

Juvenile Court Statistics 2005



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www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/njcda/

- ◆ The Archive Web site was developed to inform researchers about data sets housed in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive and the procedures for access and use of these data. Visitors can view variable lists and download user guides to the data sets. The site also includes links to publications based on analyses of Archive data.
- ◆ The Juvenile Court Statistics Databook (JCSDB) provides convenient access to national estimates of the more than 30 million delinquency cases processed by the Nation's juvenile courts since 1985. With this application, users can view pre-formatted tables describing the demographic characteristics of youth involved in the juvenile justice system and how juvenile courts process these cases.
- ◆ Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics is an interactive Web-based application that allows users to analyze the actual databases that are used to produce the *Juvenile Court Statistics* report. Users can explore in detail trends of and relationships among a youth's demographics and referral offenses, and the court's detention, adjudication, and disposition decisions. Results of analyses can be saved and imported into spreadsheet and word processing software. This application is available from the "Products & Publications" section on the Archive Web site.
- ◆ Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts gives users quick access to multiple years of State and county juvenile court case counts for delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases. This application is available from the "Products & Publications" section on the Archive Web site.

Juvenile Court Statistics 2005

Report

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National Center for Juvenile Justice

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Foreword

The role played by the juvenile court in addressing youth crime, ensuring justice for its victims, and protecting the safety of the community is critical. To make informed decisions, juvenile courts must take into account the evolving trends in the nature of the offenders and offenses that come before them.

Juvenile Court Statistics 2005 draws on data from the National Juvenile Court Data Archive to profile more than 1.6 million delinquency cases handled in 2005 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction. The report also tracks trends in delinquency cases between 1985 and 2005 and in status offense cases processed between 1995 and 2005.

The profiles that are provided in these pages will inform the efforts by policy-makers, practitioners, researchers, and other concerned citizens to strengthen our juvenile justice system in the face of today's challenges.

J. Robert Flores

Administrator

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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

Alabama—State of Alabama, Administrative Office of the Courts.

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

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

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

California—Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts; California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; and the following county probation departments: Alameda, Marin, Orange, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Stanislaus, and Ventura.

Colorado—Colorado Judicial Department.

Connecticut—Judicial Branch Administration, Court Support Services Division.

Delaware—Family Court of the State of Delaware.

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

Florida—State of Florida Department of Juvenile Justice.

Georgia—Judicial Council of Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts; Georgia Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges; and Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice.

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

Idaho—Idaho Supreme Court.

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

Indiana—Supreme Court of Indiana, Division of State Court Administration; and Marion County Superior Court.

Iowa—State Court Administrator; and Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning.

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

Kentucky—Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts.

Louisiana—Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana; and Youth Services, Office of Youth Development.

Maine—Administrative Office of the Courts.

Maryland—Department of Juvenile Justice.

Massachusetts—Administrative Office of the Courts.

Michigan—State Court Administrative Office, Michigan Supreme Court; and Third Judicial Circuit of Michigan.

Minnesota—Minnesota Supreme Court Information System.

Mississippi—Mississippi Department of Human Services.

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

Montana—Montana Board of Crime Control.

Nebraska—Nebraska Crime Commission.

Nevada—Division of Child and Family Services, Juvenile Justice Programs Office.

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

New Jersey—Administrative Office of the Courts.

New Mexico—Children, Youth and Families Department.

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

North Carolina—Administrative Office of the Courts; North Carolina Court System's Office of Research and Planning; and the North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

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

Ohio—Supreme Court of Ohio; Ohio Department of Youth Services;

Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court Division; and Lucas County Juvenile Court Division.

Oklahoma—Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs.

Oregon—Judicial Department; and Office of the State Court Administrator.

Pennsylvania—Juvenile Court Judges' Commission.

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

South Carolina—Department of Juvenile Justice.

South Dakota—Unified Judicial System.

Tennessee—Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

Texas—Texas Juvenile Probation Commission.

Utah—Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

Vermont—Vermont Judiciary Data Warehouse.

Virginia—Department of Juvenile Justice; and Virginia Supreme Court.

Washington—Office of the Administrator for the Courts; and Superior Court.

West Virginia—Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center.

Wisconsin—Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

Wyoming—Supreme Court of Wyoming Court Services.

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Preface

This is the 77th report in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. It describes delinquency cases handled between 1985 and 2005 and petitioned status offense cases handled between 1995 and 2005 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction. National estimates of juvenile court delinquency caseloads in 2005 were based on analyses of 1,174,857 automated case records and court-level statistics summarizing an additional 51,570 cases. Estimates of status offense cases formally processed by juvenile courts in 2005 were based on analyses of 95,660 automated case-level records and court-level summary statistics on an additional 13,673 cases. The data used in the analyses were contributed to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive (the Archive) by more than 2,100 courts with jurisdiction over 80% of the juvenile population in 2005.

The first *Juvenile Court Statistics* report was published in 1929 by the U.S. Department of Labor and described cases handled by 42 courts during 1927. During the next decade, *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports were based on statistics cards completed for each delinquency, status offense, and dependency case handled by the courts participating in the reporting series. The Children's Bureau (within the U.S. Department of Labor) tabulated the information on each card, including age, gender, and race of the juvenile; the reason for referral; the

manner of dealing with the case; and the final disposition of the case. During the 1940s, however, the collection of case-level data was abandoned because of its high cost. From the 1940s until the mid-1970s, *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports were based on simple, annual case counts reported to the Children's Bureau by participating courts.

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

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) became responsible for *Juvenile Court Statistics* following the passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. In 1975, OJJDP awarded the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) a grant to continue the report series. Although NCJJ agreed to use procedures established by HEW to ensure reporting continuity, NCJJ also began to investigate methods of improving the quality and detail of national statistics. A critical

innovation was made possible by the proliferation of computers during the 1970s. As NCJJ asked agencies across the country to complete the annual juvenile court statistics form, some agencies began offering to send the detailed, automated case-level data collected by their management information systems. NCJJ learned to combine these automated records to produce a detailed national portrait of juvenile court activity—returning to the original objective of the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series.

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

Chapter 1

Introduction

This Report describes delinquency cases handled between 1985 and 2005 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction and status offense cases handled between 1995 and 2005. Courts with juvenile jurisdiction may handle a variety of matters, including child maltreatment, traffic violations, child support, and adoptions. This Report focuses on cases involving juveniles charged with law violations (delinquency or status offenses).

Unit of Count

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

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

sent two cases, even if the court eventually merged the two referrals for more efficient processing.

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

Coverage

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

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

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

Juvenile Court Processing

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

Archive strives to fit the processing characteristics of all jurisdictions into the following general model:

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

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

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

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

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

Disposition. At the disposition hearing, the juvenile court judge determines the most appropriate sanction, generally after reviewing a predisposition report prepared by a probation department. The range of options available to a court typically includes commitment to an institution; placement in a group home or other residential facility or perhaps in a foster home; probation (either regular or intensive supervision); referral to an outside agency, day treatment, or mental health program; or imposition of a fine, community service, or restitution. Disposition orders often involve multiple sanctions and/or conditions. Review hearings are held to monitor the juvenile's progress. Dispositions may be modified as a result. This Report includes only the most severe initial disposition in each case.

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

the disposition of a case (e.g., temporary holding of a juvenile in a detention facility while awaiting court-ordered placement elsewhere).

Data Quality

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

The heterogeneity of the contributed data files greatly increases the complexity of the Archive's data processing tasks. Contributing jurisdictions collect and report information using their own definitions and coding categories. Therefore, the detail reported in some data sets is not contained in others. Even when similar data elements are used, they may have inconsistent definitions or overlapping coding categories. The Archive restructures contributed data into standardized coding categories in order to combine information from multiple sources. The standardization process requires an intimate understanding of the development, structure, and content of each data set received. Codebooks and operation manuals are studied, data providers interviewed, and data files analyzed to maximize the understanding of each information system. Every attempt is made to ensure that only compatible information from the various data sets is used in the standardized data files.

While the heterogeneity of the data adds complexity to the development of a national data file, it has proven to be valuable in other ways. The diversity of the data stored in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive enables the data to support a wider range of

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

Validity of the Estimates

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

National estimates of delinquency cases for 2005 are based on analyses of individual case records from 2,000 courts and aggregate court-level data on cases from more than 150 additional courts. Together, these courts had jurisdiction over 80% of the U.S. juvenile population in 2005. National estimates of petitioned status offense cases for 2005 are based on case records from nearly 2,000

courts and court-level data from more than 200 additional courts, covering 77% of the juvenile population. The imputation and weighting procedures that generate national estimates from these samples control for many factors: the size of a community, the age and race composition of its juvenile population, the volume of cases referred to the reporting courts, the age and race of the juveniles involved, the offense characteristics of the cases, the courts' responses to the cases (manner of handling, detention, adjudication, and disposition), and the nature of each court's jurisdictional responsibilities (i.e., upper age of original jurisdiction).

Structure of the Report

Chapters 2 and 3 of this Report present national estimates of delinquency cases handled by the juvenile courts in 2005 and analyze caseload trends since 1985. Chapter 2 describes the volume and rate of delinquency cases, demographic characteristics of the juveniles involved (age, gender, and race), and offenses charged. Chapter 3 traces the flow of delinquency cases from referral to court through court processing, examining each decision point (i.e., detention, intake decision, adjudication decision, and judicial disposition) and presenting data by demographic characteristics and offense. Together, these two chapters provide a detailed national portrait of delinquency cases.

Chapter 4 presents national estimates of status offense cases formally handled by the juvenile courts in 2005 and caseload trends since 1995. It includes data on demographic characteristics, offenses charged, and case processing.

Appendix A describes the statistical procedure used to generate these estimates. Readers are encouraged to

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

Appendix C presents a detailed table showing the number of delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases handled by juvenile courts in 2005, by State and county. Table notes, at the end of the appendix, indicate the source of the data and the unit of count. Because courts report their statistical data using various units of count (e.g., cases disposed, offenses referred, petitions), the reader is cautioned against making cross-jurisdictional comparisons before studying the table notes.

This Report uses a format that combines tables, figures, and text highlights for presentation of the data. A detailed index of tables and figures appears at the end of the Report.

Data Access

The data used in this Report are stored in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive at the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) in Pittsburgh, PA. The Archive contains the most detailed information available on juveniles involved in the juvenile justice system and on the activities of U.S. juvenile courts. Designed to facilitate research on the juvenile justice system, the Archive's data files are available to policymakers, researchers, and students. In addition to national data files, State and local data can be provided to researchers. With the assistance of Archive staff, researchers can merge selected files for cross-jurisdictional and longitudinal analyses. Upon request, project staff is also available to perform special analyses of the Archive's data files.

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

Other Sources of Juvenile Court Data

With support from OJJDP, NCJJ has developed three Web-based data analysis and dissemination applications that provide access to the data used for this Report. The first of these applications, *Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics 1985–2005*, was developed to facilitate independent analysis of the national delinquency estimates presented in this Report while eliminating the need for statistical analysis software. The second application, the Juvenile Court Statistics Databook enables users to view preformatted tables, beyond those included in this Report, describing the demographic characteristics of youth involved in the juvenile justice system and how juvenile courts process these cases. The third application, *Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts*, is a Web-based version of the information presented in appendix C of this Report. This application presents annual counts of the delinquency, status, and dependency cases processed in juvenile courts, by State and county. These applications are available from OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/index.html.

Chapter 2

National Estimates of Delinquency Cases

Delinquency offenses are acts committed by juveniles that, if committed by an adult, could result in criminal prosecution. This chapter documents the volume of delinquency cases referred to juvenile court and examines the characteristics of these cases, including types of offenses charged and demographic characteristics of the juveniles involved (age, gender, and race).

Analysis of case rates permits comparisons of juvenile court activity over time while controlling for differences in the size and demographic characteristics of the juvenile population. Rates are calculated as the number of cases for every 1,000

juveniles in the population—those age 10 or older who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court.¹

The chapter focuses on cases disposed in 2005 and examines trends since 1985.

¹ The upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction is defined by statute in each State. See appendix B, the “Glossary of Terms,” for a more detailed discussion on upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction. Case rates presented in this Report control for State variations in juvenile population.

Counts and Trends

- In 2005, courts with juvenile jurisdiction handled an estimated 1,697,900 delinquency cases.
- In 1960, approximately 1,100 delinquency cases were processed daily. In 2005, juvenile courts handled about 4,700 delinquency cases per day.
- The number of delinquency cases processed by juvenile courts increased 46% between 1985 and 2005.
- Between its peak year 1997 and 2005, the delinquency caseload declined 9%.
- Between 1997 and 2005, the number of public order offense cases increased 16%, person offense cases increased 4%, and drug law violation cases increased 3%, while property offense cases decreased 30%.
- Public order offense cases accounted for more than half (52%) of the growth in the delinquency caseload between 1985 and 2005. Person offense cases made up another 46% of the increased number of delinquency cases processed during this time period.

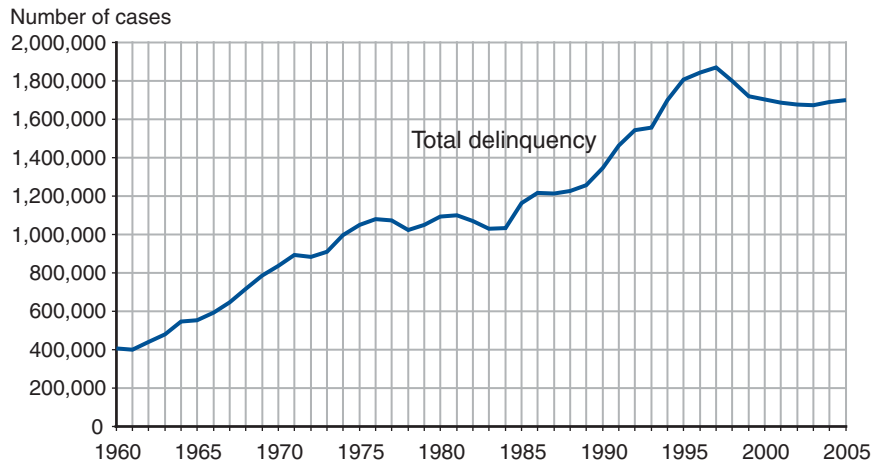
Offense profile of delinquency cases:

Most serious offense	1985	2005
Person	16%	25%
Property	61	35
Drugs	7	12
Public order	17	28
Total	100%	100%

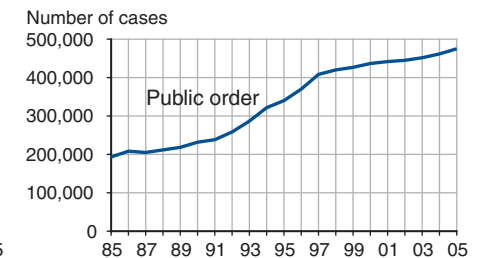
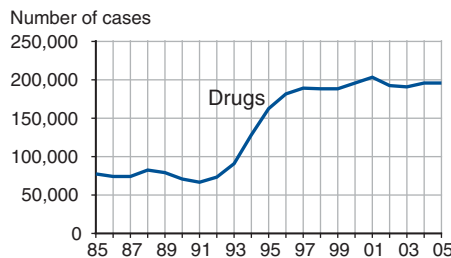
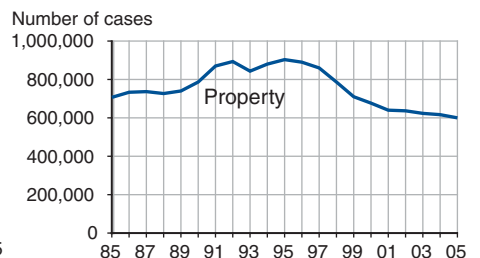
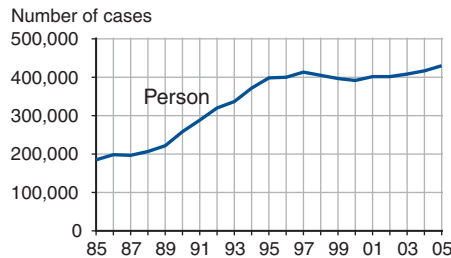
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Compared with 1985, a much smaller proportion of the court's delinquency caseload in 2005 was property offenses.

Between 1960 and 2005, juvenile court delinquency caseloads increased more than 300%



Between 1985 and 2005, delinquency caseloads involving person, drug, and public order offenses more than doubled; in contrast, the property offense caseload decreased 15%



Counts and Trends

In recent years, the number of cases handled by juvenile courts has decreased for most property offenses and increased for most public order offenses

Most serious offense	Number of cases	Percent change			
		1985–2005	10 year 1996–2005	5 year 2001–2005	1 year 2004–2005
Total delinquency	1,697,900	46%	-8%	1%	1%
Total person	429,500	133	8	7	3
Violent Crime Index*	81,600	27	-28	7	10
Criminal homicide	1,400	11	-45	-10	2
Forcible rape	4,400	22	-15	-7	0
Robbery	26,000	2	-32	19	21
Aggravated assault	49,900	48	-26	3	6
Simple assault	298,600	193	22	6	2
Other violent sex offenses	17,700	118	41	24	6
Other person offenses	31,600	192	7	6	-2
Total property	598,600	-15	-33	-7	-3
Property Crime Index**	404,900	-22	-36	-9	-5
Burglary	97,600	-32	-35	-8	-1
Larceny-theft	265,800	-20	-37	-9	-6
Motor vehicle theft	32,900	-16	-38	-13	-6
Arson	8,500	20	-10	-8	-5
Vandalism	100,900	18	-17	7	4
Trespassing	52,000	-4	-24	0	0
Stolen property offenses	19,900	-28	-42	-17	1
Other property offenses	20,900	17	-32	-15	2
Drug law violations	195,300	153	8	-4	0
Public order offenses	474,400	146	28	7	3
Obstruction of justice	222,400	238	34	2	3
Disorderly conduct	129,600	191	43	25	4
Weapons offenses	43,600	117	-3	19	5
Liquor law violations	24,600	28	59	0	-4
Nonviolent sex offenses	13,700	8	24	-6	-2
Other public order offenses	40,400	31	-5	-11	1

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

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

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

- Compared with 1996, juvenile courts handled 59% more liquor law violation cases in 2005, 43% more disorderly conduct cases, 34% more obstruction of justice cases, and 22% more simple assault cases.
- Between 1996 and 2005, caseloads dropped in several offense categories, including stolen property offenses (42%), motor vehicle theft (38%), larceny-theft (37%), burglary (35%), robbery (32%), and aggravated assault (26%).
- Trends in juvenile court cases paralleled trends in arrests of persons younger than 18. The number of juvenile court cases involving offenses included in the FBI's Violent Crime Index² (criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) declined 28% between 1996 and 2005. The FBI reported that the number of arrests involving persons younger than age 18 charged with Violent Crime Index offenses decreased 25% during this same period.
- Between 1996 and 2005, the volume of juvenile court cases involving Property Crime Index offenses (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) declined 36%, and the FBI reported that arrests of persons under age 18 for Property Crime Index offenses decreased 44%.

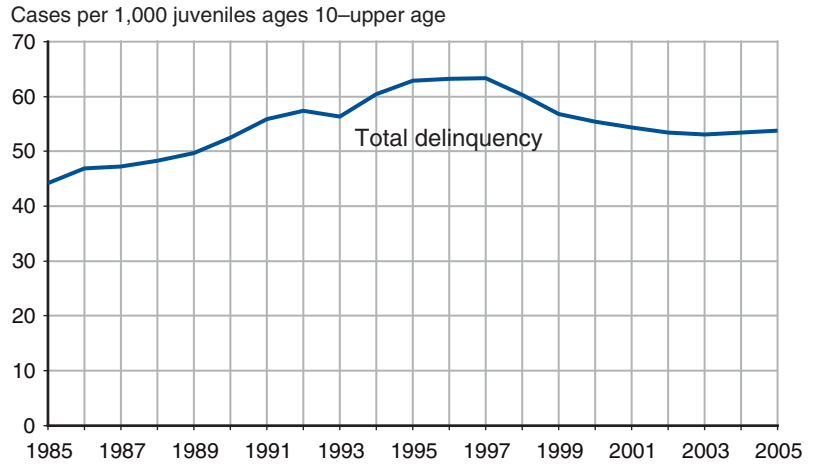
² The annual series of reports from the FBI, *Crime in the United States*, provides information on arrests in offense categories that have become part of the common vocabulary of criminal justice statistics. The *Crime in the United States* series tracks changes in the general nature of arrests through the use of two indexes, the Violent Crime Index and the Property Crime Index. Although they do not contain all violent or all property offenses, the indexes serve as a barometer of criminal activity in the United States. The arrest trends reported above are from *Crime in the United States 2005*.

Case Rates

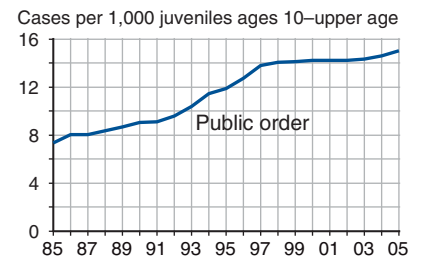
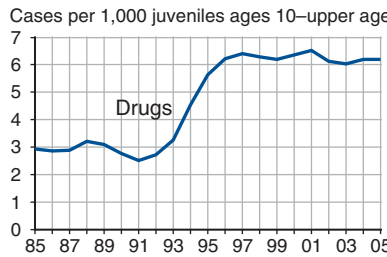
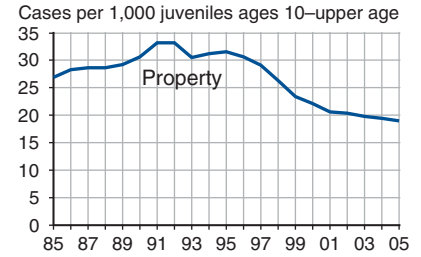
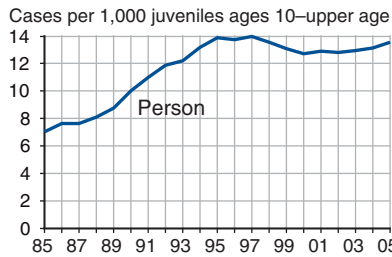
- More than 31 million youth were under juvenile court jurisdiction in 2005. Of these youth, 80% were between the ages of 10 and 15, 12% were age 16, and 8% were age 17. The small proportion of 16- and 17-year-olds among the juvenile court population is related to the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction, which varies by State. In 2005, youth age 16 in 3 States were under the original jurisdiction of the criminal court, as were youth age 17 in an additional 10 States.
- In 2005, juvenile courts processed 53.8 delinquency cases for every 1,000 juveniles in the population—those age 10 or older who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court.
- The total delinquency case rate increased 43% between 1985 and 1997 and then declined 15% to the 2005 level. As a result, the overall delinquency case rate in 2005 was 22% above the 1985 level.³
- Between 1985 and 2005, case rates more than doubled for drug law violations (110%) and public order offenses (104%); person offense case rates increased 94%.
- In contrast to other offense categories, case rates for property offenses declined 29% between 1985 and 2005.

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

Delinquency case rates rose from 44.2 to 63.4 per 1,000 juveniles between 1985 and 1997, declined through 2003, and then remained stable through 2005 (53.8)



Between 1985 and 2005, case rates for person offenses nearly doubled (from 7.0 to 13.6 per 1,000 juveniles)



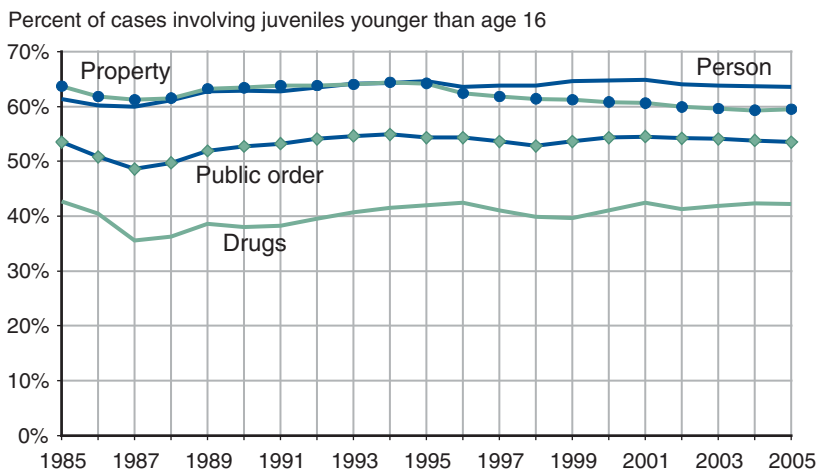
Age at Referral

Of the 1,697,900 delinquency cases processed in 2005, 57% involved youth younger than 16, 27% involved females, and 64% involved white youth

Most serious offense	Number of cases	Percentage of total juvenile court cases, 2005		
		Younger than 16	Female	White
Total delinquency	1,697,900	57%	27%	64%
Total person	429,500	64	30	57
Violent Crime Index	81,600	58	19	44
Criminal homicide	1,400	37	17	57
Forcible rape	4,400	57	3	67
Robbery	26,000	55	10	29
Aggravated assault	49,900	60	26	50
Simple assault	298,600	65	34	59
Other violent sex offenses	17,700	72	6	67
Other person offenses	31,600	61	28	65
Total property	598,600	59	27	67
Property Crime Index	404,900	59	32	66
Burglary	97,600	60	11	66
Larceny-theft	265,800	60	41	67
Motor vehicle theft	32,900	52	23	58
Arson	8,500	76	14	76
Vandalism	100,900	64	16	77
Trespassing	52,000	57	19	62
Stolen property offenses	19,900	51	15	53
Other property offenses	20,900	46	31	67
Drug law violations	195,300	42	20	74
Public order offenses	474,400	54	28	63
Obstruction of justice	222,400	46	29	64
Disorderly conduct	129,600	67	34	54
Weapons offenses	43,600	62	13	62
Liquor law violations	24,600	29	32	89
Nonviolent sex offenses	13,700	65	18	71
Other public order offenses	40,400	52	25	73

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

In 2005, juveniles younger than 16 accounted for more than half of all delinquency cases, including nearly two-thirds of person offense cases



- The proportion of cases involving juveniles age 15 or younger varied by offense category. Between 1985 and 2005, younger juveniles accounted for a smaller proportion of drug and public order cases than of person and property offense cases.

- In 2005, juveniles younger than 16 accounted for over three-quarters (76%) of juvenile arson cases.

Offense profiles of delinquency cases by age group:

Most serious offense	Age 15 or younger	Age 16 or older
2005		
Person	28%	21%
Property	37	33
Drugs	9	15
Public order	26	30
Total	100%	100%
1985		
Person	16%	15%
Property	64	56
Drugs	5	10
Public order	15	19
Total	100%	100%

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

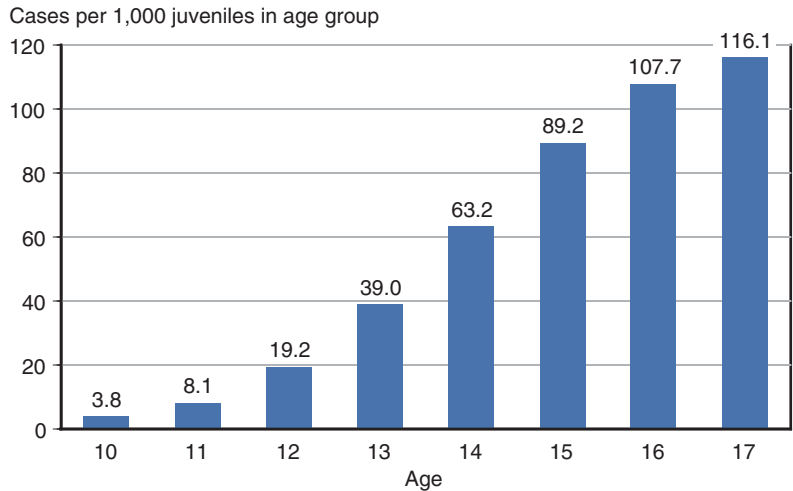
- Compared with the delinquency caseload involving older juveniles, the caseload of youth age 15 or younger in 2005 included larger proportions of person and property offense cases and smaller proportions of drug and public order offense cases.

- Compared with 1985, the caseloads in 2005 of both older and younger juveniles involved greater proportions of person, public order, and drug offense cases and smaller proportions of property offense cases.

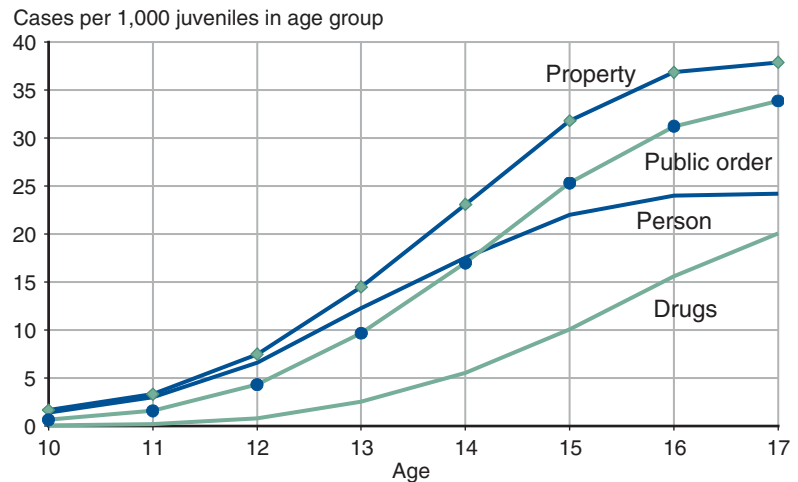
Age at Referral

- Although more 17-year-olds than 16-year-olds were arrested in 2005 (411,200 vs. 374,600), the number of juvenile court cases involving 17-year-olds (291,300) was lower than the number involving 16-year-olds (400,800). The explanation lies primarily in the fact that, in 13 States, 17-year-olds are excluded from the original jurisdiction of the juvenile court. In these States, all 17-year-olds are legally adults and are referred to criminal court rather than to juvenile court. Thus, far fewer 17-year-olds than 16-year-olds are subject to original juvenile court jurisdiction.
- In 2005, the delinquency case rate for 17-year-olds (116.1) was nearly twice the rate for 14-year-olds (63.2) and almost 3 times the rate for 13-year-olds (39.0).
- The largest increase in case rates between age 13 and age 17 was for drug offenses. The case rate for drug offenses for 17-year-old juveniles (20.1) was nearly 8 times the rate for 13-year-olds (2.5).
- For public order offenses in 2005, the case rate for 17-year-olds (33.9) was more than 3 times the rate for 13-year-olds (9.7) and the property offense case rate for 17-year-olds (37.9) was more than double the rate for 13-year-olds (14.5).
- For cases involving person offenses, the case rate for 17-year-olds (24.2) was nearly double the rate for 13-year-olds (12.3).

In 2005, delinquency case rates increased with the referral age of the juvenile



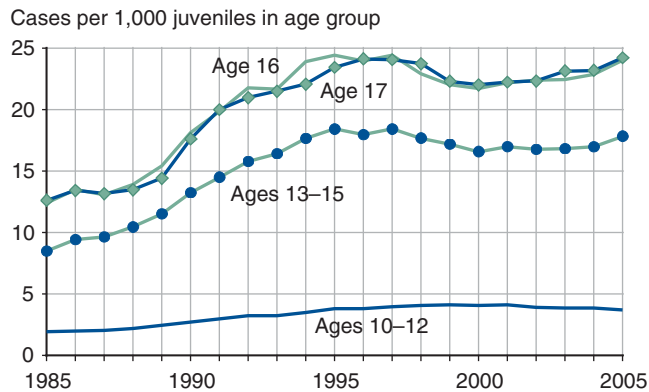
Case rates increased continuously with age for property, drug, and public order offense cases, while person offense cases leveled off after age 16



Age at Referral

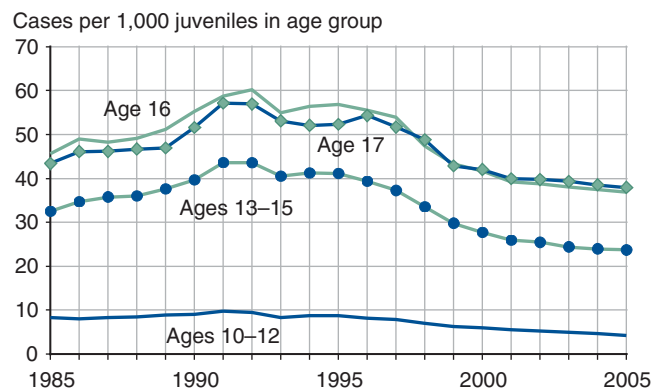
Trends in case rates were similar across age groups between 1985 and 2005 for each general offense category

Person offense case rates



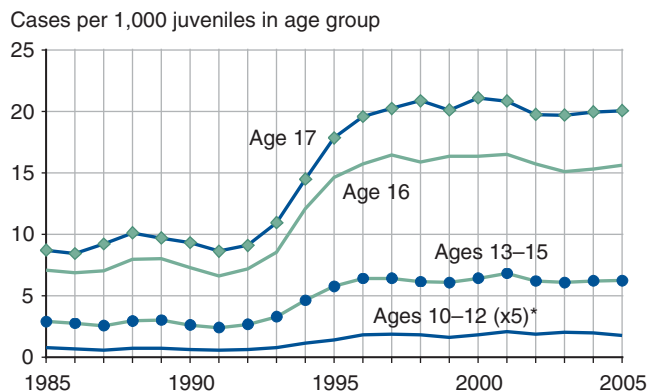
- With the exception of 10- to 12-year-olds, person offense case rates increased from 1985 into the mid-1990s and then declined through 2000. For youth ages 10-12, person offense case rates increased through 2001.
- Between 2000 and 2005, person offense case rates decreased for youth ages 10-12, and increased for all other age groups.

Property offense case rates



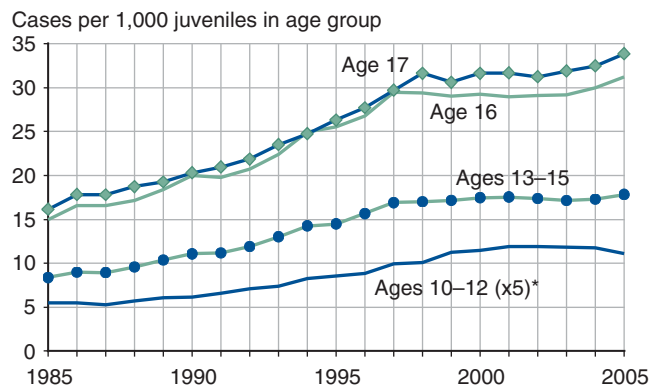
- Across age groups, property offense case rates were considerably lower in 2005 than in 1985. In 2005, the case rate for juveniles ages 10-12 was 49% below the rate in 1985, and the rate for juveniles ages 13-15 was 27% below the rate in 1985.
- Property offense case rates peaked in the early 1990s for all age groups and then declined through 2005.

Drug offense case rates



- Drug offense case rates increased dramatically for all age groups between 1991 and 1998: 209% for juveniles ages 10-12, 155% for youth ages 13-15, 140% for 16-year-olds, and 142% for 17-year-olds.
- Drug offense case rates in 2005 were considerably higher than the 1985 rates for all age groups.

Public order offense case rates



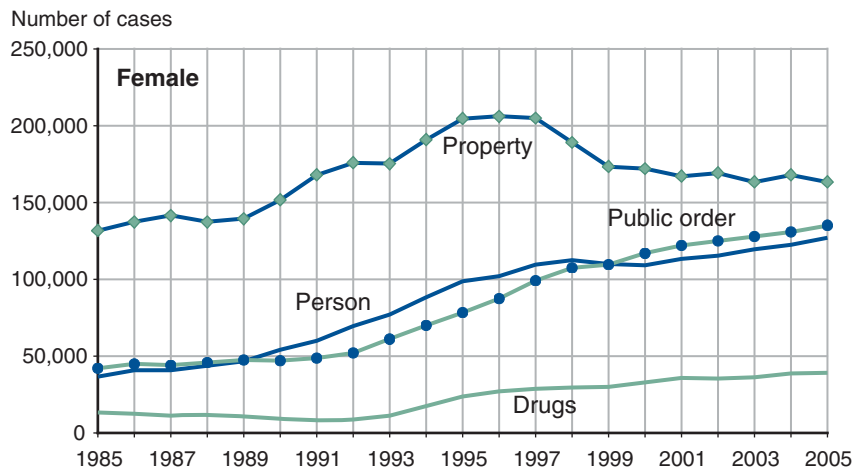
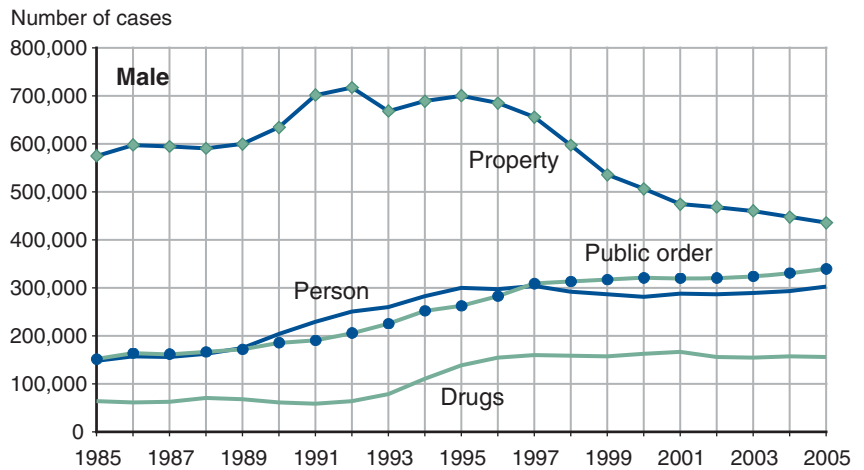
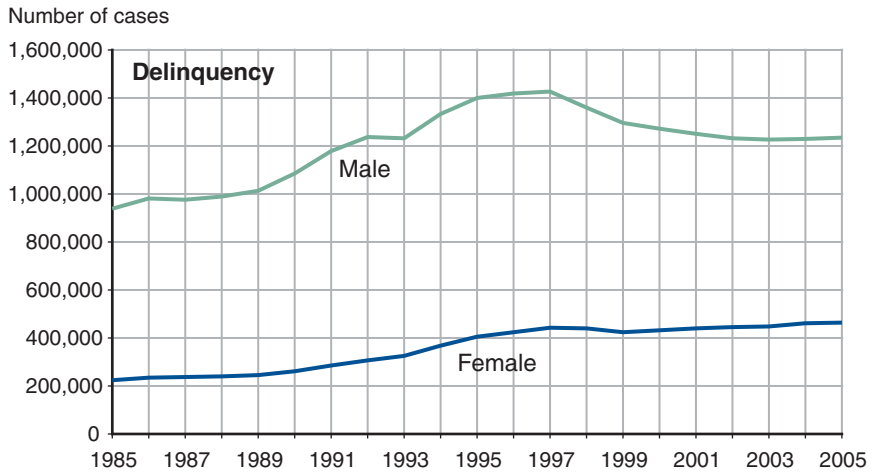
- Public order offense case rates nearly doubled for each age group between 1985 and 1998.
- With the exception of juveniles ages 10-12, public order offense case rates were higher for all age groups in 2005 than in any year since 1985.

*Because of the relatively low volume of cases involving youth ages 10-12 for drug offenses and public order offenses, their case rates are inflated by a factor of 5 to display the trend over time.

Gender

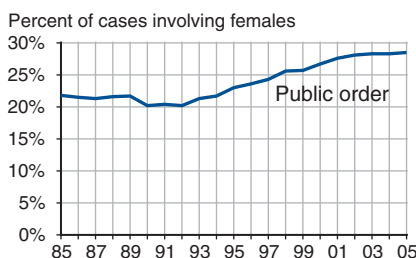
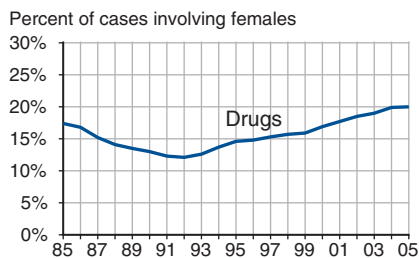
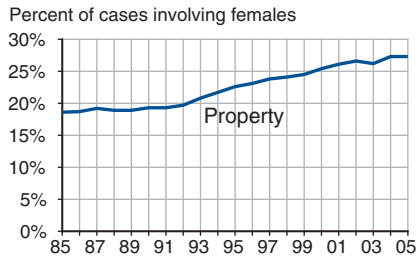
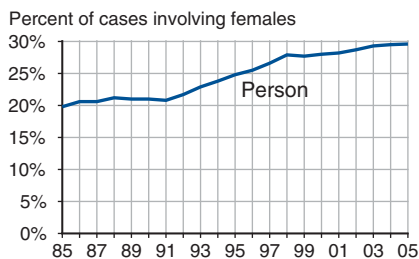
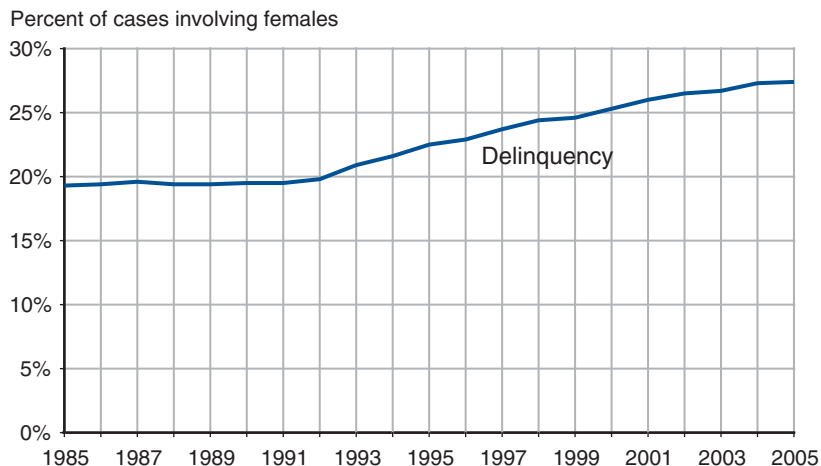
- Males were involved in 73% (1,233,200) of the delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 2005.
- Overall, the female delinquency caseload grew at an average rate of 4% per year between 1985 and 2005, while the average rate increase was 1% per year for males.
- Between 1997 and 2005, the number of delinquency cases involving males decreased 14%, while the female delinquency caseload grew 5%.
- The average annual growth in the female caseload outpaced that for males for all offense categories between 1985 and 2005.
- Between 2001 and 2005, the relative increase in the female caseload outpaced that of the male caseload for person offenses (12% vs. 5%) and for public order offenses (11% vs. 6%).
- The male property caseload decreased 8% between 2001 and 2005, while the number of property offense cases involving females decreased 2%.
- While the number of drug offense cases involving males between 2001 and 2005 decreased 6%, the female drug offense caseload increased 9%.

Between 1985 and 2005, the number of delinquency cases involving females increased 108% (from 223,800 to 464,700 cases); for males, the increase was 32% (from 937,700 to 1,233,200 cases)



Gender

The proportion of the delinquency caseload involving females increased from 19% in 1985 to 27% in 2005



- Between 1985 and 2005, the female proportion of the person offense caseload has steadily increased from 20% to 30%.

Offense profiles of delinquency cases for males and females:

Most serious offense	Male	Female
2005		
Person	25%	27%
Property	35	35
Drugs	13	8
Public order	28	29
Total	100%	100%
1985		
Person	16%	16%
Property	61	59
Drugs	7	6
Public order	16	19
Total	100%	100%

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

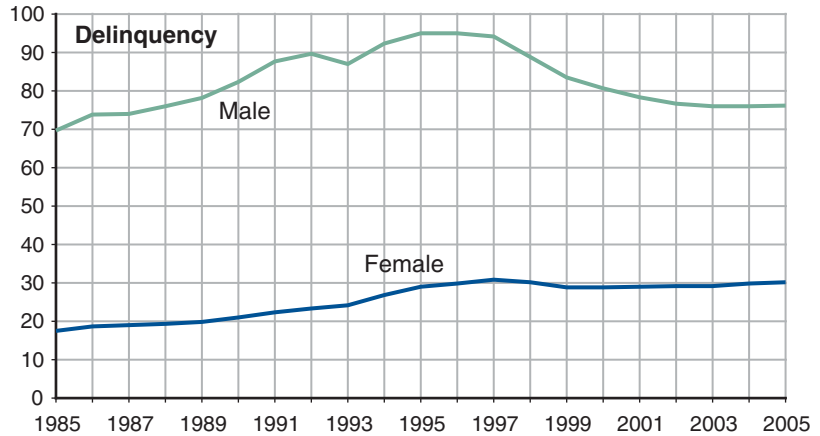
- Both male and female delinquency caseloads in 2005 had greater proportions of person, drug, and public order offense cases than in 1985.
- For both males and females, the property offense proportions of the delinquency caseloads were substantially less in 2005 than in 1985.
- In 2005, the male caseload contained a greater proportion of drug offenses and smaller proportions of person and public order offenses than the female caseload.
- The male and female caseloads contained equal proportions of property offenses in 2005.

Gender

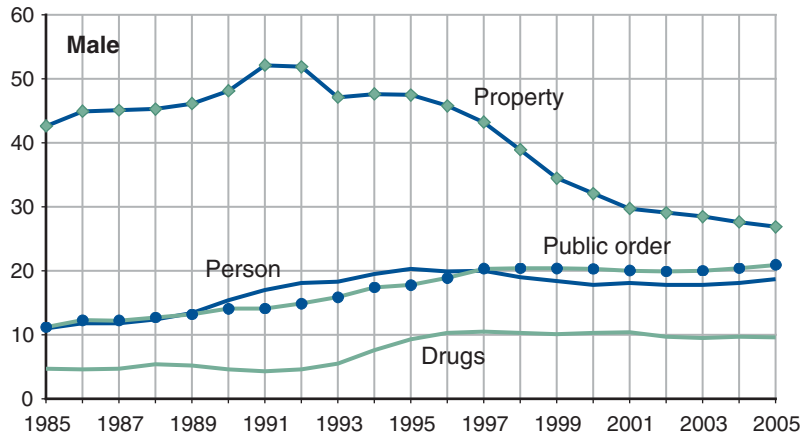
- For both males and females, the delinquency case rate increased from 1985 through the mid-1990s. For males, the rate increased 36% to its peak in 1996 and then fell 20% by 2005. The female rate grew 77% between 1985 and 1997 but dropped only 2% through 2005.
- In 1985, the delinquency case rate for males was 4 times greater than the rate for females; by 2005, the male rate was about 2.5 times the female rate: 76.2 compared with 30.2.
- Male and female drug offense case rates have converged since the early 1990s. In 1992, the male drug offense case rate was nearly 7 times greater than the rate for females (4.6 compared with 0.7); by 2005, the male rate was less than 4 times greater than the rate for females (9.7 compared with 2.5).
- While property offense case rates declined for both males and females between 1995 and 2005, the decline was greater for males (43% vs. 28%).
- In 2005, female person offense case rates were at their highest level (8.2) since 1985. Male rates for person offenses fell 8% between the 1995 peak and 2005, while female rates increased 17%.
- Male drug offense case rates decreased 8% in the 5 years between 2001 and 2005, while female rates increased 7%.
- Between 2001 and 2005, public order offense case rates increased more for females than for males (9% compared with 4%).

Although the delinquency case rate is much higher for males than females, the female rate increased more than the male rate between 1985 and 2005

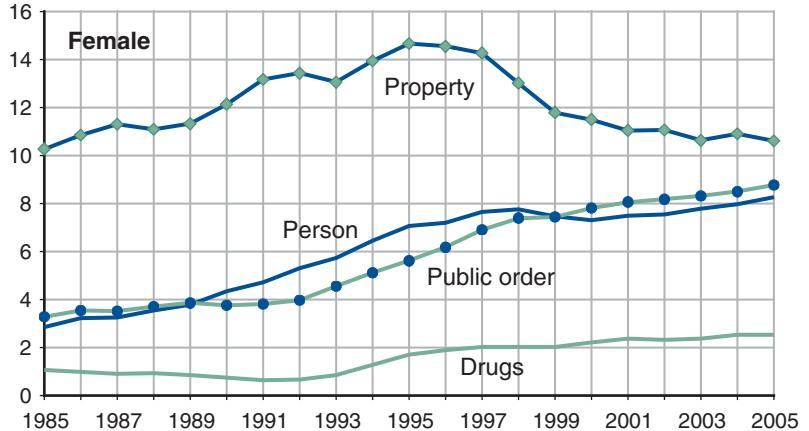
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age

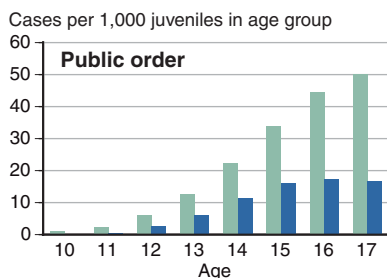
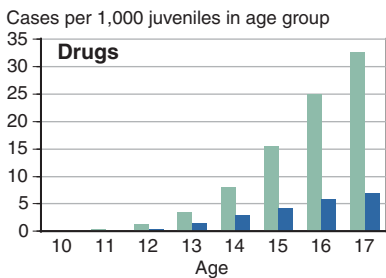
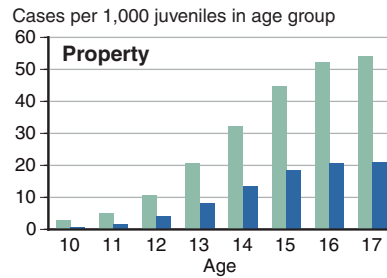
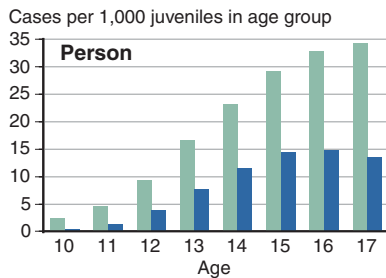
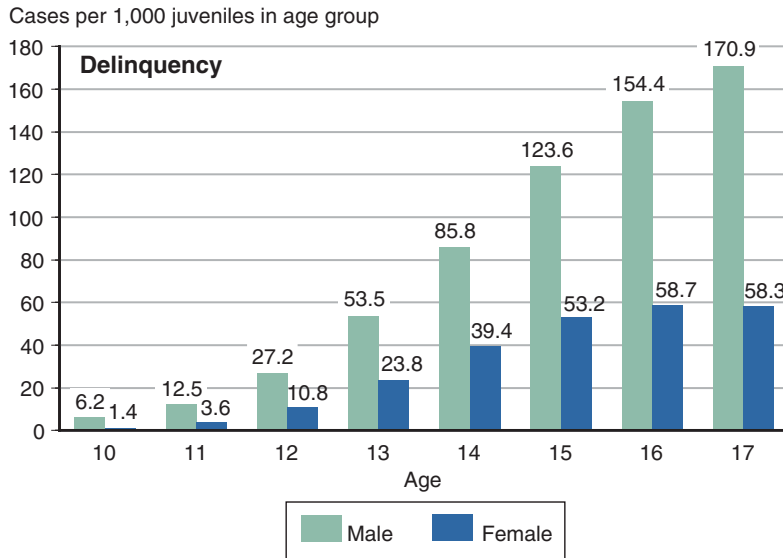


Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Gender

In 2005, the delinquency case rate for females peaked at age 16, while the male case rate increased through age 17

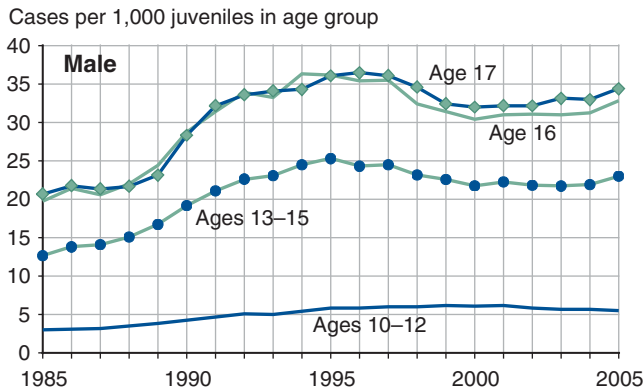


- For males, delinquency case rates increased continuously with age in 2005. Female delinquency case rates increased through age 16 and then leveled off.
- In 2005, the difference between age-specific male and female delinquency case rates was greatest for the younger juveniles. The male delinquency rate for 10-year-olds was more than 4 times the female rate; for 11-year-olds, the male case rate was more than 3 times the female rate.
- In all four delinquency offense categories in 2005, male case rates increased continuously through age 17.
- For females in 2005, property and drug offense case rates increased through age 17. Female case rates for person and public order offenses increased continuously through age 16 and then slightly declined.
- In 2005, the drug offense case rate for 17-year-old males was almost 28 times the rate for 12-year-old males; among females, the drug offense case rate for 17-year-olds was more than 15 times the rate for 12-year-olds.

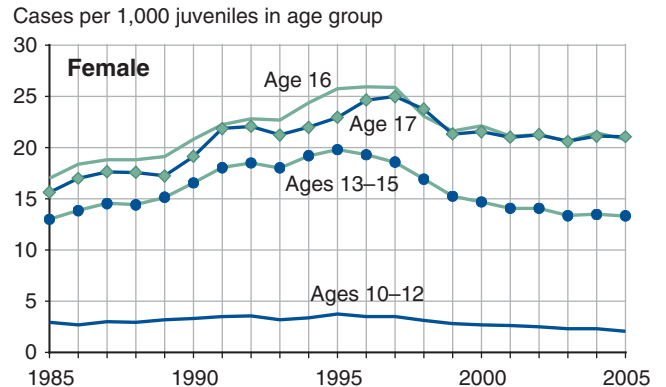
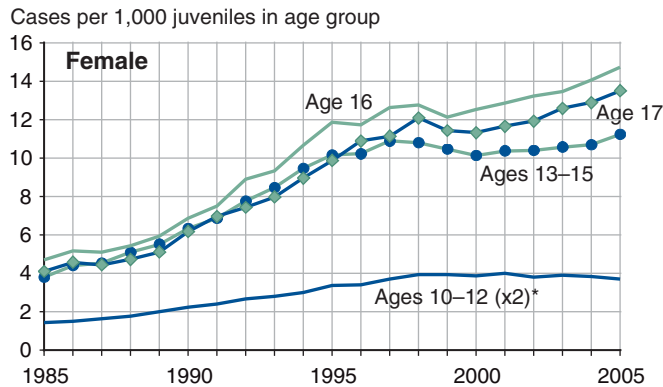
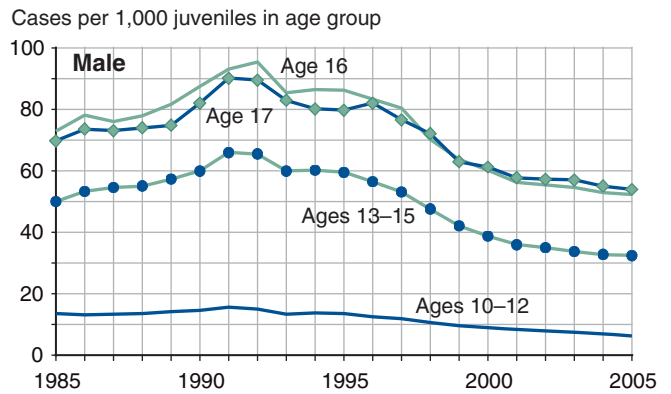
Gender

Across all age groups and offense categories, case rates for males exceed rates for females; however, since 1998, female rates for person, drug, and public order offense cases increased, while male rates leveled off

Person offense case rates



Property offense case rates



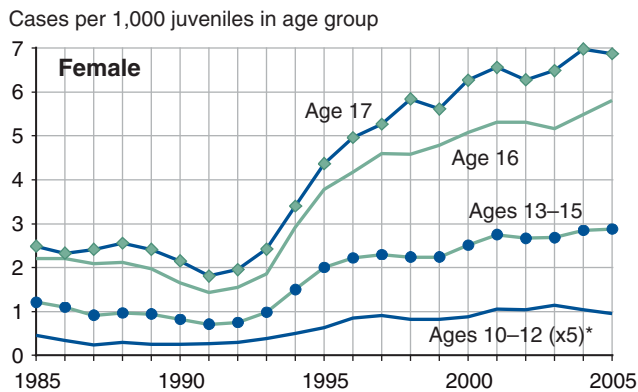
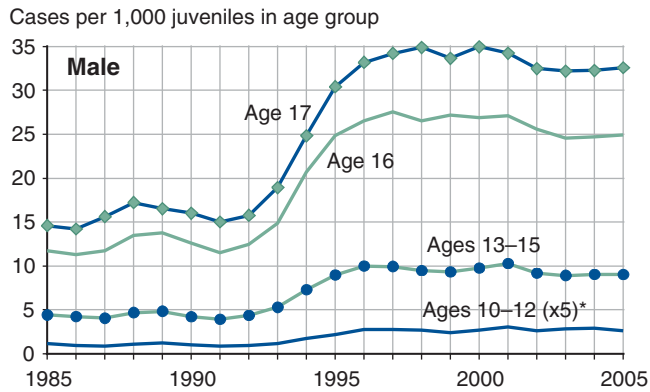
- Between 2001 and 2005, male person offense case rates increased 3% for ages 13–15, 6% for age 16, and 7% for age 17; for males ages 10–12, person offense case rates decreased 11%.
- Between 2001 and 2005, female person offense case rates increased 8% for ages 13–15, 15% for age 16, and 16% for age 17. Similar to the trend among young males, the person offense case rate for females ages 10–12 fell 8%.

