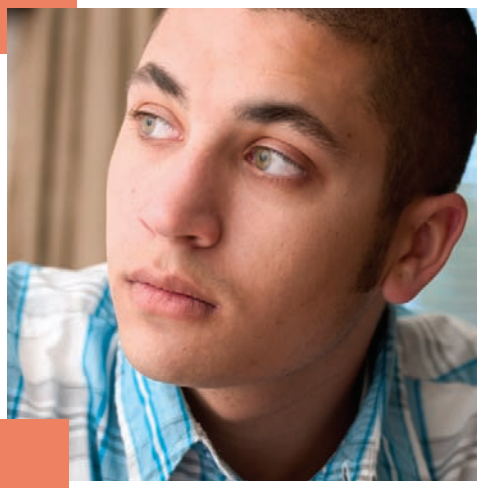










Juvenile Court Statistics 2008

NCJJ | OJJDP

Online resources

The National Juvenile Court Data Archive

www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/njcda

The annual *Juvenile Court Statistics* report series is one of many products supported by the National Juvenile Court Data Archive. To learn more, visit the Archive Web site.

- The Archive Web site was developed to inform researchers about data sets housed in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive and the procedures for access and use of these data. Visitors can view variable lists and download user guides to the data sets. The site also includes links to publications based on analyses of Archive data.
- Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics is an interactive Web-based application that allows users to analyze the actual databases that are used to produce the *Juvenile Court Statistics* report. Users have access to national estimates on more than 35 million delinquency cases processed by the nation's juvenile courts between 1985 and 2008 and can explore trends of and relationships among a youth's demographics and referral offenses, and the court's detention, adjudication, and disposition decisions. Results of analyses can be saved and imported into spreadsheet and word processing software. Users can also view preformatted tables describing the demographic characteristics of youth involved in the juvenile justice system and how juvenile courts process these cases. This application is available from the "Products & Publications" section on the Archive Web site.
- Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts gives users quick access to multiple years of state and county juvenile court case counts for delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases. This application is available from the "Products & Publications" section on the Archive Web site.

OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book

www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb

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

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

National Center for Juvenile Justice

www.ncjj.org

NCJJ's Web site describes its research activities, services, and publications, featuring links to project-supported sites and data resources including OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book, the National Juvenile Court Data Archive, the MacArthur Foundation's Models for Change, and the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency's Quality Improvement Initiative.

Juvenile Court Statistics 2008

Report

Charles Puzzanchera
Benjamin Adams
Melissa Sickmund

July 2011

National Center for Juvenile Justice

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Foreword

Today, more than ever, efforts to address the many challenges facing our nation's youth require informed decisionmaking. Sound judgment in such matters, in turn, depends on reliable information. This truism applies, in particular, when one assesses the critical role that America's juvenile courts play in addressing youth crime, protecting society, and reforming offenders.

Drawing on data from the National Juvenile Court Data Archive, *Juvenile Court Statistics 2008* profiles more than 1.6 million delinquency cases that U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction handled in 2008. The report also describes trends in delinquency cases that juvenile courts processed between 1985 and 2008 and the status offense cases they handled between 1995 and 2008.

The information contained in this report is also available online through the Statistical Briefing Book (www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb), which includes a series of Frequently Asked Questions on Juveniles in Court and the data analysis tool, *Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics*, and can be found on the OJJDP Web site. Through these Web resources, information and data are constantly being updated.

The broad array of data provided in these pages and through our Web site should be useful for policymakers, practitioners, researchers, and other concerned citizens as they work to enhance juvenile justice systems across America.

Jeff Slowikowski
Acting Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Acknowledgments

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

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

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

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

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

California—Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts; and California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center.

Colorado—Colorado Judicial Department.

Connecticut—Judicial Branch Administration, Court Support Services and Court Operations Divisions.

Delaware—Family Court of the State of Delaware.

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

Florida—State of Florida Department of Juvenile Justice.

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

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

Idaho—Idaho Supreme Court.

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

Indiana—Supreme Court of Indiana, Division of State Court Administration.

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

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

Kentucky—Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts.

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

Maine—Administrative Office of the Courts.

Maryland—Department of Juvenile Services.

Massachusetts—Administrative Office of the Courts.

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

Mississippi—Mississippi Department of Human Services.

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

Montana—Montana Board of Crime Control.

Nebraska—Nebraska Crime Commission.

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

New Jersey—Administrative Office of the Courts.

New Mexico—Children, Youth and Families Department.

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

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

Ohio—Supreme Court of Ohio; Ohio Department of Youth Services; Franklin County Court of Common Pleas; Hamilton County Juvenile Court Division; and Lucas County Juvenile Court Division.

Oklahoma—Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs.

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

Pennsylvania—Juvenile Court Judges' Commission.

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

South Carolina—Department of Juvenile Justice.

South Dakota—Unified Judicial System.

Tennessee—Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

Texas—Texas Juvenile Probation Commission.

Utah—Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

Vermont—Vermont Court Administrator's Office.

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

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

West Virginia—Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center.

Wisconsin—Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

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Preface

Juvenile Court Statistics 2008 describes delinquency cases handled between 1985 and 2008 and petitioned status offense cases handled between 1995 and 2008 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction. National estimates of juvenile court delinquency caseloads in 2008 were based on analyses of 1,194,994 automated case records and court-level statistics summarizing an additional 54,827 cases. Estimates of status offense cases formally processed by juvenile courts in 2008 were based on analyses of 104,618 automated case-level records and court-level summary statistics on an additional 8,828 cases. The data used in the analyses were contributed to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive (the Archive) by nearly 2,300 courts with jurisdiction over 82% of the juvenile population in 2008.

The first *Juvenile Court Statistics* report was published in 1929 by the U.S. Department of Labor and described cases handled by 42 courts during 1927. During the next decade, *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports were based on statistics cards completed for each delinquency, status offense, and dependency case handled by the courts participating in the reporting series. The Children's Bureau (within the U.S. Department of Labor) tabulated the information on each card, including age, gender, and race of the juvenile; the reason for referral; the manner of dealing with the case; and the final disposition of the case. During the 1940s, however, the collection of case-level data was abandoned because of its high cost. From the 1940s until the mid-1970s, *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports were based on simple, annual case counts reported to the Children's Bureau by participating courts.

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

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

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

Chapter 1

Introduction

This Report describes delinquency cases handled between 1985 and 2008 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction and status offense cases handled between 1995 and 2008. Courts with juvenile jurisdiction may handle a variety of matters, including child maltreatment, traffic violations, child support, and adoptions. This Report focuses on cases involving juveniles charged with law violations (delinquency or status offenses).

Unit of Count

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

A "case" represents a juvenile processed by a juvenile court on a new referral, regardless of the number of law violations contained in the referral. A juvenile charged with four burglaries in a single referral would represent a single case. A juvenile referred for three burglaries and referred again the following week on another burglary charge would 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 necessarily mean that a case was closed or terminated in the sense that all contact between the court and the juvenile ceased. For example, a case is considered to be disposed when the court orders probation, not when a term of probation supervision is completed.

Coverage

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

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

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

Juvenile Court Processing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data Quality

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

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

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

Validity of the Estimates

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

National estimates of delinquency cases for 2008 are based on analyses of individual case records from more than 2,000 courts and aggregate court-level data on cases from nearly 200 additional courts. Together, these courts had jurisdiction over 82% of the U.S. juvenile population in 2008. National estimates of petitioned status offense cases for 2008 are based on case records from more than 2,000 courts and court-level data from 136 additional courts, covering 74% of the juvenile population. The imputation and weighting procedures that generate national estimates from these samples control for many factors: the size of a community, the age and race composition of its juvenile population, the volume of cases referred to the reporting courts, the age and race of the juveniles involved, the offense characteristics of the cases, the courts' responses to the cases (manner of handling, detention, adjudication, and disposition), and the nature of each court's jurisdictional responsibilities (i.e., upper age of original jurisdiction).

Structure of the Report

Chapters 2 and 3 of this Report present national estimates of delinquency cases handled by the juvenile courts in 2008 and analyze caseload trends since 1985. Chapter 2 describes the volume and rate of delinquency cases, demographic characteristics of the juveniles involved (age, gender, and race), and offenses charged. Chapter 3 traces the flow of delinquency cases from referral to court through court processing, examining each decision point (i.e., detention, intake decision, adjudication decision, and judicial disposition), and presenting data by demographic characteristics and offense. Together, these two chapters provide a detailed national portrait of delinquency cases.

Chapter 4 presents national estimates of status offense cases formally handled by the juvenile courts in 2008 and caseload trends since 1995. It includes data on demographic characteristics, offenses charged, and case processing.

Appendix A describes the statistical procedure used to generate these

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

Appendix C presents a detailed table showing the number of delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases handled by juvenile courts in 2008, by state and county. Table notes, at the end of the appendix, indicate the source of the data and the unit of count. Because courts report their statistical data using various units of count (e.g., cases disposed, offenses referred, petitions), the reader is cautioned against making cross-jurisdictional comparisons before studying the table notes.

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

Data Access

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

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

Other Sources of Juvenile Court Data

With support from OJJDP, NCJJ has developed two Web-based data analysis and dissemination applications that provide access to the data used for this Report. The first of these applications, *Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics 1985–2008*, was developed to facilitate independent analysis of the national delinquency estimates presented in this Report while eliminating the need for statistical analysis software. It also enables users to view preformatted tables, beyond those included in this Report, describing the demographic characteristics of youth involved in the juvenile justice system and how juvenile courts process these cases. The second application, *Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts*, is a Web-based version of the information presented in appendix C of this Report. This application presents annual counts of the delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases processed in juvenile courts, by state and county. These applications are available from OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb.

Chapter 2

National Estimates of Delinquency Cases

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

Analysis of case rates permits comparisons of juvenile court activity over time while controlling for differences in the size and demographic characteristics of the juvenile population. Rates are calculated as the number of cases for every 1,000 juveniles in the population—those age 10 or older who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court.[1]

The chapter focuses on cases disposed in 2008 and examines trends since 1985.

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

Counts and Trends

- In 2008, courts with juvenile jurisdiction handled an estimated 1,653,300 delinquency cases.
- In 1960, approximately 1,100 delinquency cases were processed daily. In 2008, juvenile courts handled about 4,500 delinquency cases per day.
- The number of delinquency cases processed by juvenile courts increased 43% between 1985 and 2008.
- Between its peak year 1997 and 2008, the delinquency caseload declined 12%.
- Between 1997 and 2008, the number of public order offense cases increased 16%, person offense cases and drug law violation cases changed very little (4% and 5% decrease, respectively), and property offense cases decreased 30%.
- Public order offense cases accounted for more than half (52%) of the growth in the delinquency caseload between 1985 and 2008. Person offense cases made up another 44% of the increased number of delinquency cases processed during this time period.

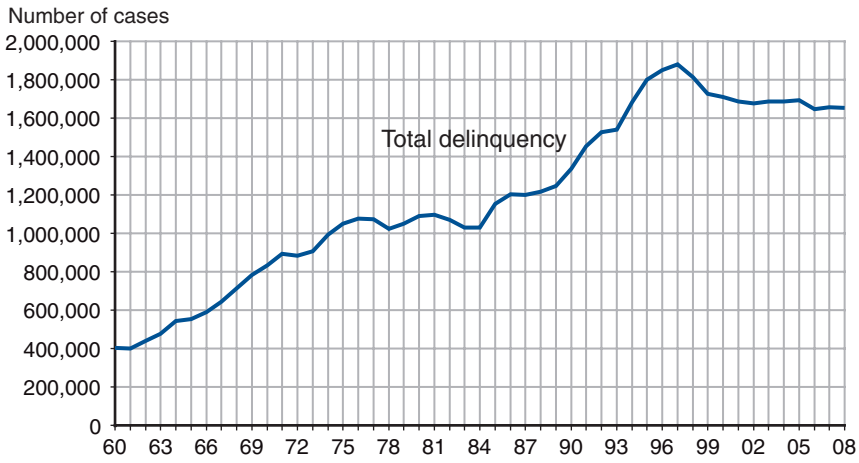
Offense profile of delinquency cases:

Most serious offense	1985	2008
Person	16%	24%
Property	61	37
Drugs	7	11
Public order	17	27
Total	100%	100%

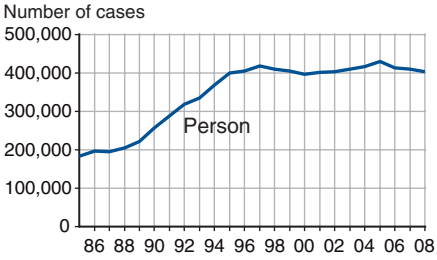
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

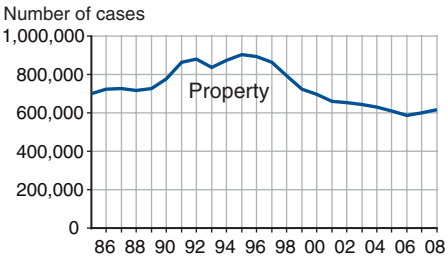
- Compared with 1985, a much smaller proportion of the court's delinquency caseload in 2008 was property offenses.

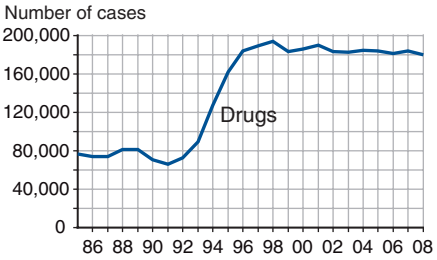
Between 1960 and 2008, juvenile court delinquency caseloads increased more than 300%

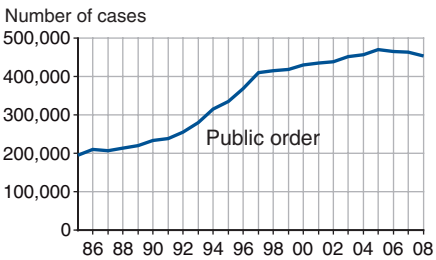


Between 1985 and 2008, delinquency caseloads involving person, drug, and public order offenses more than doubled; in contrast, the property offense caseload decreased 12%









Counts and Trends

In the last 10 years (1999–2008), the number of cases handled by juvenile courts has decreased for most property offenses and increased for most public order offenses

Most serious offense	Number of cases	Percent change 1985–2008	10 year 1999–2008	5 year 2004–2008	1 year 2007–2008
Total delinquency	**1,653,300**	**43%**	**–4%**	**–2%**	**0%**
Total person	**403,300**	**119**	**0**	**–3**	**–2**
Violent Crime Index*	86,500	34	2	14	1
Criminal homicide	1,400	16	–11	17	0
Forcible rape	4,400	33	18	6	4
Robbery	32,800	28	26	54	6
Aggravated assault	48,000	40	–11	–2	–3
Simple assault	270,200	169	0	–7	–2
Other violent sex offenses	14,500	76	14	–5	–1
Other person offenses	32,000	199	–15	–8	–4
Total property	**616,700**	**–12**	**–15**	**–2**	**3**
Property Crime Index**	421,300	–18	–15	–3	5
Burglary	109,000	–24	–12	4	3
Larceny-theft	281,300	–14	–14	–3	8
Motor vehicle theft	23,200	–39	–39	–32	–13
Arson	7,900	19	–12	–8	–2
Vandalism	105,500	24	0	6	–3
Trespassing	54,100	3	–10	3	–1
Stolen property offenses	17,700	–35	–36	–11	–3
Other property offenses	18,000	–1	–44	–17	–6
Drug law violations	**179,500**	**134**	**–2**	**–3**	**–2**
Public order offenses	**453,900**	**132**	**8**	**–1**	**–2**
Obstruction of justice	211,600	220	5	1	–1
Disorderly conduct	127,200	186	27	–3	–3
Weapons offenses	39,300	98	6	1	–4
Liquor law violations	24,400	21	27	–1	–5
Nonviolent sex offenses	11,900	–6	–8	–13	3
Other public order offenses	39,500	23	–17	–2	–5

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

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

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

- Compared with 1999, juvenile courts handled 27% more liquor law violation cases in 2008, 27% more disorderly conduct cases, and 26% more robbery cases.
- Between 1999 and 2008, caseloads dropped in several offense categories, including motor vehicle theft (39%), stolen property offenses (36%), larceny-theft (14%), burglary (12%), and aggravated assault (11%).
- Trends in juvenile court cases paralleled trends in arrests of persons younger than 18. The number of juvenile court cases involving offenses included in the FBI's Violent Crime Index[2] (criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) increased 14% between 2004 and 2008. The FBI reported that the number of arrests involving persons younger than age 18 charged with Violent Crime Index offenses increased 5% during this same period.
- Between 2004 and 2008, the volume of juvenile court cases involving Property Crime Index offenses (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) declined 3%, and the FBI reported that arrests of persons under age 18 for Property Crime Index offenses decreased 2%.

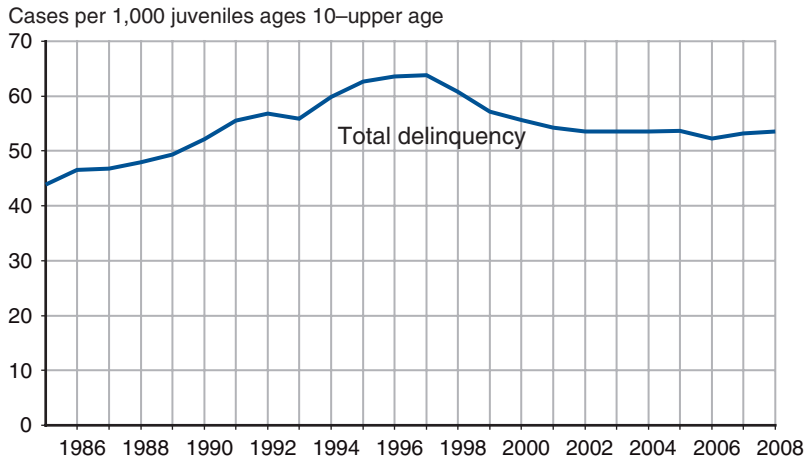
[2] The annual series of reports from the FBI, *Crime in the United States*, provides information on arrests in offense categories that have become part of the common vocabulary of criminal justice statistics. The *Crime in the United States* series tracks changes in the general nature of arrests through the use of two indexes, the Violent Crime Index and the Property Crime Index. Although they do not contain all violent or all property offenses, the indexes serve as a barometer of criminal activity in the United States. The arrest trends reported above are from *Crime in the United States 2008*.

Case Rates

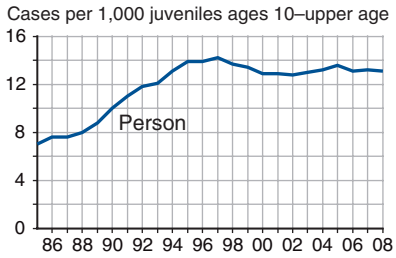
- More than 31 million youth were under juvenile court jurisdiction in 2008. Of these youth, 79% were between the ages of 10 and 15, 12% were age 16, and 9% were age 17. The small proportion of 16- and 17-year-olds among the juvenile court population is related to the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction, which varies by state. In 2008, youth age 16 in 3 states were under the original jurisdiction of the criminal court, as were youth age 17 in an additional 10 states.
- In 2008, juvenile courts processed 53.6 delinquency cases for every 1,000 juveniles in the population—those age 10 or older who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court.
- The total delinquency case rate increased 45% between 1985 and 1997 and then declined 16% to the 2008 level. As a result, the overall delinquency case rate in 2008 was 22% above the 1985 level.[3]
- Between 1985 and 2008, case rates doubled for drug law violations (100%), nearly doubled for public order offenses (98%), and person offense case rates increased 87%.
- In contrast to other offense categories, case rates for property offenses declined 25% between 1985 and 2008.

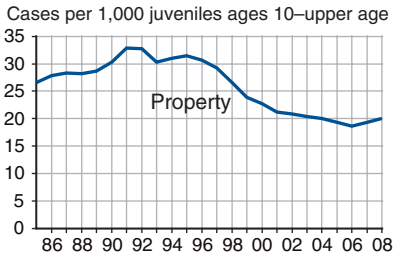
[3] The percent change in the number of cases disposed may not be equal to the percent change in case rates because of the changing size of the juvenile population.

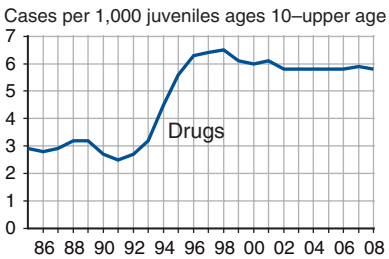
Delinquency case rates rose from 43.9 to 63.8 per 1,000 juveniles between 1985 and 1997, declined through 2002, and then remained stable through 2008 (53.6)

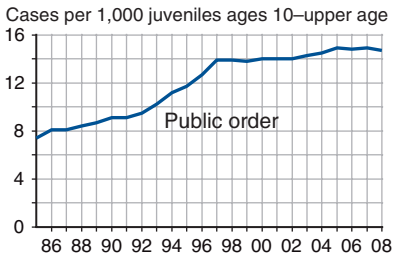


Between 1985 and 2008, case rates for public order offenses doubled (from 7.4 to 14.7 per 1,000 juveniles)









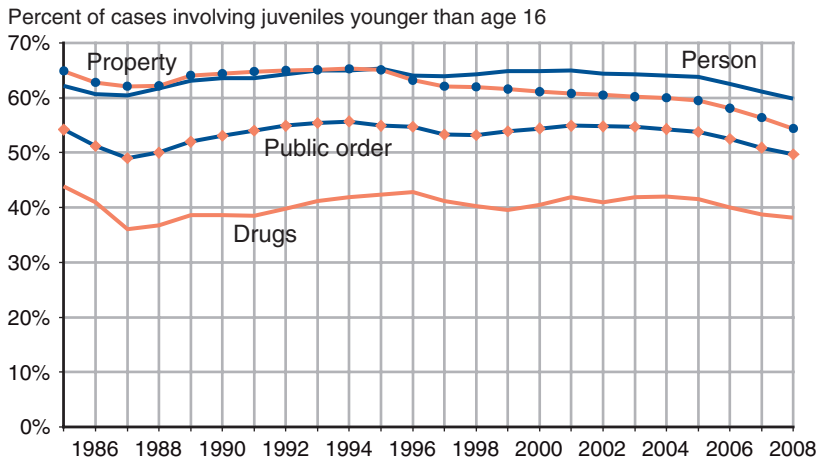
Age at Referral

Of the 1,653,300 delinquency cases processed in 2008, 53% involved youth younger than 16, 27% involved females, and 63% involved white youth

Most serious offense	Number of cases	Percentage of total juvenile court cases, 2008: Younger than 16	Female	White
Total delinquency	**1,653,300**	**53%**	**27%**	**63%**
Total person	**403,300**	**60**	**29**	**56**
Violent Crime Index	86,500	54	18	44
Criminal homicide	1,400	34	14	58
Forcible rape	4,400	60	3	68
Robbery	32,800	50	10	29
Aggravated assault	48,000	57	25	51
Simple assault	270,200	62	35	58
Other violent sex offenses	14,500	71	6	66
Other person offenses	32,000	57	28	67
Total property	**616,700**	**54**	**28**	**66**
Property Crime Index	421,300	53	33	64
Burglary	109,000	54	11	65
Larceny-theft	281,300	53	43	64
Motor vehicle theft	23,200	49	21	57
Arson	7,900	76	14	77
Vandalism	105,500	62	15	78
Trespassing	54,100	54	19	59
Stolen property offenses	17,700	48	15	55
Other property offenses	18,000	44	31	66
Drug law violations	**179,500**	**38**	**18**	**73**
Public order offenses	**453,900**	**50**	**28**	**62**
Obstruction of justice	211,600	42	27	63
Disorderly conduct	127,200	63	35	52
Weapons offenses	39,300	57	11	61
Liquor law violations	24,400	29	32	89
Nonviolent sex offenses	11,900	65	19	72
Other public order offenses	39,500	49	25	69

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

In 2008, juveniles younger than 16 accounted for more than half of all delinquency cases, including 60% of person offense cases



- The proportion of cases involving juveniles age 15 or younger varied by offense category. Between 1985 and 2008, younger juveniles accounted for a smaller proportion of drug and public order cases than of person and property offense cases.
- In 2008, juveniles younger than 16 accounted for over three-quarters (76%) of juvenile arson cases.

Offense profile of delinquency cases by age group:

Most serious offense	Age 15 or younger	Age 16 or older
2008		
Person	28%	21%
Property	38	36
Drugs	8	14
Public order	26	29
Total	100%	100%
1985		
Person	16%	16%
Property	64	55
Drugs	5	10
Public order	15	20
Total	100%	100%

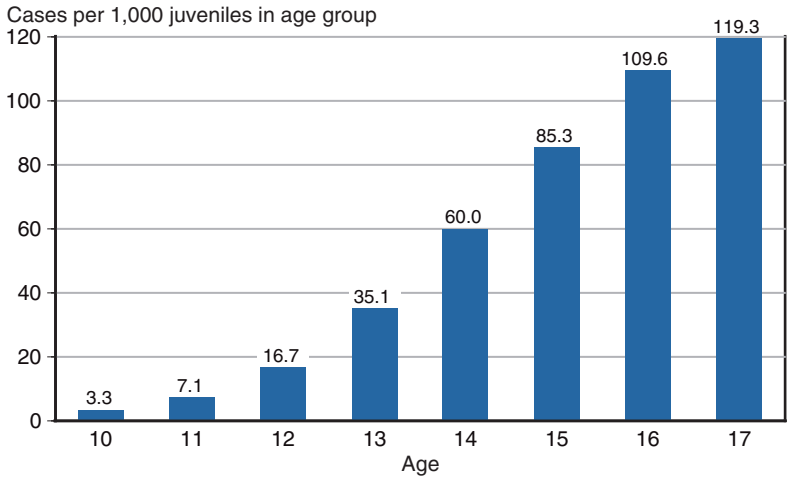
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Compared with the delinquency caseload involving older juveniles, the caseload of youth age 15 or younger in 2008 included larger proportions of person and property offense cases and smaller proportions of drug and public order offense cases.
- Compared with 1985, the caseloads in 2008 of both older and younger juveniles involved greater proportions of person, public order, and drug offense cases and smaller proportions of property offense cases.

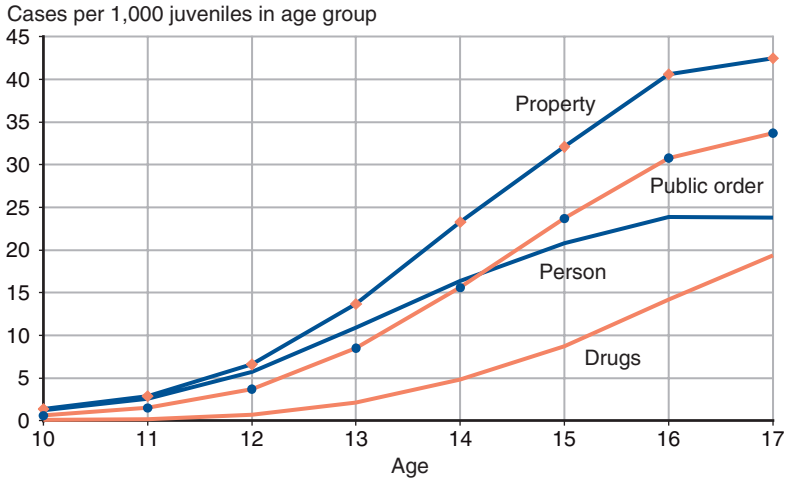
Age at Referral

- Although more 17-year-olds than 16-year-olds were arrested in 2008 (457,900 vs. 404,500), the number of juvenile court cases involving 17-year-olds (318,500) was lower than the number involving 16-year-olds (421,300). The explanation lies primarily in the fact that in 13 states 17-year-olds are excluded from the original jurisdiction of the juvenile court. In these states, all 17-year-olds are legally adults and are referred to criminal court rather than to juvenile court. Thus, far fewer 17-year-olds than 16-year-olds are subject to original juvenile court jurisdiction.
- In 2008, the delinquency case rate for 17-year-olds (119.3) was nearly twice the rate for 14-year-olds (60.0) and more than 3 times the rate for 13-year-olds (35.1).
- The largest increase in case rates between age 13 and age 17 was for drug offenses. The case rate for drug offenses for 17-year-old juveniles (19.4) was more than 9 times the rate for 13-year-olds (2.1).
- For public order offenses in 2008, the case rate for 17-year-olds (33.7) was 4 times the rate for 13-year-olds (8.4) and the property offense case rate for 17-year-olds (42.5) was 3 times the rate for 13-year-olds (13.7).
- For cases involving person offenses, the case rate for 17-year-olds (23.8) was double the rate for 13-year-olds (10.9).

In 2008, delinquency case rates increased with the referral age of the juvenile



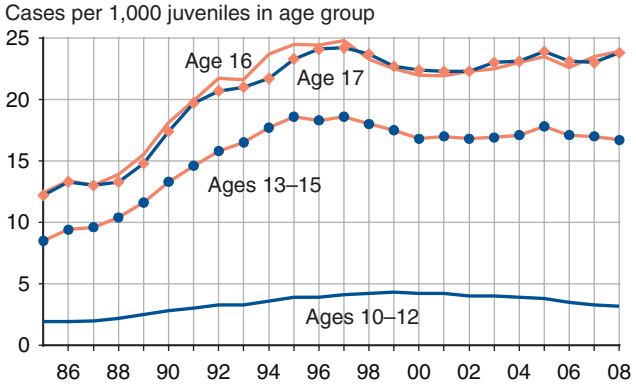
Case rates increased continuously with age for property, drug, and public order offense cases, while person offense case rates leveled off after age 16



Age at Referral

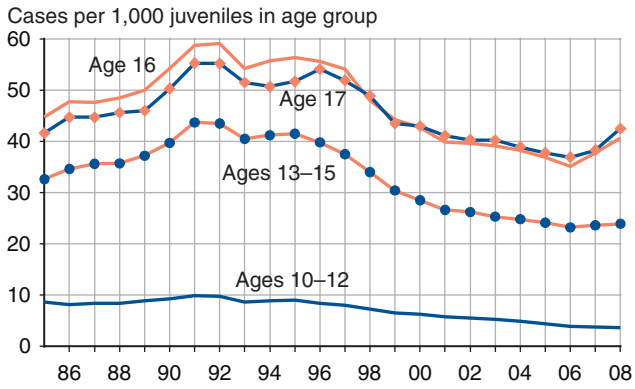
Trends in case rates were similar across age groups between 1985 and 2008 for each general offense category

Person offense case rates



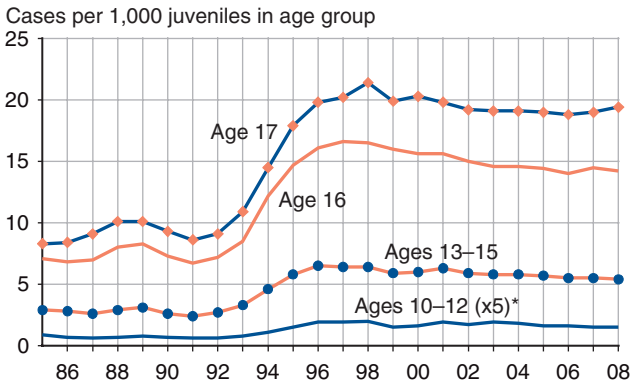
- With the exception of 10- to 12-year-olds, person offense case rates increased from 1985 through 1997 and then declined through 2000. For youth ages 10–12, person offense case rates increased through 1999.
- Since reaching their peak, person offense case rates for all age groups declined through 2008 — down 25% for youth ages 10–12, 10% for youth ages 13–15, 4% for 16-year-olds, and 2% for 17-year-olds.

Property offense case rates



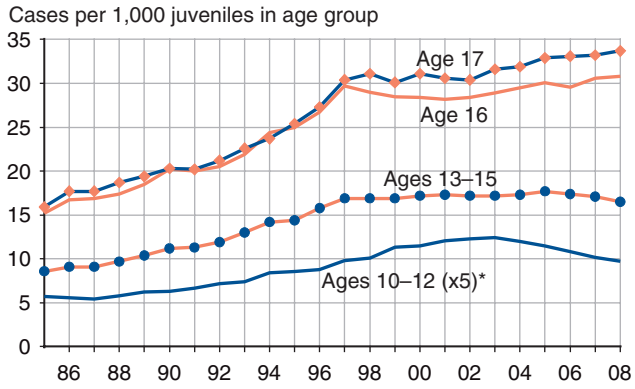
- Property offense case rates peaked in the early 1990s for all age groups and then declined through 2008.
- With the exception of 17-year-olds, property offense case rates were lower in 2008 than in 1985. In 2008, the case rate for juveniles ages 10–12 was 58% less than the 1985 rate, the rate for juveniles ages 13–15 was 27% less, and the rate for 16-year-olds was 9% less. Comparatively, the case rate for 17-year-olds in 2008 was 2% more than the 1985 rate.

Drug offense case rates



- Drug offense case rates increased dramatically for all age groups between 1991 and 1998: 229% for juveniles ages 10–12, 165% for youth ages 13–15, 146% for 16-year-olds, and 148% for 17-year-olds.
- Since 1998, rates have declined for each group: down 23% for youth ages 10–12, 15% for youth ages 13–15, 14% for 16-year-olds, and 9% for 17-year-olds.

Public order offense case rates



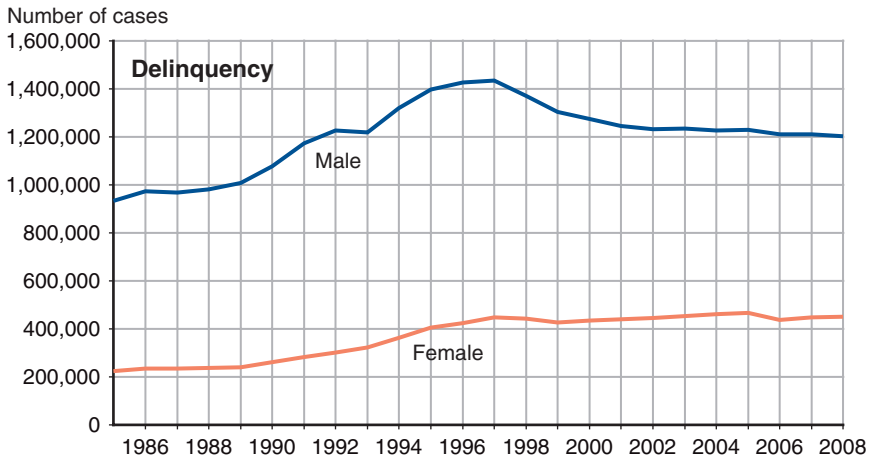
- Public order offense case rates nearly doubled for each age group between 1985 and 2002.
- Since 2002, public order offense case rates continued to increase through 2008 for older youth but declined 21% for youth ages 10–12 and 4% for youth ages 13–15.

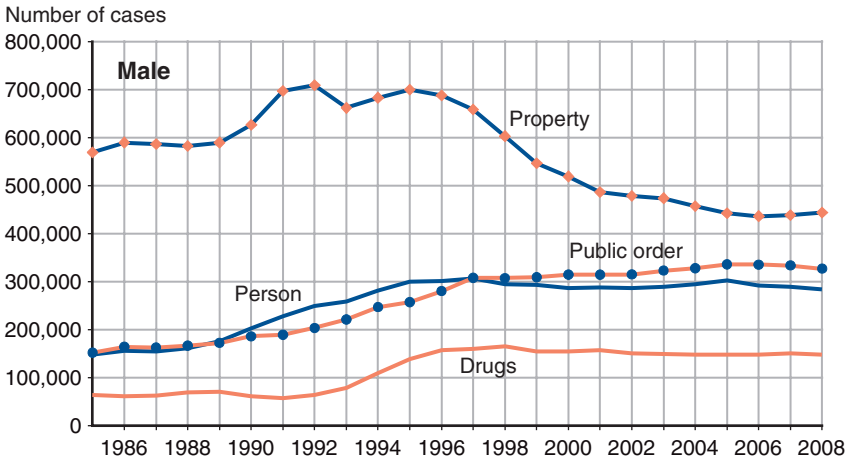
* Because of the relatively low volume of cases involving youth ages 10–12 for drug offenses and public order offenses, their case rates are inflated by a factor of 5 to display the trend over time.

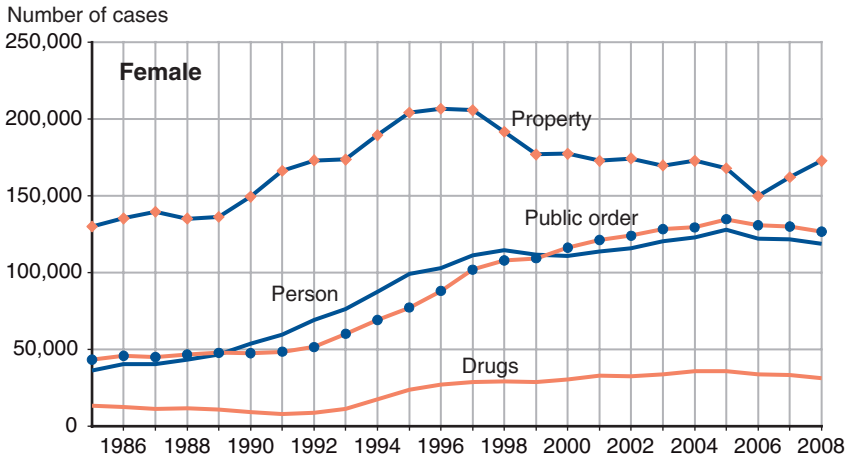
Gender

- Males were involved in 73% (1,203,600) of the delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 2008.
- Overall, the female delinquency caseload grew at an average rate of 3% per year between 1985 and 2008, while the average rate increase was 1% per year for males.
- Most of the growth in the male and female delinquency caseloads took place between 1985 and 1997. During that time, the growth in the female caseload outpaced the growth in the male caseload (101% vs. 54%).
- Between 1997 and 2008, the male delinquency caseload declined 16%, while the female caseload remained relatively stable, increasing just 1%.
- The average annual growth in the female caseload outpaced that for males for all offense categories between 1985 and 2008.
- The number of property offense cases involving males peaked in 1992, and the female caseload peaked in 1996. Between their respective peaks and 2008, the male caseload declined 37% while the female caseload fell 16%.
- Most of the growth in the male and female drug offense caseloads occurred in the 1990s. During this period, the female drug offense caseload grew at an average rate of 15% per year while the male caseload increased at an average rate of 12% per year.
- The public order offense caseload increased steadily for males and females, reaching a peak in 2005 for both groups. Since the 2005 peak, the public order caseload declined 6% for females and 3% for males.

Between 1985 and 2008, the number of delinquency cases involving females increased 102% (from 222,800 to 449,700 cases); for males, the increase was 29% (from 932,300 to 1,203,600 cases)

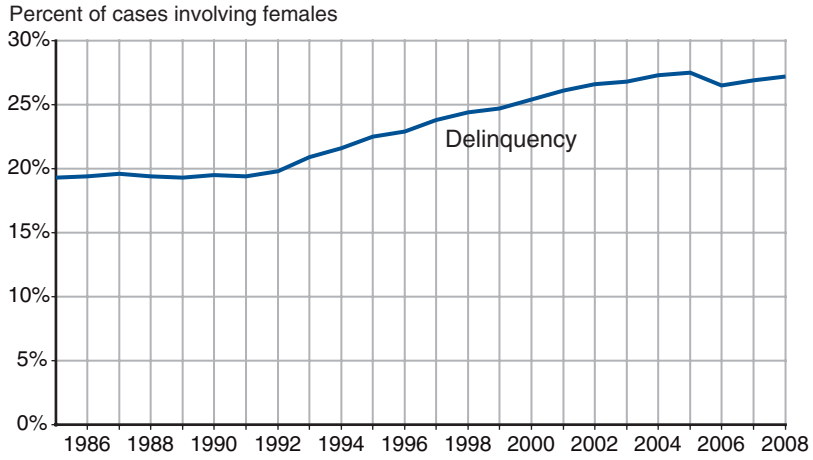


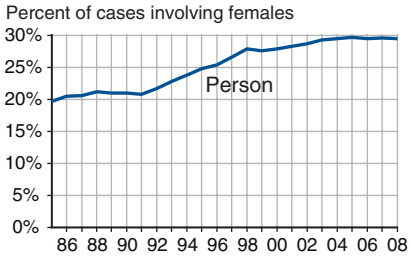


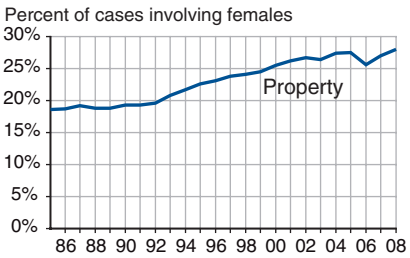


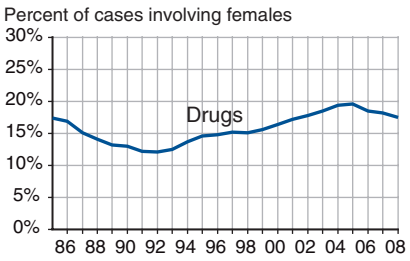
Gender

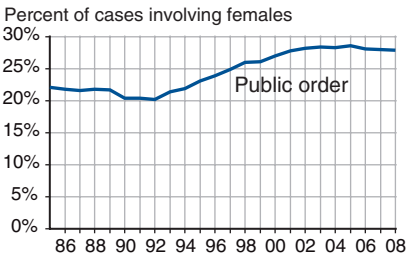
Females accounted for 27% of the delinquency caseload in 2008 — up from 19% in 1985











- Between 1985 and 2008, the female proportion of the person offense caseload has steadily increased from 20% to 30%.

Offense profile of delinquency cases for males and females:

Most serious offense	Male	Female
2008		
Person	24%	26%
Property	37	38
Drugs	12	7
Public order	27	28
Total	100%	100%
1985		
Person	16%	16%
Property	61	58
Drugs	7	6
Public order	16	19
Total	100%	100%

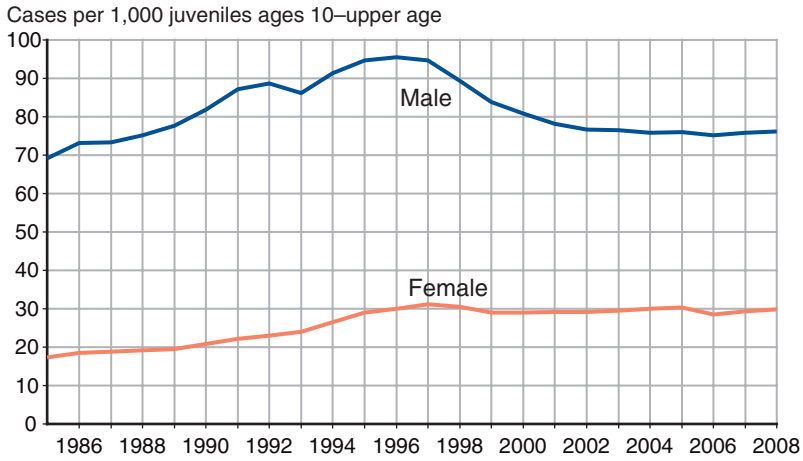
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

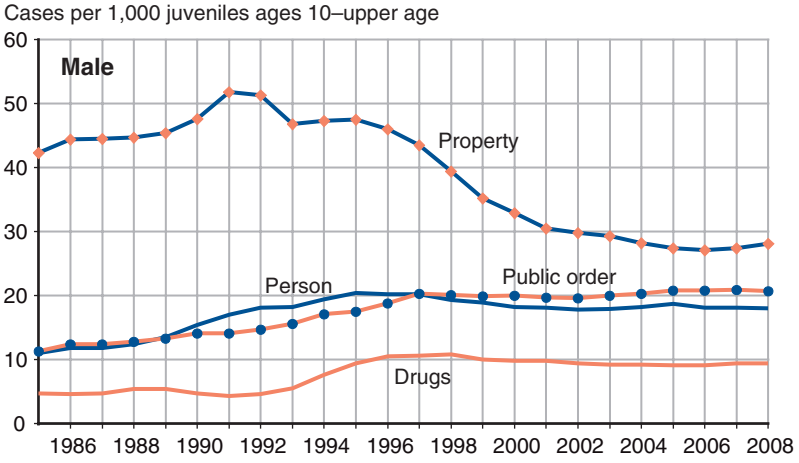
- Both male and female delinquency caseloads in 2008 had greater proportions of person, drug, and public order offense cases than in 1985.
- For both males and females, the property offense proportions of the delinquency caseloads were substantially less in 2008 than in 1985.
- In 2008, the male caseload contained a greater proportion of drug offenses than the female caseload.
- The male and female caseloads contained nearly equal proportions of person, property, and public order offenses in 2008.

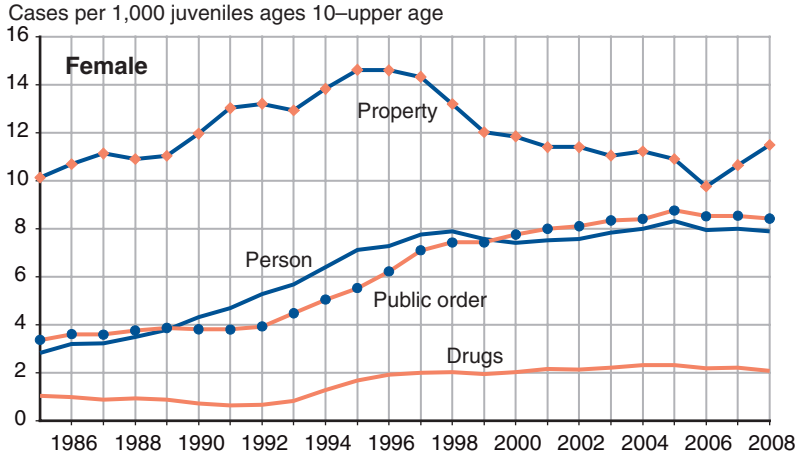
Gender

- For both males and females, the delinquency case rate increased from 1985 through the mid-1990s. For males, the rate increased 38% to its peak in 1996 and then fell 20% by 2008. The female rate grew 80% between 1985 and 1997 but dropped only 4% through 2008.
- In 1985, the delinquency case rate for males was 4 times greater than the rate for females; by 2008, the male rate was about 2.5 times the female rate: 76.2 compared with 29.9.
- While property offense case rates declined for both males and females between 1995 and 2008, the decline was greater for males (41% vs. 21%).
- The male person offense case rate increased 86% through 1995 then declined 12% by 2008. The female person offense case rate reached its peak in 2005, then fell 5% over the last 3 years.
- The drug offense case rate for males nearly doubled between 1985 and 1995, while the female rate increased 63%. The female rate continued to increase through 2008 (24% between 1995 and 2008), while the male rate remained near the 1995 level.
- Male and female drug offense case rates have converged since the early 1990s. In 1992, the male drug offense case rate was nearly 7 times greater than the rate for females (4.6 compared with 0.7); by 2008, the male rate was 4 times greater than the rate for females (9.4 compared with 2.1).
- Public order offense case rates increased more for females than for males (150% compared with 83%) between 1985 and 2008.

Although the delinquency case rate is much higher for males than females, the female rate increased more than the male rate between 1985 and 2008

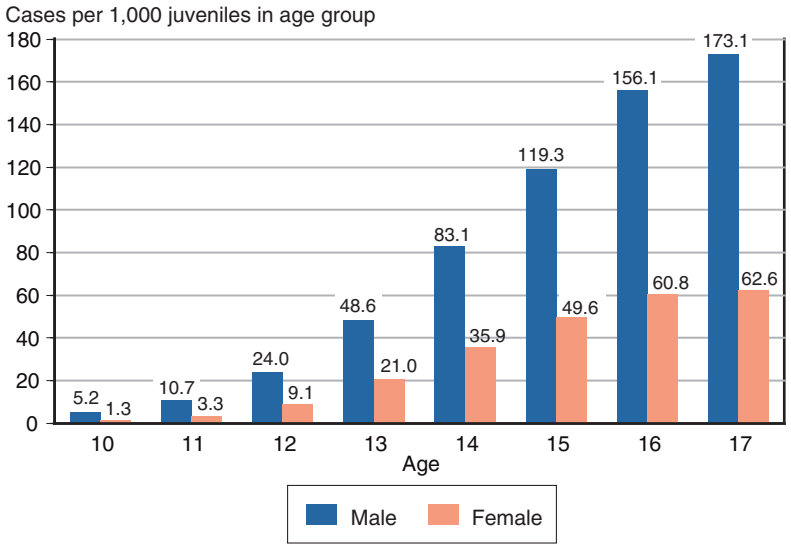


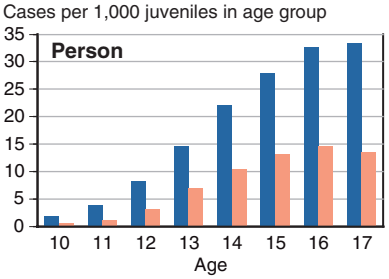


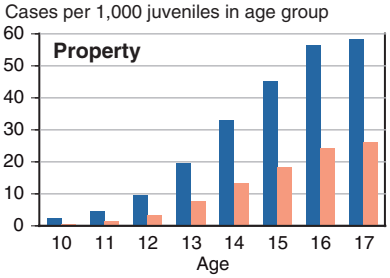


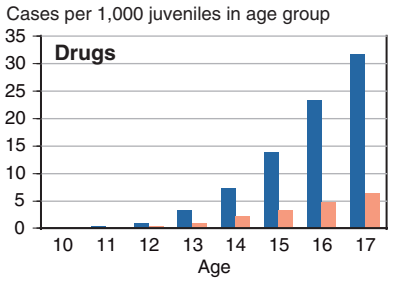
Gender

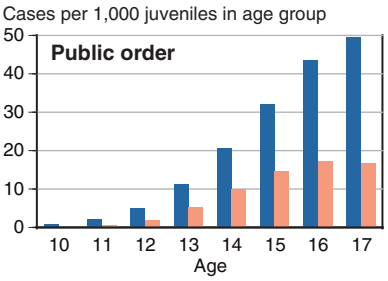
In 2008, the delinquency case rate for males and females increased steadily through age 17









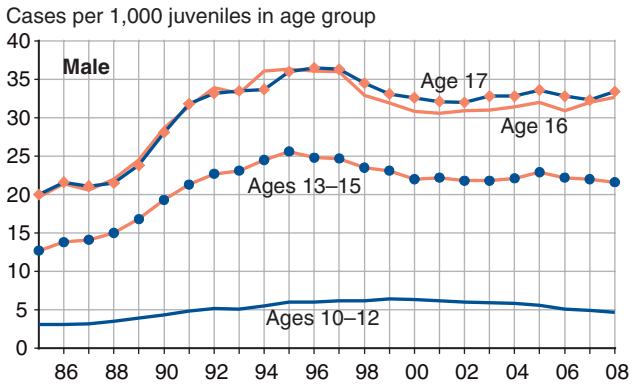


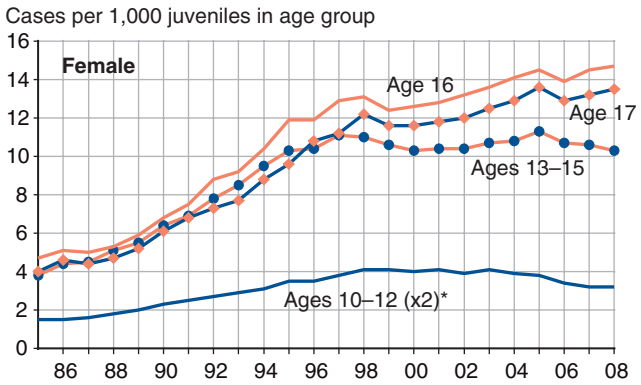
- In 2008, the difference between age-specific male and female delinquency case rates was greatest for the younger juveniles. The male delinquency rate for 10-year-olds was 4 times the female rate; for 11-year-olds, the male case rate was more than 3 times the female rate.
- In all four delinquency offense categories in 2008, male case rates increased continuously through age 17.
- For females in 2008, property and drug offense case rates increased through age 17. Female case rates for person and public order offenses increased continuously through age 16 and then slightly declined.
- In 2008, the drug offense case rate for 17-year-old males was more than 30 times the rate for 12-year-old males; among females, the drug offense case rate for 17-year-olds was 20 times the rate for 12-year-olds.

Gender

Across all age groups and offense categories, case rates for males exceed rates for females; however, since the late 1990s, female rates for person and drug cases increased, while male rates leveled off

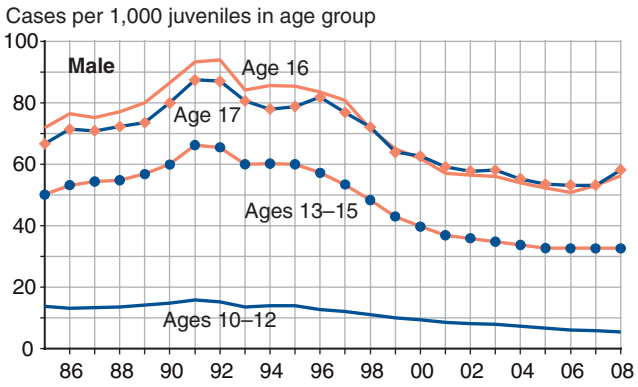
Person offense case rates

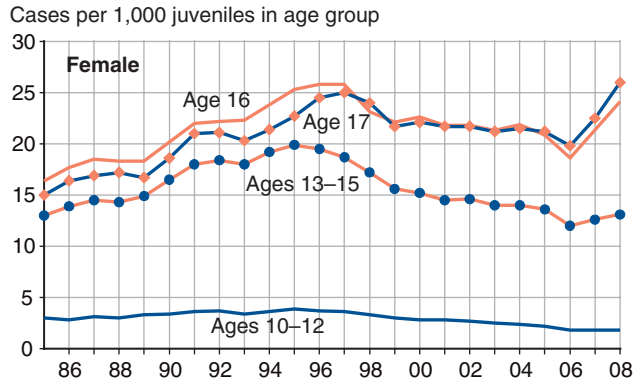




- In the last 10 years (1999 through 2008), male person offense case rates decreased for youth ages 10–12 (26%) and youth ages 13–15 (6%) and increased for 16-year-olds (3%) and 17-year-olds (1%).
- During the same period, female person offense case rates followed a similar pattern as males. However, compared with male rates, female rates declined less for youth ages 10–12 (21%) and ages 13–15 (3%) and increased more for 16-year-olds (18%) and 17-year-olds (17%).

Property offense case rates



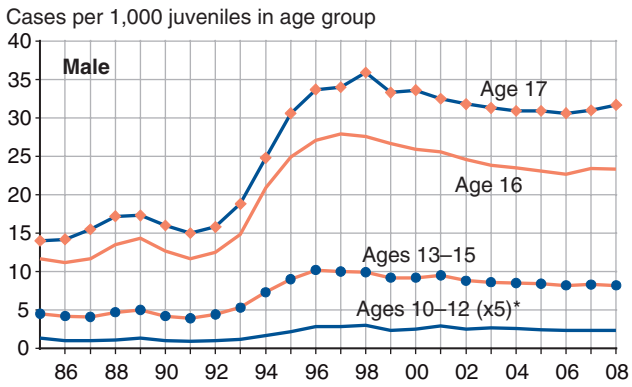


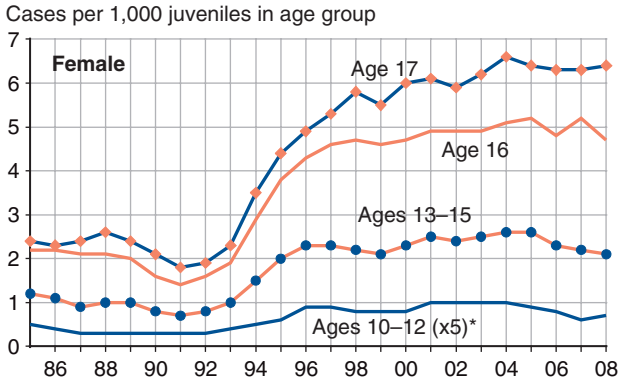
- Male property offense case rates increased across all age groups between 1985 and the early 1990s, decreased through 2006, then increased through 2008 for all youth except those ages 10–12.
- Between 1991 and 2008, male property case rates decreased 66% for youth ages 10–12, 51% for ages 13–15, 40% for age 16, and 33% for age 17.
- In contrast to the male rates, age-specific property offense rates for females were higher in 2008 than in 1985 for 16- and 17-year-olds.

