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JUVENILE · COURT STATISTICS: 1931

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR FRANCES PERKINS, Secretary

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

GRACE ABBOTT, Chief

JUVENILE-COURT STATISTICS 1931

BASED ON INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY 92 COURTS

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

8

Bureau Publication No. 222



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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 1 and 3 serving a somewhat smaller group 2 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

¹ San Francisco County, Calif.; Dade County, Fla.; Orleans Parish, La.; Syracuse, N.Y.; and Fayette County, Pa.

² La Salle County, Ill.; Muskegon County, Mich.; and Kenosha County, Wis.

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 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.

³ 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.

⁴ Bridgeport, Conn.; District of Columbia; Lake County and Marion County, Ind.; Hennepin County and Ramsey County, Minn.; Hudson County and Mercer County, N.J.; Buffalo, Erie County, New York City, and Westchester County, N.Y.; Franklin County, Hamilton County, and Mahoning County, Ohio Montgomery County and Philadelphia, Pa.; Norfolk, Va.; and Pierce County, Wash.

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

	В	oys' cases	3 2	Girls' cases 2			
Age of child	1930	1931	Percent- age change	1930	1931	Percent- age change	
Total cases	25, 946	25, 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, 686 3, 496 6, 904 10, 935 2, 602 60 263	1, 384 3, 263 6, 339 10, 848 2, 683 59 566	-18 -7 -8 -1 +3 (³)	122 239 805 2, 344 671 12 13	126 224 680 2, 103 665 7 53	+3 -6 -16 -10 -1 (3)	

1 Only 18 courts reported girls' cases.

Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohio.
 Percentage change not shown because the age of original jurisdiction for these courts was under 18 years, although a few children above this age 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' truancy 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 boys 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.

Table 2.—Reason for reference to court and percentage change as compared with previous years; boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 19 courts1 reporting throughout the period 1927-31

		Delin	quency	cases		Per	centage o	change in	1-
Reason for reference to court, and sex of child	1927	1928	1929	1930 ²	1931 3	1928 com- pared with 1927 3	1929 com- pared with 1928 ³	1930 com- pared with 1929 3	1931 com- pared with 1930 3
Total cases	26, 296	27, 408	29, 271	30, 152	29, 000	+4	+7	+3	-4
Boys' cases	22, 499	23, 324	24, 982	25, 946	25, 142	+4	+7	+4	-3
Stealing	9, 263	9,635	10, 105	10,690	10, 881	+4	+5	+6	+2
Act of carelessness or mischief, and traffic violation Truancy	6, 362 1, 580 1, 547 1, 676 461 745	7, 055 1, 650 1, 547 1, 764 373 637	7, 977 1, 566 1, 587 1, 816 349 667	48, 307 1, 473 1, 627 1, 672 387 661	47, 868 1, 099 1, 803 1, 526 331 675	+11 +4 0 +5 -19 -15	+13 -5 +3 +3 -7 +5	$ \begin{array}{r} +4 \\ -6 \\ +3 \\ -8 \\ +11 \\ -1 \end{array} $	-0 -28 +11 -9 -18 +1
Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs Other reason Reason not reported	140 553 172	89 431 143	115 680 120	103 1,013 13	144 732 83	-37 -22	+29 +58	-11 +49	+4 -2
Girls' cases	3, 797	4, 084	4, 289	4, 206	3, 858	+8	+5	-2	-
Stealing	496	520	493	531	507	+5	-5	+8	-
Act of carelessness or mischief, and traffic violation. Truancy	363 672 1, 104 624 108	318 395 653 1, 286 693 100	337 425 780 1,309 675 99	4 388 376 757 1, 222 774 87	4 373 315 724 1, 108 652 79	(5) +9 -3 +16 +11 -8	+6 +8 +19 +2 -3 -1	$\begin{array}{c} +15 \\ -12 \\ -3 \\ -7 \\ +15 \\ -12 \end{array}$	-1 -1 -1 -1
Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs Other reason Reason not reported	29 50 32	26 56 37		33 29 9	43 25 32	+12	+45	-64	

Only 18 courts reported girls' cases.
 Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohio, as unofficial cases were not reported in previous

³ Percentage change not shown where number of cases was less than 50 or where information was not

available. Includes traffic violators (511 boys and 11 girls in 1930; 565 boys and 18 girls in 1931). Number not reported separately in previous years.

§ Less than 1 percent.

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 6 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

^{*} 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.

6 Circuit courts in Wisconsin have concurrent jurisdiction over delinquents of 16 years or over.

7 San Diego, Calif.; Fulton County, Ga.; Lake County and Marion County, Ind.; Polk County, Iowa;
Caddo Parish, La.; Wayne County, Mich.; Ramsey County, Minn.; Hudson County, N.J.; New York
City, Rensselaer County, and Westchester County, N.Y.; Mahoning County, Ohio; Allegheny County and
Philadelphia, Pa.; and Pierce County, Wash.

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because of the small number of girls' cases, the increase in only 1 court (Mercer County, N.J.) was statistically significant. Twenty-three courts had lower rates for girls in 1931 than in 1930; in 10 of these § 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 boys and girls of juvenile court age jurisdiction dealt with by courts serving areas with 100,000 or more population in 1930: 1927-31

			Boys					Girls		
Area served by court	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Alabama: Mobile County			143	123	95			35	22	14
San Diego County			484	501	454			103	82	98
San Francisco County	143				74	13			02	24
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city)	203	258	270	276	265	50	60	52	47	50
District of Columbia	427	448	417	409	417	72	79	79	63	64
Florida: Dade County					337				00	73
Georgia: Fulton County				361	308				70	58
Indiana:		1							10	08
Lake County	141	133	57	100	82	67	52	37	71	41
Marion County	181	150	186	146	113	82	76	86		41
Iowa: Polk County	201	327	325	252	202	04	87		77	54
Louisiana:		021	020	202	202		01	100	81	57
Caddo Parish	1000	146	185	181	76		29	0.1		
Orleans Parish		110	100	101	170		29	31	30	15
Maryland: Baltimore (city)				309	347					19
Michigan:				909	041				32	33
Kent County	160		155	183	176					
Wayne County	100		100					39	29	32
Minnesota:				152	138				22	17
Hennepin County	101	170	***	***			-	1000		
Ramsey County		178	167	163	188	42	50	42	41	41
New Jersey:	96	109	108	138	106	27	30	33	28	36
						100	1.41	1000		
Hudson County	206	218	219	232	206 -	29	39	40	36	26
Mercer County	106	143	219	210	198	11	12	10	13	26
New York:				1000					20	
Buffalo (city)	155	165	162	178	198	11	14	14	17	18
Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo)	94	103	104	103	84	12	10	7	12	8
Monroe County		52	58	40	53	40.00	16	12	10	9
New York (city)	83	115	124	122	110	14	18	20	19	16
Rensselaer County			177	209	162		10	48	43	37
Syracuse (city)					146			40	40	10
Westchester County	203	164	154	100	69	35	30	27	19	
Ohio:	11350		201	200	0.0	00	00	21	19	11
Franklin County	196	161	80	2 89	2 82	65	64	**	0 00	
Hamilton County	230	201	244	248	294	00	04	59	2 58	2 50
Mahoning County	438	477	489	496	444	108		116	105	104
Montgomery County	100	127	182	132		108	97	113	115	117
Oregon: Multnomah County		121	221		121		76	88	85	75
Pennsylvania:			221	283	310			52	46	43
Allegheny County		72	70	01				1001		
Fayette County		12	70	61	51		13	13	11	8
Montgomory County					15					4
Montgomery County_ Philadelphia (city and county)	18	23	20	36	27	6	5	4	5	4
Finadelphia (city and county)	289	280	320	342	320	42	43	48	51	47
outh Carolina: Greenville County		60	78	56	55		16	17	15	12
Jtah: Third District		252	258	261	320		41	59	88	65
Virginia: Norfolk	467	398	533	470	422	93	115	113	98	96
Vashington:	1000	1000							-	00
Pierce County	61	76	58	80	50	16	20	22	17	25
Spokane County				342	324		20	44	57	59
Visconsin: Milwaukee County				254	370				68	68
				20.7	0.0				00	00

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

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^{*} Lake County and Marion 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 Fayette County and Montgomery County, Pa., 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 age 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.

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.

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

			Delinque	ncy rates	
Area served by court	Age of original court jurisdiction	Во	oys	G	irls
		7 to 15 years	7 to up- per age limit	7 to 15 years	7 to up- per age limit
California:					
San Diego County	Under 21	404	454	77	0.
San Francisco County	do	65	74	17	95
District of Columbia	Under 17	368	417	56	
Florida: Dade County	do	317	337	60	64 73
Louisiana:		011	001	00	10
Caddo Parish	do	67	76	14	11
Orleans Parish	do	149	170	16	15
Indiana:		110	110	10	19
Lake County	Under 18 (girls)	(1)	(1)	31	41
Marion County	do	(1)	(1)	40	41
lowa: Polk County	Under 18	166	202		54
Michigan:	0 11401 1011111111	100	202	46	57
Kent County	Under 17	154	176	23	0.0
Wayne County	do	120	138		32
Minnesota:		120	108	14	17
Hennepin County	Under 18	135	188	04	
Ramsey County	do	68	106	24	41
Ohio:		08	100	20	36
Franklin County	do	2 58	2 82	0.00	
Hamilton County	do	221		2 32	2 50
Mahoning County	do		294	67	104
		341	444	86	117
		97	121	60	75
Jtah: Third District	do	243	310	32	43
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	do	253	320	35	65
Washington:		275	422	71	96
Pierce County	do	0.1			
Spokane County		34	50	20	25
Visconsin: Milwaukee County		212	324	36	59
THE WALLES COUNTY	00	269	370	35	68

Age jurisdiction for boys under 16 years. ² 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.)

