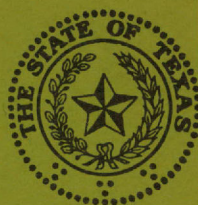


**TEXAS  
JUVENILE COURT  
STATISTICS FOR  
1972**

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**AN ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE  
COURT CASES**

**PRESENTED BY THE  
TEXAS YOUTH COUNCIL**

**OCTOBER, 1974  
AUSTIN, TEXAS**



TEXAS JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS FOR 1972:  
AN ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE COURT CASES

PRESENTED BY THE TEXAS YOUTH COUNCIL

Sam Houston State Office Building  
201 East 14th Street  
Austin, Texas

September, 1974

This report was printed as a vocational training project by the printing classes of Gatesville School for Boys. Questions concerning its content should be directed to the Texas Youth Council Central Office, 201 East 14th Street in Austin, Texas 78701.

## THE TEXAS YOUTH COUNCIL

The Texas Youth Council is an agency of the State of Texas, created with the enactment by the 55th Legislature of Article 5143d, V.A.T.S., and charged with the following responsibilities:

- (1) the administration of the State's correctional facilities for delinquent children;
- (2) the provision of a program of constructive care, treatment, education and training aimed at the rehabilitation and reestablishment in society of children adjudged delinquent by the courts and committed to the Council;
- (3) the provision of active parole supervision for delinquent children released from the state training schools; and
- (4) the administration and operation of the state homes for dependent and neglected children.

The Texas Youth Council consists of a three-member policy-making board appointed by the Governor of Texas with consent of the Texas Senate. Members of the Council serve six-year terms, receive no pay for their services, and are influential citizens in their respective communities who are recognized for their interest in youth. The Executive Director, appointed by the Council, is the administrative head of the agency.

### MEMBERS OF THE TEXAS YOUTH COUNCIL

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Mrs. Robert Ayers, Member  
Mr. Don Workman, Member

Ron Jackson, Executive Director

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## ANALYSIS OF DATA

### Introduction

For the twentieth consecutive year, the Texas Youth Council is presenting statistics concerning juvenile delinquency in Texas. These statistics, required by Section 34 of the Texas Youth Council Act (Article 5143d, V.A.T.S.), are based on data obtained from juvenile authorities. An innovation this year was the utilization of automated data processing methods to generate the statistics.

A questionnaire asking for data about juvenile referrals was mailed to each juvenile court and juvenile probation department in Texas. THE COUNCIL RECEIVED VOLUNTARY RESPONSES FROM 147 COUNTIES CONTAINING APPROXIMATELY 85% OF ALL JUVENILE COURT AGE CHILDREN IN THE STATE.

A juvenile in 1972, defined by the Texas' Juvenile Court Act (Article 2338, V.A.T.S.), was

" . . . any female person over the age of ten (10) years and under the age of eighteen (18) years and any male person over the age of ten (10) years and under the age of seventeen (17) years. . ."

In 1972, the 147 counties returning reports contained 1,480,304\* young people within these age ranges.

In those 147 counties, a total of 48,959 individual children were handled in 57,844 referrals for juvenile delinquency. Comparing the number of individual children to the juvenile court age population of reporting counties resulted in the 1972 DELINQUENCY REFERRAL RATE OF 33 CHILDREN PER 1,000: an increase from last year's rate of 31 children per 1,000.

To estimate the total number of delinquent youth within the state, the delinquency rate for reporting counties was applied to the number of juvenile court age children living in the non-reporting counties and the result was added to the reported number of individual youngsters handled. This computation revealed the possibility of an additional 8,543 children referred to juvenile authorities in the 107 non-reporting counties, for an ESTIMATED TOTAL REFERRAL TO TEXAS JUVENILE AUTHORITIES IN 1972 OF 57,502 CHILDREN.

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\*All statewide juvenile population figures in this report are estimated. The second paragraph of The Estimated Number of Delinquent Youth explains the method of estimation.

## The Limitations of Juvenile Court Statistics

Certain variable factors have been noted in the collection and preparation of useful and accurate juvenile court statistics. These factors, which may influence the data collected from individual courts, include

- (1) The organization, scope, and policy of an individual court;
- (2) the availability of local agencies (other than the juvenile courts and probation departments) to detect pre-delinquent activities, to receive pre-delinquent referrals, and to treat potential delinquents;
- (3) the availability of community services aimed at preventing juvenile delinquency and youth crime;
- (4) differing methods of law enforcement, crime detection, and reporting techniques;
- (5) differing community and parental attitudes toward the behavior (and what constitutes the misbehavior) of a child;
- (6) differing community and parental attitudes toward law enforcement efforts and problems; and
- (7) the size and density of a county's population and its social, cultural, and economic composition.

The key to understanding delinquency is correct measurement and understanding of youthful behavior patterns. By measuring court action taken in delinquency cases, only the magnitude and distribution of the problem can be seen.

It is important to note the increasing number of probation departments and other court-appointed personnel employed by Texas counties to deal with juvenile offenders, because expanded local resources are evidence of a public with more awareness of the behavioral problems presented by delinquent youth. Compared to prior years, local efforts in juvenile work have been more intensive during 1972. Emphasis has been placed on stimulating public discussion, educating citizens, and increasing social services for potential delinquents. Such programs have helped troubled youngsters and focused attention on their problems.

The Texas Youth Council has published a plan outlining the development of a system for juvenile data analysis and use. It proposes the collection of basic data about every individual referred to a Texas court for delinquency. With such data, the in-depth analysis and evaluation of juvenile social development and behavioral patterns is possible. Coupled with up-to-the-minute reporting of court action, these analyses and evaluations can assist local authorities in their decision-making: community rehabilitative and preventive programs can become more effective, and the limitations of these statistics can be minimized.



