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statistical series no. 65

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JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS

1960

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ACQUISITIONS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Social Security Administration

Children's Bureau 1961

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 514,000 juvenile delinquency cases (excluding traffic offenses) were handled by juvenile courts in the United States in 1960. The estimated number of different children involved in these cases was somewhat lower (443,000), since the same child may have been referred more than once during the year. These children represent 1.8 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 included with other delinquency cases. See section on "Traffic cases" below.)

(Table 1)

Trend..... In 1960, for the 12th consecutive year, delinquency cases increased over the previous year. The increase for 1960 was 6 percent while the increase in the child population, aged 10 through 17, increased by only 2 percent. Thus, as in every year in the past decade, except 1959, the increase in delinquency cases exceeded the increase in the child population.

(Tables 4, 7 and chart)

In the past, the percentage increase in girls' cases was usually less than that for boys'. In 1960, however, girls' cases increased by 10 percent over 1959 whereas boys' cases increased by only 5 percent. The largest increase in girls' cases occurred in rural courts.

The pattern noted in recent years of court delinquency cases increasing faster in rural areas than elsewhere was reversed in 1960. The increase was 7 percent in urban courts, which handle two-thirds of all court delinquency cases in the country, while it was 3 percent in the rural courts.

Sex ratio..... Delinquency cases are primarily a boy's problem; boys are referred more than four times as often as girls.

(Table 1)

Manner of handling. Cases handled unofficially -- without filing a petition -- are included in the data of this report. Half of the delinquency cases were disposed of in this way. The proportion of cases handled unofficially was higher in urban courts than in rural courts, owing perhaps to the availability of specialized intake or probation staff in the urban courts. (For a discussion of policy consideration in the unofficial disposition of cases, see Standards for Specialized Courts Dealing with Children, Children's Bureau Publication No. 346, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1954, pp. 43-45.)

(Table 2)

The increase between 1959 and 1960 was much greater in unofficial delinquency cases than in official cases (10 and 3 percent respectively) when data from all types of courts are combined. When data are examined separately by type

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS--continued

Delinquency cases (excluding traffic offenses)--continued

of court, however, the changes in such cases between these 2 years are strikingly different. In rural courts, for example, the unofficial cases actually decreased while the official cases increased by 6 percent.

Differential rates. The rate of delinquency cases (the number of cases per 1,000 child population aged 10 through 17) was about 2 1/2 times higher in predominantly urban areas than in predominantly rural areas. Courts in predominantly urban areas handle about two-thirds of all the delinquency cases in the country.

(Table 3)

Traffic cases

Extent..... In addition to the 514,000 juvenile delinquency cases, about 306,000 traffic cases were disposed of by juvenile courts in the country in 1960. These cases involved roughly 264,000 different children or about 1.0 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.

(Table 5)

Change from previous year..... Traffic cases increased by 6 percent in 1960 over the estimated number in 1959. This is the identical increase noted above for delinquency cases (excluding traffic offenses).

(Table 6)

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 recently 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

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS--continued

Traffic cases--continued

ago when traffic cases comprised a small proportion of all juvenile delinquency cases. Lately, however, the increased availability and use of the auto by juveniles is accounting for increasingly more juvenile traffic cases.

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 10 years 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 all types of delinquency cases, while non-traffic 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.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS--continued

Traffic cases--continued

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 upward trends over the past 10 years. These trends parallel closely, but not exactly, the national trend where traffic cases have been included. A good example is the large State of New York where court delinquency cases have more than doubled since 1948, even though routine juvenile traffic cases are not handled by the children's courts. In Connecticut the same was true, and in several other States where data were available there were also large increases over that period.

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 8-10)

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 131,000 in 1960. Such cases increased by 2 percent between 1959 and 1960. Thus, the upward trend which began in 1951 and occurred in each subsequent year, except 1956, continues.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS--continued

Other cases--continued

Special proceedings..... 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.

(Appendix)

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 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 1960, 1,761 courts reported on dependency and neglect cases. These courts included in their jurisdictions 77 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. For this 1960 report, 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.

United States includes Alaska and Hawaii in all national estimates of this 1960 report, except where otherwise indicated.

