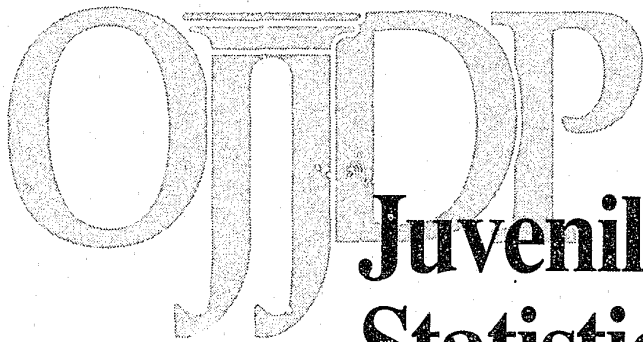


U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



Juvenile Court Statistics 1990

145127

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information Dissemination and Planning Unit informs individuals and organizations of OJJDP initiatives; disseminates information on juvenile justice, delinquency prevention, and missing children; and coordinates program planning efforts within OJJDP. The unit's activities include publishing research and statistical reports, bulletins, and other documents, as well as overseeing the operations of the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse.

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

Missing and Exploited Children Program seeks to promote effective policies and procedures for addressing the problem of missing and exploited children. Established by the Missing Children's Assistance Act of 1984, the program provides funds for a variety of activities to support and coordinate a network of resources such as the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children; training and technical assistance to a network of 43 State clearinghouses, nonprofit organizations, law enforcement personnel, and attorneys; and research and demonstration programs.

OJJDP provides leadership, direction, and resources to the juvenile justice community to help prevent and control delinquency throughout the country.

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this ~~copyrighted~~ material has been granted by

Public Domain/OJP/OJJDP

U.S. Department of Justice

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the ~~copyright~~ owner.

OJJDP Juvenile Court Statistics 1990

November 1993

Prepared by

NCJJ

National Center for Juvenile Justice

701 Forbes Avenue

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Howard N. Snyder

Jeffrey A. Butts

Terrence A. Finnegan

Ellen H. Nimick

Nancy J. Tierney

Dennis P. Sullivan

Rowen S. Poole

Melissa H. Sickmund

This report was prepared by the National Center for Juvenile Justice, the research division of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, and was supported by grant #92-JN-CX-0001 from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

Points of view or opinions expressed in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

The current edition of the OJP Financial and Administrative Guide for Grants (OJP M 7100.1D) provides guidance on allowable printing activities.

**Copyright 1993
National Center for Juvenile Justice
701 Forbes Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
412-227-6950**

ISSN 0091-3278

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

FOREWORD

Since its inception in 1929, the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series has sought to meet its founding goals of cataloging the problems that come before the juvenile court, describing the services the court provides, and assessing the court's effectiveness in combating juvenile delinquency.

The report's inaugural issue, which covered the year 1927, analyzed cases before 42 courts. This issue analyzes cases before more than 1,500 courts. In addition, this issue provides longitudinal data that allow comparisons over a 5-year period.

Our Nation's juvenile courts processed more than 1.2 million delinquency cases in 1990, a 10% increase over 1986. Delinquency cases involving detention increased 20% during the same period, and the number of delinquency cases transferred to criminal court rose a disturbing 65%. Formally handled status offense cases have remained relatively stable during the 5-year period.

The present report breaks new ground in the series. For the first time, national estimates are presented for three racial categories. Improvements in the format make the report easier to read and facilitate the provision of additional data.

I extend my appreciation to all involved in the preparation of this important reference document, including those who provided the original data to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive, from whose records the report is derived.

Above all, I wish all who use this reference every success in their commendable efforts to improve our juvenile justice system and the lives of our Nation's young people.

John J. Wilson
Acting Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A work of this magnitude would not have been possible without the cooperation of each of the State and local agencies that took the time to honor our requests for data and documentation. The following agencies contributed 1990 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, the Administrative Office of the Courts, and the following county probation departments: Kings, Los Angeles, Placer, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Clara, and San Joaquin

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

Iowa: State Court Administrator

Kansas: Office of Judicial Administration

Kentucky: Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts

Louisiana: Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana

Maine: Administrative Office of the Courts

Maryland: Department of Juvenile 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, Division of Youth Services

Missouri: Department of Social Services, Division of Youth Services

Montana: Board of Crime Control, Office of Court Administration

Nebraska: Nebraska Crime Commission

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

Pennsylvania: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission

Rhode Island: Administrative Office of State Courts

South Carolina: Department of Youth Services

South Dakota: State Court Administrator's Office

Tennessee: Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the 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: Supreme Court of Virginia, State Administrative Office

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 (OJJDP), 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 Linda Bender, Pennsylvania Center for Juvenile Justice Training and Research; Alfred Blumstein, Carnegie Mellon University; Carol Burgess, Maricopa County Juvenile Court; David Farrington, Cambridge University; Daniel Kasprzyk, National Center for Education Statistics; and Malcolm Klein, University of Southern California. Their support and involvement in the work are deeply appreciated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	iii
Acknowledgments	v
List of Tables	ix
List of Figures	xvii
Preface	xix
Executive Summary	xxi
Introduction	1
Chapter 1: National Estimates of Delinquency Cases, 1990	5
Chapter 2: National Estimates of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1990	31
Chapter 3: Reference Tables—National Estimates	49
Chapter 4: Reference Tables—Subnational Data	75
Appendix A: Methods	99
Appendix B: Glossary of Terms	117
Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1990 by County	125

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Chapter 1:	
Table 1:	Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1990..... 5
Table 2:	Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases, 1986 & 1990 6
Table 3:	Percent Change in Delinquency Cases and Case Rates, 1986-1990 6
Table 4:	Percent of Delinquency Cases Referred by Law Enforcement, 1986 & 1990 6
Table 5:	Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Offense, 1986 & 1990 7
Table 6:	Percent Change in Detained Delinquency Cases, 1986-1990 7
Table 7:	Offense Characteristics of Detained Delinquency Cases, 1986 & 1990 7
Table 8:	Percent of Delinquency Cases Petitioned, 1986 & 1990 8
Table 9:	Percent Change in Petitioned Delinquency Cases, 1986-1990 8
Table 10:	Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court, 1986 & 1990 12
Table 11:	Percent Change in Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court, 1986-1990 12
Table 12:	Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court, 1986 & 1990 12
Table 13:	Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Adjudicated, 1986 & 1990 12
Table 14:	Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1986 & 1990 13
Table 15:	Percent Change in Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1986-1990 14
Table 16:	Offense Characteristics of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1986 & 1990 14
Table 17:	Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1986 & 1990 14

	Page
Table 18: Percent Change in Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1986–1990	14
Table 19: Offense Characteristics of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1986 & 1990	15
Table 20: Percent of Delinquency Cases Involving Youth 15 or Younger by Offense, 1986 & 1990	15
Table 21: Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases by Age at Referral, 1990	15
Table 22: Percent Change in Delinquency Case Rates by Age at Referral, 1986–1990	16
Table 23: Age Profile of Detained Delinquency Cases, 1986 & 1990	16
Table 24: Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Age at Referral, 1990	17
Table 25: Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court by Age at Referral, 1986 & 1990	17
Table 26: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement by Age at Referral, 1986 & 1990	17
Table 27: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation by Age at Referral, 1986 & 1990	19
Table 28: Percent of Delinquency Cases Involving Males by Offense, 1986 & 1990	19
Table 29: Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1990	19
Table 30: Percent Change in Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1986–1990	21
Table 31: Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Sex, 1986 & 1990	21
Table 32: Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court by Sex, 1986 & 1990	21
Table 33: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement by Sex, 1986 & 1990	21
Table 34: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation by Sex, 1986 & 1990	23
Table 35: Race Characteristics of Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1990	23
Table 36: Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases by Race, 1990	23
Table 37: Delinquency Case Rates by Race, 1990	23

	Page
Table 38:	Percent Change in Delinquency Cases by Race, 1986–1990 26
Table 39:	Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Race, 1986 & 1990 26
Table 40:	Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court by Race, 1986 & 1990 28
Table 41:	Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court by Race, 1986 & 1990 28
Table 42:	Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement by Race, 1986 & 1990 29
Table 43:	Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation by Race, 1986 & 1990 29
Chapter 2:	
Table 44:	Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Cases and Case Rates, 1986–1990 31
Table 45:	Offense Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1986 & 1990 31
Table 46:	Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Referred by Law Enforcement, 1986 & 1990 31
Table 47:	Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Offense, 1986 & 1990 32
Table 48:	Offense Characteristics of Detained Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1986 & 1990 32
Table 49:	Percent Change in Detained Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1986–1990 32
Table 50:	Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Adjudicated, 1986 & 1990 34
Table 51:	Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1986 & 1990 34
Table 52:	Percent Change in Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1986–1990 34
Table 53:	Offense Characteristics of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1986 & 1990 34
Table 54:	Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1986 & 1990 34

	Page
Table 55: Percent Change in Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1986–1990	35
Table 56: Offense Characteristics of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1986 & 1990	35
Table 57: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Involving Youth 15 or Younger by Offense, 1986 & 1990	35
Table 58: Offense Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Age at Referral, 1990	35
Table 59: Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Age at Referral, 1986–1990	36
Table 60: Age Profile of Detained Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1986 & 1990	37
Table 61: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Age at Referral, 1990	37
Table 62: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement by Age at Referral, 1986 & 1990	38
Table 63: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation by Age at Referral, 1986 & 1990	38
Table 64: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Involving Males by Offense, 1986 & 1990	38
Table 65: Offense Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1990	38
Table 66: Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1986–1990	39
Table 67: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Sex, 1986 & 1990	39
Table 68: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement by Sex, 1986 & 1990	41
Table 69: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation by Sex, 1986 & 1990	41
Table 70: Race Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Offense, 1990	42
Table 71: Offense Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Race, 1990	42
Table 72: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Race, 1990	42

	Page
Table 73: Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Race, 1986-1990	45
Table 74: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Race, 1986 & 1990	45
Table 75: Percent of Adjudicated Petitioned Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement by Race, 1986 & 1990	46
Table 76: Percent of Adjudicated Petitioned Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation by Race, 1986 & 1990	47
 Chapter 3:	
Table 77: Delinquency Cases, 1986-1990	49
Table 78: Percent of Delinquency Cases Referred by Law Enforcement Agencies, 1986-1990	50
Table 79: Detained Delinquency Cases, 1986-1990	50
Table 80: Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained, 1986-1990	50
Table 81: Petitioned Delinquency Cases, 1986-1990	51
Table 82: Percent of Delinquency Cases Petitioned, 1986-1990	51
Table 83: Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court, 1986-1990	52
Table 84: Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court, 1986-1990	52
Table 85: Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1986-1990	53
Table 86: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1986-1990	53
Table 87: Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1986-1990	54
Table 88: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1986-1990	54
Table 89: Delinquency Cases by Age, 1986-1990	55
Table 90: Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Age, 1986-1990	55
Table 91: Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1986-1990	56
Table 92: Age Distribution of Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1986-1990	57

	Page
Table 93:	Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Sex, 1986–1990 57
Table 94:	Delinquency Cases by Race, 1986–1990 58
Table 95:	Age Distribution of Delinquency Cases by Race, 1986–1990 59
Table 96:	Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Race, 1986–1990 59
Table 97:	Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained, 1990 60
Table 98:	Percent of Delinquency Cases Petitioned, 1990 61
Table 99:	Percent of Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1990 62
Table 100:	Percent of Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Probation, 1990 63
Table 101:	Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1986–1990 64
Table 102:	Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Referred by Law Enforcement Agencies, 1986–1990 64
Table 103:	Detained Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1986–1990 65
Table 104:	Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained, 1986–1990 65
Table 105:	Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1986–1990 66
Table 106:	Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1986–1990 66
Table 107:	Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1986–1990 67
Table 108:	Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1986–1990 67
Table 109:	Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Age, 1986–1990 68
Table 110:	Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Age, 1986–1990 68
Table 111:	Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1986–1990 69
Table 112:	Age Distribution of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1986–1990 70
Table 113:	Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Sex, 1986–1990 70
Table 114:	Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Race, 1986–1990 71

	Page
Table 115:	Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Race, 1986–1990 72
Table 116:	Age Distribution of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Race, 1986–1990 73
Table 117:	Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Race, 1986–1990 73
Chapter 4:	
Table 118:	FBI Index Offense Cases: 1988–1990 Trends by Sex, Race, and Offense 76
Table 119:	FBI Index Offense Cases: 1986–1990 Trends by Sex, Race, and Offense 77
Table 120:	Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter Cases, 1990 78
Table 121:	Forcible Rape Cases, 1990 79
Table 122:	Robbery Cases, 1990 80
Table 123:	Aggravated Assault Cases, 1990 81
Table 124:	Burglary Cases, 1990 82
Table 125:	Larceny-Theft Cases, 1990 83
Table 126:	Motor Vehicle Theft Cases, 1990 84
Table 127:	Arson Cases, 1990 85
Table 128:	Simple Assault Cases, 1990 86
Table 129:	Weapons Offense Cases, 1990 87
Table 130:	Shoplifting Cases, 1990 88
Table 131:	Vandalism Cases, 1990 89
Table 132:	Drug Possession/Use Cases, 1990 90
Table 133:	Drug Trafficking Cases, 1990 91
Table 134:	Marijuana Cases, 1990 92
Table 135:	Percent of Status Offense Cases Petitioned, 1990 93
Table 136:	Percent of Status Offense Cases Detained, 1990 94
Table 137:	Percent of Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Probation, 1990 95

	Page
Table 138: Percent of Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1990	96
Table 139: Runaway Cases	97
Table 140: Status Liquor Law Violation Cases	98
Appendix A:	
Table A-1: 1990 Stratum Profiles: Delinquency Data.....	102
Table A-2: 1990 Stratum Profiles: Status Offense Data.....	102
Table A-3: Petitioned Delinquency Cases by Stratum, Race, and Age Group: Sample Case-Level Data	106
Table A-4: Petitioned Delinquency Cases by Stratum, Race, and Age Group: Sample Case-Level Data and Court-Level Statistics	107
Table A-5: Petitioned Delinquency Cases by Stratum, Race, and Age Group: National Estimates	108
Table A-6: Nonpetitioned Delinquency Cases by Stratum, Race, and Age Group: Sample Case-Level Data	109
Table A-7: Nonpetitioned Delinquency Cases by Stratum, Race, and Age Group: Sample Case-Level Data and Court-Level Statistics	110
Table A-8: Nonpetitioned Delinquency Cases by Stratum, Race, and Age Group: National Estimates	111
Table A-9: Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Stratum, Race, and Age Group: Sample Case-Level Data	112
Table A-10: Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Stratum, Race, and Age Group: Sample Case-Level Data and Court-Level Statistics	113
Table A-11: Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Stratum, Race, and Age Group: National Estimates	114
Table A-12: Content of Case-Level Data Sources, 1990	115

LIST OF FIGURES

		Page
Figure 1:	Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases, 1990	9
Figure 2:	Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases Within Offense Categories, 1990	10
Figure 3:	Delinquency Case Rates by Age at Referral, 1990	15
Figure 4:	Delinquency Case Rates by Age at Referral and Offense, 1990	16
Figure 5:	Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases by Age at Referral, 1990	18
Figure 6:	Delinquency Case Rates by Sex and Age at Referral, 1990	19
Figure 7:	Delinquency Case Rates by Sex, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1990	20
Figure 8:	Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1990	22
Figure 9:	Delinquency Case Rates by Race and Age at Referral, 1990	24
Figure 10:	Delinquency Case Rates by Race, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1990	25
Figure 11:	Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases by Race, 1990	27
Figure 12:	Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1990	32
Figure 13:	Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Within Offense Categories, 1990	33
Figure 14:	Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Age at Referral, 1990	36
Figure 15:	Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Age at Referral and Offense, 1990	36
Figure 16:	Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Age at Referral, 1990	37
Figure 17:	Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Sex and Age at Referral, 1990	39
Figure 18:	Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Sex, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1990	40

	Page
Figure 19: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1990	41
Figure 20: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Race and Age at Referral, 1990	43
Figure 21: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Race, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1990	44
Figure 22: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Race, 1990	46
Figure A-1: Delinquency Proportion Calculations by Race	104

Since 1929 the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series has been the primary source of information on juvenile court activities in the United States. 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 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 was published in 1929 and described cases handled during 1927 by 42 courts from across the Nation. At that time few courts kept statistics or statistical records on the cases they handled. At the request of the Children's Bureau in the U.S. Department of Labor, courts volunteered to complete a statistical reporting card on each delinquency, status offense, and dependency case they handled, along with a card on each youth discharged from probation. 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 Children's Bureau designed its data collection forms to obtain detailed case information while minimizing the effort required to complete the form. Still, case-level reporting designed primarily to meet Federal needs proved difficult to sustain. As early as 1932, *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports alluded to the high cost of collecting data through direct contact with a large number of courts. By 1937 case-level reporting of dependency cases was abandoned. In the mid-1940's, delinquency and status offense case-level reporting—the founding concept of the reporting series—was also determined to be impractical.

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. Each year, courts were asked to complete a single form that recorded the number of various case types they 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, by then within 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 it 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 statistical integrity of the sample, however, was difficult to maintain over the years. At the same time, a growing number of courts outside the sample developed the ability to report aggregate statistics. After a decade the project adopted a policy of collecting annual case counts from any court that could provide them. National estimates were generated from this nonprobability sample. About this time, the project also 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 *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports of the early 1970's looked very different from the original conceptualization of the publication series. 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 primary responsibility for juvenile delinquency activities at the Federal level was delegated to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) within the U.S. Department of Justice. 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. NCJJ agreed to continue the data collection and reporting procedures established by the Children's Bureau in order to ensure reporting continuity, but also to investigate procedures for improving the quality of nationwide reporting.

During the mid-1970's, many State and local juvenile courts began to develop automated record keeping and statistical reporting systems. As NCJJ wrote to State agencies across the country asking them to complete the annual juvenile court statistics form, some also offered to send copies of the automated case-level

data they had begun to collect to meet their own information needs.

The nature of national juvenile court data had changed. Although the design and structure of courts' automated information systems varied, the information they collected on juvenile cases was similar. Through careful processing, automated records could be combined to produce a detailed national portrait of juvenile court activity, which was the original objective of the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series.

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 automated data. This dual approach maintained the integrity of the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series until a working knowledge of case-level data was developed.

The transition from aggregate data to automated case-level data was completed with the production of the 1984 edition of *Juvenile Court Statistics*. For the first time since the late 1930's, the 1984 report contained detailed descriptions 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 had returned to the original design of those who laid the foundation for this work 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 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 policy-makers, researchers, and students working in this important area.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is the 64th in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. National estimates of 1990 juvenile court activity are based on an analysis of 631,075 automated case records from more than 1,200 courts, as well as court-level summary statistics from more than 300 additional courts. These courts had jurisdiction over 62% of the Nation's juvenile population in 1990.

DELINQUENCY CASES

The Nation's juvenile courts handled an estimated 1,264,800 delinquency cases in 1990, a 4% increase over the caseload in 1989 and a 10% increase over the 1986 caseload. Eighty-five percent of all delinquency cases in 1990 were referred by law enforcement agencies.

In 58% of all delinquency cases handled in 1990, the most serious charge was a property offense; in 19% it was a person offense, and in 5% it was a drug law violation. Males were involved in 81% of all delinquency cases. White youth were involved in 66% of all delinquency cases; black youth were involved in 31%.

In 1990 youth were detained at some point between referral and disposition in 23% of all delinquency cases. These 286,300 detentions represent a 20% increase over the

number of cases detained in 1986. Youth charged with a drug law violation were most likely to be detained in 1990. Person offense cases showed the largest increase in detentions (38%) between 1986 and 1990.

Half of all delinquency cases were handled informally by the court. More than half of the informally processed cases were dismissed. In 1990 an estimated 16,900 delinquency cases were judicially transferred to criminal court, which was a 65% increase over the 1986 level. Nearly half (45%) of all youth transferred to criminal court were charged with a property offense. Youth were adjudicated delinquent in 57% of petitioned delinquency cases. Thirty-three percent of the cases in which youth were adjudicated delinquent resulted in out-of-home placement in a residential facility, and 57% resulted in formal probation.

STATUS OFFENSE CASES

In 1990 juvenile courts petitioned and formally handled an estimated 86,700 status offense cases—a 3% increase over the 1986 level. Forty-one percent of these cases were referred by law enforcement agencies. In 33% of all petitioned status offense cases, youth were charged with an underage liquor law violation, in 27% with truancy, in 14% with running away from home, and in 12% 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.

Youth in 9% of all formally processed status offense cases were detained at some point between referral to court and disposition in 1990. This was 37% fewer than the number detained in 1986. Runaways were the most likely status offenders to be detained; detention was used in 15% of all formally processed runaway cases. In comparison, youth were detained in 9% of ungovernability cases, 7% of underage liquor law violations, and 2% of truancy cases.

Youth were adjudicated in 61% of petitioned status offense cases. Nineteen percent of the status offense cases in which youth were adjudicated resulted in out-of-home placement in a residential facility, and 66% resulted in 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 (8%). The likelihood of residential placement for adjudicated status offenders was only slightly lower in 1990 than in 1986 (19% versus 20%).

INTRODUCTION

This report, the 64th in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series, describes the delinquency and status offense cases disposed in 1990 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Such courts may handle other matters, including traffic, child support, adoption, termination of parental rights, abuse, and neglect. This report, however, focuses on the courts' handling of juveniles charged with law violations (criminal law violations or status offenses).

COVERAGE

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

In other communities juvenile court staff are not involved in a delinquency or status offense matter until after another public agency (e.g., the prosecutor's office or a social service agency) has first screened the case. In other words, agencies other than the court perform the intake function for that community. In these communities some juvenile matters are diverted to other agencies for service rather than

being handled by the court. Status offense cases, in particular, tend to be diverted from justice system processing in large numbers. To capture all cases from the point of initial screening would require data from these nonjudicial agencies as well as data from the juvenile court itself.

Since its inception, the *Juvenile Court Statistics* reporting series has had to adapt to the changing structure of juvenile court processing nationwide. As court processing has become more diverse, the reporting series has tried to broaden its definition of the juvenile court when necessary to incorporate public agencies that are performing what can generically be considered juvenile court functions. In some communities data collection has expanded to include departments of youth services, child welfare agencies, and prosecutors' offices. In other communities where public agencies outside the juvenile court perform intake functions, this has not been possible.

The project, therefore, has concluded that while there is complete coverage of formally handled delinquency and status offense cases and adequate coverage of informally handled delinquency cases in reporting jurisdictions, the coverage of informally handled (nonpetitioned) status offense cases is not sufficient to support national estimates. For this reason, the *Juvenile Court Statistics* reporting series does not present national estimates of informally handled status offense cases. Subnational analyses of these cases, however, are presented.

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. 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.

One of intake's first decisions is to determine if a case should be processed in the criminal justice system. The mechanism of transfer varies by State. In some jurisdictions the prosecutor (acting as juvenile court intake) has the authority to file juvenile cases that meet specified criteria in criminal court. In other States the prosecutor must seek the permission of the juvenile court judge before the transfer can be made. In response to a petition requesting the juvenile court to waive jurisdiction over the case, the juvenile court judge decides if the case should be transferred for criminal prosecution.

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

In most instances in which a transfer request is denied, the case is then scheduled for an adjudicatory hearing in juvenile court.

If intake decides the case should be handled with an adjudicatory hearing, a petition is filed and the case is placed on the court calendar. A small number of petitions are dismissed for various reasons before the adjudicatory 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.

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 awaits 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.

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 held; 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. However, they are likely to be accurate. Accuracy of the data is important to those who record the information because the data are used to facilitate the daily operations of the court or to provide information for planning and evaluation. Consequently, data from court information systems are often managed more carefully than data collected by court staff merely to serve national reporting requirements.

Still, the heterogeneity of the reported data is a potential weakness of this approach, at least for national reporting. 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. Incoming data are recoded into standardized coding categories in order to combine information from various sources. Thus, detail is sometimes sacrificed 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 a valuable attribute in other applications. The diversity of the 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, the FBI data are useless for studies of shoplifting. In comparison, many of the Archive's data sets are sufficiently detailed to enable a researcher to distinguish shoplifting from other larcenies, joy-riding from motor vehicle theft, or armed from unarmed robbery. The diversity of the coding structures allows researchers to locate data sets that contain the detail demanded by their research designs. Depending on one's perspective, the heterogeneity of the Archive's data sets can be their greatest weakness or greatest strength.

VALIDITY OF THE ESTIMATES

The national estimates presented in this report were generated with data from a large nonprobability sample of courts. Statistical confidence in the estimates cannot be mathematically determined because they are based on a nonprobability sample. Statistical confidence would increase if a probability sampling design were implemented. While the advantages of such a procedure are clear, 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 the best practical alternative for developing a picture of the activities of the Nation's juvenile courts. For cases handled in 1990, this picture is based on analyses of 631,075 individual case records from more than 1,200 courts and court-level statistics from more than 300 additional courts. These courts had jurisdiction over 62% of the Nation's juvenile population in 1990.

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 these controls, no weighting procedure can completely overcome the fundamental threats to validity associated with the use of a nonprobability sample. Archive staff are currently conducting a study to assess the validity of the national estimates developed for this report. Court-level, aggregate data on critical parameters will be collected from a probability sample of juvenile court jurisdictions. National estimates developed with these data will be compared to estimates developed with the established estimation procedures. Upon its completion in 1994, the study will provide statistical information about the validity of the *Juvenile Court Statistics* national estimates.

Until results from the validation study become available, it is possible to shed some light on the accuracy of the Archive's national estimates by comparing them with estimates developed by another national data system. The FBI's *Crime in the United States* (also based on a nonprobability sample) provides data on the number of cases that law enforcement agencies refer to juvenile courts each year, while the *Juvenile Court Statistics* program provides an estimate of the number of cases that juvenile courts receive from law enforcement. As detailed in the methods section (appendix A) of this report, the overall difference between the two estimates over the 9-year period from 1982 through 1990 was 2%, a finding that supports the validity of both estimates and the representativeness of the *Juvenile Court Statistics* data collection procedures.

CHANGES INTRODUCED IN THIS REPORT

A significant change to this reporting series is introduced in this edition of *Juvenile Court Statistics*. The national estimate detail has been expanded to distinguish three racial groups. In prior reports race was classified simply into two categories, white and nonwhite. Beginning with the 1990 report, race is presented in three categories: white, black, and other races. This change was made possible by the recent availability of age-specific population data at the county level subdivided into these racial groups.

The layout of this edition is also different from previous years. Tables and figures have been incorporated into the text to make reading easier. Also, much of the data presented in pie charts and bar charts in previous years are now displayed in simple

tables. This format allows for more years' data to be included.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

This report describes the delinquency and status offense caseloads of juvenile courts in 1990. National characteristics, trends, and issues are highlighted, along with selected findings that may raise questions and stimulate discussion. The report is designed primarily as a reference document. Interpretations of the information are largely the responsibility of the reader.

Chapter 1 presents national estimates of petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction in 1990. Chapter 2 presents national estimates of petitioned (formally processed) status offense cases processed by the courts in 1990. 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 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. The reference tables in chapter 4 contain detailed 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 to communicate the findings of the work as precisely as possible. 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 1990. Footnotes for each data set indicate the source of the data and the 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, 1990

COUNTS AND TRENDS

A delinquency offense is an act committed by a juvenile for which an adult could be prosecuted in criminal

court. In 1990 courts with juvenile jurisdiction handled an estimated 1,264,800 delinquency cases, representing a 4% increase over the 1989 caseload and a 10% jump over

1986 (table 1). The number of person offense cases increased 29% between 1986 and 1990, while the number of property offense cases increased 8% and public order offense cases grew 6%. The number of drug offense cases, on the other hand, decreased 7% between 1986 and 1990. Overall, U.S. juvenile courts processed 113,000 more delinquency cases in 1990 than in 1986.

The annual series of reports from the FBI, *Crime in the United States*, provides information on arrests in offense categories that have become part of the common vocabulary of criminal justice statistics. The *Crime in the United States* series tracks changes in the general nature of arrests through the use of two indexes, the Violent Crime Index and the Property Crime Index. While not containing all violent or all property offenses, the indexes serve as a barometer of the changing nature of criminal activity in the United States. Examining the caseloads of juvenile courts through these indexes indicates that juvenile courts handled substantially more Violent Crime Index offense cases in 1990 than in 1986 (31%), while Property Crime Index offenses increased only moderately (8%). These increases in juvenile court cases parallel the increases in arrests of youth under the age of 18 as reported by the FBI. Between 1986 and 1990, the number of youth arrested for Violent Crime Index offenses increased 38%, while arrests of youth for Property Crime Index offenses increased 4% (see table 29, *Crime in the United States 1990*).

Table 1: Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1990

Offense	Number of Cases	Percent Change	
		89-90	86-90
Total Delinquency	1,264,800	4%	10%
Person	239,700	14	29
Criminal Homicide	2,700	29	64
Forcible Rape	4,400	7	-5
Robbery	28,900	22	9
Aggravated Assault	60,100	21	48
Simple Assault	120,800	11	27
Other Violent Sex Offenses	7,300	9	18
Other Person Offenses	15,600	9	44
Property	731,700	4	8
Burglary	141,400	6	1
Larceny-Theft	318,300	0	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	68,600	0	63
Arson	6,900	2	17
Vandalism	91,700	11	10
Trespassing	48,400	-1	-4
Stolen Property Offenses	27,800	17	-2
Other Property Offenses	28,600	19	37
Drug Law Violations	68,200	-13	-7
Public Order	225,200	3	6
Obstruction of Justice	82,200	1	9
Disorderly Conduct	55,100	14	14
Weapons Offenses	28,800	14	43
Liquor Law Violations	17,400	10	-18
Nonviolent Sex Offenses	12,100	-2	0
Other Public Order	29,600	-19	-17
Violent Crime Index *	96,000	21	31
Property Crime Index **	535,300	2	8

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

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

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

Table 2: Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Person	16%	19%
Property	59	58
Drugs	6	5
Public Order	19	18
Total	100%	100%

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

Compared with 1986, juvenile courts in 1990 handled 64% more criminal homicide cases, 48% more aggravated assault cases, 63% more motor vehicle theft cases, 17% more arson cases, 43% more weapons offense cases, and 27% more simple assault cases. Over the same time period, the courts handled 5% fewer forcible rape cases and 18% fewer liquor law violation cases. There was little change in the number of burglary, larceny-theft, and stolen property cases disposed by juvenile courts between 1986 and 1990.

The offense profile of juvenile court caseloads changed only slightly between 1986 and 1990. The relative proportion of person offenses increased, while other offenses declined somewhat. A person offense such as robbery or aggravated assault was the most serious charge in 19% of delinquency cases in 1990, versus 16% in 1986 (table 2). A property offense such as shoplifting, burglary, or vandalism was the most serious charge in 58% of the delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 1990, compared with 59% in 1986. A drug law violation such as possession or sale of controlled substances was the most serious charge in 5% of cases in 1990 and 6% in 1986. In 18% of 1990 cases and 19% of 1986 cases, the most serious charge was an

Table 3: Percent Change in Delinquency Cases and Case Rates, 1986-1990

Offense	Number of Cases			Case Rates		
	1986	1990	Pct. Chg.	1986	1990	Pct. Chg.
Delinquency	1,151,400	1,264,800	10%	43.9	49.6	13%
Person	185,300	239,700	29	7.1	9.4	33
Property	679,500	731,700	8	25.9	28.7	11
Drugs	73,300	68,200	-7	2.8	2.7	-4
Public Order	213,300	225,200	6	8.1	8.8	9

Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth at risk

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

offense against the public order, such as disorderly conduct, obstruction of justice, or weapons offenses.

Analysis of case rates permits comparisons of juvenile court activity over time while controlling for differences in the population at risk of referral to the juvenile court. In 1990 juvenile courts processed 50 delinquency cases for every 1,000 juveniles who resided in the United States and were at risk of referral — those age 10 or older who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court (table 3).¹ The delinquency case rate increased steadily between 1986 and 1990. By 1990 the case rate was 13% greater than in 1986.² Case rate increases also occurred within three

¹ 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.

² The 10% increase in the number of cases handled between 1986 and 1990 translated into a 13% increase in case rate, because the number of youth at risk in the United States dropped by 2.8% between 1986 and 1990, from 26,230,000 to 25,480,000.

of the four general offense categories. Between 1986 and 1990, the case rate for person offenses increased 33%, property offense cases 11%, and public order cases 9%. The case rate for drug law violations decreased 4% during the same period.

SOURCE OF REFERRAL

Delinquency cases can be referred to court intake by a number of sources, including law enforcement agencies, social service agencies, schools, parents, probation officers, and victims. Law enforcement agencies were the primary source of delinquency referrals in 1990. Overall, 85% of delinquency cases were referred to courts by law enforcement agencies, but there were variations across offense categories. Ninety-one percent of drug law

Table 4: Percent of Delinquency Cases Referred by Law Enforcement, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Delinquency	83%	85%
Person	79	84
Property	89	90
Drugs	90	91
Public Order	66	67

Table 5: Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Offense, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Delinquency	21%	23%
Person	25	27
Property	17	19
Drugs	26	37
Public Order	26	27

violation cases were referred by law enforcement agencies, as were 90% of property cases and 84% of person offense cases (table 4). In contrast, only 67% of public order offense cases were referred by law enforcement sources, partially because this offense category contains probation violations and contempt of court cases which are referred most often by court personnel.

DETENTION

Juvenile courts may hold youth in secure detention facilities at some point between referral and case disposition. Depending on the State's detention laws, the court may decide detention is necessary to protect the community from a juvenile's behavior, to ensure a juvenile's appearance at subsequent court hearings, or to secure the juvenile's safety. Juveniles were held in detention facilities between referral to court intake and case disposition in 286,300 delinquency cases, or 23% of all delinquency cases disposed in 1990 (table 5).

Juveniles charged with a property offense were the least likely to be detained, while youth charged with a drug offense were the most likely. Nineteen percent of property offense cases involved detention in 1990, compared with 27% of person offense

Table 6: Percent Change In Detained Delinquency Cases, 1986-1990

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1986	1990	
Delinquency	238,300	286,300	20%
Person	46,900	64,800	38
Property	117,500	135,300	15
Drugs	19,100	25,400	33
Public Order	54,900	60,900	11

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

cases, 27% of public order offense cases, and 37% of drug law violation cases. Between 1986 and 1990, the probability of detention increased slightly for juveniles charged with person, property, and public order offenses. The increase was greater for youth charged with drug law violations; the likelihood of detention among drug law violation cases increased from 26% in 1986 to 37% in 1990.

The number of delinquency cases in which juveniles were detained increased 20% between 1986 and 1990, from 238,300 to 286,300 (table 6). Increases in the number of these cases occurred within each general offense category, with person offense cases showing the greatest increase. Between 1986 and 1990, the number of person offense cases in which the youth was detained increased 38%, while there was a 15% increase in detentions among property offense cases, 33% in drug offense cases, and 11% in public order offense cases.

Increases in the use of detention for person offense, property offense, and public order cases were very similar to the overall growth in the number of these cases handled by juvenile courts. In contrast, while the number of drug law violation cases disposed by the courts dropped 7% between 1986 and 1990, the number

of drug cases in which the youth was detained rose 33%. Thus, although the number of drug law violation cases referred to juvenile courts declined from 73,300 in 1986 to 68,200 in 1990, the number of detained drug cases increased from 19,100 to 25,400.

Property offense cases were the least likely to involve detention in 1990. Yet, they accounted for 47% of all detained delinquency cases because they represent the largest share of juvenile court caseloads (table 7). Person offense cases accounted for 23% of detained cases, public order offense cases 21%, and drug law violation cases 9%.

Table 7: Offense Characteristics of Detained Delinquency Cases, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Person	20%	23%
Property	49	47
Drugs	8	9
Public Order	23	21
Total	100%	100%
Total Cases Detained:	238,300	286,300

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

Between 1986 and 1990, the offense characteristics of detained cases changed somewhat, involving slightly larger proportions of drug law violations and person offense cases. Compared with 1986, a smaller proportion of detained cases involved property offense and public order offense cases in 1990.

INTAKE DECISION

Half of the delinquency cases in 1990 were processed informally and half were handled formally (figure 1). Formal handling involves the filing of a petition requesting an adjudicatory or transfer hearing; informal cases are handled without a petition and without formal hearings. The majority of person offense cases and drug law violation cases were handled formally by the court—56% and 66% respectively (figure 2). Slightly more than half of the property and public order offense cases, however, were handled informally (53% and 51%). As a result of differential handling, formally processed cases in 1990 contained a higher proportion of person offense and drug cases and a lower proportion of property cases than did informally processed cases.

The likelihood of formal processing for delinquency referrals increased only slightly between 1986 and 1990, from 48% to 50% (table 8). A more substantial change was apparent in the intake decisions governing the handling of drug law violation cases. In 1986, 50% of drug law violation cases were petitioned to court for formal processing; in 1990, 66% of drug cases were petitioned. This reflects a considerable change in the courts' response to drug law violation cases. Other general offense categories showed little or no change between 1986 and 1990 in the proportion of cases handled formally.

As a result of increases in the number of cases referred to juvenile

Table 8: Percent of Delinquency Cases Petitioned, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Delinquency	48%	50%
Person	56	56
Property	46	47
Drugs	50	66
Public Order	45	49

court intake, and changes in the likelihood that intake would file a petition, the number of formally processed delinquency cases increased 16% between 1986 and 1990, from 547,000 to 634,400 (table 9). The largest percentage increase was in person offense cases. Juvenile courts formally processed 30% more person offense cases in 1990 than in 1986. The number of petitioned property offense cases increased 11%, compared with a 24% increase in drug law violation cases, and a 15% increase in petitioned public order offense cases.

JUDICIAL DECISION AND DISPOSITION

Transfer

One of intake's first decisions is to determine if a case should be processed in the criminal justice system. The mechanism of transfer varies by State. In some jurisdictions the prosecutor (acting as juvenile court intake) has the authority to file juvenile cases that meet specified criteria in criminal court. In other States the prosecutor must seek the permission of the juvenile court judge before the transfer can be made. In response to a petition requesting the juvenile court to waive jurisdiction over the case, the juvenile court judge decides if the case should be transferred for criminal prosecution. In most instances in which a transfer request is denied, the case is then scheduled for an adjudicatory hearing in juvenile court.

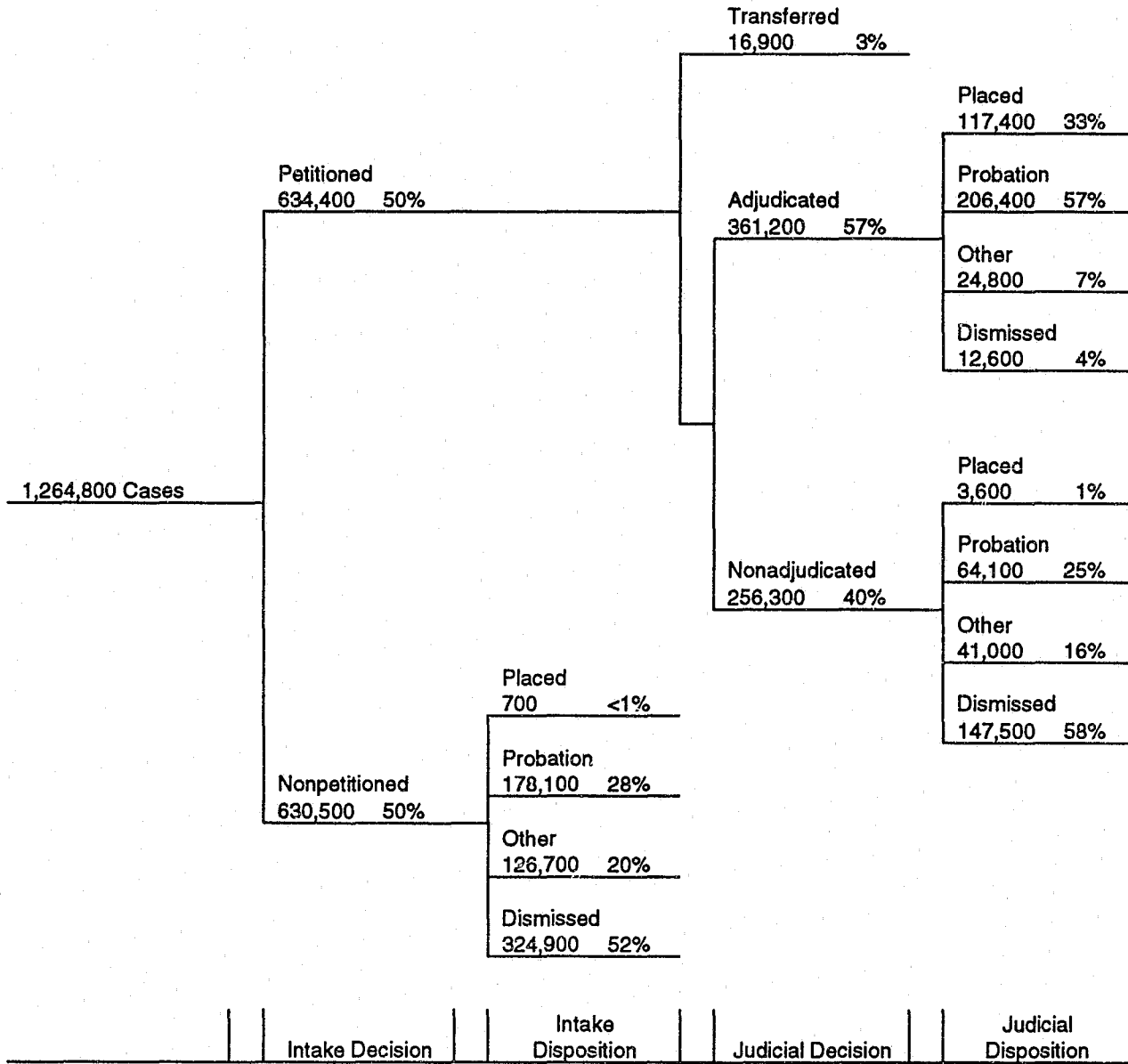
In 1990, 16,900 delinquency cases were transferred to criminal court, representing 2.7% of all formally processed delinquency cases (table 10). Drug law violation cases were the most likely to be transferred to criminal court (5.1%), compared with 4.4% of person offense cases, 2.2% of property offense cases, and 1.0% of petitioned public order offense cases.