¹⁰ 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, Fla.; Fulton County, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; Multnomah County, Oreg.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Third District, Utah; Spokane County, Wash.; and Milwaukee County, Wis. Rates of more than 200 but less than 300: Bridgeport, Conn.; Polk County, Iowa; Hudson County, N.J.; and Hamilton County, Ohio.

of the 12 courts having a rate of less than 100 ¹¹ 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

	19	27	19	28	19	29	19	30	19	31
Area served by court and sex of child	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
BOYS	5				. 4					
District of Columbia	234	922	275	892	265	808	229	866	239	865
Indiana: Lake County Marion 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	211 193	658 690	225 183	632 694	198 184	635 441
New York: Buffalo (city) New York (city)	154 79	102 170	163 108	333 342	157 116	454 377	173 113	444 384 273	189 102 67	655 342 147
Westchester County	196	589	153	486	144	456 332	1 59	1 376	1 67	1 225
Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County	154 179 411	776 935	172 443	509 1, 105	200 459	695 1, 011	204 463	686 1,006	238 415	834 888
Pennsylvania: Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and	14	136	23	40	19	52	30	193	25	100
county)Virginia: Norfolk (city)	245 345	761 712	238 284	713 630		809 817	295 331	788 756	269 327	788 623
GIRLS										
District of ColumbiaIndiana:	30	171	35	182		169	20	160	21	160
Lake County Marion County	61 57	163 287	49 64	109 174		117 160	62 67	197 153	35 36	124 200
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County	29	37 76	36 11	177 31		101 29	35 12	105 28		
New York: Buffalo (city) New York (city) Westchester County	10 13	53	17	63	18	83	17	58 87 91	14	70
Ohio: Franklin County Mahoning County	54							1 160 319		
Pennsylvania: Montgomery County	. 5	33	4	21	3	10	4	29		
Philadelphia (city and county)	_ 29									

¹ 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

¹¹ Mobile County, Ala.; San Francisco County, Calif.; Lake County, Ind.; Caddo Parish, La.; Erie County, Monroe County, and Westchester County, N.Y.; Allegheny County, Fayette County, and Montgomery County, Pa.; Greenville County, S.C.; and Pierce County, Wash. Franklin County, Ohio, was not included in this group, as the rate shown in table 3 does not include unofficial cases reported in 1930 and 1931.

truancy problems through its own agenices, or it may refer large numbers of attendance cases to the court.12 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.¹³ 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 14

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. 15

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;16 7 had jurisdiction under 17 years;17 29 had jurisdiction under 18 years;18 and 2 had jurisdiction under 21 years. 19 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.

¹² In Mahoning County, Ohio, the probation office and the school-attendance department handle jointly a number of unofficial cases.

¹⁸ The practice in some jurisdictions of proceeding against the parents in cases of truancy reduces the number of children brought to court on that charge.

¹⁴ 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 he was referred on a new complaint.

^{1931,} therefore, are based on "eases", each child being counted as many times during a year as he was referred on a new complaint.

13 Consolidated tables including all items on the cards are submitted by the court of Philadelphia, Pa.

16 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.

17 One in the District of Columbia, 1 in Florida, 2 in Louisiana, and 3 in Michigan.

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

19 San Francisco County and San Diego County, Calif.

20 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 in certain situations; for example, a case in which the offense was committed 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 ward 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-yearold 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 boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 143 courts during 1931 1

				1	Delinque	ncy cases	S						
			Age limitation of original court jurisdiction and sex of child										
Age of child	Age of child Total	tal	Under 16 years 2		Under 17 years		Under 1	8 years	Under 21 years				
december 1	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			
Total cases	51, 278	8, 602	26, 620	3, 524	6, 554	925	16, 234	3, 780	1,870	373			
Under 10 years (0 years 12 years 13 years 13 years 14 years 15 years 15 years 16 years 17 years and over Not reported	2, 939 2, 791 3, 751 5, 255 6, 880 9, 286 10, 762 5, 162 3, 259 228 965	269 191 268 499 921 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	142 116 160 277 504 908 1, 200 149 25 6 37	233 298 459 589 838 1, 202 1, 376 1, 238 81 15 225	28 9 22 34 102 207 252 211 11 2 47	727 605 828 1, 236 1, 645 2, 188 2, 775 3, 067 2, 796 119 248	77 56 82 177 285 554 793 913 742 41 60	88 51 50 83 120 270 365 431 330 76 6	25 10 11 30 46 65 88 66 33			

¹ Of the 143 courts only 139 reported boys' cases and 110 girls' cases.
² Includes truancy cases in Westchester and Rensselaer Counties, N.Y. (where jurisdiction to 17 years authorized by the State-wide education law is exercised).
³ Includes only San Diego County and San Francisco County, Calif.

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 Mercer 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. 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. 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 1

					De	linquen	cy case	3							
				Boys			Girls								
Age of child	Total	W	hite	Col	ored		W	hite	Col	ored					
		Num- ber	Per- cent distri- bution	Num- ber	Per- cent distri- bution	Color not re- ported	Num- ber	Per- cent distri- bution	Num- ber	Per- cent distri- bution	Color not re- ported				
Total cases	48, 720	34, 172		7, 245		15	5, 670		1, 617						
Age reported	47, 969	33, 693	100	7, 108	100	7	5, 579	100	1, 582	100					
Under 10 years 10 years 11 years 12 years 13 years 14 years 15 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, 353 6, 110 7, 236 4, 329 2, 948 191	5 5 7 9 13 18 21 13 9	475 482 633 877 1, 008 1, 253 1, 330 711 302 37	7 7 9 12 14 18 19 10 4 1	2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	143 94 132 273 499 1, 051 1, 519 1, 050 739 79	3 2 2 5 9 19 27 19 13 1	55 43 75 127 251 325 351 240 108 7	3 3 5 8 16 21 22 15 7 (2)					
age not reported	751	479		137		8	91		35						

Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 78 (71 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating age and color.
² Less than 1 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.21 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;

²¹ 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

		Delinquer	ncy cases		
Color and nativity of child	Во	oys	Girls		
	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	
Total cases	47, 956		8, 154		
Color reported	47, 941	100	8, 153	100	
White	38, 959	81	6, 247	77	
Native Foreign born. Nativity not reported	35, 482 742 2, 735	74 2 6	5, 804 116 327	71 1 4	
Colored	8, 982	19	1,906	23	
Color not reported.	15		1		

¹ 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 parents 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 1 dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931 2

	Delinquency cases of native white children							
Parent nativity	Во	oys	Girls					
	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion				
Total cases	33, 629	100	5, 561	100				
Native parentageForeign or mixed parentage	17, 877 15, 752	53 47	3, 493 2, 068	63 37				

¹ Excludes cases of children for whom parent nativity was not reported.
² Of the 143 courts 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 ¹

		Delinqu	ency cases		
Place child was living when referred to court	В	oys	Girls		
	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion	
Total cases	47, 956		8, 154		
Place reported	45, 172	100	7, 635	100	
In own home	41, 921	93	6, 433	84	
With both own parents With mother and stepfather With father and stepmother With mother only With father only	29, 724 2, 275 966 6, 698 2, 258	66 5 2 15 5	3, 616 658 289 1, 378 492	47 9 4 18 6	
In other family home	2, 549 241 461	6 1 1	931 133 138	12 2 2	
Place not reported	2,784		519		

 $^{^1}$ 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 during 1931 1

	4				Delinqu	iency ca	ases							
			Place	child w	as livin	g when	referre	d to co	d to court					
Marital status of parents				In own	home									
	Total	Total	With both own par- ents	With mother and step- father	and step-	With mother only	With father only	In other fam- ily home	In insti- tu- tion	In other place				
Total cases	56, 110	48, 354	33, 340	2, 933	1, 255	8, 076	2, 750	3, 480	374	599	3, 303			
Boys' cases	47, 956	41, 921	29, 724	2, 275	966	6, 698	2, 258	2, 549	241	461	2, 78			
Married and living together_ Divorced Mother deserting father	30, 047 1, 887 186	29, 700 1, 656 160	29, 700	600	122	741 25	193 135	126 166 22	53 5 2	168 55 2				
Father deserting mother Separated for other reasons Both parents dead	964 1, 348 964	880 1, 124	1	6 2	1	868 923	6 197	68 165 892	11 32 20	5 21 52				
Father dead	5, 520 3, 073 591	5, 213 2, 444 334	23	1, 360	754 4	3, 853	1,690	219 496 231	34 45 20	53 86 6				
Other status Status not reported	3, 334	410		218	85	80	27	37 127	4 15	1 12	2, 77			
Girls' cases	8, 154	6, 433	3, 616	658	289	1,378	492	931	133	138	519			
Married and living together_ Divorced Mother deserting father Father deserting mother	3, 786 552 56 255	3, 610 454 46 225	3, 610	203	33 1	175 7 212	43 38 2	99 64 8 26	26 15	50 17 2 1				
Separated for other reasons Both parents dead Mother dead Mother dead Not married to each other	386 272 1, 159 850 162	1, 027 598 83	6	359	232	668	32 366 4	83 247 86 215 67	17 15 25 19 6	10 8 20 17 6				
Other statusStatus not reported	6 670	115		62	15	31	7	5 31	7	1 6	51			

Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished 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 1

	Delinque	ency cases
Source of reference to court	Number	Percent distri- bution
Total cases	56, 110	
Source reported	55, 964	100
Police School department Probation officer Other court Social agency Parents or relatives Individual Other source	35, 478 4, 046 3, 099 393 779 4, 608 7, 259 302	63 76 61 11 88 13
Source not reported	146	

¹ Of 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 and older.

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 necessary 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

²² Some courts may have reported the person signing the petition rather than the person making the original complaint, thus reporting "probation officer" as the source in cases actually referred by others.

