	86	91	92	69
1991	84	81	89	88	69
1992	86	85	90	93	71
1993	87	88	91	94	70
1994	87	87	91	94	69
1995	87	88	91	94	69
1996	86	87	91	93	68
1997	85	86	91	93	65
1998	84	86	90	92	64

- Delinquency cases can be referred to court intake by a number of sources, including law enforcement agencies, social service agencies, schools, parents, probation officers, and victims.
- Law enforcement agencies are traditionally the source of most delinquency referrals. In 1998, for example, 84% of delinquency cases were referred by law enforcement. That percentage was the same in 1989.
- There is some variation across the four major offense categories in the proportion of cases referred by law enforcement.
- In 1998, law enforcement agencies referred 92% of drug law violation cases, 90% of property cases, and 86% of person offense cases.
- Law enforcement agencies referred a smaller proportion of public order offense cases (64%), perhaps because this offense category contains probation violations and contempt-of-court cases, which are referred most often by court personnel.

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# Chapter 3

## National Estimates of Delinquency Case Processing

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Juvenile courts may divert some juveniles away from the formal justice system to other agencies for service or may decide to process juveniles formally with the filing of a petition. Juvenile courts may adjudicate these formal cases and may order probation or residential placement, or they may waive jurisdiction and transfer certain cases from juvenile court to criminal court. While their cases are

being processed, juveniles may be held in secure detention.

This chapter quantifies the flow of delinquency cases through each stage of the juvenile court system by offense and by demographics (age, gender, and race) of the juveniles involved. The chapter focuses on cases disposed in 1998 and also examines trends from 1989.

# Detention

## When are youth detained?

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

## The offense profile of detained delinquency cases has changed since 1989

Offense profile of detained delinquency cases:

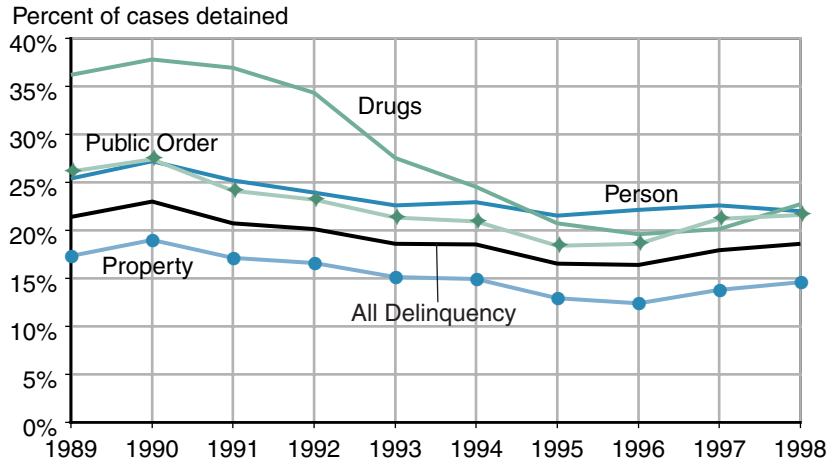
Most Serious Offense	1989	1994	1998
Person	21%	27%	27%
Property	48	42	36
Drugs	11	10	13
Public Order	21	21	24
Total	100%	100%	100%

Number of Cases 261,500 308,000 327,700

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

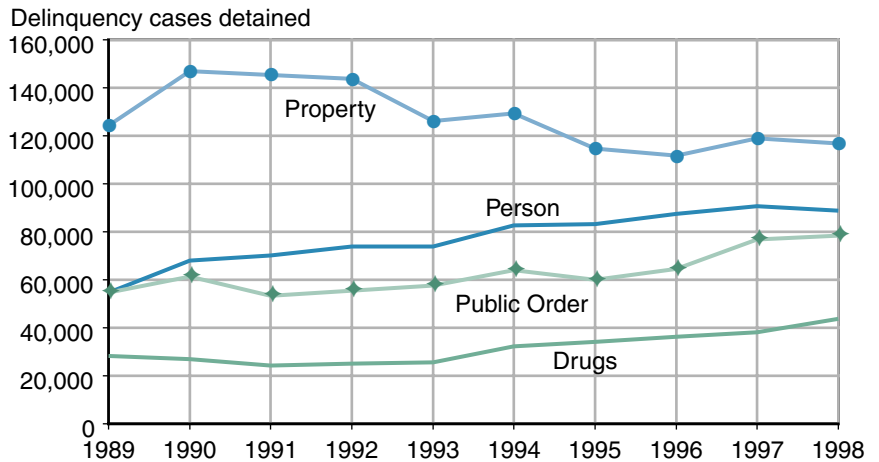
- Compared with 1989, the 1998 detention caseload contained a greater proportion of person of offense cases and a smaller share of property offense cases.
- In 1998, the percentage of cases involving detention was lower for property offenses than for any other offense category. Nevertheless, property cases accounted for the largest share of all cases involving detention, because they represented the largest share of the juvenile court caseload.

## In 1998, juveniles were detained between referral and disposition in 19% of all delinquency cases processed



- For all four general offense categories, the probability of detention was lower in 1998 than in 1989. This pattern was most pronounced for drug cases.
- Property offense cases were least likely to involve detention.

## Although the percentage of delinquency cases involving detention decreased between 1989 and 1998, the number of such cases increased



- The number of delinquency cases involving detention increased 25% between 1989 and 1998. Person cases had the largest percent increase in the number of detained cases (63%), followed by drug cases (55%) and public order cases (44%). In contrast, the number of detained property cases declined 6%.
- Despite the decline in the number of detained property cases, these cases still accounted for the largest volume of cases involving detention in 1998.



# Detention

## In 1998, detention was used more frequently for older juveniles than for younger juveniles

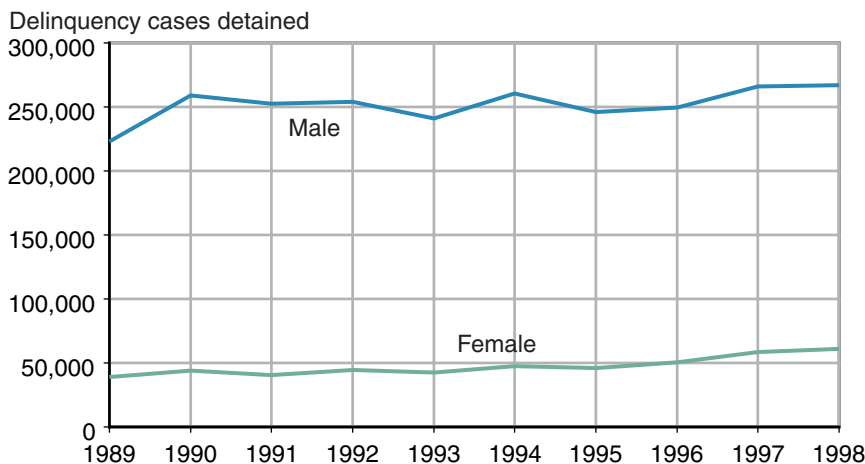
Percentage of delinquency cases detained:

Most Serious Offense	Age at Referral							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Delinquency	7%	7%	12%	16%	18%	20%	21%	22%
Person	7	10	17	18	21	25	25	28
Property	6	6	9	13	15	16	17	17
Drugs	*	9	13	18	21	24	23	25
Public Order	11	9	13	19	22	23	23	23

\* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

- Overall, the likelihood of detention increased through age 17.
- Across all ages, property offense cases were less likely to involve detention than were cases in any other offense category.

## The number of cases involving detention increased 20% among males and 56% among females between 1989 and 1998



- Although the percent increase in cases involving detention was greater for females than for males, the number of cases involving detention remained much greater for males than for females. In 1998, males accounted for 81% of cases involving detention.
- Between 1989 and 1998, the percent increase in cases detained was greater for females than for males in every offense category. For example, the number of person offense cases involving detention increased 138% for females and 49% for males.

## Juveniles younger than 16 accounted for 53% of cases involving detention in 1998

Age profile of detained delinquency cases:

Age at Referral	1989	1994	1998
10 or Younger	1%	1%	1%
11	1	1	1
12	4	4	3
13	9	9	9
14	16	17	15
15	24	25	24
16	26	26	26
17 or Older	19	18	21
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

- The age profile for detention cases changed only slightly between 1989 and 1998.

## In 1998, 20% of male delinquency cases and 14% of female cases involved detention

Percentage of delinquency cases detained:

Most Serious Offense	1989	1994	1998
<b>Male</b>	23%	20%	20%
Person	27	25	24
Property	18	16	16
Drugs	38	25	23
Public Order	26	22	22
<b>Female</b>	17%	14%	14%
Person	19	17	18
Property	12	10	9
Drugs	28	18	19
Public Order	25	18	19

- Between 1989 and 1998, changes in the likelihood of detention were generally comparable for males and females.
- For both males and females, the greatest decline in the use of detention was for drug cases (15 and 9 percentage points, respectively).
- In 1998, both males and females were least likely to be detained in cases involving property offenses (16% and 9%, respectively).

# Detention

## Trends in the use of detention varied by race and offense

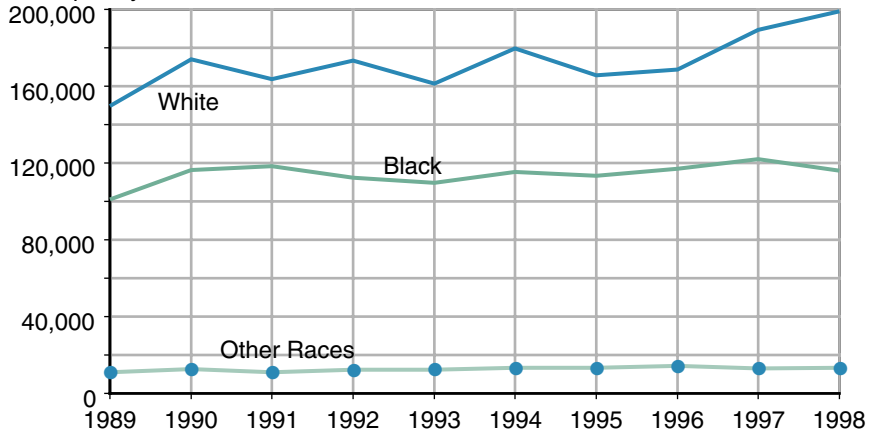
Percentage of delinquency cases detained:

Most Serious Offense	1989	1994	1998
<b>White</b>	18%	16%	17%
Person	22	20	21
Property	15	14	13
Drugs	23	17	18
Public Order	24	20	21
<b>Black</b>	29%	22%	23%
Person	30	26	24
Property	23	18	19
Drugs	56	36	35
Public Order	30	22	21
<b>Other Races</b>	27%	21%	21%
Person	31	29	29
Property	24	17	15
Drugs	32	23	20
Public Order	30	27	28

- In 1998, youth were detained at some point between referral and disposition in 17% of delinquency cases involving white juveniles, 23% of cases involving blacks, and 21% of cases involving youth of other races.
- The largest racial variation in detention use in 1998 was for cases involving drug law violations. Detention was used in 18% of drug cases involving white juveniles, 35% of cases involving blacks, and 20% of cases involving youth of other races.
- The proportion of cases involving detention decreased for all racial groups between 1989 and 1998, but the decline was only 1 percentage point for white youth, compared with 6 percentage points for black youth and youth of other races.
- For all racial groups, the greatest decline in the use of detention between 1989 and 1998 was for drug cases (down 5 percentage points for white youth, 21 for black youth, and 12 for youth of other races).

## Between 1989 and 1998, the percent increase in the number of cases involving detention was twice as great for white juveniles as for black juveniles

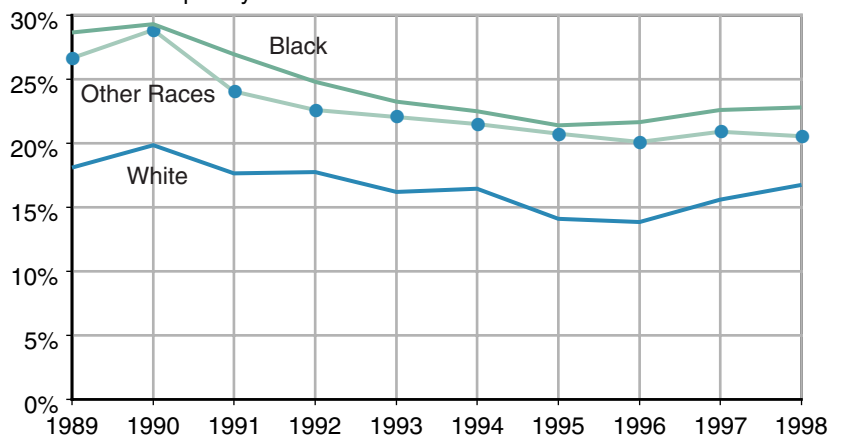
Delinquency cases detained



- For white juveniles, the number of delinquency cases involving detention increased 33% from 1989 to 1998. For black juveniles, the increase was 15%. For youth of other races, the increase was 19%.

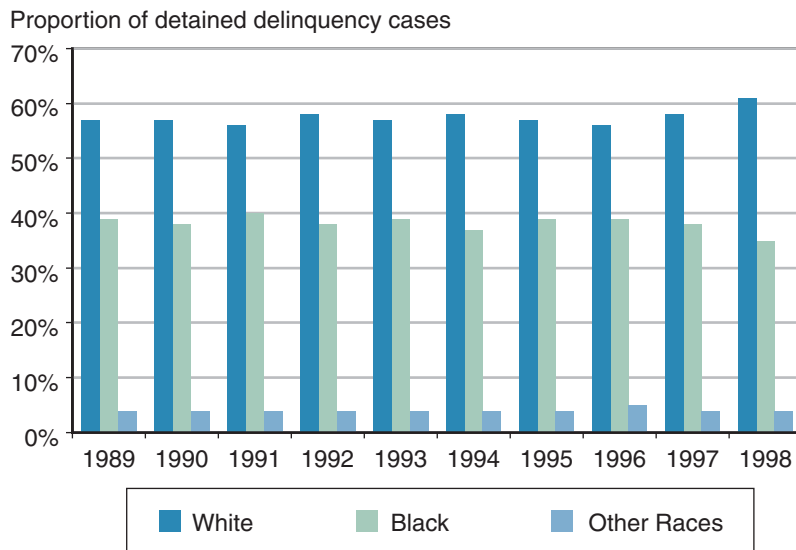
## For each racial group, the likelihood of detention was lower in 1998 than in 1989

Percent of delinquency cases detained



# Detention

## Black juveniles accounted for a smaller share of delinquency cases involving detention in 1998 than in 1989



**Data Table**

Year	White	Black	Other Races	Total
1989	57%	39%	4%	100%
1990	57	38	4	100
1991	56	40	4	100
1992	58	38	4	100
1993	57	39	4	100
1994	58	37	4	100
1995	57	39	4	100
1996	56	39	5	100
1997	58	38	4	100
1998	61	35	4	100

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

- In 1989, blacks accounted for 39% of the detention caseload; by 1998, their proportion had decreased to 35%. Juveniles of other races remained at 4% of the detention caseload from 1989 through 1998.

## Black youth were overrepresented in detention caseloads in 1998

Black youth were overrepresented in the detention caseload, compared with their proportions in the overall delinquency caseload. Although black youth made up 29% of all delinquency cases processed in 1998, they were involved in 35% of detained cases. This overrepresentation was greatest for drug offenses: blacks accounted for 29% of all drug cases processed but 44% of drug cases detained.

Percentage of cases that involved black juveniles in 1998:

Most Serious Offense	All Cases	Detained Cases
Delinquency	29%	35%
Person	35	38
Property	26	34
Drugs	29	44
Public Order	29	29

In all offense categories, youth of other races made up less than 5% of all cases processed and of those involving detention.

# Intake Decision

## In 1998, 57% of all delinquency cases were formally processed

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.

Percentage of delinquency cases petitioned:

Most Serious Offense	1989	1994	1998
Delinquency	50%	53%	57%
Person	56	57	59
Property	48	50	53
Drugs	62	61	63
Public Order	50	55	61

- In each year between 1989 and 1998, drug offense cases were more likely than other cases to be handled formally.

Offense profile of delinquency cases, 1998:

Most Serious Offense	Nonpetitioned	Petitioned
Person	22%	24%
Property	50	42
Drugs	9	12
Public Order	19	22
Total	100%	100%

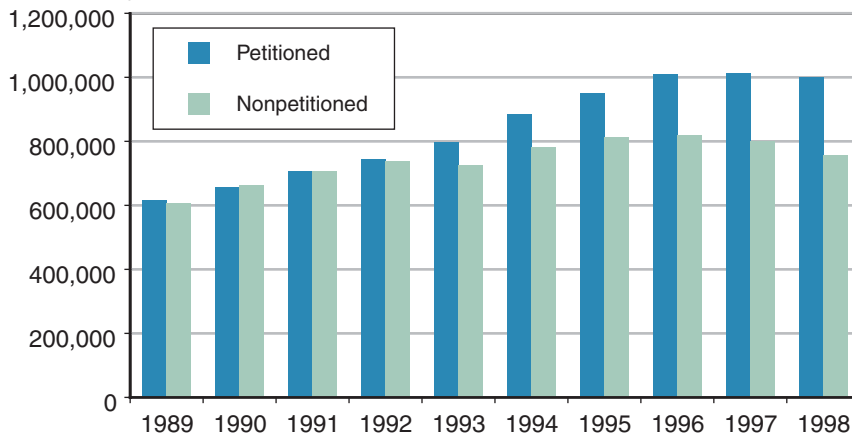
Number of Cases 757,100 1,000,300

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

- Compared with nonpetitioned cases, petitioned cases in 1998 involved higher proportions of person, drug, and public order offenses and a lower proportion of property offenses.

## The number of petitioned delinquency cases increased 62% between 1989 and 1998

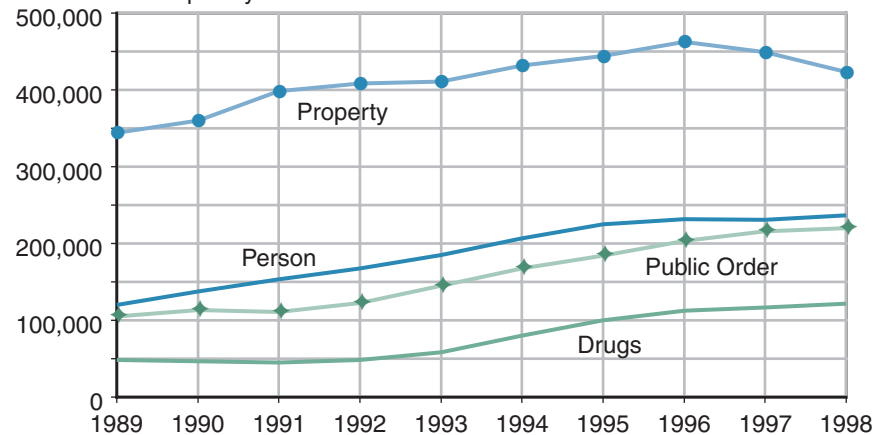
Delinquency cases



- Between 1989 and 1998, the number of nonpetitioned cases increased 25%, and the overall delinquency caseload increased 44%.
- Since 1992, petitioned cases have outnumbered nonpetitioned cases. In 1998, there were 32% more petitioned than nonpetitioned delinquency cases.

## Between 1989 and 1998, the petitioned caseload increased for all offense categories

Petitioned delinquency cases



- The number of petitioned drug offense cases increased 152% between 1989 and 1998—more than any other offense category.

## Intake Decision

### Age

- In each year between 1989 and 1998, delinquency cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving younger juveniles.
- In 1998, 54% of delinquency cases involving youth age 15 or younger were petitioned, compared with 61% of cases involving older youth.
- Between 1989 and 1998, both age groups had a large increase in the proportion of public order cases petitioned.

### Gender

- In 1998, juvenile courts were less likely to petition delinquency cases involving females (48%) than cases involving males (60%).
- In 1998, for females, the cases most likely to be petitioned were those involving public order offenses (56%), whereas for males, drug law violation cases were the most likely to be petitioned (65%).

### Race

- Delinquency cases involving black juveniles were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving white youth or youth of other races.
- In 1998, racial differences in the likelihood of petitioning were greatest for drug law violation cases: 81% of drug cases involving black juveniles were petitioned, compared with 55% for both white juveniles and juveniles of other races.

### The likelihood of formal handling increased between 1989 and 1998 for all demographic categories

Percentage of delinquency cases petitioned:

Most Serious Offense	1989	1994	1998
<b>Age</b>			
15 or Younger	48%	50%	54%
Person	53	54	56
Property	45	47	50
Drugs	62	59	61
Public Order	50	52	58
16 or Older	54%	58%	61%
Person	60	62	63
Property	53	55	58
Drugs	62	61	64
Public Order	50	57	63
<b>Gender</b>			
<b>Male</b>			
Male	53%	56%	60%
Person	59	60	61
Property	51	53	57
Drugs	64	63	65
Public Order	51	56	62
<b>Female</b>			
Female	40%	43%	48%
Person	45	47	51
Property	35	38	41
Drugs	48	47	53
Public Order	47	50	56
<b>Race</b>			
<b>White</b>			
White	46%	49%	54%
Person	50	52	55
Property	45	48	51
Drugs	50	50	55
Public Order	46	52	58
<b>Black</b>			
Black	61%	61%	65%
Person	64	65	65
Property	57	56	59
Drugs	81	78	81
Public Order	60	60	67
<b>Other Races</b>			
Other Races	50%	51%	52%
Person	60	60	57
Property	48	48	48
Drugs	44	50	55
Public Order	48	49	58



# Waiver

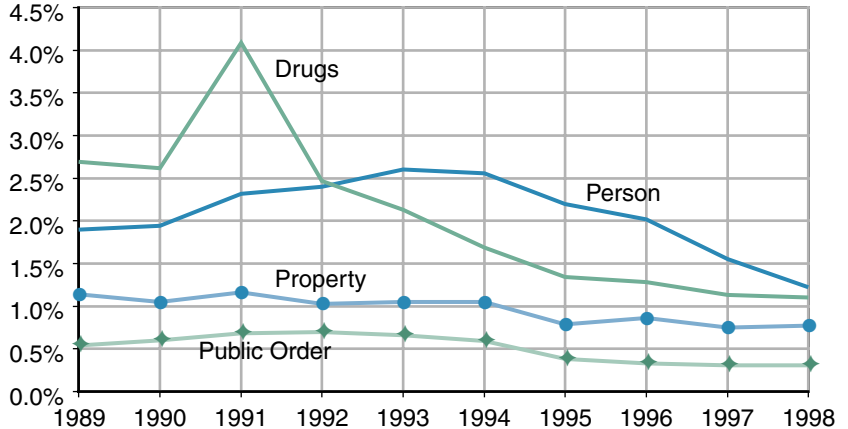
## The mechanisms used to transfer responsibility for a case to the criminal court vary by State

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. In some States, prosecutors may have the authority to file certain juvenile cases directly in criminal court. In an increasing number of States, cases that meet certain age and offense criteria are excluded by statute from juvenile court jurisdiction and are thus filed directly in criminal court. Most States also have statutory provisions for judicial waiver, whereby a juvenile court judge may waive juvenile court jurisdiction in certain juvenile cases, thus authorizing a transfer to criminal court. In most instances, when a waiver request is denied, the case is then scheduled for an adjudicatory hearing in juvenile court. This Report describes only those cases that were transferred to criminal court by judicial waiver.

Judicial waiver provisions vary from State to State. In some States, these provisions target youth charged with violent offenses and offenses involving firearms. Most State statutes also limit judicial waiver to juveniles who are “no longer amenable to treatment.” The factors that determine lack of amenability vary but typically include the juvenile’s offense history and previous dispositional outcomes. In addition, many State statutes instruct juvenile courts to consider other factors, such as the availability of dispositional alternatives for treatment, the time available for sanctions, public safety, and the best interests of the child. Although these factors play an important role in the likelihood of a case being judicially waived to criminal court, they are not controlled for in this Report because of the nature of the data collection.

## About 1% of petitioned delinquency cases are waived, but trends in the use of waiver vary by offense

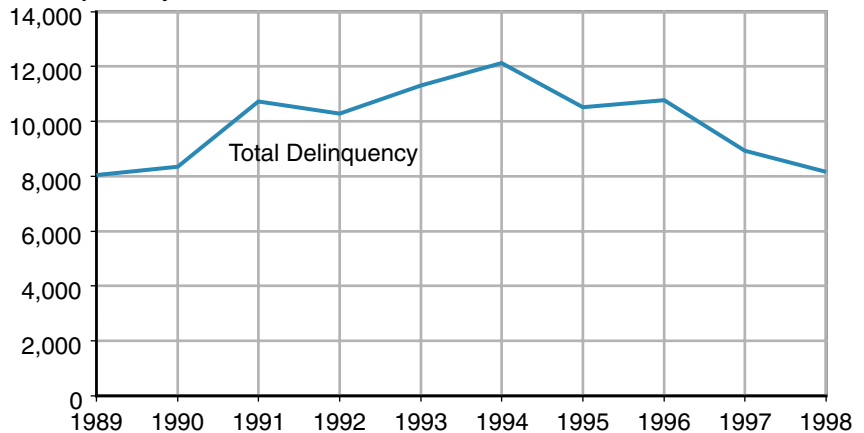
Percent of petitioned cases judicially waived to criminal court



- Between 1989 and 1992, drug offense cases were the most likely to be waived to criminal court. Since 1993, however, person offense cases have been the most likely to be waived.

## Juvenile courts waived 33% fewer delinquency cases to criminal court in 1998 than in 1994

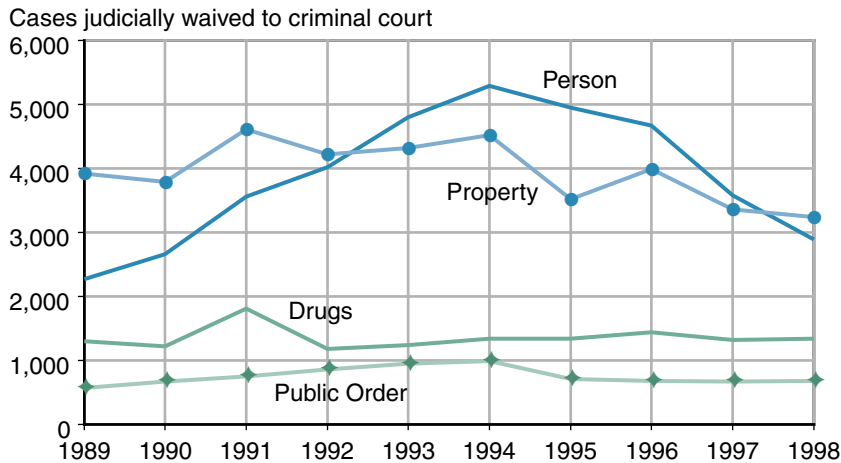
Cases judicially waived to criminal court



- The number of delinquency cases judicially waived to criminal court in 1994 was 51% greater than the number waived in 1989. By 1998, the number of waived cases declined 33%, returning to the 1989 level.

# Waiver

Although the number of waived cases has dropped in recent years, the number was slightly higher in 1998 than in 1989 for all offenses except property



- The number of judicially waived person offense cases increased 133% from 1989 to 1994 and then declined 45%, for a net increase of 28% between 1989 and 1998.
- For drug offenses, the number of waived cases increased 40% from 1989 through 1991, declined 35% in 1992, and then rose 13% between 1992 and 1998. The net result was that the number of judicially waived drug offense cases increased 3% between 1989 and 1998.
- Waived property offense cases increased 18% between 1989 and 1991. After 1991, the number of waived property cases generally declined, so that the number in 1998 was 17% less than that in 1989.
- For public order offenses, the number of waived cases increased 75% between 1989 and 1994 and then declined 32% through 1998, for a net increase of 19% between 1989 and 1998.

The offense profile of cases judicially waived to criminal court changed considerably between 1989 and 1998

Offense profile of waived delinquency cases:

Most Serious Offense	1989	1994	1998
Person	28%	44%	36%
Property	49	37	40
Drugs	16	11	16
Public Order	7	8	8
Total	100%	100%	100%
Number of Waived Cases	8,000	12,100	8,100

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

- The proportion of all waived delinquency cases that involved a property offense as the most serious charge declined from 49% in 1989 to 40% in 1998.
- The proportion of person offenses among judicially waived cases grew from 28% in 1989 to a peak of 47% in 1995 and then dropped to 36% in 1998.