- Male property offense case rates increased across all age groups between 1985 and the early 1990s and then decreased through 2005 to their lowest level since 1985.
- Between 1991 and 2005, male property case rates decreased 60% for youth ages 10–12, 51% for ages 13–15, 44% for age 16, and 40% for age 17.
- Since 1997, age-specific property offense case rates for females decreased continuously across all age groups.
- In contrast to the male rates, age specific property offense rates for females were higher in 2005 than in 1985 for all age groups except for youth ages 10–12, which decreased 29%.

*Because of the relatively low volume of cases involving female youth ages 10–12 for person offenses, their case rates are inflated by a factor of 2 to display the trend over time.

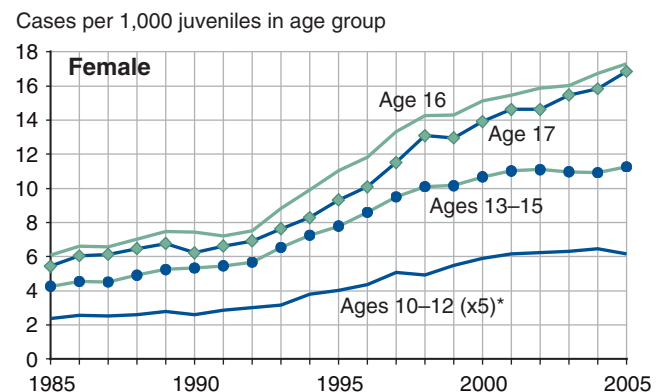
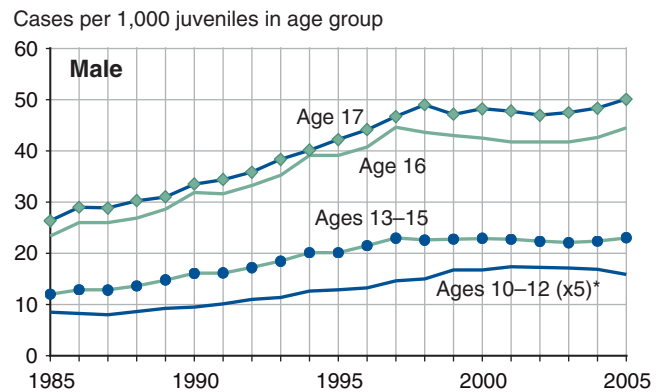
Gender

Drug offense case rates



- For males, drug offense case rates increased sharply between 1991 and 1996: 217% for males ages 10–12, 156% for ages 13–15, 131% for age 16, and 121% for age 17.
- Between 1996 and 2005, male drug offense case rates remained relatively stable, decreasing slightly for all age groups.
- Female drug offense case rates increased continuously for all age groups between 1991 and 2005: 255% for females ages 10–12, 306% for ages 13–15, 304% for age 16, and 281% for age 17.

Public order offense case rates



- Between 1985 and 1999, public order offense case rates for male youth ages 10–12 increased 98%, 90% for males ages 13–15, 84% for those age 16, and 79% for 17-year-olds.
- Age-specific public order offense case rates for males have remained relatively stable between 1999 and 2005, although rates for male youth age 16 and age 17 increased slightly in the last two years.
- For females, public order offense case rates for all ages increased continuously between 1991 and 2005: 116% for ages 10–12, 106% for ages 13–15, 140% for 16-year-olds, and 155% for 17-year-olds.

*Because of the relatively low volume of cases involving male and female youth ages 10–12 for drug offenses and public order offenses, their case rates are inflated by a factor of 5 to display the trends over time.

Race

Percent change in number of cases by race, 1985–2005:

Most serious offense	White ⁴	Black	Amer. Indian ⁵	Asian ⁶
Delinquency	29%	93%	52%	157%
Person	125	141	147	256
Property	-24	9	-8	84
Drugs	136	215	277	170
Public order	102	300	141	342

■ Between 1985 and 2005, trends in the volume of cases differed somewhat across racial groups; however, the number of person, drug, and public order offense cases increased substantially for all racial groups.

Offense profile of delinquency cases by race:

Most serious offense	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian
2005				
Person	22%	31%	22%	21%
Property	37	31	39	44
Drugs	13	8	12	9
Public order	28	29	26	26
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
1985				
Person	13%	25%	14%	15%
Property	62	56	65	61
Drugs	7	5	5	8
Public order	18	14	16	15
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

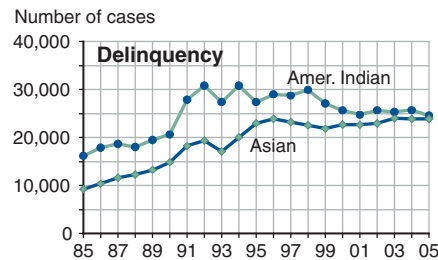
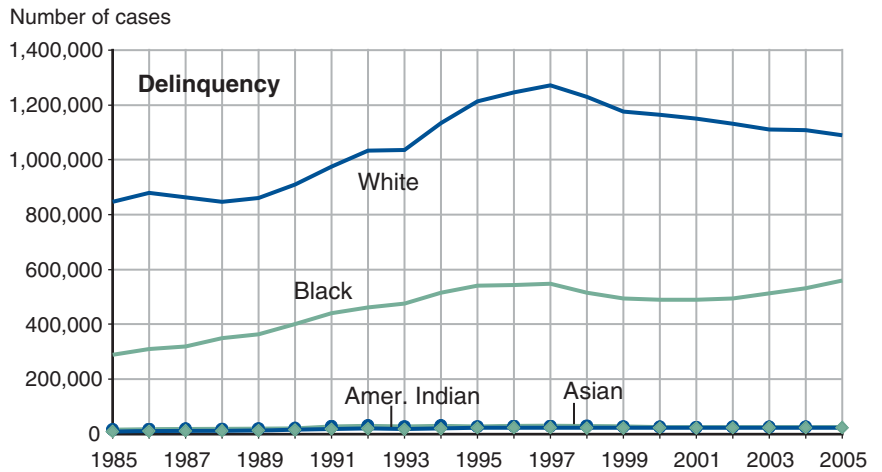
■ In 2005, the offense profile differed substantially from that of 1985 for all racial groups. Although a property offense was the most common charge involved in delinquency cases disposed for both years, the proportions of the caseloads that involved person or public order offenses were much larger in 2005 than in 1985 for all racial groups.

⁴ Throughout this Report, juveniles of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race; however, most are included in the white racial category.

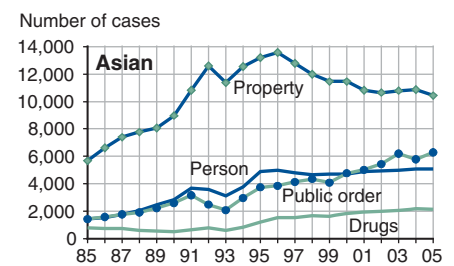
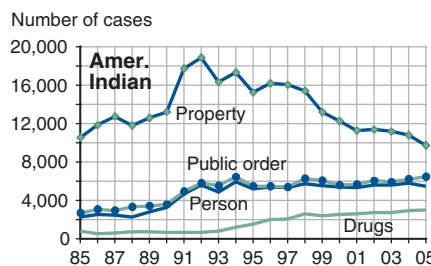
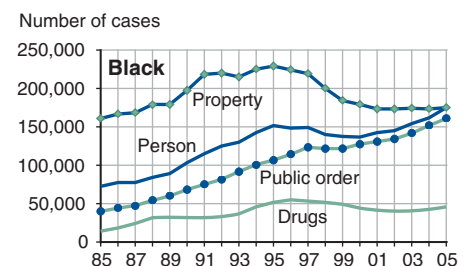
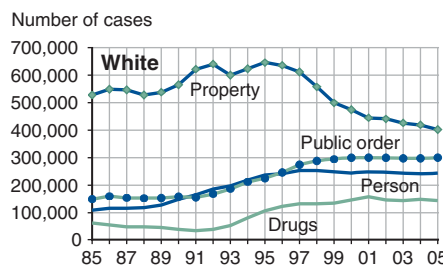
⁵ The racial classification American Indian (usually abbreviated as Amer. Indian) includes American Indian and Alaskan Native.

⁶ The racial classification Asian includes Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander.

Between 1997 and 2005, the delinquency caseload decreased for white youth and American Indian youth (14% each) but increased slightly for Asian youth (3%) and black youth (2%)

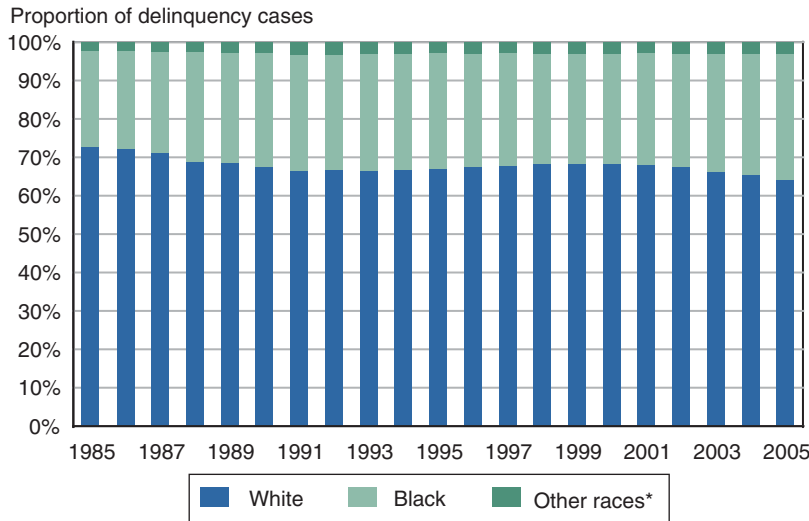


For all racial groups, the decrease in delinquency cases since 1997 has been driven by the decrease in property cases, while person, drug, and public order offense cases have increased

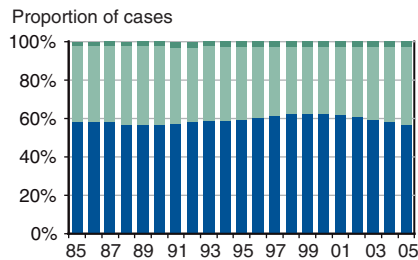


Race

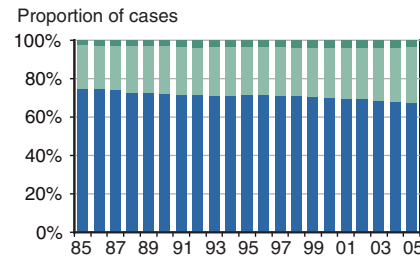
In 2005, nearly two-thirds of all delinquency cases involved white youth: 57% of person offense cases, 67% of property offense cases, 74% of drug offense cases, and 63% of public order offense cases



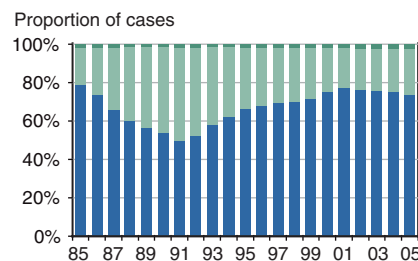
Person offense cases



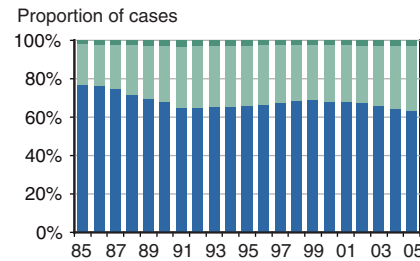
Property offense cases



Drug offense cases



Public order offense cases



- In 2005, white youth made up 78% of the U.S. population under juvenile court jurisdiction, black youth 16%, American Indian youth 1%, and Asian youth 4%.

Racial profile of delinquency cases:

Race	1985	2005
White	73%	64%
Black	25	33
American Indian	1	1
Asian/NHPI	1	1
Total	100%	100%

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

- Although white youth represented the largest share of the delinquency caseload, their relative contribution declined between 1985 and 2005, from 73% to 64%.
- The proportion of delinquency cases involving black youth increased from 25% in 1985 to 33% in 2005.
- For each year from 1985 through 2005, American Indian youth made up less than 3% of the delinquency caseload; Asian youth made up 1%.

Racial profile of delinquency cases by offense:

Race	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
2005				
White	57%	67%	74%	63%
Black	41	29	24	34
Amer. Indian	1	2	1	1
Asian	1	2	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
1985				
White	59%	75%	79%	77%
Black	39	23	19	21
Amer. Indian	1	1	1	1
Asian	1	1	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

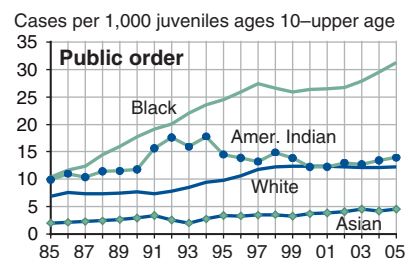
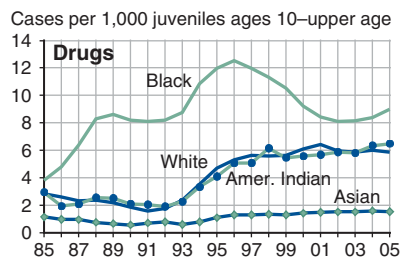
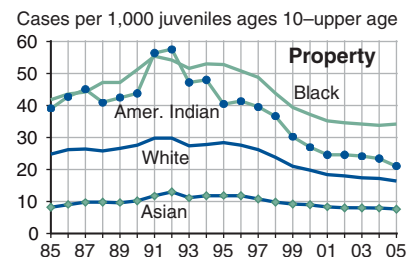
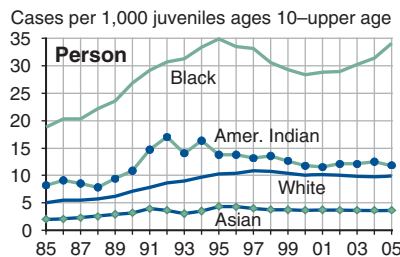
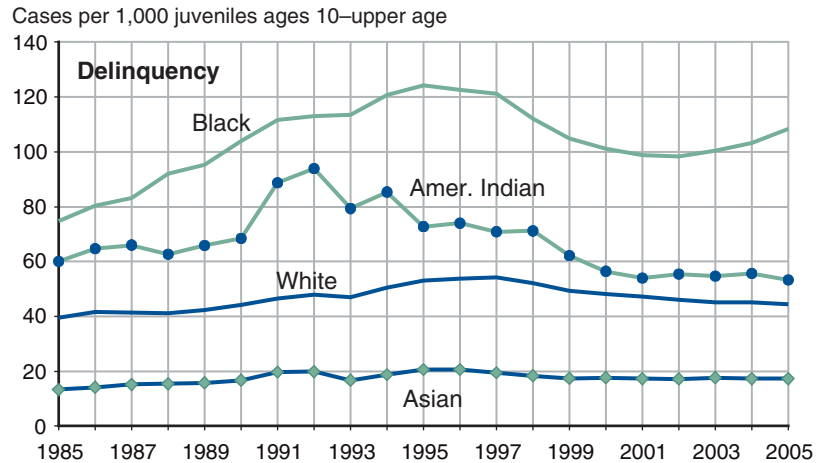
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

* Because American Indian and Asian proportions are too small to display individually, they are combined in the category "Other races" in the above graphs.

Race

- In 2005, the total delinquency case rate for black juveniles (108.4) was more than double the rate for white juveniles (44.4) and for American Indian youth (53.3); the delinquency case rate for Asian youth was 17.2.
- The delinquency case rate for white juveniles peaked in 1997 (54.3) and then fell 18% by 2005; for black juveniles, the rate in 2005 was down 13% from its 1995 peak (124.1). The delinquency case rate for American Indian youth peaked in 1992 (93.9) and then declined 43% by 2005; for Asian youth the peak occurred in 1995 (20.6) and fell 16% by 2005.
- Between 1985 and 2005, the person offense case rate increased 97% for white youth, 81% for black youth, 44% for American Indian youth, and 80% for Asian youth.
- In 2005, the person offense case rate for black juveniles (34.0) was almost 3 times the rate for American Indian youth (11.8), more than 3 times the rate for white juveniles (9.9), and 9 times that of Asian youth (3.7).
- Property offense case rates in 2005 were lower than in 1985 for each racial group.
- The drug offense case rate for black juveniles increased dramatically from 1985 to 1989, leveled off, and then increased to reach a peak in 1996 (12.5) that was 230% above the rate in 1985 (3.8). Between 1996 and 2005, the drug offense case rate for black juveniles declined 28%, while the rate increased 11% for white juveniles, 28% for American Indian youth, and 18% for Asian youth.
- Between 1985 and 2005, public order offense case rates increased 201% for black juveniles (10.4 to 31.3), 76% for white juveniles (6.9 to 12.2), 41% for American Indian youth (9.9 to 13.9), and 123% for Asian youth (2.0 to 4.5).

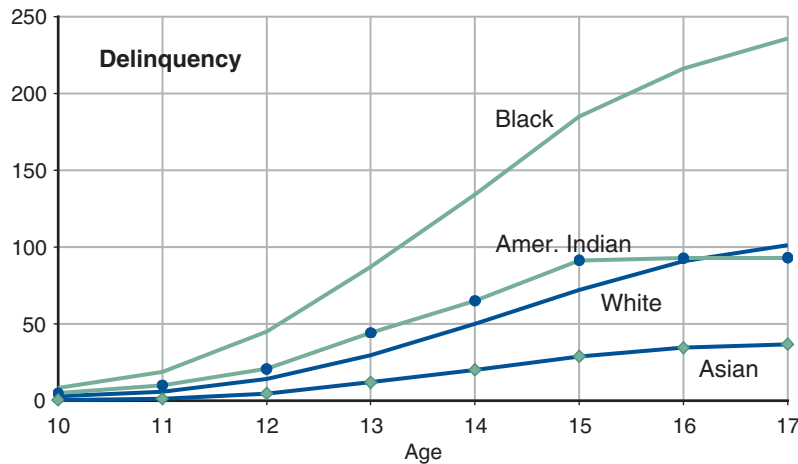
Between 1997 and 2005, delinquency case rates declined for youth of all racial groups: 25% for American Indians, 18% for whites, and 11% for Asians and for blacks



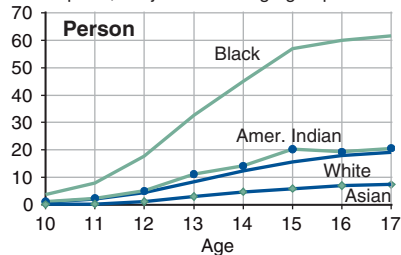
Race

Case rates for juveniles generally increased with age for person, drug, and public order offenses, regardless of race

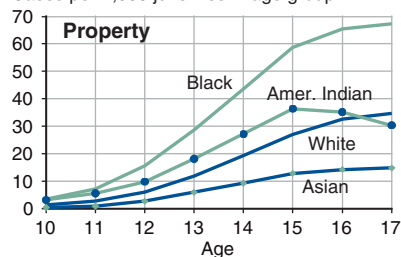
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



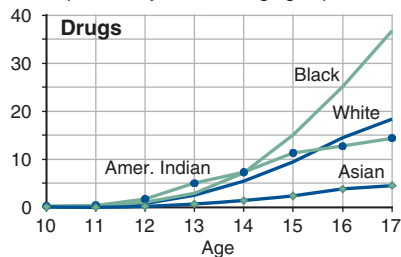
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



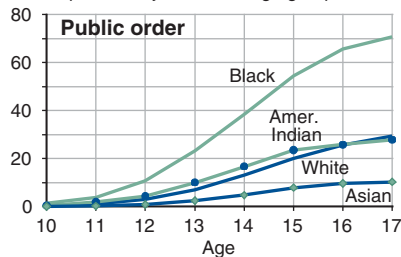
Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group



Cases per 1,000 juveniles in age group

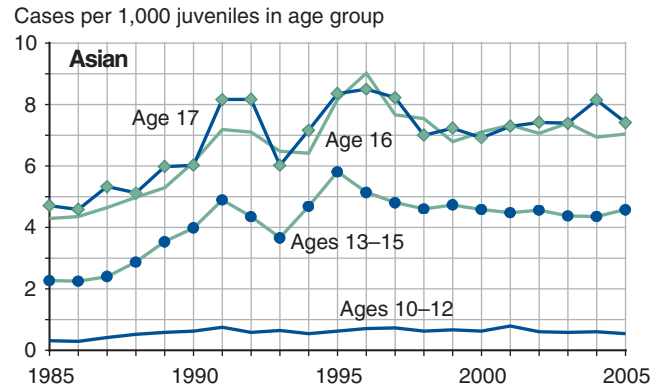
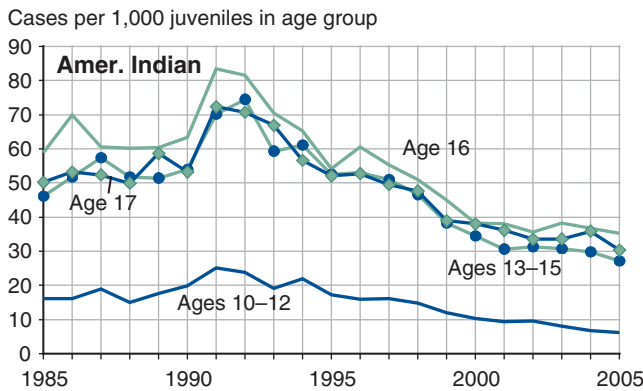
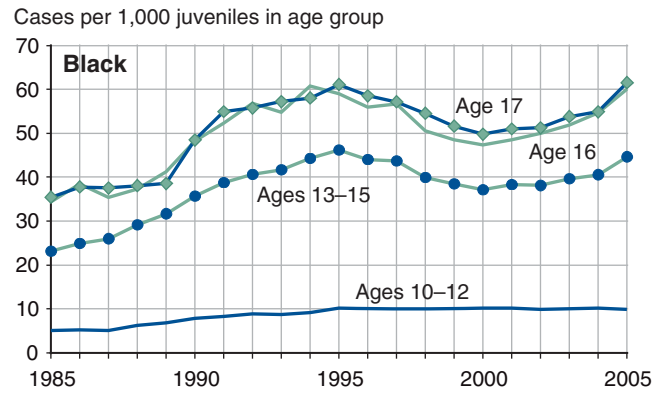
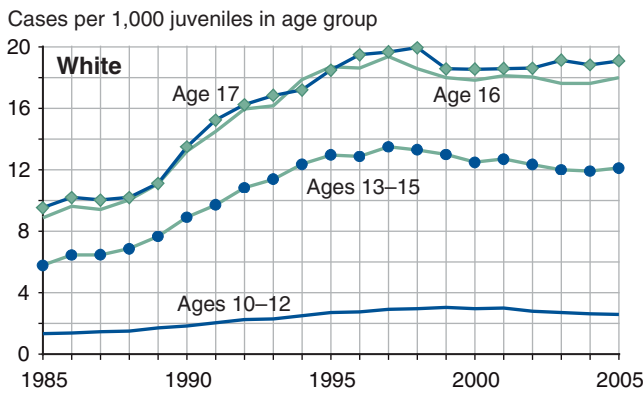


- In 2005, the delinquency case rate for 13-year-olds was more than 8 times the rate for 10-year-olds for each racial group.
- Age-specific person offense rates for black juveniles in 2005 averaged more than 3 times the rates for white juveniles and American Indian youth.
- In 2005, the person offense case rate for 16-year-olds was more than twice the rate for 13-year-olds for white juveniles and Asian juveniles.
- With the exception of black juveniles, age-specific case rates for property offenses in 2005 were higher than the rates for other offense categories.
- In 2005, property offense case rates were higher for black juveniles than those for youth of all other race categories for each age group.
- In 2005, racial disparity in age specific drug offense case rates increased after age 13. By age 17, the black drug offense case rate was twice the white rate, more than twice the rate of American Indian youth, and more than 8 times the rate of Asian youth.
- Within each age group, the 2005 public order offense case rate for black juveniles was 2 to 3 times the rate for white and American Indian youth.

Race

Case rates for person offenses in 2005 were higher than those in 1985 for all age groups within each racial category

Person offense case rates

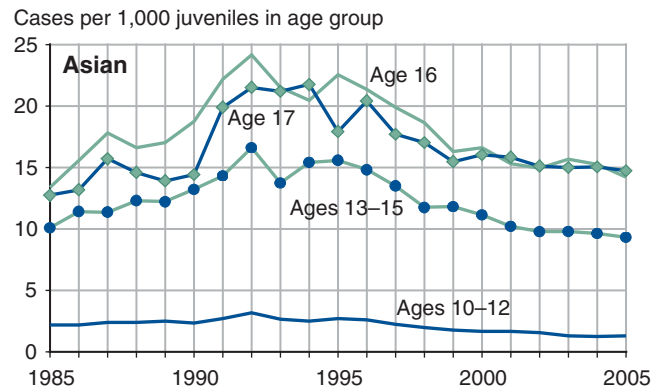
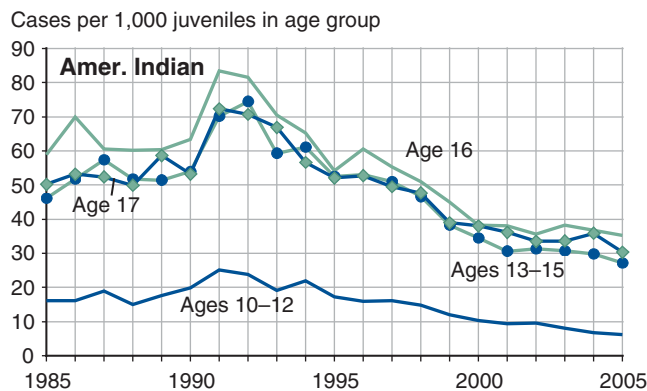
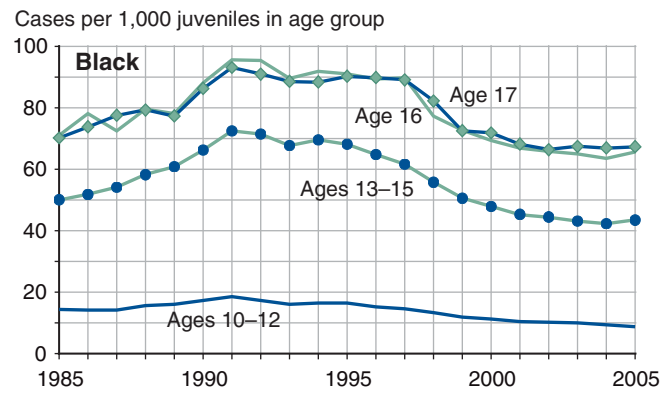
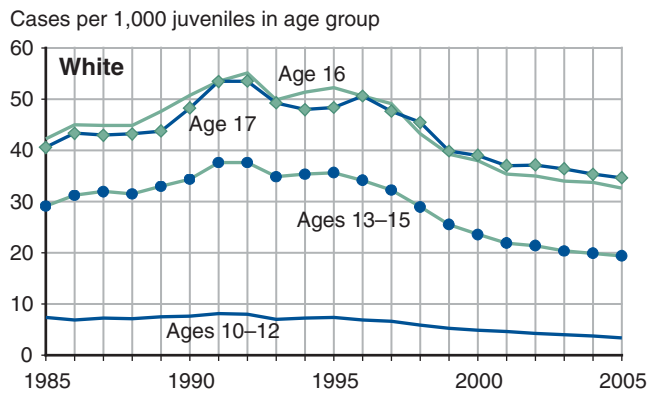


- Among white youth, person offense case rates increased dramatically for each age group between 1988 and 1998, and then decreased somewhat. Between 1998 and 2005, the person offense case rates for white youth decreased 14% for 10–12-year-olds, 9% for 13–15-year-olds, 3% for 16-year-olds, and 4% for youth age 17.
- Among black youth, person offense case rates increased steadily for all age groups between 1989 and 1995: 49% for 10–12-year-olds, 46% for 13–14-year-olds, 43% for 16-year-olds, and 58% for youth age 17.
- Person offense case rates for black youth decreased between 1995 and 2000 and then increased 20% or more through 2005 for all but the youngest juveniles.
- Person offense case rates for American Indian youth peaked in the early to mid-1990s for all age groups and then decreased through 2005.

Race

Property offense case rates peaked in the early 1990s for all age groups within each racial category and declined considerably through 2005

Property offense case rates

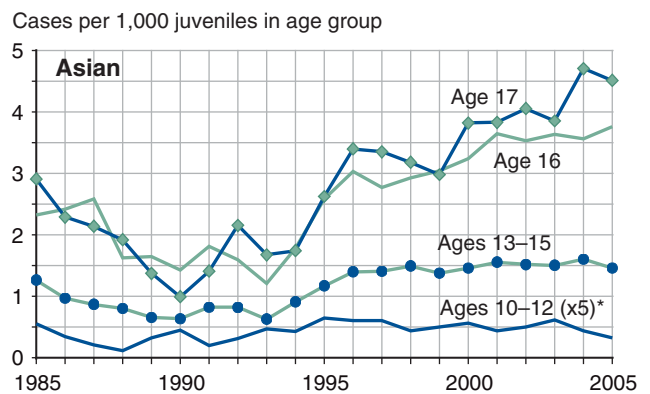
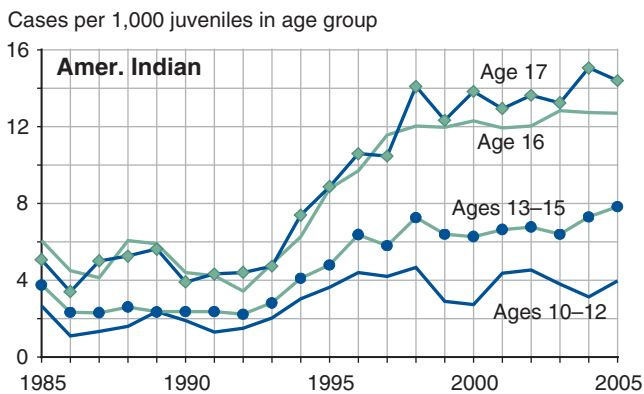
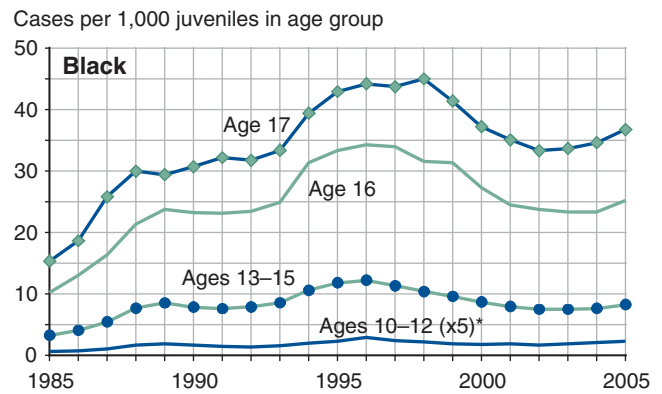
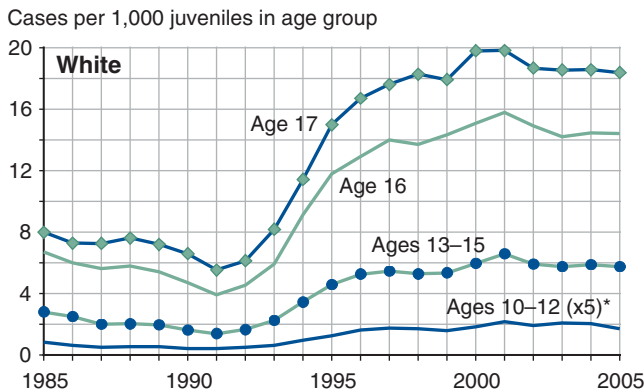


- For white, black, and American Indian youth, property offense case rates were lower in 2005 than in 1985 for all age groups.
- Among Asian youth in 2005, property offense case rates were below the 1985 rates for younger youth: the rate for youth ages 10-12 was 41% lower than the 1985 rate, and for youth ages 13-15 the rate was 8% lower than the 1985 rate.
- Property offense rates peaked in the 1990s for Asian youth ages 16 (1992) and 17 (1994) and then declined 41% and 32%, respectively, by 2005. Despite these declines, property offense case rates for 16- and 17-year-old Asian youth were higher in 2005 than in 1985.

Race

Case rates for drug offenses increased dramatically for all age groups within each racial category during the 1990s

Drug offense case rates



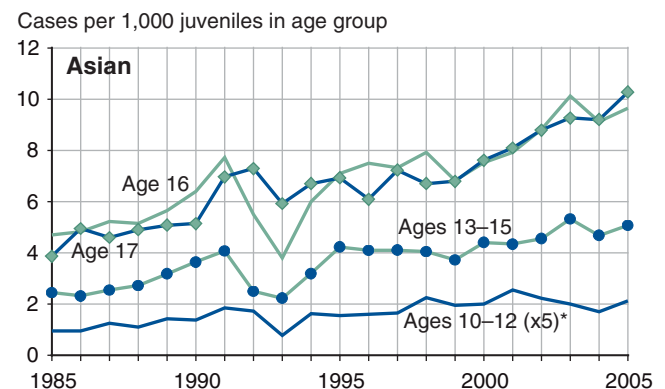
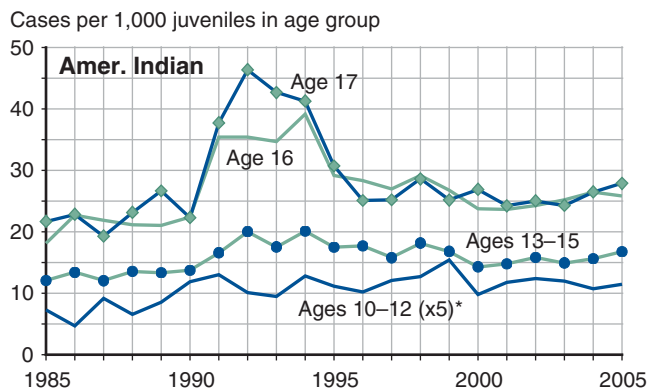
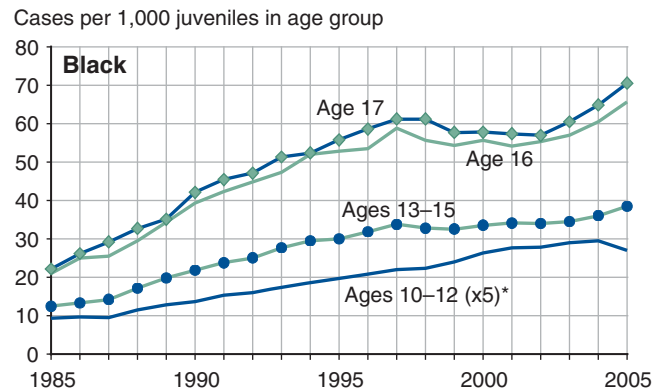
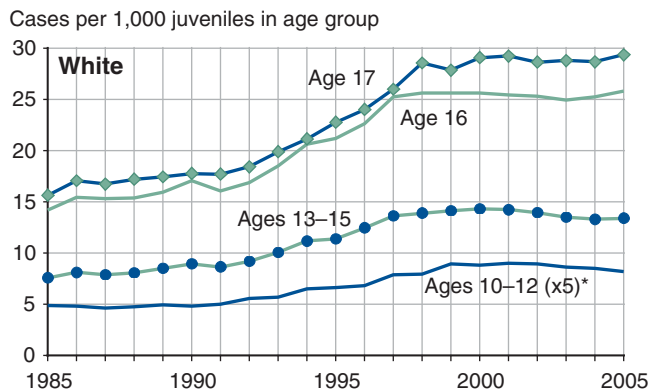
- For white youth, drug offense case rates increased dramatically for all age groups between 1991 and 2001: 439% for 10- to 12-year-olds, 372% for 13- to 15-year-olds, 305% for 16-year-olds, and 258% for youth age 17. Between 2001 and 2005, case rates declined for all age groups: 21% for 10- to 12-year-olds, 13% for youth ages 13–15, 9% for juveniles age 16, and 7% for youth age 17. Despite these declines, the 2005 drug offense case rates for white youth of all ages were more than double the rates in 1985.
- Drug offense case rates for black youth generally increased for all age groups into the 1990s, reaching a peak in 1998 for youth age 17 and in 1996 for younger juveniles. Between the peak and 2005, drug offense case rates for black youth decreased for all age groups: 22% for youth ages 10–12, 32% for youth ages 13–15, 27% for juveniles age 16, and 18% for youth age 17.
- Drug offense case rates for American Indian youth increased dramatically for all age groups between 1991 and 2002 and, with the exception of 10- to 12-year-olds, continued to increase through 2005. For American Indian youth ages 10–12, the drug offense case rate decreased 14% between 2002 and 2005, while the rates increased 16% for juveniles ages 13–15, 5% for 16-year-olds, and 6% for 17-year-olds.
- Age-specific drug offense case rates for Asian youth followed a pattern similar to that of American Indian juveniles.

*Because of the relatively low volume of cases involving youth of all races ages 10–12 for drug offenses, their case rates are inflated by a factor of 5 to display the trends over time.

Race

Regardless of racial category, case rates for public order offenses in 2005 were higher than those in 1985 for all age groups

Public order offense case rates



- Between 1991 and 1998, age-specific public order offense case rates for white youth increased substantially for all age groups and then stabilized through 2005. Among white youth, the 2005 public order offense rate was 68% higher than the 1985 rate for youth ages 10–12, 77% higher for youth ages 13–15, 82% higher for 16-year-olds, and 88% higher for youth age 17.
- Between 1985 and 2005, the black public order offense rates increased 188% for youth ages 10–12, 209% for youth ages 13–15, 212% for 16-year-olds, and 218% for youth age 17.

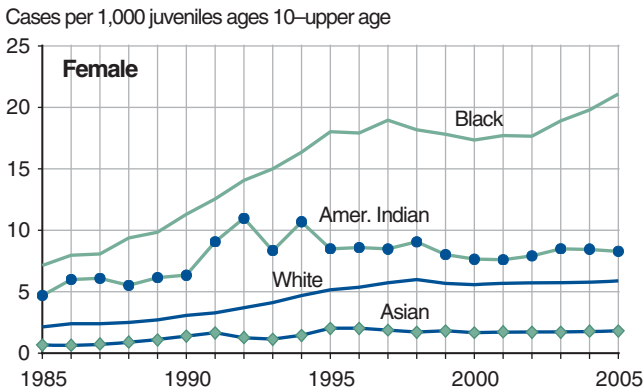
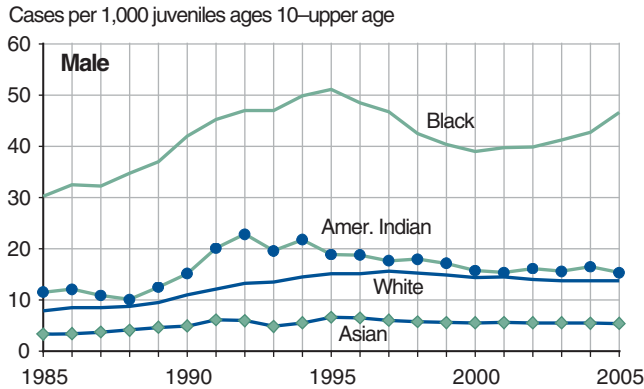
- With the exception of 10- to 12-year-olds, age-specific public order offense case rates for American Indian youth peaked in the mid 1990s, declined through the late 1990s, and then remained fairly stable.
- Age-specific public order offense case rates for Asian youth began to increase in the mid-1990s. Between 1993 and 2005, the public order offense case rates increased 173% for Asian youth ages 10–12, 127% for youth ages 13–15, 153% for 16-year-olds, and 73% for youth age 17.

*Because of the relatively low volume of cases involving youth of all races ages 10–12 for public order offenses, their case rates are inflated by a factor of 5 to display the trends over time.

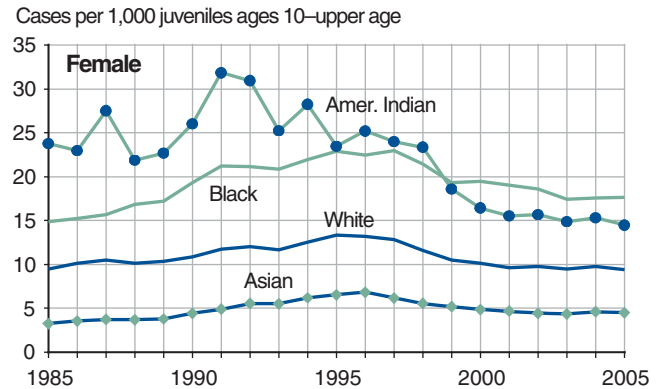
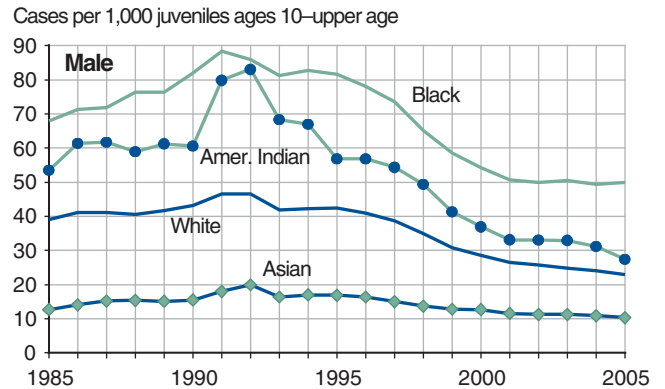
Race

For males, case rates for black youth were higher than rates for all other racial groups, regardless of offense; this was not the case for females

Person offense case rates



Property offense case rates



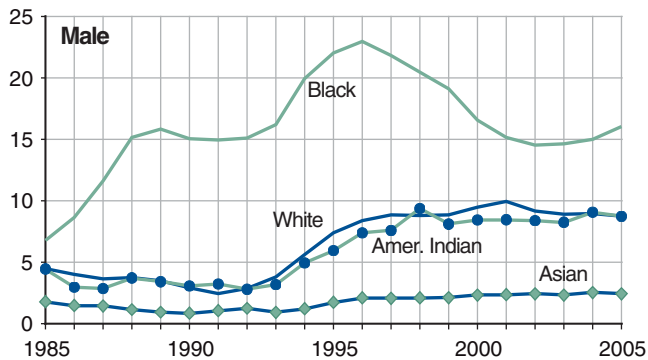
- Among males, person offense case rates peaked in the mid-1990s for all but American Indian juveniles.
- For all years between 1985 and 2005, person offense case rates for black males were 2 to 3 times higher than the corresponding rates for American Indian males, 2 to 4 times higher than those for white males, and 7 to 9 times higher than those for Asian males.
- Among females, person offense case rates for black juveniles were considerably higher than those for the other racial groups. In 2005, the person offense case rate for black females (21.1) was 11 times the rate for Asian females (1.8), more than 3 times the rate for white females (5.9), and more than twice the rate for American Indian females (8.3).

- Among males, property offense case rates peaked in the early 1990s and then declined to a level lower in 2005 than in 1985 for all racial groups.
- Among females, property offense case rates were lower in 2005 than in 1985 for white youth and American Indian youth but increased for black females and Asian females.

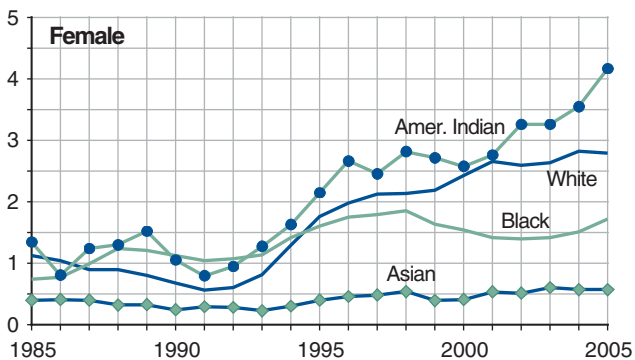
Race

Drug offense case rates

Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



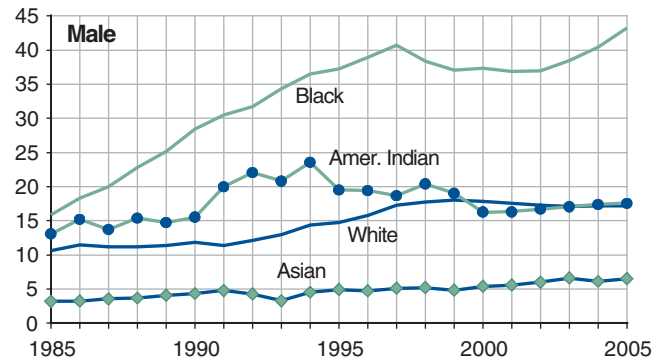
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



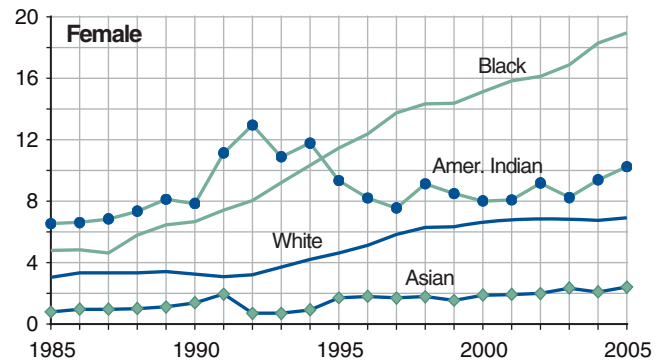
- Among males, drug offense case rates for black youth peaked in 1996 and then declined 30% through 2005.
- Among females, drug offense case rates between 1998 and 2005 decreased 7% for blacks while increasing for all other racial groups for the same time period: 31% for whites, 48% for American Indians, and 6% for Asians.

Public order offense case rates

Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



- In 2005, the public order offense case rate for black males was twice the rate for both white and American Indian males and more than 6 times the rate for Asian males.
- Between 1985 and 2005, the public order offense case rate for black females increased 296% (from 4.8 to 18.9).
- Public order case rates for American Indian females decreased 21% between the peak year 1992 and 2005. During the same time period, public order case rates more than doubled for each of the other racial groups.

Chapter 3

National Estimates of Delinquency Case Processing

This chapter quantifies the flow of delinquency cases referred to juvenile court through the stages of the juvenile court system as follows.

Referral: An agency or individual files a complaint with court intake that initiates court processing. 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.

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

Intake: Formal processing of a case involves the filing of a petition that requests an adjudicatory or waiver hearing. Informally processed cases, on the other hand, are handled without a petition and without an adjudicatory or waiver hearing.

Waiver: One of the first decisions made at intake is whether a case should be processed in the criminal (adult) justice system rather than in the juvenile court. Most states have more than one mechanism for transferring cases to criminal court: prosecutors may have the authority to file certain juvenile cases directly in criminal court; state statute may order that cases meeting certain age and offense criteria be excluded from juvenile court jurisdiction and filed directly in criminal court; and a juvenile court judge may waive juvenile court jurisdiction in certain juvenile cases, thus authorizing a transfer to criminal court. This Report describes those cases that were transferred to criminal court by judicial waiver only.

Adjudication: At an adjudicatory hearing, a youth may be adjudicated (judged) delinquent if the juvenile court determines that the youth did commit the offense(s) charged in the petition. If the youth is adjudicated, the case proceeds to a disposition hearing. Alternatively, a case can be dismissed or continued in contemplation of dismissal. In these cases where the youth is not adjudicated delinquent, the court can recommend that the youth take some actions prior to the final adjudication decision, such as paying restitution or voluntarily attending drug counseling.

Disposition: Disposition options include commitment to an institution or other residential facility, probation supervision, or a variety of other sanctions, such as community service, restitution or fines, or referral to an outside agency or treatment program. This Report characterizes

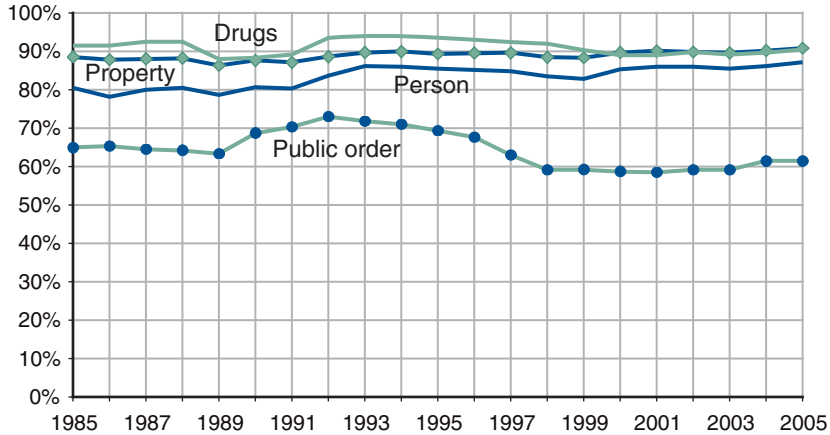
case disposition by the most severe or restrictive sanction. For example, although most youth in out-of-home placements are also technically on probation, in this Report cases resulting in placement are not included in the probation group.

This chapter describes case processing by offense and by demographics (age, gender, and race) of the juveniles involved, focusing on cases disposed in 2005 and examining trends from 1985 through 2005.

Referral

Law enforcement agencies are the primary source of delinquency referrals to juvenile court

Percent of cases referred by law enforcement



Data Table

	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	83%	80%	88%	92%	65%
1986	83	78	88	91	65
1987	83	80	88	92	64
1988	83	80	88	93	64
1989	81	79	86	88	63
1990	83	81	88	88	69
1991	83	80	87	89	70
1992	85	84	89	93	73
1993	86	86	90	94	72
1994	86	86	90	94	71
1995	85	86	89	93	69
1996	84	85	90	93	68
1997	83	85	90	92	63
1998	81	84	88	92	59
1999	80	83	88	90	59
2000	80	85	90	89	59
2001	81	86	90	89	58
2002	81	86	90	90	59
2003	80	85	90	89	59
2004	81	86	90	90	61
2005	81	87	91	91	61

- Between 1985 and 2005, law enforcement agencies were the primary source of delinquency referrals for each year.
- In 2005, 81% of all delinquency cases were referred by law enforcement; however, there were variations across offense categories.
- Law enforcement agencies referred 91% of property cases and drug law violation cases, 87% of person offense cases, and 61% of public order offense cases in 2005.
- For each year between 1985 and 2005, public order offense cases had the smallest proportion of cases referred to court by law enforcement. This may be attributed in part to the fact that this offense category contains probation violations and contempt-of-court cases, which are most often referred by court personnel.
- Compared with 1985, law enforcement referred smaller proportions of public order offense cases in 2005 and larger proportions of person and property offense cases.

Detention

- The number of delinquency cases involving detention increased 48% between 1985 and 2005, from 239,900 to 354,100. The largest relative increase was for person offense cases (144%), followed by drug offense cases (110%) and public order cases (108%). In contrast, the number of detained property offense cases declined 22% during this period.
- Despite the growth in the volume of delinquency cases involving detention, the proportion of cases detained was the same in 2005 as in 1985 (21%).
- Beginning in 2002, public order cases accounted for the largest volume of cases involving detention.
- Between 1985 and 2005, the use of detention decreased for public order offense cases (from 28% to 24%) and for drug law violation cases (from 22% to 18%) but changed little for person offense cases (from 24% to 25%) and property offense cases (from 17% to 16%).

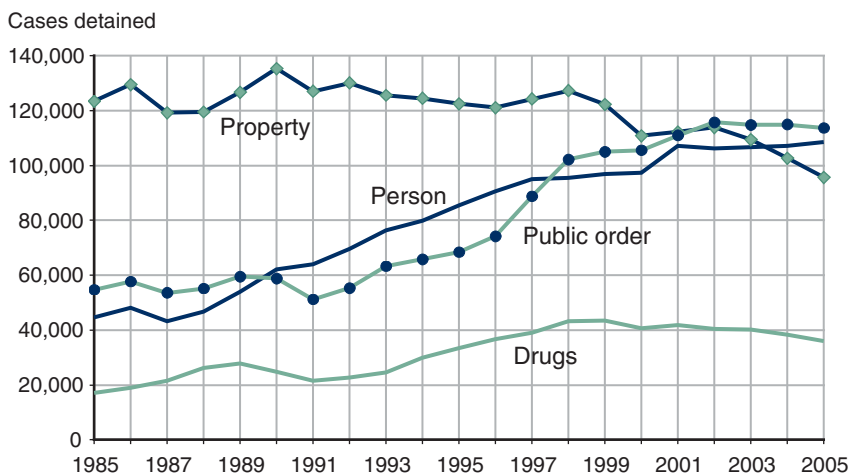
Offense profile of detained delinquency cases:

Most serious offense	1985	2004
Person	19%	31%
Property	51	27
Drugs	7	10
Public order	23	32
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	239,900	354,100

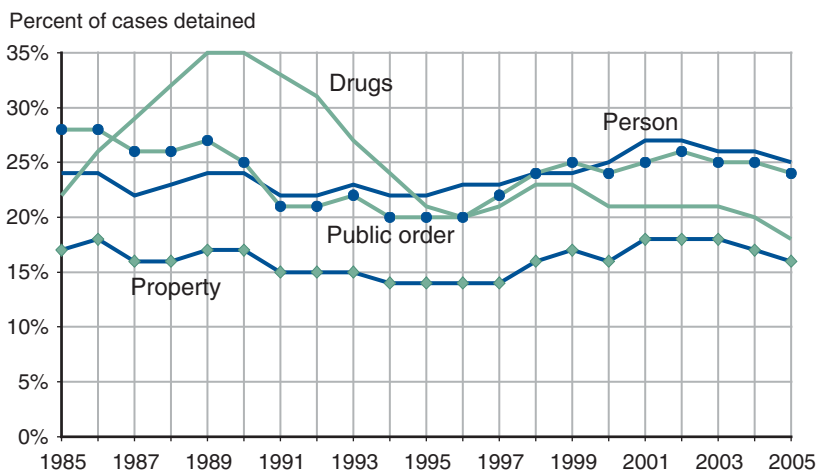
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Compared with 1985, the offense characteristics of the 2005 detention caseload changed, involving greater proportions of person, drug, and public order offense cases and a smaller proportion of property offense cases.

