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# JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS 1973



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DEPARTMENT OF  
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
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OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT  
OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

## INTRODUCTION

The information in this publication is based on children's cases disposed of by juvenile courts. The data are affected by several factors. For example, the ages of children and the types of cases over which courts have jurisdiction are established by State law and often vary in different States and sometimes vary within the same State. This discrepancy 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 influenced also by the organization and scope of other agencies in the community. For example, in some communities where social service agencies are well established and abundant, the police, schools and parents often refer cases for service to those agencies rather than to the juvenile court. The latter is used mostly when its judicial authority is needed. In other communities, the juvenile court is one of only a few agencies providing social services for children and in such communities, the juvenile court is utilized to a much greater extent. Furthermore, whether or not a child ever comes to the attention of the court is often decided by varying community and parental attitudes toward a child's behavior.

Because of these and other limitations (many of which are not measurable), juvenile court statistics, when taken by themselves, cannot measure the full extent of delinquency, dependency, or neglect; and they can be particularly misleading when used to compare one community with another. They do, however, indicate how frequently the juvenile court is utilized in dealing with such cases.

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## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### Delinquency Cases

#### Size of the problem (Table 1)

Over one million (1,143,700) juvenile delinquency cases, excluding traffic offenses, were estimated as being handled by all juvenile courts in the United States in 1973. The estimated number of children involved in these cases (986,000) was lower, however, since in some instances the same child was referred more than once during the year. These children represent 3.0 percent of all children aged 10 through 17 in the country.

#### Trend (Tables 5, 6, 7, 8 and chart)

In 1973, there was an increase in the number of juvenile court delinquency cases over 1972. The overall increase for the country was 3 percent -- while at the same time the child population, aged 10 through 17 increased about 1 percent (0.7). In most previous years in the past decade the increase in delinquency cases exceeded the increase in child population. Between 1960 and 1973, the number of delinquency cases more than doubled (124 percent increase) as compared to the 32 percent increase in the number of children aged 10 through 17.

Both semi-urban and rural courts experienced an increase in 1973 -- 5 and 15 percent respectively. Urban courts, however, increased by less than 1 percent (0.3).

#### Comparison of police and court data

Juvenile court delinquency statistics cited in this report mainly show how frequently the court is utilized in dealing with juvenile delinquency by the police as well as by other community agencies and parents. Another source of data relating to juvenile delinquency is police arrests of juveniles. Both series of data--police arrests of juveniles reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and juvenile court delinquency cases reported here--show a remarkable similarity in their trends over a long period of time despite their differences in definitions, units of count, extent of coverage, etc. Both figures surged upward during World War II, fell off sharply in the immediate postwar years, and then began to climb again. Their trends have been steadily upward since 1949, with the exception of a slight decrease in court cases in 1961 and again in 1972. In 1973, again, both series of data are close. Police arrests of juveniles increased by 5 percent and, as mentioned above, juvenile court delinquency cases increased by 3 percent.

#### Types of offenses

Data are not available in the national juvenile court statistical reporting program on the types of offenses for which juveniles are referred to the courts. To examine these, one needs to rely upon the data on police arrests of juveniles reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its Uniform Crime Reports. These include arrests for non-status offenses, which would be crimes if committed by adults, as well as two juvenile status offenses (running away and curfew violations). Inasmuch as the police are the major source of referral of delinquency cases to juvenile courts, the offenses for which juveniles are arrested should pretty well represent most offenses for which juveniles are referred to court.

In the 1973 edition of Uniform Crime Reports, the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported a 5 percent increase in 1973 in arrests of juveniles under 18 years of age, for all types of offenses combined, such arrests more than doubled (+144 percent) between 1960 and 1973. For a group of serious offenses selected as being most reliably reported (criminal homicide, forcible rape, burglary, robbery, aggravated assault, larceny and auto theft), the combined increase between 1960 and 1973 was 116 percent. When offenses against the person (homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault and robbery), generally accepted as being the most serious crimes, are selected from the reliably reported group, the increase between 1960 and 1973 was 297 percent. Serious offenses against persons, however, still only represent about 5 percent of all arrests of juveniles.

#### Delinquency among girls

Delinquency remains primarily a boys' problem, but the disparity between the number of boys' and girls' delinquency court cases is narrowing. For many years, boys were referred to court for delinquency about four times as often as girls. Because of the recent faster increase in girls' cases as compared to boys', as outlined below, the ratio continued to be three to one in 1973.

Nationally, girls' cases continued to increase in 1973. The girls' cases increased 4 percent as compared to 2 percent increase for boys' cases. The overall increase in girls' cases in 1973 resulted primarily from an increase in urban and rural courts -- 4 and 22 respectively.

Girls' delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts have been rising faster than those of boys every year since 1965. Between 1965 and 1973, girls' delinquency cases increased by 110 percent whereas boys' cases increased by 52 percent.

Police arrest data also confirm that girls are participating in delinquency at a faster pace than boys. Between 1960 and 1973 arrests of girls under 18 years of age increased by 393 percent for "violent" crimes and by 333 percent for "property crimes; for boys under 18 years of age the percentage increases were 236 percent and 82 percent respectively. (See Table 28, Uniform Crime Reports - 1973, F.B.I.) The rise in girls' delinquency has generally been attributed to their changing attitude towards society and society's changing attitude towards them. Instead of the passive role assumed by girls in the past and society's protective role towards them, girls are becoming more aggressive and more independent in their day-to-day activities. Unfortunately, some of this behavior has resulted in large increases in the incidence of running away from home and in participating in the use of drugs, often necessitating other crime-related activities, such as shoplifting, robbery, etc.

#### Method of handling (Tables 2, 4, and 7)

More than half (54 percent) of the delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts in 1973 were handled nonjudicially (i.e. without the filing of a petition). The proportion of cases handled nonjudicially was higher in urban and semi-urban courts than rural courts, due perhaps to the availability of specialized intake or probation staff in the larger courts. However, in 1972 and again in 1973, percentage increases in nonjudicial handling have been occurring in the rural courts, thus reducing the gap in the proportion of cases handled in this way by the smaller rural courts as compared with the larger urban and semi-urban courts.

Between 1972 and 1973 the number of delinquency cases handled judicially by all juvenile courts increased by 13 percent as contrasted with a 5 percent decrease in those handled nonjudicially. These changes may appear to be inconsistent with the trend toward increased diversion from the juvenile justice system. However, such conclusions could be hazardous.

