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JUVENILE-COURT STATISTICS 1931

BASED ON INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY 92 COURTS

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# JUVENILE-COURT STATISTICS, 1931

## THE COOPERATING COURTS

The report on juvenile-court statistics for 1931 is the fifth annual report based on data supplied by courts cooperating with the Children's Bureau in the plan for obtaining uniform statistics of delinquency, dependency and neglect, and other children's cases dealt

with by juvenile courts.

During that year reports of cases of children dealt with by the juvenile courts were received from all the courts in Connecticut (89 courts) and Utah (8 courts) and from 71 courts in 21 other States and the District of Columbia. The State of Connecticut was added to the reporting area, and several other changes occurred in the list of cooperating courts. Five courts serving areas with more than 100,000 estimated population and 3 serving a somewhat smaller group were added, and 18 courts serving areas with smaller populations discontinued reporting. These changes are in accord with the program of the Children's Bureau to encourage State-wide reporting through a State agency, usually the department of public welfare, and to continue to develop the reporting to the Bureau of individual cases only from courts serving large urban communities, which report in greater detail than the States are prepared to request from all courts, at least at present.

The courts now reporting to the Bureau serve about one fifth of the population of the United States. During 1931 they submitted facts regarding 59,880 delinquency cases, 22,317 dependency and neglect cases, 1,116 cases of other types over which the courts had jurisdiction, and 17,356 cases of children who had been discharged from

supervision after a period of probation or supervision.

The tables included in this report are of two types: Summary tables, combining the figures for all courts, and source tables, giving facts in regard to the cases reported by individual courts. In previous years all the courts reported information for each case on a card, which made possible the correlation of any items reported. In the State plan for reporting used in Connecticut, summary tables are prepared by the courts, and a consolidated table showing figures for all courts is sent to the Children's Bureau. Figures for Connecticut, exclusive of Bridgeport, which reported cases on individual cards, could be used, therefore, in only those summary and source tables that present such basic facts in delinquency and dependency and neglect cases as the age and color of the child, the reason for reference to the court, and the disposition and manner of dealing with

La Salle County, Ill.; Muskegon County, Mich.; and Kenesha County, Wis.

t San Francisco County, Calif.; Dade County, Fla.; Orleans Parish, La.; Syracuse, N.Y.; and Fayette County, Pa.

JUVENILE-COURT STATISTICS, 1931

the case by the court, and, in cases dismissed from supervision, the reason for discharge and the length of time under supervision.

The source tables (pp. 37 to 59) present details as to the cases reported by the 43 courts that were serving areas of 100,000 or more population. In these tables cases reported by courts serving less populous areas are combined and reported as one unit.3 Consolidated figures for the entire State are also made available for Utah and in some instances for Connecticut. Two of the courts (Hudson County and Mercer County, N.J.) serving areas of 100,000 or more population did not report cases of dependency and neglect. Hartford and New Haven, Conn., were not included in all source tables, as the courts in these cities did not report their cases on cards.

# **DELINQUENCY CASES**

# TRENDS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Delinquency rates, based on the number of delinquent children referred to the juvenile court per 10,000 children of juvenile-court age of the same sex, have been calculated for courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population that reported cases on cards to the Children's Bureau during 1931. Rates for each court have been prepared for each year that the court reported cases since the effort to promote uniform statistics began in 1927. (See table 3.) Nineteen courts have reported each year of the 5-year period. During this time progress has been made toward uniformity in reporting; and it is possible to reach some conclusions as to trend in juvenilecourt delinquency rates from these courts.

The trend of the rates for boys was upward from 1927 to 1930 (162 in 1927, 174 in 1928, 183 in 1929, and 184 in 1930), but in each year of this period the percentage increase was less. The 1928 increase over 1927 amounted to 7 percent, the 1929 increase over 1928 was 5 percent, and the 1930 increase over 1929 was less than 1 percent. This slowing up in the percentage increase to a point where it is negligible between 1929 and 1930 was followed by a definite drop in the rate in 1931 (172), which amounts to 7 percent decrease from the preceding year. For the 18 courts reporting girls' cases the delinquency rates for girls show the same general tendency. There was an upward trend from 1927 to 1929; the 1930 rate was the same as that of 1929, and the 1931 rate definitely lower than that of 1930.

Analysis of the ages of the children whose cases were reported by these courts shows that the decrease in rates in 1931 from 1930 was largely due to a decrease in cases of children under 14 years of age. Table 1 gives information as to the number of cases of children of different ages dealt with by these courts in 1930 and in 1931 and shows the percent of change in cases from 1930 to 1931 in the different age groups. The decrease in cases of boys under 10 years of age amounted to 18 percent, the percent of decrease becoming progressively smaller in the older age groups. In girls' cases a decrease was found in each age group, except for those under 10 years of age, the largest decrease (16 percent) being in cases of girls 12 and 13 years of age.

TARLE 1 .- Age of boys and girls when referred to court in 1930 and 12 1931 and percentage change in 1931 as compared with 1930; boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 19 courts reporting throughout the period 1927-31

	I I	loys' case	1	Oiris' cases			
Age of child	1930	1931	Percent- nge change	1930	1931	Percent- age change	
Total cases	25, 946	26, 142		4, 206	3, 858		
Under 10 years. 10 years, under 12. 12 years, under 14. 14 years, under 16. 16 years, under 18. 18 years and over. Not reported.	1, 086 3, 490 6, 994 10, 935 2, 692 60 263	1, 384 3, 263 6, 339 10, 848 2, 683 59 59	-18 -7 -8 -1 +3 (1)	122 239 8/15 2, 344 671 12 13	126 224 690 2, 103 665 7 53	+1 -0 -16 10 -1	

Only 18 courts reported girls' cases.

Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohlo.

I recentage change not shown because the ago of original jurisdiction for these courts was under 18 years although a few children above this ago were dealt with.

Table 2 gives the reasons why boys and girls were brought before these courts in the different years. A large part of the decrease in total cases in 1931 as compared with 1930 was due to reduction in the number of boys' cases classified as "acts of carelessness or mischief", "truancy", or "ungovernable," and in cases of girls referred for truancy, being ungovernable, or sex offense. This decrease in cases of being ungovernable and in girls' truancy cases began in 1930; in boys' trunney cases the decrease began in 1929. Stealing, the most common offense for which boys are referred to the court, and the one that would be expected to show the effect of economic conditions, increased each year from 1927 to 1931. Although the percentage increase (2) in stealing from 1930 to 1931 was smaller than in previous years, it is significant because of the drop in total cases in 1931. Another significant increase, continuous since 1929, was in cases of boys who had run away. There was a decrease rather than an increase in 1931 in cases of girls charged with stealing and running away. Changes in the number of cases of other types of offenses are less significant because of the smaller number of such cases. The increase in 1931 of cases of children charged with the use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs, although the number of cases is small, is of interest.

Conditions in particular localities, or changes in the policies, practices, or services of a few courts, may have a marked influence upon their combined figures. For example, in 1931 the increase in cases of hoys running away was due largely to increases in such cases in Hamilton County, Ohio, New York City, and Philadelphia, Pa.; the largest drop in truancy cases was reported by Hudson County, N.J.; and the decrease in cases involving acts of carelessness and mischief, and traffic violations, was affected by the marked drop in such cases

in New York City.

Juvenile-court delinquency rates are given in table 3 for each year that cases were reported, for the 41 courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population reporting boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases during 1931. The delinquency rates for boys and for girls fluctuate from year to year in the different courts. The general trend in rates for this larger group of courts was the same as for the 19 courts.

<sup>\*</sup>The name of the principal city in the area served by each of the 43 larger courts is given in appendix table A, and the name of the principal city in the area served, and the number and type of cases handled, by the smaller courts is given in appendix table B.

Brideeport, Conn.; District of Columbia; Lake County and Marion County, Ind.; Hennepin County and Renney County, Min.; Hulson County and Mercer County, N.J.; Bullale, Eric County, New York County and Respect of County, N.Y.; Franklin County, Humdion County, and Mahoning County, Ohlo

Table 2 .- Reason for reference to court and percentage change as compared with previous years; boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 19 courts' reporting throughout the period 1927-31

		Delin	quency	ruses -		Per	centage (	hange Ir	·-
Reason for reference to court, and sex of child	1927	1928	1929	1930 3	1931 3	1928 com- pared with 1927	1029 com- pared with 1028 <sup>3</sup>	1930 com- pared with * 1929 3	1930 1 pared with com-
Total cases	26, 296	27, 408	29, 271	30, 152	29, 000	+1	+7	+3	-4
Boys' cases	22, 499	23, 324	24, 982	25, 916	25, 142	+4	+7	44	-3
Staeling	9, 263	9, 635	10, 105	10,690	10,881	+4	+5	46	+2
Act of carelessness or mis- chief, and traffic violation. Trunncy	6, 362 1, 590 1, 547	7. 055 1, 650 1, 517 1, 764 373 637	7, 977 1, 566 1, 587 1, 816 349 667	48, 307 1, 473 1, 627 1, 672 387 661	17, 803 1, 099 1, 803 1, 526 331 675	+11 +4 0 +5 -19 -15	+13 -5 +3 +3 -7 +5	+4 -6 +3 -8 +11	-6 -25 +11 -9 -15 +2
Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs. Other renson. Reason not reported	140 653 172	89 431 143	115 680 120	103 1,013 13	144 732 83	-37 -22	+29 +58	-11 +49	+40 -28
Girls' cases	3,797	4,084	4, 289	4, 206	3,858	+8	+5	-2	 
Greeling.	496	520	493	531	507	+5	-5	+8	-5
Act of carelessness or mis- chief, and traffic violation. Truancy	363 672 1, 104 624 108	318 395 653 1, 286 693 100	337 425 780 1,309 675 99	1 388 376 757 1, 222 774 87 33		(*) +9 -3 +16 +11 -8	+6 +8 +19 +2 -3 -1	+15 -12 -3 -7 +15 -12	-4 -16 -4 -9 -10
Other reason	.] 50	50 37	69	9			<u> </u>		<u> </u>

Only 9 5 of the 36 courts reporting for 1930 and 1931 had higher boys' rates in 1931 than in 1930. The percent of increase in rates varied from 2 in the District of Columbia to 46 in Milwaukee County. In 2 of these courts, however-District of Columbia and Multnomah County, Oreg.—the difference in the rates was too small to be statistically significant. This marked increase in Milwaukee was due largely to closer cooperation between the court and the police department, and between the court and the district attorney's office. As a result, every juvenile case coming to the attention of the police was referred to the juvenile court, and a number of boys that previously would have been sent to other courts were referred to the juvenile court. Boys' rates in 27 courts were lower in 1931 than in 1930; in 16 courts 7 the decrease was statistically significant.

The rates for girls for the same courts are also given in table 3. In 11 courts the girls' rates were higher in 1931 than in 1930, but

because of the small number of girls' cases, the increase in only 1 court (Mercer County, N.J.) was statistically significant. Twentythree courts had lower rates for girls in 1931 than in 1930; in 10 of these 8 the decrease in rate was significant. The girls' rates in Hennepin County, Minn., and in Milwaukee County, Wis., were the same in 1930 and 1931.

TABLE 3 .- Juvenile-delinquency rates per 10,000 hoys and girls of juvenile court age jurisdiction dealt with by courts serving areas with 100,000 or more population in 1930: 1927-31 1

			Boys					Oirls		
Area served by court	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Alabama: Mobile County			143	123	95			35	22	1
Pallfornias						1				
Ban Diego County	·		484	501	454 74	13		103	82	2
Ran Francisco County	1111		270	276	265	50	60	52	47	á
Connecticut: Hridgeport (city)	293 427	258 448	417	409	417	72	79	79	63	à
district of Columbia		914	317	109	337	' '	′"	""	U.,	1 7
Horida: Dade County				361	308				70	ĺ
leorgia: Fulton County				1 3311	31/0				,,,,	ľ
ndlons:		133	57	100	82	67	52	37	71	4
Lake County	141	150	186	146	113	82	76	84	77	i
Marion County	181	327	325	252	202		87	100	ai	5
owa: Polk County		321	323	2.,2	2012			100	. 0.	,
louisiana:	ļ	146	185	181	76	ł	20	31	20	1
Caddo Parish		130	100	161	170			١ ٧٠	~	i
Orleans Parish				309	347				82	i
Maryland: Bultimore (city)				000	311				02	•
Michigan:	140	i .	155	183	176	!		39	29	1
Kent County	168		100	152	138			37	22	li
Wayne County				1.,,,	1.00					'
Winnesota:		178	167	163	188	42	80	42	41	
Hennepin County	104		103	138	106	27	30	33	23	
Ramsey County	186	109	cari	135	10.		30	33		•
New Jersey:		-:-				. 29	39	40	28	,
Hudson County	201	218	219	232	200	1 11	12		13	1
Mercer County	100	143	219	210	108	] "	12	10	19	1 1
Vew York:					•••	11			17	1
Ruffolo (clty)	155	155	162	178	198		14	14		,
Erle County (exclusive of Buffalo)	1 94	103	104	103	84	12	10	.7	12	
Monroe County		52	58	40	53		10	12	10	
New York (city)	8.3	115	124	122	110	14	18	20	10	1
Rensselaer County	1		177	200	102			48	43	1
Byracuso (city)				<b></b> -	146				::-	1
Westchester County	203	164	154	100	j 69	35	30	27	19	1
Oblo:	ł	l	Į							٠.,
Franklin County	196	161	80	1 80	182	65	64	89	* 58	1
Hamilton County	230	201	244	248	204			116	105	10
Mahoning County	438	477	489	496	444	108	97	113	115	1!
Montgomery County		127	182	132	121		76	88	85	1
Oregon: Multnomah County			221	283	310			52	46	4
Pannaulvania.	1	ļ		٠.	١	ļ	i		١ ا	
Allegheny County		72	70	61	81		18	13	11	
Fayette County					15					
Montgomery County	18	23	20	35	27				.5	
Philadelphia (city and county)	289	290	320	342	320	42	43	48	81	•
South Carolina. Greenvilla County		60	78	- 56	85		16	17	15	1
Utah: Third District		252	258	201	320		.41	69	R8	6
Virginia: Norfolk	467	398	533	-470	422	93	115	113	98	١,
Washington:	l .	1.	l .	١.		ا ہے۔			ا ا	
Pierce County	61	76	88	80	50	16	20	22	17	1
Spokane County				342	324				. 87	8
Wisconsin: Milwaukon County			ś	254	370	1		l	68	. 6

Courts reporting in 1931 that reported in 1 or more years during the period 1927-31. Based on official cases only, as unofficial cases were not reported in previous years.

The rates in different localities varied widely in 1931. Rates based on the number of boys referred to the courts serving areas with 100,000 or more population varied from 454 in San Diego County, Calif., to 15 in Fayette County, Pa., the rate for these 41 courts

<sup>2</sup> Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohio, as unofficial cases were not reported in provious Percentage change not shown where number of cases was less than 50 or where information was not

Valuable.

Includes traffic violators (511 boys and 11 girls in 1930; 565 boys and 18 girls in 1931). Number not reported suparately in previous years.
Less than I percent.

<sup>\*</sup> District of Columbia; Baltimore, Md.; Hennepin County, Minn.; Buffalo, and Monroe County, N.Y.; Hamilton County, Ohio; Multnomah County, Oreg.; Third District, Utah; and Milwaukee, Wis. Circuit courts in Wisconsin have concurrent jurisdiction over delinquents of 10 years or over. The Ban Diego, Calif.; Fulton County, Ga.; Lake County and Marion County, Ind.; Polk County, Ind.; Polk County, Minl.; Hussey County, Ohio; Alleghony County and City, Renselver County, and Westchester Gounty, N.Y.; Mahoning County, Ohio; Alleghony County and

<sup>\*</sup>Lake County and Marien County, Ind.; Polk County, Iowa; Caddo Parish, La.; Wayne County, Mich.; Hudson County, N.J.; New York City and Westchester County, N.Y.; Allegheny County, Pa.; and Third District, Utah.

combined being 176; girls' rates varied from 117 in Mahoning County, Ohio, to 4 in Fayetto County and Montgomery County, Pa.º, the

rate for the 41 courts combined being 32.

A number of factors other than variation in the amount of delinquency influence these differences in rates. Important among these is the ago limitation of original jurisdiction of the court. Evidence of this is to be found in table 4, which presents for all courts having higher age jurisdiction separate rates for the boys and girls under 16 years of age and for the total number of boys and girls brought before the court. The inclusion of older boys and girls affected the rates of some courts more than of others. The percentage difference was highest in courts having jurisdiction up to 18 years of age. In 3 of these courts (Ramsey County, Minn.; Norfolk, Va.; and Spokane County, Wash.) the rate for boys was more than 50 percent higher when the older boys are included, and in 7 courts (Hennepin County and Ramsey County, Minn.; Franklin County and Hamilton County, Ohio; Third District, Utah; Spokane County, Wash.; and Milwaukee County, Wis.) more than 50 percent higher for girls when the older girls are included. The percentage difference in rates of the two California courts, with original jurisdiction under 18 years and concurrent jurisdiction under 21, is about the same as in courts having jurisdiction under 17 years.

The delinquency rate of a court is also affected by the relative numbers of white and Negro children in the areas served. Rates have been calculated separately for white and Negro children for 14 courts that had reported to the bureau for 5 years serving areas in which 10,000 or more of the population were Negro. The rates for Negro children are consistently higher than for white children. (Table 5.) In 1931 rates for Negro boys were from slightly less than 2 to 4 times as large as the rates for white boys and for negro girls from less than 2 to more than 7 times as large as the rates for white girls. Rates for Negro boys in the 14 courts varied from 888 of every 10,000 of juvenile-court age in Mahoning County, Ohio, to 100 in Montgomery County, Pa., the rate for the 14 courts combined being 576; rates for Negro girls in 13 courts varied from 346 to 19,

the rate for these 13 courts combined being 126.

Comparison of the rates for white children with the total rates for the same 14 courts, given in table 3, shows that the inclusion of Negro boys and girls had a much greater effect upon the total rate of some courts than of others. For example, rates for white and Negro boys in the District of Columbia and in Buffalo are comparable although not identical. The total rate for boys in 1931 in Buffalo (198) was only 5 percent higher than the rate for white boys, whereas the total rate in the District of Columbia (417) was 74 percent higher than the rate for white boys. This marked effect of the Negro rate upon the total rate in the District of Columbia is due to the fact that more than a fourth of the boys of juvenile-court age in the District are Negroes. The rates for boys in 4 other courts (Marion County, Ind.; Franklin County and Hamilton County, Ohio, and Norfolk, Va.) were increased from 22 to 30 percent by the inclusion of Negro boys.

TABLE 4.—Juvenile-delinquency rates per 10,000 boys and girls of juvenile-court age dealt with by courts having jurisdiction over 15 years of age and serving areas with 100,000 or more population in 1930; 1931

			Dellnque	ncy rates	
Area served by court	Are of original court jurisdiction	B	руз	a	iris
		7 to 15 years	7 to up- per age limit	7 to 15 years	7 to up- per age limit
Louisinna	Uprier 17do	404 65 368 317	484 74 417 337	77 17 56 60	90 24 64 73
Caddo Parish	(10	- 67 149	76 170	14 16	18 19
Lake County	Under 18.	(i) 100	(1)	31 40 46	61 54 87
Kent County Wayne County Minnesota:	(lo	154 120	176 138	23 14	82 17
Hennepin County	do	135 68	188	24 20	41 26
Franklin County  Hamilton County  Mahouing County  Montgomery County  Oregon: Multnomah County  Utah: Third District  Virginia: Norfolk (city)  Washington:	do	2 88 221 341 97 243 253 275	\$ 82 294 444 121 310 320 422	82 67 86 60 32 35 71	104 117 76 48 65
Pierce County	do do do	34 212 269	824 370	20 36 35	<b>36</b> 59 68

Age jurisdiction for boys under 16 years.
Based on official cases only.