The number of cases involving detention increased substantially between 1985 and 2005 for person, drug, and public order offenses but decreased for property offense cases



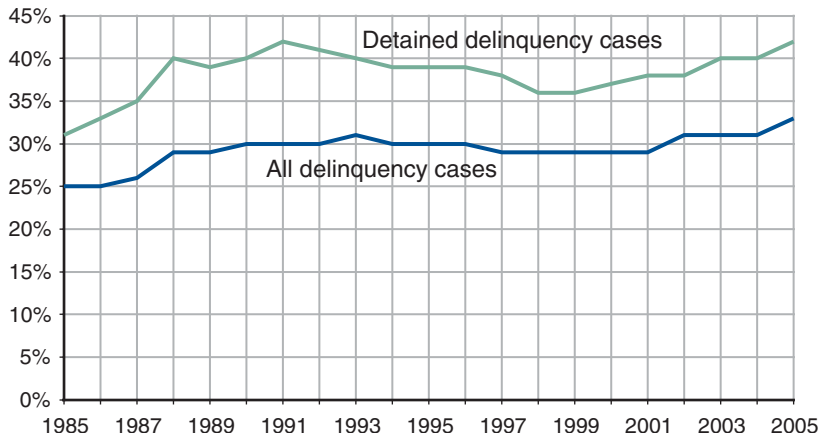
The proportion of drug offense cases involving detention reached a peak of 35% in 1990 and declined to 18% in 2005



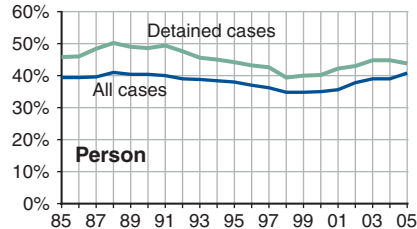
Detention

While black youth represented 33% of the overall delinquency caseload in 2005, they made up 42% of the detention caseload

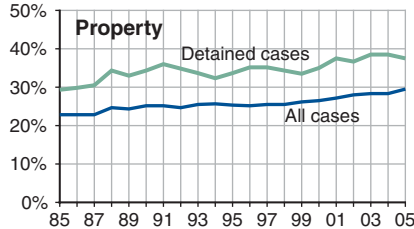
Percent of cases involving black juveniles



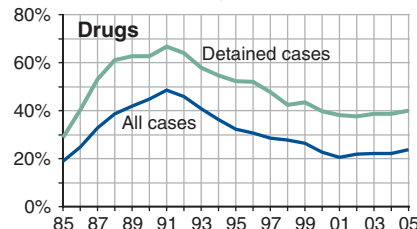
Percent of cases involving black juveniles



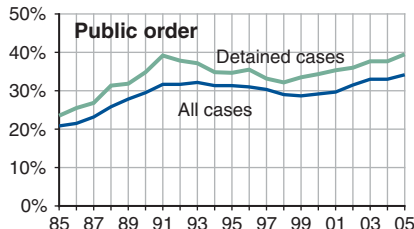
Percent of cases involving black juveniles



Percent of cases involving black juveniles



Percent of cases involving black juveniles



- Between 1985 and 2005, the proportion of all delinquency cases that involved black youth averaged 29%, while that average was 38% of all detained cases.
- Overrepresentation of black youth was greatest for drug offense cases. On average, between 1985 and 2005, black youth accounted for 31% of all cases involving drug offense violations but represented 49% of such cases detained.
- Between 1985 and 1991, the proportion of detained drug offense cases involving black youth increased substantially (from 29% to 67%). Since that time, the proportion of detained drug offense cases involving black youth fell steadily, reaching a level in 2005 that was 26 percentage points below the 1991 peak.
- Between 1987 and 1996, the proportion of detained drug offense cases involving black youth was more than 50%.
- Black youth accounted for 24% of all drug offense cases processed in 2005 but were involved in 41% of the drug offenses that involved detention.
- Black youth accounted for 41% of the person offense cases processed in 2005 and 46% of those detained.
- In 2005, the proportion of property offense cases involving black youth was 29%, while the proportion of detained property offense cases involving black youth was 39%.
- Black juveniles made up 34% of public order offense cases processed in 2005 and 39% of those detained.

Detention

Age

- In each year from 1985 through 2005, delinquency cases involving youth age 16 or older were more likely to be detained than were cases involving youth age 15 or younger.
- For both age groups, drug offense cases were more likely to involve detention than were other offense cases between 1987 and the mid-1990s. After that time, however, person offense and public order offense cases were as likely or more likely to involve detention than were drug offense cases.
- In 2005, 16-year-olds accounted for 25% of the cases that involved detention, a larger proportion of cases than any other single age group.

Gender

- In 2005, male juveniles charged with delinquency offenses were more likely than females to be held in secure facilities while awaiting court disposition. Overall in 2005, 22% of male delinquency cases involved detention, compared with 17% of female cases.

Offense profile of detained delinquency cases by gender:

Most serious offense	Male	Female
2005		
Person	30%	35%
Property	29	22
Drugs	11	7
Public order	31	36
Total	100%	100%
1985		
Person	19%	16%
Property	53	45
Drugs	7	7
Public order	21	32
Total	100%	100%

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

For all years between 1985 and 2005, detention was more likely for cases involving older youth than younger youth and for cases involving males than females

Percentage of delinquency cases detained, by age group:

Year	15 or younger					16 or older				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	19%	22%	16%	21%	29%	23%	27%	21%	23%	27%
1986	20	23	16	25	29	23	27	20	26	26
1987	18	20	15	29	27	22	25	19	29	25
1988	19	21	15	34	27	22	25	19	31	25
1989	20	23	16	37	27	24	27	19	34	27
1990	20	22	16	38	26	23	27	19	34	24
1991	17	21	14	35	22	20	25	16	31	21
1992	17	20	13	33	22	20	25	17	30	21
1993	17	21	14	29	22	20	26	17	26	22
1994	16	20	13	24	20	20	25	16	23	21
1995	16	20	13	21	20	19	24	15	20	20
1996	16	21	13	20	20	19	26	15	20	21
1997	17	21	13	20	21	20	27	16	21	22
1998	19	22	15	23	24	22	27	18	23	24
1999	20	22	16	22	24	23	28	19	24	25
2000	20	23	15	20	24	23	28	18	21	25
2001	21	25	16	19	24	24	30	19	22	26
2002	21	25	16	19	25	24	30	20	22	27
2003	21	24	16	20	24	24	30	20	22	27
2004	20	24	16	18	23	23	29	18	21	27
2005	19	23	15	17	22	23	29	18	20	26

Percentage of delinquency cases detained, by gender:

Year	Male					Female				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	21%	26%	18%	23%	28%	18%	18%	14%	20%	31%
1986	22	26	19	26	27	18	19	14	22	30
1987	20	24	17	30	26	16	16	12	23	27
1988	21	24	17	33	26	17	17	12	25	27
1989	22	26	18	37	27	18	19	13	27	27
1990	22	26	18	36	25	16	18	13	26	25
1991	19	24	16	34	22	13	17	10	21	20
1992	19	23	16	32	22	14	16	10	23	21
1993	20	24	16	28	23	14	17	11	20	20
1994	19	23	15	24	21	13	16	10	18	17
1995	18	23	15	22	21	13	17	9	15	16
1996	19	24	15	21	21	13	19	9	15	18
1997	20	25	16	22	23	15	19	10	16	19
1998	22	25	18	24	25	17	19	12	20	22
1999	23	26	19	24	25	18	21	13	19	23
2000	22	27	18	22	25	17	21	11	17	21
2001	23	28	19	21	26	18	23	13	17	22
2002	24	28	20	22	27	19	23	12	19	23
2003	24	28	20	22	26	18	22	12	18	23
2004	23	27	19	20	26	18	22	11	16	22
2005	22	27	18	19	25	17	21	10	15	21

Detention

Percentage of delinquency cases detained, by race:

Year	White					Black				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	19%	21%	16%	19%	27%	26%	28%	22%	33%	32%
1986	19	21	16	20	26	27	28	23	41	33
1987	17	19	14	20	25	26	27	22	47	30
1988	17	19	14	20	24	28	28	23	51	31
1989	18	21	15	23	25	29	29	23	53	31
1990	18	20	15	24	23	28	29	23	49	30
1991	15	18	12	21	19	25	27	21	45	26
1992	15	18	12	21	19	25	26	21	44	26
1993	16	20	13	19	20	24	27	20	39	26
1994	15	19	13	17	19	22	25	18	36	23
1995	15	19	12	15	19	22	25	18	33	22
1996	15	20	12	14	18	23	26	19	34	23
1997	16	20	12	15	21	24	27	20	35	24
1998	18	22	14	18	23	26	27	22	35	27
1999	19	22	15	18	23	27	28	22	38	29
2000	18	23	14	16	22	27	29	22	36	28
2001	19	24	15	16	23	29	32	24	38	30
2002	20	24	16	17	24	28	30	24	36	30
2003	20	24	15	17	24	28	30	23	36	29
2004	19	23	14	15	23	27	30	23	34	28
2005	18	23	14	14	22	26	28	21	32	28

Year	American Indian					Asian				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	26%	33%	22%	27%	39%	23%	32%	20%	22%	31%
1986	24	33	19	20	33	25	32	23	18	29
1987	22	26	18	25	32	21	25	19	19	22
1988	23	29	20	30	28	23	26	21	25	25
1989	23	27	20	24	31	29	31	28	30	31
1990	22	28	19	28	27	32	35	29	33	38
1991	18	26	15	22	20	30	32	28	29	34
1992	17	22	14	22	24	22	27	22	21	21
1993	17	20	15	18	19	23	30	21	23	26
1994	14	16	11	21	20	22	31	19	23	24
1995	16	20	12	13	24	21	28	17	19	27
1996	16	23	11	15	27	25	33	20	25	29
1997	17	23	12	13	25	25	32	21	24	29
1998	19	25	13	19	26	26	33	21	28	31
1999	19	26	13	21	28	31	38	28	27	33
2000	18	24	11	16	26	27	35	24	23	27
2001	16	22	11	13	23	28	33	25	25	30
2002	18	23	12	14	25	27	32	24	24	30
2003	20	25	13	14	29	25	32	21	22	29
2004	20	24	13	14	31	22	27	17	20	27
2005	20	24	13	15	28	22	30	17	17	24

Race

- Cases involving black youth were more likely to be detained than cases involving white youth in each year between 1985 and 2005 across offense categories.
- In 2005, person offense cases involving Asian youth were more likely to involve detention (30%) than those involving white youth (23%), black youth (28%), or American Indian youth (24%).
- The likelihood of detention for property offenses in 2005 was greatest for black youth.
- In 2005, black youth were about twice as likely as white youth and American Indian youth to be detained for cases involving drug offenses (32%, 14%, and 15%, respectively).
- Between 1985 and 2005, the likelihood of detention for cases involving public order offenses decreased for youth of all races.
- Among white youth in 2005, person offense cases were most likely to be detained (23%), followed closely by public order offenses (22%). For Asian youth, both person offense and public order offense cases had the highest probability of detention (30% and 24%, respectively).
- Among American Indian youth in 2005, public order offense cases were most likely to be detained (28%). For black youth, the likelihood of detention was greatest for drug offense cases (32%).

Intake Decision

- Between 1985 and 2005, the likelihood that a delinquency case would be handled informally (without filing a petition for adjudication) decreased. While the overall delinquency case-load increased 46% between 1985 and 2005, the number of nonpetitioned cases increased 18% and the number of petitioned cases increased 79%.
- The number of petitioned cases doubled between 1985 and the peak in 1997 and then declined 11% by 2005.
- The largest relative increase in the number of petitioned cases between 1985 and 2005 was seen in drug offense cases (232%), followed by public order offense cases (205%) and person offense cases (151%).
- The number of petitioned property offense cases increased 54% between 1985 and the peak in 1996 and then declined 33% by 2005.

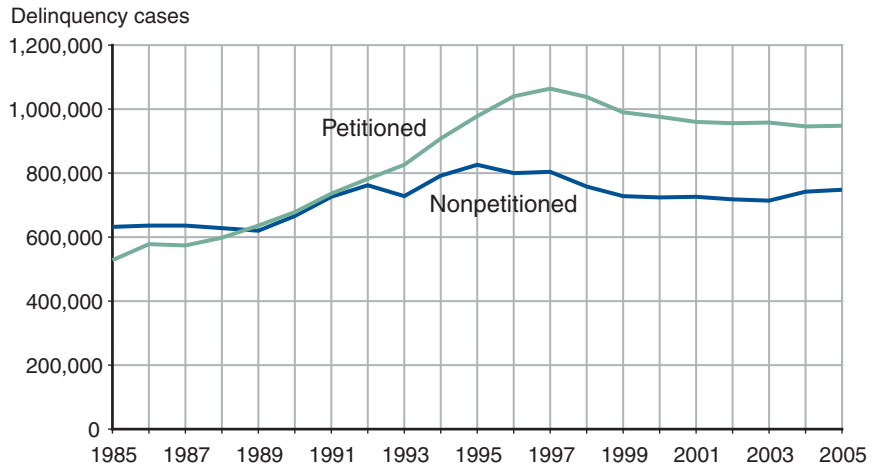
Offense profile of delinquency cases, 2005:

Most serious offense	Nonpetitioned	Petitioned
Person	24%	26%
Property	37	34
Drugs	11	12
Public order	27	28
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	748,500	949,300

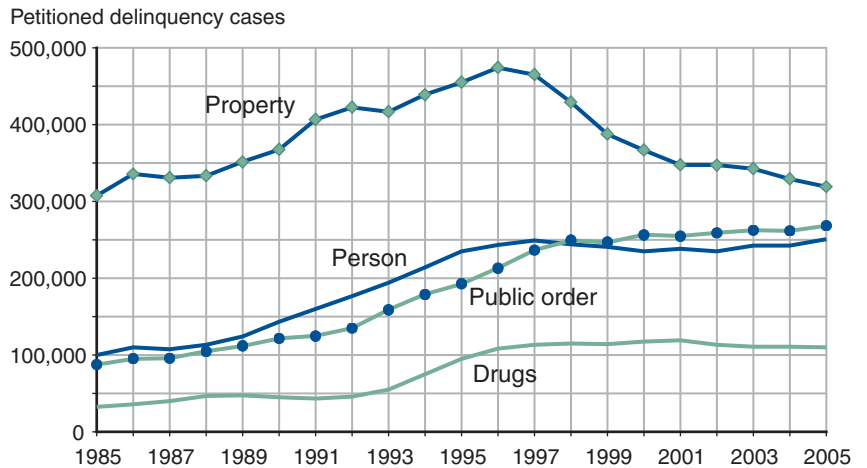
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- In 2005, the offense profiles of nonpetitioned and petitioned delinquency cases were very similar.

Since 1989, delinquency cases were more likely to be handled formally, with the filing of a petition for adjudication, than informally



In contrast to the other general offense categories, the number of property offense cases decreased 33% between 1996 and 2005



Intake Decision

In 2005, juvenile courts petitioned 56% of all delinquency cases

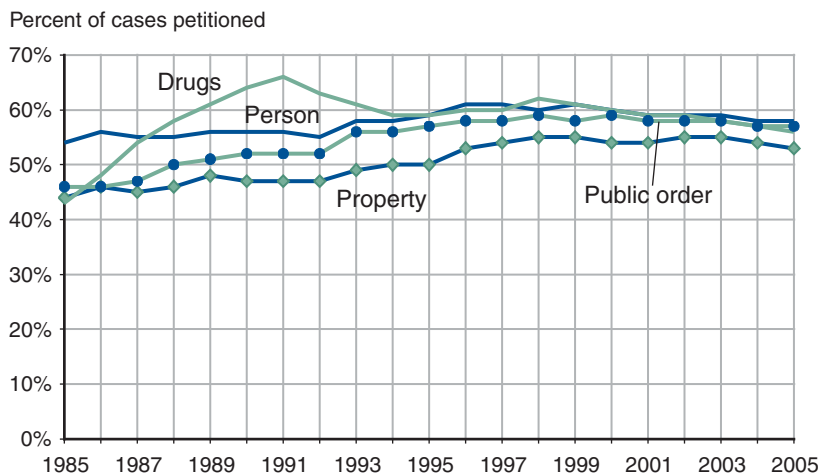
Most serious offense	Petitioned cases	Percentage of total delinquency cases	Percentage of all petitioned cases		
			Younger than 16	Female	White
Total delinquency	949,300	56%	54%	24%	60%
Total person	251,200	58	61	26	53
Violent Crime Index*	64,400	79	57	18	42
Criminal homicide	1,100	84	37	17	57
Forcible rape	3,300	76	60	3	63
Robbery	22,800	88	56	9	29
Aggravated assault	37,100	74	58	25	48
Simple assault	154,600	52	62	32	55
Other violent sex offenses	13,200	75	73	5	66
Other person offenses	19,000	60	58	25	59
Total property	319,400	53	56	21	64
Property Crime Index**	217,400	54	56	23	63
Burglary	74,300	76	58	10	65
Larceny-theft	112,700	42	56	33	62
Motor vehicle theft	25,200	76	52	21	56
Arson	5,300	62	73	15	72
Vandalism	52,900	52	61	15	74
Trespassing	22,900	44	55	16	55
Stolen property offenses	14,400	72	48	13	51
Other property offenses	11,800	56	40	32	65
Drug law violations	109,900	56	39	17	67
Public order offenses	268,700	57	50	26	61
Obstruction of justice	153,200	69	46	28	61
Disorderly conduct	52,000	40	63	31	51
Weapons offenses	25,400	58	57	12	59
Liquor law violations	8,100	33	30	27	87
Nonviolent sex offenses	7,100	52	63	18	69
Other public order offenses	23,000	57	50	25	70

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

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

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

Between 1985 and 2005, the use of formal processing increased in all general offense categories



- The overall likelihood of formal handling was greater for more serious offenses within the same general offense category. In 2005, for example, 74% of aggravated assault cases were handled formally, compared with 52% of simple assault cases. Similarly, 76% of burglary cases and 76% of motor vehicle theft cases were handled formally by juvenile courts, compared with 42% of larceny-theft and 44% of trespassing cases.
- Youth younger than 16 accounted for 54% of the delinquency cases handled formally by juvenile courts in 2005; females accounted for 24% and white youth accounted for 60% of petitioned cases.
- Between 1985 and 2005, the likelihood of formal processing increased: from 43% to 56% for drug offense cases, from 54% to 58% for person offense cases, from 46% to 57% for public order cases, and from 44% to 53% for property offense cases.
- Between 1988 and 1994, drug offense cases were more likely than other cases to be handled with a petition for adjudication.
- In 2005, 56% of drug offense cases were petitioned—a substantially lower percentage than in the peak year 1991, when 66% were petitioned.
- Since 1999, person offense cases have been as likely or more likely as cases involving drug offenses to be handled formally.
- Since 1987, property offense cases have been less likely than cases in each of the other general offense categories to be handled with a petition for adjudication.

Intake Decision

Age

- In each year between 1985 and 2005, delinquency cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving younger juveniles.
- In 2005, 53% of delinquency cases involving youth age 15 or younger were petitioned, compared with 60% of cases involving older youth.
- Since 1991, the proportion of drug offense cases petitioned has declined for both age groups, while the proportion of cases petitioned for each of the other general offense categories has grown.
- Among youth age 15 or younger, drug offense cases were more likely to be handled formally than any other offense category between 1988 and 1994.
- For each year between 1990 and 2005, for both age groups, property offense cases were less likely than cases in any other offense category to be petitioned for adjudication.

Gender

- Between 1985 and 2005, the likelihood of formal case processing increased for males from 48% to 59% and for females from 35% to 48%.
- Regardless of offense, for each year between 1985 and 2005, juvenile courts were more likely to petition cases involving males than females.
- In 2005, for males, person offense cases were more likely than cases in any other offense category to be handled formally. For females, person offense and public order offense cases were most likely to be handled formally.

Between 1985 and 2005, the likelihood of formal handling increased more for younger than older youth and more for females than males

Percentage of delinquency cases petitioned, by age group:

Year	15 or younger					16 or older				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	42%	51%	40%	38%	45%	50%	59%	50%	47%	46%
1986	46	54	43	45	46	50	58	50	51	46
1987	45	53	42	51	46	51	58	49	55	47
1988	46	53	43	56	50	52	58	50	58	49
1989	48	55	45	60	52	54	59	52	61	51
1990	48	54	44	64	52	54	59	51	65	53
1991	48	54	44	65	52	54	59	51	66	52
1992	48	54	45	62	52	54	58	52	64	53
1993	51	56	47	60	54	57	61	54	63	57
1994	51	56	47	57	54	57	62	55	60	58
1995	52	57	48	56	55	58	63	55	61	59
1996	54	59	51	57	56	60	65	57	62	60
1997	55	59	52	57	56	60	64	57	62	60
1998	56	59	53	59	58	61	64	58	63	61
1999	56	59	53	58	56	60	64	58	63	60
2000	55	58	52	58	57	61	64	58	62	61
2001	55	57	52	56	56	60	64	58	61	60
2002	54	56	52	56	56	61	63	58	62	61
2003	55	57	52	54	56	61	64	59	61	61
2004	54	56	51	53	54	59	62	57	60	60
2005	53	56	50	52	53	60	63	58	59	60

Percentage of delinquency cases petitioned, by gender:

Year	Male					Female				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	48%	57%	47%	45%	46%	35%	41%	30%	33%	44%
1986	50	58	49	51	47	38	46	34	37	43
1987	50	57	48	56	48	38	45	33	42	44
1988	51	58	49	60	50	39	46	34	45	48
1989	53	58	50	63	52	42	48	36	46	50
1990	53	58	50	66	53	41	47	35	51	50
1991	53	58	50	68	53	41	47	35	50	51
1992	53	58	50	66	53	40	46	35	46	49
1993	56	60	53	64	57	43	49	37	47	52
1994	56	61	53	61	57	44	49	39	45	51
1995	57	62	54	61	58	45	52	39	47	52
1996	59	64	57	62	59	48	54	42	48	54
1997	59	63	58	62	59	49	54	43	50	55
1998	60	63	58	63	61	50	54	44	52	56
1999	60	63	58	63	59	50	55	44	52	54
2000	60	63	58	62	60	50	54	43	51	55
2001	60	62	58	61	59	49	53	43	51	54
2002	60	61	59	61	60	49	53	43	52	54
2003	60	62	59	60	60	50	53	44	50	54
2004	59	61	58	59	58	48	52	42	49	53
2005	59	61	58	58	58	48	52	41	49	52

Intake Decision

Percentage of delinquency cases petitioned, by race:

Year	White					Black				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	42%	47%	41%	39%	43%	56%	64%	52%	61%	55%
1986	44	50	43	41	43	58	64	54	70	57
1987	43	48	42	44	43	59	64	54	75	60
1988	44	49	43	46	45	59	64	54	76	61
1989	46	50	45	47	47	61	64	56	80	62
1990	46	50	44	51	47	61	64	55	81	64
1991	46	51	44	51	47	60	63	54	82	63
1992	47	50	45	49	49	60	63	55	81	61
1993	49	53	47	49	52	62	65	56	79	64
1994	50	53	48	49	53	61	65	55	77	62
1995	51	56	49	51	54	61	65	55	76	62
1996	54	58	52	52	55	63	66	58	77	63
1997	54	58	53	54	56	63	65	59	76	63
1998	55	58	53	55	57	65	65	60	79	66
1999	55	58	53	55	55	65	66	60	78	65
2000	55	57	52	55	56	64	65	60	78	65
2001	54	56	52	54	55	64	65	60	77	62
2002	54	56	52	55	56	63	64	61	77	62
2003	54	56	52	53	56	64	65	61	76	63
2004	53	55	51	52	55	63	64	61	75	60
2005	53	55	51	52	54	62	64	60	71	60

Year	American Indian					Asian				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	44%	55%	43%	32%	40%	46%	63%	42%	37%	50%
1986	48	57	46	41	48	52	68	50	45	51
1987	51	63	51	36	44	49	62	46	38	50
1988	52	60	53	44	43	51	63	48	41	52
1989	52	58	53	39	46	48	60	45	40	49
1990	50	54	50	53	47	50	59	45	32	61
1991	46	49	48	47	38	50	61	45	40	56
1992	46	51	48	48	37	46	55	43	44	49
1993	47	57	48	41	37	49	57	46	43	55
1994	48	55	48	51	42	52	62	48	45	57
1995	50	55	51	45	45	50	60	45	38	59
1996	51	57	48	47	54	54	67	47	50	64
1997	51	56	49	50	53	59	71	53	54	67
1998	53	57	49	53	58	59	71	53	59	64
1999	52	55	49	54	57	59	71	54	56	63
2000	51	53	48	50	59	60	68	56	58	64
2001	52	55	48	51	58	60	67	56	58	63
2002	51	52	48	48	59	61	67	56	58	68
2003	56	58	52	49	64	62	68	55	60	71
2004	54	55	51	49	60	59	62	52	57	68
2005	56	57	53	51	64	59	63	52	58	66

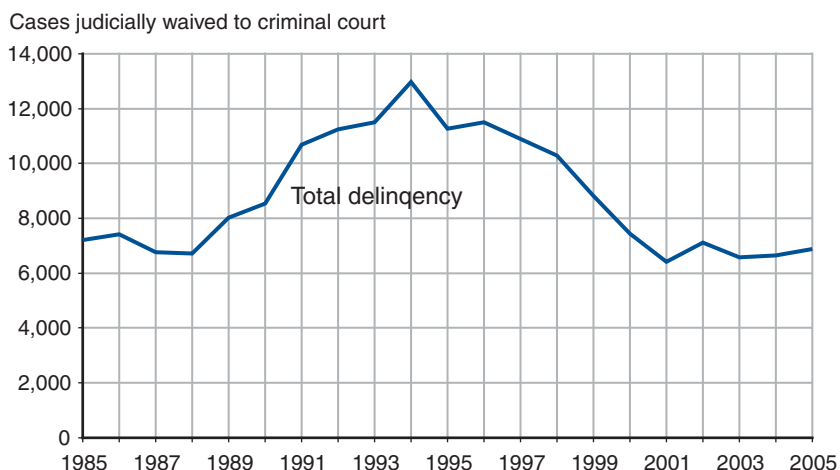
Race

- The proportion of delinquency cases petitioned increased for all racial groups between 1985 and 2005: from 42% to 53% for white youth, from 56% to 62% for black youth, from 44% to 56% for American Indian youth, and from 46% to 59% for Asian youth.
- Between 1985 and 2005, delinquency cases involving black juveniles were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving any other racial group.
- For each year between 1985 and 2005, drug offense cases involving black juveniles were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving any other racial group for any offense.
- In 2005, the greatest racial disparity in the likelihood of petitioning was seen in drug offense cases: 71% of drug cases involving black youth were petitioned compared with 52% for white juveniles, 51% for American Indian juveniles, and 58% for Asian youth.
- Between 2002 and 2005, public order offense cases involving Asian juveniles were more likely to be petitioned than were such cases involving any other racial group.
- For all racial groups, the proportion of public order cases petitioned for adjudication increased between 1985 and 2005: from 43% to 54% for cases involving white youth, from 55% to 60% for cases involving black youth, from 40% to 64% for American Indian youth, and from 50% to 66% for Asian youth.

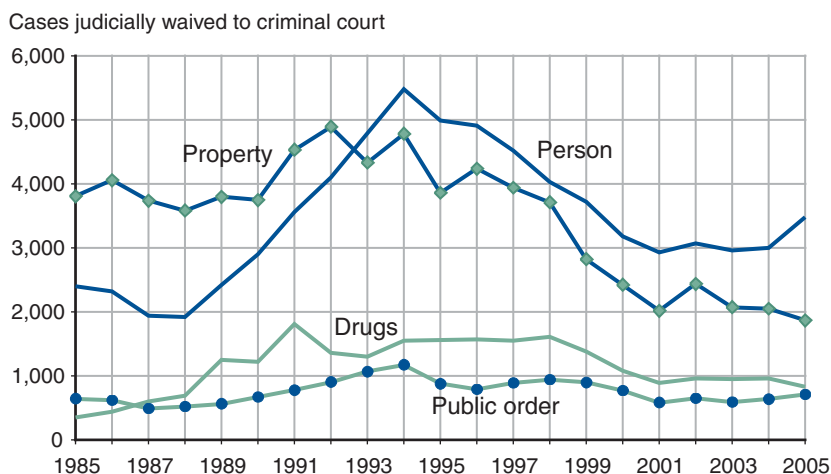
Waiver

- The number of delinquency cases judicially waived to criminal court in 1994, the peak year, was 80% greater than the number waived in 1985. This increase was followed by a 51% decline between 1994 and 2001.
- Between 2001 and 2005, the number of judicially waived delinquency cases increased 7%. As a result, the number of cases judicially waived in 2005 was 4% less than in 1985.
- The number of judicially waived person offense cases increased 129% between 1985 and 1994 and then declined 46% through 2001. Between 2001 and 2005, the number of cases waived increased 19%.
- The number of drug offense cases judicially waived increased 413% between 1985 and the peak in 1991. The number of cases waived in 2005 was 54% less than the number waived in 1991.
- Between 1985 and 1992, the largest number of judicially waived cases involved property offenses; since that time, the largest group of waived cases has been person offense cases.
- For public order offenses, the number of waived cases increased 82% between 1985 and the peak in 1994 and then declined 40% by 2005.
- The decline in the number of cases judicially waived after 1994 may be attributable to the large increase in the number of states that passed legislation excluding certain serious offenses from juvenile court jurisdiction and legislation permitting the prosecutor to file certain cases directly in criminal court.

The number of cases judicially waived to criminal court peaked in 1994

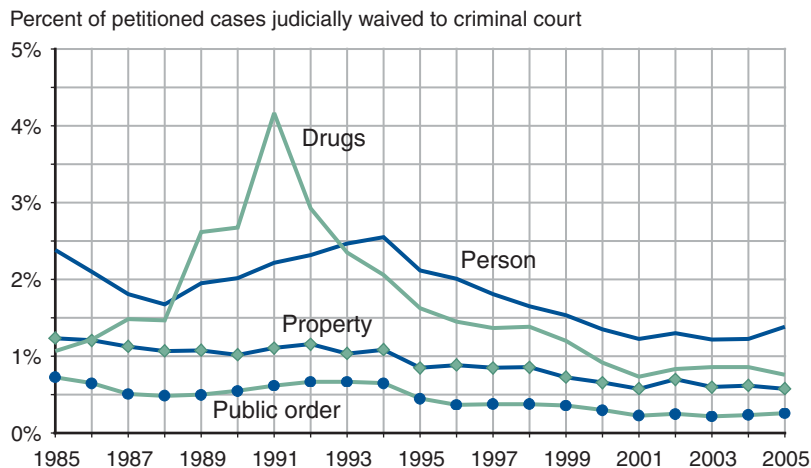


In 1985, more property offense cases were judicially waived than cases in any other offense category; in 2005, more person offense cases were waived than cases in any other category

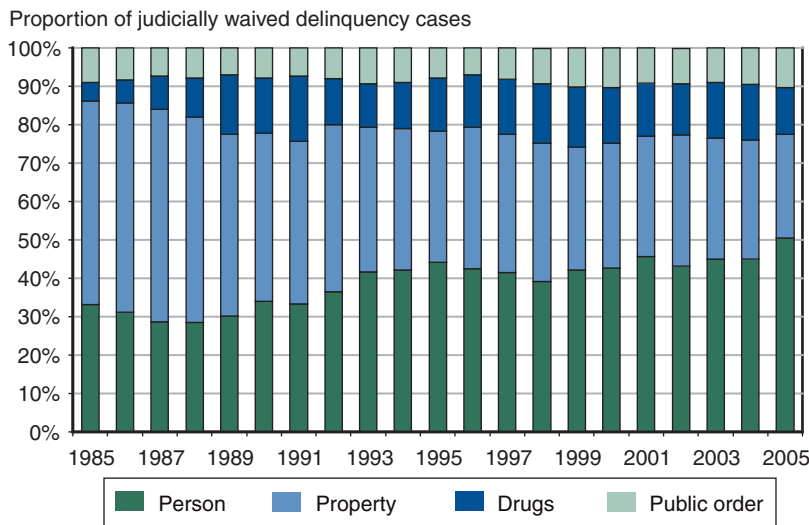


Waiver

Between 1989 and 1992, cases involving drug offenses were most likely to be judicially waived; for all other years between 1985 and 2005, person offense cases were most likely to be waived



Between 1985 and 2005, the offense profile of the judicially waived caseload changed substantially—the share of property offense cases decreased and the share of person offense cases increased



- Between 1985 and 1991, the proportion of judicially waived drug offense cases increased sharply from 1.1% to 4.2%. After peaking in 1991, the proportion of waived drug offense cases decreased, with 0.8% of drug cases being waived in 2005.
- The proportion of judicially waived person offense cases decreased between 1985 and 1988 and then increased steadily through 1994, when 2.6% of such cases were waived. Since then, the proportion has decreased: 1.4% of the petitioned person offense caseload was waived in 2005.
- Between 1985 and 2005, the proportion of property offense cases that were judicially waived decreased from 1.2% to 0.6%. Following a similar pattern, the proportion of judicially waived public order offense cases decreased from 0.7% to 0.3% during the same time period.
- The proportion of the waived caseload involving person offenses grew steadily between 1985 and 2005. In 1985, person offense cases accounted for one-third (33%) of the waived caseload; by 2005, person offense cases were 51% of the waived caseload.
- The proportion of all waived delinquency cases that involved a property offense as the most serious charge declined from 53% in 1985 to 27% in 2005.
- Drug offense cases represented 5% of the judicially waived cases in 1985; by 1991, they comprised 17% of the waived caseload. In 2005, drug offense cases made up 12% of the judicially waived caseload.
- Between 1985 and 2005, public order offense cases comprised 7% to 10% of the waived caseload.

Waiver

Age

- In 2005, 1.3% of all petitioned delinquency cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were waived to criminal court, compared with 0.2% of cases involving younger juveniles.
- For older juveniles, the probability of waiver peaked in 1991 at 3.1%, hovered around that level through 1994, declined to 1.4% by 2000, and remained relatively stable at that level through 2005.
- This pattern was most marked in waivers for older juveniles charged with drug offenses, which peaked at 6.4% in 1991 and then steadily declined to 1.2% in 2001. In 2005, the likelihood of judicial waiver in drug offense cases involving older juveniles was 1.2%.
- Regardless of offense, less than 1% of all petitioned delinquency cases involving juveniles age 15 or younger were waived to criminal court between 1985 and 2005.

Gender

- Regardless of offense, cases involving males were more likely to be judicially waived than cases involving females.
- The proportion of petitioned drug offense cases judicially waived increased substantially for males between 1985 and 1991 (from 1.1% to 4.3%) and then declined. In 2005, 0.8% of petitioned drug offense cases involving males were judicially waived.
- Judicially waived drug offense cases involving females followed the same pattern. In 2005, 0.4% of petitioned drug offense cases involving females were judicially waived.
- Females accounted for 9% of all delinquency cases judicially waived in 2005: 8% of both person and property offense cases waived, 9% of drug cases, and 14% of public order offense cases.

Cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were much more likely to be judicially waived to criminal court than those involving younger juveniles

Percentage of petitioned delinquency cases judicially waived, by age group:

Year	15 or younger					16 or older				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	2.9%	5.1%	2.8%	1.7%	1.4%
1986	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.7	4.5	2.7	1.8	1.2
1987	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	3.8	2.5	2.2	0.9
1988	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.3	3.6	2.4	2.2	0.9
1989	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	2.6	4.3	2.4	3.9	0.9
1990	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	2.7	4.5	2.4	3.9	1.1
1991	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	3.1	4.8	2.6	6.4	1.2
1992	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	3.0	5.0	2.6	4.4	1.3
1993	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	2.9	5.5	2.4	3.6	1.3
1994	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	3.0	5.5	2.5	3.2	1.3
1995	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.3	4.5	1.9	2.5	0.8
1996	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.1	4.1	1.9	2.2	0.7
1997	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.0	3.8	1.8	2.1	0.7
1998	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.9	3.4	1.9	2.1	0.7
1999	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.7	3.3	1.6	1.8	0.6
2000	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.4	2.8	1.4	1.4	0.5
2001	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	2.6	1.2	1.2	0.4
2002	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	2.7	1.5	1.3	0.4
2003	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	2.6	1.3	1.3	0.4
2004	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	2.5	1.3	1.4	0.4
2005	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	2.8	1.2	1.2	0.5

Percentage of petitioned delinquency cases judicially waived, by gender:

Year	Male					Female				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	1.5%	2.7%	1.4%	1.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%
1986	1.4	2.4	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3
1987	1.3	2.1	1.2	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3
1988	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.1
1989	1.4	2.3	1.2	2.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.2
1990	1.4	2.4	1.1	2.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.1
1991	1.6	2.6	1.2	4.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	2.5	0.2
1992	1.6	2.7	1.3	3.1	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.2
1993	1.6	3.0	1.2	2.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3
1994	1.6	3.1	1.2	2.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.2
1995	1.3	2.6	1.0	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2
1996	1.3	2.5	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1
1997	1.2	2.2	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.1
1998	1.2	2.0	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.1
1999	1.0	1.9	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2
2000	0.9	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1
2001	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
2002	0.9	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
2003	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1
2004	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1
2005	0.9	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1

Percentage of petitioned delinquency cases judicially waived, by race:

Year	White					Black				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	1.2%	2.2%	1.2%	0.8%	0.6%	1.8%	2.6%	1.4%	1.9%	1.1%
1986	1.1	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.6	2.5	1.4	1.8	0.8
1987	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.4	1.4	2.0	1.2	2.0	0.7
1988	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.8	0.5
1989	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.5	0.4	1.7	2.3	1.2	3.6	0.7
1990	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.4	1.7	2.6	1.1	3.8	0.8
1991	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.7	0.5	2.0	2.6	1.3	5.7	0.8
1992	1.1	1.9	1.1	1.2	0.5	2.0	2.8	1.4	4.1	1.0
1993	1.1	1.9	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.9	3.1	1.2	3.2	0.8
1994	1.2	2.1	1.1	1.5	0.6	1.8	3.1	1.1	2.7	0.6
1995	0.9	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.4	1.6	2.7	1.0	2.5	0.5
1996	0.9	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.3	1.5	2.4	1.0	2.1	0.5
1997	0.9	1.6	0.8	1.0	0.3	1.3	2.1	0.9	2.0	0.5
1998	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.9	0.4
1999	0.8	1.5	0.7	1.0	0.3	1.0	1.6	0.7	1.7	0.4
2000	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.4	0.3
2001	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.2
2002	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.5	1.3	0.2
2003	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.5	1.2	0.2
2004	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.2
2005	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.4	1.0	0.2

Year	American Indian					Asian				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	1.2%	2.0%	1.0%	0.8%	1.4%	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%
1986	1.0	3.8	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
1987	1.1	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	2.5	0.5	0.0	0.8
1988	1.4	2.4	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.1
1989	1.8	3.5	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.4
1990	1.5	2.8	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	2.2	0.3	1.4	0.2
1991	1.2	2.6	0.8	3.6	0.7	0.7	2.3	0.2	0.7	0.1
1992	1.4	3.1	1.0	3.0	0.5	1.0	2.1	0.5	4.9	0.2
1993	1.7	3.6	1.0	2.0	1.8	1.2	3.3	0.7	0.0	0.9
1994	2.0	3.3	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.2	3.4	0.3	0.8	1.3
1995	1.2	2.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.9	0.2	0.9	0.2
1996	1.8	3.2	1.6	2.5	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
1997	1.9	3.2	1.6	2.0	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.2
1998	1.7	3.2	1.6	1.8	0.5	0.8	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
1999	1.4	3.1	0.9	1.9	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.9	0.8
2000	1.5	2.2	1.4	2.5	0.7	0.7	1.8	0.3	0.7	0.2
2001	1.5	2.6	1.2	2.2	0.6	0.6	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.2
2002	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2
2003	1.2	2.5	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.3
2004	1.4	2.4	1.4	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2
2005	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2

Race

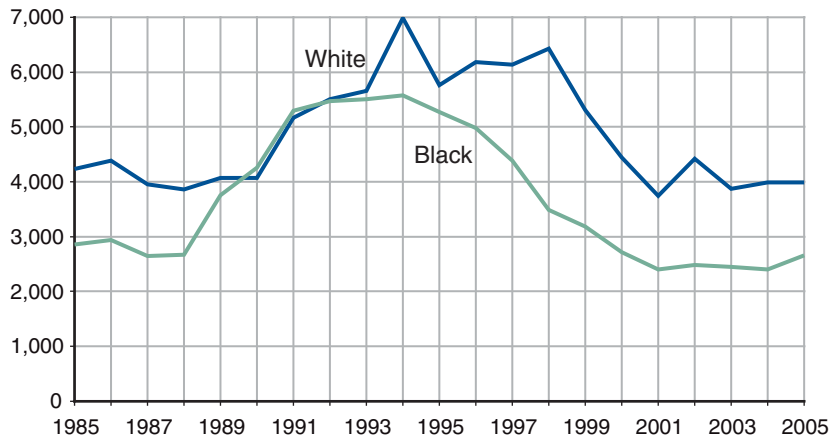
- The likelihood of judicial waiver among cases involving white youth was lower in 2005 (0.7%) than in 1985 (1.2%); the pattern was similar for cases involving black youth (0.8% in 2005 compared with 1.8% in 1985).
- The likelihood of judicial waiver among cases involving Asian youth was the same in 2005 as in 1985 (0.4%); the pattern was similar for American Indian youth (1.3% in 2005 compared with 1.2% in 1985).
- In 2005, cases involving person offenses were most likely to be waived for youth of all races: 1.3% among white juveniles, 1.5% among black juveniles, 2.3% among American Indian youth, and 1.0% among Asian juveniles.
- Among black juveniles, the use of waiver to criminal court for cases involving drug offenses peaked at 5.7% in 1991 and declined to 1.0% by 2005.
- The likelihood of judicial waiver peaked in 1993 among person offense cases involving American Indian youth (3.6%) and in 1994 for Asian youth (3.4%).

Waiver

- The number of judicially waived cases involving white juveniles increased 65% between 1985 and 1994, from 4,200 to 7,000, and then declined 43% by 2005 to 4,000.
- For black juveniles, the number of judicially waived cases nearly doubled between 1985 and 1994, from 2,900 to 5,600, and then declined 52% by 2005 to 2,700.
- The number of judicially waived person offense cases involving white youth increased 118% between 1985 and 1994, from 1,100 to 2,400, and then declined 30% to 1,700 cases in 2005.
- The number of judicially waived drug offense cases involving black juveniles increased 804% between 1985 and the peak in 1991 and then declined 79% by 2005.

Between 1985 and 2005, the number of cases judicially waived to criminal court decreased 6% for cases involving white youth and 7% for cases involving black youth

Delinquency cases judicially waived to criminal court



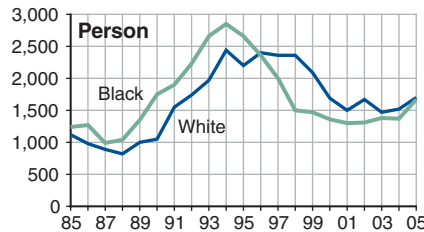
Offense profile of waived cases:

Most serious offense	1985	2005
White		
Person	26%	43%
Property	60	33
Drugs	4	12
Public order	9	12
Total	100%	100%
Black		
Person	43%	63%
Property	42	17
Drugs	6	12
Public order	8	8
Total	100%	100%

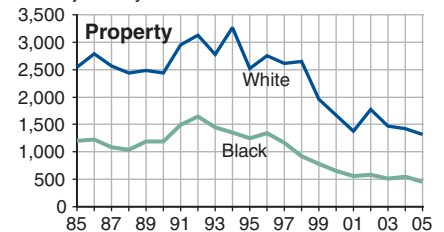
Notes: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding. Offense profiles are not presented for American Indian and Asian youth because counts were too small to calculate meaningful percentages.

- Person offense cases accounted for the largest share of the waived caseload involving black juveniles each year between 1988 and 2005. In 2005, person offense cases accounted for nearly two-thirds (63%) of the waived cases involving black juveniles.
- For white youth, property offenses accounted for the largest share of the waived caseload in 1985 (60%) but, in 2005, person offenses accounted for the largest share (43%).

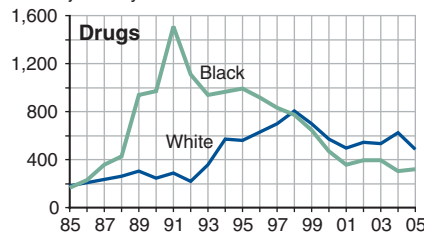
Cases judicially waived to criminal court



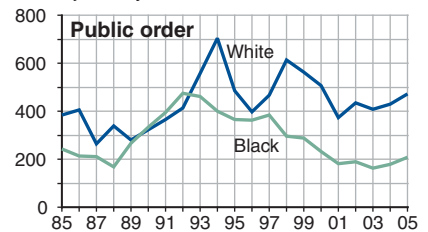
Cases judicially waived to criminal court



Cases judicially waived to criminal court

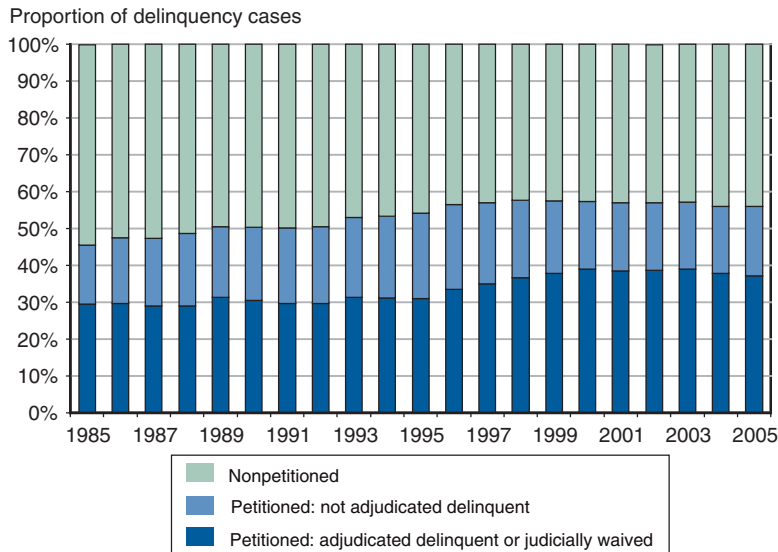


Cases judicially waived to criminal court



Adjudication

Between 1995 and 2005, the proportion of formally processed delinquency cases increased, as did the proportion that resulted in a delinquency adjudication or waiver



In 2005, youth were adjudicated delinquent in two-thirds of all petitioned delinquency cases

Most serious offense	Cases adjudicated delinquent	Percentage of total petitioned cases	Percentage of all adjudicated cases		
			Younger than 16	Female	White
Total delinquency	623,900	66%	54%	23%	63%
Total person	153,000	61	62	25	55
Criminal homicide	600	52	41	19	66
Forcible rape	2,100	64	65	3	66
Robbery	14,800	65	57	9	31
Aggravated assault	23,700	64	58	24	51
Simple assault	92,100	60	63	30	58
Other violent sex offenses	9,200	69	75	5	68
Other person offenses	10,600	56	60	23	61
Total property	211,600	66	57	20	66
Burglary	54,300	73	59	9	67
Larceny-theft	73,500	65	56	32	64
Motor vehicle theft	17,400	69	53	22	59
Arson	3,300	63	73	16	74
Vandalism	33,400	63	61	14	77
Trespassing	13,100	57	56	17	57
Stolen property offenses	9,100	63	48	13	53
Other property offenses	7,500	64	42	30	66
Drug law violations	74,500	68	40	18	70
Public order offenses	184,700	69	51	26	62
Obstruction of justice	111,400	73	47	27	62
Disorderly conduct	31,800	61	64	31	53
Weapons offenses	17,600	69	57	11	61
Liquor law violations	4,700	58	32	27	88
Nonviolent sex offenses	4,900	69	65	15	72
Other public order offenses	14,400	63	49	25	72

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

- In 1985, 30% of all delinquency cases resulted in either adjudication of delinquency or waiver to criminal court. By 2005, this proportion had increased to 37%.
- Between 1985 and 2005, the number of delinquency cases that resulted in a delinquency adjudication or were judicially waived to criminal court increased 83%, and the number of formally handled cases that were not adjudicated delinquent increased 72%.
- The likelihood of being adjudicated delinquent was greater for more serious offenses within the same general offense category.
- Within the 2005 person offense category, 64% of petitioned aggravated assault cases were adjudicated delinquent, compared with 60% of simple assault cases.
- In the property offense category in 2005, 73% of petitioned burglary cases were adjudicated delinquent, compared with 69% of motor vehicle theft cases and 65% of larceny-theft cases.
- Among public order offenses in 2005, 69% of the weapons offense cases were adjudicated delinquent, compared with 61% of disorderly conduct cases and 58% of liquor law violation cases.
- Youth younger than 16 accounted for 54% of all adjudicated delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 2005, females accounted for 23%, and white youth accounted for 63%.

Adjudication

- Beginning in 1988 and continuing through 2000, the annual number of delinquency cases in which the youth was adjudicated delinquent steadily increased from 349,100 to 656,600 and then declined to 623,900 in 2005.
- The number of adjudicated person offense cases increased 173% between 1985 and 2005 (56,100 vs. 153,000).
- The number of adjudicated cases involving property offenses increased 42% between 1985 and its peak in 1997 and then declined 25% by 2005 for an overall increase of 6%.
- Between 1985 and 2001, the number of adjudicated drug offense cases increased 264% (from 22,400 to 81,500) and then declined 9% by 2005.
- Between 1991 and 2005, the number of public order offense cases adjudicated delinquent increased 145%, from 75,400 cases to 184,700 cases.

Offense profile of cases adjudicated delinquent:

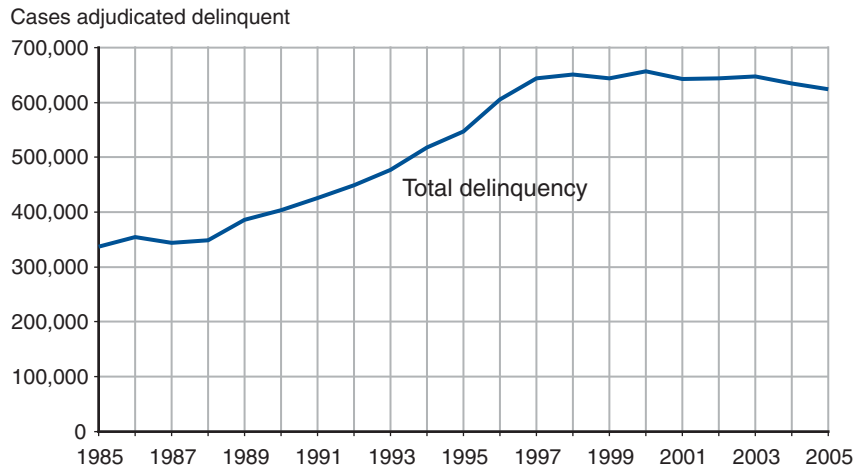
Most serious offense	1985	2005
Person	17%	25%
Property	59	34
Drugs	7	12
Public order	18	30
Total	100%	100%

Cases adjudicated delinquent	1985	2005
	337,100	623,900

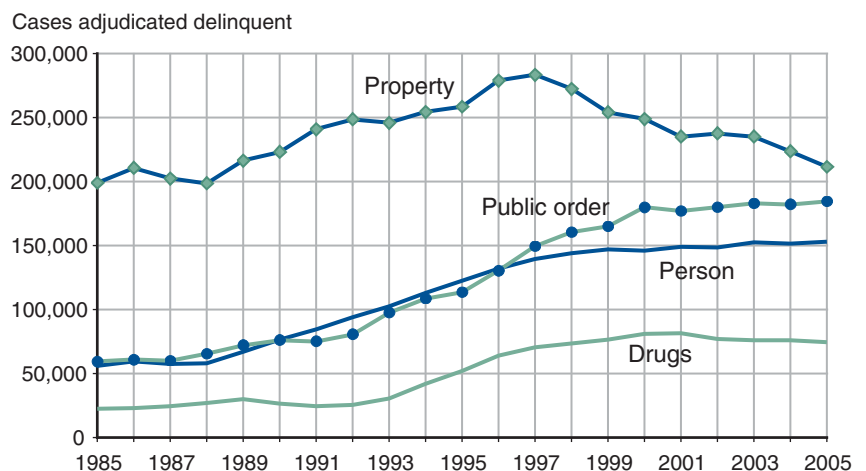
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Compared with 1985, the 2005 adjudicated delinquent caseload included greater proportions of person, public order, and drug offense cases and a substantially smaller proportion of property offense cases.

Between 1985 and 2005, the number of cases in which the youth was adjudicated delinquent increased 85% (from 337,100 to 623,900)

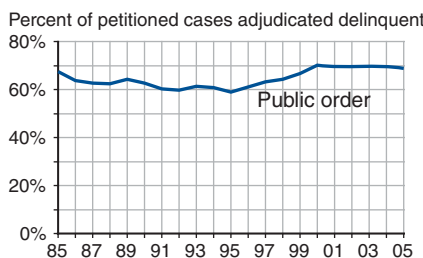
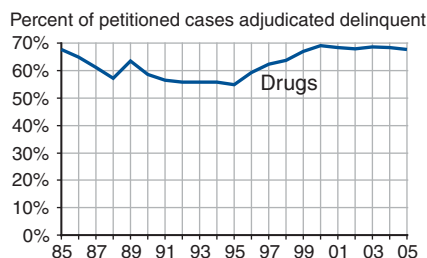
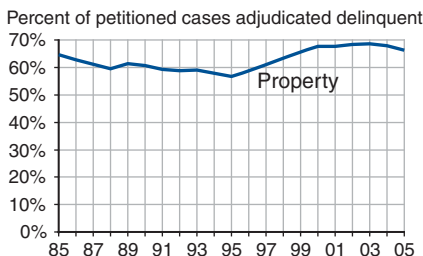
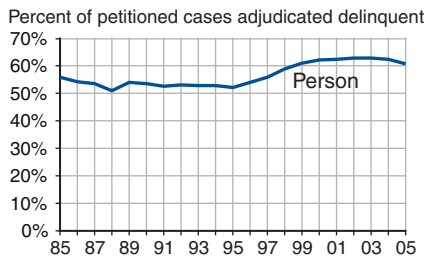
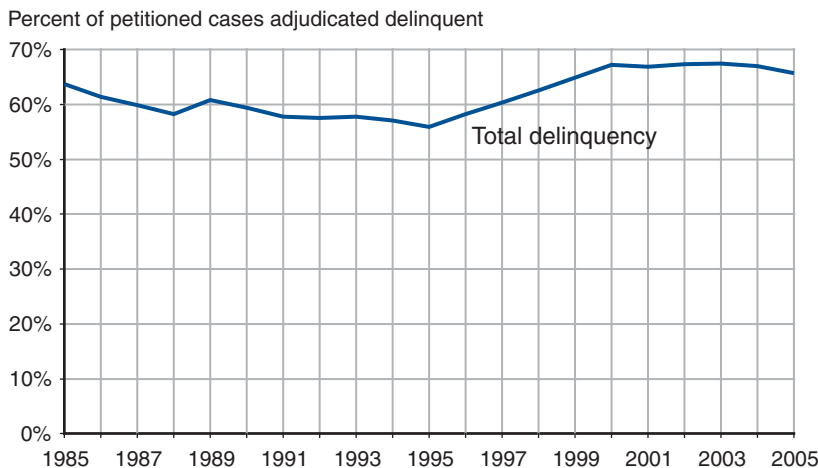


Between 2000 and 2005, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent increased for cases involving person and public order offenses but decreased for cases involving property and drug offenses



Adjudication

Between 1995 and 2005, the likelihood of petitioned cases resulting in a delinquency adjudication increased from 56% to 66%



- The likelihood of delinquency adjudication decreased from 64% to 56% between 1985 and 1995 and then increased to 66% in 2005.
- In 2005, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication for cases involving property, drug, and public order offenses was about the same as in 1985. However, for cases involving a person offense, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication was greater in 2005 than in 1985 (61% vs. 56%).
- Among the four general offense categories, person offense cases were least likely to result in delinquency adjudication for all years between 1985 and 2005.
- The likelihood of adjudication among cases involving a property offense decreased from 65% to 57% between 1985 and 1995 and then increased to 66% in 2005.
- The likelihood of adjudication among drug offense cases decreased from 68% to 55% between 1985 and 1995 and then increased to 68% in 2005.
- Among public order cases, the likelihood of adjudication decreased from 68% to 59% between 1985 and 1995 and then increased to 69% in 2005.

Adjudication

Age

- In each year from 1985 through 2005, juveniles age 15 or younger were more likely than older juveniles to be adjudicated delinquent, regardless of offense.
- Regardless of age, person offense cases were less likely than other offense categories to be adjudicated delinquent for each year between 1985 and 2005.
- Between 1985 and 1995, the likelihood of adjudication for drug offense cases involving juveniles 15 or younger decreased from 70% to 57%. After 1995, the likelihood increased. In 2005, 71% of drug offense cases involving juveniles under age 16 resulted in a delinquency adjudication.
- For drug offense cases involving juveniles age 16 and older, the likelihood of adjudication decreased from 66% to 54% between 1985 and 1995. Similar to the trend for younger youth, the proportion of drug offense cases adjudicated delinquent increased to 66% in 2005 for older juveniles.

Gender

- Between 1985 and 2005, male cases generally were more likely to be adjudicated delinquent than were female cases.
- In 2004 and 2005, however, petitioned drug offense cases involving females were more likely to result in a delinquency adjudication, compared with cases involving males.
- Between 1985 and 2005, for both male and female juveniles, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication increased more for person offense cases than for other offenses; however, the increase was greater for females (from 50% to 58%) than for males (57% to 62%).

