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series*

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JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS - 1961

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JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS

1961

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Social Security Administration

Children's Bureau 1962

The statistics in this publication represent the volume of children's cases disposed of by juvenile courts. They are affected by several factors. Ages of children and types of cases (e.g., traffic violations) over which courts have jurisdiction are established by State law and often differ for courts in different States and sometimes for courts within the same State. This affects the number of cases reported and consequently the comparability of the reports from the various courts.

The number of children's cases reported by different courts is also greatly influenced by variations in the organization and scope of the services of other agencies. Many communities have established agencies, such as a juvenile division of the police department, that adjust many cases or refer them to other community agencies rather than to the juvenile courts. In some communities the juvenile court is one of the few agencies providing social services to children. In others, programs of social services for children are well established; in these, the juvenile court is only one of many agencies dealing with children and is primarily used only when its authority as a judicial agency is needed.

Furthermore, whether a child comes to the attention of the court is influenced by community and parental attitudes toward a child's behavior, and these attitudes vary from place to place.

Because of these and other limitations (many of which are not statistically assessable), juvenile court statistics, when taken by themselves, cannot measure the full extent of either delinquency, dependency, or neglect. They may be particularly misleading when used to make comparisons between one community and another. They do, however, indicate how frequently one important community resource, the juvenile court, is utilized for dealing with such cases. (For further discussion of the problems of measurement of juvenile delinquency, see I. Richard Perlman: "Reporting Juvenile Delinquency," National Probation and Parole Association Journal, July 1957, 3, pp. 242-249.)

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Delinquency cases (excluding traffic offenses)

Extent About 503,000 juvenile delinquency cases (excluding traffic offenses) were handled by juvenile courts in the United States in 1961. The estimated number of different children involved in these cases was somewhat lower (434,000), since the same child may have been referred more than once during the year. These children represent 1.7 percent of all children aged 10 through 17 in the country. (Note: These data are not comparable to those reported for years prior to 1957 when traffic offenses were not separately identifiable and were included with other delinquency cases. See section on "Traffic cases" below.)

(Table 1)

Trend. In 1961, for the first time since 1948, delinquency cases decreased from the previous year. The overall decrease for the country was slight - only 1 percent - while at the same time the child population, aged 10 through 17, increased by 3 percent. This is a reversal of the trend noted in the past decade where delinquency cases not only increased each year but the increase generally exceeded that of the child population.

(Tables 4, 9 and
chart)

Although there was a slight overall decrease in the number of juvenile delinquency cases referred to juvenile courts, the number of such cases handled by urban juvenile courts increased by 2 percent in 1961. This increase in urban courts which handle more than two-thirds of all court delinquency cases was offset by a 4 percent drop in courts serving semi-urban areas and an 18 percent drop in those serving rural areas. Thus again in 1961, as in 1960, the previous pattern of court delinquency cases increasing faster in rural areas than elsewhere was not sustained.

The percentage changes between 1960 and 1961 were roughly the same for boys' as for girls' cases. The one notable exception occurred in the semi-urban courts where girls' cases decreased by 13 percent while boys' decreased by only 2 percent.

Delinquency cases (excluding traffic offenses)—continued

The largest decrease in 1961 occurred in the unofficial delinquency cases handled by rural courts.

Sex ratio. (Table 1)	Delinquency cases still continue to be primarily a boys' problem; boys are referred to court more than four times as often as girls.
Manner of handling. . . (Table 2)	Cases handled unofficially — without filing a petition — are included in the data of this report. About half of the delinquency cases were disposed of in this way. The proportion of cases handled unofficially was higher in urban and semi-urban courts than in rural courts, owing perhaps to the availability of specialized intake or probation staff in the larger courts. (For a discussion of policy consideration in the unofficial disposition of cases, see <u>Standards for Specialized Courts Dealing with Children</u> , Children's Bureau Publication No. 346, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1954, pp. 43-45.)
Differential rates . . . (Table 3)	The rate of delinquency cases (the number of cases per 1,000 child population aged 10 through 17) was about three times higher in predominantly urban areas than in predominantly rural areas. Courts in predominantly urban areas handle more than two-thirds of all the delinquency cases in the country.
Reason for referral. . . (Table 5)	Boys were referred to courts for considerably different reasons than girls. Based on reports from courts serving very large cities (see "Sources of Data"), more than half of the offenses committed by girls were for conduct which characterizes juvenile misbehavior but is not ordinarily considered a crime — runaway, truancy, curfew, ungovernable behavior, etc. About a fifth of the boys were involved in offenses of this nature. On the other hand, almost half of the offenses for which boys were referred to large city courts were for offenses against property — larceny, auto theft (including unauthorized use of auto), vandalism, robbery and burglary; less than a fifth of the girls were involved in such cases.

Delinquency cases (excluding traffic offenses)—continued

Boys were referred to court primarily for the following offenses (listed in their order of frequency): larceny, burglary, and auto theft. Girls were most frequently referred for running away, being ungovernable, larceny and sex offenses.

Disposition About one-third of the delinquency cases referred to courts serving large cities (see "Sources of Data"), were dismissed with warning or adjustment. This high proportion of dismissals does not mean that the children were not involved in delinquent acts. (In about 10 percent of the cases in large cities, the complaints were not substantiated.) Rather, the child's family or personal situation appeared to warrant that type of disposition.

(Table 6)

There appears to be no significant difference in the disposition of boys' and girls' cases even though the reasons for referral to court for boys are significantly different from those of girls (see "Reasons for referral" above). However, the types of dispositions vary significantly when the cases are handled "with petition" or "without petition". This is to be expected since certain actions taken by the court that curtail or deny the freedom of the child or the rights of the parents to the child's care, custody and control usually are handled in an official manner with full hearing.

Thus, in almost half of the delinquency cases handled "with petition," the child is placed on probation; in about one-fifth of the cases, the child is committed to care and custody of an agency or institution. More than half of the cases handled "without petition" are adjusted, indicating perhaps that in most such cases the offense is relatively minor or the child has had no serious delinquency pattern previously.

Traffic Cases

Extent In addition to the 503,000 juvenile delinquency cases, about 298,000 traffic cases were disposed of by juvenile courts in the country in 1961. These cases involve roughly 257,000 different

(Table 7)

Traffic cases—continued

children or almost 1 percent of the child population. These traffic cases do not represent all traffic cases of juveniles since many juvenile courts do not have jurisdiction in such cases. They represent only those coming to the attention of juvenile courts.

Change from
previous year

(Table 8)

Traffic cases, like delinquency cases, showed a slight overall decrease (2 percent) in 1961 from the estimated number in 1960 for the country as a whole. Unlike delinquency cases, however, the urban courts which had an increase in delinquency cases showed a decrease in traffic cases; rural courts which experienced a large decrease in delinquency cases had a large increase in traffic cases.