Another significant factor to be considered in studying delinquency rates of individual courts is the extent to which the court is dealing with minor cases of delinquency as well as with those involving serious conduct problems. The number of cases dismissed by the court after a warning had been given or some adjustment made of the difficulty, or of cases held open without further action being anticipated, gives some indication of this situation, although some differences exist in the policies and procedures of the courts. In some courts children committing minor offenses may be placed under supervision of probation officers rather than be dismissed by the court. It is interesting to note that of the 16 courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population having a rate for boys of more than 200,10 all, with the exception of the court in Norfolk, Va., had dismissed or indefinitely continued from 35 to 73 percent of the cases referred. (See table VIIIA, p. 48.) Most of these courts reported a large number of unofficial cases. (See table VII, p. 47.) On the other hand, all but 2 (Mobile County, Ala., and Caddo Parish, La.)

<sup>\*</sup>The low rates in the Pennsylvania courts are partly due to the practice of taking many children before the police magistrates for preliminary hearing and decision as to whether their cases shall be referred to the juvenile court.

<sup>18</sup> Rates of more than 400: San Diego County, Calif.; District of Columbia; Mahoning County, Ohio; and Norfolk, Va. Rates of more than 300 but less than 400: Dade County, Fia.; Fulton County, Ga.; Hallitmore, Md.; Multnomah County, Orgg.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Third District, Utah; Spokane County, Wash.; and Milwaukee County, Wis. Rates of more than 200 but less than 300: Bridgeport, County, Lowa; Hudson County, N.J.; and Hamilton County, Ohio.

of the 12 courts having a rate of less than 100 " had dismissed only 20 percent or less of their cases, 2 (Allegheny County and Montgomery County, Pa.) having no dismissals.

TABLE 5.—Juvenile-delinquency rates per 10,000 white and Negro boys and girls of juvenile-court age jurisdiction dealt with by courts serving areas with 100,000 or more total population and 10,000 or more Negro population in 1930; courts reporting throughout the period 1927-31

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	18	27	19	28	19	29	19	30	10	31
Area served by court and sex of child	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
BOYS										
District of Columbia	234	922	275	892	265	P09	229	886	239	842
Lake County	139 154	189 422	126 119	256 421	54 139	115 601	97 114	160 420	77 87	172 347
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County	197 97	698 270	211 134	627- 306	21 1 193	658 690	225 183	632 694	199	635 441
Naw York: Buffalo (city)	154	102	163	333	157	454	173	444	189	655 342
New York (city)	79 196	170 404	108 1,53	342 486	115	377 454	113 94	384 273	102 67	147
Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County	154 179 411	589 776 935	133 172 443	435 509 1, 105	55 200 459	332 695 1,011	1 59 204 463	1 376 686 1,006	1 07 239 415	1 225 834 888
Pennylvania: Montgomery County	14	136	23	40	19	52	30	193	25	100
Philadelphia (city and county)	245 345	761 712	238 284	713 030	269 394	809 817	295 331	788 756	200 327	789 623
OIRLS.	-									
District of ColumbiaIndiana:	30	171	85	- 182	39	169	20	160	21	160
Lake County	61 57	163 287	49 64	109 174	32 77	117 160	62 67	197 153	35 36	124 200
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County	29 7	37 76	36 11	177 31	38 9	101 29	35 12	105 28	26 21	. 70 91
New York:  Buffalo (city)  New York (city)	10 13	75 53	13 17	41 63	12 18	113 83	17 17	58 87	- 16 14	76 70
Westchester County Oblo:	30	179	2.5	149	23 50	122 134	17	91	9 1 41	43 1 129
Frenklin County	54 94	164 344	69 87	259	100	- 316	101	319	101	346
Montgomery County  I'hliadelphia (city and	5	33	4	21	3	10	4	29	3	-19
county) Virginia: Norfolk (city)	29 64	170 143	- 80 - 80	174 178	34 72	174 185	39 73	161 142	34 78	151 128

<sup>1</sup> Based on official cases only as unofficial cases were not reported in previous years.

The relation between the court and the police, the school department, and the social agencies will affect the number of children referred to the court and the juvenile-court delinquency rate. In some places all children arrested by the police are referred to the juvenile court, whereas in others the police themselves deal with many children, especially those committing minor offenses and violating traffic rules. The school department may deal with nearly all

truancy problems through its own agenices, or it may refer large numbers of attendance cases to the court.<sup>12</sup> If the school system includes such facilities for constructive work with problem children as a child-study department, visiting teachers, and well-trained attendance officers, it is probable that many cases, including other behavior problems as well as truancy, which would otherwise be dealt with by the courts, will be cared for by the schools.<sup>13</sup> The extent to which agencies doing case work with problem children or their families are available in the community, and the place that the court holds in the estimation of social agencies and the public, also influence the number of children referred.

## CHILDREN INVOLVED IN THE CASES "

The ages of the children before the courts as delinquents were reported by all of the 143 courts dealing with delinquency cases. Information as to the nativity of the child and his parents, the place where he was living when referred to the court, and the marital status of his parents, was available only for the cases dealt with by 79 courts that reported individual cases on cards.<sup>16</sup>

#### AGE

The maximum age of original jurisdiction of the 143 courts varied from under 16 to under 21. One hundred and one courts had jurisdiction over delinquent children under 16 years of age; 7 had jurisdiction under 17 years; 29 had jurisdiction under 18 years; and 2 had jurisdiction under 21 years. Of the remaining 4 courts, 2 (in Indiana) had jurisdiction over delinquent boys under 16 and delinquent girls under 18, and 2 (in Illinois) had jurisdiction over boys under 17 and girls under 18.

The extent to which the age limitation of original jurisdiction of the courts affected the number of cases dealt with is shown in table 6.20 Cases of children under 16 years of age were reported by all the courts. Of the total number of cases of boys for whom age was reported, 41,664 involved boys under 16 years of age; 48 percent of these cases involved boys of 14 or 15 years of age, the largest number of cases being those of 15-year-old boys. The concentration of girls' cases in these age groups is even more marked, as in 65 percent of the cases of girls under 16 years of age the children were 14 or 15 years of age.

ii Mobile County, Ala.; Ban Francisco County, Calif.; Lake County, Ind.; Caddo Parish, La.; Erie County, Monroe County, and Westchester County, N.Y.; Allecheny County, Fayetta County, and Montgomery County, Pa.; Greenville County, S.C.; and Pierce County, Wash. Franklin County, Oblo, was not included in this group, as the rate shown in table 3 does not include unofficial cases reported in 1931.

<sup>&</sup>quot;In Mahoning County, Ohio, the probation office and the school-attendance department handle jointly a number of unofficial cases.

<sup>&</sup>quot;The practice in some jurisdictions of proceeding against the parents in cases of trusney reduces the number of children brought to court on that charge.

<sup>&</sup>quot;In 1927 and 1928 tables showing age and social characteristics of the children involved in the cases were based on individual children, not cases. A comparison of tables relating to social data based on "children" and on "cases" revealed no significant differences in percent distribution. All tables for 1929, 1930, and 1931, therefore, are based on "cases", each child being counted as many times during a year as be was referred on a new complaint.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Consolidated tables including all items on the cards are submitted by the court of Philadelphia, Pa. Fourteen in Alabama, 65 in Connecticut, 1 in Georgia, 1 in Maryland, 2 in New Jersey, 11 in New York, 1 in North Carolina, 5 in Pennsylvania, and 1 in South Carolina.

U One in the District of Columbia, I in Florida, 2 in Louisiann, and 3 in Michigan.

If Two in Iowa, 3 in Minnesota, 8 in Ohio, 1 in Orogon, 8 in Utah, 3 in Virginia, 2 in Washington, and
2 in Wisconsin.

<sup>&</sup>quot;San Francisco County and San Diego County, Calif.

"The inclusion in the tables of a few cases of children beyond the age of original jurisdiction may be explained by the fact that some courts have jurisdiction beyond the age of original jurisdiction to certain situations; for example, a case in which the offense was commutant before the age limit was reached, even though the case did not come to the attention of the court until afterward; and a case in which a child made a verd before reaching the age limit was brought before the court on a new complaint. Occasionally courts deal informally with children who are just beyond the age of juvenile-court jurisdiction.

In the courts having jurisdiction under 17 years of age more 15-year-old girls and boys had been referred to the court than children of any other age, the number of 16-year-old children being smaller. A different situation was found in the larger number of courts that have jurisdiction under 18 or under 21 years. In these courts cases of 16-year-old children (4,492) constituted the peak in cases of boys and girls reported, the number of cases of 17-year-old boys and girls (3,937) being smaller. The small number of cases of boys and girls of 18 years of age or over reported by San Diego and San Francisco, the only reporting courts having jurisdiction over children under 21, is undoubtedly affected by the fact that other courts have concurrent jurisdiction over cases of minors 18 years and older.

Table 6.—Age limitation of original court jurisdiction and age of hoys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 143 courts during 1931

				]	Delinque	ncy case	3							
Age of child	т.	otni	Age	Age limitation of original court jurisdiction and sex of child										
New Or Come		)	Under 1	Under 16 years !		17 years	Under	18 yenes	Under 21 years?					
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Oiris	Boys	Oirls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				
Total casea	51, 278	8, 602	26, 620	3, 524	6, 554	925	16, 234	3, 780	1,870	373				
Under 10 years		209 191 208 499 921 1, 715 2, 306 1, 354 847 86 146	1,891 1,837 2,414 3,347 4,277 5,626 6,246 426 52 18 486	142 116 160 277 604 908 1,200 149 25 6	233 298 459 699 838 1, 202 1, 376 1, 238 81 15 225	28 9 22 34 102 207 252 211 11 2	727 605 828 1, 236 1, 645 2, 188 2, 775 3, 067 2, 796 119 248	77 50 82 177 285 554 783 913 742 41	88 51 50 83 120 270 365 431 330 76 6	22 10 4 11 30 46 61 81 09 37				

Of the 143 courts only 139 reported boys' cases and 110 girls' cases.
 Includes trusney cases in Westchester and Rensselaer Counties, N.Y. (where jurisdiction to 17 years authorized by the State wide education law is exercised).

Includes only San Diego County and San Francisco County, Callf.

In tables IIA and IIB (pp. 39 and 40), which give information as to the age of boys and girls reported by individual courts, may be found some interesting differences in the age distribution of cases reported from different localities. In some courts the number of younger boys dealt with was unusually large, particularly in the courts of Bridgeport and Hartford, Conn.; Baltimore, Md.; and Morcer County, N.J. All these courts have jurisdiction over children under 16 years of age, and cases of boys under 12 constitute about a third of the number of cases in which age of the boy was reported. The proportion of cases of girls under 12 was much smaller in all these courts. In 6 courts having jurisdiction under 18 years (Hennepin County and Ramsey County, Minn.; Norfolk, Va.; Pierce County and Spokane County, Wash.; and Milwaukee, Wis.) the number of cases of 17-year-old boys was particularly large, being practically identical or larger than the number of cases of 16-year-old boys. A similar relation between cases of 16 and 17 year old girls was found in all these courts with the exception of the 2 in Washington, and also in Lake County, Ind., and Milwaukee County, Wis.

Table 7 shows the difference in age distribution in cases of white and colored children reported by 78 courts. Children under 14 years of age were involved in 49 percent of the cases of colored boys and 35 percent of the cases of colored girls, as compared with 38 percent of the cases of white boys and 20 percent of the cases of white girls. This larger proportion of younger colored children undoubtedly has some influence on the differences in the reasons for reference to the court, and in the dispositions made in cases of white and colored children, as shown in tables 17 and 21 (pp. 21 and 27).

TABLE 7.—Age of white and colored boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 78 courts in 1931

		Delinquency cases											
-			-	Boys			Otrls						
Age of child	Tatal	w	White		ored		W	hite	Col	ored			
•	Total	Num- ber	Per- cent distri- bution	Num- ber	Per- cent distri- bution	1	Num- ber	Per- cent distri- bution	Num- ber	Per- cent distri- bution	Corpr not re- ported		
Total cases	48, 720	34, 172		7, 245		15	5, 670		1, 617		1		
Age reported	47, 969	33, 693	100	7, 109	100	7	5, 679	100	1, 582	100			
Under 10 years 10 years 11 years 12 years 13 years 14 years 16 years 17 years 18 years and over	2, 311 2, 153 3, 043 4, 431 6, 112 8, 740 10, 436 6, 330 4, 099 314	1, 638 1 533 2, 203 3, 152 4, 363 6, 110 7, 230 4, 329 2, 948 191	5 5 7 9 13 18 21 13 9	475 492 633 877 1,008 1,253 1,330 711 302 37	7 7 9 12 14 18 19 10 4	2 1 1	143 94 132 273 409 1, 051 1, 519 1, 050 739 79	3 2 2 5 9 19 27 19 13	55 43 75 127 251 325 351 240 108 7	3 5 8 16 21 22 15 7 (7)			
ge not reported	751	479		137		8	91		35		1		

Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 78 (71 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating age and color.

Less than I percent.

#### COLOR AND NATIVITY

Table 8 shows the color and nativity of the children dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts, and table 9 shows the nativity of the parents in cases of white native-born children, which constituted nearly three fourths of all the cases reported by the courts.

Colored boys were involved in about one fifth of the boys' cases and colored girls in about one fourth of the girls' cases. The majority of the colored children were Negroes, only 41 boys and 12 girls belonging to other races.<sup>21</sup> Tables IIIA and IIIB (pp. 41 and 42), which give details as to color and nativity of children in cases reported by individual courts, show that much variation exists in the proportion of cases of colored children reported from different localities. In courts serving areas with a large Negro population cases of Negro boys and girls may constitute from one third to nearly two thirds of the cases brought to the court; as, for example, in the District of Columbia;

<sup>&</sup>quot; In this report Mexican children are classified as white, following the plan used in the 1920 census. In all future reports it is planned to classify Mexican children separately. In a few localities, such as San Diego and Lake County, Ind., a large number of Mexican children were brought to the court.

Fulton County, Ga.; Marion County, Ind.; Caddo Parish and Orleans Parish, La.; and Norfolk, Va.

Among the cases of white children only a few were of children of foreign birth. This is doubtless due in part to the fact that a smaller proportion of the foreign-born white population than of the native-born white population is of juvenile-court age.

Table 8.—Color and nativity of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931.

	1	Delinque	ncy cases	
Color and nativity of child	В	oys	a	irls
	Number	Percent distri- hution	Number	Percent distri- bution
Total cases	47, 956		R, 154	
Color reported	47, 941	100	8, 153	100
White	38, 959	81	6, 247	77
Native	35, 482 742 2, 735	74 2 6	5, 804 116 327	71 1
Colored	8,982	19	1, 906	23
Color not reported	15		1	

<sup>1</sup> Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information on color and nativity.

Information is given in table 9 as to the nativity of the paients of the native-born white children in 33,629 cases of delinquent boys and in 5,561 cases of delinquent girls. In nearly half (47 percent) of the cases of native-born white boys one or both parents were foreign born. The proportion was somewhat smaller (37 percent) in the cases of native-born white girls. In a steadily expanding reporting area the character of the population served by the courts will change slightly from year to year, but the figures as to parent nativity obtained during a 5-year period show consistently that foreign-born parentage is less usual among delinquent native-born white girls than it is in a similar group of boys. Traditions in some nationality groups as to family control of the activities of girls may have some influence on this situation.

Table 9.—Parent nativity of native white boys and girls 4 dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931 2

	Delin	niency cas chil	es of native dren	white
Parent nativity	В	nys	G	irls
	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion
Total cases.	33, 629	100	5, 561	100
Native parentage	17, 877 15, 752	53 47	3, 193 2, 968	1.3 37

<sup>1</sup> Excludes cases of children for whom parent nativity was not reported. 2 Of the 113 court; reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information on parent nativity.

PLACE CHILD WAS LIVING WHEN REFERRED TO COURT, AND MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS

Tables 10 and 11 give information in regard to the home conditions of delinquent children. The cases reported in 1931, as well as those reported in each of the preceding years, give evidence of rather striking differences in the home conditions of boys and girls who had become delinquent. This difference between boys' and girls' cases is probably due to several factors.

TABLE 10.—Place boys and girls were living when referred to court in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931

		Delinqu	ency cases	
Place child was living when referred to court	В	оуз	0	irls
	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion
Total cases	47, 956		8, 154	
Place reported	45, 172	100	7, 635	10
In own home	41, 921	93	6, 433	8
With both own parents. With mother and stepfather. With father and stepmother. With mother only. With father only.	6, 693	66 5 2 15 6	3, 616 658 289 1, 378 492	1
In other family home	2, 549 241 461	6 1 1	931 133 138	1
Place not reported	2,784		519	

Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information on place child was living when referred to court.

In two thirds of the boys' cases, but in less than one half of the girls' cases, for which this information was reported, the children were living with both their own parents when they were referred to court. A correspondingly larger proportion of the girls were living with one parent or were separated from both parents. Death of one or both parents had occurred in 21 percent of the boys' cases as compared with 30 percent of the girls' cases. In 10 percent of the boys' cases and in 17 percent of the girls' cases the parents were separated because of divorce, desertion of one parent, or other reason. The lack of normal family life may play a more significant part in the delinquency of girls than of boys. Boys may find it easier to develop compensating outside interests than do girls when home conditions are unsatisfactory. It is generally conceded that the difficulties which bring girls into court are usually more serious in character and probably more clearly related to home conditions than are the difficulties of boys.

TABLE 11 .- Marital status of parents, according to place child was living when referred to court, in boys' and in girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts

					Delinqu	зепсу с	n365 .					
		Place child was living when referred to court										
Marital status of parents				In owr	home	-						
	Total		With	With		With	with		In insti- tu-	In other telaco	Not re- port-	
	-	Total	par- ents	nud step- father	step- mother	mother only	lather only	home	tlon	-	ed	
Total cases	5A, 110	48, 354	33, 340	2, 933	1, 255	8, 076	2, 750	3, 480	374	599	3, 303	
Boys' cases	47, 950	41, 921	29, 724	2, 275	966	6, 698	2, 254	2,549	241	461	2, 791	
Married and living together. Divorced	30, 047 1, 887	29, 700 1, 656	29, 700	600	122	741	193	125 100	53 5	108 85	5	
Mother deserting father Father deserting mother	185 964	160 (99)		6		25 803	135	68 68	11	5		
Separated for other reasons Hoth parents dead	1, 348	1, 124	<u>                                     </u>	2	1	923	197	165 R92	83 20	21 52		
Father dead	5, 520 3, 073 591	6, 213 2, 444 334	23	1, 360	754	3, 853 208	1,690 10	219 496 231	84 45 20	83 80 0	1 2	
Other status	42 3, 334	410		218	85	80	27	37 127	15	12	2,770	
Oiris' cases	8, 154	6, 433	3, 616	658	289	1,378	492	931	133	138	519	
Married and living together. Divorced	3, 786 852	3, 610 454	3, 610	203	33	175	43	90 64	26 15	50 17	1 2	
Mother deserting father Father deserting mother	56 255	46 225		11	i	7 212	38 2	8 26	8	2 1		
Separated for other reasons Both parents dead	386 272	275		3		240	32	83 247	17 16	10 8	1 2	
Father dead	1, 159 850 162	1, 027 598 83		359 20	232	668	365	86 215 67	25 19	20 17 6	1	
Other status	6 670	115		62	15	31		5 81	7	1 6	118	

Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) jurnished information on marital status of parents and place child was living when referred to court.

#### SOURCE OF REFERENCE TO COURT

Table 12 shows the source of reference to the court in delinquency cases dealt with by the 79 courts that reported on this point.

Table 12.—Source of reference to court of delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931

	Delingu	ency crass
Bource of reference to court	Number	Percent distri- bution
Total cases	50, 110	
Source reported.		100
Police.	35, 478	63
School department Probation officer	4,010	7
Other court	303	1
Parents or relatives	4, 603	1 8
Individual. Other source	7, 2.0	13
Source not reported	140	1

<sup>10</sup>the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 furnished information on source of reference to court.

