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PREFACE

This *Juvenile Court Statistics* series is the oldest continuous source of information on the activities of the nation's juvenile courts. During the project's history data collection procedures have been modified, the contents of the report have varied, and the national estimation techniques have been adapted to suit the character of the reported data. These changes have been made as a compromise to the practical demands faced by a large scale data collection project and in response to a desire to improve the representativeness of the findings.

This report represents the beginning of a new phase in the history of this project. Data collection procedures have been modified to take advantage of the high quality, detailed information routinely collected by a large proportion of the nation's juvenile courts. The national estimation procedure utilizes the detailed demographic information that is now produced annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. And the content of the report has returned to the original design of those who laid the foundation for this work over 50 years ago.

A brief history of the project will place these changes in perspective. In 1923 a committee of the National Probation Association outlined the goals of the proposed data collection project as follows:

To furnish an index of the nature and extent of the problems brought before courts with juvenile jurisdiction;

To show the nature and extent of the services given by these courts in such a way that significant trends could be identified; and

To show the extent to which service given by courts has been effective in correcting social problems.

The first *Juvenile Court Statistics* report was published in 1929 and described cases handled during 1927 by 42 courts from across the nation. In this era very few courts kept statistics or statistical records on the cases they handled. At the request of the project cooperating courts volunteered to complete a statistical reporting card on each delinquency, status offense and dependency case handled, along with a card on each youth discharged from probation. The completed cards were sent to the Children's Bureau, within the U.S. Department of Labor, for tabulation. The statistical reporting cards captured information on the age, sex, and race of the youth referred to court, the living arrangement of the child at the time of referral, the reason for referral, the source of referral, the place the child was held pending a disposition, the manner of dealing with the case, and the disposition of the case. These individual case records were summarized into tables presenting a profile of the cases handled by reporting courts.

It was emphasized in the early reports that this data collection system was designed to obtain detailed information on many aspects of a case while requiring as little time as possible to complete. However, such case-level reporting to meet federal needs could not be maintained. As early as 1932 the reports alluded to the disproportionately high cost of continuing direct contact with a large number of courts. By 1937 case-level reporting of dependency cases was abandoned. By the mid-1940's delinquency/status offense case-level reporting, the founding concept of this reporting series, was determined to be impractical. In 1946 the primary focus of the reporting system became aggregate counts of the volume of delinquency/status offense, dependency and special proceedings cases handled by the courts. Courts were asked to complete a single form annually which recorded the number of various case types they had processed in the previous year. Specific case characteristics

(e.g., age of youth, reason for referral, disposition) were no longer collected, but were abstracted (where possible) from the annual reports of state agencies concerned with juvenile court or probation work. Case-level data, and the analysis capabilities they supported, had been lost at the federal level.

In 1957 the Children's Bureau (which by now had moved to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare) installed a data collection procedure which, for the first time in the history of the series, enabled the production of national estimates of juvenile court activity. A stratified probability sample of more than 500 courts was selected and asked to provide annual counts of the number of delinquency/status offense and dependency cases they handled. While efforts continued to abstract aggregate statistics on the types of offenses referred and the dispositions rendered from existing annual reports, the sole concern of the sample was the generation of national juvenile court caseload estimates. But it proved difficult to maintain the integrity of the sample over the years and after a decade a large number of courts outside the designated sample were able to report the necessary aggregate statistics. So the project adopted a policy of collecting annual case counts from any court that could provide them and generated national estimates from all reported data. At about this time the project even stopped abstracting case characteristics from annual reports and the resulting *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports contained only global counts of the volume of court activity.

Therefore, the contents of *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports in the early 1970's had become very different from the original conceptualization. The reporting series which was implemented to describe the nature and extent of the problems faced and the services delivered by juvenile courts contained only general caseload statistics. The data necessary to achieve the original goals of the project were no longer collected. The focus had turned from collection of detailed case-level data to secondary analysis of available aggregate caseload counts.

It was during this period that the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) assumed responsibility for producing the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. Following the passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) was delegated primary responsibility for juvenile delinquency activities at the federal level. Since the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series was the only source of nationwide information on the judicial processing of juvenile delinquents, the Department of Justice decided to assume responsibility for the reporting series. In 1975 NCJJ was awarded a grant by OJJDP to continue the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. It was agreed that NCJJ would continue the data collection and reporting procedures established by the Children's Bureau to insure reporting continuity, while also investigating procedures for improving the quality of nationwide reporting.

As the Children's Bureau had done, NCJJ wrote to the state agencies across the country asking them to complete the annual juvenile court statistics form. Most states completed the form, but some also wrote back and offered to send copies of the automated case-level data that they had begun to collect to meet their own information needs. The nature of available data had changed. During the mid-1970's the nation saw a large growth in the funds allocated to state and local juvenile courts to establish automated recordkeeping and statistical reporting systems. Even though courts were not completing a common statistical card, the information they were collecting was similar and through careful processing could be transformed into compatible data sets which could produce the detailed national portrait of juvenile court activity that had been the goal of the project since the 1920's.

Since 1975 this project has been working along two converging paths. One path, which resulted in the production of the 1974 through the 1983 *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports, continued the data collection procedures utilized by the Children's Bureau. These reports continued to focus only on the volume of cases handled by juvenile courts. The second path first explored and then collected the automated case-level records generated by juvenile court information systems. To

disseminate these data a new reporting series was developed -- *Delinquency in the United States*. The 1975 through 1983 *Delinquency* reports contained national estimates of the types of delinquency and status offense cases referred to juvenile courts, a description of the youth involved and the court's responses to these cases. The *Delinquency* reports contained the detail found in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports of the 1920's and 1930's. From the first edition of the *Delinquency* series, it was realized that the future of the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series lay in the use of these automated case records. But to maintain the integrity of the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series it was decided to continue both series until a detailed working knowledge of the case-level data and their associated analysis problems was established. When this point had been reached, it was decided that the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series would begin to use the case-level data as its primary source of information, and the *Delinquency* series would be discontinued.

These paths now converge with the 1984 edition of *Juvenile Court Statistics*. For the first time since the late 1930's, a *Juvenile Court Statistics* report contains a detailed description of juvenile court cases as well as national estimates of case characteristics. However, due to the limited reporting of dependency cases for 1984, national estimates were not developed. The number of dependency cases reported by each state can be found in Appendix C. Although dependency national estimates are not included, this report is closer to the goals established in 1923 than any report in the history of this series. Through the years the project has come to depend on the secondary analysis of available data instead of attempting to mount an independent data collection system. In the past this approach failed to provide the detailed information that was needed to support national information needs. But the quality of available data has improved so dramatically in recent years, with the introduction of client tracking and management information systems, that policy makers and researchers can now find the detailed information on juvenile courts they require in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report, the 58th in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series, describes the number and characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases disposed during 1984 by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Many courts with juvenile jurisdiction are also responsible for other case types, including child support, adoption, termination of parental rights, and juveniles brought before the court because they were alleged to be victims of abuse or neglect. However, this report focuses on the court handling of juveniles charged with a law violation (a delinquent act or a status offense).

In 1984 the nation's juvenile courts disposed of an estimated 1,304,000 delinquency and status offense cases. This represents a 5 percent increase over the 1983 level. As Figure 1 shows, in nearly half of all delinquency and status offense cases referred to juvenile courts in 1984 the primary charge was a property offense (e.g., burglary, larceny-theft, trespassing, vandalism). About 1 in every 10 cases involved an offense against a person (e.g., robbery, aggravated and simple assault), and about 1 in 20 with a drug offense. Nationwide, about 1 in 5 cases in which a youth was charged with a law violation involved a status offense (e.g., running away, truancy, underage liquor law violation).

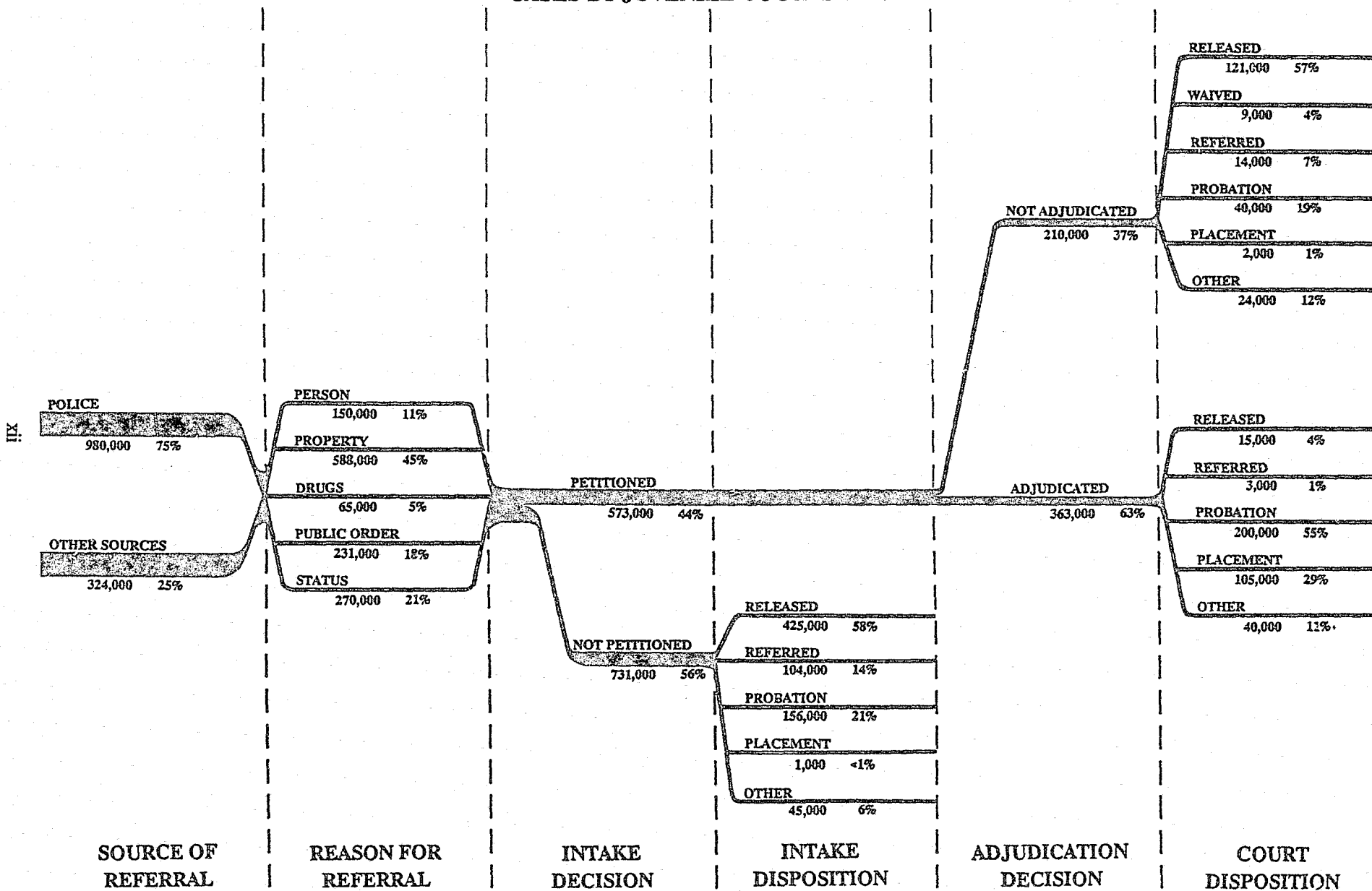
In 1984 more than 80 percent of all delinquency offense cases were referred by law enforcement agencies. The others were referred by parents, schools, victims, probation officers, and others. Overall, status offense cases were far less likely to be referred by law enforcement than were delinquency cases. However, liquor law and curfew violations were similar to the delinquency offenses in their high percentage of referrals from law enforcement agencies. In comparison, only half of all runaway cases and less than one-quarter of all ungovernability and truancy cases were referred by law enforcement.

Youth in 20 percent of all delinquency and status offense cases disposed in 1984 were securely detained at some point between referral to court and disposition. The number and percentage of cases involving secure detention decreased in the ten-year period between 1975 and 1984. The substantial decline in the secure detention of status offenders accounted for most of the overall decrease. In 1975, 40 percent of all status offense cases involved the use of secure detention. By the late 1970's this figure had dropped dramatically and in 1984 it reached its lowest level since 1975 with only 10 percent of all status offense cases involving the use of secure detention. In 1975 youth charged with status offenses were far more likely to be securely detained than those in any other offense category, but since 1978 status offenders have been the least likely to be detained. There is little doubt that this decline was caused by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, which offered substantial federal funds to states on the condition that they promise to reduce the detention of status offenders.

Each year from 1975 through 1984 more than one half of all cases disposed by juvenile courts were handled without the filing of a petition. Nearly 3 out of 5 of the informally handled cases were released, which includes those cases that received an outright dismissal, those cases held open in contemplation of dismissal, and those cases in which the youth was counselled and then released; 1 in 5 were placed on some form of voluntary probation; and 1 in 7 were referred to an outside agency for service. Two-thirds of petitioned cases resulted in an adjudication. Of those cases that were adjudicated, 55 percent were placed on formal probation and 29 percent resulted in an out-of-home placement.

Figure 1

PROCESSING OF DELINQUENCY AND STATUS OFFENSE
CASES BY JUVENILE COURTS IN 1984



Males were responsible for about four-fifths of all delinquency cases in 1984. However, across the specific status offense categories the proportion of males and females varied greatly. Males were involved in about 70 percent of liquor law and curfew violation cases and 56 percent of all truancy cases. An approximately equal number of males and females were brought to court in 1984 charged with ungovernability. In only one status offense category did the majority of cases involve females; females were charged in 62 percent of all runaway cases. Males were more likely than females to be referred to court intake by law enforcement agencies and more likely to be securely detained. Male cases were also more likely to be petitioned, and once petitioned, more likely than female cases to be adjudicated. However, once adjudicated males and females were equally likely to be placed on probation and placed outside the home.

Youth below the age of 16 were responsible for 59 percent of all cases processed by the juvenile courts in 1984. Compared to offenders age 16 and above, younger offenders were less likely to be referred to intake by law enforcement; were less likely to be detained; were less likely to be petitioned; but, if petitioned, were as likely to be adjudicated. Once adjudicated, younger and older offenders were equally likely to be placed out of the home. As might be expected, given that criteria for transfer to criminal (adult) court often require a lengthy court history and an age criterion, older offenders were more likely to be transferred to criminal court.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A work of this magnitude would have been impossible without the cooperation of each of the state and local agencies which took the time to honor our request for data and documentation. The following agencies contributed 1984 case-level or aggregate data to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive:

Alabama: Alabama Department of Youth Services

Alaska: Alaska Court System

Arizona: Supreme Court of Arizona and the Maricopa County Juvenile Court

Arkansas: Arkansas Judicial Department

California: Bureau of Criminal Justice Statistics and Special Services; Administrative Office of the Courts; the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles; and the Los Angeles Probation Department

Colorado: Colorado Judicial Department

Connecticut: Chief Court Administrator's Office

Delaware: Family Court of the State of Delaware

District of Columbia: District of Columbia Courts

Florida: Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services; Children, Youth and Families Program Office

Georgia: Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts and the Fulton County Juvenile Court

Hawaii: The Judiciary, Administrative Office of the Courts

Idaho: State Administrative Office of the Courts

Illinois: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and the Cook County Juvenile Court

Indiana: Division of State Court Administration

Iowa: Iowa Department of Social Services

Kansas: Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Statistical Analysis Center

Kentucky: Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts

Louisiana: Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana

Maine: Administrative Office of the Court

Maryland: Juvenile Services Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Massachusetts: Office of the Commissioner of Probation

Michigan: State Court Administrative Office

Minnesota: Minnesota Supreme Court Information System

Mississippi: Mississippi Department of Youth Services

Missouri: Department of Social Services, Division of Planning and Budget

Montana: Juvenile Justice Bureau, Board of Crime Control

Nebraska: Nebraska Crime Commission

Nevada: Clark County Juvenile Court Services

New Hampshire: New Hampshire Judicial Council

New Jersey: Administrative Office of the Courts; Statistical Services

New Mexico: Administrative Office of the Courts

New York: Office of Court Administration and the State of New York, Division of Probation

North Carolina: Administrative Office of the Courts

North Dakota: Supreme Court, Office of State Court Administrator

Ohio: Supreme Court of Ohio and the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court

Oregon: Office of the State Court Administrator

Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges' Commission and the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia

Puerto Rico: Office of Court Administration

South Carolina: Department of Youth Services

South Dakota: State Court Administrator's Office

Tennessee: Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Texas: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission

Utah: Administrative Office of the Juvenile Court of the State of Utah

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

Virginia: Virginia Department of Corrections

Washington: Office of the Administrator for the Courts

West Virginia: West Virginia Court of Appeals

Wisconsin: Supreme Court of Wisconsin

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

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INTRODUCTION

This report, the 58th in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series, describes the number and characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases disposed during 1984 by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Many courts with juvenile jurisdiction are also responsible for other case types, including child support, adoption, termination of parental rights, and juveniles brought before the court because they were alleged to be victims of abuse or neglect. However, this report focuses only on the court handling of juveniles charged with a law violation (a delinquent act or a status offense). In this report the term **delinquency offense** is used to refer to juvenile actions or conduct in violation of criminal law. The term **status offense** is used to refer to behaviors which are considered an offense only when committed by juveniles. Although state statutes defining status offenses vary, for the purposes of this report running away from home, truancy, curfew violations, ungovernability, and some liquor law violations were classified as status offenses.

The data collection methods utilized by this work differ substantially from those of the other major national data collection projects which focus, as this work does, on the law-violating behavior of youth and the juvenile justice system's response to them. Unlike the National Crime Survey, the National Youth Survey, the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, and the Children in Custody Project which each collect uniform data designed specifically to meet each project's reporting requirements, this work relies on the secondary analysis of data originally collected by juvenile courts or juvenile justice agencies to meet their own information and reporting needs. As a consequence, the data are not uniform across jurisdictions. In addition, the data do not come from a scientifically selected probability sample of courts, but from those juvenile court systems which routinely collect and willingly disseminate their data. This method of data collection has its inherent strengths and weaknesses. Therefore, to properly assess the validity of the information found in this report, critical readers must balance the benefits and disadvantages of analyzing available data to meet national reporting needs.

A first concern is always the accuracy of the available data. These data sets were generated by state and local juvenile court information systems that were designed specifically to meet their own informational needs. Therefore, the accuracy of the data is important to those who record the information because the data are used to facilitate the daily operations of the court and/or to provide information for planning and evaluation. Consequently, these data have more face validity than data collected by court staff merely to meet national reporting requirements.

However, dependence on existing data has its costs. The data base was not the result of a scientifically designed sampling procedure. If a probability sampling design could be implemented, and those courts selected persuaded to report, statistical confidence in the national estimates of juvenile court activity would be increased. The advantages of such a procedure are clear, but the simple fact is that it would be difficult (if not impossible) to install such a national data collection system in the juvenile courts. Those courts that have information systems already in place would resist modifying their systems or installing parallel systems to meet national reporting specifications. Those that have survived this long without an information system would not install one designed to meet another's needs without a clear benefit to their own courts. Therefore, the present data collection procedure, the secondary analysis of available juvenile court data, is the best practical alternative for developing a picture of the activities of the nation's juvenile courts.

An extremely important aspect of this report is what it counts. Many juvenile court reports count offenses charged, petitions filed, or youth handled. In this report the unit of count is the **case disposed**. Each case represents a youth processed by a juvenile court on a new referral regardless of the number of charges contained in that referral. A youth charged with four burglaries in a single

referral represents a single case, while a youth referred to court intake for three burglaries and referred again the following week on another burglary charge represents two cases. The term **disposed** means that some definite action has been taken or that some plan of treatment has been decided upon or initiated. It does not necessarily mean that the case is closed or terminated in the sense that all contact with the youth or his/her family has ceased.

Chapter 1 presents national estimates of the delinquency and status offenses cases handled in 1984 by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. This chapter provides a detailed portrait of these cases including the offenses involved, sources of referral, detention practices, manner of handling, and case dispositions. This picture is based on analyses of over 538,000 individual case records from courts with jurisdiction over 44 percent of the nation's juvenile population at risk and aggregated data covering an additional 17 percent. Thus, overall caseload estimates were generated from data from courts covering 61 percent of the population at risk. Estimates for individual case characteristics were developed using data from samples with coverage ranging from 27 percent to 44 percent of the population at risk (see Table A-4).

Without a scientifically designed probability sample, the extrapolation from sample data to national estimates is a more difficult task. Some would say it is an impossible task. Early in the history of the project a range of estimation procedures were considered and tested. For example, one procedure identified the demographic, sociological and legal factors that were empirically correlated with the volume and nature of cases handled by juvenile courts. These predictive factors were incorporated into equations which generated estimates of the caseloads of nonreporting courts which, when combined with the data from reporting courts, resulted in national estimates of court activity. But wide variations in the nature of these equations over various samples raised serious questions about the validity of this procedure. In addition, most of the demographic and sociological information on which this procedure was based were available nationally only for the year of the decennial census.

One approach based partially on this identification of predictive demographic and legal factors yielded a technically simplified estimation procedure which had some important advantages over the others tested. Clearly the attributes most predictive of court workload were the size of the juvenile population and the age groups over which the juvenile court had original jurisdiction. Unlike some of the other sociological and demographic information, annual juvenile population estimates were available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and current legislation defining a court's jurisdictional authority could be obtained from a survey of the states' statutes. Therefore, the predictive attributes used in the simplified estimation process were more current than the broader range of information incorporated in the more sophisticated procedure. In addition, experience has shown that the volume and nature of a juvenile court's caseloads are strongly influenced by the policies, procedures, and responsibilities formally and informally established by law enforcement agencies, social service agencies, and the juvenile judicial system within a community. Therefore, without detailed descriptions of each court's policies, procedures, and responsibilities, complex estimation procedures were bound to have low stability.

The simplified estimation procedure on which Chapter 1 is based certainly does not overcome all the problems engendered by a nonprobability sampling procedure. However, it does erase most of the concerns over the use of noncurrent data in the estimation procedure and it does not obscure the impact of the estimation procedure under the cover of statistical sophistication. Most importantly, regardless of the specifics of the estimation procedure, it must always be remembered that the estimates found in this report are based on sample data covering as much as 61 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. In the future, as more and more courts are able to provide automated individual case information to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive, the concern over the "validity" of the estimation procedure will decline. The current estimation

procedure, in fact no estimation procedure, can overcome all the concerns resulting from a nonprobability sample of data. Yet much work has been, and will continue to be done to develop a sound estimation procedure. Appendix A presents a description of the statistical methods used to develop the national estimates of delinquency and status offense cases discussed in Chapter 1.

Another concern that accompanies the use of available data is their heterogeneity. Data suppliers collect and report information using their own variable definitions and coding categories. Variables reported in some data sets were not contained in others. For example, some jurisdictions reported information on adjudication and some did not, effectively reducing the sample on which a national assessment of adjudication practices could be based. Even when similar data elements exist, they sometimes have inconsistent definitions or overlapping coding categories which limit the amount of detail that can be preserved when the data are merged. To combine information from various sources, the data were recoded into standardized coding categories which at times sacrificed detail to increase sample size. The standardization process required an intimate understanding of the development, structure, and content of each data set received. This learning process consumed more time and energy than any other aspect of the project. Codebooks and operation manuals were studied, data suppliers interviewed, and data files analyzed to maximize the understanding of each information system. Every attempt was made to insure that only compatible information from the various data sets was placed into the standardized data file. At times complete coding instructions and system documentation did not exist and recoding decisions were based on less than complete information. In the vast majority of cases, though, standardization into the common format was the result of a well-developed understanding of the meaning of each reported data element. (Variations in the effective coverage for each variable are displayed in Table A-4 in Appendix A of this report.)

The content of Chapter 1 is limited to the most commonly reported variables. The 538,000 delinquency and status offense case records do, however, support numerous additional subnational analyses of those variables less commonly reported. Chapter 2, entitled Data Briefs, contains a large set of subnational tables which shed light on aspects of juvenile court delinquency and status offense caseloads which are not found in Chapter 1.

Few terms in the field of juvenile justice have widely accepted definitions. The terminology used in this report has been carefully developed and employed to communicate, as precisely as possible, the findings of this work. The reader is asked to consult Appendix B, the Glossary of Terms, when there is some doubt concerning the exact definition of a term. The conscientious reader is encouraged to study the glossary before reading this report.

Appendix C presents a listing of the number of delinquency (including status) and dependency cases handled by individual juvenile courts. Each data set is footnoted to indicate the source of the data and their unit or units of count. Because courts report data using various units of count (e.g., cases disposed, offenses referred, offenses petitioned, cases terminated), the reader is cautioned against making cross-jurisdictional comparisons before studying the accompanying footnotes.

This report presents a description of the activities of the juvenile courts in 1984. Some important national characteristics, trends, and issues are highlighted along with selected findings that may raise questions and stimulate discussion. The data used in this report are stored in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive (NJCDA) and are available for study. With the prior permission of the original data suppliers, archived data files can be copied and shipped for detailed analysis. With the assistance of NJCDA staff, selected files can be merged for cross-jurisdictional and/or longitudinal analyses. Or, if requested, analyses can be performed by NJCDA staff to meet specific needs and answer specific questions. NJCDA contains the most detailed information available on youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice system and on the activities of the nation's juvenile courts.

The National Juvenile Court Data Archive has been created to facilitate juvenile justice research and its contents are available to the researchers and policy makers working in this important area.

CHAPTER 1: DELINQUENCY AND STATUS OFFENSE CASES

An estimated 1,304,000 delinquency and status offense cases were disposed by the nation's juvenile courts in 1984. Within a single case, a youth could be charged with one or more offenses. Table 1 presents estimated frequencies of the most serious offense referred to court intake in cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1984 in categories similar to the FBI Uniform Crime Reports offense groupings. Using this offense classification scheme, 5 percent of all juvenile court cases were referred for an index violent crime (i.e., criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault) and 34 percent for an index property crime (i.e., burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson). In addition, 10 percent of all cases handled by juvenile courts in 1984 involved a drug or liquor law violation.

Table 1

REASONS FOR REFERRAL OF DELINQUENCY AND STATUS OFFENSE CASES IN 1984

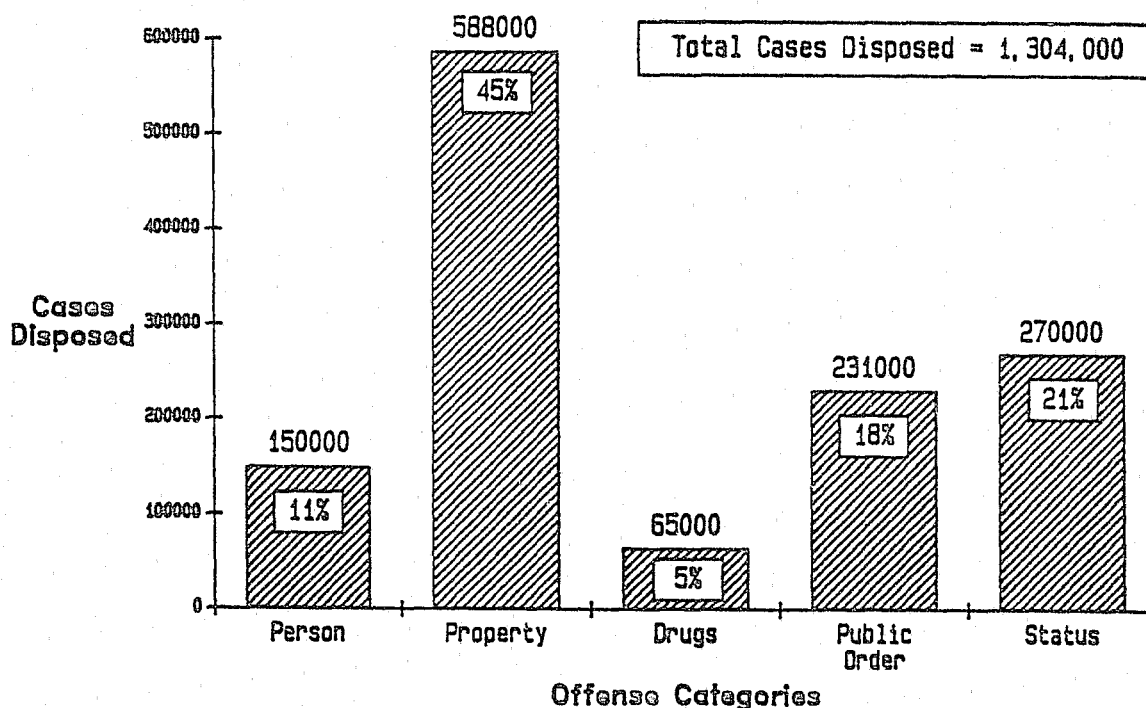
<u>Reason for Referral</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Index Violent	61,400	4.7
Criminal Homicide	1,300	0.1
Forcible Rape	3,100	0.2
Robbery	22,200	1.7
Aggravated Assault	34,800	2.7
Index Property	442,400	33.9
Burglary	128,800	9.9
Larceny-Theft	276,000	21.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	31,300	2.4
Arson	6,300	0.5
Non-Index Delinquency	529,700	40.6
Simple Assault	73,400	5.6
Stolen Property Offenses	20,300	1.6
Trespassing	43,200	3.3
Vandalism	69,200	5.3
Weapons Offenses	17,600	1.3
Other Sex Offenses	17,400	1.3
Drug Law Violations	64,600	5.0
Contempt, Probation, Parole	62,800	4.8
Drunkenness	14,400	1.1
Disorderly Conduct	39,600	3.0
Other Delinquent Acts	107,200	8.2
Status Offenses	270,500	20.7
Running Away	72,600	5.6
Truancy	47,500	3.6
Curfew Violations	19,700	1.5
Ungovernability	68,000	5.2
Liquor Law Violations	62,700	4.8
Total All Offenses	1,304,000	100.0

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

To simplify the presentation of national estimates in the remainder of this section, referral offenses are aggregated and presented in the five general categories of *crimes against persons*, *crimes against property*, *drug law violations*, *offenses against public order*, and *status offenses*. (Complete definitions of these general reason for referral categories can be found in Appendix B, the Glossary of Terms.) As Figure 2 shows, in 1984 the most serious charge in 11 percent of all cases was a person offense, in 45 percent a property offense, in 5 percent a drug law violation, in 18 percent a public order offense, and in 21 percent the most serious charge was a status offense.¹

As Table 2 shows, the 1984 estimate of delinquency and status offense cases disposed represents a 5 percent increase over the 1983 level. However, the 1984 figure still represents a 3 percent decline in the five-year period since 1980, and a 7 percent decline in the number of delinquency and status offense cases processed by the juvenile courts over the ten-year period since 1975. Much of this decline can be attributed to the 14 percent decline in the size of the juvenile

Figure 2
Delinquency and Status Cases
in 1984



¹These figures represent national caseload characteristics and differ from the composition of cases handled in many individual juvenile courts. For example, courts in some states had as few as 3 percent and as many as 23 percent of their caseloads charged with a person offense. The range of property offense cases was from 32 to 65 percent, drug law violations from 1 to 9 percent, and public order offenses from 7 to 28 percent of a court's total delinquency and status offense workload. Because many juvenile courts have lost original jurisdiction over status offense matters, status offense cases ranged from nearly 0 to 44 percent of a juvenile court's workload.

Table 2

PERCENTAGE AND RATE OF DELINQUENCY AND STATUS OFFENSE CASES
DISPOSED BY OFFENSE CATEGORY FROM 1975 THROUGH 1984

Year	Number of Cases (Thousands)	Percent of Cases					
		Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order	Total Delinquency	Status
1975	1406	10%	42%	8%	14%	75%	25%
1976	1397	9%	46%	7%	15%	78%	23%
1977	1356	10%	47%	7%	17%	79%	21%
1978	1341	9%	46%	6%	16%	76%	24%
1979	1307	11%	49%	6%	14%	80%	20%
1980	1345	11%	49%	6%	15%	81%	19%
1981	1348	12%	49%	5%	15%	82%	18%
1982	1296	12%	48%	5%	18%	83%	17%
1983	1247	12%	47%	5%	19%	83%	17%
1984	1304	11%	45%	5%	18%	79%	21%

Year	Number of Cases (Thousands)	Population at Risk** (Millions)	Cases per 1,000 Youth at Risk*						
			Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order	Total Delinquency	Status	Total
1975	1406	31.1	4.7	18.9	3.7	6.5	33.8	11.4	45.2
1976	1397	30.7	4.1	20.9	3.1	7.0	35.1	10.4	45.5
1977	1356	30.0	4.3	21.0	3.0	7.5	35.8	9.3	45.2
1978	1341	29.6	3.9	20.8	2.8	7.2	34.6	10.7	45.4
1979	1307	29.0	4.9	22.2	2.8	6.2	36.2	8.9	45.1
1980	1345	28.5	5.4	23.1	2.6	7.2	38.3	8.9	47.2
1981	1348	28.1	5.7	23.5	2.6	7.3	39.1	8.8	47.9
1982	1296	27.4	5.5	22.7	2.3	8.6	39.1	8.1	47.2
1983	1247	26.9	5.5	22.0	2.1	8.8	38.3	8.1	46.4
1984	1304	26.7	5.6	22.0	2.4	8.6	38.7	10.1	48.8

* Case data for 1980 and 1982 are based on revised estimation procedures. The procedure used in 1980 was also used in 1981. The estimation procedure was revised again in 1982. Changes in caseload estimates over these years may, to some extent, be affected by the changes in the estimation procedure.

** Youth Population at Risk is defined as the number of children age 10 through the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction, as defined by legislation in each state. In 1984, the upper age limit of juvenile court jurisdiction was 15 in three states (Connecticut, New York, and North Carolina), 16 in eight states (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas), 18 in Wyoming, and 17 in the remaining 38 states and the District of Columbia. While a juvenile court is likely to handle a few cases involving youth who are above or below the age limits of their youth population at risk, it was decided that the youth population at risk (the denominator in rate calculations), defined as the number of youth between 10 and the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction, was the best indicator of the segment of the total population that generates juvenile court activity.

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

population. This decline did not impact all offense types equally. Between 1975 and 1984 the number of delinquency offense cases processed annually by the juvenile courts remained relatively constant. During the same period the number of status offenses cases handled dropped by 24 percent.

A study of case rates (number of cases per population unit) enables the comparison of court workloads over time periods by controlling for changes in the size of the juvenile population. In 1984 the annual case rate of 49 cases disposed for each 1,000 youth 10 years of age and above and under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court was the highest case rate in the history of this reporting series, representing an 8 percent increase over the 1975 case rate. As caseload estimates indicate, this increase was not reflected in both delinquency and status offense case rates. Between 1975 and 1984 the delinquency offense case rate increased by 14 percent, while the status offense case rate dropped by 11 percent. The reduction in the status offense case rate reflects a general policy over this time period of transferring the primary responsibility for status offenders from the juvenile courts to child welfare agencies. Compared with 1975, a larger proportion of the juvenile population in 1984 was referred to juvenile court charged with a delinquency offense. The character of the juvenile courts' caseload shifted between 1975 and 1984, with status offense cases accounting for a smaller proportion of the courts' workload in later years.

The general decline in the rate of status offense cases processed by the juvenile courts in the United States between 1975 and 1984 and the overall increase in the rate of delinquency offense cases can be seen in Table 2 and Figure 3. The one major exception to this general trend of increasing case rates among delinquency offenses was found in the offense category of drug law violations. The rate of drug law violation cases declined by 35 percent between 1975 and 1984. The fact that there was a drop in the rate as well as the number of cases charged with drug law violations in 1984 than in 1975 may be an indication that drug use among juveniles declined during this period. But, as with the decline in status offense cases, it may reflect a policy change by law enforcement to divert these cases to programs outside of the juvenile court.