Table 9: Percent Change in Petitioned Delinquency Cases, 1986-1990

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1986	1990	
Delinquency	547,000	634,400	16%
Person	102,800	134,000	30
Property	310,900	343,700	11
Drugs	36,600	45,300	24
Public Order	96,800	111,400	15

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

Figure 1: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases, 1990



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

Figure 2: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases Within Offense Categories, 1990

Person Offenses

239,700 Cases	Petitioned		Transferred		Placed	
	134,000	56%	5,900	4%	24,500	35%
			Adjudicated		Probation	
			69,500	52%	38,400	55%
					Other	
					4,200 6%	
					Dismissed	
					2,400 4%	
			Nonadjudicated		Placed	
			58,700	44%	400	1%
				Probation		
				13,100 22%		
				Other		
				7,200 12%		
				Dismissed		
				37,900 65%		
		Nonpetitioned		Placed		
		105,700	44%	<100	<1%	
				Probation		
				30,600 29%		
				Other		
				18,000 17%		
				Dismissed		
				57,100 54%		

Property Offenses

731,700 Cases	Petitioned		Transferred		Placed	
	343,700	47%	7,700	2%	56,800	29%
			Adjudicated		Probation	
			198,000	58%	118,600	60%
					Other	
					15,400 8%	
					Dismissed	
					7,300 4%	
			Nonadjudicated		Placed	
			137,900	40%	1,200	1%
				Probation		
				40,700 30%		
				Other		
				24,600 18%		
				Dismissed		
				71,300 52%		
		Nonpetitioned		Placed		
		388,100	53%	100	<1%	
				Probation		
				115,900 30%		
				Other		
				84,200 22%		
				Dismissed		
				187,800 48%		

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

Figure 2 (continued)

Drug Offenses

68,200 Cases	Petitioned		Transferred			
	45,300	66%	2,300	5%		
			Adjudicated		Placed	
			26,000	58%	9,700	37%
				Probation		
				14,200	55%	
				Other		
				1,400	5%	
				Dismissed		
				700	3%	
		Nonadjudicated		Placed		
		16,900	37%	100	1%	
				Probation		
				3,200	19%	
				Other		
				2,700	16%	
				Dismissed		
				10,900	65%	
Nonpetitioned		Placed				
23,000	34%	<100	<1%			
		Probation				
		5,900	26%			
		Other				
		3,700	16%			
		Dismissed				
		13,300	58%			

Public Order Offenses

225,200 Cases	Petitioned		Transferred			
	111,400	49%	1,100	1%		
			Adjudicated		Placed	
			67,600	61%	26,400	39%
				Probation		
				35,200	52%	
				Other		
				3,900	6%	
				Dismissed		
				2,100	3%	
		Nonadjudicated		Placed		
		42,700	38%	1,800	4%	
				Probation		
				7,000	17%	
				Other		
				6,500	15%	
				Dismissed		
				27,300	64%	
Nonpetitioned		Placed				
113,800	51%	500	<1%			
		Probation				
		25,600	23%			
		Other				
		20,900	18%			
		Dismissed				
		66,700	59%			

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

Table 10: Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Delinquency	1.9%	2.7%
Person	3.1	4.4
Property	1.8	2.2
Drugs	1.7	5.1
Public Order	0.8	1.0

The likelihood of transfer among petitioned delinquency cases increased from 1.9% to 2.7% between 1986 and 1990. Increases in the use of transfer occurred to varying degrees within each offense category. The use of transfer increased from 3.1% to 4.4% among petitioned person offense cases, and from 1.8% to 2.2% among petitioned property offense cases. The most significant growth in transfers to criminal court was in the handling of petitioned drug law violation cases, where transfers of these cases increased from 1.7% in 1986 to 5.1% in 1990.

The number of cases transferred to criminal court increased 65% between 1986 and 1990, from 10,300 to 16,900 (table 11). The number of transferred person offense cases increased 85% during that period. For both property and public order cases the number of cases transferred increased 35%. The greatest increase was in the number of transferred drug law violation cases. The number of cases in which youth were transferred to criminal court on a drug law violation increased 282%, from 600 in 1986 to 2,300 in 1990.

Differential increases in juvenile court transfers changed the offense character of transferred cases between 1986 and 1990. For example, a drug law violation was the most serious

Table 11: Percent Change in Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court, 1986-1990

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1986	1990	
Delinquency	10,300	16,900	65%
Person	3,200	5,900	85
Property	5,700	7,700	35
Drugs	600	2,300	282
Public Order	800	1,100	35

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

charge in 6% of all transferred cases in 1986; by 1990, drug cases accounted for 14% of all transferred cases (table 12). Person offense cases made up 31% of the transfers to criminal court in 1986. By 1990, however, 35% of transferred cases involved person offenses. Between 1986 and 1990, property offense cases decreased as a proportion of transferred cases, from 56% to 45%. Property offense cases, however, still accounted for the largest proportion of cases transferred to criminal court in 1990, even though property offense cases were far less likely to be transferred than person offense or drug law violation cases.

Table 12: Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Person	31%	35%
Property	56	45
Drugs	6	14
Public Order	8	6
Total	100%	100%

Total Number of Cases Transferred: 10,300 16,900

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

Adjudication

A youth can be adjudicated delinquent after admitting to the charges in the case, or after the court finds sufficient evidence to judge the youth a delinquent. Juveniles were adjudicated delinquent by the court in 57% of all formally processed delinquency cases in 1990 (table 13). Person offense cases were the least likely of all petitioned delinquency cases to be adjudicated. Among formally handled delinquency cases in 1990, 52% of person offense cases were adjudicated, as were 58% of property offense cases, 58% of drug law violation cases, and 61% of public order offense cases.

The likelihood of adjudication among petitioned delinquency cases decreased between 1986 and 1990 in

Table 13: Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Adjudicated, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Delinquency	63%	57%
Person	57	52
Property	63	58
Drugs	67	58
Public Order	65	61

all general offense categories. The probability of adjudication decreased from 57% to 52% among person offense cases, and from 63% to 58% among property offense cases. The largest decline was in drug law violation cases, where the likelihood of adjudication fell from 67% to 58%. Overall, the likelihood of adjudication among formally handled delinquency cases decreased from 63% to 57% between 1986 and 1990.

At least in part, the declining likelihood of adjudication may be the result of increased caseloads. Increases in formally handled cases between 1986 and 1990 may have altered the characteristics of the delinquency caseload, which in turn resulted in slightly lower probabilities of adjudication. This explanation is supported by the fact that as a proportion of all delinquency cases formal adjudications remained relatively constant between 1986 and 1990. In 1986, 30% of all delinquency cases ended in formal adjudication, compared with 29% in 1990. Although the likelihood of adjudication decreased slightly, the volume of the courts' formally adjudicated caseload grew between 1986 and 1990, from 342,500 to 361,200.

Disposition

In the dispositional hearing, the juvenile court judge must determine the most appropriate sanction for each case, often after reviewing a report from the probation department. The range of options may include commitment to an institution for delinquents, placement in a group home or other residential facility, probation, referral to an outside agency, or the imposition of fines, community service, or restitution orders.

In more than half of all formally adjudicated delinquency cases in

1990, the juvenile was placed on formal probation. An additional one-third of adjudicated cases resulted in the youth being placed out of the home in a residential facility.³ In 7% of adjudicated delinquency cases, the court ordered the juvenile to pay restitution or a fine, to participate in some form of community service, or to enter a treatment or counseling program—dispositions with minimal continuing supervision by probation staff. In a small number of cases (4%), the juvenile was adjudicated but the case was then dismissed or the youth otherwise released.

Approximately two out of every five formally handled delinquency cases in 1990 were not adjudicated. Most of these cases (58%) were dismissed by the court, but 25% agreed to some form of probation and 16% were given other dispositions. Slightly more than 1% of all nonadjudicated delinquency cases resulted in out-of-home placement.

Among nonpetitioned (or informally handled) cases, slightly more than half (52%) were dismissed by the court. The remainder resulted in informal or voluntary probation (23%) or other dispositions (20%), while a small number (less than 1%) resulted in voluntary out-of-home placement.

Out-of-Home Placement. Adjudicated juveniles were ordered to out-of-home placements in 117,400 delinquency cases in 1990, or 33% of all adjudicated cases (table 14). Once adjudicated, juveniles charged with a public order offense were most likely to be placed out of the home in 1990;

³ Most youth in out-of-home placements are also technically on formal probation. For this report, however, case disposition is characterized by the most severe sanction. Consequently, cases resulting in an out-of-home placement are not included in the formal probation group.

Table 14: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Delinquency	30%	33%
Person	32	35
Property	27	29
Drugs	31	37
Public Order	37	39

an out-of-home placement occurred in 39% of all such cases. This high rate of placement may be related to the fact that the public order offense category includes escapes from institutions as well as probation and parole violations. In comparison, adjudicated juveniles were placed out of the home in 37% of drug law violation cases, 35% of person offense cases, and 29% of property offense cases. The likelihood of out-of-home placement increased somewhat in every offense category between 1986 and 1990. Among adjudicated drug law violation cases, the likelihood of placement increased from 31% in 1986 to 37% in 1990.

The number of adjudicated delinquency cases resulting in out-of-home placement increased 15,000 between 1986 and 1990, from 102,400 to 117,400 (table 15). Increases were observed to varying degrees within each offense category. The greatest increase in the number of out-of-home placements was among adjudicated person offense cases. These increased 31% between 1986 and 1990, from 18,800 to 24,500. The number of property offense cases in which youth were adjudicated delinquent and placed out of the home increased 8%, while out-of-home placements increased 28% in drug law violation cases and 12% in public order offense cases.

Table 15: Percent Change in Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1986-1990

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1986	1990	
Delinquency	102,400	117,400	15%
Person	18,800	24,500	31
Property	52,500	56,800	8
Drugs	7,600	9,700	28
Public Order	23,600	26,400	12

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

In 1990, 48% of all adjudicated cases that resulted in out-of-home placement involved property offenses, while 22% involved public order offenses, 21% person offenses, and 8% drug law violations (table 16). Between 1986 and 1990, the proportion of out-of-home placements involving person offenses increased from 18% to 21%. The proportion of out-of-home placements involving property offenses declined from 51% to 48%.

Formal Probation. Adjudicated juveniles were placed on formal probation in 206,400 cases in 1990, or 57% of all adjudicated delinquency cases (table 17). Juvenile courts

ordered formal probation in 60% of adjudicated cases involving property offenses, 55% of those involving person offenses, 55% involving drug law violations, and 52% involving public order offenses. The lower proportion of public order offense cases that resulted in a formal probation order is in part due to the greater use of out-of-home placement for these cases.

Between 1986 and 1990, the likelihood of formal probation changed only slightly for adjudicated youth. The use of formal probation decreased from 57% to 55% among person offense cases, and from 58% to 55% for drug law violation cases. Formal probation dispositions increased from 59% to 60% for property offense cases, and from 50% to 52% for public order offense cases.

Table 17: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Delinquency	57%	57%
Person	57	55
Property	59	60
Drugs	58	55
Public Order	50	52

The number of adjudicated cases that resulted in a formal probation order increased 6% between 1986 and 1990 (table 18). The number of person offense cases that resulted in formal probation increased 16%, while the number of public order offense cases that resulted in probation increased 11% between 1986 and 1990. On the other hand, the number of property offense and drug law violation cases that resulted in formal probation remained relatively constant over this time period.

More than half (57%) of the delinquency cases that resulted in formal probation in 1990 involved property offenses; 19% involved person offenses; 17% involved public order offenses; and 7% involved drug law violations (table 19). The offense

Table 16: Offense Characteristics of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Person	18%	21%
Property	51	48
Drugs	7	8
Public Order	23	22
Total	100%	100%
Total Cases Placed		
Out-of-Home:	102,400	117,400

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

Table 18: Percent Change in Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1986-1990

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1986	1990	
Delinquency	195,400	206,400	6%
Person	33,000	38,400	16
Property	116,200	118,600	2
Drugs	14,400	14,200	-1
Public Order	31,800	35,200	11

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

Table 19: Offense Characteristics of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Person	17%	19%
Property	59	57
Drugs	7	7
Public Order	16	17
Total	100%	100%

Total Cases Placed on Formal Probation = 195,400 206,400

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

characteristics of formal probation cases did not change substantially between 1986 and 1990.

AGE AT REFERRAL

Fifty-nine percent of delinquency cases in 1990 involved juveniles who were age 15 or younger at the time of referral (table 20). Juveniles age 15 or younger were responsible for 60% of all person offense cases, 62% of property offense cases, 38% of drug law violation cases, and 51% of public order offense cases. Each year between 1986 and 1990 these younger youth were responsible for a comparable proportion of delinquency cases, both overall and within general

Table 20: Percent of Delinquency Cases Involving Youth 15 or Younger by Offense, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Delinquency	57%	59%
Person	58	60
Property	61	62
Drugs	39	38
Public Order	49	51

offense categories. Compared with caseloads for younger juveniles, caseloads for older youth had a larger proportion of drug and public order offense cases (table 21).

In general, the number of delinquency referrals increased with age. However, the number of delinquency cases involving 17-year-olds was considerably lower than the caseload of 16-year-olds. The reason for this lower level of activity is not because 17-year-olds had a lower level of involvement in delinquent behavior. Arrest statistics show that substantially more 17-year-olds were arrested in 1990 than 16-year-olds (Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1990*). The reason for the lower number of 17-year-old cases in juvenile court caseloads is the statutorily defined jurisdiction of the juvenile court. In 1990, 11 States excluded 17-year-olds from the original jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Seventeen-year-olds in these States were generally classified as adults and would have been sent to criminal court if arrested. Therefore, far fewer 17-year-olds than 16-year-olds were under juvenile court jurisdiction nationally.

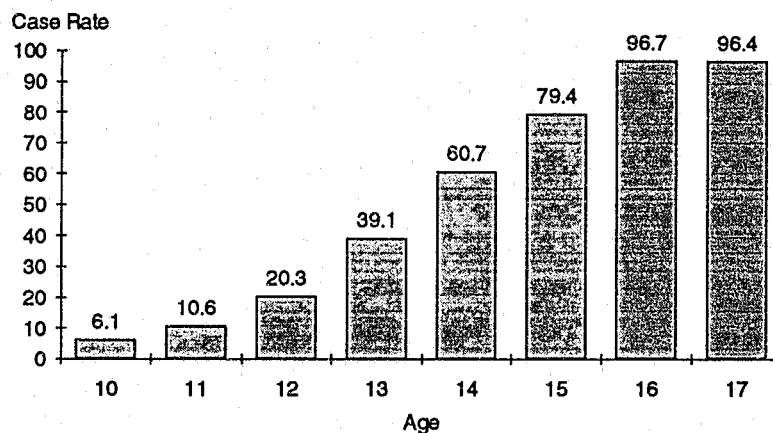
Table 21: Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases by Age at Referral, 1990

Offense	Age 15 or Younger	Age 16 or Older
Person	20%	18%
Property	62	53
Drugs	3	8
Public Order	15	21
Total	100%	100%

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

To compare the number of juvenile court referrals involving 16- and 17-year-olds while controlling for their differential representation in the youth-at-risk population, case rates were developed. In 1990 the delinquency case rate increased continuously with age among 10-year-olds through 16-year-olds before declining very slightly among 17-year-olds (figure 3). For every 1,000 14-year-olds at risk in 1990, juvenile courts processed 60.7 delinquency cases involving juveniles who were 14 years of age at the time of referral. The case rate for 15-year-olds (79.4

Figure 3: Delinquency Case Rates by Age at Referral, 1990



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

per 1,000) was 31% greater than the rate among 14-year-olds, while the rates for 16 and 17-year-olds (96.7 and 96.4, respectively) were 59% greater.

Between 1986 and 1990, delinquency case rates increased within each age group (table 22). The increase in case rates was largest among 13-year-olds and 15-year-olds (27%). Case rates for 10-year-olds and 17-year-olds showed the smallest increases (9% and 10%, respectively).

Within the individual offense categories, there were some minor variations in the pattern of age-specific case rates. Case rates increased continuously with age for drug law violations and public order

offenses, while person and property offense case rates peaked at the 16-year-old age group and then declined (figure 4). Drug law violation case rates showed the sharpest increase with age. For example, the case rate for drug offenses among 17-year-old juveniles (9.0 per 1,000) was more than 300% greater than the corresponding case rate for 14-year-olds (2.2 per 1,000). For person offense cases, the 17-year-old rate was 48% greater than the 14-year-old rate (17.6 compared with 11.9 per 1,000). For property offense cases, the difference was 36% greater (49.4 versus 36.4), and for public order offense cases the case rate of 17-year-olds was double that of 14-year-olds (20.4 compared with 10.2 per 1,000).

Table 22: Percent Change in Delinquency Case Rates by Age at Referral, 1986-1990

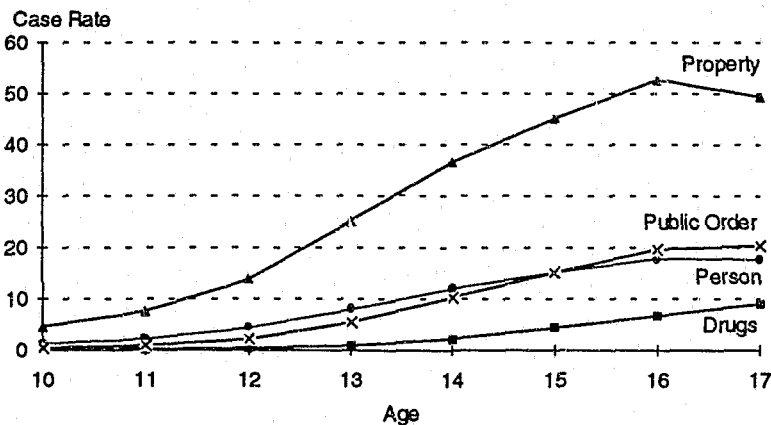
Age	Cases Rate		Percent Change
	1986	1990	
10	5.7	6.1	9%
11	9.0	10.6	18
12	16.6	20.3	23
13	30.9	39.1	27
14	49.8	60.7	22
15	62.7	79.4	27
16	80.5	96.7	20
17	87.5	96.4	10

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

Detention

Youth below the age of 16 accounted for 55% of the cases that involved detention; youth below the age of 14 accounted for 15% (table 23). Sixteen-year-olds accounted for a larger proportion of cases that involved detention (26%) than any other single age group. The age profile of cases that involved detention was relatively unchanged between 1986 and 1990.

Figure 4: Delinquency Case Rates by Age at Referral and Offense, 1990



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

Data Table

Age	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
10	1.2	4.5	0.0	0.4
11	2.1	7.5	0.1	0.9
12	4.3	13.7	0.3	2.1
13	7.9	25.0	0.9	5.4
14	11.9	36.4	2.2	10.2
15	15.0	45.1	4.3	15.0
16	17.7	52.7	6.7	19.6
17	17.6	49.4	9.0	20.4

Table 23: Age Profile of Detained Delinquency Cases, 1986 & 1990

Age	1986	1990
12 or Younger	4%	6%
13 Years	7	9
14 Years	15	16
15 Years	24	24
16 Years	28	26
17 or Older	22	20
Total	100%	100%

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

In general, the probability of detention increased with age (table 24). For example, detention was used in 19% of delinquency cases involving 13-year-olds in 1990, compared with 23% of cases involving 14-year-olds, and 26% of 15-year-olds. The use of detention generally increased with age within each of the four offense categories. Among cases involving person offenses, property offenses, and drug law violations, the likelihood of detention increased substantially through the age of 15 and decreased somewhat after age 16. Among cases involving public order offenses, the likelihood of detention peaked at age 14; detention was used in 30% of public order offense cases involving 14-year-olds.

Intake Decision

Cases involving youth age 16 and older were more likely to be handled formally (i.e., petitioned) than cases involving younger youth (figure 5). Overall, 47% of delinquency cases involving youth age 15 and younger were processed with the filing of a petition, compared with 55% of cases involving older youth. Between 1986 and 1990, the probability of formal processing increased for both younger and older youth. The percentage of delinquency cases petitioned for youth age 15 or younger increased from 44% to 47% of their caseload.

Among older youth, the proportion of cases handled formally increased from 52% to 55%.

Judicial Decision and Disposition

The probability of transfer to criminal court was substantially greater for older juveniles. In 1990, 5.4% of all formally processed delinquency cases involving juveniles 16 years of age or older were transferred to criminal court, compared with less than 1% of cases involving younger juveniles (table 25). The probability of transfer was greater in 1990 than in 1986 for both younger and older youth. The use of transfer among younger youth increased from 0.2% to 0.4%, while among older youth it increased from 3.7% to 5.4% between 1986 and 1990.

Drug law violation cases showed the greatest increase in the likelihood of transfer for both older and younger juveniles. In 1986, 2.4% of petitioned drug cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were transferred; by 1990 the figure was 7.7%. Older youth involved in person offense cases were also more likely to be transferred in 1990 than in 1986—8.9% compared with 6.0%.

Once petitioned, juveniles age 15 and younger were more likely to be

Table 25: Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court by Age at Referral, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
15 or Younger	0.2%	0.4%
Person	0.6	0.9
Property	0.2	0.2
Drugs	0.2	0.7
Public Order	0.2	0.1
16 or Older	3.7%	5.4%
Person	6.0	8.9
Property	3.9	5.0
Drugs	2.4	7.7
Public Order	1.4	1.8

adjudicated than older youth (59% versus 55%). In part, however, this was due to the fact that a larger proportion of the cases of older juveniles were transferred to criminal court. If adjudication and transfer are examined together, the experiences of older and younger juveniles are comparable. In fact, 60% of the petitioned cases of older youth and 59% of the petitioned cases of younger youth resulted in either an adjudication or a transfer to criminal court.

Table 24: Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Age at Referral, 1990

Offense	Age at Referral							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Delinquency	7%	11%	14%	19%	23%	26%	27%	24%
Person	8	13	18	22	26	30	32	31
Property	6	9	11	16	19	22	22	20
Drugs	*	34	35	34	38	39	39	36
Public Order	13	18	24	26	30	29	28	25

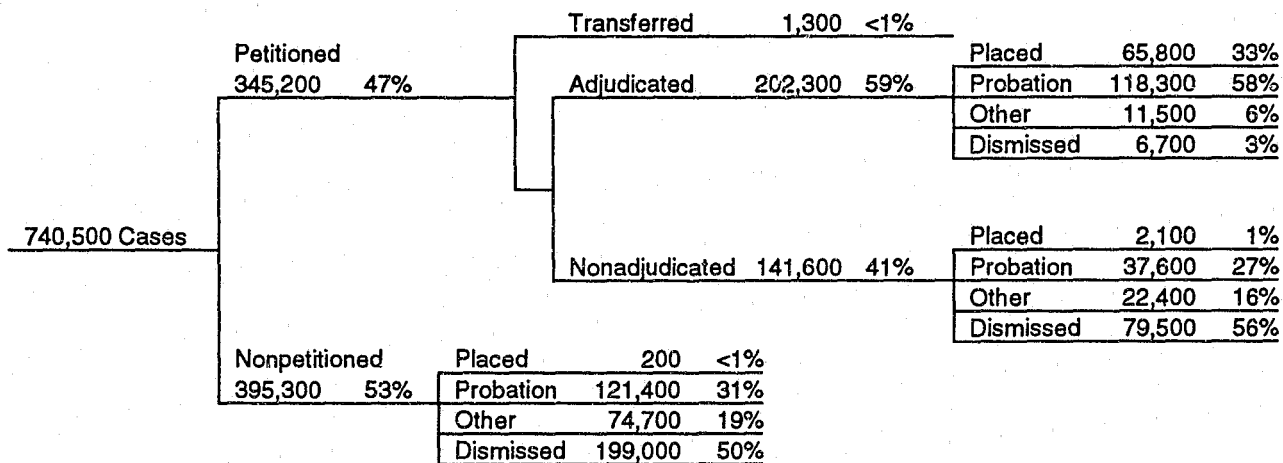
* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Table 26: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement by Age at Referral, 1986 & 1990

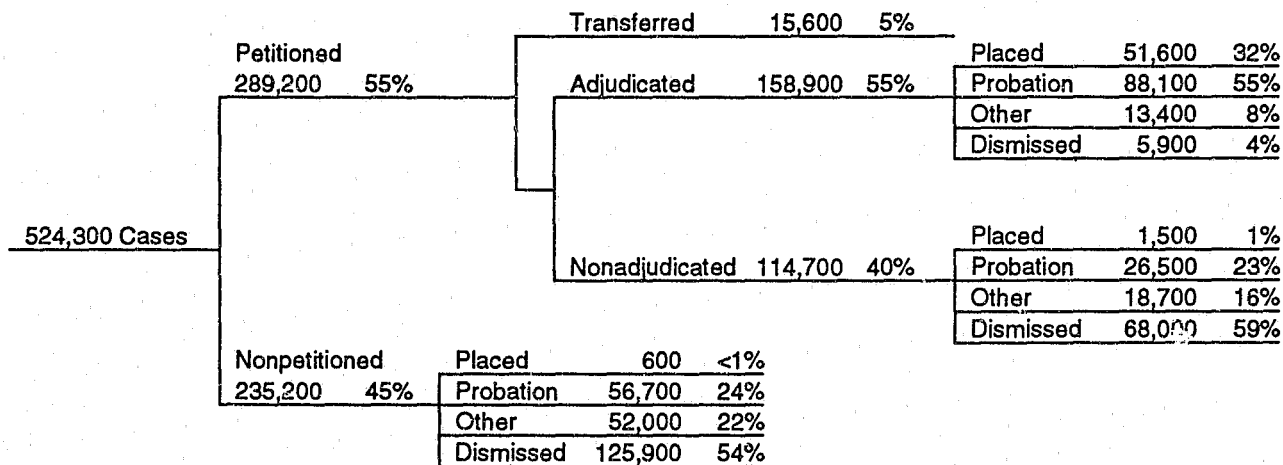
Offense	1986	1990
15 or Younger	30%	33%
Person	31	35
Property	27	29
Drugs	32	40
Public Order	40	41
16 or Older	30%	32%
Person	33	36
Property	27	29
Drugs	30	35
Public Order	35	37

Figure 5: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases by Age at Referral, 1990

Age 15 or Younger



Age 16 or Older



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

Table 27: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation by Age at Referral, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
15 or Younger	59%	58%
Person	58	57
Property	61	61
Drugs	59	54
Public Order	50	52
16 or Older	55%	55%
Person	54	53
Property	57	58
Drugs	58	55
Public Order	50	52

Once adjudicated, the likelihood that the court would place the youth out of the home was similar for both age groups in 1990 (table 26). Between 1986 and 1990, the use of out-of-home placement increased somewhat in the cases of both younger and older youth. Drug offense cases showed the most substantial increase in the likelihood of residential placement. Among cases involving juveniles age 15 and younger, the use of out-of-home placement for drug offense cases increased from 32% to 40% between 1986 and 1990. For drug cases involving older juveniles, placements increased from 30% to 35%.

Table 28: Percent of Delinquency Cases Involving Males by Offense, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Delinquency	81%	81%
Person	81	80
Property	82	81
Drugs	83	87
Public Order	79	80

The proportion of adjudicated cases placed on formal probation remained constant among both age groups. In cases involving younger juveniles, 58% of adjudicated cases resulted in formal probation in 1986 and 1990 (table 27). Fifty-five percent of adjudicated cases involving older youth were placed on formal probation in both 1986 and 1990. Among both younger and older youth, however, the likelihood of probation following adjudication for drug offenses dropped, balancing the increased use of residential placement in these cases.

SEX

Males were involved in 81% of the delinquency cases disposed in 1990 (table 28). Male juveniles were responsible for 80% of person offense cases, 81% of property offense cases, 87% of drug law violation cases, and 80% of public order offense cases. The offense characteristics of male and female juvenile court caseloads were similar (table 29).

The overall delinquency case rate for males was more than four times greater than the rate for females—

Table 29: Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1990

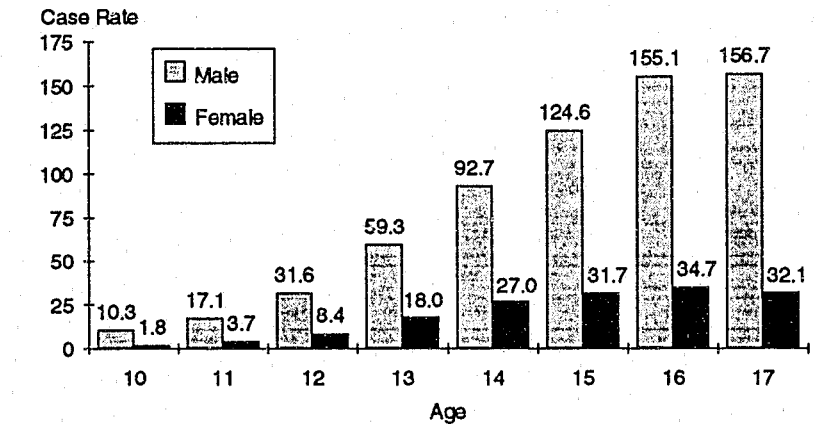
Offense	Male	Female
Person	19%	20%
Property	58	58
Drugs	6	4
Public Order	18	18
Total	100%	100%

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

78.6 compared with 19.2 cases per 1,000 youth at risk. Both male and female delinquency case rates increased continuously through age 16 (figure 6). However, while the male case rate also increased for 17-year-olds, the female rate declined from 34.7 cases per 1,000 16-year-olds to 32.1 cases per 1,000 17-year-olds.

Male case rates increased continuously with age in three of the four delinquency offense categories: person, drug, and public order cases (figure 7). Male property offense case rates declined between age 16

Figure 6: Delinquency Case Rates by Sex and Age at Referral, 1990



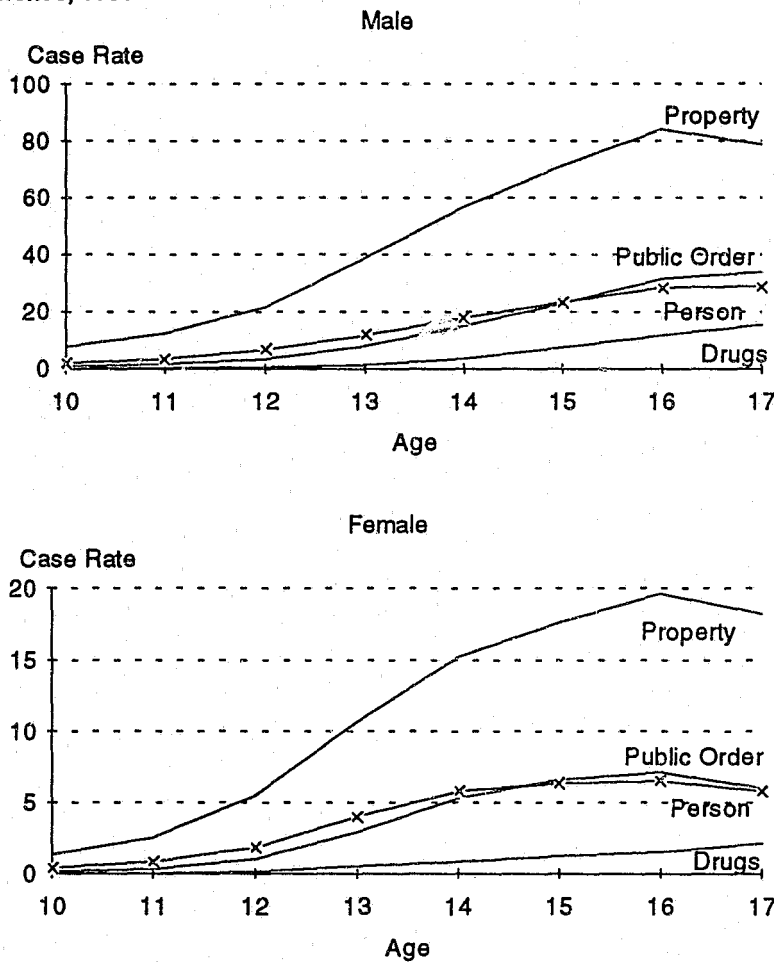
Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

and 17—from 83.9 to 78.7 cases per 1,000 youth at risk. Case rates for females peaked at age 16 for all but drug law violations, where the rates

increased between ages 16 and 17, from 1.5 to 2.1 cases per 1,000 youth at risk.

Between 1986 and 1990, the volume of both male and female cases increased 10% (table 30). Both males and females showed growth in the number of person offense cases (29% and 32%, respectively). The increase in the volume of property offense cases among females was nearly double the increase among males (13% compared with 7%). The number of cases involving drug offenses declined slightly among males (-3%) and declined considerably among females (-27%).

Figure 7: Delinquency Case Rates by Sex, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1990



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

Data Table

Age	Male				Female			
	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
10	1.9	7.6	0.0	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.1
11	3.3	12.3	0.1	1.4	0.8	2.5	0.0	0.3
12	6.6	21.5	0.4	3.2	1.8	5.5	0.1	1.0
13	11.6	38.7	1.3	7.8	4.0	10.7	0.5	2.9
14	17.8	56.6	3.5	14.8	5.8	15.2	0.8	5.3
15	23.3	71.2	7.3	22.9	6.3	17.6	1.2	6.6
16	28.2	83.9	11.6	31.4	6.5	19.6	1.5	7.1
17	28.7	78.7	15.4	33.9	5.8	18.2	2.1	6.0

Detention

Male juveniles 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, 24% of male delinquency cases involved detention in 1990, compared with 17% of female cases (table 31). Males involved in person offense cases were more likely to be detained than females charged with person offenses (29% versus 19%). Males were also more likely than females to be detained in property offense cases (20% compared with 13%), drug offense cases (39% versus 28%), and public order offense cases (27% compared with 26%). Between 1986 and 1990, 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 1990 than in 1986, with the proportion of male cases experiencing detention increasing from 27% to 39% and the female proportion rising from 22% to 28%.

Table 30: Percent Change In Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1986-1990

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1986	1990	
Male	935,600	1,027,100	10%
Person	149,200	192,200	29
Property	557,800	594,600	7
Drugs	60,800	59,100	-3
Public Order	167,800	181,200	8
Female	215,800	237,700	10%
Person	36,100	47,500	32
Property	121,700	137,200	13
Drugs	12,500	9,100	-27
Public Order	45,500	43,900	-3

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

Table 33: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement by Sex, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Male	30%	33%
Person	33	37
Property	28	30
Drugs	31	37
Public Order	37	39
Female	27%	27%
Person	25	25
Property	21	23
Drugs	27	34
Public Order	39	38

Table 31: Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Sex, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Male	21%	24%
Person	27	29
Property	18	20
Drugs	27	39
Public Order	25	27
Female	17%	17%
Person	19	19
Property	13	13
Drugs	22	28
Public Order	27	26

Intake Decision

Females referred for a delinquency offense were less likely than males to be processed formally by the court. Overall, 39% of female delinquency cases were handled formally, compared with 53% of male cases (figure 8). Between 1986 and 1990, the probability that a delinquency case would be petitioned increased somewhat for both males and females. Formal handling of male delinquency cases increased from 50% to 53% of the caseload,

while the increase for females was from 37% to 39%.

Judicial Decision and Disposition

Delinquency cases involving males were more likely to be transferred to criminal court than cases involving females. In 1990, 3% of formally processed cases involving males were transferred to criminal court, compared with 0.9% of cases involving females (table 32). Both males and females were more likely

Table 32: Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court by Sex, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Male	2.1%	3.0%
Person	3.4	5.0
Property	2.0	2.5
Drugs	1.8	5.4
Public Order	0.9	1.1
Female	0.8%	0.9%
Person	1.1	1.0
Property	0.8	0.9
Drugs	1.0	2.8
Public Order	0.3	0.3

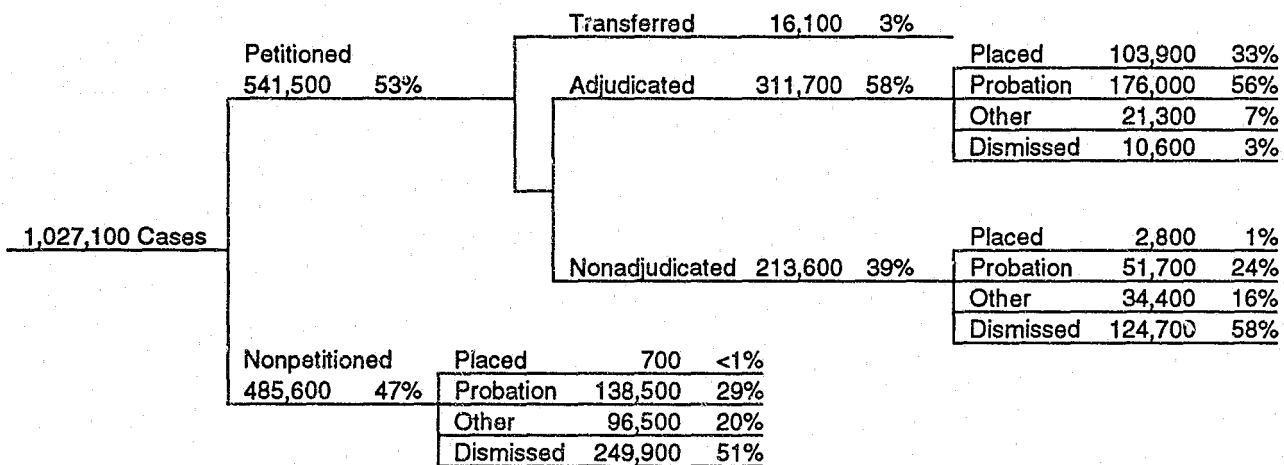
to be transferred to criminal court in 1990 than in 1986, and for both sexes the greatest change was among drug law violation cases.

Cases involving males were more likely than cases involving females to be adjudicated once petitioned (58% compared with 53%). Once adjudicated, male delinquents were also more likely than females to be placed out of the home (33% versus 27%).

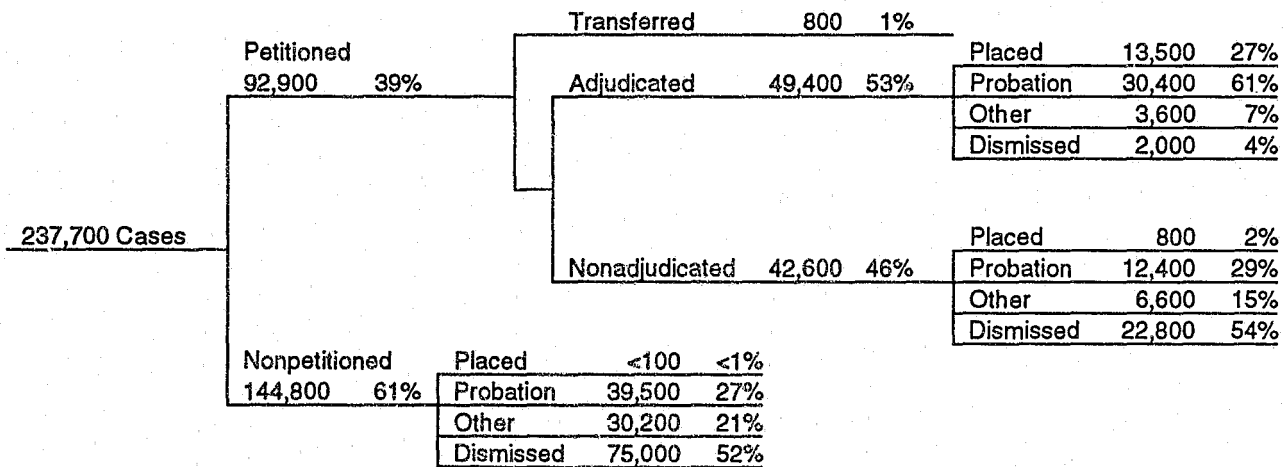
The likelihood of residential placement did not change for adjudicated females between 1986 and 1990, but increased slightly among males (table 33). There were varying changes within the four general offense categories. For adjudicated males charged with person offenses, the probability of placement rose from 33% to 37%, and for males charged with drug offenses the probability of placement rose from 31% to 37%. There was no change in the use of placement for adjudicated females charged with person offenses (25% in both 1986 and 1990), but the likelihood of placement for females charged with drug law violations rose from 27% to 34%.

Figure 8: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1990

Male



Female



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

Table 34: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation by Sex, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Male	57%	56%
Person	56	54
Property	59	59
Drugs	58	54
Public Order	50	52
Female	58%	61%
Person	61	64
Property	62	64
Drugs	62	61
Public Order	49	54

The use of formal probation for adjudicated males and females did not change substantially between 1986 and 1990 (table 34). The likelihood of probation for males decreased slightly from 57% to 56%, while among females it increased somewhat from 58% to 61%. There were variations within offense categories in the use of probation. Among males the proportion of drug cases that resulted in probation dropped from 58% to 54% between 1986 and 1990. Among females the proportion of drug cases that resulted in probation decreased slightly (from 62% to 61%), while the proportions of person, property and public order cases that resulted in probation increased.

RACE

White youth accounted for 66% of the delinquency cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1990 (table 35).⁴ White youth were responsible for 55% of person offense cases, 70% of

⁴ In 1990 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.

Table 35: Race Characteristics of Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1990

Offense	White	Black	Other Races	Total
Delinquency	66%	31%	3%	100%
Person	55	42	2	100
Property	70	26	4	100
Drugs	54	45	1	100
Public Order	68	29	3	100

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

Table 36: Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases by Race, 1990

Offense	White	Black	Other Races
Person	16%	26%	15%
Property	61	50	65
Drugs	4	8	2
Public Order	18	17	18
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

Table 37: Delinquency Case Rates by Race, 1990

Offense	Cases per 1,000 Youth at Risk		
	White	Black	Other Races
Delinquency	40.8	101.4	33.9
Person	6.5	26.3	5.0
Property	25.1	50.2	22.0
Drugs	1.8	7.9	0.8
Public Order	7.5	16.9	6.1

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

property offense cases, 54% of drug law violation cases, and 68% of public order cases. Black youth were responsible for 31% of all delinquency cases, 42% of person offense cases, 26% of property cases,

45% of drug cases, and 29% of public order cases. Juveniles of other races accounted for 3% of all delinquency cases in 1990.

For all racial groups, over half of the cases disposed in 1990 were for property offenses (table 36). These offenses constituted 61% of the total cases among white youth, 50% among black youth, and 65% among youth of other races. Just over one-quarter (26%) of cases involving black youth were for person offenses, compared with 16% of cases involving white youth, and 15% of cases involving youth of other races. Cases involving black youth contained a larger proportion of drug law violations (8%) than cases involving either white youth (4%) or those of other races (2%).

Case rates differed by race (table 37). The overall delinquency case rate for black juveniles (101.4 cases per 1,000 at risk) was more than double the rate for white juveniles (40.8 per 1,000) or for youth of other races (33.9 per 1,000). The person offense and drug law violation case rates among blacks (26.3 and 7.9, respectively) were four times greater than the corresponding rates for whites (6.5 and 1.8), while the property and public order offense case rates for blacks (50.2 and 16.9) were double the rates for whites (25.1 and 7.5 per 1,000, respectively). In all offense categories, the case rate for juveniles of other races was lower than the corresponding rate for black or white juveniles.