SUMMARY TABLES

Table 1.--Number of Delinquency Cases (Excluding Traffic) Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1960

Type of court	Total		Boys		Girls	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	<u>514,000</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>415,000</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>99,000</u>	<u>100</u>
Urban.....	344,000	67	276,000	67	68,000	69
Semi-urban.....	128,000	25	104,000	25	24,000	24
Rural.....	42,000	8	35,000	8	7,000	7

Table 2.--Manner of Handling Delinquency Cases (Excluding Traffic) Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1960

Type of court	Total		Official		Unofficial	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	<u>514,000</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>258,000</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>256,000</u>	<u>50</u>
Urban.....	344,000	100	178,000	52	166,000	48
Semi-urban.....	128,000	100	54,000	42	74,000	58
Rural.....	42,000	100	26,000	62	16,000	38

Table 3.--Rate of Delinquency Cases (Excluding Traffic) Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1960

Type of court	Rate per 1,000 child population ^a			
	All courts	Age jurisdiction of court		
		Under 16	Under 17	Under 18 ^b
Urban.....	25.9	19.1	23.7	29.4
Semi-urban.....	19.7	9.7	16.0	22.7
Rural.....	10.5	4.1	5.6	13.8

^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,^a 1959-1960

Type of court	Total	Boys	Girls	Official cases	Unofficial cases
Total	<u>+6</u>	<u>+5</u>	<u>+10</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+10</u>
Urban.....	+7	+7	+8	+2	+13
Semi-urban.....	+5	+4	+10	+5	+6
Rural.....	+3	-1	+30	+6	-1

^aExcludes Alaska and Hawaii since data were not available for both years.

Table 5.--Number and Manner of Handling Traffic Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1960

Type of court	Total		Official		Unofficial	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	<u>306,000</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>70,000</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>236,000</u>	<u>100</u>
Urban.....	234,000	77	49,000	70	185,000	79
Semi-urban.....	59,000	19	11,000	16	48,000	20
Rural.....	13,000	4	10,000	14	3,000	1

Table 6.--Percent Change in Traffic Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States,^a 1959-1960

Type of court	Total	Official	Unofficial
Total.....	<u>+6</u>	<u>+5</u>	<u>+6</u>
Urban.....	+7	+18	+4
Semi-urban.....	+7	-11	+13
Rural.....	-15	-20	+4

^aExcludes Alaska and Hawaii since data were not available for both years.

Table 7.--Trend in Delinquency Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1940-1960

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.....	^c 703,000	473,000	23,443,000
1959.....	^c 773,000	483,000	^d 24,607,000
1960.....	^d 820,000	^d 514,000	^d 25,189,000

^aData for 1955-1960 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.

^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.

^dInclusion of data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1960 does not materially affect the trend.