The total volume of cases coming to the attention of police and juvenile court intake workers is unknown as practices, policies and information systems vary among and within the 50 States. Many youth are warned and released or diverted out of the juvenile justice system to community youth serving agencies before court handling. Current practices suggest that this is a large number which is still increasing. Many of the youth now diverted from the juvenile justice system by police and intake workers would probably have been handled nonjudicially by the juvenile court in prior years. This may account for the drop in nonjudicial cases in 1973.

The increase in judicial handling may be the result of an increase in serious offenses among juvenile offenders. Arrests for serious offenses increased 116 percent between 1960 and 1973. In most

juvenile courts serious offenders are handled judicially as the protection of life and property become major concerns.

The proportion of delinquency cases handled nonjudicially is still very large. Even though it may be appropriate to handle as many cases as possible in this manner, it raises the question as to why so many that do not require judicial determination should even be referred to court.

Rates (Tables 3, 5, and 6)

The rate of delinquency cases (the number of cases per 1,000 child population aged 10 through 17) was 34.2 in 1973 as compared to 33.6 in 1972. Between 1960 and 1973 the rate increased from 20.1 to 34.2. Of all the juvenile court delinquency cases in the country, 61 percent were handled by courts in urban areas, 31 percent by courts in semi-urban areas and 8 percent by courts in rural areas.

**Other Cases**

Dependency and neglect (Tables 9, 10, and 11)

Dependency and neglect cases in the United States totaled 158,000 in 1973, an increase of 12 percent over 1972. This is a sharp reversal of the general downward trend in dependency and neglect cases starting in 1967. While it is not possible to pinpoint the actual cause for this rather sharp increase in 1972 and 1973, one contributing factor might be the increased public attention directed towards the abused child. This could result in the increased findings and reporting of such cases to the juvenile court where they are handled as "neglect" cases.

Special proceedings (Appendix table)

A small portion of cases involve adoption, custody of children consent to marry, or other "special proceedings." Not all juvenile courts handle such cases.

**SOURCES OF DATA**

From 1957 through 1969, national estimates on the number of juvenile delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts were based on data derived from a national sample of juvenile courts which, drawn from the Current Population Survey sample of the Bureau of the Census, was considered to be representative of the country as a whole. Since 1970, taking advantage of the extremely high percentage of reporting coverage and in anticipation of developing a new national sample, utilizing more current information from the 1970 decennial census, data from all courts reporting provided the basis for the national estimates.

All courts in the U.S. and those reporting for both years were stratified by the size of the population served by the courts as shown in the table below. Estimates were made for each stratum, using as an inflation factor, the ratio of the population served by the reporting courts to the population served by all courts in the stratum.

Size of court <sup>1/</sup>	All courts		Responding courts		Percent responding	
	No.	Population served	No.	Population served	No.	Population served
1,000,000 or more	22	46,942,879	17	36,230,060	77.3	77.2
500,000-999,999	52	36,156,456	44	30,434,495	84.6	84.2
250,000-499,999	74	25,761,642	51	17,862,773	68.9	69.3
100,000-249,999	191	30,100,775	149	23,919,092	78.0	79.5
50,000- 99,999	335	23,404,387	247	17,274,235	73.7	73.8
25,000- 49,999	635	20,791,934	381	15,317,219	60.0	73.7
10,000- 24,999	970	15,810,158	616	10,252,004	63.5	64.8
Under 10,000	694	2,901,762	464	2,901,762	66.9	69.2
Total: U. S.	2,973	203,163,570	1,969	154,191,640	66.2	75.9

<sup>1/</sup> Based on population served by court according to 1970 census population

In 1973, 1,542 courts whose jurisdictions include more than two-thirds of the child population under 18 years of age reported on dependency and neglect cases. Data on dependency and neglect cases have always been based on all courts reporting.

The States Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Minnesota and New Mexico did not report in 1973.

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES are those referred for acts defined in the statutes of the State as the violation of a State 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 delinquency himself, or of the community. This broad definition of delinquency includes conduct which violates the law only when committed by children; e.g., truancy, ungovernable behavior, and running away. Excluded from this report are the ordinary traffic cases handled by juvenile courts, except where traffic cases, usually the more serious ones, are adjudicated as "juvenile delinquency" cases and are reported as such. Variations in types of courts having jurisdiction in traffic cases of juveniles and frequent changes in laws affecting this jurisdiction, together with changes in administrative practices and inadequate reporting of such cases, make it very difficult to determine meaningful national estimates on the extent and trends in juvenile traffic offenses.

DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES cover neglect or inadequate care on the part of parents or guardians; e.g. lack of adequate care or support resulting from death, absence, or physical or mental incapacity of the parents, abandonment or desertion, abuse of cruel treatment, and improper or inadequate condition in the home.

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS cover cases involving children in court for other than delinquency or dependency and neglect; e.g., adoption, institutional commitments for special purposes, 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 an operation on a child.

THE UNIT OF COUNT is a case actually disposed of by a court. Such a case is counted each time a child is referred to court during the year on a new referral in delinquency, dependency, neglect, or in special proceedings. Referrals for alleged or adjudged delinquency cases are included.

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 in the 1970 decennial census); for "urban courts," 70 percent or more; for "semi-urban courts," 30-69 percent; for "rural courts," under 30 percent.

METHOD OF HANDLING CASES is classified into judicial and nonjudicial, sometimes referred to as official and unofficial. "Judicial cases" are those where the court has acted on the basis of a petition or motion; "nonjudicial cases," consequently, are those cases which have been adjusted by the judge, referee, probation officer, or officer of the court without the invocation of the court's jurisdiction through petition or motion.