Discussion

In former years traffic cases, in those courts that had jurisdiction in such cases, were included with other types of juvenile delinquency cases and could not be separately identified. Since 1957, courts have been requested to report data on traffic cases separately. The reasons for doing this are as follows:

First, most traffic offenses can hardly be considered in the same category as other types of delinquency. Most do not involve the type of behavior or circumstances that require the study and specialized handling necessary in other forms of misconduct. This is recognized by the Standard Family and Juvenile Court Acts which permit special handling of juvenile traffic cases in a summary manner, without social investigation. It is generally believed therefore (and recommended by the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges) that traffic offenses should be analyzed separately from other types of delinquency. This was not very important 5 to 10 years ago when traffic cases comprised a small proportion of all juvenile delinquency cases. In recent years, however, greater use of the auto by juveniles has accounted for increasingly more juvenile traffic cases.

Traffic cases—continued

Second, in at least one State, recent legislation prohibits the classification of traffic offenses under the heading of "juvenile delinquency," unless specifically adjudicated as such.

Third, some courts have jurisdiction in traffic cases and others do not. This disturbs the comparability of reporting. By reporting traffic cases separately, the data on delinquency cases (excluding traffic cases) become more precise. Also any changes in the methods of handling traffic cases (i.e., the increasing trend toward handling juvenile traffic cases in traffic courts) will only affect the series of data on traffic cases and not the other series on delinquency cases excluding traffic. Since traffic cases have been included with other delinquency cases up to now, the question may appropriately be raised as to whether the high rise in delinquency noted in the past decade may reflect merely the increased number of traffic offenses. This cannot be proved or disproved nationally since the data are not available. Nevertheless, the following observations are relevant.

Examination of some State reports (California, Ohio, Missouri, Florida) that maintain separate data on traffic cases reveals that traffic offenses have increased tremendously in recent years. In the courts in some of these States, traffic cases comprise half or more of all types of delinquency cases. There is no question but that in such courts, where the proportion of traffic cases is so high, the rapid increase in traffic cases would seriously bias the overall delinquency picture for these specific States. For the United States as a whole, however, it is believed that the inclusion of traffic cases with other types of delinquency has not seriously affected the overall picture.

This belief is based on the following:

1. Many courts do not have jurisdiction over routine juvenile traffic cases so that nationally traffic cases comprise only about one-third of

Traffic cases—continued

all types of delinquency cases, while nontraffic delinquency cases comprise the remaining two-thirds. This ratio buffers somewhat any disproportionate effect that the increase in traffic cases may have on the overall results.

2. Trends over the past decade in juvenile court data that include traffic cases are strikingly similar to those of the police arrest data on juveniles issued by the F.B.I., which do not include traffic offenses (except for driving while intoxicated).

3. Delinquency data for some courts that do not have jurisdiction in juvenile traffic cases or where traffic cases are excluded show trends that parallel closely, but not exactly, the national trend where traffic cases have been included. This was true for courts in New York State, in Connecticut and in several other States where data were available.

The above observations do not mean that the inclusion of traffic cases may not have inflated somewhat the overall, year-to-year increases nationally, but rather that the degree of inflation has not been great.

Mention must be made of the many persons who believe that, although a lax view can sometimes be taken of traffic offenses by adults, this should not be done in the case of juveniles, who are in their formative years and for whom obedience to law should be stressed. To this group of persons, a juvenile traffic offender is as delinquent as any other delinquent child. The group holding this view would argue that juvenile court statistics understate the problem of delinquency since many juvenile traffic offenders appear in courts other than juvenile courts and are not included in the statistics.

The preceding discussion should be taken into consideration in interpreting the statistical data in this report.

Other cases

Dependency and
neglect.....

(Tables 10-12)

Most juvenile courts by statute have jurisdiction over court actions involving dependent and neglected children as well as delinquent children. Dependency and neglect cases in the United States totaled 140,000 in 1961. Such cases increased by 7 percent between 1960 and 1961. Thus, the upward trend which began in 1951 and occurred in each subsequent year except 1956, continues.

Special proceedings ..

(Appendix)

A small proportion of all court cases are those involving adoption, custody, consent to marry and other "special proceedings." Courts vary in the types of such cases handled.

SOURCES OF DATA

1. Data on the number of juvenile delinquency cases are based on reports from a national sample of juvenile courts, supplemented by estimates for Alaska and Hawaii.

The national sample of juvenile courts, drawn from the Current Population Survey Sample of the Bureau of the Census, is representative of the country as a whole. For this sample, the United States was first divided into about 2,000 primary sampling units, each consisting of a county or a number of contiguous counties, such as those in a standard metropolitan area. The 2,000 primary sampling units were then subdivided into 230 groups, each consisting of a set of sampling units as much alike as possible in such characteristics as regional location, population density, percent of nonwhite population, rate of growth, etc. From each group a single primary sample unit was selected at random, resulting in 230 sampling units in which 502 courts were located. (For a more detailed description of the Current Population Survey Sample, see Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 2, Bureau of the Census.)

As shown below, the majority of the urban courts serve large areas of 100,000 or more population; semi-urban courts serve medium-sized areas; and rural courts, small areas of under 20,000.

Type of court	All courts	Number of courts serving populations of:				
		100,000 or over	50,000-99,999	20,000-49,999	10,000-19,999	Under 10,000
Total . . .	502	187	70	123	61	61
Urban.	202	151	21	26	1	3
Semi-urban. .	170	36	43	54	13	24
Rural.	130	-	6	43	47	34

2. Data on reasons for referral to court and on disposition of cases were summarized from a special monthly report on delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts serving the 30 largest cities in the country. The monthly reports were requested beginning in the Fall of 1961. The following 20 of the 30 cities provided usable reports for the months of October through December 1961 and their reports form the basis for the analysis on reasons for referral to court and on disposition of cases: Detroit, Baltimore, Houston, Cleveland, Washington, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Boston, San Antonio, San Diego, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Memphis, Denver, Atlanta, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Mo., Columbus and Newark.

3. Data on dependency and neglect cases are based on all the courts reporting on such cases to the Children's Bureau. The national sample was not used here since data on these cases were not available for a sizeable number of courts in the national sample. In 1961, 1,509 courts reported on dependency and neglect cases. These courts included in their jurisdictions 71 percent of the child population under 18 years of age.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Juvenile delinquency cases are those referred to courts for acts defined in the statutes of the State as the violation of a law or municipal ordinance by children or youth of juvenile court age, or for conduct so seriously antisocial as to interfere with the rights of others or to menace the welfare of the delinquent himself or of the community. This broad definition of delinquency includes conduct such as ungovernable behavior and running away, conduct labeled "delinquency" but not usually considered a violation of law when committed by an adult. Also included, but separately reported, are traffic violations whenever the juvenile court has jurisdiction in such cases.

Dependency and neglect cases are those referred to the court because of some form of neglect or inadequate care on the part of the parents or guardians (e.g., lack of adequate care or support resulting from the death, absence or physical or mental incapacity of the parents, abandonment or desertion, abuse or cruel treatment, improper or inadequate condition in the home).