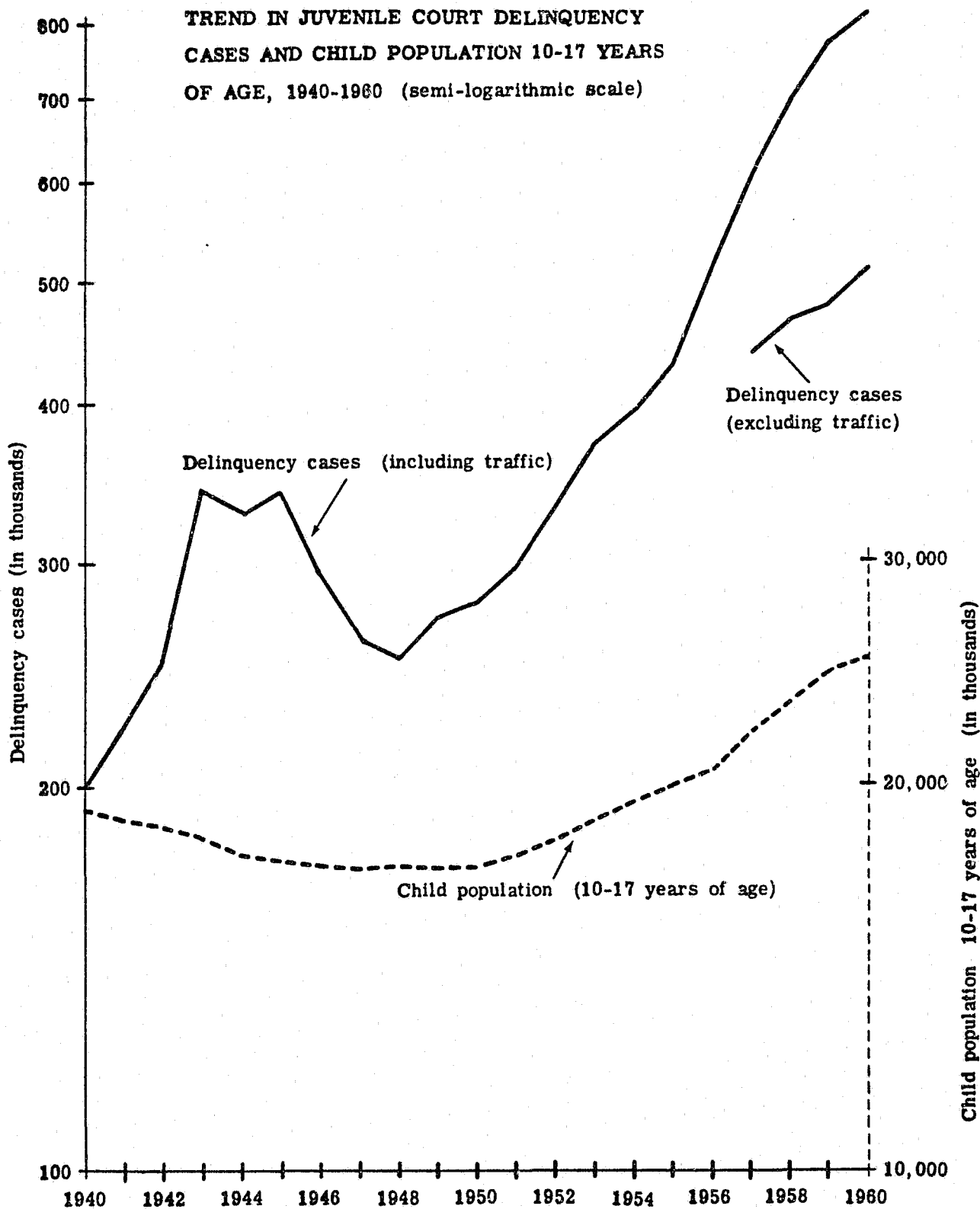


Table 8.--Number and Rate of Dependency and Neglect Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1960^a

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.....	96,000	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.7
Semi-urban.....	27,000	2.0	1.6	2.4	2.0
Rural.....	8,000	1.3	0.7	1.6	1.4

^aEstimates based on data from 1,761 courts whose jurisdictions include 77 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 9.--Percent Change in Dependency and Neglect Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1959-1960^a

Type of court	Total	Official	Unofficial
Total.....	+2	b/	+7
Urban.....	+6	+5	+7
Semi-urban.....	-10	-16	+5
Rural.....	+6	+5	+12

^aEstimates based on data from 1,599 courts reporting both years whose jurisdictions include about two-thirds of the child population under 18 years of age.

^bNo change from 1959 to 1960.

Table 10.--Trend in Dependency and Neglect Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1946-1960

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.....	^c 131,000	^c 64,202,000

^aData for 1955-1960 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.

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

^cInclusion of estimates for Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1960 does not materially affect the trend.

