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Social Statistics

Supplement to Vol. 9, No. 12 (June 1945) of THE CHILD

Changes in Volume of Foster Care, 1933-43

Juvenile-Court Statistics, 1943

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CHILDREN'S BUREAU

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Changes in Volume of Foster Care

1933 - 1943 ¹

The most significant quantitative changes between 1933 and 1943 in foster care were the increases in the number of children served by public as compared with private agencies and in the number of children cared for in foster-family homes as compared with institutions. ²

Some of the basic reasons for these changes may be found in the wider acceptance of the two principles (1) that the foundation of all child welfare is the preservation of family life and (2) that for any satisfactory provision of welfare services to children, governmental responsibility at the Federal, State, and local levels must be accepted on a permanent rather than on an emergency basis. The Social Security Act, passed in 1935, is a concrete expression of these two principles. Among other provisions for child welfare, this act includes public-assistance grants to children in their own homes, survivors benefits to children, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services. The Social Security Act not only has strengthened public services to children in their own homes but also, by

stimulating State agencies to provide well-rounded child-welfare programs and assisting them in obtaining qualified personnel, has encouraged greater use of foster-family home care for children needing care away from their own homes.

SCOPE AND METHOD OF STUDY

The most recent Federal census of dependent and neglected children receiving foster care from public and private agencies was taken in 1933. ³ Because of the pressure of war conditions, a similar census was not undertaken in 1943. However, it was known that a number of State departments of public welfare had for several years been collecting statistics on children receiving welfare services from public and private agencies, and the Children's Bureau requested

³ The findings of this census were reported by the Bureau of the Census in a bulletin entitled, "Children Under Institutional Care and in Foster Homes, 1933." (Washington, 125 pp.) The figures in this Bureau of the Census bulletin include data from State, county, and municipal welfare departments; fraternal, religious, and other private agencies engaged in child placing or in providing institutional care of children; child-placing departments of juvenile courts and juvenile-court detention homes giving care of more than 60 days' duration to dependent and neglected children; maternity homes that accepted children for placement and institutional care; and schools that provided care to dependent or neglected children. The Bureau of the Census bulletin does not include data from institutions for delinquent children, organizations caring primarily for the physically or mentally handicapped (blind, deaf-mute, or crippled children), or day nurseries giving only daytime care. Likewise, the Census bulletin does not include children in foster homes not under the care of any agency.

¹ Report prepared by J. S. Fuerst, Social Statistics Section, Division of Statistical Research.

² In this report agencies are classified as public or private according to the nature of the governing body responsible for the policies and administration of the agency's program, not by the source of funds used by the agency. A public agency is any agency that represents local, State, or Federal government; a private agency is one that represents a nonprofit association or other voluntary group.

the States that had already tabulated such statistics to provide them for this study.

Twenty-seven States and the District of Columbia,⁴ representing nearly 65 percent of the population of the United States under 21 years of age, were able to furnish data on dependent and neglected children in foster care served by public and private agencies on December 31, 1943. Some of these States furnished complete data, actual or estimated. Other States furnished data that were fairly complete, and for each of these States the Children's Bureau supplemented the data by estimates based on similar information for an earlier date from the annual report of the State department of welfare and on a special report on institutional population previously submitted by the State.

The statistics in the 1933 Census report and those presented in this report provide a good indication of the number of children served in 1933 and 1943 under the foster-care program in each of the 28 States. Nevertheless, inasmuch as the 1943 data were obtained entirely from State departments of welfare, in some States it was not possible to obtain complete information on children served under the jurisdiction of other administrative bodies. For example, children served in institutions for delinquent children are uniformly excluded from this report even though it is known that a small number of dependent children receive care in these institutions.

⁴ Hereafter referred to in the text as 28 States.

Although an attempt was made to obtain the same coverage in the 1943 reports from the States as in the 1933 census, several changes were unavoidable because of the method of obtaining the data. Inasmuch as reports on children served by child-placing departments of juvenile courts usually are not obtained by State departments of welfare, such children are not included in the 1943 reports. Similarly, dependent or neglected children receiving service from schools (for example, schools for Indian children) are excluded from the 1943 data because these schools are considered by most States as primarily educational rather than child-caring institutions. Where figures for selected types of agencies were excluded from the 1943 data, similar exclusions were made from the 1933 data for the purpose of comparability. Therefore the statistics shown in this report for 1933 differ in some respects from those shown in the Census bulletin for the same year.

ESTIMATE OF NUMBER OF CHILDREN RECEIVING FOSTER CARE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1943

The 28 States for which data are available may be considered fairly representative of the United States as a whole with regard to the provision of foster care to dependent and neglected children. The number of such children in the 28 States at the time of the last Nation-wide count, in 1933, was 75 percent of the number in foster care in the United States, and the distribution of these children in the 28 States

by type of care and by auspices under which care was provided approximated the distribution for the United States. Although the rate and direction of the development of child-welfare provisions have varied considerably from State to State, the over-all changes between 1933 and 1943 in these 28 States reflect reasonably well the changes that have taken place in the country as a whole.

Available data for the 28 reporting States indicate that in these States nearly 169,000 children were receiving foster care from public and private agencies on December 31, 1943. From this information it is estimated that on the same date the number of children receiving such care in the United States was about 225,000. Of these, approximately 122,000 children were in foster-family homes and 103,000 were in in-

stitutions; 81,000 were under the care of public agencies and 144,000 under the care of private agencies.⁵

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOSTER CARE IN 28 STATES

A net decrease of 9,479 (5 percent) between 1933 and 1943 in the number of children receiving care away from their own homes (table 1) was accompanied by considerable variation in the extent, nature, and direction of the changes in the individual States.

The number of such children increased in 16 States and decreased in 12 (table 2). The largest decreases in the number of children occurred in general in States that had relatively extensive child-welfare programs under private auspices in

⁵ Because of the adjustments discussed in the preceding section these estimated totals cannot be compared directly with the totals shown in the 1933 census report.

TABLE 1.—DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN RECEIVING FOSTER CARE FROM PUBLIC OR PRIVATE AGENCIES, BY AGENCY AUSPICES AND TYPE OF CARE, DECEMBER 31, 1933 AND 1943; 27 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA^a

Type of care and agency auspices	1943		1933		Percent change, 1933-1943
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total.....	168,633	100	178,112	100	-5
Public.....	61,164	36	44,864	25	+ 36
Private.....	107,469	64	133,248	75	- 19
In foster-family homes.....	91,558	54	76,423	43	+ 20
Public.....	51,182	30	30,168	17	+ 70
Private.....	40,376	24	46,255	26	- 13
In institutions.....	77,075	46	101,689	57	- 24
Public.....	9,982	6	14,696	8	- 32
Private.....	67,093	40	86,993	49	- 23

^a The figures for some of the States have been estimated by the Children's Bureau.

1933; for example, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. In these 7 States the total number of children in institutions declined by 20,000; the total number in foster-family homes remained approximately the same. It may be noted that although in 1933 the children in foster care in these 7 States comprised 68 percent of all the children in foster care, in the 28 States reporting the proportion had dropped to 60 percent in 1943.

Auspices of Care.

From 1933 to 1943 the total number of children cared for under public auspices in the 28 States reporting increased 36 percent, and the number cared for under private auspices declined 19 percent (table 2). In 1933 less than 45,000 children, or 25 percent of all the children in foster care in these States, were being served under public auspices. By 1943 this number had increased to more than 61,000, or 36 percent of all the children in foster care. That

TABLE 2.—DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN RECEIVING FOSTER CARE FROM PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES, BY AGENCY AUSPICES AND STATE, DECEMBER 31, 1933 AND 1943; 27 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA^a

State	Total			Public			Private		
	1943	1933	Percent change, 1933-1943	1943	1933	Percent change, 1933-1943	1943	1933	Percent change, 1933-1943
Total.....	168,633	178,112	- 5	61,164	44,864	+ 36	107,469	133,248	- 19
Alabama.....	2,133	1,859	+ 15	1,130	546	+ 107	1,003	1,313	- 24
Connecticut.....	6,669	5,073	+ 31	4,100	2,217	+ 85	2,569	2,856	- 10
Delaware.....	818	568	+ 44	321	-----	-----	497	568	- 13
District of Columbia.....	1,891	1,928	- 2	1,176	1,041	+ 13	715	887	- 19
Georgia.....	2,349	2,072	+ 13	505	-----	-----	1,844	2,072	- 11
Idaho.....	290	339	- 15	53	-----	-----	237	339	- 30
Illinois.....	13,826	14,794	- 7	2,109	981	+ 115	11,717	13,813	- 13
Indiana.....	7,712	7,876	- 2	5,927	4,909	+ 21	1,785	2,967	- 40
Iowa.....	3,484	2,961	+ 18	1,355	1,793	- 24	2,129	1,168	+ 82
Maryland.....	2,979	4,194	- 29	1,127	164	+ 587	1,852	4,030	- 54
Michigan.....	6,709	6,499	+ 3	1,255	1,023	- 23	5,454	5,476	(b)
Minnesota.....	5,784	5,018	+ 15	3,375	2,479	+ 36	2,409	2,539	- 5
Mississippi.....	961	1,238	- 22	38	-----	-----	923	1,238	- 25
Missouri.....	5,123	5,517	- 7	1,744	723	+ 141	3,379	4,794	- 30
Nebraska.....	2,262	1,612	+ 40	516	357	+ 45	1,746	1,255	+ 39
Nevada.....	80	89	(c)	90	89	(c)	-----	-----	-----
New Hampshire.....	2,155	1,381	+ 56	978	165	+ 493	1,177	1,216	- 3
New Jersey.....	8,803	7,252	+ 21	5,353	3,371	+ 59	3,450	3,881	- 11
New York.....	38,706	47,837	- 19	10,183	8,168	+ 25	28,523	39,769	- 28
North Dakota.....	640	335	+ 91	172	-----	-----	468	335	+ 40
Ohio.....	16,006	18,748	- 15	9,310	10,174	- 8	6,696	8,574	- 22
Oklahoma.....	2,518	2,462	+ 2	939	1,163	- 19	1,579	1,299	+ 22
Oregon.....	1,570	1,420	+ 11	598	139	+ 330	972	1,281	- 24
Pennsylvania.....	23,054	27,393	- 16	2,515	1,791	+ 40	20,539	25,602	- 20
Rhode Island.....	1,818	2,445	- 22	1,015	1,238	- 18	803	1,207	- 25
Washington.....	3,092	1,857	+ 67	1,487	-----	-----	1,605	1,857	- 14
Wisconsin.....	6,822	4,827	+ 38	3,650	2,170	+ 68	3,172	2,757	+ 15
Wyoming.....	269	318	- 15	143	163	- 12	126	155	- 19

