

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



# Juvenile Court Statistics 1989

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*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

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# OJJDP Juvenile Court Statistics 1989

November 1992

Prepared by

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## FOREWORD

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Improving our juvenile justice system is an objective to which the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is irrevocably committed. But no progress can be made down any road without a map that shows where we have been and where we are going.

Since its inception in the late 1920's, the annual *Juvenile Court Statistics* report has served as that map, providing important statistical milestones on an array of activities regarding the Nation's juvenile courts. In 1975, OJJDP assumed responsibility for publishing the report. Just as the juvenile justice system has continued to improve, so too this report has improved significantly over the years. The data for the report are collected, analyzed, and stored as part of the National Juvenile Court Data Archive operated by the National Center for Juvenile Justice. Since 1975, OJJDP has provided all funding for the establishment and maintenance of the Archive.

This year's report is the first to include data for the previous 4 years, enabling the publication of 5-year tables that should facilitate insight into juvenile justice trends.

But this report is only as valuable as the dedicated men and women who will use its findings on behalf of our children. I wish to convey my appreciation to the National Center for Juvenile Justice for this report and to the courts that contributed the critical data that made its compilation possible.

Gerald (Jerry) P. Regier  
Acting Administrator



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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A work of this magnitude would have been impossible without the cooperation of each of the State and local agencies that took the time to honor our request for data and documentation. The following agencies contributed 1989 case-level data or court-level aggregate statistics 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 Center

**Arkansas:** Administrative Office of the Courts

**California:** Bureau of Criminal Justice Statistics and Special Services and the Administrative Office of the Courts

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

**Hawaii:** The Judiciary, Administrative Office of the Courts

**Idaho:** Administrative Office of the Courts

**Illinois:** Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Probation Division and the Circuit Court of Cook County, Juvenile Division

**Indiana:** Division of State Court Administration

**Kentucky:** Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts

**Louisiana:** Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana

**Maine:** Administrative Office of the Courts

**Maryland:** Department of Juvenile Services

**Massachusetts:** Office of the Chief Administrative Justice

**Michigan:** State Court Administrative Office

**Minnesota:** Minnesota Supreme Court Information System

**Mississippi:** Mississippi Department of Human Services, Office of Youth Services

**Missouri:** Department of Social Services, Division of Youth Services

**Montana:** Office of Court Administration

**Nebraska:** Nebraska Crime Commission

**Nevada:** Clark County Juvenile Court Services and Douglas, Lyon, and Nye County Probation Departments

**New Hampshire:** Administrative Office of the Courts

**New Jersey:** Administrative Office of the Courts

**New Mexico:** Administrative Office of the Courts

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

**North Carolina:** Administrative Office of the Courts

**North Dakota:** Supreme Court, Office of State Court Administrator

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

**Oklahoma:** Department of Human Services

**Oregon:** Office of the State Court Administrator

**Pennsylvania:** Juvenile Court Judges' Commission

**South Carolina:** Department of Youth Services

**South Dakota:** State Court Administrator's Office

**Tennessee:** Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and Juvenile Court of Memphis and Shelby County

**Texas:** Texas Juvenile Probation Commission

**Utah:** Utah State Juvenile Court

**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:** Supreme Court of West Virginia

**Wisconsin:** Supreme Court of Wisconsin

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

This report is a product of the National Juvenile Court Data Archive, which is funded by grants from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice. Since 1975, OJJDP has provided all funding for the establishment and maintenance of the Archive. This phase of the project was monitored by Joseph Moone. Advisers to the Archive are Alfred Blumstein, Carnegie Mellon University; Carol Burgess, Maricopa County Juvenile Court; David Farrington, Cambridge University; Daniel Kasprzyk, Center for Education Statistics; and Malcolm Klein, University of Southern California. Their support and involvement in the work are deeply appreciated.

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## PREFACE

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Since 1929 the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series has been the primary source of information on the Nation's juvenile court activities. In 1923 a committee of the National Probation Association outlined the following goals for the series:

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

The first *Juvenile Court Statistics* report, published in 1929, described cases handled during 1927 by 42 courts from across the Nation. In this era few courts kept statistics or statistical records on the cases they handled. At the request of the Children's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor, courts volunteered to complete a statistical card reporting each delinquency, status offense, and dependency case, along with a card on each youth discharged from probation. The completed cards were sent to the Children's Bureau for tabulation. The statistical cards captured information on the age, sex, and race of every 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 in tables that presented a profile of the cases handled by reporting courts.

The early reports emphasized that the data collection forms were designed to obtain detailed information on many aspects of a case while requiring as little time to complete as possible. However, such case-level reporting

designed primarily 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 and status offense case-level reporting—the founding concept of this reporting series—was finally determined to be impractical. In 1946 the primary focus of the reporting system became aggregate counts of the number of delinquency/status offense, dependency, and special proceedings cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Courts were asked annually to complete a single form that recorded the number of various case types they had processed in the previous year. Specific case characteristics were no longer collected, but were abstracted, where possible, from the annual reports of State agencies that compiled information on juvenile court or probation activities. Case-level data, and the analysis capabilities they supported, had been lost at the Federal level.

In 1957 the Children's Bureau, which had moved to the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, initiated a new data collection program that, for the first time in the history of the series, enabled the development of national estimates of juvenile court activity. A stratified probability sample of more than 500 courts was constructed. Each court was asked to provide annual aggregate counts of the number of delinquency/status offense and dependency cases they handled. While efforts continued to abstract case characteristics from existing annual reports, the sole concern of the sample was the generation of national juvenile court caseload estimates. The integrity of the sample proved difficult to maintain over the years, while a growing number of courts outside the designated sample became able to report the necessary aggregate statistics. After a decade the project adopted a policy of collecting annual case counts from any court that could provide them and generated national estimates from this nonprobability sample. At about this time, the project stopped abstracting case characteristics

from annual reports. The resulting *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports contained only global counts of the volume of court activity.

As a result, the contents of *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports in the early 1970's were very different from those of the publication as it was originally conceptualized. The data necessary to achieve the original goals of the effort were no longer collected. The focus had turned from the collection of detailed case-level data to the secondary analysis of available court-level statistics.

The National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) assumed responsibility for producing the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series in the mid-1970's. Following the passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) of the U.S. Department of Justice 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 assumed 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 ensure reporting continuity, while also investigating procedures for improving the quality of nationwide reporting.

As the Children's Bureau had done, NCJJ wrote to State agencies across the country asking them to complete the annual juvenile court statistics form. Most States completed the form; some also wrote back and offered to send copies of the automated case-level data 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 automated recordkeeping and statistical reporting systems in State and local juvenile courts. Although courts were not completing a common statistical card, the information they were collecting on each case

was similar. Through careful processing these automated records could be combined to produce the detailed national portrait of juvenile court activity that had been one of the original project goals.

Between 1975 and 1983, the project maintained the reporting procedures established by the Children's Bureau, while pursuing a data collection strategy based on the secondary analysis of available automated data. This dual approach enabled the integrity of the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series to be maintained until a detailed working knowledge of the case-level data was developed.

The transition from a dependency on aggregate data to automated case-level data occurred with the production of the 1984 edition of *Juvenile Court Statistics*. For the first time since the late 1930's, the 1984 report contained a detailed description of the demographic, offense, and processing characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases. The goals of the reporting series and the content of the report have returned to the original design of those who laid the foundation for this work more than 60 years earlier.

## FINAL COMMENTS

The data used in this report are stored in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive at the National Center for Juvenile Justice in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. These data are available for secondary analysis. In addition to the national files, jurisdiction-specific data files can be copied and shipped for detailed analysis. With the assistance of Archive staff, selected files can be merged for cross-jurisdictional and/or longitudinal analyses. If requested, Archive staff can perform analyses to meet particular needs and answer specific questions.

The Archive 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. Created to facilitate juvenile justice research, the Archive's contents are available to policymakers, researchers, and students working in this important area.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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This report is the 63d in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. National estimates of juvenile court activity are based on an analysis of 596,114 automated case records from more than 1,000 courts and court-level summary statistics from nearly 400 additional courts. These courts had jurisdiction over nearly 60% of the Nation's juvenile population in 1989.

That year the Nation's juvenile courts disposed an estimated 1,189,200 delinquency cases, a 3% increase over the caseload in 1988 and a 7% increase over the 1985 caseload. Males were involved in 81% of all delinquency cases. In 58% of all delinquency cases, the youth was charged with a property offense; 17% of the cases involved a person offense and 7% a drug law violation.

Eighty-two percent of all delinquency cases were referred by law enforcement agencies. In 1989 youth were detained at some point between referral to court and disposition in 22% of all delinquency cases. The 259,400 detentions represent a 13% increase over the number of cases detained in 1985. Youth most likely to be detained were those charged with a drug law violation. Drug offense cases also showed the largest increase in detentions (72%) between 1985 and 1989. A larger proportion of nonwhite (28%) than white (19%) delinquency cases was detained. This pattern held across all offense categories, with the largest difference found in drug law violations. In 1989, while 23% of white youth charged with a drug offense were detained, 55% of nonwhite drug offense cases were detained.

Half of all delinquency cases were handled informally by the court. More than half of the informally processed cases were dismissed. In 1989 an estimated 16,000 delinquency cases were judicially waived to criminal court, which was a 78% increase over the 1985 level. Nearly half (49%) of youth waived to criminal court were charged with a property offense. The youth was adjudicated delinquent in 59% of all petitioned delinquency cases. Thirty-two

percent of adjudicated youth were placed out of the home in a residential facility and 57% were placed on formal probation.

In 1989 the Nation's juvenile courts petitioned and formally disposed an estimated 76,700 status offense cases, a 6% decline from the 1988 level and a 1% decline from the 1985 level. In 32% of these cases, the youth was charged with an underage liquor law violation, in 27% with truancy, in 15% with running away from home, and in 14% with ungovernability. Females were involved in about one-quarter of underage liquor law violations, in about half of all truancy and ungovernability cases, and in nearly two-thirds of all formally processed runaway cases.

Forty-one percent of petitioned status offense cases were referred by law enforcement agencies. Youth in 8% of all formally processed status offense cases were detained at some point between referral to court and disposition in 1989. This was 50% fewer than the number detained in 1985. A runaway was the most likely status offender to be detained; detention was used in 21% of all formally processed runaway cases. In comparison, the youth was detained in 11% of ungovernability cases, 5% of underage liquor law violations, and 2% of truancy cases. Along with being the most likely to be detained, runaways also accounted for the largest group of status offenders detained in 1989. Of the 6,500 youth formally processed for a status offense and detained, 39% were charged with running away from home.

Youth were adjudicated in 63% of petitioned status offense cases. Eighteen percent of adjudicated status offenders were placed out of the home in a residential facility and 65% were placed on formal probation. Out-of-home placement was more likely in adjudicated ungovernability (34%) and runaway cases (28%) than in truancy (10%) and underage liquor law violations cases (7%). The likelihood of residential placement was somewhat lower in 1989 than in 1985.



# INTRODUCTION

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This report, the 63d in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series, describes the number and characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases disposed in 1989 by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Such courts may also handle other matters, including traffic, child support, adoption, termination of parental rights, abuse, and neglect. However, this report focuses on the court's handling of juveniles charged with a law violation (a criminal law violation or a status offense).

## A MODEL OF JUVENILE COURT PROCESSING

Juvenile court policies and procedures vary across, and even within, States. Any attempt to summarize juvenile court activities at the national level, therefore, requires a model of court processing that captures the major elements of the system. Even with the diversity in processing, cases generally proceed along a version of the following path.

Cases referred to juvenile courts are screened by an intake department.\* The intake department may decide to dismiss the case for lack of legal sufficiency or to resolve the matter informally. These informal (nonpetitioned) dispositions could include a voluntary referral to a social agency for services, informal probation, or the payment of fines or some form of voluntary restitution.

If intake decides the case should be handled formally, a petition is filed requesting an adjudicatory or waiver hearing and the case is placed on the court calendar. A small number of petitions are dismissed for various reasons before the adjudicatory or waiver hearing is actually held. If an adjudication hearing is held, the case can be dismissed or continued in contemplation of dismissal with recommendations that some actions be taken prior to the

final adjudication decision, such as paying restitution or voluntarily attending a drug counseling program. At the adjudicatory hearing, the youth may be adjudicated (judged) a delinquent or status offender and the case proceeds to a disposition hearing. The judge then determines the most appropriate sanction, generally after reviewing a predisposition report prepared by a probation department. The range of options available to courts generally includes commitment to an institution for delinquents; placement in a group or foster home or other residential facility; probation; referral to an outside agency, day treatment, or mental health program; or imposition of a fine, community service, or restitution order. If a waiver hearing is requested instead of an adjudicatory hearing, the juvenile court judge is asked to waive the juvenile court's jurisdiction in the case. If the judge decides to waive the case, it is transferred to a criminal court, where the youth is prosecuted as an adult. In most instances in which the waiver request is denied, the case is scheduled for an adjudicatory hearing.

A youth may be placed in a detention facility at different points as a case progresses through the juvenile justice system. The youth may be detained to protect the community, the youth, or both. Detention may also be necessary to ensure the youth's appearance at a hearing or while the youth is awaiting long-term placement in another facility. Detention is also occasionally required so the youth can be evaluated. Detention practices vary from State to State and from court to court. A judicial decision to detain or continue detention may occur before or after adjudication or disposition. This report assesses only those detentions that occur in a restrictive facility under court authority while the youth is being processed by the court. Therefore, detentions by law enforcement prior to referral to court intake and those detentions that occur after the disposition of the case (e.g., temporary holding of a youth in a detention facility while awaiting availability of a court-ordered placement) are not included.

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\* In some States intake screening is a court function. In other States it is performed by a social service agency or prosecutor's office.

## UNIT OF COUNT

In measuring its activity, a juvenile court may count the number of offenses or cases referred; the number of offenses, cases, or petitions filed; the number of disposition hearings; or the number of youth handled. Each unit of count has its own merits and drawbacks. From its beginning this reporting series adopted the *case disposed* as its unit of count. A *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, even if the court eventually merges the referrals for processing. The term *disposed* means that a definite action has been taken or that a plan of treatment has been decided upon or initiated. It does not necessarily mean the case is closed or terminated in the sense that all contact with the youth has ceased.

## DATA QUALITY

This work relies on the secondary analysis of data originally compiled by juvenile courts or juvenile justice agencies to meet their own information and reporting needs. As a consequence, the incoming data are not uniform across jurisdictions.

One strength of this approach is the accuracy of the available data. These data were generated by information systems designed by State and local juvenile courts specifically to meet their own information needs. The validity 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 would data collected by court staff merely to serve national reporting requirements.

A potential weakness of this approach, at least for national reporting, is the heterogeneity of the reported data. Data suppliers collect and report information using their own definitions

and coding categories. Detail reported in some data sets is not contained in others. Even when similar data elements exist, they sometimes have inconsistent definitions or overlapping coding categories. To combine information from various sources, incoming data are recoded into standardized coding categories, which, at times, sacrifice detail to increase sample size. The standardization process requires an intimate understanding of the development, structure, and content of each data set received. Codebooks and operation manuals are studied, data suppliers interviewed, and data files analyzed to maximize the understanding of each information system. Every attempt is made to ensure that only compatible information from the various data sets is placed into the standardized data file.

While the heterogeneity of the data adds complexity to the development of national estimates, it has proven to be an extremely valuable attribute in other applications. The diversity inherent in the reported data stored in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive enables the Archive to support a wider range of research efforts than would a uniform, and probably more general, coding scheme. For example, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program is limited by necessity to a small number of relatively broad offense codes. The FBI's offense code *larceny-theft* combines shoplifting with a number of other larcenies; consequently, for the researcher wishing to study shoplifting, the FBI data are useless. In comparison, many of the Archive's data sets possess the detail to distinguish shoplifting from other larcenies, or joy-riding from motor vehicle theft, or armed from unarmed robbery. The diversity of the coding structures enables researchers interested in conducting secondary analyses of archived data sets to locate data that contain the detail on geographical location, age, race, source of referral, or disposition that their research designs demand. Depending on one's perspective, the heterogeneity of the Archive's data sets is either their greatest weakness or greatest strength.

## VALIDITY OF THE ESTIMATES

The national estimates presented in this report were generated from data reported by a

large nonprobability sample of courts. Statistical confidence in the estimates cannot be mathematically determined because they are based on a nonprobability sample. If a probability sampling design could be implemented, statistical confidence in the national estimates would increase. The advantages of such a procedure are clear, but at present it would be difficult and relatively expensive to install a national data collection system in the juvenile courts. The secondary analysis of available data is currently the best practical alternative for developing a picture of the activities of the Nation's juvenile courts.

This picture is based on analyses of 596,114 individual case records from more than 1,000 courts and court-level statistics from nearly 400 additional courts. These courts had jurisdiction over nearly 60% of the Nation's juvenile population in 1989.

The weighting procedures developed to generate national estimates of court activity from the nonprobability sample control for many factors: the size of a community; the demographic composition of a community's youth population; the volume of cases referred to reporting courts; the age, sex, and race characteristics of the youth involved; the offense characteristics of the cases; the characteristics of the court's response to the cases (i.e., the manner of handling, detention, adjudication, and dispositional characteristics); and the nature of each court's jurisdictional responsibilities (i.e., upper age of original jurisdiction). Despite all these controls, no procedure can completely overcome the fundamental threats to validity caused by the use of a nonprobability sample.

It is possible, however, to compare estimates of similar attributes that are developed from these data to estimates developed by other national data systems. For example, the FBI's *Crime in the United States* (which is also based on a nonprobability sample) provides data on the number of cases law enforcement agencies referred to juvenile courts, while the *Juvenile Court Statistics* program provides an estimate of the number of cases juvenile courts received from law enforcement. As detailed in the methods section (Appendix A) of this report, the

average difference between the two estimates over the 8-year period between 1982 and 1989 is 2.6%, a finding that supports the validity of both estimates and the representativeness of both data collection systems.

## STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

This report describes the delinquency and status offense caseloads of juvenile courts in 1989. Some important national characteristics, trends, and issues are highlighted, along with selected findings that may raise questions and stimulate discussion. However, the report is designed primarily as a reference document. Consequently, interpretations of the information presented are largely the responsibility of the reader. Care should be exercised when interpreting age, sex, or race differences in judicial decisions because reported statistics do not control for variations in the seriousness of the offense or the prior court history of the juvenile.

Chapter 1 presents national estimates of petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction in 1989. Chapter 2 presents national estimates of petitioned (formally processed) status offense cases processed by the courts in 1989. These chapters provide a detailed portrait of juvenile cases, including the offenses involved, sources of referral, detention practices, and case dispositions. A description of the statistical procedures used to generate these estimates is found in Appendix A.

Chapters 3 and 4 include reference tables for those readers who desire more information than Chapters 1 and 2 contain. The reference tables in Chapter 3 present national estimate information in more detail than the first two chapters provide. Data are included for 1985 through 1989. The national estimates in Chapters 1, 2, and 3 are limited to the most commonly reported case characteristics. The individual delinquency and status offense case records do, however, support more detailed subnational analyses. The reference tables in Chapter 4 contain subnational data that shed light on many aspects of juvenile court delinquency and status offense caseloads that are not found in the first three chapters.

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 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, status offense, and dependency cases handled by individual juvenile courts in 1989. There are footnotes for each data set that indicate the source of the data and its unit or units of count. Since courts report their statistical 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.

# CHAPTER 1: NATIONAL ESTIMATES OF DELINQUENCY CASES, 1989

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## COUNTS AND TRENDS

A delinquency offense is an act committed by a juvenile for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court. In 1989 courts with juvenile jurisdiction disposed an estimated 1,189,200 delinquency cases (table 1), a 3% increase over the 1988 caseload. From 1985 through 1989, the number of delinquency cases disposed by juvenile courts increased by 7%. Compared to 1985, juvenile courts in 1989 handled 53% more criminal homicide cases, 33% more aggravated assault cases, 86% more motor vehicle theft cases, and 27% more weapons offense cases. Over the same time period, the courts handled 8% fewer forcible rape cases, 8% fewer robbery cases, 6% fewer burglary cases, and 32% fewer liquor law violation cases. There was little change in the number of larceny-theft, vandalism, and drug law violation cases disposed by juvenile courts between 1985 and 1989.

A property offense, such as shoplifting, burglary, or vandalism, was the most serious charge in 58% of the delinquency cases disposed by the juvenile courts in 1989 (figure 1). In 18% of delinquency cases, the most serious charge was an offense against the public order, such as disorderly conduct, obstruction of justice, or weapons offenses. In 17% of delinquency cases, a person offense, such as robbery or aggravated or simple assault, was the most serious charge. In 7% the offense was a drug law violation, such as possession or sale of a controlled substance.

The number of person offense cases disposed increased by 18% between 1985 and 1989 (table 2). Increases were also found in each of the other three general offense categories; the number of property cases increased by 4%, drug law violation cases by 1%, and public order offense cases by 10%.

In 1989 juvenile courts processed 47 delinquency cases for every 1,000 youth age 10 or older who resided in the United States and who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court.<sup>1</sup> This delinquency case rate increased steadily between 1985 and 1989, so that by 1989 the rate was 11% greater than in 1985.<sup>2</sup> Case rate increases also occurred within each of the general offense categories. Between 1985 and 1989, the case rate for person offenses increased by 23%, property offense cases by 8%, drug law violation cases by 6%, and public order cases by 14%.

## SOURCE OF REFERRAL

Delinquency cases are referred to court intake by law enforcement agencies, social service agencies, schools, parents, probation officers, and victims. Law enforcement officers were the primary source of referral of delinquency cases in 1989. Overall, 82% of delinquency cases were referred to courts by law enforcement officers, but there were variations across offense categories (figure 2). Ninety-two percent of drug law violation cases were referred by law enforcement agencies, as were 89% of property cases and 81% of person offense cases. In contrast, only 59% of public order offense cases were referred by law enforcement sources, partially because this

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<sup>1</sup> The upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction is defined by statute in each State. See Appendix B, Glossary of Terms, for a more detailed discussion on upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction. The case rates presented in this report control for State variations in youth population at risk of referral to juvenile court.

<sup>2</sup> The 7% increase in the number of cases handled between 1985 and 1989 translated into an 11% increase in case rate, because the number of youth at risk in the United States dropped by 4%, from 26.4 to 25.3 million, between 1985 and 1989.

offense category contains probation violations and contempt of court cases that were referred mostly by court personnel. The relative involvement of law enforcement in delinquency cases changed very little between 1985 and 1989.

## DETENTION

Youth were held in a detention facility at some point between referral to court intake and case disposition in 259,400 delinquency cases, or 22% of all delinquency cases disposed in 1989 (figure 3). Youth charged with a property offense were the least likely to be detained, while youth charged with a drug offense were the most likely. Seventeen percent of the youth charged with a property offense were detained in a restrictive facility in 1989, compared to 26% of the youth charged with a person offense, 27% charged with a public order offense, and 37% charged with a drug law violation. Between 1985 and 1989, the probability of detention remained relatively constant for youth charged with person, property, and public order offenses. The same was not true for youth charged with drug law violations; the proportion of drug law violation cases detained increased from 22% to 37%.

The number of delinquency cases detained in 1989 was 13% more than the number detained in 1985 (table 3). Increases in the number of detained cases occurred within each general offense category, with drug law violation cases showing the greatest increase. Between 1985 and 1989, the number of person offense cases in which the youth was detained increased by 20%, while detentions in property offense cases increased by 4% and in public order cases by 9%. Increases in the number of cases detained within each of these three general offense categories were very similar to their overall increases in court caseloads. In contrast, while the number of the drug law violation cases disposed by the courts between 1985 and 1989 remained relatively constant, the number of drug law violation cases in which the youth was detained increased by 71%.

Although property offense cases were the least likely to be detained, they accounted for 46% of the cases detained in 1989 (figure 4) because of their large volume in the court's

caseload. Person offense cases accounted for 21% of all detained cases, public order offense cases for 22%, and drug law violation cases for 11%. Between 1985 and 1989, the offense characteristics of detained cases changed somewhat, with detained cases in 1989 involving a larger proportion of drug law violations and person offenses and a smaller proportion of property offenses.

## INTAKE DECISION

In 1989 the intake screening decision resulted in half of all delinquency cases being processed formally with the filing of a petition requesting an adjudicatory or waiver hearing (figure 5). Over half of the nonpetitioned (or informally handled) cases (56%) were dismissed and most of the others (25%) were placed on informal or voluntary probation. The intake decision in the majority of property and public order cases (53% and 51% respectively) was to handle the case informally (figures 6-A and 6-B). In contrast, 55% of person offense cases and 62% of drug law violation cases were handled formally in 1989. As a result of this differential handling, formally processed cases had a higher proportion of person and drug law violation cases and a lower proportion of property cases than informal cases.

The likelihood that a delinquency referral would be petitioned increased somewhat between 1985 and 1989 (table 4). In 1985, of all delinquency cases, 46% were handled formally; by 1989 the probability of formal processing had increased to 50%. A substantial change was observed in the intake decisions made in drug law violation cases. In 1985, 44% of drug law violation cases were petitioned to court for formal processing; in 1989, 62% of drug cases were petitioned. This reflects a significant change in intake's response to drug law violation cases. The other general offense categories showed little or no change in the proportion of cases handled formally.

As a result of increases in the numbers of cases referred to intake and changes in the likelihood that intake would file a petition, the number of formally processed cases handled by the juvenile court increased by 15% between 1985 and 1989 (table 5). Increases were found in each of the general offenses. The number of

petitioned person offense cases increased by 17%, compared to a 10% increase in property offense cases and a 16% increase in petitioned public order offense cases. The largest increase was in the number of petitioned drug law violation cases. In 1989 the juvenile courts were asked to formally process 44% more drug law violation cases than in 1985.

## JUDICIAL DECISION AND DISPOSITION

### Waiver

In 1989, 16,000 delinquency cases were waived to criminal court, or 2.7% of all formally processed delinquency cases (table 6). Youth charged with a drug law violation were the most likely to be waived to criminal court; 5.2% of petitioned drug law violation cases were waived, compared to 4.1% of person offense cases, 2.4% of property offense cases, and 1.0% of petitioned public order offense cases. The likelihood of waiver increased between 1985 and 1989. Compared to the 2.7% of petitioned delinquency cases waived to criminal court in 1989, 1.7% of petitioned delinquency cases were waived in 1985. Increases in the use of waiver occurred to varying degrees within each offense category. The proportion of petitioned person offense cases waived increased from 3.1% to 4.1% between 1985 and 1989. The proportion of petitioned property offense cases waived increased from 1.6% to 2.4%. The largest change in the probability of waiver was found in the handling of petitioned drug law violation cases. In 1985, 1.3% of these cases were waived to criminal court; by 1989 the juvenile courts were waiving 5.2% of all formally processed drug law violation cases.

Between 1985 and 1989, the number of cases waived to criminal court increased 78% (table 7). During that time the number of person offense cases waived increased by more than 50%, waivers of property offense cases by more than 60%, and waivers of public order offense cases by 40%. The largest increase in waivers was in drug law violation cases; the number of youth waived to criminal court on a drug law violation increased by 469%.

Differential increases in the number of cases waived within the general offense

categories changed the offense character of waived cases between 1985 and 1989. In 1985 a drug law violation was the most serious charge in 5% of waived cases; by 1989 drug cases accounted for 16% of all waived cases (figure 7). Even though youth charged with a property offense were less likely to be waived than youth charged with a drug offense, property cases accounted for nearly half (49%) of all cases waived to criminal court. In 29% of waived cases the most serious charge was a person offense.

### Adjudication

The youth was adjudicated delinquent by the court in 59% of all formally processed delinquency cases in 1989 (table 8). Person offense cases were the least likely of all petitioned delinquency cases to be adjudicated, while drug law violation and public order cases were the most likely to result in an adjudication. In 1985 somewhat higher percentages of petitioned cases were adjudicated across all offense categories.

### Disposition

Youth were placed on formal probation in more than half of the cases in which they were adjudicated delinquent. An additional one-third of adjudicated cases resulted in the youth being placed out of the home in a residential facility.<sup>3</sup> In a small proportion of adjudicated cases, a disposition was ordered requiring the youth to pay restitution or a fine, to participate in some form of community service, or to enter a treatment or counseling program—dispositions with minimal continuing supervision by probation staff. Finally, in a small number of cases, the youth was adjudicated but the case was then dismissed or otherwise released.

**Out-of-Home Placements.** Adjudicated youth were ordered to out-of-home placements

<sup>3</sup> Most youth in out-of-home placements are also technically on formal probation. However, for this report the case disposition is characterized by the most severe sanction; consequently, those cases resulting in an out-of-home placement are not also included in the formal probation group.

in 112,200 delinquency cases in 1989, or 32% of adjudicated cases (table 9). Once adjudicated, youth most likely to be placed out of the home in 1989 were those charged with a public order offense; an out-of-home placement occurred in 40% of all such cases. This high rate of placement may be related to the fact that this offense category includes escapes from institutions as well as probation and parole violations. In comparison, adjudicated youth were placed out of the home in 37% of drug law violation cases, 35% of person offense cases, and 28% of property offense cases. The probability that an adjudicated delinquent would be placed out of the home increased in each offense category between 1985 and 1989. However, the likelihood of placement increased more for drug law violation cases than for other offenses (from 24% to 37%).

The number of adjudicated cases that resulted in an out-of-home placement increased by 16% between 1985 and 1989 (table 10). Increases were observed to varying degrees within each offense category. The number of person offense cases that were adjudicated delinquent and then placed out of the home increased by 21%, while out-of-home placements increased by 5% in property offense cases and by 17% in public order offense cases. The greatest increase in out-of-home placements was found in drug law violation cases. The number of drug law violation cases that resulted in an out-of-home placement nearly doubled during that time.

Forty-seven percent of all adjudicated cases placed out-of-home in 1989 involved a property offense, while 24% involved a public order offense, 19% involved a person offense, and 10% involved a drug law violation (figure 8). Between 1985 and 1989, the proportion of out-of-home placements involving drug law violations increased from 6% to 10%. This increase was balanced by a reduction in the proportion of out-of-home placements involving property offenses (from 52% to 47%).

**Probation Placements.** Adjudicated youth were placed on formal probation in 199,300 delinquency cases in 1989, or 57% of all adjudicated delinquency cases (table 11). Once adjudicated, youth most likely to be placed on

formal probation in 1989 were those charged with a property offense; formal probation was ordered in 60% of all such cases. In comparison, adjudicated youth were placed on formal probation in 56% of person offense cases, 55% of drug law violation cases, and 51% of public order offense cases. The lower proportion of public order offense cases placed on formal probation is related to the finding that these cases were the most likely to result in an out-of-home placement. Between 1985 and 1989, there was no change in the proportion of adjudicated youth placed on formal probation. This constancy was found in the court's handling of all but drug law violation cases. During that time, the likelihood that a youth adjudicated in a drug law violation case would be placed on formal probation dropped from 63% to 55%. This drop reflects the court's increased use of out-of-home placements in these cases.

The number of adjudicated cases that resulted in a formal probation order increased by 4% between 1985 and 1989 (table 12). The number of property offense cases placed on formal probation remained relatively constant over this time period. The other general offense categories displayed increases that ranged between 7% and 14%, with the largest increase found in drug law violation cases.

More than half of all youth (57%) placed on formal probation in 1989 were charged with a property offense, while 17% were charged with a person offense, 17% with a public order offense, and 8% with a drug law violation (figure 9). The offense characteristics of formal probation cases did not change substantially between 1985 and 1989; there was, however, a slight increase in the proportion of person offense cases and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of property cases.

#### **AGE AT REFERRAL**

Fifty-eight percent of all delinquency cases in 1989 involved youth who were age 15 or younger at the time of referral (figure 10). Youth age 15 or younger were responsible for 60% of all person offense cases, 62% of property offense cases, 39% of drug law violation cases, and 51% of public order offense



cases. Each year between 1985 and 1989 these younger youth were responsible for a comparable proportion of delinquency cases, both overall and within general offense categories. Compared to caseloads for younger youth, caseloads for older youth had a larger proportion of drug and public order offense cases (figure 11).

In general, the number of delinquency referrals increased with age. This pattern held true through age 16, but the number of cases involving 17-year-olds was considerably below the caseload for 16-year-olds. The reason for this lower level of activity is not due to their lower level of involvement in criminal behavior; arrest statistics show that substantially more 17-year-olds were arrested in 1989 than 16-year-olds (Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1989*, August 1990). The reason for the lower number of 17-year-old cases in the juvenile court's caseload can be found in the statutorily defined jurisdiction of the juvenile courts. In 1989, 17-year-olds in 11 States were not under the original jurisdiction of the juvenile court. In these States 17-year-olds were generally classified as adults and, when arrested, sent to criminal court. Very few cases involving 17-year-olds were found in the juvenile courts in these States. Nationally, therefore, there were far fewer 17-year-olds than 16-year-olds under juvenile court jurisdiction. To compensate for these variations, it is often useful to discuss age-specific case rates, which adjust for variations in the size of the youth population at risk of juvenile court referral, rather than a simple count of cases.

The delinquency case rate increased continuously with age (figure 12). For example, the courts processed 56 delinquency cases involving youth who were 14 years of age at the time of referral for every 1,000 14-year-old youth at risk in 1989. Compared to the rate for 14-year-olds, the case rate for 15-year-olds was more than 30% greater, the rate for 16-year-olds more than 60% greater, and the rate for 17-year-olds more than 65% greater.

The delinquency case rates within each age group increased between 1985 and 1989 (table 13). The changes in case rates over this time period were similar for 13- through 16-year-

olds; the increases were somewhat less in the younger-than-13 and in the 17-year-old age groups.

Within the individual offense categories, there were some minor variations in the pattern of age-specific case rates. Case rates increased continuously with age within the person, drug law violation, and public order offense categories, while property offense case rates peaked for the 16-year-old age group and then dropped off (figure 13). Drug law violation case rates showed the sharpest increase with age. For example, the case rate for drug offenses for 17-year-old youth was nearly 300% greater than the corresponding case rate for 14-year-olds. For person offense cases the 17-year-old rate was about 50% greater than the 14-year-old rate, for property offense cases the difference was about 40% greater, and for public order offense cases it was about 100% greater.

### Detention

Fifty-two percent of all youth detained in 1989 were below the age of 16 (figure 14). Thirteen percent of detained youth were below the age of 14 when their case was referred to intake. Sixteen-year-olds accounted for the largest proportion of detained cases. The age profile of detained cases held constant between 1985 and 1989.

In general, the probability of detention increased with age (table 14). For example, 18% of 13-year-olds charged with a delinquent offense in 1989 were detained, compared to 25% of 15-year-olds. The use of detention generally increased with age for each of the general offense categories. The likelihood of detention remained relatively constant within each age group between 1985 and 1989.

### Intake Decision

Cases involving youth age 16 and older were more likely to be handled formally than cases involving younger youth (figure 15). Overall, 46% of cases involving youth age 15 and younger were processed with the filing of a petition, compared to 55% of the cases involving older youth. Between 1985 and 1989, the probability that a delinquency case would be

petitioned for formal processing increased for both younger and older youth. The percentage of delinquency cases petitioned for youth age 15 or younger increased from 42% to 46% of their caseload, compared to 52% to 55% for older youth.

### **Judicial Decision and Disposition**

The probability of waiver was substantially greater for older youth. In 1989, 5.4% of all formally processed delinquency cases involving youth 16 years of age or older were transferred to a criminal court, compared to less than 1% of the cases involving younger youth (table 15). The probability of waiver was greater for both younger and older youth in 1989 than in 1985. Drug offense cases showed the greatest increase in the likelihood of waiver for both groups. In 1985, 2% of petitioned drug cases involving youth age 16 or older were waived; in 1989 the figure was 8%.

Youth age 15 and younger had a somewhat greater probability of adjudication once petitioned than older youth. In part, this was due to a larger proportion of the cases of older youth being waived to criminal court. In fact, approximately 62% of the petitioned cases in both age groups resulted in either an adjudication or a transfer to criminal court. Once adjudicated, the likelihood that the court would place the youth out of the home was the same for both age groups. Between 1985 and 1989, the court's use of out-of-home placement increased in the cases of both younger and older youth. Drug offense cases showed the most substantial increase in the likelihood of residential placement for both groups (table 16). The proportions of adjudicated cases placed on formal probation remained relatively constant for both age groups. For both younger and older youth charged with drug offenses, the likelihood of probation following adjudication dropped, balancing the increased use of residential placement in these cases (table 17).

### **SEX**

Youth in 81% of the delinquency cases disposed in 1989 were male (figure 16). In 1989, males were responsible for 80% of person offense cases, 82% of property offense cases, 86% of drug law violation cases, and 80% of

public order offense cases. Compared to female caseloads, male caseloads contained a slightly greater proportion of property offense and drug law violation cases and a smaller proportion of person and public order offense cases (figure 17).

The overall delinquency case rate for males was more than four times greater than the rate for females, 74.6 compared to 17.9 cases per 1,000 youth at risk. Both male and female delinquency case rates increased continuously with age through age 16, but while the male rate continued to increase for the 17-year-olds, the female rate declined (figure 18). More specifically, male case rates increased continuously with age in three of the four delinquency offense categories; male property offense case rates declined slightly between age 16 and 17 (figure 19). In contrast, the case rates for females peaked at age 16 for all but drug law violations, where the rates increased between ages 16 and 17.

Between 1985 and 1989, the volume of male cases increased by 8%, while female cases increased by 5% (table 18). Both males and females showed an 18% growth in the number of person offense cases and a 4% growth in the number of property offense cases. During the same time period, the number of males charged with a public order offense increased by 11%, compared to a 5% increase for females. The only disparate change in male and female cases was in drug law violations; while the number of male drug law violation cases increased by 6%, the number of female cases dropped by 20%.

### **Detention**

Males charged with a delinquency offense were more likely than females to be held in a secure facility while awaiting the disposition of their cases. Overall, 23% of male delinquency cases were detained in 1989, compared to 18% of female cases (table 19). More specifically, 27% of males charged with a person offense were detained, compared to 20% of females. Males were also more likely than females to be detained in property offense cases (18% compared to 13%), drug offense cases (38% compared to 28%), and public order offense cases (27% compared to 26%). Between 1985 and 1989, the likelihood of detention remained

relatively constant for both males and females in all but drug law violation cases. Both males and females charged with a drug law violation were far more likely to be detained in 1989 than in 1985, with the proportion of male cases detained increasing from 22% to 38% and the female proportion rising from 19% to 28%.

### Intake Decision

Females referred for a delinquency offense were less likely than males to be processed formally by the court. Overall, 40% of female delinquency cases were handled formally, compared to 52% of male cases (figure 20). Between 1985 and 1989, the probability that a delinquency case would be petitioned increased somewhat for both males and females. For males the percentage of delinquency cases petitioned increased from 49% to 52% of their caseload, while the increase for females was from 37% to 40%.

### Judicial Decision and Disposition

Male delinquency cases were more likely to be waived to criminal court than female cases. In 1989, 3% of all males formally processed for a delinquency offense were transferred to criminal court, compared to 1% of cases involving females (table 20). Both males and females were more likely to be transferred to criminal court in 1989 than in 1985 and for both sexes the greatest change was for drug law violation cases.

Male cases were somewhat more likely than female cases to be adjudicated once petitioned. Once adjudicated, male delinquents were also somewhat more likely than females to be placed out of the home. In general, the likelihood of residential placement did not change substantially for either sex between 1985 and 1989 (table 21). Within offenses there were some changes, however. For adjudicated males charged with person offenses, the probability of placement rose from 33% to 37%, and for those charged with drug offenses the probability rose from 24% to 37%; for adjudicated females charged with drug offenses, the probability of placement rose from 24% to 33%. Overall, the use of formal probation was comparable for adjudicated males and females and did not change substantially for either sex

between 1985 and 1989 (table 22). Again, there were variations within offense categories. Among males the percent of drug cases placed on probation dropped from 62% to 54%. Among females the percent of drug cases placed on probation dropped from 65% to 61%, while the proportions of person and public order cases placed on probation increased slightly.

### RACE

Nonwhite youth accounted for 33% of the delinquency cases disposed in 1989 (figure 21).<sup>4</sup> Nonwhite youth were responsible for 29% of property offense cases, 30% of public order cases, 42% of drug law violation cases, and 44% of person offense cases. For both racial groups, over half of all referrals were for a property offense (figure 22). However, 24% of all nonwhite delinquency cases involved a person offense, compared to 14% of white delinquency cases. Similarly, the nonwhite caseload contained a larger proportion of drug law violation cases.

The overall delinquency case rate for nonwhite youth was nearly double the rate for white youth, 77.7 compared to 39.5 cases per 1,000 youth at risk (table 23). The person offense and drug law violation case rates for nonwhite youth were each three times greater than the corresponding white rates, while the property and public order offense case rates were two-thirds greater than the white rates. Both white and nonwhite delinquency case rates increased continuously with age (figure 23). Similar patterns were also found within each of the four delinquency offense categories (figure 24).

The number of delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts involving white youth remained relatively constant between 1985 and 1989, while nonwhite caseloads increased by 26% (table 24). There were large differences between whites and nonwhites within the more

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<sup>4</sup> In 1989 whites made up 80% of the Nation's youth population at risk. In both the population and court data, nearly all youth of Hispanic ethnicity were included in the white racial category. A small proportion of Hispanic youth is included in the nonwhite category.

detailed offense groupings. While the number of white property and public order offense cases remained constant during that time, the nonwhite caseloads increased by 15% and 43% respectively. The number of person offense cases increased for both white and nonwhite youth, but the increase was greater for nonwhites (24% compared to 13%). The big difference between whites and nonwhites was the change in the volume of drug law violation cases. While the number of nonwhite drug law violation cases increased by more than 110%, white caseloads dropped by 27%. In 1985 nonwhite youth were responsible for 20% of the juvenile court's drug law violation caseload; by 1989 nonwhite youth accounted for 42% of drug law violation cases.

Between 1985 and 1989, the white youth population at risk declined by 5%, while the number of nonwhite youth at risk increased by 1%. Therefore, while white delinquency caseloads remained constant, the case rate for white youth increased by 5% because of the reduction in the white youth population at risk. In comparison, while nonwhite delinquency caseloads increased by 26%, the case rate for nonwhite youth increased by 25% because of the slight increase in the nonwhite youth population at risk. Thus, the transformation of case counts into case rates, though yielding similar overall patterns of change between 1985 and 1989, somewhat reduces the magnitude of the differences between the white and nonwhite caseload trends.

### **Detention**

Among whites 19% of delinquency cases were detained in 1989; among nonwhites the figure was 28% (table 25). Nonwhites were more likely to be detained within each of the four general delinquency offense categories, with the difference being greatest when the youth was charged with a drug law violation. For both white and nonwhite youth, the probability of detention remained relatively constant between 1985 and 1989 for all but drug law violation cases. The courts detained 19% of white youth charged with a drug law violation in 1985. This proportion increased each year, so that by 1989 23% of white youth charged with a drug law violation were detained. In 1985 33% of nonwhite youth charged with a

drug law violation were detained, a level substantially above that of white youth. The likelihood of detention also increased each year for nonwhite youth charged with a drug law violation, so that by 1989 over half (55%) of these youth were being detained.

### **Intake Decision**

The cases of nonwhite youth were less likely than the cases of white youth to be diverted from formal processing in 1989. Fifty-eight percent of nonwhite delinquency cases were petitioned, compared to 46% of white delinquency cases (figure 25). The probability that a case would be formally processed by the court increased for both white and nonwhite youth between 1985 and 1989. The percentage of delinquency cases petitioned increased from 43% to 46% for whites, and from 56% to 58% for nonwhites.

### **Judicial Decision and Disposition**

Nonwhite delinquency cases were more likely to be waived to criminal court, once petitioned, than were white cases. In 1989, 3.8% of all nonwhite cases formally processed for a delinquency offense were transferred to criminal court, compared to 2.0% of white cases (table 26). Both racial groups experienced an increased likelihood from 1985 to 1989 that their cases would be waived to criminal court. The increase was greatest for drug offenses for both groups. Among nonwhites the proportion of petitioned drug cases waived to criminal court rose from 2.5% to 7.8%. This substantial increase in the proportion of nonwhite petitioned drug cases waived to criminal court resulted in a marked change in the offense characteristics of their waived cases. In 1985 drug cases made up 6% of all waived cases involving nonwhites, but by 1989 drug cases accounted for 24% of waived cases among nonwhites (table 27).

Once petitioned, white and nonwhite youth were equally likely to be adjudicated. Once adjudicated, the likelihood of out-of-home placement was greater for nonwhites (35%) than for whites (30%) in 1989 (table 28). Both groups experienced increases between 1985 and 1989 in the probability of placement across all offense categories. Whites were somewhat

more likely than nonwhites to be placed on formal probation at disposition (58% compared to 55%) in 1989 (table 29). The use of formal probation did not change substantially for either

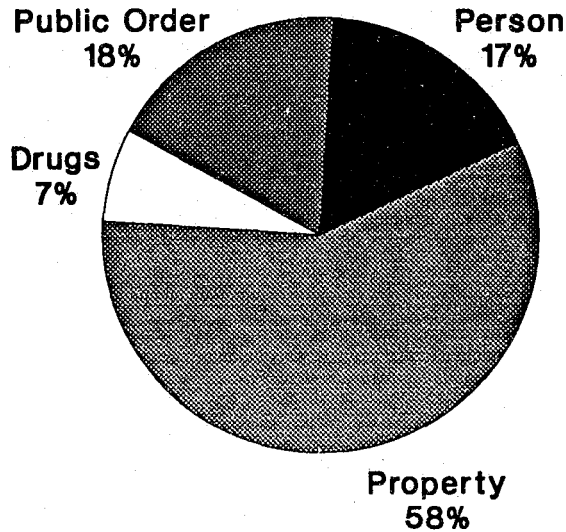
group except for drug offense cases, which were less likely to be placed on probation in 1989 than in 1985.

