

U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



Juvenile Court Statistics 1997

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 juvenile delinquency and improving juvenile justice.

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

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

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

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

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

Information Dissemination Unit produces and distributes information resources on juvenile justice research, training, 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-ROM's, electronic listservs, and the Office's Web site. As part of the program planning and award process, IDU develops priorities, publishes solicitations and application kits for funding opportunities, and facilitates the peer review process 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.

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

The mission of OJJDP is to provide national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent 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.

Juvenile Court Statistics 1997

Report

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May 2000

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This report was prepared by the National Center for Juvenile Justice, the research division of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, and was supported by grant number 1999–MU–MU–0020 from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

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412–227–6950. ISSN 0091–3278.

Suggested citation: Puzzanchera, Charles, Anne L. Stahl, Terrence A. Finnegan, Howard N. Snyder, Rowen S. Poole, and Nancy Tierney. (2000). *Juvenile Court Statistics 1997*. Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

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

Foreword

The first juvenile court was created in Chicago more than 100 years ago to protect the rights of children and to ensure their accountability and treatment. That court served as the foundation for the thousands of local juvenile courts that today serve the needs of millions of delinquent, status-offending, and dependent youth across America.

Since 1929, the primary source for data on the activities of U.S. juvenile courts has been the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. The first Report described cases handled by 42 courts in 1927. This Report, the 71st in the series, describes cases from nearly 2,000 courts having jurisdiction over 71 percent of the Nation's juveniles in 1997.

The Report's analyses are derived from data contributed voluntarily by courts to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive. *Juvenile Court Statistics 1997* relies on more than 917,000 automated case records and court-level statistics summarizing more than 217,000 additional cases to describe the number and range of juvenile court caseloads in 1997. Analyses of these data show that juvenile courts handled more than 1.7 million delinquency cases in 1997—a 48-percent increase from 1988. In 1997, juvenile courts petitioned and formally disposed an estimated 158,500 status offense cases—a 101-percent increase from 1988.

Following in the footsteps of its predecessors, *Juvenile Court Statistics 1997* provides policymakers, practitioners, researchers, and the public with information on the nature of juvenile court caseloads today. With this knowledge, we are better able to build on the juvenile court's accomplishments to serve the Nation's youth.

John J. Wilson

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Acknowledgments

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

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

Alabama—State of Alabama Department of Youth Services.

Alaska—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, Kings, Los Angeles, Marin, Orange, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, and Ventura.

Colorado—Colorado Judicial Department.

Connecticut—Connecticut Judicial Branch, Office of the Chief Court Administrator.

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—Kansas Bureau of Investigation.

Kentucky—Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts.

Louisiana—Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

Maine—Administrative Office of the Courts.

Maryland—Department of Juvenile Justice.

Massachusetts—Administrative Office of the Courts.

Michigan—State Court Administrative Office.

Minnesota—Minnesota Supreme Court Information System.

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

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

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

Nebraska—Nebraska Crime Commission.

Nevada—Division of Children and Family Services.

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

New Jersey—Administrative Office of the Courts.

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

North Carolina—Administrative Office of the Courts.

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

Ohio—Supreme Court of Ohio, Ohio Department of Youth Services, and the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court Division.

Oklahoma—Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs.

Oregon—Judicial Department.

Pennsylvania—Juvenile Court Judges' Commission.

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

South Carolina—Department of Juvenile Justice.

South Dakota—Unified Judicial System.

Tennessee—Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

Texas—Texas Juvenile Probation Commission and Criminal Justice Policy Council.

Utah—Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

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

Virginia—Department of Family and Youth Services.

Washington—Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

West Virginia—Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center.

Wyoming—Supreme Court of Wyoming Court Services.

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Preface

This is the 71st report in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. It describes the delinquency and status offense cases handled between 1988 and 1997 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction. National estimates of juvenile court caseloads in 1997 were based on analyses of approximately 917,400 automated case records and court-level statistics summarizing more than 217,400 additional cases. The data used in the analyses were contributed to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive by nearly 2,000 courts with jurisdiction over 71% of the juvenile population in 1997.

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

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

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

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

The project's transition from using annual case counts to analyzing automated case-level data was completed with the production of *Juvenile Court Statistics 1984*. For the first time since the 1930's, *Juvenile Court Statistics* contained detailed, case-level descriptions of the delinquency and status offense cases handled by U.S. juvenile courts. This case-level detail 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 youth involved in the juvenile justice system and on the activities of U.S. juvenile courts. Designed to facilitate research on the juvenile justice system, the Archive's data files are

available to policymakers, researchers, and students. In addition to national data files, State and local data can be provided to researchers. With the assistance of Archive staff, 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 contact the Archive directly at 412-227-6950 to explore the possible uses of Archive data files for their work.

Introduction

This Report describes delinquency and status offense cases handled between 1988 and 1997 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Courts with juvenile jurisdiction may handle a variety of matters, including child abuse and neglect, traffic violations, child support, and adoptions. This Report focuses on cases involving juveniles charged with law violations (delinquency or status offenses).

Unit of Count

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

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

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

Coverage

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

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

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

Since its inception, *Juvenile Court Statistics* has adapted to the changing structure of juvenile court processing nationwide. As court processing became more diverse, the *JCS* series broadened its definition of the juvenile court to incorporate other agencies that perform what can generically be considered juvenile court functions. In some communities, data collection has expanded to include departments of youth services, child welfare agencies, and 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., nonpetitioned) dispositions may include a voluntary referral to a social agency for services, informal probation, or the payment of fines or some form of voluntary restitution. Formally handled cases are petitioned and scheduled for an adjudicatory or waiver hearing.

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

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

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

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

Detention. A youth may be placed in a detention facility at different points as a case progresses through the juvenile justice system. Detention practices also vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. A judicial decision to detain or continue de-

tion may occur before or after adjudication or disposition. This Report includes only those detention actions that result in a youth being placed in a restrictive facility under court authority while awaiting the outcome of the court process. This Report does not include detention decisions made by law enforcement officials prior to court intake or those occurring after the disposition of a case (e.g., temporary holding of a youth in a detention facility while awaiting availability of a court-ordered placement).

Data Quality

Juvenile Court Statistics relies on the secondary analysis of data originally compiled by juvenile courts or juvenile justice agencies to meet their own information and reporting needs. As a consequence, incoming data files are not uniform across jurisdictions. However, these data files are likely to be more detailed and accurate than data files compiled by local jurisdictions merely complying with a mandated national reporting program.

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

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

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

Validity of the Estimates

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

National estimates for 1997 are based on analyses of 917,446 individual case records from 1,457 courts with jurisdiction over 54% of the U.S. juvenile population, and aggregate court-level data on 217,441 cases from 584 jurisdictions. The weighting procedures that generate national estimates from this sample control for many factors: the size of a community; the demographic composition of its youth population; the volume of cases referred to the reporting courts; the age, sex, and race of the youth involved; the offense characteristics of the cases; the court's response to the cases (manner of handling, detention, adjudication, and disposition); and the nature of each court's jurisdictional responsibilities (i.e., upper age of original jurisdiction).

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

Structure of the Report

This Report describes the delinquency and status offense cases handled by juvenile courts between 1988 and 1997. First, the Report presents national estimates of petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Next, national estimates of petitioned status offense cases are presented. Together, these sections provide a detailed national portrait of juvenile court cases, including the offenses involved, sources of referral, detention practices, and dispositions ordered.

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

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

Finally, the appendix presents a detailed list of the number of delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases handled by juvenile courts in 1997, 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.

Other Sources of Juvenile Court Data

The national delinquency estimates presented in this Report are also available in an easy-to-use software package, *Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics: 1988–1997*. With the support of the Office of

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, NCJJ distributes this package to facilitate independent analysis of Archive data while eliminating the need for statistical analysis software. All necessary data files, as well as the NCJJ software, are available on CD-ROM and can be easily installed in Win-

dows on an IBM-compatible personal computer or network. Contact the National Center for Juvenile Justice at 412-227-6950 to order a complimentary copy, or download *Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics* from OJJDP's Web site at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org.

National Estimates of Delinquency Cases

Counts and Trends

In 1997, courts with juvenile jurisdiction handled an estimated 1,755,100 delinquency cases (table 1). Delinquency offenses are acts committed by juveniles that, if committed by an adult, could result in criminal prosecution. Between 1988 and 1997, the number of delinquency cases processed by U.S. juvenile courts increased 48%.

Caseloads increased between 1988 and 1997 for all four major offense categories—person, property, drug law violations, and public order (figure 1). The number of person offense cases increased 97% between 1988 and 1997, property offense cases increased 19%, drug law violation cases increased 125%, and the number of public order offense cases grew 67%. Compared with 1988, juvenile courts in 1997 handled 124% more simple assault cases, 107% more disorderly conduct cases, 78% more obstruction of justice cases, 74% more weapons offense cases, 66% more aggravated assault cases, and 55% more robbery cases. Between 1996 and 1997, caseloads dropped in several offense categories, including aggravated assault (18%), criminal homicide (17%), robbery (11%), and weapons offenses (6%).

Examination of the caseloads of juvenile courts using the FBI crime indexes indicates the number of

Table 1: Delinquency Cases, by Most Serious Offense, 1997

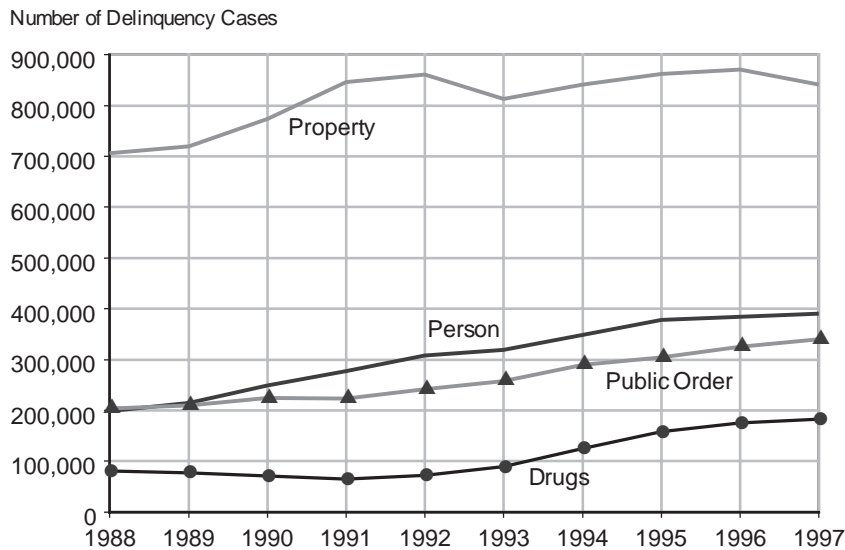
Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases	Percent Change		
		1988–97	1993–97	1996–97
Total Delinquency	1,755,100	48%	19%	0%
Person Offense	390,800	97	22	2
Criminal Homicide	2,000	31	-27	-17
Forcible Rape	6,500	48	-7	-5
Robbery	33,400	55	-3	-11
Aggravated Assault	67,900	66	-6	-18
Simple Assault	248,800	124	45	11
Other Violent Sex Offense	10,200	59	-3	8
Other Person Offense	22,000	72	8	3
Property Offense	841,800	19	4	-3
Burglary	135,900	2	-7	-4
Larceny-Theft	401,300	23	11	-4
Motor Vehicle Theft	48,800	-11	-21	-6
Arson	9,300	44	20	4
Vandalism	114,800	41	0	-4
Trespassing	65,100	28	8	1
Stolen Property Offense	33,800	5	13	0
Other Property Offense	32,800	60	13	0
Drug Law Violation	182,400	125	105	4
Public Order Offense	340,100	67	32	4
Obstruction of Justice	132,600	78	51	4
Disorderly Conduct	92,300	107	38	3
Weapons Offense	38,500	74	-19	-6
Liquor Law Violation	11,100	-31	-6	0
Nonviolent Sex Offenses	11,100	-4	-1	7
Other Public Order Offense	54,600	56	68	17
Violent Crime Index*	109,800	61	-6	-15
Property Crime Index**	595,300	14	3	-4

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

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

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

Figure 1: Delinquency Cases, 1988–1997



cases involving Violent Crime Index offenses (criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) increased 61% between 1988 and 1997 but decreased 15% between 1996 and 1997. The volume of cases involving Property Crime Index offenses (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) increased 14% between 1988 and 1997 but decreased 4% between 1996 and 1997.¹ The increases in juvenile court cases parallel the increases in arrests of persons under age 18, as reported by the FBI. Between

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

1988 and 1997, the number of arrests involving persons under age 18 charged with Violent Crime Index offenses increased 49%, while arrests of youth for Property Crime Index offenses increased 1%. (See *Crime in the United States 1997*.) According to the FBI, the number of juvenile arrests for homicide increased 11% between 1988 and 1997 but decreased 16% between 1996 and 1997, changes that correspond to the trends in juvenile court cases involving homicide charges.

The offense profile of juvenile court caseloads changed somewhat between 1988 and 1997 (table 2). The relative proportion of person offenses increased, while property offenses declined. A person offense, such as robbery or assault, was the most serious charge in 22% of delinquency cases in 1997, compared with 17% in 1988. A property offense, such as shoplifting, burglary, or vandalism, was the most serious charge in 48% of the delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 1997 versus 59%

Table 2: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Person	17%	22%	22%
Property	59	55	48
Drugs	7	6	10
Public Order	17	17	19
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

in 1988. The proportion of drug law violations, such as possession or sale of controlled substances, rose from 7% in 1988 to 10% in 1997, and the proportion of public order offenses, such as possession of a weapon or disorderly conduct, increased from 17% to 19%.

In 1997, juvenile courts processed 61.1 delinquency cases for every 1,000 juveniles in the population—those age 10 or older who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court (table 3).² Analysis of this case rate permits comparisons of juvenile court activity over time while controlling for differences in the juvenile population.

The total delinquency case rate rose 30% from 1988 to 1997.³ During the same time period, case

² 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.

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

Table 3: Percent Change in Delinquency Cases and Case Rates, 1988–1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997	Percent Change	
				1988–97	1993–97
Number of Cases					
Delinquency	1,189,800	1,479,200	1,755,100	48%	19%
Person	198,700	319,500	390,800	97	22
Property	706,200	812,600	841,800	19	4
Drugs	81,100	89,000	182,400	125	105
Public Order	203,900	258,100	340,100	67	32
Case Rates					
Delinquency	46.8	54.4	61.1	30%	12%
Person	7.8	11.7	13.6	74	16
Property	27.8	29.9	29.3	5	-2
Drugs	3.2	3.3	6.4	99	94
Public Order	8.0	9.5	11.8	48	25

Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 juveniles.

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

rates increased in all four general offense categories: 74% for person offenses, 5% for property offenses, 99% for drug offenses, and 48% for public order offenses. Over the more recent 5-year period, however, the property case rate declined 2%.

Source of Referral

Delinquency cases can be referred to court intake by a number of sources, including law enforcement agencies, social service agencies, schools, parents, probation officers, and victims. However, law enforcement agencies are traditionally the source of most delinquency referrals. In 1997, for example, 85% of delinquency cases were referred to courts by law enforcement (table 4). About the same proportion of delinquency cases were referred to juvenile court by law enforcement in 1988 (84%).

There is some variation across the four major offense categories in the proportion of cases referred by law enforcement. In 1997, 93% of drug law violation cases were referred by law enforcement agencies, as were 90% of property cases and 85% of person offense cases. However, a smaller proportion of public order offense cases were referred by law enforcement sources (67%), perhaps because this offense category contains probation violations and contempt-of-court cases, which are referred most often by court personnel.

Detention

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

Table 4: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Referred by Law Enforcement, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Delinquency	84%	87%	85%
Person	82	87	85
Property	90	91	90
Drugs	92	94	93
Public Order	63	72	67

Table 5: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Detained, by Offense, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Delinquency	20%	21%	19%
Person	24	24	22
Property	17	17	15
Drugs	32	31	22
Public Order	25	25	22

Detention may also be ordered for the purpose of evaluating the juvenile.

Juveniles were held in detention facilities at some point between referral to court intake and case disposition in 19% of all delinquency cases disposed in 1997 (table 5). Property offense cases were least likely to involve detention. Detention was involved in 15% of property offense cases and in 22% of drug, person, and public order offense cases.

The proportion of delinquency cases involving detention changed little between 1988 and 1997. During this 10-year time period, the use of detention ranged between 18% and 23%, peaking in 1990. The same general pattern was seen in each of the four major offense categories. With the exception of drug law violation cases, use of

detention fluctuated within a 5- to 6-percentage point range, peaking in 1990. The use of detention for drug law violation cases also peaked in 1990 but showed a wider variation: from 38% in 1990 to 22% in 1997, a 16-point change.

The number of delinquency cases in which juveniles were detained increased 35% between 1988 and 1997, rising from 241,700 to 326,800 (table 6). Increases occurred in all offense categories, with person offense cases showing the greatest increase. Between 1988 and 1997, the number of person offense cases in which youth were detained increased 82%; the use of detention increased 51% in

drug and public order offense cases and 6% in property offense cases. During the more recent 5-year period from 1993 to 1997, however, the number of property cases in which juveniles were detained declined 11%.

Although detention was least likely in property offense cases in 1997, property offenses accounted for 38% of all delinquency cases involving detention, because they represented the largest share of juvenile court caseloads (table 7). Person offense cases accounted for 27% of cases involving detention, public order offense cases accounted for 23%, and drug law violation cases accounted for 12%.

Between 1988 and 1997, the offense characteristics of delinquency cases involving detention changed somewhat, with person offenses accounting for larger proportions of detentions (27% in 1997 versus 20% in 1988) and property offenses representing a smaller share in 1997 than in 1988 (38% versus 49%).

Intake Decision

Of all delinquency cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1997, more than half (57%, or 568 of every 1,000 cases) were processed formally (figure 2). Formal processing involves the filing of a petition requesting an adjudicatory or waiver hearing. Informal cases, on the other hand, are handled without a petition and without an adjudicatory or waiver hearing. The court dismissed nearly half of the informally handled (nonpetitioned) delinquency cases. Most of the remainder resulted in voluntary probation or other dispositions, but a small proportion involved voluntary out-of-home placements.

Among person offense, drug law violation, and public order cases, about 6 in 10 cases were handled formally by juvenile courts in 1997 (figure 3). Among property offense cases, the proportion of cases processed formally was a little more than half. As a result of this differential handling, formally processed cases in 1997 involved a higher proportion of person, drug, and public order offenses and a lower proportion of property offense cases when compared with the informally handled delinquency caseload (table 8).

The likelihood of formal processing for delinquency referrals increased between 1988 and 1997, rising from 48% to 57% (table 9).

Table 6: Percent Change in Detained Delinquency Cases, 1988–1997

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1988	1993	1997	1988–97	1993–97
Delinquency	241,700	307,500	326,800	35%	6%
Person	47,900	76,400	87,000	82	14
Property	117,400	139,000	124,300	6	-11
Drugs	26,300	27,400	39,800	51	45
Public Order	50,200	64,700	75,700	51	17

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

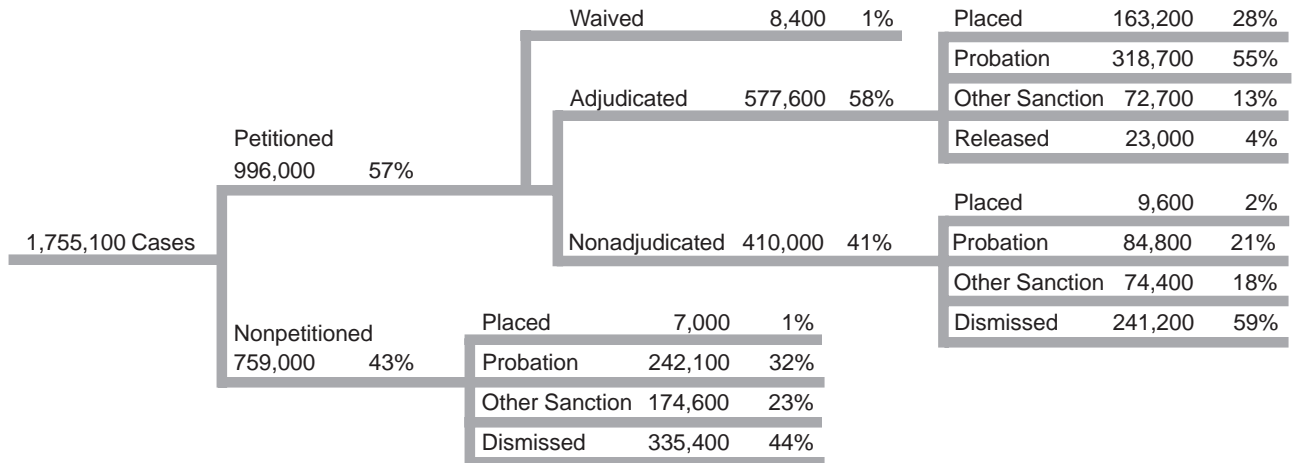
Table 7: Offense Profile of Detained Delinquency Cases, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Person	20%	25%	27%
Property	49	45	38
Drugs	11	9	12
Public Order	21	21	23
Total	100%	100%	100%
Number of Cases Involving Detention:	241,700	307,500	326,800

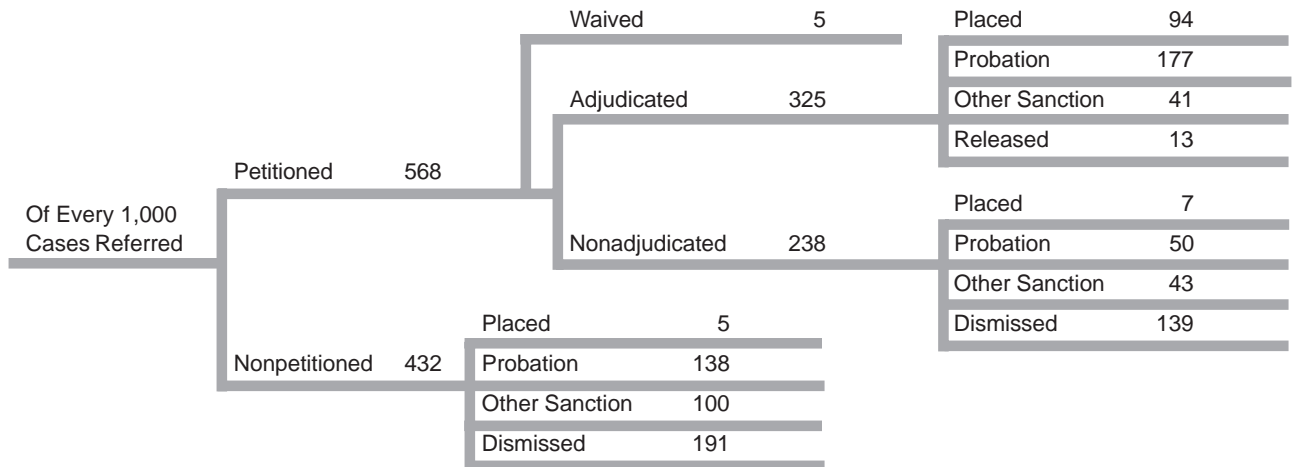
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

Figure 2: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases, 1997

1997 National Estimates



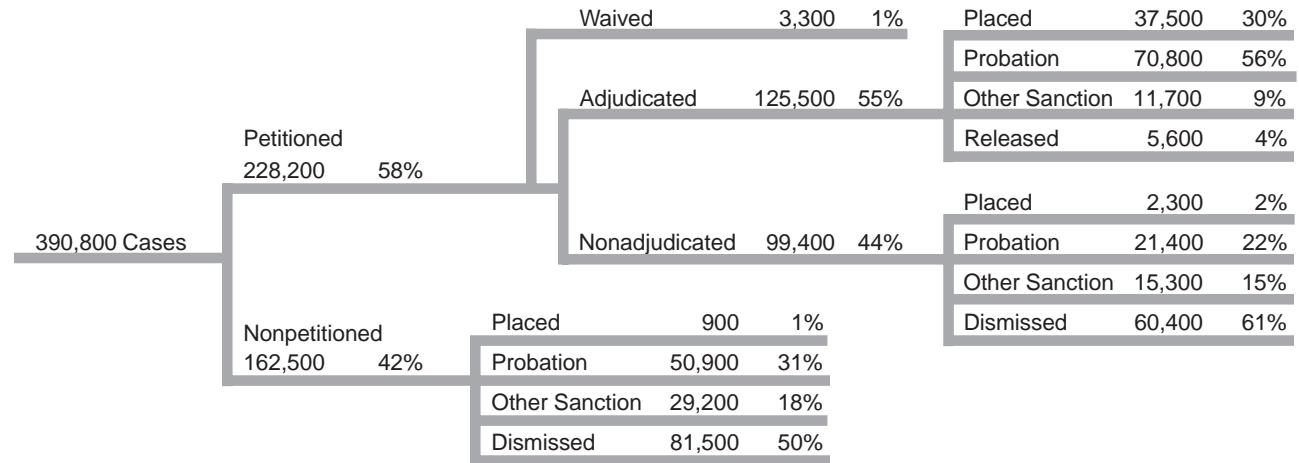
A Typical 1,000 Cases



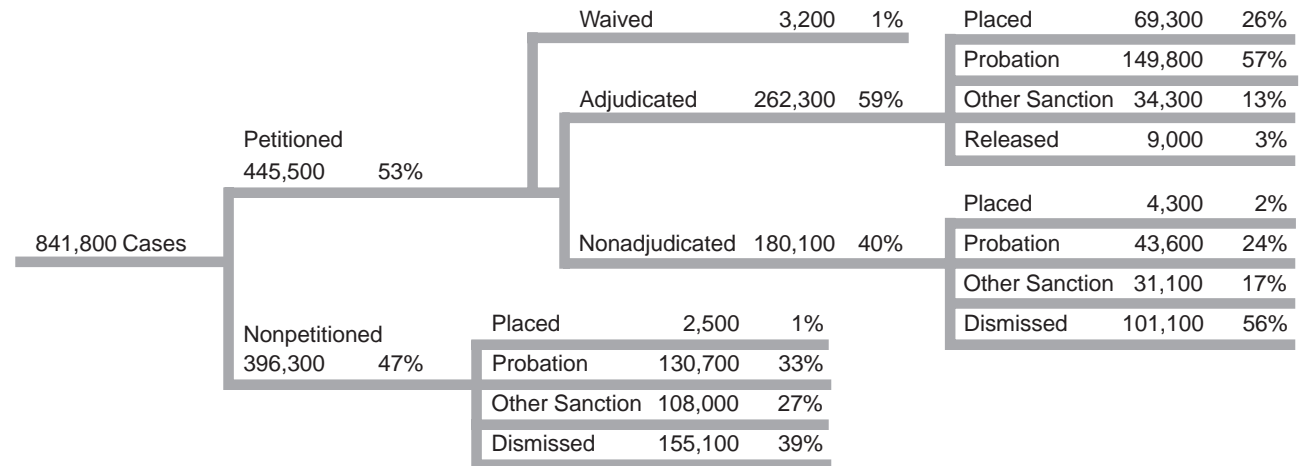
Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Figure 3: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases Within Offense Categories, 1997

Person Offenses



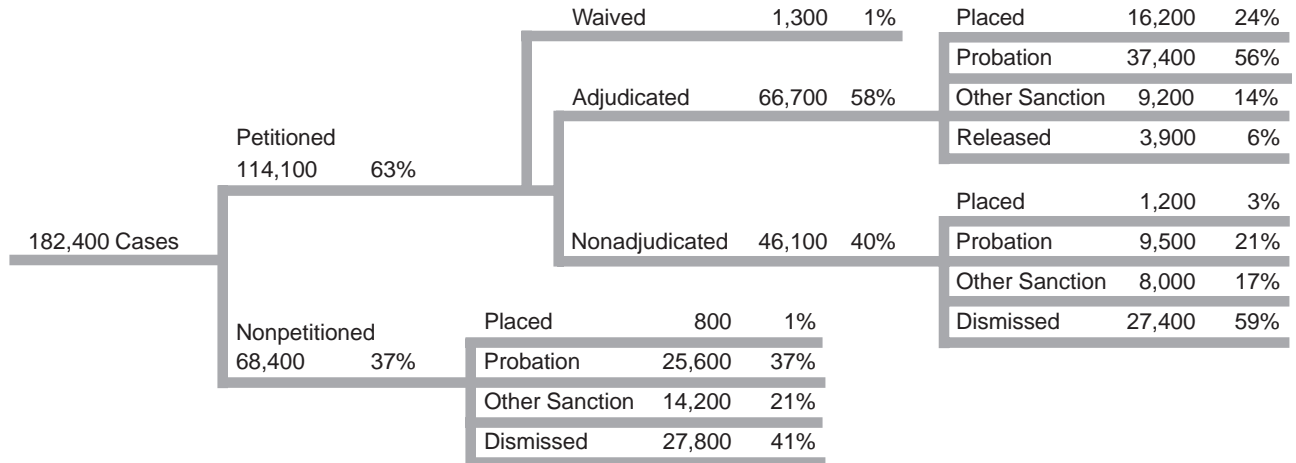
Property Offenses



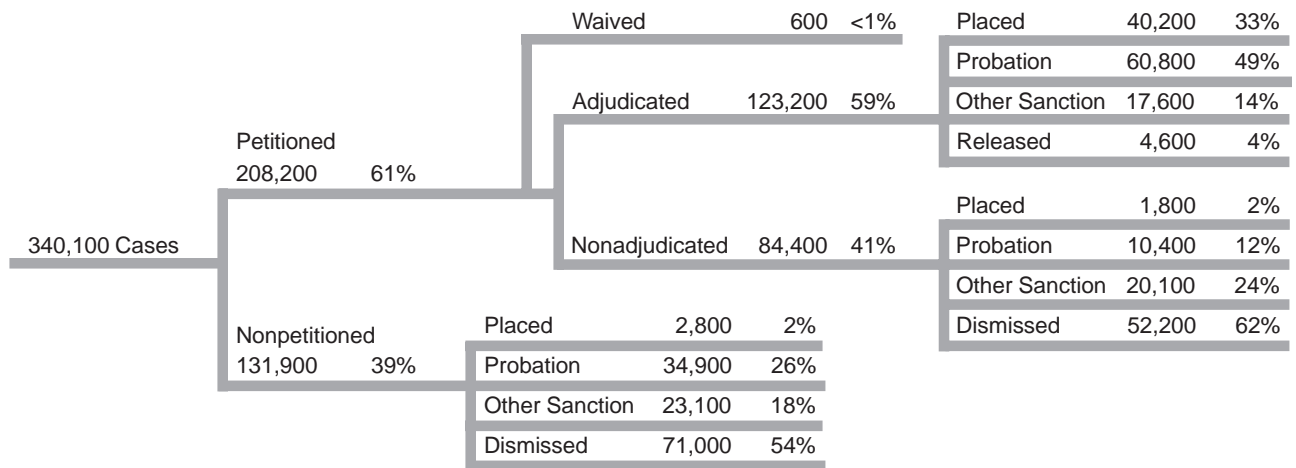
Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Figure 3 (continued)

Drug Offenses



Public Order Offenses



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

Table 8: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases, by Manner of Handling, 1997

Most Serious Offense	Manner of Handling	
	Informal	Formal
Person	21%	23%
Property	52	45
Drugs	9	11
Public Order	17	21
Total	100%	100%
Number of Cases:	759,000	996,000

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

The likelihood of formal processing increased for all delinquency offense categories between 1988 and 1997. For example, the proportion of public order offense cases handled formally rose from 48% to 61%, and property offense cases increased from 45% to 53%.

As a result of the increase in the number of cases referred to juvenile court intake and the greater likelihood of petitioning, the number of formally processed delinquency cases increased 75% between 1988 and 1997, from 569,000 cases to 996,000 (table 10). The single largest percent change was for drug offense cases, with juvenile courts formally processing 144% more of these cases in 1997 than in 1988. Increases over 100% were also seen in formally processed person offense and public order offense cases. The number of formally processed property offense cases increased 39% between 1988 and 1997.

Table 9: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Petitioned, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	Year		
	1988	1993	1997
Delinquency	48%	53%	57%
Person	53	57	58
Property	45	50	53
Drugs	58	64	63
Public Order	48	56	61

Judicial Decision and Disposition

Waiver

One of the first decisions made at intake is determining whether a case should be processed in the criminal (adult) justice system rather than in the juvenile court. The mechanisms used to transfer

responsibility for a case to the criminal court vary by State. 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. In most States, there are also 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. The data described in this Report represent only cases that were transferred to criminal court by judicial waiver.

Judicial waivers to criminal court represented 0.8% of all petitioned delinquency cases in 1997 (table 11). As in 1988, the cases most likely to be judicially waived in 1997 were those involving person offenses. In 1991, drug offense cases were substantially more likely to be waived than person offense cases (4.1% versus 2.4%). However, in 1997, cases involving

Table 10: Percent Change in Petitioned Delinquency Cases, 1988–1997

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1988	1993	1997	1988–97	1993–97
Delinquency	569,000	789,100	996,000	75%	26%
Person	105,500	181,900	228,200	116	25
Property	319,900	407,100	445,500	39	9
Drugs	46,700	56,700	114,100	144	101
Public Order	96,900	143,400	208,200	115	45

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

Table 11: Percentage of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	Year		
	1988	1993	1997
Delinquency	1.2%	1.4%	0.8%
Person	1.8	2.6	1.5
Property	1.1	1.0	0.7
Drugs	1.6	2.1	1.1
Public Order	0.5	0.7	0.3

person offenses were once again more likely to be judicially waived than those involving drug offenses (1.5% versus 1.1%) were. In 1997, 0.7% of cases involving property offenses were waived to criminal court, down from 1.1% in 1988.

The number of delinquency cases judicially waived to criminal court grew 73% between 1988 and 1994 and then dropped 28% between 1994 and 1997. The net result was that the number of cases judicially waived was 25% greater in 1997 than in 1988 (table 12). The greatest relative change between 1988 and 1997 in waived cases was for drug and person offense cases (78% and 74%, respectively). There was a 19% increase in waived public order offense cases and an 11% decline in waived property offense cases.