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

Gender

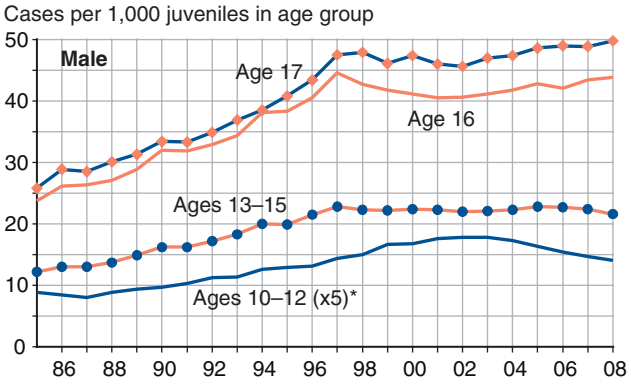
Drug offense case rates

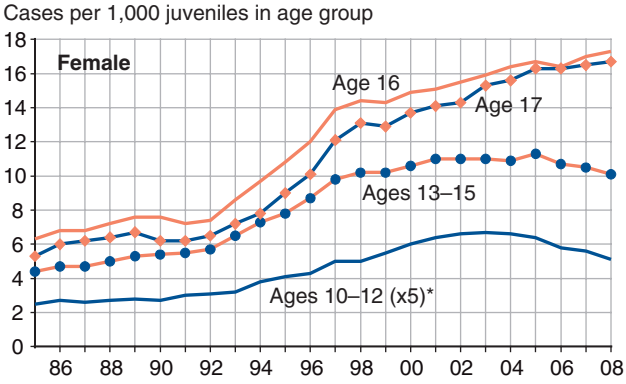




- For males, drug offense case rates increased sharply between 1991 and 1996: 220% for males ages 10–12, 161% for ages 13–15, 132% for age 16, and 124% for age 17.
- Between 1996 and 2008, male drug offense case rates declined, decreasing between 12% and 25% for all age groups.
- Female drug offense case rates increased continuously for all age groups between 1991 and 2008: 143% for females ages 10–12, 193% for ages 13–15, 229% for age 16, and 255% for age 17.

Public order offense case rates





- Across gender and age groups, public order offense case rates increased considerably between 1985 and the late 1990s. For males, the case rate increased an average of 81% for each age group during this period; for females, the public order case rate increased an average of 117% for each age group.
- For both males and females, public order case rates for the youngest youth declined in recent years.
- For females, public order offense case rates for 16- and 17-year-olds increased continuously through 2008, reaching their highest levels of the 24-year period. Public order offense case rates for ages 10–12 and ages 13–15 peaked in 2003 and 2005, respectively, and have since declined.

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

Race

Percent change in number of cases by race: 1985–2008:

Most serious offense	White[4]	Black	Amer. Indian[5]	Asian[6]
Delinquency	24%	98%	33%	150%
Person	110	132	120	224
Property	–23	21	–18	85
Drugs	117	198	211	158
Public order	86	297	107	331

- Between 1985 and 2008, trends in the volume of cases differed somewhat across racial groups; however, the number of person, drug, and public order offense cases increased substantially for all racial groups.

Offense profile of delinquency cases by race:

Most serious offense	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian
2008				
Person	22%	30%	22%	20%
Property	39	34	40	45
Drugs	13	8	12	9
Public order	27	29	26	26
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
1985				
Person	13%	25%	13%	15%
Property	62	55	65	61
Drugs	7	5	5	9
Public order	18	14	17	15
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

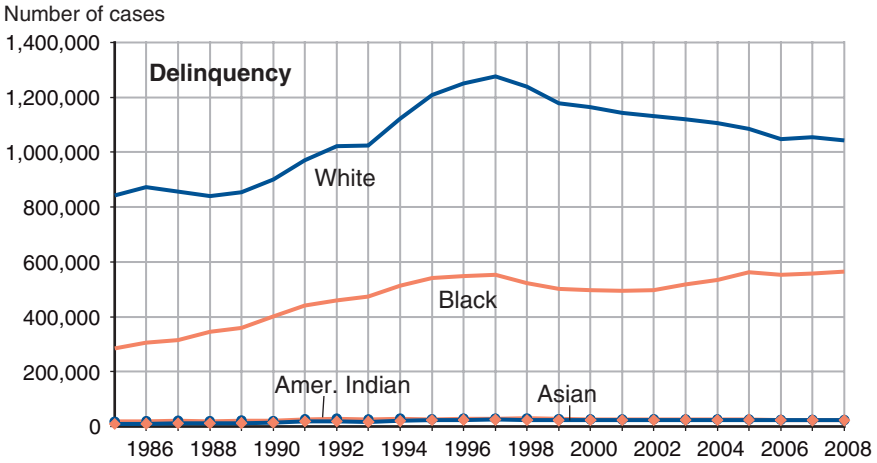
- In 2008, the offense profile differed substantially from that of 1985 for all racial groups. Although a property offense was the most common charge involved in delinquency cases disposed for both years, the proportions of the caseloads that involved person or public order offenses were much larger in 2008 than in 1985 for all racial groups.

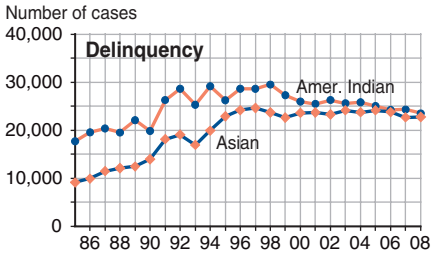
[4] Throughout this Report, juveniles of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race; however, most are included in the white racial category.

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

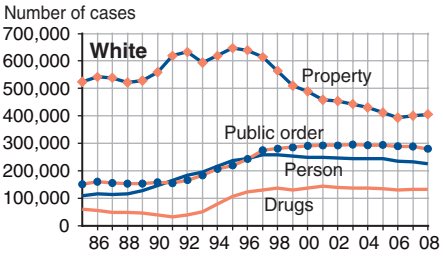
[6] The racial classification Asian includes Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander.

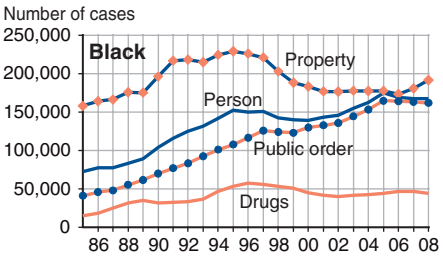
Between 1997 and 2008, the delinquency caseload decreased for white youth (18%), American Indian youth (18%), and Asian youth (8%) but increased slightly for black youth (2%)

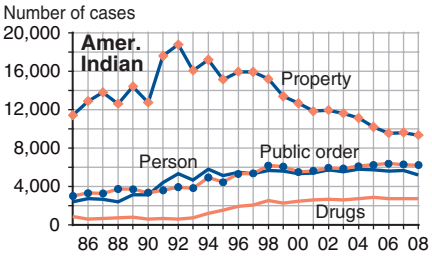


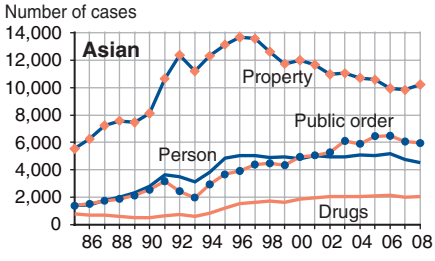


For all racial groups, the decrease in delinquency cases since 1997 has been driven by the decrease in property cases, while person, drug, and public order offense cases have increased



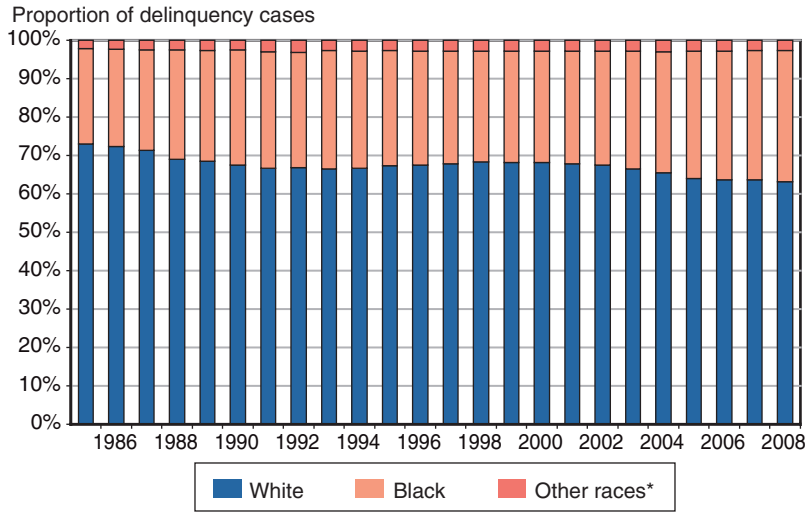




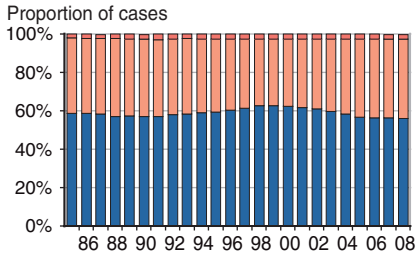


Race

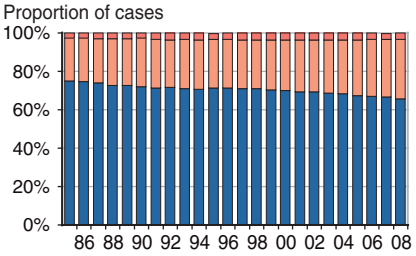
In 2008, nearly two-thirds of all delinquency cases involved white youth: 56% of person offense cases, 66% of property offense cases, 73% of drug offense cases, and 62% of public order offense cases



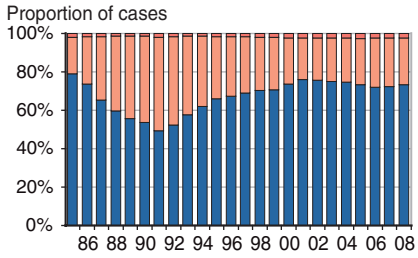
Person offense cases



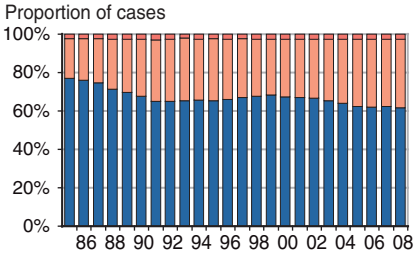
Property offense cases



Drug offense cases



Public order offense cases



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

- In 2008, white youth made up 78% of the U.S. population under juvenile court jurisdiction, black youth 16%, American Indian youth 1%, and Asian youth 5%.

Racial profile of delinquency cases:

Race	1985	2008
White	73%	63%
Black	25	34
American Indian	2	1
Asian	1	1
Total	100%	100%

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

- Although white youth represented the largest share of the delinquency caseload, their relative contribution declined between 1985 and 2008, from 73% to 63%.
- The proportion of delinquency cases involving black youth increased from 25% in 1985 to 34% in 2008.
- For each year from 1985 through 2008, American Indian youth made up less than 3% of the delinquency caseload; Asian youth made up 1%.

Racial profile of delinquency cases by offense:

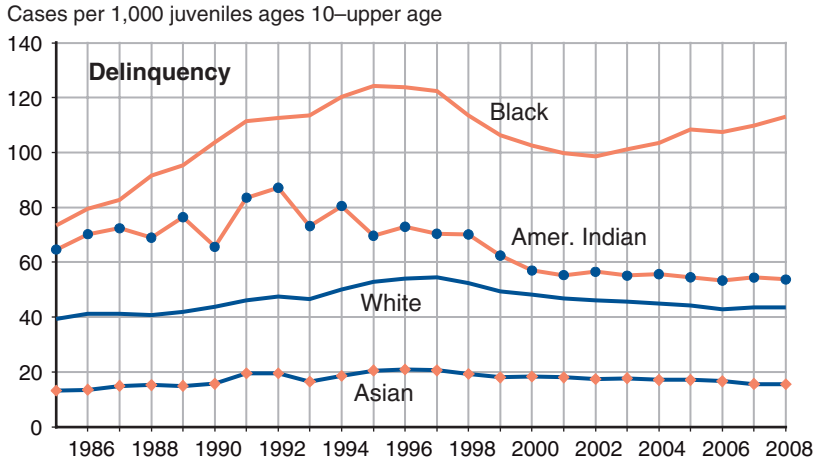
Race	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
2008				
White	56%	66%	73%	62%
Black	41	31	24	36
Amer. Indian	1	2	2	1
Asian	1	2	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
1985				
White	59%	75%	79%	77%
Black	39	23	19	21
Amer. Indian	1	1	1	2
Asian	1	1	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

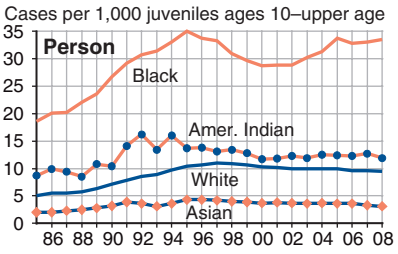
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

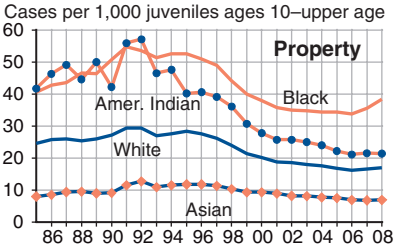
Race

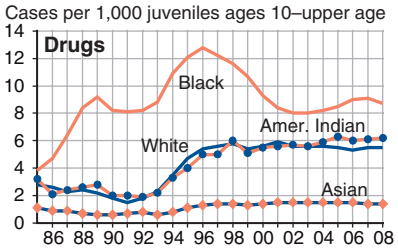
- In 2008, the total delinquency case rate for black juveniles (113.1) was more than double the rate for white juveniles (43.6) and for American Indian youth (53.7); the delinquency case rate for Asian youth was 15.5.
- The delinquency case rate for white juveniles peaked in 1997 (54.5) and then fell 20% by 2008; for black juveniles, the rate in 2008 was down 9% from its 1995 peak (124.3). The delinquency case rate for American Indian youth peaked in 1992 (87.1) and then declined 38% by 2008; for Asian youth the peak occurred in 1996 (20.9) and fell 26% by 2008.
- Between 1985 and 2008, the person offense case rate increased 88% for white youth, 80% for black youth, 37% for American Indian youth, and 53% for Asian youth.
- In 2008, the person offense case rate for black juveniles (33.5) was almost 3 times the rate for American Indian youth (11.9), more than 3 times the rate for white juveniles (9.5), and more than 10 times that of Asian youth (3.1).
- Property offense case rates in 2008 were lower than in 1985 for each racial group.
- The drug offense case rate for black juveniles increased dramatically from 1985 to 1989, leveled off, and then increased to reach a peak in 1996 (12.8) that was 240% above the rate in 1985 (3.8). Between 1996 and 2008, the drug offense case rate for black juveniles declined 32%, while the rate increased 2% for white juveniles, 24% for American Indian youth, and 4% for Asian youth.
- Between 1985 and 2008, public order offense case rates increased 209% for black juveniles (10.5 to 32.4), 67% for white juveniles (7.0 to 11.7), 29% for American Indian youth (11.0 to 14.2), and 103% for Asian youth (2.0 to 4.0).

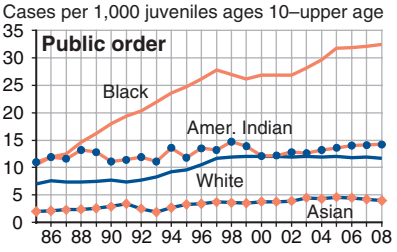
Between 1997 and 2008, delinquency case rates declined for youth of all racial groups: 8% for blacks, 20% for whites, 24% for American Indians, and 25% for Asians





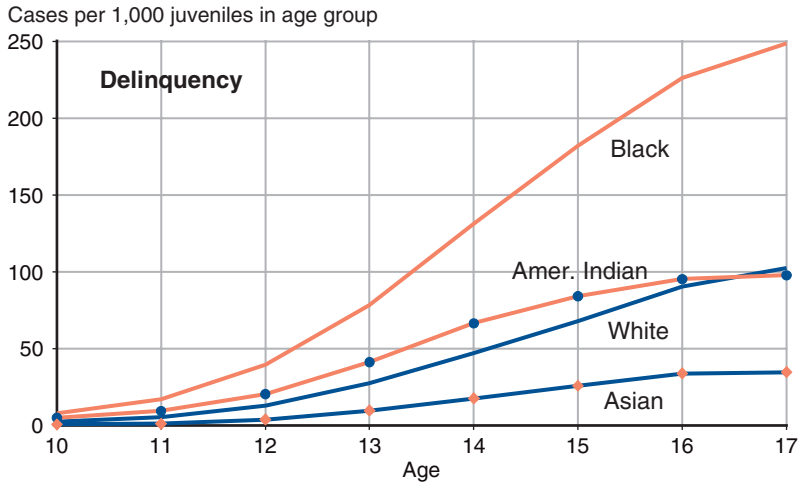


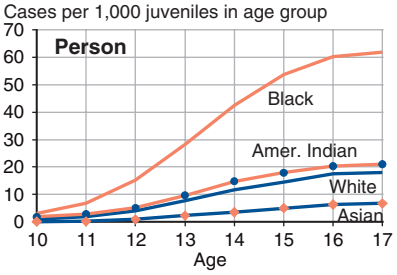


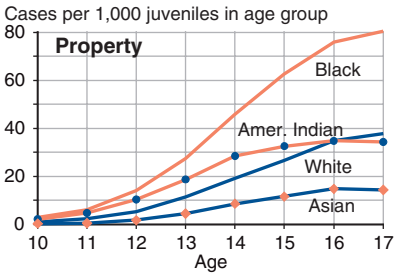


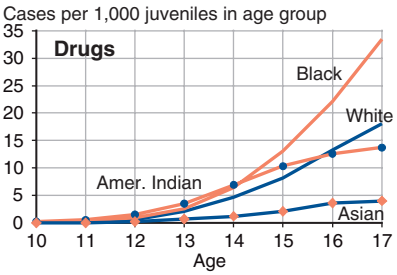
Race

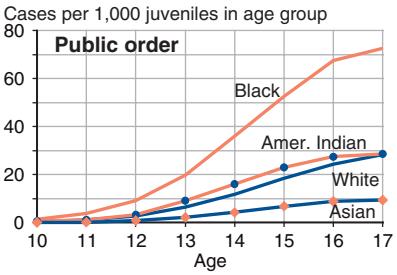
Case rates for juveniles generally increased with age for person, drug, and public order offenses, regardless of race









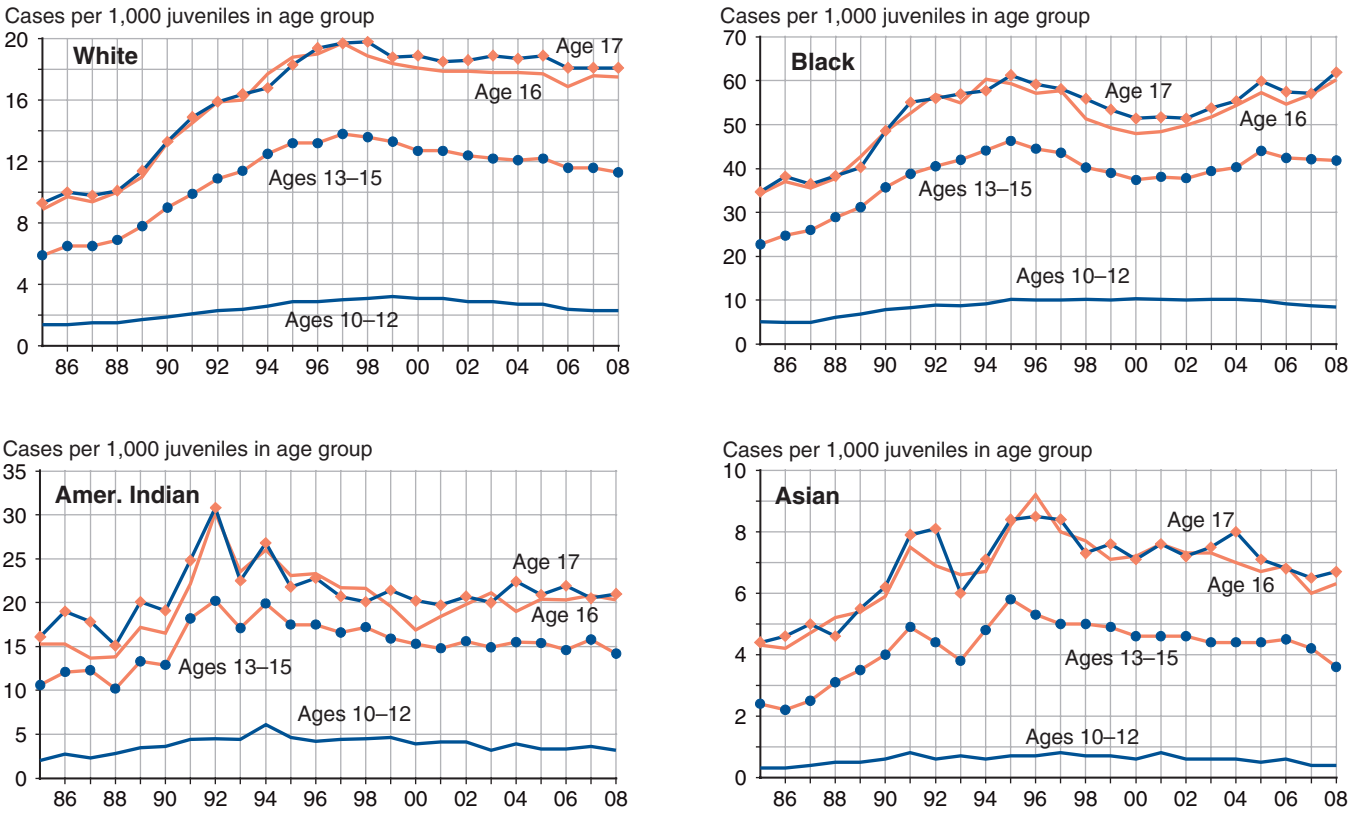


- In 2008, the delinquency case rate for 13-year-olds was more than 8 times the rate for 10-year-olds for each racial group.
- In 2008, with the exception of drug offenses, case rates in each general offense category were higher for black juveniles than those for youth of all other race categories for each age group.
- Age-specific person offense rates for black juveniles in 2008 averaged nearly 3 times the rates for American Indian youth and more than 3 times the rates for white juveniles.
- In 2008, the person offense case rate for 16-year-olds was more than twice the rate for 13-year-olds for white juveniles and Asian juveniles.
- With the exception of black juveniles, age-specific case rates for property offenses in 2008 were higher than the rates for other offense categories.
- In 2008, racial disparity in age-specific drug offense case rates increased after age 13. By age 17, the black drug offense case rate was nearly twice the white rate, more than twice the rate of American Indian youth, and more than 8 times the rate of Asian youth.
- Within each age group, the 2008 public order offense case rate for black juveniles was 2 to 3 times the rate for white and American Indian youth.

Race

Case rates for person offenses in 2008 were higher than those in 1985 for all age groups within each racial category

Person offense case rates

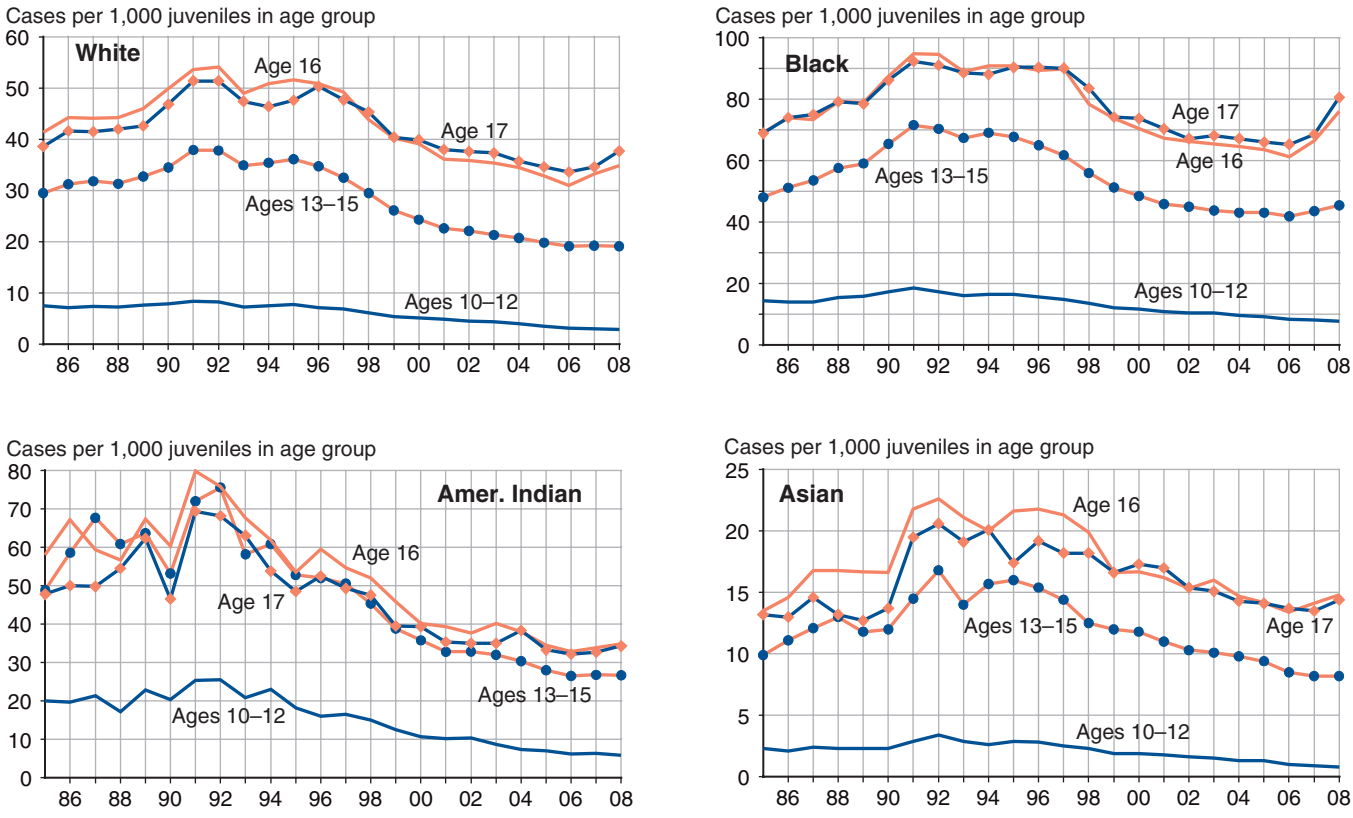


- Among white youth, person offense case rates increased dramatically for each age group between 1988 and 1998, and then decreased somewhat. Between 1998 and 2008, the person offense case rates for white youth decreased 27% for 10–12-year-olds, 17% for 13–15-year-olds, and 8% for both 16-year-olds and 17-year-olds.
- Among black youth, person offense case rates increased steadily for all age groups between 1989 and 1995: 50% for 10–12-year-olds, 48% for 13–15-year-olds, 39% for 16-year-olds, and 52% for youth age 17.
- Person offense case rates for black youth decreased between 1995 and 2000 and then increased 10% or more through 2008 for all but the youngest (ages 10–12) juveniles.
- Person offense case rates for American Indian youth and Asian youth peaked in the early to mid-1990s for all age groups and then decreased through 2008.

Race

Property offense case rates peaked in the early 1990s for all age groups within each racial category; however, case rates for the oldest youth increased in recent years

Property offense case rates

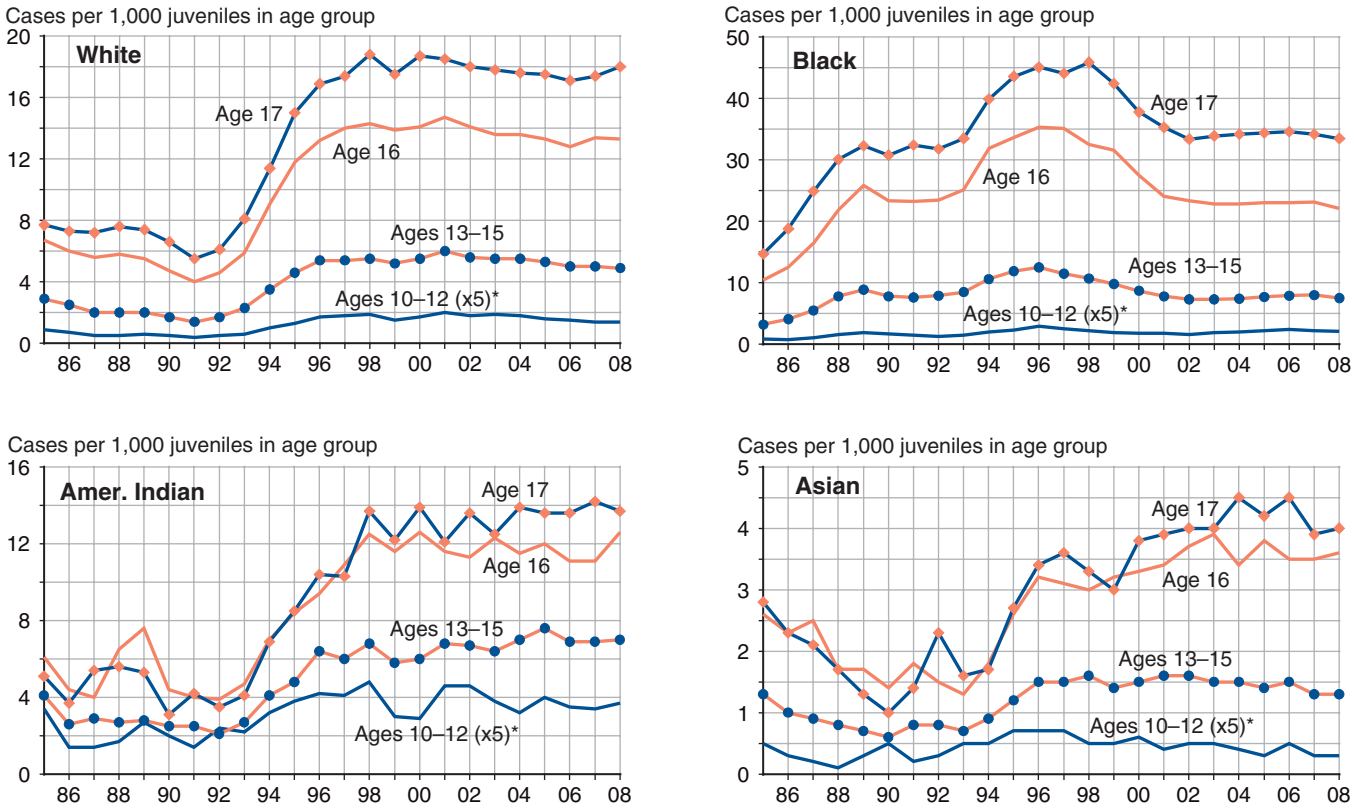


- Between 1992 and 2006, property offense case rates for whites and Asians declined 30% or more for each age group, for black youth the decline was 28% or more, and the rates for American Indian youth fell 50% or more for each age group.
- Age-specific property offense case rates increased for 16- and 17-year-olds in recent years for all race groups. Since 2006, property offense case rates for 16- and 17-year-old white youth increased 12% each, while the rates for black youth of the same age increased 24% each, and 6% each for American Indian youth. For Asian youth, the rate for 16-year-olds increased 10% and the rate for 17-year-olds increased 5% in the last 2 years.
- As a result of these increases, property offense case rates for 16- and 17-year old black and Asian youth in 2008 were above the 1985 level.
- Regardless of race, the largest relative decline in property offense case rates between 1992 and 2008 was for youth ages 10–12. In 2008, property offense case rates for youth ages 10–12 reached their lowest level for all race groups during the 24-year period.

Race

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

Drug offense case rates



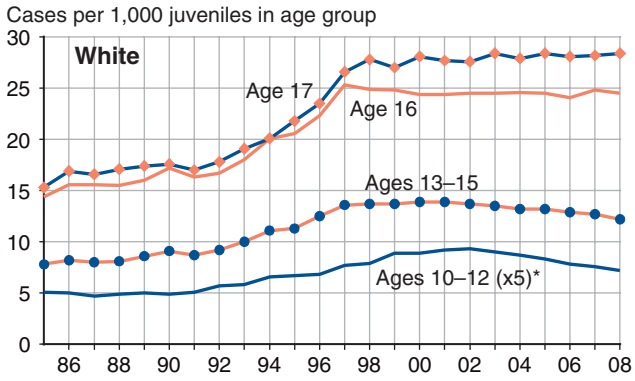
- For white youth, drug offense case rates increased dramatically for all age groups between 1991 and 2001: 373% for 10–12-year-olds, 324% for 13–15-year-olds, 268% for 16-year-olds, and 236% for youth age 17. Between 2001 and 2008, case rates declined for all age groups: 28% for 10–12-year-olds, 17% for youth ages 13–15, 10% for youth age 16, and 3% for youth age 17. Despite these declines, the 2008 drug offense case rates for white youth of all ages were well above the rates in 1985.
- Drug offense case rates for black youth generally increased for all age groups into the 1990s, reaching a peak in 1998 for youth age 17 and in 1996 for younger juveniles. Between the peak and 2008, drug offense case rates for black youth decreased for all age groups: 29% for youth ages 10–12, 40% for youth ages 13–15, 37% for juveniles age 16, and 27% for youth age 17.
- Drug offense case rates for American Indian youth increased dramatically for all age groups between 1991 and 2002 and, with the exception of 10–12-year-olds, continued to increase through 2008. For American Indian youth ages 10–12, the drug offense case rate decreased 19% between 2002 and 2008, while the rates increased 3% for youth ages 13–15, 11% for 16-year-olds, and 1% for 17-year-olds.
- Age-specific drug offense case rates for Asian youth followed a pattern similar to that of American Indian juveniles.

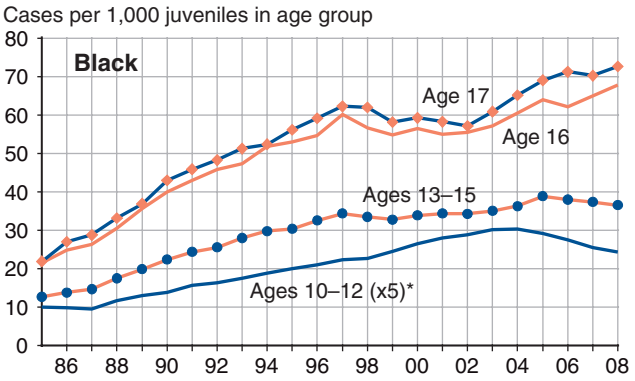
* Because of the relatively low volume of cases involving youth of all races ages 10–12 for drug offenses, their case rates are inflated by a factor of 5 to display the trends over time.

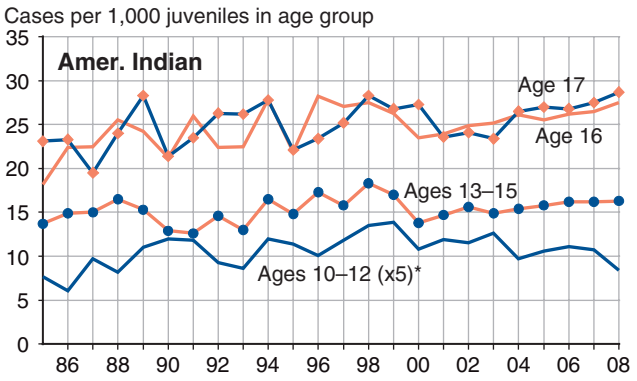
Race

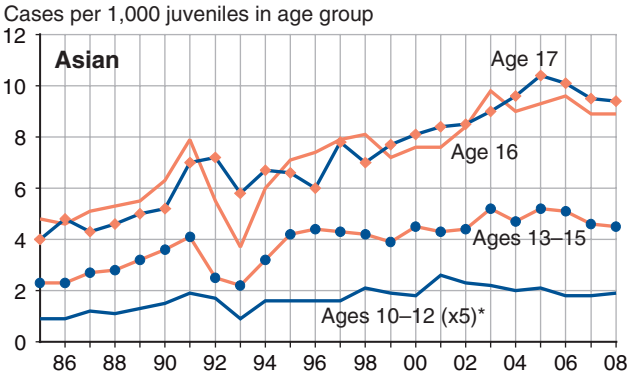
Regardless of racial category, case rates for public order offenses in 2008 were higher than those in 1985 for all age groups

Public order offense case rates









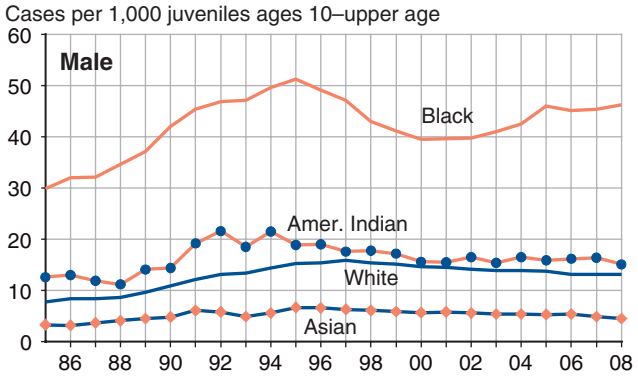
- Between 1991 and 1998, age-specific public order offense case rates for white youth increased substantially for all age groups and then stabilized through 2008. Among white youth, the 2008 public order offense rate was 42% higher than the 1985 rate for youth ages 10–12, 58% higher for youth ages 13–15, 70% higher for 16-year-olds, and 86% higher for youth age 17.
- Between 1985 and 2008, the black public order offense rates increased 144% for youth ages 10–12, 191% for youth ages 13–15, 216% for 16-year-olds, and 234% for youth age 17.
- With the exception of 10–12-year-olds, age-specific public order offense case rates for American Indian youth increased between 2000 and 2008: 18% for youth ages 13–15, 17% for 16-year-olds, and 5% for 17-year-olds. The rate for youth ages 10–12 fell 22% during this period.
- Age-specific public order offense case rates for Asian youth began to increase in the mid-1990s. Between 1993 and 2008, the public order offense case rates increased 129% for Asian youth ages 10–12, 106% for youth ages 13–15, 140% for 16-year-olds, and 62% for youth age 17.

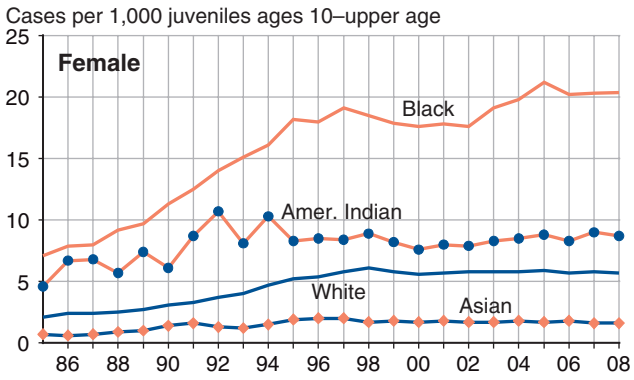
* Because of the relatively low volume of cases involving youth of all races ages 10–12 for public order offenses, their case rates are inflated by a factor of 5 to display the trends over time.

Race

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

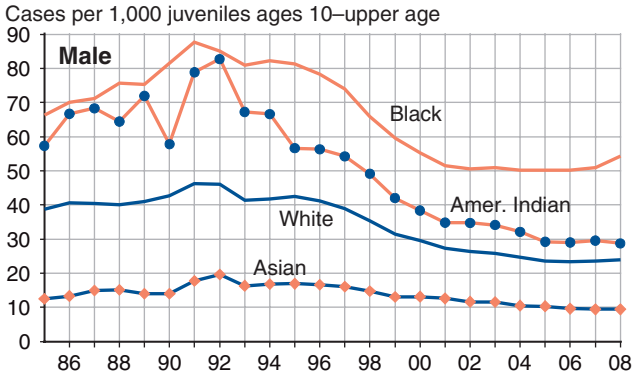
Person offense case rates

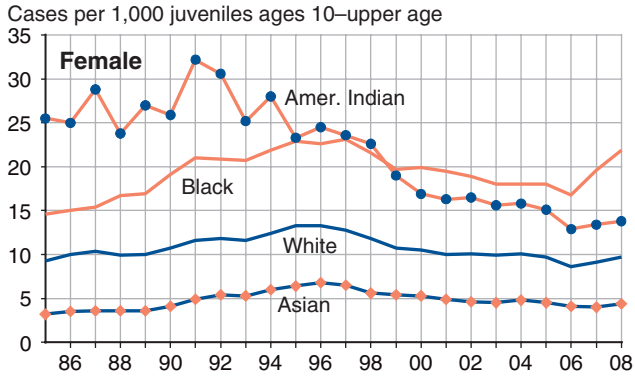




- Among males, person offense case rates peaked in the mid-1990s for all but American Indian juveniles.
- For all years between 1985 and 2008, person offense case rates for black males were 2 to 4 times higher than the corresponding rates for white males and American Indian males, and 7 to 9 times higher than those for Asian males.
- Among females, person offense case rates for black juveniles were considerably higher than those for the other racial groups. In 2008, the person offense case rate for black females (20.4) was 12 times the rate for Asian females (1.6), more than 3 times the rate for white females (5.7), and more than twice the rate for American Indian females (8.7).

Property offense case rates

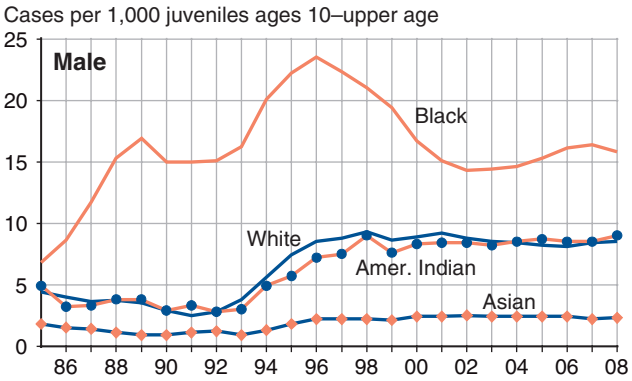


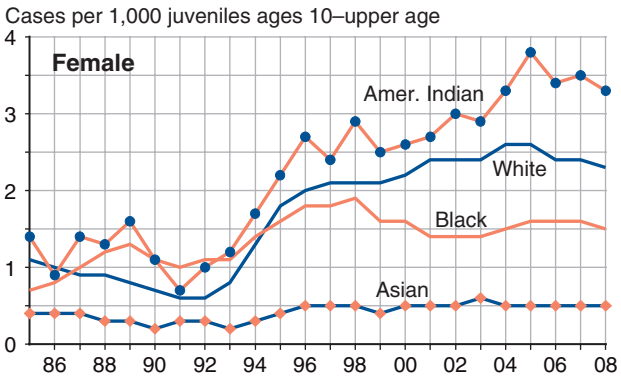


- Among males, property offense case rates peaked in the early 1990s and then declined to a level lower in 2008 than in 1985 for all racial groups.
- Among females, property offense case rates were lower in 2008 than in 1985 for white youth and American Indian youth but increased for black females and Asian females.

Race

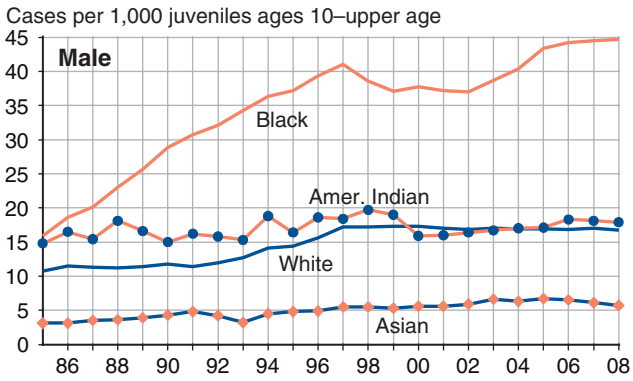
Drug offense case rates

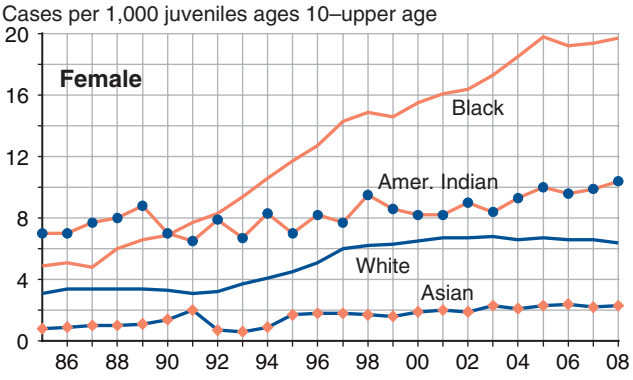




- Among males, drug offense case rates for black youth peaked in 1996 and then declined 33% through 2008.
- The large relative decline in black male drug offense case rates reduced the racial disparity in drug offense case rates. In 1996, the black male drug offense case rate was more than 3 times the rate for both white and American Indian male youth, and 12 times the rate for Asian males. By 2008, the black rate was about twice the rate for white and American Indian youth and about 7 times the rate for Asian juveniles.
- Among females, drug offense case rates between 1998 (the peak year for black youth) and 2008 decreased 20% for blacks and 12% for Asians while increasing 9% for whites and 16% for American Indians.
- Since 1993, drug offense case rates for American Indian females were higher than the corresponding rates for other race groups.

Public order offense case rates





- The public order case rate for black males nearly tripled between 1985 and 2008 while the female rate quadrupled.
- In 2008, the public order offense case rate for black males was more than twice the rate for both white and American Indian males and nearly 8 times the rate for Asian males.
- Between 1985 and 2008, cases involving black youth showed the largest relative increase in public order offense case rates for males and females. During this period, the public order case rate for black males increased 180% while the rate for black females increased 300%.

Chapter 3

National Estimates of Delinquency Case Processing

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

Referral: An agency or individual files a complaint with court intake that initiates court processing. Cases can be referred to court intake by a number of sources, including law enforcement agencies, social service agencies, schools, parents, probation officers, and victims.

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

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

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

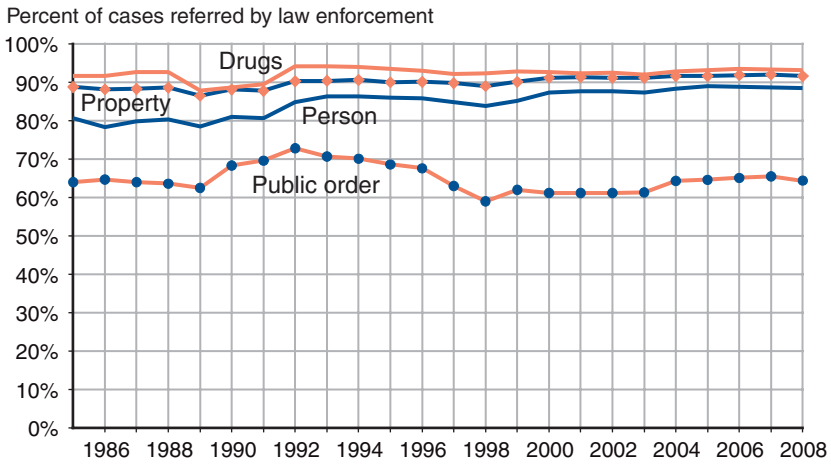
Adjudication: At an adjudicatory hearing, a youth may be adjudicated (judged) delinquent if the juvenile court determines that the youth did commit the offense(s) charged in the petition. If the youth is adjudicated, the case proceeds to a disposition hearing. Alternatively, a case can be dismissed or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

Disposition: Disposition options include commitment to an institution or other residential facility, probation supervision, or a variety of other sanctions, such as community service, restitution or fines, or referral to an outside agency or treatment program. This Report characterizes case disposition by the most severe or restrictive sanction. For example, although most youth in out-of-home placements are also technically on probation, in this Report cases resulting in placement are not included in the probation group.

This chapter describes case processing by offense and by demographics (age, gender, and race) of the juveniles involved, focusing on cases disposed in 2008 and examining trends from 1985 through 2008.

Referral

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



Data Table: Percent of cases referred by law enforcement

Year	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
1985	83%	81%	89%	92%	64%
1986	83	78	88	92	65
1987	83	80	88	93	64
1988	83	80	89	93	64
1989	81	79	86	88	62
1990	83	81	88	89	68
1991	83	81	88	90	70
1992	86	85	90	94	73
1993	86	86	90	94	71
1994	86	86	91	94	70
1995	85	86	90	94	69
1996	85	86	90	93	68
1997	83	85	90	92	63
1998	81	84	89	92	59
1999	82	85	90	93	62
2000	83	87	91	93	61
2001	83	88	91	92	61
2002	83	88	91	92	61
2003	82	87	91	92	61
2004	83	88	92	93	64
2005	83	89	92	93	65
2006	84	89	92	94	65
2007	84	89	92	93	65
2008	83	88	92	93	64

- Between 1985 and 2008, law enforcement agencies were the primary source of delinquency referrals for each year.
- In 2008, 83% of all delinquency cases were referred by law enforcement; however, there were variations across offense categories.
- Law enforcement agencies referred 93% of drug law violation cases, 92% of property offense cases, 88% of person offense cases, and 64% of public order offense cases in 2008.
- For each year between 1985 and 2008, public order offense cases had the smallest proportion of cases referred to court by law enforcement. This may be attributed in part to the fact that this offense category contains probation violations and contempt-of-court cases, which are most often referred by court personnel.
- Compared with 1985, law enforcement referred larger proportions of person and property offense cases in 2008.

Detention

- The number of delinquency cases involving detention increased 41% between 1985 and 2008, from 245,800 to 347,800. The largest relative increase was for person offense cases (136%), followed by drug offense cases (90%) and public order cases (84%). In contrast, the number of detained property offense cases declined 19% during this period.
- Despite the growth in the volume of delinquency cases involving detention, the proportion of cases detained was about the same in 2008 as in 1985 (21%).
- Between 1985 and 2008, the use of detention decreased for public order offense cases (from 28% to 23%) and for drug law violation cases (from 22% to 18%), changed little for property offense cases (from 18% to 17%), and increased for person offense cases (from 25% to 27%).

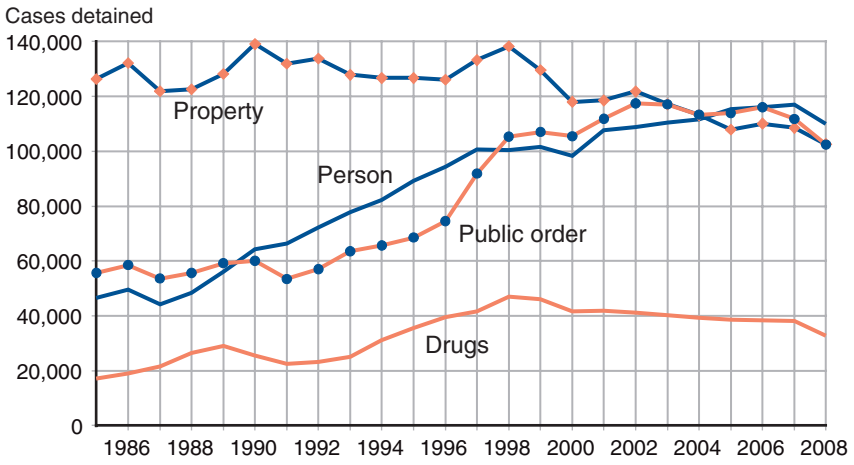
Offense profile of detained delinquency cases:

Most serious offense	1985	2008
Person	19%	32%
Property	51	30
Drugs	7	9
Public order	23	29
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	245,800	347,800

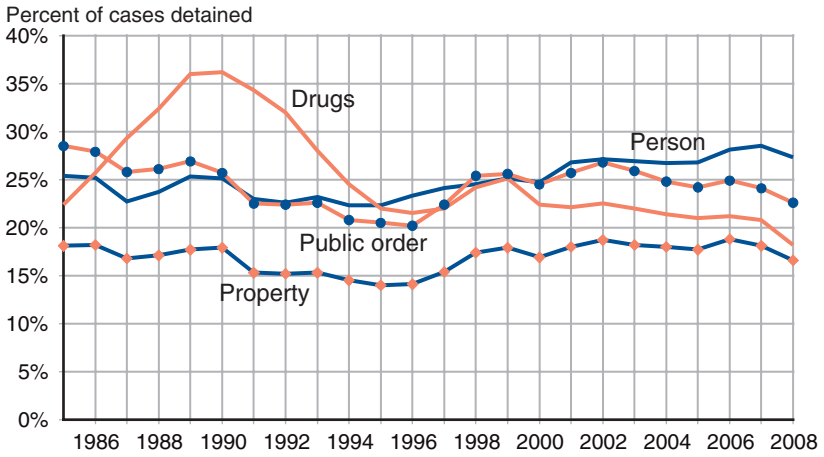
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Compared with 1985, the offense characteristics of the 2008 detention caseload changed, involving greater proportions of person, drug, and public order offense cases and a smaller proportion of property offense cases.

The number of cases involving detention increased substantially between 1985 and 2008 for person, drug, and public order offenses but decreased for property offense cases

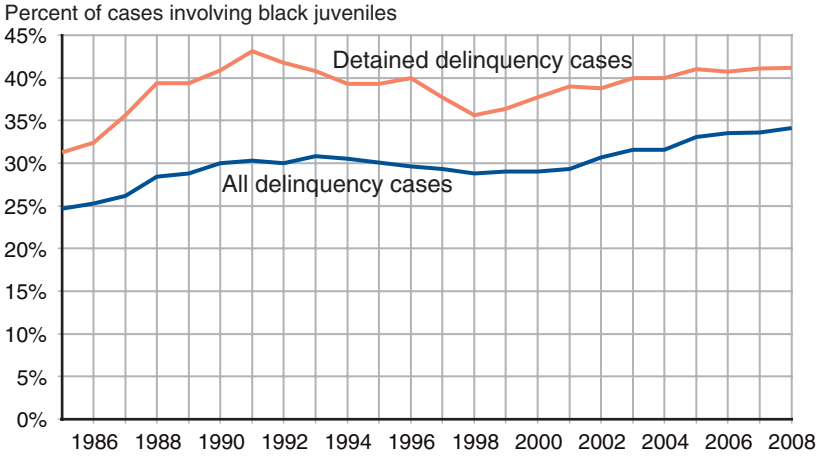


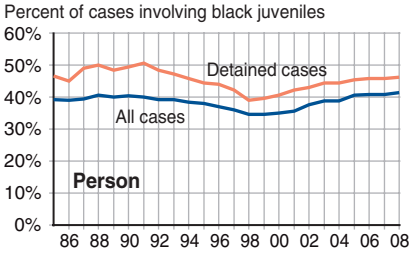
The proportion of drug offense cases involving detention reached a peak of 36% in 1990 and declined to 18% in 2008

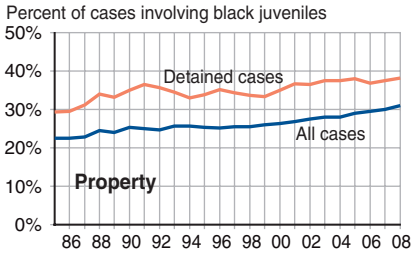


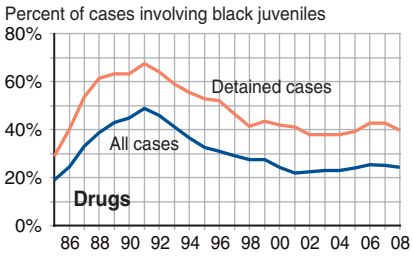
Detention

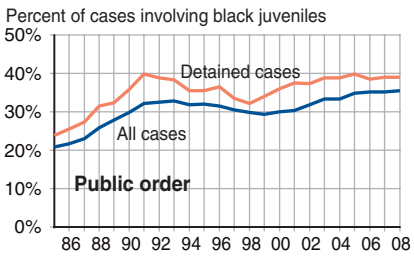
While black youth represented 34% of the overall delinquency caseload in 2008, they made up 41% of the detention caseload











- Between 1985 and 2008, the proportion of all delinquency cases that involved black youth averaged 30%, while that average was 39% of all detained cases.
- Overrepresentation of black youth was greatest for drug offense cases. On average, between 1985 and 2008, black youth accounted for 31% of all cases involving drug offense violations but represented 48% of such cases detained.
- Between 1985 and 1991, the proportion of detained drug offense cases involving black youth increased substantially (from 29% to 67%). Since that time, the proportion of detained drug offense cases involving black youth fell, resulting in a level in 2008 that was 28 percentage points below the 1991 peak.
- Between 1987 and 1996, the proportion of detained drug offense cases involving black youth was more than 50%.
- Black youth accounted for 24% of all drug offense cases processed in 2008 but were involved in 40% of the drug offenses that involved detention.
- Black youth accounted for 41% of the person offense cases processed in 2008 and 46% of those detained.
- In 2008, the proportion of property offense cases involving black youth was 31%, while the proportion of detained property offense cases involving black youth was 38%.
- Black juveniles made up 36% of public order offense cases processed in 2008 and 39% of those detained.