APPENDIX

CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF OFFICIALLY AND UNOFFICIALLY BY ALL JUVENILE COURTS REPORTING FOR 1960^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 proceeding
ALABAMA:									
Jefferson Co. (Birmingham).....	16, 18	898	15	927	--	620	5	668	--
Mobile Co. (Mobile).....	16	512	1	497	--	237	--	81	--
Montgomery Co. (Montgomery).....	16, 18	132	--	43	--	229	--	79c	--
64 small courts.....	16	1,277	54	1,160	--	214	4	10	--
ALASKA:									
Superior Court (Anchorage).....	18	375	21	607	87	99	--	14	--
ARIZONA:									
Maricopa (Phoenix).....	18	2,976	629	365	325	6,049	--	163	2,447
ARKANSAS:									
Pulaski Co. (Little Rock).....	21	236	d/	206	--	411	d/	323	--
21 small courts.....	21	495	d/	210	--	87	d/	88	--
CALIFORNIA:									
Alameda Co. (Oakland).....	21	1,907	365	549	73	3,551	8,767	2,014	178
Contra Costa Co. (Richmond).....	21	820	40	357	2	1,372	3,035	151	226
Fresno Co. (Fresno).....	21	1,032	44	242	5	33	205	33	81
Kern Co. (Bakersfield).....	21	923	14	236	19	949	4,569	9c	276
Los Angeles Co. (Los Angeles).....	21	9,509	1,448	2,239	267	976	79,304	412	1,234
Monterey Co. (Monterey).....	21	382	21	89	2	928	8	47	113
Orange Co. (Santa Ana).....	21	1,659	48	507	7	2,201	8,072	167	455
Riverside Co. (Riverside).....	21	706	16	342	15	526	2,977	84	1
Sacramento Co. (Sacramento).....	21	771	45	270	4	1,611	4,558	222	474
San Bernardino Co. (San Bernardino).....	21	963	78	304	13	997	1,813	207	18
San Diego Co. (San Diego).....	21	1,575	52	904	16	3,346	15,867	647	543
San Francisco Co. (San Francisco).....	21	1,411	52	725	1	2,882	3,495	1,355	16
San Joaquin Co. (Stockton).....	21	370	8	194	--	907	--	143	80
San Mateo Co. (San Mateo).....	21	57c	10	150	--	873	4,411	143	336
Santa Clara Co. (San Jose).....	21	864	4	442	10	2,042	8,396	314	248
Solano Co. (Vallejo).....	21	231	16	116	1	275	1,574	43	92
Sonoma Co. (Santa Rosa).....	21	223	10	136	3	411	317	278	122
Stanislaus Co. (Modesto).....	21	392	77	118	1	501	8	27	164
Tulare Co. (Tulare).....	21	473	44	134	3	453	1,420	37	159
Ventura Co. (Oxnard).....	21	354	21	133	8	520	2,614	165	23c
38 small courts.....	21	3,199	563	1,056	36	4,776	5,385	571	427
COLORADO:									
Denver (City and Co.).....	18	1,128	4	440	1,461	174	--	42	3
21 small courts.....	18	1,383	6	215	445	257	--	5	2
CONNECTICUT:									
First District (Bridgeport).....	16	476	d/	285	247	1,859	d/	--	--
Second District (New Haven).....	16	541	d/	323	489	2,307	d/	--	--
Third District (Hartford).....	16	499	d/	434	607	1,202	d/	--	--
DELAWARE:									
Newcastle Co. (Wilmington).....	18	1,827	813	17	--	--	--	--	--
1 small court.....	18	191	170	101	129	28	--	37	7
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:									
Washington - City.....	18	1,579	148	327	--	99c	27	2	--
FLORIDA:									
Dade Co. (Miami).....	17	1,986	18	683	126	1,431	16	829	3
Duval Co. (Jacksonville).....	17	1,699	386	846	266	744	5	500	12
Escambia Co. (Pensacola).....	17	557	426	968	20	100	--	52	--
Hillsborough Co. (Tampa).....	17	814	1,224	1,648	89	1,716	4	204	--
Orange Co. (Orlando).....	17	479	435	163	97	533	4	105	9
Palm Beach Co. (W. Palm Beach).....	17	630	99	130	29	667	30	117	3
Pinellas Co. (St. Petersburg).....	17	283	868	284	9	57c	2	24c	5
60 small courts.....	17	4,420	2,213	2,310	157	4,226	1,244	1,439	47
GEORGIA:									
Bibb Co. (Macon).....	17	417	24	305	30	--	--	--	--
DeKalb Co. (Decatur).....	17	953	108	282	176	33	9	31	1
Fulton Co. (Atlanta).....	17	1,532	155	411	--	2,269	101	241	--
Magroet Co. (Columbus).....	17	739	32	260	--	250	--	9c	--
Richmond Co. (Augusta).....	17	386	--	173	63	200	3	26	14
23 small courts.....	17	1,810	126	506	46	1,738	61	612	57
HAWAII:									
First Circuit (Honolulu).....	18	2,491	80c	402	861	1,420	142	242	--
ILLINOIS:									
Cook Co. (Chicago).....	17, 18	6,294	d/	1,666	6,922	916	d/	901	33
DuPage Co. (Elmhurst).....	17, 18	124	d/	104	373	8	d/	85	--
Gene Co. (Aurora).....	17, 18	127	d/	117	263	121	d/	20	--
Lake Co. (Waukegan).....	17, 18	282	d/	421	365	62	d/	20	--
Madison Co. (Alton).....	17, 18	77	d/	185	259	199	d/	28c	--
Peoria Co. (Peoria).....	17, 18	74	d/	133	352	12	d/	15	--
St. Clair Co. (E. St. Louis).....	17, 18	123	d/	185	361	7/	d/	1/	1/
Will Co. (Joliet).....	17, 18	35	d/	22	162	70	d/	45	--
Winnebago Co. (Rockford).....	17, 18	118	d/	160	390	580	d/	19c	--
11 small courts.....	17, 18	190	d/	191	463	239	d/	67	33

CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF OFFICIALLY AND UNOFFICIALLY BY ALL JUVENILE COURTS REPORTING FOR 1960