### The Estimated Number of Delinquent Youth

The Texas Youth Council first attempted to gather state-wide information on juvenile referrals in 1952. Seventeen county juvenile probation departments participated in that initial study. In 1972, responses were received from 58% of TEXAS COUNTIES CONTAINING APPROXIMATELY 85% OF THE STATE'S TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION. The Council believes that such coverage represents an adequate sample upon which to base their estimates.

Since scholastic censuses are no longer required annually, the Council's basis for estimating county juvenile populations has changed. Estimates in this report (shown in TABLE 9) are based on 1975-1990 population projections for Texas counties made by the Population Research Center of the University of Texas at Austin. Rates of increase or decrease in total county populations between 1970 and 1975 have been prorated annually and applied to 1970 county juvenile populations (the last year for which scholastic censuses are available). Two assumptions have been made: (1) an equal number of males and females, and (2) a slightly decreasing birth rate.

CHART 1 compares the estimated number of delinquent children to the juvenile population of Texas for each year since the reporting of juvenile court statistics began. While the total number of delinquency referrals has increased dramatically since 1952, its rise as a proportion of juvenile population has been more gradual. It is possible that the declining birth rate (influencing juvenile population ten to sixteen years after the rate's calculation) will depress delinquency referrals in the future. Thus, statistically speaking, this may now be a peak period for delinquent activity.

As noted in the introduction, the total number of delinquent youth in Texas is estimated by applying the delinquency rate for reporting counties to the number of juvenile court age children living in non-reporting counties, and adding the result to the reported total of children handled. Since reporting counties accounted for more than 85% of Texas' juvenile court age population and because experience has shown a direct relationship between juvenile population and delinquent referrals, the Council feels that its estimate of total delinquency in the state is accurate.

#### The Distribution of Delinquent Population

In the judgement of the Youth Council, a direct relationship exists between population areas and the incidence of delinquency. That judgement is based upon past and present comparisons of juvenile population with reported data. TABLE 1 shows that the 28 most densely populated counties accounted for 81% of the state's juvenile population and 85% of all individual delinquency referrals in the state. All but three of these counties contain a city or metropolitan area of more than 50,000 population, and the three remaining counties are adjacent to metropolitan areas. Twenty-four of the counties are designated standard metropolitan statistical areas ranging in population from 67,813 to 1,985,031.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DELINQUENT YOUTH IN TEXAS DURING 1972.  
(Chart 1)

The estimated number of delinquent children and the estimated juvenile population for each year are shown in parentheses below the chart.

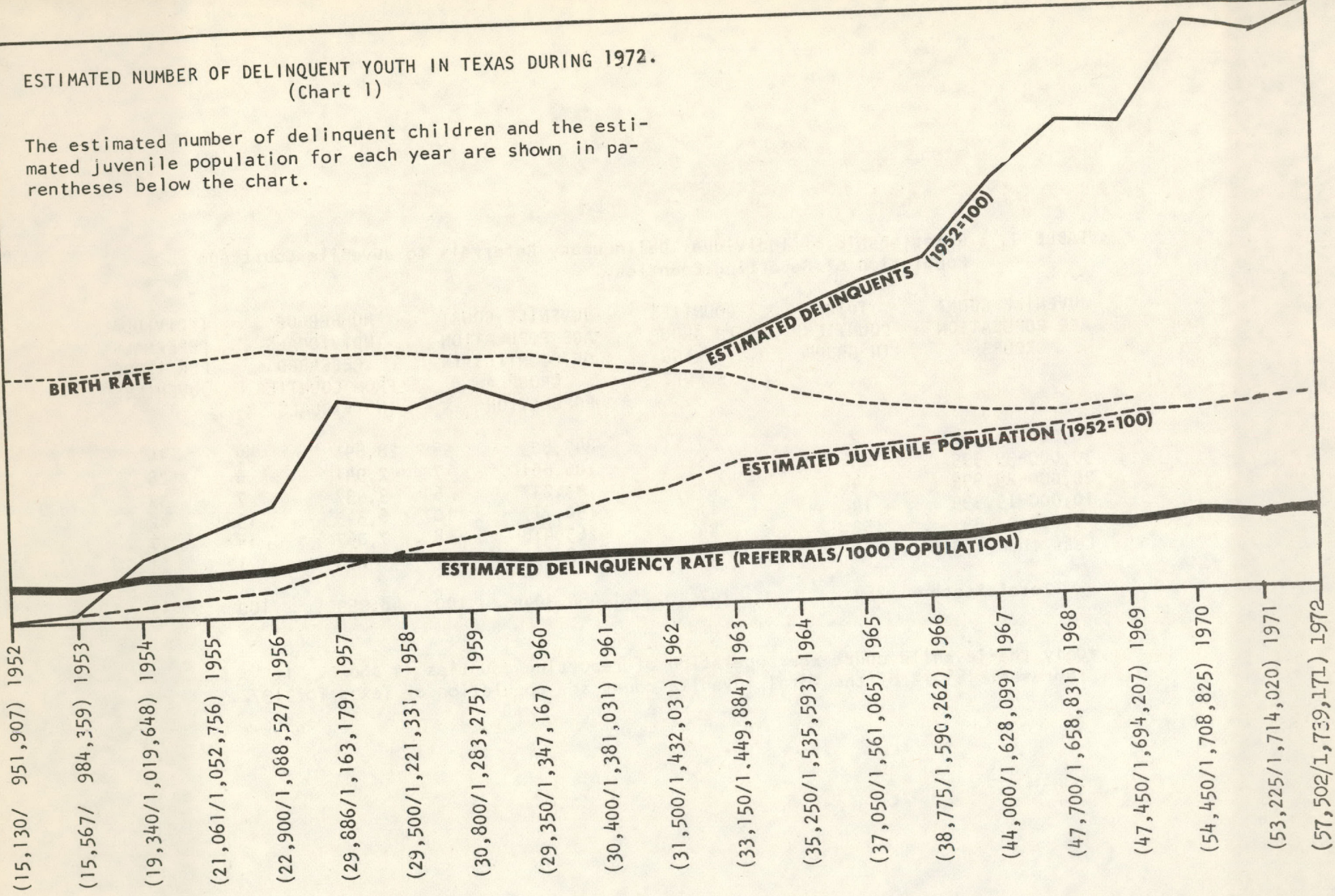


TABLE 1. Relationship of Individual Delinquency Referrals to Juvenile Court Age Population of Reporting Counties.