The delinquency case rates for both white and black youth increased continuously with age (figure 9). On the other hand, the case rate for youth of other races increased to age 16 and then declined slightly at age 17. The case rate for whites increased from 15.9 cases per 1,000 youth at risk at age 12, to 81.9 cases per 1,000 by age 17. The case rate for blacks climbed from 44.7 cases per 1,000 12-year-olds to nearly 210 at age 17. Among youth of other races, the case rate was 15.4 cases per 1,000 12-year-olds; it reached a peak of 59.9 for 16-year-

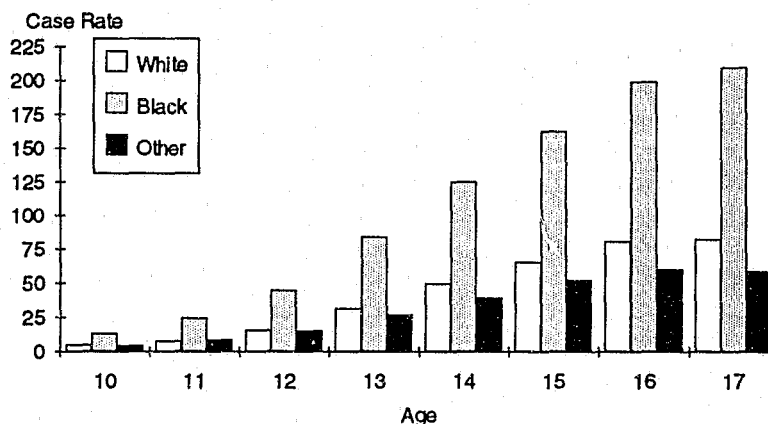
olds and then decreased to 58.7 at age 17.

A slightly different pattern was found within each of the four delinquency offense categories (figure 10). The rate of person offense cases, for example, increased continuously with age among all racial groups. The person offense case rate for white juveniles increased from 2.7 cases per 1,000 12-year-olds at risk to 12.9 cases per 1,000 at age 17. For black juveniles, the person offense case rate grew from 12.6 at age 12 to 52.2 at age 17. For youth of other races, the person offense case rate increased from 2.6 to 10.2 between age 12 and 17. The drug offense case rate also increased continuously with age among all racial categories—most notably

among black juveniles, whose case rate climbed from 0.6 to 29.6 between the ages of 12 and 17.

The rate of public order offense cases increased continuously with age among whites and blacks, but peaked at age 16 among youth of other races. The public order offense case rate for whites increased from 1.7 cases per 1,000 12-year-olds at risk to 17.9 cases per 1,000 17-year-olds. Among blacks, the public order case rate climbed from 4.5 to 40.8 cases per 1,000. The property offense case rate, on the other hand, peaked at age 16 for youth of all races. Among whites the property case rate peaked at 47.1 per 1,000 16-year-olds at risk, the rate for blacks peaked at 88.6, and the rate for youth of other races rose to its highest point of 36.6 at age 16.

Figure 9: Delinquency Case Rates by Race and Age at Referral, 1990

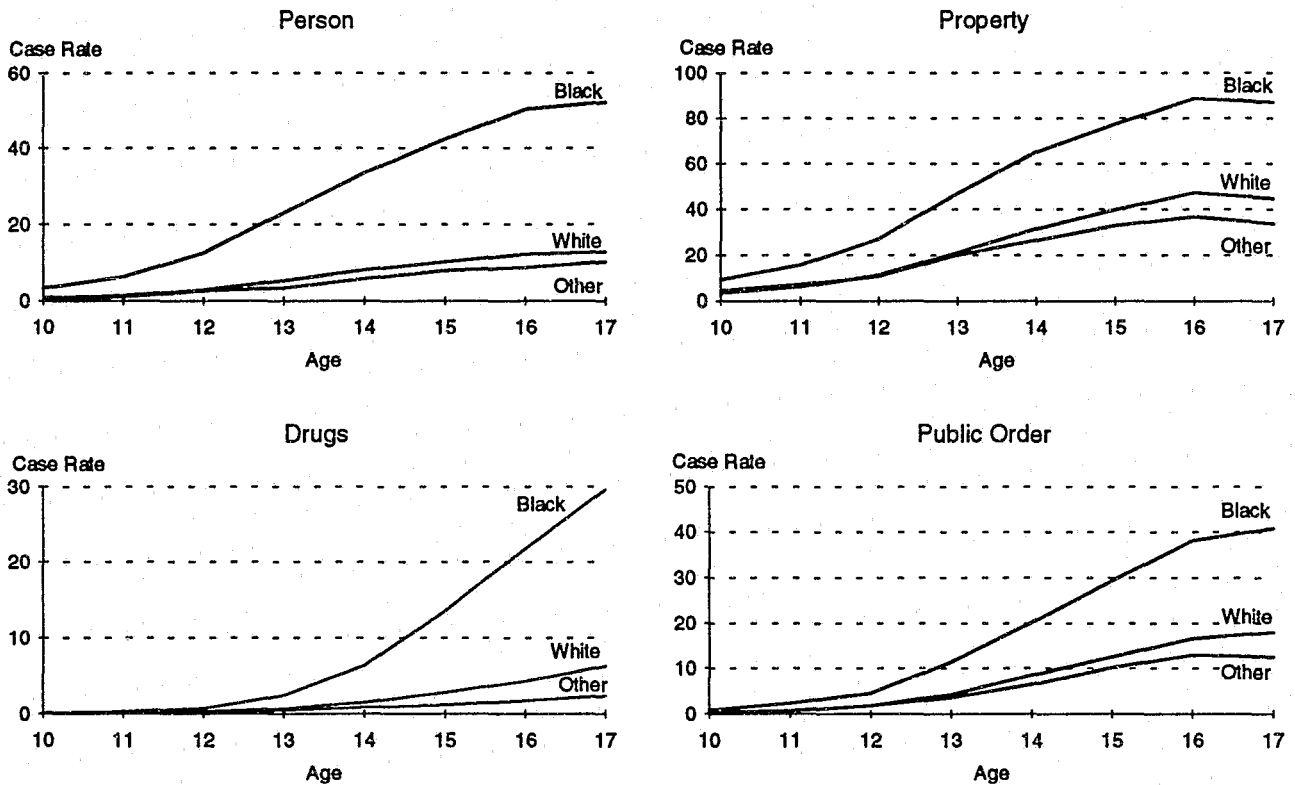


Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Data Table

Age	White	Black	Other Races
10	4.8	13.4	4.7
11	8.0	24.4	8.7
12	15.9	44.7	15.4
13	31.3	83.9	27.3
14	49.6	125.0	39.4
15	65.2	162.4	52.1
16	80.3	198.8	59.9
17	81.9	209.6	58.7

Figure 10: Delinquency Case Rates by Race, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1990



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

Data Table

Age	Person			Property			Drugs			Public Order		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
10	0.8	3.2	0.2	3.6	9.4	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.1
11	1.3	6.3	1.0	6.0	15.6	7.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	2.3	0.5
12	2.7	12.6	2.6	11.3	27.0	10.8	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.7	4.5	1.8
13	5.3	23.0	3.3	21.1	47.0	20.2	0.6	2.4	0.4	4.3	11.5	3.5
14	8.1	33.5	5.8	31.5	65.0	26.4	1.5	6.4	0.8	8.5	20.1	6.4
15	10.2	42.4	7.9	39.7	77.2	32.9	2.8	13.6	1.1	12.5	29.2	10.2
16	12.2	50.3	8.7	47.1	88.6	36.6	4.3	21.8	1.7	16.6	38.1	13.0
17	12.9	52.2	10.2	44.8	87.0	33.7	6.3	29.6	2.3	17.9	40.8	12.5

Table 38: Percent Change in Delinquency Cases by Race, 1986-1990

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1986	1990	
White	817,400	835,700	2%
Person	105,400	133,000	26
Property	497,000	512,900	3
Drugs	53,900	36,800	-32
Public Order	161,100	153,000	-5
Black	303,900	389,100	28%
Person	75,600	100,800	33
Property	163,500	192,800	18
Drugs	17,800	30,500	71
Public Order	47,000	65,000	38
Other Races	30,200	40,000	33%
Person	4,300	5,900	37
Property	19,000	26,000	37
Drugs	1,600	1,000	-42
Public Order	5,200	7,200	37

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

Although cases involving white youth outnumbered cases involving black youth and youth of other races in 1990, the number of cases involving whites increased just 2% between 1986 and 1990, while the caseload involving blacks increased 28% and the number of cases involving youth of other races increased 33% (table 38). There were considerable differences among racial categories within offenses. The number of person offense cases and property offense cases increased for all racial groups between 1986 and 1990. The number of person and property cases involving whites increased 26% and 3%, respectively, while those involving black juveniles increased 33% and 18%, respectively. Among youth of other races, both person and property cases grew 37%.

Notable differences between racial groups were apparent in the volume of drug law violation cases

and public order cases. While the number of drug law violation cases involving white youth decreased 32% and drug cases involving youth of other races dropped 42%, drug cases involving black youth climbed 71%. The number of public order offense cases decreased 5% among whites but increased 38% for black youth and 37% for youth of other races.

Detention

In 1990, 19% of delinquency cases involving white juveniles included detention at some point between referral and disposition; among cases involving black juveniles or those of other races, the figure was 29% (table 39). Cases involving black juveniles and those of other races were more likely to involve detention within each of the four general delinquency offense categories than cases involving white juveniles. The most striking

Table 39: Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Race, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
White	18%	19%
Person	21	23
Property	15	16
Drugs	20	26
Public Order	24	25
Black	27%	29%
Person	30	31
Property	23	23
Drugs	44	51
Public Order	32	30
Other Races	25%	29%
Person	35	38
Property	22	25
Drugs	20	41
Public Order	33	33

difference was among cases involving drug law violations. Twenty-six percent of drug cases involving whites were detained, while 51% of cases involving blacks and 41% involving youth of other races were detained.

The probability of detention remained relatively constant between 1986 and 1990 for all but drug law violation cases. The courts detained 20% of white juveniles charged with drug law violations in 1986. By 1990, 26% of whites charged with drug law violations were detained. In 1986, detention was used in 44% of cases involving blacks charged with drug law violations. By 1990, this figure increased to 51%. The likelihood of detention increased substantially for youth of other races charged with drug law violations, from 20% in 1986 to 41% in 1990.

Figure 11: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases by Race, 1990

White

835,700 Cases	Petitioned	381,300	46%	Transferred	7,400	2%	Placed	65,800	30%
	Nonpetitioned	454,400	54%	Adjudicated	220,100	58%	Probation	129,800	59%
				Other	17,500	8%			
				Dismissed	7,000	3%			
	Nonadjudicated	153,900	40%	Placed	1,900	1%			
				Probation	41,500	27%			
				Other	28,500	19%			
				Dismissed	82,000	53%			
	Placed	700	<1%						
	Probation	132,500	29%						
Other	89,000	20%							
Dismissed	232,100	51%							

Black

389,100 Cases	Petitioned	233,700	60%	Transferred	9,200	4%	Placed	46,700	36%
	Nonpetitioned	155,400	40%	Adjudicated	128,300	55%	Probation	69,400	54%
				Other	6,700	5%			
				Dismissed	5,400	4%			
	Nonadjudicated	96,200	41%	Placed	1,700	2%			
				Probation	21,400	22%			
				Other	10,800	11%			
				Dismissed	62,200	65%			
	Placed	<100	<1%						
	Probation	40,700	26%						
Other	34,100	22%							
Dismissed	80,600	52%							

Other Races

40,000 Cases	Petitioned	19,300	48%	Transferred	300	1%	Placed	4,900	38%
	Nonpetitioned	20,700	52%	Adjudicated	12,800	66%	Probation	7,100	56%
				Other	600	5%			
				Dismissed	200	2%			
	Nonadjudicated	6,300	32%	Placed	<100	1%			
				Probation	1,200	19%			
				Other	1,700	27%			
				Dismissed	3,300	53%			
	Placed	<100	<1%						
	Probation	4,900	24%						
Other	3,600	17%							
Dismissed	12,200	59%							

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

Table 40: Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court by Race, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
White	1.6%	1.9%
Person	2.4	2.7
Property	1.8	2.1
Drugs	1.1	2.1
Public Order	0.7	0.7
Black	2.4%	4.0%
Person	3.8	6.2
Property	2.1	2.7
Drugs	2.6	7.6
Public Order	1.1	1.5
Other Races	0.8%	1.3%
Person	2.6	3.9
Property	0.4	0.9
Drugs	2.0	0.9
Public Order	0.2	0.3

Table 41: Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court by Race, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
White		
Person	22%	24%
Property	66	64
Drugs	5	6
Public Order	8	6
Black		
Person	43%	43%
Property	43	31
Drugs	8	20
Public Order	7	6
Other Races		
Person	60%	54%
Property	26	40
Drugs	11	2
Public Order	3	4

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

Intake Decision

The cases of black juveniles were less likely than the cases of whites or youth of other races to be diverted from formal processing in 1990. Sixty percent of delinquency cases involving black juveniles were petitioned, compared with 46% of cases involving whites and 48% of those involving juveniles of other races (figure 11).

Judicial Decision and Disposition

Petitioned delinquency cases involving white juveniles and those of other races were less likely to be transferred to criminal court than were cases involving black youth. In 1990, 4.0% of formally processed cases involving black juveniles were transferred to criminal court, compared with 1.9% of cases involving whites and 1.3% of those involving youth of other races (table 40).

All three racial groups experienced an increased likelihood of criminal court transfer between 1986 and 1990. The transfer of cases involving white youth increased from 1.6% to 1.9%; transfers involving black youth increased from 2.4% to 4.0%, and among youth of other races the probability of transfer increased from 0.8% to 1.3% of all petitioned cases.

For whites and blacks, the increase in transfers was greatest for drug offenses. Among whites the proportion of petitioned drug cases transferred to criminal court rose from 1.1% to 2.1%, and among blacks it jumped from 2.6% to 7.6%. For drug cases involving youth of other races, however, the likelihood of transfer decreased from 2.0% to 0.9% between 1986 and 1990. Cases involving juveniles of other races were most likely to be transferred

when they involved person offenses. The likelihood of transfer for these cases rose from 2.6% in 1986 to 3.9% in 1990. Person offense cases involving black juveniles also experienced a substantial increase in criminal court transfers, from 3.8% to 6.2%.

The substantial increase in the proportion of black petitioned drug cases transferred to criminal court resulted in a marked change in the offense characteristics of transferred cases involving blacks (table 41). In 1986 drug cases made up 8% of all transferred cases involving blacks. By 1990 drug cases accounted for 20% of transferred cases among blacks. There was a corresponding decrease in the proportion of transferred cases among blacks that involved property offenses, from 43% to 31%.

Once petitioned, cases involving white or black juveniles were slightly less likely to be adjudicated (58% and 55%, respectively) than were cases involving juveniles of other races (66%). Once adjudicated, the likelihood of out-of-home placement was greater for blacks (36%) and for youth of other races (38%) than for whites (30%) in 1990 (table 42). Between 1986 and 1990, all racial groups experienced increases in the probability of out-of-home placement. Increases in the likelihood of placement were apparent across all offense categories. Among the larger increases in the use of placement were those for drug cases involving whites (from 27% to 32%), public order offense cases involving blacks (from 37% to 40%), and property cases involving youth of other races (from 27% to 36%).

Adjudicated white juveniles were slightly more likely than either black juveniles or those of other races to be placed on formal probation at disposition (59% compared with 54%

and 56%, respectively) in 1990 (table 43). The use of formal probation did not change substantially between 1986 and 1990 for any racial group. The largest differences were among drug offense cases involving black juveniles, where the use of probation decreased from 55% to 50%, and among person offense cases involving youth of other races, where the use of probation declined from 57% to 53%.

Table 42: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement by Race, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
White	28%	30%
Person	29	33
Property	25	26
Drugs	27	32
Public Order	37	38
Black	33%	36%
Person	36	38
Property	31	33
Drugs	39	42
Public Order	37	40
Other Races	31%	38%
Person	35	40
Property	27	36
Drugs	32	36
Public Order	37	46

Table 43: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation by Race, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
White	57%	59%
Person	58	58
Property	59	61
Drugs	60	60
Public Order	49	52
Black	57%	54%
Person	55	52
Property	59	57
Drugs	55	50
Public Order	54	51
Other Races	57%	56%
Person	57	53
Property	57	57
Drugs	66	64
Public Order	55	52

CHAPTER 2: NATIONAL ESTIMATES OF PETITIONED STATUS OFFENSE CASES, 1990

COUNTS AND TRENDS

Behaviors for which only juveniles can be arrested are called status offenses. In other words, an otherwise legal act is considered to be illegal because of the person's juvenile status. The four major status offense categories are running away, truancy, incorrigibility or ungovernability, and underage liquor law violations (minor in possession of alcohol, underage drinking, etc.).¹ In 1990, U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction petitioned and formally disposed an estimated 86,900 status offense cases (table 44). This was a 3% increase over the 1986 figure and a 13% increase over the number of petitioned status offense cases handled in 1989.

The Nation's juvenile courts processed 3.4 petitioned status offense cases for every 1,000 youth at risk of referral in 1990. The 1990 petitioned status offense case rate was 6% higher than the 1986 case rate, despite the fact that the number of status cases processed by the courts was just 3% higher in 1990. This disparity is a result of the declining youth population in the United States between 1986 and 1990.

Of all petitioned status offense cases in 1990, 33% involved underage liquor law violations, 28% involved truancy, 15% involved

¹ 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.

Table 44: Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Cases and Case Rates, 1986-1990

Offense	Number of Cases			Case Rates		
	1986	1990	Pct. Chg.	1986	1990	Pct. Chg.
Status Offense	84,400	86,900	3%	3.2	3.4	6%
Runaway	15,600	12,900	-17	0.6	0.5	-15
Truancy	21,700	24,600	13	0.8	1.0	17
Ungovernable	16,700	11,500	-31	0.6	0.5	-29
Liquor	24,100	29,000	20	0.9	1.1	24
Other	6,300	8,800	40	0.2	0.3	44

Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth at risk

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

running away from home, 13% involved ungovernability, and 10% involved another type of status offense (table 45). Compared with 1986, juvenile courts handled proportionately fewer runaway and ungovernability cases in 1990 and more status liquor law violation cases.

SOURCE OF REFERRAL

Law enforcement agencies referred 40% of the petitioned status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1990 (table 46). The source of referral varied substantially with the nature of the offense. Law enforcement agencies referred 89% of formally processed status liquor law violation cases to juvenile court, but referred only 39% of runaway cases, 12% of truancy cases, and 8% of ungovernability cases.

Table 45: Offense Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Runaway	18%	15%
Truancy	26	28
Ungovernable	20	13
Liquor	29	33
Other	7	10
Total	100%	100%

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

Table 46: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Referred by Law Enforcement, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Status Offense	37%	40%
Runaway	32	39
Truancy	16	12
Ungovernable	12	8
Liquor	86	89
Other	54	54

Table 47: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Offense, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Status Offense	15%	9%
Runaway	35	16
Truancy	6	2
Ungovernable	19	9
Liquor	7	7
Other	12	21

Table 48: Offense Characteristics of Detained Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Runaway	44%	27%
Truancy	11	8
Ungovernable	26	14
Liquor	13	26
Other	6	25
Total	100%	100%

Total Cases Detained: 12,400 7,400

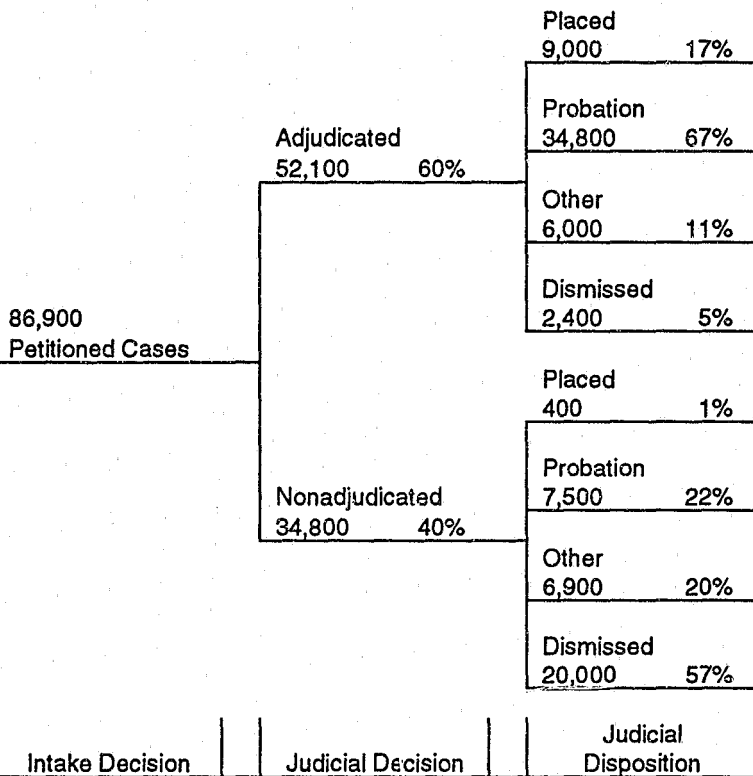
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

Table 49: Percent Change in Detained Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1986-1990

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1986	1990	
Status Offense	12,400	7,400	-38%
Runaway	5,400	2,000	-62
Truancy	1,400	600	-56
Ungovernable	3,200	1,000	-68
Liquor	1,600	2,000	19
Other	800	1,800	137

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

Figure 12: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1990



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

DETENTION

In 9% of formally processed status offense cases disposed in 1990, the juvenile was held in a detention facility at some point between referral to court and case disposition (table 47). A runaway was the most likely status offender to be detained in 1990. Detention was used in 16% of runaway cases, 9% of ungovernability cases, 7% of underage liquor law violations, and 2% of cases involving truancy charges. Of the estimated 7,400 petitioned status offense cases that involved detention, 27% were runaway cases, 26% were liquor law violation cases, and 25% were other status offense cases (table 48).

The number of formal status offense cases that involved detention in 1990 was 38% lower than in 1986 (table 49). The decline in detentions was seen in three of the four major status offense categories. The percent decrease was greatest among ungovernability cases (68%), followed by runaway cases (62%) and truancy cases (56%). In contrast, the number of formally handled liquor law violation cases that involved detention increased 19% between 1986 and 1990.

JUDICIAL DECISION AND DISPOSITION

Adjudication

A juvenile was adjudicated a status offender in 60% of the petitioned status offense cases handled by courts in 1990 (figure 12). Adjudication was most common in truancy (67%) and ungovernability (64%) cases (figure 13).² Runaway cases were the least likely to be adjudicated (45%). The proportion of petitioned status offense cases resulting in adjudication declined from 1986 to 1990 (table 50). Overall, the likelihood of adjudication dipped from 64% to 60%. The largest decline was among status offense cases involving runaway youth; 45% of these cases were adjudicated in 1990 compared with 57% in 1986.

Disposition

The majority (67%) of adjudicated status offense cases in 1990 resulted in juveniles being placed on probation. Seventeen percent of the cases resulted in youth

Figure 13: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Within Offense Categories, 1990

Runaway	Adjudicated 45%	Placed 28%
		Probation 62%
12,900 Petitioned Cases		Other 3%
		Dismissed 7%
	Nonadjudicated 55%	Placed 2%
		Probation 10%
		Other 24%
		Dismissed 64%
Truancy	Adjudicated 67%	Placed 10%
		Probation 85%
24,600 Petitioned Cases		Other 2%
		Dismissed 3%
	Nonadjudicated 33%	Placed 1%
		Probation 16%
		Other 21%
		Dismissed 62%
Ungovernable	Adjudicated 64%	Placed 34%
		Probation 62%
11,500 Petitioned Cases		Other <1%
		Dismissed 3%
	Nonadjudicated 36%	Placed 2%
		Probation 27%
		Other 5%
		Dismissed 66%
Liquor Law Violations	Adjudicated 58%	Placed 8%
		Probation 58%
29,000 Petitioned Cases		Other 30%
		Dismissed 4%
	Nonadjudicated 42%	Placed <1%
		Probation 35%
		Other 27%
		Dismissed 38%

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

² 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.

Table 50: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Adjudicated, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Status Offense	64%	60%
Runaway	57	45
Truancy	72	67
Ungovernable	70	64
Liquor	59	58
Other	59	62

Table 52: Percent Change In Adjudicated Petitioned Status Offense Cases That Resulted In Out-of-Home Placement, 1986-1990

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1986	1990	
Status Offense	10,600	9,000	-15%
Runaway	3,100	1,600	-48
Truancy	1,600	1,600	<1
Ungovernable	3,700	2,500	-32
Liquor	1,100	1,300	17
Other	1,000	1,900	90

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

being placed out of the home in a residential facility, and 11% resulted in other dispositions, including restitution or fines, participation in some form of community service, or enrollment in a treatment or counseling program. In a small number of cases (5%), juveniles were adjudicated, but the cases were then dismissed or the youth were otherwise released. The dispositions used in adjudicated status offense cases varied according to the alleged offense.

Out-of-Home Placement. Of the four major status offense categories, adjudicated cases involving ungovernability or running away were the most likely to result in out-of-home placement (table 51). Once

adjudicated, 34% of ungovernability and 28% of runaway cases resulted in out-of-home placement. Residential placement was far less common for juveniles charged with truancy (10%) or status liquor law violations (8%). Overall, the likelihood of out-of-home placement was slightly lower in 1990 than in 1986 (17% compared with 20%). The likelihood of a runaway case resulting in residential placement dropped from 35% to 28% between 1986 and 1990.

The number of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in out-of-home placement declined 15% between 1986 and 1990 (table 52). The number of runaway and ungovernability cases that resulted in out-of-home placement dropped substantially (48% and 32%, respectively), while the number of status liquor law violation cases that resulted in out-of-home placement increased 17%. Of all status offenders placed out of the home in 1990, 28% were charged with ungovernability, 18% with running away from home, 18% with truancy, and 15% with a status liquor law violation (table 53).

Formal Probation. The proportion of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in probation also varied by offense (table 54). In 1990 an

Table 53: Offense Characteristics of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted In Out-of-Home Placement, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Runaway	30%	18%
Truancy	15	18
Ungovernable	35	28
Liquor	11	15
Other	10	21
Total	100%	100%

Total Cases Placed
Out-of-Home: 10,600 9,000

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

Table 51: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted In Out-of-Home Placement, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Status Offense	20%	17%
Runaway	35	28
Truancy	10	10
Ungovernable	32	34
Liquor	8	8
Other	27	35

Table 54: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted In Formal Probation, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Status Offense	61%	67%
Runaway	55	62
Truancy	81	85
Ungovernable	61	62
Liquor	46	58
Other	47	50

Table 55: Percent Change in Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted In Formal Probation, 1986-1990

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1986	1990	
Status Offense	32,900	34,800	6%
Runaway	4,800	3,600	-26
Truancy	12,600	14,000	11
Ungovernable	7,100	4,600	-36
Liquor	6,500	9,900	51
Other	1,800	2,700	56

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

Table 56: Offense Characteristics of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted In Formal Probation, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Runaway	15%	10%
Truancy	38	40
Ungovernable	22	13
Liquor	20	28
Other	5	8
Total	100%	100%

Total Cases Placed on Formal Probation:		
	32,900	34,800

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

Table 57: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Involving Youth 15 or Younger by Offense, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Status Offense	59%	56%
Runaway	66	69
Truancy	86	83
Ungovernable	70	71
Liquor	22	22
Other	56	59

order of formal probation was most likely in adjudicated truancy cases (85%) and least likely in adjudicated liquor law violation cases (58%). The proportion of cases that resulted in formal probation increased between 1986 and 1990 for all offense categories. Among runaway cases the proportion that resulted in probation rose from 55% to 62%. The use of probation increased from 46% to 58% among liquor law violation cases.

The number of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in formal probation increased 6% between 1986 and 1990 (table 55). Even though the proportion of runaway and ungovernability cases that resulted in probation increased slightly, the number of these cases that resulted in probation dropped considerably because of a reduction in the number of runaway and ungovernability cases handled. Twenty-six percent fewer runaway cases and 36% fewer ungovernability cases resulted in probation in 1990 than in 1986. In contrast, the number of truancy cases that resulted in probation increased 11% and the number of status liquor law violation cases increased 51%. Overall, 40% of the adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in

Table 58: Offense Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Age at Referral, 1990

Offense	Age 15 or Younger	Age 16 or Older
Runaway	18%	11%
Truancy	41	11
Ungovernable	17	9
Liquor	13	60
Other	11	10
Total	100%	100%

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

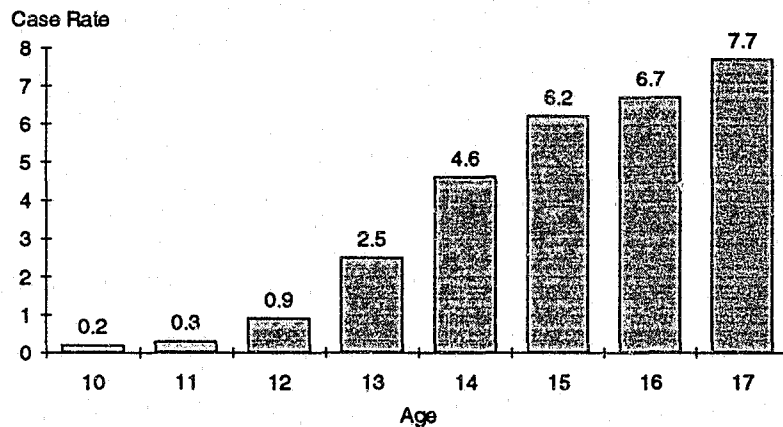
probation in 1990 involved truancy, 28% involved liquor law violations, 13% involved ungovernability, and 10% involved running away (table 56).

AGE AT REFERRAL

Juveniles age 15 or younger at the time of referral accounted for 56% of formally processed status offense cases disposed by courts in 1990 (table 57). These juveniles were involved in 83% of truancy cases, 71% of ungovernability cases, and 69% of runaway cases, but only 22% of status liquor law violation cases. The offense profiles of status offense cases involving younger and older juveniles reflect the differing behavior of these youth. Truancy was charged in 41% of the cases involving younger youth, compared with 11% of the cases involving older youth (table 58). In comparison, liquor law violations were charged in 60% of the cases involving youth 16 years of age or older but in 13% of cases involving younger juveniles.

Petitioned status offense case rates increased continuously with the age of the juvenile at referral (figure 14). In 1990, juvenile courts processed 2.5 petitioned status

Figure 14: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Age at Referral, 1990



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

16-year-olds and 17-year-olds rose substantially (20% and 22%, respectively). Case rates for 10- and 11-year-olds also rose markedly, but this was in part due to the relatively low magnitude of these rates.

Age-specific case rate patterns were very different among the individual offense categories (figure 15). Runaway, truancy, and ungovernability case rates all peaked at age 15 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 ungovernability cases decreased an average of 59% between age 15 and age 17, status liquor law violation rates increased 375%.

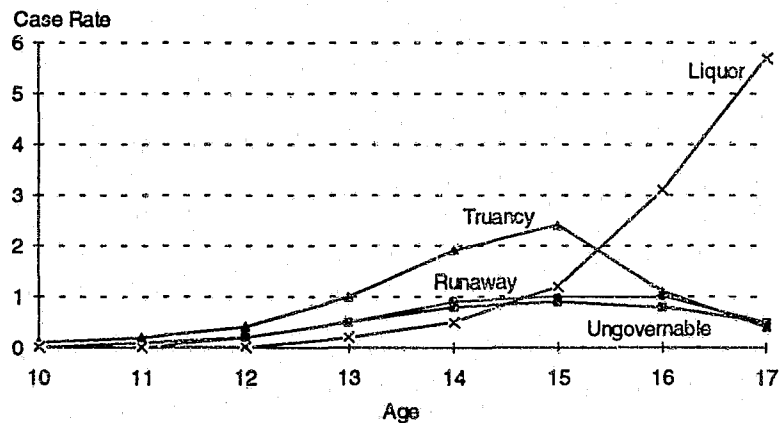
offense cases involving 13-year-old juveniles for every 1,000 13-year-olds in the population at risk of referral. The case rate for 15-year-olds (6.2 per 1,000) was more than double the rate of 13-year-olds, while the rate for 17-year-olds (7.7 per 1,000) was triple that of 13-year-olds. Between 1986 and 1990, petitioned status offense case rates increased among all age groups (table 59). The rates for

Table 59: Percent Change In Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Age at Referral, 1986-1990

Age	Case Rate		Percent Change
	1986	1990	
10	0.1	0.2	26%
11	0.2	0.3	32
12	0.9	0.9	1
13	2.2	2.5	11
14	4.3	4.6	6
15	5.5	6.2	12
16	5.6	6.7	20
17	6.3	7.7	22

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

Figure 15: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Age at Referral and Offense, 1990



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

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	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0
13	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.2
14	0.9	1.9	0.8	0.5
15	1.0	2.4	0.9	1.2
16	1.0	1.1	0.8	3.1
17	0.5	0.4	0.5	5.7

Table 60: Age Profile of Detained Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1986 & 1990

Age	1986	1990
12 or Younger	5%	3%
13 Years	10	8
14 Years	22	19
15 Years	29	27
16 Years	23	26
17 or Older	11	17
Total	100%	100%

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

Table 61: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Age at Referral, 1990

Offense	Age at Referral							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Status Offense	1%	7%	5%	7%	9%	10%	10%	7%
Runaway	*	27	9	15	17	17	15	15
Truancy	<1	1	1	1	3	3	2	1
Ungovernable	1	3	8	8	9	9	10	11
Liquor	*	*	*	10	8	7	9	5
Other	*	*	12	13	20	30	19	21

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Detention

Youth below the age of 16 accounted for 57% of the petitioned status offense cases that involved detention in 1990; youth below the

age of 14 accounted for 11% (table 60). Fifteen-year-olds and 16-year-olds each accounted for approximately one quarter of the petitioned status offense cases that involved detention. The likelihood of detention in formally processed status

offense cases varied only slightly across age groups for each of the four status offense categories (table 61). There were no clear patterns in the relationships among age at referral, offense, and the likelihood of detention.

Figure 16: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Age at Referral, 1990

Age 15 or Younger 49,000 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated 61%	Placed 20%
		Probation 71%
		Other 5%
		Dismissed 4%
Age 16 or Older 37,900 Petitioned Cases	Nonadjudicated 39%	Placed 1%
		Probation 19%
		Other 19%
		Dismissed 61%
Age 15 or Younger 49,000 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated 58%	Placed 14%
		Probation 61%
		Other 20%
		Dismissed 5%
Age 16 or Older 37,900 Petitioned Cases	Nonadjudicated 42%	Placed 1%
		Probation 25%
		Other 20%
		Dismissed 53%

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

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 juveniles in status liquor law offenses (figure 16). The probability of adjudication was somewhat greater for the younger group (61% versus 58% for older youth), as was the probability that they would be placed out of the home after adjudication (20% versus 14% for older youth). Compared with older juveniles, a larger proportion of younger juveniles were placed on formal probation after adjudication (71% versus 61%). Substantially more of the older group were ordered to pay fines or to enter a treatment or counseling program after adjudication (20% versus 5%)—which is consistent with the higher involvement of older juveniles in status liquor offenses.

Table 62: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement by Age at Referral, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
15 or Younger	23%	20%
Runaway	37	28
Truancy	11	11
Ungovernable	32	34
Liquor	11	10
Other	34	33
16 or Older	15%	14%
Runaway	33	28
Truancy	5	4
Ungovernable	30	36
Liquor	7	7
Other	19	39

The likelihood that adjudicated status offense cases would result in out-of-home placement was relatively unchanged between 1986 and 1990. For both younger and older juveniles, however, the proportion of runaway cases that resulted in out-of-home placement was smaller in 1990 than in 1986 (table 62). For cases

Table 63: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation by Age at Referral, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
15 or Younger	67%	71%
Runaway	55	62
Truancy	79	83
Ungovernable	61	63
Liquor	56	68
Other	59	51
16 or Older	52%	61%
Runaway	55	61
Truancy	91	94
Ungovernable	62	61
Liquor	43	55
Other	34	48

involving charges of ungovernability, there was a slight increase in the use of out-of-home placement (from 32% to 34% among juveniles age 15 or younger, and from 30% to 36% among older juveniles).

The proportion of adjudicated cases placed on formal probation increased between 1986 and 1990 for both younger and older youth and in nearly all status offense categories (table 63). For both age groups, the likelihood of formal probation—once adjudicated—increased more for status liquor law violation cases than for all the other major status offense categories.

SEX

Males were involved in 59% of petitioned status offense cases in 1990 (table 64). Although males did not dominate all of the individual offense categories, they accounted for a large majority (73%) of status liquor law violation cases. Males and females were about equally involved in truancy and ungovernability cases. The majority of runaway cases involved females (62%).

The offense profiles of male and female status offense cases reflect the relatively high male involvement in liquor law violations and the higher female involvement in runaway cases (table 65). Runaway cases accounted for 23% of status offense cases involving females, compared with only 9% of cases involving males. In contrast, a liquor law violation was charged in 41% of status offense cases involving males, compared with 22% of cases involving females.

In 1990, juvenile courts handled 4.0 status offense cases involving males for every 1,000 at-risk males in the population, and 2.8 status offense cases involving females for every 1,000 females at risk. Male and female petitioned status offense case

Table 64: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Involving Males by Offense, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Status Offense	58%	59%
Runaway	38	38
Truancy	53	54
Ungovernable	50	55
Liquor	77	73
Other	71	68

Table 65: Offense Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1990

Offense	Male	Female
Runaway	9%	23%
Truancy	26	32
Ungovernable	12	15
Liquor	41	22
Other	12	8
Total	100%	100%

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

rates were relatively similar when compared with the large differences in delinquency case rates of males and females. This was especially true for males and females under age 16 (figure 17). The status offense case rates for males age 16 and older were considerably higher than those for females of the same age.

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 ungovernability cases, male and female case rates were relatively equal at each age, peaking at age 15 and declining markedly after age 15 (figure 18). 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 ages. Among males, the 17-year-old status liquor case rate was nearly six times the rate of 15-year-olds, while among 17-year-old females the case rate was more than twice that of 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 above 11. For both sexes runaway case rates were greater for 15- and 16-year-olds than for 17-year-olds.

The volume of petitioned status offense cases involving males increased 6% between 1986 and 1990, while the volume of cases involving females decreased 1% (table 66). The number of runaway and ungovernability cases declined for both males and females. Runaway cases dropped 18% among males and 16% among females, while ungovernability cases fell 25% for males and 37% for females. Truancy cases, on the other hand, increased between 1986 and 1990 (15% for

Table 66: Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1986-1990

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1986	1990	
Male	48,800	51,700	6%
Runaway	6,000	4,900	-18
Truancy	11,600	13,400	15
Ungovernable	8,400	6,300	-25
Liquor	18,500	21,200	15
Other	4,500	6,000	34
Female	35,500	35,200	-1%
Runaway	9,600	8,000	-16
Truancy	10,100	11,200	11
Ungovernable	8,300	5,200	-37
Liquor	5,700	7,900	39
Other	1,800	2,800	54

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

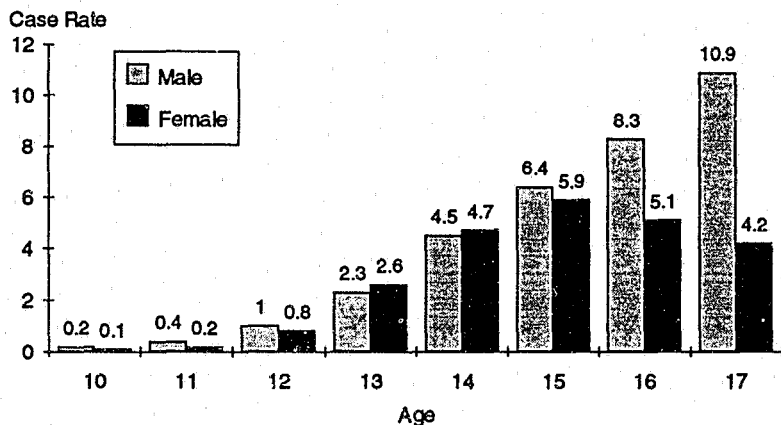
males, 11% for females). The number of status liquor law violation cases also increased during this time period (15% for males and 39% for females).

Detention

Overall, female status offense cases were nearly as likely to involve

detention as male status offense cases in 1990 (table 67). However, detention was more likely in runaway cases involving males than runaway cases involving females (19% compared with 14%). For both males and females, runaway cases were the most likely among the four major status offense categories to involve

Figure 17: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Sex and Age at Referral, 1990

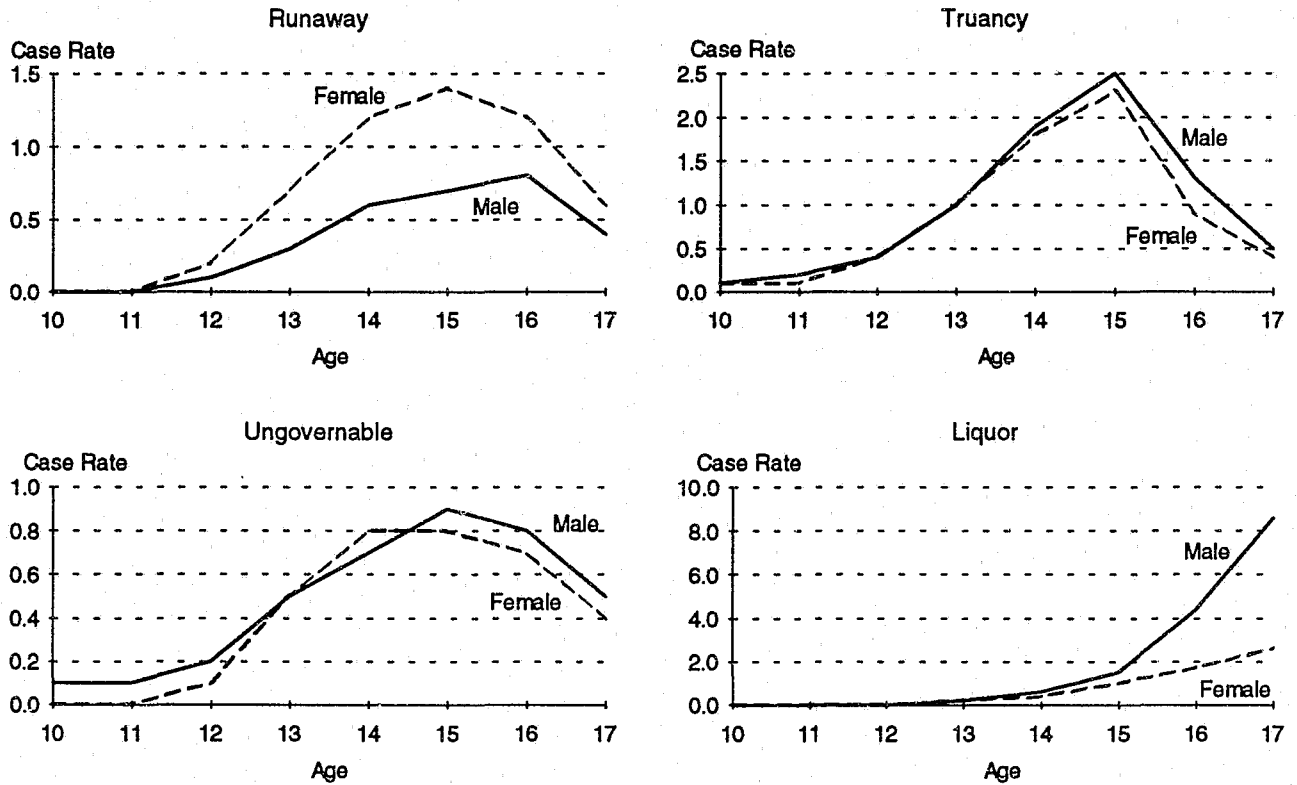


Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Table 67: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Sex, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Male	13%	9%
Runaway	38	19
Truancy	6	3
Ungovernable	19	9
Liquor	6	7
Other	9	22
Female	17%	8%
Runaway	33	14
Truancy	6	2
Ungovernable	19	9
Liquor	8	6
Other	19	17

Figure 18: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Sex, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1990



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

Data Table

Age	Runaway		Truancy		Ungovernable		Liquor	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
13	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2
14	0.6	1.2	1.9	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4
15	0.7	1.4	2.5	2.3	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.0
16	0.8	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	4.4	1.7
17	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	8.6	2.6

detention. The likelihood of detention was lower in 1990 than in 1986 for both sexes and across all major status offense categories except status liquor law violation cases involving males.