Special proceedings are cases involving children referred to court for reasons other than delinquency, dependency or neglect. They include adoption, institutional commitments for special purposes, material witnesses, application for consent to marry or to enlist in the armed forces, determination of custody or guardianship of a child, and permission to hospitals for the performance of operations on children.

Unit of count is the case disposed of by the court. A case is counted each time a child is referred to court during the year on a new referral in delinquency, dependency or neglect cases or in special proceedings. Referrals for alleged, as well as adjudged, delinquency cases are included. Not included are many children who have presented similar problems of conduct, but who either were not apprehended or were dealt with by the police, by social agencies, by schools, or by youth-serving agencies without referral to court.

Type of court is determined by the percentage of the population it serves that live in urban areas (as classified by the Bureau of the Census): for "urban courts," 70 percent or more; for "semi-urban courts," 30 to 69 percent; for "rural courts," under 30 percent. Up through 1959, data from the 1950 decennial census were used as a basis for classifying the type of court. Since 1960, data from the 1960 decennial census were used which resulted in a shift in type for some courts.

Method of handling cases is classified into official and unofficial, sometimes referred to as judicial and nonjudicial. "Official cases" are those that are placed on the official court calendar for adjudication by the judge or referee, through filing a petition or other legal paper to initiate court action. "Unofficial cases" are those not placed on the official court calendar through filing a petition or affidavit but adjusted by the judge, referee, probation officer, or other officer of the court.

SUMMARY TABLES

Table 1.—Number of Delinquency Cases (Excluding Traffic) Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1961

Type of court	Total		Boys		Girls	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	<u>503,000</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>408,000</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>95,000</u>	<u>100</u>
Urban.....	350,000	69	281,000	69	69,000	73
Semi-urban.....	119,000	24	98,000	24	21,000	22
Rural.....	34,000	7	29,000	7	5,000	5

Table 2.—Manner of Handling Delinquency Cases (Excluding Traffic) Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1961

Type of court	Total		Official		Unofficial	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	<u>503,000</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>257,000</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>246,000</u>	<u>49</u>
Urban.....	350,000	100	180,500	52	169,500	48
Semi-urban.....	119,000	100	52,000	44	67,000	56
Rural.....	34,000	100	24,500	72	9,500	28

**Table 3.—Rate of Delinquency Cases (Excluding Traffic) Disposed of
by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1961**

Type of court	Rate per 1,000 child population ^a			
	All courts	Age jurisdiction of court		
		Under 16	Under 17	Under 18 ^b
Urban.....	26.0	19.1	33.7	29.6
Semi-urban.....	17.6	9.1	11.7	21.1
Rural.....	8.4	3.8	4.2	10.9

^aThese differential rates are calculated on the basis of the 1960 child population at risk; that is, from age 10 to the upper limit of the court's jurisdiction.

^bA small number of courts having jurisdiction under 21 years of age are included here. The number of cases involved does not seriously affect the rates of the courts in this column.

**Table 4.—Percent Change in Delinquency Cases (Excluding Traffic)
Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1960-1961**

Type of court	Total	Boys	Girls	Official cases	Unofficial cases
Total.....	<u>-1</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>
Urban.....	+2	+2	+2	<u>2</u> / ₁	+4
Semi-urban.....	-4	-2	-13	-6	-3
Rural.....	-18	-18	-19	-6	-39

2/₁/No change from 1960 to 1961.

**Table 5.—Reason for Referral to Court in Delinquency Cases
(Excluding Traffic) Disposed of by a Selected Group of Juvenile Courts, 1961^a
(percentage distribution)**

Offense	Total	Boys	Girls
Total.....	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Offenses Applicable to Both Juveniles and Adults			
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.....	b/	b/	b/
Manslaughter by negligence.....	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>
Forcible rape.....	0.1	0.1	-
Robbery.....	1.9	2.3	0.4
Assault			
Aggravated.....	1.7	1.9	0.9
Other.....	2.3	2.4	1.7
Burglary - breaking or entering.....	11.4	13.9	1.4
Larceny - theft (except auto)			
Under \$50.....	15.5	16.2	12.8
\$50 or more.....	1.6	1.7	0.9
Auto theft			
Unauthorized use	8.0	9.5	2.0
Other.....	0.4	0.5	0.2
Weapons - carrying, possessing, etc.....	0.8	1.0	0.2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape).....	4.1	2.7	9.7
Drug laws			
Narcotic.....	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other.....	0.2	0.1	0.2
Drunkenness.....	2.4	2.5	2.2
Driving while intoxicated.....	0.2	0.2	0.1
Hit and run.....	0.2	0.2	0.1
Driving without a license.....	5.4	5.8	3.5
Disorderly conduct.....	6.6	7.1	4.3
Vandalism.....	3.9	4.6	1.1
Other.....	5.4	5.9	3.7
Offenses Applicable to Juveniles Only			
Running away.....	8.8	5.3	23.3
Truancy.....	5.8	5.0	8.9
Curfew.....	2.6	2.6	2.2
Ungovernable.....	7.7	5.5	17.0
Other.....	2.8	2.8	3.0

^aData are from monthly reports for October-December 1961 from 20 of the 30 courts serving the largest cities in the United States. See section on "Sources of Data" for specific cities included. Traffic offenses are excluded except for driving while intoxicated, hit and run and driving without a license.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

**Table 6.—Disposition of Delinquency Cases (Excluding Traffic) Disposed of
by a Selected Group of Juvenile Courts, 1961^a
(percentage distribution)**

Type of Disposition	Total	With Petition	Without Petition
Total.....	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Dismissed -- not involved or complaint not substantiated.....	10	10	9
Dismissed -- warned or adjusted.....	34	14	53
Probation.....	23	47	-
Informal Supervision.....	7	-	15
Commitment.....	10	20	-
Other.....	16	9	23

^aData are from monthly reports for October-December 1961 from 20 of the 30 courts serving the largest cities in the United States. See section on "Sources of Data" for specific cities included. Traffic offenses are excluded except for driving while intoxicated, hit and run and driving without a license.

Table 7.—Number and Manner of Handling Traffic Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1961

Type of court	Total		Official		Unofficial	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	<u>298,000</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>67,000</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>231,000</u>	<u>100</u>
Urban.....	229,000	77	44,000	66	185,000	80
Semi-urban.....	54,000	18	11,000	16	43,000	19
Rural.....	15,000	5	12,000	18	3,000	1

Table 8.—Percent Change in Traffic Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1960-1961

Type of court	Total	Official	Unofficial
Total.....	<u>-2</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-1</u>
Urban.....	-2	-7	-1
Semi-urban.....	-3	-3	-3
Rural.....	+16	+18	+9

Table 9.—Trend in Delinquency Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1940-1961

Year	Delinquency cases ^a		Child population of U.S. (10-17 years of age) ^b
	Including traffic	Excluding traffic	
1940.....	200,000		19,138,000
1941.....	224,000		18,916,000
1942.....	250,000		18,648,000
1943.....	344,000		18,309,000
1944.....	330,000		17,738,000
1945.....	344,000		17,512,000
1946.....	295,000		17,419,000
1947.....	262,000		17,344,000
1948.....	254,000		17,314,000
1949.....	272,000		17,365,000
1950.....	280,000		17,398,000
1951.....	298,000		17,705,000
1952.....	332,000		18,201,000
1953.....	374,000		18,980,000
1954.....	395,000		19,551,000
1955.....	431,000		20,112,000
1956.....	520,000		20,623,000
1957.....	603,000	440,000	22,173,000
1958.....	703,000 ^c	473,000	23,443,000
1959.....	773,000 ^c	483,000	24,607,000
1960.....	813,000 ^d	510,000 ^d	25,367,000
1961.....	801,000	503,000	26,133,000

^aData for 1955-1961 estimated from the national sample of juvenile courts. Data prior to 1955 estimated by the Children's Bureau, based on reports from a comparable group of courts. Inclusion of data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1960 does not materially affect the trend.