Table 1  
Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1989

Offense	Number of Cases	Percent Change	
		88-89	85-89
<b>Total Delinquency</b>	<b>1,189,200</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Person</b>	<b>206,300</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>
Criminal Homicide	2,000	21	53
Forcible Rape	3,900	-3	-8
Robbery	23,600	10	-8
Aggravated Assault	47,900	15	33
Simple Assault	108,900	6	18
Other Violent Sex Offenses	6,400	8	11
Other Person Offenses	13,500	14	44
<b>Property</b>	<b>689,100</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
Burglary	130,500	0	-6
Larceny-Theft	308,400	0	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	66,900	23	86
Arson	6,800	3	-2
Vandalism	82,600	1	-1
Trespassing	47,400	1	-3
Stolen Property Offenses	24,200	-19	-7
Other Property Offenses	22,300	10	35
<b>Drug Law Violations</b>	<b>77,300</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Public Order</b>	<b>216,500</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>
Obstruction of Justice	82,100	5	20
Disorderly Conduct	48,000	4	7
Weapons Offenses	25,300	15	27
Liquor Law Violations	12,600	-10	-32
Nonviolent Sex Offenses	12,500	13	-6
Other Public Order	36,100	15	12

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

**Figure 1**  
**Offense Characteristics of**  
**Delinquency Cases, 1989**



**Note:** Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding

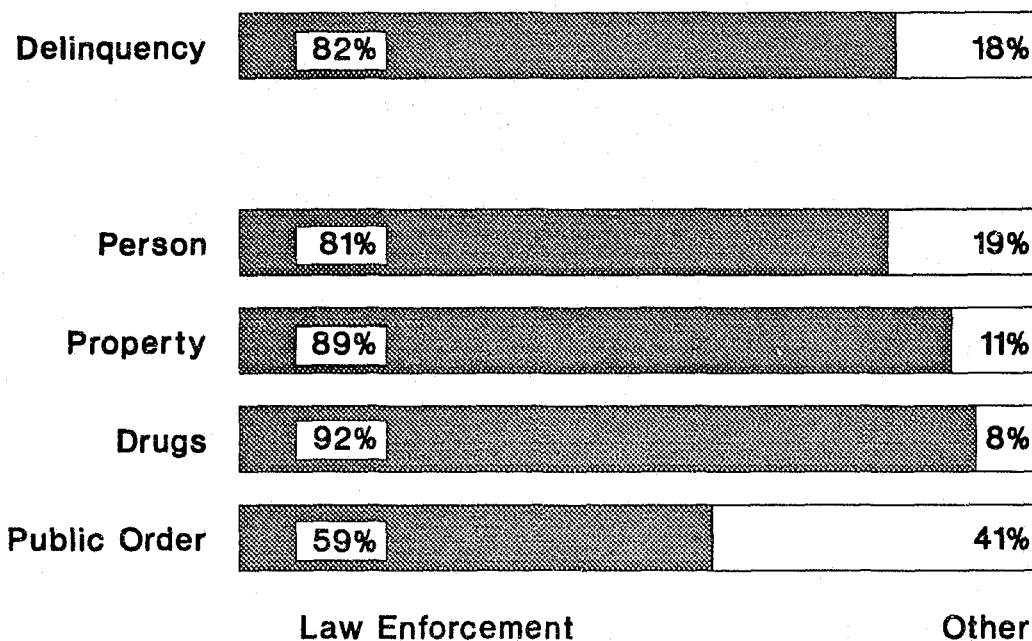
**Table 2**  
**Percent Change in Delinquency Cases and Case Rates, 1985-1989**

Offense	Number of Cases			Case Rate		
	1985	1989	% Change	1985	1989	% Change
Delinquency	1,111,800	1,189,200	7%	42.2	47.0	11%
Person	175,300	206,300	18	6.7	8.2	23
Property	662,600	689,100	4	25.1	27.2	8
Drugs	76,200	77,300	1	2.9	3.1	6
Public Order	197,600	216,500	10	7.5	8.6	14

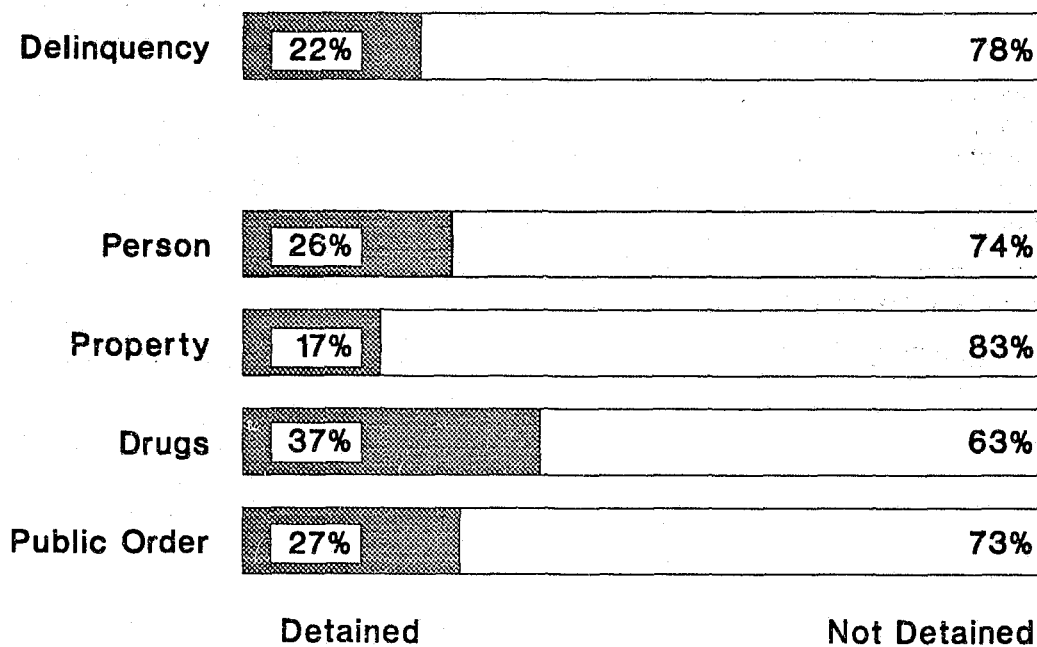
**Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth at risk**

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

**Figure 2**  
**Source of Referral of**  
**Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1989**



**Figure 3**  
**Use of Detention in**  
**Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1989**

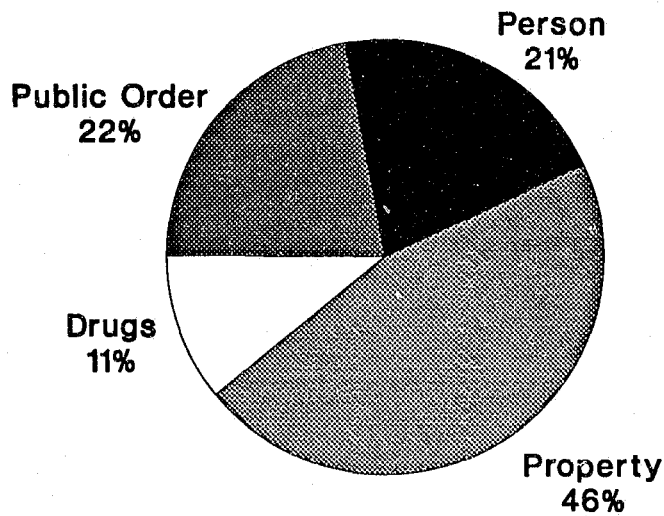


**Table 3**  
Percent Change in Delinquency Cases Detained, 1985-1989

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1985	1989	
Delinquency	229,600	259,400	13%
Person	44,200	53,200	20
Property	115,500	119,800	4
Drugs	16,500	28,300	71
Public Order	53,400	58,200	9

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

**Figure 4**  
**Offense Characteristics of**  
**Delinquency Cases Detained, 1989**



**Total Cases Detained: 259,400**

Note: Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding

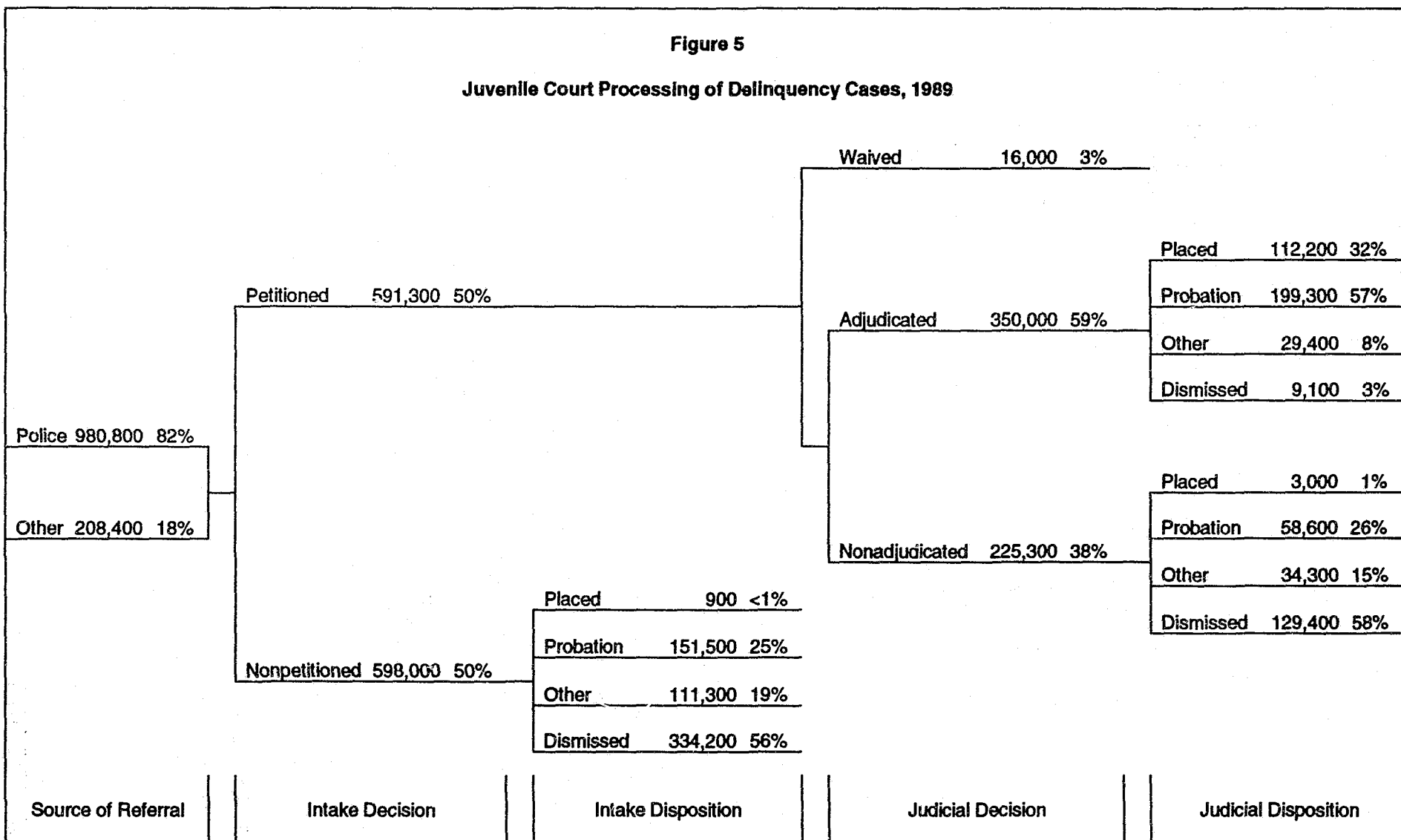


**Figure 5**

**Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases, 1989**

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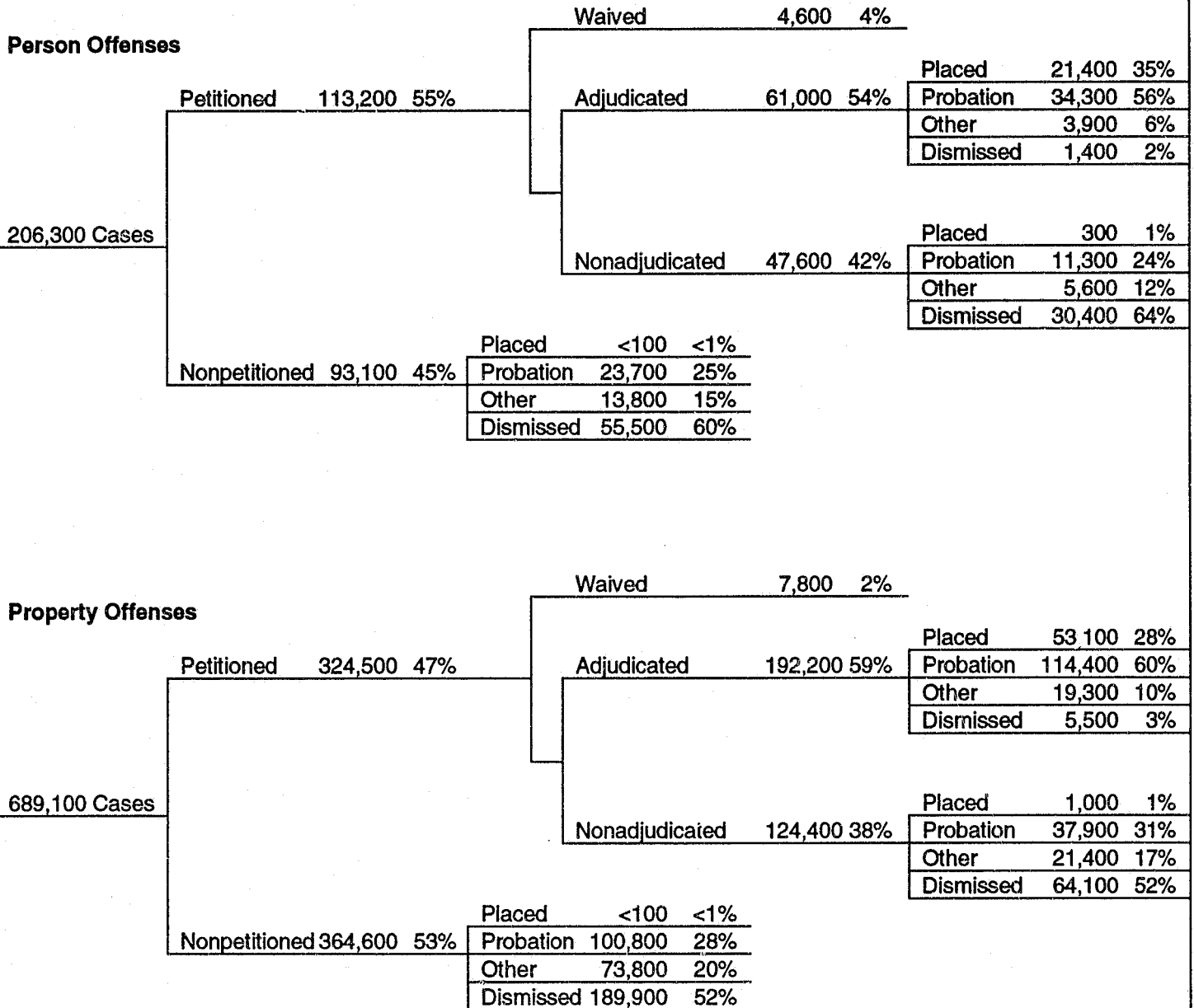
Juvenile Court Statistics 1989



Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Figure 6-A

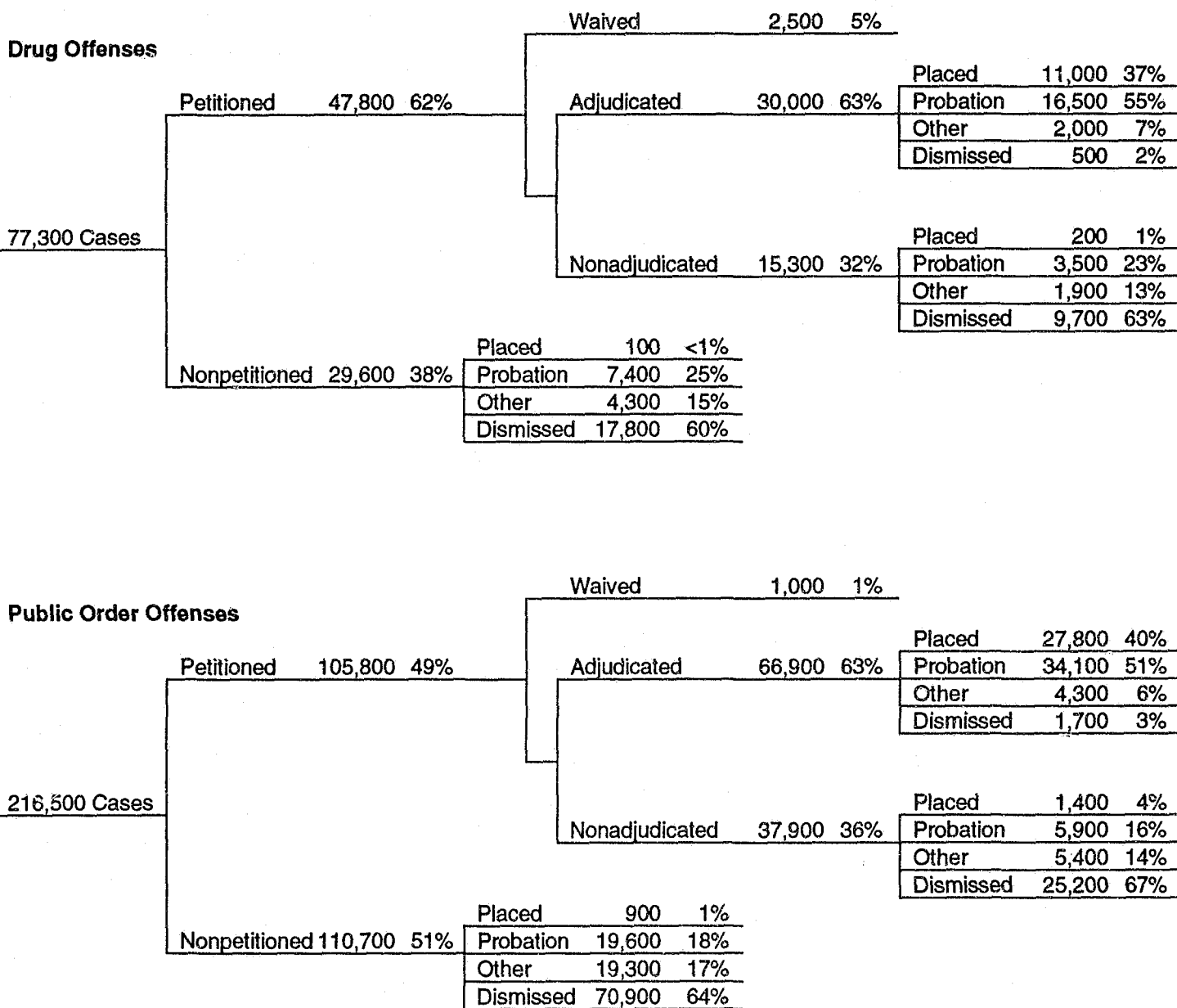
Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases Within Offense Categories, 1989



Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Figure 6-B

Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases Within Offense Categories, 1989



Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Table 4		
Percent of Delinquency Cases Petitioned, 1985 & 1989		
Offense	1985	1989
Delinquency	46%	50%
Person	55	55
Property	44	47
Drugs	44	62
Public Order	46	49

Table 5			
Percent Change in Delinquency Cases Petitioned, 1985-1989			
Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1985	1989	
Delinquency	515,300	591,300	15%
Person	96,800	113,200	17
Property	294,000	324,500	10
Drugs	33,300	47,800	44
Public Order	91,200	105,800	16

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Table 6		
Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 1985 & 1989		
Offense	1985	1989
Delinquency	1.7%	2.7%
Person	3.1	4.1
Property	1.6	2.4
Drugs	1.3	5.2
Public Order	0.8	1.0

**Table 7**  
**Percent Change in Petitioned Delinquency Cases  
Waived to Criminal Court, 1985-1989**

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1985	1989	
Delinquency	9,000	16,000	78%
Person	3,000	4,600	54
Property	4,800	7,800	63
Drugs	400	2,500	469
Public Order	700	1,000	40

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

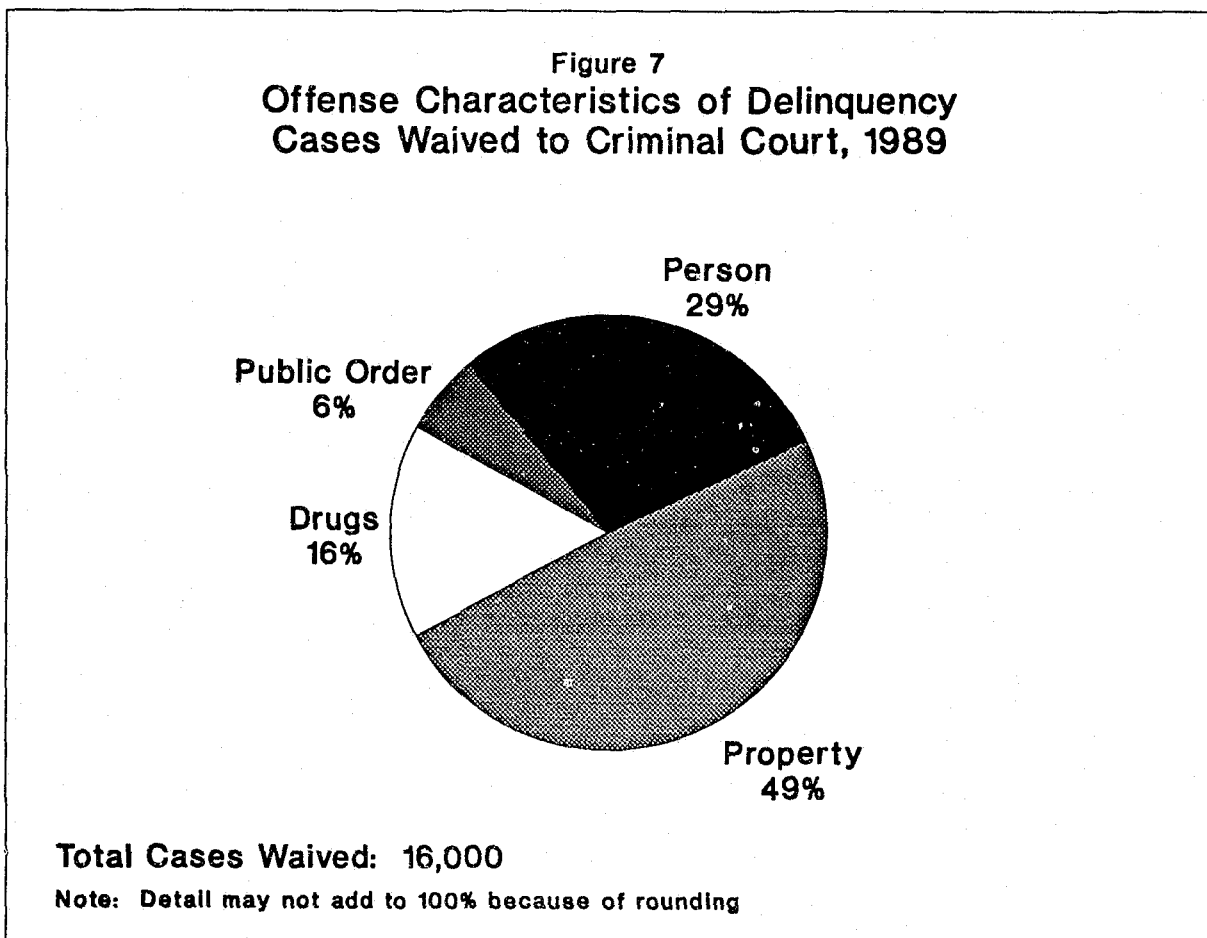


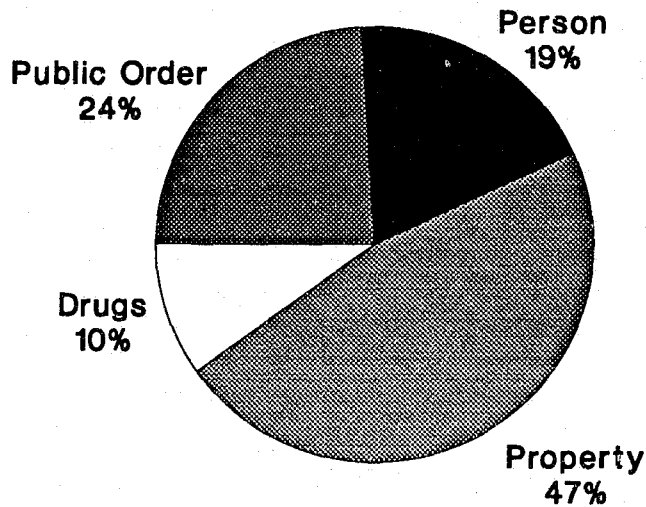
Table 8		
Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Adjudicated, 1985 & 1989		
Offense	1985	1989
Delinquency	65%	59%
Person	58	54
Property	66	59
Drugs	69	63
Public Order	69	63

Table 9		
Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases Placed Out-of-Home, 1985 & 1989		
Offense	1985	1989
Delinquency	29%	32%
Person	31	35
Property	26	28
Drugs	24	37
Public Order	36	40

Table 10			
Percent Change in Adjudicated Delinquency Cases Placed Out-of-Home, 1985-1989			
Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1985	1989	
Delinquency	96,400	112,200	16%
Person	17,600	21,400	21
Property	50,300	53,100	5
Drugs	5,600	11,000	96
Public Order	22,900	26,800	17

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

**Figure 8**  
**Offense Characteristics of Adjudicated**  
**Delinquency Cases Placed Out-of-Home, 1989**



**Total Cases Placed Out-of-Home: 112,200**

**Note: Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding**

**Table 11**

**Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases**  
**Placed on Formal Probation, 1985 & 1989**

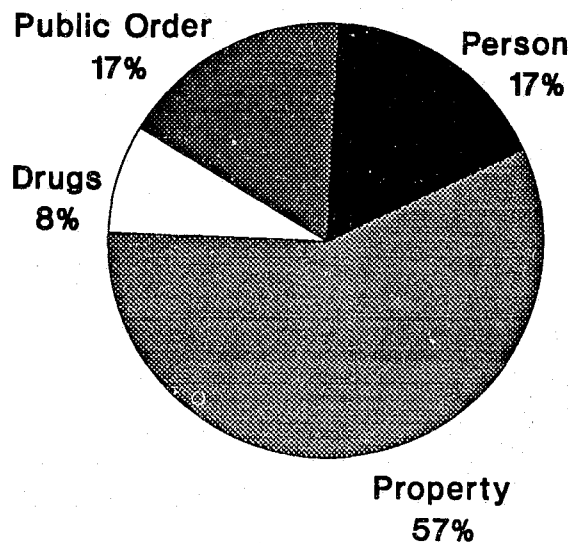
Offense	1985	1989
Delinquency	57%	57%
Person	56	56
Property	59	60
Drugs	63	55
Public Order	51	51

**Table 12**  
**Percent Change in Adjudicated Delinquency Cases  
Placed on Formal Probation, 1985-1989**

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1985	1989	
Delinquency	191,900	199,300	4%
Person	31,200	34,300	10
Property	114,400	114,400	0
Drugs	14,400	16,500	14
Public Order	31,900	34,100	7

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

**Figure 9**  
**Offense Characteristics of Adjudicated  
Delinquency Cases Placed on Formal Probation, 1989**

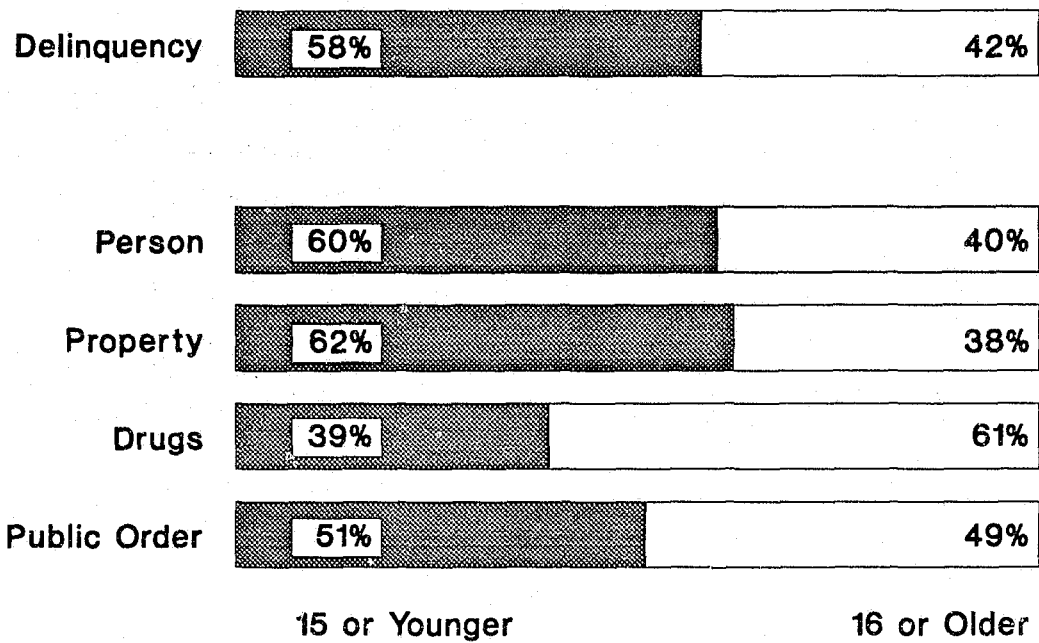


**Total Cases Placed on Formal Probation: 199,300**

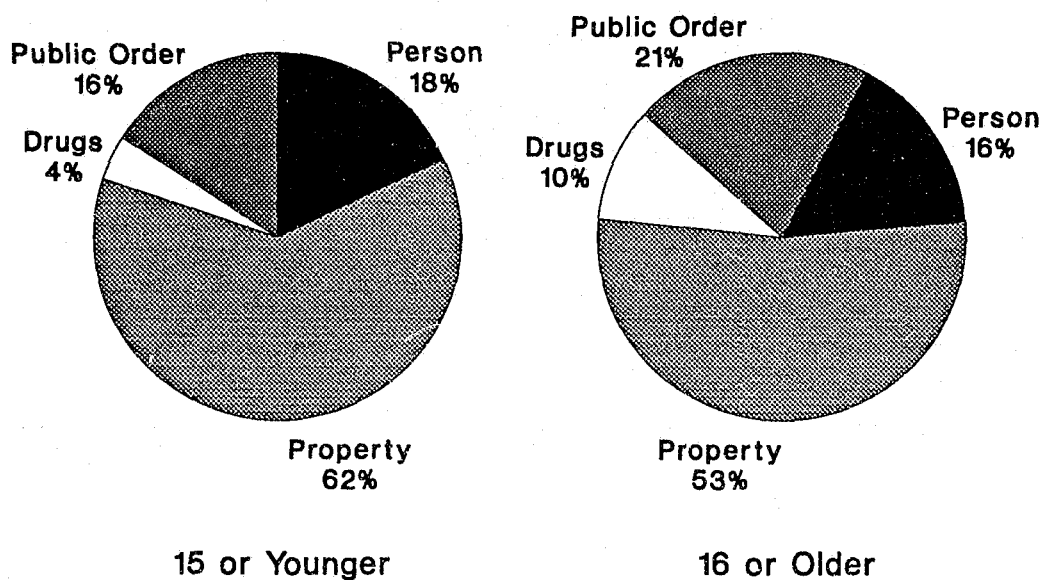
Note: Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding



**Figure 10**  
**Age at Referral Characteristics of**  
**Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1989**

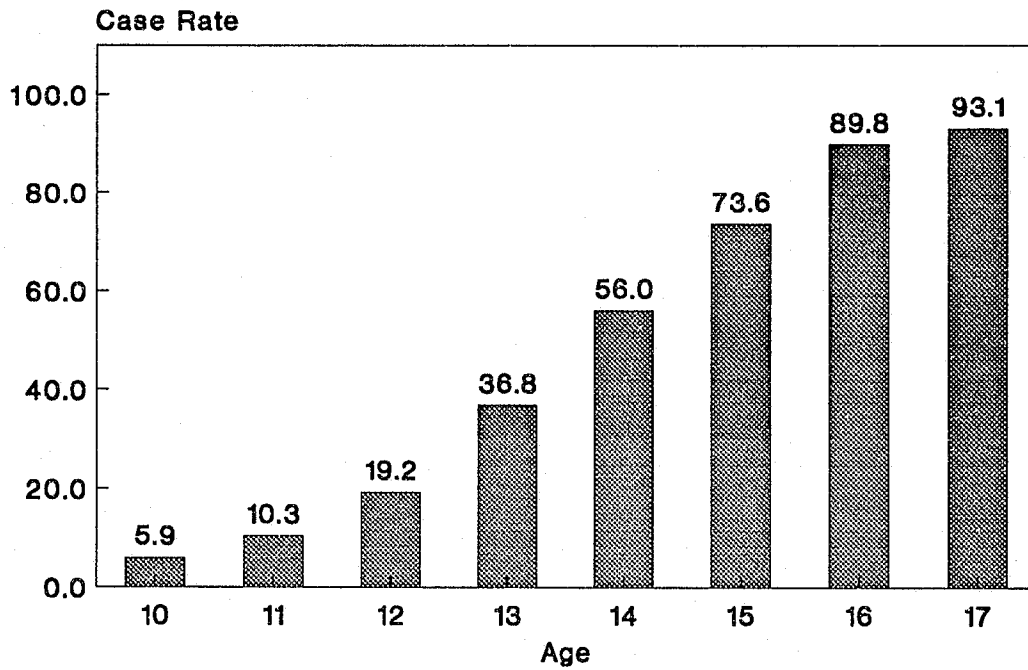


**Figure 11**  
**Offense Characteristics of Delinquency**  
**Cases by Age at Referral, 1989**



Note: Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding

**Figure 12**  
**Delinquency Case Rates by**  
**Age at Referral, 1989**



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

**Table 13**

**Percent Change in Delinquency Case Rates**  
**by Age at Referral, 1985-1989**

Age	Case Rates		Percent Change
	1985	1989	
10	5.6	5.9	4%
11	9.3	10.3	11
12	17.1	19.2	12
13	30.9	36.8	19
14	47.2	56.0	18
15	62.9	73.6	17
16	77.4	89.8	16
17	83.7	93.1	11

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

**Figure 13  
Delinquency Case Rates by Age  
at Referral and Offense, 1989**

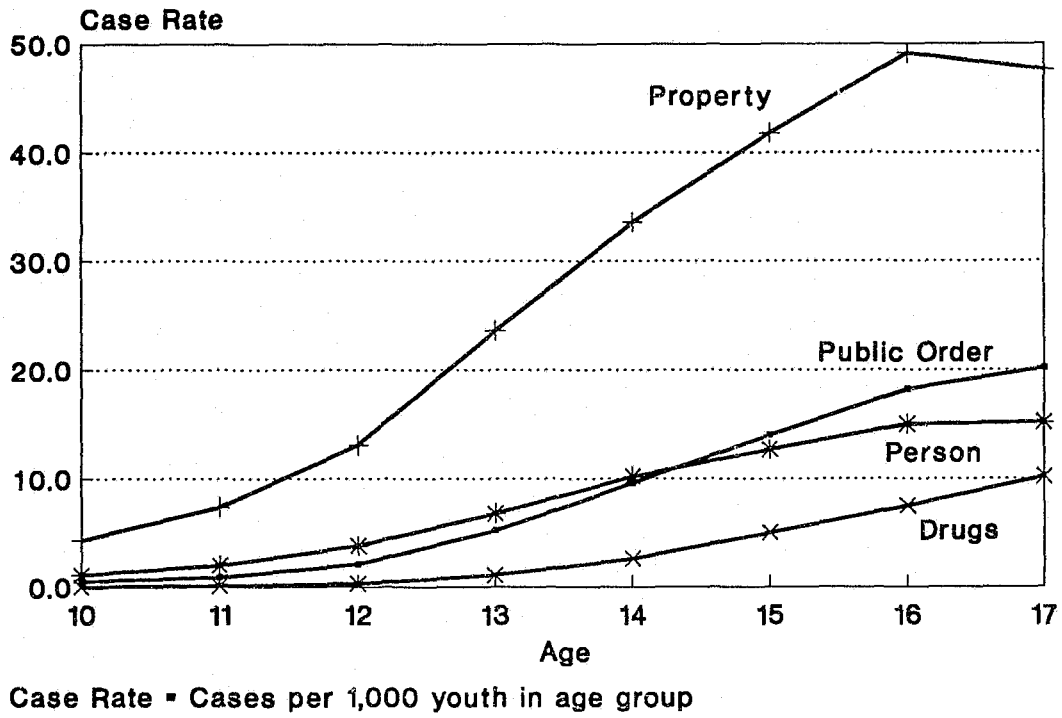
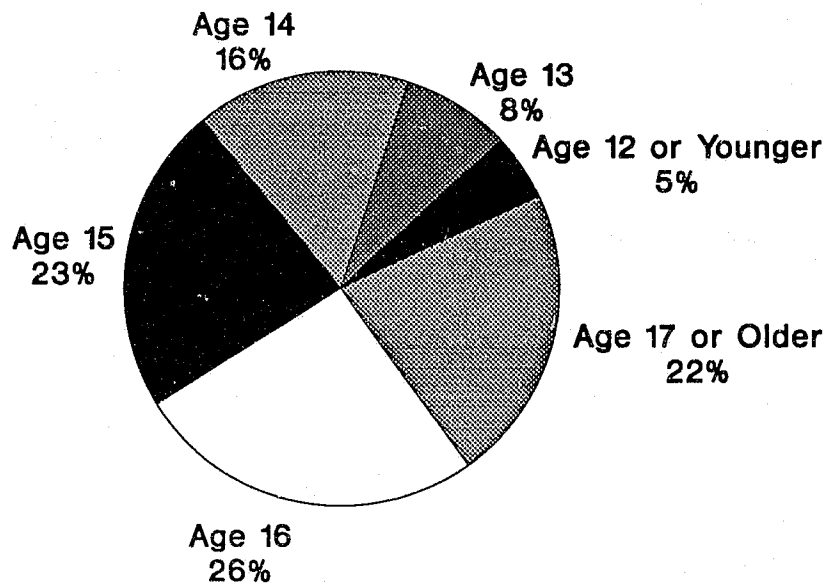


Figure 13 Data Table				
Age	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
10	1.1	4.3	0.0	0.5
11	2.0	7.4	0.1	0.9
12	3.8	13.1	0.3	2.1
13	6.8	23.6	1.1	5.2
14	10.2	33.6	2.6	9.6
15	12.7	41.8	5.0	14.0
16	15.0	49.1	7.5	18.2
17	15.2	47.6	10.2	20.2
10-17	8.2	27.2	3.1	8.6

**Figure 14  
Age Profile of Delinquency  
Cases Detained, 1989**



Note: Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding

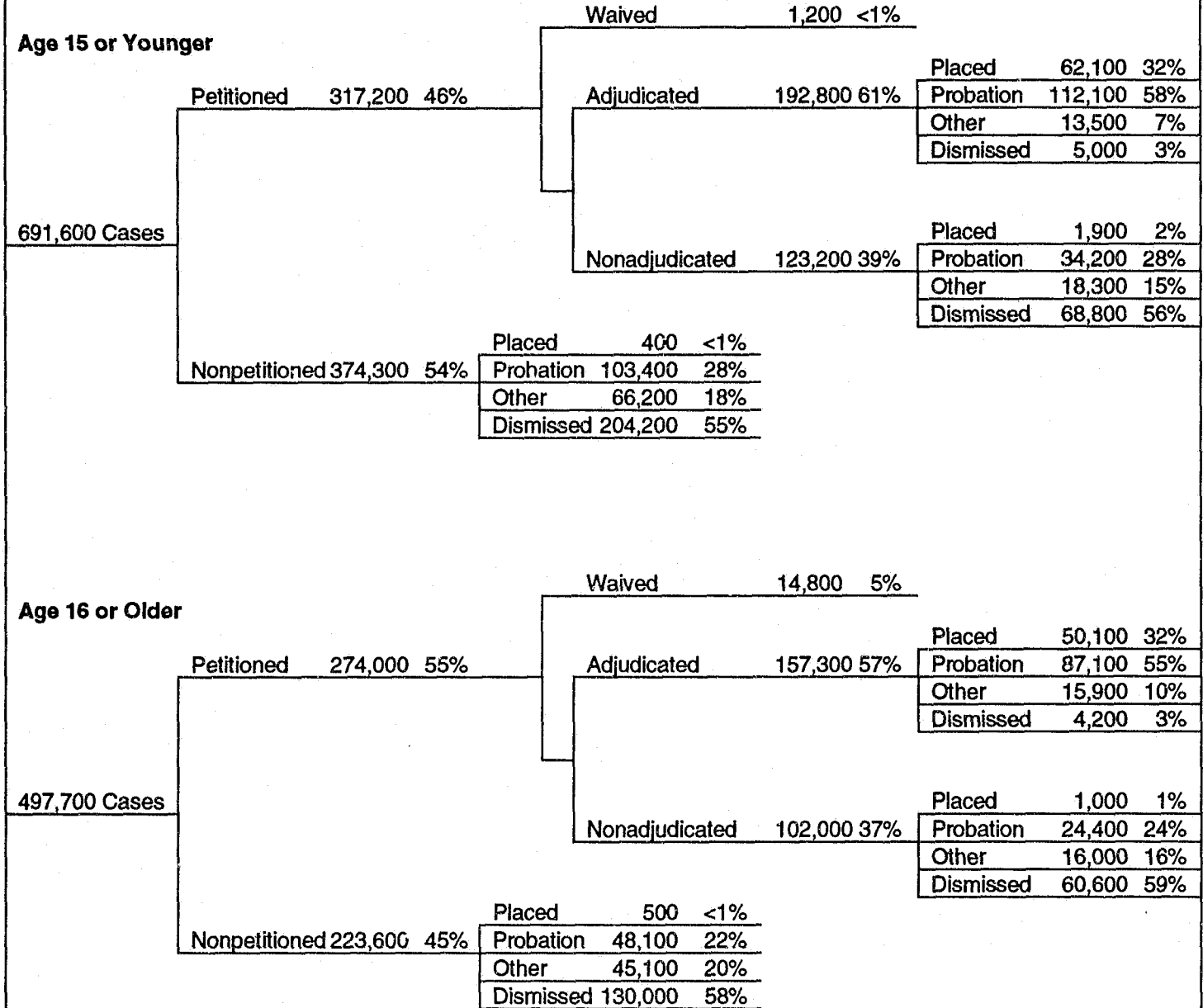
**Table 14  
Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Age at Referral, 1989**

	Age at Referral							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Delinquency	6%	10%	13%	18%	22%	25%	25%	25%
Person	10	14	17	21	26	28	30	30
Property	5	8	10	15	18	21	21	20
Drugs	*	31	29	33	35	38	37	37
Public Order	8	13	21	26	29	29	28	26

\* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage

**Figure 15**

**Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases by Age at Referral, 1989**



Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

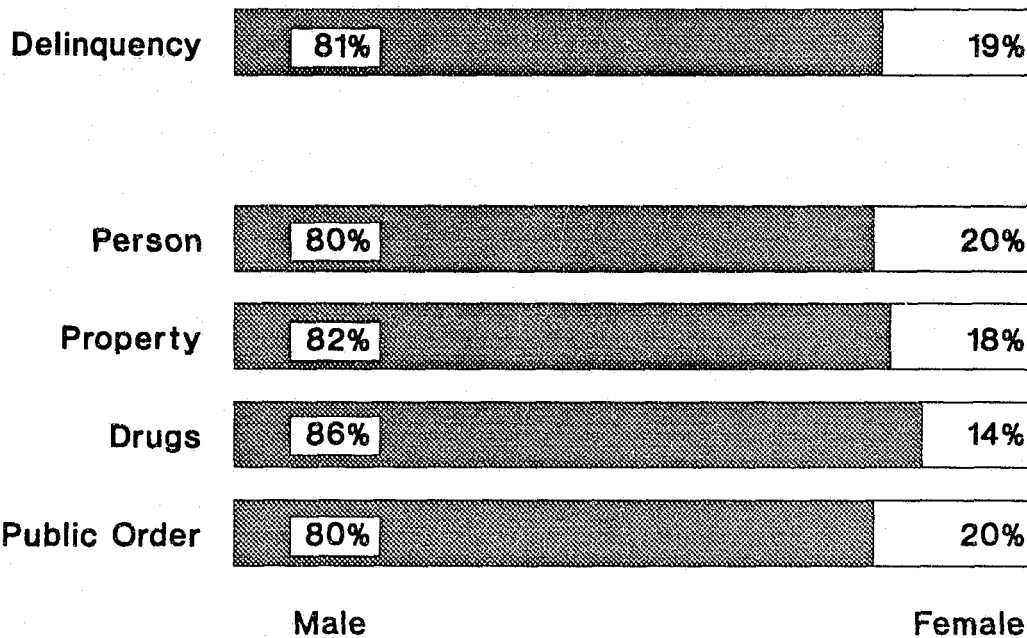
Table 15		
Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court by Age at Referral, 1985 & 1989		
Offense	1985	1989
15 or Younger	0.2%	0.4%
Person	0.5	0.8
Property	0.1	0.3
Drugs	0.1	0.6
Public Order	0.1	0.1
16 or Older	3.6%	5.4%
Person	6.4	8.4
Property	3.6	5.2
Drugs	2.0	8.0
Public Order	1.5	1.7

Table 16		
Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases Placed Out-of-Home by Age at Referral, 1985 & 1989		
Offense	1985	1989
15 or Younger	29%	32%
Person	30	34
Property	26	28
Drugs	26	39
Public Order	39	41
16 or Older	28%	32%
Person	33	36
Property	26	27
Drugs	24	35
Public Order	33	39

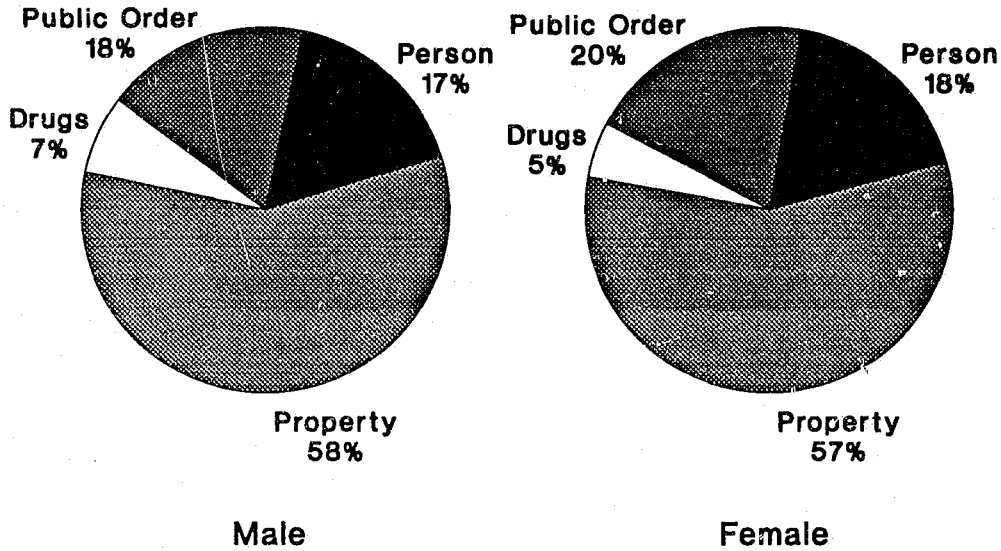
**Table 17**  
**Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases  
Placed on Formal Probation by Age at Referral, 1985 & 1989**

Offense	1985	1989
<b>15 or Younger</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>58%</b>
Person	57	58
Property	61	61
Drugs	64	55
Public Order	51	52
<b>16 or Older</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>55%</b>
Person	53	54
Property	57	58
Drugs	62	55
Public Order	50	51

**Figure 16**  
**Sex Characteristics of  
Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1989**

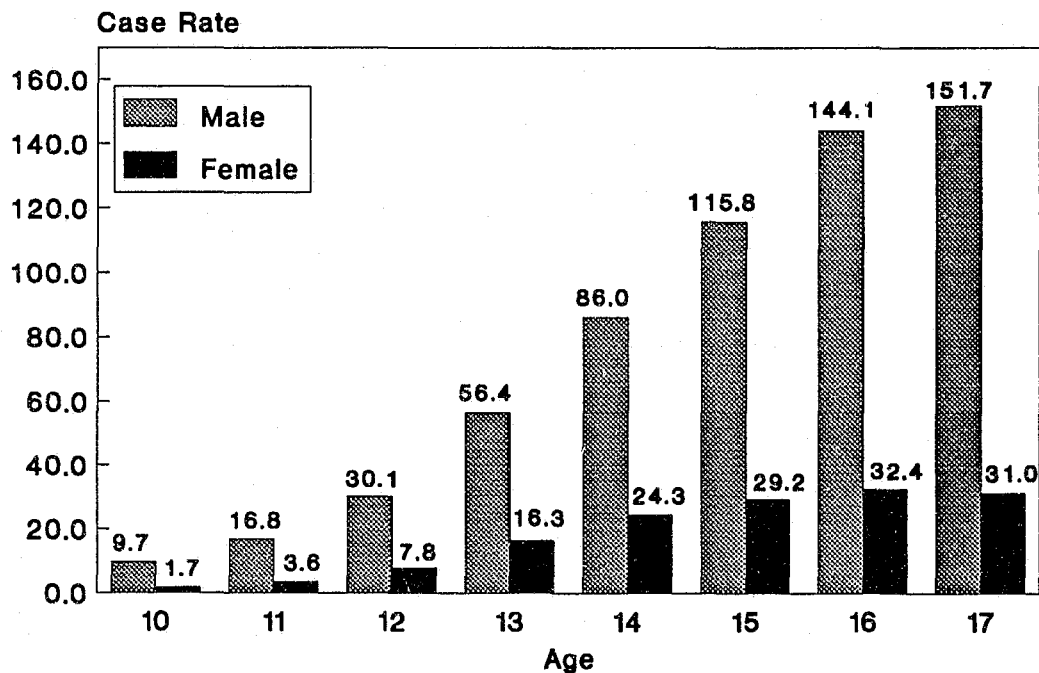


**Figure 17**  
**Offense Characteristics of**  
**Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1989**



Note: Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding

**Figure 18**  
**Delinquency Case Rates by Sex**  
**and Age at Referral, 1989**

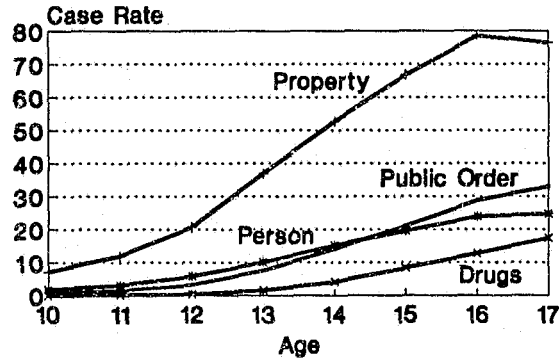


Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

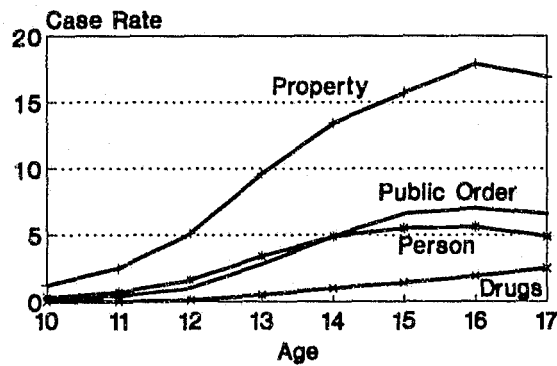


**Figure 19**  
**Delinquency Case Rates by Sex,**  
**Age at Referral and Offense, 1989**

**Male**



**Female**



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

Figure 19 Data Table								
Age	Male				Female			
	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
10	1.8	7.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.2
11	3.1	12.0	0.2	1.5	0.7	2.5	0.0	0.4
12	5.8	20.7	0.4	3.2	1.6	5.1	0.1	1.0
13	10.1	37.0	1.6	7.6	3.4	9.6	0.5	2.8
14	15.2	52.7	4.1	14.1	4.9	13.4	1.0	4.9
15	19.6	66.7	8.4	21.1	5.5	15.7	1.4	6.6
16	23.9	78.6	12.8	28.8	5.6	17.9	1.9	7.0
17	24.8	76.5	17.4	33.0	4.9	16.9	2.5	6.6
10-17	12.8	43.5	5.1	13.3	3.3	10.1	0.9	3.6