JUVENILE COURT AGE POPULATION GROUPS	TOTAL COUNTIES IN GROUP	COUNTIES IN GROUP FILING REPORT	JUVENILE COURT AGE POPULATION OF COUNTIES IN GROUP *		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS REFERRED FROM COUNTIES		INDIVIDUAL REFERRALS PER 1,000 JUVENILES
			POPULATION	%	INDIVIDUALS	%	
40,000 and more	7	7	847,809	58	28,891	59	34
30,000-39,999	3	3	106,651	7	2,941	6	28
20,000-29,999	4	4	93,237	6	3,437	7	37
10,000-19,999	14	11	150,717	10	6,349	13	42
1,000-9,999	152	84	263,418	18	7,067	14	27
Less than 1,000	74	38	18,472	1	238	1	13
Total State	254	147	1,480,304*	100	48,959	100	33

\*Only the juvenile court age population of reporting counties is shown. It represents 85.1% of the total juvenile court age population of Texas for 1972.

TABLE 2. Relationship of Individual Delinquency Referrals to Juvenile Court Age Populations of Reporting Regions.

STATE PLANNING REGION	TOTAL COUNTIES IN GROUP	COUNTIES IN GROUP FILING REPORT	JUVENILE COURT AGE POPULATION OF COUNTIES IN GROUP*		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS REFERRED FROM COUNTIES		INDIVIDUAL REFERRALS PER 1,000 JUVENILES
			POPULATION	%	INDIVIDUALS	%	
Panhandle	25	19	42,040	3	1023	2	24
South Plains	15	9	40,731	3	1376	3	34
North Texas	12	6	23,486	2	559	1	24
North Central Texas	19	13	372,016	25	12092	25	32
North East Texas	9	6	21,158	1	779	2	37
East Texas	14	9	37,778	3	1010	2	27
West Central Texas	18	6	22,666	1	1012	2	47
Upper Rio Grande	6	3	66,476	4	2958	6	44
Permian Basin	17	11	38,120	3	1442	3	38
Concho Valley	13	7	15,593	1	434	1	28
Central Texas	12	6	44398	3	2047	4	46
Capital	10	4	45062	3	2696	5	60
Brazos Valley	7	2	4660		9		2
Deep East Texas	13	7	23,958	2	564	1	24
South East Texas	2	1	39,444	3	796	1	20
Gulf Coast	13	9	340,669	23	12681	26	37
Golden Crescent	6	5	17,967	1	379	1	21
Alamo	24	11	152,410	10	3305	7	22
South Texas	4	1	826		2		2
Coastal Bend	12	10	70,351	5	2029	4	29
Lower Rio Grande Valley	3	2	60,495	4	1766	4	29
Total	254	147	1,480,304	100	48,959	100	33

\* Only the juvenile court age population of reporting counties in region is shown. It represents 85% of the total juvenile court age population of Texas for 1972.

The Age and Sex of Delinquent Referrals. TABLE 3 shows that approximately 72% of the total number of children referred for delinquency during 1972 were between thirteen and sixteen years of age. 46% of all referrals were children aged fifteen and sixteen years. The average age of male delinquent referrals was 15 years and 4 months. The average age of female delinquent referrals was 15 years and 6 months. Aside from 2% of those for whom no sex was reported, 69% of all referrals were boys and 29% were girls.

TABLE 3. Age and Sex of Children in Delinquency Cases.

AGE AT REFERRAL	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	%
10 Years .....	957	3	136	1	52	1145	2
11 Years .....	1292	4	225	2	74	1591	3
12 Years .....	2191	7	601	4	224	3016	5
13 Years .....	3809	11	1546	11	391	5746	10
14 Years .....	5985	18	2541	19	659	9185	16
15 Years .....	8397	25	3324	25	982	12703	22
16 Years .....	9627	29	3069	23	1060	13756	24
17 Years .....	157	0.5	1463	11	172	1792	3
18 Years .....	28	0.5	22		1	51	
Unknown .....	697	2	577	4	4	8859	15
Total .....	33122	100	13504	100	11218	57844	100.0
Median Age .....	15.3		15.5		16.4	15.4	

\* 69% of total referrals were boys. 29% were girls. (Sex unreported for 2%)

The Reasons for Delinquency Referral. In 1969, a "delinquent child" was defined by the Juvenile Court Act (Article 2338, Section 1, V.A.T.S.) as any female person between the ages of ten and eighteen and any male person between the ages of ten and seventeen

- (a) who violated any penal law of this State of the grade of felony;
- (b) or who violates any penal law of this State of the grade or misdemeanor where the punishment prescribed for such offense may be by confinement in jail;
- (c) or who habitually violates any penal law of this State of the grade of misdemeanor where the punishment prescribed for such offense is by pecuniary fine only;
- (d) or who habitually violates any penal ordinance or a political subdivision of this State;
- (e) or who habitually violates a compulsory school attendance law of this State;
- (f) or who habitually so deports himself as to injure or endanger the morals or health of himself or others;
- (g) or who habitually associates with vicious and immoral persons.