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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 boys and of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 19311

				Del	inquen	cy case	S			
					Age	of chil	d			
Place of detention care and sex of child	Total	Und		14 ye		16 ye			ears	Age
		Num- ber	Per- cent dis- tribu- tion	Num- ber	Per- cent dis- tribu- tion	Num- ber	Percent distribution	Num- ber	Per- cent dis- tribu- tion	not re- port- ed
Total cases	56, 110	21, 561		22, 659		10, 465		314		1, 111
Boys' cases	47, 956	19, 592		18, 850		8, 321		228		965
No detention care Detention care overnight or longer	29, 684 16, 944	13, 159 6, 014		11, 195 7, 158		4, 726 3, 520		134 90		470 162
Place of care reported	16, 943	6, 014	100	7, 157	100	3, 520	100	90	100	162
Boarding home or other fam- ily home		29 4, 268 1, 627 69 21	(2) 71 27 1 (2)	41 4, 652 2, 091 316 57	1 65 29 4 1	13 2, 352 148 889 118	(2) 67 4 25 3	2 50 3 34 1	2 56 3 38 1	98 33 30
Place of care not reported	1			1						
Not reported whether detention care was given	1,328	419		497		75		4		333
Girls' cases	8, 154	1,969		3, 809		2, 144		86		140
No detention care Detention care overnight or longer	4, 120 3, 726	1, 195 700		1,729 1,932		1, 100 1, 001		35 50		6: 4:
Place of care reported	3,725	700	100	1,932	100	1,000	100	50	100	43
Boarding home or other fam- ily home. Detention home ³ . Other institution. Jail or police statiou ⁴ . Other place of care ⁵ .	97 2, 482 986 90 70	17 439 235 4 5	2 63 34 1 1	1, 200 630 23 37	2 62 33 1 2	35 775 111 52 27	78 11 5 3	41 1 7 1	82 2 14 2	2'
Place of care not reported	. 1					. 1				
Not reported whether detention care was given	308	74		148		43		1		4

¹ 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

² Less than 1 percent.
3 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.
4 Includes a few cases of children cared for part of the time in jails or police stations and part of the time

elsewhere.

⁵ 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.

given care in detention homes and other institutions and a larger

proportion were held in jails or police stations.23

Jails 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 1931 a

	Deli	ases	
Previous court experience	Total	Boys	Girls
Total cases	56, 110	47, 956	8, 154
Child never previously dealt with	38, 259 11, 201 6, 650	31, 753 10, 071 6, 132	6, 506 1, 130 518

^a Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information on previous court experience.

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²³ A few courts stated that a "detention room" for children was located in the courthouse or in the jail. Detention in a special room of the courthouse was classified as "other", but detention in the same building as the jail was classified as detention in jail.

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 truancy 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 a

		Delinquency cases						
Reason for reference to court	Во	bys	Girls					
	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion				
Total cases	51, 278		8, 602					
teason reported	51, 190	100	8, 564	100				
Automobile stealing. Burglary or unlawful entry. Hold-up. Other stealing Act of carelessness or mischief Traffic violation. Truancy. Running away. Ungovernable. Sex offense. Injury to person. Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs. Other reason.	1,625	5 13 1 27 27 27 3 6 6 6 6 2 2 3 1 1 2	16 63 7 1,008 781 90 885 1,311 2,335 1,709 157 112 90	(b) 12 9 11 10 15 27 20 2 1 1				
Reason not reported	88		38					

Of the 143 courts only 139 reported boys' cases and 110, girls' cases.
 Less than 1 percent.

^{*} In 1927, 1928, and 1929 "traffic violation" was included under "acts of carelessness and mischief."

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. 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 boys. 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

 $^{^{26}\,\}mathrm{The}$ 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 1931 1

			I	Delinque	ncy cases	3				
Reason for reference to court and sex		Age of child								
of child	Total	Under 10 years	years, under 12	years, under 14	years, under 16	years, under 18	18 years and over	Age no re- ported		
Total cases	56, 110	2,832	6, 319	12, 410	22, 659	10, 465	314	1, 11		
Boys' cases	47, 956	2, 591	5, 911	11, 090	18, 850	8, 321	228	96		
Automobile stealing Burglary or unlawful entry Hold-up Other stealing Act of carelessness or mischief Praffic violation Fruancy Running away Ungovernable Sex offense Injury to person Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs Other reason Reason not reported Girls' cases	6, 046 305 12, 750	26 289 5 641 1,083 	57 805 16 1, 760 1, 957 5 281 319 393 67 165 5 67 14	312 1, 565 53 3, 426 3, 214 29 537 632 684 134 302 28 157 17	1, 279 2, 466 126 4, 904 4, 605 370 1, 339 1, 183 282 474 131 462 47 3, 809	767 835 89 1, 762 1, 421 1, 150 594 506 399 224 168 214 188	17 18 12 53 41 29 4 15 51 12 8 8 4	26 20 27 27 23 3 4		
Automobile stealing Burglary or unlawful entry Hold-up Other stealing Act of carelessness or mischief Traffic violation Trunancy Running away Uunning away Uunning away Uuse possession, or sale of liquor or drugs Other reason Reason not reported	921 740 90 858 1, 276	44 89 19 11 39 19 13	2 12 1 94 86 	14 1 234 183 4 94 168 380 174 37	9 19 2 380 238 21 432 718 1, 146 690 57 45 27 25	4 12 2 153 117 62 282 304 529 583 22 45 27	3 1 2 14 21 37 1 1 4 4 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. 26 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,

²⁶ 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 these courts reported more than 400 cases of colored children.

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 truancy. 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 1

			Del	inquency	cases		
Reason for reference to court and sex	To	otal	White	children	Colored	Children	
	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	whose color was not reported
Total cases	56, 110		45, 206		10, 888		16
Boys' cases	47, 956		38, 959		8, 982		18
Reason reported	47, 868	100	38, 896	100	8, 957	100	15
Automobile stealing Burglary or unlawful entry Hold-up Other stealing Act of carelessness or mischief Traffic violation Truancy Running away Ungovernable Sex offense Injury to person Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs Other reason	305 12, 750 12, 594 1, 605 2, 865 3, 018 2, 911	5 13 1 27 26 3 6 6 6 2 2 3	2, 171 5, 047 210 9, 628 10, 420 1, 521 2, 455 2, 512 2, 352 649 843 321 767	6 13 1 25 27 4 6 6 6 6 2 2	314 999 95 3, 121 2, 162 84 409 506 559 99 379 73 157	4 11 1 35 24 1 5 6 6 1 4	1 12
Reason not reported Girls' cases	88 8, 154		63		25		
Reason reported		100	6, 247	100	1, 906	100	1
Automobile stealing Burglary or unlawful entry Hold-up Other stealing Act of carelessness or mischief Traffic violation Truancy Running away Ungovernable Sex offense Lnjury to person. Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs. Other reason	16 62 6 921 740 90 858 1, 276 2, 232 1, 579 151	(2) 1 (2) 11 9 1 11 16 28 19 2	15 49 2 677 472 86 747 1,051 1,636 1,297 60	(2) 1 (2) 11 8 1 12 17 26 21 1	1 13 4 244 267 4 111 225 596 282 91	(2) 1 (2) 13 14 (2) 6 12 32 15 5	1
Reason not reported	75 38	1	50	1	25 15	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 color of child.

² Less than 1 percent.

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.

Table 18.—Disposition and manner of handling boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 143 courts during 1931 ¹

			Delinquen	icy cases	lund A	
Disposition of case and sex of child	То	tal	om	cial	Unoffi	cial 2
	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion
Total cases	59, 880		38,060		21,820	
Boys' cases	51, 278		32, 688		18, 590	
Disposition reported	51, 264	100	32, 676	100	18, 588	100
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 39 2	2, 119 2, 019 51	(8)
Under temporary care of an in- stitution	693	1	644	2	49	(3)
Child not kept under supervision of court	31, 999 22, 854	62 45	15, 871 9, 388	49 29	16, 128 13, 466	8'7
State institution for delin- quents	1,712	3	1,712	5		
Other institution for delinquents. Penal institutionOther institutionAgency or individual	2, 046 90 127 231	(3) (3) (3) (3)	2, 046 90 127 231	(3) (3) 1		
Referred without commitment to: Institution Agency or individual	192 613	(3)	84 224	(3)	108 389	
Referred to other court Restitution, fine, or costs ordered Runaway returned Other disposition of case.	375 1,903 1,487 369	1 4 3 1	218 1,477 153 121	(3) (3) (3)	157 426 1,334 248	
Case held open without further action	2,874	6	2, 533	8	341	
Disposition not reported	. 14		12		. 2	
Girls' cases	8, 602		5, 372		3, 230	
Disposition reported	8,600	100	5, 371	100	3, 229	10
Child kept under supervision of court Probation officer supervising	2, 559	35 30 2	2, 177 103	48 41 2	435 382 27 26	1
tution	347	4	321	6	20	
Child not kept under supervision of court. Case dismissed or adjusted Committed to:	5, 059 2, 819	59 33		45 18		
State institution for delin- quents	_ 507	6	507	9		
Other institution for delin- quents	503	(3)	503	(3)		
Penal institutionOther institutionAgency or individual	89	1		2		
Referred without commitment to: Institution Agency or individual	104				92 264	
Referred to other court————————————————————————————————————	92 68 332 84	1	43	1 1	25 256	
Case held open without further action.			338		200 - 120	1000
Disposition not reported		2			1	

Of the 143 courts, only 139 reported boys' cases and 110, girls' cases.
 69 courts reported unofficial cases.
 Less than 1 percent.

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.; 27 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.

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.

²⁷ 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 onen without further action".

La., children had been under supervision of probation officers in a number of cases classified as being "nead open without further action."

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

39 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 warning 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 referrred 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-

³⁰ 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.

³¹ In tables 19, 20, and 21 dispositions have been grouped so as to show the type of care given without regard to retention of responsibility by the court.