^bData based on estimates from Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce (Current Population Reports, Series P-25).

^cMuch of the increase is accounted for in one State by an administrative change in the method of handling juvenile traffic cases.

^dRevised slightly downwards from previous publication to reflect better data made available after the original estimates were published.

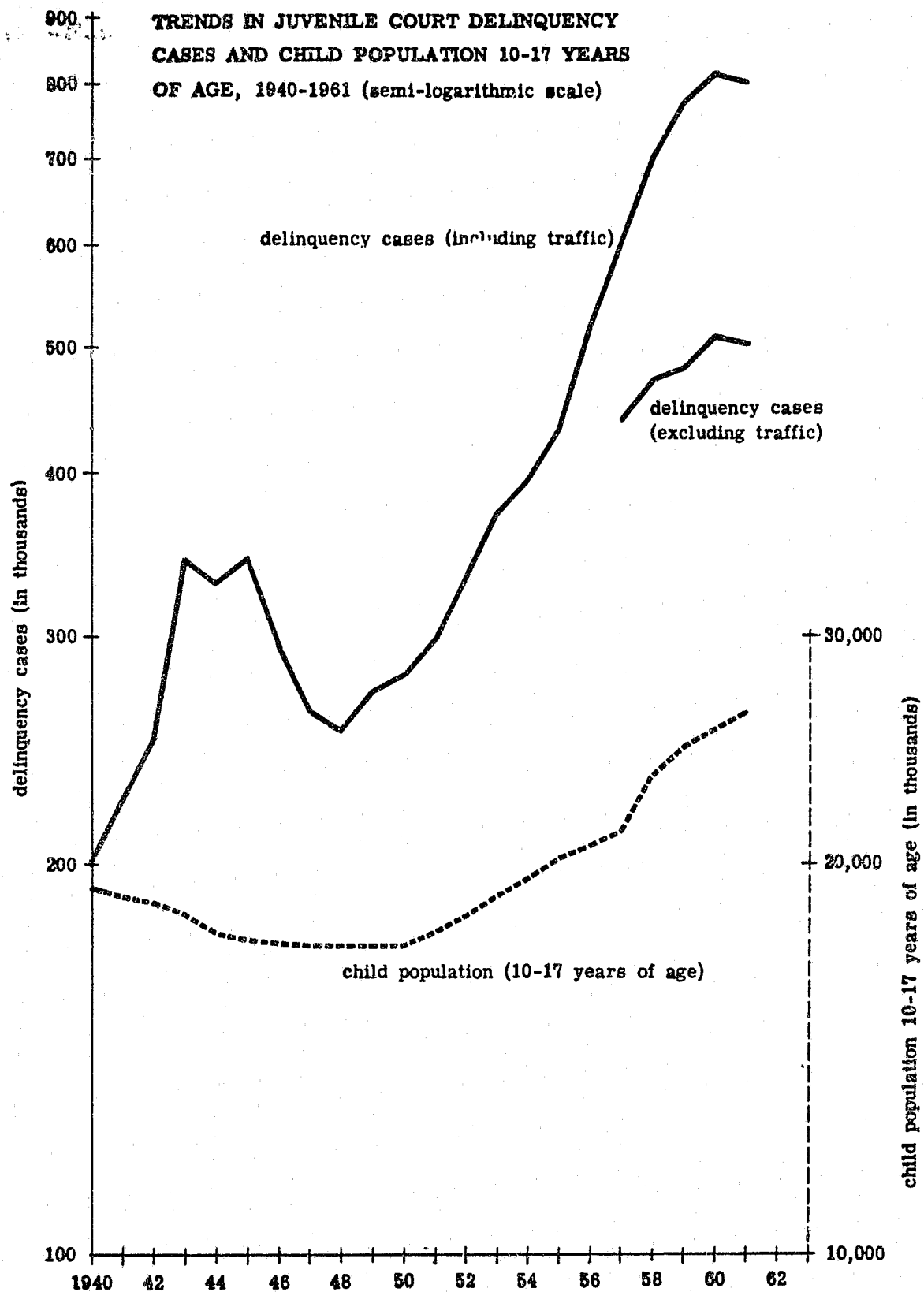


Table 10.—Number and Rate of Dependency and Neglect Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1961^a

Type of court	Number of cases	Rate per 1,000 child population ^b			
		All courts	Age jurisdiction of court		
			Under 16	Under 17	Under 18 ^c
Urban.....	102,000	2.8	2.0	3.3	2.8
Semi-urban.....	28,500	2.1	1.7	2.6	2.1
Rural.....	9,500	1.5	0.6	2.6	1.5

^aEstimates based on data from 1,509 courts whose jurisdictions include 71 percent of the child population under 18 years of age.

^bCalculated on basis of the 1960 child population at risk; that is, the child population under 16 for courts whose age jurisdiction is under 16, etc.

^cA small number of courts having jurisdiction under 21 years of age are included here. The number of cases involved does not seriously affect the rates of the courts in this column.

Table 11.—Percent Change in Dependency and Neglect Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1960-1961^a

Type of court	Total	Official	Unofficial
Total.....	+7	+8	+4
Urban.....	+6	+6	+7
Semi-urban.....	+6	+13	-3
Rural.....	+19	+23	+5

^aEstimates based on data from 1,279 courts reporting both years whose jurisdictions include about two-thirds of the child population under 18 years of age.

Table 12.—Trend in Dependency and Neglect Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1946-1961

Year	Dependency and neglect cases ^a	Child population of U.S. (under 18 years of age) ^b
1946.....	101,000	41,759,000
1947.....	104,000	43,301,000
1948.....	103,000	44,512,000
1949.....	98,000	45,775,000
1950.....	93,000	47,017,000
1951.....	97,000	48,598,000
1952.....	98,000	50,296,000
1953.....	103,000	51,987,000
1954.....	103,000	53,737,000
1955.....	106,000	55,568,000
1956.....	105,000	57,377,000
1957.....	114,000	59,336,000
1958.....	124,000	61,238,000
1959.....	128,000	63,038,000
1960.....	131,000	64,474,000
1961.....	140,000	65,914,000

^aData for 1955-1961 estimated from courts serving about two-thirds of the child population under 18 years of age in the United States. Data prior to 1955 estimated by the Children's Bureau, based on reports from a smaller but comparable group of courts. Inclusion of estimates for Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1960 does not materially affect the trend.