Detention

Age

- In each year from 1985 through 2008, delinquency cases involving youth age 16 or older were more likely to be detained than were cases involving youth age 15 or younger.
- For both age groups, drug offense cases were more likely to involve detention than were other offense cases between 1987 and 1993. After that time, however, person offense and public order offense cases were as likely or more likely to involve detention than were drug offense cases.
- In 2008, 16-year-olds accounted for 28% of the cases that involved detention, a larger proportion of cases than any other single age group.

Gender

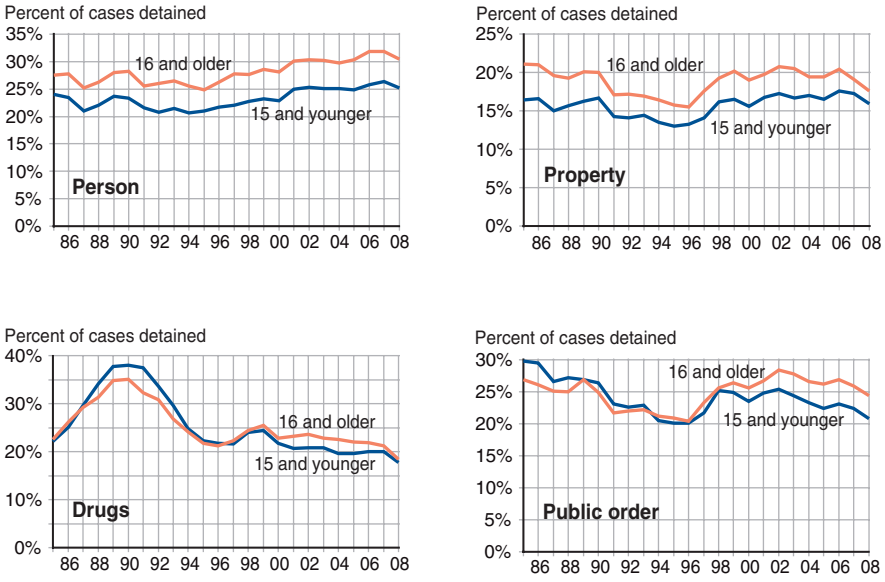
- In 2008, male juveniles charged with delinquency offenses were more likely than females to be held in secure facilities while awaiting court disposition. Overall in 2008, 23% of male delinquency cases involved detention, compared with 16% of female cases.

Offense profile of detained delinquency cases by gender:

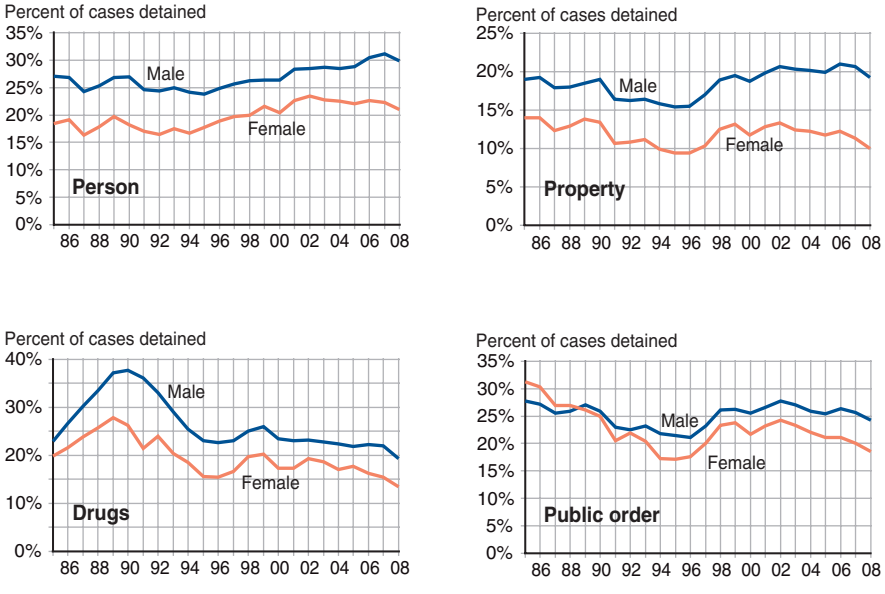
Most serious offense	Male	Female
2008		
Person	31%	36%
Property	31	25
Drugs	10	6
Public order	28	33
Total	100%	100%
1985		
Person	19%	16%
Property	53	44
Drugs	7	6
Public order	21	33
Total	100%	100%

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

In general, detention was more likely for cases involving older youth than younger youth

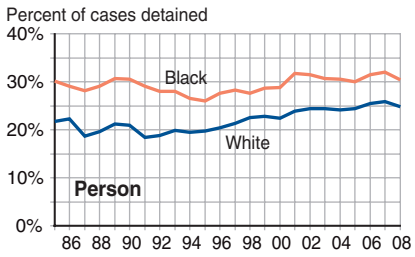


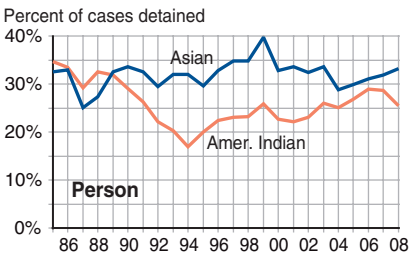
With few exceptions, detention was more likely for cases involving males than females

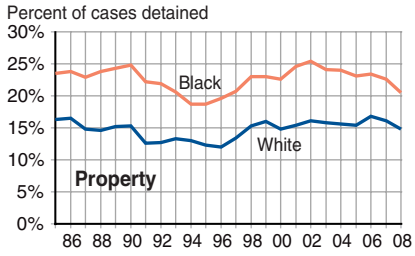


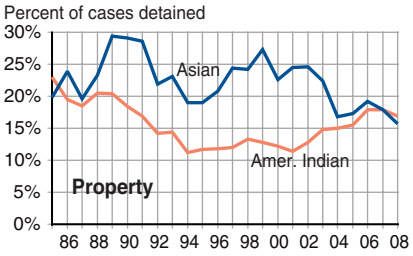
Detention

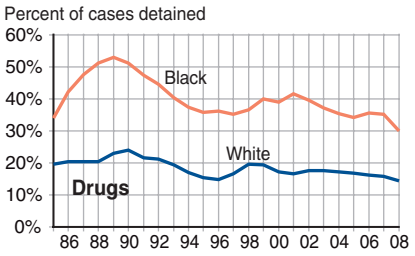
For all years between 1985 and 2008, detention was more likely for cases involving black youth than cases involving white youth

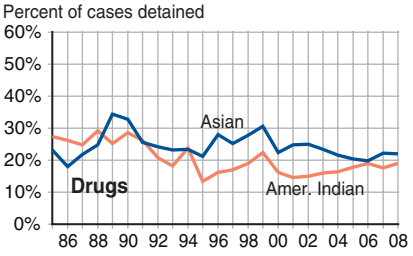


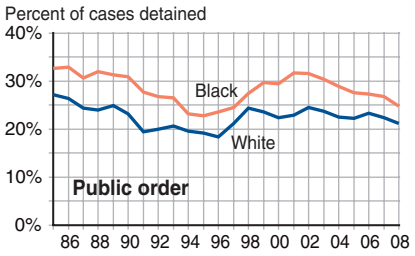


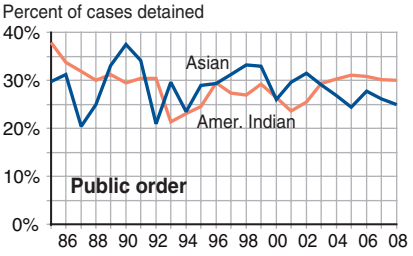












Race

- Cases involving black youth were more likely to be detained than cases involving white youth in each year between 1985 and 2008 across offense categories.
- In 2008, person offense cases involving Asian youth were more likely to involve detention (33%) than those involving white or American Indian youth (25% each) or black youth (30%).
- The likelihood of detention for property offenses in 2008 was greatest for black youth.
- In 2008, black youth were about twice as likely as white youth to be detained for cases involving drug offenses (30% vs. 14%).
- Between 1985 and 2008, the likelihood of detention for cases involving public order offenses decreased for youth of all races.
- For white youth and Asian youth in 2008, person offense cases were most likely to be detained (25% and 33%, respectively), followed by public order offenses (22% and 26%, respectively).
- Among American Indian youth in 2008, public order offense cases were most likely to be detained (30%). For black youth, the likelihood of detention was greatest for person and drug offense cases (30% each).
- Throughout the 1990s, Asian youth were more likely to be detained for a person or property offense than white, black, or American Indian youth.

Intake Decision

- Between 1985 and 2008, the likelihood that a delinquency case would be handled informally (without filing a petition for adjudication) decreased. While the overall delinquency caseload increased 43% between 1985 and 2008, the number of nonpetitioned cases increased 16% and the number of petitioned cases increased 75%.
- The number of petitioned cases doubled between 1985 and the peak in 1997 and then declined 13% by 2008.
- The largest relative increase in the number of petitioned cases between 1985 and 2008 was seen in drug offense cases (211%), followed by public order offense cases (189%) and person offense cases (137%).
- The number of petitioned property offense cases increased 53% between 1985 and the peak in 1996 and then declined 31% by 2008.

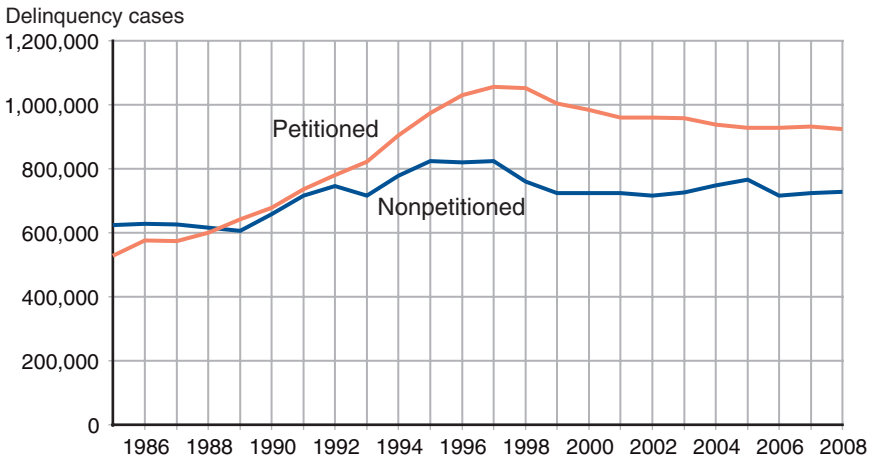
Offense profile of delinquency cases, 2008:

Most serious offense	Nonpetitioned	Petitioned
Person	23%	26%
Property	40	35
Drugs	10	11
Public order	27	28
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	729,000	924,400

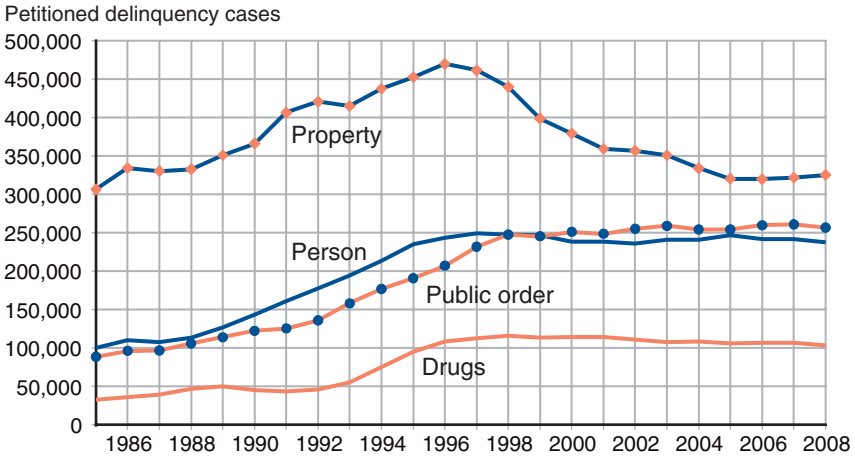
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- In 2008, the offense profiles of nonpetitioned and petitioned delinquency cases were very similar.

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



In contrast to the other general offense categories, the number of petitioned property offense cases decreased 31% between 1996 and 2008



Intake Decision

In 2008, juvenile courts petitioned 56% of all delinquency cases

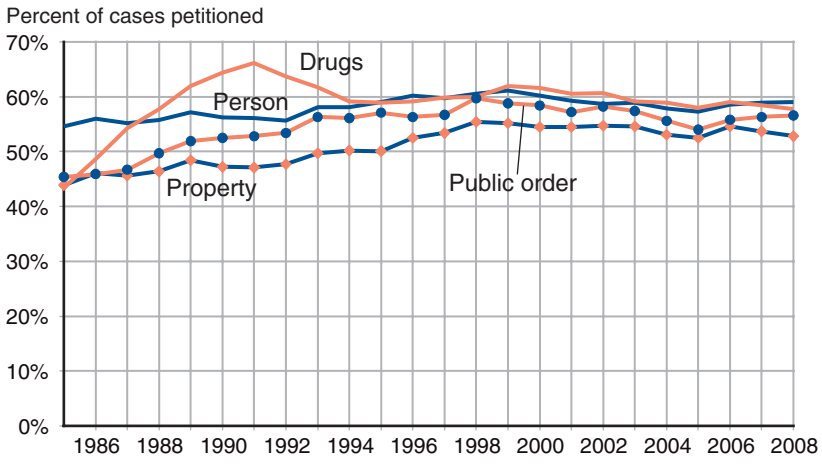
Most serious offense	Petitioned cases	Percentage of total delinquency cases	Percentage of all petitioned cases, 2008		
			Younger than 16	Female	White
Total delinquency	**924,400**	**56%**	**50%**	**23%**	**60%**
Total person	**238,100**	**59**	**58**	**26**	**52**
Violent Crime Index*	68,000	79	54	17	41
Criminal homicide	1,200	83	35	14	56
Forcible rape	3,300	76	62	3	66
Robbery	28,500	87	51	10	28
Aggravated assault	35,100	73	56	24	50
Simple assault	140,200	52	59	32	56
Other violent sex offenses	10,700	74	72	6	65
Other person offenses	19,200	60	55	23	61
Total property	**325,800**	**53**	**52**	**21**	**63**
Property Crime Index**	222,800	53	51	24	62
Burglary	81,600	75	53	9	64
Larceny-theft	118,500	42	50	35	60
Motor vehicle theft	17,900	77	49	20	55
Arson	4,700	60	73	14	73
Vandalism	55,700	53	59	14	76
Trespassing	23,500	43	52	16	54
Stolen property offenses	12,800	72	45	13	53
Other property offenses	10,900	60	41	33	64
Drug law violations	**103,600**	**58**	**36**	**15**	**68**
Public order offenses	**257,000**	**57**	**46**	**26**	**60**
Obstruction of justice	148,200	70	40	26	61
Disorderly conduct	51,700	41	60	32	51
Weapons offenses	23,800	61	53	10	57
Liquor law violations	8,000	33	29	28	87
Nonviolent sex offenses	6,100	52	61	18	70
Other public order offenses	19,200	49	47	26	66

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

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

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

Between 1985 and 2008, the use of formal processing increased in all general offense categories



- The overall likelihood of formal handling was greater for more serious offenses within the same general offense category. In 2008, for example, 73% of aggravated assault cases were handled formally, compared with 52% of simple assault cases. Similarly, 75% of burglary cases and 77% of motor vehicle theft cases were handled formally by juvenile courts, compared with 42% of larceny-theft and 43% of trespassing cases.
- Youth younger than 16 accounted for 50% of the delinquency cases handled formally by juvenile courts in 2008; females accounted for 23% and white youth accounted for 60% of petitioned cases.
- Between 1985 and 2008, the likelihood of formal processing increased: from 43% to 58% for drug offense cases, from 45% to 57% for public order cases, from 44% to 53% for property offense cases, and from 55% to 59% for person offense cases.
- Between 1988 and 1994, drug offense cases were more likely than other cases to be handled with a petition for adjudication.
- In 2008, 58% of drug offense cases were petitioned—a substantially lower percentage than in the peak year 1991, when 66% were petitioned.
- Since 1987, property offense cases have been less likely than cases in each of the other general offense categories to be handled with a petition for adjudication.

Intake Decision

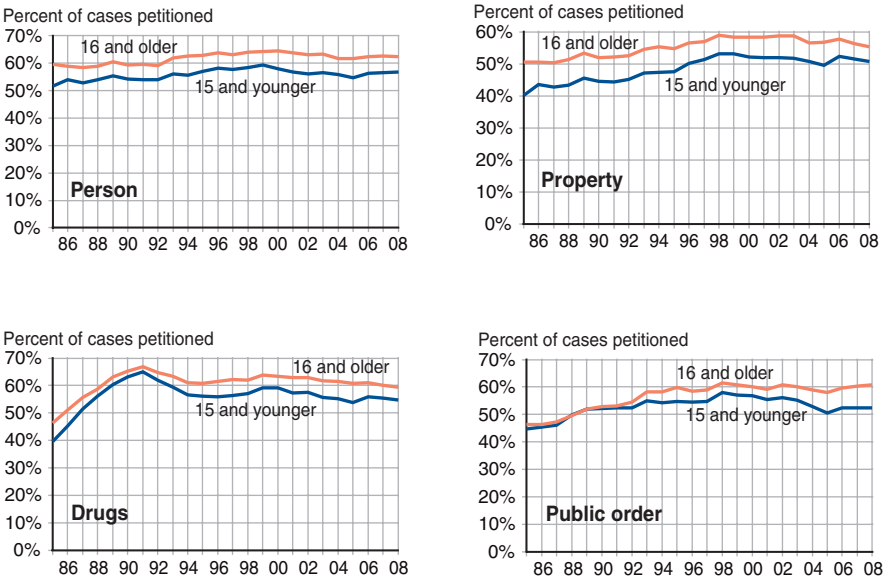
Age

- In each year between 1985 and 2008, delinquency cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving younger juveniles.
- In 2008, 53% of delinquency cases involving youth age 15 or younger were petitioned, compared with 59% of cases involving older youth.
- Since 1991, the proportion of drug offense cases petitioned has declined for both age groups, while the proportion of cases petitioned for each of the other general offense categories has grown.
- Among youth age 15 or younger, drug offense cases were more likely to be handled formally than any other offense category between 1988 and 1994.
- For each year between 1990 and 2008, for both age groups, property offense cases were less likely than cases in any other offense category to be petitioned for adjudication.

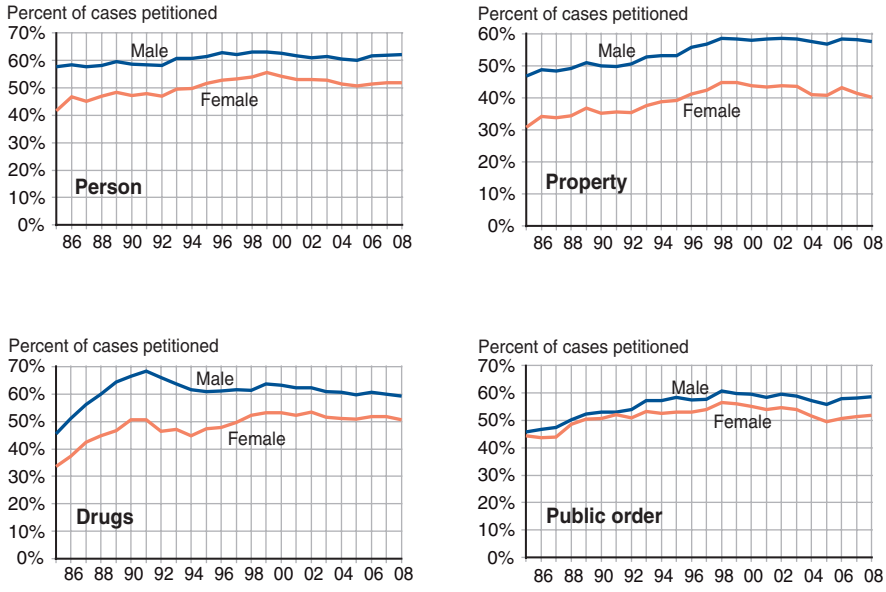
Gender

- Between 1985 and 2008, the likelihood of formal case processing increased for males from 48% to 59% and for females from 35% to 47%.
- For both males and females, the likelihood of formal case processing increased more for drug offense cases between 1985 and 2008 (14 percentage points and 17 percentage points, respectively) than for the other general offense categories.
- In 2008, for males, person offense cases were more likely than cases in any other offense category to be handled formally. For females, person, drug, and public order offense cases were equally likely to be handled formally and more likely to be handled formally than property offense cases.

Between 1985 and 2008, the likelihood of formal handling increased more for younger than older youth

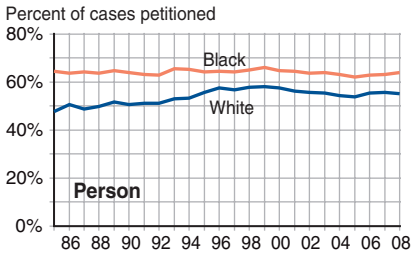


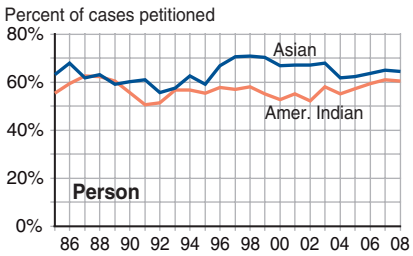
For all years between 1985 and 2008, formal processing was more likely for cases involving males than females

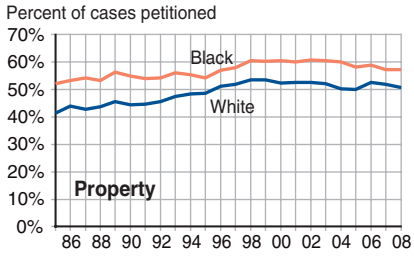


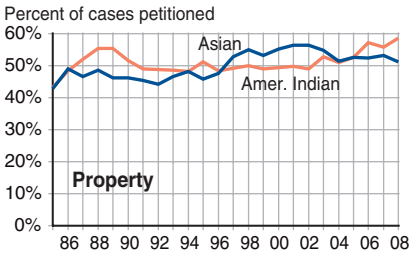
Intake Decision

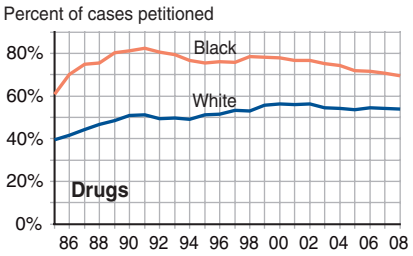
For all years between 1985 and 2008, formal processing was more likely for cases involving black youth than cases involving white youth

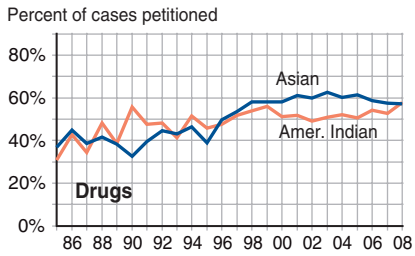


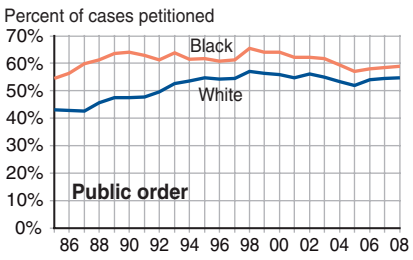


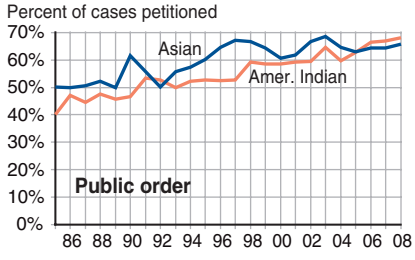












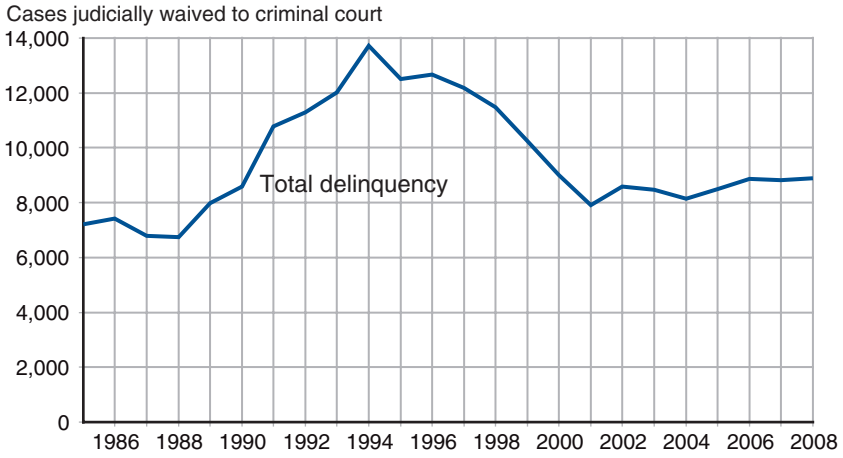
Race

- The proportion of delinquency cases petitioned increased for all racial groups between 1985 and 2008: from 42% to 53% for white youth, from 56% to 61% for black youth, from 44% to 61% for American Indian youth, and from 46% to 58% for Asian youth.
- Between 1985 and 2007, delinquency cases involving black juveniles were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving any other racial group. In 2008, cases involving black youth and American Indian youth were most likely to be petitioned.
- For each year between 1985 and 2008, drug offense cases involving black juveniles were more likely to be petitioned than were cases involving any other racial group for any offense.
- In 2008, the greatest racial disparity in the likelihood of petitioning was seen in drug offense cases: 70% of drug cases involving black youth were petitioned compared with 54% for white juveniles, 58% for American Indian juveniles, and 57% for Asian youth.
- Each year between 1996 and 2008, person offense cases involving Asian youth were more likely to be petitioned than were such cases involving white or American Indian youth.
- For all racial groups, the proportion of public order cases petitioned for adjudication increased between 1985 and 2008: from 43% to 55% for cases involving white youth, from 54% to 59% for cases involving black youth, from 40% to 68% for American Indian youth, and from 50% to 66% for Asian youth.

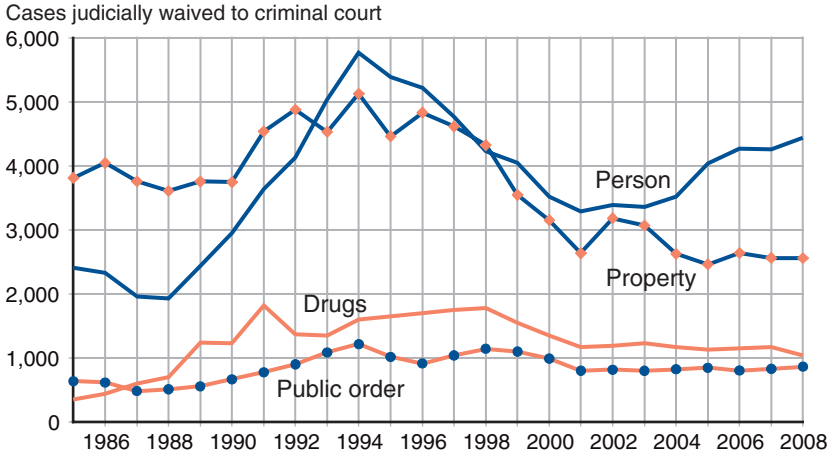
Waiver

- The number of delinquency cases judicially waived to criminal court in 1994, the peak year, was 90% greater than the number waived in 1985. This increase was followed by a 42% decline between 1994 and 2001.
- Between 2001 and 2008, the number of judicially waived delinquency cases increased 13%. As a result, the number of cases judicially waived in 2008 was 23% more than in 1985.
- The number of judicially waived person offense cases increased 139% between 1985 and 1994 and then declined 43% through 2001. Between 2001 and 2008, the number of cases waived increased 35%.
- The number of drug offense cases judicially waived increased 416% between 1985 and the peak in 1991. The number of cases waived in 2008 was 43% less than the number waived in 1991.
- Between 1985 and 1992, the largest number of judicially waived cases involved property offenses; since that time, the largest group of waived cases has been person offense cases (with the exception of 1998, when nearly equal numbers of person and property cases were waived).
- For public order offenses, the number of waived cases increased 91% between 1985 and the peak in 1994 and then declined 29% by 2008.
- The decline in the number of cases judicially waived after 1994 may be attributable to the large increase in the number of states that passed legislation excluding certain serious offenses from juvenile court jurisdiction and legislation permitting the prosecutor to file certain cases directly in criminal court.

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

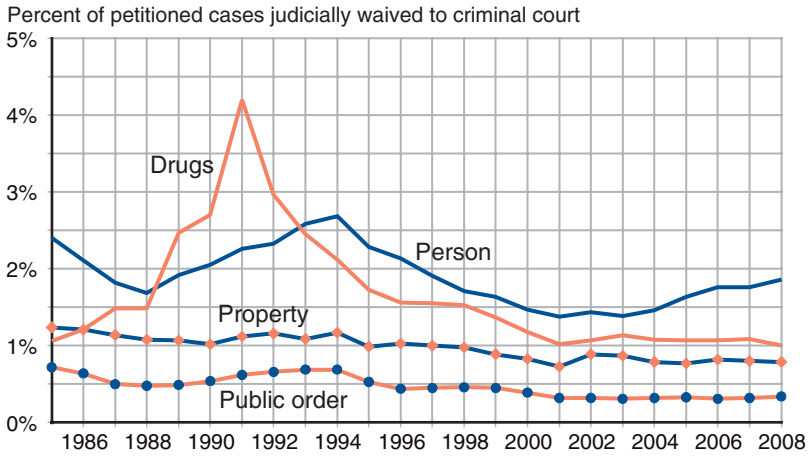


In 1985, more property offense cases were judicially waived than cases in any other offense category; in 2008, more person offense cases were waived than cases in any other category

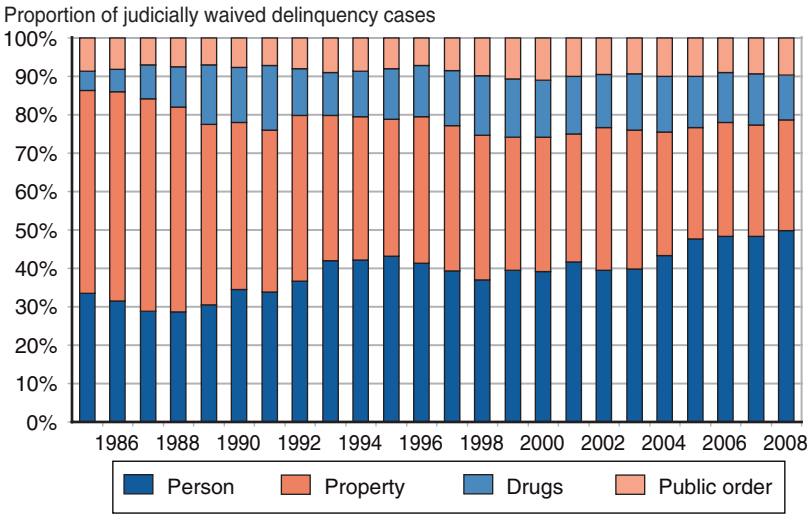


Waiver

Between 1989 and 1992, cases involving drug offenses were most likely to be judicially waived; for all other years between 1985 and 2008, person offense cases were most likely to be waived



Between 1985 and 2008, the offense profile of the judicially waived caseload changed substantially—the share of property offense cases decreased and the share of person offense cases increased



- Between 1985 and 1991, the proportion of judicially waived drug offense cases increased sharply from 1.1% to 4.2%. After peaking in 1991, the proportion of waived drug offense cases decreased, with 1.0% of drug cases being waived in 2008.
- The proportion of judicially waived person offense cases decreased between 1985 and 1988 and then increased steadily through 1994, when 2.7% of such cases were waived. The proportion declined to its lowest level in 2001(1.4%), then increased through 2008 (1.9%).
- Between 1985 and 2008, the proportion of property offense cases that were judicially waived decreased from 1.2% to 0.8%. Following a similar pattern, the proportion of judicially waived public order offense cases decreased from 0.7% to 0.3% during the same time period.
- The proportion of the waived caseload involving person offenses grew steadily between 1985 and 2008. In 1985, person offense cases accounted for one-third (33%) of the waived caseload; by 2008, person offense cases were 50% of the waived caseload.
- The proportion of all waived delinquency cases that involved a property offense as the most serious charge declined from 53% in 1985 to 29% in 2008.
- Drug offense cases represented 5% of the judicially waived cases in 1985; by 1991, they comprised 17% of the waived caseload. In 2008, drug offense cases made up 12% of the judicially waived caseload.
- Between 1985 and 2008, public order offense cases comprised 7% to 11% of the waived caseload.

Waiver

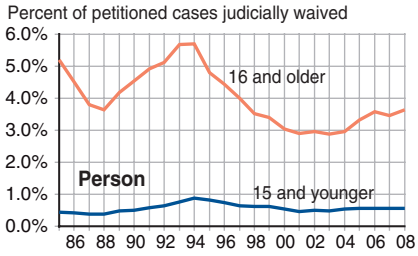
Age

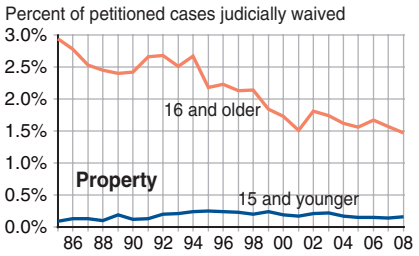
- In 2008, 1.7% of all petitioned delinquency cases involving juveniles age 16 or older were waived to criminal court, compared with 0.3% of cases involving younger juveniles.
- For older juveniles, the probability of waiver peaked in 1991 at 3.2%, hovered around that level through 1994, declined to 1.7% by 2000, and remained relatively stable at that level through 2008.
- This pattern was most marked in waivers for older juveniles charged with drug offenses, which peaked at 6.4% in 1991 and then steadily declined to 1.6% in 2001. In 2008, the likelihood of judicial waiver in drug offense cases involving older juveniles was 1.5%.
- Regardless of offense, less than 1% of all petitioned delinquency cases involving juveniles age 15 or younger were waived to criminal court between 1985 and 2008.

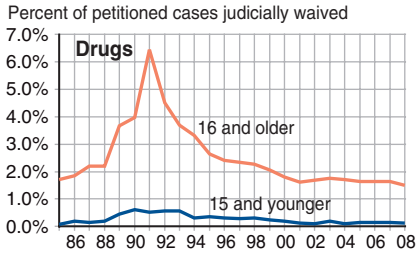
Gender

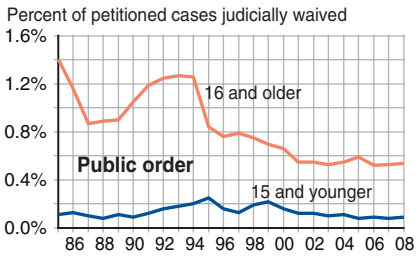
- The proportion of petitioned drug offense cases judicially waived increased substantially for males between 1985 and 1991 (from 1.1% to 4.4%) and then declined. In 2008, 1.1% of petitioned drug offense cases involving males were judicially waived.
- Judicially waived drug offense cases involving females followed the same pattern. In 2008, 0.6% of petitioned drug offense cases involving females were judicially waived.
- Females accounted for 9% of all delinquency cases judicially waived in 2008: 7% of person offense cases, 10% of property offense cases, 9% of drug cases, and 10% of public order offense cases.

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

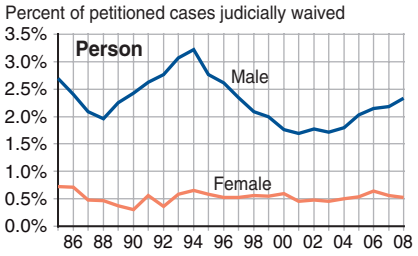


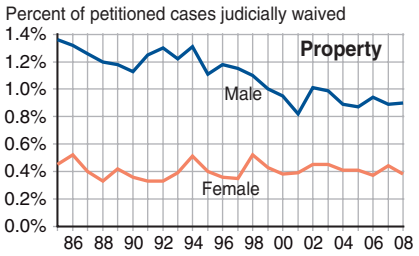


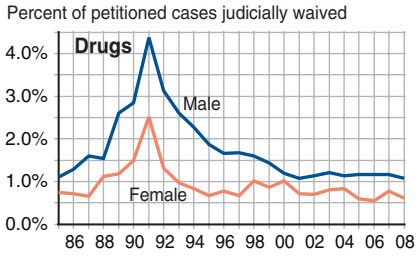


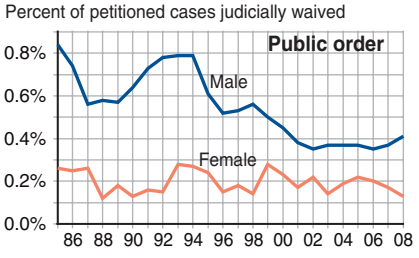


Regardless of offense, cases involving males were more likely to be judicially waived than cases involving females



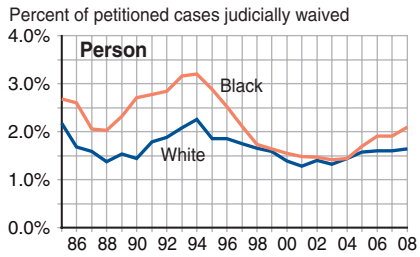


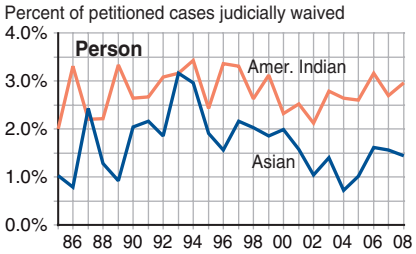


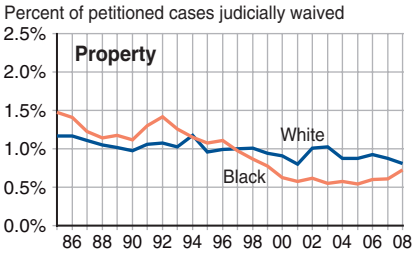


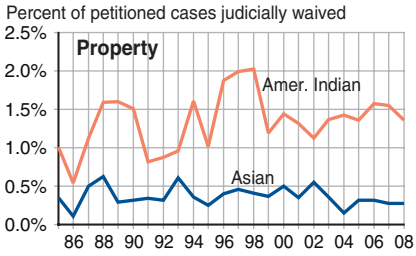
Waiver

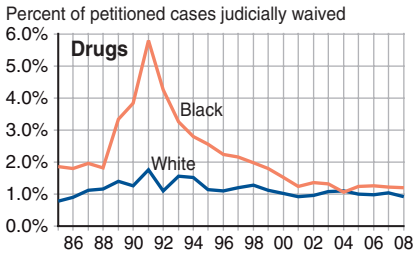
Person and drug offense cases involving black youth were more likely than cases involving white youth to be judicially waived

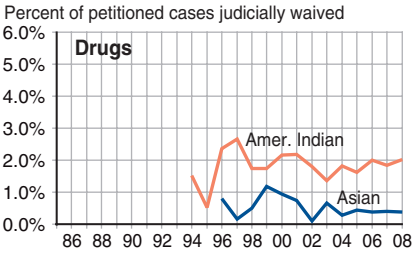


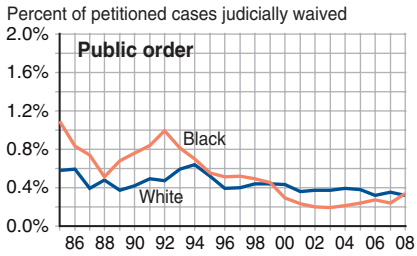


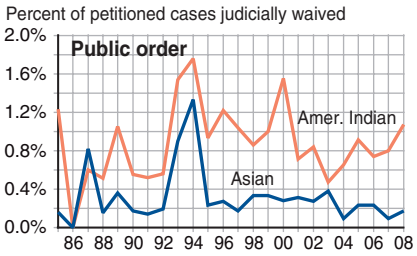












Note: Data for American Indian youth and Asian youth are not presented for all offenses and all years because the small number of cases produces unstable estimates.

Race

- The likelihood of judicial waiver among cases involving white youth was lower in 2008 (0.9%) than in 1985 (1.2%); the pattern was similar for cases involving black youth (1.1% in 2008 compared with 1.8% in 1985).
- The likelihood of judicial waiver among cases involving Asian youth was about the same in 2008 as in 1985 (0.5% vs. 0.4%).
- For American Indian youth, the likelihood of judicial waiver was greater in 2008 (1.7%) than in 1985 (1.2%).
- In 2008, cases involving person offenses were most likely to be waived for youth of all races: 1.6% among white juveniles, 2.1% among black juveniles, 3.0% among American Indian youth, and 1.5% among Asian juveniles.
- Among black juveniles, the use of waiver to criminal court for cases involving drug offenses peaked at 5.8% in 1991 and declined to 1.2% by 2008.

Waiver

- The number of judicially waived cases involving white juveniles increased 76% between 1985 and 1994, from 4,200 to 7,500, and then declined 35% by 2008 to 4,900.
- For black juveniles, the number of judicially waived cases doubled between 1985 and 1994 (from 2,900 to 5,800), declined through 2001, then increased 46% through 2008 (3,700).
- The number of judicially waived person offense cases involving white youth increased 132% between 1985 and 1996 (from 1,100 to 2,600), declined through 2001, then increased 14% through 2008 (2,100).
- The number of judicially waived drug offense cases involving black juveniles increased 821% between 1985 and the peak in 1991 and then declined 76% by 2008.

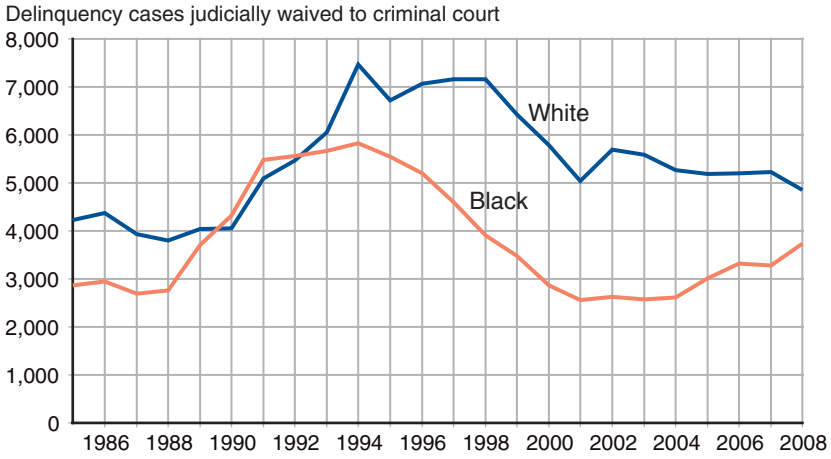
Offense profile of waived cases:

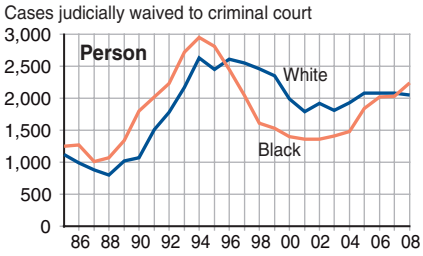
Most serious offense	1985	2008
White		
Person	27%	42%
Property	60	34
Drugs	4	13
Public order	9	10
Total	100%	100%
Black		
Person	43%	60%
Property	42	22
Drugs	6	10
Public order	8	9
Total	100%	100%

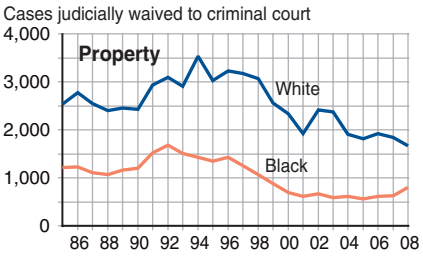
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding. Offense profiles are not presented for American Indian and Asian youth because counts were too small to calculate meaningful percentages.

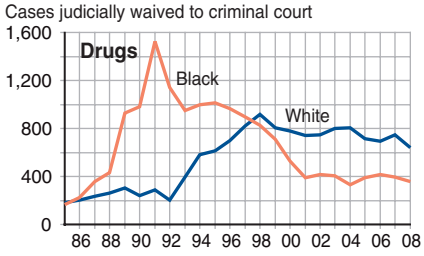
- In 2008, person offense cases accounted for 60% of the waived cases involving black juveniles.
- For white youth, property offenses accounted for the largest share of the waived caseload in 1985 (60%) but, in 2008, person offenses accounted for the largest share (42%).

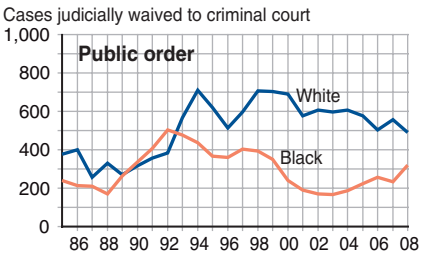
Between 1985 and 2008, the number of cases judicially waived to criminal court increased 15% for cases involving white youth and 30% for cases involving black youth





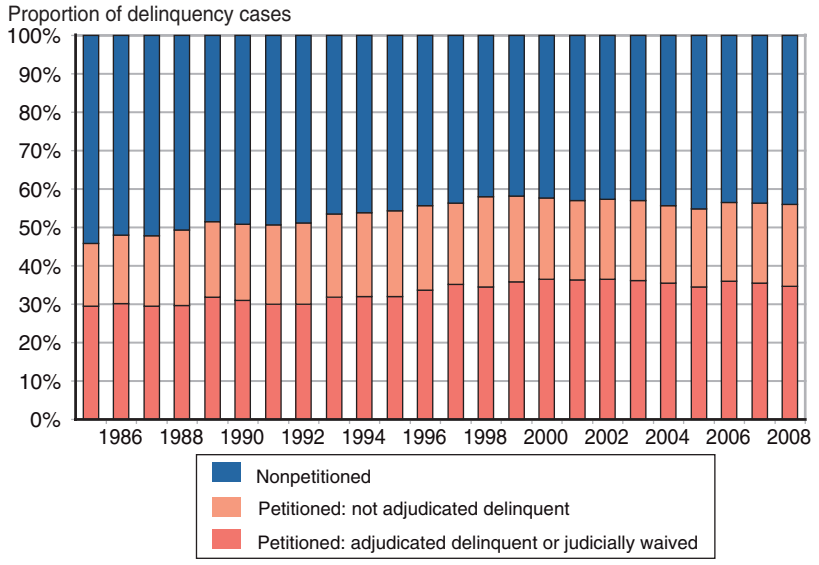






Adjudication

The proportion of formally processed delinquency cases that resulted in a delinquency adjudication or waiver changed little since 1997



In 2008, youth were adjudicated delinquent in nearly two-thirds of all petitioned delinquency cases

Most serious offense	Cases adjudicated delinquent	Percentage of total petitioned cases	Percentage of all adjudicated cases, 2008		
			Younger than 16	Female	White
Total delinquency	**563,900**	**61%**	**51%**	**21%**	**62%**
Total person	**139,300**	**58**	**59**	**24**	**55**
Criminal homicide	600	49	41	18	63
Forcible rape	2,300	68	64	3	70
Robbery	18,400	65	53	10	30
Aggravated assault	22,200	63	57	23	52
Simple assault	77,300	55	60	30	58
Other violent sex offenses	7,300	68	74	7	66
Other person offenses	11,200	58	56	21	62
Total property	**198,100**	**61**	**54**	**19**	**66**
Burglary	53,700	66	55	8	65
Larceny-theft	69,800	59	51	32	63
Motor vehicle theft	11,300	63	51	19	57
Arson	2,800	60	75	13	74
Vandalism	33,100	59	59	13	79
Trespassing	12,500	53	54	15	57
Stolen property offenses	7,900	62	46	12	55
Other property offenses	6,800	63	44	32	67
Drug law violations	**65,000**	**63**	**39**	**15**	**70**
Public order offenses	**161,500**	**63**	**47**	**25**	**62**
Obstruction of justice	97,600	66	42	25	63
Disorderly conduct	29,000	56	61	31	53
Weapons offenses	15,000	63	53	9	57
Liquor law violations	4,900	62	31	27	88
Nonviolent sex offenses	4,000	65	62	16	71
Other public order offenses	11,100	58	49	24	66

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

- In 1985, 29% of all delinquency cases resulted in either adjudication of delinquency or waiver to criminal court. By 2008, this proportion had increased to 35%.
- Between 1985 and 2008, the number of delinquency cases that resulted in a delinquency adjudication or were judicially waived to criminal court increased 68%, and the number of formally handled cases that were not adjudicated delinquent increased 86%.
- The likelihood of being adjudicated delinquent was greater for more serious offenses within the same general offense category.
- Within the 2008 person offense category, 63% of petitioned aggravated assault cases were adjudicated delinquent, compared with 55% of simple assault cases.
- In the property offense category in 2008, 66% of petitioned burglary cases were adjudicated delinquent, compared with 63% of motor vehicle theft cases and 59% of larceny-theft cases.
- Among public order offenses in 2008, 66% of obstruction of justice cases were adjudicated delinquent, compared with 56% of disorderly conduct cases and 62% of liquor law violation cases.
- Youth younger than 16 accounted for 51% of all adjudicated delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 2008, females accounted for 21%, and white youth accounted for 62%.

Adjudication

- Beginning in 1985 and continuing through 1997, the annual number of delinquency cases in which the youth was adjudicated delinquent steadily increased from 333,400 to 647,700 and then declined to 563,900 in 2008.
- The number of adjudicated person offense cases increased 153% between 1985 and 2008 (55,000 vs. 139,300).
- The number of adjudicated cases involving property offenses increased 46% between 1985 (196,100) and its peak in 1997 (286,300) and then declined 31% by 2008 (198,100) for an overall increase of 1%.
- Between 1985 and 2001, the number of adjudicated drug offense cases increased 226% (from 22,600 to 73,700) and then declined 12% by 2008.
- Between 1985 and 2008, the number of public order offense cases adjudicated delinquent increased 171%, from 59,600 cases to 161,500 cases.

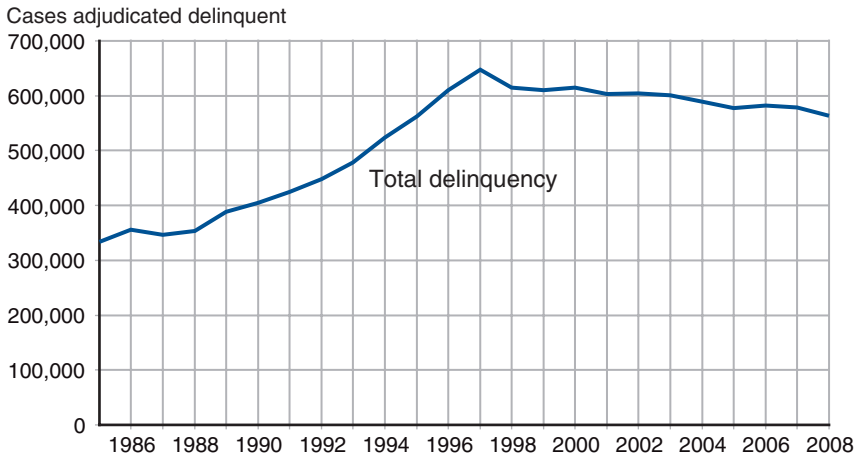
Offense profile of cases adjudicated delinquent:

Most serious offense	1985	2008
Person	17%	25%
Property	59	35
Drugs	7	12
Public order	18	29
Total	100%	100%
Cases adjudicated delinquent	333,400	563,900

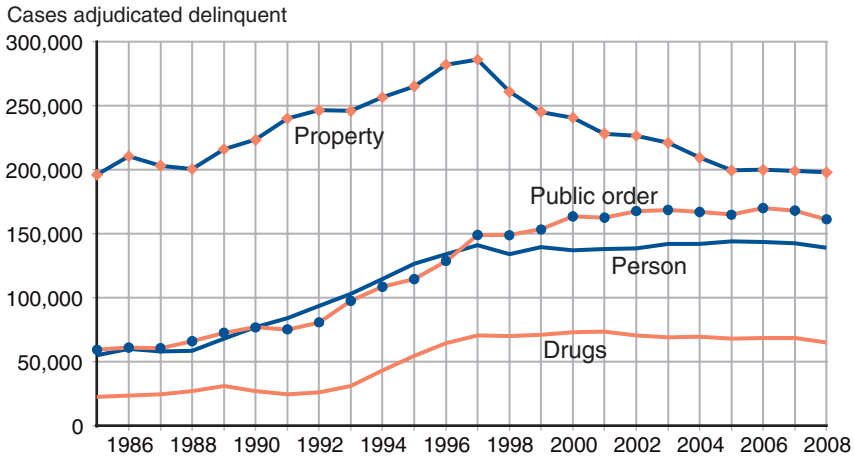
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Compared with 1985, the 2008 adjudicated delinquent caseload included greater proportions of person, public order, and drug offense cases and a substantially smaller proportion of property offense cases.