SOURCES OF REFERRAL

Most referrals to juvenile courts in 1984 came from law enforcement agencies. As shown in Figure 4, law enforcement agencies referred 75 percent of all delinquency and status offense cases disposed. The other 25 percent of cases were referred by parents, schools, victims, probation officers, and others. It is interesting to note the variations in referral source among offense categories. As Figure 5 shows, among the four delinquency offense categories, police were most likely to have referred drug and property offense cases and least likely to refer public order cases. Sources other than law enforcement referred about 1 out of every 10 property and drug offense cases, 2 out of every 10 person offense cases, and nearly 4 of every 10 public order cases. Status offense cases were least likely to be referred by law enforcement. In general, only half of all status offense cases were referred by law enforcement agencies, although the individual status offense categories displayed large variations in their sources of referral. Liquor law and curfew violations were similar to the delinquency offenses in their high percentage of referrals from law enforcement. In comparison, just over half of all runaway cases and less than one-quarter of ungovernability and truancy cases were referred to court intake by law enforcement.

SECURE DETENTION

A youth may be placed in a detention facility at various points in the progression of a case through the juvenile justice system. Practices vary from state to state and from court to court. Law enforcement agencies can detain juveniles in jails or lock-ups, court intake officials can order detention, and a judicial decision to detain or continue detention can occur before or after

adjudication or final disposition. This report assesses only those secure detentions that occur in a restrictive facility under court authority while the youth is being processed by the court. Therefore, secure detentions by police prior to referral to court and those detentions that occur after the disposition of the case (e.g., the temporary holding of a youth in a detention facility while awaiting availability of a court ordered placement) are not included in the figures that follow.

Youth in 20 percent of all delinquency and status offense cases disposed in 1984 were securely detained at some point between referral to court and final disposition. As Figure 6 shows, youth charged with a person offense were more often detained than youth in the other three delinquent offense categories. Overall, status offenders were the least likely to be detained, but, once again, there were large variations among the specific status offense categories. Youth charged with truancy, liquor law violations, curfew violations, and ungovernability had less than a 1 in 10 chance of being detained. In comparison, 21 percent of all runaway cases were detained, a rate equivalent to delinquency cases.

The number and percentage of cases involving secure detention decreased over the ten-year period between 1975 and 1984. In 1975 an estimated 25 percent of all cases processed involved the use of secure detention at some time during the court's jurisdiction over the case, compared to 20 percent in 1984. As Table 3 indicates, the decline in the use of secure detention was not shared by all offense categories. In fact, in 1984 a greater percentage of delinquency cases were detained than in 1975. However, the substantial decline in the secure detention of status offenders more than

Figure 3
Delinquency and Status Offense
Case Rate Trends
for 1975 through 1984

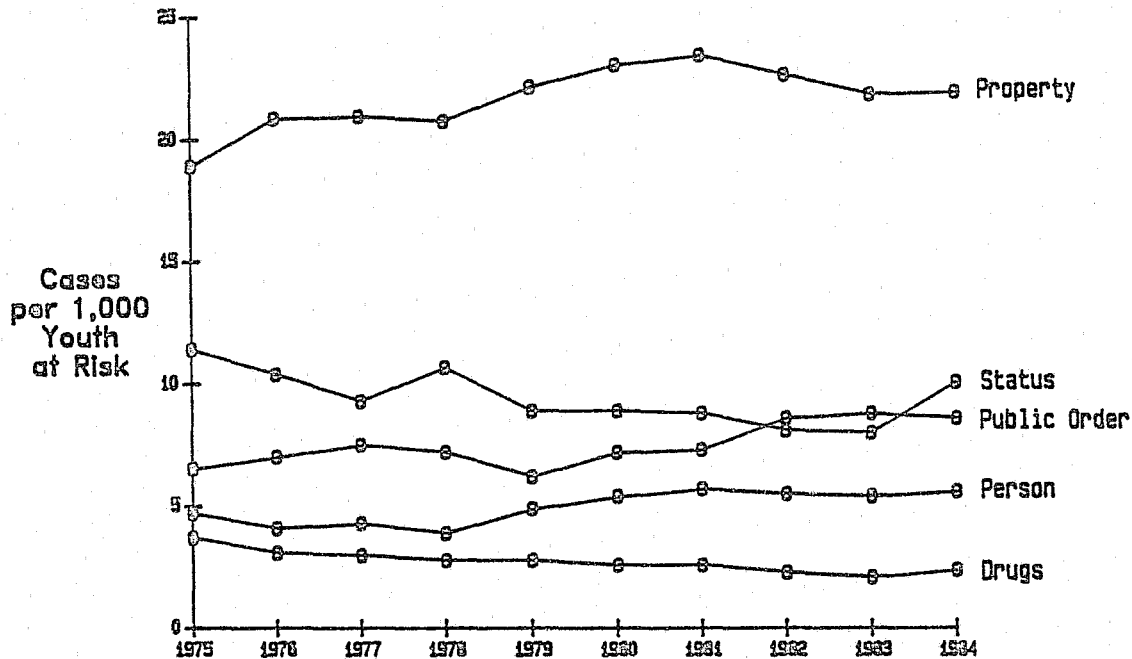


Figure 4

PROCESSING OF DELINQUENCY AND STATUS OFFENSE
CASES BY JUVENILE COURTS IN 1984

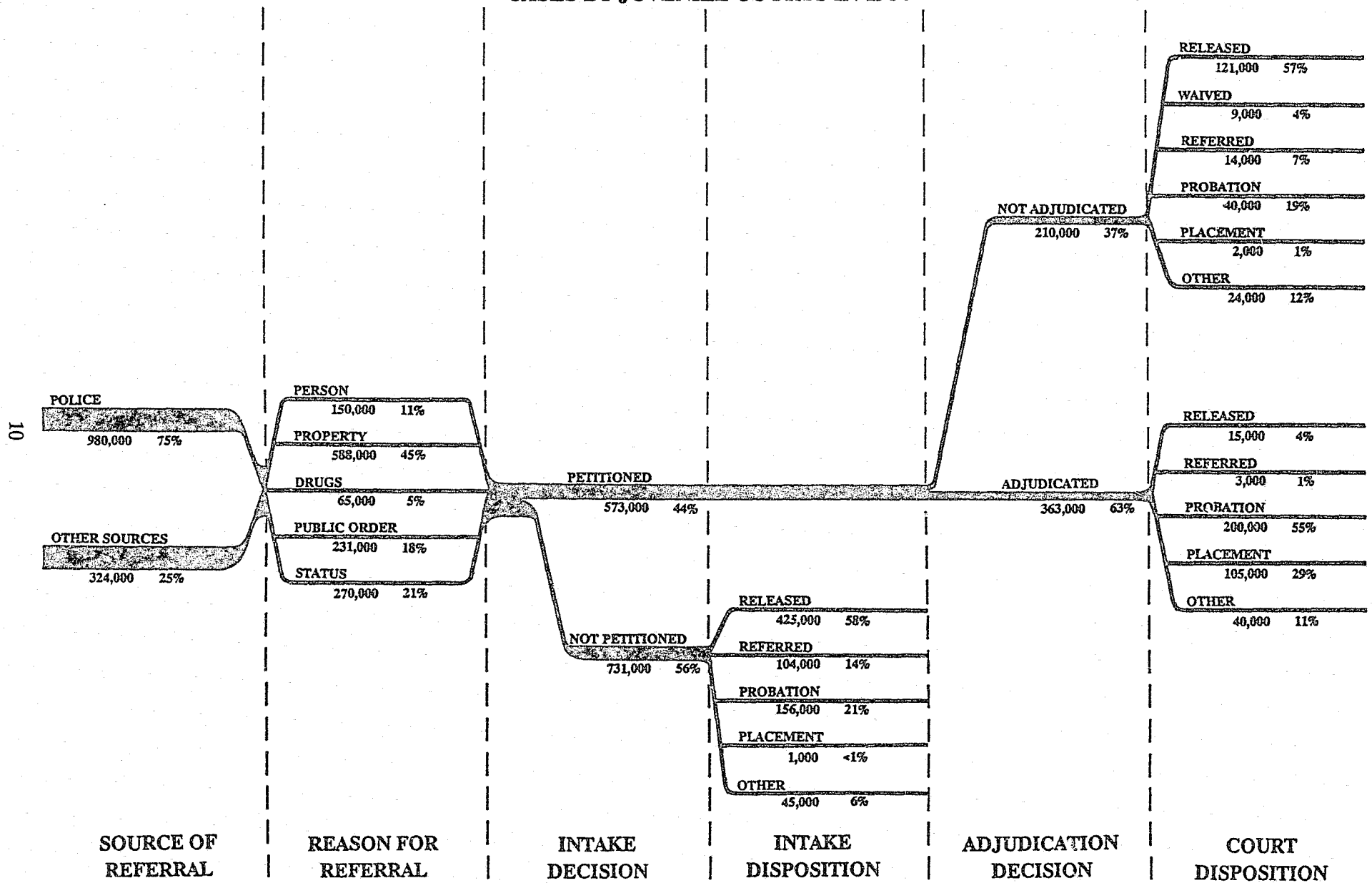
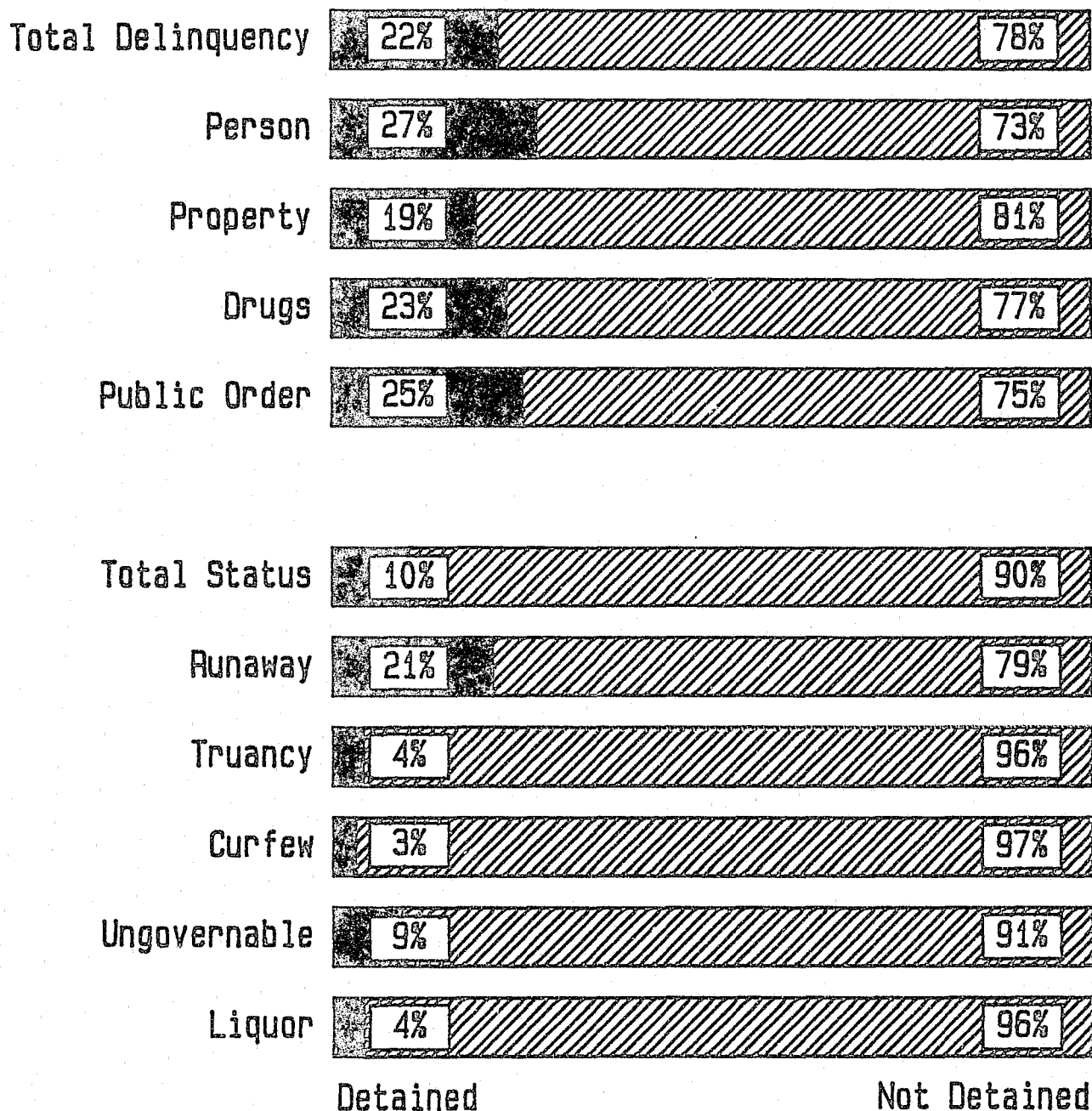


Figure 6
 Percentage of Cases Securely Detained
 Within Offense Categories
 in 1984



compensated for the increased number of detentions of delinquency cases. In 1975, 40 percent of all status offense cases involved secure detention. By the late 1970's this figure had dropped dramatically, and in 1984 it reached its lowest level since 1975. In 1975 youth charged with status offenses were far more likely to be securely detained than those in any other offense category, but since 1978 status offenders have been the least likely to be detained. There is little doubt that this decline was caused by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, which offered substantial federal funds to states on the condition that they promise to reduce the detention of status offenders.

Table 3

PERCENTAGE OF CASES SECURELY DETAINED WITHIN OFFENSE CATEGORY
FROM 1975 THROUGH 1984

<u>Year</u>	<u>Person</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Drugs</u>	<u>Public Order</u>	<u>Total Delinquency</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Total</u>
1975	26%	18%	22%	17%	19%	40%	25%
1976	26%	19%	19%	20%	20%	33%	23%
1977	28%	21%	18%	21%	21%	22%	21%
1978	27%	19%	20%	20%	20%	15%	19%
1979	28%	17%	17%	21%	20%	17%	19%
1980	27%	18%	16%	21%	20%	14%	18%
1981	30%	20%	16%	22%	22%	15%	20%
1982	29%	20%	18%	24%	22%	12%	20%
1983	28%	19%	19%	23%	21%	11%	19%
1984	27%	19%	23%	25%	22%	10%	20%

A MODEL OF COURT PROCESSING

Although case processing procedures are not uniform across courts, cases generally proceed along the following path. Cases referred to juvenile courts are screened by an intake department.² The intake officer (or the prosecutor) may decide to dismiss the case for lack of legal sufficiency or to resolve the matter informally (e.g., by voluntary referral to a social agency for counselling; through informal probation; or, if the youth consents, by collecting fines or by some form of restitution agreement). If there is sufficient evidence to proceed, intake may decide to recommend to the prosecutor that the case be handled formally, through the filing of a petition, and place the case on

²Although in most states intake screening is a court function, in some states intake screening is performed by a state department of social services or the local prosecutor. In these jurisdictions, even though the intake unit may not technically be a part of the judicial branch of government, the referral of a case to the intake screening unit was considered for the purposes of this report to be the point of entry into the juvenile court system.

the court calendar for an adjudicatory or waiver hearing. If an adjudication hearing is held, the case could be dismissed, continued in contemplation of dismissal, or the youth could be adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision (status offender) and the case then proceeds to a dispositional hearing. During the dispositional phase of court processing, the judge, after reviewing the probation officer's report and dispositional recommendations, determines the most appropriate sanction. The range of options available to courts varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but could include commitment to an institution for delinquents; placement in a group or foster home, or other residential treatment facility; probation; referral to an outside agency, day treatment or mental health program; or imposition of a fine or restitution order. If a waiver hearing is requested, the juvenile court judge is asked to decide whether or not the case should be waived to criminal court for prosecution.

CASE FLOW CHARACTERISTICS

Each year from 1975 through 1984 more than one half of all cases disposed by juvenile courts were handled informally (see Table 4). In 1984, 56 percent of all cases disposed were handled informally, without the filing of a petition, generally at the intake level. Nearly 3 out of 5 of these nonpetitioned cases were released, which includes those cases that received an outright dismissal, those cases held open in contemplation of dismissal, and those cases in which the youth was counselled and then released. One in 5 were placed on some form of voluntary probation and 1 in 7 were referred to an outside agency for service. In a very small number of nonpetitioned cases youth were either voluntarily placed out of their homes or returned to a previously ordered placement.

In 1984, 44 percent of all cases disposed were processed formally, through the filing of a petition, and scheduled for an adjudicatory or waiver hearing. As Figure 4 shows, 37 percent of

Table 4

PERCENTAGE AND RATE OF CASES DISPOSED WITH AND WITHOUT THE FILING OF A PETITION FROM 1975 THROUGH 1984

Year	Petitioned Cases		Nonpetitioned Cases	
	Percent	Case Rate*	Percent	Case Rate*
1975	47%	21.3	53%	23.9
1976	45%	20.3	55%	25.2
1977	47%	21.2	53%	24.0
1978	50%	22.6	50%	22.7
1979	46%	20.6	54%	24.5
1980	43%	20.4	57%	26.8
1981	47%	22.5	53%	25.5
1982	46%	21.8	54%	25.4
1983	46%	21.3	54%	25.1
1984	44%	21.5	56%	27.4

* Case rate is defined as the number of cases disposed annually for every 1,000 youth at risk.

petitioned cases were not adjudicated. Of these cases, 57 percent were released, 19 percent agreed to a form of informal/voluntary probation, 7 percent were referred to another agency for service, 4 percent (more than 9,000 cases) were waived to criminal court, and a small number were placed out of their homes. It is estimated that 63 percent of all petitioned cases resulted in a ruling of adjudication. Of those cases that were adjudicated, the majority (55 percent) were placed on formal probation and 29 percent were placed out of the home in a residential facility. The 4 percent that were released included those cases in which the disposition was suspended and those in which the youth's actions or sanctions imposed before the dispositional hearing were sufficient to satisfy the court. In 1 percent of the adjudicated cases youth were turned over to other agencies (e.g., drug treatment programs) for service.³

Figures 7-A and 7-B were developed to highlight differences between the processing of delinquency and status offense cases by tracing their flows separately from referral to case disposition. As these flow diagrams show, a much smaller percentage of status offense cases were petitioned, though once petitioned delinquency and status offense cases were equally likely to be adjudicated. Of course none of the status offense cases were transferred to criminal court, while 2 percent of all petitioned delinquency cases were transferred (or waived) to criminal court. Table 5 elaborates on the case processing characteristics of these two offense groups. Within the delinquency offenses, person offenses were the most likely to be petitioned and drug offenses the least. Among the status offense categories, truancy cases were by far the most likely to be handled formally by the courts. Among the individual delinquency offense categories, youth adjudicated for a person or a public order offense (a large proportion of which involved a probation violation) were the most likely to be placed out of the home. Among the status offense categories, out-of-home placement was most likely for adjudicated runaways and ungovernables. A relatively large proportion of adjudicated curfew and liquor law violation cases received dispositions that fell in the "Other" category, which in this instance were primarily fines.

At times the court (i.e., the intake worker or the judge) orders a youth detained to protect the community when there is an expectation of future criminal activity by the youth, to protect the youth when parents or guardians cannot be located or when the youth is in immediate need of services, or to guarantee appearance at court hearings. Therefore, in many cases the same reasons for detaining a youth may also affect how the case is handled throughout the juvenile court process. As Table 6 shows, within each offense category, detained youth were twice as likely to be petitioned as youth who were not detained. In some jurisdictions, a petition must be filed on a case before the youth can be detained. In others the youth may be detained while the decision to petition is being considered. In 1984 a petition was filed in 74 percent of the cases nationally which involved secure detention in a restrictive facility under court authority. In comparison, petitions were filed in only 40 percent of the cases which were not detained. Youth who were detained were more than twice as likely to be adjudicated as those not detained. In 1984, 58 percent of all youth detained were adjudicated, compared to only 21 percent of those not securely detained. Therefore, in the majority of cases, detention was ordered for those youth who would eventually be formally placed under the supervision of the court. From these data it appears that the decision to securely detain a youth was, in the majority of cases, based on criteria which were also likely to lead to formal processing and adjudication.

³Some cases received dispositions coded into the "Other" category. Cases that fell into this dispositional category were primarily cases originally coded as receiving an "Unspecified" or "Other" disposition or which were coded into a category that was so broad that it could potentially include a wide range of dispositional alternatives. In addition, dispositions which were placed into this category because they were relatively uncommon included fines, restitution, and other short-term punitive orders (e.g., suspension of driver's license).

Figure 7-A

PROCESSING OF DELINQUENCY CASES
BY JUVENILE COURTS IN 1984

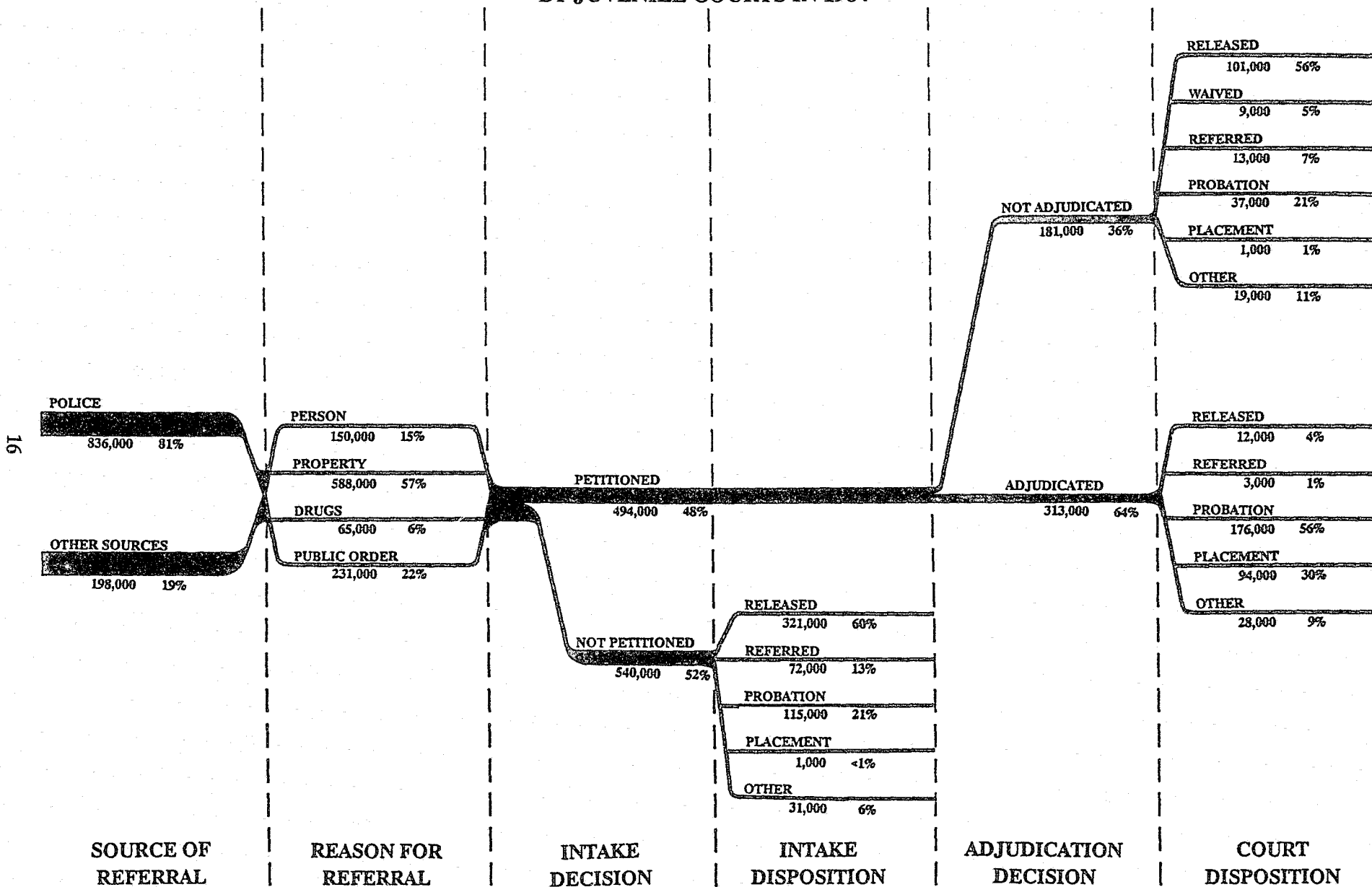


Figure 7-B

PROCESSING OF STATUS OFFENSE CASES
BY JUVENILE COURTS IN 1984

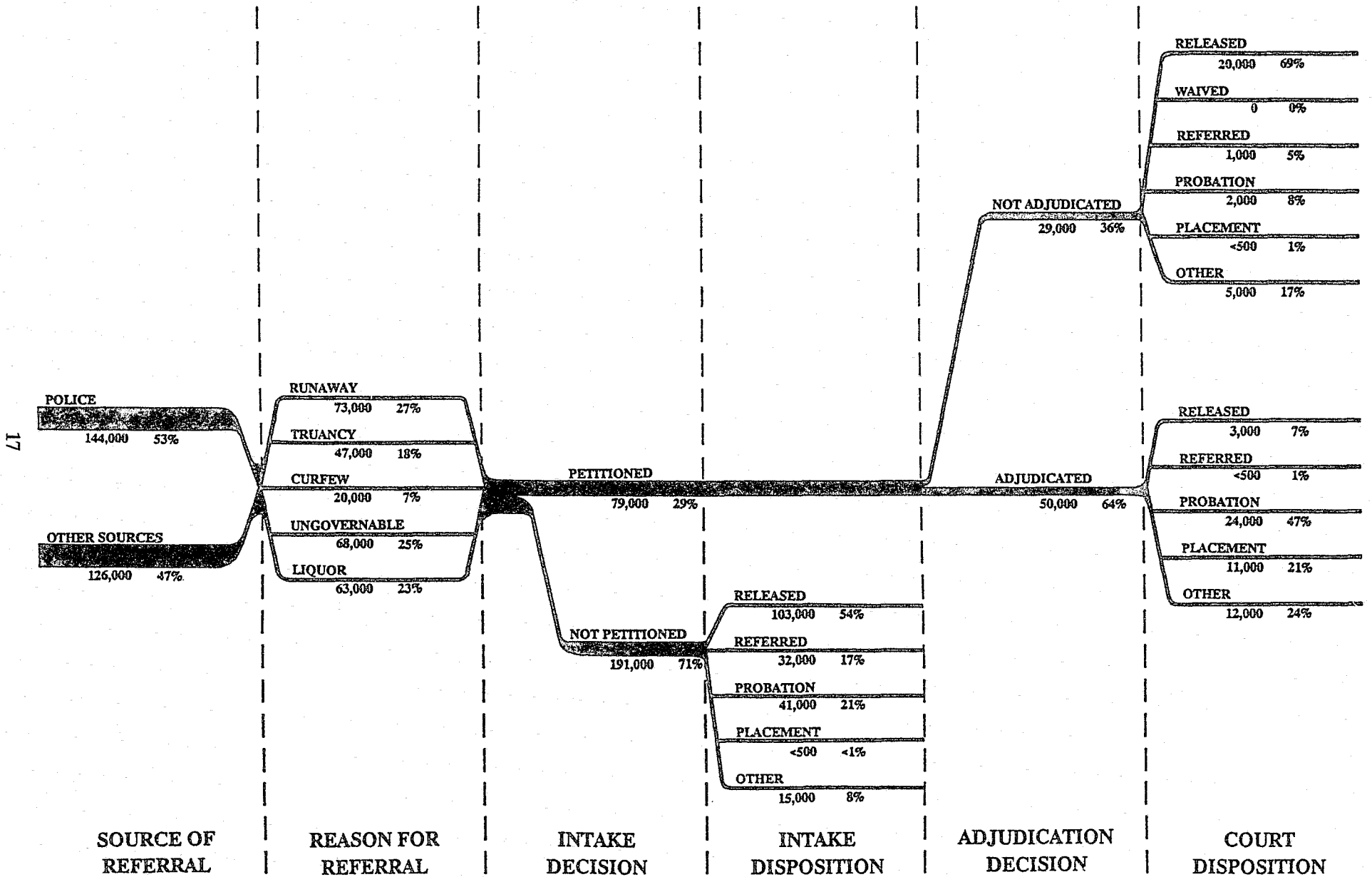


Table 5

**COURT PROCESSING CHARACTERISTICS OF CASES
WITHIN OFFENSE CATEGORY IN 1984**

	<u>Petitioned</u>	<u>Adjudicated if Petitioned</u>	<u>Disposition of Adjudicated Referrals</u>				
			<u>Release</u>	<u>Referred</u>	<u>Probation</u>	<u>Placement</u>	<u>Other</u>
Delinquency	48%	64%	4%	1%	56%	30%	9%
Person	56%	58%	4%	1%	54%	33%	7%
Property	47%	64%	4%	1%	59%	27%	9%
Drugs	42%	67%	3%	<1%	64%	25%	8%
Public Order	45%	66%	3%	1%	49%	36%	11%
Status	29%	64%	7%	1%	47%	21%	24%
Runaway	26%	48%	9%	2%	45%	39%	6%
Truancy	46%	67%	10%	<1%	61%	18%	10%
Curfew	12%	43%	6%	0%	28%	15%	52%
Ungovernable	25%	68%	7%	1%	52%	35%	5%
Liquor Law	30%	65%	3%	<1%	42%	5%	50%
All Cases	44%	63%	4%	1%	55%	29%	11%

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

Table 6

PROCESSING OF CASES THAT INVOLVED SECURE DETENTION IN 1984

<u>Referral Offense</u>	<u>Percent Detained</u>	<u>Percent Petitioned</u>			<u>Percent Adjudicated</u>		
		<u>All Cases</u>	<u>Detained Cases</u>	<u>Not Detained Cases</u>	<u>All Cases</u>	<u>Detained Cases</u>	<u>Not Detained Cases</u>
Delinquency	22%	48%	74%	40%	30%	59%	23%
Person	27%	56%	81%	46%	35%	61%	25%
Property	19%	47%	75%	40%	31%	60%	24%
Drugs	23%	42%	69%	34%	29%	59%	20%
Public Order	25%	45%	69%	36%	30%	57%	21%
Status	10%	29%	54%	26%	18%	39%	14%
All Cases	20%	44%	72%	37%	28%	58%	21%

AGE AND SEX CHARACTERISTICS

In 1984 males were responsible for the majority of cases in all but one of the offense categories displayed in Figure 8. Males were charged in 81 percent of all delinquency cases. Males also outnumbered females in their total number of status offense referrals, but the female proportion was substantially greater than it was in the delinquency categories. In 1984, 45 percent of all status offense cases involved females, more than double their representation in delinquency cases. However, among the specific status offense categories the proportion of males and females varied greatly. Males were responsible for more than 70 percent of the cases involving status liquor law violations. Fifty-six percent of all truancy cases involved males. Equal numbers of male and female cases were brought to court charged with ungovernability. In only one status offense category did the majority of cases involve females; females were involved in 62 percent of all runaway cases handled by the juvenile courts in 1984.

Male case rates increased continuously with age (see Figure 9). Female case rates peaked with the 15- and 16-year-old age groups and decreased substantially for 17-year-olds. The reduction in case rates for older females was studied more closely by examining rates for males and females within offense categories. The case rates for males increased through age 17 in each of the four delinquency offense categories (see Figure 10). In comparison, female delinquency case rates increased through age 15 and remained near this level for the 16- and 17-year-old age groups. But the pattern was very different for status offenses. Male status offense case rates increased continuously through age 16 and decreased slightly for the 17-year-old age group. The status offense rates of females peaked in the 15-year-old age group and then decreased substantially so that the rate for the 17-year-olds was less than that of 14-year-olds. This large decline in the rate of status offense cases for females, and not for males, after the age of 15 is particularly striking since rates for males and females up to 15 years of age were nearly equal.

To explore this pattern in more detail, case rates were developed for the individual status offense categories (see Figure 11). These analyses show that males and females displayed similar patterns of case rates in all but the status liquor law offense category. For all but status liquor law offenses, both male and female case rates peaked with the 15- or 16-year-old age groups and decreased substantially by age 17. In comparison, the rate of status liquor law violations for 17-year-old females was double that of 15-year-old females, while the 17-year-old male rate was more than four times the 15-year-old male rate. Therefore, the diversion in the overall male and female status offense pattern was the result of the substantially different rates of involvement in status liquor law offenses, primarily underage drinking. Status liquor law violations accounted for a large proportion of the court activity of older youth; for both sexes, nearly 10 percent of all cases involving 17-year-old youth were referred to court for a status liquor law offense.

