

JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS
FOR ALABAMA
1974

State of Alabama
Department of Pensions and Security
Management

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CHILDREN'S CASES HANDLED BY THE JUVENILE
COURTS IN ALABAMA DURING 1974

Prepared by
State Department of Pensions and Security

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JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS FOR ALABAMA - 1974

The Alabama Department of Pensions and Security has both specific and broad overall responsibilities in the area of dependency, neglect, and juvenile delinquency as set forth in the Public Welfare Act and also in Alabama's General Juvenile Court Act. In each of the sixty-seven counties, the department of pensions and security provides services in dependency and neglect cases.

Alabama's Public Welfare Act provides that the county directors of pensions and security may be designated by the juvenile court judge to perform the functions of probation officers. In twenty-seven counties, the county directors of pensions and security continue to be so designated in accordance with the provisions of Title 49, 1940 Code of Alabama, as recompiled 1958. In these twenty-seven counties, the county departments make studies concerning children to be committed to training schools and give aftercare services upon their release from the training schools. County departments are also in contact with children and their families while the children are institutionalized.

Forty counties have court-employed probation staffs. Autauga, Baldwin, Barbour, Blount, Chambers, Coffee, Dale, Greene, Jackson, Lamar, Lawrence, Macon, Marengo, Sumter, Talladega, and Tallapoosa have a single court-employed probation officer. Calhoun,

Colbert, Cullman, Houston, Jefferson, Lauderdale, Lee, Madison, Mobile, Montgomery, Morgan, Pike, Russell, Shelby, Tuscaloosa, and Walker counties have two or more probation officers. In Chambers, Elmore, Lauderdale, Talladega, and Tallapoosa counties, the county departments provide service to female delinquents. The Central Alabama Youth Service, which operates out of Dallas County, has probation officers assigned to the following counties: Butler, Chilton, Conecuh, Dallas, Elmore, Monroe, Perry, and Wilcox.

During 1974, the State Department of Youth Services, created by the passage of the Youth Services Act of 1973, assumed responsibility for certain duties previously carried out by the Department of Pensions and Security for delinquent youth as follows: administration of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, licensing of facilities for adjudicated delinquents, provision of salary subsidies for court appointed probation officers, and certification of probation officers. Pursuant to the provisions of the Youth Services Act, the responsibilities of the State Department of Pensions and Security relating to probation, parole and foster care services for a minor, who is an adjudicated delinquent, will cease effective January 1, 1976.

At the time of publication of this report, March, 1975, the Department of Youth Services has assumed the responsibility of administering the programs of the three state training schools.

This includes the State Training School for Girls, Chalkville; Alabama Boy's Industrial School, East Lake; and the Alabama Industrial School, Mt. Meigs. The Commissioner of the State Department of Pensions and Security is a member of the Youth Services Board.

Previously, in accordance with responsibilities as set forth in the Public Welfare Act and as specified in the Juvenile Court Act, the State Department of Pensions and Security has collected and reported all juvenile court data. However, effective March 1, 1975, all juvenile court reporting will be made to the Department of Youth Services. The Department of Youth Services will retain all reports made on delinquent youth and forward to the department of pensions and security all reports of child neglect and dependency. The Department of Pensions and Security will continue to publish statistics relative to dependent and neglected children while the Department of Youth Services will publish statistics relative to delinquent youth.

WHAT JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS REPRESENT

The number of children's cases handled by juvenile courts in different states and sometimes within the same state is affected by several factors. The ages of children and the types of cases over which courts have jurisdiction are established by law and vary among the courts and different states. This affects the number of cases reported and, consequently, the comparability of the reports from various courts.

The number of children's cases reported by different courts over the country is also greatly influenced by variations in the administrative practices of the courts and by the extent of organization for child welfare services in the different communities and the scope of services covered.

For these and other reasons, juvenile court statistics are not necessarily a reliable index of the extent of delinquency. They do, however, indicate how frequently the juvenile court is utilized in dealing with cases of delinquency, dependency, or neglect.