^a The figures for some of the States have been estimated by the Children's Bureau.

^b Decrease less than 0.5 percent.

^c Change not computed; 1933 figure less than 100.

^d Figures for New York include approximately 76 children served in foster-family homes by juvenile courts in 1943 and a similar number in 1933.

the role of public agencies in the provision of foster care has steadily increased throughout the 1933-1943 period has been indicated in Children's Bureau reports on services to children in urban areas.⁶

Between 1933 and 1943 the number of children in foster care who were served by public agencies increased in all but 5 of the 28 States reporting;⁷ and in 6 of these States by more than 100 percent.⁸ In 1933 in 6 of the 28 States⁹ no children were receiving foster care from public agencies. By 1943 some public foster-care service was available in each of the 28 States, and about 30 percent of all the children in foster care in these 6 States were served by public agencies. Much variation from State to State in the proportion of all children in foster care under public auspices was evident in 1943. In 7 States this proportion was less than 25 percent; in 10 States it was more than 50 percent (fig. 1).

Twenty-six thousand fewer children received service from private agencies in 1943 than in 1933. A decline occurred in 22 States, varying from less than one-half of one percent in Michigan to 54 percent in Maryland.

⁶ U. S. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau: Social Statistics Supplements to *The Child*, January 1937, pp. 3-8; March 1938, pp. 3-19; December 1940, pp. 11-23; March-June 1942, pp. 9-11; October 1944, pp. 4-8.

⁷ Iowa, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Wyoming.

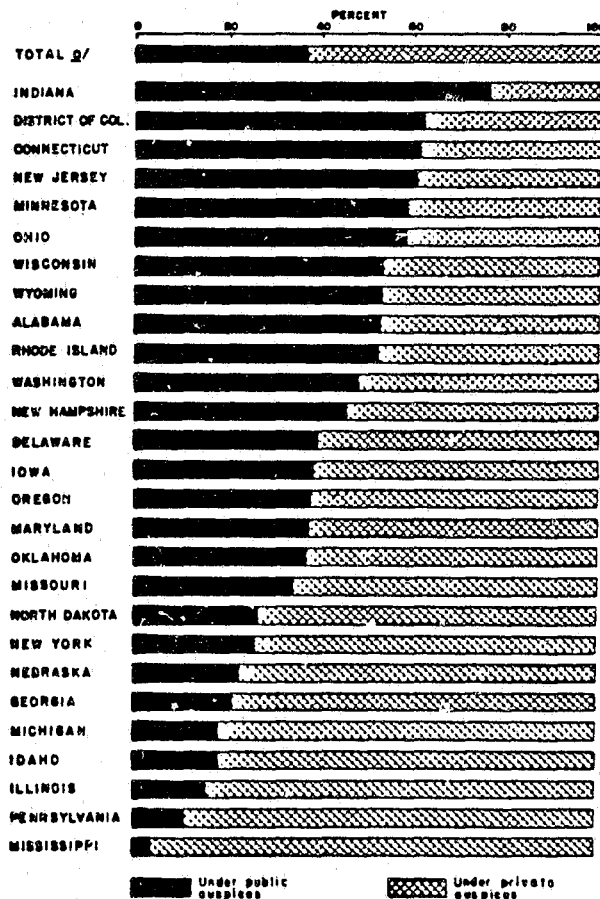
⁸ Alabama, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, and Oregon.

⁹ Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Mississippi, North Dakota, and Washington.

As is shown in table 2, the absolute number of children served by private agencies increased in 5 States, although in 3 of these the proportion of children served under private auspices declined because of the greatly expanded public programs.

In 1933 a large number of children supported by public funds were reported as cared for by private agencies; data for 1943 on this point are not available. The increase between 1933 and 1943, however, in the number of children served by

FIG. 1 — DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN RECEIVING FOSTER CARE FROM PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES, DECEMBER 31, 1943, BY AGENCY AUSPICES AND STATE; 27 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



g/ Includes Nevada, which is not shown separately because the total number of children receiving foster care was less than 100. Ninety children were receiving such care, all under public auspices.

public agencies and the decrease in the number served by private agencies suggest that the use of public funds for children under the care of private agencies became less frequent during this period.¹⁰

¹⁰ Analysis of expenditures for protective and foster care in 1940 and 1942 in 30 urban areas indicates that between these 2 years the use of public funds for children under care of private agencies declined. See tables 1 and 2 of Children's Bureau Pub. No. 302, *Community Health and Welfare Expenditures in Wartime 1940 and 1942*—

Type of Care.

Foster-family care.—The decade from 1933 to 1943 saw a wide-spread development in provisions for public welfare, including public child-welfare services, and many communities that had been without any adequate foster-family-care program were unable to develop such programs. Twenty percent more children were in foster-

30 urban areas, by Edward E. Schwartz and Eloise R. Sherman, (Washington 1944). These tables show, nevertheless, that in 1942 a considerable amount of public funds for the care of children were still being provided to private agencies.

TABLE 3.—DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN RECEIVING CARE IN FOSTER-FAMILY HOMES FROM PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES, BY AGENCY AUSPICES AND STATE, DECEMBER 31, 1933 AND 1943; 27 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA^a

State	Total			Public			Private		
	1943	1933	Percent change, 1933-1943	1943	1933	Percent change, 1933-1943	1943	1933	Percent change, 1933-1943
Total.....	91,558	76,423	+ 20	51,182	30,168	+ 70	40,376	46,255	- 13
Alabama.....	1,182	679	+ 74	1,055	545	+ 94	127	134	- 5
Connecticut.....	4,531	2,562	+ 77	3,558	1,396	+ 155	973	1,166	- 17
Delaware.....	518	334	+ 55	321	-----	-----	197	334	- 41
District of Columbia.....	1,210	1,014	+ 19	1,038	956	+ 9	172	58	(b)
Georgia.....	726	299	+ 143	505	-----	-----	221	299	- 26
Idaho.....	126	171	- 26	53	-----	-----	73	171	- 57
Illinois.....	6,082	4,631	+ 31	1,800	254	+ 609	4,282	4,377	- 2
Indiana.....	4,835	3,059	+ 58	4,635	2,962	+ 56	200	97	(b)
Iowa.....	1,581	949	+ 67	771	747	+ 3	810	202	+ 301
Maryland.....	1,893	1,911	- 6	1,127	150	+ 651	676	1,761	- 62
Michigan.....	4,495	3,796	+ 18	1,242	800	+ 55	3,253	2,996	+ 9
Minnesota.....	4,597	3,455	+ 33	3,160	2,006	+ 58	1,437	1,449	- 1
Mississippi.....	434	693	- 37	58	-----	-----	396	693	- 43
Missouri.....	2,594	1,763	+ 47	1,507	441	+ 242	1,087	1,322	- 18
Nebraska.....	791	520	+ 52	381	245	+ 56	410	275	+ 49
Nevada.....	40	-----	-----	40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Hampshire.....	1,128	413	+ 173	978	165	+ 493	150	248	- 40
New Jersey.....	6,265	4,166	+ 50	5,289	3,338	+ 58	976	828	+ 18
New York ^c	22,175	22,702	- 2	9,986	7,939	+ 26	12,189	14,763	- 17
North Dakota.....	453	198	+ 129	172	-----	-----	281	198	- 42
Ohio.....	7,646	7,855	- 3	5,206	4,715	+ 10	2,440	3,140	- 22
Oklahoma.....	459	243	+ 89	358	200	+ 78	101	43	+ 135
Oregon.....	920	618	+ 49	598	139	+ 330	322	479	- 33
Pennsylvania.....	9,397	10,469	- 10	1,958	856	+ 105	7,439	9,513	- 22
Rhode Island.....	1,150	1,216	- 5	884	925	- 4	266	291	- 9
Washington.....	1,884	451	+ 318	1,487	-----	-----	397	451	- 12
Wisconsin.....	4,430	2,073	+ 114	2,942	1,171	+ 151	1,488	902	+ 65
Wyoming.....	106	183	- 42	93	118	- 21	13	65	- 80

^a The figures for some of the States have been estimated by the Children's Bureau.