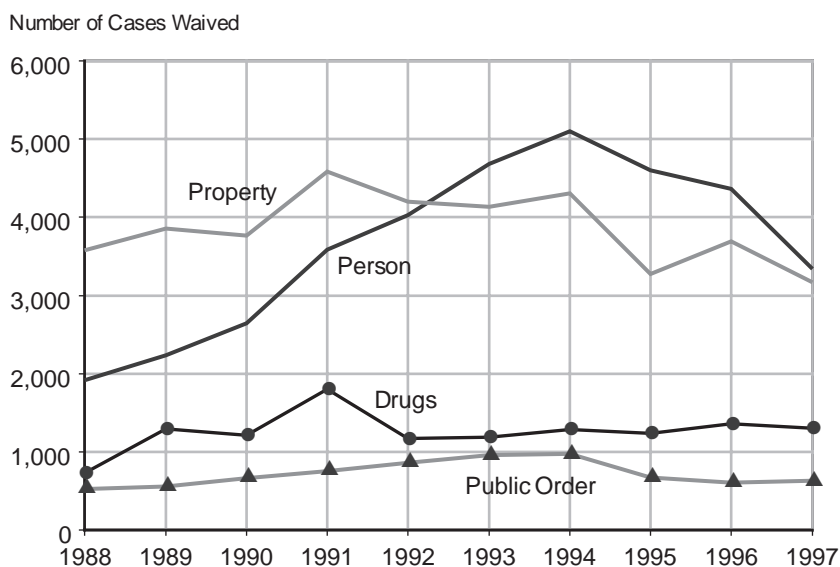
The pattern of change in the number of waived cases between 1988 and 1997 varied across offense categories (figure 4). For drug cases, the number of waived cases increased substantially from 1988 through 1991 (147%) and then declined in 1992 (35%) before rising 11% between 1992 and 1997. The net result was that the number of judicially waived drug offense cases increased 78% between 1988 and 1997. The number of waived person offense cases increased substantially between 1988 and 1994 (166%) and then decreased 35% to the 1997 level. Waived property cases increased 87% between 1988 and 1991. Since 1991, the number of waived property cases generally declined, so that the number of such cases waived in 1997 was 11% less than that of 1988. For public order cases, the number of waived cases increased between 1988 and 1994 (85%) and then declined through 1997 (36%).

Table 12: Percent Change in Petitioned Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 1988–1997

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1988	1993	1997	1988–97	1993–97
Delinquency	6,700	11,000	8,400	25%	-23%
Person	1,900	4,700	3,300	74	-29
Property	3,600	4,100	3,200	-11	-23
Drugs	700	1,200	1,300	78	10
Public Order	500	1,000	600	19	-35

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

Figure 4: Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 1988–1997



As a result, the offense profile of cases judicially waived to criminal court changed considerably between 1988 and 1997. The proportion of all waived delinquency cases that involved a property offense as the most serious charge declined from 53% in 1988 to 38% in 1997 (table 13). In 1997, the largest share of the waived caseload involved person offenses. The proportion of person offenses among

judicially waived cases grew from 28% to 40% between 1988 and 1997. Drug offense cases increased from 11% of all waivers in 1988 to a high of 17% in 1991 and then declined to 11% in 1993. In 1997, drug offense cases represented 15% of the cases judicially waived to criminal court. The proportion of public order cases among waived cases has held steady between 6% and 9%.

Table 13: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Person	28%	43%	40%
Property	53	38	38
Drugs	11	11	15
Public Order	8	9	7
Total	100%	100%	100%
Number of Waived Cases:	6,700	11,000	8,400

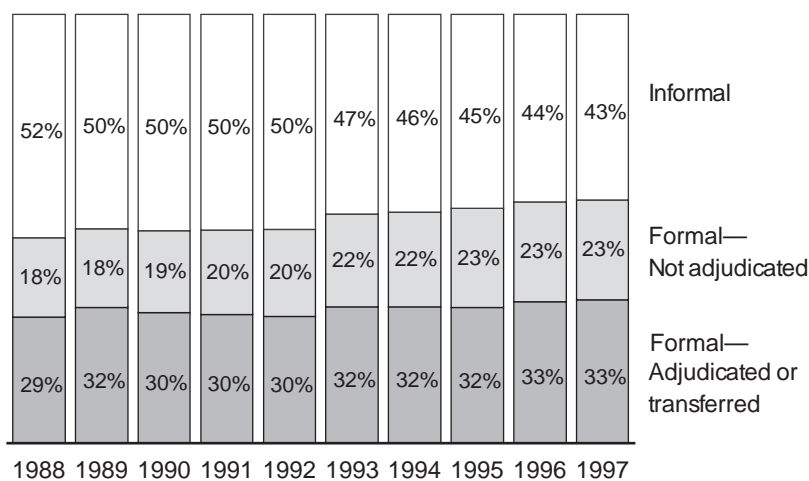
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

Table 14: Percentage of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Adjudicated, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Delinquency	60%	58%	58%
Person	54	54	55
Property	62	59	59
Drugs	58	58	58
Public Order	63	61	59

63% to 59%. For drug offense cases, the proportion held steady at 58%.

Figure 5: Manner-of-Handling Profile of Delinquency Cases, 1988–1997



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

Adjudication

A youth may be adjudicated delinquent after admitting to the charges in a case or after the court finds sufficient evidence to judge the youth a delinquent. The court adjudicated juveniles delinquent in 58% of all formally processed delinquency cases in 1997 (table 14). The court adjudicated 55% of person offense cases, 59% of property offense cases, 58% of drug law

violation cases, and 59% of public order offense cases.

The proportion of petitioned delinquency cases in which the juvenile was adjudicated delinquent decreased from 60% to 58% between 1988 and 1997. The proportion increased from 54% to 55% for person offense cases. The proportion decreased for property offense cases from 62% to 59% and for public order offense cases from

Although adjudications declined as a percentage of formally handled delinquency cases between 1988 and 1997, when adjudications and transfers to criminal court are measured together as a proportion of all delinquency cases, the practices of juvenile courts are found to have changed very little during this period (figure 5). During the 10-year period, cases resulting in transfer or adjudication have accounted for about 3 in 10 delinquency cases. During the same period, however, the overall use of formal processing increased about 10%.

Disposition

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

In more than half (55%) of all adjudicated delinquency cases in 1997,

formal probation was the most severe sanction ordered by the court (figure 2). More than one-quarter (28%) of adjudicated cases resulted in placement outside the home in a residential facility.⁴ In 13% 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 (4%), the juvenile was adjudicated but was released with no further sanction or consequence.

In 41% of all petitioned delinquency cases in 1997, the youth was not subsequently adjudicated delinquent. The court dismissed most of these cases (59%), but 21% resulted in some form of informal probation, 18% in other voluntary dispositions, and 2% in voluntary out-of-home placements.

Out-of-Home Placement. The court ordered out-of-home placement in 163,200 (28%) of all adjudicated delinquency cases in 1997 (table 15). Juveniles charged with drug offenses were less likely to be placed outside the home than were those charged with person or public order offenses. Following adjudication, placement was ordered in 26% of property cases and 24% of drug cases, compared with 30% of person offense cases and 33% of public order offense cases. 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 likelihood of a delinquency case resulting in out-of-home placement declined between 1988 and 1997 for all four of the major offense categories, the number of adjudicated delinquency cases resulting in out-of-home placement increased 56% (table 16). During the 10-year period, placements increased more for person offense cases (103%) and drug and public order offense cases (77%) than for property offense cases (27%).

In 1997, 42% of all adjudicated cases that resulted in out-of-home placement involved property offenses, 25% involved public order offenses, 23% involved person offenses, and 10% involved drug law violations (table 17). Between 1988

Table 15: Percentage of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Delinquency	31%	29%	28%
Person	33	32	30
Property	28	26	26
Drugs	34	31	24
Public Order	37	34	33

Table 16: Percent Change in Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1988–1997

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1988	1993	1997	1988–97	1993–97
Delinquency	104,800	135,300	163,200	56%	21%
Person	18,500	31,600	37,500	103	18
Property	54,500	63,800	69,300	27	9
Drugs	9,200	10,200	16,200	77	60
Public Order	22,700	29,600	40,200	77	36

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

Table 17: Offense Profile of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Person	18%	23%	23%
Property	52	47	42
Drugs	9	8	10
Public Order	22	22	25
Total	100%	100%	100%
Cases Resulting in Out-of-Home Placement:	104,800	135,300	163,200

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

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

Table 18: Percentage of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Delinquency	56%	54%	55%
Person	55	53	56
Property	57	56	57
Drugs	57	52	56
Public Order	50	50	49

Table 19: Percent Change in Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1988–1997

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1988	1993	1997	1988–97	1993–97
Delinquency	190,900	248,400	318,700	67%	28%
Person	31,400	52,300	70,800	125	35
Property	113,200	135,100	149,800	32	11
Drugs	15,600	17,100	37,400	141	119
Public Order	30,700	43,900	60,800	98	38

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

Table 20: Offense Profile of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Person	16%	21%	22%
Property	59	54	47
Drugs	8	7	12
Public Order	16	18	19
Total	100%	100%	100%
Cases Resulting in Formal Probation:	190,900	248,400	318,700

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

and 1997, the offense profile of cases resulting in out-of-home placement cases changed somewhat. The proportion of out-of-home placement cases that involved person, drug, and public order offenses increased, while the proportion involving property offenses declined.

Formal Probation. Formal probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 318,700 adjudicated delinquency cases in 1997—55% of all such cases handled by juvenile courts (table 18). Juvenile courts ordered formal probation in 57% of adjudicated cases involving property offenses, 56% involving person offenses and drug law violations, and 49% involving public order offenses.

The likelihood of formal probation for adjudicated delinquency cases remained essentially the same between 1988 and 1997, with at most a 1 percentage point difference across the four offense categories.

Although the proportion of adjudicated cases resulting in a disposition of formal probation remained constant between 1988 and 1997, the number of such cases increased 67% (table 19). The increase was 125% for person offenses, 32% for property offenses, 141% for drug law violations, and 98% for public order offenses.

Nearly half (47%) of the delinquency cases that resulted in formal probation in 1997 involved property offenses, 22% involved

person offenses, 19% involved public order offenses, and 12% involved drug law violations (table 20). The offense characteristics of cases resulting in formal probation changed somewhat between 1988 and 1997, with an increase in the proportion of cases involving person, drug, and public order offenses and a decrease in the proportion involving property offenses.

Age at Referral

In 1997, 58% of all delinquency cases processed by the Nation's juvenile courts involved youth who were age 15 or younger at the time of referral, compared with 57% in 1988 (table 21). In 1997, juveniles age 15 or younger were responsible for 64% of person offense cases, 62% of property offense cases, 40% of drug law violation cases, and 53% of public order offense cases.

Compared with the delinquency caseload involving older juveniles, the caseload of youth age 15 or younger in 1997 included larger proportions of person and property offense cases and smaller proportions of drug and public order offense cases. Property offense cases accounted for 51% of the cases involving youth age 15 or younger, compared with 44% of

cases involving youth age 16 or older; drug law violations made up 7% of cases involving younger juveniles, compared with 15% of cases involving older juveniles (table 22).

In 1997, delinquency case rates generally increased with the age of the juvenile. For example, the case rate for 16-year-olds was nearly double the rate for 14-year-olds, while the rate for 14-year-olds was 3 times the rate for 12-year-olds (figure 6). Contrary to this pattern, the case rate for 17-year-olds was slightly less than the rate for 16-year-olds. The Nation's juvenile courts disposed 118.3 delinquency cases for every 1,000 youth age 17 in the juvenile population in 1997,

compared with 120.7 cases for every 1,000 youth age 16.

For all age groups 12 and older, delinquency case rates increased 28% or more between 1988 and 1997 (table 23). Delinquency case rates reached a 10-year peak in 1997 for each of these age groups. For 10-

year-olds, however, case rates dropped 5% between 1988 and 1997.

Patterns of age-specific case rates varied among individual offense categories in 1997. Case rates increased continuously with age for drug and public order offenses, while rates for person and

Table 21: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Involving Youth Age 15 or Younger, by Offense, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Delinquency	57%	61%	58%
Person	60	63	64
Property	61	64	62
Drugs	37	42	40
Public Order	49	54	53

Table 22: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases, by Age at Referral, 1997

Most Serious Offense	Age 15 or Younger	Age 16 or Older
Person	24%	19%
Property	51	44
Drugs	7	15
Public Order	18	22
Total	100%	100%

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

Figure 6: Delinquency Case Rates, by Age at Referral, 1997

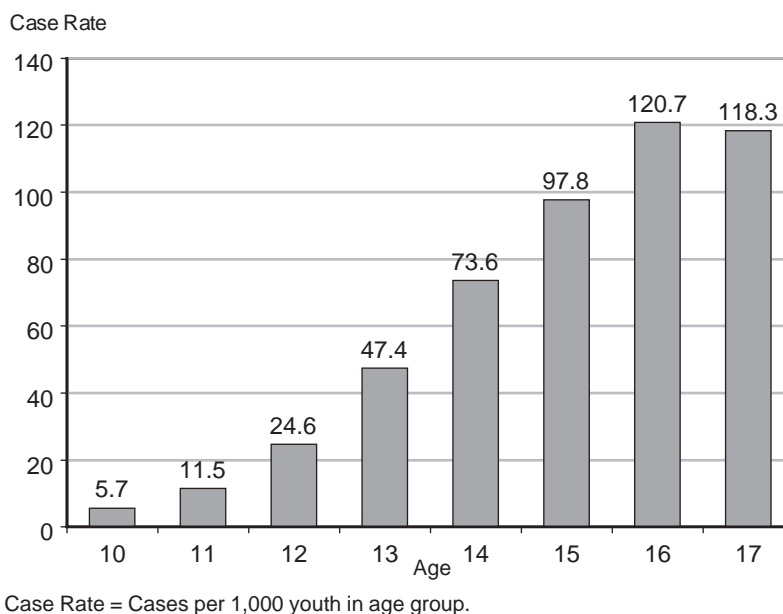


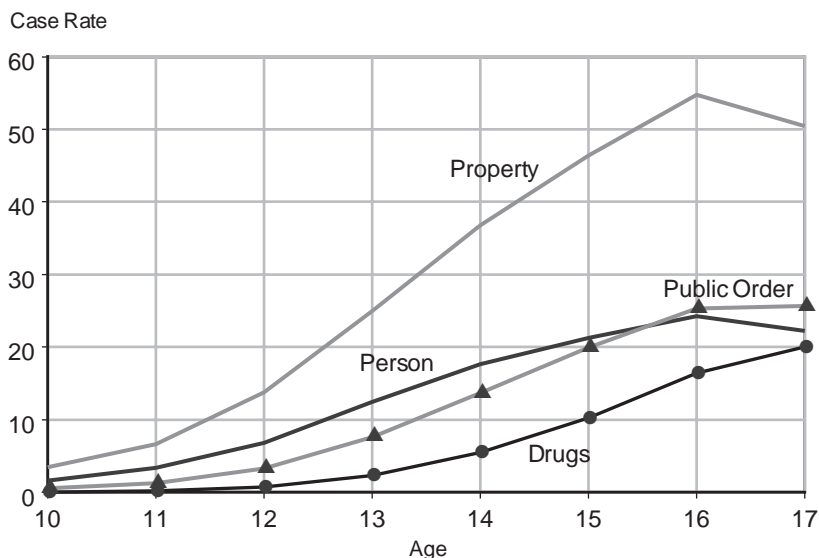
Table 23: Percent Change in Delinquency Case Rates, by Age at Referral, 1988–1997

Age at Referral	Case Rate			Percent Change	
	1988	1993	1997	1988–97	1993–97
10	6.0	5.5	5.7	-5%	3%
11	9.7	10.5	11.5	18	10
12	19.2	22.3	24.6	28	11
13	35.3	44.1	47.4	34	7
14	56.7	69.6	73.6	30	6
15	73.1	92.4	97.8	34	6
16	87.0	104.9	120.7	39	15
17	87.7	104.2	118.3	35	14

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

Note: Percent change calculations are based on unrounded numbers.

Figure 7: Delinquency Case Rates, by Age at Referral and Offense, 1997



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

Age	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
10	1.7	3.4	0.0	0.5
11	3.4	6.7	0.2	1.2
12	6.8	13.7	0.8	3.3
13	12.5	24.9	2.3	7.6
14	17.6	36.8	5.5	13.7
15	21.2	46.4	10.3	19.9
16	24.3	54.8	16.4	25.3
17	22.3	50.4	20.0	25.6

property offenses peaked in the 16-year-old age group and then declined slightly for 17-year-olds (figure 7). Drug law violation case rates showed the sharpest increases after age 13. The case rate for drug offenses for 17-year-old juveniles was 770% greater than the corresponding case rate for 13-year-olds. For person offenses, the 17-year-olds' case rate was 78% greater than the 13-year-olds' case rate. For property offenses, the difference in case rates between these two ages was 102%, while for public order offenses, the difference was 237%.

Detention

Juveniles younger than 16 accounted for 54% of the cases that involved detention in 1997, while those younger than 14 accounted for 14% (table 24). The age profile for detention cases changed only slightly between 1988 and 1997. The proportion of detained cases involving juveniles younger than 16 was about the same in 1997 (54%) as in 1988 (53%).

In 1997, detention was used more frequently for older juveniles than for younger juveniles. Detention was used in 13% of delinquency cases involving 12-year-olds, 19% of cases involving 14-year-olds, 20% of cases involving 15-year-olds, and 21% of cases involving

Table 24: Age Profile of Detained Delinquency Cases, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Age at Referral	1988	1993	1997
10 or Younger	1%	1%	1%
11	1	1	1
12	3	4	4
13	8	10	8
14	16	18	16
15	24	24	24
16	27	25	26
17 or Older	20	18	20
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

Table 25: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Detained, by Age at Referral, 1997

Most Serious Offense	Age at Referral							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Delinquency	7%	9%	13%	16%	19%	20%	21%	21%
Person	9	11	16	19	22	25	26	26
Property	5	7	10	12	15	16	17	17
Drugs	*	9	15	17	20	23	23	23
Public Order	12	13	18	20	24	24	23	23

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

youth ages 16 or 17 (table 25). In general, the likelihood of detention increased for each successive age group through age 15 across all offense categories. However, for all offense categories, the likelihood of detention was the same for cases involving 16- and 17-year-olds.

Intake Decision

Delinquency cases involving juveniles age 16 or older in 1997 were more likely to be handled formally than were cases involving younger juveniles (figure 8). Overall, 54% of delinquency cases involving youth age 15 or younger were processed with the filing of a petition, compared with 61% of cases involving older youth. The likelihood of formal handling increased between 1988 and 1997 for both younger and older youth in all offense categories (table 26).

Judicial Decision and Disposition

The probability of waiver to criminal court was substantially greater for cases involving older juveniles than for cases involving younger juveniles. In 1997, 1.6% of all formally processed delinquency cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were waived to criminal court, compared with 0.2% of cases involving younger juveniles (table 27). For older juveniles, the probability of waiver increased between 1988 and 1993 and then declined between 1993 and 1997. This pattern was most marked for older juveniles charged with person offenses, where the proportion of cases waived went from 3.8% to 5.6% and then down to 3.1%. For younger juveniles, the overall use of waiver remained relatively unchanged, although there were some variations across offense categories.

Table 26: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Petitioned, by Age at Referral, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
15 or Younger	45%	50%	54%
Person	51	54	55
Property	42	47	50
Drugs	57	63	60
Public Order	47	53	59
16 or Older	52%	58%	61%
Person	57	62	64
Property	51	55	58
Drugs	58	64	64
Public Order	48	58	64

Once petitioned, juveniles age 15 or younger were slightly more likely to be adjudicated delinquent than were older youth (59% versus 57% in 1997). This pattern was found in all four offense categories (table 28). Between 1988 and 1997, the overall proportion of formally handled cases that resulted in adjudication declined for both age groups—from 61% to 59% among younger youth and from 59% to 57% among older youth. For both age groups, the likelihood of adjudication decreased for property offense and public order offense cases but increased for person offense cases between 1988 and 1997. For drug offense cases, the likelihood of adjudication remained the same for both age groups during this period.

In 1997, the proportion of adjudicated cases placed outside the home was just under 30% for both age groups (table 29). Between 1988 and 1997, the use of placement for adjudicated delinquency cases involving youth 16 or older declined for all offense categories except property. The use of out-of-home placement for adjudicated cases involving younger youth decreased for all four offense

Table 27: Percentage of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, by Age at Referral, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
15 or Younger	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Person	0.4	0.6	0.4
Property	0.1	0.2	0.1
Drugs	0.2	0.4	0.2
Public Order	0.1	0.2	0.1
16 or Older	2.4%	2.8%	1.6%
Person	3.8	5.6	3.1
Property	2.4	2.3	1.5
Drugs	2.3	3.2	1.7
Public Order	1.0	1.2	0.5

Table 28: Percentage of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Adjudicated, by Age at Referral, 1988, 1993, and 1997

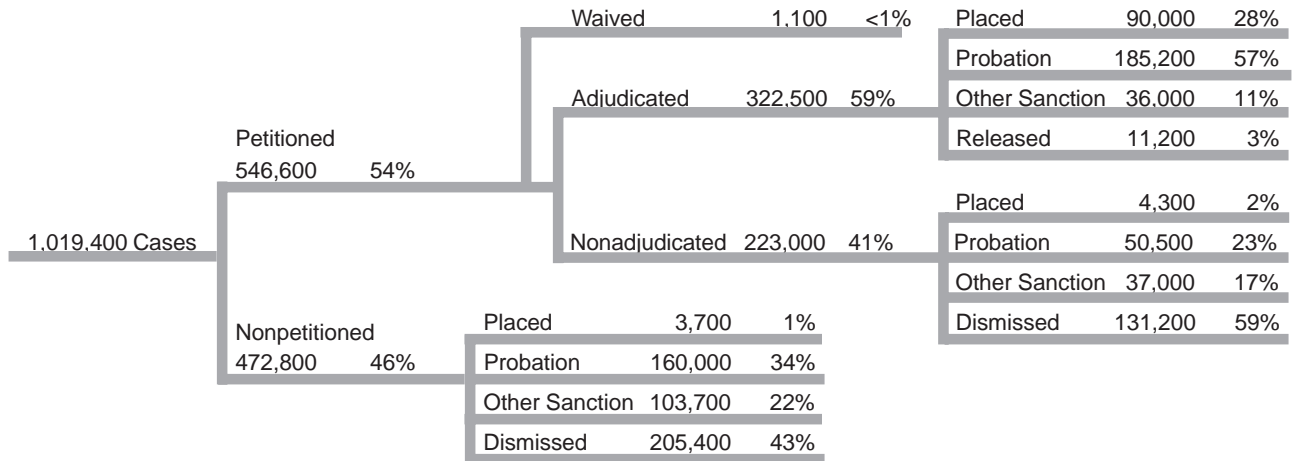
Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
15 or Younger	61%	59%	59%
Person	54	55	56
Property	63	60	60
Drugs	61	59	61
Public Order	65	63	61
16 or Older	59%	57%	57%
Person	53	52	54
Property	61	58	58
Drugs	57	57	57
Public Order	61	58	57

Table 29: Percentage of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, by Age at Referral, 1988, 1993, and 1997

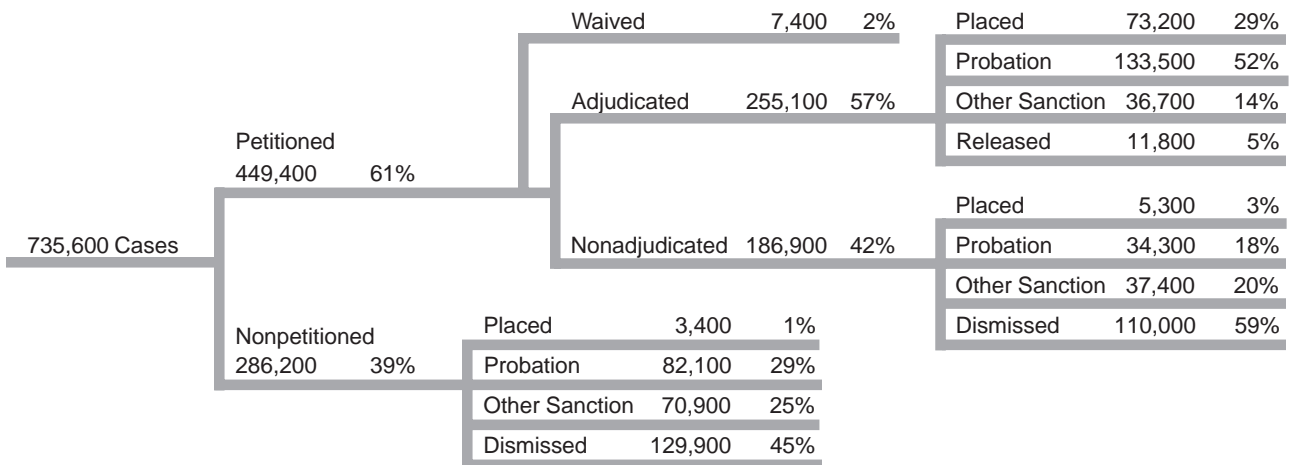
Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
15 or Younger	30%	29%	28%
Person	32	31	29
Property	27	26	26
Drugs	36	33	26
Public Order	39	35	33
16 or Older	31%	30%	29%
Person	33	34	31
Property	28	27	28
Drugs	32	29	23
Public Order	35	33	32

Figure 8: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases, by Age at Referral, 1997

Age 15 or Younger



Age 16 or Older



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

categories. There was, however, substantial change between 1988 and 1997 in the use of placement for drug offense cases: for both age groups, the use of placement in adjudicated drug cases decreased about 10 points between 1988 and 1993.

Once adjudicated, younger juveniles had a greater likelihood of being placed on formal probation than did older juveniles. In 1997, 57% of adjudicated cases involving younger youth resulted in probation, compared with 52% for older youth (table 30). For all offense categories, changes in the use of probation between 1988 and 1997 were relatively minor for both age groups.

Table 30: Percentage of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, by Age at Referral, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
15 or Younger	57%	56%	57%
Person	57	56	59
Property	59	58	59
Drugs	58	53	57
Public Order	51	52	52
16 or Older	54%	51%	52%
Person	53	49	52
Property	55	53	54
Drugs	57	51	55
Public Order	49	48	47

Table 31: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Involving Males, by Offense, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Delinquency	81%	80%	77%
Person	80	78	74
Property	81	80	76
Drugs	86	88	85
Public Order	79	80	76

Sex

Males were involved in 77% of the delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 1997 (table 31). Male juveniles were responsible for 74% of person offense cases, 76% of property offense cases, 85% of drug law violation cases, and 76% of public order offense cases. The offense characteristics of the male and female juvenile court caseloads were similar (table 32), although cases involving female juveniles were less likely to involve drug law violations (7% compared with 12%) and more likely to involve person offenses (25% versus 21%).

Table 32: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases, by Sex, 1997

Most Serious Offense	Male	Female
Person	21%	25%
Property	48	49
Drugs	12	7
Public Order	19	20
Total	100%	100%

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

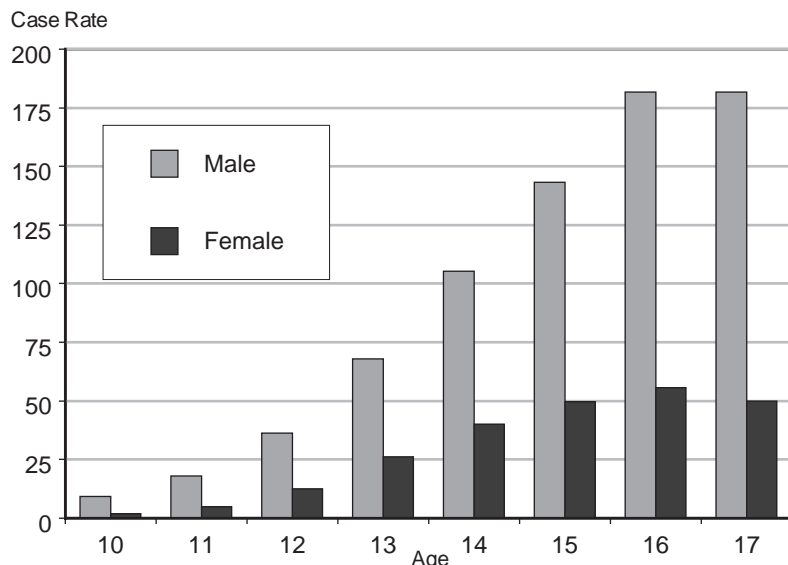
Table 33: Percent Change in Delinquency Cases and Case Rates, by Sex, 1988–1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997	Percent Change	
				1988–97	1993–97
Number of Cases					
Male	964,800	1,180,600	1,342,900	39%	14%
Person	158,300	248,700	288,000	82	16
Property	575,300	646,700	640,700	11	-1
Drugs	69,300	78,300	155,200	124	98
Public Order	161,800	206,900	259,000	60	25
Female	225,100	298,500	412,100	83%	38%
Person	40,400	70,700	102,800	155	45
Property	130,900	165,900	201,000	54	21
Drugs	11,700	10,700	27,200	132	154
Public Order	42,100	51,200	81,000	93	58
Case Rates					
Male	74.0	84.5	91.1	23%	8%
Person	12.1	17.8	19.5	61	10
Property	44.2	46.3	43.4	-2	-6
Drugs	5.3	5.6	10.5	98	88
Public Order	12.4	14.8	17.6	41	19
Female	18.2	22.6	29.5	62%	31%
Person	3.3	5.3	7.4	126	38
Property	10.6	12.5	14.4	36	15
Drugs	0.9	0.8	2.0	106	141
Public Order	3.4	3.9	5.8	71	50

Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 juveniles.

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

Figure 9: Delinquency Case Rates, by Sex and Age at Referral, 1997



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

Data Table		
Age	Male	Female
10	9.3	1.9
11	17.8	4.8
12	36.3	12.5
13	67.8	26.0
14	105.3	40.1
15	143.2	49.7
16	181.8	55.5
17	181.8	49.9

Between 1988 and 1997, the number of delinquency cases involving males increased 39%, while the number of cases involving females increased 83% (table 33). Both males and females showed considerable growth in the number of person offense cases (82% and 155%, respectively). Among males, the largest percent change was in drug offense cases (up 124% between 1988 and 1997). Among females, there was also a large increase in the number of drug offense cases (132%), but the largest change was in person offense cases.

In 1997, the delinquency case rate for males was more than three times greater than the rate for females—91.1 compared with 29.5. In 1988, however, the male case rate was about four times greater. Between 1988 and 1997, the relative change in delinquency case rates was greater for females than for males in all the major offense categories. Case rates for person offenses increased 126% for females and 61% for males, rates for drug offenses increased 106% for females and 98% for males, rates for public order offenses increased 71% for females and 41% for males,

and rates for property offenses increased 36% for females and decreased 2% for males.

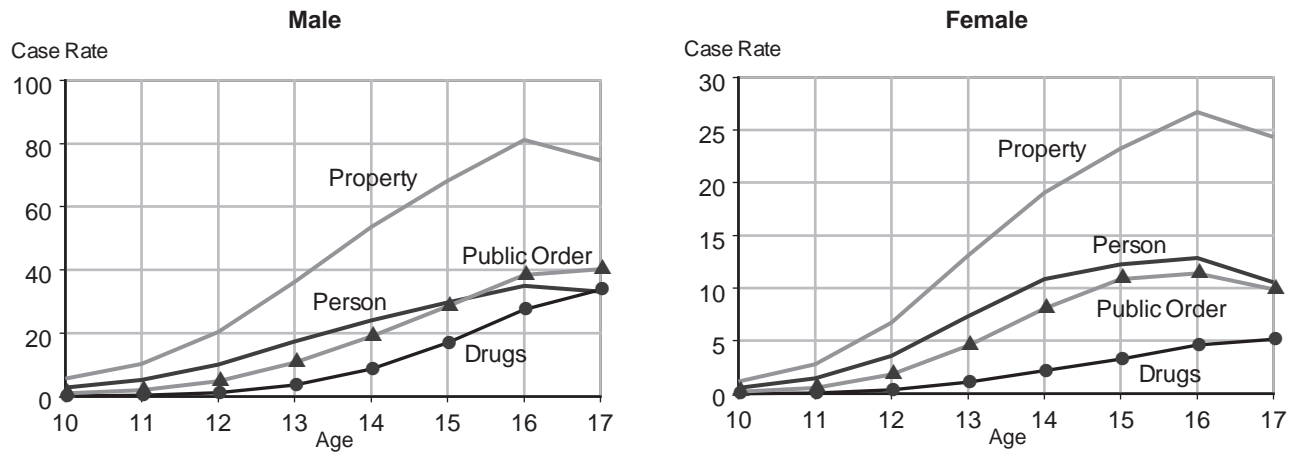
In 1997, overall delinquency case rates for both males and females increased with age through age 16. Rates for 17-year-old males were equal to those for 16-year-olds, while rates for 17-year-old females were less than those for 16-year-olds (figure 9). Male case rates increased continuously through age 17 in two of the four delinquency offense categories: drug law violations and public order (figure 10). For females, only the drug offense case rate increased continuously through age 17.

Detention

Male juveniles charged with delinquency offenses were more likely than females to be held in secure facilities while awaiting court disposition. Overall, 20% of male delinquency cases involved detention in 1997 compared with 15% of female cases (table 34). Both males and females were least likely to be detained in cases involving property offenses (16% and 10%, respectively).

Between 1988 and 1997, changes in the likelihood of detention were generally comparable for males and females. For most offenses, the use of detention declined only a few percentage points. Drug cases were an exception: for both males and females, the use of detention in drug cases increased between 1988 and 1990 and then dropped steadily through 1997 for a net change of 9 percentage points for males and 10 percentage points for females. The change in the use of detention for public order offense cases involving females was also considerable: a decline of 4 percentage points between 1988 and 1997.