CHILDREN'S CASES HANDLED BY THE JUVENILE COURTS
IN ALABAMA DURING 1974

NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S CASES HANDLED BY THE COURTS LAST YEAR

A total of 15,661 children's cases were disposed of by the juvenile courts in Alabama during 1974. This represents an increase of 5.1 percent as compared with the total number of children's cases disposed of by the courts during 1973. Each case represents a child dealt with by the juvenile court (with or without a petition) on a new referral for delinquency or dependency and neglect. Each child in a group or in a family dealt with by the court is counted as a separate case. Since a child may appear before the court two or more times during the year, the number of children's cases reported for the year is larger than the number of different children involved.

Of the 15,661 children's cases disposed of, 67 percent were handled officially and 33 percent unofficially. Official cases are those that are placed on the official court calendar for adjudication by the judge through the filing of a petition. Unofficial cases are those that are not placed on the official court calendar through the filing of a petition but are handled informally by the judge, probation officer, or other officer of the court. The juvenile court reporting plan was revised in 1956 to include cases handled unofficially in all 67 counties,

but only 34 counties reported any unofficial cases disposed of during 1974.

Sixty-four percent of the cases handled were disposed of by Calhoun, Jefferson, Madison, Mobile, Montgomery, and Tuscaloosa counties.

NUMBER OF DELINQUENCY CASES

Over 76 percent of the total children's cases disposed of by the juvenile courts in Alabama were delinquency cases. These 11,921 delinquency cases represent an increase of 10.5 percent as compared with the number of delinquency cases disposed of by the courts during 1973.

Almost 60 percent of the delinquency cases were disposed of officially and over 40 percent unofficially. Boys outnumbered girls more than 2 to 1 in delinquency cases. One reason for the greater number of boys' cases may be the greater freedom frequently permitted to boys so that they are more likely to become involved in infractions of the law.

DISPOSITION OF DELINQUENCY CASES

In 47 percent of the delinquency cases handled officially the children were placed on probation and in over 32 percent their cases were dismissed. A percentage distribution of the delinquency cases handled officially by type of disposition is given below:

Disposition of Delinquency Cases Handled Officially

	<u>Percentage Distribution</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Dismissed	32.1	31.8	32.6
Continued generally (held open with- out further action)	2.4	2.7	1.8
Committed to institution	8.7	9.3	7.5
Placed on probation	47.0	46.7	47.6
Other (supervision of county departments of pensions and security, other agencies, relatives, etc.)	9.8	9.5	10.5

As noted in the preceding table, in nearly 10 percent of the cases the children were committed to institutions, primarily the state training schools. It is noted from the individual data cards submitted for the children that frequently the child comes back to the court on similar or different offenses two or more times before he is finally committed to a state training school. Most of the children being committed to our public institutions for delinquent children come from broken homes. During the year October 1, 1973, through September 30, 1974, over 67 percent of the children admitted to the state training schools were from homes broken by death, divorce, separation, desertion, or were children of unmarried parents.

Most of the delinquency cases handled unofficially were dismissed, adjusted, or given counselling or casework services.

NUMBER OF DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES

Nearly 24 percent of the total children's cases disposed of by the juvenile courts were dependency and neglect cases. These 3,740 dependency and neglect cases represent a decrease of 9 percent as compared with the number of dependency and neglect cases disposed of by the courts during 1973.

Over 90 percent of the dependency and neglect cases were handled officially and the remainder unofficially. Of the cases handled officially, the majority of the children were left in their own homes or placed with relatives or in other family homes with the county departments of pensions and security or other agencies often giving casework services. Children in over 4 percent of the cases were committed to the State Department of Pensions and Security and in less than 1 percent of the cases they were committed to an institution. The majority of the unofficial cases were dismissed, adjusted, or given counselling or casework services.

OTHER FACTS ABOUT THESE DELINQUENT, DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

All of the sixty-seven juvenile courts in Alabama sent to the State Department of Pensions and Security the individual

statistical card forms for children whose cases were disposed of by the courts during 1974. From these card forms the State Department compiled detailed tabulations with reference to the characteristics of these children. Given below are certain summary data prepared from the cards submitted for the total cases disposed of officially and unofficially during 1974 by the sixty-seven juvenile courts:

DELINQUENCY CASES

AGE

The median age of children involved in delinquency cases was 14.7 years--that is, one-half of the children were below this age and one-half above. This was about the same for boys (14.6 years) and for girls (14.9 years). The majority (over 76 percent) of the children in these cases were 12 through 15 years of age.

RACE

Nearly sixty-one percent of the cases disposed of were for white children. This was a little less for boys (about 59 percent), but was slightly higher for girls (over 64 percent).