Judicial Decision and Disposition

Juvenile court handling of petitioned status offense cases differed slightly according to sex (figure 19). Formally handled status offense cases involving males were somewhat more likely to be adjudicated than were cases involving females (62% compared with 57%). Male and female petitioned status offense cases were equally likely to result in out-of-home placement once adjudicated (17% for both). Female cases were somewhat more likely than male cases to result in formal probation following adjudication (71% versus 64%), while male cases were more likely than female cases to result in a fine or enrollment in a counseling or treatment program (13% compared with 9%). Some of these differences could be attributed to the greater involvement of males 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 other sanctions such as fines, restitution, and counseling.

Compared with 1986, the likelihood of residential placement was slightly lower in 1990 for males and females (table 63). The biggest changes were among adjudicated runaway cases. For runaway cases involving males, the probability of out-of-home placement dropped from 38% to 29% between 1986 and 1990. The likelihood of placement among female runaway cases declined from 33% to 27%. Correspondingly, probation was more likely to be ordered in 1990 than in 1986 for status offenders of both sexes (table

Figure 19: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1990

Sex	Total Cases	Adjudicated %	Disposition of Adjudicated Cases	
			Placed %	Other %
Male	51,700	62%	Placed	17%
			Probation	64%
			Other	13%
			Dismissed	5%
Female	35,200	57%	Placed	2%
			Probation	22%
			Other	21%
			Dismissed	56%

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

Table 68: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement by Sex, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Male	18%	17%
Runaway	38	29
Truancy	10	10
Ungovernable	32	37
Liquor	8	9
Other	26	36
Female	22%	17%
Runaway	33	27
Truancy	10	9
Ungovernable	32	31
Liquor	6	4
Other	30	32

Table 69: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation by Sex, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
Male	58%	64%
Runaway	51	58
Truancy	81	84
Ungovernable	59	60
Liquor	47	58
Other	43	46
Female	64%	71%
Runaway	58	64
Truancy	81	86
Ungovernable	63	65
Liquor	43	58
Other	56	59

69). For both males and females, the likelihood of probation increased most among cases involving status liquor law violations.

RACE

In 1990 white juveniles were involved in 78% of formally processed status offense cases, a proportion comparable to their representation in the general population (table 70).³ White youth were involved in 75% of runaway cases, 70% of truancy cases, 68% of ungovernability cases, and 92% of status liquor law violation cases.

The disproportionate involvement of white juveniles in status liquor law violation cases is also observed when offense profiles are compared for each racial group (table 71). Compared with the status offense caseload involving black youth, the caseload involving white youth was composed of greater proportions of status liquor law violations (40% versus 8%). Juveniles of races other than white or black were also more likely to be involved in liquor law violation cases (39%). The status offense cases of black youth were more likely to involve truancy charges (41% compared with 25% for both whites and youth of other races). The cases of black juveniles were also slightly more likely to involve ungovernability and runaway charges.

The petitioned status offense case rate for black juveniles was somewhat greater than the case rate for whites or the rate among youth of other races (table 72). In 1990, juvenile courts

³ In 1990 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.

Table 70: Race Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Offense, 1990

Offense	White	Black	Other Races	Total
Status Offense	78%	19%	3%	100%
Runaway	75	23	2	100
Truancy	70	28	3	100
Ungovernable	68	28	3	100
Liquor	92	4	4	100
Other	69	26	4	100

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

Table 71: Offense Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Race, 1990

Offense	White	Black	Other Races
Runaway	14%	18%	8%
Truancy	25	41	25
Ungovernable	12	20	15
Liquor	40	8	39
Other	9	14	14
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

Table 72: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Race, 1990

Offense	Cases per 1,000 Youth at Risk		
	White	Black	Other Races
Status Offense	3.3	4.3	2.3
Runaway	0.5	0.8	0.2
Truancy	0.8	1.8	0.6
Ungovernable	0.4	0.8	0.3
Liquor	1.3	0.3	0.9
Other	0.3	0.6	0.3

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

handled 4.3 status offense cases involving black youth for every 1,000 at-risk black youth in the population. Among whites and youth of other races, the overall 1990 case rates were, respectively, 3.3 and 2.3 cases per 1,000 youth at risk.

Within three of the four status offense categories, case rates for blacks were substantially greater than the corresponding rates for whites or youth of other races. Only the rate for liquor law violations did not fit this pattern. The rate of liquor law violation cases was greatest among white juveniles (1.3 per 1,000). Black juveniles had the lowest rate of liquor law violation cases in 1990 (0.3 cases per 1,000 youth at risk).

The overall status offense case rate for white juveniles increased continuously with age in 1990, from 0.7 among 12-year-olds, to 5.8 among 15-year-olds, and 8.4 among 17-year-olds (figure 20). Case rates for black youth and youth of other races increased through age 15 and dropped substantially thereafter. The 1990 case rate for black juveniles peaked at 8.5 cases per 1,000 15-year-olds at risk, while the rate for youth of other races reached its highest level at 4.8 cases per 1,000 15-year-olds.

The distribution of case rates can be better understood by examining the rates for individual offenses (figure 21). Within the runaway, truancy, and ungovernability caseloads, the rates of all racial groups dropped substantially after age

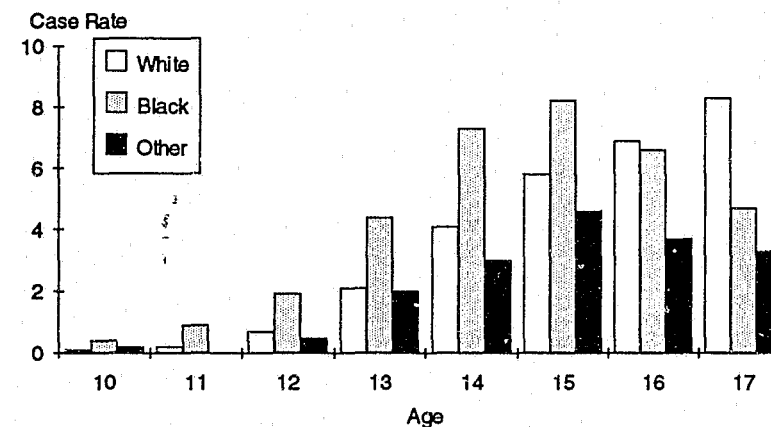
15 or 16, with the rates of black juveniles being generally higher across the age range. In contrast, the rates of status liquor law violation cases increased continuously with age for all racial groups. Unlike the case rate distributions for other offenses, the rate for liquor law violations was substantially greater for white youth than for black youth after age 13. To some extent, the differential involvement of older white and nonwhite youth in status liquor law violations may account for differences in the overall status offense case rates of the three racial groups.

Between 1986 and 1990, the number of petitioned status offense cases involving white juveniles decreased 4%, while the number of cases involving blacks climbed 37% and the number of cases involving youth of other races grew 46% (table 73). Among all racial groups, however, the number of cases involving status liquor law violations increased, with the increases being substantially greater for blacks and youth of other races. The number of ungovernability cases decreased among white and black juveniles, while the number of cases involving truancy increased 79% among blacks, but decreased among whites and youth of other races.

Detention

In 1990, detention was used at some point between referral and disposition in 8% of all status offense cases involving whites, 10% of cases involving blacks, and 8% of cases involving youth of other races (table 74). Status liquor law violation cases involving black juveniles were more likely than those cases involving whites or youth of other races to include detention. Specifically, among blacks 18% of the cases referred to court for an underage liquor law violation involved

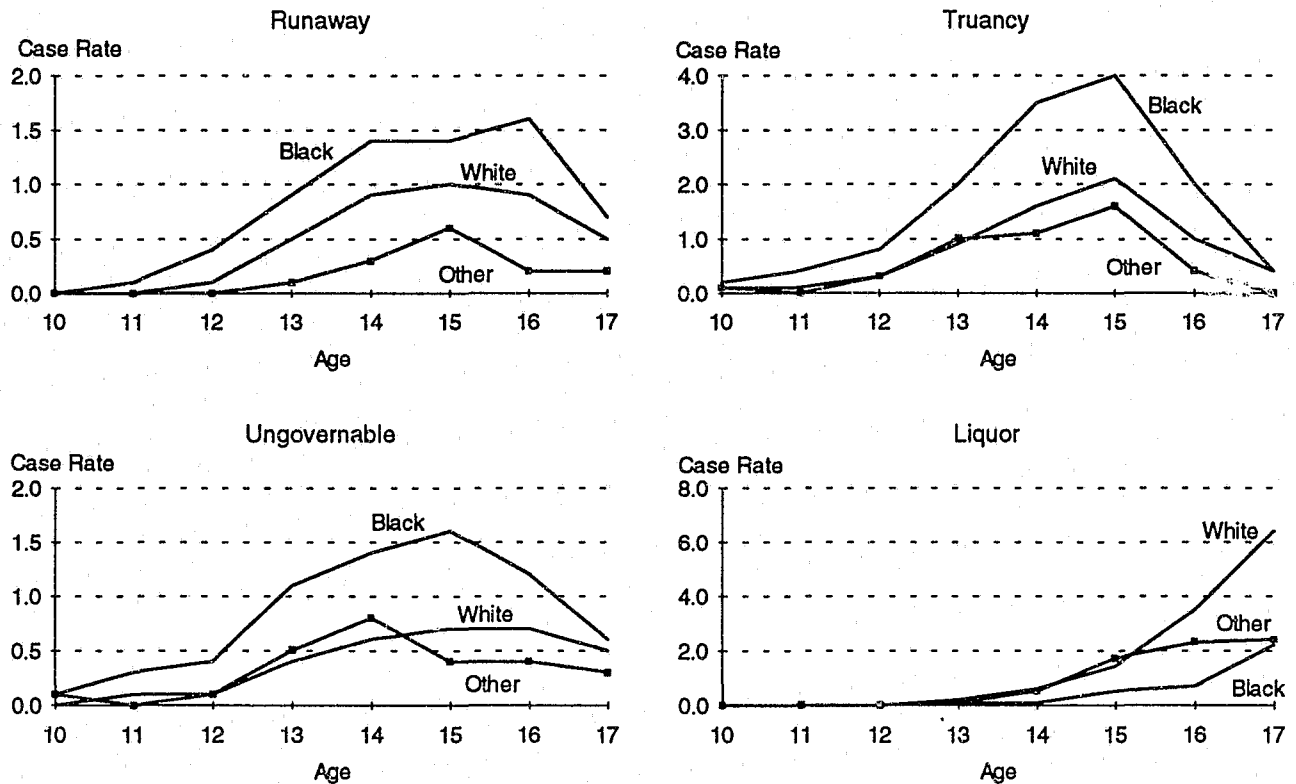
Figure 20: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Race and Age at Referral, 1990



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

Data Table			
Age	White	Black	Other Races
10	0.1	0.4	0.2
11	0.2	0.9	0.0
12	0.7	1.9	0.5
13	2.1	4.6	2.0
14	4.1	7.5	3.1
15	5.8	8.5	4.8
16	6.9	6.7	4.0
17	8.4	4.7	3.5

Figure 21: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Race, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1990



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

Data Table

Age	Runaway			Truancy			Ungovernable			Liquor		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.9	2.0	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
14	0.9	1.4	0.3	1.6	3.5	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.5
15	1.0	1.4	0.6	2.1	4.0	1.6	0.7	1.6	0.4	1.4	0.5	1.7
16	0.9	1.6	0.2	1.0	2.0	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.4	3.5	0.7	2.3
17	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	6.4	2.2	2.4

Table 73: Percent Change In Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Race, 1986-1990

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1986	1990	
White	70,400	67,500	-4%
Runaway	12,400	9,700	-22
Truancy	17,100	17,100	-<1
Ungovernable	12,300	7,800	-36
Liquor	23,200	26,700	15
Other	5,300	6,100	15
Black	12,200	16,700	37%
Runaway	2,700	3,000	9
Truancy	3,800	6,800	79
Ungovernable	4,200	3,300	-22
Liquor	500	1,300	150
Other	1,000	2,300	144
Other Races	1,900	2,700	46%
Runaway	400	*	*
Truancy	800	700	-11
Ungovernable	*	400	*
Liquor	400	1,000	177
Other	*	400	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

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

Table 74: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Race, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
White	14%	8%
Runaway	34	16
Truancy	6	2
Ungovernable	19	9
Liquor	7	6
Other	11	20
Black	20%	10%
Runaway	38	15
Truancy	7	3
Ungovernable	19	9
Liquor	20	18
Other	17	23
Other Races	8%	8%
Runaway	22	*
Truancy	<1	<1
Ungovernable	*	11
Liquor	<1	4
Other	*	26

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

detention, compared with 6% for whites and 4% for youth of other races. For both whites and blacks, the proportion of cases that involved detention was smaller in 1990 than in 1986 across all major status offense categories.

Judicial Decision and Disposition

White youth were slightly less likely than black or other race youth to be adjudicated (59%) after being petitioned for a status offense in 1990 (figure 22). Once adjudicated, whites were also somewhat less likely to be placed out of the home or placed on formal probation. Adjudicated whites

were substantially more likely than other juveniles to be given sanctions such as fines, restitution, or placement in a counseling or treatment program. Once again, this relates to the fact that a larger proportion of white status offenders was charged with status liquor law violations, which were less likely than the other status offenses to result in placement or probation.

Among those juveniles adjudicated for running away, whites were slightly less likely than blacks to be placed out of the home in 1990 (table 75). Among status offense cases adjudicated for ungovernability, white juveniles and those of other

racers were more likely than blacks to be placed out of the home.

Between 1986 and 1990, the probability of out-of-home placement declined for white and black youth adjudicated for status offenses, but increased among status offenders of other races. There was a corresponding decrease in the use of probation for juveniles of other races who were adjudicated for status offenses (table 76). The only juveniles for whom probation was used considerably more in 1990 than in 1986 were white juveniles charged with running away and juveniles of all races charged with status liquor law violations.

Figure 22: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Race, 1990

Race	Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated	Nonadjudicated	Adjudicated		Nonadjudicated	
				Placed	Dismissed	Placed	Dismissed
White	67,500	59%	41%	Placed	16%	Placed	1%
				Probation	65%	Probation	21%
				Other	14%	Other	22%
				Dismissed	4%	Dismissed	56%
Black	16,700	62%	38%	Placed	19%	Placed	2%
				Probation	73%	Probation	23%
				Other	2%	Other	11%
				Dismissed	5%	Dismissed	64%
Other Races	2,700	63%	37%	Placed	22%	Placed	<1%
				Probation	74%	Probation	19%
				Other	1%	Other	20%
				Dismissed	3%	Dismissed	61%

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

Table 75: Percent of Adjudicated Petitioned Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement by Race, 1986 & 1990

Offense	1986	1990
White	20%	16%
Runaway	37	27
Truancy	10	9
Ungovernable	34	37
Liquor	8	8
Other	28	34
Black	21%	19%
Runaway	33	29
Truancy	10	10
Ungovernable	25	26
Liquor	10	11
Other	25	38
Other Races	11%	22%
Runaway	14	*
Truancy	5	12
Ungovernable	21	41
Liquor	13	7
Other	*	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

**Table 76: Percent of Adjudicated
Petitioned Status Offense Cases
That Resulted in Formal
Probation by Race, 1986 & 1990**

Offense	1986	1990
White	58%	65%
Runaway	53	62
Truancy	80	85
Ungovernable	58	59
Liquor	45	56
Other	43	49
Black	71%	73%
Runaway	55	61
Truancy	82	85
Ungovernable	70	70
Liquor	62	71
Other	68	51
Other Races	86%	74%
Runaway	86	*
Truancy	95	76
Ungovernable	79	58
Liquor	72	93
Other	*	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

CHAPTER 3: REFERENCE TABLES— NATIONAL ESTIMATES

These reference tables are provided for readers who desire more information than contained in the first two chapters. Analyses are presented in the general offense categories used throughout the first two chapters (delinquency offenses: person, property, drugs, 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 77–100) and status offense (tables 101–117) sets. Within each set there are tables presenting data for 1986 through 1990. 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 1990 in more detail. Complete definitions of category labels can be found in the Glossary of Terms (appendix B).

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Population at Risk	26,228,000	25,952,000	25,634,000	25,349,300	25,484,400
Case Counts					
Delinquency	1,151,400	1,156,800	1,166,900	1,212,300	1,264,800
Person	185,300	186,500	193,800	209,800	239,700
Property	679,500	685,500	681,900	705,100	731,700
Drugs	73,300	73,300	82,000	78,100	68,200
Public Order	213,300	211,500	209,300	219,200	225,200
Proportions					
Delinquency	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Person	16.1	16.1	16.6	17.3	19.0
Property	59.0	59.3	58.4	58.2	57.9
Drugs	6.4	6.3	7.0	6.4	5.4
Public Order	18.5	18.3	17.9	18.1	17.8
Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth at Risk)					
Delinquency	43.9	44.6	45.5	47.8	49.6
Person	7.1	7.2	7.6	8.3	9.4
Property	25.9	26.4	26.6	27.8	28.7
Drugs	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.1	2.7
Public Order	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.8
Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.					

Table 78: Percent of Delinquency Cases Referred by Law Enforcement Agencies, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Delinquency	83.3%	83.1%	83.2%	82.8%	85.1%
Person	78.7	79.8	80.4	81.0	84.1
Property	89.3	89.3	89.4	89.4	90.4
Drugs	90.5	91.8	91.8	91.7	91.3
Public Order	65.7	62.7	62.0	60.4	67.3

Table 79: Detained Delinquency Cases, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Case Counts					
Delinquency	238,300	229,100	237,600	258,900	286,300
Person	46,900	43,400	46,800	53,800	64,800
Property	117,500	111,100	112,200	119,300	135,300
Drugs	19,100	22,000	27,100	28,500	25,400
Public Order	54,900	52,700	51,600	57,300	60,900
Proportions					
Delinquency	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Person	19.7	18.9	19.7	20.8	22.6
Property	49.3	48.5	47.2	46.1	47.3
Drugs	8.0	9.6	11.4	11.0	8.9
Public Order	23.0	23.0	21.7	22.1	21.3

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

Table 80: Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Delinquency	20.7%	19.8%	20.4%	21.4%	22.6%
Person	25.3	23.3	24.1	25.7	27.0
Property	17.3	16.2	16.5	16.9	18.5
Drugs	26.0	30.1	33.0	36.5	37.2
Public Order	25.7	24.9	24.6	26.1	27.0

Table 81: Petitioned Delinquency Cases, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Case Counts					
Delinquency	547,000	550,900	567,700	608,400	634,400
Person	102,800	100,500	104,700	116,000	134,000
Property	310,900	311,000	314,500	336,000	343,700
Drugs	36,600	40,400	48,300	48,300	45,300
Public Order	96,800	98,900	100,100	108,200	111,400
Proportions					
Delinquency	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Person	18.8	18.2	18.5	19.1	21.1
Property	56.8	56.5	55.4	55.2	54.2
Drugs	6.7	7.3	8.5	7.9	7.1
Public Order	17.7	18.0	17.6	17.8	17.6

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

Table 82: Percent of Delinquency Cases Petitioned, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Delinquency	47.5%	47.6%	48.6%	50.2%	50.2%
Person	55.5	53.9	54.0	55.3	55.9
Property	45.8	45.4	46.1	47.6	47.0
Drugs	49.9	55.2	58.9	61.9	66.3
Public Order	45.4	46.8	47.8	49.4	49.5

Table 83: Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Case Counts					
Delinquency	10,300	11,300	12,600	16,500	16,900
Person	3,200	3,400	3,700	4,800	5,900
Property	5,700	6,200	6,600	8,100	7,700
Drugs	600	1,000	1,400	2,600	2,300
Public Order	800	700	800	1,000	1,100
Proportions					
Delinquency	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Person	30.8	30.0	29.3	29.1	34.6
Property	55.6	54.8	52.5	49.0	45.5
Drugs	5.9	8.8	11.4	15.6	13.7
Public Order	7.7	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.3

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

Table 84: Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Delinquency	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%	2.7%	2.7%
Person	3.1	3.4	3.5	4.1	4.4
Property	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.2
Drugs	1.7	2.5	3.0	5.3	5.1
Public Order	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0

Table 85: Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Case Counts					
Delinquency	102,400	100,600	99,400	114,300	117,400
Person	18,800	18,000	17,700	21,600	24,500
Property	52,500	50,400	49,100	54,400	56,800
Drugs	7,600	8,100	9,400	11,100	9,700
Public Order	23,600	24,100	23,200	27,100	26,400
Proportions					
Delinquency	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Person	18.3	17.9	17.8	18.9	20.9
Property	51.3	50.0	49.4	47.6	48.4
Drugs	7.4	8.1	9.4	9.7	8.2
Public Order	23.0	24.0	23.4	23.7	22.5

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

Table 86: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Delinquency	29.9%	30.3%	30.5%	31.8%	32.5%
Person	32.2	32.5	32.5	34.8	35.3
Property	26.8	26.8	26.9	27.4	28.7
Drugs	30.7	32.6	34.4	36.7	37.2
Public Order	37.2	38.0	37.8	39.8	39.0

Table 87: Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Case Counts					
Delinquency	195,400	189,900	186,000	205,300	206,400
Person	33,000	31,300	30,600	35,000	38,400
Property	116,200	112,500	108,500	118,800	118,600
Drugs	14,400	14,700	15,500	16,800	14,200
Public Order	31,800	31,500	31,400	34,700	35,200
Proportions					
Delinquency	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Person	16.9	16.5	16.5	17.0	18.6
Property	59.5	59.2	58.3	57.9	57.5
Drugs	7.4	7.7	8.4	8.2	6.9
Public Order	16.3	16.6	16.9	16.9	17.1

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

Table 88: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Delinquency	57.0%	57.2%	57.1%	57.1%	57.1%
Person	56.6	56.2	56.3	56.3	55.2
Property	59.2	59.9	59.5	59.7	59.9
Drugs	58.4	59.0	57.2	55.3	54.6
Public Order	50.1	49.6	51.0	50.9	52.1

Table 89: Delinquency Cases by Age, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Case Counts					
9 or Younger	19,800	21,300	21,100	22,500	20,600
Age 10	18,000	18,800	19,800	20,900	22,300
Age 11	28,900	30,600	31,300	35,400	36,300
Age 12	52,900	56,100	58,500	65,500	68,900
Age 13	104,100	104,200	110,200	121,200	130,100
Age 14	174,200	171,300	174,700	189,100	198,400
Age 15	254,600	240,300	236,100	247,300	263,900
Age 16	275,300	281,500	269,400	273,200	283,500
17 or Older	223,600	232,800	245,700	237,100	240,800
Proportions					
9 or Younger	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.6%
Age 10	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
Age 11	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9
Age 12	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.4
Age 13	9.0	9.0	9.4	10.0	10.3
Age 14	15.1	14.8	15.0	15.6	15.7
Age 15	22.1	20.8	20.2	20.4	20.9
Age 16	23.9	24.3	23.1	22.5	22.4
17 or Older	19.4	20.1	21.1	19.6	19.0
Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group)					
Age 10	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.1
Age 11	9.0	9.5	9.5	10.4	10.6
Age 12	16.6	17.2	18.0	19.6	20.3
Age 13	30.9	32.3	33.4	37.0	39.1
Age 14	49.8	50.3	53.6	56.8	60.7
Age 15	62.7	66.2	67.9	75.9	79.4
Age 16	80.5	79.0	84.6	89.1	96.7
Age 17	87.5	86.9	88.1	93.6	96.4

Table 90: Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Age, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
15 or Younger	18.6%	17.4%	18.3%	19.2%	20.7%
Person	22.5	20.4	21.4	22.9	24.2
Property	15.2	14.0	14.7	15.1	16.9
Drugs	23.4	28.7	33.1	36.1	37.7
Public Order	26.5	25.5	25.2	26.2	27.6
16 or Older	23.5%	22.8%	23.0%	24.4%	25.4%
Person	29.2	27.2	28.1	29.8	31.4
Property	20.6	19.4	19.1	19.8	21.1
Drugs	27.7	30.8	33.0	36.8	36.9
Public Order	24.9	24.3	24.1	26.0	26.4

Table 91: Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Case Counts					
Male	935,600	937,500	949,200	985,800	1,027,100
Person	149,200	149,700	154,900	168,100	192,200
Property	557,800	559,100	558,100	576,900	594,600
Drugs	60,800	61,900	70,300	67,400	59,100
Public Order	167,800	166,900	166,000	173,400	181,200
Female	215,800	219,300	217,700	226,400	237,700
Person	36,100	36,800	38,900	41,700	47,500
Property	121,700	126,400	123,800	128,300	137,200
Drugs	12,500	11,400	11,700	10,700	9,100
Public Order	45,500	44,700	43,200	45,800	43,900
Proportions					
Male	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Person	15.9	16.0	16.3	17.1	18.7
Property	59.6	59.6	58.8	58.5	57.9
Drugs	6.5	6.6	7.4	6.8	5.8
Public Order	17.9	17.8	17.5	17.6	17.6
Female	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Person	16.7	16.8	17.9	18.4	20.0
Property	56.4	57.6	56.9	56.6	57.7
Drugs	5.8	5.2	5.4	4.7	3.8
Public Order	21.1	20.4	19.8	20.2	18.5
Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth at Risk)					
Male	69.6	70.5	72.2	75.8	78.6
Person	11.1	11.3	11.8	12.9	14.7
Property	41.5	42.0	42.4	44.3	45.5
Drugs	4.5	4.6	5.3	5.2	4.5
Public Order	12.5	12.5	12.6	13.3	13.9
Female	16.9	17.3	17.4	18.3	19.2
Person	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.8
Property	9.5	10.0	9.9	10.4	11.1
Drugs	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7
Public Order	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5

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

Table 92: Age Distribution of Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Male	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
12 or Younger	10.7	11.2	11.5	12.0	11.9
Age 13	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.6	9.8
Age 14	14.6	14.3	14.5	15.1	15.1
Age 15	21.9	20.6	20.0	20.2	20.7
Age 16	24.1	24.4	23.3	22.9	22.8
17 or Older	20.0	20.7	21.6	20.2	19.7
Female	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
12 or Younger	9.1	10.0	10.1	11.4	11.0
Age 13	10.3	10.0	10.8	11.6	12.3
Age 14	17.3	16.8	17.0	17.8	18.1
Age 15	23.2	21.6	21.2	21.2	21.6
Age 16	23.2	23.9	22.4	21.1	20.8
17 or Older	17.0	17.7	18.5	16.9	16.2

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

Table 93: Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Sex, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Male	21.5%	20.7%	21.3%	22.4%	23.9%
Person	26.9	24.8	25.7	27.2	29.0
Property	18.2	17.3	17.5	17.9	19.7
Drugs	26.9	31.2	34.1	37.9	38.6
Public Order	25.5	24.7	24.6	26.4	27.3
Female	17.3%	15.9%	16.4%	17.0%	17.4%
Person	18.6	16.8	18.0	19.4	19.2
Property	13.0	11.6	11.9	12.4	13.2
Drugs	21.7	23.8	26.2	27.7	28.2
Public Order	26.6	25.6	24.9	25.1	26.2

Table 94: Delinquency Cases by Race, 1986-1990

		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Case Counts						
White:	Delinquency	817,400	807,500	789,400	814,300	835,700
	Person	105,400	105,800	106,900	116,200	133,000
	Property	497,000	497,600	483,700	500,900	512,900
	Drugs	53,900	48,100	49,200	44,600	36,800
	Public Order	161,100	155,900	149,600	152,600	153,000
Black:	Delinquency	303,900	316,000	342,600	358,200	389,100
	Person	75,600	76,100	81,900	87,900	100,800
	Property	163,500	166,300	175,800	178,500	192,800
	Drugs	17,800	23,500	31,300	32,400	30,500
	Public Order	47,000	50,100	53,700	59,500	65,000
Other:	Delinquency	30,200	33,300	34,900	39,700	40,000
	Person	4,300	4,600	5,000	5,700	5,900
	Property	19,000	21,600	22,300	25,700	26,000
	Drugs	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,200	1,000
	Public Order	5,200	5,600	6,000	7,100	7,200
Proportions						
White:	Delinquency	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Person	12.9	13.1	13.5	14.3	15.9
	Property	60.8	61.6	61.3	61.5	61.4
	Drugs	6.6	6.0	6.2	5.5	4.4
	Public Order	19.7	19.3	19.0	18.7	18.3
Black:	Delinquency	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Person	24.9	24.1	23.9	24.5	25.9
	Property	53.8	52.6	51.3	49.8	49.6
	Drugs	5.9	7.4	9.1	9.0	7.8
	Public Order	15.5	15.8	15.7	16.6	16.7
Other:	Delinquency	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Person	14.2	13.7	14.3	14.2	14.7
	Property	63.0	64.7	64.0	64.9	65.0
	Drugs	5.4	4.9	4.5	3.1	2.4
	Public Order	17.3	16.7	17.1	17.8	18.0
Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth at Risk)						
White:	Delinquency	38.4	38.4	38.1	39.9	40.8
	Person	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.7	6.5
	Property	23.3	23.7	23.4	24.6	25.1
	Drugs	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.8
	Public Order	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.5
Black:	Delinquency	77.9	81.4	89.1	93.9	101.4
	Person	19.4	19.6	21.3	23.0	26.3
	Property	41.9	42.8	45.7	46.8	50.2
	Drugs	4.6	6.1	8.1	8.5	7.9
	Public Order	12.0	12.9	13.9	15.6	16.9
Other:	Delinquency	29.5	31.5	31.8	35.0	33.9
	Person	4.2	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.0
	Property	18.6	20.4	20.4	22.7	22.0
	Drugs	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.8
	Public Order	5.1	5.3	5.5	6.2	6.1

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

Table 95: Age Distribution of Delinquency Cases by Race, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
White	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
12 or Younger	9.8	10.5	10.7	11.4	11.1
Age 13	8.7	8.7	9.2	9.7	10.0
Age 14	14.9	14.5	14.6	15.3	15.5
Age 15	22.0	20.5	20.0	20.2	20.7
Age 16	24.2	24.7	23.3	22.7	22.7
17 or Older	20.3	21.1	22.2	20.7	20.0
Black	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
12 or Younger	11.8	12.0	12.4	13.0	13.0
Age 13	9.9	9.6	10.0	10.6	10.9
Age 14	15.7	15.4	15.6	16.2	16.2
Age 15	22.4	21.6	20.8	21.1	21.2
Age 16	23.3	23.6	22.7	22.2	22.0
17 or Older	16.9	17.8	18.5	16.8	16.7
Other	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
12 or Younger	11.3	12.4	11.0	12.8	12.8
Age 13	10.2	10.1	10.7	10.4	10.2
Age 14	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.8	14.8
Age 15	21.1	20.4	20.0	19.3	20.0
Age 16	21.6	22.1	21.3	20.8	20.8
17 or Older	20.2	19.5	21.2	20.9	21.2

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

Table 96: Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Race, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
White	18.0%	16.8%	16.8%	17.9%	19.5%
Person	21.2	18.9	19.7	21.8	23.3
Property	15.2	14.1	14.0	14.7	16.3
Drugs	20.4	20.7	21.2	22.4	25.5
Public Order	23.7	22.8	22.4	24.4	25.3
Black	27.5%	26.9%	27.8%	28.6%	28.9%
Person	30.5	28.8	29.4	30.4	31.4
Property	23.0	21.6	22.1	22.2	23.5
Drugs	43.7	49.3	51.6	56.0	51.1
Public Order	32.0	30.8	30.2	30.1	30.5
Other	25.4%	25.3%	27.7%	26.4%	28.6%
Person	35.0	32.7	33.1	31.9	37.5
Property	21.7	22.2	25.5	24.0	24.9
Drugs	20.4	29.4	32.0	33.7	40.8
Public Order	32.6	30.2	30.2	29.5	32.7

Table 97: Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained, 1990

	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
Total Cases	22.6%	27.0%	18.5%	37.2%	27.0%
Sex					
Male	23.9	29.0	19.7	38.6	27.3
Female	17.4	19.2	13.2	28.2	26.2
Race					
White	19.5	23.3	16.3	25.5	25.3
Black	28.9	31.4	23.5	51.1	30.5
Other	28.6	37.5	24.9	40.8	32.7
Age					
12 or Younger	10.7	13.6	8.6	31.5	19.1
13	18.7	21.9	15.7	34.1	25.9
14	22.9	26.3	19.0	38.4	29.6
15	25.6	30.0	21.7	38.6	29.2
16	26.5	32.4	22.2	39.3	28.3
17 or Older	24.0	30.1	19.7	34.7	24.4
Petitioned Cases	32.7%	38.0%	27.8%	45.6%	36.3%
Sex					
Male	33.5	39.4	28.7	46.4	36.4
Female	28.0	30.2	22.5	38.6	35.9
Race					
White	29.3	34.8	25.4	34.3	35.7
Black	37.5	40.7	32.0	54.2	36.5
Other	41.3	49.3	37.0	56.1	45.9
Age					
12 or Younger	20.8	24.5	17.2	41.6	33.4
13	29.8	32.6	26.3	45.5	36.7
14	32.8	35.8	28.5	47.8	39.0
15	34.6	39.4	30.0	45.9	38.3
16	36.1	43.4	30.8	48.1	37.2
17 or Older	32.2	39.7	26.9	42.6	32.2
Nonpetitioned Cases	12.5%	13.1%	10.2%	20.6%	18.0%
Sex					
Male	13.1	14.0	10.8	21.6	18.0
Female	10.6	10.5	8.4	16.4	18.1
Race					
White	11.2	11.6	9.1	15.4	16.9
Black	15.8	15.5	13.2	36.9	21.0
Other	16.7	20.1	14.6	22.3	21.6
Age					
12 or Younger	6.0	7.4	5.0	20.3	10.8
13	10.2	11.3	8.4	18.6	16.9
14	13.1	14.5	10.5	20.9	20.0
15	15.1	15.4	13.0	22.4	19.7
16	15.5	15.9	13.3	21.8	19.4
17 or Older	13.1	13.6	10.7	18.8	16.2

Table 98: Percent of Delinquency Cases Petitioned, 1990

	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
Total Cases	50.2%	55.9%	47.0%	66.3%	49.5%
Sex					
Male	52.7	58.9	49.9	68.4	50.4
Female	39.1	44.0	34.3	53.2	45.6
Race					
White	45.6	50.3	44.1	53.6	44.7
Black	60.1	63.1	54.6	82.1	61.1
Other	48.3	59.9	46.2	54.5	45.8
Age					
12 or Younger	31.8	36.2	29.7	52.2	36.6
13	43.5	49.6	40.8	57.4	45.2
14	50.0	55.1	47.2	65.1	50.4
15	53.9	61.1	51.1	69.0	51.1
16	53.6	59.9	51.0	66.7	50.1
17 or Older	57.0	63.3	55.5	66.7	51.3

Table 99: Percent of Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1990

	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
Total Cases	9.6%	10.4%	8.0%	14.4%	12.8%
Sex					
Male	10.5	11.7	8.8	15.1	13.0
Female	6.0	5.5	4.2	9.4	11.6
Race					
White	8.2	9.0	6.8	10.2	11.7
Black	12.5	12.1	10.7	19.5	15.0
Other	12.4	15.2	10.8	13.2	15.5
Age					
12 or Younger	4.1	4.6	3.3	18.4	7.8
13	8.1	8.7	6.8	15.9	12.0
14	10.3	10.9	8.6	15.4	14.3
15	11.8	13.2	9.9	17.3	14.6
16	11.1	12.0	9.5	15.0	13.5
17 or Older	9.2	9.9	7.8	11.2	10.8
Petitioned Cases	19.1%	18.6%	16.9%	21.7%	25.3%
Sex					
Male	19.7	19.8	17.6	22.1	25.3
Female	15.4	12.5	12.3	17.7	25.4
Race					
White	17.7	17.8	15.3	19.0	25.3
Black	20.7	19.1	19.5	23.7	24.6
Other	25.6	25.3	23.5	24.3	33.7
Age					
12 or Younger	12.8	12.8	11.1	35.3	21.3
13	18.6	17.6	16.6	27.7	26.6
14	20.6	19.8	18.3	23.7	28.4
15	21.7	21.5	19.1	25.1	28.7
16	20.6	20.1	18.6	22.5	25.8
17 or Older	15.9	15.7	14.0	16.8	20.1
Nonpetitioned Cases	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%

Table 100: Percent of Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Probation, 1990

	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
Total Cases	35.5%	34.2%	37.6%	34.1%	30.2%
Sex					
Male	35.7	33.7	38.2	34.0	29.9
Female	34.6	36.4	35.1	35.3	31.1
Race					
White	36.3	36.1	38.3	37.0	29.9
Black	33.8	31.7	36.4	30.7	30.9
Other	33.1	34.2	33.8	33.8	29.5
Age					
12 or Younger	37.6	37.7	38.0	33.8	34.6
13	38.6	38.8	39.8	39.5	33.0
14	38.2	37.5	40.0	38.8	32.2
15	36.3	35.3	38.4	35.9	30.9
16	34.7	31.9	37.4	35.3	29.9
17 or Older	30.2	27.7	32.9	29.8	26.6
Petitioned Cases	42.6%	38.4%	46.4%	38.4%	37.9%
Sex					
Male	42.1	37.2	45.9	38.1	37.4
Female	46.0	44.8	49.4	41.3	40.4
Race					
White	44.9	41.6	47.7	44.4	39.1
Black	38.9	34.9	43.7	33.5	35.8
Other	43.1	40.8	44.3	46.7	40.8
Age					
12 or Younger	48.4	44.4	50.7	41.0	43.5
13	46.6	44.0	49.1	42.6	41.1
14	45.6	42.4	49.0	42.1	39.6
15	43.2	39.7	46.7	40.0	38.1
16	41.0	34.9	45.1	39.6	37.0
17 or Older	38.0	32.8	41.8	34.7	35.9
Nonpetitioned Cases	28.2%	29.0%	29.9%	25.7%	22.5%
Sex					
Male	28.5	28.7	30.6	25.1	22.3
Female	27.3	29.8	27.6	28.5	23.4
Race					
White	29.2	30.6	30.8	28.4	22.4
Black	26.2	26.3	27.5	17.7	23.2
Other	23.7	24.3	24.8	18.4	19.9
Age					
12 or Younger	32.5	33.9	32.6	26.0	29.4
13	32.5	33.8	33.4	35.4	26.4
14	30.7	31.4	32.0	32.7	24.7
15	28.1	28.5	29.7	26.9	23.3
16	27.4	27.4	29.3	26.9	22.6
17 or Older	19.9	18.9	21.7	20.1	16.7

Table 101: Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Population at Risk	26,228,000	25,952,000	25,634,000	25,349,300	25,484,400
Case Counts					
Status Offense	84,400	82,000	80,600	76,700	86,900
Runaway	15,600	14,600	12,900	12,200	12,900
Truancy	21,700	21,000	21,300	21,000	24,600
Ungovernable	16,700	14,500	13,400	11,800	11,500
Liquor	24,100	25,100	25,900	23,900	29,000
Other	6,300	6,800	7,100	7,900	8,800
Proportions					
Status Offense	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Runaway	18.5	17.8	16.0	15.9	14.9
Truancy	25.7	25.6	26.4	27.3	28.3
Ungovernable	19.7	17.7	16.6	15.4	13.2
Liquor	28.6	30.6	32.1	31.2	33.4
Other	7.5	8.3	8.9	10.3	10.2
Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth at Risk)					
Status Offense	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.4
Runaway	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Truancy	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
Ungovernable	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Liquor	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
Other	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

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

Table 102: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Referred by Law Enforcement Agencies, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Status Offense	37.5%	41.5%	41.7%	38.5%	40.4%
Runaway	31.9	35.6	34.3	33.9	38.5
Truancy	15.5	17.3	16.7	13.4	12.1
Ungovernable	11.8	11.8	10.9	8.3	8.3
Liquor	86.4	89.0	88.7	87.3	89.2
Other	54.3	61.3	64.0	53.6	53.7

Table 103: Detained Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Case Counts					
Status Offense	12,400	11,400	8,500	6,400	7,400
Runaway	5,400	4,800	3,200	2,500	2,000
Truancy	1,400	1,100	600	500	600
Ungovernable	3,200	2,700	1,900	1,200	1,000
Liquor	1,600	1,700	1,300	1,200	2,000
Other	800	1,100	1,400	1,000	1,800
Proportions					
Status Offense	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Runaway	43.7	42.3	38.2	39.6	27.3
Truancy	10.9	10.0	7.4	7.5	8.0
Ungovernable	25.8	23.2	22.8	18.8	13.8
Liquor	13.3	15.3	15.5	18.6	26.3
Other	6.2	9.2	16.1	15.5	24.6

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

Table 104: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Status Offense	14.6%	14.0%	10.5%	8.3%	8.6%
Runaway	34.7	33.2	25.2	20.7	15.7
Truancy	6.2	5.4	2.9	2.3	2.4
Ungovernable	19.1	18.3	14.4	10.1	9.0
Liquor	6.8	7.0	5.1	4.9	6.7
Other	12.2	15.5	19.1	12.5	20.8

Table 105: Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Case Counts					
Status Offense	10,600	10,700	9,100	8,600	9,000
Runaway	3,100	3,100	2,100	1,600	1,600
Truancy	1,600	1,700	1,400	1,300	1,600
Ungovernable	3,700	3,400	2,800	2,500	2,500
Liquor	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,300
Other	1,000	1,300	1,500	2,100	1,900
Proportions					
Status Offense	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Runaway	29.6	28.7	23.6	18.8	18.1
Truancy	15.0	15.9	15.7	15.5	17.6
Ungovernable	35.2	31.8	30.9	29.0	28.3
Liquor	10.6	11.2	13.0	12.7	14.6
Other	9.6	12.5	16.8	24.0	21.4

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

Table 106: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Status Offense	19.6%	20.7%	18.2%	18.4%	17.2%
Runaway	35.5	38.7	31.3	27.3	28.1
Truancy	10.2	11.6	9.8	9.5	9.6
Ungovernable	31.8	34.1	31.8	32.2	34.4
Liquor	8.0	8.2	7.8	8.0	7.7
Other	27.1	29.9	33.1	38.9	35.1