For convenience in reporting the reasons for referral in delinquency cases, the Texas Youth Council utilizes nine broad headings, with offenses classified as follows:

- ALCOHOL-DRUG VIOLATIONS: use or possession of alcohol or drugs, including glue sniffing.
- DISOBEDIENCE: bad language, incorrigibility, run-away, truancy, ungovernability, other disobedience.
- IMMORAL CONDUCT: all sex offenses, bad associates, curfew violation, late hours, loitering, vagrancy, wandering the streets.
- MALICIOUS MISCHIEF: arson, carrying weapons, destroying property, disturbing the peace, false fire alarms, fighting, gambling, tampering with the mail, throwing rocks, trespassing, vandalism, window peeping, other acts of malicious mischief.
- STEALING: auto theft, burglary, forgery, fraud, robbery, shoplifting, swindling, unlawful entry, other thefts.
- VIOLENCE: assault, attempted homicide, attempted suicide, homicide, injury to person, involuntary manslaughter, kidnapping.
- OTHER OFFENSES: lying, resisting arrest, slandering, traffic violations, any other offense.

TABLE 4. Reasons for Referral of Delinquency Cases.

OFFENSE	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	%
Stealing .....	14880	41	2725	18	371	17976	31
Disobedience .....	463	21	7900	52	407	15770	27
Immoral Conduct .....	727	5	398	3	53	2178	4
Violence .....	1447	4	435	3	13	1895	3
Malicious Mischeif ..	3427	9	608	4	27	4062	7
Liquor Violations ...	1808	5	541	4	19	2368	4
Drug Violations .....	3395	9	1398	9	55	4848	8
Traffic Violations ..	409	1	95	1	9	513	1
Other Delinquent							
Behavior .....	1390	4	665	4	86	2141	4
Not Reported .....	262	1	270	2	556	6093	11
				100			
Total .....	36208	100	15035		6601	57844	100.0

TABLE 4 indicates, by sex, the distribution of reasons for referring children to juvenile authorities in 1972. Most boys (41%) were referred for stealing. Most girls (52%) were referred for disobedience.



The Source of Delinquency Referrals. The referral of children to juvenile authorities was made by law enforcement personnel in the vast majority (76%) of instances. TABLE 5 shows the primary sources of referral reported for 57,844 cases during 1972.

TABLE 5. Primary Sources of Referral.

SOURCE OF REFERRAL	NUMBER OF REFERRALS	%
Law Enforcement Personnel .....	43695	75.5
Parents or Relatives .....	2640	4.5
Probation (Court) Officers .....	1942	3.5
School Authorities .....	2223	4.0
Social Agencies .....	264	0.5
All Other Sources .....	926	1.5
Unknown .....	6154	10.5
Total .....	57844	100.0

The Detention of Delinquency Referrals. Between the time of referral and the time of disposition 31% of the children referred for delinquency in 1972 were detained in a place other than their own home. Detention of from one to seventeen days in facilities provided by the county was reported for 17,869 individuals: 3,143 were housed in the juvenile detention quarters of a jail, 14,559 in a county detention home, 25 in boarding homes paid for by the county, and 144 in other places. The average detention time was two days.

The Disposition of Delinquency Referrals. Out of a total of 57,844 referrals, juvenile judges and probation officers reported disposition in 88% of the cases.

Written petitions were filed in one out of four referrals, and a formal (official) court order disposing of each case was issued by the judge. Less formal action--termed UNOFFICIAL HANDLING--was possible in the remaining three out of four cases. Less serious behavioral problems were adjusted at the time of initial referral.

TABLE 6. Comparison of Delinquency Referral Dispositions According to the Methods of Handling.

DISPOSITION OF DELINQUENCY REFERRAL	% HANDLED OFFICIALLY	% HANDLED UNOFFICIALLY
Closed, Adjusted, Or Dismissed.....	7	73
Placed on Probation.....	50	13
Committed To State Training School.....	9	0.1
Committed To State Training School - Commitment Suspended.....	13	0.3
Referred To Other Public Agency or Institution.....	3	2
Referred To Private Agency or Institution.....	2	1
To Other Court.....	4	2
Other Disposition.....	6	4
Unreported.....	6	4.6
Total.....	100	100.0

In past years the proportion of cases handled officially has been slightly higher in the courts of smaller counties than in those of urban areas because, theoretically, in a smaller county the juvenile judge is frequently the only person available to counsel with children who come in conflict with the law. Reports submitted for 1972, indicated that 17% of the referrals in counties having a juvenile population of more than 10,000 were handled officially, while 29% of referrals in counties with juvenile populations of less than 10,000 were handled officially.

TABLE 7. Dispositions of Delinquency Referrals by Type of Handling and Sex (for 1972)

DISPOSITION OF REFERRAL	HANDLED OFFICIALLY			HANDLED UNOFFICIALLY			GRAND TOTAL	%
	MALE	FEMALE	UNREPORTED	MALE	FEMALE	UNREPORTED		
Closed, Adjusted or Dismissed	426	115	201	17550	8483	3660	30435	60
Placed on Probation	3438	790	770	3185	917	1125	10225	20
Committed to State Training School	612	163	108	96	14		993	2
Committed to State Training School, Commitment Suspended	1033	210	71	21	6	3	1344	3
Referred to Other Public Agency or Institution	243	17	16	331	197	324	1128	2
Referred to Private Agency or Institution	89	74	64	106	115	122	570	1
Referred to Another Court	289	89		424	143	248	1193	2
Other Disposition	447	105	17	1040	254	432	2295	5
Unreported	336	141	56	146	58	1743	2480	5
Total	6913	1704	1303	22899	10187	7657		
Grand Total		9920			40743		50663	100

An additional 7,181 referrals were not reported by either disposition or sex.

### The Findings of Other Agencies.

Figures on juvenile referrals by Texas Law enforcement personnel during 1972 have been released by the TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY. Reports received by that agency from 234 urban jurisdictions and 113 rural jurisdictions, when projected according to population, showed approximately 68,250 juvenile contacts made between January 1 and December 31, 1972. Comparing the contact figure, adjusted by the ratio of individuals to referrals reported by juvenile courts, with a total juvenile population figure of 1,739,171 indicates A 1972 JUVENILE CONTACT RATE OF 39 CHILDREN PER 1,000. Of children referred to juvenile courts, 86% (or 28 per 1,000) are referred by law enforcement personnel. Thus, approximately 27% of children contacted by law enforcement officers are not referred to juvenile courts.