Each year between 1985 and 2005, cases involving younger juveniles were more likely to be adjudicated delinquent than those involving older juveniles, regardless of offense category

Percentage of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, by age group:

Year	15 or younger					16 or older				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	65%	57%	65%	70%	70%	63%	54%	64%	66%	65%
1986	62	55	64	68	66	60	53	61	63	61
1987	61	54	62	64	65	59	52	60	60	60
1988	59	51	60	61	65	57	50	58	55	60
1989	61	54	62	66	67	60	54	61	62	62
1990	60	54	61	62	65	58	52	60	57	60
1991	59	53	60	60	62	57	52	58	54	58
1992	58	54	59	58	62	56	52	58	54	57
1993	59	54	60	58	64	56	51	57	54	59
1994	59	54	59	58	63	55	51	56	54	58
1995	57	53	58	57	62	54	50	55	54	56
1996	59	55	60	61	63	57	53	57	58	59
1997	61	57	62	65	65	59	55	59	61	62
1998	64	60	65	67	66	61	57	62	62	63
1999	66	62	67	70	69	63	59	64	65	65
2000	68	63	69	72	71	66	60	66	67	69
2001	68	64	69	71	70	66	61	66	67	69
2002	68	64	69	70	71	66	61	67	67	68
2003	68	64	70	71	71	66	61	67	67	68
2004	68	63	69	71	70	66	61	67	67	69
2005	67	62	67	71	69	65	59	65	66	68

Percentage of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, by gender:

Year	Male					Female				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	64%	57%	65%	68%	68%	60%	50%	61%	64%	67%
1986	62	56	63	65	64	57	47	58	63	62
1987	61	54	62	62	63	56	50	56	58	62
1988	59	52	60	57	62	55	45	54	55	64
1989	62	56	62	64	64	56	48	56	61	64
1990	60	54	61	59	62	56	50	56	57	64
1991	59	54	60	57	60	54	47	54	55	61
1992	58	54	60	56	60	54	49	54	52	59
1993	59	54	60	56	62	54	49	54	53	61
1994	58	54	59	56	61	53	49	53	54	59
1995	57	53	58	55	59	53	49	52	52	59
1996	59	56	60	60	62	54	49	54	55	60
1997	61	57	62	63	64	57	51	56	60	62
1998	63	60	64	64	64	59	55	59	61	64
1999	66	62	66	67	67	62	58	62	66	66
2000	68	63	69	69	70	65	59	65	68	69
2001	68	63	68	68	70	65	60	65	68	68
2002	68	64	69	68	70	65	60	66	68	69
2003	68	64	69	69	70	65	60	65	68	68
2004	68	64	69	68	70	65	59	65	70	68
2005	66	62	67	67	69	64	58	64	69	67

Adjudication

Percentage of petitioned cases adjudicated delinquent, by race:

Year	White					Black				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	66%	59%	67%	69%	69%	58%	53%	59%	63%	63%
1986	64	56	65	67	65	56	51	57	61	60
1987	62	57	63	64	64	55	50	56	58	59
1988	61	55	61	60	64	53	46	55	54	60
1989	63	57	63	65	66	57	50	57	62	62
1990	61	57	62	62	64	56	50	58	56	59
1991	59	55	60	59	61	55	50	56	55	60
1992	59	55	60	60	60	54	50	55	53	59
1993	60	56	61	58	63	54	49	55	53	60
1994	59	56	60	59	62	53	49	53	51	58
1995	58	54	58	57	60	53	49	53	51	57
1996	59	55	60	60	61	57	52	57	59	61
1997	61	57	62	63	63	59	54	58	62	63
1998	64	61	65	65	64	60	57	60	61	64
1999	66	63	67	69	67	62	57	63	64	67
2000	69	64	69	70	71	64	59	64	66	69
2001	69	65	69	70	71	63	59	64	63	67
2002	69	65	70	70	71	63	59	64	62	67
2003	70	65	71	71	71	63	59	64	63	66
2004	70	65	70	71	72	62	59	63	61	66
2005	68	63	68	70	70	62	58	62	63	66

Year	American Indian					Asian				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	70%	69%	70%	75%	69%	59%	59%	58%	52%	64%
1986	70	69	70	71	73	57	52	57	49	67
1987	69	67	69	68	72	57	51	58	53	67
1988	65	62	65	71	62	54	47	54	52	63
1989	68	67	70	69	62	57	49	58	52	65
1990	69	66	70	71	72	59	50	60	44	67
1991	65	68	64	63	66	56	50	57	43	62
1992	62	62	63	57	59	64	60	68	59	58
1993	59	55	60	60	60	64	65	65	77	53
1994	60	62	58	66	64	59	60	59	61	55
1995	63	64	62	57	64	53	51	53	47	60
1996	62	62	63	61	63	54	51	54	47	59
1997	64	65	63	70	66	56	56	54	52	59
1998	63	62	64	66	62	57	54	57	55	63
1999	64	64	63	66	64	62	61	62	56	62
2000	69	68	68	72	71	66	63	67	64	70
2001	72	69	73	71	73	63	61	63	61	67
2002	74	74	75	72	74	66	65	67	63	67
2003	74	71	75	71	75	69	69	70	64	70
2004	74	73	74	75	75	68	67	70	65	69
2005	70	69	70	72	72	69	68	68	68	70

Race

- In each year between 1985 and 2005, delinquency cases involving black youth were less likely to result in a delinquency adjudication than were cases involving white youth.
- For black juveniles, the likelihood of delinquency adjudication decreased between 1985 and 1995 (from 58% to 53%) and then increased to 64% in 2005. In 2005, the likelihood of adjudication was 62%.
- For delinquency cases involving white juveniles, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication decreased between 1985 and 1995 (from 66% to 58%) and then increased. In 2005, 68% of all cases involving white youth resulted in a delinquency adjudication.
- The likelihood of a delinquency adjudication for drug offense cases was higher in 2005 than in 1985 for Asian youth but about the same for cases involving white and black youth.
- The racial profile of adjudicated cases changed between 1985 and 2005. In 1985, white youth accounted for 70% of the adjudicated case-load; by 2005, this proportion declined to 63%.

Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

- The number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in out-of-home placement increased 30% between 1985 and 2005. During this period, the number of cases involving the use of out-of-home placement increased 139% for drug offense cases, 94% for public order offense cases, and 89% for person offense cases but decreased 25% for property offense cases.
- The number of cases involving out-of-home placement peaked in 1997 at 182,800 cases and then decreased 23% by 2005. Between 1997 and 2005, the number of cases resulting in out-of-home placement decreased 13% for cases involving person offenses, 40% for property offense cases, 25% for drug offense cases, and 6% for cases involving public order offenses.
- Public order offense cases include escapes from institutions, weapons offenses, and probation and parole violations. This may help to explain the relatively high number of public order offense cases involving out-of-home placement.

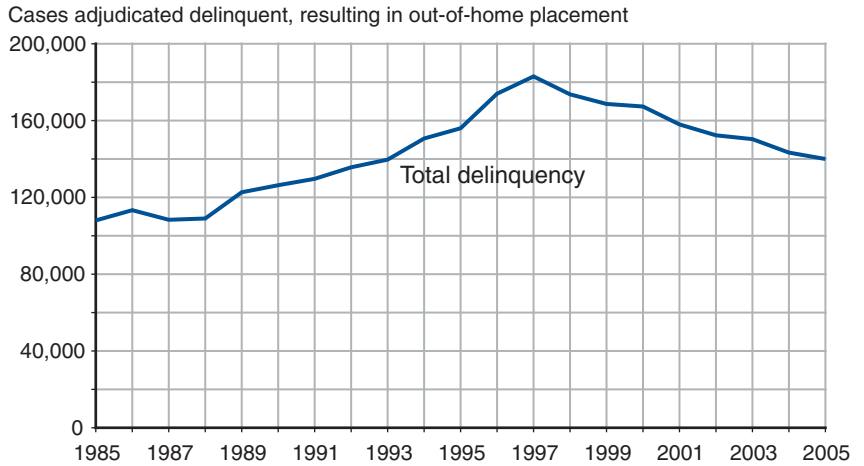
Offense profile of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement:

Most serious offense	1985	2005
Person	19%	27%
Property	55	32
Drugs	5	10
Public order	21	31
Total	100%	100%
Cases resulting in out-of-home placement	107,900	140,100

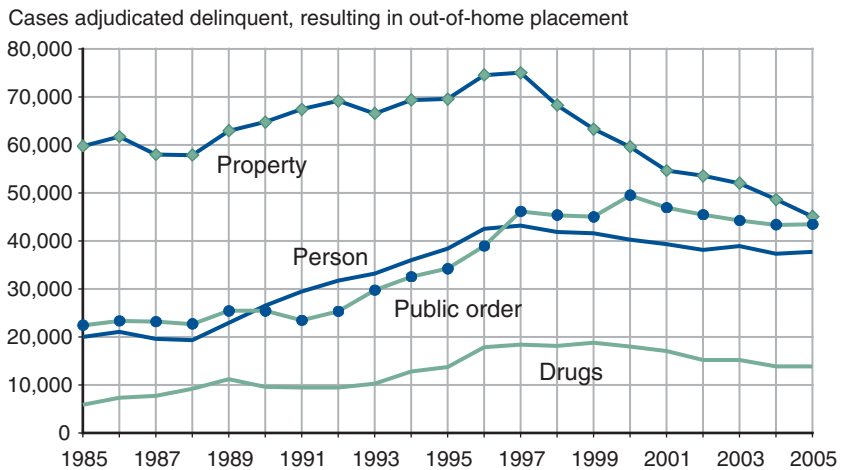
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Property offense cases are the largest share of cases adjudicated delinquent that result in out-of-home placement, although the proportion declined substantially between 1985 and 2005.

The number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in out-of-home placement increased 69% between 1985 and 1997 and then decreased 23% through 2005



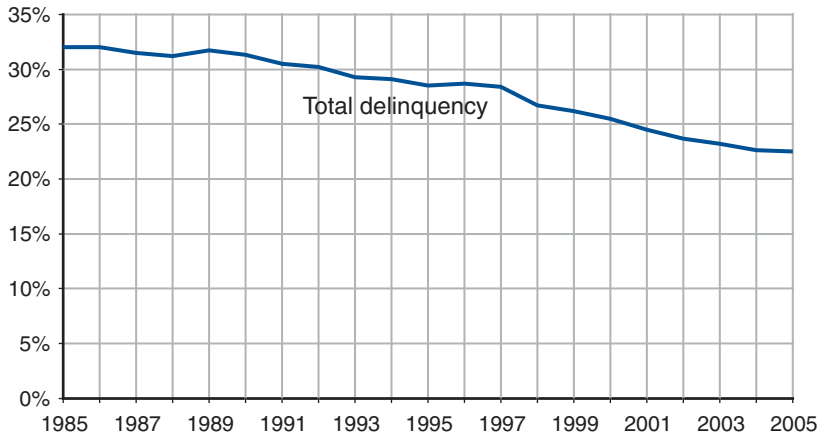
The number of property offense cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in out-of-home placement decreased 40% between 1997 and 2005



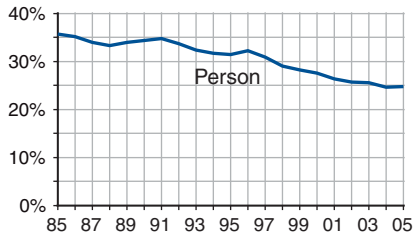
Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

The court ordered out-of-home placement in 22% of all cases adjudicated delinquent in 2005, down from 32% in 1985

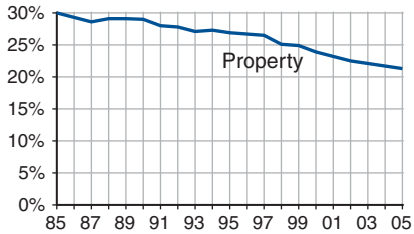
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement



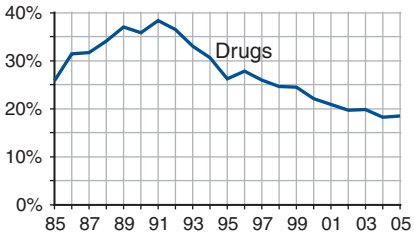
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement



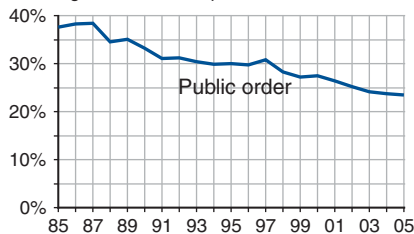
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement



Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement



Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement



- Although the likelihood that an adjudicated case would result in out-of-home placement decreased between 1985 and 2005 for each of the four major offense categories, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement increased 30%.
- Between 1985 and 2005, the largest decline in the proportion of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement was seen in cases involving public order offenses (from 38% to 24%). The proportion also decreased for person offense cases (from 36% to 25%), for property offense cases (from 30% to 21%), and for drug offense cases (from 26% to 19%).
- Between 1985 and 2005, the trend in the likelihood of out-of-home placement for drug offense cases differed from the trends of the other general offense categories. The proportion of adjudicated drug offense cases that resulted in out-of-home placement increased from 26% in 1985 to 38% in 1991 before decreasing through 2005. In contrast, the proportion of cases resulting in out-of-home placement declined continuously between 1985 and 2005 for person, property, and public order offense cases adjudicated delinquent.

Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

Age

- In each year from 1996 through 2005, cases involving juveniles age 16 or older adjudicated delinquent were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were cases involving youth age 15 or younger, regardless of offense.
- Between 1985 and 2005, the use of out-of-home placement declined for both younger youth and older youth across all four general offense categories. The declines for younger youth were greater than those for older youth.

Gender

- For each year between 1987 and 2005, cases involving males adjudicated delinquent were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were cases involving females, regardless of offense.
- Between 1985 and 2005, the use of out-of-home placement declined more for public order offense cases than for any other offense category for both males (13 percentage points) and females (18 percentage points).
- For males in 2005, person offense and public order offense cases adjudicated delinquent were most likely to result in out-of-home placement (27% and 25%, respectively), followed by property cases (23%) and cases involving drug offenses (20%).
- For females in 2005, adjudicated public order offense cases were most likely to result in out-of-home placement (20%), followed by person cases (18%), property cases (15%), and drug offense cases (13%).

Between 1985 and 2005, the likelihood of out-of-home placement declined more for younger than older youth and declined more for females than males

Percentage of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement, by age group:

Year	15 or younger					16 or older				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	32%	35%	30%	27%	40%	32%	37%	30%	25%	35%
1986	32	34	28	32	41	32	36	31	31	35
1987	31	33	28	34	41	32	35	30	31	36
1988	31	33	29	36	35	32	34	30	33	34
1989	32	33	29	39	36	32	35	29	35	34
1990	31	33	29	38	35	31	36	29	35	32
1991	30	34	28	40	32	31	36	28	37	30
1992	30	33	28	38	31	31	35	28	35	31
1993	29	31	27	34	30	30	34	28	32	31
1994	29	30	27	31	30	30	34	28	30	30
1995	28	30	26	27	30	29	33	28	26	30
1996	28	30	26	27	29	30	35	28	28	30
1997	27	29	25	26	30	30	34	28	26	32
1998	26	27	24	24	27	28	32	27	25	29
1999	25	27	24	24	26	28	31	27	25	28
2000	24	26	23	21	26	27	31	25	23	29
2001	23	24	22	19	25	27	30	25	22	28
2002	22	24	21	18	23	26	29	24	21	27
2003	21	23	20	18	22	25	29	25	21	26
2004	21	23	21	16	22	24	28	23	19	25
2005	21	23	20	17	22	24	28	23	20	25

Percentage of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement, by gender:

Year	Male					Female				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	33%	37%	31%	26%	38%	28%	29%	23%	23%	38%
1986	33	36	30	32	38	28	28	23	27	39
1987	32	36	29	32	39	27	25	23	26	38
1988	32	35	30	35	36	25	25	22	29	30
1989	33	36	30	38	37	25	25	23	30	29
1990	32	36	30	37	34	25	25	23	29	28
1991	32	36	29	39	32	24	26	22	30	26
1992	31	35	29	37	33	23	26	21	28	25
1993	31	34	28	34	32	22	25	20	25	24
1994	30	34	29	31	31	22	23	20	23	24
1995	30	33	28	27	32	22	24	20	18	24
1996	30	34	28	29	32	21	23	19	18	24
1997	30	33	28	27	33	21	23	18	16	25
1998	28	31	27	26	30	20	21	18	17	22
1999	28	30	27	26	29	20	21	18	17	22
2000	27	29	26	23	29	19	21	16	14	23
2001	26	28	25	22	28	19	20	16	14	21
2002	25	28	24	21	27	18	19	15	14	21
2003	25	28	24	21	26	18	19	15	15	20
2004	24	27	23	19	25	17	18	15	13	20
2005	24	27	23	20	25	17	18	15	13	20

Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

Percentage of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement, by race:

Year	White					Black				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	31%	34%	29%	23%	38%	35%	38%	33%	33%	38%
1986	30	31	28	27	38	36	40	33	40	39
1987	30	32	27	28	38	35	37	32	37	39
1988	30	31	28	29	35	34	36	33	39	33
1989	30	32	28	31	36	35	37	33	42	33
1990	29	32	27	29	34	35	38	34	42	31
1991	28	31	25	30	32	35	39	34	44	30
1992	27	31	25	29	32	34	36	33	43	30
1993	27	29	24	26	30	34	36	33	40	30
1994	26	29	25	23	29	34	35	33	40	31
1995	26	29	25	20	30	33	35	32	36	31
1996	26	29	24	20	28	35	36	32	41	33
1997	26	29	25	19	30	33	34	31	39	32
1998	25	27	23	18	28	31	32	29	37	30
1999	24	27	23	18	27	30	30	28	38	28
2000	24	27	23	17	27	28	29	26	35	28
2001	23	25	22	16	26	28	28	26	35	27
2002	22	25	22	16	25	26	27	24	32	27
2003	22	25	21	16	23	26	26	24	32	26
2004	21	23	20	15	23	26	26	25	28	25
2005	21	23	20	15	23	26	26	24	29	25

Year	American Indian					Asian				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	42%	48%	40%	40%	43%	27%	36%	24%	21%	32%
1986	38	44	36	35	42	24	31	22	21	27
1987	37	41	35	27	43	24	36	20	25	24
1988	36	35	35	40	39	23	26	23	20	24
1989	37	42	36	27	41	26	31	23	23	28
1990	39	40	39	27	39	27	31	26	35	26
1991	40	46	37	49	43	31	37	32	33	22
1992	41	40	40	38	47	41	47	41	37	33
1993	34	43	32	20	36	39	44	38	34	41
1994	34	38	34	21	31	38	45	36	38	33
1995	34	38	32	20	37	32	33	34	21	24
1996	32	38	32	18	32	28	30	29	30	22
1997	30	33	30	13	32	26	27	25	26	26
1998	32	40	33	20	30	23	23	24	24	23
1999	34	41	33	17	34	27	25	28	21	26
2000	31	39	31	21	30	27	26	27	21	28
2001	31	38	32	18	28	25	27	23	22	26
2002	29	36	30	16	26	23	26	24	19	21
2003	31	37	32	22	28	23	27	25	16	18
2004	32	35	33	20	30	21	26	21	15	20
2005	26	31	26	18	26	22	28	20	17	21

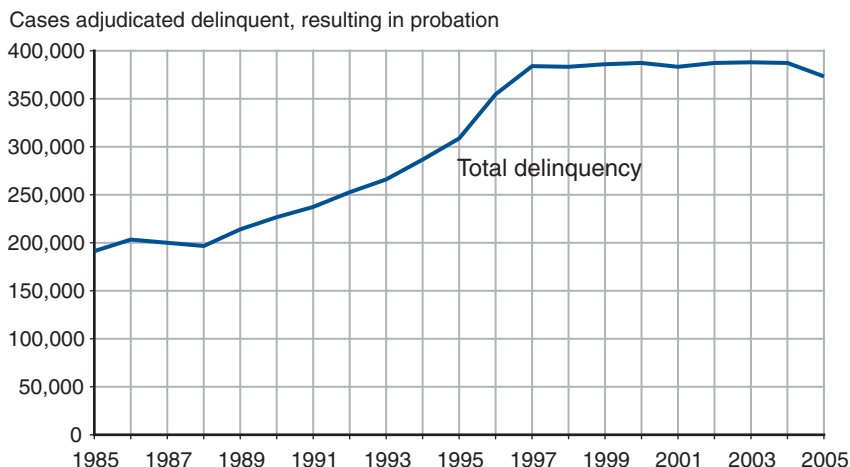
Race

- After adjudication, the likelihood of out-of-home placement in 2005 was greater for black youth and American Indian youth (26% each) than for white (21%) or Asian youth (22%).
- The proportion of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in out-of-home placement was smaller in 2005 than in 1985 for all races and across all offenses.
- For adjudicated person offense cases involving American Indian youth, the likelihood of out-of-home placement decreased 17 percentage points from 48% in 1985 to 31% in 2005; the decrease was less for black youth (from 38% to 26%), white youth (from 34% to 23%), and Asian youth (from 36% to 28%).
- In each year between 1992 and 2005, drug offense cases involving black juveniles adjudicated delinquent were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were drug cases involving juveniles of any other races.
- For adjudicated public order cases, the use of out-of-home placement decreased 17 percentage points between 1985 and 2005 for American Indian juveniles, 15 points for white youth, 13 points for black youth, and 11 points for Asian juveniles.

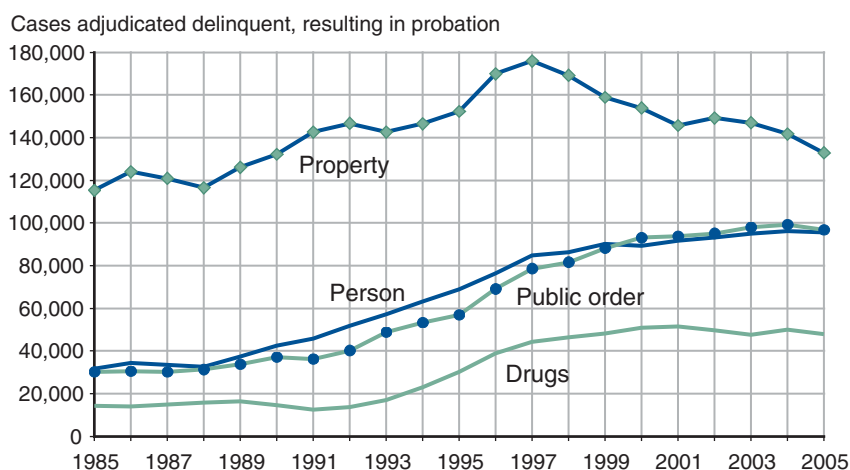
Dispositions: Probation

- Between 1985 and 2005, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in an order of probation increased 95%, compared with a 30% increase in the number of cases that resulted in out-of-home placement.
- Nearly all of the growth in the number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation took place between 1985 and 1997. During that period, the number of cases adjudicated and ordered to probation doubled and then changed little through 2005.
- Since 1985, the largest percent increase in the number of cases adjudicated delinquent that received probation has been for drug offense cases (236%), followed by public order offenses (220%), person offenses (203%), and property offenses (15%).
- Between 1997 and 2005, the number of adjudicated cases resulting in an order of probation increased 23% for public order offense cases (from 78,600 to 96,800), 14% for person offense cases (from 84,800 to 95,800), and 8% for drug offense cases (from 44,300 to 47,900). For the same time period, the number of adjudicated cases resulting in an order of probation decreased 24% for property offense cases (from 176,000 to 132,900).
- Increases in the person and public order offense categories accounted for more than 70% of the growth in the number of adjudicated cases resulting in probation between 1985 and 2005.

Between 1997 and 2005, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation remained relatively unchanged



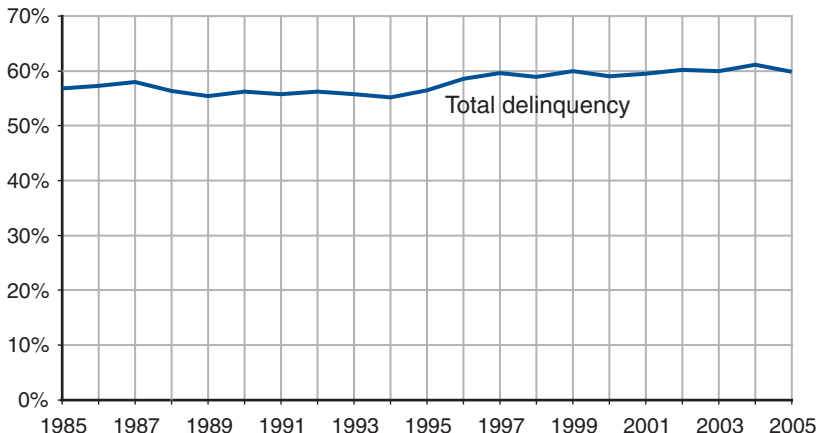
Between 1997 and 2005, the number of adjudicated cases resulting in probation increased for person, drugs, and public order offense cases but decreased for property offense cases



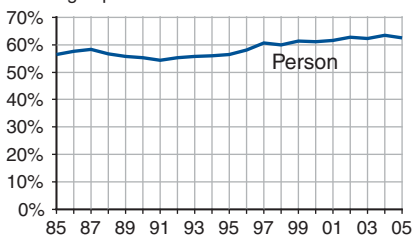
Dispositions: Probation

Probation remains the most likely sanction imposed by juvenile courts

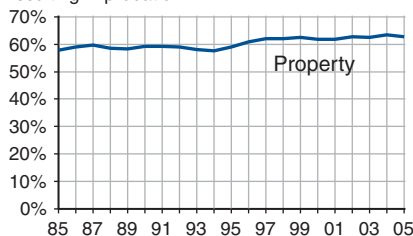
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



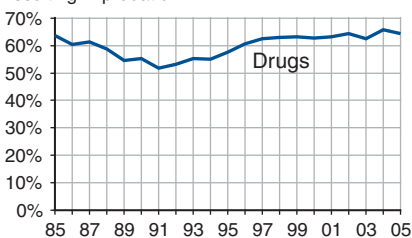
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



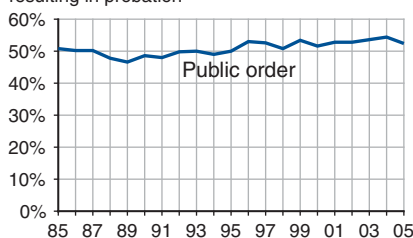
Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



Percent of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation



- Probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 60% (373,400) of the cases adjudicated delinquent in 2005, compared with 57% (191,500) of the adjudicated caseload in 1985.
- Between 1985 and 2005, the likelihood of probation for cases adjudicated delinquent increased more for person (from 56% to 63%) and property (from 58% to 63%) offense cases than for public order (from 51% to 52%) and drug offense cases (64% in both years).

Offense profile of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation:

Most serious offense	1985	2005
Person	17%	26%
Property	60	36
Drugs	7	13
Public order	16	26
Total	100%	100%

Cases resulting in formal probation 191,500 373,400

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

- In 2005, 36% of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation involved property offenses, while person cases and public order cases each accounted for about one quarter of these cases (26% each).
- The offense characteristics of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation changed between 1985 and 2005, with an increase in the proportion of cases involving person, drug, and public order offenses and a large decrease in the proportion involving property offenses.

Dispositions: Probation

Age

- Among juveniles age 15 or younger, the overall likelihood of being placed on formal probation increased from 58% in 1985 to 63% in 2005; similar increases were seen across offense categories.
- Among youth age 16 or older, the overall likelihood of being placed on formal probation increased between 1985 and 2005 from 55% to 57%; similar increases were seen across offense categories.
- For both age groups in 2005, adjudicated cases involving drug offenses were more likely to result in probation than cases in other offense categories.

Gender

- Between 1985 and 2005, the overall likelihood of being placed on formal probation increased equally for adjudicated cases involving females (from 59% to 62%) and males (from 56% to 59%).
- For females in 2005, drug offense cases adjudicated delinquent were most likely to be placed on probation (69%), followed by person offense cases (67%) and property offense cases (64%). Public order offense cases were least likely to result in formal probation (53%).
- Among males, person, property, and drug offense cases adjudicated delinquent were almost equally likely to be placed on probation (61%, 62%, and 63%, respectively) in 2005; similar to females, public order offense cases were least likely to result in probation (52%).

Between 1985 and 2005, the likelihood of probation being ordered following an adjudication of delinquency increased for nearly all demographic groups

Percentage of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation, by age group:

Year	15 or younger					16 or older				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	58%	58%	59%	64%	51%	55%	54%	56%	64%	51%
1986	59	60	61	61	50	55	55	56	60	50
1987	60	60	62	61	51	56	55	57	62	50
1988	58	58	61	59	48	54	54	56	59	48
1989	57	57	60	55	47	53	53	56	54	47
1990	57	57	61	55	48	54	52	57	56	49
1991	57	56	61	53	48	54	51	57	51	48
1992	58	58	60	54	51	54	52	57	53	48
1993	57	58	60	56	51	53	52	55	55	48
1994	57	58	59	57	51	52	52	55	54	47
1995	58	59	61	59	52	53	52	56	56	48
1996	61	61	63	63	55	55	53	57	59	50
1997	62	63	64	65	55	57	56	59	61	50
1998	62	63	65	66	54	55	55	59	61	47
1999	63	64	65	66	57	56	57	58	61	49
2000	62	64	64	65	56	55	56	58	61	47
2001	63	64	65	66	57	56	57	58	61	49
2002	63	65	66	67	57	56	59	59	62	49
2003	63	65	65	66	57	56	58	59	60	49
2004	64	66	66	69	58	58	60	60	64	51
2005	63	65	65	67	56	57	59	60	62	49

Percentage of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation, by gender:

Year	Male					Female				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	56%	56%	57%	64%	51%	59%	61%	61%	64%	51%
1986	57	57	58	60	50	60	63	63	64	50
1987	58	57	59	61	50	60	66	62	64	51
1988	56	56	58	58	48	58	62	62	62	47
1989	55	54	58	54	47	58	63	62	60	45
1990	56	54	59	55	49	59	63	63	59	48
1991	55	53	59	51	48	59	62	63	58	48
1992	56	54	58	53	50	60	62	63	61	51
1993	55	54	57	55	49	60	63	62	61	53
1994	54	54	57	54	48	60	63	63	61	52
1995	55	55	58	57	49	62	64	64	64	54
1996	58	56	60	60	52	63	65	65	66	57
1997	59	59	61	62	52	64	67	67	69	56
1998	58	58	61	62	50	63	66	66	69	54
1999	59	60	61	62	53	64	67	67	68	55
2000	58	59	61	62	51	62	66	66	66	54
2001	59	60	61	63	52	62	66	65	68	56
2002	59	61	62	64	52	63	67	65	67	55
2003	59	61	62	62	53	62	67	64	65	56
2004	60	62	63	65	54	63	68	65	70	56
2005	59	61	62	63	52	62	67	64	69	53

Dispositions: Probation

Percentage of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation, by race:

Year	White					Black				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	56%	57%	57%	64%	50%	59%	56%	60%	63%	55%
1986	57	59	59	62	49	58	56	60	58	55
1987	58	59	59	62	49	59	58	62	61	54
1988	56	57	59	60	47	56	56	59	57	48
1989	56	57	59	58	47	54	54	59	52	46
1990	57	57	60	60	49	54	53	59	51	47
1991	57	57	60	56	48	54	52	59	49	48
1992	57	57	60	58	49	55	54	59	50	51
1993	57	58	59	59	50	54	54	58	52	50
1994	57	58	59	59	49	53	53	56	50	49
1995	58	59	60	62	51	53	53	57	51	47
1996	61	60	62	66	56	54	55	58	53	48
1997	62	62	63	67	54	56	58	59	54	48
1998	61	61	63	67	53	55	58	60	55	46
1999	62	63	64	67	56	56	59	60	54	49
2000	60	62	63	66	53	56	60	60	55	49
2001	61	64	63	66	55	56	59	60	54	48
2002	62	64	64	67	55	57	60	61	56	49
2003	62	64	64	66	55	56	60	60	54	50
2004	63	66	65	68	57	57	60	59	59	50
2005	62	65	64	67	55	56	60	60	57	48

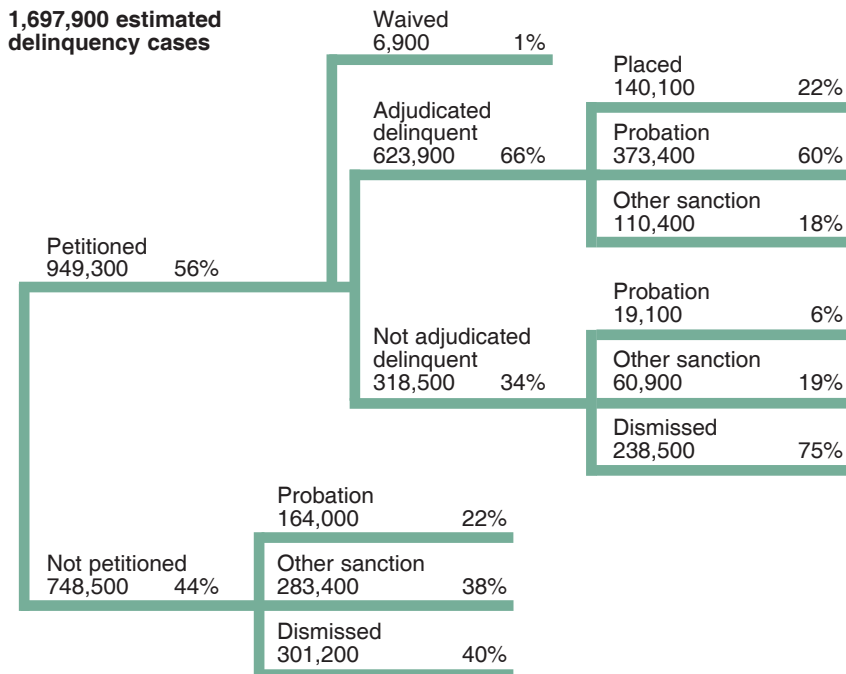
Year	American Indian					Asian				
	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	39%	38%	39%	36%	41%	67%	59%	70%	77%	62%
1986	43	39	44	48	45	70	65	72	75	66
1987	46	47	47	48	41	70	62	72	68	71
1988	41	46	38	44	46	72	71	71	75	72
1989	44	43	43	58	45	68	64	70	67	67
1990	44	44	42	54	52	67	64	68	53	69
1991	38	36	38	33	38	63	58	60	64	73
1992	36	37	38	36	28	48	42	48	55	55
1993	45	37	47	64	44	48	49	47	61	49
1994	47	47	45	56	49	50	48	50	54	49
1995	47	47	47	59	47	59	60	54	62	67
1996	50	50	49	65	50	61	63	58	58	68
1997	54	55	51	69	53	65	67	65	63	65
1998	52	50	50	66	53	65	67	65	64	65
1999	52	46	50	73	53	64	67	62	69	63
2000	51	47	50	65	50	59	63	58	66	54
2001	52	49	50	66	55	59	63	60	64	54
2002	58	56	57	71	55	60	65	60	67	55
2003	54	53	54	65	52	61	64	59	66	61
2004	56	56	54	69	53	64	65	63	68	62
2005	58	60	58	72	52	64	63	64	67	64

Race

- Between 1985 and 2005, the overall likelihood of being placed on formal probation increased more for adjudicated cases involving American Indian youth (from 39% to 58%) than those involving white youth (from 56% to 62%). The likelihood decreased for black youth (from 59% to 56%) and Asian youth (from 67% to 64%).
- Between 1994 and 2005, the use of probation for adjudicated person offense cases increased for all racial groups: from 58% to 65% for white youth, from 53% to 60% for black youth, from 48% to 63% for Asian youth, and from 47% to 60% for American Indian youth.
- In 2005, among white youth, drug offense cases that were adjudicated delinquent were most likely to be placed on formal probation (67%), followed by adjudicated person and property offense cases (65% and 64%, respectively).
- Among cases involving black youth in 2005, adjudicated person and property offense cases were most likely to be placed on formal probation (both 60%), followed by adjudicated drug offense cases (57%).
- In 2005, for cases involving American Indian youth, adjudicated drug offense cases were most likely to be placed on formal probation (72%), followed by adjudicated person (60%) and property offense cases (58%).
- For cases involving Asian youth in 2005, drug offense cases that were adjudicated delinquent were most likely to be placed on formal probation (67%).

Case Processing Overview, 2005

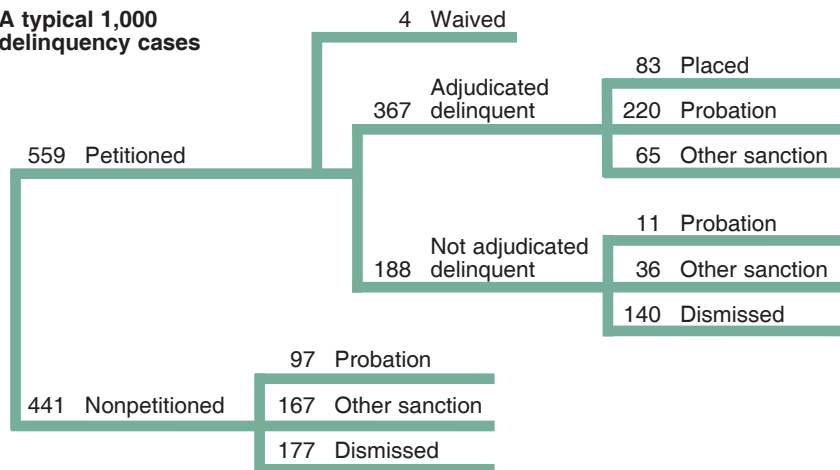
- In 2005, 56% (949,400) of the estimated 1,697,900 juvenile court cases were handled formally (with the filing of a petition).
- In 2005, 1% (6,900) of all formally processed delinquency cases were judicially transferred to criminal court.
- In 2005, 66% (623,900) of the cases that were handled formally (with the filing of a petition) resulted in a delinquency adjudication.
- In 60% (373,400) of cases adjudicated delinquent in 2005, formal probation was the most severe sanction ordered by the court.
- In 2005, 22% (140,100) of cases adjudicated delinquent resulted in placement outside the home in a residential facility.
- In 18% (110,400) of cases adjudicated delinquent in 2005, the juvenile was ordered 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 34% (318,500) of all petitioned delinquency cases in 2005, the youth was not subsequently adjudicated delinquent. The court dismissed 75% of these cases, while 6% resulted in some form of informal probation and 19% in other voluntary dispositions.
- In 2005, the court dismissed 40% of the informally handled delinquency cases, while 22% of the cases resulted in voluntary probation and 38% in other dispositions.



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2005 are available online at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Case Processing Overview, 2005

A typical 1,000 delinquency cases



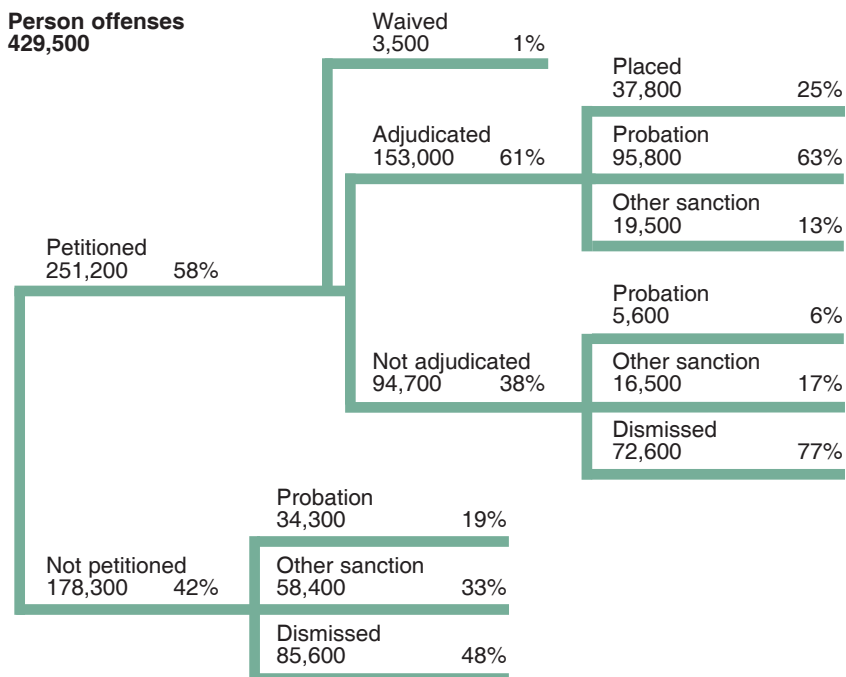
Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

- For every 1,000 delinquency cases processed in 2005, 559 were petitioned for formal processing and 441 were handled informally.
- Of the cases that were adjudicated delinquent, 60% (220 of 367) received a disposition of probation and 22% (83 of 367) were placed out of the home.
- In many petitioned delinquency cases that did not result in a delinquency adjudication, the youth agreed to informal services or sanctions (47 of 188), including informal probation and other dispositions such as restitution.
- Although juvenile courts in 2005 handled more than 4 in 10 delinquency cases without the filing of a formal petition, 60% of these cases received some form of court sanction, including probation or other dispositions such as restitution, community service, or referral to another agency.

Case Processing by Offense Category, 2005

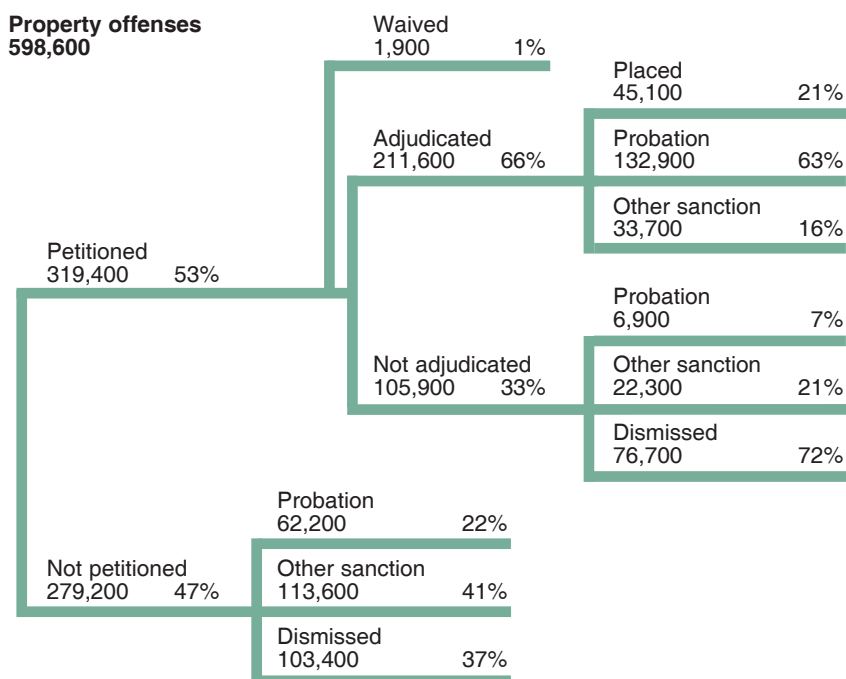
Person Offense Cases

- In 2005, 61% (153,000) of all formally processed person offense cases resulted in a delinquency adjudication.
- Formal probation was the most severe sanction ordered by the court in 63% (95,800) of the adjudicated person offense cases in 2005.
- Once adjudicated, person offense cases were as likely to result in out-of-home placement as were public order offense cases (25% and 24%, respectively), and were more likely than property (21%) or drug offense cases (19%).
- In 2005, one-fifth (19%) of person offense cases that were handled informally resulted in probation; 48% were dismissed.
- Juvenile courts waived jurisdiction in 1% (3,500) of all petitioned person offense cases in 2005.



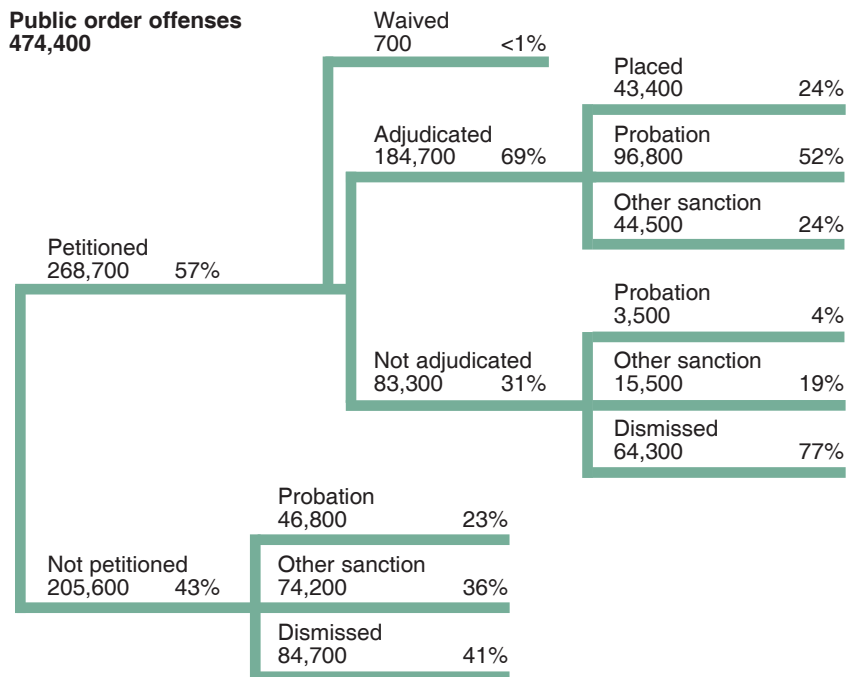
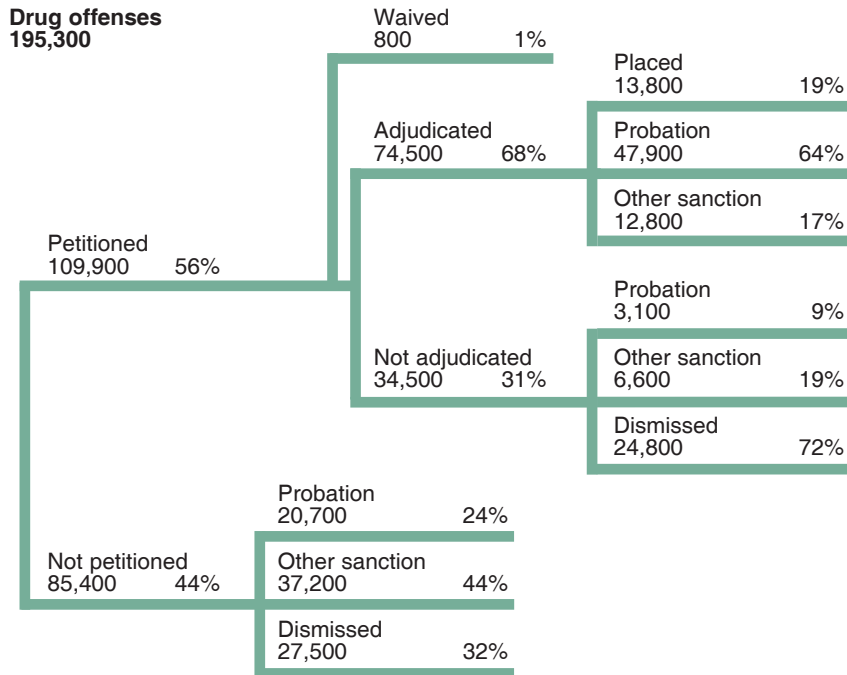
Property Offense Cases

- Juvenile courts handled the majority (53%) of all property offense cases formally in 2005. Of these formally handled cases, two-thirds (211,600 cases) were adjudicated delinquent.
- In 2005, 132,900 (63%) of the adjudicated property offense cases resulted in probation as the most severe sanction; another 21% (45,100) resulted in out-of-home placement. Other sanctions, such as restitution, community service, or referral to another agency, were ordered in 16% (33,700) of the petitioned property offense cases following adjudication.
- Of the four general offense categories, property offense cases were least likely to be petitioned for formal processing. Once petitioned, however, property offense cases were more likely to result in the youth being adjudicated delinquent than were cases involving person offenses.



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2005 are available online at www.ojdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Case Processing by Offense Category, 2005



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2005 are available online at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Drug Offense Cases

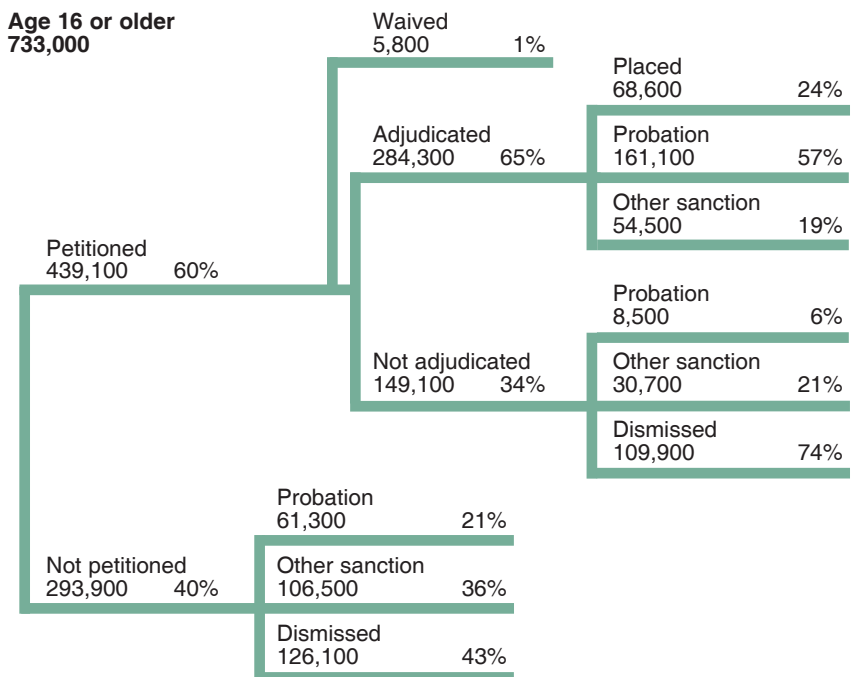
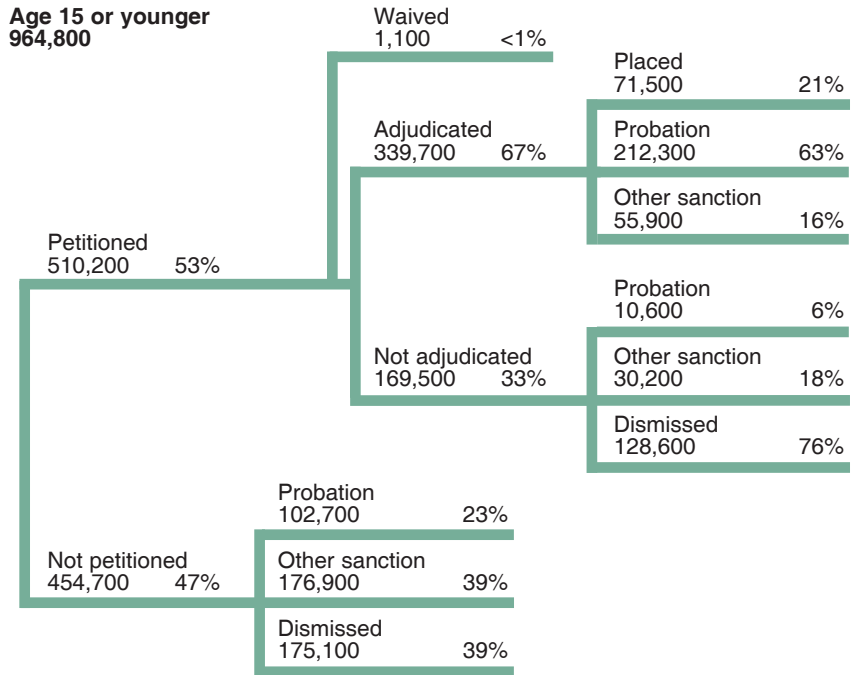
- In 2005, 68% (74,500) of all petitioned drug offense cases resulted in the youth being adjudicated delinquent; 64% (47,900) of these cases received probation as the most severe sanction, and another 19% (13,800) resulted in out-of-home placement.
- Other sanctions, such as restitution, community service, or referral to another agency, were ordered in 17% (12,800) of petitioned drug offense cases following adjudication in 2005.
- Juvenile courts waived jurisdiction in 1% (800) of all petitioned drug offense cases in 2005.
- About 44% of drug offense cases were informally handled in 2005; 68% of the informally handled drug offense cases resulted in probation or some other sanction.

Public Order Offense Cases

- In 2005, the majority (57%) of all public order offense cases were handled formally, with the filing of a petition for adjudication.
- Once adjudicated delinquent, 52% of public order offense cases in 2005 resulted in probation as the most severe sanction, 24% were placed out of the home, and 24% resulted in other sanctions.
- In 2005, 43% of all public order offense cases were handled informally. More than 40% of these cases were dismissed, while the remaining cases resulted in some form of court sanction, including probation, restitution, community service, or referral to another agency.

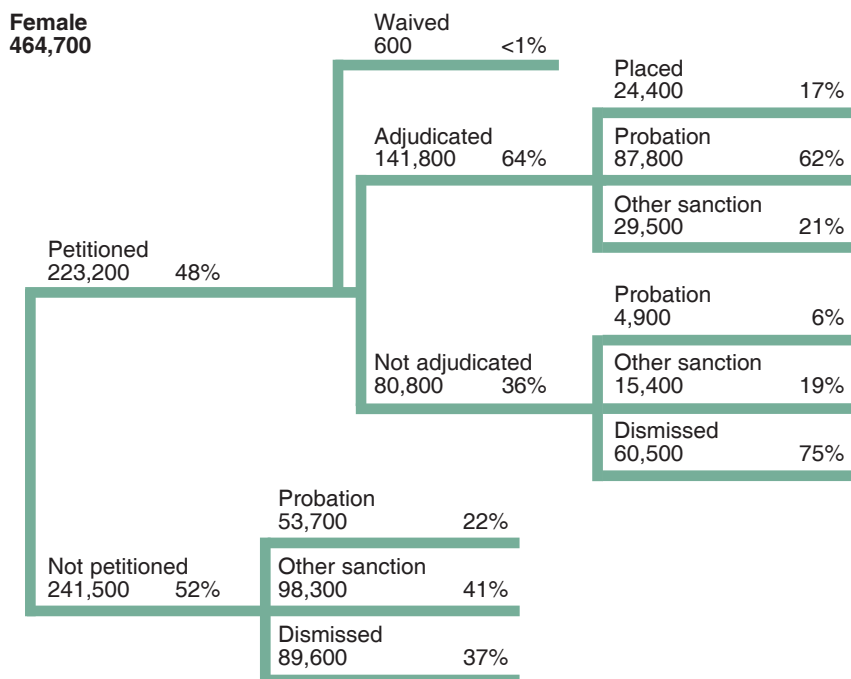
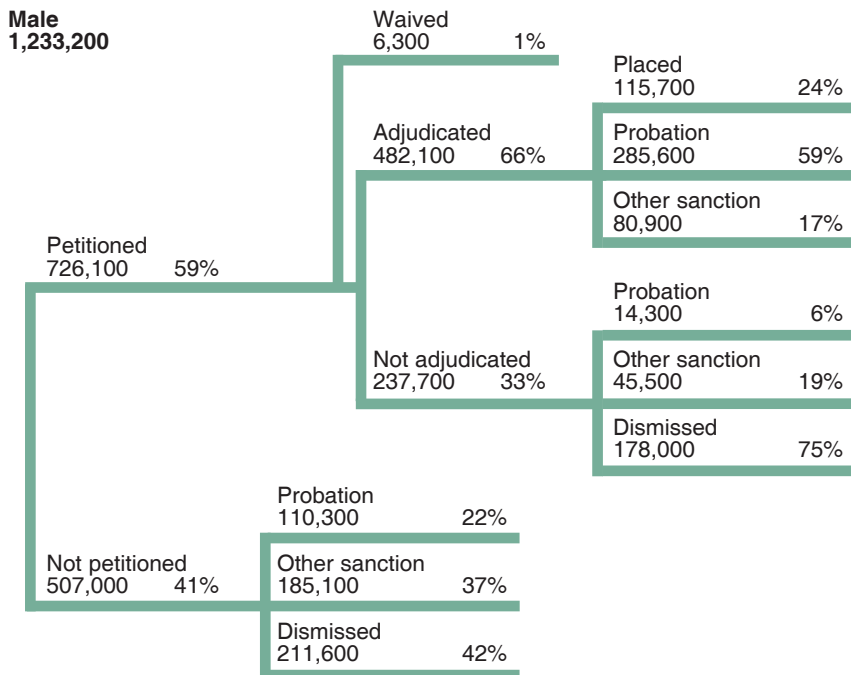
Case Processing by Age, 2005

- In 2005, 53% (510,200) of all delinquency cases involving youth age 15 or younger and 60% (439,100) of cases involving youth age 16 or older were handled formally with the filing of a petition.
- Cases involving youth age 15 or younger were adjudicated delinquent in 67% of all formally processed cases in 2005; cases involving youth age 16 or older were adjudicated delinquent in 65% of all such cases.
- The proportion of petitioned cases waived to criminal court in 2005 was less than half of 1% for youth age 15 or younger, compared with 1.3% for youth age 16 or older.
- In 2005, 21% of cases adjudicated delinquent involving youth age 15 or younger and 24% of such cases involving youth age 16 or older resulted in out-of-home placement.
- Probation was ordered as the most severe sanction in 2005 in 63% of the adjudicated cases involving youth age 15 or younger, compared with 57% of adjudicated cases involving youth 16 or older.
- Among cases formally adjudicated in 2005 involving youth age 15 or younger, 16% resulted in other sanctions. For cases involving youth age 16 or older, 19% of the formally adjudicated cases resulted in other sanctions.
- Of the 47% of all delinquency cases involving youth age 15 or younger that were handled informally in 2005, 23% resulted in a disposition of probation and 39% were dismissed. Among older youth in 2005, 40% of all delinquency cases were handled without the filing of a petition for adjudication; 21% of these cases resulted in a disposition of probation and 43% were dismissed.