³² 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 ¹

	Delinquency cases											
Disposition of case and sex of child		Age of child										
	Total	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	years, under 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, 956	2, 591	5, 911	11,090	18, 850	8, 321	228	968				
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.	24, 130 13, 587 4, 643 1, 628 1, 839 2, 115 14	1, 669 526 122 98 117 59	3, 180 1, 555 518 230 265 161 2	5, 402 3, 378 1, 084 410 455 359 2	9, 181 5, 694 2, 080 651 599 640 5	4, 129 2, 247 742 208 354 640 1	109 44 21 7 12 35	460 143 76 24 37 221 4				
Girls' cases	8, 154	241	408	1, 320	3, 809	2, 144	86	146				
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action Supervised by probation officer Committed or referred to an institu-	3, 180 2, 446	167 37	211 114	531 409	1, 284 1, 300	893 539	38 15	56				
tionCommitted or referred to an agency or	1, 447	16	45	212	777	357	15	25				
individual Restitution, fine, or costs ordered Other disposition Disposition not reported	552 64 463 2	15 2 4	22 4 12	106 13 49	220 18 209 1	170 17 167 1	7 2 9	12 8 13				

¹ 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.

Table 20.—Disposition and reason for reference to court of boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931 1

					I	Delinquenc	y cases					
					F	Reason for r	eference to	court				
Disposition of case and sex of child	Total	Stealing	Act of careless- ness or mischief	Traffic viola- tion	Truancy	Running away	Ungov- ernable	Sex of- fense	Injury to per- son	Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	Other	Reason not re- ported
Total cases	56, 110	22, 591	13, 334	1, 695	3, 723	4, 294	5, 143	2, 327	1, 374	504	999	126
Boys' cases	47, 956	21, 586	12, 594	1,605	2, 865	3, 018	2, 911	748	1, 223	394	924	88
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.	1,628	8, 329 8, 486 2, 801 910 671 384 5	9, 749 1, 490 263 157 868 65 2	1, 190 168 5 16 99 127	1, 250 968 484 133 19 10	661 511 299 109 5 1,433	1, 075 1, 071 564 176 13 10 2	263 309 90 54 18 14	712 301 86 17 87 20	186 123 24 21 31 9	687 109 22 33 28 43 2	28 51 5 2
Girls' cases	8, 154	1,005	740	90	858	1, 276	2, 232	1, 579	151	110	75	38
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	399 394 107 51 26 28	564 112 17 19 21 7	78 3 1 3 5	480 272 61 39 1 5	230 380 256 83 327	786 730 513 180 4 19	473 445 456 146	88 44 5 6 6 2	35 41 13 12	38 10 8 14 3 2	9 15 11 1

¹ Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating disposition of case and reason for reference to court.

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

	MAG		Delinque	ncy case	es	
Disposition of case and sex of child		White	children	Colore	Chil- dren whose	
	Total	Num- ber	Percent distri- bution	Num- ber	Percent distri- bution	color
Total cases	56, 110	45, 206		10, 888		16
Boys' cases	47, 956	38, 959		8, 982		15
Disposition reported	47,942	38, 949	100	8,978	100	15
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, flue, or costs ordered Other disposition.	24, 130 13, 587 4, 643 1, 628 1, 839 2, 115	19, 965 11, 090 3, 549 1, 016 1, 565 1, 764	• 51 28 9 3 4 5	4, 150 2, 497 1, 094 612 274 351	46 28 12 7 3 4	15
Disposition not reported.	14	10		4		
Girls' cases	8, 154	6, 247		1,906		1
Disposition reported	8, 152	6, 246	100	1,905	100	1
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.	3, 180, 2, 446 1, 447 552 64 463	2, 366 1, 874 1, 162 417 37 390	38 30 19 7 1 6	813 572 285 135 27 73	43 30 15 7 1 4	1
Disposition not reported	2	1		1		

¹ 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 ³³ 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

³³ Bridgeport, Conn.; District of Columbia; Lake and Marion Counties, Ind.; Hennepin and Ramsey Counties, Minn.; Buffalo, Erie County, New York City, and Westchester 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 before 1930.

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

	Dependency and neglect cases			
Age of child	Number	Percent distri- bution		
Total cases.	22, 317			
Age reported	21, 746	100		
Under 2 years. 2 years, under 4 4 years, under 6 6 years, under 8. 8 years, under 10. 10 years, under 12 12 years, under 14 14 years, under 16 16 years and over.	2, 750 2, 502 2, 748 2, 962 3, 018 2, 947 2, 406 1, 961 452	13 15 13 14 14 14 17		
Age not reported.	571			

Table 23.—Color, nativity, and parent nativity of boys and girls dealt with in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 77 courts during 1931 1

Color, nativity, and parent nativity of child	Dependency and neglect cases				
	Total	Boys	Girls		
Total cases	21, 613	11, 197	10, 416		
White	18, 642	9, 605	9, 037		
Native	18, 092	9, 327	8, 768		
Native parentage	11, 499 5, 817 776	5, 916 3, 019 392	5, 583 2, 798 384		
Foreign born Nativity not reported	279 271	144 134	135 137		
Negro Other colored. Color not reported.	2,886 84 1	1, 545 47	1, 341 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 IX, p. 52.) Ten courts serving areas in which 10 percent or more of the

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 PARENTS

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 1931 1

	Dependency and neglect cases											
Marital status of parents	Total	Place child was living when referred to court										
		In own home										
		Total	With both own par- ents	With moth- er and step- father	With father and step- moth- er	With moth- er only	With father only	In other fam- ily home	In insti- tu- tion	In other place	Not re- port- ed	
Total cases	21, 613	14, 934	5, 288	454	252	5, 977	2, 963	3, 526	717	239	2, 19	
Married and living together. Divorced. Mother deserting father. Father deserting mother. Separated for other reasons. Both parents dead. Father dead. Mother dead. Not married to each other. Other status. Status not reported.	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, 099 3 73	5, 202 2	181 1 1 227 32 12	32 	533 61 1, 431 1, 837 1, 154 924	108 552 16 823 1, 392 57 2 13	99 212 74 163 801 504 184 750 541 75 123	51 40 18 36 109 43 33 107 224 17	12 15 1 15 54 27 25 42 16 5	2, 161	

¹ 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 1

	Dependency and neglect cases				
Reason for reference to court		Families represented			
	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 11	75 7 3 10 6		
Reason not reported	6	4			

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

2 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 (88 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 Total	Number of families 11, 353
Parents or relatives	3, 682 1, 205 1, 069 803 409 92

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, Eric 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; Wayne 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 ar	nd neglect	ct cases				
Disposition of case	To	tal	om	icial	Unof	ficial 1			
Disposition of caco	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution			
Total cases	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, 706	38	1,024	22			
Probation officer supervisingAgency or individual supervising Under temporary care of an institution	4, 313 1, 579 1, 838	19 7 8	3, 464 1, 484 1, 758	20 8 10	849 95 80	19 2 2			
Child not kept under supervision of court	13, 556	61	10, 193	57	3, 363	74			
Case dismissed or adjusted Committed to: State institution Other institution Public department Other agency Individual	5, 090 244 2, 629 700 2, 733 438	23 1 12 3 12 2	2, 545 244 2, 629 700 2, 733 438	14 1 15 4 15 2	2, 545	56			
Referred without commitment to: Institution Agency or individual	255 978	1 4	201 396	1 2	54 582	13			
Referred to other courtOther disposition of case	158 331	1 1	· 57 250	(2) 1	101 81	2 2			
Case held open without further action	1,030	5	861	5	169	4			
Disposition not reported	1		. 1						

¹ 47 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-caring 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

² 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. 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.35

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

³⁴ 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 for adoption, although the adoption was actually granted in another court.

³⁵ 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 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).)

Table 27.—Reason for discharge in cases of delinquent and of dependent and neglected children discharged from supervision by 101 courts during 1931 ¹

	Cases of		lischarged t vision	rom
Reason for discharge	Delin	quent		lent and ected
	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution
Total cases	13, 150		4, 192	
Reason reported	13, 142	100	4, 189	100
Conduct of child satisfactory or conditions improved Expiration of period specified by court Order of court fulfilled. Conduct of child or conditions unsatisfactory but further	8, 386 1, 279 245	64 10 2	2, 578 60 36	62 1 1
supervision not advised. Child committed or referred to an institution	269 1, 572 210 111	2 12 2 1	119 492 471 57	3 12 11 1
Whereabouts of child unknown or moved from jurisdiction of court. Other reason	490 580	4 4	258 118	6
Reason not reported	8		3	

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ 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

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 delinquency 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 36 (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 a

*	Cases	s of children super	n discharge rvision	ed from	
Duration of supervision	Delin	quent	Dependent and neglected		
	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	
Total cases	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, 955 4, 506 2, 245 699 462 281	38 34 17 5 4 2	1, 673 1, 105 515 270 356 272	40 26 12 6 8	
Duration not reported	2		1		

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

 $^{^{38}}$ The one child discharged from supervision in Fayette County, Pa., had been under supervision less than a year.