# Waiver

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

Percentage of petitioned delinquency cases waived to criminal court:

Most Serious Offense	1989	1994	1998
<b>Age</b>			
15 or Younger	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Person	0.5	0.7	0.3
Property	0.2	0.2	0.1
Drugs	0.4	0.3	0.3
Public Order	0.1	0.1	0.1
16 or Older	2.6%	2.8%	1.6%
Person	3.9	5.4	2.6
Property	2.5	2.4	1.6
Drugs	4.2	2.7	1.6
Public Order	1.0	1.1	0.5
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	1.5%	1.6%	0.9%
Person	2.2	3.1	1.5
Property	1.3	1.2	0.9
Drugs	2.9	1.8	1.2
Public Order	0.6	0.7	0.4
Female	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Person	0.4	0.5	0.4
Property	0.4	0.4	0.3
Drugs	1.1	0.5	0.5
Public Order	0.2	0.1	0.1
<b>Race</b>			
White	1.0%	1.1%	0.7%
Person	1.5	2.1	1.1
Property	1.1	1.0	0.8
Drugs	1.3	1.0	0.6
Public Order	0.4	0.5	0.2
Black	1.8%	1.8%	1.0%
Person	2.4	3.1	1.4
Property	1.3	1.1	0.8
Drugs	4.0	2.4	2.0
Public Order	0.9	0.7	0.4
Other Races	0.6%	1.5%	0.8%
Person	1.1	3.4	2.2
Property	0.6	0.8	0.4
Drugs	0.0	1.1	0.4
Public Order	0.2	1.2	0.4

## Age

- In 1998, 1.6% 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 3.2% and then declined through 1998. This pattern was most marked in waivers for older juveniles charged with drug offenses, which peaked at 6.5% in 1991 and then dropped to 1.6% by 1998.
- For younger juveniles, the overall use of waiver remained relatively unchanged, although there were some variations across offense categories.

## Gender

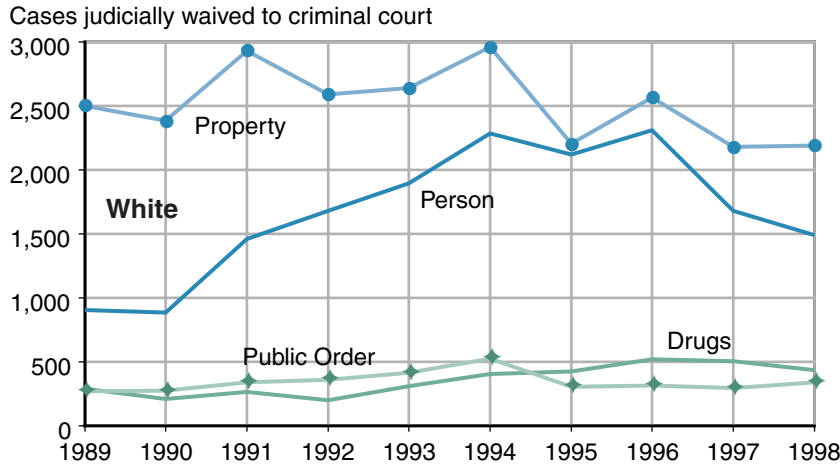
- In 1998, delinquency cases involving males were three times more likely to be judicially waived to criminal court than were cases involving females: 0.9% of petitioned cases involving males were waived to criminal court, compared with 0.3% of cases involving females.
- For both males and females, the proportion of cases waived to criminal court was smaller in 1998 than in 1989.
- For males, judicial waivers for petitioned cases involving drug offenses showed a substantial increase between 1989 and 1991 (from 2.9% to 4.3%) and then declined considerably through 1998 (1.2%).
- Drug cases involving females followed the same pattern, increasing from 1.1% in 1989 to 2.2% in 1991 and then declining to 0.5% in 1998.

## Race

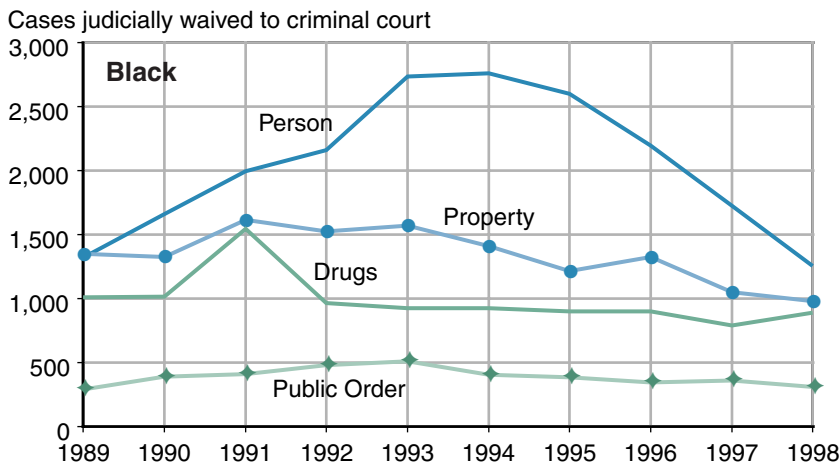
- Among black juveniles, the use of waiver to criminal court for cases involving drug offenses peaked in 1991 (5.8%) and then declined through 1998.
- For person offense cases, youth of other races were more likely to be judicially waived than white or black youth.

# Waiver

Among both white juveniles and black juveniles, the number of person offense cases judicially waived to criminal court increased sharply between 1989 and 1994



- Among white juveniles, the number of property offense cases waived in 1998 exceeded the number of person offense cases waived, despite the 65% increase in waived person offense cases between 1989 and 1998.



- Among black juveniles, the number of person offense cases waived rose 109% between 1989 and 1994. This increase was followed by a 55% drop through 1998.

Between 1989 and 1998, the number of waived cases increased 12% for white youth and declined 13% for black youth

Most Serious Offense	Percent Change in Waived Cases 1989–98	
	White	Black
Delinquency	12%	-13%
Person	65	-5
Property	-12	-27
Drugs	52	-12
Public Order	26	6

The offense profile of waived cases differed for whites and blacks

Offense profile of waived cases:

Most Serious Offense	1989	1998
<b>White</b>		
Person	23%	33%
Property	63	49
Drugs	7	10
Public Order	7	8
Total	100%	100%
<b>Black</b>		
Person	33%	37%
Property	34	29
Drugs	25	26
Public Order	7	9
Total	100%	100%

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

- From 1990 through 1998, person offense cases made up the largest share of the waived caseload for black youth.
- In comparison, property offense cases made up the largest share of the waived caseload for white youth each year from 1989 to 1998.

## Adjudication

A youth may be adjudicated delinquent after admitting to the charges in a case or after the court finds sufficient evidence to judge the youth delinquent.

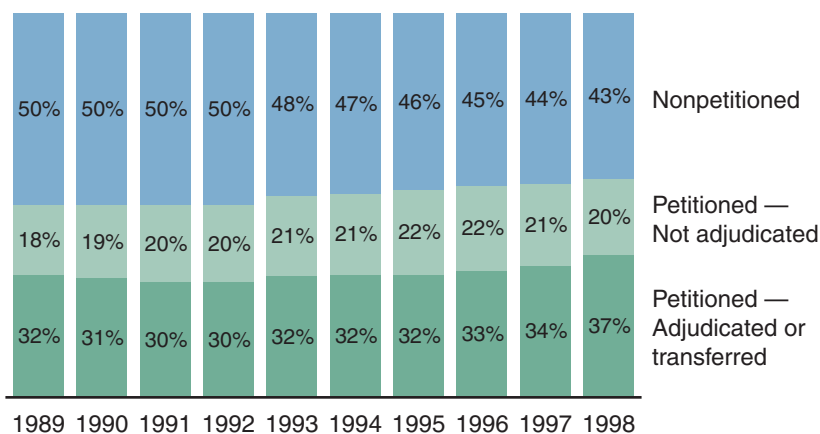
### The proportion of petitioned delinquency cases in which the juvenile was adjudicated delinquent was about the same in 1998 as in 1989

Percentage of petitioned delinquency cases adjudicated:

Most Serious Offense	1989	1994	1998
Delinquency	62%	59%	63%
Person	57	55	61
Property	63	59	65
Drugs	65	58	63
Public Order	65	61	63

- Adjudications as a percentage of petitioned delinquency cases declined between 1989 (62%) and 1995 (58%). This decline was followed by an increase through 1998 (63%).

### Both the overall proportion of petitioned delinquency cases and the proportion of cases resulting in adjudication or waiver have grown since 1993



- In 1989, 32% of all delinquency cases resulted in either adjudication of delinquency or waiver to criminal court. By 1998, this proportion had increased to 37%.

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



# Adjudication

## Age

- In each year from 1989 through 1998, juveniles age 15 or younger were more likely than older juveniles to be adjudicated delinquent, regardless of offense.
- Between 1989 and 1998, the overall proportion of petitioned cases that resulted in adjudication increased for youth age 15 or younger but remained the same for older youth.
- For both age groups, the likelihood of adjudication increased for person offense cases and remained the same for drug and public order offense cases during this period.

## Gender

- Petitioned cases involving male juveniles were more likely to be adjudicated than were those involving females.
- In 1998, the probability of adjudication for males was greatest in cases involving property offenses (66%); for females, the probability was greatest in cases involving public order offenses (63%).
- For both males and females, petitioned person and property cases were more likely to be adjudicated in 1998 than in 1989.

## Race

- In 1998, petitioned cases involving black juveniles were less likely to be adjudicated than were cases involving white juveniles or juveniles of other races.
- Between 1989 and 1998, the likelihood of adjudication for petitioned delinquency cases increased for white youth but remained the same for black youth and declined for youth of other races.
- In drug cases, the likelihood of adjudication decreased for cases involving black youth (from 65% to 60%) but increased for youth of other races (from 68% to 71%).

## The likelihood of adjudication varied by demographic group

Percentage of petitioned delinquency cases adjudicated:

Most Serious Offense	1989	1994	1998
<b>Age</b>			
15 or Younger	63%	60%	65%
Person	57	56	62
Property	64	60	66
Drugs	67	60	66
Public Order	67	63	65
16 or Older	62%	57%	62%
Person	56	53	59
Property	63	58	63
Drugs	63	57	62
Public Order	62	59	61
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	63%	59%	64%
Person	58	55	62
Property	64	61	66
Drugs	65	59	64
Public Order	65	62	63
Female	58%	54%	61%
Person	52	52	58
Property	58	53	61
Drugs	61	55	61
Public Order	63	59	63
<b>Race</b>			
White	63%	61%	65%
Person	58	58	63
Property	64	62	66
Drugs	64	61	65
Public Order	66	64	64
Black	60%	53%	60%
Person	55	50	58
Property	61	54	61
Drugs	65	55	60
Public Order	62	57	61
Other Races	69%	65%	66%
Person	66	65	65
Property	69	65	66
Drugs	68	72	71
Public Order	70	65	66

## Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

In dispositional hearings, juvenile court judges determine the most appropriate sanction for delinquent youth, generally after reviewing reports from the probation department. The range of disposition options may include commitment to an institution or 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. 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.

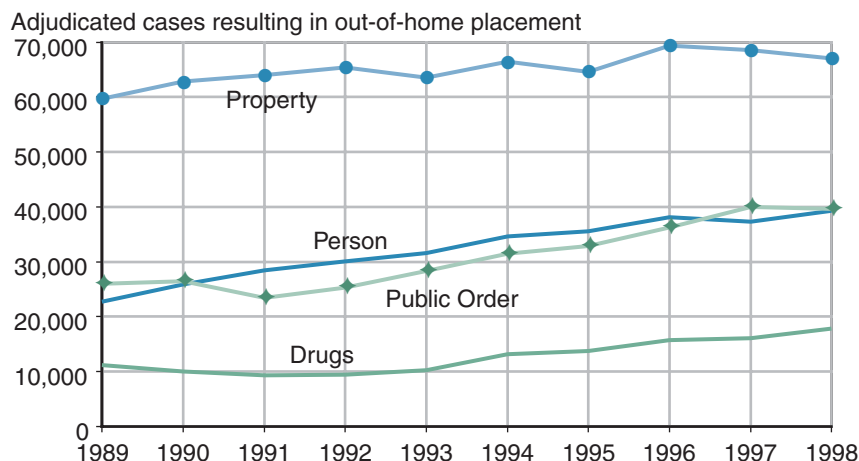
### The court ordered out-of-home placement in 26% of all adjudicated delinquency cases in 1998

Percentage of adjudicated delinquency cases that resulted in out-of-home placement:

Most Serious Offense	1989	1994	1998
Delinquency	31%	28%	26%
Person	33	31	27
Property	27	26	24
Drug	36	28	23
Public Order	38	31	28

- The relatively high rate of placement in public order offense cases may be related to the fact that this offense category includes escapes from institutions, weapons offenses, and probation and parole violations.
- Although the percentage of adjudicated delinquency cases resulting in out-of-home placement declined between 1989 and 1998 for all four of the major offense categories, the number of adjudicated delinquency cases resulting in out-of-home placement increased 37%.

### Between 1989 and 1998, placements increased more for person and public order offense cases than for property offense cases



- The number of adjudicated person offense cases that resulted in out-of-home placement increased 73% between 1989 and 1998. During this period, the number of drug offense cases that resulted in out-of-home placement increased 59%, public order offense cases increased 52%, and property offense cases increased 12%.

### The largest proportion of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement involve property offenses

Most Serious Offense	1989	1994	1998
Person	19%	24%	24%
Property	50	46	41
Drug	9	9	11
Public Order	22	22	24
Total	100%	100%	100%
Cases Resulting in Out-of-Home Placement	119,700	145,700	163,800

- The offense profile of cases resulting in out-of-home placement changed somewhat between 1989 and 1998. The proportion of out-of-home placement cases that involved person, drug, and public order offenses increased, while the proportion involving property offenses declined.

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

# Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

## Age

- In 1998, about one quarter of adjudicated cases resulted in placement outside the home for both juveniles age 15 or younger and those age 16 or older.
- For both age groups, the use of out-of-home placement in adjudicated drug offense cases decreased substantially between 1989 and 1998, declining more than 10 percentage points.

## Gender

- Adjudicated cases involving male delinquents were more likely than those involving females to result in out-of-home placement. In 1998, placement was the most restrictive disposition in 27% of adjudicated cases involving males and 20% of those involving females.
- For both males and females, higher proportions of person and public order cases resulted in out-of-home placement in 1998 than did property or drug cases.

## Race

- In 1998, adjudicated cases involving black youth were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were cases involving white youth or youth of other races. These data, however, do not control for offense seriousness, offending history, or prior dispositions.
- Between 1989 and 1998, the likelihood of placement in adjudicated drug offense and public order offense cases declined for all racial groups, especially for white youth and youth of other races.

## The likelihood of out-of-home placement declined between 1989 and 1998 for all demographic groups and offenses

Percentage of adjudicated delinquency cases that resulted in out-of-home placement:

Most Serious Offense	1989	1994	1998
<b>Age</b>			
15 or Younger	31%	28%	25%
Person	33	30	26
Property	27	25	23
Drugs	38	30	24
Public Order	40	32	28
16 or Older	31%	29%	27%
Person	34	32	29
Property	28	27	26
Drugs	34	28	23
Public Order	36	30	29
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	32%	29%	27%
Person	35	33	29
Property	28	27	26
Drugs	36	29	24
Public Order	39	32	30
Female	26%	22%	20%
Person	24	22	20
Property	21	20	17
Drugs	31	24	17
Public Order	36	27	24
<b>Race</b>			
White	30%	25%	24%
Person	33	28	27
Property	26	24	23
Drugs	31	23	17
Public Order	38	29	27
Black	33%	33%	30%
Person	34	35	28
Property	30	31	28
Drugs	40	35	34
Public Order	38	34	32
Other Races	33%	32%	25%
Person	35	36	30
Property	30	30	25
Drugs	30	26	18
Public Order	39	33	24

# Dispositions: Probation

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

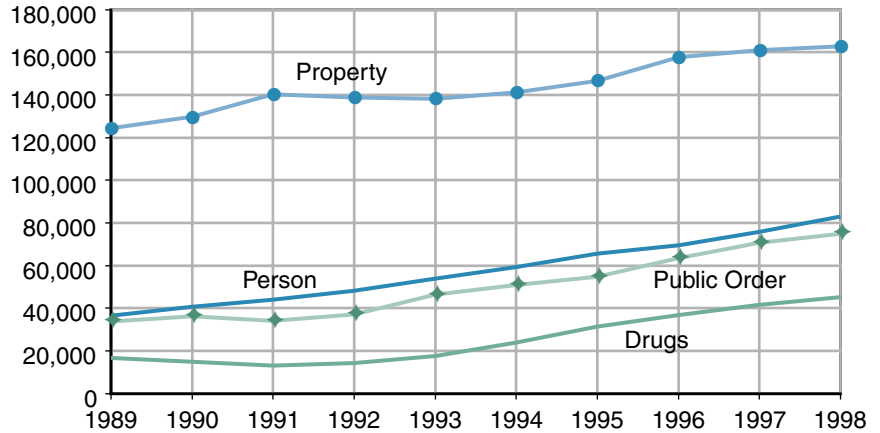
Percentage of adjudicated delinquency cases that resulted in probation:

Most Serious Offense	1989	1994	1998
Delinquency	55%	53%	58%
Person	54	53	58
Property	57	55	59
Drugs	54	51	59
Public Order	50	50	54

- Probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 366,100 adjudicated delinquency cases in 1998—58% of all such cases handled by juvenile courts
- The likelihood of probation for adjudicated delinquency cases increased for all offense categories between 1989 and 1998.

## The number of adjudicated cases resulting in a disposition of probation increased 73% between 1989 and 1998

Adjudicated cases resulting in probation



- Since 1989, the largest percent increase in the number of adjudicated cases receiving probation was for drug offenses (169%), followed by person offenses (128%), public order offenses (122%), and property offenses (31%).

## Nearly half of adjudicated delinquency cases that resulted in probation in 1998 involved property offenses

Most Serious Offense	1989	1994	1998
Person	17%	22%	23%
Property	59	51	45
Drugs	8	9	12
Public Order	16	19	21
Total	100%	100%	100%
Cases Resulting in Formal Probation	211,400	275,500	366,100

- The offense characteristics of adjudicated delinquency cases resulting in probation changed somewhat between 1989 and 1998, with an increase in the proportion of cases involving person, drug, and public order offenses and a decrease in the proportion involving property offenses.

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

## Dispositions: Probation

### Age

- Once adjudicated, younger juveniles were more likely than older juveniles to be placed on probation. In 1998, 61% of adjudicated cases involving youth age 15 or younger resulted in probation, compared with 54% for youth age 16 or older.
- For both age groups, cases involving property offenses and drug offenses were more likely to result in probation following adjudication than were cases involving person offenses or public order offenses.

### Gender

- For all offenses, females were more likely to be placed on probation following adjudication than were males. In 1998, probation was ordered in 63% of adjudicated delinquency cases involving females and 57% of those involving males.

### Race

- Overall, the use of probation in adjudicated delinquency cases was about the same for all racial groups in 1998. Probation was ordered in 58% of adjudicated cases involving white youth and 57% of cases involving black youth and youth of other races.

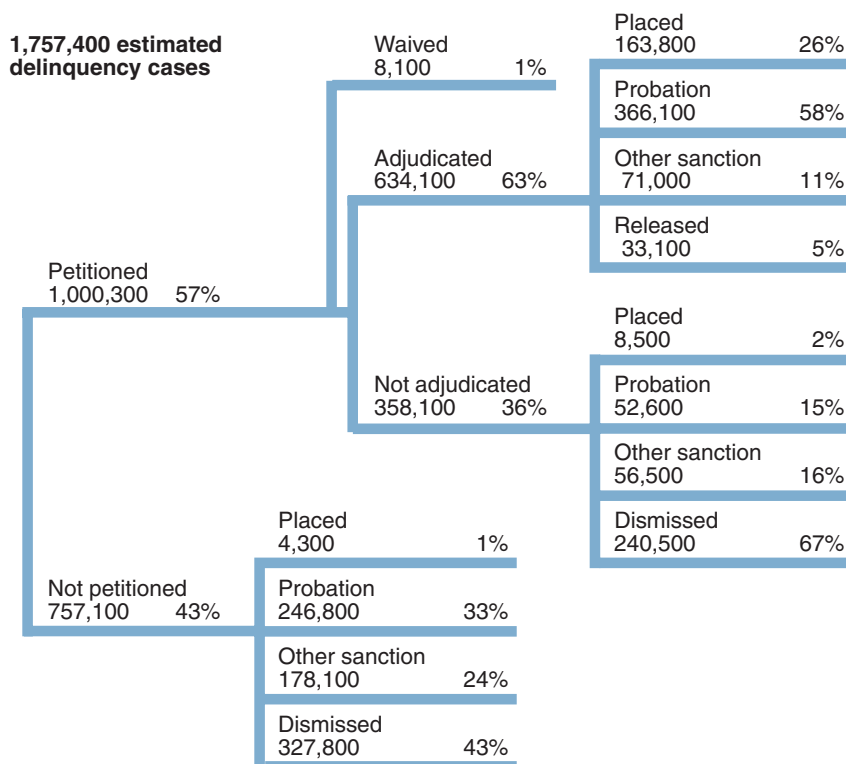
### Between 1989 and 1998, the likelihood of probation increased for all demographic groups

Percentage of adjudicated delinquency cases that resulted in probation:

Most Serious Offense	1989	1994	1998
<b>Age</b>			
15 or Younger	57%	55%	61%
Person	56	55	60
Property	59	57	62
Drugs	54	53	62
Public Order	51	52	58
16 or Older	53%	50%	54%
Person	50	49	53
Property	55	52	56
Drugs	53	50	57
Public Order	49	47	50
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	55%	52%	57%
Person	52	51	56
Property	57	55	58
Drugs	53	51	58
Public Order	49	49	53
Female	59%	58%	63%
Person	60	59	65
Property	61	59	64
Drugs	60	57	64
Public Order	52	54	58
<b>Race</b>			
White	56%	55%	58%
Person	55	55	58
Property	57	56	59
Drugs	58	56	63
Public Order	49	50	53
Black	55%	51%	57%
Person	52	49	58
Property	57	53	60
Drugs	50	46	51
Public Order	52	51	55
Other Races	53%	48%	57%
Person	53	48	56
Property	52	48	56
Drugs	66	49	60
Public Order	52	46	57

## Case Processing Overview, 1998

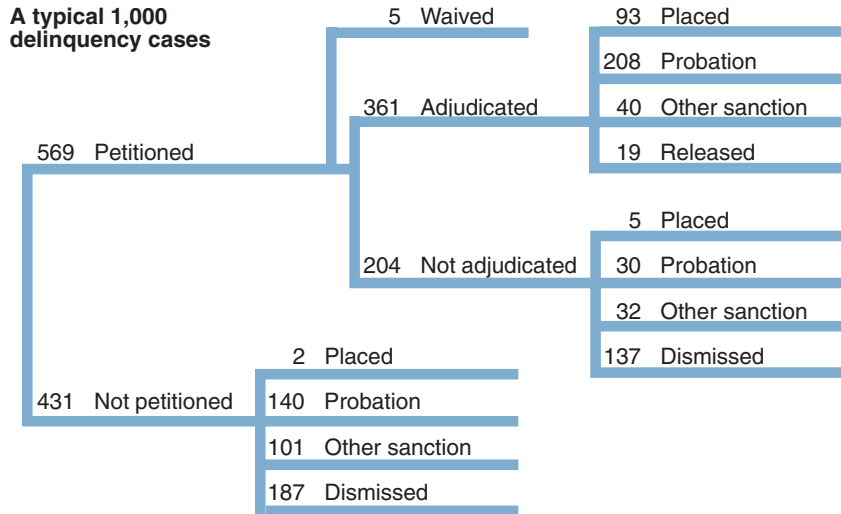
- In more than half (58%) of all adjudicated delinquency cases in 1998, formal probation was the most severe sanction ordered by the court.
- More than one-quarter (26%) of adjudicated cases resulted in placement outside the home in a residential facility.
- In 11% of adjudicated delinquency cases, the court ordered the juvenile to pay restitution or a fine, to participate in some form of community service, or to enter a treatment or counseling program—dispositions with minimal continuing supervision by probation staff.
- In a relatively small number of cases (5%), the juvenile was adjudicated but was released with no further sanction or consequence.
- In 36% of all petitioned delinquency cases in 1998, the youth was not subsequently adjudicated delinquent. The court dismissed most of these cases (67%), but 15% resulted in some form of informal probation, 2% in voluntary out-of-home placements, and 16% in other voluntary dispositions.
- The court dismissed nearly half of the informally handled (nonpetitioned) delinquency cases in 1998. A small proportion of the remaining nonpetitioned cases involved voluntary out-of-home placements; most, however, resulted in voluntary probation or other dispositions.



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



## Case Processing Overview, 1998



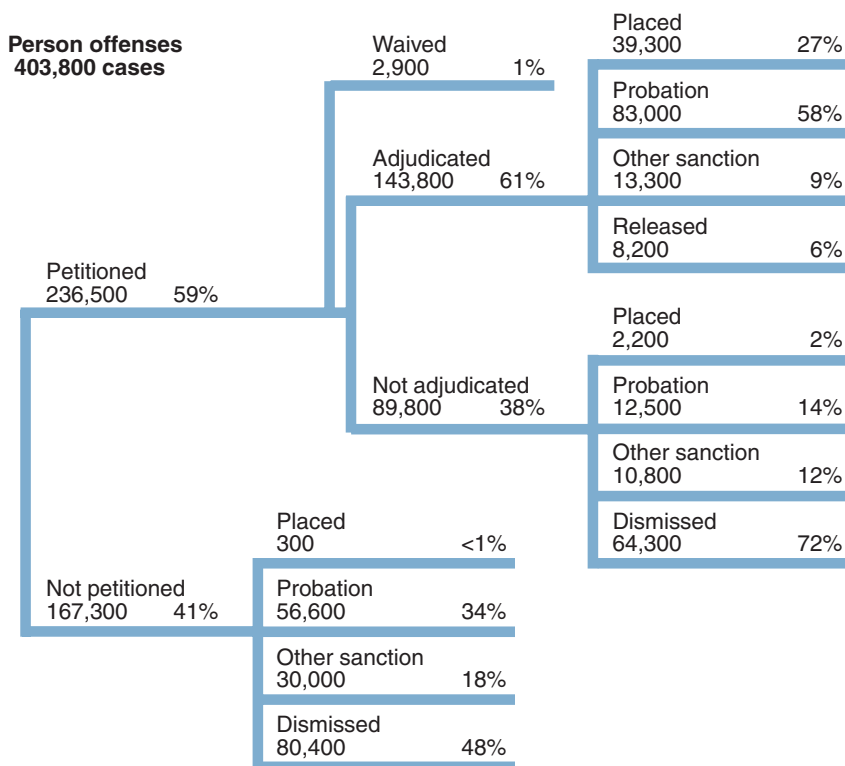
**Note:** Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

- For every 1,000 delinquency cases processed in 1998, 569 (57%) were petitioned for formal processing and 431 (43%) were handled informally.
- In many petitioned delinquency cases that did not result in juvenile court adjudication, the youth agreed to informal services or sanctions, including out-of-home placement, informal probation, and other dispositions such as restitution.
- In a small number of cases (19 of 1,000), the juvenile was adjudicated but the court closed the case with a stayed or suspended sentence, warned and released the youth, or perhaps required the youth to write an essay. In such cases, the juvenile is not under any continuing court supervision.
- Although juvenile courts handled more than 4 in 10 delinquency cases without the filing of a formal petition, more than half of these cases received some form of court sanction, including probation or other dispositions such as restitution, community service, or referral to another agency.

# Case Processing by Offense Category, 1998

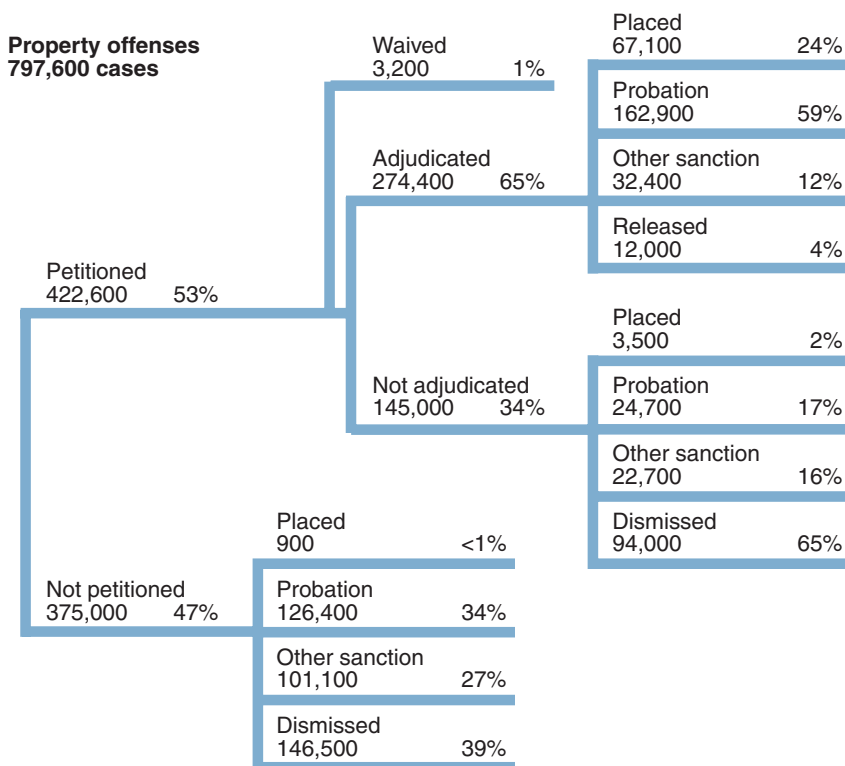
## Person Offense Cases

- In 1998, more than 6 in 10 petitioned person offense cases resulted in the youth being adjudicated delinquent.
- Most adjudicated person cases resulted in some formal sanction, such as probation (58%) or out-of-home placement (27%). Only a small proportion (6%) of these cases were released.