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2005 are available online at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Case Processing by Gender, 2005

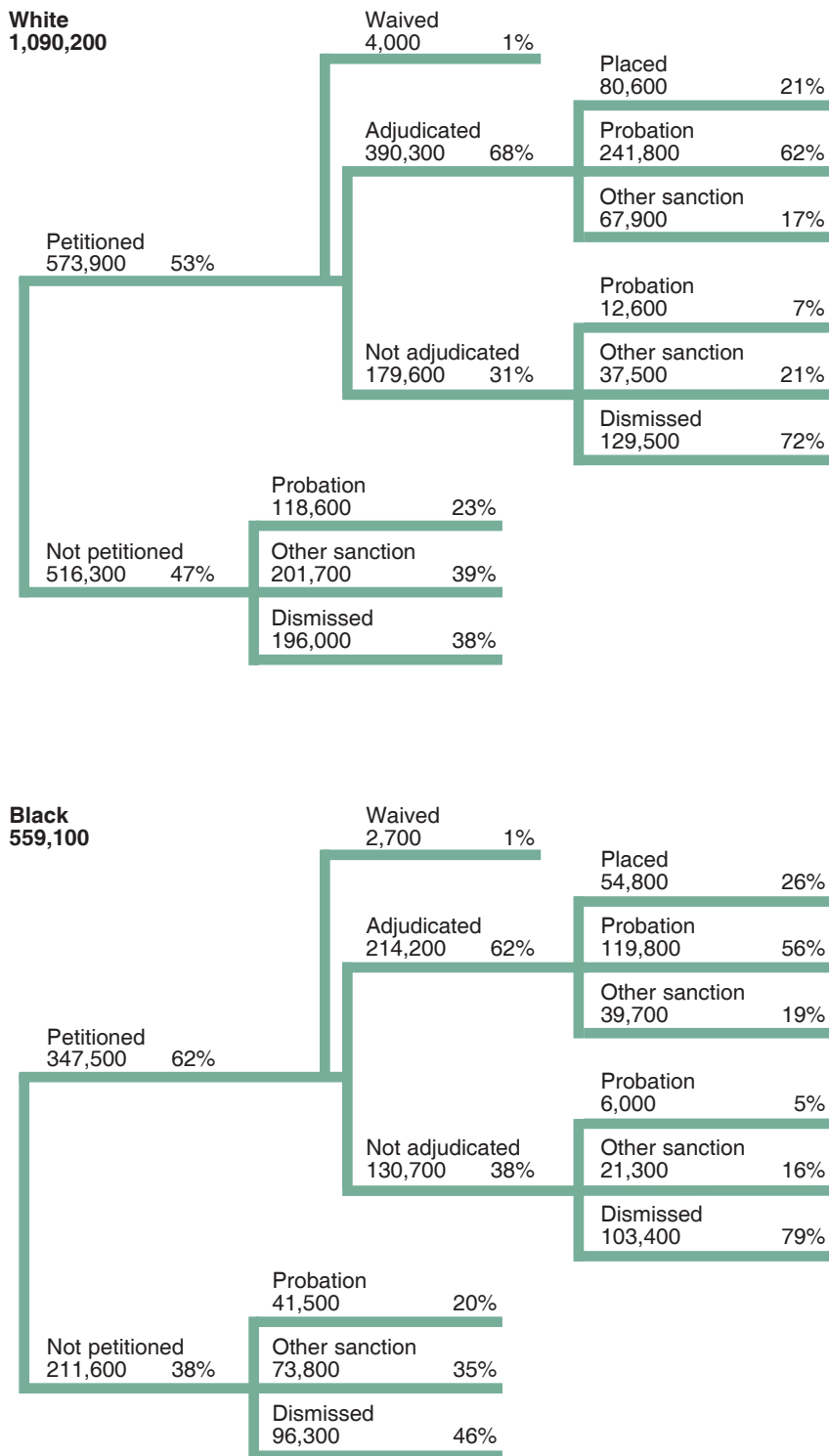


- In 2005, 59% of delinquency cases involving males were handled with the filing of a petition for adjudication, compared with 48% of those involving females.
- Once petitioned, cases involving males in 2005 were slightly more likely to result in a delinquency adjudication than were cases involving females (66% vs. 64%).
- Delinquency cases involving females in 2005 were less likely to be waived to criminal court than those involving males.
- Once adjudicated delinquent, 24% of cases involving males in 2005 resulted in out-of-home placement, compared with 17% of those involving females.
- Of the adjudicated cases involving males, 59% received probation as the most severe sanction, and 17% resulted in other sanctions such as restitution or community service.
- Among adjudicated cases involving females in 2005, 62% received probation as the most severe sanction and 21% resulted in other sanctions.
- Informally handled delinquency cases involving males were as likely as those involving females to receive probation in 2005 (22%); male cases were more likely than female cases to be dismissed (42% vs. 37%).
- In 2005, informally handled delinquency cases involving females were more likely to result in other sanctions than those involving males (41% vs. 37%).

Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2005 are available online at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

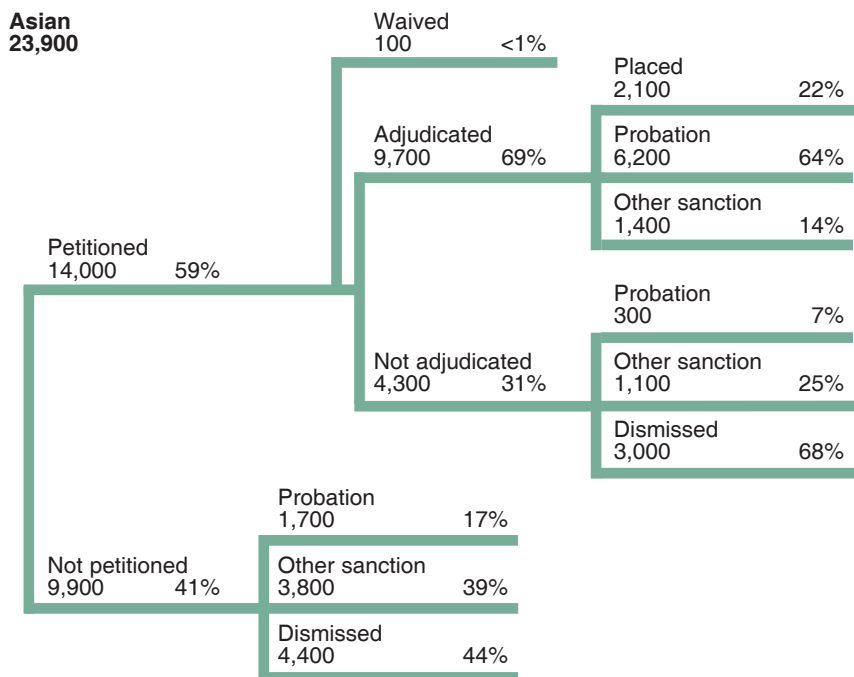
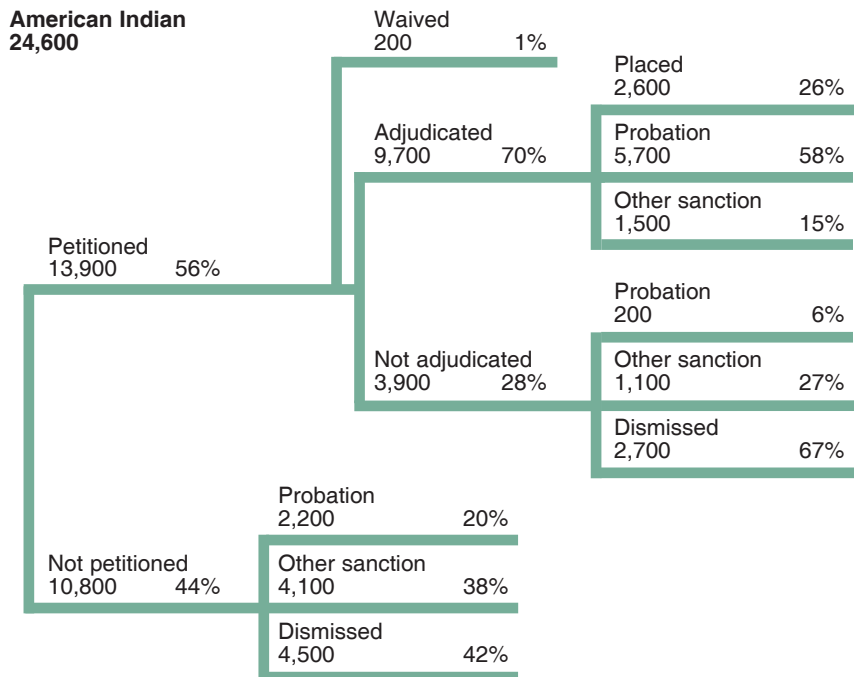
Case Processing by Race, 2005

- In 2005, delinquency cases involving black youth were more likely to be handled formally (62%) than those involving white youth (53%), American Indian youth (56%), or Asian youth (59%).
- Once petitioned, cases in 2005 involving black youth were less likely to be adjudicated delinquent (62%) than were cases involving white youth (68%), Asian youth (69%), or American Indian youth (70%).
- For all racial groups in 2005, about 1% of delinquency cases resulted in waiver to criminal court.
- Among adjudicated delinquency cases involving black youth and American Indian youth in 2005, 26% resulted in out-of-home placement, compared with 21% of those involving white youth and 22% of those involving Asian youth.
- In 64% of the adjudicated cases involving Asian youth in 2005, probation was the most severe sanction; 14% resulted in other sanctions such as restitution or community service.
- For adjudicated cases involving black youth in 2005, probation was the most severe sanction ordered in 56% of the cases and 19% resulted in other sanctions.
- For adjudicated cases involving American Indian youth in 2005, probation was the most severe sanction ordered in 58% of the cases and 15% resulted in other sanctions.



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2005 are available online at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Case Processing by Race, 2005



- In 2005, 47% of delinquency cases involving white youth were handled informally, compared with 38% of cases involving black youth, 44% of cases involving American Indian youth, and 41% of cases involving Asian juveniles.
- Informally handled delinquency cases involving black or Asian youth in 2005 were a little more likely to be dismissed (46% and 44%, respectively) than those involving white youth (38%) or American Indian youth (42%).
- For all four racial groups in 2005, informally handled delinquency cases were nearly equally likely to result in other sanctions such as restitution, community service, or referral to another agency: 39% each for cases involving white youth and Asian youth, 35% for cases involving black youth, and 38% for cases involving American Indian youth.

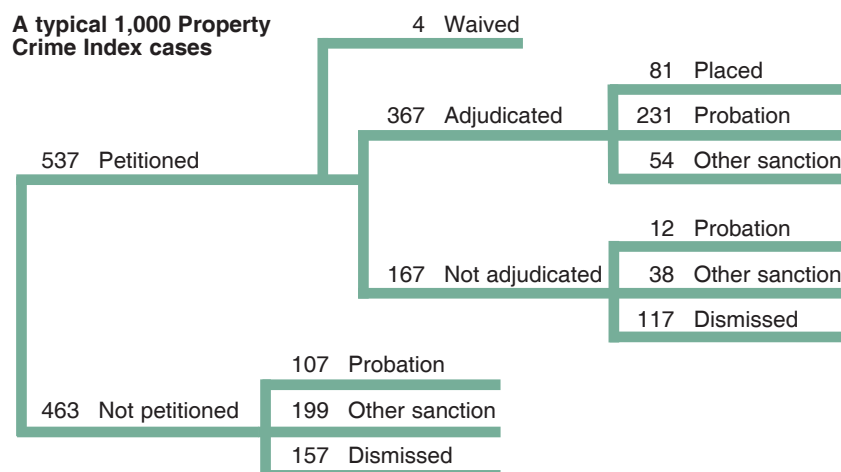
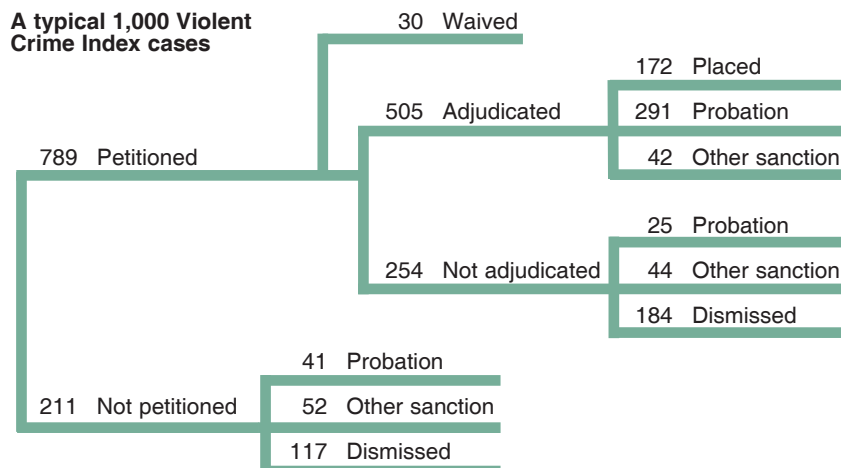
Case Processing by FBI Offense Category, 2005

Violent Crime Index Cases

- In 2005, juvenile courts waived 30 of every 1,000 Violent Crime Index offense cases to criminal court.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in more than half (535 of 1,000) of Violent Crime Index offense cases handled in 2005.
- Cases involving juveniles adjudicated delinquent for Violent Crime Index offenses in 2005 were more likely to result in out-of-home placement (172 of 1,000) than were Property Crime Index offense cases (81 of 1,000).
- Cases that are not petitioned and cases in which juveniles are not adjudicated delinquent may result in informal sanctions. Thus, juvenile courts imposed some sort of sanction—formal or informal—in nearly 70% (699 of every 1,000) of the Violent Crime Index offense cases handled in 2005.

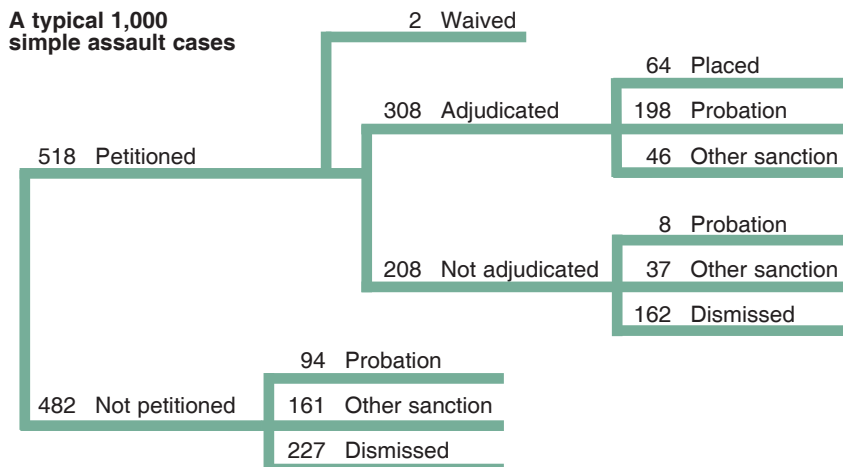
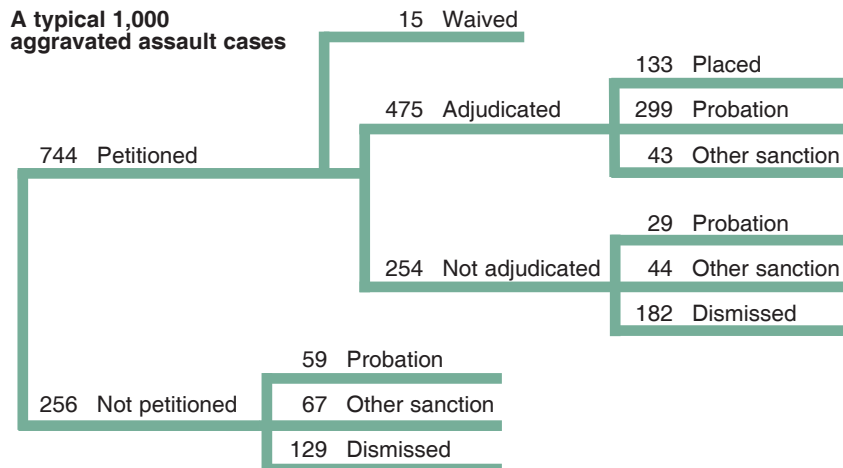
Property Crime Index Cases

- Juveniles received informal sanctions in 36% (356 of every 1,000) of Property Crime Index offense cases processed in 2005.
- Juvenile courts waived 4 of every 1,000 Property Crime Index offense cases to criminal court in 2005.
- Cases involving juveniles adjudicated delinquent for Property Crime Index offenses were more likely to result in probation (231 out of 367) than were Violent Crime Index offense cases (291 out of 505).
- More than 25% of all Property Crime Index offenses referred to juvenile courts in 2005 were ultimately dismissed (274 of 1,000)—22% of the petitioned cases and 34% of those not petitioned.



Notes: The Violent Crime Index includes criminal homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The Property Crime Index includes burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2005 are available online at www.ojdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 2005



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2005 are available online at www.ojdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Aggravated Assault Cases

- Juvenile courts waived 15 of every 1,000 aggravated assault cases to criminal court in 2005, compared with 2 of every 1,000 simple assault cases.
- Nearly half (49%) of aggravated assault cases in 2005 received some formal sanction or were waived to criminal court (490 of 1,000).
- In 2005, more than 13% of aggravated assault cases received a formal sanction of out-of-home placement (133 of 1,000) and 30% were placed on formal probation (299 of 1,000).
- Of all aggravated assault cases referred to juvenile courts in 2005, 29% were eventually released or dismissed (311 of 1,000)—24% of the petitioned cases and 51% of those that were informally handled.

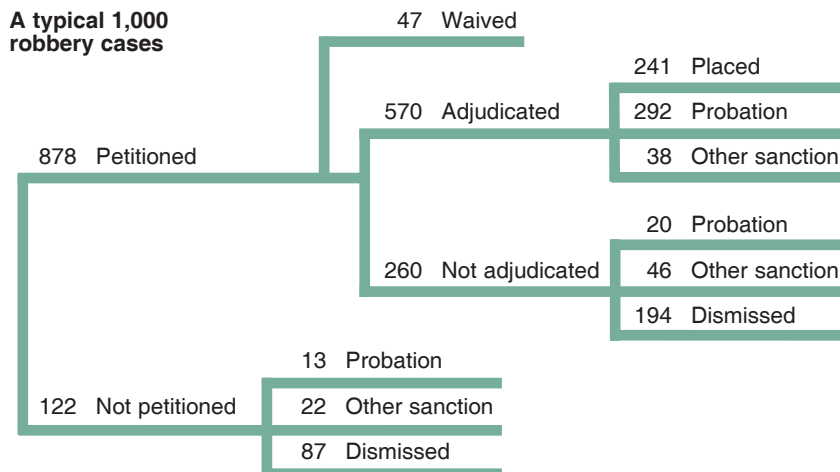
Simple Assault Cases

- Juveniles received informal sanctions in 30% of simple assault cases processed in 2005 (301 of 1,000).
- Of every 1,000 simple assault cases handled in 2005, 310 received some formal sanction or were waived to criminal court.
- In 2005, 6% of simple assault cases resulted in the juvenile receiving a formal sanction of out-of-home placement (64 of 1,000) and nearly 20% were placed on formal probation (198 of 1,000).
- Of all simple assault cases referred to juvenile courts in 2005, 39% were eventually dismissed (389 of 1,000)—31% of the petitioned cases and 47% of those that were informally handled.

Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 2005

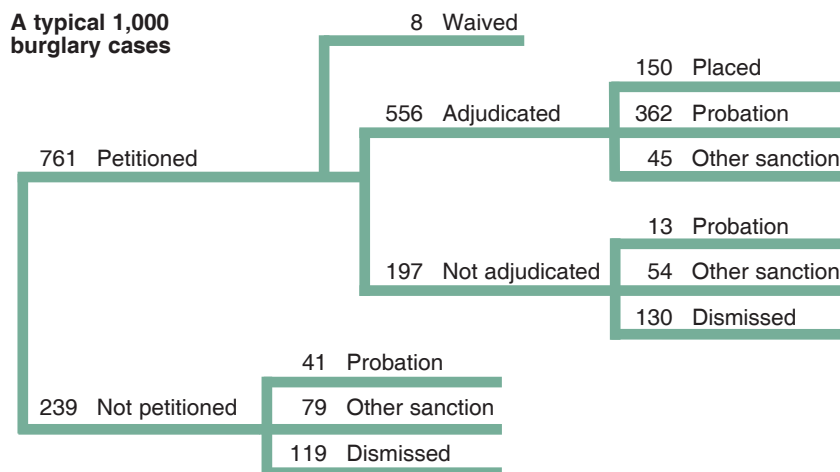
Robbery Cases

- Juvenile courts waived 47 of every 1,000 robbery cases to criminal court in 2005.
- In 2005, juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in 62% of all robbery cases (618 of 1,000).
- In 2005, 24% of robbery cases received a formal sanction of out-of-home placement (241 of 1,000) and 29% resulted in formal probation (292 of 1,000).
- Of all robbery cases referred to juvenile court in 2005, 12% were not petitioned; the majority (71%) of these cases were dismissed.



Burglary Cases

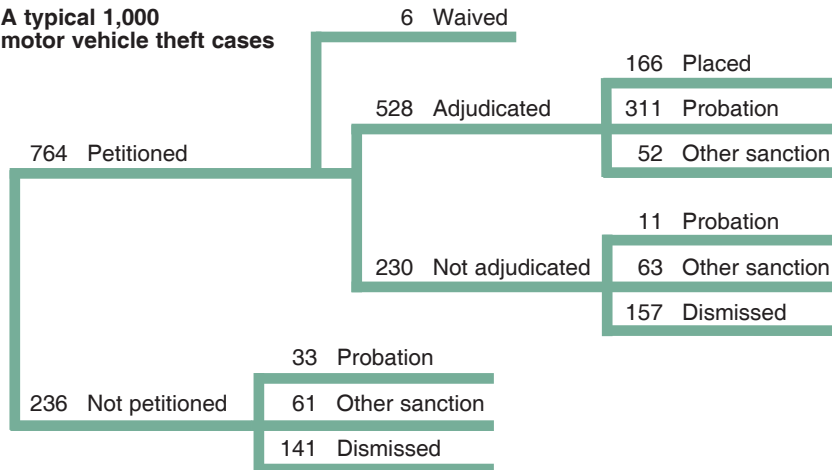
- Juvenile courts waived 8 of every 1,000 burglary cases to criminal court in 2005.
- In 2005, 73% (556 of 761) of all petitioned burglary cases resulted in the youth being adjudicated delinquent.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in 74% of all formally handled burglary cases in 2005.
- In 2005, 150 of 1,000 burglary cases received a formal sanction of out-of-home placement and 362 of 1,000 resulted in formal probation.
- Nearly one-quarter (24%) of all burglary cases referred to juvenile courts in 2005 were handled informally and about half of these cases (119 of 239) were dismissed.



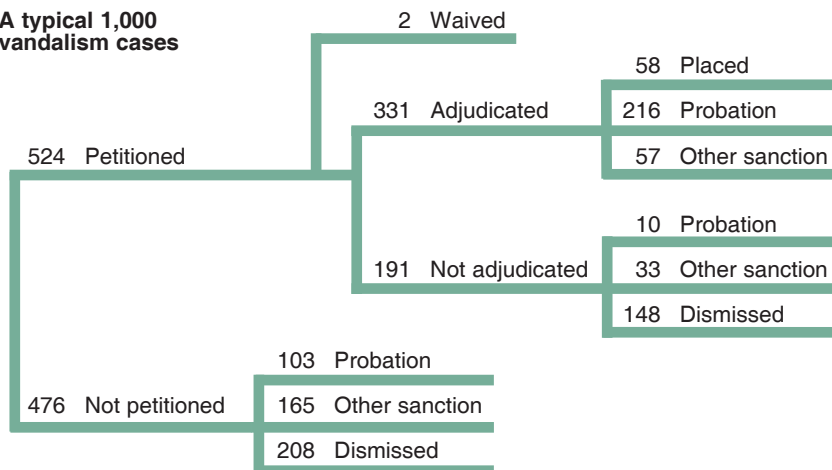
Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2005 are available online at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 2005

A typical 1,000 motor vehicle theft cases



A typical 1,000 vandalism cases



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2005 are available online at www.ojdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Motor Vehicle Theft Cases

- Juvenile courts waived about one-half of 1% of motor vehicle theft cases to criminal court in 2005 (6 of every 1,000).
- In 2005, 53% of motor vehicle theft cases referred to juvenile courts resulted in formal court sanctions or waiver to criminal court.
- Nearly one-third (31%) of motor vehicle cases adjudicated delinquent in 2005 resulted in out-of-home placement (166 of 528).
- Nearly one-quarter of motor vehicle theft cases referred to juvenile courts in 2005 were handled without the filing of a petition (236 of 1,000).

Vandalism Cases

- Juvenile courts waived 2 of every 1,000 vandalism cases to criminal court in 2005.
- More than half of vandalism cases referred to juvenile courts in 2005 were handled formally (524 of 1,000). Of these cases, 63% were adjudicated delinquent (331 of 524).
- In 2005, 65% of petitioned vandalism cases adjudicated delinquent resulted in a court sanction of probation (216 of 331), and 18% resulted in out-of-home placement (58 of 331).
- Juvenile courts handled 476 of every 1,000 vandalism cases informally (without a petition) in 2005. Youth received informal sanctions in 56% of these nonpetitioned cases.

Chapter 4

National Estimates of Petitioned Status Offense Cases

Status offenses are acts that are illegal only because the persons committing them are of juvenile status. The five major status offense categories used in this Report are running away, truancy, curfew law violations, ungovernability (also known as incorrigibility or being beyond the control of one's parents), and underage liquor law violations (e.g., a minor in possession of alcohol, underage drinking). A number of other behaviors, such as those involving tobacco offenses, may be considered status offenses. However, because of the heterogeneity of these miscellaneous offenses, they are not discussed independently in this Report but are included in discussions and displays of petitioned status offense totals.

Agencies other than juvenile courts are responsible for processing status offense cases in many jurisdictions. In some communities, for example, family crisis units, county attorneys, and social service agencies have assumed this responsibility. When a juvenile charged with a status offense is referred to juvenile court, the court may divert the juvenile away from the formal justice system to other agencies for service or may decide

to process the juvenile formally with the filing of a petition. The analyses in this Report are limited to petitioned cases.

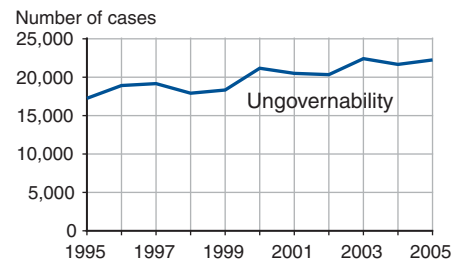
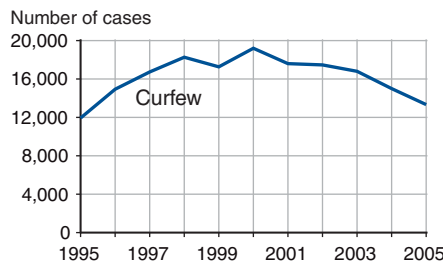
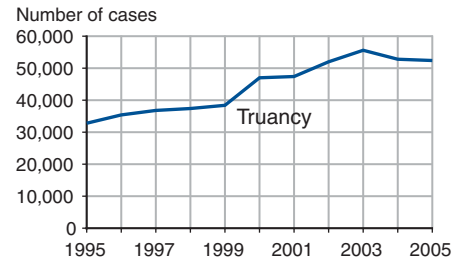
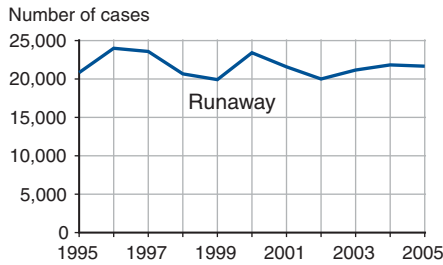
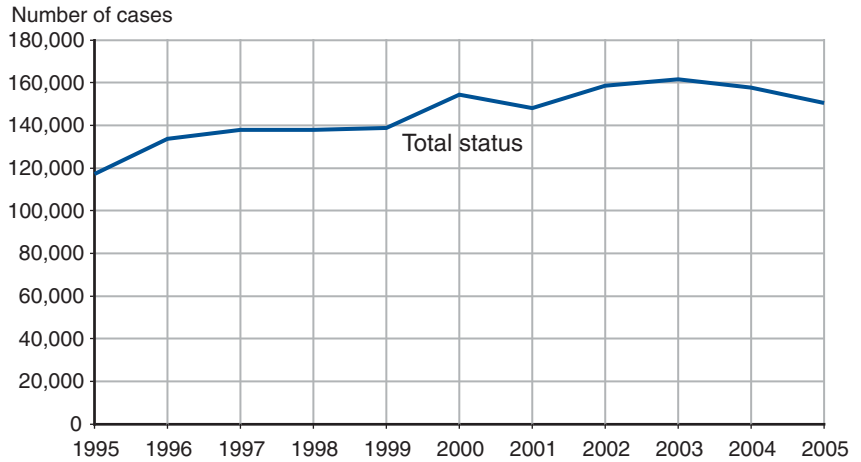
Juvenile courts may adjudicate petitioned status offense cases and may order sanctions such as probation or out-of-home placement. While their cases are being processed, juveniles charged with status offenses are sometimes held in secure detention. (Note that the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act discourages secure detention of status offenders. States holding large numbers of status offenders in secure detention risk losing a significant portion of their juvenile justice block grant awards.)

This chapter presents national estimates of petitioned status offense cases disposed in 2005 and examines trends since 1995, including demographic characteristics of the juveniles involved, types of offenses charged, and the flow of cases as they moved through juvenile court processing. (See chapter 3 for a description of the stages of court processing.)

Counts and Trends

- In 2005, U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction petitioned and formally disposed an estimated 150,600 status offense cases.
- The number of petitioned status offense cases processed by juvenile courts increased 29% between 1995 and 2005.
- The number of petitioned runaway cases processed by juvenile courts remained relatively stable between 1995 and 2005.
- Between 1995 and 2005, the number of petitioned truancy cases processed by juvenile courts increased 60% (from 32,800 to 52,400).
- Between 1995 and 2000, the number of petitioned curfew cases increased 61% (from 11,900 to 19,200) and then declined 31% through 2005.
- The number of petitioned ungovernability cases in 2005 (22,200) was 29% higher than in 1995 (17,200).
- The number of petitioned liquor law violation cases increased 8% between 1995 and 2005.

Between 1995 and 2005, the formally handled status offense caseload increased 29%

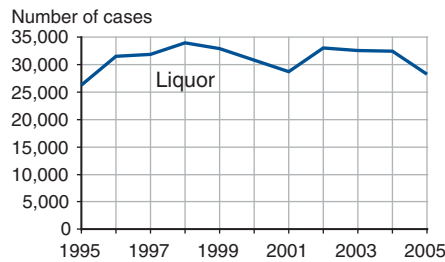


Offense profile of petitioned status offense cases:

Most serious offense	1995	2005
Runaway	18%	14%
Truancy	28	35
Curfew	10	9
Ungovernability	15	15
Liquor	22	19
Miscellaneous	7	8
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	117,200	150,600

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

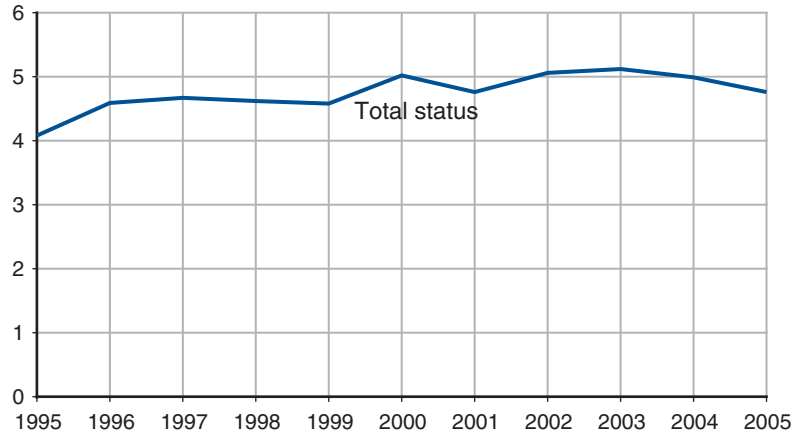
- Compared with 1995, a larger proportion of the court's petitioned status offense caseload in 2005 involved truancy cases, and smaller proportions involved runaway and liquor law violations.



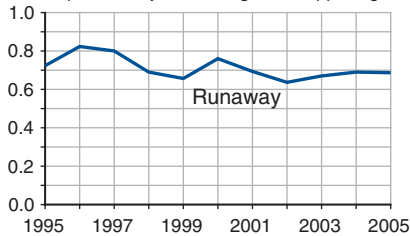
Case Rates

Petitioned status offense case rates rose from 4.1 to 4.8 per 1,000 juveniles between 1995 and 2005

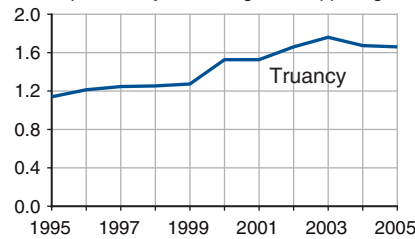
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



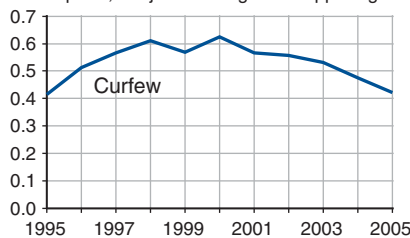
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



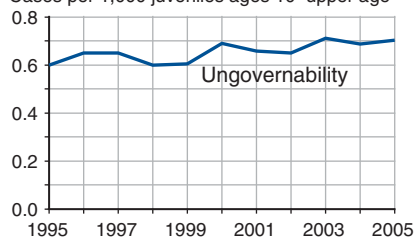
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



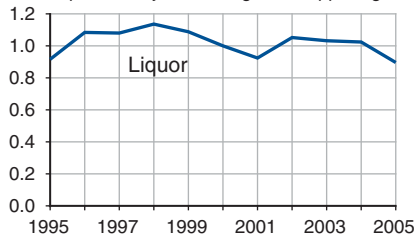
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



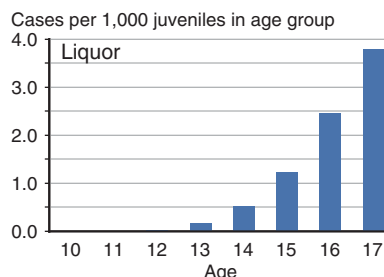
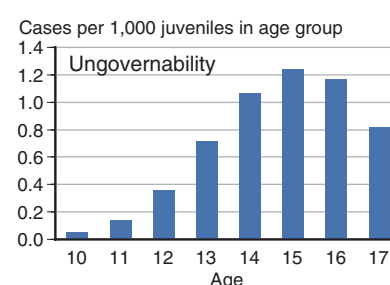
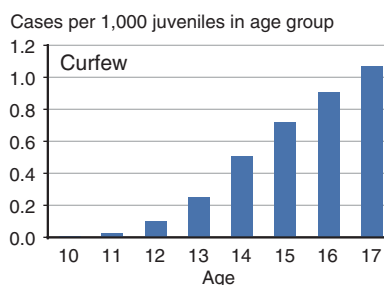
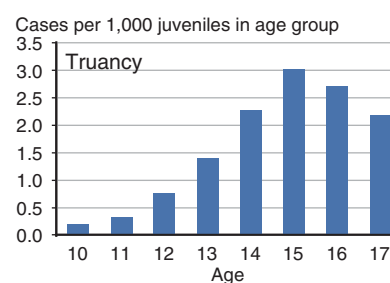
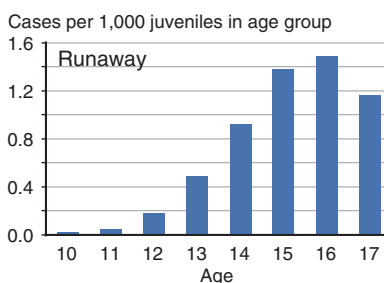
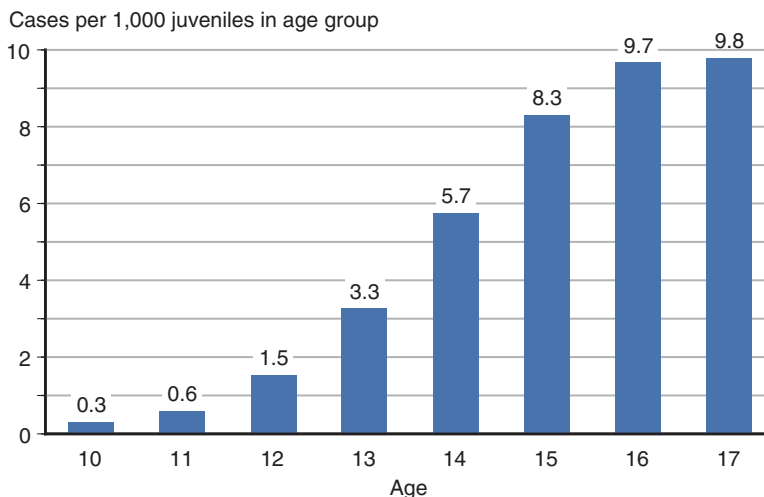
- In 2005, juvenile courts formally processed 4.8 status offense cases for every 1,000 juveniles in the population—those age 10 or older who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court.
- The total petitioned status offense case rate increased 17% between 1995 and 2005.¹
- Between 1995 and 2005, the petitioned runaway case rate decreased 5%.
- Between 1995 and 2005, the petitioned truancy case rate increased steadily (45%).
- Between 1995 and 2000, the petitioned curfew violation case rate increased 51% and then decreased 33% by 2005.
- Between 1995 and 2005, the formally processed ungovernability case rate increased 17%.
- The petitioned liquor law violation case rate decreased 2% between 1995 and 2005.

¹ The percent change in the number of cases disposed may not be equal to the percent change in case rates because of the changing size of the juvenile population.

Age at Referral

- In 2005, the petitioned status offense case rate for 16-year-olds was more than one and one-half times the rate for 14-year-olds, and the rate for 14-year-olds was nearly 4 times the rate for 12-year-olds.
- The largest increase in case rates between age 13 and age 17 was for liquor law violations. The case rate for 17-year-old juveniles (3.8) was about 20 times the rate for 13-year-olds (0.2).
- Curfew and liquor law violation rates increased continuously with the age of the juvenile. In contrast, rates for petitioned cases involving runaway, truancy, and ungovernability were higher for 15-year-old juveniles than for 17-year-olds; specifically, 1.2 times greater for runaway, 1.4 for truancy, and 1.5 for ungovernability.

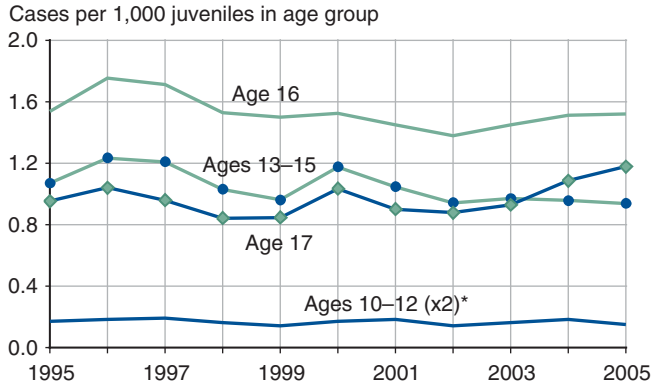
In 2005, delinquency case rates increased with the age of the juvenile



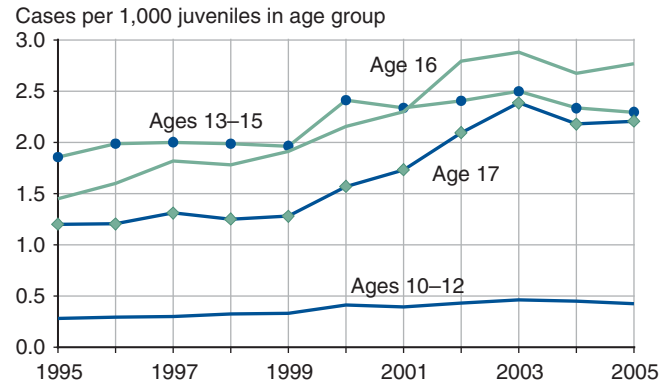
Age at Referral

Trends in case rates differed across age groups for each general status offense category

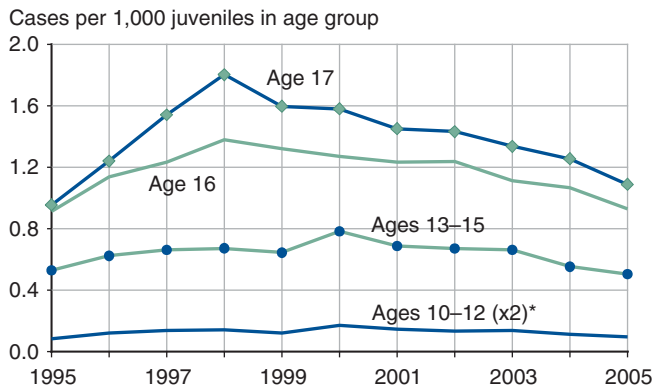
Runaway case rates



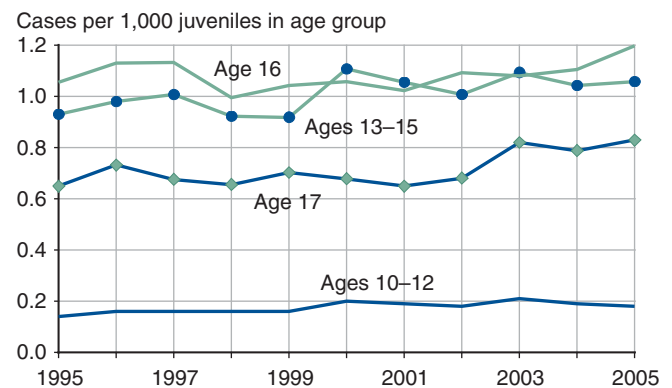
Truancy case rates



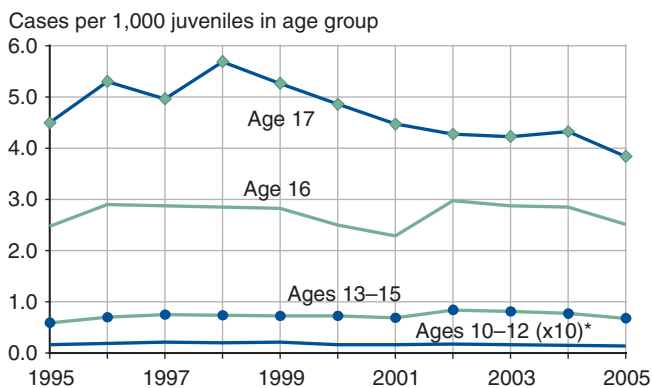
Curfew case rates



Ungovernability case rates



Liquor law violation case rates



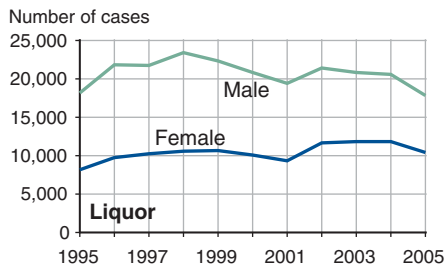
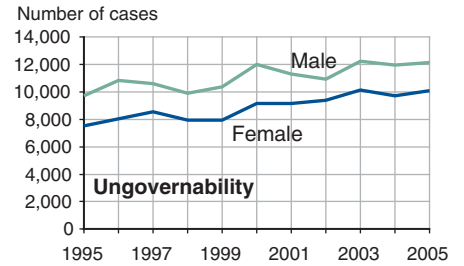
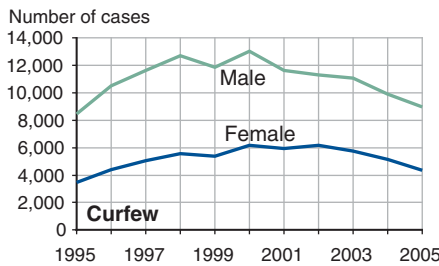
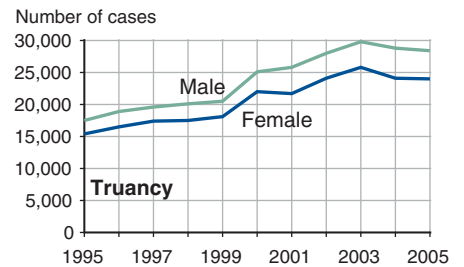
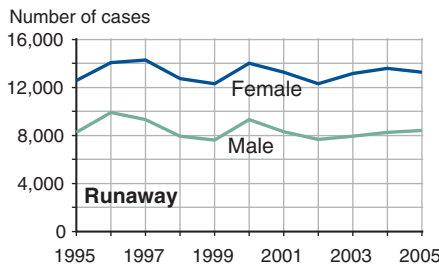
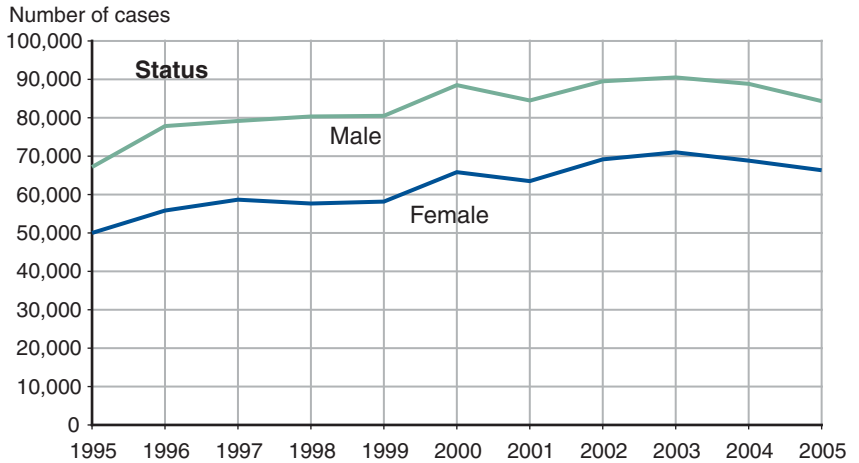
- Case rates for petitioned runaway cases were lower in 1995 than in 2005 for all age groups except 17-year-olds.
- Case rates for petitioned truancy cases increased between 1995 and 2005 for all age groups. The largest relative increase during this period involved 16-year-olds (91%) and 17-year-olds (84%).
- Case rates for petitioned curfew cases peaked in 1998 for 16-year-olds and 17-year-olds and then decreased through 2005.
- For all age groups, case rates for petitioned ungovernability cases were higher in 2005 than in 1995.
- Case rates for petitioned liquor law violation cases peaked in 1998 for youth age 17 and declined 33% by 2005.

*Because of the relatively low volume of cases involving youth ages 10–12 for runaway, curfew, and liquor law violations, their case rates are inflated by a factor specified in the graph to display the trend over time.

Gender

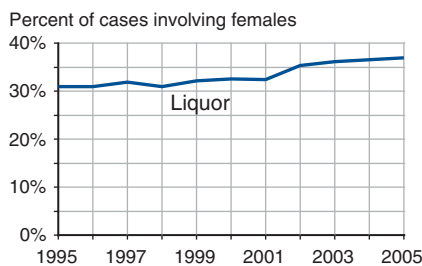
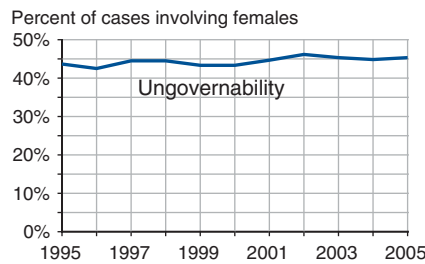
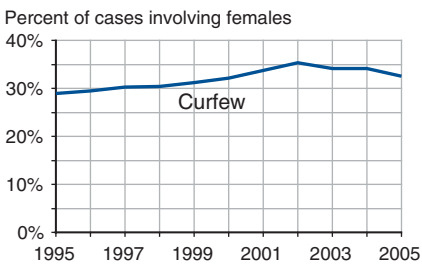
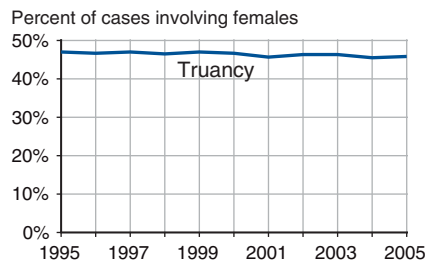
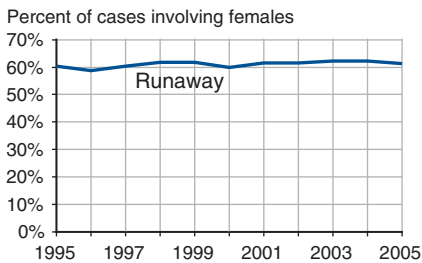
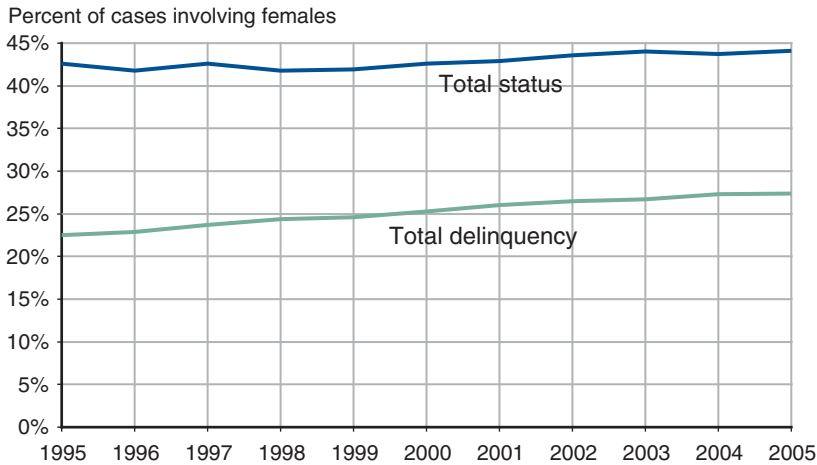
- Overall, the female petitioned status offense caseload increased 33% between 1995 and 2005, compared with 25% for the male caseload.
- Between 1995 and 2005, the relative increase in the female petitioned status offense caseload outpaced that of the male caseload for runaway (6% vs. 2%), curfew (26% vs. 6%), and ungovernability cases (34% vs. 25%).
- The relative increase in the male petitioned status offense caseload outpaced that of the female caseload between 1995 and 2005 for truancy (63% vs. 56%).
- Between 1995 and 2005, the petitioned liquor law violation caseload decreased 2% for males, while the caseload increased 29% for females.
- In contrast to previous years, between 2000 and 2005, the number of petitioned truancy cases outnumbered liquor law violations among males; among females, the petitioned truancy cases outnumbered those of all other status offense categories from 1995 through 2005.

Trends in petitioned status offense case rates revealed similar patterns for males and females



Gender

Compared with the delinquency caseload, females accounted for a substantially larger proportion of petitioned status offenses



- Males accounted for 56% of the total petitioned status offense caseload in 2005.
- In 2005, males accounted for the majority of both curfew (67%) and status liquor law violation cases (63%) and slightly more than half of petitioned truancy (54%) and ungovernability (55%) cases.
- Females accounted for 61% of petitioned runaway cases in 2005, the only status offense category in which females represented a larger proportion of the caseload than males.

Offense profiles of delinquency cases for males and females:

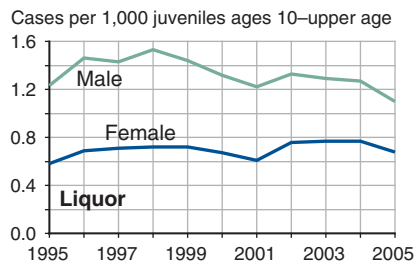
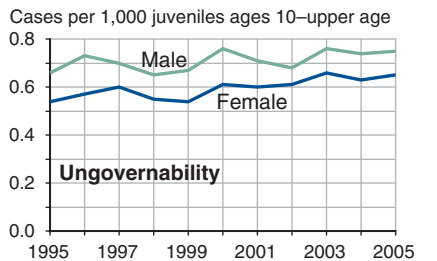
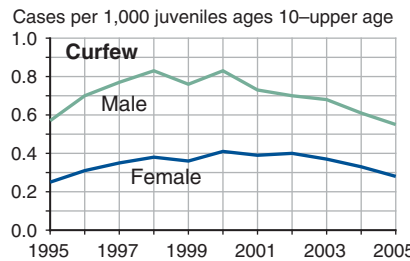
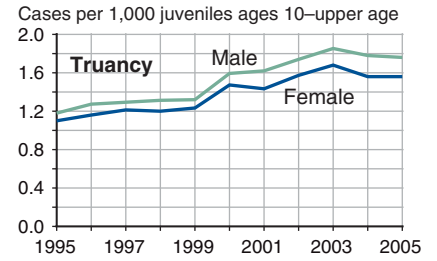
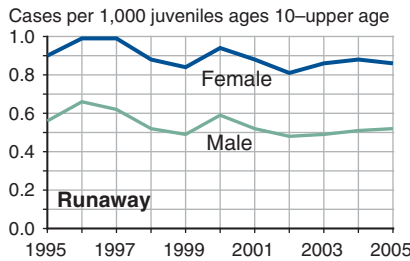
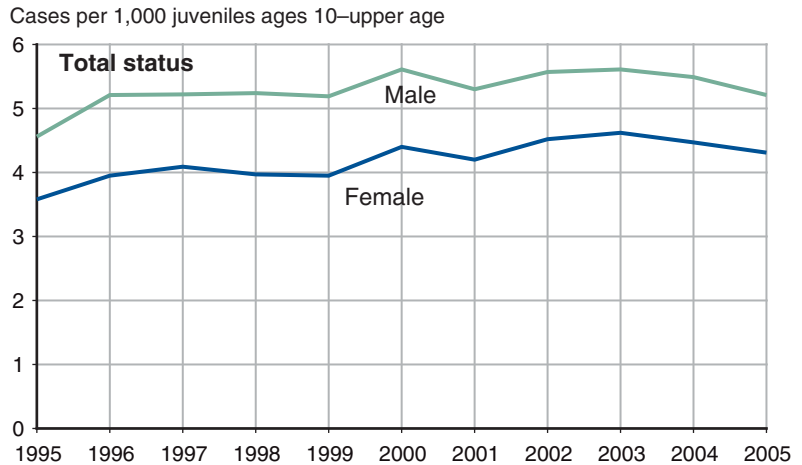
Most serious offense	Male	Female
2005		
Runaway	10%	20%
Truancy	34	36
Curfew	11	7
Ungovernability	14	15
Liquor	21	16
Miscellaneous	10	6
Total	100%	100%
1995		
Runaway	12%	25%
Truancy	26	31
Curfew	13	7
Ungovernability	14	15
Liquor	27	16
Miscellaneous	8	6
Total	100%	100%

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

Gender

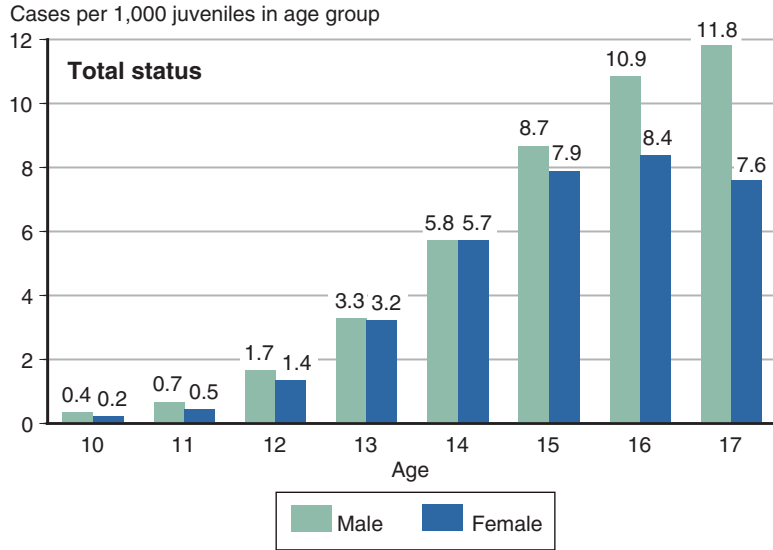
- For both males and females, the petitioned status case rate increased between 1995 and 2005.
- Runaway case rates declined between 1995 and 2005 for both males (7%) and females (4%).
- In contrast to previous years, between 2000 and 2005, the truancy case rate for males was higher than the liquor law violation case rate.
- Among females, the truancy case rate was higher than the rates of all other status offense categories for each year between 1995 and 2005.
- For both males and females, the case rates for curfew violations increased between 1995 and 2000 and then declined through 2005. As a result, between 1995 and 2005, case rates for curfew violations increased 14% for females but fell 3% for males.
- Between 1995 and 2005, case rates for ungovernability increased 14% for males and 21% for females.