^b Change not computed; 1933 figure less than 100.

^c Figures for New York include approximately 76 children served in foster-family homes by juvenile courts in 1943 and a similar number in 1933.

family homes in 1943 than in 1933—91,558 children as compared with 76,423 (table 3). The number of children served in foster-family homes under public auspices increased 70 percent, and the number served in such homes under private auspices decreased 13 percent. However, the proportion of all the children served in foster care by private agencies who were in foster-family homes increased between 1933 and 1943.

The number of children in foster-family homes increased in all but 8 of the reporting States.¹¹ In all but 2 States (Rhode Island and Wyoming) the number in such homes under public auspices increased. In 1943 the number of children receiving foster-family care in the 28 States constituted 54 percent of all the children receiving foster care as compared with only 43 percent in 1933. Marked differences were evident among the States in 1943 in the proportion of children receiving foster-family care. This proportion ranged from 18 percent in Oklahoma to 79 percent in Minnesota. In each of 11 States less than 50 percent of all children in foster care were served in foster-family homes (fig. 2). Data from previous Children's Bureau reports¹² on children in urban areas, together with data presented here for 1933 and 1943, indicate some continuity in the trend from institutional to

foster-family care of children. Reports of the effect of the war on child-welfare programs, however, indicate that this trend in the Nation and in individual States has not been unbroken.

An important element in the more extensive use of foster-family homes is the increase that took place in the use of boarding homes. In 1943 these homes were used for three times as many children as free homes or work or wage homes (table 4). In the 19 States for which data are available on the type of foster-family care the

FIG. 2—DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN RECEIVING FOSTER CARE FROM PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES, DECEMBER 31, 1943, BY TYPE OF CARE AND STATE, 27 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



¹¹ Idaho, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wyoming.

¹² See footnote 6.

¹³ Includes Nevada, which is not shown separately because the total number of children receiving foster care was less than 100. Ninety children were receiving such care, 40 in foster-family homes and 50 in institutions.

number of children in boarding homes increased 33 percent between 1933 and 1943. The decrease shown in the table in the use of free homes in all but 4 States¹³ conceals a small but significant increase in children served in adoptive homes by public agencies, which was due to the added responsibilities of departments of welfare with regard to children placed for adoption. Although the number of children in work or wage homes increased, the number of children served in these homes was very small in most of the 19 States reporting the type of foster-family care provided. The number of children in work or wage homes increased materially in only 5 States.¹⁴ It seems likely that this increase was a by-product of the heightened labor demand, which afforded more opportunities for the placement of girls as helpers in the home and of boys as helpers on the farm.

¹³ Alabama, District of Columbia, Georgia, and North Dakota.

¹⁴ Indiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New York, and Ohio.

In general, the increase in foster-family care reflects more general acceptance of the principle that for most children such care is the most satisfactory substitute for care in their own homes. It may be attributed in part also to the utilization of foster-family care in the treatment of delinquent, crippled, or mentally handicapped children.

Although the rate of increase in foster-family home care may have been checked somewhat by war conditions, it is still too early to regard this as a reversal, inasmuch as basic changes wrought by the war in the nature of welfare services to children may not be apparent for several years. One factor retarding the increase in foster-family care has been the increased labor demand, which has caused many actual and potential foster mothers to go into industry; this has resulted, in many communities, in a lack of foster-family homes. Another important factor has been the difficulty experienced by welfare agencies

TABLE 4.—DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN RECEIVING CARE IN FOSTER-FAMILY HOMES FROM PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES, BY TYPE OF FOSTER-FAMILY HOME, DECEMBER 31, 1933 AND 1943; 18 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA^a

Type of foster-family home	1943		1933		Percent change, 1933-1943
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total.....	60,356	100	52,641	100	+ 15
Boarding.....	45,129	75	34,047	65	+ 33
Free ^b	12,173	20	16,412	31	- 26
Work or wage.....	3,054	5	2,182	4	+ 40

^a The figures for some States have been estimated by the Children's Bureau.

^b Includes adoptive homes.

in finding qualified personnel to administer programs of foster-family care.

Institutional care.—Coincident with the increase in foster-family care during the decade, there was a decrease in all but 5 of the reporting States¹⁵ in the number of children served in institutions. Twenty-four percent fewer children were in institutions in 1943 than in 1933—77,075 children as compared with

101,689 (table 5). A 32-percent decline (4,700) took place in the number of children in public institutions. This decline can be traced in part to the accelerated development of public foster-family placement programs. The number of children in private institutions diminished by nearly 20,000 children, or 23 percent, although in 7 States the number of children in private institutions increased. Both in 1933 and 1943 approximately 85 percent of all the children in institutions were in institutions under private auspices.

¹⁵ Delaware, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Wyoming.

TABLE 5.—DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN RECEIVING CARE IN INSTITUTIONS
FROM PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES, BY AGENCY AUSPICES AND STATE, DECEMBER 31, 1933 AND 1943;
27 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA^a

State	Total			Public			Private		
	1943	1933	Percent change, 1933-1943	1943	1933	Percent change, 1933-1943	1943	1933	Percent change, 1933-1943
Total.....	77,075	101,689	- 24	9,982	14,696	- 32	67,093	86,993	- 23
Alabama.....	951	1,180	- 19	75	1	(b)	876	1,179	- 26
Connecticut.....	2,138	2,511	- 15	542	821	- 34	1,596	1,690	- 6
Delaware.....	300	234	+ 28	-----	-----	-----	300	234	+ 28
District of Columbia.....	681	914	- 25	138	85	(b)	543	829	- 34
Georgia.....	1,623	1,773	- 9	-----	-----	-----	1,623	1,773	- 9
Idaho.....	164	168	- 2	-----	-----	-----	164	168	- 2
Illinois.....	7,744	10,163	- 24	309	727	- 57	7,435	9,436	- 21
Indiana.....	2,877	4,817	- 40	1,292	1,947	- 34	1,585	2,870	- 45
Iowa.....	1,903	2,012	- 5	584	1,046	- 44	1,319	966	+ 37
Maryland.....	1,176	2,283	- 48	-----	14	-----	1,176	2,269	- 48
Michigan.....	2,214	2,703	- 18	13	223	- 94	2,201	2,480	- 11
Minnesota.....	1,187	1,563	- 24	215	473	- 55	972	1,090	- 11
Mississippi.....	527	545	- 3	-----	-----	-----	527	545	- 3
Missouri.....	2,529	3,754	- 33	237	282	- 16	2,292	3,472	- 34
Nebraska.....	1,471	1,092	+ 35	135	112	+ 21	1,336	980	+ 36
Nevada.....	50	89	(b)	50	89	(b)	-----	-----	-----
New Hampshire.....	1,027	968	+ 6	-----	-----	-----	1,027	968	+ 6
New Jersey.....	2,538	3,086	- 18	64	33	(b)	2,474	3,053	- 19
New York.....	16,531	25,235	- 34	197	229	- 14	16,334	25,006	- 35
North Dakota.....	187	137	+ 36	-----	-----	-----	187	137	+ 36
Ohio.....	8,360	10,893	- 23	4,104	5,459	- 25	4,256	5,434	- 22
Oklahoma.....	2,059	2,219	- 7	581	963	- 40	1,478	1,256	+ 18
Oregon.....	650	802	- 19	-----	-----	-----	650	802	- 19
Pennsylvania.....	13,657	16,924	- 19	557	835	- 33	13,100	16,089	- 19
Rhode Island.....	768	1,229	- 38	131	313	- 58	637	916	- 30
Washington.....	1,208	1,406	- 14	-----	-----	-----	1,208	1,406	- 14
Wisconsin.....	2,392	2,854	- 16	708	999	- 29	1,684	1,855	- 9
Wyoming.....	163	135	+ 21	50	45	(b)	113	90	(b)

^a The figures for some of the States have been estimated by the Children's Bureau.

^b Change not computed; 1933 figure less than 100.

Among the total number of children in foster care in 1943, the proportion of children in institutions ranged from 82 percent in Oklahoma to 21 percent in Minnesota.

Although the number of children in institutional care declined between 1933 and 1943, the number of such children in 1943 was still large—46 percent of the total number of children in foster care. Some signs of a leveling off in this decline appeared near the end of the decade. Efforts were made to improve institutional plants, practices, and personnel in accordance with acceptable standards for foster care. The use of institutions for special purposes

such as temporary placement and placement of children for whom foster-family care is unsuitable, or for whom group living is more desirable, increased. From 1942 to the present the difficulty of obtaining foster-family homes has led to an increase in the institutional population in a number of communities. Whether institutions will be used more extensively when foster-family homes are again available in large numbers after the war remains to be seen. It seems likely, however, that military casualties and further dislocations of family life due to war conditions will result in an increased need for some form of foster care of children.