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
INDIANA:									
Marion Co. (Indianapolis).....	18	2,274	d/	579	79	23	d/	2	3
St. Joseph Co. (South Bend).....	18	279	d/	112	125	129	141	--	--
9 small courts.....	18	464	2	111	29	493	9	22	10
IOWA:									
Black Hawk Co. (Waterloo).....	18	89	d/	45	d/	579	d/	19	d/
Linn Co. (Cedar Rapids).....	18	77	d/	47	d/	584	d/	9	d/
Polk Co. (Des Moines).....	18	319	d/	166	d/	847	d/	77	d/
Scott Co. (Lavenport).....	18	111	d/	54	d/	193	d/	21	d/
Woodbury Co. (Sioux City).....	18	232	d/	195	d/	320	d/	237	d/
79 small courts.....	18	1,221	d/	633	d/	1,715	d/	597	d/
KANSAS:									
Sedwick Co. (Wichita).....	18	481	151	177	--	--	--	--	--
Shawnee Co. (Topeka).....	18	72	34	73	--	48	61	23	--
Wyandott Co. (Kansas City).....	18	368	76	148	--	450	11	131	--
93 small courts.....	18	655	346	279	--	1,381	195	238	--
KENTUCKY:									
2 small courts.....	18	155	d/	58	8	107	d/	--	--
LOUISIANA:									
Caddo Parish Co. (Shreveport).....	17	228	1	125	113	337	50	4	--
E. Baton Rouge Parish (Baton Rouge).....	17	286	493	144	--	321	--	179	--
4th Judicial Dist. (Monroe).....	17	189	104	117	21	129	--	427	--
Orleans Parish (New Orleans).....	17	1,219	2,437	353	--	6,545	--	740	--
45 small courts.....	17	2,122	395	572	267	2,580	101	685	108
MAINE:									
50 small courts.....	17	1,042	--	57	38	79	--	4	--
MARYLAND:									
Anne Arundel Co. (Annapolis).....	18	374	d/	98	1	180	d/	4	--
Baltimore (City).....	16	3,417	d/	2,209	88	--	d/	--	--
Baltimore Co. (Silver Spring).....	18	1,230	d/	522	2	3	d/	--	--
Montgomery Co. (Silver Spring).....	18	577	1,377	217	--	610	d/	154	--
Prince George's Co. (Hyattsville).....	18	974	d/	152	9	123	d/	5	--
19 small courts.....	18	1,191	d/	429	16	87	d/	17	1
MASSACHUSETTS:									
BOSTON:									
Boston (Central Section).....	17	753	d/	--	--	--	d/	--	--
Brighton.....	17	59	d/	3	--	--	d/	--	--
Charlestown.....	17	110	d/	14	--	--	d/	--	--
Dorchester.....	17	251	d/	12	--	--	d/	--	--
East Boston.....	17	151	d/	17	--	45	d/	--	--
Roxbury.....	17	547	d/	73	--	--	d/	--	--
South Boston.....	17	132	d/	7	--	--	d/	--	--
West Roxbury.....	17	255	d/	6	--	--	d/	--	--
DISTRICT:									
Worcester Cent. (Worcester).....	17	599	d/	39	--	103	d/	--	--
E. Norfolk (Quincy).....	17	335	d/	14	--	147	d/	--	--
E. Middlesex, 1st (Malden).....	17	253	d/	21	--	36	d/	--	--
Lawrence (Lawrence).....	17	161	d/	18	--	--	d/	--	--
Lowell (Lowell).....	17	146	d/	15	--	--	d/	--	--
Bristol, 2nd (Fall River).....	17	180	d/	--	--	184	d/	--	--
Somerville (Somerville).....	17	95	d/	11	--	--	d/	--	--
Southern Essex (Lynn).....	17	195	d/	13	--	--	d/	--	--
Springfield (Springfield).....	17	397	d/	23	--	--	d/	--	--
Bristol, 3rd (New Bedford).....	17	261	d/	8	--	122	d/	--	--
E. Middlesex, 3rd (Cambridge).....	17	302	d/	43	--	--	d/	--	--
54 small courts.....	17	3,831	d/	208	--	191	d/	--	--
MICHIGAN:									
Berrien Co. (Benton Harbor).....	17	51	1	20	--	32	d/	73	--
Calhoun Co. (Battle Creek).....	17	153	--	138	--	35	d/	28	--
Genesee Co. (Flint).....	17	487	116	483	--	1	d/	--	--
Ingham Co. (Lansing).....	17	223	5	166	--	--	d/	6	--
Jackson Co. (Jackson).....	17	286	4	103	--	15	d/	3	--
Kalamazoo Co. (Kalamazoo).....	17	111	12	56	--	33	d/	130	--
Kent Co. (Grand Rapids).....	17	294	2	195	--	90	d/	14	--
Macomb Co. (East Rapids).....	17	462	3	111	--	93	d/	27	--
Muskegon Co. (Muskegon).....	17	103	3	117	--	216	d/	38	--
Oakland Co. (Pontiac).....	17	559	2	419	--	142	d/	88	--
Saginaw Co. (Saginaw).....	17	213	4	120	--	111	d/	118	--
Washtenaw Co. (Ann Arbor).....	17	106	2	74	--	--	d/	--	--
Wayne Co. (Detroit).....	17	2,084	--	1,952	--	867	d/	21	--
63 small courts.....	17	5,078	22	999	--	902	d/	618	--
MINNESOTA:									
Hennepin Co. (Minneapolis).....	18	2,137	3,870	1,445	709	1,334	--	194	--
Ramsey Co. (St. Paul).....	18	988	48	675	--	102	2,398	--	--
St. Louis Co. (Duluth).....	18	304	48	102	20	420	--	--	--
6 small courts.....	18	808	978	62	24	348	64	82	--

CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF OFFICIALLY AND UNOFFICIALLY BY ALL JUVENILE COURTS REPORTING FOR 1960*

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 ^c	Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
MISSISSIPPI:									
Hinds Co. (Jackson).....	18	248	--	18	--	238	2	6	--
74 small courts.....	18	1,244	6	727	--	857	7	211	--
MISSOURI:									
Greene Co. (Springfield).....	17	75	12	104	4	279	225	1	--
Jackson Co. (Kansas City).....	17	1,092	58	124	7	1,300	689	213	8
St. Louis Co. (University City).....	17	584	23	77	70	994	435	370	5
St. Louis (City).....	17	544	3	324	556	3,042	186	525	33
101 small courts.....	17	1,522	351	717	59	1,378	775	237	6
MONTANA:									
2 small courts.....	18	62	--	--	--	1,552	362	--	--
NEBRASKA:									
3 small courts.....	18	271	--	280	3	f/	f/	f/	f/
NEW HAMPSHIRE:									
89 small courts.....	18	394	d/	59	1	28	--	--	2
NEW JERSEY:									
Atlantic Co. (Atlantic City).....	18	659	d/	--	--	f/	--	--	--
Bergen Co. (Bergenfield).....	18	1,374	d/	--	--	f/	--	--	--
Camden Co. (Camden).....	18	805	d/	--	--	f/	--	--	--
Essex Co. (Newark).....	18	3,478	d/	--	--	f/	--	--	--
Hudson Co. (Jersey City).....	18	2,522	d/	--	--	f/	--	--	--
Middlesex Co. (Perth Amboy).....	18	405	d/	--	--	f/	--	--	--
Passaic Co. (Patterson).....	18	971	d/	--	--	f/	--	--	--
Union Co. (Elizabeth).....	18	1,020	d/	--	--	f/	--	--	--
12 small courts.....	18	3,311	d/	--	--	f/	--	--	--
NEW MEXICO:									
Bernalillo Co. (Albuquerque).....	18	798	569	--	--	1,367	3,129	--	--
29 small courts.....	18	1,170	1,733	--	--	4,174	1,830	--	--
NEW YORK:									
Albany Co. (Albany).....	16	373	9	187	284	--	e/	--	--
Broome Co. (Binghamton).....	16	105	--	93	97	46	--	--	--
Chautauque Co. (Jamestown).....	16	137	--	68	109	--	--	--	--
Dutchess Co. (Poughkeepsie).....	16	157	--	21	75	--	--	--	--
Erie Co. (Buffalo).....	16	606	6	170	1,034	65	--	--	--
Monroe Co. (Rochester).....	16	341	11	148	383	--	--	--	--
New York (City).....	16	13,950	--	3,777	--	985	--	1,369	--
Niagara Co. (Niagara Falls).....	16	244	--	186	223	385	--	171	6
Oneida Co. (Utica).....	16	146	9	13	--	--	--	--	--
Onondaga Co. (Syracuse).....	16	521	11	174	221	--	--	--	--