Table 18			
Percent Change in Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1985-1989			
Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1985	1989	
Male	900,800	968,500	8%
Person	140,600	165,500	18
Property	542,100	564,200	4
Drugs	62,900	66,600	6
Public Order	155,200	172,200	11
Female	210,900	220,800	5%
Person	34,700	40,800	18
Property	120,500	124,900	4
Drugs	13,300	10,700	-20
Public Order	42,400	44,300	5

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Table 19		
Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Sex, 1985 & 1989		
Offense	1985	1989
Male	21%	23%
Person	27	27
Property	18	18
Drugs	22	38
Public Order	27	27
Female	18%	18%
Person	18	20
Property	13	13
Drugs	19	28
Public Order	29	26

Figure 20

Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1989

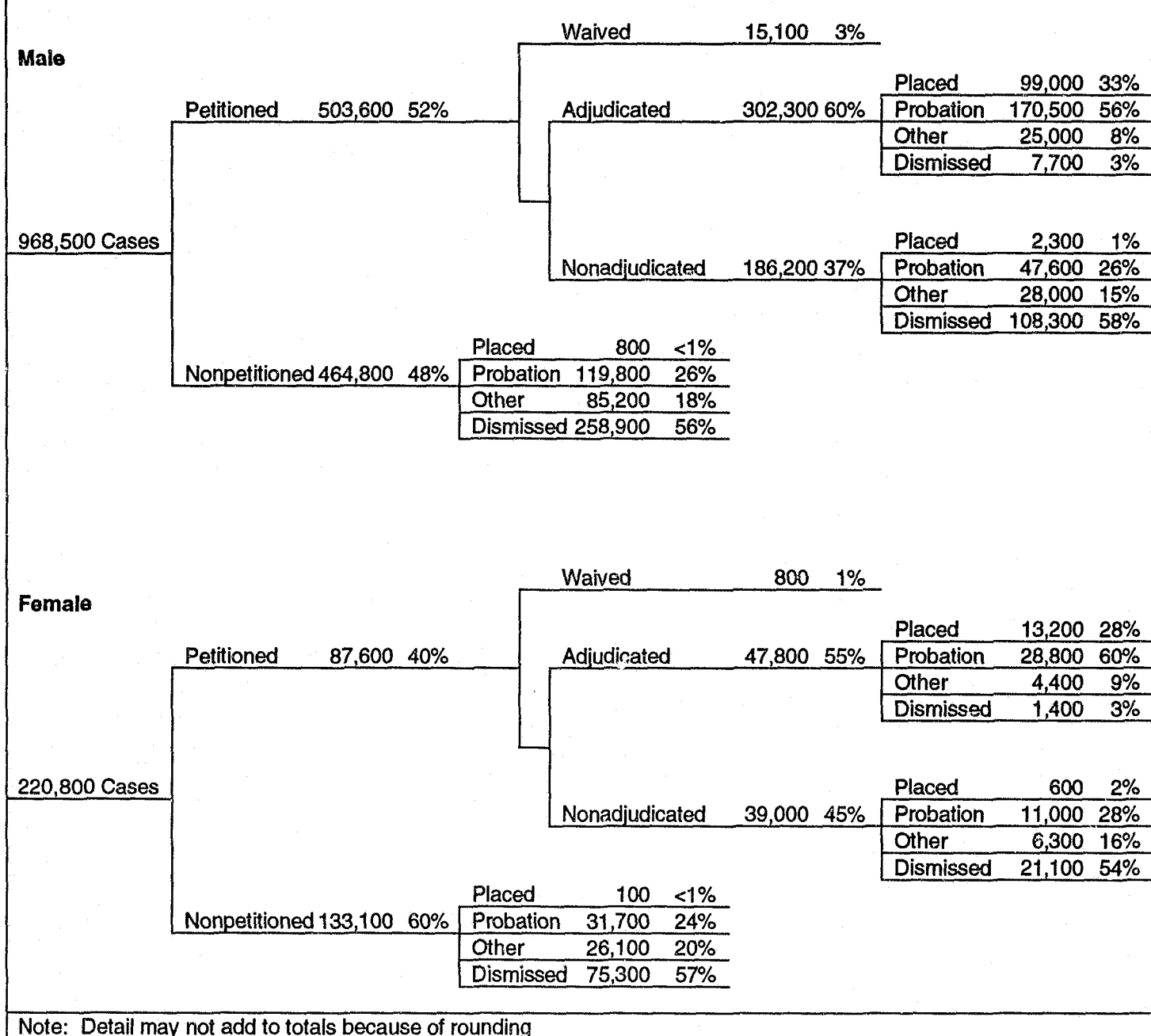


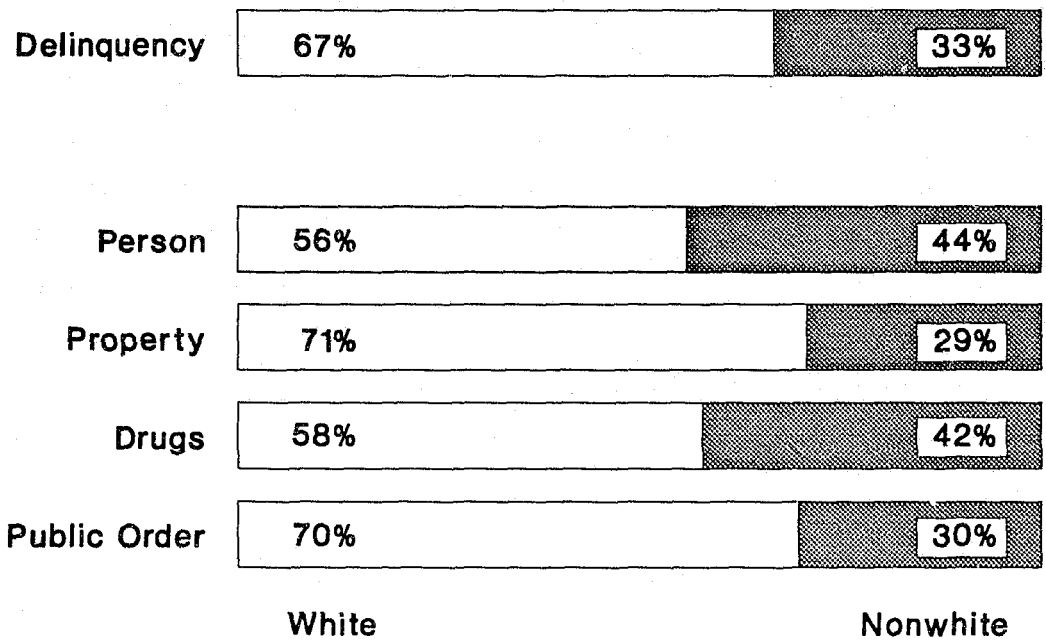
Table 20		
Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court by Sex, 1985 & 1989		
Offense	1985	1989
<b>Male</b>	1.9%	3.0%
Person	3.5	4.7
Property	1.8	2.6
Drugs	1.4	5.5
Public Order	0.9	1.1
<b>Female</b>	0.6%	1.0%
Person	0.9	1.0
Property	0.6	1.0
Drugs	1.0	2.5
Public Order	0.3	0.3

Table 21		
Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases Placed Out-of-Home by Sex, 1985 & 1989		
Offense	1985	1989
<b>Male</b>	29%	33%
Person	33	37
Property	27	28
Drugs	24	37
Public Order	36	41
<b>Female</b>	26%	28%
Person	25	26
Property	21	22
Drugs	24	33
Public Order	37	38

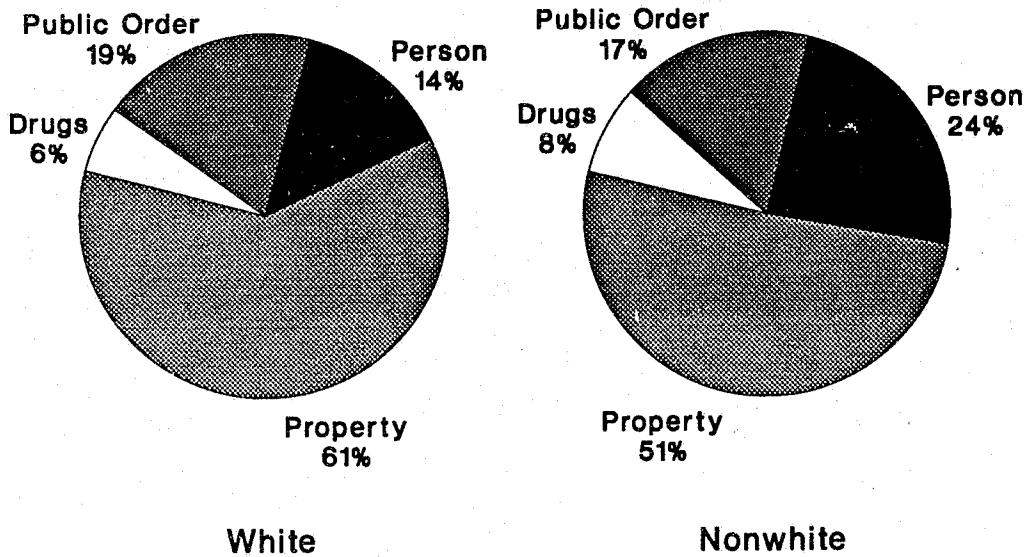
**Table 22**  
Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases  
Placed on Formal Probation by Sex, 1985 & 1989

Offense	1985	1989
<b>Male</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>56%</b>
Person	55	55
Property	59	59
Drugs	62	54
Public Order	51	50
<b>Female</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>60%</b>
Person	60	64
Property	62	63
Drugs	65	61
Public Order	50	53

**Figure 21**  
**Race Characteristics of**  
**Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1989**



**Figure 22**  
**Offense Characteristics of**  
**Delinquency Cases by Race, 1989**



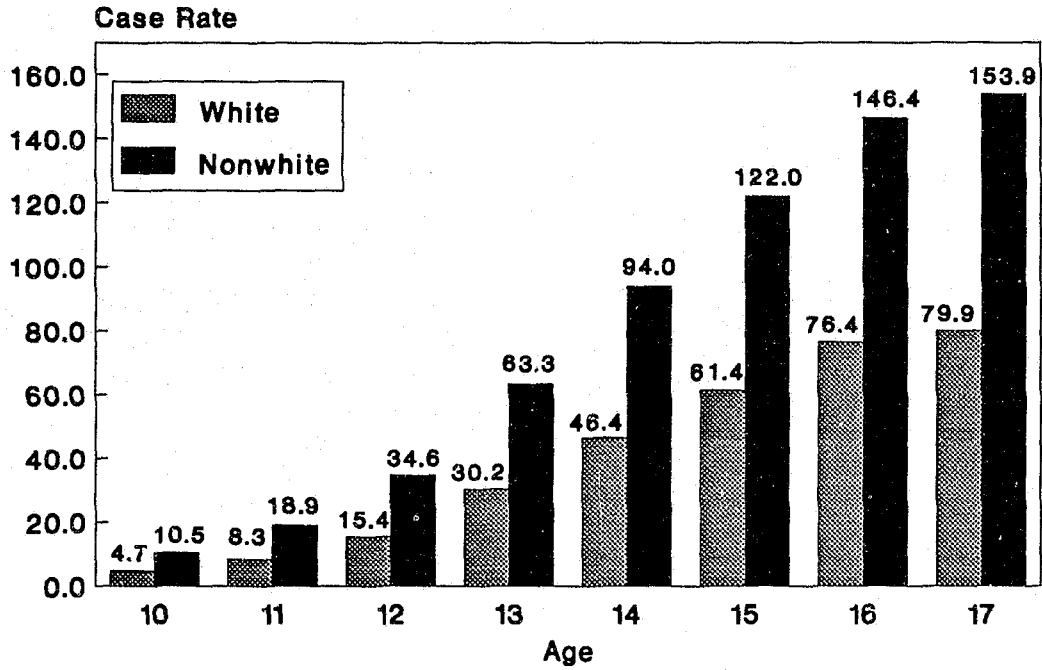
Note: Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding

Offense	White	Nonwhite
Delinquency	39.5	77.7
Person	5.7	18.3
Property	24.1	39.9
Drugs	2.2	6.5
Public Order	7.5	12.9

Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth at risk

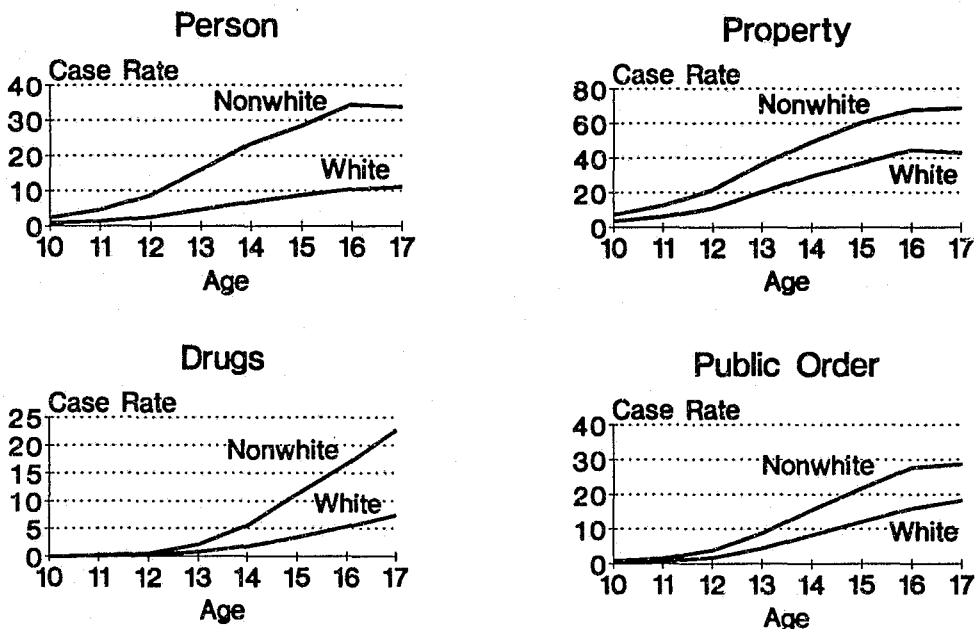
Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Figure 23  
Delinquency Case Rates by Race  
and Age at Referral, 1989



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

**Figure 24**  
**Delinquency Case Rates by Race,**  
**Age at Referral and Offense, 1989**



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

Figure 24 Data Table								
Age	Person		Property		Drugs		Public Order	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
10	0.8	2.3	3.6	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9
11	1.3	4.5	6.1	12.5	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.6
12	2.5	8.7	10.9	21.6	0.2	0.5	1.7	3.8
13	4.6	16.0	20.4	36.5	0.8	2.1	4.4	8.7
14	6.8	23.5	29.5	49.4	1.8	5.5	8.2	15.5
15	8.8	28.5	37.1	60.4	3.4	11.3	12.1	21.8
16	10.4	34.5	44.7	67.7	5.3	16.6	16.0	27.7
17	11.1	33.8	43.0	68.7	7.4	22.7	18.3	28.7
10-17	5.7	18.3	24.1	39.9	2.2	6.5	7.5	12.9



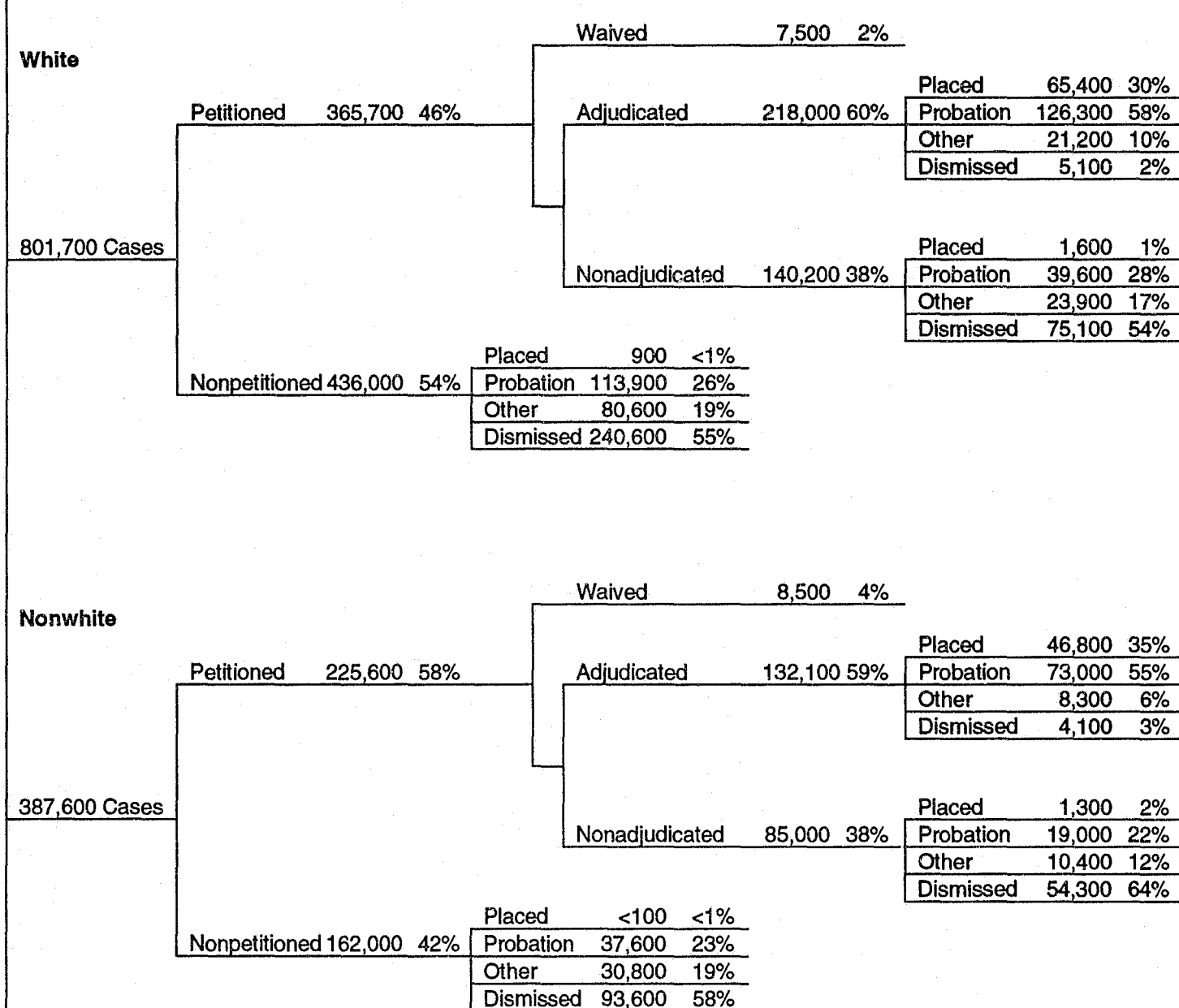
Table 24			
Percent Change in Delinquency Cases by Race, 1985-1989			
Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1985	1989	
White	804,900	801,700	0%
Person	101,500	114,900	13
Property	489,800	490,100	0
Drugs	61,000	44,700	-27
Public Order	152,600	152,000	0
Nonwhite	306,900	387,600	26%
Person	73,800	91,400	24
Property	172,800	199,000	15
Drugs	15,300	32,600	114
Public Order	45,000	64,500	43

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Table 25		
Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Race, 1985 & 1989		
Offense	1985	1989
White	19%	19%
Person	22	22
Property	16	15
Drugs	19	23
Public Order	26	26
Nonwhite	26%	28%
Person	30	31
Property	22	23
Drugs	33	55
Public Order	32	30

Figure 25

Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases by Race, 1989



Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Table 26		
Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court by Race, 1985 & 1989		
Offense	1985	1989
<b>White</b>	1.5%	2.0%
Person	2.7	2.8
Property	1.5	2.3
Drugs	0.9	2.1
Public Order	0.7	0.7
<b>Nonwhite</b>	2.3%	3.8%
Person	3.6	5.5
Property	1.8	2.7
Drugs	2.5	7.8
Public Order	1.1	1.4

Table 27		
Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court by Race, 1985 & 1989		
Offense	1985	1989
<b>White</b>	100%	100%
Person	26	21
Property	62	66
Drugs	4	6
Public Order	8	7
<b>Nonwhite</b>	100%	100%
Person	44	36
Property	43	34
Drugs	6	24
Public Order	7	6

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Table 28

Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases  
Placed Out-of-Home by Race, 1985 & 1989

Offense	1985	1989
White	28%	30%
Person	30	33
Property	25	26
Drugs	23	32
Public Order	36	40
Nonwhite	31%	35%
Person	33	37
Property	29	31
Drugs	29	41
Public Order	36	41

Table 29

Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases  
Placed on Formal Probation by Race, 1985 & 1989

Offense	1985	1989
White	57%	58%
Person	57	58
Property	59	60
Drugs	64	59
Public Order	50	51
Nonwhite	57%	55%
Person	54	54
Property	59	58
Drugs	60	52
Public Order	53	52

# CHAPTER 2: NATIONAL ESTIMATES OF PETITIONED STATUS OFFENSE CASES, 1989

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## COUNTS AND TRENDS

A status offense is an act or conduct that is an offense only when committed by a juvenile. In 1989 courts with juvenile jurisdiction petitioned and formally disposed an estimated 76,700 status offense cases (table 30). This was a 1% decrease from the 1985 figure and a 6% decrease from the number of petitioned status offense cases handled the previous year. In 1989 the juvenile courts processed 3.0 petitioned status offense cases for every 1,000 youth at risk in the population. Because of the declining youth population in the United States, the 1989 petitioned status offense case rate was 3% higher than the 1985 case rate, despite the 1% reduction in the number of cases processed by the courts.

In 32% of petitioned status offense cases, the youth was charged with an underage liquor law violation, in 27% with truancy, in 15% with running away from home, in 14% with ungovernability, and in 11% with another type of status offense (figure 26).<sup>1</sup> Compared to 1985, the juvenile courts handled substantially fewer runaway and ungovernability cases in 1989 and substantially more status liquor law violation cases.

## SOURCE OF REFERRAL

Overall, 41% of the petitioned status offense cases disposed in 1989 had been referred by law enforcement agencies (figure 27). The source of referral varied substantially with the nature of the offense. Law enforcement agencies referred 91% of formally processed status liquor law violation cases to

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<sup>1</sup>Due to the heterogeneity of offenses contained in the "other status offense" category, this group of cases will not be discussed independently. However, "other status offenses" are included in all totals in the tables and figures in this chapter.

juvenile court, but referred only 34% of runaway cases, 16% of truancy cases, and 8% of ungovernable cases.

## DETENTION

Youth in 8% of all formally processed status offense cases disposed in 1989 were held in a detention facility at some point between referral to court and case disposition (figure 28). A runaway was the most likely status offender to be detained; detention was used in 21% of all runaway cases. In comparison, 11% of youth charged with ungovernability, 5% of youth charged with an underage liquor law violation, and 2% of youth charged with truancy were detained. In addition to being the most likely to be detained, runaways also accounted for the largest group of status offenders detained in 1989 (figure 29). Of the estimated 6,500 youth formally processed for a status offense and detained, 39% were charged with running away from home.

The number of formal status offense cases detained in 1989 was 50% fewer than the number detained in 1985 (table 31). The decline in detentions was seen across all offense categories. The percent decrease was greatest for truancy cases (71%), followed by ungovernability cases (65%), and runaway cases (56%). In comparison, the decline in the number of detained formal status liquor law violation cases was small (4%).

## JUDICIAL DECISION AND DISPOSITION

### Adjudication

The youth was adjudicated a status offender in 63% of the petitioned status offense cases in 1989 (figure 30). Adjudication was most common in truancy (67%) and ungovernable

(68%) cases in 1989 (figure 31).<sup>2</sup> Runaway cases were the least likely to be adjudicated (50%). The proportion of petitioned status offense cases adjudicated changed very little from 1985 to 1989 (table 32).

### Disposition

In 1989 the majority (65%) of all adjudicated status offense cases were placed on probation and 18% were placed out of the home in a residential facility (figure 30). Another 12% of adjudicated status offenders were required to pay restitution or a fine, to participate in some form of community service, or to enter a treatment or counseling program. In a small number of cases, the youth was adjudicated but the case was then dismissed or otherwise released. The disposition received by an adjudicated status offender varied with the nature of the alleged offense. Unlike other types of status offense cases, more than a third (34%) of the adjudicated liquor law violation cases resulted in a fine or an order to enter a treatment or counseling program (figure 31).

**Out-of-Home Placements.** Out-of-home placement was most likely for adjudicated youth charged with ungovernability or running away from home (table 33). Once adjudicated, 34% of ungovernability and 28% of runaway cases resulted in residential placement. Residential placement was far less common for youth charged with truancy (10%) and status liquor law violations (7%). Overall, the likelihood of residential placement was somewhat lower in 1989 than in 1985. For example, the likelihood of a runaway case resulting in residential placement dropped from 38% in 1985 to 28% in 1989. The number of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in out-of-home placement dropped 21% between 1985 and 1989 (table 34). The number of runaway, truancy, and ungovernability cases placed out-of-home each dropped substantially, while the number of status liquor law violation cases placed out-of-home increased. Of those status offenders placed out of the home, 29%

were charged with ungovernability, 19% with running away from home, 16% with truancy, and 12% with a status liquor law violation (figure 32).

**Probation Placements.** The proportion of adjudicated status offense cases placed on probation also varied by offense (table 35). An order of formal probation was most likely in adjudicated truancy cases (85%) and least likely in adjudicated liquor law violation cases (55%). The proportion of cases placed on formal probation increased between 1985 and 1989 for all offense categories. For example, among runaway cases the percent of cases receiving probation orders rose from 48% to 64% and among truancy cases from 68% to 85%. The number of adjudicated status offense cases ordered to probation increased 13% (table 36). Even though the proportion of runaway and ungovernability cases placed on probation increased, the number of youth placed on probation actually dropped because of the reduction in the total number of runaway and ungovernability cases handled. There were 10% fewer runaway cases and 24% fewer ungovernability cases placed on probation in 1989 than in 1985. In contrast, the number of truancy cases placed on probation increased 12% and the number of status liquor law violation cases increased 75%. Overall, 38% of status offenders adjudicated and placed on probation were charged with truancy, 26% were charged with a liquor law violation, 15% with ungovernability, and 12% with running away (figure 33).

### AGE AT REFERRAL

Youth age 15 or younger at the time of referral accounted for 57% of all formally processed status offense cases disposed in 1989 (figure 34). These youth were involved in 83% of all truancy cases, 71% of all ungovernable cases, and 66% of all runaway cases, but only 21% of all status liquor law violation cases. The offense profiles of status offense cases involving younger and older youth reflect the differing behavior of these youth. Truancy was the most common charge found in status offense cases involving youth age 15 or younger, while a liquor law violation was the most common charge in cases involving older youth (figure

<sup>2</sup>The remaining flow diagrams in this chapter present only proportions and not estimates of case counts because of the relatively low volumes of cases in many of the branches.

35). Truancy was charged in 40% of the cases of younger youth, compared to 10% of the cases involving older youth. In comparison, a status liquor law violation was charged in 58% of all the cases involving youth 16 years of age or older and in only 12% of the cases involving younger youth.

Overall, petitioned status offense case rates increased continuously with age (figure 36). The courts processed 2.2 petitioned status offense cases involving 13-year-old youth for every 1,000 13-year-olds in the population at risk in 1989. Compared to this rate for 13-year-olds, the case rate for 15-year-olds was more than double and the case rate for 17-year-olds was triple. Between 1985 and 1989, the petitioned status offense case rates decreased for most age groups (table 37). However, the rates for 16-year-olds and 17-year-olds rose substantially (35% and 53% respectively).

Age-specific case rate patterns were very different among the individual offense categories (figure 37). Runaway, truancy, and ungovernable case rates all peaked at age 15 or 16 and decreased substantially by age 17. In contrast, status liquor law violation case rates increased continuously with age. In fact, while the rates of running away, truancy, and ungovernable cases decreased an average of 56% between age 15 and age 17, status liquor law violation rates increased by nearly 400%.

### **Detention**

Sixty percent of the youth detained in petitioned status offense cases were below the age of 16 (figure 38). Fourteen percent were below the age of 14 when their cases were referred. Fifteen-year-olds and 16-year-olds each accounted for about one quarter of the petitioned status offense cases detained. The likelihood of detention in formally processed status offense cases varied only slightly across age groups; however, there were no clear patterns (table 38).

### **Judicial Decision and Disposition**

The dispositional profiles of status offenders age 15 or younger and those age 16 or older were very different, reflecting, to a great extent, the substantial involvement of older

youth in status liquor law offenses (figure 39). The probability of adjudication was greater for the younger group (65% versus 59% for older youth), as was the probability that they would be placed out of the home after adjudication (21% versus 14% for older youth). Compared to the older group, a larger proportion of younger youth were also placed on formal probation after adjudication (69% versus 59% for older youth). Substantially more of the older group were ordered to pay fines or to enter a treatment or counseling program after adjudication due to their high involvement in status liquor offenses (23% versus 5% for younger youth). For both age groups, the proportion of adjudicated runaway cases that resulted in out-of-home placement was smaller in 1989 than in 1985 (table 39). There was also a reduced likelihood of residential placement for truancy cases. The proportions of adjudicated cases placed on formal probation increased for both younger and older youth for all status offense categories (table 40). For both groups, the likelihood of formal probation once adjudicated increased more for truancy and runaway cases than for ungovernability or status liquor law violation cases.

### **SEX**

In 1989, males were involved in 59% of all petitioned status offense cases (figure 40). However, males did not dominate all of the individual offense categories. Males accounted for the large majority (74%) of status liquor law violation cases. Males and females were about equally involved in truancy and ungovernable cases. However, the majority of runaway cases (62%) involved females. The offense profiles of male and female status offense cases also reflect the high male involvement in liquor law violations and the high female involvement in runaway cases (figure 41). Runaway cases accounted for 23% of all female status offense cases, compared to only 10% of male cases. In contrast, a liquor law violation was charged in 40% of male status offense cases, compared to only 20% of female cases.

The male and female petitioned status offense case rates were very similar when compared to the large differences in their delinquency case rates (3.5 status offense cases per 1,000 males at risk and 2.5 status offense

cases per 1,000 females at risk). This was especially true for males and females under age 16 (figure 42). The characteristics of the overall case rate distributions can be more easily understood by examining the case rate distributions for individual offenses. For both truancy and ungovernable cases, male and female case rates were relatively equal at each age, peaking at age 15 and declining markedly for the older age groups (figure 43). In contrast, after age 13 male status liquor case rates were substantially greater than the female rates. Both male and female case rates within the status liquor category increased continuously with age, with large increases in the older age groups. However, increases in the older age groups were greater for males than for females. Among males, the 17-year-old status liquor case rate was more than six times the rate for 15-year-olds, while among females the case rate was only three times greater for 17-year-olds than 15-year-olds. Finally, in runaway cases, unlike in any of the other status offense categories, the female rate was greater than the male rate at each age level above age 12. Overall, the female runaway case rate was double the male rate. For both sexes runaway case rates were substantially greater for 15- and 16-year-olds than for 17-year-olds.

The volume of male petitioned status offense cases increased 6% between 1985 and 1989, while the volume of female cases decreased 9% (table 41). For both males and females, the numbers of runaway, truancy, and ungovernability cases declined (from 5% to as much as 34%), while the numbers of status liquor law violation cases increased substantially (51% for males and 76% for females).

### **Detention**

Females charged with a status offense were as likely to be detained as their male counterparts in 1989 (table 42). For all but truancy cases, a slightly greater proportion of males were detained than females. For both males and females, runaway cases were the most likely to be detained. The likelihood of detention was lower in 1989 than in 1985 for both sexes across all offense categories.

### **Judicial Decision and Disposition**

Male and female petitioned status offense cases were about equally likely to be adjudicated and placed out of the home once adjudicated (figure 44). Females were somewhat more likely than males to be placed on formal probation following adjudication. Males were more likely than females to be ordered to pay a fine or enter a counseling or treatment program after adjudication. Both of these findings are caused by the greater male involvement in status liquor law violations, which were less likely than other status offenses to result in a formal order of probation and more likely to result in such "other sanctions." The likelihood of residential placement was lower in 1989 than in 1985 for both males and females (table 43). The biggest change was for adjudicated male runaway cases; 40% were placed out-of-home in 1985, but by 1989 the figure had dropped to 24%. In contrast, the likelihood of probation was greater in 1989 than in 1985 for both sexes (table 44). For both males and females, the likelihood of probation increased most for runaway and truancy cases.

### **RACE**

In 1989 whites were involved in 78% of all formally processed status offense cases, a proportion comparable to their representation in the general population (figure 45).<sup>3</sup> White youth were involved in 68% of all ungovernable, 71% of all truancy, 76% of all runaway, and 93% of all status liquor law violation cases. This disproportionate involvement of white youth in status liquor law violation cases is also observed when white and nonwhite case profiles are compared (figure 46). Compared to the white status offense caseload, the nonwhite caseload was composed of greater proportions of truancy and ungovernable cases and a relatively low proportion of status liquor law violations. Thirty-eight percent of all petitioned status

<sup>3</sup>In 1989 whites made up 80% of the Nation's youth population at risk. In both the population and court data, nearly all youth of Hispanic ethnicity were included in the white racial category. A small proportion of Hispanic youth is included in the nonwhite category.



offense cases involving whites were status liquor law violation cases, compared to 10% of cases involving nonwhites.

Overall, the petitioned status offense case rate for nonwhites was somewhat greater than the rate for whites, 3.3 compared to 3.0 cases per 1,000 youth at risk (table 45). In fact, within offense categories, the rates for nonwhites were greater than the corresponding rates for whites for all but status liquor law violations. For nonwhites the overall status offense case rate peaked at age 15 and dropped substantially thereafter (figure 47). In contrast, the white rate increased continuously through age 17. The characteristics of these overall case rate distributions can be more easily understood by examining the case rate distributions for individual offenses. Within the runaway, truancy, and ungovernable caseloads, both white and nonwhite rates dropped substantially after age 15, with the nonwhite rates being generally higher across the age range (figure 48). In contrast, the rate of status liquor law violation cases for both whites and nonwhites increased continuously with age. Unlike the case rate distributions for other offenses, the white rates for liquor law violations were substantially greater than the nonwhite rates after age 13. For example, the white rate for 17-year-olds was nearly four times greater than the nonwhite rate. Therefore, the different patterns in the overall status offense case rates for nonwhites and whites can be attributed to the differential involvement of older white and nonwhite youth in the court's status liquor law violation caseload.

Between 1985 and 1989, the number of petitioned status offense cases involving nonwhite youth increased by 15%, while the number of cases involving white youth declined by 5% (table 46). Among whites there were decreases in the number of cases for all offenses except status liquor law violations, which increased 54%. Among nonwhites the number

of liquor law violation cases also increased (130%), as did the number of truancy cases (21%).

## Detention

Overall, 10% of nonwhites and 8% of whites charged with a status offense were detained in 1989 (table 47). The likelihood of detention was roughly equal for whites and nonwhites when youth were charged with running away from home, truancy, or ungovernability. However, nonwhites were somewhat more likely than whites to be detained when charged with status liquor law violations. Specifically, 9% of nonwhite youth referred to court for an underage liquor law violation were detained, compared to 5% of white youth charged with such offenses. For both whites and nonwhites, the proportion of cases detained was smaller in 1989 than in 1985 for all status offense categories.

## Judicial Decision and Disposition

Nonwhite youth charged with a status offense were slightly more likely to be adjudicated than white youth (figure 49). Once adjudicated, nonwhites were somewhat more likely to be placed out of the home or placed on formal probation. Adjudicated whites were substantially more likely than their nonwhite counterparts to be given other sanctions such as fines or placement in a counseling or treatment program. Once again, this relates to the fact that a larger proportion of white status offenders were charged with status liquor law violations, which were less likely than the other status offenses to result in placement or probation. Among those adjudicated for running away or ungovernability, nonwhites were less likely to be placed out of the home than whites (table 48). For nonwhites the proportion of adjudicated cases placed on probation was greater than for whites across all status offense categories except truancy (table 49).

Table 30

Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Cases and Case Rates, 1985-1989

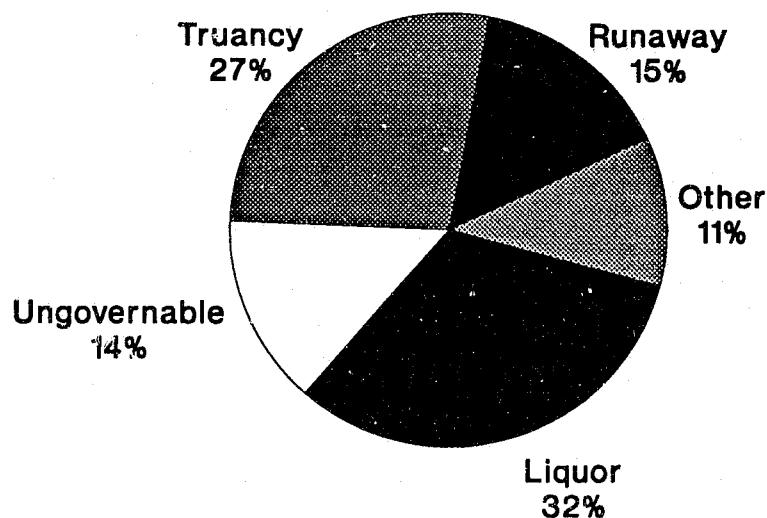
Offense	Number of Cases			Case Rate		
	1985	1989	% Change	1985	1989	% Change
Status	77,400	76,700	-1%	2.9	3.0	3%
Runaway	17,100	11,800	-31	0.6	0.5	-28
Truancy	22,700	20,900	-8	0.9	0.8	-4
Ungovernable	16,700	11,000	-34	0.6	0.4	-31
Liquor	15,600	24,400	57	0.6	1.0	64

Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth at risk

Note: Status offense totals include other noncategorized status offense cases

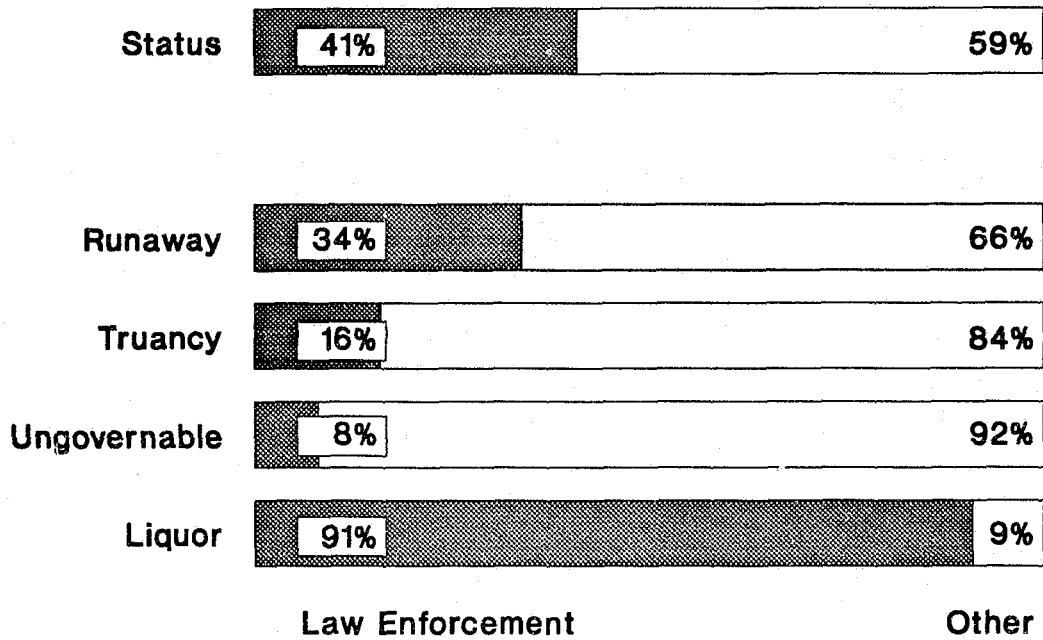
Figure 26

Offense Characteristics of  
Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1989



Note: Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding

**Figure 27**  
**Source of Referral of Petitioned**  
**Status Offense Cases by Offense, 1989**



**Figure 28**  
**Use of Detention in Petitioned**  
**Status Offense Cases by Offense, 1989**

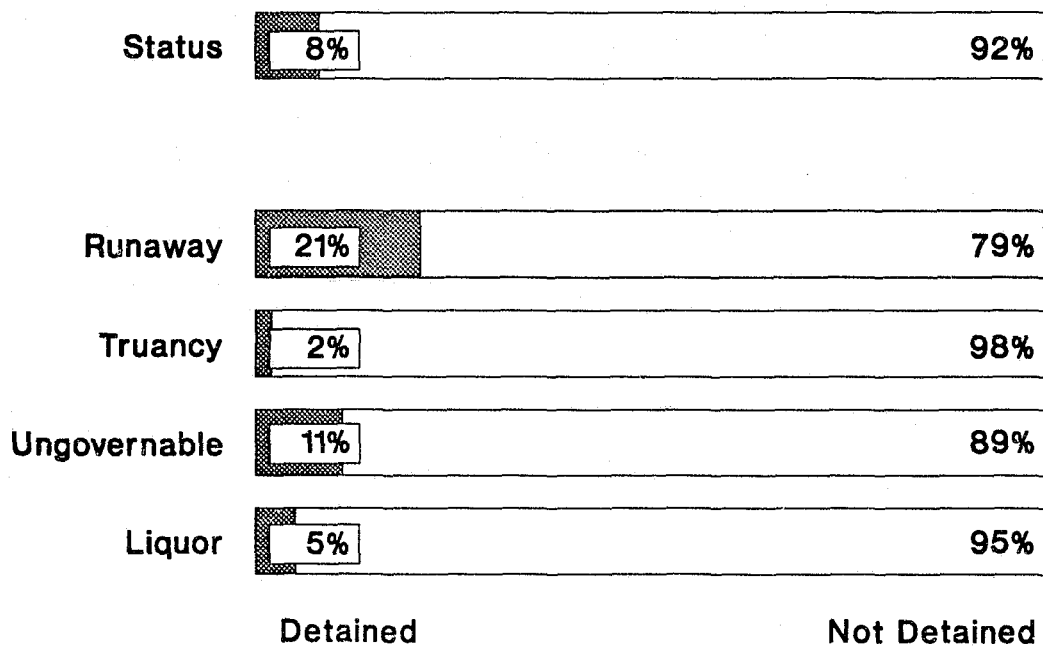
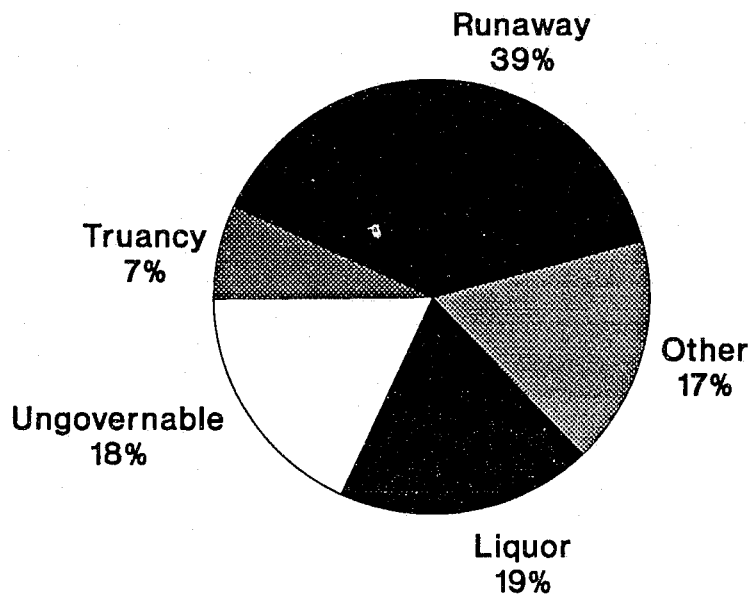


Figure 29  
**Offense Characteristics of Petitioned  
 Status Offense Cases Detained, 1989**



**Total Cases Detained: 6,500**

Note: Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding

Table 31  
 Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained,  
 1985-1989

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1985	1989	
Status Offense	12,900	6,500	-50%
Runaway	5,700	2,500	-56
Truancy	1,700	500	-71
Ungovernable	3,400	1,200	-65
Liquor	1,300	1,200	-4

Note: Status offense totals include other noncategorized status offense cases

Figure 30

Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1989

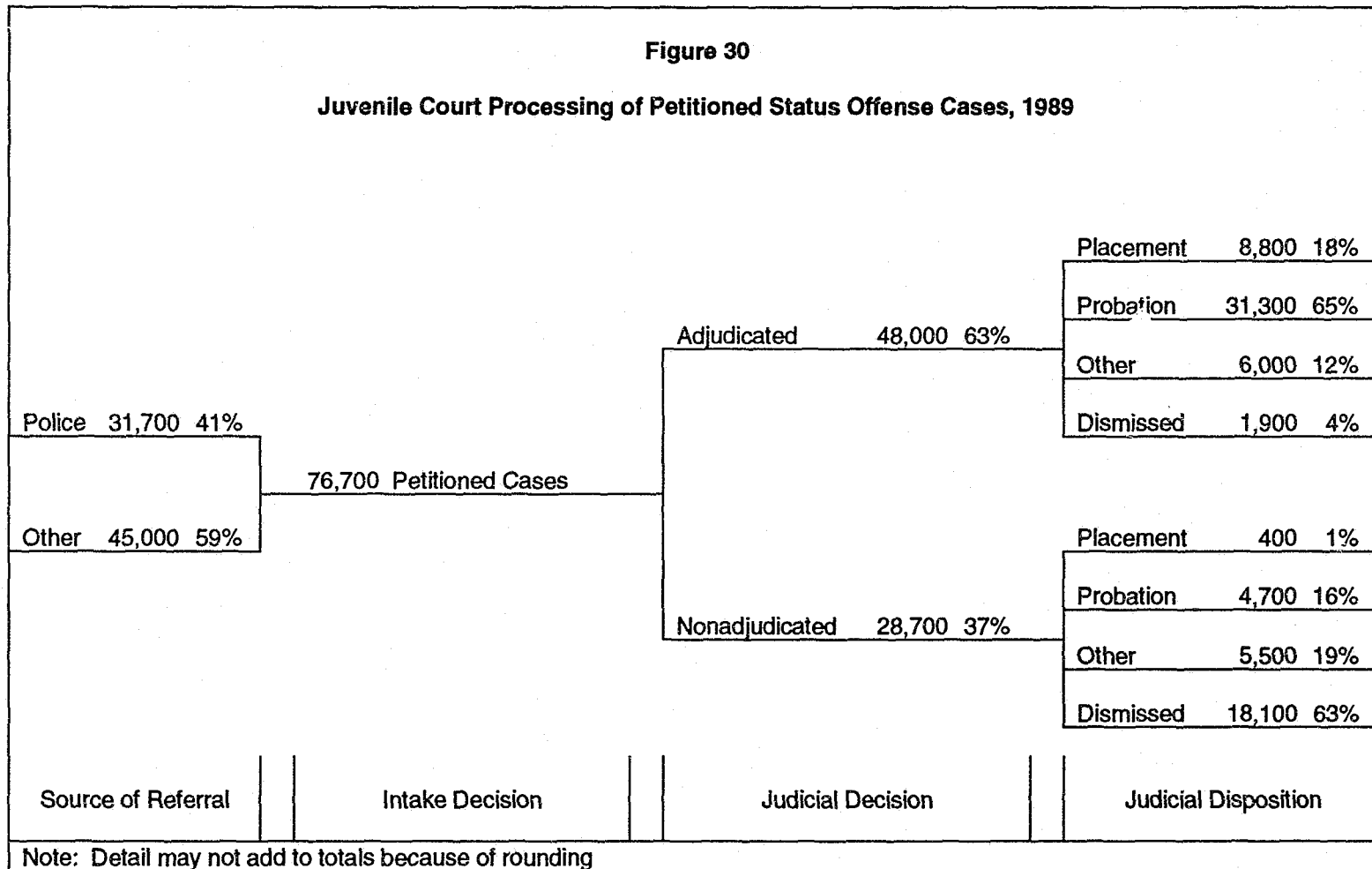


Figure 31

Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases  
Within Offense Categories, 1989