Between 1985 and 2008, the number of cases in which the youth was adjudicated delinquent increased 69%

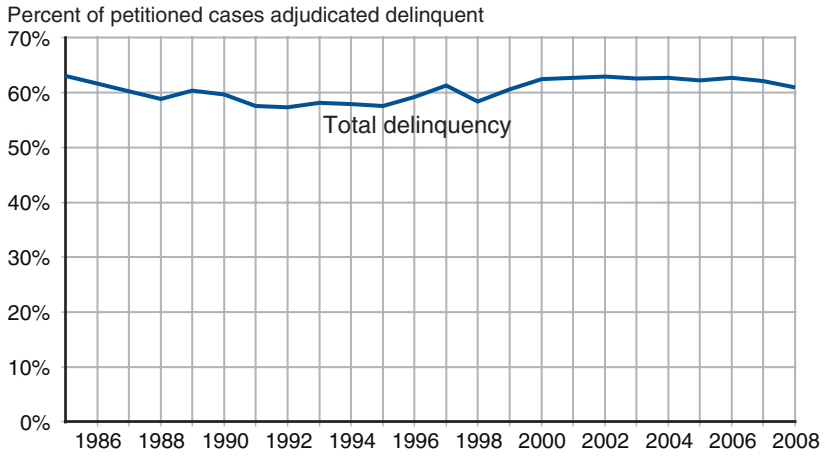


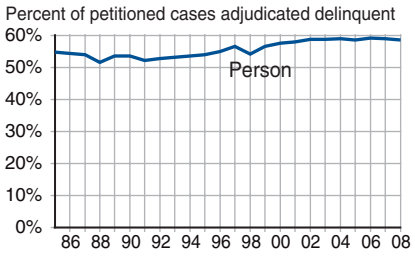
Since 1997, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent decreased for property offenses and increased for public order offenses

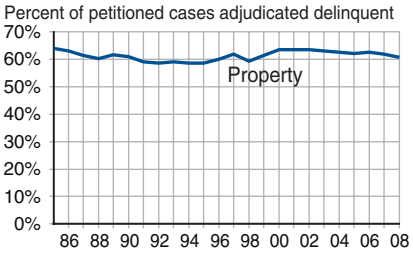


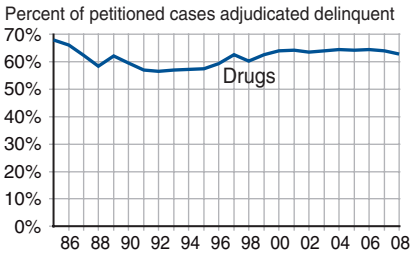
Adjudication

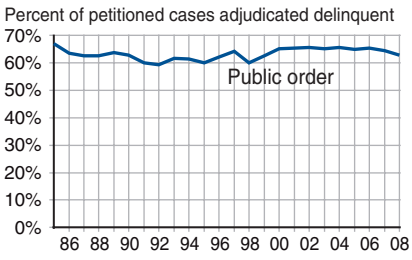
Between 1992 and 2008, the likelihood of petitioned cases resulting in a delinquency adjudication increased from 57% to 61%











- The likelihood of delinquency adjudication decreased from 63% to 57% between 1985 and 1992 and then increased to 61% in 2008.
- In 2008, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication for cases involving property, drug, and public order offenses was less than in 1985 (by 3 to 5 percentage points). However, for cases involving a person offense, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication was greater in 2008 than in 1985 (58% vs. 55%).
- Among the four general offense categories, person offense cases were least likely to result in delinquency adjudication for all years between 1985 and 2008.
- The likelihood of adjudication among cases involving a property offense decreased from 64% to 59% between 1985 and 1995 and then increased to 63% in 2008.
- The likelihood of adjudication among drug offense cases decreased from 68% to 57% between 1985 and the early 1990s and then increased to 65% in 2008.
- Among public order cases, the likelihood of adjudication decreased from 67% to 59% between 1985 and 1992 and then increased to 63% in 2008.
- Cases involving public order offenses were more likely than any other offense to result in a delinquency adjudication each year between 2000 and 2008.

Adjudication

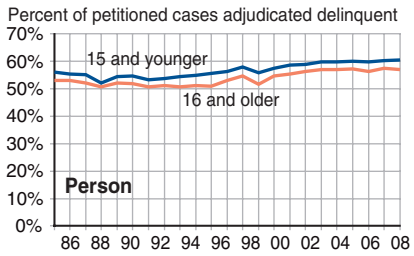
Age

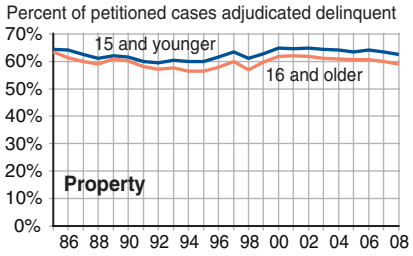
- Regardless of age, person offense cases were less likely than other offense categories to be adjudicated delinquent for each year between 1985 and 2008.
- Between 1985 and 1995, the likelihood of adjudication for drug offense cases involving juveniles 15 or younger decreased from 71% to 60%. After 1995, the likelihood increased. In 2008, 67% of drug offense cases involving juveniles under age 16 resulted in a delinquency adjudication.
- For drug offense cases involving juveniles age 16 and older, the likelihood of adjudication decreased from 66% to 55% between 1985 and 1994. Similar to the trend for younger youth, the proportion of drug offense cases adjudicated delinquent increased to 60% in 2008 for older juveniles.

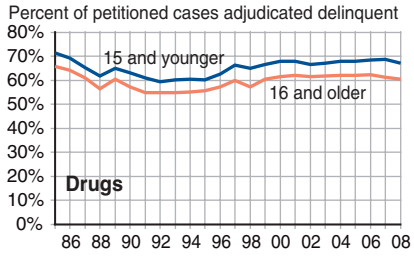
Gender

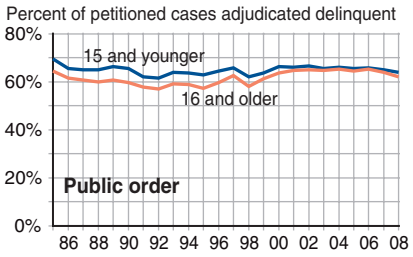
- Between 1985 and 2008, male cases generally were more likely to be adjudicated delinquent than were female cases.
- Since 2001, however, petitioned drug offense cases involving females were as likely as those involving males to result in a delinquency adjudication.
- Between 1985 and 2008, for both male and female juveniles, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication increased more for person offense cases than for other offenses; however, the increase was greater for females (from 49% to 54%) than for males (56% to 60%).

Each year between 1985 and 2008, cases involving younger juveniles were more likely to be adjudicated delinquent than those involving older juveniles, regardless of offense category

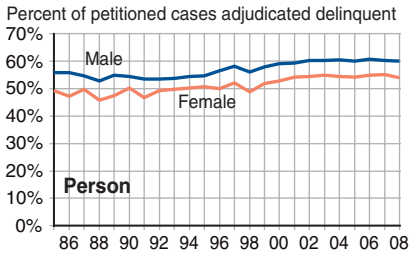


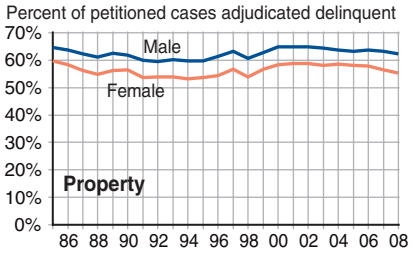


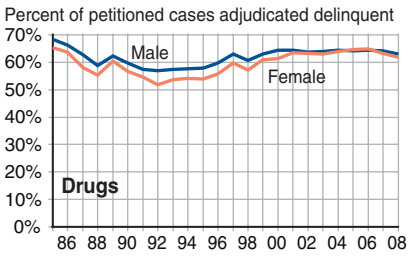


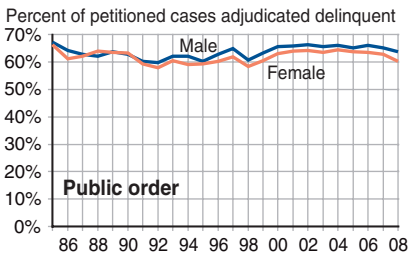


Between 1985 and 2008, person and property offense cases involving males were more likely to be adjudicated delinquent than cases involving females



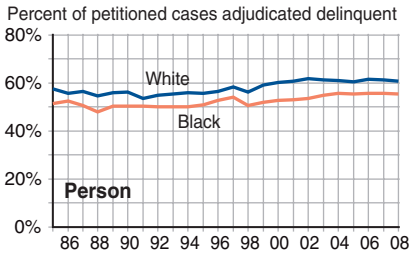


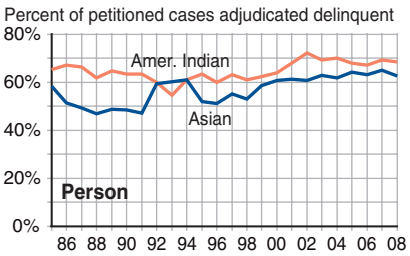


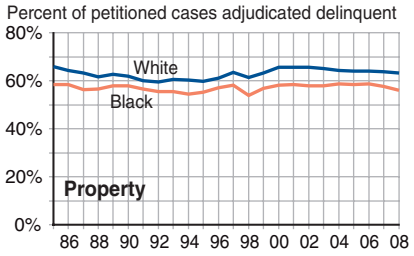


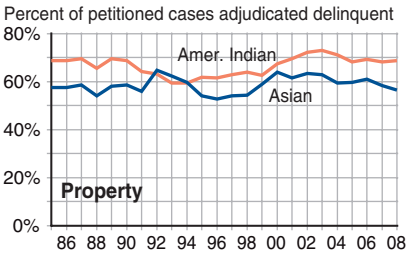
Adjudication

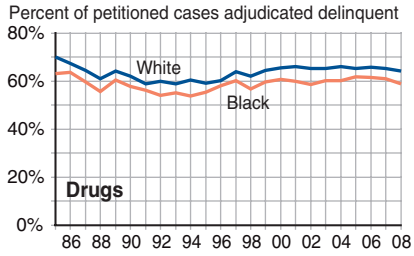
In each year between 1985 and 2008, delinquency cases involving black youth were less likely to result in a delinquency adjudication than were cases involving white youth

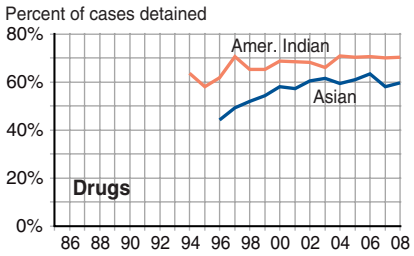


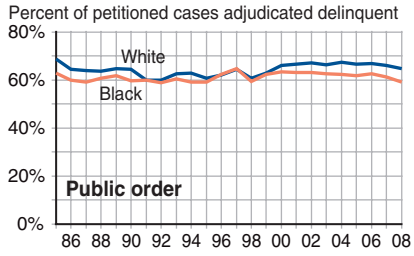


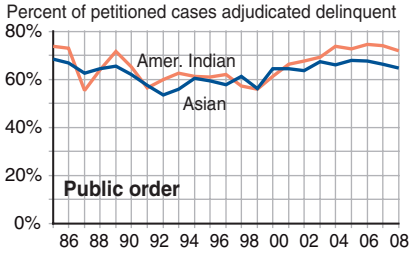












Note: Data for American Indian youth and Asian youth are not presented for all offenses and all years because the small number of cases produces unstable estimates.

Race

- For black juveniles, the likelihood of delinquency adjudication decreased between 1985 and 1994 (from 57% to 54%) and then increased to 59% in 2003. In 2008, the likelihood of adjudication was 57%.
- For delinquency cases involving white juveniles, the likelihood of a delinquency adjudication decreased between 1985 and 1995 (from 65% to 59%) and then increased. In 2008, 63% of all cases involving white youth resulted in a delinquency adjudication.
- The likelihood of a delinquency adjudication for drug offense cases was higher in 2008 than in 1996 for Asian youth but about the same for cases involving black youth.
- The racial profile of adjudicated cases changed between 1985 and 2008. In 1985, white youth accounted for 70% of the adjudicated caseload; by 2008, this proportion declined to 62%.

Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

- The number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in out-of-home placement increased 51% between 1985 and 2008. During this period, the number of cases involving the use of out-of-home placement increased 165% for drug offense cases, 119% for person offense cases, and 115% for public order offense cases but decreased 10% for property offense cases.
- The number of cases involving out-of-home placement peaked in 1997 at 176,700 cases and then decreased 11% by 2008. Between 1997 and 2008, the number of cases resulting in out-of-home placement decreased 30% for property offense cases and 13% for drug offense cases but increased 10% for public order offense cases and 4% for person offense cases.
- Public order offense cases include escapes from institutions, weapons offenses, and probation and parole violations. This may help to explain the relatively high number of public order offense cases involving out-of-home placement.

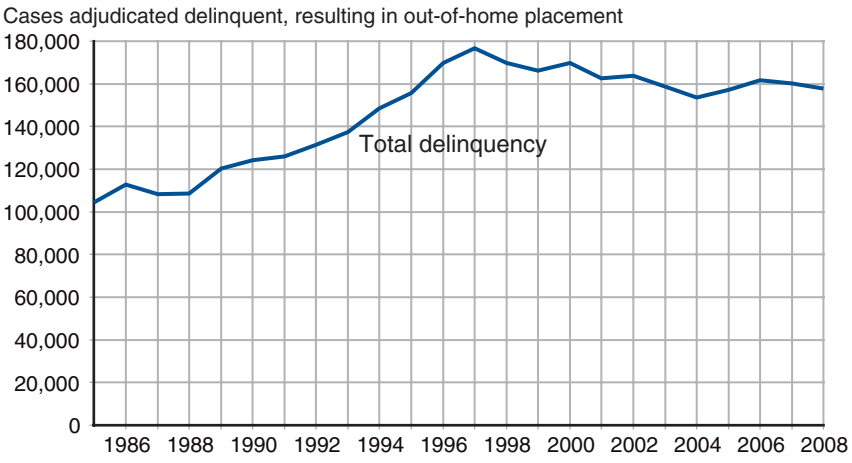
Offense profile of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in out-of-home placement:

Most serious offense	1985	2008
Person	18%	28%
Property	56	33
Drugs	5	10
Public order	21	30
Total	100%	100%
Cases resulting in out-of-home placement	104,500	157,700

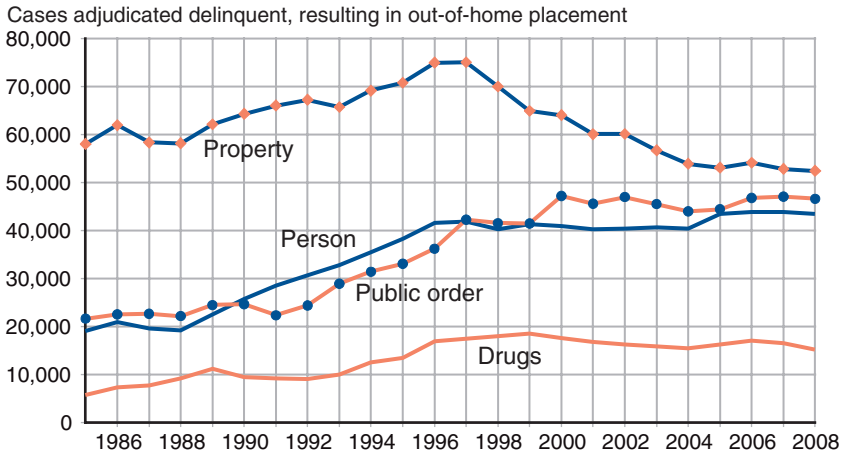
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Property offense cases are the largest share of cases adjudicated delinquent that result in out-of-home placement, although the proportion declined substantially between 1985 and 2008.

The number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in out-of-home placement increased 69% between 1985 and 1997 and then decreased 11% through 2008

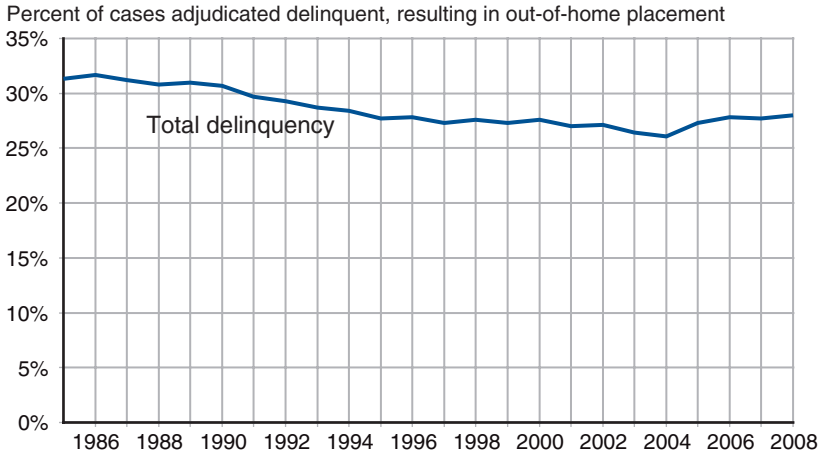


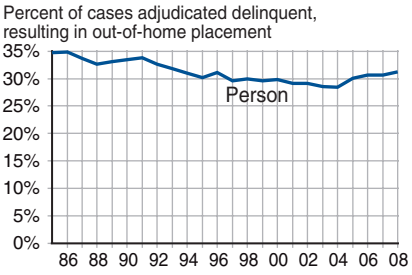
The number of property offense cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in out-of-home placement decreased 30% between 1997 and 2008

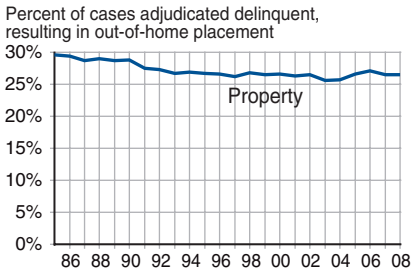


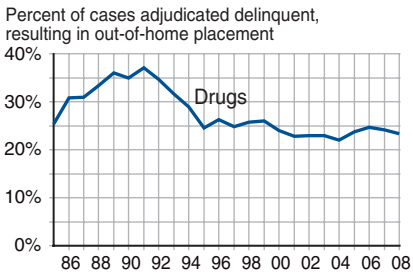
Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

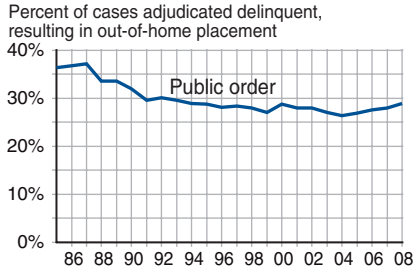
The court ordered out-of-home placement in 28% of all cases adjudicated delinquent in 2008, down from 31% in 1985











- Although the likelihood that an adjudicated case would result in out-of-home placement decreased between 1985 and 2008 for each of the four major offense categories, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement increased 51%.
- Between 1985 and 2008, the largest decline in the proportion of adjudicated cases resulting in out-of-home placement was seen in cases involving public order offenses (from 36% to 29%). The proportion also decreased for person offense cases (from 35% to 31%), for property offense cases (from 30% to 26%), and for drug offense cases (from 25% to 23%).
- Between 1985 and 2008, the trend in the likelihood of out-of-home placement for drug offense cases differed from the trends of the other general offense categories. The proportion of adjudicated drug offense cases that resulted in out-of-home placement increased from 25% in 1985 to 37% in 1991 before decreasing through 2008. In contrast, the proportion of person, property, and public order offense cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in out-of-home placement declined between 1985 and the mid-2000s, then increased between 2004 and 2008.

Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

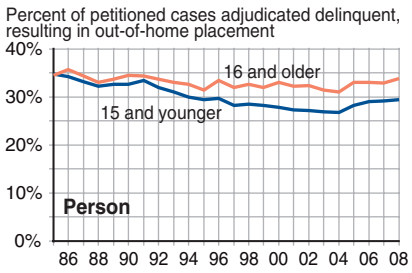
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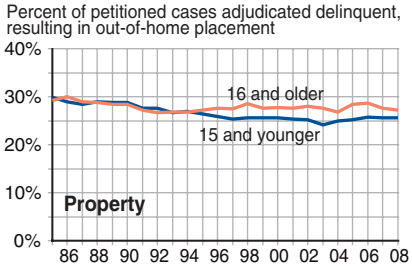
- In each year from 1996 through 2008, cases involving juveniles age 16 or older adjudicated delinquent were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were cases involving youth age 15 or younger, regardless of offense.
- Between 1985 and 2008, the use of out-of-home placement declined for both younger youth and older youth across all four general offense categories. The declines for younger youth were greater than those for older youth.

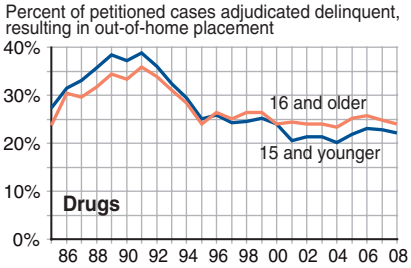
Gender

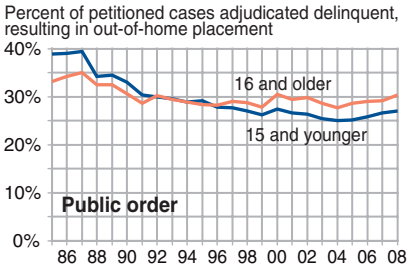
- Between 1985 and 2008, the use of out-of-home placement declined more for public order offense cases than for any other offense category for both males (6 percentage points) and females (12 percentage points).
- For males in 2008, person offense cases adjudicated delinquent were most likely to result in out-of-home placement (34%), followed by public order offense cases (31%), property cases (28%), and cases involving drug offenses (25%).
- For females in 2008, adjudicated person and public order offense cases were most likely to result in out-of-home placement (23% each), followed by property cases (18%), and drug offense cases (16%).

Between 1985 and 2008, the likelihood of out-of-home placement declined more for younger youth than older youth

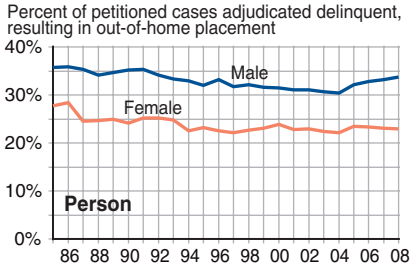


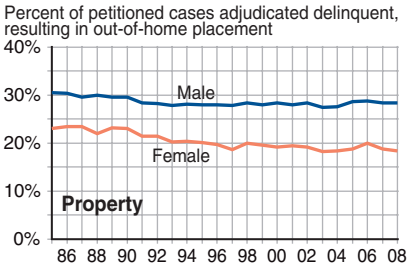


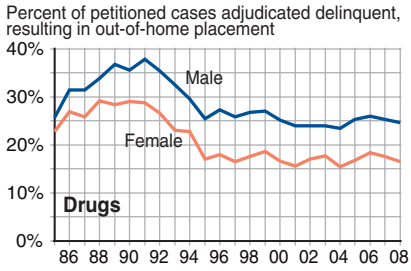


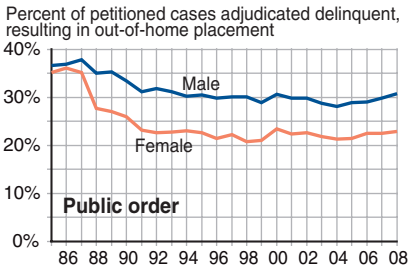


For all years between 1985 and 2008, out-of-home placement was more likely for cases involving males than females



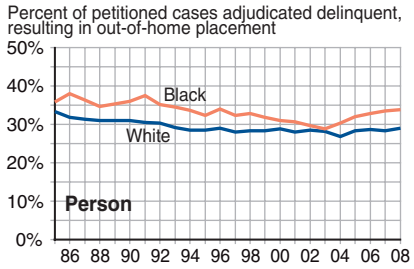


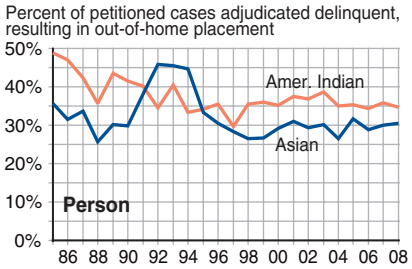


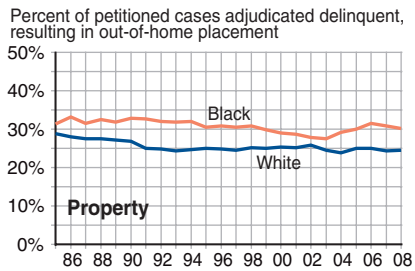


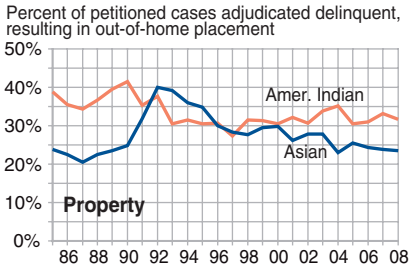
Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

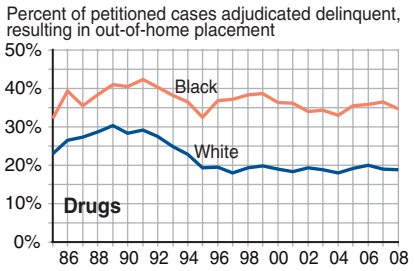
Since 2001, adjudicated person offense cases were most likely to receive a disposition of out-of-home placement for white, American Indian, and Asian youth

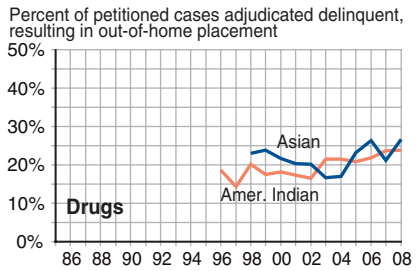


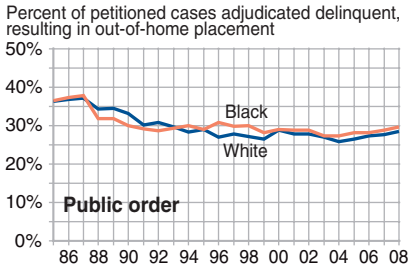


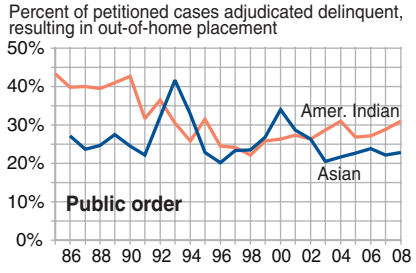












Note: Data for American Indian youth and Asian youth are not presented for all offenses and all years because the small number of cases produces unstable estimates.

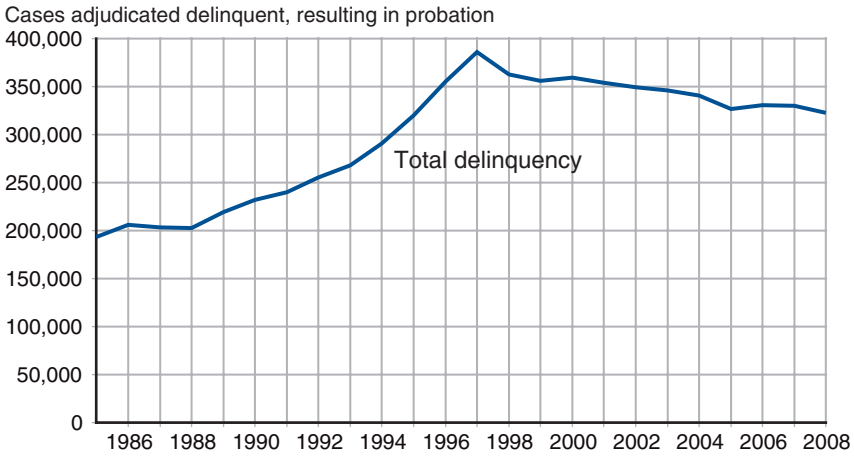
Race

- After adjudication, the likelihood of out-of-home placement in 2008 was greater for black youth (32%) and American Indian youth (31%) than for white (26%) or Asian youth (25%).
- For person, property and public order offense cases, the proportion of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulting in out-of-home placement was smaller in 2008 than in 1985 for all races.
- For adjudicated person offense cases involving American Indian youth, the likelihood of out-of-home placement decreased 14 percentage points from 49% in 1985 to 35% in 2008; the decrease was less for black youth (from 36% to 34%), white youth (from 33% to 29%), and Asian youth (from 36% to 31%).
- In each year between 1998 and 2008, drug offense cases involving black juveniles adjudicated delinquent were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than were drug cases involving juveniles of any other races.
- For adjudicated public order cases, the use of out-of-home placement decreased 12 percentage points between 1985 and 2008 for American Indian juveniles, 8 points for white youth, 7 points for black youth, and 4 points for Asian juveniles.

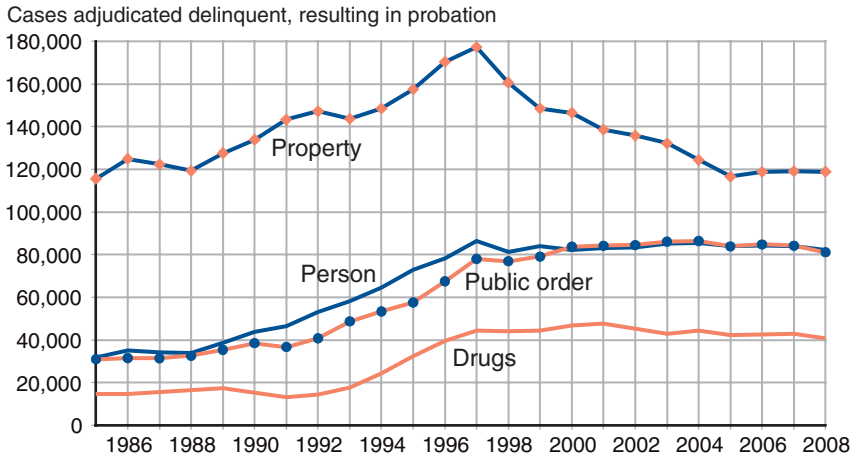
Dispositions: Probation

- Between 1985 and 2008, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in an order of probation increased 67%, compared with a 51% increase in the number of cases that resulted in out-of-home placement.
- Nearly all of the growth in the number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation took place between 1985 and 1997. During that period, the number of cases adjudicated and ordered to probation doubled and then declined through 2008.
- Since 1985, the largest percent increase in the number of cases adjudicated delinquent that received probation has been for drug offense cases (179%), followed by public order offenses (162%) and person offenses (158%). The number of property offense cases increased just 3% since 1985.
- Between 1997 and 2008, the number of adjudicated cases resulting in an order of probation increased 4% for public order offense cases but declined for person (5%), drug (8%), and property offense cases (33%).
- Increases in the person and public order offense categories accounted for more than 75% of the growth in the number of adjudicated cases resulting in probation between 1985 and 2008.

After reaching a peak in 1997, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation declined 16% by 2008

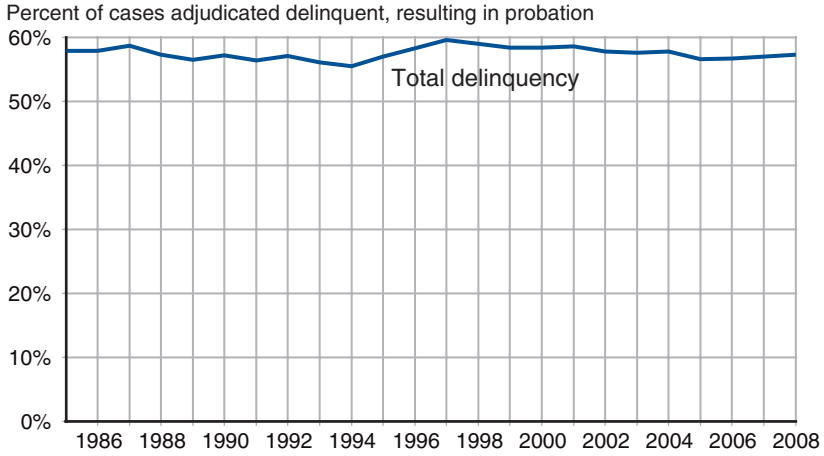


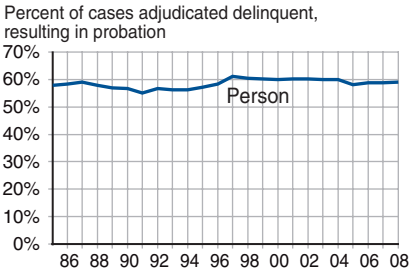
The number of adjudicated property offense cases resulting in an order of probation fell 33% since 1997

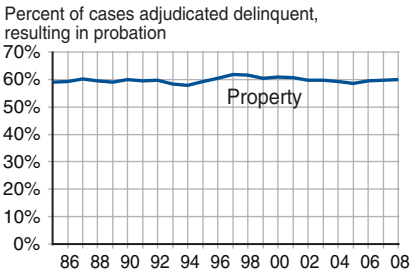


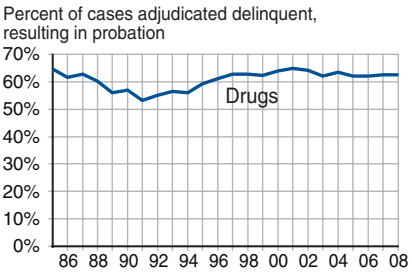
Dispositions: Probation

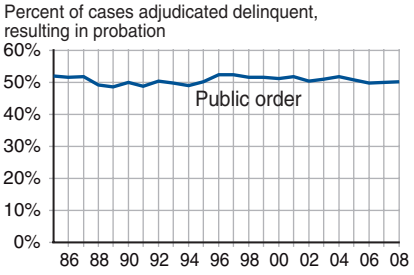
Probation remains the most likely sanction imposed by juvenile courts











- Probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 57% (322,900) of the cases adjudicated delinquent in 2008, compared with 58% (193,100) of the adjudicated caseload in 1985.
- Between 1985 and 2008, the likelihood of probation for cases adjudicated delinquent was relatively stable for person, property, and public order offense cases, varying from 4 to 6 percentage points, compared with a 12 percentage point range for drug offense cases.

Offense profile of cases adjudicated delinquent, resulting in probation:

Most serious offense	1985	2008
Person	16%	25%
Property	60	37
Drugs	8	13
Public order	16	25
Total	100%	100%
Cases resulting in formal probation	193,100	322,900

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

- In 2008, 37% of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation involved property offenses, while person cases and public order cases each accounted for one quarter of these cases (25% each).
- The offense characteristics of cases adjudicated delinquent that resulted in probation changed between 1985 and 2008, with an increase in the proportion of cases involving person, drug, and public order offenses and a large decrease in the proportion involving property offenses.

Dispositions: Probation

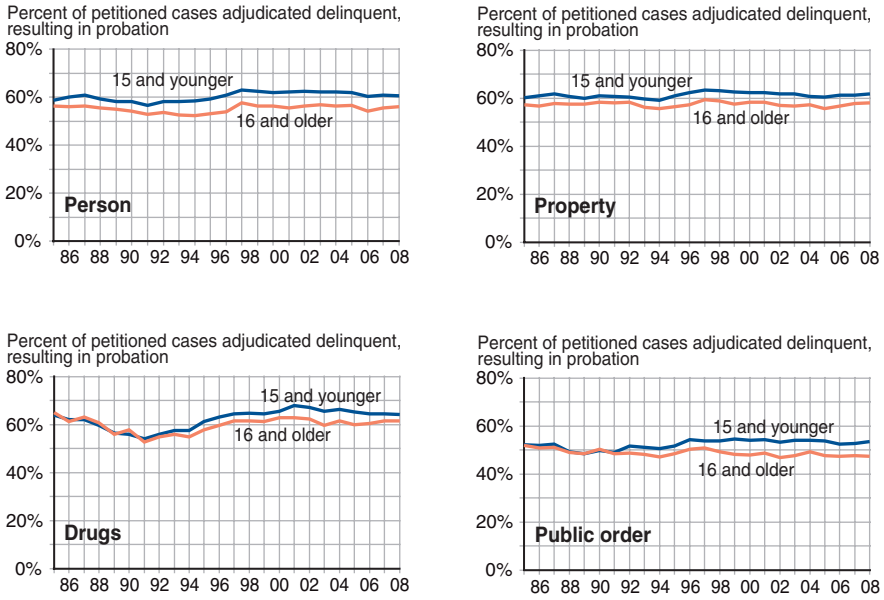
Age

- Among juveniles age 15 or younger, the overall likelihood of being placed on formal probation was about the same in 2008 (60%) as it was in 1985 (59%).
- Among youth age 16 or older, the overall likelihood of being placed on formal probation decreased between 1985 and 2008 from 57% to 55%; similar decreases were seen for drug and public order offense cases.
- For both age groups in 2008, adjudicated cases involving drug offenses were more likely to result in probation than cases in other offense categories.

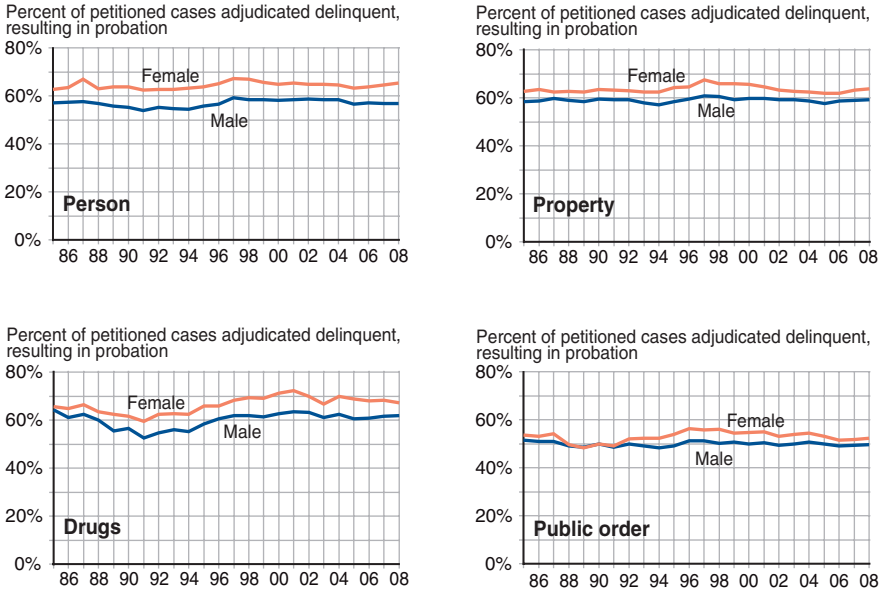
Gender

- The overall likelihood of being placed on formal probation in 2008 was about the same as in 1985 for females (61% vs. 60%) and for males (56% vs. 57%).
- For females in 2008, drug offense cases adjudicated delinquent were most likely to be placed on probation (67%), followed by person offense cases (66%) and property offense cases (64%). Public order offense cases were least likely to result in formal probation (52%).
- Among males, drug offense cases adjudicated delinquent were most likely to be placed on probation (62%), followed by property offense cases (59%) and person offense cases (57%). As with females, public order offense cases were least likely to result in probation (50%) for males in 2008.

Since 1991, cases involving youth age 15 or younger were more likely than cases involving older youth to be placed on formal probation following an adjudication of delinquency

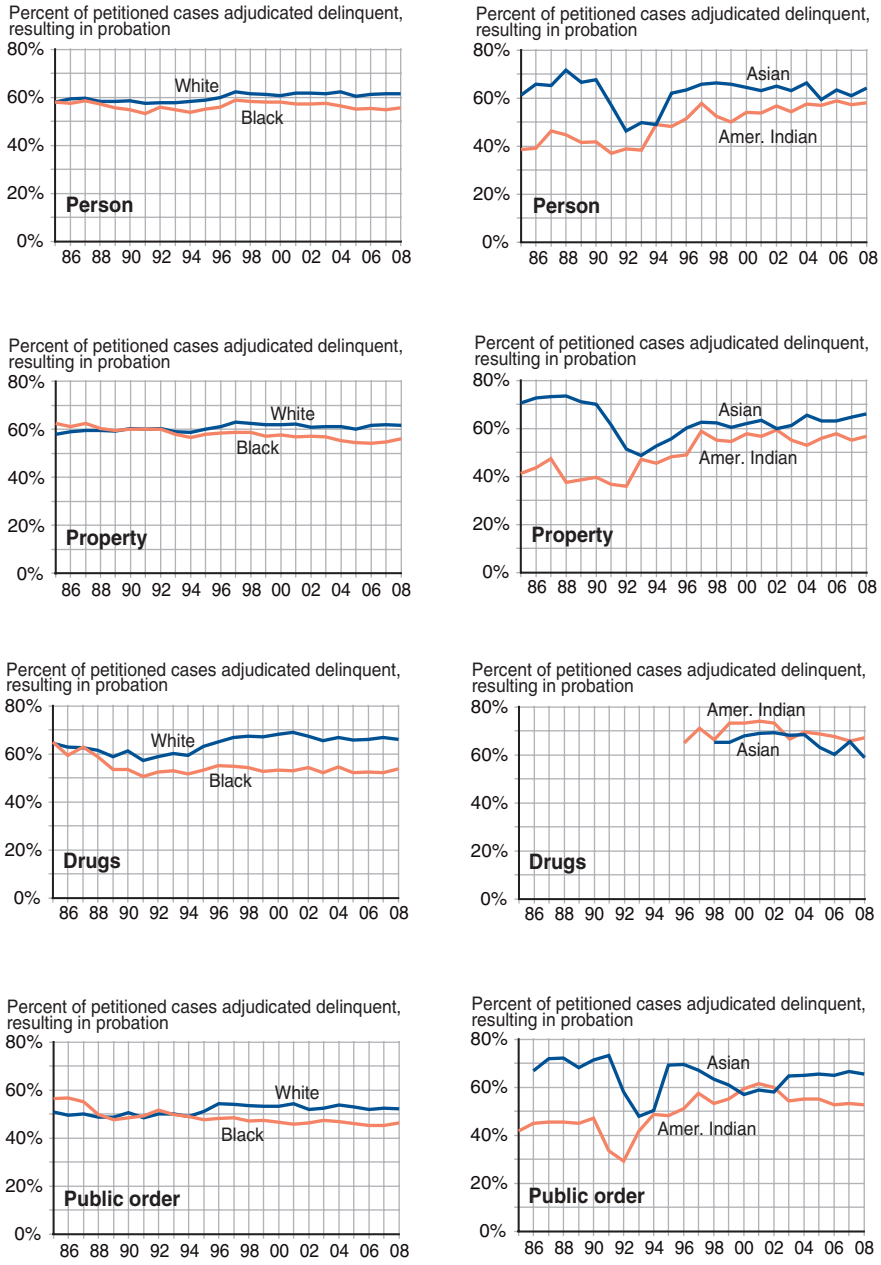


Regardless of offense, adjudicated cases involving females were more likely than those involving males to be placed on probation



Dispositions: Probation

Since 1993, adjudicated cases involving white youth were more likely than cases involving black youth to be placed on probation



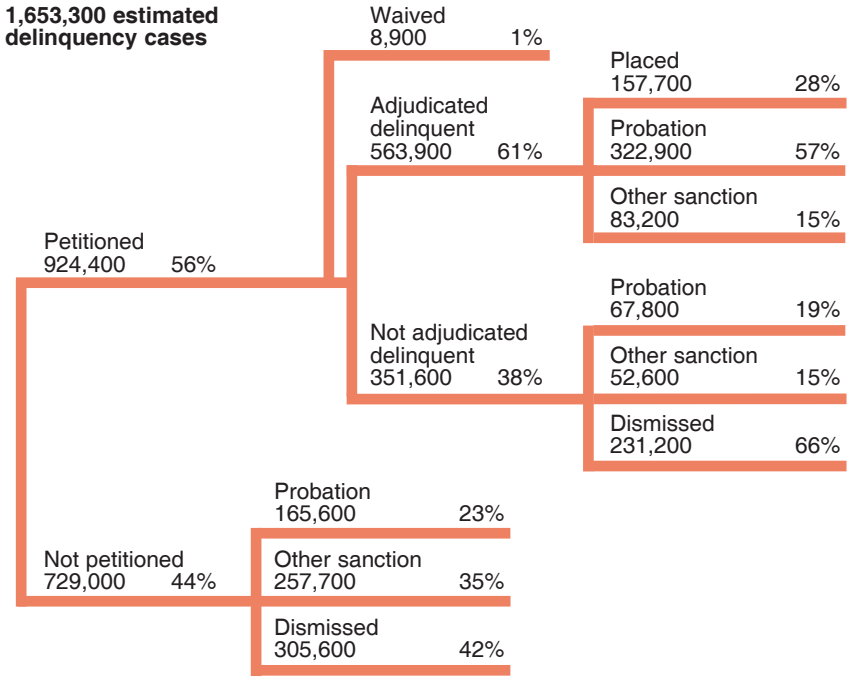
Note: Data for American Indian youth and Asian youth are not presented for all offenses and all years because the small number of cases produces unstable estimates.

Race

- Between 1985 and 2008, the overall likelihood of being placed on formal probation increased for adjudicated cases involving American Indian youth (from 41% to 57%) and white youth (from 57% to 60%). The likelihood decreased for black youth (from 61% to 53%) and Asian youth (from 68% to 65%).
- Between 1994 and 2008, the use of probation for adjudicated person offense cases increased for white youth and American Indian youth but decreased for black youth and Asian youth.
- In 2008, among white youth, drug offense cases that were adjudicated delinquent were most likely to be placed on formal probation (66%), followed by adjudicated person and property offense cases (62% each).
- Among cases involving black youth in 2008, adjudicated person and property offense cases were most likely to be placed on formal probation (56% each), followed by adjudicated drug offense cases (54%).
- In 2008, for cases involving American Indian youth, adjudicated drug offense cases were most likely to be placed on formal probation (67%), followed by adjudicated person (58%) and property (57%) offense cases.
- For cases involving Asian youth in 2008, property and public order offense cases that were adjudicated delinquent were most likely to be placed on formal probation (66% each).

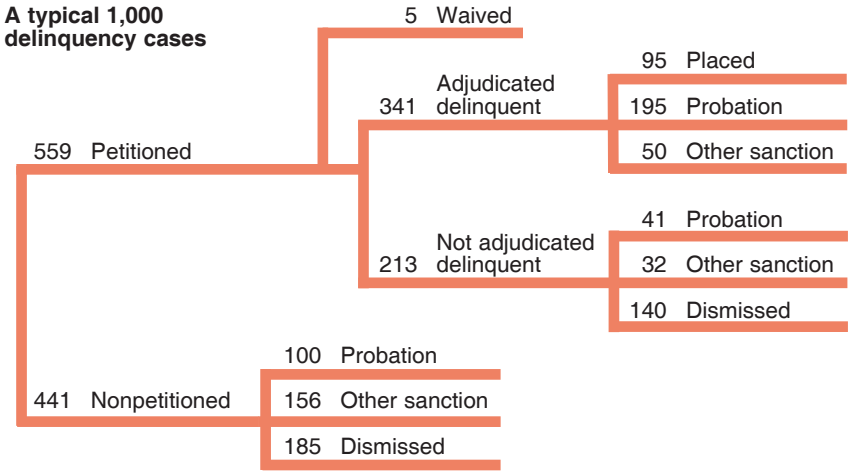
Case Processing Overview, 2008

- In 2008, 56% (924,400) of the estimated 1,653,300 juvenile court cases were handled formally (with the filing of a petition).
- In 2008, 1% (8,900) of all formally processed delinquency cases were judicially transferred to criminal court.
- In 2008, 61% (563,900) of the cases that were handled formally (with the filing of a petition) resulted in a delinquency adjudication.
- In 57% (322,900) of cases adjudicated delinquent in 2008, formal probation was the most severe sanction ordered by the court.
- In 2008, 28% (157,700) of cases adjudicated delinquent resulted in placement outside the home in a residential facility.
- In 15% (83,200) of cases adjudicated delinquent in 2008, the juvenile was ordered to pay restitution or a fine, to participate in some form of community service, or to enter a treatment or counseling program—dispositions with minimal continuing supervision by probation staff.
- In 38% (351,600) of all petitioned delinquency cases in 2008, the youth was not subsequently adjudicated delinquent. The court dismissed 66% of these cases, while 19% resulted in some form of informal probation and 15% in other voluntary dispositions.
- In 2008, the court dismissed 42% of the informally handled (i.e., nonpetitioned) delinquency cases, while 23% of the cases resulted in voluntary probation and 35% in other dispositions.



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2008 are available online at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Case Processing Overview, 2008



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

- For every 1,000 delinquency cases processed in 2008, 559 were petitioned for formal processing and 441 were handled informally.
- Of the cases that were adjudicated delinquent, 57% (195 of 341) received a disposition of probation and 25% (95 of 341) were placed out of the home.
- In many petitioned delinquency cases that did not result in a delinquency adjudication, the youth agreed to informal services or sanctions (73 of 213), including informal probation and other dispositions such as restitution.
- Although juvenile courts in 2008 handled more than 4 in 10 delinquency cases without the filing of a formal petition, 58% of these cases received some form of court sanction, including probation or other dispositions such as restitution, community service, or referral to another agency.

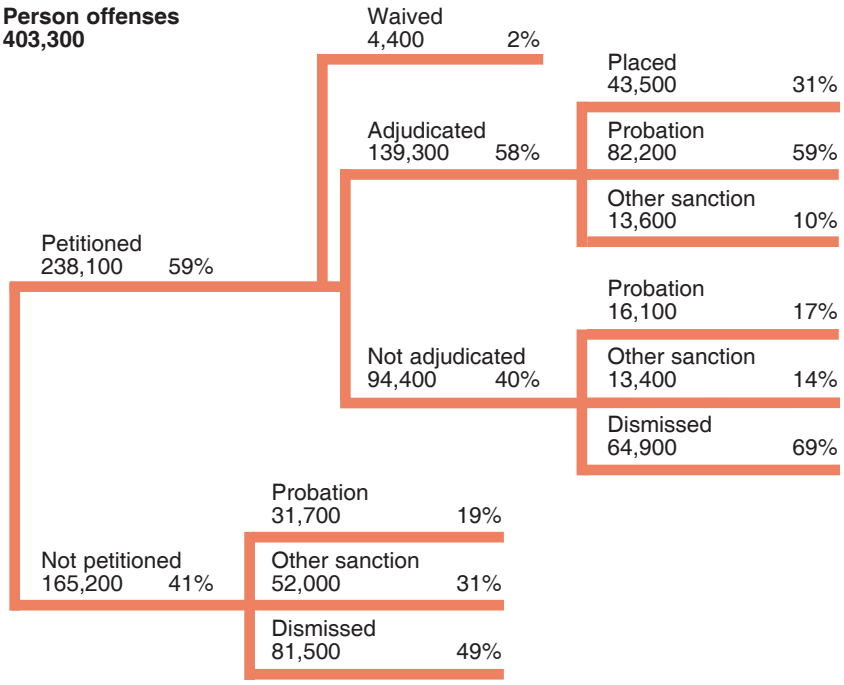
Case Processing by Offense Category, 2008

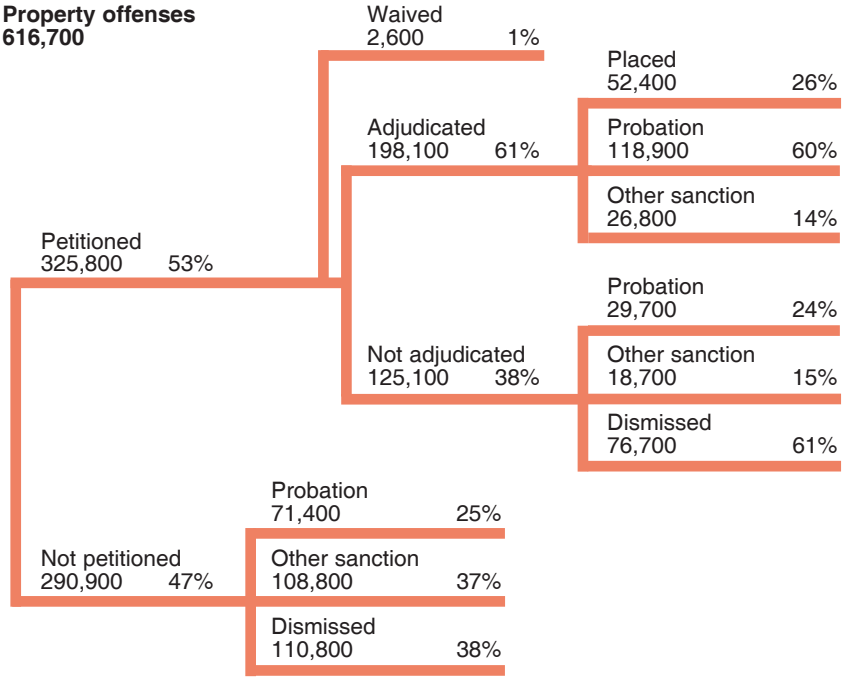
Person Offense Cases

- In 2008, 58% (139,300) of all formally processed person offense cases resulted in a delinquency adjudication.
- Formal probation was the most severe sanction ordered by the court in 59% (82,200) of the adjudicated person offense cases in 2008.
- Once adjudicated, person offense cases were more likely to result in out-of-home placement (31%) than were property (26%), public order (29%), or drug offense cases (23%).
- In 2008, one-fifth (19%) of person offense cases that were handled informally resulted in probation; 49% were dismissed.
- Juvenile courts waived jurisdiction in 2% (4,400) of all petitioned person offense cases in 2008.

Property Offense Cases

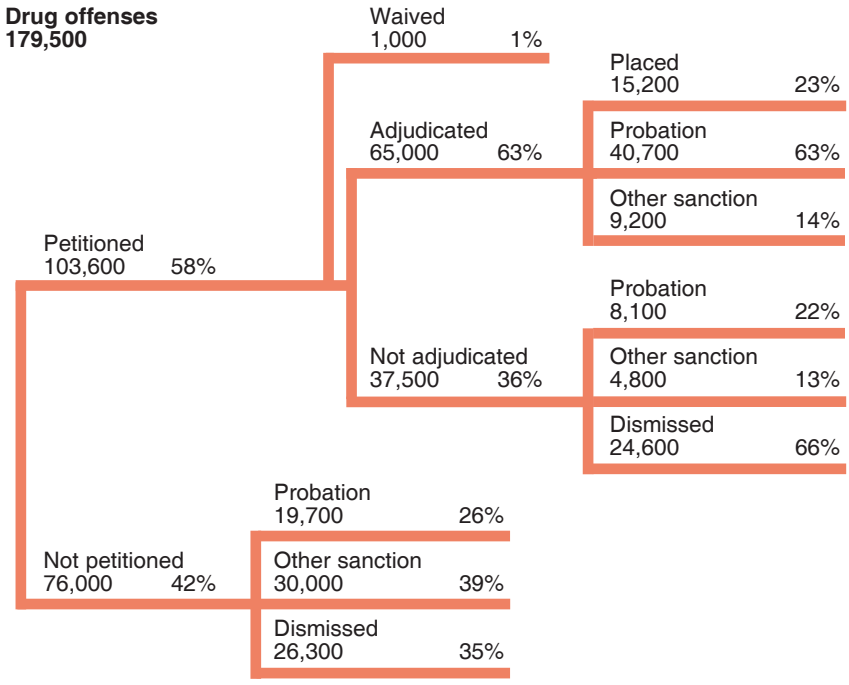
- Juvenile courts handled the majority (53%) of all property offense cases formally in 2008. Of these formally handled cases, 61% (198,100 cases) were adjudicated delinquent.
- In 2008, 118,900 (60%) of the adjudicated property offense cases resulted in probation as the most severe sanction; another 26% (52,400) resulted in out-of-home placement. Other sanctions, such as restitution, community service, or referral to another agency, were ordered in 14% (26,800) of the petitioned property offense cases following adjudication.
- Of the four general offense categories, property offense cases were least likely to be petitioned for formal processing. Once petitioned, however, property offense cases were more likely to result in the youth being adjudicated delinquent than were cases involving person offenses.