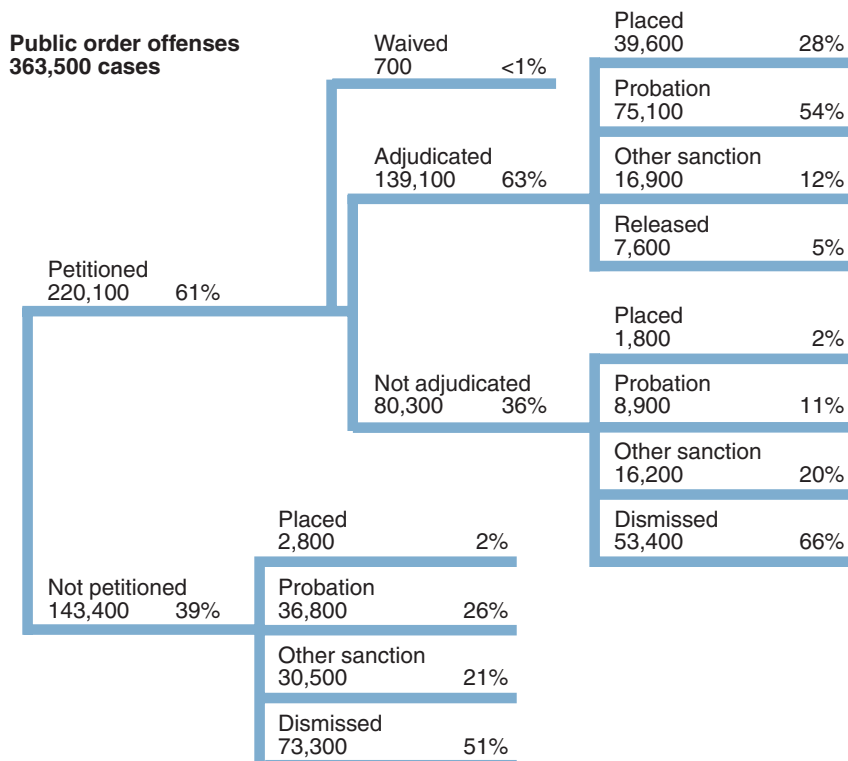
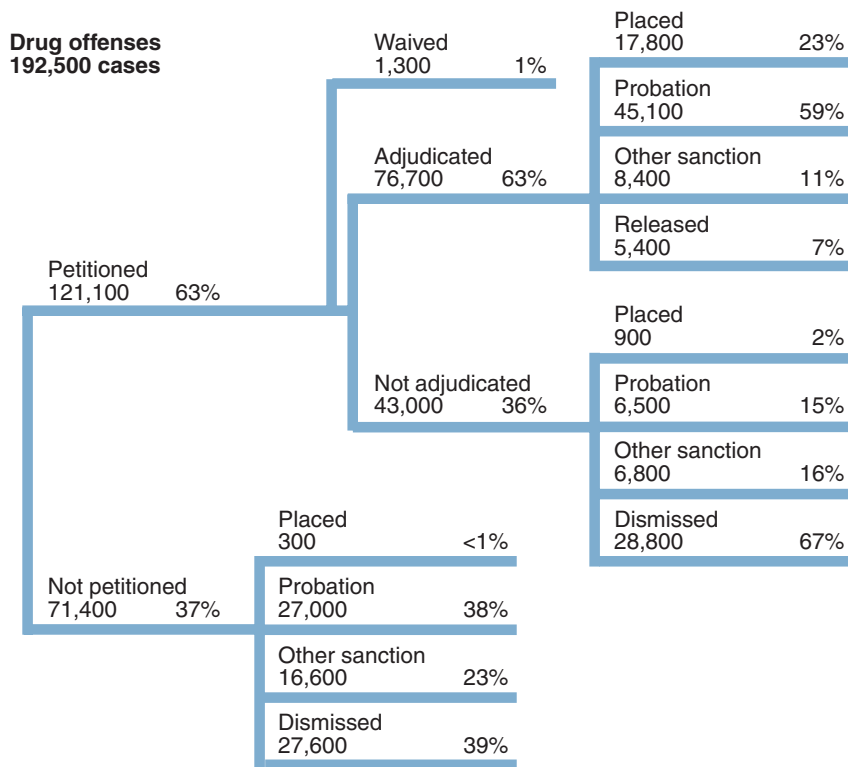
## Property Offense Cases

- Of the four general offense categories, property offense cases were least likely to be petitioned for formal processing. However, once petitioned, property offense cases were more likely to result in the youth being adjudicated than were cases involving person, drug, or public order offenses.
- Juvenile courts handled 47% of all property offense cases without the filing of a petition. More than 60% of these cases received some form of court sanction, including probation, restitution, community service, or referral to another agency.



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

## Case Processing by Offense Category, 1998



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

### Drug Offense Cases

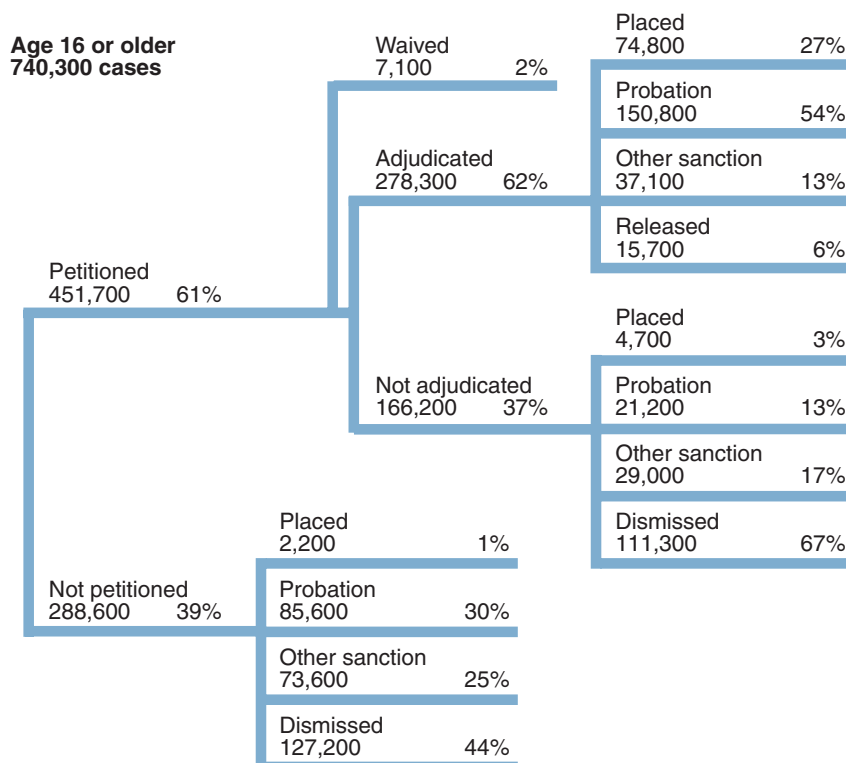
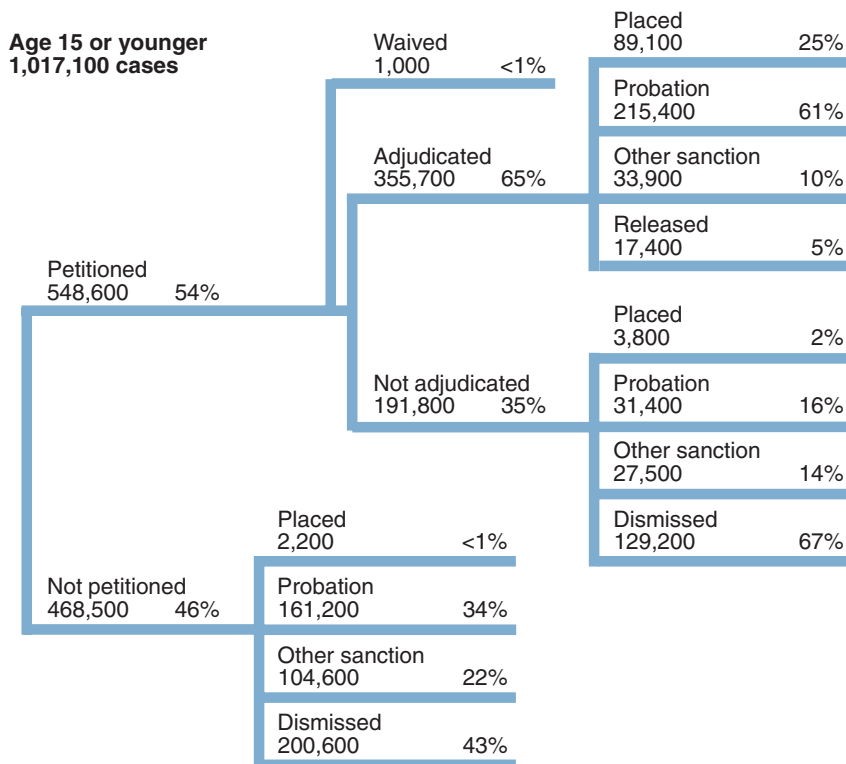
- In 1998, 63% of all petitioned drug offense cases resulted in the youth being adjudicated delinquent.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in 60% of all petitioned drug offense cases.

### Public Order Offense Cases

- In 1998, 39% of all public order offense cases were not petitioned; more than half 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.

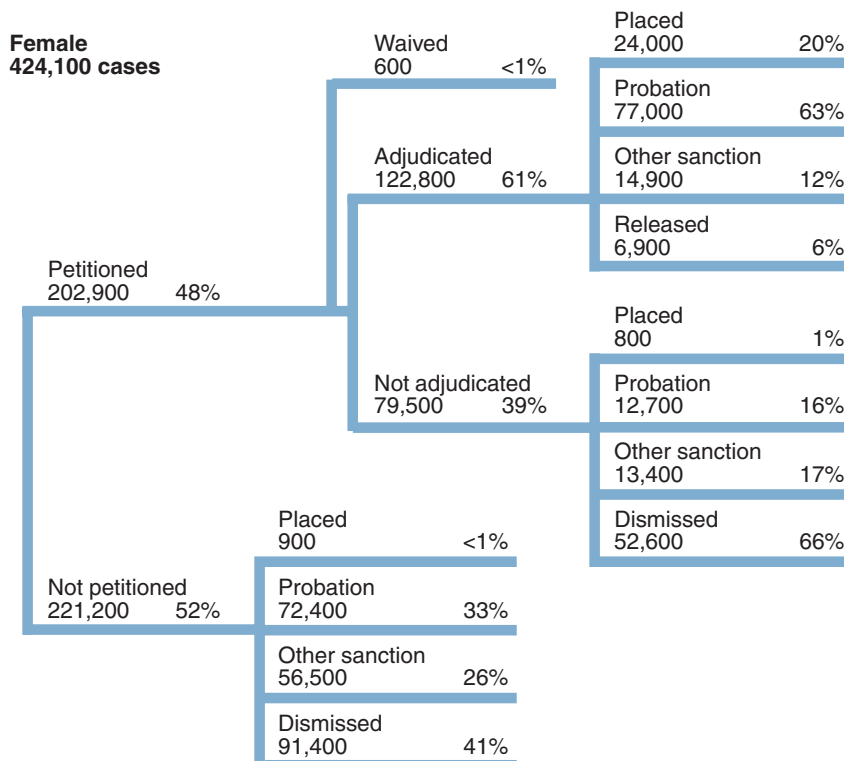
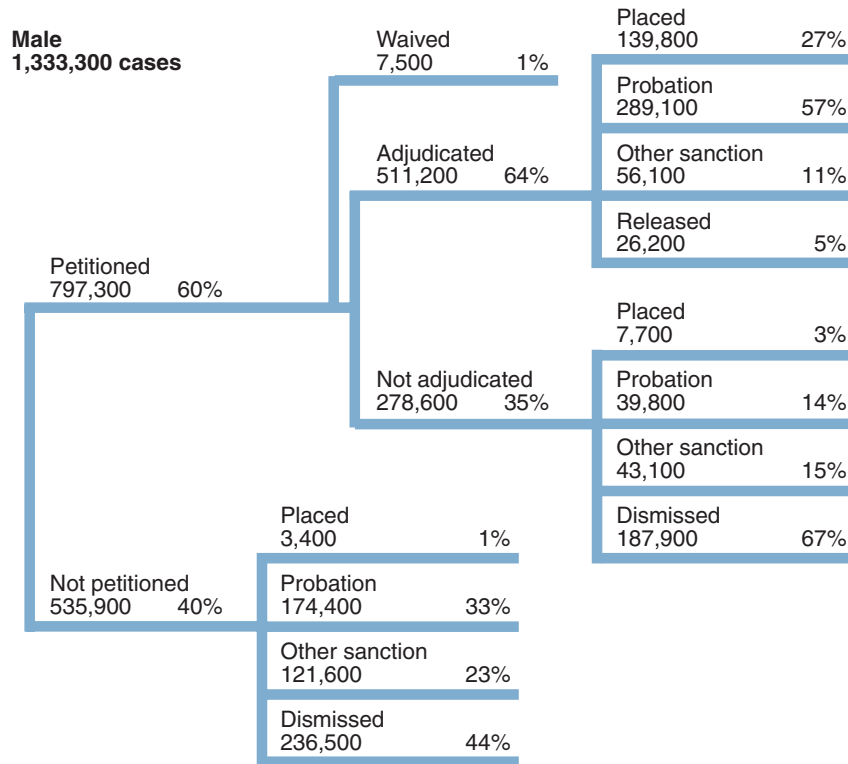
## Case Processing by Age, 1998

- Youth age 15 or younger were adjudicated delinquent in 65% of all petitioned cases in 1998. In comparison, youth age 16 or older were adjudicated delinquent in 62% of petitioned cases.
- The proportion of petitioned cases waived to criminal court was less than 1% for youth age 15 or younger, compared with 2% for older youth.
- Nearly half of all cases involving youth age 15 or younger were handled without the filing of a petition. Of these cases, 43% were dismissed without sanction.
- In 37% of all petitioned cases involving youth age 16 or older, the youth was not subsequently adjudicated delinquent. The court dismissed two-thirds of these cases, but 13% resulted in informal probation, 3% in voluntary out-of-home placement, and 17% in other voluntary dispositions.



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

## Case Processing by Gender, 1998

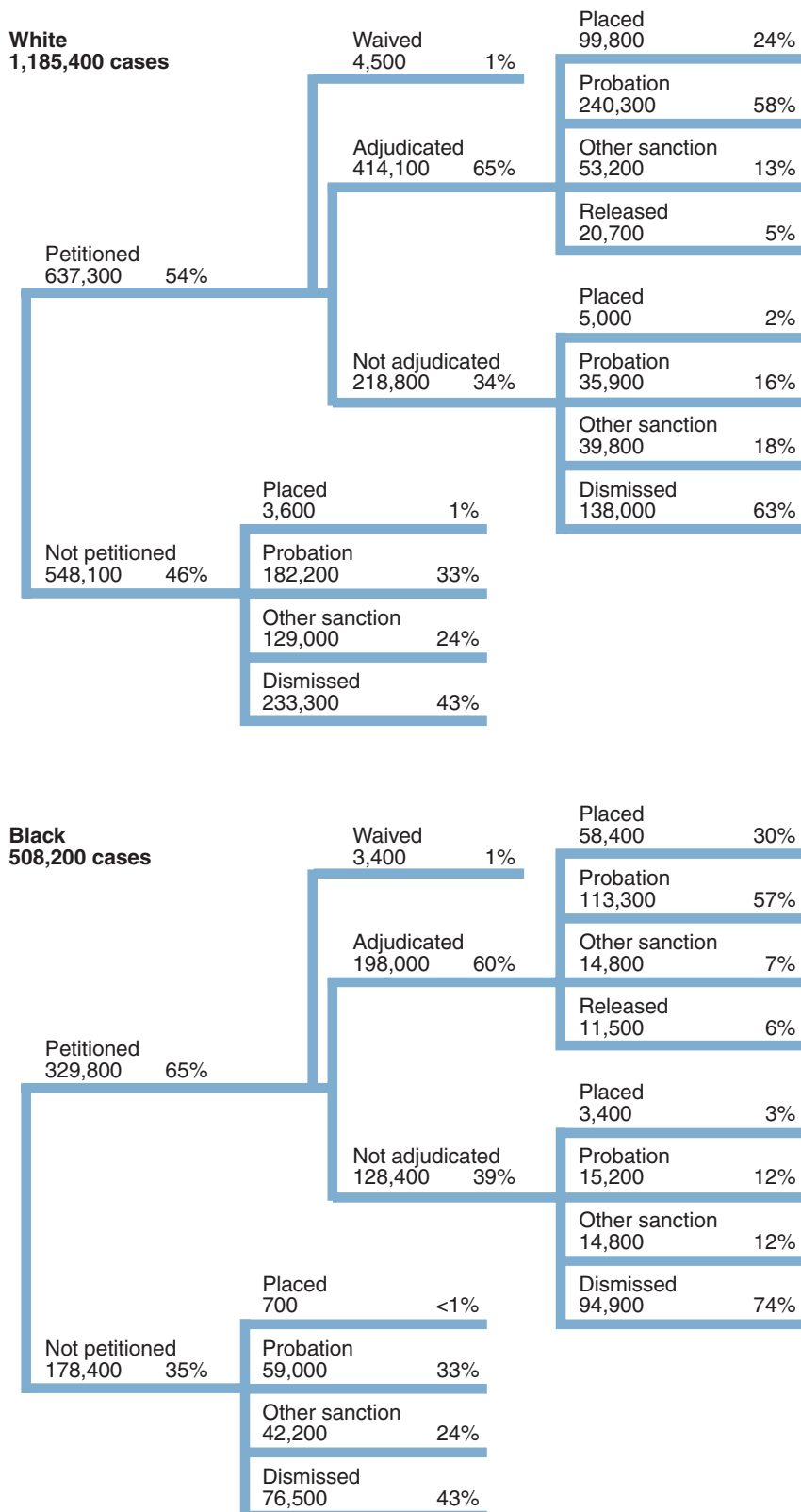


**Note:** Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

- In 1998, 6 of every 10 cases involving males were petitioned. Of these cases, 1% were waived to criminal court and 64% resulted in the youth being adjudicated delinquent.
- More than half of all cases involving females (52%) were handled informally. One-third of these cases resulted in voluntary probation, and 41% were dismissed without sanction.
- Adjudicated cases involving males were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than those involving females (27% versus 20%).

# Case Processing by Race, 1998

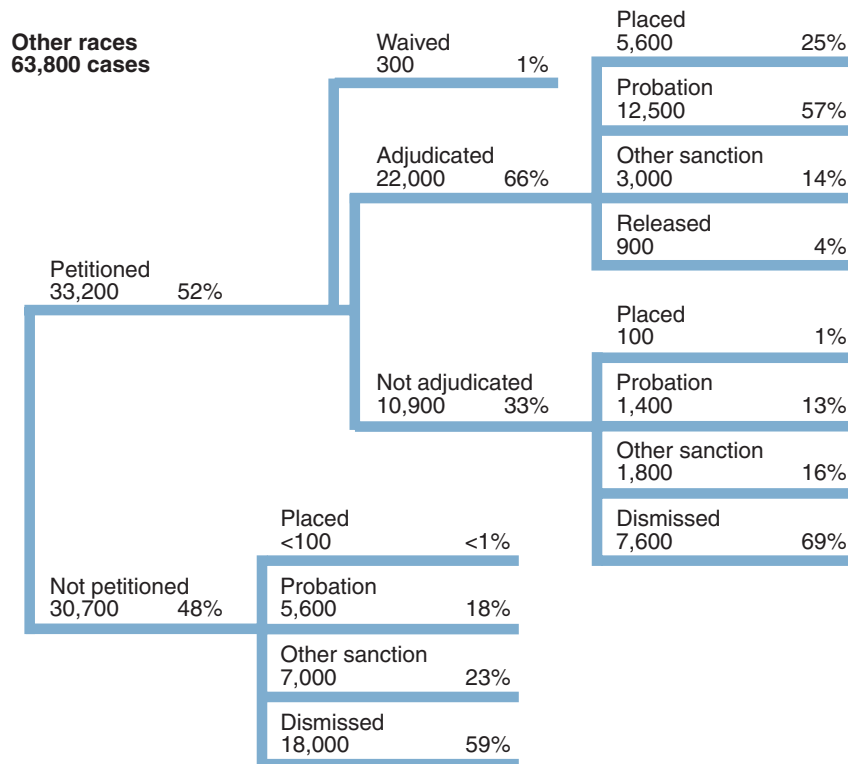
- Cases involving black youth were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving white youth or youth of other races. Once petitioned, however, cases involving black youth were less likely to be adjudicated delinquent than were cases involving white youth or youth of other races.
- For all racial groups, a small proportion of cases resulted in waiver to criminal court.
- Once adjudicated, cases involving black youth were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were cases involving white youth or youth of other races.



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



## Case Processing by Race, 1998



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

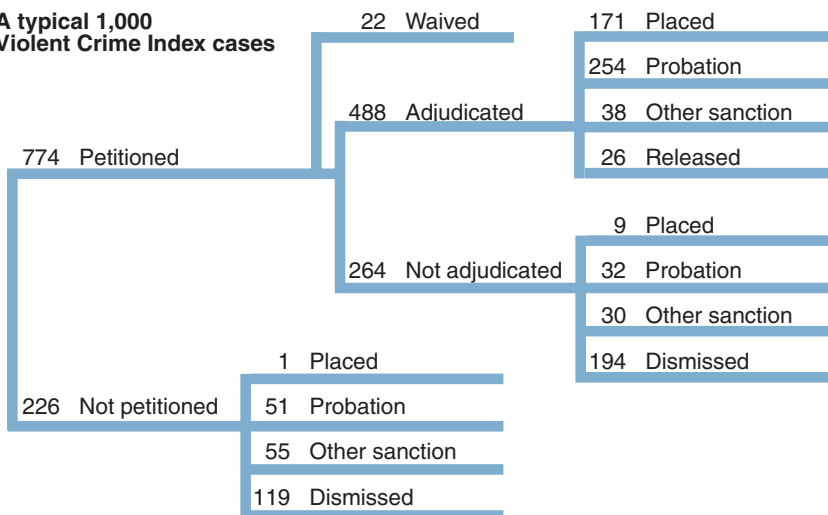
- Nearly half of cases involving youth of other races were not petitioned. Most of these cases were dismissed.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in 21,400 cases (64% of all petitioned cases) involving youth of other races.

# Case Processing by FBI Offense Category, 1998

## Violent Crime Index Cases

- In 1998, juvenile courts waived 22 of every 1,000 Violent Crime Index offense cases to criminal court.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in nearly half of all Violent Crime Index offense cases.
- Cases involving juveniles adjudicated for Violent Crime Index offenses were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were Property Crime Index offense cases.
- 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 two-thirds of the petitioned Violent Crime Index offense cases in 1998.

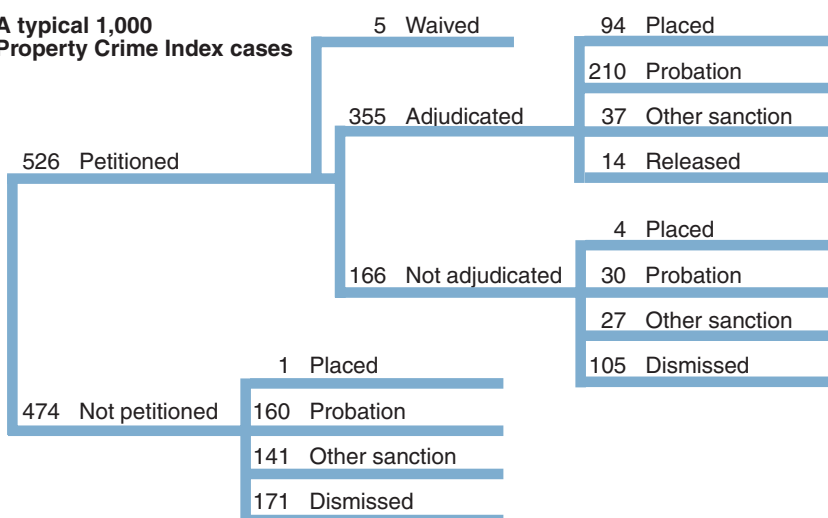
### A typical 1,000 Violent Crime Index cases



## Property Crime Index Cases

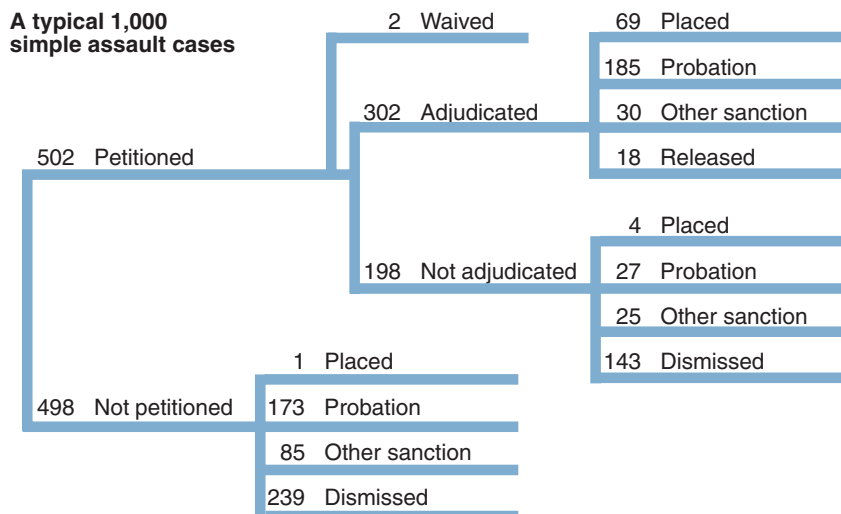
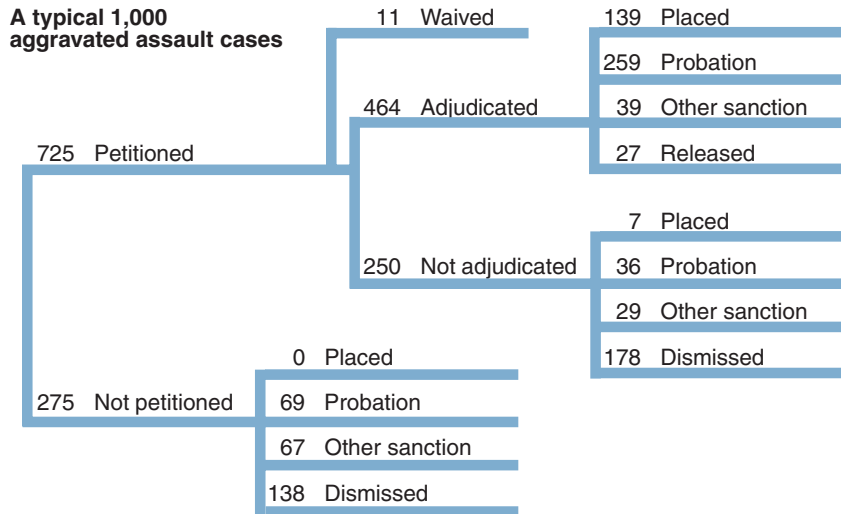
- Juveniles received informal sanctions in 36% of Property Crime Index offense cases in 1998.
- Juvenile courts waived 5 of every 1,000 Property Crime Index offense cases to criminal court.
- Cases involving juveniles adjudicated for Property Crime Index offenses were more likely to result in probation than were Violent Crime Index offense 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.

# Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 1998



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

## Aggravated Assault Cases

- In 1998, juvenile courts waived 11 of every 1,000 aggravated assault cases to criminal court.
- More than 60% of aggravated assault cases resulted in some sort of sanction or in waiver to criminal court.
- Juveniles received informal sanctions (sanctions resulting from cases not petitioned or not adjudicated) in one-fifth of aggravated assault cases.

