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Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Juvenile Court Statistics 1992

Statistics Report

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Shay Bilchik, Administrator
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May 1995

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

FOREWORD

Our Nation's juvenile courts play a critical role in the lives of children when courts become involved in responding to delinquency. Serving as the crux of society's official response to delinquency, the court mandates appropriate sanctions and a plan of treatment for the juvenile offender. Its purpose is not only to protect society but also to reform the juvenile offender by affording opportunities to develop social responsibility.

Our Nation's juvenile courts, then, shape the basic structure of American juvenile justice. The philosophy of the juvenile court as an agent of reform undergirds our entire juvenile justice system. Juvenile courts do not impose sentences as much as they provide the resources to keep the child from falling further into crime. Clearly, the juvenile court is on the front line in our struggle to keep violence from spreading through our society.

But what issues face juvenile courts? What types of offenders come before the court? What solutions do courts look to today? This volume, *Juvenile Court Statistics 1992*, attempts to answer these questions. It profiles more than 1.4 million delinquency cases handled by U.S. juvenile courts during 1992. From 1988 to 1992, the number of delinquency cases addressed by juvenile court increased 26%. Offenses against persons alone increased 56%. Undoubtedly, the challenges faced by juvenile courts are becoming more difficult. The data in this report offer a frame of reference to guide our efforts to reduce the effect of crime on our communities, families, and young people.

I extend my gratitude and appreciation to all involved in the preparation of this important reference document. I trust it will enable policymakers, researchers, and the public to better understand the juvenile justice system and to improve our Nation's response to juvenile delinquency.

Shay Bilchik
Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention

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The entire staff of the National Juvenile Court Data Archive is collectively responsible for the creation and production of this report:

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Finally, *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: Alabama Department of Youth Services

Alaska: Alaska Court System

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

Arkansas: Administrative Office of the Courts

California: Administrative Office of the Courts, and the following county probation departments: Alameda, Kings, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, San Diego, San

Francisco, San Joaquin, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, and Ventura.

Colorado: Colorado Judicial Department

Connecticut: Chief Court Administrator's Office

Delaware: Family Court of the State of Delaware

District of Columbia: District of Columbia Courts

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

Georgia: Administrative Office of the Courts

Hawaii: The Judiciary, Administrative Office of the Courts

Idaho: Administrative Office of the Courts

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

Indiana: Division of State Court Administration

Iowa: State Court Administrator

Kansas: Office of Judicial Administration

Kentucky: Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts

Louisiana: Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana

Maine: Administrative Office of the Courts

Maryland: Department of Juvenile Services

Massachusetts: Massachusetts Trial Court

Michigan: State Court Administrative Office

Minnesota: Minnesota Supreme Court Information System

Mississippi: Mississippi Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Services

Missouri: Department of Social Services, Division of Children and Youth Services

Montana: Board of Crime Control and the Office of Court Administration

Nebraska: Nebraska Crime Commission

Nevada: Clark County Juvenile Court Services and the Juvenile Probation Departments of Humboldt, Lander, Lyon, Pershing, and Washoe Counties.

New Hampshire: Administrative Office of the Courts

New Jersey: Administrative Office of the Courts

New Mexico: Administrative Office of the Courts and Children, Youth and Families Department

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

North Carolina: Administrative Office of the Courts

North Dakota: Supreme Court, Office of State Court Administrator

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

Oregon: Judicial Department

Pennsylvania: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission

Rhode Island: Administrative Office of State Courts

South Carolina: Department of Juvenile Justice

South Dakota: State Court Administrator's Office

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

Texas: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission

Utah: Utah State Juvenile Court

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

Virginia: State Administrative Office

Washington: Office of the Administrator for the Courts

West Virginia: Juvenile Justice Committee, West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals

Wisconsin: Supreme Court of Wisconsin

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

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This is the 66th report in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. It describes the delinquency and status offense cases handled by U.S. juvenile courts between 1988 and 1992. The national estimates of juvenile court caseloads in 1992 were based on analyses of approximately 650,000 automated case records contributed to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive by nearly 1,300 courts with juvenile jurisdiction, as well as court-level summary statistics supplied by more than 300 additional courts. Altogether, the courts contributing data for this report had jurisdiction over 57% of the juvenile population in 1992.

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. Over the next decade, *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports were based on statistical cards filled out for each delinquency, status offense, and dependency case handled by the courts participating in the reporting series. The Children's Bureau (within the Department of Labor) tabulated the information on each card, including the age, sex, and race of the youth; the reason for referral; the manner of dealing with the case; and the final disposition of the case. During the 1940's, however, the collection of case-level data was abandoned due to its high cost. From the 1940's until the mid-1970's, *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports were based upon the simple, annual case counts reported to the Children's Bureau by participating courts.

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

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) assumed responsibility for *Juvenile*

Court Statistics following the passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. The National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) was awarded a grant in 1975 to continue the report series. NCJJ agreed to continue the procedures established by HEW in order to ensure reporting continuity, but also began to investigate methods of improving the quality and detail of national statistics. A critical innovation was made possible by the proliferation of computers during the 1970's. As NCJJ wrote to agencies across the country asking them to complete the annual juvenile court statistics form, some offered to send the automated case-level data collected by their management information systems. Over a period of years, NCJJ learned to combine these automated records to produce a detailed national portrait of juvenile court activity—the original objective of the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series.

The project's transition from using annual case counts to analyzing automated case-level data was completed with the production of *Juvenile Court Statistics 1984*. For the first time since the 1930's, *Juvenile Court Statistics* contained detailed, case-level descriptions of the delinquency and status offense cases handled by U.S. juvenile courts. This would continue to be the emphasis of the reporting series for the next decade. Thus, the content of *Juvenile Court Statistics* was once again consistent with the goals set out by those who began this work more than 60 years earlier.

DATA ACCESS

The data used in this report are stored in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive at the National Center for Juvenile Justice in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The Archive contains the most detailed information available on youth involved in the juvenile justice system and on the activities of U.S. juvenile courts. Designed to facilitate research on the juvenile justice system, the Archive's data files are available to policymakers, researchers, and students. In addition to national data files, State and local data can be provided to researchers. With the assistance of Archive staff, selected files can be merged for cross-jurisdictional and longitudinal analyses. Upon request, project staff are also available to perform special analyses of the Archive's data files. Researchers are encouraged to contact the Archive directly in order to explore the possible uses of Archive data files for their work.

INTRODUCTION

This report describes delinquency and status offense cases handled by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction between 1988 and 1992. Courts with juvenile jurisdiction may handle a variety of matters, including child abuse and neglect, traffic violations, child support, and adoptions. This report focuses on cases involving juveniles charged with law violations (delinquency or status offenses).

UNIT OF COUNT

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

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

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

COVERAGE

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

In other communities the juvenile court is not involved in delinquency or status offense matters until another agency (e.g., the prosecutor's office or a social service agency) has first screened the case. In other words, the intake function is performed outside the court, where 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 reporting 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 has not been possible. Therefore, while there is complete coverage of formally handled delinquency and status offense cases and adequate coverage of informally handled delinquency cases in this reporting series, the coverage of informally handled status offense cases is not sufficient to support the generation of national estimates. For this reason, *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports do not present national estimates of informally handled status offense cases. (Subnational analyses of these cases are available from the Archive.)

JUVENILE COURT PROCESSING

Any attempt to describe juvenile court caseloads at the national level must devise a generic model of court processing to serve as a common framework. In order to analyze and present data about juvenile court activities in diverse jurisdictions, the Archive strives to fit the processing characteristics of all jurisdictions into the following general model.

Intake. Referred cases are first screened by an intake department (either within or outside of the court). The intake department may decide to dismiss the case for lack of legal sufficiency or to resolve the matter informally. Informal (i.e., nonpetitioned) dispositions may include a voluntary referral to a social agency for services, informal probation, or the payment of fines or some form of voluntary restitution.

Transfer. The intake department may decide that a case should be removed from juvenile court and handled instead in criminal (adult) court. In such cases a petition is usually filed in juvenile court asking the juvenile court judge to

waive jurisdiction over the case. The juvenile court judge decides whether the case merits criminal prosecution.¹ When a transfer request is denied, the matter is usually scheduled for an adjudicatory hearing in the juvenile court.

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

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

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

Detention. A youth may be placed in a detention facility at different points as a case progresses through the juvenile justice system. Detention practices also vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. A judicial decision to detain or continue detention may occur before or after adjudication or disposition. This report includes only those detention actions that result in a youth being placed in a restrictive facility under court authority while awaiting the outcome of the court process. Detention decisions made by law enforcement officials prior to court intake are not included, nor are those that occur after the disposition of a case (e.g., temporary holding of a youth in a detention facility while awaiting availability of a court-ordered placement).

DATA QUALITY

Juvenile Court Statistics relies on the secondary analysis of data originally compiled by juvenile courts or juvenile justice agencies to meet their own information and reporting needs. As a consequence, incoming data files are not uniform across jurisdictions. The data files are likely to be more detailed and accurate, however, than data files compiled by local jurisdictions merely to comply 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. Consequently, the detail reported in some data sets is not contained in others. Even when similar data elements are used, they may have inconsistent definitions or overlapping coding categories. The Archive restructures contributed data into standardized coding categories in order to combine information from multiple sources. The standardization process requires an intimate understanding of the development, structure, and content of each data set received. Codebooks and operation manuals are studied, data suppliers interviewed, and data files analyzed to maximize the understanding of each information system. Every attempt is made to ensure that only compatible information from the various data sets is used in standardized data files.

While the heterogeneity of the data adds complexity to the development of a national data file, it has proven to be valuable in other applications. The diversity of the data stored in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive enables the data to support a wider range of research efforts than would a uniform, and probably more general, data collection form. For example, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) is limited by necessity to a small number of relatively broad offense codes. The UCR offense coding 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, joy-riding from motor vehicle theft, and armed robbery from unarmed robbery. The diversity of these coding structures allows researchers to construct data sets that contain the detail demanded by their research designs.

VALIDITY OF THE ESTIMATES

The national estimates presented in this report were generated with data from a large nonprobability sample of

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

juvenile courts. Consequently, 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 for 1992 are based on analyses of individual case records from nearly 1,300 courts with jurisdiction over half of the U.S. juvenile population. The weighting procedures that generate national estimates from this sample control for many factors: the size of a community; the demographic composition of its youth population; the volume of cases referred to the reporting courts; the age, sex, and race of the youth involved; offense characteristics of the cases; the court's response to the cases (manner of handling, detention, adjudication, and disposition); and the nature of each court's jurisdictional responsibilities (i.e., upper age of original jurisdiction).

It is possible to assess the accuracy of the Archive's national estimates by comparing them with estimates developed by other national data systems. For example, each *Juvenile Court Statistics* report provides an estimate of the number of referrals that juvenile courts received from law enforcement. The FBI's *Crime in the United States* reports, on the other hand, provide the number of cases that law enforcement agencies referred to juvenile courts each year. FBI data are from the UCR series and are collected from a nonprobability sample of police agencies. For the past decade, referral trends reported in UCR and JCS data have been parallel. From 1985 through 1992, the overall difference between the number of referrals estimated from UCR and JCS data was just 7%, a finding that supports the validity of both estimates.

Another national reporting system that can be compared with *Juvenile Court Statistics* is OJJDP's biannual *Children in Custody (CIC)* census, which collects data from juvenile detention and correctional facilities. The primary point of comparison between *CIC* and *JCS* data is the use of detention in juvenile court cases. *CIC* data provide the annual number of admissions to short-term juvenile detention facilities, while *JCS* data estimate the number of juvenile court cases involving detention. Because different units of count are used, it is not possible to compare the estimates directly. It is possible, however, to compare the relative change in the use of detention reported by each data source. Between 1987 and 1991, according to *Children in Custody*, admissions to juvenile detention facilities increased 18%. *Juvenile Court Statistics 1991* showed a 19% increase between 1987 and 1991 in the number of cases involving detention. This close

correspondence also supports the validity of the national estimates presented in this report.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

This report describes the delinquency and status offense cases handled by juvenile courts between 1988 and 1992. First, the report presents national estimates of petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Next, national estimates of petitioned (formally processed) status offense cases are presented. Together, these sections provide a detailed national portrait of juvenile court cases, including the offenses involved, sources of referral, detention practices, and dispositions ordered.

A brief description of the statistical procedure used to generate these estimates can be found in the *Methods* section. For readers wishing to know more about the estimation procedure, a technical supplement to this report is available upon request from the Archive.

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

Finally, the appendix presents a complete list of the number of delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases handled by juvenile courts in 1992. Footnotes 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 accompanying footnotes.

CHANGES MADE TO THE REPORT

This is the first *Juvenile Court Statistics* report to be printed in the *OJJDP Reports* format. To accommodate this new format, several sections of the report have been omitted. Previous *JCS* reports contained a number of sub-national analyses (using multi-jurisdictional, nonestimated data). These tables have been removed from this format, but may be obtained directly from the Archive. Also omitted from this report are the many individual-year tables presented in earlier *JCS* reports (i.e., with data for 5 years). These analyses also may be obtained from the Archive. Finally, several sections of the report have been shortened, including the Preface, Introduction, and Methods. Readers are encouraged to contact either the Archive or OJJDP to comment on the structure and content of this report.

NATIONAL ESTIMATES OF DELINQUENCY CASES

COUNTS AND TRENDS

In 1992 courts with juvenile jurisdiction handled an estimated 1,471,200 delinquency cases, representing a 7% increase over the 1991 caseload and 26% more than in 1988 (table 1). Delinquency offenses are acts committed by juveniles that could result in criminal prosecution when committed by an adult. Between 1988 and 1992, the number of person offense cases increased 56%, while the number of property offense cases increased 23% and public order offense cases grew 21%. The number of drug offense cases decreased 12% between 1988 and 1992, although the 1992 drug offense caseload was 15% greater than that of 1991. Compared with 1988, juvenile courts in 1992 handled 55% more criminal homicide cases, 52% more robbery cases, 80% more aggravated assault cases, 34% more motor vehicle theft cases, 50% more vandalism cases, 50% more disorderly conduct cases, and 86% more weapons offense cases. Over the same time period, the courts handled 7% fewer stolen property offense cases and 26% fewer liquor law violation cases.

Examining the caseloads of juvenile courts using the FBI crime indexes indicates that juvenile courts handled substantially more Violent Crime Index offense cases in 1992 than in 1988 (68%), while cases involving Property Crime Index offenses increased 20%.¹ These increases in juvenile court cases parallel the increases in arrests of persons under the age of 18 as reported by the FBI. Between 1988 and 1992, the number of arrests involving persons under age 18 charged with Violent Crime Index offenses increased 47%, while arrests of youth for Property Crime Index offenses increased 8% (see table 34, *Crime in the United States 1992*).

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

Table 1: Delinquency Cases by Most Serious Offense, 1992

Offense	Number of Cases	Percent Change	
		1991-92	1988-92
Total	1,471,200	7%	26%
Person Offense	301,000	13	56
Criminal Homicide	2,500	-9	55
Forcible Rape	5,400	10	27
Robbery	32,900	9	52
Aggravated Assault	77,900	16	80
Simple Assault	152,800	14	47
Other Violent Sex Offense	9,900	13	60
Other Person Offense	19,800	11	63
Property Offense	842,200	3	23
Burglary	156,400	4	22
Larceny-Theft	361,600	1	16
Motor Vehicle Theft	73,000	2	34
Arson	8,300	10	24
Vandalism	121,700	12	50
Trespassing	58,500	2	17
Stolen Property Offense	28,900	7	-7
Other Property Offense	33,700	6	57
Drug Law Violation	72,100	15	-12
Public Order Offense	255,900	11	21
Obstruction of Justice	87,100	8	10
Disorderly Conduct	69,300	13	50
Weapons Offense	41,000	26	86
Liquor Law Violation	12,500	-7	-26
Nonviolent Sex Offense	12,900	22	19
Other Public Order	33,000	3	-8
Violent Crime Index*	118,600	13	68
Property Crime Index**	599,400	2	20

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

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

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

The offense profile of juvenile court caseloads changed slightly between 1988 and 1992. The relative proportion of person offenses increased, while other offenses declined somewhat. A person offense such as robbery or assault was the most serious charge in 20% of delinquency cases in 1992, compared with 17% in 1988 (table 2). A property offense such as shoplifting, burglary, or vandalism was the most serious charge in 57% of the delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 1992, versus 58% in 1988. A drug law violation such as possession or sale of controlled substances was the most serious charge in 5% of cases in 1992, compared with 7% in 1988. In 17% of 1992 cases and 18% of 1988 cases, the most serious charge was an offense against the public order, such as disorderly conduct, obstruction of justice, or a weapons offense.

In 1992 juvenile courts processed 55 delinquency cases for every 1,000 juveniles who resided in the United States and were at risk of referral—those age 10 or older who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court (table 3).² Analysis of this case rate permits comparisons of juvenile court activity over time while controlling for differences in the population at risk of referral to the juvenile court. The delinquency case rate was 21% greater in 1992 than in 1988.³ Case rate increases occurred in three of the four general offense categories between 1988 and 1992. The case rate for person offenses increased 50%. The property offense case rate climbed 18%, and the rate of public order offense cases grew 17%. In contrast, the rate of drug offense cases decreased 16% during the same period.

SOURCE OF REFERRAL

Delinquency cases can be referred to court intake by a number of sources, including law enforcement agencies, social service agencies, schools, parents, probation officers, and victims. Law enforcement agencies were the primary source of delinquency referrals in 1992. Overall, 85% of delinquency cases were referred to courts by law enforcement agencies, but there were variations across offense categories. Ninety-three percent of drug law violation cases were referred by law enforcement agencies, as were 90% of property cases and 84% of person offense cases (table 4). Only 69% of public order offense cases

² The upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction is defined by statute in each State. See the *Glossary of Terms* for a more detailed discussion on upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction. The case rates presented in this report control for State variations in youth population at risk of referral to juvenile court.

³ Percentage changes in the number of cases disposed and changes in case rates are sometimes not equal due to the changing size of the population of youth at risk of referral to juvenile court.

were referred by law enforcement sources, partially because this offense category contains probation violations and contempt of court cases that are referred most often by court personnel.

Table 2: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Person	17%	20%
Property	58	57
Drugs	7	5
Public Order	18	17
Total	100%	100%

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

Table 3: Percent Change in Delinquency Cases and Case Rates, 1988-1992

Offense	1988	1992	Percent Change
Number of Cases			
Delinquency	1,170,400	1,471,200	26%
Person	193,200	301,000	56
Property	684,200	842,200	23
Drugs	82,200	72,100	-12
Public Order	210,800	255,900	21
Case Rates			
Delinquency	45.7	55.1	21%
Person	7.5	11.3	50
Property	26.7	31.6	18
Drugs	3.2	2.7	-16
Public Order	8.2	9.6	17

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

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

Table 4: Percent of Delinquency Cases Referred by Law Enforcement, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Delinquency	83%	85%
Person	80	84
Property	89	90
Drugs	92	93
Public Order	62	69

DETENTION

Juvenile courts sometimes hold youth in secure detention facilities during court processing. Depending on the State's detention laws, the court may decide detention is necessary to protect the community from a juvenile's behavior, to ensure a juvenile's appearance at subsequent court hearings, or to secure the juvenile's safety. Juveniles were held in detention facilities at some point between referral to court intake and case disposition in 20% of all delinquency cases disposed in 1992 (table 5).

Table 5: Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Offense, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Delinquency	20%	20%
Person	24	24
Property	16	17
Drugs	33	35
Public Order	25	23

Cases involving property offenses were least likely to involve detention in 1992, while those involving drug offenses were most likely to involve detention. Seventeen percent of property offense cases involved detention in 1992, compared with 23% of public order offense cases, 24% of person offense cases, and 35% of drug cases. Between 1988 and 1992, the probability of detention was relatively unchanged across all offense categories.

The number of delinquency cases in which juveniles were detained increased 25% between 1988 and 1992, from 237,200 to 296,100 (table 6). Increases in the number of cases involving detention occurred in three of the four general offense categories, with person offense cases

Table 6: Percent Change in Detained Delinquency Cases, 1988-1992

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1988	1992	
Delinquency	237,200	296,100	25%
Person	46,000	72,500	58
Property	112,100	139,200	24
Drugs	27,100	25,300	-6
Public Order	52,000	59,100	14

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

showing the greatest increase. Between 1988 and 1992, the number of person offense cases in which the youth was detained increased 58%. There was a 24% increase among property offense cases and a 14% increase in public order offense cases involving detention. The number of drug law violation cases that involved detention declined 6% between 1988 and 1992.

Although detention was least likely in property offense cases in 1992, they accounted for 47% of all delinquency cases involving detention because they represented the largest share of juvenile court caseloads (table 7). Person offense cases accounted for 24% of cases involving detention, public order offense cases accounted for 20%, and drug law violation cases accounted for 9%. Between 1988 and 1992, the offense characteristics of delinquency cases involving detention changed slightly, involving a larger proportion of person offenses and smaller proportions of drug law violations and public order offenses.

Table 7: Offense Profile of Detained Delinquency Cases, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Person	19%	24%
Property	47	47
Drugs	11	9
Public Order	22	20
Total	100%	100%
Number of Cases Involving Detention:	237,200	296,100

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

INTAKE DECISION

Half of the 1992 delinquency cases disposed by juvenile courts were processed informally and half were handled formally (figure 1). Formal handling involves the filing of a petition requesting an adjudicatory or transfer hearing; informal cases are handled without a petition. Among informally handled (or nonpetitioned) delinquency cases, nearly half (47%) were dismissed by the court. The remainder resulted either in informal or voluntary probation (30%) or other dispositions (23%), while a small number (less than 1%) resulted in voluntary out-of-home placement.

Fewer than half of person offense cases and drug law violation cases were handled informally by the court—45% and 36% respectively (figure 2). Slightly more than half of property offense cases, however, were handled informally (52%). As a result of this differential handling, formally processed cases contained a higher proportion of person offense and drug cases and a lower proportion of property offense cases than did informally processed cases.

Intake decisions varied among each of the four major offense categories. A detailed analysis of referral offenses showed that the likelihood of formal handling was greater for more serious offenses. For example, 68% of burglary cases in 1992 were handled formally by juvenile courts, compared with 28% of shoplifting cases. Similarly, 67% of aggravated assault cases were handled with the filing of a petition, but just 46% of simple assault cases were handled formally. In drug law violation cases, the likelihood of formal handling varied with the severity of the specific offense. In 1992 juvenile courts filed formal petitions in 44% of cases involving simple possession of nonnarcotics such as marijuana, 69% of cases involving possession or use of other drugs, and 79% of cases involving charges of drug trafficking.⁴

Table 8: Percent of Delinquency Cases Petitioned, 1988 & 1992

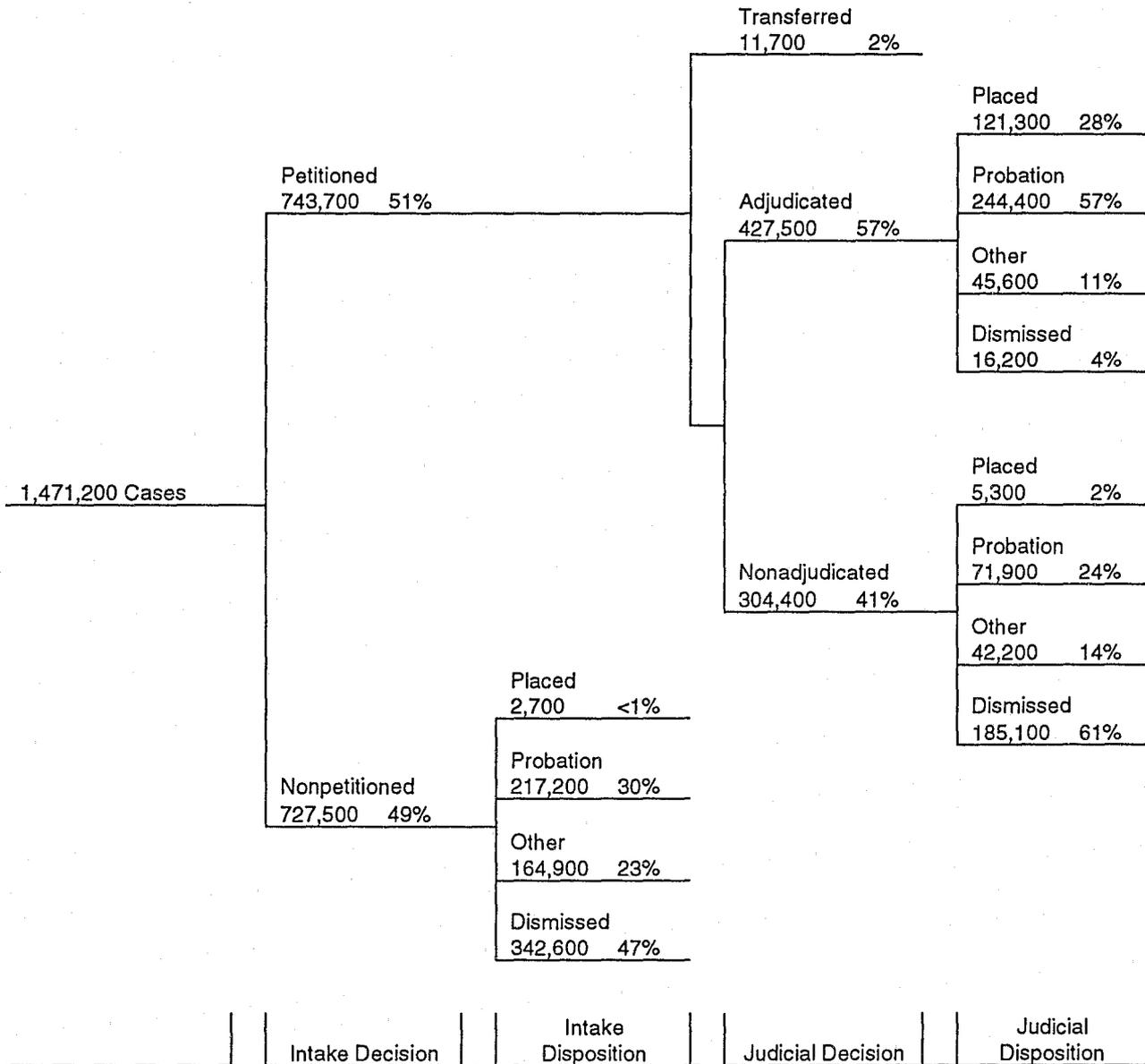
Offense	1988	1992
Delinquency	49%	51%
Person	54	55
Property	46	48
Drugs	59	64
Public Order	48	51

Continuing a trend seen in recent years, the likelihood of formal processing for delinquency referrals increased slightly between 1988 and 1992, from 49% to 51% (table 8). Small increases were seen in the proportion of person offense cases handled formally (from 54% in 1988 to 55% in 1992), as well as in property offense cases (from 46% to 48%), drug law violation cases (from 59% to 64%), and public order offense cases (from 48% to 51%).

As a result of the increase in the number of cases referred to juvenile court intake and the greater likelihood of petitioning, the number of formally processed delinquency cases increased 31% between 1988 and 1992, from 569,600 to 743,700 (table 9). The largest percentage increase was in person offense cases; juvenile courts formally processed 59% more person offense cases in 1992 than in 1988. The number of petitioned property offense cases increased 27%, compared with a 30% increase in petitioned public order offense cases, and a 5% decline in petitioned drug law violation cases.

⁴ Additional analyses of detailed offense categories may be obtained from the Archive.

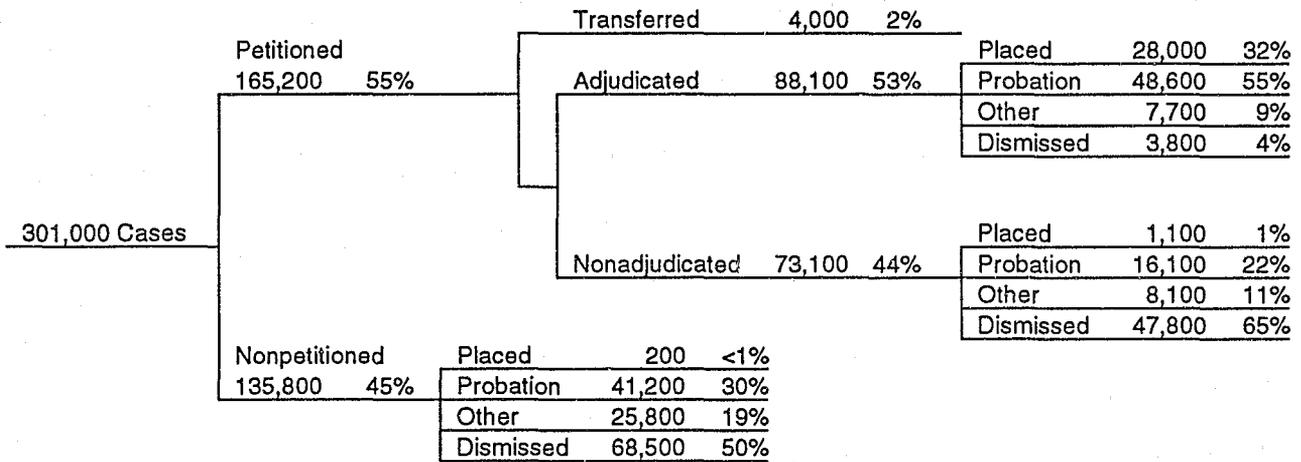
Figure 1: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases, 1992



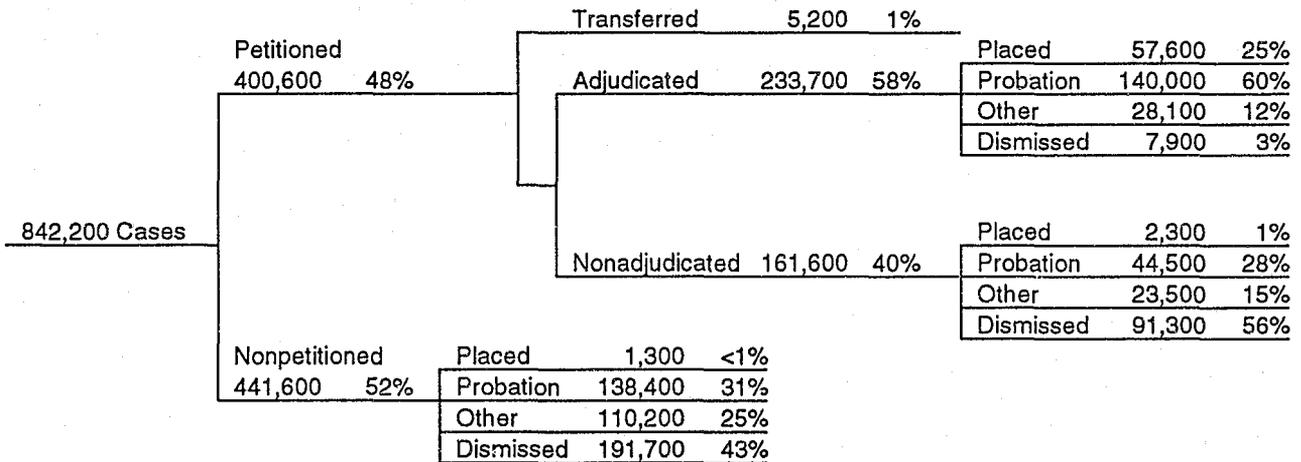
Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Figure 2: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases Within Offense Categories, 1992

Person Offenses



Property Offenses



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

Figure 2 (continued)

Drug Offenses

72,100 Cases	Petitioned 46,200 64%		Transferred 1,400 3%		Placed 8,800 32%	
			Adjudicated 27,700 60%		Probation 15,000 54%	
					Other 2,300 8%	
					Dismissed 1,500 6%	
		Nonadjudicated 17,100 37%		Placed 100 1%		
				Probation 3,100 18%		
				Other 1,700 10%		
				Dismissed 12,200 72%		
Nonpetitioned 25,800 36%		Placed 100 <1%				
		Probation 7,200 28%				
		Other 5,000 19%				
		Dismissed 13,600 52%				

Public Order Offenses

255,900 Cases	Petitioned 131,600 51%		Transferred 1,000 1%		Placed 26,800 34%	
			Adjudicated 78,000 59%		Probation 40,700 52%	
					Other 7,400 10%	
					Dismissed 3,000 4%	
		Nonadjudicated 52,600 40%		Placed 1,800 3%		
				Probation 8,200 16%		
				Other 8,900 17%		
				Dismissed 33,700 64%		
Nonpetitioned 124,200 49%		Placed 1,100 1%				
		Probation 30,400 24%				
		Other 23,900 19%				
		Dismissed 68,800 55%				

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

Table 9: Petitioned Delinquency Cases, 1988-1992

Offense	1988		1992		Percent Change in Petitioned Cases 1988-1992
	Number of Petitioned Cases	Percent of Total Cases Petitioned	Number of Petitioned Cases	Percent of Total Cases Petitioned	
Total	569,600	49%	743,700	51%	31%
Person Offense	104,100	54	165,200	55	59
Criminal Homicide	1,400	87	2,300	91	62
Forcible Rape	3,300	77	4,300	80	32
Robbery	17,200	79	28,000	85	63
Aggravated Assault	26,700	62	48,100	62	80
Simple Assault	44,300	43	64,500	42	46
Other Violent Sex Offense	4,500	73	6,700	68	50
Other Person Offense	6,800	56	11,300	57	67
Property	315,900	46	400,600	48	27
Burglary	86,800	67	108,300	69	25
Larceny-Theft	113,600	37	132,600	37	17
Motor Vehicle Theft	35,400	65	50,200	69	42
Arson	3,100	47	4,200	51	35
Vandalism	30,500	38	47,300	39	55
Trespassing	16,100	32	20,200	34	25
Stolen Property Offense	17,700	57	17,900	62	1
Other Property Offense	12,700	59	20,000	59	57
Drugs	48,400	59	46,200	64	-5
Public Order	101,200	48	131,600	51	30
Obstruction of Justice	55,900	71	60,500	69	8
Disorderly Conduct	14,000	30	24,000	35	72
Weapons Offense	10,700	48	22,100	54	107
Liquor Law Violations	4,600	27	5,400	43	16
Nonviolent Sex Offenses	5,600	52	6,200	48	11
Other Public Order	10,400	29	13,400	41	29
Violent Crime Index*	48,500	69	82,700	70	70
Property Crime Index**	238,900	48	295,300	49	24

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

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

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

JUDICIAL DECISION AND DISPOSITION

Transfer

One of the first decisions made at intake is determining whether a case should be processed in the criminal (adult) justice system rather than in the juvenile court. The mechanisms used to transfer responsibility for a case to the criminal court vary by State. In some cases a prosecutor may have the authority to file juvenile cases directly in criminal court. In other cases, State law may require that a juvenile court judge authorize transfer requests. In most instances in which a transfer request is denied, the case is then scheduled for an adjudicatory hearing in juvenile court. The data described in this report represent only cases that were transferred to criminal court by judicial waiver.