Figure 10: Delinquency Case Rates, by Sex, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1997



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

Data Table		Male				Female			
Age	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order	
10	2.7	5.6	0.1	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.2	
11	5.3	10.3	0.3	1.9	1.4	2.8	0.1	0.5	
12	10.0	20.4	1.1	4.7	3.5	6.7	0.4	1.8	
13	17.4	36.2	3.5	10.6	7.3	13.1	1.1	4.5	
14	24.1	53.6	8.7	19.0	10.8	19.0	2.2	8.1	
15	29.7	68.2	16.9	28.5	12.3	23.3	3.3	10.9	
16	35.0	81.1	27.4	38.4	12.9	26.7	4.6	11.4	
17	33.1	74.6	33.8	40.2	10.6	24.3	5.1	9.9	

Intake Decision

Juvenile courts were less likely to use formal processing in delinquency cases involving females (47%) than in cases involving males (60%) in 1997 (figure 11). The likelihood of formal handling increased between 1988 and 1997 for both males and females in all offense categories (table 35). There was offense variation for both males and females in the proportion of cases petitioned for formal processing. In 1997, for females, cases involving public order offenses were most likely to be petitioned (57%), while for males, cases involving drug law

Table 34: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Detained, by Sex, 1988, 1993, and 1997

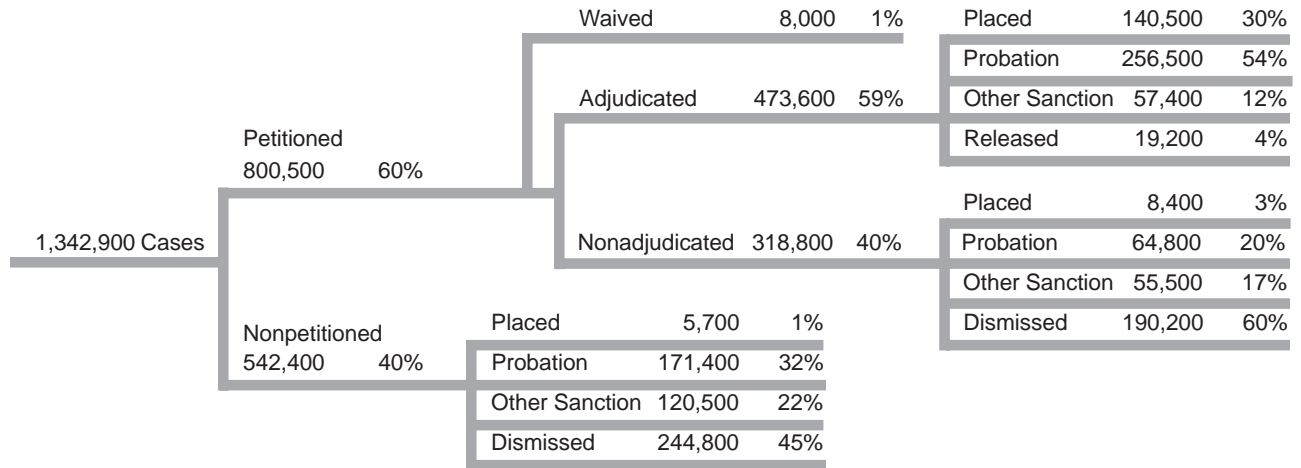
Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Male			
Person	26	26	24
Property	18	18	16
Drugs	34	32	23
Public Order	25	25	23
Female			
Person	18	17	18
Property	12	13	10
Drugs	26	23	16
Public Order	25	23	21

Table 35: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Petitioned, by Sex, 1988, 1993, and 1997

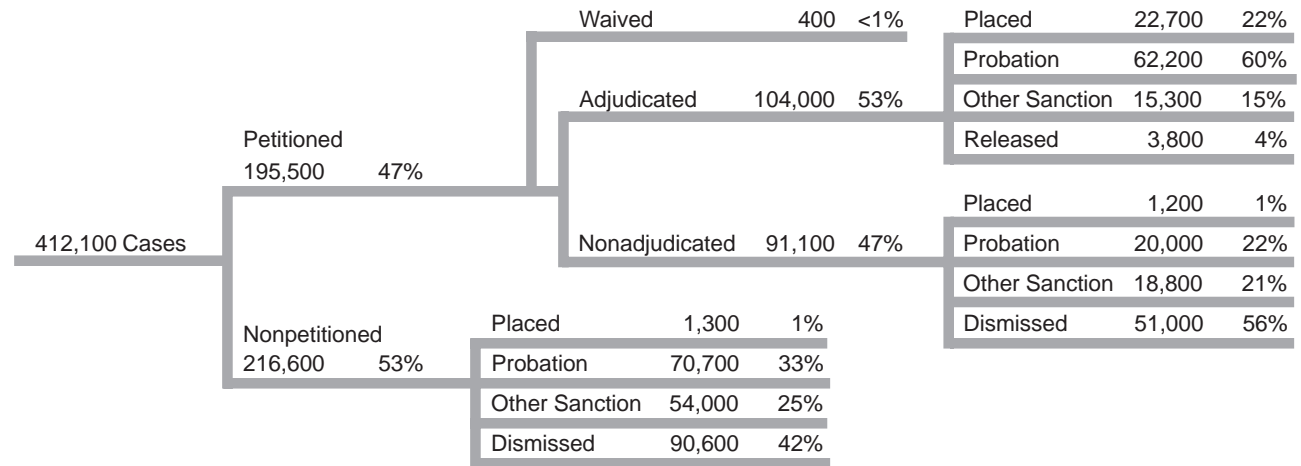
Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Male			
Person	56	60	61
Property	48	53	57
Drugs	60	66	64
Public Order	49	57	62
Female			
Person	42	46	51
Property	32	37	41
Drugs	46	50	52
Public Order	43	51	57

Figure 11: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases, by Sex, 1997

Male



Female



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

Table 36: Percentage of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, by Sex, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Male	1.3%	1.6%	1.0%
Person	2.1	3.0	1.8
Property	1.2	1.1	0.8
Drugs	1.6	2.3	1.3
Public Order	0.6	0.8	0.4
Female	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%
Person	0.5	0.5	0.3
Property	0.3	0.3	0.2
Drugs	1.1	0.4	0.2
Public Order	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 37: Percentage of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Adjudicated, by Sex, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Male	61%	59%	59%
Person	55	55	56
Property	63	60	60
Drugs	59	58	59
Public Order	63	61	60
Female	56%	53%	53%
Person	49	50	50
Property	56	52	52
Drugs	56	53	55
Public Order	63	59	57

Table 38: Percentage of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, by Sex, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Male	31%	30%	30%
Person	34	34	32
Property	29	28	28
Drugs	34	31	25
Public Order	38	35	34
Female	25%	24%	22%
Person	23	25	22
Property	20	19	18
Drugs	30	27	18
Public Order	35	31	28

violations were most likely to be petitioned (64%).

Judicial Decision and Disposition

Delinquency cases involving males in 1997 were five times more likely to be judicially waived to criminal court than were cases involving females. Overall, 1.0% of formally processed cases involving males were waived to criminal court, compared with 0.2% of cases involving females (table 36). The proportion of cases waived to criminal court was smaller for both males and females in 1997 than in 1988. For males, judicial waivers for formally processed cases involving drug offenses showed a substantial increase between 1988 and 1991 (from 1.6% to 4.3%) and then declined considerably through 1997 (1.3%). Drug cases involving females followed the same pattern, increasing from 1.1% in 1988 to 2.1% in 1991 and then declining to 0.2% in 1997.

Once petitioned, cases involving male juveniles were more likely to be adjudicated than were those in-

volving females (59% compared with 53% in 1997) (table 37). This pattern was found in all four offense categories. For males, the probability of adjudication was greatest in cases involving property and public order offenses (60%); for females, the probability was greatest in cases involving public order offenses (57%). The probability of adjudication decreased between 1988 and 1997 for formally handled cases involving males (from 61% to 59%) and females (from 56% to 53%).

Adjudicated cases involving male delinquents were more likely than those involving females to result in residential placement. In 1997, residential placement was the most restrictive disposition in 30% of adjudicated cases involving males and 22% of those involving females (table 38). For both sexes, higher proportions of person and public order cases resulted in residential placement than did property or drug cases. Overall, the use of out-of-home placement declined between 1988 and 1997 for both sexes.

Table 39: Percentage of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, by Sex, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Male	55%	53%	54%
Person	54	52	54
Property	57	55	56
Drugs	57	52	56
Public Order	50	49	48
Female	58%	59%	60%
Person	61	60	64
Property	60	60	62
Drugs	60	57	61
Public Order	52	55	53

Formal probation was ordered in 54% of adjudicated delinquency cases involving males and 60% of those involving females in 1997 (table 39). The likelihood of probation decreased slightly between 1988 and 1997 for cases involving males (from 55% to 54%) and increased slightly for females (from 58% to 60%).

Table 40: Race Profile of Delinquency Cases, by Offense, 1997

Most Serious Offense	White	Black	Other Races	Total
Delinquency	66%	31%	3%	100%
Person	60	37	3	100
Property	70	26	4	100
Drugs	66	32	2	100
Public Order	64	33	3	100

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

Table 41: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases, by Race, 1997

Most Serious Offense	Other Races		
	White	Black	Races
Person	20%	27%	18%
Property	51	41	57
Drugs	10	11	7
Public Order	19	21	18
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

Table 42: Percent Change in Delinquency Cases and Case Rates, by Race, 1988–1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997	Percent Change	
				1988–97	1993–97
Number of Cases					
White	812,300	957,100	1,162,700	43%	21%
Person	111,700	183,000	235,900	111	29
Property	505,500	562,500	587,200	16	4
Drugs	49,500	49,000	120,800	144	146
Public Order	145,700	162,600	218,700	50	35
Black	341,400	470,300	535,500	57%	14%
Person	81,800	127,000	144,400	76	14
Property	177,200	217,300	222,000	25	2
Drugs	30,000	38,100	57,900	93	52
Public Order	52,400	87,900	111,200	112	27
Other Races	36,100	51,700	56,800	57%	10%
Person	5,200	9,500	10,500	102	10
Property	23,500	32,800	32,500	38	-1
Drugs	1,600	1,900	3,700	137	99
Public Order	5,900	7,600	10,100	73	33
Case Rates					
White	39.6	43.9	50.8	28%	16%
Person	5.4	8.4	10.3	89%	23%
Property	24.6	25.8	25.7	4%	-1%
Drugs	2.4	2.2	5.3	119%	135%
Public Order	7.1	7.5	9.6	35%	28%
Black	89.6	115.2	123.7	38%	7%
Person	21.5	31.1	33.3	55%	7%
Property	46.5	53.2	51.3	10%	-4%
Drugs	7.9	9.3	13.4	70%	43%
Public Order	13.7	21.5	25.7	87%	19%
Other Race	33.3	38.8	37.7	13%	-3%
Person	4.8	7.1	6.9	46%	-2%
Property	21.7	24.6	21.6	0%	-12%
Drugs	1.4	1.4	2.5	71%	76%
Public Order	5.4	5.7	6.7	25%	18%

Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 juveniles.

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

Race

White youth accounted for 66% of the delinquency cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1997 (table 40).⁵ White youth accounted for 60% of person offense cases, 70% of property offense cases, 66% of drug law violation cases, and 64% of public order cases. Black youth accounted for 31% of all delinquency cases, 37% of person offense cases, 26% of property cases, 32% of drug cases, and 33% of public order cases. Juveniles of other races accounted for 3% of all delinquency cases in 1997 and comparable proportions of each of the four major offense categories.

For all racial groups, a property offense was the most common charge involved in delinquency cases disposed in 1997 (table 41). Property offenses accounted for 51% of all cases involving white youth, 41% of those involving black youth, and 57% of cases involving youth of other races. In 27% of cases involving blacks, the

⁵ In 1997, whites made up approximately 80% of the juvenile population. Nearly all youth of Hispanic ethnicity are included in the white racial category.

youth was charged with a person offense, compared with 20% of cases involving white youth and 18% of cases involving youth of other races. The proportion of cases involving drug law violations was somewhat larger for black youth (11%) and white youth (10%) than for youth of other races (7%).

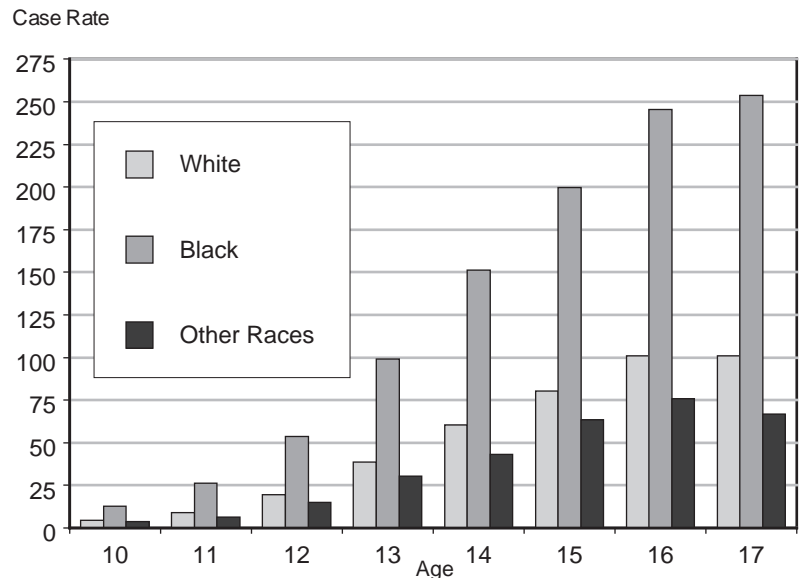
The number of cases involving white youth increased 43% between 1988 and 1997, while cases involving black youth and youth of other races increased 57% (table 42). Trends differed somewhat across racial groups. For all three groups, the smallest percent increase was in property cases. For black juveniles, public order cases showed the largest percent increase (112%); for white juveniles and for youth of other races, drug cases showed the largest percent increase (144% and 137%, respectively).

Delinquency case rates differed substantially by race. The total case rate for black juveniles in 1997 (123.7) was more than twice the rate for white juveniles (50.8) and more than three times the rate for youth of other races (37.7).

The person offense case rate for black youth was more than three times greater than the corresponding rate for white youth and nearly five times that for youth of other races. The drug law violation case rate for black juveniles (13.4) was more than twice the rate for white juveniles (5.3) and more than five times the rate for youth of other races (2.5). In all offense categories, the case rates for black juveniles and for white juveniles were higher than the corresponding rate for other races.

Overall, delinquency case rates increased with age in all racial

Figure 12: Delinquency Case Rates, by Race and Age at Referral, 1997



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

Data Table			
Age	White	Black	Other Races
10	4.4	12.6	3.7
11	8.9	26.2	6.6
12	19.6	53.6	15.1
13	38.5	99.2	30.4
14	60.5	151.3	43.1
15	80.4	199.6	63.4
16	100.9	245.6	75.9
17	100.9	253.6	66.9

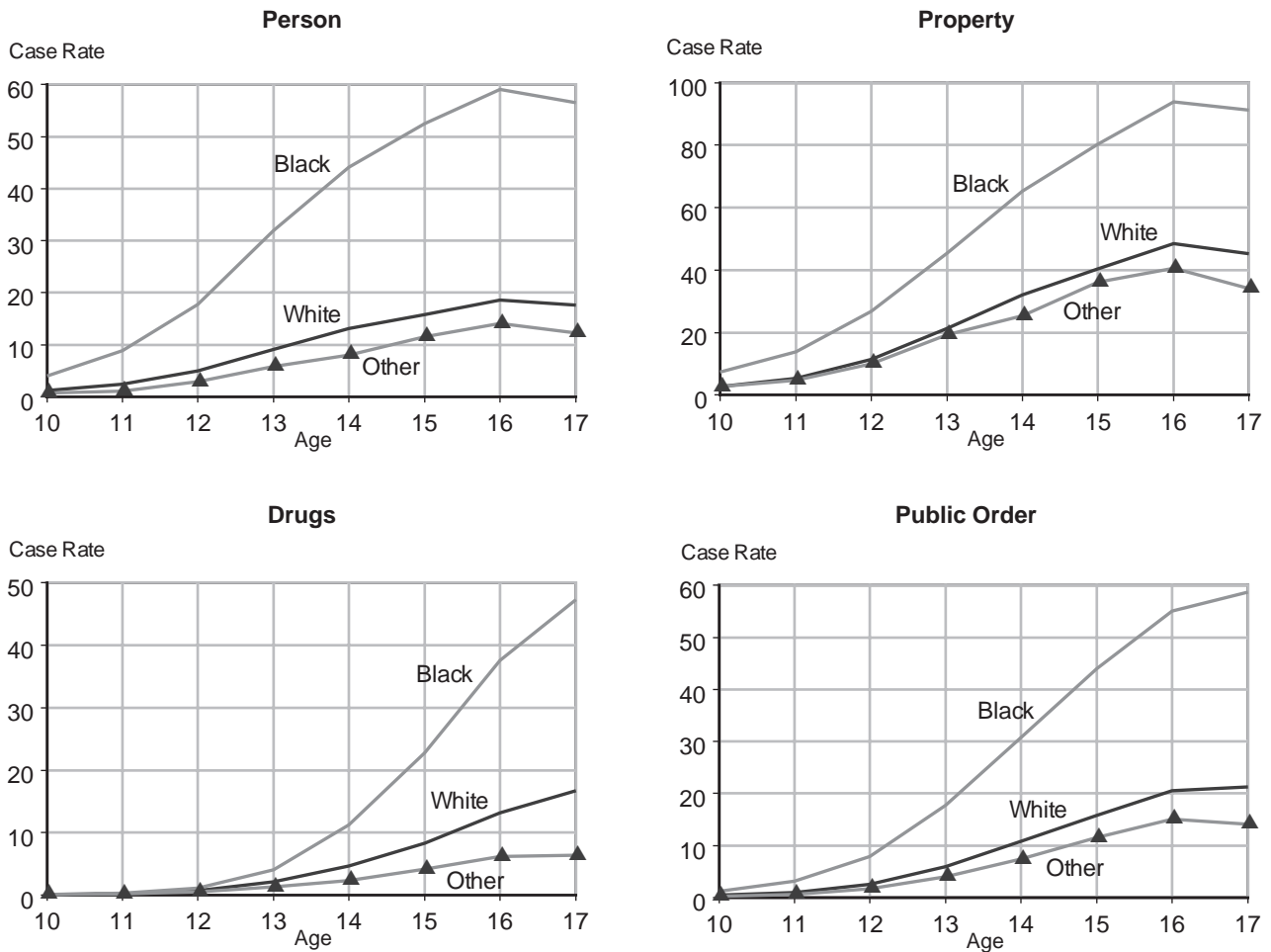
groups. Among youth of other races, however, the rate at age 17 was slightly lower than the rate for 16-year-olds, and for white youth, the rate for 16-year-olds was equal to the rate for 17-year-olds (figure 12). Age-related increases in delinquency case rates occurred within each of the four offense categories for each racial group, although there were variations across the 12 offense-race combinations (figure 13). For example, among white youth, the person offense case rate increased from 9.1 cases per 1,000 13-year-olds to 18.6 cases per 1,000 16-year-olds. For black

juveniles, the person offense case rate grew from 32.0 at age 13 to 59.1 at age 16.

Detention

In 1997, youth were detained at some point between referral and disposition in 15% of delinquency cases involving white juveniles, 27% of cases involving blacks, and 19% of cases involving youth of other races (table 43). The largest racial variation in detention use was for cases involving drug law violations. Detention was used in 14% of drug cases involving white juveniles, 38% of cases involving

Figure 13: Delinquency Case Rates, by Race, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1997



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

Age	Person			Property			Drugs			Public Order		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
10	1.3	4.0	0.7	2.7	7.3	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.3
11	2.5	8.9	1.1	5.4	13.8	4.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.9	3.1	0.6
12	5.0	17.8	2.9	11.4	26.9	10.0	0.7	1.1	0.5	2.5	7.8	1.8
13	9.1	32.0	5.9	21.4	45.4	19.2	2.1	4.1	1.3	5.9	17.7	4.0
14	13.1	44.2	8.1	32.0	65.2	25.3	4.6	11.2	2.3	10.8	30.7	7.4
15	15.8	52.5	11.6	40.5	80.4	36.2	8.3	22.7	4.1	15.8	43.9	11.5
16	18.6	59.1	14.1	48.6	93.8	40.6	13.2	37.6	6.2	20.6	55.1	15.1
17	17.6	56.5	12.3	45.2	91.1	34.1	16.7	47.3	6.4	21.3	58.6	14.1

blacks, and 16% of cases involving youth of other races.

The proportion of cases involving detention decreased for all racial groups between 1988 and 1997, but the decline was greatest for youth of other races (8 percentage points). Most of the change occurred between 1990 and 1997. For all racial groups, the greatest decline in the use of detention was for drug cases (7 to 16 percentage points).

Intake Decision

Delinquency cases involving black juveniles were more likely to be handled formally than were cases involving white youth or youth of other races. In 1997, formal handling was used in 62% of cases involving black juveniles, 54% of cases involving white juveniles, and 55% of cases involving juveniles of other races (figure 14). Racial differences in the likelihood of formal handling were greatest for drug law violation cases: 78% of drug cases involving black juveniles were handled by formal petition, compared with 56% for white juveniles and 55% for juveniles of other races (table 44). Between 1988 and 1997, the likelihood of formal petitioning increased across all four offense categories for all racial groups.

Judicial Decision and Disposition

Overall, delinquency cases involving black juveniles and youth of other races were somewhat more likely to be judicially waived to criminal court than were cases involving whites. In 1997, 1.2% of formally processed cases involving black juveniles and 1.1% of those involving youth of other races were waived, compared with 0.7% of cases involving white youth (table 45).

Table 43: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Detained, by Race, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
White	17%	17%	15%
Person	20	20	19
Property	14	14	12
Drugs	21	20	14
Public Order	23	21	19
Black	28%	29%	27%
Person	29	29	28
Property	23	24	23
Drugs	51	45	38
Public Order	30	32	29
Other Races	27%	22%	19%
Person	32	30	28
Property	24	20	16
Drugs	32	20	16
Public Order	29	24	21

Among both whites and blacks, the use of waiver to criminal court for cases involving drug offenses increased between 1988 and 1991 and then declined through 1997. The use of waiver in person offense cases involving white youth increased from 1988 through 1994 and then dropped, so that such cases were as likely to be waived in 1997 as in 1988. The trend in the use of waiver for person offense cases involving black youth was similar to the trend for white youth, although the proportion of cases waived each year was higher for blacks than whites.

Compared with 1988, property offense cases in 1997 made up a smaller proportion of all waived cases involving either white or black juveniles (table 46). On the other hand, person offense cases accounted for a growing proportion of waived cases between 1988 and 1997, increasing from 21% to 36% for white youth and from 38% to 43% for black youth. In 1997, property offenses made up the

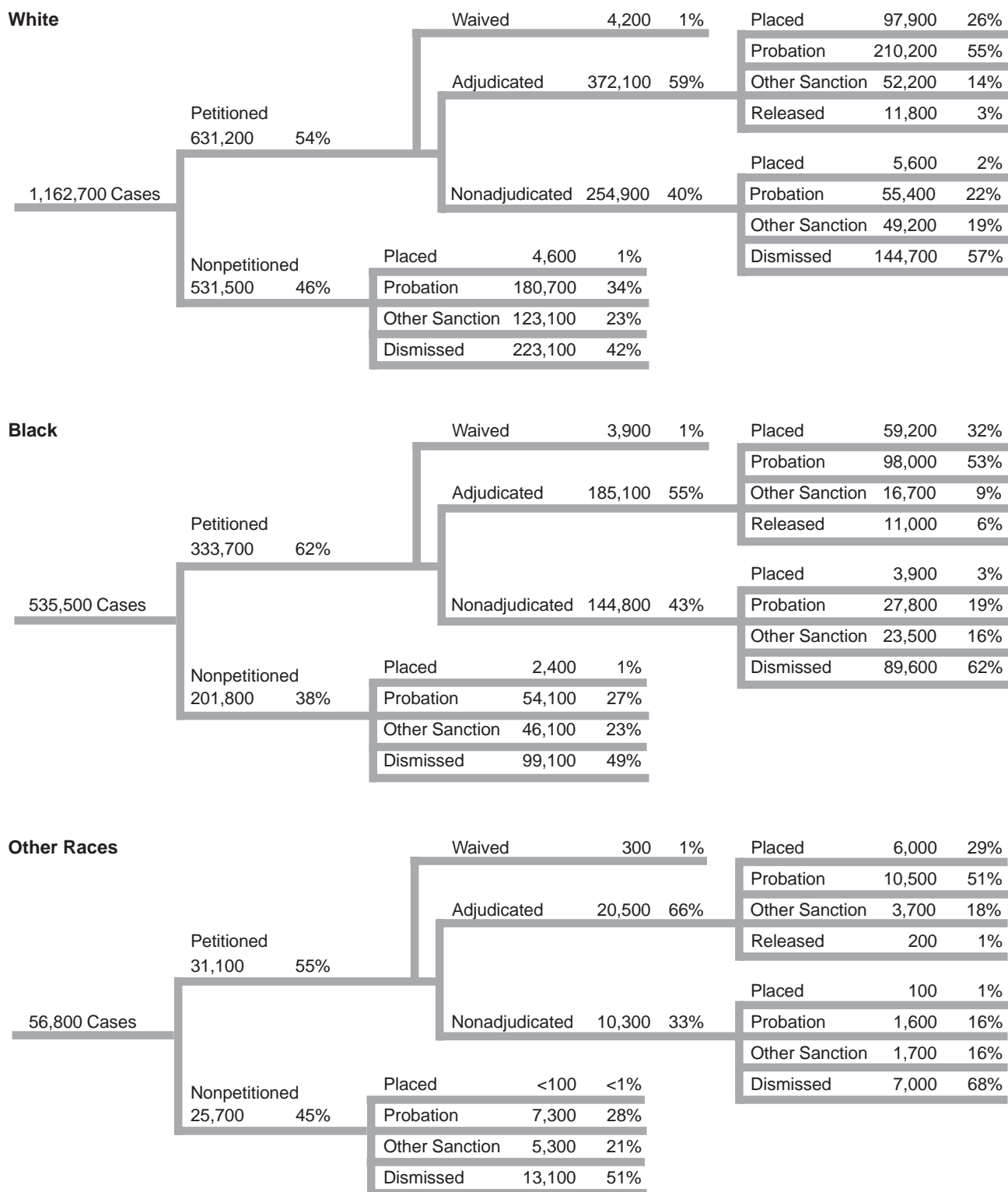
Table 44: Percentage of Delinquency Cases Petitioned, by Race, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
White	44%	50%	54%
Person	48	52	55
Property	43	48	51
Drugs	47	52	56
Public Order	44	53	61
Black	57%	61%	62%
Person	60	64	64
Property	52	56	57
Drugs	75	80	78
Public Order	59	60	63
Other Races	49%	53%	55%
Person	61	62	63
Property	47	50	51
Drugs	44	51	55
Public Order	45	54	58

Table 45: Percentage of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, by Race, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
White	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%
Person	1.5	1.9	1.2
Property	1.1	0.9	0.7
Drugs	1.1	1.0	0.7
Public Order	0.5	0.5	0.2
Black	1.5%	2.0%	1.2%
Person	2.2	3.4	1.8
Property	1.2	1.3	0.8
Drugs	2.1	3.0	1.8
Public Order	0.6	1.0	0.5
Other Races	0.9%	1.2%	1.1%
Person	1.7	2.9	2.4
Property	0.8	0.7	0.8
Drugs	0.1	0.9	1.3
Public Order	0.2	0.6	0.4

Figure 14: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases, by Race, 1997



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

Table 46: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, by Race, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
White			
Person	21%	37%	36%
Property	63	50	47
Drugs	7	5	11
Public Order	9	8	6
Black			
Person	38%	47%	43%
Property	40	28	27
Drugs	16	16	21
Public Order	7	9	9
Other Races			
Person	*	*	*
Property	*	*	*
Drugs	*	*	*
Public Order	*	*	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Table 47: Percentage of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Adjudicated, by Race, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
White	62%	60%	59%
Person	56	56	56
Property	63	61	60
Drugs	62	59	59
Public Order	64	62	60
Black	56%	54%	55%
Person	51	51	53
Property	58	55	55
Drugs	54	57	58
Public Order	59	59	58
Other Races	67%	65%	66%
Person	63	65	67
Property	68	66	66
Drugs	65	64	63
Public Order	71	64	65

Table 48: Percentage of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, by Race, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
White	29%	27%	26%
Person	31	30	29
Property	26	24	25
Drugs	29	26	19
Public Order	37	34	31
Black	34%	33%	32%
Person	35	35	31
Property	31	32	30
Drugs	39	36	33
Public Order	38	34	35
Other Races	30%	35%	29%
Person	31	42	32
Property	29	33	28
Drugs	26	21	21
Public Order	35	41	33

Table 49: Percentage of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, by Race, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
White	56%	55%	56%
Person	56	55	58
Property	57	57	58
Drugs	58	55	61
Public Order	49	49	49
Black	56%	53%	53%
Person	55	52	55
Property	58	55	55
Drugs	55	49	49
Public Order	53	53	49
Other Races	52%	47%	51%
Person	56	43	55
Property	49	48	50
Drugs	*	65	57
Public Order	55	41	49

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

greatest proportion of waived cases involving white juveniles (47%), while person offenses contributed most to the waived case-load of black juveniles (43%).

Petitioned cases involving black juveniles were less likely to be adjudicated (55%) than were cases involving white juveniles (59%) or juveniles of other races (66%) in 1997 (table 47). For each offense category, petitioned cases involving black youth were less likely to result in adjudication than were cases involving white youth or youth of other races.

The likelihood of adjudication for petitioned delinquency cases declined between 1988 and 1997 for all racial groups. There were variations within race-offense combinations. For example, in drug cases, the likelihood of adjudication decreased for cases involving white youth (from 62% to 59%) and youth of other races (from 65% to 63%) but increased for black youth (from 54% to 58%).

In 1997, adjudicated cases involving white youth were less likely to result in out-of-home placement (26%) than were cases involving black youth (32%) or youth of other races (29%) (table 48). Changes in the likelihood of out-of-home placement varied slightly across the four major offense categories within racial groups. For all races, the most substantial variation was in the use of residential placement for drug cases.

Adjudicated delinquency cases involving white juveniles were generally more likely to result in formal probation than were cases involving either black juveniles or youth of other races (table 49). In 1997, formal probation was the disposition for 56% of adjudicated cases involving white youth, compared with 53% for blacks and 51% for other races. Between 1988 and 1997, use of formal probation remained relatively unchanged for white youth but declined slightly for black youth and youth of other races.

Case Processing of Selected Offenses

The previous section focused on juvenile court processing of delinquency cases as characterized by four general offense categories: person, property, drugs, and public order. These general offense categories are useful for describing case characteristics and examining trends in juvenile court processing, but they tend to mask the variation in the juvenile court's response to the various offenses upon which the general categories are built.

The offenses that constitute the general offense groupings vary widely in severity.⁶ Using more detailed offense categories to examine case processing promotes an understanding of how the juvenile court responds to various delinquency matters. In this section, the general categories are un-

⁶ There is also variation within detailed offense categories. For example, aggravated assault includes the following situations: a gang member attempts to kill a rival gang member in a drive-by shooting; a student raises a chair and threatens to throw it at a teacher.

bundled to examine case processing for specific offenses.

Cases involving more serious offenses are generally more likely to be formally processed than are cases involving less serious offenses. For example, 72% of aggravated assault cases were handled formally in 1997, compared with 49% of simple assault cases (table 50). Similarly, 77% of burglary cases were handled formally by juvenile courts, compared with 41% of larceny-theft cases. Robbery and criminal homicide cases were most likely to be petitioned (87% and 86%, respectively).

Table 50: Petitioned Delinquency Case Processing, 1997

Most Serious Offense	Percentage of Total Cases Petitioned	Number of Petitioned Cases	Percentage of Petitioned Cases			Percentage of Adjudicated Cases	
			Waived	Not Adjudicated	Adjudicated	Placed Out-of-Home	Placed on Probation
Total Delinquency	57%	996,000	1%	42%	57%	29%	55%
Person Offense	58	228,200	1	45	54	30	56
Criminal Homicide	86	1,700	31	31	38	63	29
Forcible Rape	79	5,100	3	39	58	43	42
Robbery	87	29,300	4	36	61	44	45
Aggravated Assault	72	48,900	2	41	57	31	55
Simple Assault	49	121,000	0	49	51	25	60
Other Violent Sex Offense	78	7,900	1	42	57	28	58
Other Person Offense	65	14,300	1	47	52	28	61
Property Offense	53	445,600	1	41	58	27	57
Burglary	77	104,300	1	35	64	33	56
Larceny-Theft	41	166,200	0	44	56	24	57
Motor Vehicle Theft	74	36,200	1	33	65	41	50
Arson	58	5,400	1	39	60	26	62
Vandalism	51	58,200	0	46	54	19	61
Trespassing	43	27,800	0	51	49	22	55
Stolen Property Offense	72	24,200	1	40	59	30	49
Other Property Offense	71	23,200	0	42	57	17	64
Drug Law Violation	63	114,500	1	41	58	25	55
Public Order Offense	61	207,600	0	41	58	34	49
Obstruction of Justice	78	103,200	0	35	65	43	44
Disorderly Conduct	40	36,500	0	53	47	15	58
Weapons Offense	64	24,600	1	37	62	28	58
Liquor Law Violation	47	5,200	0	45	55	14	58
Nonviolent Sex Offense	56	6,100	1	36	63	40	52
Other Public Order	59	31,900	0	50	50	18	44
Violent Crime Index *	77	85,000	3	39	58	37	50
Property Crime Index **	52	312,100	1	40	60	29	56

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

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

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

Violent Crime Index offenses were more likely to be petitioned (77% or 774 of every 1,000 such cases referred to juvenile court intake) than were Property Crime Index offenses (52% or 524 of every 1,000 such cases referred) in 1997 (figure 15).

More than half (57%) of all formally processed cases in 1997 resulted in the youth being adjudicated delinquent. With the exception of criminal homicide, cases involving more serious offenses were more likely to be adjudicated than were other cases. The relatively low likelihood of adjudication for criminal homicide

cases is because nearly one-third (31%) of these cases were judicially waived to criminal court for processing. As a result, petitioned criminal homicide cases were the most likely to receive a formal judicial response—either judicial waiver or adjudication.