^bData based on estimates from Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce (Current Population Report, Series P-25).

APPENDIX

CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF OFFICIALLY AND UNOFFICIALLY BY ALL JUVENILE COURTS REPORTING FOR 1961^a

Area served by court ^b	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	OFFICIAL CASES				UNOFFICIAL CASES			
		Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
ALABAMA:									
Jefferson Co. (Birmingham).....	16, 18	98	8	776	-	671	11	36	-
Madison Co. (Birmingham).....	16	84	2	62	-	58	2	1	-
Mobile Co. (Mobile).....	16	442	2	600	-	204	-	101	-
Montgomery Co. (Montgomery).....	16, 18	274	-	52	-	601	-	839	-
Tuscaloosa Co. (Tuscaloosa).....	16	230	15	201	-	7	2	8	-
65 small courts.....	16	1,174	74	1,012	-	184	-	3	-
ARIZONA:									
Maricopa Co. (Phoenix).....	18	3,292	18	-	-	6,261	-	677	3,419
1 small court.....	18	145	21	59	23	430	354	-	-
ARKANSAS:									
Pulaski Co. (Little Rock).....	21	152	-	179	1	609	-	209	-
20 small courts.....	21	602	4	174	10	166	4	67	45
CALIFORNIA:									
Alameda Co. (Oakland).....	21	1,911	458	689	61	3,761	9,048	1,988	311
Alameda Co. (Richmond).....	21	61	29	44	10	1,580	400	141	302
Fresno Co. (Fresno).....	21	1,073	67	194	4	16	171	32	155
Humboldt Co. (Eureka).....	21	101	9	57	3	110	839	41	3
Kern Co. (Bakersfield).....	21	841	19	321	22	1,261	4,787	96	302
Los Angeles Co. (Los Angeles).....	21	9,809	789	2,375	227	1,327	696	72	4
Marin Co. (Ross Valley).....	21	218	13	91	3	577	1	162	153
Monterey Co. (Salinas).....	21	429	5	85	5	822	35	41	85
Orange Co. (Anaheim).....	21	1,683	147	438	8	2,454	8,694	254	373
Riverside Co. (Riverside).....	21	739	15	443	16	632	2,922	149	1
Sacramento Co. (Sacramento).....	21	830	35	292	1	1,559	4,571	279	516
San Bernardino Co. (San Bernardino).....	21	927	43	326	5	936	4,190	231	12
San Diego Co. (San Diego).....	21	1,609	26	2,229	17	3,438	16,117	852	621
San Francisco Co. (San Francisco).....	21	1,295	32	692	-	2,859	3,281	1,348	24
San Joaquin Co. (Stockton).....	21	566	16	224	-	847	-	129	122
San Mateo Co. (San Mateo).....	21	770	4	303	1	911	3,971	202	340
Santa Barbara Co. (Santa Barbara).....	21	475	12	127	4	481	1,275	24	153
Santa Clara Co. (San Jose).....	21	950	9	413	28	2,014	9,042	348	268
Solano Co. (Vallejo).....	21	261	17	211	3	365	1,245	121	65
Sonoma Co. (Santa Rosa).....	21	280	7	146	-	355	285	203	142
Stanislaus Co. (Modesto).....	21	433	60	194	1	516	1	21	208
Tulare Co. (Visalia).....	21	465	34	195	5	412	1,520	54	103
Ventura Co. (Oxnard).....	21	443	42	91	10	609	2,208	130	253
35 small courts.....	21	2,445	372	929	35	3,784	82,278	634	1,737
COLORADO:									
Adams Co. (Westminster).....	18	184	3	170	223	16	-	2	1
Arapahoe Co. (Englewood).....	18	52	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Denver Co. (City and Co.).....	18	1,039	-	310	1,680	134	-	1	-
El Paso Co. (Colorado Springs).....	18	86	-	-	-	208	-	1	-
Jefferson Co. (Lakeview).....	18	179	-	11	179	2	-	-	-
Pueblo Co. (Pueblo).....	18	32	-	-	-	42	-	1	1
10 small courts.....	18	303	-	28	46	8	-	13	-
CONNECTICUT:									
First District (Bridgeport).....	16	339	4	296	298	1,956	4	-	-
Second District (New Haven).....	16	623	3	441	485	2,436	4	-	-
Third District (Hartford).....	16	432	3	464	556	1,282	4	-	-
DELAWARE:									
Newcastle Co. (Wilmington).....	18	2,529	646	5	4	-	-	-	-
2 small courts.....	18	489	481	266	197	114	15	81	27
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:									
Washington - City.....	18	1,268	180	355	-	1,250	37	-	-
FLORIDA:									
Brevard Co. (Melbourne).....	17	184	145	60	-	100	33	25	-
Broward Co. (Fort Lauderdale).....	17	376	233	518	75	1,064	845	611	-
Dade Co. (Miami).....	17	1,893	5	987	177	1,312	16	589	1
Duval Co. (Jacksonville).....	17	1,442	461	768	171	957	4	732	-
Escambia Co. (Pensacola).....	17	624	362	922	52	119	-	135	-
Hillsborough Co. (Tampa).....	17	819	1,172	2,133	24	1,172	6	1,024	-
Orange Co. (Orlando).....	17	329	360	377	-	595	4	84	-
Palm Beach Co. (W. Palm Beach).....	17	501	66	298	-	844	72	432	-
Pinellas Co. (St. Petersburg).....	17	243	895	370	4	799	1	254	-
Polk Co. (Lakeland).....	17	286	491	185	9	679	1	209	-
Volusia Co. (Daytona Beach).....	17	199	71	182	1	653	146	265	-
56 small courts.....	17	3,394	1,267	1,838	14	1,843	394	576	4
GEORGIA:									
Libb Co. (Macon).....	17	419	14	123	45	-	-	-	-
Chatham Co. (Savannah).....	17	98	-	59	38	1,008	10	258	-
Cobb Co. (Marietta).....	17	164	10	61	-	139	55	12	-
DeKalb Co. (Decatur).....	17	1,074	375	350	606	111	3	46	-
Fulton Co. (Atlanta).....	17	1,494	1,151	192	257	2,673	-	272	1,317
Muscogee Co. (Columbus).....	17	561	32	226	-	241	2	49	-
Richmond Co. (Augusta).....	17	215	31	103	5	195	20	45	-
18 small courts.....	17	1,308	101	181	57	378	6	113	47
HAWAII:									
First Circuit (Honolulu).....	18	2,385	1,316	869	954	1,157	146	62	-

CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF OFFICIALLY AND UNOFFICIALLY BY ALL JUVENILE COURTS REPORTING FOR 1961*