SOURCE TABLES

37

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 other areas during 1931 1

Area served by court	Delin	quency	cases		ndency glect ca		Spec	ial-pro	ceed-	disch	of chil arged pervision	from
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total cases 2	59, 880	51, 278	8, 602	22, 317	11, 555	10, 762	³ 1, 116	181	228	17, 356	13, 085	4, 27
State totals: ConnecticutUtah	4, 215 2, 935	3, 698 2, 545	517 390	753 204	389 113	364 91	9	4	5	1, 333 435	1, 209 377	12
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION		45, 472		19, 990		9, 629	1, 085	161		15, 628		
Alabama: Mobile County_ California:	160	-	18	5	3	2	1		1	29	28	0,01
San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut:	1, 617 626	1, 384 486	233 140	349 842	152 435	197 407	29 12	16 12	13	202 529	152 349	5 18
Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city)	445 704	376 612	69 92	49 116		18 60				56 230	55 187	4
New Haven (city)	369	346	23	109	63	46				205	192	1
District of Columbia	1,927	1,668 498	259 110	297 658	163 330	134 328	2	1	1	824 271	631	193
Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County Indiana:	1, 186	999	187	401	202	199	1	1		490	184 371	119
Lake County	350	221 404	129	225		112	6	6		251	145	10
Marion County Iowa: Polk County Louisiana:	457	360	213 97	242 404	204	118 200	15	4	11	20 198	20 143	5.
Caddo Parish	338 924		61 84	155 352		90 103	5	4	1			
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	2, 884	2, 615	269	314	170	144	2	1	1	264	200	64
Wayne County	507 2, 965	431 2, 664	76 301	275 766		146 398				2, 043	1, 504	53
Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County	1, 203 409	990 310	213 99	296 193		135 91				865 384	642 291	22:
New Jersey: Hudson County	1,696		176	100	102					300	244	5
Mercer County New York:	443	391	52							505		3
Buffalo (city) Erie County (exc'usive		1, 118	94	71	33					189	163	113
of Buffalo) Monroe County	187 224	173 190	14 34	107 192	61 89	46 103				139 135	133 109	2
New York (city) Rensselaer County	7, 299	6, 416	883	4, 173	2, 198	1, 975	143	59	84	3,873		
Syracuse (city)	243 272	195 256	48 16	162 116	89 54	73 62	1		1	9	8 9	
Westchester County Ohio:	397	338	59	438	215	223	51	23	28	238	212	
Franklin County Hamilton County	2,550	1,941	276 609	729 371	182		15 28	8 2	7 26	164	126	3
Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah	1, 979 578		366 218	188 348		86 167	1		1	164	100	6
CountyPennsylvania:	1, 247	1, 110	137	646	309	337	21	7	14	391	287	10-
Allegheny County	853		132	909		440						
Fayette County Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and	66 74			7	3 5	1 2				1		
county)South Carolina: Greenville	7, 390	6, 524	866	3, 654	1, 941	1,713	707	(4)	(4)	1, 239	838	40
County	91	75	16	58	30	28	11	3	8	33	27	
Utah: Third District Virginia: Norfolk (city) Washington:	1, 149 728	595	171 133	172 159	92 73	80 86	4 2	1	3	227 231	181 197	3
Pierce County Spokane County	128 621	84 530	44 91	48 174		28 91	1 25	11	1 14			
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	3, 525	3, 022	503	1, 216	627	589	1	1		918	598	320
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	6, 777	5, 806	971	2, 327	1, 194	1, 133	31	20	11	1,728	1, 406	32:

¹ 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 the totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and

other courts.

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

Not separately reported.

Table IIA.—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 serving other areas during 1931 1

				В	ys' de	linque	ncy cas	ses		
	Age limitation of				C.	Age	of boy			
Area served by court	original court juris- diction	Total	Un- der 10 years		years, under 14		16 years	17 years	18 years and over	Age not re- port ed
Total cases 2		51, 278	2, 939	6, 542	12, 135	20, 048	5, 162	3, 259	228	96
Etate totals: Connecticut Utah	Under 16 Under 18	3, 698 2, 545	387 134	706 231	1, 162 457	1, 342 825	101 487	371	24	<u>î</u>
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION		45, 472	2, 490	5, 692	10, 702	18, 161	4, 521	2, 820	201	88
Alabama: Mobile County	Under 16	142	9	19	45	38	16	6	2	
California: San Diego County San Francisco County	Under 21do	1, 384 486				464 171	319 112	235 95	57 19	
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city)	Under 16do	376 612	88	126	177	144 204	1 17			
Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city) New Haven (city) District of Columbia. Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	Under 17dodoUnder 16	346 1, 668 498 999	109 31	220 54	119	200			7 1 2	1
Indiana: Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County				54	71 122 77	112 181 110	4	49		1
Louisiana: Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city)	Under 17	277		103			22 154 69	26	1 4 3	17
Michigan: Kent County Wayne County			29	1	78 628	167	82	4 27	<u>1</u>	3
Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County	Visit both or the				161 45	306 99		191 78	7 3	2
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County	A 3 CO A 10 CO	13300	74 40		476 115		16 4			
New York: Buffalo (city)	do	1, 118	40	733	1 300	1 13	6		2	
Monroe County	do do do	173 190 6, 416 195 256 338	338 6	28 782 24 53	1,837 27 67	93	43	1 i i	i 1	7
Ohio: Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Orgon: Multnomah County	Under 18do do do	1, 579 1, 941 1, 613 360 1, 110	86 94 52 23 49	175 141 28	375 316 58	504	280 358 281 75 209	215 319 258 45 175	3 26 6	1 3 5
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County Fayette County Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and			37	93	12	22	8	3 6	2 4	
South Carolina: Greenville	do	1	119		1, 697 27	25	22	7		34
County			53 20	83 46	180 77	328 162	181 129	143 151	5 5	
Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee Coun-	do	84 530	3 14	27	13 69	23 174	16 116	21 123	1 2	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	do				512 1, 433			594	30 27	8

¹ 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 the totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and

other courts.

Table IIB.—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 \(^1\)

				G	irls' de	elinque	ncy ca	ses		
	Age limi-					Age	of girl			
Area served by court	tation of original court ju- risdiction	Total	Un- der 10 years	10 years, un- der 12	years un- der 14	years, un- der 16	10	17 years	18 years and over	Age not re-
Total cases 2		8, 602	269	459	1, 420	4, 021	1, 354	847	86	14
State totals:										
Connecticut	Under 16	517	33	61	125	241	.57			
Utah	Under 18	390	12	14	54	136	90	77	2	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION.		7, 631	220	389	1, 244	3, 628	1, 167	768	83	- 13
California:	Under 16	18			8	7	1		1	
San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut:	Under 21 do	233 140	21 1	13 1	30 11	63 44	45 36	42 27	18 19	
Bridgeport (city)	Under 16	69	5	10	25	29				1
Hartford (city)	do	92	5	4	23	57	3			
New Haven (city)	do Under 17	23 259	15	1 9	3 51	19				
District of Columbia	do	110	4	4	19	130 48	53 29	1 2	1	
Indiana:	Under 16.	187	8	18	59	92	9	1		
Lake County Marion County Jowa: Polk County	onder 18.	213	1	3 20	17 32	58 75	23 49	27 30		
Louisiana:		97	4	4	16	41	25	7		
Caddo Parish	Under 17	61 84	4	1 4	17	14	3 20	3		3
Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan:	Under 16	269	8	29	71	35 120	24	12	1	
Kent County Wayne County Minnesota:	Under 17do	76 301	1	7	10 37	33 185	25 70	2		
Hennepin County Ramsey County	Under 18	213 99	1	4 3	19 6	70 36	45 25	63 29	3	
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County	Under 16do	176 52	9 4	14 5	38 15	114 25	1 2			
New York: Buffalo (city) Eric County (exclusive of		94 14	4	7	15	67 10	1			
Buffalo). Monroe County		34		3	10	19	1			
New York (city)	do	883	21	52	191	603	8			8
Syracuse (city)	do	48 16		3 2	7 3	26 11	12			
Westchester County	do	59	1	2	6	35	14	1		
							-			
Franklin County Hamilton County	Under 18	276 609	6	8 20	35 79	103	72	50	2	
Manoning County	do I	366	16	18	43	203 145	151 81	114 57	21 1	18
Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	do	218	9	12	33	88	39	30	4	:
Allegheny County	Under 16	137	1 2	5	16	55 81	29	27	1 4	
Favette County	- do	11			1	10	0	10	4	
Philadelphia (city and county).	do	866	43	64	170	563	7			19
South Carolina: Greenville County.	do	16	1	5	5	5 .				
Utah: Third District Virginia: Norfolk (city)	Under 18	171	5	4	20	47	53	39	1	2
Washington:	do	133	4	7	25	40	26	6	1	5
Spokane County	do	91		1	10	35	26	17	2	
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County.		503	11	11	36	155	144	142	2	2
REAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 -		971	49	70	176	393	187	79	3	1

¹ 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 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	boys				
Area served by court	Total	Total	Native, native parent- age	Native, foreign or mixed parent- age	Native, parent- age not re- ported	For- eign born	Nativ- ity not re- ported	Colored boys	Boys whose color was not re ported
Total cases 2	47, 956	38, 959	17, 877	15, 752	1, 853	742	2, 735	8, 982	14
State total: Utah	2, 545	2, 539	2, 108	390	19	22		6	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	44, 514	35, 945	15, 308	15, 373	1, 821	721	2,722	8, 554	1.
Alabama: Mobile County	142	80	79	1				62	
San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgis: Fulton County	1, 384 486 376 1, 668 498 999	1, 352 472 363 636 401 398	954 131 69 533 379 398	310 179 266 64 19	25 68 19 35 1	60 21 8 1 1	3 73 1 3 1	32 14 13 1, 032 97 601	
Indiana: Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County	221 404 360	187 270 317	50 264 270	128 5 47	1	8 1		34 134 43	
Louisiana: Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city)	277 840 2, 615	164 383 1, 782	155 280 838	63 653	5 8 276	6 12	26 3	113 457 833	
Michigan: Kent County Wayne County	431 2, 664	398 2, 182	267 553	125 1, 402	4 28	1 155	1 44	33 482	
Minnesota: Hennepin CountyRamsey County	990 310	971 305	569 219	388 80	2 1	10 5	2	19 5	
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County	1, 520 391	1, 433 341	350 67	1, 049 273		34 1		87 50	
New York: Buffalo (city)	1, 118	1, 047	275	735	1	36		71	
Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo). Monroe County. New York (city). Rensselaer County. Syracuse (city). Westchester County.	173 190 6, 416 195 256 338	171 189 5, 701 193 244 314	53 81 1, 423 127 50 74	115 103 4, 071 66 186 214	24	2 5 162 8 10	21	2 1 715 2 12 24	
Ohio: Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	1,613	1, 188 1, 316 1, 393 296 1, 095	1, 079 554 252 243 761	96 74 702 39 240	677 146 12 24	4 8 10 2 28	5 3 283 	391 625 205 64 15	
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County Fayette County Montgomery County	721 55 65		190 33 33	400 16 24		1 2	1	121 4 8	
Philadelphia (city and county)	6, 524		982		19	49	2, 171	1, 737	
County	75 978 595	976	696	1 254 13	17 1	9		289	
Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwal kee County	84 530 3, 022	524	405	108	5	6 55		6 88	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION.	3, 442	3, 014	2, 569	379	32	21	13	428	