Some indication of the relationship of a court to the community may be gained from data on cases of delinquent children showing the proportion referred to the court by parents and relatives, other individuals, and social agencies. These proportions differ from one court to another because one court may be regarded as a general agency to deal with all conduct problems, whereas another court is considered as an agency to deal only with cases of marked conflict with public authority. Furthermore, in some localities all children brought to the attention of the police are referred to the court, whereas in other localities many cases are dealt with directly by the police. More than three fifths of the cases shown in table 12 were reported by the police. Parents and relatives or other individuals referred one fifth of the cases. School departments and probation officers were the next most important sources of reference.22

Table IV (p. 43), which gives details for individual courts, shows that the police referred more than four fifths of the cases dealt with by six courts (Baltimore, Md.; Buffalo and Syracuse, N.Y.: Philadelphia and Montgomery County, Pa.; and Milwaukee County, Wis.); parents, relatives, and other individuals reported more than one third of the cases to another group of courts (Mobile County, Ala.; Dade County, Fla.; Marion County, Ind.; Polk County, Iowa; Caddo Parish, La.; and New York City, N.Y.). Great variation was found in the extent to which school departments were reporting cases to the courts. This probably reflects differences in the provision made by the schools for dealing with conduct problems of school children. In five courts (Lake County, Ind.; Rensselaer County and Westchester County, N.Y.; and Mahoning County and Montgomery County, Ohio), more than one fifth of the cases were referred by school departments.

#### PLACE OF CARE PENDING HEARING OR DISPOSITION

Table 13 gives information as to the places in which delinquent children were cared for pending hearing or disposition of their cases. It also shows the differences in the type of the detention care in different age groups. Proportionately, detention was used more often in cases of boys of 16 and 17 years of age, and in cases of girls of 18 years

The type of detention care given varied according to the facilities available in the local community, detention homes or other institutions and jails or police stations being the places most frequently used. Detention homes were used in two thirds of the cases of children whom it was considered no essary to hold pending hearing or disposition of their cases. Of the 41 courts serving cities or counties of 100,000 or more population that reported detention care, 29 were using detention homes. Although a number of courts reported the use of institutions other than detention homes, including the institutional resources of private agencies, the majority of the cases in which children were so cared for were reported by the New York City court, where a cooperative arrangement exists with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. (See table V. p. 44.) Boarding homes were

<sup>&</sup>quot;Some courts may have reported the person signing the polition rather than the person making the original complaint, thus reporting "probation officer" as the source in cases actually referred by others.

used for a small number of cases only, and more often for girls than for boys. A jail or police station was used for detention in 8 percent of the boys' cases and in 2 percent of the girls' cases.

Table 13.—Place of care pending hearing or disposition and age of bous and of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 19311

				De	linque	псу свя	PS			•
		-			Ag	e of chi	ld			
Place of detention care and sex of			er 14		enrs,		cara,		rears	Ī
child	Total		urs	Una	er 16	und	er 19	- And	over	Age
		Num- ber	Per- cent dls- tribu- tion	Num- ber	Por- cent dis- tribu- tion	Num- ber	Per- cent dis- tribu- tion	Num ber	Per- cent dis- tribu	not re- port ed
Total cases	56, 110	21, 561		22, 659		10, 465		314	-	1.11
Boys' cases	47, 956	19, 592		18, 850		8, 321		228		96
No detention care	29, 694	13, 159 6, 014		11, 195 7, 159		4, 726 3, 520		134		47 16
Place of care reported	10, 943	6,014	100	7, 157	100	3, 520	100	90	100	16
Boarding home or other fam- lly home.  Detention home !  Other institution.  Jail or police station !  Other place of care !		29 4, 208 1, 627 69 21	(1) 71 27 1 (1)	41 4, 652 2, 091 316 57	1 65 29 4	13 2, 352 148 889 118	( <sup>3</sup> ) 67 4 25 3	2 50 3 34 1	2 56 3 38 1	9: 3: 3:
Place of care not reported	1			1						
Not reported whether detention care was given	1, 328	419		497		75		4		337
Girls' cases	8, 154	1,969		3,809		2, 144		RG		146
No detention care Detention care overnight or longer	4, 120 3, 726	1, 195 700		1,720 1,932		1, 100 1, 001		35 50		61 43
Place of care reported	3,725	700	100	1,932	100	1,000	100	50	100	47
Boarding home or other fam- lly home.  Detention home? Other institution Jall or police station ! Other place of care ! Place of care not reported	97 2, 482 986 90 70	17 439 235 4 6	2 63 34 1	42 1, 200 630 23 37	2 62 33 1 2	35 775 111 52 27	4 78 11 6 3	41 1 7	82 2 14 2	3 27 9 4
Not reported whether detention care was given	308	74		148		43		1		42

Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating place of detention care and age of child.

Little difference was found in the types of detention care given to boys and girls in the two age groups under 16 years, although detention in a jail or police station was used more often for boys of 14 and 15 years of age than for girls of these ages (table 13). A smaller proportion of boys and girls of 16 and over than of those under 16 were given care in detention homes and other institutions and a larger

proportion were held in jails or police stations.20

Juils or police stations were used for detention in 25 percent of the cases of boys of 16 and 17 years old who needed detention, and in 38 percent of the cases of boys of 18 years and over. Comparison with figures obtained in 1929 and 1930 shows that the proportion of cases of boys of 16 years and over detained in jail has steadily decreased. Changes or extension in detention facilities, which have made it possible to hold children in other places than jails, have contributed to this decrease. For example, in one court the number of cases of children detained in jails or police stations was 201 less in 1931 than in 1930 because of changes in the detention home, which provided greater security against escape.

Some differences were found in the use of detention in cases of white and colored children. Detention of the boy or girl away from home pending hearing or disposition was thought to be necessary in a larger proportion of the cases of colored children than of white children. This greater use of detention for colored children is notable in every age period. The types of detention facilities used for colored children differed little from those used for white children. However, jail detention was found proportionately less often in cases of colored children than of white children, due perhaps to the smaller proportion of colored children than of white children who were 16 years of age or more.

# NUMBER OF TIMES CHILDREN WERE REFERRED TO COURT

A problem of special concern to juvenile courts is the extent to which children are returned to the court for repeated delinquencies. Some information on this subject is given in table 14. The 56.110 delinquency cases dealt with by the 79 courts that reported on this point affected 49,460 children, 41,824 boys and 7,636 girls. More than one fifth of these children (11,201) had been dealt with also in a previous year. This number does not represent, however, the total number of children who had been brought before the court more than once, since 6,650 cases, 12 percent of the total number, represented recurrences of delinquency during the year. It is impossible to tell the actual number of children involved in these 6,650 cases, as a few children may have been returned to the court several times during the year for different offenses, whereas others may have been returned only once.

TABLE 14.—Previous court experience of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1951 .

	Dell	nquency c	L986
Previous court experience	Total	Boys	Olrbs
Total cases	56, 110	47, 956	8, 154
Child never previously dealt with Child last dealt with in a previous calendar year Child last dealt with in this calendar year	38, 259 11, 201 6, 650	31, 753 10, 071 6, 132	6, 506 1, 130 518

<sup>·</sup> Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished infor-

Less than ! percent. 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 held in Jails or police stations. Includes a few cases of children cared for part of the time in Jalla or police stations and part of the time

Includes a few cases of children held in more than one place of care but in places other than detention homes, jails, or police stations.

<sup>&</sup>quot;A few courts stated that a "defeation room" for children was located in the courthouse or in the jail.

Defeation in a special room of the courthouse was classified as "other", but detention in the same building

19

A larger percentage of the boys (24) than of the girls (15) had been dealt with by the court in a previous year. A similar difference is found in the percentage of cases of boys and of girls that involved recurrences of delinquency during 1931. Thirteen percent of the boys' cases, as compared with 6 percent of the girls' cases, represented additional offenses committed during the year.

## REASONS FOR REFERENCE TO COURT

The character of the offenses for which children are brought into court is shown in table 15. Information as to the reason for reference was obtained from all the reporting courts. In nearly half of the boys' cases (45 percent) the boys were sent to court for some type of stealing. In another large group of cases (30 percent) they had been charged with committing acts of carelessness or mischief or with traffic offenses, which also are due to carelessness or irresponsibility.24 It is generally accepted that the reasons for which boys are referred to court represent delinquency problems different from those which bring girls into court. The closely related offenses of running away, being ungovernable, and sex offenses were reported in nearly two thirds (63 percent) of the girls' cases, whereas stealing and acts of carelessness and mischief were the reasons for reference to the court in a much smaller proportion of the cases (23 percent). Although the actual number of boys charged with trunney and running away was larger than the number of girls, such cases constituted a much smaller percentage of the boys' cases. A larger percentage of the boys' cases than of the girls' cases involved injury to persons and traffic violation, but the percentage of cases dealt with because of the use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs was the same for boys and for girls.

TABLE 15 .- Reason for reference to court of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 143 courts during 1931 .

		Delinque	HCY CRISES	
Reason for reference to court	В	оуя	n	irls
	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion
Total cases	51, 278		8, 602	
Reason reported	51, 190	100	8, 561	10
Automobile stealing Burglary or unlawful entry	2, 586 6, 129	5	16	(4)
Hold-up.	3.37	1 27	7	(4)
Other stenling Act of carelessness or mischief	13, 763 13, 706	27	1, 008 781	1
Traffic violation	1, 625 2, 982	3 6	(X) 845	1
Running away Ungovernable	3, 123	6	1,311 2,335	1 2
Bex offense Injury to person	812 1,304	2	1, 700 157	2
Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs Other reason	397 1, 078	1 2	112	
leason not reported.	88	_	38	

Of the 143 courts only 139 reported boys' cases and 110, girls' cases.

Although an attempt is being made to secure uniformity in the use of terms, the reasons reported for referring children to courts as delinquents give a very incomplete picture of their behavior problems. A child may have committed several offenses at or about the same time and yet be referred to court for only one of them. The specific offense for which he is referred may be much less serious than the offenses discovered in the court by the social investigation. When the case is investigated before the filing of a petition instead of afterward, the formal charge is usually more accurate, but even in such cases the offense stated in the complaint may reflect the desire of the court to protect the child. For example, a girl may be charged with incorrigibility instead of a sex offense, a boy with mischief instead of stealing, or a charge of burglary and entry may be reduced to trespassing and taking the property of another. These differences in the attitudes and practices of the court are apparent in the proportion of cases referred for various reasons by the different courts. (See tables VIA and VIB, pp. 45 and 46.)

Table 16 25 shows that the type of offenses committed by children varies with their age, reflecting changing interests and pursuits. As the largest number of cases were those of children 14 and 15 years of age, the number of cases of each type of offense, except traffic violations, was largest in this age group. Within each age group, however, certain types of offenses were more usual than others. The offenses committed by girls under 12 years of age correspond somewhat more closely to those committed by boys of similar age than did the offenses of older girls to those of older boys. As would be expected, a larger proportion of the children under 12 years of age than of those in any other age group were brought before the court for acts of carelessness and mischief. Stealing was the major offense in boys' cases in all age groups except under 10 years, although the type of stealing changed as the boys grew older. Older boys were more often charged with automobile stealing and with stealing or attempted stealing from a person, accompanied by intimidation or violence, whereas other types of stealing, including minor thefts and shoplifting, were reported more often in cases of younger children. The percentage of cases of girls who ran away, were ungovernable, or committed sex offenses was much larger in the older age groups, the charge of sex offense being used most often in cases of girls of 18 years of age or over.

Table 17 shows the types of offenses reported in cases of white and colored children. As has been shown on page 11, a larger proportion of the colored children than of the white children were under 14 years of age, and it is probable that this difference in age distribution is reflected in the offenses reported. A slightly larger percentage of the cases of colored boys (59) than of cases of white boys (52) were referred for "other" stealing and acts of carelessness or mischief, offenses that are proportionately more often reported in cases of younger than of older hovs. In the majority of cases of colored boys, however, "other" stealing had been the charge made, whereas in cases of white boys charges of acts of carelessness or mischief predominated. Automobile stealing and traffic violation, both of which are offenses of older boys, were reported in a much smaller percentage of cases of colored boys than of white boys. In girls' cases a similar situation

<sup>&</sup>quot;In 1927, 1929, and 1929 "traffic violation" was included under "acts of carelessness and mischiel."

<sup>&</sup>quot;The totals in table 15 do not agree with those in tables 16 and 17, as detailed information was available for only 79 courts.

is found. Twenty-seven percent of the cases of colored girls, as compared with only 18 percent of the cases of white girls, involved "other" stealing or acts of carelessness or mischief, offenses with which girls under 14 were more often charged. A larger proportion of colored girls than of white girls were referred to the court because of being ungovernable, and a smaller proportion were referred for sex offenses.

Table 16.—Reason for reference to court of boys and girls of each age period dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1981

			]	)elinque	ncy cases	·		
			•		ge of chil	d		
Reason for reference to court and sex of child	Total	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	16 Fears, under 18	18 years and over	Age not re- ported
Total cases	56, 110	2, 832	6. 319	12, 410	22, 659	10, 465	314	1, 111
Boys' cases	47, 958	2, 591	5, 911	11,090	18, 850	8, 321	228	965
Automobile stealing Burgiary or unlawful entry Hold-up Other stealing Act of carclessness or mischief Traffic violation Truancy Running away Ungovernable Sex offense Injury to person Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs. Other reason Reason not reported Oliris' cases.	2, 485 6, 046 305 12, 750 12, 594 1, 005 2, 845 3, 018 2, 911 748 1, 223 394 924 88 8, 154	26 289 5 641 1,083 97 130 203 25 65	57 F05 16 1, 760 1, 957 5 281 319 67 165 5 67	312 1, 565 83 3, 429 3, 214 29 637 632 684 134 302 28 157 17	1, 279 2, 408 126 4, 904 4, 605 370 1, 182 1, 183 282 474 131 462 47 3, 809	767 835 835 1, 769 1, 421 1, 150 504 309 224 168 214 188	17 18 12 53 41 29 4 4 15 12 8 4 9 9	27 68 4 200 273 22 13 234 37 8 45 7 24 3
Automobile stealing Burglary or unlawful entry Hold-up Other stealing Act of carelessness or mischlef Traffic violation Trunncy Running away Ungovernable Sex offensa	859 1, 276 2, 232	39	2 12 1 34 86 22 38 87 42 18	14 1 234 183 4 94 108 380 174 37	9 19 2 380 218 21 432 718 1, 146 690 57	4 12 2 153 117 62 282 304 529 583 22	1 3 1 2 14 21 37 1	13 27 27 20 7 23 30 34
Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs. Other reason. Reason not reported.	110 75 38	2	2 2 2	14 12 5	45 27 25	45 27 2	1 1	

Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating reason for reference to court and age of child.

A smaller percentage of colored children than of white children were referred for truancy. Three fourths of the cases of colored children were reported by nine courts.<sup>26</sup> It is probable that the small amount of reported truancy among colored children is influenced by the methods of dealing with truancy problems in these nine localities. Children had been referred to the court for truancy in only 4 percent of the cases reported by these courts, as compared with 6 percent of the cases reported by the entire number of courts. The development of special facilities in the schools for constructive work with truants,

and the practice in some courts of proceeding against the parents rather than of dealing with the child, are measures that reduce the number of children brought to court on the charge of trunney. It is possible of course that in some of these communities less attention is paid to the absence of colored children from school.

Table 17.—Reason for reference to court and color of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931.

			Deli	ndneuez.	CRSPS		
leason for reference to court and sex.	Та	tal	White o	hildren	Colored	children	Chlidre
of child	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	whose color was not reported
Total cases.	50, 110		45, 204		10, RFR		1
Boys' cases	47, 959		38, 959	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	R, 942		1
Reason reported	47, 809	100	39, 804	100	8, 957	100	l
Automobile stealing Burglary or unlawful entry Hold-up. Other stealing Act of exclossness or mischlef Trafile violation Trubacy Running away Ungovernable Rex offense Injury to person Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs Other reason Reason not reported	2, 485 6, 046 3005 12, 750 12, 504 1, 605 3, 018 2, 911 748 1, 223 304 924 88 8, 154	6 13 1 27 27 26 6 6 6 6 2 2 3 1 2 2	2, 171 6, 047 2110 9, 628 10, 420 1, 521 2, 455 2, 512 2, 352 649 843 321 767 03	6 13 1 25 527 4 6 6 6 2 2 2 1 2	314 999 95 3, 121 2, 102 84 409 509 379 73 157 25 1, por	4 11 1 35 24 1 6 6 6 6 1 4	
Automobile stealing Burglary or unlawful entry Hold-up Other stealing Act of carelessness or mischief. Traffic violation Trunney Running away Uugovernable Bex offense Injury to person. Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs Other reason.	8, 116 62 6 921 740 90 858 1, 276 2, 232 1, 579 151	(*) (*) 1 (*) 11 16 16 16 25 19 2	6, 221 48 49 677 472 86 747 1, 051 1, 207 60 82	(*)  11  8  12  12  17  26  21  1	1, 891 13 4 244 267 4 111 225 596 282 111 29 25	100: (7) 13 14 (7) 6 12 32 15 5	
leason not reported	RE,		23		15		

<sup>4</sup> Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for excretating reason for reference to court and color of child.

#### DISPOSITIONS

The dispositions made by the court in boys' and girls' delinquency cases and the extent to which such cases were dealt with officially or unofficially are shown in table 18.

<sup>28</sup> District of Columbia; Fulton County, Ga.; Orleans Parish, La.; Baltimore, Md.; Wayne County, Mich.; New York City, N.Y.; Franklin and Hamilton Counties, Ohio; and Philadelphia, Pa. Each of

TABLE 18 .- Disposition and manner of handling hoys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 148 courts during 1931

			Delinque	icy cases		
Disposition of case and sex of child	Т	otal	on	icial	Unoff	Ocial !
	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	l'ercent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu tlon
Total cases	59, 880		39,060		21, 820	
	51, 279	<del></del>	32,688	TETTER	18, 5%)	
Boys' cases	<u> </u>	100	32, 676	100	18, 588	100
Disposition reported	51, 261			J		
Child kept under supervision of court Probation officer supervising Agency or individual supervising	16, 391 14, 849 849	32 29 2	14, 272 12, 830 798	44 30 2	2, 119 2, 019 51	(e)
Under temporary care of an in- stitution	693	1	644	2	49	(1)
Child not kept under supervision of court. Case dismissed or adjusted	31, 999 22, 854	62 45	15, 871 0, 388	40 20	16, 128 13, 466	87 72
State institution for delin- quents	1,712	3	1,712	5		
Other institution for delin- quents	2,048	4	2,046	6		
Penal institution	90	(1)	.00	(3)		
Other institution	127 211	(3)	127 231	1		
Referred without commitment to: Institution	192 613	- (¹) 1	94 221	(i) 1	108 389	
Referred to other court.	- 375	1	218	1	157	
Restitution, fine, or costs ordered Runaway returned Other disposition of case	1, 903 1, 487 369	4 3 1	1, 477 153 121	(2) (2)	426 - 1, 334 218	
Case held open without further action	2, 874	6	2, 533	- R	. 341	. 2
Disposition not reported	14		12		2	
Girls' cases	8, 602		5, 372		3, 230	
Disposition reported	8, 600	100	5, 371	100	3, 220	100
Child kept under supervision of court Probation officer supervising Agency or individual supervising	3, 030 2, 559 130	35 30 2	2,601 2,177 103	48 41 2	435 382 27	13 13
Under temporary care of an insti- tution	347	- 4	321	6	26	1
Child not kept under supervision of court. Case dismissed or adjusted	5, 050 2, 810	50 33	2, 435 942	- 45 - 18	2, 624 1, 877	8 51
State institution for delin-	507	6	507	9		
Other Institution for delin-	503	6	503	P		
Penal institution	1 89	(3)	1 90	(1)		
Other institution Agency or individual	140	. 2	110	ã		
Referred without commitment to: Institution. Agency or Individual	104 320	1 4	12 50	( <sup>3</sup> )	92 201	
Referred to other court	92	1 . !	37	!	55 25	
Restitution, fine, or costs ordered Runaway returned	68 332	4	76		25 256	
Other disposition of case	81	1	211	1	55	
Case held open without further action.	505	6	335	6	170	. '
Disposition not reported	2		1		1	<b> </b>

t (if the 143 courts, only 139 reported boys' cases and 110, girls' cases.