Table 107: Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Case Counts					
Status Offense	32,900	31,200	30,600	30,900	34,800
Runaway	4,800	4,200	4,000	3,800	3,600
Truancy	12,600	11,800	11,700	12,000	14,000
Ungovernable	7,100	6,000	5,500	5,000	4,600
Liquor	6,500	7,000	7,500	7,500	9,900
Other	1,800	2,200	1,900	2,600	2,700
Proportions					
Status Offense	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Runaway	14.7	13.5	13.0	12.4	10.3
Truancy	38.4	37.8	38.2	38.7	40.2
Ungovernable	21.7	19.3	17.9	16.2	13.2
Liquor	19.8	22.5	24.5	24.4	28.3
Other	5.4	7.0	6.3	8.3	7.9

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

Table 108: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Status Offense	60.9%	60.7%	61.2%	66.1%	66.7%
Runaway	54.8	53.3	58.2	64.7	61.9
Truancy	80.9	80.9	80.7	85.2	84.8
Ungovernable	61.0	60.5	61.9	64.4	62.2
Liquor	46.1	48.1	49.4	55.0	58.1
Other	47.0	49.2	42.0	48.3	50.1

Table 109: Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Age, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Case Counts					
9 or Younger	600	600	600	800	800
Age 10	400	400	400	600	600
Age 11	800	900	900	1,100	1,100
Age 12	2,700	2,500	2,700	2,700	2,900
Age 13	7,500	7,200	7,100	7,200	8,200
Age 14	15,200	13,900	13,400	13,200	15,000
Age 15	22,300	20,700	19,300	17,800	20,500
Age 16	19,200	19,700	18,600	17,600	19,800
17 or Older	15,800	16,100	17,600	15,700	18,200
Proportions					
9 or Younger	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%
Age 10	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6
Age 11	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3
Age 12	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.4
Age 13	8.9	8.7	8.8	9.4	9.4
Age 14	18.0	16.9	16.6	17.2	17.3
Age 15	26.5	25.2	24.0	23.2	23.6
Age 16	22.7	24.0	23.0	22.9	22.8
17 or Older	18.7	19.7	21.9	20.5	20.9
Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group)					
Age 10	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Age 11	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Age 12	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Age 13	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.5
Age 14	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.6
Age 15	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.5	6.2
Age 16	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.7	6.7
Age 17	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.5	7.7

Table 110: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Age, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
15 or Younger	16.4%	16.0%	11.9%	8.8%	8.6%
Runaway	36.3	34.8	25.3	21.4	16.2
Truancy	6.8	5.6	3.2	2.3	2.5
Ungovernable	19.8	19.2	15.8	10.0	8.2
Liquor	7.8	11.0	7.6	6.3	7.2
Other	12.0	17.4	19.7	11.7	21.6
16 or Older	12.1%	11.3%	8.9%	7.6%	8.5%
Runaway	31.5	30.4	25.0	19.3	14.7
Truancy	2.9	4.6	1.5	2.0	1.8
Ungovernable	17.7	16.5	11.4	10.5	10.7
Liquor	6.6	6.0	4.5	4.6	6.6
Other	12.5	12.8	18.4	13.9	19.6

Table 111: Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Case Counts					
Male	48,800	47,500	47,700	45,100	51,700
Runaway	6,000	5,500	4,900	4,600	4,900
Truancy	11,600	11,600	11,500	11,300	13,400
Ungovernable	8,400	7,100	6,900	6,100	6,300
Liquor	18,500	18,700	19,600	17,700	21,200
Other	4,500	4,600	4,900	5,400	6,000
Female	35,500	34,500	32,900	31,600	35,200
Runaway	9,600	9,100	8,000	7,500	8,000
Truancy	10,100	9,400	9,800	9,600	11,200
Ungovernable	8,300	7,400	6,500	5,700	5,200
Liquor	5,700	6,500	6,200	6,200	7,900
Other	1,800	2,200	2,300	2,500	2,800
Proportions					
Male	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Runaway	12.2	11.6	10.2	10.3	9.5
Truancy	23.7	24.4	24.0	25.1	25.9
Ungovernable	17.1	15.0	14.4	13.5	12.1
Liquor	37.8	39.3	41.2	39.2	41.0
Other	9.2	9.8	10.2	11.9	11.6
Female	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Runaway	27.1	26.3	24.3	23.9	22.9
Truancy	28.5	27.3	29.9	30.5	31.9
Ungovernable	23.4	21.5	19.9	18.0	14.8
Liquor	15.9	18.7	19.0	19.7	22.4
Other	5.2	6.3	6.9	7.9	8.0
Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth at Risk)					
Male	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	4.0
Runaway	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Truancy	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Ungovernable	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Liquor	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6
Other	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Female	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8
Runaway	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Truancy	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Ungovernable	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Liquor	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

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

Table 112: Age Distribution of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Male	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
12 or Younger	5.7	5.5	5.7	7.1	6.2
Age 13	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.8	7.7
Age 14	15.1	13.8	13.6	14.6	14.5
Age 15	23.7	22.7	21.3	20.8	21.2
Age 16	23.8	25.4	24.6	24.5	24.4
17 or Older	24.3	25.3	27.5	25.2	26.0
Female	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
12 or Younger	4.7	5.2	5.8	6.6	6.0
Age 13	10.9	10.8	10.8	11.5	11.9
Age 14	22.0	21.3	20.9	20.8	21.4
Age 15	30.3	28.8	27.9	26.7	27.0
Age 16	21.2	22.0	20.7	20.6	20.4
17 or Older	10.9	11.9	13.7	13.7	13.3

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

Table 113: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Sex, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Male	12.7%	12.6%	9.9%	8.4%	9.1%
Runaway	37.9	36.4	28.1	23.0	18.9
Truancy	6.2	6.0	3.3	2.5	2.7
Ungovernable	19.3	18.5	14.5	11.1	9.2
Liquor	6.5	7.1	5.3	5.9	7.1
Other	9.3	14.1	19.4	13.2	22.4
Female	17.3%	15.8%	11.4%	8.2%	7.8%
Runaway	32.6	31.3	23.4	19.2	13.8
Truancy	6.3	4.8	2.6	2.0	2.0
Ungovernable	18.9	18.1	14.3	9.1	8.6
Liquor	7.9	6.4	4.5	2.4	5.8
Other	19.4	18.5	18.4	10.9	17.4

Table 114: Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Race, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Case Counts					
White: Status	70,400	66,900	65,100	59,900	67,500
Runaway	12,400	11,200	10,100	9,300	9,700
Truancy	17,100	16,000	15,500	14,900	17,100
Ungovernable	12,300	10,400	9,600	8,000	7,800
Liquor	23,200	23,800	24,300	22,200	26,700
Other	5,300	5,500	5,600	5,500	6,100
Black: Status	12,200	12,900	13,100	14,600	16,700
Runaway	2,700	2,900	2,400	2,600	3,000
Truancy	3,800	4,400	5,000	5,500	6,800
Ungovernable	4,200	3,800	3,500	3,500	3,300
Liquor	500	800	900	1,000	1,300
Other	1,000	1,100	1,400	2,000	2,300
Other: Status	1,900	2,200	2,400	2,200	2,700
Runaway	400	400	300	300	200
Truancy	800	700	800	600	700
Ungovernable	200	300	400	300	400
Liquor	400	500	700	700	1,000
Other	100	200	200	300	400
Proportions					
White: Status	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Runaway	17.7	16.8	15.6	15.6	14.4
Truancy	24.4	23.9	23.8	24.9	25.3
Ungovernable	17.4	15.6	14.7	13.3	11.6
Liquor	33.0	35.6	37.3	37.0	39.6
Other	7.5	8.2	8.6	9.2	9.1
Black: Status	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Runaway	22.4	22.3	18.5	17.6	17.9
Truancy	31.3	33.9	38.4	37.5	40.9
Ungovernable	34.2	29.4	26.3	23.9	19.5
Liquor	4.2	5.9	6.5	7.1	7.7
Other	7.9	8.5	10.3	13.9	14.0
Other: Status	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Runaway	23.3	20.4	13.1	12.7	8.1
Truancy	40.7	29.6	33.0	25.5	24.7
Ungovernable	12.3	14.5	15.8	15.7	14.6
Liquor	20.5	24.8	30.3	31.4	38.8
Other	3.3	10.8	7.8	14.7	13.7

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

Table 115: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Race, 1986-1990

		Cases per 1,000 Youth at Risk				
		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
White:	Status	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.3
	Runaway	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Truancy	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
	Ungovernable	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
	Liquor	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3
	Other	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Black:	Status	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.8	4.3
	Runaway	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
	Truancy	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.8
	Ungovernable	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
	Liquor	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
	Other	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
Other:	Status	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.3
	Runaway	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
	Truancy	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6
	Ungovernable	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Liquor	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9
	Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3

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

Table 116: Age Distribution of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Race, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
White	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
12 or Younger	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.5	4.7
Age 13	8.2	7.8	7.7	8.2	8.2
Age 14	17.0	15.8	15.2	15.9	15.9
Age 15	25.7	24.4	23.5	22.6	22.8
Age 16	23.6	25.1	24.1	24.3	24.2
17 or Older	20.9	22.4	24.7	23.5	24.1
Black	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
12 or Younger	9.7	10.6	11.1	12.5	12.2
Age 13	12.3	13.4	13.7	13.6	13.9
Age 14	23.5	22.6	22.2	22.1	22.5
Age 15	30.2	27.8	26.2	25.2	25.9
Age 16	18.2	18.0	18.4	18.2	17.2
17 or Older	6.2	7.6	8.3	8.3	8.3
Other	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
12 or Younger	3.1	1.7	3.5	6.3	4.4
Age 13	11.1	9.4	9.4	14.1	11.2
Age 14	22.5	18.5	23.0	19.2	17.5
Age 15	30.8	36.2	25.4	27.2	27.5
Age 16	16.9	24.7	20.5	15.6	20.3
17 or Older	15.7	9.5	18.2	17.6	19.1

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

Table 117: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Race, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
White	14.0%	12.8%	9.8%	7.8%	8.2%
Runaway	34.4	32.6	24.7	19.9	16.0
Truancy	6.2	5.3	3.0	2.2	2.2
Ungovernable	19.0	17.2	14.2	10.1	8.8
Liquor	6.6	6.4	4.5	4.8	6.3
Other	11.5	13.1	16.6	11.8	19.7
Black	19.6%	19.6%	13.8%	10.4%	10.2%
Runaway	37.9	38.4	26.9	23.2	14.5
Truancy	7.4	5.6	2.0	2.6	3.1
Ungovernable	19.2	21.2	15.9	10.5	9.0
Liquor	19.6	14.5	15.0	11.9	18.2
Other	17.1	23.7	28.0	14.5	22.7
Other	7.9%	17.1%	12.9%	6.7%	8.3%
Runaway	22.4	14.2	27.0	23.6	19.6
Truancy	0.0	7.5	8.0	2.7	0.0
Ungovernable	*	19.8	4.9	8.6	11.2
Liquor	0.0	22.4	11.9	0.2	4.1
Other	*	*	*	10.7	25.7

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

CHAPTER 4: REFERENCE TABLES— SUBNATIONAL DATA

These reference tables are provided for readers who desire more information than contained in the preceding chapters. 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 1986, 1989, and 1990 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 should 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 proportionately 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, drugs, 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 118–134) and status offense (tables 135–140) 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 that involved detention). Following these there are tables that present case rate and disposition data for selected offenses.

Table 118: FBI Index Offense Cases: 1989-1990 Trends by Sex, Race, and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1989	1990	Pct. Chg.	1989	1990	Pct. Chg.	1989	1990	Pct. Chg.
Crime Index Total	147,996	151,941	2.7	121,599	123,298	1.4	26,397	28,643	8.5
Violent Crime Index	23,014	25,433	10.5	20,000	22,217	11.1	3,014	3,215	6.7
Murder	621	977	57.3	570	895	57.1	52	83	59.4
Forcible Rape	1,169	1,231	5.3	1,146	1,213	5.8	23	19	-18.6
Robbery	7,732	8,956	15.8	7,017	8,182	16.6	716	774	8.1
Aggravated Assault	13,492	14,268	5.8	11,268	11,928	5.9	2,223	2,340	5.3
Property Crime Index	124,982	126,508	1.2	101,598	101,081	-0.5	23,383	25,428	8.7
Burglary	33,990	33,579	-1.2	30,907	30,337	-1.8	3,083	3,243	5.2
Larceny-Theft	69,523	70,142	0.9	51,680	50,547	-2.2	17,843	19,595	9.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	19,819	20,970	5.8	17,519	18,519	5.7	2,300	2,452	6.6
Arson	1,649	1,817	10.1	1,492	1,678	12.5	158	138	-12.2
White Crime Index Total	97,789	100,614	2.9	79,885	81,310	1.8	17,904	19,305	7.8
Violent Crime Index	11,333	13,142	16.0	9,983	11,647	16.7	1,350	1,494	10.7
Murder	355	632	77.7	322	583	80.9	33	49	47.0
Forcible Rape	567	619	9.2	553	608	10.0	14	11	-20.9
Robbery	2,959	3,795	28.3	2,731	3,505	28.4	228	290	27.4
Aggravated Assault	7,452	8,096	8.6	6,377	6,951	9.0	1,075	1,144	6.4
Property Crime Index	86,455	87,473	1.2	69,901	69,662	-0.3	16,554	17,810	7.6
Burglary	25,032	24,901	-0.5	22,603	22,409	-0.9	2,429	2,492	2.6
Larceny-Theft	48,830	48,764	-0.1	36,474	35,290	-3.2	12,356	13,475	9.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	11,247	12,333	9.7	9,589	10,589	10.4	1,658	1,744	5.2
Arson	1,346	1,474	9.5	1,235	1,375	11.3	111	99	-10.3
Black Crime Index Total	42,702	43,661	2.2	35,439	35,704	0.7	7,263	7,957	9.6
Violent Crime Index	10,743	11,274	4.9	9,163	9,653	5.4	1,580	1,620	2.5
Murder	233	306	31.3	220	278	26.1	13	29	118.3
Forcible Rape	579	578	-0.2	570	570	0.1	9	7	-14.9
Robbery	4,433	4,832	9.0	3,971	4,373	10.1	462	460	-0.5
Aggravated Assault	5,498	5,557	1.1	4,401	4,433	0.7	1,096	1,124	2.6
Property Crime Index	31,959	32,388	1.3	26,277	26,051	-0.9	5,682	6,337	11.5
Burglary	6,990	6,687	-4.3	6,469	6,118	-5.4	521	569	9.2
Larceny-Theft	17,389	18,147	4.4	12,796	12,986	1.5	4,592	5,161	12.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,325	7,272	-0.7	6,798	6,700	-1.4	527	573	8.6
Arson	254	281	10.5	213	247	16.1	42	34	-17.9
Other Race Crime Index Total	7,505	7,665	2.1	6,275	6,284	0.1	1,230	1,381	12.3
Violent Crime Index	938	1,017	8.5	854	917	7.3	83	101	20.9
Murder	32	39	21.3	27	34	27.2	5	5	-8.3
Forcible Rape	23	34	48.4	23	34	48.4	0	0	0.0
Robbery	340	328	-3.7	315	304	-3.4	26	24	-7.4
Aggravated Assault	542	616	13.7	489	544	11.1	52	72	37.8
Property Crime Index	6,568	6,648	1.2	5,421	5,367	-1.0	1,147	1,281	11.7
Burglary	1,968	1,991	1.2	1,835	1,810	-1.4	133	181	36.4
Larceny-Theft	3,304	3,230	-2.2	2,409	2,271	-5.7	894	959	7.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,247	1,365	9.5	1,132	1,230	8.6	115	135	18.0
Arson	49	61	25.3	44	56	29.5	5	5	-8.4

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

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, MD, MS, MT, OH, PA, UT (25% of U.S. population at risk).

Table 119: FBI Index Offense Cases: 1986-1990 Trends by Sex, Race, and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1990	Pct. Chg.	1986	1990	Pct. Chg.	1986	1990	Pct. Chg.
Crime Index Total	144,643	151,941	5.0	118,463	123,298	4.1	26,181	28,643	9.4
Violent Crime Index	21,893	25,433	16.2	19,053	22,217	16.6	2,841	3,215	13.2
Murder	439	977	122.7	401	895	123.3	38	83	115.7
Forcible Rape	1,145	1,231	7.5	1,127	1,213	7.6	18	19	6.1
Robbery	8,596	8,956	4.2	7,944	8,182	3.0	652	774	18.7
Aggravated Assault	11,714	14,268	21.8	9,580	11,928	24.5	2,133	2,340	9.7
Property Crime Index	122,750	126,508	3.1	99,410	101,081	1.7	23,340	25,428	8.9
Burglary	39,035	33,579	-14.0	35,467	30,337	-14.5	3,567	3,243	-9.1
Larceny-Theft	68,783	70,142	2.0	50,833	50,547	-0.6	17,949	19,595	9.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	13,432	20,970	56.1	11,739	18,519	57.7	1,692	2,452	44.9
Arson	1,501	1,817	21.0	1,370	1,678	22.5	131	138	5.4
White Crime Index Total	97,400	100,614	3.3	79,185	81,310	2.7	18,215	19,305	6.0
Violent Crime Index	10,223	13,142	28.6	8,940	11,647	30.3	1,282	1,494	16.6
Murder	235	632	169.2	210	583	177.7	25	49	97.3
Forcible Rape	574	619	7.8	562	608	8.2	13	11	-11.1
Robbery	2,912	3,795	30.4	2,689	3,505	30.4	223	290	30.4
Aggravated Assault	6,502	8,096	24.5	5,480	6,951	26.9	1,022	1,144	11.9
Property Crime Index	87,178	87,473	0.3	70,245	69,662	-0.8	16,933	17,810	5.2
Burglary	28,975	24,901	-14.1	26,175	22,409	-14.4	2,800	2,492	-11.0
Larceny-Theft	48,626	48,764	0.3	35,885	35,290	-1.7	12,741	13,475	5.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	8,361	12,333	47.5	7,072	10,589	49.7	1,289	1,744	35.3
Arson	1,215	1,474	21.3	1,113	1,375	23.5	102	99	-2.9
Black Crime Index Total	41,668	43,661	4.8	34,758	35,704	2.7	6,909	7,957	15.2
Violent Crime Index	10,968	11,274	2.8	9,472	9,653	1.9	1,496	1,620	8.3
Murder	181	306	69.2	168	278	65.7	14	29	112.5
Forcible Rape	543	578	6.4	538	570	6.0	5	7	50.5
Robbery	5,455	4,832	-11.4	5,045	4,373	-13.3	410	460	12.2
Aggravated Assault	4,789	5,557	16.0	3,721	4,433	19.1	1,068	1,124	5.3
Property Crime Index	30,700	32,387	5.5	25,286	26,051	3.0	5,414	6,337	17.1
Burglary	8,566	6,687	-21.9	7,958	6,118	-23.1	608	569	-6.5
Larceny-Theft	17,403	18,147	4.3	12,954	12,986	0.3	4,449	5,161	16.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,483	7,272	62.2	4,154	6,700	61.3	329	573	74.0
Arson	248	281	13.4	221	247	11.8	27	34	26.6
Other Race Crime Index Total	5,575	7,665	37.5	4,519	6,284	39.1	1,056	1,381	30.8
Violent Crime Index	703	1,017	44.7	640	917	43.2	63	101	60.7
Murder	23	39	69.1	23	34	47.7	0	5	*
Forcible Rape	28	34	23.5	28	34	23.5	0	0	0.0
Robbery	230	328	42.8	210	304	44.6	19	24	22.4
Aggravated Assault	422	616	45.8	379	544	43.5	43	72	66.4
Property Crime Index	4,872	6,648	36.4	3,879	5,367	38.4	994	1,281	28.9
Burglary	1,493	1,991	33.4	1,335	1,810	35.6	158	181	14.4
Larceny-Theft	2,753	3,230	17.3	1,995	2,271	13.9	759	959	26.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	588	1,365	132.2	514	1,230	139.5	74	135	81.7
Arson	38	61	62.5	36	56	58.1	2	5	137.5

* Percent change cannot be calculated.

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

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, MD, MS, MT, OH, PA, UT (25% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

Table 120: Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter Cases, 1990

Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group)

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Ages 10-17	0.14	0.11	0.33	0.09	0.25	0.21	0.59	0.15	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.02
Age 10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Age 11	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
Age 12	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Age 13	0.04	0.02	0.13	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.17	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.09	0.00
Age 14	0.12	0.09	0.27	0.12	0.20	0.16	0.46	0.23	0.03	0.02	0.08	0.00
Age 15	0.26	0.22	0.55	0.07	0.46	0.40	0.96	0.14	0.04	0.03	0.13	0.00
Age 16	0.37	0.30	0.85	0.24	0.68	0.56	1.61	0.36	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.10
Age 17	0.32	0.25	0.78	0.21	0.58	0.45	1.48	0.36	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.05

Case Processing

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Total Cases	995	637	319	39	914	590	290	34	82	47	29	5
Was case petitioned?												
No	8%	8%	6%	*	7%	7%	5%	*	*	*	*	*
Yes	92	92	94	*	93	93	95	*	*	*	*	*
Petition led to a disposition of:												
Waived	11%	7%	18%	*	12%	7%	20%	*	*	*	*	*
Placement	38	39	38	*	39	40	37	*	*	*	*	*
Probation	8	8	5	*	7	7	3	*	*	*	*	*
Dismissed	33	37	28	*	34	37	30	*	*	*	*	*
Other	2	2	4	*	3	2	4	*	*	*	*	*

* 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, MT, NE, NJ, OH, PA, UT, WV (27% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

Table 121: Forcible Rape Cases, 1990

Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group)

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Ages 10-17	0.20	0.13	0.64	0.08	0.38	0.24	1.24	0.15	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00
Age 10	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
Age 11	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.15	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Age 12	0.08	0.04	0.32	0.05	0.16	0.08	0.63	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Age 13	0.15	0.10	0.51	0.00	0.29	0.19	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Age 14	0.24	0.15	0.84	0.12	0.47	0.28	1.66	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Age 15	0.32	0.21	1.10	0.10	0.62	0.40	2.12	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.00
Age 16	0.35	0.24	1.04	0.16	0.66	0.46	2.01	0.30	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00
Age 17	0.33	0.22	1.01	0.15	0.62	0.42	1.97	0.29	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00

Case Processing

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Total Cases	1,313	668	608	37	1,294	657	600	37	19	11	8	0
Was case petitioned?												
No	18%	21%	14%	*	17%	21%	14%	*	*	*	*	*
Yes	82	79	86	*	83	79	86	*	*	*	*	*
Petition led to a disposition of:												
Waived	4%	3%	5%	*	4%	3%	5%	*	*	*	*	*
Placement	22	21	23	*	23	22	24	*	*	*	*	*
Probation	23	25	20	*	23	25	20	*	*	*	*	*
Dismissed	28	25	33	*	29	25	33	*	*	*	*	*
Other	5	5	5	*	5	5	4	*	*	*	*	*

* 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, MT, NJ, OH, PA, SD, UT (26% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

Table 122: Robbery Cases, 1990

Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group)

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Ages 10-17	1.49	0.73	5.84	0.66	2.65	1.32	10.52	1.19	0.25	0.12	1.04	0.10
Age 10	0.10	0.04	0.44	0.01	0.18	0.07	0.85	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00
Age 11	0.18	0.07	0.84	0.00	0.31	0.13	1.42	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.24	0.00
Age 12	0.49	0.19	2.21	0.26	0.85	0.34	3.79	0.31	0.13	0.03	0.60	0.21
Age 13	1.01	0.47	4.16	0.44	1.74	0.84	7.14	0.70	0.24	0.08	1.15	0.17
Age 14	1.89	0.91	7.56	0.80	3.29	1.56	13.43	1.49	0.42	0.23	1.56	0.07
Age 15	2.57	1.26	10.21	1.07	4.61	2.30	18.49	1.85	0.40	0.17	1.72	0.22
Age 16	2.93	1.49	11.35	1.33	5.26	2.67	20.54	2.49	0.45	0.23	1.76	0.07
Age 17	2.55	1.38	9.51	1.14	4.60	2.48	17.44	2.08	0.34	0.19	1.26	0.11

Case Processing

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Total Cases	12,834	4,859	7,639	337	11,799	4,488	6,999	312	1,035	370	640	25
Was case petitioned?												
No	14%	17%	12%	16%	14%	16%	12%	14%	17%	22%	13%	*
Yes	86	83	88	84	86	84	88	86	83	78	87	*
Petition led to a disposition of:												
Waived	9%	5%	11%	8%	9%	6%	12%	8%	3%	3%	3%	*
Placement	25	27	24	25	25	27	24	27	18	23	16	*
Probation	23	23	22	25	22	23	21	23	31	25	35	*
Dismissed	25	22	27	20	25	22	27	21	23	19	26	*
Other	5	6	4	6	5	6	4	6	8	8	8	*

* 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, MT, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, WV (32% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

Table 123: Aggravated Assault Cases, 1990

Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group)

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Ages 10-17	2.67	1.76	7.98	1.36	4.28	2.94	12.29	2.35	0.96	0.51	3.56	0.31
Age 10	0.25	0.17	0.71	0.10	0.40	0.29	1.07	0.16	0.08	0.04	0.34	0.03
Age 11	0.49	0.31	1.58	0.11	0.76	0.50	2.37	0.19	0.21	0.12	0.78	0.03
Age 12	0.97	0.58	3.15	0.59	1.48	0.96	4.47	0.94	0.42	0.17	1.80	0.23
Age 13	1.99	1.20	6.62	0.83	3.05	1.96	9.67	1.38	0.87	0.41	3.53	0.24
Age 14	3.08	1.96	9.69	1.36	4.79	3.21	14.41	2.10	1.28	0.65	4.86	0.58
Age 15	4.12	2.63	12.74	2.45	6.50	4.21	19.87	4.21	1.60	0.96	5.43	0.53
Age 16	5.01	3.43	14.47	2.60	8.27	5.88	22.74	4.62	1.53	0.81	5.82	0.40
Age 17	4.91	3.46	13.80	2.36	8.04	5.86	21.67	4.15	1.54	0.86	5.61	0.40

Case Processing

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Total Cases	22,219	11,399	10,178	643	18,395	9,821	8,008	566	3,824	1,577	2,169	77
Was case petitioned?												
No	29%	32%	25%	33%	27%	30%	23%	31%	38%	45%	32%	*
Yes	71	68	75	67	73	70	77	69	62	55	68	*
Petition led to a disposition of:												
Waived	4%	3%	6%	0%	5%	3%	7%	0%	1%	1%	2%	*
Placement	14	14	14	16	15	15	15	16	7	8	7	*
Probation	27	28	26	28	26	28	24	28	28	25	31	*
Dismissed	21	18	24	17	21	19	24	18	20	16	23	*
Other	6	5	6	6	6	5	6	7	5	5	6	*

* 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, MT, NE, NJ, OH, PA, SD, UT, WV (32% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

Table 124: Burglary Cases, 1990

Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group)

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Ages 10-17	6.62	6.10	10.39	4.35	11.78	10.78	19.07	7.57	1.17	1.13	1.48	0.91
Age 10	0.87	0.64	2.24	0.52	1.57	1.14	4.15	0.90	0.13	0.10	0.27	0.13
Age 11	1.57	1.21	3.83	0.66	2.83	2.15	7.09	1.27	0.25	0.21	0.53	0.03
Age 12	3.09	2.58	6.39	1.67	5.36	4.41	11.53	2.75	0.72	0.65	1.13	0.56
Age 13	5.64	4.83	10.72	3.88	9.81	8.31	19.47	6.51	1.26	1.16	1.86	1.09
Age 14	8.69	7.78	14.75	5.88	15.17	13.39	27.11	9.95	1.88	1.86	2.12	1.57
Age 15	10.74	10.04	16.26	6.78	19.18	17.83	29.85	11.92	1.83	1.80	2.31	1.17
Age 16	11.38	11.04	14.70	8.00	20.42	19.73	27.08	14.01	1.74	1.76	1.76	1.43
Age 17	9.50	9.32	11.96	6.23	17.08	16.70	22.09	10.79	1.35	1.34	1.42	1.27

Case Processing

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Total Cases	54,995	39,846	12,939	2,210	50,347	36,302	12,054	1,992	4,648	3,544	885	219
Was case petitioned?												
No	29%	30%	23%	34%	27%	29%	22%	32%	44%	45%	38%	58%
Yes	71	70	77	66	73	71	78	68	56	55	62	42
Petition led to a disposition of:												
Waived	3%	3%	4%	1%	3%	3%	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Placement	15	13	19	15	15	14	20	16	7	6	10	8
Probation	35	35	33	35	35	36	33	36	30	30	34	24
Dismissed	13	12	16	9	13	12	16	10	12	12	14	7
Other	5	6	4	6	6	6	4	6	5	5	4	3

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

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, MD, MS, MT, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, WV (32% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

Table 125: Larceny-Theft Cases, 1990

Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group)

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Ages 10-17	12.96	11.28	24.19	7.57	17.79	15.67	32.52	10.26	7.86	6.63	15.63	4.70
Age 10	2.08	1.53	5.21	1.47	3.23	2.35	8.33	2.24	0.86	0.66	1.99	0.67
Age 11	3.78	2.75	9.27	3.66	5.66	4.02	14.55	5.46	1.82	1.41	3.92	1.78
Age 12	7.10	5.64	15.70	4.90	9.93	7.75	22.81	6.91	4.15	3.43	8.43	2.82
Age 13	12.45	10.48	24.72	8.33	16.63	13.82	34.46	10.83	8.06	6.96	14.84	5.67
Age 14	16.72	14.59	30.93	10.12	22.68	19.70	42.80	13.59	10.46	9.19	18.79	6.45
Age 15	19.30	17.30	33.94	10.57	26.14	23.81	44.25	14.23	12.09	10.40	23.36	6.59
Age 16	20.58	18.68	35.26	10.50	28.04	26.29	43.97	13.94	12.63	10.56	26.16	6.73
Age 17	18.83	17.28	31.98	8.26	25.43	24.26	38.90	10.24	11.74	9.75	24.79	6.10

Case Processing

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Total Cases	106,645	73,151	29,537	3,957	75,324	52,409	20,150	2,765	31,321	20,742	9,387	1,192
Was case petitioned?												
No	63%	66%	55%	72%	59%	62%	51%	69%	73%	76%	66%	80%
Yes	37	34	45	28	41	38	49	31	27	24	34	20
Petition led to a disposition of:												
Waived	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Placement	5	4	8	5	6	5	9	6	3	2	3	4
Probation	18	16	21	13	19	18	22	14	14	12	18	9
Dismissed	9	8	12	4	10	8	13	5	7	6	10	3
Other	4	5	3	5	5	5	3	6	3	4	3	4

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

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, MD, MS, MT, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, WV (32% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

Table 126: Motor Vehicle Theft Cases, 1990

Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group)

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Ages 10-17	3.50	2.53	8.94	2.83	5.99	4.18	16.23	4.91	0.88	0.79	1.44	0.61
Age 10	0.06	0.03	0.22	0.06	0.11	0.05	0.43	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Age 11	0.16	0.09	0.56	0.14	0.29	0.14	1.09	0.23	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Age 12	0.76	0.48	2.21	0.90	1.24	0.71	3.97	1.63	0.26	0.24	0.42	0.15
Age 13	2.38	1.60	6.59	2.27	3.88	2.47	11.62	3.75	0.80	0.68	1.48	0.69
Age 14	4.94	3.59	12.46	4.22	8.13	5.57	22.36	7.20	1.59	1.49	2.34	1.06
Age 15	7.15	5.20	18.29	5.70	12.13	8.44	33.30	9.69	1.90	1.76	2.90	1.35
Age 16	7.20	5.35	17.83	5.50	12.45	9.00	32.35	9.67	1.60	1.45	2.66	0.94
Age 17	5.26	3.94	13.23	3.45	9.34	6.91	24.24	6.07	0.88	0.74	1.77	0.59

Case Processing

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Total Cases	28,907	16,345	11,133	1,429	25,424	13,877	10,268	1,279	3,483	2,468	865	150
Was case petitioned?												
No	31%	35%	24%	40%	29%	33%	23%	38%	45%	48%	34%	58%
Yes	69	65	76	60	71	67	77	62	55	52	66	42
Petition led to a disposition of:												
Waived	3%	2%	4%	0%	3%	2%	4%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Placement	17	16	19	15	18	17	20	16	10	10	10	10
Probation	29	28	30	29	29	29	31	30	25	24	30	20
Dismissed	15	13	19	8	15	13	19	8	14	11	22	7
Other	5	6	3	8	5	6	3	8	5	6	4	5

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

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, MD, MS, MT, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, WV (32% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

Table 127: Arson Cases, 1990

Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group)

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Ages 10-17	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.14	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.25	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.02
Age 10	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.04	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
Age 11	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.05	0.28	0.28	0.33	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Age 12	0.25	0.26	0.23	0.18	0.45	0.47	0.44	0.29	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.06
Age 13	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.16	0.62	0.66	0.58	0.32	0.09	0.08	0.17	0.00
Age 14	0.39	0.42	0.36	0.19	0.69	0.73	0.64	0.37	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.00
Age 15	0.37	0.37	0.46	0.14	0.65	0.66	0.79	0.22	0.06	0.05	0.12	0.05
Age 16	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.20	0.50	0.51	0.46	0.39	0.03	0.02	0.08	0.00
Age 17	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.04	0.35	0.38	0.35	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.00

Case Processing

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Total Cases	2,382	1,925	389	68	2,192	1,788	340	64	191	137	49	5
Was case petitioned?												
No	45%	48%	30%	*	45%	48%	30%	*	43%	48%	*	*
Yes	55	52	70	*	55	52	70	*	57	52	*	*
Petition led to a disposition of:												
Waived	2%	2%	2%	*	2%	2%	2%	*	2%	2%	*	*
Placement	10	9	14	*	10	9	15	*	8	8	*	*
Probation	25	25	26	*	25	25	25	*	22	18	*	*
Dismissed	14	12	24	*	13	11	24	*	19	17	*	*
Other	4	4	5	*	4	4	4	*	6	6	*	*

* 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, MT, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, WV (32% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

Table 128: Simple Assault Cases, 1990

Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group)

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Ages 10-17	5.28	3.89	13.94	2.08	7.78	5.71	20.94	3.05	2.63	1.96	6.75	1.04
Age 10	0.65	0.44	1.98	0.05	1.07	0.74	3.22	0.09	0.21	0.13	0.69	0.00
Age 11	1.24	0.81	3.83	0.37	1.88	1.29	5.55	0.54	0.57	0.30	2.08	0.20
Age 12	2.70	1.78	8.14	1.10	3.94	2.66	11.65	1.73	1.39	0.86	4.55	0.44
Age 13	5.00	3.53	14.21	1.65	6.82	4.75	20.09	1.91	3.09	2.24	8.26	1.37
Age 14	7.21	5.18	19.61	3.20	10.08	7.09	28.43	4.74	4.20	3.17	10.60	1.57
Age 15	8.15	5.94	21.98	3.26	11.97	8.57	33.58	4.70	4.11	3.16	10.09	1.69
Age 16	8.48	6.46	21.43	3.43	12.69	9.65	32.53	4.91	4.00	3.06	9.85	1.81
Age 17	7.83	6.27	18.30	3.10	12.08	9.62	28.75	4.97	3.27	2.66	7.44	1.05

Case Processing

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Total Cases	42,896	24,813	17,057	1,027	32,585	18,779	13,028	778	10,312	6,034	4,029	249
Was case petitioned?												
No	52%	53%	47%	51%	49%	53%	44%	50%	60%	62%	56%	52%
Yes	48	45	53	49	51	47	56	50	40	38	44	48
Petition led to a disposition of:												
Waived	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Placement	7	6	8	8	8	7	10	8	4	4	5	9
Probation	20	20	21	23	21	21	21	23	18	17	19	21
Dismissed	16	14	19	12	17	14	20	12	14	13	17	10
Other	4	4	3	6	4	4	4	6	4	4	3	8

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

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, MD, MS, MT, NE, NJ, OH, PA, SD, UT, WV (32% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

Table 129: Weapons Offense Cases, 1990

Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group)

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Ages 10-17	1.42	1.11	3.24	0.97	2.55	2.04	5.63	1.82	0.22	0.13	0.79	0.05
Age 10	0.05	0.04	0.12	0.02	0.09	0.08	0.17	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.00
Age 11	0.15	0.11	0.36	0.11	0.26	0.20	0.63	0.21	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.00
Age 12	0.43	0.36	0.89	0.28	0.74	0.64	1.36	0.55	0.11	0.06	0.41	0.00
Age 13	0.99	0.77	2.31	0.68	1.70	1.40	3.52	1.27	0.25	0.10	1.08	0.05
Age 14	1.76	1.39	4.02	1.17	3.09	2.51	6.69	2.16	0.37	0.21	1.28	0.13
Age 15	2.44	1.95	5.43	1.65	4.39	3.57	9.42	3.16	0.38	0.23	1.34	0.00
Age 16	2.78	2.19	6.22	2.16	5.05	4.01	11.13	4.08	0.36	0.24	1.09	0.07
Age 17	2.55	1.95	6.33	1.39	4.66	3.60	11.50	2.50	0.29	0.17	0.94	0.18

Case Processing

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Total Cases	11,461	7,018	3,990	453	10,587	6,624	3,523	440	874	394	467	12
Was case petitioned?												
No	44%	50%	32%	45%	43%	49%	30%	45%	54%	58%	51%	*
Yes	56	50	68	55	57	51	70	55	46	42	49	*
Petition led to a disposition of:												
Waived	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	*
Placement	12	11	13	10	12	11	14	10	6	6	5	*
Probation	28	24	33	31	28	25	33	31	25	22	28	*
Dismissed	13	11	16	9	13	11	17	9	11	12	11	*
Other	3	3	3	6	3	3	3	6	3	2	4	*

* 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, MT, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, WV (32% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

Table 130: Shoplifting Cases, 1990

Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group)

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Ages 10-17	7.70	6.90	13.17	4.71	9.43	8.67	14.98	6.04	5.87	5.03	11.31	3.28
Age 10	1.43	1.06	3.57	0.91	2.17	1.59	5.53	1.33	0.65	0.49	1.55	0.48
Age 11	2.51	1.93	5.64	2.21	3.62	2.74	8.38	3.29	1.36	1.08	2.86	1.08
Age 12	4.82	3.99	9.83	2.99	6.36	5.20	13.33	4.30	3.20	2.73	6.25	1.64
Age 13	8.00	7.02	14.28	5.39	9.72	8.49	17.49	7.08	6.20	5.47	11.03	3.60
Age 14	10.25	9.35	16.51	6.71	12.52	11.55	19.34	8.76	7.87	7.03	13.62	4.54
Age 15	11.27	10.44	17.73	6.51	13.43	12.90	18.55	8.44	8.98	7.84	16.89	4.40
Age 16	11.69	10.95	18.04	6.25	13.74	13.67	17.07	7.26	9.51	8.04	19.06	5.15
Age 17	10.11	9.46	15.77	5.18	11.61	11.64	14.31	5.49	8.49	7.11	17.30	4.84

Case Processing

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Total Cases	59,481	41,807	15,316	2,357	37,462	27,076	8,831	1,555	22,019	14,731	6,485	802
Was case petitioned?												
No	75%	77%	67%	83%	74%	76%	66%	84%	78%	81%	69%	82%
Yes	25	23	33	17	26	24	34	16	22	19	31	18
Petition led to a disposition of:												
Waived	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Placement	3	2	4	2	3	3	5	2	2	1	3	2
Probation	13	11	18	8	14	12	18	7	12	10	17	8
Dismissed	6	5	7	3	6	5	8	3	6	5	7	4
Other	3	3	3	4	3	4	2	4	3	3	3	4

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

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, MD, MS, MT, NJ, PA, UT, WV (31% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

Table 131: Vandalism Cases, 1990

Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group)

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Ages 10-17	3.22	3.20	4.08	1.51	5.67	5.63	7.21	2.66	0.63	0.62	0.86	0.29
Age 10	0.78	0.72	1.26	0.43	1.41	1.28	2.36	0.81	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.03
Age 11	1.11	1.03	1.83	0.38	2.01	1.86	3.41	0.63	0.16	0.16	0.23	0.13
Age 12	1.88	1.77	2.81	1.00	3.28	3.08	5.04	1.64	0.40	0.39	0.53	0.33
Age 13	3.09	2.99	4.44	1.22	5.35	5.17	7.81	2.09	0.71	0.69	1.02	0.30
Age 14	4.06	3.99	5.45	1.76	7.10	6.97	9.63	3.05	0.86	0.84	1.17	0.40
Age 15	4.79	4.81	5.72	2.50	8.44	8.47	10.11	4.49	0.94	0.94	1.22	0.32
Age 16	4.76	4.89	5.17	2.23	8.37	8.64	8.87	4.00	0.91	0.89	1.30	0.29
Age 17	4.17	4.32	4.42	1.89	7.30	7.58	7.59	3.28	0.81	0.79	1.13	0.39

Case Processing

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Total Cases	26,504	20,747	4,981	776	23,961	18,790	4,467	704	2,544	1,957	514	73
Was case petitioned?												
No	60%	62%	51%	61%	59%	61%	51%	60%	64%	67%	51%	*
Yes	40	38	49	39	41	39	49	40	36	33	49	*
Petition led to a disposition of:												
Waived	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	*
Placement	5	4	7	6	5	4	8	6	4	4	7	*
Probation	17	16	18	14	17	17	18	14	14	14	15	*
Dismissed	14	13	20	13	14	13	19	14	13	11	23	*
Other	4	5	3	6	4	5	3	6	5	5	4	*

* 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, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, WV (32% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

Table 132: Drug Possession/Use Cases, 1990

Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group)

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Ages 10-17	1.28	1.05	3.79	0.43	2.07	1.63	6.80	0.68	0.43	0.43	0.69	0.16
Age 10	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Age 11	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.17	0.15	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Age 12	0.12	0.10	0.38	0.08	0.17	0.13	0.63	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.11	0.09
Age 13	0.45	0.38	1.27	0.13	0.55	0.40	2.13	0.16	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.10
Age 14	1.06	0.84	3.31	0.48	1.66	1.18	6.25	0.78	0.44	0.48	0.28	0.17
Age 15	1.97	1.58	6.18	0.71	3.19	2.42	11.31	1.03	0.69	0.70	0.87	0.35
Age 16	2.84	2.34	8.67	0.72	4.70	3.76	15.35	1.22	0.85	0.83	1.54	0.17
Age 17	3.34	2.80	9.72	1.00	5.55	4.55	17.13	1.58	0.95	0.89	1.86	0.37