Orange Co. (Newburgh).....	16	140	2	42	66	--	--	--	--
Rensselaer Co. (Troy).....	16	117	--	16	81	--	--	--	--
Schenectady Co. (Schenectady).....	16	171	--	51	121	--	--	--	--
Suffolk Co. (Islip).....	16	456	3	86	197	--	--	--	--
Westchester Co. (Yonkers).....	16	256	12	201	289	301	--	--	--
43 small courts.....	16	1,903	20	1,037	2,703	540	e/	391	69
NORTH CAROLINA:									
Funcombe Co. (Asheville).....	16	133	2	42	130	22	--	--	1
Durham Co. (Durham).....	16	275	20	35	25	--	--	--	--
Forsyth Co. (Winston-Salem).....	16	345	7	196	300	88	4	6	9
Gaston Co. (Gastonia).....	16	103	1	75	67	223	5	152	30
Guilford Co. (Greensboro).....	16	333	30	125	155	350	9	9	27
Mecklenburg Co. (Charlotte).....	16	495	9	83	234	565	18	248	128
Wake Co. (Raleigh).....	16	257	7	105	122	33	--	15	--
99 small courts.....	16	2,522	89	587	252	62	2	11	--
NORTH DAKOTA:									
First Judicial District (Fargo).....	18	330	238	84	136	218	376	27	24
3 small courts.....	18	515	201	96	31	416	95	42	1
OHIO:									
Butler Co. (Hamilton).....	18	152	727	104	20	885	--	--	13
Clark Co. (Springfield).....	18	125	45	100	--	497	263	2	--
Cuyahoga Co. (Cleveland).....	18	2,626	177	557	109	1,663	4,347	--	--
Franklin Co. (Columbus).....	18	344	1,340	207	4	607	1	20	1
Hamilton Co. (Cincinnati).....	18	918	2,945	480	--	3,191	--	96	8
Lorain Co. (Lorain).....	18	112	15	104	--	610	359	1	--
Lucas Co. (Toledo).....	18	656	1,520	132	416	2,176	280	5	199
Mahoning Co. (Youngstown).....	18	139	12	77	1	1,096	597	49	7
Montgomery Co. (Dayton).....	18	699	1,174	360	173	1,591	1,501	20	5
Stark Co. (Canton).....	18	120	--	80	--	--	--	--	--
Summit Co. (Akron).....	18	139	212	186	44	2,392	1,056	1	1
Trumbull Co. (Warren).....	18	167	71	101	17	309	398	3	2
76 small courts.....	18	5,088	5,972	1,527	718	3,197	1,812	87	119
OKLAHOMA:									
Oklahoma Co. (Oklahoma City).....	8/16, 18	1,041	d/	348	183	343	d/	73	--
Tulsa Co. (Tulsa).....	8/16, 18	273	146	206	12	491	1	371	12
6 small courts.....	8/16, 18	139	13	163	5	95	--	82	--
OREGON:									
Lane Co. (Eugene).....	18	518	29	98	11	767	28	52	7
Marion Co. (Salem).....	18	577	116	139	149	497	8	84	60
Multnomah Co. (Portland).....	18	914	701	836	213	2,560	3,255	816	198
29 small courts.....	18	3,659	1,072	874	206	4,156	1,348	876	667