Area served by court ^b	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	OFFICIAL CASES				UNOFFICIAL CASES			
		Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
ILLINOIS:									
Cook Co. (Chicago).....	all, 18	6,235	4	1,984	6,721	914	4	1,131	9
DePage Co. (York).....	all, 18	136	135	135	422	-	-	-	-
DuPage Co. (Aurora).....	all, 18	137	178	178	300	97	-	439	-
Lake Co. (Waukegan).....	all, 18	269	453	402	402	47	-	18	-
Madison Co. (Alton).....	all, 18	63	153	218	218	147	-	156	-
Peoria Co. (Peoria).....	all, 18	66	190	334	334	26	-	12	-
St. Clair Co. (St. St. Louis).....	all, 18	139	155	366	366	7	-	7	-
Will Co. (Joliet).....	all, 18	46	55	159	159	87	-	13	-
Winnebago Co. (Rockford).....	all, 18	98	133	349	349	609	-	396	-
11 small courts.....	all, 18	178	12	190	525	189	-	57	-
INDIANA:									
Lake Co. (Calumet).....	18	754	-	690	-	880	-	-	-
St. Joseph Co. (South Bend).....	18	226	11	112	118	780	138	-	-
7 small courts.....	18	627	-	173	101	505	1	53	6
IOWA:									
Black Hawk Co. (Waterloo).....	18	84	4	52	4	396	4	31	4
Linn Co. (Cedar Rapids).....	18	96	42	42	4	473	-	74	-
Polk Co. (Des Moines).....	18	242	199	199	2	902	-	81	-
Scott Co. (Davenport).....	18	83	72	72	2	190	-	52	-
Woodbury Co. (Sioux City).....	18	216	181	181	2	423	-	310	-
80 small courts.....	18	1,084	12	579	12	1,794	-	541	12
KANSAS:									
Johnson Co. (Prairie Village).....	all, 18	85	94	91	-	299	2	109	-
Salvick Co. (Wichita).....	all, 18	377	108	171	-	-	-	-	-
Shawnee Co. (Topeka).....	all, 18	89	20	148	-	73	39	24	-
Wyandotte Co. (Kansas City).....	all, 18	379	57	144	-	594	21	201	-
97 small courts.....	all, 18	785	270	350	-	1,288	250	106	-
KENTUCKY:									
Kenton Co. (Covington).....	18	497	8	80	-	-	-	-	-
49 small courts.....	18	1,369	148	406	46	355	50	125	5
LOUISIANA:									
Cade Parish Co. (Shreveport).....	17	195	-	153	161	230	90	1	-
E. Baton Rouge (Baton Rouge).....	17	551	329	339	-	178	-	28	-
Jefferson Parish (Gretna).....	17	829	143	8	204	-	-	-	-
Orleans Parish (New Orleans).....	17	1,435	2,156	496	-	5,013	-	512	-
4th Judicial District (Monroe).....	17	159	71	149	2	180	-	-	-
44 small courts.....	17	2,067	541	2,032	333	2,744	195	766	428
MAINE:									
47 small courts.....	17	1,206	4	-	10	118	-	-	-
MARYLAND:									
Anne Arundel Co. (Annapolis).....	18	395	4	88	1	142	4	-	-
Baltimore (City).....	16	3,435	2,309	421	94	-	-	-	-
Baltimore Co. (Baltimore).....	18	1,373	1,345	135	2	307	2	38	-
Montgomery Co. (Silver Spring).....	18	509	181	181	10	20	-	4	-
Prince Georges (Hyattsville).....	18	1,026	411	411	34	117	-	27	-
19 small courts.....	18	1,311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS:									
Boston:									
Boston (Central Section).....	17	729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brighton.....	17	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charleston.....	17	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dorchester.....	17	266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Boston.....	17	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roxbury.....	17	643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Boston.....	17	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Roxbury.....	17	247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District:									
Worcester Cent. (Worcester).....	17	563	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Norfolk (Quincy).....	17	316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Middlesex, 1st (Malden).....	17	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawrence (Lawrence).....	17	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lovell (Lovell).....	17	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk, 2nd (Fall River).....	17	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerville (Somerville).....	17	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Essex (Lynn).....	17	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Springfield (Springfield).....	17	438	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk, 3rd (New Bedford).....	17	317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Middlesex, 3rd (Cambridge).....	17	303	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54 small courts.....	17	3,069	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MICHIGAN:									
Bay (Bay City).....	17	101	5	114	-	9	-	7	-
Benzie Co. (Benton Harbor).....	17	44	-	25	-	242	-	41	-
Calhoun Co. (Battle Creek).....	17	180	2	115	-	48	-	25	-
Charlevoix Co. (Flint).....	17	461	93	245	-	-	-	1	-
Chester Co. (Lansing).....	17	253	1	283	-	-	-	3	-
Eastland Co. (Jackson).....	17	214	1	106	-	12	-	6	-
Kalamazoo Co. (Kalamazoo).....	17	187	9	95	-	200	-	78	-
Leelanau Co. (Grand Rapids).....	17	223	1	267	-	117	-	11	-
Macomb Co. (Warren).....	17	337	1	123	-	69	-	11	-
Monroe Co. (Monroe).....	17	48	1	80	-	21	-	1	-
Washtenaw Co. (Ann Arbor).....	17	105	1	98	-	125	-	25	-
Oakland Co. (Pontiac).....	17	492	1	438	-	569	-	146	-

CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF OFFICIALLY AND UNOFFICIALLY BY ALL JUVENILE COURTS REPORTING FOR 1961^a