The dispositions used by the courts have been classified into three major groups: (1) The court retained responsibility for the child and provided some form of care to assist him in overcoming his conduct difficulties: (2) the case was dismissed, responsibility for care of the children was transferred to an institution, agency, or individual, or some other final settlement of the case was made; (3) the case was held open so that the child could be brought back to the court if further difficulties developed, although such difficulties were not anticipated. The use of these three types of disposition varied greatly in the individual courts. (See tables VIIIA and VIIIB, pp. 48 and 50.) The court retained responsibility for only a small proportion of the children in a few localities, notably in Orleans Parish, La.; " Baltimore, Md.; Buffalo, N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and Spokane County, Wash. On the other hand, in a few localities, such as Mercer County, N.J.; Syracuse, N.Y.; and Allegheny County, Pa., the court retained responsibility for the children in the majority of the cases. Holding the case open without anticipation of further action was used more often in Fulton County, Ga.; Marion County, Ind.: Orleans Parish, La.; and Hennepin County, Minn., than in other localities.

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Table 18 shows that in about one third of the cases the children had remained under supervision of the court. In the largest proportion of these cases the children had been under care of probation officers in their own homes or other family homes. In the remaining cases in this group immediate care was given by an institution or agency. Reports of cases dismissed from supervision by the courts (see p. 35) show that in many cases in which the children were receiving care from an institution or agency while the court retained responsibility, the children after a period of temporary care, usually in an institution.28 were returned to their homes under care of probation officers. In 62 percent of the boys' cases and in 59 percent of the girls' cases the courts did not retain responsibility for the children. The majority of these children were dismissed, usually after a warning had been given or some adjustment of the difficulty had been made.

Dismissals, either with or without warning or adjustment, and orders of restitution, fine, or costs 29 were proportionately more frequent in boys' cases than in girls' cases, whereas commitments or referrals to institutions or agencies were more frequent in girls' cases.

Marked differences are found in the types of disposition used in official and unofficial cases. In boys' cases 72 percent of the unofficial cases as compared with 29 percent of the official cases were dismissed. A similar situation is found in cases of girls, 58 percent of the unofficial cases as compared with 18 percent of the official cases being dismissed. As the majority of cases of children referred but not committed to institutions and of cases of runaways returned to their homes were dealt with unofficially, these dispositions were proportionately more often used in unofficial cases.

<sup>169</sup> courts reported unofficial cases.

<sup>&</sup>quot; Although no cases were reported as retained under the supervision of the court in Orleans Parish. La., children had been under supervision of probation officers in a number of cases classified as being "held open without further action."

A large proportion of the children placed under care of an agency while remaining under supervision of the court were enred for in an institution maintained by the agency.

<sup>&</sup>quot; The relative use of orders for restitution or for payment of fine or costs was available only for the 79 courts reporting separately on these two types of orders. Of the total group of 1,839 cases of boys and 64 cases of girls in which orders for restitution, fines, and costs were made by these courts, payment of fines or costs was required in 1,014 cases of boys and 35 cases of girls.

Although more than a third of the delinquency cases had been dealt with unofficially, less than half of the courts reported unofficial cases, 20 of these being courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population. (See table VII, p. 47.) In many of these courts the majority of the cases reported were unofficial; seven courts (Franklin County, Hamilton County, Mahoning County, and Montgomery County, Ohio; Multnomah County, Oreg.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and Milwaukee County, Wis.) had dealt with 68 to 96 percent of their cases in this

Many factors are taken into consideration in making disposition of a child's case. The particular needs of a child, his home situation, and the character and number of his previous delinquencies are of major importance in deciding upon the treatment that is needed. Information is not available, however, for statistical study of these factors. The relationship of the age of the child and of his immediate offense to the disposition made by the court are shown in tables 19

and 20.30

It is to be expected that the dispositions of cases of children under 12 years of age, especially those of children under 10, would be somewhat different from the dispositions made of cases of older children. Table 19 31 shows that a larger proportion of cases of younger children were dismissed after werning or adjustment of the difficulty or were held open without further action being anticipated. Supervision by probation officers was used more often in cases of children between 12 and 16 years of age than in those of children of other age groups. The percentage of cases of children of these age groups committed or referred to an institution was also slightly larger than in other age groups. Further analysis of the figures reveals that the proportion of children committed to State institutions for delinquent children and to penal institutions increased steadily as the ages of the children increased. Ninety boys and one girl had been committed to penal institutions. The ages of 20 of these children were not given, but of the remainder 16 32 were under 16 years of age at the time of commitment. Orders of restitution, fines, or costs were used in about the same proportion of cases in all age groups. Return of runaways and referral to another court constituted a large proportion of the cases classified as "other" dispositions. Referral to another court was used more often in cases of older boys and girls, which accounts for the larger proportion of "other" dispositions in cases of children 16 years of age or older.

Table 20 shows the relation between the types of offenses committed by boys and girls and the dispositions of their cases. The majority of the boys placed under supervision of probation officers or committed or referred to institutions, agencies, or individuals had been referred to the court in cases of stealing. The majority of the girls given these types of treatment had been charged with the closely allied offenses of running away, being ungovernable, or sex offenses. As would be expected, a large majority of the orders for restitution, fines, or costs were made in cases of stealing or acts of carelessness or mischief. Return of runaways and referral to another court are the most im-

regard to retention of responsibility by the court.

11 Caddo Parish, La., 10 cases; Norfolk, Va., 3 cases; New York City, 2 cases: First District, Utah, 1 case.

portant of the dispositions classified as "other." Of the 426 cases of boys and girls referred to other courts, 239 had been referred for stealing.

TABLE 19.—Disposition of cases of boys and of girls of each age period dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931.

				Delinqu	епсу свя	33		
Disposition of case and sex of child				٨	ge of ch	वि		
	Total	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 10	16 years, under 18	18 years and over	Age not re- ported
Total cases.	56, 110	2, 832	6, 319	12, 410	22, 659	10, 465	314	1, 111
Boys' cases	47, 050	2, 591	5,911	11,000	18,850	8,321	229	961
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action Supervised by probation officer Committed or referred to an institu-	24, 130 13, 587	1, 649 526	3, 180 1, 555	5, 402 3, 378	9, 181 5, 694	4, 179 2, 247	109	460
tion	4, 643	122	518	1, 094	2,080	742	21	· 76
individual Restitution, fine, or costs ordered Other disposition Disposition not reported	1, 628 1, 839 2, 115 14	98 117 59	230 265 161 2	410 455 359 2	651 599 640 5	208 354 640 1	7 12 35	24 87 221 4
Ofris' cases	8, 154	241	409	1,320	3, 809	2, 144	P6	146
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action. Supervised by probation officer. Committed or referred to an institu-	3, 180 2, 446	167	211 114	531 409	1, 284 1, 300	893 539	38 15	86 32
tion	1, 447	16	45	212	777	357	15	25
Individual Restitution, fine, or costs ordered Other disposition Disposition not reported	552 64 463	15 2 4	22 4 12	106 13 49	220 18 209	170 17 167	7 2 9	13 R 13

<sup>1</sup> Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating disposition of case and age of child.

Some differences in the types of dispositions reported in cases of white and colored children are shown in table 21. Cases of white boys were more frequently disposed of by dismissal or indefinite continuances than were those of colored boys, and reference or commitment to an institution or to the care of an agency or individual was more frequent in the cases of colored boys. The opposite situation is to be found in girls' cases, dismissal or indefinite continuance being more frequent and agency or institutional care less frequent in cases of colored girls than of white girls. Return of runaways and referral to other courts included in "other" dispositions were used proportionately less often in cases of colored children than of white children.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> The totals in table 18 do not agree with those in tables 19 and 20, as detailed information for these tables was available for only 79 courts.

In It tables 19, 20, and 21 dispositions have been grouped so as to show the type of care given without record to retention of responsibility by the court

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	ABLE 20.—Disposition and reason for reference

					Ω	Delinquency cases	y cases					
					æ	Reason for reference to court	eference to	court	-	•		
Disposition of case and 39k of child	Total	Stealing	Act of careless- ness or mischief	Traffic viols- tion	Trusacy	Running away	Ungov- ernable	Sex of- fense	Injury to per- soa	Use, pos- session, or sale of liquor or drugs	Other	Reason not re- ported
Total cases	58, 110	22, 391	13, 334	1, 695	3, 723	4.394	5, 143	2, 327	1,374	₹	8	52
Boys' cased	47,958	21, 586	12, 594	1,603	2, 365	3,018	2,911	3.48	1, 233	394	126	38
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action. Supervised by probation office. Cummitted or referred to an institution. Committed or referred to an avency or individual. Restitution flux or costs ordered. Cher alposition. Disposition not reported.	24, 130 13, 587 1, 587 1, 653 1, 539 2, 115	88.22 88.25 601 910 671 671 671	9,749 1,490 1,490 1,883 868 868 85	1, 190 168 168 16 16 99 127	25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2	681 511 299 109 109 5 1, 433	1,075 1,071 1,071 564 178 13 10	255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255	258 758	इस्ततन •	돌통되드지다	8226
Girls' casea	8, 154	1,005	240	8	828	1, 276	2, 332	1, 579	151	110	12	33
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action. Supervised by probation officer. Committed or referred to an institution. Committed or referred to an agency or individual. Restitution, fine, or costs ordered. Disposition.	3, 130 2, 147 1, 447 552 463 463 2	395 107 107 88 88	564 112 17 19 21 7	∞n -un	480 272 61 39 1 1	8888 B	287 282 283 4 B1	473 445 456 456 116	370000	8==22=6	発品が其代の	e21-   [6

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Table 21 .-- Disposition of case and color of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931 1

	1		Delinque	uch cue		
Disposition of case and sex of child		White	chlidren	Colore	d chil- en	Chil- dren whose
	Total	Num- ber	Percent distri- hution	Num- ber	Percent distri- bution	color was not report- ed
Total cases	56, 110	45, 206		10,888		. ta
Boys' cases	47, 956	34, 950		8, 982		10
Disposition reported.	17,012	38, 910	100	F, 979	100	16
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action  Rupervised by probation officer.  Committed or referred to an institution.  Committed or referred to an agency or individual Restitution. flue, or costs ordered.  Other disposition.	4, 643 1, 629	19, 965 11, 090 3, 549 1, 010 1, 565 1, 764	51 28 9 3 4 5	4, 160 2, 497 1, 094 612 274 351	46 28 12 7 3 4	18
Disposition not reported.	. 14	10		4	<b> </b>	
Olris' cases	R 154	ñ, 247		1,906		1
Disposition reported	8, 152	6, 246	100	1, 905	100	į
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action. Supervised by probation officer. Committed or referred to an institution. Committed or referred to an agency or individual Restitution, fine, or costs ordered. Other disposition. Disposition not reported.	3, 180 2, 446 1, 447 552 64 463	2, 306 1, 874 1, 162 417 37 390	38 30 19 7 L 6	813 672 285 135 27 73	48 30 15 7 1 4	1

<sup>1</sup> Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating disposition of case and color of child.

# DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES

An analysis of dependency and neglect cases brought before 16 \*\* courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population, which had reported such cases to the Children's Bureau during a 5-year period, shows that little change has occurred in the total number of dependency and neglect cases that had been dealt with. In a few courts there had been a slight but steady decrease in cases during the period and in others a slight increase. For the 16 courts the figures for the five years beginning with 1927 were 9,744 cases, 10,451 cases, 10,441 cases, 10,797 cases, and 10,518 cases.

In some of the smaller courts reporting cases in 1931, especially those serving rural areas, most of the court work was concerned with dependency problems. The large number of dependency cases in most of the small Alabama counties was due to the unofficial cases dealt with by the county welfare workers who also served as probation officers of the juvenile court. In most courts serving areas having 100,000 population or more and including cities which have a number of social agencies caring for children, the major activity of

Bildgeport, Conn.; District of Columbia; Lake and Marion Countles, Ind.; Hennepin and Ramsey Counties, Minn: Buffalo, Erla County, New York City, and Westebester County, N.Y.: Hamilton and Manuschites, Minn: Buffalo, Erla County, New York City, and Westebester County, N.Y.: Hamilton and Mahoning Counties, Ohio; Montgomery County and Philadelphia, Pa.; Norfolk, Va.; and Pierce County, Wash. Franklin County, Ohio, was omitted from this summary as unofficial cases were not reported.

the court was in connection with delinquency cases, but in four such areas (Allegheny County, Pa.; San Francisco County, Calif.; Dade County, Fla.; and Westchester County, N.Y.) the number of dependency and neglect cases exceeded the number of delinquency cases.

(See table I, p. 38.)

In many cases brought to the juvenile court, neglect and unsatisfactory conduct are closely allied. Whether such cases will be dealt with as delinquency or as dependency and neglect depends upon the attitude of the court. One illustration of this is the increasing use of neglect rather than delinquency charges in Westchester County, N.Y., which has had some influence on the steadily dropping delinquency rate in this county, and the consequently increasing proportion of cases designated as neglect. The large number of dependency and neglect cases in Pittsburgh and San Francisco illustrates two different situations that may be found also in other courts. The juvenile court of Allegheny County, Pa., has undertaken a childcaring program for dependent children, including placement in family homes. In 871 of the 909 cases of dependent children dealt with by this court in 1931 the child was retained under the care of the probation officer. This public child-caring division is a separate administrative unit but is still maintained under the jurisdiction of the court. A large majority of the dependent children dealt with in 842 cases in San Francisco County were brought before the court in order to obtain county funds for their care. The statutes provide that the court may order the county to pay for the support of any ward of the court needing care. This provision enables the court to provide county funds for the care of children when custody is given to private child-caring agencies. The necessity for court commitment in order to obtain county funds for the support of children similarly affects the number of dependent children dealt with by the courts in counties having a county children's home or a public welfare agency that lacks authority to accept custody of children without commitment, as, for example, in Milwaukee and the District of Columbia. Limitation in county funds may be one of the reasons that no great increases have taken place in dependency cases brought to the juvenile court in 1931.

# CHILDREN INVOLVED IN THE CASES

#### AGE, COLOR, AND NATIVITY

Table 22 gives information as to the age of children dealt with in dependency and neglect cases by 140 courts. Nearly as many girls as boys were dealt with in these dependency and neglect cases, and the children were distributed fairly evenly in the age groups under 14 years. The number who were 14 and 15 years of age was slightly smaller than the number in the lower age groups, and the number 16 years of age or older was very small.

Information as to color and nativity was available for only 77 courts. As is shown in table 23, the great majority of the children concerned in dependency and neglect cases were white. In more than half of the cases the children were white native born of native parentage, the next largest group being white native born of mixed or foreign parentage. The foreign-born group was small. The character of the population served by the court affects the number of cases of children

belonging in these different groups that are brought before the court. Table IX (p. 52), which gives the details for individual courts, shows that nearly two thirds of the cases of foreign-born children were reported by New York City. One or both of the parents were foreign born in more than 50 percent of the cases of white children reported by 6 courts (Bridgeport, Conn.; Lake County, Ind.; Wayne County, Mich.; and Monroe County, Westchester County, and New York City, N.Y.).

Table 22.—Age of children dealt with in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 140 courts during 1931

			dency sud lect cases
	Age of child	Numb	Percent distri- bution
Total cases		22, 31	7
ge reported		21, 74	
Under 2 years. 2 years, under 4 4 years, under 6		2, 75 2, 50 2, 74	2   12 8   18
8 years, under 10		3, 01 2, 14	8 14 7 14
14 years, under 16		1,96	1 8
ige not reported.		67	ı   <u></u>

TABLE 23.—Color, nativity, and parent nativity of boys and girls dealt with in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 77 courts during 1951.

Color, nativity, and parent nativity of child	Deper	cases	negleat
	Total	Воуч	Otrie
Total cases	21, 613	11, 197	10, 416
White	18, 642	9, 605	9, 087
Native	1R, 092	9, 327	8, 765
Native parentage Foreign or mixed parentage Parentage not reported	11, 499 5, 817 776	5, 916 3, 019 392	5, 563 2, 795 854
Foreign born Nativity not reported	279 271	144 134	198 137
Negro	2,886 84 1	1, 545 47	1, 841 37 1

Of the 140 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases, only 77 (75 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information on color and nativity.

The cases of colored children reported included 2,886 cases of Negro children and 84 cases of colored children of other races. Marked variation may be found in different localities in the extent to which dependent Negro children are brought into court. (See table 1X, p. 52.) Ten courts serving areas in which 10 percent or more of the

31

population were Negroes reported at least 100 cases of dependency and neglect. In six of these areas (District of Columbia; Marion County, Ind.; Orleans Parish, La.; Baltimore, Md.; Franklin County, Ohio; and Philadelphia, Pa.) the percentage of Negro children brought before the court was larger, in some courts twice as large, as the percentage of Negroes in the general population. In the four remaining areas (Dade County, Fla.; Fulton County, Ga.; Caddo Parish, La.; and Norfolk, Va.) decidedly less use was made of the court for dependent Negro children in proportion to the number of Negroes in the area.

# PLACE CHILD WAS LIVING WHEN REFERRED TO COURT, AND MARITAL STATUS OF

More than three fourths of the children dealt with in dependency and neglect cases for which information as to the whereabouts of the child was reported were living in their own homes when brought to court. Table 24 shows that most of these children were living with both their own parents or with their mother, a smaller number living with the father or with one parent and a step-parent. In most of the 4,482 cases of children not in their own homes, the child had been living with other family groups, often with relatives.

Table 24 .- Marital status of parents, according to place child was living when referred to court, in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 77 courts during

				Deper	ndency	god beg	lect ca	565	-		
			P	lace chi	ld was l	living w	hen re	ferred t	o cour	t	
Marital status of parents				In ow	n home						
prairies status sir purcuss	Total	Total	With both own par- ents	With moth- er and step- father	With father and step- moth- er	With	With father only		In insti- tu- tion	In other place	Not rn- port- ed
Total cases	21, 613	14, 934	5, 288	454	252	5, 977	2, 1963	3, 526	717	230	2, 19
Married and living together Divorced Mother deserting father. Father deserting mother. Beparated for other reasons. Both parents dead. Father dead. Mother dead. Not married to each other. Other status.	5, 364 1, 130 707 1, 665 3, 635 579 1, 623 2, 502 1, 885 100 2, 423	5, 202 856 613 1, 448 2, 661 1, 381 1, 598 1, 009 3 73	5, 202 2	181 1 1 227 32	204 3	533 61 1, 431 1, 837 1, 154 924	108 552 16 821 1,392 57 2 13	99 212 74 163 801 604 184 750 541 75 123	51 40 18 30 109 43 33 197 224 17	12 15 15 54 27 25 42 16 5	5 5 5 7 2, 161

Of the 140 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases, only 77 furnished information on marital status of parents and place child was living when referred to court.

The marital status of the parents of the children is also shown in table 24. The parents in 28 percent of the cases were married and living together. In 37 percent they were separated for variou reasons, divorce and desertion being the reasons in about one half of these cases. Among other reasons for separation were physical or mental disability or imprisonment of one of the parents. In 25 percent of the cases one or both of the parents were dead, and in 10 percent they were not married to each other.

In 42 percent of the cases in which the parents were not married to each other, and in 36 percent of those in which the mother only was dead, the children were receiving care away from their own homes when brought into court. Nearly half of the children under care of institutions belonged in these two groups. Care of children away from their own homes had been given also in about a fourth of the cases in which the parents were divorced (24 percent) or separated for other reasons (27 percent). Only a small percentage of the children had been separated from the remaining parent in cases in which one parent had deserted or the father had died.

## REASONS FOR REFERENCE AND SOURCES OF REFERENCE TO COURT

Several children in a family may be referred to court at the same time and for the same reason. The families represented, as well as the children's cases, are shown in table 25, each family being counted only once for each time it was dealt with by the court on a new complaint involving one or more of the children. Only cases dealt with by the 77 courts that reported detailed information are included in table 25, as information as to families was not available for the 704 cases reported by the remaining 63 of the 140 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases. These family figures, however, are probably representative, as comparison of children's cases reported by the 77 courts and by the entire 140 courts shows that the percentage distribution of reasons for reference of cases was practically identical in both groups.

TABLE 25.—Reason for reference to court and families represented in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 77 courts during 1931

	Depende	ncy and ne	slect cases
Reason for reference to court		Families r	epresented
Transport for Transport of Court	Total cases	Number	Percent distribu- tion
Total cases	21, 613	11, 353	-
Reason reported	21,607	11, 349	100
Without adequate care or support from parent or guardian	16, 735 1, 352 465 2, 271 759 25	8, 516 762 284 1, 104 672	78 7 10 10
Reason not reported	6	4	

Of the 140 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases, only 77 furnished information on number of families represented.
Less than 1 percent.