Juvenile-Court Statistics, 1943¹

The year 1943 is the seventeenth successive calendar year for which the Children's Bureau has collected statistics on delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts. The figures for the different years represent considerable variation in the number and identity of the reporting courts, but in general the coverage has grown from about 15 percent of the population of the United States in 1927 to about 37 percent in 1943.

More than nine-tenths of the courts reporting in 1943, representing a majority of the population served by all the courts reporting in that year,

reported under a State plan.² Of the eight States in which the courts reported in this way, Missouri and New York succeeded in achieving complete State-wide coverage for the first time in 1943. The other States in which the courts reported under such a plan were Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Utah, which had complete State coverage, and Ohio and Indiana, which had partial coverage. Increased reporting coverage in four of the eight States was chiefly responsible for the most recent rise in the percentage of the total population represented by the courts reporting.

¹ Report prepared by I. Richard Perlman, Social Statistics Section, Division of Statistical Research.

² The courts reporting under a State plan report directly to the State agency concerned with juvenile-court work or probation service, which then forwards the data to the Children's Bureau. The other courts send reports directly to the Bureau.

TABULAR MATERIAL IN THIS REPORT

The total number of boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by the 399 juvenile courts that reported in 1943 is shown in table 1, according to race. Separate data are given for each of the 90 courts that served areas of 100,000 or more population; for the 309 courts that served areas of smaller population the data are given by State in which located.

The figures for all the boys' and girls' cases disposed of by the 399 courts that reported in 1943 are analyzed in tables 2 to 6 according to age of child, reason for reference to court, source of reference, place of detention care, and disposition of case.³

The trend in delinquency cases disposed of in urban areas in the years 1940-43, years that included a period of prewar defense as well as actual war years, is shown in table 7. This table gives, for each of these 4 years, the number of boys' and of girls' cases disposed of by each of 82 courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population. In an effort to show the effect of changes in population on the volume of cases disposed of in the areas where the population increased between 1940 and 1943 (usually areas of war activity) and in those where it decreased, the data for the 82 courts are divided into

³Source tables for juvenile-court statistics, similar to those published in some earlier reports, have been compiled for 1943 and are available for reference at the Children's Bureau. These source tables give, for individual courts, the data that are summarized in tables 2 to 6.

two groups, according to the direction of change in the population of the areas served.

DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF IN 1943⁴

During 1943, 125,488 delinquency cases were disposed of by 399 juvenile courts serving areas including 37 percent of the total population of the United States. These courts participated voluntarily in the Children's Bureau juvenile-court statistics project and were not selected as being geographically representative of the entire country. Nevertheless, analysis of the statistics on the delinquency cases disposed of by these courts produces some general observations that may be helpful in understanding the problems of juvenile delinquency as they are dealt with by juvenile courts.

Sex and Race.

Of the 125,488 delinquency cases disposed of in 1943, 81 percent were boys' cases and 19 percent were girls' cases. (Table 1.) The proportion of boys' and of girls' cases remained relatively constant for several years prior to 1941 (84 percent for boys' and 16 percent for girls' cases) but after that it gradually changed to the 1943 ratio.

White children were involved in 81 percent of the cases for which the race of the child was reported; Negro and other nonwhite children, 19 percent.

⁴Preliminary reports on the number of juvenile-delinquency cases disposed of in 1944 have been received for 225 courts. A statement comparing these figures with those for the same courts in 1943 is available from the Children's Bureau.

TABLE 1.—Juvenile-delinquency cases, 1943: BOYS' AND GIRLS' CASES, BY RACE, DISPOSED OF BY 90 COURTS THAT SERVED AREAS WITH POPULATIONS OF 100,000 OR MORE AND BY 309 COURTS THAT SERVED AREAS WITH POPULATIONS OF LESS THAN 100,000*

Location of areas served by courts and chief city in certain areas	Delinquency cases											
	All races			White ^b			Negro and other nonwhite			Race not reported		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total—all areas	125,488	101,523	23,965	91,839	74,439	17,400	21,110	16,667	4,443	12,539	10,417	2,122
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	108,941	88,130	20,811	79,042	64,178	14,864	20,311	16,026	4,285	9,588	7,926	1,662
ARKANSAS: Pulaski County (Little Rock)	961	624	357	658	407	251	323	217	106	-----	-----	-----
CALIFORNIA:												
Los Angeles County (Los Angeles)	4,458	3,846	612	4,047	3,486	561	402	352	50	8	8	1
San Diego County (San Diego)	1,805	1,295	510	1,708	1,219	489	87	70	17	10	6	4
San Francisco—city and county	946	653	293	826	564	262	120	89	31	-----	-----	-----
CONNECTICUT:												
First district (Bridgeport)	1,923	1,625	298	1,780	1,518	262	143	107	36	-----	-----	-----
Second district (New Haven)	1,925	1,638	287	1,751	1,499	252	174	139	35	-----	-----	-----
Third district (Hartford)	1,780	1,447	333	1,662	1,365	297	118	82	36	-----	-----	-----
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:												
Washington—city	3,204	2,852	352	1,382	1,283	99	1,822	1,569	253	-----	-----	-----
FLORIDA: Dade County (Miami)	823	621	202	570	450	120	253	171	82	-----	-----	-----
GEORGIA: Fulton County (Atlanta)	1,549	1,263	286	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,549	1,263	286
INDIANA:												
Allen County (Fort Wayne)	779	629	150	723	591	132	56	38	18	-----	-----	-----
Lake County (Gary)	472	341	131	396	291	105	76	50	26	-----	-----	-----
Marion County (Indianapolis)	2,019	1,580	439	1,546	1,203	343	473	377	96	-----	-----	-----
St. Joseph County (South Bend)	1,579	1,193	386	1,479	1,138	341	100	55	45	-----	-----	-----
Vanderburgh County (Evansville)	740	587	153	646	511	135	94	76	18	-----	-----	-----
IOWA:												
Polk County (Des Moines)	1,008	876	132	819	783	126	89	83	6	-----	-----	-----
Woodbury County (Sioux City)	497	354	143	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	497	354	143
LOUISIANA: Caddo Parish (Shreveport)	436	293	143	266	163	103	170	130	40	-----	-----	-----
MASSACHUSETTS:												
Boston:												
Boston (central section)	835	548	287	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	835	548	287
Brighton	59	51	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	59	51	8
Charlestown	82	83	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	82	83	9
Dorchester	154	136	18	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	154	136	18
East Boston	160	134	26	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	160	134	26
Roxbury	542	438	104	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	542	438	104
South Boston	115	100	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	115	100	15
West Roxbury	179	164	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	179	164	15
Central district of Worcester (Worcester)	373	301	72	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	373	301	72
East Norfolk district (Quincy)	276	254	22	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	276	254	22
First district of eastern Middlesex (Medford)	232	201	31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	232	201	31
Lawrence district (Lawrence)	73	65	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	73	65	8
Lovell district (Lovell)	80	72	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	80	72	8
Second district of Bristol (Fall River)	239	197	42	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	239	197	42
Somerville district (Somerville)	70	64	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	70	64	6
Southern Essex district (Lynn)	146	137	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	146	137	9
Springfield district (Springfield)	227	187	40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	227	187	40
Third district of Bristol (New Bedford)	269	252	17	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	269	252	17
Third district of eastern Middlesex (Cambridge)	236	205	31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	236	205	31
MICHIGAN:												
Kent County (Grand Rapids)	587	490	97	534	450	84	41	28	13	12	12	-----
Oakland County (Pontiac)	612	480	132	556	444	112	31	22	9	25	14	11
Wayne County (Detroit)	2,726	2,286	440	1,903	1,591	312	823	695	128	-----	-----	-----
MINNESOTA:												
Hennepin County (Minneapolis)	1,277	911	366	1,257	898	359	20	13	7	-----	-----	-----
Ramsey County (St. Paul)	729	624	105	700	589	101	29	25	4	-----	-----	-----
MISSOURI:												
Jackson County (Kansas City)	1,804	1,398	406	1,444	1,087	347	354	285	59	6	6	-----
St. Louis—city	9,034	2,178	856	1,936	1,383	553	1,031	763	268	87	32	35
St. Louis County (University City)	622	492	130	519	409	110	89	80	18	5	3	2
NEW JERSEY: Hudson County (Jersey City)	335	280	55	320	265	55	15	15	-----	-----	-----	-----

*See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Juvenile-delinquency cases, 1943: BOYS' AND GIRLS' CASES, BY RACE, DISPOSED OF BY 90 COURTS THAT SERVED AREAS WITH POPULATIONS OF 100,000 OR MORE AND BY 309 COURTS THAT SERVED AREAS WITH POPULATIONS OF LESS THAN 100,000.—CONTINUED