In 1992, 1.6% of all formally processed delinquency cases were transferred to criminal court (table 10). Drug law violation cases were the most likely to be transferred to criminal court (3.1%), compared with 2.4% of person offense cases, 1.3% of property offense cases, and 0.8% of petitioned public order offense cases.

The likelihood of transfer among formally handled delinquency cases increased from 1.2% to 1.6% between 1988 and 1992. The greatest change in the use of criminal court transfers was for drug cases, where transfers increased from 1.5% to 3.1%. The use of transfer increased from 1.9% to 2.4% for person offense cases, from 1.2% to 1.3% for property offense cases, and from 0.5% to 0.8% for public order offense cases.

The number of cases transferred to criminal court increased 68% between 1988 and 1992, from 7,000 to 11,700 (table 11). The number of transferred person offense cases increased 101%. For drug offense and public order offense cases, the number of transfers increased 91% and 90%, respectively. The number of cases in which youth were transferred to criminal court for property offenses increased 42% between 1988 and 1992, from 3,700 to 5,200 cases annually.

Differential increases in juvenile court transfers changed the offense profile of transferred cases between 1988 and 1992. A person offense was the most serious charge in 29% of all transferred cases in 1988; by 1992 person offense cases accounted for 34% of all transferred cases (table 12). Drug offense cases made up 11% of transfers to criminal court in 1988 and 12% in 1992. Between 1988 and 1992, property offenses decreased as a proportion of transferred cases, from 53% to 45%.

Table 10: Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Delinquency	1.2%	1.6%
Person	1.9	2.4
Property	1.2	1.3
Drugs	1.5	3.1
Public Order	0.5	0.8

Table 11: Percent Change in Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court, 1988-1992

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1988	1992	
Delinquency	7,000	11,700	68%
Person	2,000	4,000	101
Property	3,700	5,200	42
Drugs	700	1,400	91
Public Order	500	1,000	90

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

Table 12: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Person	29%	34%
Property	53	45
Drugs	11	12
Public Order	8	9
Total	100%	100%
Transferred Cases:	7,000	11,700

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

Adjudication

A youth may be adjudicated delinquent after admitting to charges in a case or after the court finds sufficient evidence to judge the youth a delinquent. Juveniles were adjudicated delinquent by the court in 57% of all formally processed delinquency cases in 1992 (table 13). Person offense cases were the least likely cases to be adjudicated. Among formally handled delinquency cases in 1992, 53% of person offense cases were adjudicated, as were 58% of property offense cases, 60% of drug law violation cases, and 59% of public order offense cases.

Table 13: Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Adjudicated, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Delinquency	61%	57%
Person	55	53
Property	62	58
Drugs	59	60
Public Order	63	59

The number of formally adjudicated delinquency cases grew from 347,200 to 427,500 between 1988 and 1992. The likelihood of adjudication for petitioned delinquency cases, however, decreased from 61% to 57% between 1988 and 1992. The likelihood of adjudication decreased in all but one of the four general offense categories. The probability of adjudication decreased from 55% to 53% for person offense cases, from 62% to 58% for property offense cases, and from 63% to 59% for public order offense cases.

Disposition

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

In more than half (57%) of all formally adjudicated delinquency cases in 1992, the juvenile was placed on formal probation. More than one quarter (28%) of adjudicated cases resulted in the youth being placed out of

the home in a residential facility.⁵ In 11% of formally adjudicated delinquency cases, the court ordered the juvenile to pay restitution or a fine, to participate in some form of community service, or to enter a treatment or counseling program—dispositions with minimal continuing supervision by probation staff. In a relatively small number of cases (4%), the juvenile was adjudicated but the case was then dismissed or the youth was otherwise released.

In 2 in 5 petitioned delinquency cases in 1992, the youth was not subsequently adjudicated. Most of these cases (61%) were dismissed by the court. However, in 24% of nonadjudicated cases the youth agreed to some form of probation, and in 14% of the cases youth were given other dispositions. About 2% of all nonadjudicated delinquency cases resulted in voluntary out-of-home placement.

Out-of-Home Placement. Adjudicated juveniles were ordered to out-of-home placements in 121,300 delinquency cases in 1992, or 28% of all adjudicated cases (table 14). Once adjudicated, juveniles charged with property offenses were least likely to be placed out of the home in 1992 (25%). Higher rates of placement were observed in person offense cases (32%), drug law violation cases (32%), and public order offense cases (34%). The relatively high rate of placement among public order offense cases may be related to the fact that these cases include escapes from institutions as well as probation and parole violations.

Table 14: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Delinquency	29%	28%
Person	31	32
Property	25	25
Drugs	34	32
Public Order	37	34

⁵ Most youth in out-of-home placements are also technically on formal probation. For this report, however, case disposition is characterized by the most severe sanction. Consequently, cases resulting in an out-of-home placement are not included in the formal probation group.

The number of adjudicated delinquency cases resulting in out-of-home placement increased 19% between 1988 and 1992, from 101,600 to 121,300 (table 15). Continuing a trend seen in recent years, increases in out-of-home placements were greatest for adjudicated person offense cases. Placements in person offense cases increased 55% between 1988 and 1992, from 18,100 to 28,000. The number of property offense cases in which youth were adjudicated delinquent and placed out of the home increased 15%, while the number of out-of-home placements increased 13% in public order offense cases.

Table 15: Percent Change in Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1988-1992

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1988	1992	
Delinquency	101,600	121,300	19%
Person	18,100	28,000	55
Property	50,100	57,600	15
Drugs	9,700	8,800	-9
Public Order	23,800	26,800	13

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

Between 1988 and 1992, the number of adjudicated drug law violation cases that resulted in out-of-home placement decreased 9%. Out-of-home placements of drug cases reached a recent high point of 11,300 in 1989. The number of such cases dropped to 10,300 in 1990 and to 8,800 in 1992, representing a decline of 22% between 1989 and 1992.⁶

In 1992, 48% of all adjudicated cases that resulted in out-of-home placement involved property offenses, while 23% involved person offenses, 22% involved public order offenses, and 7% involved drug law violations (table 16). Between 1988 and 1992, the offense profile of the juveniles involved in out-of-home placement cases changed somewhat. The proportion of out-of-home placement cases that involved person offenses increased from 18% to 23% during this time period. The proportion that involved drug offenses, on the other hand, declined from 10% to 7%.

⁶ Additional analyses of year-to-year trends may be obtained from the Archive.

Table 16: Offense Profile of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Person	18%	23%
Property	49	48
Drugs	10	7
Public Order	23	22
Total	100%	100%

Cases Resulting in Out-of-Home Placement: 101,600 121,300

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

Formal Probation. Adjudicated juveniles were placed on formal probation in 244,400 cases in 1992, or 57% of all adjudicated delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts that year (table 17). Juvenile courts ordered formal probation in 60% of adjudicated cases involving property offenses, 55% of those involving person offenses, 54% involving drug law violations, and 52% involving public order offenses.

Table 17: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Delinquency	57%	57%
Person	56	55
Property	59	60
Drugs	57	54
Public Order	50	52

Between 1988 and 1992, the likelihood of formal probation was relatively unchanged for adjudicated delinquency cases. The use of formal probation decreased from 56% to 55% among person offense cases, and from 57% to 54% for drug law violation cases. The likelihood of formal probation increased from 59% to 60% for property offense cases and from 50% to 52% for public order offense cases.

The number of adjudicated cases that resulted in a disposition of formal probation increased 24% between

1988 and 1992 (table 18). The number of person offense cases resulting in formal probation increased 50%. Property offense cases resulting in probation increased 21% between 1988 and 1992, while those involving public order offense cases increased 26%. In contrast, the number of drug law violation cases that resulted in formal probation declined 9% over this time period, from 16,500 in 1988 to 15,000 in 1992.

Table 18: Percent Change in Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1988-1992

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1988	1992	
Delinquency	196,700	244,400	24%
Person	32,400	48,600	50
Property	115,500	140,000	21
Drugs	16,500	15,000	-9
Public Order	32,300	40,700	26

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

More than half (57%) of the delinquency cases that resulted in formal probation in 1992 involved property offenses; 20% involved person offenses; 17% involved public order offenses; and 6% involved drug law violations (table 19). The offense characteristics of cases resulting in formal probation changed slightly between 1988 and 1992, with an increase in the proportion of cases involving person offenses (from 16% to 20%). Adjudicated drug offense cases accounted for 6% of formal probation cases in 1992, down from 8% in 1988.

Table 19: Offense Profile of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Person	16%	20%
Property	59	57
Drugs	8	6
Public Order	16	17
Total	100%	100%
Cases Resulting in Formal Probation:	196,700	244,400

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

AGE AT REFERRAL

Sixty percent of juvenile delinquency cases in 1992 involved youth who were age 15 or younger at the time of referral, compared with 57% in 1988 (table 20). In 1992, juveniles age 15 or younger were responsible for 62% of all person offense cases, 64% of property offense cases, 39% of drug law violation cases, and 53% of public order offense cases.

Table 20: Percent of Delinquency Cases Involving Youth 15 or Younger by Offense, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Delinquency	57%	60%
Person	61	62
Property	62	64
Drugs	37	39
Public Order	49	53

Compared with the delinquency caseload involving younger juveniles, the caseload of youth age 16 or older in 1992 had larger proportions of drug and public order offense cases and a smaller proportion of person and property offense cases (table 21). Person offense cases accounted for 21% of the under-16 caseload, compared with 19% of cases involving youth age 16 or older. Drug law violations, on the other hand, made up 7% of the cases of older juveniles, but just 3% of cases involving youth under age 16.

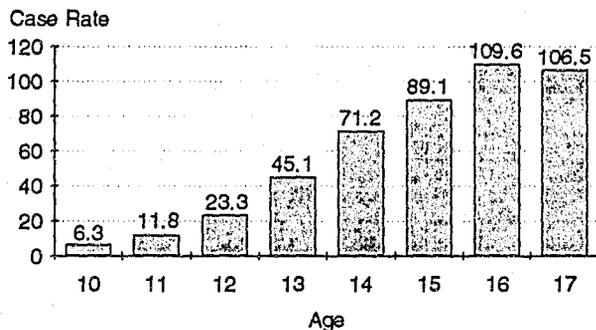
Table 21: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases by Age at Referral, 1992

Offense	Age 15 or Younger	Age 16 or Older
Person	21%	19%
Property	60	53
Drugs	3	7
Public Order	15	20
Total	100%	100%

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

The per capita rate of delinquency cases was associated with the age of juveniles. For example, the Nation's juvenile courts disposed 23.3 delinquency cases involving 12-year-olds for every 1,000 12-year-olds at risk of referral in 1992 (figure 3). Among 16-year-olds, however, there were 109.6 cases disposed for every 1,000 youth at risk. The case rate for 16-year-olds was 54% greater than the rate among 14-year-olds, while the rate for 14-year-olds was more than 3 times the rate among 12-year-olds.

Figure 3: Delinquency Case Rates by Age at Referral, 1992



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

The 1992 delinquency case rate for 17-year-olds was 3% lower than the rate for 16-year-olds, just as the number of delinquency cases involving 17-year-olds was lower than the number involving 16-year-olds (258,200 compared with 325,400). The lower case rate among 17-year-olds is at least partly due to the statutorily defined jurisdiction of U.S. juvenile courts. In 1992, 11 States excluded all 17-year-olds from the original jurisdiction of their juvenile courts. Seventeen-year-olds in these States were classified as adults and would have been sent to criminal court if arrested. Therefore, fewer 17-year-olds than 16-year-olds were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court in 1992.

Between 1988 and 1992, delinquency case rates increased for each age group (table 22). Case rates increased at least 25% for every age group between 13 and 17.

Within the individual offense categories, there were variations in the pattern of age-specific case rates. Case rates increased continuously with age for drug law violations and public order offenses, while person and property offense case rates peaked at the 16-year-old age group and then declined (figure 4). Drug law violation case

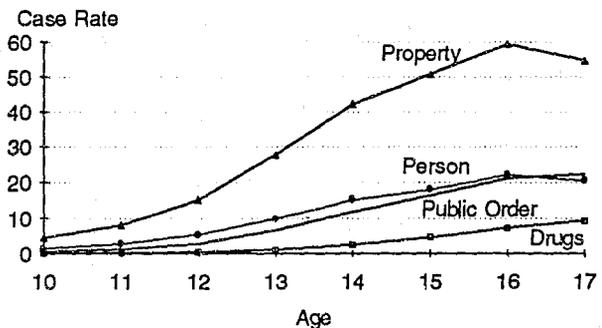
Table 22: Percent Change in Delinquency Case Rates by Age at Referral, 1988-1992

Age at Referral	Cases Rate		Percent Change
	1988	1992	
10	6.0	6.3	5%
11	9.8	11.8	21
12	18.8	23.3	24
13	34.8	45.1	30
14	55.3	71.2	29
15	69.3	89.1	29
16	85.3	109.6	28
17	84.6	106.5	26

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

Note: Percent change calculations are based on unrounded numbers.

Figure 4: Delinquency Case Rates by Age at Referral and Offense, 1992



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

Data Table

Age	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
10	1.3	4.4	0.0	0.5
11	2.7	8.0	0.1	1.1
12	5.3	15.0	0.3	2.7
13	9.8	27.7	1.0	6.5
14	15.0	42.0	2.4	11.8
15	17.9	50.7	4.5	16.2
16	22.0	59.3	7.2	21.1
17	20.4	54.7	9.2	22.2

rates showed the sharpest increase after age 14. For example, the case rate for drug offenses among 17-year-old juveniles (9.2 per 1,000) was nearly 300% greater than the corresponding case rate for 14-year-olds (2.4 per 1,000). For person offenses, the 17-year-old case rate was 36% greater than the 14-year-old case rate (20.4 compared with 15.0 per 1,000). For property offense cases, the difference was 30% (54.7 versus 42.0), and for public order offenses the case rate of 17-year-olds was nearly double that of 14-year-olds (22.2 compared with 11.8 per 1,000).

Detention

Youth below the age of 16 accounted for 57% of the cases that involved detention in 1992; those below the age of 14 accounted for 15% (table 23). Sixteen-year-olds accounted for a larger proportion of cases that involved detention (26%) than any other single age group. The age profile of delinquency cases that involved detention changed somewhat between 1988 and 1992, with the proportion of cases involving youth under age 16 growing from 53% to 57%.

Table 23: Age Profile of Detained Delinquency Cases, 1988 & 1992

Age at Referral	1988	1992
10 or Younger	1%	1%
11 Years	1	1
12 Years	3	4
13 Years	8	9
14 Years	16	17
15 Years	24	24
16 Years	27	26
17 or Older	20	17
Total	100%	100%

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

Detention was used in 18% of delinquency cases involving 13-year-olds in 1992, 21% of cases involving 14-year-olds, and 24% of those involving 15-year-olds (table 24). In general, the likelihood of detention increased for each successive age group through age 15. Across all offense categories, detention was less likely for cases involving 17-year-olds than for cases involving 16-year-olds.

Intake Decision

Delinquency cases involving juveniles age 16 and older were more likely to be handled formally (i.e., petitioned) than cases involving younger youth (figure 5). Overall, 47% of delinquency cases involving youth age 15 and younger were processed with the filing of a petition, compared with 55% of cases involving older youth. The likelihood of formal handling was relatively constant between 1988 and 1992 for cases involving youth under age 16, increasing from 46% to 47%. For older youth, the proportion of cases handled formally increased from 53% to 55%. The largest increase in the likelihood of formal petitioning occurred in cases involving drug law violations. Formal handling of drug cases involving younger youth increased from 58% to 63% between 1988 and 1992. For drug cases involving older youth, formal handling increased from 59% to 65%.

Judicial Decision and Disposition

The probability of transfer to criminal court was substantially greater for cases involving older juveniles. In 1992, 3.2% of all formally processed delinquency cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were transferred to criminal court, compared with 0.3% of cases involving younger juveniles (table 25). The probability of transfer increased somewhat between 1988 and 1992 for both age groups. The use of transfer for property cases involving younger juveniles increased from 0.1% to 0.2%, while transfer of property cases involving older youth increased from 2.6% to 2.9%. The likelihood of transfer also increased for person offense cases, from 0.4% to 0.7% for cases involving youth under age 16, and from 4.0% to 4.9% for cases involving older youth.

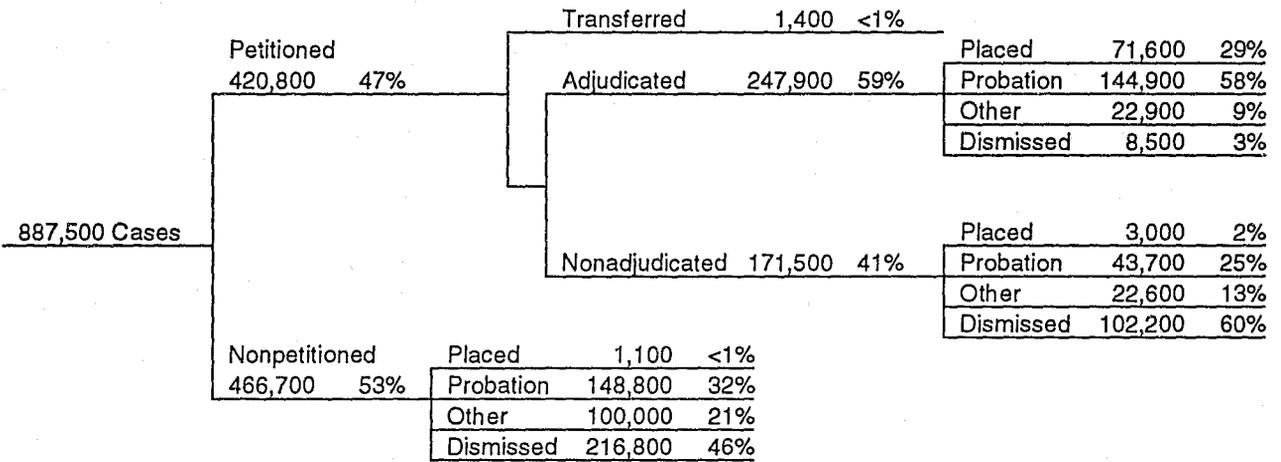
Table 24: Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Age at Referral, 1992

Offense	Age at Referral							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Delinquency	5%	9%	13%	18%	21%	24%	24%	20%
Person	6	12	16	21	24	27	29	25
Property	4	7	11	15	17	20	20	17
Drugs	*	*	27	31	35	40	37	30
Public Order	8	14	18	23	26	27	26	18

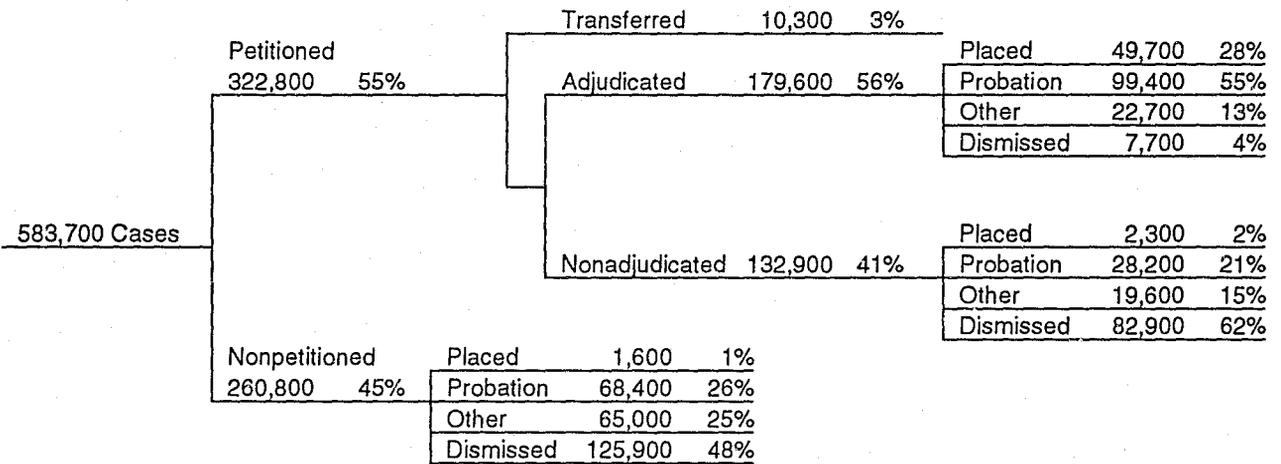
* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Figure 5: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases by Age at Referral, 1992

Age 15 or Younger



Age 16 or Older



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

Table 25: Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court by Age at Referral, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
15 or Younger	0.2%	0.3%
Person	0.4	0.7
Property	0.1	0.2
Drugs	*	0.5
Public Order	*	0.2
16 or Older	2.5%	3.2%
Person	4.0	4.9
Property	2.6	2.9
Drugs	2.3	4.7
Public Order	1.0	1.5

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Once petitioned, juveniles age 15 and younger were somewhat more likely to be adjudicated than were older youth (59% versus 56% in 1992). This was true across all four offense categories (table 26). In part, however, this was because a larger proportion of cases involving older juveniles was transferred to criminal court. If adjudications and transfers are combined, the experiences of older and younger juveniles were comparable. In fact, 59% of the petitioned cases of both older and younger youth resulted in *either* an adjudication or transfer to criminal court in 1992.

Table 26: Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Adjudicated by Age at Referral, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
15 or Younger	62%	59%
Person	56	55
Property	64	59
Drugs	63	64
Public Order	66	62
16 or Older	59%	56%
Person	54	51
Property	61	57
Drugs	58	57
Public Order	61	56

The percentage of petitioned delinquency cases resulting in adjudication declined between 1988 and 1992 for both younger and older juveniles—from 62% to 59% among younger youth, and from 59% to 56% among older youth. The likelihood of adjudication was at least slightly lower for both age groups within all offense categories, with the single exception of drug cases involving youth under age 16.

The proportion of adjudicated cases placed out of the home remained relatively constant between 1988 and 1992—just under 30% for both age groups (table 27). Person offense cases involving older youth showed a slight increase in the likelihood of residential placement (from 31% to 32%). For both age groups, property offenses, drug law violations, and public order offense cases were slightly less likely to result in out-of-home placement in 1992 than in 1988. For drug cases, the likelihood of placement declined from 37% to 35% among younger youth and from 32% to 30% among older youth.

Table 27: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement by Age at Referral, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
15 or Younger	30%	29%
Person	32	32
Property	26	25
Drugs	37	35
Public Order	39	36
16 or Older	29%	28%
Person	31	32
Property	25	24
Drugs	32	30
Public Order	35	33

Once adjudicated, the likelihood that the court would place a delinquent youth on formal probation was similar in both age groups. In 1992, 58% of adjudicated cases involving younger youth resulted in probation, compared with 55% of cases involving older youth (table 28). There were only minor changes in the use of probation between 1988 and 1992. The likelihood of probation declined somewhat for cases involving drug offenses, from 57% to 55% among younger youth and from 57% to 54% for older juveniles.

Table 28: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation by Age at Referral, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
15 or Younger	58%	58%
Person	58	57
Property	60	61
Drugs	57	55
Public Order	51	54
16 or Older	55%	55%
Person	54	53
Property	57	59
Drugs	57	54
Public Order	50	50

Table 30: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1992

Offense	Male	Female
Person	20%	23%
Property	57	57
Drugs	5	3
Public Order	17	18
Total	100%	100%

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

SEX

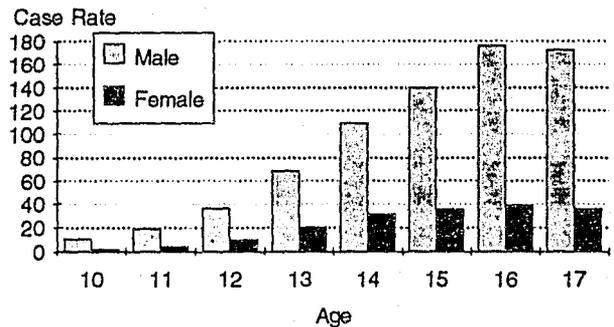
Males were involved in 81% of the delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 1992 (table 29). Male juveniles were responsible for 79% of person offense cases, 81% of property offense cases, 88% of drug law violation cases, and 81% of public order offense cases. The offense characteristics of the male and female juvenile court caseloads were similar, although the cases of female juveniles were slightly less likely to involve drug law violations (3% compared with 5%) and somewhat more likely to involve person offenses (23% versus 20%) (table 30).

Table 29: Percent of Delinquency Cases Involving Males by Offense, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Delinquency	81%	81%
Person	80	79
Property	82	81
Drugs	86	88
Public Order	79	81

In 1992 the delinquency case rate for males was more than 4 times greater than the rate for females—87.2 compared with 21.3 cases per 1,000 youth at risk. Both male and female delinquency case rates increased continuously through age 16 before declining among 17-year-olds (figure 6).

Figure 6: Delinquency Case Rates by Sex and Age at Referral, 1992



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

Age	Male	Female
10	10.5	1.9
11	19.2	4.0
12	36.1	9.9
13	68.3	20.7
14	109.2	31.2
15	140.0	35.5
16	176.2	38.9
17	172.5	35.6

National Estimates of Delinquency Cases

Male case rates increased continuously with age in two of the four delinquency offense categories—drug law violations and public order offense cases (figure 7). In 1992 the drug offense case rate for 17-year-old males (15.9 cases per 1,000) was 27% greater than the case rate for 16-year-olds (12.5 per 1,000). The public order offense case rate for 17-year-old males was 8% greater than the rate for 16 year-olds (36.8 versus 34.2). The person offense and property offense case rates for males declined between age 16 and 17. The property offense case rate for 17-year-old males was 9% lower than the rate for 16-year-olds (86.8 compared with 94.9 cases per 1,000).

Delinquency case rates for females peaked at age 16 for all offense categories except drug law violations in 1992. Drug offense case rates for females increased 33% between the ages of 16 and 17, from 1.5 to 2.0 cases per 1,000 females at risk of referral to court.

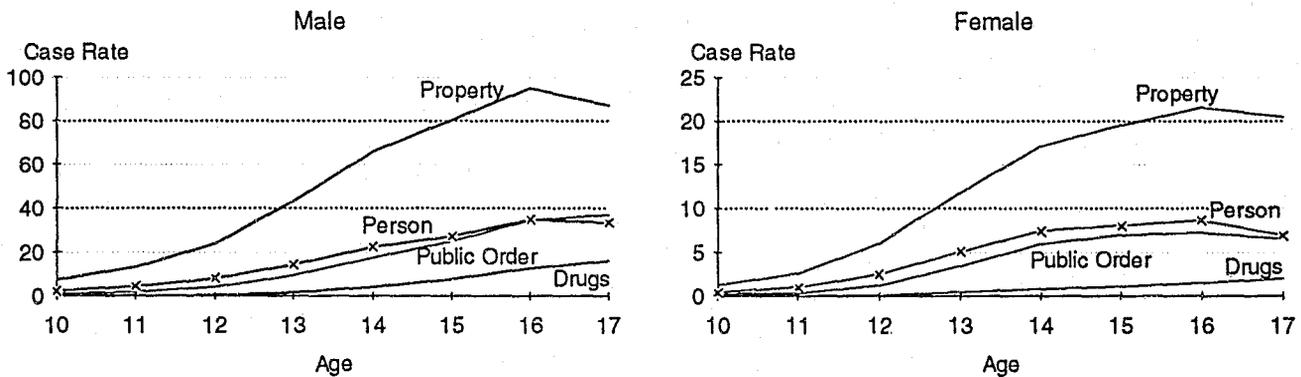
Between 1988 and 1992, the volume of male delinquency cases increased 26% while female cases increased 27% (table 31). Both males and females showed

Table 31: Percent Change in Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1988–1992

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1988	1992	
Male	951,600	1,194,300	26%
Person	154,200	238,400	55
Property	559,700	685,700	23
Drugs	70,400	63,400	-10
Public Order	167,300	206,800	24
Female	218,800	276,900	27%
Person	39,000	62,700	61
Property	124,500	156,500	26
Drugs	11,800	8,700	-26
Public Order	43,500	49,000	13

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

Figure 7: Delinquency Case Rates by Sex, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1992



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

Data Table

Age	Male				Female			
	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
10	2.2	7.4	0.0	0.9	0.4	1.3	*	0.2
11	4.2	13.1	0.1	1.8	1.0	2.6	0.0	0.3
12	8.0	23.6	0.4	4.1	2.5	6.0	0.1	1.2
13	14.3	43.0	1.5	9.5	5.1	11.8	0.4	3.4
14	22.2	65.6	3.9	17.4	7.4	17.1	0.8	5.9
15	27.2	80.2	7.7	25.0	8.0	19.5	1.1	6.9
16	34.6	94.9	12.5	34.2	8.6	21.5	1.5	7.2
17	33.1	86.8	15.9	36.8	6.9	20.4	2.0	6.5

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

considerable growth in the number of person offense cases (55% and 61%, respectively) and property offense cases (23% and 26%, respectively). The number of cases involving drug offenses declined between 1988 and 1992 for both sexes, dropping 10% among males and 26% among females.

Detention

Male juveniles charged with a delinquency offense were more likely than females to be held in a secure facility while awaiting the disposition of their cases. Overall, 21% of male delinquency cases involved detention in 1992, compared with 15% of female cases (table 32). Detention was used more often for cases involving male juveniles, regardless of which of the four major offense categories was the most serious charge in the case. Between 1988 and 1992, the likelihood of detention remained relatively constant across all offense categories for both males and females.