Two of the classifications shown in table 25 (abuse or cruel treatment and living under conditions injurious to morals) designate situations almost universally called neglect. Twelve percent of the families were brought into court on these charges. The classifications "without adequate care or support from parent or guardian",

and "abandonment or desertion", which were used for 82 percent of the cases, seem to have been variously interpreted by the different courts. Table X (p. 53), which gives details for individual courts, shows that nearly half of the total number of cases of abandonment and desertion were reported by Philadelphia. It is probable that in other courts many cases involving desertion were classified under the more general heading, as the immediate problem was lack of support. The New York City court having jurisdiction over neglect cases only reported 1,779 cases without adequate care or support (83 percent of its total cases) and 26 cases of abandonment or desertion (1 percent), whereas the Philadelphia court responsible for both neglect and dependency cases reported 1,192 cases under the first of these classifications (68 percent of its total cases) and 358 cases (20 percent) under the second. Physical handicaps of one or more children was the reason for 6 percent of the families coming before the court.

The following list shows the number of families referred to the

courts by different individuals or agencies:

Source of reference	· ·	Number of families
Total		 11, 353
Parents or relatives		 3, 996
Social agency		 3,682
Individual		 1, 205
Police		 1,069
Probation officer		
School department		 409
Other sources		 - 92
Source not reported		 97

It is to be expected that parents or relatives and social agencies would refer most of the dependency and neglect cases. In some localities the court prefers to have such cases investigated first by a social agency so that only those actually needing court action are brought to court. In other localities the court undertakes the initial work and receives complaints from any interested persons, including parents and relatives.

DISPOSITIONS

In more than a third of the dependency cases, as shown in table 26. the court assumed responsibility for the continued care and supervision of the child. Table XI (p. 54) shows, however, that the policies as to retaining responsibility varied greatly in the individual courts. In 8 courts (Mobile County, Ala.; Bridgeport and New Haven, Conn.; Orleans Parish, La.; Buffalo, Érie County, and Rensselaer County, N.Y.; and Fayette County, Pa.) no children were retained under supervision of the court, whereas in 9 courts (District of Columbia; Marion County, Ind.; Wayne County, Mich.; Hennepin County and Ramsey County, Minn.; Allegheny County and Montgomery County, Pa.; Pierce County, Wash.; and Milwaukee County, Wis.) the court retained responsibility for the majority of the cases, varying from more than a half to practically all of the cases. Supervision of the child in his own home or in other family homes by probation officers was used in 4,313 cases (19 percent), nearly half of these cases being in New York City and Allegheny County, Pa. Cooperation between the court and some public or private child-caring agency or institution, whereby the agency or institution or individual provided the care for the child and the court retained responsibility for the

care and for work with the family, was used for 3,417 cases (15 percent). Almost two thirds of the cases in which the child was cared for by cooperative supervision were reported by 7 courts (District of Columbia; Wavne County, Mich.; Hennepin County and Ramsey County, Minn.; New York City, N.Y.; Multnomah County, Oreg.; and Milwaukee County, Wis.).

TABLE 26.—Disposition and manner of handling dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 140 courts during 1931

		Depe	ndency at	id neglect	. cases	
	To	tal	om	cini	Unoff	Icini :
Disposition of case	Number	Porcent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution
Total casts.	22, 317		17, 761		4, 556	
Disposition reported	22, 316	100	17, 760	100	4, 556	100
Child kept under supervision of court	7, 730	35	6, 705	38	1,024	27
Probation officer supervising	4, 313 1, 579 1, 834	19 7 8	3, 464 1, 444 1, 758	20 8 10	849 95 80	19
Child not kept under supervision of court	13, 556	61	10, 193	87	3, 363	71
Case dismissed or adjusted	5, 090	23	2, 545	14	2, 545	50
Committed to:  8tata institution Other institution Public department Other agency Individual	244 2, 629 700 2, 733 438	1 12 3 12 2	244 2, 629 700 2, 733 438	1 15 4 15 2		
Referred without commitment to: Institution Agency or individual	255 978	1	201 394	1 2	84 582	1:
Referred-to other courtOther disposition of case	158 331	1	57 250	(7)	101 81	
Case held open without further action	1,030	. 5.	801	5	169	'
Disposition not reported.	. 1		. 1		-	

<sup>1 47</sup> courts reported unofficial cases.

Among the cases for which the courts did not retain responsibility were 5,090 (23 percent) that were dismissed after a warning had been given or some adjustment of the problem had been made and 1,030 (5 percent) in which the court held the case open but anticipated no further need for action. In a few courts such disposition had been made in one third to more than one half of the cases, whereas in other courts definite action had been taken in a large majority of the cases. Although an equal number of official and unofficial cases had been dismissed or adjusted, such cases constituted 56 percent of the unofficial cases but only 14 percent of the official cases.

Commitment to child-earing agencies or institutions or to individuals was made in 6,744 cases (30 percent), and the child was referred to such agencies or persons without commitment in 1,233 cases (6 percent). Table XI (p. 54) shows that there was wide variation in the courts as to the use of commitment or referral of children to institutions or agencies. In a few localities, notably Mobile, Ala.; San

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1 percent.

Francisco County, Calif.; Buffalo, Syracuse, Monroe County, and Rensselaer County, N.Y.; and Fayette County, Pa., it is evident that few children had been brought into court in cases of dependency or neglect, unless there was need for court authority for transfer of custody to an institution or agency.

# OTHER TYPES OF CHILDREN'S CASES

Twenty-four courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population. and 11 serving less populous areas reported other types of children's cases dealt with during the year in addition to delinquency, dependency, and neglect cases. (See table I, p. 38.) Nearly two thirds of the 1,116 cases reported as "special proceedings" had been dealt with by the court in Philadelphia, Pa. The largest number of cases (364) were concerned with the commitment of feeble-minded children to institutions, or with making other provisions for the care of these children. The next largest group (293) involved children dealt with as material witnesses; such cases were reported by only five courts (Fulton County, Ga.; New York City and Westchester County, N.Y.; Hamilton County, Ohio; and Philadelphia, Pa.) Petitions for adoption had been under consideration in 226 cases, of which all but 25 were heard in the Philadelphia court.34 The question of custody of the child was the major problem in 183 cases. Some of these involved the appointment of a guardian and others the settlement of disputes as to custody. Other types of problems under the jurisdiction of the court were involved in 50 cases, including granting permission for a minor to marry or a boy to enlist in the Army or Navy.

# CASES OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION

Cases of children discharged from supervision were reported by 34 courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population and by 67 courts serving areas with smaller population. These courts terminated supervision of 13,150 cases of delinquent children, 4,192 cases of dependent and neglected children, and 14 cases of other types. This last group has not been included in the following discussion or in tables 27 or 28 but is included in table I (p. 38). In a large majority of these cases the children had been placed under official supervision, but 740 cases of delinquency and 343 cases of dependency and neglect had been dealt with unofficially.<sup>35</sup>

# REASONS FOR DISCHARGE, AND CONDUCT WHILE UNDER SUPERVISION

Table 27 gives information as to the reasons the children were discharged from supervision. In the largest percentage of delinquency cases (64) and of dependency and neglect cases (62) the children were discharged because of satisfactory conduct or because conditions had improved. Fulfillment of a particular court order or expiration of a definite period of supervision were the reasons for discharge in

23 Information as to the method of dealing with supervision cases was not available for Philadelphia, Pa., or for the State of Connecticut, exclusive of Bridgeport.

12 percent of the delinquency cases but for only 2 percent of the dependency and neglect cases. Placement of children under supervision for a definite period of time is a procedure used by a few courts but not by others. More than two-thirds of all delinquency cases so dealt with were reported by the courts in Hudson County and Mercer County, N.J., and Philadelphia, Pa. (See table XII, p. 56.) In 16 percent of the delinquency cases, and in 26 percent of the dependency and neglect cases, failure of the child to improve satisfactorily in conduct while under supervision, or continuance of unsatisfactory conditions affecting him, resulted in commitment to an institution or agency for further supervision, or in a decision to discharge the child in spite of unsatisfactory conduct or conditions as further supervision seemed undesirable. Reference to another court, inability to locate the child, removal from jurisdiction of the court, and other reasons

TABLE 27.—Reason for discharge in cases of delinquent and of dependent and neglected children discharged from supermision by 101 courts during 1931.

were reported as the cause of discharge in 9 percent of the delinquency

cases and in 10 percent of the dependency and neglect cases. (See table

XII (p. 56) and XIII (p. 57).)

	Canes of	children d super	llschn <del>rge</del> d vision	from
Reason for discharge	Della	quent		dent and ected
	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution
Total cases.	13, 150		4, 192	
ason reported	13, 142	100	4, 189	10
Conduct of child satisfactory or conditions improved	8, 384	64	2, 578	
Expiration of period specified by court.  Order of court fulfilled.  Conduct of child or conditions unsatisfactory but further	1, 279 245	10	60 36	
supervision not advised.	249	2	119	
Child committed or referred to an institution.	1, 572	12 (	492	1
Child committed or referred to an agency or individual	210	2	471	
Referred to other court	111	1	57	
of court	490	4.	258	
Other reason	540	- 1	118	
ason not reported	8		3	

<sup>1</sup> Of the 101 courts reporting supervision cases, 96 courts reported delinquency cases and 54 reported dependency and neglect cases.

Information was received from 57 courts as to whether complaints of misconduct of the children had been received during the time that they were under supervision by the court. Of 9,618 cases of delinquency for which this information was given, complaints had been received in only one fifth (1,900 cases).

These same 57 courts also reported on changes that had been made in the type of supervision given. Information on this item was more complete, being available for all the 11,046 cases of delinquency reported. Changes in the type of supervision had been made in 859 cases, nearly three fourths of these being reported by the District of Columbia; Hennepin County, Minn.; and New York City. In the largest number of cases (387) the child, although under supervision

ii The courts were instructed to report cases as "adoption proceedings" only if the juvenile court had the authority to grant or deny adoption petitions. In a number of the cases reported as dependency or neglect the court took some part in adoption proceedings, such as giving consent to adoption or declaring a child eligible tor adoption, although the adoption was actually granted in another court.

of the court, had been placed under care of an institution or agency and after a period of intensive care had been returned to his home under supervision of the probation officer. In 125 cases the child had been under care of the probation officer but was transferred to an institution or agency for care until the time of discharge. Transfer of supervision from an agency or individual to an institution, or the reverse, had been used in 7 cases. More than one change in type of supervision had been necessary in 340 cases.

### LENGTH OF TIME UNDER SUPERVISION

The length of time that the children were under supervision in delinguency and in dependency and neglect cases is shown in table 28. In two thirds of the dependency and neglect cases and in nearly three fourths of the delinquency cases the child had been under supervision less than a year, the larger number for less than 6 months. Some interesting differences are to be found in tables XIV and XV (pp. 58 and 59) in the length of the period of supervision in individual courts. In all the cases of delinquent children discharged by three courts 30 (Mobile County, Ala.; Dade County, Fla.; and Syracuse, N.Y.) the children had been under supervision less than one year. Supervision of children for periods of three or more years was reported, however, by a number of courts. The majority of cases of delinquent children under supervision for this length of time had been under care of three courts (Mercer County, N.J.; Montgomery County, Ohio; and Philadelphia, Pa.). Supervision had been extended through three or more years in a number of dependency and neglect cases in San Francisco County, Calif.; Wayne County, Mich.: Hennepin County. Minn.; and Philadelphia, Pa.

TABLE 28.—Length of time child was under supervision in cases of delinquent and of dependent and neglected children discharged from supervision by 101 courts during 1931.

	Case	s of childre supe	n disebarg rvision	ed from
Duration of supervision	Della	quent		lent and ected
	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution
Total cares	13, 150		4, 192	
Duration reported	13, 148	100	4, 191	100
Less than 6 months. 6 months, less than 1 year. 1 year, less than 18 months. 18 months, less than 2 years. 2 years, less than 3. 3 years or more.	4, 500 2, 245 609	38 : 34 17 5 4	1, 673 1, 105 516 270 356 272	40 20 12 0
Duration not reported	2		- 1	

Of the 101 courts reporting supervision cases, 96 reported delinquency cases and 54 reported dependency and neglect cases.

# SOURCE TABLES

The one child discharged from supervision in Payette County, Ps., had been under supervision less than a year

TABLE HA .- Age limitation of original court jurisdiction and age of boys dealt with

in delinquency cases disposed of by 43 courts serving specified areas and 96 courts

Table I .- Number of boys' and girls' delinquency, dependency and neglect, and special-proceedings cases disposed of, and number of cases of children discharged from supervision, by 43 courts serving specified areas and 126 courts serving wher areas during 1931

JUVENILE-COURT STATISTICS, 1931

Area served by court   Total   Boys   Girls   Total   Girls   G	areas auring 1951	<u> </u>											
Total cases	Area served by court	Delli	ոգսբոբ	2. cuse:	s De	reglert reglert	cuses	ı sı			disc	lintge	d from
State lotals:		Tota	Boys	Oirls	Tot	nl Boy	rs (Alri	s Tota	al Boy	s (Hrl	s Tota	nl Bo	elijo sv
State totals:	Total cases	. 50, 88	0 51, 278	8,60	2 22, 3	17 11, 5	55 10, 70	12 1, 1	10 15	1 2	28 17. 3!	x 13, 0	85 4, 271
Ulah		4 21	7 609	51	7	2	20 20	.,	~	-	-		
More Population	AREAS WITH 100,000 OR	2, 93.							Ġ.	4			
California   San Diego County   1,817   1,384   233   349   152   197   29   16   13   202   152   56   58   58   58   58   58   58   58	MORE POPULATION	- 53, 10		-	. ]	- 1		J	35 10	1 21			
San Francisco County   Cos   486	California:		1	l	1	1	1	1		∴.		1	1
Bridgeport (city)	San Francisco County_	621											
New Haven (city)	Bridgeport (city)										., .,		
Florida: Dada County	New Haven (city)			27	16	[9] 6	3 4	6			_ 20	5 11	12 13
Georgia: Fulton County	Florids: Dade County	- 1,027							2	1			
Marion County	Ueorgia: Fulton County Indiana:	1, 180	500						i	1			
Louislans: Caddo Parish	Lake County	350 617	221 404						6 (	ß			
Caddo Parish	10 WR: FOR County	457							5	i			
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	Orleans Parish					5 6			5	1	i		
Rent County	Maryland: Baltimore (city)	į.	1 1		1	1			2 1	1	20	20	0 64
Henneyin County	Kent County	507									1		
Ramsey County	Minnesota:						1		-				539
Hildson County	Ramsey County												
New York:   Buffalo (city)	Hudson County					.				<b> </b>			
Second County	New York:		l l								1		1
Monree County	Effe County (exclusive	'	· 1	ľ		ł				•		1	
Renselaer County	Monroe County	224	190	34	192	RE	103				135	308	21
Syracuse (city)	Renselaer County	243						143	50	84			
Ohlic   Franklin County   1,855   1,579   276   729   385   344   15   8   7	Syracuse (city)	272	250	16	110	54	62	i		i	11	Ì	2
Hamilton County	Ohlo:		1	- 1						28	238	212	26
Manoning County	Hamilton County	2,550	1, 941	600	371	182	. 189			20 20	164	120	38
County	Montgomery County		360										
Pennsylvania:   Allegheny County   R53   721   132   909   469   446	County	1, 247	1, 110							Ĭ			
Fayette County	Allegheny County	J	1	- 1					1 1		0.1		
Philadelphia (city and county)	Fayette County			11	4	3	1	1			i		i
South Carolins: Greenville County	Philadelphia (city and ]		. }	- 1.	3 854	Ì			(6)	(0)	1 220	020	401
Utah: Third District     1,140     978     171     172     92     80     4     1     3     227     181     46       Virginia: Norfolk (city)     728     695     133     159     73     86     2     1     1     231     197     34       Washington:     128     84     44     48     20     28     1     1     1       Spokane County     621     530     91     174     83     91     25     11     14       Wisconsin: Milweukee     3, 525     3, 022     503     1, 216     627     549     1     1     918     598     320	South Carolina: Greenville		- 1								· 1		
Pierce County	Utah: Third District Virginia: Norfolk (city) Washington:	1. 140 729	978 595	171	172 159	92	80	4			227	181	46
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County 3,525 3,022 503 1,216 627 589 1 1 918 508 320	Pierce County							1 25		14			
REAS WITH LESS THAN	County	3, 525	3. 022	503				- 1		]	918	598	320
	LREAS WITH LESS THAN	6, 777	5, 804	971	2, 327	.1, 194	1, 133			11			

<sup>\*</sup> Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000

4 Not semmetely reported.

serving other areas during 1931 1 Boys' delinquency cases Age limi-Age of boy tation of Area served by court aricinal court invis-Total der yenra, years, years, diction under under under years years and 51, 278 2, 939 6, 542 12, 135 20, 048 5, 102 3, 259 228 Total cases '..... Etate totals 387 134 Under 16. 3, 698 Connecticut. 371 2.11 457 Under 18. Utah..... AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE 15, 472 2, 490 5, 692 10, 702 18, 161 POPULATION ..... Alahama; Mobile County .... Under 16. Callfornia: 1, 384 San Diego County ... Under 21. 171 San Francisco County ... Connecticut: Bridgeport (city)...... Hartford (city)..... New Haven (city)..... Under 16. 204 188 122 370 624 District of Columbia Under 17. GGR 109 220 54 323 200 438 31 63 119 Florida: Dada County ...... Under 16. Georgia: Fulton County ..... Indiana: Lake County ....-Marion County Under 18 Iows: Polk County ..... Louislana: Caddo Parish..... Under 17. 337 32 271 180 770 Under 16. COL 2, 615 Michigan: Kent County.... Under 17. 17 283 628 1, 132 Wayno County 2.664 Minnesota 191 Under 18. 301 194 Hennepln County\_\_\_\_\_ Rainsey County ...... New Jersey: Hudson County..... 704 Under 16. 249 Mercer County ..... New York: 309 624 Buffalo (city)..... Erie County (exclusive of 12 28 782 24 338 1.837 New York (city) do.....do....do.... 104 141 Ohio: Franklin County..... 637 564 504 Under 18.. Hamilton County..... 175 Mahoning County.....do..... 128 352 Montgomery County .... 175 1, 110 Oregon: Mulinomah County. Pennsylvania: Allegheny County.....
Fayetta County....
Montgomery County...
Philadelphia (city and 19 Under 16. 37 348 2,920 841 6, 524 478 1,059 1, 697 South Carolina: Greenvilla County Utali: Third District 181 129 Under 18., 162 151 Virginia: Norfolk (city) ......

23 174 116

800

123

594

502

27

850 1, 433

148 267 512

.... do....

Washington:

Pierce County.

Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwankee Coun

POPULATION....

AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000

population according to the 1930 census

2 Exclusive of the totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and

Includes 707 cases for one court which did not report boys' and girls' cases separately.

t Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000

population according to the 1930 census.

By Exclusive of the Lotals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and

TABLE IIn.—Age limitation of original court jurisdiction and age of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 43 courts serving specified areas and 67 courts serving other areas during 1931.