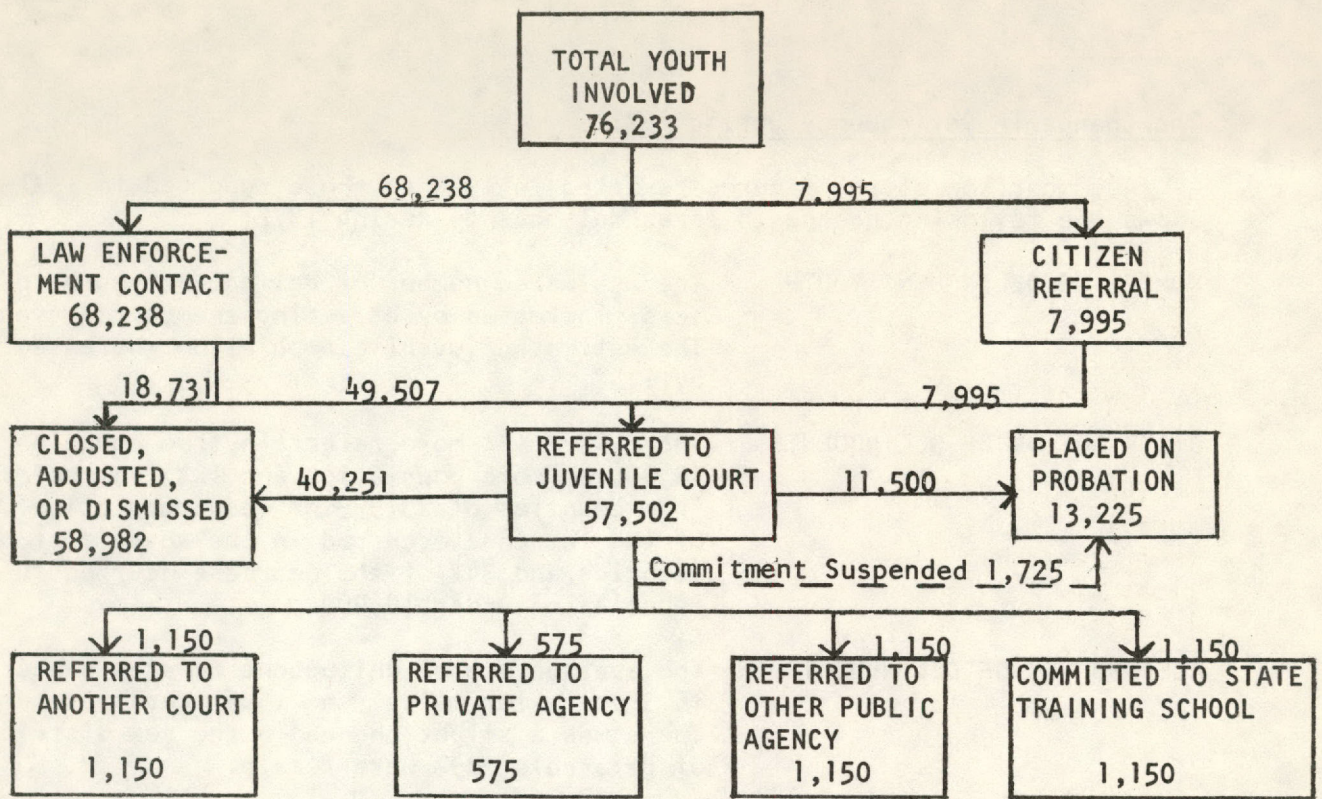
THE UNITED STATES OFFICE OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT conducts an annual study of juvenile referrals on a nation-wide basis. Published findings (contained in their latest bulletin, JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS FOR 1972), reveal dispositions of 1,112,500 juvenile delinquency cases. The number of children involved in delinquency matters is estimated at 959,000: 2.9 percent of the national population aged ten through seventeen.

In 1972, the number of delinquency cases decreased 1% from the previous year--child population between the ages of ten and seventeen rose only 0.5%. This is a reversal of the recent trend where the delinquency cases not only increased yearly but such increases usually exceeded that of the child population. The increase in cases of delinquency reported to the Children's Bureau between 1960 and 1972 was 118%, compared to a 31% increase in the number of juvenile court age children. In that same period, the estimated number of Texas delinquents rose by 96% and juvenile population increased 29%.

Urban and rural courts experienced decreases of relatively the same proportion of 3 & 2%, but semi-urban courts experienced a 4% increase in the number of cases. Girls' cases increased by 2%, and boys' cases decreased by 2% over those of 1971. Delinquency still remains primarily a boys' problem, with males referred to juvenile court almost three times as often as females, but between 1965 & 1972 girls' delinquency cases increased 101% where boys' cases increased by 49%.

Approximately 59% of the delinquency cases referred to juvenile courts in 1972 were handled nonjudicially (referred to as "unofficial" in Texas reports). The rate of delinquency cases (the number of cases per 1,000 children aged ten through seventeen) was 33.6 in 1972 and 34.1 in 1971. The rate increased from 20.1 in 1960 to 33.6 in 1972.

The 1972 edition of the Uniform Crime Report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reports that juvenile arrests for all types of offenses have doubled (+124 percent) between 1960 and 1972. For a group of offenses, generally accepted as being the most serious crimes and selected for their being most reliably reported (criminal homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault and robbery), the increase between 1960 and 1972 was found to be 101%. All groups of offenses (trivial to serious) seem to be increasing--the most serious ones showing substantially greater increases.