<b>Runaway</b> 11,800 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated 50%	Placement 28%
		Probation 64%
		Other 1%
		Dismissed 7%
	Nonadjudicated 50%	Placement 2%
		Probation 9%
		Other 19%
		Dismissed 70%
<b>Truancy</b> 20,900 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated 67%	Placement 10%
		Probation 85%
		Other 2%
		Dismissed 3%
	Nonadjudicated 33%	Placement 2%
		Probation 12%
		Other 22%
		Dismissed 64%
<b>Ungovernable</b> 11,000 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated 68%	Placement 34%
		Probation 63%
		Other 1%
		Dismissed 2%
	Nonadjudicated 32%	Placement 2%
		Probation 11%
		Other 9%
		Dismissed 77%
<b>Liquor Law Violations</b> 24,400 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated 60%	Placement 7%
		Probation 55%
		Other 34%
		Dismissed 3%
	Nonadjudicated 40%	Placement <1%
		Probation 30%
		Other 25%
		Dismissed 45%

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

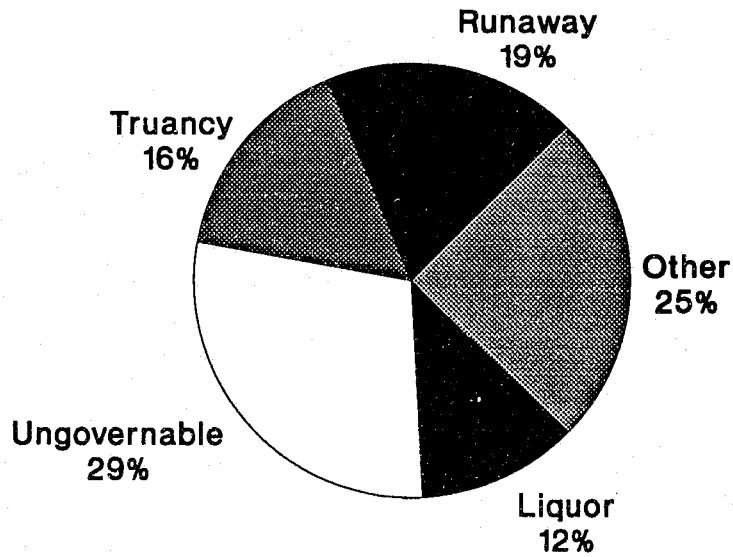
Table 32		
Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Adjudicated, 1985 & 1989		
Offense	1985	1989
Status Offense	63%	63%
Runaway	51	50
Truancy	70	67
Ungovernable	68	68
Liquor	61	60

Table 33		
Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases Placed Out-of-Home, 1985 & 1989		
Offense	1985	1989
Status Offense	23%	18%
Runaway	38	28
Truancy	15	10
Ungovernable	35	34
Liquor	7	7

Table 34			
Percent Change in Adjudicated Status Offense Cases Placed Out-of-Home, 1985-1989			
Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1985	1989	
Status Offense	11,200	8,800	-21%
Runaway	3,300	1,600	-50
Truancy	2,400	1,400	-43
Ungovernable	4,000	2,500	-37
Liquor	700	1,100	58

Note: Status offense totals include other noncategorized status offense cases

**Figure 32**  
**Offense Characteristics of Adjudicated**  
**Status Offense Cases Placed Out-of-Home, 1989**



**Total Cases Placed Out-of-Home: 8,800**

**Note: Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding**

**Table 35**

**Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases**  
**Placed on Formal Probation, 1985 & 1989**

Offense	1985	1989
Status Offense	57%	65%
Runaway	48	64
Truancy	68	85
Ungovernable	55	63
Liquor	48	55

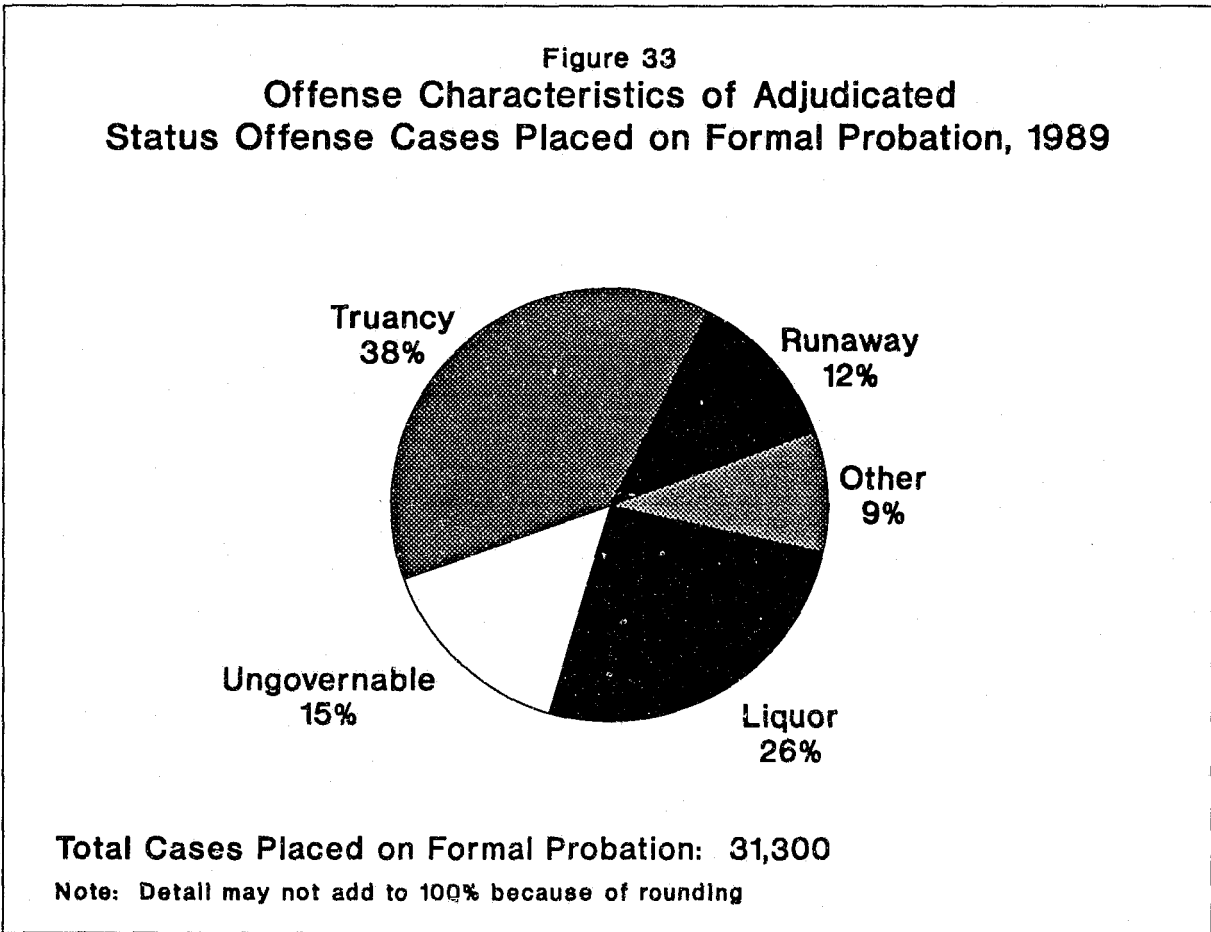


**Table 36**

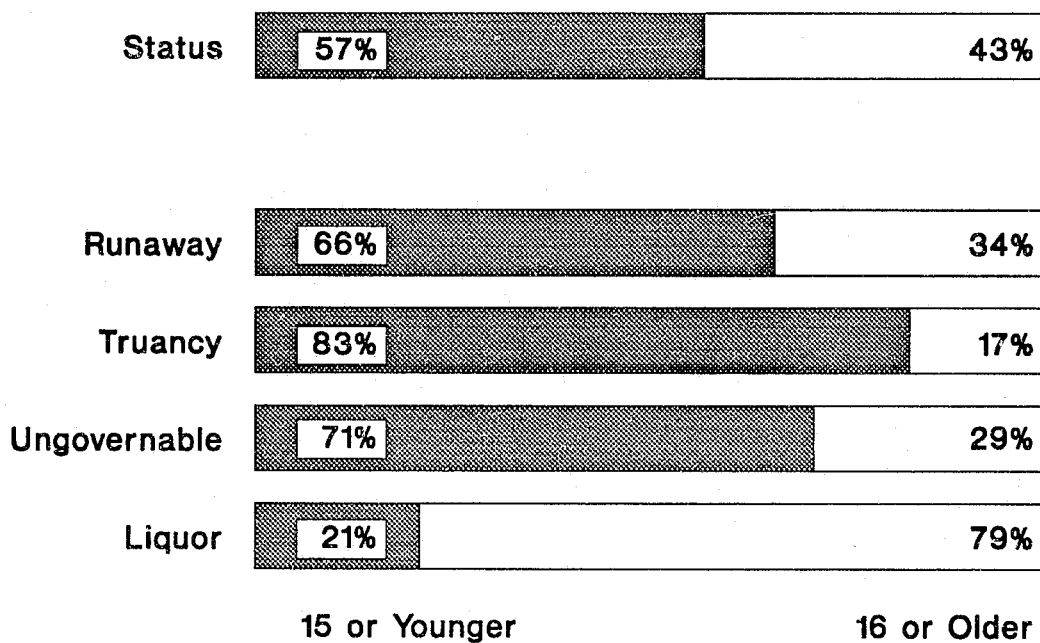
**Percent Change in Adjudicated Status Offense Cases  
Placed on Formal Probation, 1985-1989**

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1985	1989	
Status Offense	27,700	31,300	13%
Runaway	4,200	3,800	-10
Truancy	10,700	12,000	12
Ungovernable	6,200	4,700	-24
Liquor	4,600	8,100	75

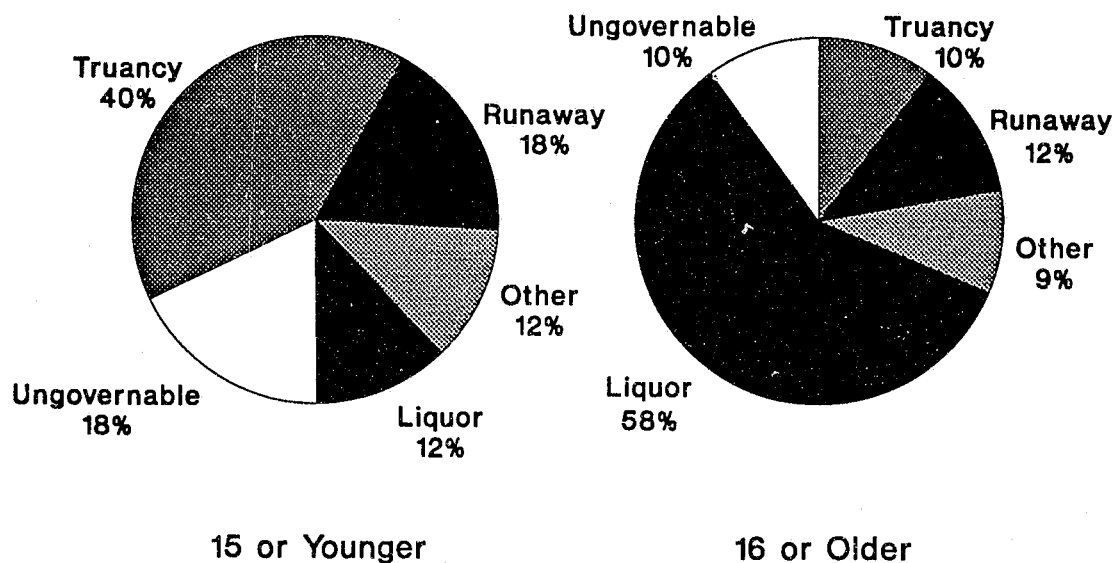
Note: Status offense totals include other noncategorized status offense cases



**Figure 34**  
**Age at Referral Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Offense, 1989**

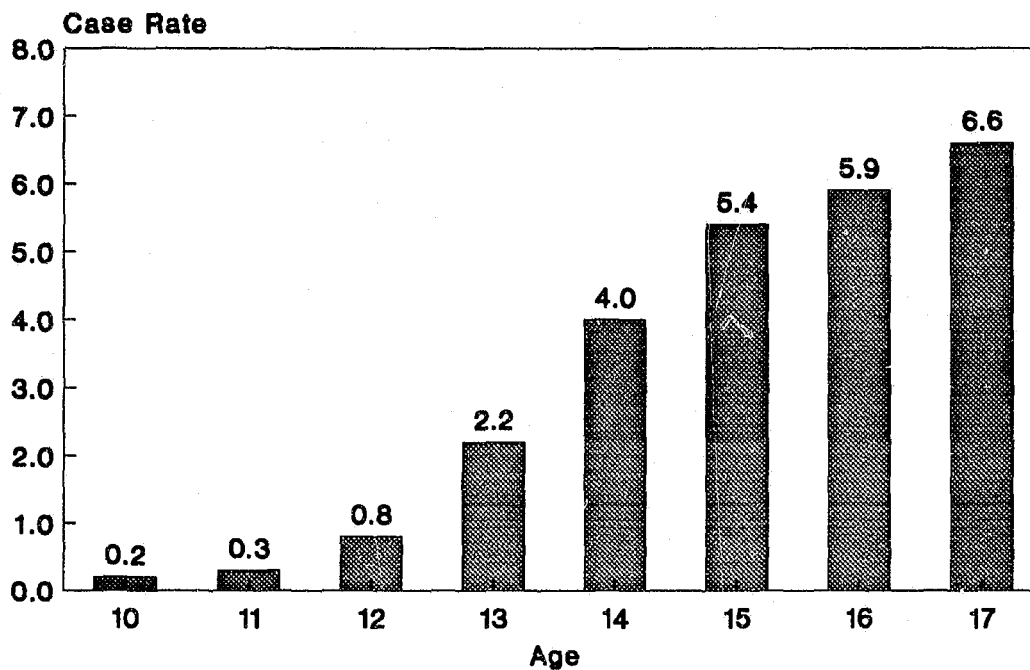


**Figure 35**  
**Offense Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Age at Referral, 1989**



Note: Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding

**Figure 36**  
**Petitioned Status Offense Case**  
**Rates by Age at Referral, 1989**



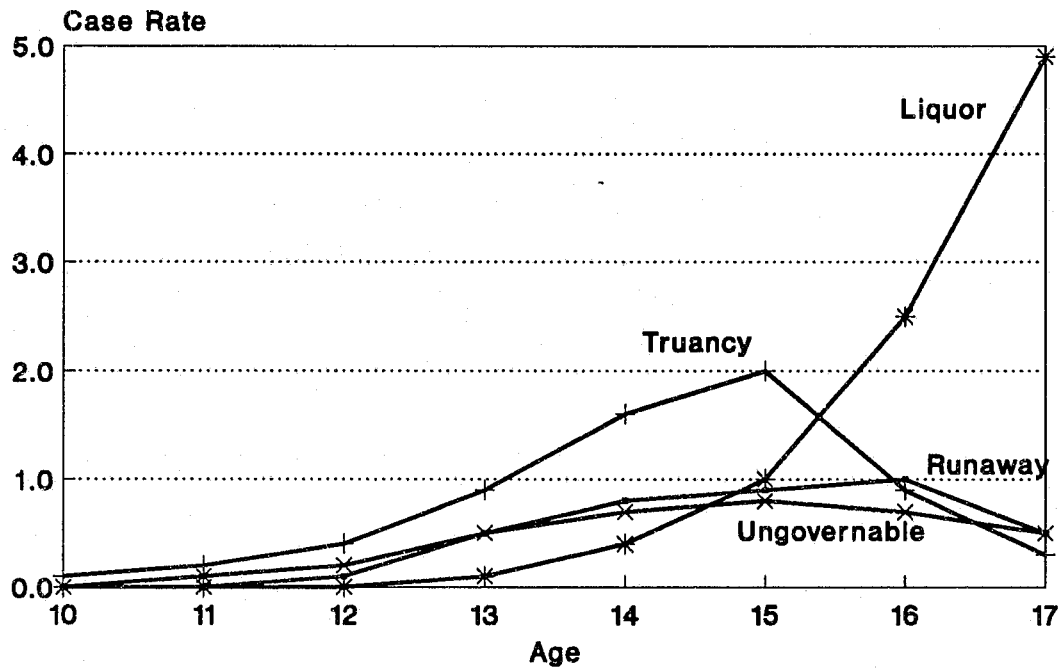
Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

**Table 37**  
**Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates**  
**by Age at Referral, 1985-1989**

Age	Case Rates		Percent Change
	1985	1989	
10	0.2	0.2	11%
11	0.3	0.3	-6
12	1.0	0.8	-19
13	2.4	2.2	-6
14	4.4	4.0	-9
15	5.9	5.4	-9
16	4.4	5.9	35
17	4.3	6.6	53

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

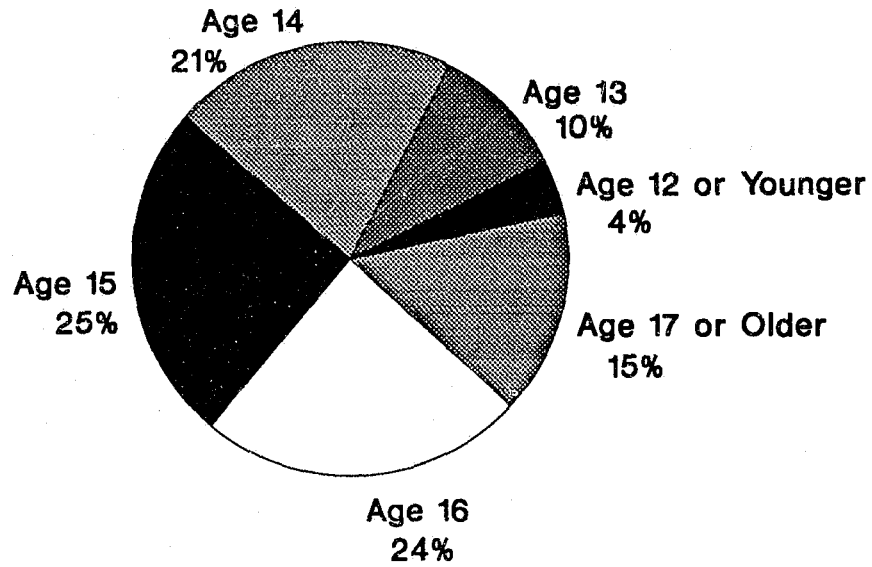
**Figure 37**  
**Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by**  
**Age at Referral and Offense, 1989**



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

Figure 37 Data Table				
Age	Runaway	Truancy	Ungovernable	Liquor
10	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
11	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
12	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0
13	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.1
14	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.4
15	0.9	2.0	0.8	1.0
16	1.0	0.9	0.7	2.5
17	0.5	0.3	0.5	4.9
10-17	0.5	0.8	0.4	1.0

**Figure 38**  
**Age Profile of Petitioned Status**  
**Offense Cases Detained, 1989**



Note: Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding

**Table 38**

**Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Age at Referral, 1989**

	Age at Referral							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Status Offense	4%	1%	9%	9%	10%	9%	9%	6%
Runaway	*	*	27	21	26	19	20	17
Truancy	1	<1	<1	3	3	3	2	2
Ungovernable	*	<1	9	11	12	12	12	9
Liquor	*	*	*	6	7	6	5	5

\* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage

**Figure 39**

**Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases  
by Age at Referral, 1989**

<b>Age 15 or Younger</b>  43,500 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated	65%	Placement	21%
			Probation	69%
			Other	5%
			Dismissed	4%
			Nonadjudicated	35%
		Probation	13%	
		Other	19%	
		Dismissed	66%	
<b>Age 16 or Older</b>  33,200 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated	59%	Placement	14%
			Probation	59%
			Other	23%
			Dismissed	4%
			Nonadjudicated	41%
		Probation	20%	
		Other	20%	
		Dismissed	60%	

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

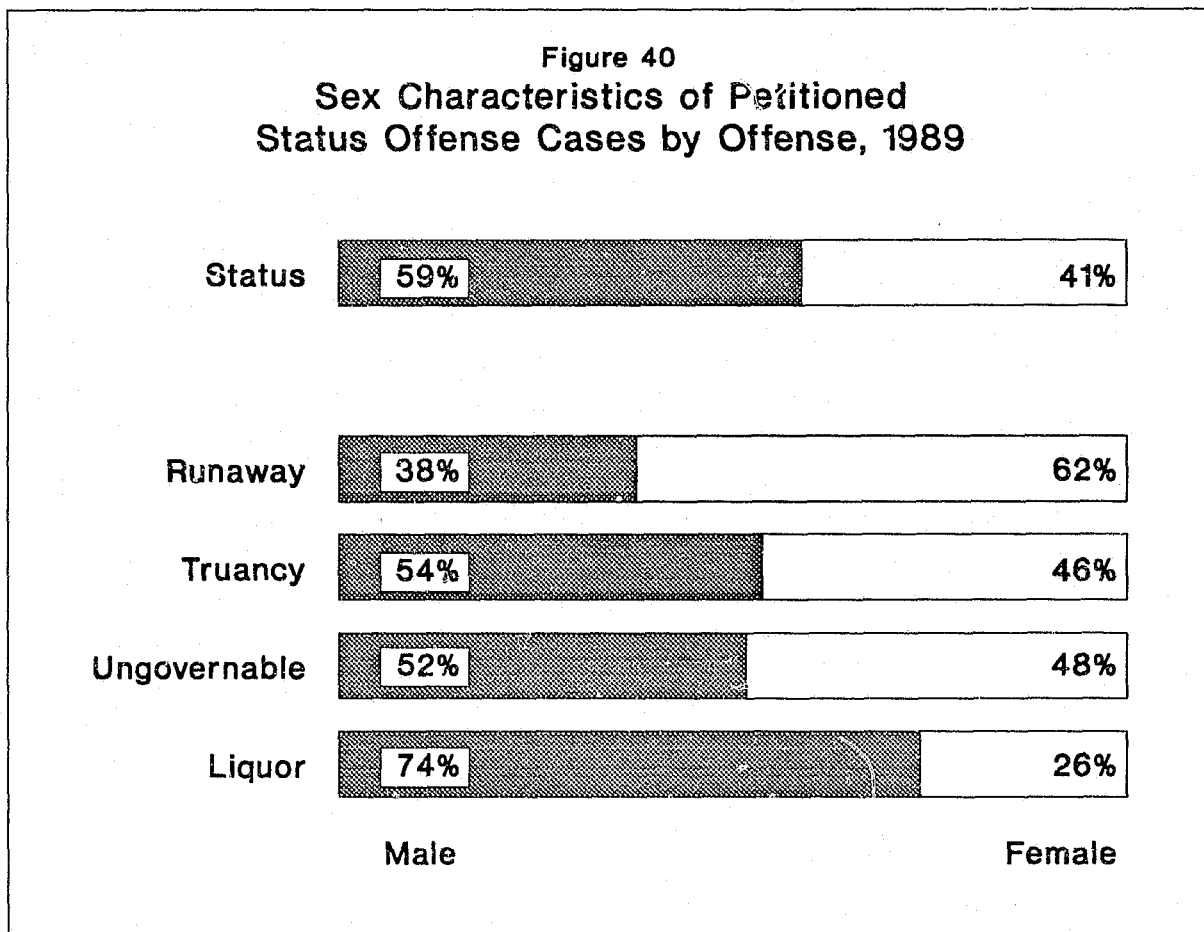
**Table 39**

**Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases  
Placed Out-of-Home by Age at Referral, 1985 & 1989**

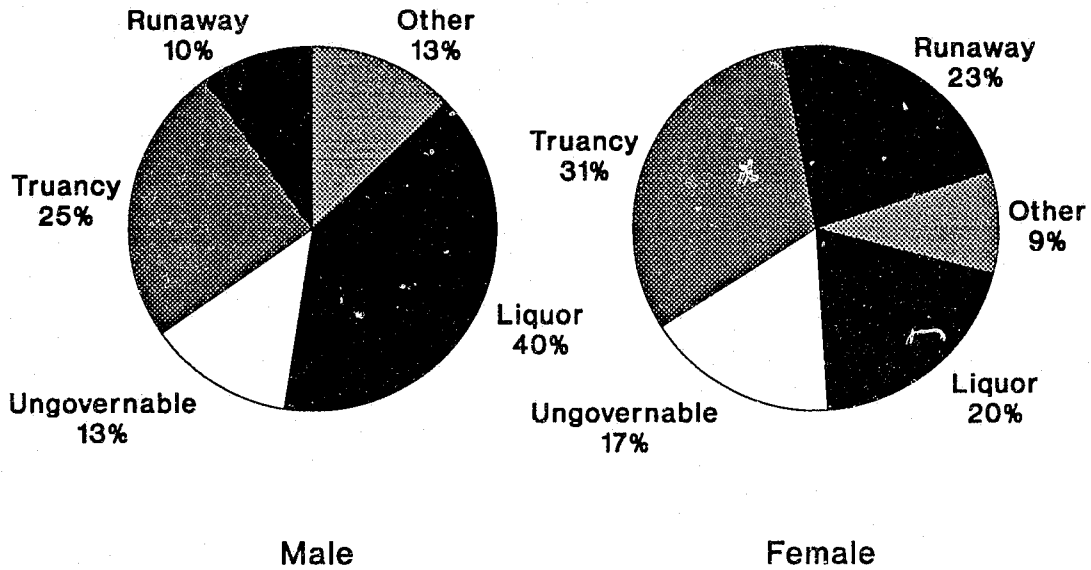
Offense	1985	1989
<b>15 or Younger</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>21%</b>
Runaway	40	29
Truancy	16	11
Ungovernable	37	35
Liquor	9	10
<b>16 or Older</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>14%</b>
Runaway	31	26
Truancy	6	5
Ungovernable	30	30
Liquor	7	7

**Table 40**  
**Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases  
 Placed on Formal Probation by Age at Referral, 1985 & 1989**

Offense	1985	1989
<b>15 or Younger</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>69%</b>
Runaway	48	63
Truancy	66	83
Ungovernable	53	62
Liquor	60	64
<b>16 or Older</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>59%</b>
Runaway	48	66
Truancy	85	91
Ungovernable	60	68
Liquor	45	52

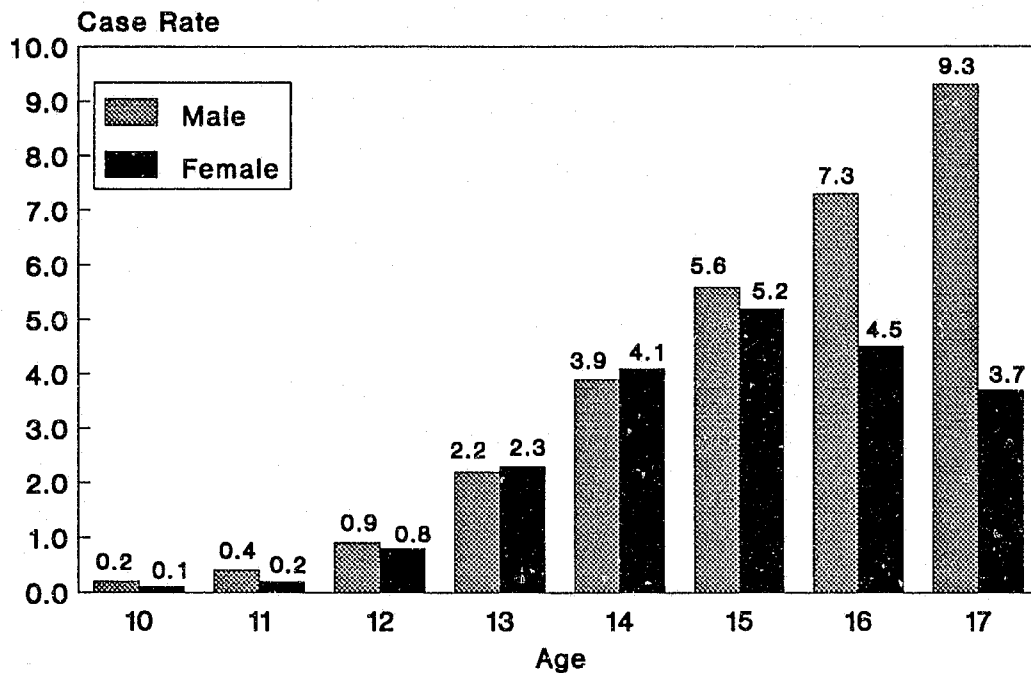


**Figure 41**  
**Offense Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1989**



Note: Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding

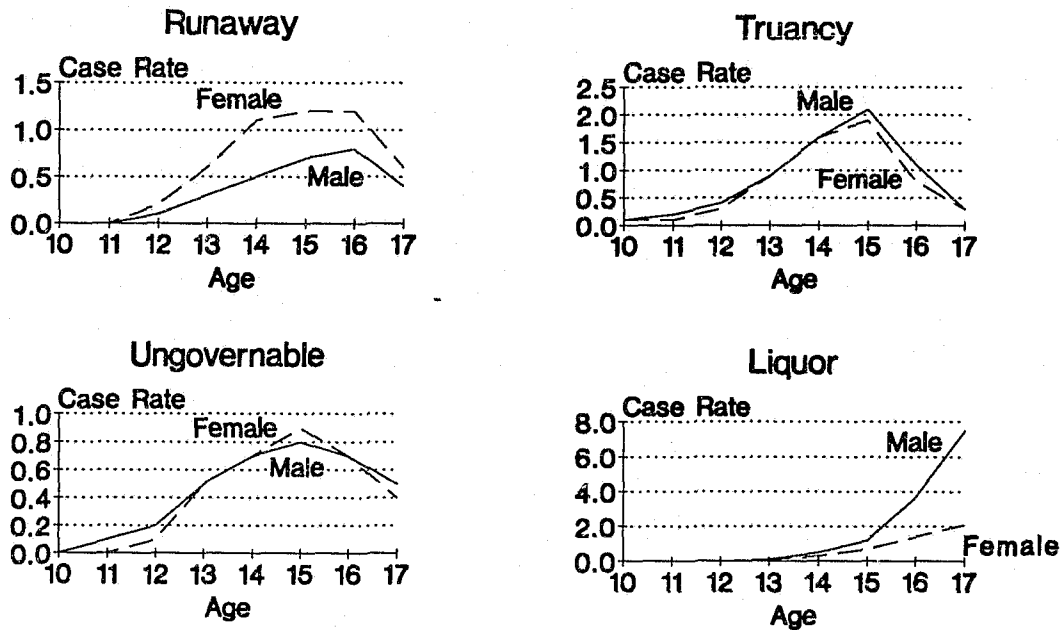
**Figure 42**  
**Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Sex and Age at Referral, 1989**



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



**Figure 43**  
**Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by**  
**Sex, Age at Referral and Offense, 1989**



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

Age	Runaway		Truancy		Ungovernable		Liquor	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
13	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1
14	0.5	1.1	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3
15	0.7	1.2	2.1	1.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.7
16	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	3.7	1.4
17	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	7.5	2.1
10-17	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.5

Table 41			
Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1985-1989			
Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1985	1989	
Male	42,900	45,300	6%
Runaway	6,300	4,500	-28
Truancy	12,500	11,300	-10
Ungovernable	8,600	5,700	-34
Liquor	11,900	18,000	51
Female	34,500	31,400	-9%
Runaway	10,800	7,300	-33
Truancy	10,200	9,700	-5
Ungovernable	8,100	5,300	-34
Liquor	3,600	6,400	76

Note: Male and female status offense totals include other non-categorized status offense cases

Table 42		
Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Sex, 1985 & 1989		
Offense	1985	1989
Male	15%	9%
Runaway	34	23
Truancy	8	2
Ungovernable	21	12
Liquor	8	6
Female	19%	8%
Runaway	33	20
Truancy	7	2
Ungovernable	20	9
Liquor	9	2

**Figure 44**

**Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases  
by Sex, 1989**

<b>Male</b>  45,300 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated	64%	Placement	18%
			Probation	63%
			Other	15%
			Dismissed	4%
	Nonadjudicated	36%	Placement	1%
			Probation	17%
Other			20%	
Dismissed			62%	
<b>Female</b>  31,400 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated	61%	Placement	19%
			Probation	68%
			Other	9%
			Dismissed	4%
	Nonadjudicated	39%	Placement	2%
			Probation	16%
Other			18%	
Dismissed			65%	

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

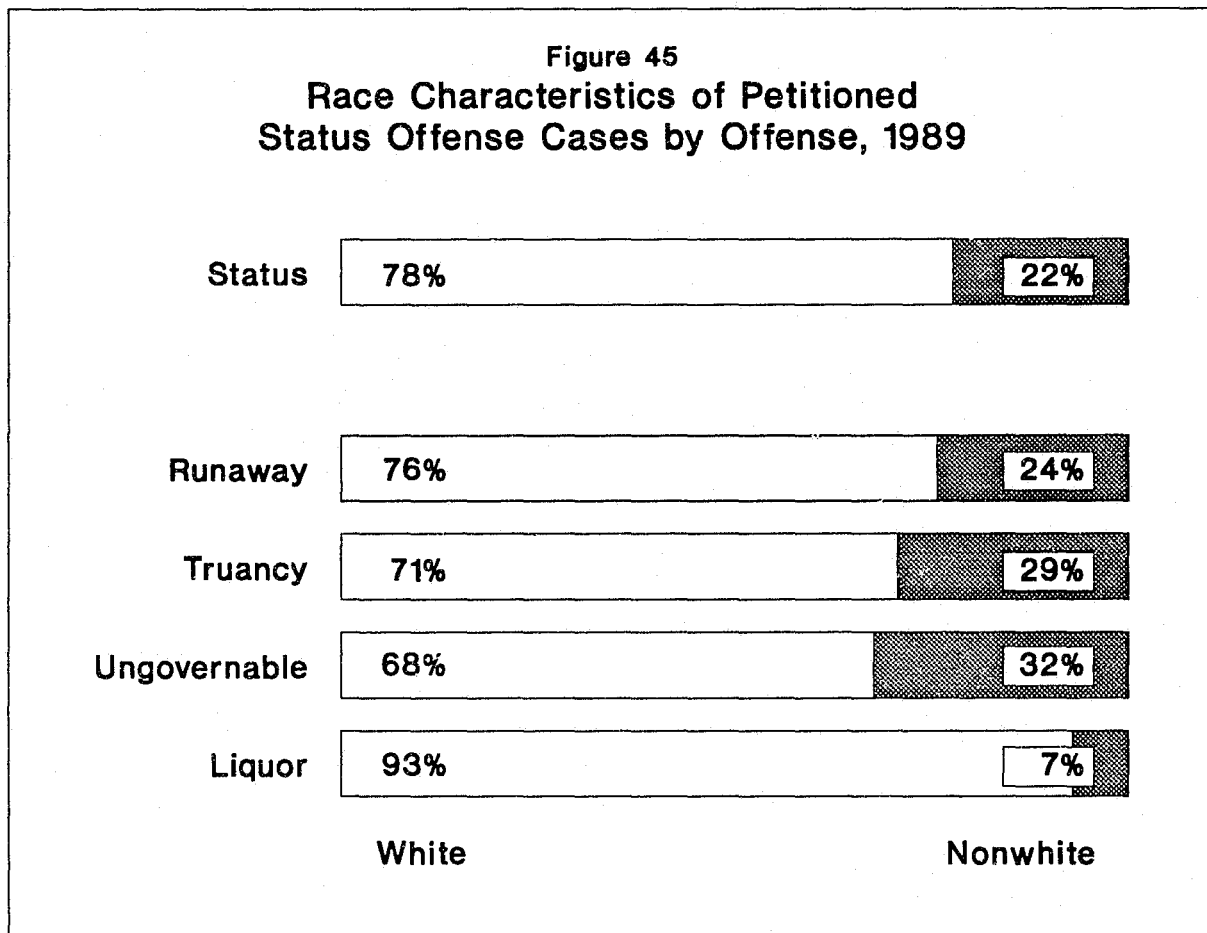
**Table 43**

**Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases  
Placed Out-of-Home by Sex, 1985 & 1989**

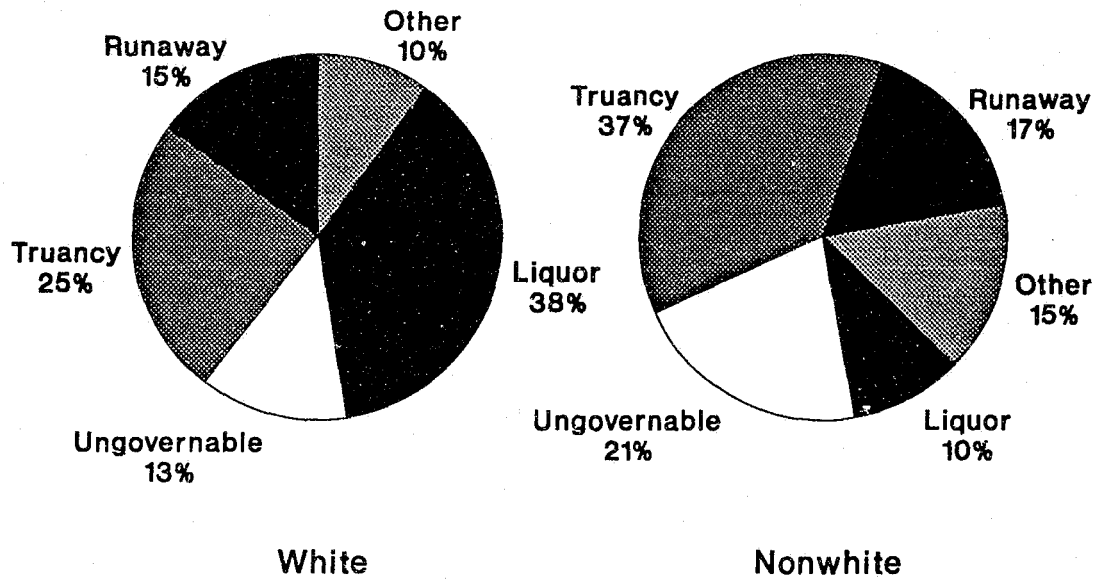
Offense	1985	1989
<b>Male</b>	21%	18%
Runaway	40	24
Truancy	15	10
Ungovernable	36	35
Liquor	7	8
<b>Female</b>	25%	19%
Runaway	36	31
Truancy	15	9
Ungovernable	34	32
Liquor	7	5

**Table 44**  
Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases  
Placed on Formal Probation by Sex, 1985 & 1989

Offense	1985	1989
<b>Male</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>63%</b>
Runaway	46	68
Truancy	68	84
Ungovernable	54	61
Liquor	50	54
<b>Female</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>68%</b>
Runaway	49	61
Truancy	68	85
Ungovernable	55	65
Liquor	43	57



**Figure 46**  
**Offense Characteristics of Petitioned**  
**Status Offense Cases by Race, 1989**



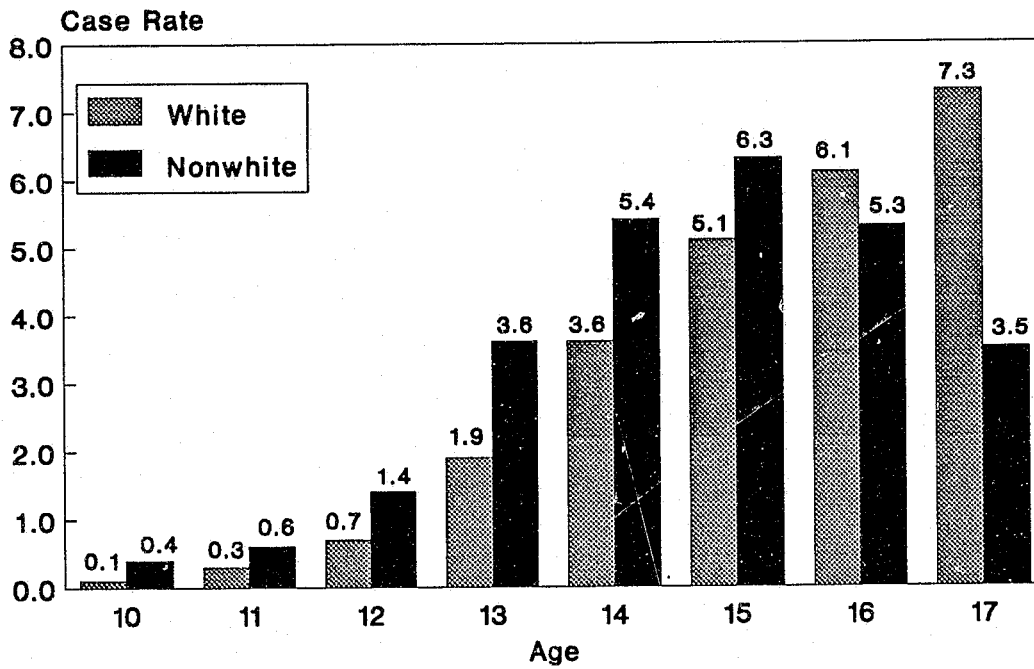
Note: Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding

Offense	White	Nonwhite
Status Offense	3.0	3.3
Runaway	0.4	0.6
Truancy	0.7	1.2
Ungovernable	0.4	0.7
Liquor	1.1	0.3

Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth at risk

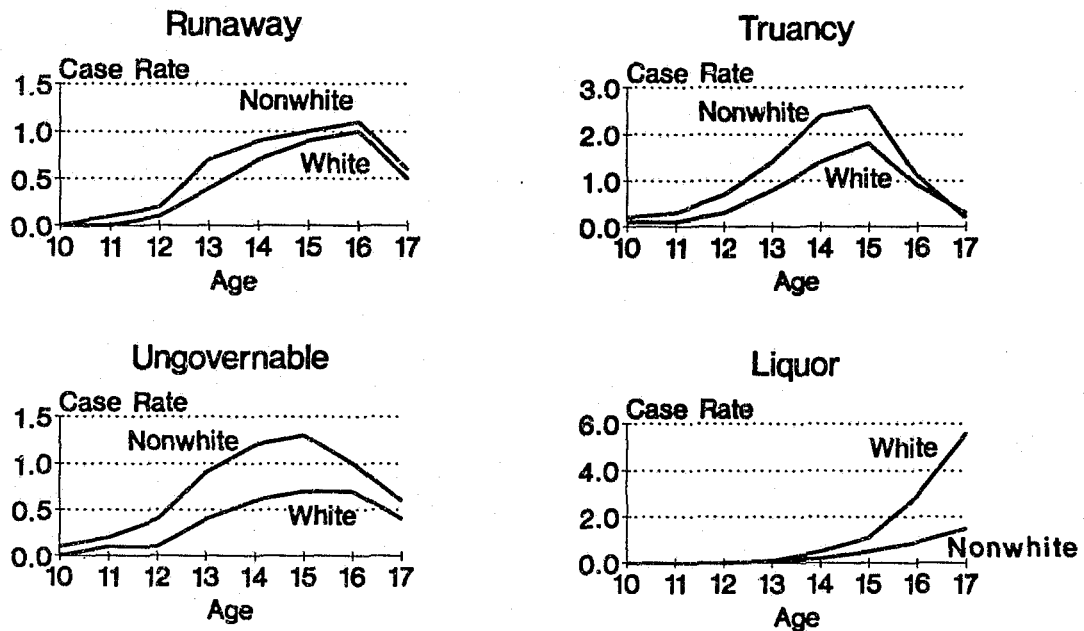
Note: Total status offense case rates include other non-categorized status offense cases

Figure 47  
Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by  
Race and Age at Referral, 1989



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

**Figure 48**  
**Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by**  
**Race, Age at Referral and Offense, 1989**



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

Figure 48 Data Table								
Age	Runaway		Truancy		Ungovernable		Liquor	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
10	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
11	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
12	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
13	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.1
14	0.7	0.9	1.4	2.4	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.2
15	0.9	1.0	1.8	2.6	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.5
16	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	2.9	0.9
17	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	5.6	1.5
10-17	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.3

Table 46			
Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Race, 1985-1989			
Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1985	1989	
White	63,000	60,100	-5%
Runaway	13,700	9,000	-35
Truancy	17,600	14,800	-16
Ungovernable	12,700	7,500	-41
Liquor	14,800	22,800	54
Nonwhite	14,400	16,600	15%
Runaway	3,400	2,800	-17
Truancy	5,100	6,100	21
Ungovernable	4,000	3,500	-13
Liquor	700	1,600	130

Note: White and nonwhite status offense totals include other noncategorized status offense cases

Table 47		
Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Race, 1985 & 1989		
Offense	1985	1989
White	16%	8%
Runaway	33	21
Truancy	7	2
Ungovernable	21	11
Liquor	8	5
Nonwhite	18%	10%
Runaway	35	23
Truancy	7	2
Ungovernable	17	11
Liquor	19	9



**Figure 49**

**Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases  
by Race, 1989**

<b>White</b>  60,100 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated	62%	Placement	17%
			Probation	64%
			Other	15%
			Dismissed	4%
	Nonadjudicated	38%	Placement	1%
			Probation	18%
Other			20%	
Dismissed			61%	
<b>Nonwhite</b>  16,600 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated	64%	Placement	22%
			Probation	70%
			Other	3%
			Dismissed	4%
	Nonadjudicated	36%	Placement	2%
			Probation	12%
Other			16%	
Dismissed			71%	

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

**Table 48**

**Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases  
Placed Out-of-Home by Race, 1985 & 1989**

Offense	1985	1989
<b>White</b>	23%	17%
Runaway	39	30
Truancy	16	9
Ungovernable	36	35
Liquor	7	7
<b>Nonwhite</b>	24%	22%
Runaway	34	24
Truancy	13	10
Ungovernable	30	29
Liquor	13	15

Table 49

Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases  
Placed on Formal Probation by Race, 1985 & 1989

Offense	1985	1989
White	55%	64%
Runaway	46	62
Truancy	67	85
Ungovernable	53	61
Liquor	48	54
Nonwhite	64%	70%
Runaway	55	68
Truancy	72	83
Ungovernable	59	68
Liquor	59	60

# CHAPTER 3: REFERENCE TABLES—

## NATIONAL ESTIMATES

These reference tables are included for those readers who desire more information than the first two chapters contain. Analyses are presented in the general offense categories used throughout the first two chapters (delinquency offenses: person, property, drug law violations, and public order; and status offenses: running away, liquor law violations, truancy, ungovernability, and other status offenses). The tables in this chapter are organized into delinquency (tables 50–73) and status offense (tables 74–89) sets. Within each set there are tables presenting data for 1985 through 1989.

The majority of these trend tables include case counts detailed by offense category and offense distributions for each year. Where appropriate, case rates detailed by offense category are also included. The remaining trend tables present information on the likelihood of various case processing events (such as the percentage of cases detained). Within the delinquency set there are also several likelihood tables that present data for 1989 in more detail. Complete definitions of category labels can be found in the Glossary of Terms (Appendix B).