Table 32: Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained, by Sex, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Male	21%	21%
Person	25	26
Property	17	18
Drugs	34	36
Public Order	25	23
Female	16%	15%
Person	18	17
Property	12	12
Drugs	26	26
Public Order	25	22

Intake Decision

Females referred for delinquency offenses were less likely than males to be processed formally by the court. Overall, 40% of female delinquency cases were handled formally, compared with 53% of male cases (figure 8). Between 1988 and 1992, the probability that a delinquency case would be petitioned increased slightly for both males and females. Formal handling of male delinquency cases increased from 51% to 53% of the caseload, while petitioning of cases involving females grew from 38% to 40%.

Judicial Decision and Disposition

Delinquency cases involving males were more likely to be transferred to criminal court than were cases involving females. In 1992, 1.8% of formally processed cases involving males were transferred to criminal court, compared with 0.4% of cases involving females (table 33).

While cases involving male youth were somewhat more likely to be transferred to criminal court in 1992 than in 1988 (1.8% versus 1.4%), cases involving females were no more likely to be transferred in 1992 than they had been in 1988 (0.4% in both years). For males, cases involving drug law violations were substantially more likely to be transferred in 1992 than in 1988 (3.3% compared with 1.6%). The likelihood of transfer also increased substantially for person offense cases involving male juveniles, from 2.2% to 2.8%.

Table 33: Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court by Sex, 1988 & 1992

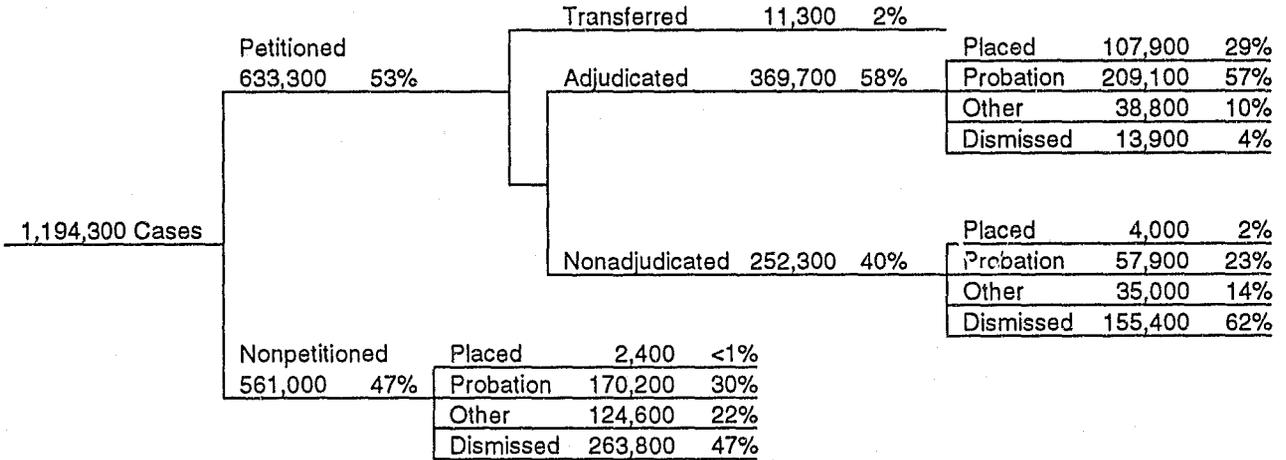
Offense	1988	1992
Male	1.4%	1.8%
Person	2.2	2.8
Property	1.3	1.5
Drugs	1.6	3.3
Public Order	0.6	0.9
Female	0.4%	0.4%
Person	0.6	0.5
Property	0.3	0.4
Drugs	1.0	.
Public Order	*	0.2

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

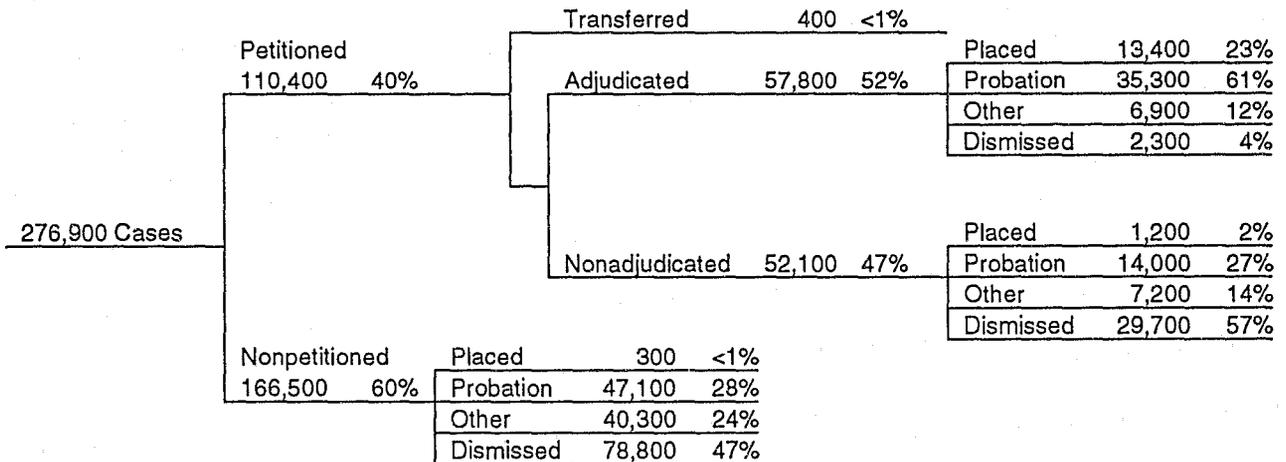
In 1992, cases involving male juveniles were more likely than cases involving females to be adjudicated once petitioned (58% compared with 52%). This was true regardless of which of the four major offenses was involved in the case (table 34). Among both males and females, the likelihood of a case being adjudicated once petitioned decreased between 1988 and 1992. The probability of adjudication decreased from 62% to 58% for petitioned cases involving males and from 57% to 52% for cases involving females. The use of adjudication decreased among all offense categories for both sexes with the single exception of drug cases involving male juveniles, for whom the likelihood of adjudication increased slightly between 1988 and 1992, from 60% to 61%.

Figure 8: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1992

Male



Female



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

Table 34: Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Adjudicated by Sex, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Male	62%	58%
Person	56	54
Property	63	59
Drugs	60	61
Public Order	63	60
Female	57%	52%
Person	51	49
Property	56	52
Drugs	57	52
Public Order	63	56

Once adjudicated, cases involving male delinquents were more likely than those involving females to result in out-of-home placement in 1992. Placement was the most restrictive disposition in 29% of adjudicated cases involving males and in 23% of those involving females (table 35). The overall likelihood of out-of-home placement changed very little for males and females between 1988 and 1992. For cases involving drug law violations and public order offenses, however, the use of out-of-home placement decreased somewhat among both male and female cases. On the other hand, out-of-home placements grew slightly for cases involving female juveniles adjudicated for person offenses (from 22% to 24% between 1988 and 1992).

Table 35: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement by Sex, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Male	30%	29%
Person	33	33
Property	26	26
Drugs	34	32
Public Order	38	35
Female	24%	23%
Person	22	24
Property	19	19
Drugs	29	25
Public Order	35	32

The use of formal probation for adjudicated males and females did not change substantially between 1988 and 1992 (table 36). The likelihood of probation increased slightly for cases involving males (from 56% to 57%) and for females (from 59% to 61%). Among cases involving males, the use of probation dropped somewhat for person offense cases and drug cases, while increasing slightly for property and public order offense cases. Among females, the use of probation increased slightly in all four offense categories.

Table 36: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation by Sex, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Male	56%	57%
Person	56	54
Property	58	59
Drugs	57	54
Public Order	50	52
Female	59%	61%
Person	61	62
Property	61	63
Drugs	60	62
Public Order	52	56

RACE

White youth accounted for 65% of the delinquency cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1992 (table 37).⁷ White youth were responsible for 57% of person offense cases, 70% of property offense cases, 52% of drug law violation cases, and 65% of public order cases. Black youth were responsible for 31% of all delinquency cases, 40% of person offense cases, 27% of property cases, 46% of drug cases, and 32% of public order cases. Juveniles of other races accounted for 4% of all delinquency cases in 1992 and comparable proportions of each of the four major offense categories.

For all racial groups, a property offense was the most common charge involved in delinquency cases disposed in 1992 (table 38). Property offenses accounted for 61% of all

⁷ In 1992 whites made up 80% of the national population of youth at risk of referral to a juvenile court. Nearly all youth of Hispanic ethnicity are included in the white racial category.

Table 37: Race Profile of Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1992

Offense	White	Black	Other Races	Total
Delinquency	65%	31%	4%	100%
Person	57	40	3	100
Property	70	27	4	100
Drugs	52	46	2	100
Public Order	65	32	3	100

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

cases involving white youth, 49% of those involving black youth, and 63% of cases involving youth of other races. In just over one-quarter (26%) of cases involving blacks, the youth was charged with a person offense, compared with 18% of cases involving white youth, and 18% of cases involving youth of other races. Cases involving black youth contained a larger proportion of drug law violations (7%) than cases involving either white youth (4%) or those of other races (3%).

Table 38: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases by Race, 1992

Offense	White	Black	Other Races
Person	18%	26%	18%
Property	61	49	63
Drugs	4	7	3
Public Order	17	18	16
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

Delinquency case rates differed substantially by race (table 39). The case rate for black juveniles in 1992 (114.2 cases disposed for every 1,000 youth at risk) was 2.5 times the rate for white juveniles (44.9 per 1,000), and nearly 3 times the rate for youth of other races (40.4 per 1,000). The person offense and drug law violation case rates among blacks (30.1 and 8.2, respectively) were more than 3 times greater than the corresponding rates for whites (8.0 and 1.8), while the property and public order offense case rates for blacks (55.7 and 20.2) were more than double the rates

Table 39: Delinquency Case Rates by Race, 1992

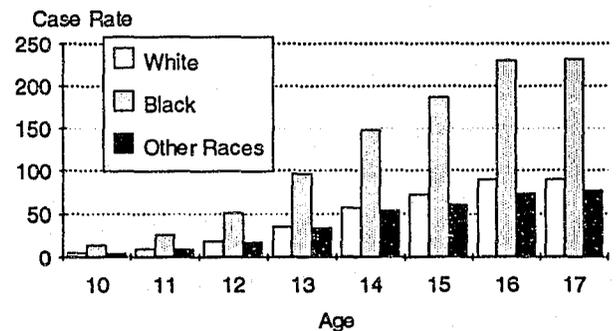
Offense	Cases per 1,000 Youth at Risk		
	White	Black	Other Races
Delinquency	44.9	114.2	40.4
Person	8.0	30.1	7.3
Property	27.4	55.7	25.3
Drugs	1.8	8.2	1.3
Public Order	7.8	20.2	6.5

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

for whites (27.4 and 7.8). In all offense categories, the case rate for juveniles of other races was lower than the corresponding rate for either black or white juveniles.

The delinquency case rates for all racial groups increased continuously with age through age 16 (figure 9). In contrast to the relatively large increases among individual ages through age 16, the differences between the case rates of 16- and 17-year-olds in each racial group were relatively small.

Figure 9: Delinquency Case Rates by Race and Age at Referral, 1992

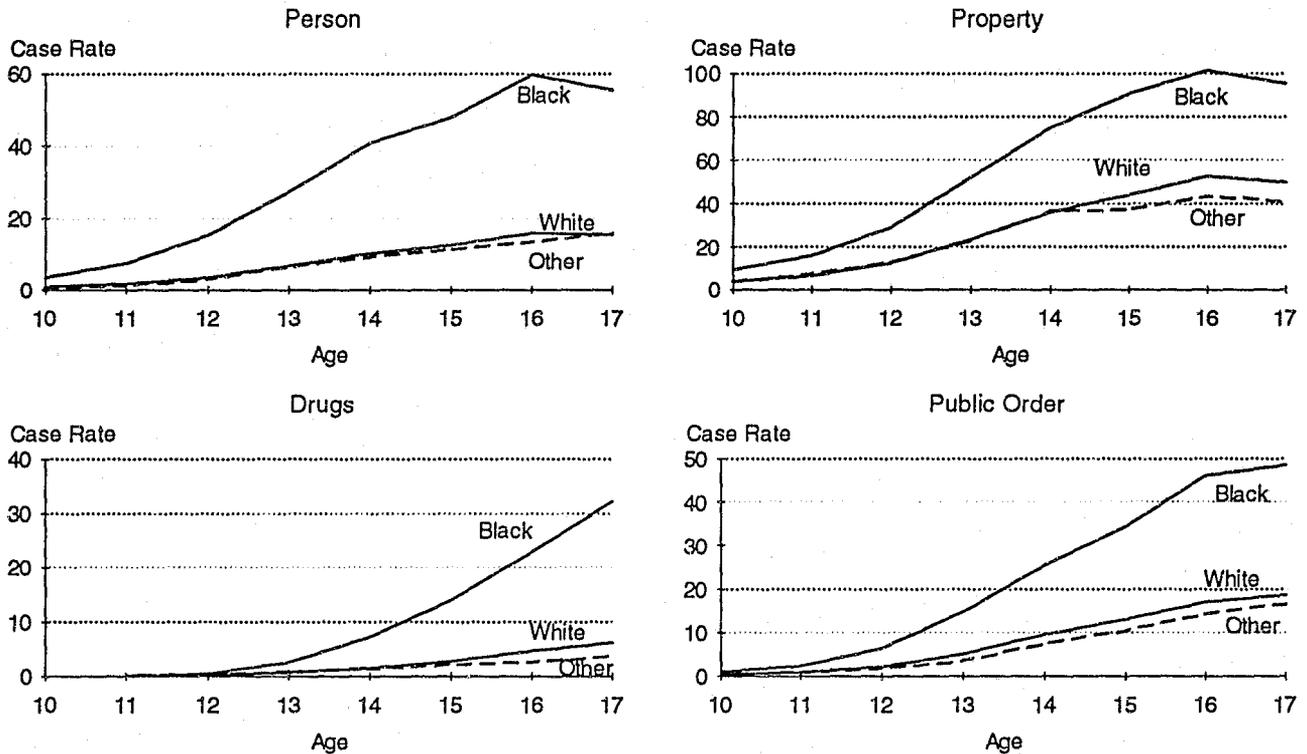


Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Data Table

Age	White	Black	Other Races
10	5.0	13.6	4.5
11	9.3	25.7	9.1
12	18.2	50.9	17.7
13	35.7	96.6	33.7
14	57.3	148.3	54.2
15	72.1	187.1	60.8
16	89.9	230.1	73.5
17	89.8	231.8	76.8

Figure 10: Delinquency Case Rates by Race, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1992



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

Data Table

Age	Person			Property			Drugs			Public Order		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
10	1.0	3.5	0.3	3.6	9.1	4.0	*	*	*	0.4	1.0	*
11	1.8	7.4	1.2	6.5	15.9	7.2	0.1	0.1	*	0.9	2.3	0.7
12	3.5	15.2	2.9	12.4	28.9	12.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	2.1	6.3	1.7
13	6.7	27.2	6.5	23.3	52.1	22.9	0.7	2.6	0.8	5.1	14.7	3.5
14	10.3	40.8	9.2	35.9	74.9	36.4	1.5	7.2	1.3	9.5	25.4	7.4
15	12.5	47.8	11.3	43.8	90.9	37.0	2.8	14.0	2.1	13.0	34.4	10.4
16	15.7	59.7	13.4	52.6	101.4	43.3	4.6	22.8	2.6	17.0	46.1	14.3
17	15.5	55.6	15.7	49.6	95.3	40.8	6.1	32.2	3.7	18.6	48.6	16.7

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

Age-related increases in delinquency case rates were found within each of the four offense categories (figure 10). For example, the person offense case rate for white juveniles increased from 6.7 cases per 1,000 13-year-olds at risk to 15.7 cases per 1,000 at age 16, then declined slightly to 15.5 cases per 1,000 17-year-olds. For black juveniles, the person offense case rate grew from 27.2 at age 13, to 59.7 at age 16, before dropping slightly to 55.6 cases per 1,000 at age 17.

The drug offense case rate increased continuously with age among all racial groups. Among white youth, the rate of drug offense cases climbed from 0.7 cases per 1,000 at age 13 to 6.1 cases per 1,000 at age 17. Among black youth, the drug case rate grew from 2.6 to 32.2 between the ages of 13 and 17. Beyond the age of 12, the drug offense case rate for black youth was markedly higher than the rates for either white youth or youth of other races.

The number of cases involving whites increased 21% between 1988 and 1992, while cases involving black youth increased 35% and the number of cases involving youth of other races increased 46% (table 40). Trends differed within the four offense categories. The number of person offense cases increased markedly for all racial groups between 1988 and 1992. Person offense cases involving

white youth increased 59%, while those involving black youth increased 49%, and those involving youth of other races jumped 84%. The number of property offense cases also rose between 1988 and 1992, although more among youth of other races (43%) than among white youth (20%) or black youth (28%). The number of public order offense cases also increased among all races—10% among white youth, 51% among black youth, and 38% among youth of other races.

Differences among racial groups were also apparent in the volume of drug law violation cases. While drug cases involving black youth and youth of other races increased slightly between 1988 and 1992 (6% and 4%, respectively), the number of drug law violation cases involving white juveniles decreased 24% between 1988 and 1992. Drug law violation cases involving white youth increased, however, between 1991 and 1992. The number of drug cases involving whites grew from 31,000 to 37,500 (or 21%) in that one-year period.

Detention

In 1992, 18% of delinquency cases involving white juveniles included detention at some point between referral and disposition; among cases involving black juveniles and those of other races, the figures were 25% and 22%, respectively (table 41). Cases involving black juveniles and those of other races were more likely to involve

Table 40: Percent Change in Delinquency Cases by Race, 1988-1992

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1988	1992	
White	793,900	960,400	21%
Person	107,200	170,800	59
Property	486,200	585,700	20
Drugs	49,600	37,500	-24
Public Order	151,000	166,400	10
Black	340,400	458,000	35%
Person	80,800	120,800	49
Property	174,900	223,500	28
Drugs	31,000	32,900	6
Public Order	53,700	80,900	51
Other Races	36,100	52,700	46%
Person	5,200	9,500	84
Property	23,100	33,000	43
Drugs	1,600	1,700	4
Public Order	6,200	8,500	38

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

Table 41: Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Race, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
White	17%	18%
Person	20	21
Property	14	15
Drugs	21	26
Public Order	22	23
Black	28%	25%
Person	29	27
Property	22	21
Drugs	52	47
Public Order	30	24
Other Races	26%	22%
Person	32	29
Property	24	21
Drugs	31	19
Public Order	29	22

detention within each of the four major delinquency offense categories than were cases involving white juveniles. The most striking differences were among cases involving drug law violations and person offenses. Detention was used in 26% of drug cases involving white juveniles, in 47% of cases involving blacks, and in 19% of cases involving youth of other races. For cases in which a person offense was the most serious charge, detention was used in 21% of the cases of white youth, 27% of cases involving black youth, and 29% of cases involving youth of other races.

The likelihood of detention generally remained constant between 1988 and 1992 for cases involving white youth but declined slightly for other racial groups. The use of detention decreased for cases involving black youth (from 28% to 25%) and for cases involving youth of other races (from 26% to 22%). There were substantial changes in the use of detention for cases involving drug law violations. Between 1988 and 1992, the use of detention increased for drug cases involving white juveniles (from 21% to 26%) but decreased for cases involving black juveniles (from 52% to 47%) as well as cases involving youth of other races (from 31% to 19%).

Intake Decision

Delinquency cases involving black juveniles were more likely to be handled formally in 1992 than were cases involving white youth or youth of other races. Formal handling was used in 58% of delinquency cases involving black juveniles, 47% of cases involving white juveniles, and 50% of those involving juveniles of other races (figure 11). Racial differences in the likelihood of formal handling were particularly noteworthy in drug law violation cases. In 1992, 51% of drug cases involving white juveniles and 47% of those involving juveniles of other races were handled by formal petition, compared with 82% of drug cases involving black youth.

Judicial Decision and Disposition

Delinquency cases involving white juveniles and those of other races were less likely to be transferred to criminal court than were cases involving black youth. In 1992, 2.2% of formally processed cases involving black juveniles were transferred to criminal court, compared with 1.2% of cases involving whites and 1.3% of those involving youth of other races (table 42).

The likelihood of transfer also increased more between 1988 and 1992 among cases involving black juveniles than among cases involving other youth. The use of transfer for formally handled delinquency cases involving black youth increased from 1.5% to 2.2% between 1988 and 1992,

while the use of transfer for cases involving white youth grew from 1.1% to 1.2%, and the likelihood of transfer for youth of other races climbed from 0.9% to 1.3%.

For all racial groups, the use of criminal court transfer for cases involving person offenses increased substantially between 1988 and 1992. Among person offense cases involving white youth, the proportion of delinquency cases transferred to criminal court rose from 1.5% to 1.8% between 1988 and 1992. Among person offense cases involving black youth, transfers increased from 2.4% to 3.1%.

The likelihood of criminal court transfer for drug offense cases decreased slightly among cases involving white youth but climbed substantially for cases involving black juveniles. Formally handled drug cases involving white youth were slightly less likely to be transferred in 1992 (1.0%) than they had been in 1988 (1.1%). The likelihood of transfer for drug cases involving black youth, however, grew from 2.0% to 4.6%.

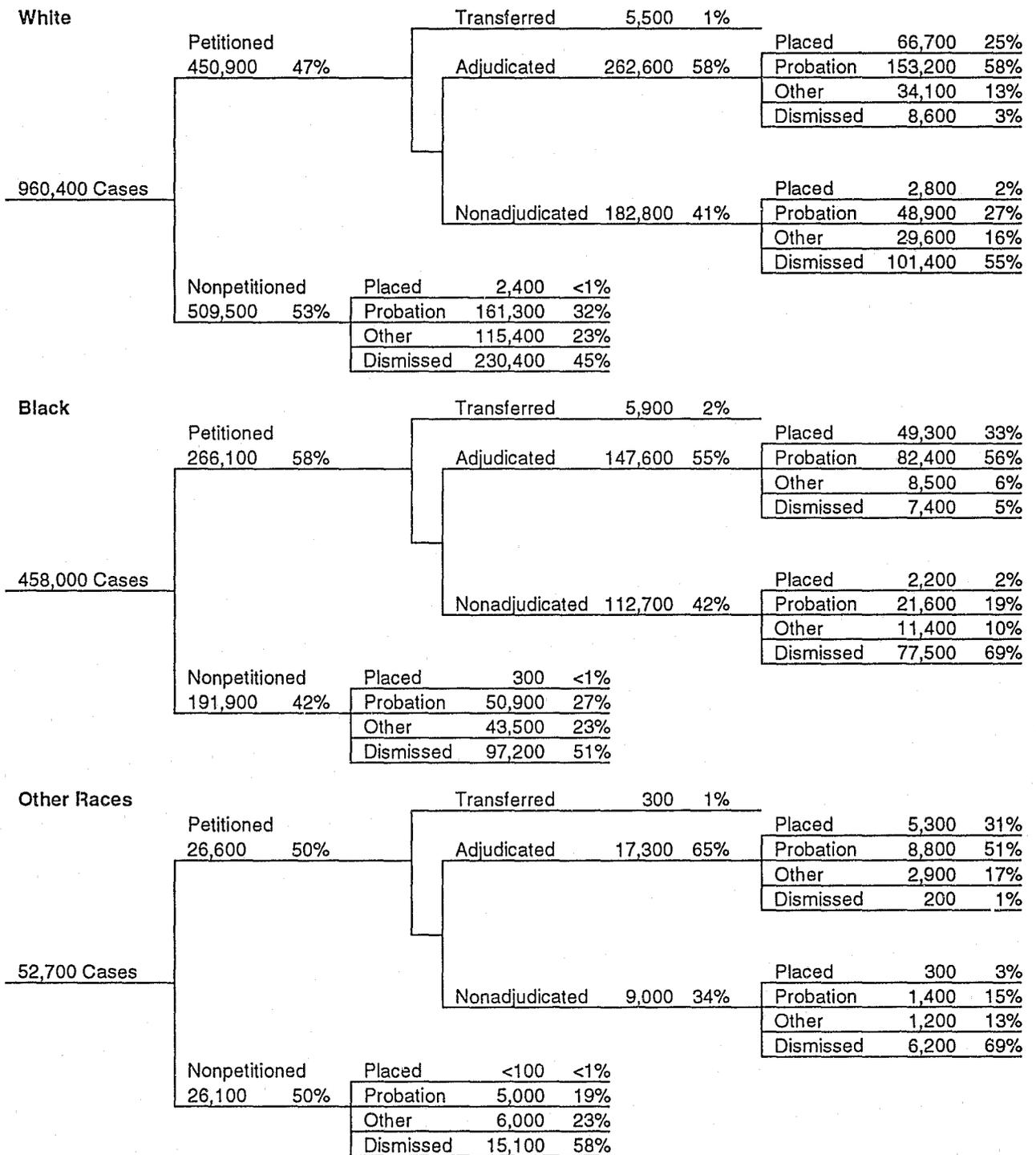
Changes in the use of criminal court transfer for delinquency cases resulted in some fluctuations in the offense characteristics of transferred cases. For example, drug cases made up 16% of all transferred cases involving black juveniles in 1988 (table 43). By 1992 drug cases accounted for 21% of transferred cases involving black

Table 42: Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court by Race, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
White		
Person	1.1%	1.2%
Property	1.5	1.8
Drugs	1.1	1.3
Public Order	0.5	1.0
Black		
Person	1.5%	2.2%
Property	2.4	3.1
Drugs	1.3	1.5
Public Order	2.0	4.6
Other Races		
Person	0.9%	1.3%
Property	1.7	3.5
Drugs	0.8	0.7
Public Order	*	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Figure 11: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases by Race, 1992



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

Table 43: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court by Race, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
White		
Person	21%	28%
Property	63	60
Drugs	7	4
Public Order	9	8
Black		
Person	39%	39%
Property	39	31
Drugs	16	21
Public Order	6	10
Other Races		
Person	*	57%
Property	*	32
Drugs	*	5
Public Order	*	5

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

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

Table 44: Percent of Petitioned Delinquency Cases Adjudicated by Race, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
White		
Person	63%	58%
Property	57	55
Drugs	63	59
Public Order	63	62
Black		
Person	57%	55%
Property	53	51
Drugs	59	56
Public Order	56	58
Other Races		
Person	68%	65%
Property	63	61
Drugs	68	67
Public Order	66	62

youth. Person offense cases accounted for 21% of transferred cases involving white youth in 1988 but grew to 28% of all transferred cases involving white youth in 1992.

Once petitioned, cases involving white or black juveniles were somewhat less likely to be adjudicated (58% and 55%, respectively) than were cases involving juveniles of other races (65%) in 1992 (table 44). Cases involving white or black juveniles were less likely to be adjudicated in three of the four major offense categories. For example, adjudication was used in 55% of person offense cases involving white youth and 51% of those involving black youth but in 61% of person offense cases involving youth of other races. Among formally handled drug offense cases, however, 58% of cases involving black youth were adjudicated in 1992, while drug cases involving white youth and youth of other races were equally likely to be adjudicated (62%).

The likelihood of adjudication for petitioned delinquency cases declined slightly between 1988 and 1992 for all racial groups, from 63% to 58% among cases involving white youth, from 57% to 55% among cases involving black youth, and from 68% to 65% among cases involving youth of other races. Changes in the use of adjudication varied by offense. In drug offense cases, for

example, the use of adjudication decreased for cases involving white youth (from 63% to 62%) and those involving youth of other races (from 66% to 62%) but increased slightly for cases involving black youth (from 56% to 58%).

Once adjudicated, the likelihood of out-of-home placement in 1992 was greater for cases involving black youth (33%) and for cases involving youth of other races (31%) than for cases involving whites (25%) (table 45). This pattern generally held true within offense categories. One exception was that cases involving black or white youths adjudicated for public order offenses were equally likely to result in out-of-home placement.

Between 1988 and 1992, the probability of out-of-home placement was relatively unchanged. The use of out-of-home placement decreased slightly for adjudicated cases involving white youth (from 27% in 1988 to 25% in 1992) and those involving black youth (from 34% to 33%) while increasing for cases involving youth of other races (from 28% to 31%). Changes in the likelihood of out-of-home placement varied across the four major offense categories. Among the more notable changes were the decreasing use of placement for cases involving drug offenses, regardless of racial category, and the increased use of placement for cases involving youth of other races charged with person and public order offenses.

Table 45: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement by Race, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
White	27%	25%
Person	29	29
Property	23	22
Drugs	29	27
Public Order	37	34
Black	34%	33%
Person	35	35
Property	30	32
Drugs	40	36
Public Order	38	34
Other Races	28%	31%
Person	30	36
Property	26	27
Drugs	*	*
Public Order	35	39

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Table 46: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation by Race, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
White	57%	58%
Person	57	57
Property	59	61
Drugs	59	57
Public Order	49	51
Black	57%	56%
Person	55	54
Property	59	58
Drugs	55	51
Public Order	53	55
Other Races	52%	51%
Person	56	50
Property	50	53
Drugs	*	*
Public Order	54	43

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Adjudicated delinquency cases involving white juveniles were slightly more likely than those involving either black juveniles or youth of other races to result in a disposition of formal probation (table 46). In 1992, 58% of adjudicated cases involving white youth were placed on

formal probation, compared with 56% of those involving black youth and 51% of cases involving youth of other races. The use of formal probation did not change substantially between 1988 and 1992.

NATIONAL ESTIMATES OF PETITIONED STATUS OFFENSE CASES

COUNTS AND TRENDS

Behaviors for which only juveniles can be arrested are called status offenses. An otherwise legal act is considered to be illegal only because of a person's juvenile status. The four major status offense categories used in this report are running away, truancy, ungovernability (also known as incorrigibility), and underage liquor law violations (e.g., minor in possession of alcohol, underage drinking).¹

In 1992, U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction petitioned and formally disposed an estimated 97,300 status offense cases (table 47). This was 18% more than the number of petitioned status offense cases handled in 1988. Petitioned runaway cases increased 31% between 1988 and 1992. The number of truancy cases was 21% higher in 1992 than in 1988, and status liquor offenses climbed 15%. The number of ungovernable cases, on the other hand, declined 22% between 1988 and 1992, from 13,700 to 10,600.

The Nation's juvenile courts processed 3.6 petitioned status offense cases for every 1,000 youth at risk of referral in 1992. The total case rate was 13% higher in 1992 than in 1988. The rate for runaway cases increased 26%, the truancy case rate grew 16%, and the status liquor case rate climbed 10%. The case rate for ungovernable offenses decreased 25% between 1988 and 1992.

Of all petitioned status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1992, 31% involved underage liquor law violations, 27% involved charges of truancy, 18% involved running away from home, 11% involved ungovernability, and 13% involved other miscellaneous status offenses (table 48). Compared with 1988, the Nation's juvenile courts handled proportionately fewer ungovernability cases in 1992 and slightly more runaway and truancy cases.

¹ Due to the heterogeneity of offenses contained in the "miscellaneous" category, these cases are not discussed independently. All totals in the tables and figures in this section, however, include "miscellaneous status offenses."

Table 47: Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Cases and Case Rates, 1988-1992

Offense	1988	1992	Percent Change
Number of Cases			
Status Offense	82,200	97,300	18%
Runaway	13,200	17,300	31
Truancy	21,800	26,400	21
Ungovernable	13,700	10,600	-22
Liquor	26,300	30,100	15
Miscellaneous	7,300	12,900	76
Case Rates			
Status Offense	3.2	3.6	13%
Runaway	0.5	0.6	26
Truancy	0.8	1.0	16
Ungovernable	0.5	0.4	-25
Liquor	1.0	1.1	10
Miscellaneous	0.3	0.5	68

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

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

Table 48: Offense Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Runaway	16%	18%
Truancy	26	27
Ungovernable	17	11
Liquor	32	31
Miscellaneous	9	13
Total	100%	100%

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

SOURCE OF REFERRAL

Law enforcement agencies referred 47% of the petitioned status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1992 (table 49). The source of referral varied substantially with the nature of the offense. Law enforcement agencies referred 92% of formally processed status liquor law violation cases to juvenile court but only 50% of runaway cases, 15% of truancy cases, and 10% of ungovernability cases.