	<del></del>	-,							<del></del>	
					dirls' d	leling	пепсу	cases		
	Age limi-	1				Ag	e of gir	1		
Area served by court	original court ju- risdiction	Tota	Un- der 10 year	year:	12 years un- der 14	14 year 11n- der 16		s years	18 years and over	Ag no re- por ed
Total cases 1		8, 602	2009	459	1, 420	1, 021	-	847	86	
tate totals:	ŀ		-	-	-		_'====	= =-=		
ConnecticutUtsh	Under 18.	390		61 14	125 84	241 136			2	
REAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION.		7, 631	220	389	1, 244	3, 628	1, 167	768	83	,
Alabama: Mobile County California:	Under 16	18			8	7	-	-	1	
San Diego County	Under 21	233	21	13	30	63	45	42	١ ,,	
San Diego County	do	140	i	Ĭ,	ii	44	30	27	18 19	
Bridgeport (city)	Under 16	69	5	١.,			1 - 1	"		
Bridgeport (city) Hartlord (city) New Haven (city) District of Columbia	do	92	8	10	25 23	29 57	3	·		
New Haven (city)	do	23		i	Ϋ́	19	1 .			
District of Columbia. Florida: Dade County	Under 17	250	15	9	81	130	53	i		
Ocorgia: Fulton County	do Under 16_	110 187	8	18	19 59	48	20	2	1	
Indiana:		101	l "	10	DA	92	9	1		
	Under 18	129	1	3	17	58	23	27		
Iowa: Polk County	do	213 97	1	20	32	.75	49	30		
Louislana:		97	•	1	16	41	25	7 ].		
Caddo Parish	Under 17	61		1	. 1	14	3	3	- 1	3
Orleans Parish	Under 16	84	4	4	17	35	20	2	i	•,
DISCRIPANT I		269	- 8	29	71	120	24	12	1	
Kent County	Under 17_	76	1		10	33	25	2	- 1	
Wayne County	do	301		7	37	185	70	i i		
		213	. !							
Hennepln County	onder 18	99	1	3	19	70 36	48 25	63	3	- 1
Man letter:	- 1	- 1		- 1	"	34,	2.7	29  .		
Hudson County Mercer County	Under 16.	176	9	14	38	114	1			
New York:		7.2	4	5	15	25	2			1
	. do	94	4		15	67	1	- 1	1	
Buffalo (city) Eric County (exclusive of Buffalo)	do	14		i	3	10	1		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Monroe County	do	34				- 1				
Monroe County	- 40	893	· <u>2</u> j	52	10	19	8			1
Rensselner County	.do	48		3	7	26	12			. 8
Byracuse (city)	- do	16		2 /	3	11 /				
		1.0	1	2	6	35	.14	i		
Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County	Under 18.	276	4	8	35	103	72	50	2	2
Mahoning County	do	609	.6	20	79	203	351	114	21	15
Montgomery County	do	365 218	16	18	43	145	81	57	1	. 5
Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	.dv	137	il	5	33	88 55	39 20	30 27	1	3
t citildatautius.		1	- 1	- 1	- 1		-"	- "	- 1	o
Fryelle County	Under 16.	132	2	5	24	81	6	10	4 1	
	.do	11 .		·i	1	10 -				
Philadelphia (city and	.do	860	43	64	170	563	7			19
county).				- 1			1		•	2 17
County.	-do	10	1	5	5	5	-			
Utah: Third District [	Inder 18.	171	- 5	4	20	47	53	39	1	2
AUTION: MADESON (CITA)	-do	133	4	7	25	40	26	20	1	2 5
Washington:	.do	- 1	- 1	- 1		- 1				
		44			4	24	9	6	1	
Pierce County	do	01		1 /	10 !					
Pierce County	.do	91 . 803	·-ii-	11	10 36	35 155	20	17	2	
Pierce County Spokane County	.do		11	1	36	35 155 393	20 144 187	17 142 70	3	2

<sup>1</sup> Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.

1 Exclusive of the totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

TABLE IIIA.—Color, nativity, and parent nativity of boys dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 41 courts serving specified areas, and 38 courts serving other areas during 1931.

				Boys' de	linquenc	y cases			
		,		White	hoys				
Area served by court			1	Notine	1		Ī	Col	Boy who:
	Total	Total	Native, native parent- age	Native, foreign or mixed parent-	Native, parent- nea not re- ported	For- eign born	Nativ- ity not re- ported	ored hoys	not r
				nge					
Total cases 1	47, 956	38, 959	17,877	15, 752	1, 853	742	2, 735	8, 952	
ate total: Utah	2, 545	2, 539	2, 108	300	19	22		6	
POPULATION	44, 514	35, 945	15, 308	15, 373	1,821	721	2, 722	8, 584	
Alabama; Mobile County	142	80	79	1				62	
California: Ban Diego County	1, 384	1, 352	954	310 179	25 58	60 21	73	32 14	
San Francisco County	486 376	472 343	131	266	19	21	1	13	
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city). District of Columbia	1, 668	630	633	64	35	i	3	1.032	
Florida: Dade County	1 498	401	379	19	1	1	1	97 601	
Georgia: Fulton County	668	308	308			l			l
Indiana:	221	187	50	128	1	8		14	
Marion County	404	270 317	264 270	47	·	1		134	
Iowa: Polk County Louisiana:	360	317	210	``					
Caddo Parish	277	164	155		8	[ <u>.</u>	4	113	[
Orleans Parish	840	383	280 838	653	276	- 6 12	26	457 833	
Maryland; Baltimore (city)	2,615	1, 782	(4.57)	0.53	2""	<b>'</b> ^			
Michigan: Kent County	431	398	267	125	4	1	.!!	23	ļ
Wayne County	2, 004	2, 1/2	553	1, 402	28	185	44	483	
Minnesota:	990	971	569	388	2	10	2	19	l
Hennepin County Ramsey County	310	305	219	80	i	5			
New Jersey:					1	٠.,	1	87	i
Hudson County	1,520	1, 433	350 67	1, 049 273		34		50	
Mercer County New York:	3#1	331	0.	1 2		_			
Ruffalo (clt v)	1, 118	1,047	275	735	1	26		71	
Etie County fercingive or			53	115	1	2	1	9	1
Buffelo)	173	171	81	103		8		1	
New York (city)	6, 416	5,701	1, 423	4,071	24	162	21	715	
Renssolaer County	195	193	127	186		8		12	
Syracuse (city) Westchester County	255 338	241	74	214	16	10		24	
Oblo:				1	i				
Franklin County	1, 579	1, 188	1,079	96 74	677	4 8	8	391 625	
Hamilton County Mahoning County	1,941	1,316	554 252	702	146	10	283	205	
Montgomery County	300	293	243	39	12	1 2		64	
Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	1,110	1,095	761	240	. 24	28	42	15	
Pennsylvania:	721	.000	190	400	8	ı	1	121	l
Allegheny CountyFnyetta County	55	51	33	16		2		4	
Montgomery County	65	57	∵ 33	24			·	8	
Philadelphia (city and	6, 824	4, 787	982	1,566	19	49	2,171	1, 737	ļ
South ('arolina: Greenville	V, 024	1 " " "	1	1 .,	1	"			1
County	75	46	45	284	;;-			29	
Utah; Third District	978 595	976 306	696 292	254 13	17	l		289	
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	9113		1 ****	••					
Washington: Pierce County	84	82	72	10				3	<b>-</b> -
Spokane County	530	524	405	108	394	55	34	88	
Wisconsin: Milwackee County	3, 022	2, 934	1, 163	1, 288	139-4	00	"	- 60	[
REAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000	1			Ì ·					l
POPULATION	3, 442	3, 014	2, 569	379	32	21	13	428	i

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of the total for Utah, which is included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

Table IIIn.—Color, nativity, and parent nativity of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 41 courts serving specified areas and 31 courts serving other areas during 1931

				Olris'	delinque	ncy case	15		
				Wh	ite girls				
Area served by court	Total	Total	Native native parent age	loreig or	nge not	For-	not	Col- ored girls	Oiris whose color was not ra- ported
Total cases !	8, 154	6, 247	3, 493	2,05	3 24:	3 110	327	1, 900	1
State total: Utah	390	386	316	64		3		4	
AREAS WITE 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	7, 516	5. 700	3, 022	2,001	241	111	325	1, 815	
Alabama: Mobile County	18	8	8					10	
San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut Bridgeport (city) District of Columbia	233 140 69 259	224 136 62 54	154 37 12 49	54 47 48 5	17	19	1 16	9 4 7 205	
Florida: Dade County	110 187 129	83 71 102	79 71 34	62	1	5	3	27 116 27	
Marion Countylows: Polk County Louislann: Caildo Parish	213 97 61	126 88	120 82	4		ļ <u>.</u>		87 11	
Orleans Parish	84 209	39 27 124	37 19 65	1 29	2 1 30	i	5	57 145	
Kent County	76 301	70 256	45 93	23 129	8	15	11	- 6 45	
Hennepln County Ramsey County New Jersey: Hudson County	213 99 176	200 90 165	104 71 52	93 19 112	2	1		13	••••
New York: Buffalo (clty)	52 94	42 87	6	36		2		11 10 7	****
Buffalo)	14 34	18	6 9	7 21		3		1	
New York (city) Rensselaer County Byracuse (city) Westchester County Obio:	883 48 16 69	742 47 16 51	208 37 6 12	494. 10 10 35	4 i	30		141 1 8	
Franklin County Itamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	276 609 366 218 137	193 407 286 169 132	174 382 38 142 108	13 11 78 15 8	5 14 12 8 4	8 1 3	1 150 3 9	83 202 79 49 5	1
Allegheny County  Fayetta County  Montgomery County  Philadelphia (city and	132 11 9	105 10 7	47 0 6	58 4 2				27 1 2	
South Carolina: Greenville	80/3	577	185	270	. 2	2	118	289	•
County Utah: Third District Virginia: Norfolk (city) Washington:	171 133	170 70	125	39 4	6			f3 .	•••••
Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County.	91 503	41 89 481	29 71 192	11 17 168	110	1 . 3	8	3 2 22	
POPULATION THAN 100,000	638	547	471	67	2	δ	2	91	

 <sup>1</sup> Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.
 1 Exclusive of the total for Utah, which is included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

TABLE IV.—Source of reference to court of delinquency cases disposed of by 41 courts serving specified areas and 38 courts serving other areas during 1981

				Del	Inquer	cy cas	65			
				Bou	ce of r	eferenc	e to co	nırt	····	
Area served by court		<b> </b>	-3	: a .	-	=_	24		u .	e è
	-	8	chool depart- ment	D D	t h e court	ocia agency	Parents or rela-	ther indi- ridual	t h e source	Source not re-
	Total	Police	29 E	Pro tio	0 3	0 g	£ 9 3	0 4 7.5	o s	8
Total cases 1	56, 110	35, 478	4, 046	3, 099	393	779	4, 008	7, 259	302	1
nte total: Utah	2, 935	1,048	617	561	11	8	154	587	49	
REAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU-		22 044	3, 412	2, 351	342	742	4, 413	6, 529	242	1
LATION	52, 030	33, 864	3, 114				l——			
Alahama: Mobile County	100	- 54	27	3	1	7	25	37	2	
San Diego County	1,017	874	139	14	170	16 19	154	207	43	
San Francisco County	020 445	401 296	35 39	53	19	12	25	66	3	<b> </b> .
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) District of Columbia	1, 927	1, 326	l t	233	2	4	227 115	133	24	ļ
Florida: Dade County	1, 180	189 715	112	113	5	4	67	234		Í
Georgia: Fulton CountyIndiana:	i .	•	ļ	13	5	18	45	39		
Lake County	350 617	130	100	1 13	] 3	107	125	260	·ii	
Marion County	457	186	75	1		9	48	137	, 1	
Louisiana:	338	139	. 2	41		2	.39	91		
Caddo Parish	924	27	l	891			1	3		
Orleans Parish	2, 884	2, 511	99	9	2	71 5	146 52	34 54	3	
Kent County	507 2,965	354 2, 112	28 302	10	1	96	137	260	155	
Minnesota:	1, 203	802	29	12		29	141	171	10	
Ramsey County	409	310	2			ß	20	69	2	
New Jersey: Hudson County	1,696	697	310	88	1	47	100	428	14	
Mercer County	443	327	23	19		3	- 30	41		
New York: Buffalo (city)	1, 212	1, 123		15		6	59	7	1	
Eria County (exclusive of	187	107	14	10		1	6	49		
Buffalo)	224	129	1 1	2	3	24	31	37 1, 744		
New York (city) Rensselser ('ounty	7, 299 213	4, 257 72	108	3	3	- 61 11	1, 102 17	27		
Byracuse (city)	272	230	io.	i		ı	7	22	1	
Westchester County	397	183	82			. 20	31	80	1	
Ohlo:	1, 855	1,036	152	113	13	28	158	338	11	
Franklin County	2, 550	1,800	102	13	- 50	72	205 186	224 420	3	
Mahoning County	1,979	897 172	148	15 23	8 34	24 19	180	420 96	3	
Montgomery County Oregon: Montthough County	578 1, 247	901	48	20	3	27	80	150	11	
Pennsylvania:		ŀ			4	7	151	6	ŀ	
Allegheny CountyFayette County	853 60	194 52	68	417	•	i	12	i		l
Montgomery County	74	62	6			2	4			
Phliadelphla (city and		. ~.	236	2		35	434	403	5	
Bouth Carolina: Organville	7, 390	ft, 275	ZH)							
County	91	66	6	: 2	1	3	102	206	1 11	l
Utah: Third District Virginia: Norfolk (city)	1, 149 729	584 446	223 48	61	5	6	- 44	115		
Washington: Pierce County	128	91	11		6		8	43	8	
Spokane County	621	482	39 205	5 79	6	19 15	27 72	134		- <del></del> -
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	3, 525	3, 013	203	,,,			"			
REAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPU-	4, 080	1, 614	634	748	51	37	195	730	60	
LATION	4,080	1,614	634	748	51	37	195	730	00	L

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1030 census.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of the total for Utah, which is included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

Table V.—Place of care of child pending hearing or disposition in delinquency cases disposed of by 41 courts serving specified areas and 38 courts serving other areas during 1931.

	ī	7		Deline	mency	cases	====		∞ ಗರ್ಷ- ೯: ಫ
		ı	Det	ention o			or lon	ver in	1
	1	-			specific	d place	3	F(1 1)	Not re-
Area served by court	Total	Node		-		Jail	ļ.,	<b></b>	wheth-
	กหรอร	tentio	home	Deten	Other Insti-	polic	Othe		tention
		-	or othe family home	11 3	tution		01	not re Porte	
Total cases !	56, 110	33, 804	193	13, 902	4, 888	1, 429	207	2	1, 636
State total Utah	2, 935		- 1===		4	72	-1	~	. = 9
ARRAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU-				L		l	1	1 .	
LATION	52,030	30, 500		13, 607	4, 857	1, 257	44	2	
Alabama: Mobile County California:	160	F.3	1	85		. 10			1
San Diego County	1, 817	1,059 262	2	4,52 331	10	77 26	ļ		. 17
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city)	445	320		122	2	1			
District of Columbia Florida: Dade County	1, 927	1,509		412	- 4			. 1	1
Georgia: Fulton County	1, 186	566 694	2	483	3	34			1 2
Indiana: Lake County	350	189	2	145	3				
Marion County	017	204	î	384	3	8 2	1	1	24
Iowa: Polk County	457	222	3	197	5	30			
Caddo Parish	339	88	3	41	3	10			193
Orleans Parish.  Maryland: Baltimore (city).	924 2.884	405 2, 702	4		516				2
Michigan:	4.~~	2, 1112	1		165	,	'		Я
Kent County	507 2.965	303	15	198	4				2
Minnesota:	2,140	1, 173	10	1,771	3				3
Hennepin County	1, 203	1,003	- 51		5	120			15
Ramsey County	409	247			91	70			.'
Hudson County	1, 696	994		951	4				7
Mercer County New York:	443	334		.59			••••	· <del>-</del>	
Duffsio (city)	1, 212	815		396	1				
Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo)	187	127	3		57			<u></u>	
Monroe County	221	91			133				
New York (city) Rensselaer County	7, 290	3, 665 152	2		-3, 593 76				39 15
Syracuse (city)	272	35		235					2
Westchester County Ohlo:	397	254	1		118		21		
Franklin County	1, 855	8/12	2	719		304	1		27
Hamilton County	2, 550 1, 979	1, 321	1	1, 143	7 2	75	ı		69
Montgomery County	578 1, 247	360		145	1	65	2		5
Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	1, 247	819		187	20	183	2		36
Allegheny County	853	50		393		.1			409
Fayette County	68 74	48 9	2	63	1	17			
Philadelphia (city and	7 200			1					
South Carolina: Oreen ville	7, 390	5, 105	26	1, 526	17		11		705
County	91	70		::	2	18			1
Utah: Third District Virginia: Norfolk (city)	1, 149 728	957 353	3	154 295	2	28   80			5 6
Washington:	- 1	I	- 1		- 1				
Pierce County Spokane County	129 621	360		78 207	2	29 48			4
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	3, 525	1, 692		1, 819	ĭ		1		12
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPU-	4 000	2 200		00.5		,		ł	
LATION	4, 090	3, 205	52	295	- 31	171	223		13

Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.
 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 held in jails or police stations.
 Includes a few cases of children cared for part of the time in jails or police stations and part of the time leaving the part of the time.

TABLE VIA.—Reason for reference to court in boys' delinquency cases disposed of by 43 courts serving specified areas and 96 courts serving other areas during 1931.

				Bo	ys' de	rlinqu	nncy	CRSO	5			
				R	eason	for re	deren	ne to	courf			
Area served by court	Total	Stealing	Act of careless- ness of ma-	Traffe violation	Truancy	Running swsy	Ungovernable	Sex offense	Injury to parson	Use, possession, or sale of II- quor or drugs	Other reason	Reason not re-
Total cases 1	51, 278	23, 115	13, 706	1, 625	2, 092	3, 123	3, 049	812	1,304	397	1,078	
ate totals:				22	132	125	161	70	84		180	
Connecticut	3, 699 2, 545	1, 717	1, 222 552	69	346		60	40	68	75	48	
REAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POP-	`											
ULATION		20, 510		1, 478	2, 504	2, 934	2, 909	704	1,094	302	940	<u> </u> _
Alahama: Mobile County	142	78	14		32	7	4		7			
San Diego County	1,384	467	214	270	74		124	30	8	10	38	۱
8an Francisco County Connecticut:	486	310	\ 2	153	32	1	53	22	۰,		•	1
Bridgeport (city)	376	188	110	2			24	12	. 3		.2	١
Hartford (city)	612 346	221 221	267 46	]	16 9	l n	29 13	14	5	·····i	18 37	1:
District of Columbia	1, 669	841	387	105		35	137	. 10	40	10	16	100
Florida: Dada County	498	177   573	128 240		54 19		85 50	14	10	27	n	<u> </u>  ::
Indiana:	221	110	31		40	,	18	10				l
Lake County	404	270	32	3	2	6	80	5	4	i	i	ļ::
Marion County	360	100	85	17	- 13	13	49	12	1	1	6	۱
Louisiana: Caddo Parish	277	110	63	22	5	24	11	1	29	2		Ĺ
Orleans Parish	840	423	216	17 10	127	2 11	108	7 14	62 41	4	1 12	Į
Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan:	2, 515	817	1, 413	10	121	<b>'</b> ''	1.14		"		12	
Kent County	431	243	62	- 69	25 250	1 32	25 125	64 64	8 92	1 5	1 8	
Wayne County	2,664	1,750	295	53	23,07	32	120		i .	}	٥	1
Henneply County	990 310	500 193	170 29	163	13	7	77 18	17 5	24 3	13	10	
Ramsey County		Ì	-	3,	'	'						Γ.
Hudson County	1, 520 391	655 237	306 82		200 29	25	152 21	23	54 19	1	5	1
Mercer County New York:	1	i			} .	1			]			ļ
Buffalo (city)	1, 118	682	321	2		36	45	6	14		2	]
Erlo County (exclusive of Buffalo)	173	79	49	2	4	19	7	4	- 6		- 3	١.,
Monroe County	6,416	130	21	25	- 63	514	11 451	63	260		277	
New York (city)	195	2, 573 69	2, 112 11		R	13	12		1 4			1
Byracusa (city)	256 338	183 205	47 34	10	. 58 . 68	i	3 13	j	12			ŀ
Ohlo:	Į.		_						1		10	]
Franklin County	1,570	702 955	350 333	32 134	140 10		66 54	62 34 25	17 22	20 28	104	
Mahoning County	1,613	551	498	22	232	121	71	25	41	3	49	۱
Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	360 1,110	143 505	हत 25×	29	89 35	35 61	20 62	7 28	7 20	. 13	41	
Pennsylvania;	l						-	11		1		
Allegheny County Fayetto County	721 55	352 45	76		115	38	122	4				::
Montgomery County	65	55	2		, 1		. 8		2			
Philadelphia (city and coun- ty)	6, 524	2, 167	2, 673	7	183	689	315	50	142	32	257	١.,
South Carolina; Orcenville	ļ	50		' '		0	,		2	2		
County	75 978	499	150	17	147	57	34	ïi	6	20	31	
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	595	264	112	59	34	214	28	б	31	35		
Washington: Pierce County	R4	6.3	11		2	2	4	1		1		١
Spokane County,	530	233	640	60 259	11 142	49 286	112 112	13 95	52	21 22	8	
Wisconsin: Milwankee County, REAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000	3, 022	1, 374	1541	200	'3'	200	432	F-17	``*	"		Γ
	t .	1		147	,	187	239	108	220	95	132	

Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.