## SUMMARY TABLES Delinquency Cases

Table 1. -- NUMBER OF DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, BY SEX, UNITED STATES, 1973

Type of court	Total		Boys		Girls	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,143,700	100	845,300	100	298,400	100
Urban.....	694,700	61	506,700	60	188,000	63
Semi-urban.....	362,000	31	276,000	33	86,000	29
Rural.....	87,000	8	62,600	7	24,400	8

Table 2. -- METHOD OF HANDLING DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, UNITED STATES, 1973

Type of court	Total		Judicial		Nonjudicial	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,143,700	100	522,000	46	621,700	54
Urban.....	694,700	100	350,500	50	344,200	50
Semi-urban.....	362,000	100	722,500	34	239,500	66
Rural.....	87,000	100	49,000	56	38,000	44

Table 3. -- RATE OF DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, UNITED STATES, 1973

Type of court	Rate per 1,000 population <u>a/</u>			
	All courts	Age jurisdiction of court		
		Under 16	Under 17	Under 18 <u>b/</u>
Urban.....	36.4	20.5	37.8	40.2
Semi-urban.....	43.9	22.2	36.2	50.7
Rural.....	25.3	16.8	25.5	27.3

a/ These differential rates are calculated on the basis of the 1970 child population at risk; that is, from age 10 to the upper limit of the court's jurisdiction.  
b/ A small number of courts having jurisdiction of children under 21 years of age are included here. The number of cases involved for the 18-20 age group does not seriously affect the rates of the courts in this column.

Table 4. -- PERCENT CHANGE IN DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, UNITED STATES, 1972-1973

	Total	Boys	Girls	Official	Unofficial
Total.....	+3	+2	+4	+13	-5
Urban.....	<u>a/</u>	-1	+4	+14	-11
Semi-urban.....	+5	+6	+2	+8	+3
Rural.....	+15	+14	+22	+16	+15

a/ Less than 1 percent (0.3)

TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY CASES AND CHILD POPULATION 10-17 YEARS OF AGE, 1957-1973

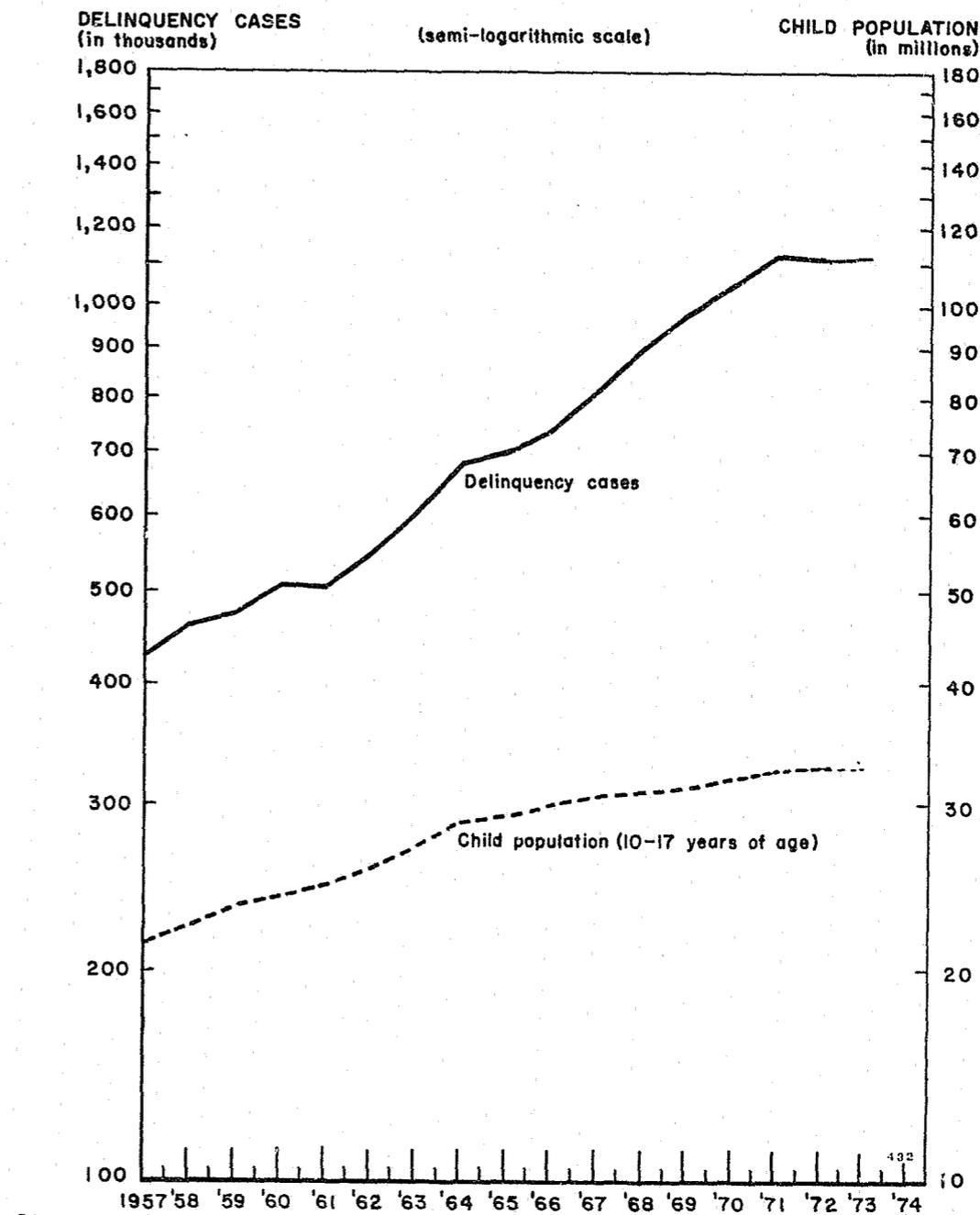


Table 5. -- NUMBER AND RATE OF DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, UNITED STATES, 1957-1973

Year	Delinquency cases <u>a/</u>	Child population 10 through 17 yrs. of age (in thousands)	Rate <u>b/</u>
1957.....	440,000	22,173	19.8
1958.....	470,000	23,443	20.0
1959.....	483,000	24,607	19.6
1960.....	510,000	25,368	20.1
1961.....	503,000	26,056	19.3
1962.....	555,000	26,989	20.6
1963.....	601,000	28,056	21.4
1964.....	686,000	29,244	23.5
1965.....	697,000	29,536	23.6
1966.....	745,000	30,124	24.7
1967.....	811,000	30,837	26.3
1968.....	900,000	31,566	28.5
1969.....	988,500	32,157	30.7
1970.....	1,052,000	32,614	32.3
1971.....	1,125,000	32,969	34.1
1972.....	1,112,500	33,120	33.6
1973.....	1,143,700	33,377	34.2

a/ Data for 1957-1969 estimated from the national sample of juvenile courts. Data for 1970-1973 estimated from all courts reporting whose jurisdictions included more than three-fourths of the population of the U.S.

b/ Based on the number of delinquency cases per 1,000 U.S. child population 10-through 17 years of age.