Location of areas served by courts and chief city in certain areas	Delinquency cases											
	All races			White ^b			Negro and other nonwhite			Race not reported		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION — Continued												
NEW YORK:												
Albany County (Albany)	304	249	55	280	239	51	14	10	4	-----	-----	-----
Broome County (Binghamton) . .	131	94	37	129	83	36	2	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Chautauque County (Jamestown) .	159	133	26	159	133	26	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dutchess County (Poughkeepsie) .	114	86	18	82	81	11	22	15	7	-----	-----	-----
Erie County (Buffalo)	1,114	936	178	1,003	858	145	111	78	33	-----	-----	-----
Monroe County (Rochester) . . .	234	186	48	230	183	47	4	3	1	-----	-----	-----
Nassau County (Hempstead) . . .	271	243	28	257	232	25	14	11	3	-----	-----	-----
New York—city	6,444	5,194	1,250	4,233	3,451	782	2,211	1,743	468	-----	-----	-----
Niagara County (Niagara Falls) .	241	183	58	232	179	53	9	4	5	-----	-----	-----
Oneida County (Utica)	327	266	61	317	256	61	10	10	-----	-----	-----	-----
Orangetown County (Syracuse) . .	471	401	70	443	375	68	28	26	2	-----	-----	-----
Orange County (Newburgh) . . .	131	117	14	119	107	12	12	10	2	-----	-----	-----
Rensselaer County (Troy)	198	165	33	195	162	33	3	3	-----	-----	-----	-----
Schoenectady County (Schenectady) .	81	75	16	89	73	16	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
Suffolk County (Patchogue) . . .	142	126	16	132	118	14	10	8	2	-----	-----	-----
Westchester County (Yonkers) . .	427	370	57	333	296	37	94	74	20	-----	-----	-----
OHIO:												
Butler County (Hamilton City) . .	1,103	827	276	948	717	231	142	101	41	13	9	4
Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) . .	4,053	3,132	921	2,918	2,299	619	1,086	797	289	49	36	13
Franklin County (Columbus) . . .	1,342	880	462	974	622	352	296	190	106	72	68	4
Hamilton County (Cincinnati) . .	4,117	3,254	863	3,097	2,494	603	988	735	253	32	25	7
Lorain County (Elyria)	395	299	96	354	270	84	29	19	9	13	10	3
Lucas County (Toledo)	506	389	117	444	342	102	59	44	15	3	3	-----
Madison County (Youngstown) . .	1,508	1,234	274	1,175	966	209	306	246	60	27	22	5
Montgomery County (Dayton) . . .	1,933	1,553	380	1,430	1,157	273	394	300	94	109	86	13
Stark County (Canton)	195	157	38	171	137	34	23	20	3	1	-----	-----
Summit County (Akron)	2,060	1,760	300	1,777	1,539	238	280	218	62	3	3	-----
Trumbull County (Warren)	492	383	109	423	333	90	63	46	17	6	4	2
OKLAHOMA: Tulsa—city	340	216	124	279	179	100	61	37	24	-----	-----	-----
OREGON: Multnomah County (Portland)	2,719	2,361	358	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,719	2,361	358
PENNSYLVANIA:												
Allegheny County (Pittsburgh) . .	3,165	2,471	694	2,411	1,913	498	754	558	196	-----	-----	-----
Berks County (Reading)	248	232	16	234	220	14	14	12	2	-----	-----	-----
Montgomery County (Norristown) .	252	231	21	226	210	16	26	21	5	-----	-----	-----
Philadelphia—city and county . .	8,453	7,901	1,552	5,093	4,312	781	4,340	3,569	751	-----	-----	-----
RHODE ISLAND: Sixth district (Providence) . .	373	317	56	341	292	49	32	25	7	-----	-----	-----
SOUTH CAROLINA: Greenville County (Greenville)	300	253	47	307	175	32	93	78	15	-----	-----	-----
TEXAS:												
Bexar County (San Antonio) . . .	3,182	2,331	851	2,938	2,181	757	244	150	94	-----	-----	-----
Dallas County (Dallas)	2,228	1,791	437	1,548	1,252	296	680	539	141	-----	-----	-----
UTAH:												
First district (Ogden)	1,321	1,176	145	1,316	1,171	145	3	3	-----	2	2	-----
Second district (Salt Lake City) . .	2,613	2,267	346	2,585	2,251	344	18	16	2	-----	-----	-----
Third district (Provo)	1,713	1,426	287	1,712	1,425	287	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
VIRGINIA: Norfolk—city	1,182	879	303	673	458	215	507	421	86	2	-----	2
WASHINGTON:												
Pierce County (Tacoma)	416	306	110	416	306	110	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Spokane County (Spokane)	1,365	838	227	1,031	818	213	94	80	14	-----	-----	-----
WISCONSIN: Milwaukee County (Milwaukee)	6,881	5,987	894	6,530	5,686	844	351	301	50	-----	-----	-----
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION												
	16,847	13,393	3,154	12,797	10,261	2,536	799	641	158	2,951	2,491	460
INDIANA: 28 courts												
	2,284	1,761	523	2,179	1,682	497	105	79	26	-----	-----	-----
MASSACHUSETTS: 54 courts												
	1,987	1,707	280	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,987	1,707	280
MISSOURI: 112 courts												
	1,881	1,542	349	1,738	1,419	319	71	60	11	82	63	19
MONTANA: Yellowstone County . . .												
	457	375	82	451	372	79	6	3	3	-----	-----	-----
NEW YORK: 42 courts												
	1,903	1,594	309	1,864	1,563	301	39	31	8	-----	-----	-----
OHIO: 57 courts												
	5,766	4,538	1,228	5,235	4,100	1,135	265	217	48	266	221	45
OKLAHOMA: Tulsa County—exclusive of city												
	134	84	40	129	82	37	5	2	3	-----	-----	-----
RHODE ISLAND: 11 courts												
	447	380	67	434	339	95	13	11	2	-----	-----	-----
TEXAS: Wichita County												
	618	420	198	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	618	420	198
UTAH: Fourth district												
	427	401	26	426	400	26	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
VIRGINIA: Danville—city												
	635	531	104	341	284	47	204	237	57	-----	-----	-----

^aPopulation according to 1940 census.^bIncludes all Mexicans.^cExcludes traffic violations.

Age.

Of the cases disposed of in 1943 in which the age of the child was reported, the greatest concentration—35 percent of the boys' cases and 43 percent of the girls' cases—occurred in the 14- and 15-year age group. (Table 2.) In 4 percent of the cases the child was under 10 years of age.

The maximum age of juvenile-court jurisdictions affects considerably the age distribution of cases handled by the courts. There has been a progressive movement to extend the upper age limit to 18 years, but relatively few juvenile courts have jurisdiction over persons who have attained their eighteenth birthday.

Reason for Reference to Court.

The reasons for which boys were most commonly referred to the courts differed considerably from those for which girls were most commonly referred. (Table 3.) In slightly more than two-fifths (42 percent) of the boys' cases for which the reason for reference was reported, the referral was for some type of stealing⁵ and in one-fifth it was for an act of carelessness or mischief. Among girls' cases, three types of behavior (being ungovernable, running away, and sex offenses) accounted for 61 percent of the cases in which the reason for reference was reported. These three are considered together because ungovernable behavior and running away frequently involve sex offenses; moreover, some courts use

the term "ungovernable behavior" to avoid recording a sex offense in official records.

Source of Reference to Court.

Children are directly referred to juvenile courts not only by the police, but by parents or other relatives, other individuals, school authorities, and social agencies. Analysis of these sources of reference reflects to some extent the relationship of the court to the community and the effect of community pressures upon the work of the court in relation to delinquent behavior.

The source of reference to court in the cases for which this information was reported is shown in table 4. Almost three-fourths (74 percent) of the boys' cases were referred by the police; only one-half (49 percent) of the girls' cases were referred by this source. Parents or other relatives referred only 4 percent of the boys' cases, as compared with 18 percent of the girls' cases. These differences may be explained in part by the fact that the largest proportion of boys' cases was referred for stealing, a type of behavior that is most likely to come to the attention of the police; that in girls' cases two of the chief reasons for referral were being ungovernable and running away, conduct that parents or other relatives would be most likely to refer to court.

The proportion of cases referred by each source varies from court to court, but in general the statistics show that social agencies play a

⁵This classification includes automobile stealing, burglary or unlawful entry, robbery, and all other types of stealing.

TABLE 2.—*Juvenile-delinquency cases, 1943: AGE OF BOYS AND OF GIRLS WHEN REFERRED TO COURT IN CASES DISPOSED OF BY 399 COURTS*

Age of child when referred to court	Delinquency cases					
	Number			Percent		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total cases.....	125,488	101,523	23,965	-----	-----	-----
Age reported.....	118,111	95,640	22,471	100	100	100
Under 10 years.....	4,633	4,163	470	4	4	2
10 years, under 12.....	9,100	8,267	833	8	9	4
12 years, under 14.....	20,567	17,162	3,405	17	18	15
14 years, under 16.....	43,177	33,450	9,727	37	35	43
16 years and over.....	40,634	32,598	8,036	34	34	36
Age not reported.....	7,377	5,883	1,494	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 3.—*Juvenile-delinquency cases, 1943: REASON FOR REFERENCE TO COURT IN BOYS' AND IN GIRLS' CASES DISPOSED OF BY 399 COURTS*