OFFENSES FOR WHICH CHILDREN WERE REFERRED TO COURT

Approximately 43 percent of the children in delinquency cases were referred to the court for offenses committed against property: larceny, auto theft, burglary, robbery, or vandalism. Only 5 percent were referred for offenses against a person: homicide, assault, rape, or

other sex offenses. Over 33 percent of the children committed offenses applicable to juveniles only: running away, truancy, violation of curfew, ungovernable behavior, or possessing or drinking of liquor. Nearly 5 percent were involved in traffic offenses.

Boys were referred to court for considerably different reasons than girls. One-half (50 percent) of the boys committed offenses against property, whereas only a little over a fourth (nearly 28 percent) of the girls were involved in such cases. Over half (almost 55 percent) of the girls were referred to court for characteristic juvenile misbehavior not ordinarily considered a crime: running away, truancy, violation of curfew, ungovernable behavior, etc.; but only about a fourth (nearly 23 percent) of the boys were involved in such cases. Six percent of the boys and almost 2 percent of the girls were involved in traffic offenses.

Boys were referred to court primarily for, in their order of frequency, larceny, burglary, truancy, and running away; girls for running away, larceny, ungovernable behavior, and truancy.

PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR REFERRAL

In almost 60 percent of the cases dealt with by the courts the children were brought in by the law enforcement

agency. The school made the referral in over 9 percent of the cases and parents or relatives referred the children in nearly 13 percent of the cases.

TYPE CARE PENDING HEARING OR DISPOSITION

Sixty-six percent of the children in delinquency cases required no overnight detention or shelter care; for 34 percent, care overnight or longer was necessary. Usually these children were detained in detention facilities; however, some were detained in jails or police stations and some were held in foster family homes.

DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES

AGE

As would be expected, children dealt with in dependency and neglect cases were much younger (median age 7.4 years) than those involved in delinquency cases (14.7 years). Over 62 percent of the children in dependency and neglect cases were under 10 years of age at the time of referral.

RACE

More than 63 percent of the cases disposed of were for white children.

PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR REFERRAL

In nearly 47 percent of the dependency and neglect cases the children were referred to the court by parents or relatives. Social agencies referred more than 36 percent and law enforcement agencies close to 9 percent.

TYPE CARE PENDING HEARING OR DISPOSITION

No overnight care was necessary in over 64 percent of the cases. In cases where overnight care was necessary, the children were most often placed in foster family homes. A few were held in detention facilities.

STATISTICAL TABULATIONS

GENERAL

Table 1. CHILDREN'S CASES HANDLED BY JUVENILE COURTS IN ALABAMA
DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1974*

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN				
	Total	Total	Delinquency		Dependency and Neglect
			Boys	Girls	
<u>OFFICIAL CASES (Petitions Filed)</u>					
Number for whom petitions were pending disposition at beginning of year ---	2,056	1,328	987	341	728
Number for whom petitions were filed during year -----	10,625	7,164	4,823	2,341	3,461
Total during year -----	12,681	8,492	5,810	2,682	4,189
Number for whom petitions were disposed of during year -----	10,499	7,117	4,862	2,255	3,382
Dismissed -----	2,939	2,282	1,546	736	657
Continued generally (held open without further action) -----	231	172	132	40	59
Committed to State Department of Pensions and Security -----	143	XX	XX	XX	143
Committed to institution -----	630	622	453	169	8
Alabama Boys' Industrial School -----	185	185	185	XX	0
Alabama Industrial School -----	150	150	150	XX	0
State Training School for Girls -----	106	106	XX	106	0
Detention Homes -----	105	105	73	32	0
Group Homes -----	11	11	8	3	0
Bryce Hospital -----	3	1	0	1	2
Searcy Hospital -----	14	14	8	6	0
Child Care Institutions -----	56	50	29	21	6
Placed on probation -----	3,345	3,345	2,272	1,073	XX
Supervised directly by court -----	2,974	2,974	2,042	932	XX
Supervised by county department of Pensions and Security -----	371	371	230	141	XX
Other disposition -----	3,211	696	459	237	2,515
Number for whom petitions were pending at end of year -----	2,182	1,375	948	427	807
<u>UNOFFICIAL CASES</u>					
Number of cases disposed of unofficially -----	5,162	4,804	3,250	1,554	358

* Each case represents a child dealt with by the court on a delinquency, dependency, or neglect complaint charge. Each child in a group or in a family dealt with by the court is counted as a separate case.