Table 6. -- NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, BY TYPE OF COURT, UNITED STATES, 1957-1973

Year	Urban		Semi-urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1957.....	280,000	63	113,000	26	47,000	11
1958.....	298,000	63	120,000	26	52,000	11
1959.....	295,000	61	127,000	26	61,000	13
1960.....	344,000	67	128,000	25	42,000	8
1961.....	350,000	69	119,000	24	34,000	7
1962.....	383,000	69	132,500	24	39,500	7
1963.....	414,000	69	146,000	24	41,000	7
1964.....	456,000	67	181,000	26	49,000	7
1965.....	470,000	68	183,000	26	43,000	6
1966.....	490,000	66	206,500	28	48,000	6
1967.....	525,000	65	235,300	29	50,700	6
1968.....	588,200	65	256,400	29	55,200	6
1969.....	646,600	66	280,800	28	61,100	6
1970.....	686,000	66	296,800	28	69,200	6
1971.....	717,000	64	331,000	29	77,000	7
1972.....	692,000	62	345,000	31	75,500	7
1973.....	694,700	61	362,000	31	87,000	8

Table 7. -- NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, BY MANNER OF HANDLING, UNITED STATES, 1957-1973

	Judicial		Nonjudicial	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1957.....	239,000	54	201,000	46
1958.....	237,000	50	233,000	50
1959.....	250,000	52	233,000	48
1960.....	258,000	50	256,000	50
1961.....	257,000	51	246,000	49
1962.....	285,000	51	270,000	49
1963.....	298,000	50	303,000	50
1964.....	333,000	49	353,000	51
1965.....	327,000	47	370,000	53
1966.....	357,000	48	387,000	52
1967.....	382,100	47	428,900	53
1968.....	425,400	47	474,400	53
1969.....	433,300	44	555,200	56
1970.....	472,000	45	580,000	55
1971.....	475,000	42	650,000	58
1972.....	461,300	41	651,200	59
1973.....	522,000	46	621,700	54

Table 8. -- NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, BY SEX, UNITED STATES, 1957-1973

Year	Boys		Girls	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1957.....	358,000	81	82,000	19
1958.....	383,000	81	87,000	19
1959.....	393,000	81	90,000	19
1960.....	415,000	81	99,000	19
1961.....	408,000	81	95,000	19
1962.....	450,000	81	104,500	19
1963.....	485,000	81	116,000	19
1964.....	555,000	81	131,000	19
1965.....	555,000	80	142,000	20
1966.....	593,000	80	152,000	20
1967.....	640,000	79	171,000	21
1968.....	708,000	79	191,000	21
1969.....	760,000	77	228,000	23
1970.....	799,500	76	252,000	24
1971.....	845,500	75	279,500	25
1972.....	827,500	74	285,000	26
1973.....	845,300	74	298,400	26

## Dependency and Neglect Cases

Table 9. -- NUMBER AND RATE OF DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, UNITED STATES, 1973 a/

Type of court	Number of cases	Rate per 1,000 child population <u>b/</u>			
		All courts	Age jurisdiction of court		
			Under 16	Under 17	Under 18 <u>c/</u>
Urban.....	94,400	2.2	1.6	2.8	2.3
Semi-urban....	46,100	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.5
Rural.....	17,500	1.9	2.0	1.4	2.0

a/ Based on the data from 1,542 courts whose jurisdiction include more than two-thirds of the child population under 18 years of age.

b/ Calculated on basis of the 1970 child population at risk, that is, the child population under 16, for courts whose age jurisdiction is under 16, etc.

c/ A small number of courts having jurisdiction of children under 21 years of age are included here. The number of cases involved do not seriously affect the rates of the courts in this column.

Table 10. -- PERCENT CHANGE IN DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, UNITED STATES, 1972-1973 a/

Type of court	Total	Judicial	Nonjudicial
Total	+12	+7	+34
Urban.....	+12	+8	+35
Semi-urban.....	+12	+9	+24
Rural.....	+9	+3	+67

a/ Based on data from 1,466 courts reporting both years, whose jurisdiction includes about two-thirds of the child population under 18 years of age.

Table 11. -- NUMBER AND RATE OF DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, UNITED STATES, 1946-1973

Year	Dependency and Neglect	Child population under 18 yrs. of age (in thousands)	Rate <u>b/</u>
1946.....	101,000	41,759	2.4
1947.....	104,000	43,301	2.4
1948.....	103,000	44,512	2.3
1949.....	98,000	45,775	2.1
1950.....	93,000	47,017	2.0
1951.....	97,000	48,598	2.0
1952.....	98,000	50,296	1.9
1953.....	103,000	51,987	2.0
1954.....	103,000	53,737	1.9
1955.....	106,000	55,568	1.9
1956.....	105,000	57,377	1.8
1957.....	114,000	59,336	1.9
1958.....	124,000	61,238	2.0
1959.....	128,000	63,038	2.0
1960.....	131,000	64,516	2.0
1961.....	140,000	65,789	2.1
1962.....	141,000	67,092	2.1
1963.....	146,000	68,371	2.1
1964.....	150,000	69,625	2.2
1965.....	157,000	69,699	2.3
1966.....	161,000	69,851	2.3
1967.....	154,000	69,878	2.2
1968.....	141,000	69,831	2.0
1969.....	127,000	69,694	1.8
1970.....	133,000	69,669	1.9
1971.....	130,900	69,576	1.9
1972.....	141,000	69,060	2.0
1973.....	158,000	68,196	2.3

a/ Data for 1955-1973 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 from Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1960 does not materially affect trend.

b/ Based on dependency and neglect cases per 1,000 U.S. child population under 18 years of age.

CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF JUDICIALLY AND NONJUDICIALLY BY ALL JUVENILE COURTS REPORTING FOR 1973 <sup>a/</sup>

Area served by the court <sup>b/</sup>	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	JUDICIAL CASES			NONJUDICIAL CASES		
		Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
<b>ALABAMA: <sup>c/</sup></b>							
Calhoun Co. (Anniston) .....	16	430	159	—	126	26	—
Jefferson Co. (Birmingham) .....	16,18	1,699	1,020	—	796	150	—
Madison Co. (Huntsville) .....	16	873	351	—	67	—	—
Mobile Co. (Mobile) .....	16	383	539	—	1,322	152	—
Montgomery Co. (Montgomery) .....	16,18	293	262	—	586	19	—
Tuscaloosa Co. (Tuscaloosa) .....	16	210	216	—	60	3	—
61 small courts .....	16	2,164	1,163	—	1,268	50	—
<b>CALIFORNIA:</b>							
Alameda Co. (Oakland) .....	18	2,068	—	—	8,865	—	—
Butte Co. (Chico) .....	18	207	—	—	952	—	—
Contra Costa Co. (Richmond) .....	18	1,335	—	—	3,128	—	—
Fresno Co. (Fresno) .....	18	877	—	—	3,376	—	—
Humboldt Co. (Eureka) .....	18	162	—	—	1,104	—	—
Kern Co. (Bakersfield) .....	18	1,154	—	—	4,182	—	—
Los Angeles Co. (Los Angeles) .....	18	17,350	—	—	16,856	—	—
Marin Co. (Ross Valley) .....	18	279	—	—	991	—	—
Merced Co. (Merced) .....	18	195	—	—	1,112	—	—
Monterey Co. (Salinas) .....	18	663	—	—	2,523	—	—
Orange Co. (Anaheim) .....	18	5,995	—	—	5,905	—	—
Riverside Co. (Riverside) .....	18	1,300	—	—	4,933	—	—
Sacramento Co. (Sacramento) .....	18	1,559	—	—	5,308	—	—
San Bernardino Co. (San Bernardino) .....	18	2,524	—	—	3,514	—	—
San Diego Co. (San Diego) .....	18	3,727	—	—	8,370	—	—
San Francisco Co. (San Francisco) .....	18	1,269	—	—	4,161	—	—
San Joaquin Co. (Stockton) .....	18	657	—	—	2,340	—	—
San Luis Obispo Co. (San Luis Obispo) .....	18	257	—	—	529	—	—
San Mateo Co. (San Mateo) .....	18	1,236	—	—	1,805	—	—
Santa Barbara Co. (Santa Barbara) .....	18	582	—	—	1,572	—	—
Santa Clara Co. (San Jose) .....	18	2,048	—	—	8,245	—	—
Santa Cruz Co. (Santa Cruz) .....	18	178	—	—	1,486	—	—
Solano Co. (Vallejo) .....	18	355	—	—	1,829	—	—
Sonoma Co. (Santa Rosa) .....	18	461	—	—	1,976	—	—
Stanislaus Co. (Modesto) .....	18	719	—	—	2,265	—	—
Tulare Co. (Visalia) .....	18	483	—	—	917	—	—
Ventura Co. (Oxnard) .....	18	946	—	—	3,748	—	—
31 small courts .....	18	2,044	—	—	11,375	—	—
<b>COLORADO:</b>							
District 1 (Jefferson) .....	18	546	104	500	168	—	—
District 2 (Denver) .....	18	1,237	1	849	2,883	—	—
District 4 (El Paso) .....	18	799	277	409	787	—	—
District 10 (Pueblo) .....	18	311	136	160	352	—	—
District 17 (Adams) .....	18	699	330	447	144	—	—
District 18 (Arapahoe) .....	18	391	38	467	—	—	—
District 20 (Boulder) .....	18	230	14	253	29	—	—
15 small Districts .....	18	1,442	332	833	234	—	—
<b>CONNECTICUT:</b>							
First District (Bridgeport) .....	16	2,800	227	480	1,862	—	—
Second District (New Haven) .....	16	5,382	289	751	3,711	—	—
Third District (Hartford) .....	16	3,348	347	407	2,458	—	—
<b>DELAWARE:</b>							
New Castle Co. (Wilmington) .....	18	2,966	—	—	—	—	—
2 small courts .....	18	1,461	1,431	25	135	447	—
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:</b>							
Washington (City) .....	18	5,540	556	—	1,394	64	—
<b>FLORIDA: <sup>d/</sup></b>							
State (20 Circuit Courts) .....	17	14,615	—	—	50,579	—	—
<b>GEORGIA:</b>							
Bibb Co. (Macon) .....	17	664	106	14	—	—	—
Chatham Co. (Savannah) .....	17	707	222	—	1,038	—	—
DeKalb Co. (Decatur) .....	17	5,127	484	—	—	—	—
Fulton Co. (Atlanta) .....	17	4,180	1,543	—	6,026	605	—
Muscogee Co. (Columbus) .....	17	1,395	407	—	—	—	—
Richmond Co. (Augusta) .....	17	361	65	—	21	16	—
152 small courts .....	17	12,534	2,571	824	6,620	368	317
<b>HAWAII:</b>							
First Circuit (Honolulu) .....	18	2,164	140	28	1,605	4	22
3 small circuits .....	18	638	23	12	420	1	16
<b>ILLINOIS: <sup>d/</sup></b>							
State (21 circuit courts) .....	17	23,058	—	—	—	—	—

CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF JUDICIALLY AND NONJUDICIALLY BY ALL JUVENILE COURTS REPORTING FOR 1973 <sup>a/</sup> (Continued)