Reason for reference to court	Delinquency cases					
	Number			Percent		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total cases.....	125,488	101,523	23,965	-----	-----	-----
Reason for reference reported.....	117,985	95,424	22,561	100	100	100
Stealing.....	42,932	40,373	2,559	36	42	11
Act of carelessness or mischief..	20,419	18,991	1,428	17	20	6
Traffic violation.....	9,421	9,228	193	8	10	1
Truancy.....	9,697	6,678	3,019	8	7	13
Running away.....	10,687	5,844	4,843	9	6	22
Being ungovernable.....	20,129	5,206	4,923	9	5	22
Sex offense.....	6,335	2,563	3,772	5	3	17
Injury to person.....	3,038	2,609	429	3	3	2
Other reason.....	5,327	3,932	1,395	5	4	6
Reason for reference not reported..	7,503	6,099	1,404	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 4.—*Juvenile-delinquency cases, 1943: SOURCE OF REFERENCE TO COURT IN BOYS' AND IN GIRLS' CASES DISPOSED OF BY 399 COURTS*

Source of reference to court	Delinquency cases					
	Number			Percent		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total cases.....	125,488	101,523	23,965	-----	-----	-----
Source of reference reported.....	103,651	83,984	19,667	100	100	100
Police.....	72,136	62,451	9,685	69	74	49
School department.....	8,090	5,612	2,478	8	7	13
Probation officer.....	3,057	2,268	789	3	3	4
Other court.....	1,907	1,636	271	2	2	1
Social agency.....	1,659	744	915	2	1	5
Parents or relatives.....	6,956	3,360	3,596	7	4	18
Other individual.....	8,363	6,831	1,532	8	8	8
Other source.....	1,483	1,082	401	1	1	2
Source of reference not reported...	21,837	17,539	4,298	-----	-----	-----

minor role in the referral of delinquency cases to court.

Place of Detention Care.

Table 5 indicates the places in which delinquent children were cared for overnight or longer pending the hearing or disposition of their cases. The child was detained in 35,641 of the 83,252 cases for which information on detention care was reported. In 24 percent of these 35,641 cases, the child was detained at least part of the time in jails or police stations. The place of detention care most frequently reported for both boys' and girls' cases was a detention home.

The places in which children are cared for overnight or longer and the extent of such care are dependent in part on the facilities available in the local community and in part on the attitude of the community on the necessity for detention. In some localities children brought to court in delinquency cases are detained for almost all types of offenses, whereas in others only certain types of delinquency are considered serious enough to warrant detention care for the children. The need for suitable detention facilities has been particularly great in war-impact areas and has been accompanied by a strengthening of the sentiment against detention of children in jails or other unsuitable places. In spite of this growing sentiment and the restrictions placed by most juvenile-court laws upon the detention of children in jails or police stations, extensive use of these facilities continues to be reported.

Disposition of Case.

The disposition of cases by the various courts depends on the practices of the courts and on the availability of facilities for court supervision, for institutional care of children needing such service, or for other services to children.

In 1943 the disposition most frequently made in both boys' and girls' cases was "dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action." This disposition was made in 47 percent of the boys' cases and in 36 percent of the girls' cases in which information on disposition was reported. (Table 6) Twelve percent of the girls' cases were disposed of by commitment or referral to an institution and 6 percent by commitment or referral to an agency or individual. Eight percent of the boys' cases were disposed of by commitment or referral to an institution and 3 percent by commitment or referral to an agency or individual. In approximately one-third of both boys' and girls' cases the child was placed under the supervision of a probation officer. The differences between dispositions in boys' and in girls' cases may be attributed partly to differences in the types of behavior for which boys and girls were most frequently referred to court. (See section, "Reason for Reference to Court.")

INCREASE IN DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF, 1942-43

Of the 399 courts reporting on delinquency cases disposed of in 1943, 304 reported also in 1942. The

TABLE 5.—*Juvenile-delinquency cases, 1943: PLACE OF DETENTION CARE OF BOYS AND OF GIRLS DEALT WITH IN CASES DISPOSED OF BY 399 COURTS*

Place of detention care	Delinquency cases					
	Number			Percent		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total cases.....	125,488	101,523	23,965	-----	-----	-----
Detention care reported.....	83,252	67,170	16,082	100	100	100
No detention care overnight.....	47,611	39,634	7,977	57	59	50
Detention care overnight or longer.....	35,641	27,536	8,105	43	41	50
Boarding home.....	190	95	95	(a)	(a)	(a)
Detention home ^b	25,211	18,886	6,325	30	28	39
Other institution.....	617	424	193	1	1	1
Jail or police station ^c	8,705	7,461	1,244	11	11	8
Other place of care ^d	296	170	126	(a)	(a)	1
Place of care not reported.....	622	500	122	1	1	1
Detention care not reported.....	42,236	34,353	7,883	-----	-----	-----

^a Less than 0.5 percent.^b Includes cases of children cared for part of the time in detention homes and part of the time elsewhere but excludes cases of children also cared for in jails or police stations.^c Includes cases of children cared for part of the time in jails or police stations and part of the time elsewhere.^d Includes cases of children cared for in more than one place but in places other than detention homes, jails, or police stations.TABLE 6.—*Juvenile-delinquency cases, 1943: DISPOSITION OF BOYS' AND OF GIRLS' CASES DISPOSED OF BY 399 COURTS*

Disposition of case	Delinquency cases					
	Number			Percent		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total cases.....	125,488	101,523	23,965	-----	-----	-----
Disposition reported.....	117,404	94,993	22,411	100	100	100
Case dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action.....	52,924	44,846	8,078	45	47	36
Child supervised by probation officer...	38,000	30,627	7,373	32	32	33
Child committed or referred to an institution.....	10,559	7,788	2,771	9	8	12
State institution for delinquent children.....	6,377	4,960	1,417	5	5	6
Other institution for delinquent children.....	3,002	2,005	997	3	2	4
Penal institution.....	206	191	15	(a)	(a)	(a)
Other institution.....	974	632	342	1	1	2
Child committed or referred to an agency..	3,171	1,992	1,179	3	2	5
Public department.....	1,322	920	402	1	1	2
Other agency.....	1,849	1,072	777	2	1	3
Child committed or referred to an individual.	1,043	719	324	1	1	1
Case referred to another court.....	1,449	1,219	230	1	1	1
Fine or cost ordered.....	2,905	2,791	114	2	3	1
Runaway returned.....	5,427	3,435	1,992	5	4	9
Other disposition of case.....	1,926	1,576	350	2	2	2
Disposition not reported.....	8,084	6,530	1,554	-----	-----	-----

^a Less than 0.5 percent.

number of delinquency cases disposed of by these 304 courts increased in 1943 over 1942 as follows:

Courts	Percent increase in delinquency cases disposed of, 1942 to 1943		
	Total	Boys	Girls
304 courts.....	31	32	29
82 courts serving areas with 100,000 or more population..	32	33	28
216 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population.	27	25	33

The percentage increase in 1943 over 1942 for all the courts reporting for both years was 31 percent. For both total cases and boys' cases the increase was greater in the courts serving the areas with more than 100,000 population than in those serving smaller areas. For girls' cases, however, the increase was greater in the courts serving the smaller areas.

WAR-ACTIVITY AREAS AND DELINQUENCY CASES, 1940-43

It has been suggested by the Bureau of the Census that in the main the areas that have increased in population during the defense and war periods have been those that had more than average wartime activity in connection with shipyards, aircraft factories, munition plants, other heavy industry, or military establishments.⁶ The effect of these wartime activities and the resulting population increases on the volume of delinquency cases between 1940 and 1943 may be studied by comparing the number of cases disposed of by courts located in areas

that increased in population during those years with the number disposed of by courts in areas that decreased.

The number of delinquency cases disposed of in 1940, 1941, 1942, and 1943 by each of 39 juvenile courts serving areas where the population increased in 1943 over 1940 is shown in table 7 in comparison with the number disposed of in each of those years by 43 courts serving areas where the population decreased. In the 39 areas where the population increased, the number of cases disposed of rose 55 percent between 1940 and 1943, in contrast with an increase of 44 percent in the 43 areas where the population decreased; in the two groups of areas combined—82 courts—there was an increase of 51 percent. (See text table following.) Both in 1942 and 1943 the increase over the preceding year was relatively greater in the areas of increasing population than in the areas of decreasing population, as is indicated by the text table on the following page.

Although in 1941 and 1942 the increases from the preceding years in delinquency cases disposed of were greater for girls than for boys, in 1943 a larger increase occurred in boys' than in girls' cases. The over-all increase for the period 1940-43, however, was greater for girls' than for boys' cases in the areas where the population increased as well as in those where it decreased. In each of the years considered, boys' cases represented at least four-fifths of the total number of cases disposed of.

⁶Bureau of the Census: Population; Estimates of the Civilian Population by Counties, May 1, 1942, p.1. Series P-3, No. 33 Washington, Feb. 25, 1943.

Courts	Percent change in delinquency cases disposed of											
	1940 to 1941			1941 to 1942			1942 to 1943			1940 to 1943		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
82 courts.....	+8	+7	+18	+7	+4	+22	+31	+32	+27	+51	+46	+76
39 courts in areas where population increased.....	+7	+6	+14	+9	+6	+22	+32	+33	+28	+55	+50	+78
43 courts in areas where population decreased.....	+9	+8	+12	+3	(a)	+20	+28	+28	+26	+44	+39	+71

^a Decrease less than 0.5 percent.