The nature of juvenile court processing was related to the sex of the youth referred (see Figure 12-A and 12-B). Delinquency cases involving females were more likely than those involving males to have been referred by law enforcement agencies. The same was true for status offense referrals. Male cases were more likely to involve detention; 21 percent were detained, compared to 16 percent of all female cases. But as Table 7 shows, there were variations among specific offense categories. In general, males were more likely than females to be detained when charged with a delinquent offense, but the sex of the offender was unrelated to the detention rates in specific status

Figure 8
 Percentage of Male and Female Cases
 Within Offense Categories
 in 1984

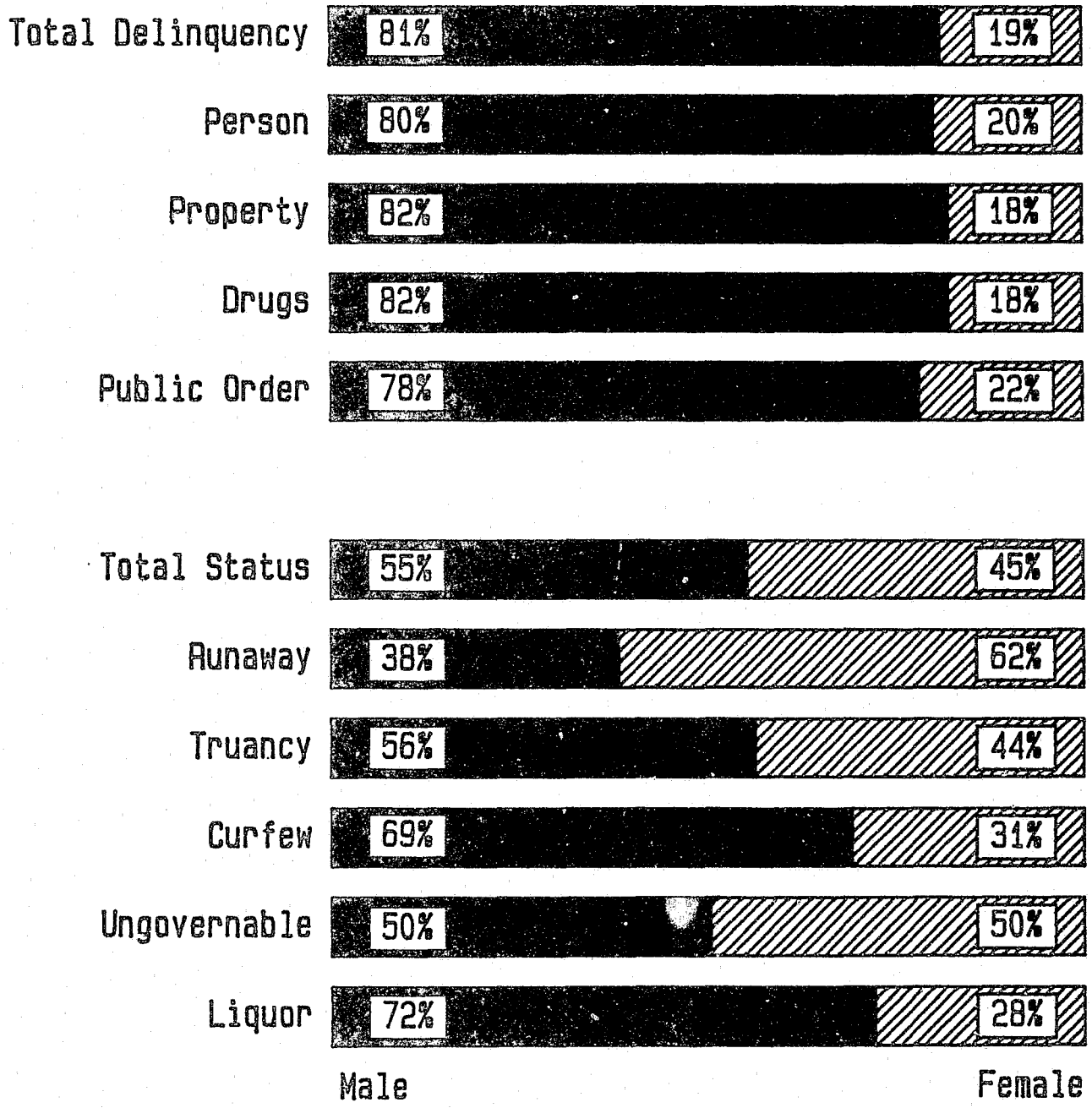
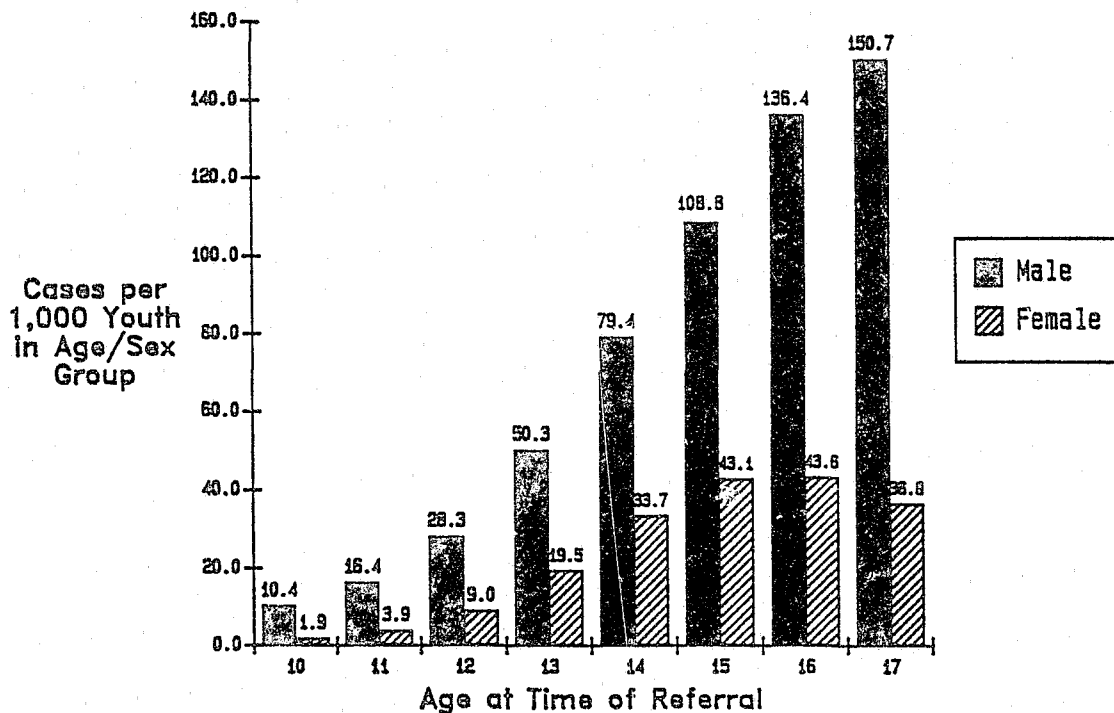


Figure 9
Delinquency and Status Offense Case Rates
Within Age/Sex Groups in 1984



offense categories.⁴ Male cases were also far more likely to be transferred to criminal court, more likely to be petitioned and, once petitioned, more likely than female cases to be adjudicated. However, adjudicated males and females were equally likely to be placed on probation or to be placed outside of the home.

The nature of court processing was also related to the age of the offender. The flow characteristics of cases involving youth age 15 and below and youth age 16 and above who were referred to juvenile courts in 1984 are found in Figures 13-A and 13-B. In 1984 youth below the age of 16 were responsible for 59 percent of all cases handled by the juvenile courts. More specifically youth below the age of 16 were responsible for 59 percent of all person, 63 percent of all property, 41 percent of all drug, 50 percent of all public order, and 62 percent of all status offense cases. Compared to older offenders, cases involving youth referred before their sixteenth birthday were less likely to be referred by law enforcement; were less likely to be securely detained when charged with a delinquent offense and equally likely to be detained when charged with a status offense (see Table 8); were less likely to be petitioned, but if petitioned equally likely to be adjudicated. If adjudicated, younger and older offenders were equally likely to be placed in a residential facility. As might be expected given that transfer criteria often require a lengthy court history and an age criterion, older offenders were more likely to be transferred to adult court.

⁴However, by grouping the individual offenses in the status offense category together, it appears that females charged with a status offense were more likely to be detained than males. This apparently contradictory finding can be explained by realizing that runaways (with their relatively high detention rates) accounted for a much larger proportion of female than male status offense cases. Similarly liquor law offenses (with their relatively low rate of detention) accounted for a much larger proportion of the male status offense cases.

Figure 10

Age/Sex Case Rates Within Offense Categories in 1984

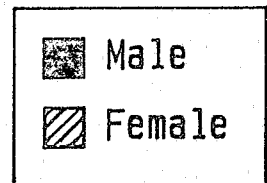
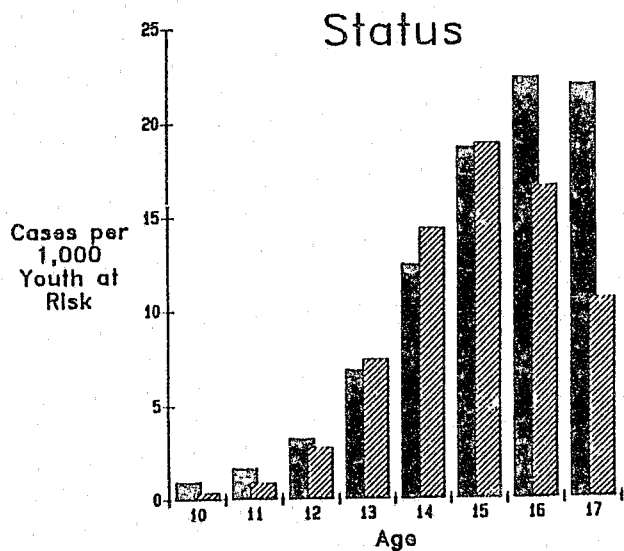
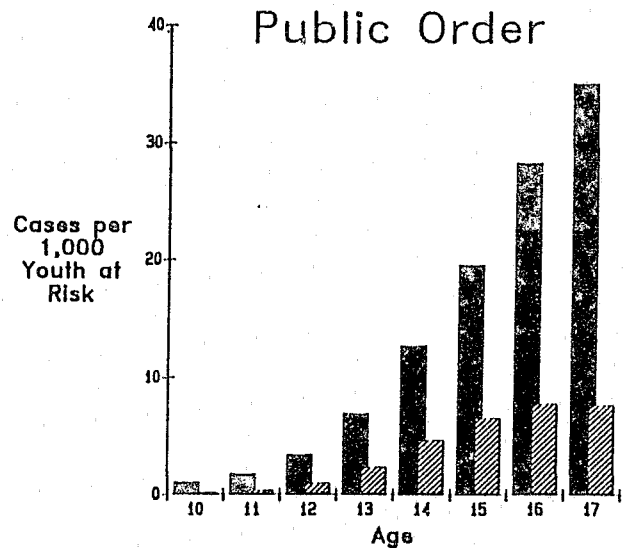
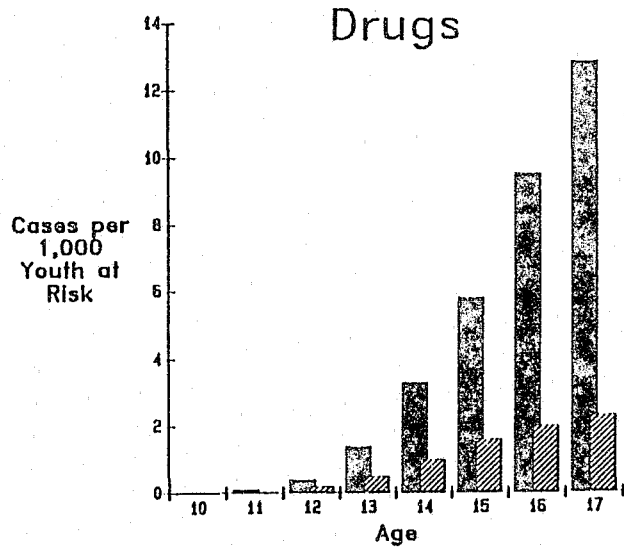
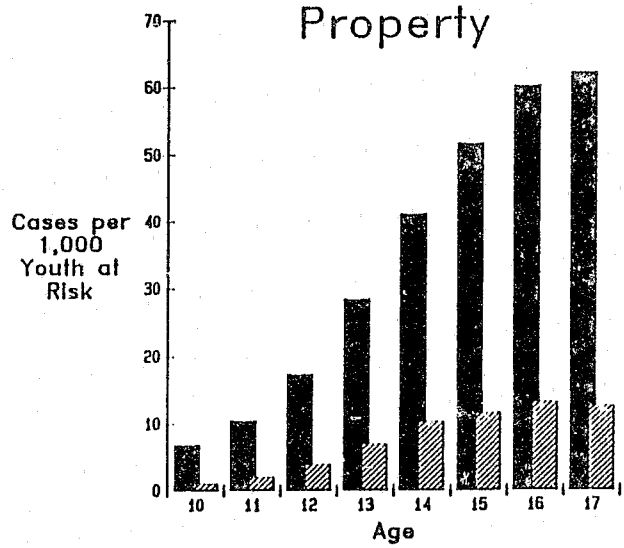
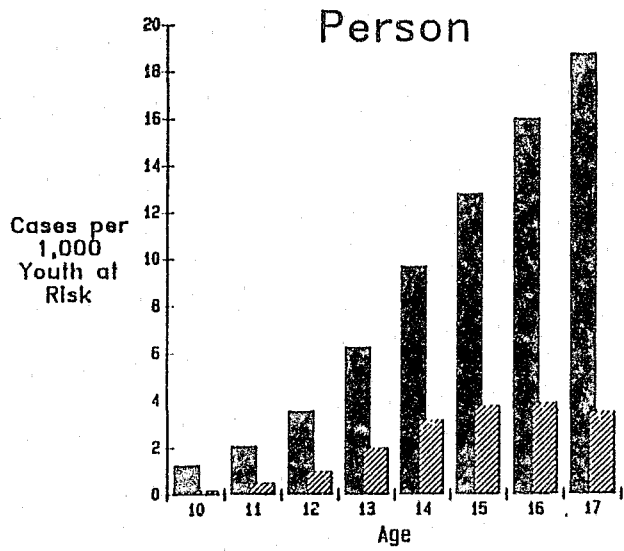


Figure 11

Age/Sex Case Rates Within Status Offense Categories in 1984

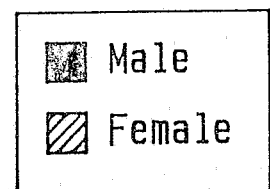
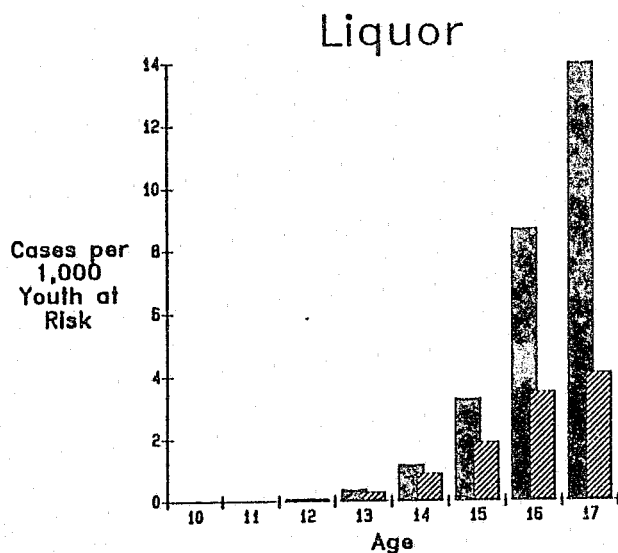
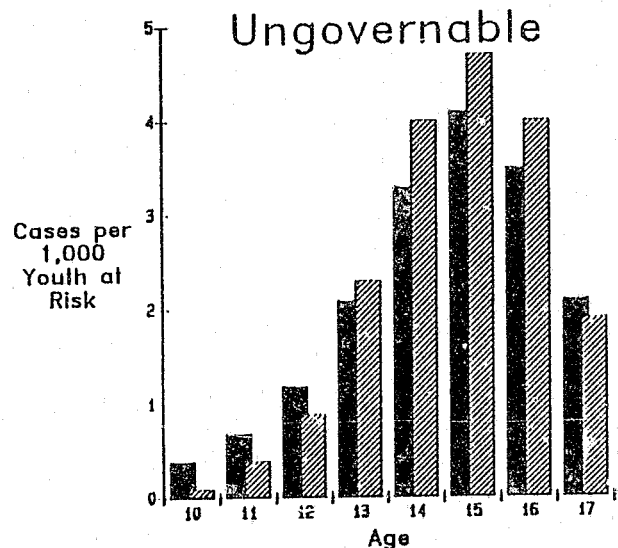
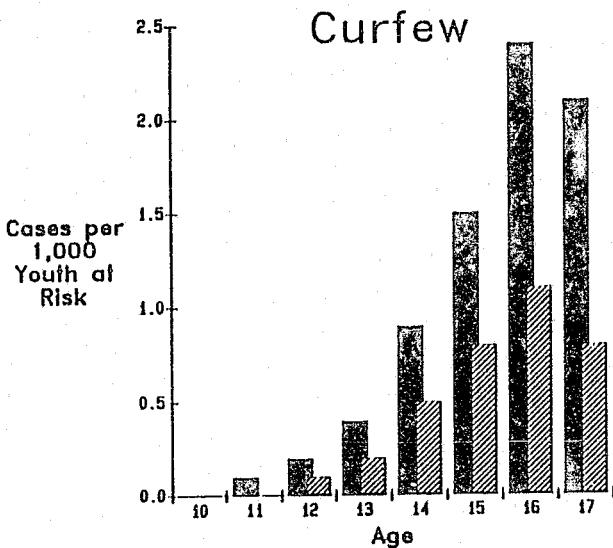
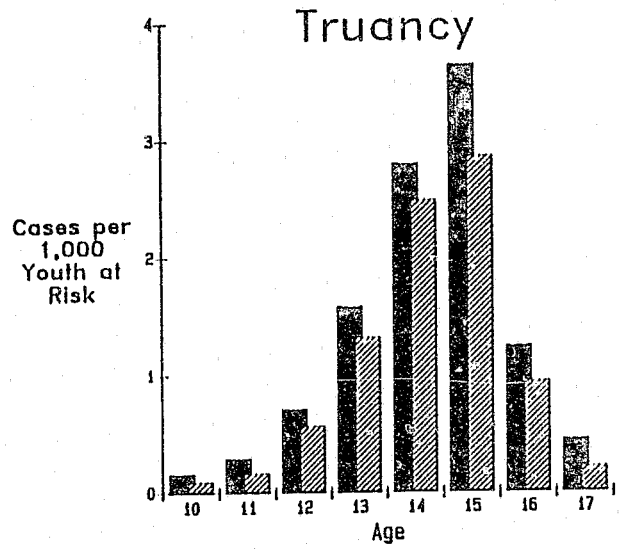
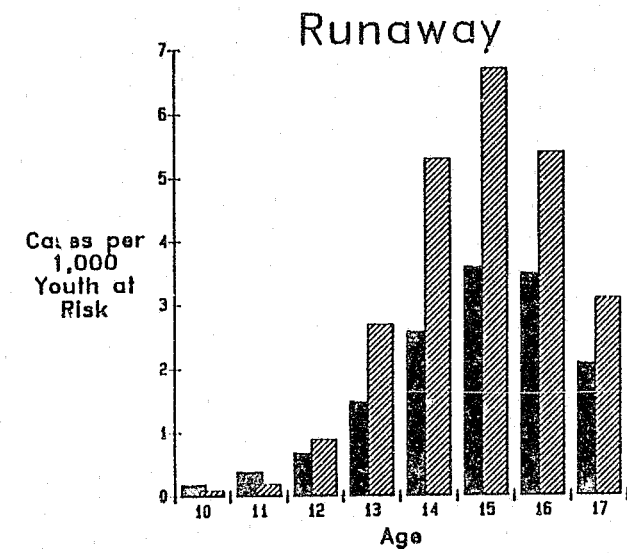


Figure 12-A

PROCESSING OF MALE DELINQUENCY AND STATUS
OFFENSE CASES BY JUVENILE COURTS IN 1984

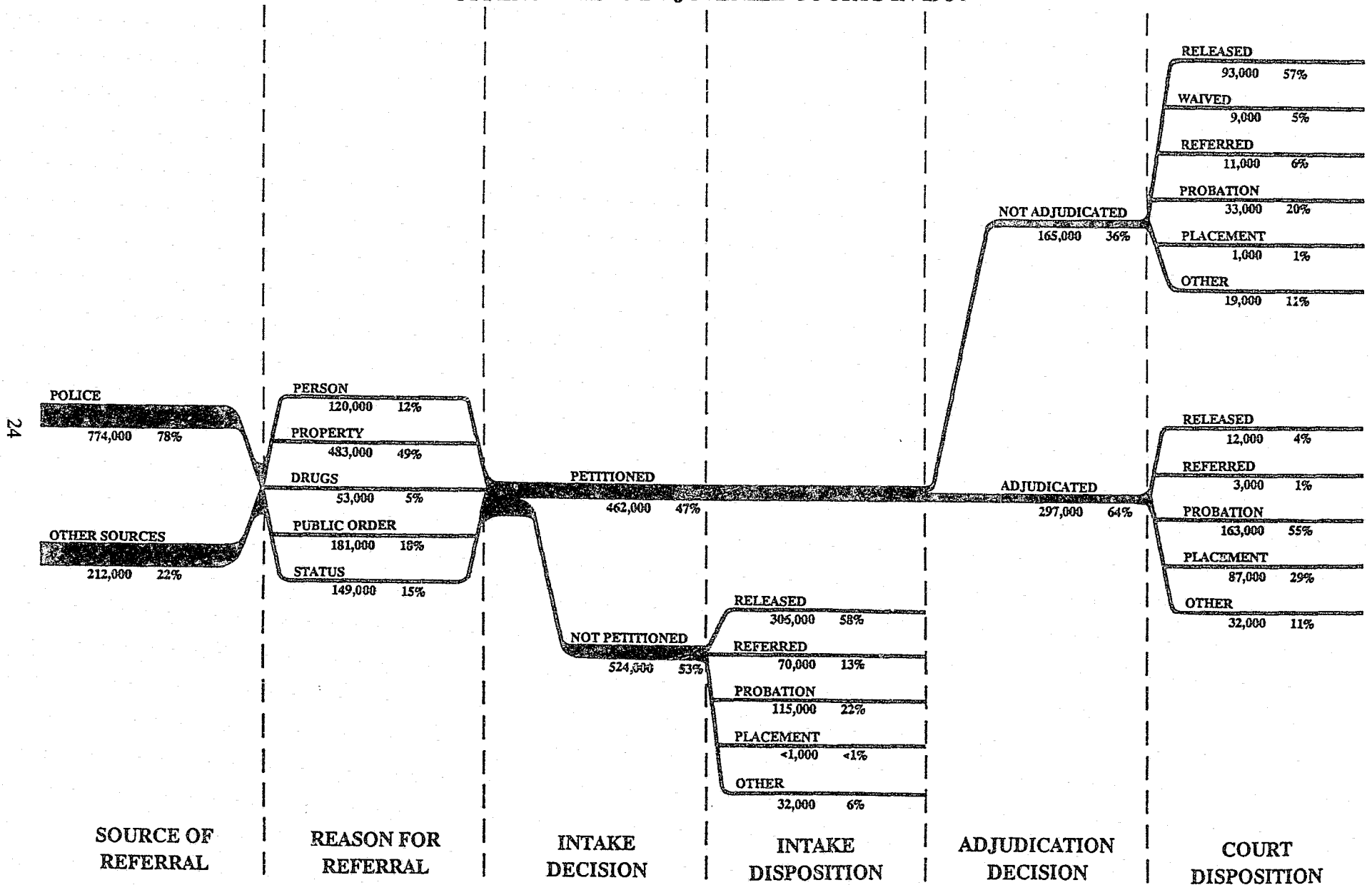


Figure 12-B

PROCESSING OF FEMALE DELINQUENCY AND STATUS
OFFENSE CASES BY JUVENILE COURTS IN 1984

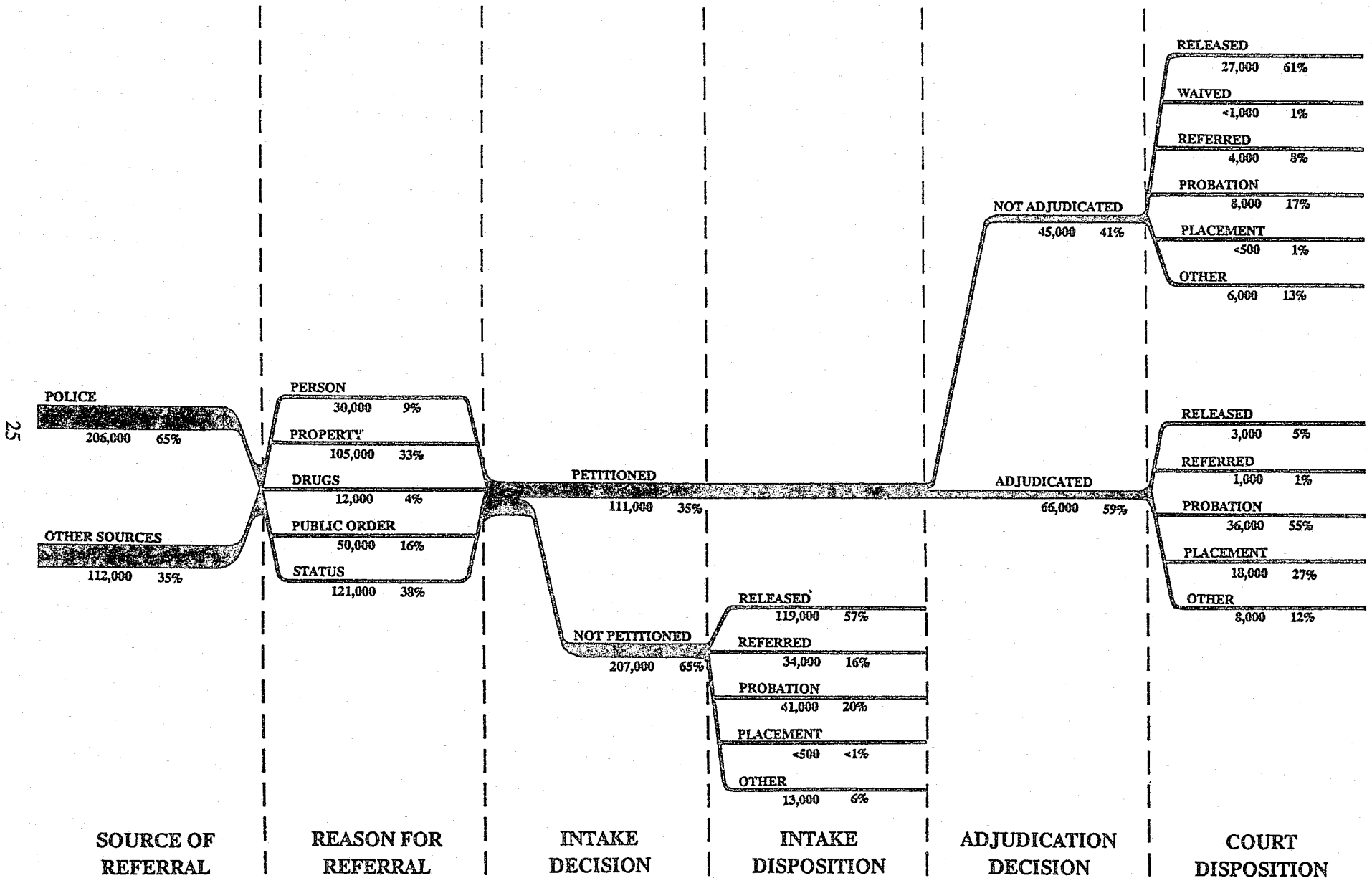


Table 7

PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE CASES SECURELY DETAINED WITHIN
OFFENSE CATEGORIES IN 1984

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Delinquency	23%	19%
Person	29%	20%
Property	20%	15%
Drugs	23%	20%
Public Order	25%	26%
Status	9%	12%
Runaway	22%	21%
Truancy	4%	4%
Curfew	3%	3%
Ungovernable	9%	9%
Liquor	4%	4%
All Cases	21%	16%

Table 8

PERCENTAGE OF CASES SECURELY DETAINED WITHIN
OFFENSE AND AGE AT REFERRAL CATEGORIES IN 1984

	<u>Age at Referral</u>	
	<u>15 and Under</u>	<u>16 and Over</u>
Delinquency	19%	26%
Person	22%	34%
Property	16%	24%
Drugs	19%	25%
Public Order	25%	25%
Status	11%	9%
Runaway	21%	22%
Truancy	4%	4%
Curfew	4%	3%
Ungovernable	9%	9%
Liquor	5%	4%
All Cases	17%	23%

Figure 13-A

PROCESSING OF DELINQUENCY AND STATUS OFFENSE
 CASES INVOLVING JUVENILES AGE 15 AND BELOW
 BY JUVENILE COURTS IN 1984

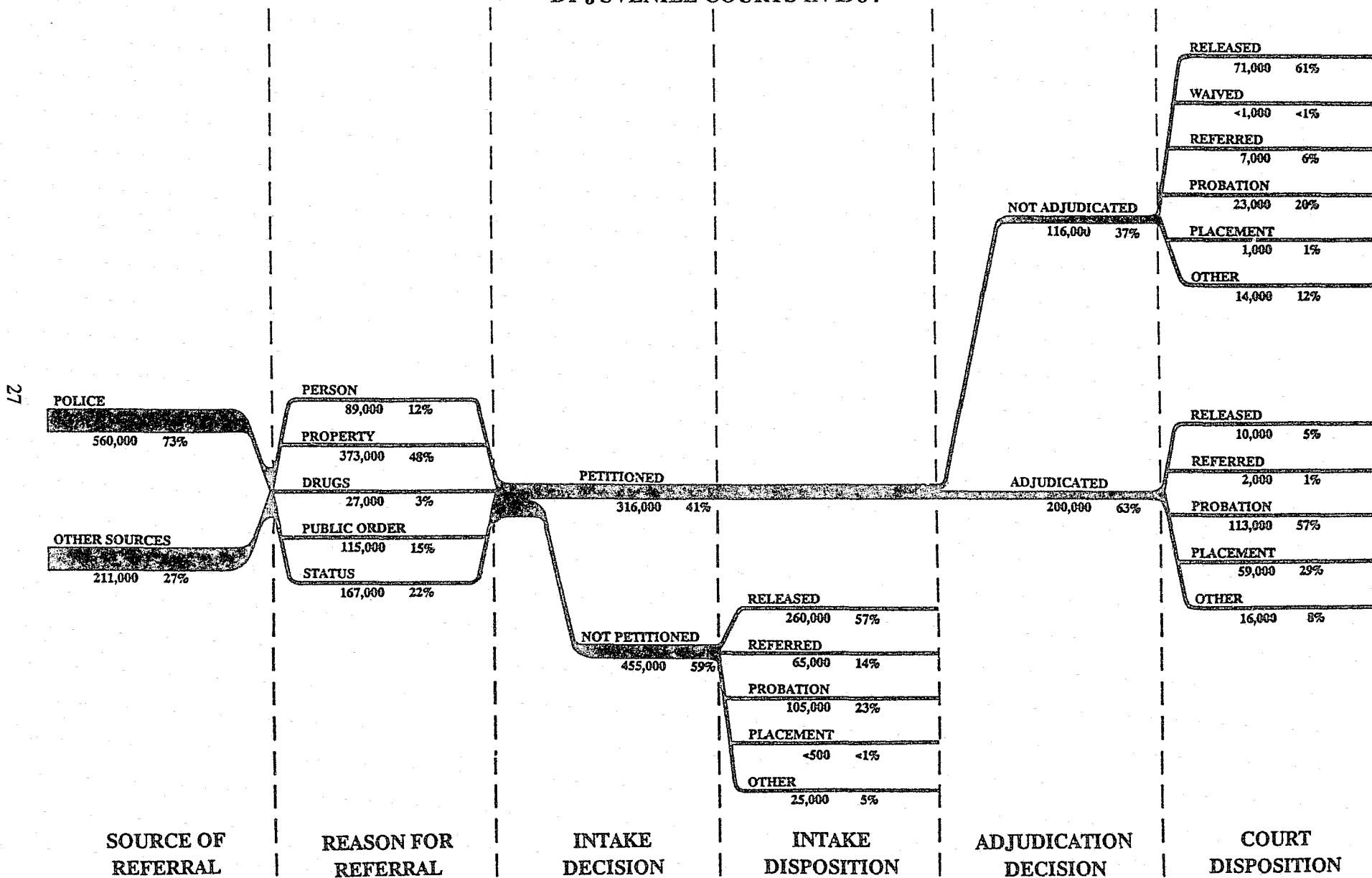
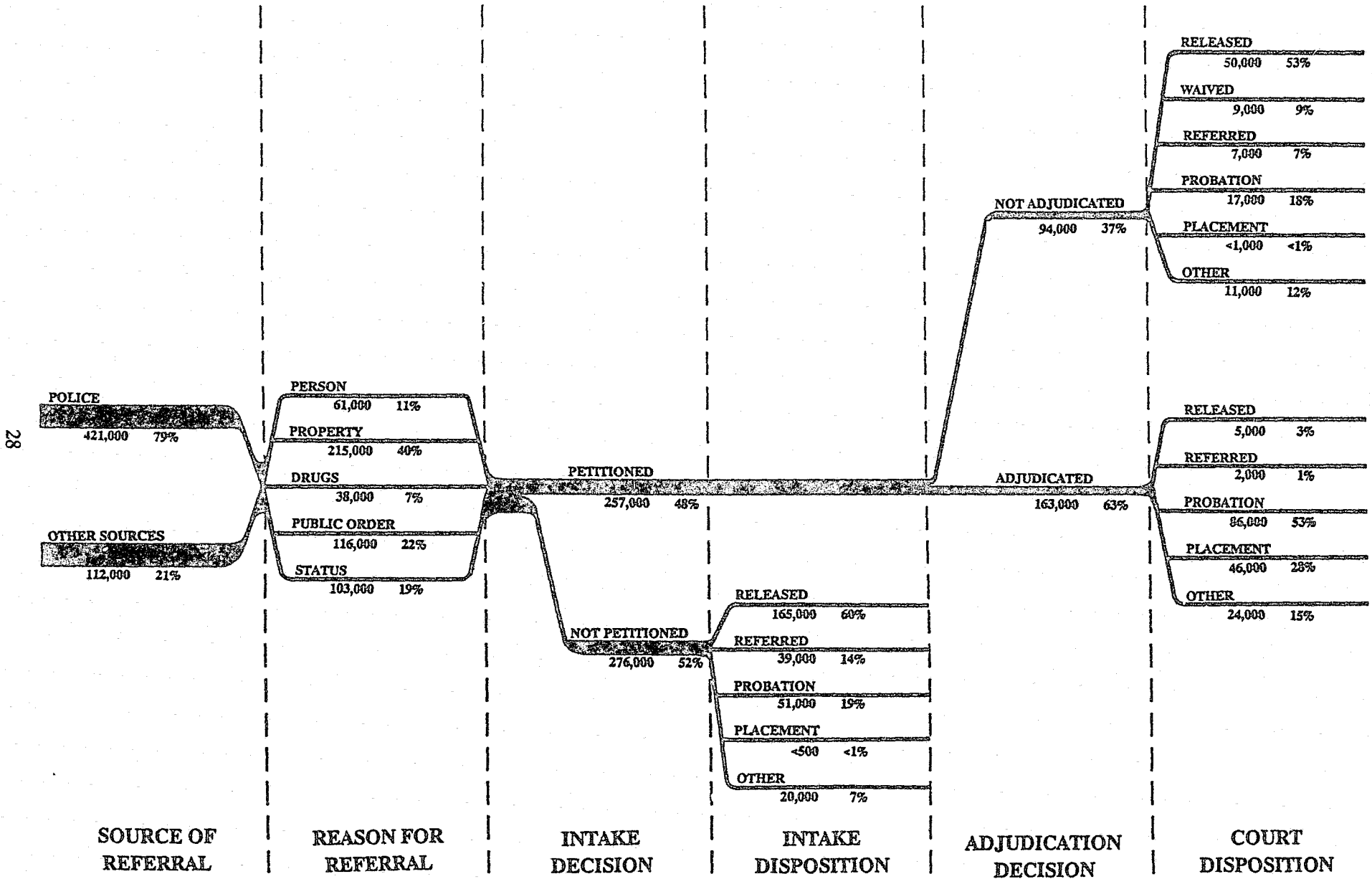


Figure 13-B

PROCESSING OF DELINQUENCY AND STATUS OFFENSE
 CASES INVOLVING JUVENILES AGE 16 AND ABOVE
 BY JUVENILE COURTS IN 1984



CHAPTER 2: DATA BRIEFS

National descriptions, such as those presented in the previous chapter, often lack the detail needed to address specific issues because they are, of necessity, based on the largest possible number of jurisdictions. When analyzing available data it is generally true that as the sample size increases, detail decreases. However, analyses of the archived data can test many of our assumptions about the activities and procedures of juvenile courts and the youth who come before them. By carefully selecting jurisdictions with compatible data that address a specific issue, detailed findings beyond those possible from national estimates can be developed. The Data Briefs section presents the results of sample-specific analyses of 1984 juvenile court data files. Each table in this chapter is supported by a large data set. The percent of the U.S. population at risk for each sample and the number of case records on which tables are based are included as an aid to the reader. The findings are direct reflections of the activities of the courts in each sample.

Each table identifies the jurisdictions included in the sample. In the style of a reference document the accompanying table *Notes* are included to facilitate interpretation of the analyses and not as complete summaries of the information stored in the tables. Several analyses are presented in both the five general offense categories used throughout the first chapter (crimes against persons, crimes against property, drug law violations, offenses against the public order and status offenses) and also the general categories used in the FBI Uniform Crime Reports (index violent crimes, index property crimes, nonindex crimes and status offenses). This dual presentation demonstrates the flexibility of the juvenile court data sets. As reference material, each table can be studied independently. However, by reviewing information from several tables based on common data sets, the reader can investigate additional questions and issues. Comparisons across tables based on different data sets should be made with caution. Complete definitions of category labels can be found in the Glossary of Terms (Appendix B). Table detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 9
What were the delinquency and status offense case rates
for different age/sex and age/race groups?