(ACTUAL NUMBER OF YOUTH COMMITTED TO TYC DURING 1972 WAS 1,454.)

The Movement of Children in the Juvenile Justice System.

CHART 2 above graphically illustrates the movement of children through Texas' juvenile justice system. All volumes shown are based on the estimated number of delinquent children in the state during 1972.

The volume of children released by law enforcement officials is estimated as a percentage of difference between the juvenile contact rate calculated from Department of Public Safety figures and the law enforcement referral rate reported by juvenile courts. The Texas Youth Council is now in the process of seeking a way to collect data at the local level on the number of children released by law enforcement authorities. Hopefully, such data will be available for 1973.

### The Change in Delinquency During 1972

A comparison of the figures reported in 1972 to those reported in 1971 shows the following change in Texas delinquency during 1972:

- NUMBER OF DELINQUENT YOUTH - The estimated number of delinquent youth in Texas increased by 8% during the current year. The estimated juvenile population increased by 1.5%.
- DISTRIBUTION OF DELINQUENTS - There were 12% more referrals from counties of 30,000 or more population and 12% less referrals from counties of 29,999 or less population. 11% of the increase occurred in the seven most populous counties and 34% of the decrease occurred in the counties of under 10,000.
- AGE AND SEX OF DELINQUENTS - The average age of delinquent referrals was: 15.3 years for males, and 15.5 years for females. There was a slight change in the sex distribution of referrals, 29% were female.
- REASONS FOR REFERRALS - The major changes in reasons for male referrals were: +2% for stealing, -2% for morals and -2% for other offenses. The major changes in reasons for female referrals were: -3% for morals, +2% for drug offenses, and -3% for other offenses.
- SOURCE OF REFERRALS - An additional 1% of referrals were made by school authorities.
- DETENTION OF DELINQUENTS - The reported number of juveniles detained overnight or longer prior to the disposition of their cases decreased by 18% (to 31%). The average time of detention (two days) remained the same, but the maximum time decreased from forty-five to seventeen days. Of those detained, 3% more were detained in jail facilities and 3% less were detained in detention homes.
- DISPOSITION OF DELINQUENTS - In 1972, 88% of the cases were disposed of, a decrease of 9% over 1971. There was some change in the ratio of official to unofficial dispositions approximately 80% were disposed of unofficially (without written petition).

TABLE 8. Annual Report of Texas Juvenile Court Cases by Region.

REPORTING REGION	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS		ESTIMATED JUVENILE POPULATION	CASE DISPOSITION			
	INDIVIDUALS	CASES		DELINQUENCY		NON-DELINQUENCY	
				OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL	OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL
Panhandle	1023	1222	51,964	164	1057	0	7
South Plains	1376	1376	52,038	311	1065	0	0
North Texas	559	559	29,433	12	176	111	0
North Central	12,092	13,693	388,966	2516	10,805	5190	1
North East	779	1033	29,630	102	931	37	57
East Texas	1010	1010	66,478	194	816	20	2
West Central	1012	1012	37,519	128	881	16	0
Upper Rio Grande	2958	2958	68,363	131	2827	0	0
Permian Basin	1442	1568	52,135	218	1045	8	15
Concho Valley	434	431	18,075	26	191	0	0
Central Texas	2047	2110	57,848	165	1945	13	17
Capital	2696	2696	61,281	272	2420	406	
Brazos Valley	9	9	17,701	0	9	18	0
Deep East	564	563	37,717	144	419	28	70
South East	796	1254	51,806	258	996	NA	NA
Gulf Coast	12,681	16,603	360,513	2857	12,266	2204	28
Golden Crescent	379	435	21,424	60	358	19	0
Alamo	3305	4990	178,768	1784	3206	115	40
South	2	2	19,712	0	2	NA	NA
Coastal Bend	2029	2255	74,295	612	1411	1	0
Lower Rio Grande Valley	1766	2065	63,505	373	1574	0	0
Total	48,959	57,844	1,739,171	10,327	44,400	8,186	237

TABLE 9. Annual Report of Texas Juvenile Court Cases by County. 1972

REPORTING COUNTY	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS		ESTIMATED JUVENILE POPULATION	CASE DISPOSITION			
				DELINQUENCY		NON-DELINQUENCY	
				INDIVIDUALS	CASES	OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL
Anderson	162	162	4,199	58	104	15	0
Andrews	44	70	1,914	21	49	0	11
Angelina	250	250	7,266	35	215	20	70
Aransas	23	23	1,281	23	0	NR	NR
Archer	NR		925				
Armstrong	NR		258				
Atascosa	NR		3,353				
Austin	15	15	1,813	6	0	0	1
Bailey	33	33	1,418	9	24	NA	NA
Bandera	NR		596				
Bastrop	30	30	2,553	6	24	NA	NA
Baylor	NR		650				
Bee	62	62	3,807	24	38	1	0
Bell	1266	1329	15,810	47	1282	9	17
Bexar	2913	3800	128,553	888	2912	NA	NA
Blanco	0		518				
Borden	0	0	140	0	0	0	0
Bosque	7	7	1,287	1	6	NR	NR
Bowie	369	548	10,124	55	493	35	50
Brazoria	950	950	18,760	53	897	NA	NA
Brazos	NR		7,232				
Brewster	0	0	995	0	0	2	0
Briscoe	0	0	386	0	0	0	0
Brooks	45	45	1,497	6	39	NA	NA
Brown	NR		3,044				
Burleson	NR		1,518				
Burnet	30	30	1,560	13	17	NA	NA
Caldwell	NR		2,523				
Calhoun	15	17	3,533	NR	NR	17	0
Callahan	NR		1,272				
Cameron	1092	1208	24,417	313	895	NA	NA
Camp	NR		1,262				



TABLE 9. Annual Report of Texas Juvenile Court Cases by County.