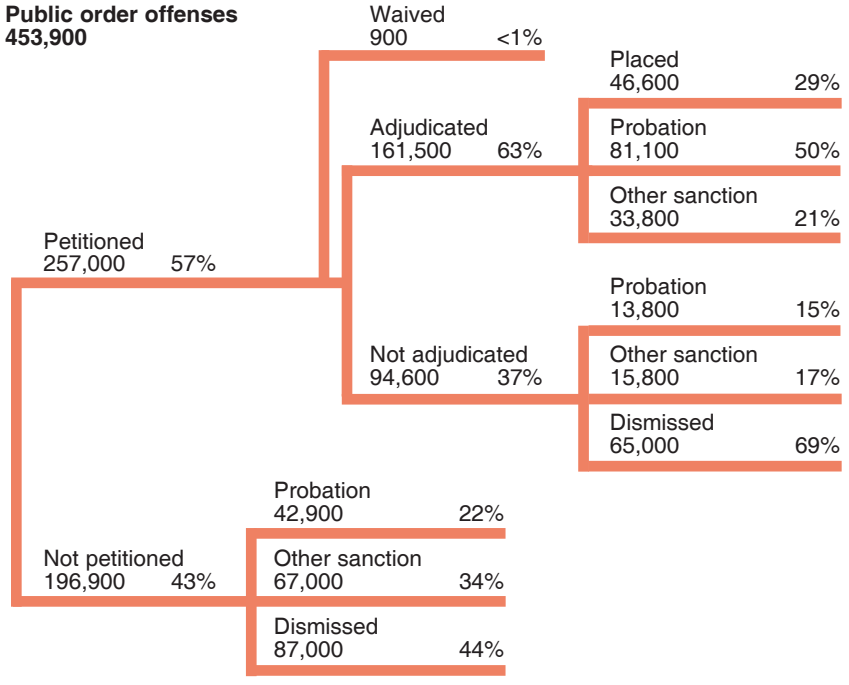




Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2008 are available online at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Case Processing by Offense Category, 2008





Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2008 are available online at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Drug Offense Cases

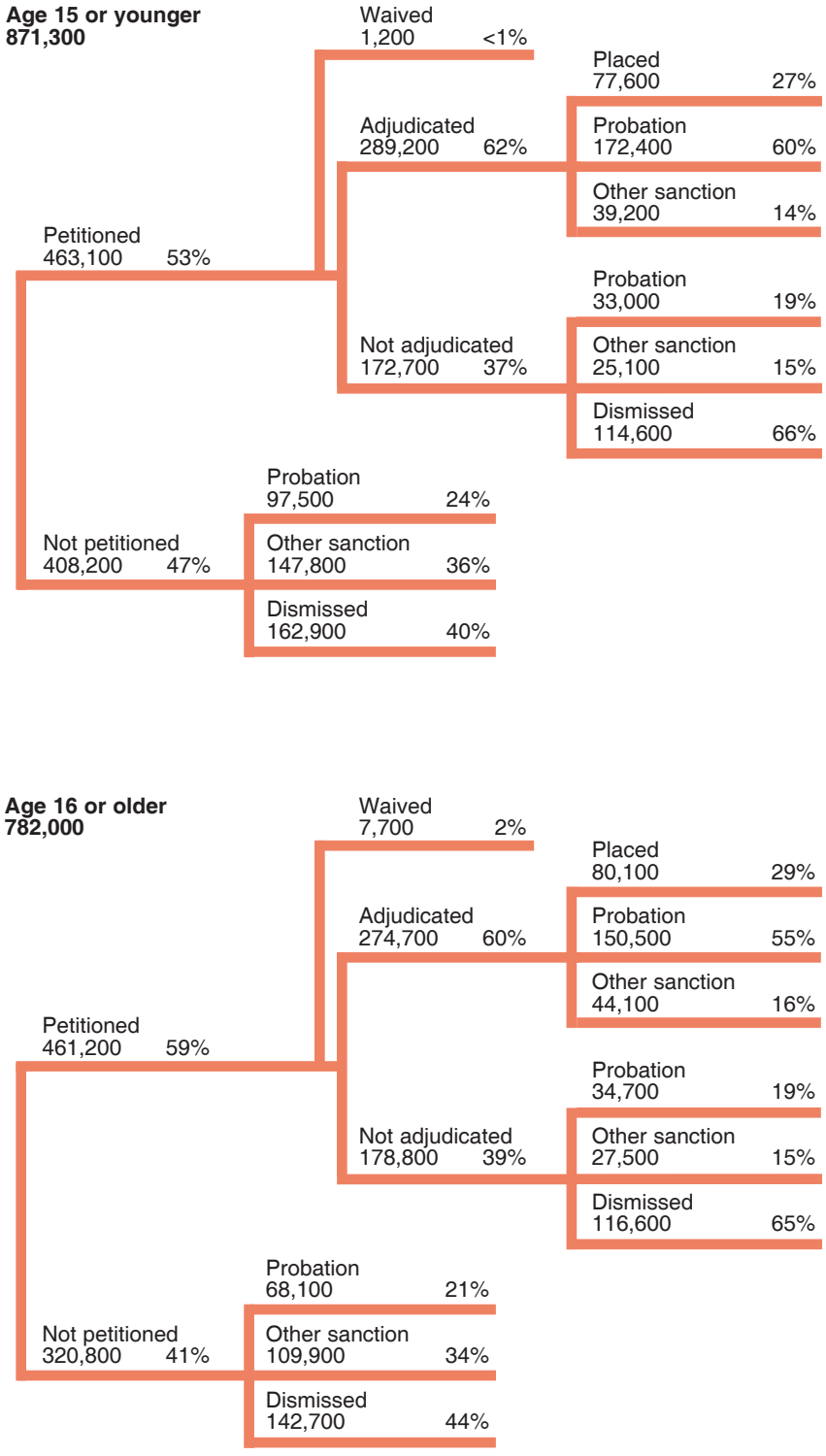
- In 2008, 63% (65,000) of all petitioned drug offense cases resulted in the youth being adjudicated delinquent; 63% (40,700) of these cases received probation as the most severe sanction, and another 23% (15,200) resulted in out-of-home placement.
- Other sanctions, such as restitution, community service, or referral to another agency, were ordered in 14% (9,200) of petitioned drug offense cases following adjudication in 2008.
- Juvenile courts waived jurisdiction in 1% (1,000) of all petitioned drug offense cases in 2008.
- About 42% of drug offense cases were informally handled in 2008; 65% of the informally handled drug offense cases resulted in probation or some other sanction.

Public Order Offense Cases

- In 2008, the majority (57%) of all public order offense cases were handled formally, with the filing of a petition for adjudication.
- Once adjudicated delinquent, 50% of public order offense cases in 2008 resulted in probation as the most severe sanction, 29% were placed out of the home, and 21% resulted in other sanctions.
- In 2008, 43% of all public order offense cases were handled informally. More than 40% of these cases were dismissed, while the remaining cases resulted in some form of court sanction, including probation, restitution, community service, or referral to another agency.

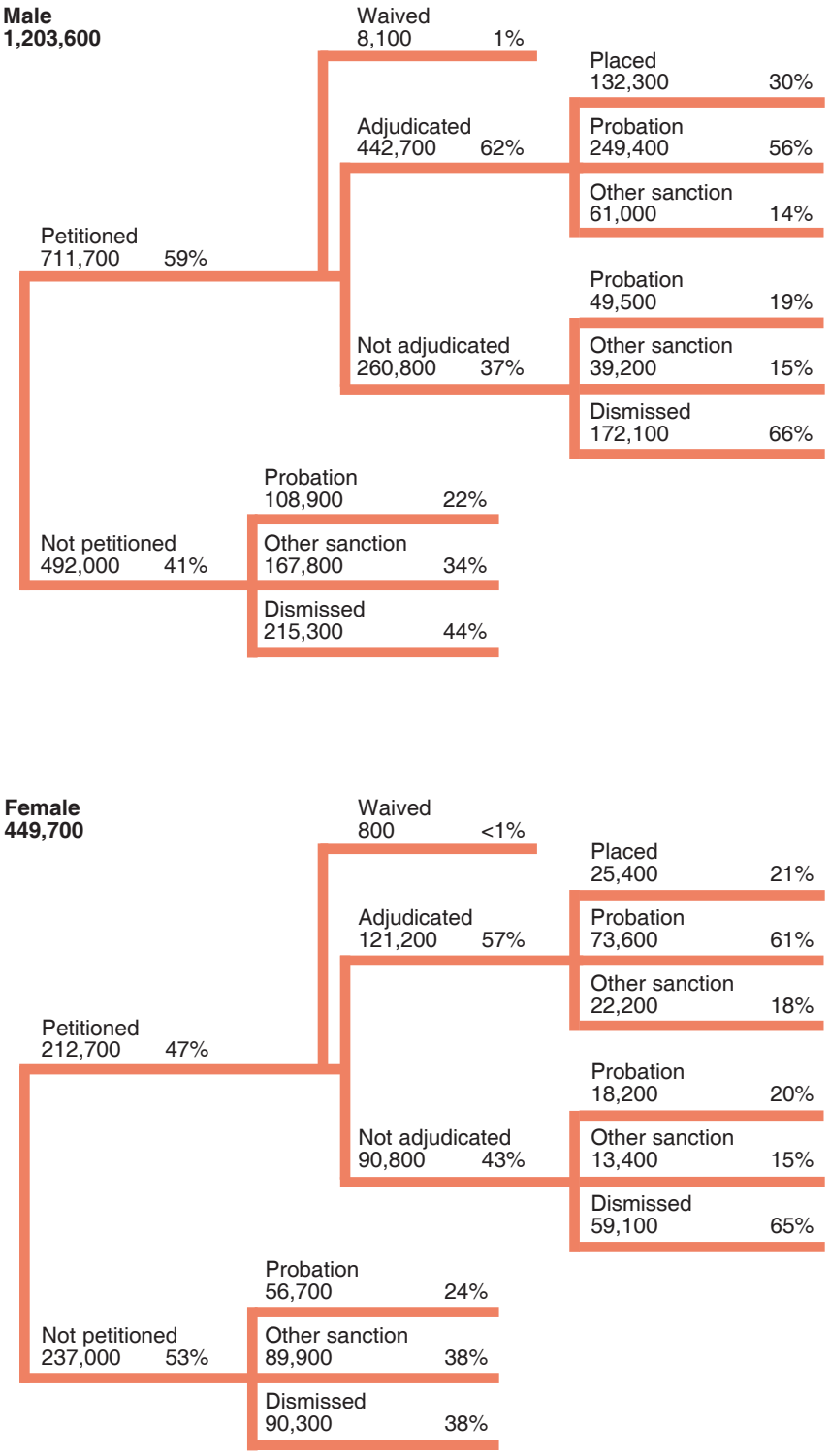
Case Processing by Age, 2008

- In 2008, 53% (463,100) of all delinquency cases involving youth age 15 or younger and 59% (461,200) of cases involving youth age 16 or older were handled formally with the filing of a petition.
- Cases involving youth age 15 or younger were adjudicated delinquent in 62% of all formally processed cases in 2008; cases involving youth age 16 or older were adjudicated delinquent in 60% of all such cases.
- The proportion of petitioned cases waived to criminal court in 2008 was less than 1% for youth age 15 or younger, compared with 2% for youth age 16 or older.
- In 2008, 27% of cases adjudicated delinquent involving youth age 15 or younger and 29% of such cases involving youth age 16 or older resulted in out-of-home placement.
- Probation was ordered as the most severe sanction in 2008 in 60% of the adjudicated cases involving youth age 15 or younger, compared with 55% of adjudicated cases involving youth 16 or older.
- Among cases formally adjudicated in 2008 involving youth age 15 or younger, 14% resulted in other sanctions. For cases involving youth age 16 or older, 16% of the formally adjudicated cases resulted in other sanctions.
- For youth age 15 or younger, 47% of all delinquency cases were handled informally in 2008; of these cases, 24% resulted in a disposition of probation and 40% were dismissed. Among older youth, 41% of all delinquency cases were handled without the filing of a petition for adjudication in 2008; 21% of these cases resulted in a disposition of probation and 44% were dismissed.



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2008 are available online at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Case Processing by Gender, 2008

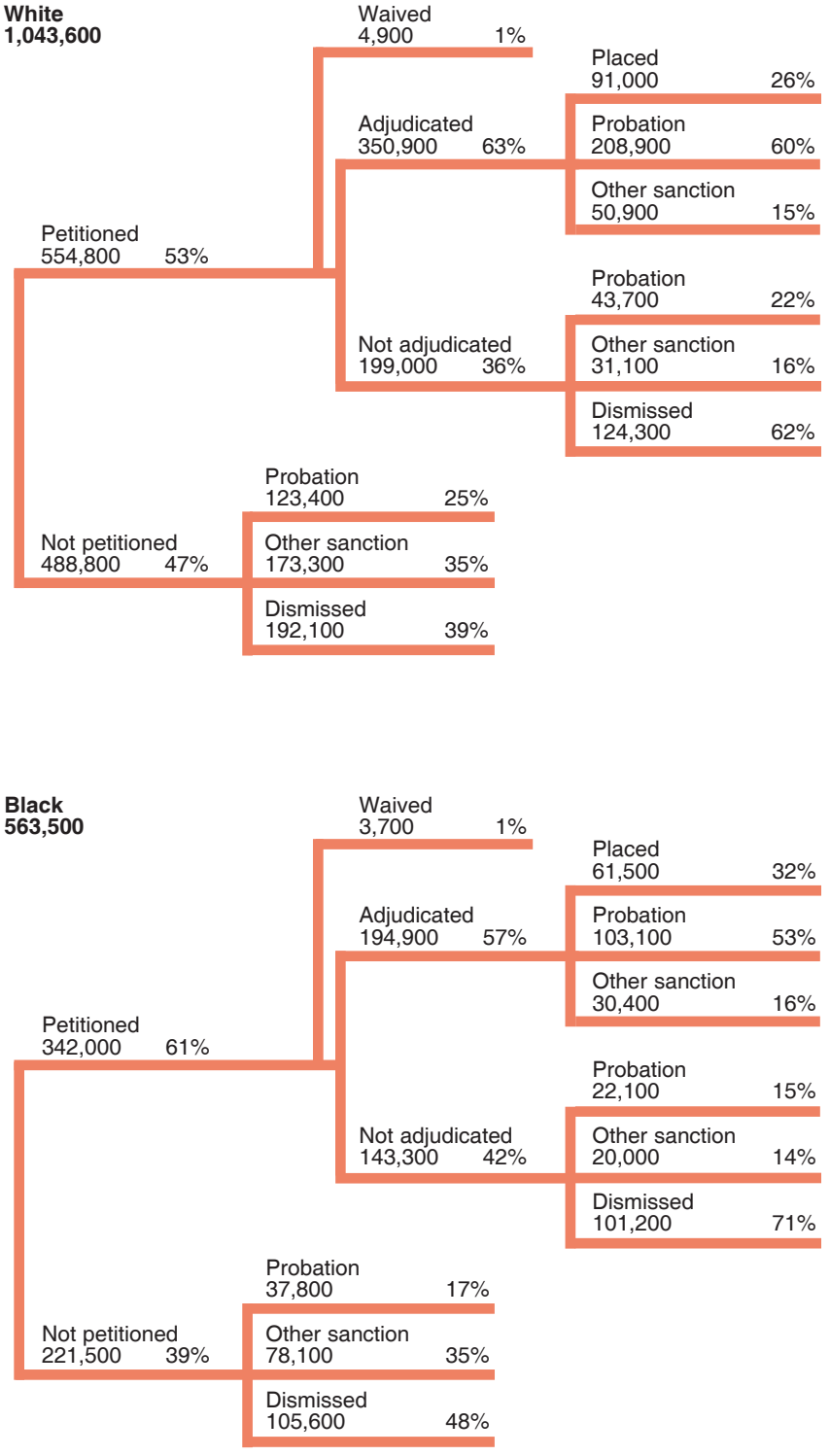


Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2008 are available online at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

- In 2008, 59% of delinquency cases involving males were handled with the filing of a petition for adjudication, compared with 47% of those involving females.
- Once petitioned, cases involving males in 2008 were more likely to result in a delinquency adjudication than were cases involving females (62% vs. 57%).
- Delinquency cases involving females in 2008 were less likely to be waived to criminal court than those involving males.
- Once adjudicated delinquent, 30% of cases involving males in 2008 resulted in out-of-home placement, compared with 21% of those involving females.
- Of the adjudicated cases involving males, 56% received probation as the most severe sanction, and 14% resulted in other sanctions such as restitution or community service.
- Among adjudicated cases involving females in 2008, 61% received probation as the most severe sanction and 18% resulted in other sanctions.
- Informally handled delinquency cases involving males were less likely than those involving females to receive probation in 2008 (22% and 24%, respectively); male cases were more likely than female cases to be dismissed (44% vs. 38%).
- In 2008, informally handled delinquency cases involving females were more likely to result in other sanctions than those involving males (38% vs. 34%).

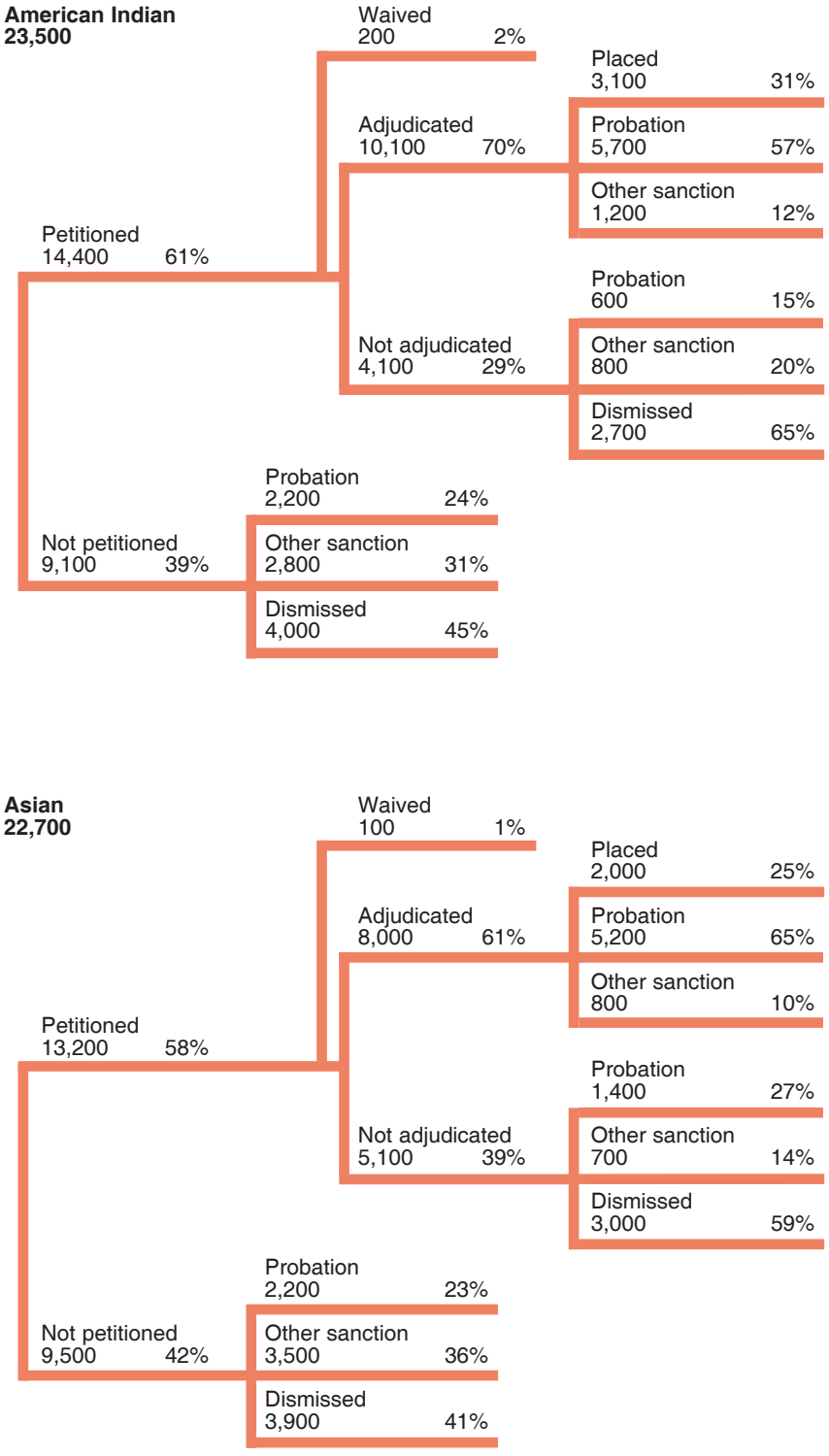
Case Processing by Race, 2008

- In 2008, delinquency cases involving white youth were less likely to be handled formally (53%) than those involving black youth (61%), American Indian youth (61%), or Asian youth (58%).
- Once petitioned, cases in 2008 involving black youth were less likely to be adjudicated delinquent (57%) than were cases involving white youth (63%), Asian youth (61%), or American Indian youth (70%).
- For white, black, and Asian racial groups in 2008, about 1% of petitioned delinquency cases resulted in waiver to criminal court. About 2% of petitioned delinquency cases involving American Indian youth resulted in waiver to criminal court.
- In 2008, adjudicated delinquency cases involving black youth (32%) and American Indian youth (31%) were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than cases involving white youth (26%) or Asian youth (25%).
- For adjudicated cases involving black youth in 2008, probation was the most severe sanction ordered in 53% of the cases and 16% resulted in other sanctions.



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2008 are available online at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Case Processing by Race, 2008



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2008 are available online at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

- For adjudicated cases involving American Indian youth in 2008, probation was the most severe sanction ordered in 57% of the cases and 12% resulted in other sanctions.
- In 65% of the adjudicated cases involving Asian youth in 2008, probation was the most severe sanction; 10% resulted in other sanctions such as restitution or community service.
- In 2008, 47% of delinquency cases involving white youth were handled informally, compared with 39% of cases involving black youth, 39% of cases involving American Indian youth, and 42% of cases involving Asian juveniles.
- Informally handled delinquency cases involving black youth in 2008 were more likely to be dismissed (48%) than those involving white youth (39%), American Indian youth (45%), or Asian youth (41%).
- In 2008, informally handled delinquency cases involving American Indian youth were less likely to result in other sanctions such as restitution, community service, or referral to another agency than were cases involving white youth (35%), black youth (35%), or Asian youth (36%).

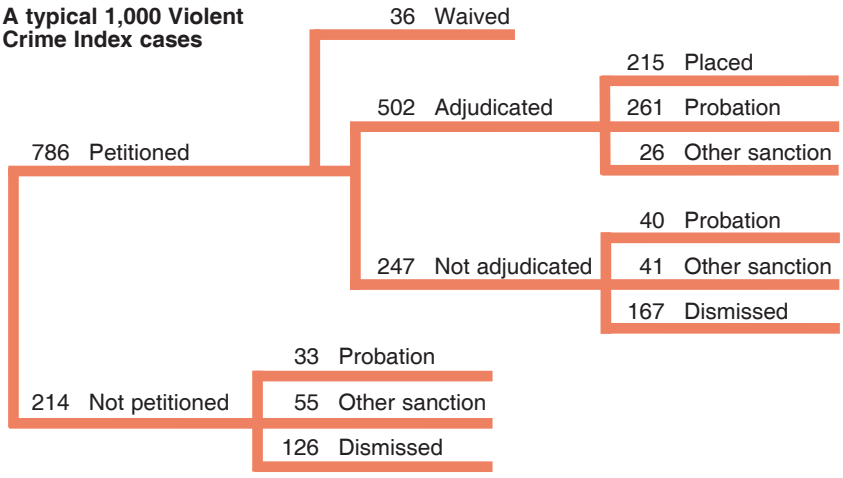
Case Processing by FBI Offense Category, 2008

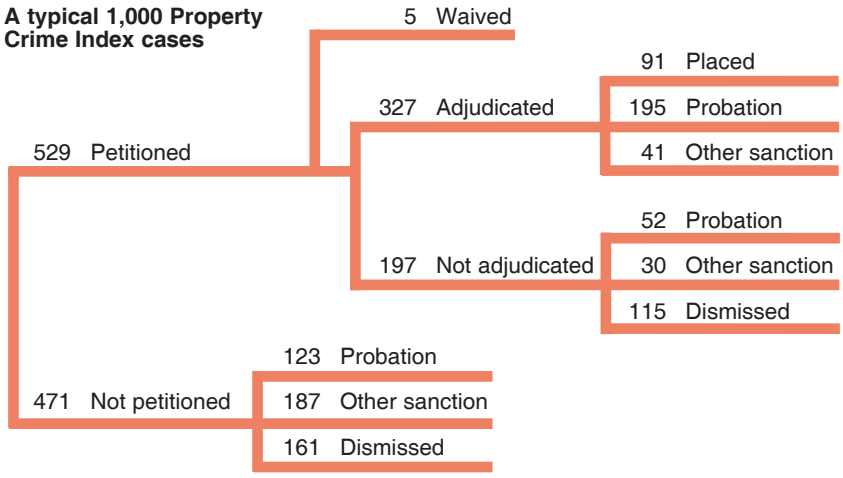
Violent Crime Index Cases

- In 2008, juvenile courts waived 36 of every 1,000 Violent Crime Index offense cases to criminal court.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in more than half (538 of 1,000) of Violent Crime Index offense cases handled in 2008.
- Cases involving juveniles adjudicated delinquent for Violent Crime Index offenses in 2008 were more likely to result in out-of-home placement (215 of 1,000) than were Property Crime Index offense cases (91 of 1,000).
- Cases that are not petitioned and cases in which juveniles are not adjudicated delinquent may result in informal sanctions. Thus, juvenile courts imposed some sort of sanction—formal or informal—in 71% (707 of every 1,000) of the Violent Crime Index offense cases handled in 2008.

Property Crime Index Cases

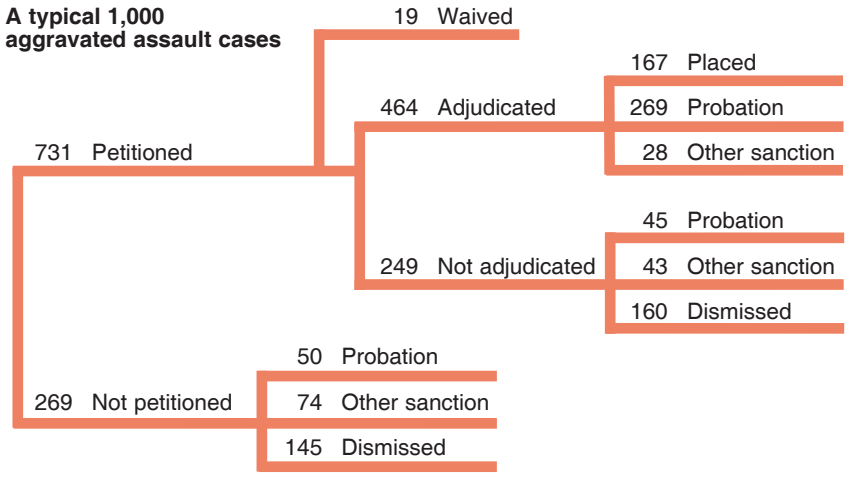
- Juveniles received informal sanctions in 39% (392 of every 1,000) of Property Crime Index offense cases processed in 2008.
- Juvenile courts waived 5 of every 1,000 Property Crime Index offense cases to criminal court in 2008.
- Cases involving juveniles adjudicated delinquent for Property Crime Index offenses were more likely to result in probation (195 out of 327) than were Violent Crime Index offense cases (261 out of 502).
- More than 25% of all Property Crime Index offenses referred to juvenile courts in 2008 were ultimately dismissed (276 of 1,000)—22% of the petitioned cases and 34% of those not petitioned.

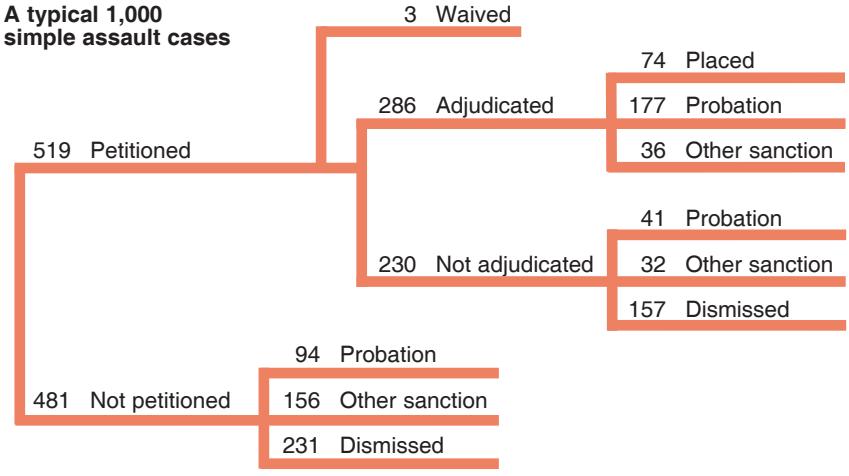




Notes: The Violent Crime Index includes criminal homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The Property Crime Index includes burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2008 are available online at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 2008





Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2008 are available online at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Aggravated Assault Cases

- Juvenile courts waived 19 of every 1,000 aggravated assault cases to criminal court in 2008, compared with 3 of every 1,000 simple assault cases.
- Nearly half (48%) of aggravated assault cases in 2008 received some formal sanction or were waived to criminal court (483 of 1,000).
- In 2008, 17% of aggravated assault cases received a formal sanction of out-of-home placement (167 of 1,000) and 27% were placed on formal probation (269 of 1,000).
- Of all aggravated assault cases referred to juvenile courts in 2008, 31% were eventually released or dismissed (305 of 1,000)—22% of the petitioned cases and 54% of those that were informally handled.

Simple Assault Cases

- Juveniles received informal sanctions in 32% of simple assault cases processed in 2008 (323 of 1,000).
- Of every 1,000 simple assault cases handled in 2008, 289 received some formal sanction or were waived to criminal court.
- In 2008, 7% of simple assault cases resulted in the juvenile receiving a formal sanction of out-of-home placement (74 of 1,000) and 18% were placed on formal probation (177 of 1,000).
- Of all simple assault cases referred to juvenile courts in 2008, 39% were eventually dismissed (388 of 1,000)—30% of the petitioned cases and 52% of those that were informally handled.

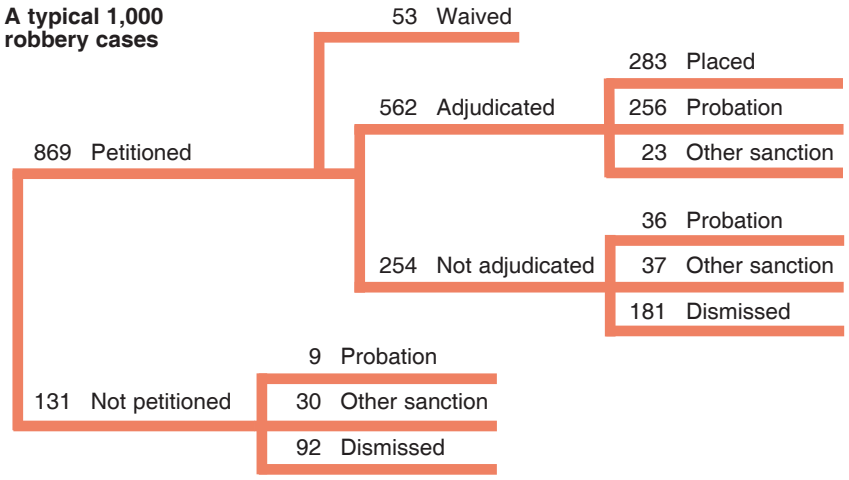
Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 2008

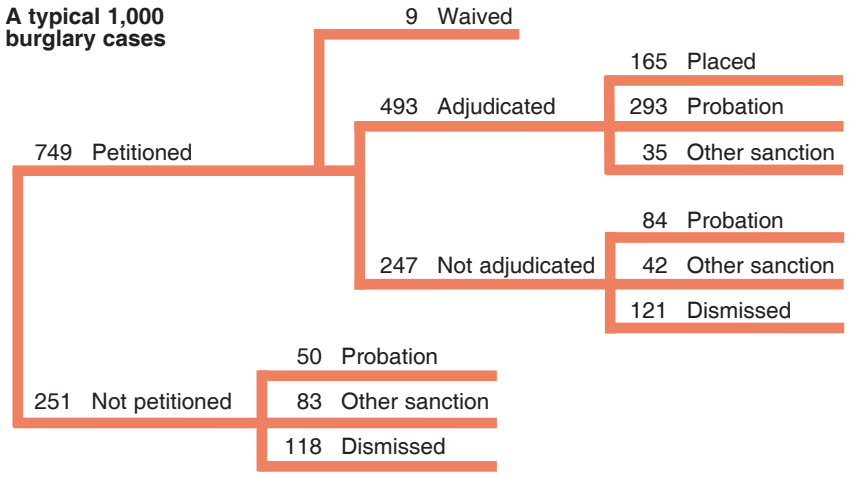
Robbery Cases

- Juvenile courts waived 53 of every 1,000 robbery cases to criminal court in 2008.
- In 2008, juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in 62% of all robbery cases (615 of 1,000).
- In 2008, 28% of robbery cases received a formal sanction of out-of-home placement (283 of 1,000) and 26% resulted in formal probation (256 of 1,000).
- Of all robbery cases referred to juvenile court in 2008, 13% were not petitioned; the majority (70%) of these cases were dismissed.

Burglary Cases

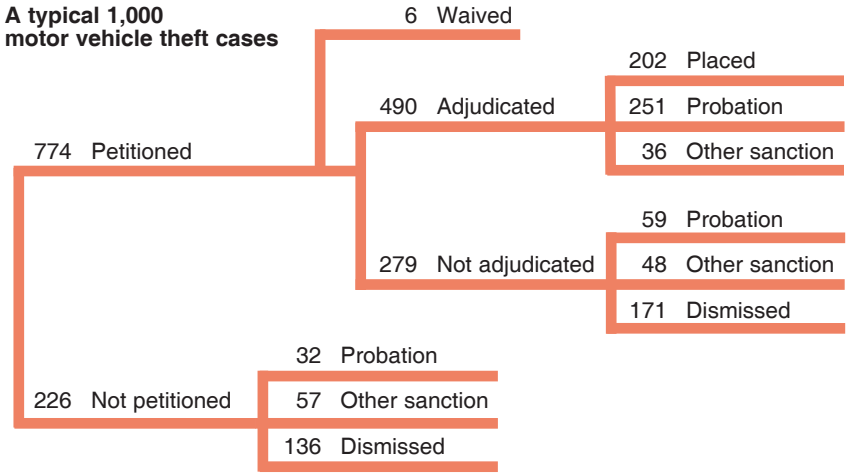
- Juvenile courts waived 9 of every 1,000 burglary cases to criminal court in 2008.
- In 2008, 66% (493 of 749) of all petitioned burglary cases resulted in the youth being adjudicated delinquent.
- Juvenile courts ordered formal sanctions or waived jurisdiction in 67% of all formally handled burglary cases in 2008.
- In 2008, 165 of 1,000 burglary cases received a formal sanction of out-of-home placement and 293 of 1,000 resulted in formal probation.
- One-quarter (25%) of all burglary cases referred to juvenile courts in 2008 were handled informally and nearly half of these cases (118 of 251) were dismissed.

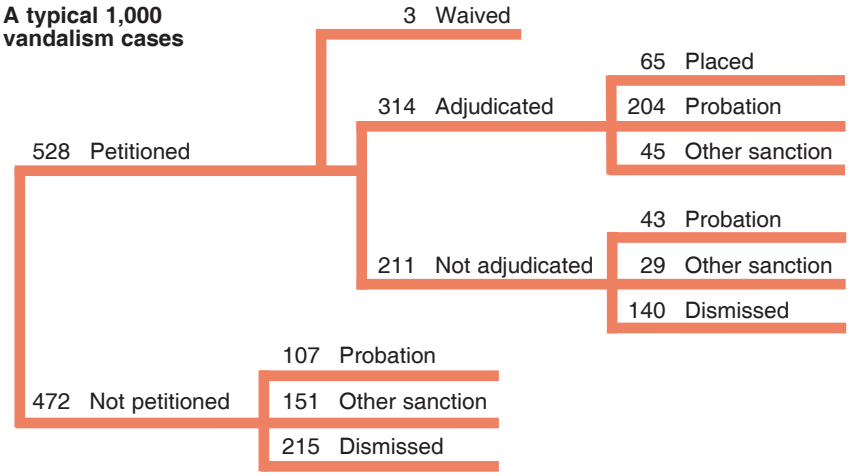




Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2008 are available online at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Case Processing by Selected Individual Offense, 2008





Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case processing flow diagrams for 1985 through 2008 are available online at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

Motor Vehicle Theft Cases

- Juvenile courts waived about 1% of motor vehicle theft cases to criminal court in 2008 (6 of every 1,000).
- In 2008, 50% of motor vehicle theft cases referred to juvenile courts resulted in formal court sanctions or waiver to criminal court.
- More than 40% of motor vehicle cases adjudicated delinquent in 2008 resulted in out-of-home placement (202 of 490).
- Nearly one-quarter of motor vehicle theft cases referred to juvenile courts in 2008 were handled without the filing of a petition (226 of 1,000).

Vandalism Cases

- Juvenile courts waived 3 of every 1,000 vandalism cases to criminal court in 2008.
- More than half of vandalism cases referred to juvenile courts in 2008 were handled formally (528 of 1,000). Of these cases, 59% were adjudicated delinquent (314 of 528).
- In 2008, 65% of petitioned vandalism cases adjudicated delinquent resulted in a court sanction of probation (204 of 314), and 21% resulted in out-of-home placement (65 of 314).
- Juvenile courts handled 472 of every 1,000 vandalism cases informally (without a petition) in 2008. Youth received informal sanctions in 55% of these nonpetitioned cases.

Chapter 4

National Estimates of Petitioned Status Offense Cases

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

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

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

This chapter presents national estimates of petitioned status offense cases disposed in 2008 and examines trends since 1995, including demographic characteristics of the juveniles involved, types of offenses charged, and the flow of cases as they moved through juvenile court processing. (See chapter 3 for a description of the stages of court processing.)

Counts and Trends

- In 2008, U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction petitioned and formally disposed an estimated 156,300 status offense cases.
- The number of petitioned status offense cases processed by juvenile courts increased 34% between 1995 and 2008.
- The number of petitioned runaway cases processed by juvenile courts decreased 6% between 1995 and 2008 (from 19,300 to 18,200).
- Between 1995 and 2008, the number of petitioned truancy cases processed by juvenile courts increased 54% (from 34,000 to 52,200).
- Between 1995 and 2000, the number of petitioned curfew cases increased 91% (from 12,200 to 23,300) and then declined 33% through 2008 (15,600).
- The number of petitioned ungovernability cases in 2008 (19,200) was 14% higher than in 1995 (16,800).
- The number of petitioned liquor law violation cases increased 32% between 1995 and 2008 (from 27,300 to 36,200).

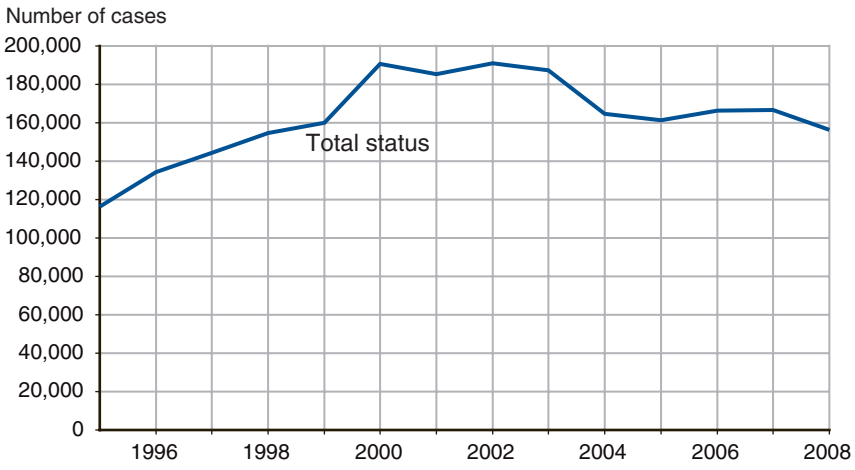
Offense profile of petitioned status offense cases:

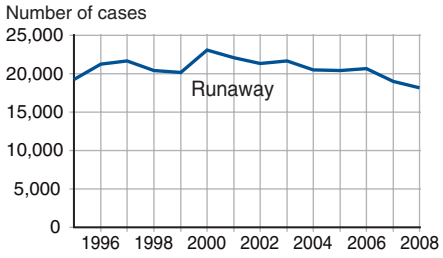
Most serious offense	1995	2008
Runaway	17%	12%
Truancy	29	33
Curfew	10	10
Ungovernability	14	12
Liquor	24	23
Miscellaneous	6	10
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	116,300	156,300

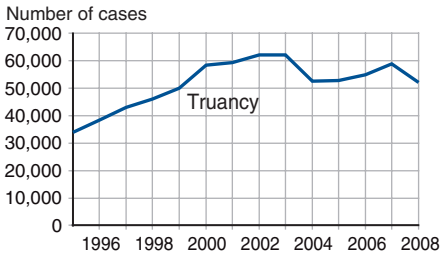
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

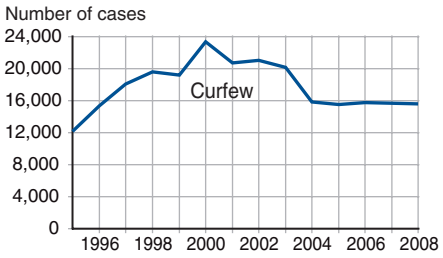
- Compared with 1995, a larger proportion of the court's petitioned status offense caseload in 2008 involved truancy cases, and a smaller proportion involved runaway cases.

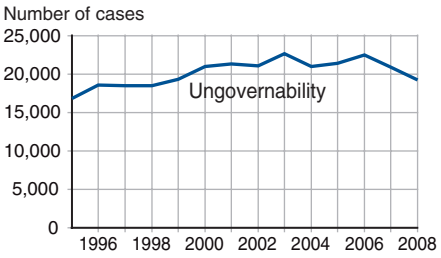
Between 1995 and 2008, the formally handled status offense caseload increased 34%

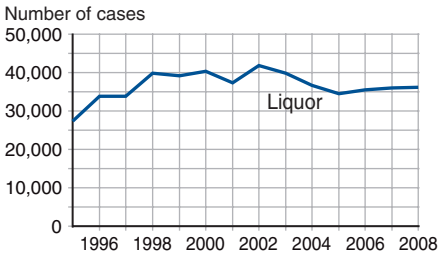






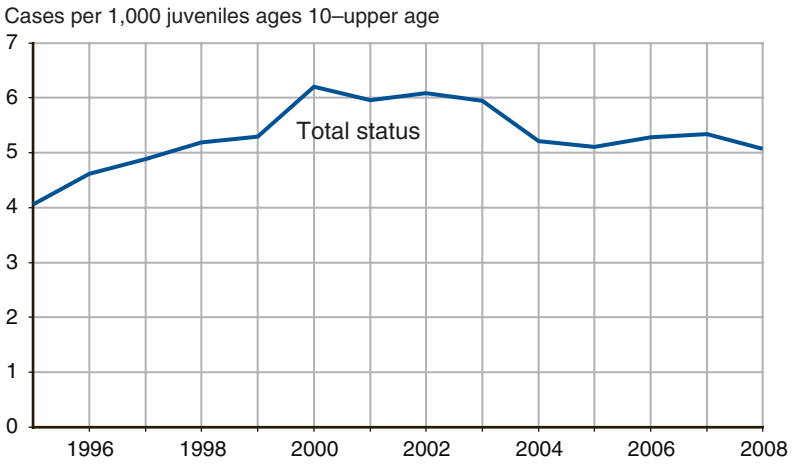


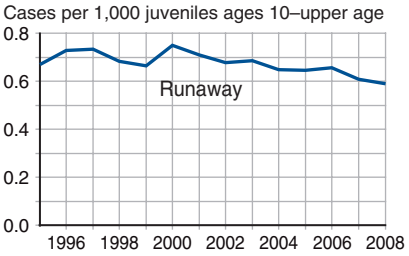


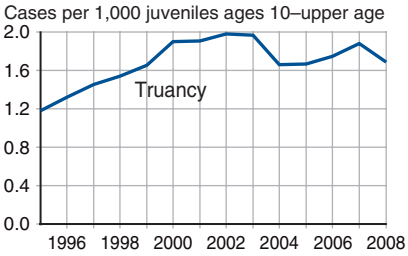


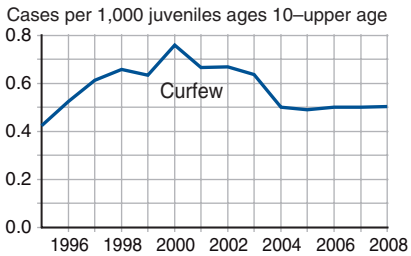
Case Rates

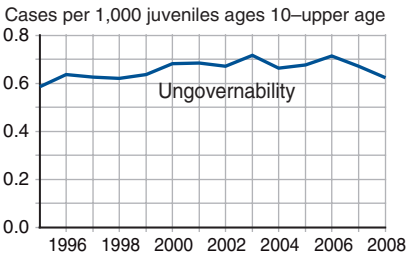
Petitioned status offense case rates rose from 4.1 to 5.1 per 1,000 juveniles between 1995 and 2008

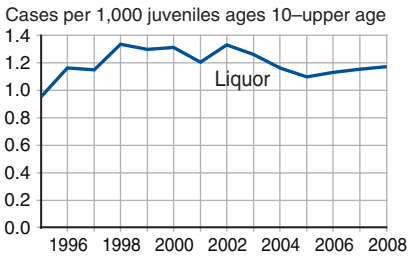












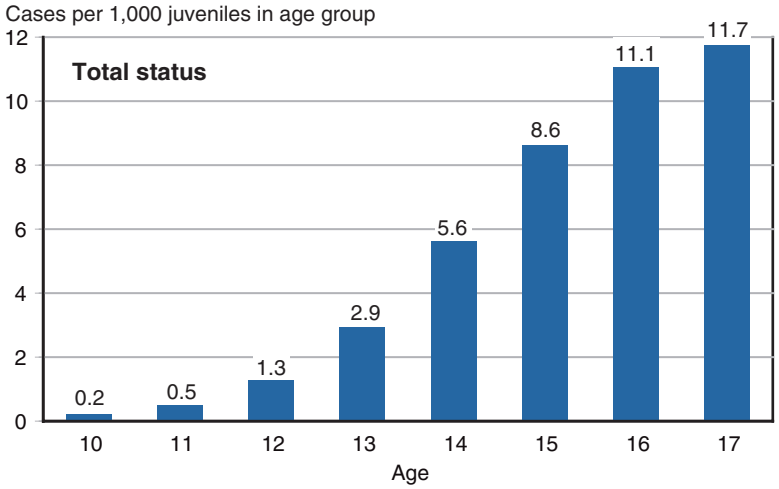
- In 2008, juvenile courts formally processed 5.1 status offense cases for every 1,000 juveniles in the population—those age 10 or older who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court.
- The total petitioned status offense case rate increased 25% between 1995 and 2008.[1]
- Between 1995 and 2008, the petitioned runaway case rate decreased 12%.
- Between 1995 and 2008, the petitioned truancy case rate increased steadily (43%).
- Between 1995 and 2000, the petitioned curfew violation case rate increased 79% and then decreased 33% by 2008.
- Between 1995 and 2008, the formally processed ungovernability case rate increased 6%.
- The petitioned liquor law violation case rate increased 23% between 1995 and 2008.

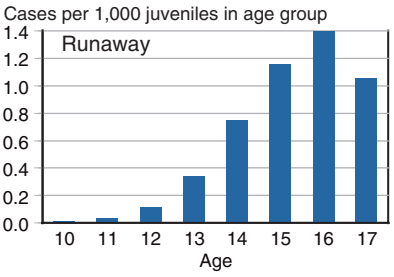
[1] The percent change in the number of cases disposed may not be equal to the percent change in case rates because of the changing size of the juvenile population.

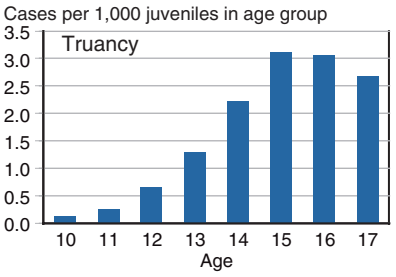
Age at Referral

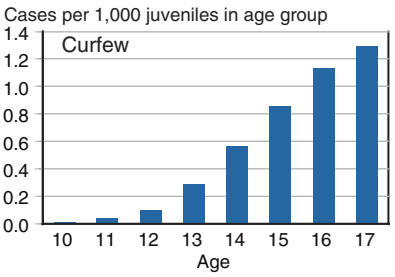
- In 2008, the petitioned status offense case rate for 16-year-olds was nearly twice the rate for 14-year-olds, and the rate for 14-year-olds was more than 4 times the rate for 12-year-olds.
- The largest increase in case rates between age 13 and age 17 was for liquor law violations. The case rate for 17-year-old juveniles (4.7) was more than 20 times the rate for 13-year-olds (0.2).
- Curfew and liquor law violation rates increased continuously with the age of the juvenile. In contrast, rates for petitioned cases involving runaway, truancy, and ungovernability were higher for 15-year-old juveniles than for 17-year-olds; specifically, 1.1 times greater for runaway, 1.2 for truancy, and 1.2 for ungovernability.

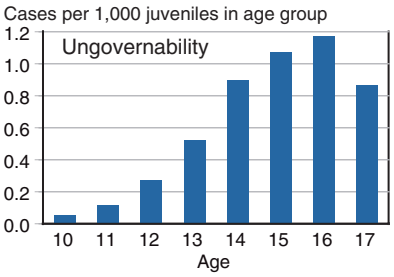
In 2008, status offense case rates increased with the age of the juvenile

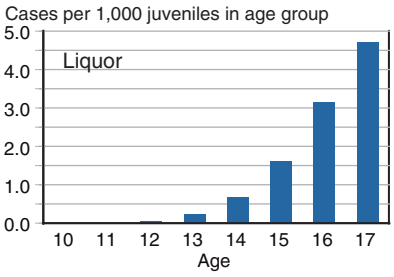








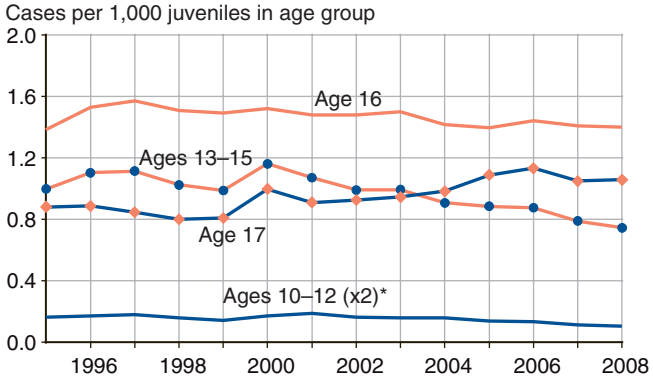




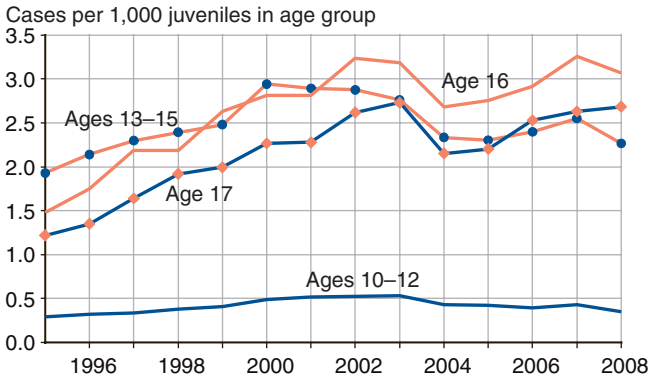
Age at Referral

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

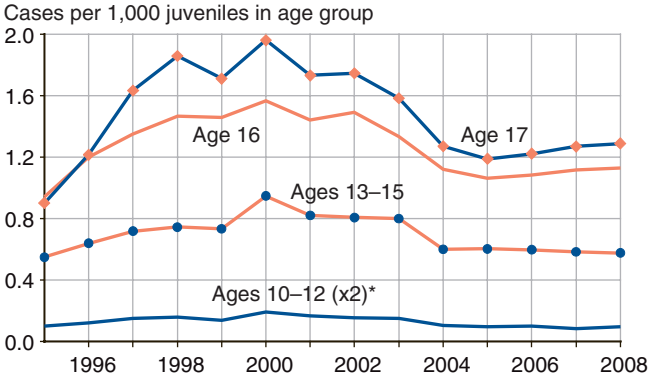
Runaway case rates



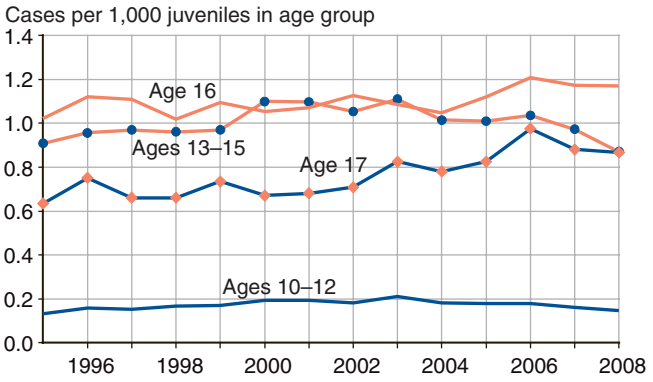
Truancy case rates



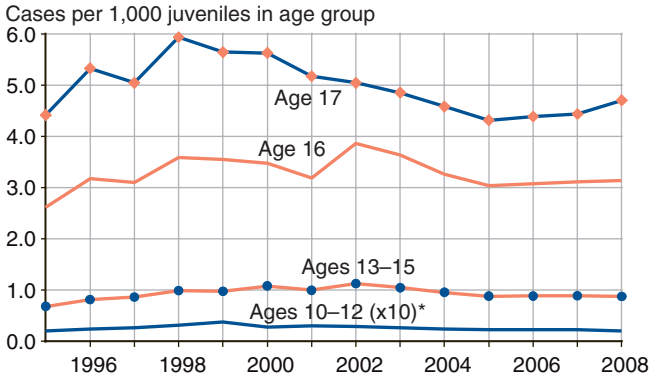
Curfew case rates



Ungovernability case rates



Liquor law violation case rates



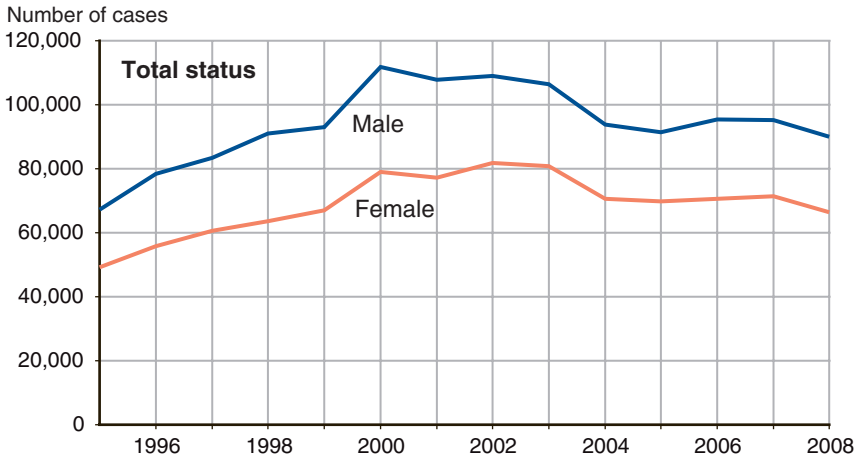
- In contrast to other age groups, case rates for 17-year-olds involving petitioned runaway cases increased 20% between 1995 and 2008.
- Case rates for petitioned truancy cases increased between 1995 and 2008 for all age groups. The largest relative increase during this period involved 16-year-olds (108%) and 17-year-olds (120%).
- Case rates for petitioned curfew cases peaked in 2000 for 16-year-olds and 17-year-olds and then decreased through 2008 (down 28% and 34%, respectively).
- With the exception of 13–15-year-olds, case rates for petitioned ungovernability cases were higher in 2008 than in 1995.
- Case rates for petitioned liquor law violation cases peaked in 1998 for youth age 17 and declined 21% by 2008.