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Race</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
Delinquency Offenses					
10	4.8	8.3	1.2	3.7	8.1
11	8.2	13.6	2.7	6.3	14.0
12	14.8	23.8	5.7	12.1	23.6
13	28.5	43.8	12.2	24.2	42.3
14	46.9	69.5	21.5	40.5	66.8
15	61.2	96.3	24.9	52.8	88.9
16	71.3	115.8	25.9	62.5	99.6
17	72.2	119.5	23.4	63.5	98.9
Total 10-17	39.6	63.2	15.1	34.3	56.2
Status Offenses					
10	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6
11	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.2
12	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.3	3.1
13	4.6	4.3	4.9	3.9	6.3
14	8.9	8.0	9.9	7.9	10.1
15	12.8	13.0	12.5	11.5	13.1
16	14.5	17.2	11.8	13.4	11.7
17	14.0	19.4	8.4	13.0	8.4
Total 10-17	7.4	8.4	6.4	6.7	6.9

Data Sources: AZ, CA, HI, IA, MD, MS, ND, NE, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (26.9% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- o For every 1,000 females ages 10-17, 15.1 cases were referred to juvenile court for delinquency offenses. The delinquency case rate for males was more than 4 times the rate for females.
- o Among males the highest delinquent case rate was for 17-year-olds (119.5). Among females 16-year-olds had the highest rate (25.9).
- o The delinquency case rate for whites was 34.3 cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10-17 in the population. For nonwhites the rate was 56.2 per 1,000 juveniles ages 10-17.
- o The status offense case rates for nonwhites ages 10-15 are higher than the rates for their white counterparts. For those age 16 and 17 the reverse was true.

Table 10
What were the offense patterns for different age/sex groups?

	Number of Referrals	Delinquency Offenses				Public Order	Status Offenses	Total
		Person	Property	Drugs				
Total Cases	439,661	12%	46%	6%	20%	16%	100%	
Age								
12 and under	40,655	13%	63%	1%	11%	12%	100%	
13	40,602	12%	54%	3%	15%	17%	100%	
14	65,299	12%	48%	5%	17%	19%	100%	
15	87,120	12%	44%	6%	19%	19%	100%	
16	97,017	12%	42%	8%	22%	17%	100%	
17 and over	108,968	12%	39%	10%	25%	14%	100%	
Sex								
Males								
12 and under	32,685	13%	66%	1%	11%	9%	100%	
13	29,891	13%	59%	3%	15%	11%	100%	
14	47,154	13%	54%	5%	17%	12%	100%	
15	64,444	12%	49%	7%	20%	13%	100%	
16	75,231	12%	45%	8%	22%	12%	100%	
17 and over	89,048	13%	40%	10%	25%	12%	100%	
Females								
12 and under	7,964	10%	53%	2%	10%	24%	100%	
13	10,706	11%	40%	3%	13%	33%	100%	
14	18,129	11%	34%	4%	16%	36%	100%	
15	22,664	10%	31%	5%	18%	37%	100%	
16	21,767	9%	33%	6%	20%	33%	100%	
17 and over	19,905	10%	35%	8%	23%	25%	100%	

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, ND, NE, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (31.2% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- o Drug law violations accounted for 1 percent of the cases involving juveniles age 12 and younger, but 10 percent of the cases involving juveniles age 17 and older.
- o Property offenses accounted for the largest proportion of cases for all age groups.
- o Among females 32 percent of cases were referred to juvenile court for status offenses, for males the figure was 12 percent.
- o Female cases were slightly less likely than male cases to involve a person offense.

Table 11
What happened to cases referred to juvenile court?

	<u>All Offenses</u>	<u>Delinquency Offenses</u>			<u>Public Order</u>	<u>Status Offenses</u>
		<u>Person</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Drugs</u>		
All Cases	442,479 100%	53,318 100%	202,186 100%	27,885 100%	86,677 100%	72,413 100%
Was the case petitioned?						
No	52%	39%	49%	53%	49%	73%
Yes	48%	61%	51%	47%	51%	27%
Petition led to a disposition of:						
Release	10%	16%	10%	8%	10%	5%
Probation	21%	24%	25%	25%	20%	10%
Placement	10%	13%	10%	9%	13%	3%
Other*	8%	9%	7%	6%	8%	9%

* Transfer to criminal court, referral to other agency, fines, restitution, etc.

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, ND, NE, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (31.2% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- o Person offense cases were the most likely and status offense cases were the least likely to be petitioned.
- o Of 100 cases referred to juvenile court for drug law violations, 47 were petitioned. Of those petitioned cases, 8 were released, 25 received probation, 9 received out of home placement, and 6 received some other disposition.
- o Of 100 cases referred to juvenile court for person offenses, 61 were petitioned. Of those 61, 16 were released, 24 were placed on probation, 13 were placed out of home, and 9 received some other disposition.
- o Slightly fewer than half of petitioned status offense cases were placed on probation or out of home.

Table 12
Using FBI offense categories, what were the offense patterns
for different age/sex groups?

	<u>Number of Referrals</u>	<u>Delinquency Offenses</u>			<u>Status Offenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>Index Violent</u>	<u>Index Property</u>	<u>Non-Index</u>		
Total	304,600	5%	35%	45%	15%	100%
Age						
12 and under	25,344	4%	49%	38%	9%	100%
13	27,021	5%	42%	39%	14%	100%
14	44,480	5%	39%	41%	16%	100%
15	60,623	5%	35%	43%	17%	100%
16	68,713	5%	32%	46%	16%	100%
17 and over	78,419	6%	29%	50%	15%	100%
Sex						
Males	238,752	6%	37%	47%	11%	100%
12 and under	20,621	5%	49%	40%	6%	100%
13	20,340	5%	45%	41%	9%	100%
14	32,839	5%	42%	43%	10%	100%
15	45,821	6%	38%	45%	12%	100%
16	54,241	6%	33%	48%	12%	100%
17 and over	64,890	6%	29%	51%	13%	100%
Females	65,839	3%	30%	39%	28%	100%
12 and under	4,723	3%	47%	32%	18%	100%
13	6,679	3%	36%	33%	28%	100%
14	11,636	3%	31%	36%	31%	100%
15	14,801	3%	27%	37%	33%	100%
16	14,472	3%	27%	40%	30%	100%
17 and over	13,528	3%	28%	46%	23%	100%

Data Sources: AZ, CA, HI, MD, MS, OH, PA, UT, VA (23.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- o Index crimes accounted for 40 percent of all cases; 5 percent were index violent crimes and 35 percent were index property crimes.
- o The proportion of cases referred for index property crimes was smallest among juveniles age 17 and older.
- o Among males, 6 percent of cases involved index violent crimes; these offenses accounted for 3 percent of female cases.

Tabel 13
Using FBI offense categories, what happened to cases referred to juvenile court?

	<u>All Offenses</u>	<u>Delinquency Offenses</u>			<u>Status Offenses</u>
		<u>Index Violent</u>	<u>Index Property</u>	<u>Non- Index</u>	
Total Cases	306,167 100%	15,909 100%	107,345 100%	137,363 100%	45,550 100%
Was the case petitioned?					
No	50%	23%	47%	49%	71%
Yes	50%	77%	53%	51%	29%
Petition led to a disposition of:					
Release	10%	16%	9%	12%	6%
Probation	21%	28%	25%	21%	8%
Placement	11%	24%	12%	11%	2%
Other*	8%	9%	7%	7%	12%

* Transfer to criminal court, referral to other agency, fines, restitution, etc.

Data Sources: AZ, CA, HI, MD, MS, OH, PA, UT, VA (23.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- o Of 100 cases referred to juvenile court for index violent offenses, 77 were petitioned. Of those, 16 were released, 28 were placed on probation, 24 were placed out of home, and the remaining 9 received other dispositions.
- o Of 100 index property offense cases referred to juvenile court, 25 were placed on probation following the filing of a petition.
- o Index violent offense cases were the most likely to be petitioned and the most likely to result in a residential placement.

Table 14
What were the case rates for different sex/race groups in large and small counties?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth		
	Ages 10-17 Within Sex/Race Groups		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
All Counties			
Total	48.0	43.1	68.1
Male	73.4	66.0	104.3
Female	21.5	19.4	30.5
Large Counties*			
Total	49.5	43.2	70.9
Male	77.4	67.5	111.1
Female	20.7	18.2	29.3
Small Counties*			
Total	46.5	43.1	64.2
Male	69.5	64.7	94.7
Female	22.3	20.4	32.3

* Counties with 62,000 or more youth ages 10-17 were classified as "large" counties. Those counties with fewer than 62,000 youth ages 10-17 were classified as "small" counties.

Data Sources: AZ, CA, HI, IA, MD, MS, ND, NE, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (26.9% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- o For every 1,000 juveniles ages 10-17, 48 cases were referred to juvenile court for a delinquency or status offense.
- o Males were more than 3 times as likely as females to be referred to juvenile court for a delinquency or status offense.
- o The case rates for males, both white and nonwhite, were higher in large counties than in small counties. Among females the small county rates were higher than the large county rates for both whites and nonwhites.
- o In both large and small counties nonwhite males had the highest case rates, followed by white males, nonwhite females and white females, in that order.

Table 15
What were the offense case rates for different sex
and race groups in large and small counties?

	<u>Cases per 1,000 Youth Ages 10-17 Within Sex and Race Groups</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Race</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
All Counties					
Delinquency Offenses	41.6	66.5	15.7	35.9	59.3
Person	6.0	9.6	2.4	4.2	13.0
Property	22.6	36.6	8.0	19.6	31.5
Drugs	3.3	5.3	1.2	3.2	3.5
Public Order	9.7	15.1	4.2	8.9	11.3
Status Offenses	7.6	8.7	6.5	6.9	7.1
Large Counties*					
Delinquency Offenses	44.3	71.5	16.2	37.3	62.1
Person	7.0	11.3	2.5	4.6	14.5
Property	23.1	37.7	8.0	19.6	31.5
Drugs	4.5	7.2	1.7	4.3	4.6
Public Order	9.7	15.3	3.9	8.7	11.4
Status Offenses	6.5	7.7	5.3	5.5	6.1
Small Counties*					
Delinquency Offenses	38.9	61.5	15.3	34.7	55.3
Person	5.1	7.8	2.2	3.9	10.8
Property	22.0	35.5	7.9	19.9	31.5
Drugs	2.1	3.4	0.7	2.1	1.8
Public Order	9.7	14.9	4.4	9.1	11.2
Status Offenses	8.7	9.7	7.7	8.2	8.6

* Counties with 62,000 or more youth ages 10-17 were classified as "large" counties. Those with fewer than 62,000 youth ages 10-17 were classified as "small" counties.

Data Sources: AZ, CA, HI, IA, MD, MS, ND, NE, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (26.9% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- o For every 1,000 males ages 10-17 in the population, 66.5 cases were referred to court for delinquency offenses: 9.6 for person offenses, 36.6 for property offenses, 5.3 for drug law violations, and 15.1 for public order offenses. An additional 8.7 cases were referred for status offenses.
- o The overall case rate for drug law violation cases was nearly the same for whites and nonwhites. In large counties the rate was slightly higher for nonwhites; in small counties it was slightly higher for whites.

Table 16
What were the offense patterns for different race/sex groups?

	Number of Referrals	Delinquency Offenses				Public Order	Status Offenses	Total
		Person	Property	Drugs				
Total Cases	428,822	12%	46%	6%	20%	16%	100%	
Race/Ethnicity								
White, not Hispanic	266,679	9%	46%	6%	20%	19%	100%	
Black, not Hispanic	105,601	20%	48%	5%	17%	11%	100%	
Hispanic	42,591	12%	44%	13%	23%	8%	100%	
Other	13,951	12%	48%	6%	17%	18%	100%	
Sex								
Male	330,620	13%	49%	7%	20%	11%	100%	
White, not Hispanic	202,426	10%	50%	6%	21%	14%	100%	
Black, not Hispanic	82,306	21%	50%	5%	17%	7%	100%	
Hispanic	35,390	12%	45%	13%	23%	7%	100%	
Other	10,498	13%	51%	6%	17%	13%	100%	
Female	98,191	10%	36%	5%	18%	31%	100%	
White, not Hispanic	64,246	8%	33%	5%	19%	35%	100%	
Black, not Hispanic	23,295	19%	39%	2%	17%	24%	100%	
Hispanic	7,200	10%	42%	13%	19%	15%	100%	
Other	3,450	8%	39%	4%	14%	35%	100%	

Data Sources: AZ, CA, HI, IA, MD, MS, ND, NE, OH, PA, UT (23.5% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- o Person offenses accounted for a larger proportion of cases involving blacks (20%) than any other group.
- o Hispanics had a larger percentage of drug law violation cases (13%) than nonHispanics.
- o Females had a larger proportion of status offense cases than males across all racial/ethnic groups.
- o Hispanic females had a smaller percentage of status offense cases than nonHispanic females.

Table 17
Using FBI offense categories, what were the delinquency offense case rates for different sex and race groups in large and small counties?

	<u>Cases per 1,000 Youth Ages 10-17 Within Sex and Race Groups</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Race</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
All Counties					
Delinquency Offenses	41.1	65.9	15.3	35.7	56.5
Index Violent	2.5	4.3	0.6	1.6	6.0
Index Property	16.9	27.1	6.4	14.6	23.7
Nonindex	21.7	34.6	8.3	19.6	26.9
Large Counties*					
Delinquency Offenses	42.4	68.8	15.2	36.1	59.0
Index Violent	3.3	5.7	0.8	2.0	7.7
Index Property	17.5	28.1	6.5	14.9	23.9
Nonindex	21.6	34.9	7.9	19.2	27.3
Small Counties*					
Delinquency Offenses	39.5	62.4	15.4	35.3	52.8
Index Violent	1.5	2.6	0.4	1.1	3.4
Index Property	16.3	25.7	6.3	14.1	23.3
Nonindex	21.7	34.1	8.7	20.1	26.1

* Counties with 62,000 or more youth ages 10-17 were classified as "large" counties. Those with fewer than 62,000 youth ages 10-17 were classified as "small" counties.

Data Sources: AZ, CA, HI, MD, MS, OH, PA, UT, VA (23.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- o Among juveniles ages 10-17, the case rate for index property offenses was nearly 7 times the rate for index violent offenses.
- o For every 1,000 whites ages 10-17 in the population, 1.6 cases were referred to juvenile court for an index violent offense. For every 1,000 nonwhites ages 10-17 in the population, 6.0 cases were referred to juvenile court for an index violent offense.
- o The case rate for index violent offenses among males ages 10-17 in large counties was more than twice the rate for males ages 10-17 in small counties.

Table 18
Using FBI offense categories, what were the offense patterns for
different race/sex groups?

	Number of Referrals	Delinquency Offenses			Status Offenses	Total
		Index Violent	Index Property	Non-Index		
Total	293,479	5%	35%	46%	14%	100%
Race/Ethnicity						
White, not Hispanic	172,314	3%	34%	46%	17%	100%
Black, not Hispanic	68,200	10%	38%	43%	9%	100%
Hispanic	41,116	7%	35%	50%	9%	100%
Other	11,849	5%	37%	40%	18%	100%
Sex						
Males						
Males	230,730	6%	37%	47%	10%	100%
White, not Hispanic	133,498	3%	36%	48%	13%	100%
Black, not Hispanic	54,050	11%	39%	44%	6%	100%
Hispanic	34,164	7%	35%	51%	7%	100%
Other	9,018	6%	39%	43%	12%	100%
Females						
Females	62,742	3%	30%	40%	27%	100%
White, not Hispanic	38,813	2%	28%	40%	31%	100%
Black, not Hispanic	14,150	6%	34%	39%	20%	100%
Hispanic	6,951	4%	37%	44%	15%	100%
Other	2,828	3%	32%	30%	35%	100%

Data Sources: AZ, CA, HI, MD, MS, OH, PA, UT (21.4% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- o Index violent offense cases accounted for a larger proportion of black cases than they did in any other race/ethnic group.
- o White males had a greater percentage of status offense cases and a smaller percentage of index violent offense cases than did other male groups.
- o White females had the lowest percentage of index violent offense cases than any other group.
- o Status offense cases accounted for a smaller proportion of Hispanic female cases than they did for other female groups.

Table 19
What was the likelihood that an offender had been previously referred to juvenile court for a delinquency/status offense?

	Number of Cases Referred	Number of Prior Referrals				Total
		None	One	Two to Four	Five or More	
All Cases	79,306	49%	17%	20%	14%	100%
Delinquency	61,622	47%	17%	21%	15%	100%
Person	7,627	45%	18%	23%	14%	100%
Property	37,254	52%	17%	19%	13%	100%
Drugs	3,317	41%	19%	24%	16%	100%
Public Order	13,424	38%	18%	24%	21%	100%
Status Offense	17,684	55%	18%	17%	10%	100%
Runaway	2,304	82%	9%	6%	3%	100%
Other Status	15,380	51%	20%	19%	11%	100%

Data Sources: AZ, HI, IA, MS, OH, UT (5.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- o Nearly half of all cases referred to juvenile court involved juveniles with no prior delinquency or status offense referrals to juvenile court. These first-time offenders accounted for 47 percent of delinquency cases and 55 percent of status offense cases.
- o Juveniles who had two or more prior referrals to juvenile court accounted for 34 percent of all cases
- o Property offense cases had a larger proportion of first-time offenders than other delinquency offense cases.
- o Runaway cases had a larger percentage of first-time offenders than other status offense cases.
- o Public order cases had the largest proportion of juveniles with five or more prior referrals to juvenile court, followed by drug law violation, person offense, and property offense cases.

Table 20
Using FBI offense categories, what kinds of cases were transferred to criminal court?

	Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court					
	Total	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	15 & Under	16	17 & Over
All Offenses	1,905 100%	1,827 100%	78 100%	93 100%	380 100%	1,424 100%
Index Violent	30%	30%	27%	34%	38%	27%
Murder	5%	5%	5%	8%	7%	4%
Forcible Rape	3%	3%	--%	1%	4%	3%
Robbery	13%	13%	10%	15%	15%	13%
Aggravated Assault	9%	9%	12%	11%	11%	8%
Index Property	40%	41%	21%	34%	37%	42%
Burglary	21%	21%	6%	12%	17%	22%
Larceny-Theft	13%	13%	10%	16%	14%	13%
Motor Vehicle Theft	6%	6%	4%	5%	6%	6%
Arson	1%	1%	1%	1%	--%	1%
Nonindex	30%	29%	51%	31%	25%	32%

-- Less than 0.5%

Data Sources: AZ, CA, HI, MD, MS, OH, PA, UT, VA (23.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- o A larger proportion of the cases transferred to criminal court involved index property offenses (40 percent) than index violent offenses (30 percent).
- o Equal percentages of the male and female cases transferred to criminal court were murder cases.
- o Among the cases transferred to criminal court involving males, 21 percent were burglary cases; for females 6 percent were burglary.
- o Among the cases transferred to criminal court, burglary accounted for a larger proportion of cases among those age 17 and older than for other age groups.

Table 21
What were the detention rates for different offense and race groups
in large and small counties?

	<u>Cases Detained per 1,000 Youth Ages 10-17 in Race Group</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Large Counties*</u>		<u>Small Counties*</u>	
		<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
Delinquency Offenses	10.56	11.69	24.77	6.61	8.82
Person	1.84	1.70	6.28	0.91	2.01
Property	4.94	5.31	11.13	3.25	4.52
Drugs	0.88	1.35	1.83	0.35	0.31
Public Order	2.90	3.32	5.53	2.10	1.98
Status Offense	0.63	0.44	0.87	0.76	0.76
Runaway	0.33	0.20	0.42	0.43	0.38
Other	0.30	0.23	0.45	0.33	0.38

* Counties with 62,000 or more youth ages 10-17 were classified as "large" counties. Those with fewer than 62,000 youth ages 10-17 were classified as "small" counties.

Data Sources: AZ, CA, IA, MS, ND, NE, OH, PA, SD, TN, VA (23.6% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- o The detention rates for delinquency offenses were higher in large counties than in small counties.
- o The detention rate for whites charged with status offenses was greater in small counties than in large counties.
- o The disparity between white and nonwhite detention rates was greater in large than in small counties. For example, in large counties the rate for delinquency cases involving nonwhites was 112 percent greater than the white rate, while in small counties this difference was 33 percent.
- o The detention rate for delinquency offenses was more than 16 times the rate for status offenses.

Table 22
Using FBI offense categories, what were the detention rates for different offense
and race groups in large and small counties?

	<u>Cases Detained per 1,000 Youth Ages 10-17 in Race Group</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Large Counties*</u>		<u>Small Counties*</u>	
		<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
Delinquency Offenses	11.05	11.32	22.43	7.39	10.88
Index Violent	1.18	0.95	4.52	0.45	1.50
Index Property	4.17	4.28	7.94	2.85	4.49
Nonindex	5.70	6.08	9.97	4.10	4.90
Status Offense	0.47	0.30	0.27	0.65	0.77
Runaway	0.24	0.11	0.04	0.40	0.42
Other	0.23	0.18	0.23	0.25	0.34

* Counties with 62,000 or more youth ages 10-17 were classified as "large" counties. Those with fewer than 62,000 youth ages 10-17 were classified as "small" counties.

Data Sources: AZ, CA, MS, OH, PA, VA (20.5% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- o For every 1,000 nonwhites ages 10-17 in large counties, 4.52 cases were detained for an index violent offense. In small counties the same population produced 1.50 detentions.
- o The difference between detention rates for index violent offenses in large and small counties was greater for nonwhites than for whites. For whites the large county rate was just over 2 times the small county rate; for nonwhites the large county rate was 3 times the small county rate.
- o The smallest difference between white and nonwhite delinquency detention rates was for small county nonindex offenses.

Table 23
What was the likelihood that a case involved secure detention?

	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Percent of Cases Detained</u>		
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Nonpetitioned</u>	<u>Petitioned</u>
All Cases	373,483	24%	12%	37%
Delinquency Offenses	315,555	26%	13%	38%
Person	44,917	33%	14%	43%
Property	169,950	24%	11%	35%
Drugs	23,636	26%	13%	41%
Public Order	77,052	29%	17%	41%
Status Offenses	57,928	9%	7%	19%
Runaway	16,079	19%	16%	33%
Other Status Offenses	41,849	6%	3%	14%

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, ND, NE, OH, PA, SD, TN, VA (28.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- o Twenty-four percent of all cases involved secure detention.
- o The percentage of petitioned cases involving secure detention was more than triple the nonpetitioned case percentage.
- o Secure detention was involved in 26 percent of all delinquency cases and 9 percent of status offense cases.
- o Petitioned runaway cases were nearly as likely as petitioned property cases to involve secure detention.
- o Nonpetitioned cases involving status offenses other than running away were the least likely to involve secure detention.
- o The types of cases most likely to involve secure detention were petitioned person offense cases, followed by drug law violation and public order cases.

Table 24
What was the likelihood that an offender was securely detained?

	Percent of Cases Detained					
	Delinquency Offenses				Status Offenses	
	<u>Person</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Drugs</u>	<u>Public Order</u>	<u>Runaway</u>	<u>Other</u>
All Cases	33%	24%	26%	29%	19%	6%
Nonpetitioned Cases						
Sex						
Male	15%	11%	13%	16%	16%	3%
Female	13%	10%	15%	19%	15%	4%
Race						
White	13%	10%	13%	16%	15%	3%
Black	15%	13%	20%	20%	20%	5%
Other	26%	15%	15%	27%	19%	6%
Age						
12 and under	7%	5%	10%	9%	10%	2%
13	13%	8%	12%	15%	13%	3%
14	13%	10%	12%	18%	15%	3%
15	16%	13%	13%	19%	17%	4%
16	18%	14%	14%	17%	17%	4%
17	18%	14%	15%	17%	18%	4%
Petitioned Cases						
Sex						
Male	45%	36%	43%	41%	34%	14%
Female	33%	30%	35%	43%	33%	15%
Race						
White	41%	34%	39%	41%	33%	14%
Black	45%	38%	51%	43%	34%	17%
Other	58%	44%	47%	55%	35%	14%
Age						
12 and under	28%	22%	22%	31%	25%	13%
13	37%	32%	35%	43%	34%	13%
14	40%	35%	38%	45%	31%	14%
15	45%	37%	40%	45%	34%	14%
16	48%	38%	42%	43%	34%	15%
17	47%	38%	43%	38%	34%	16%

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, ND, NE, OH, PA, SD, TN, VA (28.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- o Blacks were more likely to be securely detained than whites in all offense categories.

Table 25
For what offenses were juveniles detained?

	Number of Cases Detained	Delinquency Offenses				Public Order	Status Offenses	Total
		Person	Property	Drugs				
Total Cases	88,581	17%	45%	7%	25%	6%	100%	
Age								
12 and under	3,842	16%	58%	2%	17%	7%	100%	
13	6,779	16%	51%	3%	22%	8%	100%	
14	12,589	15%	48%	4%	25%	8%	100%	
15	18,855	16%	45%	6%	26%	7%	100%	
16	21,986	17%	44%	8%	26%	6%	100%	
17 and over	24,449	18%	41%	11%	27%	4%	100%	
Sex								
Males								
12 and under	3,236	17%	61%	1%	16%	5%	100%	
13	5,194	17%	55%	3%	21%	4%	100%	
14	9,533	16%	53%	4%	23%	4%	100%	
15	14,837	17%	49%	6%	24%	4%	100%	
16	18,179	18%	46%	8%	25%	4%	100%	
17 and over	21,141	19%	42%	11%	26%	3%	100%	
Females								
12 and under	605	14%	45%	3%	21%	18%	100%	
13	1,584	13%	37%	4%	27%	21%	100%	
14	3,056	12%	34%	4%	30%	20%	100%	
15	4,018	12%	30%	5%	32%	21%	100%	
16	3,806	13%	33%	7%	32%	16%	100%	
17 and over	3,307	13%	33%	11%	32%	12%	100%	

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, ND, NE, OH, PA, SD, TN, VA (28.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- o Among 13-year-olds who were detained, 16 percent were detained for a person offense.
- o The proportion of detained males who had been referred for property offenses was 61 percent for those age 12 and younger. That percentage declined as age increased.
- o Eleven percent of both males and females age 17 and over who were detained were charged with a drug law violation.

Table 26
What were the disposition rates for different race groups
in large and small counties?

	<u>Cases per 1,000 Youth Ages 10-17 in Race Group</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Large Counties**</u>		<u>Small Counties**</u>	
		<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
Nonpetitioned Cases	25.59	22.61	31.35	23.37	31.16
Released	17.57	15.42	21.74	15.76	22.60
Referred	1.83	1.02	1.45	2.33	2.91
Probation	4.69	5.18	5.58	4.00	3.68
Placement	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03
Transfer	*	*	*	*	*
Other	1.48	0.98	2.31	1.27	1.93
Petitioned Cases	23.86	20.24	37.60	19.65	32.88
Released	4.84	3.32	9.31	3.94	8.94
Referred	0.87	0.78	1.35	0.71	1.28
Probation	10.40	9.62	15.49	8.70	13.15
Placement	4.94	5.02	9.80	3.21	5.49
Transfer	0.32	0.18	0.81	0.24	0.70
Other	2.48	1.32	0.84	2.85	3.31

* Too few cases to obtain reliable data.

**Counties with 62,000 or more youth ages 10-17 were classified as "large" counties. Those with fewer than 62,000 youth ages 10-17 were classified as "small" counties.

Data Sources: AZ, CA, HI, IA, MD, MS, ND, NE, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (26.9% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- o The rate of release was higher for nonwhites than whites in both large and small counties, for both petitioned and nonpetitioned cases.
- o The discrepancy between nonwhite and white formal placement rates was greater in large than in small counties.
- o The rate of formal probation was higher in large counties than in small counties for both whites and nonwhites.

Table 27
What were the disposition rates for different sex groups
in large and small counties?

	<u>Cases per 1,000 Youth Ages 10-17 in Sex Group</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Large Counties **</u>		<u>Small Counties **</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Nonpetitioned Cases	25.59	38.13	13.34	35.65	14.33
Released	17.57	26.27	9.07	24.13	10.19
Referred	1.83	1.75	0.61	3.44	1.47
Probation	4.69	8.13	2.57	5.89	1.98
Placement	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Transfer	*	*	*	*	*
Other	1.48	1.97	1.08	2.15	0.67
Petitioned Cases	23.86	41.42	8.37	35.75	8.70
Released	4.84	7.67	1.85	7.42	2.21
Referred	0.87	1.38	0.48	1.22	0.38
Probation	10.40	18.57	3.53	15.49	3.46
Placement	4.94	10.68	1.72	5.90	1.21
Transfer	0.32	0.61	0.02	0.58	0.04
Other	2.48	2.50	0.78	5.15	1.41

* Too few cases to obtain reliable data.

** Counties with 62,000 or more youth ages 10-17 were classified as "large" counties. Those with fewer than 62,000 youth ages 10-17 were classified as "small" counties.

Data Sources: AZ, CA, HI, IA, MD, MS, ND, NE, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (26.9% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- o The rate of release was higher for males than females in both large and small counties, for both petitioned and nonpetitioned cases.
- o The formal placement rate for males in large counties was nearly double that of males in small counties.
- o The rate of transfer to criminal court following petition to juvenile court for males was more than 30 times the rate for females in large counties; in small counties the difference was half as large.

Table 28
What types of dispositions did juvenile courts impose?

	All Offenses	Delinquency Offenses			Public Order	Status Offenses
		Person	Property	Drugs		
All Cases	441,047	52,965	201,622	27,861	86,396	72,203
Nonpetitioned Cases	52%	39%	49%	53%	49%	73%
Petitioned Cases	48%	61%	51%	47%	51%	27%
Nonpetitioned Cases	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Released	60%	65%	58%	61%	66%	57%
Referred	17%	15%	18%	14%	15%	21%
Probation	15%	15%	19%	20%	11%	10%
Placement	--%	--%	--%	--%	--%	--%
Transferred to criminal court	--%	--%	--%	--%	--%	--%
Other	8%	6%	6%	4%	8%	12%
Petitioned Cases	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Released	20%	26%	19%	17%	20%	20%
Referred	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%
Probation	44%	39%	48%	52%	39%	36%
Placement	20%	21%	19%	19%	26%	10%
Transferred to criminal court	2%	4%	2%	2%	1%	--%
Other	10%	6%	8%	8%	11%	31%

-- Less than 0.5%

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, ND, NE, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (31.2% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- o Among nonpetitioned cases, release was the most common disposition (60 percent). Among petitioned cases, probation was the most common disposition (44 percent).
- o Drug law violation cases were more likely than cases involving other offenses to be placed on probation, whether they were petitioned or not.
- o One in 10 petitioned status offense cases resulted in out of home placement.
- o Transfer to criminal court accounted for 4 percent of petitioned person offense cases.

Table 29
Using FBI offense categories, what types of dispositions did juvenile courts impose?

	All Offenses	Delinquency Offenses			Status Offenses
		Index Violent	Index Property	Non- Index	
All Cases	304,963 100%	15,738 100%	107,033 100%	136,804 100%	45,388 100%
Nonpetitioned Cases	50%	23%	47%	49%	71%
Petitioned Cases	50%	77%	53%	51%	29%
Nonpetitioned Cases	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Released	69%	74%	66%	72%	68%
Referred	8%	6%	8%	7%	9%
Probation	18%	17%	23%	17%	12%
Placement	--%	--%	--%	--%	--%
Transferred to criminal court	--%	--%	--%	--%	--%
Other	5%	3%	3%	4%	12%
Petitioned Cases	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Released	21%	20%	18%	23%	21%
Referred	4%	3%	4%	4%	2%
Probation	42%	37%	48%	41%	29%
Placement	21%	31%	22%	21%	7%
Transferred to criminal court	1%	5%	1%	1%	--%
Other	11%	4%	7%	10%	40%

-- Less than 0.5%

Data Sources: AZ, CA, HI, MD, MS, OH, PA, UT, VA (23.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- o Cases petitioned for index violent crimes were more likely to result in out of home placement than were cases involving other offenses.
- o Among petitioned cases, index property crime cases were more likely to result in probation than were cases involving other offenses.
- o One in 20 petitioned index violent offense cases were transferred to criminal court, compared to 1 in 100 petitioned index property and nonindex delinquency offense cases.

Table 30
For what offenses were juveniles placed on probation?

	Number of Cases Placed on Probation	Delinquency Offenses				Public Order	Status Offenses	Total
		Person	Property	Drugs				
Total Cases	127,825	12%	53%	8%	17%	10%	100%	
Age								
12 and under	10,245	11%	70%	1%	10%	8%	100%	
13	12,261	13%	61%	3%	12%	10%	100%	
14	20,402	13%	57%	5%	14%	11%	100%	
15	26,719	12%	53%	7%	17%	11%	100%	
16	28,583	12%	50%	10%	19%	9%	100%	
17 and over	29,174	13%	45%	12%	22%	9%	100%	
Sex								
Male	103,509	12%	56%	8%	17%	7%	100%	
12 and under	8,572	11%	72%	1%	11%	5%	100%	
13	9,628	14%	65%	3%	12%	6%	100%	
14	15,803	13%	62%	5%	14%	6%	100%	
15	21,117	12%	57%	7%	17%	7%	100%	
16	23,491	12%	52%	10%	19%	7%	100%	
17 and over	24,532	13%	46%	12%	22%	8%	100%	
Female	24,316	11%	43%	7%	17%	22%	100%	
12 and under	1,669	10%	58%	3%	9%	20%	100%	
13	2,632	12%	47%	4%	13%	24%	100%	
14	4,594	13%	42%	5%	14%	27%	100%	
15	5,598	12%	40%	7%	17%	25%	100%	
16	5,086	11%	41%	9%	19%	20%	100%	
17 and over	4,636	11%	42%	12%	21%	15%	100%	

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, ND, NE, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (31.2% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- o Among cases placed on probation, drug law violations accounted for the smallest proportion (8 percent) and property offenses the largest (53 percent).
- o The proportion of juveniles on probation who had been referred for property offenses declined as age increased.
- o Among cases placed on probation, drug law violation cases accounted for a larger proportion of cases for older juveniles than for younger juveniles.

Table 31
For what offenses were juveniles placed out of home?

	Number of Cases Placed Out of Home	Delinquency Offenses				Public Order	Status Offenses	Total
		Person	Property	Drugs				
Total Cases	42,468	16%	46%	6%	27%	5%	100%	
Age								
12 and under	1,548	16%	55%	1%	17%	11%	100%	
13	3,251	15%	50%	2%	25%	8%	100%	
14	6,546	16%	47%	3%	28%	6%	100%	
15	9,865	16%	46%	5%	28%	5%	100%	
16	10,930	17%	45%	7%	28%	4%	100%	
17 and over	10,238	17%	44%	10%	28%	2%	100%	
Sex								
Male	36,220	17%	49%	6%	25%	3%	100%	
12 and under	1,328	17%	58%	1%	17%	8%	100%	
13	2,571	16%	55%	2%	24%	4%	100%	
14	5,217	17%	51%	3%	25%	3%	100%	
15	8,268	17%	50%	5%	26%	3%	100%	
16	9,456	18%	48%	7%	26%	2%	100%	
17 and over	9,302	18%	45%	9%	27%	1%	100%	
Female	6,248	12%	30%	6%	37%	17%	100%	
12 and under	219	12%	33%	2%	19%	34%	100%	
13	680	13%	33%	2%	28%	24%	100%	
14	1,330	11%	30%	3%	38%	18%	100%	
15	1,597	12%	28%	5%	38%	17%	100%	
16	1,473	11%	28%	7%	40%	15%	100%	
17 and over	935	12%	30%	12%	38%	7%	100%	

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, ND, NE, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (31.2% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- o Among juveniles placed out of home, 16 percent were charged with a person offense.
- o Among males placed out of home, 6 percent were charged with a drug law violation.
- o More females were placed out of home for a status offense than for a person offense.
- o Among females age 17 and older who were given dispositions of out of home placement, the proportion who were referred for a person offense was the same as the proportion who were referred for a drug law violation.

Table 32
How long did cases take to process?