## Simple Assault Cases

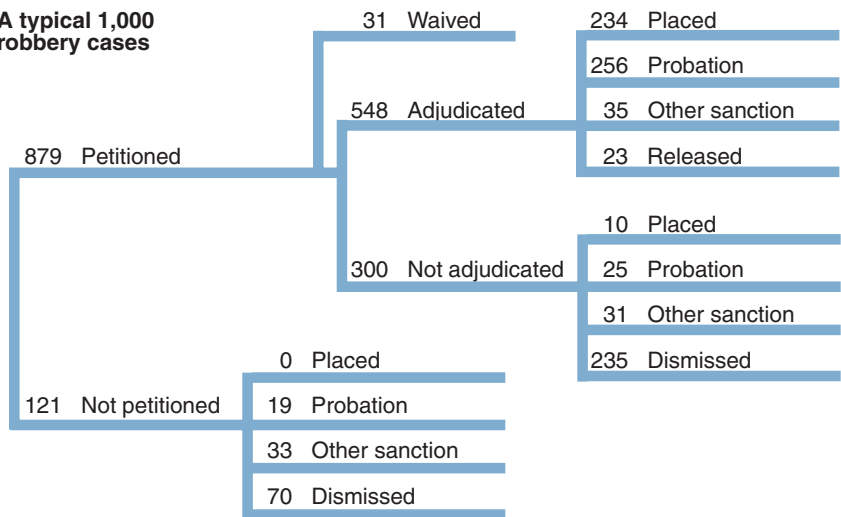
- Compared with aggravated assault cases, simple assault cases were less likely to result in court-ordered sanctions or waiver to criminal court.
- Of every 1,000 simple assault cases handled in 1998, more than 300 resulted in informal sanctions.

# Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 1998

## Robbery Cases

- In 1998, juvenile courts waived 31 of every 1,000 robbery cases to criminal court.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in more than half of robbery cases.
- Juvenile courts imposed some sort of sanction in nearly two-thirds of robbery cases.

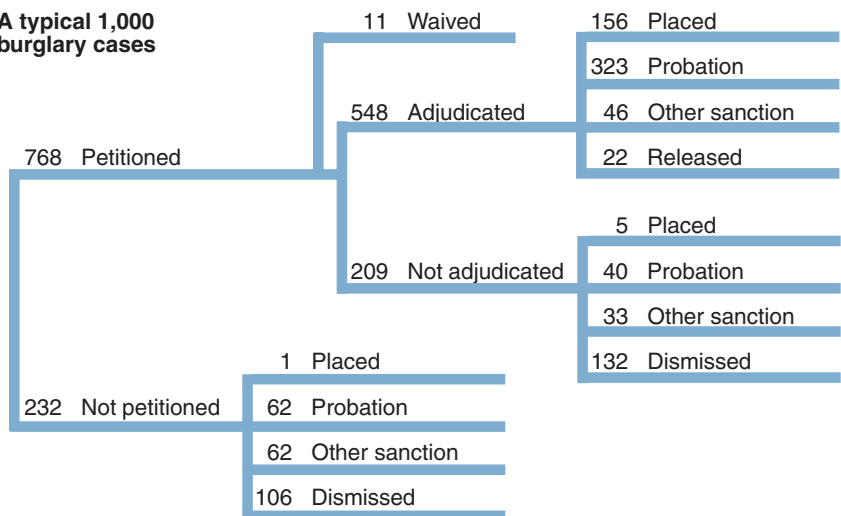
A typical 1,000 robbery cases



## Burglary Cases

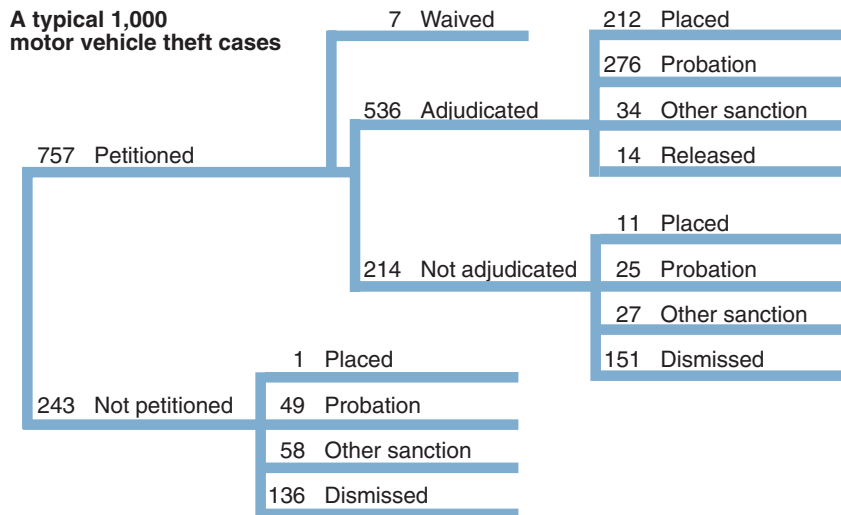
- Juvenile courts waived 11 of every 1,000 burglary cases to criminal court in 1998.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in more than half of all burglary cases.

A typical 1,000 burglary cases



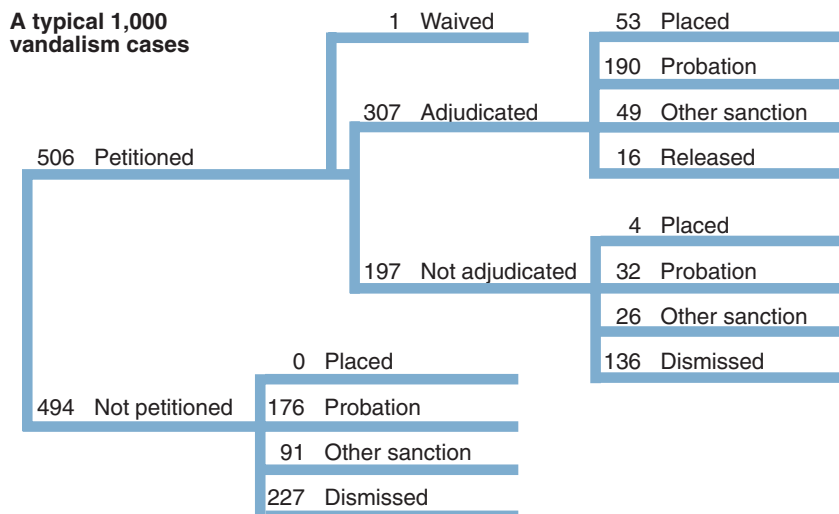
**Note:** Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

# Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 1998



## Motor Vehicle Theft Cases

- In 1998, out-of-home placement was ordered in more than 200 of every 1,000 cases involving charges of motor vehicle theft.
- Less than 1% of petitioned motor vehicle theft cases were waived to criminal court.



## Vandalism Cases

- Juvenile courts handled about 500 of every 1,000 vandalism cases informally (i.e., without a petition) in 1998. Youth received informal sanctions in 267 of these informal cases.
- Juvenile courts formally ordered sanctions such as community service and restitution in 49 of every 1,000 vandalism cases, compared with 34 of every 1,000 motor vehicle theft cases.

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

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# Chapter 4

## Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases

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

Juvenile courts may divert some juveniles charged with status offenses away from the formal justice system to other agencies for service or may decide to process juveniles formally with the filing of a petition. The analyses in this Report are limited to petitioned cases.

Juvenile courts may adjudicate these 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 detention of status offenders. States holding status offenders in secure detention risk losing a significant portion of their juvenile justice block grant awards.)

This edition of *JCS* differs from previous editions in its presentation of statistics on petitioned status offense cases. Whereas previous editions presented national estimates of case volume and trends, this edition presents a sample-based profile of cases disposed between 1989 and 1998, including demographic characteristics of the juveniles involved (age, gender, and race), types of offenses charged, and the flow of cases as they move through juvenile court processing. The reasons for this change are discussed on page 4.



# Age

## Police referred few truancy, ungovernability, or runaway cases to juvenile court

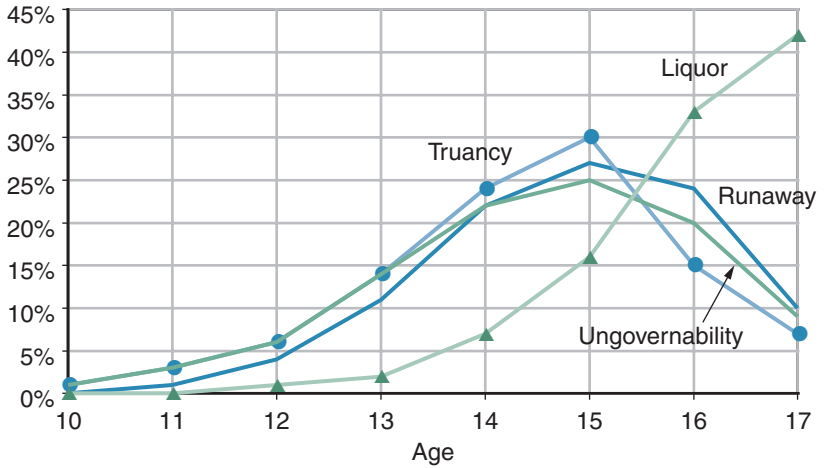
Law enforcement agencies referred 4 in 10 runaway cases formally handled in juvenile court between 1989 and 1998 and just 1 in 10 truancy and ungovernability cases. Law enforcement agencies were more likely to be the referral source for liquor law violations than other status offense cases.

Percentage referred by law enforcement:

Most Serious Offense	1989–98
Runaway	40%
Truancy	10
Ungovernability	11
Liquor	92

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

Percent of cases within offense category, 1989–98



Data Table

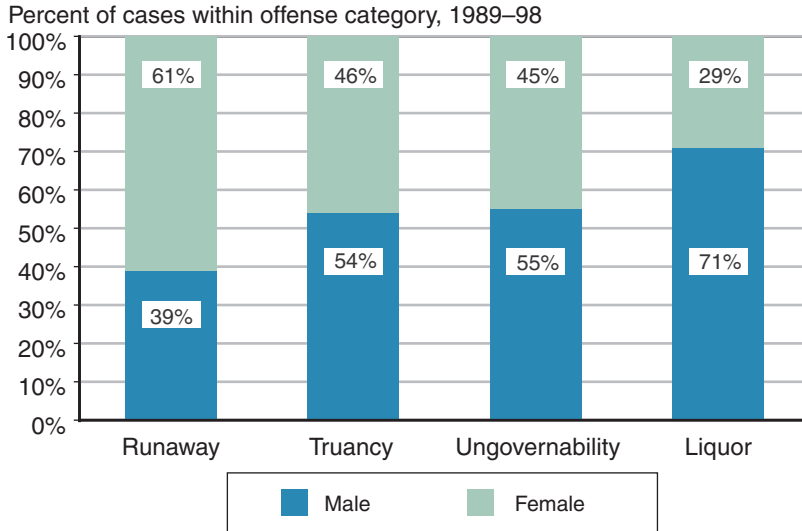
Age	Runaway	Truancy	Ungovernability	Liquor
10	0%	1%	1%	0%
11	1	3	3	0
12	4	6	6	1
13	11	14	14	2
14	22	24	22	7
15	27	30	25	16
16	24	15	20	33
17	10	7	9	42
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

- For liquor law violation cases, however, the proportion of cases increased substantially throughout the juvenile years. Three-fourths of liquor offense cases involved youth age 16 or older.

## Gender and Race

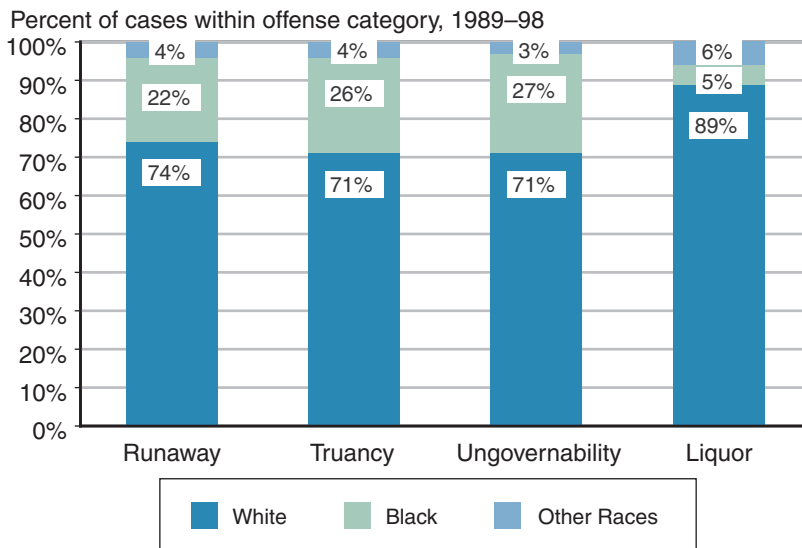
### The proportion of females was greater in petitioned status offense cases than in delinquency cases



- Females accounted for 61% of petitioned runaway cases. In no other offense category (status or delinquency) was the female share of cases greater than the male share.

**Note:** See pages 12–14 for delinquency case data by gender.

### White juveniles accounted for the majority of petitioned status offense cases



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

### Gender and race representation in status offense cases did not always mirror representation in the general population

- The male and female proportions of petitioned truancy and ungovernability cases were similar to their representation in the general population.
- Petitioned liquor law violation cases were disproportionately male and runaway cases were disproportionately female.
- Compared with their representation in the general population, white juveniles were overrepresented in petitioned liquor law violation cases and underrepresented in the other three status offense categories.

# Detention

## Few youth involved in petitioned status offense cases were held in detention

Youth involved in truancy cases were the least likely to be detained at some point between referral and case disposition. Youth involved in runaway cases were the most likely to be detained.

Percentage of petitioned status offense cases detained:

Most Serious Offense	1989–98
Runaway	13%
Truancy	2
Ungovernability	8
Liquor	7

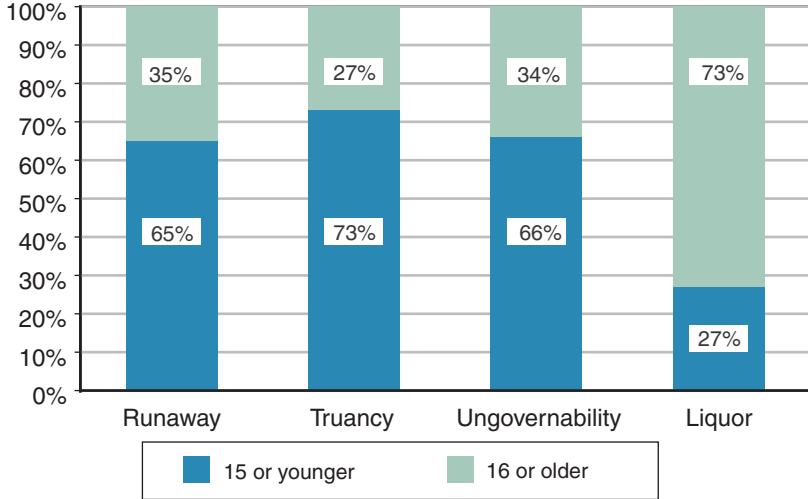
## Older teens were more likely than younger juveniles to be detained in truancy and ungovernability offense cases

Percentage of petitioned status offense cases detained, 1989–98:

Most Serious Offense	Age 15 or Younger	Age 16 or Older
Runaway	13%	13%
Truancy	2	3
Ungovernability	7	9
Liquor	7	7

## Paralleling the general caseload, youth age 15 or younger accounted for a high proportion of status offense cases involving detention

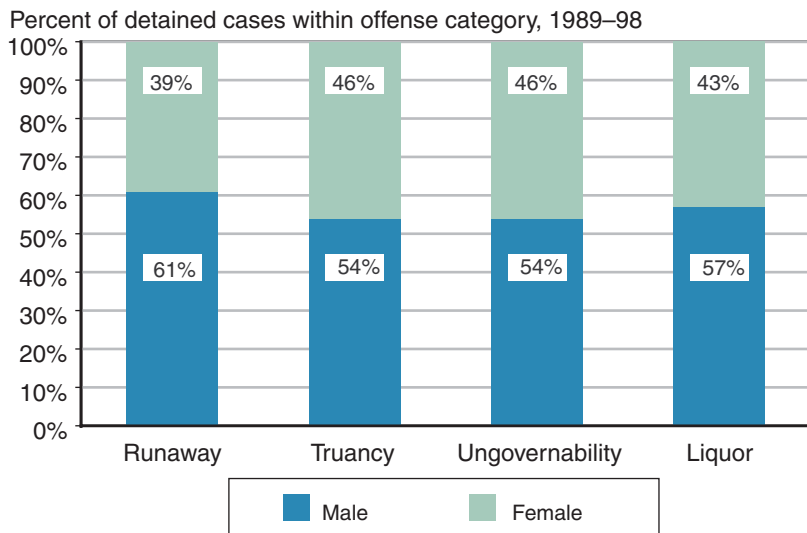
Percent of detained cases within offense category, 1989–98



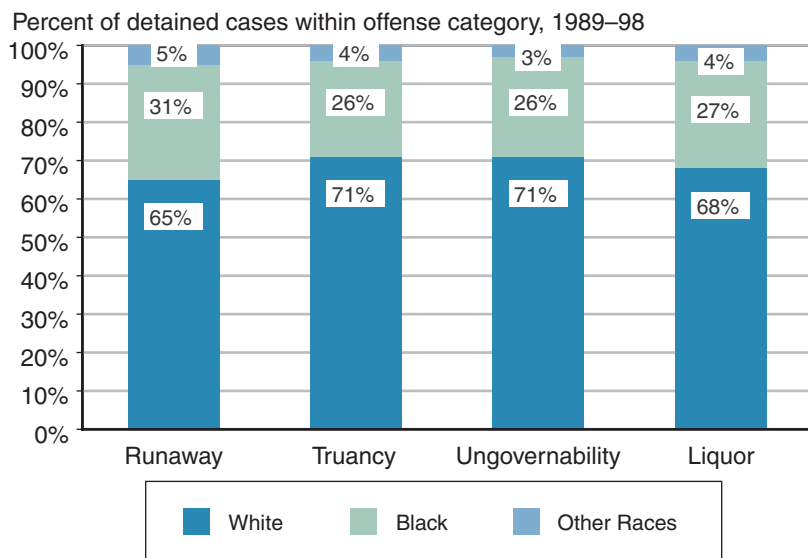
- Liquor law violations were the exception. Cases involving youth age 16 or older accounted for nearly three-fourths (73%) of all liquor offense cases involving detention.

# Detention

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



**As in the general caseload, the proportion of white youth among status offense cases involving detention was greater than the proportions of black youth and youth of other races**



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

**For all status offense categories, males were more likely to be detained than females**

Percentage of petitioned status offense cases detained, 1989–98:

Most Serious Offense	Male	Female
Runaway	15%	11%
Truancy	3	2
Ungovernability	8	7
Liquor	8	5

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

Percentage of petitioned status offense cases detained, 1989–98:

Most Serious Offense	White	Black	Other Races
Runaway	12%	15%	16%
Truancy	2	3	3
Ungovernability	7	8	12
Liquor	6	14	6

# Adjudication

## In most petitioned status offense cases, the youth was adjudicated

Percentage of petitioned status offense cases adjudicated:

Most Serious Offense	1989–98
----------------------	---------

Runaway	45%
Truancy	60
Ungovernability	61
Liquor	59

### Age

15 or Younger	
Runaway	47%
Truancy	61
Ungovernability	62
Liquor	62

16 or Older	
Runaway	41%
Truancy	57
Ungovernability	57
Liquor	58

### Gender

Male	
Runaway	46%
Truancy	60
Ungovernability	61
Liquor	60

Female	
Runaway	45%
Truancy	60
Ungovernability	60
Liquor	55

### Race

White	
Runaway	45%
Truancy	60
Ungovernability	61
Liquor	58

Black	
Runaway	43%
Truancy	62
Ungovernability	58
Liquor	50

Other Races	
Runaway	53%
Truancy	61
Ungovernability	72
Liquor	75

## Age

- Across offenses, petitioned status offense cases involving younger juveniles were more likely than those involving older juveniles to result in adjudication.
- For both age groups, petitioned runaway cases were least likely to result in adjudication.

## Gender

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

## Race

- Petitioned runaway cases involving black youth were less likely to result in adjudication than cases involving white youth or youth of other races.
- For three of the four offense categories (runaway, ungovernability, and liquor law), adjudication was more likely for petitioned cases involving youth of other races than for cases involving white youth and black youth. For truancy cases, however, the likelihood of adjudication was similar for all racial groups.

# Disposition

## Age

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

## Gender

- With the exception of ungovernability cases, adjudicated status offense cases involving males were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were cases involving females. For ungovernability cases, out-of-home placement was as likely for males as for females. The same pattern was seen for probation.
- For both males and females, out-of-home placement was more likely for adjudicated runaway and ungovernability cases than for truancy or liquor law cases.

## Race

- Across racial groups, more than half of all adjudicated liquor offense cases resulted in probation.
- Adjudicated runaway cases involving black youth were more likely to result in placement than were cases involving white youth or youth of other races.

## Probation was the most common disposition for adjudicated status offense cases

Percentage of adjudicated status offense cases, 1989–98:

Most Serious Offense	Placed	Probation
Runaway	26%	56%
Truancy	11	78
Ungovernability	26	64
Liquor	7	57

### Age

Age Group	Most Serious Offense	Placed	Probation
15 or Younger	Runaway	26%	56%
	Truancy	12	77
	Ungovernability	27	64
	Liquor	9	60

### 16 or Older

Most Serious Offense	Placed	Probation
Runaway	26%	54%
Truancy	8	80
Ungovernability	24	65
Liquor	7	55

### Gender

Gender	Most Serious Offense	Placed	Probation
Male	Runaway	28%	52%
	Truancy	12	77
	Ungovernability	26	64
	Liquor	8	56

### Female

Most Serious Offense	Placed	Probation
Runaway	24%	58%
Truancy	10	79
Ungovernability	26	64
Liquor	4	59

### Race

Race	Most Serious Offense	Placed	Probation
White	Runaway	25%	55%
	Truancy	10	77
	Ungovernability	26	62
	Liquor	7	57

### Black

Most Serious Offense	Placed	Probation
Runaway	30%	55%
Truancy	12	81
Ungovernability	24	69
Liquor	16	52

### Other Races

Most Serious Offense	Placed	Probation
Runaway	22%	62%
Truancy	11	81
Ungovernability	25	63
Liquor	9	51

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



# Case Processing

## Runaway Cases

- For every 1,000 petitioned runaway cases, 251 resulted in formal probation following adjudication.
- Among petitioned runaway cases, youth were not adjudicated in 548 of a typical 1,000 cases. Of these 548 cases, most were dismissed (376).

## Truancy Cases

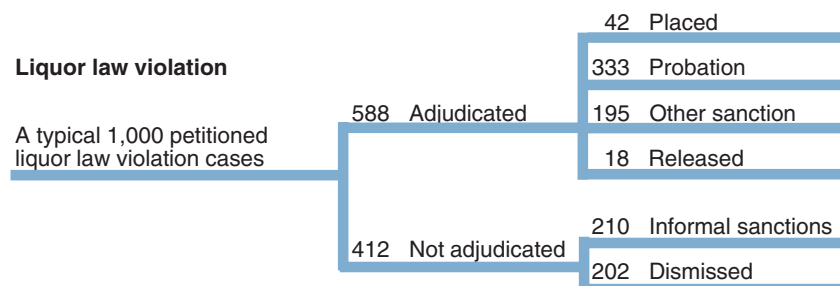
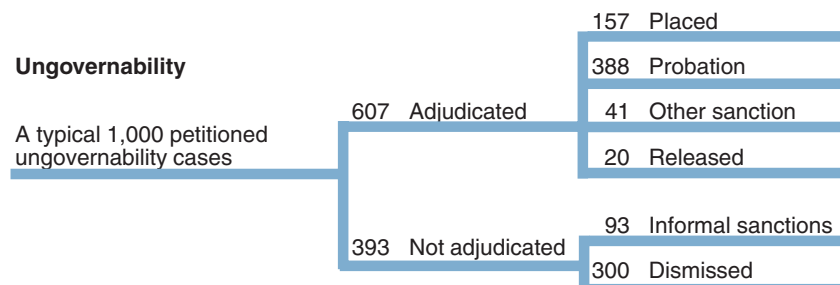
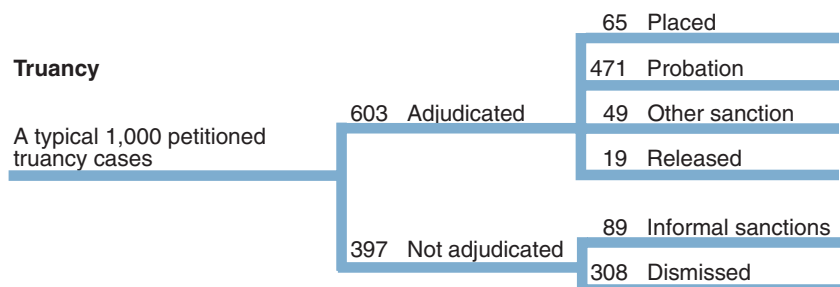
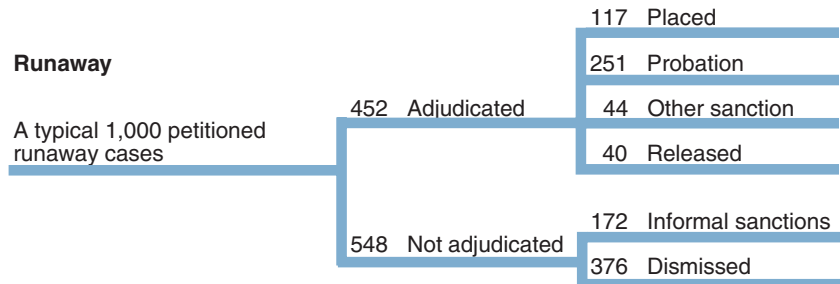
- Of a typical 1,000 formal truancy cases, 471 resulted in formal probation.
- Use of informal sanctions was relatively uncommon in petitioned truancy cases.

## Ungovernability Cases

- Juvenile courts were more likely to order youth to out-of-home placement in petitioned ungovernability cases (157 of 1,000 cases) than in other types of status offense cases, but formal probation was the most likely outcome (388 of 1,000).

## Liquor Law Violation Cases

- Among petitioned liquor law violation cases, the most likely outcome was formal probation (333 of 1,000), although the court often ordered formal sanctions (e.g., fines) other than residential placement or probation (195 of 1,000).



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

# Appendix A

## Methods

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

### Sources of Data

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

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

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

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

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

Each year, juvenile courts with jurisdiction over more than 98% of the U.S. juvenile population contribute either case-level data or court-level aggregate statistics to the Archive. However, not all of this information can be used to generate the national estimates contained in *JCS*. To be

**Table A-1: 1998 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	Less than 10,565	2,542	1,234	461	1,665	64%
2	10,565–44,575	393	165	85	232	61
3	44,576–110,519	114	51	23	69	63
4	More than 110,519	36	26	12	32	92
Total		3,085	1,476	581	1,998	70

\* 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: 1998 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	Less than 10,565	2,542	1,320	429	1,749	67%
2	10,565–44,575	393	164	66	230	61
3	44,576–110,519	114	40	18	58	54
4	More than 110,519	36	26	5	31	90
Total		3,085	1,550	518	2,068	68

used in the development of national estimates, the data must be in a compatible unit of count (i.e., case disposed), the data source must demonstrate a pattern of consistent reporting over time (at least 2 years), and the data file contributed to the Archive must represent a complete count of delinquency and/or status offense cases disposed in a jurisdiction during a given year.

In 1998, case-level data describing 905,319 delinquency cases handled by 1,476 jurisdictions in 28 States met the Archive's criteria for inclusion in the development of national estimates. Compatible data were available from Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana,

Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia. These courts had jurisdiction over 54% of the Nation's juvenile population in 1998. Compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 217,232 delinquency cases from 581 jurisdictions were reported from the District of Columbia and the States of California, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, New York, Oklahoma, Texas, and Vermont. In all, the Archive received compatible case-level data and court-level statistics on delinquency cases from 1,998 jurisdictions containing 70% of the Nation's juvenile population in 1998 (table A-1).

Case-level data describing 86,438 formally handled status offense cases

from 1,550 jurisdictions in 26 States met the criteria for inclusion in the sample for 1998. The contributing States were Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia. These courts had jurisdiction over 52% of the juvenile population. An additional 518 jurisdictions in 7 States (California, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and Vermont) and the District of Columbia reported compatible court-level aggregate statistics on 14,885 petitioned status offense cases. Altogether, compatible case-level and court-level data on petitioned status offense cases

were available from 2,068 jurisdictions containing 68% of the U.S. juvenile population in 1998 (table A-2). Additionally, petitioned status offense case profiles in the Report include case-level data describing 571,214 cases and court-level aggregate data describing 74,874 cases for the years 1989 through 1997.