The likelihood of adjudication also varied within the general offense categories. For example, within person offenses, 61% of petitioned robbery cases were adjudicated in 1997, compared with 51% of petitioned simple assault cases. In general, the more serious the charge, the more likely the case was to result in adjudication.

More than three-quarters of adjudicated cases received a formal disposition of residential placement or probation. The majority (55%) of adjudicated cases received formal probation as the most restrictive disposition; 29% resulted in a disposition of residential placement. Cases involving youth adjudicated for serious person offenses, such as homicide, forcible rape, or robbery, were most likely to result in residential placement.

Figures 16 and 17 further illustrate variations in case processing for selected person and property offenses.

Figure 15: Case Processing of a Typical 1,000 Violent Crime Index and Property Crime Index Offenses, 1997

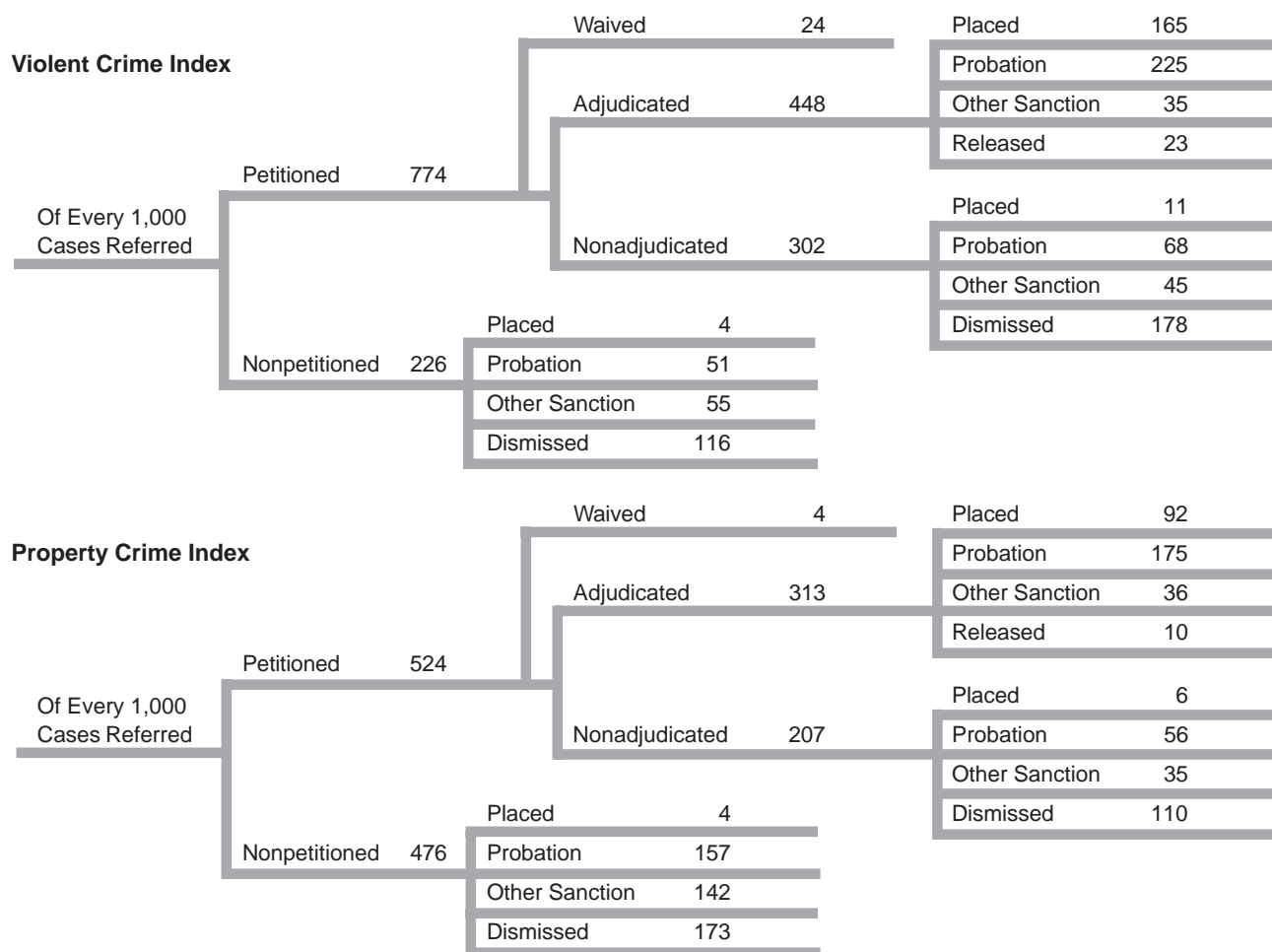


Figure 16: Case Processing of Selected Person Offenses, 1997

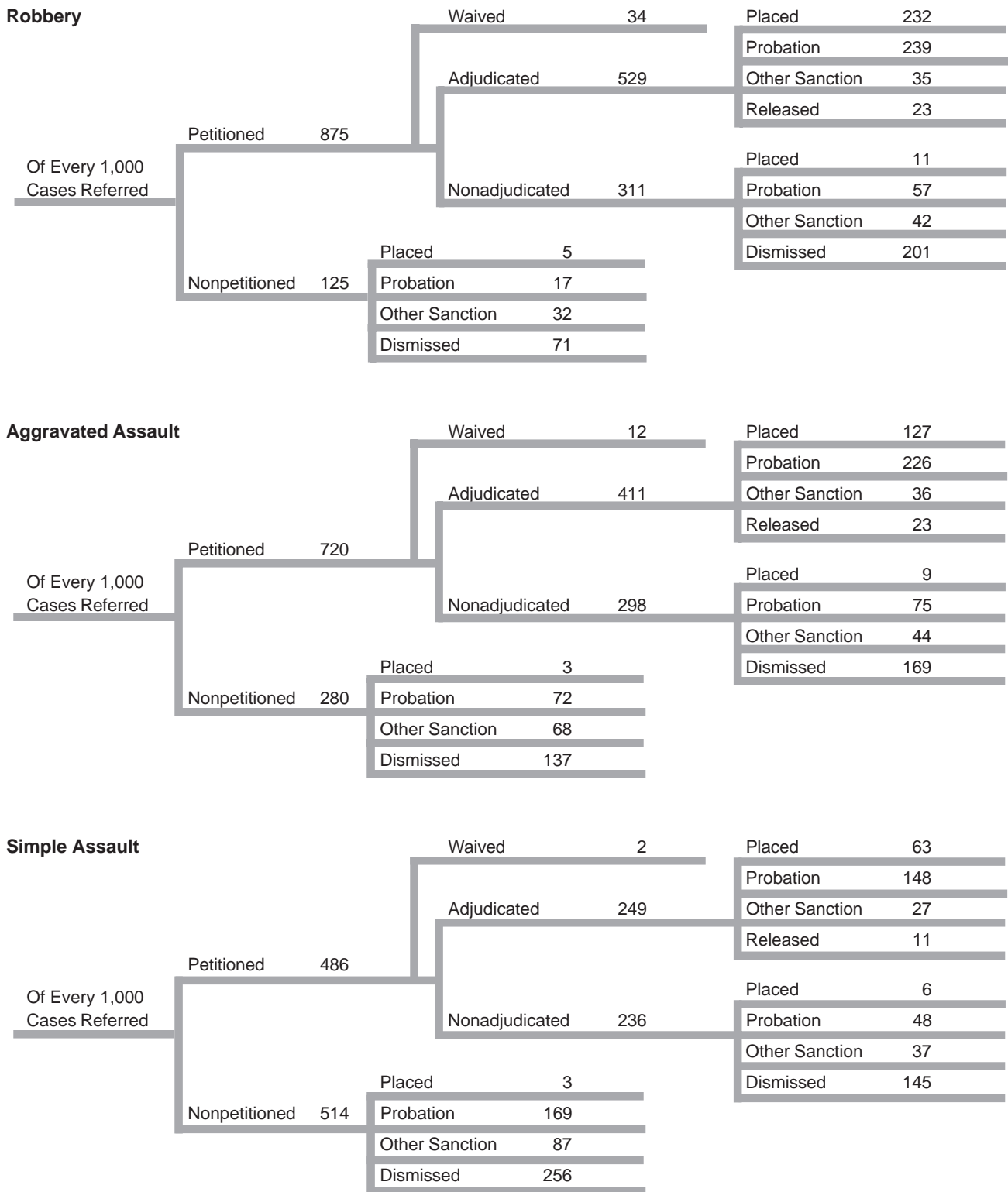
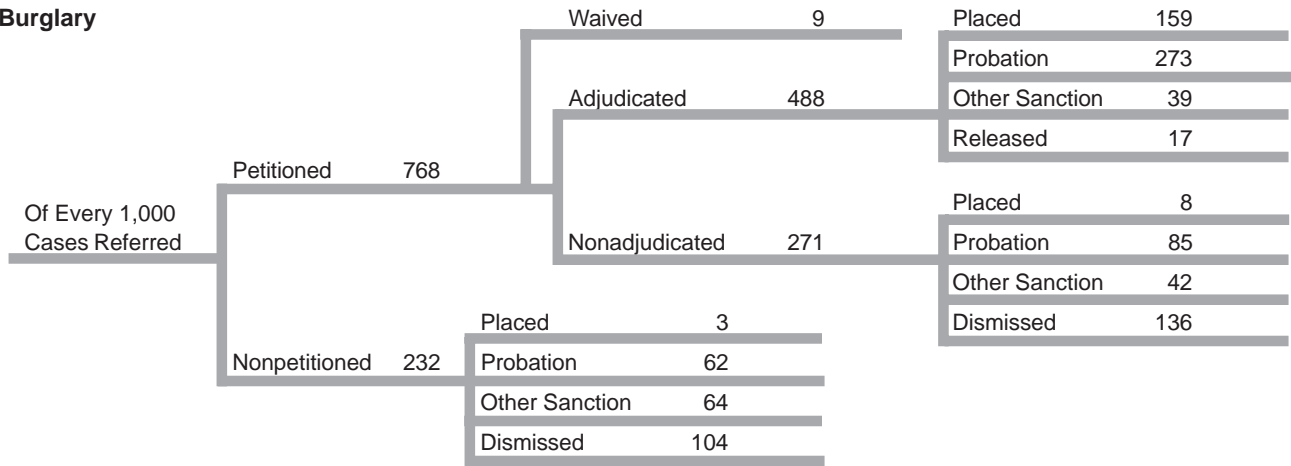
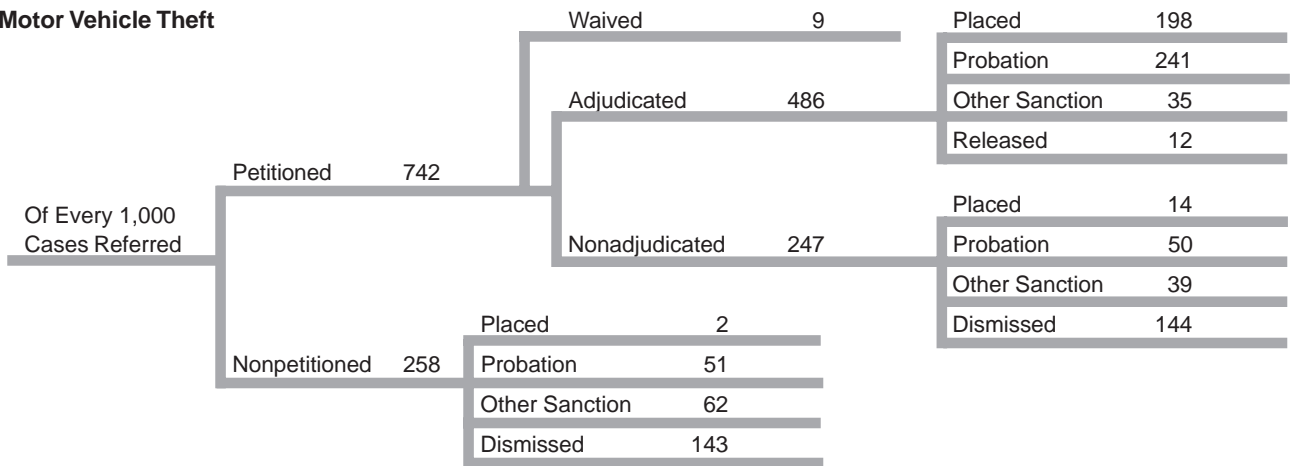


Figure 17: Case Processing of Selected Property Offenses, 1997

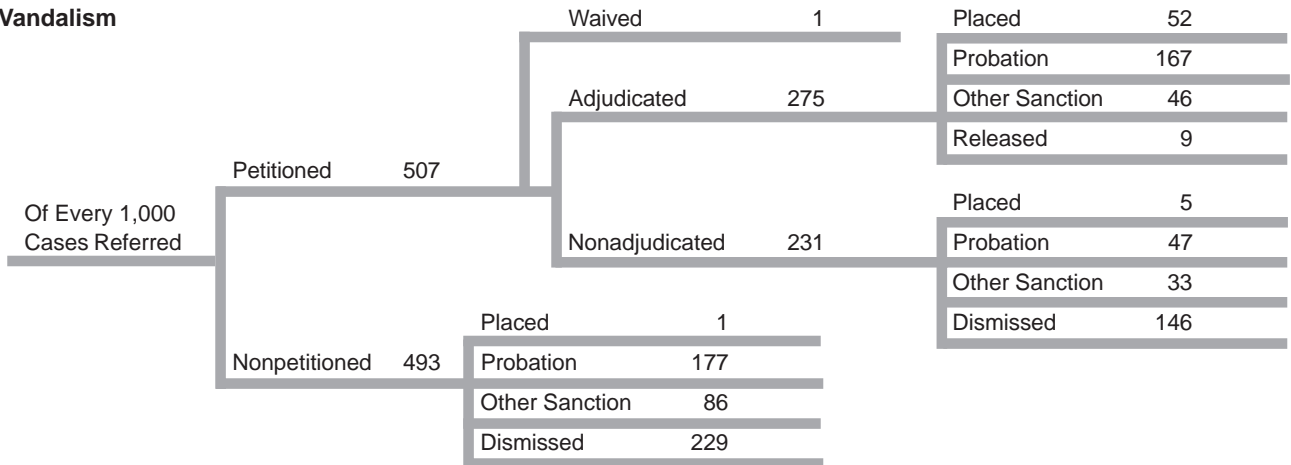
Burglary



Motor Vehicle Theft



Vandalism



National Estimates of Petitioned Status Offense Cases

Counts and Trends

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

In 1997, U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction petitioned and formally disposed an estimated 158,500 status offense cases (table 51).² This number was 101% more than the number of petitioned status offense cases handled in 1988. Caseloads generally increased between 1988 and 1997 across all four offense categories (figure 18).

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

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

The number of petitioned truancy cases increased 96%, runaway cases increased 93%, ungovernability cases increased 65%, and status liquor offense cases increased 56%.

The Nation's juvenile courts processed 5.5 petitioned status offense cases for every 1,000 juveniles in the population in 1997. The case rate for all petitioned status offense cases was 78% higher in 1997 than in 1988. The rate for truancy cases increased 74%, the rate for runaway cases increased 71%,

the rate for ungovernability cases increased 46%, and the rate for status liquor law violation cases increased 38%.

In 1997, status liquor law violations and truancy cases each accounted for more than one-quarter of formally handled status offense cases, runaway cases for 15%, ungovernability cases for 13%, and other miscellaneous status offenses for 20% (table 52). Since 1988, liquor law violation and truancy cases have consistently made up a greater share of the

Table 51: Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Cases and Case Rates, 1988–1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997	Percent Change	
				1988–97	1993–97
Number of Cases					
Status Offense	79,000	112,300	158,500	101%	41%
Runaway	12,400	19,900	24,000	93	21
Truancy	20,600	33,700	40,500	96	20
Ungovernable	12,900	14,900	21,300	65	43
Liquor	26,200	27,800	40,700	56	46
Miscellaneous	6,900	16,000	32,100	367	100
Case Rates					
Status Offense	3.1	4.1	5.5	78%	34%
Runaway	0.5	0.7	0.8	71	14
Truancy	0.8	1.2	1.4	74	14
Ungovernable	0.5	0.5	0.7	46	35
Liquor	1.0	1.0	1.4	38	39
Miscellaneous	0.3	0.6	1.1	313	90

Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 juveniles.

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

Figure 18: Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1988–1997

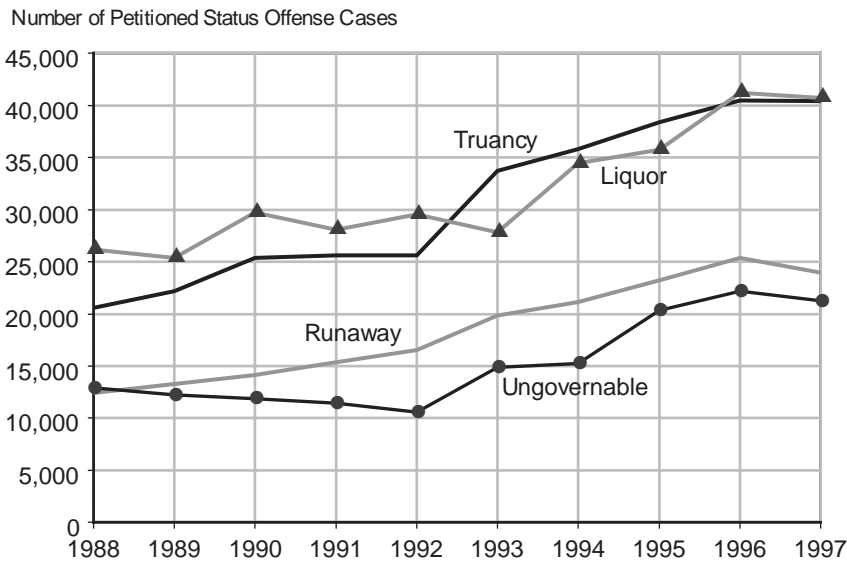


Table 52: Offense Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Runaway	16%	18%	15%
Truancy	26	30	26
Ungovernable	16	13	13
Liquor	33	25	26
Miscellaneous	9	14	20
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

status offense caseload than runaway and ungovernability cases.

Source of Referral

Law enforcement agencies referred 47% of the petitioned status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1997 (table 53). The source of referral varied substantially with the nature of the offense. Law enforcement agencies referred 94% of formally handled status liquor law violation cases to juvenile court but a smaller proportion of the other types of cases: runaway (40%), ungovernability (11%), and truancy (8%).

Detention

Status offense cases were much less likely to involve detention than were delinquency cases. In 6% of the formally processed status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1997, the juvenile was held in a detention facility at some point between referral to court and case disposition (table 54). Juveniles were detained in 11% of runaway cases, 7% of ungovernability cases and status liquor law violations, and 2% of cases involving truancy charges. Of the estimated 9,400 petitioned status offense cases involving

Table 53: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Referred by Law Enforcement, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Status Offense	42%	42%	47%
Runaway	34	41	40
Truancy	17	15	8
Ungovernable	11	10	11
Liquor	88	92	94
Miscellaneous	64	63	84

Table 54: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained, by Offense, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Status Offense	11%	8%	6%
Runaway	26	16	11
Truancy	3	2	2
Ungovernable	15	6	7
Liquor	5	6	7
Miscellaneous	18	16	6

Table 55: Offense Profile of Detained Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Runaway	38%	36%	28%
Truancy	8	7	7
Ungovernable	23	11	16
Liquor	16	17	30
Miscellaneous	15	28	20
Total	100%	100%	100%
Number of Cases Involving Detention:	8,500	8,900	9,400

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

detention in 1997, liquor law violation cases and runaway cases made up the greatest proportions (table 55).

The number of formal status offense cases that involved detention was 5% greater in 1997 than in 1993 and 11% greater in 1997 than in 1988 (table 56). Although the number of cases involving detention has declined within most status offense categories since 1988, it has substantially increased in the liquor and miscellaneous categories.

Judicial Decision and Disposition

Adjudication

In 1997, 52% of petitioned status offense cases handled by juvenile courts resulted in formal adjudication (figure 19).³ Ungovernability, truancy, and liquor law violation cases had a similar likelihood of adjudication (figure 20). Proportionately fewer runaway cases were adjudicated. The proportion of petitioned status offense cases resulting in adjudication declined from 66% to 52% between 1988 and 1997 (table 57). The proportion of petitioned cases resulting in adjudication declined in each of the four major offense categories between 1988 and 1997.

³ The remaining flow diagrams in this chapter present only percentages rather than estimates of case counts for the specific adjudication and disposition branches, because of the relatively low volumes of cases in many of the branches.

Table 56: Percent Change in Detained Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1988–1997

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1988	1993	1997	1988–97	1993–97
Status Offense	8,500	8,900	9,400	11%	5%
Runaway	3,200	3,200	2,600	-18	-20
Truancy	700	600	600	-8	4
Ungovernable	1,900	1,000	1,500	-23	53
Liquor	1,400	1,600	2,800	103	80
Miscellaneous	1,300	2,500	1,800	45	-27

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

Figure 19: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1997

1997 National Estimates

158,500 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated 82,800 52%	Placed	11,600	14%
		Probation	50,200	61%
		Other Sanction	18,900	23%
		Released	2,100	3%
		Nonadjudicated 75,700 48%	Placed	200
	Probation	7,200	10%	
	Other Sanction	17,200	23%	
	Dismissed	51,000	67%	

A Typical 1,000 Cases

Of Every 1,000 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated 522	Placed	73
		Probation	317
		Other Sanction	119
		Released	13
		Nonadjudicated 478	Placed
	Probation	45	
	Other Sanction	109	
	Dismissed	322	

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

Figure 20: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Within Offense Categories, 1997

Offense Category	Total Cases	Adjudicated (%)	Nonadjudicated (%)	Disposition	Percentage
Runaway	24,000	38%	62%	Placed	28%
				Probation	58%
				Other Sanction	9%
				Released	5%
		<	<1%	Placed	<1%
				Probation	5%
Other Sanction	27%				
Dismissed	67%				
Truancy	40,500	59%	41%	Placed	11%
				Probation	74%
				Other Sanction	12%
				Released	2%
		<	<1%	Placed	<1%
				Probation	9%
Other Sanction	12%				
Dismissed	79%				
Ungovernable	21,300	57%	43%	Placed	23%
				Probation	63%
				Other Sanction	10%
				Released	3%
		1%	14%	Placed	1%
				Probation	14%
Other Sanction	12%				
Dismissed	73%				
Liquor Law Violations	40,700	54%	46%	Placed	7%
				Probation	63%
				Other Sanction	28%
				Released	2%
		1%	18%	Placed	1%
				Probation	18%
Other Sanction	36%				
Dismissed	45%				

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

Table 57: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Adjudicated, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Status Offense	66%	54%	52%
Runaway	58	47	38
Truancy	69	55	59
Ungovernable	69	56	57
Liquor	65	57	54
Miscellaneous	67	57	50

Disposition

The majority (61%) of adjudicated status offense cases in 1997 resulted in probation. In 14% of adjudicated cases, the youth was placed outside the home in a residential facility. In 23% of cases, other dispositions resulted (including restitution or fines, participation in some form of community service, or enrollment in a nonresidential treatment or counseling program). A higher proportion of status offense cases than delinquency cases received a disposition of "other," possibly reflecting the use of counseling and treatment referrals for status cases involving liquor law violations. In a small number of status offense cases (3%), the youth was adjudicated but was released without further sanctions or consequences.

Out-of-Home Placement. The dispositions used in adjudicated status offense cases varied according to the most serious offense involved in the case. Adjudicated cases involving charges of ungovernability or running away were the most likely to result in out-of-home placement in 1997 (table 58). Residential placement was far less common for adjudicated cases involving status liquor law violations or truancy. The likelihood of

Table 58: Percentage of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988 1993 1997		
	1988	1993	1997
Status Offense	17%	18%	14%
Runaway	28	29	28
Truancy	10	13	11
Ungovernable	30	31	23
Liquor	7	8	7
Miscellaneous	27	21	13

out-of-home placement for status offense cases in general decreased between 1988 and 1997 (from 17% to 14%). This drop stemmed from declines in the use of placement for ungovernable and miscellaneous cases.

Despite the drop in the overall proportion of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement, the number of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in out-of-home placement increased 34% between 1988 and 1997 (table 59). The number of adjudicated status cases resulting in out-of-home placement increased for all offense categories since 1988.

Of all formally handled status offense cases involving out-of-home placement in 1997, 24% were referred to court for ungovernability, 23% for truancy, 22% for running away, and 13% for status liquor law violations (table 60).

Formal Probation. An order of formal probation was most likely in adjudicated truancy cases (74%) in 1997 (table 61). Probation orders were less common among ungovernability cases (63%), liquor law violations (63%), and runaway cases (58%). Overall, the proportion of adjudicated status offense

Table 59: Percent Change in Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1988–1997

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1988	1993	1997	1988–97	1993–97
Status Offense	8,700	10,700	11,600	34%	9%
Runaway	2,000	2,700	2,500	26	-4
Truancy	1,400	2,300	2,700	90	17
Ungovernable	2,700	2,600	2,800	5	10
Liquor	1,300	1,200	1,500	17	21
Miscellaneous	1,300	1,900	2,100	63	6

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

Table 60: Offense Profile of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Runaway	23%	25%	22%
Truancy	17	22	23
Ungovernable	31	24	24
Liquor	15	11	13
Miscellaneous	15	18	18
Total	100%	100%	100%
Total Cases Placed Out of Home:	8,700	10,700	11,600

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

Table 61: Percentage of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Status Offense	59%	60%	61%
Runaway	54	53	58
Truancy	80	77	74
Ungovernable	60	63	63
Liquor	50	54	63
Miscellaneous	37	37	37

Table 62: Percent Change in Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1988–1997

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases			Percent Change	
	1988	1993	1997	1988–97	1993–97
Status Offense	30,800	36,300	50,200	63%	38%
Runaway	3,900	4,900	5,300	35	7
Truancy	11,300	14,200	17,600	56	24
Ungovernable	5,300	5,300	7,700	44	45
Liquor	8,600	8,500	13,700	60	62
Miscellaneous	1,700	3,400	5,900	247	73

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

Table 63: Offense Profile of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Runaway	13%	14%	11%
Truancy	37	39	35
Ungovernable	17	15	15
Liquor	28	23	27
Miscellaneous	5	9	12
Total	100%	100%	100%
Total Cases Placed on Formal Probation:	30,800	36,300	50,200

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

Table 64: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Involving Youth Age 15 or Younger by Offense, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Status Offense	56%	60%	55%
Runaway	66	68	62
Truancy	86	79	74
Ungovernable	70	72	71
Liquor	20	25	27
Miscellaneous	58	58	53

Table 65: Offense Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, by Age at Referral, 1997

Most Serious Offense	Age 15 or Younger	Age 16 or Older
Runaway	17%	13%
Truancy	34	15
Ungovernable	17	9
Liquor	12	42
Miscellaneous	19	21
Total	100%	100%

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

cases that resulted in formal probation has remained about the same between 1988 and 1997. There was considerable variation, however, across offense categories.

Although the proportion of adjudicated cases ordered to probation was about the same in 1997 as in 1988, the number of cases increased 63% (table 62). Of the four general offense categories, liquor law violations accounted for the largest share of this increase. The number of formal probation cases increased 60% for liquor law cases, 56% for truancy cases, 44% for ungovernability cases, and 35% for runaway cases.

Although the 1997 offense profile for formal probation was similar to the 1988 profile, there were smaller proportions of the four main status offense categories resulting in formal probation in 1997 than in 1988. In 1997, 35% of the adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in probation involved truancy as the most serious charge, 27% involved liquor law violations, 15% involved ungovernability, and 11% involved running away (table 63).

Age at Referral

Juveniles age 15 or younger at the time of court referral accounted for 55% of formally processed status offense cases disposed by courts in 1997, compared with 56% in 1988 (table 64). Juveniles age 15 or younger were involved in 74% of truancy cases, 71% of ungovernability cases, 62% of runaway cases, and 27% of status liquor law violation cases. The differing offense profiles of younger and older juveniles reflect age-related differences in behavior (table 65).

Truancy was a more common charge among younger juveniles, accounting for 34% of cases, compared with 15% for older juveniles; liquor law violations were more common among older juveniles, accounting for 42% of cases, compared with 12% for younger juveniles.

Petitioned status offense case rates increased continuously with the age of juveniles (figure 21). In 1997, juvenile courts processed 3.7 petitioned status offense cases involving 13-year-old juveniles for every 1,000 13-year-olds in the juvenile population. The case rate for 15-year-olds (9.7) was more than double the rate for 13-year-olds, while the rate for 17-year-olds (12.2) was more than three times that for 13-year-olds. Between 1988 and 1997, petitioned status offense case rates increased in all age categories (table 66). The largest increases in case rates were seen in 16-year-olds (97%), 10-year-olds (95%), and 11-year-olds (93%).

Age-specific case rate patterns differed among the individual offense categories (figure 22). Truancy and ungovernability case rates peaked at age 15 and runaway case rates peaked at age 16. In contrast, status liquor law violation case rates increased continuously with age: from 1.8 at age 15 to 6.3 at age 17.

Figure 21: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates, by Age at Referral, 1997

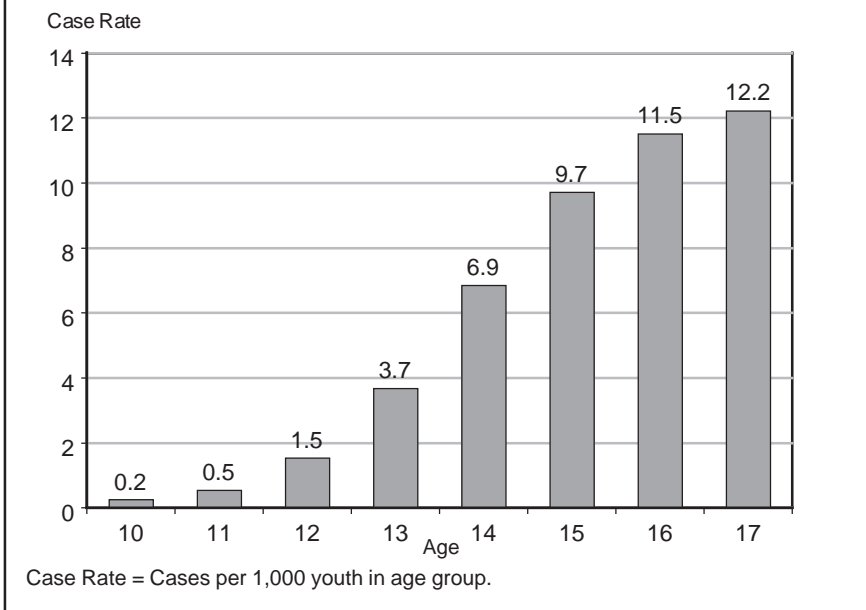


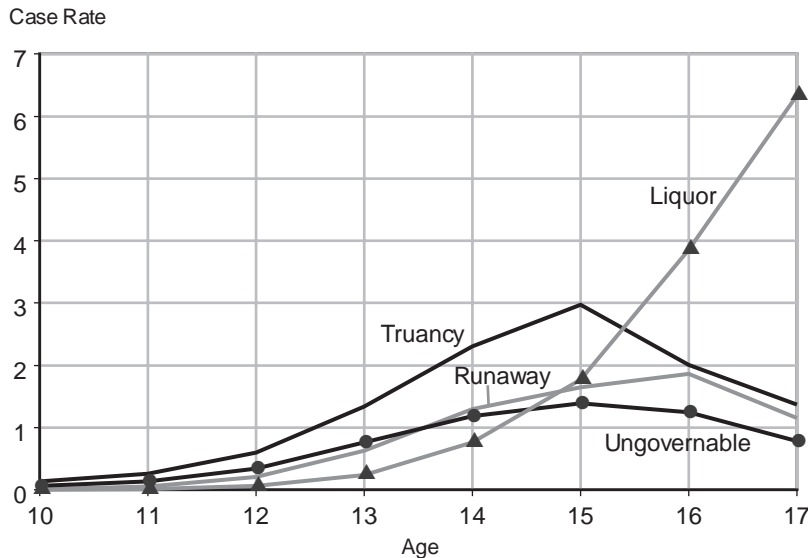
Table 66: Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates, by Age at Referral, 1988–1997

Age at Referral	Case Rates			Percent Change	
	1988	1993	1997	1988–97	1993–97
10	0.1	0.2	0.2	95%	27%
11	0.3	0.4	0.5	93	28
12	0.9	1.3	1.5	75	20
13	2.1	3.1	3.7	71	19
14	4.1	5.7	6.9	66	20
15	5.6	7.8	9.7	73	24
16	5.8	7.9	11.5	97	46
17	6.5	8.9	12.2	89	38

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

Note: Percent change calculations are based on unrounded numbers.

Figure 22: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates, by Age at Referral and Offense, 1997



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

Age	Runaway	Truancy	Ungovernable	Liquor
10	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
11	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
12	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1
13	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.2
14	1.3	2.3	1.2	0.8
15	1.6	3.0	1.4	1.8
16	1.9	2.0	1.2	3.9
17	1.1	1.4	0.8	6.3

Detention

Youth under age 16 accounted for half of the cases involving detention in 1997, although youth younger than 13 accounted for less than 5% of all detained cases (table 67).

The likelihood of detention in formally processed status offense cases varied little across age groups (table 68). Overall, detention was used in 4% to 7% of petitioned status offense cases involving youth between ages 13 and 17.

Judicial Decision and Disposition

The overall probability of adjudication was greater for status offenders age 15 or younger than for those age 16 or older (55% versus 49%) in 1997 (figure 23). The likelihood of adjudication was higher for the younger group for each of the four major status offense categories (table 69).

Between 1988 and 1997, the likelihood of adjudication declined for status offense cases involving younger youth (from 68% to 55%) and older youth (from 63% to 49%). The likelihood of adjudication declined in all offense categories for both age groups.