Table 49: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Referred by Law Enforcement, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
All Status	42%	47%
Runaway	34	50
Truancy	17	15
Ungovernable	11	10
Liquor	89	92
Miscellaneous	64	61

DETENTION

In 8% of the formally processed status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1992, the juvenile was held in a detention facility at some point between referral to court and case disposition (table 50). Detention was used in 15% of runaway cases, 10% of ungovernability cases, 6% of status liquor law violations, and 2% of cases involving truancy charges. Of the estimated 8,200 petitioned status offense cases that involved detention in 1992, 32% were runaway cases, 22% were liquor law violation cases, and 13% were ungovernability cases (table 51).

The number of formal status offense cases that involved detention in 1992 was 8% lower than in 1988 (table 52). A decline in detention was seen in three of the four major status offense categories: ungovernable (49%), truancy (30%), and runaway (23%). The number of formally handled liquor law violation cases that involved detention increased 26% between 1988 and 1992, from 1,400 to 1,800 cases annually.

Table 50: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Offense, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Status Offense	11%	8%
Runaway	26	15
Truancy	3	2
Ungovernable	15	10
Liquor	5	6
Miscellaneous	18	17

Table 51: Offense Profile of Detained Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Runaway	38%	32%
Truancy	8	6
Ungovernable	23	13
Liquor	16	22
Miscellaneous	15	27
Total	100%	100%
Total Cases Detained:	8,900	8,200

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

Table 52: Percent Change in Detained Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1988-1992

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1988	1992	
Status Offense	8,900	8,200	-8%
Runaway	3,400	2,600	-23
Truancy	700	500	-30
Ungovernable	2,000	1,000	-49
Liquor	1,400	1,800	26
Miscellaneous	1,300	2,200	67

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

Table 53: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Adjudicated, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Status Offense	66%	56%
Runaway	58	41
Truancy	69	64
Ungovernable	69	69
Liquor	65	54
Miscellaneous	67	56

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

Disposition

The majority (65%) of adjudicated status offense cases in 1992 resulted in probation. Seventeen percent of adjudicated cases resulted in the youth being placed out of the home in a residential facility, and 15% resulted in other dispositions, including restitution or fines, participation in some form of community service, or enrollment in a treatment or counseling program. In a small number of adjudicated cases (3%), the case was dismissed or the youth was otherwise released.

Out-of-Home Placement. The dispositions used in adjudicated status offense cases varied according to the most serious offense involved in the case. Adjudicated cases involving charges of ungovernability or running away were the most likely to result in out-of-home placement (table 54). Residential placement was far less common for adjudicated cases involving charges of truancy or status liquor law violations. Overall, the likelihood of out-of-home placement was the same in 1992 as in 1988 (17%). The likelihood of placement for runaway cases, however, increased from 28% in 1988 to 31% in 1992.

Table 54: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Status Offense	17%	17%
Runaway	28	31
Truancy	10	11
Ungovernable	30	29
Liquor	7	8
Miscellaneous	27	29

The number of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in out-of-home placement grew 5% between 1988 and 1992 (table 55). The number of ungovernability cases resulting in out-of-home placement dropped substantially (25%), while the number of runaway cases remained unchanged, truancy cases increased 19%, and the number of status liquor law violation cases ending in placement increased 12%.

Table 55: Percent Change in Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1988-1992

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1988	1992	
Status Offense	9,100	9,500	5%
Runaway	2,200	2,200	0
Truancy	1,500	1,800	19
Ungovernable	2,900	2,100	-25
Liquor	1,200	1,300	12
Miscellaneous	1,300	2,100	57

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

Of all formally handled status offense cases that involved out-of-home placement in 1992, 23% were referred to court for running away, 22% for ungovernability, 19% for truancy, and 14% for status liquor law violations (table 56).

Table 56: Offense Profile of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Runaway	24%	23%
Truancy	17	19
Ungovernable	32	22
Liquor	13	14
Miscellaneous	15	22
Total	100%	100%
Total Cases Placed Out-of-Home:	9,000	9,500

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

Formal Probation. In 1992 an order of formal probation was most likely in adjudicated truancy cases (85%) and least likely (56%) in adjudicated liquor law violation cases (table 57). The proportion of cases that resulted in formal probation increased between 1988 and 1992 for all offense categories. The likelihood of probation increased from 80% to 85% among truancy cases and from 49% to 56% among liquor law violation cases. Among runaway cases and ungovernability cases the use of formal probation rose from 54% to 59% and from 60% to 66%, respectively.

The total number of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in formal probation increased 11% between 1988 and 1992 (table 58). The number of formal probation cases involving truancy increased 19%, and those involving status liquor law violations increased 10%. In contrast, probation cases involving runaway and ungovernability offenses declined between 1988 and 1992 (1% and 14%, respectively). Although the use of probation for runaway and ungovernability cases increased slightly between 1988 and 1992, the number of probation cases dropped because of the overall reduction in the number of runaway and ungovernability cases adjudicated by juvenile courts.

In 1992, 40% of the adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in probation involved truancy as the most serious charge, 26% involved liquor law violations, 14% involved ungovernability, and 12% involved running away from home (table 59). Compared with the 1988 caseload, status offense cases resulting in probation in 1992 involved somewhat more truancy charges and slightly fewer charges of ungovernability.

Table 57: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Status Offense	59%	65%
Runaway	54	59
Truancy	80	85
Ungovernable	60	66
Liquor	49	56
Miscellaneous	37	41

Table 58: Percent Change in Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1988-1992

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1988	1992	
Status Offense	31,900	35,300	11%
Runaway	4,200	4,100	-1
Truancy	11,900	14,200	19
Ungovernable	5,600	4,800	-14
Liquor	8,400	9,200	10
Miscellaneous	1,800	2,900	63

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

Table 59: Offense Profile of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Runaway	13%	12%
Truancy	37	40
Ungovernable	18	14
Liquor	26	26
Miscellaneous	6	8
Total	100%	100%
Total Cases Placed on Formal Probation:	31,900	35,300

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

Table 60: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Involving Youth 15 or Younger by Offense, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Status Offense	56%	59%
Runaway	65	72
Truancy	86	84
Ungovernable	69	74
Liquor	20	24
Miscellaneous	57	59

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

Table 61: Offense Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Age at Referral, 1992

Offense	Age 15 or Younger	Age 16 or Older
Runaway	22%	12%
Truancy	39	11
Ungovernable	14	7
Liquor	12	58
Miscellaneous	13	13
Total	100%	100%

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

Table 62: Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Age at Referral, 1988-1992

Age	Case Rate		Percent Change
	1988	1992	
10	0.1	0.2	28%
11	0.3	0.4	16
12	0.9	1.0	11
13	2.3	2.8	22
14	4.3	5.2	22
15	5.6	6.7	19
16	6.0	7.0	15
17	6.5	8.2	26

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

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

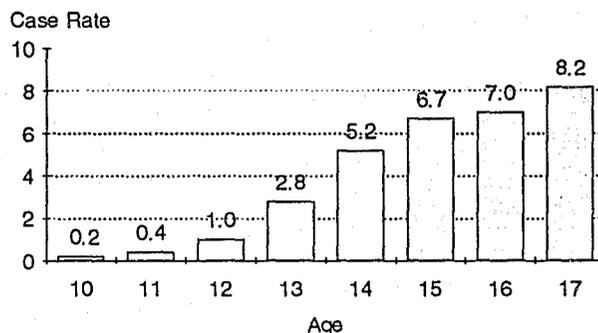
AGE AT REFERRAL

Juveniles age 15 or younger at the time of court referral accounted for 59% of formally processed status offense cases disposed by courts in 1992—up slightly from 56% in 1988 (table 60). Juveniles under age 16 were involved in 84% of truancy cases, 74% of ungovernability cases, and 72% of runaway cases, but only 24% of status liquor law violation cases. The offense profile of status offense cases reflects age-related behavior differences. Truancy was charged in 39% of the cases involving younger youth, compared with 11% of the cases involving older youth (table 61). Liquor law violations were charged in 58% of the cases involving older youth but in just 12% of the cases involving younger juveniles.

Petitioned status offense case rates increased continuously with the age of juveniles (figure 14). In 1992 juvenile courts processed 2.8 petitioned status offense cases involving 13-year-old juveniles for every 1,000 13-year-olds in the population at risk of referral. The case rate for 15-year-olds (6.7 per 1,000) was more than double the rate of 13-year-olds, while the rate for 17-year-olds (8.2 per 1,000) was nearly triple that of 13-year-olds. Between 1988 and 1992, petitioned status offense case rates increased among all age groups (table 62). The rates for 16-year-olds and 17-year-olds rose 15% and 23%, respectively.

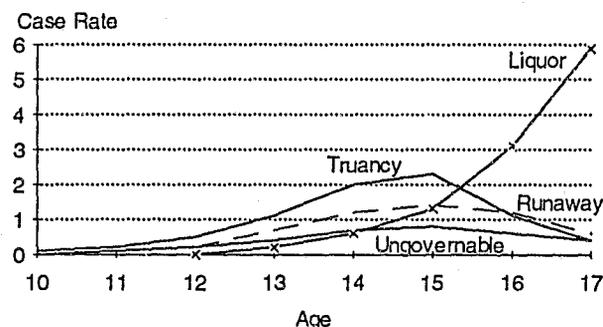
Age-specific case rate patterns were very different among the individual offense categories (figure 15). Runaway, truancy, and ungovernability case rates all peaked by age 15 and decreased substantially by age 17. In contrast, status liquor law violation case rates increased continuously with age. The liquor case rate increased from 0.6 cases per 1,000 youth at risk at age 14, to 1.3 at age 15, 3.1 at age 16, and 5.9 at age 17.

Figure 14: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Age at Referral, 1992



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

Figure 15: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Age at Referral and Offense, 1992



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

Data Table

Age	Runaway	Truancy	Ungovernable	Liquor
10	0.0	0.1	0.0	*
11	0.1	0.2	0.1	*
12	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0
13	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.2
14	1.2	2.0	0.7	0.6
15	1.4	2.3	0.8	1.3
16	1.2	1.1	0.6	3.1
17	0.6	0.4	0.4	5.9

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

Table 63: Age Profile of Detained Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1988 & 1992

Age	1988	1992
10 or Younger	1%	<1%
11 Years	1	1
12 Years	4	3
13 Years	11	10
14 Years	20	18
15 Years	27	24
16 Years	23	26
17 or Older	13	18
Total	100%	100%

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

Table 64: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Age at Referral, 1992

Offense	Age at Referral							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Status Offense	*	5%	7%	8%	8%	9%	10%	8%
Runaway	*	*	13	15	15	14	19	13
Truancy	*	*	*	2	2	3	3	*
Ungovernable	*	*	*	12	12	9	9	10
Liquor	*	*	*	*	7	8	6	5
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	14	15	16	22	19

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Detention

Youth below age 16 accounted for more than half (56%) of the petitioned status offense cases that involved detention in 1992; youth below age 14 accounted for 14% (table 63). Fifteen-year-olds and 16-year-olds each accounted for approximately one quarter of the petitioned status offense cases that involved detention.

The likelihood of detention in formally processed status offense cases varied only slightly across age groups (table 64). Detention was used in 8% to 10% of petitioned status offense cases involving youth from ages 13 through 17. The use of detention was most likely (19%) for runaway cases involving 16-year-olds. The likelihood of detention peaked at age 14 for cases involving charges of ungovernability, and at age 15 for cases involving status liquor law violations.

Judicial Decision and Disposition

The dispositional profiles of status offenders age 15 or younger and those age 16 or older were very different, possibly reflecting the substantial involvement of older juveniles in status liquor law offenses (figure 16). Overall, the probability of adjudication was greater for the younger group (58% versus 53% for older youth). Within the four major status offense categories, however, the likelihood of adjudication varied (table 65). Among cases involving charges of truancy, older youth were more likely to be adjudicated than younger youth (68% compared with 63%). Cases involving younger youth were more likely to be adjudicated when the most serious charge in the case was ungovernability (70% versus 66%) or status liquor law violations (60% compared with 52%).

Figure 16: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Age at Referral, 1992

Age 15 or Younger

57,300 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated 58%	Placed	20%
		Probation	68%
		Other	9%
		Dismissed	3%
	Nonadjudicated 42%	Placed	4%
		Probation	17%
Other		13%	
Dismissed		65%	

Age 16 or Older

39,900 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated 53%	Placed	13%
		Probation	59%
		Other	24%
		Dismissed	3%
	Nonadjudicated 47%	Placed	2%
		Probation	19%
Other		19%	
Dismissed		60%	

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

For all status offense cases involving younger youth, the likelihood of adjudication declined between 1988 and 1992 (from 68% to 58%). Most of the decrease in adjudication for younger juveniles was due to changes in the handling of runaway cases (41% adjudicated in 1992 compared with 61% in 1988). The probability of adjudication also decreased in cases involving older juveniles. Substantial reductions in the use of adjudication for runaway and liquor law violation cases caused the overall likelihood of adjudication for cases involving older juveniles to drop from 64% to 53% between 1988 and 1992. Yet, the use of adjudication for cases involving older youth charged with truancy and ungovernability actually increased slightly during the same time period.

Adjudicated status offense cases involving juveniles under age 16 were more likely to result in out-of-home placement (20% versus 13% for older youth) (table 66). Compared with cases involving older juveniles, a larger proportion of the cases of younger juveniles were placed on formal probation after adjudication (68% versus 59%). Substantially more of the older group were ordered to pay fines or to enter a treatment or counseling program after adjudication (24% versus 9%), which would be consistent with the greater involvement of older juveniles in status liquor law violation cases.

For both younger and older juveniles, the use of out-of-home placement for adjudicated status offense cases was relatively unchanged between 1988 and 1992. For adjudicated cases involving juveniles age 15 or younger, the likelihood of placement was 20% in both 1988 and

Table 65: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Adjudicated by Age at Referral, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
15 or Younger	68%	58%
Runaway	61	41
Truancy	69	63
Ungovernable	71	70
Liquor	65	60
Miscellaneous	71	59
16 or Older	64%	53%
Runaway	53	40
Truancy	67	68
Ungovernable	64	66
Liquor	65	52
Miscellaneous	62	51

Table 66: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement by Age at Referral, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
15 or Younger	20%	20%
Runaway	30	30
Truancy	11	12
Ungovernable	31	30
Liquor	10	10
Miscellaneous	31	31
16 or Older	12%	13%
Runaway	25	32
Truancy	3	6
Ungovernable	30	26
Liquor	6	7
Miscellaneous	22	27

1992. Among cases involving older youth, the use of placement grew only slightly, from 12% to 13%. For cases involving charges of running away, however, the use of placement increased more markedly for older juveniles, from 25% to 32% between 1988 and 1992.

The proportion of adjudicated cases placed on formal probation increased slightly between 1988 and 1992 for both younger youth (from 64% to 68%) and older juveniles (from 53% to 59%) (table 67). Among older youth, the likelihood of formal probation—once adjudicated—increased most in ungovernability cases (from 60% to 67%) and status liquor law cases (from 47% to 56%). The likelihood of probation declined slightly among truancy cases involving older youth. For younger juveniles, the use of probation increased in all of the status offense categories.

Table 67: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation by Age at Referral, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
15 or Younger	64%	68%
Runaway	54	60
Truancy	78	93
Ungovernable	60	66
Liquor	55	58
Miscellaneous	40	44
16 or Older	53%	59%
Runaway	55	56
Truancy	94	91
Ungovernable	60	67
Liquor	47	56
Miscellaneous	32	36

SEX

Males were involved in 58% of petitioned status offense cases in 1992 (table 68). Although males did not dominate all of the individual offense categories, they accounted for a large majority (71%) of status liquor law violation cases. Males and females were almost equally involved in truancy and ungovernability cases. The majority of runaway cases involved females (62%).

Table 68: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Involving Males by Offense, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Status Offense	59%	58%
Runaway	38	38
Truancy	54	54
Ungovernable	51	51
Liquor	76	71
Miscellaneous	68	70

The offense profiles of male and female status offense cases reflect the relatively greater male involvement in liquor law violations and the higher female involvement in runaway cases (table 69). Runaway cases accounted for 27% of status offense cases involving females, compared with 12% of cases involving males. In contrast, a liquor law violation was charged in 38% of status offense cases involving males, compared with 21% of cases involving females.

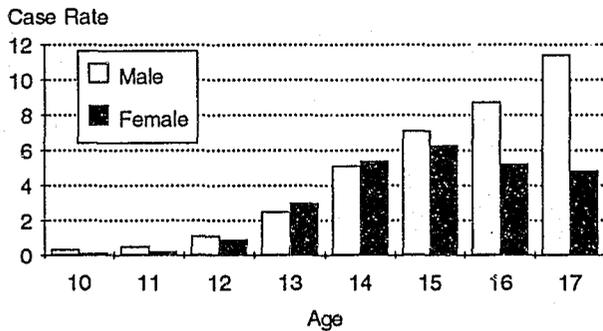
Table 69: Offense Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1992

Offense	Male	Female
Runaway	12%	27%
Truancy	25	30
Ungovernable	10	13
Liquor	38	21
Miscellaneous	16	9
Total	100%	100%

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

In 1992 juvenile courts handled 4.2 status offense cases involving males for every 1,000 at-risk males in the population, and 3.1 status offense cases involving females for every 1,000 females at risk of referral. The male and female petitioned status offense case rates were relatively similar compared with the large differences in delinquency case rates. This was especially true for males and females under age 16. The status offense case rates for males age 16 and older, however, were considerably higher than those for females of the same age (figure 17). The status offense case rate for females peaked at age 15 (6.3 cases disposed per 1,000 at risk) and declined by age 17 to 4.8 cases per 1,000. The case rate for males, on the other hand, increased continuously with age, from 2.5 at age 13 to 11.4 by age 17.

Figure 17: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Sex and Age at Referral, 1992



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

Age	Male	Female
10	0.3	0.1
11	0.5	0.2
12	1.1	0.9
13	2.5	3.0
14	5.1	5.4
15	7.1	6.3
16	8.7	5.2
17	11.4	4.8

For both truancy and ungovernability cases, the male and female case rates were very similar at each age, peaking at age 15 and declining markedly after age 15 (figure 18). In contrast, status liquor case rates were substantially greater for males than for females after age 14. Both male and female case rates within the status liquor category increased continuously with age, with large increases in the older ages. Among males, the 17-year-old status liquor case rate was more than 5 times the rate of 15-year-olds, while among females the 17-year-old case rate was 3 times the rate of 15-year-olds. In runaway cases, unlike in any of the other status offense categories, the female case rate was greater than the male case rate at each age above 11. For both sexes, the case rate for formally handled runaway cases peaked at age 15 and declined through age 17.

The volume of petitioned status offense cases involving females increased 20% between 1988 and 1992, while the volume of cases involving males increased 17% (table 70). The number of cases involving charges of ungovernability declined 22% for both males and females. Runaway cases grew 32% among males and 31% among females between 1988 and 1992. Truancy cases increased

Table 70: Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1988-1992

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1988	1992	
Male	48,500	56,900	17%
Runaway	5,000	6,600	32
Truancy	11,700	14,300	23
Ungovernable	7,000	5,400	-22
Liquor	19,900	21,500	8
Miscellaneous	5,000	9,000	30
Female	33,700	40,400	20%
Runaway	8,200	10,700	31
Truancy	10,100	12,000	19
Ungovernable	6,700	5,200	-22
Liquor	6,400	8,600	34
Miscellaneous	2,300	3,900	65

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

23% among males and 19% among females, while status liquor law violations increased 8% among males and 34% among females.

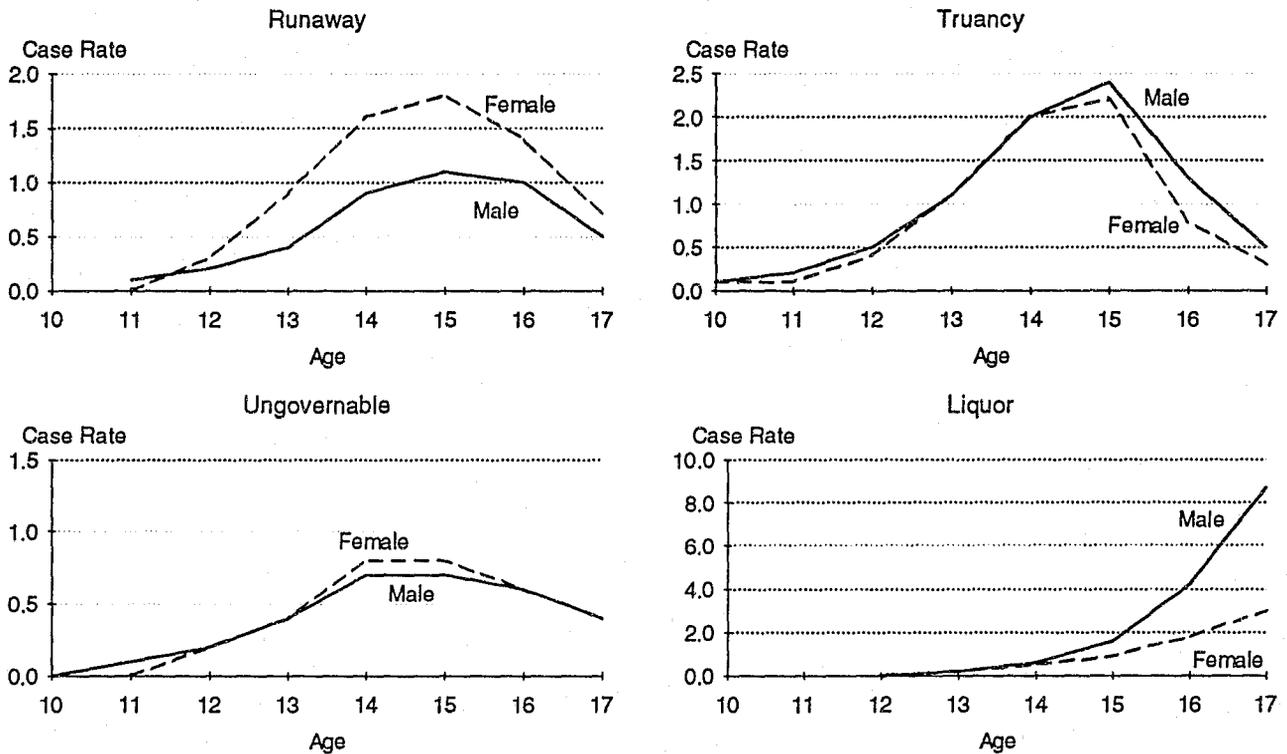
Detention

Status offense cases involving females were only slightly less likely to involve detention than were cases involving males in 1992 (table 71). Detention was used in 9% of all status offense cases involving males and 8% of

Table 71: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Sex, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Male	10%	9%
Runaway	29	19
Truancy	3	2
Ungovernable	15	10
Liquor	6	6
Miscellaneous	19	18
Female	12%	8%
Runaway	24	13
Truancy	3	2
Ungovernable	15	9
Liquor	5	5
Miscellaneous	17	16

Figure 18: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Sex, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1992



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

Data Table

Age	Runaway		Truancy		Ungovernable		Liquor	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*
11	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*
12	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
13	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
14	0.9	1.6	2.0	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5
15	1.1	1.8	2.4	2.2	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.9
16	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	4.2	1.8
17	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	8.7	3.0

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

those involving females. For both males and females, runaway cases were the most likely to involve detention. Detention was used in 19% of runaway cases involving males and 13% of those involving females. The likelihood of detention was lower in 1992 than in 1988 for both sexes in three of the four major status offense categories. The use of detention for status liquor law violations was unchanged between 1988 and 1992 for cases involving males (6%) and females (5%).

Judicial Decision and Disposition

Juvenile court handling of petitioned status offense cases differed slightly according to the sex of the juvenile (figure 19). Formally handled status offense cases involving males were slightly more likely to be adjudicated than were cases involving females (57% compared with 55%). The likelihood of adjudication for males and females differed only slightly within each of the four major status offense categories (table 72). For cases involving runaway charges, 43% of cases involving males were adjudicated, compared with 39% of those involving females. In truancy cases, 63% of cases involving males were adjudicated, versus 65% of cases involving females. The likelihood of adjudication for males and females was also similar for cases involving charges of ungovernability (69% for both males and females) and liquor law violations (55% for males, 52% for females).

Once adjudicated, the likelihood of out-of-home placement for petitioned status offense cases was comparable for both males and females (18% and 17%, respectively). Adjudicated cases involving females were somewhat more likely than those involving males to result in formal probation (69% versus 62%), while other dispositions (e.g., fines, referrals for counseling or treatment) were more common in cases involving males (18% compared with 11%). Most of these differences could be attributed to the greater involvement of males in status liquor law violations, which were less likely than other status offenses to result in formal orders of probation and more likely to result in other sanctions such as fines, restitution, and counseling.

The likelihood of out-of-home placement was similar in 1988 and 1992 for both males and females (table 73). For runaway cases involving males, the probability of out-of-home placement increased from 32% to 36% between 1988 and 1992. The likelihood of placement among runaway cases involving females grew slightly during the same period, from 26% to 27%.

Figure 19: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1992

Male		Adjudicated		Placed	
56,900 Petitioned Cases	57%	Nonadjudicated 43%	18%	62%	18%
			62%	18%	3%
	2%		18%	18%	
	62%				
Female		Adjudicated		Placed	
40,400 Petitioned Cases	55%	Nonadjudicated 45%	17%	69%	11%
			69%	11%	2%
	4%		18%	14%	
	63%				

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

Table 72: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Adjudicated by Sex, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Male	67%	57%
Runaway	59	43
Truancy	69	63
Ungovernable	71	69
Liquor	66	55
Miscellaneous	68	57
Female	64%	55%
Runaway	57	39
Truancy	68	65
Ungovernable	67	69
Liquor	64	52
Miscellaneous	66	52

Table 73: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement by Sex, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Male	16%	18%
Runaway	32	36
Truancy	11	11
Ungovernable	30	31
Liquor	7	9
Miscellaneous	27	30
Female	18%	17%
Runaway	26	27
Truancy	9	10
Ungovernable	31	28
Liquor	5	6
Miscellaneous	28	28

Probation was somewhat more likely to be ordered in 1992 than in 1988 for adjudicated status offenders of both sexes (table 74). For adjudicated cases involving males, the use of probation increased from 57% to 62% between 1988 and 1992. For those involving females, probation increased from 62% to 69%. Changes in the use of probation varied among the four major status offenses. For status offense cases involving runaway charges, the likelihood of probation was unchanged for males (52% in 1992 as well as 1988) but increased somewhat for females (from 56% to 63%). The use of probation increased for

Table 74: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation by Sex, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
Male	57%	62%
Runaway	52	52
Truancy	80	84
Ungovernable	61	64
Liquor	49	56
Miscellaneous	35	39
Female	62%	69%
Runaway	56	63
Truancy	80	86
Ungovernable	59	68
Liquor	48	57
Miscellaneous	41	47

both males and females in status offense cases involving charges of truancy, ungovernability, and liquor law violations.

RACE

In 1992 white juveniles were involved in 75% of all formally processed status offense cases, a proportion comparable to their representation in the general population (table 75).³ White youth were involved in 75% of runaway cases, 68% of truancy cases, 65% of ungovernability cases, and 87% of status liquor law violation cases.

Table 75: Race Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Offense, 1992

Offense	White	Black	Other Races	Total
Status Offense	75%	19%	6%	100%
Runaway	75	21	4	100
Truancy	68	27	4	100
Ungovernable	65	29	6	100
Liquor	87	5	9	100
Miscellaneous	71	24	5	100

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

The disproportionate involvement of white juveniles in status liquor law violation cases is also observed when offense profiles are compared for each racial group (table 76). Compared with the status offense caseload of black youth, the caseload of white youth was composed of greater proportions of status liquor law violations (36% versus 7%). Liquor law violations were even more frequent in the status offense caseload involving juveniles of other races (46%). Status offense cases involving black youth were more likely to involve truancy charges (39% compared with 25% for whites and 20% for youth of other races).

The petitioned status offense case rate for white juveniles was somewhat smaller than the case rate for black youth or the rate among youth of other races (table 77). In 1992 juvenile courts handled 3.4 status offense cases involving white youth for every 1,000 at-risk white youth in the population. Among black youth and youth of other

³ Whites make up approximately 80% of the Nation's youth population at risk. Nearly all youth of Hispanic ethnicity are included in the white racial category.

Table 76: Offense Profile of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Race, 1992

Offense	White	Black	Other Races
Runaway	18%	20%	12%
Truancy	25	39	20
Ungovernable	9	17	11
Liquor	36	7	46
Miscellaneous	13	17	11
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

Table 77: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Race, 1992

Offense	Cases per 1,000 Youth at Risk		
	White	Black	Other Races
Status Offense	3.4	4.6	4.4
Runaway	0.6	0.9	0.5
Truancy	0.8	1.8	0.9
Ungovernable	0.3	0.8	0.5
Liquor	1.2	0.3	2.0
Miscellaneous	0.4	0.8	0.5

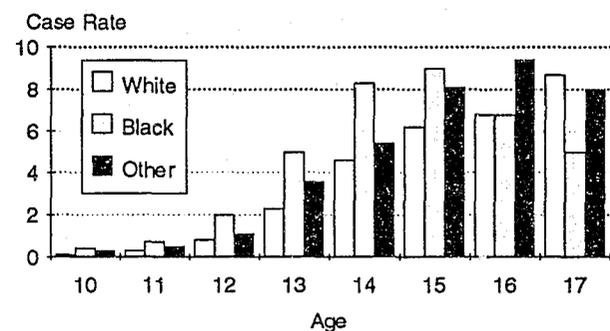
Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

racers, the overall 1992 case rates were 4.6 and 4.4, respectively.

In three of the four status offense categories, case rates for black youth were substantially greater than corresponding rates for whites or youth of other races. Only the rate for liquor law violations did not fit this pattern. The rate of liquor cases was lowest among black juveniles (0.3 per 1,000). White juveniles had the next lowest rate of liquor law violation cases in 1992 (1.2 cases per 1,000 youth at risk), while the highest rate was for youth of other races (2.0 cases per 1,000 at risk).