### Juvenile Population

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

A survey of the Archive's case-level data shows that very few delinquency or status offense cases involve youth younger than 10. Therefore, the lower age limit of the juvenile population is set at 10 years for all jurisdictions. On the other hand, the upper age limit varies by State. Every State defines an upper age limit for youth who will come under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court if they commit an illegal act. (See “upper age of jurisdiction” in the “Glossary of Terms” section.) Most States define this age to be 17 years, although some States have set the age at 15 or 16. States often enact exceptions to this simple age criterion (e.g., youthful offender legislation and concurrent jurisdiction or extended jurisdiction provisions). In general, however, juvenile courts have responsibility for all law violations committed by youth at or younger than 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 juvenile court jurisdiction is 15, the juvenile population is the number of youth residing in a county who are between the ages of 10 and 15.

The juvenile population estimates used in this Report were developed with data from the Bureau of the Census.<sup>1</sup> The estimates, separated into single-year age groups, reflect the number of whites, blacks, and individuals of other races who reside in each county in the Nation and who are between the ages of 10 and the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction.<sup>2</sup>

### Estimation Procedure

National estimates are developed by using the national case-level database, the national court-level database, and the Archive's juvenile population estimates for every U.S. county.

<sup>1</sup> County-level intercensal estimates were obtained from the Bureau of the Census for the years 1989–1998. The following data files were used:

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

U.S. Bureau of the Census. 2000. *Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age and Gender: 1990–1998* [machine-readable data file]. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. 2000. *Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex, and Race/Hispanic Origin: 1990–1998* [machine-readable data file]. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

<sup>2</sup> “Other races” are Asians, American Indians, and Pacific Islanders. Most individuals of Hispanic ancestry are coded as white.

“County” was selected as the unit of aggregation because (1) most juvenile court jurisdictions in the United States are concurrent with county boundaries, (2) most data contributed by juvenile courts include the county in which the case was handled, and (3) youth population estimates can be developed at the county level.<sup>3</sup>

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

The basic assumption underlying the estimation procedure is that similar legal and demographic factors shape the volume and characteristics of cases in reporting and nonreporting counties of comparable size and features. The estimation procedure de-

<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 1998, there were 3,141 counties in the United States. By replacing Florida's counties with districts, the total number of aggregation units for this Report becomes 3,085. Therefore, while the Report uses the term “county” to describe its aggregation unit, the reader should be aware of the exception made for Florida's data.

velops independent estimates for the number of petitioned delinquency cases, the number of nonpetitioned delinquency cases, and the number of petitioned status offense cases handled by juvenile courts nationwide. Identical procedures are used to develop all case estimates.

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

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

For example, assume that a total of 2,099,000 white youth between the ages of 10 and 15 resided in the stratum 2 counties that reported case-level data to the Archive. If the Archive's case-level database shows that the juvenile courts in these counties handled 41,685 petitioned delinquency cases involving white youth between the ages of 10 and 15, the

number of cases per 1,000 white youth ages 10 to 15 for stratum 2 would be 19.9, or:

$$(41,685/2,099,000) \times 1,000 = 19.9$$

Comparable analyses are then used to establish the stratum 2 case rates for black youth and youth of other races in the same age group (61.0 and 24.0, respectively).

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

For example, assume that a jurisdiction in stratum 2 with an upper age of 15 processed 600 cases during the year and that this jurisdiction had a juvenile population of 12,000 white youth, 6,000 black youth, and 2,000 youth of other races. The stratum 2 case rates for each racial group in the 10–15 age group would be multiplied by the corresponding population to develop estimates of the proportion of the court's caseload that came from each age/race group, as follows:

White:  
 $(19.9 \times 12,000) / [(19.9 \times 12,000) + (61.0 \times 6,000) + (24.0 \times 2,000)] = 0.37$

Black:  
 $(61.0 \times 6,000) / [(19.9 \times 12,000) + (61.0 \times 6,000) + (24.0 \times 2,000)] = 0.56$

Other:  
 $(24.0 \times 2,000) / [(19.9 \times 12,000) + (61.0 \times 6,000) + (24.0 \times 2,000)] = 0.07$

The jurisdiction's total caseload of 600 would then be allocated based on these proportions. In this example,

37% of all cases reported in the jurisdiction's aggregate statistics involved white youth, 56% involved black youth, and the remaining 7% involved youth of other races. When these proportions are applied to a reported aggregate statistic of 600 cases, this jurisdiction is estimated to have handled 222 white youth, 336 black youth, and 42 youth of other races age 15 or younger. The same method is used to develop case counts for all nine age/race groups for each jurisdiction reporting only aggregate court-level statistics.

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

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

After the national estimate for the total number of cases in each age/race group in each stratum has been calculated, the next step is to generate estimates of their case characteristics. This estimate is accomplished by weighting the individual case-level records stored in the Archive's national case-level database. For example, assume that the Archive generates an estimate of 44,552 petitioned delinquency cases involving white 16-year-olds from stratum 2

juvenile courts. Assume also that the national case-level database for that year contained 18,843 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 2.36, because:

$$44,552/18,843 = 2.36$$

The final step in the estimation procedure is to impute missing data on individual case records. Table A-3

indicates the standardized data elements that were available from each jurisdiction's 1998 data set. The procedures to adjust for missing data assume that case records with missing data are similar in structure to those without missing data. For example, assume that among cases from a particular stratum, detention information was missing on 100 cases involving 16-year-old white males who were petitioned to court, adjudicated for a property offense, and then placed on probation. If similar cases from the same stratum showed that 20% of these cases involved detention,

then it would be assumed that 20% of the 100 cases missing detention information also involved detention. Thus, missing data are imputed within each stratum by reviewing the characteristics of cases with similar case attributes (i.e., the age, gender, and race of the youth; the offense charged; and the court's decisions on detention, petition, adjudication, and disposition).

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



**Table A-3: Content of Case-Level Data Sources, 1998**

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
Arizona	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ
Arkansas	AR	AR	AR	–	AR	–	AR	AR	AR
California	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA
Connecticut	CT	CT	CT	CT	CT	–	CT	CT	CT
Florida	FL	FL	FL	–	FL	–	FL	FL	FL
Illinois <sup>1</sup>	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL
Kentucky	KY	KY	KY	–	KY	–	KY	–	–
Maryland	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	–	MD	MD	MD
Minnesota	MN	MN	MN	MN	MN	–	MN	MN	MN
Mississippi	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS
Missouri	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO
Montana	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT	–	MT	MT	MT
Nebraska	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Nevada	NV	NV	NV	–	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV
New Jersey	NJ	NJ	NJ	–	NJ	–	NJ	NJ	NJ
New York	NY	NY	–	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY
North Dakota	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	–	ND	ND	ND
Ohio <sup>2</sup>	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH
Pennsylvania	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	–	PA	PA	PA
South Carolina	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC
South Dakota	SD	SD	SD	–	SD	SD	SD	SD	SD
Tennessee	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN	–	TN	TN	TN
Utah	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	–	UT	UT	UT
Virginia	VA	VA	VA	–	VA	–	VA	–	VA
Washington	WA	WA	WA	WA	WA	–	WA	WA	WA
West Virginia	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	–	WV
Percentage of Estimation Sample	99%	100%	92%	67%	94%	35%	100%	90%	92%

**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 Cuyahoga County only.



# Appendix B

## Glossary of Terms

**Adjudication:** Judicial determination (judgment) that a juvenile is responsible for the delinquency or status offense charged in a petition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Juvenile population:** For delinquency and status offense matters, the juvenile population is defined as the number of children between the age of 10

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

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

**Nonpetitioned case:** See “manner of handling.”

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

**Petitioned case:** See “manner of handling.”

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

- ◆ **White**—A person having origins in any of the indigenous peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. (In both the population and court data, nearly all youth of Hispanic ethnicity were included in the white racial category.)

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

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

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

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

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

which murder/nonnegligent manslaughter does not include negligent manslaughter or vehicular manslaughter.

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

\* **Simple assault**—Unlawful intentional infliction or attempted or threatened infliction of less than serious bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon. The term is used in the same sense as in *UCR* reporting. Simple assault is not often distinctly named in statutes because it encompasses all assaults not explicitly named and defined as serious. Unspecified assaults are classified as “other offenses against persons.”

- **Other offenses against persons**—Includes kidnapping, violent sex acts other than forcible rape (e.g., incest, sodomy), custody interference, unlawful restraint, false imprisonment, reckless endangerment, harassment, and attempts to commit any such acts.

◆ **Crimes against property**—Includes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, vandalism, stolen property offenses, trespassing, and other property offenses as defined below.

- **Burglary**—Unlawful entry or attempted entry of any fixed structure, vehicle, or vessel used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without force, with intent to commit a felony or larceny. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR* Crime Index.
- **Larceny**—Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property (other than a motor vehicle) from the possession of another by stealth, without force and without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property. This term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR* Crime Index. It includes shoplifting and purse snatching without force.

- **Motor vehicle theft**—Unlawful taking or attempted taking of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another with the intent to deprive the owner of it permanently or temporarily. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR* Crime Index. It includes joyriding or unauthorized use of a motor vehicle as well as grand theft auto.
- **Arson**—Intentional damage or destruction by means of fire or explosion of the property of another without the owner’s consent or of any property with intent to defraud, or attempting the above acts. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR* Crime Index.
- **Vandalism**—Destroying, damaging, or attempting to destroy or damage public property or the property of another without the owner’s consent, except by burning.
- **Stolen property offenses**—Unlawfully and knowingly receiving, buying, or possessing stolen property or attempting any of the above. The term is used in the same sense as the *UCR* category “stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing.”
- **Trespassing**—Unlawful entry or attempted entry of the property of another with the intent to commit a misdemeanor other than larceny or without intent to commit a crime.
- **Other property offenses**—Includes extortion and all fraud offenses, such as forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement, check or credit card fraud, and attempts to commit any such offenses.
- ◆ **Drug law violations**—Includes unlawful sale, purchase, distribution, manufacture, cultivation, transport, possession, or use of a

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

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

- **Weapons offenses**—Unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon or accessory, or attempt to commit any of these acts. The term is used in the same sense as the *UCR* category “weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.”
- **Sex offenses**—All offenses having a sexual element not involving violence. The term combines the meaning of the *UCR* categories “prostitution and commercialized vice” and “sex offenses.” It includes offenses such as statutory rape, indecent exposure, prostitution, solicitation, pimping, lewdness, fornication, and adultery.
- **Liquor law violations, not status**—Being in a public place while intoxicated through consumption of alcohol. It includes public intoxication, drunkenness, and other liquor law violations. It does not include driving under the influence. The term is used in the same sense as the *UCR* category of the same name. Some States treat public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense rather than delinquency. Hence, some of these offenses may appear under the status offense code “status liquor law

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

- **Disorderly conduct**—Unlawful interruption of the peace, quiet, or order of a community, including offenses called disturbing the peace, vagrancy, loitering, unlawful assembly, and riot.
- **Obstruction of justice**—Intentionally obstructing court or law enforcement efforts in the administration of justice, acting in a way calculated to lessen the authority or dignity of the court, failing to obey the lawful order of a court, escaping from confinement, and violating probation or parole. This term includes contempt, perjury, bribery of witnesses, failure to report a crime, and nonviolent resistance of arrest.
- **Other offenses against public order**—Other offenses against government administration or regulation, such as bribery; violations of laws pertaining to fish and game, gambling, health, hitchhiking, and immigration; and false fire alarms.
- ◆ **Status offenses**—Includes acts or types of conduct that are offenses only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile and that can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court. Although State statutes defining status offenses vary and some States may classify cases involving these offenses as dependency cases, for the purposes of this Report the following types of offenses are classified as status offenses:
  - **Runaway**—Leaving the custody and home of parents, guardians, or custodians without permission and failing to return within a reasonable length of time, in violation of a statute regulating the conduct of youth.

- **Truancy**—Violation of a compulsory school attendance law.
- **Ungovernability**—Being beyond the control of parents, guardians, or custodians or being disobedient of parental authority. This classification is referred to in various juvenile codes as unruly, unmanageable, and incorrigible.
- **Status liquor law violations**—Violation of laws regulating the possession, purchase, or consumption of liquor by minors. Some States treat consumption of alcohol and public drunkenness of juveniles as status offenses rather than delinquency. Hence, some of these offenses may appear under this status offense code.
- **Miscellaneous status offenses**—Numerous status offenses not included above (e.g., tobacco violation, curfew violation, and violation of a court order in a status offense proceeding) and those offenses coded as “other” in a jurisdiction’s original data.
- ◆ **Dependency offenses**—Includes actions that come to the attention of a juvenile court involving neglect or inadequate care of minors on the part of the parents or guardians, such as abandonment or desertion; abuse or cruel treatment; improper or inadequate conditions in the home; and insufficient care or support resulting from death, absence, or physical or mental incapacity of the parents.

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

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

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

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

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

social agencies, district attorneys, probation officers, victims, other private citizens, and miscellaneous sources of referral often only defined by the code *other* in the original data.

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

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

**Upper age of jurisdiction:** The oldest age at which a juvenile court has original jurisdiction over an individual for law-violating behavior. For the

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



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# Appendix C

## Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1998, by County

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

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

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

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

The units of count for the court statistics vary across jurisdictions. Although many States 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

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counties or States without carefully studying the definitions of the statistics presented. States that have indicated incomplete reporting of data also are noted.

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

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

The figures within a column relate only to the specific case type. However, some jurisdictions were unable to provide statistics that distinguish delinquency and status offense cases from dependency matters or, at times, from other court activities. Such information is presented in this appendix in a column labeled “All Reported Cases.” By its nature, this column contains a heterogeneous mixture of

units of count and case types. These variations are identified in the notes associated with each presentation of data. Furthermore, due to the nature of these data, case rates are not calculated for the “All Reported Cases” column.

Finally, although the majority of the data presented in the appendix are for calendar year 1998, several reporting jurisdictions were not able to aggregate data for this timeframe. In those instances, the data cover fiscal year 1998. The period of coverage is indicated in the notes.



Reporting County	1998 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
<b>Alabama - 67 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Baldwin	132,900	14,900	32,700	685	40	195	42	—	—	—
Calhoun	117,100	12,900	27,800	726	403	98	116	—	—	—
Coffee	42,200	4,800	10,100	347	0	113	0	—	—	—
Colbert	52,900	5,400	12,000	78	0	24	0	—	—	—
Cullman	74,900	8,200	18,000	363	53	84	443	—	—	—
Dale	48,900	5,200	12,900	397	0	378	0	—	—	—
Dallas	46,800	6,300	13,700	395	0	159	0	—	—	—
De Kalb	58,300	6,800	14,100	251	0	46	0	—	—	—
Elmore	62,000	7,100	15,500	429	0	88	0	—	—	—
Etowah	103,900	11,600	24,200	375	25	53	153	—	—	—
Houston	85,600	10,200	22,600	926	138	268	85	—	—	—
Jackson	51,300	6,000	12,400	329	0	126	0	—	—	—
Jefferson	660,000	67,000	154,000	3,521	835	313	1,459	—	—	—
Lauderdale	84,200	8,500	19,000	596	83	143	271	—	—	—
Lee	100,500	9,400	21,500	757	143	242	57	—	—	—
Limestone	62,200	6,700	14,800	153	26	20	1	—	—	—
Madison	278,000	26,400	63,900	1,438	415	59	374	—	—	—
Marshall	80,200	8,600	18,800	486	56	198	311	—	—	—
Mobile	398,900	47,100	107,200	3,116	1,079	319	1,109	—	—	—
Montgomery	217,400	24,100	55,900	2,610	354	101	21	—	—	—
Morgan	109,200	12,000	26,800	881	81	229	493	—	—	—
Russell	50,400	5,500	12,500	423	0	453	0	—	—	—
St. Clair	62,000	7,100	15,800	164	0	167	0	—	—	—
Shelby	140,900	15,100	36,900	487	124	154	226	—	—	—
Talladega	77,000	9,600	20,100	504	0	382	0	—	—	—
Tuscaloosa	160,800	16,500	36,700	1,071	338	203	104	—	—	—
Walker	71,000	8,200	17,100	337	0	356	0	—	—	—
40 Small Counties	921,500	111,700	238,200	5,257	232	2,366	219	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				27,102	4,425	7,337	5,484	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,351,000	483,000	1,075,200	483,000	483,000	483,000	483,000	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				56.11	9.16	15.19	11.35	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	—	—	—
<b>Alaska - 25 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Anchorage Borough	255,600	33,400	73,300	851	2,050	—	—	—	—	—
Bethel Census Area	16,000	3,000	6,800	177	292	—	—	—	—	—
Fairbanks North Star Borough	84,300	11,500	26,300	272	750	—	—	—	—	—
Juneau Borough	30,100	4,000	8,800	123	279	—	—	—	—	—
Kenai Peninsula Borough	48,300	7,500	15,200	105	480	—	—	—	—	—
Ketchikan Gateway	14,200	2,000	4,200	158	171	—	—	—	—	—
Kodiak Island Borough	14,500	2,100	4,700	41	100	—	—	—	—	—
Matanuska-Susitna	55,800	9,400	19,300	222	491	—	—	—	—	—
Valdez-Cordova Census	10,300	1,400	3,000	53	81	—	—	—	—	—
16 Small Counties	86,100	13,900	31,800	417	909	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,419	5,603	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	615,200	88,100	193,500	88,100	88,100	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				27.47	63.63	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				25	25	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Arizona - 15 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Apache	68,700	12,800	28,000	198	288	10	143	—	—	—
Cochise	112,400	14,600	32,100	806	1,510	46	829	—	—	—
Coconino	114,100	16,400	36,200	1,023	1,642	153	827	—	—	—
Maricopa	2,783,800	317,400	763,400	13,984	12,052	1,083	9,922	—	—	—
Mohave	130,600	13,000	29,500	872	1,185	14	609	—	—	—
Navajo	96,800	16,700	36,700	713	861	53	435	—	—	—
Pima	790,300	85,900	204,500	5,901	6,909	4	5,519	—	—	—
Pinal	146,900	18,700	43,600	1,106	928	30	424	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1998, by County

Reporting County	1998 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Yavapai	148,700	15,000	32,700	942	1,108	94	649	—	—	—
Yuma	131,900	17,100	40,400	2,202	1,177	225	1,360	—	—	—
5 Small Counties	142,900	20,000	44,100	1,644	1,241	237	851	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				29,391	28,901	1,949	21,568	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,667,300	547,600	1,291,200	547,600	547,600	547,600	547,600	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				53.67	52.78	3.56	39.39	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				15	15	15	15	—	—	—

**Arkansas - 75 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	133,900	14,900	34,100	313	—	280	—	77	—	—
Craighead	77,200	8,500	19,000	545	—	353	—	61	—	—
Crittenden	49,800	6,900	15,500	433	—	115	—	55	—	—
Faulkner	78,200	9,100	20,300	238	—	265	—	47	—	—
Garland	83,700	8,100	17,600	572	—	241	—	72	—	—
Jefferson	81,600	10,200	22,300	486	—	120	—	59	—	—
Mississippi	50,500	7,000	15,700	389	—	119	—	19	—	—
Pulaski	348,800	39,400	90,000	2,228	—	147	—	250	—	—
Saline	77,200	9,900	20,700	182	—	188	—	41	—	—
Sebastian	105,900	12,300	27,800	425	—	364	—	116	—	—
Washington	145,000	15,800	36,300	1,139	—	227	—	98	—	—
White	64,600	7,600	16,200	120	—	165	—	23	—	—
63 Small Counties	1,241,800	153,400	325,200	4,732	—	2,666	—	1,105	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				11,802	—	5,250	—	2,023	—	—
Population Represented	2,538,200	303,000	660,700	303,000	—	303,000	—	660,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				38.95	—	17.33	—	3.06	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				75	—	75	—	75	—	—

**California - 58 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Alameda	1,397,000	144,100	346,200	2,254	4,270	6	122	1,707	—	—
Butte	194,300	20,600	49,200	1,203	—	0	—	450	—	—
Contra Costa	918,000	100,100	234,900	1,500	—	78	—	231	—	—
El Dorado	158,300	18,200	42,800	427	—	0	—	55	—	—
Fresno	755,100	98,900	247,700	3,547	—	0	—	1,251	—	—
Humboldt	122,200	13,800	32,300	149	—	0	—	1	—	—
Imperial	143,700	21,100	48,000	547	—	2	—	122	—	—
Kern	631,600	80,900	204,600	2,543	—	0	—	1,984	—	—
Kings	118,700	14,800	37,200	541	—	0	—	118	—	—
Lake	55,100	6,000	13,900	217	—	0	—	47	—	—
Los Angeles	9,223,800	1,027,700	2,521,200	22,461	—	391	—	13,073	—	—
Madera	114,500	15,000	34,500	990	—	1	—	101	—	—
Marin	236,400	19,200	45,100	743	—	29	—	81	—	—
Mendocino	83,800	10,400	23,500	494	—	1	—	253	—	—
Merced	197,300	28,100	71,100	1,242	—	1	—	58	—	—
Monterey	366,600	42,500	106,800	1,153	—	0	—	24	—	—
Napa	119,500	12,200	28,900	221	—	0	—	37	—	—
Nevada	91,100	10,100	22,500	270	—	2	—	62	—	—
Orange	2,723,800	291,100	702,200	7,592	4,234	90	302	2,593	—	—
Placer	229,200	26,700	61,800	861	—	0	—	480	—	—
Riverside	1,480,700	175,800	446,600	4,268	—	0	—	2,226	—	—
Sacramento	1,166,700	132,300	319,900	5,004	—	1	—	3,075	—	—
San Bernardino	1,636,000	211,500	531,800	3,971	4,223	6	108	3,985	—	—
San Diego	2,766,100	291,300	719,600	5,179	3,790	12	204	2,301	—	—
San Francisco	745,800	56,500	126,500	1,620	3,602	5	19	896	—	—
San Joaquin	549,700	70,300	171,700	2,942	3,695	10	960	633	—	—
San Luis Obispo	234,100	22,500	54,100	606	—	8	—	269	—	—
San Mateo	701,100	65,600	158,800	2,397	—	0	—	278	—	—
Santa Barbara	389,500	38,300	96,400	2,082	1,672	71	303	161	—	—
Santa Clara	1,641,800	168,300	408,100	3,163	4,069	20	230	1,053	—	—
Santa Cruz	243,200	25,500	62,200	506	—	0	—	143	—	—
Shasta	164,200	20,400	46,300	1,036	—	0	—	119	—	—
Solano	376,700	46,100	110,800	1,155	—	0	—	116	—	—

Reporting County	1998 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	
Sonoma	433,800	46,400	111,900	1,505	—	0	—	190	—	—
Stanislaus	426,900	56,000	138,000	1,325	—	0	—	263	—	—
Sutter	77,100	9,700	22,800	310	—	0	—	131	—	—
Tehama	54,000	6,900	15,400	3	—	250	—	106	—	—
Tulare	354,500	51,300	124,600	1,674	—	0	—	696	—	—
Tuolumne	53,000	5,500	12,000	158	—	0	—	42	—	—
Ventura	732,100	88,000	208,100	2,581	5,192	177	1,019	345	—	—
Yolo	153,300	16,000	39,700	535	—	0	—	480	—	—
Yuba	60,000	7,600	20,000	364	—	0	—	169	—	—
16 Small Counties	362,600	42,800	97,300	1,823	—	41	—	340	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				93,162	34,747	1,202	3,267	40,745	—	—
Population Represented	32,682,800	3,656,200	8,916,800	3,654,600	1,359,500	3,654,600	1,359,500	8,913,400	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.49	25.56	0.33	2.40	4.57	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				57	9	57	9	57	—	—

**Colorado - 63 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adams	323,400	42,000	95,200	1,450	—	—	—	368	—	—
Arapahoe	472,600	58,200	125,300	2,202	—	—	—	501	—	—
Boulder	266,700	27,500	61,800	1,543	—	—	—	135	—	—
Denver	498,400	48,000	116,800	2,835	—	—	—	464	—	—
Douglas	141,400	19,300	43,500	662	—	—	—	8	—	—
El Paso	490,000	60,700	134,900	2,232	—	—	—	656	—	—
Jefferson	500,800	59,900	127,700	1,986	—	—	—	256	—	—
Larimer	231,100	27,000	59,000	1,109	—	—	—	115	—	—
Mesa	112,900	14,400	29,800	604	—	—	—	107	—	—
Pueblo	134,900	17,200	36,100	616	—	—	—	209	—	—
Weld	159,500	21,100	46,300	1,093	—	—	—	90	—	—
52 Small Counties	637,200	79,900	169,300	2,882	—	—	—	566	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				19,214	—	—	—	3,475	—	—
Population Represented	3,969,000	475,100	1,045,600	475,100	—	—	—	1,045,600	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				40.44	—	—	—	3.32	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				63	—	—	—	63	—	—

**Connecticut - 13 Venue Districts**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Bridgeport	—	—	—	861	511	279	251	—	—	—
Danbury	—	—	—	210	191	75	103	—	—	—
Hartford	—	—	—	1,187	849	167	188	—	—	—
Middletown	—	—	—	493	284	117	150	—	—	—
Montville	—	—	—	664	468	167	220	—	—	—
New Haven	—	—	—	1,982	905	426	357	—	—	—
Norwalk	—	—	—	302	136	32	75	—	—	—
Plainville	—	—	—	909	453	182	246	—	—	—
Stamford	—	—	—	311	209	18	82	—	—	—
Talcottville	—	—	—	512	209	151	69	—	—	—
Torrington	—	—	—	410	171	137	108	—	—	—
Waterbury	—	—	—	873	768	205	291	—	—	—
Willimantic	—	—	—	513	301	78	136	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				9,227	5,455	2,034	2,276	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,272,600	272,400	723,900	272,400	272,400	272,400	272,400	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Venue Districts				33.88	20.03	7.47	8.36	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Venue Districts				13	13	13	13	—	—	—

**Delaware - 3 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Kent	124,300	14,400	33,300	2,038	—	—	—	344	—	—
New Castle	482,600	50,300	114,900	7,402	—	—	—	1,060	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1998, by County

Reporting County	1998 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	
Sussex	137,200	14,200	31,800	2,335	—	—	—	110	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				11,775	—	—	—	1,514	—	—
Population Represented	744,100	78,900	180,000	78,900	—	—	—	180,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				149.32	—	—	—	8.41	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				3	—	—	—	3	—	—
<b>District of Columbia - 1 District</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
District of Columbia	521,400	37,300	98,800	2,161	1,052	103	22	1,798	199	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,161	1,052	103	22	1,798	199	—
Population Represented	521,400	37,300	98,800	37,300	37,300	37,300	37,300	98,800	98,800	—
Rates for Reporting District				57.94	28.21	2.76	0.59	18.21	2.02	—
Number of Reporting Districts				1	1	1	1	1	1	—
<b>Florida - 15 Districts</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
District 1	607,700	73,300	163,200	3,857	1,670	83	162	—	—	—
District 2	600,400	73,700	157,200	4,380	2,244	97	170	—	—	—
District 3	468,700	54,500	119,200	2,647	2,555	31	51	—	—	—
District 4	1,064,800	129,800	295,900	5,620	5,291	41	105	—	—	—
District 5	1,202,400	108,900	240,900	8,608	3,406	104	46	—	—	—
District 6	1,165,000	126,900	291,400	6,860	5,955	67	91	—	—	—
District 7	1,765,500	197,300	447,900	10,935	7,200	122	168	—	—	—
District 8	1,093,500	95,400	216,100	5,887	3,351	102	140	—	—	—
District 9	1,032,900	92,000	218,200	3,918	4,391	9	94	—	—	—
District 10	1,507,800	148,200	344,400	6,794	4,962	45	57	—	—	—
District 11	2,231,700	238,300	551,100	9,288	7,377	32	55	—	—	—
District 12	467,700	44,500	98,300	4,025	2,579	64	101	—	—	—
District 13	725,100	70,300	152,900	3,985	2,713	58	47	—	—	—
District 14	548,600	61,500	136,600	4,590	2,856	42	94	—	—	—
District 15	426,400	41,700	94,300	2,706	1,557	56	52	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				84,100	58,107	953	1,433	—	—	—
Population Represented	14,908,200	1,556,100	3,527,500	1,556,100	1,556,100	1,556,100	1,556,100	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				54.05	37.34	0.61	0.92	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				15	15	15	15	—	—	—
<b>Georgia - 159 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Baldwin	41,900	3,800	9,000	357	—	68	—	174	—	—
Bartow	71,900	7,200	18,500	655	—	304	—	257	—	—
Bibb	155,900	15,900	38,400	2,116	—	192	—	1,180	—	—
Bulloch	50,600	4,600	11,300	233	—	80	—	20	—	—
Carroll	82,900	8,600	20,800	1,097	—	205	—	419	—	—
Catoosa	50,700	5,400	12,100	327	—	141	—	18	—	—
Chatham	225,300	21,900	55,900	2,047	—	388	—	468	—	—
Cherokee	134,400	12,900	35,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clarke	90,500	7,000	17,900	742	—	304	—	227	—	—
Clayton	209,000	21,500	54,700	2,969	—	615	—	1,396	—	—
Cobb	566,100	52,100	134,100	2,508	—	606	—	865	—	—
Columbia	90,900	10,400	25,200	418	—	127	—	1	—	—
Coweta	85,100	9,100	22,900	702	—	204	—	301	—	—
De Kalb	592,900	53,100	133,200	6,989	—	1,848	—	1,518	—	—
Dougherty	95,000	11,000	26,300	1,057	—	146	—	224	—	—
Douglas	89,400	9,700	23,500	1,796	—	574	—	231	—	—
Fayette	88,700	10,200	23,300	530	—	256	—	151	—	—
Floyd	85,100	7,800	18,900	622	—	419	—	519	—	—
Forsyth	86,400	8,300	21,100	293	—	187	—	194	—	—
Fulton	737,200	65,400	169,000	6,476	—	1,805	—	3,270	—	—
Glynn	67,200	6,500	16,100	463	—	204	—	69	—	—
Gwinnett	522,700	51,600	137,700	2,679	—	1,258	—	804	—	—
Hall	119,300	11,500	29,200	923	—	208	—	222	—	—