Table 67: Age Profile of Detained Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Age at Referral	1988	1993	1997
10 or Younger	1%	<1%	<1%
11	1	<1	1
12	4	5	3
13	11	8	6
14	20	17	18
15	27	25	21
16	23	27	28
17 or Older	13	18	22
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

Table 68: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained, by Age at Referral, 1997

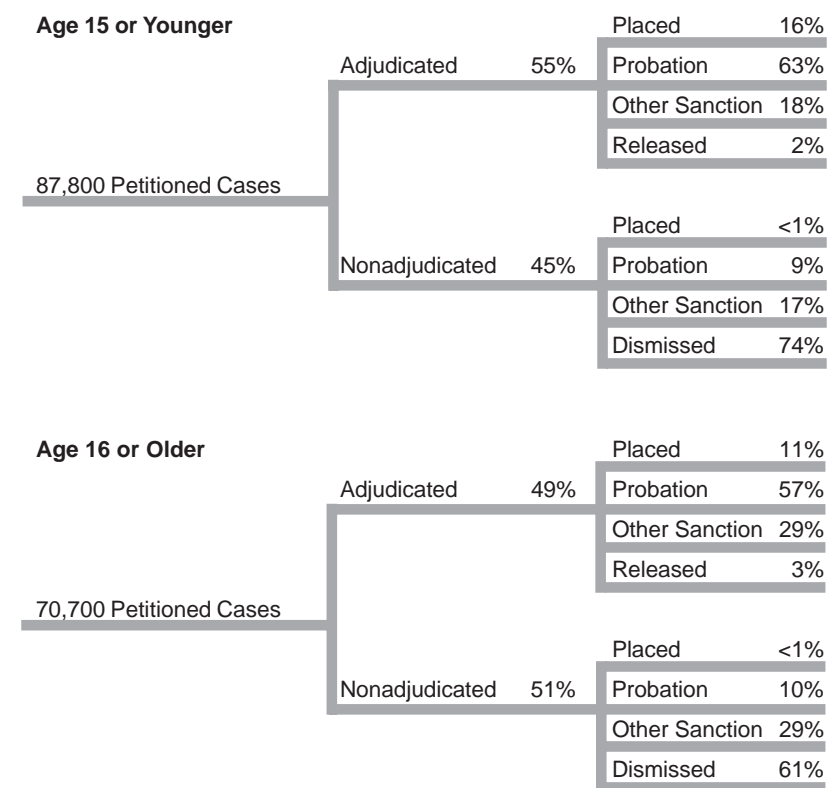
Most Serious Offense	Age at Referral							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Status Offense	2%	4%	5%	4%	6%	5%	7%	7%
Runaway	*	*	9	13	13	8	11	9
Truancy	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	1
Ungovernable	*	6	6	5	7	7	8	8
Liquor	*	*	*	4	5	6	8	7
Miscellaneous	*	*	9	3	7	5	5	8

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Adjudicated status offense cases involving juveniles younger than 16 were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were cases involving older youth (16% versus 11%) in 1997 (table 70). The proportion of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement declined more for youth age 15 or younger than for youth age 16 or older between 1988 and 1997.

Adjudicated status offense cases involving younger juveniles were more likely to result in formal probation than were cases involving older juveniles (63% versus 57%) in 1997 (table 71). A larger proportion of the older group was ordered to pay fines or to enter a treatment or counseling program (29% versus 18%), possibly reflecting the greater involvement of older juveniles in status liquor law violation cases. The overall proportion of adjudicated cases that resulted in formal probation remained about the same for youth age 15 or younger but increased for youth age 16 or older between 1988 and 1997.

Figure 23: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, by Age at Referral, 1997



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

Table 69: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Adjudicated, by Age at Referral, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
15 or Younger	68%	56%	55%
Runaway	61	49	40
Truancy	69	57	61
Ungovernable	71	57	58
Liquor	65	61	57
Miscellaneous	71	61	53
16 or Older	63%	51%	49%
Runaway	53	41	35
Truancy	67	48	51
Ungovernable	64	53	55
Liquor	65	55	53
Miscellaneous	61	52	46

Table 70: Percentage of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, by Age at Referral, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
15 or Younger	20%	20%	16%
Runaway	30	28	27
Truancy	11	13	12
Ungovernable	30	31	24
Liquor	10	10	9
Miscellaneous	31	24	15
16 or Older	12%	14%	11%
Runaway	25	30	29
Truancy	3	11	9
Ungovernable	30	28	22
Liquor	7	7	6
Miscellaneous	22	17	10

Table 71: Percentage of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, by Age at Referral, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
15 or Younger	64%	63%	63%
Runaway	54	53	59
Truancy	78	77	75
Ungovernable	60	62	62
Liquor	57	56	65
Miscellaneous	40	39	42
16 or Older	53%	55%	57%
Runaway	55	53	56
Truancy	93	76	74
Ungovernable	60	64	66
Liquor	49	53	62
Miscellaneous	32	33	31

Table 72: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Involving Males, by Offense, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Status Offense	59%	57%	59%
Runaway	38	37	40
Truancy	54	54	53
Ungovernable	51	54	55
Liquor	76	71	68
Miscellaneous	68	68	69

Table 73: Offense Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, by Sex, 1997

Most Serious Offense	Male	Female
Runaway	10%	22%
Truancy	23	29
Ungovernable	13	14
Liquor	30	20
Miscellaneous	24	15
Total	100%	100%

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

Table 74: Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Cases and Case Rates, by Sex, 1988–1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997	Percent Change	
				1988–97	1993–97
Number of Cases					
Male	46,900	64,100	92,700	98%	45%
Runaway	4,700	7,300	9,700	105	33
Truancy	11,100	18,100	21,600	95	19
Ungovernable	6,600	8,000	11,700	78	47
Liquor	19,900	19,800	27,700	39	40
Miscellaneous	4,700	10,900	22,100	370	103
Female	32,000	48,200	65,800	105%	36%
Runaway	7,700	12,600	14,300	86	14
Truancy	9,600	15,600	18,900	98	21
Ungovernable	6,300	6,900	9,500	51	39
Liquor	6,300	8,000	13,100	108	63
Miscellaneous	2,200	5,100	10,000	358	94
Case Rates					
Male	3.6	4.6	6.3	74%	37%
Runaway	0.4	0.5	0.7	81	26
Truancy	0.8	1.3	1.5	72	13
Ungovernable	0.5	0.6	0.8	57	39
Liquor	1.5	1.4	1.9	23	32
Miscellaneous	0.4	0.8	1.5	316	92
Female	2.6	3.6	4.7	82%	29%
Runaway	0.6	1.0	1.0	64	8
Truancy	0.8	1.2	1.4	75	15
Ungovernable	0.5	0.5	0.7	34	31
Liquor	0.5	0.6	0.9	84	55
Miscellaneous	0.2	0.4	0.7	306	84

Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 juveniles.

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

Sex

Males were involved in 59% of petitioned status offense cases in 1997 (table 72). Males accounted for the majority of status liquor law violation cases (68%), ungovernability cases (55%), and truancy cases (53%) but less than half of runaway cases (40%).

The offense profiles of status offense cases for males and females reflect the relatively greater involvement of males in liquor law violations and of females in runaway cases. Liquor law violations accounted for 30% of cases involving males, compared with 20% of cases involving females; runaway cases accounted for 22% of status offense cases involving females, compared with 10% of cases involving males (table 73).

The number of petitioned status offense cases involving females increased 105% between 1988 and 1997, while the number involving males increased 98% (table 74). The largest percent increase among females was for liquor law violations (108%). Among males, the largest increase was for runaway cases (105%).

In 1997, the status offense case rate for males was 6.3 cases per 1,000 males in the juvenile population, compared with 4.7 for females. The case rate difference between males and females was much smaller for status offenses than for delinquency cases. The status offense case rate for males ages 16 and 17, however, was considerably higher than the rate for females in the same age groups (figure 24). The status offense case rate for females peaked at age 16 then declined through age 17, whereas the case rate for males

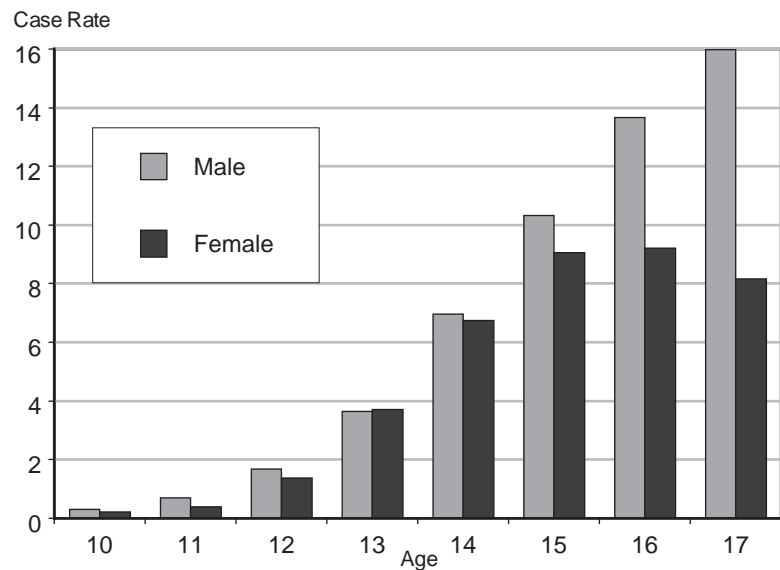
increased continuously through age 17.

For both truancy and ungovernability cases, the male and female age-specific case rate patterns were comparable, with rates peaking at age 15 (figure 25). By contrast, status liquor case rates were considerably greater for males than for females after age 15. Case rates within the status liquor category increased continuously with age for both males and females, showing large increases in the older age groups. In runaway cases, unlike any of the other status offense categories, the case rate for females was greater than the case rate for males at all but the youngest ages.

Detention

The proportion of status offense cases involving detention was about the same for males and females in 1997 (table 75). Overall, detention was used in 6% of cases involving males and in 5% of cases involving females. For males, liquor law cases (9%) were more likely than other status offense cases to involve detention; for females, runaway cases (12%) were more likely than other status offense cases to involve detention. The likelihood of detention decreased between 1988 and 1997 for both sexes, with the largest decreases in the runaway and ungovernability offense categories. The use of detention among runaway cases dropped from 28% to 8% for males, and from 24% to 12% for females. The use of detention in ungovernability cases dropped from 15% to 8% for males and from 15% to 6% for females.

Figure 24: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates, by Sex and Age at Referral, 1997



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

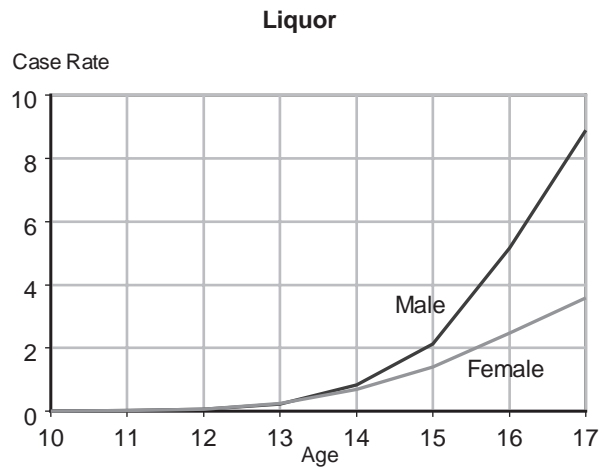
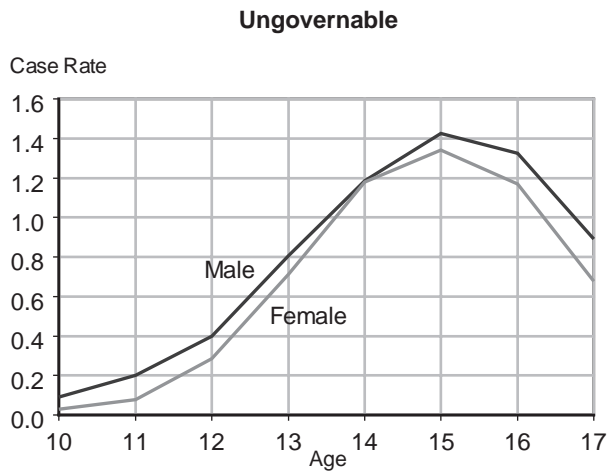
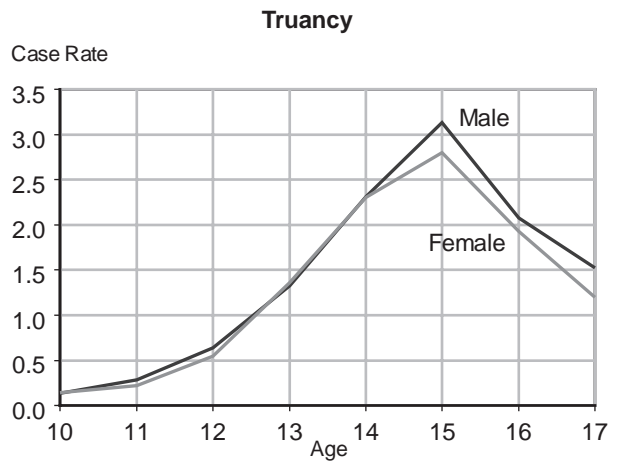
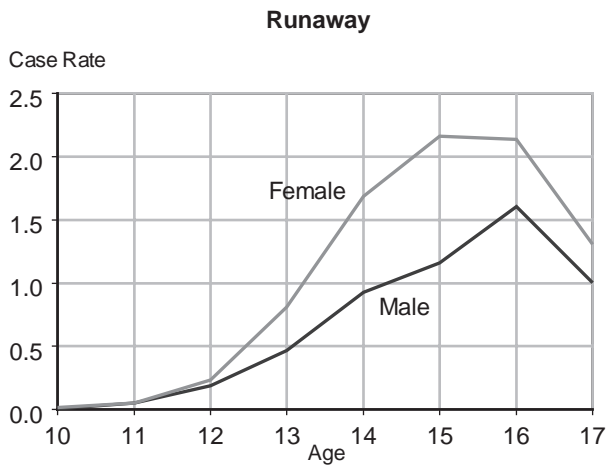
Data Table

Age	Male	Female
10	0.3	0.2
11	0.7	0.4
12	1.7	1.4
13	3.6	3.7
14	7.0	6.7
15	10.3	9.1
16	13.7	9.2
17	16.0	8.2

Table 75: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained, by Sex, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Male	10%	9%	6%
Runaway	28	21	8
Truancy	3	2	2
Ungovernable	15	6	8
Liquor	6	7	9
Miscellaneous	19	17	6
Female	12%	7%	5%
Runaway	24	14	12
Truancy	3	2	1
Ungovernable	15	7	6
Liquor	4	3	3
Miscellaneous	17	13	4

Figure 25: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates, by Sex, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1997



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

Data Table									
Age	Runaway		Truancy		Ungovernable		Liquor		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
10	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	
13	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	
14	0.9	1.7	2.3	2.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.7	
15	1.2	2.2	3.1	2.8	1.4	1.3	2.1	1.4	
16	1.6	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.2	5.2	2.5	
17	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	8.9	3.6	

Judicial Decision and Disposition

Juvenile court handling of petitioned status offense cases varied little between males and females in 1997 (figure 26). The proportion of status offense cases adjudicated was 53% for males and 51% for females. The likelihood of adjudication was comparable for males and females across all offense categories except liquor law violations: males were slightly more likely than females (56% versus 49%) to be adjudicated for liquor law violations (table 76). The likelihood of adjudication declined between 1988 and 1997 in all offense categories for both sexes.

The probability of out-of-home placement for adjudicated status offense cases was the same for both males and females (14%) in 1997 (table 77). The overall likelihood of out-of-home placement declined slightly between 1988 and 1997 for both sexes. For ungovernability cases, the likelihood of out-of-home placement declined between 1988 and 1997 for both sexes, from 30% to 24% for males and from 31% to 23% for females; for the other major offense categories, there was little change in the use of out-of-home placement for either sex.

For both males and females, the proportion of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in formal probation increased slightly between 1988 and 1997 (table 78). The increase in the use of probation was greatest for cases involving liquor law violations, from 50% to 62% for males and from 50% to 65% for females. Truancy was the only offense category with a decrease in probation use between 1988 and 1997. Truancy cases, however, were most likely to result in formal probation. Across all

Figure 26: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, by Sex, 1997

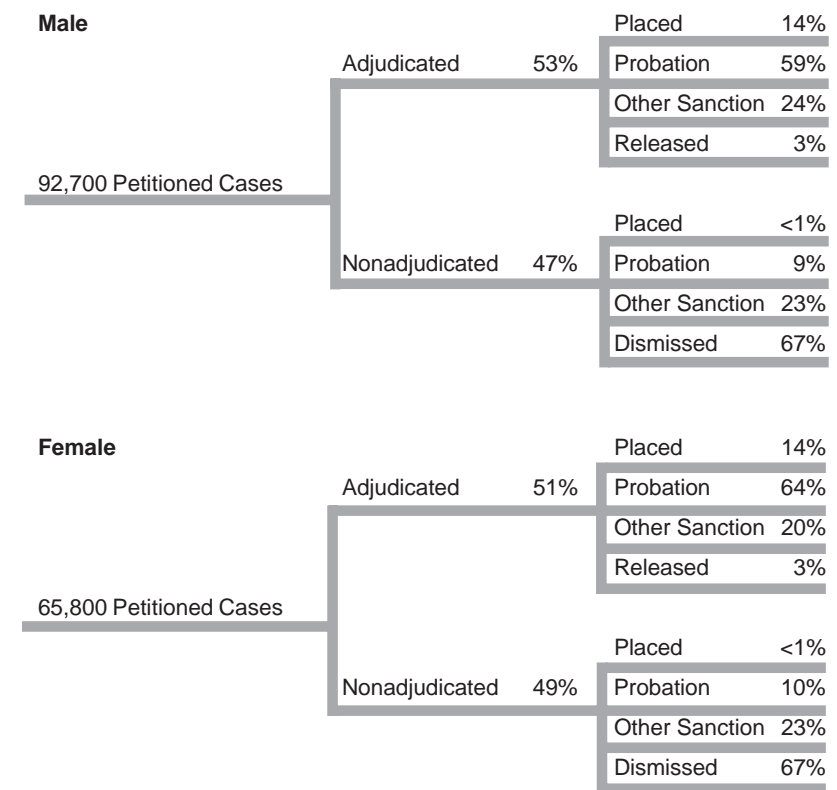


Table 76: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Adjudicated, by Sex, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Male	67%	56%	53%
Runaway	59	47	37
Truancy	69	55	58
Ungovernable	70	57	58
Liquor	65	58	56
Miscellaneous	68	58	49
Female	64%	53%	51%
Runaway	57	46	39
Truancy	68	54	59
Ungovernable	67	56	55
Liquor	63	54	49
Miscellaneous	66	57	51

Table 77: Percentage of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, by Sex, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Male	16%	17%	14%
Runaway	32	32	32
Truancy	11	13	13
Ungovernable	30	29	24
Liquor	8	9	8
Miscellaneous	27	21	14
Female	17%	18%	14%
Runaway	26	27	25
Truancy	9	12	10
Ungovernable	31	32	23
Liquor	5	5	4
Miscellaneous	27	21	11

Table 78: Percentage of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, by Sex, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
Male	58%	58%	59%
Runaway	52	48	55
Truancy	80	76	73
Ungovernable	61	64	64
Liquor	50	54	62
Miscellaneous	35	36	36
Female	62%	62%	64%
Runaway	56	56	60
Truancy	79	78	76
Ungovernable	59	62	63
Liquor	50	54	65
Miscellaneous	41	40	38

offense categories except ungovernability, female cases were slightly more likely than male cases to result in probation.

Race

In 1997, white juveniles were involved in a substantial majority of all formally processed status offense cases (78%), a proportion comparable to their representation in the general population (table 79).⁴ White youth were involved in 90% of status liquor law violation cases and 73% of runaway, ungovernability, and truancy cases. Compared with black youth, white youth and youth of other races had greater proportions of status liquor law violations and smaller

proportions of truancy cases (table 80).

Between 1988 and 1997, the number of petitioned status offense cases increased 96% for white youth, 122% for black youth, and 104% for youth of other races (table 81). Increases occurred in all offense categories for all races. Among white youth, truancy cases had the largest increase; among black youth, liquor law violations had the largest increase; and among youth of other races, runaway cases had the largest increase.

In 1997, the total status offense case rate for black juveniles (6.7 cases per 1,000 black youth in the juvenile population) was greater than the rates for white youth (5.4) and for youth of other races (4.0). In all offense categories except liquor violations, case rates for black youth were greater than

⁴ In 1997, whites made up approximately 80% of the juvenile population. Nearly all youth of Hispanic ethnicity are included in the white racial category.

Table 79: Race Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, by Offense, 1997

Most Serious Offense	White	Black	Other Races	Total
Status Offense	78%	18%	4%	100%
Runaway	73	23	4	100
Truancy	73	24	3	100
Ungovernable	73	25	2	100
Liquor	90	6	4	100
Miscellaneous	75	19	6	100

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

Table 80: Offense Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, by Race, 1997

Most Serious Offense	White	Black	Other Races
Runaway	14%	19%	15%
Truancy	24	33	21
Ungovernable	13	18	7
Liquor	30	8	26
Miscellaneous	19	21	31
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

the corresponding rates for whites or for youth of other races. The case rate for liquor law violations, on the other hand, was lowest among black juveniles: 0.5, compared with 1.6 for white youth and 1.1 for youth of other races.

The overall status offense case rate for white juveniles increased continuously with age in 1997, rising from 3.2 for 13-year-olds to 12.8 for 17-year-olds (figure 27). Compared with case rates for whites, rates for black youth were higher through age 16 and lower at age 17. Case rates for black youth increased through age 16 and then declined. For youth of other races, case rates increased through age 15, declined for 16-year-olds, then peaked for 17-year-olds.

For truancy and ungovernability offenses, case rates among all racial groups peaked at age 15 or 16, then dropped (figure 28). For runaway cases, case rates peaked at age 16 for white youth and black youth and at age 14 for youth of other races. In contrast, case rates for status liquor law violations increased continuously through age 17 among all racial groups.

Detention

In 1997, detention was used at some point between referral and disposition in 6% of all petitioned status offense cases involving white youth, 8% of those involving black youth, and 4% of those involving youth of other races (table 82). Black youth were more likely than white youth or youth of other races to be detained in cases involving liquor law violations. Between 1988 and 1997, the overall use of detention for petitioned status offense cases declined among all racial groups.

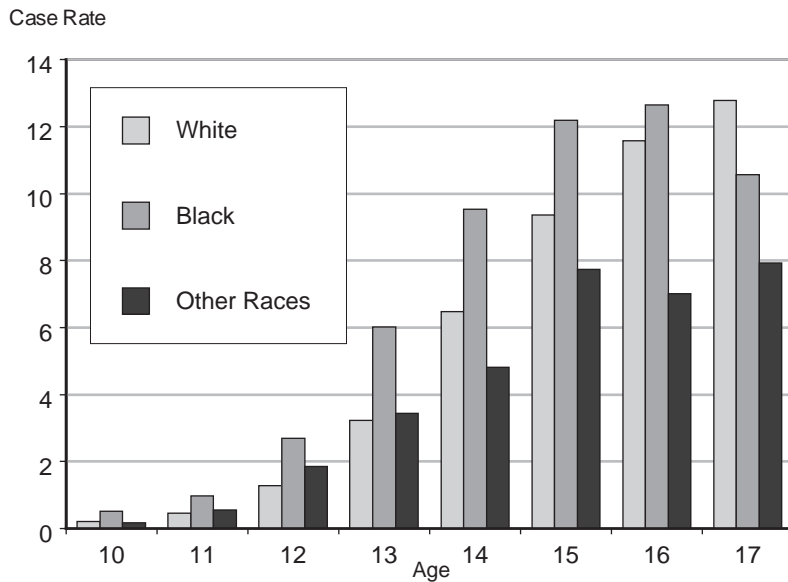
Table 81: Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Cases and Case Rates, by Race, 1988–1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997	Percent Change	
				1988–97	1993–97
Number of Cases					
White	63,000	83,300	123,500	96%	48%
Runaway	9,600	14,500	17,500	82	21
Truancy	14,600	23,300	29,600	102	27
Ungovernable	9,000	10,400	15,600	73	50
Liquor	24,400	24,200	36,800	51	52
Miscellaneous	5,400	10,900	24,000	349	122
Black	13,000	22,900	28,900	122%	26%
Runaway	2,400	4,400	5,600	130	28
Truancy	5,000	8,600	9,600	91	11
Ungovernable	3,500	3,900	5,200	51	32
Liquor	800	1,600	2,300	185	47
Miscellaneous	1,300	4,400	6,200	368	41
Other Races	3,000	6,100	6,100	104%	0%
Runaway	400	1,000	900	120	-10
Truancy	1,000	1,800	1,300	35	-29
Ungovernable	400	500	400	5	-20
Liquor	1,000	2,000	1,600	57	-19
Miscellaneous	200	800	1,900	808	139
Case Rates					
White	3.1	3.8	5.4	76%	41%
Runaway	0.5	0.7	0.8	63	15
Truancy	0.7	1.1	1.3	81	21
Ungovernable	0.4	0.5	0.7	55	43
Liquor	1.2	1.1	1.6	35	45
Miscellaneous	0.3	0.5	1.1	303	111
Black	3.4	5.6	6.7	95%	19%
Runaway	0.6	1.1	1.3	102	20
Truancy	1.3	2.1	2.2	68	5
Ungovernable	0.9	1.0	1.2	33	25
Liquor	0.2	0.4	0.5	151	38
Miscellaneous	0.3	1.1	1.4	312	33
Other Races	2.8	4.6	4.0	47%	-12%
Runaway	0.4	0.8	0.6	59	-20
Truancy	0.9	1.4	0.9	-3	-37
Ungovernable	0.4	0.4	0.3	-25	-29
Liquor	0.9	1.5	1.1	13	-29
Miscellaneous	0.2	0.6	1.2	554	112

Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 juveniles.

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

Figure 27: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates, by Race and Age at Referral, 1997



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

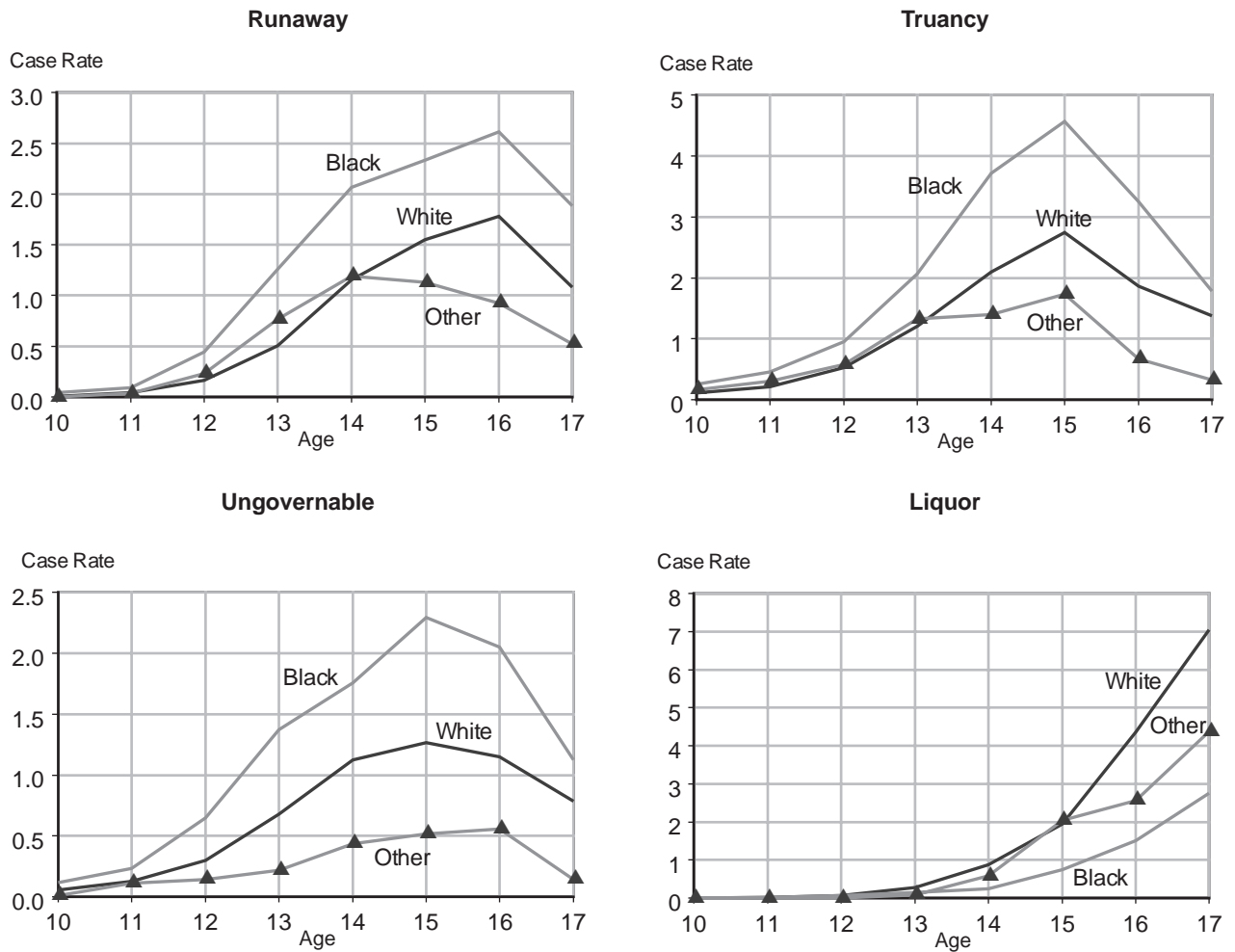
Age	White	Black	Other Races
10	0.2	0.5	0.2
11	0.5	1.0	0.6
12	1.3	2.7	1.9
13	3.2	6.0	3.4
14	6.5	9.5	4.8
15	9.4	12.2	7.7
16	11.6	12.6	7.0
17	12.8	10.6	7.9

Table 82: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained, by Race, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
White	10%	7%	6%
Runaway	25	14	11
Truancy	3	2	1
Ungovernable	15	6	7
Liquor	5	5	6
Miscellaneous	17	13	5
Black	14%	10%	8%
Runaway	27	20	10
Truancy	2	2	2
Ungovernable	16	6	8
Liquor	16	12	16
Miscellaneous	27	19	11
Other Races	14%	11%	4%
Runaway	*	31	6
Truancy	13	1	4
Ungovernable	*	13	*
Liquor	7	3	7
Miscellaneous	*	29	1

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Figure 28: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates, by Race, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1997



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

Data Table												
Age	Runaway			Truancy			Ungovernable			Liquor		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
13	0.5	1.3	0.8	1.2	2.1	1.3	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
14	1.2	2.1	1.2	2.1	3.7	1.4	1.1	1.8	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.6
15	1.5	2.3	1.1	2.7	4.6	1.7	1.3	2.3	0.5	1.9	0.8	2.0
16	1.8	2.6	0.9	1.9	3.2	0.7	1.1	2.1	0.6	4.4	1.5	2.6
17	1.1	1.9	0.5	1.4	1.8	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.1	7.0	2.8	4.4

Judicial Decision and Disposition

Comparable proportions of petitioned status offense cases were adjudicated for all racial groups in 1997 (figure 29). Adjudication resulted in 53% of cases involving white youth, 51% of those involving black youth, and 50% of those involving youth of other races. The likelihood of adjudication decreased between 1988 and 1997 across offense categories for all racial groups (table 83).

Adjudicated status offense cases involving black youth were less likely than those involving white youth or youth of other races to receive a disposition of “other sanction,” possibly as a result of the relatively low volume of liquor violation cases among blacks.

Adjudicated status offense 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. In 1997, out-of-home placement was used in 20% of adjudicated cases involving black youth, 13% of those involving whites, and 9% of those involving youth of other races (table 84). Between 1988 and 1997, the probability of out-of-home placement increased slightly for black youth but decreased for white youth and youth of other races.

In 1997, probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 65% of adjudicated status offense cases involving black youth, 60% of cases involving whites, and 61% of cases involving youth of other races (table 85). In all racial groups, probation was most likely for truancy cases. Between 1988 and 1997, the likelihood of formal probation increased slightly for

Figure 29: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, by Race, 1997

Race	Total Cases	Adjudicated (%)	Nonadjudicated (%)	Disposition	Percentage		
White	123,500	53%	47%	Placed	13%		
				Probation	60%		
				Other Sanction	25%		
		Released	2%				
		<1%	10%	24%	66%	Placed	<1%
						Probation	10%
Other Sanction	24%						
Dismissed	66%						
Black	28,900	51%	49%	Placed	20%		
				Probation	65%		
				Other Sanction	11%		
		Released	4%				
		1%	10%	19%	71%	Placed	1%
						Probation	10%
Other Sanction	19%						
Dismissed	71%						
Other Races	6,100	50%	50%	Placed	9%		
				Probation	61%		
				Other Sanction	30%		
		Released	1%				
		<1%	8%	10%	82%	Placed	<1%
						Probation	8%
Other Sanction	10%						
Dismissed	82%						

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

cases involving white youth (from 57% to 60%) and decreased for cases involving black youth (from 70% to 65%) and youth of other races (from 65% to 61%).