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

Table IIIB.—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 ¹

				Girls' de	linquenc	y cases			
				White	girls				Girls
Area served by court	Total	Total	Native, native parent- age	Native, foreign or mixed parentage	Native, parent- age not report- ed	For- eign born	Na- tivity not re- ported	Colored girls	whose color was not re-
Total cases 2	8, 154	6, 247	3, 493	2, 068	243	116	327	1,906	
State total: Utah	390	386	316	64	6			4	
AREAS WITH 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	
California: San Diego County San Francisco County	233 140	224 136	154 37	54 47	10 17 2	5 19	1 16	9 4	
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city)_ District of Columbia	69 259	62 54	12 49	48 5	2			7 205	
Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County Indiana:	110 187	83 71	79 71			1	3	27 116	
Lake County Marion County	129 213	102 126	34 126	62	1	5		27 87	
Iowa: Polk County Louisiana:	97	86	82	4				11	
Caddo Parish Orleans Parish	61 84	39 27	37 19		2	1	5	22 57	
Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan:	269	124	65	29	30			145	
Kent County Wayne County Minnesota:	76 301	70 256	45 93	23 129	8	15	11	6 45	
Hennepin County Ramsey County	213 99	200 90	104 71	93 19	2	1		13 9	
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County	176 52	165 42	52 6	112 36		1		11 10	
New York: Buffalo (city)	94	87	21	64		2		7	
Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo) Monroe County	14	13	6	7				1	
New York (city)	34 883	33 742	208	21 494	4	36		141	
New York (city) Rensselaer County	48 16	47	37	10				1	
Syracuse (city) Westchester County Ohio:	59	16 51	12	10 35	1	3		8	
Franklin County Hamilton County	276 609	193 407	174 382	13 11	5 14		1	83 202	
Mahoning County	366	286	38	78	12	8	150	79	
Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	218 137	169 132	142 108	15 8	8 4	3	3 9	49 5	
Allegheny County Fayette County	132 11	105 10	47 6	.58 4				27 1	
Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and	9	7	5	2				2	
South Carolina: Greenville	866	577	185	270	2	2	118	289	
Utah: Third District	16 171	9 170	9 125	39	6			7	
County	133	70	66	4				63	
Pierce County	44	41	29	11		1		3	
Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County_	91 503	89 481	71 192	17 168	110	1 3	8	2 22	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION.	638	547	471	67	2	5	2	91	

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 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 1931 ¹

				Del	inquen	cy cas	es			
	T			Sour	rce of r	eferenc	e to co	urt		
Area served by court	Total	Police	School depart- ment	Proba- tion officer	Other court	S o c i a l agency	Parents or rela- tives	Other indi- vidual	Other source	Source not re-
Total cases 2	56, 110	35, 478	4, 046	3, 099	393	779	4, 608	7, 259	302	146
State total: Utah	2, 935	1, 048	517	561	11	8	154	587	49	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU-	52, 030	33, 864	3, 412	2, 351	342	742	4, 413	6, 529	242	135
Alabama: Mobile County	160	54	27	3	4	7	25	37	2	1
California: San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	1, 617 626 445 1, 927 608 1, 186	874 401 296 1, 326 189 715	139 35 39 1 112 24	14 53 4 233 13 142	170 19 2 5	16 19 12 4 4 4	154 90 25 227 115 67	207 5 66 133 145 234	43 2 3 	<u>2</u>
Indiana: Lake County Marion County Jowa: Polk County	350 617 457	130 176 186	100 14 75	13 6 1	5	18 7 9	45 125 48	39 260 137	11 1	18
Louisiana: Caddo ParishOrleans Parish. Maryland: Baltimore (city)	338 924 2, 884	139 27 2, 511	99	891 9	2	71	39 1 146	91 3 36	8	2
Michigan: Kent County Wayne County	507 2, 965	354 2, 112	28 302	10	1	5 96	52 137	54 260	3 55	
Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County	1, 203	802 310	29	12		29	141 20	171 69	19	
Hudson County Mercer County	1, 696 443	697 327	316 23	88 19	1	47	100 30	428 41	14	
New York: Buffalo (city)Erie County (exclusive of	1, 212	1, 123		15		6	59	7	1	1
Buffalo). Monroe County	187 224 7, 299 243 272 397	107 129 4, 257 72 230 183	14 1 108 114 10 82	10 2 3 1	3	1 24 61 11 1 20	6 31 1, 102 17 7 31	49 37 1, 744 27 22 80	1 1	21
Ohio: Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	1, 855 2, 550 1, 979 578 1, 247	1, 036 1, 866 897 172 901	152 102 424 148 48	113 13 15 23 20	13 50 8 34 3	28 72 24 19 27	158 205 186 86 80	338 224 420 96 150	11 2 3 	1
Allegheny County Fayette County Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and	853 66 74	194 52 62	68	417	4	7 2	151 12 4	6 1		
south Carolina: Green ville County	7, 390	6, 275	236 6 223	2 2 16	1 5	35 3 2	434 4 102	403 7 206	5 1 11	
Utah: Third District	1, 149 728 128	584 446 91	48	61	6	6	102 44 8	115	8	
Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	621 3, 525	482 3, 013	39 205	5 79	6	19 15	27 72	43 134		
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPU-	4, 080	1, 614	634	748	51	37	195	730	60	11

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

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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 1

				Deling	uency c	ases			
			Dete		are over pecified		or long	er in	Not re
Area served by court	Total cases	No de- tention care	Board- ing home or other family home	Deten- tion home 2	Other insti- tution	Jail or police sta- tion ³	place of	Place of care not re- ported	wheth er de- tention care was given
Total cases 5	56, 110	33, 804	183	13, 902	4,888	1, 428	267	2	1,63
State total: Utah	2, 935	2, 552	29	154	4	72	115		
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU-	52, 030	30, 509	131	13, 607	4, 857	1, 257	44	2	1, 62
Alabama: Mobile County California:	160	63	1	85		10			
San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) District of Columbia. Florida: Dade County	1, 617 626 445 1, 927	1, 059 262 320 1, 509	2	452 331 122 412	10 1 2 4	77 26 1		1	1
Georgia: Fulton CountyIndiana:	608 1, 186	566 696	4 2	483	3 1	34			
Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County Louisiana:	350 617 457	188 204 222	2 1 3	145 384 197	3 5	8 2 30	1	1	2
Caddo Parish	338 924 2, 884	88 405 2, 702	3	41	3 516 168	10 1 1	1		19
Kent County	507 2, 965	303 1, 173	15	198 1, 771	4 3				
Hennepin County Ramsey County New Jersey:	1, 203 409	1, 003 247	51		5 91	129 70			1
Hudson County Mercer County	1, 696 443	994 384		691 59	4				
New York: Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of	1, 212	815		396	1				
Buffalo) Monroe County New York (city) Rensselaer County	187 224 7, 299 243	127 91 3, 665 152	3		57 133 3, 593 76				3
Syracuse (city) Westchester County Ohio:	272 397	35 254	1	235	118		24		
Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County	2, 550 1, 979 578	802 1, 321 1, 015 360	2 1	719 1, 143 886 145	7 2 1	304 8 75 65	1 12		$\frac{2}{6}$
Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	1, 247 853	819 50		187 393	20	183	2		40
Allegheny County Fayette County Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and	66 74	48 9	2	63	1	17			
county) South Carolina: Green ville County	7, 390	5, 105	26	1, 526	17	18	11		70
Utah: Third District	1, 149 728	957 353	3 3	154 285	1	28 80			
Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	128 621 3, 525	360 1, 692		78 207 1, 819	2	29 48	1		1
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPU-	4, 080	3, 295	52	295	31	171	223	103	1

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 o children cared for part of the time in jails or police stations and part of the time elsewhere.

elsewhere 4 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.

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

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 1

				В	oys' d	elinqu	iency	case	es			
				B	Reasor	for r	eferen	ce to	cour	t		
Area served by court	Total	Stealing	Act of careless- ness or mis- chief	Traffic violation	Truancy	Running away	Ungovernable	Sex offense	Injury to person	Use, possession, or sale of li- quor or drugs	Other reason	Reason not re-
Total cases 2	51, 278	23, 115	13, 706	1, 625	2, 982	3, 123	3, 048	812	1, 304		1, 078	
State totals: Connecticut Utah	3, 698		1, 222	22	132	125		76	84	3	156	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POP- ULATION		20, 510							And the			
Alabama: Mobile CountyCalifornia:	142			_	32	-	4	704	7		946	88
San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut:	1, 384 486	467 310	214 2				124 53	30 22	8 6	10	35 4	
Bridgeport (city) Hartord (city) New Haven (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County Indiana:	376 612 346 1, 668 498 999	221 221 841 177	267 46 387 128	105	16 9 87 54	41 6 35 30	24 29 13 137 85 59	12 14 4 10 14 4	3 5 9 40 4 10	1 10	2 18 37 16 6	
Lake County	221 404 360	110 270 160	32	3 17	40 2 13	6	18 80 49	10 5 12	3 4 4	1 1	1 6	
Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city)	277 840 2, 615	116 423 817	216	22 17 10		26 2 41	11 108 139	1 7 14	29 62 41	2 4 1	1 12	2
Michigan: Kent County Wayne County	431 2, 664	243 1, 750	62 295	59 53	25 250	1 32	25 125	9 54	5 92	1 5	1 8	
Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County	990 310	500	170 28	163 31	13 4	7 14	77 18	17 5	26	13 4	4 10	
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County New York:	1, 520 391	655 237	306 82		299 28	25 3	152 21	23	54 19	1 1	5	
Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of	1, 118	692	321	2		36	45	6	14		2	
Buffalo) Monroe County New York (city). Rensselaer County. Syracuse (city). Westchester County. Ohio:	173 190 6, 416 195 256 338	79 130 2, 573 69 183 205	49 21 2, 112 11 47 34	25 10	4 3 63 84 7 58	19 11 514 13 	7 11 451 12 3 13	4 5 63 3 3	6 250 4 6 12	5	277 	83
Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	1, 579 1, 941 1, 613 360 1, 110	702 955 551 143 565	350 333 498 56 258	32 134 22 	140 10 232 89 35	172 267 121 35 61	66 54 71 20 62	62 34 25 7 25	17 22 41 7 20	28 28 3 2 13	10 104 49 1 41	·i
Allegheny County Fayette County Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and coun-	721 55 65	352 45 55	76 <u>2</u>		115 	38	122 6 5	11 4	6 2	1		
South Carolina: Greenville	6, 524	2, 167	2, 673	7	183	689	315	59	142	32	257	
County	75 978 595	56 499 264	1 156 112	17 59	147 34	6 57 28	7 34 26	11 6	2 6 31	3 20 35	31	
Pierce County	84 530 3, 022	63 238 1, 374	11 119 680	60 259	2 11 142	2 49 286	12 112	1 13 95	<u>4</u> 52	1 21 22	3	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	5, 806	2, 605	1, 595	147	478	187	239	108	220	95	132	

 $^{^1}$ 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 other courts.