The petitioned status offense case rates followed similar patterns for males and females between 1995 and 2005

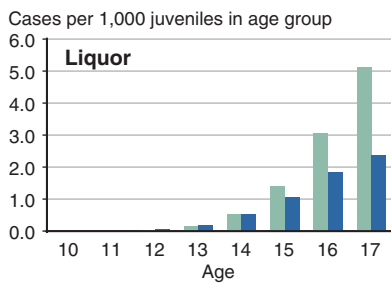
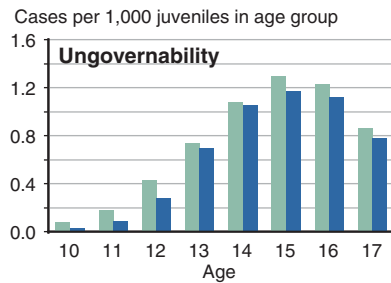
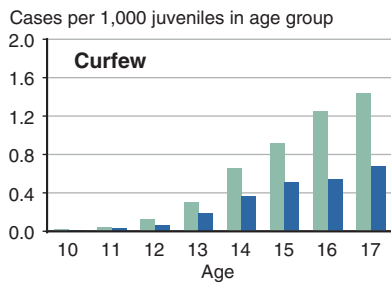
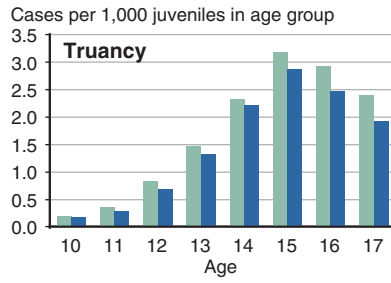
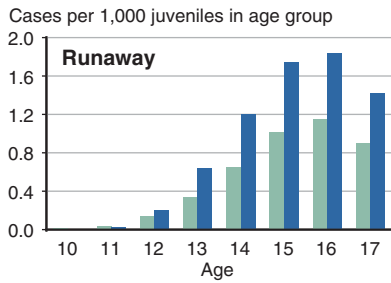


Gender

In 2005, the status offense case rate for females peaked at age 16, while the male case rate increased through age 17



- For males, petitioned status offense case rates increased continuously with age in 2005. Petitioned status offense case rates for females increased through age 16 and then decreased.
- After age 11, case rates for running away were higher for females than for males in 2005.
- Rates for runaway cases peaked at age 16 for both males and females in 2005.
- For both males and females, petitioned status offense case rates increased continuously with age for curfew and liquor law violations in 2005.
- In 2005, petitioned case rates for truancy and ungovernability peaked at age 15 for both males and females.



Race

Percent change in number of cases by race, 1995–2005:

Most serious offense	White ²	Black	Amer. Indian ³	Asian ⁴
Total status	17%	70%	44%	87%
Runaway	-21	84	21	14
Truancy	57	58	100	166
Curfew	-1	54	28	94
Ungov.	4	115	8	40
Liquor law	5	8	30	161

■ Between 1995 and 2005, the number of truancy cases increased substantially for all racial groups.

Offense profile of status offense cases by race:

Most serious offense	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian
2005				
Runaway	11%	24%	7%	22%
Truancy	35	34	25	41
Curfew	8	9	14	11
Ungovernability	13	23	3	3
Liquor	23	3	45	14
Miscellaneous	9	7	6	9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
1995				
Runaway	17%	22%	8%	37%
Truancy	26	36	18	29
Curfew	10	10	16	10
Ungovernability	14	18	5	4
Liquor	26	5	49	10
Miscellaneous	7	9	4	10
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

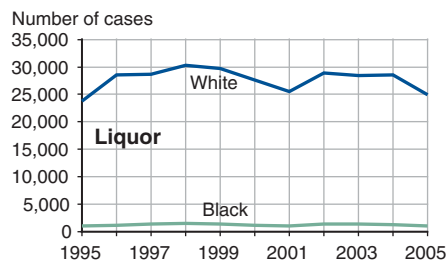
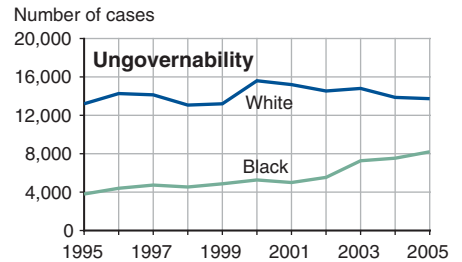
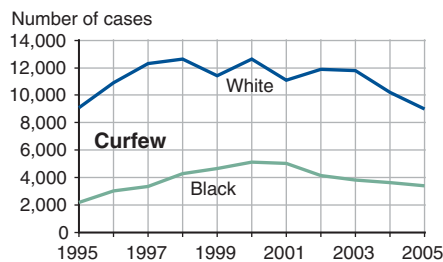
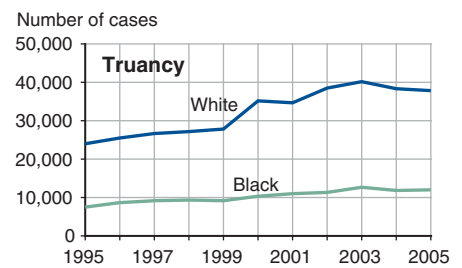
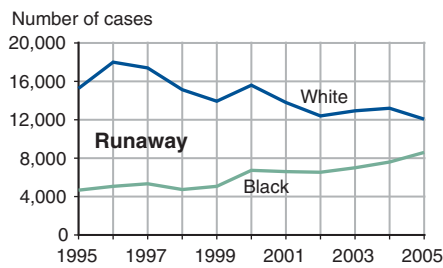
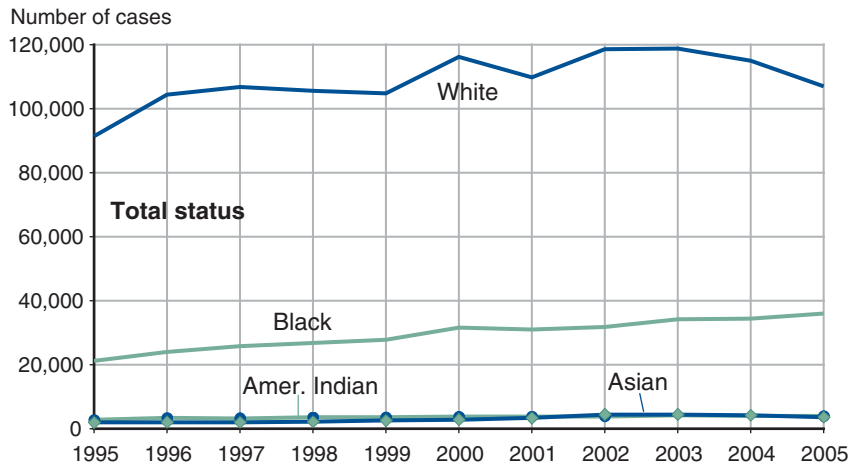
■ In 2005, truancy cases made up the greatest proportion of the caseloads for white, black, and Asian juveniles, while liquor law violation cases were the greatest proportion of the caseload for American Indian juveniles.

² Throughout this Report, juveniles of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race; however, most are included in the white racial category.

³ The racial classification American Indian (usually abbreviated as Amer. Indian) includes American Indian and Alaskan Native.

⁴ The racial classification Asian includes Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander.

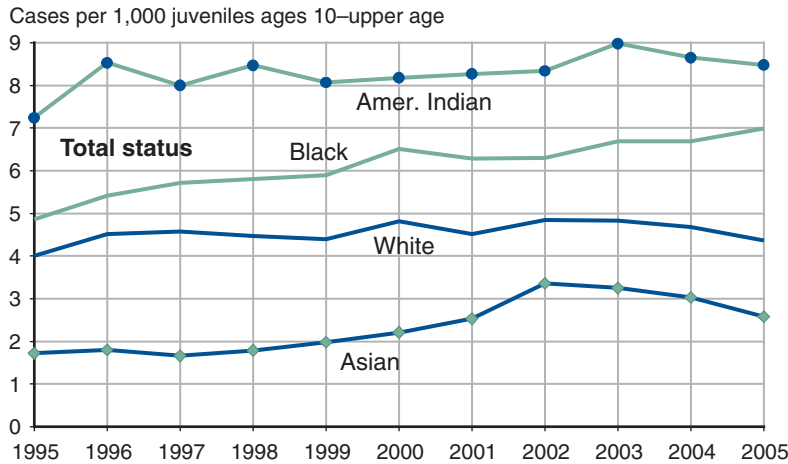
Between 1995 and 2005, the petitioned status offense caseload increased for all racial groups



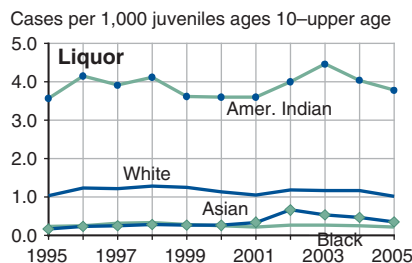
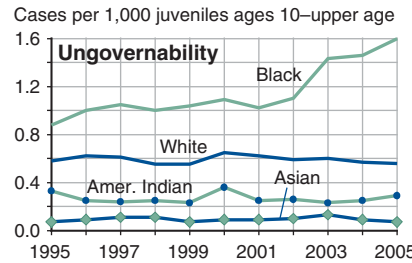
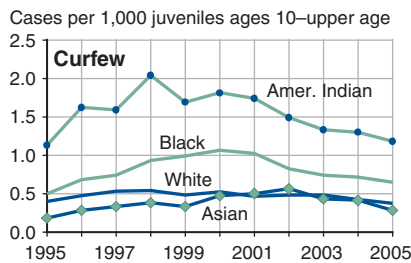
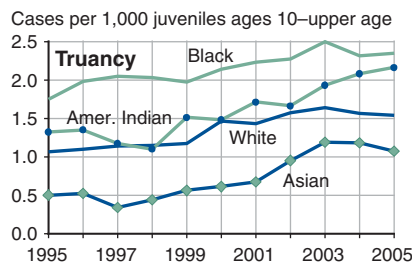
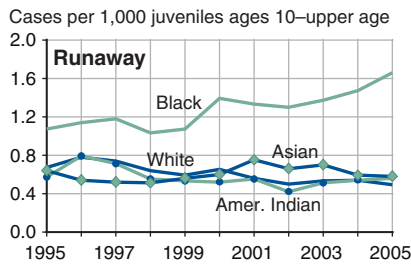
Note: Case counts for American Indian and Asian youth are not shown in the offense graphs above because their numbers are too small for display.

Race

Between 1995 and 2005, petitioned status offense case rates increased for youth of all racial groups: 51% for Asians, 44% for blacks, 17% for American Indians, and 9% for whites



- For all years between 1995 and 2005, the total petitioned status offense case rate for American Indian youth was higher than that for juveniles of all other racial categories. In 2005, the petitioned status offense case rate for American Indian youth was three times the rate for Asian youth and nearly twice the rate for white youth.
- Between 1995 and 2005, the increase in runaway and ungovernability case rates for black youth outpaced that for juveniles in any other racial category.



Source of Referral

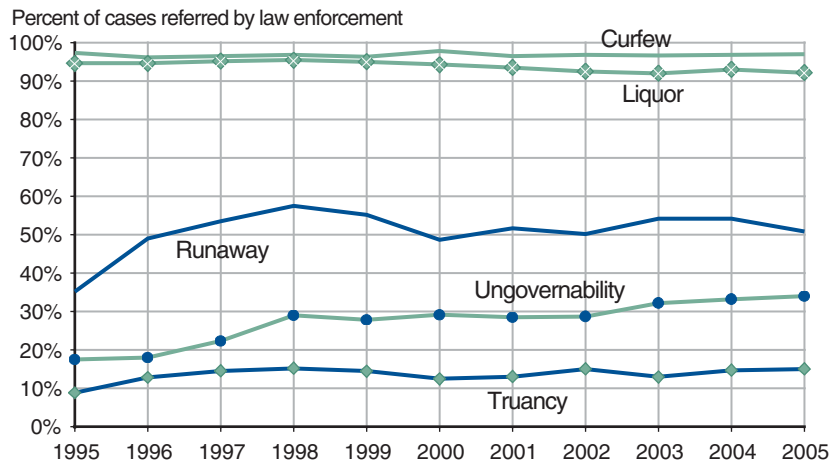
- Status offense cases can be referred to court intake by a number of sources, including law enforcement agencies, schools, relatives, social service agencies, probation officers, and victims.
- Schools referred 73% of the petitioned truancy cases in 2005.
- Relatives referred 43% of the petitioned ungovernability cases in 2005.

Percentage of petitioned status offense cases referred by law enforcement:

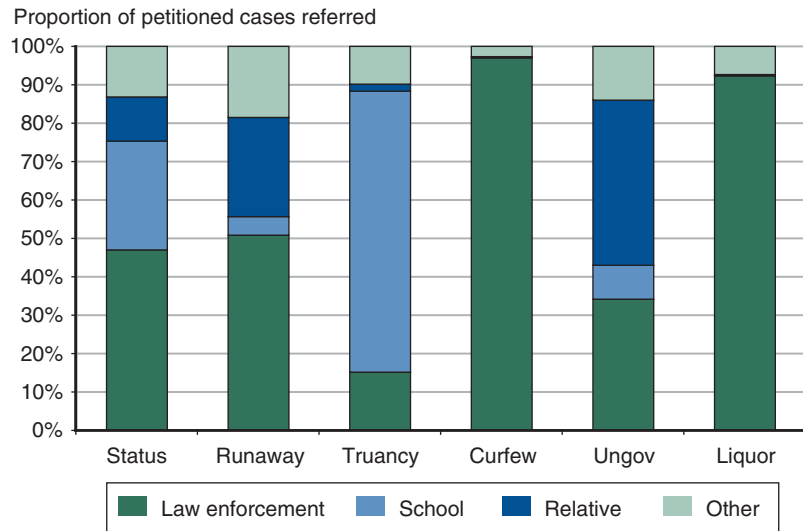
Most serious offense	1995	2005
Total status	47%	47%
Runaway	35	51
Truancy	9	15
Curfew	97	97
Ungovernability	18	34
Liquor law	95	92

- In 2005, law enforcement agencies referred less than half (47%) of the petitioned status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts.
- Compared with 1995, law enforcement referred larger proportions of runaway, truancy, and ungovernability cases in 2005.

Law enforcement agencies are the primary source of referrals to juvenile court for curfew and liquor law violation cases

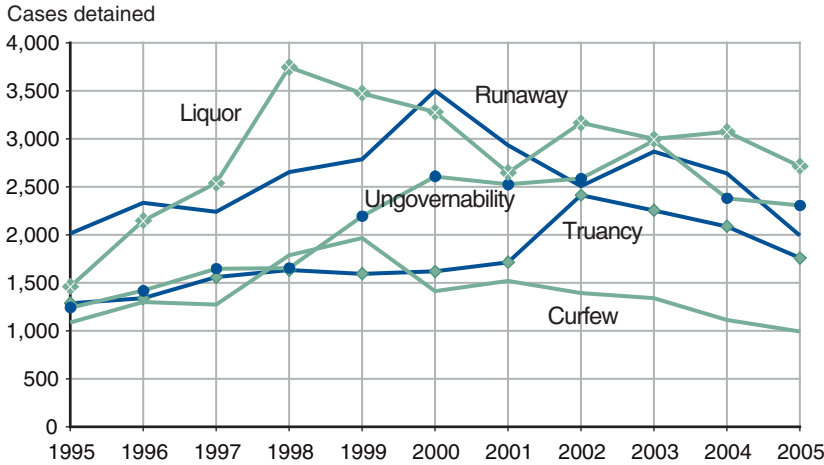


The source of referral for petitioned status offense cases varied with the nature of the offense

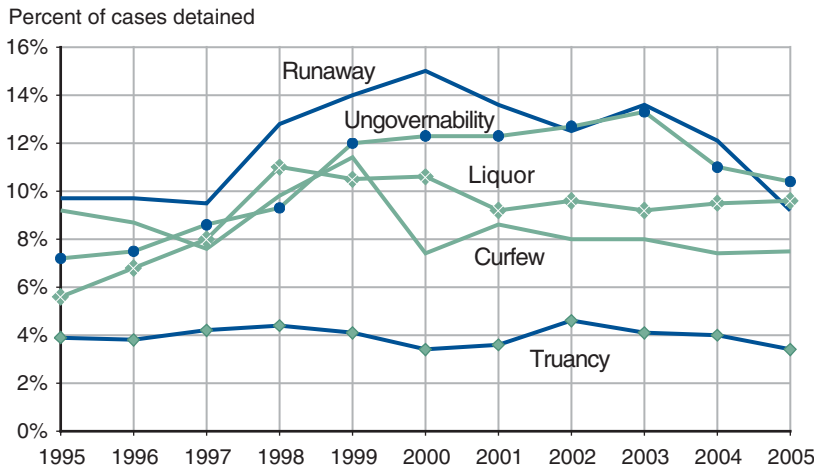


Detention

The number of petitioned runaway cases involving detention decreased substantially (43%) between 2000 and 2005



Between 1995 and 2005, truancy cases were least likely to involve detention, and runaway cases were among the most likely



- The number of petitioned status offense cases involving detention increased 54% between 1995 and 2005 (from 7,700 to 11,900). The largest relative increase was for ungovernability and liquor law violation cases (85% each).
- Despite the growth in the volume of petitioned status offense cases involving detention, the proportion of cases detained was nearly the same in 2005 (8%) as in 1995 (7%).
- Prior to 1997, runaway cases comprised the largest volume of detained petitioned status offense cases; since 2002, cases involving liquor law violations accounted for the largest share of the detained status offense caseload.

Offense profile of detained status offense cases:

Most serious offense	1995	2005
Runaway	26%	17%
Truancy	17	15
Curfew	14	8
Ungovernability	16	19
Liquor law	19	23
Miscellaneous	8	18
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	7,700	11,900

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

- Compared with 1995, the offense characteristics of the 2005 status offense detention caseload involved a greater proportion of liquor law violation cases and smaller proportions of runaway, truancy, and curfew violation cases.

Adjudication

- Between 1995 and 2005, the annual number of status offense cases in which the youth was adjudicated a status offender increased from 59,200 to 88,900.
- Between 1995 and 2005, the annual number of cases in which the youth was adjudicated a status offender increased 71% for truancy, 69% for curfew violations, 42% for liquor law violations, 32% for ungovernability, and 5% for running away.

Offense profile of cases adjudicated a status offender:

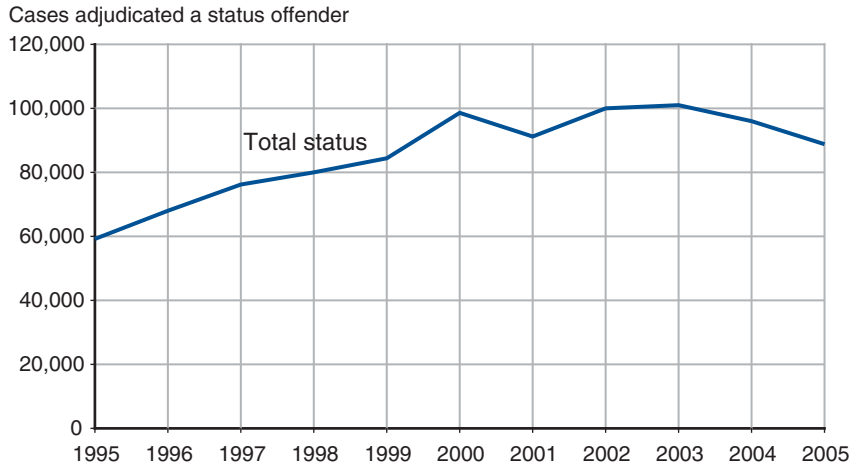
Most serious offense	1995	2005
Runaway	15%	11%
Truancy	30	34
Curfew	9	10
Ungovernability	16	14
Liquor	23	22
Miscellaneous	7	10
Total	100%	100%

Cases adjudicated a status offender 59,200 88,900

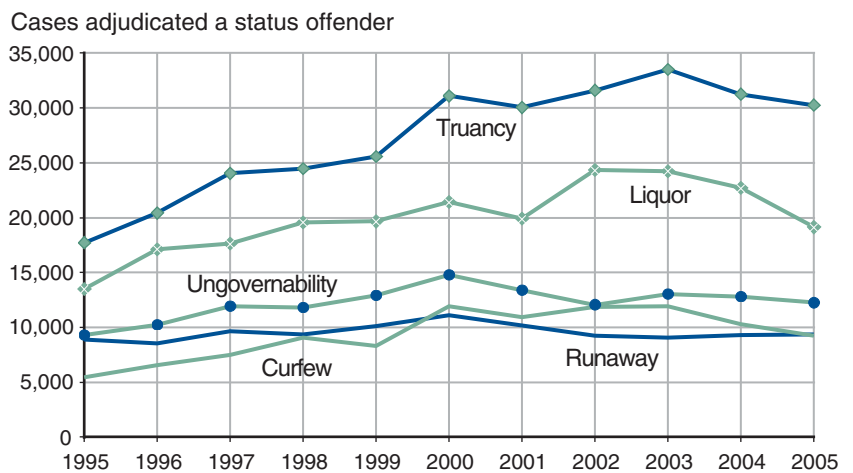
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Compared with 1995, the 2005 adjudicated status offense caseload contained a smaller proportion of runaway cases and a larger proportion of truancy cases. For both years, cases involving truancy and liquor law violations made up the largest proportions of the adjudicated caseload.

Between 1995 and 2003, the number of cases in which the youth was adjudicated a status offender increased considerably (71%) and then declined 12% through 2005

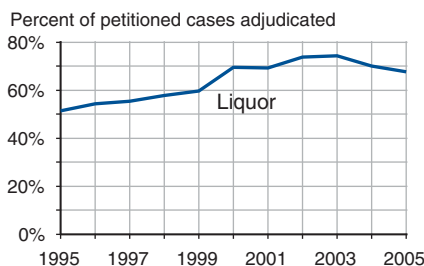
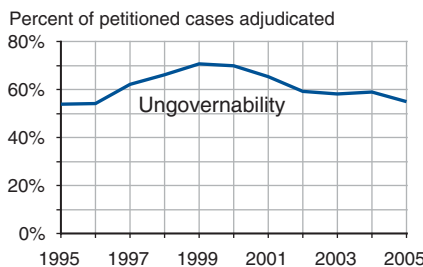
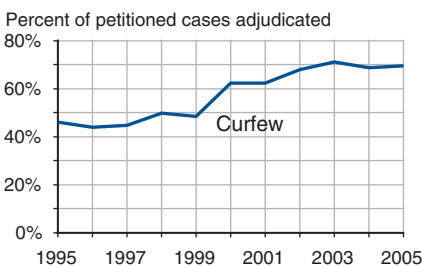
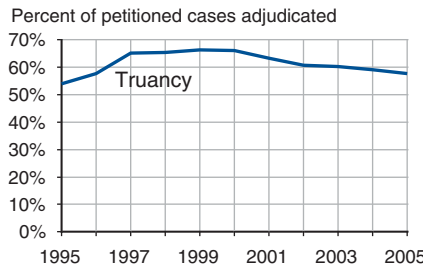
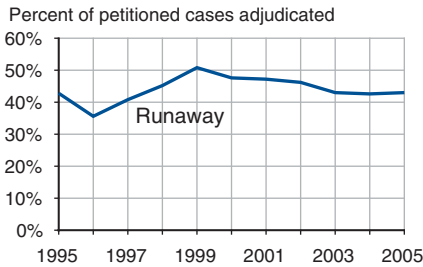
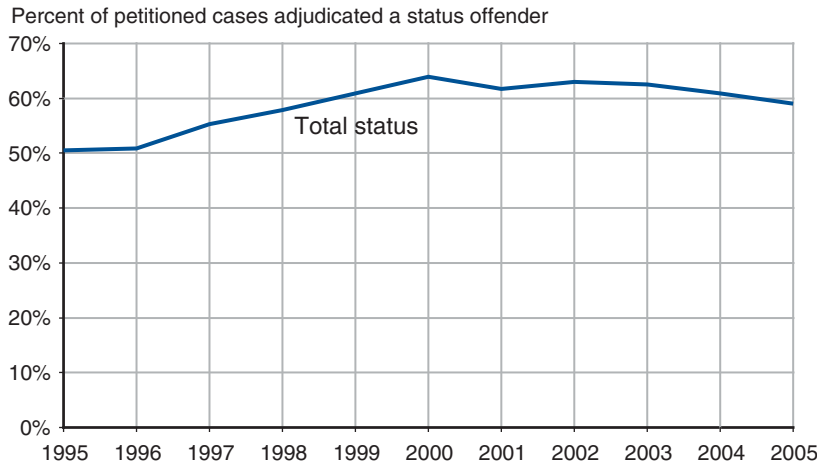


Between 1995 and 2005, the number of cases in which the youth was adjudicated a status offender increased for all status offense categories



Adjudication

The likelihood of adjudication for petitioned status offense cases increased from 50% in 1995 to 59% in 2005



- Among status offense categories in 2005, adjudication was least likely in petitioned runaway cases (43%) and most likely in cases involving curfew (70%) and liquor law violations (68%).
- The likelihood of petitioned runaway cases resulting in an adjudication increased between 1996 and the 1999 peak (51%), and then declined through 2005 (43%).
- Between 1995 and 2005, the likelihood of adjudication among petitioned curfew violation cases increased from 46% to 70%.
- The likelihood of adjudication among petitioned liquor law violation cases increased from 51% in 1995 to 68% in 2005.

Percentage of petitioned status offense cases adjudicated, 2005:

Most serious offense	15 or younger	16 or older	Male	Female
Total status	58%	60%	60%	58%
Runaway	46	38	42	44
Truancy	57	59	58	58
Curfew	68	71	69	71
Ungov.	56	52	55	55
Liquor	69	67	67	69

Most serious offense	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian
Total status	61%	52%	66%	61%
Runaway	44	42	37	40
Truancy	58	56	64	65
Curfew	75	56	67	67
Ungov.	56	53	73	47
Liquor	68	64	68	69

Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

- The number of cases in which a youth was adjudicated a status offender and ordered to out-of-home placement increased 62% between 1995 and the peak in 2000, then declined 28% by 2005.

Offense profile of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in out-of-home placement:

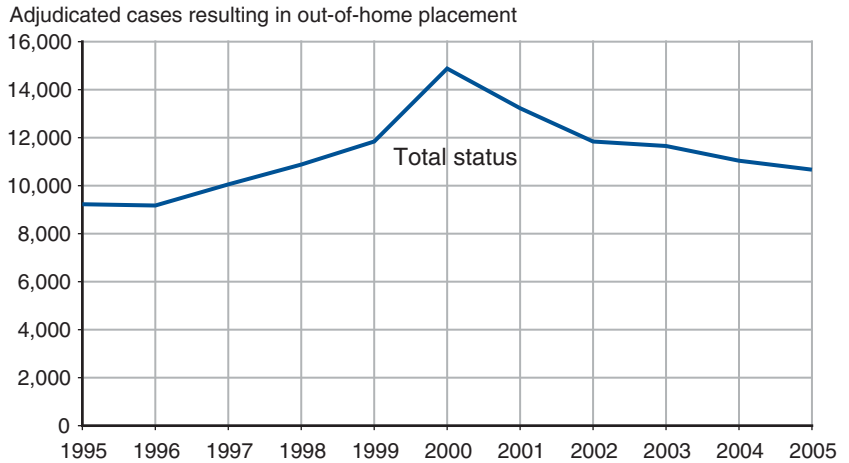
Most serious offense	1995	2005
Runaway	25%	16%
Truancy	21	29
Curfew	6	2
Ungovernability	30	20
Liquor	10	14
Miscellaneous	9	19
Total	100%	100%

Cases resulting in out-of-home placement	1995	2005
	9,200	10,700

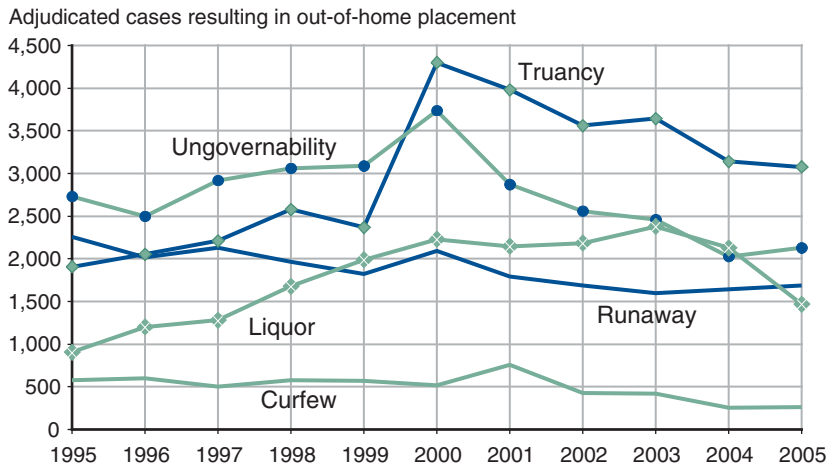
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- In 2005, truancy cases accounted for the largest share of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in out-of-home placement; in 1995, runaway and ungovernability cases comprised larger shares than truancy.

The number of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in out-of-home placement increased 16% between 1995 and 2005



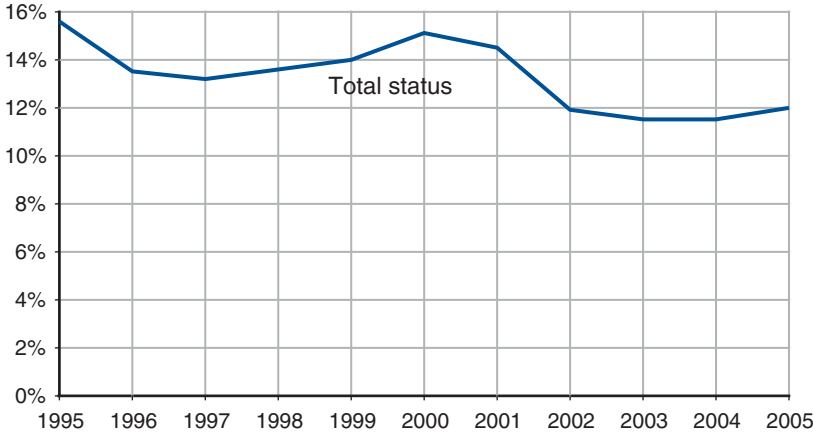
The number of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in out-of-home placement varied considerably by the nature of the offense



Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

The court ordered out-of-home placement in 12% of all adjudicated status offense cases in 2005

Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement



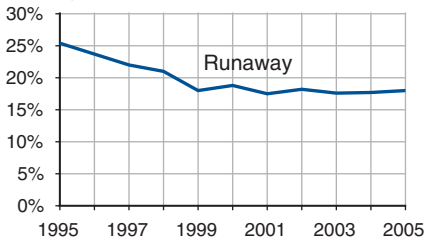
- The likelihood that an adjudicated status offense case would result in out-of-home placement decreased between 1995 and 2005 for runaway, curfew, and ungovernability cases.
- Between 1995 and 2005, the largest decline in the proportion of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in out-of-home placement was seen in cases involving ungovernability (from 29% to 17%), followed by curfew cases (from 10% to 3%) and runaway cases (from 25% to 20%).
- For adjudicated truancy and liquor law violation cases, the likelihood of out-of-home placement was about the same in 2005 as in 1995.

Percentage of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in out-of-home placement, 2005:

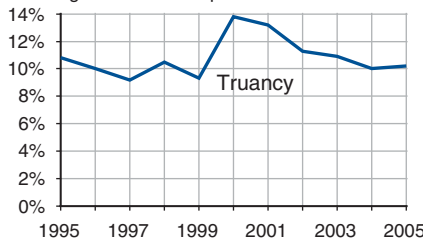
Most serious offense	15 or younger	16 or older	Male	Female
Total status	13%	11%	12%	12%
Runaway	18	18	21	16
Truancy	11	8	11	10
Curfew	3	2	3	3
Ungov.	17	18	17	17
Liquor	7	8	9	5

Most serious offense	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian
Total status	11%	14%	9%	8%
Runaway	17	19	20	13
Truancy	10	13	10	8
Curfew	3	4	2	0
Ungov.	18	15	16	20
Liquor	7	17	14	6

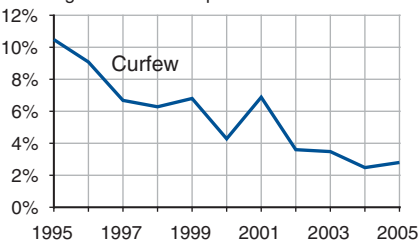
Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement



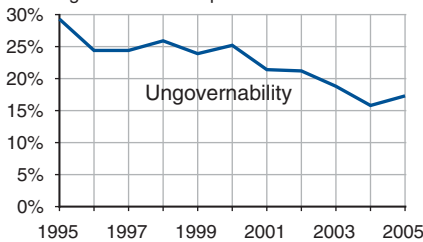
Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement



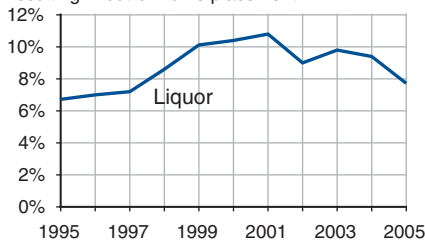
Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement



Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement



Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement



Dispositions: Probation

- Between 1995 and 2005, the number of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in an order of probation increased 28%, compared with a 16% increase in the number of cases resulting in out-of-home placement.
- Since 1995, the largest percent increase in the number of adjudicated status offense cases receiving probation was seen in ungovernability cases (58%), followed by truancy cases (35%).
- The number of adjudicated runaway, curfew, and liquor law violation cases receiving probation increased at relatively lower rates (6%, 12%, and 9%, respectively) between 1995 and 2005.
- Between 2000 and 2005, the number of adjudicated cases receiving probation decreased for all status offense categories: 36% for cases involving curfew violations, 30% for cases involving liquor law violations, 23% for runaway cases, 14% for truancy cases, and 6% for ungovernability cases.

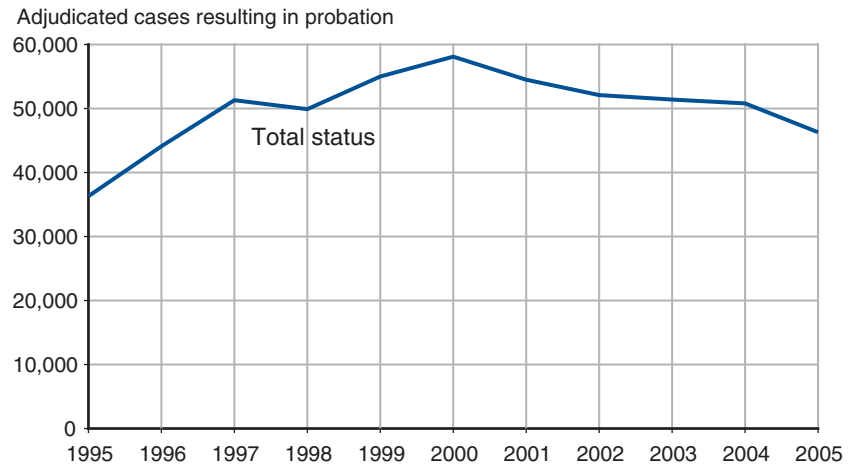
Offense profile of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in probation:

Most serious offense	1995	2005
Runaway	15%	12%
Truancy	37	39
Curfew	4	4
Ungovernability	16	20
Liquor law	23	19
Miscellaneous	5	6
Total	100%	100%
Cases resulting in formal probation	36,300	46,300

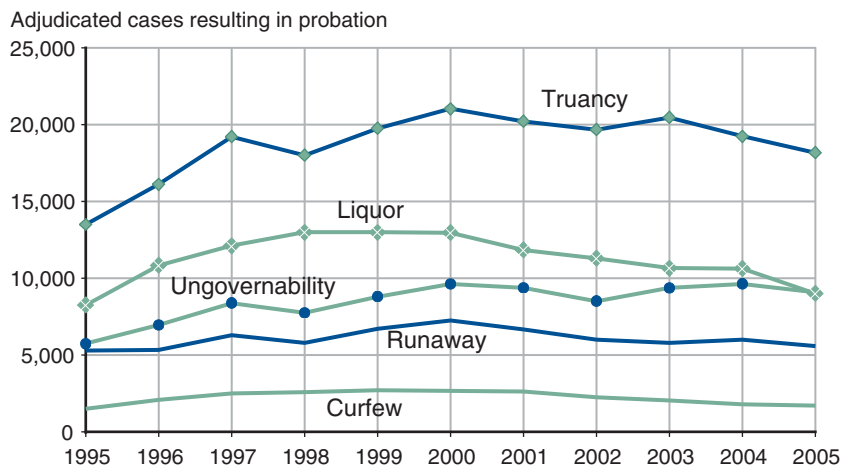
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- In 2005, 39% of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in probation involved truancy offenses; ungovernability and liquor law violations accounted for about one-fifth each.

Between 1995 and the peak year 2000, the number of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in probation increased 60% and then declined 20% by 2005



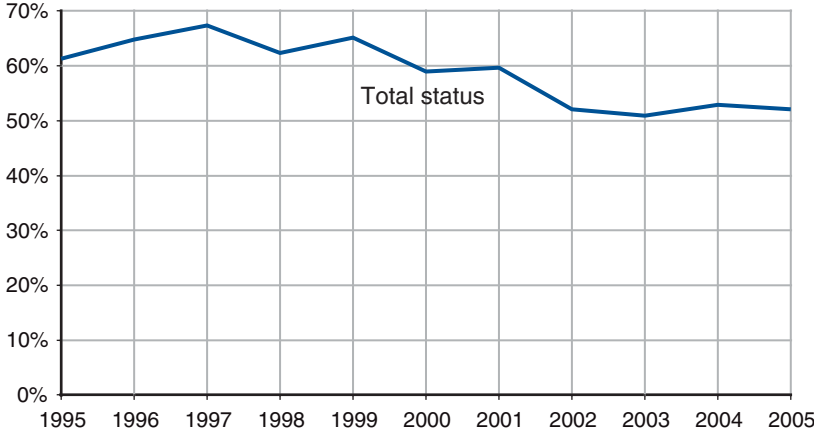
Between 1995 and 2005, the number of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in probation increased in all five major status offense categories



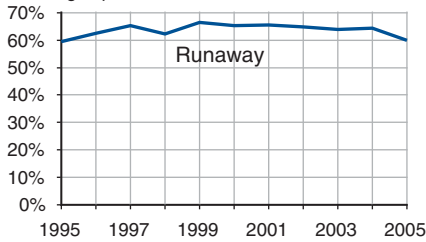
Dispositions: Probation

The use of probation as the most restrictive disposition in adjudicated status offense cases varied with the nature of the offense

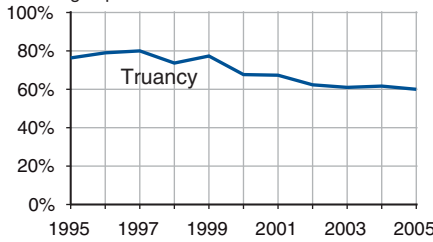
Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in probation



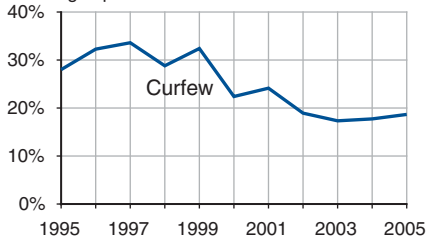
Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in probation



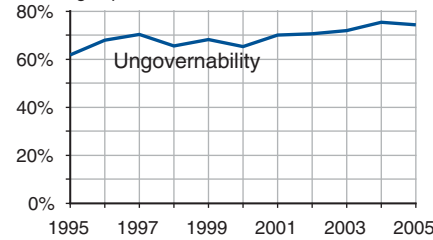
Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in probation



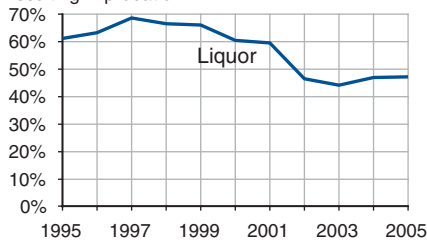
Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in probation



Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in probation



Percent of adjudicated cases resulting in probation



■ Probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 52% of the adjudicated status offense cases in 2005, compared with 61% of the adjudicated caseload in 1995.

■ In 2005, probation was ordered in 60% of adjudicated runaway and truancy cases, 19% of curfew violations, 74% of ungovernability cases, and 47% of cases involving liquor law violations.

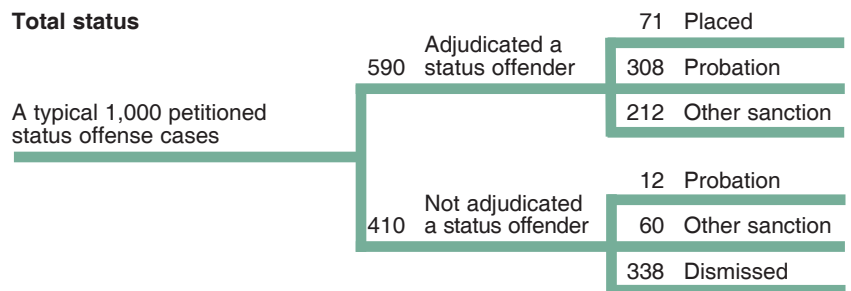
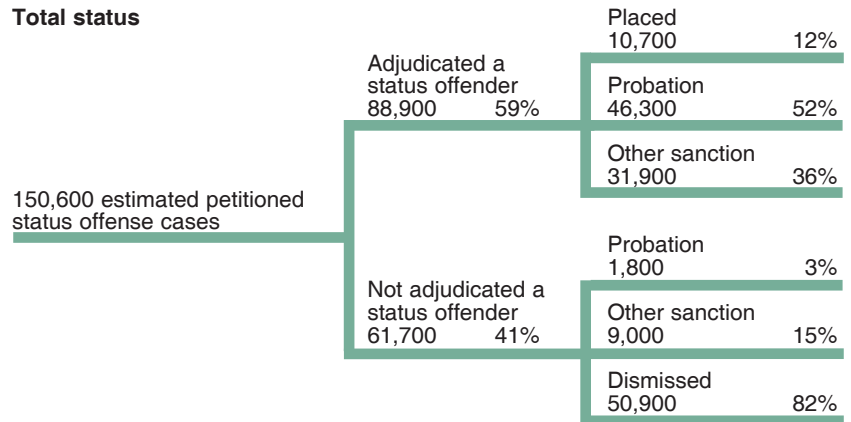
Percentage of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in probation, 2005:

Most serious offense	15 or younger	16 or older	Male	Female
Total status	57%	46%	50%	55%
Runaway	60	60	57	62
Truancy	64	52	59	61
Curfew	22	16	20	16
Ungov.	75	72	74	75
Liquor	47	47	48	47

Most serious offense	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian
Total status	51%	57%	44%	56%
Runaway	62	55	68	81
Truancy	59	62	47	71
Curfew	20	14	17	9
Ungov.	73	76	76	71
Liquor	48	41	50	34

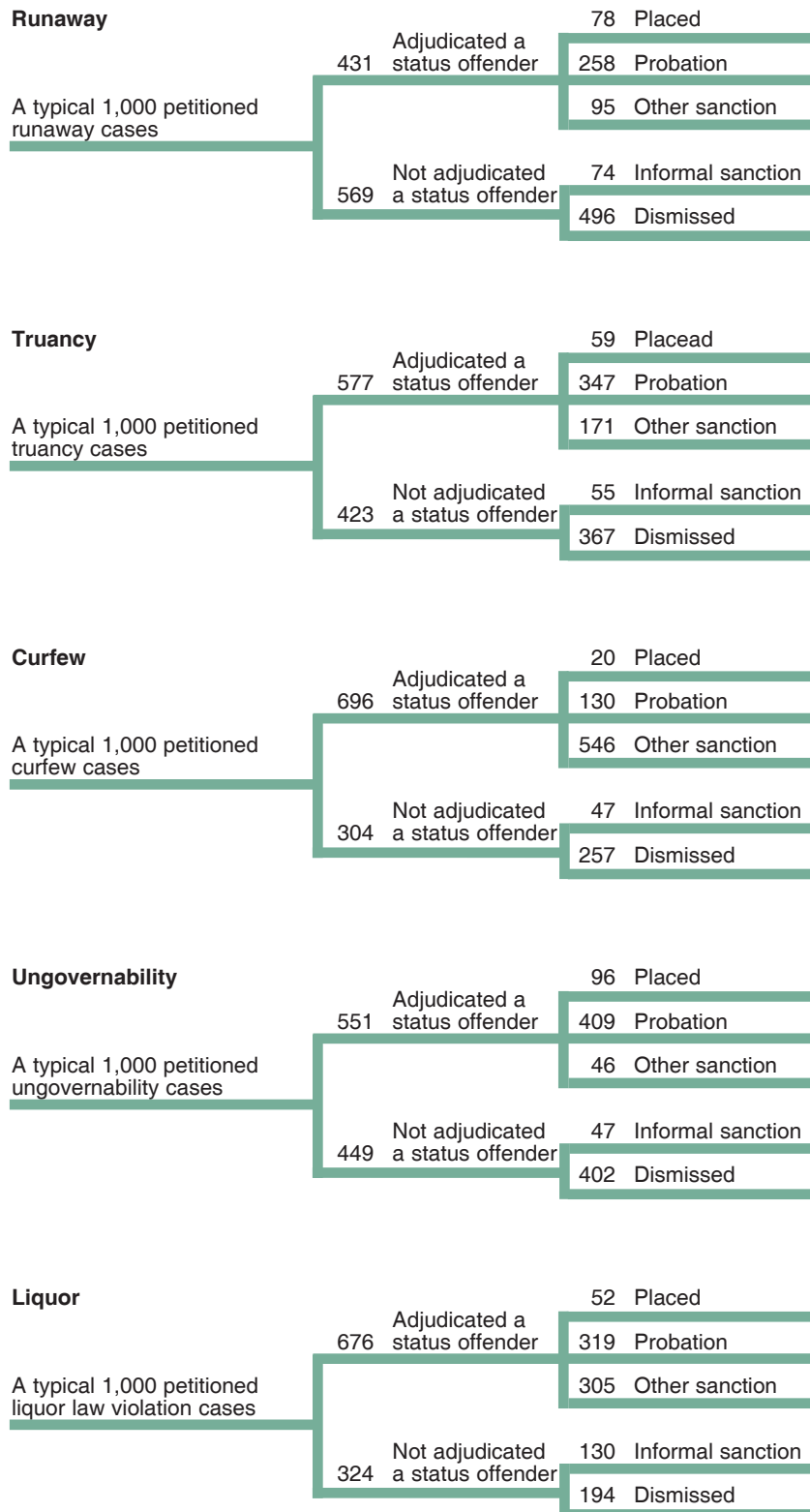
Case Processing Overview, 2005

- In 2005, 59% of petitioned status offense cases resulted in adjudication.
- In 52% of adjudicated status offense cases, formal probation was the most restrictive sanction ordered by the court.
- In 2005, 12% of adjudicated status offense cases resulted in out-of-home placement.
- Dispositions with minimal continuing supervision by probation staff were ordered in 36% of status offense cases adjudicated delinquent in 2005—the juvenile was ordered to enter a treatment or counseling program, to pay restitution or a fine, or to participate in some form of community service.
- In 41% of formally handled status offense cases in 2005, the juvenile was not adjudicated a status offender. The court dismissed 82% of these cases, while 3% resulted in some form of informal probation and 15% in other voluntary dispositions.
- For every 1,000 status offense cases formally processed by juvenile courts in 2005, 308 resulted in formal probation and 71 were placed out of the home.



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

Case Processing by Offense Category, 2005



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

Runaway Cases

- Among the five major status offense categories, juvenile courts were most likely to order youth to out-of-home placement following adjudication in runaway cases (78 of 431 cases), but formal probation was a more likely outcome (258 of 431).
- Among petitioned runaway cases in 2005, youth were not adjudicated a status offender in 569 of a typical 1,000 cases. Of these 569 cases, most (87%) were dismissed.

Truancy Cases

- In 2005, of a typical 1,000 formal truancy cases, 347 resulted in formal probation and 59 were placed out of the home.

Curfew Violation Cases

- In 2005, for every 1,000 petitioned curfew violation cases, 130 resulted in formal probation following adjudication and 20 were placed out of the home.
- Among petitioned cases involving curfew violations in 2005, youth were not adjudicated a status offender in 304 of a typical 1,000 cases. Of these 304 cases, 85% (257) were dismissed.

Ungovernability Cases

- For every 1,000 petitioned ungovernability cases in 2005, 74% (409) resulted in formal probation following adjudication and 17% (96) were placed out of the home.

Liquor Law Violation Cases

- Among petitioned liquor law violation cases in 2005, the most likely outcome was formal probation (319 of 1,000); out-of-home placement was ordered in 52 of a typical 1,000 cases.
- In 2005, among petitioned liquor law violation cases, youth were not adjudicated as status offenders in 324 of a typical 1,000 cases.

Appendix A

Methods

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

Sources of Data

The Archive uses data in two forms: detailed case-level data and court-level aggregate statistics. Case-level data are usually generated by automated client-tracking systems or case-reporting systems managed by juvenile courts or other juvenile justice agencies. These systems provide detailed data on the characteristics of each delinquency and status offense case handled by courts, generally including the age, gender, and race of the youth referred; the date and source of referral; the offenses charged; detention and petitioning decisions; and the date and type of disposition.

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

Court-level aggregate statistics either are abstracted from the annual reports of state and local courts or are contributed directly to the Archive. Court-level statistics typically provide counts of the delinquency and status offense cases handled by courts in a defined time period (calendar or fiscal year).

Each year, many juvenile courts contribute either detailed data or aggregate statistics to the Archive. However, not all of this information can be used to generate the national estimates contained in *JCS*. To be used in the development of national estimates, the data must be in a compatible unit of count (i.e., case disposed), the data source must demonstrate a pattern of consistent reporting over time (at least 2 years), and the data file contributed to the Archive must represent a complete count of delinquency and/or status offense cases disposed in a jurisdiction during a given year.

Table A-1: 2005 Stratum Profiles for Delinquency Data

Stratum	County population ages 10–17	Counties in stratum	Counties reporting compatible data			Percentage of juvenile population
			Number of counties			
			Case-level	Court-level	Total*	
1	Fewer than 13,000	2,618	1,645	135	1,780	71%
2	13,000–54,900	335	235	14	249	74
3	54,901–145,000	101	74	2	76	77
4	More than 145,000	31	29	2	30	98
Total		3,085	1,983	153	2,135	80

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

Table A-2: 2005 Stratum Profiles for Status Offense Data

Stratum	County population ages 10–17	Counties in stratum	Counties reporting compatible data			Percentage of juvenile population
			Number of counties			
			Case-level	Court-level	Total	
1	Fewer than 13,000	2,618	1,701	172	1,873	74%
2	13,000–54,900	335	215	28	243	72
3	54,901–145,000	101	59	7	66	68
4	More than 145,000	31	24	5	29	95
Total		3,085	1,999	212	2,211	77

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

In 2005, case-level data describing 1,174,857 delinquency cases handled by 1,983 jurisdictions in 38 States met the Archive's criteria for inclusion in the development of national delinquency estimates. Compatible data were available from Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina,

Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. These courts had jurisdiction over 76% of the nation's juvenile population in 2005. Compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 51,570 delinquency cases from 153 jurisdictions were used from California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, and Vermont. In all, the Archive collected compatible case-level data and court-level statistics on delinquency cases from 2,135 jurisdictions containing 80% of the Nation's juvenile population in 2005 (table A-1).

Case-level data describing 95,660 formally handled status offense cases from 1,999 jurisdictions in 36 states met the criteria for inclusion in the sample for 2005. The States included Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland,

Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. These courts had jurisdiction over 69% of the juvenile population. An additional 212 jurisdictions in 4 states (Idaho, Indiana, New York, and Vermont) had compatible court-level aggregate statistics on 13,673 petitioned status offense cases. Altogether, compatible case-level and court-level data on petitioned status offense cases were available from 2,211 jurisdictions containing 77% of the U.S. juvenile population in 2005 (table A-2).

A list of States contributing case-level data (either delinquency or petitioned status offense data), the variables each reports, and the percentage of cases containing each variable are presented in table A-3.

Table A-3: Content of Case-Level Data Sources, 2005

Data source	Age at referral	Gender	Race	Referral source	Referral reason	Secure detention	Manner of handling	Adjudication	Disposition
Alabama	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL
Alaska	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK
Arizona	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ
Arkansas	AR	AR	AR	–	AR	–	AR	AR	AR
California	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA
Connecticut	CT	CT	CT	CT	CT	CT	CT	CT	CT
District of Columbia	DC	DC	DC	–	DC	–	DC	DC	DC
Florida	FL	FL	FL	–	FL	–	FL	FL	FL
Georgia	GA	GA	GA	GA	GA	–	GA	GA	GA
Hawaii	HI	HI	HI	HI	HI	–	HI	HI	HI
Illinois ¹	IL	IL	–	IL	IL	–	IL	IL	IL
Kentucky	KY	KY	KY	–	KY	–	KY	KY	–
Maine	ME	ME	ME	ME	ME	–	ME	ME	ME
Maryland	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	–	MD	MD	MD
Michigan ²	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI
Minnesota	MN	MN	MN	MN	MN	–	MN	MN	MN
Missouri	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO
Montana	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT
Nebraska	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	–	NE	NE	NE
Nevada	NV	NV	NV	–	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV
New Jersey	NJ	NJ	NJ	–	NJ	–	NJ	NJ	NJ
New Mexico	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	NY	NY	NY	–	NY	–	NY	NY	NY
North Carolina	NC	NC	NC	–	NC	–	NC	NC	NC
Ohio ³	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH
Oklahoma	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Oregon	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR
Pennsylvania	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	–	PA	PA	PA
Rhode Island	RI	RI	–	RI	RI	RI	RI	RI	RI
South Carolina	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC
South Dakota	SD	SD	SD	–	SD	–	SD	SD	SD
Tennessee	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN	–	TN	TN	TN
Texas	TX	TX	TX	TX	TX	–	TX	TX	TX
Utah	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	–	UT	UT	UT
Virginia	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA
Washington	WA	WA	WA	WA	WA	–	WA	WA	WA
West Virginia	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV
Wisconsin	WI	WI	WI	–	WI	–	WI	WI	WI
Percentage of estimation sample	99%	99%	94%	71%	96%	41%	100%	93%	97%

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

¹ Data from Cook County only.

² Data from Wayne County only.

³ Data from Cuyahoga, Hamilton, and Lucas counties only.

Juvenile Population

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

A survey of the Archive's case-level data shows that very few delinquency or status offense cases involve youth younger than 10. Therefore, the lower age limit of the juvenile population is set at 10 years for all jurisdictions. On the other hand, the upper age limit varies by State. Every State defines an upper age limit for youth who will come under the original jurisdiction of the juvenile court if they commit an illegal act. (See “Upper age of jurisdiction” in the “Glossary of Terms” section.) Most States set this age to be 17 years; other States have set the age at 15 or 16. States often enact exceptions to this simple age criterion (e.g., offense-specific youthful offender legislation and concurrent jurisdiction or extended jurisdiction provisions). In general, however, juvenile courts have responsibility for all law violations committed by youth whose age does not exceed the upper age of original jurisdiction.

For the purposes of this Report, therefore, the juvenile population is defined as the number of youth living in a jurisdiction who are at least 10 years old but who are not older than the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction. For example, in New York, where the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction is 15, the juvenile population is the number of youth residing in a county who have had their 10th birthday but are not older than 15 (e.g., they have not yet reached their 16th birthday).