<u>Time Between Referral and Disposition</u>	<u>Cumulative Percent of Cases Completed</u>					
	<u>All Offenses</u>	<u>Delinquency Offenses</u>			<u>Public Order</u>	<u>Status Offenses</u>
		<u>Person</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Drugs</u>		
Nonpetitioned Cases						
1 week	16%	10%	10%	9%	16%	28%
2 weeks	30%	21%	24%	23%	31%	43%
3 weeks	44%	35%	40%	40%	45%	53%
4 weeks	56%	47%	53%	54%	57%	62%
8 weeks	80%	76%	80%	80%	80%	81%
12 weeks	89%	86%	89%	89%	89%	89%
6 months	97%	96%	97%	96%	97%	97%
1 year	99%	98%	99%	98%	99%	99%
Petitioned Cases						
1 week	5%	3%	3%	2%	10%	7%
2 weeks	11%	8%	7%	5%	19%	16%
3 weeks	18%	14%	13%	9%	28%	27%
4 weeks	24%	19%	19%	14%	36%	36%
8 weeks	51%	44%	46%	42%	61%	67%
12 weeks	71%	65%	68%	68%	77%	82%
6 months	94%	92%	94%	94%	95%	96%
1 year	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, ND, NE, PA, SD, TN, UT (28.3% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- c Half of all nonpetitioned cases were disposed within 4 weeks after referral, while half of petitioned cases were disposed within 8 weeks.
- o By the end of a year, nearly all cases were completed.
- o Status offense cases were completed at a faster pace than delinquency offense cases.

Table 33
Using FBI offense categories, how long did cases take to process?

<u>Time Between Referral and Disposition</u>	<u>Cumulative Percent of Cases Completed</u>				
	<u>All Offenses</u>	<u>Delinquency Offenses</u>			<u>Status Offenses</u>
		<u>Index Violent</u>	<u>Index Property</u>	<u>Non-Index</u>	
Nonpetitioned Cases					
1 week	15%	12%	12%	14%	22%
2 weeks	28%	23%	24%	26%	39%
3 weeks	40%	36%	38%	38%	49%
4 weeks	50%	42%	48%	48%	55%
8 weeks	72%	65%	74%	70%	70%
12 weeks	83%	80%	86%	82%	81%
6 months	95%	95%	96%	93%	95%
1 year	97%	98%	98%	96%	98%
Petitioned Cases					
1 week	5%	4%	3%	6%	4%
2 weeks	11%	11%	9%	13%	13%
3 weeks	19%	17%	15%	20%	24%
4 weeks	27%	24%	22%	27%	35%
8 weeks	52%	48%	47%	50%	66%
12 weeks	68%	64%	63%	67%	81%
6 months	93%	91%	91%	92%	96%
1 year	99%	99%	98%	98%	99%

Data Sources: AZ, CA, HI, MD, MS, PA, UT (23.9% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- o By the end of 2 months, half of both petitioned index and nonindex delinquency cases reached disposition.
- o By the end of the first week, 12 percent of the nonpetitioned index violent cases had gone from referral to disposition. By the end of the first month, 42 percent were completed.

Table 34
What kinds of cases were referred to court by school personnel?

	Number of Referrals	Delinquency Offenses				Status Offenses		Total
		Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order	Truancy	Other	
Total	6,902	15%	17%	7%	15%	40%	6%	100%
Age								
12 and under	622	14%	19%	2%	11%	48%	7%	100%
13	889	15%	15%	3%	13%	46%	8%	100%
14	1,397	15%	15%	5%	14%	45%	6%	100%
15	1,795	14%	16%	7%	15%	42%	6%	100%
16	1,358	14%	19%	12%	18%	33%	4%	100%
17 and over	841	18%	23%	14%	17%	22%	5%	100%
Sex								
Male	4,795	17%	21%	9%	17%	31%	5%	100%
12 and under	444	17%	22%	3%	11%	42%	6%	100%
13	595	17%	19%	3%	14%	39%	8%	100%
14	917	18%	19%	6%	16%	36%	5%	100%
15	1,179	16%	21%	8%	17%	33%	5%	100%
16	992	16%	22%	14%	21%	24%	3%	100%
17 and over	668	20%	25%	16%	19%	15%	5%	100%
Female	2,104	9%	8%	4%	11%	60%	8%	100%
12 and under	178	5%	11%	2%	11%	63%	9%	100%
13	294	10%	7%	3%	11%	62%	8%	100%
14	478	10%	8%	3%	9%	63%	8%	100%
15	616	10%	7%	4%	11%	60%	8%	100%
16	366	8%	8%	7%	12%	57%	8%	100%
17 and over	172	12%	13%	8%	9%	49%	8%	100%

Data Sources: AZ, CA, IA, MD, MS, ND, NE, OH, VA (20.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- o Truancy cases accounted for 40 percent of the cases referred to juvenile court by school personnel.
- o Younger juveniles referred by school personnel were more likely than older juveniles to be referred for truancy. School personnel referred a large proportion of older juveniles for drug law violations and public order offenses.
- o Among males, 31 percent of the referrals by school personnel were for truancy, for females the figure was 60 percent.

Table 35
MURDER/NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER CASES

**What were the murder/nonnegligent manslaughter case rates
for different age/sex and age/race groups?**

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Race</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
10	*	*	*	*	*
11	*	*	*	*	*
12	*	*	*	*	*
13	*	*	*	*	*
14	.04	.06	*	.03	.07
15	.06	.11	*	.05	.09
16	.11	.20	*	.08	.24
17	.12	.22	*	.08	.27
Total 10-17	.04	.08	.01	.03	.09

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

What happened to murder/nonnegligent manslaughter cases referred to juvenile court?

	<u>Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter Cases</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Cases	337 100%	306 100%	31 100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	14%	13%	23%
Yes	86%	87%	77%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Release	12%	12%	13%
Probation	10%	9%	27%
Placement	31%	31%	27%
Transfer to criminal court	29%	31%	10%
Other*	3%	4%	0%

* Referrals to other agencies, fines, restitution, etc.

Data Sources: AZ, CA, HI, IA, MD, MS, ND, NE, OH, PA, TN, UT, VA (26.5% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

**Table 36
FORCIBLE RAPE CASES**

**What were the forcible rape case rates
for different age/sex and age/race groups?**

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Race</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
10	*	*	*	*	*
11	.02	.03	*	*	*
12	.03	.07	*	.01	.09
13	.12	.22	*	.08	.26
14	.16	.29	*	.11	.32
15	.23	.45	*	.16	.51
16	.26	.51	*	.14	.73
17	.26	.51	*	.17	.64
Total 10-17	.14	.27	--	.09	.33

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

-- Less than .005

What happened to forcible rape cases referred to juvenile court?

	<u>Forcible Rape Cases</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Cases	1,026 100%	1,010 100%	16 100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	19%	19%	38%
Yes	81%	81%	63%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Release	19%	19%	19%
Probation	27%	27%	13%
Placement	25%	25%	19%
Transfer to criminal court	5%	6%	0%
Other*	5%	5%	13%

* Referrals to other agencies, fines, restitution, etc.

Data Sources: AZ, CA, HI, IA, MD, MN, MS, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (26.5% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

**Table 37
ROBBERY CASES**

**What were the robbery case rates
for different age/sex and age/race groups?**

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Race</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
10	.06	.12	*	.03	.20
11	.12	.24	*	.06	.37
12	.24	.43	.04	.11	.78
13	.55	.97	.10	.18	1.97
14	.99	1.73	.15	.37	3.39
15	1.51	2.69	.29	.60	5.26
16	1.80	3.31	.25	.83	5.79
17	2.00	3.71	.24	.96	6.36
Total 10-17	.94	1.70	.14	.41	3.06

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

What happened to robbery cases referred to juvenile court?

	<u>Robbery Cases</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Cases	8,121 100%	7,518 100%	603 100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	16%	15%	25%
Yes	84%	85%	75%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Release	16%	16%	21%
Probation	29%	29%	28%
Placement	28%	29%	18%
Transfer to criminal court	7%	7%	3%
Other*	4%	4%	6%

* Referrals to other agencies, fines, restitution, etc.

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, ND, NE, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (31.2% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

**Table 38
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT CASES**

**What were the aggravated assault case rates
for different age/sex and age/race groups?**

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Race</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
10	.15	.25	.04	.11	.25
11	.23	.38	.08	.17	.42
12	.44	.70	.17	.29	.94
13	.84	1.22	.42	.61	1.69
14	1.41	1.99	.75	.97	3.02
15	1.88	2.90	.82	1.25	4.33
16	2.39	3.96	.80	1.72	5.03
17	2.70	4.57	.77	2.02	5.33
Total 10-17	1.29	2.06	.49	.92	2.67

What happened to aggravated assault cases referred to juvenile court?

	<u>Aggravated Assault Cases</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Cases	10,912 100%	8,866 100%	2,046 100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	29%	28%	34%
Yes	71%	72%	66%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Release	17%	16%	18%
Probation	28%	28%	28%
Placement	16%	17%	10%
Transfer to criminal court	3%	3%	1%
Other*	7%	7%	9%

* Referrals to other agencies, fines, restitution, etc.

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA (30.2% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

**Table 39
BURGLARY CASES**

**What were the burglary case rates
for different age/sex and age/race groups?**

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Race</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
10	.81	1.47	.13	.66	1.31
11	1.37	2.50	.24	1.15	2.13
12	2.45	4.38	.46	2.16	3.40
13	4.67	8.18	.93	4.21	6.15
14	7.27	12.39	1.51	6.70	8.91
15	8.99	16.22	1.52	8.18	11.70
16	9.41	17.33	1.34	8.60	12.01
17	8.57	15.83	1.09	7.83	10.94
Total 10-17	5.59	10.08	.92	5.09	7.17

What happened to burglary cases referred to juvenile court?

	<u>Burglary Cases</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Cases	48,884 100%	44,936 100%	3,948 100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	29%	28%	43%
Yes	71%	72%	57%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Release	10%	10%	11%
Probation	37%	37%	30%
Placement	17%	18%	10%
Transfer to criminal court	2%	2%	--%
Other*	5%	5%	6%

* Referrals to other agencies, fines, restitution, etc.

-- Less than 0.5%

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, ND, NE, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (31.2% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

**Table 40
LARCENY-THEFT CASES**

**What were the larceny-theft case rates
for different age/sex and age/race groups?**

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Race</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
10	2.09	3.35	.82	1.38	4.46
11	3.50	5.34	1.66	2.47	6.94
12	5.96	8.74	3.09	4.54	10.55
13	9.88	13.94	5.55	7.94	16.29
14	13.80	18.94	8.03	11.40	21.74
15	15.54	22.35	8.50	12.98	24.51
16	16.34	23.79	8.74	13.76	25.49
17	15.28	22.47	7.86	12.72	24.37
Total 10-17	10.55	15.26	5.65	8.64	17.01

What happened to larceny-theft cases referred to juvenile court?

	<u>Larceny-Theft Cases</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Cases	91,755 100%	67,859 100%	23,896 100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	58%	54%	68%
Yes	42%	46%	32%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Release	9%	9%	7%
Probation	21%	22%	16%
Placement	7%	8%	4%
Transfer to criminal court	1%	1%	--%
Other*	6%	6%	5%

* Referrals to other agencies, fines, restitution, etc.

-- Less than 0.5%

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, ND, NE, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (31.2% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

**Table 41
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT CASES**

**What were the motor vehicle theft case rates
for different age/sex and age/race groups?**

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Race</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
10	.04	.07	*	*	.05
11	.06	.11	.02	.05	.09
12	.21	.38	.04	.20	.26
13	.68	1.04	.29	.65	.67
14	1.75	2.67	.73	1.67	1.85
15	2.67	4.44	.84	2.38	3.46
16	2.98	5.09	.83	2.69	3.92
17	2.57	4.51	.56	2.24	3.71
Total 10-17	1.42	2.37	.42	1.29	1.77

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

What happened to motor vehicle theft cases referred to juvenile court?

	<u>Motor Vehicle Theft Cases</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Cases	12,094 100%	10,333 100%	1,761 100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	35%	34%	45%
Yes	65%	66%	55%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Release	11%	11%	11%
Probation	28%	29%	25%
Placement	17%	18%	11%
Transfer to criminal court	2%	2%	1%
Other*	7%	7%	7%

* Referrals to other agencies, fines, restitution, etc.

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, ND, NE, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (31.2% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

**Table 42
ARSON CASES**

**What were the arson case rates
for different age/sex and age/race groups?**

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Race</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
10	.08	.16	*	.08	.09
11	.15	.27	.02	.14	.15
12	.17	.30	.03	.16	.17
13	.27	.49	.05	.29	.21
14	.33	.57	.06	.35	.23
15	.30	.52	.07	.31	.23
16	.26	.47	.05	.27	.20
17	.21	.37	.04	.19	.26
Total 10-17	.23	.40	.04	.23	.19

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

What happened to arson cases referred to juvenile court?

	<u>Arson Cases</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Cases	2,081 100%	1,891 100%	190 100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	45%	45%	41%
Yes	55%	55%	59%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Release	12%	11%	18%
Probation	26%	26%	25%
Placement	10%	9%	12%
Transfer to criminal court	1%	1%	1%
Other*	6%	7%	3%

* Referrals to other agencies, fines, restitution, etc.

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, MD, MS, ND, NE, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (30.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

**Table 43
DRUG POSSESSION/USE CASES**

**What were the drug possession/use case rates
for different age/sex and age/race groups?**

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Race</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
10	*	*	*	*	*
11	.03	.05	*	.03	*
12	.21	.27	.15	.20	.17
13	.64	.86	.40	.67	.38
14	1.56	2.19	.86	1.59	.97
15	2.63	4.04	1.17	2.62	2.17
16	3.78	6.04	1.47	3.76	3.03
17	4.50	7.23	1.68	4.42	3.98
Total 10-17	1.73	2.69	.74	1.73	1.37

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

What happened to drug possession/use cases referred to juvenile court?

	<u>Drug Possession/Use Cases</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Cases	9,957 100%	7,871 100%	2,086 100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	50%	49%	53%
Yes	50%	51%	47%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Release	7%	7%	7%
Probation	25%	25%	23%
Placement	11%	11%	11%
Transfer to criminal court	--%	--%	--%
Other*	8%	8%	7%

* Referrals to other agencies, fines, restitution, etc.

-- Less than 0.5%

Data Sources: AZ, CA, OH, PA, TN, UT, VA (20.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

**Table 44
DRUG TRAFFICKING CASES**

**What were the drug trafficking case rates
for different age/sex and age/race groups?**

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Race</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
10	*	*	*	*	*
11	.04	.07	*	.04	*
12	.17	.26	.09	.18	.11
13	.56	.88	.23	.58	.37
14	1.33	2.05	.52	1.33	1.11
15	2.39	3.89	.84	2.30	2.45
16	3.45	5.90	.95	3.14	4.49
17	4.15	7.10	1.11	3.78	5.41
Total 10-17	1.57	2.62	.48	1.48	1.79

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

What happened to drug trafficking cases referred to juvenile court?

	<u>Drug Trafficking Cases</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Cases	9,106 100%	7,735 100%	1,371 100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	54%	53%	62%
Yes	46%	47%	38%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Release	5%	5%	5%
Probation	28%	29%	25%
Placement	11%	12%	6%
Transfer to criminal court	--%	--%	--%
Other*	2%	2%	2%

* Referrals to other agencies, fines, restitution, etc.

-- Less than 0.5%

Data Sources: AZ, CA, OH, PA, TN, UT, VA (20.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

**Table 45
SHOPLIFTING CASES**

**What were the shoplifting case rates
for different age/sex and age/race groups?**

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Race</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
10	1.48	2.32	.62	.96	3.20
11	2.35	3.38	1.32	1.68	4.52
12	3.91	5.34	2.43	3.03	6.56
13	6.18	8.07	4.17	4.99	9.91
14	8.10	9.98	5.98	6.67	12.54
15	8.51	10.87	6.08	7.02	13.52
16	8.25	10.33	6.14	6.77	13.24
17	7.41	9.25	5.51	5.91	12.65
Total 10-17	5.90	7.62	4.11	4.74	9.64

What happened to shoplifting cases referred to juvenile court?

	<u>Shoplifting Cases</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Cases	47,511	31,432	16,079
	100%	100%	100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	71%	69%	75%
Yes	29%	31%	25%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Release	5%	5%	5%
Probation	15%	16%	13%
Placement	4%	5%	3%
Transfer to criminal court	--%	--%	--%
Other*	4%	4%	4%

* Referrals to other agencies, fines, restitution, etc.

-- Less than 0.5%

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, IA, MD, MS, PA, TN, UT, VA (29.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

**Table 46
VANDALISM CASES**

**What were the vandalism case rates
for different age/sex and age/race groups?**

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Race</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
10	.75	1.39	.09	.68	.88
11	1.06	1.97	.15	.93	1.39
12	1.50	2.66	.31	1.39	1.73
13	2.21	3.82	.50	2.13	2.28
14	2.83	4.75	.67	2.73	2.88
15	3.16	5.54	.69	3.09	3.09
16	3.39	6.07	.65	3.35	3.19
17	3.27	5.80	.65	3.29	2.81
Total 10-17	2.32	4.09	.47	2.25	2.31

What happened to vandalism cases referred to juvenile court?

	<u>Vandalism Cases</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Cases	20,831 100%	18,778 100%	2,053 100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	60%	59%	64%
Yes	40%	41%	36%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Release	12%	12%	12%
Probation	18%	19%	13%
Placement	4%	4%	4%
Transfer to criminal court	--%	--%	--%
Other*	6%	6%	7%

* Referrals to other agencies, fines, restitution, etc.

-- Less than 0.5%

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, ND, NE, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA
(31.2% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

APPENDIX A

**PROCEDURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL ESTIMATES
OF DELINQUENCY AND STATUS OFFENSE CASES**

PROCEDURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL ESTIMATES OF DELINQUENCY AND STATUS OFFENSE CASES

This section describes the data and the statistical procedures employed to develop national estimates of the number and characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1984.

DATA

The *Juvenile Court Statistics* series utilizes data provided to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive by state and county agencies responsible for the collection and/or dissemination of information on the processing of youth through the juvenile courts. These data are not the result of a census or scientifically designed (probability) sampling procedure. They are also not the result of a uniform data collection effort. The national estimates were developed by utilizing data from all courts who were willing and able to provide data for this work. The data were generated by state and local juvenile court information systems designed to meet their own informational needs. So the accuracy of the data was vital to those who recorded the information because the data were used in the daily operations of the courts as well as for planning and evaluation. The use of available data has its strengths and weaknesses. Therefore, to properly assess the validity of the national estimates found in this report, critical readers must balance the benefits and disadvantages of using available data from a large sample of courts to meet national reporting needs.

The data used in this report fall into one of two general categories: case-level data and court-level aggregate statistics. Case-level data are generated by courts with automated client tracking/management information systems or automated reporting systems. These data describe in detail the characteristics of each case handled by the court and usually contain information on the age and sex of the youth referred, the date and source of referral, the offense(s) charged, whether or not the youth was detained, whether or not the case was petitioned, the date of disposition, and the disposition of the case. The nonautomated court-level aggregate statistics were either abstracted from annual reports or supplied on request by local and state agencies. These figures report the number of petitioned and nonpetitioned cases handled by a court in a defined time period (e.g., calendar year, fiscal year).

The structure of each case-level data set (e.g., the definition of data elements, their codes, and interrelationships) was unique, having been designed to meet the informational needs and demands of the state or local jurisdiction. These disparate data sets were combined by converting (recoding) each into a common national data format, a process which required an intimate understanding of the development, structure, and content of each data set. This process consumed more time and energy than any other aspect of the project. Code books and operation manuals were studied, interviews were conducted with the data suppliers, and diagnostic analyses of each data file were reviewed. Even though there were some instances when coding decisions were made on less than complete information, the vast majority of cases were recoded into the standardized national format using sufficient information to assure confidence in the recoding decisions. The combination of these converted data sets formed the national case-level data base.

Of course case-level data can be aggregated to produce court-level statistics, but only case-level data can yield the detailed descriptions of juvenile court cases found in this statistical series. Court-level summaries of these case-level data sets combined with data from those courts which only reported court-level aggregate statistics formed the national court-level aggregate data set. In all, juvenile courts with jurisdiction over 96 percent of the youth population reported either case-level or aggregate data on their delinquency and status offense cases.

However, not all of the reported information could be incorporated in the national estimates. Each data set contributed to the archive was studied to determine its structural characteristics (e.g., unit of count and coding rules) and its consistency with data previously supplied by the same source. To be used in this report the data had to be compatible with the report's unit of count, a *case disposed*, and had to represent the complete reporting of delinquency and status offense cases handled with or without the filing of a petition in calendar year 1984. Of the case-level data files contributed to the Archive describing 1984 juvenile court activity, data from 1,040 jurisdictions in 20 states (Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin) containing individual records on 538,000 cases met these criteria. Five hundred and sixty jurisdictions in these and nine other states (Alabama, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, New Mexico, South Carolina, Texas, and Vermont) reported compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 220,000 cases. In other words, detailed case-level data were available from 1,040 jurisdictions containing 44 percent of the nation's youth population at risk. And 560 jurisdictions covering an additional 17 percent of the population at risk provided only court-level data. In all, court-level statistics (including aggregated case-level data) compatible with the reporting requirements of this series were available from 1,600 jurisdictions containing 61 percent of the nation's youth population at risk. These court-level data were the basis for the estimate of the total number of cases disposed in 1984 across the country. With the 1984 national caseload estimate in hand, national estimates of case characteristics were developed based on the contents of the detailed case-level data.

YOUTH POPULATION AT RISK

The number of juvenile court cases in a community has been shown to be highly related to the number of youth in the community that are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Consequently, a critical element of the national estimation procedure was the development of a measure of the youth population at risk for juvenile court referral. A survey of the case-level data showed that very few delinquency or status offense cases involved youth below the age of 10. Therefore, the lower age limit of youth population at risk of juvenile court involvement was set at 10 years of age. Every state in the nation defines an upper age limit of original juvenile court delinquency jurisdiction.¹ While there are numerous exceptions to this age criterion (e.g., youthful offender legislation, concurrent jurisdiction statutes, and extended jurisdiction provisions), it was decided that the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction would be the best upper limit for the youth population at risk. Therefore, in a New York county where the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction was 15, the youth population at risk equaled the number of youth 10 through 15 years of age residing in that county; in California where the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction was 17, the youth population at risk equaled the number of youth 10 through 17 years of age.

While a juvenile court is likely to handle a few cases involving youth who are above or below the age limits of their youth population at risk, it was decided that the youth population at risk was the best indicator of the segment of the total population that generates juvenile court activity. Of course, juvenile court cases involving youth outside the population at risk age limits were retained for analysis purposes. The decision to exclude these youth from the population at risk calculations

¹In 1984 the juvenile courts in 38 states and the District of Columbia had original jurisdiction (with minor exceptions) over all youth 17 years of age and below, in eight states (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas) age 16 and below, in three states (Connecticut, New York, and North Carolina) age 15 and below, and in Wyoming age 18 and below.

enabled the case rate statistic (which is an integral part of the national estimation procedure) to be more sensitive to variations across jurisdictions. In calculating case rates the number of cases (involving youth of all ages) is divided by the youth population at risk. To include youth under 10 and above the upper age of jurisdiction in the population at risk calculations would cause the overall case rates to be less sensitive to changes or variations. Although including the small number of cases involving juveniles outside of the population at risk age range into the rate calculation will have some impact, its effect is minimal.

Data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census were used to develop youth population at risk figures for each county in the country. The U.S. Bureau of the Census reported county-level age group estimates in five-year groupings for July 1, 1984 on a machine-readable data file entitled *County Population Estimates (Experimental) by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980-1982-1984* and the national individual age group estimates for July 1, 1984 in *Current Population Reports, Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 985: Estimates of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 to 1985*. Using these data sets, estimates of the 1984 county-level youth population at risk figures were generated as follows. The 1984 county-level age groups estimates (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, and 15-19) were divided into individual age group estimates by assuming that the proportions at each individual age group within the county were equivalent to the national proportions reported in the P-25 series for 1984. With individual age group population estimates for each county and knowing the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction for each state, youth population at risk estimates were developed for each county nationwide.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NATIONAL AND SAMPLE YOUTH POPULATION AT RISK

Analyses were conducted to compare the demographic characteristics of the nation's 1984 youth population at risk with both the case-level data sample (1,040 jurisdictions) and the court-level data sample (1,600 jurisdictions). Both samples had proportions of males (51.2 percent) and females (48.8 percent) identical to those found in nation's youth population at risk. The age distribution of the court-level data sample was nearly identical to the nation's youth population. Nationally, 79.4 percent of juveniles were below 16 years of age, 12.0 percent were age 16, and 8.6 percent were older than 16. In the court-level sample, 79.8 percent were younger than 16, 11.8 percent were 16, and 8.4 percent were older than 16. The case-level sample had a slightly greater proportion of older youth (78.5 percent were under 16, 11.0 percent were 16, and 10.5 percent were over 16). Racial comparisons yielded similar results. Nationally, 81.8 percent of youth were white and 18.2 percent were nonwhite. Both samples had slightly larger proportions of nonwhites (18.7 percent in the case-level sample and 19.8 in the court-level sample).

Analyses were also performed which compared the relative mix of small and large counties in the two samples with that of the nation. The nation's 3,081 counties (county equivalents--see footnote 3, p. 74) were divided into four quartiles. The first quartile contained the 2,516 smallest counties, the second the next 411, the third the next 117, and the fourth contained the 37 largest counties in the country. Each group of counties contained 25 percent of the nation's 1984 youth population at risk. Using these county groupings, the proportion of youth at risk in each sample was determined. Both samples contained a larger proportion of youth from the larger counties. The court-level sample's smallest counties contained 20.1 percent of the juveniles in the sample. The second group of counties had 22.5 percent of youth at risk, the third group had 23.5 percent, and the fourth group of largest counties contained 33.9 percent. The case-level sample had 17.4 percent of its youth in the first group of counties, 20.7 percent in the second group, 25.9 percent in the third group, and 35.9 percent in the fourth group.

These analyses show that compared to the nation's youth population at risk the samples are slightly over representative of nonwhites and the detailed case-level sample had a somewhat higher

proportion of older youth. Overall, though, the samples are quite representative of the country's youth population. Although the samples were drawn somewhat disproportionately from large counties, by controlling for county size in the estimation procedure the impact of this difference is diminished. The estimation procedure also controlled for age, and will in the future (beginning with in the *Juvenile Court Statistics 1985* report) control for race.²

THE ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

A procedure was designed to develop national estimates of the number and the characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1984 from the large nonprobability sample of case-level data and court-level aggregate statistics. Over the years different techniques for developing national estimates of court activity from a nonprobability sample have been tested. The current approach assumes that the dynamics which produce the volume and characteristics of juvenile court cases in reporting counties were shared by other nonreporting counties with similar characteristics that have been shown to be related to the rate of cases handled by juvenile courts. County was selected as the unit of aggregation because most juvenile court jurisdictions were concurrent with county boundaries, most juvenile court data report the county in which the case was handled, and because youth population estimates developed by the U.S. Bureau of Census were reported by county.³

To group counties into clusters which share characteristics relating to juvenile court case rate, a wide variety of county characteristics were studied to assess their relationship with the county's rate of juvenile court referrals. Of the more than 100 county characteristics studied, including population, sociological, economic and governmental factors, two emerged as the most predictive of juvenile court case rate: size of the youth population and the percentage of persons living in the county classified as urban residents. Further study showed that these two factors were highly correlated. Therefore, the decision was made to cluster counties on the basis of the size of their youth populations. The boundaries of each cluster on the population dimension were drawn to minimize the population range while insuring that each cluster contained a sufficient number of reporting jurisdictions to generate stable estimates. As a result each county in the country was placed in one of ten population clusters on the basis of the estimated number of 10- through 17-year-olds residing in the county.

The estimation procedure also controlled for variations in upper ages of original juvenile court jurisdiction within the population-based cluster by developing separate estimates for each of three age groups: youth age 15 and below, youth age 16, and youth age 17 and above. These three age groups were selected to correspond with the variations in the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction. By developing estimates for age groups within population clusters, the procedure not only compensated for the expected large variations in overall case rates among courts with divergent

²A technical report detailing the revised estimation procedure will be prepared as a companion document to the *Juvenile Court Statistics 1985* report.

³Florida's data was the only information used in this report which could not be aggregated by county. These data were collected by the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS) which identified the HRS district in which the case was handled. Florida's juvenile courts (which were not county based, but organized into 20 multi-county district courts) did not collect case-level information. In order to utilize the quality data collected by HRS, the aggregation criterion was relaxed to include the 11 HRS districts. In 1984 there were 3,137 counties in the United States. By replacing Florida's 67 counties with the 11 HRS districts, the total number of aggregation units, or "counties," for this report became 3,081. Therefore, while the report uses the term "county" to describe the aggregation unit, the reader should be aware of the complications introduced by the use of Florida's HRS data.

upper ages of original jurisdiction, but also for the fact that offense profiles and treatment patterns vary with the age of the youth and the size county in which the case is heard.

The estimation procedure developed independent estimates of the number of petitioned and nonpetitioned cases handled by the courts in each cluster. While most information systems reported data on each delinquency and status offense case disposed by their juvenile court system, some systems reported only cases handled formally through the filing of a petition. Therefore, to take advantage of all available data, estimating samples for petitioned and nonpetitioned cases were constructed separately.

The stages of the estimation procedure are outlined in Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3. Counties were placed in one of ten clusters based on the size of their youth population age 10 through 17. Within each cluster, counties reporting petitioned and those reporting nonpetitioned court-level and case-level data consistent with this series' reporting requirements were identified. To develop estimates of the number of cases disposed by juvenile courts in each cluster, cluster-specific age group case rates were developed using data from reporting jurisdictions within the cluster. For example, Table A-1 shows that 68 of the 368 counties in Cluster 5 reported court-level aggregate statistics and another 101 counties reported individual case-level data (which could be analyzed to produce court-level aggregate counts) describing the number of petitioned cases processed by their juvenile courts in 1984. Estimates of the proportion of cases falling into each age group were developed by assuming that the proportions were equivalent to those observed in the jurisdictions reporting case-level data. Therefore, data from counties reporting aggregate caseload figures were partitioned into three age groups by assuming that their age distributions were the same as those reporting case-level data in their cluster. Using this procedure it was estimated that of the 14,153 petitioned cases reported by courts in the fifth cluster, 7,838 involved youth referred at age 15 or below, 3,259 involved youth referred at age 16, and 3,056 involved youth referred at age 17 or above.

Youth population at risk estimates were compiled for the reporting jurisdictions in a cluster and for the entire cluster. In Cluster 5 it was estimated that there were 626,000 youth 10 through 15 years of age in the reporting jurisdictions and 1,361,100 in the entire cluster. Given that the 10-through 15-year-old population in reporting jurisdictions generated 7,838 cases, the Cluster 5 case rate of 10- through 15-year-olds (number of cases disposed for each 1,000 youth in the age group) was estimated to be 12.5, or 7,838 cases divided by 626 thousand youth. Using the basic assumption that the reporting jurisdictions within the cluster are representative of the entire cluster, estimates of the total number of cases involving youth age 15 or below were calculated by multiplying the reporting sample's case rate by the total number of 10- through 15-year-old youth in the cluster. Using this procedure it was estimated that Cluster 5 courts handled 17,000 cases (i.e., 12.5 cases/1,000 youth times 1,361,100 youth in the cluster) involving youth referred at age 15 or below in 1984. This procedure was repeated for each of the other age groups and for each of the other clusters.

Having developed estimates of the total number of cases processed in each cluster, estimates of their characteristics were developed using the same underlying assumptions. Continuing with the example, as Table A-3 shows, in Cluster 5 case-level data were reported on 5,574 petitioned cases involving youth age 15 or below. Therefore, for these cases to represent their age group for the entire cluster, each was weighted for all analyses by a weight equal to the estimated total number of petitioned cases in the cluster-age group (17,000) divided by the number of detailed case records from reporting jurisdictions (5,574). Each detailed case record involving a youth age 15 or below whose case was petitioned to court from a jurisdiction in Cluster 5 was given a weight of 3.05 (e.g., 17,040/5,574). Weights for the small number of cases with unknown ages at referral were set equal to the average weights of the other cases in the county.