PExclusive of totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and

Inclines a few cases of children hold in more than one place of care but in places other than detention homes, jails, or police stations.

Exclusive of the total for Utah, which is included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

other courts,

Table VII.—Reason for reference to court in girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 45 courts serving specified areas and 67 courts serving other areas during 1931.

				()	irls'	deling	nency	CASCS				
			Ī	Rrase	on fe	or sele	rence	to con	rt	,		,
Area served by court			refessness ischief	violation		ажаў	able		person	ssion, or iquor or	гевзор	100 re-
	Total	Stealing	Act of carelo or misc	Traffic vi	Truancy	Running :	Uagovernabl	Sex offense	fajury to	Use, possession, sale of liquor drugs	Other res	Reason not
Total cases !	9, 602	1,094	781	90	RRS	1,311.	2, 335	1,700	157	112	90	-
tate totals: Connecticut	517 390	107 42	52 38		28 120	39 40	120 .56	147 45	7 15	2 25	15 8	
Utah	7, 631	950	(DO	82	723	1, 222	2, 132	1.511	129	90	85	
Alabama: Mobile County	18	1			ī	3	4	9				-
San Diego County	233 140	5	25	31	15 8	35 45	51 58	45 21			3	-
Bridgeport (city) Butlord (city) New Haven (city)	69 92 23	18 9 3	11 4 1		5	7	17 35 4 125	17 31 13	1  7	1	i 	
District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Oeorgia: Fulton County	259 110 187	17 15 34	45 6 64	8	17 11 3	19 22 23	31 47	8 22 2	1	10	i	
Indiana: Lake County Marion County Iows: Polk County	129 213 97	8 20 9	7 7	<u>2</u>	6 10 1	6 17 6	42 116 62	57 34 10	1	8	 	
Louislana: Caddo Parlah. Orleana Parlah. Maryland: Baltimore (city)	61 84 269	6 19 42	7 7 51	1 2 1	2	8 16	12 41 126	18	3 14 5	2 1	1 	
Michigan: Kent County Wayne County	76 301	. 15 20	2	<u></u> -	10 81	31	20 70	20 81	5			
Minnesota: Ilennepin County Ramsey County	213 99	43 23	6	1	6	22 10	59 27	62 37	1	6	4	
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County	176 52	10 17	3 2		43	22 I	65 17	41 8	3		1	ĺ
New York: Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of	94	47	3			14	23	7	2			
Buffalo). Monroe ('ounty. New York (city). Rensselser County. Syracuse (city). Westchester County.	14 34 883 48 16 59	138 5 6 3	1 66	; ;	11 29 3 20	5 284 4	250 5 4	19 71 8 1	30		i	
Ohlo: Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County	276 609 366 218	28 67 35 31	3 57 39 31	1 6	61 14 95 30 2	15 105 32 40	51 152 48 23	108 173 102 54 45	2 6 9 3	6 8 1	17 4	
Oregon: Multnomali County Pennsylvania: Allegheny County Fayette County	137 132 11	10			24	25 1	#3 0 5	17	2	1		
Montgomery County.  Philadelphia (city and county).  South Carolina: Greenville	RAG	R5	156		45	251	235	65	9	14	ħ	
Utah: Third District Virginia: Norfolk (city)	16 171 133	17 10	1 9 R	`Ž	60 17	4 20 19	30 45	22 10	1 2 11	8 5	3 1	
Washington: Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwankee County	44 91 503	10 13 51	43	1 1 15	1 4 71	9 31 50	2 14 88	20 10 178	2	1 5 5		
Wisconsin: Minusince County  Areas with Less Than 100,000 Por- ULATION	971	144	91	8	162	89	203	198	29	22	25	

<sup>1</sup> Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.

1 Exclusive of Iolals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

TABLE VII.—Manner of handling delinquency cases disposed of by 43 courts serving specified areas and 100 courts serving other areas during 1931.

	Del	inquency ca	506
Area served by court	Total	Official	Unofficial
	59, 880	28, 060	21,830
Total cases 3			
inte totals: Connecticut	4, 215	2, 485	1,79 1,61
Utah	2, 935	1, 324	1,01
U(BI)	53, 103	34, 097	19,00
REAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	100	160	
Alabama: Mobile County			-
California:	1,617	635 626	96
San Diego County	626	(12)	
Connecticut:	445	178	<b>3</b> K
Oonnecticut: Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city)	704	332	87
Hartford (city)	309	349	
New fluxen (cir)	1, 927	1, 462	
District of Columbia	608	281	8:
District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	ī, 188	1, 186	
Georgia: Fullon County		284	
Indiana:	350	451	l j
Lake County	617 457	258	l i
Marion County	107	200	]
Louisiana:	737	210	1
Louisiana: Caddo Parish	924	924	
Caddo ParishOrleans ParishMaryland: Baltimore (city)	2,884	2,884	
Meryland: Baltimore (city)	4,177	1	ł
Michigan:	507	507	
Kent County	2,968	2,955	
Michigan: Rent County Wayne County	_	l '	l
Minnesota:	1, 203	1, 203	
Minnesota: Hennepin County	409	409	+
Ramsey County		٠	l .
New Jersey: Hudson County	- 1, 696	1, 696	
Hudson County Mercer County	443	443	
Mercer County		1, 212	i
New York: Buffalo (city) Eric County (exclusive of Buffalo) Marca County	1, 212	187	
Bullato (City)	187 224	224	
Erie County (exclusive of Bullino)	7, 299	7, 209	
MOMOG County	243	243	
New York (city)Rensselser County	272	272	
Renassiaer County		394	
Byracusa (city)	1		1 .
Oblo:	1.855	575	
Ohio: Franklin County	2, 550	· ] 108	
Hamilton County	L 1:979	412	
Mahoning County	578	183	
Montgomery County	1, 247	300	1
Oregon: Multnoman County		85	. (
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County	863		
Allegheny County Fayette County	74		
Montgomery County	7, 390		
Fayette County  Montgornery County  Philadelphia (city and county)  Bouth Carolina: Greenville County  There District	'''0		
South Carolina: Greenville County	1, 14		
Bouth Carolina: Greenville County Utah: Third District	72	72	8
Virginia: Norioik (City)			.
Washington:	_1 12	3 12	
Plerce County	62		?l _
Spokane County	3, 52	5 64	5 2
Wisconsin: Milwaukoe County	6,77	7   8,90	3 2

<sup>1</sup> Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 centus.

2 Exclusive of totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and other centre.

courts.

						Boys' d	aiinquen	cy cases					
		Child k	ept under ion of cou	r super-		Child	not kept	under sup	ervision o	of court	:	Case	
Area served by court	Total	Proba-	Agency or indi-	Under tempo-	Case dis-	Commit	ted to-	Referred commitm		Restitu-	Other	held open without	Disposi- tion not reported
		pervis- ing	vidual super- vising	rary care of an in- stitution	missed or ad- justed	Institu- tion	Agency or indi- vidual	Insti- tution	Agency or indi- vidual	fine, or costs or- dered	disposi- tion of case	further action	
Total cases :	51, 278	14, 849	849	693	22, 854	3, 975	231	192	613	1,903	2, 231	2, 874	14
State totals: Connecticut	3, 698 2, 545	1, 384 899	33 40	1 8	1, 679 962	215 86	. 14 18	21	47 8	64 355	136	104 48	1
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	45, 472	12, 999	772	647	20, 451	3, 657	210	181	562	1, 239	2,007	2,734	13
Alabama: Mobile County	142	27	2	2	31	65	2				5	8	
California: San Diego County San Francisco County	1,354 488	218 346	4	31	723 91	32 37	2 7	6	10		133	225	
Connecticut:  Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city) New Haven (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County Indiana:	348	122 165 224 600 154 385	20 329 21	23	185 306 58 418 224 30	16 22 30 35 26 229	1 5 4 31	3 3	28 5 2 54 18 6	23 5	20 38 8 5 12 21	61 170 15 324	
Lake County  Marion County  Iowa: Polk County  Louislans:	221 404 360	69 120 149	35 2	5 1	18 71 153	48 29 27	8	3 2 2	12	13 4 7	9 3 14	168 6	
Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan:	277 840 2,615	55 293	17	9	65 107 1,849	55 199 381	8 7 4	23	14 15	19 39 44	19 5 5		2 2
Kent County  Wayne County  Minnesota:	431 2, 664	196 1, 478	5 24	70	134 555	24 297	i		1		29	279	
Rennepin County		397 180	3	183	74			7.		8	15		

New Jersey; Hudson County	1, 520	255		20	559	139			2	232			
Mercer County	1,320	326		~	~;	80	. **		- 1		• 1	4	
New York:	001	0.50			•								
Buttalo (city)	1, 118	154			773	115		1		69		7	ł
Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo)	1, 113	111			25	15				US		10	
		1 ::=			43	24					**	10	
Monroe County					0 201	378	3		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	347	25	248	
New York (city)	6, 416	2,640	10	151	2, 601	27	1	• •	ا د	3-11	ايت	10	•
Rensselaer County	195	10			128				1	11	2		
Syracuse (city)	256		218		9	13	2				2		
Westchester County	338	244	2		53	8	5	1	3	12	( )		
Ohio:			ì '						_				
Franklin County	1, 579	268	11	53	1,020	81		21	3	10	96	14	
Hamilton County	1,941	338	3	. 24	811	35	3	28	228	3	+30	+0	
Mahoning County	1,613	263	2	2	1,054	. 78	8	6	19	72	90	19	
Montgomery County	360	91	1	9	171	39	4	3	6		29	7	
Oregon: Multnomah County	1, 110	372	4	35	551	32	2	15	10	6	58	24	1
Pennsylvania:		1	1			1	l		'				1
Allegheny County	721	549		7		5.5							1
Fayette County	55	26	j 4		1	24	l						
Montgomery County.		15	1		1	20							
Philadelphia (city and county)	8, 524	620		2	4, 652	352	78		74	110	514	92	1
South Carolina: Greenville County		14			10	9	l 1		1	l i	1	3	
Utah: Third District	973	437	7		370	38	. 6	1	4	61	13		
Virginia: Norfolk (city)		247	28	1	1 127	54	1	5	10	55	36	31	1
Washington:			_				1			i	<b>.</b>	<b>!</b>	
Pierce County	84	.15				41		8	l	l	. 5	9	
Spokane County		34	3		271	58	2	8	10	38	72	34	
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County.		480	5	6	2.089	67	1 2	1 13	1 13	20	218	109	1
tr warming area transmitted willing to a second account of the	1 ", 022	1	1	''	1	1 "	1			1	1	1	1
Arras with Less Than 100,000 Population	5,806	1,858	77	46	2, 403	318	21	11	51	664	224	140	1

<sup>1</sup> Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 cansus.

1 Exclusive of totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

JUVENILE-COURT STATISTICS, 1-1

Girls' delinquency cases

							, i		. 1	1		l i			
	New Jersey: **	- 1		1	ام	40	62	6			2		-4		
	Hudson County	176			7 1	- 40		. •					4		
	Hudson County	52	33		1  -		70 1								
	Mercer County	1				}	\		}	1	la la la				
	New York:	94	15			55.	23	1				,	1		
	Budalo (city)	14				3	.3	2					Ī		
	F.rie County (exclusive of Buffalo)		10			1 1	19 [	4					11	1	
	Monroe County	34	476		62	188	137 1	1				l ?	1 1	•	
	New York (city)	883	1/0	i *	<b>~</b> [	28	12		1		1	1 !	, ,		
	Rensselner County	48	3				-77					.} 1			
	Syracuse (city)	16	- 8	2			15				1		1		
	Westchester County	59	28			• 1	10				1	í		1 .	
	W estenester County	- 1		1	l: 1			ļ		5	3	31	1 4	1	
	Obio:	276	57	2	1 45 ]	77 ]	50		67	94		64	19		
	Franklin County	609	65	1 6	1 41	275	13	1 1	0,	40		1 17	32	1	
	Hamilton County	355	20	1 2	l	220	20	۷	3	27	1 7	26	1 11		
	Mahoning County	218	37	T	7	91	15	1	· 2	21	1	-0	1 1		
	Mantenmery County		28		35	50	3	1 3	1 1	. 3		-  "			
	Oregon: Multnomah County	137	28	1 4	, .~		,	1.	ì	ŀ	l .	1	1	1	
	Pennsylvania:	1.5		1	ا م		26	2			.				
	Allegheny County	132	102		. Z		۳,	٠ -	1	1	1				
	Viteduen's county	11	, 2				1 :	1							
	Fayette County	9	1 2		-		1 .:			14	2	122	12		
	Montgomery County	866	173		.	416	84	1 14			1 -	1 2	. 4		
	Philadelphia (city and county)	16	1 3			4	, 2	, 1				ી ગ	1 1		
	South Carolina: Greenville County	171	75	i		63	, 6	1 3				10	1 25		
	Trub. Third District	133	39			30	1 3	1 3	1) 3	12			_		
	Vuginia: Norfelk (city)	133	37	' '		-	1	1	1	1	1	1 .			
	Washington'				. 1	1	25	1	l				:-   :		
	Pierce County	44	1 10			19	1 7	1	3	16	i 1 (	3 27		}	
۸,	Spakane County	91	1 8			169	24		il 3	1 7		. 33	; ; +1 <b>:</b>	}	
	Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	503	204	i (	3	1 ton	- 41	1 '		1	1	1	1	1	
	Wisconsin: Milimante Corns	1		1		1	١	1	2 10	32	: 3	o:   71	1 3	4	
		971	23	1 20	19	352	143		4 j 10	~	·			1	
À	REAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	1 "'	1 ~			1	ļ			<del></del>					
_		1													

<sup>1</sup> Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.

Exclusive of totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

TABLE IX.—Color, nativity, and parent nativity of children dealt with in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 39 courts serving specified areas and 38 courts serving other areas during 1931.

			***	- min m. ,	and ne				
				White c	hildren				Chil-
Area served by court	Total	Total	Native, native parent- age	Native, foreign or mixed parent- age	Native. parent- age not re- parted	For- elgn born	Nativ- ity not re- ported	Col- orod chil- dren	dren whose color was not re portes
Total cases *	21,613	18, 642	11, 499	5, 817	776	279	271	2, 970	
Itate total: Utah	204	204	155	41	8				
ARRAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	19, 765	16, 868	9, 935	5, 531	721	271	255	2, 896	-
Alabama: Mobile County		2	1		1			3	
San Diego County Ban Francisco County	349 842	323 769	241 332	52 349	18 40	11 15	1 33	26 73	
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city).	49	49	19	29	17	·		101	
District of Columbia	297 658	136 630	118 581	27	12	7	3	29	
Georgia: Fulton County	401	345	345		<b></b>			56	
Lake County	225	147	57	80	6	4		78	
Marion County	212	189	184	2 36	3	·i	1	53 44	
Iowa: Polk County Louisiana:	404	360	323	301		٠.		. ''	
Caddo Parish	155	142	140		1		1	13	
Orleans Parish	352	244	121	19	33	1	70	108	
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	314	223	94	48	77 -		. 4	19	
Michigan: Kent County	275	273	191	71	11	ļ <u>.</u>		2	
Wayne County	708	6/17	221	348	- 56	14	25	99	****
Minnesota:	296	292	209	55	29			4	
Hennepin County Ramsey County	193	177	145	31			i	16	
New York:									
Buffalo (city)	- 71	. 64	33	31				7	
Erie County (exclusive of	107	104	76	28	1			3	
Buffalo)	192	189	68	119	ii			3	
New York (city)	4, 173	3, 674	1,556	1,911	26	199	13	498	İ
Renselaer County	162	160	136	22	2		;	2 2	
Syracuse (city)	115 438	114 300	118	48 205	55	10	2	48	
Westchester County Ohlo:	4.30	3)70	1117	2051	(3.7	1"	*	, "	
Franklin County	729	619	576	27	13	1	2	110	
Hamilton County	371	256	215	21	13	1	1	115	
Mahoning County	188	161	90	- 44	- 10		10	27 103	
Montgomery County	348 646	245 634	235 526	64	18	;	22	103	
Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	(770)	1,37	1,121,		"				
Allegheny County	909	735	380	334	20	1		. 174	
Allegheny County	4	3	2	1				1	
Montgomery County	7	4	4					3	
Philadelphia (city and	3,654	2, 798	1, 462	1, 218	47	17	52	858	
South Carolina: Oreenville	3, 0.75	** '**'	1, 102	''''	"	i ''		,	
County	69	49	49					. 9	
Utah: Third District	172	172	125	39	8				
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	159	120	122	1	2	i	1	33	
Washington	48	46	44	1	,	1	1	2	
Pierco County	174	171	153	10	l i	4	3	3	
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	1, 216	1, 188	618	351	200	ý	10	28	
	1	1	1	į.	1	I	ŧ	1 - 1	I
	l .	í	1	i	1		i		
REAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	1,848	1, 774	1,514	184	50	8	16	74	

Becelfied areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1940 census.
 Exclusive of the total for Utah, which is included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

Table X.—Reason for reference to court of families represented in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 39 courts serving specified areas and 38 courts serving other areas during 1981.

<b>F</b>		•				and negl		
			Ro	ason for	reference	to court		
Area served by court	Total	With- out ade- quate care or support from parent or guar- dian	Aban- don- ment or deser- tion	Abuse or cruel treat- ment	Living under conditions injurious to morals	Physically handicapped and in need of public cars	Other	Not ri porte
Total cases 1	11, 353	8, 516	762	284	1, 104	672	11	
State total: Utah	101	59	13	6	18	5		·
REAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULA-	10, 482	7, 911	726	251	1,013	572	5	
Alabama: Mobile County	3		1		. 2		ļ	·
California:  San Diego County	239 403	106 358	8 9	29 3		30		
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city)	23 186	17 162 209	11 8	1 2	8 13	20	1	
Florida: Dade County	357 251	188	1	5	l .	13		-
Indiana:  I.ake County  Marion County  Iowa: Polk County	142 139 239	90 131 156	7 2 10		. 6	57		
Louisiana: Caldo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city)	97 201 207	58 231 170	21 19	1 1	. 8			
Maryland: Matthiolo (007) Michigan: Kent County Wayne County	142 376		1		2		-	
Minnesota: Housepin CountyRamsey County	   180   103		18		2 13		-	:
New York:	30	17	1		. 12	1		
Erio County (exclusive of Buffalo)	85	70	1	5 2	0 15	2	:	
Now York (city)  Ronssalaer County  Byracuse (city)  Westchester County	94	71		4	3	71	3	2
Oblo: Franklin County Hamilton County	375	9   89	1 1	8	3 8		3	2
Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County		7 140	2	3 1 6	8 1	8	3	
Alleghony County	40	3   3	1   1	6		i1	1	
Montgomery County  Philadelphia (city and county)  South Carolina: Greenville County  Then Third District	. 8	7 2 3	3.1	8 1 2 6	4 1	i l	3	
Washington: Pierce County.	. 3	1 1	5	7	8	2	3	
Spokane County	62	28 479	"   "	~				
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPU	87	1 60	5 3	36	33	91 10	00	6

<sup>1</sup> Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less 100,000 population according to the 1030 census.