Table 50					
Delinquency Cases, 1985–1989					
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Population at Risk</b>	26,351,600	26,015,100	25,749,300	25,491,400	25,299,400
<b>Case Counts</b>					
Delinquency	1,111,800	1,150,300	1,145,500	1,151,000	1,189,200
Person	175,300	184,700	183,600	189,300	206,300
Property	662,600	677,800	680,600	678,400	689,100
Drugs	76,200	73,400	72,900	80,300	77,300
Public Order	197,600	214,400	208,300	203,200	216,500
<b>Proportions</b>					
Delinquency	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Person	15.8	16.1	16.0	16.4	17.3
Property	59.6	58.9	59.4	58.9	57.9
Drugs	6.9	6.4	6.4	7.0	6.5
Public Order	17.8	18.6	18.2	17.7	18.2
<b>Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth at Risk)</b>					
Delinquency	42.2	44.2	44.5	45.2	47.0
Person	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.4	8.2
Property	25.1	26.1	26.4	26.6	27.2
Drugs	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.1
Public Order	7.5	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.6

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

**Table 51**  
Percent of Delinquency Cases Referred by Law Enforcement Agencies, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Delinquency	82.0%	83.0%	83.2%	83.6%	82.5%
Person	78.3	78.5	80.4	81.1	81.1
Property	87.9	89.2	89.6	89.7	89.2
Drugs	91.3	90.4	91.6	91.9	91.6
Public Order	61.9	64.7	61.8	62.3	59.4

**Table 52**  
Delinquency Cases Securely Detained, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Case Counts</b>					
Delinquency	229,600	239,500	226,800	235,400	259,400
Person	44,200	46,200	42,300	45,500	53,200
Property	115,500	118,200	110,600	111,800	119,800
Drugs	16,500	19,000	21,400	26,100	28,300
Public Order	53,400	56,100	52,500	52,000	58,200
<b>Proportions</b>					
Delinquency	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Person	19.3	19.3	18.6	19.3	20.5
Property	50.3	49.3	48.8	47.5	46.2
Drugs	7.2	7.9	9.4	11.1	10.9
Public Order	23.3	23.4	23.1	22.1	22.4
Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding					

**Table 53**  
Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Delinquency	20.7%	20.8%	19.8%	20.4%	21.8%
Person	25.2	25.0	23.0	24.0	25.8
Property	17.4	17.4	16.3	16.5	17.4
Drugs	21.7	25.9	29.4	32.5	36.6
Public Order	27.0	26.2	25.2	25.6	26.9

Table 54					
Delinquency Cases Petitioned, 1985-1989					
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Case Counts</b>					
Delinquency	515,300	540,200	539,000	557,100	591,300
Person	96,800	100,200	96,900	101,800	113,200
Property	294,000	306,900	305,200	309,800	324,500
Drugs	33,300	36,000	39,500	46,800	47,800
Public Order	91,200	97,100	97,400	98,800	105,800
<b>Proportions</b>					
Delinquency	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Person	18.8	18.5	18.0	18.3	19.2
Property	57.1	56.8	56.6	55.6	54.9
Drugs	6.5	6.7	7.3	8.4	8.1
Public Order	17.7	18.0	18.1	17.7	17.9
Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding					

Table 55					
Percent of Delinquency Cases Petitioned, 1985-1989					
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Delinquency	46.3%	47.0%	47.1%	48.4%	49.7%
Person	55.2	54.2	52.8	53.8	54.9
Property	44.4	45.3	44.8	45.7	47.1
Drugs	43.7	49.0	54.2	58.2	61.8
Public Order	46.1	45.3	46.8	48.6	48.9

Table 56					
Petitioned Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 1985-1989					
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Case Counts</b>					
Delinquency	9,000	10,200	10,900	12,400	16,000
Person	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,600	4,600
Property	4,800	5,700	6,000	6,600	7,800
Drugs	400	600	1,000	1,400	2,500
Public Order	700	800	700	800	1,000
<b>Proportions</b>					
Delinquency	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Person	33.6	30.4	29.5	28.8	29.1
Property	53.5	56.1	55.2	53.2	49.0
Drugs	4.9	5.8	8.8	11.3	15.6
Public Order	8.0	7.7	6.4	6.7	6.3
Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding					

Table 57					
Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 1985-1989					
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Delinquency	1.7%	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%	2.7%
Person	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	4.1
Property	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.4
Drugs	1.3	1.7	2.4	3.0	5.2
Public Order	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0

Table 58					
Adjudicated Delinquency Cases Ordered to Out-of-Home Placement, 1985-1989					
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Case Counts</b>					
Delinquency	96,400	101,700	99,100	97,200	112,200
Person	17,600	18,400	17,500	17,100	21,400
Property	50,300	52,100	49,600	48,000	53,100
Drugs	5,600	7,400	7,900	9,100	11,000
Public Order	22,900	23,800	24,000	22,900	26,800
<b>Proportions</b>					
Delinquency	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Person	18.3	18.1	17.7	17.6	19.1
Property	52.2	51.2	50.0	49.4	47.3
Drugs	5.8	7.3	8.0	9.3	9.8
Public Order	23.7	23.4	24.3	23.6	23.9
Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding					

Table 59					
Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases Ordered to Out-of-Home Placement, 1985-1989					
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Delinquency	23.8%	29.5%	30.3%	30.2%	32.1%
Person	31.5	31.6	32.4	32.2	35.1
Property	26.1	26.3	26.7	26.5	27.6
Drugs	24.4	30.2	32.6	34.2	36.7
Public Order	36.2	37.1	38.3	37.6	40.0

Table 60

## Adjudicated Delinquency Cases Placed on Formal Probation, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Case Counts</b>					
Delinquency	191,900	197,700	186,800	183,900	199,300
Person	31,200	33,200	30,300	29,900	34,300
Property	114,400	117,900	111,000	107,600	114,400
Drugs	14,400	14,300	14,300	15,200	16,500
Public Order	31,900	32,300	31,100	31,200	34,100
<b>Proportions</b>					
Delinquency	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Person	16.3	16.8	16.2	16.3	17.2
Property	59.6	59.6	59.4	58.5	57.4
Drugs	7.5	7.2	7.7	8.3	8.3
Public Order	16.6	16.3	16.7	17.0	17.1
Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding					

Table 61

## Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases Placed on Formal Probation, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Delinquency	57.2%	57.2%	57.1%	57.1%	56.9%
Person	55.6	56.8	56.0	56.2	56.2
Property	59.3	59.5	59.8	59.4	59.5
Drugs	62.6	58.3	59.0	57.3	55.0
Public Order	50.6	50.3	49.6	51.1	51.0



Table 62

## Delinquency Cases by Age, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Case Counts</b>					
9 or Younger	20,000	19,700	21,200	20,900	22,400
Age 10	18,600	18,000	18,800	19,900	20,700
Age 11	29,600	28,900	30,500	31,300	35,000
Age 12	55,900	53,100	56,300	58,400	64,500
Age 13	108,000	104,200	104,300	110,200	119,500
Age 14	181,000	174,500	171,200	174,100	186,200
Age 15	239,700	255,100	239,500	235,300	243,200
Age 16	251,200	273,900	275,100	260,800	264,900
Age 17	185,700	198,800	203,000	213,000	203,800
18 or Older	21,900	24,400	25,800	27,200	29,000
<b>Proportions</b>					
9 or Younger	1.8%	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%
Age 10	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Age 11	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.9
Age 12	5.0	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.4
Age 13	9.7	9.1	9.1	9.6	10.0
Age 14	16.3	15.2	14.9	15.1	15.7
Age 15	21.6	22.2	20.9	20.4	20.5
Age 16	22.6	23.8	24.0	22.7	22.3
17 or Older	18.7	19.4	20.0	20.9	19.6
<b>Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group)</b>					
Age 10	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.9
Age 11	9.3	8.8	9.5	9.3	10.3
Age 12	17.1	16.6	17.2	18.1	19.2
Age 13	30.9	31.5	32.3	33.3	36.8
Age 14	47.2	49.5	51.3	53.4	56.0
Age 15	62.9	65.6	66.9	69.3	73.6
Age 16	77.4	82.5	81.1	83.4	89.8
Age 17	83.7	87.8	87.4	89.8	93.1

Table 63

## Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Age, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
15 or Younger	18.4%	18.7%	17.5%	18.4%	19.6%
Person	22.2	22.3	20.3	21.3	23.2
Property	15.2	15.3	14.1	14.7	15.7
Drugs	19.2	23.1	28.0	32.5	36.2
Public Order	27.4	26.9	25.9	26.2	26.7
16 or Older	23.9%	23.6%	22.7%	23.2%	24.8%
Person	29.8	28.8	26.7	28.0	29.8
Property	21.2	20.7	19.5	19.2	20.2
Drugs	23.3	27.6	30.1	32.6	36.8
Public Order	26.6	25.5	24.5	25.0	27.0

Table 64

## Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Case Counts</b>					
Male	900,800	934,600	928,600	937,200	968,500
Person	140,600	148,600	147,100	151,100	165,500
Property	542,100	556,100	554,800	555,000	564,200
Drugs	62,900	60,700	61,400	68,600	66,600
Public Order	155,200	169,100	165,300	162,500	172,200
Female	210,900	215,800	216,900	213,900	220,800
Person	34,700	36,100	36,500	38,100	40,800
Property	120,500	121,700	125,800	123,400	124,900
Drugs	13,300	12,700	11,500	11,700	10,700
Public Order	42,400	45,300	43,000	40,600	44,300
<b>Proportions</b>					
Male	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Person	15.6	15.9	15.8	16.1	17.1
Property	60.2	59.5	59.7	59.2	58.3
Drugs	7.0	6.5	6.6	7.3	6.9
Public Order	17.2	18.1	17.8	17.3	17.8
Female	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Person	16.4	16.7	16.8	17.8	18.5
Property	57.2	56.4	58.0	57.7	56.6
Drugs	6.3	5.9	5.3	5.5	4.9
Public Order	20.1	21.0	19.8	19.0	20.1
<b>Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth at Risk)</b>					
Male	66.7	70.1	70.3	71.7	74.6
Person	10.4	11.1	11.1	11.6	12.8
Property	40.2	41.7	42.0	42.4	43.5
Drugs	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.1
Public Order	11.5	12.7	12.5	12.4	13.3
Female	16.4	17.0	17.3	17.2	17.9
Person	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3
Property	9.4	9.6	10.0	9.9	10.1
Drugs	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Public Order	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.6
Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding					

Table 65

## Age Distribution of Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Male	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
12 or Younger	11.5	10.7	11.3	11.6	12.1
Age 13	9.4	8.8	8.8	9.2	9.7
Age 14	15.7	14.7	14.5	14.6	15.2
Age 15	21.3	21.9	20.7	20.2	20.3
Age 16	22.8	24.0	24.1	22.8	22.6
17 or Older	19.3	20.0	20.6	21.5	20.2
Female	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
12 or Younger	9.9	9.1	10.1	10.3	11.4
Age 13	11.1	10.3	10.2	11.0	11.7
Age 14	18.6	17.3	17.1	17.2	17.8
Age 15	22.8	23.2	21.8	21.4	21.3
Age 16	21.7	23.0	23.4	21.8	21.0
17 or Older	15.9	17.0	17.4	18.2	16.8

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Table 66

## Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Sex, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Male	21.4%	21.6%	20.6%	21.3%	22.8%
Person	27.1	26.6	24.6	25.5	27.3
Property	18.3	18.4	17.3	17.5	18.4
Drugs	22.2	26.7	30.4	33.7	37.9
Public Order	26.5	25.8	24.9	25.3	27.0
Female	17.6%	17.5%	16.1%	16.7%	17.6%
Person	17.6	18.3	16.7	18.1	19.7
Property	13.5	13.0	11.8	12.1	12.9
Drugs	19.2	21.9	23.6	26.1	27.9
Public Order	28.9	27.5	26.4	26.7	26.2

Table 67

## Delinquency Cases by Race, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Case Counts</b>					
White	804,900	821,700	805,900	785,700	801,700
Person	101,500	106,200	105,500	106,000	114,900
Property	489,800	497,700	496,600	484,200	490,100
Drugs	61,000	54,800	49,200	49,500	44,700
Public Order	152,600	162,900	154,600	146,000	152,000
Nonwhite	306,900	328,600	339,600	365,300	387,600
Person	73,800	78,500	78,100	83,200	91,400
Property	172,800	180,100	184,000	194,100	199,000
Drugs	15,300	18,600	23,700	30,900	32,600
Public Order	45,000	51,500	53,700	57,100	64,500
<b>Proportions</b>					
White	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Person	12.6	12.9	13.1	13.5	14.3
Property	60.9	60.6	61.6	61.6	61.1
Drugs	7.6	6.7	6.1	6.3	5.6
Public Order	19.0	19.8	19.2	18.6	19.0
Nonwhite	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Person	24.0	23.9	23.0	22.8	23.6
Property	56.3	54.8	54.2	53.1	51.4
Drugs	5.0	5.6	7.0	8.4	8.4
Public Order	14.7	15.7	15.8	15.6	16.6
<b>Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth at Risk)</b>					
White	37.6	39.0	38.7	38.3	39.5
Person	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.7
Property	22.9	23.6	23.9	23.6	24.1
Drugs	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2
Public Order	7.1	7.7	7.4	7.1	7.5
Nonwhite	62.2	66.6	68.6	73.7	77.7
Person	15.0	15.9	15.8	16.8	18.3
Property	35.1	36.5	37.2	39.2	39.9
Drugs	3.1	3.8	4.8	6.2	6.5
Public Order	9.1	10.4	10.9	11.5	12.9
Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding					

Table 68

## Age Distribution of Delinquency Cases by Race, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
White	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
12 or Younger	10.5	9.8	10.6	10.8	11.5
Age 13	9.4	8.7	8.8	9.3	9.8
Age 14	16.0	14.9	14.6	14.8	15.4
Age 15	21.5	22.1	20.6	20.2	20.2
Age 16	23.1	24.2	24.5	23.1	22.7
17 or Older	19.5	20.3	20.9	21.9	20.5
Nonwhite	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
12 or Younger	13.0	11.9	12.2	12.6	13.1
Age 13	10.6	10.0	9.8	10.2	10.6
Age 14	16.9	15.7	15.7	15.9	16.3
Age 15	21.7	22.4	21.7	21.0	21.0
Age 16	21.3	22.7	22.7	21.7	21.4
17 or Older	16.5	17.2	17.9	18.7	17.6

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Table 69

## Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Race, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
White	18.6%	18.4%	17.1%	17.2%	18.6%
Person	21.6	21.4	19.1	20.0	22.0
Property	15.7	15.6	14.4	14.2	15.3
Drugs	18.9	20.5	20.6	21.3	22.9
Public Order	25.6	24.4	23.5	23.8	25.5
Nonwhite	26.1%	26.9%	26.2%	27.5%	28.5%
Person	30.3	29.9	28.3	29.2	30.5
Property	22.2	22.6	21.3	22.3	22.6
Drugs	32.9	41.7	47.5	50.5	55.2
Public Order	31.8	31.6	30.2	30.1	30.1

Table 70

## Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained, 1989

	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
<b>Total Cases</b>	21.8%	25.8%	17.4%	36.6%	26.9%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	22.8	27.3	18.4	37.9	27.0
Female	17.6	19.7	12.9	27.9	26.2
<b>Race</b>					
White	18.6	22.0	15.3	22.9	25.5
Nonwhite	28.5	30.5	22.6	55.2	30.1
<b>Age</b>					
12 or Younger	9.6	13.6	7.4	28.4	15.4
13	18.1	21.4	14.6	32.8	26.3
14	21.9	25.5	17.7	35.4	29.1
15	24.6	28.2	20.6	37.9	28.7
16	25.2	30.2	20.8	37.4	28.2
17 or Older	24.4	29.4	19.5	36.2	25.8
<b>Petitioned Cases</b>	32.1%	37.1%	26.6%	47.8%	36.3%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	32.8	38.5	27.4	48.7	36.4
Female	27.9	30.0	21.8	40.3	35.9
<b>Race</b>					
White	28.1	33.6	23.9	33.4	35.3
Nonwhite	38.5	40.8	32.1	60.1	38.3
<b>Age</b>					
12 or Younger	19.2	25.1	15.2	40.4	29.5
13	28.9	32.7	24.5	48.2	37.0
14	32.1	36.5	26.9	47.1	39.0
15	34.5	38.1	29.8	48.3	38.8
16	35.3	41.9	29.6	49.4	37.6
17 or Older	31.9	38.2	25.9	46.6	32.3
<b>Nonpetitioned Cases</b>	11.7%	12.0%	9.1%	18.4%	17.8%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	11.9	12.2	9.4	18.8	17.9
Female	10.7	11.6	8.1	16.5	17.6
<b>Race</b>					
White	10.6	10.5	8.3	12.7	17.5
Nonwhite	14.5	14.5	11.6	37.1	18.7
<b>Age</b>					
12 or Younger	5.2	7.2	4.2	19.1	8.1
13	9.9	10.8	7.9	15.8	17.7
14	12.0	11.9	9.7	17.9	19.5
15	13.3	14.4	10.9	19.8	17.9
16	13.9	13.9	11.5	18.7	18.7
17 or Older	14.2	13.9	10.9	17.8	19.3

Table 71

## Percent of Delinquency Cases Petitioned, 1989

	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
Total Cases	49.7%	54.9%	47.1%	61.8%	48.9%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	52.0	57.6	49.8	64.0	49.4
Female	39.7	44.1	35.0	47.8	47.0
<b>Race</b>					
White	45.6	50.0	44.5	49.3	44.9
Nonwhite	58.2	61.0	53.5	78.8	58.3
<b>Age</b>					
12 or Younger	31.1	35.8	29.3	43.8	33.8
13	42.9	48.5	40.4	52.5	44.8
14	49.2	55.5	46.5	60.0	49.0
15	53.4	58.3	51.3	63.5	51.6
16	53.0	58.5	51.1	60.9	50.3
17 or Older	57.4	63.6	57.3	64.1	50.2



Table 72

## Percent of Delinquency Cases Placed Out-of-Home, 1989

	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
<b>Total Cases</b>	9.8%	10.5%	7.9%	14.4%	13.4%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	10.6	11.7	8.7	15.2	13.8
Female	6.3	5.6	4.2	9.6	12.1
<b>Race</b>					
White	8.5	9.1	7.0	9.8	12.5
Nonwhite	12.4	12.3	10.0	20.8	15.7
<b>Age</b>					
12 or Younger	3.8	4.4	3.1	9.1	7.4
13	8.0	8.8	6.4	12.2	13.0
14	10.6	11.7	8.5	16.3	15.4
15	12.2	12.7	10.3	17.6	15.7
16	11.2	12.1	9.2	14.9	14.2
17 or Older	9.5	10.5	7.8	12.0	11.2
<b>Petitioned Cases</b>	19.5%	19.2%	16.7%	23.4%	26.7%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	20.1	20.4	17.4	23.8	27.0
Female	15.8	12.8	11.9	20.0	25.4
<b>Race</b>					
White	18.3	18.2	15.6	19.9	26.6
Nonwhite	21.3	20.1	18.8	26.4	26.9
<b>Age</b>					
12 or Younger	12.4	12.3	10.7	20.3	21.9
13	18.3	18.2	15.9	23.2	27.3
14	21.2	21.0	18.2	27.1	29.6
15	22.9	21.8	20.0	27.8	30.3
16	21.0	20.8	17.9	24.4	28.3
17 or Older	16.1	16.4	13.6	18.7	20.7
<b>Nonpetitioned Cases</b>	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%

Table 73

## Percent of Delinquency Cases Placed on Probation, 1989

	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
<b>Total Cases</b>	34.4%	33.6%	36.7%	35.4%	27.5%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	34.9	33.4	37.5	35.5	27.6
Female	32.4	34.3	33.3	34.9	27.3
<b>Race</b>					
White	34.9	35.2	37.3	36.6	26.6
Nonwhite	33.4	31.5	35.5	33.8	29.6
<b>Age</b>					
12 or Younger	34.6	33.9	35.7	38.4	27.4
13	37.2	37.9	38.6	38.7	29.6
14	36.9	36.2	39.0	38.9	29.8
15	35.9	34.8	38.2	37.7	29.3
16	34.4	32.1	37.3	35.6	27.8
17 or Older	29.5	28.6	31.8	32.0	23.7
<b>Petitioned Cases</b>	43.6%	40.2%	46.9%	41.9%	37.8%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	43.3	39.3	46.7	41.5	37.5
Female	45.4	45.0	48.6	45.3	39.1
<b>Race</b>					
White	45.4	42.9	48.2	46.2	38.1
Nonwhite	40.8	37.5	44.3	38.2	37.3
<b>Age</b>					
12 or Younger	48.6	46.2	50.5	46.9	41.5
13	48.1	46.1	51.0	44.8	40.2
14	46.6	43.2	50.0	45.6	39.8
15	44.2	41.2	47.2	43.8	38.5
16	42.6	37.3	46.6	41.9	36.9
17 or Older	38.7	35.0	41.2	38.9	35.6
<b>Nonpetitioned Cases</b>	25.3%	25.4%	27.7%	25.0%	17.7%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	25.8	25.3	28.4	24.9	17.9
Female	23.8	25.9	25.1	25.3	16.8
<b>Race</b>					
White	26.1	27.5	28.5	27.3	17.3
Nonwhite	23.2	22.2	25.3	17.4	18.8
<b>Age</b>					
12 or Younger	28.2	27.0	29.5	31.8	20.3
13	29.0	30.1	30.3	31.9	21.0
14	27.5	27.5	29.5	29.0	20.1
15	26.3	25.9	28.7	27.1	19.5
16	25.1	24.9	27.5	25.8	18.7
17 or Older	17.0	17.4	19.2	19.6	11.7

Table 74					
Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1985-1989					
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Population at Risk</b>	26,351,600	26,015,100	25,749,300	25,491,400	25,299,400
<b>Case Counts</b>					
Status	77,400	86,700	83,800	81,900	76,700
Runaway	17,100	15,900	14,700	12,800	11,800
Truancy	22,700	22,300	21,900	22,000	20,900
Ungovernable	16,700	17,100	14,700	13,900	11,000
Liquor	15,600	24,700	25,300	25,300	24,400
Other	5,300	6,700	7,300	7,900	8,500
<b>Proportions</b>					
Status Offense	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Runaway	22.1	18.3	17.5	15.6	15.4
Truancy	29.3	25.7	26.1	26.8	27.3
Ungovernable	21.6	19.8	17.5	17.0	14.4
Liquor	20.1	28.5	30.2	30.9	31.9
Other	6.8	7.8	8.7	9.6	11.0
<b>Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth at Risk)</b>					
Status Offense	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0
Runaway	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Truancy	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
Ungovernable	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
Liquor	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding					

Table 75					
Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Referred by Law Enforcement Agencies, 1985-1989					
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Status Offense	35.6%	37.4%	42.2%	41.1%	41.3%
Runaway	24.8	29.4	34.8	32.2	33.5
Truancy	18.7	16.7	19.0	19.0	15.6
Ungovernable	12.2	10.0	10.7	9.1	8.0
Liquor	91.1	90.9	91.7	91.0	90.7
Other	58.4	59.3	65.2	66.3	57.2

Table 76

## Petitioned Status Offense Cases Securely Detained, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Case Counts</b>					
Status Offense	12,900	12,600	11,600	8,400	6,500
Runaway	5,700	5,400	4,900	3,100	2,500
Truancy	1,700	1,400	1,200	600	500
Ungovernable	3,400	3,200	2,700	2,000	1,200
Liquor	1,300	1,700	1,700	1,100	1,200
Other	800	900	1,200	1,600	1,100
<b>Proportions</b>					
Status Offense	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Runaway	44.1	42.9	41.8	37.2	38.8
Truancy	12.9	11.4	10.7	7.1	7.3
Ungovernable	26.5	25.2	22.9	23.8	18.3
Liquor	10.1	13.6	14.5	13.3	19.1
Other	6.5	6.9	10.1	18.6	16.5
Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding					

Table 77

## Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Status Offense	16.6%	14.6%	13.9%	10.3%	8.5%
Runaway	33.1	34.1	33.1	24.5	21.3
Truancy	7.3	6.4	5.7	2.7	2.3
Ungovernable	20.4	18.6	18.2	14.4	10.8
Liquor	8.3	7.0	6.7	4.5	5.1
Other	15.9	12.9	16.3	19.8	12.6

Table 78					
Adjudicated Status Offense Cases Ordered to Out-of-Home Placement, 1985-1989					
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Case Counts</b>					
Status Offense	11,200	10,700	10,700	9,000	8,800
Runaway	3,300	3,100	2,900	1,900	1,600
Truancy	2,400	1,600	1,700	1,500	1,400
Ungovernable	4,000	3,800	3,400	2,900	2,500
Liquor	700	1,100	1,200	1,100	1,100
Other	800	1,100	1,400	1,600	2,200
<b>Proportions</b>					
Status Offense	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Runaway	29.2	29.2	27.7	21.5	18.6
Truancy	21.4	14.9	16.4	16.4	15.6
Ungovernable	35.7	35.3	31.7	32.2	28.5
Liquor	6.2	10.6	11.3	12.1	12.4
Other	7.6	10.0	13.0	17.8	24.9
Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding					

Table 79					
Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases Ordered to Out-of-Home Placement, 1985-1989					
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Status Offense	23.0%	19.2%	20.2%	18.0%	18.3%
Runaway	37.7	34.5	36.9	29.1	27.8
Truancy	15.2	10.1	11.4	10.0	9.7
Ungovernable	35.0	31.5	33.8	31.7	33.5
Liquor	7.3	7.8	8.2	7.6	7.4
Other	25.8	25.6	29.0	31.6	38.2

Table 80

## Adjudicated Status Offense Cases Placed on Formal Probation, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Case Counts</b>					
Status Offense	27,700	34,000	32,000	30,200	31,300
Runaway	4,200	5,000	4,400	4,000	3,800
Truancy	10,700	12,800	12,300	11,700	12,000
Ungovernable	6,200	7,400	6,100	5,600	4,700
Liquor	4,600	6,700	6,900	6,800	8,100
Other	2,000	2,100	2,400	2,200	2,800
<b>Proportions</b>					
Status Offense	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Runaway	15.0	14.7	13.7	13.3	12.0
Truancy	38.7	37.6	38.4	38.6	38.2
Ungovernable	22.5	21.7	19.0	18.6	15.1
Liquor	16.6	19.8	21.6	22.3	25.8
Other	7.2	6.1	7.4	7.2	8.9
Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding					

Table 81

## Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases Placed on Formal Probation, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Status Offense	56.8%	60.8%	60.8%	60.4%	65.2%
Runaway	48.0	55.1	54.7	60.3	63.8
Truancy	67.8	80.5	80.4	79.3	84.7
Ungovernable	54.6	61.3	60.7	61.5	63.2
Liquor	48.3	45.8	47.2	46.8	54.7
Other	60.5	50.0	49.6	42.8	48.6

Table 82

## Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Age, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Case Counts</b>					
9 or Younger	600	600	600	600	900
Age 10	500	400	400	500	600
Age 11	1,100	800	1,000	1,000	1,100
Age 12	3,300	2,900	2,700	2,900	2,700
Age 13	8,200	7,800	7,600	7,400	7,200
Age 14	16,800	15,600	14,500	13,900	13,200
Age 15	22,400	22,900	21,200	19,700	17,700
Age 16	14,200	19,800	19,900	19,000	17,400
Age 17	9,500	14,400	14,600	15,700	14,400
18 or Older	700	1,500	1,300	1,300	1,300
<b>Proportions</b>					
9 or Younger	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%
Age 10	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8
Age 11	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4
Age 12	4.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6
Age 13	10.6	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.4
Age 14	21.7	18.0	17.3	16.9	17.3
Age 15	29.0	26.5	25.3	24.1	23.1
Age 16	18.3	22.8	23.8	23.2	22.7
17 or Older	13.2	18.3	19.0	20.7	20.6
<b>Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group)</b>					
Age 10	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Age 11	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Age 12	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
Age 13	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Age 14	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.0
Age 15	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.4
Age 16	4.4	6.0	5.9	6.1	5.9
Age 17	4.3	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.6

Table 83

## Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Age, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
15 or Younger	17.8%	16.3%	15.9%	11.7%	9.0%
Runaway	33.0	35.6	34.6	24.9	22.1
Truancy	7.6	7.0	6.0	2.9	2.3
Ungovernable	20.6	19.1	19.0	15.4	10.7
Liquor	12.1	8.4	10.0	6.5	6.7
Other	17.3	12.9	18.1	20.9	11.5
16 or Older	14.2%	12.0%	11.2%	8.6%	7.7%
Runaway	33.5	31.2	30.5	23.8	19.8
Truancy	4.5	3.1	4.1	1.9	1.9
Ungovernable	19.5	17.4	16.4	12.0	10.8
Liquor	7.2	6.5	5.8	4.0	4.7
Other	13.6	12.9	13.5	18.4	14.5



Table 84

## Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Case Counts</b>					
Male	42,900	50,200	48,300	48,300	45,300
Runaway	6,300	6,000	5,600	4,800	4,500
Truancy	12,500	11,800	11,900	11,800	11,300
Ungovernable	8,600	8,600	7,200	7,100	5,700
Liquor	11,900	18,900	18,700	19,200	18,000
Other	3,600	4,700	4,900	5,400	5,800
Female	34,500	36,600	35,500	33,600	31,400
Runaway	10,800	9,800	9,100	8,000	7,300
Truancy	10,200	10,400	10,000	10,200	9,700
Ungovernable	8,100	8,500	7,500	6,800	5,300
Liquor	3,600	5,800	6,600	6,100	6,400
Other	1,700	2,000	2,300	2,500	2,700
<b>Proportions</b>					
Male	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Runaway	14.7	12.0	11.5	10.0	10.0
Truancy	29.1	23.6	24.6	24.4	24.9
Ungovernable	20.1	17.2	14.8	14.8	12.6
Liquor	27.7	37.7	38.8	39.8	39.7
Other	8.3	9.5	10.2	11.1	12.8
Female	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Runaway	31.3	26.9	25.6	23.8	23.2
Truancy	29.5	28.5	28.2	30.4	30.8
Ungovernable	23.6	23.3	21.1	20.2	17.0
Liquor	10.6	15.9	18.5	18.0	20.5
Other	5.0	5.4	6.5	7.6	8.5
<b>Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth at Risk)</b>					
Male	3.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5
Runaway	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Truancy	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Ungovernable	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Liquor	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
Other	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Female	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5
Runaway	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Truancy	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Ungovernable	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
Liquor	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding					

Table 85

## Age Distribution of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Male	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
12 or Younger	7.9	5.8	5.8	6.0	7.1
Age 13	9.6	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.9
Age 14	19.1	15.2	14.1	13.9	14.6
Age 15	26.4	23.7	22.8	21.6	20.8
Age 16	19.6	23.9	25.2	24.7	24.3
17 or Older	17.5	23.9	24.5	26.2	25.4
Female	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
12 or Younger	6.1	4.9	5.4	6.1	6.8
Age 13	12.0	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.6
Age 14	25.0	21.9	21.5	21.2	21.1
Age 15	32.1	30.2	28.7	27.6	26.5
Age 16	16.7	21.3	21.8	20.9	20.5
17 or Older	8.0	10.7	11.5	12.9	13.4

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Table 86

## Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Sex, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Male	14.9%	12.6%	12.8%	9.6%	8.6%
Runaway	33.7	37.2	36.8	26.8	23.0
Truancy	7.8	6.3	6.3	2.9	2.5
Ungovernable	20.6	18.7	18.3	14.5	12.2
Liquor	8.1	6.7	7.1	4.7	6.1
Other	15.8	9.6	15.1	19.8	13.3
Female	18.8%	17.2%	15.4%	11.3%	8.3%
Runaway	32.8	32.2	30.9	23.2	20.2
Truancy	6.7	6.7	5.0	2.5	2.0
Ungovernable	20.1	18.5	18.1	14.2	9.2
Liquor	9.1	7.9	5.5	3.6	2.3
Other	16.0	20.6	18.7	19.8	11.1

Table 87

## Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Race, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Case Counts</b>					
White	63,000	71,500	67,500	65,400	60,100
Runaway	13,700	12,600	11,200	10,000	9,000
Truancy	17,600	17,200	16,100	15,600	14,800
Ungovernable	12,700	12,600	10,500	9,900	7,500
Liquor	14,800	23,700	24,100	23,800	22,800
Other	4,100	5,400	5,600	6,100	5,900
Nonwhite	14,400	15,200	16,300	16,500	16,600
Runaway	3,400	3,300	3,400	2,900	2,800
Truancy	5,100	5,000	5,800	6,400	6,100
Ungovernable	4,000	4,500	4,200	4,000	3,500
Liquor	700	1,100	1,200	1,500	1,600
Other	1,200	1,300	1,700	1,800	2,500
<b>Proportions</b>					
White	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Runaway	21.8	17.6	16.6	15.2	15.0
Truancy	28.0	24.1	23.9	23.8	24.7
Ungovernable	20.2	17.6	15.6	15.2	12.5
Liquor	23.6	33.1	35.6	36.4	37.9
Other	6.5	7.6	8.3	9.3	9.9
Nonwhite	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Runaway	23.6	21.7	21.2	17.3	17.0
Truancy	35.1	33.0	35.4	38.8	36.8
Ungovernable	28.0	29.7	25.6	24.2	21.1
Liquor	5.0	7.1	7.6	8.8	9.9
Other	8.4	8.6	10.2	10.9	15.2
<b>Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth at Risk)</b>					
White	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.0
Runaway	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Truancy	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Ungovernable	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Liquor	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
Other	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nonwhite	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3
Runaway	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Truancy	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2
Ungovernable	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Liquor	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding					

Table 88

## Age Distribution of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Race, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
White	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
12 or Younger	6.1	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.5
Age 13	10.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.2
Age 14	20.9	16.9	15.9	15.5	16.0
Age 15	28.4	25.7	24.6	23.6	22.5
Age 16	19.4	23.9	25.1	24.2	24.0
17 or Older	15.1	20.8	21.8	23.8	23.8
Nonwhite	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
12 or Younger	11.5	9.4	9.8	10.4	12.2
Age 13	13.2	12.7	13.6	13.7	13.9
Age 14	25.2	23.1	23.0	22.4	21.7
Age 15	31.4	30.0	28.2	25.7	25.3
Age 16	13.4	17.9	18.2	19.1	18.1
17 or Older	5.2	6.9	7.2	8.7	8.8

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Table 89

## Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Race, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
White	16.4%	13.8%	12.6%	9.6%	8.0%
Runaway	32.6	34.0	32.1	24.2	20.8
Truancy	7.4	6.0	5.5	2.9	2.4
Ungovernable	21.3	18.7	17.1	13.7	10.8
Liquor	7.8	6.6	6.0	4.0	4.8
Other	15.9	11.7	14.0	17.6	11.8
Nonwhite	17.9%	18.2%	19.2%	13.3%	10.0%
Runaway	35.2	34.7	36.6	25.5	23.0
Truancy	7.0	8.0	6.4	2.3	2.0
Ungovernable	17.3	18.4	20.9	16.1	10.8
Liquor	19.0	15.4	18.5	12.3	9.1
Other	15.7	17.6	24.1	27.5	14.5

## CHAPTER 4: REFERENCE TABLES—

### SUBNATIONAL DATA

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These reference tables are included for those readers who desire more information than the previous chapters contain. National estimates, such as those presented in the previous chapters, 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.

This chapter presents the results of **sample-specific** analyses of the 1985, 1988, and 1989 juvenile court data files. Each table in this chapter is supported by a large data set and each table identifies the jurisdictions included in the supporting data set. The percentage of the U.S. population at risk contained in each sample is included to aid the reader. **Throughout this chapter the reader must always keep in mind that the findings are direct reflections of the activities of the courts in each sample and are not national estimates.**

Jurisdictions are included in a table's sample when their data systems are designed to provide information on all relevant variables. Even with this selection criterion, a small number of case records are missing information on individual data elements. The few case records with incomplete data are spread proportionally into the appropriate table cells. As a result, some table cells originally

contained fractional counts. For presentation, these cells were rounded to the nearest whole number.

Analyses are presented in the general offense categories used throughout the first two chapters (delinquency offenses: person, property, drug law violations, and public order; and status offenses: running away, liquor law violations, truancy, ungovernability, and other status offenses) and/or the offense categories used in the FBI's *Uniform Crime Reports* (violent crimes: murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; and property crimes: burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson). 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.

The tables in this chapter are organized into delinquency (tables 90–106) and status offense (tables 107–112) sets. Within the delinquency set, there are trend tables detailed by FBI offense categories and tables that present case rate and disposition data for selected offenses. Within the status offense set, there are several tables that present information on the likelihood of various case processing events (such as the percent of cases detained). Following these there are tables that present case rate and disposition data for selected offenses.

Table 90

FBI Index Offense Cases: 1988-1989 Trends  
by Sex, Race, and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1988	1989	Pct. Chg.	1988	1989	Pct. Chg.	1988	1989	Pct. Chg.
Crime Index Total	144,760	149,803	3.5	118,502	123,361	4.1	26,258	26,442	0.7
Violent Crime	20,462	22,860	11.7	17,895	19,954	11.5	2,567	2,906	13.2
Murder	525	625	19.1	479	574	19.9	46	51	10.5
Forcible Rape	1,180	1,155	-2.1	1,167	1,140	-2.3	14	15	14.3
Robbery	7,171	7,836	9.3	6,600	7,113	7.8	571	723	26.7
Aggravated Assault	11,586	13,244	14.3	9,649	11,127	15.3	1,937	2,117	9.3
Property Crime	124,297	126,942	2.1	100,606	103,407	2.8	23,691	23,535	-0.7
Burglary	33,336	32,875	-1.4	30,306	29,917	-1.3	3,031	2,957	-2.4
Larceny-Theft	71,589	72,099	0.7	53,147	54,049	1.7	18,441	18,050	-2.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	17,558	20,206	15.1	15,531	17,860	15.0	2,027	2,346	15.7
Arson	1,814	1,763	-2.8	1,622	1,581	-2.5	192	182	-5.2
White Crime Index Total	94,883	97,953	3.2	76,834	80,199	4.4	18,049	17,755	-1.6
Violent Crime	9,500	11,012	15.9	8,363	9,752	16.6	1,138	1,259	10.7
Murder	266	353	32.4	244	320	30.8	22	33	50.5
Forcible Rape	596	544	-8.7	589	536	-8.9	7	8	5.9
Robbery	2,388	2,953	23.6	2,184	2,722	24.7	205	230	12.6
Aggravated Assault	6,250	7,163	14.6	5,346	6,174	15.5	904	988	9.4
Property Crime	85,382	86,942	1.8	68,471	70,446	2.9	16,911	16,495	-2.5
Burglary	24,650	24,265	-1.6	22,295	21,939	-1.6	2,354	2,326	-1.2
Larceny-Theft	49,460	49,823	0.7	36,537	37,475	2.6	12,924	12,349	-4.5
Motor Vehicle Theft	9,801	11,422	16.5	8,309	9,730	17.1	1,493	1,691	13.3
Arson	1,471	1,432	-2.7	1,330	1,303	-2.1	141	129	-8.2
Nonwhite Crime Index Total	49,877	51,850	4.0	41,668	43,163	3.6	8,209	8,687	5.8
Violent Crime	10,962	11,849	8.1	9,533	10,202	7.0	1,429	1,647	15.2
Murder	258	272	5.3	235	255	8.6	24	18	-26.4
Forcible Rape	584	611	4.6	578	604	4.4	6	8	24.2
Robbery	4,783	4,884	2.1	4,417	4,390	-0.6	366	493	34.6
Aggravated Assault	5,336	6,082	14.0	4,303	4,953	15.1	1,033	1,129	9.2
Property Crime	38,915	40,001	2.8	32,135	32,961	2.6	6,780	7,040	3.8
Burglary	8,687	8,610	-0.9	8,010	7,979	-0.4	676	631	-6.7
Larceny-Theft	22,128	22,276	0.7	16,611	16,574	-0.2	5,518	5,701	3.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,757	8,784	13.2	7,223	8,129	12.6	534	655	22.5
Arson	343	331	-3.3	292	279	-4.4	51	53	3.0

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, MD, MS, OH, PA, UT, VA  
(25.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 91

FBI Index Offense Cases: 1985-1989 Trends  
by Sex, Race, and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1985	1989	Pct. Chg.	1985	1989	Pct. Chg.	1985	1989	Pct. Chg.
Crime Index Total	144,816	149,894	3.5	118,499	123,293	4.0	26,318	26,601	1.1
Violent Crime	21,210	22,777	7.4	18,626	19,876	6.7	2,584	2,900	12.3
Murder	353	625	77.2	320	574	79.5	33	51	54.7
Forcible Rape	1,146	1,146	0.0	1,127	1,130	0.3	19	15	-18.7
Robbery	9,430	7,820	-17.1	8,774	7,099	-19.1	657	721	9.8
Aggravated Assault	10,280	13,186	28.3	8,405	11,073	31.7	1,875	2,113	12.7
Property Crime	123,607	127,118	2.8	99,872	103,417	3.5	23,734	23,701	-0.1
Burglary	39,163	32,736	-16.4	35,806	29,765	-16.9	3,356	2,971	-11.5
Larceny-Theft	71,506	72,340	1.2	52,887	54,145	2.4	18,619	18,195	-2.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	11,173	20,278	81.5	9,597	17,924	86.8	1,576	2,354	49.3
Arson	1,764	1,764	0.0	1,582	1,582	0.0	182	182	-0.2
White Crime Index Total	96,673	97,755	1.1	78,561	79,932	1.7	18,112	17,823	-1.6
Violent Crime	9,333	10,914	16.9	8,228	9,666	17.5	1,105	1,248	13.0
Murder	187	353	88.7	168	320	90.1	19	33	75.7
Forcible Rape	519	533	2.7	509	525	3.3	11	8	-26.1
Robbery	3,069	2,936	-4.4	2,815	2,706	-3.9	254	229	-9.8
Aggravated Assault	5,557	7,093	27.6	4,736	6,114	29.1	821	978	19.1
Property Crime	87,340	86,841	-0.6	70,333	70,267	-0.1	17,008	16,574	-2.5
Burglary	28,939	24,083	-16.8	26,311	21,749	-17.3	2,627	2,334	-11.2
Larceny-Theft	49,083	49,863	1.6	36,135	37,452	3.6	12,949	12,411	-4.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,876	11,466	45.6	6,570	9,765	48.6	1,306	1,700	30.2
Arson	1,442	1,429	-0.9	1,317	1,300	-1.2	125	129	3.1
Nonwhite Crime Index Total	48,143	52,139	8.3	39,938	43,361	8.6	8,205	8,779	7.0
Violent Crime	11,877	11,863	-0.1	10,398	10,211	-1.8	1,479	1,652	11.7
Murder	166	272	64.2	152	255	67.7	14	18	26.1
Forcible Rape	627	613	-2.2	618	605	-2.1	9	8	-9.6
Robbery	6,361	4,885	-23.2	5,958	4,393	-26.3	403	492	22.2
Aggravated Assault	4,724	6,093	29.0	3,670	4,959	35.1	1,054	1,135	7.7
Property Crime	36,266	40,277	11.1	29,540	33,150	12.2	6,727	7,126	5.9
Burglary	10,224	8,653	-15.4	9,495	8,017	-15.6	729	636	-12.7
Larceny-Theft	22,423	22,477	0.2	16,752	16,693	-0.4	5,671	5,784	2.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,297	8,812	167.3	3,027	8,159	169.5	270	653	142.2
Arson	322	335	3.9	265	282	6.3	57	53	-7.6

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, MD, MS, OH, PA, UT, VA  
(25.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 92

## Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter Cases

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

Age Group	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Ages 10-17	0.08	0.06	0.17	0.15	0.11	0.30	0.01	0.01	0.02
Age 10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Age 11	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Age 12	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Age 13	0.03	0.01	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.01
Age 14	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
Age 15	0.15	0.09	0.35	0.27	0.16	0.65	0.03	0.02	0.05
Age 16	0.19	0.14	0.37	0.34	0.24	0.68	0.04	0.04	0.03
Age 17	0.23	0.19	0.39	0.41	0.33	0.70	0.04	0.03	0.07

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

	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	617 100%	350 100%	267 100%	570 100%	318 100%	252 100%	47 100%	32 100%	15 100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	9%	11%	5%	8%	10%	5%	*	*	*
Yes	91	89	95	92	90	95	*	*	*
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	14%	14%	15%	15%	14%	16%	*	*	*
Placement	44	42	46	45	44	46	*	*	*
Probation	9	10	8	8	8	8	*	*	*
Dismissed	23	22	24	24	23	24	*	*	*
Other	1	1	2	1	0	2	*	*	*

\* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, MD, MS, NE, OH, PA, UT, VA  
(26.4% of the U.S. youth population at risk)



Table 93

## Forcible Rape Cases

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

Age Group	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Ages 10-17	0.17	0.10	0.40	0.33	0.20	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.01
Age 10	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Age 11	0.03	0.01	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
Age 12	0.06	0.03	0.15	0.11	0.05	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
Age 13	0.13	0.08	0.34	0.26	0.15	0.64	0.01	0.01	0.01
Age 14	0.23	0.12	0.59	0.44	0.24	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.01
Age 15	0.25	0.15	0.58	0.49	0.29	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Age 16	0.30	0.18	0.73	0.59	0.35	1.40	0.01	0.01	0.02
Age 17	0.34	0.23	0.72	0.65	0.44	1.38	0.01	0.00	0.01

What happened to forcible rape cases referred to juvenile court?

	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	1,171 100%	558 100%	613 100%	1,157 100%	551 100%	606 100%	14 100%	7 100%	7 100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	19%	21%	16%	19%	21%	16%	*	*	*
Yes	81	79	84	81	79	84	*	*	*
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	*	*	*
Placement	26	25	28	27	25	28	*	*	*
Probation	28	30	26	29	30	27	*	*	*
Dismissed	20	17	23	20	16	23	*	*	*
Other	4	4	3	3	4	3	*	*	*

\* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, MD, MS, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA  
(26.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 94  
Robbery Cases

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

Age Group	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Ages 10-17	1.28	0.58	3.78	2.28	1.04	6.71	0.23	0.10	0.71
Age 10	0.06	0.02	0.21	0.12	0.04	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.01
Age 11	0.17	0.05	0.61	0.30	0.10	1.04	0.04	0.00	0.17
Age 12	0.42	0.16	1.35	0.74	0.28	2.37	0.08	0.02	0.29
Age 13	0.82	0.35	2.50	1.43	0.61	4.33	0.19	0.08	0.58
Age 14	1.42	0.61	4.26	2.45	1.06	7.32	0.33	0.13	1.03
Age 15	1.99	0.88	5.85	3.49	1.56	10.16	0.43	0.17	1.31
Age 16	2.70	1.24	7.90	4.88	2.27	14.15	0.41	0.17	1.27
Age 17	2.66	1.32	7.49	4.82	2.40	13.55	0.38	0.19	1.07

What happened to robbery cases referred to juvenile court?

	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	10,593 100%	3,752 100%	6,841 100%	9,666 100%	3,448 100%	6,218 100%	926 100%	304 100%	622 100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	17%	16%	18%	17%	16%	17%	26%	19%	29%
Yes	83	84	82	83	84	83	74	81	71
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	9%	6%	10%	9%	6%	11%	2%	2%	2%
Placement	25	27	23	25	28	24	19	20	18
Probation	25	28	24	25	27	24	32	36	31
Dismissed	20	19	20	20	19	21	15	15	16
Other	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	8	4

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA  
(31.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 95

Aggravated Assault Cases

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

Age Group	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Ages 10-17	2.24	1.43	5.11	3.63	2.40	7.99	0.77	0.40	2.08
Age 10	0.22	0.15	0.47	0.37	0.25	0.78	0.06	0.04	0.14
Age 11	0.40	0.25	0.95	0.67	0.44	1.48	0.13	0.05	0.41
Age 12	0.81	0.48	1.95	1.24	0.81	2.79	0.35	0.13	1.09
Age 13	1.43	0.80	3.65	2.20	1.26	5.51	0.63	0.32	1.72
Age 14	2.46	1.49	5.87	3.79	2.38	8.72	1.07	0.55	2.87
Age 15	3.42	2.06	8.11	5.48	3.41	12.58	1.26	0.65	3.41
Age 16	4.40	2.86	9.87	7.27	4.94	15.47	1.39	0.69	3.91
Age 17	4.69	3.26	9.85	7.93	5.61	16.22	1.29	0.78	3.10

What happened to aggravated assault cases referred to juvenile court?

	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	18,413	9,209	9,204	15,353	7,958	7,396	3,060	1,251	1,808
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	30%	31%	28%	28%	29%	26%	39%	43%	36%
Yes	70	69	72	72	71	74	61	57	64
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	4%	3%	5%	5%	3%	6%	1%	1%	1%
Placement	15	15	15	17	16	17	8	9	8
Probation	28	28	28	28	29	27	30	26	33
Dismissed	19	18	20	19	18	20	18	17	19
Other	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, MD, MS, NE, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA  
(31.5% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

**Table 96**  
**Burglary Cases**

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

Age Group	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Ages 10-17	6.07	5.66	7.52	10.87	10.07	13.73	1.03	1.04	1.00
Age 10	0.86	0.69	1.49	1.53	1.20	2.72	0.15	0.14	0.19
Age 11	1.53	1.24	2.57	2.66	2.10	4.69	0.34	0.33	0.37
Age 12	2.90	2.42	4.60	5.08	4.21	8.23	0.61	0.54	0.84
Age 13	5.30	4.69	7.50	9.28	8.03	13.73	1.15	1.19	1.00
Age 14	7.70	6.97	10.24	13.57	12.13	18.63	1.51	1.54	1.39
Age 15	9.62	9.20	11.07	17.28	16.37	20.43	1.63	1.75	1.22
Age 16	10.69	10.37	11.84	19.39	18.79	21.52	1.57	1.57	1.57
Age 17	10.01	9.78	10.84	18.25	17.84	19.75	1.34	1.32	1.41

What happened to burglary cases referred to juvenile court?