Table VIB.—Reason for reference to court in girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 43 courts serving specified areas and 67 courts serving other areas during 1931 1

				G	irls'	delinq	uency	cases				
			1	Reas	on f	or refe	rence	to cou	rt			
Area served by court	Total	Stealing	Act of carelessness 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 re-
Total cases 2	8, 602	1, 094	781	90	885	1,311	2, 335	1,709	157	112	90	38
State totals:			_	-	-			-	-	-		
Connecticut	517 390	107 42	52 38	1	28 120	39 40	120 56	147 45	7 15	2 25	15 8	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU-	7, 631	950	690	82	723	1, 222	2, 132	1,511	128	90	65	38
Alabama: Mobile CountyCalifornia:	18	1			1	3	4	9				
San Diego County San Francisco County	233 140	27 5	25	31	15 8	35 45	51 58	45 21	1		3 2	
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city) New Haven (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	69 92 23 259 110 187	18 9 3 17 15 34	11 4 1 45 6 64	8	1 5 1 17 11 3	19 22 23	17 35 4 125 31 47	17 31 13 8 22 2	7 1 4	1 4 1 10	9 1	
Indiana: Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County	129 213 97	8 20 9	9 7 6	2	6 10 1	6 17 6	42 116 62	57 34 10	1	8	1	
Louisiana: Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city)	61 84 269	6 19 42	7 7 51	1 2 1	2	8	12 41 126	18	3 14 5	2	1 5	1
Michigan: Kent County Wayne County	76 301	15 20	2 1	2	10 81	31	20 79	29 81	5	1		
Minnesota: Hennepin County	213	43	6	4	6	22	59 27	62 37	1 1	6	4	
Ramsey County New Jersey: Hudson County	99	10	3	1	43	22	55	41	1		1	
Mercer County New York: Buffalo (city)	52 94	17	3		4	1 14	23	8 7	3			
Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo)	14	2				3	2	4	2	1		
Monroe County New York (city) Rensselaer County Syracuse (city) Westchester County	34 883 48 16	138 5 6	66	1	11 29 3 20	284 4	5 250 5 4 16	19 71 5 1 16	30		1	3
Ohio:	276	28	3	1	61	15	51	108	2	6		
Franklin County	609 366 218 137	67 36 31 15	57 39 31 10	6	14 95 36 2	105 32 40 11	152 48 23 46	173 102 54 45	6 9 3	8 11	17 4	
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County Fayette County	132	10			24	25	53 6	17 4	2	1		
Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and coun-	9	3					5	1				
South Carolina: Greenville County	866	85	156		45	251	235	65	9	14	5	1
Virginia: Norfolk (city)—————Washington:	171 133	17 10	9 8	2	60	20 18	30 45 2	22 16	11	8 5	3 1	
Pierce CountySpokane County	44 91 503	10 13 51	4 43	1 1 15	1 4 71	31 50	14 88	20 19 178	2	5 5		
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POP- ULATION	971	144	91	8	162	89	203	198	29	22	25	

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 VII.—Manner of handling delinquency cases disposed of by 43 courts serving specified areas and 100 courts serving other areas during 1931 ¹

	De	linquency o	ases
Area served by court	Total	Official	Unofficial
Total cases 2	59, 880	38, 060	21, 820
State totals:	4. 215	2. 485	1 790
ConnecticutUtah	2, 935	1, 324	1, 730 1, 611
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	53, 103	34, 097	19, 006
Alabama: Mobile CountyCalifornia:	160	160	
San Diego County San Francisco County	1, 617 626	635 626	982
Connecticut:			
Bridgeport (city)	445	178	267
Hartford (city)	704 369	332 369	372
New Haven (city)	1, 927	1, 462	465
Florida: Dade County	608	281	327
Georgia: Fulton County Indiana:	1, 186	1, 186	
Lake County	350	284	66
Marion County	617	451	166
Iowa: Polk County	457	258	199
Louisiana:			
Caddo Parish	338	210	128
Orleans Parish	924	924	
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	2, 884	2, 884	
Kent County	507	507	
Wayne County	2, 965	2, 965	
Minnesota: Hennepin County	1, 203	1, 203	
Ramsey County	409	409	
New Jersey:	400	100	
Hudson County	1, 696	1,696	
Mercer County	443	443	
New York:			
Buffalo (city)	1, 212	1, 212	
Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo)	187	187	
Monroe County	224	224	
New York (city)	7, 299	7, 299	
Rensselaer County	243 272	243 272	
Syracuse (city) Westchester County	397	394	3
Ohio:	001	001	0
Franklin County	1,855	575	1, 280
Hamilton County	2, 550	108	2, 442
Mahoning County	1, 979	412	1, 567
Montgomery County	578	183	395
Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	1, 247	369	878
Pennsylvania:	050	0.50	
Allegheny County	853 66	853 66	
Montgomery County	74	74	
Philadelphia (city and county)	7, 390	1, 917	5, 473
South Carolina: Greenville County	91	77	14
Utah: Third District	1, 149	446	703
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	728	728	
Washington:	100	252	
Pierce County	128	128	
Spokane County	621	222	399
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	3, 525	645	2, 880
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	6, 777	3, 963	2, 814

¹ 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 other courts.

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Table VIIIa.—Disposition of boys' delinquency cases by 43 courts serving specified areas and 96 courts serving other areas during 19311

						Boys'	delinquen	cy cases						
		Child k	ept unde	r super- urt		Child	not kept	under sup	ervision (of court		Case		
Area served by court	Total	Total	Proba- tion of-	Agency or indi-	Under tempo-	Case dis-	Commit	tted to—	Referred	without nent to—	Restitu-	Other disposi-	held open without further	Disposi- tion not reported
		ficer su- pervis- ing	super-	rary care of an in- stitution	or ad- justed	Institu- tion	Agency or indi- vidual	Insti- tution	Agency or indi- vidual	fine, or costs or- dered	tion of case	action		
Total cases ²	51, 278	14, 849	849	693	22, 854	3, 975	231	192	613	1,903	2, 231	2, 874	14	
State totals: Connecticut Utah	3, 698 2, 545	1, 384 899	33 40	1 8	1, 679 962	215 86	14 18	21	47 8	64 355	136 110	104 48	i	
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 CountySan Francisco County	1, 384 486	218 346	4	31	723 91	32 37	2 7	6	10		133 5	225		
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city) New Haven (city)	376 612 346	122 165 224	20		185 306 58	16 22 30	1 5 4	4 10	28 5 2		20 38 8	61		
District of Columbia	1, 668 498 999	600 154 385	329 21	23	418 224 30	35 26 229	31	3	54 18 6		5 12 21	170 15 324		
Lake County	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	6 168 6		
Louisiana: Caddo Parish Orleans Parish	277 840	55	17	9	65	55 199 381	8 7	23	4 14 15	19 39 44	19 5 5	24 467	2 2	
Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan: Kent County Wayne County.	2, 615 431 2, 664	293 196 1, 478	6 24	70	1,849 134 555	24 297	1	20	13		29	1 279		
Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County	990 310	397 180	2 3	163 33	74 70	28 5		7 6	1 1	8	15 12	295		

New Jersey: Hudson County	1,520	255		20	559	439	11		2	232	1	1	
New York:	391	326			1	60						4	
Buffalo (city)	1, 118	154			773	115				69		7	
Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo)	173	111			25	15	1			09	11	10	
Monroe County	190	147			13	24	3	1			11	10	
New York (city)	6, 416	2,640	10	151	2, 601	378	1	a l	2	347	95	040	
Rensselaer County	195	10			128	27		2	1	11	25	248	8
Syracuse (city)	256	5	218		9	13	2		1	11	8	10	
westchester County	338	244	2		53	8	5	1	-	12	2	6-	
Unio:	1000	-			00	0	0	1	9	12	7	1	
Franklin County	1,579	268	11	53	1,020	81		21	-	10			
Hamilton County	1,941	338	3	24	811	35		28	5	10	96	14	
Manoning County	1, 613	263	2	2	1, 054	78	0	28	226	3	430	40	
Montgomery County	360	91	1	9	171	39	0	0	19	72	90	19	
Montgomery CountyOregon: Multnomah County	1, 110	372	4	35	551	32	4	3	6		29	7	
Pennsylvania:	-, -,	012	*	00	301	34	2	15	10	6	58	24	1
Allegheny County	721	649		7		0=				1			
	55	26		'		65							
Montgomery County	65	45	*		1	24							
Philadelphia (city and county)	6, 524	620			1 050	20 .							
South Carolina: Greenville County	75	44		2	4, 652	352	78		74	140	514	92	
Utah: Third District	978	437			10	9	1		1	1	4	5	
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	595	247	28		370	38	6		4	61	43	12	
Washington:	090	241	28	1	127	54	1	5	10	55	36	31	
Pierce County	84	10				1.1		100					
Spokane County.	530	15	0			41		8 _			5	9	Constitution
Spokane County		34	5		271	58	2	6	10	38	72	34	
Who both in water County	3, 022	480	5	6	2, 089	67	2	13	13	20	218	109	
REAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	5, 806	1,850	77	46	2, 403	318	21	11	51	664	224	140	

¹ 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 other courts.