Table 2. CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS IN ALABAMA DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1974
CLASSIFIED AS TO DELINQUENCY AND DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT

COUNTY	TOTAL CASES	OFFICIAL CASES					UNOFFICIAL CASES				
		Total	Delinquency		Dependency and Neglect	Total	Delinquency		Dependency and Neglect		
			Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls			
TOTAL	15,661	10,499	7,117	4,862	2,255	3,382	5,162	4,804	3,250	1,554	358
Autauga	52	22	17	13	4	5	30	26	22	4	4
Baldwin	233	219	219	153	66	0	14	14	8	6	0
Barbour	10	10	10	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bibb	47	47	7	6	1	40	0	0	0	0	0
Blount	56	56	22	16	6	34	0	0	0	0	0
Bullock	12	11	10	7	3	1	1	1	0	1	0
Butler	43	43	36	29	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	980	873	686	521	165	187	107	94	59	35	13
Chambers	221	143	122	100	22	21	78	48	38	10	30
Cherokee	23	21	12	10	2	9	2	0	0	0	2
Chilton	75	43	15	13	2	28	32	31	23	8	1
Choctaw	10	10	4	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Clarke	32	32	29	23	6	3	0	0	0	0	0
Clay	7	7	2	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
Cleburne	4	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffee	54	48	38	25	13	10	6	5	4	1	1
Colbert	214	79	79	51	28	0	135	135	71	64	0
Conecuh	31	27	27	18	9	0	4	4	4	0	0
Coosa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Covington	79	79	46	28	18	33	0	0	0	0	0
Crenshaw	11	10	6	5	1	4	1	1	1	0	0
Cullman	182	124	84	57	27	40	58	58	34	24	0
Dale	149	104	91	64	27	13	45	44	31	13	1
Dallas	381	226	122	101	21	104	155	144	93	51	11
DeKalb	180	180	69	50	19	111	0	0	0	0	0
Elmore	69	66	43	36	7	23	3	3	3	0	0
Escambia	22	22	11	6	5	11	0	0	0	0	0
Etowah	182	182	113	81	32	69	0	0	0	0	0
Fayette	9	9	4	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	29	29	29	18	11	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2. (Cont'd) CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS IN ALABAMA DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1974
CLASSIFIED AS TO DELINQUENCY AND DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT

COUNTY	TOTAL CASES	OFFICIAL CASES						UNOFFICIAL CASES				
		Total	Delinquency			Dependency and Neglect	Total	Delinquency			Dependency and Neglect	
			Total	Boys	Girls			Total	Boys	Girls		
Geneva	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hale	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Henry	18	16	15	11	4	1	2	0	0	0	2	
Houston	145	140	103	64	39	37	5	3	2	1	2	
Jackson	183	135	104	76	28	31	48	40	20	20	8	
Jefferson	3,939	2,713	1,835	1,081	754	878	1,226	1,100	669	431	126	
Lamar	9	9	6	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Lauderdale	291	112	81	63	18	31	179	179	145	34	0	
Lawrence	29	29	13	7	6	16	0	0	0	0	0	
Lee	359	176	116	96	20	60	183	174	124	50	9	
Limestone	45	26	6	6	0	20	19	19	15	4	0	
Lowndes	21	21	6	6	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	
Macon	349	86	72	45	27	14	263	258	144	114	5	
Madison	1,084	1,017	857	577	280	160	67	67	53	14	0	
Marengo	11	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Marion	12	12	10	7	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Marshall	266	266	146	108	38	120	0	0	0	0	0	
Mobile	2,386	901	458	288	170	443	1,485	1,401	1,027	374	84	
Monroe	19	18	18	14	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Montgomery	1,281	598	353	286	67	245	683	629	399	230	54	
Morgan	344	191	167	120	47	24	153	152	124	28	1	
Perry	15	1	1	1	0	0	14	14	9	5	0	
Pickens	22	22	2	2	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	
Pike	67	67	36	23	13	31	0	0	0	0	0	
Randolph	10	10	9	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Russell	227	220	140	112	28	80	7	7	5	2	0	
Saint Clair	6	6	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Shelby	110	84	50	35	15	34	26	26	13	13	0	
Sumter	44	44	5	4	1	39	0	0	0	0	0	
Talladega	242	242	169	108	61	73	0	0	0	0	0	
Tallapoosa	109	70	36	28	8	34	39	37	29	8	2	
Tuscaloosa	378	300	171	103	68	129	78	76	69	7	2	
Walker	199	199	143	108	35	56	0	0	0	0	0	
Washington	22	22	11	6	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	
Wilcox	15	2	2	2	0	0	13	13	11	2	0	
Winston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 3. CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS IN ALABAMA DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1974
CLASSIFIED AS TO TYPE OF DISPOSITION