Table 83: Percentage of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Adjudicated, by Race, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
White	65%	55%	53%
Runaway	56	47	40
Truancy	69	54	57
Ungovernable	71	57	56
Liquor	65	56	54
Miscellaneous	67	61	53
Black	65%	52%	51%
Runaway	65	47	34
Truancy	68	58	63
Ungovernable	61	52	58
Liquor	58	43	50
Miscellaneous	63	49	41
Other Races	74%	56%	50%
Runaway	*	45	28
Truancy	69	42	59
Ungovernable	*	72	*
Liquor	74	72	64
Miscellaneous	*	49	41

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Table 84: Percentage of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, by Race, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
White	16%	16%	13%
Runaway	28	26	27
Truancy	10	12	11
Ungovernable	33	33	24
Liquor	7	7	6
Miscellaneous	24	18	10
Black	19%	23%	20%
Runaway	28	32	34
Truancy	9	15	13
Ungovernable	23	26	22
Liquor	*	16	15
Miscellaneous	39	31	28
Other Races	18%	20%	9%
Runaway	*	*	*
Truancy	12	11	7
Ungovernable	*	*	*
Liquor	10	14	6
Miscellaneous	*	*	8

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Table 85: Percentage of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, by Race, 1988, 1993, and 1997

Most Serious Offense	1988	1993	1997
White	57%	58%	60%
Runaway	52	54	59
Truancy	79	76	73
Ungovernable	57	60	63
Liquor	50	54	63
Miscellaneous	35	34	36
Black	70%	66%	65%
Runaway	61	54	53
Truancy	81	79	79
Ungovernable	69	70	65
Liquor	*	66	57
Miscellaneous	47	45	42
Other Races	65%	57%	61%
Runaway	*	*	*
Truancy	87	81	82
Ungovernable	*	*	*
Liquor	54	44	61
Miscellaneous	*	*	36

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

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

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

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

Each year, juvenile courts with jurisdiction over more than 97% of the U.S. juvenile population contribute either case-level data or court-level aggregate statistics to the Archive. However, not all of this information can be used to generate the national estimates contained in *JCS*. To be used in the development of national estimates, the data must be in a compatible unit of count (i.e., case disposed),

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

In 1997, case-level data describing 917,446 delinquency cases handled by 1,457 jurisdictions in 27 States met the Archive's criteria for inclusion in the development of national estimates. Compatible data were available from Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, 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 1997. Compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 217,441 delinquency cases from 584 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 1,983 jurisdictions containing 71% of the Nation's juvenile population in 1997 (table 86).

Table 86: 1997 Stratum Profiles: Delinquency Data

Stratum	County Population Ages 10–17	Counties in Stratum	Counties Reporting Compatible Data			Percentage of Juvenile Population
			Number of Counties			
			Case- Level	Court- Level	Total*	
1	Less than 10,523	2,540	1,216	460	1,647	64%
2	10,524–43,106	395	163	87	282	61
3	43,107–112,481	114	53	25	72	65
4	More than 112,481	36	25	12	32	92
Total		3,085	1,457	584	1,983	71

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

Table 87: 1997 Stratum Profiles: Status Offense Data

Stratum	County Population Ages 10–17	Counties in Stratum	Counties Reporting Compatible Data			Percentage of Juvenile Population
			Number of Counties			
			Case- Level	Court- Level	Total	
1	Less than 10,523	2,540	1,302	429	1,731	67%
2	10,524–43,106	395	162	67	229	60
3	43,107–112,481	114	42	19	61	56
4	More than 112,481	36	25	6	31	91
Total		3,085	1,531	521	2,052	68

Case-level data describing 88,433 formally handled status offense cases from 1,531 jurisdictions in 27 States met the estimation criteria for 1997. The contributing States were Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, 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 521 jurisdictions in 7 States (California, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and Vermont) and the District of Columbia

reported compatible court-level aggregate statistics on 13,557 petitioned status offense cases. Altogether, compatible case-level and court-level data on petitioned status offense cases were available from 2,052 jurisdictions containing 68% of the U.S. juvenile population (table 87).

Juvenile Population

The volume and characteristics of juvenile court caseloads are partly a function of the size and demographic composition of a jurisdiction's population. Therefore, a critical element in the Archive's development of national estimates is the population of youth that generate the juvenile court referrals in

each jurisdiction—i.e., the “juvenile” population of every U.S. county.

A survey of the Archive's case-level data shows that very few delinquency or status offense cases involve youth younger than 10. Therefore, the lower age limit of the juvenile population is set at 10 years for all jurisdictions. On the other hand, the upper age limit varies by State. Every State defines an upper age limit for youth who will come under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court if they commit an illegal act. (See “upper age of jurisdiction” in the “Glossary of Terms” section.) Most States define this age to be 17 years, although some States have set the

age at 15 or 16. States often enact exceptions to this simple age criterion (e.g., youthful offender legislation and concurrent jurisdiction or extended jurisdiction provisions). In general, however, juvenile courts have responsibility for all law violations committed by youth at or below the upper age of original jurisdiction.

For the purposes of this Report, therefore, the juvenile population is defined as the number of youth living in a jurisdiction who are at least 10 years old but who are not older than the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction. For example, in New York, where the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction is 15, the juvenile population is the number of youth residing in a county who are between the ages of 10 and 15.

The juvenile population estimates used in this Report were developed with data from the Bureau of the Census.¹ The estimates, separated into single-year age groups, reflect the number of whites,

¹ County-level intercensal estimates were obtained from the Bureau of the Census for the years 1988–1997. 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. (1999). *Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age and Gender: 1990–1997* [machine-readable data file]. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1999). *Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex, and Race/Hispanic Origin: 1990–1997* [machine-readable data file]. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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

Estimation Procedure

National estimates are developed by using the national case-level database, the national court-level database, and the Archive's juvenile population estimates for every U.S. county. "County" was selected as the unit of aggregation because (1) most juvenile court jurisdictions in the United States are concurrent with county boundaries, (2) most data contributed by juvenile courts include the county in which the case was handled, and (3) youth population estimates can be developed at the county level.³

The Archive's national estimates are generated by analyzing the data obtained from its nonprobability sample of juvenile courts and then weighting (multiplying) those cases to represent the num-

² "Other races" are Asians, American Indians, and Pacific Islanders. Most individuals of Hispanic ancestry are coded as white.

³ The only information used in this Report that cannot be aggregated by county is data contributed by the Florida Department of 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 1997, 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.

ber 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, sex, and race profile of the youth involved in juvenile court cases; and the offenses charged against the youth.

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

The first step in the estimation procedure is to place all U.S. counties into one of four strata based on the population of youth between the ages of 10 and 17. The lower and upper population limits of the four strata are defined each year so that each stratum contains one-quarter of the national population of youth between the ages of 10 and 17. In each of the four strata, the Archive determines the number of 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 2,059,000 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 40,031 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 19.4, or:

$$(40,031/2,059,000) \times 1,000 = 19.4$$

Comparable analyses are then used to establish the stratum 2 case rates for black youth and youth of other races in the same age group (58.8 and 27.2, 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:
 $(19.4 \times 12,000) / [(19.4 \times 12,000) + (58.8 \times 6,000) + (27.2 \times 2,000)] = 0.364$

Black:
 $(58.8 \times 6,000) / [(19.4 \times 12,000) + (58.8 \times 6,000) + (27.2 \times 2,000)] = 0.551$

Other:
 $(27.2 \times 2,000) / [(19.4 \times 12,000) + (58.8 \times 6,000) + (27.2 \times 2,000)] = 0.085$

The jurisdiction's total caseload of 600 would then be allocated based on these proportions. In this example, 36.4% of all cases reported in the jurisdiction's aggregate statistics involved white youth, 55.1% involved black youth, and the remaining 8.5% 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 218 white youth, 331 black youth, and 51 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 43,800 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 17,966 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 2.44, because:

$$43,800/17,966 = 2.44$$

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

Table 88 indicates the standardized data elements that were available from each jurisdiction's 1997 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 at-

tributes (i.e., the age, sex, 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 88: Content of Case-Level Data Sources, 1997

Data Source	Age at Referral	Sex	Race	Referral Source	Referral Reason	Secure Detention	Manner of Handling	Adjudication	Disposition
Alabama	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL
Arizona ¹	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	FL
Illinois ²	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL
Kentucky	KY	KY	KY	–	KY	KY	KY	–	–
Maryland	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	–	MD	MD	MD
Michigan	MI	MI	MI	–	MI	–	MI	–	–
Minnesota	MN	MN	MN	MN	MN	–	MN	MN	MN
Mississippi	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS
Missouri	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO
Montana	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT	–	MT	MT	MT
Nebraska	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
New Jersey	NJ	NJ	NJ	–	NJ	–	NJ	NJ	NJ
New York	NY	NY	–	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY
North Dakota	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	–	ND	ND	ND
Ohio ³	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH
Pennsylvania	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	–	PA	PA	PA
South Carolina	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC
South Dakota	SD	SD	SD	–	SD	SD	SD	SD	SD
Tennessee	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN
Utah	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	–	UT	UT	UT
Virginia	VA	VA	VA	–	VA	–	VA	–	VA
Washington	WA	WA	WA	WA	WA	–	WA	WA	WA
West Virginia	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV
Percentage of Estimation Sample	99%	100%	90%	64%	94%	51%	100%	90%	90%

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

¹ Data from Maricopa County only.

² Data from Cook County only.

³ Data from Cuyahoga County only.

Glossary of Terms

Adjudication: Judicial determination (judgment) that a juvenile is responsible for the delinquency or status offense that is 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 who are 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 covering neglect or inadequate care on the part of parents or guardians, such as abandonment or desertion; abuse or cruel treatment; improper or inadequate conditions in the home; and insufficient care or support resulting

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

Detention: The placement of a youth in a 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 upon 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 the youth was referred to court intake. Attempts to commit an offense were included under that offense, except attempted murder, which was included in the aggravated assault category.

- ◆ Crimes against persons—Includes criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated

assault, simple assault, and other person offenses as defined below.

- Criminal homicide—Causing the death of another person without legal justification or excuse. Criminal homicide is a summary category, not a single codified offense. In law, the term embraces all homicides in which the perpetrator intentionally kills someone without legal justification or accidentally kills someone as a consequence of reckless or grossly negligent conduct. It includes all conduct encompassed by the terms murder, nonnegligent (voluntary) manslaughter, negligent (involuntary) manslaughter, and vehicular manslaughter. The term is broader than the 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 kidnaping, violent sex acts other than forcible rape (e.g., incest, sodomy), custody interference, unlawful restraint, false imprisonment, reckless endangerment, harassment, and attempts to commit any such acts.
- ◆ Crimes against property—Includes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, vandalism, stolen property offenses, trespassing, and other property offenses as defined below.
 - Burglary—Unlawful entry or attempted entry of any fixed structure, vehicle, or vessel used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without force, with intent to commit a felony or larceny. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR Crime Index*.
 - Larceny—Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property (other than a motor vehicle) from the possession of another by stealth, without force and without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property. This term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR Crime Index*. It includes shoplifting and purse snatching without force.
 - Motor vehicle theft—Unlawful taking or attempted taking of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another with the intent to deprive the owner of it permanently or temporarily. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR Crime Index*. It includes joyriding or unauthorized use of a motor vehicle as well as grand theft auto.
- Arson—Intentional damage or destruction by means of fire or explosion of the property of another without the owner’s consent or of any property with intent to defraud, or attempting the above acts. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR Crime Index*.
- Vandalism—Destroying, damaging, or attempting to destroy or damage public property or the property of another without the owner’s consent, except by burning.
- Stolen property offenses—Unlawfully and knowingly receiving, buying, or possessing stolen property or attempting any of the above. The term is used in the same sense as the *UCR* category “stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing.”
- Trespassing—Unlawful entry or attempted entry of the property of another with the intent to commit a misdemeanor other than larceny or without intent to commit a crime.
- Other property offenses—Includes extortion and all fraud offenses, such as forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement, check or credit card fraud, and attempts to commit any such offenses.
- ◆ Drug law violations—Includes unlawful sale, purchase, distribution, manufacture, cultivation, transport, possession, or use of a controlled or prohibited substance or drug or drug paraphernalia, or attempt to

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

◆ Offenses against public order—Includes weapons offenses; 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 or intake of a controlled substance or drug. It includes public intoxication, drunkenness, and other liquor law violations. It does not include driving under the influence. The term is used in the same sense as

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

- Disorderly conduct—Unlawful interruption of the peace, quiet, or order of a community, including offenses called disturbing the peace, vagrancy, loitering, unlawful assembly, and riot.
 - Obstruction of justice—Intentionally obstructing court or law enforcement efforts in the administration of justice, acting in a way calculated to lessen the authority or dignity of the court, failing to obey the lawful order of a court, escape from confinement, and violating probation or parole. This term includes contempt, perjury, obstruction of justice, bribery of witnesses, failure to report a crime, and nonviolent resistance of arrest.
 - Other offenses against public order—Other offenses against government administration or regulation, 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 were classified as status offenses:

- Runaway—Leaving the custody and home of parents, guardians, or custodians without permission and failing to return within a reasonable length of time, in violation of a statute regulating the conduct of youth.
- Truancy—Violation of a compulsory school attendance law.
- Ungovernability—Being beyond the control of parents, guardians, or custodians or being disobedient of parental authority. 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 that are often only defined by the code *other* in the original data.

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

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

than one case during a calendar year.

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

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1997, by County

Information on the courts' petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency, status, and dependency caseloads for the year is presented in the following table. The total population of each reporting jurisdiction, its 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 found in this table. Agencies transmitted these juvenile court caseload data to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive in one of four different modes. First, many jurisdictions were able to provide the project with an automated data file that contained a detailed description of each case processed by their juvenile courts. Second, some agencies completed a juvenile court statistics (JCS) survey form provided by the project. The survey requested in-

formation 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 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 1997, several reporting jurisdictions were not able to aggregate data for this timeframe. In those instances, the data cover fiscal year 1997. The period of coverage is indicated in the notes.

Reporting County	1997 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Alabama - 67 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Baldwin	128,800	14,500	31,800	893	112	218	532	—	—	—
Calhoun	117,100	13,200	28,200	682	315	94	133	—	—	—
Coffee	42,000	4,800	10,200	256	2	97	0	—	—	—
Colbert	53,000	5,400	12,100	134	0	58	0	—	—	—
Cullman	74,200	8,100	17,700	336	69	83	417	—	—	—
Dale	49,100	5,500	13,500	395	0	300	0	—	—	—
Dallas	47,100	6,400	13,900	656	22	291	3	—	—	—
De Kalb	57,800	6,700	13,800	168	0	46	0	—	—	—
Elmore	60,300	6,900	14,900	289	1	67	1	—	—	—
Etowah	104,300	11,700	24,300	399	38	44	88	—	—	—
Houston	85,200	10,100	22,300	712	80	273	43	—	—	—
Jackson	50,800	6,000	12,300	294	2	121	0	—	—	—
Jefferson	658,700	67,600	154,900	3,258	1,451	282	1,555	—	—	—
Lauderdale	84,200	8,600	19,100	552	50	170	237	—	—	—
Lee	98,500	9,300	21,100	778	112	319	79	—	—	—
Limestone	60,700	6,500	14,400	138	16	24	0	—	—	—
Madison	272,300	26,500	63,900	1,289	609	41	452	—	—	—
Marshall	78,900	8,500	18,400	563	67	219	318	—	—	—
Mobile	398,300	47,500	107,700	3,626	1,345	335	1,430	—	—	—
Montgomery	217,600	24,300	56,200	2,352	472	101	34	—	—	—
Morgan	108,300	12,100	26,700	807	104	225	279	—	—	—
Russell	50,700	5,600	12,800	460	6	417	0	—	—	—
St. Clair	60,800	7,000	15,300	156	1	200	3	—	—	—
Shelby	135,400	14,500	35,400	423	139	136	236	—	—	—
Talladega	76,800	9,600	20,100	371	2	144	0	—	—	—
Tuscaloosa	160,800	16,800	37,000	1,122	316	134	72	—	—	—
Walker	70,700	8,200	17,000	341	3	369	0	—	—	—
40 Small Counties	916,600	111,100	236,200	5,596	328	2,299	532	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				27,046	5,662	7,107	6,444	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,319,200	482,900	1,071,000	482,900	482,900	482,900	482,900	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				56.00	11.72	14.72	13.34	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	—	—	—

Alaska - 23 Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Anchorage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,001
Barrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54
Bethel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81
Dillingham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Fairbanks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201
Juneau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Kenai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	191
Ketchikan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
Kodiak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
Nome	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123
Palmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175
12 Small Districts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	187
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	2,163
Population Represented	609,300	84,000	188,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	84,000
Rates for Reporting Districts				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				—	—	—	—	—	—	21

Reporting County	1997 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	
Arizona - 15 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Apache	69,500	13,000	29,000	214	—	3	—	—	—	—
Cochise	112,200	15,000	33,000	709	—	18	—	—	—	—
Coconino	113,700	16,400	36,600	860	—	60	—	—	—	—
Maricopa	2,696,200	310,300	745,300	13,906	11,255	1,065	9,177	—	—	—
Mohave	128,900	13,200	30,200	756	—	15	—	—	—	—
Navajo	94,900	16,500	36,900	638	—	37	—	—	—	—
Pima	780,200	86,400	205,400	6,185	—	256	—	—	—	—
Pinal	143,300	18,900	44,000	1,560	—	67	—	—	—	—
Yavapai	144,300	14,700	32,100	760	—	38	—	—	—	—
Yuma	130,000	17,500	41,000	3,386	—	1,250	—	—	—	—
5 Small Counties	141,700	20,200	44,500	1,613	—	87	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				30,587	11,255	2,896	9,177	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,555,000	542,100	1,277,900	542,100	310,300	542,100	310,300	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				56.42	36.28	5.34	29.58	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				15	1	15	1	—	—	—
Arkansas - 75 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Benton	130,000	14,300	32,500	304	—	282	—	94	—	—
Craighead	76,900	8,500	19,100	239	—	101	—	44	—	—
Crittenden	49,700	7,000	15,700	492	—	165	—	21	—	—
Faulkner	76,600	8,900	19,900	326	—	241	—	39	—	—
Garland	83,200	8,300	18,000	537	—	141	—	22	—	—
Jefferson	82,300	10,400	22,800	107	—	20	—	8	—	—
Mississippi	50,500	7,100	16,000	236	—	96	—	15	—	—
Pulaski	350,400	40,400	92,100	2,180	—	138	—	317	—	—
Saline	75,900	9,900	20,700	202	—	189	—	36	—	—
Sebastian	106,000	12,300	27,800	528	—	436	—	133	—	—
Washington	137,000	15,000	34,400	816	—	224	—	88	—	—
White	63,300	7,500	15,900	116	—	142	—	51	—	—
63 Small Counties	1,241,000	154,300	327,100	4,230	—	2,297	—	1,115	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				10,313	—	4,472	—	1,983	—	—
Population Represented	2,522,800	304,000	661,900	304,000	—	304,000	—	661,900	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				33.93	—	14.71	—	3.00	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				75	—	75	—	75	—	—
California - 58 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Alameda	1,371,100	140,900	344,800	2,649	4,206	8	119	714	—	—
Butte	194,200	20,300	49,100	925	—	0	—	623	—	—
Contra Costa	899,300	99,300	236,300	2,056	—	48	—	345	—	—
El Dorado	155,600	18,200	43,200	425	—	0	—	118	—	—
Fresno	754,400	98,400	249,200	2,890	—	0	—	1,050	—	—
Humboldt	123,400	14,100	33,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imperial	143,700	20,900	48,000	612	—	3	—	114	—	—
Kern	628,600	80,700	206,000	2,149	—	0	—	2,016	—	—
Kings	115,500	14,600	37,200	659	1,479	1	358	22	—	—
Lake	55,300	5,800	13,700	213	—	0	—	48	—	—
Los Angeles	9,145,200	1,022,100	2,541,700	22,070	4,753	55	65	11,341	—	—
Madera	114,300	15,300	35,400	1,000	—	0	—	94	—	—
Marin	235,700	19,600	46,900	605	—	5	—	101	—	—
Mendocino	84,300	10,500	24,000	272	—	0	—	22	—	—
Merced	196,100	27,800	71,100	772	—	1	—	75	—	—
Monterey	361,900	41,800	107,600	1,491	—	0	—	11	—	—
Napa	119,300	12,300	29,400	237	—	0	—	40	—	—

Reporting County	1997 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	
Nevada	90,600	10,200	22,900	266	—	0	—	44	—	—
Orange	2,674,100	289,000	705,400	6,631	4,852	72	318	2,143	—	—
Placer	221,500	26,000	60,800	938	—	0	—	385	—	—
Riverside	1,447,800	170,500	438,300	3,925	—	0	—	2,691	—	—
Sacramento	1,126,000	128,500	315,700	5,649	—	26	—	2,166	—	—
San Bernardino	1,615,800	209,100	531,900	3,226	6,325	5	100	3,845	—	—
San Diego	2,722,600	287,400	720,000	5,350	4,287	7	174	2,685	—	—
San Francisco	732,300	54,800	125,300	1,238	2,316	20	19	988	—	—
San Joaquin	542,500	69,100	170,700	2,849	3,581	13	1,680	636	—	—
San Luis Obispo	233,300	22,700	55,100	705	—	14	—	226	—	—
San Mateo	694,000	65,600	161,200	2,570	—	0	—	267	—	—
Santa Barbara	390,200	38,600	98,400	2,380	2,019	63	300	172	—	—
Santa Clara	1,609,000	167,400	411,600	2,582	4,601	12	283	1,170	—	—
Santa Cruz	240,500	25,000	61,600	391	—	0	—	98	—	—
Shasta	163,200	20,500	47,000	1,197	—	0	—	197	—	—
Solano	371,000	45,900	112,200	1,056	—	4	—	88	—	—
Sonoma	428,600	45,700	111,600	1,298	—	0	—	235	—	—
Stanislaus	421,800	55,300	137,700	1,591	—	0	—	286	—	—
Sutter	77,800	9,800	23,400	277	—	0	—	81	—	—
Tehama	54,000	6,800	15,400	320	—	4	—	138	—	—
Tulare	353,200	50,600	123,800	1,515	—	0	—	563	—	—
Tuolumne	53,400	5,800	12,600	193	—	0	—	25	—	—
Ventura	726,000	88,400	211,000	3,058	4,844	169	899	279	—	—
Yolo	152,800	16,200	40,400	405	—	0	—	286	—	—
Yuba	61,600	7,800	20,800	333	—	0	—	169	—	—
16 Small Counties	367,000	43,200	99,300	1,496	—	99	—	301	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				90,464	43,263	629	4,315	36,898	—	—
Population Represented	32,268,300	3,622,600	8,951,000	3,603,300	2,381,500	3,603,300	2,381,500	8,905,600	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.11	18.17	0.17	1.81	4.14	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				55	11	55	11	55	—	—

Colorado - 63 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adams	316,100	40,500	92,000	1,399	—	—	—	269	—	—
Arapahoe	463,200	57,400	124,000	2,483	—	—	—	438	—	—
Boulder	261,600	26,800	60,300	1,572	—	—	—	113	—	—
Denver	499,000	45,800	111,600	2,785	—	—	—	480	—	—
Douglas	126,200	16,900	38,200	535	—	—	—	5	—	—
El Paso	480,000	59,000	131,700	2,305	—	—	—	643	—	—
Jefferson	496,700	60,400	129,200	1,907	—	—	—	239	—	—
Larimer	226,000	26,100	57,100	953	—	—	—	131	—	—
Mesa	110,700	14,100	29,200	571	—	—	—	88	—	—
Pueblo	132,900	16,700	35,000	730	—	—	—	234	—	—
Weld	155,600	20,100	44,100	883	—	—	—	72	—	—
52 Small Counties	624,600	76,400	162,600	2,940	—	—	—	569	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				19,063	—	—	—	3,281	—	—
Population Represented	3,892,600	460,300	1,015,000	460,300	—	—	—	1,015,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				41.41	—	—	—	3.23	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				63	—	—	—	63	—	—

Connecticut - 13 Venue Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Bridgeport	—	—	—	808	545	221	295	—	—	—
Danbury	—	—	—	185	192	67	72	—	—	—
Hartford	—	—	—	1,322	875	184	210	—	—	—
Middletown	—	—	—	541	141	113	107	—	—	—
Montville	—	—	—	631	538	142	228	—	—	—

Reporting County	1997 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
New Haven	—	—	—	2,022	900	340	356	—	—	—
Norwalk	—	—	—	238	180	42	62	—	—	—
Plainville	—	—	—	952	398	173	208	—	—	—
Stamford	—	—	—	242	159	45	81	—	—	—
Talcottville	—	—	—	497	239	143	87	—	—	—
Torrington	—	—	—	426	190	168	115	—	—	—
Waterbury	—	—	—	779	562	201	197	—	—	—
Willimantic	—	—	—	530	275	94	159	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				9,173	5,194	1,933	2,177	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,269,900	260,900	713,800	260,900	260,900	260,900	260,900	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Venue Districts				35.15	19.90	7.41	8.34	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Venue Districts				13	13	13	13	—	—	—

Delaware - 3 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Kent	122,700	14,100	33,000	2,058	—	—	—	303	—	—
New Castle	474,800	49,000	112,800	6,489	—	—	—	950	—	—
Sussex	134,000	14,100	31,600	2,991	—	—	—	107	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				11,538	—	—	—	1,360	—	—
Population Represented	731,600	77,200	177,400	77,200	—	—	—	177,400	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				149.37	—	—	—	7.67	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				3	—	—	—	3	—	—

District of Columbia - 1 District

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
District of Columbia	529,000	40,000	107,200	2,306	941	121	27	1,460	179	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,306	941	121	27	1,460	179	—
Population Represented	529,000	40,000	107,200	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	107,200	107,200	—
Rates for Reporting District				57.59	23.50	3.02	0.67	13.62	1.67	—
Number of Reporting Districts				1	1	1	1	1	1	—

Florida - 15 Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
District 1	599,200	72,100	162,100	3,821	1,943	51	382	—	—	—
District 2	600,900	72,900	157,300	3,920	2,779	74	556	—	—	—
District 3	464,100	53,400	118,200	2,933	3,201	30	58	—	—	—
District 4	1,049,700	126,700	291,900	5,920	6,493	32	86	—	—	—
District 5	1,191,700	106,300	237,400	9,360	3,810	106	78	—	—	—
District 6	1,144,000	123,400	285,600	9,045	7,653	46	56	—	—	—
District 7	1,727,800	190,900	437,400	13,985	8,569	96	131	—	—	—
District 8	1,073,300	92,700	211,900	5,594	3,535	67	110	—	—	—
District 9	1,012,800	89,000	213,200	3,688	5,438	7	141	—	—	—
District 10	1,472,900	142,500	334,300	7,077	6,193	37	72	—	—	—
District 11	2,210,200	235,000	546,800	10,197	9,046	55	98	—	—	—
District 12	462,700	43,500	96,800	5,535	2,710	62	148	—	—	—
District 13	705,600	67,900	149,200	4,106	3,020	14	60	—	—	—
District 14	542,500	60,200	134,900	4,789	2,974	37	89	—	—	—
District 15	419,800	40,400	92,800	2,629	1,834	22	68	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				92,599	69,198	736	2,133	—	—	—
Population Represented	14,677,200	1,516,900	3,469,800	1,516,900	1,516,900	1,516,900	1,516,900	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				61.05	45.62	0.49	1.41	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				15	15	15	15	—	—	—

Reporting County	1997 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	
Georgia - 159 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Baldwin	41,900	3,800	9,100	438	—	57	—	103	—	—
Bartow	69,200	6,900	17,600	320	—	185	—	197	—	—
Bibb	156,000	16,000	38,800	2,096	—	139	—	1,310	—	—
Bulloch	49,900	4,400	11,000	248	—	80	—	0	—	—
Carroll	81,400	8,400	20,400	919	—	170	—	376	—	—
Catoosa	49,600	5,300	11,800	284	—	77	—	18	—	—
Chatham	225,900	22,100	56,500	1,975	—	666	—	416	—	—
Cherokee	126,800	12,100	33,500	376	—	248	—	276	—	—
Clarke	91,000	7,000	18,000	739	—	322	—	192	—	—
Clayton	204,200	21,100	53,600	3,084	—	592	—	1,077	—	—
Cobb	551,100	51,000	131,000	2,688	—	583	—	941	—	—
Columbia	88,800	10,400	25,200	445	—	146	—	7	—	—
Coweta	80,700	8,500	21,300	491	—	224	—	253	—	—
DeKalb	587,700	52,400	131,700	7,585	—	2,051	—	1,304	—	—
Dougherty	95,800	11,300	27,200	1,281	—	152	—	98	—	—
Douglas	86,700	9,500	22,900	860	—	171	—	81	—	—
Fayette	85,000	10,000	22,700	602	—	258	—	159	—	—
Floyd	84,600	7,700	18,700	677	—	383	—	355	—	—
Forsyth	75,700	7,100	18,100	254	—	143	—	207	—	—
Fulton	722,500	63,700	164,900	7,525	—	2,268	—	3,102	—	—
Glynn	66,600	6,500	16,100	632	—	211	—	91	—	—
Gwinnett	500,800	49,700	132,300	2,388	—	1,271	—	883	—	—
Hall	116,000	11,100	28,100	936	—	262	—	173	—	—
Henry	98,100	10,000	25,200	419	—	201	—	129	—	—
Houston	103,500	10,900	27,400	1,456	—	835	—	405	—	—
Laurens	43,500	4,800	11,500	823	—	75	—	49	—	—
Liberty	60,000	5,800	18,600	630	—	297	—	194	—	—
Lowndes	84,000	8,900	22,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muscogee	182,800	18,000	46,600	2,092	—	950	—	552	—	—
Newton	55,100	5,800	14,300	592	—	413	—	278	—	—
Paulding	69,000	7,100	18,800	505	—	238	—	107	—	—
Richmond	193,100	19,300	48,800	2,066	—	113	—	117	—	—
Rockdale	67,000	7,300	17,600	624	—	76	—	128	—	—
Spalding	57,000	6,200	14,900	481	—	103	—	526	—	—
Thomas	42,600	4,800	11,300	106	—	46	—	89	—	—
Troup	58,500	6,300	15,200	918	—	259	—	341	—	—
Walker	61,800	6,500	14,500	199	—	69	—	55	—	—
Walton	51,500	5,400	13,300	543	—	387	—	79	—	—
Whitfield	81,300	8,400	19,900	638	—	320	—	285	—	—
120 Small Counties	1,939,100	212,700	503,000	12,684	—	3,882	—	3,493	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				61,619	—	18,923	—	18,386	—	—
Population Represented	7,486,200	754,300	1,873,900	734,700	—	734,700	—	1,827,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				83.87	—	25.76	—	10.06	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				152	—	152	—	152	—	—

Hawaii - 5 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Hawaii	141,500	17,200	40,100	512	608	99	511	—	—	—
Honolulu	869,900	89,600	214,900	2,607	639	786	2,268	—	—	—
Kalawao	100	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kauai	56,400	6,600	15,700	435	96	45	303	—	—	—
Maui	118,800	13,100	31,800	470	398	103	599	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				4,024	1,741	1,033	3,681	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,186,600	126,600	302,500	126,600	126,600	126,600	126,600	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				31.79	13.75	8.16	29.08	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				4	4	4	4	—	—	—

Reporting County	1997 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	
Idaho - 44 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Ada	267,200	32,900	71,600	4,676	581	—	—	124	32	—
Bannock	73,800	10,800	22,700	1,133	181	—	—	83	4	—
Bonneville	80,300	12,500	26,800	326	326	—	—	53	33	—
Canyon	116,700	16,500	35,000	1,638	116	—	—	82	4	—
Kootenai	98,800	11,900	25,200	627	95	—	—	57	5	—
Twin Falls	61,300	8,400	17,600	576	79	—	—	116	2	—
38 Small Counties	512,200	73,100	152,000	3,923	1,209	—	—	277	82	—
Number of Reported Cases				12,899	2,587	—	—	792	162	—
Population Represented	1,210,200	166,100	350,900	166,100	166,100	—	—	350,900	350,900	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				77.65	15.57	—	—	2.26	0.46	—
Number of Reporting Counties				44	44	—	—	44	44	—

Illinois - 102 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Adams	67,900	7,000	16,700	53	—	6	—	51	—	—
Champaign	168,500	13,700	37,000	167	—	9	—	109	—	—
Coles	51,300	4,400	10,400	154	—	0	—	19	—	—
Cook	5,076,800	484,000	1,258,600	16,900	1,943	11	—	2,868	—	—
De Kalb	83,600	7,100	18,100	130	—	19	—	85	—	—
Du Page	870,400	85,400	222,500	1,339	—	3	—	1	—	—
Henry	51,500	5,900	13,200	45	—	11	—	33	—	—
Jackson	60,700	4,500	11,600	141	—	0	—	24	—	—
Kane	380,800	43,200	111,200	761	—	0	—	0	—	—
Kankakee	102,000	11,600	27,900	197	—	23	—	116	—	—
Knox	55,600	5,600	12,500	53	—	1	—	26	—	—
Lake	594,800	61,100	161,000	760	—	1	—	126	—	—
La Salle	109,500	11,300	26,700	289	—	36	—	82	—	—
McHenry	237,000	26,000	66,200	524	—	12	—	75	—	—
McLean	140,800	12,900	32,400	191	—	23	—	90	—	—
Macon	114,300	12,400	28,400	280	—	0	—	0	—	—
Madison	258,600	26,200	63,700	734	—	6	—	301	—	—
Peoria	182,700	19,400	45,900	451	—	17	—	213	—	—
Rock Island	148,300	15,300	36,500	136	—	0	—	114	—	—
St. Clair	263,900	29,500	73,000	751	—	77	—	140	—	—
Sangamon	191,600	19,300	47,200	124	—	0	—	0	—	—
Tazewell	128,500	14,200	32,000	298	—	0	—	0	—	—
Vermilion	85,100	9,200	21,100	161	—	15	—	120	—	—
Whiteside	68,100	7,800	17,600	96	—	7	—	27	—	—
Will	444,500	52,800	128,200	708	—	67	—	112	—	—
Williamson	61,200	6,000	13,800	81	—	2	—	31	—	—
Winnebago	266,700	27,300	67,800	364	—	0	—	0	—	—
75 Small Counties	1,631,600	173,000	398,600	4,242	—	105	—	490	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				30,130	1,943	451	—	5,253	—	—
Population Represented	11,895,800	1,196,100	2,999,700	1,196,100	484,000	1,196,100	—	2,999,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.19	4.01	0.38	—	1.75	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				102	1	102	—	102	—	—