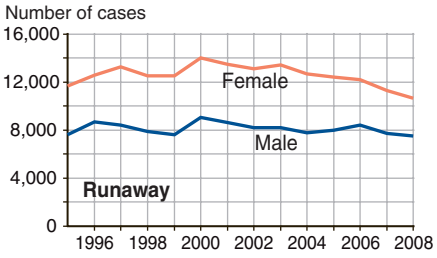
* Because of the relatively low volume of cases involving youth ages 10–12 for runaway, curfew, and liquor law violations, their case rates are inflated by a factor specified in the graph to display the trend over time.

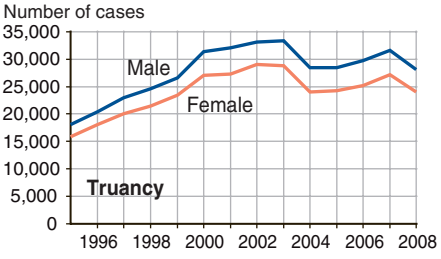
Gender

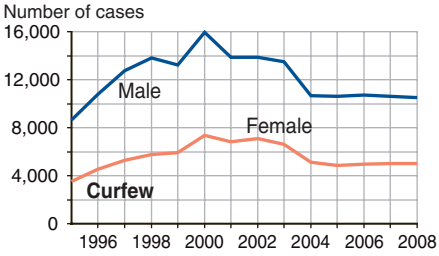
- The relative increase in petitioned status offense cases between 1995 and 2008 was about the same for females (35%) and males (34%).
- Between 1995 and 2008, the relative increase in the female petitioned status offense caseload outpaced that of the male caseload for curfew (42% vs. 22%) and liquor law violation cases (60% vs. 20%).
- The relative increase in the male petitioned status offense caseload outpaced that of the female caseload between 1995 and 2008 for truancy (56% vs. 51%).
- Between 1995 and 2008, the petitioned runaway caseload decreased 2% for males and 8% for females.
- Between 1999 and 2008, the number of petitioned truancy cases outnumbered all other status offense cases among males; among females, petitioned truancy cases outnumbered those of all other status offense categories from 1995 through 2008.

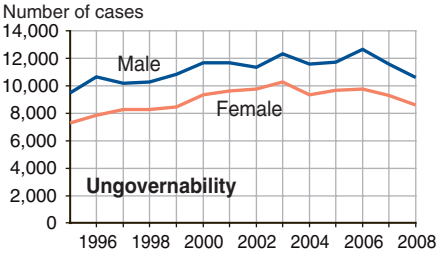
Trends in petitioned status offense case rates revealed similar patterns for males and females

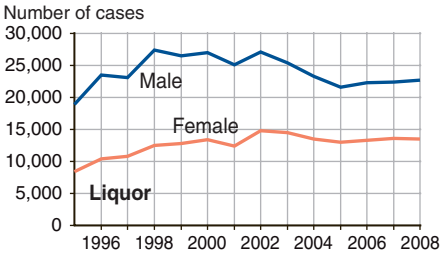






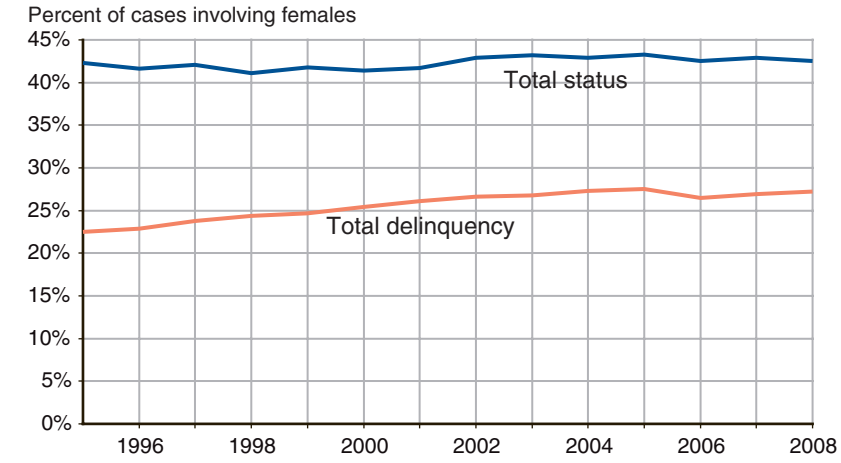


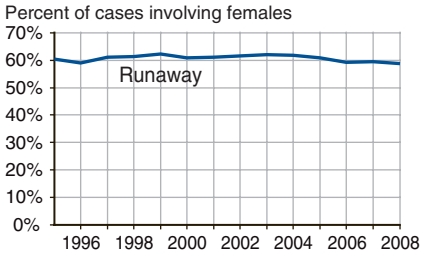


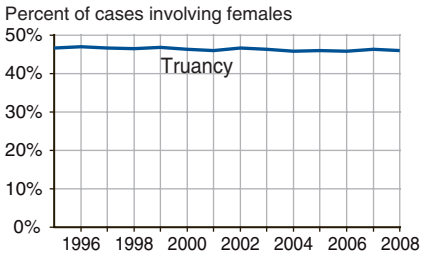


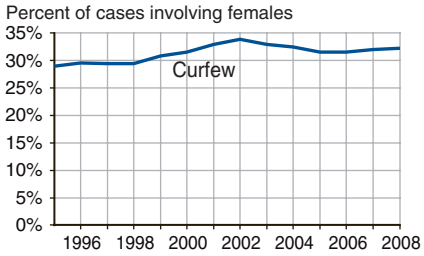
Gender

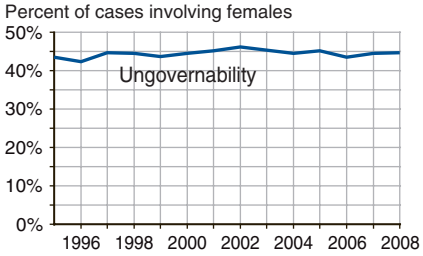
Compared with the delinquency caseload, females accounted for a substantially larger proportion of petitioned status offenses

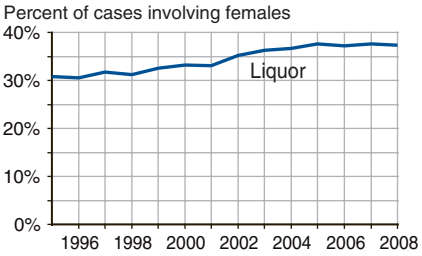












- Males accounted for 58% of the total petitioned status offense caseload in 2008.
- In 2008, males accounted for the majority of both curfew (68%) and status liquor law violation cases (63%) and more than half of petitioned truancy (54%) and ungovernability (55%) cases.
- Females accounted for 59% of petitioned runaway cases in 2008, the only status offense category in which females represented a larger proportion of the caseload than males.

Offense profile of petitioned status offense cases by gender:

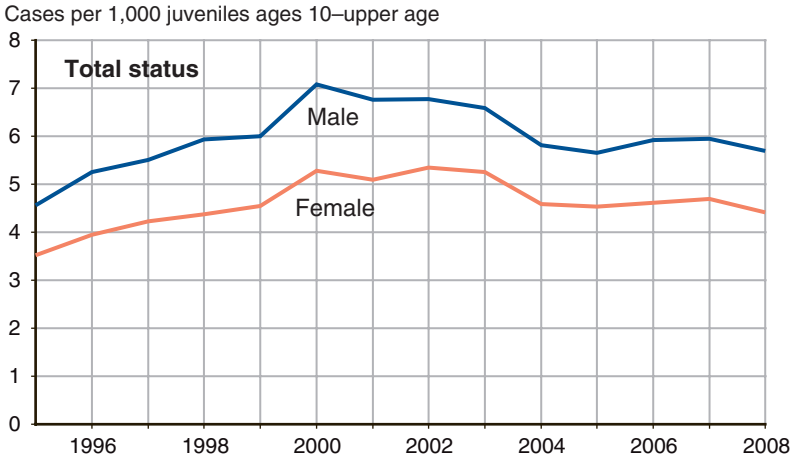
Most serious offense	Male	Female
2008		
Runaway	8%	16%
Truancy	31	36
Curfew	12	8
Ungovernability	12	13
Liquor	25	20
Miscellaneous	12	7
Total	100%	100%
1995		
Runaway	11%	24%
Truancy	27	32
Curfew	13	7
Ungovernability	14	15
Liquor	28	17
Miscellaneous	7	5
Total	100%	100%

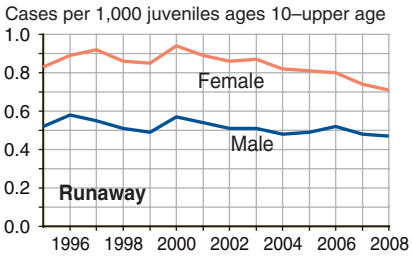
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

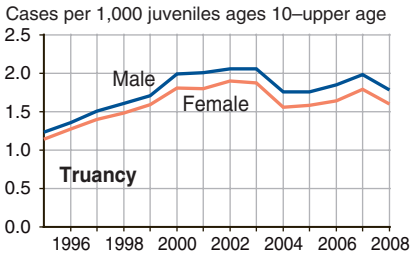
Gender

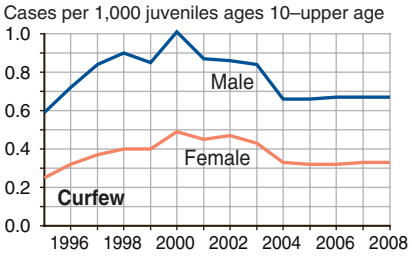
- For both males and females, the petitioned status case rate increased between 1995 and 2008.
- Runaway case rates declined between 1995 and 2008 for both males (8%) and females (15%).
- Prior to 1999, the liquor law violation case rate for males was greater than any other status offense rate. Between 1999 and 2008, the truancy case rate was greater than the rate of any other status offense category.
- Among females, the truancy case rate was higher than the rate of any other status offense category for each year between 1995 and 2008.
- For both males and females, the case rates for curfew violations increased between 1995 and 2000 and then declined through 2008. As a result, between 1995 and 2008, case rates for curfew violations increased 32% for females but only 14% for males.
- Between 1995 and 2008, case rates for ungovernability increased 4% for males and 9% for females.

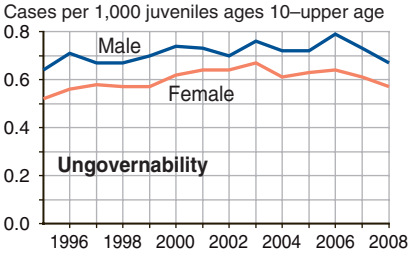
The petitioned status offense case rates followed similar patterns for males and females between 1995 and 2008

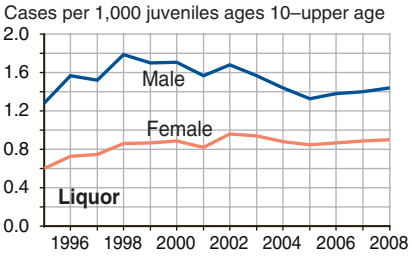






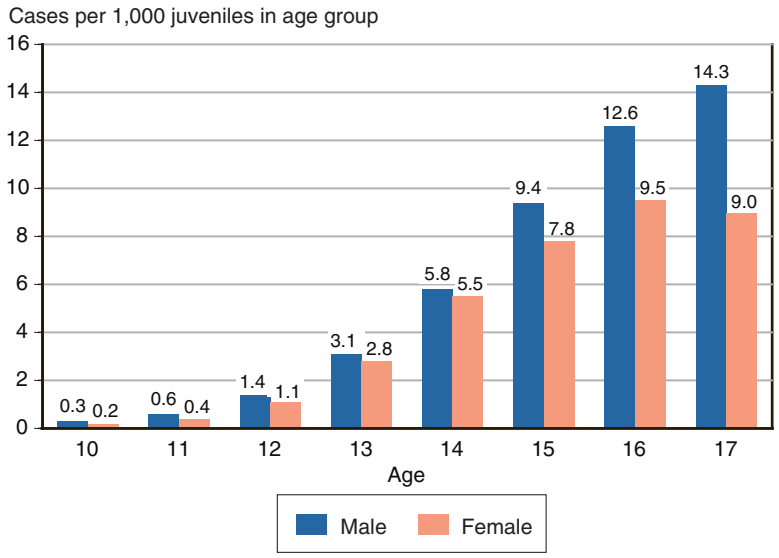


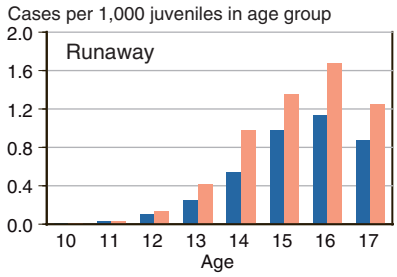


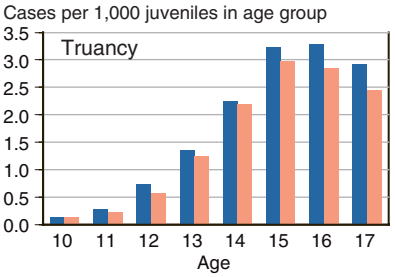


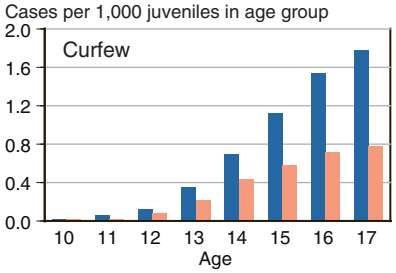
Gender

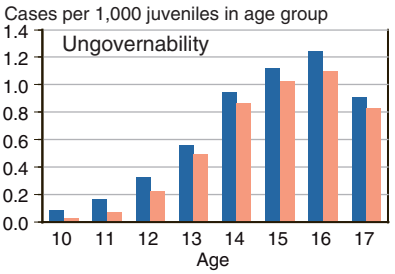
In 2008, the status offense case rate for females peaked at age 16, while the male case rate increased through age 17

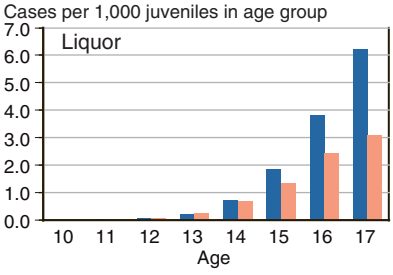












- For males, petitioned status offense case rates increased continuously with age in 2008. Petitioned status offense case rates for females increased through age 16 and then decreased.
- After age 11, case rates for running away were higher for females than for males in 2008.
- In 2008, petitioned case rates for running away and ungovernability peaked at age 16 for both males and females.
- For both males and females, petitioned status offense case rates increased continuously with age for curfew and liquor law violations in 2008.
- In 2008, petitioned case rates for truancy peaked at age 15 for females and age 16 for males.

Race

Percent change in number of cases by race, 1995–2008:

Most serious offense	White[2]	Black	Amer. Indian[3]	Asian[4]
Status	26%	66%	58%	87%
Runaway	–28	68	10	8
Truancy	49	59	110	138
Curfew	8	96	35	131
Ungovern.	–2	69	1	77
Liquor law	29	67	38	182

- Between 1995 and 2008, the number of truancy cases increased substantially for all racial groups.

Offense profile of status offense cases by race:

Most serious offense	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian
2008				
Runaway	9%	21%	5%	21%
Truancy	32	37	25	36
Curfew	9	13	13	13
Ungovern.	11	19	3	4
Liquor law	28	5	44	16
Misc.	11	5	10	10
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
1995				
Runaway	16%	20%	8%	37%
Truancy	27	39	19	28
Curfew	10	11	15	10
Ungovern.	14	18	4	4
Liquor law	27	5	50	11
Misc.	6	6	4	10
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

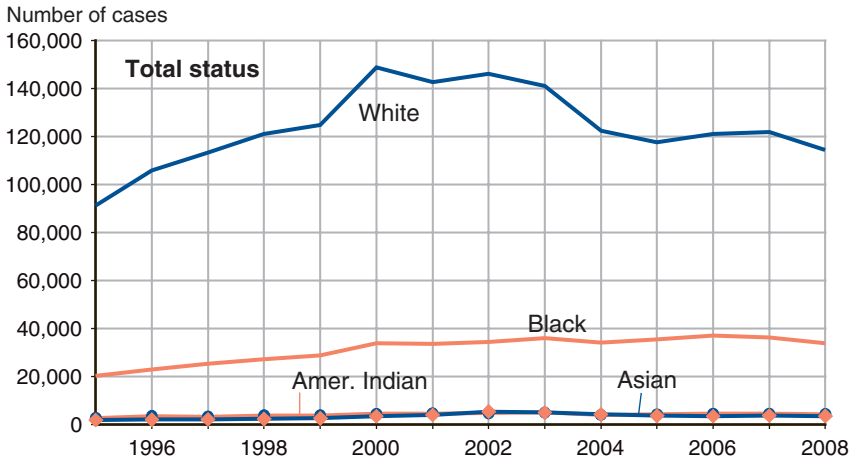
- In 2008, truancy cases made up the greatest proportion of the caseloads for white, black, and Asian juveniles, while liquor law violation cases were the greatest proportion of the caseload for American Indian juveniles.

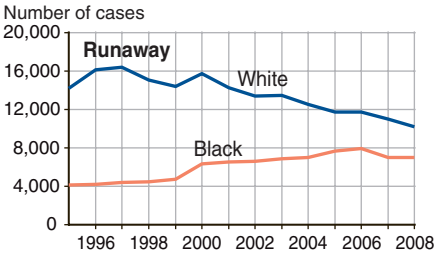
[2] Throughout this Report, juveniles of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race; however, most are included in the white racial category.

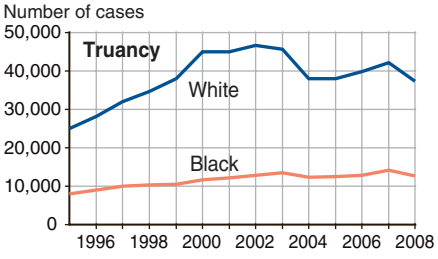
[3] The racial classification American Indian (usually abbreviated as Amer. Indian) includes American Indian and Alaskan Native.

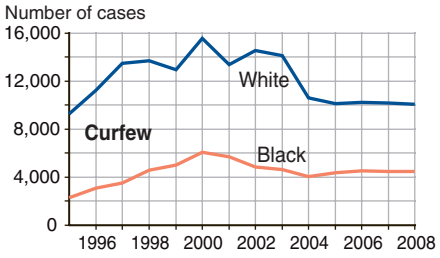
[4] The racial classification Asian includes Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander.

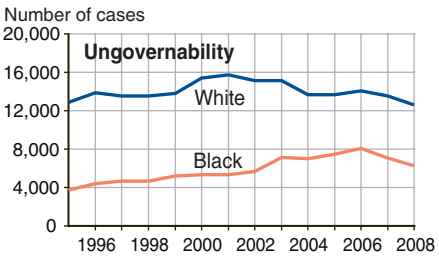
Between 1995 and 2008, the petitioned status offense caseload increased for all racial groups

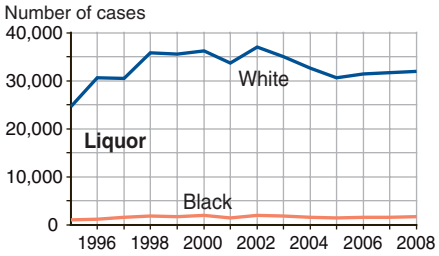








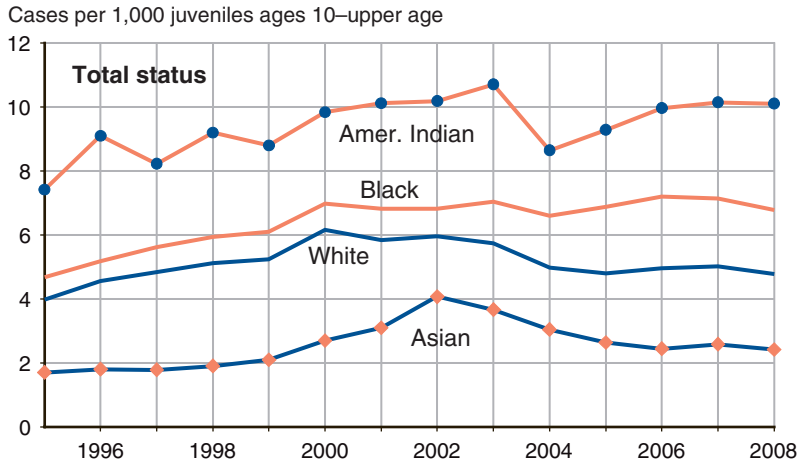


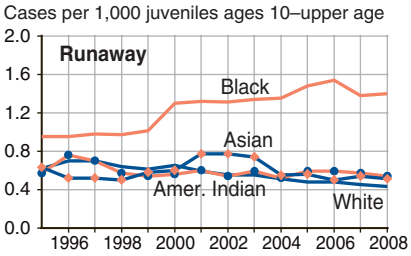


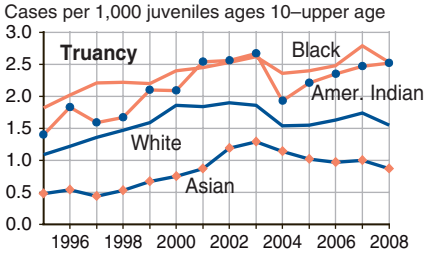
Note: Case counts for American Indian and Asian youth are not shown in the offense graphs above because their numbers are too small for display.

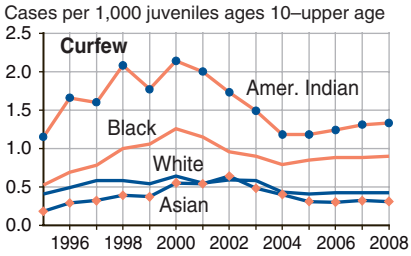
Race

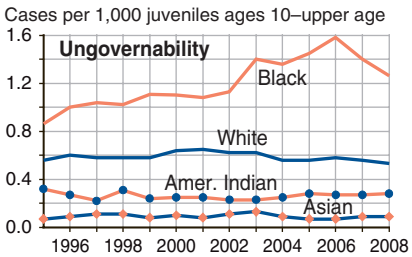
Between 1995 and 2008, petitioned status offense case rates increased for youth of all racial groups: 45% for blacks, 42% for Asians, 36% for American Indians, and 20% for whites

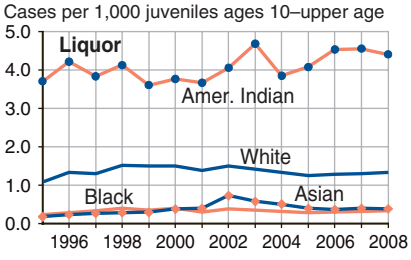












- For all years between 1995 and 2008, the total petitioned status offense case rate for American Indian youth was higher than that for juveniles of all other racial categories. In 2008, the petitioned status offense case rate for American Indian youth was 4 times the rate for Asian youth and twice the rate for white youth.
- Between 1995 and 2008, the runaway case rate for black youth increased 47% while rates fell for juveniles in all other racial categories. As a result, in 2008, the runaway case rate for black youth was nearly 3 times the rate for both American Indian and Asian youth, and more than 3 times the rate for white youth.
- In 2008, the ungovernability case rate for black juveniles was more than twice the white rate, more than 4 times the rate for American Indian youth, and more than 14 times the rate for Asian youth.
- American Indian juveniles had the highest case rate for liquor law violations in each year between 1995 and 2008. In 2008, the liquor law violation case rate for American Indian juveniles was more than 3 times the white rate, more than 11 times the rate for Asian youth, and nearly 13 times the rate for black youth.

Source of Referral

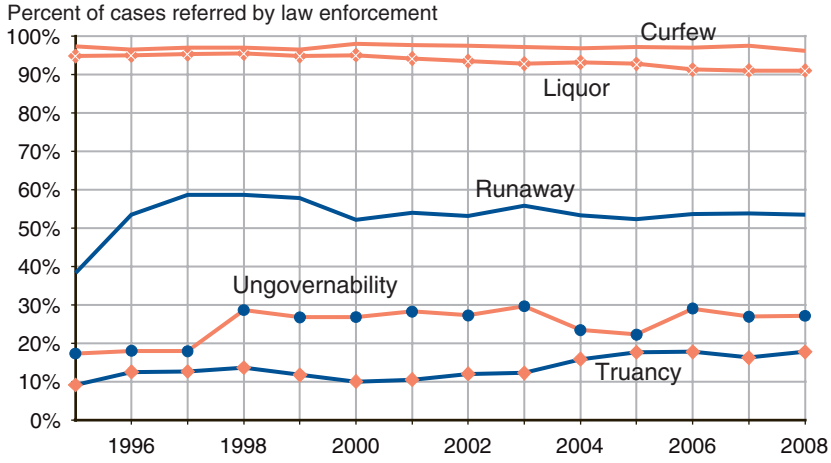
- Status offense cases can be referred to court intake by a number of sources, including law enforcement agencies, schools, relatives, social service agencies, probation officers, and victims.

Percentage of petitioned status offense cases referred by law enforcement:

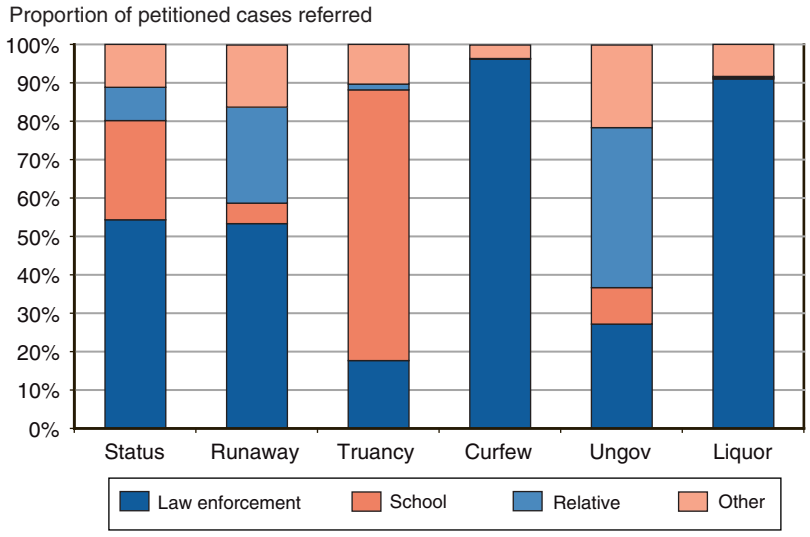
Most serious offense	1995	2008
Total status	47%	54%
Runaway	38	53
Truancy	9	18
Curfew	97	96
Ungovernability	17	27
Liquor law	95	91

- In 2008, law enforcement agencies referred more than half (54%) of the petitioned status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts.
- Compared with 1995, law enforcement referred larger proportions of runaway, truancy, and ungovernability cases in 2008.
- Schools referred 70% of the petitioned truancy cases in 2008.
- Relatives referred 42% of the petitioned ungovernability cases in 2008.

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

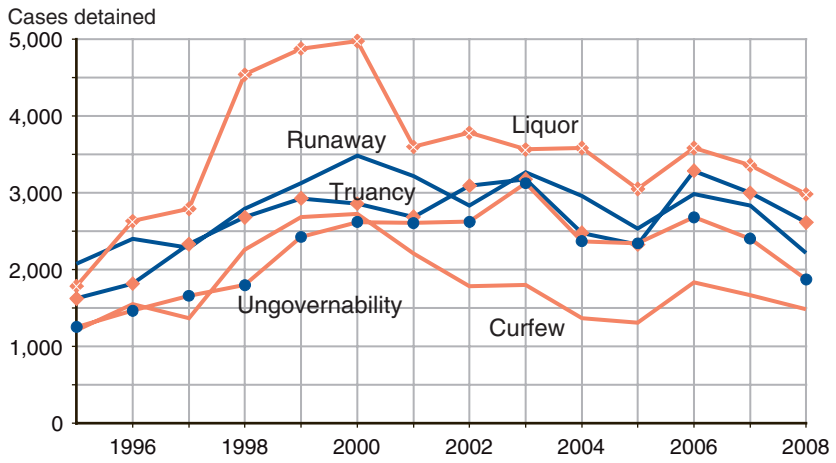


The source of referral for petitioned status offense cases varied with the nature of the offense

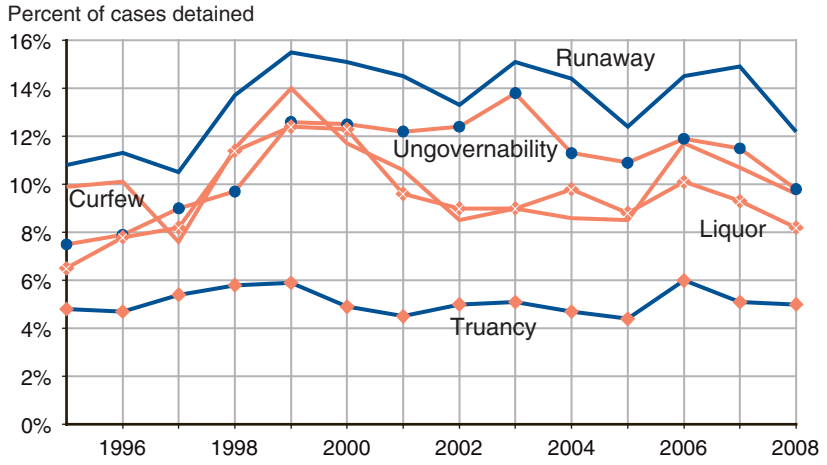


Detention

The number of cases involving detention decreased substantially between 2000 and 2008 for curfew (46%) and liquor law violations (40%)



Between 1995 and 2008, truancy cases were least likely to involve detention, and runaway cases were the most likely



- The number of petitioned status offense cases involving detention increased 54% between 1995 and 2008 (from 8,400 to 12,900). The largest relative increase was for liquor law violation cases (67%).
- Despite the growth in the volume of petitioned status offense cases involving detention, the proportion of cases detained was nearly the same in 2008 (8%) as in 1995 (7%).
- In 1995, runaway cases comprised the largest volume of petitioned status offense cases involving detention.
- Between 1996 and 2008, cases involving liquor law violations accounted for the largest share of the detained status offense caseload.

Offense profile of detained status offense cases:

Most serious offense	1995	2008
Runaway	25%	17%
Truancy	19	20
Curfew	14	12
Ungovernability	15	15
Liquor law	21	23
Miscellaneous	5	13
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	8,400	12,900

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

- Compared with 1995, the offense characteristics of the 2008 status offense detention caseload involved a greater proportion of liquor law violation cases and smaller proportions of runaway and curfew violation cases.

Adjudication

- Between 1995 and 2008, the annual number of status offense cases in which the youth was adjudicated a status offender increased from 62,300 to 92,100.
- Between 1995 and 2008, the annual number of cases in which the youth was adjudicated a status offender increased 73% for curfew violations, 65% for truancy, 58% for liquor law violations, and 22% for ungovernability and declined 18% for running away.

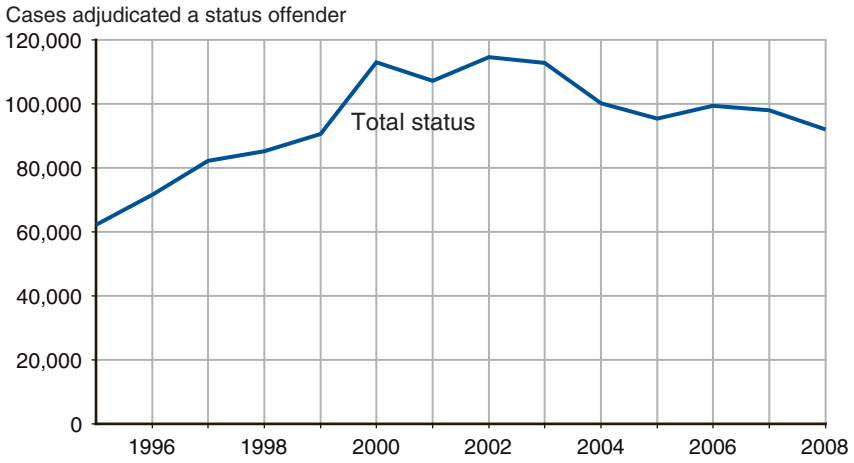
Offense profile of cases adjudicated a status offender:

Most serious offense	1995	2008
Runaway	15%	8%
Truancy	30	33
Curfew	9	11
Ungovernability	15	13
Liquor law	24	25
Miscellaneous	8	10
Total	100%	100%
Cases adjudicated a status offender	62,300	92,100

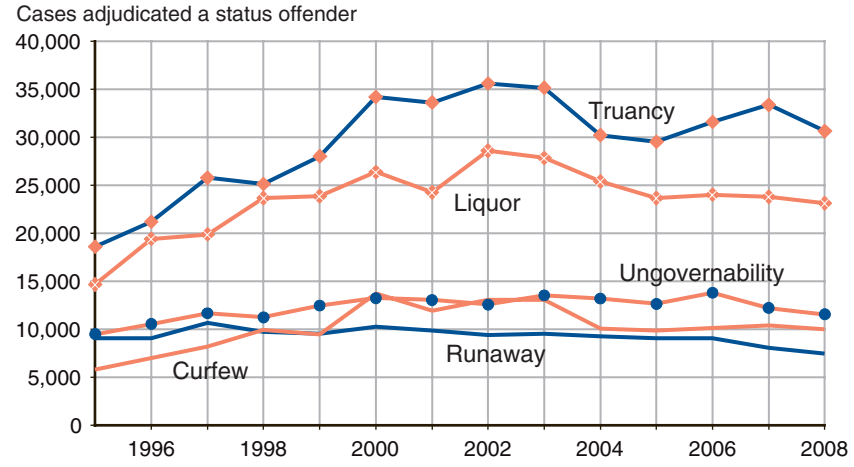
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- Compared with 1995, the 2008 adjudicated status offense caseload contained a smaller proportion of runaway cases and a larger proportion of truancy cases. For both years, cases involving truancy and liquor law violations made up the largest proportions of the adjudicated caseload.

Between 1995 and 2002, the number of cases in which the youth was adjudicated a status offender increased considerably (84%) and then declined 20% through 2008

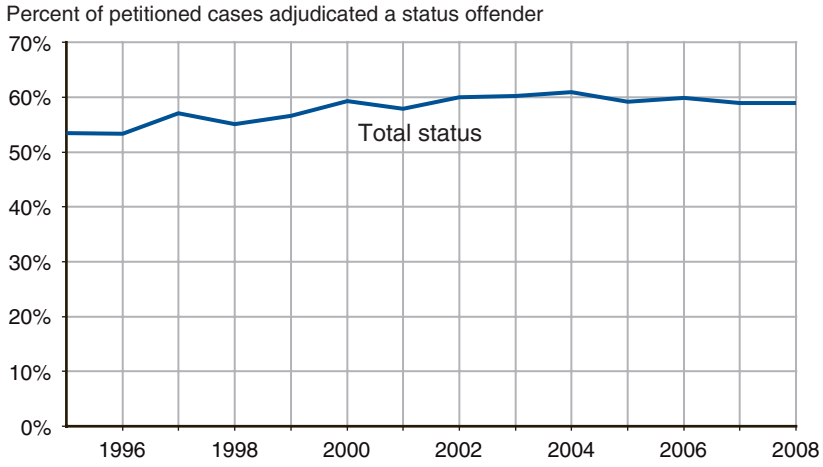


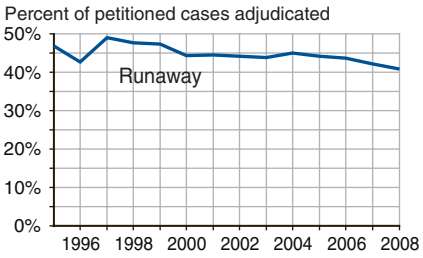
Between 1995 and 2008, the number of cases in which the youth was adjudicated a status offender increased for all status offense categories except running away

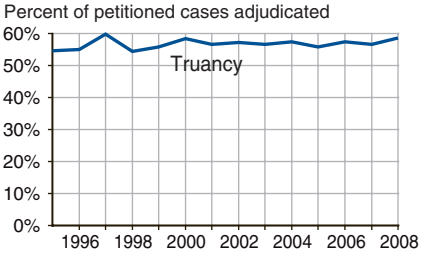


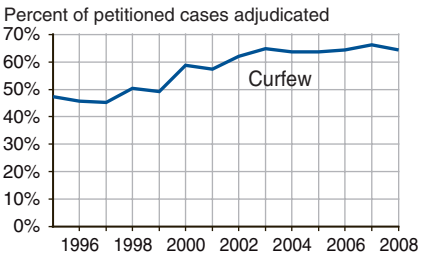
Adjudication

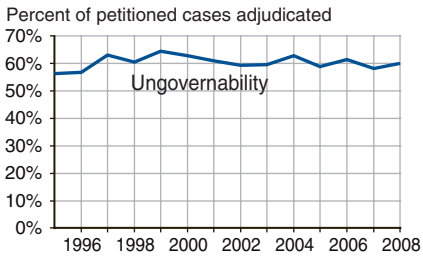
The likelihood of adjudication for petitioned status offense cases increased from 54% in 1995 to 59% in 2008

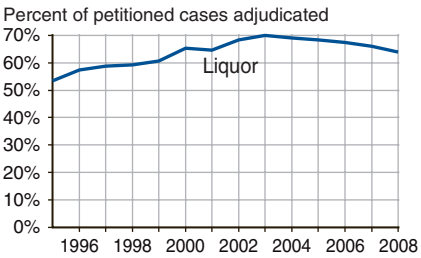












- Among status offense categories in 2008, adjudication was least likely in petitioned runaway cases (41%) and most likely in cases involving curfew and liquor law violations (64% each).
- The likelihood of petitioned runaway cases resulting in adjudication peaked in 1997 (at 49%) and then declined through 2008 (41%).
- Between 1995 and 2008, the likelihood of adjudication among petitioned curfew cases increased from 47% to 64%.
- The likelihood of adjudication among petitioned liquor law violation cases increased from 54% in 1995 to 64% in 2008.

Percentage of petitioned status offense cases adjudicated, 2008:

Most serious offense	15 or younger	16 or older	Male	Female
Total status	59%	58%	60%	57%
Runaway	44	38	41	41
Truancy	60	56	60	58
Curfew	64	65	63	67
Ungovern.	62	57	61	58
Liquor law	66	63	63	65

Most serious offense	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian
Total status	61%	51%	65%	58%
Runaway	42	39	36	36
Truancy	60	55	60	67
Curfew	71	51	57	63
Ungovern.	60	60	53	31
Liquor law	64	55	73	63

Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

- The number of cases in which a youth was adjudicated a status offender and ordered to out-of-home placement increased 59% between 1995 and the peak in 2000 and then declined 44% by 2008.

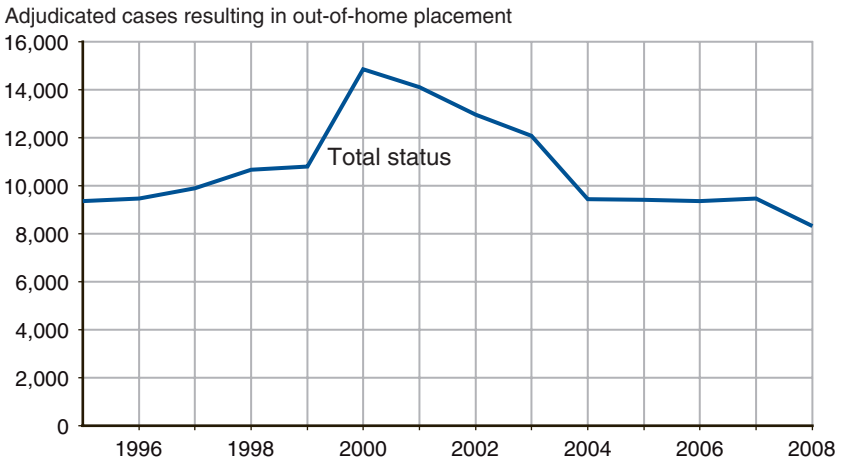
Offense profile of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in out-of-home placement:

Most serious offense	1995	2008
Runaway	23%	16%
Truancy	21	31
Curfew	6	4
Ungovernability	29	20
Liquor law	12	21
Miscellaneous	9	8
Total	100%	100%
Cases resulting in out-of-home placement	9,400	8,300

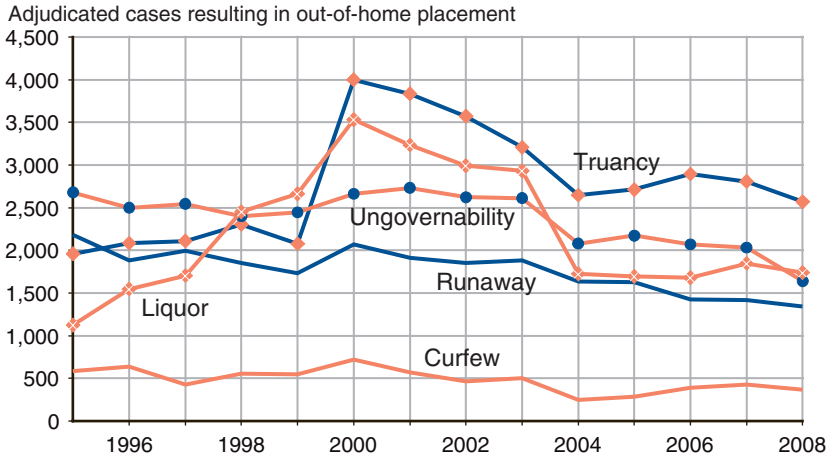
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- In 2008, truancy cases accounted for the largest share of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in out-of-home placement; in 1995, runaway and ungovernability cases comprised larger shares than truancy.

The number of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in out-of-home placement declined 11% between 1995 and 2008

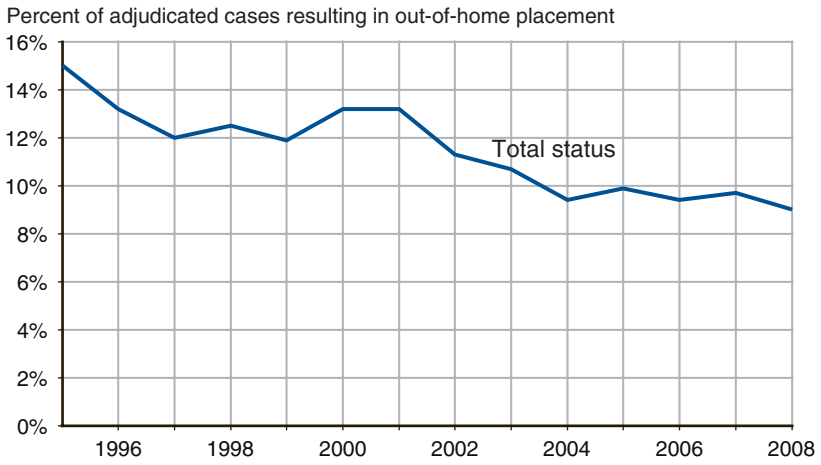


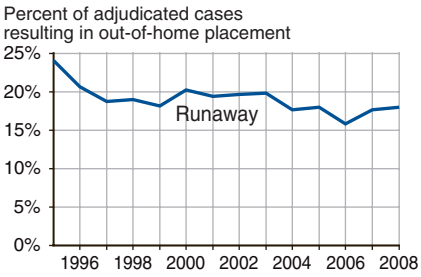
The number of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in out-of-home placement varied considerably by the nature of the offense

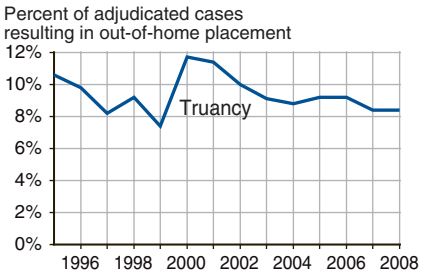


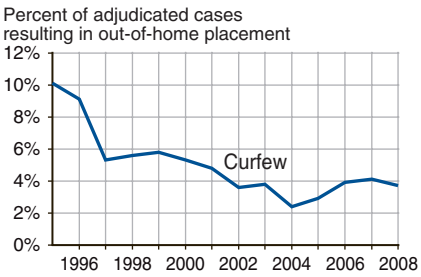
Dispositions: Out-of-Home Placement

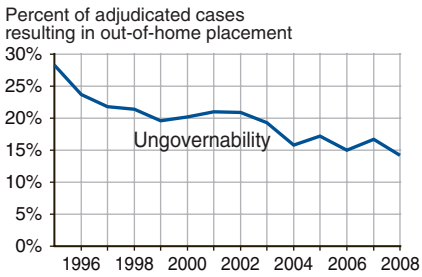
The court ordered out-of-home placement in 9% of all adjudicated status offense cases in 2008

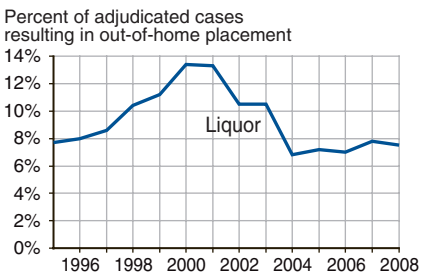












- The likelihood that an adjudicated status offense case would result in out-of-home placement decreased between 1995 and 2008 for all status offense categories except liquor law violations.
- Between 1995 and 2008, the largest decline in the proportion of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in out-of-home placement was seen in cases involving ungovernability (from 28% to 14%), followed by curfew cases (from 10% to 4%) and runaway cases (from 24% to 18%).
- For adjudicated truancy and liquor law violation cases, the likelihood of out-of-home placement was about the same in 2008 as in 1995.

Percentage of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in out-of-home placement, 2008:

Most serious offense	15 or younger	16 or older	Male	Female
Total status	10%	8%	10%	10%
Runaway	18	18	21	16
Truancy	10	6	8	8
Curfew	4	4	4	3
Ungovern.	14	14	14	15
Liquor law	7	8	9	5

Most serious offense	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian
Total status	10%	9%	11%	10%
Runaway	20	16	19	10
Truancy	9	7	11	13
Curfew	3	5	7	3
Ungovern.	15	12	28	0
Liquor law	7	11	17	4

Dispositions: Probation

- Between 1995 and 2008, the number of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in an order of probation increased 29%, compared with an 11% decrease in the number of cases resulting in out-of-home placement.
- Between 1995 and 2008, the number of adjudicated status offense cases receiving probation increased for liquor law violation (49%), ungovernability (47%), curfew (31%), and truancy cases (26%).
- The number of adjudicated runaway cases receiving probation decreased 10% between 1995 and 2008.
- Between 2000 and 2008, the number of adjudicated cases receiving probation decreased for all status offense categories: 44% for cases involving curfew violations, 23% for runaway cases and for cases involving liquor law violations, 19% for truancy cases, and 13% for ungovernabililty cases.

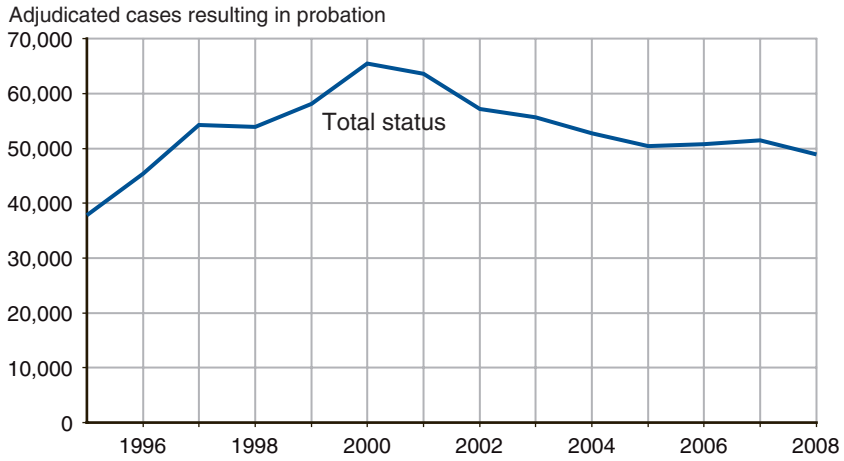
Offense profile of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in probation:

Most serious offense	1995	2008
Runaway	14%	10%
Truancy	37	36
Curfew	5	5
Ungovernability	15	17
Liquor law	24	27
Miscellaneous	6	5
Total	100%	100%
Cases resulting in formal probation	37,800	48,900

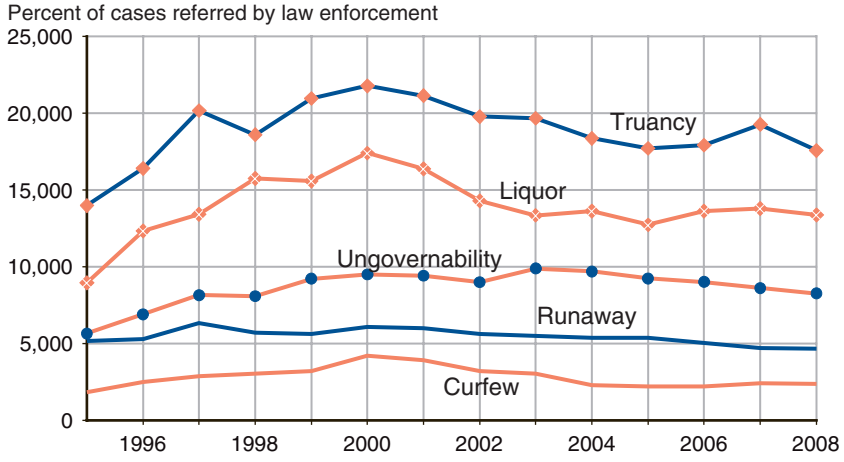
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

- In 2008, most adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in probation involved truancy offenses (36%), followed by liquor law violations (27%) and ungovernability cases (17%).

Between 1995 and the peak year 2000, the number of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in probation increased 73% and then declined 25% by 2008

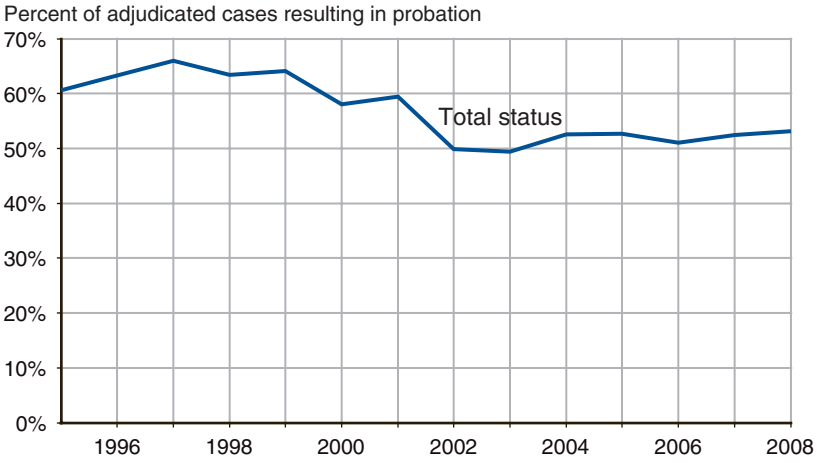


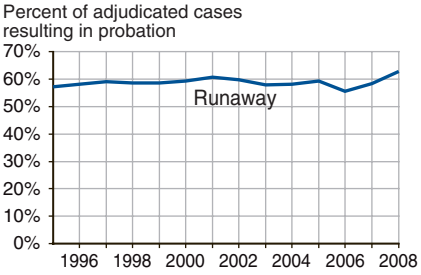
Between 1995 and 2008, the number of adjudicated status offense cases that resulted in probation increased in all major status offense categories except running away

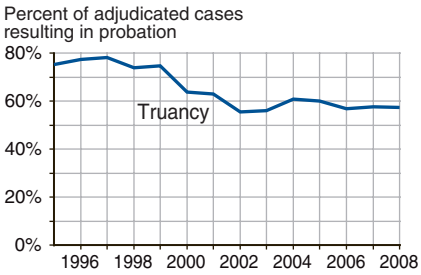


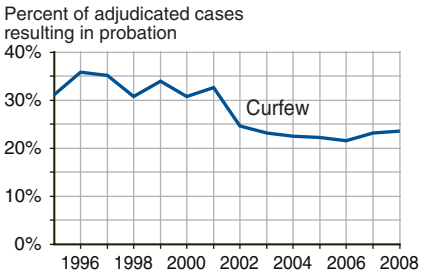
Dispositions: Probation

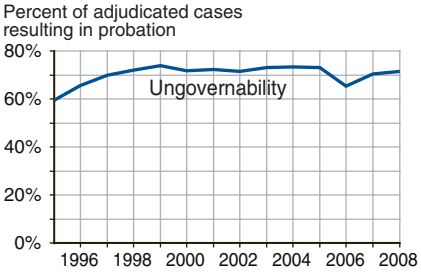
The use of probation as the most restrictive disposition in adjudicated status offense cases varied with the nature of the offense

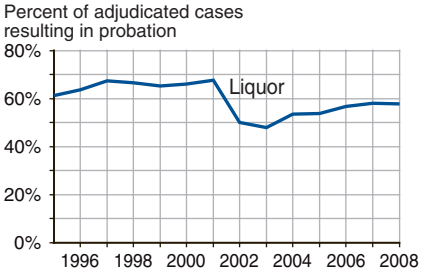












- Probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 53% of the adjudicated status offense cases in 2008, compared with 61% of the adjudicated caseload in 1995.
- In 2008, probation was ordered in 63% of adjudicated runaway cases, 57% of truancy cases, 24% of curfew violations, 72% of ungovernability cases, and 58% of cases involving liquor law violations.