	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	50,669	36,947	13,722	46,476	33,645	12,831	4,193	3,302	891
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	28%	29%	25%	26%	27%	24%	44%	45%	40%
Yes	72	71	75	74	73	76	56	55	60
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%
Placement	15	14	18	16	15	18	8	8	10
Probation	36	37	35	37	38	35	30	30	31
Dismissed	12	11	15	12	11	15	11	10	14
Other	6	6	5	6	6	5	5	5	4

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA  
(31.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 97  
Larceny-Theft Cases

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

Age Group	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Ages 10-17	12.45	11.00	17.64	17.76	15.90	24.39	6.88	5.85	10.55
Age 10	2.06	1.44	4.30	3.28	2.28	6.86	0.78	0.55	1.60
Age 11	3.89	2.92	7.41	5.90	4.37	11.47	1.79	1.40	3.18
Age 12	7.11	5.78	11.83	10.26	8.27	17.39	3.80	3.16	6.08
Age 13	12.30	10.64	18.21	17.46	15.03	26.08	6.91	6.04	10.01
Age 14	16.31	14.43	22.92	22.87	20.23	32.19	9.40	8.33	13.16
Age 15	18.56	16.56	25.48	26.41	24.01	34.70	10.38	8.83	15.78
Age 16	20.42	18.86	26.02	29.14	27.66	34.41	11.29	9.68	17.12
Age 17	19.18	17.57	25.02	27.13	25.76	32.05	10.82	8.96	17.57

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

	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	102,758	70,606	32,152	75,247	52,383	22,864	27,511	18,223	9,288
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	62%	64%	56%	58%	61%	52%	72%	75%	65%
Yes	38	36	44	42	39	48	28	25	35
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Placement	5	4	7	6	5	8	3	2	3
Probation	18	17	21	20	19	22	14	12	18
Dismissed	9	8	10	9	9	11	7	6	9
Other	5	5	5	6	6	5	4	4	5

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA  
(31.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

**Table 98**  
**Motor Vehicle Theft Cases**

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

Age Group	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Ages 10-17	3.42	2.43	6.98	5.87	3.99	12.56	0.86	0.79	1.12
Age 10	0.07	0.04	0.17	0.13	0.08	0.33	0.01	0.01	0.01
Age 11	0.18	0.10	0.45	0.30	0.16	0.80	0.05	0.04	0.08
Age 12	0.62	0.36	1.57	1.02	0.53	2.79	0.20	0.17	0.31
Age 13	2.17	1.43	4.79	3.47	2.08	8.42	0.80	0.75	1.01
Age 14	4.49	3.17	9.13	7.45	4.93	16.30	1.38	1.33	1.58
Age 15	6.77	4.96	13.05	11.56	8.10	23.47	1.77	1.69	2.07
Age 16	7.20	5.15	14.57	12.52	8.63	26.35	1.63	1.51	2.07
Age 17	5.92	4.25	11.95	10.50	7.43	21.53	1.10	0.90	1.81

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

	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	27,872 100%	15,401 100%	12,471 100%	24,485 100%	12,982 100%	11,503 100%	3,387 100%	2,419 100%	968 100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	31%	35%	26%	29%	33%	25%	44%	46%	40%
Yes	69	65	74	71	67	75	56	54	60
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%	4%	1%	1%	1%
Placement	15	15	16	16	16	17	8	8	10
Probation	29	28	29	29	29	30	26	26	26
Dismissed	16	14	19	16	14	19	14	12	18
Other	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	7	5

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA  
(31.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 99  
Arson Cases

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

Age Group	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Ages 10-17	0.25	0.25	0.22	0.42	0.44	0.36	0.06	0.05	0.07
Age 10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.01	0.02	0.01
Age 11	0.16	0.15	0.20	0.28	0.26	0.35	0.03	0.02	0.04
Age 12	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.35	0.36	0.31	0.06	0.04	0.13
Age 13	0.34	0.36	0.25	0.59	0.62	0.45	0.07	0.08	0.05
Age 14	0.35	0.38	0.26	0.59	0.65	0.40	0.10	0.10	0.10
Age 15	0.32	0.34	0.28	0.57	0.60	0.46	0.07	0.07	0.09
Age 16	0.28	0.29	0.23	0.48	0.51	0.38	0.06	0.05	0.08
Age 17	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.05	0.03	0.10

What happened to arson cases referred to juvenile court?

	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	2,181 100%	1,738 100%	443 100%	1,948 100%	1,574 100%	374 100%	233 100%	165 100%	68 100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	44%	46%	36%	43%	45%	34%	52%	55%	*
Yes	56	54	64	57	55	66	48	45	*
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	2%	1%	4%	2%	1%	4%	2%	2%	*
Placement	9	8	10	9	8	11	7	8	*
Probation	25	25	25	25	26	24	22	19	*
Dismissed	14	13	18	15	14	19	9	10	*
Other	6	6	8	6	6	8	8	7	*

\* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA  
(31.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 100  
Simple Assault Cases

What were the simple assault case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

Age Group	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Ages 10-17	4.64	3.37	9.11	6.81	4.94	13.46	2.35	1.73	4.54
Age 10	0.58	0.38	1.30	0.93	0.63	1.98	0.21	0.11	0.58
Age 11	1.19	0.80	2.63	1.87	1.27	4.04	0.49	0.30	1.16
Age 12	2.34	1.56	5.08	3.38	2.34	7.12	1.24	0.74	2.97
Age 13	4.39	3.02	9.23	6.03	4.16	12.62	2.68	1.82	5.70
Age 14	6.23	4.36	12.75	8.64	5.95	18.03	3.68	2.68	7.19
Age 15	7.19	5.30	13.74	10.40	7.49	20.37	3.85	3.02	6.75
Age 16	7.79	5.79	14.92	11.65	8.60	22.44	3.74	2.86	6.93
Age 17	7.45	5.84	13.25	11.67	9.10	20.84	3.02	2.41	5.20

What happened to simple assault cases referred to juvenile court?

	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	37,905	21,549	16,356	28,649	16,251	12,398	9,256	5,298	3,958
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	51%	54%	48%	49%	52%	45%	58%	59%	56%
Yes	49	46	52	51	48	55	42	41	44
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Placement	7	6	8	8	7	9	4	4	4
Probation	20	20	21	21	21	21	18	18	19
Dismissed	16	14	17	16	14	18	15	14	16
Other	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, MD, MS, NE, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA  
(31.5% of the U.S. youth population at risk)



Table 101  
Weapons Offense Cases

What were the weapons offense case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

Age Group	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Ages 10-17	1.20	0.92	2.18	2.16	1.70	3.82	0.19	0.11	0.45
Age 10	0.06	0.03	0.14	0.10	0.06	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
Age 11	0.10	0.08	0.20	0.17	0.14	0.28	0.03	0.01	0.12
Age 12	0.27	0.18	0.60	0.46	0.32	0.94	0.08	0.03	0.25
Age 13	0.82	0.62	1.55	1.43	1.11	2.58	0.18	0.10	0.47
Age 14	1.39	1.04	2.61	2.42	1.86	4.38	0.29	0.17	0.73
Age 15	1.92	1.47	3.48	3.46	2.70	6.09	0.31	0.19	0.73
Age 16	2.46	1.94	4.35	4.51	3.59	7.78	0.33	0.22	0.72
Age 17	2.54	2.02	4.41	4.69	3.76	8.02	0.28	0.20	0.60

What happened to weapons offense cases referred to juvenile court?

	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	9,875 100%	5,928 100%	3,947 100%	9,121 100%	5,571 100%	3,550 100%	755 100%	358 100%	397 100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	46%	53%	35%	45%	52%	34%	54%	63%	46%
Yes	54	47	65	55	48	66	46	37	54
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Placement	10	9	12	11	9	13	5	5	5
Probation	26	23	32	26	23	32	27	19	34
Dismissed	13	11	15	13	12	15	12	11	12
Other	4	4	5	4	4	5	2	3	2

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA  
(31.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

**Table 102**  
**Shoplifting Cases**

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

Age Group	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Ages 10-17	7.10	6.45	9.39	9.13	8.51	11.34	4.97	4.29	7.33
Age 10	1.34	0.94	2.73	2.08	1.46	4.27	0.55	0.39	1.11
Age 11	2.57	2.03	4.48	3.76	2.93	6.73	1.32	1.08	2.15
Age 12	4.67	3.95	7.20	6.32	5.29	9.99	2.94	2.54	4.31
Age 13	7.89	7.11	10.63	10.51	9.50	14.04	5.16	4.61	7.08
Age 14	9.74	8.94	12.51	12.42	11.46	15.76	6.91	6.28	9.09
Age 15	10.38	9.58	13.10	13.00	12.45	14.84	7.64	6.60	11.25
Age 16	10.80	10.22	12.84	13.52	13.52	13.55	7.94	6.78	12.09
Age 17	9.63	9.05	11.71	11.79	11.79	11.78	7.36	6.17	11.63

What happened to shoplifting cases referred to juvenile court?

	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	55,532	39,069	16,463	36,783	26,485	10,299	18,749	12,584	6,165
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	75%	78%	69%	74%	77%	68%	78%	82%	70%
Yes	25	22	31	26	23	32	22	18	30
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Placement	3	2	4	3	3	5	2	2	3
Probation	12	11	17	13	11	17	12	9	17
Dismissed	6	5	7	6	5	7	5	5	7
Other	3	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	3

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, MD, MS, PA, UT, VA  
(30.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 103

## Vandalism Cases

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

Age Group	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Ages 10-17	2.79	2.83	2.64	4.89	4.98	4.55	0.59	0.58	0.63
Age 10	0.77	0.74	0.87	1.39	1.33	1.59	0.12	0.12	0.11
Age 11	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.86	1.87	1.82	0.21	0.20	0.26
Age 12	1.65	1.65	1.65	2.84	2.83	2.86	0.40	0.40	0.40
Age 13	2.83	2.84	2.78	4.89	4.93	4.74	0.68	0.66	0.74
Age 14	3.62	3.65	3.50	6.25	6.33	5.94	0.86	0.83	0.94
Age 15	4.04	4.13	3.72	7.09	7.29	6.40	0.86	0.85	0.90
Age 16	4.51	4.65	4.00	7.93	8.22	6.92	0.92	0.93	0.90
Age 17	3.90	4.01	3.52	6.96	7.20	6.10	0.69	0.66	0.78

What happened to vandalism cases referred to juvenile court?

	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	23,600 100%	18,720 100%	4,880 100%	21,211 100%	16,886 100%	4,325 100%	2,389 100%	1,833 100%	556 100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	59%	60%	51%	58%	60%	51%	61%	64%	53%
Yes	41	40	49	42	40	49	39	36	47
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Placement	5	4	7	5	4	7	4	3	6
Probation	18	18	19	18	18	19	16	17	14
Dismissed	13	12	16	13	12	16	13	11	17
Other	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	9

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA  
(31.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

**Table 104**  
**Drug Possession/Use Cases**

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

Age Group	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Ages 10-17	1.58	1.41	2.36	2.52	2.18	4.06	0.59	0.60	0.55
Age 10	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Age 11	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.15	0.02	0.02	0.03
Age 12	0.16	0.13	0.34	0.23	0.17	0.53	0.09	0.08	0.14
Age 13	0.56	0.53	0.71	0.81	0.74	1.18	0.30	0.32	0.22
Age 14	1.37	1.20	2.11	2.01	1.67	3.52	0.69	0.72	0.60
Age 15	2.22	1.97	3.33	3.46	2.94	5.66	0.94	0.97	0.84
Age 16	3.55	3.14	5.39	5.81	4.97	9.52	1.19	1.24	0.99
Age 17	4.55	4.11	6.54	7.49	6.67	11.16	1.46	1.44	1.56

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

	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	8,336	6,087	2,249	6,817	4,823	1,994	1,519	1,264	255
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	44%	49%	32%	43%	49%	29%	51%	52%	50%
Yes	56	51	68	57	51	71	49	48	50
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Placement	15	13	21	16	13	22	14	13	15
Probation	23	22	28	24	22	29	21	20	23
Dismissed	12	11	15	12	11	15	10	10	11
Other	4	5	3	5	5	4	3	4	1

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, OH, PA, UT  
(19.9% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 105  
Drug Trafficking Cases

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

Age Group	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Ages 10-17	1.87	1.35	4.22	3.20	2.27	7.37	0.47	0.38	0.86
Age 10	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00
Age 11	0.04	0.02	0.15	0.07	0.03	0.27	0.01	0.01	0.02
Age 12	0.16	0.12	0.31	0.26	0.19	0.58	0.04	0.05	0.02
Age 13	0.66	0.45	1.67	1.10	0.71	2.89	0.21	0.17	0.38
Age 14	1.45	0.96	3.62	2.42	1.57	6.22	0.42	0.33	0.83
Age 15	2.84	1.98	6.61	4.87	3.30	11.63	0.73	0.61	1.26
Age 16	4.38	3.13	9.97	7.62	5.41	17.41	1.00	0.77	2.02
Age 17	5.22	3.97	10.82	8.96	6.76	18.76	1.27	1.05	2.27

What happened to drug trafficking cases referred to juvenile court?

	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	9,879 100%	5,871 100%	4,008 100%	8,666 100%	5,064 100%	3,602 100%	1,213 100%	807 100%	406 100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	35%	42%	24%	33%	41%	23%	46%	54%	30%
Yes	65	58	76	67	59	77	54	46	70
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Placement	21	17	28	22	17	29	12	10	14
Probation	28	26	30	28	27	29	26	20	37
Dismissed	13	12	14	13	12	14	14	13	15
Other	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	2	4

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, OH, PA, UT  
(19.9% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 106  
Marijuana Cases

What were the marijuana case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

Age Group	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Ages 10-17	1.40	1.36	1.61	2.38	2.28	2.84	0.38	0.39	0.31
Age 10	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
Age 11	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.00
Age 12	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.23	0.22	0.26	0.07	0.08	0.06
Age 13	0.58	0.58	0.55	0.89	0.89	0.86	0.26	0.26	0.22
Age 14	1.25	1.23	1.37	1.94	1.88	2.22	0.53	0.54	0.47
Age 15	2.09	2.02	2.41	3.54	3.38	4.28	0.57	0.60	0.42
Age 16	3.13	3.00	3.75	5.44	5.19	6.59	0.73	0.73	0.73
Age 17	3.83	3.71	4.43	6.68	6.41	7.98	0.83	0.87	0.60

What happened to marijuana cases referred to juvenile court?

	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	8,317 100%	6,634 100%	1,682 100%	7,234 100%	5,713 100%	1,521 100%	1,083 100%	921 100%	161 100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	56%	58%	46%	54%	57%	44%	67%	69%	58%
Yes	44	42	54	46	43	56	33	31	42
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	1%	1%	3%	2%	1%	4%	0%	0%	1%
Placement	7	6	11	7	6	11	3	2	5
Probation	22	21	26	23	22	26	18	17	24
Dismissed	9	9	12	10	9	12	8	8	9
Other	5	5	3	5	5	3	4	4	3

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, PA, UT  
(23.2% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 107

## Percent of Status Offense Cases Petitioned, 1989

	Total	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other
Total Cases	23%	21%	26%	33%	21%	16%
Sex						
Male	23	23	27	32	20	15
Female	22	21	21	33	22	17
Race						
White	22	20	25	31	22	14
Black	25	30	34	36	17	35
Other	27	17	35	44	37	12
Age						
12 or Younger	21	19	19	34	16	22
13	22	21	26	30	20	17
14	23	21	27	32	21	17
15	23	21	26	31	22	17
16	23	23	26	40	22	15
17 or Older	23	21	26	41	23	13

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA  
 (33.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 108  
Percent of Status Offense Cases Detained, 1989

	Total	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other
<b>Total Cases</b>	6%	12%	3%	1%	7%	6%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	6	13	3	1	8	7
Female	6	11	2	1	5	5
<b>Race</b>						
White	6	11	3	1	7	5
Black	7	12	8	1	5	16
Other	9	11	4	2	21	8
<b>Age</b>						
12 or Younger	4	6	*	0	3	7
13	6	12	6	1	6	5
14	7	13	4	1	6	7
15	6	11	3	0	7	7
16	7	12	3	2	8	7
17 or Older	5	12	3	3	10	5
<b>Petitioned Cases</b>	10%	16%	6%	2%	9%	18%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	10	17	7	2	11	22
Female	9	16	4	2	8	13
<b>Race</b>						
White	9	17	6	2	10	15
Black	10	12	12	2	7	24
Other	14	*	3	*	*	*
<b>Age</b>						
12 or Younger	6	10	*	1	7	*
13	9	13	*	2	9	*
14	12	22	7	3	9	24
15	10	16	8	1	9	17
16	11	16	6	4	11	22
17 or Older	8	15	5	*	9	14
<b>Nonpetitioned Cases</b>	5%	10%	2%	0%	6%	4%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	5	11	2	0	7	4
Female	5	10	2	0	5	3
<b>Race</b>						
White	5	10	2	0	7	3
Black	6	12	5	0	4	11
Other	8	8	4	0	24	5
<b>Age</b>						
12 or Younger	3	5	*	0	3	5
13	6	12	5	0	5	3
14	5	10	2	0	5	4
15	5	9	2	0	7	4
16	5	11	2	1	7	4
17	5	12	2	0	11	3

\* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage

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



Table 109  
Percent of Status Offense Cases Placed on Probation, 1989

	Total	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other
<b>Total Cases</b>	22%	15%	28%	29%	22%	12%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	22	16	27	28	22	11
Female	21	14	29	31	22	15
<b>Race</b>						
White	21	13	28	30	22	11
Black	23	23	25	26	21	23
Other	21	15	28	40	23	10
<b>Age</b>						
12 or Younger	22	17	30	27	23	18
13	22	15	30	31	24	15
14	22	15	29	32	23	13
15	22	15	31	30	21	12
16	22	15	30	20	21	11
17 or Older	21	12	26	25	18	9
<b>Petitioned Cases</b>	42%	39%	41%	51%	47%	26%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	40	44	40	51	44	23
Female	43	36	44	51	49	33
<b>Race</b>						
White	40	34	41	53	46	24
Black	47	55	39	42	50	36
Other	37	*	39	*	*	*
<b>Age</b>						
12 or Younger	44	51	*	45	44	27
13	45	43	*	50	49	26
14	46	39	16	56	51	29
15	45	42	14	57	47	28
16	40	38	43	31	47	25
17 or Older	36	29	38	*	41	20
<b>Nonpetitioned Cases</b>	16%	8%	23%	19%	15%	9%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	16	8	23	17	16	9
Female	15	8	25	21	14	11
<b>Race</b>						
White	16	8	24	19	15	9
Black	15	9	18	17	15	16
Other	16	12	22	*	14	9
<b>Age</b>						
12 or Younger	16	9	*	18	19	15
13	15	7	24	23	18	13
14	15	9	23	21	16	10
15	15	8	27	18	14	9
16	16	8	25	13	15	9
17	16	7	22	*	11	7

\* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA  
(33.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 110

## Percent of Status Offense Cases Placed Out-of-Home, 1989

	Total	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other
<b>Total Cases</b>	3%	2%	1%	2%	4%	3%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	3	2	2	2	4	3
Female	3	3	1	2	4	2
<b>Race</b>						
White	2	2	1	2	5	2
Black	3	3	3	2	3	11
Other	5	5	3	4	14	3
<b>Age</b>						
12 or Younger	3	1	1	2	4	4
13	3	3	2	2	4	3
14	3	3	2	2	5	3
15	3	3	2	2	5	3
16	3	2	1	3	4	4
17 or Older	2	1	1	3	4	2
<b>Petitioned Cases</b>	11%	11%	5%	6%	20%	18%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	11	9	6	7	21	20
Female	11	12	3	6	19	14
<b>Race</b>						
White	10	10	5	6	21	15
Black	13	11	8	7	15	31
Other	18	*	8	*	*	*
<b>Age</b>						
12 or Younger	13	7	*	5	24	17
13	13	14	*	6	19	19
14	13	12	8	7	22	16
15	12	12	7	6	21	18
16	11	10	6	6	18	22
17 or Older	7	7	4	*	16	15
<b>Nonpetitioned Cases</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage						
Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA (33.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)						

Table 111  
Runaway Cases

What were the runaway case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

Age Group	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Ages 10-17	1.56	1.62	1.33	1.18	1.21	1.06	1.95	2.05	1.61
Age 10	0.07	0.05	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.20	0.04	0.04	0.04
Age 11	0.15	0.14	0.20	0.16	0.14	0.23	0.14	0.13	0.17
Age 12	0.53	0.48	0.69	0.46	0.40	0.69	0.60	0.57	0.69
Age 13	1.44	1.38	1.65	1.02	0.95	1.26	1.88	1.83	2.06
Age 14	2.50	2.56	2.27	1.63	1.64	1.59	3.42	3.53	2.99
Age 15	3.19	3.36	2.57	2.31	2.41	1.94	4.11	4.35	3.24
Age 16	3.02	3.28	2.05	2.48	2.65	1.80	3.60	3.93	2.32
Age 17	1.64	1.78	1.11	1.33	1.47	0.80	1.97	2.10	1.45

What happened to runaway cases referred to juvenile court?

	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	12,029	9,889	2,140	4,685	3,800	885	7,344	6,089	1,255
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	84%	84%	84%	85%	85%	86%	83%	83%	82%
Yes	16	16	16	15	15	14	17	17	18
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Placement	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%
Probation	5	4	6	5	5	5	5	4	7
Dismissed	6	7	5	6	6	4	7	7	6
Other	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA  
(32.4% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 112

## Status Liquor Law Violation Cases

What were the status liquor law violation case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

## Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group

Age Group	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Ages 10-17	2.60	3.08	0.83	3.64	4.26	1.33	1.51	1.83	0.31
Age 10	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Age 11	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
Age 12	0.08	0.09	0.03	0.08	0.10	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.05
Age 13	0.32	0.35	0.20	0.34	0.37	0.23	0.29	0.33	0.17
Age 14	1.11	1.29	0.44	1.18	1.34	0.61	1.03	1.24	0.26
Age 15	2.72	3.17	1.05	3.29	3.76	1.57	2.12	2.56	0.50
Age 16	6.34	7.49	1.99	8.72	10.20	3.17	3.84	4.65	0.74
Age 17	9.83	11.66	2.84	14.84	17.47	4.83	4.56	5.55	0.74

What happened to status liquor law violation cases referred to juvenile court?

	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	21,225 100%	19,796 100%	1,429 100%	15,294 100%	14,119 100%	1,174 100%	5,931 100%	5,677 100%	254 100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	74%	75%	66%	73%	73%	66%	79%	79%	65%
Yes	26	25	34	27	27	34	21	21	35
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Placement	1%	1%	3%	2%	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%
Probation	10	10	13	11	11	13	9	9	17
Dismissed	6	6	10	6	6	10	5	5	9
Other	8	8	8	9	9	8	6	6	8

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA  
(33.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

## APPENDIX A

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### METHODS

This appendix describes the data and the statistical procedures employed to develop national estimates of the number and characteristics of delinquency and petitioned status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1989. The same procedures were used to develop the national caseload estimates for 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1988 included in this report.

### JUVENILE COURT 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 using compatible information from all courts that were willing and able to provide data for this work.

The data 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 delinquency and status offense case handled by the court and usually contain information on the age, sex, and race of the youth referred; the date and source of referral; the offense(s) charged; whether the youth was detained; whether the case was petitioned; the date of disposition; and the disposition of the case. The court-level aggregate statistics were either abstracted from annual reports or supplied on request by local and State agencies. These figures describe the number of delinquency and status offense cases handled by a court in a defined time period (e.g., calendar year, fiscal year).

The structure of each court's 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. The information in each of these disparate case-level data sets was transformed by project staff into a common case-level reporting format by first studying their structure and content and then designing and implementing an automated data restructuring procedure. The combination of these standardized data sets formed the *national case-level data base*. Data from jurisdictions that only contributed court-level aggregate statistics were combined to form the *national court-level data base*.

In all, juvenile courts with jurisdiction over 96% of the U.S. youth population contributed either case-level data or court-level aggregate statistics on their delinquency and status offense cases. However, not all of this juvenile court information was used to generate the national estimates. Each data set 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 (i.e., a *case disposed*), the data source had to demonstrate a pattern of consistent reporting, and the data had to represent the complete reporting of delinquency and/or status offense cases disposed by the court in 1989.

Case-level data describing 560,984 delinquency cases handled by 1,055 jurisdictions in 20 States (Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin) met the estimation criteria. In 1989 these courts had jurisdiction over 44.4% of the Nation's youth population at risk. An additional 368 jurisdictions in 7 other States (District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, and Washington) reported compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 136,416 delinquency

cases. In 1989 these courts had jurisdiction over 12.3% of the Nation's youth population at risk. In all, case-level data and court-level statistics on delinquency cases that were compatible with the reporting requirements of this series were available from 1,423 jurisdictions containing 56.7% of the Nation's youth population at risk (Table A-1).

Case-level data describing 35,130 status offense cases handled formally by 1,189 jurisdictions in 21 States (Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin) met the estimation criteria. In 1989 these courts had jurisdiction over 46.4% of the Nation's youth population at risk. An additional 368 jurisdictions in 7 other States (District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, and Washington) reported compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 6,369 petitioned status offense cases. In 1989 these courts had jurisdiction over 12.3% of the Nation's youth population at risk. In all, case-level data and court-level statistics on petitioned status offense cases that were compatible with the reporting requirements of this series were available from 1,557 jurisdictions containing 58.7% of the Nation's youth population at risk (Table A-2).

## YOUTH POPULATION AT RISK

The number and type of juvenile court cases in a county are highly related to the size and demographic composition of the youth population in the county that is potentially under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Consequently, a critical element in the development of the national estimates of juvenile court activity was the construction of a measure of a county's youth population eligible for juvenile court referral, the youth population at risk.

A survey of the case-level data showed that very few delinquency or status offense cases involved youth below age 10. Therefore, the lower age limit of youth population at risk was set at 10 years of age. Every State in the Nation defines an upper age limit of original juvenile court delinquency jurisdiction (see "Upper Age of Jurisdiction" in the *Glossary of Terms* section). While the court recognizes exceptions to this age criterion (e.g., youthful offender legislation, concurrent jurisdiction statutes, and extended jurisdiction provisions), the upper age of original juvenile court delinquency jurisdiction was used as the upper age of the youth-population-at-risk measure. Consequently, the youth population at risk in a county was operationally defined as the number of youth living in the jurisdiction age 10 through the upper age of original juvenile court

Stratum	County Population Age 10-17	Counties in Stratum	Counties Reporting Compatible Data			Percent of Youth Population at Risk
			Number of Counties			
			Case- Level	Court- Level	Total	
1	Under 9,175	2,536	843	318	1,161	43%
2	9,175-37,100	397	144	35	179	47
3	37,101-96,000	112	45	8	53	49
4	96,001 or more	36	23	7	30	88
Total		3,081	1,055	368	1,423	57

Table A-2

## 1989 Stratum Profiles: Status Offense Data

Stratum	County Population Age 10-17	Counties in Stratum	Counties Reporting Compatible Data			
			Number of Counties			Percent of Youth Population at Risk
			Case- Level	Court- Level	Total	
1	Under 9,175	2,536	964	318	1,282	48%
2	9,175-37,100	397	157	35	192	50
3	37,101-96,000	112	45	8	53	49
4	96,001 or more	36	23	7	30	88
Total		3,081	1,189	368	1,557	59

jurisdiction. For example, 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 ages 10 through 17 living in the county in 1989. While a juvenile court is likely to handle a few cases involving youth above or below the age limits of their youth population at risk, this measure of the population was judged to be associated with variations in the volume and nature of court activity across jurisdictions.

The 1989 youth-population-at-risk estimates for each county in the country were developed using data from two sources. Demo-Detail, a private source of small area population data, provided 1989 county-level population estimates within age and race groups. The automated data file contained estimates of the number of white and nonwhite individuals in 5-year age groups (i.e., 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, and 15-19) residing in each county in the Nation. To develop white and nonwhite youth-population-at-risk estimates for each county, it was necessary to break these 5-year blocks into individual age groups.

The size of the individual age groups within a county's 10- to 19-year-old population varies with the economic and sociological

characteristics of the county as well as with the size of the individual birth cohorts. For example, a county that includes a major university or a military base would tend to have a far greater proportion of its 15- to 19-year-old group aged 18 and 19 than would counties without such facilities. Therefore, to divide each 5-year age group into individual ages, it was necessary to control for variations in the size of the birth cohorts and a county's economic and sociological characteristics. Data on the 1980 Modified County Population data file compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census provide a 10-19 age profile for each county nationwide based on the 1980 decennial census. These data reflect both variations across individual age groups in 1980 within a county and sociological variations in the distribution of age groups among counties. National variations in the size of the birth cohorts surviving in 1980 and 1989 were estimated from data reported in *Current Population Reports, Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 1057: U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1989*.

By combining 1989 county-level estimates of the number of white and nonwhite individuals aged 10-14 and 15-19 with the county's 1980 10-19 age group profile and national estimates of the size of the surviving individual birth cohorts in 1980 and 1989, estimates were developed of the number of white and nonwhite youth in each age group



between 10 and 19 residing in each county in the United States in 1989. Using these estimates and controlling for the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction for each State, 1989 county-level youth-population-at-risk figures for whites and nonwhites were generated.

## THE ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

National estimates of the number and characteristics of delinquency and petitioned status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1989 were developed using the national case-level data base, the national court-level data base, and county-level youth-population-at-risk estimates. The basic assumption underlying each stage of the estimation procedure is that the dynamics that produced the volume and characteristics of juvenile court cases in reporting counties were shared by nonreporting counties of similar size. 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 youth population estimates could be developed by county.<sup>1</sup>

Each county in the country was placed in one of four strata based on the estimated number of 10- through 17-year-olds residing in

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<sup>1</sup> Florida's juvenile court data was the only information used in this report that 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 multicounty district courts) did not collect case-level information. To utilize the quality data collected by HRS, the aggregation criterion was relaxed to include the 11 HRS districts. In 1989 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 for this report became 3,081. Therefore, while the report uses the term county to describe its aggregation unit, the reader should be aware of the variation introduced by the use of Florida's HRS data.

the county. The population boundaries of the four strata were established so that each stratum contained approximately one-quarter of the Nation's 10- through 17-year-old population. The numbers of white and nonwhite youth at risk ages 10 through 15, 16, and 17 were developed for each stratum, establishing six race/age population-at-risk groups within each stratum. These population-at-risk groups incorporated the State variations in the upper ages of original juvenile court jurisdiction.

The estimation procedure developed independent estimates of the number of petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency and petitioned status offense cases handled by the courts in each stratum. Since identical procedures were used to develop national delinquency and status offense estimates, only the petitioned delinquency procedures will be discussed in detail. The stages of the estimation procedure are outlined in Tables A-3 through A-11.

Within each stratum, jurisdictions reporting petitioned delinquency data consistent with this series' reporting requirements were identified in the national case-level data base. From the population-at-risk data, the numbers of white and nonwhite youth ages 10 through 15, 16, and 17 were compiled for these jurisdictions. The national case-level data base was summarized to determine the number of petitioned delinquency cases within each stratum that involved youth in each of the six race/age population groups. For example, a total of 2,333,000 white youth ages 10 through 15 lived in the counties in Stratum 4, which reported compatible data and generated a total of 31,115 petitioned delinquency cases (Table A-3). From these data, case rates were developed for each of the six race/age groups within each stratum. For example, in Stratum 4 the number of cases per 1,000 white youth ages 10 through 15 in the population was:

$$(31,115 / 2,333,000) \times 1,000 = 13.34$$

Next, the information contained in the national court-level data base was added and the case rates adjusted. Each single court-level statistic was disaggregated into six race/age group counts. This was accomplished by assuming that, for each jurisdiction's stratum, the relationships among the six race/age case

rates (developed using the case-level data) were paralleled in the aggregate statistic. For example, to disaggregate the single court-level statistic from a county in Stratum 2 with an upper age of jurisdiction of 15, the Stratum 2 white and nonwhite case rates for 10- through 15-year-olds (12.18 and 29.06 from Table A-3) were applied to the population-at-risk figures for that county. If this county had a youth population at risk of 12,000 white youth ages 10 through 15 and 6,000 nonwhite youth in the same age group, one could estimate that 45.6% of all petitioned delinquency cases involved white youth and the remaining 55.4% of cases involved nonwhite youth as follows:

$$\frac{(12.18 \times 12,000)}{(12.18 \times 12,000 + 29.06 \times 6,000)} = 0.456$$

$$\frac{(29.06 \times 6,000)}{(12.18 \times 12,000 + 29.06 \times 6,000)} = 0.554$$

By applying these proportions to the reported aggregate statistic of 300 cases, it would be estimated that this jurisdiction handled 137 white youth and 163 nonwhite youth age 15 or younger in 1989. In this way, case counts for the six race/age groups were developed from the aggregate case counts from each jurisdiction reporting only aggregate court-level statistics.

These disaggregated counts were added to those developed from the case-level data to produce an estimate of the number of petitioned delinquency cases handled involving each of the six race/age groups in each of the four strata by all jurisdictions reporting compatible data. The population-at-risk figures for the entire sample were also compiled. Together, the case counts and the population-at-risk figures generated a set of overall sample case rates for each of the six race/age groups within each of the four strata (Table A-4).

National estimates of the number of petitioned delinquency cases involving each race/age group within each stratum were then calculated by multiplying each of the sample's six race/age group case rates (from Table A-4) within each stratum by the corresponding youth population at risk for all (reporting and nonreporting) counties in the stratum (see Table A-5).

With national estimates of the total number of cases processed in each race/age group in each stratum, the next step was to generate estimates of their case characteristics. This was accomplished by weighting the individual case-level records found in the national case-level data base. For example, it was estimated that courts in Stratum 4 processed 23,900 petitioned delinquency cases involving white youth age 16 (Table A-5). The national case-level data base contained 16,755 case records from counties in Stratum 4 involving white youth age 16 (from Table A-3). Consequently, for all national estimate analyses, each of these case records was weighted by a factor of 1.43 or:

$$23,900 / 16,755 = 1.43$$

The final step in the estimation procedure was to compensate for the missing data on the individual case records. Some data sets did not contain all the information elements needed to produce a complete standardized record in the national reporting format. Table A-12 indicates the standardized data elements that were available from each jurisdiction's data set. The procedures to adjust for missing data assumed that case records with missing data were similar in structure to those with no missing data. For example, assume in Stratum 2 that detention information was missing on 100 cases involving 16-year-old white males who were petitioned to court and adjudicated for a property offense and then placed on probation. If similar cases from Stratum 2 showed that 20% of these cases were detained, then it was assumed that 20% of the 100 cases missing detention information were detained. Conceptually, missing data were imputed by reviewing the characteristics of similar cases in a nine-dimensional data matrix that controlled for the stratum; the age, sex, and race of the youth; the offense charged; and the court's detention, petition, adjudication, and disposition decisions.

## VALIDITY OF NATIONAL ESTIMATES

The national estimates found in this report are based on analyses of an extensive data base of hundreds of thousands of automated case records and a large set of aggregate caseload statistics. However, the accuracy of the estimates are open to criticism because the data were not generated from a probability sample.

One approach for assessing the accuracy of such estimates is, where possible, to compare them with similar estimates from other independent sources. Currently, the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series and the FBI's *Crime in the United States* series both provide a measure of the number of referrals made by law enforcement agencies to juvenile courts. Even though the two reports look at this aspect of juvenile court processing from somewhat different points of view and both are based on nonprobability samples, a comparison of these independent data sources should provide some evidence on their validity.

The essential differences between the two independent estimates may lead to somewhat different counts. The FBI data report the number of *arrests* that were *referred* to juvenile courts in a calendar year, while this report presents the number of *cases* referred by law enforcement agencies that were *disposed* by juvenile courts in a calendar year. Consequently, the two data collection procedures look at the same event from different perspectives. These differing perspectives influence any comparison in several ways. First, a court case may encompass more than one arrest. However, it is likely that only a small percentage of juvenile court cases fall into this category. Past research has shown that over 80% of court referrals involve only one offense and, therefore, only one arrest. In addition, it is likely that a high percentage of the multiple offense cases were also the result of a single incident with a single arrest. A second difference between the two national estimates is the point in the processing where the counting occurs; the police data measure flow at the point of referral to court, while the court data count a case when it is disposed. If it is assumed that the flow of cases remains reasonably constant over a timeframe, this difference should have a minimal effect on the annual estimates. If, however, case rates varied over time, the difference between the estimates should decline as the comparison period increases. In summary, while there are

inherent differences between the two independent estimates, the comparison should enable some assessment of their validity.

Chapters 1, 2, and 3 of this report provide estimates of the number of delinquency cases (981,000) and the number of petitioned status offense cases (32,000) referred to juvenile court by law enforcement agencies. However, estimates of the referral characteristics of informally handled status offense cases were not presented for reasons discussed earlier. Consequently, to enable the comparison of the two reporting series, a special analysis was performed on the juvenile court data to develop an estimate of the number of nonpetitioned status offense cases that were referred to court by law enforcement agencies. This procedure used the same methods described in the development of the other national estimates and applied them to a large set of nonpetitioned status offense case records and aggregate court-level statistics. The analysis estimated that a total of 127,000 nonpetitioned status offense cases disposed in 1989 were referred to court by law enforcement agencies.

The 1989 estimate using the court data of the number of delinquency and status offense cases referred by law enforcement agencies (1,140,000) was 5% less than the estimate derived from the FBI data (1,195,000). Over the 8-year period from 1982 through 1989, the sum of the annual estimates differed by only 2.6%. In all, the two independent estimates are quite similar and the finding adds support to the validity of the estimates presented in both series.

Admittedly, this comparison focuses on only one aspect of the information found in this report. But the fact that this is the only point of contact between the information presented in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series and any other national reporting program attests to the unique contribution of this work to the juvenile justice community.

**Table A-3**  
**Petitioned Delinquency Cases by Stratum, Race, and Age Group:**  
**Sample Case-Level Data**

Stratum	Youth Population at Risk in Reporting Counties (in thousands)					
	White			Nonwhite		
	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	1,337	197	164	272	44	36
2	1,628	222	189	279	42	30
3	1,627	216	214	472	62	58
4	2,333	350	363	870	110	112
Stratum	Reported Cases					
	White			Nonwhite		
	<16	16	>16	<16	16	>16
1	15,015	7,076	7,174	4,956	2,096	2,161
2	19,819	7,908	8,786	8,097	3,307	2,907
3	24,884	9,983	11,563	21,908	7,686	7,762
4	31,115	16,755	21,218	28,145	11,856	13,303
Stratum	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group					
	White			Nonwhite		
	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	11.23	36.01	43.77	18.25	48.06	60.74
2	12.18	35.64	46.48	29.06	78.97	98.20
3	15.29	46.21	54.08	46.46	123.59	132.72
4	13.34	47.84	58.49	32.36	108.23	119.00

**Table A-4**  
**Petitioned Delinquency Cases by Stratum, Race, and Age Group:**  
**Sample Case-Level Data and Court-Level Statistics**

Stratum	Youth Population at Risk in Reporting Counties (in thousands)					
	White			Nonwhite		
	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	1,869	279	208	315	51	37
2	2,043	288	218	338	51	32
3	1,889	257	233	572	79	69
4	3,112	480	384	1,241	169	122
Stratum	Reported Cases					
	White			Nonwhite		
	<16	16	>16	<16	16	>16
1	18,686	8,862	8,905	5,285	2,229	2,241
2	23,501	9,628	10,360	9,023	3,704	3,145
3	27,288	11,155	12,606	25,983	9,546	9,282
4	38,698	21,432	22,890	38,390	17,323	14,876
Stratum	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group					
	White			Nonwhite		
	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	10.00	31.80	42.76	16.78	43.49	60.43
2	11.50	33.46	47.59	26.68	72.61	98.31
3	14.45	43.42	54.18	45.41	120.80	134.17
4	12.43	44.61	59.57	30.93	102.72	121.84

Table A-5

Petitioned Delinquency Cases by Stratum, Race, and Age Group:

National Estimates

National Youth Population at Risk (in thousands)						
Stratum	White			Nonwhite		
	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	4,360	651	494	716	107	69
2	4,298	610	454	773	105	63
3	3,855	585	453	1,141	167	135
4	3,622	537	395	1,398	188	124
Reported Cases						
Stratum	White			Nonwhite		
	<16	16	>16	<16	16	>16
1	43,000	20,400	20,700	11,900	4,600	4,100
2	49,200	20,300	21,500	20,400	7,500	6,100
3	55,700	25,400	24,500	50,200	19,400	17,300
4	45,000	23,900	23,500	43,200	19,400	15,100
Case Weights						
Stratum	White			Nonwhite		
	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	2.86	2.88	2.89	2.40	2.17	1.90
2	2.48	2.57	2.44	2.52	2.27	2.10
3	2.24	2.54	2.12	2.29	2.52	2.23
4	1.45	1.43	1.11	1.54	1.63	1.13

Table A-6

Nonpetitioned Delinquency Cases by Stratum, Race, and Age Group:

Sample Case-Level Data

Stratum	Youth Population at Risk in Reporting Counties (in thousands)					
	White			Nonwhite		
	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	979	156	123	271	44	36
2	1,252	192	155	251	39	27
3	1,295	191	187	383	59	55
4	2,016	350	363	651	110	112
Stratum	Reported Cases					
	White			Nonwhite		
	<16	16	>16	<16	16	>16
1	15,529	5,643	3,856	4,943	1,565	1,193
2	21,626	7,617	6,726	6,562	2,033	1,363
3	23,035	7,768	8,120	14,524	4,303	3,872
4	33,440	13,186	14,938	16,763	5,686	6,085
Stratum	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group					
	White			Nonwhite		
	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	15.86	36.21	31.31	18.27	35.41	32.98
2	17.28	39.64	43.26	26.18	51.97	51.13
3	17.79	40.74	43.48	37.89	73.26	70.40
4	16.58	37.65	41.18	25.74	51.90	54.43

Table A-7

Nonpetitioned Delinquency Cases by Stratum, Race, and Age Group:

Sample Case-Level Data and Court-Level Statistics

Stratum	Youth Population at Risk in Reporting Counties (in thousands)					
	White			Nonwhite		
	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	1,408	206	135	312	51	37
2	1,791	239	165	333	49	30
3	1,686	222	195	532	73	63
4	3,205	466	369	1,250	165	119
Stratum	Reported Cases					
	White			Nonwhite		
	<16	16	>16	<16	16	>16
1	23,534	7,919	4,220	5,936	1,876	1,225
2	32,424	10,322	7,504	9,457	2,822	1,642
3	29,650	9,530	9,105	19,450	5,503	4,380
4	46,533	16,959	15,684	26,130	8,177	7,251
Stratum	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group					
	White			Nonwhite		
	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	16.71	38.39	31.36	19.03	36.70	33.14
2	18.10	43.10	45.53	28.44	57.35	54.80
3	17.59	42.97	46.66	36.54	75.70	69.74
4	14.52	36.40	42.56	20.91	49.45	61.12



Table A-8

## Nonpetitioned Delinquency Cases by Stratum, Race, and Age Group:

## National Estimates

Stratum	National Youth Population at Risk (in thousands)					
	White			Nonwhite		
	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	4,360	651	494	716	107	69
2	4,298	610	454	773	105	63
3	3,855	585	453	1,141	167	135
4	3,622	537	395	1,398	188	124
Stratum	Reported Cases					
	White			Nonwhite		
	<16	16	>16	<16	16	>16
1	71,900	24,600	15,200	13,500	3,800	2,200
2	77,500	26,200	20,500	21,800	6,000	3,400
3	67,800	25,100	21,100	40,700	12,300	9,200
4	52,600	19,500	16,800	29,200	9,300	7,600
Stratum	Case Weights					
	White			Nonwhite		
	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	4.63	4.36	3.94	2.73	2.45	1.86
2	3.58	3.44	3.06	3.32	2.93	2.52
3	2.94	3.23	2.60	2.80	2.86	2.37
4	1.57	1.48	1.13	1.74	1.64	1.24

Table A-9

Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Stratum, Race, and Age Group:

Sample Case-Level Data

Stratum	Youth Population at Risk in Reporting Counties (in thousands)					
	White			Nonwhite		
	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	1,543	231	200	293	47	39
2	1,765	245	211	291	44	31
3	1,627	216	214	472	62	58
4	2,333	350	363	870	110	112
Stratum	Reported Cases					
	White			Nonwhite		
	<16	16	>16	<16	16	>16
1	4,867	2,328	2,547	994	340	189
2	4,771	1,482	1,475	1,168	286	100
3	4,182	774	994	2,468	240	136
4	2,243	624	483	1,933	329	177
Stratum	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group					
	White			Nonwhite		
	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	3.15	10.10	12.77	3.39	7.24	4.83
2	2.70	6.04	6.99	4.02	6.55	3.19
3	2.57	3.58	4.65	5.23	3.86	2.33
4	0.96	1.78	1.33	2.22	3.00	1.58

Table A-10

## Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Stratum, Race, and Age Group:

## Sample Case-Level Data and Court-Level Statistics

Stratum	Youth Population at Risk in Reporting Counties (in thousands)					
	White			Nonwhite		
	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	2,076	313	244	336	55	41
2	2,181	311	240	350	53	34
3	1,889	257	233	572	79	69
4	3,112	480	384	1,241	169	122
Stratum	Reported Cases					
	White			Nonwhite		
	<16	16	>16	<16	16	>16
1	5,896	2,822	3,062	1,043	347	190
2	5,593	1,770	1,711	1,296	315	108
3	4,586	865	1,084	2,926	299	163
4	2,789	799	521	2,634	482	198
Stratum	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group					
	White			Nonwhite		
	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	2.84	9.02	12.56	3.10	6.36	4.67
2	2.56	5.69	7.13	3.70	5.96	3.20
3	2.43	3.37	4.66	5.11	3.78	2.36
4	0.90	1.66	1.36	2.12	2.86	1.62

Table A-11

Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Stratum, Race, and Age Group:

National Estimates

Stratum	National Youth Population at Risk (in thousands)					
	White			Nonwhite		
	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	4,360	651	494	716	107	69
2	4,298	610	454	773	105	63
3	3,855	585	453	1,141	167	135
4	3,622	537	395	1,398	188	124
Stratum	Reported Cases					
	White			Nonwhite		
	<16	16	>16	<16	16	>16
1	12,200	5,800	6,100	2,100	600	300
2	11,000	3,400	3,200	2,800	600	200
3	9,400	2,000	2,100	5,700	600	300
4	3,200	900	500	3,000	500	200
Stratum	Case Weights					
	White			Nonwhite		
	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	2.51	2.48	2.39	2.16	1.82	1.49
2	2.30	2.32	2.18	2.43	2.13	2.02
3	2.24	2.54	2.12	2.31	2.60	2.49
4	1.45	1.43	1.11	1.53	1.64	1.14

Table A-12

Content of Case-Level Data Sources, 1989

Case Characteristic	Percent of Estimation Sample	Data Sources																			
Age at referral	99	AL	AZ	CA	CT	FL	MD	MN	MS	MO	NE	NY	ND	OH	PA	SC	SD	TX	UT	VA	WI
Sex	100	AL	AZ	CA	CT	FL	MD	MN	MS	MO	NE	NY	ND	OH	PA	SC	SD	TX	UT	VA	WI
Race	91	AL	AZ	CA	CT	FL	MD	MN	MS	MO	NE		ND	OH	PA	SC	SD	TX	UT	VA	WI
Source of referral	78	AL	AZ	CA	CT		MD	MN	MS	MO	NE	NY	ND	OH	PA	SC		TX	UT	VA	
Reason for referral	96	AL	AZ	CA	CT	FL	MD	MN	MS	MO	NE	NY	ND	OH	PA	SC	SD	TX	UT	VA	WI
Secure detention	78	AL	AZ	CA		FL			MS	MO	NE	NY	ND	OH	PA	SC	SD	TX		VA	
Adjudication	81	AL	AZ	CA	CT	FL		MN				NY	ND	OH	PA	SC		TX		VA	
Disposition	100	AL	AZ	CA	CT	FL	MD	MN	MS	MO	NE	NY	ND	OH	PA	SC	SD	TX	UT	VA	WI

AL - Alabama	MS - Mississippi	SC - South Carolina
AZ - Maricopa Co., Arizona	MO - Missouri	SD - South Dakota
CA - California	NE - Nebraska	TX - Texas
CT - Connecticut	NY - New York	UT - Utah
FL - Florida	ND - North Dakota	VA - Virginia
MD - Maryland	OH - Cuyahoga Co., Ohio	WI - Wisconsin
MN - Minnesota	PA - Pennsylvania	

**GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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**ADJUDICATED:** Judicially determined (judged) to be a delinquent or status offender.

**CASE RATE:** The number of cases disposed per 1,000 youth at risk. The actual population base for the case rate statistic varies on the nature of the case rate. For example, the population base for the *Nonwhite Case Rate* is the total number of nonwhite youth aged 10 through 17 who are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts. Similarly, the *Case Rate for 17-Year-Olds* is the total number of youth age 17 who are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts. See *Youth Population at Risk*.

**DELINQUENCY:** Acts or conduct in violation of criminal law. See *Reason for Referral*.

**DELINQUENT ACT:** An act committed by a juvenile 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 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.

**DETENTION:** The placement of a youth in a restrictive facility between referral to court intake and case disposition.

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

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

**Placement** - Cases in which youth were placed in a residential facility housing delinquents or status offenders or were otherwise removed from their home.

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

**Dismissed** - Cases dismissed (including those warned, counseled, and released) with no further disposition anticipated.

**Other** - A variety of miscellaneous dispositions not included above. This category includes such dispositions as fines, restitution, and community service; referrals outside the court for services with minimal or no further court involvement anticipated; and those dispositions coded as *Other* in the original data.

**FORMAL HANDLING:** See *Manner of Handling*.

**INFORMAL HANDLING:** See *Manner of Handling*.

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

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

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

**JUVENILE:** Youth at or below the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction. See *Upper Age of Jurisdiction and Youth Population at Risk*.