Indiana - 92 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Allen	312,100	37,100	84,400	3,072	1,102	927	278	361	—	—
Bartholomew	68,700	8,000	17,200	285	78	44	112	34	—	—
Clark	93,200	11,200	23,300	212	40	50	10	84	—	—
Delaware	117,600	11,700	25,200	1,656	52	29	61	1,498	—	—
Elkhart	170,700	20,200	47,100	766	320	497	70	263	—	—
Floyd	71,500	8,500	18,300	209	129	0	70	296	—	—

Reporting County	1997 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Grant	72,800	8,300	17,300	368	81	104	34	45	—	—
Hamilton	154,800	18,800	43,200	825	276	135	39	420	—	—
Hancock	53,100	6,900	14,000	51	161	1	22	18	—	—
Hendricks	92,300	11,800	24,600	439	383	252	73	7	—	—
Henry	48,900	5,800	11,600	80	29	6	10	36	—	—
Howard	83,600	10,100	21,600	333	99	76	30	49	—	—
Johnson	106,900	13,200	28,000	851	24	59	6	16	—	—
Knox	39,700	4,000	8,900	55	37	28	54	11	—	—
Kosciusko	70,400	8,500	19,600	84	112	0	0	33	—	—
Lake	479,300	60,900	130,600	1,932	9	58	20	877	—	—
La Porte	109,100	12,500	26,800	266	123	0	86	61	—	—
Lawrence	45,500	5,400	11,200	102	71	32	63	30	—	—
Madison	131,800	15,100	31,400	702	145	344	133	76	—	—
Marion	813,700	83,100	202,300	9,829	306	1,966	115	1,013	—	—
Marshall	45,300	5,600	12,500	107	57	28	48	29	—	—
Monroe	116,700	9,200	21,300	199	159	48	66	82	—	—
Morgan	64,800	8,300	17,400	220	54	28	69	20	—	—
Porter	144,100	18,400	38,600	446	111	0	93	136	—	—
St. Joseph	258,100	27,700	63,500	800	3	86	1	339	—	—
Shelby	43,200	5,300	11,400	136	128	15	25	9	—	—
Tippecanoe	138,300	12,100	28,900	202	123	79	146	100	—	—
Vanderburgh	166,800	16,400	38,400	317	106	52	30	192	—	—
Vigo	104,900	10,700	23,600	273	31	105	20	57	—	—
Warrick	50,800	6,700	13,800	102	66	0	50	21	—	—
Wayne	71,800	8,400	17,600	146	82	16	10	106	—	—
61 Small Counties	1,523,600	188,700	402,900	3,714	1,752	683	1,219	1,194	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				28,779	6,249	5,748	3,063	7,513	—	—
Population Represented	5,864,100	678,100	1,496,500	678,100	678,100	678,100	678,100	1,496,500	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				42.44	9.22	8.48	4.52	5.02	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				92	92	92	92	92	—	—

Iowa - 8 Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

District 1	348,000	44,500	91,300	1,006	—	—	—	111	—	—
District 2	469,100	54,500	113,600	1,073	—	—	—	140	—	—
District 3	331,500	43,600	90,000	980	—	—	—	159	—	—
District 4	186,700	23,700	48,500	1,073	—	—	—	56	—	—
District 5	591,800	69,100	148,400	2,697	—	—	—	337	—	—
District 6	362,400	39,700	85,700	1,388	—	—	—	110	—	—
District 7	286,900	37,300	78,100	1,132	—	—	—	175	—	—
District 8	276,000	33,500	68,800	1,557	—	—	—	88	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				10,906	—	—	—	1,176	—	—
Population Represented	2,852,400	345,900	724,500	345,900	—	—	—	724,500	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				31.53	—	—	—	1.62	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				8	—	—	—	8	—	—

Kansas - 105 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Butler	60,200	8,400	17,000	89	43	94	7	—	—	—
Douglas	91,100	8,400	18,900	442	273	28	4	—	—	—
Johnson	417,300	51,000	110,200	1,200	1,471	223	2	—	—	—
Leavenworth	70,200	9,000	18,700	450	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reno	62,900	7,600	15,800	397	317	354	60	—	—	—
Riley	63,200	5,500	13,800	154	32	5	20	—	—	—
Saline	51,600	6,300	13,500	150	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sedgwick	438,700	54,000	121,000	1,424	—	468	—	—	—	—
Shawnee	164,900	20,200	42,400	1,069	—	—	—	—	—	—

Reporting County	1997 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	
Wyandotte	152,600	19,700	43,000	1,605	1,336	465	—	—	—	—
95 Small Counties	1,022,000	130,600	272,800	6,192	528	1,425	325	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				13,172	4,000	3,062	418	—	—	—
Population Represented	2,594,800	320,700	687,100	318,900	138,000	260,200	117,200	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				41.31	28.98	11.77	3.57	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				100	26	77	18	—	—	—

Kentucky - 120 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Boone	76,200	9,200	21,300	453	471	118	117	—	—	—
Boyd	49,900	5,300	11,000	140	202	58	62	—	—	—
Campbell	87,400	9,500	22,300	1,145	508	201	112	—	—	—
Christian	73,200	7,400	19,000	391	274	70	72	—	—	—
Daviess	91,000	10,300	23,400	508	427	190	134	—	—	—
Fayette	239,900	21,700	51,400	2,000	1,021	257	207	—	—	—
Hardin	90,000	10,700	24,700	413	341	100	52	—	—	—
Jefferson	670,600	69,300	155,200	—	1,930	—	643	—	—	—
Kenton	146,200	16,300	38,400	1,182	420	234	190	—	—	—
McCracken	64,700	6,900	14,900	641	239	82	53	—	—	—
Madison	65,300	6,500	14,100	417	—	81	—	—	—	—
Pike	72,600	9,700	19,100	333	113	89	47	—	—	—
Pulaski	55,600	6,200	13,000	235	184	72	52	—	—	—
Warren	86,500	9,100	19,800	724	360	217	70	—	—	—
106 Small Counties	2,038,900	244,100	512,700	8,257	5,289	2,769	2,571	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				16,839	11,779	4,538	4,382	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,908,100	442,200	960,200	372,900	320,100	372,900	320,100	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				45.16	36.80	12.17	13.69	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				119	56	119	56	—	—	—

Louisiana - 64 Parishes

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Acadia	57,700	7,000	16,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	551
Ascension	70,000	8,600	19,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	380
Bossier	92,800	9,900	23,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	912
Caddo	243,400	26,100	60,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Calcasieu	178,900	19,600	45,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,625
East Baton Rouge	394,200	40,000	95,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Iberia	72,100	8,800	20,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,138
Jefferson	451,200	45,900	106,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Lafayette	184,100	19,100	47,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,790
Lafourche	88,000	9,900	23,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	932
Livingston	85,500	10,400	23,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	238
Orleans	469,100	47,700	113,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,431
Ouachita	147,100	16,700	38,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,711
Rapides	126,500	14,100	32,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	799
St. Bernard	66,300	6,900	15,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	603
St. Landry	83,500	10,100	23,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	676
St. Mary	57,000	6,800	16,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	799
St. Tammany	184,600	21,400	49,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	890
Tangipahoa	95,300	11,400	25,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	297
Terrebonne	103,200	12,600	29,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,026
Vermilion	51,700	6,000	13,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	507

Reporting County	1997 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	
Vernon	51,800	4,600	12,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	467
42 Small Parishes	998,000	113,000	259,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,077
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	29,849
Population Represented	4,351,800	476,400	1,112,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	476,400
Rates for Reporting Parishes				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Parishes				—	—	—	—	—	—	64

Maine - 16 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Androscoggin	101,000	11,700	24,700	581	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aroostook	77,100	9,600	18,900	443	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	251,400	26,200	56,000	1,260	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kennebec	115,900	13,800	27,900	996	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford	53,800	6,600	13,400	191	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penobscot	143,300	16,700	33,600	933	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	52,200	6,900	13,600	403	—	—	—	—	—	—
York	173,500	20,600	43,100	1,347	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Small Counties	273,800	32,200	65,900	1,507	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,661	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,242,100	144,300	297,100	144,300	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				53.09	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				16	—	—	—	—	—	—

Maryland - 24 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Allegany	72,300	7,700	15,900	191	745	20	321	—	—	—
Anne Arundel	470,000	52,200	118,000	1,916	3,062	26	619	—	—	—
Baltimore	720,700	69,500	160,500	3,102	5,283	28	370	—	—	—
Calvert	69,400	9,100	19,900	245	368	4	254	—	—	—
Carroll	146,900	17,500	39,400	248	556	19	249	—	—	—
Cecil	80,800	10,500	22,600	359	532	21	301	—	—	—
Charles	115,100	15,400	34,600	430	945	33	134	—	—	—
Frederick	183,200	21,500	49,000	597	968	25	644	—	—	—
Harford	212,600	25,400	58,500	516	828	7	478	—	—	—
Howard	228,800	25,800	60,100	536	905	41	446	—	—	—
Montgomery	826,800	83,400	198,500	1,217	2,413	54	690	—	—	—
Prince George's	770,600	84,200	195,100	1,734	3,332	3	409	—	—	—
St. Mary's	85,700	10,700	25,100	218	531	2	193	—	—	—
Washington	128,200	13,300	29,400	301	645	10	318	—	—	—
Wicomico	79,300	8,900	19,900	242	794	0	125	—	—	—
Baltimore City	657,300	68,300	164,200	6,368	5,464	3	324	—	—	—
8 Small Counties	246,700	25,900	57,800	672	2,454	23	1,293	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				18,892	29,825	319	7,168	—	—	—
Population Represented	5,094,300	549,300	1,268,300	549,300	549,300	549,300	549,300	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.39	54.30	0.58	13.05	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				24	24	24	24	—	—	—

Massachusetts - 14 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Barnstable	205,100	16,800	42,200	1,070	—	141	—	77	—	—
Berkshire	134,200	12,800	29,900	540	—	165	—	44	—	—
Bristol	515,500	52,500	124,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dukes	13,600	1,200	3,000	90	—	9	—	3	—	—
Essex	691,400	64,100	163,400	2,539	—	706	—	452	—	—
Franklin	71,300	7,100	17,300	488	—	140	—	28	—	—
Hampden	441,000	43,800	111,000	1,014	—	190	—	71	—	—

Reporting County	1997 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	
Hampshire	150,100	12,000	29,200	505	—	152	—	46	—	—
Middlesex	1,417,900	117,300	293,500	3,425	—	776	—	294	—	—
Nantucket	7,500	600	1,500	11	—	7	—	0	—	—
Norfolk	639,200	53,900	131,800	1,612	—	310	—	103	—	—
Plymouth	462,200	49,800	119,300	2,289	—	365	—	140	—	—
Suffolk	642,900	47,900	133,500	2,725	—	0	—	0	—	—
Worcester	725,500	70,000	176,200	2,193	—	649	—	151	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				18,501	—	3,610	—	1,409	—	—
Population Represented	6,117,500	549,800	1,376,100	497,300	—	497,300	—	1,251,900	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				37.20	—	7.26	—	1.13	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				13	—	13	—	13	—	—

Michigan - 83 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Allegan	100,600	11,500	27,400	832	—	294	—	39	—	—
Barry	53,500	6,000	13,500	350	—	0	—	7	—	—
Bay	110,400	11,700	26,200	669	—	25	—	34	—	—
Berrien	160,700	17,000	39,600	1,483	—	379	—	119	—	—
Calhoun	141,800	14,700	34,200	1,645	—	194	—	130	—	—
Cass	50,000	5,400	12,200	285	—	91	—	93	—	—
Clinton	63,100	7,300	16,300	221	—	9	—	15	—	—
Eaton	100,200	11,300	25,000	1,121	—	0	—	19	—	—
Genesee	435,400	47,500	111,200	1,382	—	121	—	267	—	—
Grand Traverse	73,200	7,500	18,000	621	—	0	—	13	—	—
Ingham	284,100	25,300	64,300	1,991	—	35	—	584	—	—
Ionia	61,100	6,800	15,700	340	—	51	—	18	—	—
Isabella	57,600	5,300	12,400	309	—	68	—	57	—	—
Jackson	155,300	15,700	36,500	734	—	413	—	93	—	—
Kalamazoo	229,200	20,800	51,500	2,480	—	324	—	450	—	—
Kent	539,400	54,700	141,100	5,600	—	313	—	284	—	—
Lapeer	86,900	10,600	23,200	413	—	116	—	27	—	—
Lenawee	98,000	11,100	24,700	202	—	58	—	18	—	—
Livingston	141,900	16,300	36,300	676	—	141	—	11	—	—
Macomb	783,500	73,000	169,700	2,215	—	294	—	278	—	—
Marquette	61,800	6,300	14,700	486	—	177	—	25	—	—
Midland	81,200	8,800	20,200	414	—	15	—	59	—	—
Monroe	142,300	16,400	36,800	848	—	200	—	46	—	—
Montcalm	59,600	6,700	15,300	354	—	3	—	27	—	—
Muskegon	165,900	17,400	42,500	1,406	—	50	—	267	—	—
Oakland	1,166,500	109,600	261,200	4,957	—	218	—	269	—	—
Ottawa	220,400	24,300	59,500	2,866	—	0	—	140	—	—
Saginaw	211,300	23,100	53,700	1,206	—	14	—	162	—	—
St. Clair	157,700	17,200	39,600	164	—	347	—	138	—	—
St. Joseph	61,200	6,900	16,000	739	—	182	—	75	—	—
Shiawassee	72,200	8,500	18,500	369	—	110	—	21	—	—
Tuscola	58,100	7,000	15,000	177	—	23	—	18	—	—
Van Buren	75,700	8,700	20,100	177	—	97	—	66	—	—
Washtenaw	299,500	23,500	60,000	1,688	—	404	—	167	—	—
Wayne	2,127,100	211,900	524,000	6,400	—	3,626	—	4,314	—	—
48 Small Counties	1,087,400	113,100	257,300	7,120	—	1,544	—	731	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				52,940	—	9,936	—	9,081	—	—
Population Represented	9,773,900	988,900	2,353,400	988,900	—	988,900	—	2,353,400	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				53.53	—	10.05	—	3.86	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				83	—	83	—	83	—	—

Reporting County	1997 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	
Minnesota - 87 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Anoka	286,700	41,100	86,400	1,645	—	577	—	—	—	—
Blue Earth	54,000	6,000	12,400	562	—	221	—	—	—	—
Clay	51,800	6,200	13,100	507	—	229	—	—	—	—
Dakota	334,600	44,400	98,800	3,443	—	1,824	—	—	—	—
Hennepin	1,053,200	107,800	244,800	7,477	—	6,672	—	—	—	—
Olmsted	114,600	14,000	31,400	836	—	335	—	—	—	—
Otter Tail	54,200	7,000	14,000	521	—	281	—	—	—	—
Ramsey	484,400	52,600	121,500	3,176	—	727	—	—	—	—
Rice	53,600	6,800	13,800	481	—	248	—	—	—	—
St. Louis	195,000	24,300	47,200	2,302	—	829	—	—	—	—
Scott	76,100	10,600	23,400	927	—	275	—	—	—	—
Stearns	127,500	17,400	35,900	1,225	—	486	—	—	—	—
Washington	191,500	27,800	57,400	1,109	—	264	—	—	—	—
Wright	83,200	12,700	26,700	676	—	330	—	—	—	—
73 Small Counties	1,525,200	210,300	423,200	16,568	—	7,037	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				41,455	—	20,335	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,685,500	589,100	1,249,800	589,100	—	589,100	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				70.37	—	34.52	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				87	—	87	—	—	—	—

Mississippi - 82 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
De Soto	92,000	11,500	25,300	167	802	11	265	0	0	—
Forrest	73,800	8,000	18,300	76	541	3	164	0	0	—
Harrison	175,600	20,200	47,400	443	757	27	565	0	0	—
Hinds	247,500	28,800	65,300	637	786	39	138	305	2	—
Jackson	128,600	17,300	36,300	201	336	22	133	58	711	—
Jones	63,400	7,700	16,500	207	432	36	47	0	0	—
Lauderdale	76,700	9,100	20,400	574	413	170	291	8	0	—
Lee	73,900	8,700	19,900	188	249	18	30	2	0	—
Lowndes	61,200	7,600	17,300	262	266	68	106	0	0	—
Madison	70,900	8,600	20,100	316	123	40	33	23	1	—
Rankin	107,000	13,200	28,000	231	279	45	94	25	0	—
Washington	65,800	9,600	21,100	624	288	107	103	0	1	—
70 Small Counties	1,494,100	195,500	416,300	3,942	4,313	918	765	179	4	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,868	9,585	1,504	2,734	600	719	—
Population Represented	2,730,500	345,900	752,300	345,900	345,900	345,900	345,900	752,300	752,300	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				22.75	27.71	4.35	7.90	0.80	0.96	—
Number of Reporting Counties				82	82	82	82	82	82	—

Missouri - 115 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Boone	128,300	11,000	28,400	724	872	324	873	190	327	—
Buchanan	81,800	8,600	20,000	209	712	80	882	75	103	—
Cape Girardeau	66,000	6,500	15,000	95	651	6	304	28	0	—
Cass	77,900	9,300	21,300	71	527	39	428	22	53	—
Clay	174,000	17,700	42,300	208	1,062	48	298	113	197	—
Cole	68,800	7,100	16,200	100	246	46	197	57	19	—
Franklin	91,000	10,600	24,500	98	804	12	474	101	12	—
Greene	225,600	21,200	49,000	236	2,607	18	465	60	592	—
Jackson	648,000	64,400	159,000	1,787	2,906	485	827	617	960	—
Jasper	98,800	10,600	23,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jefferson	193,200	22,800	54,400	335	1,128	131	642	118	0	—
Platte	68,700	7,400	17,000	31	271	3	76	16	1	—

Reporting County	1997 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	
St. Charles	264,300	30,700	75,600	475	1,906	239	1,207	42	13	—
St. Francois	54,600	5,900	13,000	105	352	9	130	12	147	—
St. Louis	1,003,600	99,200	235,000	1,692	6,989	313	4,575	924	649	—
St. Louis City	341,900	33,100	85,200	1,247	4,240	129	1,956	909	522	—
99 Small Counties	1,815,600	199,200	443,000	2,358	12,444	854	8,262	1,239	2,456	—
Number of Reported Cases				9,771	37,717	2,736	21,596	4,523	6,051	—
Population Represented	5,402,100	565,300	1,322,900	554,700	554,700	554,700	554,700	1,299,000	1,299,000	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.61	68.00	4.93	38.93	3.48	4.66	—
Number of Reporting Counties				114	114	114	114	114	114	—

Montana - 57 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Cascade	79,100	9,600	20,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flathead	71,700	9,600	19,000	0	1,071	0	35	—	—	—
Gallatin	61,100	6,500	13,900	37	351	0	4	—	—	—
Missoula	88,800	10,200	21,400	245	1,090	24	356	—	—	—
Yellowstone	125,800	15,700	32,100	275	1,205	0	0	—	—	—
52 Small Counties	452,300	61,800	122,300	489	3,964	13	705	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,046	7,681	37	1,100	—	—	—
Population Represented	878,800	113,300	229,100	103,700	103,700	103,700	103,700	—	—	9,600
Rates for Reporting Counties				10.08	74.04	0.36	10.60	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				56	56	56	56	—	—	1

Nebraska - 93 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Buffalo	40,200	4,700	10,200	123	—	26	—	19	—	—
Dodge	35,100	4,300	8,900	66	—	21	—	55	—	—
Douglas	441,000	53,800	117,100	1,151	—	311	—	617	—	—
Hall	51,700	7,100	14,600	448	—	63	—	109	—	—
Lancaster	233,300	24,900	55,400	1,105	—	232	—	39	—	—
Sarpy	118,600	17,500	37,800	239	—	78	—	0	—	—
Scotts Bluff	36,300	5,100	10,500	154	—	33	—	1	—	—
86 Small Counties	700,700	92,000	189,700	1,960	—	884	—	302	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				5,246	—	1,648	—	1,142	—	—
Population Represented	1,656,900	209,500	444,100	209,500	—	209,500	—	444,100	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.04	—	7.87	—	2.57	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				93	—	93	—	93	—	—

Nevada - 17 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Churchill	22,800	3,000	6,700	123	60	25	44	—	—	—
Clark	1,106,000	121,500	290,300	563	3,994	41	1,123	—	—	—
Douglas	36,100	4,200	9,600	60	166	7	93	—	—	—
Elko	45,400	6,700	15,700	47	119	0	105	—	—	—
Esmeralda	1,200	100	300	1	0	1	0	—	—	—
Humboldt	17,500	2,400	5,700	21	29	2	7	—	—	—
Mineral	5,700	700	1,700	8	24	3	11	—	—	—
Storey	3,000	300	700	8	23	0	9	—	—	—
Washoe	305,800	31,500	76,100	786	1,859	32	1,177	—	—	—
White Pine	10,200	1,400	2,900	32	8	1	1	—	—	—
7 Small Counties	123,100	14,500	32,900	250	471	30	221	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,899	6,753	142	2,791	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,676,800	186,300	442,700	186,300	186,300	186,300	186,300	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				10.19	36.25	0.76	14.98	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				17	17	17	17	—	—	—

Reporting County	1997 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
New Hampshire - 10 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Cheshire	71,500	7,200	16,500	447	—	166	—	60	—	—
Grafton	78,100	7,500	17,100	0	—	0	—	0	—	—
Hillsborough	357,800	37,000	87,100	2,139	—	393	—	258	—	—
Merrimack	125,900	13,200	30,300	660	—	181	—	127	—	—
Rockingham	267,100	27,900	65,700	26	—	1	—	4	—	—
Strafford	108,100	10,100	24,600	968	—	119	—	70	—	—
4 Small Counties	164,000	17,800	38,700	997	—	216	—	140	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				5,237	—	1,076	—	659	—	—
Population Represented	1,172,700	120,800	280,100	120,800	—	120,800	—	280,100	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				43.35	—	8.91	—	2.35	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				10	—	10	—	10	—	—

New Jersey - 21 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Atlantic	236,600	23,800	57,900	2,691	1,239	—	—	—	—	—
Bergen	851,300	80,800	183,200	2,129	1,561	—	—	—	—	—
Burlington	417,900	47,000	110,500	1,960	898	—	—	—	—	—
Camden	504,600	59,100	142,500	3,344	2,679	—	—	—	—	—
Cape May	98,100	9,500	23,100	832	771	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	140,900	16,800	39,000	1,665	970	—	—	—	—	—
Essex	750,800	82,200	191,000	7,480	2,387	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester	246,100	29,900	69,800	1,223	1,384	—	—	—	—	—
Hudson	551,500	54,200	129,200	4,183	1,912	—	—	—	—	—
Hunterdon	120,600	13,000	30,400	293	145	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer	329,800	33,200	78,900	2,833	913	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	708,100	68,400	163,800	2,644	1,777	—	—	—	—	—
Monmouth	596,200	66,400	152,900	2,424	2,629	—	—	—	—	—
Morris	454,200	48,500	109,200	1,512	640	—	—	—	—	—
Ocean	480,700	48,800	114,700	1,889	1,714	—	—	—	—	—
Passaic	484,000	52,600	126,400	3,176	986	—	—	—	—	—
Salem	66,000	8,100	17,800	626	291	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	276,800	26,700	64,400	761	529	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex	142,100	17,600	41,600	598	317	—	—	—	—	—
Union	498,100	48,300	115,000	2,964	824	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	98,300	10,600	25,700	454	217	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				45,681	24,783	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	8,052,800	845,500	1,986,900	845,500	845,500	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				54.03	29.31	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				21	21	—	—	—	—	—

New York - 62 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Albany	294,300	21,000	59,900	570	398	299	461	894	—	—
Allegany	51,600	4,800	12,400	63	68	87	50	270	—	—
Bronx	1,188,000	103,000	317,600	1,342	271	1,422	827	3,733	—	—
Broome	198,700	15,100	43,200	245	147	163	161	201	—	—
Cattaraugus	85,200	8,200	22,100	156	110	90	153	270	—	—
Cayuga	82,300	7,300	20,500	105	106	43	89	61	—	—
Chautauqua	140,000	12,300	33,300	191	248	97	156	195	—	—
Chemung	93,100	8,200	22,200	185	90	173	77	122	—	—
Chenango	52,400	5,200	13,600	54	79	39	50	41	—	—
Clinton	80,700	6,700	19,300	51	135	25	99	73	—	—
Columbia	64,100	5,200	14,500	69	69	73	0	82	—	—
Dutchess	264,700	21,100	59,800	363	155	161	247	214	—	—
Erie	944,500	73,400	207,900	1,102	723	644	1,094	1,124	—	—

Reporting County	1997 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	
Fulton	53,300	5,000	12,800	63	67	91	79	230	—	—
Genesee	61,800	5,500	15,400	75	57	52	59	78	—	—
Herkimer	65,700	5,900	15,700	64	102	42	99	59	—	—
Jefferson	113,100	9,900	29,400	196	211	118	184	159	—	—
Kings	2,240,400	197,700	562,300	1,744	257	860	825	3,507	—	—
Livingston	66,500	5,400	15,200	71	72	46	57	94	—	—
Madison	71,700	6,200	17,100	59	110	80	69	120	—	—
Monroe	717,800	57,100	169,100	745	562	476	277	603	—	—
Montgomery	51,500	4,300	12,100	62	87	34	34	134	—	—
Nassau	1,303,700	100,000	267,900	839	575	235	608	502	—	—
New York	1,536,200	83,100	252,100	1,467	144	328	333	2,264	—	—
Niagara	220,200	18,800	51,700	210	293	239	322	202	—	—
Oneida	233,200	18,800	53,100	193	316	189	256	203	—	—
Onondaga	461,500	37,200	108,100	1,609	592	430	211	589	—	—
Ontario	100,000	8,400	23,800	741	122	17	60	68	—	—
Orange	327,200	29,800	86,800	247	363	205	373	413	—	—
Oswego	125,300	12,200	33,200	207	132	98	173	285	—	—
Otsego	61,500	4,900	13,400	40	78	13	41	67	—	—
Putnam	92,400	7,800	22,200	22	21	57	14	10	—	—
Queens	1,975,700	138,700	399,900	1,299	363	725	674	1,435	—	—
Rensselaer	154,400	12,300	34,800	158	83	195	164	137	—	—
Richmond	402,400	33,800	95,100	476	116	107	142	366	—	—
Rockland	279,900	25,900	68,100	121	96	102	99	220	—	—
St. Lawrence	114,200	10,100	26,600	80	201	53	112	140	—	—
Saratoga	196,600	17,200	47,500	185	185	177	76	151	—	—
Schenectady	147,200	11,200	31,900	138	270	153	409	519	—	—
Steuben	99,100	9,400	25,200	130	147	62	188	112	—	—
Suffolk	1,362,600	118,200	316,400	1,145	827	616	642	2,157	—	—
Sullivan	70,400	5,800	16,500	60	47	50	79	202	—	—
Tioga	53,000	5,200	14,100	68	4	38	25	83	—	—
Tompkins	96,600	6,200	18,300	55	100	38	78	128	—	—
Ulster	166,900	12,800	36,800	218	267	186	103	214	—	—
Warren	61,900	5,400	14,300	36	98	55	105	52	—	—
Washington	60,700	5,500	14,600	57	92	33	125	91	—	—
Wayne	95,300	8,900	25,100	118	158	61	156	56	—	—
Westchester	896,200	64,800	185,400	823	526	311	611	433	—	—
13 Small Counties	461,900	40,600	110,000	498	591	500	408	681	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				18,815	10,931	10,388	11,734	24,044	—	—
Population Represented	18,137,200	1,441,400	4,088,200	1,441,400	1,441,400	1,441,400	1,441,400	4,088,200	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				13.05	7.58	7.21	8.14	5.88	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				62	62	62	62	62	—	—

North Carolina - 100 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Alamance	117,900	8,600	23,800	465	—	23	—	70	—	—
Brunswick	65,900	5,500	14,300	124	—	8	—	93	—	—
Buncombe	192,800	15,100	39,800	351	—	326	—	262	—	—
Burke	81,700	6,800	17,400	238	—	40	—	78	—	—
Cabarrus	116,000	9,500	25,900	201	—	11	—	59	—	—
Caldwell	75,600	6,300	16,400	153	—	30	—	111	—	—
Carteret	59,700	4,700	12,600	200	—	14	—	99	—	—
Catawba	130,400	11,100	28,800	492	—	118	—	188	—	—
Cleveland	91,900	7,900	20,600	278	—	24	—	58	—	—
Columbus	52,500	5,100	12,800	236	—	8	—	42	—	—
Craven	87,400	7,700	22,600	257	—	105	—	39	—	—
Cumberland	284,000	25,700	78,100	1,401	—	750	—	679	—	—
Davidson	139,200	11,600	30,600	719	—	17	—	318	—	—
Durham	199,700	14,900	42,900	588	—	21	—	226	—	—
Edgecombe	55,600	5,500	14,200	196	—	3	—	38	—	—

Reporting County	1997 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	
Forsyth	285,800	21,100	60,000	868	—	117	—	251	—	—
Gaston	183,400	15,800	42,600	792	—	199	—	205	—	—
Guilford	381,900	28,800	79,200	1,832	—	164	—	477	—	—
Halifax	56,700	5,300	14,000	260	—	6	—	46	—	—
Harnett	80,600	7,000	19,400	205	—	14	—	76	—	—
Henderson	79,300	5,900	15,400	128	—	5	—	93	—	—
Iredell	108,900	9,000	24,100	421	—	52	—	52	—	—
Johnston	101,900	8,800	23,200	124	—	8	—	112	—	—
Lenoir	59,600	5,600	14,000	244	—	1	—	56	—	—
Lincoln	57,200	4,900	13,200	129	—	8	—	42	—	—
Mecklenburg	613,300	47,100	139,600	3,871	—	344	—	319	—	—
Moore	70,200	5,600	14,800	294	—	5	—	180	—	—
Nash	90,000	8,100	20,900	244	—	64	—	100	—	—
New Hanover	147,600	11,900	31,200	914	—	20	—	196	—	—
Onslow	143,000	10,300	36,100	327	—	2	—	129	—	—
Orange	108,500	7,100	20,300	187	—	4	—	73	—	—
Pitt	121,100	10,100	27,800	536	—	4	—	109	—	—
Randolph	119,500	9,900	26,800	517	—	76	—	209	—	—
Robeson	114,300	12,300	31,700	670	—	65	—	228	—	—
Rockingham	90,100	7,400	19,500	203	—	12	—	40	—	—
Rowan	123,500	10,000	27,200	341	—	12	—	111	—	—
Rutherford	60,100	5,300	13,400	83	—	23	—	107	—	—
Stanly	55,600	4,600	12,600	207	—	11	—	24	—	—
Surry	66,500	5,500	13,900	111	—	17	—	41	—	—
Union	106,300	10,000	27,000	605	—	112	—	117	—	—
Wake	551,600	41,700	121,000	1,203	—	306	—	223	—	—
Wayne	112,000	9,800	27,100	393	—	48	—	118	—	—
Wilkes	62,500	5,400	13,400	300	—	61	—	169	—	—
Wilson	67,800	6,300	16,100	394	—	4	—	198	—	—
56 Small Counties	1,456,100	126,400	324,900	4,395	—	595	—	1,796	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				26,697	—	3,857	—	8,257	—	—
Population Represented	7,425,200	613,000	1,671,200	613,000	—	613,000	—	1,671,200	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				43.55	—	6.29	—	4.94	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				100	—	100	—	100	—	—
North Dakota - 53 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Burleigh	66,600	8,500	17,300	131	609	40	596	122	18	—
Cass	114,600	12,700	26,900	218	629	76	534	170	64	—
Grand Forks	69,600	7,500	17,100	94	397	29	485	53	0	—
Ward	58,700	7,300	15,600	115	470	66	498	31	5	—
49 Small Counties	331,300	44,600	87,800	525	1,895	256	2,355	276	58	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,083	4,000	467	4,468	652	145	—
Population Represented	640,900	80,600	164,900	80,600	80,600	80,600	80,600	164,900	164,900	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				13.44	49.63	5.79	55.44	3.95	0.88	—
Number of Reporting Counties				53	53	53	53	53	53	—
Ohio - 88 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allen	108,000	13,300	28,700	1,433	—	429	—	350	—	—
Ashtabula	103,100	13,100	27,500	1,114	—	591	—	67	—	—
Athens	61,300	5,900	12,500	459	—	164	—	75	—	—
Belmont	69,600	7,900	15,900	653	—	143	—	73	—	—
Butler	326,700	38,100	84,300	3,006	—	754	—	722	—	—
Clark	146,200	17,200	36,600	1,175	—	217	—	452	—	—
Clermont	173,200	22,700	49,500	1,685	—	381	—	136	—	—
Columbiana	111,600	14,100	28,800	458	—	137	—	83	—	—