Table A-1

1984 CLUSTER PROFILES: PETITIONED CASES

Cluster	County Population Age 10-17	Counties in Cluster	----- Reporting Counties -----			Percent of Youth Population in Reporting Counties
			Case Level	Court Level	Total	
1	under 1,000	557	202	111	313	55%
2	1,000-1,999	614	222	92	314	51%
3	2,000-2,999	425	142	94	236	55%
4	3,000-3,999	277	81	47	128	46%
5	4,000-5,999	368	101	68	169	46%
6	6,000-8,999	249	72	46	118	46%
7	9,000-14,999	224	69	41	110	49%
8	15,000-39,999	228	85	45	130	58%
9	40,000-99,999	103	43	11	54	56%
10	100,000 or more	<u>36</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>84%</u>
Total		3,081	1,040	560	1,600	61%

Petitioned Cases by Age Group: Sample Data

Cluster	Reported Cases			Youth Population at Risk			Age Group Case Rates		
	<16	16	>16	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	1,454	694	617	138,200	20,800	13,500	10.5	33.3	45.6
2	3,551	1,733	1,652	352,500	56,100	37,900	10.1	30.9	43.6
3	4,569	2,396	2,003	437,100	69,700	44,000	10.5	34.4	45.5
4	3,822	1,953	1,834	333,900	54,200	37,000	11.4	36.1	49.6
5	7,838	3,259	3,056	626,000	101,500	67,900	12.5	32.1	45.0
6	6,798	3,002	2,847	632,100	944,400	66,000	10.8	31.8	43.1
7	12,067	4,994	4,019	931,600	141,700	98,800	13.0	35.2	40.7
8	33,773	13,750	12,173	2,323,900	352,300	229,100	14.5	39.0	53.1
9	52,546	20,273	21,156	2,807,300	408,500	344,100	18.7	49.6	61.5
10	<u>71,101</u>	<u>28,741</u>	<u>25,246</u>	<u>4,381,800</u>	<u>616,500</u>	<u>430,400</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>46.6</u>	<u>58.7</u>
Total	197,519	80,795	74,603	12,964,400	1,915,900	1,368,700	15.2	42.2	54.5

Petitioned Cases by Age Group: National Estimates

Cluster	Number of Cases			Youth Population at Risk			Age Group Case Rates		
	<16	16	>16	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	2,600	1,300	1,300	250,400	37,600	27,700	10.5	33.3	45.6
2	6,900	3,300	3,300	689,300	106,400	75,600	10.1	30.9	43.6
3	8,300	4,300	3,800	794,600	123,800	83,600	10.5	34.3	45.5
4	8,300	4,000	4,200	721,900	111,600	84,600	11.4	36.0	49.6
5	17,000	6,800	7,000	1,361,100	212,400	155,000	12.5	32.1	45.0
6	14,600	6,600	6,500	1,359,500	206,900	150,800	10.8	31.8	43.1
7	24,500	9,900	8,600	1,894,900	280,200	211,700	13.0	35.2	40.7
8	58,000	23,800	21,600	3,993,100	609,500	407,100	14.5	39.0	53.1
9	92,700	38,200	35,900	4,955,000	768,800	584,300	18.7	49.6	61.5
10	<u>84,500</u>	<u>35,500</u>	<u>29,700</u>	<u>5,208,800</u>	<u>761,900</u>	<u>505,800</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>46.6</u>	<u>58.7</u>
Total	317,600	133,500	121,900	21,228,500	3,219,000	2,286,100	15.0	41.5	53.3

Table A-2

1984 CLUSTER PROFILES: NONPETITIONED CASES

Cluster	County Population Age 10-17	Counties in Cluster	----- Reporting Counties -----			Percent of Youth Population in Reporting Counties
			Case Level	Court Level	Total	
1	under 1,000	557	189	99	288	49%
2	1,000-1,999	614	187	72	259	42%
3	2,000-2,999	425	110	74	184	43%
4	3,000-3,999	277	61	40	101	36%
5	4,000-5,999	368	72	54	126	35%
6	6,000-8,999	249	42	52	94	37%
7	9,000-14,999	224	49	57	106	47%
8	15,000-39,999	228	59	53	112	51%
9	40,000-99,999	103	37	21	58	60%
10	100,000 or more	36	15	14	29	86%
Total		3,081	821	536	1,357	58%

Nonpetitioned Cases by Age Group: Sample Data

Cluster	Reported Cases			Youth Population at Risk			Age Group Case Rates		
	<16	16	>16	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	2,140	985	607	123,900	18,500	12,400	17.3	53.2	49.0
2	5,721	2,334	1,292	287,200	46,000	31,700	19.9	50.8	40.7
3	7,107	2,607	1,182	341,100	54,900	34,300	20.8	47.4	34.5
4	7,312	2,754	1,505	262,700	42,500	28,100	27.8	64.8	53.5
5	8,660	2,917	1,697	472,200	75,700	51,100	18.3	38.5	33.2
6	11,176	3,613	2,690	511,500	71,200	51,200	21.8	50.7	52.6
7	22,286	7,621	6,204	896,800	133,500	98,600	24.9	57.1	62.9
8	43,493	14,093	10,487	2,025,500	296,300	207,900	21.5	47.6	50.4
9	76,789	24,295	22,404	2,976,600	437,300	395,800	25.8	55.6	56.6
10	75,224	26,738	19,793	4,461,900	629,900	444,100	16.9	42.4	44.6
Total	259,908	87,957	67,861	12,359,300	1,805,900	1,355,200	21.0	48.7	50.1

Nonpetitioned Cases by Age Group: National Estimates

Cluster	Number of Cases			Youth Population at Risk			Age Group Case Rates		
	<16	16	>16	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	4,300	2,000	1,400	250,400	37,600	27,700	17.3	53.2	49.0
2	13,700	5,400	3,100	689,300	106,400	75,600	19.9	50.8	40.7
3	16,600	5,900	2,900	794,600	123,800	83,600	20.8	47.4	34.5
4	20,100	7,200	4,500	721,900	111,600	84,600	27.8	64.8	53.5
5	25,000	8,200	5,100	1,361,100	212,400	155,000	18.3	38.5	33.2
6	29,700	10,500	7,900	1,359,500	206,900	150,800	21.8	50.7	52.6
7	47,100	16,000	13,300	1,894,900	280,200	211,700	24.9	57.1	62.9
8	85,700	29,000	20,500	3,993,100	609,500	407,100	21.5	47.6	50.4
9	127,800	42,700	33,100	4,955,000	768,800	584,300	25.8	55.6	56.6
10	87,800	32,300	22,500	5,208,800	761,900	505,800	16.9	42.4	44.6
Total	457,800	159,200	114,400	21,228,500	3,219,000	2,286,100	21.6	49.5	50.0

Table A-3

1984 CASE WEIGHTS BY AGE GROUP AND MANNER OF HANDLING

Petitioned Cases by Age Group

Cluster	NUMBER OF CASE-LEVEL RECORDS				CASE WEIGHTS			
	Age Groups				Age Groups			
	<16	16	>16	Unknown	<16	16	>16	Unknown
1	1,046	500	538	8	2.51	2.50	2.35	2.48
2	2,663	1,305	1,457	13	2.60	2.51	2.26	2.50
3	2,811	1,457	1,653	10	2.95	2.92	2.30	2.75
4	2,500	1,259	1,400	6	3.30	3.19	3.00	3.20
5	5,574	2,303	2,556	21	3.05	2.96	2.72	2.96
6	4,125	1,627	1,889	19	3.53	4.04	3.44	3.60
7	7,765	2,932	2,989	37	3.15	3.36	2.88	3.14
8	25,154	9,780	10,899	541	2.28	2.40	1.97	2.24
9	44,951	16,962	18,639	157	2.06	2.25	1.92	2.07
10	<u>56,536</u>	<u>21,842</u>	<u>25,116</u>	<u>1,068</u>	1.47	1.62	1.18	1.45
Total	153,125	59,967	67,136	1,880				

Nonpetitioned Cases by Age Group

Cluster	NUMBER OF CASE-LEVEL RECORDS				CASE WEIGHTS			
	Age Groups				Age Groups			
	<16	16	>16	Unknown	<16	16	>16	Unknown
1	1,141	516	492	23	3.75	3.85	2.75	3.57
2	3,662	1,488	1,016	23	3.73	3.62	3.02	3.56
3	3,433	1,285	965	22	4.80	4.56	2.98	4.42
4	4,324	1,620	1,075	36	4.62	4.44	4.18	4.51
5	4,524	1,576	1,178	17	5.50	5.19	4.37	5.30
6	5,024	1,823	1,475	32	5.89	5.74	5.36	5.76
7	10,683	3,786	3,727	82	4.39	4.21	3.55	4.14
8	22,627	7,914	7,702	136	3.78	3.65	2.66	3.52
9	52,145	16,815	16,068	452	2.44	2.53	2.05	2.37
10	<u>49,473</u>	<u>20,114</u>	<u>18,262</u>	<u>96</u>	1.77	1.61	1.23	1.63
Total	157,036	56,937	51,960	919				

In summary, court-level statistics were used to develop estimates of the number of cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1984. These estimates along with the detailed characteristics found in the case-level data produced the national estimates of case characteristics found in this report.

Of course, the national estimates of each case characteristic could not be based on all 538,000 case records in the sample. Some data sets did not record the information needed to produce a complete standardized record in the national reporting format. Table A-4 indicates the standardized data that were available from each data set and, therefore, the sample upon which the various case characteristic estimates were based. When analyses involved missing data within the sample, national estimates were constructed by once again assuming that missing data were similar in structure to that of the nonmissing data. Consequently, missing data were spread over the cells in the crosstabulation tables in direct proportion to cell percentages of the corresponding row or column within which the missing data case fell. For example, if the adjudication information was missing for cases involving 16-year-old males petitioned to court for property offenses, then the proportion of these cases that were adjudicated was estimated to be the same as the adjudication profile of cases with similar age/sex/offense characteristics.

COMPARISON WITH FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORT DATA

National estimates based on a nonprobability sample are always open to doubt and criticism. By their nature nonprobability samples can not generate defined confidence intervals around estimates. The relative accuracy of such estimates can only be assessed by comparing them with other statistics from independent sources. For this work the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) *Crime in the United States 1984* provides one point of contact, since both efforts provide estimates of law enforcement referrals to juvenile court.

The UCR statistics are based on information from a nonprobability sample of reporting law enforcement agencies. Despite relying on a nonprobability sample, FBI UCR data are commonly considered to be an accurate reflection of law enforcement activities in this country. Among other things, the FBI reports the number of persons above and below 18 years of age known to have been arrested during the year. In addition they provide national estimates of the total number of persons arrested for various offenses--estimating for nonreporting law enforcement agencies (*Crime in the United States 1984*, Table 24, p. 163). Also reported are the number of arrested persons under age 18 known to have been referred to juvenile courts, probation offices, and related agencies (*Crime in the United States 1984*, Table 68, p. 238).

In 1984 the FBI estimated there were 11,564,000 arrests for various offenses. To estimate the number of arrests of persons under age 18, the proportions of all reported arrests in the index violent, index property and the nonindex offense categories which involved persons under age 18 were applied to the total arrests estimates. As a result it was estimated that there were 1,989,000 arrests of persons under age 18 in 1984 (or 17 percent of all arrests that year). The FBI further reported that 60 percent of "under 18 arrests" were referred by law enforcement agencies to juvenile court. Therefore, from FBI data it is estimated that 1,193,000 arrests of persons under age 18 were referred by law enforcement agencies to juvenile court.

Chapter 1 of this report states that an estimated 980,000 cases were referred to juvenile courts by law enforcement agencies. The FBI estimate differs from the court data estimate by 22 percent, but the estimates are employing different units of count as well as a somewhat different definition of juvenile court. First, the FBI counts *arrests* referred to juvenile court, while this report counts *cases* referred. If a juvenile were arrested multiple times in a relatively short period of time and then referred to court, the court would probably combine the set of arrests into a single case.

Table A-4

DATA SOURCES BY VARIABLE FOR 1984

Age at referral (44%)	AZ CA CT FL HI IA MD MN MS MO ND NE NY OH PA SD TN UT VA WI
Sex (44%)	AZ CA CT FL HI IA MD MN MS MO ND NE NY OH PA SD TN UT VA WI
Source of referral (36%)	AZ CA CT HI IA MD MN MS MO ND NE NY OH PA VA
Reason for referral (44%)	AZ CA CT FL HI IA MD MN MS MO ND NE NY OH PA SD TN UT VA WI
FBI offense coding (27%)	AZ CA CT HI MD MS MO OH PA UT VA
Secure detention (36%)	AZ CA FL IA MS MO ND NE NY OH PA SD TN VA
Petition filed (44%)	AZ CA CT FL HI IA MD MN MS MO ND NE NY OH PA SD TN UT VA WI
Adjudication (34%)	AZ CA CT FL HI MN ND NY PA TN VA
Disposition (44%)	AZ CA CT FL HI IA MD MN MS MO ND NE NY OH PA SD TN UT VA WI

Numbers in parentheses indicate percent of U.S. youth population at risk covered by the data sources.

AZ - Maricopa Co., Arizona
 CA - California
 CT - Connecticut
 FL - Florida
 HI - Hawaii
 IA - Iowa
 MD - Maryland

MN - Minnesota
 MS - Mississippi
 MO - Missouri
 ND - North Dakota
 NE - Nebraska
 NY - New York
 OH - Cuyahoga Co., Ohio

PA - Pennsylvania
 SD - South Dakota
 TN - Davidson, Hamilton &
 Shelby Co., Tennessee
 UT - Utah
 VA - Virginia
 WI - Wisconsin

Thus, what the FBI counted as two or more referrals to juvenile court would be counted in the court data as only one referral from law enforcement. Second, the FBI counts those arrests that are sent to a prosecutors' offices or other agencies that may be related to the juvenile court system as arrests referred to juvenile court. These agencies may routinely divert cases away from the juvenile justice system (e.g., a prosecutor may not pass all referrals on to the juvenile court). Thus, a law enforcement agency may count as *referred to juvenile court* some arrests which were never in fact received by court intake.

Critical readers must decide for themselves whether, given these explanations, the 22% difference in these estimates is acceptable. The magnitude and direction of the difference are certainly consistent with an understanding of the juvenile justice system and the nature of the two data collection efforts. However, as with most work based on nonprobability samples, the validity of the results will always be open to debate.

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ADJUDICATED: Judicially determined to be a delinquent, status offender or dependent.

CASE RATE: The number of cases disposed per 1,000 youth (see Delinquency Child Population and Dependency Child Population).

DELINQUENCY: Acts or conduct in violation of criminal law.

DELINQUENCY CHILD POPULATION: The number of children from age 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction. In all states the upper age of jurisdiction is defined by statute. In most states individuals are considered adults when they reach their 18th birthday. Therefore, for these states, the delinquency child population would equal the number of children who are 10 through 17 years of age living within the geographical area serviced by the court.

DELINQUENT ACT: An act committed by a juvenile for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court, but when committed by a juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. *Delinquent acts include crimes against persons, crimes against property, drug offenses, and crimes against public order, as defined under Reason for Referral, when such acts are committed by juveniles.*

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

DEPENDENCY CHILD POPULATION: The number of children at or below the upper age of jurisdiction.

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

Transfer to Criminal Court/Waive - Cases which were waived or transferred to a criminal court as the result of a waiver or transfer hearing.

Release - Cases dismissed (including those warned, counselled, and released) with no further disposition anticipated.

Refer - Cases that were referred outside the court for services with minimal or no further court involvement anticipated.

Probation - Cases in which youth were placed on informal/voluntary or formal/court-ordered probation or supervision.

Placement - Cases in which youth were placed out of the home in a residential facility housing delinquent or status offenders.

Other - A variety of miscellaneous dispositions not included above. This category includes such dispositions as fine and restitution and those dispositions coded as *Other* in the original data.

JUVENILE COURT: Any court which has jurisdiction over matters involving juveniles.

MANNER OF HANDLING: A general classification of case processing within the court system. Petitioned cases are those that appear on the official court calendar for adjudication by the judge or referee as a result of the filing of a petition, affidavit, or other legal instrument used to initiate court action. Nonpetitioned cases are those cases which duly authorized court personnel screen for adjustment prior to the filing of a formal petition or affidavit. Such personnel include judges, referees, probation officers, other officers of the court and/or an agency statutorily designated to conduct petition screening for the juvenile court. The "nonpetition" category includes cases which were petitioned, but the petition was dropped or withdrawn prior to scheduling a formal hearing.

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

RACE: The race of the youth referred as determined by the youth or by court personnel.

NOTE: Coding of race and ethnicity is based upon OMB Revised Exhibit F, Circular No. A-46, Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting. That exhibit provides standard classifications for recordkeeping, collection, and presentation of data on race and ethnicity in Federal program administrative reporting and statistical activities. These classifications should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature. They were developed in response to needs expressed by both the executive branch and the Congress to provide for the collection and use of compatible, nonduplicated, exchangeable racial and ethnic data by Federal agencies.

White - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

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

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

In the Data Briefs chapter, the ethnic categories of Hispanic and NonHispanic are at times incorporated into racial categories. The ethnic group "Hispanic" is defined as persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish cultures or origin, regardless of race.

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 - This category includes *criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and other person offenses* as defined below.

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

nonnegligent manslaughter does not include *negligent manslaughter* or *vehicular manslaughter*.

2. **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 which prohibit forced sexual penetration of either sex. Data reported by such states does not distinguish between *forcible rape* of females as defined above and other sexual assaults.)
3. **Robbery** - Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another by force or the threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index.
4. **Assault** - Unlawful intentional inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, of injury upon the person of another.
 - a. **Aggravated Assault** - Unlawful intentional inflicting 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 included 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*.
 - b. **Simple Assault** - Unlawful intentional inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, 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 often not distinctly named in statutes since it consists of all assaults not explicitly named and defined as serious.
5. **Other Offenses Against Persons** - This category includes kidnapping, custody interference, unlawful restraint, false imprisonment, reckless endangerment, harassment, etc., and attempts to commit any such acts.

Crimes Against Property - This category includes *burglary*, *larceny*, *motor vehicle theft*, *arson*, *vandalism*, *stolen property offenses*, *trespassing*, and *other property offenses* as defined below.

1. **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.
2. **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 pursesnatching without force.
3. **Motor Vehicle Theft** - Unlawful taking, or attempted taking, of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another, with the intent to deprive him 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*.

4. **Arson** - Intentional damaging or destruction by means of fire or explosion of the property of another without his consent, or of any property with intent to defraud, or attempting the above acts.
5. **Vandalism** - Destroying or damaging, or attempting to destroy or damage, the property of another without his consent, or public property, except by burning.
6. **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*.
7. **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.
8. **Other Property Offenses** - This category 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 - 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 and possession of paraphernalia are also included; hence, the term is broader than the UCR category *drug abuse violations*.

Offenses Against Public Order - This category includes *weapons offenses; sex offenses other than forcible rape; drunkenness; disorderly conduct; contempt, probation and parole violations; and other offenses against public order* as defined below.

1. **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.*
2. **Sex Offenses** - All offenses having a sexual element, except forcible rape. The term combines the meaning of the UCR categories *prostitution and commercialized vice* and *sex offenses*. It includes all offenses such as *statutory rape, indecent exposure, sodomy, prostitution, solicitation, pimping, child molesting, lewdness, fornication, incest, adultery, etc.*
3. **Drunkenness** - Being in a public place while intoxicated through consumption of alcohol, or intake of a controlled substance or drug. 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 *liquor law violations*. Where a person who is publicly intoxicated performs acts which cause a disturbance, he or she may be charged with *disorderly conduct*.)

4. **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*.
5. **Contempt, Probation and Parole Violations** - This category includes intentionally obstructing a court in the administration of justice, acting in a way calculated to lessen the authority or dignity of the court, failing to obey the lawful order of a court, and violations of probation or parole other than *technical violations* which do not consist of the commission of a crime or are not prosecuted as such.
6. **Other Offenses Against Public Order** - This category includes other offenses against government administration or regulation, e.g. *escape from confinement, bribery, perjury, obstructing justice, gambling, fish and game violations, hitchhiking, health violations, false fire alarms, immigration violations, etc.*

Status Offenses - Acts or conduct which are offenses only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile, and which 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 by NJCDA as status offenses:

1. **Running Away** - 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.
2. **Truancy** - Violation of a compulsory school attendance law.
3. **Curfew Violations** - Being found in a public place after a specified hour of the evening, usually established in a local ordinance applying only to persons under a specified age.
4. **Ungovernability** - Being beyond the control of parents, guardians, or custodians, or disobedient of parental authority, referred to in various juvenile codes as *unmanageable, incorrigible, unruly, etc.*
5. **Liquor Law Violations** - Violation of laws regulating the possession, purchase or consumption of liquor by minors. Some states or counties may include all liquor law violations, including acts which would be offenses if committed by adults.

Dependency Offenses: Those actions which come to the attention of a juvenile court involving neglect or inadequate care on the part of the parents or guardians, such as lack of adequate care or support resulting from death, absence, or physical or mental incapacity of the parents; abandonment or desertion; abuse or cruel treatment; and improper or inadequate conditions in the home.

In the Data Briefs chapter, offenses are also grouped into categories commonly used in the FBI Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). These groupings are:

Index Violent Offenses - The offenses of murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Index Property Offenses - The offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Nonindex Offenses - In the FBI UCR, nonindex offenses include all offenses not contained within the two Crime Index categories above. However, for this work status offenses are reported in their own category and are not included within the report's nonindex crime category.

SECURE DETENTION: This variable indicates whether a youth was placed in a restrictive facility between referral to court intake and case disposition.

SOURCE OF REFERRAL: The agency or individual filing a complaint with intake (which 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 a variety of miscellaneous sources of referral, which are often only defined by the code *other* in the data.

In the Data Briefs chapter, cases referred by school personnel (teachers, principals, attendance officers, etc.) are presented separately.

STATUS OFFENSE: Behavior which is considered an offense only when committed by a juvenile (for example, running away from home). See *Reason for Referral*.

UNIT OF COUNT: Throughout this report the unit of count is a case disposed by a court with juvenile jurisdiction during the year 1984. The term *disposed* means that some definite action was taken or some treatment plan was decided upon or initiated. Each *case* represents a youth referred to the juvenile court during the year for a new referral for one or more of the reasons described in the Reason for Referral variable. Within this definition it is possible for a youth to be involved in more than one case within the calendar year.

UPPER AGE OF JURISDICTION: The oldest age at which a juvenile court has original jurisdiction over an individual for law-violating behavior. In 1984 in three states (Connecticut, New York, and North Carolina) the upper age of jurisdiction was 15, in eight states (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas) the upper age of jurisdiction was 16, in Wyoming it was 18, and in the remaining 38 states and the District of Columbia the upper age of jurisdiction was 17.

YOUTH POPULATION AT RISK: See *Delinquency Child Population*.

APPENDIX C

REPORTED CASES IN CALENDAR YEAR 1984

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1984 Total Population	1984		===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases
		Delinquency Child Population	Dependency Child Population	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	
ALABAMA [3]										
BALDWIN	86100	11300	24400	139	174	313	0	0	0	---
CALHOUN	125200	17600	35400	553	251	804	201	7	208	---
COLBERT	54200	6700	14400	82	105	187	0	0	0	---
CULLMAN	63700	8500	17400	191	132	323	137	0	137	---
DALLAS	54500	8400	17400	493	50	543	103	5	108	---
DE KALB	55000	7300	15200	85	52	137	17	2	19	---
ETOWAH	103800	13200	28000	383	151	534	256	0	256	---
HOUSTON	78100	10200	22700	327	653	980	6	7	13	---
JACKSON	51800	6900	14700	184	190	374	75	6	81	---
JEFFERSON	674400	78800	175300	1995	777	2772	936	193	1129	---
LAUDERDALE	81600	10200	22000	233	65	298	48	220	268	---
LEE	77200	10600	20400	291	188	479	275	41	316	---
MADISON	213700	27200	58300	937	127	1064	182	1	183	---
MARSHALL	68300	9100	18400	51	136	187	0	0	0	---
MOBILE	377800	49900	111900	2357	1468	3825	698	1	699	---
MONTGOMERY	204700	25500	59700	771	427	1198	632	90	722	---
MORGAN	93800	12100	26200	514	65	579	0	0	0	---
SHELBY	72800	9100	21100	210	48	258	14	0	14	---
TALLADEGA	75300	10900	23100	339	213	552	151	12	163	---
TUSCALOOSA	138600	18200	37600	746	142	888	286	21	307	---
WALKER	69300	9200	19300	247	20	267	0	0	0	---
46 Small Counties	1171000	161600	347400	3047	2065	5112	1150	10162	1313	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	3991100	522700	1130200	14175	7499	21674	5167	10768	5936	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				27.12	14.35	41.47	4.57	9.53	5.25	---
State has 67 counties with 67 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 67 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 67 counties with 67 reporting petitioned dependency data and 67 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
ALASKA [4]										
ANCHORAGE	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	463
BARROW	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	94
BETHEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	95
DILLINGHAM	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13
FAIRBANKS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	84
GLENNALLEN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8
JUNEAU	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23
KENAI PENINSULA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	127
KETCHIKAN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	78
KODIAK	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33
KOTZEBUE	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	62

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2] =====	1984 Total Population =====	1984 Delinquency Child Population =====	1984 Dependency Child Population =====	===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases =====
				Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	
ALASKA [4]										
NOME	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	52
PALMER	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	58
SEWARD	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4
SITKA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	66
TOK	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15
UNALASKA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12
VALDEZ	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23
Totals for Reporting Courts	478500	56800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1312
Rates for Reporting Courts				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 19 courts reporting information on juvenile matters. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
ARIZONA [5]										
APACHE	53800	9100	22900	121	225	---	1	---	---	---
COCHISE	93900	12600	27800	216	995	---	52	---	---	---
COCONINO	83400	11900	26600	515	852	---	51	---	---	---
MARICOPA [6]	1759100	206100	465200	5159	9337	14496	647	---	---	---
MOHAVE	69300	7000	15600	141	616	---	22	---	---	---
NAVAJO	70100	11300	27700	185	590	---	28	---	---	---
PIMA	574600	65700	145300	1637	2623	---	486	---	---	---
PINAL	96500	12900	29300	308	977	---	73	---	---	---
YAVAPAI	81200	7900	17500	205	810	---	147	---	---	---
YUMA	95900	12200	29800	411	1332	---	33	---	---	---
4 Small Counties	95400	13500	31600	642	728	---	28	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	3073200	370100	839200	9540	19085	14496	1568	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.77	51.56	70.33	1.87	---	---	---
State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 14 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data. State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
ARKANSAS [7]										
BENTON	84700	9800	21700	196	381	577	2	3	5	---
CRAIGHEAD	63100	8100	16900	100	79	179	133	0	133	---
CRITTENDEN	50100	8200	17600	14	0	14	0	0	0	---
GARLAND	74000	7800	16400	400	88	488	7	0	7	---
JEFFERSON	90600	11900	26600	434	25	459	193	11	204	---
MISSISSIPPI	59300	7900	18900	134	202	336	3	2	5	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1984 Total Population	1984		===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases
		Delinquency Child Population	Dependency Child Population	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	
ARKANSAS [7]										
PULASKI	350700	40800	96600	295	320	615	342	49	391	---
SALINE	55500	7600	16100	48	23	71	18	3	21	---
SEBASTIAN	97600	11700	26500	128	578	706	55	2	57	---
WASHINGTON	104000	12600	26600	145	217	362	56	0	56	---
WHITE	52400	7200	14500	25	0	25	32	0	32	---
58 Small Counties	1117700	145500	315900	1350	927	2277	295	48	343	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	2199800	279100	614200	3269	2840	6109	1136	118	1254	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				11.71	10.17	21.89	1.85	0.19	2.04	---
State has 75 counties with 69 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 69 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 75 counties with 69 reporting petitioned dependency data and 69 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
CALIFORNIA [8]										
ALAMEDA	1178900	122800	276200	3422	4417	7839	965	---	---	---
BUTTE	158300	16800	36600	381	502	883	300	---	---	---
CONTRA COSTA	701500	81000	179200	2208	2749	4957	464	---	---	---
EL DORADO	99000	10800	23700	222	446	668	46	---	---	---
FRESNO	566500	69000	163400	2131	4490	6621	388	---	---	---
HUMBOLDT	111100	11900	28300	284	530	814	94	---	---	---
IMPERIAL	102800	14800	34000	281	666	947	149	---	---	---
KERN	463800	56200	141300	2064	1551	3615	775	---	---	---
KINGS	82700	10600	26500	313	453	766	148	---	---	---
LOS ANGELES [9]	8007900	901600	2084100	19956	10914	30870	4378	---	---	---
MADERA	73200	9900	22600	352	625	977	58	---	---	---
MARIN	224400	21200	44000	386	448	834	142	---	---	---
MENDOCINO	71500	7600	18500	303	369	672	88	---	---	---
MERCED	153000	19800	50300	482	1420	1902	135	---	---	---
MONTEREY	323000	36700	86800	1093	1397	2490	223	---	---	---
NAPA	102100	11200	23600	228	99	327	62	---	---	---
NEVADA	64600	7000	15300	159	145	304	31	---	---	---
ORANGE	2089900	245500	523600	6017	5305	11322	1241	---	---	---
PLACER	133300	16400	34700	410	951	1361	142	---	---	---
RIVERSIDE	779200	86000	207200	2835	3612	6447	1513	---	---	---
SACRAMENTO	870000	96900	223800	2928	3403	6331	1088	---	---	---
SAN BERNARDINO	1037200	125400	304300	2649	5853	8502	906	---	---	---
SAN DIEGO	2075300	228000	506800	4204	4751	8955	1675	---	---	---
SAN FRANCISCO	713900	49900	107600	1178	4056	5234	463	---	---	---
SAN JOAQUIN	398600	49400	116500	2057	2216	4273	614	---	---	---
SAN LUIS OBISPO	179600	18800	39200	333	500	833	94	---	---	---
SAN MATEO	609300	59200	129100	1268	783	2051	348	---	---	---
SANTA BARBARA	323200	35400	76500	953	1583	2536	234	---	---	---
SANTA CLARA	1380000	160400	353900	3074	2884	5958	1145	---	---	---
SANTA CRUZ	205900	20400	46400	652	1340	1992	93	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2] =====	1980 Total Population =====	1984		===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY/NEGLECT =====			All Reported Cases =====
		1984 Delinquency Child Population =====	1984 Dependency Child Population =====	Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	
CALIFORNIA [8]										
SHASTA	127000	15500	34200	555	571	1126	212	---	---	---
SOLANO	266400	31500	77400	1171	884	2055	287	---	---	---
SONOMA	325900	34900	78500	858	1576	2434	187	---	---	---
STANISLAUS	296600	36900	84400	1366	1744	3110	158	---	---	---
SUTTER	57100	6900	15300	86	263	349	32	---	---	---
TULARE	273400	35700	85900	1213	364	1577	331	---	---	---
VENTURA	587400	74500	171000	1296	2646	3942	716	---	---	---
YOLO	120500	14500	30700	197	560	757	179	---	---	---
YUBA	52800	6300	14800	181	498	679	41	---	---	---
19 Small Counties	411000	46200	103700	958	2263	3221	391	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	25797800	2903600	6619700	70704	79827	150531	20536	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				24.35	27.49	51.84	3.10	---	---	---
State has 58 counties with 58 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 58 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 58 counties with 58 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
COLORADO [10]										
ADAMS	272500	34500	77900	903	---	---	284	---	---	---
ARAPAHOE	360000	43800	100400	307	---	---	154	---	---	---
BOULDER	209400	22800	49700	359	---	---	93	---	---	---
DENVER	509200	41200	103600	1962	---	---	1091	---	---	---
EL PASO	352300	45000	94400	595	---	---	524	---	---	---
JEFFERSON	410200	51300	112900	563	---	---	207	---	---	---
LARIMER	165800	19300	41600	209	---	---	71	---	---	---
MESA	95400	11100	26400	157	---	---	76	---	---	---
PUEBLO	126000	16200	35100	475	---	---	85	---	---	---
WELD	133000	16500	38700	270	---	---	106	---	---	---
53 Small Counties	552400	66700	153100	786	---	---	392	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	3186300	368300	833700	6586	---	---	3083	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.88	---	---	3.70	---	---	---
State has 63 counties with 63 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 63 counties with 63 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
CONNECTICUT [11]										
DANBURY	---	---	---	226	223	449	---	---	---	---
FAIRFIELD	---	---	---	935	1071	2006	---	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2] =====	1984 Total Population =====	1984			===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases =====
		Delinquency Child Population =====	Dependency Child Population =====		Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	
CONNECTICUT [11]											
HARTFORD	---	---	---	831	1394	2225	---	---	---	---	
LITCHFIELD	---	---	---	209	183	392	---	---	---	---	
MIDDLESEX	---	---	---	137	227	364	---	---	---	---	
NEW HAVEN	---	---	---	960	794	1754	---	---	---	---	
NEW LONDON	---	---	---	567	465	1032	---	---	---	---	
TOLLAND	---	---	---	164	346	510	---	---	---	---	
WATERBURY	---	---	---	366	499	865	---	---	---	---	
WINDHAM	---	---	---	170	340	510	---	---	---	---	
Totals for Reporting Districts	3768000	349100	---	4565	5542	10107	---	---	---	---	
Rates for Reporting Districts				13.08	15.88	28.95	---	---	---	---	
State has 10 juvenile venue districts with 10 reporting petitioned delinquency and 10 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 15											
DELAWARE [12]											
KENT	101700	14000	29600	967	---	---	100	---	---	---	
NEW CASTLE	407800	47500	101700	4645	---	---	250	---	---	---	
SUSSEX	104200	12300	26200	1434	---	---	100	---	---	---	
Totals for Reporting Counties	613700	73800	157600	7046	---	---	450	---	---	---	
Rates for Reporting Counties				95.47	---	---	2.86	---	---	---	
State has 3 counties with 3 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data. State has 3 counties with 3 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17											
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA [13]											
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	624300	63100	122200	3135	1131	4266	404	29	433	---	
Rates for Reporting Jurisdiction				49.69	17.93	67.62	3.31	0.24	3.54	---	
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17											
FLORIDA [14]											
DISTRICT 1	476900	61100	131500	1554	1819	3373	396	4292	4688	---	
DISTRICT 2	483400	62500	134700	1734	1603	3337	719	4841	5560	---	
DISTRICT 3	826800	91300	192800	3288	2552	5840	1221	8302	9523	---	
DISTRICT 4	1131500	131000	286600	4182	5841	10023	1002	9153	10155	---	

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1984 Total Population	1984		===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases
		Delinquency Child Population	Dependency Child Population	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	
FLORIDA [14]										
DISTRICT 5	1021800	87500	178800	4776	3142	7918	868	7671	8539	---
DISTRICT 6	1336600	154000	328700	7427	6495	13922	1733	13363	15096	---
DISTRICT 7	1160900	138900	292600	5069	3955	9024	911	9582	10493	---
DISTRICT 8	730100	64600	136900	2367	2785	5152	493	5039	5532	---
DISTRICT 9	986700	90200	198600	4134	5348	9482	717	4641	5358	---
DISTRICT 10	1100600	98800	212800	3185	4981	8166	1025	5041	6066	---
DISTRICT 11	1797100	190200	424300	6272	5015	11287	1353	6981	8334	---
Totals for Reporting Districts	11052400	1170200	2518200	43988	43536	87524	10438	78906	89344	---
Rates for Reporting Districts				37.59	37.20	74.79	4.14	31.33	35.48	---
State has 11 districts with 11 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 11 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 11 districts with 11 reporting petitioned dependency data and 11 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
GEORGIA [15]										
BIBB	156100	17000	40500	---	---	689	---	---	71	---
CARROLL	61700	7500	16400	---	---	87	---	---	57	---
CHATHAM	213100	23400	55700	---	---	1483	---	---	193	---
CHEROKEE	63300	7900	18600	---	---	226	---	---	72	---
CLARKE	77100	7300	15700	---	---	360	---	---	33	---
CLAYTON	164200	18200	45000	---	---	977	---	---	165	---
COBB	354400	36700	86800	---	---	1570	---	---	249	---
DE KALB	504300	52100	115400	---	---	2548	---	---	387	---
DOUGHERTY	103800	13100	31600	---	---	667	---	---	87	---
DOUGLAS	63200	7600	19100	---	---	279	---	---	31	---
FLOYD	78600	8200	18900	---	---	398	---	---	89	---
FULTON [16]	610700	60800	146500	1678	2191	3869	122	672	794	---
GLYNN	58200	6400	15400	---	---	459	---	---	39	---
GWINNETT	228400	24800	62700	---	---	1060	---	---	211	---
HALL	81900	8800	20800	---	---	363	---	---	64	---
HOUSTON	84400	10100	24200	---	---	144	---	---	37	---
LOWNDES	72500	8300	19900	---	---	132	---	---	49	---
MUSCOGEE	177400	19300	45600	---	---	1479	---	---	262	---
RICHMOND	188800	21500	49700	---	---	1396	---	---	17	---
SPALDING	50600	6000	14300	---	---	283	---	---	55	---
TROUP	52900	6000	14200	---	---	392	---	---	107	---
WALKER	56000	6100	14000	---	---	130	---	---	28	---
WHITFIELD	67800	7900	18000	---	---	420	---	---	157	---
136 Small Counties	2275500	274800	639300	---	---	6110	---	---	1799	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	5844900	659800	1548200	1678	2191	25521	122	672	5053	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				27.62	36.07	38.68	0.83	4.59	3.26	---
State has 159 counties with 1 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 159 counties with 158 reporting information on total number of delinquency cases.										
State has 159 counties with 1 reporting petitioned dependency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
State has 159 counties with 158 reporting information on total number of dependency cases.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1984 Total Population	1984		===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases
		Delinquency Child Population	Dependency Child Population	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	
HAWAII [17]										
HAWAII	107100	12800	31800	273	671	944	43	10	53	---
HONOLULU	803100	92900	214700	2113	1872	3985	387	42	429	---
MAUI	83400	9600	23000	111	1207	1318	7	0	7	---
1 Small County	44200	5200	12600	149	52	201	32	4	36	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1037800	120500	282100	2646	3802	6448	469	56	525	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.96	31.55	53.51	1.66	0.20	1.86	---
State has 4 counties with	4 reporting	petitioned	delinquency	data	and	4 reporting	nonpetitioned	delinquency	data.	
State has 4 counties with	4 reporting	petitioned	dependency	data	and	4 reporting	nonpetitioned	dependency	data.	
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction:	17									
IDAHO [18]										
ADA	188700	23400	54500	1019	509	1528	61	26	87	---
BANNOCK	68400	8600	22000	460	91	551	53	2	55	---
BONNEVILLE	69400	9200	24100	266	165	431	50	3	53	---
CANYON	88300	11700	27000	334	186	520	91	17	108	---
KOOTENAI	65400	8300	18600	163	41	204	16	1	17	---
TWIN FALLS	56200	7200	17200	181	42	223	38	4	42	---
38 Small Counties	462200	61100	148300	1031	647	1678	189	71	260	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	998500	129500	311700	3454	1681	5135	498	124	622	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				26.68	12.98	39.66	1.60	0.40	2.00	---
State has 44 counties with	44 reporting	petitioned	delinquency	data	and	44 reporting	nonpetitioned	delinquency	data.	
State has 44 counties with	44 reporting	petitioned	dependency	data	and	44 reporting	nonpetitioned	dependency	data.	
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction:	17									
ILLINOIS [19]										
ADAMS	70400	7400	17700	62	---	---	48	---	---	---
CHAMPAIGN	169600	18100	38300	188	---	---	68	---	---	---
COLES	52300	5200	11500	54	---	---	21	---	---	---
COOK [20]	5300600	545500	1299800	13687	2219	15906	4184	37	4221	---
DE KALB	73300	7800	16800	58	---	---	43	---	---	---
DU PAGE	700600	72000	180100	448	---	---	95	---	---	---
HENRY	54400	6300	15000	32	---	---	23	---	---	---
JACKSON	61200	6000	12700	47	---	---	16	---	---	---
KANE	293200	33300	82500	316	---	---	271	---	---	---
KANKAKEE	100000	11500	27600	71	---	---	70	---	---	---
KNOX	58600	5400	13900	66	---	---	43	---	---	---
LAKE	458000	52400	125000	288	---	---	106	---	---	---
LA SALLE	109500	11200	27200	108	---	---	61	---	---	---
MCHENRY	155600	18200	43800	119	---	---	58	---	---	---
MCLEAN	122700	12500	28600	94	---	---	58	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2] =====	1984 Total Population =====	1984		===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases =====
		Delinquency Child Population =====	Dependency Child Population =====	Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	
ILLINOIS [19]										
MACON	128800	13200	32800	246	---	---	78	---	---	---
MADISON	247500	26500	62700	369	---	---	114	---	---	---
PEORIA	192300	19300	48300	189	---	---	218	---	---	---
ROCK ISLAND	165300	17000	41800	142	---	---	221	---	---	---
ST. CLAIR	267300	31700	75200	972	---	---	649	---	---	---
SANGAMON	178000	17700	42900	77	---	---	57	---	---	---
TAZEWELL	129100	13700	34200	136	---	---	198	---	---	---
VERMILION	92800	9600	23500	166	---	---	387	---	---	---
WHITESIDE	64100	7100	17200	77	---	---	53	---	---	---
WILL	330600	38600	97200	250	---	---	141	---	---	---
WILLIAMSON	57900	5400	13200	36	---	---	22	---	---	---
WINNEBAGO	249600	26600	64100	326	---	---	90	---	---	---
75 Small Counties	1640000	174500	418800	1770	---	---	1065	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	11523300	1213600	2912200	20394	2219	15906	8458	37	4221	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.80	4.07	29.16	2.90	0.03	3.25	---
State has 102 counties with 102 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 102 counties with 102 reporting petitioned dependency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
INDIANA [21]										
ALLEN	289300	36700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1470
BARTHOLOMEW	64600	8100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	720
CLARK	89500	11500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	243
DELAWARE	123700	16700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	408
ELKHART	143200	17900	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	705
FLOYD	62700	8200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	178
GRANT	78000	10200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	470
HAMILTON	88400	12200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	456
HENDRICKS	72400	10000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	548
HENRY	50500	6900	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	98
HOWARD	85200	11200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	214
JOHNSON	81000	11000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4
KOSCIUSKO	61700	7100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	263
LAKE	502700	66000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3247
LA PORTE	106900	13700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	652
MADISON	133800	18000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	977
MARION	776700	89500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5804
MONROE	101400	12700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	326
MORGAN	53500	7800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	262
PORTER	123900	16400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1209