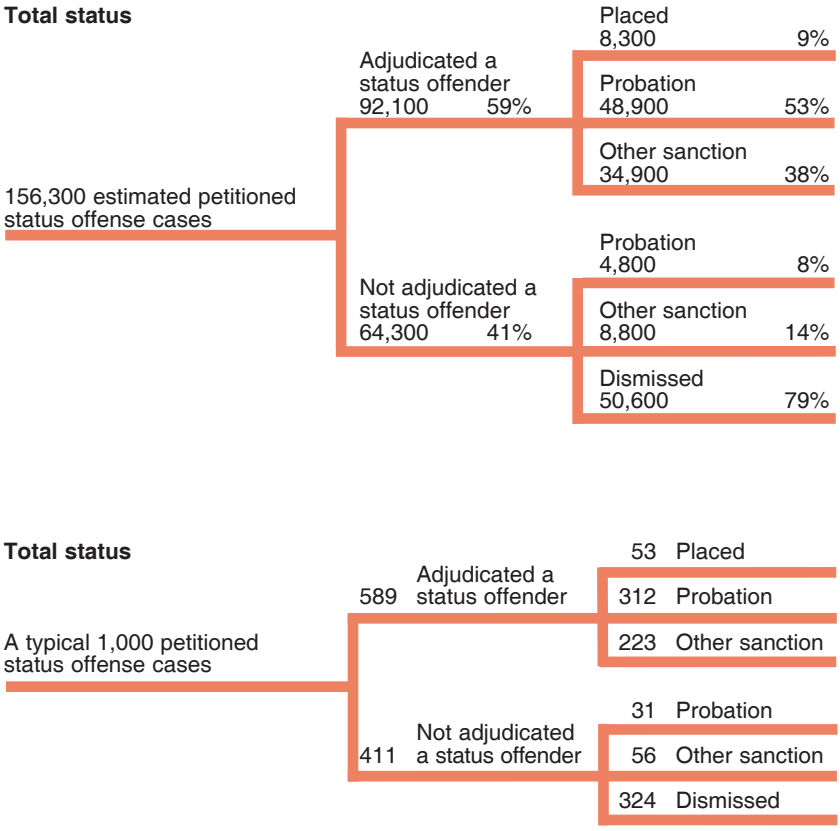
Percentage of adjudicated status offense cases resulting in probation, 2008:

Most serious offense	15 or younger	16 or older	Male	Female
Total status	56%	50%	52%	55%
Runaway	64	62	60	65
Truancy	62	50	57	58
Curfew	24	23	25	21
Ungovern.	74	67	71	72
Liquor law	57	58	57	58

Most serious offense	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian
Total status	53%	53%	47%	58%
Runaway	63	60	74	86
Truancy	58	55	45	74
Curfew	25	20	17	17
Ungovern.	71	72	66	77
Liquor law	59	50	55	43

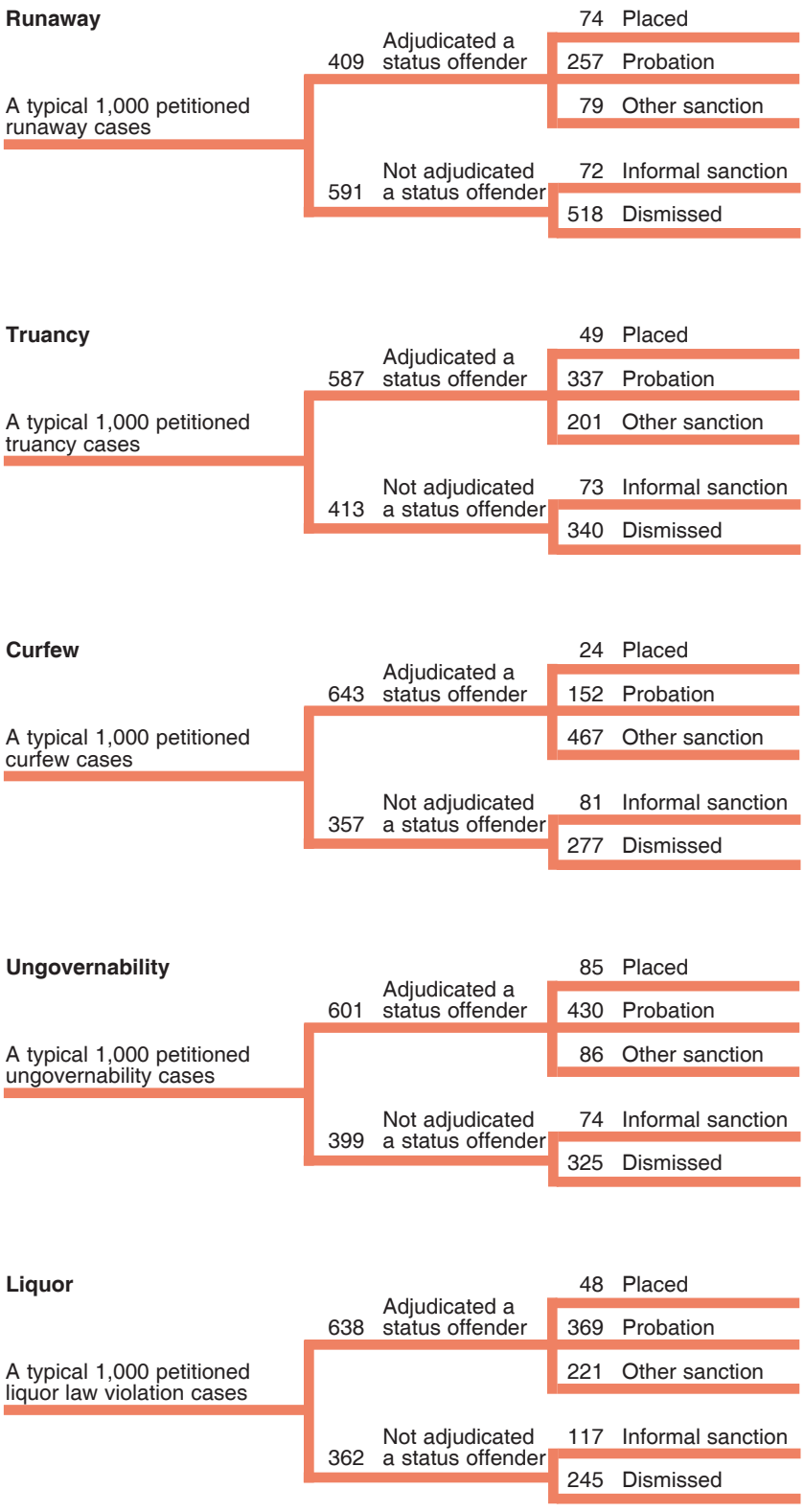
Case Processing Overview, 2008

- In 2008, 59% of petitioned status offense cases resulted in adjudication.
- In 53% of adjudicated status offense cases, formal probation was the most restrictive sanction ordered by the court.
- In 2008, 9% of adjudicated status offense cases resulted in out-of-home placement.
- Dispositions with minimal continuing supervision by probation staff were ordered in 38% of status offense cases adjudicated in 2008—the juvenile was ordered to enter a treatment or counseling program, to pay restitution or a fine, or to participate in some form of community service.
- In 41% of formally handled status offense cases in 2008, the juvenile was not adjudicated a status offender. The court dismissed 79% of these cases, while 8% resulted in some form of informal probation and 14% in other voluntary dispositions.
- For every 1,000 status offense cases formally processed by juvenile courts in 2008, 312 resulted in formal probation and 53 were placed out of the home.



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

Case Processing by Offense Category, 2008



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

Runaway Cases

- Among the five major status offense categories, juvenile courts were most likely to order youth to out-of-home placement following adjudication in runaway cases (74 of 409 cases), but formal probation was a more likely outcome (257 of 409).
- Among petitioned runaway cases in 2008, youth were not adjudicated a status offender in 591 of a typical 1,000 cases. Of these 591 cases, most (88%) were dismissed.

Truancy Cases

- In 2008, of a typical 1,000 formal truancy cases, 337 resulted in formal probation and 49 were placed out of the home.

Curfew Violation Cases

- In 2008, for every 1,000 petitioned curfew violation cases, 152 resulted in formal probation following adjudication and 24 were placed out of the home.
- Among petitioned cases involving curfew violations in 2008, youth were not adjudicated a status offender in 357 of a typical 1,000 cases. Of these 357 cases, 77% (277) were dismissed.

Ungovernability Cases

- For every 1,000 petitioned ungovernability cases in 2008, 430 resulted in formal probation following adjudication and 85 were placed out of the home.

Liquor Law Violation Cases

- Among petitioned liquor law violation cases in 2008, the most likely outcome was formal probation (369 of 1,000); out-of-home placement was ordered in 48 of a typical 1,000 cases.
- In 2008, among petitioned liquor law violation cases, youth were not adjudicated as status offenders in 362 of a typical 1,000 cases.

Appendix A

Methods

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

Sources of Data

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

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

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

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

Table A–1: 2008 Stratum Profiles for Delinquency Data

Stratum	County population ages 10–17	Counties in stratum	Counties reporting compatible data: Number of counties: Case-level	Court-level	Total*	Percentage of juvenile population
1	Fewer than 13,100	2,624	1,800	159	1,921	76%
2	13,100–52,600	330	244	27	257	79
3	52,601–140,000	102	76	7	78	80
4	More than 140,000	31	28	6	28	93
Total		3,087	2,148	199	2,284	82

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

Table A–2: 2008 Stratum Profiles for Status Offense Data

Stratum	County population ages 10–17	Counties in stratum	Counties reporting compatible data: Number of counties: Case-level	Court-level	Total	Percentage of juvenile population
1	Fewer than 13,100	2,624	1,759	121	1,880	73%
2	13,100–52,600	330	219	13	232	71
3	52,601–140,000	102	62	2	64	67
4	More than 140,000	31	23	0	23	84
Total		3,087	2,063	136	2,199	74

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

In 2008, case-level data describing 1,194,994 delinquency cases handled by 2,148 jurisdictions in 39 states met the Archive's criteria for inclusion in the development of national delinquency estimates. Compatible data were available from Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. These courts had jurisdiction over 79% of the nation's juvenile population in 2008. Compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 54,827 delinquency cases from 199 jurisdictions were used from Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, and New York. In all, the Archive collected compatible case-level data and court-level statistics on delinquency cases from 2,284 jurisdictions containing 82% of the Nation's juvenile population in 2008 (table A–1).

Case-level data describing 104,618 formally handled status offense cases from 2,063 jurisdictions in 37 states met the criteria for inclusion in the sample for 2008. The states included Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. These courts had jurisdiction over 71% of the juvenile population. An additional 136 jurisdictions in 2 states (Idaho and Indiana) had compatible court-level aggregate statistics on 8,828 petitioned status offense cases. Altogether, compatible case-level and court-level data on petitioned status offense cases were available from 2,199 jurisdictions containing 74% of the U.S. juvenile population in 2008 (table A–2).

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

Table A–3: Content of Case-Level Data Sources, 2008

Data source	Age at referral	Gender	Race	Referral source	Referral reason	Secure detention	Manner of handling	Adjudication	Disposition
Alabama	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL
Alaska	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK	AK
Arizona	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ	AZ
Arkansas	AR	AR	AR	–	AR	–	AR	AR	AR
California	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA
Connecticut	CT	CT	CT	CT	CT	CT	CT	CT	CT
District of Columbia	DC	DC	DC	–	DC	–	DC	DC	DC
Florida	FL	FL	FL	FL	FL	–	FL	FL	FL
Georgia	GA	GA	GA	–	GA	–	GA	GA	GA
Hawaii	HI	HI	HI	HI	HI	–	HI	HI	HI
Illinois[1]	IL	IL	–	–	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL
Iowa	IA	IA	IA	–	IA	–	IA	IA	IA
Kentucky	KY	KY	KY	–	KY	–	KY	KY	–
Maryland	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	–	MD	MD	MD
Michigan	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI
Minnesota	MN	MN	MN	MN	MN	–	MN	MN	MN
Missouri	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO	MO
Montana	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT	–
Nebraska	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	–	NE	NE	NE
Nevada	NV	NV	NV	–	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV
New Jersey	NJ	NJ	NJ	–	NJ	–	NJ	NJ	NJ
New Mexico	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
New York	NY	NY	NY	–	NY	–	NY	NY	NY
North Carolina	NC	NC	NC	–	NC	–	NC	NC	NC
Ohio[2]	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH
Oklahoma	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Oregon	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR
Pennsylvania	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	–	PA	PA	PA
Rhode Island	RI	RI	–	RI	RI	RI	RI	RI	RI
South Carolina	SC	SC	SC	–	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC
South Dakota	SD	SD	SD	–	SD	–	SD	SD	SD
Tennessee	TN	TN	TN	TN	TN	–	TN	TN	TN
Texas	TX	TX	TX	TX	TX	–	TX	TX	TX
Utah	UT	UT	UT	–	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT
Vermont	VT	VT	VT	–	VT	VT	VT	VT	VT
Virginia	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA
Washington	WA	WA	WA	WA	WA	–	WA	WA	WA
West Virginia	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV
Wisconsin	WI	WI	WI	–	WI	–	WI	WI	WI
Percentage of estimation sample	99%	99%	94%	75%	97%	43%	100%	97%	94%

Note: The symbol "–" indicates that compatible data for this variable are not reported by this state.

[1] Data from Cook County only.

[2] Data from Franklin, Hamilton, and Lucas counties only.

Juvenile Population

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

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

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

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

Estimation Procedure

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

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

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

This information is added onto each record in the national case-level database. As a result, each record in the national case-level database contains 11 variables of interest to the *JCS* report: county strata, year of disposition, intake decision, youth's age, youth's gender, youth's race, referral

[1] County-level intercensal estimates were obtained for the years 1985–2008. The following data files were used:

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

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

National Center for Health Statistics. 2010. *Estimates of the July 1, 2000–July 1, 2009 United States Resident Population from the Vintage 2009 Postcensal Series by Year, County, Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin* [machine-readable data file]. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available online: www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm [released on 7/23/2010].

[2] Most individuals of Hispanic ancestry are coded as white.

[3] The only information used in this Report that cannot be aggregated by county is data contributed by the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, which identifies only the district in which each case is handled. To use the Florida data, the aggregation criterion is relaxed to include districts. In 2008, there were 3,143 counties in the United States. By replacing Florida's counties with districts, the total number of aggregation units for this Report becomes 3,087. Therefore, while the Report uses the term "county" to describe its aggregation unit, the reader should be aware of the exception made for Florida's data.

offense, source of referral, case detention, case adjudication, and case disposition.

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

Within a county's set of records in the database there can be two types of missing information: record-level missing and format-level missing. For many counties, a small proportion of their case-level records are missing valid codes in data elements that are valid for most of the other records from that county. For example, the gender of a youth may not have been reported on a few records while it is known for all the other youth in the county's database. This type of missing value is "record-level missing." There are also counties in which every record in the database has a missing value code for a specific variable. For example, some court data collection systems do not capture information on a youth's predisposition detention. Therefore, the variable "case detention" in the national case-level data has a missing value code on each record from that county. This type of missing value is "format-level missing." (Table A–3 indicates the standardized data elements that were not available, i.e., format-missing, from each jurisdiction's 2008 data set.) The imputation process handles the two types of missing values separately.

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

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

Format-level imputation. After all the record-level missing values have been imputed, the process turns to format-missing information, or information that is missing from a case record because that court's information system does not report this information on their cases. The process for imputing format-missing information is similar to that used in the record-missing imputation process with the needed difference that the donor pool is expanded. Since all records in a county are missing the target data, the donor pool for format-missing records is defined as the records from all counties in the target record's strata with the same year of disposition and intake decision.

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

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

This was accomplished by dividing the counties in the U.S. into four groups defined by the percentage of white juveniles in their age 10–17 populations. This classification was then added to each case record and used as a matching criterion for finding a donor record within the set of potential donor records defined by strata, year of disposition, and intake decision.

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

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

As noted earlier, all U.S. counties are placed into one of four strata based on the size of their youth population ages 10 through 17. In the first step to develop the weights, the Archive divides the youth 10–17 population for each stratum into three age groups: 10- through 15-year-olds, 16-year-olds, and 17-year-olds. The three age groups are further subdivided into four racial groups: white, black, American Indian (including Alaskan Native), and Asian (including Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander). Thus, juvenile resident population estimates are developed for 12 age/race categories in each stratum of counties.

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

For example, assume that a total of 3,584,000 white youth ages 10–15 resided in those stratum 2 counties that reported *JCS*-compatible case-level data to the Archive. If the Archive's case-level database shows that the juvenile courts in these counties handled 54,351 petitioned delinquency cases involving white youth ages 10 through 15, the number of cases per 1,000 white youth ages 10–15 for stratum 2 would be 15.2, or:

(54,351 / 3,584,000) x 1,000 = 15.2

Comparable analyses are then used to establish the stratum 2 case rates for black youth, American Indian youth, and Asian youth in the same age group (54,7, 25.1, and 8.9, respectively).

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

For example, assume that a jurisdiction in stratum 2 with an upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction of 15 reported it processed 500 cases during the year. Also assume that this jurisdiction had a juvenile population of 12,000 white youth, 3,000 black youth, 500 American Indian youth, and 1,000 Asian youth. The stratum 2 case rates for each racial group in the 10–15 age group would be multiplied by the corresponding population to develop estimates of the proportion of the court's caseload that came from each age/race group, as follows:

White:
(15.2 x 12,000) / [(15.2 x 12,000) +
(54.7 x 3,000) + (25.1 x 500) +
(8.9 x 1,000)] = 49.6%

Black:
(54.7 x 3,000) / [(15.2 x 12,000) +
(54.7 x 3,000) + (25.1 x 500) +
(8.9 x 1,000)] = 44.6%

American Indian:
(25.1 x 500) / [(15.2 x 12,000) +
(54.7 x 3,000) + (25.1 x 500) +
(8.9 x 1,000)] = 3.4%

Asian:
(8.9 x 1,000) / [(15.2 x 12,000) +
(54.7 x 3,000) + (25.1 x 500) +
(8.9 x 1,000)] = 2.4%

The jurisdiction's total caseload of 500 would then be allocated based on these proportions. In this example, it would be estimated that 49.6% of all cases reported in the jurisdiction's aggregate statistics involved white youth, 44.6% involved black youth, 3.4% involved American Indian youth, and the remaining 2.4% involved Asian youth. When these proportions are applied to a reported court-level caseload statistic of 500 cases, this jurisdiction is estimated to have handled 248 cases involving white youth, 223 cases involving black youth, 17 cases involving American Indian youth, and 12 cases involving Asian youth age 15 or

younger. The same method is used to disaggregate into the 12 age/race groups the aggregated case counts reported by those jurisdictions that could only report aggregate court-level statistics.

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

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

After the stratum estimates for the total number of cases in each age/race group in each stratum has been calculated, the next step is to weight the records in the national case-level database. This weight is equal to the estimated number of cases in one of the stratum's 12 age/race groups divided by the actual number of such records in the national case-level database. For example, assume that the Archive generates a national estimate of 42,739 petitioned delinquency cases involving white 16-year-olds from stratum 2 counties. Assume also that the national case-level database for that year contained 30,013 petitioned delinquency cases involving white 16-year-olds from stratum 2 counties. In the Archive's national estimation database, each stratum 2 petitioned delinquency case that involved a white 16-year-old would be weighted by 1.42, because:

42,739 / 30,013 = 1.42

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

Appendix B

Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Formal handling: See "intake decision."

Informal handling: See "intake decision."

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

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

Judicial decision: The decision made in response to a petition that asks the court to adjudicate or judicially waive the youth to criminal court for prosecution as an adult. This decision is generally made by a juvenile court judge or referee.

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

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

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

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

Nonpetitioned case: See "intake decision."

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

Petitioned case: See "intake decision."

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

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

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

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

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

- **Forcible rape**—Sexual intercourse or attempted sexual intercourse with a female against her will by force or threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR* Crime Index. Some states have enacted gender-neutral rape or sexual assault statutes that prohibit forced sexual penetration of either sex. Data reported by such states do not distinguish between forcible rape of females as defined above and other sexual assaults. (Other violent sex offenses are classified as "other offenses against persons.")
- **Robbery**—Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another by force or threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR* Crime Index and includes forcible purse snatching.
- **Assault**—Unlawful intentional infliction, or attempted or threatened infliction, of injury upon the person of another.
  - **Aggravated assault**—Unlawful intentional infliction of serious bodily injury or unlawful threat or attempt to inflict bodily injury or death by means of a deadly or dangerous weapon with or without actual infliction of any injury. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR* Crime Index. It includes conduct encompassed under the statutory names: aggravated assault and battery, aggravated battery, assault with intent to kill, assault with intent to commit murder or manslaughter, atrocious assault, attempted murder, felonious assault, and assault with a deadly weapon.
  - **Simple assault**—Unlawful intentional infliction or attempted or threatened infliction of less than serious bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon. The term is used in the same sense as in *UCR* reporting. Simple assault is not often distinctly named in statutes because it encompasses all assaults not explicitly named and defined as serious. Unspecified assaults are classified as "other offenses against persons."
- **Other offenses against persons**—Includes kidnapping, violent sex acts other than forcible rape (e.g., incest, sodomy), custody interference, unlawful restraint, false imprisonment, reckless endangerment, harassment, and attempts to commit any such acts.

- **Crimes against property**—Includes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, vandalism, stolen property offenses, trespassing, and other property offenses as defined below.
  - **Burglary**—Unlawful entry or attempted entry of any fixed structure, vehicle, or vessel used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without force, with intent to commit a felony or larceny. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR* Crime Index.
  - **Larceny**—Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property (other than a motor vehicle) from the possession of another by stealth, without force and without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property. This term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR* Crime Index. It includes shoplifting and purse snatching without force.
  - **Motor vehicle theft**—Unlawful taking or attempted taking of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another with the intent to deprive the owner of it permanently or temporarily. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR* Crime Index. It includes joyriding or unauthorized use of a motor vehicle as well as grand theft auto.
  - **Arson**—Intentional damage or destruction by means of fire or explosion of the property of another without the owner's consent or of any property with intent to defraud, or attempting the above acts. The term is used in the same sense as in the *UCR* Crime Index.
  - **Vandalism**—Destroying, damaging, or attempting to destroy or damage public property or the property of another without the owner's consent, except by fire or explosion.
  - **Stolen property offenses**—Unlawfully and knowingly receiving, buying, distributing, selling, transporting, concealing, or possessing stolen property, or attempting any of the above. The term is used in the same sense as the *UCR* category "stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing."
  - **Trespassing**—Unlawful entry or attempted entry of the property of another with the intent to commit a misdemeanor other than larceny or without intent to commit a crime.
  - **Other property offenses**—Includes extortion and all fraud

offenses, such as forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement, check or credit card fraud, and attempts to commit any such offenses.

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

minors on the part of the parents or guardians, such as abandonment or desertion; abuse or cruel treatment; improper or inadequate conditions in the home; and insufficient care or support resulting from death, absence, or physical or mental incapacity of the parents or guardians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Waiver: Cases transferred to criminal court as the result of a judicial waiver hearing in juvenile court.

Appendix C

Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2008, by County

Information on the juvenile courts' petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency, status, and dependency caseloads for 2008 is presented in the following table. The total population of each reporting jurisdiction, its population age 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction, and its population age 0 through the upper age of jurisdiction are also presented. Case rates (the number of cases per 1,000 juveniles in the population) are presented for each case type for the state. Delinquency and status offense case rates are based on the population age 10 through upper age, while rates for dependency cases are based on the population age 0 through upper age.

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

State and local agencies responsible for the collection of their juvenile court statistics compiled the data in this table. Agencies transmitted these juvenile court caseload data to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive in one of four modes. First, many jurisdictions provided the project with an automated data file that contained a detailed description of each case processed by their juvenile courts. Second, some agencies completed a juvenile court statistics (JCS) survey form provided by the project. The survey requested information about each county jurisdiction, asking for the number of delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases disposed and for the number of petition and nonpetition cases. Third, statistics for some jurisdictions were abstracted from their annual reports. In these instances, the report name is listed. Finally, a few States simply sent statistical pages to the National Center for Juvenile Justice that contained counts of their courts' handling of juvenile matters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 2008, by County

Reporting county	2008 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Alabama - 67 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Autauga	50,400	6,800	14,200	218	43	49	15	0	--	--
Baldwin	176,200	18,700	41,000	952	99	287	76	34	--	--
Barbour	29,800	3,100	6,800	95	0	37	0	7	--	--
Bibb	21,600	2,400	5,100	139	24	88	46	0	--	--
Blount	57,800	6,600	14,100	81	30	63	296	15	--	--
Bullock	10,900	1,100	2,600	29	0	*	0	0	--	--
Butler	20,200	2,200	4,900	43	*	9	0	0	--	--
Calhoun	113,400	11,600	26,500	515	399	110	139	244	--	--
Chambers	34,500	3,700	7,900	164	16	51	24	*	--	--
Coffee	47,800	5,200	11,500	138	100	63	460	31	--	--
Colbert	54,600	5,800	12,200	326	153	277	304	111	--	--
Cullman	81,500	8,600	19,100	262	39	69	373	106	--	--
Dale	48,400	5,100	12,300	223	16	91	150	0	--	--
Dallas	42,600	5,000	11,600	488	25	182	14	20	--	--
De Kalb	68,900	7,600	17,700	181	*	94	214	*	--	--
Elmore	78,100	8,700	19,100	381	8	110	*	8	--	--
Etowah	103,400	11,100	24,400	378	13	89	19	87	--	--
Houston	98,900	10,800	24,500	768	334	268	191	*	--	--
Jackson	52,900	5,700	12,000	246	6	139	*	132	--	--
Jefferson	663,400	69,000	158,800	3,664	802	488	998	322	--	--
Lauderdale	89,200	8,700	18,800	348	85	64	425	13	--	--
Lee	133,100	13,400	29,200	552	195	329	222	26	--	--
Limestone	76,300	8,200	18,100	449	140	43	12	100	--	--
Madison	320,900	36,300	77,800	1,205	975	109	529	24	--	--
Marshall	89,200	9,700	23,500	784	71	795	1,101	520	--	--
Mobile	409,100	47,600	106,800	2,365	1,648	306	407	187	--	--
Montgomery	224,500	24,200	56,500	1,203	292	22	17	106	--	--
Morgan	116,300	12,900	28,700	797	86	223	897	71	--	--
Russell	50,300	5,600	12,400	611	20	249	7	46	--	--
St. Clair	80,300	8,400	18,800	285	0	534	649	0	--	--
Shelby	188,500	21,200	49,100	511	64	230	443	166	--	--
Talladega	80,500	8,600	19,000	292	83	199	325	78	--	--
Tuscaloosa	181,800	18,100	41,200	917	416	84	249	136	--	--
Walker	68,900	7,100	15,800	234	14	191	359	0	--	--
33 Small Counties	713,200	77,900	167,600	3,481	188	1,538	1,311	264	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				23,325	6,388	7,484	10,277	2,867	--	--
Population Represented	4,677,500	506,700	1,129,500	506,700	506,700	506,700	506,700	1,129,500	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				46.03	12.61	14.77	20.28	2.54	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	67	--	--
Alaska - 29 Districts										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
29 Small Districts	688,100	80,000	180,600	2,054	2,989	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				2,054	2,989	--	--	--	--	--
Population Represented	688,100	80,000	180,600	80,000	80,000	--	--	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Districts				25.68	37.37	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				29	29	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona - 15 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Apache	69,500	10,600	22,500	186	188	10	42	--	--	--
Cochise	128,400	13,700	31,000	608	1,005	59	557	--	--	--
Coconino	128,400	14,700	33,900	684	632	119	320	--	--	--
Maricopa	3,958,300	445,300	1,085,200	11,830	11,105	1,590	6,747	--	--	--
Mohave	195,600	19,600	43,300	755	1,091	25	630	--	--	--
Navajo	112,300	16,200	34,700	597	290	59	278	--	--	--
Pima	1,009,800	102,100	238,200	4,539	6,155	186	3,869	--	--	--
Pinal	329,100	35,900	87,500	1,366	1,075	110	218	--	--	--
Yavapai	214,900	19,800	42,700	1,099	640	124	419	--	--	--

Reporting county	2008 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	
Yuma	193,300	24,000	56,500	2,088	920	180	909	--	--	--
5 Small Counties	159,700	18,200	41,700	1,250	779	300	710	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				25,002	23,880	2,762	14,699	--	--	--
Population Represented	6,499,400	720,100	1,717,200	720,100	720,100	720,100	720,100	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.72	33.16	3.84	20.41	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				15	15	15	15	--	--	--
Arkansas - 75 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Benton	219,500	25,600	60,000	802	--	363	--	229	--	--
Craighead	93,400	9,700	22,900	396	--	246	--	104	--	--
Crittenden	52,600	6,800	15,400	435	--	99	--	56	--	--
Faulkner	107,300	11,400	26,100	445	--	208	--	102	--	--
Garland	97,700	9,100	20,600	532	--	386	--	192	--	--
Jefferson	79,100	8,600	19,400	513	--	270	--	153	--	--
Mississippi	46,800	5,700	13,300	253	--	81	--	59	--	--
Pulaski	378,100	38,900	94,000	1,732	--	612	--	378	--	--
Saline	97,200	11,100	23,500	261	--	71	--	43	--	--
Sebastian	122,400	13,400	32,100	369	--	502	--	266	--	--
Washington	197,200	19,800	50,700	759	--	376	--	158	--	--
White	75,000	8,000	18,100	96	--	110	--	120	--	--
63 Small Counties	1,301,400	142,600	310,600	4,262	--	3,412	--	1,721	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				10,855	--	6,736	--	3,581	--	--
Population Represented	2,867,800	310,700	706,700	310,700	--	310,700	--	706,700	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.94	--	21.68	--	5.07	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				75	--	75	--	75	--	--
California - 58 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Alameda	1,470,300	143,700	341,700	3,029	3,610	35	171	999	--	--
Butte	219,500	22,000	46,500	930	619	6	35	396	--	--
Contra Costa	1,025,500	118,900	258,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
El Dorado	177,000	20,900	42,100	586	539	19	91	312	--	--
Fresno	903,100	118,800	273,900	3,061	3,417	234	275	633	--	--
Humboldt	128,900	11,500	26,100	569	502	14	354	69	--	--
Imperial	163,100	20,900	50,100	271	1,050	0	134	251	--	--
Kern	797,100	109,100	248,700	3,374	3,092	18	1,972	2,193	--	--
Kings	148,700	17,300	40,900	508	1,253	*	--	59	--	--
Lake	65,100	7,200	14,500	379	296	*	37	23	--	--
Los Angeles	9,779,300	1,114,500	2,512,100	11,959	12,932	186	322	10,425	--	--
Madera	147,600	19,000	43,400	534	954	17	232	164	--	--
Marin	248,300	22,500	50,800	672	781	15	--	22	--	--
Mendocino	85,800	8,900	19,500	678	391	13	--	62	--	--
Merced	244,400	35,600	79,400	1,417	1,403	7	573	843	--	--
Monterey	405,700	44,800	111,100	1,043	1,244	10	18	20	--	--
Napa	133,600	14,500	31,100	589	206	11	138	79	--	--
Nevada	97,300	9,900	18,900	265	346	*	109	24	--	--
Orange	2,989,100	332,700	752,000	8,073	4,272	215	341	1,342	--	--
Placer	341,000	39,500	82,500	436	762	7	62	548	--	--
Riverside	2,087,900	283,000	613,700	3,954	6,526	7	--	2,123	--	--
Sacramento	1,386,500	160,800	361,300	3,849	1,691	6	245	2,850	--	--
San Bernardino	2,004,900	282,500	607,200	6,394	2,480	7	11	1,760	--	--
San Diego	3,019,300	313,700	735,100	4,059	3,433	279	192	2,187	--	--
San Francisco	808,000	42,900	115,600	868	740	0	17	485	--	--
San Joaquin	668,800	91,300	202,500	2,768	3,953	17	--	537	--	--
San Luis Obispo	265,100	23,600	49,900	915	660	9	--	423	--	--
San Mateo	708,100	65,300	158,500	2,366	635	10	82	197	--	--
Santa Barbara	403,700	41,000	96,200	2,537	2,020	75	533	299	--	--
Santa Clara	1,755,800	173,400	430,400	2,383	4,075	9	243	646	--	--
Santa Cruz	252,900	23,200	55,200	537	1,070	21	--	257	--	--
Shasta	180,500	20,400	42,200	619	851	0	163	211	--	--
Solano	406,300	47,600	103,600	2,462	1,302	103	--	115	--	--
Sonoma	466,400	47,600	104,600	1,760	803	53	--	201	--	--
Stanislaus	507,400	67,800	150,300	425	2,277	*	355	268	--	--

Reporting county	2008 populations Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Delinquency Petition	Non-petition	Status Petition	Non-petition	Dependency Petition	Non-petition	All reported cases
Sutter	92,100	11,300	25,700	298	403	*	15	53	--	--
Tehama	61,100	7,400	15,400	362	310	0	--	84	--	--
Tulare	422,300	59,800	139,200	930	2,903	44	265	159	--	--
Tuolumne	55,600	5,000	9,800	143	228	*	109	160	--	--
Ventura	794,800	95,100	210,000	1,654	1,159	36	396	353	--	--
Yolo	196,600	20,600	45,700	451	251	42	21	156	--	--
Yuba	72,900	9,000	21,400	275	405	*	115	82	--	--
16 Small Counties	392,800	42,700	87,000	673	1,469	36	325	323	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				79,055	77,313	1,582	7,951	32,393	--	--
Population Represented	36,580,400	4,167,200	9,424,000	4,044,900	4,044,900	4,044,900	3,466,900	9,145,800	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.54	19.11	0.39	2.29	3.54	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				55	55	55	43	53	--	--
Colorado - 64 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Adams	429,600	47,500	121,300	958	--	--	--	123	--	--
Arapahoe	554,400	62,000	143,600	1,210	--	--	--	128	--	--
Boulder	300,500	28,400	64,500	783	--	--	--	78	--	--
Denver	593,100	44,900	134,700	1,621	--	--	--	259	--	--
Douglas	281,100	36,000	83,000	581	--	--	--	17	--	--
El Paso	595,400	68,700	156,000	1,890	--	--	--	233	--	--
Jefferson	533,300	56,600	120,900	1,397	--	--	--	173	--	--
Larimer	292,900	27,900	62,800	1,260	--	--	--	78	--	--
Mesa	141,900	14,400	33,700	429	--	--	--	53	--	--
Pueblo	156,000	17,400	38,800	464	--	--	--	92	--	--
Weld	248,900	28,200	68,500	1,277	--	--	--	39	--	--
53 Small Counties	808,300	81,000	182,800	2,232	--	--	--	362	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				14,102	--	--	--	1,635	--	--
Population Represented	4,935,200	513,000	1,210,600	513,000	--	--	--	1,210,600	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				27.49	--	--	--	1.35	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				64	--	--	--	64	--	--
Connecticut - 13 Venue Districts										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 15										
Bridgeport	--	--	--	652	398	15	374	--	--	--
Danbury	--	--	--	110	230	16	68	--	--	--
Hartford	--	--	--	1,310	629	19	295	--	--	--
Middletown	--	--	--	470	279	9	169	--	--	--
New Britain	--	--	--	605	542	86	242	--	--	--
New Haven	--	--	--	1,682	400	188	237	--	--	--
Norwalk	--	--	--	172	115	10	90	--	--	--
Rockville	--	--	--	411	251	6	181	--	--	--
Stamford	--	--	--	190	132	*	82	--	--	--
Torrington	--	--	--	221	165	48	64	--	--	--
Waterbury	--	--	--	909	423	20	251	--	--	--
Waterford	--	--	--	353	352	112	157	--	--	--
Willimantic	--	--	--	365	208	44	117	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				7,450	4,124	577	2,327	--	--	--
Population Represented	3,502,900	282,200	714,700	282,200	282,200	282,200	282,200	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Venue Districts				26.40	14.61	2.04	8.25	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Venue Districts				13	13	13	13	--	--	--
Delaware - 3 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Kent	155,500	17,500	39,700	1,621	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Castle	531,100	57,000	127,400	4,937	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sussex	189,700	16,900	39,700	1,791	--	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				8,349	--	--	--	--	--	--
Population Represented	876,200	91,400	206,800	91,400	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				91.35	--	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				3	--	--	--	--	--	--

Reporting county	2008 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
District of Columbia - 1 District										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
District of Columbia	590,100	47,500	113,100	2,252	--	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				2,252	--	--	--	--	--	--
Population Represented	590,100	47,500	113,100	47,500	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting District				47.43	--	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Districts				1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida - 67 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Alachua	242,100	18,800	44,400	1,499	1,041	*	20	--	--	--
Bay	163,800	16,100	37,400	1,199	518	35	146	--	--	--
Brevard	536,300	52,600	109,100	2,322	2,061	16	57	--	--	--
Broward	1,753,300	182,200	408,600	6,873	5,126	11	48	--	--	--
Charlotte	157,700	11,500	23,700	636	521	*	8	--	--	--
Citrus	140,900	11,600	23,000	324	198	*	0	--	--	--
Clay	185,100	24,100	49,700	930	885	6	13	--	--	--
Collier	315,500	26,800	64,700	1,106	949	8	29	--	--	--
Columbia	68,900	7,000	15,800	325	230	*	*	--	--	--
Duval	853,100	88,400	211,300	3,811	3,350	*	16	--	--	--
Escambia	302,800	28,300	66,700	2,336	796	9	15	--	--	--
Hernando	171,400	16,300	33,900	611	221	0	0	--	--	--
Highlands	99,000	8,300	18,600	497	396	*	15	--	--	--
Hillsborough	1,180,100	126,600	291,700	6,329	5,450	19	48	--	--	--
Indian River	134,300	12,000	26,100	624	269	9	*	--	--	--
Lake	308,000	26,700	60,200	1,167	982	*	*	--	--	--
Lee	588,700	51,800	121,700	2,287	2,035	14	18	--	--	--
Leon	264,600	22,200	52,200	1,289	983	*	26	--	--	--
Manatee	316,100	28,300	66,100	1,345	1,912	*	16	--	--	--
Marion	327,200	30,300	66,300	1,457	1,140	8	25	--	--	--
Martin	139,100	12,400	26,200	848	433	17	7	--	--	--
Miami-Dade	2,478,700	247,400	574,800	6,671	5,869	*	26	--	--	--
Monroe	73,300	5,100	11,700	170	315	*	32	--	--	--
Nassau	69,800	7,400	15,800	230	188	*	24	--	--	--
Okaloosa	179,500	17,900	41,900	1,176	483	160	28	--	--	--
Orange	1,075,700	112,200	266,000	6,481	4,863	7	11	--	--	--
Osceola	266,600	33,800	73,500	1,396	1,454	7	7	--	--	--
Palm Beach	1,269,700	118,500	267,900	4,364	3,090	10	99	--	--	--
Pasco	468,400	45,400	100,000	1,594	845	13	9	--	--	--
Pinellas	910,100	78,300	168,900	5,428	3,267	36	48	--	--	--
Polk	580,300	61,000	141,100	3,592	2,642	18	30	--	--	--
Putnam	73,500	7,600	17,300	472	370	*	*	--	--	--
St. Johns	182,400	19,700	40,800	614	593	6	32	--	--	--
St. Lucie	265,600	27,300	61,000	1,676	803	6	*	--	--	--
Santa Rosa	150,400	17,200	36,200	835	163	22	19	--	--	--
Sarasota	369,900	28,400	60,600	1,390	704	18	23	--	--	--
Seminole	410,700	46,700	96,600	1,753	2,026	6	30	--	--	--
Volusia	497,300	45,400	97,500	2,764	2,370	12	52	--	--	--
29 Small Counties	853,900	80,300	181,700	3,618	2,328	89	61	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				82,039	61,869	594	1,057	--	--	--
Population Represented	18,423,900	1,802,200	4,070,900	1,802,200	1,802,200	1,802,200	1,802,200	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				45.52	34.33	0.33	0.59	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	67	67	--	--	--
Georgia - 159 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Baldwin	47,000	3,500	8,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bartow	95,000	9,800	25,100	236	133	183	149	106	180	--
Bibb	155,100	15,400	39,200	2,137	--	526	--	1,251	--	--
Bulloch	67,800	5,200	13,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carroll	113,800	11,000	27,800	746	--	227	--	185	--	--
Catoosa	63,200	6,400	14,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chatham	251,200	20,900	56,200	1,939	836	260	226	0	191	--
Cherokee	210,100	21,500	56,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Reporting county	2008 populations Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Delinquency Petition	Non-petition	Status Petition	Non-petition	Dependency Petition	Non-petition	All reported cases
Clarke	115,200	6,600	20,200	554	281	188	262	82	66	--
Clayton	276,000	31,600	80,100	1,416	1,871	148	393	86	421	--
Cobb	704,800	67,700	176,900	3,599	--	641	--	1,042	--	--
Columbia	110,500	12,900	29,300	287	253	73	318	0	0	--
Coweta	123,400	13,300	32,100	505	140	59	62	178	21	--
De Kalb	740,400	62,900	169,700	272	--	22	--	87	--	--
Dougherty	95,300	9,200	23,800	1,021	146	161	153	21	24	--
Douglas	128,100	15,200	36,100	1,662	--	229	--	224	--	--
Fayette	106,400	13,800	26,800	505	173	110	43	*	83	--
Floyd	95,700	8,700	22,700	664	--	228	--	904	--	--
Forsyth	168,100	18,100	48,200	416	--	134	--	140	--	--
Fulton	1,013,400	90,000	232,900	2,197	3,381	254	623	747	1,309	--
Glynn	76,000	7,100	17,900	640	--	149	--	55	--	--
Gwinnett	790,500	88,500	227,600	2,283	1,223	733	565	9	486	--
Hall	184,700	18,300	50,300	584	159	97	39	123	34	--
Henry	190,500	24,200	55,100	657	602	161	232	0	243	--
Houston	133,500	14,200	34,200	1,155	33	378	118	259	191	--
Laurens	48,000	4,900	12,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Liberty	58,900	6,000	17,900	336	--	132	--	37	--	--
Lowndes	104,700	9,300	24,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Muscogee	186,600	17,900	46,400	1,409	859	277	339	0	0	--
Newton	98,400	11,200	27,400	371	280	149	120	69	*	--
Paulding	133,300	15,800	38,700	747	--	256	--	401	--	--
Richmond	199,300	18,100	48,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rockdale	83,400	9,500	22,200	735	--	114	--	193	--	--
Spalding	64,100	6,400	16,300	485	57	41	7	167	34	--
Thomas	45,800	4,600	11,000	219	62	37	24	0	*	--
Troup	64,100	6,700	16,300	460	260	48	129	188	37	--
Walker	64,900	6,300	14,600	204	125	59	101	158	81	--
Walton	85,900	8,900	21,800	416	143	157	96	10	90	--
Whitfield	93,700	9,000	26,900	513	121	232	88	75	213	--
120 Small Counties	2,311,000	225,400	552,800	12,594	341	3,878	229	4,770	23	--
Number of Reported Cases				41,964	11,479	10,341	4,316	11,568	3,732	--
Population Represented	9,697,800	955,900	2,423,100	839,900	438,900	839,900	438,900	2,133,100	1,110,700	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				49.96	26.15	12.31	9.83	5.42	3.36	--
Number of Reporting Counties				124	25	124	25	124	25	--
Hawaii - 5 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Hawaii	176,400	18,700	41,000	861	770	359	1,109	--	--	--
Honolulu	902,700	84,200	201,000	1,984	377	394	2,757	--	--	--
Kalawao	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kauai	63,900	6,800	14,600	263	28	67	314	--	--	--
Maui	144,400	14,600	33,200	582	35	224	563	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				3,690	1,210	1,044	4,743	--	--	--
Population Represented	1,287,500	124,300	289,900	124,300	124,300	124,300	124,300	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				29.68	9.73	8.40	38.15	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				5	5	4	4	--	--	--
Idaho - 44 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Ada	379,400	41,900	98,700	3,653	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bannock	81,300	8,600	21,900	1,856	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bonneville	99,300	12,400	31,300	1,379	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canyon	184,100	23,700	58,200	2,043	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kootenai	137,000	15,600	33,600	1,104	--	--	--	--	--	--
Twin Falls	74,200	8,500	20,100	731	--	--	--	--	--	--
38 Small Counties	572,300	66,800	151,900	4,034	--	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				14,800	--	--	--	--	--	--
Population Represented	1,527,500	177,600	415,800	177,600	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				83.36	--	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				44	--	--	--	--	--	--

Reporting county	2008 populations: Total	2008 populations: 10 through upper age	2008 populations: 0 through upper age	Delinquency: Petition	Delinquency: Non-petition	Status: Petition	Status: Non-petition	Dependency: Petition	Dependency: Non-petition	All reported cases
Illinois - 102 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Adams	66,900	6,000	14,300	83	--	0	--	31	--	--
Champaign	193,600	13,600	35,600	215	--	*	--	50	--	--
Coles	52,100	3,500	8,800	128	--	*	--	17	--	--
Cook	5,256,700	482,300	1,211,900	8,301	3,889	*	--	1,984	--	--
De Kalb	106,500	8,800	22,000	193	--	17	--	39	--	--
Du Page	927,400	93,600	217,900	692	--	78	--	77	--	--
Henry	49,400	4,800	10,900	12	--	*	--	9	--	--
Jackson	58,200	3,700	9,700	62	--	*	--	11	--	--
Kane	504,100	55,900	142,000	1,279	--	32	--	137	--	--
Kankakee	112,700	11,100	27,000	284	--	6	--	52	--	--
Knox	51,800	4,200	10,000	83	--	0	--	18	--	--
Lake	707,600	79,000	185,200	965	--	6	--	237	--	--
La Salle	112,700	10,700	25,000	293	--	22	--	89	--	--
McHenry	318,100	35,600	81,500	377	--	7	--	88	--	--
McLean	165,600	14,200	35,600	79	--	*	--	174	--	--
Macon	108,300	9,600	23,200	218	--	*	--	79	--	--
Madison	267,800	24,200	58,100	348	--	9	--	254	--	--
Peoria	183,800	16,800	42,500	493	--	7	--	188	--	--
Rock Island	146,700	12,300	30,900	151	--	0	--	79	--	--
St. Clair	262,100	26,200	62,900	365	--	9	--	75	--	--
Sangamon	194,800	18,200	43,400	68	--	6	--	133	--	--
Tazewell	131,500	12,000	28,700	156	--	*	--	118	--	--
Vermilion	80,500	7,700	18,500	164	--	*	--	29	--	--
Whiteside	59,000	5,600	13,100	77	--	6	--	33	--	--
Will	679,100	79,300	186,500	514	--	64	--	184	--	--
Williamson	64,600	5,500	13,400	36	--	30	--	36	--	--
Winnebago	299,500	29,900	71,400	343	--	35	--	296	--	--
75 Small Counties	1,681,900	158,800	368,300	2,956	--	137	--	785	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				18,935	3,889	495	--	5,302	--	--
Population Represented	12,843,000	1,233,100	2,998,200	1,233,100	482,300	1,233,100	--	2,998,200	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				15.36	8.06	0.40	--	1.77	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				102	1	102	--	102	--	--
Indiana - 92 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allen	351,100	41,200	94,300	1,938	274	853	910	900	--	--
Bartholomew	75,500	8,500	19,000	209	8	75	55	84	--	--
Clark	107,000	11,100	25,300	741	76	117	163	263	--	--
Delaware	114,900	10,600	23,200	429	37	61	55	382	--	--
Elkhart	200,100	24,100	57,400	925	431	40	692	400	--	--
Floyd	73,800	8,600	17,900	119	262	57	343	115	--	--
Grant	69,000	6,900	15,000	282	22	39	44	33	--	--
Hamilton	270,900	34,600	78,600	884	39	141	217	111	--	--
Hancock	67,300	8,300	17,800	129	42	6	41	49	--	--
Hendricks	137,800	17,300	36,400	629	71	143	225	20	--	--
Henry	48,100	5,200	10,800	79	29	44	16	213	--	--
Howard	83,500	9,300	20,400	454	9	127	52	120	--	--
Johnson	139,700	16,300	36,000	423	38	134	126	113	--	--
Knox	37,900	3,600	8,100	35	26	11	14	21	--	--
Kosciusko	76,400	9,000	20,000	85	18	*	70	107	--	--
Lake	493,400	59,600	130,800	2,144	433	463	129	963	--	--
La Porte	110,800	11,800	25,900	1,679	7	639	*	260	--	--
Lawrence	45,900	5,100	10,600	91	28	20	27	27	--	--
Madison	131,300	13,900	30,300	991	37	400	112	254	--	--
Marion	883,100	91,300	226,600	4,308	9	383	107	2,318	--	--
Marshall	46,700	5,700	12,600	104	*	29	18	72	--	--
Monroe	129,200	9,100	21,700	247	107	58	148	91	--	--
Morgan	71,000	8,300	17,700	173	21	40	29	63	--	--
Porter	162,300	18,500	39,200	386	63	47	69	125	--	--
St. Joseph	267,700	29,200	67,000	943	11	103	52	627	--	--
Shelby	44,200	5,100	10,900	145	6	8	7	39	--	--
Tippecanoe	165,300	14,100	34,600	548	*	268	*	323	--	--
Vanderburgh	174,800	16,300	38,700	505	23	85	65	374	--	--

Reporting county	2008 populations Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Delinquency Petition	Non-petition	Status Petition	Non-petition	Dependency Petition	Non-petition	All reported cases
Vigo	105,700	10,000	22,600	328	10	145	12	101	--	--
Warrick	57,800	6,900	14,500	94	48	35	42	44	--	--
Wayne	67,700	6,900	15,500	72	23	*	108	212	--	--
61 Small Counties	1,578,300	182,700	392,200	4,083	1,000	1,157	1,434	3,159	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				24,202	3,216	5,731	5,388	11,983	--	--
Population Represented	6,388,300	709,100	1,591,800	709,100	709,100	709,100	709,100	1,591,800	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.13	4.54	8.08	7.60	7.53	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				92	92	92	92	92	--	--
Iowa - 99 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Black Hawk	128,000	12,000	27,900	404	1,019	--	--	--	--	--
Cerro Gordo	43,700	4,400	9,400	35	416	--	--	--	--	--
Clinton	49,100	5,400	11,700	138	320	--	--	--	--	--
Des Moines	40,800	4,200	9,500	136	352	--	--	--	--	--
Dubuque	92,600	10,100	22,200	223	772	--	--	--	--	--
Johnson	128,100	10,100	24,700	259	501	--	--	--	--	--
Linn	207,800	22,100	50,600	324	1,117	--	--	--	--	--
Muscatine	42,700	4,900	11,300	102	292	--	--	--	--	--
Polk	422,900	43,700	107,400	401	2,603	--	--	--	--	--
Pottawattamie	90,000	9,500	21,600	303	552	--	--	--	--	--
Scott	164,400	17,900	41,000	457	1,359	--	--	--	--	--
Story	86,200	6,300	15,200	74	278	--	--	--	--	--
Warren	44,800	5,300	11,100	85	176	--	--	--	--	--
Woodbury	102,000	11,900	27,700	170	1,489	--	--	--	--	--
85 Small Counties	1,350,800	150,900	321,300	1,769	5,684	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				4,880	16,930	--	--	--	--	--
Population Represented	2,994,000	318,900	712,500	318,900	318,900	--	--	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				15.30	53.08	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				99	99	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas - 105 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Butler	63,500	8,000	16,800	251	--	--	--	--	--	--
Douglas	114,800	8,700	20,600	352	--	--	--	--	--	--
Johnson	535,000	59,000	136,600	2,381	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leavenworth	74,400	8,500	18,500	272	--	--	--	--	--	--
Reno	63,200	6,400	14,700	299	--	--	--	--	--	--
Riley	71,100	4,800	13,500	154	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saline	54,100	5,800	13,200	894	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sedgwick	482,300	55,400	130,800	1,621	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shawnee	175,100	18,200	42,800	664	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyandotte	154,000	17,300	43,100	1,069	--	--	--	--	--	--
95 Small Counties	1,010,000	112,800	250,000	5,291	--	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				13,248	--	--	--	--	--	--
Population Represented	2,797,400	304,800	700,600	304,800	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				43.47	--	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				105	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland - 24 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allegany	72,700	6,400	13,400	210	402	6	213	--	--	--
Anne Arundel	515,300	53,500	120,500	1,210	2,850	*	73	--	--	--
Baltimore	788,500	79,200	174,100	3,058	3,887	0	*	--	--	--
Calvert	88,600	11,900	23,300	257	461	0	97	--	--	--
Carroll	169,800	21,100	42,600	315	594	18	134	--	--	--
Cecil	99,900	11,900	25,100	365	485	*	41	--	--	--
Charles	141,400	18,800	38,500	499	1,209	0	88	--	--	--
Frederick	226,500	27,000	58,600	506	635	36	259	--	--	--
Harford	241,400	29,000	60,600	498	1,014	0	103	--	--	--
Howard	277,200	35,100	72,700	453	825	0	8	--	--	--
Montgomery	953,700	101,900	234,500	1,265	2,223	*	198	--	--	--
Prince George's	830,500	92,100	208,100	1,759	3,409	*	1,008	--	--	--

Reporting county	2008 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. Mary's	101,700	11,700	26,100	204	544	0	40	--	--	--
Washington	145,400	14,800	33,400	417	512	0	100	--	--	--
Wicomico	93,900	9,400	21,800	365	941	0	175	--	--	--
Baltimore City	638,100	60,600	144,900	4,627	2,281	0	28	--	--	--
8 Small Counties	274,100	27,200	57,900	779	2,305	3	334	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				16,787	24,577	73	2,904	--	--	--
Population Represented	5,658,700	611,400	1,356,200	611,400	611,400	611,400	611,400	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				27.46	40.20	0.12	4.75	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				24	24	24	24	--	--	--
Massachusetts - 14 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Barnstable	221,500	16,800	36,600	1,776	--	282	--	123	--	--
Berkshire	129,600	11,100	23,900	875	--	183	--	172	--	--
Bristol	545,800	50,900	115,800	3,686	--	808	--	347	--	--
Dukes	15,800	1,200	2,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Essex	737,400	69,800	162,100	3,933	--	545	--	398	--	--
Franklin	71,900	5,900	13,100	1,083	--	149	--	166	--	--
Hampden	469,200	46,200	104,700	4,282	--	590	--	468	--	--
Hampshire	155,800	11,700	25,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middlesex	1,487,600	125,200	300,800	3,885	--	726	--	521	--	--
Nantucket	11,300	700	2,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Norfolk	661,400	61,000	141,700	1,862	--	217	--	153	--	--
Plymouth	494,400	49,400	113,500	2,115	--	279	--	162	--	--
Suffolk	742,700	46,900	128,000	4,006	--	764	--	493	--	--
Worcester	799,300	77,700	178,700	3,989	--	904	--	518	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				31,492	--	5,447	--	3,521	--	--
Population Represented	6,543,600	574,600	1,349,100	561,000	--	561,000	--	1,318,800	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				56.14	--	9.71	--	2.67	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				11	--	11	--	11	--	--
Michigan - 83 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Allegan	113,400	11,900	27,500	351	--	112	--	144	--	--
Barry	58,800	6,100	13,400	83	--	45	--	49	--	--
Bay	107,600	9,800	22,500	269	--	141	--	65	--	--
Berrien	160,300	15,300	36,200	0	--	0	--	0	--	--
Calhoun	136,400	12,700	30,800	818	--	99	--	99	--	--
Cass	50,400	5,100	10,700	127	--	45	--	56	--	--
Clinton	69,800	7,600	16,500	93	--	27	--	70	--	--
Eaton	106,800	10,300	22,700	249	--	41	--	99	--	--
Genesee	428,900	43,800	102,100	572	--	86	--	595	--	--
Grand Traverse	85,900	7,500	17,500	280	--	103	--	128	--	--
Ingham	278,000	22,700	56,000	0	--	0	--	0	--	--
Ionia	63,900	6,300	14,500	96	--	27	--	62	--	--
Isabella	66,700	4,500	11,300	108	--	42	--	119	--	--
Jackson	160,300	15,200	35,000	360	--	173	--	205	--	--
Kalamazoo	246,200	21,200	51,800	0	--	0	--	0	--	--
Kent	604,700	59,800	149,000	0	--	0	--	0	--	--
Lapeer	90,900	9,900	20,600	154	--	73	--	60	--	--
Lenawee	100,700	9,800	22,100	163	--	19	--	94	--	--
Livingston	182,600	20,500	43,200	284	--	68	--	65	--	--
Macomb	830,000	78,900	180,700	0	--	0	--	0	--	--
Marquette	65,500	4,900	11,300	117	--	75	--	76	--	--
Midland	82,600	8,500	18,500	149	--	38	--	64	--	--
Monroe	152,900	15,900	34,300	555	--	135	--	74	--	--
Montcalm	62,800	6,000	14,200	132	--	48	--	82	--	--
Muskegon	174,600	17,300	40,600	786	--	132	--	398	--	--
Oakland	1,202,400	117,500	267,300	0	--	0	--	0	--	--
Ottawa	260,900	27,000	63,900	1,207	--	314	--	0	--	--
Saginaw	200,900	19,900	45,200	544	--	166	--	354	--	--
St. Clair	168,900	17,200	38,000	328	--	100	--	162	--	--
St. Joseph	62,300	6,100	15,200	56	--	6	--	125	--	--
Shiawassee	70,800	7,200	15,900	189	--	83	--	75	--	--