The percentage increases discussed in the previous paragraphs represent the combined experience of all the 82 courts and conceal variations among individual courts. Not all the courts showed an increase. Ten courts experienced a decrease between 1940 and 1943. Four of these served communities in areas of increased population—San Diego, Calif.; St. Louis, Mo.; Canton, Ohio; and Schenectady, N. Y. Nor were the changes from 1940 to 1943 consistent with regard to the relationship between boys' and girls' cases. In San Diego County (San Diego), California, where boys' cases decreased 34 percent between 1940 and 1943, girls' cases increased 96 percent. Similar changes—a decrease in boys' cases and an increase in girls' cases—occurred in the courts serving the following areas: St. Louis (city), Mo.; Albany County (Albany), N. Y.; Dorchester and East Boston districts of Boston, Mass.; the Lowell and Somerville districts of Massachusetts; and Woodbury County (Sioux City), Iowa. In Dutchess County (Poughkeepsie), N. Y., boys' cases increased between 1940 and 1943 and girls' cases decreased.

The large increase (44 percent) between 1940 and 1943 in delinquency cases disposed of in the areas of decreasing population indicates that factors not peculiar to areas of increasing population but related to wartime situations that are present in all areas contributed to the increase in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts during these years. The departure of men from home to enter the armed forces or to take jobs in war-activity areas, along with the increased employment of women, has brought about the absence of one or both parents from many homes, with the result that many children lack the parental guidance and companionship necessary to satisfy their basic needs. Another wartime factor that makes it difficult for boys and girls to make wholesome social and emotional adjustments is that their employment may remove them from opportunities for normal recreational experiences and associations with children of their own age group and may place them in jobs with undesirable surroundings. Other factors are the anxieties and emotional stresses resulting from the general

strained wartime atmosphere. A shortage of trained social workers, recreational leaders, teachers, and others whose primary function is the protection and assistance of youth serves to aggravate the effect of many of the factors that contribute to delinquency.

LIMITATIONS OF JUVENILE-COURT STATISTICS

Statistics on juvenile-delinquency cases disposed of present a general picture of the volume of the work of juvenile courts in dealing with delinquent behavior. The number of cases reported by different courts is greatly influenced by variations in the administrative practices of the courts. Some courts report only cases that they have disposed of officially—that is, after the filing of legal papers necessary to have the case placed on the court calendar. Other courts report, in addition, the cases disposed of unofficially by the judge, by probation officers, or by a referee, without formal court action.

The data are influenced also by other factors, such as the personnel and facilities of the courts, the working relationships of the court to other agencies serving children and youth and law-enforcement agencies in the community, and the development of necessary community services for children. For example, in one of the courts reporting to the Children's Bureau almost half of the 125-percent increase in cases disposed of in 1943 as compared with 1942 was the result of a change in the method of

handling juveniles involved in traffic violations.

Another factor affecting the number of delinquency cases reported and the comparability of the reports is the age jurisdiction of the courts. The age limit for children coming under juvenile-court jurisdiction is established by State law and in most instances is uniform throughout a State. Of the 399 courts reporting in 1943, 76 had original jurisdiction in delinquency cases of children under 16 years of age; 183, under 17 years of age; 121, under 18; and 4, under 21. In addition, the 2 courts in Oklahoma had original jurisdiction in delinquency cases of boys under 16 and of girls under 18, and the 3 Texas courts had original jurisdiction in delinquency cases of boys under 17 and of girls under 18.

Statistics on delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts, even if Nation-wide, would not represent the volume of delinquent behavior of children in the United States as a whole, nor even in the communities served by the reporting courts. Many children whose behavior is considered delinquent are not represented in juvenile-court statistics either because they are not apprehended or because they are dealt with by the police, social agencies, schools, public or private youth-serving agencies, or other resources in the community and are not referred to courts. The degree to which this situation obtains varies from city to city and from year to year within the same city.

Data on the number of delinquency cases disposed of do not include only the most serious offenses. These data include many types of alleged delinquency from the most serious to the most trivial—the case of the child who is involved in automobile stealing or burglary as well as that of the child who rides a bicycle on the sidewalk or peddles without a license. Moreover, juvenile-court statistics include not only cases in which the child is adjudged to be delinquent but all cases brought before the court in which delinquency is alleged.

The limitations of juvenile-court statistics, as discussed in the preceding paragraphs, bring sharply into focus the impracticability of making significant comparisons between one community and another in regard to the extent of delinquency as measured by the number of cases disposed of by their courts.

Juvenile-court statistics as collected by the Children's Bureau refer to the number of cases disposed of by courts rather than the number of children involved. One child may appear before the court two, three, or more times for the same reason or for different reasons, and each appearance is counted as another case if a new complaint is filed and dealt with separately. In planning a program of services directed toward the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency by community welfare agencies, it is important to know the number of children who are likely to need such services.

IMPROVEMENT OF JUVENILE-COURT STATISTICS

The Children's Bureau is planning a twofold effort to increase the significance of juvenile-court statistics and to bring these statistics into closer agreement with other Children's Bureau statistics on services to children and youth. It is planned to extend the juvenile-court reporting series by (1) expanding the geographical coverage of the series by encouraging State-wide reporting through a State agency and (2) expanding the content of the reports to include all children's cases dealt with by juvenile courts; that is, cases of dependency and neglect as well as delinquency cases. It will include those dealt with unofficially as well as those dealt with officially. In these reports the basic unit of count will be the child rather than the case. It is believed that these reports will present a truer picture of the work of the juvenile courts.

The Children's Bureau also is experimenting with a technique for local communities to use in establishing central registration of children whose behavior is reported as delinquent by local agencies. Such registration may be a step toward improved measurement of juvenile delinquency and may hold possibilities as a tool for community planning in organization of services for children and youth. When this technique has been developed, it will be made available to interested communities.

TABLE 7.—Juvenile-delinquency cases, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943: BOYS' AND GIRLS' CASES
DISPOSED OF BY 82 COURTS SERVING AREAS WITH POPULATIONS OF 100,000 OR MORE THAT INCREASED
OR DECREASED IN POPULATION 1940-43, ACCORDING TO LOCATION OF AREA SERVED BY COURTS

Areas served by courts, grouped according to type of change in population (increase or decrease) from April 1, 1940 to November 1, 1943, ranked according to percentage change	Estimated percent change in civilian popu- lation Apr. 1, 1940 to Nov. 1, 1943 ^a	Delinquency cases											
		Total				Boys				Girls			
		1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943
Total—all areas		63,423	68,288	73,205	85,778	52,824	56,289	58,593	77,152	10,589	11,989	14,612	18,626
AREAS THAT INCREASED IN POPULATION 1940-43.		42,055	44,896	48,222	65,052	34,858	36,595	38,931	51,892	7,387	8,401	10,291	13,160
VIRGINIA: Norfolk-city	+50.8	484	846	785	1,182	387	493	597	879	97	153	188	303
CALIFORNIA: San Diego County (San Diego)	+42.9	2,235	1,304	1,709	1,805	1,975	1,037	1,218	1,295	260	267	491	510
OREGON: Multnomah County (Portland)	+26.2	830	957	1,208	2,719	711	866	973	2,361	119	91	235	358
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington city	+24.2	2,597	3,094	2,860	3,205	2,312	2,936	2,536	2,852	285	258	324	352
WASHINGTON: Pierce County (Tacoma)	+20.6	159	245	277	416	114	173	189	306	45	72	88	110
MICHIGAN: Oakland County (Pontiac)	+17.0	286	349	449	612	264	305	353	480	32	44	96	132
INDIANA: Vanderburgh County (Evansville)	+15.7	239	263	480	740	180	221	420	587	59	42	70	153
TEXAS: Bexar County (San Antonio)	+15.3	1,783	2,065	2,324	3,182	1,320	1,527	1,750	2,331	463	538	574	851
OHIO: Montgomery County (Dayton)	+14.6	1,463	1,338	1,341	1,933	1,272	1,147	1,089	1,553	191	191	252	380
CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles County (Los Angeles)	+12.8	2,846	3,172	3,378	4,458	2,210	2,714	2,806	3,846	436	458	572	612
TEXAS: Dallas County (Dallas)	+11.2	1,354	1,448	1,440	2,228	1,115	1,188	1,153	1,791	239	260	287	437
OKLAHOMA: Tulsa-city	+10.3	87	147	159	340	68	75	69	216	29	72	90	124
FLORIDA: Dade County (Miami)	+10.0	670	640	635	823	545	510	487	621	125	130	148	202
UTAH: Third District (Salt Lake City)	+8.1	1,099	1,345	1,738	2,613	845	1,105	1,577	2,267	154	140	161	346
CALIFORNIA: San Francisco-city and county	+8.7	582	621	591	946	447	477	432	653	135	144	159	293
MICHIGAN: Wayne County (Detroit)	+8.0	2,000	2,220	2,186	2,726	1,783	1,933	1,888	2,286	217	287	308	440
INDIANA: Marion County (Indianapolis)	+7.3	424	807	1,358	2,018	232	548	1,036	1,580	192	259	322	439
OHIO: Franklin County (Columbus)	+7.3	1,015	1,086	1,072	1,342	712	718	648	880	303	368	424	462
Summit County (Akron)	+7.1	1,106	1,073	1,311	2,060	912	830	1,079	1,760	194	243	232	300
INDIANA: St. Joseph County (South Bend)	+7.0	683	853	1,012	1,579	545	669	825	1,193	138	184	197	386
ARKANSAS: Pulaski Co.	+6.2	644	888	859	981	454	582	548	624	190	306	311	357
WASHINGTON: Spokane County (Spokane)	+6.0	481	559	503	1,065	391	470	389	838	90	89	114	227
OHIO: Stark County (Canton)	+5.4	313	158	203	195	242	104	141	157	71	54	62	36
Hamilton County (Cincinnati)	+4.9	3,303	3,319	3,128	4,117	2,543	2,604	2,410	3,254	660	715	718	863
PENNSYLVANIA: Montgomery County (Norristown)	+4.8	155	182	272	252	136	168	243	231	19	14	23	21
NEW YORK: Nassau County (Hempstead)	+4.3	156	197	162	271	141	176	142	243	15	21	20	28
GEORGIA: Fulton County (Atlanta)	+4.2	1,079	1,164	1,192	1,549	880	957	950	1,263	189	207	242	286
NEW YORK: Suffolk County (Patchogue)	+4.2	118	116	74	142	104	109	66	126	14	7	8	16
INDIANA: Lake County (Gary)	+4.1	227	312	417	472	167	218	281	341	60	94	136	131
NEW YORK: Niagara County (Niagara Falls)	+4.1	119	121	190	241	107	102	156	183	12	19	34	58
OHIO: Trumbull County (Warren)	+2.8	293	260	367	492	258	229	294	363	35	31	73	109
SOUTH CAROLINA: Greenville County (Greenville)	+2.8	202	270	292	300	167	233	235	253	35	37	57	47
OHIO: Butler County (Hamilton City)	+2.6	757	702	983	1,103	527	493	668	927	230	209	315	276
NEW YORK: Schenectady County (Schenectady)	+2.0	103	107	100	91	87	87	94	75	16	20	12	16
MISSOURI: Jackson County (Kansas City)	+1.7	966	1,200	1,414	1,804	742	939	1,067	1,398	224	261	347	406
OHIO: Cuyahoga County (Cleveland)	+1.0	1,674	1,780	1,814	2,188	1,281	1,368	1,304	1,581	393	422	510	607
Lorain County (Elyria)	+1.0	244	77	260	395	211	67	213	299	33	10	47	86
PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia-city and county	+0.8	6,430	6,841	7,335	8,433	5,582	5,727	6,066	7,901	848	1,114	1,269	1,532
MISSOURI: St. Louis-city	(1)	3,128	3,160	3,318	3,034	2,579	2,590	2,539	2,178	550	570	779	856
AREAS THAT DECREASED IN POPULATION 1940-43.		21,368	23,292	23,983	30,726	18,166	18,704	19,662	25,260	3,202	3,588	4,321	5,466
NEW YORK: Erie County (Buffalo)	-0.4	782	981	780	1,114	666	945	860	936	96	136	130	178
WISCONSIN: Milwaukee County (Milwaukee)	-0.6	4,802	5,873	6,086	6,881	4,249	5,335	5,246	5,897	553	838	840	894