REPORTING COUNTY	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS		ESTIMATED JUVENILE POPULATION	CASE DISPOSITION			
	INDIVIDUALS	CASES		DELINQUENCY		NON-DELINQUENCY	
				OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL	OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL
Carson	11	11	1,106	11	0	0	0
Cass	68	100	3,947	14	86	NR	NR
Castro	NR		1,768				
Chambers	NR		1,903				
Cherokee	38	38	4,018	8	30	5	0
Childress	3	3	815	3	0	0	0
Clay	0	0	1,120	0	0	0	0
Cochran	NR		983				
Coke	NR		485				
Coleman	NR		1,230				
Collin	392	392	9,544	70	322	NA	NA
Collingsworth	18	18	664	6	12	NA	NA
Colorado	NR		2,910				
Comal	NR		4,078				
Comanche	NR		1,408				
Concho	NR		330				
Cooke	36	36	3,772	NR	NR	NR	NR
Coryell	NR		4,658				
Cottle	NR		429				
Crane	36	36	662	0	36	0	0
Crockett	NR		617				
Crosby	23	23	1,527	7	16	NA	NA
Culberson	NR		649				
Dallam	NR		1,080				
Dallas	6901	8318	202,279	1399	6919	5184	0
Dawson	350	350	2,609	14	31	NA	NA
Deaf Smith	NR		3,464				
Delta	NR		697				
Denton	231	231	10,384	31	NR	NA	NA
De Witt	NR		3,457				
Dickens	0	0	524	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	NR		1,590				

Continued

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TABLE 9. Annual Report of Texas Juvenile Court Cases by County.

REPORTING COUNTY	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS		ESTIMATED JUVENILE POPULATION	CASE DISPOSITION			
	INDIVIDUALS	CASES		DELINQUENCY		NON-DELINQUENCY	
				OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL	OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL
Donley	5	5	450	0	5	NA	NA
Duval	NR		2,231				
Eastland	NR		2,029				
Ector	427	512	15,816	56	456	NA	NA
Edwards	0	0	502	0	0	0	0
Ellis	NR		7,146				
El Paso	2958	2958	65,273	131	2827		
Erath	NR		1,786				
Falls	NR		2,484				
Fannin	NR		2,637				
Fayette	NR		2,160				
Fisher	3	2	860	NR	NR	NA	NA
Floyd	NR		1,698				
Foard	1	1	275				
Fort Bend	366	391	9,004	31	360	0	27
Franklin	65	65	531	8	57	2	2
Freestone	NR		1,595				
Frio	NR		2,167				
Gaines	NR		2,237				
Galveston	1471	1471	31,129	NR	NR		
Garza	NR		859				
Gillespie	NR		1,470				
Glasscock	NR		210				
Goliad	4	4	799	0	4	0	0
Gonzales	NR		2,549				
Gray	52	58	4,146	6	52	NA	NA
Grayson	434	618	12,018	63	550	NA	NA
Gregg	632	632	12,905	55	577	NA	NA
Grimes	NR		1,948				
Guadalupe	265	1063	5,766	778	285	115	30
Hale	152	152	5,815	5	147	NA	NA
Hall	0	0	832	0	0	0	0

TABLE 9. Annual Report of Texas Juvenile Court Cases by County.

REPORTING COUNTY	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS		ESTIMATED JUVENILE POPULATION	CASE DISPOSITION			
				DELINQUENCY		NON-DELINQUENCY	
				OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL	OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL
Hamilton	NR		722				
Hansford	NR		1,176				
Hardeman	NR		927				
Hardin	83	83	5,519	3	80		
Harris	9543	13,440	264,643	2708	10732	2203	NR
Harrison	NR		7,427				
Hartley	0	0	210	0	0	0	1
Haskell	12	12	1,116	12	0	NR	NR
Hays	NR		4,144				
Hemphill	0	0	440	0	0	NR	NR
Henderson	NR		3,796				
Hidalgo	674	857	36,078	60	679	NR	NR
Hill	10	10	2,832	10	0	2	0
Hockley	NR		3,347				
Hood	NR		875				
Hopkins	NR		2,774				
Houston	NR		2,591				
Howard	NR		5,646				
Hudspeth	NR		425				
Hunt	241	241	6,351	150	91	0	1
Hutchison	128	128	3,856	13	115	0	6
Irion	NR		142				
Jack	NR		922				
Jackson	8	8	2,198	8	0	NA	NA
Jasper	NR		4,200				
Jeff Davis	0	0	208	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	796	1254	39,444	258	996	NA	NA
Jim Hogg	2	2	826	0	2	NA	NA
Jim Wells	232	232	5,503	NR	NR	NR	NR
Johnson	120	120	7,105	17	103	NA	NA
Jones	30	30	2,115	4	26	0	NR
Karnes	10	10	2,325	10	0	NR	NR

Continued

TABLE 9. Annual Report of Texas Juvenile Court Cases by County.

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REPORTING COUNTY	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS		ESTIMATED JUVENILE POPULATION	CASE DISPOSITION			
	INDIVIDUALS	CASES		DELINQUENCY		NON-DELINQUENCY	
				OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL	OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL
Kaufman	404	404	4,696	0	404	NA	NA
Kendall	8	8	1,012	4	4	0	10
Kenedy	0	0	135	0	0	NR	NR
Kent	NR		214				
Kerr	NR		2,345				
Kimble	4	4	537	4	0	NA	NA
King	0	0	70	0	0	0	0
Kinney	1	1	372	1	0	NR	NR
Kieberg	630	630	4,715	26	604	NA	NA
Knox	NR		857				
Lamar	NR		5,001				
Lamb	NR		3,144				
Lampasas	NR		1,208				
La Salle	NR		869				
Lavaca	14	14	1,928	14	0	2	0
Lee	NR		1,215				
Leon	NR		1,372				
Liberty	75	75	5,732	30	45	NA	NA
Limestone	47	47	2,374	9	38	2	0
Lipscomb	5	5	523	1	4	NA	NA
Live Oak	6	6	1,095	6	0	NR	NR
Llano	NR		632				
Loving	0	0	26	0	0	0	0
Lubbock	1126	1126	27,197	276	850		
Lynn	1	1	1,542	1	0	0	0
McCulloch	7	7	1,094	5	2	NA	NA
McLennan	717	717	21,606	98	619	NA	NA
McMullen	0	0	179	0	0	0	0
Madison	NR		971				
Marion	4	4	1,352	1	3	0	0
Martin	NR		705				
Mason	NR		413				

TABLE 9. Annual Report of Texas Juvenile Court Cases by County.