Reporting County	1998 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	
Henry	104,900	10,800	27,100	474	—	170	—	156	—	—
Houston	105,600	11,000	27,500	1,778	—	1,109	—	349	—	—
Laurens	43,700	4,900	11,600	620	—	310	—	60	—	—
Liberty	59,100	5,700	18,200	674	—	310	—	205	—	—
Lowndes	85,000	9,000	22,600	318	—	57	—	0	—	—
Muscogee	182,400	17,800	45,900	2,060	—	801	—	617	—	—
Newton	57,900	6,200	15,200	732	—	369	—	220	—	—
Paulding	73,900	7,800	20,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richmond	191,400	18,900	47,700	2,309	—	28	—	355	—	—
Rockdale	68,300	7,300	17,700	585	—	73	—	163	—	—
Spalding	57,600	6,300	15,100	726	—	100	—	868	—	—
Thomas	42,900	4,800	11,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Troup	58,600	6,300	15,300	762	—	313	—	231	—	—
Walker	62,700	6,600	14,700	148	—	80	—	62	—	—
Walton	54,600	5,800	14,200	605	—	568	—	78	—	—
Whitfield	82,000	8,500	20,200	535	—	302	—	326	—	—
120 Small Counties	1,966,800	217,000	512,100	12,023	—	2,925	—	2,970	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				60,348	—	17,654	—	19,188	—	—
Population Represented	7,636,500	770,200	1,912,500	721,300	—	721,300	—	1,789,500	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				83.67	—	24.48	—	10.72	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				147	—	147	—	147	—	—
<b>Hawaii - 5 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Hawaii	141,800	17,300	39,900	467	511	94	611	—	—	—
Honolulu	871,800	87,600	208,100	1,943	494	590	2,043	—	—	—
Kalawao	100	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kauai	56,200	6,400	15,400	540	89	48	404	—	—	—
Maui	120,600	13,500	32,300	448	262	142	484	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				3,398	1,356	874	3,542	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,190,500	124,800	295,600	124,800	124,800	124,800	124,800	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				27.22	10.86	7.00	28.37	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				4	4	4	4	—	—	—
<b>Idaho - 44 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Ada	275,600	33,300	73,200	3,112	337	—	—	59	102	—
Bannock	74,300	10,600	22,300	1,252	182	—	—	88	3	—
Bonneville	80,700	12,100	26,100	408	400	—	—	36	18	—
Canyon	120,400	16,900	36,300	1,576	144	—	—	80	8	—
Kootenai	101,300	12,000	25,500	707	87	—	—	55	7	—
Twin Falls	62,200	8,400	17,600	623	108	—	—	176	8	—
38 Small Counties	516,400	72,200	151,000	4,191	1,195	—	—	286	84	—
Number of Reported Cases				11,869	2,453	—	—	780	230	—
Population Represented	1,230,900	165,400	352,000	165,400	165,400	—	—	352,000	352,000	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				71.74	14.83	—	—	2.22	0.65	—
Number of Reporting Counties				44	44	—	—	44	44	—
<b>Illinois - 102 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Adams	67,300	6,900	16,400	90	—	9	—	46	—	—
Champaign	169,800	13,400	35,800	142	—	23	—	113	—	—
Coles	52,000	4,400	10,200	165	—	7	—	20	—	—
Cook	5,192,400	493,300	1,275,100	14,740	—	1	—	4,333	—	—
De Kalb	85,900	7,000	17,900	148	—	9	—	99	—	—
Du Page	881,000	85,200	220,300	1,287	—	2	—	1	—	—
Henry	51,500	5,900	13,000	182	—	11	—	40	—	—
Jackson	60,900	4,500	11,400	191	—	1	—	30	—	—
Kane	391,700	44,600	114,700	889	—	0	—	0	—	—
Kankakee	102,300	11,600	27,700	187	—	60	—	75	—	—
Knox	55,600	5,500	12,200	86	—	0	—	10	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1998, by County

Reporting County	1998 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	
Lake	608,300	61,400	160,800	638	—	0	—	0	—	—
La Salle	110,200	11,300	26,600	439	—	44	—	142	—	—
McHenry	241,000	26,500	67,100	347	—	15	—	48	—	—
McLean	143,400	13,000	32,400	147	—	14	—	119	—	—
Macon	113,700	12,000	27,500	245	—	0	—	0	—	—
Madison	259,200	25,900	62,600	717	—	14	—	277	—	—
Peoria	181,500	19,000	44,900	805	—	6	—	238	—	—
Rock Island	147,900	15,100	35,700	166	—	1	—	113	—	—
St. Clair	261,800	29,000	71,300	716	—	196	—	120	—	—
Sangamon	191,500	19,100	46,600	134	—	2	—	0	—	—
Tazewell	129,300	13,800	31,100	283	—	0	—	0	—	—
Vermilion	84,500	9,000	20,500	218	—	87	—	129	—	—
Whiteside	59,800	6,700	15,000	113	—	4	—	16	—	—
Will	460,200	54,100	130,600	339	—	67	—	33	—	—
Williamson	61,300	6,100	13,800	78	—	5	—	40	—	—
Winnebago	267,700	27,000	66,600	471	—	0	—	0	—	—
75 Small Counties	1,638,000	173,100	396,400	4,248	—	111	—	475	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				28,211	—	689	—	6,517	—	—
Population Represented	12,069,800	1,204,400	3,004,400	1,204,400	—	1,204,400	—	3,004,400	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				23.42	—	0.57	—	2.17	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				102	—	102	—	102	—	—
<b>Indiana - 92 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allen	314,400	37,300	85,300	2,970	924	1,051	268	212	—	—
Bartholomew	69,400	8,100	17,400	309	70	67	88	48	—	—
Clark	94,000	11,200	23,400	146	41	54	8	137	—	—
Delaware	116,300	11,500	25,000	404	82	1,682	132	205	—	—
Elkhart	172,700	20,500	48,100	690	689	393	638	265	—	—
Floyd	71,800	8,600	18,600	192	212	0	173	260	—	—
Grant	72,700	8,100	17,000	330	89	70	158	43	—	—
Hamilton	162,800	19,800	45,800	756	170	117	55	504	—	—
Hancock	54,500	7,000	14,400	46	109	4	55	30	—	—
Hendricks	95,500	12,100	25,400	401	256	231	98	11	—	—
Henry	48,700	5,800	11,600	103	29	2	11	51	—	—
Howard	83,400	9,900	21,300	446	90	92	27	63	—	—
Johnson	109,400	13,600	28,800	487	20	21	10	33	—	—
Knox	39,300	4,000	9,000	210	36	54	38	30	—	—
Kosciusko	71,200	8,600	19,900	122	214	0	1	13	—	—
Lake	481,000	61,100	131,300	2,425	0	93	2	757	—	—
La Porte	109,800	12,500	26,900	547	94	69	89	37	—	—
Lawrence	45,700	5,500	11,300	111	53	23	22	13	—	—
Madison	131,200	15,000	31,400	727	57	349	169	47	—	—
Marion	812,700	84,100	204,700	6,529	387	1,298	139	860	—	—
Marshall	45,600	5,600	12,700	103	48	47	17	99	—	—
Monroe	116,600	9,200	21,400	267	162	54	50	79	—	—
Morgan	65,600	8,400	17,700	186	51	24	84	22	—	—
Porter	146,300	18,500	39,000	354	89	72	75	153	—	—
St. Joseph	258,200	28,000	64,400	903	186	169	24	233	—	—
Shelby	43,300	5,300	11,500	131	20	12	12	49	—	—
Tippecanoe	141,300	12,300	29,500	209	58	72	74	84	—	—
Vanderburgh	167,700	16,500	38,700	309	89	25	25	199	—	—
Vigo	105,000	10,800	24,000	386	27	81	12	55	—	—
Warrick	51,600	6,800	14,100	100	45	22	20	28	—	—
Wayne	71,500	8,400	17,500	171	95	23	26	94	—	—
61 Small Counties	1,538,700	193,100	412,600	4,577	1,893	747	1,442	1,472	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				25,647	6,385	7,018	4,042	6,186	—	—
Population Represented	5,907,600	687,300	1,519,700	687,300	687,300	687,300	687,300	1,519,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				37.32	9.29	10.21	5.88	4.07	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				92	92	92	92	92	—	—

Reporting County	1998 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>Iowa - 8 Districts</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
District 1	347,100	44,000	90,100	542	—	—	—	110	—	—
District 2	468,500	54,100	112,700	694	—	—	—	122	—	—
District 3	330,800	43,200	89,200	618	—	—	—	192	—	—
District 4	187,300	23,700	48,400	341	—	—	—	72	—	—
District 5	599,900	69,900	150,100	1,653	—	—	—	418	—	—
District 6	364,200	39,700	85,600	1,004	—	—	—	152	—	—
District 7	287,300	37,000	77,500	879	—	—	—	150	—	—
District 8	276,000	33,600	68,900	1,194	—	—	—	113	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,925	—	—	—	1,329	—	—
Population Represented	2,861,000	345,200	722,500	345,200	—	—	—	722,500	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				20.06	—	—	—	1.84	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				8	—	—	—	8	—	—
<b>Kansas - 105 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Butler	61,900	8,600	17,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	115
Douglas	96,600	8,900	19,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	127
Johnson	429,600	52,100	112,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	264
Leavenworth	71,200	9,200	18,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	272
Reno	63,200	7,600	15,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	312
Riley	63,900	5,600	13,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Saline	51,400	6,200	13,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	239
Sedgwick	447,800	55,100	123,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	742
Shawnee	170,300	20,600	43,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	753
Wyandotte	152,500	19,800	43,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	777
95 Small Counties	1,030,100	132,800	276,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,058
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	6,704
Population Represented	2,638,700	326,500	697,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	326,500
Rates for Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	105
<b>Louisiana - 64 Parishes</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Acadia	57,800	7,100	16,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	499
Ascension	71,700	8,900	20,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	531
Bossier	92,300	9,800	23,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	725
Caddo	242,500	26,100	61,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,736
Calcasieu	180,100	19,800	46,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,490
East Baton Rouge	393,700	39,700	95,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,795
Iberia	72,900	9,000	21,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,091
Jefferson	449,700	45,400	105,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,716
Lafayette	186,200	19,300	48,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,790
Lafourche	89,000	10,000	23,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	847
Livingston	88,300	10,800	24,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	261
Orleans	464,600	48,200	114,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,045
Ouachita	146,800	16,900	38,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,415
Rapides	126,500	14,100	32,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,549
St. Bernard	65,800	6,700	15,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	614
St. Landry	83,800	10,200	23,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	689
St. Mary	57,200	6,800	16,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	955
St. Tammany	188,700	21,800	50,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,042
Tangipahoa	96,900	11,800	26,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	302
Terrebonne	104,700	12,700	29,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	747
Vermilion	52,100	6,100	14,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	481
Vernon	51,400	4,400	12,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	429
42 Small Parishes	1,000,000	114,400	262,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,444
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	38,193
Population Represented	4,362,800	479,900	1,123,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	479,900
Rates for Reporting Parishes				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Parishes				—	—	—	—	—	—	64



Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1998, by County

Reporting County	1998 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>Maine - 16 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Androscoggin	101,300	11,800	24,300	556	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aroostook	76,600	9,200	17,900	340	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	254,400	26,700	55,900	1,110	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kennebec	115,100	13,600	27,100	946	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford	53,800	6,600	13,200	164	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penobscot	144,400	16,700	33,000	664	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	52,400	7,000	13,500	516	—	—	—	—	—	—
York	175,000	20,600	42,500	1,237	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Small Counties	274,400	32,400	65,000	1,424	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,957	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,247,600	144,500	292,400	144,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				48.14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				16	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Maryland - 24 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allegany	72,100	8,100	16,400	165	587	10	471	—	—	—
Anne Arundel	474,700	54,200	120,400	1,491	2,561	31	1,768	—	—	—
Baltimore	721,600	70,900	161,000	3,432	3,820	13	493	—	—	—
Calvert	71,800	9,700	20,900	226	333	4	245	—	—	—
Carroll	149,700	18,500	40,800	323	578	30	272	—	—	—
Cecil	82,300	11,100	23,400	380	582	12	140	—	—	—
Charles	118,100	16,200	35,700	385	1,023	27	261	—	—	—
Frederick	186,600	22,800	51,000	608	783	44	574	—	—	—
Harford	214,600	26,300	59,500	566	849	25	656	—	—	—
Howard	235,100	27,200	62,200	603	646	13	325	—	—	—
Montgomery	839,200	87,100	202,700	1,465	2,536	107	655	—	—	—
Prince George's	776,900	86,100	196,800	1,660	3,228	14	410	—	—	—
St. Mary's	87,600	11,300	26,100	262	435	5	247	—	—	—
Washington	127,500	13,800	30,000	342	700	11	300	—	—	—
Wicomico	79,400	9,300	20,400	276	831	7	203	—	—	—
Baltimore City	645,700	69,700	165,500	7,143	3,361	19	364	—	—	—
8 Small Counties	247,200	27,000	59,100	736	2,477	18	1,517	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				20,063	25,330	390	8,901	—	—	—
Population Represented	5,130,100	569,200	1,291,800	569,200	569,200	569,200	569,200	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				35.25	44.50	0.69	15.64	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				24	24	24	24	—	—	—
<b>Massachusetts - 14 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Barnstable	208,500	17,500	42,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berkshire	132,800	12,700	29,000	568	—	206	—	70	—	—
Bristol	517,000	53,700	124,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dukes	13,900	1,200	3,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex	700,400	66,000	164,900	2,744	—	804	—	317	—	—
Franklin	70,600	7,200	17,000	566	—	124	—	35	—	—
Hampden	439,300	44,400	110,300	778	—	219	—	81	—	—
Hampshire	150,300	12,100	29,000	697	—	165	—	35	—	—
Middlesex	1,422,500	119,000	292,200	3,619	—	822	—	322	—	—
Nantucket	7,900	600	1,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norfolk	642,100	54,900	131,100	1,557	—	357	—	79	—	—
Plymouth	467,000	51,000	119,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffolk	641,300	49,300	137,900	1,685	—	0	—	0	—	—
Worcester	730,800	72,400	177,900	2,283	—	636	—	138	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				14,497	—	3,333	—	1,077	—	—
Population Represented	6,144,400	562,200	1,380,100	438,100	—	438,100	—	1,089,300	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				33.09	—	7.61	—	0.99	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				9	—	9	—	9	—	—

Reporting County	1998 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	101,700	12,100	28,500	993	—	113	—	69	—	—
Barry	54,500	6,200	13,900	458	—	0	—	25	—	—
Bay	110,000	11,900	26,500	932	—	23	—	52	—	—
Berrien	159,800	17,400	39,900	1,763	—	215	—	91	—	—
Calhoun	140,800	15,000	34,800	1,575	—	114	—	177	—	—
Cass	50,000	5,500	12,300	386	—	202	—	127	—	—
Clinton	63,400	7,500	16,600	459	—	12	—	21	—	—
Eaton	101,000	11,600	25,500	759	—	0	—	20	—	—
Genesee	435,700	48,500	112,000	2,078	—	197	—	576	—	—
Grand Traverse	74,200	7,900	18,600	717	—	0	—	72	—	—
Ingham	285,900	26,100	65,500	2,184	—	59	—	692	—	—
Ionia	66,700	7,100	16,300	258	—	68	—	36	—	—
Isabella	58,400	5,500	12,800	483	—	86	—	67	—	—
Jackson	156,100	16,200	37,300	1,114	—	461	—	161	—	—
Kalamazoo	229,600	21,400	52,200	2,919	—	300	—	578	—	—
Kent	544,800	57,200	145,500	5,831	—	380	—	417	—	—
Lapeer	88,200	11,000	23,800	658	—	129	—	38	—	—
Lenawee	98,600	11,500	25,400	1,078	—	1	—	51	—	—
Livingston	146,300	17,300	38,200	623	—	211	—	21	—	—
Macomb	786,900	73,900	170,100	2,286	—	243	—	216	—	—
Marquette	62,600	6,400	14,800	562	—	145	—	39	—	—
Midland	81,600	8,900	20,200	734	—	38	—	112	—	—
Monroe	143,400	16,900	37,500	1,194	—	105	—	117	—	—
Montcalm	60,600	7,000	16,000	345	—	22	—	27	—	—
Muskegon	166,800	18,200	43,700	1,987	—	24	—	240	—	—
Oakland	1,175,100	113,300	267,100	4,522	—	208	—	308	—	—
Ottawa	225,400	25,400	61,600	2,909	—	10	—	115	—	—
Saginaw	210,000	23,600	54,000	1,059	—	18	—	257	—	—
St. Clair	159,500	18,000	40,900	1,402	—	132	—	214	—	—
St. Joseph	61,100	7,100	16,300	743	—	181	—	83	—	—
Shiawassee	72,500	8,800	18,900	542	—	112	—	37	—	—
Tuscola	58,000	7,100	15,200	237	—	11	—	60	—	—
Van Buren	75,600	9,000	20,600	832	—	116	—	46	—	—
Washtenaw	302,800	24,300	61,500	1,703	—	318	—	354	—	—
Wayne	2,116,500	218,900	531,600	6,849	—	4,442	—	6,402	—	—
48 Small Counties	1,096,100	118,000	265,500	10,035	—	1,627	—	992	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				63,209	—	10,323	—	12,910	—	—
Population Represented	9,820,200	1,021,800	2,401,100	1,021,800	—	1,021,800	—	2,401,100	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				61.86	—	10.10	—	5.38	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				83	—	83	—	83	—	—
<b>Minnesota - 87 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Anoka	292,300	41,000	85,500	1,680	—	615	—	—	—	—
Blue Earth	53,700	5,900	12,200	479	—	222	—	—	—	—
Clay	51,500	6,200	12,900	597	—	275	—	—	—	—
Dakota	342,100	45,500	100,500	3,501	—	1,814	—	—	—	—
Hennepin	1,058,900	109,900	247,700	9,305	—	7,476	—	—	—	—
Olmsted	116,900	14,300	31,800	900	—	396	—	—	—	—
Otter Tail	54,800	7,200	14,300	543	—	197	—	—	—	—
Ramsey	485,700	53,000	121,300	3,246	—	700	—	—	—	—
Rice	54,200	6,900	14,100	633	—	281	—	—	—	—
St. Louis	193,500	24,400	47,100	2,295	—	884	—	—	—	—
Scott	79,100	11,200	24,500	905	—	234	—	—	—	—
Stearns	128,700	17,500	35,800	1,318	—	522	—	—	—	—
Washington	196,700	28,600	58,700	1,318	—	336	—	—	—	—
Wright	85,000	13,200	27,600	988	—	393	—	—	—	—
73 Small Counties	1,533,200	214,500	428,700	17,163	—	7,311	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				44,871	—	21,656	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,726,400	599,300	1,262,700	599,300	—	599,300	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				74.88	—	36.14	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				87	—	87	—	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1998, by County

Reporting County	1998 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>Mississippi - 82 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
De Soto	97,100	12,000	26,600	181	680	9	155	0	1	—
Forrest	74,500	8,000	18,600	91	431	1	103	0	3	—
Harrison	177,200	20,000	47,300	287	533	38	117	1	0	—
Hinds	247,300	28,400	64,700	406	615	33	123	327	0	—
Jackson	130,800	17,200	36,400	139	469	15	194	103	816	—
Jones	63,600	7,700	16,600	286	530	27	57	0	0	—
Lauderdale	76,100	9,000	20,200	499	393	168	272	0	0	—
Lee	74,600	8,800	20,200	211	489	17	38	0	0	—
Lowndes	61,000	7,500	17,200	198	93	46	53	0	0	—
Madison	72,900	8,700	20,600	299	62	56	34	14	2	—
Rankin	109,600	13,200	28,300	213	274	51	67	28	2	—
Washington	65,200	9,500	20,900	773	85	122	30	1	0	—
70 Small Counties	1,501,400	195,800	419,100	4,124	4,265	889	791	110	14	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,707	8,919	1,472	2,034	584	838	—
Population Represented	2,751,300	345,700	756,500	345,700	345,700	345,700	345,700	756,500	756,500	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				22.30	25.80	4.26	5.88	0.77	1.11	—
Number of Reporting Counties				82	82	82	82	82	82	—
<b>Missouri - 115 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Boone	129,000	11,000	28,300	487	944	303	771	171	304	—
Buchanan	81,800	8,600	20,000	179	831	92	859	79	77	—
Cape Girardeau	66,200	6,500	14,900	86	587	7	306	17	10	—
Cass	80,600	9,500	21,700	42	399	24	334	12	15	—
Clay	176,400	17,700	42,100	261	1,144	99	338	104	179	—
Cole	69,200	7,000	16,100	108	322	83	316	57	33	—
Franklin	91,900	10,600	24,500	123	984	30	465	0	9	—
Greene	226,600	21,100	48,400	165	2,436	9	528	86	614	—
Jackson	655,100	64,800	159,000	1,355	2,792	394	747	791	641	—
Jasper	99,600	10,700	23,900	118	469	27	497	101	154	—
Jefferson	195,500	22,700	54,000	268	987	99	713	101	1	—
Platte	70,000	7,300	16,900	49	273	2	47	16	0	—
St. Charles	272,100	30,800	75,600	582	2,028	243	1,129	49	9	—
St. Francois	55,400	6,000	13,100	117	397	7	125	24	108	—
St. Louis	997,300	96,300	226,900	1,792	7,085	346	4,903	1,018	613	—
St. Louis City	338,900	33,700	85,800	1,097	4,057	173	1,911	815	447	—
99 Small Counties	1,832,000	202,500	448,000	2,249	12,173	864	8,703	1,221	2,551	—
Number of Reported Cases				9,078	37,908	2,802	22,692	4,662	5,765	—
Population Represented	5,437,600	566,700	1,319,300	566,700	566,700	566,700	566,700	1,319,300	1,319,300	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.02	66.89	4.94	40.04	3.53	4.37	—
Number of Reporting Counties				115	115	115	115	115	115	—
<b>Montana - 57 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Cascade	78,600	9,300	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flathead	71,900	9,500	18,700	1	871	0	32	—	—	—
Gallatin	62,600	6,600	14,100	58	362	1	16	—	—	—
Missoula	88,900	10,100	21,000	272	916	44	369	—	—	—
Yellowstone	126,200	15,500	31,400	158	704	1	1	—	—	—
52 Small Counties	451,400	61,600	120,900	615	5,482	39	1,535	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,104	8,335	85	1,953	—	—	—
Population Represented	879,500	112,600	226,000	103,300	103,300	103,300	103,300	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				10.69	80.69	0.82	18.91	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				56	56	56	56	—	—	—
<b>Nebraska - 93 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Buffalo	40,300	4,900	10,300	156	—	41	—	34	—	—
Dodge	35,300	4,300	8,900	68	—	30	—	58	—	—

Reporting County	1998 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	
Douglas	443,400	54,100	117,500	848	—	254	—	498	—	—
Hall	51,700	7,100	14,600	371	—	53	—	112	—	—
Lancaster	235,500	25,100	55,700	1,198	—	301	—	54	—	—
Sarpy	120,300	17,300	37,400	241	—	53	—	0	—	—
Scotts Bluff	36,000	5,000	10,200	163	—	26	—	0	—	—
86 Small Counties	698,200	92,500	189,700	1,885	—	894	—	298	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				4,930	—	1,652	—	1,054	—	—
Population Represented	1,660,800	210,500	444,400	210,500	—	210,500	—	444,400	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				23.43	—	7.85	—	2.37	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				93	—	93	—	93	—	—

**Nevada - 17 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Churchill	23,100	3,100	7,100	184	113	191	123	—	—	—
Clark	1,161,300	130,000	310,300	700	6,731	53	3,062	—	—	—
Douglas	36,800	4,200	9,700	127	189	11	134	—	—	—
Elko	46,000	7,000	16,400	195	141	3	116	—	—	—
Esmeralda	1,200	100	300	11	5	1	1	—	—	—
Humboldt	18,100	2,600	6,100	33	115	1	72	—	—	—
Mineral	5,300	700	1,500	25	32	5	6	—	—	—
Storey	3,000	300	700	30	36	0	27	—	—	—
Washoe	313,000	32,800	79,500	1,996	2,696	79	2,105	—	—	—
White Pine	10,100	1,300	2,800	14	63	1	49	—	—	—
7 Small Counties	125,900	14,800	33,600	838	723	119	469	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				4,153	10,844	464	6,164	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,743,800	197,100	468,100	197,100	197,100	197,100	197,100	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.07	55.03	2.35	31.28	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				17	17	17	17	—	—	—

**New Hampshire - 10 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Cheshire	72,000	7,500	16,700	433	—	116	—	51	—	—
Grafton	78,200	7,700	17,100	531	—	121	—	46	—	—
Hillsborough	362,500	38,700	89,000	1,976	—	363	—	270	—	—
Merrimack	127,900	13,800	31,000	797	—	158	—	85	—	—
Rockingham	270,600	28,900	66,500	1,386	—	240	—	197	—	—
Strafford	109,500	10,400	24,800	867	—	105	—	56	—	—
4 Small Counties	165,100	18,300	38,800	1,025	—	172	—	168	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,015	—	1,275	—	873	—	—
Population Represented	1,185,800	125,400	283,900	125,400	—	125,400	—	283,900	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				55.96	—	10.17	—	3.07	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				10	—	10	—	10	—	—

**New Jersey - 21 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Atlantic	238,000	24,400	58,600	3,076	1,160	—	—	—	—	—
Bergen	854,400	81,600	183,400	2,532	1,356	—	—	—	—	—
Burlington	421,300	46,800	108,700	1,902	1,027	—	—	—	—	—
Camden	504,300	59,600	142,100	3,605	2,272	—	—	—	—	—
Cape May	98,000	9,600	23,200	1,052	1,101	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	140,400	16,900	38,800	1,963	1,139	—	—	—	—	—
Essex	748,300	83,000	191,300	6,802	2,711	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester	248,000	30,300	69,800	1,478	1,330	—	—	—	—	—
Hudson	553,000	55,700	131,200	3,354	1,572	—	—	—	—	—
Hunterdon	122,400	13,400	30,600	306	120	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer	331,500	33,700	79,300	2,929	750	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	712,600	68,700	163,000	2,662	1,566	—	—	—	—	—
Monmouth	603,200	68,100	155,200	2,644	2,243	—	—	—	—	—
Morris	459,000	48,800	108,700	1,533	546	—	—	—	—	—
Ocean	490,100	51,100	118,500	1,798	1,523	—	—	—	—	—
Passaic	483,000	53,500	126,900	2,866	897	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1998, by County

Reporting County	1998 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	
Salem	64,900	7,900	17,300	679	301	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	282,300	27,400	65,200	622	570	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex	143,100	17,700	41,600	779	254	—	—	—	—	—
Union	498,900	49,100	115,600	2,833	666	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	98,700	10,800	25,800	436	244	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				45,851	23,348	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	8,095,500	858,000	1,994,600	858,000	858,000	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				53.44	27.21	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				21	21	—	—	—	—	—

**New Mexico - 13 Districts**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

District 1	178,900	21,700	47,400	838	—	5	—	—	—	—
District 2	524,700	59,300	133,600	5,405	—	7	—	—	—	—
District 3	169,000	22,800	50,600	611	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 4	37,600	5,000	11,200	333	—	1	—	—	—	—
District 5	172,500	25,200	53,000	1,421	—	14	—	—	—	—
District 6	61,800	9,000	18,300	663	—	7	—	—	—	—
District 7	46,200	6,200	12,700	321	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 8	44,300	5,800	12,300	165	—	0	—	—	—	—
District 9	62,700	8,600	18,600	482	—	2	—	—	—	—
District 10	13,300	1,700	3,400	117	—	3	—	—	—	—
District 11	173,500	28,900	63,100	1,334	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 12	70,700	8,900	20,000	358	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 13	178,400	24,600	55,600	811	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				12,859	—	39	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,733,500	227,700	499,700	227,700	—	136,300	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				56.47	—	0.29	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				13	—	8	—	—	—	—