Area served by court ^b	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	OFFICIAL CASES				UNOFFICIAL CASES			
		Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
MICHIGAN: Cont'd.									
Eaginav (Eaginav).....	17	844	1	144	-	148	1	55	-
St. Clair (Port Huron).....	17	73	-	88	-	11	-	1	-
Washtenaw Co. (Ann Arbor).....	17	106	-	61	-	-	-	-	-
Wayne Co. (Detroit).....	17	2,038	19	1,662	-	1,807	15	15	-
55 small courts.....	17	1,230	33	770	-	696	606	-	-
MINNESOTA:									
Hennepin Co. (Minneapolis).....	18	1,804	2,838	1,591	614	1,273	328	-	-
Ramsey Co. (St. Paul).....	18	966	70	793	-	104	2,759	-	-
St. Louis Co. (Duluth).....	18	383	30	74	25	283	457	-	1
6 small courts.....	18	648	904	57	7	206	50	25	4
MISSISSIPPI:									
Harrison Co. (Biloxi).....	18	303	1	574	-	112	2	127	-
Hinds Co. (Jackson).....	18	224	2	62	-	262	-	4	-
79 small courts.....	18	1,024	4	470	-	730	7	208	-
MISSOURI:									
Greene Co. (Springfield).....	17	50	8	99	3	316	282	1	-
Jackson Co. (Kansas City).....	17	895	96	154	11	1,507	1,109	297	20
St. Louis Co. (University City).....	17	834	41	108	65	847	473	222	5
St. Louis (City).....	17	628	1	419	593	3,578	257	517	68
92 small courts.....	17	1,394	234	685	36	1,260	804	196	6
MONTANA:									
Eighth Judicial District.....	18	59	913	-	-	1,338	-	-	-
NEBRASKA:									
Lancaster Co. (Lincoln).....	18	123	-	90	2	2	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE:									
76 small courts.....	18	428	4	71	-	2	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY:									
Burlington Co. (New Hanover).....	18	313	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camden Co. (Camden).....	18	1,146	-	20	10	-	-	-	-
Gloucester Co. (Deptford).....	18	277	-	7	103	59	-	4	18
Morris Co. (Middletown).....	18	573	-	-	-	303	-	-	-
Morris Co. (Parsippany-Troy Hills).....	18	809	7	-	-	15	-	-	-
Ocean Co. (Dover).....	18	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Passaic Co. (Paterson).....	18	1,163	-	-	69	61	-	-	-
Somerset Co. (Franklin).....	18	240	26	-	-	16	-	-	18
Union Co. (Elizabeth).....	18	910	-	-	-	179	-	-	-
2 small courts.....	18	308	13	134	48	13	-	-	104
NEW MEXICO:									
Bernalillo Co. (Albuquerque).....	18	796	448	-	-	1,620	3,682	-	-
32 small courts.....	18	1,347	1,437	-	-	4,337	1,163	-	-
NEW YORK:									
Albany Co. (Albany).....	16	340	3	97	249	-	-	-	-
Broome Co. (Binghamton).....	16	98	1	71	128	65	-	-	-
Chautauque Co. (Jamestown).....	16	139	-	100	101	12	-	-	-
Dutchess Co. (Poughkeepsie).....	16	110	-	8	100	-	-	-	-
Erie Co. (Buffalo).....	16	658	10	159	908	61	-	-	-
Monroe Co. (Rochester).....	16	411	7	81	408	-	-	-	-
Nassau Co. (S Hempstead).....	16	492	-	23	1,024	-	-	-	-
New York (City).....	16	13,191	-	3,959	211	953	1,457	-	-
Niagara Co. (Niagara Falls).....	16	209	-	203	214	444	152	4	-
Oneida Co. (Utica).....	16	246	1	36	-	-	-	-	-
Ontario Co. (Syracuse).....	16	541	14	143	292	-	-	-	-
Orange Co. (Newburgh).....	16	146	4	42	69	-	-	-	-
Rensselaer Co. (Troy).....	16	59	-	12	112	-	-	-	-
Rockland Co. (Orangetown).....	16	34	1	5	59	-	-	-	-
St. Lawrence Co. (Ogdensburg).....	16	59	-	50	86	99	-	-	-
Schenectady Co. (Schenectady).....	16	142	4	32	86	-	-	-	-
Suffolk Co. (Islip).....	16	508	-	98	290	-	-	-	-
Ulster Co. (Kingston).....	16	40	-	2	83	-	-	-	-
Westchester Co. (Yonkers).....	16	800	5	95	295	322	-	-	-
39 small courts.....	16	1,181	20	1,150	1,644	485	369	62	-
NORTH CAROLINA:									
Buncombe Co. (Asheville).....	16	122	1	41	125	12	-	-	-
Cumbeiland Co. (Fayetteville).....	16	239	1	100	32	-	-	-	-
Durham Co. (Durham).....	16	281	7	16	2	-	-	-	-
Forsyth Co. (Winston-Salem).....	16	360	6	165	324	111	3	24	-
Gaston Co. (Gastonia).....	16	119	-	50	52	189	6	134	24
Guilford Co. (Greensboro).....	16	287	21	131	197	311	3	-	-
Mecklenburg Co. (Charlotte).....	16	459	16	85	235	718	11	378	131
Wake Co. (Raleigh).....	16	273	13	124	171	8	-	10	-
99 small courts.....	16	2,404	76	676	182	26	-	4	-
NORTH DAKOTA:									
First Judicial District (Fargo).....	18	354	119	49	101	220	579	45	32
29 small courts.....	18	664	287	112	52	981	511	46	16
OHIO:									
Allen Co. (Lima).....	18	121	222	66	-	291	143	-	16
Butler Co. (Hamilton).....	18	111	739	212	44	915	-	2	1
Clark Co. (Springfield).....	18	266	60	110	-	324	218	-	-
Columbiana Co. (Liverpool).....	18	85	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
Cuyahoga Co. (Cleveland).....	18	2,718	333	954	121	1,726	3,767	5	-