The overall status offense case rate for white juveniles increased continuously with age in 1992, from 2.3 among 13-year-olds, to 6.2 among 15-year-olds, and 8.7 among

Figure 20: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Race and Age at Referral, 1992



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

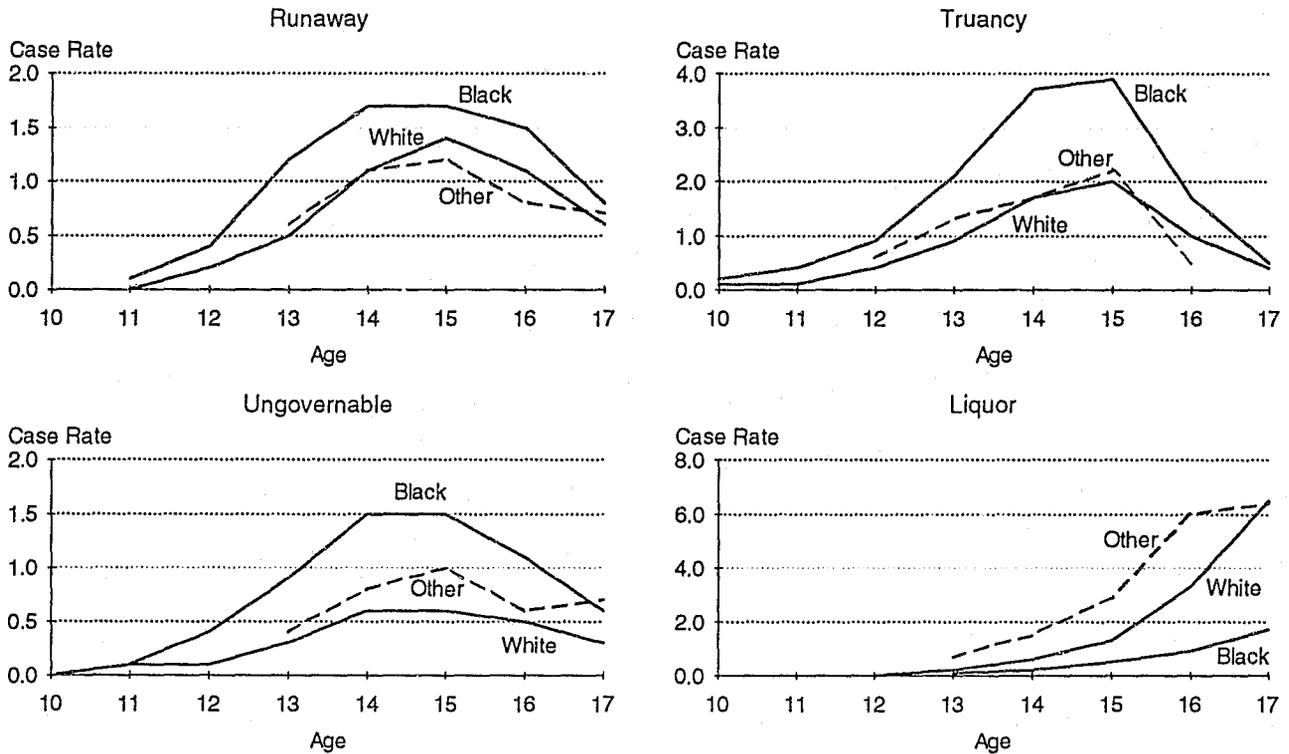
Data Table

Age	White	Black	Other Races
10	0.1	0.4	0.3
11	0.3	0.7	0.5
12	0.8	2.0	1.1
13	2.3	5.0	3.6
14	4.6	8.3	5.4
15	6.2	9.0	8.1
16	6.8	6.8	9.4
17	8.7	5.0	8.0

17-year-olds (figure 20). Case rates for black youth increased through age 15 and dropped substantially thereafter. The status offense case rate for black juveniles peaked at 9.0 cases per 1,000 15-year-olds at risk, before declining to 5.0 cases per 1,000 at age 17. The status case rate for youth of other races increased continuously through age 16 (to 9.4 cases per 1,000), then dipped to 8.0 cases per 1,000 17-year-olds at risk.

The distribution of case rates can be viewed in more detail by examining the rates for individual offenses (figure 21). Within the runaway, truancy, and ungovernability caseloads, the rates of all racial groups dropped substantially after age 15 or 16, with the rates of black juveniles being generally higher across the age range. In contrast, the rates of status liquor law violation cases increased continuously with age for all racial groups. Unlike the case rate distributions for other offenses, the rate for liquor law violations after age 13 was substantially lower for black youth than for whites or youth of other races. It is important to note that the differential involvement of both older youth and non-black youth in status liquor law violations may account for some of the racial differences in the overall status offense case rates shown above.

Figure 21: Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Race, Age at Referral, and Offense, 1992



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

Data Table

Age	Runaway			Truancy			Ungovernable			Liquor		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
10	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	*
11	0.0	0.1	*	0.1	0.4	*	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*
12	0.2	0.4	*	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.4	*	0.0	*	*
13	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.9	2.1	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7
14	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.7	3.7	1.7	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.5
15	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.0	3.9	2.2	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.3	0.5	2.9
16	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.7	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.6	3.3	0.9	6.0
17	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	*	0.3	0.6	0.7	6.5	1.7	6.4

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

Table 78: Percent Change in Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Race, 1988-1992

Offense	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1988	1992	
White	65,700	73,300	12%
Runaway	10,300	13,000	27
Truancy	15,600	18,000	15
Ungovernable	9,700	6,900	-28
Liquor	24,400	26,200	7
Miscellaneous	5,700	9,200	60
Black	13,300	18,300	37%
Runaway	2,500	3,600	46
Truancy	5,100	7,200	41
Ungovernable	3,500	3,100	-13
Liquor	800	1,400	61
Miscellaneous	1,400	3,000	124
Other Races	3,200	5,700	77%
Runaway	500	700	52
Truancy	1,000	1,100	9
Ungovernable	*	600	*
Liquor	1,100	2,600	146
Miscellaneous	*	600	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable estimate.

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

Between 1988 and 1992, the number of petitioned status offense cases involving white juveniles increased 12%, while the number of cases involving black youth grew 37%, and those involving youth of other races climbed 77% (table 78). The number of cases involving status liquor law violations increased among all three racial groups, with the greatest percentage change in the number of cases involving black youth (61%) and youth of other races (146%). The number of cases involving black youth charged with truancy increased 41%; the number of truancy cases increased just 15% among whites and 9% among youth of other races.

Detention

In 1992 detention was used at some point between referral and disposition in 7% of all petitioned status offense cases involving white youth, 12% of cases involving black youth, and 10% of cases involving youth of other races (table 79). Status liquor law violation cases involving black juveniles were more likely to involve detention (15%) than were liquor cases involving white

Table 79: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained by Race, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
White	10%	7%
Runaway	25	14
Truancy	3	2
Ungovernable	15	9
Liquor	5	5
Miscellaneous	17	14
Black	14%	12%
Runaway	27	21
Truancy	2	3
Ungovernable	16	12
Liquor	16	15
Miscellaneous	27	25
Other Races	14%	10%
Runaway	*	15
Truancy	12	*
Ungovernable	*	12
Liquor	7	6
Miscellaneous	*	37

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

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

youth (5%) or youth of other races (6%). The use of detention for petitioned status offense cases declined among all racial groups for most of the major status offense categories.

Judicial Decision and Disposition

Petitioned status offense cases involving white youth and those involving black youth were less likely to be adjudicated than those involving youth of other races in 1992 (figure 22). Adjudication resulted in 55% of cases involving white youth, 58% of those involving black youth, and 65% of cases involving youth of other races.

When the most serious charge was running away, cases involving white youth were less likely to be adjudicated (39%) than those involving black youth (45%) or youth of other races (56%) (table 80). In cases of ungovernability, the likelihood of adjudication for cases involving black youth (65%) was less than for cases involving white youth (70%) or youth of other races (81%). Similarly, in status liquor law cases, adjudication was somewhat less likely for black youth (48%) than for white youth (53%) or youth of other races (69%).

Figure 22: Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Race, 1992

White					
73,300 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated 55%	Placed	16%		
		Probation	64%		
		Other	18%		
		Dismissed	2%		
	Nonadjudicated 45%	Placed	3%		
		Probation	19%		
		Other	19%		
		Dismissed	58%		
		Black			
		18,300 Petitioned Cases	Adjudicated 58%	Placed	23%
Probation	70%				
Other	3%				
Dismissed	5%				
Nonadjudicated 42%	Placed		3%		
	Probation		16%		
	Other		8%		
	Dismissed		73%		
	Other Races				
	5,700 Petitioned Cases		Adjudicated 65%	Placed	18%
Probation		60%			
Other		22%			
Dismissed		>1%			
Nonadjudicated 35%		Placed	1%		
		Probation	3%		
		Other	3%		
		Dismissed	93%		

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

Once adjudicated, status offense cases involving black youth were the most likely to result in out-of-home placement (23%) or formal probation (70%). Adjudicated cases involving black youth were substantially less likely than those involving other juveniles to result in other dispositions such as fines, restitution, or placement in a counseling or treatment program. Once again, this relates to the fact that a larger proportion of status offense cases involving black youth were for charges of running away, truancy, and ungovernability, which were more likely than

Table 80: Percent of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Adjudicated by Race, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
White	66%	55%
Runaway	56	39
Truancy	69	63
Ungovernable	71	70
Liquor	65	53
Miscellaneous	67	57
Black	65%	58%
Runaway	65	45
Truancy	68	66
Ungovernable	61	65
Liquor	59	48
Miscellaneous	63	51
Other Races	74%	65%
Runaway	*	56
Truancy	69	56
Ungovernable	*	81
Liquor	75	69
Miscellaneous	*	53

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

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

status liquor law violations to result in either out-of-home placement or probation.

In 1992, 23% of adjudicated status offense cases involving black youth resulted in out-of-home placement, compared with 16% of cases involving white youth, and 18% of those involving youth of other races (table 81). Among adjudicated cases involving charges of running away, those involving black youth were somewhat more likely to result in out-of-home placement in 1992—34% compared with 30% among whites. Among the adjudicated ungovernability cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1992, those involving white juveniles were more likely to end in out-of-home placement (32%) than were cases involving either black youth (24%) or youth of other races (26%). Between 1988 and 1992, the probability of out-of-home placement was unchanged for status offense cases involving white youth (16%) and youth of other races (18%), but increased slightly for cases involving black youth (from 19% to 23%).

Table 81: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Out-of-Home Placement by Race, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
White	16%	16%
Runaway	28	30
Truancy	10	10
Ungovernable	33	32
Liquor	7	7
Miscellaneous	24	25
Black	19%	23%
Runaway	28	34
Truancy	9	12
Ungovernable	23	24
Liquor	*	20
Miscellaneous	39	44
Other Races	18%	18%
Runaway	*	*
Truancy	12	11
Ungovernable	*	26
Liquor	10	14
Miscellaneous	*	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Table 82: Percent of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases That Resulted in Formal Probation by Race, 1988 & 1992

Offense	1988	1992
White	57%	64%
Runaway	52	60
Truancy	79	85
Ungovernable	57	63
Liquor	48	57
Miscellaneous	35	39
Black	70%	70%
Runaway	61	52
Truancy	81	84
Ungovernable	69	72
Liquor	62	69
Miscellaneous	47	41
Other Races	64%	60%
Runaway	64	69
Truancy	87	84
Ungovernable	69	69
Liquor	52	44
Miscellaneous	*	70

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

In 1992 probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 64% of status offense cases involving white youth, 70% of cases involving black youth, and 60% of those involving youth of other races (table 82). In all racial groups, the status offense cases most likely to result in formal probation were those involving charges of truancy.

The likelihood of formal probation increased somewhat between 1988 and 1992 for status offense cases involving white youth (from 57% to 64%) and remained unchanged for cases involving black youth (70% in both years). Probation dispositions declined between 1988 and 1992 for adjudicated status offense cases involving youth of other races (from 64% to 60%).

Juvenile Court Statistics utilizes data provided to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive by State and county agencies responsible for collecting and/or disseminating information on the processing of youth in juvenile courts. These data are not the result of a uniform data collection effort. They are not derived from a complete census of juvenile courts, nor are they obtained from a probability sample of courts. The national estimates presented in this report are developed using compatible information from all courts that are able to provide data to the Archive.

SOURCES OF DATA

The Archive collects data in two forms: court-level aggregate statistics and case-level data. Court-level aggregate statistics are either abstracted from the annual reports of State and local courts or are contributed directly to the Archive. Court-level statistics provide counts of the delinquency and status offense cases handled by courts in a defined time period (calendar or fiscal year).

Case-level data are usually generated by the automated client-tracking systems or case-reporting systems managed by juvenile courts or other juvenile justice agencies. These systems provide detailed data on the characteristics of each delinquency and status offense case handled by courts, generally including the age, sex, and race of the youth referred; the date and source of referral; offense(s) charged; whether the youth was detained; whether the case was petitioned; 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 informational needs of a particular jurisdiction. Archive staff study the structure and content of each data set in order to design an automated restructuring procedure that will transform each jurisdiction's data into a common case-level format.

The combination of these standardized case-level data files constitutes the Archive's *national case-level data base*. The combined data from jurisdictions that are only able to contribute court-level statistics constitutes the *national court-level data base*. Together, these two multi-jurisdictional data bases are used to generate the Archive's national estimates of delinquency and status offense cases.

Each year, juvenile courts with jurisdiction over more than 95% of the U.S. juvenile population contribute either case-level data or court-level aggregate statistics to the Archive. However, not all of this information can be used to generate the national estimates contained in *Juvenile*

Court Statistics. 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 have demonstrated a pattern of consistent reporting over time (at least two 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 for a given year.

In 1992 case-level data describing 608,145 delinquency cases handled by 1,182 jurisdictions in 24 States met the Archive's criteria for inclusion in the development of national estimates. Compatible data were available from Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. These courts had jurisdiction over 44.8% of the Nation's juvenile population in 1992. An additional 334 jurisdictions in 5 States (Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, and Washington) and the District of Columbia reported compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 165,557 delinquency cases. In all, the Archive received compatible case-level data and court-level statistics on 1992 delinquency cases from 1,516 jurisdictions containing 57.2% of the Nation's juvenile population (table 83).

Case-level data describing 41,282 formally-handled status offense cases from 1,276 jurisdictions in 23 States met the estimation criteria for 1992. The contributing States were Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. These courts had jurisdiction over 45.1% of the juvenile population. An additional 334 jurisdictions in 5 States (Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, and Washington) and the District of Columbia reported compatible court-level aggregate statistics on 8,296 petitioned status offense cases. Altogether, compatible case-level and court-level data on petitioned status offense cases were available from 1,610 jurisdictions containing 57.5% of the U.S. juvenile population (table 84).

YOUTH POPULATION AT RISK

The volume and characteristics of juvenile court caseloads are partly a function of the size and demographic composition of a jurisdiction's population. A critical

Table 83: 1992 Stratum Profiles: Delinquency Data

Stratum	County Population Age 10-17	Counties in Stratum	Counties Reporting Compatible Data			Percent of Youth Population at Risk
			Number of Counties			
			Case- Level	Court- Level	Total	
1	Under 9,480	2,528	956	275	1,231	47%
2	9,480-38,010	404	158	45	203	51
3	38,011-101,825	116	44	8	52	47
4	More than 101,825	37	24	6	30	84
Total		3,085	1,182	334	1,516	57

Table 84: 1992 Stratum Profiles: Status Offense Data

Stratum	County Population Age 10-17	Counties in Stratum	Counties Reporting Compatible Data			Percent of Youth Population at Risk
			Number of Counties			
			Case- Level	Court- Level	Total	
1	Under 9,480	2,528	1,049	275	1,324	50%
2	9,480-38,010	404	164	45	209	52
3	38,011-101,825	116	39	8	47	43
4	More than 101,825	37	24	6	30	84
Total		3,085	1,276	334	1,610	57

element in the Archive's development of national estimates, therefore, is the population of youth that generate the juvenile court referrals in each jurisdiction—i.e., the “youth at risk” or “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 below age 10. Therefore, the lower age limit of the youth population at risk is set at 10 years for all jurisdictions. The upper age limit, on the other hand, varies by State. Every State defines an upper age limit for youth who will come under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court if they commit an illegal act (see “Upper Age of Jurisdiction” in the *Glossary of Terms*). Most States define this age to be 17 years, although some States have set the age at 15 or 16. States often enact exceptions to this simple age criterion (e.g., youthful offender legislation, concurrent jurisdiction

and extended jurisdiction provisions). In general, however, juvenile courts have responsibility for all law violations by youth at or below the upper age of original jurisdiction.

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

The youth-population-at-risk estimates used in this report were developed using data from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, county-level intercensal estimates for 1986-1989, and 1991, as well as State-level estimates

for 1992.¹ County-level estimates for 1992 were developed by using regression analysis to project each county's 1992 population from its population during the period from 1986 through 1991, then adjusting each county's estimate proportionally so that the sum of all counties in a State equal the 1992 State-level estimates developed by the U.S. Census Bureau. The resulting estimates contain—in single-year age groups—the number of whites, blacks, and individuals of other races residing in each county in the Nation who are age 10 through the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction.²

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

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

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

cases to represent the number of cases handled by juvenile courts nationwide. The Archive employs an elaborate multivariate weighting procedure that adjusts for a number of factors related to juvenile court caseloads—i.e., the court's jurisdictional responsibilities (upper age); the size and demographic composition of the community; the age, sex, and race profile of the youth involved in juvenile court cases; and the offenses charged against the youth.

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

The first step in the estimation procedure is to place all U.S. counties into one of four strata based upon their population of youth between the ages of 10 and 17. The lower and upper population limits of the four strata are defined each year so that each stratum contains one-quarter of the national population of 10- through 17-year-olds. In each of the four strata, the Archive determines the number of at-risk youth in three age groups: 10- through 15-year-olds, 16-year-olds, and 17-year-olds. Next, the three age groups are further subdivided into three racial groups (white, black, and other). Thus, youth-at-risk population estimates are developed for all nine age-by-race categories in each stratum of counties.

The next step is to identify the jurisdictions within each stratum that contributed case-level data to the Archive consistent with the *Juvenile Court Statistics* reporting requirements. The national case-level data base is summarized to determine the number of court cases within each stratum that involved youth in each of the nine age/race population groups. Case rates (number of cases per 1,000 youth at risk) are developed for the nine age/race groups within each of the four strata.

For example, in 1992 a total of 2,470,000 white youth ages 10 through 15 resided in the Stratum 4 counties that reported 1992 case-level data to the Archive. According to the Archive's case-level data base, the juvenile courts in these counties handled 39,013 petitioned delinquency cases involving white youth between the ages of 10 and 15. Thus, in Stratum 4 the number of cases per 1,000 white youth ages 10 through 15 in the population was 15.8 :

$$\frac{39,013}{2,470,000} (1,000) = 15.8$$

¹ Sources:

1980-1989 Preliminary Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex, and Race. U.S. Bureau of the Census.

1990 Census of Population and Housing: Modified Age/Race, Sex and Hispanic Origin (MARS), State and County File. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census [producer/distributor], 1992.

Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex, and Race: 1991. Unpublished data, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Resident Population of States 1990-1992 by Single Year of Age and Sex. Unpublished data, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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

³ The only information used in this report that cannot be aggregated by county is the data contributed by the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS), which identifies only the HRS district in which each case is handled. To utilize the HRS data, the aggregation criterion is relaxed to include the 11 HRS districts. In 1992 there were 3,141 counties in the United States. By replacing Florida's 67 counties with the 11 HRS districts, the total number of aggregation units for this report becomes 3,085. Therefore, while the report uses the term *county* to describe its aggregation unit, the reader should be aware of the exception introduced by the use of Florida's HRS data.

Methods

Comparable analyses established that the 1992 Stratum 4 case rate for black youth ages 10 through 15 was 43.7 cases per 1,000 youth at risk, and that the case rate for 10-through 15-year-olds of other races was 7.1 cases per 1,000 at risk.

Next, information contained in the national court-level data base is introduced and case rates are adjusted accordingly. First, each court-level statistic is disaggregated into the nine age/race groups. This is accomplished by assuming that, for each jurisdiction, the relationships among the stratum's nine age/race case rates (developed using the case-level data) are paralleled in the aggregate statistic.

Assume, for example, that a jurisdiction in Stratum 4 with an upper age of 15 reported that it processed 600 cases in 1992, and this jurisdiction had a population-at-risk of 12,000 white youth, 6,000 black youth, and 2,000 youth of other races. The Stratum 4 case rates for white, black, and other race youth ages 10 through 15 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. The jurisdiction's total caseload of 600 would then be allocated based upon these proportions. In this example, it would be assumed that 40.7% of all cases reported in the jurisdiction's aggregate statistics involved white youth, 56.3% involved black youth, and the remaining 3.0% of cases involved youth of other races. By applying these proportions to a reported aggregate statistic of 600 cases, it would be estimated that this jurisdiction handled 244 white youth, 338 black youth, and 18 youth of other races age 15 or younger. The same method is used to develop case counts for all nine age/race groups for each jurisdiction reporting only aggregate court-level statistics.

The disaggregated court-level counts are added to the counts developed from case-level data to produce an estimate of the number of cases involving each of the nine age/race groups handled by reporting courts in each of the four strata. The population-at-risk figures for the entire sample are also compiled. Together, the case counts and the population-at-risk figures are used to generate a revised set of case rates for each of the nine age/race groups within the four strata.

Stratum estimates for the total number of cases involving each age/race group are then calculated by multiplying the

revised case rate for each of the nine age/race groups in a stratum by the corresponding youth population at risk in all counties belonging to that stratum (both reporting and nonreporting).

Having calculated the national estimate for the total number of cases in each age/race group in each stratum, the next step is to generate estimates of their case characteristics. This is accomplished by weighting the individual *case-level* records stored in the Archive's national case-level data base. For example, the Archive estimated that Stratum 4 juvenile courts processed 30,000 petitioned delinquency cases involving white 16-year-olds in 1992. The national case-level data base for 1992 contained just 17,857 petitioned delinquency cases involving white 16-year-olds from Stratum 4 counties. In the Archive's national estimate data base, therefore, each Stratum 4 petitioned delinquency case that involved a white 16-year-old was weighted by 1.68, or:

$$\frac{30,000}{17,857} = 1.68$$

The final step in the estimation procedure is to impute missing data on individual case records. Table 85 indicates the standardized data elements that were available from each jurisdiction's 1992 data set. The procedures to adjust for missing data assume that case records with missing data are similar in structure to those without missing data. For example, assume that among cases from a particular stratum detention information was missing on 100 cases involving 16-year-old white males who were petitioned to court and adjudicated for a property offense and then placed on probation. If similar cases from the same stratum showed that 20% of these cases involved detention, then it would be assumed that 20% of the 100 cases missing detention information also involved detention. Thus, missing data are imputed within each stratum by reviewing the characteristics of cases with similar case attributes (i.e., age, sex, and race of the youth; offense charged; and the court's detention, petition, adjudication, and disposition decisions).

More detailed information about the Archive's national estimation methodology is available upon request from the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Table 85: Content of Case-Level Data Sources, 1992

Case Characteristic	Percent of Estimation Sample	Data Sources																							
Age at Referral	99	AL	AZ	AR	CA	CT	FL	HI	MD	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NJ	NY	ND	OH	PA	SC	SD	TX	UT	WV	WI
Sex	100	AL	AZ	AR	CA	CT	FL	HI	MD	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NJ	NY	ND	OH	PA	SC	SD	TX	UT	WV	WI
Race	89	AL	AZ	AR	CA	CT	FL	HI	MD	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NJ		ND	OH	PA	SC	SD	TX	UT	WV	WI
Source of Referral	71	AL	AZ		CA	CT		HI	MD	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE		NY	ND	OH	PA	SC		TX	UT	WV	
Reason for Referral	91	AL	AZ	AR	CA	CT	FL	HI	MD	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NJ	NY	ND	OH	PA	SC	SD	TX	UT	WV	WI
Secure Detention	65	AL	AZ		CA		FL				MS	MO	MT	NE		NY	ND	OH	PA	SC	SD	TX		WV	
Manner of Handling	100	AL	AZ	AR	CA	CT	FL	HI	MD	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NJ	NY	ND	OH	PA	SC	SD	TX	UT	WV	WI
Adjudication	98	AL	AZ	AR	CA	CT	FL	HI	MD	MN	MS	MO		NE	NJ	NY	ND	OH	PA	SC	SD	TX	UT	WV	WI
Disposition	97	AL	AZ	AR	CA	CT	FL	HI	MD	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NJ	NY	ND	OH	PA	SC	SD	TX	UT	WV	WI

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| AL - Alabama | HI - Hawaii | NE - Nebraska | SC - South Carolina |
| AZ - Maricopa Co., Arizona | MD - Maryland | NJ - New Jersey | SD - South Dakota |
| AR - Arkansas | MN - Minnesota | NY - New York | TX - Texas |
| CA - California | MS - Mississippi | ND - North Dakota | UT - Utah |
| CT - Connecticut | MO - Missouri | OH - Cuyahoga Co., Ohio | WV - West Virginia |
| FL - Florida | MT - Montana | PA - Pennsylvania | WI - Wisconsin |

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Adjudicated: Judicial determination (judgment) that a youth is a delinquent or status offender.

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

Case Rate: Number of cases disposed per 1,000 youth at risk. The population base used to calculate the case rate varies. For example, the population base for the male case rate is the total number of male youth age 10 or older who are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts. (See Youth Population at Risk.)

Delinquency: Acts or conduct in violation of criminal law. (See Reason for Referral.)

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

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

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

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

- **Transfer to Criminal Court** — Cases that were waived to a criminal court as the result of a waiver or transfer hearing in the 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** — Cases dismissed (including those warned, counseled, and released) with no further disposition anticipated. Among cases handled informally (see Manner of Handling), some cases may be dismissed by the juvenile court because the matter is being handled in criminal court.

- **Other** — Miscellaneous dispositions not included above. Includes fines, restitution, community service, referrals outside the court for services with minimal or no further court involvement anticipated, and dispositions coded as "other" in a jurisdiction's original data.

Formal Handling: See Manner of Handling.

Informal Handling: See Manner of Handling.

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

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

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

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

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

Manner of Handling: A general classification of case processing within the court system. Petitioned (formally handled) cases are those that appear on the official court calendar in response to the filing of a petition, complaint, or other legal instrument requesting the court to adjudicate a youth a delinquent, status offender, or dependent child, or to transfer a youth to adult court. In nonpetitioned (informally handled) cases, duly authorized court personnel screen the case prior to the filing of a formal petition. Such personnel include judges, referees, probation officers, other officers of the court, and/or an agency statutorily designated to conduct petition screening for the juvenile court.

Nonpetitioned Case: See Manner of Handling.

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

Petitioned Case: See Manner of Handling.

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

- **White** — A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. (In both the population and court data, nearly all Hispanics were included in the white racial category.)
- **Black** — A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
- **Other** — A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands.

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

- **Crimes Against Persons** — This category includes criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and other person offenses as defined below.
 - **Criminal Homicide** — Causing the death of another person without legal justification or excuse. Criminal homicide is a summary category, not a single codified offense. The term, in law, embraces all homicides where the perpetrator intentionally killed someone without legal justification or accidentally killed someone as a consequence of reckless or grossly negligent conduct. It includes all conduct encompassed by the terms murder, nonnegligent (voluntary) manslaughter, negligent (involuntary) manslaughter, and vehicular manslaughter. The term is broader than the Index Crime category used in the FBI's *Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)* in which murder/nonnegligent manslaughter does not include negligent manslaughter or vehicular manslaughter.
 - **Forcible Rape** — Sexual intercourse or attempted sexual intercourse with a female against her will by force or threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR Crime Index*. Some States have enacted gender-neutral rape or sexual assault statutes that prohibit forced sexual penetration of either sex. Data reported by such States do not distinguish between forcible rape of females as defined above and other sexual assaults. (Other violent sex offenses are contained in Other Offenses Against Persons.)
 - **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 inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, of injury upon the person of another.
 - * **Aggravated Assault** — Unlawful intentional inflicting of serious bodily injury, or unlawful threat or attempt to inflict bodily injury or death, by means of a deadly or dangerous weapon with or without actual infliction of any injury. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR Crime Index*. It includes conduct included under the statutory names aggravated assault and battery, aggravated battery, assault with intent to kill, assault with intent to commit murder or manslaughter, atrocious assault, attempted murder, felonious assault, and assault with a deadly weapon.
 - * **Simple Assault** — Unlawful intentional inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, of less than serious bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon. The term is used in the same sense as in *UCR* reporting. Simple assault is often not distinctly named in statutes since it consists of all assaults not explicitly named and defined as serious. Unspecified assaults are contained in Other Offenses Against Persons.
- **Other Offenses Against Persons** — Includes kidnaping, violent sex acts other than forcible rape (e.g., incest, sodomy), custody interference, unlawful restraint, false imprisonment, reckless endangerment, and 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 damaging or destruction by means of fire or explosion of the property of another without the owner's consent, or of any property with intent to defraud, or attempting the above acts. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR Crime Index*.
- **Vandalism** — Destroying or damaging, or attempting to destroy or damage, the property of another without the owner's consent or public property, except by burning.
- **Stolen Property Offenses** — Unlawfully and knowingly receiving, buying, or possessing stolen property, or attempting any of the above. The term is used in the same sense as the *UCR* category "stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing."
- **Trespassing** — Unlawful entry or attempted entry of the property of another with the intent to commit a misdemeanor other than larceny, or without intent to commit a crime.
- **Other Property Offenses** — Includes extortion and all fraud offenses, such as forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement, check or credit card fraud, and attempts to commit any such offenses.
- **Drug Law Violations** — Unlawful sale, purchase, distribution, manufacture, cultivation, transport, possession, or use of a controlled or prohibited substance or drug, or drug paraphernalia, or attempt to commit these acts. Sniffing of glue, paint, gasoline, and other inhalants are also included. Hence, the term is broader than the *UCR* category "drug abuse violations."
- **Offenses Against Public Order** — Includes weapons offenses; nonviolent sex offenses; liquor law violations, not status; disorderly conduct; obstruction of justice; and other offenses against public order as defined below.
 - **Weapons Offenses** — Unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon or accessory, or attempt to commit any of these acts. The term is used in the same sense as the *UCR* category "weapons; carrying, possessing, etc."
- **Sex Offenses** — All offenses having a sexual element not involving violence. The term combines the meaning of the *UCR* categories "prostitution and commercialized vice" and "sex offenses." It includes offenses such as statutory rape, indecent exposure, prostitution, solicitation, pimping, lewdness, fornication, and adultery.
- **Liquor Law Violations, Not Status** — Being in a public place while intoxicated through consumption of alcohol or intake of a controlled substance or drug. It includes public intoxication, drunkenness, and other liquor law violations. It does not include driving under the influence. The term is used in the same sense as the *UCR* category of the same name. Some States treat public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense, rather than delinquency. Hence, some of these offenses may appear under the status offense code status liquor law violations. (When a person who is publicly intoxicated performs acts that cause a disturbance, he or she may be charged with disorderly conduct.)
- **Disorderly Conduct** — Unlawful interruption of the peace, quiet, or order of a community, including offenses called disturbing the peace, vagrancy, loitering, unlawful assembly, and riot.
- **Obstruction of Justice** — Includes intentionally obstructing a 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, and violations of probation or parole other than technical violations that do not consist of committing a crime or are not prosecuted as such. It includes contempt, perjury, obstructing justice, bribing witnesses, failure to report a crime, and nonviolently resisting arrest.
- **Other Offenses Against Public Order** — Includes other offenses against government administration or regulation, e.g., escape from confinement, bribery, gambling, fish and game violations, hitchhiking, health violations, false fire alarms, and immigration violations.
- **Status Offenses** — Acts or types of conduct that are offenses only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile and that can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court. Although State statutes defining status offenses vary and some States may classify cases involving these offenses as dependency cases, for the purposes of this report the following types of offenses were classified as status offenses:

- Running Away — Leaving the custody and home of parents, guardians, or custodians without permission and failing to return within a reasonable length of time in violation of a statute regulating the conduct of youth.
 - Truancy — Violation of a compulsory school attendance law.
 - Ungovernability — Being beyond the control of parents, guardians, or custodians, or disobedient of parental authority, 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 a status offense, rather than delinquency. Hence, some of these offenses may appear under this status offense code.
 - Miscellaneous Status Offenses — Includes a variety of status offenses not included above (e.g., tobacco violation, curfew violation, and violation of a court order in a status offense proceeding) and those offenses coded as "other" in a jurisdiction's original data.
 - Dependency Offenses — Those 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 lack of adequate care or support resulting from death, absence, or physical or mental incapacity of the parents; abandonment or desertion; abuse or cruel treatment; and improper or inadequate conditions in the home.
- Offenses may also be grouped into categories commonly used in the FBI's *Uniform Crime Reports*. These groupings are:
- Crime Index — Includes all offenses contained within the Violent Crime and Property Crime categories defined below.
 - Violent Crime Index — Includes the offenses of murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
 - Property Crime Index — Includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

- Law Enforcement Agency — Includes metropolitan police, State police, park police, sheriffs, constables, police assigned to the juvenile court for special duty, and all others performing a police function, with the exception of probation officers and officers of the court.
- Other — Includes the youth's own parents, foster parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, other legal guardians, counselors, teachers, principals, attendance officers, social agencies, district attorneys, probation officers, victims, other private citizens, and miscellaneous sources of referral that are often only defined by the code *other* in the original data.

Status Offense: Behavior that is considered an offense only when committed by a juvenile (for example, 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 upon or initiated (see Disposition). Under this definition it is possible for a youth to be involved in more than one case during a calendar year.