Area served by the court <sup>b/</sup>	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	JUDICIAL CASES			NONJUDICIAL CASES		
		Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
<b>INDIANA:</b>							
Allen Co. (Fort Wayne) .....	18	410	65	—	916	—	—
Delaware Co. (Center) .....	18	233	112	—	935	—	—
Lake Co. (Gary) .....	18	1,073	532	137	993	17	—
Madison Co. (Alton) .....	18	150	50	49	2,606	—	—
Marion Co. (Indianapolis) .....	18	6,932	454	1,019	509	—	937
St. Joseph Co. (South Bend) .....	18	302	166	—	2,849	397	—
Vigo Co. (Terre Haute) .....	18	230	48	—	593	—	—
10 small courts .....	18	589	257	100	2,547	101	31
<b>IOWA:</b>							
Black Hawk Co. (Waterloo) .....	18	135	23	—	1,177	14	1
Linn Co. (Cedar Rapids) .....	8	182	72	2	1,693	4	2
Polk Co. (Des Moines) .....	18	559	147	46	2,032	74	24
Scott Co. (Davenport) .....	18	151	33	—	477	8	—
Woodbury Co. (Sioux City) .....	18	56	1	—	403	14	2
91 small courts .....	18	2,293	716	80	8,047	315	7
<b>KANSAS:</b>							
Johnson Co. (Prairie View) .....	18	652	101	5	2,239	58	29
Sedgwick Co. (Wichita) .....	18	1,356	351	2	616	2	1
Shawnee Co. (Topeka) .....	18	140	35	2	564	47	1
Wyandotte Co. (Kansas City) .....	18	520	252	21	2,769	446	53
94 small courts .....	18	3,290	525	101	3,259	190	64
<b>KENTUCKY:</b>							
Fayette Co. (Lexington) .....	18	24	—	—	2	—	—
Kenton Co. (Covington) .....	18	490	55	113	897	—	16
118 small courts .....	18	8,610	1,192	255	4,367	714	36
<b>LOUISIANA:</b>							
Caddo Parish (Shreveport) .....	17	398	66	327	925	—	—
East Baton Rouge (Baton Rouge) .....	17	1,939	204	—	1,075	23	—
Jefferson Parish (Gretna) .....	17	1,011	2,007	—	1,739	—	—
Orleans Parish (New Orleans) .....	17	3,312	299	581	3,013	95	—
4th Judicial Dist. (Quachita) .....	17	57	29	—	135	23	—
9th Judicial Dist. (Rapides) .....	17	26	3	71	8	—	—
14th Judicial Dist. (Calcasieu) .....	17	87	43	—	949	107	61
44 small courts .....	17	4,007	454	838	5,814	343	93
<b>MAINE:</b>							
Penobscot Co. (Bangor) .....	17	440	—	—	—	—	—
York Co. (Biddleford City) .....	17	162	—	—	—	—	—
14 small county courts .....	17	2,307	5	—	25	—	—
<b>MARYLAND:</b>							
Anne Arundel Co. (Annapolis) .....	18	1,055	124	3	183	1	—
Baltimore (City) .....	18	6,948	704	24	1,418	2	—
Baltimore Co. (Towson) .....	18	1,256	183	5	1,298	37	—
Harford Co. (Bel Air) .....	18	249	90	1	388	5	—
Montgomery Co. (Silver Spring) .....	18	813	147	1	1,600	1	—
Prince George's Co. (Hyattsville) .....	18	2,750	377	5	1,476	8	—
Washington Co. (Hagerstown) .....	18	455	96	7	33	6	—
17 small courts .....	18	1,772	561	72	866	11	—
<b>MASSACHUSETTS:</b>							
Berkshire Co. (Pittsfield) .....	17	509	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol Co. (New Bedford) .....	17	1,978	—	—	—	—	—
Essex Co. (Lynn) .....	17	2,473	—	—	—	—	—
Hampden Co. (Springfield) .....	17	2,410	—	—	—	—	—
Hampshire Co. (Northampton) .....	17	347	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex Co. (Cambridge) .....	17	4,879	—	—	—	—	—
Norfolk Co. (Quincy) .....	17	2,482	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth Co. (Brockton) .....	17	2,033	—	—	—	—	—
Suffolk Co. (Boston) .....	17	4,820	—	—	—	—	—
Worcester Co. (Worcester) .....	17	3,311	—	—	—	—	—
4 small courts .....	17	1,055	—	—	—	—	—
<b>MICHIGAN:</b>							
Bay Co. (Bay City) .....	17	566	59	103	—	—	—
Genesee Co. (Flint) .....	17	2,246	267	480	—	—	—
Ingham Co. (Lansing) .....	17	1,189	179	259	406	—	—
Jackson Co. (Jackson) .....	17	594	82	137	169	—	—
Kalamazoo Co. (Kalamazoo) .....	17	802	62	178	230	—	—
Kent Co. (Grand Rapids) .....	17	790	121	394	—	—	—
Macomb Co. (Warren) .....	17	1,111	123	498	1,637	—	—

APPENDIX

CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF JUDICIALLY AND NONJUDICIALLY BY ALL JUVENILE COURTS REPORTING FOR 1973<sup>a/</sup> (Continued)

Area served by the court <sup>b/</sup>	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	JUDICIAL CASES			NONJUDICIAL CASES		
		Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
<b>MICHIGAN: (Continued)</b>							
Monroe Co. (Monroe)		169	40	116	145	—	—
Muskegon Co. (Muskegon)		280	195	156	17	—	—
Oakland Co. (Pontiac)		1,329	210	721	—	—	—
St. Clair Co. (Port Huron)		262	50	134	100	—	—
Washtenaw Co. (Ann Arbor)		427	121	189	—	—	—
Wayne Co. (Detroit)		3,420	1,059	1,566	—	—	—
70 small courts		8,601	1,375	2,437	2,234	—	—
<b>MISSISSIPPI:</b>							
Harrison Co. (Biloxi)	18	341	71	6	492	10	1
Hinds Co. (Jackson)	18	395	44	5	239	1	1
75 small courts	18	3,914	566	15	2,310	192	87
<b>MISSOURI:</b>							
Clay Co. (Gladstone City)	17	150	23	51	1,265	241	—
Greene Co. (Springfield)	17	47	153	147	515	6	—
Jackson Co. (Kansas City)	17	1,967	604	346	2,554	343	—
Jefferson Co. (Festus City)	17	236	74	167	635	27	5
St. Louis Co. (Florissant City)	17	2,662	350	785	6,124	474	18
St. Louis (City)	17	4,345	—	204	1,542	—	—
108 small courts	17	1,621	728	1,404	6,985	504	71
<b>MONTANA: <sup>d/</sup></b>							
State	18	470	3	—	5,870	7	—
<b>NEBRASKA: <sup>d/</sup></b>							
Douglas Co. (Omaha)	18	921	117	—	441	204	—
Lancaster Co. (Lincoln)	18	391	32	1	547	31	—
74 small courts	18	1,105	110	30	233	2	—
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE:</b>							
Hillsborough Co. (Manchester)	17	1,273	60	—	9	—	—
Rockingham Co. (Portsmouth)	17	403	13	—	—	—	—
8 small county courts	17	912	106	—	52	10	—
<b>NEW JERSEY:</b>							
Atlantic Co. (Atlantic City)	18	1,411	—	—	—	—	—
Bergen Co. (Teaneck)	18	5,127	13	—	—	—	—
Camden Co. (Camden)	18	3,479	6	15	845	—	199
Monmouth Co. (Middletown)	18	4,848	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset Co. (Franklin Twp)	18	857	—	—	183	—	146
Union Co. (Elizabeth City)	18	4,835	36	—	953	102	—
2 small courts	18	630	—	10	2,012	—	—
<b>NEW YORK: <sup>h/</sup></b>							
Albany Co. (Albany)	16	635	264	—	—	—	—
Broome Co. (Binghamton)	16	361	109	—	—	—	—
Chautauqua Co. (Jamestown)	16	217	67	—	—	—	—
Chemung Co. (Elmira City)	16	155	115	—	—	—	—
Dutchess Co. (Poughkeepsie)	16	427	93	—	—	—	—
Erie Co. (Buffalo)	16	2,192	292	—	—	—	—
Monroe Co. (Rochester)	16	1,117	326	—	—	—	—
Nassau Co. (Hempstead)	16	987	223	—	—	—	—
New York (City)	16	7,715	2,766	—	—	—	—
Niagara Co. (Niagara Falls)	16	137	35	—	—	—	—
Oneida Co. (Utica)	16	113	75	—	—	—	—
Onondaga Co. (Syracuse)	16	770	241	—	—	—	—
Orange Co. (Newburgh)	16	520	69	—	—	—	—
Oswego Co. (Oswego City)	16	140	51	—	—	—	—
Rensselaer Co. (Troy)	16	210	10	—	—	—	—
Rockland Co. (Orangetown)	16	203	62	—	—	—	—
St. Lawrence Co. (Ogdenburg)	16	77	136	—	—	—	—
Saratoga Co. (Saratoga Springs)	16	82	23	—	—	—	—
Schenectady Co. (Schenectady)	16	171	61	—	—	—	—
Suffolk Co. (Islip)	16	1,380	273	—	—	—	—
Ulster Co. (Kingston)	16	180	76	—	—	—	—
Westchester Co. (Yonkers)	16	802	339	—	—	—	—
36 small courts	16	1,923	1,128	—	—	—	—
<b>NORTH CAROLINA: <sup>h/</sup></b>							
Cumberland Co. (Fayetteville)	16	695	559	—	—	—	—
Durham Co. (Durham)	16	360	94	—	—	—	—
Forsyth Co. (Winston-Salem)	16	735	164	—	—	—	—
Gaston Co. (Gastonia)	16	472	103	—	—	—	—
Mecklenburg Co. (Charlotte)	16	3,015	183	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX

CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF JUDICIALLY AND NONJUDICIALLY BY ALL JUVENILE COURTS REPORTING FOR 1973<sup>a/</sup> (Continued)

Area served by the court <sup>b/</sup>	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	JUDICIAL CASES			NONJUDICIAL CASES		
		Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
<b>NORTH CAROLINA: <sup>h/</sup> (Continued)</b>							
Onslow Co. (Jacksonville Twp.)	16	304	55	—	—	—	—
94 small courts	16	15,681	3,398	—	—	—	—
<b>NORTH DAKOTA:</b>							
First Judicial District (Fargo)	16	304	105	86	1,371	3	—
5 small judicial districts	16	389	102	47	4,104	102	9
<b>OHIO: <sup>h/</sup></b>							
Allen Co. (Lima)	18	911	107	3	110	—	160
Butler Co. (Hamilton)	18	585	187	122	1,030	26	—
Clark Co. (Springfield)	18	567	231	33	1,054	12	2
Columbiana Co. (E. Liverpool)	18	342	109	—	236	—	—
Cuyahoga Co. (Cleveland)	18	4,552	349	50	3,478	—	—
Franklin Co. (Columbus)	18	1,735	709	290	425	77	40
Greene Co. (Bath)	18	348	36	9	103	—	—
Hamilton Co. (Cincinnati)	18	5,655	508	127	263	—	—
Lake Co. (Willowick)	18	1,576	105	—	469	—	—
Licking Co. (Newark)	18	99	88	41	49	1	—
Lorain Co. (Lorain)	18	975	191	—	75	—	—
Lucas Co. (Toledo)	18	1,642	425	550	2,763	—	148
Mahoning Co. (Youngstown)	18	364	552	30	1,362	4	25
Montgomery Co. (Dayton)	18	2,204	393	210	3,143	1	1
Portage Co. (Franklin)	18	876	103	—	—	—	—
Richland Co. (Mansfield)	18	808	111	—	—	—	—
Stark Co. (Canton)	18	1,331	277	16	1,178	1	—
Summit Co. (Akron)	18	1,860	103	53	3,371	6	1
Trumbull Co. (Warren)	18	332	186	31	916	—	—
69 small courts	18	14,799	2,462	1,003	3,499	35	86
<b>OKLAHOMA:</b>							
Oklahoma Co. (Oklahoma City)	18	3,126	384	151	—	—	—
Tulsa Co. (Tulsa)	18	974	306	1	1,341	3	180
1 small court	18	14	—	—	1	—	—
<b>OREGON:</b>							
Clackamas Co. (Milwaukie)	18	216	204	32	2,394	203	26
Lane Co. (Eugene)	18	852	89	3	3,414	34	6
Marion Co. (Salem)	18	748	181	—	3,185	100	3
Multnomah Co. (Portland)	18	1,401	423	481	5,985	409	914
31 small courts	18	3,618	696	77	16,535	685	199
<b>PENNSYLVANIA:</b>							
Allegheny Co. (Pittsburgh)	18	3,535	473	—	4,147	292	—
Beaver Co. (Aliquippa)	18	108	—	—	488	2	—
Berks Co. (Reading)	18	142	34	—	223	—	—
Blair Co. (Altoona)	18	201	20	—	208	—	—
Bucks Co. (Bristol)	18	505	—	—	515	—	—
Butler Co. (Butler)	18	141	24	—	205	—	—
Cambria Co. (Johnston)	18	356	—	—	4	—	—
Chester Co. (West Chester)	18	150	1	—	571	—	—
Cumberland Co. (Carlisle)	18	239	87	—	255	—	—
Dauphin Co. (Harrisburg)	18	271	62	—	397	2	—
Delaware Co. (Chester)	18	793	1	—	12	—	—
Erie Co. (Erie)	18	428	—	—	261	—	—
Fayette Co. (Uniontown)	18	244	—	—	63	3	—
Franklin Co. (Chambersburg)	18	243	—	—	20	—	—
Lackawanna Co. (Scranton)	18	178	—	—	2	—	—
Lawrence Co. (New Castle)	18	21	—	—	147	—	—
Lehigh Co. (Allentown)	18	185	—	—	383	1	—
Luzerne Co. (Wilkes-Barre)	18	813	39	—	3	—	—
Lycoming Co. (Williamsport)	18	224	—	—	7	—	—
Mercer Co. (Sharon)	18	174	16	—	13	1	—
Montgomery Co. (Morristown)	18	1,350	—	—	2	—	—
Northampton Co. (Bethlehem)	18	199	93	—	594	1	—
Philadelphia Co. (City)	18	8,879	30	—	6,288	16	—
Schuylkill Co. (Pottsville)	18	180	—	—	69	—	—
Washington Co. (Washington)	18	201	—	—	—	—	—
Westmoreland Co. (N. Kensington)	18	815	7	—	27	—	—
York Co. (York)	18	75	—	—	373	—	—
40 small courts	18	1,676	112	—	1,551	6	—
<b>PUERTO RICO:</b>							
Ponce (Ponce)	18	521	—	—	217	—	—
San Juan (San Juan)	18	952	—	—	241	—	—
8 small courts	18	2,661	—	—	924	—	—

CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF JUDICIALLY AND NONJUDICIALLY BY ALL JUVENILE COURTS REPORTING FOR 1973 <sup>d/</sup> (Continued)

Area served by the court <sup>b/</sup>	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	JUDICIAL CASES			NONJUDICIAL CASES		
		Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
<b>RHODE ISLAND:</b>							
State (Providence) .....	18	837	621	945	965	-	-
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA:</b>							
Anderson Co. (Anderson) .....	16	754	21	309	-	-	-
Charleston Co. (Charleston) .....	16	2,070	34	-	-	-	-
Richland Co. (Columbia) .....	16	305	44	-	207	-	-
Spartanburg Co. (Spartanburg) .....	16	799	-	837	189	-	365
9 small courts .....	16	2,409	924	824	7	-	-
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA:</b>							
State (19 Districts) .....	18	1,982	-	-	1,719	-	-
<b>TENNESSEE:</b>							
Davidson Co. (Nashville) .....	18	5,466	311	365	-	-	-
Hamilton Co. (Chattanooga) .....	18	1,645	197	217	11	12	195
Knox Co. (Knoxville) .....	18	755	195	3	835	15	-
Shelby Co. (Memphis) .....	18	7,797	1,824	-	1,629	-	-
Sullivan Co. (Kingsport) .....	18	741	199	71	37	9	63
89 small courts .....	18	8,939	1,028	1,303	3,029	461	446
<b>TEXAS: <sup>e/</sup></b>							
Bexar Co. (San Antonio) .....	17,18	999	-	-	2,391	-	-
Cameron Co. (Brownsville) .....	17,18	197	-	-	1,147	-	-
Dallas Co. (Dallas) .....	17,18	1,359	1,817	803	6,065	-	-
Harris Co. (Houston) .....	17,18	<sup>e/</sup>	1,646	<sup>e/</sup>	<sup>e/</sup>	-	-
Hidalgo Co. (McAllen) .....	17,18	154	-	-	618	-	-
Jefferson Co. (Beaumont) .....	17,18	123	-	-	945	-	-
Lubbock Co. (Lubbock) .....	17,18	177	-	-	983	-	-
McLennan Co. (Waco) .....	17,18	72	-	-	673	-	-
Nueces Co. (Corpus Christi) .....	17,18	789	-	-	487	-	-
Tarrant Co. (Fort Worth) .....	17,18	645	-	-	2,213	-	-
Travis Co. (Austin) .....	17,18	291	80	400	2,264	124	-
123 small courts .....	17,18	2,152	365	315	13,686	58	24
<b>UTAH:</b>							
District I - (Ogden) .....	18	1,965	180	-	2,914	52	-
District II - (Salt Lake City) .....	18	4,816	431	-	5,011	343	-
District III - (Provo) .....	18	1,909	116	-	1,463	5	-
2 small districts .....	18	1,230	130	-	770	19	-
<b>VERMONT: <sup>f/</sup></b>							
12 small districts .....	16	400	124	-	-	-	-
<b>VIRGINIA:</b>							
Arlington Co. .....	18	829	50	1,356	-	-	-
Fairfax Co. .....	18	2,838	851	995	-	-	-
Henrico Co. .....	18	256	3	105	-	-	-
Prince William Co. .....	18	285	-	41	-	-	-
Alexandria (City) .....	18	732	123	101	50	8	8
Hampton (City) .....	18	754	199	15	-	-	-
Newport News (City) .....	18	804	93	109	-	-	-
Norfolk (City) .....	18	1,814	537	4	-	-	-
Portsmouth (City) .....	18	828	156	381	-	-	-
Richmond (City) .....	18	1,719	39	1,950	389	-	20
Virginia Beach (City) .....	18	1,532	2	646	682	-	69
116 small courts .....	18	13,929	2,296	5,111	2,693	141	992
<b>VIRGIN ISLANDS:</b>							
6 small courts .....	18	86	5	29	-	-	-
<b>WASHINGTON: <sup>g/</sup></b>							
Clerk Co. (Vancouver City) .....	18	1,630	1,199	-	-	-	25
Kitsap Co. (Bremerton) .....	18	1,085	499	-	-	-	-
Pierce Co. (Tacoma) .....	18	398	559	-	2,540	2,171	-
Spokane Co. (Spokane) .....	16	2,070	296	-	-	978	22
17 small courts .....	18	3,119	2,399	-	4,131	1,797	1,404
<b>WEST VIRGINIA:</b>							
Cabell Co. (Huntington) .....	18	742	4	2	22	6	1
Kanawha Co. (Charleston) .....	18	176	23	14	932	2	4
52 small courts .....	18	1,467	276	440	653	22	16

<sup>a/</sup> NOTE WELL: This table includes all courts that transmitted reports to the OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, Office of Youth Development. 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.

<sup>b/</sup> Courts serving area 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 are combined for each State and are presented as "small courts."

<sup>c/</sup> Where the age under which the court has original jurisdiction is different for boys and girls, the age for boys appear first.

<sup>d/</sup> Further breakdown of cases unavailable.

<sup>e/</sup> 22 counties reported six months or less.

<sup>f/</sup> Those cases classified as Pins, unruly, undisciplined, etc. are included with delinquency cases for the purpose of this report.

<sup>g/</sup> Data for Adams, Clark, Grant, Island, Kitsap, Spokane, Thurston and Whitman Counties not broken down into judicial and nonjudicial cases.

**END**