The juvenile population estimates used in this Report were developed with data from the Census Bureau.¹ The estimates, separated into single-year age groups, reflect the number of white, black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, and Asian (including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander) youth ages 10 through the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction who reside in each county in the Nation.²

Estimation Procedure

National estimates are developed using the national case-level database, the national court-level database, and the Archive's juvenile population estimates for every U.S. county. “County” was selected as the unit of aggregation because (1) most juvenile

¹ County-level intercensal estimates were obtained for the years 1985–2005. The following data files were used:

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

National Center for Health Statistics. 2004. *Bridged-race intercensal estimates of the July 1, 1990–July 1, 1999 United States Resident Population by County, Single-year of Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin* [machine-readable data file]. Prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau with support from the National Cancer Institute. Available online: www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm [released on 7/26/2004].

National Center for Health Statistics. 2007. *Estimates of the July 1, 2000–July 1, 2006 United States Resident Population from the Vintage 2006 Postcensal Series by Year, County, Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin* [machine-readable data file]. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available online: www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm [released on 8/16/2007].

² Most individuals of Hispanic ancestry are coded as white.

court jurisdictions in the United States are concurrent with county boundaries, (2) most data contributed by juvenile courts identify the county in which the case was handled, and (3) youth population estimates can be developed at the county level.³

The Archive's national estimates are generated using data obtained from its nonprobability sample of juvenile courts. There are two major components of the estimation procedure. First, missing values on individual records of the national case-level database are imputed using hot deck procedures. Then the records of the national case-level database are weighted to represent the total number of cases handled by juvenile courts nationwide. Each stage of the estimation procedure will be described separately.

Record-level imputation. The first step in the estimation procedure is to place all U.S. counties into one of four strata based on their youth population ages 10 through 17. The lower and upper population limits of the four strata are defined each year so that each stratum contains one-quarter of the national population of youth ages 10 through 17.

This information is added onto each record in the national case-level database. As a result, each record in the national case-level database contains

³ The only information used in this Report that cannot be aggregated by county is data contributed by the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, which identifies only the district in which each case is handled. To use the Florida data, the aggregation criterion is relaxed to include districts. In 2005, there were 3,141 counties in the United States. By replacing Florida's counties with districts, the total number of aggregation units for this Report becomes 3,085. Therefore, while the Report uses the term “county” to describe its aggregation unit, the reader should be aware of the exception made for Florida's data.

11 variables of interest to the *JCS* report: county strata, year of disposition, intake decision, youth's age, youth's gender, youth's race, referral offense, source of referral, case detention, case adjudication, and case disposition.

By definition, the first three of these variables (i.e., county strata, year of disposition, and intake decision) are known for every case in the database. Each of the other variables may be missing for some records and given a missing value code. The estimation procedure for the *JCS* report employs a multistage process to impute information for each missing value on each case record in the national case-level database.

Within a county's set of records in the database there can be two types of missing information: record-level missing and format-level missing. For many counties, a small proportion of their case-level records are missing valid codes in data elements that are valid for most of the other records from that county. For example, the gender of a youth may not have been reported on a few records while it is known for all the other youth in the county's database. This type of missing value is "record-level missing." There are also counties in which every record in the database has a missing value code for a specific variable. For example, some court data collection systems do not capture information on a youth's pre-disposition detention. Therefore, the variable "case detention" in the national case-level data has a missing value code on each record from that county. This type of missing value is "format-level missing." (Table A-3 indicates the standardized data elements that were not available, i.e., format-missing, from each jurisdiction's 2005 data set.) The imputation process handles the two types of missing values separately.

The imputation of record-level missing values uses a hot deck procedure with a donor pool of records from the

same county. First, all the records for a specific county are sorted by disposition date. Then the file is read again, one record at a time. When the imputation software identifies a record with a record-level missing value (i.e., the target record), it imputes a valid code for this target data field. This is accomplished by locating the next record in the county file that matches the target record on all of its nonmissing values and has a nonmissing code in the target data field; this record is called the donor record. The imputation software copies the valid code from the donor record and replaces the missing value code on the target record with this nonmissing value.

Once a donor record is used in the process for a given variable, it is not used again for that variable unless no other matches can be found for another target record. There are a small number of instances in which no donor record can be found in the county file. When this occurs, the imputation software relaxes its record matching criteria. That is, instead of trying to find a donor record with identical codes on variables other than the target field, the software ignores one nonmissing variable and attempts to find a match on all of the others. In the small number of cases where this does not lead to the identification of a donor record, a second variable is ignored and the file is reread looking for a donor. Although theoretically (and programmatically) this process can be repeated until all variables but county, year of disposition, and intake decision are ignored to find a donor, this never occurred. The order in which variables are removed from the matching criteria are source of referral, detention, offense, adjudication, race, gender, and age.

Format-level imputation. After all the record-level missing values have been imputed, the process turns to format-missing information, or information that is missing from a case record because that court's information system does not report this information

on their cases. The process for imputing format-missing information is similar to that used in the record-missing imputation process with the needed difference that the donor pool is expanded. Since all records in a county are missing the target data, the donor pool for format-missing records is defined as the records from all counties in the target record's strata with the same year of disposition and intake decision.

Using this expanded donor pool, the imputation process follows the steps described above where a target record (i.e., one with missing data) is identified and the donor pool is scanned for a match. Once a match is found, the missing information on the target record is overwritten and the donor record is flagged as having been used for that variable so it will not be reused for that variable unless all other donors are used. If a donor record cannot be found in the first pass through the donor pool, matching criteria are relaxed until a donor is found.

There is one major exception to this process of imputing format-level missing information. This exception involves the process of imputing missing race for those counties that do not report this data element to the Archive. The racial composition of a court's caseload is strongly related to the racial composition of the resident juvenile population. Creating a donor pool that ignores this relationship would reduce the validity of the imputation process. So for those few data files that did not include race, donor pools were developed that restricted the pool to counties with racial compositions similar to that of the target record's county.

This was accomplished by dividing the counties in the U.S. into four groups defined by the percent of white juveniles in their 10-17 populations. This classification was then added to each case record and used as a matching criterion for finding a donor record within the set of

potential donor records defined by strata, year of disposition, and intake decision.

Weighting to produce national estimates. The Archive employs an elaborate multivariate procedure that assigns a weight to each record in the national case-level database that, when used in analysis, yields national estimates of juvenile court activity. The weights incorporate a number of factors related to the size and characteristics of juvenile court case-loads: the size of a community; the age and race composition of its juvenile population; the age and race profile of the youth involved in juvenile court cases; the courts' responses to the cases (intake decision, detention, adjudication, and disposition); and the nature of each court's jurisdictional responsibilities (i.e., upper age of original jurisdiction).

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

As noted earlier, all U.S. counties are placed into one of four strata based on the size of their youth population ages 10 through 17. In the first step to develop the weights, the Archive divides the youth 10-17 population for each stratum into three age groups: 10- through 15-year-olds, 16-year-olds, and 17-year-olds. The three age groups are further subdivided into four racial groups: white, black, American Indian (including Alaskan Native), and Asian (including Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander). Thus, juvenile resident

population estimates are developed for 12 age/race categories in each stratum of counties.

The next step is to identify within each stratum the jurisdictions that contributed to the Archive case-level data consistent with *JCS* reporting requirements. The populations of these case-level reporting jurisdictions within each stratum are then developed for each of the 12 age/race categories. The national case-level database is summarized to determine within each stratum the number of court cases that involved youth in each of the 12 age/race population groups. Case rates (number of cases per 1,000 juveniles in the population) are then developed for the 12 age/race groups within each of the four strata.

For example, assume that a total of 3,507,000 white youth ages 10–15 resided in those stratum 2 counties that reported *JCS*-compatible case-level data to the Archive. If the Archive's case-level database shows that the juvenile courts in these counties handled 56,039 petitioned delinquency cases involving white youth ages 10 through 15, the number of cases per 1,000 white youth ages 10–15 for stratum 2 would be 16.0, or:

$$(56,039 / 3,507,000) \times 1,000 = 16.0$$

Comparable analyses are then used to establish the stratum 2 case rates for black youth, American Indian youth, and Asian youth in the same age group (56.4, 25.5, and 9.4, respectively).

Next, information contained in the national court-level database is introduced, and stratum-level case rates are adjusted accordingly. First, each court-level statistic is disaggregated into the 12 age/race groups. This separation is accomplished by assuming that, for each jurisdiction, the relationships among the stratum's 12 age/race case rates

(developed from the case-level data) are paralleled in the court-level data.

For example, assume that a jurisdiction in stratum 2 with an upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction of 15 reported it processed 600 cases during the year. Also assume that this jurisdiction had a juvenile population of 12,000 white youth, 5,000 black youth, 500 American Indian youth, and 1,500 Asian youth. The stratum 2 case rates for each racial group in the 10–15 age group would be multiplied by the corresponding population to develop estimates of the proportion of the court's caseload that came from each age/race group, as follows:

White:

$$(16.0 \times 12,000) / [(16.0 \times 12,000) + (56.4 \times 5,000) + (25.5 \times 500) + (9.4 \times 1,500)] = 38.3\%$$

Black:

$$(56.4 \times 5,000) / [(16.0 \times 12,000) + (56.4 \times 5,000) + (25.5 \times 500) + (9.4 \times 1,500)] = 56.3\%$$

American Indian:

$$(25.5 \times 500) / [(16.0 \times 12,000) + (56.4 \times 5,000) + (25.5 \times 500) + (9.4 \times 1,500)] = 2.6\%$$

Asian:

$$(9.4 \times 1,500) / [(16.0 \times 12,000) + (56.4 \times 5,000) + (25.5 \times 500) + (9.4 \times 1,500)] = 2.8\%$$

The jurisdiction's total caseload of 600 would then be allocated based on these proportions. In this example, it would be estimated that 38.3% of all cases reported in the jurisdiction's aggregate statistics involved white youth, 56.3% involved black youth, 2.6% involved American Indian youth, and the remaining 2.8% involved Asian youth. When these proportions are applied to a reported court-level caseload statistic of 600 cases, this jurisdiction is estimated to have handled 230 cases involving white youth, 338 cases involving black youth, 15 cases involving

American Indian youth, and 17 cases involving Asian youth age 15 or younger. The same method is used to disaggregate into the 12 age/race groups the aggregated case counts reported by those jurisdictions that could only report aggregate court-level statistics.

The disaggregated court-level counts are then added to the counts developed from case-level data to produce an estimate of the number of cases involving each of the 12 age/race groups handled by reporting courts (i.e., both case-level and court-level reporters) in each of the four strata. The juvenile population figures for the entire reporting sample are also compiled. Together, these new stratum-specific case counts and juvenile population for the reporting counties are used to generate a revised set of case rates for each of the 12 age/race groups within each of the four strata.

Stratum estimates for the total number of cases involving each age/race group are then calculated by multiplying the revised case rate for each of the 12 age/race groups in a stratum by the corresponding juvenile population in all counties belonging to that stratum (both reporting and nonreporting).

After the stratum estimates for the total number of cases in each age/race group in each stratum has been calculated, the next step is to weight the records in the national case-level database. This weight is equal to the estimated number of cases in one of the stratum's 12 age/race groups divided by the actual number of such records in the national case-level database. For example, assume that the Archive generates a national estimate of 41,125 petitioned delinquency cases

involving white 16-year-olds from stratum 2 counties. Assume also that the national case-level database for that year contained 27,433 petitioned delinquency cases involving white 16-year-olds from stratum 2 counties. In the Archive's national estimation database, each stratum 2 petitioned delinquency case that involved a white 16-year-old would be weighted by 1.50, because:

$$41,125 / 27,433 = 1.50$$

Finally, by incorporating the weights into all analyses of the national case-level database, national estimates of case volumes and case characteristics can be produced. More detailed information about the Archive's national estimation methodology is available on request from the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Appendix B

Glossary of Terms

Adjudication: Judicial determination (judgment) that a juvenile is or is not responsible for the delinquency or status offense charged in a petition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Formal handling: See “intake decision.”

Informal handling: See “intake decision.”

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

- **Nonpetitioned (informally handled)**—Cases in which duly authorized court personnel, having screened the case, decide not to file a formal petition. Such personnel include judges, referees, probation officers, other officers of the court, and/or agencies statutorily designated to conduct petition screening for the juvenile court.
- **Petitioned (formally handled)**—Cases that appear on the official court calendar in response to the filing of a petition, complaint, or other legal instrument requesting the court to adjudicate a youth as a delinquent, status offender, or dependent child or to waive jurisdiction and transfer a youth to criminal court for processing as a criminal offender.

Judicial decision: The decision made in response to a petition that asks the court to adjudicate or judicially waive

the youth to criminal court for prosecution as an adult. This decision is generally made by a juvenile court judge or referee.

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

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

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

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

Nonpetitioned case: See “intake decision.”

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

Petitioned case: See “intake decision.”

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

- **White**—A person having origins in any of the indigenous peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. (In both the population and court data, nearly all youth of Hispanic ethnicity were included in the white racial category.)
- **Black**—A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
- **American Indian**—A person having origins in any of the indigenous peoples of North America, including Alaskan Natives.
- **Asian**—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, Hawaii, or any of the other Pacific Islands.

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

- **Crimes against persons**—Includes criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and other person offenses as defined below.
 - ◆ **Criminal homicide**—Causing the death of another person without legal justification or excuse. Criminal homicide is a summary category, not a single codified offense. In law, the term embraces all homicides in which the perpetrator intentionally kills someone without legal justification or accidentally kills someone as a consequence of reckless or grossly negligent conduct. It includes all conduct encompassed by the terms murder, nonnegligent (voluntary) manslaughter, negligent (involuntary) manslaughter, and vehicular manslaughter. The term is broader than the Crime Index

category used in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) *Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)*, in which murder/nonnegligent manslaughter does not include negligent manslaughter or vehicular manslaughter.

- ◆ **Forcible rape**—Sexual intercourse or attempted sexual intercourse with a female against her will by force or threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR Crime Index*. Some States have enacted gender-neutral rape or sexual assault statutes that prohibit forced sexual penetration of either sex. Data reported by such States do not distinguish between forcible rape of females as defined above and other sexual assaults. (Other violent sex offenses are classified as “other offenses against persons.”)
- ◆ **Robbery**—Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another by force or threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR Crime Index* and includes forcible purse snatching.
- ◆ **Assault**—Unlawful intentional infliction, or attempted or threatened infliction, of injury upon the person of another.
 - ❖ **Aggravated assault**—Unlawful intentional infliction of serious bodily injury or unlawful threat or attempt to inflict bodily injury or death by means of a deadly or dangerous weapon with or without actual infliction of any injury. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR Crime Index*. It includes conduct encompassed under the statutory names aggravated assault and battery, aggravated battery, assault with intent to kill, assault with intent to commit murder or manslaughter, atrocious assault, attempted murder, felonious assault, and assault with a deadly weapon.
 - ❖ **Simple assault**—Unlawful intentional infliction or attempted or threatened infliction of less than serious bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon. The term is used in the same sense as in *UCR* reporting. Simple assault is not often distinctly named in statutes because it encompasses all assaults not explicitly named and defined as serious. Unspecified assaults are classified as “other offenses against persons.”
- ◆ **Other offenses against persons**—Includes kidnapping, violent sex acts other than forcible rape (e.g., incest, sodomy), custody interference, unlawful restraint, false imprisonment, reckless endangerment, harassment, and attempts to commit any such acts.
- **Crimes against property**—Includes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, vandalism, stolen property offenses, trespassing, and other property offenses as defined below.
 - ◆ **Burglary**—Unlawful entry or attempted entry of any fixed structure, vehicle, or vessel used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without force, with intent to commit a felony or larceny. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR Crime Index*.
 - ◆ **Larceny**—Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property (other than a motor vehicle) from the possession of another by stealth, without force and without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property. This term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR Crime Index*. It includes shoplifting and purse snatching without force.
 - ◆ **Motor vehicle theft**—Unlawful taking or attempted taking of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another with the intent to deprive the owner of it permanently or temporarily. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR Crime Index*. It includes joyriding or unauthorized use of a motor vehicle as well as grand theft auto.
 - ◆ **Arson**—Intentional damage or destruction by means of fire or explosion of the property of another without the owner's consent or of any property with intent to defraud, or attempting the above acts. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR Crime Index*.
 - ◆ **Vandalism**—Destroying, damaging, or attempting to destroy or damage public property or the property of another without the owner's consent, except by burning or explosion.
 - ◆ **Stolen property offenses**—Unlawfully and knowingly receiving, buying, distributing, selling, transporting, concealing, or possessing stolen property, or attempting any of the above. The term is used in the same sense as the *UCR* category “stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing.”
 - ◆ **Trespassing**—Unlawful entry or attempted entry of the property of another with the intent to commit a misdemeanor other than larceny or without intent to commit a crime.
 - ◆ **Other property offenses**—Includes extortion and all fraud offenses, such as forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement,

check or credit card fraud, and attempts to commit any such offenses.

- **Drug law violations**—Includes unlawful sale, purchase, distribution, manufacture, cultivation, transport, possession, or use of a controlled or prohibited substance or drug or drug paraphernalia, or attempt to commit these acts. Sniffing of glue, paint, gasoline, and other inhalants is also included. Hence, the term is broader than the *UCR* category “drug abuse violations.”
- **Offenses against public order**—Includes weapons offenses; nonviolent sex offenses; liquor law violations, not status; disorderly conduct; obstruction of justice; and other offenses against public order as defined below.
 - ◆ **Weapons offenses**—Unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon or accessory, or attempt to commit any of these acts. The term is used in the same sense as the *UCR* category “weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.”
 - ◆ **Sex offenses**—All offenses having a sexual element not involving violence. The term combines the meaning of the *UCR* categories “prostitution and commercialized vice” and “sex offenses.” It includes offenses such as statutory rape, indecent exposure, prostitution, solicitation, pimping, lewdness, fornication, and adultery.
 - ◆ **Liquor law violations, not status**—Being in a public place while intoxicated through consumption of alcohol. It includes public intoxication, drunkenness, and other liquor law violations. It does not include driving under the influence. The term is used in the same sense as the *UCR* category of the same name. Some States treat public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense rather than delinquency. Hence, some of these offenses may appear under the status offense code “status liquor law violations.” (When a person who is publicly intoxicated performs acts that cause a disturbance, he or she may be charged with disorderly conduct.)
- ◆ **Disorderly conduct**—Unlawful interruption of the peace, quiet, or order of a community, including offenses called disturbing the peace, vagrancy, loitering, unlawful assembly, and riot.
- ◆ **Obstruction of justice**—Intentionally obstructing court or law enforcement efforts in the administration of justice, acting in a way calculated to lessen the authority or dignity of the court, failing to obey the lawful order of a court, escaping from confinement, and violating probation or parole. This term includes contempt, perjury, bribery of witnesses, failure to report a crime, and nonviolent resistance of arrest.
- ◆ **Other offenses against public order**—Other offenses against government administration or regulation, such as bribery; violations of laws pertaining to fish and game, gambling, health, hitchhiking, and immigration; and false fire alarms.
- **Status offenses**—Includes acts or types of conduct that are offenses only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile and that can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court. Although State statutes defining status offenses vary and some States may classify cases involving these offenses as dependency cases, for the purposes of this Report the following types of offenses are classified as status offenses:
 - ◆ **Runaway**—Leaving the custody and home of parents, guardians, or custodians without permission and failing to return within a reasonable length of time, in violation of a statute regulating the conduct of youth.
 - ◆ **Truancy**—Violation of a compulsory school attendance law.
 - ◆ **Curfew violations**—Being found in a public place after a specified hour of the evening, usually established in a local ordinance applying only to persons under a specified age.
 - ◆ **Ungovernability**—Being beyond the control of parents, guardians, or custodians or being disobedient of parental authority. This classification is referred to in various juvenile codes as unruly, unmanageable, and incorrigible.
 - ◆ **Status liquor law violations**—Violation of laws regulating the possession, purchase, or consumption of liquor by minors. Some states treat consumption of alcohol and public drunkenness of juveniles as status offenses rather than delinquency. Hence, some of these offenses may appear under this status offense code.
 - ◆ **Miscellaneous status offenses**—Numerous status offenses not included above (e.g., tobacco violation and violation of a court order in a status offense proceeding) and those offenses coded as “other” in a jurisdiction’s original data.
- **Dependency offenses**—Includes actions that come to the attention of a juvenile court involving neglect or inadequate care of minors on the part of the parents or guardians, such as abandonment or desertion; abuse or cruel treatment; improper or inadequate conditions in the home; and insufficient care or support resulting

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

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

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

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

- **Law enforcement agency**—Includes metropolitan police, state police, park police, sheriffs, constables, police assigned to the juvenile court for special duty, and all others performing a police function, with the exception of probation officers and officers of the court.
- **School**—Includes counselors, teachers, principals, and attendance officers.

- **Relatives**—Includes the youth's own parents, foster parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and other legal guardians.

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

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

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

Upper age of jurisdiction: The oldest age at which a juvenile court has

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

Appendix C

Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2005, by County

Information on the juvenile courts' petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency, status, and dependency case-loads for 2005 is presented in the following table. The total population of each reporting jurisdiction, its population age 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction, and its population age 0 through the upper age of jurisdiction are also presented. Case rates (the number of cases per 1,000 juveniles in the population) are presented for each case type for the State. Delinquency and status offense case rates are based on the population age 10 through upper age, while rates for dependency cases are based on the population age 0 through upper age.

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

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

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

The units of count for the court statistics vary across jurisdictions. Although many States used cases disposed as the unit of count, other States reported cases filed, children disposed, petitions filed, hearings, juvenile arraignments, and charges. The unit of count is identified in the notes for each data set. The unit of count for each source should be reviewed before any attempt is made to compare statistics either across or within data sets. Variations in administrative practices, differences in upper ages of jurisdiction, and wide ranges in available community resources affect the number of cases handled by individual counties and States. Therefore, the data displayed in this table should not be used to

make comparisons among the delinquency, status offense, or dependency workloads of counties or States without carefully studying the definitions of the statistics presented. For reasons of confidentiality, case counts greater than 0 and less than 5 are not displayed in the table and are represented with an asterisk (*). States that have indicated incomplete reporting of data also are noted.

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

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

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

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

For a complete county listing of juvenile court case counts, readers are encouraged to visit *Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts*, a Web-based version of this appendix, available from OJJDP’s Statistical Briefing Book at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/index.html. Unlike this appendix, the Web version does not aggregate data from the smaller counties in each State.

Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2005, by County

Reporting county	2005 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Alabama - 67 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Autauga	48,500	6,300	12,800	163	137	26	52	0	—	—
Baldwin	162,700	17,500	36,900	720	183	288	193	0	—	—
Barbour	28,300	3,300	6,700	187	0	62	*	0	—	—
Bibb	21,500	2,400	5,200	106	0	69	0	0	—	—
Blount	55,600	6,200	13,400	145	14	74	388	0	—	—
Bullock	11,000	1,300	2,700	18	0	10	0	0	—	—
Butler	20,600	2,400	5,100	37	0	*	0	0	—	—
Calhoun	112,200	11,700	26,100	492	370	115	448	251	—	—
Chambers	35,400	4,000	8,500	115	7	50	9	*	—	—
Coffee	45,400	5,100	10,700	262	0	273	0	0	—	—
Colbert	54,600	5,900	12,200	101	0	33	0	*	—	—
Cullman	79,700	8,500	18,400	300	41	34	572	0	—	—
Dale	48,500	5,700	13,000	178	0	197	0	*	—	—
Dallas	44,200	5,500	12,300	357	71	91	29	*	—	—
De Kalb	67,400	7,300	16,500	152	0	191	0	*	—	—
Elmore	73,700	8,400	18,000	327	0	104	0	0	—	—
Etowah	102,900	11,000	23,800	419	0	133	0	0	—	—
Houston	94,000	10,700	23,500	673	51	228	15	0	—	—
Jackson	53,500	5,800	12,300	255	0	214	0	74	—	—
Jefferson	656,000	72,700	159,700	1,481	774	445	573	0	—	—
Lauderdale	87,400	9,000	18,900	348	119	131	348	42	—	—
Lee	123,100	12,800	27,500	550	161	193	287	54	—	—
Limestone	70,400	7,800	16,600	250	70	14	13	93	—	—
Madison	298,200	34,400	72,500	1,220	875	55	419	24	—	—
Marshall	85,700	9,300	21,400	347	59	430	854	55	—	—
Mobile	399,900	48,900	106,400	2,109	1,608	414	719	314	—	—
Montgomery	220,800	25,900	57,300	1,496	230	46	10	73	—	—
Morgan	113,800	12,900	27,700	593	76	112	378	72	—	—
Russell	49,400	6,000	12,600	502	0	875	0	119	—	—
St. Clair	72,200	8,100	17,100	167	0	370	0	0	—	—
Shelby	171,400	19,300	44,200	322	121	169	407	45	—	—
Talladega	80,100	9,000	19,200	399	24	81	182	22	—	—
Tuscaloosa	168,400	17,200	38,600	859	193	93	68	278	—	—
Walker	70,000	7,100	16,000	339	0	494	0	*	—	—
33 Small Counties	721,800	81,900	173,300	2,898	35	2,189	105	181	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				18,887	5,219	8,307	6,071	1,710	—	—
Population Represented	4,548,300	511,300	1,107,100	511,300	511,300	511,300	511,300	1,107,100	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				36.94	10.21	16.25	11.87	1.54	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	67	—	—
Alaska - 27 Districts										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
27 Small Districts	663,300	86,200	183,000	2,360	3,565	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,360	3,565	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	663,300	86,200	183,000	86,200	86,200	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				27.38	41.36	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				27	27	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona - 15 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Apache	69,600	11,900	23,900	196	195	15	41	—	—	—
Cochise	126,200	14,900	32,100	522	975	33	537	—	—	—
Coconino	123,800	15,200	33,400	687	807	140	577	—	—	—
Maricopa	3,638,500	418,500	991,100	11,649	8,930	1,538	6,307	—	—	—
Mohave	186,600	19,500	42,000	884	1,130	53	651	—	—	—
Navajo	108,500	16,900	34,500	540	469	79	384	—	—	—
Pima	925,000	100,600	224,300	5,069	6,008	85	3,730	—	—	—
Pinal	240,000	27,100	59,400	1,450	1,021	125	477	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2005, by County

Reporting county	2005 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Yavapai	198,800	19,200	39,900	968	927	101	488	—	—	—
Yuma	181,600	23,300	53,200	2,267	908	192	1,345	—	—	—
5 Small Counties	154,400	19,400	41,100	1,190	840	381	714	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				25,422	22,210	2,742	15,251	—	—	—
Population Represented	5,953,000	686,400	1,574,900	686,400	686,400	686,400	686,400	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				37.04	32.36	3.99	22.22	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				15	15	15	15	—	—	—

Arkansas - 75 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Benton	187,400	22,000	50,000	594	—	383	—	185	—	—
Craighead	86,600	9,100	21,000	281	—	398	—	104	—	—
Crittenden	51,600	7,100	15,700	491	—	122	—	60	—	—
Faulkner	97,700	10,600	23,500	366	—	287	—	130	—	—
Garland	93,400	9,100	19,700	447	—	487	—	124	—	—
Jefferson	81,100	9,400	20,500	457	—	253	—	160	—	—
Mississippi	47,800	6,200	13,900	250	—	182	—	40	—	—
Pulaski	365,300	39,700	93,300	258	—	113	—	63	—	—
Saline	91,200	10,500	21,500	282	—	90	—	68	—	—
Sebastian	118,600	13,200	30,900	344	—	540	—	322	—	—
Washington	181,400	19,100	46,400	669	—	374	—	134	—	—
White	71,400	7,700	16,700	59	—	150	—	84	—	—
63 Small Counties	1,302,200	146,400	311,100	3,927	—	3,391	—	1,502	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,425	—	6,770	—	2,976	—	—
Population Represented	2,775,700	310,100	684,000	310,100	—	310,100	—	684,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				27.17	—	21.83	—	4.35	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				75	—	75	—	75	—	—

California - 58 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Alameda	1,451,100	155,800	355,100	3,148	6,886	0	117	1,655	—	—
Butte	214,200	23,000	46,800	770	731	7	11	435	—	—
Contra Costa	1,017,600	121,000	256,700	1,539	2,924	861	235	—	—	—
El Dorado	176,300	20,800	40,000	489	609	22	36	276	—	—
Fresno	878,100	121,900	267,000	3,441	4,340	290	115	—	—	—
Humboldt	128,400	12,800	27,000	81	603	55	263	24	—	—
Imperial	155,900	21,500	46,500	395	882	*	51	68	—	—
Kern	757,000	104,500	228,200	4,308	3,558	13	2,047	1,931	—	—
Kings	143,500	17,400	39,700	411	1,585	9	—	121	—	—
Lake	65,200	7,600	14,600	273	327	*	23	59	—	—
Los Angeles	9,941,200	1,228,500	2,700,800	15,250	12,857	76	117	9,444	—	—
Madera	142,500	18,000	39,700	615	730	34	385	127	—	—
Marin	247,100	22,400	49,200	636	583	14	—	39	—	—
Mendocino	88,300	10,000	20,500	316	455	*	—	107	—	—
Merced	242,200	36,300	77,700	748	1,140	12	312	486	—	—
Monterey	412,300	50,400	115,400	764	1,246	*	13	93	—	—
Napa	132,500	14,300	30,400	455	253	*	102	73	—	—
Nevada	98,300	10,400	19,200	167	416	*	97	48	—	—
Orange	2,992,600	353,900	792,400	7,373	3,693	27	240	2,036	—	—
Placer	316,900	35,100	71,600	1,004	575	6	25	319	—	—
Riverside	1,945,400	256,500	543,400	4,073	4,801	0	—	3,815	—	—
Sacramento	1,363,400	167,500	361,500	5,090	2,717	60	77	1,845	—	—
San Bernardino	1,964,500	282,000	593,000	6,379	3,445	0	56	2,103	—	—
San Diego	2,936,600	330,700	747,300	3,942	3,367	211	198	2,559	—	—
San Francisco	741,000	41,700	108,700	1,265	646	*	9	929	—	—
San Joaquin	664,800	90,100	193,500	1,917	3,813	57	—	788	—	—
San Luis Obispo	255,500	25,000	50,200	893	442	47	—	318	—	—
San Mateo	701,200	69,300	162,300	4,554	838	*	49	416	—	—
Santa Barbara	400,900	44,600	97,800	2,587	2,413	43	460	295	—	—
Santa Clara	1,705,200	177,800	425,800	2,617	4,511	596	318	1,164	—	—
Santa Cruz	249,400	25,700	56,500	526	1,008	7	—	282	—	—
Shasta	179,000	20,800	41,100	807	791	*	151	180	—	—
Solano	410,800	52,100	109,600	1,443	1,930	12	—	129	—	—
Sonoma	467,000	51,600	108,000	1,631	766	32	—	217	—	—
Stanislaus	505,500	69,200	147,300	1,065	1,586	8	164	186	—	—

Reporting county	2005 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	
Sutter	89,000	11,200	23,900	220	428	*	32	82	—	—
Tehama	60,900	7,600	15,000	289	344	85	—	171	—	—
Tulare	411,100	59,400	132,300	1,769	317	96	59	391	—	—
Tuolumne	56,900	5,400	10,300	143	147	*	128	201	—	—
Ventura	796,300	100,300	214,500	1,665	1,337	*	416	279	—	—
Yolo	185,100	20,600	44,000	328	299	10	84	212	—	—
Yuba	67,100	8,900	19,900	125	501	11	83	104	—	—
16 Small Counties	396,300	45,000	88,100	1,115	1,421	13	190	362	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				86,626	82,261	2,747	6,663	34,369	—	—
Population Represented	36,154,100	4,348,300	9,532,700	4,344,800	4,344,800	4,344,800	3,780,500	8,987,400	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.94	18.93	0.63	1.76	3.82	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				56	56	56	44	50	—	—

Colorado - 64 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adams	402,200	47,700	114,000	1,013	—	—	—	163	—	—
Arapahoe	529,300	61,600	135,900	1,557	—	—	—	196	—	—
Boulder	279,500	27,300	60,900	913	—	—	—	83	—	—
Denver	558,700	48,500	133,900	1,734	—	—	—	117	—	—
Douglas	249,600	30,900	71,300	733	—	—	—	16	—	—
El Paso	564,900	66,600	148,700	1,873	—	—	—	236	—	—
Jefferson	524,800	59,600	124,100	1,646	—	—	—	272	—	—
Larimer	271,800	27,900	60,300	906	—	—	—	79	—	—
Mesa	129,700	13,800	29,700	592	—	—	—	74	—	—
Pueblo	151,000	17,100	36,900	550	—	—	—	128	—	—
Weld	228,200	26,500	61,200	1,181	—	—	—	87	—	—
53 Small Counties	773,600	82,400	177,000	2,326	—	—	—	442	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				15,024	—	—	—	1,893	—	—
Population Represented	4,663,300	510,000	1,153,900	510,000	—	—	—	1,153,900	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				29.46	—	—	—	1.64	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				64	—	—	—	64	—	—

Connecticut - 13 Venue Districts

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Bridgeport	—	—	—	1,282	—	463	—	1,208	—	—
Danbury	—	—	—	411	—	107	—	226	—	—
Hartford	—	—	—	2,644	—	506	—	1,849	—	—
Middletown	—	—	—	816	—	323	—	695	—	—
New Britain	—	—	—	1,454	—	512	—	1,084	—	—
New Haven	—	—	—	3,463	—	778	—	2,028	—	—
Norwalk	—	—	—	444	—	130	—	208	—	—
Rockville	—	—	—	1,056	—	222	—	802	—	—
Stamford	—	—	—	421	—	134	—	178	—	—
Torrington	—	—	—	491	—	266	—	288	—	—
Waterbury	—	—	—	1,532	—	600	—	1,255	—	—
Waterford	—	—	—	916	—	294	—	892	—	—
Willimantic	—	—	—	554	—	301	—	605	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				15,484	—	4,636	—	11,318	—	—
Population Represented	3,500,700	297,800	732,600	297,800	—	297,800	—	732,600	—	—
Rates for Reporting Venue Districts				51.99	—	15.57	—	15.45	—	—
Number of Reporting Venue Districts				13	—	13	—	13	—	—

Delaware - 3 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Kent	143,500	16,900	36,700	2,082	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Castle	522,100	58,500	127,800	4,520	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex	176,200	17,100	37,700	1,898	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	841,700	92,500	202,200	92,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				91.88	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				3	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2005, by County

Reporting county	2005 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	
District of Columbia - 1 District										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
District of Columbia	582,000	51,300	116,100	1,676	—	*	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,676	—	1	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	582,000	51,300	116,100	51,300	—	51,300	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting District				32.70	—	0.02	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Florida - 67 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Alachua	223,700	19,500	43,000	1,543	1,007	*	21	—	—	—
Bay	161,300	17,100	37,300	995	486	37	57	—	—	—
Brevard	528,600	54,000	108,100	1,931	2,279	15	57	—	—	—
Broward	1,782,000	195,400	426,400	7,246	4,990	10	32	—	—	—
Charlotte	154,300	11,900	23,800	562	607	*	12	—	—	—
Citrus	134,100	11,300	21,800	444	211	6	*	—	—	—
Clay	170,600	20,600	42,100	772	799	*	15	—	—	—
Collier	307,900	27,200	62,800	1,176	575	14	36	—	—	—
Columbia	64,100	6,900	15,000	288	294	0	7	—	—	—
Duval	826,800	95,200	215,500	3,514	3,714	8	22	—	—	—
Escambia	295,600	31,000	68,400	2,855	906	12	29	—	—	—
Hernando	158,100	14,400	29,500	723	418	*	*	—	—	—
Highlands	95,700	8,400	17,900	538	383	0	10	—	—	—
Hillsborough	1,131,500	126,400	281,400	6,772	6,783	36	74	—	—	—
Indian River	127,400	11,200	23,700	641	181	8	11	—	—	—
Lake	276,800	24,800	53,900	1,384	988	*	10	—	—	—
Lee	544,200	49,000	109,000	2,218	1,638	19	38	—	—	—
Leon	244,200	22,400	51,200	1,548	618	9	26	—	—	—
Manatee	306,300	28,900	64,200	1,522	1,632	*	16	—	—	—
Marion	303,400	29,400	61,200	1,747	1,206	6	14	—	—	—
Martin	139,300	12,500	25,400	711	451	13	11	—	—	—
Miami-Dade	2,377,700	263,100	572,300	8,300	3,366	11	13	—	—	—
Monroe	76,100	5,800	12,600	280	185	*	*	—	—	—
Nassau	64,700	7,000	14,600	254	159	*	*	—	—	—
Okaloosa	181,200	19,800	43,900	1,131	363	94	17	—	—	—
Orange	1,021,900	113,700	258,000	8,786	4,269	48	74	—	—	—
Osceola	231,500	26,900	59,100	1,565	1,275	6	12	—	—	—
Palm Beach	1,265,000	124,300	269,300	5,066	3,591	12	47	—	—	—
Pasco	430,100	41,200	87,800	1,940	627	10	12	—	—	—
Pinellas	926,800	85,000	179,100	6,078	3,627	33	20	—	—	—
Polk	541,900	59,100	129,900	3,497	3,295	13	45	—	—	—
Putnam	73,300	8,200	17,500	547	528	*	*	—	—	—
St. Johns	161,200	16,800	33,500	871	427	13	23	—	—	—
St. Lucie	240,000	24,800	52,100	1,638	509	8	*	—	—	—
Santa Rosa	142,400	16,200	33,600	601	272	11	21	—	—	—
Sarasota	365,100	28,500	59,400	1,236	851	15	26	—	—	—
Seminole	401,300	45,900	95,000	1,976	2,154	15	43	—	—	—
Volusia	487,900	46,600	96,100	3,550	2,861	22	136	—	—	—
29 Small Counties	804,100	80,700	172,800	4,048	2,617	28	85	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				90,494	61,142	564	1,090	—	—	—
Population Represented	17,768,200	1,831,300	3,968,200	1,831,300	1,831,300	1,831,300	1,831,300	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				49.41	33.39	0.31	0.60	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	—	—	—
Georgia - 159 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Baldwin	45,300	3,800	8,700	0	—	0	—	0	—	—
Bartow	89,000	9,400	23,200	349	165	150	120	473	43	—
Bibb	154,400	16,300	39,700	2,130	—	462	—	1,229	—	—
Bulloch	62,000	5,100	12,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carroll	104,400	10,300	25,000	769	—	279	—	390	—	—
Catoosa	60,700	6,300	14,100	329	—	146	—	90	—	—
Chatham	238,000	23,800	57,200	2,276	336	400	73	401	0	—
Cherokee	184,400	19,300	47,900	604	207	244	82	281	0	—

Reporting county	2005 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	
Clarke	111,700	6,800	18,500	684	*	270	*	148	0	—
Clayton	266,600	31,500	76,100	1,316	2,205	135	357	77	566	—
Cobb	663,500	66,400	165,400	3,505	—	802	—	945	—	—
Columbia	103,500	12,000	25,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coweta	109,800	11,800	28,300	387	208	41	39	206	*	—
De Kalb	713,700	67,100	170,400	8,186	—	1,470	—	2,037	—	—
Dougherty	95,000	10,200	24,800	964	92	188	40	72	0	—
Douglas	112,900	12,500	29,100	1,313	—	521	—	388	—	—
Fayette	104,200	12,300	23,600	467	37	118	46	159	*	—
Floyd	94,400	9,100	22,000	796	—	594	—	891	—	—
Forsyth	140,800	13,900	37,200	675	—	46	—	114	—	—
Fulton	934,200	91,000	224,000	1,156	4,026	266	718	467	1,594	—
Glynn	71,600	7,100	16,600	696	—	159	—	272	—	—
Gwinnett	726,800	77,500	195,500	2,642	386	1,102	21	697	8	—
Hall	166,300	16,500	44,300	879	197	100	47	184	*	—
Henry	168,200	18,900	44,700	727	152	317	66	386	0	—
Houston	125,600	14,100	31,800	2,029	—	1,269	—	1,019	—	—
Laurens	46,900	4,900	11,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liberty	60,700	7,300	19,800	322	—	219	—	39	—	—
Lowndes	96,800	9,900	24,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muscogee	185,800	20,000	48,200	1,929	829	732	238	*	0	—
Newton	86,500	9,200	22,700	760	92	235	20	89	*	—
Paulding	112,600	13,000	31,800	635	—	216	—	497	—	—
Richmond	194,100	21,000	50,200	1,041	—	150	—	138	—	—
Rockdale	78,400	8,900	19,700	470	—	117	—	209	—	—
Spalding	61,300	6,700	15,800	642	71	120	8	192	0	—
Thomas	44,600	4,700	10,600	304	—	32	—	118	—	—
Troup	62,600	6,900	15,900	735	27	167	*	240	0	—
Walker	63,800	6,200	14,100	251	58	203	55	209	0	—
Walton	75,700	7,900	19,100	523	34	211	20	82	*	—
Whitfield	91,100	9,600	25,700	887	43	323	8	378	6	—
120 Small Counties	2,224,600	228,700	533,900	8,513	102	3,410	29	3,498	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				49,891	9,271	15,214	1,991	16,619	2,234	—
Population Represented	9,132,600	937,900	2,269,500	858,400	411,100	858,400	411,100	2,087,300	1,006,600	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				58.12	22.55	17.72	4.84	7.96	2.22	—
Number of Reporting Counties				127	23	127	23	127	23	—
Hawaii - 5 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Hawaii	166,500	19,000	39,500	492	505	268	478	—	—	—
Honolulu	904,600	93,400	210,900	1,689	230	343	2,147	—	—	—
Kalawao	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
Kauai	62,400	7,300	15,000	249	46	63	216	—	—	—
Maui	139,700	15,100	33,300	349	60	143	611	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,779	841	817	3,452	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,273,300	134,800	298,600	134,800	134,800	134,800	134,800	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				20.62	6.24	6.06	25.62	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				5	5	5	5	—	—	—
Idaho - 44 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Ada	345,400	39,500	90,000	3,033	177	—	—	230	15	—
Bannock	77,800	8,900	22,100	0	1,614	—	—	0	55	—
Bonneville	91,700	12,300	27,600	0	627	—	—	0	45	—
Canyon	165,000	20,800	49,700	0	1,695	—	—	0	189	—
Kootenai	127,700	15,300	32,000	0	1,077	—	—	0	160	—
Twin Falls	69,500	8,200	18,500	0	877	—	—	0	77	—
38 Small Counties	552,200	68,400	146,700	—	5,628	—	—	—	403	—
Number of Reported Cases				3,033	11,695	—	—	230	944	—
Population Represented	1,429,400	173,400	386,700	173,400	173,400	—	—	386,700	386,700	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.49	67.43	—	—	0.59	2.44	—
Number of Reporting Counties				44	44	—	—	44	44	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2005, by County

Reporting county	2005 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 - 102 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Adams	67,100	6,500	14,500	123	—	*	—	73	—	—
Champaign	184,700	14,100	35,200	225	—	16	—	72	—	—
Coles	51,100	3,700	9,100	146	—	*	—	44	—	—
Cook	5,303,900	533,100	1,294,200	9,651	5,031	*	—	1,315	—	—
De Kalb	97,800	8,400	20,000	245	—	41	—	31	—	—
Du Page	931,200	96,300	226,000	1,107	—	50	—	88	—	—
Henry	50,500	5,000	10,700	70	—	6	—	27	—	—
Jackson	58,000	4,000	10,000	65	—	*	—	17	—	—
Kane	483,200	53,700	134,300	1,080	—	26	—	92	—	—
Kankakee	107,800	11,300	26,000	273	—	8	—	80	—	—
Knox	53,300	4,600	10,600	89	—	0	—	27	—	—
Lake	704,100	80,300	187,700	745	—	9	—	210	—	—
La Salle	112,400	10,900	24,800	246	—	8	—	82	—	—
McHenry	304,700	34,800	79,100	352	—	6	—	84	—	—
McLean	159,000	14,000	34,100	146	—	13	—	142	—	—
Macon	109,800	10,600	24,200	396	—	8	—	120	—	—
Madison	264,000	25,300	58,200	567	—	6	—	204	—	—
Peoria	182,100	17,600	42,600	505	—	10	—	304	—	—
Rock Island	147,500	13,100	31,700	179	—	*	—	132	—	—
St. Clair	259,400	27,800	63,400	617	—	14	—	150	—	—
Sangamon	192,700	18,500	43,100	115	—	7	—	221	—	—
Tazewell	129,600	12,100	27,800	161	—	*	—	111	—	—
Vermilion	82,200	7,900	18,600	187	—	*	—	93	—	—
Whiteside	59,700	5,800	13,200	122	—	*	—	34	—	—
Will	642,600	71,900	169,500	521	—	159	—	188	—	—
Williamson	63,400	5,500	12,800	56	—	27	—	104	—	—
Winnebago	291,600	29,900	69,500	523	—	25	—	394	—	—
75 Small Counties	1,672,000	159,100	355,000	3,968	—	154	—	1,112	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				22,480	5,031	612	—	5,551	—	—
Population Represented	12,765,400	1,285,700	3,046,000	1,285,700	533,100	1,284,600	—	3,046,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.48	9.44	0.48	—	1.82	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				102	1	100	—	102	—	—
Indiana - 92 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allen	343,900	42,200	93,800	2,341	994	745	308	256	—	—
Bartholomew	73,600	8,700	19,000	208	100	46	59	25	—	—
Clark	101,600	10,700	24,000	198	55	15	16	82	—	—
Delaware	116,200	11,300	24,400	241	51	136	33	146	—	—
Elkhart	195,300	24,300	55,200	968	633	64	228	75	—	—
Floyd	72,000	8,500	17,400	137	418	51	213	69	—	—
Grant	70,500	7,700	15,900	342	122	21	21	35	—	—
Hamilton	240,700	31,300	69,500	707	165	104	29	239	—	—
Hancock	63,000	7,300	15,500	39	54	*	16	31	—	—
Hendricks	127,300	15,800	32,700	533	133	66	34	9	—	—
Henry	47,200	5,200	10,900	66	26	20	15	86	—	—
Howard	84,800	9,500	21,100	500	145	92	11	39	—	—
Johnson	129,800	15,500	33,400	459	*	92	*	108	—	—
Knox	38,300	3,800	8,200	17	13	9	12	26	—	—
Kosciusko	76,000	9,100	20,100	145	27	8	9	16	—	—
Lake	491,700	59,100	128,500	2,087	227	509	207	875	—	—
La Porte	110,300	12,100	25,900	359	*	145	11	119	—	—
Lawrence	46,300	5,000	10,700	143	33	50	25	56	—	—
Madison	130,400	13,900	30,200	709	65	414	51	197	—	—
Marion	861,800	96,900	229,700	4,939	132	709	45	1,302	—	—
Marshall	47,000	5,700	12,500	83	26	39	10	64	—	—
Monroe	121,500	9,100	21,000	145	64	39	56	236	—	—
Morgan	69,800	8,300	17,600	145	34	31	27	19	—	—
Porter	157,400	17,700	37,200	383	36	47	30	176	—	—
St. Joseph	266,000	30,600	67,800	911	0	100	0	269	—	—
Shelby	43,800	5,200	11,000	152	119	7	42	56	—	—
Tippecanoe	154,000	13,800	32,300	613	41	676	39	213	—	—
Vanderburgh	172,800	17,500	39,600	470	90	123	16	303	—	—
Vigo	102,700	10,600	23,200	311	77	79	21	152	—	—

Reporting county	2005 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	
Warrick	56,400	6,800	13,900	94	82	22	92	16	—	—
Wayne	69,200	7,500	16,100	149	116	15	22	75	—	—
61 Small Counties	1,584,700	186,900	394,900	4,083	1,517	840	980	2,662	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				22,677	5,601	5,315	2,680	8,032	—	—
Population Represented	6,266,000	717,600	1,573,300	717,600	717,600	717,600	717,600	1,573,300	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				31.60	7.81	7.41	3.73	5.11	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				92	92	92	92	92	—	—
Iowa - 99 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Black Hawk	126,000	12,700	28,400	364	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerro Gordo	44,600	4,700	9,800	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton	49,700	5,700	11,900	103	—	—	—	—	—	—
Des Moines	41,000	4,500	9,600	147	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dubuque	91,600	10,400	22,300	292	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson	117,200	10,100	23,900	238	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linn	199,600	22,300	49,400	486	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muscatine	42,600	5,100	11,100	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polk	401,800	44,200	104,200	875	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pottawattamie	89,700	10,400	22,400	394	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scott	161,200	19,000	41,400	432	—	—	—	—	—	—
Story	79,800	6,300	14,600	117	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	43,200	5,000	10,400	92	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodbury	102,500	12,600	28,500	203	—	—	—	—	—	—
85 Small Counties	1,375,300	157,900	321,900	2,468	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,391	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	2,965,500	330,800	709,900	330,800	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				99	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas - 105 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Butler	62,400	7,900	15,900	266	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas	111,500	9,700	21,800	269	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson	506,200	58,700	131,300	2,373	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leavenworth	72,800	8,700	18,300	338	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reno	63,500	6,600	14,600	437	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riley	61,800	4,600	12,000	158	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saline	54,000	6,100	13,400	840	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sedgwick	466,100	56,800	128,800	1,514	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shawnee	171,800	18,900	42,100	474	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyandotte	155,700	19,100	44,700	1,010	—	—	—	—	—	—
95 Small Counties	1,022,300	118,900	253,400	5,806	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				13,485	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	2,748,200	315,900	696,400	315,900	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				42.69	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				105	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine - 16 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Androscoggin	107,100	11,500	24,100	303	146	16	19	—	—	—
Aroostook	73,000	7,600	14,900	116	153	21	36	—	—	—
Cumberland	274,200	29,200	60,500	512	346	40	72	—	—	—
Kennebec	120,800	13,000	25,900	182	171	29	28	—	—	—
Oxford	56,800	6,300	12,100	41	44	*	*	—	—	—
Penobscot	146,800	15,200	30,900	274	279	32	45	—	—	—
Somerset	51,600	5,800	11,500	79	72	7	24	—	—	—
York	202,100	22,800	45,600	362	348	44	129	—	—	—
8 Small Counties	285,900	30,200	59,600	385	307	50	116	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,254	1,866	240	473	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,318,200	141,500	285,200	141,500	141,500	141,500	141,500	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				15.93	13.19	1.70	3.34	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				16	16	16	16	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2005, by County

Reporting county	2005 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 - 24 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allegany	73,200	6,800	13,900	218	497	10	152	—	—	—
Anne Arundel	509,400	56,900	124,000	1,417	2,973	*	91	—	—	—
Baltimore	783,400	84,600	177,700	3,209	2,920	0	32	—	—	—
Calvert	87,600	11,500	22,300	270	341	0	131	—	—	—
Carroll	168,400	21,000	41,600	353	596	23	162	—	—	—
Cecil	97,500	11,900	24,200	402	487	0	52	—	—	—
Charles	138,100	17,600	36,400	381	1,077	0	101	—	—	—
Frederick	220,400	26,600	56,700	735	610	24	306	—	—	—
Harford	238,800	29,600	60,900	564	995	*	162	—	—	—
Howard	269,200	33,900	70,600	478	1,040	0	27	—	—	—
Montgomery	927,400	103,700	230,400	1,188	1,622	9	83	—	—	—
Prince George's	842,800	100,100	218,700	1,808	2,783	*	468	—	—	—
St. Mary's	96,900	11,600	24,900	197	503	0	46	—	—	—
Washington	141,600	14,700	31,500	428	715	0	154	—	—	—
Wicomico	90,300	9,700	20,900	422	1,234	*	142	—	—	—
Baltimore City	636,400	72,500	158,100	5,641	3,778	*	143	—	—	—
8 Small Counties	268,300	27,900	56,600	874	3,060	6	440	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				18,585	25,231	82	2,692	—	—	—
Population Represented	5,589,600	640,800	1,369,600	640,800	640,800	640,800	640,800	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				29.00	39.37	0.13	4.20	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				24	24	24	24	—	—	—
Massachusetts - 14 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Barnstable	226,200	18,500	38,800	2,398	—	303	—	110	—	—
Berkshire	131,800	11,800	24,700	870	—	172	—	112	—	—
Bristol	545,900	53,200	119,800	4,042	—	843	—	367	—	—
Dukes	15,600	1,300	2,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex	734,300	73,400	167,600	4,235	—	591	—	363	—	—
Franklin	72,300	6,600	13,700	1,002	—	175	—	122	—	—
Hampden	460,800	47,900	105,700	3,862	—	655	—	368	—	—
Hampshire	153,400	11,500	24,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	1,465,000	127,600	306,900	4,343	—	1,103	—	439	—	—
Nantucket	10,100	700	1,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norfolk	652,500	60,900	142,900	1,714	—	229	—	136	—	—
Plymouth	491,900	51,500	116,000	1,968	—	281	—	120	—	—
Suffolk	692,000	52,400	133,800	4,489	—	954	—	381	—	—
Worcester	781,700	79,400	178,700	4,275	—	844	—	411	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				33,198	—	6,150	—	2,929	—	—
Population Represented	6,433,400	596,700	1,377,900	583,100	—	583,100	—	1,348,600	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				56.93	—	10.55	—	2.17	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				11	—	11	—	11	—	—
Michigan - 83 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Allegan	113,100	12,400	27,700	603	—	—	—	77	—	—
Barry	59,800	6,300	13,700	272	—	—	—	139	—	—
Bay	108,900	10,500	23,400	924	—	—	—	52	—	—
Berrien	162,100	16,700	37,800	1,375	—	—	—	126	—	—
Calhoun	138,500	14,300	32,400	1,423	—	—	—	131	—	—
Cass	51,600	5,200	11,100	275	—	—	—	121	—	—
Clinton	69,400	7,500	16,200	261	—	—	—	46	—	—
Eaton	107,200	10,600	23,600	625	—	—	—	55	—	—
Genesee	442,700	48,200	109,800	1,990	—	—	—	421	—	—
Grand Traverse	84,000	8,000	17,700	433	—	—	—	64	—	—
Ingham	278,100	24,700	59,500	934	—	—	—	442	—	—
Ionia	64,500	6,500	14,900	386	—	—	—	70	—	—
Isabella	65,600	4,900	11,700	332	—	—	—	100	—	—
Jackson	163,400	16,600	37,300	1,404	—	—	—	162	—	—
Kalamazoo	240,100	22,400	53,100	2,072	—	—	—	612	—	—
Kent	596,000	63,800	154,500	3,906	—	—	—	813	—	—
Lapeer	93,200	10,200	21,500	341	—	—	—	20	—	—
Lenawee	101,800	10,300	22,700	1,772	—	—	—	53	—	—

Reporting county	2005 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	
Livingston	181,400	19,800	42,600	774	—	—	—	51	—	—
Macomb	829,000	79,400	183,300	3,233	—	—	—	420	—	—
Marquette	64,700	5,300	11,600	429	—	—	—	38	—	—
Midland	84,000	9,100	19,400	345	—	—	—	59	—	—
Monroe	153,800	16,500	35,300	1,230	—	—	—	88	—	—
Montcalm	63,800	6,700	14,900	377	—	—	—	50	—	—
Muskegon	175,000	19,000	42,300	1,895	—	—	—	187	—	—
Oakland	1,213,700	122,400	281,000	3,918	—	—	—	603	—	—
Ottawa	255,200	27,500	63,800	2,121	—	—	—	106	—	—
Saginaw	207,800	22,200	49,300	979	—	—	—	332	—	—
St. Clair	171,100	17,700	39,300	900	—	—	—	134	—	—
St. Joseph	62,900	6,500	15,600	600	—	—	—	77	—	—
Shiawassee	72,900	7,600	16,900	553	—	—	—	49	—	—
Tuscola	58,300	6,200	13,100	135	—	—	—	29	—	—
Van Buren	78,700	8,500	19,100	722	—	—	—	63	—	—
Washtenaw	342,100	28,500	70,100	1,154	—	—	—	117	—	—
Wayne	1,990,900	232,400	519,600	5,569	4,132	540	8,425	3,197	312	—
48 Small Counties	1,155,800	109,200	236,500	8,278	—	—	—	795	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				52,540	4,132	540	8,425	9,899	312	—
Population Represented	10,100,800	1,043,600	2,362,400	1,043,600	232,400	232,400	232,400	2,362,400	519,600	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				50.35	17.78	2.32	36.26	4.19	0.60	—
Number of Reporting Counties				83	1	1	1	83	1	—
Minnesota - 87 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Anoka	323,400	41,200	86,800	1,014	—	592	—	—	—	—
Blue Earth	57,600	5,000	11,400	359	—	141	—	—	—	—
Clay	53,700	5,900	12,100	164	—	223	—	—	—	—
Dakota	383,400	49,100	104,600	1,835	—	2,673	—	—	—	—
Hennepin	1,118,700	116,600	267,400	4,121	—	7,626	—	—	—	—
Olmsted	135,300	15,400	34,800	332	—	266	—	—	—	—
Otter Tail	57,600	6,400	12,500	158	—	228	—	—	—	—
Ramsey	494,900	55,800	124,600	2,552	—	1,078	—	—	—	—
Rice	61,100	6,700	13,900	187	—	184	—	—	—	—
St. Louis	196,800	19,500	39,800	788	—	921	—	—	—	—
Scott	120,000	15,100	34,900	377	—	496	—	—	—	—
Stearns	142,500	15,600	33,400	432	—	769	—	—	—	—
Washington	220,200	28,400	59,200	495	—	609	—	—	—	—
Wright	110,600	14,000	31,000	351	—	574	—	—	—	—
73 Small Counties	1,651,100	190,300	394,400	7,355	—	8,332	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				20,520	—	24,712	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	5,126,700	585,100	1,261,000	585,100	—	585,100	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				35.07	—	42.24	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				87	—	87	—	—	—	—
Mississippi - 82 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
De Soto	136,700	17,000	37,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,363
Forrest	74,900	7,800	18,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	474
Harrison	193,200	22,400	50,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,122
Hinds	248,100	30,800	68,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,872
Jackson	135,600	17,000	35,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	799
Jones	66,100	7,200	16,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	119
Lauderdale	76,900	9,200	20,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,003
Lee	78,500	9,500	21,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	475
Lowndes	59,700	7,600	16,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	264
Madison	84,200	10,500	23,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	410
Rankin	131,500	14,400	32,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	848
Washington	58,800	8,200	17,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	816
70 Small Counties	1,564,300	187,200	404,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,066
Number of Reported Cases				—	—	—	—	—	—	18,631
Population Represented	2,908,500	348,900	762,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	348,900
Rates for Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				—	—	—	—	—	—	82