**New York - 62 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Albany	293,000	20,700	58,200	516	400	303	390	933	—	—
Allegany	50,600	4,700	11,900	42	58	87	47	217	—	—
Bronx	1,191,300	104,700	316,600	1,448	247	858	1,120	3,369	—	—
Broome	196,500	14,600	41,000	141	136	217	180	203	—	—
Cattaraugus	84,900	8,100	21,600	179	130	115	119	410	—	—
Cayuga	82,200	7,200	19,800	115	75	48	110	97	—	—
Chautauqua	138,300	12,000	32,100	234	288	90	237	156	—	—
Chemung	92,200	8,000	21,400	120	36	152	44	166	—	—
Chenango	51,000	5,000	12,900	39	91	39	42	33	—	—
Clinton	79,800	6,400	18,300	40	120	26	88	121	—	—
Columbia	63,100	5,100	14,000	49	78	45	25	150	—	—
Dutchess	265,400	20,900	58,200	334	130	133	196	222	—	—
Erie	933,700	71,500	199,200	1,042	671	605	655	945	—	—
Fulton	53,100	4,900	12,600	51	51	107	75	339	—	—
Genesee	60,700	5,300	14,800	81	39	37	50	81	—	—
Herkimer	64,000	5,700	15,100	61	102	50	125	81	—	—
Jefferson	111,000	9,700	28,200	166	214	79	169	219	—	—
Kings	2,266,200	199,500	556,900	1,684	287	801	967	3,138	—	—
Livingston	65,600	5,300	14,600	54	74	45	80	64	—	—
Madison	70,900	6,000	16,500	41	73	98	30	124	—	—
Monroe	714,900	56,200	163,700	826	595	396	332	659	—	—
Montgomery	50,800	4,200	11,700	61	101	37	39	212	—	—
Nassau	1,301,000	97,900	258,000	795	478	273	704	650	—	—
New York	1,546,500	85,200	253,000	1,317	52	258	161	2,162	—	—
Niagara	217,800	18,300	49,700	161	314	253	326	252	—	—
Oneida	230,700	18,300	50,700	165	389	201	269	275	—	—
Onondaga	457,900	36,300	103,700	1,660	590	467	230	594	—	—
Ontario	99,500	8,300	23,100	63	115	24	73	65	—	—
Orange	329,800	29,900	85,600	261	443	227	447	469	—	—
Oswego	123,800	12,000	32,200	183	112	100	178	256	—	—
Otsego	60,600	4,800	13,000	28	65	15	30	97	—	—

Reporting County	1998 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	
Putnam	93,400	7,700	21,700	3	21	80	15	16	—	—
Queens	1,993,200	140,600	397,000	1,109	335	498	678	1,655	—	—
Rensselaer	152,200	12,000	33,400	228	144	248	194	173	—	—
Richmond	406,900	33,700	93,300	378	107	146	141	375	—	—
Rockland	281,000	25,300	65,600	121	83	85	137	263	—	—
St. Lawrence	113,100	9,900	25,600	58	167	55	104	124	—	—
Saratoga	197,400	17,000	46,100	225	126	186	73	137	—	—
Schenectady	145,100	10,900	30,700	108	193	172	115	576	—	—
Steuben	98,000	9,200	24,300	83	138	43	179	120	—	—
Suffolk	1,370,500	116,600	307,100	1,122	790	631	681	2,447	—	—
Sullivan	69,400	5,700	16,100	69	74	81	122	145	—	—
Tioga	52,400	5,000	13,400	64	94	31	31	94	—	—
Tompkins	97,200	6,100	17,700	49	82	43	77	230	—	—
Ulster	166,800	12,600	35,500	199	215	224	69	325	—	—
Warren	61,300	5,300	13,900	23	110	39	88	82	—	—
Washington	60,200	5,400	14,100	65	82	35	176	65	—	—
Wayne	95,100	8,800	24,500	113	170	64	130	130	—	—
Westchester	900,900	64,700	181,800	686	535	376	506	463	—	—
13 Small Counties	458,100	39,800	106,100	439	461	515	412	894	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				17,099	10,481	9,738	11,466	25,073	—	—
Population Represented	18,159,200	1,432,900	3,996,100	1,432,900	1,432,900	1,432,900	1,432,900	3,995,100	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				11.93	7.31	6.80	8.00	6.28	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				62	62	62	62	61	—	—

**North Carolina - 100 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Alamance	119,700	9,000	24,400	478	—	12	—	61	—	—
Brunswick	68,400	5,600	14,500	157	—	5	—	54	—	—
Buncombe	194,500	15,400	40,600	273	—	256	—	229	—	—
Burke	82,400	6,900	17,600	276	—	40	—	75	—	—
Cabarrus	120,300	10,100	27,400	357	—	13	—	131	—	—
Caldwell	75,900	6,400	16,400	206	—	42	—	147	—	—
Carteret	59,800	4,600	12,400	205	—	3	—	54	—	—
Catawba	132,400	11,400	29,400	450	—	102	—	317	—	—
Cleveland	93,100	8,100	21,000	294	—	29	—	83	—	—
Columbus	52,700	5,200	13,000	187	—	5	—	54	—	—
Craven	88,800	7,600	22,300	325	—	97	—	70	—	—
Cumberland	284,200	25,500	77,000	1,827	—	648	—	799	—	—
Davidson	141,100	11,900	31,300	399	—	9	—	18	—	—
Durham	202,300	15,300	43,900	621	—	8	—	222	—	—
Edgecombe	55,000	5,600	14,200	177	—	0	—	71	—	—
Forsyth	287,700	21,300	60,200	1,017	—	124	—	240	—	—
Gaston	183,900	16,000	42,800	749	—	166	—	234	—	—
Guilford	387,600	29,400	80,800	1,906	—	154	—	344	—	—
Halifax	56,300	5,300	14,000	300	—	25	—	45	—	—
Harnett	82,400	7,300	20,300	225	—	4	—	89	—	—
Henderson	81,200	6,100	16,000	146	—	10	—	57	—	—
Iredell	113,500	9,500	25,400	394	—	38	—	68	—	—
Johnston	106,600	9,500	25,100	138	—	7	—	129	—	—
Lenoir	58,900	5,600	13,800	199	—	6	—	68	—	—
Lincoln	58,000	4,900	13,300	206	—	1	—	36	—	—
Mecklenburg	630,800	49,400	145,500	3,311	—	638	—	312	—	—
Moore	71,300	5,700	14,900	219	—	6	—	142	—	—
Nash	90,900	8,100	20,800	305	—	52	—	98	—	—
New Hanover	149,800	12,100	31,600	969	—	19	—	284	—	—
Onslow	143,400	10,400	36,100	420	—	2	—	198	—	—
Orange	109,900	7,300	20,800	255	—	0	—	68	—	—
Pitt	126,600	10,800	29,400	509	—	4	—	152	—	—
Randolph	121,400	10,100	27,300	440	—	111	—	179	—	—
Robeson	115,700	12,600	32,200	575	—	94	—	241	—	—
Rockingham	90,100	7,500	19,700	287	—	24	—	30	—	—
Rowan	125,100	10,500	28,300	399	—	6	—	171	—	—
Rutherford	60,900	5,500	13,800	146	—	40	—	124	—	—
Stanly	55,800	4,700	12,900	109	—	13	—	35	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1998, by County

Reporting County	1998 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	
Surry	67,300	5,600	14,200	204	—	29	—	52	—	—
Union	110,200	10,500	28,400	575	—	81	—	91	—	—
Wake	570,400	43,800	126,900	1,553	—	343	—	267	—	—
Wayne	111,900	9,700	26,900	513	—	93	—	93	—	—
Wilkes	62,800	5,500	13,500	321	—	30	—	43	—	—
Wilson	68,200	6,400	16,100	287	—	12	—	177	—	—
56 Small Counties	1,476,700	129,700	330,700	5,444	—	486	—	1,944	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				28,353	—	3,887	—	8,396	—	—
Population Represented	7,545,800	629,500	1,706,700	629,500	—	629,500	—	1,706,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				45.04	—	6.17	—	4.92	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				100	—	100	—	100	—	—

**North Dakota - 53 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Burleigh	66,900	8,400	17,000	101	638	29	722	18	19	—
Cass	116,900	12,900	27,300	410	522	148	573	155	39	—
Grand Forks	66,800	7,300	16,400	223	472	64	597	76	0	—
Ward	58,500	7,200	15,300	88	461	65	529	22	0	—
49 Small Counties	328,700	44,400	86,600	560	2,061	270	2,653	218	59	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,382	4,154	576	5,074	489	117	—
Population Represented	637,800	80,300	162,700	80,300	80,300	80,300	80,300	162,700	162,700	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.22	51.76	7.18	63.22	3.01	0.72	—
Number of Reporting Counties				53	53	53	53	53	53	—

**Ohio - 88 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Allen	107,200	13,300	28,500	1,426	—	426	—	345	—	—
Ashtabula	103,200	13,300	27,700	1,663	—	610	—	62	—	—
Athens	61,600	6,000	12,700	509	—	169	—	77	—	—
Belmont	71,900	8,000	16,000	706	—	138	—	56	—	—
Butler	330,900	38,700	85,100	4,039	—	857	—	588	—	—
Clark	145,300	17,200	36,300	1,617	—	256	—	387	—	—
Clermont	175,800	23,300	50,600	1,750	—	404	—	155	—	—
Columbiana	111,400	14,100	28,800	541	—	192	—	80	—	—
Cuyahoga	1,380,400	145,000	329,000	10,422	93	1,095	746	5,175	0	—
Darke	54,100	7,000	14,400	474	—	70	—	75	—	—
Delaware	98,200	12,300	26,400	579	—	160	—	75	—	—
Erie	78,200	9,400	19,700	3,050	—	1,061	—	211	—	—
Fairfield	123,900	16,000	32,700	801	—	130	—	214	—	—
Franklin	1,021,600	106,900	250,900	8,206	—	1,144	—	3,213	—	—
Geauga	88,600	11,100	23,500	512	—	100	—	45	—	—
Greene	147,900	17,500	36,700	1,600	—	304	—	152	—	—
Hamilton	847,200	94,000	217,800	12,984	—	3,870	—	548	—	—
Hancock	69,000	8,400	18,100	1,022	—	291	—	21	—	—
Huron	60,200	8,200	17,200	510	—	206	—	85	—	—
Jefferson	74,600	8,600	16,800	397	—	125	—	54	—	—
Lake	226,800	25,400	53,900	2,071	—	771	—	191	—	—
Lawrence	64,400	8,500	16,900	316	—	238	—	31	—	—
Licking	135,000	16,000	34,500	1,098	—	85	—	525	—	—
Lorain	281,700	35,900	75,400	3,454	—	197	—	401	—	—
Lucas	448,600	52,500	117,900	6,491	—	720	—	456	—	—
Mahoning	255,300	29,200	61,200	1,097	—	75	—	356	—	—
Marion	67,100	7,800	16,700	1,750	—	226	—	418	—	—
Medina	143,900	19,000	39,300	1,179	—	155	—	62	—	—
Miami	98,200	12,200	25,500	1,844	—	868	—	122	—	—
Montgomery	570,100	60,700	138,100	4,751	—	611	—	1,360	—	—
Muskingum	84,600	10,400	22,100	725	—	216	—	84	—	—
Portage	150,800	17,200	36,600	1,197	—	346	—	139	—	—
Richland	129,700	15,600	32,200	2,046	—	575	—	155	—	—
Ross	75,400	9,000	18,400	914	—	555	—	112	—	—
Sandusky	62,100	8,100	17,000	814	—	276	—	118	—	—
Scioto	80,800	10,700	21,400	546	—	320	—	75	—	—
Seneca	60,000	8,100	16,600	1,228	—	365	—	112	—	—



Reporting County	1998 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	
Stark	373,000	43,000	91,000	2,399	—	742	—	905	—	—
Summit	537,200	58,700	129,700	3,738	—	1,368	—	955	—	—
Trumbull	226,400	26,300	54,500	2,071	—	923	—	252	—	—
Tuscarawas	88,500	10,700	22,700	853	—	185	—	32	—	—
Warren	146,000	17,300	38,000	1,468	—	420	—	69	—	—
Washington	63,300	7,800	15,700	463	—	139	—	25	—	—
Wayne	110,200	14,000	30,400	966	—	166	—	129	—	—
Wood	119,600	13,600	28,800	1,580	—	247	—	285	—	—
43 Small Counties	1,487,700	193,900	403,000	15,785	—	4,843	—	1,856	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				113,652	93	27,240	746	20,843	—	—
Population Represented	11,237,800	1,310,000	2,846,500	1,310,000	145,000	1,310,000	145,000	2,846,500	329,000	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				86.76	0.64	20.79	5.15	7.32	0.00	—
Number of Reporting Counties				88	1	88	1	88	1	—

**Oklahoma - 77 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adair	20,400	3,100	6,100	27	100	1	222	—	—	—
Alfalfa	6,000	700	1,300	1	19	0	0	—	—	—
Atoka	13,300	1,800	3,400	22	35	0	2	—	—	—
Beaver	6,000	900	1,700	5	10	0	3	—	—	—
Beckham	19,900	2,700	5,700	72	97	10	37	—	—	—
Blaine	10,400	1,300	2,900	32	42	6	2	—	—	—
Bryan	34,700	4,300	8,700	83	158	0	1	—	—	—
Caddo	30,900	4,100	8,500	101	186	1	28	—	—	—
Canadian	85,400	12,000	25,300	111	130	24	6	—	—	—
Carter	44,400	5,900	12,000	98	423	3	48	—	—	—
Cherokee	39,000	5,000	10,400	119	309	15	89	—	—	—
Choctaw	15,100	2,100	4,200	15	83	0	0	—	—	—
Cimarron	3,000	400	800	1	0	0	0	—	—	—
Cleveland	201,000	24,500	52,600	407	1,814	6	732	—	—	—
Coal	6,000	900	1,600	19	33	4	1	—	—	—
Comanche	108,100	13,600	31,500	247	795	5	123	—	—	—
Cotton	6,600	800	1,700	15	21	1	0	—	—	—
Craig	14,500	1,700	3,300	25	76	6	29	—	—	—
Creek	67,100	8,800	18,100	39	320	1	0	—	—	—
Custer	25,600	3,100	6,900	107	140	1	15	—	—	—
Delaware	34,300	4,000	8,200	70	125	10	43	—	—	—
Dewey	4,900	700	1,300	1	9	0	1	—	—	—
Ellis	4,200	600	1,100	4	22	0	1	—	—	—
Garfield	56,900	6,900	14,800	108	170	4	9	—	—	—
Garvin	26,800	3,400	6,800	52	196	5	41	—	—	—
Grady	45,800	6,300	13,000	123	182	48	71	—	—	—
Grant	5,300	600	1,400	1	18	0	0	—	—	—
Greer	6,400	700	1,300	10	36	0	1	—	—	—
Harmon	3,500	500	1,000	1	20	0	0	—	—	—
Harper	3,600	500	900	1	10	0	0	—	—	—
Haskell	11,400	1,500	2,900	7	25	0	0	—	—	—
Hughes	14,100	1,800	3,300	56	56	0	15	—	—	—
Jackson	28,500	3,800	8,700	47	257	0	6	—	—	—
Jefferson	6,600	800	1,600	12	31	0	5	—	—	—
Johnston	10,300	1,400	2,800	16	50	0	6	—	—	—
Kay	46,600	5,600	12,200	116	259	5	0	—	—	—
Kingfisher	13,500	1,800	3,800	12	35	0	0	—	—	—
Kiowa	10,700	1,400	2,900	42	39	2	2	—	—	—
Latimer	10,300	1,400	2,800	17	76	0	1	—	—	—
Le Flore	46,700	6,400	12,800	25	162	0	11	—	—	—
Lincoln	31,300	4,400	8,800	20	35	0	2	—	—	—
Logan	30,100	4,000	8,200	63	271	0	18	—	—	—
Love	8,600	1,200	2,300	4	56	0	0	—	—	—
McClain	26,200	3,500	7,100	74	172	0	31	—	—	—
McCurtain	34,800	5,000	10,200	57	173	7	47	—	—	—
McIntosh	19,000	2,200	4,300	36	97	6	28	—	—	—
Major	7,800	1,000	2,100	4	35	0	1	—	—	—
Marshall	12,300	1,400	2,800	7	75	0	1	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1998, by County

Reporting County	1998 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	
Mayes	37,600	4,700	9,800	66	269	18	66	—	—	—
Murray	12,300	1,600	3,100	16	47	1	1	—	—	—
Muskogee	70,100	9,100	18,900	169	93	50	85	—	—	—
Noble	11,400	1,500	3,100	24	50	0	1	—	—	—
Nowata	10,000	1,200	2,500	8	58	5	21	—	—	—
Okfuskee	11,400	1,500	2,900	20	78	0	1	—	—	—
Oklahoma	632,900	72,700	165,000	2,342	1,594	137	42	—	—	—
Okmulgee	38,700	5,000	10,400	49	79	12	10	—	—	—
Osage	42,900	5,800	11,700	33	146	8	23	—	—	—
Ottawa	30,900	3,600	7,400	79	270	6	58	—	—	—
Pawnee	16,400	2,200	4,400	20	111	2	12	—	—	—
Payne	65,300	6,300	13,900	238	290	17	9	—	—	—
Pittsburg	43,000	5,300	10,300	92	203	3	9	—	—	—
Pontotoc	34,600	4,200	8,600	61	282	2	29	—	—	—
Pottawatomie	62,300	8,200	16,600	122	310	3	55	—	—	—
Pushmataha	11,500	1,400	2,900	9	35	0	0	—	—	—
Roger Mills	3,600	500	1,000	9	2	0	0	—	—	—
Rogers	68,000	8,900	18,300	165	344	6	80	—	—	—
Seminole	24,800	3,200	6,500	78	181	0	3	—	—	—
Sequoyah	37,500	5,300	10,400	29	138	1	27	—	—	—
Stephens	43,500	5,700	11,300	74	236	1	25	—	—	—
Texas	18,500	2,600	5,400	49	133	0	16	—	—	—
Tillman	9,500	1,300	2,800	36	69	0	2	—	—	—
Tulsa	543,400	62,100	141,000	1,951	4,020	206	1,472	—	—	—
Wagoner	55,200	8,200	16,300	100	334	22	62	—	—	—
Washington	47,500	5,600	11,900	172	300	17	102	—	—	—
Washita	11,800	1,500	3,200	31	65	1	4	—	—	—
Woods	8,300	900	1,800	12	32	0	3	—	—	—
Woodward	18,600	2,500	5,200	53	148	6	9	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,639	17,400	695	3,906	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,339,500	413,000	882,900	413,000	413,000	413,000	413,000	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				20.92	42.13	1.68	9.46	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				77	77	77	77	—	—	—

**Oregon - 36 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	77,800	7,900	17,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	289
Clackamas	334,800	41,700	86,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,366
Coos	62,200	7,100	14,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	969
Deschutes	105,700	12,700	26,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	478
Douglas	101,800	12,500	25,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	536
Jackson	173,200	20,100	42,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,308
Josephine	74,200	8,500	17,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	573
Klamath	63,200	7,900	16,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	671
Lane	313,300	34,800	74,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,208
Linn	104,500	12,800	27,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	784
Marion	268,900	33,000	72,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,539
Multnomah	630,600	63,300	145,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,944
Polk	61,400	7,400	15,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	459
Umatilla	65,600	8,500	18,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	390
Washington	400,700	47,000	106,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,216
Yamhill	82,000	10,800	23,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	991
20 Small Counties	362,200	44,600	93,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,924
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	21,645
Population Represented	3,282,100	380,700	822,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	380,700
Rates for Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	36

**Pennsylvania - 67 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adams	86,700	10,200	21,900	212	52	—	—	—	—	—
Allegheny	1,268,000	122,200	271,300	3,132	985	—	—	—	—	—
Armstrong	73,300	8,800	17,700	99	92	—	—	—	—	—

Reporting County	1998 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	
Beaver	184,300	20,500	42,900	387	214	—	—	—	—	—
Bedford	49,400	6,200	12,300	81	36	—	—	—	—	—
Berks	355,800	38,700	84,900	656	241	—	—	—	—	—
Blair	130,500	15,800	32,000	295	52	—	—	—	—	—
Bradford	62,400	8,200	16,900	121	13	—	—	—	—	—
Bucks	587,900	68,700	149,100	1,232	628	—	—	—	—	—
Butler	170,800	20,400	42,700	464	17	—	—	—	—	—
Cambria	155,600	18,500	36,000	546	40	—	—	—	—	—
Carbon	58,700	6,600	13,500	114	72	—	—	—	—	—
Centre	132,000	11,000	24,700	201	43	—	—	—	—	—
Chester	421,900	47,500	105,300	600	107	—	—	—	—	—
Clearfield	80,700	10,100	20,000	249	52	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia	63,900	6,700	14,000	121	59	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford	89,300	11,400	23,100	243	18	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	209,600	22,000	45,300	216	388	—	—	—	—	—
Dauphin	245,500	26,600	59,200	906	210	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	542,600	56,500	127,100	1,584	2	—	—	—	—	—
Erie	278,100	33,900	72,700	838	180	—	—	—	—	—
Fayette	144,400	17,900	35,300	124	226	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin	128,300	15,100	31,200	251	128	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	88,400	10,400	20,900	130	32	—	—	—	—	—
Jefferson	46,200	5,800	11,800	142	51	—	—	—	—	—
Lackawanna	208,400	22,300	46,100	338	28	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster	456,700	54,700	121,800	796	313	—	—	—	—	—
Lawrence	94,900	10,900	22,400	151	54	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	117,600	13,600	28,600	283	58	—	—	—	—	—
Lehigh	298,800	30,600	68,100	599	124	—	—	—	—	—
Luzerne	314,600	32,700	67,700	960	400	—	—	—	—	—
Lycoming	117,400	13,800	29,300	292	126	—	—	—	—	—
McKean	46,300	5,700	11,500	123	30	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer	121,800	13,900	28,500	272	49	—	—	—	—	—
Mifflin	47,000	5,600	11,700	47	0	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe	125,400	14,400	32,000	300	49	—	—	—	—	—
Montgomery	719,600	72,500	161,300	697	452	—	—	—	—	—
Northampton	258,600	27,900	61,000	431	243	—	—	—	—	—
Northumberland	94,000	10,500	21,500	202	263	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	1,435,000	160,200	366,000	9,240	0	—	—	—	—	—
Schuylkill	150,100	16,300	32,800	147	223	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	80,200	9,800	19,500	111	26	—	—	—	—	—
Venango	57,800	7,400	14,900	128	14	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	43,800	5,300	10,900	106	14	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	205,300	23,100	46,500	165	200	—	—	—	—	—
Westmoreland	372,400	40,500	82,700	888	1	—	—	—	—	—
York	373,700	42,200	91,400	546	552	—	—	—	—	—
20 Small Counties	609,200	73,800	152,100	1,077	328	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				30,843	7,485	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	12,002,300	1,327,400	2,859,800	1,327,400	1,327,400	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				23.23	5.64	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Rhode Island - 1 State</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
State Total	987,700	105,600	237,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,650
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	8,650
Population Represented	987,700	105,600	237,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	105,600
Rates for Reporting State				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting States				—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<b>South Carolina - 46 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Aiken	134,000	13,400	32,500	378	286	98	99	—	—	—
Anderson	160,700	15,500	35,700	571	484	0	8	—	—	—
Beaufort	110,100	8,500	24,500	211	304	33	25	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1998, by County

Reporting County	1998 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	
Berkeley	137,600	15,200	39,800	426	384	169	14	—	—	—
Charleston	316,600	26,100	72,100	808	2,062	58	180	—	—	—
Darlington	66,300	7,600	16,400	103	305	8	40	—	—	—
Dorchester	88,000	9,000	23,400	180	182	132	64	—	—	—
Florence	124,700	13,800	31,200	101	585	25	295	—	—	—
Greenville	354,000	31,700	78,400	576	613	215	84	—	—	—
Greenwood	63,600	6,000	14,200	213	243	98	56	—	—	—
Horry	174,600	15,500	36,900	390	661	99	170	—	—	—
Lancaster	58,900	5,900	14,000	156	434	1	100	—	—	—
Laurens	63,200	6,100	14,300	133	137	19	50	—	—	—
Lexington	205,000	20,300	48,700	369	734	124	90	—	—	—
Oconee	64,100	6,000	13,800	47	182	3	19	—	—	—
Orangeburg	87,700	9,100	21,300	287	450	113	84	—	—	—
Pickens	107,000	9,200	21,700	270	123	75	8	—	—	—
Richland	304,900	26,600	65,200	811	172	42	11	—	—	—
Spartanburg	247,200	22,800	54,300	599	781	191	71	—	—	—
Sumter	112,300	11,400	28,600	149	234	25	124	—	—	—
York	154,300	14,700	35,900	399	518	210	226	—	—	—
25 Small Counties	704,700	77,400	175,200	1,876	2,520	531	644	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				9,053	12,394	2,269	2,462	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,839,600	372,200	898,100	372,200	372,200	372,200	372,200	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				24.33	33.30	6.10	6.62	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				46	46	46	46	—	—	—
<b>South Dakota - 66 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Beadle	17,100	2,100	4,300	72	13	11	0	—	—	—
Brookings	26,000	2,700	5,600	72	27	13	0	—	—	—
Brown	35,400	4,200	8,600	123	67	17	9	—	—	—
Codington	25,400	3,400	7,000	103	52	7	0	—	—	—
Davison	17,700	2,200	4,600	59	41	39	6	—	—	—
Hughes	15,300	2,100	4,300	41	78	10	34	—	—	—
Lawrence	21,900	2,800	5,600	71	6	38	0	—	—	—
Lincoln	20,400	3,100	6,200	81	19	8	0	—	—	—
Meade	21,600	3,200	6,700	70	0	8	0	—	—	—
Minnehaha	140,400	16,700	36,100	728	415	427	132	—	—	—
Pennington	87,300	10,600	24,100	811	31	51	12	—	—	—
Yankton	21,000	2,400	5,300	84	43	60	36	—	—	—
54 Small Counties	281,100	40,600	82,000	752	198	148	58	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				3,067	990	837	287	—	—	—
Population Represented	730,800	96,400	200,300	96,400	96,400	96,400	96,400	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				31.82	10.27	8.68	2.98	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				66	66	66	66	—	—	—
<b>Tennessee - 95 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Anderson	70,900	7,500	16,400	71	167	31	94	1	0	—
Blount	101,200	10,400	22,900	167	66	87	37	4	5	—
Bradley	83,400	9,300	19,700	116	587	52	452	2	0	—
Carter	53,300	5,400	11,400	202	0	203	1	21	0	—
Davidson	533,300	49,500	120,800	4,010	4,377	279	1,504	668	1,588	—
Greene	60,300	6,300	13,200	242	58	96	10	4	3	—
Hamblen	54,000	5,800	12,400	123	193	63	31	0	0	—
Hamilton	294,500	31,000	69,100	1,812	648	617	518	241	45	—
Knox	374,700	35,700	83,000	944	382	120	196	499	1	—
Madison	85,800	9,900	22,300	692	145	95	60	0	0	—
Maury	69,600	8,100	18,100	563	96	267	6	19	75	—
Montgomery	127,200	13,600	34,900	397	390	166	223	4	0	—
Putnam	59,000	5,700	13,000	278	151	176	81	14	2	—
Rutherford	166,100	19,300	45,200	917	122	326	17	0	0	—
Sevier	64,400	6,900	14,800	442	533	172	99	5	3	—
Shelby	867,800	99,800	235,800	11,913	664	5,209	0	1,458	0	—
Sullivan	150,300	15,200	32,200	555	382	128	256	181	51	—

Reporting County	1998 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	
Sumner	123,900	15,100	33,100	1,147	1,281	493	219	0	0	—
Washington	102,200	10,000	21,900	396	268	140	203	25	21	—
Williamson	117,700	14,800	32,900	535	427	318	82	13	13	—
Wilson	83,900	10,000	22,400	215	349	103	18	18	7	—
74 Small Counties	1,789,300	205,600	439,400	8,042	1,889	4,280	1,818	436	193	—
Number of Reported Cases				33,779	13,175	13,421	5,925	3,613	2,007	—
Population Represented	5,432,700	595,000	1,334,800	595,000	595,000	595,000	595,000	1,334,800	1,334,800	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				56.77	22.14	22.56	9.96	2.71	1.50	—
Number of Reporting Counties				95	95	95	95	95	95	—