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

**MANNER OF HANDLING:** A general classification of case processing within the court system. Petitioned (formally handled) cases are those that appear on the official court calendar in response to the filing of a petition or other legal instrument requesting the court to adjudicate the youth a delinquent, status offender, or dependent child or to waive the youth to criminal court for processing as an adult. Nonpetitioned (informally handled) cases are those cases that duly authorized court personnel screen for adjustment prior to the filing of a formal petition. 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.

**NONPETITIONED CASE:** See *Manner of Handling*.

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

**PETITIONED CASE:** See *Manner of Handling*.

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

**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 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. (In both the population and court data, nearly all Hispanics were included in the white racial category.)

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

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

**Nonwhite** - Includes *Black* and *Other* racial categories.



**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's *Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)* in which *murder/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 that prohibit forced sexual penetration of either sex. Data reported by such States do not distinguish between *forcible rape* of females as defined above and other sexual assaults.) Other violent sex offenses are contained in *Other Offenses Against Persons*.
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* and includes forcible purse snatching.
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. Unspecified assaults are contained in *Other Offenses Against Persons*.
5. **Other Offenses Against Persons** - This category includes kidnaping, violent sex acts other than forcible rape (e.g., incest, sodomy), 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 purse snatching 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 the owner of it permanently or temporarily. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR Crime Index*. It includes *joyriding* or *unauthorized use of a motor vehicle* as well as *grand theft auto*.
4. **Arson** - Intentional damaging or destruction by means of fire or explosion of the property of another without the owner's consent, or of any property with intent to defraud, or attempting the above acts. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR Crime Index*.
5. **Vandalism** - Destroying or damaging, or attempting to destroy or damage, the property of another without the owner's 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 are also included; hence, the term is broader than the *UCR* category *drug abuse violations*.

**Offenses Against Public Order** - This category includes *weapons offenses; nonviolent sex offenses; liquor law violations, not status; disorderly conduct; obstruction of justice; and other offenses against public order* as defined below.

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 not involving violence. The term combines the meaning of the UCR categories *prostitution and commercialized vice* and *sex offenses*. It includes offenses such as *statutory rape, indecent exposure, prostitution, solicitation, pimping, lewdness, fornication, adultery, etc.*
3. **Liquor Law Violations, Not Status** - Being in a public place while intoxicated through consumption of alcohol, or intake of a controlled substance or drug. It includes *public intoxication, drunkenness*, and other liquor law violations. It does not include driving under the influence. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category of the same name. (Some States treat public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense, rather than delinquency; hence, some of these offenses may appear under the status offense code *status liquor law violations*. Where a person who is publicly intoxicated performs acts that 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. **Obstruction of Justice** - This category includes intentionally obstructing a court (or law enforcement) 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. It includes *contempt, perjury, obstructing justice, bribing witnesses, failure to report a crime, nonviolent resisting arrest, etc.*
6. **Other Offenses Against Public Order** - This category includes other offenses against government administration or regulation, e.g., *escape from confinement, bribery, gambling, fish and game violations, hitchhiking, health violations, false fire alarms, immigration violations, etc.*

**Other Delinquent Acts** - This category includes those offenses that contain a combination of person, property, drug, and/or public order offenses or those offenses coded as *Other* in the original data.

**Status Offenses** - Acts or types of conduct that are offenses only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile, and that can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court. Although State statutes defining status offenses vary (and some States may classify cases involving these offenses as dependency cases), for the purposes of this report the following types of offenses were classified as status offenses:

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. **Ungovernability** - Being beyond the control of parents, guardians, or custodians, or disobedient of parental authority, referred to in various juvenile codes as *unruly*, *unmanageable*, *incorrigible*, etc.
4. **Status Liquor Law Violations** - Violation of laws regulating the possession, purchase, or consumption of liquor by minors. (Some States treat consumption of alcohol and public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense, rather than delinquency; hence, some of these offenses may appear under this status offense code.)
5. **Other Status Offenses** - This category includes a variety of miscellaneous status offenses not included above (e.g., tobacco violation, curfew violation, and violation of a court order in a status offense proceeding) and those offenses coded as *Other* in the original data.

**Dependency Offenses** - Those actions that 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 Chapter 4 offenses are also grouped into categories commonly used in the FBI's *Uniform Crime Reports*. These groupings are:

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

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

**Crime Index** - Includes all offenses contained within the Violent Crime and Property Crime categories defined above.

**Nonindex Crime** - Includes all offenses not contained within the Crime Index category defined above. However, for this work status offenses are reported in their own category and are not included within the report's nonindex crime category.

**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 miscellaneous sources of referral, which are often only defined by the code *other* in the original data.

**STATUS OFFENSE:** Behavior that is considered an offense only when committed by a juvenile (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 calendar year. Each case represents a youth referred to the juvenile court for a new referral for one or more of the reasons described under *Reason for Referral*. The term **disposed** means that during the year some definite action was taken or some treatment plan was decided upon or initiated (see *Disposition*). 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. For the time period covered by this report, in 3 States (Connecticut, New York, and North Carolina) the upper age of jurisdiction was 15, in 8 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 33 States and the District of Columbia the upper age of jurisdiction was 17. It must be noted that within most States there are exceptions to the age criteria that place or permit youth at or below the State's upper age of jurisdiction to be under the original jurisdiction of the adult criminal court. For example, in most States if a youth of a certain age is charged with one of a defined list of what are commonly labeled "excluded offenses," the case must originate in the adult criminal court. In addition, in a number of States, the district attorney is given the discretion of filing certain cases either in the juvenile or in the criminal court. Therefore, while the upper age of jurisdiction is commonly recognized in all States, there are numerous exceptions to this age criterion.

**YOUTH POPULATION AT RISK:** For delinquency and status offense matters, this is the number of children from age 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction. For dependency matters, this is the number of children at or below the upper age of court 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 and status offense youth population at risk would equal the number of children 10 through 17 years of age living within the geographical area serviced by the court. See *Upper Age of Jurisdiction*.

**REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES  
DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY**

# REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES

## DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY

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This appendix presents information on the courts' petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency, status, and dependency caseloads for the year. It also presents the total population of the reporting jurisdiction, its 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction population, and its 0 through the upper age of jurisdiction population. Case rates (the number of cases per 1,000 youth at risk) are presented for each case type for the State (or jurisdiction). Delinquency and status offense case rates are based on the 10 through upper age population, while rates for dependency cases are based on the 0 through upper age population.

The units of count for the court statistics vary across jurisdictions. While many States reported their data using case disposed as the unit of count, others reported cases filed, children disposed, petitions filed, hearings, juvenile arraignments, and charges. The unit(s) of count are identified in the footnotes for each data set. The unit of count for each source should be reviewed before any attempt is made to compare statistics either across or within data sets. When States have indicated incomplete reporting of data, this is also noted.

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

It should also be noted that while the majority of the data presented in the appendix are for calendar year 1989, several reporting jurisdictions were not able to aggregate data for this timeframe. In those instances, the data cover fiscal year 1989. The period of coverage is indicated in the footnotes and should be considered when attempting to compare data sets.

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====			== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases =====
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non- petition	Petition	Non- petition	Petition	Non- petition	
ALABAMA [3]										
BALDWIN	96800	11900	26700	414	75	148	122	36	---	---
CALHOUN	116400	14000	30500	486	29	196	76	270	---	---
COLBERT	51900	5900	13300	27	27	3	28	0	---	---
CULLMAN	67100	8500	18000	245	55	90	69	85	---	---
DE KALB	54300	6800	14600	75	63	33	111	14	---	---
ETOWAH	99800	11700	26100	360	58	134	33	132	---	---
HOUSTON	80900	10000	23000	314	346	119	225	0	---	---
JEFFERSON	652200	70200	165900	1637	974	240	586	1333	---	---
LAUDERDALE	79800	8800	20300	228	38	65	11	1	---	---
LEE	86400	8600	20000	303	42	185	25	314	---	---
LIMESTONE	53500	6400	14500	78	39	17	21	28	---	---
MADISON	236700	26800	63000	728	412	20	463	104	---	---
MARSHALL	70400	8800	18600	237	158	98	75	0	---	---
MOBILE	376300	46200	109500	2387	999	211	1638	1045	---	---
MONTGOMERY	208900	23800	58800	1244	418	218	509	606	---	---
MORGAN	99100	11900	27100	279	71	119	17	2	---	---
SHELBY	96400	10800	27200	202	47	106	45	92	---	---
TALLADEGA	74200	10100	22100	154	64	77	57	136	---	---
TUSCALOOSA	148900	16200	37600	734	74	144	13	324	---	---
WALKER	67200	8300	18100	207	1	114	0	0	---	---
47 Small Counties	1207200	157400	241400	3389	1106	1524	1711	1839	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4024500	482900	923300	13728	5096	3861	5835	6361	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				28.43	10.55	8.00	12.08	5.75	---	---
State has 67 counties with 67 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 67 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 67 counties with 67 reporting petitioned status data and 67 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 67 counties with 45 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
ALASKA [4]										
ANCHORAGE	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	406
BARROW	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	53
BETHEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	112
CORDOVA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
CRAIG	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
DILLINGHAM	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
FAIRBANKS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	226
GLENALLEN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
JUNEAU	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
KENAI	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	238
KETCHIKAN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	86
KODIAK	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	37
KOTZEBUE	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	82

(See footnotes following Appendix)



REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====			== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases =====
	Total =====	10 Through Upper Age =====	0 Through Upper Age =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	
ALASKA [4]										
NOME	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	66
PALMER	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	92
PETERSBURG	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
SEWARD	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
SITKA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	64
TOK	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
UNALASKA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
VALDEZ	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4
WRANGELL	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10
Totals for Reporting Courts	538600	60600	160700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1494
Rates for Reporting Courts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 22 courts reporting information on juvenile matters. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
ARIZONA [5]										
APACHE	60600	9900	25300	62	93	24	51	1	---	---
COCHISE	96500	12100	27900	363	951	6	369	43	---	---
COCONINO	94400	11700	28400	463	956	101	511	22	---	---
MARICOPA [6]	2067700	218800	536200	5915	10576	362	4668	500	---	---
MOHAVE	90400	8500	20200	162	846	2	417	37	---	---
NAVAJO	76200	12300	30200	259	343	66	266	13	---	---
PIMA	652700	66000	161000	1982	4935	78	1887	634	---	---
PINAL	113500	13900	34300	481	649	52	380	89	---	---
YAVAPAI	104300	9300	22200	352	670	38	259	52	---	---
YUMA	119300	13600	35800	455	1498	0	770	53	---	---
4 Small Counties	102700	13200	32400	490	576	99	294	128	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	3578300	389600	954000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 14 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data. State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned status data and 14 reporting nonpetitioned status 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	95800	10300	24200	182	---	210	---	81	---	---
CRAIGHEAD	68100	7500	17300	123	---	53	---	64	---	---
FAULKNER	58800	6700	15200	16	---	39	---	38	---	---
GARLAND	73200	7200	15800	510	---	76	---	41	---	---
JEFFERSON	85800	10300	24600	586	---	54	---	257	---	---
MISSISSIPPI	57700	7200	18000	200	---	33	---	4	---	---
PULASKI	348900	37800	94400	1140	---	467	---	535	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====			== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases =====
	Total =====	10 Through Upper Age =====	0 Through Upper Age =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	
ARKANSAS [7]										
SALINE	63100	8400	18300	173	---	70	---	54	---	---
SEBASTIAN	99100	11100	26500	574	---	183	---	62	---	---
WASHINGTON	112100	10900	26500	337	---	25	---	32	---	---
WHITE	54200	6500	14100	50	---	22	---	17	---	---
64 Small Counties	1227600	149900	341800	2939	---	902	---	537	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	2344400	273700	636700	6830	---	2134	---	1722	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				24.95	---	7.80	---	2.70	---	---
State has 75 counties with 75 reporting petitioned delinquency data and						0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.				
State has 75 counties with 75 reporting petitioned status data and						0 reporting nonpetitioned status data.				
State has 75 counties with 75 reporting petitioned dependency data and						0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.				
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
CALIFORNIA [8]										
ALAMEDA	1267300	116700	285600	3217	4628	11	188	1605	---	---
BUTTE	179500	16500	39800	276	460	4	66	491	---	---
CONTRA COSTA	792100	83100	197400	2441	2680	47	154	1423	---	---
EL DORADO	123200	12500	28900	272	572	1	73	91	---	---
FRESNO	655500	72200	184400	2039	5049	100	1963	920	---	---
HUMBOLDT	118000	11000	27600	399	418	18	144	142	---	---
IMPERIAL	108300	14400	35000	160	577	2	126	164	---	---
KERN	534200	58800	159200	1699	933	6	157	1190	---	---
KINGS	99300	11700	31800	429	950	1	468	141	---	---
LAKE	50100	4400	10700	126	234	1	61	83	---	---
LOS ANGELES	8755300	888900	2221200	20518	6049	267	807	12888	---	---
MADERA	86300	11200	26400	603	345	7	24	154	---	---
MARIN	229100	19000	42400	410	221	27	19	229	---	---
MENDOCINO	79500	7800	20200	399	523	9	36	64	---	---
MERCED	175600	20700	57300	657	1283	7	579	235	---	---
MONTEREY	351700	35000	90600	1380	1508	26	110	196	---	---
NAPA	109800	10700	23900	187	19	11	0	111	---	---
NEVADA	77000	8000	18200	65	282	3	83	69	---	---
ORANGE	2371600	250500	572600	6209	4818	134	687	1922	---	---
PLACER	168500	19200	43000	301	545	3	125	138	---	---
RIVERSIDE	1125100	113600	295000	3374	2855	16	323	1548	---	---
SACRAMENTO	1020500	101900	254500	3620	4177	9	297	1486	---	---
SAN BERNARDINO	1372500	152300	399200	4609	6858	4	414	2081	---	---
SAN DIEGO	2445200	231900	572100	4062	4633	8	722	4290	---	---
SAN FRANCISCO	723200	45800	104500	1849	2578	11	116	1822	---	---
SAN JOAQUIN	471000	53800	136400	2699	2319	130	1092	960	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	==== 1989 POPULATIONS =====		== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases =====	
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non- petition	Petition	Non- petition	Petition		Non- petition
CALIFORNIA [8]										
SAN LUIS OBISPO	213300	18700	43900	382	388	19	321	181	---	---
SAN MATEO	644900	56700	132300	1206	1268	20	67	1678	---	---
SANTA BARBARA	364900	33400	81000	1066	1398	44	481	324	---	---
SANTA CLARA	1483300	154300	369000	2777	4379	108	449	1278	---	---
SANTA CRUZ	227100	19900	49400	520	826	13	130	129	---	---
SHASTA	145000	16300	38000	348	783	2	137	217	---	---
SOLANO	331900	36100	95600	1119	75	17	8	451	---	---
SONOMA	380900	37100	89400	842	1580	13	136	197	---	---
STANISLAUS	361300	41600	101100	1225	2325	9	154	441	---	---
SUTTER	63600	7100	16500	108	363	6	54	45	---	---
TULARE	307300	37200	95200	1356	264	79	215	564	---	---
VENTURA	659000	76000	186500	1396	3704	128	1031	813	---	---
YOLO	138800	13200	33000	247	686	5	87	234	---	---
YUBA	57400	6300	15900	162	369	0	14	61	---	---
18 Small Counties	415900	44500	104300	938	1869	80	547	656	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	29284300	2970100	7329100	75692	75791	1406	12665	41712	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.48	25.52	0.47	4.26	5.69	---	---
State has 58 counties with 58 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 58 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 58 counties with 58 reporting petitioned status data and 58 reporting nonpetitioned status 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 [9]										
ADAMS	263300	30300	72500	---	---	---	---	---	---	981
ARAPAHOE	386300	43200	104800	---	---	---	---	---	---	955
BOULDER	222300	19700	49200	---	---	---	---	---	---	1165
DENVER	467600	31700	89800	---	---	---	---	---	---	893
DOUGLAS	57000	8400	18800	---	---	---	---	---	---	165
EL PASO	389800	44400	99800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1428
JEFFERSON	432900	50000	116400	---	---	---	---	---	---	947
LARIMER	182900	17600	43000	---	---	---	---	---	---	602
MESA	92400	9500	24300	---	---	---	---	---	---	321
PUEBLO	122300	14600	33200	---	---	---	---	---	---	674
WELD	131000	13800	36300	---	---	---	---	---	---	423
52 Small Counties	511600	53800	133100	---	---	---	---	---	---	1653
Totals for Reporting Counties	3259400	337000	821300	---	---	---	---	---	---	10207
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 63 counties with 63 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====			== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases =====
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non- petition	Petition	Non- petition	Petition	Non- petition	
CONNECTICUT [10]										
DANBURY	---	---	---	146	159	24	33	---	---	---
FAIRFIELD	---	---	---	1135	962	67	204	---	---	---
HARTFORD	---	---	---	1514	965	200	228	---	---	---
NEW LONDON	---	---	---	497	303	70	110	---	---	---
LITCHFIELD	---	---	---	179	151	29	38	---	---	---
MIDDLESEX	---	---	---	191	147	38	43	---	---	---
NEW HAVEN	---	---	---	1499	654	126	91	---	---	---
TOLLAND	---	---	---	185	222	56	90	---	---	---
WATERBURY	---	---	---	459	304	77	54	---	---	---
WINDHAM	---	---	---	107	272	69	124	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Districts	3263200	256100	689000	5912	4139	756	1015	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Districts				23.09	16.16	2.95	3.96	---	---	---
State has 10 juvenile venue districts with 10 reporting petitioned delinquency and 10 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
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 [11]										
KENT	110100	13900	31000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1665
NEW CASTLE	438300	44300	103700	---	---	---	---	---	---	5352
SUSSEX	112200	12200	27200	---	---	---	---	---	---	1442
Totals for Reporting Counties	660500	70400	161800	---	---	---	---	---	---	8459
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 3 counties with 3 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA [12]										
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	609600	51400	106600	3977	1836	---	---	339	41	---
Rates for Reporting Jurisdiction				77.39	35.73	---	---	3.18	0.38	---
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
FLORIDA [13]										
DISTRICT 1	509800	59900	137100	2810	1267	47	643	---	---	---
DISTRICT 2	524500	60100	139800	2858	1930	85	514	---	---	---
DISTRICT 3	965700	93600	211900	4258	2387	179	1038	---	---	---
DISTRICT 4	1300700	136200	317100	7270	5097	170	690	---	---	---
DISTRICT 5	1119800	88700	191300	6892	1035	227	951	---	---	---
DISTRICT 6	1512600	157200	357200	9756	5551	154	1676	---	---	---
DISTRICT 7	1435500	154800	350400	7956	3816	202	861	---	---	---
DISTRICT 8	909300	73300	164100	4059	2394	151	678	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====			== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases =====
	Total =====	10 Through Upper Age =====	0 Through Upper Age =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	
FLORIDA [13]										
DISTRICT 9	1204700	100100	234900	4885	4240	88	645	---	---	---
DISTRICT 10	1236700	102400	236000	3551	4369	11	651	---	---	---
DISTRICT 11	1989100	192500	465800	8702	6913	39	2368	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Districts	12708500	1218600	2805500	62997	38999	1353	10715	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Districts				51.70	32.00	1.11	8.79	---	---	---
State has 11 districts with 11 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 11 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 11 districts with 11 reporting petitioned status data and 11 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
GEORGIA [14]										
BARTOW	54200	5900	14700	---	---	---	---	---	---	539
BIBB	149700	14800	37800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1092
CARROLL	69900	7700	18100	---	---	---	---	---	---	579
CHATHAM	215700	21600	55000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1739
CHEROKEE	86400	10500	25600	---	---	---	---	---	---	416
CLARKE	85800	6000	16200	---	---	---	---	---	---	990
CLAYTON	179300	18200	48100	---	---	---	---	---	---	1244
COBB	434900	41600	104700	---	---	---	---	---	---	2032
COLUMBIA	63900	7600	18700	---	---	---	---	---	---	248
COWETA	52500	5800	14400	---	---	---	---	---	---	398
DE KALB	538700	51000	120900	---	---	---	---	---	---	3671
DOUGHERTY	96600	11200	28400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1118
DOUGLAS	69700	8000	20900	---	---	---	---	---	---	660
FAYETTE	59600	8100	17800	---	---	---	---	---	---	390
FLOYD	80500	7600	18500	---	---	---	---	---	---	822
FULTON [15]	642000	57500	151200	1910	2877	133	791	531	160	---
GLYNN	61900	6300	16100	---	---	---	---	---	---	910
GWINNETT	337000	34800	91800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1297
HALL	93500	9100	23200	---	---	---	---	---	---	731
HENRY	56600	6100	15500	---	---	---	---	---	---	502
HOUSTON	88200	9800	24900	---	---	---	---	---	---	703
LIBERTY	51400	4500	16800	---	---	---	---	---	---	395
LOWNDES	75400	7700	20000	---	---	---	---	---	---	222
MUSCOGEE	178400	16900	43600	---	---	---	---	---	---	2093
RICHMOND	188700	18500	47500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1815
ROCKDALE	52600	6400	14600	---	---	---	---	---	---	368
SPALDING	53800	6000	15000	---	---	---	---	---	---	463

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====			== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
GEORGIA [14]										
TROUP	55200	5800	14500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1123
WALKER	57700	5900	14100	---	---	---	---	---	---	229
WHITFIELD	71600	7700	18300	---	---	---	---	---	---	663
128 Small Counties	2057300	229500	559000	---	---	---	---	---	---	11992
Totals for Reporting Counties	6358600	657700	1645900	1910	2877	133	791	531	160	39444
Rates for Reporting Counties				33.21	50.02	2.31	13.75	3.51	1.06	---
State has 159 counties with 1 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 159 counties with 1 reporting petitioned status data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 159 counties with 1 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
State has 159 counties with 157 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
HAWAII [16]										
HAWAII	118200	13600	34800	172	257	37	200	63	4	---
HONOLULU	828500	88600	212100	1009	243	269	362	235	29	---
KAUAI	50100	5800	14100	100	112	5	142	43	1	---
MAUI	98100	10900	26900	0	14	0	22	0	0	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1094900	118900	288000	1281	626	311	726	341	34	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				10.77	5.26	2.62	6.10	1.18	0.12	---
State has 4 counties with 4 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 4 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 4 counties with 4 reporting petitioned status data and 4 reporting nonpetitioned status 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 [17]										
ADA	203100	23100	57100	1185	919	---	---	65	23	---
BANNOCK	66000	7400	19700	440	165	---	---	50	5	---
BONNEVILLE CANYON	71500	8900	24300	329	185	---	---	38	0	---
KOOTENAI	89600	11000	26400	450	109	---	---	80	21	---
TWIN FALLS	69300	8200	19100	276	47	---	---	21	5	---
38 Small Counties	53600	6400	16100	182	42	---	---	16	6	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	448900	53500	139000	1282	772	---	---	192	67	---
Rates for Reporting Counties	1002000	118500	301700	4144	2239	---	---	462	133	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.98	18.90	---	---	1.53	0.44	---
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										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====			== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases =====
	Total =====	10 Through Upper Age =====	0 Through Upper Age =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	
ILLINOIS [18]										
ADAMS	66400	6400	15900	266	---	12	---	18	---	---
CHAMPAIGN	172500	13300	34000	208	---	20	---	10	---	---
COOK [19]	5120200	479700	1227100	15358	1176	73	145	7166	37	---
DE KALB	77300	5900	15900	67	---	4	---	0	---	---
DU PAGE	771900	72000	194900	727	---	22	---	9	---	---
HENRY	51600	5500	14000	51	---	2	---	0	---	---
JACKSON	61000	4100	11000	37	---	3	---	3	---	---
KANE	314300	33300	87600	345	---	1	---	0	---	---
KANKAKEE	96500	10200	25700	98	---	1	---	0	---	---
KNOX	56500	4600	12800	59	---	0	---	1	---	---
LAKE	509900	51000	134500	311	---	0	---	21	---	---
LA SALLE	107100	9900	25800	228	---	0	---	0	---	---
MCHENRY	180100	19800	50300	133	---	15	---	1	---	---
MCLEAN	128400	10000	27300	126	---	10	---	14	---	---
MACON	118300	11000	29400	312	---	21	---	6	---	---
MADISON	248700	24400	61800	331	---	8	---	2	---	---
ROCK ISLAND	149400	13700	36500	94	---	4	---	17	---	---
ST. CLAIR	263100	29300	73400	544	---	35	---	15	---	---
SANGAMON	178200	16400	42200	1	---	0	---	0	---	---
TAZEWELL	123900	11800	31600	112	---	0	---	0	---	---
VERMILION	88600	8400	21900	117	---	1	---	0	---	---
WHITESIDE	60500	6100	15600	46	---	0	---	0	---	---
WILL	354100	38400	102800	403	---	2	---	0	---	---
WILLIAMSON	57600	4900	12900	40	---	11	---	9	---	---
WINNEBAGO	252400	24500	63200	270	---	26	---	23	---	---
69 Small Counties	1506500	147000	376800	2461	---	117	---	115	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	11114900	1061700	2744800	22745	1176	388	145	7430	37	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.42	2.45	0.37	0.30	2.71	0.03	---
State has 102 counties with 94 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 102 counties with 94 reporting petitioned status data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 102 counties with 94 reporting petitioned dependency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
INDIANA [20]										
ALLEN	298800	34800	84000	391	---	58	---	176	---	---
BARTHOLOMEW	63700	7400	17400	161	---	0	---	94	---	---
CLARK	87800	10500	24000	137	---	21	---	155	---	---
DELAWARE	119900	13200	28500	125	---	17	---	83	---	---
ELKHART	154700	17900	44500	862	---	0	---	365	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====			== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
INDIANA [20]										
FLOYD	64100	7800	17600	79	---	3	---	76	---	---
GRANT	74500	8800	19200	117	---	13	---	39	---	---
HAMILTON	106700	14200	31100	363	---	46	---	9	---	---
HENDRICKS	75200	10000	22000	484	---	0	---	98	---	---
HOWARD	81300	10000	22800	103	---	42	---	45	---	---
JOHNSON	87200	10700	24600	0	---	0	---	29	---	---
KOSCIUSKO	64900	6700	17900	116	---	0	---	51	---	---
LAKE	478400	57800	137200	1479	---	18	---	249	---	---
LA PORTE	107100	12700	29400	185	---	0	---	49	---	---
MADISON	131000	16400	34800	390	---	343	---	103	---	---
MARION	794600	83100	202300	3379	---	0	---	0	---	---
MONROE	108100	8600	21100	217	---	0	---	112	---	---
MORGAN	55700	7700	16500	116	---	16	---	84	---	---
PORTER	128200	15200	37100	261	---	0	---	148	---	---
ST. JOSEPH	246300	26300	62100	540	---	7	---	119	---	---
TIPPECANOE	129900	11200	26800	165	---	0	---	61	---	---
VANDERBURGH	165300	16100	39200	310	---	13	---	593	---	---
VIGO	106500	10700	25100	260	---	92	---	27	---	---
WAYNE	72100	8400	18800	91	---	0	---	78	---	---
68 Small Counties	1730700	208800	489200	3030	---	241	---	1168	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	5532700	635100	1493100	13361	---	930	---	4011	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.04	---	1.46	---	2.69	---	---
State has 92 counties with 92 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 92 counties with 92 reporting petitioned status data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 92 counties with 92 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
KENTUCKY [21]										
BOONE	56700	7400	17500	---	---	---	---	---	---	629
BOYD	51400	5600	12700	---	---	---	---	---	---	155
CAMPBELL	83300	9800	22900	---	---	---	---	---	---	820
CHRISTIAN	68400	7000	16700	---	---	---	---	---	---	672
DAVISS	87200	10100	23700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1003
FAYETTE	223300	20100	47600	---	---	---	---	---	---	1877
HARDIN	89800	11000	23700	---	---	---	---	---	---	661
JEFFERSON	665900	68100	162800	---	---	---	---	---	---	8558
KENTON	141000	15800	38200	---	---	---	---	---	---	2094
MCCRACKEN	62700	6400	15100	---	---	---	---	---	---	624
MADISON	56900	5500	12400	---	---	---	---	---	---	390

(See footnotes following Appendix)



REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====			== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases =====
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non- petition	Petition	Non- petition	Petition	Non- petition	
KENTUCKY [21]										
PIKE	73300	10300	23400	---	---	---	---	---	---	157
WARREN	76600	7500	19200	---	---	---	---	---	---	861
107 Small Counties	1943500	242200	548100	---	---	---	---	---	---	11760
Totals for Reporting Counties	3679800	426800	984000	---	---	---	---	---	---	30261
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 120 counties with 120 reporting information on juvenile matters. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
LOUISIANA [22]										
ACADIA	56100	6600	17300	---	---	---	---	---	---	237
ASCENSION	57900	6600	18000	---	---	---	---	---	---	129
BOSSIER	86000	8800	23800	---	---	---	---	---	---	286
CADDO	249300	25300	67100	---	---	---	---	---	---	1065
CALCASIEU	168200	17400	47500	---	---	---	---	---	---	855
EAST BATON ROUGE	380200	36600	100900	---	---	---	---	---	---	1206
IBERIA	68300	7700	20300	---	---	---	---	---	---	455
JEFFERSON	448800	43300	114400	---	---	---	---	---	---	4366
LAFAYETTE	165000	16100	43800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1037
LAFOURCHE	85800	9800	25100	---	---	---	---	---	---	351
LIVINGSTON	70100	8300	21900	---	---	---	---	---	---	383
ORLEANS	502000	49500	130200	---	---	---	---	---	---	4730
OUACHITA	141900	15300	39800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1196
RAPIDES	131700	14200	36200	---	---	---	---	---	---	449
ST. BERNARD	66400	6700	17100	---	---	---	---	---	---	459
ST. LANDRY	81000	9500	24500	---	---	---	---	---	---	290
ST. MARY	58700	6900	18000	---	---	---	---	---	---	172
ST. TAMMANY	142800	15700	42300	---	---	---	---	---	---	476
TANGIPAHOA	85800	9500	25000	---	---	---	---	---	---	442
TERREBONNE	97200	11000	29800	---	---	---	---	---	---	470
VERMILION	50200	5100	14600	---	---	---	---	---	---	258
VERNON-	61300	5500	18100	---	---	---	---	---	---	264
42 Small Parishes	975000	107400	280000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5443
Totals for Reporting Parishes	4229400	442800	1175800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Juvenile Court Statistics 1989

Reporting County [2]	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====			== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
MAINE [23]										
ANDROSCOGGIN	104800	12200	28000	298	---	---	---	56	---	---
AROOSTOOK	87200	11500	24500	193	---	---	---	71	---	---
CUMBERLAND	240700	24900	57100	662	---	---	---	84	---	---
KENNEBEC	115200	12600	29600	624	---	---	---	38	---	---
OXFORD	52200	6200	13400	116	---	---	---	6	---	---
PENOBSCOT	145500	16500	36600	464	---	---	---	121	---	---
YORK	162600	18700	43100	833	---	---	---	62	---	---
9 Small Counties	310000	36300	81600	1263	---	---	---	142	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1218300	138900	314100	4453	---	---	---	580	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				32.05	---	---	---	1.85	---	---
State has 16 counties with 16 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 16 counties with 16 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

MARYLAND [24]										
ALLEGANY	74900	7700	16600	141	176	45	87	69	0	---
ANNE ARUNDEL	422700	46000	106200	1080	1180	25	235	4	0	---
BALTIMORE	686700	68800	143700	1718	2808	20	191	2	128	---
CALVERT	50100	6600	14400	156	236	0	115	0	0	---
CARROLL	121100	15000	33300	284	469	12	155	0	0	---
CECIL	70300	10000	21000	183	294	7	129	0	0	---
CHARLES	99000	13100	31600	274	520	3	181	3	0	---
FREDERICK	147100	16300	40000	397	506	20	265	1	0	---
HARFORD	178300	21900	49000	331	591	5	97	0	32	---
HOWARD	181900	22000	48900	266	355	6	173	1	0	---
MONTGOMERY	742160	78700	175800	908	2376	25	459	1	4	---
PRINCE GEORGE'S	722600	80400	185800	2415	2235	14	524	3	0	---
ST. MARY'S	74700	9000	21400	189	222	4	133	0	0	---
WASHINGTON	120200	13100	28200	193	360	36	294	0	0	---
WICOMICO	73500	7100	16900	168	324	2	68	0	0	---
BALTIMORE CITY	738000	77100	186100	5607	3237	90	350	28	1	---
8 Small Counties	223900	24200	54100	558	1102	45	452	27	3	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4727200	517000	1173000	14868	16991	359	3908	139	168	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				28.76	32.87	0.69	7.56	0.12	0.14	---
State has 24 counties with 24 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 24 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 24 counties with 24 reporting petitioned status data and 24 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 24 counties with 24 reporting petitioned dependency data and 24 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====			== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases =====
	Total =====	10 Through Upper Age =====	0 Through Upper Age =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	
<b>MASSACHUSETTS [25]</b>										
BARNSTABLE	183900	14900	35900	1063	---	127	---	28	---	---
BERKSHIRE	139800	12800	30900	750	---	166	---	56	---	---
ESSEX	667600	61500	152000	1058	---	156	---	87	---	---
FRANKLIN	69500	6400	16100	569	---	59	---	24	---	---
HAMPDEN	454500	44000	108500	1088	---	185	---	71	---	---
HAMPSHIRE	146000	11400	27200	351	---	68	---	28	---	---
MIDDLESEX	1388100	121200	293900	4196	---	564	---	197	---	---
NORFOLK	613900	57300	131500	986	---	208	---	114	---	---
PLYMOUTH	432900	46800	115000	2264	---	106	---	89	---	---
SUFFOLK	664100	46600	115900	3532	---	0	---	0	---	---
WORCESTER	703100	66600	167300	2407	---	449	---	64	---	---
2 Small Counties	17500	1100	3600	88	---	0	---	0	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	5480800	490600	1197800	18352	---	2088	---	758	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				37.41	---	4.26	---	0.63	---	---
State has 14 counties with 13 reporting petitioned delinquency data and						0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.				
State has 14 counties with 13 reporting petitioned status data and						0 reporting nonpetitioned status data.				
State has 14 counties with 13 reporting petitioned dependency data and						0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.				
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
<b>MICHIGAN [26]</b>										
ALLEGAN	89600	10300	26000	372	55	---	---	203	0	---
BAY	111800	11900	29400	255	138	---	---	76	0	---
BERRIEN	161100	17600	42600	480	586	---	---	175	0	---
CALHOUN	135700	13900	34000	787	9	---	---	165	0	---
CLINTON	57400	7100	17400	16	30	---	---	28	0	---
EATON	92200	10100	25600	241	8	---	---	19	0	---
GENESEE	431000	47300	118200	465	860	---	---	348	148	---
GRAND TRAVERSE	63400	6200	16100	286	29	---	---	21	0	---
INGHAM	280700	23800	63600	275	771	---	---	340	40	---
IONIA	56400	6600	16200	87	30	---	---	21	0	---
ISABELLA	54400	4900	11800	231	154	---	---	43	0	---
JACKSON	148700	15000	37200	346	15	---	---	279	0	---
KALAMAZOO	222200	20200	51800	218	230	---	---	126	0	---
KENT	496000	48100	129200	668	743	---	---	505	0	---
LAPEER	73900	9900	23200	269	23	---	---	11	0	---
LENAWEE	91000	10000	24600	152	74	---	---	103	0	---
LIVINGSTON	113700	15100	34200	169	0	---	---	42	0	---
MACOMB	713300	72400	173100	732	639	---	---	283	96	---
MARQUETTE	70800	6300	16400	114	56	---	---	73	0	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1989 POPULATIONS			DELINQUENCY		STATUS		DEPENDENCY		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
MICHIGAN [26]										
MIDLAND	75100	8300	20700	136	1	---	---	80	0	---
MONROE	132800	15900	38800	312	87	---	---	63	0	---
MONTCALM	52600	5900	14500	208	12	---	---	60	0	---
MUSKEGON	158400	16500	42700	235	317	---	---	215	0	---
OAKLAND	1074500	107700	260300	1138	2699	---	---	450	11	---
OTTAWA	184800	18800	51000	351	543	---	---	142	0	---
SAGINAW	212500	24800	59500	712	115	---	---	320	0	---
ST. CLAIR	144300	16700	39700	360	0	---	---	155	0	---
ST. JOSEPH	58700	6000	16000	172	0	---	---	144	0	---
SHIAWASSEE	69500	8600	20800	162	314	---	---	36	14	---
TUSCOLA	55300	6900	16100	77	0	---	---	111	0	---
VAN BUREN	69500	7900	19800	206	130	---	---	91	0	---
WASHTENAW	280500	22900	57500	502	0	---	---	165	0	---
WAYNE	2123400	222500	550800	5557	4278	---	---	3225	37	---
50 Small Counties	1108000	113900	281600	3180	2012	---	---	1162	140	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	9263200	959800	2380200	19473	14958	---	---	9280	486	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				20.29	15.59	---	---	3.90	0.20	---
State has 83 counties with 83 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 83 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 83 counties with 83 reporting petitioned dependency data and 83 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
MINNESOTA [27]										
ANOKA	239400	30600	74600	1052	---	79	---	29	---	---
BLUE EARTH	53700	5500	13300	120	---	82	---	12	---	---
CLAY	50200	5100	12500	169	---	135	---	4	---	---
DAKOTA	267900	33500	81500	513	---	9	---	23	---	---
HENNEPIN	1023600	93000	228500	4058	---	2298	---	716	---	---
OLMSTED	105300	11100	27200	336	---	23	---	22	---	---
OTTER TAIL	50800	5700	13700	195	---	92	---	18	---	---
RAMSEY	483200	45900	116900	3066	---	164	---	77	---	---
ST. LOUIS	199000	21000	49600	765	---	162	---	21	---	---
SCOTT	56600	8100	19000	213	---	77	---	8	---	---
STEARNS	117800	14500	34500	327	---	170	---	15	---	---
WASHINGTON	143200	18800	44900	390	---	167	---	16	---	---
WRIGHT	67800	9200	22500	264	---	230	---	5	---	---
74 Small Counties	1486500	172300	420200	5142	---	2283	---	301	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4344900	474400	1158900	16610	---	5971	---	1267	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				35.02	---	12.59	---	1.09	---	---
State has 87 counties with 87 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 87 counties with 87 reporting petitioned status data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 87 counties with 87 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	1989 POPULATIONS =====		== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases =====	
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non- petition	Petition	Non- petition	Petition		Non- petition
<b>MISSISSIPPI [28]</b>										
DE SOTO	66500	10400	21900	35	216	9	168	0	0	---
FORREST	68000	7500	17100	102	400	12	169	0	1	---
HARRISON	164900	19300	45000	225	487	17	503	2	2	---
HINDS	254300	28500	70300	715	192	20	452	335	0	---
JACKSON	115300	16700	36200	125	385	24	192	46	360	---
JONES	61900	7200	17200	66	160	66	108	46	4	---
LAUDERDALE	75600	9000	20800	275	178	79	72	83	9	---
LEE	64700	7700	18200	110	194	3	24	0	3	---
LOWNDES	59100	6900	17500	158	226	25	64	0	0	---
MADISON	52800	7200	16900	80	69	9	20	20	1	---
RANKIN	85700	10800	25500	144	4	97	0	53	0	---
WASHINGTON	68100	9900	24800	454	199	42	118	3	0	---
70 Small Counties	1428800	191000	443700	2318	2931	339	697	277	246	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	2565800	331900	775000	4807	5641	742	2587	865	626	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				14.48	17.00	2.24	7.79	1.12	0.81	---
State has 82 counties with 82 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 82 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 82 counties with 82 reporting petitioned status data and 82 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 82 counties with 82 reporting petitioned dependency data and 82 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
<b>MISSOURI [29]</b>										
BOONE	111300	8100	21800	89	560	34	411	24	186	---
BUCHANAN	83100	7400	19800	125	435	52	470	50	97	---
CAPE GIRARDEAU	61300	5200	13600	88	443	32	451	32	24	---
CASS	62700	7000	17500	14	300	24	246	46	114	---
CLAY	151800	14100	35400	1	595	0	194	1	82	---
COLE	63300	5400	15100	42	300	18	316	8	33	---
FRANKLIN	80000	9200	23200	40	430	10	172	56	0	---
GREENE	205900	17600	45300	128	996	47	391	173	342	---
JACKSON	631700	55200	149600	1241	2631	622	1491	354	1390	---
JASPER	90000	8100	21300	136	92	57	75	88	51	---
JEFFERSON	169100	18600	49700	125	575	63	320	144	9	---
PLATTE	56800	5800	15100	33	215	5	64	16	12	---
ST. CHARLES	206800	22300	60300	224	818	93	858	46	3	---
ST. LOUIS	990400	90700	226500	1987	4992	591	5352	777	563	---
ST. LOUIS CITY	401200	34600	94600	1899	2426	380	2583	846	1027	---
99 Small Counties	1713800	168200	421900	1135	6455	537	5015	972	1974	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	5079100	477500	1230700	7307	22263	2565	18409	3633	5907	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				15.30	46.62	5.37	38.55	2.95	4.80	---
State has 115 counties with 114 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 114 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 115 counties with 114 reporting petitioned status data and 114 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 115 counties with 114 reporting petitioned dependency data and 114 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====		== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases =====	
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non- petition	Petition	Non- petition	Petition		Non- petition
MONTANA [30]										
BEAVERHEAD	8400	900	2300	---	---	---	---	---	---	6
CASCADE	77900	8100	19500	---	---	---	---	---	---	74
FLATHEAD	58800	6600	16700	---	---	---	---	---	---	18
MISSOULA	78300	7700	18900	---	---	---	---	---	---	70
YELLOWSTONE	113800	12600	30400	---	---	---	---	---	---	163
52 Small Counties	462600	51700	127300	---	---	---	---	---	---	774
Totals for										
Reporting Counties	799800	87500	215000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1105
Rates for										
Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 57 counties with 57 reporting information on juvenile matters. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
NEBRASKA [31]										
DOUGLAS	415200	45000	109500	856	---	154	---	355	---	---
LANCASTER	212200	19100	49400	529	948	94	260	245	4	---
SARPY	101500	13900	34200	293	301	331	159	42	1	---
90 Small Counties	850000	90600	227300	1800	123	848	65	351	16	---
Totals for										
Reporting Counties	1578900	168600	420500	3478	1372	1427	484	993	21	---
Rates for										
Reporting Counties				20.63	11.10	8.46	3.92	2.36	0.07	---
State has 93 counties with 93 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 92 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data. State has 93 counties with 93 reporting petitioned status data and 92 reporting nonpetitioned status data. State has 93 counties with 93 reporting petitioned dependency data and 92 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
NEVADA [32]										
CLARK	719500	71600	170300	4301	2676	293	472	703	8579	---
DOUGLAS	27100	2500	6300	170	142	71	211	---	---	---
LYON	19700	1800	5000	62	74	3	166	---	---	---
NYE	17500	1900	4700	87	---	55	---	28	---	---
Totals for										
Reporting Counties	783800	77800	175000	4620	2892	422	849	731	8579	---
Rates for										
Reporting Counties				59.35	38.08	5.42	11.18	4.18	50.37	---
State has 17 counties with 4 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 3 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data. State has 17 counties with 4 reporting petitioned status data and 3 reporting nonpetitioned status data. State has 17 counties with 2 reporting petitioned dependency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====			== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases =====
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non- petition	Petition	Non- petition	Petition	Non- petition	
NEW HAMPSHIRE [33]										
CHESHIRE	69100	7300	16700	351	---	74	---	42	---	---
GRAFTON	73800	7700	16700	317	---	105	---	67	---	---
HILLSBOROUGH	330000	38600	87600	1225	---	213	---	104	---	---
MERRIMACK	117700	12200	28900	226	---	73	---	90	---	---
ROCKINGHAM	240300	26000	61400	904	---	144	---	111	---	---
STRAFFORD	102100	10600	24200	464	---	63	---	64	---	---
4 Small Counties	155800	17200	38800	931	---	218	---	150	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1088800	119600	274200	4418	---	890	---	628	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				36.95	---	7.44	---	2.29	---	---
State has 10 counties with	10 reporting petitioned delinquency data and					0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.				
State has 10 counties with	10 reporting petitioned status data and					0 reporting nonpetitioned status 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 [34]										
ATLANTIC	221000	24200	51900	---	---	---	---	---	---	6651
BERGEN	823700	79600	175100	---	---	---	---	---	---	11285
BURLINGTON	391500	46000	103900	---	---	---	---	---	---	5246
CAMDEN	498300	57600	134600	---	---	---	---	---	---	8737
CAPE MAY	94000	9000	20500	---	---	---	---	---	---	2176
CUMBERLAND	137000	17900	38500	---	---	---	---	---	---	4018
ESSEX	781100	92700	208600	---	---	---	---	---	---	19735
GLOUCESTER	226500	25600	62900	---	---	---	---	---	---	3308
HUDSON	552300	58200	132800	---	---	---	---	---	---	8912
HUNTERDON	105600	13800	28600	---	---	---	---	---	---	472
MERCER	322900	33000	73000	---	---	---	---	---	---	7811
MIDDLESEX	662800	66200	150400	---	---	---	---	---	---	5953
MONMOUTH	547000	63000	141400	---	---	---	---	---	---	7045
MORRIS	418800	48000	104800	---	---	---	---	---	---	2782
OCEAN	424800	40300	97100	---	---	---	---	---	---	3852
PASSAIC	451300	49000	112900	---	---	---	---	---	---	9521
SALEM	65000	8400	18400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1545
SOMERSET	235700	25800	55500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1414
SUSSEX	129100	15000	37200	---	---	---	---	---	---	1035
UNION	493400	49200	111400	---	---	---	---	---	---	6687
WARREN	90400	10300	22800	---	---	---	---	---	---	743
Totals for Reporting Counties	7672200	832700	1882200	---	---	---	---	---	---	118928
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 21 counties with	0 reporting petitioned status data and					0 reporting nonpetitioned status data.				
State has 21 counties with	21 reporting information on juvenile matters.									
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====			== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
NEW MEXICO [35]										
BERNALILLO	471100	50200	122700	---	---	---	---	---	---	3845
CHAVES	57200	6500	16300	---	---	---	---	---	---	243
DONA ANA	131600	16500	41600	---	---	---	---	---	---	577
LEA	56300	6500	19300	---	---	---	---	---	---	306
MCKINLEY	59600	9900	23900	---	---	---	---	---	---	137
OTERO	51000	6700	15300	---	---	---	---	---	---	100
SANDOVAL	60700	7900	19800	---	---	---	---	---	---	147
SAN JUAN	90500	12700	33300	---	---	---	---	---	---	399
SANTA FE	95800	9900	25300	---	---	---	---	---	---	611
VALENCIA	67000	9100	22800	---	---	---	---	---	---	106
22 Small Counties	346500	44500	102600	---	---	---	---	---	---	2235
Totals for Reporting Counties	1487100	180300	442700	---	---	---	---	---	---	8706
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 32 counties with 32 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
NEW YORK [36]										
ALBANY	292000	20600	57000	352	260	295	289	352	---	---
ALLEGANY	50500	4400	12200	45	89	56	61	68	---	---
BRONX	1201200	105100	301000	1642	244	361	588	6635	---	---
BROOME	212400	15700	43600	140	194	126	162	169	---	---
CATTARAUGUS	84400	7300	21200	66	130	53	73	119	---	---
CAYUGA	82000	7600	20100	101	95	54	3	18	---	---
CHAUTAUQUA	142200	11200	32700	97	187	35	120	117	---	---
CHEMUNG	94900	8100	22700	165	36	72	198	143	---	---
CHENANGO	51500	5100	13700	24	83	14	47	28	---	---
CLINTON	85400	7000	19400	34	115	34	76	51	---	---
COLUMBIA	62700	5100	13500	59	66	70	44	68	---	---
DUTCHESS	258500	21500	59400	339	150	115	237	323	---	---
ERIE	969500	77300	207000	587	806	1593	157	1116	---	---
FULTON	54300	4800	12600	24	55	38	82	103	---	---
GENESEE	59900	5200	14400	78	29	13	33	20	---	---
HERKIMER	65800	5400	15700	34	80	49	14	19	---	---
JEFFERSON	108000	10600	28700	110	169	72	104	158	---	---
KINGS	2300800	189500	571700	2867	154	957	484	7378	---	---
LIVINGSTON	61800	5500	14100	68	74	44	28	124	---	---
MADISON	68800	6200	16100	33	87	62	48	66	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)



REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====			== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases =====
	Total =====	10 Through Upper Age =====	0 Through Upper Age =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	
NEW YORK [36]										
MONROE	713100	55600	158300	812	628	378	341	1015	---	---
MONTGOMERY	52000	4400	11400	33	93	24	54	41	---	---
NASSAU	1290600	103700	276000	1020	385	388	473	1598	---	---
NEW YORK	1485200	63100	184900	1132	123	339	351	5995	---	---
NIAGARA	220400	17900	50400	174	241	195	282	192	---	---
ONEIDA	251100	21300	56700	153	340	103	121	299	---	---
ONONDAGA	468700	36700	105300	1023	482	547	403	713	---	---
ONTARIO	94700	8000	21200	40	72	37	60	61	---	---
ORANGE	303600	28000	80800	266	257	221	192	1396	---	---
OSWEGO	121200	11300	30800	71	132	72	137	147	---	---
OTSEGO	60300	4800	12900	13	49	10	39	62	---	---
PUTNAM	83400	7700	20900	28	44	58	11	23	---	---
QUEENS	1951700	136500	370900	1658	128	476	336	3246	---	---
RENSSELAER	154100	13100	34300	180	116	327	78	143	---	---
RICHMOND	377400	33100	89900	214	23	121	90	459	---	---
ROCKLAND	265300	24900	66600	87	65	63	65	246	---	---
ST. LAWRENCE	112100	12100	26900	23	122	31	67	105	---	---
SARATOGA	178600	16700	42400	187	166	145	73	310	---	---
SCHENECTADY	149300	11500	30600	97	204	257	135	366	---	---
STEUBEN	98800	9200	24700	87	112	92	77	78	---	---
SUFFOLK	1318900	125000	319700	2143	846	635	724	1280	---	---
SULLIVAN	68900	5500	14400	110	23	113	36	149	---	---
TIOGA	52100	4700	14000	51	25	40	29	27	---	---
TOMPKINS	93500	5400	16400	39	101	34	41	109	---	---
ULSTER	164700	12700	35300	182	167	161	71	428	---	---
WARREN	58700	5400	13700	34	93	25	83	18	---	---
WASHINGTON	58900	5800	15200	76	27	33	44	59	---	---
WAYNE	88700	8200	22600	70	51	48	82	68	---	---
WESTCHESTER	874800	68400	176400	500	738	399	561	935	---	---
13 Small Counties	445600	38800	104900	236	580	248	307	347	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	17962800	1420200	3925400	17604	9536	9733	8211	36990	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				12.40	6.71	6.85	5.78	9.42	---	---
State has 62 counties with 62 reporting petitioned delinquency data and						0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.				
State has 62 counties with 62 reporting petitioned status data and						0 reporting nonpetitioned status data.				
State has 62 counties with 62 reporting petitioned dependency data and						0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.				
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 15										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====			== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases =====
	Total =====	10 Through Upper Age =====	0 Through Upper Age =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	
NORTH CAROLINA [37]										
ALAMANCE	107100	8900	21700	351	---	44	---	73	---	---
BRUNSWICK	50000	4300	12000	122	---	11	---	21	---	---
BUNCOMBE	173300	12900	34800	288	---	257	---	153	---	---
BURKE	75300	6300	16300	70	---	87	---	100	---	---
CABARRUS	97800	8600	21800	192	---	34	---	51	---	---
CALDWELL	70300	6400	15600	121	---	115	---	97	---	---
CARTERET	51900	3900	10300	131	---	5	---	32	---	---
CATAWBA	117100	10700	26400	342	---	77	---	51	---	---
CLEVELAND	84500	7600	19400	185	---	32	---	79	---	---
CRAVEN	80900	6200	19000	148	---	12	---	36	---	---
CUMBERLAND	271600	24200	70500	1308	---	417	---	450	---	---
DAVIDSON	125100	11700	28600	185	---	53	---	56	---	---
DURHAM	179500	13400	38100	319	---	50	---	127	---	---
EDGECOMBE	56500	5300	14200	300	---	9	---	87	---	---
FORSYTH	264000	20200	55100	700	---	158	---	206	---	---
GASTON	174000	16700	41600	698	---	300	---	94	---	---
GUILFORD	344100	26800	71100	1074	---	253	---	260	---	---
HALIFAX	55600	5300	13700	239	---	8	---	25	---	---
HARNETT	66900	5500	15000	245	---	10	---	24	---	---
HENDERSON	68600	5000	13400	33	---	41	---	33	---	---
IREDELL	91900	8100	21500	437	---	131	---	58	---	---
JOHNSTON	80400	7100	18900	157	---	13	---	20	---	---
LENOIR	57400	5500	14000	58	---	11	---	65	---	---
MECKLENBURG	501500	39200	108900	1753	---	443	---	251	---	---
MOORE	58200	4900	12100	80	---	14	---	58	---	---
NASH	75900	6900	18400	301	---	3	---	46	---	---
NEW HANOVER	118800	9400	25500	652	---	71	---	68	---	---
ONSLow	146300	10600	29300	371	---	0	---	121	---	---
ORANGE	92200	5700	16000	174	---	10	---	31	---	---
PITT	106100	8100	23000	263	---	7	---	80	---	---
RANDOLPH	105300	9300	23800	262	---	107	---	94	---	---
ROBESON	104700	11900	29600	588	---	22	---	112	---	---
ROCKINGHAM	85700	7500	18900	375	---	30	---	63	---	---
ROWAN	109500	8800	23500	323	---	98	---	251	---	---
RUTHERFORD	56700	5200	12800	104	---	100	---	160	---	---
STANLY	51400	4300	11400	83	---	12	---	50	---	---
SURRY	61300	5200	13500	138	---	14	---	17	---	---
UNION	82900	8500	21500	171	---	4	---	112	---	---
WAKE	413200	31200	84500	962	---	69	---	76	---	---
WAYNE	103900	9400	25300	161	---	21	---	152	---	---
WILKES	59200	5500	13500	146	---	89	---	142	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1989 POPULATIONS			DELINQUENCY		STATUS		DEPENDENCY		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
NORTH CAROLINA [37]										
WILSON	65700	6000	15500	246	---	4	---	31	---	---
58 Small Counties	1418000	125200	323700	2915	---	561	---	985	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	6560300	553100	1463300	17771	---	3807	---	5098	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				32.13	---	6.88	---	3.48	---	---
State has 100 counties with 100 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 100 counties with 100 reporting petitioned status data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned status 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 [38]										
BURLEIGH	59900	6900	16900	57	532	41	476	145	308	---
CASS	101700	9600	24300	154	482	151	342	122	318	---
GRAND FORKS	70200	7100	17700	84	390	67	422	60	337	---
WARD	58100	6100	16400	31	326	15	240	2	16	---
49 Small Counties	351400	39500	99300	240	1547	200	1509	299	620	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	641300	69200	174600	566	3277	474	2989	628	1599	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				8.18	47.36	6.85	43.20	3.60	9.16	---
State has 53 counties with 53 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 53 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 53 counties with 53 reporting petitioned status data and 53 reporting nonpetitioned status 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 [39]										
ALLEN	109700	13500	31500	---	---	---	---	---	---	3661
ASHTABULA	100000	12600	28100	---	---	---	---	---	---	2853
ATHENS	59300	5400	13400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1359
BELMONT	72100	7900	18300	---	---	---	---	---	---	1112
BUTLER	288500	33000	77600	---	---	---	---	---	---	5596
CLARK	147400	16800	38700	---	---	---	---	---	---	4381
CLERMONT	148500	18700	45300	---	---	---	---	---	---	4556
COLUMBIANA	108700	12500	29000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2439
CUYAHOGA [40]	1418700	141700	331200	6708	2918	1673	1647	729	12	---
DARKE	53600	6300	15000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1220
DELAWARE	65800	8100	18200	---	---	---	---	---	---	1701
ERIE	76800	9200	20700	---	---	---	---	---	---	3336
FAIRFIELD	102500	13200	30100	---	---	---	---	---	---	2281
FRANKLIN	952800	94900	232400	---	---	---	---	---	---	25816
GEAUGA	80300	11100	24100	---	---	---	---	---	---	1759

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Juvenile Court Statistics 1989

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Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====			== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases =====
	Total =====	10 Through Upper Age =====	0 Through Upper Age =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	
OHIO [39]										
GREENE	135900	15600	35400	---	---	---	---	---	---	3403
HAMILTON	865600	94100	221600	---	---	---	---	---	---	37022
HANCOCK	65600	7800	18400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1769
HURON	56000	7200	16700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1488
JEFFERSON	81200	8900	19800	---	---	---	---	---	---	909
LAKE	214900	24100	56000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4556
LAWRENCE	61900	7700	17500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1326
LICKING	127900	15600	35100	---	---	---	---	---	---	2452
LORAIN	271100	34300	77800	---	---	---	---	---	---	6363
LUCAS	462100	51500	122600	---	---	---	---	---	---	26372
MAHONING	266800	29400	66700	---	---	---	---	---	---	4382
MARION	64500	7800	17900	---	---	---	---	---	---	2828
MEDINA	121600	16100	37000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2389
MIAMI	92700	10700	25100	---	---	---	---	---	---	3552
MONTGOMERY	572600	61100	145800	---	---	---	---	---	---	18059
MUSKINGUM	82200	9800	23000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2048
PORTAGE	141800	16000	38000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3279
RICHLAND	126500	14400	33700	---	---	---	---	---	---	3715
ROSS	69200	8000	17900	---	---	---	---	---	---	1628
SANDUSKY	62000	7800	17900	---	---	---	---	---	---	1320
SCIOTO	80700	10300	22900	---	---	---	---	---	---	1711
SENECA	59900	7000	17000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1645
STARK	368300	42000	95700	---	---	---	---	---	---	6378
SUMMIT	514200	55800	126900	---	---	---	---	---	---	12752
TRUMBULL	228900	26400	58500	---	---	---	---	---	---	8784
TUSCARAWAS	84300	9100	22400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1837
WARREN	112400	13800	32900	---	---	---	---	---	---	4015
WASHINGTON	62500	7100	17000	---	---	---	---	---	---	876
WAYNE	101100	11300	27900	---	---	---	---	---	---	2518
WOOD	112700	11900	27700	---	---	---	---	---	---	3093
43 Small Counties	1381000	167000	396600	---	---	---	---	---	---	35067
Totals for Reporting Counties	10832700	1214800	2843200	6708	2918	1673	1647	729	12	269606
Rates for Reporting Counties				47.35	20.60	11.81	11.63	2.20	0.04	---
State has 88 counties with 1 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 88 counties with 1 reporting petitioned status data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 88 counties with 1 reporting petitioned dependency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
State has 88 counties with 87 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====			== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases =====
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non- petition	Petition	Non- petition	Petition	Non- petition	
OKLAHOMA [41]										
CANADIAN	73600	9000	23900	76	---	0	---	---	---	---
CLEVELAND	171700	18800	46500	115	---	2	---	---	---	---
CREEK	61700	8500	18500	48	---	---	---	---	---	---
GARFIELD	57500	5500	15100	48	---	1	---	---	---	---
MUSKOGEE	68000	7500	19100	51	---	5	---	---	---	---
PAYNE	61600	4700	12400	61	---	27	---	---	---	---
POTTAWATOMIE	59000	6900	16400	32	---	2	---	---	---	---
ROGERS	54800	7600	17000	12	---	7	---	---	---	---
66 Small Counties	1325300	151900	366500	1029	---	122	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1933100	220300	535400	1472	---	166	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				6.68	---	0.79	---	---	---	---
State has 77 counties with 74 reporting petitioned delinquency data and						0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.				
State has 77 counties with 71 reporting petitioned status data and						0 reporting nonpetitioned status data.				
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

OREGON [42]										
BENTON	70200	6100	15200	---	---	---	---	---	---	422
CLACKAMAS	275600	32300	73400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1001
COOS	60300	6500	15000	---	---	---	---	---	---	443
DESCHUTES	74100	8000	19600	---	---	---	---	---	---	256
DOUGLAS	94300	10700	25500	---	---	---	---	---	---	333
JACKSON	145200	15200	36000	---	---	---	---	---	---	832
JOSEPHINE	62700	6500	15300	---	---	---	---	---	---	487
KLAMATH	57700	6600	15400	---	---	---	---	---	---	456
LANE	280900	26300	66600	---	---	---	---	---	---	870
LINN	91000	10300	24500	---	---	---	---	---	---	653
MARION	226700	24200	58800	---	---	---	---	---	---	3177
MULTNOMAH	582100	48800	124800	---	---	---	---	---	---	5830
UMATILLA	59300	6700	17100	---	---	---	---	---	---	318
WASHINGTON	306200	32600	80800	---	---	---	---	---	---	837
YAMHILL	64700	7200	18300	---	---	---	---	---	---	414
21 Small Counties	372500	40200	96400	---	---	---	---	---	---	2930
Totals for Reporting Counties	2823300	288400	702800	---	---	---	---	---	---	19259
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 36 counties with 36 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====		== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases =====
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non- petition	Petition	Non- petition	Petition	
PENNSYLVANIA [43]									
ADAMS	77400	8500	19600	54	8	---	---	---	---
ALLEGHENY	1345600	128700	289300	3865	1341	---	---	---	---
ARMSTRONG	74000	8500	19300	27	55	---	---	---	---
BEAVER	187600	20300	46100	276	102	---	---	---	---
BERKS	334700	34400	78300	471	288	---	---	---	---
BLAIR	130900	14800	33800	215	31	---	---	---	---
BRADFORD	61200	7500	17100	123	10	---	---	---	---
BUCKS	537200	63700	144500	628	252	---	---	---	---
BUTLER	151800	17200	39000	261	53	---	---	---	---
CAMBRIA	164600	18300	40700	281	42	---	---	---	---
CARBON	56500	6400	13500	59	45	---	---	---	---
CENTRE	122700	10900	24100	104	4	---	---	---	---
CHESTER	371100	43300	96800	183	168	---	---	---	---
CLEARFIELD	78600	9500	21200	78	6	---	---	---	---
COLUMBIA	63100	6300	14300	21	54	---	---	---	---
CRAWFORD	86600	10400	23300	152	8	---	---	---	---
CUMBERLAND	193200	19700	44400	93	274	---	---	---	---
DAUPHIN	237800	25200	57400	384	317	---	---	---	---
DELAWARE	549100	55500	125500	1017	145	---	---	---	---
ERIE	273300	31400	73500	395	168	---	---	---	---
FAYETTE	146900	16800	36500	82	281	---	---	---	---
FRANKLIN	120700	14400	31400	80	32	---	---	---	---
INDIANA	90300	9500	22100	89	56	---	---	---	---
LACKAWANNA	219900	22700	49100	309	34	---	---	---	---
LANCASTER	418000	45700	109400	477	369	---	---	---	---
LAWRENCE	97100	8700	22700	73	24	---	---	---	---
LEBANON-	113500	12800	28100	125	114	---	---	---	---
LEHIGH	289800	27600	63600	470	125	---	---	---	---
LUZERNE	329200	35000	74400	135	405	---	---	---	---
LYCOMING	118500	13500	30300	161	85	---	---	---	---
MERCER	121600	13200	29800	157	20	---	---	---	---
MONROE	93500	10200	22500	123	1	---	---	---	---
MONTGOMERY	676200	67900	154400	470	443	---	---	---	---
NORTHAMPTON	245200	25500	58100	236	117	---	---	---	---
NORTHUMBERLAND	97300	10100	23000	28	64	---	---	---	---
PHILADELPHIA	1595100	168500	376000	5896	3211	---	---	---	---
SCHUYLKILL	153400	16400	35000	103	147	---	---	---	---
SOMERSET	78700	8800	20400	70	34	---	---	---	---
VENANGO	59800	6700	15500	37	105	---	---	---	---
WASHINGTON	206000	21600	47700	145	175	---	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====			== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases =====
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non- petition	Petition	Non- petition	Petition	Non- petition	
PENNSYLVANIA [43]										
WESTMORELAND	372500	40100	88900	388	100	---	---	---	---	---
YORK	337600	37400	85000	254	269	---	---	---	---	---
25 Small Counties	806800	94600	213100	744	357	---	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	11887900	1268100	2859200	19339	9939	---	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				15.25	7.84	---	---	---	---	---
State has 67 counties with 67 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 67 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
RHODE ISLAND [44]										
State Total	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6704
State Rate				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
SOUTH CAROLINA [45]										
AIKEN	119800	13400	32800	145	165	39	197	---	---	---
ANDERSON	144200	14400	35900	147	157	190	236	---	---	---
BEAUFORT	85700	6400	20000	82	167	7	54	---	---	---
BERKELEY	126900	14800	40000	97	455	43	94	---	---	---
CHARLESTON	293900	25200	65600	355	588	114	156	---	---	---
DARLINGTON	61900	7300	18000	101	27	22	9	---	---	---
DORCHESTER	81300	9500	24400	96	91	62	38	---	---	---
FLORENCE	114200	13100	31800	136	369	22	208	---	---	---
GREENVILLE	317200	30000	75100	455	502	57	178	---	---	---
GREENWOOD	61300	6100	14500	116	224	26	53	---	---	---
HORRY	141300	13800	34600	172	211	70	50	---	---	---
LANCASTER	54400	6100	14400	143	141	32	138	---	---	---
LAURENS	57600	5900	13800	125	53	14	29	---	---	---
LEXINGTON	165500	17800	42700	268	295	108	211	---	---	---
OCONEE	56600	5900	14300	49	43	17	5	---	---	---
ORANGEBURG	84700	9500	22800	95	81	126	37	---	---	---
PICKENS	92500	9100	21200	123	111	99	105	---	---	---
RICHLAND	284000	23900	60900	408	732	36	35	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====			== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases =====
	Total =====	10 Through Upper Age =====	0 Through Upper Age =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	
SOUTH CAROLINA [45]										
SPARTANBURG	223700	22700	52800	360	548	226	50	---	---	---
SUMTER	101600	11200	28500	153	139	118	39	---	---	---
YORK	129400	13500	32400	270	165	329	319	---	---	---
25 Small Counties	663000	77800	185300	1203	1360	572	764	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	3460700	357500	881800	5099	6624	2329	3005	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				14.26	18.53	6.51	8.41	---	---	---
State has 46 counties with 46 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 46 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 46 counties with 46 reporting petitioned status data and 46 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
SOUTH DAKOTA [46]										
MINNEHAHA	123200	12400	32700	378	457	284	1086	---	---	---
PENNINGTON	80400	9400	20900	263	121	75	43	---	---	---
64 Small Counties	492200	55900	139500	855	651	473	1042	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	695800	77700	193100	1496	1229	832	2171	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.26	16.48	10.71	29.10	---	---	---
State has 66 counties with 66 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 66 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 66 counties with 66 reporting petitioned status data and 66 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
TENNESSEE [47]										
ANDERSON	68000	7200	15900	---	---	---	---	---	---	839
BLOUNT	85200	9700	20500	---	---	---	---	---	---	379
BRADLEY	73200	8300	19400	---	---	---	---	---	---	469
CARTER	51400	5300	12400	---	---	---	---	---	---	306
DAVIDSON	507000	47300	110200	---	---	---	---	---	---	7940
GREENE	55800	6700	14200	---	---	---	---	---	---	746
HAMBLEN	50700	5800	12900	---	---	---	---	---	---	349
HAMILTON	284600	30100	68300	---	---	---	---	---	---	2147
KNOX	334500	33400	77200	---	---	---	---	---	---	1863
MADISON	77900	8400	20600	---	---	---	---	---	---	369
MAURY	54500	5600	13900	---	---	---	---	---	---	465
MONTGOMERY	98700	10700	23500	---	---	---	---	---	---	991
PUTNAM	51100	4700	11000	---	---	---	---	---	---	418
RUTHERFORD	115600	12600	30800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1134
SEVIER	50300	6100	13200	---	---	---	---	---	---	600

(See footnotes following Appendix)



REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====			== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
TENNESSEE [47]										
SHELBY [48]	823000	96000	223700	4872	8087	168	2295	2624	552	---
SULLIVAN	143300	16300	35200	---	---	---	---	---	---	2427
SUMNER	101700	12300	28200	---	---	---	---	---	---	1184
WASHINGTON	92200	9700	21400	---	---	---	---	---	---	2020
WILLIAMSON	79300	10100	23300	---	---	---	---	---	---	1474
WILSON	66700	8200	18500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1019
74 Small Counties	1586000	193100	424500	---	---	---	---	---	---	15918
Totals for Reporting Counties	4850700	547800	1238900	4872	8087	168	2295	2624	552	43057
Rates for Reporting Counties				50.74	84.23	1.75	23.90	11.73	2.47	---
State has 95 counties with 1 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 95 counties with 1 reporting petitioned status data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 95 counties with 1 reporting petitioned dependency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
State has 95 counties with 94 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
TEXAS [49]										
ANGELINA	69300	7700	20100	58	229	4	118	---	---	---
BELL	187500	16300	40100	174	276	6	100	---	---	---
BEXAR	1167000	124800	331900	1082	3390	8	490	---	---	---
BOWIE	81100	8200	20700	35	309	1	89	---	---	---
BRAZORIA	190200	18400	53800	713	710	45	421	---	---	---
BRAZOS	120900	9100	25800	218	242	14	152	---	---	---
CAMERON	256400	33900	83800	279	933	4	313	---	---	---
COLLIN	254000	30400	77400	99	330	0	66	---	---	---
COMAL	50700	5300	12200	32	125	2	24	---	---	---
CORYELL	63200	5900	16800	12	66	1	17	---	---	---
DALLAS	1828200	167500	450600	2329	2615	50	1218	---	---	---
DENTON	262400	24100	71300	132	195	7	101	---	---	---
ECTOR	119800	11000	34800	132	176	18	62	---	---	---
ELLIS	82900	8800	23200	56	46	7	34	---	---	---
EL PASO	580500	71500	183400	471	1439	0	0	---	---	---
FORT BEND	219800	23700	69600	102	573	0	95	---	---	---
GALVESTON	216200	21100	56300	304	1475	4	33	---	---	---
GRAYSON	94400	8500	22600	102	189	4	11	---	---	---
GREGG	104900	9600	26800	49	180	0	189	---	---	---
GUADALUPE	63200	6800	16500	101	243	11	172	---	---	---
HARRIS	2794400	259500	726000	4005	5088	54	1844	---	---	---
HARRISON	57200	5900	16200	77	175	1	147	---	---	---
HAYS	63800	6200	14700	41	99	4	10	---	---	---
HENDERSON	57400	5300	13400	19	141	0	46	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1989 POPULATIONS			DELINQUENCY		STATUS		DEPENDENCY		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
TEXAS [49]										
HIDALGO	375300	53300	129500	370	360	17	40	---	---	---
HUNT	63900	6100	15700	37	189	2	119	---	---	---
JEFFERSON	242500	22900	62500	342	439	13	145	---	---	---
JOHNSON	94900	10900	26900	87	209	8	115	---	---	---
KAUFMAN	51200	5900	14200	28	54	0	14	---	---	---
LIBERTY	52600	6000	14800	24	144	3	25	---	---	---
LUBBOCK	220800	20200	55000	386	622	88	344	---	---	---
MCLENNAN	187300	17300	45500	321	476	13	160	---	---	---
MIDLAND	106000	9300	29500	205	192	26	187	---	---	---
MONTGOMERY	181200	21400	55100	100	258	1	24	---	---	---
NACOGDOCHES	53900	4500	11800	24	171	0	112	---	---	---
NUECES	289200	30400	82600	472	1054	25	198	---	---	---
ORANGE	80800	8400	22900	94	177	22	71	---	---	---
PARKER	63100	6200	16800	20	113	0	44	---	---	---
POTTER	98000	8300	23900	380	93	114	29	---	---	---
RANDALL	88400	8900	24100	101	147	21	30	---	---	---
SAN PATRICIO	58500	7800	19000	152	57	8	20	---	---	---
SMITH	149900	14300	37800	240	72	12	27	---	---	---
TARRANT	1144100	106800	293900	1625	2114	0	1041	---	---	---
TAYLOR	119100	10400	29000	120	664	5	360	---	---	---
TOM GREEN	97500	8900	23600	132	279	9	102	---	---	---
TRAVIS	566800	44800	129800	1143	1554	39	261	---	---	---
VICTORIA	74000	8000	22000	65	192	0	4	---	---	---
WALKER	50500	3400	9600	3	112	0	21	---	---	---
WEBB	130000	18400	45000	240	498	29	155	---	---	---
WICHITA	121900	10700	28200	209	254	32	116	---	---	---
WILLIAMSON	134600	15900	40100	150	312	28	74	---	---	---
203 Small Counties	2899400	301200	791800	2443	7838	149	3062	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	16780500	1680000	4508700	20135	37888	909	12652	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				11.99	22.55	0.54	7.53	---	---	---
State has 254 counties with 254 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 254 counties with 254 reporting petitioned status data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
UTAH [50]										
CACHE	69000	7800	23700	391	369	198	262	80	6	---
DAVIS	184800	26200	74800	1098	1403	246	518	110	51	---
SALT LAKE	714800	84600	243900	4615	5425	736	2247	404	554	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====			== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases =====
	Total =====	10 Through Upper Age =====	0 Through Upper Age =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	
UTAH [50]										
UTAH	259400	34100	93800	1136	2197	574	1011	52	197	---
WEBER	156700	18900	51300	1237	1977	275	439	210	83	---
24 Small Counties	313800	42100	121100	1632	2440	630	1374	124	157	---
Totals for										
Reporting Counties	1698500	213600	608600	10109	13811	2659	5851	980	1048	---
Rates for										
Reporting Counties				47.32	64.65	12.45	27.39	1.61	1.72	---
State has 29 counties with 29 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 29 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 29 counties with 29 reporting petitioned status data and 29 reporting nonpetitioned status 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 [51]										
CHITTENDEN	130300	14100	32200	251	---	---	---	105	---	---
RUTLAND	61700	6600	15400	149	---	---	---	49	---	---
WASHINGTON	54600	5800	13800	143	---	---	---	43	---	---
WINDSOR	53800	6000	13400	73	---	---	---	61	---	---
10 Small Counties	258000	29900	70500	496	---	---	---	364	---	---
Totals for										
Reporting Counties	558400	62500	145300	1122	---	---	---	622	---	---
Rates for										
Reporting Counties				17.96	---	---	---	4.28	---	---
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										
VIRGINIA [52]										
ALBEMARLE	67100	6900	15200	150	123	6	33	0	0	---
ARLINGTON	169400	9600	24400	46	8	5	0	2	0	---
AUGUSTA	60500	6800	15200	131	28	7	22	32	2	---
CHESTERFIELD	203300	26200	60500	1009	869	89	412	75	3	---
FAIRFAX	800700	101400	218200	2387	1505	180	547	160	30	---
HANOVER	61800	7600	16100	179	70	14	62	10	2	---
HENRICO	214400	22100	51600	595	917	22	208	1	4	---
HENRY	56500	7100	15400	116	98	13	109	5	0	---
LOUDOUN	83100	11100	24900	339	29	25	66	12	7	---
MONTGOMERY	73100	6000	14200	39	138	4	38	0	1	---
PITTSYLVANIA	56400	6700	14800	191	49	11	51	33	5	---
PRINCE WILLIAM	209700	29800	71200	891	878	94	35	0	0	---
ROANOKE	78600	9000	19500	280	171	52	99	3	3	---
ROCKINGHAM	61800	6500	15300	75	5	22	0	0	0	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====			== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases =====
	Total =====	10 Through Upper Age =====	0 Through Upper Age =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	Petition =====	Non- petition =====	
VIRGINIA [52]										
SPOTSYLVANIA	57300	7500	18400	213	270	17	94	21	52	---
STAFFORD	59500	7800	18100	155	221	17	50	31	1	---
ALEXANDRIA CITY	110500	7000	18300	68	162	0	28	23	0	---
CHESAPEAKE CITY	148700	19300	44100	890	1	21	0	146	0	---
DANVILLE CITY	52300	5100	11700	351	178	22	98	2	3	---
HAMPTON CITY	132400	15600	35600	750	680	18	249	27	5	---
LYNCHBURG CITY	65900	6300	14700	222	172	27	73	47	2	---
NEWPORT NEWS CITY	168000	17800	44900	699	547	88	217	129	21	---
NORFOLK CITY	262900	20700	54200	133	646	30	212	30	39	---
PORTSMOUTH CITY	104400	10900	27400	627	240	28	122	16	4	---
RICHMOND CITY	204200	17900	42000	949	562	103	150	231	9	---
ROANOKE CITY	96700	8700	21600	1058	71	98	14	84	0	---
SUFFOLK CITY	51800	6000	13600	232	28	14	12	12	1	---
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	382700	46100	110000	1786	1039	149	146	123	10	---
105 Small Counties	1978500	221500	497900	6307	3204	1068	1623	707	50	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	6072300	675100	1548800	20868	12909	2244	4770	1962	254	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				30.91	19.12	3.32	7.07	1.27	0.16	---
State has 136 counties with 133 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 133 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 136 counties with 133 reporting petitioned status data and 133 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 136 counties with 133 reporting petitioned dependency data and 133 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
WASHINGTON [53]										
BENTON	112500	12400	32300	334	---	---	---	152	---	---
CHELAN	52200	5200	12500	324	---	---	---	86	---	---
CLALLAM	56100	5300	13300	165	---	---	---	131	---	---
CLARK	234400	28000	67800	855	---	---	---	195	---	---
COWLITZ	82000	8800	22400	292	---	---	---	121	---	---
GRANT	54700	6600	16300	299	---	---	---	42	---	---
GRAYS HARBOR	64200	6700	16700	334	---	---	---	76	---	---
ISLAND	59100	5200	13900	95	---	---	---	17	---	---
KING	1488800	137900	332900	5775	---	---	---	2061	---	---
KITSAP	187300	20900	52100	751	---	---	---	84	---	---
LEWIS	59200	7700	16700	221	---	---	---	163	---	---
PIERCE	578800	62500	152100	1342	---	---	---	1004	---	---
SKAGIT	78500	8000	20000	216	---	---	---	80	---	---
SNOHOMISH	454900	50000	123900	1410	---	---	---	291	---	---
SPOKANE	361500	38100	93500	1305	---	---	---	892	---	---
THURSTON	159000	18400	43300	681	---	---	---	149	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====			== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases =====
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non- petition	Petition	Non- petition	Petition	Non- petition	
WASHINGTON [53]										
WHATCOM	126200	12600	31500	331	---	---	---	78	---	---
YAKIMA	188200	22100	53700	1049	---	---	---	133	---	---
21 Small Counties	418600	44700	107500	1481	---	---	---	449	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4816200	501000	1222200	17260	---	---	---	6204	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.45	---	---	---	5.08	---	---
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 [54]										
BERKELEY	58100	7100	15800	52	---	---	---	19	---	---
CABELL	97700	9600	21800	220	---	---	---	---	---	---
HARRISON	70000	7400	17400	25	---	---	---	38	---	---
KANAWHA	209100	20900	48800	303	---	---	---	24	---	---
MARION	57900	6500	13900	40	---	---	---	16	---	---
MERCER	65700	7500	16500	58	---	---	---	51	---	---
MONONGALIA	75300	6400	15500	3	---	---	---	5	---	---
OHIO	51500	5300	11300	46	---	---	---	22	---	---
RALEIGH	77800	9300	21900	30	---	---	---	31	---	---
WOOD	87400	9900	22200	316	---	---	---	20	---	---
45 Small Counties	953600	118800	265700	401	---	---	---	253	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1804100	208700	449000	1494	---	---	---	479	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				7.16	---	---	---	1.07	---	---
State has 55 counties with 55 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 55 counties with 54 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
WISCONSIN [55]										
BROWN	193100	23200	54500	96	---	16	---	107	---	---
CHIPPEWA	52400	6700	16000	91	---	2	---	19	---	---
DANE	363800	34600	82000	973	---	58	---	427	---	---
DODGE	76500	8900	21500	120	---	44	---	86	---	---
EAU CLAIRE	84800	9100	21300	164	---	11	---	75	---	---
FOND DU LAC	90100	10500	25400	101	---	3	---	62	---	---
JEFFERSON	67600	7400	17200	148	---	18	---	83	---	---
KENOSHA	127500	14900	34400	389	---	15	---	102	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1989 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1989 POPULATIONS =====			== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases =====
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non- petition	Petition	Non- petition	Petition	Non- petition	
WISCONSIN [55]										
LA CROSSE	97400	10600	23700	263	---	15	---	39	---	---
MANITOWOC	80800	9500	22200	204	---	22	---	29	---	---
MARATHON	115200	13700	33000	146	---	26	---	78	---	---
OUTAGAMIE	139600	15900	40800	326	---	84	---	92	---	---
OZAUKEE	72200	8200	19900	107	---	17	---	42	---	---
PORTAGE	61000	6600	16000	118	---	24	---	67	---	---
RACINE	174700	19600	48700	1083	---	43	---	120	---	---
ROCK	139600	15900	40100	928	---	42	---	108	---	---
SHEBOYGAN	103800	11300	27200	343	---	75	---	74	---	---
WALWORTH	74500	8100	18100	90	---	22	---	42	---	---
WASHINGTON	94400	12600	28700	170	---	17	---	36	---	---
WAUKESHA	302200	39100	88400	583	---	91	---	241	---	---
WINNEBAGO	139600	14800	34300	499	---	90	---	98	---	---
WOOD	73800	8800	21100	106	---	7	---	64	---	---
48 Small Counties	1187600	139400	330800	2197	---	321	---	829	---	---
Totals for										
Reporting Counties	3912400	449500	1065200	9245	---	1063	---	2920	---	---
Rates for										
Reporting Counties				20.57	---	2.36	---	2.74	---	---
State has 72 counties with 70 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 72 counties with 70 reporting petitioned status data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 72 counties with 70 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
WYOMING [56]										
LARAMIE	72300	9000	20600	---	---	---	---	---	---	116
NATRONA	61900	7200	18100	---	---	---	---	---	---	355
21 Small Counties	320400	38700	99800	---	---	---	---	---	---	691
Totals for										
Reporting Counties	454500	55000	138400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1162
Rates for										
Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 23 counties with 23 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 18										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

## APPENDIX C FOOTNOTES

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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 Juvenile Court Data Archive in one of four different modes. First, many jurisdictions were able to provide the project with an automated data file that contained a detailed description of each case processed by their juvenile courts. Next, some agencies completed a juvenile court statistics (JCS) survey form provided by the project that requested for each county within the jurisdiction the number of male and female delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases disposed with and without the filing of a petition. Statistics for some jurisdictions were abstracted from their annual reports. In these instances, the report name and the page on which the information is found are listed. Finally, a few States simply sent statistical pages to NCJJ that contained counts of their courts' handling of juvenile matters.

Units of count for the court statistics vary across jurisdictions. While many States reported their data using case disposed as the unit of count, others reported cases filed,

children disposed, petitions filed, hearings, juvenile arraignments, and charges. The unit(s) of count are identified in the footnotes for each data set. The unit of count for each source should be reviewed before any attempt to compare statistics either across or within data sets. When States have indicated incomplete reporting of data, this is also noted.

The figures within a column relate only to the specific case type. However, some jurisdictions were unable to provide statistics that distinguish delinquency and status offense cases from dependency matters or at times even from other court activities. 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 are not calculated for the **All Reported Cases** column.

It should also be noted that while the majority of the data presented in the appendix are for calendar year 1989, several reporting jurisdictions were not able to aggregate data for this timeframe. In those instances, the data covered fiscal year 1989. The period of coverage is indicated in the footnotes and should be considered when attempting to compare data sets.

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- [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 among the delinquency, status offense, 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, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, was the only county in the State reporting statistics on nonpetitioned delinquency cases. The nonpetitioned delinquency case rate (20.60 cases/1,000 youth at risk) was generated from the total number of nonpetitioned delinquency cases Cuyahoga County reported (2,918) and the county's "10 through upper age"

population (141,700). 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] Reported data are aggregated at the county level for all States except Alaska, Connecticut, and Florida. Counties serving total populations of 50,000 or more are listed separately. Caseload statistics for counties serving 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: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases) and Department of Youth Services 1989 Statistical Report, page 89 (dependency cases)  
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
2. Status figures are cases disposed.  
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed and include special proceedings. 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: 1989 Annual Report, pages S-38 and S-60  
Data: 1. Total figures are children's matters dispositions. They include delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases for fiscal year 1989.  
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 1989: Cordova, Craig, Dillingham, Glennallen, Seward, Tok, and Unalaska.
- [5] **Arizona**  
Source: Supreme Court of Arizona, Administrative Office of the Courts  
Mode: JCS survey form  
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are total petition dispositions and total nonpetition cases disposed.  
2. Status figures are total petition dispositions and total nonpetition cases disposed.  
3. Dependency figures are total petition dispositions.
- [6] **Maricopa County, Arizona**  
Source: Maricopa County Juvenile Court Center (delinquency and status cases) and the Supreme Court of Arizona, Administrative Office of the Courts (dependency cases)  
Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases) and JCS survey form (dependency cases)  
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
2. Status figures are cases disposed.  
3. Dependency figures are total petition dispositions.
- [7] **Arkansas**  
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts  
Mode: Automated data file  
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
2. Status figures are cases disposed.  
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.  
4. Some counties did not report all types of information; therefore, zeros may actually represent a nonreporting of data.



- [8] **California**  
Source: Bureau of Criminal Statistics and Special Services (delinquency and status cases) and the Administrative Office of the Courts (dependency cases)  
Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases) and the Judicial Council of California 1989 Annual Report, page 183 (dependency cases)  
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed. There is an undercount of nonpetition delinquency cases in San Diego county. This county has an information system that 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. Status figures are cases disposed. The undercount in nonpetitioned cases exists for status offenses also.  
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed for fiscal year 1989.
- [9] **Colorado**  
Source: Colorado Judicial Department  
Mode: Annual Report of the Colorado Judiciary, July 1, 1988 – June 30, 1989, pages 42–43  
Data: 1. Total figures are juvenile terminations for fiscal year 1989. They include delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases.
- [10] **Connecticut**  
Source: Chief Court Administrator's Office  
Mode: Automated data file  
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
2. Status figures are cases disposed.  
3. Dependency figures were not reported.  
4. Connecticut does not have counties; therefore, the data are reported by juvenile venue districts established by the State.
- [11] **Delaware**  
Source: Family Court of the State of Delaware  
Mode: Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1989, page 4  
Data: 1. Total figures are petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency cases filed and petitioned dependency cases filed in fiscal year 1989.  
2. There is no statute on status offenders in this State; therefore, no status offense cases are handled by the court.
- [12] **District of Columbia**  
Source: District of Columbia Courts  
Mode: 1989 Annual Report, page 75  
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed. They include status offenses and interstate compact figures. To arrive at the number of petitioned cases disposed, the number "not petitioned" was subtracted from total dispositions.  
2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.  
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed. The number of petitioned cases disposed was derived by subtracting "not petitioned" from total dispositions.
- [13] **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. Status figures are cases disposed.

3. The figures represent the number of cases disposed by Intake during 1989 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 - CINS/FINS and 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 that report only juvenile court activity.
4. 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.

[14] **Georgia**

**Source:** Administrative Office of the Courts

**Mode:** Seventeenth Annual Report on the Work of the Georgia Courts, pages 15-17

**Data:** 1. Total figures are the total number of children disposed (petition and nonpetition) in delinquent, unruly, and deprived cases.

[15] **Fulton County, Georgia**

**Source:** Fulton County Juvenile Court

**Mode:** 1989 Annual Report, pages 32-33

**Data:** 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.  
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.  
 4. Nonpetitioned cases were determined by summing the following types of dispositions: complaints adjusted, dismissed, withdrawn, or closed; probation accepted; superior court referral investigation completed; and transfers to other juvenile courts. The remaining types of dispositions were summed to determine petitioned cases.

[16] **Hawaii**

**Source:** The Judiciary, Administrative Office of the Courts

**Mode:** Automated data file

**Data:** 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed during January through June.  
 2. Status figures are cases disposed during January through June.  
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed during January through June.

[17] **Idaho**

**Source:** Administrative Office of the Courts

**Mode:** Idaho Courts 1989 Annual Report Appendix, pages 64-107

**Data:** 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed. They include status offense cases.  
 2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.

3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[18] Illinois

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Probation Division

Mode: JCS survey form

Data:

1. Delinquency figures are the number of petitions filed.
2. Status figures are the number of petitions filed.
3. Dependency figures are the number of petitions filed.
4. Hamilton and Jefferson Counties' figures were reported with Franklin County, Putnam and Stark Counties' figures with Marshall County.

[19] Cook County, Illinois

Source: Circuit Court of Cook County, Juvenile Division

Mode: JCS survey form

Data:

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

[20] Indiana

Source: Division of State Court Administration

Mode: 1989 Indiana Judicial Report, Volume II, pages 66-94

Data:

1. Delinquency figures are petition cases disposed.
2. Status figures are petition cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are petition cases disposed.

[21] 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, paternity, nonsupport, and adult violations such as endangering the welfare of a minor and contributing to delinquency.

[22] Louisiana

Source: Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana

Mode: 1989 Annual Report, pages 27-29

Data:

1. Total figures are total new cases filed in juvenile court. They include petition and nonpetition delinquency, dependency, status offense, special proceeding, and traffic cases.
2. For Caddo, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, and Orleans Parishes, figures shown include juvenile felony and misdemeanor charges and status offense cases filed.

[23] Maine

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: State of Maine Judicial Department 1989 Annual Report, pages 131-155

Data:

1. Delinquency figures are all offenses committed by juveniles and include traffic cases and civil violations.
2. Status offenses are not handled in the juvenile court system.
3. Dependency figures are the number of complaints filed in district court by the State Department of Human Services alleging child abuse or neglect.
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, Springvale, and York.

[24] **Maryland**

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

[25] **Massachusetts**

Source: Office of the Chief Administrative Justice  
Mode: 1989 Annual Report of the Massachusetts Trial Courts, pages 78-79  
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are complaints disposed.  
2. Status figures are petitions disposed.  
3. Dependency figures are petitions disposed.  
4. Figures for Hampden, Suffolk, and Worcester Counties are incomplete because the units of counts for the corresponding Juvenile Court Departments were not compatible with the rest of the courts' unit of count. Bristol County figures are not displayed for the same reason.

[26] **Michigan**

Source: State Court Administrative Office  
Mode: 1989 Michigan State Courts Annual Report Statistical Supplement, pages 242-249  
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are the number of children accepted for formal and informal court services. They include status offense cases.  
2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.  
3. Dependency figures are the number of children accepted for formal and informal court services.

[27] **Minnesota**

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

[28] **Mississippi**

Source: Mississippi Department of Human Services, Office of Youth Services  
Mode: Automated data file  
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
2. Status figures are cases disposed.  
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed. Only those dependency cases that came to the attention of the Department of Youth Services via court processing are included here. For a complete report of neglect and/or abuse data for Mississippi, contact Ms. Jane Hudson, Director, Protection Department, Department of Human Services, Post Office Box 352, Jackson, MS 39205.

- [29] **Missouri**  
Source: Department of Social Services, Division of Youth Services  
Mode: Automated data file  
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
2. Status figures are cases disposed.  
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
- [30] **Montana**  
Source: Office of Court Administration  
Mode: 1989 Annual Caseload Statistical Report  
Data: 1. Total figures are petitioned juvenile cases disposed.
- [31] **Nebraska**  
Source: Nebraska Crime Commission  
Mode: Automated data file  
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
2. Status figures are cases disposed.  
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.  
4. In Douglas County only those cases processed through the county attorney's office (petitioned cases) were reported.
- [32] **Nevada**  
Source: Clark County Juvenile Court Services and Douglas, Lyon, and Nye Counties' Probation Departments  
Mode: JCS survey form  
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
2. Status figures are cases disposed.  
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
- [33] **New Hampshire**  
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts  
Mode: JCS survey form  
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petition offenses disposed.  
2. Status figures are petition offenses disposed.  
3. Dependency figures are petition offenses disposed.  
4. The figures for Coos (which is reported with other "Small Counties"), Hillsborough, and Merrimack counties are an undercount because some courts did not report their cases disposed.
- [34] **New Jersey**  
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts  
Mode: New Jersey Superior Court Caseload Reference Guide 1985-1989, pages 98, 134, and 152  
Data: 1. Total figures are delinquency, status offense, and dependency terminations for fiscal year 1989.
- [35] **New Mexico**  
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts  
Mode: New Mexico Courts 1989 Annual Report, page 35  
Data: 1. Total figures are juvenile cases closed for fiscal year 1989. They include petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency and status offense cases.

**[36] New York**

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

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

**Data:**

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

**[37] North Carolina**

**Source:** Administrative Office of the Courts

**Mode:** Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

**Data:**

1. Delinquency figures are offenses alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1989.
2. Status figures are offenses alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1989.
3. Dependency figures are conditions alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1989. They include dependent, neglected, and abused conditions.

**[38] North Dakota**

**Source:** Supreme Court, Office of State Court Administrator

**Mode:** Automated data file

**Data:**

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

**[39] Ohio**

**Source:** Supreme Court of Ohio

**Mode:** Ohio Courts Summary 1989, pages 52C-54C

**Data:**

1. Total figures are total cases filed and reactivated. They include delinquency, neglect, dependency, and unruly cases as well as adult cases involving nonsupport, paternity, child abuse, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, and failure to send children to school.

**[40] Cuyahoga County, Ohio**

**Source:** Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court Division

**Mode:** Automated data file

**Data:**

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

**[41] Oklahoma**

**Source:** Department of Human Services

**Mode:** JCS survey form

**Data:**

1. Delinquency figures are petitioned cases disposed.
2. Status figures are petitioned cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures were not reported.

**[42] Oregon**

**Source:** Office of the State Court Administrator

**Mode:** Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

**Data:** 1. Total figures are juvenile petitions filed. They include delinquency, status offense, dependency, and special proceedings cases.

**[43] Pennsylvania**

**Source:** Juvenile Court Judges' Commission

**Mode:** Automated data file

**Data:** 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
2. Status offenses in Pennsylvania are classified as dependency cases, which were not reported.  
3. Dependency figures were not reported.  
4. Figures presented here do not match those found in the 1989 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Disposition Report due to differing units of count.

**[44] Rhode Island**

**Source:** Administrative Office of State Courts

**Mode:** Report on the Judiciary 1989, page 53

**Data:** 1. Total figures are the number of wayward, delinquent, dependency, neglect, and abuse filings.  
2. The data were reported at the State level; no county breakdown was available.

**[45] South Carolina**

**Source:** Department of Youth Services

**Mode:** Automated data file

**Data:** 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
2. Status figures are cases disposed.  
3. Dependency figures were not reported.

**[46] South Dakota**

**Source:** State Court Administrator's Office

**Mode:** Automated data file

**Data:** 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.  
2. Status figures are cases disposed.  
3. Dependency figures were not reported.  
4. Shannon County is an American Indian reservation that handles juvenile matters in the tribal court, which is not part of the State's juvenile court system.

**[47] Tennessee**

**Source:** Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

**Mode:** 1988-89 Tennessee Juvenile Court Annual Report, pages 1-3

**Data:** 1. Total figures are the number of delinquency, status offense, dependency, and special proceedings referrals during fiscal year 1989.

**[48] Shelby County, Tennessee**

**Source:** Juvenile Court of Memphis and Shelby County

**Mode:** 1989 Annual Report, pages 43-44

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

**[49] Texas**

**Source:** Texas Juvenile Probation Commission

**Mode:** Automated data file

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

[50] **Utah**

**Source:** Utah State Juvenile Court

**Mode:** Automated data file

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

[51] **Vermont**

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

**Mode:** Judicial Statistics for the Year Ending June 30, 1989

- Data:**
1. Delinquency figures are petition cases disposed in fiscal year 1989.
  2. Status figures were reported with dependency cases.
  3. Dependency figures are petition cases disposed in fiscal year 1989. They include status offense cases.

[52] **Virginia**

**Source:** Virginia Department of Corrections

**Mode:** Automated data file

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

[53] **Washington**

**Source:** Office of the Administrator for the Courts

**Mode:** 1989 Annual Report of the Courts of Washington, pages 9-22 and 9-25

- Data:**
1. Delinquency figures are petition cases disposed. They include status offense cases.
  2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.
  3. Dependency figures are petition cases disposed. They include termination of parent/child relationship, juvenile guardianship, and alternative residential placement cases.

[54] **West Virginia**

**Source:** Supreme Court of West Virginia

**Mode:** Aspects of Juvenile Delinquency in West Virginia Counties Annual Report, Appendix D (delinquency cases) and statistical pages sent to NCJJ (dependency cases)

- Data:**
1. Delinquency figures are total petitions filed in fiscal year 1989. They include status offense cases.
  2. Status offense cases are included in delinquency figures.
  3. Dependency figures are total case filings in calendar year 1989.

[55] **Wisconsin**

**Source:** Supreme Court of Wisconsin

**Mode:** Automated data file

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

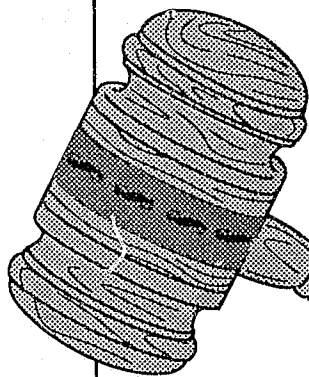


**[56] Wyoming**

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

**Mode:** District Court Statistics, 1989 Annual Report, Table 13

**Data:** 1. Total figures are juvenile cases filed.



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