COUNTY	TOTAL CASES	OFFICIAL CASES BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION							TOTAL UN- OFFICIAL CASES
		Total	Dismissed	Continued Generally	Committed to State PSD	Committed to Institution	Placed on Probation	Other	
TOTAL	15,661	10,499	2,939	231	143	630	3,345	3,211	5,162
Autauga	52	22	0	0	0	8	0	14	30
Baldwin	233	219	136	0	0	14	65	4	14
Barbour	10	10	0	2	0	0	7	1	0
Bibb	47	47	4	0	0	2	4	37	0
Blount	56	56	14	0	1	2	6	33	0
Bullock	12	11	2	0	0	4	4	1	1
Butler	43	43	10	7	0	4	14	8	0
Calhoun	980	873	490	3	10	17	133	220	107
Chambers	221	143	5	12	1	13	75	37	78
Cherokee	23	21	10	2	0	0	1	8	2
Chilton	75	43	2	1	0	2	10	28	32
Choctaw	10	10	0	0	0	0	1	9	0
Clarke	32	32	10	0	0	1	16	5	0
Clay	7	7	0	0	3	1	0	3	0
Cleburne	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Coffee	54	48	12	0	0	2	15	19	6
Colbert	214	79	1	3	0	3	61	11	135
Conecuh	31	27	10	0	0	2	12	3	4
Coosa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Covington	79	79	5	0	1	5	31	37	0
Crenshaw	11	10	0	0	0	2	2	6	1
Cullman	182	124	17	7	2	6	42	50	58
Dale	149	104	20	3	5	9	46	21	45
Dallas	381	226	40	23	1	7	31	124	155
DeKalb	180	180	20	21	4	5	8	122	0
Elmore	69	66	11	4	1	7	21	22	3
Escambia	22	22	1	0	0	5	2	14	0
Etowah	182	182	76	16	0	8	35	47	0
Fayette	9	9	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
Franklin	29	29	5	0	0	3	17	4	0

Table 3. (Cont'd) CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS IN ALABAMA DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1974
CLASSIFIED AS TO TYPE OF DISPOSITION

COUNTY	TOTAL CASES	OFFICIAL CASES BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION							TOTAL UN- OFFICIAL CASES
		Total	Dismissed	Continued Generally	Committed to State PSD	Committed to Institution	Placed on Probation	Other	
Geneva	5	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hale	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Henry	18	16	5	0	0	7	3	1	2
Houston	145	140	48	0	2	10	40	40	5
Jackson	183	135	18	2	3	9	42	61	48
Jefferson	3,939	2,713	888	1	0	90	989	745	1,226
Lamar	9	9	1	0	1	2	3	2	0
Lauderdale	291	112	40	2	5	5	36	24	179
Lawrence	29	29	6	4	1	1	2	15	0
Lee	359	176	42	0	0	10	50	74	183
Limestone	45	26	0	0	2	1	1	22	19
Lowndes	21	21	3	0	0	2	3	13	0
Macon	349	86	17	14	1	6	33	15	263
Madison	1,084	1,017	271	0	20	72	412	242	67
Marengo	11	11	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
Marion	12	12	1	0	1	1	6	3	0
Marshall	266	266	84	5	5	13	86	73	0
Mobile	2,386	901	106	4	26	169	253	343	1,485
Monroe	19	18	2	0	0	1	13	2	1
Montgomery	1,281	598	82	0	15	34	280	187	683
Morgan	344	191	71	1	9	9	81	20	153
Perry	15	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	14
Pickens	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	22	0
Pike	67	67	7	5	0	2	23	30	0
Randolph	10	10	1	0	0	1	0	8	0
Russell	227	220	114	1	5	10	31	59	7
Saint Clair	6	6	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
Shelby	110	84	28	0	1	6	16	33	26
Sumter	44	44	1	2	0	1	2	38	0
Talladega	242	242	80	1	1	15	96	49	0
Tallapoosa	109	70	1	3	2	4	25	35	39
Tuscaloosa	378	300	92	40	7	2	85	74	78
Walker	199	199	24	39	2	5	47	82	0
Washington	22	22	4	3	0	2	8	5	0
Wilcox	15	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	13
Winston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF
BY JUVENILE COURTS IN ALABAMA DURING 1974 .