Upper Age of Jurisdiction: The oldest age at which a juvenile court has original jurisdiction over an individual for law-violating behavior. For the time period covered by this report, the upper age of jurisdiction was 15 in three States (Connecticut, New York, and North Carolina), 16 in eight States (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas), and 18 in Wyoming. In the remaining 38 States and the District of Columbia, the upper age of jurisdiction was 17. While the upper age of jurisdiction is commonly recognized in all States, there are numerous exceptions (e.g., concurrent jurisdiction, legislative exclusion, continuing jurisdiction).

Youth Population at Risk: For delinquency and status offense matters, the youth population at risk is defined as the number of children age 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction. For dependency matters, it is defined as the number of children at or below the upper age of jurisdiction. Thus, where the upper age of jurisdiction is 17, the delinquency and status offense youth population at risk 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.)

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

APPENDIX: REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1992 BY COUNTY

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

Footnote references appear in brackets [] in the table and footnotes follow the table. The footnotes associated with each data presentation identify the source of the data, the mode of transmission, and the characteristics of data reported.

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

The units of count for the court statistics vary across jurisdictions. While many States reported their data using case disposed as the unit of count, others reported cases filed, children disposed, petitions filed, hearings, juvenile arraignments, and charges. The unit(s) of count are identified in the footnotes for each data set. The unit of count for each source should be reviewed before any attempt is made to compare statistics either across or within data sets. 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. When States have indicated incomplete reporting of data, this is also 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 children at risk in the reporting counties. For example, Shelby County, Tennessee, was the only county in the State reporting statistics on petitioned delinquency cases. The petitioned delinquency case rate (48.00 cases/1,000 youth at risk) was generated from the total number of petitioned delinquency cases Shelby County reported (4,718) and the county's "10 through upper age" population (98,300). Therefore, the case rates appearing in the State table should not be interpreted as the State's case rate unless all counties within that State reported.

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

Reported data are aggregated at the county level for all States except Alaska, Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, and New Mexico. Counties serving total populations of 50,000 or more are listed separately. Caseload statistics for counties serving areas with total populations of less than 50,000 are combined for each State and are reported in aggregate.

It should also be noted that while the majority of the data presented in the appendix are for calendar year 1992, several reporting jurisdictions were not able to aggregate data for this timeframe. In those instances, the data cover fiscal year 1992. The period of coverage is indicated in the footnotes.

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

Reporting County	1992 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 [1] - 67 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
BALDWIN	100,600	12,200	25,700	642	57	403	508	--	--	--
CALHOUN	118,800	14,000	29,000	662	162	137	161	--	--	--
COLBERT	52,900	5,700	12,400	231	11	19	42	--	--	--
CULLMAN	69,200	8,000	16,900	223	87	99	541	--	--	--
DALE	50,800	5,700	13,700	285	100	165	115	--	--	--
DE KALB	55,900	6,800	13,800	149	12	25	11	--	--	--
ELMORE	50,400	6,100	12,800	214	10	20	25	--	--	--
ETOWAH	102,200	11,600	24,000	306	64	75	115	--	--	--
HOUSTON	83,200	10,300	22,300	308	342	126	297	--	--	--
JEFFERSON	666,800	72,400	161,100	2,650	1,189	342	1,520	--	--	--
LAUDERDALE	81,500	8,800	19,000	346	28	51	27	--	--	--
LEE	89,200	9,600	20,000	297	43	72	17	--	--	--
LIMESTONE	55,400	6,300	13,600	64	51	18	9	--	--	--
MADISON	244,500	25,800	59,100	1,184	489	14	450	--	--	--
MARSHALL	72,500	8,000	17,100	295	61	172	146	--	--	--
MOBILE	387,500	49,900	107,400	3,237	1,092	448	1,236	--	--	--
MONTGOMERY	214,000	25,600	57,100	1,380	530	106	110	--	--	--
MORGAN	102,400	12,000	25,900	507	127	115	8	--	--	--
ST. CLAIR	51,200	6,300	13,300	58	7	35	11	--	--	--
SHELBY	101,700	12,300	27,800	208	58	48	130	--	--	--
TALLADEGA	75,800	9,700	20,100	355	36	122	35	--	--	--
TUSCALOOSA	154,100	17,800	36,700	876	43	124	12	--	--	--
WALKER	69,300	8,200	16,800	184	2	161	1	--	--	--
44 Small Counties	1,085,600	136,200	286,300	3,038	666	1,155	1,335	--	--	--
Totals for Reporting Counties	4,135,500	488,500	1,052,000	17,699	5,262	4,052	6,862	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				36.23	10.77	8.29	14.05	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	--	--	--
ALASKA [2] - 23 courts										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
ANCHORAGE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	348
BARROW	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
BETHEL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	141
CORDOVA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
CRAIG	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
DILLINGHAM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
FAIRBANKS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	253
GLENALLEN	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23
JUNEAU	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65
KENAI	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	238
KETCHIKAN	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	133
KODIAK	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35
KOTZEBUE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35
NAKNEK	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
NOME	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	53
PALMER	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	136
PETERSBURG	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
SEWARD	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
SITKA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
TOK	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
UNALASKA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
VALDEZ	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

Reporting County	1992 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	
WRANGELL	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10
Totals for Reporting Courts	586,900	73,500	19,250	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,625
Rates for Reporting Courts				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Number of Reporting Courts				---	---	---	---	---	---	23
ARIZONA [3] - 15 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
APACHE	64,400	11,200	27,000	111	286	22	109	15	---	---
COCHISE	102,100	12,600	28,500	535	1,077	50	497	61	---	---
COCONINO	101,000	14,300	32,400	521	1,244	94	436	23	---	---
MARICOPA [4]	2,218,800	241,800	586,800	6,720	13,521	163	1,513	414	---	---
MOHAVE	97,800	10,200	22,900	193	1,450	9	554	32	---	---
NAVAJO	81,200	13,100	31,300	269	729	54	305	28	---	---
PIMA	697,300	73,100	175,000	2,084	5,584	34	2,206	265	---	---
PINAL	121,700	15,000	35,700	455	630	31	407	39	---	---
YAVAPAI	112,600	11,400	24,800	354	854	22	271	47	---	---
YUMA	111,800	14,900	34,000	677	1,579	8	592	43	---	---
5 Small Counties	123,700	17,100	37,900	623	609	98	289	36	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	3,832,300	434,800	1,036,300	12,542	27,563	585	7,179	1,003	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				28.85	63.39	1.35	16.51	0.97	---	---
Number of Reporting Counties				15	15	15	15	15	---	---
ARKANSAS [5] - 75 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
BENTON	99,500	11,300	24,800	232	---	335	---	93	---	---
CRAIGHEAD	70,400	8,100	17,400	246	---	55	---	69	---	---
CRITTENDEN	51,000	7,000	15,800	376	---	57	---	88	---	---
FAULKNER	61,200	7,600	16,000	177	---	98	---	54	---	---
GARLAND	74,900	7,300	15,700	629	---	55	---	27	---	---
JEFFERSON	87,200	11,100	24,000	917	---	134	---	121	---	---
MISSISSIPPI	58,700	8,000	17,900	277	---	64	---	37	---	---
PULASKI	356,800	39,800	91,100	1,975	---	380	---	185	---	---
SALINE	65,500	8,500	17,600	197	---	203	---	65	---	---
SEBASTIAN	101,600	11,700	26,000	384	---	133	---	75	---	---
WASHINGTON	115,700	13,500	29,100	333	---	74	---	56	---	---
WHITE	55,800	6,800	14,000	59	---	46	---	50	---	---
63 Small Counties	1,200,400	146,700	311,000	3,150	---	1,436	---	826	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	2,398,800	287,500	620,400	8,952	---	3,070	---	1,746	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				31.14	---	10.68	---	2.81	---	---
Number of Reporting Counties				75	---	75	---	75	---	---
CALIFORNIA [6] - 58 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
ALAMEDA [7]	1,326,800	125,700	322,100	2,816	5,784	14	95	1,238	---	---
BUTTE	188,900	19,900	47,100	295	---	0	---	274	---	---
CONTRA COSTA	833,600	87,500	214,800	2,453	---	46	---	852	---	---
EL DORADO	130,700	15,700	36,600	189	---	0	---	89	---	---
FRESNO	692,300	91,900	226,700	618	---	0	---	85	---	---
HUMBOLDT	123,500	13,900	33,200	308	---	1	---	132	---	---
IMPERIAL	113,400	18,500	40,700	300	---	0	---	14	---	---
KERN	563,700	74,000	185,300	2,085	---	1	---	1,122	---	---
KINGS [8]	105,200	13,200	33,100	402	1,249	1	561	71	---	---
LAKE	52,500	5,600	13,200	119	---	0	---	63	---	---
LOS ANGELES [9]	9,192,800	972,100	2,462,100	22,928	6,990	164	1,262	13,509	---	---

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

Reporting County	1992 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	
MADERA	91,400	13,500	29,900	697	---	3	---	45	---	---
MARIN	238,700	18,000	45,900	379	---	3	---	125	---	---
MENDOCINO	83,300	10,000	23,400	226	---	2	---	66	---	---
MERCED	185,000	26,300	65,700	657	---	8	---	75	---	---
MONTEREY	368,900	40,800	105,000	1,241	---	0	---	213	---	---
NAPA	114,900	11,300	27,300	348	---	1	---	202	---	---
NEVADA	81,400	9,200	20,700	192	---	0	---	34	---	---
ORANGE [10]	2,500,200	249,100	623,500	4,992	4,828	0	351	1,839	---	---
PLACER	179,200	21,300	49,300	736	---	0	---	160	---	---
RIVERSIDE	1,213,900	149,700	368,400	5,123	---	0	---	1,439	---	---
SACRAMENTO	1,079,900	120,000	297,500	5,712	---	3	---	1,011	---	---
SAN BERNARDINO [11]	1,471,100	194,800	481,500	2,117	8,317	0	232	1,649	---	---
SAN DIEGO [12]	2,590,900	262,800	660,000	3,930	5,328	10	243	2,229	---	---
SAN FRANCISCO [13]	750,900	50,400	123,000	1,344	1,964	5	3	1,876	---	---
SAN JOAQUIN [14]	498,500	61,600	153,200	1,699	3,136	0	448	934	---	---
SAN LUIS OBISPO	225,200	21,400	51,600	398	---	26	---	208	---	---
SAN MATEO	673,800	58,700	150,300	2,098	---	7	---	394	---	---
SANTA BARBARA [15]	383,400	36,900	92,700	1,506	1,979	0	356	235	---	---
SANTA CLARA [16]	1,553,300	148,300	378,100	3,510	3,987	0	152	1,150	---	---
SANTA CRUZ [17]	238,300	23,300	58,300	462	1,208	0	155	93	---	---
SHASTA	152,500	18,900	43,700	801	---	0	---	137	---	---
SOLANO	353,100	43,300	106,400	1,351	---	13	---	155	---	---
SONOMA	402,700	41,800	103,000	1,285	---	0	---	231	---	---
STANISLAUS [18]	384,300	51,100	123,700	1,471	---	0	---	353	---	---
SUTTER	66,800	8,200	19,800	182	---	0	---	87	---	---
TEHAMA	51,500	6,400	14,500	155	---	11	---	32	---	---
TULARE	323,500	47,000	111,500	1,391	---	40	---	526	---	---
TUOLUMNE	50,300	5,300	11,800	125	---	9	---	46	---	---
VENTURA [19]	693,900	79,900	193,700	1,912	3,560	3	1,454	694	---	---
YOLO	146,300	15,500	37,500	349	---	0	---	157	---	---
YUBA	60,400	7,400	19,900	157	---	0	---	124	---	---
15 Small Counties	316,900	37,500	86,300	1,193	---	76	---	453	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	30,847,900	3,327,900	8,291,600	80,252	48,330	447	5,312	34,421	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				24.11	21.79	0.13	2.39	4.15	---	---
Number of Reporting Counties				57	12	57	12	57	---	---
COLORADO [20] - 63 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
ADAMS	279,200	33,400	82,400	470	---	---	---	423	---	---
ARAPAHOE	412,400	47,900	114,000	639	---	---	---	290	---	---
BOULDER	237,400	23,900	57,000	1,339	---	---	---	111	---	---
DENVER	492,600	40,500	109,300	358	---	---	---	217	---	---
DOUGLAS	63,600	9,000	21,000	63	---	---	---	16	---	---
EL PASO	418,200	48,200	117,800	1,057	---	---	---	557	---	---
JEFFERSON	461,800	51,700	123,200	1,004	---	---	---	164	---	---
LARIMER	196,100	22,600	52,100	567	---	---	---	108	---	---
MESA	98,100	12,200	27,200	320	---	---	---	74	---	---
PUEBLO	129,600	15,100	34,300	854	---	---	---	157	---	---
WELD	138,900	17,300	40,200	470	---	---	---	42	---	---
52 Small Counties	542,400	64,100	147,300	1,592	---	---	---	548	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	3,470,200	385,900	925,700	8,733	---	---	---	2,707	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				22.63	---	---	---	2.92	---	---
Number of Reporting Counties				63	---	---	---	63	---	---

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

Reporting County	1992 Populations		Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases	
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition		Non-petition
CONNECTICUT [21] - 15 venue districts										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
BRIDGEPORT	---	---	---	787	653	25	117	---	---	---
BRISTOL	---	---	---	682	361	110	103	---	---	---
DANBURY	---	---	---	216	303	49	50	---	---	---
HARTFORD	---	---	---	1,104	841	63	188	---	---	---
MERIDEN	---	---	---	21	3	7	1	---	---	---
MIDDLETOWN	---	---	---	190	162	14	19	---	---	---
MONTVILLE	---	---	---	608	496	111	81	---	---	---
NEW BRITAIN	---	---	---	44	10	6	3	---	---	---
NEW HAVEN	---	---	---	1,508	742	245	263	---	---	---
NORWALK	---	---	---	185	176	21	35	---	---	---
STAMFORD	---	---	---	242	189	10	53	---	---	---
TALCOTTVILLE	---	---	---	198	307	64	56	---	---	---
TORRINGTON	---	---	---	175	275	27	94	---	---	---
WATERBURY	---	---	---	625	493	69	90	---	---	---
WILLIMANTIC	---	---	---	189	213	49	37	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Venue Districts	3,281,000	316,200	776,100	6,774	5,224	870	1,190	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Venue Districts				21.42	16.52	2.75	3.76	---	---	---
Number of Reporting Venue Districts				15	15	15	15	---	---	---
DELAWARE [22] - 3 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
KENT	114,800	13,100	31,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,591
NEW CASTLE	457,200	46,400	110,900	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,910
SUSSEX	117,100	12,000	28,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,023
Totals for Reporting Counties	689,200	71,500	170,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,524
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Number of Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	3
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA [23]										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	588,600	44,400	111,800	3,975	1,528	---	---	355	116	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	588,600	44,400	111,800	3,975	1,528	---	---	355	116	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				89.46	34.39	---	---	3.17	1.04	---
Number of Reporting Counties				1	1	---	---	1	1	---
FLORIDA [24] - 11 districts										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
DISTRICT 1	537,900	60,400	144,100	2,747	2,003	103	668	---	---	---
DISTRICT 2	553,400	63,800	144,500	3,370	2,136	62	649	---	---	---
DISTRICT 3	1,026,500	102,400	235,500	4,136	3,716	104	706	---	---	---
DISTRICT 4	1,380,900	144,300	349,000	8,345	6,997	152	240	---	---	---
DISTRICT 5	1,180,900	90,500	217,000	7,429	2,948	341	522	---	---	---
DISTRICT 6	1,604,500	159,200	388,100	11,364	8,532	149	1,408	---	---	---
DISTRICT 7	1,534,300	162,200	385,300	8,493	5,608	189	596	---	---	---
DISTRICT 8	972,800	79,200	189,000	4,894	3,979	67	405	---	---	---
DISTRICT 9	1,286,900	108,400	270,200	5,176	5,398	22	337	---	---	---
DISTRICT 10	1,308,800	111,500	278,200	4,406	7,064	13	87	---	---	---
DISTRICT 11	2,100,700	209,900	517,400	8,834	11,761	53	1,536	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Districts	13,487,600	1,291,800	3,118,200	69,194	60,142	1,255	7,154	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Districts				53.56	46.55	0.97	5.54	---	---	---
Number of Reporting Districts				11	11	11	11	---	---	---

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

Reporting County	1992 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
GEORGIA [25] - 159 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
BARTOW	58,300	6,100	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	666
CARROLL	74,400	7,700	18,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	784
CHATHAM	226,100	21,800	55,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,294
CHEROKEE	94,000	9,800	25,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	491
CLARKE	91,300	7,100	17,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,501
CLAYTON	189,700	19,100	48,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,657
COBB	466,600	44,100	110,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,897
COLUMBIA	68,800	8,800	20,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	609
COWETA	56,100	6,200	15,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	776
DOUGHERTY	100,400	11,300	27,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,908
FAYETTE	65,000	8,500	18,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	564
FLOYD	84,700	7,600	18,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,019
HENRY	61,200	6,900	16,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	410
HOUSTON	93,000	9,800	24,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	953
LIBERTY	55,000	5,400	16,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	580
LOWNDES	79,200	8,300	20,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	418
MUSCOGEE	186,800	17,800	46,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,657
RICHMOND	197,700	19,600	49,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,917
ROCKDALE	56,400	6,500	15,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	434
SPALDING	56,800	6,100	14,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	693
TROUP	57,900	6,100	14,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	983
WALKER	60,800	6,400	14,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	315
WHITFIELD	75,500	7,600	18,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	693
119 Small Counties	1,950,600	210,900	498,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,726
Totals for Reporting Counties	4,506,300	469,500	1,140,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,945
Rates for Reporting Counties				--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				--	--	--	--	--	--	142
HAWAII [26] - 5 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
HAWAII	125,900	16,100	36,500	696	614	257	573	143	17	--
HONOLULU	875,000	86,800	211,100	4,407	110	3,265	162	620	0	--
KAUAI	53,600	6,300	14,800	367	161	35	403	55	1	--
MAUI	105,000	11,900	28,200	126	412	50	580	0	5	--
Totals for Reporting Counties	1,159,500	121,100	290,600	5,596	1,297	3,607	1,718	818	23	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				46.19	10.71	29.77	14.18	2.81	0.08	--
Number of Reporting Counties				4	4	4	4	4	4	--
IDAHO [27] - 44 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
ADA	218,100	28,500	62,300	1,902	1,684	--	--	11	58	--
BANNOCK	70,000	10,600	22,700	711	266	--	--	50	3	--
BONNEVILLE	76,500	12,500	27,000	291	540	--	--	19	21	--
CANYON	95,500	13,800	29,500	1,054	160	--	--	125	23	--
KOOTENAI	74,000	9,600	20,300	419	53	--	--	42	6	--
TWIN FALLS	56,800	7,900	16,900	283	120	--	--	43	16	--
38 Small Counties	476,300	68,900	147,100	2,139	1,129	--	--	406	73	--
Totals for Reporting Counties	1,067,200	151,700	325,700	6,799	3,952	--	--	696	200	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				44.82	26.05	--	--	2.14	0.61	--
Number of Reporting Counties				44	44	--	--	44	44	--

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

Reporting County	1992 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 [28] - 102 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
ADAMS	67,300	6,800	16,400	67	---	3	---	84	---	---
CHAMPAIGN	176,100	14,200	37,100	241	---	16	---	163	---	---
COLES	52,600	4,700	10,700	0	---	0	---	0	---	---
COOK [29]	5,194,600	476,800	1,219,000	16,758	3,078	38	1	6,759	32	---
DE KALB	79,300	6,800	16,600	124	---	11	---	124	---	---
HENRY	52,100	5,800	13,200	40	---	24	---	25	---	---
JACKSON	62,100	4,800	11,600	76	---	0	---	12	---	---
KANE	323,000	36,800	92,100	491	---	0	---	2	---	---
KANKAKEE	97,900	11,100	26,100	158	---	17	---	80	---	---
KNOX	57,400	5,700	12,800	45	---	0	---	16	---	---
LAKE	525,500	54,800	139,800	646	---	2	---	221	---	---
LA SALLE	108,800	11,000	26,100	242	---	45	---	73	---	---
MCHENRY	186,500	21,400	52,800	153	---	6	---	55	---	---
MCLEAN	131,400	12,500	29,800	125	---	18	---	78	---	---
MACON	119,300	12,500	29,000	449	---	23	---	97	---	---
MADISON	253,600	24,900	61,000	439	---	4	---	255	---	---
PEORIA	186,000	19,400	45,600	263	---	0	---	8	---	---
ROCK ISLAND	151,300	15,400	36,500	116	---	3	---	75	---	---
ST. CLAIR	267,500	28,600	71,000	544	---	29	---	226	---	---
SANGAMON	181,500	18,000	44,100	135	---	1	---	0	---	---
TAZEWELL	125,900	13,500	31,200	153	---	2	---	9	---	---
VERMILION	89,800	9,200	21,600	162	---	5	---	96	---	---
WHITESIDE	61,200	6,700	15,300	65	---	20	---	46	---	---
WILL	363,600	43,800	103,800	385	---	51	---	115	---	---
WILLIAMSON	58,700	5,600	13,100	67	---	8	---	25	---	---
WINNEBAGO	257,400	25,500	63,500	214	---	0	---	0	---	---
75 Small Counties	1,605,400	165,800	387,900	2,911	---	152	---	849	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	10,835,700	1,062,100	2,627,800	25,069	3,078	478	1	9,493	32	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				23.60	6.46	0.45	0.00	3.61	0.03	---
Number of Reporting Counties				101	1	101	1	101	1	---
INDIANA [30] - 92 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
ALLEN	307,200	36,200	82,700	602	---	69	---	395	---	---
BARTHOLOMEW	65,000	7,300	16,100	191	---	0	---	34	---	---
CLARK	89,600	10,500	22,300	163	---	87	---	88	---	---
DELAWARE	122,200	12,700	26,900	158	---	27	---	304	---	---
ELKHART	159,500	18,800	44,100	453	---	58	---	137	---	---
FLOYD	65,800	8,000	17,100	98	---	7	---	133	---	---
GRANT	75,700	8,500	18,100	237	---	36	---	52	---	---
HAMILTON	111,200	14,600	32,400	253	---	71	---	20	---	---
HENDRICKS	77,300	10,000	20,900	463	---	0	---	19	---	---
HOWARD	82,500	9,500	21,000	160	---	75	---	15	---	---
JOHNSON	90,000	11,300	23,800	0	---	0	---	93	---	---
KOSCIUSKO	66,700	8,100	18,700	97	---	0	---	22	---	---
LAKE	485,700	61,600	131,900	923	---	2	---	416	---	---
LA PORTE	109,300	12,300	26,800	157	---	0	---	56	---	---
MADISON	133,400	15,000	31,800	760	---	279	---	147	---	---
MARION	814,100	82,400	201,200	6,192	---	1,398	---	130	---	---
MONROE	111,300	10,100	21,400	162	---	0	---	57	---	---
MORGAN	57,100	7,300	15,400	124	---	92	---	55	---	---
PORTER	131,700	17,600	36,100	327	---	0	---	122	---	---

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

Reporting County	1992 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
ST. JOSEPH	252,300	27,800	62,800	601	--	2	--	144	--	--
TIPPECANOE	133,400	13,100	28,900	237	--	57	--	177	--	--
VANDEBURGH	168,600	17,000	39,400	311	--	26	--	256	--	--
VIGO	108,400	11,500	24,800	294	--	96	--	67	--	--
WAYNE	73,500	8,300	17,800	127	--	9	--	86	--	--
68 Small Counties	1,770,300	217,400	466,900	3,431	--	493	--	1,436	--	--
Totals for Reporting Counties	5,661,800	656,900	1,449,400	16,521	--	2,884	--	4,461	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.15	--	4.39	--	3.08	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				92	--	92	--	92	--	--
IOWA [31] - 8 districts										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
DISTRICT 1	342,000	43,400	92,900	598	--	--	--	304	--	--
DISTRICT 2	488,800	56,100	122,000	504	--	--	--	399	--	--
DISTRICT 3	333,000	43,400	93,000	661	--	--	--	293	--	--
DISTRICT 4	185,800	22,700	49,200	466	--	--	--	278	--	--
DISTRICT 5	559,600	64,500	144,300	844	--	--	--	513	--	--
DISTRICT 6	343,200	37,900	84,200	494	--	--	--	303	--	--
DISTRICT 7	282,800	35,900	78,700	690	--	--	--	252	--	--
DISTRICT 8	277,300	32,900	71,100	718	--	--	--	415	--	--
Totals for Reporting Districts	2,812,400	336,800	735,300	4,975	--	--	--	2,757	--	--
Rates for Reporting Districts				14.77	--	--	--	3.75	--	--
Number of Reporting Districts				8	--	--	--	8	--	--
KANSAS [32] - 105 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
BUTLER	51,500	7,000	15,300	224	--	--	--	58	--	--
DOUGLAS	83,300	8,500	18,800	348	--	--	--	137	--	--
JOHNSON	361,500	42,900	99,700	1,923	--	--	--	209	--	--
LEAVENWORTH	65,500	8,100	18,100	256	--	--	--	120	--	--
RENO	63,500	7,300	16,500	374	--	--	--	219	--	--
RILEY	68,400	6,200	15,700	105	--	--	--	25	--	--
SALINE	50,200	5,900	13,600	501	--	--	--	120	--	--
SEDGWICK	411,000	48,400	117,000	1,721	--	--	--	572	--	--
SHAWNEE	163,900	18,700	43,100	1,081	--	--	--	598	--	--
WYANDOTTE	164,900	19,300	47,000	1,157	--	--	--	579	--	--
95 Small Counties	1,038,800	124,600	283,700	4,973	--	--	--	2,069	--	--
Totals for Reporting Counties	2,522,500	297,000	688,400	12,663	--	--	--	4,706	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				42.63	--	--	--	6.84	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				105	--	--	--	105	--	--
KENTUCKY [33] - 120 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
BOONE	58,700	8,100	17,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	831
BOYD	52,100	5,700	11,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	235
CAMPBELL	85,400	9,900	22,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,407
CHRISTIAN	70,200	7,000	17,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	978
DAVIESS	88,800	10,500	23,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,346
FAYETTE	229,600	22,700	51,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,097
HARDIN	90,900	11,300	25,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	597
JEFFERSON	677,500	72,300	161,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,255
KENTON	144,700	17,000	39,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,462
MCCRACKEN	64,100	7,300	15,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	630
MADISON	58,600	6,800	13,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	483

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

Reporting County	1992 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	
PIKE	74,000	10,200	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	313
PULASKI	50,400	6,000	12,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	541
WARREN	78,100	9,300	19,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,413
106 Small Counties	1,931,500	242,700	501,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,723
Totals for Reporting Counties	3,754,700	446,900	952,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	36,311
Rates for Reporting Counties				--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				--	--	--	--	--	--	120
LOUISIANA [34] - 64 parishes										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
ACADIA	56,800	7,200	17,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	274
ASCENSION	59,100	7,800	18,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	178
BOSSIER	87,500	9,400	23,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	879
CADDO	252,200	27,400	66,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,104
CALCASIEU	170,800	20,000	47,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,645
EAST BATON ROUGE	386,200	41,200	100,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,820
IBERIA	69,400	8,900	21,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	692
JEFFERSON	455,400	47,600	114,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,853
LAFAYETTE	167,400	18,700	46,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,609
LAFOURCHE	87,200	10,200	24,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	659
LIVINGSTON	71,700	9,300	21,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	393
ORLEANS	504,900	51,300	127,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,611
OUACHITA	144,500	16,800	39,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,879
RAPIDES	133,700	15,300	36,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	884
ST. BERNARD	67,700	7,300	17,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	487
ST. LANDRY	81,600	10,200	24,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	763
ST. MARY	59,000	7,200	17,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	223
ST. TAMMANY	146,800	18,700	43,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,414
TANGIPAHOA	87,100	11,000	25,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	761
TERREBONNE	98,500	12,700	30,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,203
VERMILION	50,900	6,200	14,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	465
VERNON	62,900	6,400	17,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	504
41 Small Parishes	941,400	110,500	261,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,537
Totals for Reporting Parishes	4,242,500	481,400	1,157,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	36,837
Rates for Reporting Parishes				--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Parishes				--	--	--	--	--	--	63
MAINE [35] - 16 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
ANDROSCOGGIN	105,900	11,500	27,400	500	--	--	--	43	--	--
ARROSTOCK	87,500	10,000	22,500	224	--	--	--	73	--	--
CUMBERLAND	244,600	24,000	57,800	593	--	--	--	98	--	--
KENNEBEC	116,600	13,400	30,000	732	--	--	--	33	--	--
OXFORD	52,900	6,000	13,900	212	--	--	--	13	--	--
PENOBSCOT	147,500	16,500	36,600	447	--	--	--	111	--	--
SOMERSET	50,100	6,300	13,800	427	--	--	--	18	--	--
YORK	165,600	18,300	43,400	763	--	--	--	57	--	--
8 Small Counties	264,700	29,900	68,400	984	--	--	--	189	--	--
Totals for Reporting Counties	1,235,400	136,000	313,900	4,882	--	--	--	635	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				35.89	--	--	--	2.02	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				16	--	--	--	16	--	--

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

Reporting County	1992 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 [36] - 24 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
ALLEGANY	76,900	7,700	17,400	129	243	18	180	0	0	--
ANNE ARUNDEL	433,600	45,300	111,300	1,193	1,993	23	246	2	0	---
BALTIMORE	710,500	63,100	159,800	2,117	3,346	13	137	12	6	---
CALVERT	52,700	7,000	15,900	167	329	0	167	0	0	---
CARROLL	126,600	14,600	35,200	253	395	7	111	2	0	---
CECIL	73,200	8,800	20,600	280	358	12	103	1	0	---
CHARLES	103,800	13,300	31,800	208	603	7	187	0	1	---
FREDERICK	154,200	17,700	42,900	300	814	24	341	0	0	---
HARFORD	187,000	21,600	52,700	377	614	5	65	0	0	---
HOWARD	192,300	20,800	51,900	289	389	6	109	2	0	---
MONTGOMERY	777,100	73,400	188,800	725	2,522	25	317	0	0	---
PRINCE GEORGE'S	748,600	77,500	190,400	1,650	3,269	4	866	4	5	---
ST. MARY'S	78,000	9,400	23,300	195	295	2	114	0	0	---
WASHINGTON	124,600	12,000	29,000	176	541	10	183	0	0	---
WICOMICO	76,300	8,400	19,600	152	603	0	132	0	0	---
BALTIMORE CITY	755,600	72,300	190,000	7,566	4,645	109	260	8	0	---
8 Small Counties	232,200	23,500	56,200	640	1,564	27	642	1	1	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4,908,500	496,200	1,237,000	16,437	22,532	292	4,160	32	13	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				33.12	45.41	0.59	8.38	0.03	0.01	---
Number of Reporting Counties				24	24	24	24	24	24	---
MASSACHUSETTS [97] - 14 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
BARNSTABLE	186,000	14,400	38,600	1,066	--	186	--	47	--	---
BERKSHIRE	138,900	12,000	30,400	544	--	152	--	60	--	---
ESSEX	668,100	56,900	154,100	1,742	--	364	--	290	--	---
FRANKLIN	69,900	6,500	16,900	330	--	147	--	58	--	---
HAMPDEN	454,900	42,300	111,200	881	--	196	--	54	--	---
HAMPSHIRE	146,100	11,500	28,400	399	--	89	--	27	--	---
MIDDLESEX	1,394,300	103,800	280,300	2,502	--	566	--	366	--	---
NORFOLK	614,200	46,800	124,600	1,350	--	270	--	76	--	---
PLYMOUTH	434,000	43,000	110,400	2,328	--	319	--	216	--	---
SUFFOLK	661,900	43,700	125,100	2,601	--	0	--	0	--	---
WORCESTER	707,600	63,500	169,300	1,914	--	498	--	136	--	---
2 Small Counties	17,600	1,300	3,900	52	--	19	--	6	--	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	5,493,600	445,700	1,193,200	15,709	--	2,806	--	1,336	--	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				35.24	--	6.30	--	1.12	--	---
Number of Reporting Counties				13	--	13	--	13	--	---
MICHIGAN [38] - 83 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
ALLEGAN	91,900	10,700	26,200	555	--	37	--	148	--	---
BARRY	50,800	5,800	13,500	251	--	0	--	21	--	---
BAY	113,400	11,800	27,900	667	--	0	--	53	--	---
BERRIEN	163,800	17,100	41,500	1,327	--	82	--	111	--	---
CALHOUN	138,000	14,400	34,700	2,342	--	0	--	187	--	---
CASS	50,200	5,400	12,800	355	--	93	--	32	--	---
CLINTON	58,800	7,000	16,100	352	--	0	--	9	--	---
EATON	94,300	10,800	24,700	940	--	0	--	17	--	---
GENESEE	437,000	47,500	115,000	1,638	--	241	--	286	--	---
GRAND TRAVERSE	65,200	7,100	17,200	569	--	0	--	29	--	---
INGHAM	286,200	26,300	67,100	1,549	--	34	--	350	--	---