1 Exclusive of the total for Utah, which is included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

						nebenden	oy and neg	lect cases					
		Child kep	t under su of court	pervision		Ched	not kept i	inder supe	evision of	court	-		
Area served by court	Total	Proba-	Agency	Under tempo-	Case dis-	Co	mmitted to	<b>-</b>	Referred commitm			Case held open without	Dispo- sition not re-
		officer super- vising	or indi- vidual super- vising	of an insti- tution	missed or ad- justed	Insti- tution	Agency	Indi- viduai	Insti- tution	Agency or indi- vidual	Other dispo- sition	further	ported
Total cases 1	22, 317	4, 313	1, 579	1, 838	8,090	2, 873	3, 433	438	255	978	489	1, 030	
ate totals: Connecticut Utah	753 204	24 23	19	6	61 86	394 38	41	19 12	9 6	67 23	64	55	
REAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION.	19, 990	3, 418	1, 476	1,678	4, 870	2, 513	3, 312	368	190	874	426	364	
Alabama: Mobile CountyCalifornia: San Diego County	349	66	1	14	202	1 5	3	1	1	36	13	8	
San Francisco County Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) Eartford (city) New Haven (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	116 109 297 658	9	210 12	121	72 15 11 1 12 255	50 26 49 72 2 4	678 5 20 32 6	4	1 1 2	1 9 1 4 162	20 1 7 35 2 26	6 34 21 217	
Indiana:  Lake County	225 242	29 10 115	46 56 1	112 19	30 1 147	54 6 94	14	8 3	8	22	15	4	
Caddo Parish Orleans Parish  Maryland: Baltimore (city)	. 352		9	21	8 50 36	25 48 98	10 14 105	35 27	3	13 66 3	8 2 3	6 142	
Michigan: Kent County Wayne County	275 768		45 391	32	154 68	32 25		2		2	8	111	

Minnesota:  Hennepin County 296 1 160 2 8 21 53 1 2 2 8 10 41 1	
Hennepin County 296 1 160 2 8 10 41 1 New York: 3 68	
Ramsey County 193 4 127 2 8 10 41 1 New York: 3 68	
New York:	
71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 7	
Building (Arelyselve of Buffelo)	
Moneto County 192   18	
1 173   1750   6   596   1,322   51/ 50   50   6   7	
Renssplag ( 1117 162 15)	
Syracuse (city)	
Westchester County	1
Ohio 729 123 42 50 214 71 38 16 5 35 74 11	
Franklin County	
Hamilton County 3(1) 12 39	
Manoning County	
3100[20m8ry County	•
Oregon: Multioman County one ital	
Pennsylvania:	
Allegheny County	
3 fallow many County 7 7 7	
Montgomery County 3, 654 205 1, 251 453 1, 557 147 2 1 19 19	
South Carolina: Groenwille County 58 9	
I'tah: Third District	
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	
Washington:	
Pierce County 48 11 14 1 17 30 37 19	
Spokane County 174 15 8 3 25 6 66 19 4 10 6 43	
Wisconsia: Milwaukee County 1,216   129   37   515   332   50   50   19	1
APPLY WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPU-	
ALABAD (18th mass amen) Ang 1 (AN) 120 (1) (0) (0) (1)	9
LATION	

<sup>1</sup> Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.

Exclusive of totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

TABLE XII.—Reason for discharge in cases of delinquent children discharged from supervision by 34 courts serving specified areas and 62 courts serving other areas during 1981.

	C	ases of a	ielinqu	ent child	ren disc	intged	Trom su	pervisio	n
	-			. Re	eson for	dischar	'ZA		
Area served by court	Total	Con- duct of child astis- ac- tory or con- ditions im- proved	Expl- ration of period speci- fied by court	Conduct of child or conditions unsatisfactory but further supervision not advised	Child cont- mitted or re- ferred to in- stitu- tion	Child comitted mitted or re- ferred to agency or indi- vidual	Where- abouts of child un- known or moved from juris- diction of court	Other reason	Not re- port ed
Total cases !	13, 150	R, 398	1, 279	269	1, 572	210	490	p36	
tate totals:  Connecticut  Utah	1, 333 435	708 210	117 141	- 19 9	89 31	22 6	31 15	347 23	
REAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POP-	11, 768	7, 709	1,081	230	1, 490	186	439	625	
Alahama: Mobile County California:	29	22			3		1	3 5	
San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut:	168 407	122 307	2	8 20	37	3	28 23	10	
Bridgeport (city)	230 205 628 141 433	85 136 143 381 93 283	42 6 11	2 3 6 45	8 24 10 60 6 8	52 3 7	2 8 2 45 22 34	7 63 6 84 5	
Indiana: Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County	167 18 142 199	95 14 86 90	10	13 9 2	16 32 76	. 6 . 1	14 4 8 13	12 6 4	
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	1, 452 712 330	1, 134 612 306		24	257 54 10	5 3	21 7 2	32 12 8	
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County	299 505	15	180 464	3	- 41 35	9	4	. 47 5	
New York: Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of	187	139	1	4	37		5	. 1	
Monroe County New York (city) Renselaer County	139 100 2, 617 8 11	119 88 2,083 3	24 2	2 1 35	10 9 350 3 11	1 2 6	49	69	
Byracusa (city) Westchester County Ohio:	236	185	1	3 10	31 27	11	27	5 15	
Hamilton County	158 158 297	68 89 183	9 3	12 8	28 26	3 6	14 39	28 28	
Fayette County	827	255	248	15	97	24	35	153	
South Carolina: Greenville County Utah: Third District Virginia: Norfolk (city) Wisconsin: Milwaukee County.	24 227 231 426	14 110 184 312	07 I 7	1 2 1	7 28 22 82	7774	1 8 16 7	1 9 4 13	
REAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	1, 382	1,677	198	30	82	24	51	311	

 <sup>1</sup> Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.
 2 Exclusive of totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and

TABLE XIII.—Reason for discharge in cases of dependent and neglected children discharged from supervision by 23 courts serving specified areas and 31 courts serving other areas during 1931

-	1			Ren	son for	dischar	ge		
			- 1	G-m		<u>_</u>		1	
Area served by court	Total	Con- duct of child	pira-	Con- duct of child or condi- tions	Child com- mitted	or re-	Where- abouts of child un- known	Other	Not
	ŀ	satis- Inctory or con- ditions in-	period speci-	unsatis- factory but fur- ther super-	or re- ferred to in- stitu- tion	ferred to agency or in- divi-	or moved from juris diction	renson	port
		proved		vision not sel- vised		dusi	of court		
Total cases	4, 192	2, 578	60	110	492	471	258	211	
REAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POP-	3, 815	2, 442	67	95	477	425	160	187	
*					1	3	13	6	<b></b>
California: San Diego County	33	. 0		. 2	8	30	19	2	
Con Francisco ( Olini Y	122	63 96			1 4	77	10		\
Taladate of Columbia.	100	93	2	i	4	14	1 1	111	1
Figure 1 to 18 COUNTY	130	31			. 2	15	8	'	
Georgia: Fulton County	3,	1		١.,	23	10	i 1	16	I
Indiana: Lake County	84	24		- 10	1 23	, ,,			
Marian ('aun' V	2	2		· ii		5	A		
Ti-th County	56	8 21		i i	1 ii	20			
Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan: Wayno County		120		i	16	52	1 .	1 _	
Minnesola: Hennepin County Ramsey County	153	80 43		8	. 28	29		- 7	
Mr. Work		1 2	.1	1		.		-	
Buffalo (city)	35 1, 252	23		39				24	
New York (city) Remsselaer County	] i	ļ	.		1				.
Westchester County	1 ]	١.			2	İ			-
Hamilton County	3				5 3			2	1
Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania: Philadelphia (city			`  .	<b>'</b>   ]				1	ļ
and county)  Bouth Carolina: Oreenville			) 1					2 3	
County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	-1 '		i	i	Œ.	1	٠	·\ '	<u>'</u>
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION		5 13	6	3 2	4 1	5 4	6 8	8 24	٠

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Specified courts include those with 100,000 or more population and other courts those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1030 census.

TABLE XIV.—Length of time child was under supervision in cases of delinquent children discharged from supervision by 34 courts serving specified areas and 62 courts serving other areas during 1981.

	Cas	es of deli	nquent c	children (	discharge	d from s	upervis	ion
				Duration	of super	vision	-	
Area served by court				i		ı ———		i
	Total	Less than 6	g months,	1 year, less	18 months, less	years,	3 years or	Not repor
		months	less than 12	than 18 months	than 2 years	less than 3	more	ed
		<u> </u>						
Total cases 1	13, 150	4, 955	4, 506	2, 245	699	402	291	-
State totals:		622	400	255	41	8	7	
Connecticut	1, 333 435	234	165	30	5	ĭ	<u>-</u> -	
REAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULA-	11, 768	4, 251	4, 111	2, 021	662	445	276	
TION								
Alabama: Mobile CountyCalifornia:	29	20				·		
Ban Prancisco County	168 607	86 243	54 95	21 31	16	15	1 7	
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city)	56	22 26	19 73	10 106	5 18	5	2	
Hartford (city)	230 205	136	61	. 8				
Trialeist of Columbia	828 141	122	268 32	154	58	17	. 9	
Florida: Dade County	433	69	179	150	34	1		•
Indiana:	167	100	59	7	1			
Marion County	18	14 48	61	3 24	6	3		
Iowa: Polk County	199	51	83	58	7	69	17	
Maryland: Beltimore (city)	1, 452	353	624	268	121			
Minnesota: Henneplu County Ramsey County	712 330	291 75	320 158	68 47	23 29	9 21	1	
New Jersey:	299	33	41	168	26	27		
Mercer County	505	177	114	.66	. 6	14	128	
New York: Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of Buf-	187	35	50	88	3	10	- 1	
(a)(r)	139	11 25	10 46	83 12	23 12	10	2	
Monroe County New York (city)	100 2, 617	1,384	987	185	52	7	1	
Rengelser County	8 11	11	4	3				l:
Byracuse (city)	236	63	50	66	33	22	2	<b>-</b>
Ohio: Hamilton County	158	62	47	23	14 21	11 43	1 20	
Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	159 297	148	27 100	39 35	8	5		
Pennsylvania:		1				<b>!</b>	l	
Fayette County	827	292	153	88	82	135	74	
South Carolina: Oreenville County.	24	100	14 101	3 22	. 2		1	
Utah: Third District	227 211	. 21	111	67	10	13	3	
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	426	101	169	118	37	ļ	1	
REAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPU-	1.382	704	395	224	37	17	5	

TABLE XV.—Length of time child was under supervision in cases of dependent and neglected children discharged from supervision by 23 courts serving specified areas and 31 courts serving other areas during 1931

	Cases of dependent and neglected children discharged from									
Area served by court		Duration of supervision								
	Total	Less than 6 months	6 months. less than 12	l year. less than 18 months	18 months, less than 2 years	years, less than 3		Not n porte		
Total cases	4, 192	1, 673	1,105	515	270	356	272			
REAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULA-	3, 846	1, 540	1,011	447	247	332	268			
California:  Ban Diego County  Ban Francisco County  District of Columbia  Florida: Dade County  Georgia: Fulton County	33 122 196 130 57	15 41 58 93 25	12 31 62 35 20	4 11 28 2	1 2 46	14	1 23 3 2			
Indiana:	84	33	21	18	4	2	6			
MarlonCounty	56 65	28 26 77	18 17 95	6 15 88	82	180	69			
Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County	153	48 29	2t 13	14	20 6		34			
New York: Buffalo (city) Monroe County New York (city) Ronsselner ('ounty Westchester County	35 1, 252 1	67 <del>6</del>	454	4						
Ohio: Hamilton County	- 3		-				- 1 5			
Oregon: Multnomah County- Pennsylvania: Philadelphia (city	407	70		50		2		.		
South Carolina: Greenville County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	-1 ""			81						
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPU-	340	133	9	£ 68	3 2	3 24	1	1		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Specified areas include those with 103,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.

<sup>1</sup> Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.

1 Exclusive of totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

# Appendix.—COURTS FURNISHING STATISTICAL MATERIAL FOR 1931

# TABLE A .- Principal city in area served by specified courts 1

Area served by court	Principal city in area served	Area served by court	Principal city in area served
Florida: Dade County.  Georgia: Fulton County.  Indiana:  Lake County.  Marion County.  Louisiana:  Caddo Parish.  Orleans Parish.  Maryland: Baltimore (city).  Michigan:  Kent County.  Wayne County.  Hennepin County.  Ramsey County.  Sew Jersey:  Hudson County.	Ban Diego. San Francisco.  Washington. Miami. Atlanta.  Oary. Indianapolis. Des Moines.  Shreveport. New Orleans.  Grand Rapids. Detroit.  Minneapolis. St. Paul.	Philadelphia (city and county).  South Carolina: Greeuville County. Utab: Third District. Virginia: Norfolk (city). Washington: Pierce County. Spokane County.	Lackawanna. Rochester. Troy. Yonkers. Columbus. Cincinnati. Youngstown. Dayton. Portland. Pittsburgh. Uniontown.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Courts serving areas with 100,000 or more population according to the 1930 census. For number of cases disposed of by each court, see table I.

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JUVENILE-COURT STATISTICS, 1931

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Table B.—Area of court jurisdiction and number of delinquency, dependency and neglect, and special-proceedings cases disposed of, and number of cases of children discharged from supervision, by 126 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population during 1931

Area served by court	Principal city or bor- ough in area served	Delin- quency cases	Dependency and neelect cuses	Apecial- processi- ings cases	Cases of children dis- charged from su- pervision
Alahama:		10	110	1	53
Haldwin County	Fairhope	9	39		ĭ
Clarke County	Jackson	l í	42	4	
Colbort County	Sheffield	5	20		71
Coosa County	Condwater		13		10
Dallas County	Selma.	18	34		43
Escambla County	Atmore	.3	6		•
Etowah County	(Indsden	10	3 46		
Fayalta County	Frystle	8	1 %		i i
Jackson County	Florence	5	219	2	26
Macon County	Tuskegeo	ł š	22		
Perry County	Marion	l ï	74		87
Sumter County	Yorktown	1	Я		18
Washington County			24		18
Connecticut:		1		[	
Andover (town)				[	4
Ansonia (city)		13	1 7		
Barkhamsted (town)		3	} 7		
Berlin (town)		12			1
Branford (town)	Branford Borough	6	1		
Bloomfield (town) Branford (town) Bristol (city)		83	39		. 60
		1		[	
Chester (town) Clinton (town) Colebrook (town)			3		
Clinton (town)			5		
Colebrook (town)			! ĭ		
Cornwall (town)			3		
Calebrook (town) Cornwall (town) Coventry (town) Danbury (city) Denby (city) East Oranhy (town) East Haven (town) East Haven (town) East Windsor (town) Enfield (town) East Cown)		12	4		19
Derby (city)		73	7		18
East Graphy (town)			.3		106
East Hartford (town)		257	17		100
East Haven (town)		0	6		
East Windsor (town)		18	, ,		4
Enfield (town)			i		
F.SSOX (LOWII)		40			27
Farmington (horough)		14			
(Ireanwich (horotteh)		7	2		4
Haddam (town)			2		
Hamden (town)		5			ģ
Killingly (town)	Danlelson Borough	1 3			
Litchfield (lown)	Pircuitela Datonka	l	i i		
Haddam (town)			3		
Meridan (city)		65	20		36
Meriden (city)		1!			
Middletown (city)		111	10 5		
Milford (town)	Woodmont Borough	2	1 .		
		84	· •		30
Monroe (town)					
Middlefield (town)		470	41		111
Monroe (town) 1	New Canean Borough	470			111
New Canaan (down)	New Canean Borough	470 4 1	i-		111
New Hartlan (city) New Canaan (town) New Hartland (town)	New Cannan Borough	470 4 1	i 5		
New Hartford (town) New Hartford (town) New Hartford (town)	New Canaan Borough	470 4 . 1 . 1	i-		68
New Hartford (town) New Hartford (town) New Hartford (town)	New Canaan Borough	470 4 1	i 5		
New Hartford (town) New Hartford (town) New Hartford (town)	New Canaan Borough	470 4 . 1 . 1	1 5 7		68
New Hartford (town) New Hartford (town) New Hartford (town)	New Canaan Borough	470 4 1 1 149 2	1 5 7 2 2 2 56		68
New Hartford (town) New Hartford (town) New Hartford (town)	New Canaan Borough	470 4 1 1 149 2	1 5 7 2 2 2 56 10		6.5
New Britain (city). New Britain (city). New Hartferd (town). New Hartferd (town). New London (city). New London (city). New Milford (town). Norfolk (town). North Stonington (town). Norwalk (city). Norwich (city).	New Cannan Borough	470 4 1 1 140 2 2 230 81	1 5 7 2 2 2 56		68
Naugatuck (Influence (Influence (Influence (Influence Influence (Influence Influence Influence Influence (Influence Influence	Now Canean Borough	470 4 1 1 140 2 2 30 81	1 5 7 2 2 2 56 10		68
New Britain (city) New Britain (city) New Canaan (town) New Instord (town) New Ington (town) New London (city) New Milford (town) Norlolk (town) North Stonington (town) Norwalk (city) Norwich (city) Orango (town)	Now Canaan Borough	470 4 1 149 2 1 230 81	1 5 7 2 2 2 56 10 2		68
New Britain (city). New Britain (city). New Hartferd (town). New Hartferd (town). New London (city). New London (city). New Milford (town). Norfolk (town). North Stonington (town). Norwalk (city). Norwich (city).	Now Canaan Borough	470 4 1 1 140 2 2 30 81	1 5 7 2 2 2 56 10		68

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> According to the 1930 census.

<sup>2</sup> Cases are for specified area, although probate court dealing with dependency and neglect cases has jurisdiction over wider territory.

Table B.—Area of court jurisdiction and number of delinquency, dependency and neglect, and special-proceedings cases disposed of, and number of cases of children discharged from supervision by 126 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population during 1931—Continued

·			<del></del>		
Area served by court	Principal city or bor- ough in area served	Delin- quency cuses	Depend- ency and neglect cases	Special proced- ings cases	Cases of children dis- charged from su- per vision
Garantina Continued			1		ļ
Connecticut—Continued. Portland (town)			9		
Preston (town)		1 13	2		
Putnam (city)		13	2		<b>'</b>
Rocky Hill (town)		1 7			7
Preston (town) Putnam (city) Rockyllie (city) Rocky Hill (town) Saybrook (town) Shelton (city) Simsbury (town)		2 10	6		
Simebury (fown)		ñ	8		
		!			!
Southbury (town)	Couthington Borough	1 6			
Stanford (city)	Southington Dorough	209	32		46
Stamford (city) Stonington (town)	Stonington Borough	10	2		- (
Strafford (LOWN)		28			·
Buffield (town)			i		
Torrington (city)		28	10		13
Thomaston (fown) Torrington (city) Trumbull (town) Wallingford (borough) Wallingford (town) Washington (town) Washington (town) Waterbury (city) Waterford (town) Westhrook (town) West Hartford (town) West Hartford (town) West Haven (town) Westport (town) Westport (town) Westport (town)		1			
Wallingford (town)			3		
Washington (town)		246	1 39		5
Waterbury (city)		5	5		
Westbrook (town)			į		
West Hartford (town)		133 174	6		43
West Haven (town)		19			i i
Wethersfield (town)		3			
Willimentic (city)	4971	13 37	. 18 . 22		1
Window (town)	W IIISTEIL	"2	7		
Williamtic (city) Winchester (town) Windsor (town) Wigdsor Locks (town)		3	1		
Wolcott (town) Woodbury (town) *		3	2		
Illinois:					
La Salle Coupty	Ottawa	12	85		1
Rock Island County	Rock Island	38 28	76 32	3	30
Iows: Johnson County	Muskegon	180	.91		1
Michigan: Muskegon County Minnesota: Winons County	Winona	48	21		20
	Eiruirs	135	115		
Cheming County Clinton County Columbia County	Plattsburg	37	53	1	11
Columbia County	Hudson	63 92	187 43		
Ontario County  North Carolina: Buncombe County	Ashevillo	191	89	6	7
Ohio:	1	192		3	
Allen County	Lima	82	84 27		
Clark County	.   Springfield	308	56	1	I
Lake County	Painesville	47 18	22 28	3 2	
Pennsylvania: Lycoming County	Williamsport		- "	_	
Viah: First district	Logan	248	4		14
Becond district	Ogden	645 354	8	B	1 10
Fourth district	Provo	266	17		63
Right district	.l Cedar City	146	2		
Seventh district.	Price	105 24	· · ·		
County courtsVirginia:	T BHOL	i	l	l	
Danville (city)		429	26 15		2
Lyechburg (city)	Kenosha	151 152	121	]	100
WIROUGHT VEHIOUR CORRESTOR	1.01000100		l		<u> </u>

<sup>\*</sup> Cases are for specified ares, although probate court dealing with dependency and neglect cases has jurisdiction over wider territory.

\* Cases are for specified area, although probate court dealing with delinquency and dependency and neglect cases has jurisdiction over wider territory.

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