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1984 Total Population	1984 Delinquency Child Population	1984 Dependency Child Population	===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases
				Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	
INDIANA [21]										
ST. JOSEPH	240500	29200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1487
TIPPECANOE	124400	15900	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	930
VANDERBURGH	168100	18500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	693
VIGO	110700	13400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	729
WAYNE	73800	9400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	474
67 Small Counties	1685900	218100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5417
Totals for Reporting Counties	5492400	696200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27984
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 92 counties with 92 reporting information on juvenile matters. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
IOWA [22]										
BLACK HAWK	135600	16300	37300	211	360	571	3	12	15	---
CLINTON	55900	7100	15500	117	179	296	219	4	223	---
DUBUQUE	93300	12700	27600	197	520	717	221	2	223	---
POLK	303400	34700	78000	647	1383	2030	383	470	853	---
POTTAWATTAMIE	88100	11300	25300	183	309	492	147	52	199	---
SCOTT	160200	20000	45500	231	565	796	120	3	123	---
STORY	71700	9000	16600	54	208	262	19	3	22	---
WOODBURY	99800	11600	28000	205	866	1071	0	0	0	---
82 Small Counties	1505900	181300	406200	1248	4873	6121	323	279	602	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	2513900	304000	679900	3093	9263	12356	1435	825	2260	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				10.17	30.47	40.64	2.11	1.21	3.32	---
State has 99 counties with 90 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 90 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data. State has 99 counties with 89 reporting petitioned dependency data and 89 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
KENTUCKY [23]										
BOYD	54200	6400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	267
CAMPBELL	82200	10400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	908
CHRISTIAN	64800	7900	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	705
DAVISS	87800	11100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1410
FAYETTE	209700	23000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1540
FLOYD	50700	7100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	231
HARDIN	91800	13900	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	576
JEFFERSON	685500	77500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12967
KENTON	136100	16700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1434
MCCRACKEN	61000	6800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	272
MADISON	54300	7300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	683

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2] =====	1984 Total Population =====	1984 Delinquency Child Population =====	1984 Dependency Child Population =====	===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases =====
				Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	
KENTUCKY [23]										
PIKE	82700	12200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500
WARREN	82400	10200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	871
107 Small Counties	1978600	264800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15615
Totals for Reporting Counties	3721800	475300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	37979
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 120 counties with 120 reporting information on juvenile matters. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
LOUISIANA [24]										
ACADIA PARISH	59200	7600	18700	---	---	---	---	---	---	319
ASCENSION PARISH	57400	7100	18200	---	---	---	---	---	---	168
BOSSIER PARISH	89100	10100	25400	---	---	---	---	---	---	467
CADDO PARISH	270100	29500	73500	---	---	---	---	---	---	3337
CALCASIEU PARISH	175800	20000	50600	---	---	---	---	---	---	343
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	391000	43100	107200	---	---	---	---	---	---	6890
IBERIA PARISH	68600	8400	20900	---	---	---	---	---	---	157
JEFFERSON PARISH	476400	50300	124200	---	---	---	---	---	---	6384
LAFAYETTE PARISH	169100	18900	46800	---	---	---	---	---	---	680
LAFOURCHE PARISH	88100	11100	26800	---	---	---	---	---	---	503
LIVINGSTON PARISH	69700	8800	22000	---	---	---	---	---	---	372
ORLEANS PARISH	560700	59700	146500	---	---	---	---	---	---	11810
OUACHITA PARISH	143600	17200	41400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1181
RAPIDES PARISH	139300	16200	39000	---	---	---	---	---	---	220
ST. BERNARD PARISH	67200	7400	17900	---	---	---	---	---	---	1395
ST. LANDRY PARISH	88700	11400	27700	---	---	---	---	---	---	305
ST. MARY PARISH	65000	8300	20200	---	---	---	---	---	---	244
ST. TAMMANY PARISH	135400	15900	40600	---	---	---	---	---	---	122
TANGIPAHOA PARISH	90500	11300	27400	---	---	---	---	---	---	527
TERREBONNE PARISH	101400	12500	31700	---	---	---	---	---	---	396
VERMILION PARISH	52800	6000	15600	---	---	---	---	---	---	115
VERNON PARISH	60800	6500	18400	---	---	---	---	---	---	272
42 Small Parishes	1045700	127300	310600	---	---	---	---	---	---	5577
Totals for Reporting Parishes	4465700	514300	1271200	---	---	---	---	---	---	41784
Rates for Reporting Parishes				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 64 parishes with 64 reporting information on juvenile matters. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1984 Total Population	1984 Delinquency Child Population	1984 Dependency Child Population	===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases
				Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	
MAINE [25]										
ANDROSCOGGIN	100800	12800	---	310	---	---	---	---	---	---
AROGSTOOK	89100	12800	---	160	---	---	---	---	---	---
CUMBERLAND	223300	25900	---	517	---	---	---	---	---	---
KENNEBEC	111700	13400	---	363	---	---	---	---	---	---
PENOBSCOT	138300	18200	---	366	---	---	---	---	---	---
YORK	150000	18400	---	372	---	---	---	---	---	---
10 Small Counties	341800	42600	---	811	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1155000	144000	---	2919	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				20.27	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 16 counties with 16 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
MARYLAND [26]										
ALLEGANY	77100	9100	18100	161	160	321	77	4	81	---
ANNE ARUNDEL	390200	47400	101600	1529	1888	3417	142	1	143	---
BALTIMORE	671300	74100	146100	1488	2828	4316	2	4	6	---
CARROLL	104500	13900	29600	218	556	774	0	1	1	---
CECIL	65100	9600	19400	237	518	755	0	0	0	---
CHARLES	81800	11800	26800	379	450	829	51	4	55	---
FREDERICK	124300	15400	34900	296	699	995	0	0	0	---
HARFORD	150200	20400	42700	450	698	1148	53	0	53	---
HOWARD	134900	17300	36800	249	454	703	0	0	0	---
MONTGOMERY	624500	72000	151400	493	1856	2349	2	6	8	---
PRINCE GEORGE'S	674600	84700	180300	1931	3618	5549	261	2	263	---
ST. MARY'S	63800	8500	19100	100	247	347	15	0	15	---
WASHINGTON	113300	13700	28000	216	426	642	28	2	30	---
WICOMICO	67100	7400	16400	119	256	375	1	0	1	---
BALTIMORE CITY	763600	88700	196300	5263	5256	10519	793	90	883	---
9 Small Counties	243700	29700	62300	546	1404	1950	119	6	125	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4349900	523700	1109600	13675	21314	34989	1544	120	1664	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				26.11	40.70	66.81	1.39	0.11	1.50	---
State has 24 counties with 24 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 24 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data. State has 24 counties with 24 reporting petitioned dependency data and 24 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
MASSACHUSETTS [27]										
BARNSTABLE	160600	14100	32200	744	---	---	36	---	---	---
BERKSHIRE	142100	14800	32800	678	---	---	79	---	---	---
BRISTOL	476300	52700	119300	1730	---	---	155	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2] =====	1984 Total Population =====	1984		===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases =====
		Delinquency Child Population =====	Dependency Child Population =====	Petitioned =====	Non- Petitioned =====	Total =====	Petitioned =====	Non- Petitioned =====	Total =====	
MASSACHUSETTS [27]										
ESSEX	646200	65800	150100	1842	---	---	248	---	---	---
FRANKLIN	64300	6400	15000	309	---	---	72	---	---	---
HAMPDEN	444100	47500	107800	1860	---	---	291	---	---	---
HAMPSHIRE	140900	14600	29200	307	---	---	41	---	---	---
MIDDLESEX	1372500	136100	295500	3326	---	---	300	---	---	---
NORFOLK	602200	62600	132600	1121	---	---	144	---	---	---
PLYMOUTH	414700	48300	112000	1675	---	---	105	---	---	---
SUFFOLK	667300	56800	124400	2836	---	---	398	---	---	---
WORCESTER	649900	69000	159300	1955	---	---	164	---	---	---
2 Small Counties	16100	1200	3300	25	---	---	0	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	5797100	589900	1313500	18408	---	---	2033	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				31.21	---	---	1.55	---	---	---
State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
MICHIGAN [28]										
ALLEGAN	83800	10200	24500	310	---	---	36	---	---	---
BAY	116700	13500	31500	202	---	---	36	---	---	---
BERRIEN	163100	19100	---	470	---	---	---	---	---	---
CALHOUN	136700	15100	---	574	---	---	---	---	---	---
CLINTON	55200	7200	---	179	---	---	---	---	---	---
EATON	88400	10400	24700	167	---	---	10	---	---	---
GENESEE	433900	51500	121300	625	---	---	94	---	---	---
GRAND TRAVERSE	56600	6100	14800	152	---	---	8	---	---	---
INGHAM	271200	28600	66300	531	---	---	92	---	---	---
IONIA	52200	6600	15400	25	---	---	16	---	---	---
ISABELLA	54400	6900	13800	87	---	---	16	---	---	---
JACKSON	144200	15700	36800	280	---	---	55	---	---	---
KALAMAZOO	213600	22700	52200	180	---	---	34	---	---	---
KENT	460000	49600	122400	364	---	---	164	---	---	---
LAPEER	69100	9600	21800	152	---	---	23	---	---	---
LIVINGSTON	100300	13600	30200	182	---	---	10	---	---	---
MACOMB	687700	77100	172500	538	---	---	64	---	---	---
MARQUETTE	71700	7600	17900	163	---	---	13	---	---	---
MIDLAND	75300	9100	21700	144	---	---	22	---	---	---
MONROE	131200	16700	38700	131	---	---	9	---	---	---
MUSKEGON	155200	17700	42500	247	---	---	97	---	---	---
OAKLAND	1004800	109000	247600	733	---	---	185	---	---	---
OTTAWA	163600	18600	46400	239	---	---	7	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1984 Total Population	1984		===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases
		Delinquency Child Population	Dependency Child Population	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	
MICHIGAN [28]										
SAGINAW	219400	27300	---	292	---	---	---	---	---	---
ST. CLAIR	137700	16800	38700	159	---	---	31	---	---	---
ST. JOSEPH	57300	6300	16000	155	---	---	13	---	---	---
SHIAWASSEE	68600	9000	20800	109	---	---	10	---	---	---
TUSCOLA	55300	7200	16300	101	---	---	77	---	---	---
VAN BUREN	65900	7900	18900	202	---	---	43	---	---	---
WASHTENAW	260400	26000	57200	304	---	---	14	---	---	---
WAYNE	2188500	246400	575400	2583	---	---	608	---	---	---
48 Small Counties	1094800	123400	286200	1951	---	---	538	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	8936700	1012700	2192300	12531	---	---	2325	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				12.37	---	---	1.06	---	---	---
State has 83 counties with 79 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 83 counties with 75 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
MINNESOTA [29]										
ANOKA	210000	29200	67100	535	---	---	153	---	---	---
BLUE EARTH	51800	6700	13800	160	---	---	25	---	---	---
DAKOTA	212700	28500	65600	490	---	---	71	---	---	---
HENNEPIN	968600	99500	221900	3902	---	---	136	---	---	---
OLMSTED	96000	11300	25700	148	---	---	28	---	---	---
OTTER TAIL	52400	6300	14300	224	---	---	39	---	---	---
RAMSEY	468500	50900	116300	2710	---	---	168	---	---	---
ST. LOUIS	209400	25000	54500	613	---	---	125	---	---	---
STEARNS	112500	16700	35000	256	---	---	39	---	---	---
WASHINGTON	122300	17300	39200	341	---	---	50	---	---	---
WRIGHT	61800	8800	20600	308	---	---	19	---	---	---
76 Small Counties	1596900	204400	463600	5466	---	---	1001	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4163100	504600	1137400	15153	---	---	1854	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				30.03	---	---	1.63	---	---	---
State has 87 counties with 87 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 87 counties with 87 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
MISSISSIPPI [30]										
DE SOTO	58400	9500	19500	115	537	652	7	97	104	---
FORREST	68800	8900	18500	51	350	401	0	0	0	---
HARRISON	168800	22700	48700	181	381	562	121	5	126	---
HINDS	257400	32400	73400	615	496	1111	224	1	225	---
JACKSON	125500	19000	40200	75	396	471	49	216	265	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2] =====	1984 Total Population =====	1984		===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases =====
		Delinquency Child Population =====	Dependency Child Population =====	Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	
MISSISSIPPI [30]										
JONES	63500	8100	18300	164	183	347	32	11	43	---
LAUDERDALE	78400	10200	22400	262	386	648	24	7	31	---
LEE	59700	7600	17100	133	117	250	16	7	23	---
LOWNDES	59200	7700	18000	66	377	443	0	0	0	---
RANKIN	76300	10200	23000	118	16	134	23	0	23	---
WARREN	51800	6900	16000	91	69	160	60	6	66	---
WASHINGTON	71300	10800	25900	458	440	898	1	9	10	---
70 Small Counties	1462600	210900	464000	2092	2765	4857	272	243	515	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	2601900	364800	804900	4421	6513	10934	829	602	1431	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				12.12	17.85	29.97	1.03	0.75	1.78	---
State has 82 counties with 82 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 82 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 82 counties with 82 reporting petitioned dependency data and 82 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
MISSOURI [31]										
BOONE	105400	10600	23000	151	583	734	90	199	289	---
BUCHANAN	86000	8600	20900	160	781	941	73	61	134	---
CAPE GIRARDEAU	59900	6000	14000	49	417	466	21	4	25	---
CASS	54800	6500	15500	43	332	375	37	169	206	---
CLAY	139800	14500	33800	112	652	764	71	119	190	---
CDLE	60600	5900	14900	5	295	300	0	32	32	---
FRANKLIN	74900	9100	21900	122	288	410	41	11	52	---
GREENE	192600	19300	44600	64	767	831	96	84	180	---
JACKSON	631500	60900	152300	1168	2325	3493	6	128	134	---
JASPER	88600	8900	21500	111	150	261	89	38	127	---
JEFFERSON	155700	18200	46000	183	680	863	211	2	213	---
ST. CHARLES	165300	19100	48700	204	682	886	14	1	15	---
ST. LOUIS	983900	98800	229700	1769	9371	11140	296	440	736	---
ST. LOUIS CITY	429600	40800	102400	1175	4514	5689	457	601	1058	---
101 Small Counties	1772600	191600	449000	1324	8334	9658	1244	1872	3116	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	5001100	518900	1238400	6640	30171	36811	2746	3761	6507	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				12.80	58.15	70.95	2.22	3.04	5.25	---
State has 115 counties with 115 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 115 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 115 counties with 115 reporting petitioned dependency data and 115 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
MONTANA [32]										
State Total	822500	99200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5936
State Rate				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2] =====	1984 Total Population =====	1984		===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases =====
		Delinquency Child Population =====	Dependency Child Population =====	Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	
NEBRASKA [33]										
DOUGLAS	409100	49100	111000	759	0	759	227	2	229	---
LANCASTER	203800	22800	51000	597	1007	1604	238	2	240	---
SARPY	93800	13500	31500	354	0	354	96	6	102	---
89 Small Counties	887900	104500	244900	2118	233	2351	419	16	435	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1594600	189800	438500	3828	1240	5068	980	26	1006	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				20.17	6.53	26.70	2.23	0.06	2.29	---
State has 93 counties with 92 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 92 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 93 counties with 92 reporting petitioned dependency data and 92 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
NEVADA										
CLARK [34]	543200	59800	133300	3611	7655	11266	533	6695	7228	---
Rates for Reporting County				60.39	128.03	188.42	4.00	50.22	54.22	---
State has 17 counties with 1 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 17 counties with 1 reporting petitioned dependency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
NEW HAMPSHIRE [35]										
CHESHIRE	64300	7900	16400	337	---	---	52	---	---	---
GRAFTON	68400	8700	16900	300	---	---	85	---	---	---
HILLSBOROUGH	295400	37600	80100	2398	---	---	368	---	---	---
MERRIMACK	104000	12100	26400	574	---	---	105	---	---	---
ROCKINGHAM	207000	24100	54000	767	---	---	86	---	---	---
STRAFFORD	91300	11700	23500	427	---	---	96	---	---	---
4 Small Counties	146500	17200	37100	979	---	---	120	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	976900	119300	254400	5782	---	---	912	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				48.47	---	---	3.59	---	---	---
State has 10 counties with 10 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 10 counties with 10 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
NEW JERSEY [36]										
ATLANTIC	200800	23800	---	1906	3352	---	---	---	---	---
BERGEN	844100	90200	---	4362	3594	---	---	---	---	---
BURLINGTON	377600	49400	---	1705	1717	---	---	---	---	---
CAMDEN	485200	60500	---	3378	3163	---	---	---	---	---
CAPE MAY	88400	9300	---	815	713	---	---	---	---	---
CUMBERLAND	134000	18500	---	1229	1577	---	---	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2] =====	1984 Total Population =====	1984		===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases =====
		Delinquency Child Population =====	Dependency Child Population =====	Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	
NEW JERSEY [36]										
ESSEX	843100	107200	---	7620	5505	---	---	---	---	---
GLOUCESTER	206100	26000	---	1086	1393	---	---	---	---	---
HUDSON	561400	64500	---	4191	2941	---	---	---	---	---
HUNTERDON	91900	12600	---	344	203	---	---	---	---	---
MERCER	314000	36900	---	3084	2025	---	---	---	---	---
MIDDLESEX	617000	71400	---	2154	2448	---	---	---	---	---
MONMOUTH	522300	65400	---	3106	2811	---	---	---	---	---
MORRIS	417200	52100	---	1000	1707	---	---	---	---	---
OCEAN	370800	38100	---	1931	1436	---	---	---	---	---
PASSAIC	457600	54300	---	5462	2104	---	---	---	---	---
SALEM	65600	8900	---	355	332	---	---	---	---	---
SOMERSET	208800	24800	---	751	622	---	---	---	---	---
SUSSEX	119300	14700	---	570	352	---	---	---	---	---
UNION	505700	55300	---	3619	2275	---	---	---	---	---
WARREN	85400	10500	---	703	476	---	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	7516100	894200	---	49371	40746	---	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				55.21	45.57	---	---	---	---	---
State has 21 counties with 21 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 21 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
NEW MEXICO [37]										
BERNALILLO	456000	54800	---	2102	2625	4727	---	---	---	---
CHAVES	56400	7200	---	238	564	802	---	---	---	---
DONA ANA	114400	16600	---	170	528	698	---	---	---	---
EDDY	52400	6700	---	229	622	851	---	---	---	---
LEA	65100	8200	---	119	680	799	---	---	---	---
MCKINLEY	61500	10200	---	67	570	637	---	---	---	---
SAN JUAN	91900	13100	---	128	233	361	---	---	---	---
SANTA FE	82400	9400	---	431	785	1216	---	---	---	---
VALENCIA	59100	8300	---	208	799	1007	---	---	---	---
22 Small Counties	370700	50900	---	1457	3998	5455	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1409900	185300	---	5149	11404	16553	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				27.78	61.53	89.31	---	---	---	---
State has 32 counties with 31 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 31 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1984 Total Population	1984		===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases =====
		Delinquency Child Population	Dependency Child Population	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	
NEW YORK [38]										
ALBANY	284400	22800	56900	659	452	1111	198	---	---	---
ALLEGANY	51200	5200	12900	31	106	137	25	---	---	---
BRONX	1186200	113200	298900	1166	1100	2266	678	---	---	---
BROOME	211800	18000	45000	334	193	527	84	---	---	---
CATTARAUGUS	85500	8200	21800	54	159	213	59	---	---	---
CAYUGA	79700	7900	19800	108	74	182	5	---	---	---
CHAUTAUQUA	145100	12800	33900	211	233	444	81	---	---	---
CHEMUNG	92600	8700	22400	222	80	302	167	---	---	---
CLINTON	81000	7600	18900	61	228	289	29	---	---	---
COLUMBIA	60500	5300	13300	82	79	161	35	---	---	---
DUTCHESS	252600	23200	58600	388	260	648	123	---	---	---
ERIE	978100	87000	213800	1151	1253	2404	609	---	---	---
FULTON	55600	5300	13300	51	35	156	74	---	---	---
GENESEE	59000	5600	14500	42	49	91	32	---	---	---
HERKIMER	66700	6100	16200	71	75	146	21	---	---	---
JEFFERSON	88200	9200	23400	198	240	438	35	---	---	---
KINGS	2284600	204300	568100	3176	984	4160	1079	---	---	---
LIVINGSTON	58000	5800	13700	32	58	90	22	---	---	---
MADISON	66200	7000	16400	62	130	192	63	---	---	---
MONROE	704400	61300	159100	926	773	1699	478	---	---	---
MONTGOMERY	52900	4800	11900	68	96	164	21	---	---	---
NASSAU	1331000	118800	287900	1286	819	2105	286	---	---	---
NEW YORK	1469000	72200	193300	1663	635	2298	638	---	---	---
NIAGARA	217600	19700	50800	259	410	669	102	---	---	---
ONEIDA	251800	23600	58200	242	448	690	118	---	---	---
ONONDAGA	463100	41000	106300	1092	768	1860	367	---	---	---
ONTARIO	91200	8600	21000	84	171	255	53	---	---	---
ORANGE	273100	27400	73200	347	344	691	0	---	---	---
OSWEGO	117900	12100	30800	35	218	253	1	---	---	---
OTSEGO	59300	5400	13100	32	45	77	26	---	---	---
PUTNAM	79900	8000	20300	112	82	194	14	---	---	---
QUEENS	1932800	145600	370000	1837	1016	2853	754	---	---	---
RENSSELAER	151400	14300	34700	22	295	317	6	---	---	---
RICHMOND	368500	35000	88900	240	127	367	146	---	---	---
ROCKLAND	263600	27000	66900	166	50	256	59	---	---	---
ST. LAWRENCE	113000	11600	28300	60	254	314	27	---	---	---
SARATOGA	158500	16000	39100	276	155	431	70	---	---	---
SCHENECTADY	150000	12800	32100	89	201	290	52	---	---	---
STUEBEN	98400	9800	24800	138	118	256	27	---	---	---
SUFFOLK	1306200	135200	324500	2547	1886	4433	302	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2] =====	1984 Total Population =====	1984 Delinquency Child Population =====	1984 Dependency Child Population =====	===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases =====
				Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	
NEW YORK [38]										
SULLIVAN	66800	5800	14300	58	60	118	15	---	---	---
TOMPKINS	88100	6800	16700	57	96	153	8	---	---	---
ULSTER	162500	14000	35600	218	128	346	47	---	---	---
WARREN	55100	5400	13200	68	82	150	17	---	---	---
WASHINGTON	55900	6000	14600	133	29	162	33	---	---	---
WAYNE	86800	8700	22500	150	202	352	65	---	---	---
WESTCHESTER	867300	74400	177300	541	1052	1593	70	---	---	---
15 Small Counties	525300	51400	129800	538	807	1345	278	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	17748400	1546200	3940800	21383	17265	38648	7499	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				13.83	11.17	25.00	1.90	---	---	---
State has 62 counties with 62 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 62 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 62 counties with 62 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 15										
NORTH CAROLINA [39]										
ALAMANCE	101600	9400	21400	178	---	---	42	---	---	---
BUNCOMBE	166000	13700	34500	655	---	---	119	---	---	---
BURKE	74700	6900	16900	121	---	---	36	---	---	---
CABARRUS	91500	8700	20900	115	---	---	25	---	---	---
CALDWELL	68900	6900	15900	253	---	---	113	---	---	---
CATAWBA	110900	10800	25700	176	---	---	65	---	---	---
CLEVELAND	84800	8300	20100	137	---	---	43	---	---	---
COLUMBUS	51800	5400	13100	74	---	---	47	---	---	---
CRAVEN	76800	6600	18600	129	---	---	43	---	---	---
CUMBERLAND	255600	24600	66500	1081	---	---	339	---	---	---
DAVIDSON	117300	11800	27400	236	---	---	86	---	---	---
DURHAM	159300	13400	34300	498	---	---	140	---	---	---
EDGECOMBE	57900	5900	14800	252	---	---	27	---	---	---
FORSYTH	254300	21800	54700	587	---	---	93	---	---	---
GASTON	169100	17500	41400	479	---	---	92	---	---	---
GUILFORD	324800	28400	69400	843	---	---	195	---	---	---
HALIFAX	56000	5700	14100	113	---	---	24	---	---	---
HARNETT	62000	5800	14700	148	---	---	21	---	---	---
HENDERSON	64900	5300	13200	70	---	---	22	---	---	---
IREDELL	86400	8300	20600	156	---	---	34	---	---	---
JOHNSTON	74900	7200	17900	128	---	---	21	---	---	---
LENOIR	60600	6200	15100	248	---	---	44	---	---	---
MECKLENBURG	433100	37700	96700	1088	---	---	300	---	---	---
MOORE	54100	5000	11800	165	---	---	127	---	---	---
NASH	70100	6900	17300	125	---	---	56	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2] =====	1984 Total Population =====	1984		===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases =====
		Delinquency Child Population =====	Dependency Child Population =====	Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	
NORTH CAROLINA [39]										
NEW HANOVER	110300	9800	25000	578	---	---	36	---	---	---
ONSLOW	120200	10200	25100	135	---	---	74	---	---	---
ORANGE	80800	6200	14700	108	---	---	23	---	---	---
PITT	95000	8500	21400	146	---	---	25	---	---	---
RANDOLPH	96600	9200	22300	217	---	---	61	---	---	---
ROBESON	105500	12400	30500	285	---	---	130	---	---	---
ROCKINGHAM	85100	8000	19300	195	---	---	33	---	---	---
ROWAN	101400	8900	22200	552	---	---	352	---	---	---
RUTHERFORD	56500	5500	13100	113	---	---	86	---	---	---
SAMPSON	50400	5000	12300	128	---	---	42	---	---	---
SURRY	60300	5600	13600	125	---	---	30	---	---	---
UNION	76400	8400	20100	158	---	---	141	---	---	---
WAKE	338000	29000	71300	308	---	---	84	---	---	---
WAYNE	98500	9600	24500	119	---	---	112	---	---	---
WILKES	60400	6000	14200	146	---	---	143	---	---	---
WILSON	64500	6500	15700	196	---	---	45	---	---	---
59 Small Counties	1439600	137500	337200	2622	---	---	923	---	---	---
Totals for										
Reporting Counties	6166900	574300	1419500	14186	---	---	4494	---	---	---
Rates for										
Reporting Counties				24.70	---	---	3.17	---	---	---
State has 100 counties with 100 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 100 counties with 100 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 15										
NORTH DAKOTA [40]										
BURLEIGH	59100	7600	17300	52	670	722	40	294	334	---
CASS	94400	10600	23800	190	613	803	57	115	172	---
GRAND FORKS	68900	8500	18800	118	463	581	38	3	41	---
WARD	61400	7600	18500	70	443	513	24	50	74	---
49 Small Counties	402900	49500	117900	312	2439	2751	227	465	692	---
Totals for										
Reporting Counties	686700	83800	196200	742	4628	5370	386	927	1313	---
Rates for										
Reporting Counties				8.85	55.23	64.08	1.97	4.72	6.69	---
State has 53 counties with 53 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 53 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 53 counties with 53 reporting petitioned dependency data and 53 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
OHIO [41]										
ALLEN	109500	14500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2771
ASHTABULA	101500	13500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2361
ATHENS	57400	7700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	652
BELMONT	81300	9700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	665

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1984 Total Population	1984		===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases
		Delinquency Child Population	Dependency Child Population	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	
OHIO [41]										
BUTLER	264900	34800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4464
CLARK	146900	18400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3302
CLERMONT	136200	18200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2796
COLUMBIANA	111800	13900	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1349
CUYAHOGA [42]	1463100	161400	351600	5612	3079	8691	1106	212	1318	---
DARKE	53900	6800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	747
DELAWARE	55500	7600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1365
ERIE	77600	10000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2463
FAIRFIELD	95500	13000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1501
FRANKLIN	893300	103300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23355
GEAUGA	74400	10800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1095
GREENE	128700	16900	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2480
HAMILTON	865800	103900	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27612
HANCOCK	65500	8400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1245
HURON	55000	7400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	938
JEFFERSON	87400	10500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	691
LAKE	213300	26100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4190
LAWRENCE	63200	8400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	822
LICKING	123900	16600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1513
LORAIN	270900	37100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4749
LUCAS	462700	56200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15587
MAHONING	280700	33900	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2658
MARION	66500	8700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1499
MEDINA	115400	16200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2170
MIAMI	89000	11100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2278
MONTGOMERY	564100	66800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11153
MUSKINGUM	84500	11000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1666
PORTAGE	136600	18200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2669
RICHLAND	129400	16200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1870
ROSS	67600	8400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1294
SANDUSKY	62300	8400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1030
SCIOTO	84300	11300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1436
SENECA	61700	7800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1252
STARK	375900	46700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5601
SUMMIT	512200	61300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10545
TRUMBULL	235800	29600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5626
TUSCARAWAS	85600	10100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1227
WARREN	102100	13700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2508
WASHINGTON	64700	8100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	633
WAYNE	99500	12300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1486

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1984 Total Population	1984		===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases
		Delinquency Child Population	Dependency Child Population	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	
OHIO [41]										
WOOD	108800	14800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1654
43 Small Counties	1356700	176400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20267
Totals for Reporting Counties	10742700	1326300	351600	5612	3079	8691	1106	212	1318	189235
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.77	19.08	53.84	3.15	0.60	3.75	---
State has 88 counties with 1 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 88 counties with 87 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
State has 88 counties with 1 reporting petitioned dependency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
OREGON [43]										
BENTON	66300	8300	---	106	---	---	---	---	---	---
CLACKAMAS	251000	31600	---	296	---	---	---	---	---	---
COOS	61100	7200	---	262	---	---	---	---	---	---
DESCHUTES	64700	7600	---	126	---	---	---	---	---	---
DOUGLAS	92500	11300	---	422	---	---	---	---	---	---
JACKSON	136100	15700	---	963	---	---	---	---	---	---
JOSEPHINE	62700	7000	---	335	---	---	---	---	---	---
KLAMATH	58300	7200	---	440	---	---	---	---	---	---
LANE	265300	29000	---	992	---	---	---	---	---	---
LINN	90200	11000	---	322	---	---	---	---	---	---
MULTNOMAH	563100	53500	---	5400	---	---	---	---	---	---
UMATILLA	61000	7500	---	309	---	---	---	---	---	---
WASHINGTON	263200	30400	---	951	---	---	---	---	---	---
YAMHILL	57600	7100	---	269	---	---	---	---	---	---
21 Small Counties	368100	43100	---	2309	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	2461300	277500	---	13502	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				48.66	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 36 counties with 35 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
PENNSYLVANIA [44]										
ADAMS	69600	8800	---	57	36	93	---	---	---	---
ALLEGHENY	1408300	151600	---	2697	1461	4158	---	---	---	---
ARMSTRONG	79000	9900	---	13	129	142	---	---	---	---
BEAVER	197900	23700	---	74	226	300	---	---	---	---
BERKS	317900	36000	---	188	293	481	---	---	---	---
BLAIR	133500	16400	---	99	38	137	---	---	---	---
BRADFORD	63800	8400	---	38	65	103	---	---	---	---
BUCKS	507200	65000	---	262	337	599	---	---	---	---
BUTLER	150600	19100	---	156	140	296	---	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1984 Total Population	1984 Delinquency Child Population	1984 Dependency Child Population	===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases
				Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	
PENNSYLVANIA [44]										
CAMBRIA	177400	21800	---	138	207	345	---	---	---	---
CARBON	53900	6400	---	13	53	66	---	---	---	---
CENTRE	113800	14700	---	27	50	77	---	---	---	---
CHESTER	334200	42800	---	72	138	210	---	---	---	---
CLEARFIELD	83100	10700	---	57	56	113	---	---	---	---
COLUMBIA	61500	7600	---	19	83	102	---	---	---	---
CRAWFORD	89200	11800	---	125	43	168	---	---	---	---
CUMBERLAND	185800	22100	---	102	175	277	---	---	---	---
DAUPHIN	235600	26800	---	154	272	426	---	---	---	---
DELAWARE	552200	63100	---	511	617	1128	---	---	---	---
ERIE	281900	35900	---	256	258	514	---	---	---	---
FAYETTE	158100	19500	---	107	286	393	---	---	---	---
FRANKLIN	117000	15000	---	20	207	227	---	---	---	---
INDIANA	92700	12400	---	31	40	71	---	---	---	---
LACKAWANNA	224300	25800	---	149	43	192	---	---	---	---
LANCASTER	382500	46600	---	237	369	606	---	---	---	---
LAWRENCE	105200	10700	---	36	216	252	---	---	---	---
LEBANON	111100	13500	---	53	169	222	---	---	---	---
LEHIGH	276900	29500	---	237	294	531	---	---	---	---
LUZERNE	335400	38900	---	130	546	676	---	---	---	---
LYCOMING	117100	14700	---	80	170	250	---	---	---	---
MERCER	125900	15300	---	127	76	203	---	---	---	---
MONROE	76600	9300	---	43	37	80	---	---	---	---
MONTGOMERY	660000	73400	---	500	605	1105	---	---	---	---
NORTHAMPTON	230100	27000	---	189	495	684	---	---	---	---
NORTHUMBERLAND	100200	11300	---	27	192	219	---	---	---	---
PHILADELPHIA [45]	1652300	192600	401800	9266	987	10253	2414	---	---	---
SCHUYLKILL	157000	18100	---	43	141	184	---	---	---	---
SOMERSET	81800	9800	---	46	147	193	---	---	---	---
VENANGO	63600	7700	---	17	34	51	---	---	---	---
WASHINGTON	216100	25200	---	114	263	377	---	---	---	---
WESTMORELAND	386800	45500	---	313	262	575	---	---	---	---
YORK	321900	38700	---	135	592	727	---	---	---	---
25 Small Counties	799700	102800	---	343	657	1000	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	11889100	1405700	401800	17301	11505	28806	2414	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				12.31	8.18	20.49	6.01	---	---	---
State has 67 counties with 67 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 67 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 67 counties with 1 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