Table 1. RACE AND SEX - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

RACE	TOTAL* CHILDREN'S CASES	OFFICIAL		UNOFFICIAL	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<u>TOTAL CASES</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White -----	61.3	62.0	64.8	54.0	59.5
Negro -----	38.6	37.9	35.1	45.9	40.5
Other -----	.1	.1	.1	.1	.0
<u>Juvenile Delinquency Cases</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White -----	60.6	60.8	66.9	54.0	59.5
Negro -----	39.3	39.1	33.0	45.9	40.5
Other -----	.1	.1	.1	.1	.0
<u>Dependency and Neglect Cases</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White -----	63.3	65.6	62.2	54.5	59.3
Negro -----	36.6	34.3	37.7	45.5	40.7
Other -----	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0

Table 2. AGE AND SEX - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

AGE AT TIME OF REFERRAL	TOTAL CHILDREN'S CASES	OFFICIAL		UNOFFICIAL	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<u>TOTAL CASES</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Under 5 -----	10.1	10.3	17.0	1.6	2.7
5 - 9 -----	8.3	8.7	10.1	6.5	4.2
10 - 11 -----	7.8	7.8	7.1	10.7	4.9
12 - 13 -----	18.9	19.2	15.9	23.2	18.9
14 - 15 -----	43.4	44.9	36.6	49.4	46.6
16 - 17 -----	11.2	8.9	13.0	7.9	22.5
18 and over -----	.3	.2	.3	.7	.2
<u>Juvenile Delinquency Cases</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Under 5 -----	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
5 - 9 -----	2.9	2.9	1.3	5.1	2.2
10 - 11 -----	6.9	7.2	4.2	10.6	3.7
12 - 13 -----	21.7	22.2	19.7	23.6	19.6
14 - 15 -----	54.5	56.4	55.3	51.6	50.6
16 - 17 -----	13.7	11.1	19.5	8.3	23.6
18 and over -----	.3	.2	.0	.8	.3
<u>Dependency and Neglect Cases</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Under 5 -----	38.5	41.0	38.2	27.3	24.1
5 - 9 -----	23.6	26.2	21.2	28.0	19.8
10 - 11 -----	10.4	9.7	10.7	11.4	14.2
12 - 13 -----	11.0	10.2	11.2	15.9	13.5
14 - 15 -----	12.0	10.3	13.1	15.1	14.2
16 - 17 -----	4.0	2.3	4.9	2.3	14.2
18 and over -----	.5	.3	.7	.0	.0

Table 3. REASON FOR REFERRAL OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES -
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

REASON FOR REFERRAL	TOTAL CHILDREN'S CASES	OFFICIAL		UNOFFICIAL	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<u>Juvenile Delinquency Cases</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter ----	.2	.3	.0	.0	.1
Manslaughter by negligence -----	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Forcible rape -----	.1	.3	.0	1/	.0
Robbery -----	.9	1.5	.6	.4	.1
Assault -----	3.9	4.6	3.4	3.2	3.5
Burglary -----	12.5	20.4	2.3	10.7	1.8
Auto theft -----	2.0	3.0	.8	2.0	.3
Larceny -----	23.2	21.9	23.8	25.4	23.4
Weapons - carrying, possessing, etc. ----	.7	1.0	.0	1.0	.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape) -----	.8	1.3	.3	.6	.4
Violation of drug laws -----	4.5	5.8	4.9	2.2	2.6
Drunkenness -----	.9	.9	.8	1.3	1.1
Disorderly conduct -----	3.6	2.6	3.7	5.7	3.6
Vandalism -----	4.1	5.6	1.3	5.5	.2
Running away -----	14.3	5.3	26.3	11.6	33.9
Truancy -----	8.8	7.4	11.0	7.5	12.4
Violation of curfew -----	.3	.2	.2	.6	.3
Ungovernable behavior -----	8.5	6.4	14.6	6.4	9.4
Possessing or drinking of liquor -----	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.4
Traffic offenses -----	4.6	4.5	1.5	9.6	1.8
Other delinquent behavior -----	4.6	5.6	3.2	4.6	3.6

1/ Less than .05 percent.