CHILDREN'S CASES DEPOSED OF OFFICIALLY AND UNOFFICIALLY BY ALL JUVENILE COURTS REPORTING FOR 1961*

Area served by court ^b	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	OFFICIAL CASES				UNOFFICIAL CASES			
		Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
OHIO: Cont'd.									
Franklin Co. (Columbus).....	18	377	1,453	236	1	930	-	11	1
Hamilton Co. (Cincinnati).....	18	966	2,157	552	-	3,453	-	56	5
Lake Co. (Willowick).....	18	171	22	53	13	158	286	-	-
Lorain Co. (Lorain).....	18	109	12	108	-	577	316	25	-
Lucas Co. (Toledo).....	18	678	1,273	127	403	1,945	250	3	172
Mahoning Co. (Youngstown).....	18	58	5	72	3	973	475	66	4
Montgomery Co. (Dayton).....	18	698	1,104	358	802	2,279	1,101	24	12
Richland Co. (Madison).....	18	202	218	42	-	13	40	-	-
Stark Co. (Canton).....	18	62	2	110	-	-	-	-	-
Summit Co. (Akron).....	18	176	139	362	37	2,062	885	3	-
Trumbull Co. (Warren).....	18	205	66	74	20	328	291	1	-
71 small courts.....	18	4,431	5,038	1,831	587	18,837	956	110	162
OKLAHOMA:									
Oklahoma Co. (Oklahoma City).....	16, 18	1,141	33	341	233	400	-	61	-
Tulsa Co. (Tulsa).....	16, 18	860	153	271	9	433	-	248	6
7 small courts.....	16, 18	110	8	154	10	87	-	145	4
OREGON:									
Clackamas Co. (Milwaukie).....	18	251	83	81	167	643	268	96	25
Lane Co. (Eugene).....	18	643	28	150	5	741	29	38	12
Marion Co. (Salem).....	18	562	146	278	86	532	15	67	37
Multnomah Co. (Portland).....	18	937	256	749	349	2,648	3,831	899	249
20 small courts.....	18	2,446	1,406	541	336	2,536	266	570	152
PENNSYLVANIA:									
Allegheny Co. (Pittsburgh).....	18	2,747	88	894	-	2,686	226	1,287	-
Beaver Co. (Aliquippa).....	18	116	3	36	-	223	48	13	-
Berks Co. (Reading).....	18	149	1	121	1	380	-	19	-
Blair Co. (Altoona).....	18	89	8	88	3	219	6	1	13
Bucks Co. (Bristol).....	18	222	12	66	21	376	11	181	33
Chester Co. (West Chester).....	18	477	5	15	-	140	5	2	-
Delaware Co. (Chester).....	18	678	8	-	1	235	3	-	-
Erie Co. (Erie).....	18	169	-	28	-	178	-	27	2
Payette Co. (Uniontown).....	18	109	2	12	-	369	3	-	-
Lackawanna Co. (Scranton).....	18	105	38	-	-	63	-	-	-
Lehigh Co. (Allentown).....	18	176	6	184	7	103	-	84	-
Luzerne Co. (Wilkes-Barre).....	18	432	70	-	-	136	-	-	-
Mercer Co. (Sharon).....	18	96	31	12	-	30	2	1	-
Montgomery Co. (Morristown).....	18	65	108	1	-	186	-	-	-
Northampton Co. (Bethlehem).....	18	99	5	42	2	224	6	15	6
Philadelphia (City and Co.).....	18	10,051	43	1,451	275	-	-	-	-
Schuylkill Co. (Pottsville).....	18	270	50	-	-	123	-	-	-
Washington Co. (Washington).....	18	147	39	54	-	114	1	-	-
Westmoreland Co. (New Kensington).....	18	895	7	9	2	340	6	7	-
York Co. (York).....	18	146	18	-	-	427	27	-	-
5 small courts.....	18	100	7	13	14	242	344	272	-
PUERTO RICO:									
Ponce.....	16	554	24	-	-	220	13	-	-
San Juan.....	16	958	49	-	-	340	54	-	-
7 small courts.....	16	1,579	97	-	-	527	25	-	-
RHODE ISLAND:									
State (Providence).....	18	799	617	310	617	122	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA:									
Greenville Co. (Greenville).....	18	372	27	59	582	291	-	101	165
Spartanburg Co. (Spartanburg).....	18	218	9	-	211	112	3	-	95
2 small courts.....	18	180	-	32	127	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA:									
54 small courts.....	18	1,164	262	183	79	1,274	556	82	58
TENNESSEE:									
Hamilton Co. (Chattanooga).....	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
92 small courts.....	18	2,142	1,053	572	221	476	240	110	34
TEXAS:									
Bexar Co. (San Antonio).....	17, 18	843	4/	-	-	1,675	4/	-	-
Cameron Co. (Brownsville).....	17, 18	71	1	-	-	701	6	-	-
Dallas Co. (Dallas).....	17, 18	802	-	419	751	3,725	58	1,745	449
El Paso Co. (El Paso).....	17, 18	243	-	-	-	2,508	5	-	-
Galveston Co. (Galveston).....	17, 18	38	-	-	-	861	9	-	-
Harris Co. (Houston).....	17, 18	1,049	-	1,152	982	4,594	51	468	267
Hidalgo Co. (McAllen).....	17, 18	31	-	-	-	457	2	-	-
Jefferson Co. (Beaumont).....	17, 18	192	-	189	-	907	-	-	-
Lubbock Co. (Lubbock).....	17, 18	94	24	-	-	722	-	6	-
McLennan Co. (Waco).....	17, 18	40	-	51	174	1,330	3	290	43
Pueces Co. (Corpus Christi).....	17, 18	281	-	-	1	680	-	-	-
Potter Co. (Amarillo).....	17, 18	82	5	68	-	414	1	-	-
Tarrant Co. (Fort Worth).....	17, 18	159	-	91	805	2,099	-	735	75
Taylor Co. (Abilene).....	17, 18	31	-	-	-	145	2	-	-
Travis Co. (Austin).....	17, 18	230	12	130	478	601	-	-	-
Wichita Co. (Wichita Falls).....	17, 18	177	3	99	133	283	-	247	44
157 small courts.....	17, 18	1,708	23	232	265	5,487	40	297	102
UTAH:									
First District (Ogden).....	18	614	3,056	113	-	1,842	-	146	-
Second District (Salt Lake City).....	18	1,747	4,071	404	-	1,962	-	211	-
Third District (Provo).....	18	495	1,364	130	-	839	-	106	-
13 small courts.....	18	679	872	63	-	223	-	7	-

CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF OFFICIALLY AND UNOFFICIALLY BY ALL JUVENILE COURTS REPORTING FOR 1961^a

Area served by court ^b	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	OFFICIAL CASES				UNOFFICIAL CASES			
		Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
VERMONT: 17 small courts.....	16	201	4/	333	--	2/	-	-	-
VIRGINIA: Arlington Co.....	18	339	945	92	8	-	-	-	-
Fairfax Co. (Falls Church).....	18	467	783	237	169	-	-	-	-
Henrico Co. (Brookland).....	18	195	266	5	54	-	-	-	-
120 small courts.....	18	10,284	5,829	1,487	697	1,833	16	205	218
VIRGIN ISLANDS: 3 small courts.....	16	152	12	64	85	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON: King Co. (Seattle).....	18	2,570	5,119	1,119	776	593	24	169	35
Pierce Co. (Tacoma).....	18	437	2,980	293	264	608	11	228	8
Spokane Co. (Spokane).....	18	229	823	157	39	92	2	72	10
Spokane Co. (Spokane).....	18	199	971	152	79	1,091	872	371	6
Yakima Co. (Yakima).....	18	146	85	43	139	674	1,235	96	3
89 small courts.....	18	1,528	1,686	857	367	4,127	2,770	1,226	55
WEST VIRGINIA: Cabell Co. (Huntington).....	18	849	4/	23	84	-	4/	-	-
Kanawha Co. (Charleston).....	18	848	4/	146	197	253	3/	8	1
53 small courts.....	18	1,673	22	575	381	809	12	262	29
WISCONSIN: Brown Co. (Green Bay).....	18	198	3	77	57	-	-	-	-
Dane Co. (Madison).....	18	96	-	133	134	-	-	-	-
Kenosha Co. (Kenosha).....	18	147	180	92	27	-	-	-	-
Milwaukee Co. (Milwaukee).....	18	1,578	1,547	488	695	5,014	40-	513	24
Outagamie Co. (Appleton).....	18	74	-	37	34	11	20	-	-
Rock Co. (Janesville).....	18	220	2	16	18	-	-	-	-
Waushara Co. (Waushara).....	18	112	4	85	37	184	-	-	-
Winnebago Co. (Oshkosh).....	18	153	1	85	49	-	-	-	-
63 small courts.....	18	2,329	236	860	388	186	1	28	9

^aNOTE WELL: This table is not limited to the sample group of courts but rather includes all courts that transmitted reports to the Children's Bureau. The data in this table should not be used to make comparisons between communities regarding the extent of delinquency. Questions concerning changes in an individual court's data from one year to another should be directed to that individual court.

^bCourts serving areas with population of 100,000 or more are listed separately, showing the chief city located in each area. Courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population are combined for each State and are presented as "small courts."

^cThe age under which court has original jurisdiction is different for boys and girls. The age for boys appears first. For Illinois, the age jurisdiction is 18 for both boys and girls in dependency and neglect cases.

^dInapplicable -- juvenile court does not have jurisdiction over juvenile traffic cases.

^eData on traffic cases not reported or not reported separately from other types of delinquency cases. In the latter case they are included under "Delinquency - except traffic."

^fReported on official cases only.