Reporting County	1997 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	
Cuyahoga	1,386,800	144,300	329,900	8,164	5,081	648	3,807	4,224	12	—
Darke	54,300	7,000	14,500	396	—	61	—	54	—	—
Delaware	87,400	10,900	23,300	468	—	159	—	59	—	—
Erie	78,700	9,600	20,200	3,033	—	878	—	123	—	—
Fairfield	121,500	15,500	31,800	854	—	122	—	194	—	—
Franklin	1,017,300	105,600	249,600	8,664	—	1,147	—	3,731	—	—
Geauga	87,900	11,400	24,200	521	—	82	—	49	—	—
Greene	139,700	16,600	34,900	1,839	—	344	—	315	—	—
Hamilton	851,600	93,800	219,100	15,288	—	4,418	—	525	—	—
Hancock	68,800	8,300	18,000	928	—	135	—	31	—	—
Huron	60,000	8,100	17,100	467	—	159	—	59	—	—
Jefferson	76,000	8,900	17,400	294	—	175	—	88	—	—
Lake	223,700	25,400	54,200	2,009	—	654	—	238	—	—
Lawrence	64,500	8,500	17,000	414	—	237	—	26	—	—
Licking	139,400	16,500	35,600	1,131	—	92	—	398	—	—
Lorain	282,500	36,000	75,900	2,742	—	234	—	431	—	—
Lucas	451,300	52,300	118,200	6,596	—	805	—	447	—	—
Mahoning	257,500	29,500	62,300	1,074	—	84	—	367	—	—
Marion	65,100	7,800	16,800	1,657	—	136	—	463	—	—
Medina	142,000	18,900	39,200	1,030	—	149	—	60	—	—
Miami	97,700	12,000	25,300	1,933	—	876	—	241	—	—
Montgomery	561,300	60,000	137,600	4,259	—	489	—	1,677	—	—
Muskingum	84,500	10,300	22,000	677	—	262	—	116	—	—
Portage	150,800	17,200	36,900	1,042	—	292	—	270	—	—
Richland	127,800	15,500	32,200	1,794	—	546	—	420	—	—
Ross	75,200	8,900	18,200	820	—	458	—	87	—	—
Sandusky	62,300	8,100	17,100	739	—	232	—	32	—	—
Scioto	80,800	10,600	21,300	567	—	317	—	82	—	—
Seneca	60,000	8,100	16,700	1,059	—	344	—	138	—	—
Stark	373,700	43,100	91,800	2,380	—	609	—	1,000	—	—
Summit	531,600	57,600	128,000	4,024	—	1,830	—	936	—	—
Trumbull	226,100	26,600	55,500	1,721	—	758	—	1	—	—
Tuscarawas	88,200	10,600	22,500	772	—	190	—	42	—	—
Warren	140,100	16,600	36,600	1,250	—	507	—	53	—	—
Washington	63,600	7,800	15,800	452	—	222	—	35	—	—
Wayne	109,500	13,900	30,300	875	—	235	—	281	—	—
Wood	119,200	13,600	28,800	1,663	—	277	—	305	—	—
43 Small Counties	1,478,100	190,400	398,000	15,191	—	4,515	—	1,928	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				108,770	5,081	26,494	3,807	21,484	12	—
Population Represented	11,186,300	1,298,100	2,837,700	1,298,100	144,300	1,298,100	144,300	2,837,700	329,900	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				83.79	35.21	20.41	26.38	7.57	0.04	—
Number of Reporting Counties				88	1	88	1	88	1	—

Oklahoma - 77 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Canadian	84,700	12,200	25,700	136	71	14	3	—	—	—
Carter	44,100	5,800	11,900	88	224	4	41	—	—	—
Cleveland	197,200	24,600	52,600	350	1,084	14	304	—	—	—
Comanche	114,000	14,000	32,200	265	645	53	131	—	—	—
Creek	66,100	9,000	18,300	48	134	0	0	—	—	—
Garfield	56,700	7,000	14,900	140	120	1	1	—	—	—
Grady	45,400	6,200	12,700	101	187	14	35	—	—	—
Kay	46,800	5,700	12,300	168	183	0	3	—	—	—
Le Flore	46,500	6,400	12,600	27	148	1	6	—	—	—
Muskogee	69,400	9,000	18,600	197	119	23	175	—	—	—
Oklahoma	630,400	73,100	165,200	2,345	1,444	115	23	—	—	—
Osage	42,500	5,700	11,500	30	130	11	28	—	—	—
Payne	64,300	6,300	13,800	175	284	9	22	—	—	—
Pittsburg	43,200	5,200	10,100	72	134	5	9	—	—	—

Reporting County	1997 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	
Pottawatomie	61,900	8,100	16,400	100	247	7	62	—	—	—
Rogers	65,700	9,000	18,400	109	233	7	78	—	—	—
Stephens	43,600	5,700	11,300	78	151	1	25	—	—	—
Tulsa	535,900	61,800	139,800	1,935	3,413	204	1,599	—	—	—
Wagoner	54,200	8,000	16,000	75	208	10	50	—	—	—
Washington	47,400	5,700	12,100	159	334	17	144	—	—	—
57 Small Counties	957,300	123,400	251,300	1,781	4,234	127	855	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,379	13,727	637	3,594	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,317,100	411,900	877,500	411,900	411,900	411,900	411,900	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				20.34	33.33	1.55	8.73	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				77	77	77	77	—	—	—

Oregon - 36 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	76,500	7,800	16,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	204
Clackamas	331,100	41,400	85,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,024
Coos	62,500	7,300	15,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	910
Deschutes	101,400	12,000	25,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	328
Douglas	101,800	12,900	26,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	539
Jackson	171,000	20,000	42,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,558
Josephine	73,500	8,400	17,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	625
Klamath	63,000	7,900	16,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	653
Lane	311,400	34,900	74,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,017
Linn	103,400	12,700	26,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	751
Marion	265,100	31,800	69,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,691
Multnomah	624,600	61,500	141,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,680
Polk	60,100	7,500	15,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	473
Umatilla	64,800	8,300	17,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	391
Washington	391,300	45,800	103,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,907
Yamhill	80,200	10,400	22,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,106
20 Small Counties	361,700	44,500	93,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,274
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	21,131
Population Represented	3,243,500	375,100	810,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	375,100
Rates for Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	36

Pennsylvania - 67 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adams	85,800	9,900	21,600	187	43	—	—	—	—	—
Allegheny	1,280,600	121,900	274,500	2,894	1,159	—	—	—	—	—
Armstrong	73,600	8,700	17,700	84	67	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver	185,700	20,600	43,700	411	220	—	—	—	—	—
Bedford	49,300	6,200	12,400	52	10	—	—	—	—	—
Berks	354,100	37,700	83,700	681	229	—	—	—	—	—
Blair	130,900	15,600	32,000	297	48	—	—	—	—	—
Bradford	62,300	8,100	16,900	115	17	—	—	—	—	—
Bucks	582,600	68,300	150,000	1,149	514	—	—	—	—	—
Butler	169,200	19,900	42,100	303	13	—	—	—	—	—
Cambria	157,400	18,600	36,500	499	247	—	—	—	—	—
Carbon	58,800	6,500	13,500	137	57	—	—	—	—	—
Centre	133,000	11,000	24,900	124	45	—	—	—	—	—
Chester	416,500	46,600	104,700	770	294	—	—	—	—	—
Clearfield	80,700	10,000	20,000	225	38	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia	64,200	6,700	14,000	78	67	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford	89,300	11,200	23,000	262	23	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	207,900	21,900	45,800	240	322	—	—	—	—	—
Dauphin	245,800	26,100	59,000	976	310	—	—	—	—	—

Reporting County	1997 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	
Delaware	543,000	55,800	127,300	1,824	3	—	—	—	—	—
Erie	279,400	33,700	73,100	634	170	—	—	—	—	—
Fayette	145,000	17,700	35,200	96	193	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin	127,400	15,000	31,200	198	171	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	89,200	10,300	21,000	204	21	—	—	—	—	—
Jefferson	46,600	5,700	11,800	74	73	—	—	—	—	—
Lackawanna	210,500	22,000	46,000	361	56	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster	454,100	53,900	121,500	833	269	—	—	—	—	—
Lawrence	95,400	11,000	22,700	132	45	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	117,200	13,600	28,800	256	66	—	—	—	—	—
Lehigh	297,700	30,400	68,400	606	124	—	—	—	—	—
Luzerne	317,600	32,400	67,900	549	316	—	—	—	—	—
Lycoming	118,400	13,800	29,600	237	211	—	—	—	—	—
McKean	46,800	5,600	11,400	97	58	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer	122,000	13,900	28,700	191	18	—	—	—	—	—
Mifflin	47,200	5,500	11,700	45	0	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe	122,500	13,700	30,800	210	34	—	—	—	—	—
Montgomery	712,500	71,600	161,400	799	578	—	—	—	—	—
Northampton	257,300	27,300	60,400	420	304	—	—	—	—	—
Northumberland	95,100	10,500	21,600	204	70	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	1,451,400	157,000	365,100	9,430	0	—	—	—	—	—
Schuylkill	151,300	16,100	32,700	145	190	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	80,300	9,700	19,700	122	34	—	—	—	—	—
Venango	58,100	7,500	15,100	39	13	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	44,200	5,300	11,100	153	36	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	205,800	22,800	46,500	237	274	—	—	—	—	—
Westmoreland	374,700	40,600	83,900	456	30	—	—	—	—	—
York	370,500	41,200	90,400	388	349	—	—	—	—	—
20 Small Counties	611,000	73,000	152,200	939	315	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				29,363	7,744	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	12,019,700	1,311,600	2,863,300	1,311,600	1,311,600	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				22.39	5.90	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	—	—	—	—	—

Rhode Island - 1 State

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
State Total	987,400	103,300	233,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,039
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	9,039
Population Represented	987,400	103,300	233,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	103,300
Rates for Reporting State				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting States				—	—	—	—	—	—	1

South Carolina - 46 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Aiken	134,000	13,700	33,300	362	258	78	116	—	—	—
Anderson	158,300	15,300	35,300	594	630	29	33	—	—	—
Beaufort	106,600	8,700	25,100	192	178	14	15	—	—	—
Berkeley	134,300	15,400	40,500	439	441	188	32	—	—	—
Charleston	284,800	24,200	67,200	640	1,621	153	229	—	—	—
Darlington	65,800	7,600	16,500	94	247	54	48	—	—	—
Dorchester	90,700	9,500	24,800	116	201	61	73	—	—	—
Florence	124,400	14,000	31,800	79	587	14	299	—	—	—
Greenville	348,500	31,300	77,800	640	725	107	65	—	—	—
Greenwood	63,300	6,000	14,300	187	350	65	132	—	—	—
Horry	169,200	15,500	37,100	374	827	61	235	—	—	—
Lancaster	57,900	5,900	13,900	145	359	2	78	—	—	—
Laurens	61,900	6,000	14,100	105	182	18	67	—	—	—

Reporting County	1997 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	
Lexington	200,400	20,200	48,500	252	781	86	140	—	—	—
Oconee	63,500	6,100	14,000	30	156	5	25	—	—	—
Orangeburg	87,500	9,300	21,800	191	464	119	127	—	—	—
Pickens	104,600	9,000	21,400	215	173	45	12	—	—	—
Richland	303,600	26,700	65,700	662	167	18	5	—	—	—
Spartanburg	245,000	22,800	54,300	524	692	184	51	—	—	—
Sumter	106,600	11,000	27,700	150	201	3	158	—	—	—
York	150,500	14,500	35,500	220	571	215	210	—	—	—
25 Small Counties	699,000	77,800	177,300	1,623	2,507	748	696	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,834	12,318	2,267	2,846	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,760,200	370,400	897,800	370,400	370,400	370,400	370,400	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.15	33.25	6.12	7.68	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				46	46	46	46	—	—	—

South Dakota - 66 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Beadle	18,000	2,200	4,400	72	12	7	0	—	—	—
Brookings	26,200	2,700	5,600	94	16	18	0	—	—	—
Brown	35,700	4,200	8,500	119	40	19	3	—	—	—
Codington	25,500	3,400	6,800	117	69	5	1	—	—	—
Davison	18,800	2,200	4,500	73	51	29	6	—	—	—
Hughes	15,400	2,100	4,300	64	62	8	30	—	—	—
Lawrence	22,100	2,800	5,600	61	3	25	1	—	—	—
Lincoln	20,200	2,900	5,700	72	20	7	0	—	—	—
Meade	22,000	3,300	6,800	62	1	4	1	—	—	—
Minnehaha	140,500	16,100	34,600	843	465	436	248	—	—	—
Pennington	87,200	10,600	24,000	999	33	68	10	—	—	—
Yankton	21,000	2,400	5,200	85	44	33	27	—	—	—
54 Small Counties	285,400	39,700	80,700	728	233	170	56	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				3,389	1,049	829	383	—	—	—
Population Represented	738,000	94,500	196,900	92,100	92,100	92,100	92,100	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				36.79	11.39	9.00	4.16	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				65	65	65	65	—	—	—

Tennessee - 95 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Anderson	71,400	7,600	16,600	266	10	87	43	7	0	—
Blount	100,400	10,200	22,400	226	66	146	15	17	0	—
Bradley	80,200	9,300	19,700	472	205	139	233	3	0	—
Carter	53,100	5,400	11,400	73	19	65	7	1	0	—
Davidson	533,700	50,000	121,900	8,305	27	1,639	554	2,130	18	—
Greene	59,400	6,300	13,300	194	18	65	0	0	0	—
Hamblen	53,700	5,900	12,600	246	117	99	0	0	0	—
Hamilton	294,700	31,600	70,300	1,433	0	326	0	138	0	—
Knox	365,600	35,100	81,200	1,115	28	219	1	840	2	—
Madison	84,800	9,700	21,900	912	73	75	15	0	0	—
Mauzy	68,100	7,800	17,500	608	70	352	7	48	5	—
Montgomery	124,300	13,300	33,800	418	274	251	114	5	0	—
Putnam	58,300	5,700	12,800	324	19	199	17	7	0	—
Rutherford	159,500	18,500	43,000	903	0	260	0	0	0	—
Sevier	62,600	6,900	14,600	681	236	269	2	0	1	—
Shelby	866,000	100,200	236,900	3,066	9,885	75	4,965	1,562	78	—
Sullivan	150,700	15,600	32,900	681	232	188	179	157	15	—
Sumner	121,800	15,000	32,800	1,158	957	1,048	6	26	3	—
Washington	101,600	10,000	21,900	574	613	196	139	62	6	—
Williamson	111,400	14,200	31,400	1,096	0	517	0	25	0	—

Reporting County	1997 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	
Wilson	81,200	9,800	21,800	336	379	123	101	41	0	—
74 Small Counties	1,765,700	203,000	433,100	8,569	1,125	4,858	833	452	43	—
Number of Reported Cases				31,656	14,353	11,196	7,231	5,521	171	—
Population Represented	5,368,200	591,200	1,323,900	591,200	591,200	591,200	591,200	1,323,900	1,323,900	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				53.55	24.28	18.94	12.23	4.17	0.13	—
Number of Reporting Counties				95	95	95	95	95	95	—

Texas - 254 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 16

Anderson	52,500	5,000	11,400	67	86	5	37	—	—	—
Angelina	76,800	9,100	20,600	192	199	6	20	—	—	—
Bell	222,300	22,700	61,900	311	536	5	164	—	—	—
Bexar	1,332,500	142,700	368,100	3,323	3,093	133	1,964	—	—	—
Bowie	83,700	9,600	21,200	128	378	5	111	—	—	—
Brazoria	225,400	27,000	64,000	495	1,239	75	695	—	—	—
Brazos	133,000	10,800	28,800	431	712	81	542	—	—	—
Cameron	320,800	44,700	105,200	1,213	799	7	232	—	—	—
Collin	401,400	44,800	110,400	477	697	47	178	—	—	—
Comal	70,700	7,000	16,900	155	176	27	70	—	—	—
Coryell	77,400	7,200	19,500	90	125	12	95	—	—	—
Dallas	2,023,100	197,000	519,100	3,920	6,080	14	1,553	—	—	—
Denton	365,100	36,000	95,800	659	348	143	161	—	—	—
Ector	124,700	15,100	38,600	260	702	0	12	—	—	—
Ellis	100,600	12,200	29,400	207	171	196	35	—	—	—
El Paso	701,600	86,500	214,400	1,623	1,393	2	10	—	—	—
Fort Bend	321,100	39,800	100,100	370	455	36	200	—	—	—
Galveston	243,000	26,200	63,000	813	263	16	141	—	—	—
Grayson	101,500	10,500	24,200	257	349	0	29	—	—	—
Gregg	113,100	12,300	29,200	475	471	40	130	—	—	—
Guadalupe	78,000	8,600	21,100	182	570	18	174	—	—	—
Harris	3,158,100	334,400	860,100	9,065	2,306	9	4,027	—	—	—
Harrison	59,700	7,100	15,900	158	225	236	119	—	—	—
Hays	86,300	9,400	21,500	244	293	3	143	—	—	—
Henderson	67,300	6,600	15,200	125	137	17	26	—	—	—
Hidalgo	510,900	72,300	173,300	728	992	88	316	—	—	—
Hunt	69,300	7,600	17,400	125	193	27	77	—	—	—
Jefferson	241,900	25,200	60,000	347	884	6	181	—	—	—
Johnson	114,100	13,500	31,200	344	353	31	163	—	—	—
Kaufman	63,900	7,500	17,500	153	119	2	34	—	—	—
Liberty	63,900	7,400	16,700	44	129	1	47	—	—	—
Lubbock	230,700	23,400	59,300	0	1,084	0	162	—	—	—
McLennan	203,000	20,800	50,700	722	763	237	188	—	—	—
Midland	118,700	13,500	35,800	304	857	0	54	—	—	—
Montgomery	258,100	30,900	72,200	442	692	13	156	—	—	—
Nacogdoches	56,700	5,300	12,800	62	124	4	32	—	—	—
Nueces	317,500	37,000	91,200	1,002	1,347	91	987	—	—	—
Orange	84,600	10,100	22,600	187	261	8	77	—	—	—
Parker	78,800	8,900	20,600	67	184	5	163	—	—	—
Potter	109,200	11,100	29,600	476	368	91	212	—	—	—
Randall	98,900	11,100	26,000	243	231	28	104	—	—	—
San Patricio	69,600	8,800	20,700	182	259	1	79	—	—	—
Smith	166,700	17,500	41,600	837	268	110	119	—	—	—
Tarrant	1,327,300	130,900	346,900	2,239	4,698	40	855	—	—	—
Taylor	121,500	12,100	31,800	344	623	2	24	—	—	—
Tom Green	102,600	10,300	26,800	431	833	111	352	—	—	—
Travis	693,600	60,600	164,300	1,891	2,987	330	708	—	—	—
Victoria	82,000	10,100	24,100	155	680	131	35	—	—	—
Walker	54,500	4,300	10,100	107	130	0	2	—	—	—
Webb	183,200	24,400	61,700	364	1,146	19	213	—	—	—

Reporting County	1997 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Wichita	128,800	12,300	31,200	274	326	2	131	—	—	—
Williamson	210,500	25,700	62,800	284	591	9	107	—	—	—
202 Small Counties	3,138,700	352,900	826,700	6,344	9,992	550	3,569	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				43,938	52,917	3,070	20,015	—	—	—
Population Represented	19,439,300	2,108,000	5,260,800	2,108,000	2,108,000	2,108,000	2,108,000	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				20.84	25.10	1.46	9.49	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				254	254	254	254	—	—	—

Utah - 29 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Cache	84,800	12,100	28,200	584	497	78	717	39	2	—
Davis	226,100	37,800	83,300	1,940	1,497	396	1,394	136	6	—
Salt Lake	839,900	118,300	268,400	9,421	6,591	2,081	3,586	417	12	—
Utah	328,100	50,800	113,400	3,308	2,120	1,300	800	231	4	—
Washington	78,600	12,200	26,200	754	785	404	503	52	1	—
Weber	181,600	25,700	56,200	1,733	1,845	351	1,085	539	8	—
23 Small Counties	320,000	53,300	112,200	3,452	3,024	1,180	2,207	423	9	—
Number of Reported Cases				21,192	16,359	5,790	10,292	1,837	42	—
Population Represented	2,059,100	310,200	687,800	310,200	310,200	310,200	310,200	687,800	687,800	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				68.32	52.74	18.67	33.18	2.67	0.06	—
Number of Reporting Counties				29	29	29	29	29	29	—

Vermont - 14 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Chittenden	141,400	15,200	32,600	355	—	69	—	129	—	—
Rutland	62,700	7,100	14,700	134	—	21	—	34	—	—
Washington	56,500	6,600	13,800	145	—	8	—	32	—	—
Windsor	55,200	6,300	13,100	126	—	16	—	58	—	—
10 Small Counties	273,300	34,500	71,200	807	—	102	—	198	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,567	—	216	—	451	—	—
Population Represented	589,000	69,700	145,400	69,700	—	69,700	—	145,400	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				22.48	—	3.10	—	3.10	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				14	—	14	—	14	—	—

Virginia - 136 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Albemarle	77,500	7,100	17,100	286	72	43	30	—	—	—
Arlington	172,600	10,300	27,700	1,102	235	60	104	—	—	—
Augusta	61,800	7,000	15,000	300	27	20	13	—	—	—
Chesterfield	243,000	31,600	70,300	1,144	1,435	13	439	—	—	—
Fairfax	914,300	98,400	223,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fauquier	53,200	6,000	14,000	467	1	64	2	—	—	—
Hanover	78,900	8,800	19,400	423	45	42	27	—	—	—
Henrico	243,800	24,100	55,600	1,919	1,123	79	89	—	—	—
Henry	56,000	6,100	12,800	230	89	22	45	—	—	—
Loudoun	133,500	14,500	35,800	639	9	52	18	—	—	—
Montgomery	76,000	6,000	14,000	354	66	75	41	—	—	—
Pittsylvania	57,600	6,700	13,800	265	0	11	0	—	—	—
Prince William	254,500	32,400	77,400	2,034	507	181	25	—	—	—
Roanoke	81,300	8,800	17,900	749	37	27	142	—	—	—
Rockingham	63,800	6,900	15,300	196	23	36	0	—	—	—
Spotsylvania	81,100	10,800	24,500	614	112	57	58	—	—	—
Stafford	87,900	11,000	24,700	658	188	60	58	—	—	—
Alexandria City	116,400	7,200	18,800	578	280	24	77	—	—	—
Chesapeake City	195,600	24,500	55,700	1,706	165	9	51	—	—	—
Danville City	51,000	5,200	11,400	535	0	3	0	—	—	—

Reporting County	1997 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Hampton City	138,600	14,500	34,700	1,079	748	47	186	—	—	—
Lynchburg City	65,300	6,300	14,500	487	43	37	60	—	—	—
Newport News City	175,800	19,300	49,300	1,348	387	81	149	—	—	—
Norfolk City	229,400	20,500	55,100	2,001	423	134	116	—	—	—
Portsmouth City	99,500	11,300	26,700	1,096	199	120	86	—	—	—
Richmond City	192,400	16,200	39,900	569	280	50	36	—	—	—
Roanoke City	94,200	8,600	20,400	1,160	450	17	100	—	—	—
Suffolk City	61,000	7,400	16,300	457	24	13	8	—	—	—
Virginia Beach City	432,500	50,300	123,300	2,958	1,709	95	371	—	—	—
107 Small Counties	2,145,600	232,600	498,400	13,451	2,375	1,542	1,287	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				38,805	11,052	3,014	3,618	—	—	—
Population Represented	6,734,000	720,600	1,643,100	621,100	621,100	621,100	621,100	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				62.48	17.79	4.85	5.82	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				134	134	134	134	—	—	—

Washington - 39 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	135,800	18,800	40,800	1,097	2,188	71	359	182	—	—
Chelan	59,700	7,100	16,100	627	722	45	181	44	—	—
Clallam	63,900	7,200	15,200	517	366	92	881	405	—	—
Clark	316,500	42,700	89,300	1,196	1,924	84	299	1,032	—	—
Cowlitz	90,800	11,800	24,500	704	816	57	219	196	—	—
Grant	69,700	10,100	22,100	655	758	54	230	133	—	—
Grays Harbor	67,900	8,600	18,100	207	789	21	270	310	—	—
Island	70,700	7,800	18,800	263	457	49	147	186	—	—
King	1,632,900	162,700	366,200	6,216	2,039	267	203	3,272	—	—
Kitsap	234,600	29,400	65,000	1,050	1,808	78	131	548	—	—
Lewis	67,600	9,400	19,000	402	486	51	297	323	—	—
Pierce	664,800	79,600	180,500	2,605	3,838	65	221	441	—	—
Skagit	97,700	11,900	25,600	404	1,021	45	171	484	—	—
Snohomish	564,600	66,600	154,900	1,379	3,265	70	1,822	3,056	—	—
Spokane	404,600	49,700	106,000	1,158	3,493	22	563	1,169	—	—
Thurston	200,400	25,700	53,500	1,570	830	136	665	437	—	—
Walla Walla	53,500	6,200	13,300	241	468	13	79	81	—	—
Whatcom	154,200	18,300	38,700	932	650	122	286	214	—	—
Yakima	218,300	30,800	67,900	1,238	1,801	75	209	1,864	—	—
20 Small Counties	442,100	56,600	118,700	1,682	2,704	225	1,042	1,176	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				24,143	30,423	1,642	8,275	15,553	—	—
Population Represented	5,610,400	661,000	1,454,200	661,000	661,000	661,000	661,000	1,454,200	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				36.53	46.03	2.48	12.52	10.70	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				39	39	39	39	39	—	—

West Virginia - 55 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Berkeley	69,100	7,100	16,700	83	211	44	110	—	—	—
Cabell	95,100	8,900	18,900	464	23	175	30	—	—	—
Harrison	70,700	7,500	15,800	76	176	23	70	—	—	—
Kanawha	203,600	20,400	43,300	858	634	112	449	—	—	—
Marion	56,900	5,700	11,800	286	104	45	13	—	—	—
Mercer	64,300	7,100	14,200	1	1	1	17	—	—	—
Monongalia	77,500	6,300	14,200	19	63	2	59	—	—	—
Ohio	48,900	4,400	9,800	28	49	23	17	—	—	—
Raleigh	79,000	9,800	18,900	199	315	32	275	—	—	—

Reporting County	1997 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	
Wood	87,000	9,100	19,500	106	413	20	192	—	—	—
45 Small Counties	963,700	111,800	228,200	1,144	768	498	460	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				3,264	2,757	975	1,692	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,815,800	198,200	411,300	198,200	198,200	198,200	198,200	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.46	13.91	4.92	8.53	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				55	55	55	55	—	—	—

Wyoming - 23 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Albany	29,700	2,700	5,800	45	—	10	—	17	—	—
Campbell	32,100	5,400	10,800	65	—	11	—	10	—	—
Carbon	15,800	2,300	4,300	36	—	9	—	12	—	—
Fremont	35,900	5,200	10,500	75	—	8	—	14	—	—
Laramie	78,500	9,500	19,800	180	—	38	—	41	—	—
Natrona	63,600	8,400	16,900	303	—	26	—	46	—	—
Park	25,700	3,300	6,500	89	—	3	—	25	—	—
Sheridan	25,200	3,300	6,100	33	—	17	—	11	—	—
Sweetwater	39,700	6,500	12,500	125	—	52	—	31	—	—
Uinta	20,300	3,800	7,600	42	—	6	—	13	—	—
13 Small Counties	113,200	15,900	30,700	241	—	36	—	32	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,234	—	216	—	252	—	—
Population Represented	479,700	66,300	131,600	66,300	—	66,300	—	131,600	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				18.60	—	3.26	—	1.92	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				23	—	23	—	23	—	—

Table Notes

Alabama

Source: State of Alabama Department of Youth Services

Mode: Automated data file

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

Alaska

Source: Alaska Court System

Mode: 1997 Annual Report

- Data:
1. Total figures are children's matters dispositions. They include delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases for fiscal year 1997.
 2. The majority of juvenile cases are processed at the superior court level. The following district courts also handled and reported children's matters in fiscal year 1997: Cordova, Craig, Dillingham, Glennallen, Naknek, Seward, Tok, and Unalaska.

Arizona

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

Mode: Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System FY98

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are petitions filed.
 2. Status figures are included with delinquency.

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.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed. 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 Glenn, Humboldt, and Mendocino 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: Kings County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: Los Angeles County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: Orange County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: San Bernardino County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: San Diego County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: San Francisco County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: San Joaquin County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: Santa Barbara County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: Santa Clara County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

California: 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 1997 Annual Report: Statistical Supplement

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are petitioned case filings for fiscal year 1997. 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 1997.

Connecticut

Source: Connecticut Judicial Branch, Office of the Chief Court Administrator

Mode: Automated data file

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Juvenile venue districts established by the State report data.

Delaware

Source: State of Delaware Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: 1997 Statistical Report

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases filed in fiscal year 1997.
 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 1997.

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 1997, 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 1997.
 2. Status figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 1997.
 3. Dependency figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 1997.
 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 1997 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: 1997 Probation Statistics

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

Illinois: Cook County

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

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)

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

Indiana

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

Mode: 1997 Indiana Judicial Report, Volume II (petitioned) and 1997 Indiana Probation Report (nonpetitioned)

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.

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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: Kansas Bureau of Investigation

Mode: JCS survey form

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are petitioned and nonpetitioned cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are petitioned and nonpetitioned cases disposed and include dependency/neglect petition figures.
 3. Data for 1997 are incomplete due to reporting difficulties at the county level.

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: 1997 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 1997 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 1997
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.
5. Each defendant is counted as a single criminal case.

Michigan

Source: State Court Administrative Office
Mode: Automated data file and statistical pages sent to NCJJ
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed for the following counties: Alcona, Alpena, Barry, Bay, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Clinton, Crawford, Emmet, Genesee, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Huron, Isabella, Jackson, Kalkaska, Lapeer, Lenawee, Macomb, Manistee, Marquette, Midland, Monroe, Montmorency, Muskegon, Newago, Ogemaw, Osceola, Otsego, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Saint Clair, Sanilac, Shiawassee, Tuscola, VanBuren, and Wexford.
2. Delinquency figures for the remaining counties are petitions filed.
3. Status figures are petitions filed.
4. Dependency figures are petitions filed.

Minnesota

Source: Minnesota Supreme Court Information System
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

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
Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
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 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 1997.
2. Status figures are offenses alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1997.
3. Dependency figures are conditions alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1997. 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, 1997

- 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: Automated data file

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

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 *1997 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Disposition Report*, due to differing units of count.

Rhode Island

Source: Administrative Office of State Courts

Mode: Report on the Judiciary 1997

- 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

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 1997 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 1997 (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.

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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 1997 Caseload Statistics

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

Publications From OJJDP

OJJDP produces a variety of publications—Fact Sheets, Bulletins, Summaries, Reports, and the *Juvenile Justice* journal—along with videotapes, including broadcasts from the juvenile justice telecommunications initiative. Through OJJDP's Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (JJC), these publications and other resources are as close as your phone, fax, computer, or mailbox.

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The OJJDP Publications List (BC000115) offers a complete list of OJJDP publications and is also available online.

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OJJDP also sponsors a teleconference initiative, and a flier (LT116) offers a complete list of videos available from these broadcasts.

Corrections and Detention

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

Disproportionate Minority Confinement: 1997 Update. 1998, NCJ 170606 (12 pp.).

Disproportionate Minority Confinement: Lessons Learned From Five States. 1998, NCJ 173420 (12 pp.).

Juvenile Arrests 1997. 1999, NCJ 173938 (12 pp.).

Reintegration, Supervised Release, and Intensive Aftercare. 1999, NCJ 175715 (24 pp.).

Courts

Guide for Implementing the Balanced and Restorative Justice Model. 1998, NCJ 167887 (112 pp.).

Innovative Approaches to Juvenile Indigent Defense. 1998, NCJ 171151 (8 pp.).

Juvenile Court Statistics 1996. 1999, NCJ 168963 (113 pp.).

Offenders in Juvenile Court, 1996. 1999, NCJ 175719 (12 pp.).

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

Trying Juveniles as Adults in Criminal Court: An Analysis of State Transfer Provisions. 1998, NCJ 172836 (112 pp.).

Youth Courts: A National Movement Teleconference (Video). 1998, NCJ 171149 (120 min.), \$17.

Delinquency Prevention

1998 Report to Congress: Juvenile Mentoring Program (JUMP). 1999, NCJ 173424 (65 pp.).

1998 Report to Congress: Title V Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs. 1999, NCJ 176342 (58 pp.).

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

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

Effective Family Strengthening Interventions. 1998, NCJ 171121 (16 pp.).

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants Strategic Planning Guide. 1999, NCJ 172846 (62 pp.).

Parents Anonymous: Strengthening America's Families. 1999, NCJ 171120 (12 pp.).

Prenatal and Early Childhood Nurse Home Visitation. 1998, NCJ 172875 (8 pp.).

Treatment Foster Care. 1999, NCJ 173421 (12 pp.).

Gangs

1996 National Youth Gang Survey. 1999, NCJ 173964 (96 pp.).

Gang Members on the Move. 1998, NCJ 171153 (12 pp.).

Youth Gangs: An Overview. 1998, NCJ 167249 (20 pp.).

The Youth Gangs, Drugs, and Violence Connection. 1999, NCJ 171152 (12 pp.).

Youth Gangs in America Teleconference (Video). 1997, NCJ 164937 (120 min.), \$17.

General Juvenile Justice

Comprehensive Juvenile Justice in State Legislatures Teleconference (Video). 1998, NCJ 169593 (120 min.), \$17.

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

Juvenile Justice, Volume VII, Number 1. 2000, NCJ 178256 (40 pp.).

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

Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report. 1999, NCJ 178257 (232 pp.).

OJJDP Research: Making a Difference for Juveniles. 1999, NCJ 177602 (52 pp.).

Promising Strategies To Reduce Gun Violence. 1999, NCJ 173950 (253 pp.).

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

Missing and Exploited Children

Portable Guides to Investigating Child Abuse (13-title series).

Protecting Children Online Teleconference (Video). 1998, NCJ 170023 (120 min.), \$17.

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

Substance Abuse

The Coach's Playbook Against Drugs. 1998, NCJ 173393 (20 pp.).

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

Preparing for the Drug Free Years. 1999, NCJ 173408 (12 pp.).

Violence and Victimization

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

Guide for Implementing the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders. 1995, NCJ 153681 (255 pp.).

Report to Congress on Juvenile Violence Research. 1999, NCJ 176976 (44 pp.).

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

Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders: Risk Factors and Successful Interventions Teleconference (Video). 1998, NCJ 171286 (120 min.), \$17.

State Legislative Responses to Violent Juvenile Crime: 1996–97 Update. 1998, NCJ 172835 (16 pp.).

White House Conference on School Safety: Causes and Prevention of Youth Violence Teleconference (Video). 1998, NCJ 173399 (240 min.), \$17.

Youth in Action

Community Cleanup. 1999, NCJ 171690 (6 pp.).

Cross-Age Teaching. 1999, NCJ 171688 (8 pp.).

Make a Friend—Be a Peer Mentor. 1999, NCJ 171691 (8 pp.).

Plan A Special Event! 1999, NCJ 171689 (8 pp.).

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

Stand Up and Start a School Crime Watch! 1998, NCJ 171123 (8 pp.).

Two Generations—Partners in Prevention. 1999, NCJ 171687 (8 pp.).

Wipe Out Vandalism and Graffiti. 1998, NCJ 171122 (8 pp.).

Youth Preventing Drug Abuse. 1998, NCJ 171124 (8 pp.).

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