REPORTING COUNTY	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS		ESTIMATED JUVENILE POPULATION	CASE DISPOSITION			
	INDIVIDUALS	CASES		DELINQUENCY		NON-DELINQUENCY	
				OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL	OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL
Matagorda	177	177	4,968	12	165	NA	NA
Maverick	20	20	3,975	20	0	NR	NR
Medina	NR		3,681				
Menard	3	NR	320	NR	NR	NR	NR
Midland	424	439	11,707	57	382	NA	NA
Milam	NR		2,783				
Mills	0		489				
Mitchell	NR		1,392				
Montague	NR		2,094				
Montgomery	NR		8,752				
Moore	NR		2,178				
Morris	101	144	2,194	4	140	NR	NR
Motley	3	3	263	2	1	NA	NA
Nacogdoches	50	49	4,614	34	15	8	0
Navarro	30	30	4,003	30	0	5	0
Newton	NR		1,698				
Nolan	NR		2,456				
Nueces	903	1121	42,929	475	646	NA	NA
Ochiltree	10	10	1,537	10	0	NR	NR
Oldham	0	0	692	0	0	NA	NA
Orange	NR		12,362				
Palo Pinto	NR		4,165				
Panola	21	21	2,181	7	14	NA	NA
Parker	197	197	4,334	22	175	0	0
Parmer	10	10	1,900	1	9	0	0
Pecos	75	75	2,438	48	27	7	0
Polk	129	129	2,276	59	70	NR	NR
Potter	538	657	20,017	56	601	NA	NA
Presidio	NR	NR	813				
Rains	NR		495				
Randall	153	227	1,841	54	173	NA	NA
Reagan	0	0	602	0	0	0	0

Continued

TABLE 9. Annual Report of Texas Juvenile Court Cases by County.

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REPORTING COUNTY	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS		ESTIMATED JUVENILE POPULATION	CASE DISPOSITION			
				DELINQUENCY		NON-DELINQUENCY	
				OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL	OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL
Real	NR		121				
Red River	63	63	2,278	12	51	NR	NR
Reeves	NR		3,152				
Refugio	NR		1,713				
Roberts	0	0	139	0	0	0	0
Robertson	9	9	2,126	0	9	18	0
Rockwall	39	39	1,139	18	21	NA	NA
Runnels	44	44	1,751	2	42	NA	NA
Rusk	45	45	4,338	15	30	NA	NA
Sabine	NR		1,008				
San Augustine	NR		1,271				
San Jacinto	9	9	1,007	9	0	NR	NR
San Patricio	128	136	9,210	52	84	NA	NA
San Saba	NR		744				
Schleicher	3	3	335	3	0	NA	NA
Scurry	88	88	2,605	41	47	8	0
Shackelford	NR		387				
Shelby	NR		2,991				
Sherman	22	22	633	4	18	0	0
Smith	NR		15,720				
Somervell	NR		341				
Starr	NR		3,537				
Stephens	11	11	1,054	4	7	8	0
Sterling	NR		164				
Stonewall	NR		320				
Sutton	0	0	498	0	0	0	0
Swisher	30	30	1,765	1	28	NA	NA
Tarrant	3037	3037	103,701	689	2217	NR	NR
Taylor	868	868	14,916	67	801	NA	NA
Terrell	0	0	292	0	0	0	0
Terry	38	38	2,375	11	27	NA	NA
Throckmorton	NR		244				

TABLE 9. Annual Report of Texas Juvenile Court Cases by County.

REPORTING COUNTY	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS INDIVIDUALS    CASES		ESTIMATED JUVENILE POPULATION	CASE DISPOSITION			
				DELINQUENCY		NON-DELINQUENCY	
				OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL	OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL
Titus	113	113	2,084	9	104	0	5
Tom Green	377	377	10,993	16	147	NA	NA
Travis	2636	2636	40,431	253	2379	406	NA
Trinity	16	16	1,190	0	16	0	0
Tyler	27	27	2,086	4	23	0	0
Upshur	25	25	3,048	9	16	0	0
Upton	19	19	827	11	8	1	4
Uvalde	NR		3,126				
Val Verde	60	60	4,728	60	0	0	0
Van Zandt	50	50	3,212	25	25	NA	NA
Victoria	338	392	9,509	38	354	NA	NA
Walker	59	59	2,532	0	59	0	0
Waller	25	25	2,088	17	8	1	0
Ward	NR		2,065				
Washington	0	0	2,534	0	0	0	0
Webb	NR		14,621				
Wharton	NR		6,279				
Wheeler	41	41	903	1	40	NA	NA
Wichita	371	371	17,284	NR	NR	111	0
Wilbarger	166	166	1,950	3	163	NR	NR
Willacy	NR		3,010				
Williamson	NR		5,545				
Wilson	5	5	2,153	0	5	NR	NR
Winkler	67	67	1,689	11	56	NA	NA
Wise	30	30	2,690	27	3	1	0
Wood	33	33	2,525	16	17	0	2
Yoakum	NR		1,276				
Young	18	18	2,042	5	13	NA	NA
Zapata	NR		728				
Zavala	19	19	2,487	19	0	NA	NA
Total	48,959	57,844	1,739,171	10,327	44,400	8,186	237