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

Reporting County	1992 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	
IONIA	57,900	6,500	15,500	145	---	4	---	33	---	---
ISABELLA	55,500	5,400	12,600	232	---	69	---	36	---	---
JACKSON	152,000	15,200	37,100	1,153	---	294	---	125	---	---
KALAMAZOO	226,800	20,900	53,000	2,154	---	469	---	557	---	---
KENT	508,200	52,700	138,500	3,566	---	133	---	381	---	---
LAPEER	75,900	9,500	21,400	415	---	59	---	12	---	---
LENAWEE	92,900	10,500	24,500	548	---	53	---	39	---	---
LIVINGSTON	117,400	13,800	31,900	352	---	120	---	16	---	---
MACOMB	728,300	65,900	163,100	1,218	---	144	---	157	---	---
MARQUETTE	72,000	7,500	17,900	300	---	152	---	31	---	---
MIDLAND	76,800	8,400	20,000	240	---	19	---	53	---	---
MONROE	135,600	15,400	36,400	390	---	45	---	12	---	---
MONTCALM	53,900	6,100	14,600	203	---	5	---	42	---	---
MUSKEGON	161,400	17,200	43,200	1,886	---	215	---	276	---	---
OAKLAND	1,100,100	103,300	257,200	5,033	---	368	---	416	---	---
OTTAWA	190,600	22,100	54,500	1,544	---	252	---	91	---	---
SAGINAW	215,200	23,500	56,300	857	---	86	---	328	---	---
ST. CLAIR	147,800	16,200	38,800	654	---	198	---	119	---	---
ST. JOSEPH	59,800	6,700	16,300	553	---	75	---	65	---	---
SHIAWASSEE	70,800	8,300	18,900	389	---	159	---	21	---	---
TUSCOLA	56,300	6,600	15,000	136	---	87	---	160	---	---
VAN BUREN	71,100	8,400	19,900	713	---	101	---	56	---	---
WASHTENAW	287,200	23,600	60,300	1,147	---	147	---	141	---	---
WAYNE	2,143,800	209,900	537,300	9,888	---	3,333	---	3,261	---	---
48 Small Counties	1,029,500	109,000	257,400	6,201	---	1,146	---	848	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	9,436,600	956,600	2,358,600	50,462	---	8,220	---	8,519	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				52.75	---	8.59	---	3.61	---	---
Number of Reporting Counties				83	---	83	---	83	---	---
MINNESOTA [39] - 87 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
ANOKA	249,500	34,100	78,600	1,510	---	230	---	20	---	---
BLUE EARTH	55,300	6,400	13,700	359	---	119	---	9	---	---
CLAY	51,600	6,300	13,800	313	---	162	---	6	---	---
DAKOTA	281,800	36,100	87,300	990	---	8	---	42	---	---
HENNEPIN	1,057,200	97,700	248,700	4,610	---	2,884	---	1,011	---	---
OLMSTED	109,000	12,600	31,100	475	---	93	---	23	---	---
OTTER TAIL	51,900	6,300	14,000	293	---	172	---	4	---	---
RAMSEY	497,400	49,100	125,400	2,245	---	630	---	73	---	---
RICE	50,400	6,500	13,900	132	---	56	---	13	---	---
ST. LOUIS	203,000	23,600	50,600	1,039	---	342	---	10	---	---
SCOTT	59,200	7,900	19,100	385	---	159	---	8	---	---
STEARNS	121,600	16,200	35,700	561	---	196	---	10	---	---
WASHINGTON	149,400	20,900	47,100	893	---	250	---	16	---	---
WRIGHT	70,400	10,300	23,700	386	---	255	---	1	---	---
73 Small Counties	1,472,200	189,500	422,000	8,507	---	3,947	---	230	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4,460,000	523,600	1,224,800	22,698	---	9,503	---	1,476	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				43.35	---	18.15	---	1.21	---	---
Number of Reporting Counties				87	---	87	---	87	---	---
MISSISSIPPI [40] - 82 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
DE SOTO	69,000	9,400	19,800	51	257	16	263	0	0	---
FORREST	69,400	8,000	17,800	69	416	28	201	0	0	---

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

Reporting County	1992 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	
HARRISON	168,000	19,300	44,700	244	738	14	566	0	1	---
HINDS	258,500	31,500	69,800	881	642	9	783	581	0	---
JACKSON	117,100	15,900	33,400	173	85	21	33	49	203	---
JONES	63,000	7,900	16,700	110	222	38	55	23	4	---
LAUDERDALE	76,800	9,300	20,600	359	199	144	168	110	9	---
LEE	66,600	8,100	18,200	92	198	37	17	0	0	---
LOWNDES	60,300	7,700	17,200	115	177	33	62	0	0	---
MADISON	54,700	7,100	15,900	185	180	14	58	28	5	---
RANKIN	88,600	11,700	24,200	112	139	31	64	49	4	---
WASHINGTON	69,000	10,200	22,300	409	288	60	178	0	0	---
68 Small Counties	1,440,900	195,800	410,800	2,752	3,379	585	823	229	143	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	2,601,800	342,100	731,300	5,552	6,920	1,030	3,271	1,069	369	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.23	20.23	3.01	9.56	1.46	0.50	---
Number of Reporting Counties				80	80	80	80	80	80	---
MISSOURI [41] - 115 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
BOONE	114,000	10,300	25,800	258	802	70	690	88	637	---
BUCHANAN	84,300	8,500	20,800	159	489	65	524	41	101	---
CAPE GIRARDEAU	62,500	6,000	14,400	53	426	18	590	11	4	---
CASS	64,800	7,700	18,200	26	483	42	310	53	153	---
CLAY	155,700	15,500	38,500	110	825	17	147	80	93	---
COLE	64,500	6,600	15,600	150	276	62	300	1	21	---
FRANKLIN	81,800	9,300	22,500	67	728	5	186	5	36	---
GREENE	211,000	19,900	46,900	126	1,253	17	379	119	286	---
JACKSON	642,600	60,400	155,300	1,531	2,385	727	1,078	541	1,691	---
JASPER	91,800	9,500	22,400	72	237	14	106	53	26	---
JEFFERSON	173,900	20,400	50,200	214	800	47	406	165	9	---
PLATTE	58,700	6,300	15,000	41	324	3	27	22	8	---
ST. CHARLES	216,100	25,500	63,800	365	1,096	141	918	36	10	---
ST. LOUIS	1,008,200	95,400	236,100	2,222	6,140	532	5,142	990	920	---
ST. LOUIS CITY	402,500	35,100	95,500	1,329	3,837	254	2,650	956	880	---
100 Small Counties	1,760,200	187,800	436,100	1,580	9,264	551	5,362	894	2,015	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	5,192,600	524,000	1,276,900	8,303	29,365	2,565	18,815	4,055	6,890	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				15.85	56.04	4.90	35.91	3.18	5.40	---
Number of Reporting Counties				115	115	115	115	115	115	---
MONTANA [42] - 57 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
BEAVERHEAD	8,700	1,100	2,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	13
CASCADE	80,100	9,500	22,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	180
FLATHEAD	61,000	8,200	17,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	35
GALLATIN	52,000	6,000	13,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	29
MISSOULA	81,100	9,600	21,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	86
YELLOWSTONE	116,900	14,300	32,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	250
50 Small Counties	423,800	54,800	121,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	764
Totals for Reporting Counties	823,600	103,600	231,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,357
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Number of Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	56
NEBRASKA [43] - 93 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
DOUGLAS	423,600	49,100	115,900	997	2	203	0	593	1	---
LANCASTER	217,300	23,700	54,500	582	1,790	119	319	274	4	---

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

Reporting County	1992 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	
SARPY	104,400	15,100	34,600	313	346	166	156	80	0	--
76 Small Counties	829,900	103,600	231,500	2,027	114	848	85	480	18	--
Totals for Reporting Counties	1,575,300	191,500	436,600	3,919	2,252	1,336	560	1,427	23	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				20.47	11.76	6.98	2.92	3.27	0.05	--
Number of Reporting Counties				79	79	79	79	79	79	--
NEVADA - 17 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
CLARK [44]	818,900	84,800	210,200	9,330	4,898	153	111	627	35	--
WASHOE [45]	281,300	25,400	66,400	939	2,759	10	2,458	--	--	--
4 Small Counties [46]	48,000	5,900	14,600	422	242	220	457	--	168	--
Totals for Reporting Counties	1,148,200	116,100	291,200	10,691	7,899	383	3,026	627	203	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				92.05	69.53	3.36	26.05	2.98	0.94	--
Number of Reporting Counties				6	6	6	6	1	1	--
NEW HAMPSHIRE [47] - 10 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
CHESHIRE	70,200	7,500	17,700	311	--	89	--	52	--	--
GRAFTON	75,000	8,000	18,200	316	--	93	--	38	--	--
HILLSBOROUGH	336,500	35,100	87,300	1,387	--	272	--	162	--	--
MERRIMACK	120,200	13,000	31,200	615	--	98	--	93	--	--
ROCKINGHAM	246,200	25,600	64,500	1,238	--	127	--	122	--	--
STRAFFORD	104,400	10,200	25,400	274	--	35	--	83	--	--
4 Small Counties	153,300	17,300	40,000	881	--	263	--	111	--	--
Totals for Reporting Counties	1,110,800	116,800	284,200	5,022	--	977	--	661	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				43.01	--	8.37	--	2.33	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				10	--	10	--	10	--	--
NEW JERSEY [48] - 21 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
ATLANTIC	226,000	22,000	52,900	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,300
BERGEN	831,700	74,000	170,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,873
BURLINGTON	398,100	43,500	101,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,724
CAMDEN	506,700	56,600	136,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,985
CAPE MAY	95,800	9,000	21,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,057
CUMBERLAND	139,100	16,000	36,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,379
ESSEX	784,100	81,400	190,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,616
GLOUCESTER	231,800	28,100	64,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,338
HUDSON	557,300	52,800	124,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,962
HUNTERDON	108,600	11,200	26,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	405
MERCER	328,300	32,300	75,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,216
MIDDLESEX	676,900	62,500	148,900	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,433
MONMOUTH	557,300	59,400	137,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,025
MORRIS	424,600	42,300	97,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,441
OCEAN	436,500	43,100	100,900	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,317
PASSAIC	456,500	46,500	110,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,632
SALEM	65,800	7,800	17,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,226
SOMERSET	242,100	22,300	54,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,241
SUSSEX	131,900	15,500	37,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	881
UNION	497,600	45,900	109,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,257
WARREN	92,300	9,400	23,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	764
Totals for Reporting Counties	7,789,100	781,700	1,837,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	100,072
Rates for Reporting Counties				--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				--	--	--	--	--	--	21

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

Reporting County	1992 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
NEW MEXICO [49] - 13 districts										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
DISTRICT 1	158,000	18,900	43,500	439	1,424	57	---	0	471	---
DISTRICT 2	501,600	55,300	132,400	2,726	4,833	0	---	885	486	---
DISTRICT 3	141,400	20,000	44,700	336	2,112	2	---	230	503	---
DISTRICT 5	169,300	23,300	53,000	3,570	---	---	---	365	---	---
DISTRICT 6	54,000	7,700	16,500	281	934	15	---	0	246	---
DISTRICT 9	61,500	8,200	18,800	266	839	6	---	0	352	---
DISTRICT 11	158,900	25,900	60,400	634	2,502	14	---	71	617	---
DISTRICT 12	66,900	8,100	19,900	291	923	4	---	42	155	---
DISTRICT 13	138,100	19,100	45,000	0	1,968	0	---	0	1,007	---
4 Small Counties	131,400	16,500	37,300	486	2,788	93	---	46	642	---
Totals for Reporting Districts	1,581,200	203,200	471,500	9,029	18,323	191	---	1,639	4,479	---
Rates for Reporting Districts				44.44	101.88	1.06	---	3.48	10.70	---
Number of Reporting Districts				13	12	12	---	13	12	---
NEW YORK [50] - 62 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 15										
ALBANY	294,700	20,200	57,500	537	297	365	239	519	---	---
ALLEGANY	50,800	4,700	12,000	59	93	93	40	288	---	---
BRONX	1,212,400	103,800	306,100	1,165	326	577	719	5,478	---	---
BROOME	213,700	15,600	44,800	251	143	112	181	209	---	---
CATTARAUGUS	84,800	8,000	21,500	87	114	48	67	275	---	---
CAYUGA	82,900	7,200	20,000	153	126	23	72	36	---	---
CHAUTAUQUA	142,900	12,300	33,100	165	349	71	103	189	---	---
CHEMUNG	95,900	8,300	22,300	131	94	83	170	170	---	---
CHENANGO	52,100	5,100	13,300	18	81	22	25	36	---	---
CLINTON	86,600	7,000	19,900	20	118	36	69	200	---	---
COLUMBIA	63,400	5,000	14,000	103	96	62	39	69	---	---
DUTCHESS	261,300	20,200	57,000	320	187	109	204	343	---	---
ERIE	975,500	72,700	207,000	829	953	531	343	1,019	---	---
FULTON	54,600	4,900	12,700	47	52	62	81	146	---	---
GENESEE	60,500	5,300	14,700	83	18	15	38	45	---	---
HERKIMER	66,300	5,800	15,400	59	112	67	38	116	---	---
JEFFERSON	111,700	10,100	28,900	89	219	96	159	235	---	---
KINGS	2,317,200	197,700	557,600	2,839	187	1,062	621	4,129	---	---
LIVINGSTON	62,800	5,100	14,100	51	79	37	72	108	---	---
MADISON	69,600	6,000	16,300	69	71	72	26	69	---	---
MONROE	719,100	55,400	162,900	908	611	414	225	728	---	---
MONTGOMERY	52,400	4,200	11,800	57	59	26	51	95	---	---
NASSAU	1,296,600	95,000	254,800	786	561	368	398	467	---	---
NEW YORK	1,498,200	77,800	228,400	1,413	152	382	394	2,574	---	---
NIAGARA	222,300	18,400	50,800	229	205	184	328	210	---	---
ONEIDA	252,600	19,900	55,900	175	385	119	85	691	---	---
ONONDAGA	472,300	36,600	106,600	1,419	570	511	300	744	---	---
ONTARIO	95,800	8,000	22,200	31	63	49	111	36	---	---
ORANGE	309,900	28,100	79,800	295	400	175	338	420	---	---
OSWEGO	122,600	11,800	31,600	132	147	78	155	254	---	---
OTSEGO	61,000	4,900	13,000	19	101	25	21	172	---	---
PUTNAM	84,500	7,000	19,900	35	31	34	14	16	---	---
QUEENS	1,965,600	133,400	373,600	1,374	67	528	462	1,461	---	---
RENSSELAER	155,500	12,000	33,900	255	128	344	29	84	---	---
RICHMOND	381,700	31,000	86,200	294	46	133	160	236	---	---
ROCKLAND	267,400	23,900	62,700	178	97	90	79	299	---	---

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

Reporting County	1992 Populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
ST. LAWRENCE	112,800	10,000	26,000	26	236	34	92	166	--	--
SARATOGA	182,600	15,800	43,000	171	226	159	66	200	--	--
SCHENECTADY	150,400	11,000	31,400	145	188	307	131	514	--	--
STEUBEN	99,800	9,500	25,000	98	56	84	90	110	--	--
SUFFOLK	1,331,300	108,700	293,800	1,873	1,094	467	476	954	--	--
SULLIVAN	69,800	5,800	16,000	111	16	51	5	171	--	--
TIOGA	52,700	5,100	13,800	72	52	32	31	58	--	--
TOMPKINS	94,800	6,100	17,100	72	146	50	44	203	--	--
ULSTER	166,500	12,500	35,700	210	189	186	68	636	--	--
WARREN	59,600	5,100	13,400	31	101	29	73	47	--	--
WASHINGTON	59,800	5,300	14,000	73	88	31	91	83	--	--
WAYNE	89,800	8,400	23,300	176	126	73	134	73	--	--
WESTCHESTER	881,100	61,200	174,100	800	679	261	427	319	--	--
13 Small Counties	451,300	39,600	105,900	292	689	292	310	585	--	--
Totals for Reporting Counties	18,119,400	1,396,300	3,914,900	18,825	11,224	9,059	8,494	26,285	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				13.48	8.04	6.49	6.08	6.71	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				62	62	62	62	62	--	--
NORTH CAROLINA [51] - 100 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 15										
ALAMANCE	111,700	7,800	21,500	378	--	175	--	37	--	--
BRUNSWICK	52,600	4,200	10,900	98	--	6	--	67	--	--
BUNCOMBE	180,500	13,300	35,400	328	--	228	--	306	--	--
BURKE	78,200	6,000	15,600	143	--	80	--	94	--	--
CABARRUS	102,100	8,100	21,800	178	--	37	--	45	--	--
CALDWELL	73,000	5,700	14,800	172	--	50	--	129	--	--
CARTERET	54,300	4,100	10,900	150	--	18	--	55	--	--
CATAWBA	122,200	9,900	25,600	198	--	57	--	114	--	--
CLEVELAND	87,400	7,100	18,700	146	--	8	--	89	--	--
COLUMBUS	51,200	4,900	12,200	133	--	3	--	49	--	--
CRAVEN	84,200	7,000	20,500	235	--	48	--	78	--	--
CUMBERLAND	283,400	23,600	71,300	1,480	--	325	--	602	--	--
DAVIDSON	130,800	10,300	27,300	332	--	45	--	40	--	--
DURHAM	187,700	13,400	38,500	378	--	48	--	145	--	--
EDGECOMBE	58,400	5,700	14,500	320	--	0	--	85	--	--
FORSYTH	274,500	19,200	54,800	635	--	406	--	283	--	--
GASTON	180,700	14,300	39,400	477	--	214	--	144	--	--
GUILFORD	358,600	26,000	71,000	1,233	--	205	--	412	--	--
HALIFAX	57,300	5,300	13,900	221	--	6	--	20	--	--
HARNETT	70,000	5,500	15,700	103	--	18	--	94	--	--
HENDERSON	71,500	5,100	13,200	61	--	27	--	42	--	--
IREDELL	95,900	7,600	20,300	318	--	81	--	75	--	--
JOHNSTON	83,900	7,000	18,300	272	--	19	--	41	--	--
LENOIR	59,100	5,200	13,100	126	--	3	--	70	--	--
LINCOLN	51,900	4,300	11,400	70	--	26	--	21	--	--
MECKLENBURG	527,900	39,900	115,200	2,603	--	470	--	374	--	--
MOORE	60,900	4,700	12,300	141	--	23	--	48	--	--
NASH	79,200	7,100	17,900	284	--	63	--	134	--	--
NEW HANOVER	124,200	9,700	25,100	938	--	96	--	131	--	--
ONSLOW	154,700	9,400	33,900	426	--	2	--	232	--	--
ORANGE	96,900	5,900	16,600	153	--	8	--	57	--	--
PITT	111,400	8,900	24,200	385	--	0	--	87	--	--
RANDOLPH	110,000	8,700	23,500	414	--	102	--	91	--	--
ROBESON	108,600	11,400	29,100	693	--	103	--	212	--	--

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

Reporting County	1992 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	
ROCKINGHAM	88,800	6,900	18,300	254	--	19	--	34	--	--
ROWAN	114,200	9,000	24,200	320	--	142	--	63	--	--
RUTHERFORD	58,800	4,900	12,500	84	--	48	--	55	--	--
STANLY	53,400	4,200	11,500	104	--	3	--	30	--	--
SURRY	63,700	5,000	12,600	109	--	10	--	29	--	--
UNION	86,900	8,000	21,200	311	--	73	--	103	--	--
WAKE	437,100	32,900	92,000	955	--	256	--	265	--	--
WAYNE	108,000	9,100	25,000	261	--	52	--	191	--	--
WILKES	61,300	4,900	12,400	177	--	86	--	165	--	--
WILSON	68,200	6,200	15,600	198	--	6	--	45	--	--
56 Small Counties	1,367,100	113,600	291,900	3,406	--	510	--	1,416	--	--
Totals for Reporting Counties	6,842,700	541,200	1,465,500	20,401	--	4,205	--	6,899	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				37.70	--	7.77	--	4.71	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				100	--	100	--	100	--	--
NORTH DAKOTA [52] - 53 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
BURLEIGH	59,900	7,700	17,300	69	554	39	523	172	383	--
CASS	102,400	11,700	26,900	253	538	139	411	188	234	--
GRAND FORKS	70,400	7,900	19,400	145	524	72	441	75	510	--
WARD	57,700	6,900	16,500	49	472	37	390	31	630	--
49 Small Counties	345,600	43,900	98,300	327	1,999	198	1,933	378	1,200	--
Totals for Reporting Counties	635,900	78,000	178,400	843	4,037	485	3,698	844	2,957	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				10.80	52.37	6.21	47.38	4.73	16.57	--
Number of Reporting Counties				53	53	53	53	53	53	--
OHIO [53] - 88 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
ALLEN	111,500	13,500	30,100	1,474	--	265	--	370	--	--
ASHTABULA	101,400	12,400	27,100	1,163	--	482	--	123	--	--
ATHENS	60,500	6,500	13,200	412	--	175	--	68	--	--
BELMONT	72,200	7,700	16,500	584	--	112	--	134	--	--
BUTLER	296,000	35,600	78,700	1,507	--	399	--	452	--	--
CLARK	149,900	17,100	37,800	1,426	--	115	--	585	--	--
CLERMONT	152,500	20,000	44,700	1,657	--	602	--	205	--	--
COLUMBIANA	110,000	13,400	28,700	341	--	171	--	86	--	--
CUYAHOGA [54]	1,434,200	142,300	336,100	7,398	4,485	689	3,558	8,549	6	--
DARKE	54,500	6,700	14,700	201	--	70	--	42	--	--
DELAWARE	68,000	8,800	18,900	413	--	142	--	64	--	--
ERIE	78,000	9,000	19,900	1,581	--	325	--	182	--	--
FAIRFIELD	105,100	13,400	28,400	478	--	104	--	219	--	--
FRANKLIN	976,400	101,800	241,200	8,682	--	1,251	--	6,794	--	--
GEAUGA	82,400	10,500	23,300	592	--	114	--	119	--	--
GREENE	138,900	16,700	35,700	960	--	390	--	240	--	--
HAMILTON	879,700	94,100	225,300	19,585	--	2,378	--	449	--	--
HANCOCK	66,600	7,800	17,600	457	--	77	--	10	--	--
HURON	57,100	7,500	16,400	422	--	175	--	59	--	--
JEFFERSON	81,600	9,000	18,700	275	--	135	--	39	--	--
LAKE	218,900	24,100	53,700	2,107	--	527	--	1,234	--	--
LAWRENCE	62,800	8,000	16,700	400	--	276	--	67	--	--
LICKING	130,300	15,300	34,200	720	--	160	--	389	--	--
LORAIN	275,400	34,100	74,300	1,860	--	365	--	550	--	--
LUCAS	469,600	51,800	121,500	4,717	--	740	--	412	--	--
MAHONING	268,900	29,400	64,300	1,312	--	132	--	235	--	--

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

Reporting County	1992 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	
MARION	65,300	7,400	16,900	1,335	--	261	--	380	--	--
MEDINA	124,300	16,400	35,200	1,001	--	168	--	114	--	--
MIAMI	94,600	11,500	25,100	1,307	--	643	--	99	--	--
MONTGOMERY	582,800	60,300	142,400	3,574	--	534	--	859	--	--
MUSKINGUM	83,400	9,900	21,900	491	--	324	--	173	--	--
PORTAGE	144,800	17,000	36,300	653	--	120	--	215	--	--
RICHLAND	128,100	15,200	32,900	1,334	--	516	--	262	--	--
ROSS	70,400	8,100	17,400	550	--	268	--	31	--	--
SANDUSKY	62,900	8,000	17,400	544	--	140	--	33	--	--
SCIOTO	81,600	10,100	21,400	553	--	295	--	42	--	--
SENECA	60,700	8,000	17,100	658	--	209	--	173	--	--
STARK	373,300	41,600	92,300	1,961	--	686	--	1,399	--	--
SUMMIT	523,000	55,600	126,600	3,481	--	797	--	572	--	--
TRUMBULL	231,400	25,800	56,700	998	--	573	--	28	--	--
TUSCARAWAS	85,400	10,000	22,200	623	--	140	--	51	--	--
WARREN	115,700	13,600	30,900	1,063	--	522	--	51	--	--
WASHINGTON	63,200	7,500	15,900	226	--	67	--	31	--	--
WAYNE	103,000	13,000	29,100	721	--	387	--	248	--	--
WOOD	115,000	13,600	28,700	1,455	--	278	--	222	--	--
43 Small Counties	1,405,400	177,300	385,200	10,177	--	3,747	--	1,513	--	--
Totals for Reporting Counties	11,016,400	1,246,300	2,809,200	93,429	4,485	21,046	3,558	28,173	6	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				74.97	31.52	16.89	25.00	10.03	0.02	--
Number of Reporting Counties				88	1	88	1	88	1	--
OREGON [55] - 36 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
BENTON	74,200	8,000	17,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	468
CLACKAMAS	292,100	36,600	78,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,070
COOS	63,100	7,200	15,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	630
DESCHUTES	78,500	9,800	21,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	357
DOUGLAS	99,100	12,000	26,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	326
JACKSON	153,300	17,700	38,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,370
JOSEPHINE	65,600	7,300	15,900	--	--	--	--	--	--	412
KLAMATH	60,400	7,200	15,900	--	--	--	--	--	--	361
LANE	296,400	33,300	73,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	990
LINN	95,600	11,400	25,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	496
MARION	239,300	28,200	64,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,756
MULTNOMAH	611,600	59,300	142,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,828
POLK	51,900	6,700	14,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	473
UMATILLA	62,100	7,800	17,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	426
WASHINGTON	326,400	38,900	89,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,152
YAMHILL	68,700	9,100	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	359
20 Small Counties	339,000	40,900	90,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,195
Totals for Reporting Counties	2,977,300	341,100	766,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,669
Rates for Reporting Counties				--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				--	--	--	--	--	--	36
PENNSYLVANIA [56] - 67 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
ADAMS	79,100	9,100	20,500	68	25	--	--	--	--	--
ALLEGHENY	1,350,800	119,000	287,500	3,606	1,235	--	--	--	--	--
ARMSTRONG	74,300	8,300	18,000	46	55	--	--	--	--	--
BEAVER	188,100	19,800	44,600	234	84	--	--	--	--	--
BERKS	340,100	34,900	81,100	605	233	--	--	--	--	--

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

Reporting County	1992 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	
BLAIR	131,900	15,000	32,700	228	20	--	--	--	--	--
BRADFORD	61,600	7,500	16,900	86	15	--	--	--	--	--
BUCKS	547,000	60,900	142,600	1,218	6	--	--	--	--	--
BUTLER	153,600	17,600	39,100	234	24	--	--	--	--	--
CAMBRIA	164,800	18,100	38,400	371	35	--	--	--	--	--
CARBON	57,500	5,900	13,200	96	43	--	--	--	--	--
CENTRE	125,100	10,600	24,300	120	10	--	--	--	--	--
CHESTER	380,400	40,800	97,100	381	135	--	--	--	--	--
CLEARFIELD	78,900	9,000	19,700	149	5	--	--	--	--	--
COLUMBIA	63,900	6,700	14,600	34	85	--	--	--	--	--
CRAWFORD	87,100	10,300	22,800	141	6	--	--	--	--	--
CUMBERLAND	197,400	20,500	44,800	88	299	--	--	--	--	--
DAUPHIN	240,400	23,700	56,800	512	244	--	--	--	--	--
DELAWARE	553,500	53,500	129,900	1,464	0	--	--	--	--	--
ERIE	278,500	32,200	73,600	513	161	--	--	--	--	--
FAYETTE	146,900	16,500	35,500	77	226	--	--	--	--	--
FRANKLIN	122,400	13,600	30,300	135	66	--	--	--	--	--
INDIANA	91,000	10,500	22,100	76	9	--	--	--	--	--
LACKAWANNA	221,400	21,800	49,000	214	35	--	--	--	--	--
LANCASTER	427,400	49,800	116,800	654	352	--	--	--	--	--
LAWRENCE	97,300	10,300	23,000	110	47	--	--	--	--	--
LEBANON	115,000	12,600	28,500	168	104	--	--	--	--	--
LEHIGH	294,300	28,800	68,000	441	174	--	--	--	--	--
LUZERNE	331,700	31,500	71,400	169	507	--	--	--	--	--
LYCOMING	120,000	13,400	30,500	195	100	--	--	--	--	--
MERCER	122,300	13,100	29,000	116	38	--	--	--	--	--
MONROE	96,700	11,400	25,700	207	5	--	--	--	--	--
MONTGOMERY	685,400	64,600	156,400	575	413	--	--	--	--	--
NORTHAMPTON	249,800	26,000	59,800	356	238	--	--	--	--	--
NORTHUMBERLAND	97,800	10,000	22,600	212	167	--	--	--	--	--
PHILADELPHIA	1,602,600	159,300	387,300	8,068	0	--	--	--	--	--
SCHUYLKILL	154,200	15,300	33,900	51	151	--	--	--	--	--
SOMERSET	79,100	9,200	19,900	135	28	--	--	--	--	--
VENANGO	60,000	7,100	15,500	32	154	--	--	--	--	--
WASHINGTON	208,800	21,400	46,800	153	177	--	--	--	--	--
WESTMORELAND	374,300	37,800	84,300	457	59	--	--	--	--	--
YORK	343,200	36,300	84,600	230	271	--	--	--	--	--
24 Small Counties	809,600	92,500	206,000	867	445	--	--	--	--	--
Totals for Reporting Counties	12,003,200	1,236,300	2,864,900	23,892	6,486	--	--	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.32	5.25	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				66	66	--	--	--	--	--
SOUTH CAROLINA [57] - 46 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
AIKEN	125,000	13,500	31,900	258	195	80	191	--	--	--
ANDERSON	150,000	14,600	33,800	171	347	143	84	--	--	--
BEAUFORT	89,300	7,800	21,400	94	168	18	63	--	--	--
BERKELEY	133,100	15,800	40,500	139	346	101	78	--	--	--
CHARLESTON	304,900	26,300	71,300	470	956	141	150	--	--	--
DARLINGTON	63,900	7,300	16,200	142	26	55	13	--	--	--
DORCHESTER	85,800	9,400	23,800	86	157	51	83	--	--	--
FLORENCE	118,200	13,700	31,000	142	472	52	245	--	--	--
GREENVILLE	330,900	30,100	74,600	429	653	29	108	--	--	--
GREENWOOD	61,600	5,900	14,300	153	150	27	35	--	--	--