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(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1984 Total Population	1984 Delinquency Child Population	1984 Dependency Child Population	===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases =====
				Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	
PUERTO RICO [46]										
AGUADILLA	---	---	---	120	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIBONITA	---	---	---	89	---	---	---	---	---	---
ARECIBO	---	---	---	245	---	---	---	---	---	---
BAYAMON	---	---	---	419	---	---	---	---	---	---
CAGUAS	---	---	---	174	---	---	---	---	---	---
CAROLINA	---	---	---	260	---	---	---	---	---	---
GUAYAMA	---	---	---	192	---	---	---	---	---	---
HUMACAO	---	---	---	203	---	---	---	---	---	---
MAYAGUEZ	---	---	---	226	---	---	---	---	---	---
PONCE	---	---	---	514	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAN JUAN	---	---	---	403	---	---	---	---	---	---
UTUADO	---	---	---	125	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting District Courts	---	---	---	2970	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting District Courts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 12 district courts with 12 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
SOUTH CAROLINA [47]										
AIKEN	113100	13500	---	201	234	435	---	---	---	---
ANDERSON	138400	15200	---	186	350	536	---	---	---	---
BEAUFORT	81300	8000	---	80	131	211	---	---	---	---
BERKELEY	113000	14400	---	138	330	468	---	---	---	---
CHARLESTON	291900	29200	---	491	611	1102	---	---	---	---
DARLINGTON	64200	8100	---	161	27	188	---	---	---	---
DORCHESTER	69700	8900	---	73	109	182	---	---	---	---
FLORENCE	114400	14000	---	202	283	485	---	---	---	---
GREENVILLE	300200	31700	---	344	438	782	---	---	---	---
GREENWOOD	59500	6500	---	128	58	186	---	---	---	---
HORRY	120800	12900	---	353	187	540	---	---	---	---
LANCASTER	55000	6600	---	152	110	262	---	---	---	---
LAURENS	53000	6000	---	138	103	241	---	---	---	---
LEXINGTON	153800	17800	---	111	500	611	---	---	---	---
OCONEE	50800	5700	---	125	89	214	---	---	---	---
ORANGEBURG	85100	10700	---	117	85	202	---	---	---	---
PICKENS	84600	9900	---	142	80	222	---	---	---	---
RICHLAND	280400	29000	---	301	334	635	---	---	---	---
SPARTANBURG	207100	23000	---	389	497	886	---	---	---	---
SUMTER	93400	11300	---	226	89	315	---	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2] =====	1984 Total Population =====	1984		===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases =====
		Delinquency Child Population =====	Dependency Child Population =====	Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	
SOUTH CAROLINA [47]										
YORK	115000	13300	---	342	126	468	---	---	---	---
25 Small Counties	658700	82500	---	1394	1152	2546	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	3303300	378100	---	5794	5923	11717	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				15.32	15.66	30.99	---	---	---	---
State has 46 counties with 46 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 46 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
SOUTH DAKOTA [48]										
MINNEHAHA	118500	13500	---	342	1519	1861	---	---	---	---
PENNINGTON	75600	9600	---	137	123	260	---	---	---	---
64 Small Counties	511000	63600	---	912	1201	2113	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	705000	86700	---	1391	2843	4234	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.04	32.78	48.82	---	---	---	---
State has 66 counties with 66 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 66 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
TENNESSEE [49]										
ANDERSON	69100	7900	16800	140	179	319	17	2	19	---
BLOUNT	80800	10000	20200	22	3	25	0	0	0	---
BRADLEY	70600	9000	19800	250	9	259	0	0	0	---
CARTER	51700	6000	13200	66	86	152	3	0	3	---
DAVIDSON	488000	52000	111700	781	1874	2655	427	3	430	---
GREENE	56100	7200	14700	226	6	232	12	0	12	---
HAMBLEN	53300	6700	14100	56	3	59	2	1	3	---
HAMILTON	284900	33400	72600	739	565	1304	223	1	224	---
KNOX	330600	38100	80400	295	316	611	113	21	134	---
MADISON	76500	9300	21000	255	125	380	3	20	23	---
MAURY	52200	5900	13600	102	24	126	0	0	0	---
MONTGOMERY	87000	10800	22400	163	82	245	0	0	0	---
PUTNAM	50100	6000	12100	138	42	180	0	0	0	---
RUTHERFORD	94700	12200	26400	193	172	325	2	2	4	---
SHELBY	794900	102800	223800	3398	798	10196	646	53	699	---
SULLIVAN	145500	17800	36800	193	363	556	24	8	32	---
SUMNER	91500	11800	26000	152	0	152	46	0	46	---
WASHINGTON	91800	11200	22700	203	30	233	17	0	17	---
WILLIAMSON	66200	8800	19600	112	113	225	12	1	13	---
WILSON	60300	7900	16900	81	147	228	2	0	2	---
75 Small Counties	1630700	212300	447400	3597	1244	4841	177	153	330	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4726800	587200	1252200	11162	12141	23303	1726	265	1991	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.01	20.68	39.69	1.38	0.21	1.59	---
State has 95 counties with 95 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 95 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data. State has 95 counties with 95 reporting petitioned dependency data and 95 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2] =====	1984 Total Population =====	1984	1984	===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases =====
		Delinquency Child Population =====	Dependency Child Population =====	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	
TEXAS [50]										
ANGELINA	68400	8100	---	30	424	454	---	---	---	---
BELL	171900	17400	---	175	555	730	---	---	---	---
BEXAR	1108300	130600	---	914	1794	2708	---	---	---	---
BOWIE	79000	8600	---	41	389	430	---	---	---	---
BRAZORIA	185600	19900	---	75	830	905	---	---	---	---
BRAZOS	118800	12900	---	112	755	867	---	---	---	---
CAMERON	247300	34500	---	412	1572	1984	---	---	---	---
COLLIN	182100	22800	---	119	580	699	---	---	---	---
CORYELL	57200	6400	---	33	99	132	---	---	---	---
DALLAS	1736600	175700	---	2827	3537	6364	---	---	---	---
DENTON	174300	18000	---	18	179	197	---	---	---	---
ECTOR	134500	13900	---	88	500	588	---	---	---	---
ELLIS	69000	7900	---	51	41	92	---	---	---	---
EL PASO	538600	71500	---	475	2615	3090	---	---	---	---
FORT BEND	177500	20400	---	264	227	491	---	---	---	---
GALVESTON	213000	22700	---	157	35	192	---	---	---	---
GRAYSON	95200	9500	---	53	311	364	---	---	---	---
GREGG	111800	11500	---	93	405	498	---	---	---	---
GUADALUPE	53100	6200	---	64	421	485	---	---	---	---
HARRIS	2779800	284000	---	2065	9798	11863	---	---	---	---
HARRISON	57500	6500	---	30	168	198	---	---	---	---
HAYS	51100	6500	---	38	139	177	---	---	---	---
HIDALGO	346400	51300	---	332	978	1310	---	---	---	---
HUNT	63800	6800	---	14	222	236	---	---	---	---
JEFFERSON	258300	26900	---	216	617	833	---	---	---	---
JOHNSON	82900	10100	---	132	278	410	---	---	---	---
LIBERTY	54100	6600	---	68	136	204	---	---	---	---
LUBBOCK	223700	24300	---	647	897	1544	---	---	---	---
MCLENNAN	182600	19600	---	112	540	652	---	---	---	---
MIDLAND	106000	10300	---	141	259	400	---	---	---	---
MONTGOMERY	157700	19600	---	128	471	599	---	---	---	---
NACOGDOCHES	50200	5400	---	46	167	213	---	---	---	---
NUECES	295700	34000	---	264	1064	1328	---	---	---	---
ORANGE	84000	9600	---	83	408	491	---	---	---	---
PARKER	52900	5600	---	30	113	143	---	---	---	---
POTTER	107200	10300	---	171	138	309	---	---	---	---
RANDALL	84800	9400	---	73	68	141	---	---	---	---
SAN PATRICIO	61900	8600	---	102	169	271	---	---	---	---
SMITH	146100	15400	---	106	119	225	---	---	---	---
TARRANT	1015800	105400	---	1035	2274	3309	---	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1984 Total Population	1984		===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases
		Delinquency Child Population	Dependency Child Population	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	
TEXAS [50]										
TAYLOR	122700	12600	---	59	1194	1253	---	---	---	---
TOM GREEN	97100	10200	---	48	303	351	---	---	---	---
TRAVIS	501500	47200	---	210	743	953	---	---	---	---
VICTORIA	74900	8800	---	120	401	521	---	---	---	---
WALKER	50600	4400	---	5	104	109	---	---	---	---
WEBB	117400	17600	---	173	566	739	---	---	---	---
WICHITA	126600	12900	---	224	417	641	---	---	---	---
WILLIAMSON	97400	11900	---	449	436	885	---	---	---	---
206 Small Counties	3114500	349200	---	3038	12565	15603	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	16087300	1769500	---	16160	51021	67181	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				9.13	28.83	37.97	---	---	---	---
State has 254 counties with 254 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 254 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
UTAH [51]										
CACHE	64700	8500	23900	365	92	457	7	1	8	---
DAVIS	170600	26000	69800	2105	676	2781	68	40	108	---
SALT LAKE	683600	87100	236000	7173	3229	10402	507	481	988	---
UTAH	237500	36200	90900	2488	1144	3632	37	6	43	---
WEBER	156000	20400	52000	1930	890	2820	116	73	189	---
24 Small Counties	312900	44600	122300	3100	1705	4805	206	83	289	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1625200	222800	594900	17161	7736	24897	941	684	1625	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				77.04	34.73	111.76	1.58	1.15	2.73	---
State has 29 counties with 29 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 29 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 29 counties with 29 reporting petitioned dependency data and 29 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
VERMONT [52]										
CHITTENDEN	120500	16100	32200	210	---	---	81	---	---	---
RUTLAND	58900	7100	15200	91	---	---	63	---	---	---
WASHINGTON	53600	6400	13900	51	---	---	53	---	---	---
WINDSOR	52200	6200	13200	65	---	---	45	---	---	---
10 Small Counties	244400	31000	68700	495	---	---	313	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	529600	66700	143300	912	---	---	555	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				13.67	---	---	3.87	---	---	---
State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

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(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2] =====	1984 Total Population =====	1984		===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases =====
		Delinquency Child Population =====	Dependency Child Population =====	Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	
VIRGINIA [53]										
ALBEMARLE	59200	7700	14500	85	167	252	14	1	15	---
ARLINGTON	156600	9100	19700	619	78	697	33	1	34	---
AUGUSTA	54300	6600	13400	121	78	199	14	0	14	---
CHESTERFIELD	158900	22000	48100	792	1054	1846	1	1	2	---
FAIRFAX	673700	84800	179100	2463	1181	3644	90	15	105	---
HANOVER	52200	7000	13600	197	88	285	13	1	14	---
HENRICO	191500	21200	44500	637	1223	1860	0	1	1	---
HENRY	56500	7600	14700	110	119	229	0	1	1	---
LOUDOUN	62200	8300	17900	298	61	359	3	1	4	---
MONTGOMERY	65000	9000	15600	305	170	475	4	3	7	---
PITTSYLVANIA	66400	8800	17800	217	156	373	17	0	17	---
PRINCE WILLIAM	163900	22400	53100	1283	852	2135	0	0	0	---
ROANOKE	73200	9100	18400	549	152	701	10	2	12	---
ROCKINGHAM	58100	7100	14600	93	20	113	0	0	0	---
TAZEWELL	51100	6900	14400	192	49	241	18	9	27	---
ALEXANDRIA CITY	107200	5500	14100	374	299	673	94	1	95	---
CHESAPEAKE CITY	125700	16400	37100	551	259	810	58	10	68	---
HAMPTON CITY	125900	14800	32600	914	857	1771	53	10	63	---
LYNCHBURG CITY	67300	7700	16300	395	215	610	33	0	33	---
NEWPORT NEWS CITY	155000	18100	40700	730	570	1300	88	18	106	---
NORFOLK CITY	283200	29000	64600	3507	1511	5018	140	5	145	---
PORTSMOUTH CITY	109400	12700	29400	422	233	655	42	5	47	---
RICHMOND CITY	218100	20300	44400	952	850	1802	186	2	188	---
ROANOKE CITY	100600	10100	22300	991	252	1243	101	0	101	---
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	307700	38800	88400	1891	1195	3086	56	6	62	---
110 Small Counties	2071600	255800	537200	8171	6245	14416	553	141	694	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	5614700	666600	1426400	26859	17934	44793	1621	234	1855	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				40.29	26.90	67.19	1.14	0.16	1.30	---
State has 136 counties with 135 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 135 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 136 counties with 135 reporting petitioned dependency data and 135 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
WASHINGTON [54]										
BENTON	111800	13300	32600	422	---	---	174	---	---	---
CLALLAM	52100	5500	12900	200	---	---	165	---	---	---
CLARK	203100	25900	59600	751	---	---	268	---	---	---
COWLITZ	79200	9400	22300	292	---	---	101	---	---	---
GRANT	51600	6700	15800	235	---	---	46	---	---	---
GRAYS HARBOR	64200	7300	17300	386	---	---	51	---	---	---
KING	1323500	137500	305200	4565	---	---	1457	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2] =====	1984 Total Population =====	1984 Delinquency Child Population =====	1984 Dependency Child Population =====	===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases =====
				Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	Petitioned =====	Non Petitioned =====	Total =====	
WASHINGTON [54]										
KITSAP	164500	19500	45500	622	---	---	96	---	---	---
LEWIS	57600	7800	16500	176	---	---	133	---	---	---
PIERCE	516400	62200	139300	976	---	---	126	---	---	---
SKAGIT	68400	7600	17800	204	---	---	68	---	---	---
SNOHOMISH	367200	43700	101600	1208	---	---	431	---	---	---
SPOKANE	353500	42100	95800	991	---	---	709	---	---	---
THURSTON	138500	17100	38300	134	---	---	79	---	---	---
WHATCOM	111800	13000	29200	428	---	---	7	---	---	---
YAKIMA	180600	23800	54300	728	---	---	163	---	---	---
23 Small Counties	501800	59200	133200	1259	---	---	567	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4345900	501600	1137000	13577	---	---	4641	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				27.07	---	---	4.08	---	---	---
State has 39 counties with 39 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 39 counties with 39 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
WEST VIRGINIA [55]										
CABELL	107800	12200	---	1196	---	---	---	---	---	---
FAYETTE	57000	7600	---	436	---	---	---	---	---	---
HARRISON	76900	8900	---	286	---	---	---	---	---	---
KANAWHA	230900	25300	---	1437	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOGAN	50800	7100	---	325	---	---	---	---	---	---
MARION	65800	8200	---	32	---	---	---	---	---	---
MERCER	72500	9000	---	72	---	---	---	---	---	---
MONONGALIA	78700	9200	---	8	---	---	---	---	---	---
OHIO	60400	7100	---	260	---	---	---	---	---	---
RALEIGH	87000	11000	---	218	---	---	---	---	---	---
WOOD	93400	11400	---	92	---	---	---	---	---	---
44 Small Counties	969200	128600	---	2166	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1950400	245500	---	6528	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				26.59	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 55 counties with 55 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
WISCONSIN [56]										
BROWN	183500	24400	53300	178	---	---	33	---	---	---
CHIPPEWA	53800	7300	16500	80	---	---	11	---	---	---
DANE	338600	39000	81600	906	---	---	202	---	---	---
DODGE	75400	9500	21600	127	---	---	33	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Juvenile Court Cases Disposed by Reporting Counties in 1984 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1984 Total Population	1984 Delinquency Child Population	1984 Dependency Child Population	===== DELINQUENCY =====			===== DEPENDENCY =====			All Reported Cases
				Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	
WISCONSIN [56]										
EAU CLAIRE	83000	11300	22900	101	---	---	37	---	---	---
FOND DU LAC	89900	11500	26100	109	---	---	39	---	---	---
GRANT	52100	7200	15200	49	---	---	8	---	---	---
JEFFERSON	66900	8600	18200	63	---	---	40	---	---	---
KENOSHA	121000	15500	33500	331	---	---	43	---	---	---
LA CROSSE	94100	12500	24800	140	---	---	23	---	---	---
MANITOWOC	82900	10700	23500	111	---	---	24	---	---	---
MARATHON	112400	14700	33000	84	---	---	68	---	---	---
OUTAGAMIE	133500	17000	39900	538	---	---	48	---	---	---
OZAUKEE	67300	8600	19100	96	---	---	18	---	---	---
PORTAGE	58000	7800	16400	36	---	---	8	---	---	---
RACINE	171400	21400	49100	1232	---	---	106	---	---	---
ROCK	138200	17400	40300	648	---	---	7	---	---	---
SHEBOYGAN	102500	12200	27400	305	---	---	39	---	---	---
WALWORTH	71200	8700	18000	75	---	---	26	---	---	---
WASHINGTON	87300	12400	27000	116	---	---	5	---	---	---
WAUKESHA	282800	39500	84300	563	---	---	111	---	---	---
WINNEBAGO	134600	16400	34600	247	---	---	26	---	---	---
WOOD	77900	10100	22700	97	---	---	30	---	---	---
48 Small Counties	1144000	144300	323300	1710	---	---	434	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	3822200	487700	1072500	7942	---	---	1419	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.28	---	---	1.32	---	---	---
State has 72 counties with 71 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 72 counties with 71 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
WYOMING [57]										
LARAMIE	73100	10200	---	216	---	---	---	---	---	---
NATRONA	74200	9700	---	234	---	---	---	---	---	---
21 Small Counties	364900	48700	---	782	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	512200	68600	---	1232	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.95	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 23 counties with 23 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 18										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

APPENDIX FOOTNOTES

The footnotes associated with each data presentation identify (1) the *source* of the data, (2) the *mode* of transmission, and (3) the characteristics of *data* reported. State and local agencies responsible for the collection of their juvenile court statistics compiled the data found in this report.

Agencies transmitted these juvenile court caseload data to the National Center for Juvenile Justice in one of three different modes. First, many jurisdictions were able to provide the project with an automated data file which contained a detailed description of each case processed by their juvenile courts. Next, some agencies completed a juvenile court statistics (JCS) survey form provided by the project which requested for each county within the jurisdiction the number of male and female delinquency and dependency cases disposed with and without the filing of a petition. Finally, statistics for some jurisdictions were abstracted from their annual reports. In these instances, the name of the report and the page on which the information is found are listed.

The actual meaning of the statistics at times varied across jurisdictions. While many states reported their data using "case disposed" as the unit of count, there were others which reported "youth referred," "offenses referred," "petitions filed," "arraignment hearings held," or "dispositions granted." The unit(s) of count are identified in the footnotes for each data set. Clearly, the unit of count for each source must be reviewed before any attempt is made to compare data either across or within data sets.

The appendix presents information on the courts' delinquency and dependency workloads. While statistics found within these columns may differ in their units of count across jurisdictions, the figures within a column relate only to the specific case type. Some jurisdictions were unable to provide statistics which distinguish delinquency from dependency matters or at times even from other activities of the courts. Such information is presented in the 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 footnotes associated with each data presentation. In addition, due to the nature of these data, case rates would be meaningless and are, therefore, not calculated within the 'All Reported Cases' column.

- [1] 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 between the delinquency or dependency workloads of counties or states without carefully studying the definitions of the statistics presented.

Furthermore, caution must be taken when interpreting the case rates appearing at the end of each state table. Case rate is defined as the number of juvenile court cases per 1,000 children at risk in the reporting counties. For example, Cook County, Illinois was the only county in the state reporting statistics on nonpetitioned delinquency cases. The nonpetitioned delinquency case rate (4.07 cases/1,000 youth at risk) was generated from the total number of nonpetitioned delinquency cases Cook County reported (2,219) and the county's delinquency child population (545,500). Therefore, the case rates appearing in the state table should not be interpreted as the state's case rate unless all counties within that state reported.

- [2] Except for the states of Alaska, Connecticut, and Florida and the territories of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, reported data are aggregated at the county level. Counties serving total populations of 50,000 or more are listed separately. Caseload statistics for counties

servicing areas with total populations of less than 50,000 are combined for each state and are reported in aggregate.

[3] **Alabama**

Source: Alabama Department of Youth Services

Mode: JCS survey form

Data:

1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed. They include violation of probation/aftercare cases.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed and include special proceedings. They are an undercount of the actual number of cases due to incomplete reporting. The Department of Human Resources handles dependency cases and transmits the statistical data to the Department of Youth Services.

[4] **Alaska**

Source: Alaska Court System

Mode: 1984 Annual Report, page S-44 and S-68

Data:

1. Total figures are total petition dispositions. They include delinquency, status, and dependency cases for fiscal year 1984.
2. The majority of juvenile cases are processed at the superior court level. However, the following district courts handled and reported children's matters in fiscal year 1984: Dillingham, Glennallen, Seward, Tok, Unalaska and Valdez.

[5] **Arizona**

Source: Supreme Court of Arizona

Mode: JCS survey form

Data:

1. Delinquency figures are total petition dispositions (meaning more than one case can be disposed in one hearing, thus receiving only one disposition) and total nonpetition cases disposed. The number of total delinquency cases is not shown because the petition and nonpetition units of counts are not the same.
2. Dependency figures are total petition dispositions (meaning more than one case can be disposed in one hearing, thus receiving only one disposition). Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.

[6] **Maricopa County, Arizona**

Source: Maricopa County Juvenile Court Center (delinquency cases) and the Supreme Court of Arizona (dependency cases)

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency cases) and JCS survey form (dependency cases)

Data:

1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are total petition dispositions (meaning more than one case can be disposed in one hearing, thus receiving only one disposition). Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.

[7] **Arkansas**

Source: Arkansas Judicial Department

Mode: JCS survey form

Data:

1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
3. The following counties reported incomplete data: Carrol, Cleburne, Columbia, Crittenden, Faulkner, Franklin, Lincoln, Lonoke, Ouachita, Perry, Pike, Scott, Searcy and White.

- [8] **California**
Source: Bureau of Criminal Statistics and Special Services (delinquency cases) and the Administrative Office of the Courts (dependency cases)
Mode: Automated data file (delinquency cases) and the Superior Court Five-Year Trend Reports, 1980-1984 (dependency cases)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed. There is an undercount of nonpetition delinquency cases in Alameda, San Diego and Santa Clara counties. These counties have an information system which does not capture the number of subsequent closed-at-intake cases of juveniles already active in the court system; the figures for the remainder of the state include these data.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
- [9] **Los Angeles County, California**
Source: Superior Court, Los Angeles County (petition delinquency cases), the Los Angeles County Probation Department (nonpetition delinquency cases), and the Administrative Office of the Courts (dependency cases)
Mode: Superior Court, Los Angeles County Juvenile Court Coordinator's Yearly Workload Report 1984 (petition delinquency cases); the Los Angeles County Probation Department 1984 Annual Report to Judges, page 3 (nonpetition delinquency cases); and the Superior Court Five-Year Trend Reports, 1980-1984 (dependency cases)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed. The number of petition cases was determined by adding the number of "Minors Found Unfit," "Preadjudication Dismissals," "Petitions Found Not True" and "Disposition Hearings" from the Juvenile Court Coordinator's Yearly Workload Report. The number of nonpetition cases was calculated using figures from the 1984 Annual Report to Judges. Figures for "Closed After Investigation," "Informal Supervision," "Abeyance" and "Other" were summed. Nine percent of the total number of petition cases were refused and were actually handled informally. This figure was added to the calculated nonpetition cases to derive the total number of nonpetition cases.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
- [10] **Colorado**
Source: Colorado Judicial Department
Mode: JCS survey form
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases terminated during fiscal year 1984. Total delinquency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
2. Dependency figures are cases terminated during fiscal year 1984. Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
- [11] **Connecticut**
Source: Chief Court Administrator's Office
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures were not reported.
3. Connecticut does not have counties, therefore the data are reported by juvenile venue districts established by the state.
- [12] **Delaware**
Source: Family Court of the State of Delaware
Mode: JCS form

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases filed (petitioned) and contain traffic offenses. Total delinquency figures are not known because nonpetitioned data were not reported.
 2. Dependency figures are cases filed (petitioned). Total dependency figures are not known because nonpetitioned data were not reported.
 3. There is no statute on status offenders in this state, therefore, no status offenses are contained in these figures.

[13] **District of Columbia**

Source: District of Columbia Courts

Mode: JCS survey form

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

[14] **Florida**

Source: Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services; Children, Youth and Families Program Office

Mode: Automated data file

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
 3. Status offenses are considered to be dependency cases in Florida. However, for the purposes of this data base, they are classified as delinquency cases.
 4. The figures represent the number of cases closed by Intake during 1984 which captures only those disposed cases reported to the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services by caseworkers correctly completing and submitting a "Client Information Form - Dependency/Delinquency Intake." The Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services Intake Department, having a broad range of operations, reports information on other child care services not part of the typical juvenile court system. Therefore, the number of nonpetition cases may appear higher and fluctuate more than those reported by other information systems which report only juvenile court activity.
 5. Florida reported its data by Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS) districts. Therefore, HRS districts were used as the reporting area. The following is a list of counties within HRS districts. District 1.: Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton. District 2.: Bay, Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Taylor, Wakulla, and Washington. District 3.: Alachua, Bradford, Citrus, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Hernando, Lafayette, Lake, Levy, Marion, Putnam, Sumter, Suwannee, and Union. District 4.: Baker, Clay, Duval, Flagler, Nassau, St. Johns, and Volusia. District 5.: Pasco and Pinellas. District 6.: Hardee, Highlands, Hillsborough, Manatee, and Polk. District 7.: Brevard, Orange, Osceola, and Seminole. District 8.: Charlotte, Collier, De Soto, Glades, Hendry, Lee, and Sarasota. District 9.: Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, Palm Beach, and St. Lucie. District 10.: Broward. District 11.: Dade and Monroe.

[15] **Georgia**

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Eleventh Annual Report on the Work of the Georgia Courts, pages 16-18

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are the total number of children disposed (petition and nonpetition) for fiscal year 1984.

2. Dependency figures are the total number of children disposed (petition and nonpetition) for fiscal year 1984.

[16] **Fulton County, Georgia**

Source: Fulton County Juvenile Court

Mode: 1984 Annual Report, pages 43-46

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

[17] **Hawaii**

Source: The Judiciary, Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Automated data file

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

[18] **Idaho**

Source: State Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Idaho Courts 1984 Annual Report Appendix, pages 64-107

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

[19] **Illinois**

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Mode: 1984 Annual Report to the Supreme Court of Illinois, pages 167-169

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed. Total delinquency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed. Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.

[20] **Cook County, Illinois**

Source: Cook County Juvenile Court

Mode: JCS survey form

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

[21] **Indiana**

Source: Division of State Court Administration

Mode: 1984 Indiana Judicial Report, pages 65-74

Data:
1. Total figures are petition cases disposed and include delinquency, dependency and paternity cases.

[22] **Iowa**

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services

Mode: Automated data file and Juvenile Court Cases Reported by the Juvenile Probation Officer, CY1984

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed. The following counties' figures were taken from the annual report which includes traffic cases in the delinquency counts: Boone, Crawford (which includes Ida and Monona), Greene, Hamilton and Hardin.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed. The figures for dependency cases reflect only those reported by court officers. A larger number were handled by

the Department of Human Services and are not reported here even though they typically come before the juvenile court.

3. Running away, truancy and ungovernable behavior are considered to "status offenses." Violation of curfew, possessing or drinking liquor, hit and run, reckless driving, driving without a license, and all other traffic offenses are called "simple misdemeanors." These simple misdemeanors and status offenses are exempted from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Referral reasons indicate the presenting problem and are not necessarily the basis for legal action.

[23] Kentucky

Source: Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: JCS survey form

Data: 1. Total figures are petition cases disposed. They include cases of delinquency, status, dependency, needy, abuse, paternity actions and adult violations of endangering the welfare of or unlawful transaction with a minor.

[24] Louisiana

Source: Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana

Mode: 1984 Annual Report, pages 22-24

Data: 1. Total figures are total new cases filed in juvenile court. They include petition and nonpetition delinquency, dependency, status and special proceeding cases.

[25] Maine

Source: Administrative Office of the Court

Mode: State of Maine Judicial Department 1984 Annual Report, pages 153-166

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed. They include traffic cases and civil violations. Total delinquency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.

2. Dependency figures were not reported.

3. Status offenses are not handled in the juvenile court system.

4. 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, Brunswick and Portland. Franklin: Farmington. Hancock: Bar Harbor and Ellsworth. Kennebec: Augusta and Waterville. Knox: Rockland. Lincoln: Wiscasset. Oxford: Rumford and S. Paris. Penobscot: Bangor, Lincoln, Millinocket and Newport. Piscataquis: Dover-Foxcroft. Sagadahoc: Bath. Somerset: Skowhegan. Waldo: Belfast. Washington: Calais and Machias. York: Biddeford, Kittery and Springvale.

[26] Maryland

Source: Juvenile Services Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Mode: Automated data file

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

[27] Massachusetts

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Probation

Mode: 1984 Annual Report of the Massachusetts Trial Courts, pages 202-203, 223-224

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are juvenile arraignments. Total delinquency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported. Status offense cases are not included due to incompatible units of count.
 2. Dependency figures are the number of children making an initial court appearance. Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.

[28] Michigan

Source: State Court Administrative Office

Mode: 1983-84 Report of the State Court Administrator, pages 21-22, 25-26

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are new petitions authorized in January through June 1984. The figures for the following counties are incomplete: Cheybogan, Ingham, Kalamazoo, Livingston, Manistee, Newaygo, Osceola, Saginaw, Sanilac and St. Clair. Total delinquency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
 2. Dependency figures are new petitions authorized in January through June 1984. They include supplemental petitions and petitions for rehearings for some courts. This accounts for the wide variation in the number of petitions authorized. The figures for the following counties are incomplete: Cheybogan, Ingham, Kalamazoo, Lake, Livingston, Newaygo, Osceola, Saginaw, Sanilac, St. Clair and Wayne. Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.

[29] Minnesota

Source: Minnesota Supreme Court Information System

Mode: Automated data file

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

[30] Mississippi

Source: Mississippi Department of Youth Services

Mode: Automated data file

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Dependency figures are cases disposed. Only those dependency cases which came to the attention of the Department of Youth Services via court processing are included here. The majority of cases were handled through the Department of Public Welfare and did not come in contact with the juvenile court.

[31] Missouri

Source: Department of Social Services, Division of Youth Services

Mode: Automated data file

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

[32] Montana

Source: Juvenile Justice Bureau, Board of Crime Control

Mode: JCS survey form

- Data:
1. Total figure represents petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency, status and dependency referrals.
 2. The data were reported at the state level; no county breakdown was available.

- [33] **Nebraska**
Source: Nebraska Crime Commission
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
3. Only those cases which are processed through the county attorney's office (petitioned case) were reported in Douglas and Sarpy Counties.
- [34] **Clark County, Nevada**
Source: Clark County Juvenile Court Services
Mode: JCS form
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are charges.
2. Dependency figures are charges.
- [35] **New Hampshire**
Source: New Hampshire Judicial Council
Mode: Twentieth Biennial Report of the Judicial Council of the State of New Hampshire, Pages 60-61
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are case entries. Total delinquency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
2. Dependency figures are case entries. Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
- [36] **New Jersey**
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts; Statistical Services
Mode: JCS survey form
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petition hearings and nonpetition cases disposed. They include traffic cases. The total number of delinquency cases is not known because the petition and nonpetition units of count are not the same.
2. Dependency figures were not reported.
- [37] **New Mexico**
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: JCS survey form
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed for fiscal year 1984.
2. Dependency figures were not reported.
- [38] **New York**
Source: Office of Court Administration (petition delinquency and dependency cases) and the State of New York, Division of Probation (nonpetition delinquency cases)
Mode: Automated data file (petition delinquency and dependency cases) and JCS survey form (nonpetition delinquency cases)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed. They include status offense (PINS) cases.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed. Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
- [39] **North Carolina**
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: North Carolina Courts 1983-1984 Annual Report, pages 142-145

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are "offenses and conditions alleged in juvenile petitions" during fiscal year 1984. Total delinquency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
 2. Dependency figures are "offenses and conditions alleged in juvenile petitions" during fiscal year 1984. Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
- [40] **North Dakota**
Source: Supreme Court, Office of State Court Administrator
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
- [41] **Ohio**
Source: Supreme Court of Ohio
Mode: Ohio Court Summary 1984, pages 53-54
Data:
1. Total figures are total cases filed and reactivated. They include delinquency, traffic, dependency, unruly, adult, custody, support, URESA and all other cases involving juveniles.
- [42] **Cuyahoga County, Ohio**
Source: Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
- [43] **Oregon**
Source: Office of the State Court Administrator
Mode: Thirty-first Annual Report Relating to Judicial Administration in the Courts of Oregon in 1984, pages 38-39
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are the total number of petitions filed. Total delinquency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
 2. Dependency figures were not reported.
- [44] **Pennsylvania**
Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Dependency figures were not reported.
 3. Status offenses are classified as dependency cases and, as a result, are not included in these data.
- [45] **Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania**
Source: Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia
Mode: Family Court Division 1984 Report, pages 25 and 41
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Dependency figures are new charges disposed. They include status offense cases.
- [46] **Puerto Rico**
Source: Office of Court Administration
Mode: JCS survey form

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed for fiscal year 1984.
 2. Dependency figures were not reported.
 3. The data were reported at the district court level; county breakdowns were not available.

[47] **South Carolina**

Source: Department of Youth Services

Mode: JCS survey form

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

[48] **South Dakota**

Source: State Court Administrator's Office

Mode: Automated data file

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Dependency figures were not reported.
 3. Shannon County is an American Indian reservation and handles juvenile matters in the tribal court which is not part of the state's juvenile court system.

[49] **Tennessee**

Source: Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Mode: Automated data file

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

[50] **Texas**

Source: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission

Mode: Texas Juvenile Probation Statistical Report for Calendar Year 1984, pages 28-30

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed. The number of petition cases was determined by summing "Dismissed or Other Disposition," "Court Ordered Probation," "Commit to TYC," and "Certified Adult." The number of nonpetition cases was determined by summing "Counsel and Release," "Voluntary Supervision," and "Prosecutor Refused."
 2. Dependency figures were not reported.

[51] **Utah**

Source: Utah State Juvenile Court

Mode: Automated data file

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

[52] **Vermont**

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

Mode: JCS survey form

- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed. Total delinquency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
 2. Dependency figures are cases disposed. They include status offense cases. Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.

[53] **Virginia**

Source: Virginia Department of Corrections

Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[54] Washington

Source: Office of the Administrator for the Courts
Mode: 1984 Annual Report of the Courts of Washington, pages 59 and 61
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are total petition dispositions. Total delinquency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
2. Dependency figures are total petition dispositions. They include termination of parent/child relationship, juvenile guardianship and alternative residential placement cases. Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.

[55] West Virginia

Source: West Virginia Court of Appeals
Mode: 1984 Circuit Clerk Annual Report, Caseload Statistical Summary
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are total petitions disposed. Total delinquency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
2. Dependency figures were not reported.

[56] Wisconsin

Source: Supreme Court of Wisconsin
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[57] Wyoming

Source: Supreme Court of Wyoming, Court Coordinator's Office
Mode: District Court Statistics, 1984 Annual Report, Table 12
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are total petitions filed. Total delinquency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
2. Dependency figures were not reported.