Case Processing

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Total Cases	6,914	4,610	2,117	187	5,781	3,703	1,927	151	1,133	907	190	36
Was case petitioned?												
No	40%	48%	22%	59%	38%	47%	20%	60%	49%	50%	40%	*
Yes	60	52	78	41	62	53	80	40	51	50	60	*
Petition led to a disposition of:												
Waived	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	*
Placement	15	12	21	7	15	12	21	6	11	11	15	*
Probation	25	23	29	17	26	24	30	16	22	22	21	*
Dismissed	15	12	23	9	15	11	23	10	13	12	21	*
Other	5	5	3	7	5	5	3	8	4	5	3	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

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

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, MT, OH, PA, UT, WV (23% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

Table 133: Drug Trafficking Cases, 1990

Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group)

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Ages 10-17	1.62	1.18	6.22	0.36	2.78	1.95	11.36	0.62	0.40	0.36	0.90	0.08
Age 10	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Age 11	0.05	0.03	0.19	0.03	0.08	0.05	0.37	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
Age 12	0.18	0.13	0.70	0.06	0.29	0.19	1.28	0.11	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.00
Age 13	0.57	0.38	2.37	0.18	0.89	0.52	4.35	0.35	0.23	0.23	0.37	0.00
Age 14	1.35	0.92	5.76	0.27	2.29	1.46	10.49	0.53	0.38	0.35	0.89	0.00
Age 15	2.48	1.71	10.38	0.39	4.25	2.81	19.10	0.62	0.60	0.55	1.35	0.14
Age 16	3.91	2.94	14.29	0.97	6.81	5.00	25.90	1.63	0.81	0.73	1.91	0.25
Age 17	3.96	3.01	14.31	0.81	6.77	5.01	25.91	1.38	0.91	0.84	2.01	0.20

Case Processing

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Total Cases	8,727	5,096	3,476	155	7,710	4,346	3,226	137	1,017	750	250	18
Was case petitioned?												
No	32%	39%	21%	34%	31%	38%	21%	32%	42%	47%	24%	*
Yes	68	61	79	66	69	62	79	68	58	53	75	*
Petition led to a disposition of:												
Waived	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	*
Placement	21	17	27	23	22	18	28	24	13	12	17	*
Probation	27	27	27	32	27	28	27	33	25	22	35	*
Dismissed	16	13	20	8	16	13	20	7	16	15	19	*
Other	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

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

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, MT, OH, PA, UT, WV (23% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

Table 134: Marijuana Cases, 1990

Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group)

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Ages 10-17	1.13	1.06	2.28	0.28	1.90	1.76	4.12	0.49	0.31	0.32	0.38	0.06
Age 10	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Age 11	0.03	0.02	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.17	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.00
Age 12	0.15	0.15	0.26	0.05	0.22	0.21	0.42	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.04
Age 13	0.41	0.40	0.65	0.24	0.58	0.52	1.20	0.40	0.24	0.27	0.09	0.06
Age 14	0.91	0.88	1.69	0.26	1.45	1.36	3.00	0.47	0.35	0.38	0.34	0.04
Age 15	1.69	1.54	3.95	0.33	2.82	2.52	7.00	.55	0.50	0.50	0.77	0.10
Age 16	2.56	2.40	5.32	0.62	4.40	4.08	9.56	1.09	0.59	0.61	0.81	0.11
Age 17	3.00	2.87	5.89	0.60	5.16	4.89	10.74	1.08	0.65	0.69	0.73	0.07

Case Processing

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Total Cases	7,105	5,488	1,491	127	6,181	4,693	1,376	112	924	794	115	14
Was case petitioned?												
No	51%	53%	42%	44%	49%	52%	41%	43%	62%	63%	55%	*
Yes	49	47	58	56	51	48	59	57	38	37	45	*
Petition led to a disposition of:												
Waived	2%	1%	4%	0%	2%	1%	4%	0%	1%	1%	2%	*
Placement	7	6	12	8	8	6	12	9	4	3	10	*
Probation	23	24	23	28	24	25	23	29	18	17	19	*
Dismissed	12	11	14	11	12	11	14	10	10	10	10	*
Other	5	5	5	9	5	5	5	9	6	6	5	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

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

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, MT, NJ, PA, UT, WV (25% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

Table 135: Percent of Status Offense Cases Petitioned, 1990

	Total	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other
Total Cases	23%	19%	27%	29%	23%	16%
Sex						
Male	24	19	29	29	24	15
Female	21	18	22	30	21	18
Race						
White	22	18	26	28	24	14
Black	26	22	38	31	19	35
Other	26	14	36	38	29	12
Age						
12 or Younger	18	15	20	23	16	17
13	21	17	28	28	20	16
14	23	19	30	31	22	18
15	23	19	27	32	24	17
16	23	20	26	34	26	16
17 or Older	24	19	27	27	25	14

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, MD, MS, MT, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, WV (32% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

Table 136: Percent of Status Offense Cases Detained, 1990

	Total	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other
Total Cases	6%	11%	4%	1%	5%	5%
Sex						
Male	5	11	4	1	6	5
Female	6	11	3	1	5	4
Race						
White	5	11	4	1	5	3
Black	7	11	11	2	5	11
Other	7	15	8	1	7	3
Age						
12 or Younger	4	9	*	1	4	3
13	6	12	7	1	5	6
14	6	10	7	1	6	5
15	6	11	5	1	5	5
16	6	12	4	3	6	5
17 or Older	5	11	3	5	6	4
Petitioned Cases	10%	14%	9%	3%	9%	16%
Sex						
Male	10	14	9	3	10	18
Female	9	13	7	3	9	13
Race						
White	9	14	7	3	9	14
Black	11	9	17	4	10	20
Other	15	*	14	*	15	*
Age						
12 or Younger	7	14	*	1	8	*
13	9	14	*	2	8	19
14	10	14	12	4	10	17
15	9	14	10	2	9	15
16	11	13	10	3	9	17
17 or Older	9	12	7	*	12	16
Nonpetitioned Cases	4%	10%	3%	1%	4%	2%
Sex						
Male	4	11	3	1	4	2
Female	5	10	3	0	4	2
Race						
White	4	10	2	0	4	2
Black	6	11	7	2	4	6
Other	5	12	5	1	4	1
Age						
12 or Younger	3	8	*	0	3	1
13	5	11	5	0	4	3
14	5	10	5	0	4	2
15	5	10	3	1	4	3
16	5	11	3	3	5	2
17 or Older	4	10	2	4	4	2

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, MS, MT, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, WV (29% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

Table 137: Percent of Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Probation, 1990

	Total	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other
Total Cases	27%	18%	31%	35%	32%	17%
Sex						
Male	27	19	31	34	34	15
Female	27	18	30	36	30	21
Race						
White	26	17	31	33	32	15
Black	33	26	33	39	33	33
Other	26	20	30	46	26	15
Age						
12 or Younger	29	18	29	28	36	24
13	28	20	34	34	34	18
14	28	18	34	38	33	18
15	28	20	35	37	32	17
16	26	18	33	36	30	16
17 or Older	25	16	29	30	28	14
Petitioned Cases	43%	41%	43%	54%	49%	27%
Sex						
Male	42	42	43	52	48	23
Female	45	40	42	56	51	34
Race						
White	41	36	43	52	45	21
Black	54	56	48	56	60	45
Other	35	*	27	*	38	*
Age						
12 or Younger	49	42	*	49	54	43
13	46	42	41	52	50	29
14	49	42	50	57	51	36
15	46	46	45	54	51	27
16	41	39	43	55	46	23
17 or Older	38	31	41	*	42	18
Nonpetitioned Cases	22%	13%	27%	27%	27%	15%
Sex						
Male	22	14	26	27	30	13
Female	21	13	27	28	24	18
Race						
White	21	12	27	25	28	14
Black	25	17	25	32	26	26
Other	22	17	31	39	21	13
Age						
12 or Younger	24	14	*	22	33	19
13	23	15	31	27	30	16
14	22	13	26	30	28	14
15	22	14	31	30	26	15
16	22	13	29	26	24	15
17 or Older	21	12	24	25	24	13

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, MD, MS, MT, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, WV (32% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

Table 138: Percent of Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1990

	Total	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other
Total Cases	3%	2%	2%	2%	5%	3%
Sex						
Male	3	2	2	2	6	3
Female	3	3	1	2	4	2
Race						
White	3	2	2	2	6	2
Black	4	3	4	3	3	9
Other	5	4	4	4	12	2
Age						
12 or Younger	3	2	0	2	4	3
13	3	3	3	2	5	2
14	3	2	3	3	5	3
15	3	2	2	3	5	3
16	3	3	2	3	6	4
17 or Older	2	2	1	3	5	2
Petitioned Cases	11%	11%	6%	8%	21%	16%
Sex						
Male	12	10	7	8	23	19
Female	10	12	3	7	18	11
Race						
White	10	11	5	7	22	14
Black	14	10	9	9	16	24
Other	16	*	10	*	35	*
Age						
12 or Younger	13	9	0	7	21	13
13	15	14	11	7	24	11
14	13	11	8	8	22	15
15	12	11	7	8	18	15
16	13	12	7	7	21	22
17 or Older	7	8	4	*	17	15
Nonpetitioned Cases	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, MD, MS, MT, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, WV (32% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

Table 139: Runaway Cases, 1990

Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group)

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Ages 10-17	1.56	1.56	1.93	0.82	1.14	1.13	1.47	0.61	2.01	2.01	2.41	1.05
Age 10	0.09	0.07	0.21	0.07	0.14	0.09	0.40	0.12	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.03
Age 11	0.19	0.16	0.41	0.13	0.22	0.20	0.38	0.14	0.16	0.11	0.43	0.11
Age 12	0.58	0.51	1.06	0.29	0.47	0.41	0.93	0.23	0.69	0.62	1.19	0.36
Age 13	1.49	1.36	2.47	0.86	0.95	0.86	1.75	0.36	2.05	1.89	3.20	1.38
Age 14	2.66	2.65	3.34	1.41	1.71	1.69	2.28	0.81	3.66	3.66	4.42	2.05
Age 15	3.21	3.28	3.59	1.45	2.17	2.27	2.17	0.88	4.30	4.35	5.06	2.08
Age 16	2.82	2.93	2.89	1.30	2.13	2.19	2.24	1.12	3.56	3.72	3.58	1.49
Age 17	1.59	1.64	1.64	0.96	1.34	1.34	1.47	1.03	1.86	1.95	1.81	0.87

Case Processing

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Total Cases	12,296	9,734	2,165	396	4,605	3,622	833	151	7,690	6,112	1,332	246
Was case petitioned?												
No	85%	85%	84%	87%	86%	86%	85%	90%	84%	84%	83%	84%
Yes	15	15	16	13	14	14	15	10	16	16	17	16
Petition led to a disposition of:												
Waived	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Placement	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	4
Probation	5	4	7	6	4	4	6	4	5	5	8	7
Dismissed	6	7	5	3	6	6	4	2	7	7	6	3
Other	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1

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

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, MD, MS, MT, NE, ND, PA, SD, UT, WV (31% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

Table 140: Status Liquor Law Violation Cases, 1990

Case Rates (Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group)

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Ages 10-17	2.73	3.15	0.83	1.66	3.76	4.30	1.45	2.06	1.64	1.94	0.20	1.23
Age 10	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Age 11	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.16
Age 12	0.07	0.08	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.07
Age 13	0.41	0.44	0.17	0.50	0.38	0.40	0.22	0.45	0.44	0.49	0.12	0.55
Age 14	1.23	1.35	0.47	1.47	1.38	1.50	0.68	1.45	1.07	1.19	0.26	1.50
Age 15	3.19	3.62	1.12	2.50	3.86	4.30	1.96	2.57	2.48	2.89	0.25	2.42
Age 16	6.37	7.46	1.66	3.37	8.76	10.15	2.92	4.47	3.82	4.58	0.35	2.18
Age 17	9.72	11.34	3.06	4.45	14.17	16.36	5.45	6.02	4.95	5.92	0.56	2.73

Case Processing

	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
Total Cases	22,916	21,025	1,018	874	16,217	14,761	901	555	6,699	6,264	116	319
Was case petitioned?												
No	73%	74%	63%	64%	71%	72%	62%	63%	78%	79%	68%	64%
Yes	27	26	37	36	29	28	38	37	22	21	32	36
Petition led to a disposition of:												
Waived	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Placement	2	1	3	3	2	2	4	4	1	1	1	3
Probation	11	11	18	10	12	12	18	10	9	9	18	9
Dismissed	5	5	12	5	6	5	12	5	4	4	12	4
Other	8	8	5	18	9	9	5	18	8	7	1	19

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

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, MD, MS, MT, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT (31% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

APPENDIX A

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 1990. The same procedures were used to develop the revised national caseload estimates for 1986, 1987, 1988, and 1989 which are also 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, nor are they derived from a probability, or random sampling procedure. They are also not the result of a uniform data collection effort. The national estimates are developed using compatible information from all courts that were able and willing 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 information systems or automated reporting systems. These data describe in detail the characteristics of each delinquency and status offense case handled by courts and generally 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. Court-level aggregate statistics are either abstracted from annual reports or supplied by local and State agencies. These data simply report the number of delinquency and status offense cases handled by courts 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) is unique, having been designed to meet the informational needs and demands of that jurisdiction. The Archive staff study each data set's structure and content and design an automated data restructuring procedure that transforms all data sets into a common case-level reporting format. The combination of these standardized data sets forms the *national case-level data base*. Data from jurisdictions that are only able to contribute court-level statistics are 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 1990 delinquency and status offense cases to the Archive. However, not all of this information could be used to generate the national estimates contained in this report. To be used in this report, the data must be compatible with the report's unit of count (*case disposed*), the data source must have demonstrated a pattern of consistent reporting, and the data must represent the complete reporting of delinquency and/or status offense cases disposed by the court in 1990.

Case-level data describing 587,807 delinquency cases handled in 1,212 jurisdictions in 23 States (Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, and Wisconsin) met the estimation criteria. In 1990 these courts had jurisdiction over 49% of the Nation's youth population at risk. An additional 345 jurisdictions in 7 other States (District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, and Washington) reported compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 143,256 delinquency cases. 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 1,557 jurisdictions containing 62% of the Nation's youth population at risk (table A-1).

Case-level data describing 43,268 status offense cases handled formally in 1,309 jurisdictions in 23 States (Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, and Wisconsin) met the estimation criteria. In 1990 these courts had jurisdiction over 50% of the Nation's youth population at risk. An additional 345 jurisdictions in 7 other States (District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, and Washington) reported compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 5,898

Table A-1: 1990 Stratum Profiles: Delinquency Data

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 8,630	2,523	962	293	1,255	49%
2	8,630-33,200	410	171	38	209	52
3	33,201-86,000	116	53	8	61	54
4	More than 86,000	36	26	6	32	92
Total		3,085	1,212	345	1,557	62%

Table A-2: 1990 Stratum Profiles: Status Offense Data

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 8,630	2,523	1,054	293	1,347	52%
2	8,630-33,200	410	178	38	216	54
3	33,201-86,000	116	50	8	58	52
4	More than 86,000	36	27	6	33	93
Total		3,085	1,309	345	1,654	63

petitioned status offense cases. 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 1,654 jurisdictions containing 63% of the Nation's youth population at risk (table A-2).

YOUTH POPULATION AT RISK

The volume and characteristics of juvenile court caseloads are highly related to the size and demographic composition of the jurisdiction's youth population. Consequently, a critical element in the development of the national estimates of juvenile court activity is the construction of a

measure of a county's youth population eligible for juvenile court referral, i.e., the youth population at risk.

A survey of the Archive's case-level data shows that very few delinquency or status offense cases involve youth below the age of 10. Therefore, the lower age limit of the youth population at risk is 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). Although courts sometimes recognize 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 is used as the upper age of the youth population at risk.

The youth population at risk in a given county, therefore, is defined as the number of youth living in the jurisdiction who are at least age 10 but no older than the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction. For example, in a New York county where the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction is 15, the youth population at risk is the number of youth residing in that county who were 10 through 15 years of age in 1990. In California where the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction is

17, the youth population at risk would be the number of youth ages 10 through 17 living in the county in 1990. While juvenile courts may handle a few cases involving youth above or below the age limits of the youth population at risk, this measure is sensitive to variations in the volume and nature of court activity across jurisdictions.

The 1990 youth-population-at-risk estimates for each county in the country were developed using data from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing.¹ These data contain—in single-year age groups—the number of whites, blacks, and individuals of other races residing in each county in the Nation. Using these data and controlling for the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction for each State, 1990 county-level youth-population-at-risk figures were generated for each racial group.²

THE ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

National estimates of the number and characteristics of delinquency and petitioned status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1990 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

¹ *1990 Census of Population and Housing: Modified Age/Race, Sex and Hispanic Origin (M.A.R.S.), State and County File*. Conducted by the Bureau of the Census. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census [producer/distributor], 1992.

² "Other races" are primarily Asians, Native Americans, and Pacific Islanders. Most individuals of Hispanic ancestry would be coded as white in this categorization of race/ethnicity.

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 data reported by juvenile courts include the county in which a case was handled, and youth population estimates could be developed by county.³

Each county in the country is placed in one of four strata based on the estimated number of 10- through 17-year-olds residing in the county in 1990. The population boundaries of the four strata are established so that each stratum contains approximately one-quarter of the Nation's 10- through 17-year-old population. For each stratum, the Archive develops the number of youth in three age groups (ages 10 through 15, age 16, and age 17). These three age groupings are then subdivided into three racial groups (white, black, and other races). Thus, nine race-by-age population-at-risk groups are established within each stratum. These population-at-risk groups incorporate State variations in the

³ Florida's juvenile court data is the only information used in this report that could not be aggregated by county. These data are collected by the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS), which identifies the HRS district in which each case is handled. Florida's juvenile courts do not collect case-level information. To utilize the data collected by HRS, the aggregation criterion is relaxed to include the 11 HRS districts. In 1990 there were 3,141 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 becomes 3,085. Therefore, while the report uses the term county to describe its aggregation unit, the reader should be aware of the exception introduced by the use of Florida's HRS data.

upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction.

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

Within each stratum, jurisdictions reporting petitioned delinquency data consistent with this series' reporting requirements are identified in the national case-level data base. For these jurisdictions, the numbers of white, black, and other race youth ages 10 through 15, 16, and 17 are compiled from the population-at-risk data. The national case-level data base is then summarized to determine the number of petitioned delinquency cases within each stratum that involved youth in each of the nine race/age population groups. For example, a total of 2,589,000 white youth ages 10 through 15 lived in the counties in Stratum 4, which reported compatible case-level data. Courts from these counties generated a total of 36,762 petitioned delinquency cases involving youth ages 10-15 (table A-3). From these data, case rates are developed for each of the nine 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:

$$\frac{36,762}{2,589,000} (1,000) = 14.2$$

Next, information contained in the national court-level data base is

integrated and case rates are adjusted accordingly. First, each single court-level statistic is disaggregated into nine race/age group counts. This is accomplished by assuming that, for each jurisdiction, the relationships among the stratum's nine race/age case rates (developed using the case-level data) are paralleled in the aggregate statistic.

For example, assume a jurisdiction in Stratum 4 with an upper age of jurisdiction of 15 reports that it processed 500 petitioned delinquency cases in 1990. Further assume that this jurisdiction has a population-at-risk of 12,000 white youth, 6,000 black youth, and 2,000 youth of other races. The Stratum 4 case rates for white, black, and other race youth ages 10-15 are 14.2, 45.2, and 6.3, respectively (table A-3). With these case rates and the jurisdiction's populations-at-risk, the proportions of this jurisdiction's petitioned delinquency caseload that fall into each race/age category can be developed (figure A-1).

From the calculations in figure A-1, it is assumed that in this jurisdiction 37.5% of all petitioned delinquency cases involved white youth, 59.7% involved black youth, and the remaining 2.8% of cases involved youth of other races: By applying these proportions to a reported aggregate statistic of 500 cases, it would be estimated that this jurisdiction handled 188 white youth, 298 black youth, and 14 youth of other races age 15 or younger in 1990. In this way, case counts for the nine race/age groups are developed from the aggregate case counts from each jurisdiction reporting only aggregate court-level statistics.

These disaggregated counts are 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 nine race/age groups, in each of the four strata, by all jurisdictions reporting compatible case-level and aggregate data. The population-at-risk figures for the entire sample are also compiled.

Together, the case counts and the population-at-risk figures generate a revised set of case rates for each of the nine 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 are then calculated by multiplying each of the sample's nine 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 (table A-5).

With national estimates of the total number of cases processed in each race/age group in each stratum, the next step is to generate estimates of their case characteristics. This is 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 26,537 petitioned delinquency cases involving white youth age 16 (table A-5). The national case-level data base for 1990 contains 18,361 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 is weighted by a factor of 1.45 or:

$$\frac{26,537}{18,361} = 1.45$$

The final step in the estimation procedure is to compensate for missing data on the individual case records. Some data sets do 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

Figure A-1: Delinquency Proportion Calculations by Race

White (10-15)

$$\frac{14.2 \times 12,000}{(14.2 \times 12,000) + (45.2 \times 6,000) + (6.3 \times 2,000)} = 0.375$$

Black (10-15)

$$\frac{45.2 \times 6,000}{(14.2 \times 12,000) + (45.2 \times 6,000) + (6.3 \times 2,000)} = 0.597$$

Other Races (10-15)

$$\frac{6.3 \times 2,000}{(14.2 \times 12,000) + (45.2 \times 6,000) + (6.3 \times 2,000)} = 0.028$$

each jurisdiction's 1990 data set. The procedures to adjust for missing data assume that case records with missing data are 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 involved detention, then it is assumed that 20% of the 100 cases missing detention information also involved detention. In summary, missing data are imputed by reviewing the characteristics of cases with similar case attributes (the age, sex, and race of the youth; the offense charged; and the court's detention, petition, adjudication, and disposition decisions) within each stratum.

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 are not generated from a probability sample. One approach for assessing the accuracy of such estimates is 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. Although 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 FBI data report the number of arrests that were referred to juvenile courts in a calendar year, while the *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports present 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. It is likely, however, 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 the flow of cases at the point of referral to court, while the court data count cases as they are disposed. If it can be assumed that the flow of cases remains reasonably constant over time, this difference should have a minimal effect on the annual estimates. If, however, case rates vary 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 national estimates of the number of delinquency cases and the number of petitioned status offense cases referred to juvenile court by law

enforcement agencies (1,076,500 and 35,900, respectively). Estimates for nonpetitioned status offense cases were not presented for reasons discussed earlier. 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 143,300 nonpetitioned status offense cases disposed in 1990 were referred to juvenile court by law enforcement agencies.

Using the court data, the total number of delinquency and status offense cases referred to juvenile courts by law enforcement agencies in 1990 is estimated to be 1,255,700. This estimate is 2.4% less than the estimated number of juvenile court referrals in the FBI data (1,286,446). Over the 9-year period from 1982 through 1990, the sum of these two annual estimates differed by only 2%. In all, the two independent estimates are quite similar. This finding adds support to the validity of both estimates.

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

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

Youth Population at Risk in Reporting Counties (in thousands)									
Stratum	Ages 10-15			Age 16			Age 17		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	1,635	242	44	241	39	7	193	30	6
2	1,888	223	49	248	33	7	196	19	6
3	1,863	383	129	243	50	19	216	46	20
4	2,589	674	282	351	70	40	369	71	43

Reported Cases									
Stratum	Age 15 or Younger			Age 16			Age 17 or Older		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	16,862	4,814	1,183	7,304	1,979	379	7,070	1,731	319
2	21,342	8,573	630	8,362	3,219	253	8,246	2,599	289
3	27,733	23,256	1,633	11,858	8,459	710	13,287	8,596	658
4	36,762	30,430	1,781	18,361	11,394	881	22,680	13,017	1,107

Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group									
Stratum	Ages 10-15			Age 16			Age 17		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	10.3	19.9	27.1	30.3	50.5	56.4	36.7	58.2	52.8
2	11.3	38.4	12.9	33.7	96.6	36.8	42.1	135.1	47.5
3	14.9	60.7	12.6	48.8	167.7	36.7	61.6	187.5	33.5
4	14.2	45.2	6.3	52.3	163.5	21.9	61.4	184.5	25.8

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

Youth Population at Risk in Reporting Counties (in thousands)									
Stratum	Ages 10-15			Age 16			Age 17		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	2,150	268	53	323	43	8	246	30	7
2	2,326	268	65	316	40	9	243	22	8
3	2,097	520	141	279	73	21	251	64	22
4	3,379	936	337	479	113	50	383	72	45

Reported Cases									
Stratum	Age 15 or Younger			Age 16			Age 17 or Older		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	21,579	5,071	1,442	9,482	2,087	467	9,208	1,766	401
2	26,883	9,737	878	10,912	3,700	371	11,034	2,991	428
3	30,719	30,025	1,759	13,383	11,531	773	15,196	11,743	715
4	46,369	41,166	2,134	24,081	17,798	1,087	24,129	13,385	1,206

Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group									
Stratum	Ages 10-15			Age 16			Age 17		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	10.0	18.9	27.3	29.4	48.1	56.9	37.4	58.3	54.6
2	11.6	36.3	13.6	34.5	91.4	39.4	45.3	135.8	54.5
3	14.7	57.8	12.5	47.9	158.4	36.3	60.6	182.1	33.2
4	13.7	44.0	6.3	50.3	158.1	22.0	63.0	186.6	26.7

Table A-5: Petitioned Delinquency Cases by Stratum, Race, and Age Group: National Estimates

National Youth Population at Risk (in thousands)									
Stratum	Ages 10-15			Age 16			Age 17		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	4,432	551	127	665	79	20	502	47	18
2	4,335	616	161	608	84	24	448	43	20
3	3,888	913	277	562	133	44	437	103	41
4	3,674	1,058	350	528	134	52	391	76	46

Reported Cases									
Stratum	Age 15 or Younger			Age 16			Age 17 or Older		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	44,484	10,410	3,475	19,542	3,811	1,120	18,757	2,737	971
2	50,109	22,366	2,172	20,977	7,703	927	20,296	5,902	1,091
3	56,959	52,662	3,554	26,938	20,965	1,684	26,482	18,776	1,559
4	50,422	46,561	2,216	26,537	21,200	1,134	24,608	14,119	1,217

Case Weights									
Stratum	Ages 10-15			Age 16			Age 17		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	2.64	2.16	2.94	2.68	1.93	2.96	2.65	1.58	3.04
2	2.35	2.61	3.45	2.51	2.39	3.66	2.46	2.27	3.78
3	2.05	2.26	2.18	2.27	2.48	2.37	1.99	2.18	2.37
4	1.37	1.53	1.24	1.45	1.86	1.29	1.09	1.08	1.10

Table A-6: Nonpetitioned Delinquency Cases by Stratum, Race, and Age Group: Sample Case-Level Data

Youth Population at Risk in Reporting Counties (in thousands)									
Stratum	Ages 10-15			Age 16			Age 17		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	1,095	209	33	175	34	5	125	25	5
2	1,331	196	35	203	32	6	148	17	5
3	1,530	317	110	222	46	18	194	42	18
4	2,162	440	234	351	70	40	369	71	43

Reported Cases									
Stratum	Age 15 or Younger			Age 16			Age 17 or Older		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	19,260	4,950	1,023	6,645	1,514	194	4,110	1,063	205
2	23,624	6,151	567	8,729	2,067	156	5,876	1,008	154
3	26,760	14,142	1,336	9,101	3,934	499	8,596	3,281	490
4	39,687	17,052	2,025	15,129	5,599	722	17,694	5,794	876

Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group									
Stratum	Ages 10-15			Age 16			Age 17		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	17.6	23.7	31.0	38.0	44.3	37.2	33.0	42.9	45.3
2	17.8	31.5	16.4	43.0	65.4	28.4	39.7	58.1	33.2
3	17.5	44.6	12.1	41.0	84.8	28.1	44.3	78.7	27.2
4	18.4	38.7	8.6	43.1	80.4	17.9	47.9	82.1	20.4

Table A-7: Nonpetitioned Delinquency Cases by Stratum, Race, and Age Group: Sample Case-Level Data and Court-Level Statistics

Youth Population at Risk in Reporting Counties (in thousands)									
Stratum	Ages 10-15			Age 16			Age 17		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	1,472	234	40	216	38	6	136	25	5
2	1,826	243	66	239	36	9	161	18	8
3	1,830	458	126	238	63	19	208	55	19
4	3,295	928	325	466	111	47	369	71	43

Reported Cases									
Stratum	Age 15 or Younger			Age 16			Age 17 or Older		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	26,696	5,739	1,283	8,667	1,746	236	4,488	1,065	234
2	32,397	7,641	1,227	10,897	2,463	329	6,975	1,054	323
3	32,695	22,416	1,557	10,626	6,242	564	10,218	4,994	556
4	48,523	21,307	2,225	18,032	6,829	781	17,694	5,794	876

Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group									
Stratum	Ages 10-15			Age 16			Age 17		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	18.1	24.5	31.9	40.1	46.1	38.6	33.0	42.9	45.7
2	17.7	31.5	18.7	45.6	67.5	34.8	43.2	59.8	41.6
3	17.9	49.0	12.4	44.6	98.8	30.0	49.1	91.5	29.3
4	14.7	23.0	6.9	38.7	61.3	16.5	47.9	82.1	20.4

Table A-8: Nonpetitioned Delinquency Cases by Stratum, Race, and Age Group: National Estimates

National Youth Population at Risk (in thousands)									
Stratum	Ages 10-15			Age 16			Age 17		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	4,432	551	127	665	79	20	502	47	18
2	4,335	616	161	608	84	24	448	43	20
3	3,888	913	277	562	133	44	437	103	41
4	3,674	1,058	350	528	134	52	391	76	46

Reported Cases									
Stratum	Age 15 or Younger			Age 16			Age 17 or Older		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	80,388	13,501	4,069	26,676	3,658	759	16,533	2,015	812
2	76,887	19,373	3,006	27,712	5,690	835	19,338	2,598	842
3	69,460	44,632	3,675	25,078	13,082	1,428	21,454	9,439	1,342
4	54,110	24,296	2,398	20,428	8,219	850	18,716	6,212	930

Case Weights									
Stratum	Ages 10-15			Age 16			Age 17		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	4.17	2.73	3.98	4.01	2.42	3.91	4.02	1.90	3.96
2	3.25	3.15	5.30	3.17	2.75	5.35	3.29	2.58	5.47
3	2.60	3.16	2.75	2.76	3.33	2.86	2.50	2.88	2.74
4	1.36	1.42	1.18	1.35	1.47	1.18	1.06	1.07	1.06

Table A-9: Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Stratum, Race, and Age Group: Sample Case-Level Data

Youth Population at Risk in Reporting Counties (in thousands)									
Stratum	Ages 10-15			Age 16			Age 17		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	1,775	243	45	262	39	7	215	30	6
2	1,951	223	50	257	33	7	207	19	6
3	1,735	362	123	222	47	18	199	43	19
4	2,638	699	285	358	73	41	377	74	43

Reported Cases									
Stratum	Age 15 or Younger			Age 16			Age 17 or Older		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	5,858	1,109	329	2,768	306	99	2,986	169	127
2	6,497	1,387	183	1,786	314	44	1,605	100	41
3	4,813	2,362	425	892	252	42	976	142	18
4	3,198	2,352	88	775	233	14	773	134	19

Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group									
Stratum	Ages 10-15			Age 16			Age 17		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	3.3	4.6	7.4	10.6	7.8	14.3	13.9	5.7	20.2
2	3.3	6.2	3.7	6.9	9.4	6.3	7.8	5.2	6.6
3	2.8	6.5	3.5	4.0	5.4	2.3	4.9	3.3	1.0
4	1.2	3.4	0.3	2.2	3.2	0.4	2.0	1.8	0.4

Table A-10: Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Stratum, Race, and Age Group: Sample Case-Level Data and Court-Level Statistics

Youth Population at Risk in Reporting Counties (in thousands)									
Stratum	Ages 10-15			Age 16			Age 17		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	2,290	269	54	344	44	8	268	31	8
2	2,408	269	66	329	41	10	254	22	8
3	2,002	505	136	264	70	20	234	62	21
4	3,427	960	339	486	116	50	391	76	46

Reported Cases									
Stratum	Age 15 or Younger			Age 16			Age 17 or Older		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	6,655	1,122	385	3,158	309	117	3,463	171	154
2	7,962	1,498	246	2,258	343	62	2,104	115	60
3	5,176	2,757	455	972	306	45	1,066	171	19
4	3,407	2,434	95	834	246	15	819	138	20

Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group									
Stratum	Ages 10-15			Age 16			Age 17		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	2.9	4.2	7.1	9.2	7.1	13.9	12.9	5.6	20.3
2	3.3	5.6	3.7	6.9	8.5	6.4	8.3	5.3	7.4
3	2.6	5.5	3.4	3.7	4.3	2.2	4.6	2.8	1.0
4	1.0	2.5	0.3	1.7	2.1	0.3	2.1	1.8	0.5

Table A-11: Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Stratum, Race, and Age Group: National Estimates

National Youth Population at Risk (in thousands)									
Stratum	Ages 10-15			Age 16			Age 17		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	4,432	551	127	665	79	20	502	47	18
2	4,335	616	161	608	84	24	448	43	20
3	3,888	913	277	562	133	44	437	103	41
4	3,674	1,058	350	528	134	52	391	76	46

Reported Cases									
Stratum	Age 15 or Younger			Age 16			Age 17 or Older		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	12,879	2,298	010	6,111	565	273	6,477	264	360
2	14,331	3,428	594	4,178	712	152	3,705	228	151
3	10,053	4,976	895	2,074	576	109	1,990	285	66
4	3,652	2,683	98	905	283	16	819	138	20

Case Weights									
Stratum	Ages 10-15			Age 16			Age 17		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1	2.20	2.07	2.77	2.21	1.85	2.76	2.17	1.56	2.83
2	2.21	2.47	3.25	2.34	2.27	3.45	2.31	2.28	3.68
3	2.09	2.11	2.11	2.33	2.29	2.60	2.04	2.01	3.67
4	1.14	1.14	1.11	1.17	1.21	1.14	1.06	1.03	1.05

Table A-12: Content of Case-Level Data Sources, 1990

Case Characteristic	Percent of Estimation Sample	Data Sources																						
		AL	AZ	AR	CA	CT	FL	MD	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NJ	NY	ND	OH	PA	SC	SD	TX	UT	WV	WI
Age at referral	99	AL	AZ	AR	CA	CT	FL	MD	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NJ	NY	ND	OH	PA	SC	SD	TX	UT	WV	WI
Sex	100	AL	AZ	AR	CA	CT	FL	MD	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NJ	NY	ND	OH	PA	SC	SD	TX	UT	WV	WI
Race	90	AL	AZ	AR	CA	CT	FL	MD	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NJ		ND	OH	PA	SC	SD	TX	UT	WV	WI
Source of referral	71	AL	AZ		CA	CT		MD	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE		NY	ND	OH	PA	SC		TX	UT	WV	
Reason for referral	94	AL	AZ	AR	CA	CT	FL	MD	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NJ	NY	ND	OH	PA	SC	SD	TX	UT	WV	WI
Secure detention	74	AL	AZ		CA		FL			MS	MO	MT	NE		NY	ND	OH	PA	SC	SD	TX		WV	
Adjudication	81	AL	AZ	AR	CA	CT	FL		MN		MO			NJ	NY	ND		PA	SC		TX		WV	
Disposition	100	AL	AZ	AR	CA	CT	FL	MD	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NJ	NY	ND	OH	PA	SC	SD	TX	UT	WV	WI

AL - Alabama

AZ - Maricopa Co., Arizona

AR - Arkansas

CA - California

CT - Connecticut

FL - Florida

MD - Maryland

MN - Minnesota

MS - Mississippi

MO - Missouri

MT - Montana

NE - Nebraska

NJ - New Jersey

NY - New York

ND - North Dakota

OH - Cuyahoga Co., Ohio

PA - Pennsylvania

SC - South Carolina

SD - South Dakota

TX - Texas

UT - Utah

WV - West Virginia

WI - Wisconsin

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

AGE: Juvenile's age at the time the case was referred to juvenile court.

CASE RATE: The number of cases disposed per 1,000 youth at risk. The actual population base for the case rate statistic varies by the nature of the case rate. For example, the population base for the *Male Case Rate* is the total number of male youth age 10 or older who are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts. Similarly, the population base for the *Age 17 Case Rate* 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:

Transfer to Criminal Court - Cases that were waived or transferred to a criminal court as the

result of a waiver or transfer hearing in the juvenile court or through prosecutorial actions.

Placement - Cases in which youth were placed in a residential facility for delinquents or status offenders or cases in which youth were otherwise removed from their homes and placed elsewhere.

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

Dismissed - Cases dismissed (including those warned, counseled, and released) with no further disposition anticipated. Among cases handled informally (see *Manner of Handling*), some cases may be dismissed by the juvenile court because the matter is being handled in criminal court.

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 transfer hearing.

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

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

JUVENILE: Youth at or below the upper age of 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 transfer the youth to criminal court for processing as an adult. Some formally handled cases do not involve juvenile court petitions, but are formally transferred to criminal court by prosecutorial actions. 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 transferred to criminal court for prosecution as an adult.

PETITIONED CASE: See *Manner of Handling*.

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

White - A person having origins in any of the 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.

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.*

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.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE OF REFERRAL: The agency or individual filing a complaint with intake (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 during a calendar year.