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

Reporting County	1992 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	
HORRY	148,900	14,200	33,000	284	292	37	59	--	--	--
LANCASTER	56,300	5,700	13,600	139	204	34	121	--	--	--
LAURENS	60,000	5,800	13,700	87	52	17	6	--	--	--
LEXINGTON	173,200	17,700	42,100	292	345	182	99	--	--	--
OCONEE	59,400	5,900	13,200	38	106	4	9	--	--	--
ORANGEBURG	87,600	9,800	22,900	193	356	109	124	--	--	--
PICKENS	97,000	9,100	20,400	128	138	46	11	--	--	--
RICHLAND	295,300	26,400	65,100	749	413	70	37	--	--	--
SPARTANBURG	234,400	22,000	52,600	389	707	163	33	--	--	--
SUMTER	106,100	11,200	28,200	167	406	35	119	--	--	--
YORK	135,900	13,500	32,500	190	230	245	215	--	--	--
25 Small Counties	686,400	77,800	179,000	1,422	1,641	503	512	--	--	--
Totals for Reporting Counties	3,603,200	363,500	875,100	6,162	8,360	2,142	2,395	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.95	23.00	5.89	6.59	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				46	46	46	46	--	--	--
SOUTH DAKOTA [58] - 66 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
MINNEHAHA	126,500	15,200	35,000	635	158	402	110	--	--	--
PENNINGTON	83,100	10,400	24,900	594	149	264	88	--	--	--
62 Small Counties	490,600	64,800	142,600	1,093	925	595	1,056	--	--	--
Totals for Reporting Counties	700,200	90,400	202,400	2,322	1,232	1,261	1,254	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.67	13.62	13.94	13.86	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				64	64	64	64	--	--	--
TENNESSEE [59] - 95 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
ANDERSON	70,300	7,600	16,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,023
BLOUNT	88,600	9,200	19,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	904
BRADLEY	75,900	8,900	18,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	493
CARTER	53,100	5,400	11,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	209
DAVIDSON	526,200	48,600	117,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,527
GREENE	57,500	6,100	12,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	689
HAMBLEN	52,000	5,400	11,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	744
HAMILTON	294,100	31,200	69,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,068
KNOX	345,900	34,200	76,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,014
MADISON	80,300	9,500	20,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	744
MAURY	56,500	7,000	14,900	--	--	--	--	--	--	208
MONTGOMERY	103,500	11,400	27,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,937
PUTNAM	52,900	5,500	11,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,172
RUTHERFORD	122,100	15,400	33,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,330
SEVIER	52,600	6,000	12,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	913
SHELBY [60]	851,200	98,300	228,700	4,718	9,693	139	3,784	4,559	658	--
SULLIVAN	147,900	14,800	31,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,271
SUMNER	106,400	13,400	28,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,354
WASHINGTON	95,100	9,600	20,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,256
WILLIAMSON	83,500	11,500	24,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,558
WILSON	69,700	8,800	18,900	--	--	--	--	--	--	757
74 Small Counties	1,638,700	189,000	399,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,735
Totals for Reporting Counties	5,024,000	556,800	1,226,000	4,718	9,693	139	3,784	4,559	658	52,906
Rates for Reporting Counties				48.00	98.61	1.41	38.50	19.93	2.88	--
Number of Reporting Counties				1	1	1	1	1	1	94

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

Reporting County	1992 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 [61] - 254 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
ANGELINA	72,600	8,300	19,700	241	258	39	188	--	--	--
BELL	198,600	16,600	54,000	241	503	3	79	--	--	--
BEXAR	1,232,100	133,000	339,300	2,543	2,336	59	689	--	--	--
BOWIE	84,900	9,200	21,600	61	551	0	112	--	--	--
BRAZORIA	199,300	23,200	56,500	646	722	85	787	--	--	--
BRAZOS	126,700	10,300	26,900	155	310	19	356	--	--	--
CAMERON	270,400	39,900	90,000	451	909	4	303	--	--	--
COLLIN	274,400	31,200	77,100	344	493	15	110	--	--	--
COMAL	53,900	5,400	13,100	77	129	11	107	--	--	--
CORYELL	66,700	6,300	17,200	34	64	0	33	--	--	--
DALLAS	1,925,800	181,300	489,700	5,034	2,814	43	1,643	--	--	--
DENTON	284,300	28,700	75,200	236	403	24	216	--	--	--
ECTOR	123,600	14,100	37,200	195	351	4	61	--	--	--
ELLIS	88,500	10,800	26,200	115	168	10	236	--	--	--
EL PASO	614,900	78,200	189,400	746	969	0	0	--	--	--
FORT BEND	234,300	31,200	76,600	477	503	30	156	--	--	--
GALVESTON	226,000	24,400	59,700	250	1,268	3	215	--	--	--
GRAYSON	98,800	9,900	23,800	205	321	3	18	--	--	--
GREGG	109,100	11,600	28,600	182	379	8	187	--	--	--
GUADALUPE	67,400	7,500	18,400	104	364	31	225	--	--	--
HARRIS	2,929,200	308,500	800,000	5,654	6,014	39	1,356	--	--	--
HARRISON	59,700	6,900	16,200	152	219	0	34	--	--	--
HAYS	68,200	6,800	16,200	124	210	4	47	--	--	--
HENDERSON	60,800	6,000	14,000	29	106	2	45	--	--	--
HIDALGO	398,700	61,600	139,500	509	361	60	62	--	--	--
HUNT	66,900	6,700	16,600	62	158	4	62	--	--	--
JEFFERSON	248,800	26,400	64,600	665	843	3	79	--	--	--
JOHNSON	101,000	11,800	28,100	192	136	16	171	--	--	--
KAUFMAN	54,300	6,400	15,200	46	72	4	36	--	--	--
LIBERTY	54,800	6,500	15,200	36	170	1	15	--	--	--
LUBBOCK	231,400	23,400	58,900	589	783	390	696	--	--	--
MCLENNAN	196,600	19,700	49,000	656	834	12	192	--	--	--
MIDLAND	110,800	12,600	33,500	171	382	22	310	--	--	--
MONTGOMERY	189,400	23,300	54,600	100	315	0	105	--	--	--
NACOGDOCHES	56,900	5,300	12,800	43	331	1	121	--	--	--
NUECES	302,600	35,600	87,400	921	1,456	119	1,643	--	--	--
ORANGE	83,700	9,800	22,700	168	235	17	71	--	--	--
PARKER	67,300	7,700	18,200	58	165	0	181	--	--	--
POTTER	101,700	10,400	27,900	436	180	292	156	--	--	--
RANDALL	93,200	10,300	24,600	176	207	45	114	--	--	--
SAN PATRICIO	61,100	7,700	18,500	204	117	1	27	--	--	--
SMITH	157,300	16,000	39,600	297	200	75	65	--	--	--
TARRANT	1,216,200	118,100	317,300	2,642	2,729	0	669	--	--	--
TAYLOR	124,400	12,100	32,300	159	764	12	552	--	--	--
TOM GREEN	102,300	10,300	26,500	237	612	18	187	--	--	--
TRAVIS	599,100	52,000	139,600	1,899	2,774	27	533	--	--	--
VICTORIA	77,300	9,000	22,300	236	592	3	17	--	--	--
WALKER	52,900	4,000	9,600	80	133	4	30	--	--	--
WEBB	138,500	20,500	48,500	196	681	16	193	--	--	--
WICHITA	127,200	12,100	31,600	195	221	11	187	--	--	--

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

Reporting County	1992 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	
WILLIAMSON	145,000	18,000	43,800	106	515	0	54	--	--	--
203 Small Counties	3,026,000	335,100	805,800	3,784	10,049	241	3,623	--	--	--
Totals for Reporting Counties	17,655,600	1,903,600	4,791,000	33,159	46,379	1,830	17,354	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.42	24.36	0.96	9.12	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				254	254	254	254	--	--	--
UTAH [62] - 29 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
CACHE	79,900	12,100	26,800	498	515	199	239	45	9	--
DAVIS	197,800	36,400	78,000	1,007	2,228	213	770	124	106	--
SALT LAKE	764,000	117,800	260,100	8,024	7,585	936	2,621	290	646	--
UTAH	277,400	48,600	104,000	948	3,543	410	1,539	14	213	--
WASHINGTON	51,100	9,500	19,200	471	636	216	334	17	20	--
WEBER	166,600	25,300	54,600	598	2,926	224	542	90	287	--
23 Small Counties	282,300	50,500	105,700	1,890	2,675	711	1,374	132	203	--
Totals for Reporting Counties	1,813,100	300,100	648,400	13,436	20,108	2,909	7,419	712	1,484	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				44.77	66.99	9.69	24.72	1.10	2.29	--
Number of Reporting Counties				29	29	29	29	29	29	--
VERMONT [63] - 14 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
CHITTENDEN	133,400	13,400	32,200	234	--	--	--	212	--	--
RUTLAND	62,900	6,400	15,300	112	--	--	--	71	--	--
WASHINGTON	55,600	6,100	14,400	117	--	--	--	70	--	--
WINDSOR	54,700	5,700	13,700	54	--	--	--	46	--	--
10 Small Counties	263,100	30,800	72,000	647	--	--	--	328	--	--
Totals for Reporting Counties	569,800	62,200	147,500	1,164	--	--	--	727	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				18.71	--	--	--	4.93	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				14	--	--	--	14	--	--
VIRGINIA [64] - 136 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
ALBEMARLE	70,100	6,900	16,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,541
ARLINGTON	176,200	9,500	26,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,199
AUGUSTA	56,400	6,300	13,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,802
CHESTERFIELD	215,700	28,400	64,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,827
FAIRFAX	843,700	87,800	204,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,698
FAUQUIER	50,200	5,700	13,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,380
HANOVER	65,200	7,400	16,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,997
HENRICO	224,600	21,100	51,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,570
HENRY	58,700	5,800	13,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,625
LOUDOUN	88,800	9,500	24,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,637
MONTGOMERY	76,200	6,300	14,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,887
PITTSYLVANIA	57,400	6,200	13,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,205
PRINCE WILLIAM	222,300	28,200	68,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,054
ROANOKE	81,800	8,600	18,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,718
ROCKINGHAM	59,200	6,400	14,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,204
SPOTSYLVANIA	59,200	8,100	18,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,367
STAFFORD	63,100	8,900	19,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,535
ALEXANDRIA CITY	114,600	6,300	17,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,940
CHESAPEAKE CITY	156,600	20,100	46,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,128
DANVILLE CITY	54,700	5,200	12,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,454
HAMPTON CITY	137,900	14,100	34,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,392
LYNCHBURG CITY	68,100	6,600	15,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,892

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

Reporting County	1992 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	
NEWPORT NEWS CITY	175,300	18,300	48,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,174
NORFOLK CITY	269,200	22,600	62,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,103
PORTSMOUTH CITY	107,100	11,400	28,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,937
RICHMOND CITY	209,300	16,600	43,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	266
ROANOKE CITY	99,400	8,300	21,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,128
SUFFOLK CITY	53,700	6,300	14,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,075
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	405,100	46,700	115,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,114
97 Small Counties	1,922,000	202,700	449,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	75,848
Totals for Reporting Counties	6,241,700	646,400	1,520,900	--	--	--	--	--	--	212,697
Rates for Reporting Counties				--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				--	--	--	--	--	--	126
WASHINGTON [65] - 39 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
BENTON	118,800	15,500	36,200	661	--	--	--	91	--	--
CHELAN	55,100	6,300	15,100	305	--	--	--	41	--	--
CLALLAM	59,600	6,500	14,800	207	--	--	--	116	--	--
CLARK	251,200	33,600	74,200	1,169	--	--	--	243	--	--
GRANT	57,800	8,000	18,500	477	--	--	--	99	--	--
GRAYS HARBOR	67,700	7,900	18,300	271	--	--	--	133	--	--
ISLAND	63,500	6,800	17,000	150	--	--	--	23	--	--
KING	1,590,600	148,700	366,100	7,316	--	--	--	1,239	--	--
KITSAP	200,200	25,300	58,500	1,433	--	--	--	140	--	--
LEWIS	62,600	8,200	18,000	228	--	--	--	91	--	--
SKAGIT	84,000	10,100	22,900	389	--	--	--	59	--	--
SNOHOMISH	491,400	56,800	140,800	1,814	--	--	--	342	--	--
SPOKANE	381,300	44,600	102,800	1,622	--	--	--	477	--	--
WALLA WALLA	51,100	5,900	13,200	138	--	--	--	49	--	--
WHATCOM	134,800	16,000	35,500	838	--	--	--	55	--	--
YAKIMA	199,300	26,400	61,600	1,575	--	--	--	171	--	--
20 Small Counties	391,200	48,400	107,600	1,611	--	--	--	428	--	--
Totals for Reporting Counties	4,260,300	475,100	1,121,100	20,204	--	--	--	3,797	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				42.53	--	--	--	3.39	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				36	--	--	--	36	--	--
WEST VIRGINIA [66] - 55 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
BERKELEY	59,900	7,200	15,500	158	117	60	135	--	--	--
CABELL	97,800	10,400	20,800	489	184	218	39	--	--	--
HARRISON	70,100	8,000	16,400	66	4	15	6	--	--	--
KANAWHA	209,800	22,800	46,700	690	965	78	552	--	--	--
MARION	37,800	6,300	12,600	25	4	17	0	--	--	--
MERCER	65,700	7,700	15,000	98	289	37	60	--	--	--
MONONGALIA	76,300	7,800	15,600	12	136	0	10	--	--	--
OHIO	51,400	5,100	10,800	24	88	14	22	--	--	--
RALEIGH	77,600	10,100	19,200	118	153	115	47	--	--	--
WOOD	87,800	9,800	20,500	61	265	15	54	--	--	--
45 Small Counties	957,900	120,600	237,100	1,221	1,067	496	499	--	--	--
Totals for Reporting Counties	1,812,200	215,900	430,200	2,962	3,272	1,065	1,424	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				13.72	15.16	4.93	6.60	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				55	55	55	55	--	--	--
WISCONSIN [67] - 72 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
BROWN	199,200	24,200	55,100	320	--	0	--	206	--	--
CHIPPEWA	53,600	6,800	15,300	118	--	6	--	19	--	--

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

Reporting County	1992 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	
DANE	375,700	38,000	89,300	1,139	---	30	---	308	---	---
DODGE	78,400	9,400	21,200	138	---	22	---	61	---	---
EAU CLAIRE	87,200	10,100	22,600	183	---	22	---	64	---	---
FOND DU LAC	92,200	11,700	25,600	297	---	15	---	203	---	---
GRANT	50,400	6,500	13,900	72	---	7	---	37	---	---
JEFFERSON	69,400	8,600	18,600	57	---	19	---	43	---	---
KENOSHA	131,200	15,700	36,100	462	---	18	---	148	---	---
LA CROSSE	100,200	11,200	25,600	293	---	4	---	88	---	---
MANITOWOC	82,300	9,800	22,100	181	---	3	---	111	---	---
MARATHON	118,100	15,300	33,800	167	---	17	---	68	---	---
OUTAGAMIE	143,800	18,100	41,700	400	---	77	---	120	---	---
OZAUKEE	74,500	9,100	20,500	88	---	30	---	32	---	---
PORTAGE	62,800	7,800	16,900	110	---	1	---	49	---	---
ROCK	142,800	17,100	39,200	1,100	---	36	---	197	---	---
ST.CROIX	51,400	6,900	15,800	117	---	15	---	55	---	---
SHEBOYGAN	106,300	12,900	28,800	304	---	41	---	73	---	---
WALWORTH	76,800	8,700	19,100	216	---	8	---	43	---	---
WASHINGTON	97,600	13,000	28,400	183	---	21	---	35	---	---
WAUKESHA	311,900	40,200	86,600	1,002	---	122	---	251	---	---
WINNEBAGO	143,600	15,500	35,800	586	---	75	---	121	---	---
WOOD	75,300	9,200	21,100	88	---	12	---	44	---	---
46 Small Counties	1,104,500	135,800	301,400	2,236	---	246	---	1,018	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	3,829,200	461,500	1,034,500	9,857	---	847	---	3,394	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.36	---	1.84	---	3.28	---	---
Number of Reporting Counties				69	---	69	---	69	---	---
WYOMING [68] - 23 counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 18										
LARAMIE	75,200	10,300	22,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	135
NATRONA	62,900	9,200	19,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	199
21 Small Counties	328,100	52,100	106,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	885
Totals for Reporting Counties	466,200	71,600	147,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,219
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Number of Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	23

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

- [1] **Alabama**
Source: Alabama Department of Youth Services
Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
- [2] **Alaska**
Source: Alaska Court System
Mode: 1992 Annual Report, pages S-36 and S-56
Data: 1. Total figures are children's matters dispositions. They include delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases for fiscal year 1992.
2. The majority of juvenile cases are processed at the superior court level. However, the following district courts handled and reported children's matters in fiscal year 1992: Cordova, Craig, Dillingham, Glennallen, Naknek, Seward, Tok, and Unalaska.
- [3] **Arizona**
Source: Supreme Court of Arizona, Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: The Arizona Courts Data Book 1992 General Jurisdiction, pp. 74-118 (dependency) and 166-240 (delinquency and status)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petition dispositions and nonpetitioned cases disposed for fiscal year 1992.
2. Status figures are petition dispositions and nonpetitioned cases disposed for fiscal year 1992.
3. Dependency figures are petitioned cases disposed for fiscal year 1992.
- [4] **Maricopa County, Arizona**
Source: Maricopa County Juvenile Court Center (delinquency and status cases)
Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
- [5] **Arkansas**
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
- [6] **California**
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed. The AOC supplied dependency figures for all counties, including those counties that independently provided their automated delinquency and status offense data to NCJJ.
4. Data for Calaveras, Fresno, and Inyo counties are incomplete.
- [7] **Alameda County, California**
Source: Alameda County Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)
Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

- [8] **Kings County, California**
Source: Kings County Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)
Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
- [9] **Los Angeles County, California**
Source: Los Angeles County Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)
Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
- [10] **Orange County, California**
Source: Orange County Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)
Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
- [11] **San Bernardino County, California**
Source: San Bernardino County Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)
Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
- [12] **San Diego County, California**
Source: San Diego County Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)
Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
- [13] **San Francisco County, California**
Source: San Francisco County Juvenile Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)
Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
- [14] **San Joaquin County, California**
Source: San Joaquin County Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)
Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
- [15] **Santa Barbara County, California**
Source: Santa Barbara County Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)
Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
- [16] **Santa Clara County, California**
Source: Santa Clara County Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)
Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

[17] Santa Cruz County, California

Source: Santa Cruz County Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)
Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

[18] Stanislaus County, California

Source: Stanislaus County Probation Department (delinquency and status cases)
Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

[19] Ventura County, California

Source: Correction Services Agency (delinquency and status cases)
Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

[20] Colorado

Source: Colorado Judicial Department
Mode: Statistical Supplement to the July 1, 1991–June 30, 1992 Annual Report, pages 40–41
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitioned case terminations for fiscal year 1992. They include delinquency and status offense cases.
2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.
3. Dependency figures are petitioned case terminations for fiscal year 1992.

[21] Connecticut

Source: Chief Court Administrator's Office
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures were not reported.
4. Connecticut does not have counties; therefore, the data are reported by juvenile venue districts established by the State.

[22] Delaware

Source: Family Court of the State of Delaware
Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
Data: 1. Total figures are petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency and petitioned dependency filings received in fiscal year 1992.
2. There is no statute on status offenders in this State; therefore, no status offense cases are handled by the court.

[23] District of Columbia

Source: District of Columbia Courts
Mode: JCS survey form
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed. They include status offenses and interstate compact figures.
2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[24] Florida

Source: Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services; Children, Youth and Families Program Office
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.

2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. The figures represent the number of cases disposed by Intake during 1992, which captures only those disposed cases reported to the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services by caseworkers correctly completing and submitting a "Client Information Form - CINS/FINS and Delinquency Intake." The Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services Intake Department, having a broad range of operations, reports information on other child care services not part of the typical juvenile court system. Therefore, the number of nonpetitioned cases may appear higher and fluctuate more than those reported by other information systems that report only juvenile court activity.
4. Florida reported its data by Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS) districts. Therefore, HRS districts were used as the reporting area. The following is a list of counties within HRS districts. District 1: Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton. District 2: Bay, Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Taylor, Wakulla, and Washington. District 3: Alachua, Bradford, Citrus, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Hernando, Lafayette, Lake, Levy, Marion, Putnam, Sumter, Suwannee, and Union. District 4: Baker, Clay, Duval, Flagler, Nassau, St. Johns, and Volusia. District 5: Pasco and Pinellas. District 6: Hardee, Highlands, Hillsborough, Manatee, and Polk. District 7: Brevard, Orange, Osceola, and Seminole. District 8: Charlotte, Collier, De Soto, Glades, Hendry, Lee, and Sarasota. District 9: Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, Palm Beach, and St. Lucie. District 10: Broward. District 11: Dade and Monroe.

[25] Georgia

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Juvenile Caseload Report

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

[26] Hawaii

Source: The Judiciary, Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Automated data file and statistical pages sent to NCJJ

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

[27] Idaho

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Idaho Courts 1992 Annual Report Appendix, pages 64-107

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

[28] Illinois

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Probation Division

Mode: 1992 Probation Statistics, pages 25-28

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are the number of petitions filed.
2. Status figures are the number of petitions filed. Minors Requiring Authoritative Intervention (MRAI) and truancy counts were summed to determine status figures.
3. Dependency figures are the number of petitions filed. Neglect/abuse and dependency counts were summed to determine dependency figures.
4. Cumberland County's data are included in Coles County's figures. Putnam and Stark Counties' data are included in Marshall County's figures.

[29] Cook County, Illinois

Source: Circuit Court of Cook County, Juvenile Division

Mode: JCS survey form

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

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

[30] Indiana

- Source: Division of State Court Administration
Mode: 1992 Indiana Judicial Report, Volume II, pages 66-97
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are petitioned cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are petitioned cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are petitioned cases disposed.

[31] Iowa

- Source: State Court Administrator
Mode: 1992 Annual Statistical Report, page 60
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are the number of petitions.
 2. Status offenders are not handled by the courts in Iowa.
 3. Dependency figures are the number of petitions.
 4. Iowa reported its data by judicial district. The following is a list of counties within judicial districts.
District 1: Allamakee, Black Hawk, Buchanan, Chickasaw, Clayton, Delaware, Dubuque, Fayette, Howard, and Winneshiek. District 2: Boone, Bremer, Butler, Calhoun, Carroll, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Franklin, Greene, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Humboldt, Marshall, Mitchell, Pocahontas, Sac, Story, Webster, Winnebago, Worth, and Wright. District 3: Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Crawford, Dickinson, Emmet, Ida, Kossuth, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Sioux, and Woodbury. District 4: Audubon, Cass, Fremont, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Page, Pottawattamie, and Shelby. District 5: Adair, Adams, Clarke, Dallas, Decatur, Guthrie, Jasper, Lucas, Marion, Madison, Polk, Ringgold, Taylor, Union, Warren, and Wayne. District 6: Benton, Iowa, Jones, Johnson, Linn, and Tama. District 7: Cedar, Clinton, Jackson, Muscatine, and Scott. District 8: Appanoose, Davis, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Keokuk, Lee, Louisa, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek, Van Buren, Wapello, and Washington.

[32] Kansas

- Source: Office of Judicial Administration
Mode: Annual Report of the Courts of Kansas 1991-92 Fiscal Year, pages 100-106
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are the number of filings in fiscal year 1992.
 2. Status figures were reported with dependency cases.
 3. Dependency figures are the number of filings in fiscal year 1992 and include status offense cases.

[33] Kentucky

- Source: Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: JCS survey form
Data:
1. Total figures are petitioned cases disposed. They include delinquency, status offense, dependency, neglect, abuse, and paternity cases.

[34] Louisiana

- Source: Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana
Mode: 1992 Annual Report, pages 29-31
Data:
1. Total figures are new cases filed in district court. They include petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency, dependency, status offense, special proceeding, and traffic cases.
 2. Figures shown for Caddo, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, and Orleans Parishes include juvenile felony and misdemeanor charges and status offense cases filed.

[35] Maine

- Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

- Mode: JCS survey form (delinquency) and State of Maine Judicial Department Fiscal Year 1992 Annual Report, page 106 (dependency)
- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are all offenses committed by juveniles and include traffic cases and civil violations for fiscal year 1992.
 2. Status offenses are not handled in the juvenile court system.
 3. Dependency figures are the number of complaints filed in district court by the State Department of Human Services alleging child abuse or neglect for fiscal year 1992.
 4. The numbers for the district courts were summed to determine county figures. The following is a list of district courts within counties. Androscoggin: Lewiston and Livermore Falls. Aroostook: Caribou, Fort Kent, Houlton, Madawaska, Presque Isle, and Van Buren. Cumberland: Bridgton, Brunswick, and Portland. Franklin: Farmington. Hancock: Bar Harbor and Ellsworth. Kennebec: Augusta and Waterville. Knox: Rockland. Lincoln: Wiscasset. Oxford: Rumford and S. Paris. Penobscot: Bangor, Lincoln, Millinocket, and Newport. Piscataquis: Dover-Foxcroft. Sagadahoc: Bath. Somerset: Skowhegan. Waldo: Belfast. Washington: Calais and Machias. York: Biddeford, Springvale, and York.

[36] Maryland

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

[37] Massachusetts

- Source: Massachusetts Trial Court
- Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are complaints disposed and include motor vehicle violations.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are petitions disposed.
 4. Figures for Hampden, Suffolk, and Worcester Counties are incomplete because the units of counts for the corresponding Juvenile Court Departments were not compatible with the rest of the courts' unit of count. Bristol County figures are not displayed for the same reason. Essex County data are incomplete because the Amesbury district court data were not reported.

[38] Michigan

- Source: State Court Administrative Office
- Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.
 3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[39] Minnesota

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

[40] Mississippi

- Source: Mississippi Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Services
- Mode: Automated data file
- Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
 2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

3. Dependency figures are cases disposed. Only those dependency cases that came to the attention of the Office of Youth Services via court processing are included here.

[41] Missouri

Source: Department of Social Services, Division of Children and 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.

[42] Montana

Source: Office of Court Administration

Mode: 1992 Annual Caseload Statistics Report

- Data:
1. Total figures are petition dispositions. They include delinquency, status offense, dependency, and special proceedings cases.

[43] Nebraska

Source: Nebraska Crime Commission

Mode: Automated data file

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

[44] Clark County, Nevada

Source: Clark County Juvenile Court Services

Mode: JCS survey form

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

[45] Washoe County, Nevada

Source: Washoe County Juvenile Probation Department

Mode: JCS survey form

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

[46] Nevada

Source: Humbolt, Lander, Lyon, and Pershing County Juvenile Probation Departments

Mode: JCS survey form

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

[47] New Hampshire

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: JCS survey form

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

[48] New Jersey

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

Data: 1. Total figures are petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency dispositions.

[49] New Mexico

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (petitioned referrals) and Children, Youth and Families Department (total referrals)

Mode: JCS survey form

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are referrals for fiscal year 1992. Data for nonpetition cases were estimated by subtracting petition data from total referrals.
2. Status figures are petitioned referrals for fiscal year 1992.
3. Dependency figures are referrals for fiscal year 1992. Data for nonpetition cases were estimated by subtracting petition data from total referrals.
4. New Mexico reported its data by judicial district. The following is a list of counties within judicial districts. District 1: Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, and Los Alamos. District 2: Bernalillo. District 3: Dona Ana. District 4: San Miguel, Mora, Guadalupe. District 5: Chaves, Eddy, and Lea. District 6: Grant, Hidalgo, and Luna. District 7: Socorro, Sierra, Catron, and Torrance. District 8: Taos, Colfax, and Union. District 9: Curry and Roosevelt. District 10: De Baca, Harding, and Quay. District 11: McKinley and San Juan. District 12: Lincoln and Otero. District 13: Cibola, Sandoval, and Valencia.

[50] New York

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

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

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

[51] North Carolina

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are offenses alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1992.
2. Status figures are offenses alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1992.
3. Dependency figures are conditions alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1992. They include dependent, neglect, and abuse conditions.

[52] North Dakota

Source: Supreme Court, Office of State Court Administrator

Mode: Automated data file

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

[53] Ohio

Source: Supreme Court of Ohio

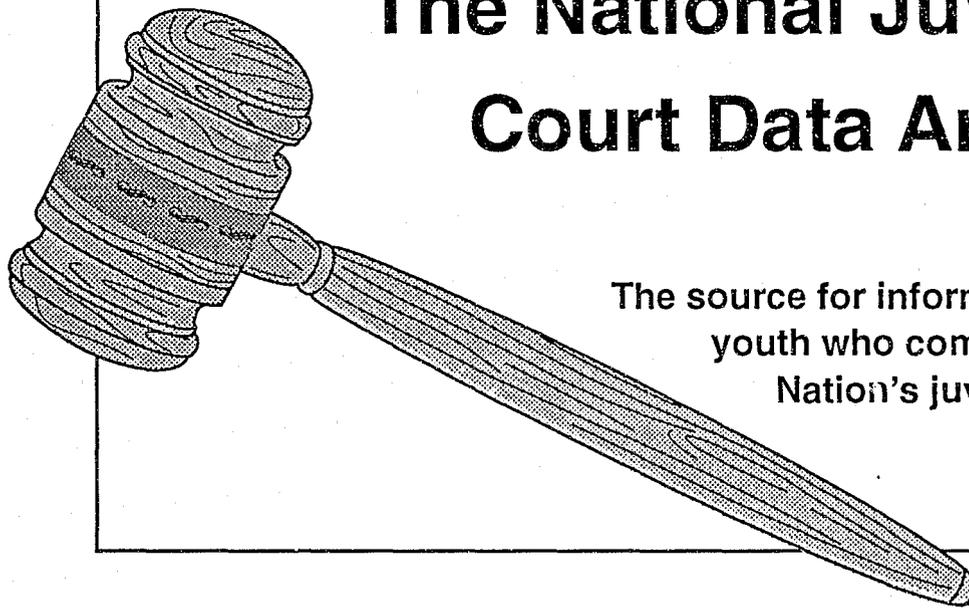
Mode: JCS survey form

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petition terminations.
2. Status figures are petition terminations.
3. Dependency figures are petition terminations.

Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County

- [54] **Cuyahoga County, Ohio**
Source: Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court Division
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
- [55] **Oregon**
Source: Judicial Department
Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
Data: 1. Total figures are juvenile petitions filed. They include delinquency, status offense, dependency, special proceedings, and termination of parental rights cases.
- [56] **Pennsylvania**
Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status offenses in Pennsylvania are classified as dependency cases which were not reported.
3. Dependency figures were not reported.
- [57] **South Carolina**
Source: Department of Juvenile Justice
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures were not reported.
- [58] **South Dakota**
Source: State Court Administrator's Office
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures were not reported.
- [59] **Tennessee**
Source: Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
Mode: 1992 Tennessee Annual Statistical Report, pages 11-12
Data: 1. Total figures are the number of petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency, status offense, dependency, termination of parental rights, and special proceedings referrals during fiscal year 1992.
- [60] **Shelby County, Tennessee**
Source: Juvenile Court of Memphis and Shelby County
Mode: 1992 Annual Report, pages 29-30
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
- [61] **Texas**
Source: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures were not reported.

- [62] **Utah**
Source: Utah State Juvenile Court
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
- [63] **Vermont**
Source: Supreme Court of Vermont, Office of the Court Administrator
Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitioned cases disposed.
2. Status figures were reported with dependency cases.
3. Dependency figures are petitioned cases disposed. They include status offense cases.
- [64] **Virginia**
Source: State Administrative Office
Mode: 1992 Virginia State of the Judiciary Report, pages F-147-F-176
Data: 1. Total figures are petitioned cases concluded. They include delinquency, traffic, custody, visitation, support orders and status offense cases.
2. Harrisonburg City data are included with Rockingham County's figures and James City's data are included with Williamsburg's figures.
- [65] **Washington**
Source: Office of the Administrator for the Courts
Mode: 1992 Annual Report of the Courts of Washington, pages 6-26 and 6-30
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitioned cases disposed.
2. Status figures were reported with dependency cases.
3. Dependency figures are petitioned cases disposed. They include truancy, dependency, termination of parent/child relationship, at-risk youth, and alternative residential placement cases.
- [66] **West Virginia**
Source: Juvenile Justice Committee, West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures were not reported.
- [67] **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.
- [68] **Wyoming**
Source: Supreme Court of Wyoming, Court Coordinator's Office
Mode: Wyoming District Court 1992 Caseload Statistics
Data: 1. Total figures are juvenile cases disposed.



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Delinquency Prevention

Education in the Law: Promoting Citizenship in the Schools. 1990, NCJ 125548.

Family Life, Delinquency, and Crime: A Policymaker's Guide. 1994, NCJ 140517.

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America's Missing and Exploited Children—Their Safety and Their Future. 1986, NCJ 100581.

Child Abuse: Prelude to Delinquency? 1985, NCJ 104275, \$7.10.

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Conditions of Confinement: Juvenile Detention and Corrections Facilities (Full Report). 1994, NCJ 145793.

Desktop Guide to Good Juvenile Probation Practice. 1991, NCJ 128218.

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