Reporting county	2008 populations Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Delinquency Petition	Delinquency Non-petition	Status Petition	Status Non-petition	Dependency Petition	Dependency Non-petition	All reported cases
Tuscola	56,100	5,800	12,400	100	--	44	--	57	--	--
Van Buren	78,000	8,100	18,900	177	--	31	--	112	--	--
Washtenaw	344,800	28,000	67,900	0	--	0	--	0	--	--
Wayne	1,949,000	204,700	470,100	5,387	5,447	881	11,425	2,134	231	--
48 Small Counties	1,127,900	99,800	223,300	2,626	--	847	--	1,194	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				16,360	5,447	4,001	11,425	6,817	231	--
Population Represented	10,002,500	972,600	2,241,000	972,600	204,700	972,600	204,700	2,241,000	470,100	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.82	26.61	4.11	55.81	3.04	0.49	--
Number of Reporting Counties				83	1	83	1	83	1	--
Mississippi - 82 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
De Soto	155,200	20,100	44,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,101
Forrest	79,800	8,000	19,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	471
Harrison	179,300	19,200	45,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,479
Hinds	247,500	30,000	67,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,333
Jackson	132,000	15,700	34,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,032
Jones	67,500	7,100	17,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	180
Lauderdale	78,700	8,700	20,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	985
Lee	81,000	9,400	22,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	607
Lowndes	59,200	7,000	15,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	170
Madison	91,500	11,000	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	378
Rankin	141,000	15,300	35,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,067
Washington	54,900	7,100	16,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	723
70 Small Counties	1,572,700	179,500	404,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,012
Number of Reported Cases				--	--	--	--	--	--	18,538
Population Represented	2,940,200	338,200	767,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	338,200
Rates for Reporting Counties				--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				--	--	--	--	--	--	82
Missouri - 115 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Boone	154,300	12,100	31,100	542	652	601	607	107	97	--
Buchanan	89,200	7,900	19,700	127	505	44	267	28	30	--
Cape Girardeau	73,200	6,200	15,300	139	760	14	444	58	19	--
Cass	99,300	10,800	24,900	81	629	32	414	23	73	--
Clay	223,400	21,300	53,300	96	995	15	117	26	187	--
Cole	74,400	6,700	16,600	113	452	21	213	17	194	--
Franklin	100,900	10,100	23,900	79	487	16	269	64	*	--
Greene	266,900	21,300	54,000	131	1,436	*	668	313	216	--
Jackson	700,700	63,400	164,200	1,213	1,024	45	49	959	54	--
Jasper	116,600	10,900	28,600	143	549	57	326	180	270	--
Jefferson	217,600	21,500	51,000	444	885	94	445	104	18	--
Platte	89,300	9,000	20,400	42	234	*	54	11	*	--
St. Charles	349,600	35,800	84,700	220	1,562	50	673	70	71	--
St. Francois	63,300	5,400	13,300	83	456	13	173	18	*	--
St. Louis	992,300	97,900	221,000	1,114	6,285	129	2,896	584	481	--
St. Louis City	356,700	29,300	76,100	845	2,286	11	430	347	161	--
99 Small Counties	1,988,600	190,100	450,800	2,251	9,481	794	8,878	1,844	4,908	--
Number of Reported Cases				7,663	28,678	1,946	16,923	4,753	6,784	--
Population Represented	5,956,300	559,800	1,348,800	559,800	559,800	559,800	559,800	1,348,800	1,348,800	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				13.69	51.23	3.48	30.23	3.52	5.03	--
Number of Reporting Counties				115	115	115	115	115	115	--
Montana - 56 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Cascade	82,000	8,400	19,000	134	1,022	*	290	--	--	--
Flathead	89,100	9,600	21,300	141	591	55	357	--	--	--
Gallatin	89,800	7,500	18,200	67	381	*	70	--	--	--
Missoula	107,600	9,400	21,400	216	734	44	286	--	--	--
Yellowstone	142,600	15,100	34,100	209	733	0	19	--	--	--
51 Small Counties	456,900	50,800	106,400	472	2,627	32	1,136	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				1,239	6,088	137	2,158	--	--	--

Reporting county	2008 populations: Total	2008 populations: 10 through upper age	2008 populations: 0 through upper age	Delinquency: Petition	Delinquency: Non-petition	Status: Petition	Status: Non-petition	Dependency: Petition	Dependency: Non-petition	All reported cases
Population Represented	968,000	100,700	220,400	100,700	100,700	100,700	100,700	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				12.30	60.43	1.36	21.42	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				56	56	56	56	--	--	--
Nebraska - 93 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Buffalo	45,200	4,600	10,700	158	--	37	--	58	--	--
Dodge	35,700	3,800	8,500	163	--	85	--	52	--	--
Douglas	503,100	54,000	132,000	1,140	--	366	--	727	--	--
Hall	56,400	6,500	15,800	358	--	71	--	114	--	--
Lancaster	278,000	25,700	63,700	1,102	--	441	--	901	--	--
Sarpy	150,400	17,700	42,300	511	--	206	--	143	--	--
Scotts Bluff	36,600	4,000	9,200	283	--	165	--	73	--	--
86 Small Counties	676,600	77,300	166,000	2,858	--	1,249	--	657	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				6,573	--	2,620	--	2,725	--	--
Population Represented	1,781,900	193,600	448,400	193,600	--	193,600	--	448,400	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				33.95	--	13.53	--	6.08	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				93	--	93	--	93	--	--
New Hampshire - 10 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Cheshire	77,200	6,400	14,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grafton	86,300	6,700	15,100	260	--	44	--	65	--	--
Hillsborough	404,100	39,000	90,800	1,664	--	331	--	265	--	--
Merrimack	149,000	13,700	30,600	746	--	83	--	106	--	--
Rockingham	298,300	29,800	65,100	570	--	157	--	95	--	--
Strafford	122,900	10,000	24,100	603	--	97	--	115	--	--
4 Small Counties	184,100	15,900	34,700	764	--	164	--	328	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				4,607	--	876	--	974	--	--
Population Represented	1,321,900	121,600	274,700	108,400	--	108,400	--	246,000	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				42.48	--	8.08	--	3.96	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				7	--	7	--	7	--	--
New Jersey - 21 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Atlantic	270,600	29,100	63,500	2,261	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bergen	889,900	94,900	199,100	1,617	--	--	--	--	--	--
Burlington	445,500	49,600	103,600	1,286	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camden	517,700	58,800	127,100	4,182	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cape May	96,500	9,300	18,700	590	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cumberland	156,800	16,700	39,000	1,468	--	--	--	--	--	--
Essex	767,100	83,100	193,600	3,325	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gloucester	288,200	33,200	69,200	1,441	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hudson	592,100	50,700	122,300	2,504	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hunterdon	129,800	15,700	31,200	282	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mercer	364,600	38,000	84,300	2,288	--	--	--	--	--	--
Middlesex	785,300	81,200	184,100	2,182	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monmouth	641,900	75,700	156,000	1,855	--	--	--	--	--	--
Morris	486,900	54,900	117,500	908	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ocean	569,700	57,200	131,300	1,525	--	--	--	--	--	--
Passaic	488,400	52,500	124,100	2,052	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salem	66,200	7,600	15,700	556	--	--	--	--	--	--
Somerset	323,200	37,200	80,900	452	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sussex	151,400	18,700	37,000	509	--	--	--	--	--	--
Union	521,800	56,300	129,200	2,162	--	--	--	--	--	--
Warren	109,900	12,600	26,200	361	--	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				33,806	--	--	--	--	--	--
Population Represented	8,663,400	933,000	2,053,300	933,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				36.23	--	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				21	--	--	--	--	--	--

Reporting county	2008 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 - 33 Districts										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Bernalillo	635,400	63,700	154,200	2,555	3,767	22	336	--	--	--
Chaves	63,000	7,400	17,400	239	588	0	71	--	--	--
Dona Ana	201,400	23,100	55,600	764	1,849	8	565	--	--	--
Eddy	51,800	6,300	14,100	292	563	0	48	--	--	--
Lea	59,100	7,200	17,800	307	402	0	260	--	--	--
McKinley	70,400	10,200	23,000	98	356	*	99	--	--	--
Otero	63,300	6,900	15,100	277	410	6	138	--	--	--
Sandoval	122,500	15,000	32,300	386	824	15	159	--	--	--
San Juan	122,400	15,100	35,100	380	530	8	215	--	--	--
Santa Fe	145,400	13,600	30,500	204	708	*	172	--	--	--
Valencia	72,300	8,800	19,000	218	341	*	20	--	--	--
22 Small Districts	379,700	41,000	92,200	1,524	2,200	28	897	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				7,244	12,538	95	2,980	--	--	--
Population Represented	1,986,800	218,200	506,200	218,200	218,200	218,200	218,200	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Districts				33.20	57.47	0.44	13.66	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Districts				33	33	33	33	--	--	--
New York - 62 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 15										
Albany	297,500	21,400	52,600	276	--	--	--	129	--	--
Allegany	49,400	3,600	9,000	40	--	--	--	24	--	--
Bronx	1,389,300	127,800	343,400	1,266	--	--	--	523	--	--
Broome	194,600	13,900	34,600	195	--	--	--	59	--	--
Cattaraugus	79,800	6,500	16,100	80	--	--	--	16	--	--
Cayuga	79,800	6,000	14,600	66	--	--	--	20	--	--
Chautauqua	133,600	10,100	25,100	72	--	--	--	*	--	--
Chemung	87,900	6,700	17,000	118	--	--	--	63	--	--
Chenango	50,900	4,300	10,000	25	--	--	--	7	--	--
Clinton	81,700	5,600	13,500	*	--	--	--	12	--	--
Columbia	62,000	4,700	10,800	38	--	--	--	40	--	--
Dutchess	292,500	24,700	57,900	121	--	--	--	101	--	--
Erie	909,900	71,100	172,900	505	--	--	--	334	--	--
Fulton	55,100	4,400	10,500	24	--	--	--	34	--	--
Genesee	58,000	4,600	11,200	58	--	--	--	12	--	--
Herkimer	62,300	5,000	12,000	29	--	--	--	15	--	--
Jefferson	117,200	9,300	25,200	124	--	--	--	7	--	--
Kings	2,549,900	197,900	563,800	1,526	--	--	--	330	--	--
Livingston	63,100	4,500	10,900	22	--	--	--	37	--	--
Madison	70,100	5,500	13,300	39	--	--	--	20	--	--
Monroe	731,500	58,700	145,000	474	--	--	--	285	--	--
Montgomery	48,600	4,000	10,000	42	--	--	--	16	--	--
Nassau	1,353,200	115,700	277,000	544	--	--	--	113	--	--
New York	1,631,600	70,000	234,800	961	--	--	--	102	--	--
Niagara	214,200	16,600	40,500	158	--	--	--	28	--	--
Oneida	230,500	17,700	43,400	213	--	--	--	151	--	--
Onondaga	453,400	36,600	91,700	323	--	--	--	123	--	--
Ontario	104,800	8,700	20,600	57	--	--	--	11	--	--
Orange	379,500	36,800	91,500	261	--	--	--	77	--	--
Oswego	121,600	10,100	24,200	60	--	--	--	51	--	--
Otsego	61,800	4,300	10,000	20	--	--	--	8	--	--
Putnam	99,100	9,000	20,900	13	--	--	--	20	--	--
Queens	2,288,600	153,000	436,400	1,092	--	--	--	290	--	--
Rensselaer	155,800	12,000	29,400	137	--	--	--	135	--	--
Richmond	487,400	39,700	99,300	266	--	--	--	94	--	--
Rockland	298,700	27,900	73,500	92	--	--	--	34	--	--
St. Lawrence	109,600	7,700	19,900	42	--	--	--	21	--	--
Saratoga	218,000	17,400	42,700	73	--	--	--	60	--	--
Schenectady	151,300	12,000	30,600	177	--	--	--	53	--	--
Steuben	96,500	7,900	19,400	56	--	--	--	9	--	--
Suffolk	1,513,400	130,100	325,100	555	--	--	--	122	--	--
Sullivan	76,000	5,900	14,900	27	--	--	--	11	--	--
Tioga	50,200	4,200	10,200	22	--	--	--	6	--	--
Tompkins	101,000	5,800	14,500	40	--	--	--	32	--	--

Reporting county	2008 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	
Ulster	181,700	13,600	32,200	125	--	--	--	55	--	--
Warren	65,900	4,900	11,400	33	--	--	--	12	--	--
Washington	62,700	4,700	11,300	33	--	--	--	10	--	--
Wayne	91,500	8,000	19,200	63	--	--	--	9	--	--
Westchester	949,800	79,600	203,200	447	--	--	--	395	--	--
13 Small Counties	455,400	34,300	81,400	234	--	--	--	170	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				11,269	--	--	--	4,290	--	--
Population Represented	19,467,800	1,494,500	3,908,500	1,494,500	--	--	--	3,908,500	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				7.54	--	--	--	1.10	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				62	--	--	--	62	--	--
North Carolina - 100 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 15										
Alamance	147,900	11,500	31,900	241	162	48	13	--	--	--
Brunswick	104,100	6,200	17,300	122	190	7	31	--	--	--
Buncombe	229,400	15,200	42,300	170	281	145	72	--	--	--
Burke	89,300	6,900	17,400	120	40	74	7	--	--	--
Cabarrus	168,600	14,900	41,700	173	94	23	44	--	--	--
Caldwell	79,900	6,200	16,100	100	92	55	31	--	--	--
Carteret	63,500	4,200	10,600	103	28	14	*	--	--	--
Catawba	157,500	12,500	33,900	240	160	80	28	--	--	--
Cleveland	99,000	8,300	21,100	141	92	74	49	--	--	--
Columbus	54,300	4,300	11,900	102	65	19	37	--	--	--
Craven	97,400	6,500	20,200	138	133	12	18	--	--	--
Cumberland	310,700	25,300	75,400	651	559	93	21	--	--	--
Davidson	158,000	12,700	33,600	151	250	25	37	--	--	--
Durham	263,000	17,500	55,900	309	155	95	34	--	--	--
Edgecombe	52,400	4,600	12,200	47	114	*	*	--	--	--
Forsyth	355,100	27,600	77,700	330	333	55	101	--	--	--
Gaston	206,800	16,400	44,900	367	211	243	31	--	--	--
Guilford	474,100	36,700	100,500	1,317	582	117	38	--	--	--
Halifax	55,100	4,300	11,400	118	103	6	8	--	--	--
Harnett	112,000	10,200	26,800	138	93	33	7	--	--	--
Henderson	102,400	6,900	19,100	108	102	31	59	--	--	--
Iredell	155,600	13,600	35,800	194	222	22	10	--	--	--
Johnston	163,300	14,500	40,600	141	100	17	6	--	--	--
Lenoir	56,700	4,700	12,500	135	90	*	*	--	--	--
Lincoln	74,700	6,100	16,000	121	73	50	8	--	--	--
Mecklenburg	892,500	70,100	209,200	969	1,322	157	166	--	--	--
Moore	86,000	6,400	16,900	159	115	24	24	--	--	--
Nash	94,100	7,900	20,500	138	370	*	9	--	--	--
New Hanover	192,700	12,100	35,000	270	221	33	19	--	--	--
Onslow	169,200	10,900	36,900	267	264	47	56	--	--	--
Orange	127,000	8,600	23,200	113	56	12	25	--	--	--
Pitt	155,900	11,100	32,400	283	270	15	28	--	--	--
Randolph	141,000	11,600	30,700	194	102	57	15	--	--	--
Robeson	128,700	11,300	31,800	372	245	65	9	--	--	--
Rockingham	92,100	7,200	18,600	150	74	65	70	--	--	--
Rowan	139,700	11,100	29,200	191	164	43	41	--	--	--
Rutherford	63,400	4,900	12,800	105	54	23	16	--	--	--
Stanly	59,700	4,700	12,300	73	38	*	*	--	--	--
Surry	72,400	5,800	15,200	87	50	31	41	--	--	--
Union	193,400	19,300	52,300	154	120	20	6	--	--	--
Wake	868,100	71,100	206,400	941	684	119	139	--	--	--
Wayne	113,400	9,000	26,000	166	116	46	87	--	--	--
Wilkes	66,700	5,000	13,300	168	101	34	42	--	--	--
Wilson	77,700	6,300	17,200	101	110	11	10	--	--	--
56 Small Counties	1,682,400	126,100	336,000	2,453	1,666	634	716	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				13,131	10,466	2,785	2,222	--	--	--
Population Represented	9,247,100	718,300	2,003,000	718,300	716,200	718,300	718,300	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				18.28	14.61	3.88	3.09	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				100	99	100	100	--	--	--

Reporting county	2008 populations			Delinquency		Status		Dependency		All reported cases
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	
Ohio - 88 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Allen	104,800	11,600	25,900	828	--	148	--	564	--	--
Ashtabula	101,000	11,400	24,000	1,046	--	546	--	66	--	--
Athens	63,200	4,600	10,400	387	--	66	--	117	--	--
Belmont	68,100	6,400	13,500	609	--	101	--	87	--	--
Butler	360,800	39,600	89,700	3,465	--	1,023	--	638	--	--
Clark	139,800	15,100	33,100	2,305	--	427	--	431	--	--
Clermont	195,400	22,300	50,400	1,813	--	189	--	89	--	--
Columbiana	108,100	11,400	23,700	367	--	116	--	318	--	--
Cuyahoga	1,282,900	140,400	299,100	19,096	--	1,640	--	2,798	--	--
Darke	52,000	5,900	12,700	474	--	79	--	44	--	--
Delaware	164,900	19,500	46,300	662	--	256	--	120	--	--
Erie	77,300	8,300	17,200	1,677	--	756	--	129	--	--
Fairfield	142,300	17,400	36,600	661	--	18	--	309	--	--
Franklin	1,135,600	112,900	273,700	8,574	--	2,592	--	2,663	--	--
Geauga	98,800	12,800	25,300	422	--	60	--	45	--	--
Greene	159,400	16,300	34,900	940	--	74	--	181	--	--
Hamilton	853,500	90,900	202,200	19,688	--	2,298	--	1,284	--	--
Hancock	74,400	8,200	17,500	580	--	176	--	57	--	--
Huron	60,100	7,400	16,000	672	--	112	--	81	--	--
Jefferson	68,200	6,600	13,900	305	--	199	--	115	--	--
Lake	235,900	25,400	52,700	1,254	--	517	--	41	--	--
Lawrence	62,700	6,600	14,300	363	--	272	--	56	--	--
Licking	157,600	17,600	38,800	980	--	78	--	552	--	--
Lorain	304,600	34,600	73,500	2,360	--	208	--	250	--	--
Lucas	464,900	50,900	112,100	5,776	2,236	478	435	428	--	--
Mahoning	238,600	25,700	52,500	1,507	--	845	--	422	--	--
Marion	65,600	6,900	14,800	1,381	--	402	--	248	--	--
Medina	171,900	20,800	43,700	1,059	--	166	--	28	--	--
Miami	101,100	11,300	23,900	1,415	--	324	--	61	--	--
Montgomery	534,900	55,200	123,400	4,433	--	2,086	--	678	--	--
Muskingum	85,000	9,400	20,100	899	--	163	--	154	--	--
Portage	156,600	16,400	33,400	875	--	51	--	164	--	--
Richland	125,100	13,300	28,700	1,706	--	395	--	215	--	--
Ross	76,100	7,700	17,000	564	--	129	--	167	--	--
Sandusky	60,300	6,700	14,700	777	--	103	--	66	--	--
Scioto	76,500	7,800	17,500	342	--	159	--	286	--	--
Seneca	56,600	6,200	13,500	673	--	146	--	90	--	--
Stark	380,100	41,400	87,600	2,316	--	315	--	456	--	--
Summit	543,300	59,400	125,900	5,256	--	982	--	1,174	--	--
Trumbull	211,200	22,600	46,900	1,232	--	227	--	292	--	--
Tuscarawas	91,300	9,800	21,500	530	--	110	--	49	--	--
Warren	207,400	24,700	55,300	1,522	--	76	--	70	--	--
Washington	61,200	6,200	13,000	395	--	91	--	49	--	--
Wayne	114,200	13,100	29,200	651	--	120	--	177	--	--
Wood	125,000	12,800	27,000	1,178	--	145	--	386	--	--
43 Small Counties	1,509,900	173,300	371,500	12,706	--	3,150	--	2,385	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				116,721	2,236	22,614	435	19,080	--	--
Population Represented	11,528,100	1,254,900	2,738,600	1,254,900	50,900	1,254,900	50,900	2,738,600	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				93.01	43.93	18.02	8.55	6.97	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				88	1	88	1	88	--	--
Oklahoma - 77 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Adair	21,900	2,800	6,400	19	24	0	8	--	--	--
Alfalfa	5,600	400	900	*	*	*	*	--	--	--
Atoka	14,600	1,600	3,300	16	12	0	*	--	--	--
Beaver	5,200	600	1,300	*	8	0	0	--	--	--
Beckham	21,500	2,200	5,300	64	43	*	36	--	--	--
Blaine	12,700	1,100	2,600	33	24	6	14	--	--	--
Bryan	40,500	4,200	9,500	55	133	0	8	--	--	--
Caddo	29,300	3,700	7,700	82	53	9	63	--	--	--
Canadian	106,800	12,500	27,700	95	157	33	70	--	--	--
Carter	47,700	5,400	12,300	54	158	0	35	--	--	--

Reporting county	2008 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	
Cherokee	45,700	4,900	11,000	75	34	*	21	--	--	--
Choctaw	14,900	1,600	3,700	15	34	0	*	--	--	--
Cimarron	2,600	300	600	*	13	0	0	--	--	--
Cleveland	240,600	24,300	53,600	215	465	16	124	--	--	--
Coal	5,700	700	1,500	8	35	0	9	--	--	--
Comanche	112,200	12,600	29,700	143	518	0	783	--	--	--
Cotton	6,300	800	1,500	9	6	*	*	--	--	--
Craig	15,100	1,600	3,400	29	22	0	*	--	--	--
Creek	69,500	8,200	17,500	69	76	0	*	--	--	--
Custer	26,300	2,400	6,100	68	85	*	35	--	--	--
Delaware	40,500	4,400	9,100	39	139	*	239	--	--	--
Dewey	4,400	500	1,100	6	10	0	*	--	--	--
Ellis	3,900	400	900	14	7	*	6	--	--	--
Garfield	58,100	5,900	14,400	132	143	*	*	--	--	--
Garvin	27,100	3,000	6,700	65	119	0	14	--	--	--
Grady	51,100	5,900	12,900	103	99	19	87	--	--	--
Grant	4,400	500	1,000	10	*	0	*	--	--	--
Greer	5,800	500	1,100	14	*	0	0	--	--	--
Harmon	2,800	300	700	7	*	0	0	--	--	--
Harper	3,400	300	800	*	6	0	0	--	--	--
Haskell	12,300	1,400	3,200	11	29	0	*	--	--	--
Hughes	13,600	1,400	3,100	17	24	0	*	--	--	--
Jackson	25,300	2,900	6,900	36	59	0	*	--	--	--
Jefferson	6,200	700	1,500	*	16	*	7	--	--	--
Johnston	10,400	1,200	2,600	10	45	0	0	--	--	--
Kay	45,900	5,200	11,800	183	174	0	*	--	--	--
Kingfisher	14,300	1,700	3,700	*	23	*	*	--	--	--
Kiowa	9,200	1,000	2,100	15	20	*	*	--	--	--
Latimer	10,600	1,200	2,500	18	14	0	0	--	--	--
Le Flore	49,800	5,500	12,700	45	93	*	21	--	--	--
Lincoln	32,100	3,900	8,100	28	98	0	18	--	--	--
Logan	38,400	4,400	9,300	50	99	*	9	--	--	--
Love	9,100	1,000	2,200	6	19	0	*	--	--	--
McClain	32,500	3,800	8,400	60	129	0	10	--	--	--
McCurtain	33,500	4,100	8,900	62	117	0	26	--	--	--
McIntosh	19,600	1,900	4,200	32	42	*	20	--	--	--
Major	7,100	800	1,700	10	17	0	12	--	--	--
Marshall	15,000	1,600	3,700	12	28	0	6	--	--	--
Mayes	40,100	4,700	10,200	63	136	*	65	--	--	--
Murray	12,800	1,400	3,000	23	37	0	*	--	--	--
Muskogee	70,800	7,800	17,800	110	124	9	29	--	--	--
Noble	11,000	1,200	2,700	13	24	0	0	--	--	--
Nowata	10,700	1,300	2,700	17	16	0	12	--	--	--
Okfuskee	11,100	1,200	2,500	22	69	*	29	--	--	--
Oklahoma	706,100	70,500	180,400	1,804	507	57	8	--	--	--
Okmulgee	39,100	4,400	9,700	47	48	9	9	--	--	--
Osage	45,200	5,400	10,800	67	121	*	27	--	--	--
Ottawa	31,600	3,500	7,700	71	68	14	32	--	--	--
Pawnee	16,300	1,900	4,000	16	19	0	*	--	--	--
Payne	78,700	6,400	15,000	134	251	15	133	--	--	--
Pittsburg	44,800	4,500	9,900	90	114	*	*	--	--	--
Pontotoc	36,900	3,800	8,800	83	258	*	37	--	--	--
Pottawatomie	69,500	7,700	17,100	145	209	*	96	--	--	--
Pushmataha	11,700	1,300	2,700	13	44	0	*	--	--	--
Roger Mills	3,400	300	900	*	*	0	*	--	--	--
Rogers	84,500	10,800	21,900	166	128	10	46	--	--	--
Seminole	24,100	2,700	6,300	69	94	8	24	--	--	--
Sequoyah	41,100	5,100	10,600	60	163	*	53	--	--	--
Stephens	43,400	4,700	10,400	14	151	0	28	--	--	--
Texas	20,600	2,400	6,200	41	69	*	16	--	--	--
Tillman	7,900	1,000	2,100	47	42	0	11	--	--	--
Tulsa	592,400	63,100	153,400	2,266	2,098	298	358	--	--	--
Wagoner	69,000	8,600	17,900	66	177	10	20	--	--	--
Washington	50,600	5,600	11,900	111	238	*	71	--	--	--

Reporting county	2008 populations Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Delinquency Petition	Non-petition	Status Petition	Non-petition	Dependency Petition	Non-petition	All reported cases
Washita	11,700	1,300	2,900	38	13	*	12	--	--	--
Woods	8,400	700	1,600	32	22	*	19	--	--	--
Woodward	19,700	2,000	4,900	33	80	7	39	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				7,717	8,804	566	2,912	--	--	--
Population Represented	3,644,000	392,200	907,500	392,200	392,200	392,200	392,200	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.67	22.45	1.44	7.42	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				77	77	77	77	--	--	--
Oregon - 36 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Benton	81,800	7,500	15,600	92	234	38	224	--	--	--
Clackamas	381,200	44,500	90,300	478	1,204	223	1,502	--	--	--
Coos	63,000	5,800	12,100	182	137	139	128	--	--	--
Deschutes	157,700	16,400	36,300	392	974	81	679	--	--	--
Douglas	103,500	10,500	21,800	329	431	160	500	--	--	--
Jackson	200,300	20,900	44,300	689	1,261	323	362	--	--	--
Josephine	81,200	8,100	16,800	183	315	81	543	--	--	--
Klamath	66,500	7,200	15,600	332	274	108	94	--	--	--
Lane	348,400	32,500	70,200	496	1,331	135	537	--	--	--
Linn	115,400	12,500	28,000	309	413	163	810	--	--	--
Marion	313,700	35,900	84,000	795	1,700	194	1,390	--	--	--
Multnomah	712,500	60,700	151,900	824	3,063	81	1,182	--	--	--
Polk	76,900	8,500	18,100	249	346	65	309	--	--	--
Umatilla	72,800	8,700	19,400	322	606	51	344	--	--	--
Washington	527,200	57,800	136,000	472	1,730	56	1,826	--	--	--
Yamhill	97,900	11,100	24,600	176	381	89	342	--	--	--
20 Small Counties	383,000	40,100	85,600	1,414	1,704	579	1,397	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				7,734	16,104	2,566	12,169	--	--	--
Population Represented	3,783,000	388,900	870,600	388,900	388,900	388,900	388,900	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.88	41.40	6.60	31.29	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				36	36	36	36	--	--	--
Pennsylvania - 67 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Adams	101,900	11,200	23,300	199	164	--	--	--	--	--
Allegheny	1,218,200	115,700	245,700	4,288	1,167	--	--	--	--	--
Armstrong	68,400	6,900	14,300	84	121	--	--	--	--	--
Beaver	172,400	17,200	35,500	379	203	--	--	--	--	--
Bedford	49,800	5,100	10,800	93	0	--	--	--	--	--
Berks	404,800	44,900	97,300	989	740	--	--	--	--	--
Blair	125,900	12,200	26,900	226	227	--	--	--	--	--
Bradford	61,200	6,700	14,200	82	14	--	--	--	--	--
Bucks	623,600	70,100	144,000	1,349	377	--	--	--	--	--
Butler	183,700	19,800	41,700	311	15	--	--	--	--	--
Cambria	144,500	13,400	28,600	446	89	--	--	--	--	--
Carbon	63,600	6,400	13,400	114	58	--	--	--	--	--
Centre	145,600	10,700	23,500	169	0	--	--	--	--	--
Chester	493,300	56,000	122,400	837	380	--	--	--	--	--
Clearfield	82,600	8,200	16,400	67	0	--	--	--	--	--
Columbia	65,100	5,900	12,400	89	149	--	--	--	--	--
Crawford	88,500	9,500	19,900	248	27	--	--	--	--	--
Cumberland	230,300	22,300	47,400	271	273	--	--	--	--	--
Dauphin	258,200	27,100	59,600	1,541	262	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	556,300	61,800	130,700	2,183	117	--	--	--	--	--
Erie	279,600	30,100	63,900	955	285	--	--	--	--	--
Fayette	143,300	14,300	29,300	189	188	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	143,800	14,800	33,500	418	181	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	87,600	7,800	16,500	36	104	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	44,900	4,600	9,600	101	31	--	--	--	--	--
Lackawanna	209,300	20,400	43,600	420	29	--	--	--	--	--
Lancaster	503,800	56,800	126,000	1,162	661	--	--	--	--	--
Lawrence	90,600	9,500	19,400	125	242	--	--	--	--	--
Lebanon	129,300	13,400	29,500	355	87	--	--	--	--	--
Lehigh	341,200	37,000	80,700	1,308	232	--	--	--	--	--

Reporting county	2008 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	
Luzerne	312,100	30,400	63,600	520	375	--	--	--	--	--
Lycoming	116,700	11,500	24,600	399	250	--	--	--	--	--
McKean	43,400	4,600	9,400	94	19	--	--	--	--	--
Mercer	116,700	12,300	25,200	233	48	--	--	--	--	--
Mifflin	46,000	4,800	10,700	104	7	--	--	--	--	--
Monroe	165,500	21,400	40,200	341	90	--	--	--	--	--
Montgomery	778,500	82,500	178,400	1,233	1,066	--	--	--	--	--
Northampton	297,000	31,400	65,800	579	401	--	--	--	--	--
Northumberland	91,200	8,600	18,500	197	442	--	--	--	--	--
Philadelphia	1,540,400	157,500	365,200	7,399	1,878	--	--	--	--	--
Schuylkill	147,200	13,800	29,100	179	328	--	--	--	--	--
Somerset	77,300	7,400	15,100	97	29	--	--	--	--	--
Venango	54,500	5,800	11,900	97	38	--	--	--	--	--
Warren	40,800	4,300	8,600	120	36	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	206,700	20,600	43,000	284	391	--	--	--	--	--
Westmoreland	362,600	36,200	72,600	859	226	--	--	--	--	--
York	425,800	45,900	99,200	933	1,179	--	--	--	--	--
20 Small Counties	632,900	66,100	134,200	1,231	322	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				33,933	13,548	--	--	--	--	--
Population Represented	12,566,400	1,305,100	2,795,800	1,305,100	1,305,100	--	--	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				26.00	10.38	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				67	67	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island - 5 State										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Bristol	49,900	5,200	10,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kent	168,600	17,100	35,300	596	299	211	48	--	--	--
Newport	80,700	7,700	16,200	260	109	83	8	--	--	--
Providence	627,400	64,800	142,100	2,746	1,264	1,002	204	--	--	--
Washington	126,900	13,100	26,000	346	104	160	26	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				3,948	1,776	1,456	286	--	--	--
Population Represented	1,053,500	107,900	229,800	102,700	102,700	102,700	102,700	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting State				38.45	17.30	14.18	2.79	--	--	--
Number of Reporting States				4	4	4	4	--	--	--
South Carolina - 46 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Aiken	154,600	14,600	34,200	355	423	19	36	--	--	--
Anderson	182,900	17,600	41,800	189	346	17	11	--	--	--
Beaufort	152,200	11,300	31,700	334	537	59	85	--	--	--
Berkeley	169,600	16,100	40,300	271	886	95	110	--	--	--
Charleston	349,800	26,000	71,000	996	1,518	90	90	--	--	--
Darlington	66,900	6,600	15,400	145	172	34	18	--	--	--
Dorchester	127,800	13,900	32,400	280	465	57	62	--	--	--
Florence	133,400	12,500	31,800	151	673	13	34	--	--	--
Greenville	442,600	40,800	103,200	645	1,024	70	41	--	--	--
Greenwood	69,100	6,500	15,900	137	460	49	88	--	--	--
Horry	258,800	19,800	50,600	464	1,319	73	251	--	--	--
Lancaster	75,900	7,200	17,000	134	300	*	23	--	--	--
Laurens	69,900	6,400	15,000	68	212	9	49	--	--	--
Lexington	249,700	24,300	58,900	234	791	19	81	--	--	--
Oconee	71,100	6,000	14,400	52	96	13	13	--	--	--
Orangeburg	90,600	8,200	20,600	223	224	14	*	--	--	--
Pickens	117,500	9,900	23,600	182	216	76	17	--	--	--
Richland	366,400	33,200	82,200	564	485	45	51	--	--	--
Spartanburg	282,500	27,300	65,200	312	692	58	37	--	--	--
Sumter	104,300	9,900	25,600	124	185	*	17	--	--	--
York	220,000	21,700	52,800	466	835	90	95	--	--	--
25 Small Counties	747,600	70,100	167,300	1,287	2,620	320	290	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				7,613	14,479	1,222	1,503	--	--	--
Population Represented	4,503,300	409,900	1,010,800	409,900	409,900	409,900	409,900	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				18.57	35.32	2.98	3.67	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				46	46	46	46	--	--	--

Reporting county	2008 populations Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Delinquency Petition	Non-petition	Status Petition	Non-petition	Dependency Petition	Non-petition	All reported cases
South Dakota - 66 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Beadle	15,900	1,700	3,800	111	13	30	24	--	--	--
Brookings	29,900	2,300	5,600	85	27	15	19	--	--	--
Brown	35,000	3,400	7,900	178	0	66	0	--	--	--
Codington	26,200	2,800	6,500	136	25	31	*	--	--	--
Davison	18,900	2,000	4,500	96	48	41	39	--	--	--
Hughes	16,800	2,000	4,200	82	*	36	0	--	--	--
Lawrence	23,400	2,100	4,600	60	0	25	*	--	--	--
Lincoln	39,700	4,500	11,500	165	35	52	10	--	--	--
Meade	23,900	2,500	5,700	83	*	22	0	--	--	--
Minnehaha	179,900	18,200	43,700	1,305	57	929	208	--	--	--
Pennington	98,800	10,300	24,700	847	*	408	40	--	--	--
Yankton	21,900	2,400	5,000	169	33	52	53	--	--	--
54 Small Counties	274,300	33,000	70,900	946	85	474	206	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				4,263	329	2,181	601	--	--	--
Population Represented	804,500	87,300	198,600	84,900	84,900	84,900	84,900	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				50.18	3.87	25.67	7.07	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				65	65	65	65	--	--	--
Tennessee - 95 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Anderson	74,200	7,900	17,100	123	108	96	282	21	58	--
Blount	121,600	12,600	27,100	1,219	842	268	193	54	309	--
Bradley	96,600	10,000	22,400	485	252	130	92	0	*	--
Carter	59,200	5,300	11,600	260	13	98	16	76	*	--
Davidson	628,200	54,100	139,800	3,641	3,226	2,221	*	890	249	--
Greene	66,100	6,600	14,200	242	223	175	95	8	22	--
Hamblen	62,500	6,400	14,800	339	252	105	106	247	93	--
Hamilton	334,100	32,800	73,900	2,212	907	993	898	114	66	--
Knox	431,100	41,500	94,300	982	2,419	285	727	223	23	--
Madison	96,700	10,800	24,300	920	20	52	167	0	0	--
Maury	82,700	8,600	20,000	431	113	376	56	68	106	--
Montgomery	155,500	17,500	42,700	358	817	123	740	*	0	--
Putnam	71,400	6,900	16,000	723	180	249	89	59	36	--
Rutherford	250,400	27,900	65,400	1,084	521	725	155	0	0	--
Sevier	85,400	8,700	19,200	399	700	296	161	44	401	--
Shelby	919,100	112,000	252,700	2,659	9,723	105	1,523	1,869	158	--
Sullivan	154,000	15,300	32,400	470	470	209	445	168	111	--
Sumner	155,700	18,200	39,800	847	816	425	212	22	70	--
Washington	118,900	10,900	24,700	506	348	141	106	132	14	--
Williamson	172,300	22,700	48,900	981	1,181	590	164	153	14	--
Wilson	110,200	12,500	27,800	645	501	277	51	78	10	--
74 Small Counties	1,994,500	211,900	462,400	8,679	4,271	5,270	3,405	1,358	962	--
Number of Reported Cases				28,205	27,903	13,209	9,687	5,588	2,708	--
Population Represented	6,240,500	661,100	1,491,200	661,100	661,100	661,100	661,100	1,491,200	1,491,200	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				42.66	42.21	19.98	14.65	3.75	1.82	--
Number of Reporting Counties				95	95	95	95	95	95	--
Texas - 254 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Anderson	56,700	4,100	10,800	73	46	*	*	--	--	--
Angelina	82,800	8,300	21,200	132	188	0	0	--	--	--
Bell	285,600	27,900	80,800	576	334	57	194	--	--	--
Bexar	1,621,300	167,000	430,800	4,652	3,673	12	63	--	--	--
Bowie	92,700	8,700	21,200	86	272	*	13	--	--	--
Brazoria	301,200	31,100	79,300	939	549	6	76	--	--	--
Brazos	174,900	12,800	36,400	656	182	20	88	--	--	--
Cameron	389,200	46,300	128,900	1,394	845	21	308	--	--	--
Collin	763,400	81,300	204,100	782	795	29	98	--	--	--
Comal	110,100	10,800	25,400	239	304	25	40	--	--	--
Coryell	73,100	6,400	16,200	115	169	*	47	--	--	--
Dallas	2,411,900	232,700	645,600	4,692	4,179	26	980	--	--	--
Denton	637,500	64,600	165,400	1,180	278	118	88	--	--	--

Reporting county	2008 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	
Ector	131,200	13,600	37,300	247	501	*	*	--	--	--
Ellis	147,900	16,800	40,500	146	370	*	*	--	--	--
El Paso	738,400	82,800	220,200	1,508	1,504	0	11	--	--	--
Fort Bend	532,600	64,100	147,600	716	684	26	114	--	--	--
Galveston	288,500	28,500	70,900	854	528	0	6	--	--	--
Grayson	118,800	11,100	27,400	152	160	0	0	--	--	--
Gregg	117,700	11,200	29,900	316	333	14	54	--	--	--
Guadalupe	117,300	12,700	29,300	235	381	23	167	--	--	--
Harris	3,980,600	409,500	1,091,800	12,066	3,346	20	1,696	--	--	--
Harrison	63,800	6,200	15,100	162	138	*	8	--	--	--
Hays	149,400	13,500	34,700	191	344	25	63	--	--	--
Henderson	78,800	7,200	17,100	98	154	6	22	--	--	--
Hidalgo	721,300	88,300	250,200	1,120	697	70	103	--	--	--
Hunt	82,300	7,800	19,500	191	161	0	*	--	--	--
Jefferson	242,200	22,800	56,600	461	555	20	88	--	--	--
Johnson	153,900	16,400	39,300	275	235	*	45	--	--	--
Kaufman	100,400	11,600	27,800	76	300	0	*	--	--	--
Liberty	75,300	7,800	18,800	44	82	0	*	--	--	--
Lubbock	265,400	23,300	62,100	650	629	8	43	--	--	--
McLennan	230,800	21,900	55,900	709	449	21	83	--	--	--
Midland	129,200	13,400	34,400	415	381	*	*	--	--	--
Montgomery	431,200	47,200	113,500	494	613	7	136	--	--	--
Nacogdoches	63,400	5,200	14,200	94	195	0	23	--	--	--
Nueces	320,300	32,200	81,400	605	1,422	27	209	--	--	--
Orange	82,900	8,600	19,800	108	67	*	11	--	--	--
Parker	112,100	12,000	26,800	121	138	*	156	--	--	--
Potter	121,100	11,300	32,000	267	491	*	48	--	--	--
Randall	114,300	11,500	27,100	221	156	*	17	--	--	--
San Patricio	68,300	7,600	18,600	171	313	15	171	--	--	--
Smith	201,200	19,000	49,000	509	295	10	39	--	--	--
Tarrant	1,750,000	178,800	470,900	2,873	2,966	6	349	--	--	--
Taylor	126,700	10,900	29,700	207	351	*	21	--	--	--
Tom Green	107,400	9,100	24,500	346	374	31	66	--	--	--
Travis	998,600	78,500	228,400	2,680	1,403	147	326	--	--	--
Victoria	86,800	8,900	22,500	150	344	0	40	--	--	--
Walker	63,600	3,700	9,500	58	149	0	*	--	--	--
Webb	235,900	28,700	84,800	1,024	787	21	146	--	--	--
Wichita	127,700	11,100	29,100	491	214	0	*	--	--	--
Williamson	395,100	41,400	106,200	551	663	19	51	--	--	--
202 Small Counties	3,431,700	342,300	827,500	5,354	7,719	178	944	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				52,472	42,406	1,039	7,275	--	--	--
Population Represented	24,304,300	2,460,700	6,408,100	2,460,700	2,460,700	2,460,700	2,460,700	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.32	17.23	0.42	2.96	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				254	254	254	254	--	--	--
Utah - 29 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Cache	111,900	13,300	34,400	1,093	201	355	469	--	--	--
Davis	295,100	40,500	99,300	1,486	1,034	235	555	--	--	--
Salt Lake	1,018,500	117,900	297,000	8,055	4,147	976	1,441	--	--	--
Utah	529,800	69,600	183,500	3,349	1,179	658	605	--	--	--
Washington	135,700	15,600	40,000	1,133	418	228	301	--	--	--
Weber	227,200	27,300	66,800	2,336	889	452	1,104	--	--	--
23 Small Counties	409,300	55,400	129,600	3,954	1,217	1,134	1,105	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				21,406	9,085	4,038	5,580	--	--	--
Population Represented	2,727,300	339,400	850,700	339,400	339,400	339,400	339,400	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				63.06	26.77	11.90	16.44	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				29	29	29	29	--	--	--

Reporting county	2008 populations Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Delinquency Petition	Non-petition	Status Petition	Non-petition	Dependency Petition	Non-petition	All reported cases
Vermont - 14 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Chittenden	151,400	14,700	30,900	231	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rutland	63,200	6,000	12,300	100	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	58,700	5,600	11,900	93	--	--	--	--	--	--
Windsor	56,800	5,500	11,200	55	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 Small Counties	291,000	30,700	62,400	386	--	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				865	--	--	--	--	--	--
Population Represented	621,000	62,500	128,600	62,500	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				13.84	--	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				14	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia - 134 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Albemarle	94,300	9,400	20,400	297	77	30	15	--	--	--
Arlington	210,200	11,200	34,200	969	29	135	87	--	--	--
Augusta	71,800	7,600	16,000	245	35	127	43	--	--	--
Chesterfield	303,900	38,600	81,200	2,006	1,379	137	154	--	--	--
Fairfax	1,019,400	108,700	254,000	3,636	895	520	472	--	--	--
Fauquier	67,200	8,100	17,100	207	26	38	13	--	--	--
Hanover	99,600	12,600	25,300	526	176	109	41	--	--	--
Henrico	292,700	31,100	69,900	2,297	604	586	48	--	--	--
Henry	55,400	5,300	11,400	224	69	34	76	--	--	--
Loudoun	290,100	33,800	86,600	893	323	139	135	--	--	--
Montgomery	90,200	6,400	14,800	315	114	59	37	--	--	--
Pittsylvania	61,700	6,100	13,300	262	31	50	42	--	--	--
Prince William	366,100	44,500	108,400	1,944	593	138	112	--	--	--
Roanoke	90,400	9,800	21,000	532	145	124	160	--	--	--
Rockingham	74,400	7,900	17,300	172	32	53	*	--	--	--
Spotsylvania	120,000	16,300	34,200	773	263	142	100	--	--	--
Stafford	122,100	18,100	36,200	650	237	64	163	--	--	--
Alexandria City	144,600	7,000	26,100	490	98	133	231	--	--	--
Chesapeake City	220,300	27,900	58,000	1,451	387	350	126	--	--	--
Danville City	44,600	4,200	9,500	429	51	95	135	--	--	--
Hampton City	145,300	14,400	32,800	1,091	591	32	503	--	--	--
Lynchburg City	72,900	5,900	14,600	631	55	273	55	--	--	--
Newport News City	193,200	20,700	50,000	1,551	733	395	881	--	--	--
Norfolk City	234,700	21,200	55,400	1,358	549	85	637	--	--	--
Portsmouth City	99,500	10,000	24,200	804	122	24	122	--	--	--
Richmond City	202,900	15,500	41,300	1,375	573	212	98	--	--	--
Roanoke City	93,700	8,300	20,000	1,252	310	167	29	--	--	--
Suffolk City	82,400	9,700	21,600	591	*	55	24	--	--	--
Virginia Beach City	432,200	48,200	107,700	1,822	531	159	468	--	--	--
105 Small Counties	2,399,600	237,800	516,400	14,094	2,892	3,289	1,587	--	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				42,887	11,925	7,754	6,595	--	--	--
Population Represented	7,795,400	806,300	1,838,900	804,400	804,400	804,400	804,400	--	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				53.31	14.82	9.64	8.20	--	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				133	133	133	133	--	--	--
Washington - 39 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Benton	164,000	20,700	44,800	1,272	1,478	419	427	85	--	--
Chelan	71,300	8,000	17,900	427	230	372	75	70	--	--
Clallam	70,900	6,500	13,300	288	249	479	133	66	--	--
Clark	424,700	50,900	112,400	1,339	1,562	679	641	267	--	--
Cowlitz	101,500	11,900	25,600	560	297	217	645	107	--	--
Grant	85,600	11,300	26,600	245	635	199	132	79	--	--
Grays Harbor	71,400	7,500	16,200	230	259	305	122	133	--	--
Island	80,800	7,600	16,400	138	139	156	159	41	--	--
King	1,884,200	172,800	403,900	3,472	2,230	818	2,495	838	--	--
Kitsap	239,900	26,300	55,300	861	731	106	554	187	--	--
Lewis	74,400	8,200	17,800	301	208	158	119	68	--	--
Pierce	787,100	87,200	196,000	2,275	3,128	1,004	416	526	--	--
Skagit	118,400	13,000	28,500	704	452	86	453	165	--	--

Reporting county	2008 populations Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Delinquency Petition	Non-petition	Status Petition	Non-petition	Dependency Petition	Non-petition	All reported cases
Snohomish	685,300	77,200	171,000	1,954	2,165	1,982	1,091	563	--	--
Spokane	462,400	49,000	108,300	1,416	2,046	571	1,504	615	--	--
Thurston	245,600	26,000	56,000	1,029	391	429	100	123	--	--
Walla Walla	58,100	6,100	13,400	300	260	153	81	36	--	--
Whatcom	197,000	18,900	41,600	659	460	8	345	226	--	--
Yakima	234,900	30,800	73,200	1,651	863	572	614	188	--	--
20 Small Counties	508,500	53,800	119,800	1,402	1,514	676	700	440	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				20,523	19,297	9,389	10,806	4,823	--	--
Population Represented	6,566,100	693,600	1,558,000	683,200	683,200	683,200	683,200	1,558,000	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				30.04	28.24	13.74	15.82	3.10	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				36	36	36	36	39	--	--
West Virginia - 55 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 17										
Berkeley	102,300	11,300	25,600	82	--	0	--	112	--	--
Cabell	94,500	7,900	18,800	195	--	*	--	142	--	--
Harrison	68,600	7,000	15,300	166	--	158	--	78	--	--
Kanawha	190,900	17,700	40,600	764	--	192	--	274	--	--
Marion	56,500	5,000	11,300	78	--	0	--	83	--	--
Mercer	61,600	5,700	13,000	38	--	9	--	157	--	--
Monongalia	88,600	6,400	14,900	40	--	46	--	58	--	--
Ohio	44,100	4,200	8,900	91	--	115	--	84	--	--
Raleigh	78,700	7,300	16,400	237	--	210	--	158	--	--
Wood	86,600	8,600	18,800	228	--	145	--	84	--	--
45 Small Counties	942,300	94,500	203,700	990	--	1,229	--	1,595	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				2,909	--	2,105	--	2,825	--	--
Population Represented	1,814,900	175,700	387,400	175,700	--	175,700	--	387,400	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.55	--	11.98	--	7.29	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				55	--	55	--	55	--	--
Wisconsin - 72 Counties										
Upper age of jurisdiction: 16										
Brown	244,700	22,800	56,000	435	--	105	--	157	--	--
Chippewa	60,300	5,500	13,200	179	--	134	--	51	--	--
Dane	483,300	37,400	95,700	1,048	--	129	--	299	--	--
Dodge	87,800	7,900	18,000	222	--	174	--	88	--	--
Eau Claire	98,200	8,000	19,300	293	--	667	--	94	--	--
Fond Du Lac	99,900	9,200	21,300	278	--	126	--	80	--	--
Grant	49,100	4,100	9,800	184	--	124	--	21	--	--
Jefferson	80,600	7,100	17,500	184	--	45	--	68	--	--
Kenosha	164,300	16,900	39,900	566	--	143	--	109	--	--
La Crosse	112,400	9,300	22,200	239	--	43	--	80	--	--
Manitowoc	80,700	7,700	16,800	201	--	49	--	98	--	--
Marathon	131,000	12,900	29,900	305	--	268	--	94	--	--
Milwaukee	954,000	88,400	227,700	2,950	--	135	--	1,094	--	--
Outagamie	175,100	17,100	40,700	764	--	517	--	103	--	--
Ozaukee	85,800	8,900	18,900	182	--	84	--	50	--	--
Portage	69,000	5,700	13,300	357	--	304	--	23	--	--
Racine	200,100	19,800	46,900	656	--	202	--	107	--	--
Rock	160,200	15,800	37,400	1,187	--	558	--	126	--	--
St. Croix	82,500	8,200	20,300	116	--	86	--	40	--	--
Sheboygan	114,500	10,900	25,500	450	--	94	--	100	--	--
Walworth	100,500	9,200	21,600	144	--	51	--	82	--	--
Washington	129,700	12,700	29,300	290	--	49	--	35	--	--
Waukesha	380,900	38,000	84,800	370	--	217	--	194	--	--
Winnebago	162,100	13,700	32,500	1,002	--	455	--	179	--	--
Wood	73,800	6,800	15,700	82	--	40	--	169	--	--
47 Small Counties	1,247,000	114,100	261,300	3,953	--	4,378	--	1,019	--	--
Number of Reported Cases				16,637	--	9,177	--	4,560	--	--
Population Represented	5,627,600	518,100	1,235,400	518,100	--	518,100	--	1,235,400	--	--
Rates for Reporting Counties				32.11	--	17.71	--	3.69	--	--
Number of Reporting Counties				72	--	72	--	72	--	--

Table Notes

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

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

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

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

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

California: (dependency figures)
Source: Judicial Council of California
Mode: 2010 Court Statistics Report
Data: 1. Dependency figures are cases disposed for fiscal year 2008 - 2009.

Colorado
Source: Colorado Judicial Department
Mode: FY 2008 Annual Report: Statistical Supplement
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitioned case filings for fiscal year 2008. They include delinquency and status offense cases.
2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.
3. Dependency figures are petitioned case filings for fiscal year 2008.

Connecticut
Source: Judicial Branch Administration, Court Support Services and Court Operations Divisions
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Delaware
Source: Family Court of the State of Delaware
Mode: 2008 Annual Report of the Delaware Judiciary
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed in fiscal year 2008.
2. Delinquency figures include traffic cases.
3. There is no statute on status offenders in this State; therefore, the court handles no status offense cases.

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

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

Georgia: all counties except those listed in the next note
Source: Judicial Council of Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: AOC publication, Caseload of the Georgia Courts 2008
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 2008.
2. Status figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 2008.
3. Dependency figures are the number of children disposed with a petition for calendar year 2008.
4. Delinquency, status, and dependency figures may include a small percentage of children disposed without a petition.

Georgia: Bartow, Camden, Chatham, Clarke, Clayton, Columbia, Coweta, Dawson, Dougherty, Fayette, Fulton, Gwinnett, Hall, Henry, Houston, Murray, Muscogee, Newton, Spalding, Thomas, Troup, Walker, Walton, Ware, and Whitfield Counties
Source: Georgia Council of Juvenile Court Judges
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

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

Idaho
Source: Idaho Supreme Court
Mode: Idaho Courts 2008 Annual Report Appendix
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases filed.

Illinois: all counties except that listed in the next note
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Probation Services Division
Mode: 2008 Probation Statistics
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are the number of petitions filed.
2. Status figures are the number of petitions filed. Minor requiring authoritative intervention (MRAI) and truancy counts were summed to determine status figures.
3. Dependency figures are the number of petitions filed.

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

Indiana
Source: Supreme Court of Indiana, Division of State Court Administration
Mode: 2008 Indiana Judicial Service Report, Volume II (petitioned) and 2008 Indiana Judicial Service Report: Probation Report (non-petitioned)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are petitioned cases disposed.

Iowa
Source: Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.

Kansas
Source: Supreme Court of Kansas, Office of Judicial Administration
Mode: Annual Report of the Courts of Kansas
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are juvenile offender filings disposed for fiscal year 2008.

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

Massachusetts
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: Massachusetts Court System Juvenile Court Department, Fiscal Year 2008 Statistics
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are complaints disposed and include motor vehicle violations.
2. Status figures are petitions disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
4. A charge is a single count alleged in a juvenile complaint.
5. Hampshire County figures are reported with Franklin County.

Michigan: all counties except that listed in the next note
Source: State Court Administrative Office, Michigan Supreme Court
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

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

Mississippi
Source: Mississippi Department of Human Services
Mode: Division of Youth Services 2008 Annual Statistical Report
Data: 1. Total figures are cases referred.

Missouri
Source: Department of Social Services, Division of Youth Services
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

Montana
Source: Montana Board of Crime Control
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Nebraska
Source: Nebraska Crime Commission
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petitioned cases disposed.
2. Status figures are petitioned cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are petitioned cases disposed.
4. In Douglas County, only those cases processed through the county attorney's office were reported.

New Hampshire
Source: New Hampshire Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are juvenile filings.
2. Status figures are juvenile filings.
3. Dependency figures are juvenile filings.

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

New Mexico
Source: Children, Youth, and Families Department
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

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

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

Ohio: all counties except those listed in the next three notes
Source: Supreme Court of Ohio
Mode: Ohio Courts Summary 2008
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petition terminations.
2. Status figures are unruly petition terminations.
3. Dependency figures include dependency, neglect, and abuse petition terminations.

Ohio: Franklin County
Source: Franklin County Court of Common Pleas
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

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

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

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

Oregon
Source: Oregon Youth Authority
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Pennsylvania
Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status offenses in Pennsylvania are classified as dependency cases, which were not reported.
3. Figures presented here do not match those found in the 2008 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Disposition Report, due to differing units of count.

Rhode Island
Source: Rhode Island Family Court
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

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

South Dakota
Source: Unified Judicial System
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Shannon County is an American Indian reservation that handles juvenile matters in the tribal court, which is not part of the State's juvenile court system.

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

Texas
Source: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

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

Vermont
Source: Vermont Court Administrators Office
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.

Virginia
Source: Department of Juvenile Justice and the Virginia Supreme Court
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Fairfax City reports with Fairfax County; South Boston City reports with Halifax County.

Washington
Source: Office of the Administrator for the Courts
Mode: Automated data file (delinquency) and Superior Court 2008 Annual Caseload Report (dependency)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are petitioned cases disposed.
3. Wakiakum County reports with Pacific County; Garfield County reports with Asotin County; Franklin County reports with Benton County.
4. King County reports only delinquency data that contribute to an individual's criminal history record information.
5. Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data.

West Virginia
Source: Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center
Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status) and statistical pages sent to NCJJ (dependency)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are total number of new filings in 2008.

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.

Index of Tables and Figures

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