UPPER AGE OF JURISDICTION: The oldest age at which a juvenile court has original jurisdiction over an individual for law-violating behavior. For the time period covered by this report, the upper age of jurisdiction was 15 in three States (Connecticut, New York, and North Carolina), 16 in eight States (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas), and 18 in Wyoming. In the remaining 38 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 1990 BY COUNTY**

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY

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 1990, several reporting jurisdictions were not able to aggregate data for this timeframe. In those instances, the data cover fiscal year 1990. 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 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 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	98300	11800	25700	437	23	241	372	46	---	---
CALHOUN	116000	13700	29200	552	72	170	119	260	---	---
COLBERT	51700	5700	12600	42	34	10	45	---	---	---
CULLMAN	67600	7900	17100	254	57	98	70	70	---	---
DE KALB	54700	6700	13900	113	27	45	88	---	---	---
ETOWAH	99800	11900	24700	351	62	156	59	143	---	---
HOUSTON	81300	10200	22600	282	241	99	273	1	---	---
JEFFERSON	651500	71600	163500	2644	830	408	889	1332	---	---
LAUDERDALE	79700	8700	19200	262	34	78	66	1	---	---
LEE	87100	8500	19300	438	83	225	35	306	---	---
LIMESTONE	54100	6200	13700	32	49	19	5	1	---	---
MADISON	238900	24700	59100	651	448	13	459	53	---	---
MARSHALL	70800	8100	17500	306	126	141	67	---	---	---
MOBILE	378600	48000	108600	2348	1139	189	1434	1094	---	---
MONTGOMERY	209100	25000	57700	1418	234	194	491	407	---	---
MORGAN	100000	11800	26200	312	71	101	18	---	---	---
ST. CLAIR	50000	6100	13400	65	14	20	15	---	---	---
SHELBY	99400	11300	27300	301	60	113	48	---	---	---
TALLADEGA	74100	9900	20700	173	95	47	51	136	---	---
TUSCALOOSA	150500	16300	35900	936	47	146	17	330	---	---
WALKER	67700	8300	17200	210	2	104	1	---	---	---
46 Small Counties	1159500	149200	223900	3629	948	1620	1627	1625	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4040600	481500	840600	15756	4696	4237	6249	5805	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				32.72	9.75	8.80	12.98	6.91	---	---
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 43 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
ALASKA [4]										
ANCHORAGE	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	419
BARROW	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	81
BETHEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	183
CORDOVA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
CRAIG	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15
DILLINGHAM	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17
FAIRBANKS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	97
GLENALLEN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20
JUNEAU	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	215

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 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]										
KENAI	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	265
KETCHIKAN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	103
KODIAK	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	41
KOTZEBUE	---	---	---	292	---	---	---	---	---	57
NOME	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	66
PALMER	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	121
PETERSBURG	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14
SITKA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	81
TOK	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7
UNALASKA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4
VALDEZ	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8
WRANGELL	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15
Totals for Reporting Courts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1832
Rates for Reporting Courts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 21 courts with 21 reporting information on juvenile matters. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
ARIZONA [5]										
APACHE	61600	10600	25900	94	128	15	82	34	---	---
COCHISE	97600	12300	27600	448	1073	21	367	69	---	---
COCONINO	96600	12800	30200	453	839	66	434	17	---	---
MARICOPA [6]	2122100	225400	558600	7679	12500	341	5470	484	---	---
MOHAVE	93500	8900	21200	292	979	14	382	26	---	---
NAVAJO	77700	12500	30000	275	441	75	259	16	---	---
PIMA	666900	68500	167000	2109	4691	114	1945	240	---	---
PINAL	116400	14300	34300	309	454	42	293	73	---	---
YAVAPAI	107700	10300	23300	318	590	31	220	31	---	---
YUMA	106900	13400	31800	476	1524	8	614	42	---	---
5 Small Counties	118300	16200	36300	438	579	96	312	178	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	3665200	405300	986200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 15 counties with 15 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 15 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data. State has 15 counties with 15 reporting petitioned status data and 15 reporting nonpetitioned status data. State has 15 counties with 15 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
ARKANSAS [7]										
BENTON	97500	10500	24300	164	---	86	---	110	---	---
CRAIGHEAD	69000	7500	17100	157	---	59	---	31	---	---
FAULKNER	60000	6800	15400	85	---	69	---	61	---	---
GARLAND	73400	7200	15900	643	---	70	---	15	---	---
JEFFERSON	85500	11000	24300	518	---	89	---	64	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY [1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 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]										
MISSISSIPPI	57500	7800	18000	197	---	42	---	26	---	---
PULASKI	349700	39400	92200	1265	---	262	---	217	---	---
SALINE	64200	8200	17600	210	---	119	---	42	---	---
SEBASTIAN	99600	11400	26100	350	---	76	---	103	---	---
WASHINGTON	113400	12100	28200	250	---	94	---	79	---	---
WHITE	54700	6300	13800	36	---	24	---	19	---	---
64 Small Counties	1226300	152700	330800	3203	---	901	---	630	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	2350700	281000	623700	7078	---	1891	---	1397	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.19	---	6.73	---	2.24	---	---
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	1279200	120500	305600	3117	5104	22	181	1686	---	---
BUTTE	182100	17500	43200	144	287	4	19	326	---	---
CONTRA COSTA	803700	82900	202900	2583	2576	57	141	1505	---	---
EL DORADO	126000	13700	33400	142	376	1	44	84	---	---
FRESNO	667500	83500	210600	1449	2564	54	1145	1165	---	---
HUMBOLDT	119100	12500	30700	255	242	7	104	176	---	---
IMPERIAL	109300	16800	37700	64	424	4	83	217	---	---
KERN	543500	66900	171900	1274	561	5	103	1113	---	---
KINGS	101500	12200	30900	295	628	3	383	340	---	---
LAKE	50600	5000	12200	92	189	3	19	96	---	---
LOS ANGELES [9]	8863200	943500	2348300	24116	7275	355	1469	15141	---	---
MADERA	88100	12000	27500	400	291	11	81	140	---	---
MARIN	230100	18000	44300	304	169	8	17	218	---	---
MENDOCINO	80300	9500	22100	279	381	5	48	178	---	---
MERCED	178400	23900	61100	507	1115	10	367	325	---	---
MONTEREY	355700	38200	98700	1132	1084	14	67	177	---	---
NAPA	110800	10800	25900	105	15	5	0	116	---	---
NEVADA	78500	8300	19100	79	231	2	54	51	---	---
ORANGE	2410600	242000	594900	4219	3338	88	360	1874	---	---
PLACER [10]	172800	19000	45400	473	561	15	331	107	---	---
RIVERSIDE	1170400	129400	335600	2618	2533	11	126	996	---	---
SACRAMENTO	1041200	109100	276400	2321	1956	12	90	1388	---	---
SAN BERNARDINO	1418400	171400	441800	2433	5190	3	275	1884	---	---
SAN FRANCISCO [11]	724000	49900	118200	1839	2541	18	45	1219	---	---
SAN JOAQUIN [12]	480600	57000	143300	2647	2636	55	1000	1096	---	---
SAN LUIS OBISPO	217200	19400	47900	283	406	15	262	181	---	---
SAN MATEO	649600	57500	143900	769	991	9	97	404	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 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]										
SANTA BARBARA	369600	34000	86600	778	1033	32	290	205	---	---
SANTA CLARA	1497600	145300	362000	2045	2548	7	181	1709	---	---
SANTA CRUZ	229700	22200	55200	299	545	6	66	149	---	---
SHASTA	147000	17200	40600	245	518	2	89	158	---	---
SOLANO	340400	38900	98300	765	148	20	15	287	---	---
SONOMA	388200	38700	96400	666	1136	14	96	187	---	---
STANISLAUS	370500	45400	113900	982	1751	4	130	488	---	---
SUTTER	64400	7600	18500	60	224	0	32	54	---	---
TULARE	311900	43000	103800	978	128	50	63	369	---	---
VENTURA	669000	76900	184200	1669	3387	130	1198	499	---	---
YOLO	141100	13500	34200	146	434	3	41	225	---	---
YUBA	58200	6800	18500	79	241	0	14	42	---	---
18 Small Counties	421900	47300	109700	740	1365	56	290	562	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	27262000	2887300	7195200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 58 counties with 57 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 57 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 58 counties with 57 reporting petitioned status data and 57 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 58 counties with 57 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
COLORADO [13]										
ADAMS	265000	31000	77200	739	---	---	---	388	---	---
ARAPAHOE	391500	44200	106600	837	---	---	---	333	---	---
BOULDER	225300	20800	52000	1225	---	---	---	132	---	---
DENVER	467600	38500	103400	770	---	---	---	305	---	---
DOUGLAS	60400	7400	18700	58	---	---	---	18	---	---
EL PASO	397000	44000	109700	982	---	---	---	580	---	---
JEFFERSON	438400	49100	116500	876	---	---	---	157	---	---
LARIMER	186100	19400	47200	317	---	---	---	66	---	---
MESA	93100	11000	25100	155	---	---	---	49	---	---
PUEBLO	123100	14600	32600	654	---	---	---	166	---	---
WELD	131800	15600	37200	452	---	---	---	42	---	---
52 Small Counties	514900	59300	137900	1048	---	---	---	549	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	3294400	354800	864200	8113	---	---	---	2785	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				22.86	---	---	---	3.22	---	---
State has 63 counties with 63 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 63 counties with 63 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 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 [14]										
DANBURY	---	---	---	138	159	18	31	---	---	---
FAIRFIELD	---	---	---	1232	991	60	214	---	---	---
HARTFORD	---	---	---	1398	1014	213	260	---	---	---
LITCHFIELD	---	---	---	132	176	11	43	---	---	---
MIDDLESEX	---	---	---	141	186	20	25	---	---	---
NEW HAVEN	---	---	---	1346	629	110	79	---	---	---
NEW LONDON	---	---	---	552	406	99	104	---	---	---
TOLLAND	---	---	---	177	228	61	62	---	---	---
WATERBURY	---	---	---	484	373	53	91	---	---	---
WINDHAM	---	---	---	115	223	59	105	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Districts	---	---	---	68318	45274	1510	9448	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Districts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 10 juvenile venue districts with 10 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 10 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 10 juvenile venue districts with 10 reporting petitioned status data and 10 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 15										
DELAWARE [15]										
KENT	111000	12300	30300	---	---	---	---	---	---	1705
NEW CASTLE	441900	43800	106600	---	---	---	---	---	---	5364
SUSSEX	113200	11500	27200	---	---	---	---	---	---	1396
Totals for Reporting Counties	666200	67500	164200	---	---	---	---	---	---	8465
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 [16]										
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	606900	48300	118600	4633	1642	---	---	381	29	---
Rates for Reporting Jurisdiction	---	---	---	95.84	33.97	---	---	3.21	0.24	---
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
FLORIDA [17]										
DISTRICT 1	515900	56000	133000	3045	1316	81	694	---	---	---
DISTRICT 2	530900	58400	132800	3094	1791	96	751	---	---	---
DISTRICT 3	984700	93100	215800	4611	2397	244	878	---	---	---
DISTRICT 4	1324600	132700	321200	7482	5665	211	761	---	---	---
DISTRICT 5	1132800	86200	202700	8876	1349	302	1174	---	---	---
DISTRICT 6	1539100	150500	361300	10585	5660	163	1547	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 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 [17]										
DISTRICT 7	1471700	145400	350800	8543	4228	216	654	---	---	---
DISTRICT 8	933200	72600	173700	4259	2636	92	452	---	---	---
DISTRICT 9	1234400	100200	249200	5220	4383	57	540	---	---	---
DISTRICT 10	1255500	104500	258100	3918	6261	23	434	---	---	---
DISTRICT 11	2015100	201900	485100	8685	9588	25	1563	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Districts	12937900	1201500	2883800	68318	45274	1510	9448	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Districts				56.86	37.68	1.26	7.86	---	---	---
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 [18]										
BARTOW	55900	5600	14600	---	---	---	---	---	---	676
BIBB	150000	15300	37800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1175
CARROLL	71400	7400	18100	---	---	---	---	---	---	700
CHATHAM	216900	20900	54600	---	---	---	---	---	---	3229
CHEROKEE	90200	8600	24200	---	---	---	---	---	---	517
CLARKE	87600	6400	16700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1090
CLAYTON	182100	18600	48200	---	---	---	---	---	---	1455
COBB	447700	41300	107700	---	---	---	---	---	---	2831
COLUMBIA	66000	7800	19200	---	---	---	---	---	---	377
COWETA	53900	5700	14600	---	---	---	---	---	---	608
DE KALB	545800	47700	122800	---	---	---	---	---	---	4648
DOUGHERTY	96300	11300	27600	---	---	---	---	---	---	1351
DOUGLAS	71100	7800	19100	---	---	---	---	---	---	452
FAYETTE	62400	7500	17300	---	---	---	---	---	---	372
FLOYD	81300	7400	18400	---	---	---	---	---	---	831
FULTON [19]	649000	56500	149500	1787	2771	114	170	480	62	---
GLYNN	62500	6100	15400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1044
GWINNETT	352900	34800	94200	---	---	---	---	---	---	1380
HALL	95400	9100	23200	---	---	---	---	---	---	727
HENRY	58700	6000	15400	---	---	---	---	---	---	390
HOUSTON	89200	9300	23900	---	---	---	---	---	---	933
LIBERTY	52700	4700	15500	---	---	---	---	---	---	805
LOWNDES	76000	7900	20200	---	---	---	---	---	---	59
MUSCOGEE	179300	17400	45900	---	---	---	---	---	---	2438
RICHMOND	189700	18800	48900	---	---	---	---	---	---	1604

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 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 [18]										
ROCKDALE	54100	5900	14500	---	---	---	---	---	---	284
SPALDING	54500	5900	14500	---	---	---	---	---	---	514
TROUP	55500	5900	14700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1142
WALKER	58300	6200	14200	---	---	---	---	---	---	288
WHITFIELD	72500	7500	17900	---	---	---	---	---	---	628
128 Small Counties	2081800	226100	545100	---	---	---	---	---	---	13187
Totals for Reporting Counties	6460800	647600	1633700	1787	2771	114	170	480	62	44535
Rates for Reporting Counties				31.65	49.08	2.02	3.01	3.21	0.41	---
State has 159 counties with 1 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 159 counties with 1 reporting petitioned status data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 159 counties with 1 reporting petitioned dependency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
State has 159 counties with 157 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
HAWAII [20]										
HAWAII	120300	14700	34700	---	---	---	---	---	---	3034
HONOLULU	836200	84000	205800	---	---	---	---	---	---	7215
KAUAI	51200	5900	14200	---	---	---	---	---	---	1766
MAUI	100400	11100	27100	---	---	---	---	---	---	1396
Totals for Reporting Counties	1108100	115700	281800	---	---	---	---	---	---	13411
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 4 counties with 4 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
IDAHO [21]										
ADA	205800	25100	58400	1332	1424	---	---	52	14	---
BANNOCK	66000	9600	21500	485	160	---	---	46	4	---
BONNEVILLE	72200	11200	25400	359	211	---	---	29	0	---
CANYON	90100	12500	27900	574	218	---	---	114	31	---
KOOTENAI	69800	8400	19000	284	61	---	---	18	11	---
TWIN FALLS	53600	7300	16100	341	83	---	---	26	16	---
38 Small Counties	449300	64000	141100	1556	1012	---	---	225	73	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1006700	138000	309400	4931	3169	---	---	510	149	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				35.73	22.96	---	---	1.65	0.48	---
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 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 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 [22]										
ADAMS	66100	6500	16200	80	---	2	---	67	---	---
CHAMPAIGN	173000	13000	36000	0	---	0	---	0	---	---
COLES	51600	4200	10100	0	---	0	---	0	---	---
COOK [23]	5105100	469000	1216800	18305	939	41	22	6522	18	---
DE KALB	77900	6000	15900	78	---	11	---	0	---	---
DU PAGE	781700	72900	196700	654	---	32	---	118	---	---
HENRY	51200	5700	13100	46	---	5	---	20	---	---
JACKSON	61100	4200	11100	50	---	0	---	14	---	---
KANE	317500	34500	90200	363	---	5	---	0	---	---
KANKAKEE	96300	10500	25700	177	---	10	---	61	---	---
KNOX	56400	5500	12700	58	---	0	---	22	---	---
LAKE	516400	50200	136000	265	---	5	---	151	---	---
LA SALLE	106900	10500	25700	184	---	0	---	2	---	---
MCHENRY	183200	19200	50800	122	---	6	---	59	---	---
MCLEAN	129200	11000	28400	96	---	6	---	41	---	---
MACON	117200	12200	28800	413	---	23	---	80	---	---
MADISON	249200	24000	60400	363	---	3	---	225	---	---
ROCK ISLAND	148700	14700	36000	85	---	0	---	131	---	---
ST. CLAIR	262900	28300	70900	452	---	21	---	150	---	---
SANGAMON	178400	17100	43400	359	---	4	---	0	---	---
TAZEWELL	123700	13200	30900	114	---	0	---	0	---	---
VERMILION	88300	9200	21600	128	---	2	---	0	---	---
WHITESIDE	60200	6600	15300	57	---	0	---	0	---	---
WILL	357300	40600	101100	404	---	59	---	124	---	---
WILLIAMSON	57700	5500	13100	48	---	6	---	24	---	---
WINNEBAGO	252900	24600	62900	0	---	0	---	0	---	---
75 Small Counties	1577800	160900	384600	2604	---	116	---	912	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	11247800	1079860	2754400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 102 counties with 101 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 102 counties with 101 reporting petitioned status data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 102 counties with 101 reporting petitioned dependency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
INDIANA [24]										
ALLEN	300800	35900	83800	433	---	70	---	408	---	---
BARTHOLOMEW	63700	7500	16500	157	---	0	---	70	---	---
CLARK	87800	10600	22600	128	---	42	---	126	---	---
DELAWARE	119700	12000	26500	130	---	0	---	55	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 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 [24]										
ELKHART	156200	18600	44600	466	---	88	---	282	---	---
FLOYD	64400	7700	17100	105	---	0	---	85	---	---
GRANT	74200	8600	18400	101	---	21	---	38	---	---
HAMILTON	108900	13400	31700	279	---	49	---	12	---	---
HENDRICKS	75700	9900	21100	432	---	0	---	29	---	---
HOWARD	80800	9800	21600	92	---	50	---	38	---	---
JOHNSON	88100	11000	23900	715	---	203	---	19	---	---
KOSCIUSKO	65300	7900	18800	67	---	0	---	36	---	---
LAKE	475600	61300	133600	1380	---	17	---	347	---	---
LA PORTE	107100	12300	27200	118	---	0	---	26	---	---
MADISON	130700	15200	32500	623	---	299	---	108	---	---
MARION	797200	81700	203900	3573	---	0	---	0	---	---
MONROE	109000	8500	20200	317	---	0	---	110	---	---
MORGAN	55900	7200	15600	117	---	26	---	46	---	---
PORTER	128900	16600	35700	261	---	0	---	89	---	---
ST. JOSEPH	247100	25700	62700	542	---	0	---	135	---	---
TIPPECANOE	130600	11300	27500	71	---	14	---	73	---	---
VANDEBURGH	165100	16500	39500	319	---	34	---	512	---	---
VIGO	106100	10800	24500	216	---	124	---	50	---	---
WAYNE	72000	8400	18200	104	---	0	---	79	---	---
68 Small Counties	1733500	216600	473000	3330	---	347	---	1292	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	5544200	646200	1460700	14076	---	1384	---	4065	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.78	---	2.14	---	2.78	---	---
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										
IOWA [25]										
DISTRICT 1	347800	41800	93300	599	---	---	---	356	---	---
DISTRICT 2	472500	51700	117100	419	---	---	---	524	---	---
DISTRICT 3	328800	40700	91100	503	---	---	---	462	---	---
DISTRICT 4	183400	22000	48900	397	---	---	---	281	---	---
DISTRICT 5	552500	60300	141300	687	---	---	---	691	---	---
DISTRICT 6	338800	34600	81500	488	---	---	---	428	---	---
DISTRICT 7	279300	34000	77400	658	---	---	---	392	---	---
DISTRICT 8	273800	31300	70000	641	---	---	---	504	---	---
Totals for Reporting Districts	2776800	316300	720500	4392	---	---	---	3638	---	---
Rates for Reporting Districts				13.88	---	---	---	5.05	---	---
State has 8 districts with	8 reporting petitioned delinquency data and	0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.								
State has 8 districts with	8 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 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1990 POPULATIONS		DELINQUENCY		STATUS		DEPENDENCY		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	
KANSAS [26]									
BUTLER	50600	6400	14700	216	---	---	---	54	---
DOUGLAS	81800	6600	16800	372	---	---	---	134	---
JOHNSON	355100	39300	95300	1700	---	---	---	238	---
LEAVENWORTH	64400	7400	17200	276	---	---	---	70	---
RENO	62400	6800	15900	269	---	---	---	186	---
RILEY	67100	5100	14500	67	---	---	---	25	---
SEDGWICK	403700	44600	112300	1487	---	---	---	481	---
SHAWNEE	161000	17800	41800	1060	---	---	---	523	---
WYANDOTTE	162000	18900	46200	1233	---	---	---	489	---
96 Small Counties	1069600	123900	288600	4408	---	---	---	2113	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	2477600	276900	663300	11088	---	---	---	4313	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				40.04	---	---	---	6.50	---

State has 105 counties with 105 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.
 State has 105 counties with 105 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.
 Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17

KENTUCKY [27]									
BOONE	57600	7300	17000	---	---	---	---	---	554
BOYD	51200	5700	12100	---	---	---	---	---	287
CAMPBELL	83900	9500	22500	---	---	---	---	---	1030
CHRISTIAN	68900	6900	18000	---	---	---	---	---	775
DAVIESS	87200	10400	23800	---	---	---	---	---	1272
FAYETTE	225400	21100	50600	---	---	---	---	---	2460
HARDIN	89200	10900	25400	---	---	---	---	---	865
JEFFERSON	664900	71800	163200	---	---	---	---	---	4502
KENTON	142000	16600	39300	---	---	---	---	---	2829
MCCRACKEN	62900	7100	15400	---	---	---	---	---	748
MADISON	57500	5900	12900	---	---	---	---	---	515
PIKE	72600	10200	20300	---	---	---	---	---	153
WARREN	76700	8500	18700	---	---	---	---	---	975
107 Small Counties	1945300	245500	518300	---	---	---	---	---	13357
Totals for Reporting Counties	3685300	437400	957400	---	---	---	---	---	30322
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---

State has 120 counties with 120 reporting information on juvenile matters.
 Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 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 =====	
LOUISIANA [28]										
ACADIA PARISH	55900	6900	17000	---	---	---	---	---	---	214
ASCENSION PARISH	58200	7200	17800	---	---	---	---	---	---	185
BOSSIER PARISH	86100	9300	24000	---	---	---	---	---	---	348
CADDO PARISH	248300	27100	67300	---	---	---	---	---	---	969
CALCASIEU PARISH	168100	18800	46800	---	---	---	---	---	---	448
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	380100	38800	99500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1350
IBERIA PARISH	68300	8400	21000	---	---	---	---	---	---	469
JEFFERSON PARISH	448300	46200	114300	---	---	---	---	---	---	4680
LAFAYETTE PARISH	164800	17200	45700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1082
LAFOURCHE PARISH	85900	9700	24500	---	---	---	---	---	---	396
LIVINGSTON PARISH	70500	8700	21100	---	---	---	---	---	---	319
ORLEANS PARISH	496900	51500	129700	---	---	---	---	---	---	3644
OUACHITA PARISH	142200	16300	39600	---	---	---	---	---	---	1328
RAPIDES PARISH	131600	14800	36400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1557
ST. BERNARD PARISH	66600	7000	17200	---	---	---	---	---	---	445
ST. LANDRY PARISH	80300	9900	24400	---	---	---	---	---	---	389
ST. MARY PARISH	58100	7000	17800	---	---	---	---	---	---	193
ST. TAMMANY PARISH	144500	17100	42000	---	---	---	---	---	---	923
TANGIPAHOA PARISH	85700	10300	24700	---	---	---	---	---	---	499
TERREBONNE PARISH	97000	11900	30000	---	---	---	---	---	---	751
VERMILION PARISH	50100	5900	14700	---	---	---	---	---	---	240
VERNON PARISH	62000	5800	17400	---	---	---	---	---	---	351
42 Small Parishes	970600	112300	274800	---	---	---	---	---	---	6471
Totals for Reporting Parishes	4220000	468100	1167700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Parishes				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 64 parishes with 64 reporting information on juvenile matters. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
MAINE [29]										
ANDROSCOGGIN	105300	11600	27300	477	---	---	---	23	---	---
AROOSTOOK	86900	10100	22400	227	---	---	---	67	---	---
CUMBERLAND	243100	23800	57200	599	---	---	---	69	---	---
KENNEBEC	115900	13000	29400	605	---	---	---	32	---	---
OXFORD	52600	6200	13900	246	---	---	---	12	---	---
PENOBSCOT	146600	15900	35700	561	---	---	---	109	---	---
YORK	164600	18400	43100	716	---	---	---	49	---	---
9 Small Counties	312900	35900	81200	1113	---	---	---	145	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1227900	134800	310200	4544	---	---	---	506	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				33.71	---	---	---	1.63	---	---
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										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1990 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
MARYLAND [30]										
ALLEGANY	74900	7400	16500	90	193	25	149	81	0	---
ANNE ARUNDEL	427200	43400	105500	995	1318	7	157	3	1	---
BALTIMORE	692100	60900	151700	1589	2935	22	207	8	137	---
CALVERT	51400	6200	14700	90	204	1	99	0	0	---
CARROLL	123400	13500	32900	125	360	11	102	0	0	---
CECIL	71300	8500	19600	213	327	15	117	0	0	---
CHARLES	101200	12500	29900	255	468	7	148	1	0	---
FREDERICK	150200	16200	39900	196	554	9	240	1	0	---
HARFORD	182100	19700	48900	279	480	2	77	1	13	---
HOWARD	187300	19300	48600	281	448	6	184	2	0	---
MONTGOMERY	757000	70700	179200	686	2588	32	414	9	6	---
PRINCE GEORGE'S	729300	73000	179100	2057	2433	10	583	2	0	---
ST. MARY'S	76000	8600	21600	151	199	0	91	0	0	---
WASHINGTON	121400	11600	27600	184	363	22	252	0	0	---
WICOMICO	74300	7700	18200	191	431	1	122	0	0	---
BALTIMORE CITY	736000	70500	181200	4196	2930	93	321	5	0	---
8 Small Counties	226200	22200	52900	522	1150	30	451	24	2	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4781500	471900	1167900	12100	17381	293	3714	137	159	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.64	36.83	0.62	7.87	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										
MASSACHUSETTS [31]										
BARNSTABLE	186600	13900	37500	744	---	168	---	81	---	---
BERKSHIRE	139400	12000	29900	484	---	160	---	78	---	---
ESSEX	670100	56300	150800	2266	---	360	---	149	---	---
FRANKLIN	70100	6200	16400	333	---	103	---	43	---	---
HAMPDEN	456300	41200	108300	1183	---	241	---	103	---	---
HAMPSHIRE	146600	10300	26700	602	---	90	---	28	---	---
MIDDLESEX	1398500	103800	275500	2954	---	578	---	276	---	---
NORFOLK	616100	46900	122700	1003	---	220	---	87	---	---
PLYMOUTH	435300	42600	108200	2269	---	284	---	140	---	---
SUFFOLK	663900	43400	122600	2786	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORCESTER	709700	61900	164800	2040	---	407	---	106	---	---
2 Small Counties	17700	1300	3800	66	---	2	---	2	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	5510100	439900	1044700	16730	---	2613	---	1093	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				38.03	---	6.59	---	1.05	---	---
State has 14 counties with 13 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 14 counties with 12 reporting petitioned status data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 14 counties with 12 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 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 [32]										
ALLEGAN	90500	10100	25600	397	---	48	---	206	---	---
BARRY	50100	5500	13200	237	---	2	---	26	---	---
BAY	111700	11600	27700	533	---	0	---	59	---	---
BERRIEN	161400	16900	41300	1132	---	182	---	218	---	---
CALHOUN	136000	13900	34300	1909	---	0	---	131	---	---
CLINTON	57900	6600	15700	308	---	0	---	12	---	---
EATON	92900	10300	24300	390	---	0	---	20	---	---
GENESEE	430500	46500	114100	1801	---	257	---	339	---	---
GRAND TRAVERSE	64300	6400	16600	484	---	0	---	30	---	---
INGHAM	281900	24300	65100	1153	---	48	---	355	---	---
IONIA	57000	6100	15200	179	---	2	---	13	---	---
ISABELLA	54600	4700	11900	224	---	45	---	53	---	---
JACKSON	149800	14700	36600	1014	---	238	---	167	---	---
KALAMAZOO	223400	19700	51800	1914	---	482	---	305	---	---
KENT	500600	49300	135200	2633	---	122	---	446	---	---
LAPEER	74800	9000	20900	442	---	84	---	19	---	---
LENAWEE	91500	10300	24300	553	---	44	---	94	---	---
LIVINGSTON	115600	13100	31200	237	---	55	---	17	---	---
MACOMB	717400	65000	162300	1117	---	144	---	271	---	---
MARQUETTE	70900	7000	17400	322	---	151	---	34	---	---
MIDLAND	75700	8000	19600	237	---	24	---	62	---	---
MONROE	133600	15100	36100	393	---	54	---	16	---	---
MONTCALM	53100	5800	14300	275	---	14	---	57	---	---
MUSKEGON	159000	16500	42500	1228	---	227	---	202	---	---
OAKLAND	1083600	99800	253900	3594	---	412	---	373	---	---
OTTAWA	187800	20100	52600	963	---	292	---	104	---	---
SAGINAW	211900	23300	56200	885	---	64	---	235	---	---
ST. CLAIR	145600	15500	38200	641	---	123	---	108	---	---
ST. JOSEPH	58900	6500	16100	491	---	91	---	66	---	---
SHIAWASSEE	69800	8100	18800	381	---	192	---	31	---	---
TUSCOLA	55500	6500	14900	126	---	34	---	34	---	---
VAN BUREN	70100	8000	19400	514	---	68	---	44	---	---
WASHTENAW	282900	21400	58100	765	---	112	---	103	---	---
WAYNE	2111700	212100	540000	8210	---	1404	---	2758	---	---
49 Small Counties	1063500	108700	264600	5594	---	1387	---	1131	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	9295300	926400	2330100	41276	---	6402	---	8139	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				44.56	---	6.91	---	3.49	---	---
State has 83 counties with 83 reporting petitioned delinquency data and					0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.					
State has 83 counties with 83 reporting petitioned status data and					0 reporting nonpetitioned status data.					
State has 83 counties with 83 reporting petitioned dependency data and					0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.					
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 POPULATIONS =====			== DELINQUENCY ==		===== STATUS =====		=== DEPENDENCY ===		All Reported Cases =====
	Total =====	10 Through Upper Age =====	0 Through Upper Age =====	Petition =====	Non Petition =====	Petition =====	Non Petition =====	Petition =====	Non Petition =====	
MINNESOTA [33]										
ANOKA	243600	31000	74500	1072	---	196	---	24	---	---
BLUE EARTH	54000	5200	12400	150	---	52	---	7	---	---
CLAY	50400	5300	12700	218	---	157	---	4	---	---
DAKOTA	275200	32200	82300	588	---	6	---	28	---	---
HENNEPIN	1032400	91700	239500	4428	---	2383	---	1690	---	---
OLMSTED	106500	11500	29600	339	---	42	---	33	---	---
OTTER TAIL	50700	5900	13500	191	---	45	---	9	---	---
RAMSEY	485800	45900	120500	2873	---	425	---	85	---	---
ST. LOUIS	198200	22000	48500	831	---	337	---	29	---	---
SCOTT	57800	7100	18000	196	---	130	---	7	---	---
STEARNS	118800	14100	33200	370	---	209	---	8	---	---
WASHINGTON	145900	18800	44400	588	---	214	---	22	---	---
WRIGHT	68700	9400	22400	202	---	251	---	6	---	---
74 Small Counties	1486900	183500	418300	5682	---	2997	---	235	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4375100	483700	1169700	17728	---	7444	---	2187	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				36.65	---	15.39	---	1.87	---	---
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										
MISSISSIPPI [34]										
DE SOTO	67900	9800	19700	40	221	10	207	0	0	---
FORREST	68300	7600	17900	103	442	14	153	1	1	---
HARRISON	165400	19100	45700	274	443	20	656	0	1	---
HINDS	254400	31000	71300	773	440	7	522	352	1	---
JACKSON	115200	16100	34400	240	203	40	164	39	258	---
JONES	62000	7800	17000	115	200	56	53	51	3	---
LAUDERDALE	75600	9300	21300	348	189	82	98	96	0	---
LEE	65600	8000	18600	123	203	6	30	0	1	---
LOWNDES	59300	7600	17700	132	187	23	100	0	0	---
MADISON	53800	6700	16000	105	110	10	45	16	1	---
RANKIN	87200	11100	24200	140	72	72	58	39	0	---
WASHINGTON	67900	10400	23100	459	309	52	161	1	0	---
70 Small Counties	1430600	195400	423400	2579	2931	431	760	275	205	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	2573200	338900	750300	5431	5950	823	3007	870	471	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.18	17.72	2.45	8.96	1.17	0.63	---
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										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY [1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 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	
MISSOURI [35]										
BOONE	112400	8800	24300	156	630	32	479	24	433	---
BUCHANAN	83100	8100	20400	116	470	46	463	35	120	---
CAPE GIRARDEAU	61600	5600	13900	106	363	24	505	22	10	---
CASS	63800	7100	17600	30	270	22	283	51	118	---
CLAY	153400	14500	37500	22	757	10	182	1	93	---
COLE	63600	6100	15100	169	323	138	403	14	27	---
FRANKLIN	80600	8700	21900	30	476	6	189	33	7	---
GREENE	207900	18100	45100	128	817	26	288	175	331	---
JACKSON	633200	58200	153200	1732	2368	623	1169	425	1556	---
JASPER	90500	9000	21900	156	153	30	143	71	65	---
JEFFERSON	171400	18800	48600	184	623	68	301	114	6	---
PLATTE	57900	5800	14400	21	249	3	54	27	10	---
ST. CHARLES	212900	22900	61200	228	1001	90	899	71	9	---
ST. LOUIS	993500	91300	232000	2037	5295	466	4948	944	591	---
ST. LOUIS CITY	396700	35000	95500	1626	2540	349	2315	827	875	---
100 Small Counties	1734600	177900	426200	1267	7702	522	5205	1022	2089	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	5117100	495800	1248800	8008	24037	2455	17826	3856	6340	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.15	48.48	4.95	35.95	3.09	5.08	---
State has 115 counties with 115 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 115 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 115 counties with 115 reporting petitioned status data and 115 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 115 counties with 115 reporting petitioned dependency data and 115 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
MONTANA [36]										
BEAVERHEAD	8400	1000	2300	---	---	---	---	---	---	22
CASCADE	77700	8800	21600	---	---	---	---	---	---	102
FLATHEAD	59200	7500	16800	---	---	---	---	---	---	28
GALLATIN	50500	5000	12300	---	---	---	---	---	---	28
MISSOULA	78700	8500	20300	---	---	---	---	---	---	111
YELLOWSTONE	113400	13400	31000	---	---	---	---	---	---	223
50 Small Counties	411100	53100	118500	---	---	---	---	---	---	737
Totals for Reporting Counties	799000	97400	222800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1251
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 57 counties with 56 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 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	
NEBRASKA [37]										
DOUGLAS	416400	46100	112200	841	---	179	---	291	---	---
LANCASTER	213600	20700	51200	378	1064	59	255	202	0	---
SARPY	102600	13800	33100	284	265	224	115	121	0	---
86 Small Counties	828800	100300	228900	1646	127	791	58	388	13	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1561500	180800	425500	3149	1456	1253	428	1002	13	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.42	10.80	6.93	3.18	2.36	0.04	---
State has 93 counties with 89 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 88 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 93 counties with 89 reporting petitioned status data and 88 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 93 counties with 89 reporting petitioned dependency data and 88 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
NEW HAMPSHIRE [38]										
CHESHIRE	70100	7100	17200	394	---	115	---	63	---	---
GRAFTON	74900	7200	17300	360	---	151	---	76	---	---
HILLSBOROUGH	336100	34600	86500	1057	---	219	---	123	---	---
MERRIMACK	120000	12400	30400	428	---	93	---	96	---	---
ROCKINGHAM	245800	25600	64200	901	---	150	---	141	---	---
STRAFFORD	104200	9500	24600	285	---	51	---	48	---	---
4 Small Counties	158000	17100	39700	576	---	178	---	194	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1109300	113600	279800	4001	---	957	---	741	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				35.22	---	8.42	---	2.65	---	---
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 [39]										
ATLANTIC	224300	21460	51800	---	---	---	---	---	---	6700
BERGEN	825400	74300	169200	---	---	---	---	---	---	10134
BURLINGTON	395100	41900	98700	---	---	---	---	---	---	4567
CAMDEN	502800	55600	133700	---	---	---	---	---	---	10863
CAPE MAY	95100	8600	21200	---	---	---	---	---	---	2378
CUMBERLAND	138100	15800	36200	---	---	---	---	---	---	6066
ESSEX	778200	83000	190500	---	---	---	---	---	---	16505
GLOUCESTER	230100	26400	61800	---	---	---	---	---	---	4046
HUDSON	553100	53100	123600	---	---	---	---	---	---	9007
HUNTERDON	107800	11100	26000	---	---	---	---	---	---	475
MERCER	325800	31100	73800	---	---	---	---	---	---	7029

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 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 JERSEY [39]										
MIDDLESEX	671800	60600	145600	---	---	---	---	---	---	5611
MONMOUTH	553100	58700	135400	---	---	---	---	---	---	6103
MORRIS	421400	42800	96700	---	---	---	---	---	---	2231
OCEAN	433200	41800	98600	---	---	---	---	---	---	3989
PASSAIC	453100	46600	109700	---	---	---	---	---	---	8591
SALEM	65300	7600	16800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1215
SOMERSET	240300	22000	53200	---	---	---	---	---	---	1383
SUSSEX	130900	15200	36500	---	---	---	---	---	---	947
UNION	493800	46200	108900	---	---	---	---	---	---	6395
WARREN	91600	9300	22800	---	---	---	---	---	---	741
Totals for Reporting Counties	7730200	772900	1810800	---	---	---	---	---	---	114976
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 21 counties with 21 reporting information on juvenile matters. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
NEW MEXICO [40]										
BERNALILLO	480600	51400	126100	---	---	---	---	---	---	4162
CHAVES	57800	7700	17800	---	---	---	---	---	---	395
DONA ANA	135500	17600	41500	---	---	---	---	---	---	580
LEA	55800	8100	18600	---	---	---	---	---	---	262
MCKINLEY	60700	9600	23800	---	---	---	---	---	---	213
OTERO	51900	6300	16000	---	---	---	---	---	---	155
SANDOVAL	63300	7800	20400	---	---	---	---	---	---	174
SAN JUAN	91600	14300	33500	---	---	---	---	---	---	331
SANTA FE	98900	10900	25800	---	---	---	---	---	---	564
24 Small Counties	418900	55300	125600	---	---	---	---	---	---	2321
Totals for Reporting Counties	1515100	189100	449000	---	---	---	---	---	---	9157
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 33 counties with 33 reporting information on juvenile matters. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 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 [41]										
ALBANY	292600	19500	56100	505	311	347	318	472	---	---
ALLEGANY	50500	4400	11600	51	68	46	40	128	---	---
BRONX	1203800	102800	300900	1412	279	450	649	7751	---	---
BROOME	212200	15200	43800	137	219	120	166	156	---	---
CATTARAUGUS	84200	7600	20900	81	143	41	54	185	---	---
CAYUGA	82300	6900	19400	80	75	81	2	22	---	---
CHAUTAUQUA	141900	11800	32100	102	294	59	151	174	---	---
CHEMUNG	95200	7900	21700	130	51	74	173	256	---	---
CHENANGO	51800	4900	12900	28	75	14	32	35	---	---
CLINTON	86000	6600	19300	36	107	45	89	49	---	---
COLUMBIA	63000	4900	13700	16	85	51	38	79	---	---
DUTCHESS	259500	19600	55700	361	103	90	339	632	---	---
ERIE	968500	70800	202300	478	926	1099	196	759	---	---
FULTON	54200	4700	12400	36	56	38	79	114	---	---
GENESEE	60100	5000	14300	74	18	19	39	29	---	---
HERKIMER	65800	5600	15000	45	100	58	18	63	---	---
JEFFERSON	110900	9300	27700	113	197	76	132	201	---	---
KINGS	2300700	195600	547900	3368	99	1046	505	6382	---	---
LIVINGSTON	62400	4900	13700	62	99	37	55	90	---	---
MADISON	69100	5600	15600	38	84	80	42	80	---	---
MONROE	714000	53200	158500	874	790	416	354	708	---	---
MONTGOMERY	52000	4100	11500	25	56	23	56	85	---	---
NASSAU	1287300	93400	249900	993	406	320	389	962	---	---
NEW YORK	1487500	75700	223200	1373	98	451	342	4826	---	---
NIAGARA	220800	17800	49400	158	231	214	259	208	---	---
ONEIDA	250800	19200	54400	176	305	186	143	295	---	---
ONONDAGA	469000	35300	103900	1112	425	353	362	864	---	---
ONTARIO	95100	7600	21400	28	79	43	86	58	---	---
ORANGE	307600	26600	77200	281	216	190	203	544	---	---
OSWEGO	121800	11100	30500	110	135	96	180	139	---	---
OTSEGO	60500	4500	12500	22	69	16	33	115	---	---
PUTNAM	83900	6800	19400	66	32	44	23	22	---	---
QUEENS	1951600	132000	367200	1332	87	418	359	2674	---	---
RENSSELAER	154400	11600	33000	184	101	299	57	137	---	---
RICHMOND	379000	30200	84300	254	24	86	111	311	---	---
ROCKLAND	265500	23400	61400	155	75	65	78	195	---	---
ST. LAWRENCE	112000	9500	25100	27	179	37	83	92	---	---
SARATOGA	181300	15000	41600	177	161	139	83	145	---	---
SCHENECTADY	149300	10700	30700	123	128	260	105	530	---	---
STEUBEN	99100	9000	24100	73	95	67	94	66	---	---
SUFFOLK	1321900	108600	289900	1937	867	520	590	1286	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 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 [41]										
SULLIVAN	69300	5400	15500	131	13	153	22	210	---	---
TIOGA	52300	4900	13300	58	31	37	25	36	---	---
TOMPKINS	94100	5600	16400	26	103	28	26	164	---	---
ULSTER	165300	12100	34800	153	163	182	64	398	---	---
WARREN	59200	4900	13100	38	90	24	55	34	---	---
WASHINGTON	59300	5100	13600	67	14	33	48	66	---	---
WAYNE	89100	7900	22500	75	77	42	149	48	---	---
WESTCHESTER	874900	60300	170800	441	655	282	448	477	---	---
13 Small Counties	448100	37600	102400	319	512	240	439	413	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	17990500	1362200	3828600	17941	9606	9135	8383	33785	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				13.17	7.05	6.71	6.15	8.82	---	---
State has 62 counties with 62 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 62 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 62 counties with 62 reporting petitioned status data and 62 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										
NORTH CAROLINA [42]										
ALAMANCE	108200	7700	21100	186	---	156	---	40	---	---
BRUNSWICK	51000	4100	10700	97	---	11	---	21	---	---
BUNCOMBE	174800	12900	34600	264	---	216	---	235	---	---
BURKE	75700	6000	15500	118	---	82	---	85	---	---
CABARRUS	98900	7800	21200	260	---	26	---	37	---	---
CALDWELL	70700	5700	14700	75	---	84	---	110	---	---
CARTERET	52600	3900	10600	99	---	3	---	24	---	---
CATAWBA	118400	9700	25100	224	---	66	---	54	---	---
CLEVELAND	84700	7100	18400	119	---	35	---	144	---	---
CRAVEN	81600	6800	20000	265	---	6	---	27	---	---
CUMBERLAND	274600	23000	69800	1329	---	396	---	517	---	---
DAVIDSON	126700	10200	26800	297	---	31	---	77	---	---
DURHAM	181800	12800	37400	303	---	103	---	125	---	---
EDGECOMBE	56600	5600	14300	167	---	4	---	7	---	---
FORSYTH	265900	19000	54000	804	---	307	---	174	---	---
GASTON	175100	14400	39000	527	---	220	---	118	---	---
GUILFORD	347400	25000	69200	1115	---	294	---	198	---	---
HALIFAX	55500	5200	13600	198	---	2	---	27	---	---
HARNETT	67800	5500	15500	70	---	6	---	30	---	---
HENDERSON	69300	4900	12900	96	---	46	---	39	---	---
IREDELL	92900	7400	19800	313	---	117	---	77	---	---
JOHNSTON	81300	6800	17800	211	---	27	---	22	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 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 [42]										
LENOIR	57300	5300	13000	93	---	12	---	70	---	---
LINCOLN	50300	4100	11000	76	---	21	---	11	---	---
MECKLENBURG	511400	37500	111400	1720	---	342	---	282	---	---
MOORE	59000	4500	11900	91	---	22	---	95	---	---
NASH	76700	6700	17400	307	---	16	---	54	---	---
NEW HANOVER	120300	9200	24300	1262	---	65	---	74	---	---
ONSLow	149800	9500	33600	288	---	17	---	80	---	---
ORANGE	93900	5500	16000	137	---	6	---	43	---	---
PITT	107900	8500	23500	348	---	13	---	86	---	---
RANDOLPH	106500	8400	22900	217	---	159	---	134	---	---
ROBESON	105200	11200	28600	606	---	113	---	130	---	---
ROCKINGHAM	86100	6800	18100	335	---	44	---	10	---	---
ROWAN	110600	8600	23500	312	---	148	---	78	---	---
RUTHERFORD	56900	4800	12300	171	---	66	---	89	---	---
STANLY	51800	4100	11300	175	---	9	---	25	---	---
SURRY	61700	4900	12400	52	---	7	---	11	---	---
UNION	84200	7600	20500	299	---	2	---	94	---	---
WAKE	423400	30400	88300	969	---	184	---	193	---	---
WAYNE	104700	8900	24500	196	---	35	---	154	---	---
WILKES	59400	4900	12200	149	---	75	---	86	---	---
WILSON	66100	5900	15200	290	---	15	---	77	---	---
57 Small Counties	1373900	116300	298500	3248	---	578	---	1278	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	6628600	525200	1432300	18478	---	4187	---	5409	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				35.19	---	7.97	---	3.78	---	---
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 [43]										
BURLEIGH	60100	7200	16800	63	516	59	502	208	183	---
CASS	102900	10500	25700	225	461	172	357	176	407	---
GRAND FORKS	70700	7000	18500	119	410	79	369	55	337	---
WARD	57900	6600	16300	35	376	25	368	10	296	---
49 Small Counties	347200	44200	98500	279	1590	184	1674	314	931	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	638800	75400	175800	721	3353	519	3270	763	2154	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				9.57	44.48	6.89	43.38	4.34	12.26	---
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										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 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 [44]										
ALLEN	109800	13300	30100	---	---	---	---	---	---	3456
ASHTABULA	99800	12400	27400	---	---	---	---	---	---	2941
ATHENS	59500	5400	12200	---	---	---	---	---	---	1459
BELMONT	71100	7900	16900	---	---	---	---	---	---	1349
BUTLER	291500	32600	76500	---	---	---	---	---	---	5395
CLARK	147500	17000	38000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5888
CLERMONT	150200	19000	44200	---	---	---	---	---	---	4432
COLUMBIANA	108300	13300	28900	---	---	---	---	---	---	2619
CUYAHOGA [45]	1412100	142500	339600	7419	3616	1485	2342	1805	4	---
DARKE	53600	6700	14800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1077
DELAWARE	66900	8100	18400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1606
ERIE	76800	9100	20200	---	---	---	---	---	---	3361
FAIRFIELD	103500	12900	28100	---	---	---	---	---	---	2438
FRANKLIN	961400	95700	237500	---	---	---	---	---	---	27262
GEAUGA	81100	10300	23300	---	---	---	---	---	---	1724
GREENE	136700	15900	35200	---	---	---	---	---	---	3246
HAMILTON	866200	92200	225600	---	---	---	---	---	---	40446
HANCOCK	65500	7700	17700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1584
HURON	56200	7400	16500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1381
JEFFERSON	80300	9200	19000	---	---	---	---	---	---	863
LAKE	215500	23800	53900	---	---	---	---	---	---	6477
LAWRENCE	61800	8000	16800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1382
LICKING	128300	14700	33800	---	---	---	---	---	---	2388
LORAIN	271100	33700	74600	---	---	---	---	---	---	7040
LUCAS	462400	51800	122700	---	---	---	---	---	---	26038
MAHONING	264800	29500	65100	---	---	---	---	---	---	4399
MARION	64300	7600	17200	---	---	---	---	---	---	2833
MEDINA	122400	15900	34900	---	---	---	---	---	---	2753
MIAMI	93200	11200	25000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3373
MONTGOMERY	573800	59600	143100	---	---	---	---	---	---	21404
MUSKINGUM	82100	9700	22000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2016
PORTAGE	142600	15500	35100	---	---	---	---	---	---	2484
RICHLAND	126100	15100	33000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3606
ROSS	69300	8000	17400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1573
SANDUSKY	62000	7900	17400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1362
SCIOTO	80300	10100	21600	---	---	---	---	---	---	1717
SENECA	59700	7800	17100	---	---	---	---	---	---	1715
STARK	367600	41200	92800	---	---	---	---	---	---	7321
SUMMIT	515000	53900	126200	---	---	---	---	---	---	13925
TRUMBULL	227800	26100	57600	---	---	---	---	---	---	6834