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2005, by County

Reporting county	2005 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 - 115 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Boone	143,300	12,400	30,100	560	740	629	857	95	224	—
Buchanan	84,900	8,000	18,800	147	442	80	433	54	100	—
Cape Girardeau	71,100	6,400	14,900	129	436	14	372	32	45	—
Cass	93,800	10,200	23,000	85	376	34	393	21	*	—
Clay	201,700	19,800	48,300	219	942	63	131	50	108	—
Cole	72,700	6,700	16,100	86	375	33	170	77	244	—
Franklin	99,000	10,300	23,500	76	402	20	201	113	*	—
Greene	250,500	21,000	51,500	189	1,611	20	610	288	557	—
Jackson	662,100	65,900	161,200	1,096	1,766	341	277	673	100	—
Jasper	110,500	10,600	26,900	115	467	44	604	113	185	—
Jefferson	213,000	22,500	51,000	226	1,064	68	436	74	29	—
Platte	82,100	8,000	18,800	60	215	15	47	13	*	—
St. Charles	329,600	35,800	81,800	190	1,057	15	392	73	20	—
St. Francois	61,500	5,400	12,700	80	242	*	126	27	*	—
St. Louis	1,002,300	102,000	226,200	1,455	6,575	168	3,095	733	504	—
St. Louis City	352,600	36,800	87,000	1,045	2,668	16	696	432	278	—
99 Small Counties	1,967,000	191,800	440,700	2,394	10,912	742	8,400	2,145	3,868	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,152	30,290	2,305	17,240	5,013	6,273	—
Population Represented	5,797,700	573,800	1,332,500	573,800	573,800	573,800	573,800	1,332,500	1,332,500	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				14.21	52.79	4.02	30.05	3.76	4.71	—
Number of Reporting Counties				115	115	115	115	115	115	—
Montana - 56 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Cascade	79,500	9,300	20,100	164	817	*	125	—	—	—
Flathead	83,100	9,400	19,500	95	622	10	116	—	—	—
Gallatin	78,300	7,300	16,600	37	248	*	21	—	—	—
Missoula	100,000	9,900	21,300	146	589	17	120	—	—	—
Yellowstone	136,600	15,100	32,900	275	640	*	105	—	—	—
51 Small Counties	457,300	54,000	108,300	358	1,760	31	303	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,075	4,676	62	790	—	—	—
Population Represented	934,700	105,000	218,700	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				10.24	44.54	0.59	7.53	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				56	56	56	56	—	—	—
Nebraska - 93 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Buffalo	43,600	4,700	10,400	207	—	51	—	41	—	—
Dodge	36,100	3,900	8,500	113	—	53	—	77	—	—
Douglas	486,900	55,900	129,600	1,080	—	329	—	937	—	—
Hall	55,000	6,400	14,900	190	—	60	—	131	—	—
Lancaster	264,700	26,000	61,900	641	—	184	—	435	—	—
Sarpy	139,200	18,000	40,200	384	—	91	—	115	—	—
Scotts Bluff	36,600	4,200	9,200	132	—	38	—	14	—	—
86 Small Counties	696,000	82,400	170,300	3,255	—	1,322	—	958	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,002	—	2,128	—	2,708	—	—
Population Represented	1,758,200	201,400	445,100	201,400	—	201,400	—	445,100	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				29.79	—	10.56	—	6.08	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				93	—	93	—	93	—	—
Nevada - 17 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Churchill	24,700	3,100	7,100	130	144	92	101	—	—	—
Clark	1,709,400	190,600	442,300	4,534	7,101	306	3,412	—	—	—
Douglas	46,000	4,900	9,200	164	418	10	341	—	—	—
Elko	45,600	6,600	13,500	115	171	14	60	—	—	—
Esmeralda	800	100	200	0	0	0	*	—	—	—
Humboldt	17,200	2,400	5,000	65	56	0	41	—	—	—
Mineral	4,900	600	1,100	22	*	0	*	—	—	—
Storey	4,000	400	700	*	*	0	*	—	—	—

Reporting county	2005 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	
Washoe	389,800	42,500	95,700	1,021	3,396	43	1,210	—	—	—
White Pine	8,900	1,000	1,900	83	6	*	29	—	—	—
7 Small Counties	161,000	18,100	37,200	637	559	97	261	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,775	11,858	563	5,465	—	—	—
Population Represented	2,412,300	270,200	613,800	270,200	270,200	270,200	270,200	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.08	43.89	2.08	20.23	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				17	17	17	17	—	—	—
New Hampshire - 10 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Cheshire	77,100	7,000	14,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grafton	84,800	7,100	15,500	296	—	71	—	82	—	—
Hillsborough	400,500	42,200	94,000	1,850	—	301	—	248	—	—
Merrimack	146,800	14,400	30,900	774	—	84	—	51	—	—
Rockingham	294,200	31,100	66,900	1,008	—	177	—	108	—	—
Strafford	119,000	10,900	24,900	628	—	137	—	100	—	—
4 Small Counties	184,400	17,000	35,700	1,350	—	294	—	330	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				5,906	—	1,064	—	919	—	—
Population Represented	1,306,800	129,700	282,800	115,500	—	115,500	—	253,100	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				51.15	—	9.22	—	3.63	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				7	—	7	—	7	—	—
New Jersey - 21 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Atlantic	270,300	31,400	65,600	2,274	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bergen	902,300	96,000	204,800	1,769	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burlington	449,100	50,800	105,400	1,481	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camden	515,400	62,800	130,800	4,359	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape May	98,800	10,600	20,400	948	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	152,900	17,600	37,300	2,310	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex	789,200	91,900	206,100	3,684	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester	277,000	32,500	65,900	1,637	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hudson	603,000	58,800	135,900	3,640	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hunterdon	130,000	15,400	30,900	228	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer	366,100	40,200	85,800	2,321	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	789,300	82,600	185,400	2,472	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monmouth	634,800	76,100	157,600	2,346	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morris	490,100	55,000	119,800	1,011	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocean	558,200	57,900	127,200	1,535	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passaic	497,000	57,600	130,600	2,421	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem	66,100	7,700	15,500	547	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	319,800	36,700	81,500	516	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex	152,700	19,700	38,400	513	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union	530,700	60,200	133,900	2,168	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	110,300	13,000	26,900	410	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				38,590	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	8,703,200	974,600	2,105,600	974,600	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				39.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				21	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico - 33 Districts										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Bernalillo	603,800	65,700	150,700	3,407	3,946	85	771	—	—	—
Chaves	61,900	7,700	16,800	271	652	6	130	—	—	—
Dona Ana	189,300	23,900	53,800	650	1,700	*	417	—	—	—
Eddy	51,300	6,400	13,800	160	652	0	25	—	—	—
Lea	56,600	7,200	16,200	288	422	7	217	—	—	—
McKinley	71,800	12,500	25,400	142	367	*	203	—	—	—
Otero	63,100	8,200	17,200	219	624	0	43	—	—	—
Sandoval	107,100	13,700	28,100	271	699	*	100	—	—	—
San Juan	125,800	17,500	37,300	414	543	11	202	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2005, by County

Reporting county	2005 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	
Santa Fe	140,800	14,600	31,100	341	601	12	83	—	—	—
Valencia	69,100	9,000	18,800	236	498	0	17	—	—	—
22 Small Districts	385,200	45,700	97,100	1,683	2,759	40	928	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				8,082	13,463	173	3,136	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,926,000	232,100	506,400	232,100	232,100	232,100	232,100	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Districts				34.82	58.00	0.75	13.51	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Districts				33	33	33	33	—	—	—

New York - 62 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 15

Albany	297,600	22,600	54,600	341	—	190	—	168	—	—
Allegany	50,400	3,900	9,300	42	—	46	—	35	—	—
Bronx	1,364,600	139,200	353,400	1,423	—	389	—	384	—	—
Broome	196,500	15,100	36,100	99	—	109	—	107	—	—
Cattaraugus	82,100	6,900	16,700	90	—	72	—	71	—	—
Cayuga	81,400	6,700	15,700	58	—	43	—	45	—	—
Chautauqua	136,100	11,100	26,200	182	—	64	—	37	—	—
Chemung	89,000	7,200	17,500	167	—	71	—	52	—	—
Chenango	51,700	4,500	10,200	27	—	22	—	15	—	—
Clinton	82,100	6,300	14,200	*	—	10	—	10	—	—
Columbia	63,300	5,300	11,600	37	—	46	—	40	—	—
Dutchess	294,500	25,300	59,200	217	—	107	—	104	—	—
Erie	928,200	77,300	184,800	737	—	754	—	711	—	—
Fulton	55,400	4,700	10,700	25	—	70	—	64	—	—
Genesee	59,200	5,200	12,000	59	—	69	—	63	—	—
Herkimer	63,600	5,300	12,200	70	—	46	—	45	—	—
Jefferson	115,500	9,800	25,800	117	—	59	—	55	—	—
Kings	2,511,400	219,100	586,500	1,771	—	338	—	328	—	—
Livingston	64,200	4,900	11,500	75	—	58	—	47	—	—
Madison	70,000	5,700	13,300	33	—	75	—	73	—	—
Monroe	732,100	64,000	152,600	524	—	718	—	693	—	—
Montgomery	49,000	4,100	9,900	45	—	51	—	52	—	—
Nassau	1,331,600	115,300	280,800	592	—	357	—	352	—	—
New York	1,606,300	80,400	248,000	1,092	—	167	—	166	—	—
Niagara	216,600	18,200	42,800	219	—	179	—	171	—	—
Oneida	234,000	19,400	45,300	196	—	200	—	200	—	—
Onondaga	457,300	40,100	96,900	454	—	281	—	275	—	—
Ontario	104,200	8,900	20,600	64	—	29	—	17	—	—
Orange	372,800	36,100	88,600	278	—	148	—	148	—	—
Oswego	123,100	11,200	25,300	160	—	27	—	28	—	—
Otsego	62,800	4,600	10,300	27	—	24	—	25	—	—
Putnam	100,500	9,200	21,800	31	—	44	—	44	—	—
Queens	2,256,600	168,400	452,600	1,444	—	263	—	244	—	—
Rensselaer	154,600	12,500	30,200	207	—	249	—	215	—	—
Richmond	475,000	41,400	101,700	272	—	77	—	76	—	—
Rockland	294,600	27,400	71,300	84	—	40	—	39	—	—
St. Lawrence	111,300	8,600	20,400	49	—	48	—	46	—	—
Saratoga	214,100	17,400	42,700	116	—	159	—	156	—	—
Schenectady	149,000	12,400	30,200	165	—	97	—	82	—	—
Steuben	98,400	8,600	20,000	95	—	41	—	39	—	—
Suffolk	1,472,100	131,700	329,500	561	—	522	—	506	—	—
Sullivan	76,200	6,400	15,000	40	—	83	—	80	—	—
Tioga	51,300	4,500	10,600	31	—	23	—	18	—	—
Tompkins	100,100	5,900	14,100	68	—	42	—	42	—	—
Ulster	182,400	14,900	33,800	211	—	144	—	129	—	—
Warren	65,600	5,300	11,900	46	—	73	—	68	—	—
Washington	63,000	5,100	11,700	77	—	53	—	46	—	—
Wayne	93,200	8,600	20,200	84	—	43	—	42	—	—
Westchester	947,700	82,300	209,500	492	—	456	—	460	—	—
13 Small Counties	463,600	37,200	85,300	339	—	383	—	366	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				13,638	—	7,659	—	7,279	—	—
Population Represented	19,315,700	1,596,100	4,035,000	1,596,100	—	1,596,100	—	4,035,000	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				8.54	—	4.80	—	1.80	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				62	—	62	—	62	—	—

Reporting county	2005 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 - 100 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 15										
Alamance	140,200	11,400	29,700	345	184	47	22	—	—	—
Brunswick	89,100	6,400	16,000	124	192	19	54	—	—	—
Buncombe	218,400	16,100	41,300	169	226	184	61	—	—	—
Burke	89,500	7,300	17,900	104	57	49	16	—	—	—
Cabarrus	149,600	13,000	34,600	201	125	34	47	—	—	—
Caldwell	79,300	6,400	16,200	96	94	53	*	—	—	—
Carteret	62,800	4,400	10,700	134	52	10	6	—	—	—
Catawba	151,300	12,500	32,300	258	237	141	43	—	—	—
Cleveland	98,000	8,700	21,200	135	168	50	57	—	—	—
Columbus	54,400	4,600	12,000	131	80	10	26	—	—	—
Craven	93,800	7,600	22,000	215	139	17	23	—	—	—
Cumberland	299,000	28,700	78,400	730	283	107	15	—	—	—
Davidson	154,500	12,900	32,700	156	231	17	26	—	—	—
Durham	242,400	17,800	52,800	273	236	78	31	—	—	—
Edgecombe	54,000	5,000	12,400	108	144	6	*	—	—	—
Forsyth	325,700	26,400	70,700	372	255	76	74	—	—	—
Gaston	196,200	16,500	42,300	457	390	172	22	—	—	—
Guilford	443,500	35,900	93,900	1,393	441	191	22	—	—	—
Halifax	55,600	5,200	12,300	103	55	8	11	—	—	—
Harnett	103,800	9,300	24,300	172	186	14	9	—	—	—
Henderson	97,200	6,900	18,000	70	124	20	15	—	—	—
Iredell	140,500	12,300	30,900	111	25	16	0	—	—	—
Johnston	146,300	12,700	35,100	157	132	6	9	—	—	—
Lenoir	57,900	5,000	12,700	120	120	8	7	—	—	—
Lincoln	69,700	6,100	15,000	128	50	29	*	—	—	—
Mecklenburg	796,400	66,300	185,200	1,293	1,217	152	101	—	—	—
Moore	81,300	6,200	15,500	133	134	23	22	—	—	—
Nash	91,200	8,100	20,100	121	222	7	6	—	—	—
New Hanover	179,000	12,500	33,300	460	312	31	74	—	—	—
Onslow	150,500	11,500	39,100	263	321	21	127	—	—	—
Orange	118,500	8,400	20,700	98	131	*	18	—	—	—
Pitt	142,300	11,200	30,300	278	271	7	8	—	—	—
Randolph	138,200	11,800	30,200	208	144	81	70	—	—	—
Robeson	127,800	12,300	32,100	389	242	116	14	—	—	—
Rockingham	92,500	7,500	18,700	185	77	40	43	—	—	—
Rowan	134,800	11,400	28,600	307	122	65	33	—	—	—
Rutherford	63,700	5,400	13,300	105	84	20	6	—	—	—
Stanly	59,000	5,100	12,500	101	52	19	9	—	—	—
Surry	72,400	6,100	15,200	83	49	23	45	—	—	—
Union	163,500	14,800	39,800	179	65	24	*	—	—	—
Wake	750,900	62,800	172,000	976	790	96	85	—	—	—
Wayne	113,800	10,000	26,400	240	182	15	27	—	—	—
Wilkes	67,100	5,000	13,300	111	90	33	59	—	—	—
Wilson	76,200	6,500	17,000	138	174	*	7	—	—	—
56 Small Counties	1,640,500	130,700	330,200	2,385	1,748	558	700	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				14,315	10,653	2,702	2,064	—	—	—
Population Represented	8,672,500	712,600	1,878,900	712,600	712,600	712,600	712,600	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				20.09	14.95	3.79	2.90	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				100	100	100	100	—	—	—
Ohio - 88 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allen	106,100	12,300	26,600	831	—	98	—	552	—	—
Ashtabula	103,000	12,100	24,900	691	—	575	—	21	—	—
Athens	62,000	4,800	10,700	469	—	80	—	63	—	—
Belmont	69,100	6,900	13,900	616	—	152	—	51	—	—
Butler	350,000	39,600	86,800	3,277	—	1,033	—	427	—	—
Clark	141,900	15,800	34,000	2,142	—	343	—	317	—	—
Clermont	190,300	22,600	50,000	1,429	—	127	—	142	—	—
Columbiana	110,600	12,100	24,800	436	—	114	—	314	—	—
Cuyahoga	1,330,400	154,200	325,900	8,173	515	477	1,372	3,511	—	—
Darke	53,000	6,100	13,000	312	—	22	—	18	—	—
Delaware	150,500	17,500	39,000	494	—	127	—	101	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2005, by County

Reporting county	2005 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	
Erie	78,400	8,700	17,900	1,667	—	743	—	96	—	—
Fairfield	138,400	16,200	34,100	619	—	40	—	202	—	—
Franklin	1,089,400	118,400	277,900	8,825	—	988	—	4,103	—	—
Geauga	95,100	12,200	24,100	473	—	63	—	21	—	—
Greene	151,800	16,100	33,500	824	—	100	—	150	—	—
Hamilton	828,500	96,300	208,700	14,953	239	2,127	49	458	—	—
Hancock	73,500	8,300	17,800	739	—	193	—	48	—	—
Huron	60,300	7,400	16,100	304	—	84	—	92	—	—
Jefferson	70,600	7,000	14,400	289	—	200	—	151	—	—
Lake	232,400	25,600	52,900	1,314	—	531	—	258	—	—
Lawrence	62,900	6,900	14,500	347	—	318	—	48	—	—
Licking	154,700	17,500	38,000	927	—	136	—	432	—	—
Lorain	300,300	35,100	73,900	2,428	—	237	—	357	—	—
Lucas	447,400	53,100	114,300	5,207	1,985	456	472	632	—	—
Mahoning	253,200	27,300	55,600	1,024	—	297	—	396	—	—
Marion	65,800	7,400	15,200	1,496	—	539	—	284	—	—
Medina	167,000	20,100	41,800	903	—	190	—	72	—	—
Miami	101,400	11,700	24,200	1,356	—	412	—	50	—	—
Montgomery	545,600	60,200	131,800	4,735	—	2,420	—	962	—	—
Muskingum	85,600	9,800	20,700	837	—	289	—	157	—	—
Portage	155,200	16,200	33,700	801	—	47	—	124	—	—
Richland	127,600	14,200	30,000	1,942	—	492	—	187	—	—
Ross	75,100	7,900	16,900	533	—	135	—	115	—	—
Sandusky	61,600	7,100	15,100	684	—	94	—	156	—	—
Scioto	76,500	8,300	18,000	322	—	43	—	244	—	—
Seneca	57,400	6,600	13,800	749	—	232	—	110	—	—
Stark	380,300	42,700	89,200	2,636	—	199	—	817	—	—
Summit	546,300	62,100	131,800	5,804	—	558	—	831	—	—
Trumbull	218,700	24,200	49,800	1,457	—	435	—	335	—	—
Tuscarawas	91,800	10,000	21,800	467	—	114	—	43	—	—
Warren	196,800	23,200	51,000	1,701	—	107	—	76	—	—
Washington	62,200	6,500	13,600	412	—	79	—	22	—	—
Wayne	113,500	13,600	29,100	765	—	138	—	240	—	—
Wood	123,900	12,900	26,800	1,578	—	163	—	344	—	—
43 Small Counties	1,514,800	177,000	373,000	12,968	—	3,797	—	2,176	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				100,956	2,739	20,144	1,893	20,306	—	—
Population Represented	11,470,700	1,302,000	2,790,700	1,302,000	303,600	1,302,000	303,600	2,790,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				77.54	9.02	15.47	6.24	7.28	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				88	3	88	3	88	—	—

Oklahoma - 77 Counties

Upper age of jurisdiction: 17

Adair	22,000	3,000	6,400	14	35	*	40	—	—	—
Alfalfa	5,700	500	1,000	*	18	0	*	—	—	—
Atoka	14,300	1,500	3,200	13	12	*	*	—	—	—
Beaver	5,400	700	1,400	*	13	0	0	—	—	—
Beckham	18,800	2,100	4,800	55	43	*	39	—	—	—
Blaine	12,900	1,300	2,700	24	35	*	16	—	—	—
Bryan	37,700	4,200	9,100	51	105	0	*	—	—	—
Caddo	30,100	4,000	8,000	143	133	*	20	—	—	—
Canadian	98,500	11,900	24,700	120	253	59	205	—	—	—
Carter	47,000	5,400	11,900	51	142	*	31	—	—	—
Cherokee	44,400	4,900	10,900	72	41	6	26	—	—	—
Choctaw	15,300	1,800	3,900	12	29	0	*	—	—	—
Cimarron	2,800	400	700	0	*	0	0	—	—	—
Cleveland	224,200	23,700	50,700	190	646	53	146	—	—	—
Coal	5,700	700	1,500	8	28	*	*	—	—	—
Comanche	110,600	14,200	32,400	211	618	*	909	—	—	—
Cotton	6,500	800	1,600	6	25	0	*	—	—	—
Craig	15,000	1,600	3,400	15	37	*	8	—	—	—
Creek	68,700	8,300	17,200	72	90	*	*	—	—	—
Custer	25,300	2,500	5,700	57	86	0	21	—	—	—
Delaware	39,200	4,300	9,000	55	197	*	51	—	—	—
Dewey	4,500	500	1,000	*	*	0	0	—	—	—
Ellis	4,000	400	800	*	*	0	0	—	—	—

Reporting county	2005 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	
Garfield	56,900	6,300	14,300	135	95	*	6	—	—	—
Garvin	27,200	2,900	6,500	35	149	*	34	—	—	—
Grady	49,400	5,700	12,300	58	34	7	14	—	—	—
Grant	4,800	600	1,100	*	*	0	0	—	—	—
Greer	5,900	500	1,100	8	17	*	6	—	—	—
Harmon	3,000	400	800	*	*	*	*	—	—	—
Harper	3,300	400	800	*	9	0	0	—	—	—
Haskell	12,100	1,400	3,000	16	36	0	10	—	—	—
Hughes	13,900	1,500	3,100	7	32	0	*	—	—	—
Jackson	26,300	3,500	7,900	43	67	0	*	—	—	—
Jefferson	6,400	700	1,500	*	23	0	*	—	—	—
Johnston	10,300	1,200	2,400	*	21	0	*	—	—	—
Kay	46,200	5,400	11,900	161	140	*	*	—	—	—
Kingfisher	14,200	1,700	3,500	8	31	*	*	—	—	—
Kiowa	9,900	1,100	2,300	10	64	0	*	—	—	—
Latimer	10,600	1,200	2,500	19	10	*	0	—	—	—
Le Flore	49,400	5,600	12,600	53	91	*	33	—	—	—
Lincoln	32,300	4,000	8,200	25	114	*	15	—	—	—
Logan	36,400	4,100	8,500	58	110	*	38	—	—	—
Love	9,100	1,100	2,200	7	19	0	*	—	—	—
McClain	30,000	3,400	7,400	28	60	0	17	—	—	—
McCurtain	33,900	4,300	9,100	52	133	*	32	—	—	—
McIntosh	19,800	2,000	4,200	64	42	11	27	—	—	—
Major	7,300	800	1,600	*	23	*	*	—	—	—
Marshall	14,400	1,500	3,300	10	51	0	*	—	—	—
Mayes	39,400	4,600	9,800	53	122	*	63	—	—	—
Murray	12,800	1,300	2,900	19	49	0	0	—	—	—
Muskogee	70,700	7,800	17,400	83	78	7	51	—	—	—
Noble	11,200	1,300	2,700	17	22	0	7	—	—	—
Nowata	10,800	1,300	2,600	22	27	*	12	—	—	—
Okfuskee	11,400	1,200	2,500	24	45	0	0	—	—	—
Oklahoma	684,200	73,600	177,400	1,634	634	41	53	—	—	—
Okmulgee	39,700	4,700	10,000	63	94	9	23	—	—	—
Osage	45,300	5,300	10,500	49	111	*	36	—	—	—
Ottawa	32,800	3,900	8,100	102	148	12	56	—	—	—
Pawnee	16,800	2,000	4,100	22	32	0	*	—	—	—
Payne	73,400	5,800	13,900	121	201	*	113	—	—	—
Pittsburg	44,600	4,700	9,800	49	101	0	8	—	—	—
Pontotoc	35,200	3,800	8,400	77	226	*	45	—	—	—
Pottawatomie	68,100	7,600	16,600	161	261	*	135	—	—	—
Pushmataha	11,700	1,400	2,800	6	40	0	*	—	—	—
Roger Mills	3,300	300	700	*	*	0	0	—	—	—
Rogers	80,500	10,200	20,500	159	166	16	71	—	—	—
Seminole	24,600	2,800	6,300	67	89	*	10	—	—	—
Sequoyah	40,800	5,000	10,500	64	168	7	43	—	—	—
Stephens	42,900	4,700	10,100	27	111	0	30	—	—	—
Texas	20,100	2,400	6,000	32	66	*	14	—	—	—
Tillman	8,500	1,100	2,200	40	58	0	*	—	—	—
Tulsa	570,600	64,300	149,900	2,468	1,873	231	394	—	—	—
Wagoner	64,200	7,900	16,400	64	141	22	44	—	—	—
Washington	49,000	5,500	11,400	136	235	10	73	—	—	—
Washita	11,400	1,300	2,700	14	19	*	28	—	—	—
Woods	8,500	800	1,600	6	25	0	9	—	—	—
Woodward	19,000	2,000	4,600	39	71	*	39	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				7,612	9,193	566	3,154	—	—	—
Population Represented	3,543,400	398,300	886,400	398,300	398,300	398,300	398,300	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.11	23.08	1.42	7.92	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				77	77	77	77	—	—	—
Pennsylvania - 67 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Adams	99,700	11,200	22,500	255	142	—	—	—	—	—
Allegheny	1,233,000	126,400	263,700	3,885	1,294	—	—	—	—	—
Armstrong	70,500	7,400	14,800	142	177	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver	176,800	18,700	37,500	451	320	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2005, by County

Reporting county	2005 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	
Bedford	49,900	5,300	10,900	73	12	—	—	—	—	—
Berks	396,200	44,900	93,500	1,415	957	—	—	—	—	—
Blair	126,600	12,900	27,200	211	98	—	—	—	—	—
Bradford	62,500	7,300	14,800	99	*	—	—	—	—	—
Bucks	619,800	72,400	147,200	1,094	755	—	—	—	—	—
Butler	181,500	20,200	42,000	255	52	—	—	—	—	—
Cambria	147,800	14,300	29,300	1,873	137	—	—	—	—	—
Carbon	61,900	6,300	12,700	122	87	—	—	—	—	—
Centre	140,300	11,100	23,700	168	0	—	—	—	—	—
Chester	473,700	55,900	117,200	2,586	964	—	—	—	—	—
Clearfield	82,600	8,500	17,000	168	54	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia	64,800	6,100	12,300	108	265	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford	89,500	10,000	20,400	240	56	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	223,000	22,200	45,900	449	360	—	—	—	—	—
Dauphin	252,900	28,300	59,700	1,213	395	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	554,400	65,100	134,600	1,950	30	—	—	—	—	—
Erie	280,200	32,200	66,400	978	337	—	—	—	—	—
Fayette	146,200	15,000	30,700	260	321	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin	137,300	14,600	31,300	403	218	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	88,500	8,200	17,000	100	98	—	—	—	—	—
Jefferson	45,700	4,800	9,800	133	38	—	—	—	—	—
Lackawanna	209,600	21,500	43,800	405	0	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster	489,900	58,300	125,000	860	924	—	—	—	—	—
Lawrence	92,400	9,900	20,100	220	352	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	125,400	13,300	28,200	410	76	—	—	—	—	—
Lehigh	330,200	36,800	77,000	1,145	525	—	—	—	—	—
Luzerne	312,800	31,100	62,800	617	682	—	—	—	—	—
Lycoming	118,100	12,500	25,500	533	297	—	—	—	—	—
McKean	44,200	4,800	9,700	64	14	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer	119,100	13,000	26,200	252	103	—	—	—	—	—
Mifflin	46,100	5,100	10,800	66	0	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe	162,400	20,500	39,100	442	153	—	—	—	—	—
Montgomery	774,700	85,600	182,600	1,619	1,399	—	—	—	—	—
Northampton	287,300	31,300	63,100	642	580	—	—	—	—	—
Northumberland	92,300	9,200	18,800	276	728	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	1,456,400	172,200	372,200	7,518	2,400	—	—	—	—	—
Schuylkill	147,000	14,200	28,600	185	382	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	78,800	7,900	15,800	89	41	—	—	—	—	—
Venango	55,900	6,300	12,500	217	267	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	42,000	4,700	9,200	125	34	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	206,400	20,900	42,900	275	453	—	—	—	—	—
Westmoreland	367,100	38,000	74,600	1,003	82	—	—	—	—	—
York	408,200	45,500	94,200	759	1,482	—	—	—	—	—
20 Small Counties	633,500	68,400	136,500	1,300	355	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				37,653	18,497	—	—	—	—	—
Population Represented	12,405,300	1,360,500	2,821,100	1,360,500	1,360,500	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				27.68	13.60	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina - 46 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Aiken	150,100	15,400	34,300	334	450	*	22	—	—	—
Anderson	175,300	16,900	39,500	260	398	0	0	—	—	—
Beaufort	138,000	12,200	31,400	125	230	33	40	—	—	—
Berkeley	149,500	16,400	37,700	168	745	31	122	—	—	—
Charleston	329,500	29,900	73,500	755	1,585	73	66	—	—	—
Darlington	67,400	7,200	16,200	117	384	24	29	—	—	—
Dorchester	112,800	12,900	27,400	123	427	27	42	—	—	—
Florence	130,300	13,100	30,800	149	803	*	68	—	—	—
Greenville	407,200	39,200	93,900	543	740	25	13	—	—	—
Greenwood	67,900	6,900	15,800	69	452	24	24	—	—	—
Horry	227,500	18,700	45,100	508	869	29	138	—	—	—
Lancaster	63,100	6,400	14,400	124	420	*	42	—	—	—
Laurens	70,200	7,100	15,700	58	103	13	23	—	—	—
Lexington	234,900	23,900	55,200	196	934	6	55	—	—	—

Reporting county	2005 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	
Oconee	69,700	6,300	14,500	73	94	*	15	—	—	—
Orangeburg	90,900	9,000	21,000	188	207	6	16	—	—	—
Pickens	113,200	9,900	22,900	114	232	65	*	—	—	—
Richland	341,800	32,900	76,500	751	250	45	10	—	—	—
Spartanburg	266,800	26,400	61,000	180	672	28	46	—	—	—
Sumter	104,900	11,400	27,300	108	290	*	29	—	—	—
York	190,100	19,500	44,400	439	536	64	75	—	—	—
25 Small Counties	746,000	76,000	172,600	1,330	2,404	332	324	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				6,712	13,225	834	1,203	—	—	—
Population Represented	4,246,900	417,700	970,900	417,700	417,700	417,700	417,700	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.07	31.66	2.00	2.88	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				46	46	46	46	—	—	—
South Dakota - 66 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Beadle	15,900	1,800	3,600	109	19	33	13	—	—	—
Brookings	27,800	2,400	5,400	49	21	20	26	—	—	—
Brown	34,700	3,500	7,800	136	26	26	23	—	—	—
Codington	26,000	2,900	6,500	115	54	33	0	—	—	—
Davison	18,900	2,000	4,500	51	26	30	30	—	—	—
Hughes	16,900	2,100	4,300	55	0	67	*	—	—	—
Lawrence	22,500	2,300	4,600	81	*	16	*	—	—	—
Lincoln	33,400	3,900	8,800	74	24	60	27	—	—	—
Meade	24,600	3,000	6,700	65	0	13	0	—	—	—
Minnehaha	160,100	17,500	40,600	1,110	135	987	186	—	—	—
Pennington	93,400	10,300	23,700	718	0	241	0	—	—	—
Yankton	21,800	2,500	5,100	139	39	94	84	—	—	—
54 Small Counties	279,200	35,700	73,100	752	93	558	178	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				3,454	442	2,178	569	—	—	—
Population Represented	774,900	89,800	194,600	87,200	87,200	87,200	87,200	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				39.60	5.07	24.97	6.52	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				65	65	65	65	—	—	—
Tennessee - 95 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Anderson	72,500	7,800	16,000	137	132	27	73	*	9	—
Blount	115,600	12,100	25,300	606	721	275	208	49	220	—
Bradley	92,100	9,500	21,200	134	617	45	365	0	*	—
Carter	58,900	5,500	11,600	300	43	134	31	78	59	—
Davidson	574,400	54,100	134,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Greene	65,200	6,600	14,000	268	291	100	8	27	70	—
Hamblen	60,200	6,000	13,900	343	262	124	53	78	34	—
Hamilton	310,700	32,700	70,700	935	1,659	407	693	37	124	—
Knox	405,400	40,400	89,700	872	1,973	226	443	124	19	—
Madison	94,700	10,900	23,900	836	61	16	185	0	0	—
Maury	76,200	8,600	18,800	722	77	417	62	165	62	—
Montgomery	146,800	18,400	42,000	384	567	107	154	32	*	—
Putnam	66,900	6,500	14,800	87	47	43	22	0	14	—
Rutherford	218,500	24,700	56,200	889	400	552	30	0	0	—
Sevier	79,300	8,000	17,500	654	606	257	83	30	203	—
Shelby	905,700	115,600	253,100	2,594	10,193	80	2,899	1,837	213	—
Sullivan	152,500	15,400	32,000	558	619	138	298	280	66	—
Sumner	144,800	16,600	35,500	724	703	339	233	17	21	—
Washington	112,400	10,500	23,700	505	310	191	33	129	20	—
Williamson	153,400	20,000	40,300	808	475	202	91	75	18	—
Wilson	100,500	11,700	24,900	540	250	225	17	165	16	—
74 Small Counties	1,949,000	209,600	448,700	9,889	3,983	4,372	1,923	1,126	1,043	—
Number of Reported Cases				22,785	23,989	8,277	7,904	4,252	2,214	—
Population Represented	5,955,700	651,400	1,428,300	651,400	651,400	651,400	651,400	1,428,300	1,428,300	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.98	36.83	12.71	12.13	2.98	1.55	—
Number of Reporting Counties				95	95	95	95	95	95	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2005, by County

Reporting county	2005 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Texas - 254 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Anderson	56,500	4,300	10,600	48	63	*	13	—	—	—
Angelina	81,600	8,500	20,800	123	195	*	*	—	—	—
Bell	254,400	26,900	74,900	585	497	10	380	—	—	—
Bexar	1,516,600	162,500	402,200	4,829	2,942	297	934	—	—	—
Bowie	90,400	8,700	20,200	96	333	*	17	—	—	—
Brazoria	277,800	29,600	71,900	939	920	9	324	—	—	—
Brazos	156,600	12,100	32,300	833	373	51	229	—	—	—
Cameron	378,900	47,000	122,500	807	1,231	30	318	—	—	—
Collin	660,900	69,400	172,600	801	741	28	139	—	—	—
Comal	95,800	9,200	21,200	192	130	20	74	—	—	—
Coryell	75,500	7,900	18,300	148	113	*	89	—	—	—
Dallas	2,308,500	236,300	622,400	4,859	4,256	31	1,077	—	—	—
Denton	555,000	56,300	141,600	981	391	115	109	—	—	—
Ector	125,300	14,300	35,000	244	502	0	*	—	—	—
Ellis	133,500	14,800	34,500	149	209	*	11	—	—	—
El Paso	721,200	87,200	216,400	1,935	1,636	0	6	—	—	—
Fort Bend	466,200	55,500	121,200	795	901	59	1,217	—	—	—
Galveston	277,300	28,500	67,000	874	623	*	64	—	—	—
Grayson	116,800	11,400	26,800	170	214	*	*	—	—	—
Gregg	115,500	11,700	28,700	394	409	18	93	—	—	—
Guadalupe	103,100	11,100	24,800	302	428	61	162	—	—	—
Harris	3,762,800	406,800	1,030,100	11,494	4,025	62	2,556	—	—	—
Harrison	63,100	6,600	14,700	182	182	0	73	—	—	—
Hays	124,400	11,200	27,200	225	306	12	43	—	—	—
Henderson	79,700	7,400	17,400	141	110	12	22	—	—	—
Hidalgo	678,700	86,400	228,900	967	1,735	74	568	—	—	—
Hunt	82,300	8,300	19,100	227	157	*	29	—	—	—
Jefferson	247,200	24,800	57,900	286	182	14	57	—	—	—
Johnson	146,500	15,600	36,200	255	286	6	204	—	—	—
Kaufman	88,900	9,600	22,300	90	145	0	*	—	—	—
Liberty	75,200	8,000	18,500	37	84	*	6	—	—	—
Lubbock	252,300	23,700	60,500	650	541	7	36	—	—	—
McLennan	224,400	22,700	54,500	858	526	53	118	—	—	—
Midland	121,500	13,800	32,100	437	463	*	*	—	—	—
Montgomery	379,000	41,600	96,000	606	664	41	184	—	—	—
Nacogdoches	60,600	5,500	13,800	132	68	*	40	—	—	—
Nueces	319,100	34,000	82,800	936	1,234	63	616	—	—	—
Orange	85,000	8,900	20,100	135	104	*	48	—	—	—
Parker	102,700	10,900	23,300	119	150	10	90	—	—	—
Potter	120,000	12,300	32,800	292	622	8	54	—	—	—
Randall	110,000	11,000	25,400	235	220	12	14	—	—	—
San Patricio	69,300	8,300	19,500	202	209	9	206	—	—	—
Smith	190,500	19,000	46,100	492	290	51	280	—	—	—
Tarrant	1,619,700	170,200	428,100	3,185	2,795	16	749	—	—	—
Taylor	125,000	12,400	31,100	318	440	0	*	—	—	—
Tom Green	103,400	10,100	24,800	303	426	29	162	—	—	—
Travis	889,500	75,600	207,900	2,430	1,927	204	292	—	—	—
Victoria	85,700	9,400	22,500	143	738	0	262	—	—	—
Walker	63,300	4,000	9,800	83	45	0	*	—	—	—
Webb	224,900	29,200	79,800	1,051	1,078	27	171	—	—	—
Wichita	125,700	12,100	30,200	611	161	*	31	—	—	—
Williamson	334,400	36,200	88,700	582	640	15	320	—	—	—
202 Small Counties	3,406,200	351,000	809,300	5,832	6,945	227	1,431	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				53,640	44,605	1,701	13,942	—	—	—
Population Represented	22,928,500	2,419,700	5,997,500	2,419,700	2,419,700	2,419,700	2,419,700	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				22.17	18.43	0.70	5.76	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				254	254	254	254	—	—	—
Utah - 29 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Cache	98,400	11,400	31,200	456	281	97	764	94	0	—
Davis	268,100	37,700	87,300	978	1,219	217	612	309	*	—
Salt Lake	960,300	117,100	285,000	6,691	3,855	1,304	1,201	1,142	24	—

Reporting county	2005 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	451,900	58,900	158,200	2,237	1,005	715	385	413	24	—
Washington	119,200	14,100	33,800	536	626	253	370	162	0	—
Weber	210,500	26,200	62,900	1,458	1,161	475	889	417	*	—
23 Small Counties	382,100	52,800	117,000	2,571	2,009	970	1,161	576	10	—
Number of Reported Cases				14,927	10,156	4,031	5,382	3,113	60	—
Population Represented	2,490,300	318,100	775,400	318,100	318,100	318,100	318,100	775,400	775,400	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				46.92	31.92	12.67	16.92	4.01	0.08	—
Number of Reporting Counties				29	29	29	29	29	29	—
Vermont - 14 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Chittenden	149,600	16,100	33,000	319	—	62	—	226	—	—
Rutland	63,600	6,800	13,200	178	—	67	—	44	—	—
Washington	59,400	6,300	12,500	122	—	18	—	30	—	—
Windsor	57,800	6,200	12,000	100	—	12	—	39	—	—
10 Small Counties	292,000	33,000	65,200	679	—	127	—	229	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				1,398	—	286	—	568	—	—
Population Represented	622,400	68,300	135,800	68,300	—	68,300	—	135,800	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				20.46	—	4.19	—	4.18	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				14	—	14	—	14	—	—
Virginia - 134 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Albemarle	90,500	9,500	19,900	393	154	34	23	—	—	—
Arlington	199,800	12,100	35,000	891	17	156	62	—	—	—
Augusta	69,700	7,500	15,000	298	12	78	31	—	—	—
Chesterfield	288,400	37,100	74,200	2,391	1,508	53	612	—	—	—
Fairfax	1,010,000	113,200	254,100	4,161	792	342	553	—	—	—
Fauquier	64,800	7,800	15,800	258	8	22	20	—	—	—
Hanover	97,400	12,200	24,000	632	110	59	24	—	—	—
Henrico	280,600	31,000	68,600	2,013	917	258	39	—	—	—
Henry	56,400	5,700	11,800	240	125	36	34	—	—	—
Loudoun	256,400	29,900	73,600	980	220	124	77	—	—	—
Montgomery	84,300	6,100	13,800	427	69	59	9	—	—	—
Pittsylvania	61,600	6,400	13,300	232	24	36	36	—	—	—
Prince William	349,200	43,900	101,600	1,951	583	184	49	—	—	—
Roanoke	88,900	9,400	19,700	532	191	66	216	—	—	—
Rockingham	71,600	8,000	16,700	176	46	33	*	—	—	—
Spotsylvania	116,300	15,000	31,500	813	137	78	94	—	—	—
Stafford	118,000	16,100	32,800	879	218	53	27	—	—	—
Alexandria City	137,600	7,300	26,100	569	275	88	593	—	—	—
Chesapeake City	218,200	28,200	58,000	1,487	558	376	165	—	—	—
Danville City	45,900	4,800	10,300	455	126	77	88	—	—	—
Hampton City	145,200	15,800	34,400	1,103	497	52	589	—	—	—
Lynchburg City	66,700	6,300	14,100	554	69	204	16	—	—	—
Newport News City	178,900	21,900	51,100	1,655	609	411	266	—	—	—
Norfolk City	230,800	24,200	59,500	2,255	352	458	408	—	—	—
Portsmouth City	99,800	11,500	26,300	950	224	43	802	—	—	—
Richmond City	193,200	17,800	43,300	1,622	576	103	25	—	—	—
Roanoke City	91,800	9,400	21,000	936	357	214	46	—	—	—
Suffolk City	78,800	9,600	20,700	712	9	134	*	—	—	—
Virginia Beach City	437,000	54,100	116,200	2,303	460	122	473	—	—	—
105 Small Counties	2,336,800	239,300	500,800	14,415	2,602	2,568	929	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				46,283	11,845	6,521	6,308	—	—	—
Population Represented	7,564,300	821,000	1,803,400	819,200	819,200	819,200	819,200	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				56.50	14.46	7.96	7.70	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				133	133	133	133	—	—	—
Washington - 39 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Benton	157,900	20,100	42,500	713	639	33	154	59	—	—
Chelan	70,000	8,500	18,000	226	102	8	19	30	—	—
Clallam	69,500	6,800	13,600	219	101	32	66	65	—	—
Clark	404,100	49,400	106,900	788	868	49	214	269	—	—

Appendix C: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2005, by County

Reporting county	2005 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	
Cowlitz	97,200	11,700	24,100	337	227	18	62	124	—	—
Grant	81,100	11,100	24,900	213	304	28	104	18	—	—
Grays Harbor	70,900	7,800	16,100	146	124	15	45	100	—	—
Island	80,000	8,700	18,600	117	94	15	16	50	—	—
King	1,799,100	177,000	394,700	1,222	1,539	45	257	690	—	—
Kitsap	241,500	28,300	58,900	530	563	48	58	184	—	—
Lewis	72,400	8,400	17,300	239	109	7	24	43	—	—
Pierce	753,200	90,100	192,700	1,381	1,649	36	179	491	—	—
Skagit	113,200	13,200	27,300	218	218	18	76	73	—	—
Snohomish	655,600	79,400	168,000	1,380	1,213	32	201	402	—	—
Spokane	440,400	49,800	105,700	713	907	27	116	489	—	—
Thurston	228,900	25,200	52,100	559	206	35	48	113	—	—
Walla Walla	57,500	6,100	13,300	181	130	8	34	86	—	—
Whatcom	183,400	19,400	40,700	305	205	0	64	111	—	—
Yakima	230,900	31,800	71,400	903	905	35	86	209	—	—
20 Small Counties	485,200	54,400	113,200	989	894	114	290	380	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				11,379	10,997	603	2,113	3,986	—	—
Population Represented	6,291,900	707,300	1,519,900	697,900	697,900	697,900	697,900	1,519,900	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.30	15.76	0.86	3.03	2.62	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				36	36	36	36	39	—	—
West Virginia - 55 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Berkeley	93,300	10,700	23,000	75	71	*	85	—	—	—
Cabell	94,000	8,400	19,200	118	213	0	*	—	—	—
Harrison	68,500	7,200	15,300	108	45	46	17	—	—	—
Kanawha	193,400	18,400	41,300	480	242	79	146	—	—	—
Marion	56,700	5,400	11,400	44	20	10	8	—	—	—
Mercer	61,400	5,700	12,900	0	78	0	39	—	—	—
Monongalia	84,600	6,600	15,100	*	16	*	30	—	—	—
Ohio	45,000	4,500	9,200	17	110	*	326	—	—	—
Raleigh	79,200	7,600	16,300	228	38	93	69	—	—	—
Wood	86,900	9,200	19,300	103	171	7	179	—	—	—
45 Small Counties	951,300	98,500	206,100	910	287	472	446	—	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				2,085	1,291	713	1,346	—	—	—
Population Represented	1,814,100	182,100	389,200	182,100	182,100	182,100	182,100	—	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				11.45	7.09	3.92	7.39	—	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				55	55	55	55	—	—	—
Wisconsin - 72 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Brown	238,600	23,900	56,200	444	—	140	—	225	—	—
Chippewa	59,700	5,800	12,800	173	—	166	—	40	—	—
Dane	458,300	38,900	94,600	1,204	—	183	—	284	—	—
Dodge	88,000	8,100	18,100	270	—	201	—	96	—	—
Eau Claire	94,100	8,400	19,400	338	—	582	—	136	—	—
Fond Du Lac	98,900	9,600	21,200	324	—	133	—	70	—	—
Grant	49,500	4,500	9,900	176	—	157	—	26	—	—
Jefferson	79,300	7,400	17,100	195	—	26	—	64	—	—
Kenosha	160,400	17,400	39,300	688	—	161	—	169	—	—
La Crosse	108,900	9,900	22,600	204	—	79	—	114	—	—
Manitowoc	81,800	8,200	17,400	345	—	81	—	75	—	—
Marathon	128,800	13,600	29,600	376	—	242	—	43	—	—
Milwaukee	918,700	95,200	231,400	2,914	—	51	—	1,125	—	—
Outagamie	170,900	18,100	41,100	842	—	461	—	108	—	—
Ozaukee	86,000	9,000	18,900	175	—	88	—	31	—	—
Portage	67,300	6,100	13,700	377	—	233	—	35	—	—
Racine	195,200	20,400	46,600	826	—	283	—	107	—	—
Rock	157,300	16,300	37,000	1,401	—	539	—	116	—	—
St. Croix	77,300	7,900	18,300	214	—	102	—	55	—	—
Sheboygan	114,400	11,300	25,300	690	—	556	—	91	—	—
Walworth	99,800	9,600	21,300	195	—	78	—	74	—	—
Washington	125,900	12,800	28,500	350	—	55	—	61	—	—
Waukesha	378,800	39,100	85,100	540	—	232	—	145	—	—

Reporting county	2005 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	
Winnebago	159,500	14,700	33,200	1,040	—	416	—	223	—	—
Wood	75,100	7,300	16,200	145	—	135	—	81	—	—
47 Small Counties	1,255,200	121,900	265,800	4,937	—	5,412	—	1,036	—	—
Number of Reported Cases				19,383	—	10,792	—	4,630	—	—
Population Represented	5,527,600	545,300	1,240,700	545,300	—	545,300	—	1,240,700	—	—
Rates for Reporting Counties				35.54	—	19.79	—	3.73	—	—
Number of Reporting Counties				72	—	72	—	72	—	—

Table Notes

Alabama

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

Alaska

Source: Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.

Arizona

Source: Supreme Court, State of Arizona, Administrative Office of the Courts
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Arkansas

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

California (delinquency and status figures)

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

California (dependency figures)

Source: Judicial Council of California
 Mode: 2007 Court Statistics Report
 Data: 1. Dependency figures are cases disposed for fiscal year 2005-06.

Colorado

Source: Colorado Judicial Department
 Mode: FY 2005 Annual Report: Statistical Supplement
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitioned case filings for fiscal year 2005. They include delinquency and status offense cases.
 2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.
 3. Dependency figures are petitioned case filings for fiscal year 2005.

Connecticut

Source: Judicial Branch Administration, Court Support Services Division
 Mode: Biennial Connecticut Judicial Branch Report and Statistics 2004-2006
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed for fiscal year 2005.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed for fiscal year 2005.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed for fiscal year 2005.

Delaware

Source: Family Court of the State of Delaware
 Mode: 2005 Annual Report of the Delaware Judiciary.
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed in fiscal year 2005.

2. Delinquency figures include traffic cases.
3. There is no statute on status offenders in this State; therefore, the court handles no status offense cases.

District of Columbia

Source: Superior Court of the District of Columbia
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Florida

Source: State of Florida Department of Juvenile Justice
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed. They represent only those cases disposed by the Department of Juvenile Justice. Cases disposed by the Florida Network, the Department of Juvenile Justice's major contracted provider of CINS/FINS centralized intake, are not included in these figures.

Georgia: all counties except those listed in the next note

Source: Judicial Council of Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts
 Mode: AOC publication, Caseload of the Georgia Courts 2006
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 2005.
 2. Status figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 2005.
 3. Dependency figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 2005.
 4. Delinquency, status, and dependency figures may include a small percentage of children disposed without a petition.

Georgia: Bartow, Camden, Chatham, Cherokee, Clarke, Clayton, Coweta, Dawson, Dougherty, Fayette, Fulton, Gwinnett, Hall, Henry, Murray, Muscogee, Newton, Spalding, Troup, Walker, Walton, Ware, and Whitfield Counties

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

Hawaii

Source: Family Court of the First Circuit, The Judiciary, State of Hawaii
 Mode: Automated data file
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Idaho

Source: Idaho Supreme Court
 Mode: Idaho Courts 2005 Annual Report Appendix
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are reported with delinquency cases.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

Illinois: all counties except that listed in the next note

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Probation Services Division
 Mode: 2005 Probation Statistics
 Data: 1. Delinquency figures are the number of petitions filed.
 2. Status figures are the number of petitions filed. Minor requiring authoritative intervention (MRAI) and truancy counts were summed to determine status figures.
 3. Dependency figures are the number of petitions filed.

Illinois: Cook County

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

Indiana

Source: Supreme Court of Indiana, Division of State Court Administration
Mode: 2005 Indiana Judicial Service Report, Volume II (petitioned) and 2005 Indiana Judicial Service Report: Probation Report (non-petitioned)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are petitioned cases disposed.

Iowa

Source: Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning
Mode: Juvenile Court Services 2005 Annual Report
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are the number of petitions.

Kansas

Source: Supreme Court of Kansas, Office of Judicial Administration
Mode: Annual Report of the Courts of Kansas
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are juvenile offender filings disposed for fiscal year 2005.

Maine

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

Maryland

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

Massachusetts

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: Massachusetts Court System Juvenile Court Department, Fiscal Year 2005 Statistics
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are complaints disposed and include motor vehicle violations.
2. Status figures are petitions disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
4. A charge is a single count alleged in a juvenile complaint.
5. Hampshire County figures are reported with Franklin County.

Michigan: all counties except that listed in the next note

Source: State Court Administrative Office, Michigan Supreme Court
Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitions disposed.
2. Dependency figures are petitions disposed.

Michigan: Wayne County

Source: Third Judicial Circuit of Michigan
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

Minnesota

Source: Minnesota Supreme Court Information System

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

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

Mississippi

Source: Mississippi Department of Human Services

Mode: Division of Youth Services 2005 Annual Statistical Report

Data: 1. Total figures are cases referred.

Missouri

Source: Department of Social Services, Division of Youth Services

Mode: Automated data file

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

Montana

Source: Montana Board of Crime Control

Mode: Automated data file

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

Nebraska

Source: Nebraska Crime Commission

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitioned cases disposed.
2. Status figures are petitioned cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are petitioned cases disposed.
4. In Douglas County, only those cases processed through the county attorney's office were reported.

Nevada

Source: Division of Child and Family Services, Juvenile Justice Programs Office

Mode: Automated data file

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

New Hampshire

Source: New Hampshire Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are juvenile filings.
2. Status figures are juvenile filings.
3. Dependency figures are juvenile filings.

New Jersey

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.

New Mexico

Source: Children, Youth, and Families Department

Mode: Automated data file

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

New York

Source: Office of Court Administration
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

North Carolina

Source: The North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Ohio: all counties except those listed in the next three notes

Source: Supreme Court of Ohio
Mode: Ohio Courts Summary 2005
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petition terminations.
2. Status figures are unruly petition terminations.
3. Dependency figures include dependency, neglect, and abuse petition terminations.

Ohio: Cuyahoga County

Source: Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court Division
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

Ohio: Hamilton County

Source: Hamilton County Juvenile Court
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Ohio: Lucas County

Source: Lucas County 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.

Oklahoma

Source: Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Pennsylvania

Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status offenses in Pennsylvania are classified as dependency cases, which were not reported.
3. Figures presented here do not match those found in the 2005 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Disposition Report because of differing units of count.

South Carolina

Source: Department of Juvenile Justice
Mode: Automated data file

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

South Dakota

Source: Unified Judicial System

Mode: Automated data file

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

Tennessee

Source: Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Mode: Automated data file

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

Texas

Source: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission

Mode: Automated data file

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

Utah

Source: Utah Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Automated data file

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

Vermont

Source: Vermont Judiciary Data Warehouse

Mode: Statistical page sent to NCJJ

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

Virginia

Source: Department of Juvenile Justice and the Virginia Supreme Court

Mode: Automated data file

- Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Fairfax City reports with Fairfax County; South Boston City reports with Halifax County.

Washington

Source: Office of the Administrator for the Courts

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status) and Superior Court 2005 Annual Caseload Report (dependency)

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

West Virginia

Source: Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

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.

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Statistical Briefing Book

OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book online

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The Briefing Book is a comprehensive online resource describing various topics related to delinquency and the juvenile justice system, including the latest information on juveniles living in poverty, teen birth rates, juvenile victims of violent crime, trends in juvenile arrest rates, and youth in residential placement facilities. The Briefing Book is also a repository for more detailed presentations of juvenile court data than are found in the annual *Juvenile Court Statistics* report.

- ◆ Under the “Juveniles in Court” section of the Statistical Briefing Book users will find the latest statistical information on trends in the volume of cases handled by the Nation’s juvenile courts and the court’s response (e.g., detention, adjudication, and disposition decisions) to these cases. Juvenile court data are displayed in an easy-to-read, ready-to-use format, using tables and graphs.
- ◆ The Briefing Book’s “Juveniles in Court” section includes an interactive tool that describes how specific types of delinquency cases typically flow through the juvenile justice system. Annual summaries are available from 1985 to present for more than 25 offense categories, and include separate presentations by gender, age, and race.

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