^aSee footnote at end of table.

TABLE 7.—Juvenile-delinquency cases, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943: BOYS' AND GIRLS' CASES
DISPOSED OF BY 82 COURTS SERVING AREAS WITH POPULATIONS OF 100,000 OR MORE THAT INCREASED OR
DECREASED IN POPULATION 1940-43, ACCORDING TO LOCATION OF AREA SERVED BY COURTS.—CONTINUED

Areas served by courts, grouped according to type of change in population (increase or decrease) from April 1, 1940 to November 1, 1943, ranked according to percentage change	Estimated percent change in civilian population Apr. 1, 1940 to Nov. 1, 1943 ^a	Delinquency cases											
		Total				Boys				Girls			
		1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943
AREAS THAT DECREASED IN POPULATION 1940-43.—Continued													
NEW YORK: Broome County (Binghamton)	- 0.8	64	112	103	131	51	96	82	94	13	16	21	37
Oneida County (Utica)	- 0.9	169	208	254	327	130	175	210	266	39	33	44	61
INDIANA: Allen County (Fort Wayne)	- 1.5	102	125	138	779	62	75	89	629	40	50	49	150
MINNESOTA: Hennepin County (Minneapolis)	- 2.2	860	932	985	1,277	867	709	697	911	193	223	286	366
RHODE ISLAND: Sixth district (Providence)	- 2.5	165	203	247	373	149	181	207	317	16	22	40	56
MASSACHUSETTS: Springfield district (Springfield)	- 2.8	143	143	150	227	125	125	129	187	18	18	21	40
IOWA: Polk County (Des Moines)	- 3.1	832	789	718	1,008	757	706	591	876	75	83	127	132
MINNESOTA: Ramsey County (St. Paul)	- 3.3	510	458	489	729	440	379	416	624	70	79	53	105
NEW YORK: Oneida County (Syracuse)	- 4.0	296	328	304	471	267	267	245	401	29	61	59	70
Monroe County (Rochester)	- 4.5	177	150	153	234	153	129	130	186	24	21	23	48
Albany County (Albany)	- 5.0	298	295	292	304	253	248	231	249	45	47	51	55
MASSACHUSETTS:													
Boston:													
Boston-central section	- 5.1	385	454	526	835	273	368	385	548	112	86	131	287
Brighton	- 5.1	46	41	80	59	38	38	58	51	8	3	2	8
Charlestown	- 5.1	85	66	82	82	61	77	83	83	3	5	5	9
Dorchester	- 5.1	182	111	134	154	170	92	128	136	12	18	6	18
East Boston	- 5.1	292	296	166	26	269	276	149	134	23	20	17	26
Roxbury	- 5.1	331	398	347	542	281	357	317	438	50	41	70	104
South Boston	- 5.1	111	82	105	115	100	77	98	100	11	5	7	15
West Roxbury	- 5.1	98	133	114	179	91	116	107	164	7	17	7	15
East Norfolk district (Quincy)	- 5.1	151	165	173	276	133	155	149	254	18	10	24	22
First district of eastern Middlesex (Medford)	- 5.1	140	193	166	232	129	177	149	201	11	16	17	31
Lawrence district (Lawrence)	- 5.1	71	100	118	73	63	86	107	65	8	14	11	8
Lovell district (Lovell)	- 5.1	97	58	80	80	90	51	64	72	7	7	16	8
Somerville district (Somerville)	- 5.1	102	55	55	70	98	50	52	64	4	5	3	6
Southern Essex district (Lynn)	- 5.1	81	112	128	146	77	101	113	137	4	11	15	9
Third district of eastern Middlesex (Cambridge)	- 5.1	135	220	219	236	107	180	187	205	28	40	32	31
NEW YORK: Dutchess County (Poughkeepsie)	- 5.3	72	65	83	114	48	55	64	86	23	10	18	18
MASSACHUSETTS: Second district of Bristol (Fall River)													
Third district of Bristol (New Bedford)	- 6.1	140	170	213	269	135	156	200	252	5	14	13	17
MICHIGAN: Kent County (Grand Rapids)	- 6.1	406	372	368	587	347	326	298	480	39	46	70	87
MASSACHUSETTS: Central district of Worcester (Worcester)													
PENNSYLVANIA: Allegheny County (Pittsburgh)	- 6.3	2,612	2,663	2,709	3,165	2,135	2,110	2,125	2,471	477	553	584	694
NEW YORK: Orange County (Newburgh)	- 6.5	71	84	83	131	63	56	74	117	8	8	9	14
LOUISIANA: Caddo Parish (Shreveport)	- 7.0	360	358	319	436	286	282	221	293	74	86	99	143
PENNSYLVANIA: Berks County (Reading)	- 7.8	135	137	183	248	122	133	166	232	13	4	17	18
NEW YORK: Chautauque County (Jamestown)	- 7.9	129	217	176	159	115	199	163	133	14	19	13	26
NEW JERSEY: Hudson County (Jersey City)	- 8.4	270	275	311	335	233	231	264	290	37	44	47	55
NEW YORK: Rensselaer County (Troy)	- 8.4	225	175	307	198	171	132	234	163	54	43	73	33
Westchester County (Yonkers)	- 8.9	384	293	345	427	246	242	282	370	38	51	63	57
New York-city	- 8.9	3,820	4,409	4,860	5,444	3,214	3,555	3,799	5,194	796	854	1,061	1,250
IOWA: Woodbury County (Sioux City)	- 13.4	772	483	342	487	636	386	258	354	136	79	84	143

^a U. S. Bureau of the Census: Population; Estimated Civilian Population of the United States, by County, November 1, 1943. Series P-44, No. 2. Washington, February 18, 1944. 87 pp. ^b Estimate is based on the population of the whole metropolitan area in which the court is located, not on the population of the area served by the court. Separate estimates for subdivisions are not available. ^c In March 1941 the age under which juvenile courts in Indiana have jurisdiction over delinquent boys was raised from 16 to 18 years. ^d In May 1941 the age under which juvenile courts in Oklahoma have jurisdiction over delinquent girls was raised from 16 to 18 years. ^e Since the juvenile-court reorganization of March 1942 this area has been designated as the second juvenile-court district. ^f Increased less than 0.1 percent. ^g Includes traffic violations.