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		Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
PENNSYLVANIA:									
Allentown Co. (Allentown).....	18	2,986	107	921	--	2,180	--	972	--
Beaver Co. (Alliquippa).....	18	133	4	59	--	268	109	19	--
Berks Co. (Reading).....	18	141	3	165	--	432	5	24	--
Blair Co. (Altoona).....	18	160	13	39	--	262	2	16	9
Bucks Co. (Bristol).....	18	212	19	38	24	402	21	13	32
Chester Co. (West Chester).....	18	322	17	15	--	143	14	13	--
Delaware Co. (Chester).....	18	604	--	248	--	255	--	258	--
Erie Co. (Erie).....	18	132	--	43	--	242	--	23	4
Fayette Co. (Uniontown).....	18	81	6	--	--	221	5	--	--
Lackawanna Co. (Scranton).....	18	130	35	--	--	21	--	5	--
Lehigh Co. (Allentown).....	18	169	15	114	5	87	1	8	--
Luzerne Co. (Wilkes-Barre).....	18	441	114	--	--	103	--	--	--
Mercer Co. (Sharon).....	18	135	72	37	--	39	--	5	--
Montgomery Co. (Morristown).....	18	66	104	10	--	262	--	44	--
Northampton Co. (Bethlehem).....	18	115	3	39	3	205	8	47	4
Philadelphia (City and Co.).....	18	9,696	72	1,740	296	32	--	430	79
Schuylkill Co. (Pottsville).....	18	276	47	--	--	201	--	--	--
Washington Co. (Washington).....	18	168	44	34	--	114	--	--	--
Westmoreland Co. (New Kensington).....	18	244	8	17	--	103	5	--	--
York Co. (York).....	18	96	40	--	--	344	--	--	--
6 small courts.....	18	128	--	27	6	272	--	275	--
PUERTO RICO:									
Ponce.....	16	481	4	--	--	259	--	--	--
San Juan.....	16	1,799	260	738	--	1,501	60	368	--
7 small courts.....	16	1,615	52	--	--	750	18	--	--
RHODE ISLAND:									
State (Providence).....	18	911	728	258	642	70	--	--	--
SOUTH CAROLINA:									
Greenville Co. (Greenville).....	18	444	43	97	607	164	6	31	76
Spartanburg Co. (Spartanburg).....	18	166	5	--	143	110	--	--	98
2 small courts.....	18	211	d/	60	76	--	d/	--	--
SOUTH DAKOTA:									
51 small courts.....	18	1,064	909	152	94	1,526	778	13	6
TENNESSEE:									
Hamilton (Chattanooga).....	18	924	781	377	209	97	--	--	--
69 small courts.....	18	3,272	500	267	91	407	113	152	78
TEXAS:									
Bexar Co. (San Antonio).....	8/17, 18	1,025	d/	--	--	1,835	d/	--	--
Cameron Co. (Brownsville).....	8/17, 18	67	--	--	25	461	--	--	--
Dallas Co. (Dallas).....	8/17, 18	879	--	359	--	3,938	41	1,628	--
Galveston Co. (Galveston).....	8/17, 18	31	--	--	--	672	3	--	--
Harris Co. (Houston).....	8/17, 18	1,085	--	2,403	1,021	4,332	37	396	301
Hidalgo Co. (McAllen).....	8/17, 18	23	--	--	--	513	5	--	--
Jefferson Co. (Beaumont).....	8/17, 18	201	--	--	258	1,037	--	--	40
Lubbock Co. (Lubbock).....	8/17, 18	82	--	--	--	694	24	2	--
McLennan Co. (Waco).....	8/17, 18	58	--	39	111	1,001	2	197	80
Mueces Co. (Corpus Christi).....	8/17, 18	338	--	2	1	924	--	--	--
Travis Co. (Austin).....	8/17, 18	329	--	232	223	516	5	127	427
107 small courts.....	8/17, 18	1,448	11	148	319	4,677	31	294	65
UTAH:									
First District (Ogden).....	18	647	3,105	169	--	1,589	--	109	--
Second District (Salt Lake City).....	18	1,498	4,804	273	--	1,791	--	165	--
Third District (Provo).....	18	557	1,520	142	--	791	--	143	--
3 small courts.....	18	646	936	63	--	271	--	32	--
VERMONT:									
17 small courts.....	16	185	d/	372	--	--	--	--	--
VIRGINIA:									
Arlington Co.....	18	635	831	94	1	--	--	--	--
Fairfax Co. (Falls Church).....	18	798	835	306	269	9	--	--	--
Norfolk (City and Co.).....	18	1,513	752	449	65	--	--	--	--
119 small courts.....	18	8,540	6,181	2,204	1,195	1,404	21	163	184
WASHINGTON:									
King Co. (Seattle).....	18	2,227	5,409	922	811	328	2	157	29
Pierce Co. (Tacoma).....	18	355	1,977	208	187	495	170	199	9
Snohomish Co. (Everett).....	18	186	747	165	29	111	3	30	4
Spokane Co. (Spokane).....	18	202	1,002	153	45	1,101	847	111	2
Yakima Co. (Yakima).....	18	135	96	18	122	820	1,001	105	2
29 small courts.....	18	1,603	1,855	762	351	3,879	2,580	1,134	48
WEST VIRGINIA:									
Cabell Co. (Huntington).....	18	318	--	27	81	--	--	--	--
Kanawha Co. (Charleston).....	18	798	--	85	84	--	--	--	--
53 small courts.....	18	1,569	36	523	483	640	20	267	26
WISCONSIN:									
Dane Co. (Madison).....	18	106	--	126	144	--	--	--	--
Milwaukee Co. (Milwaukee).....	18	1,926	1,692	552	654	4,961	329	478	27
64 small courts.....	18	3,226	335	1,189	604	682	720	34	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.

^dApplicable -- 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

^fDelinquency - except traffic."

^gReported on official cases only.