Table 4. PERSON MAKING REFERRAL TO COURT - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

REFERRED BY	TOTAL CHILDREN'S CASES	OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL
<u>TOTAL CASES</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Law enforcement agency -----	46.4	40.2	64.5
School department -----	6.9	6.6	7.7
Social agency -----	10.8	13.7	2.6
Probation officer -----	3.2	3.1	3.4
Parents or relatives -----	21.5	24.3	13.3
Other court -----	2.6	2.4	2.9
Other source -----	8.6	9.7	5.6
<u>Juvenile Delinquency Cases</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Law enforcement agency -----	59.7	56.6	66.4
School department -----	9.1	9.5	8.2
Social agency -----	1.9	1.9	1.7
Probation officer -----	3.8	4.0	3.4
Parents or relatives -----	12.7	13.2	11.7
Other court -----	3.3	3.4	3.2
Other source -----	9.5	11.4	5.4
<u>Dependency and Neglect Cases</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Law enforcement agency -----	8.5	5.9	41.0
School department -----	.8	.8	1.1
Social agency -----	36.4	38.2	13.4
Probation officer -----	1.2	1.1	3.4
Parents or relatives -----	46.6	47.6	34.0
Other court -----	.3	.3	.0
Other source -----	6.2	6.1	7.1

Table 5. TYPE CARE PENDING HEARING OR DISPOSITION - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

TYPE CARE PENDING HEARING OR DISPOSITION	TOTAL CHILDREN'S CASES	OFFICIAL		UNOFFICIAL	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<u>TOTAL CASES</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
No detention or shelter care overnight -----	65.6	61.4	60.1	82.7	73.1
Jail or police station -----	6.2	8.5	4.5	4.5	3.9
Detention home -----	19.3	21.2	20.1	12.0	20.4
Jail or police station and detention home -----	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0
Foster family home -----	6.2	6.4	10.7	.2	1.4
Jail or police station and foster family home -----	1/	1/	.1	.0	.0
Detention home and foster family home -----	1/	1/	.1	1/	.0
Other place -----	2.6	2.4	4.3	.6	1.2
Jail or police station and other place -----	1/	.0	1/	.0	.0
Jail or police station, detention home, and other place --	1/	1/	.0	1/	.0
<u>Juvenile Delinquency Cases</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
No detention or shelter care overnight -----	66.0	60.9	56.9	83.2	73.1
Jail or police station -----	8.4	11.1	7.9	4.7	4.4
Detention home -----	24.6	27.1	33.5	11.8	21.3
Jail or police station and detention home -----	.1	.2	.1	.0	.0
Foster family home -----	.5	.5	.9	.0	.5
Jail or police station and foster family home -----	.1	1/	.2	.0	.0
Detention home and foster family home -----	1/	.0	.0	1/	.0
Other place -----	.3	.2	.5	.3	.7
Jail or police station and other place -----	1/	.0	1/	.0	.0
Jail or police station, detention home, and other place --	1/	1/	.0	1/	.0

1/ Less than .05 percent.

Table 5. (Cont'd) TYPE CARE PENDING HEARING OR DISPOSITION - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

TYPE OF CARE PENDING HEARING OR DISPOSITION	TOTAL CHILDREN'S CASES	OFFICIAL		UNOFFICIAL	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<u>Dependency and Neglect Cases</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
No detention or shelter care overnight -----	64.4	62.8	64.3	75.0	73.1
Jail or police station -----	.1	.1	.1	.7	.0
Detention home -----	4.0	3.3	3.1	14.4	12.7
Jail or police station and detention home -----	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Foster family home -----	22.4	24.5	23.1	3.8	9.0
Jail or police station and foster family home -----	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Detention home and foster family home -----	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0
Other place -----	9.0	9.2	9.3	6.1	5.2
Jail or police station and other place -----	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Jail or police station, detention home, and other place --	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0

1/ Less than .05 percent.

END