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 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 [44]										
TUSCARAWAS	84100	9800	22200	---	---	---	---	---	---	1650
WARREN	113900	13100	30700	---	---	---	---	---	---	3713
WASHINGTON	62300	7400	16000	---	---	---	---	---	---	939
WAYNE	101500	12500	28900	---	---	---	---	---	---	2437
WOOD	113300	12400	27700	---	---	---	---	---	---	3317
43 Small Counties	1383800	173900	385300	---	---	---	---	---	---	35049
Totals for Reporting Counties	10847100	1218600	2808400	7419	3616	1485	2342	1805	4	280272
Rates for Reporting Counties				52.06	25.38	10.42	16.44	5.31	0.01	---
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									
OKLAHOMA [46]										
CANADIAN	74400	10000	22500	69	---	2	---	---	---	---
CLEVELAND	174300	20100	46100	216	---	16	---	---	---	---
CREEK	60900	7800	17200	50	---	1	---	---	---	---
GARFIELD	56700	6600	14900	57	---	0	---	---	---	---
MUSKOGEE	68100	8300	18700	78	---	5	---	---	---	---
PAYNE	61500	5500	13100	74	---	33	---	---	---	---
POTTAWATOMIE	58800	7300	15900	28	---	0	---	---	---	---
ROGERS	55200	7100	15700	53	---	4	---	---	---	---
66 Small Counties	1321300	161700	355000	1109	---	121	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1931100	234300	519200	1734	---	182	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				7.40	---	0.78	---	---	---	---
State has 77 counties with	74 reporting petitioned delinquency data and					0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.				
State has 77 counties with	74 reporting petitioned status data and					0 reporting nonpetitioned status data.				
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction:	17									
OREGON [47]										
BENTON	70800	6800	15800	---	---	---	---	---	---	337
CLACKAMAS	278900	33600	74700	---	---	---	---	---	---	870
COOS	60300	6800	15200	---	---	---	---	---	---	617
DESCHUTES	75000	8500	19400	---	---	---	---	---	---	335
DOUGLAS	94600	11500	25500	---	---	---	---	---	---	403
JACKSON	146400	16300	36800	---	---	---	---	---	---	979
JOSEPHINE	62600	6800	15200	---	---	---	---	---	---	487

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 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	
OREGON [47]										
KLAMATH	57700	6900	15400	---	---	---	---	---	---	552
LANE	282900	30100	69500	---	---	---	---	---	---	953
LINN	91200	10700	24500	---	---	---	---	---	---	606
MARION	228500	25700	60500	---	---	---	---	---	---	3279
MULTNOMAH	583900	54400	135600	---	---	---	---	---	---	5827
UMATILLA	59200	7200	16600	---	---	---	---	---	---	285
WASHINGTON	311600	34600	83900	---	---	---	---	---	---	1075
YAMHILL	65600	8000	18700	---	---	---	---	---	---	342
21 Small Counties	373200	44300	99700	---	---	---	---	---	---	2776
Totals for Reporting Counties	2842300	312400	726900	---	---	---	---	---	---	19723
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 36 counties with 36 reporting information on juvenile matters. Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
PENNSYLVANIA [48]										
ADAMS	78300	8400	19600	48	21	---	---	---	---	---
ALLEGHENY	1336400	118200	283400	3326	1280	---	---	---	---	---
ARMSTRONG	73500	8200	17700	44	41	---	---	---	---	---
BEAVER	186100	19300	43600	247	130	---	---	---	---	---
BERKS	336500	33500	78700	401	528	---	---	---	---	---
BLAIR	130500	14600	32000	239	12	---	---	---	---	---
BRADFORD	61000	7400	16600	83	16	---	---	---	---	---
BUCKS	541200	59400	139400	641	295	---	---	---	---	---
BUTLER	152000	16700	37800	222	50	---	---	---	---	---
CAMBRIA	163000	18200	38100	302	57	---	---	---	---	---
CARBON	56800	5900	13000	53	42	---	---	---	---	---
CENTRE	123800	9400	22800	101	8	---	---	---	---	---
CHESTER	376400	39300	94500	124	130	---	---	---	---	---
CLEARFIELD	78100	9200	19700	71	0	---	---	---	---	---
COLUMBIA	63200	6200	13900	41	67	---	---	---	---	---
CRAWFORD	86200	10200	22400	157	8	---	---	---	---	---
CUMBERLAND	195300	19300	43100	105	246	---	---	---	---	---
DAUPHIN	237800	23500	55900	425	233	---	---	---	---	---
DELAWARE	547700	52400	127300	940	121	---	---	---	---	---
ERIE	275600	31000	71600	376	175	---	---	---	---	---
FAYETTE	145400	16600	35200	68	279	---	---	---	---	---
FRANKLIN	121100	13300	29700	106	44	---	---	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 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 [48]										
INDIANA	90000	9700	21100	78	24	---	---	---	---	---
LACKAWANNA	219000	21500	48100	237	66	---	---	---	---	---
LANCASTER	422800	46600	112300	424	299	---	---	---	---	---
LAWRENCE	96200	10300	22700	49	68	---	---	---	---	---
LEBANON	113700	12300	27800	106	91	---	---	---	---	---
LEHIGH	291100	27800	66200	433	158	---	---	---	---	---
LUZERNE	328100	31400	70500	148	395	---	---	---	---	---
LYCOMING	118700	12900	29700	198	96	---	---	---	---	---
MERCER	121000	12900	28500	121	34	---	---	---	---	---
MONROE	95700	10000	24000	130	7	---	---	---	---	---
MONTGOMERY	678100	63500	153500	515	384	---	---	---	---	---
NORTHAMPTON	247100	24400	57500	255	116	---	---	---	---	---
NORTHUMBERLAND	96800	10200	22500	41	78	---	---	---	---	---
PHILADELPHIA	1585600	158800	382300	7040	193	---	---	---	---	---
SCHUYLKILL	152600	15500	33800	34	61	---	---	---	---	---
SOMERSET	78200	9100	19600	93	33	---	---	---	---	---
VENANGO	59400	7100	15400	58	141	---	---	---	---	---
WASHINGTON	204600	21300	46200	183	182	---	---	---	---	---
WESTMORELAND	370300	37700	83300	301	72	---	---	---	---	---
YORK	339600	35300	82600	209	263	---	---	---	---	---
25 Small Counties	807100	91600	203500	768	363	---	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	11881600	1210000	2806900	19541	6907	---	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.15	5.71	---	---	---	---	---
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 [49]										
State Total	1003500	95100	227100	---	---	---	---	---	---	7077
State Rate				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
SOUTH CAROLINA [50]										
AIKEN	120900	12700	31400	223	168	56	225	---	---	---
ANDERSON	145200	14600	34100	119	210	122	180	---	---	---
BEAUFORT	86400	7100	20900	101	165	16	115	---	---	---
BERKELEY	128800	14900	39900	103	274	26	159	---	---	---
CHARLESTON	295000	24800	70500	563	814	217	219	---	---	---
DARLINGTON	61900	7500	16400	126	48	61	10	---	---	---
DORCHESTER	83100	8800	23400	114	150	52	41	---	---	---
FLORENCE	114300	13300	30800	139	402	55	258	---	---	---
GREENVILLE	320200	29700	74700	449	476	48	151	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 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 [50]										
GREENWOOD	59600	5900	14400	127	235	25	38	---	---	---
HORRY	144100	13400	32600	162	101	59	36	---	---	---
LANCASTER	54500	5700	13800	132	193	33	142	---	---	---
LAURENS	58100	5900	13900	106	75	12	28	---	---	---
LEXINGTON	167600	17300	42000	285	315	187	151	---	---	---
OCONEE	57500	5700	13200	55	59	25	6	---	---	---
ORANGEBURG	84800	9400	22600	132	79	98	33	---	---	---
PICKENS	93900	8200	19600	180	114	57	72	---	---	---
RICHLAND	285700	25900	65100	343	657	63	51	---	---	---
SPARTANBURG	226800	21800	52800	451	631	183	34	---	---	---
SUMTER	102600	10800	28000	155	202	100	62	---	---	---
YORK	131500	12900	32200	253	178	284	323	---	---	---
25 Small Counties	664200	77600	180100	1292	1346	525	668	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	3486700	353900	872400	5610	6892	2304	3002	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				15.85	19.47	6.51	8.48	---	---	---
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 [51]										
MINNEHAHA	123800	13600	33500	325	351	372	1006	---	---	---
PENNINGTON	81300	9300	23800	350	92	190	39	---	---	---
64 Small Counties	490900	62000	141600	852	748	533	1068	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	696000	85000	199000	1527	1191	1095	2113	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				18.67	14.56	13.39	25.83	---	---	---
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 [52]										
ANDERSON	68300	7500	16400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1102
BLOUNT	86000	9000	19800	---	---	---	---	---	---	477
BRADLEY	73700	8600	18300	---	---	---	---	---	---	578
CARTER	51500	5400	11400	---	---	---	---	---	---	239
DAVIDSON	510800	48100	117400	---	---	---	---	---	---	10359
GREENE	55900	6100	12900	---	---	---	---	---	---	624

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 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 [52]										
HAMBLEN	50500	5700	12200	---	---	---	---	---	---	626
HAMILTON	285500	31200	69400	---	---	---	---	---	---	2857
KNOX	335700	32600	75500	---	---	---	---	---	---	2372
MADISON	78000	9100	20400	---	---	---	---	---	---	300
MAURY	54800	6400	14300	---	---	---	---	---	---	292
MONTGOMERY	100500	10500	26800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1654
PUTNAM	51400	5000	11300	---	---	---	---	---	---	772
RUTHERFORD	118600	13700	31900	---	---	---	---	---	---	1240
SEVIER	51000	5800	12300	---	---	---	---	---	---	704
SHELBY [53]	826300	95600	227500	4739	10127	106	3807	4071	660	---
SULLIVAN	143600	15300	32400	---	---	---	---	---	---	2413
SUMNER	103300	13100	28500	---	---	---	---	---	---	933
WASHINGTON	92300	9200	20200	---	---	---	---	---	---	2577
WILLIAMSON	81000	10700	23600	---	---	---	---	---	---	1440
WILSON	67700	8400	18600	---	---	---	---	---	---	906
74 Small Counties	1590900	188500	401200	---	---	---	---	---	---	17896
Totals for Reporting Counties	4877200	545600	1222200	4739	10127	106	3807	4071	660	50361
Rates for Reporting Counties				49.58	105.94	1.11	39.83	17.90	2.90	---
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 [54]										
ANGELINA	69900	7900	18900	63	256	37	175	---	---	---
BELL	191100	18200	52600	141	426	1	126	---	---	---
BEXAR	1185400	127500	328300	1077	4153	10	858	---	---	---
BOWIE	81700	8900	21000	51	473	0	92	---	---	---
BRAZORIA	191700	21300	53600	519	741	79	315	---	---	---
BRAZOS	121900	8900	25100	192	379	52	159	---	---	---
CAMERON	260100	38000	86800	308	1357	0	399	---	---	---
COLLIN	264000	28100	72700	165	408	11	123	---	---	---
COMAL	51800	5100	12600	56	171	14	161	---	---	---
CORYELL	64200	5700	16300	20	81	14	107	---	---	---
DALLAS	1852800	172200	472400	2831	2463	17	1203	---	---	---
DENTON	273500	25100	70500	158	420	9	209	---	---	---
ECTOR	118900	13500	36000	175	242	28	72	---	---	---
ELLIS	85200	10100	25100	69	113	13	84	---	---	---
EL PASO	591600	74300	182500	838	1431	0	2	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1990 POPULATIONS		DELINQUENCY		STATUS		DEPENDENCY		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	
TEXAS [54]									
FORT BEND	225400	27300	71400	118	565	10	120	---	---
GALVESTON	217400	22600	57000	236	1170	6	43	---	---
GRAYSON	95000	9300	22900	123	248	1	22	---	---
GREGG	104900	10800	27400	124	534	10	243	---	---
GUADALUPE	64900	7000	17600	68	261	12	186	---	---
HARRIS	2818200	288300	766800	4658	5272	31	1636	---	---
HARRISON	57500	6600	15700	56	189	9	154	---	---
HAYS	65600	6000	15200	74	136	10	37	---	---
HENDERSON	58500	5600	13400	17	183	0	61	---	---
HIDALGO	383500	57300	133100	281	415	14	52	---	---
HUNT	64300	6500	16100	26	267	0	90	---	---
JEFFERSON	239400	24400	61700	597	30	20	248	---	---
JOHNSON	97200	11100	26900	117	306	48	197	---	---
KAUFMAN	52200	5900	14600	42	58	0	10	---	---
LIBERTY	52700	6100	14600	17	143	0	32	---	---
LUBBOCK	222600	21500	56100	570	1034	241	733	---	---
MCLENNAN	189100	18300	46900	352	545	13	237	---	---
MIDLAND	106600	11700	32000	177	275	13	266	---	---
MONTGOMERY	182200	20900	51400	94	332	1	221	---	---
NACOGDOCHES	54800	4700	12100	29	246	0	65	---	---
NUECES	291100	33900	84300	609	2229	41	1120	---	---
ORANGE	80500	9200	21800	134	238	13	113	---	---
PARKER	64800	7100	17200	46	154	4	96	---	---
POTTER	97900	9800	26900	412	122	196	86	---	---
RANDALL	89700	9500	23400	125	154	32	60	---	---
SAN PATRICIO	58700	7400	17900	180	96	10	30	---	---
SMITH	151300	15200	38200	292	118	54	52	---	---
TARRANT	1170100	109100	303100	1807	2819	0	972	---	---
TAYLOR	119700	11500	31100	111	837	4	400	---	---
TOM GREEN	98500	9600	25400	117	353	19	190	---	---
TRAVIS	576400	46600	132000	1543	2107	39	480	---	---
VICTORIA	74400	8500	21500	77	267	0	13	---	---
WALKER	50900	3600	9100	14	142	0	47	---	---
WEBB	133200	19000	46300	221	541	14	233	---	---
WICHITA	122400	11500	30500	270	328	34	219	---	---
WILLIAMSON	139600	16000	41200	68	480	3	94	---	---
203 Small Counties	2911300	324000	782600	2981	9417	199	4048	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	16986500	1788300	4599600	23446	46325	1386	16991	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				13.11	25.90	0.78	9.50	---	---

State has 254 counties with 254 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 254 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.

State has 254 counties with 254 reporting petitioned status data and 254 reporting nonpetitioned status data.

Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 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 [55]										
CACHE	70200	10600	25700	432	449	331	175	35	5	---
DAVIS	187900	33000	75500	1273	1720	398	643	108	53	---
SALT LAKE	726000	107800	253100	5050	5513	799	2490	336	630	---
UTAH	263600	43100	99700	1286	1911	686	1074	38	241	---
WEBER	158300	23600	53500	815	2181	208	549	178	162	---
24 Small Counties	316900	55300	121500	1898	2451	761	1374	123	194	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1722900	273400	629000	10754	14225	3183	6305	818	1285	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				39.34	52.03	11.64	23.06	1.30	2.04	---
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 [56]										
CHITTENDEN	131800	12500	31000	244	---	---	---	117	---	---
RUTLAND	62100	6300	15100	143	---	---	---	94	---	---
WASHINGTON	54900	5900	14000	112	---	---	---	72	---	---
WINDSOR	54100	5600	13400	129	---	---	---	31	---	---
10 Small Counties	259900	29700	70100	418	---	---	---	346	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	562800	60000	143600	1046	---	---	---	660	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.42	---	---	---	4.60	---	---
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 [57]										
ALBEMARLE	68000	6100	15400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1446
ARLINGTON	170900	9400	26100	---	---	---	---	---	---	3460
AUGUSTA	54700	6100	13500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1640
CHESTERFIELD	209300	26600	61500	---	---	---	---	---	---	6498
FAIRFAX	818600	86500	200900	---	---	---	---	---	---	15228
HANOVER	63300	6900	15900	---	---	---	---	---	---	1479
HENRICO	217900	20800	50200	---	---	---	---	---	---	5655
HENRY	56900	6100	13300	---	---	---	---	---	---	2006
LOUDOUN	86100	9100	23400	---	---	---	---	---	---	2974
MONTGOMERY	73900	5600	13400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1579
PITTSYLVANIA	55700	6300	13600	---	---	---	---	---	---	1997

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	==== 1990 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 [57]										
PRINCE WILLIAM	215700	26700	66000	---	---	---	---	---	---	9618
ROANOKE	79300	8500	17900	---	---	---	---	---	---	2188
ROCKINGHAM	57500	6200	14100	---	---	---	---	---	---	2233
SPOTSYLVANIA	57400	7400	17500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1841
STAFFORD	61200	7800	18200	---	---	---	---	---	---	1837
ALEXANDRIA CITY	111200	6400	17300	---	---	---	---	---	---	2199
CHESAPEAKE CITY	152000	18400	43800	---	---	---	---	---	---	5671
DANVILLE CITY	53100	5300	12100	---	---	---	---	---	---	2448
HAMPTON CITY	133800	13300	33600	---	---	---	---	---	---	5069
LYNCHBURG CITY	66000	6200	14900	---	---	---	---	---	---	2665
NEWPORT NEWS CITY	170000	17400	46800	---	---	---	---	---	---	4630
NORFOLK CITY	261200	21100	60300	---	---	---	---	---	---	10939
PORTSMOUTH CITY	103900	11300	28000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3989
RICHMOND CITY	203100	16100	42200	---	---	---	---	---	---	199
ROANOKE CITY	96400	8500	21300	---	---	---	---	---	---	5173
SUFFOLK CITY	52100	6100	14200	---	---	---	---	---	---	1788
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	393100	43100	110100	---	---	---	---	---	---	15945
98 Small Counties	1889800	203500	450100	---	---	---	---	---	---	67106
Totals for Reporting Counties	6032200	622700	1475300	---	---	---	---	---	---	189500
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 136 counties with 126 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
WASHINGTON [58]										
BENTON	112600	14300	33900	553	---	---	---	160	---	---
CHELAN	52300	5800	14100	302	---	---	---	88	---	---
CLALLAM	56500	5900	13700	155	---	---	---	86	---	---
CLARK	238100	29600	67900	975	---	---	---	271	---	---
COWLITZ	82100	9800	22500	307	---	---	---	130	---	---
GRANT	54800	7400	17300	240	---	---	---	71	---	---
GRAYS HARBOR	64200	7500	17400	306	---	---	---	60	---	---
ISLAND	60200	5800	15500	130	---	---	---	38	---	---
KING	1507300	137100	342600	6599	---	---	---	1783	---	---
KITSAP	189700	21800	53200	940	---	---	---	170	---	---
LEWIS	59400	7600	16900	176	---	---	---	144	---	---
PIERCE	586200	63600	160300	1629	---	---	---	1131	---	---
SKAGIT	79600	8900	21000	267	---	---	---	59	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1990 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 [58]										
SNOHOMISH	465600	50300	129600	1417	---	---	---	264	---	---
SPOKANE	361400	40600	95600	1260	---	---	---	809	---	---
THURSTON	161200	19100	43600	907	---	---	---	140	---	---
WHATCOM	127800	13800	32100	540	---	---	---	109	---	---
YAKIMA	188800	24400	57600	1067	---	---	---	139	---	---
21 Small Counties	419100	49100	111900	1343	---	---	---	366	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4866700	522500	1266700	19113	---	---	---	6018	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				36.58	---	---	---	4.75	---	---
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 [59]										
BERKELEY	59300	6700	15500	37	62	9	25	---	---	---
CABELL	96800	10100	21300	112	51	41	26	---	---	---
KANAWHA	207600	23000	48500	230	452	35	229	---	---	---
MARION	57200	6400	13000	3	0	5	0	---	---	---
MERCER	65000	7900	15700	36	167	17	35	---	---	---
MONONGALIA	75500	6800	15100	1	52	2	3	---	---	---
OHIO	50900	5100	11200	19	44	6	9	---	---	---
RALEIGH	76800	10500	20100	17	155	3	135	---	---	---
WOOD	86900	10000	21400	23	61	2	31	---	---	---
41 Small Counties	828900	106000	213700	500	384	175	130	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1605000	192600	395600	978	1428	295	623	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				5.08	7.41	1.53	3.23	---	---	---
State has 55 counties with 50 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 50 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 55 counties with 50 reporting petitioned status data and 50 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 55 counties with 50 reporting petitioned dependency data and 50 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
WISCONSIN [60]										
BROWN	194600	22400	52800	109	---	2	---	112	---	---
CHIPPEWA	52400	6500	14900	113	---	14	---	46	---	---
DANE	367100	33200	83600	909	---	79	---	360	---	---
DODGE	76600	8800	20500	161	---	32	---	79	---	---
EAU CLAIRE	85200	8800	21100	118	---	9	---	68	---	---
FOND DU LAC	90100	11000	24600	41	---	1	---	7	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1990 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2] =====	===== 1990 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 [60]										
JEFFERSON	67800	7800	17600	110	---	16	---	90	---	---
KENOSHA	128200	14400	34500	397	---	32	---	135	---	---
LA CROSSE	97900	10000	24200	298	---	22	---	73	---	---
MANITOWOC	80400	9400	21400	205	---	28	---	50	---	---
MARATHON	115400	14400	32500	155	---	45	---	81	---	---
OUTAGAMIE	140500	16800	40000	285	---	64	---	90	---	---
OZAUKEE	72800	8500	19700	138	---	22	---	34	---	---
PORTAGE	61400	6800	15800	101	---	4	---	35	---	---
RACINE	175000	20600	48800	401	---	4	---	41	---	---
ROCK	139500	16300	38000	773	---	47	---	99	---	---
ST. CROIX	50300	6400	15100	68	---	12	---	49	---	---
SHEBOYGAN	103900	12300	27900	259	---	73	---	84	---	---
WALWORTH	75000	7800	18000	99	---	34	---	36	---	---
WASHINGTON	95300	11900	27100	189	---	23	---	27	---	---
WAUKESHA	304700	37700	83300	627	---	106	---	175	---	---
WINNEBAGO	140300	13900	33900	434	---	107	---	135	---	---
WOOD	73600	8900	20500	97	---	6	---	47	---	---
48 Small Counties	1144600	137000	309500	1930	---	299	---	1028	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	3932500	451800	1045100	8017	---	1081	---	2981	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.83	---	2.40	---	2.87	---	---
State has 72 counties with 71 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 72 counties with 71 reporting petitioned status data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 72 counties with 71 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
WYOMING [61]										
LARAMIE	73100	9600	21400	---	---	---	---	---	---	244
NATRONA	61200	8600	18800	---	---	---	---	---	---	288
21 Small Counties	319200	48600	102500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1044
Totals for Reporting Counties	453600	66700	142700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1576
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

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 1990, several reporting jurisdictions were not able to aggregate data for this timeframe. In those instances, the data covered fiscal year 1990. The period of coverage is indicated in the footnotes and should be considered when attempting to compare data sets.

-
- [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 petitioned delinquency cases. The petitioned delinquency case rate (52.06 cases/1,000 youth at risk) was generated from the total number of petitioned delinquency cases Cuyahoga County reported (7,419) and the county's "10 through upper age" population (142,500). Therefore, the case rates appearing in the State table should not be interpreted as the State's case rate unless all counties within that State reported.

- [2] Reported data are aggregated at the county level for all States except Alaska, Connecticut, Florida, and Iowa. 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 1990 Statistical Report, page 91 (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: 1990 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 1990.
 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 1990: Cordova, Craig, Dillingham, Glennallen, 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 nonpetitioned cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are total petition dispositions and total nonpetitioned 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.
- [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 Annual Data Reference 1989-90 Caseload Data by Individual Courts, pages 30-31 (dependency cases)
Data:
 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed for January through August 1990 for most counties. Data for Alameda, Contra Costa, and Ventura counties are for the full year. Los Angeles, Placer, San Francisco, and San Joaquin counties also provided full-year data independently.

2. Status figures are cases disposed for January through August 1990 for most counties. Data for Alameda, Contra Costa, and Ventura counties are for the full year. Los Angeles, Placer, San Francisco, and San Joaquin counties also provided full-year data independently.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed for fiscal year 1990.

[9] Los Angeles County, California

- Source:** Los Angeles County Probation Department (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 Annual Data Reference 1989-90 Caseload Data by Individual Courts, page 30 (dependency cases)
- Data:**
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed for fiscal year 1990.

[10] Placer County, California

- Source:** Placer County Probation Department (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 Annual Data Reference 1989-90 Caseload Data by Individual Courts, page 31 (dependency cases)
- Data:**
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed for fiscal year 1990.

[11] San Francisco County, California

- Source:** San Francisco County Juvenile Probation Department (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 Annual Data Reference 1989-90 Caseload Data by Individual Courts, page 31 (dependency cases)
- Data:**
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed for fiscal year 1990.

[12] San Joaquin County, California

- Source:** San Joaquin County Probation Department (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 Annual Data Reference 1989-90 Caseload Data by Individual Courts, page 31 (dependency cases)
- Data:**
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed for fiscal year 1990.

[13] Colorado

- Source:** Colorado Judicial Department
- Mode:** Statistical Supplement to the July 1, 1989-June 30, 1990 Annual Report, pages 40-41
- Data:**
1. Delinquency figures are petitioned case terminations for fiscal year 1990. They include delinquency and status offense cases.
 2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.
 3. Dependency figures are petitioned case terminations for fiscal year 1990.

[14] 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.

[15] Delaware

Source: Family Court of the State of Delaware

Mode: Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1990, page 4

- Data:**
1. Total figures are petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency and petitioned dependency filings received in fiscal year 1990.
 2. There is no statute on status offenders in this State; therefore, no status offense cases are handled by the court.

[16] District of Columbia

Source: District of Columbia Courts

Mode: 1990 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.

[17] 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 1990, 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 nonpetitioned cases may appear higher and fluctuate more than those reported by other information systems that report only juvenile court activity.
 4. Florida reported its data by Department of 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.

- [18] **Georgia**
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: Eighteenth Annual Report on the Work of the Georgia Courts, pages 16-18
Data: 1. Total figures are the total number of children disposed (petitioned and nonpetitioned) in delinquent, unruly, and deprived cases.
- [19] **Fulton County, Georgia**
Source: Fulton County Juvenile Court
Mode: 1990 Annual Report, pages 22-23
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 totaling the following types of dispositions: complaints adjusted, dismissed, withdrawn, or closed; petition withdrawn; probation accepted; superior court referral investigation completed; and transfers to other juvenile courts. The remaining types of dispositions were totaled to determine petitioned cases.
- [20] **Hawaii**
Source: The Judiciary, Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: The Judiciary State of Hawaii 1990 Annual Report Statistical Supplement, Tables 18-20
Data: 1. Total figures are petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency, status offense, and dependency referrals terminated during fiscal year 1990.
- [21] **Idaho**
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: Idaho Courts 1990 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.
- [22] **Illinois**
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Probation Division
Mode: 1990 Probation Statistics, pages 54-61
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are the number of petitions filed.
2. Status figures are the number of petitions filed. MRAI and truancy counts were summed to determine status figures.
3. Dependency figures are the number of petitions filed. Neglect/abuse and dependency counts were summed to determine dependency figures.
- [23] **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.
- [24] **Indiana**
Source: Division of State Court Administration
Mode: 1990 Indiana Judicial Report, Volume II, pages 66-97
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitioned cases disposed.
2. Status figures are petitioned cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are petitioned cases disposed.

- [25] **Iowa**
Source: State Court Administrator
Mode: 1990 Annual Statistical Report, page 60
Data:
 1. Delinquency figures are the number of petitions.
 2. Status offenders are not handled by the courts in Iowa.
 3. Dependency figures are the number of petitions.
 4. Iowa reported its data by judicial district. The following is a list of counties within judicial districts. District 1: Allamakee, Black Hawk, Buchanan, Chickasaw, Clayton, Delaware, Dubuque, Fayette, Howard, and Winneshiek. District 2: Boone, Bremer, Butler, Calhoun, Carroll, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Franklin, Greene, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Humboldt, Marshall, Mitchell, Pocahontas, Sac, Story, Webster, Winnebago, Worth, and Wright. District 3: Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Crawford, Dickinson, Emmet, Ida, Kossuth, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Sioux, and Woodbury. District 4: Audubon, Cass, Fremont, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Page, Pottawattamie, and Shelby. District 5: Adair, Adams, Clarke, Dallas, Decatur, Guthrie, Jasper, Lucas, Madison, Marion, Polk, Ringgold, Taylor, Union, Warren, and Wayne. District 6: Benton, Iowa, Johnson, Jones, Linn, and Tama. District 7: Cedar, Clinton, Jackson, Muscatine, and Scott. District 8: Appanoose, Davis, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Keokuk, Lee, Louisa, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek, Van Buren, Wapello, and Washington.
- [26] **Kansas**
Source: Office of Judicial Administration
Mode: Annual Report of the Courts of Kansas 1989-90 Fiscal Year, pages 92-97
Data:
 1. Delinquency figures are the number of filings in fiscal year 1990.
 2. Status figures were reported with dependency cases.
 3. Dependency figures are the number of filings in fiscal year 1990 and include status offense cases.
- [27] **Kentucky**
Source: Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: JCS survey form
Data:
 1. Total figures are petitioned cases disposed. They include delinquency, status offense, dependency, neglect, abuse, and paternity cases.
- [28] **Louisiana**
Source: Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana
Mode: 1990 Annual Report, pages 29-31
Data:
 1. Total figures are new cases filed in district court. They include petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency, dependency, status offense, special proceeding, and traffic cases.
 2. Figures shown for Caddo, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, and Orleans Parishes include juvenile felony and misdemeanor charges and status offense cases filed.
- [29] **Maine**
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: JCS survey form (delinquency) and State of Maine Judicial Department Fiscal Year 1990 Annual Report, Table DC-5 (dependency)
Data:
 1. Delinquency figures are all offenses committed by juveniles and include traffic cases and civil violations for fiscal year 1990.
 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 for fiscal year 1990.
 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.

[30] 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.

[31] Massachusetts

Source: Office of the Chief Administrative Justice
Mode: 1990 Annual Report of the Massachusetts Trial Courts, pages 86-87
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are complaints disposed.
2. Status figures are cases 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.

[32] Michigan

Source: State Court Administrative Office
Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[33] 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.

[34] Mississippi

Source: Mississippi Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Services
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed. Only those dependency cases that came to the attention of the Office of Youth Services via court processing are included 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.

[35] 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.

- [36] **Montana**
Source: Office of Court Administration
Mode: 1990 Annual Caseload Statistical Report
Data: 1. Total figures are petitioned juvenile cases disposed.
- [37] **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.
- [38] **New Hampshire**
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: JCS survey form
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitioned offenses disposed.
 2. Status figures are petitioned offenses disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are petitioned 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 data to the State.
- [39] **New Jersey**
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
Data: 1. Total figures are petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency dispositions.
- [40] **New Mexico**
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: New Mexico Courts 1990 Annual Report, page 31
Data: 1. Total figures are juvenile cases closed for fiscal year 1990. They include petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency and status offense cases.
- [41] **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.
- [42] **North Carolina**
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: North Carolina Courts Annual Report 1989-90, pages 225-229
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are offenses alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1990.
 2. Status figures are offenses alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1990.
 3. Dependency figures are conditions alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1990. They include alleged dependency, neglect, and abuse conditions.

- [43] **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.
- [44] **Ohio**
Source: Supreme Court of Ohio
Mode: Ohio Courts Summary 1990, pages 2H-4H
Data: 1. Total figures are total petition terminations. They include delinquency, neglect, abuse, 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.
- [45] **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.
- [46] **Oklahoma**
Source: Department of Human Services
Mode: Fiscal Year 1990 Juvenile Services Statistical Report
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases filed during fiscal year 1990.
 2. Status figures are cases filed during fiscal year 1990.
 3. Dependency figures were not reported.
- [47] **Oregon**
Source: Judicial Department
Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
Data: 1. Total figures are juvenile petitions filed. They include delinquency, status offense, dependency, and special proceedings cases.
- [48] **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 that were not reported.
 3. Dependency figures were not reported.
 4. Figures presented here do not match those found in the 1990 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Disposition Report due to differing units of count.
- [49] **Rhode Island**
Source: Administrative Office of State Courts
Mode: Report on the Judiciary 1990, page 62
Data: 1. Total figures are the number of wayward, delinquency, dependency, neglect, and abuse filings.
 2. The data were reported at the State level; no county breakdown was available.
- [50] **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.

[51] 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.

[52] Tennessee

Source: Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Mode: 1989-90 Tennessee Juvenile Court Statistical Report, pages 1-3

- Data:**
1. Total figures are the number of petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency, status offense, dependency, termination of parental rights, and special proceedings referrals during fiscal year 1990.

[53] Shelby County, Tennessee

Source: Juvenile Court of Memphis and Shelby County

Mode: 1990 Annual Report, pages 32-33

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

[54] 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.

[55] 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.

[56] Vermont

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

Mode: Judicial Statistics for the Year Ending June 30, 1990, FC-Table 4(b)

- Data:**
1. Delinquency figures are petitioned cases disposed in fiscal year 1990.
 2. Status figures were reported with dependency cases.
 3. Dependency figures are petitioned cases disposed in fiscal year 1990. They include status offense cases.

[57] Virginia

Source: Supreme Court of Virginia, State Administrative Office

Mode: 1990 Virginia State of the Judiciary Report, pages F-155-F-184

- Data:**
1. Total figures are petitioned cases concluded. They include delinquency, traffic, custody, visitation, and status offense cases.
 2. Harrisonburg City data is combined with and reported under Rockingham County.

[58] Washington

Source: Office of the Administrator for the Courts

Mode: 1990 Annual Report of the Courts of Washington, pages 10-22 and 10-25

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

[59] West Virginia

Source: Supreme Court of West Virginia

Mode: Automated data file

- Data:**
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed during July through December 1990.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed during July through December 1990.
 3. Dependency figures were not reported.

[60] Wisconsin

Source: Supreme Court of Wisconsin

Mode: Automated data file

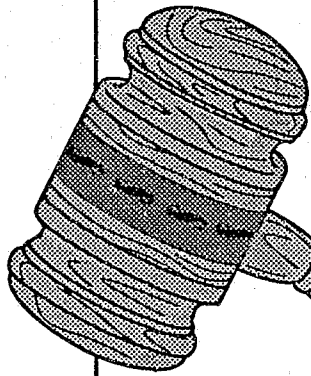
- Data:**
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[61] Wyoming

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

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

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



The National Juvenile Court Data Archive

The source for information about
youth who come before the
Nation's juvenile courts

Supported by a grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the National Juvenile Court Data Archive collects and disseminates the data generated by the Nation's juvenile courts to researchers and policymakers.

Services offered by the Archive include:

- **Data Dissemination.** Archived data files are available for detailed study. Data files are shipped with documentation and analysis programs. Archive staff can also construct customized data files to meet specific research needs.
- **Data Analyses.** If preferred, the Archive staff will conduct specialized analyses of archived data files for the researcher or policymaker. If requested, a report summarizing these analyses can also be developed. The Archive staff

has extensively studied each data file housed in the Archive and is familiar with the operations and procedures of juvenile courts nationwide. Therefore, the staff is able to provide sound guidance on analysis and interpretation of the data in their care.

- **Information Dissemination.** Archive staff can provide the most current statistical information on the juvenile justice system. The *Guide to the Data Sets in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive* presents a brief description for each of the automated data sets.

Call today—412-227-6950—for a free copy of the *Guide* and gain access to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive—the best source of information on our Nation's juvenile courts.

Publications From OJJDP

The following lists OJJDP publications available from the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse. To obtain copies, call or write:

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850
800-638-8736

Most OJJDP publications are available free of charge from the Clearinghouse; requests for more than 10 documents require payment for postage and handling. To obtain information on payment procedures or to speak to a juvenile justice information specialist about additional services offered, contact the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5:15 p.m., e.s.t.

Delinquency Prevention

Education in the Law: Promoting Citizenship in the Schools. 1990, NCJ 125548.

Mobilizing Community Support for Law-Related Education. 1989, NCJ 118217, \$9.75.

National Youth Gang Suppression and Intervention Program. 1990, NCJ 130917.

OJJDP and Boys and Girls Clubs of America: Public Housing and High-Risk Youth. 1992, NCJ 136397.

Preserving Families To Prevent Delinquency. 1992, NCJ 136399.

Strengthening America's Families: Promising Parenting Strategies for Delinquency Prevention. 1993, NCJ 140781, \$9.15.

Missing and Exploited Children

America's Missing and Exploited Children—Their Safety and Their Future. 1986, NCJ 100581.

Child Abuse—Prelude to Delinquency? 1985, NCJ 104275, \$7.10.

Investigator's Guide to Missing Child Cases: For Law Enforcement Officers Locating Missing Children. 1987, NCJ 108768.

Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children in America, First Report: Numbers and Characteristics, National Incidence Studies. 1990, NCJ 123668, \$14.40.

Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children in America, First Report: Numbers and Characteristics, National Incidence Studies—Executive Summary. 1990, NCJ 123667.

Missing Children: Found Facts. 1990, NCJ 130916.

Obstacles to the Recovery and Return of Parentally Abducted Children—Full Report. 1993, NCJ 144535, \$22.80.

OJJDP Annual Report on Missing Children. 1990, NCJ 130916.

Sexual Exploitation of Missing Children: A Research Review. 1988, NCJ 114273.

Stranger Abduction Homicides of Children. 1989, NCJ 115213.

Status Offenders

Assessing the Effects of the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders. 1989, NCJ 115211.

Impact of Deinstitutionalization on Recidivism and Secure Confinement of Status Offenders. 1985, NCJ 099808.

Runaways in Juvenile Courts. 1990, NCJ 124881.

Law Enforcement

Drug Recognition Techniques: A Training Program for Juvenile Justice Professionals. 1990, NCJ 128795.

Evaluation of the Habitual Serious and Violent Juvenile Offender Program—Executive Summary. 1986, NCJ 105230.

Innovative Law Enforcement Training Programs: Meeting State and Local Needs. 1991, NCJ 131735.

Joint Investigations of Child Abuse. 1993, NCJ 142056.

Law Enforcement Custody of Juveniles: Video. 1992, NCJ 137387, \$13.50.

Law Enforcement Custody of Juveniles: Video Training Guide. 1992, NCJ 133012.

Law Enforcement Policies and Practices Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth—Full Report. 1993, NCJ 144765, \$13.00.

Targeting Serious Juvenile Offenders Can Make a Difference. 1988, NCJ 114218.

Courts

The Child Victim as a Witness. 1989, NCJ 118315.

Court Careers of Juvenile Offenders. 1988, NCJ 110854, \$8.40.

Helping Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System: A Program Handbook. 1991, NCJ 139731, \$15.

Juvenile Court Property Cases. 1990, NCJ 125625.

Juvenile Court's Response to Violent Crime. 1989, NCJ 115338.

Offenders in Juvenile Court, 1989. 1992, NCJ 138740.

Restitution

Guide to Juvenile Restitution. 1985, NCJ 098466, \$12.50.

Juvenile Restitution Management Audit. 1989, NCJ 115215.

Liability and Legal Issues in Juvenile Restitution. 1990, NCJ 115405.

National Directory of Juvenile Restitution Programs 1987. 1987, NCJ 105188.

National Trends in Juvenile Restitution Programming. 1989, NCJ 115214.

Restitution and Juvenile Recidivism. 1992, NCJ 137774.

Restitution Experience in Youth Employment: A Monograph and Training Guide to Jobs Components. 1989, NCJ 115404.

Restitution Improvement Curriculum: A Guidebook for Juvenile Restitution Workshop Planners. 1988, NCJ 110007.

Corrections

American Probation and Parole Association's Drug Testing Guidelines and Practices for Juvenile Probation and Parole Agencies. 1992, NCJ 136540.

Conditions of Confinement: A Study To Evaluate Conditions in Juvenile Detention and Corrections Facilities—Executive Summary. 1993, NCJ 141873.

Desktop Guide to Good Juvenile Probation Practice. 1991, NCJ 121218.

National Juvenile Custody Trends: 1978-1989. 1992, NCJ 131649.

National Survey of Reading Programs for Incarcerated Juvenile Offenders. 1993, NCJ 144017.

OJJDP Helps States Remove Juveniles From Adult Jails and Lockups. 1990, NCJ 126869.

Private-Sector Corrections Program for Juveniles: Paint Creek Youth Center. 1988, NCJ 113214.

Privatizing Juvenile Probation Services: Five Local Experiences. 1988, NCJ 121507.

Public Juvenile Facilities: Children in Custody 1989. 1991, NCJ 127189.

Reduced Recidivism and Increased Employment Opportunity Through Research-Based Reading Instruction. 1993, NCJ 141324, \$7.70.

General Juvenile Justice

Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders. 1993, NCJ 143453.

Gould-Wysinger Awards: Mark of Achievement. 1993, NCJ 142730.

Guide to the Data Sets in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive. 1991, NCJ 132073.

Habitual Juvenile Offenders: Guidelines for Citizen Action and Public Responses. 1991, NCJ 141235.

Juvenile Justice. Volume 1, Number 1, Spring/Summer 1993, NCJ 141870.

Minorities and the Juvenile Justice System. 1992, NCJ 139556, \$11.50.

Minorities and the Juvenile Justice System—Executive Summary. 1992, NCJ 139557.

OJJDP Brochure. 1993, BC 000450.

OJJDP Funds 21 New Projects During Fiscal Year 1988. 1989, NCJ 116872.

Urban Delinquency and Substance Abuse: Initial Findings Report. 1993, NCJ 143454.

Violent Juvenile Offenders: An Anthology. 1984, NCJ 095108, \$28.00.

Statistics

National Juvenile Justice Statistics Assessment: An Agenda for Action. 1989, NCJ 119764.

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

Washington, D.C. 20531

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300

SPECIAL FOURTH CLASS RATE
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
DOJ/OJJDP
Permit No. G-91