**Texas - 254 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Anderson	52,100	4,900	11,300	79	50	23	14	—	—	—
Angelina	77,300	9,100	20,700	150	187	3	2	—	—	—
Bell	223,200	22,600	61,900	409	610	9	357	—	—	—
Bexar	1,354,800	148,000	377,100	5,740	3,837	252	2,788	—	—	—
Bowie	83,300	9,500	20,900	151	578	1	190	—	—	—
Brazoria	228,900	26,100	63,700	621	1,040	46	839	—	—	—
Brazos	132,900	10,500	28,400	511	637	57	177	—	—	—
Cameron	324,000	45,600	107,800	1,096	677	12	236	—	—	—
Collin	428,300	47,800	117,800	418	656	43	193	—	—	—
Comal	73,500	7,300	17,800	184	236	31	69	—	—	—
Coryell	73,800	7,300	19,600	92	106	2	66	—	—	—
Dallas	2,045,300	198,500	523,200	3,583	4,481	10	1,398	—	—	—
Denton	383,400	38,200	101,100	1,016	466	244	204	—	—	—
Ector	124,800	14,400	37,900	224	710	2	15	—	—	—
Ellis	103,700	12,700	30,400	152	278	211	53	—	—	—
El Paso	694,600	84,900	212,600	1,979	1,758	0	6	—	—	—
Fort Bend	336,800	41,400	103,800	494	719	58	198	—	—	—
Galveston	245,000	26,300	63,100	873	316	5	55	—	—	—
Grayson	102,000	10,700	24,700	235	383	0	35	—	—	—
Gregg	112,900	12,200	29,000	393	329	36	84	—	—	—
Guadalupe	80,500	8,900	22,000	234	412	17	138	—	—	—
Harris	3,202,000	336,800	867,500	10,069	3,829	7	4,744	—	—	—
Harrison	59,800	7,200	15,900	170	254	234	88	—	—	—
Hays	89,300	8,700	21,500	190	255	12	112	—	—	—
Henderson	69,000	6,800	15,400	104	130	7	54	—	—	—
Hidalgo	519,700	74,500	179,300	773	770	104	346	—	—	—
Hunt	70,200	7,400	17,500	118	308	11	147	—	—	—
Jefferson	241,200	25,100	59,400	359	1,032	21	177	—	—	—
Johnson	118,200	13,900	32,200	292	336	70	277	—	—	—
Kaufman	65,500	7,800	18,100	193	153	2	47	—	—	—
Liberty	65,200	7,500	16,900	47	160	4	63	—	—	—
Lubbock	228,200	22,900	58,200	814	667	82	142	—	—	—
McLennan	203,200	20,700	50,900	897	1,018	136	196	—	—	—
Midland	119,100	13,300	35,400	358	737	0	18	—	—	—
Montgomery	271,800	32,200	75,400	419	672	27	192	—	—	—
Nacogdoches	56,200	5,300	12,600	121	121	1	59	—	—	—
Nueces	315,700	36,500	90,700	1,035	1,362	112	1,173	—	—	—
Orange	84,800	10,000	22,100	140	251	8	72	—	—	—
Parker	82,300	9,200	21,300	92	148	2	138	—	—	—
Potter	108,300	10,900	29,000	355	460	80	234	—	—	—
Randall	98,800	11,200	26,400	309	321	30	129	—	—	—
San Patricio	70,700	8,600	20,900	193	321	1	76	—	—	—
Smith	168,100	17,500	41,600	934	217	108	98	—	—	—
Tarrant	1,354,000	133,100	353,000	2,152	4,606	83	671	—	—	—
Taylor	122,000	12,100	31,700	318	715	1	18	—	—	—
Tom Green	102,700	10,200	26,800	352	662	59	262	—	—	—
Travis	709,200	61,400	168,200	2,516	3,074	331	745	—	—	—
Victoria	81,700	9,400	23,300	121	759	136	46	—	—	—
Walker	54,800	4,300	10,000	68	72	0	5	—	—	—
Webb	186,800	25,400	64,600	332	1,035	23	219	—	—	—
Wichita	128,500	12,300	31,000	265	424	0	37	—	—	—
Williamson	223,700	27,100	67,000	232	711	27	176	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1998, by County

Reporting County	1998 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	
202 Small Counties	3,160,400	357,500	838,700	6,169	9,320	569	3,444	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				49,141	53,366	3,350	21,322	—	—	—
Population Represented	19,712,400	2,133,800	5,337,500	2,133,800	2,133,800	2,133,800	2,133,800	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				23.03	25.01	1.57	9.99	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				254	254	254	254	—	—	—
<b>Utah - 29 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Cache	87,200	12,200	29,100	557	627	133	866	41	0	—
Davis	233,600	38,100	85,300	1,814	1,805	368	1,417	226	13	—
Salt Lake	845,900	117,400	271,700	9,039	5,570	1,935	2,693	339	7	—
Utah	339,900	51,400	117,400	3,164	1,921	1,398	834	173	5	—
Washington	82,300	12,400	27,300	816	711	418	460	35	0	—
Weber	183,800	25,600	57,200	2,177	1,747	338	1,465	426	3	—
23 Small Counties	327,800	54,000	115,500	3,400	2,577	1,361	2,133	354	3	—
Number of Reported Cases				20,967	14,958	5,951	9,868	1,594	31	—
Population Represented	2,100,600	311,100	703,700	311,100	311,100	311,100	311,100	703,700	703,700	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				67.39	48.07	19.13	31.71	2.27	0.04	—
Number of Reporting Counties				29	29	29	29	29	29	—
<b>Vermont - 14 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Chittenden	142,500	15,100	31,600	340	—	64	—	134	—	—
Rutland	62,500	7,000	14,200	156	—	33	—	27	—	—
Washington	56,200	6,600	13,400	130	—	10	—	23	—	—
Windsor	55,400	6,200	12,700	103	—	21	—	57	—	—
10 Small Counties	274,000	34,400	69,300	797	—	126	—	201	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,526	—	254	—	442	—	—
Population Represented	590,600	69,300	141,200	69,300	—	69,300	—	141,200	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				22.03	—	3.67	—	3.13	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				14	—	14	—	14	—	—
<b>Virginia - 136 Counties</b>										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Albemarle	79,400	7,300	17,400	286	72	38	37	—	—	—
Arlington	174,600	10,900	28,800	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
Augusta	60,300	6,900	14,600	283	4	31	3	—	—	—
Chesterfield	250,200	33,000	72,800	1,035	921	12	312	—	—	—
Fairfax	927,900	99,800	224,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fauquier	53,900	6,100	14,200	216	2	22	4	—	—	—
Hanover	82,300	9,000	19,900	445	54	50	2	—	—	—
Henrico	241,800	24,100	55,300	2,169	1,109	94	111	—	—	—
Henry	55,800	6,000	12,500	233	106	18	43	—	—	—
Loudoun	144,500	15,800	39,000	660	29	151	53	—	—	—
Montgomery	76,900	6,100	14,200	350	0	59	1	—	—	—
Pittsylvania	56,500	6,600	13,500	232	5	2	10	—	—	—
Prince William	262,400	33,700	79,500	2,173	497	144	29	—	—	—
Roanoke	81,300	8,900	17,900	785	35	44	121	—	—	—
Rockingham	63,200	7,000	15,300	171	3	31	6	—	—	—
Spotsylvania	83,800	11,200	25,300	671	104	123	80	—	—	—
Stafford	89,700	11,900	27,000	701	190	50	59	—	—	—
Alexandria City	115,000	7,100	18,200	566	188	56	58	—	—	—
Chesapeake City	199,400	25,100	56,500	1,610	125	13	10	—	—	—
Danville City	51,700	5,200	11,400	403	158	5	23	—	—	—
Hampton City	136,700	14,100	33,500	1,176	688	49	167	—	—	—
Lynchburg City	64,300	6,200	13,900	541	60	42	106	—	—	—
Newport News City	178,000	19,300	48,900	1,126	453	94	156	—	—	—
Norfolk City	227,100	20,400	54,300	1,715	402	143	173	—	—	—
Portsmouth City	99,000	11,300	26,300	1,186	97	129	74	—	—	—
Richmond City	191,000	15,900	38,700	1,739	568	145	48	—	—	—
Roanoke City	93,800	8,600	20,300	1,203	348	23	100	—	—	—

Reporting County	1998 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	
Suffolk City	62,700	7,800	17,000	449	3	6	1	—	—	—
Virginia Beach City	430,700	49,600	120,800	2,702	24	76	16	—	—	—
107 Small Counties	2,155,300	234,900	498,600	13,480	1,566	1,600	1,106	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				38,306	7,811	3,250	2,909	—	—	—
Population Represented	6,789,200	730,100	1,650,300	630,200	630,200	630,200	630,200	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				60.78	12.39	5.16	4.62	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				135	135	135	135	—	—	—

**Washington - 39 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	136,100	18,800	40,600	1,067	1,824	73	1,004	85	—	—
Chelan	60,200	7,500	17,000	458	531	47	212	13	—	—
Clallam	64,300	7,200	15,000	341	334	93	711	52	—	—
Clark	327,400	44,600	92,700	1,272	2,004	90	464	130	—	—
Cowlitz	91,400	11,800	24,500	774	673	115	701	97	—	—
Grant	70,700	10,200	22,400	816	785	76	373	26	—	—
Grays Harbor	67,500	8,600	17,900	279	881	31	391	28	—	—
Island	71,700	7,900	18,800	260	513	34	291	22	—	—
King	1,654,300	166,100	371,300	6,329	2,151	312	311	1,316	—	—
Kitsap	232,900	29,400	64,600	949	1,670	102	177	164	—	—
Lewis	68,100	9,500	19,100	312	540	22	285	102	—	—
Pierce	676,000	81,300	183,100	2,604	4,688	51	312	311	—	—
Skagit	99,400	12,100	26,100	407	864	36	133	23	—	—
Snohomish	585,500	68,800	159,200	1,341	3,904	50	2,311	384	—	—
Spokane	408,200	50,500	107,100	612	3,925	14	583	262	—	—
Thurston	202,300	26,000	53,900	1,298	717	139	658	88	—	—
Walla Walla	53,700	6,300	13,300	278	391	21	66	50	—	—
Whatcom	157,200	18,700	39,300	1,047	678	192	586	37	—	—
Yakima	218,800	31,500	69,400	1,149	1,801	33	290	183	—	—
20 Small Counties	442,200	56,700	118,300	1,581	2,633	268	1,212	313	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				23,174	31,507	1,799	11,071	3,686	—	—
Population Represented	5,687,800	673,500	1,473,500	665,300	665,300	665,300	665,300	1,473,500	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.83	47.36	2.70	16.64	2.50	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				36	36	36	36	39	—	—

**West Virginia - 55 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Berkeley	71,000	7,300	17,100	57	76	8	27	—	—	—
Cabell	94,100	8,800	18,600	414	55	75	57	—	—	—
Harrison	70,800	7,500	16,000	96	115	23	52	—	—	—
Kanawha	201,500	19,900	42,400	557	482	22	65	—	—	—
Marion	56,500	5,700	11,800	98	56	37	56	—	—	—
Mercer	64,300	7,000	14,000	106	255	9	136	—	—	—
Monongalia	77,500	6,300	14,100	33	88	3	77	—	—	—
Ohio	48,200	4,400	9,700	74	152	23	51	—	—	—
Raleigh	79,200	9,800	19,100	102	187	56	153	—	—	—
Wood	86,700	8,900	19,300	59	352	1	259	—	—	—
45 Small Counties	961,900	110,700	227,400	1,374	873	650	529	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,970	2,691	907	1,462	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,811,700	196,200	409,600	196,200	196,200	196,200	196,200	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				15.14	13.71	4.62	7.45	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				55	55	55	55	—	—	—

**Wyoming - 23 Counties**

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Albany	29,300	2,600	5,500	43	—	15	—	12	—	—
Campbell	32,400	5,300	10,700	79	—	10	—	9	—	—
Carbon	15,500	2,200	4,100	20	—	15	—	22	—	—
Fremont	36,100	5,200	10,300	49	—	0	—	17	—	—
Laramie	78,600	9,400	19,600	141	—	43	—	29	—	—
Natrona	63,200	8,000	16,300	240	—	5	—	48	—	—



Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1998, by County

Reporting County	1998 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	
Park	25,800	3,200	6,500	92	—	12	—	38	—	—
Sheridan	25,200	3,300	6,000	49	—	2	—	13	—	—
Sweetwater	39,700	6,400	12,400	164	—	40	—	21	—	—
Uinta	20,400	3,800	7,600	49	—	2	—	13	—	—
13 Small Counties	113,900	15,800	30,500	208	—	49	—	53	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,134	—	193	—	275	—	—
Population Represented	480,000	65,200	129,400	62,000	—	62,000	—	123,400	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				18.29	—	3.11	—	2.23	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				21	—	21	—	21	—	—

## Table notes

### Alabama

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

### Alaska

Source: Alaska 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: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are complaints disposed.  
 2. Status figures are complaints disposed.

### Arizona: Maricopa County

Source: Maricopa County Juvenile Court Center (delinquency and status cases)  
 Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

### Arkansas

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

### California

Source: Judicial Council of California Administrative Office of the Courts  
 Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ  
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed with a petition in calendar year 1998.  
 2. Status figures are cases disposed with a petition in calendar year 1998.  
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed with a petition in calendar year 1998. The Judicial Council of California supplied dependency figures for all counties, including those counties that independently provided their automated delinquency and status offense data to NCJJ.  
 4. Data are incomplete for Humboldt, Monterey, Riverside, and Trinity counties due to reporting difficulties.

### California: Alameda County

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

### California: Orange County

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

**California:** San Bernardino County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

**California:** San Diego County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

**California:** San Francisco County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

**California:** San Joaquin County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

**California:** Santa Barbara County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

**California:** Santa Clara County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

**California:** Ventura County

Source: Correction Services Agency (delinquency and status cases)

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

**Colorado**

Source: Colorado Judicial Department

Mode: FY 1998 Annual Report: Statistical Supplement

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitioned case filings for fiscal year 1998. 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 1998.

**Connecticut**

Source: Judicial Branch Administration, Court Support Services Division

Mode: Automated data file

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
  2. Status figures are cases disposed.
  3. Data are reported by juvenile venue districts established by the State.

**Delaware**

Source: State of Delaware Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: 1998 Statistical Report

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases filed in fiscal year 1998.
  2. There is no statute on status offenders in this State; therefore, the court handles no status offense cases.
  3. Dependency figures are cases filed in fiscal year 1998.

**District of Columbia**

Source: Superior Court of the District of Columbia

Mode: JCS survey form

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

**Florida**

Source: State of Florida Department of Juvenile Justice

Mode: Automated data file

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
  2. Status figures are cases disposed. They represent only those cases disposed by the Department of Juvenile Justice. Cases disposed by the Florida Network, the Department of Juvenile Justice's major contracted provider of CINS/FINS centralized intake, are not included in these figures.
  3. The figures represent the number of cases disposed by Intake during 1998, which captures only those disposed cases reported to the Department of Children and Family Services by caseworkers correctly completing and submitting a "Client Information Form—CINS/FINS and Delinquency Intake." The Department of Children and Family Services, having a broad range of operations, reports information on other childcare services not part of the typical juvenile court system. Therefore, the number of nonpetitioned cases may appear higher and fluctuate more than those reported by other information systems that report only juvenile court activity.
  4. Florida reported its data by Department of Children and Family Services districts. Therefore, these districts were used as the reporting area. The following is a list of counties within districts. District 1: Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton. District 2: Bay, Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Taylor, Wakulla, and Washington. District 3: Alachua, Bradford, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lafayette, Levy, Putnam, Suwannee, and Union. District 4: Baker, Clay, Duval, Nassau, and St. Johns. District 5: Pasco and Pinellas. District 6: Hillsborough and Manatee. District 7: Brevard, Orange, Osceola, and Seminole. District 8: Charlotte, Collier, De Soto, Glades, Hendry, Lee, and Sarasota. District 9: Palm Beach. District 10: Broward. District 11: Dade and Monroe. District 12: Flagler and Volusia. District 13: Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Marion, and Sumter. District 14: Hardee, Highlands, and Polk. District 15: Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, and St. Lucie.
  5. On October 1, 1994, Juvenile Justice separated from the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services to become the Department of Juvenile Justice.

**Georgia**

Source: Judicial Council of Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 1998.
  2. Status figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 1998.
  3. Dependency figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 1998.
  4. Delinquency, status, and dependency figures may include a small percentage of children disposed without a petition.

**Hawaii**

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

Mode: Automated data file

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

**Idaho**

Source: Idaho Supreme Court

Mode: Idaho Courts 1998 Annual Report Appendix

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

**Illinois**

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Probation Division

Mode: 1998 Probation Statistics

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

**Indiana**

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

Mode: 1998 Indiana Judicial Report, Volume II (petitioned) and 1998 Indiana 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: State Court Administrator

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

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

**Kansas**

Source: Supreme Court of Kansas, Office of Judicial Administration

Mode: Annual Report of the Courts of Kansas

Data: 1. Total figures are filings in the care of children for fiscal year 1998.

**Kentucky**

Source: Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Automated data file and statistical pages sent to NCJJ

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

**Louisiana**

Source: Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana

Mode: 1998 Annual Report

Data: 1. Total figures are new cases filed in district court. They include petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency, dependency, status offense, special proceeding, and traffic cases.  
2. Figures shown for Caddo, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, and Orleans Parishes include juvenile felony and misdemeanor charges and status offense cases filed.

**Maine**

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: JCS survey form

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are all offenses committed by juveniles for fiscal year 1998 and include traffic cases and civil violations.  
2. Status offenses are not handled in the juvenile court system.  
3. The numbers for the district courts were summed to determine county figures. The following is a list of district courts within counties. Androscoggin: Lewiston and Livermore Falls. Aroostook: Caribou, Fort Kent, Houlton, Madawaska, Presque Isle, and Van Buren. Cumberland: Bridgton and Portland. Franklin: Farmington. Hancock: Bar Harbor and Ellsworth. Kennebec: Augusta and Waterville. Knox: Rockland. Lincoln: Wiscasset. Oxford: Rumford and South Paris. Penobscot: Bangor, Lincoln, Millinocket, and Newport. Piscataquis: Dover-Foxcroft. Sagadahoc: Bath/Brunswick. Somerset: Skowhegan. Waldo: Belfast. Washington: Calais and Machias. York: Biddeford, Springvale, and York.

**Maryland**

Source: Department of Juvenile Justice

Mode: Automated data file

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

**Massachusetts**

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Annual Report on the State of Massachusetts Court System, FY 1998

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are complaints disposed and include motor vehicle violations.  
2. Status figures are petitions disposed.  
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.  
4. Figures for Bristol, Hampden, Suffolk, and Worcester Counties are incomplete because the units of counts for the corresponding Juvenile Court Departments were not compatible with the rest of the courts' unit of count. Essex County data are incomplete because the Amesbury district court data were not reported.

**Michigan**

Source: State Court Administrative Office, Michigan Supreme Court

Mode: Michigan's One Court of Justice 1998-99 Annual Report, Circuit Court Statistical Supplement

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

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### **Minnesota**

Source: Minnesota Supreme Court Information System

Mode: Automated data file

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

### **Mississippi**

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

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
2. Status figures are cases disposed.  
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed. Only those dependency cases that came to the attention of the Office of Youth Services via court processing are included.

### **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 (petitioned and nonpetitioned cases)

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 (petitioned cases) were reported.

### **Nevada**

Source: Division of Children 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 petitions filed.  
2. Status figures are petitions filed.  
3. Dependency figures are petitions filed.

### **New Jersey**

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.



**New Mexico**

Source: New Mexico Supreme Court

Mode: New Mexico State Courts 1998 Annual Report

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitioned referrals for fiscal year 1998.  
 2. Status figures are petitioned referrals for fiscal year 1998.  
 3. New Mexico reported its data by judicial district. The following is the list of counties within judicial districts. District 1: Los Alamos, Rio Arriba, and Santa Fe. District 2: Bernalillo. District 3: Dona Ana. District 4: Guadalupe, Mora, and San Miguel. District 5: Chaves, Eddy, and Lea. District 6: Grant, Hidalgo, and Luna. District 7: Catron, Sierra, Socorro, and Torrance. District 8: Colfax, Taos, and Union. District 9: Curry and Roosevelt. District 10: De Baca, Harding, and Quay. District 11: McKinley and San Juan. District 12: Lincoln and Otero. District 13: Cibola, Sandoval, and Valencia.

**New York**

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

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

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

**North Carolina**

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are offenses alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1998.  
 2. Status figures are offenses alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1998.  
 3. Dependency figures are conditions alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1998. They include dependent, neglected, and abused conditions.

**North Dakota**

Source: Supreme Court, Office of State Court Administrator

Mode: Automated data file

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

**Ohio**

Source: Supreme Court of Ohio

Mode: Ohio Courts Summary, 1998

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: Cuyahoga County**

Source: Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court Division

Mode: Statistical page sent to NCJJ

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

### Pennsylvania

- Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission  
Mode: Automated data file  
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
2. Status offenses in Pennsylvania are classified as dependency cases, which were not reported.  
3. Figures presented here do not match those found in the *1998 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Disposition Report*, due to differing units of count.

### Rhode Island

- Source: Administrative Office of State Courts  
Mode: Report on the Judiciary 1998  
Data: 1. Total figures are the number of wayward, delinquent, dependency, neglect, and abuse filings.  
2. The data were reported at the State level; no county breakdown was available.

### South Carolina

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

### South Dakota

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

### Tennessee

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

### Texas

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

**Utah**

Source: Utah Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Automated data file

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

**Vermont**

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

Mode: Statistical pages 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 the Virginia Supreme Court

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
2. Status figures are cases disposed.  
3. Fairfax City reports with Fairfax County; South Boston City reports with Halifax County.  
4. Data for 1998 are incomplete due to reporting difficulties at the local level.

**Washington**

Source: Office of the Administrator for the Courts

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status) and Caseloads of the Courts of Washington 1998 (dependency)

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
2. Status figures are cases disposed.  
3. Dependency figures are petitioned cases disposed. They include dependency, termination of parent/child relationship, truancy, at-risk youth, and alternative residential placement cases.  
4. Wakiakum County reports with Pacific County; Garfield County reports with Asotin County; Franklin County reports with Benton County.  
5. King County reports only delinquency data that contribute to an individual's criminal history record information.  
6. Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data.

**West Virginia**

Source: Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center

Mode: Automated data file

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

**Wyoming**

Source: Supreme Court of Wyoming Court Services

Mode: Wyoming District Courts 1998 Caseload Statistics

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitions filed.  
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# Publications From OJJDP

OJJDP produces a wide variety of materials, including Bulletins, Fact Sheets, Reports, Summaries, videotapes, and the *Juvenile Justice* journal. These materials and other resources are available through OJJDP's Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (JJC), as described below.

The following list of publications highlights the latest and most popular information published by OJJDP, grouped by topical areas:

## Corrections and Detention

*Implementation of the Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Program.* 2000, NCJ 181464 (20 pp.).

*Juvenile Residential Facility Census, 2000: Selected Findings.* 2002, NCJ 196595 (4 pp.).

## Courts

*Employment and Training for Court-Involved Youth.* 2000, NCJ 182787 (116 pp.).

*Juvenile Court Statistics 1998.* 2003, NCJ 193696 (120 pp.).

*Juvenile Drug Court Programs.* 2001, NCJ 184744 (16 pp.).

*Juvenile Gun Courts: Promoting Accountability and Providing Treatment.* 2002, NCJ 187078 (12 pp.).

*Juvenile Transfers to Criminal Court in the 1990's: Lessons Learned From Four Studies.* 2000, NCJ 181301 (72 pp.).

*Juveniles and the Death Penalty.* 2000, NCJ 184748 (16 pp.).

*Teen Courts: A Focus on Research.* 2000, NCJ 183472 (16 pp.).

*The Uniform Child-Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act.* 2001, NCJ 189181 (16 pp.).

## Delinquency Prevention

*2001 Report to Congress: Title V Community Prevention Grants Program.* 2002, NCJ 198482 (42 pp.).

*Functional Family Therapy.* 2000, NCJ 184743 (8 pp.).

*Law Enforcement and Juvenile Crime.* 2001, NCJ 191031 (32 pp.).

*The Nurturing Parenting Programs.* 2000, NCJ 172848 (12 pp.).

*Prevention of Serious and Violent Juvenile Offending.* 2000, NCJ 178898 (16 pp.).

*Restorative Justice Conferences as an Early Response to Young Offenders.* 2001, NCJ 187769 (12 pp.).

*Trends in Juvenile Violent Offending: An Analysis of Victim Survey Data.* 2002, NCJ 191052 (20 pp.).

*Truancy Reduction: Keeping Students in School.* 2001, NCJ 188947 (16 pp.).

*The YouthARTS Development Project.* 2001, NCJ 186668 (16 pp.).

## Gangs

*1998 National Youth Gang Survey.* 2000, NCJ 183109 (92 pp.).

*Early Precursors of Gang Membership: A Study of Seattle Youth.* 2001, NCJ 190106 (6 pp.).

*Hybrid and Other Modern Gangs.* 2001, NCJ 189916 (8 pp.).

*Modern-Day Youth Gangs.* 2002, NCJ 191524 (11 pp.).

## General Juvenile Justice

*The Community Assessment Center Concept.* 2000, NCJ 178942 (12 pp.).

*Juvenile Arrests 2000.* 2002, NCJ 191729 (12 pp.).

*Juvenile Justice (Mental Health Issue), Volume VII, Number 1.* 2000, NCJ 178256 (44 pp.).

*Juvenile Justice (American Indian Issue), Volume VII, Number 2.* 2000, NCJ 184747 (40 pp.).

*Special Education and the Juvenile Justice System.* 2000, NCJ 179359 (16 pp.).

*Teenage Fatherhood and Delinquent Behavior.* 2000, NCJ 178899 (8 pp.).

## Missing and Exploited Children

*Child Abuse Reported to the Police.* 2001, NCJ 187238 (8 pp.).

*Children Abducted by Family Members: National Estimates and Characteristics.* 2002, NCJ 196466 (12 pp.).

*The Criminal Justice System's Response to Parental Abduction.* 2001, NCJ 186160 (16 pp.).

*A Family Resource Guide on International Parental Kidnapping.* 2002, NCJ 190448 (148 pp.).

*Issues in Resolving Cases of International Child Abduction by Parents.* 2001, NCJ 190105 (20 pp.).

*A Law Enforcement Guide on International Parental Kidnapping.* 2002, NCJ 194639 (116 pp.).

*National Estimates of Missing Children: An Overview.* 2002, NCJ 196465 (12 pp.).

*Nonfamily Abducted Children: National Estimates and Characteristics.* 2002, NCJ 196467 (16 pp.).

*Overview of the Portable Guides to Investigating Child Abuse: Update 2000.* 2000, NCJ 178893 (12 pp.).

*Runaway/Thrownaway Children: National Estimates and Characteristics.* 2002, NCJ 196469 (12 pp.).

*When Your Child Is Missing: A Family Survival Guide.* 2002, NCJ 170022 (94 pp.). Also available in Spanish. 2002, NCJ 178902.

## Substance Abuse

*The Coach's Playbook Against Drugs.* 1998, NCJ 173393 (24 pp.).

*Developing a Policy for Controlled Substance Testing of Juveniles.* 2000, NCJ 178896 (12 pp.).

*Family Skills Training for Parents and Children.* 2000, NCJ 180140 (12 pp.).

## Violence and Victimization

*Addressing Youth Victimization.* 2001, NCJ 186667 (20 pp.).

*Animal Abuse and Youth Violence.* 2001, NCJ 188677 (16 pp.).

*Crimes Against Children by Babysitters.* 2001, NCJ 189102 (8 pp.).

*Gun Use by Male Juveniles: Research and Prevention.* 2001, NCJ 188992 (12 pp.).

*Homicides of Children and Youth.* 2001, NCJ 187239 (12 pp.).

*Juvenile Delinquency and Serious Injury Victimization.* 2001, NCJ 188676 (8 pp.).

*Juvenile Justice (School Violence Issue), Volume VIII, Number 1.* 2001, NCJ 188158 (40 pp.).

*Offenders Incarcerated for Crimes Against Juveniles.* 2001, NCJ 191028 (12 pp.).

*Protecting Children in Cyberspace: The ICAC Task Force Program.* 2002, NCJ 191213 (8 pp.).

*Race, Ethnicity, and Serious and Violent Juvenile Offending.* 2000, NCJ 181202 (8 pp.).

*Short- and Long-Term Consequences of Adolescent Victimization.* 2002, NCJ 191210 (16 pp.).

*Violent Victimization as a Risk Factor for Violent Offending Among Juveniles.* 2002, NCJ 195737 (12 pp.).

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