						Girls'	delinquen	cy cases					
Area served by court		Child l	cept under	er super- urt		Child	not kept	under sur	pervision (of court		Case	
nied served by court	Total	Proba- tion of-	Agency or indi-	Under tempo-	Case dis-	Commi	tted to-	Referred	l without ment to—	Restitu-	Otner	held open without	Disposi- tion not reported
		ficer su- pervis- ing	vidual super- vising	rary care of an in- stitution	or ad-	Institu- tion	Agency or indi- vidual	Insti- tution	Agency or indi- vidual	fine, or costs or- dered	disposi- tion of case	further action	Toporto
Total cases 3	8, 602	2, 559	130	347	2, 819	1, 100	140	104	320	68	508	505	9
State totals: Connecticut Utah	517 390	117 133	5 15	8 1	169 166	93 22	12 4	11	44 5	4 11	47 27	7 6	
Areas with 100,000 or More Population.	7, 631	2, 328	104	328	2, 457	957	128	94	287	38	437	471	2
Alabama: Mobile County	18 233 140	2 19 61	3	15	3 145 28	13 3 27	2 21		4		23	19	
Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city) New Haven (city) District of Columbia	69 92 23 259	40 11 91	41		32 12 5 47	8 22 5 45	2 2 2 6	2	21		2 13	1 22	
Florida: Dade County	110 187	10 115	1	10	57 2	1 7	ĭ	4	11 5		11 7	8 47	
Lake County Marion County Lowa: Polk County Louisiana:	129 213 97	44 49 34	5 2 2	5 4 13	25 108 27	27 1 16	1	1	7 3 1		3 9 4	11 37	
Caddo Parish. Orleans Parish. Maryland: Baltimore (city). Michigan:	61 84 269	15 66	6	8	10 4 107	12 16 90	1	2	4 1 2	4 2 2	1 1	1 59	
Kent County	76 301	22 154	7	17 2	27 50	10 41						47	
Hennepin County Ramsey County	213 99	93 37	1	60 32	16 13	12 15		1			2	30	

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New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County	176 52	64		2	40	62	6			2		2	
New York:	02	00		-									10000000
Buffalo (city)	94	15	Wines!		55	23	1		Información de la companya della companya de la companya della com		0.00		Construction of
Bullato (city)	14	10	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Actual Control of the	2	20	2					1	
Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo)		5	W. C.		0	10	4					-	
Monroe County	34	10			1	19	4						
New York (city)	883	476	2	63	188	137	1			*******	4	11	1
Rensselaer County	48	3			28	12				1	1	3	
Syracuse (city)	16	8	2		1	4					1		
Westchester County	59	28	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		8	15	6			1		1	
Ohio:	00												
	276	57	2	45	77	50		1	- 5	3	31	4	1
Franklin County	609	65	0	40	276	13		67	94		64	10	
Hamilton County			0	4			1	07	40		17	32	
Mahoning County	366	20	2		220	20	9 .	3	40	3	17	34	
Montgomery County	218	37		7	91	15	1	2	27	1	26	11	
Oregon: Multnomah County	137	28	2	35	50	3	2	1	3		9	4	
Pennsylvania:													
Allegheny County	132	102		2		26	2						
Fayette County	11	2				8			1				71-33-110
rayette County	9	2				7			-				
Montgomery County		173			410	84	42		14	2	122	19	
Philadelphia (city and county)	866				416	84	42		14	0	122	14	
South Carolina: Greenville County	16	3			4	2	1				2	4	
Utah: Third District	171	75	1		63	6	3		5	8	9	1	
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	133	38	7		30	3	3	3	12	2	10	25	
Washington:													111111111111111111111111111111111111111
Pierce County	44	10	2			25		Construction in	bu fill work his			7	
Carles County	91	2	1		10	0	1	3	16	6	27	3	
Spokane County	503	204	2		169	24	E	2	7	0	33	49	
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	503	204	0	0	109	24	3	0	,		00	40	
REAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	971	231	26	19	362	143	12	10	33	30	71	34	

¹ 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 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 ¹

			Dep	pendenc	y and neg	glect cas	ses		
				White o	children				Chil-
Area served by court	Total	Total	Native, native parent- age	Native, foreign or mixed parent- age	Native, parent- age not re- ported	For- eign born	Nativity not re-	Colored children	dren whose color was not re- ported
Total cases 2	21, 613	18, 642	11, 499	5, 817	776	279	271	2, 970	1
State total: Utah	204	204	155	41	8				
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION.	19, 765	16, 868	9, 985	5, 631	726	271	255	2, 896	1
Alabama: Mobile County	5	2	1		1			3	
California: San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut: Bridgeport (city).	349 842 49	323 769 49	241 332 19	52 349 28	18 40 2	11 15	33	26 73	
District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County Indiana:	297 658 401	136 630 345	118 581 345	27	17 12	7	3	161 28 56	
Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County Louisiana:	225 242 404	147 189 360	57 184 323	80 2 36	6 3	1		78 53 44	
Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan:	155 352 314	142 244 223	140 121 94	19 48	1 33 77	1	70 4	13 108 91	
Kent County	275 766	273 667	191 224	71 348	11 56	14	25	. 99	
Hennepin County Ramsey County New York:	296 193	292 177	209 145	55 31	28		i	4 16	
Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of	71	64	33	31				7	
Buffalo) Monroe County New York (city) Rensselaer County Syracuse (city)	107 192 4, 173 162 116	104 189 3, 674 160 114	76 68 1, 556 136 65	28 119 1, 911 22 48	1 26 2	1 168	13	3 3 498 2 2	1
Westchester County Ohio:	438	390	118	205	55	10	20	48	
Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County	188 348	619 256 161 245	576 215 96 236	27 26 44 4	13 13 10 4	1 1 1 1	2 1 10	110 115 27 103	
Oregon: Multnomah County_ Pennsylvania: Allegheny County_ Fayette County_ Montgomery County_	909 4 7	735 3 4	526 380 2 4	334 1	20	1	22	12 174 1 3	
Philadelphia (city and county)	3, 654	2, 796	1, 462	1, 218	47	17	52	858	
South Carolina: Greenville County Utah: Third District Virginia: Norfolk (city)	58 172 159	49 172 126	49 125 122	39 1	8 8 2		1	9	
Washington: Pierce County Spokane County	48 174	46 171	44 153	1 10	1 1	4	3	2 3	
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	1, 216	1, 188	618	351	200	9	10	28	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION.	1,848	1,774	1, 514	186	50	8	16	74	

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 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 1931 ¹

	F	amilies re	presente	ed in dep	endency	and neg	lect cas	es
			Re	eason for	reference	e to cour	t	
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 condi- tions injuri- ous to morals	Physically handicapped and in need of public care	Other	Not re ported
Total cases 1	11, 353	8, 516	762	284	1, 104	672	11	
State total: Utah	101	59	13	6	18	5		
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULA-	10, 482	7, 911	726	251	1, 013	572	5	
Alabama: Mobile County	3		1		2			
California: San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	239 403 23 186 357 251	106 358 17 162 299 188	8 9 11 8 1	29 3 1 2 11 5	66 32 4 8 13 56	30 1 1 2 26 1	1	
Indiana: Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County Louisiana:	142 139 239	90 131 156	7 2 10	9 6	23 6 10	13 57		
Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city)	97 261 207	58 231 170	2 21 19	7 1 1	20 8 12	4		
Michigan: Kent County Wayne County Minnesota:	142 376	136 346	1 7	2	2 23	1		
Hennepin County Ramsey County New York:	180 103	149 102	15	2	13 1			
Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo)	30 58	9	1		12	33		
Monroe County	85 2, 021 94 95 282	79 1,779 71 3 143	26 7 3 4	1 20 3	5 152 5 9 13	44 8 78 122	2	
Ohio: Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	379 199 130 197 409	242 88 99 146 319	15 18 3 21 6	13 5 1 8 24	83 63 3 19 56	25 23 24 3 4	2	
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County Fayette County Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and county) South Carolina: Greenville County Utah: Third District Virginia: Norfolk (city)	408 3 2 1, 758 37 83 91	341 1 2 1, 192 21 47 59	358 1 12 6	75 3 4 2	100 11 17 24	33 1 3		
Washington: Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	31 114 628	19 65 470	7 8 50	3 10	2 31 93	3 7 4		
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPU-	871	605	36	33	91	100	6	

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

Table XI.—Disposition of dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 41 courts serving specified areas and 99 courts serving other areas during 1931 1

						Depender	ncy and ne	glect cases					
		Child kep	of court	pervision		Chile	d not kept	under supe	ervision of	court			
Area served by court	Total	Proba-	Agency or indi-	Under tempo-	Case dis-	Co	ommitted to	0—	Referred	without nent to—	Other	Case held open without	Dispo- sition not re-
		officer super- vising	officer vidual super-		missed or ad- justed	Insti- tution	Agency Individual		Insti- tution	Agency or indi- vidual	dispo- sition	further action	ported
Total cases 3	22, 317	4, 313	1, 579	1,838	5, 090	2, 873	3, 433	438	255	978	489	1,030	1
State totals: Connecticut Utah	753 204	24 23	19	6	61 86	394 38	41 5	19 12	9 6	67 22	64	55	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION.	19, 990	3, 418	1, 476	1, 678	4, 870	2, 513	3, 312	368	190	874	426	864	1
Alabama: Mobile County	5					1	3		1				
California: San Diego County San Francisco County	349 842	66 22	1	14	202 72	5 50	678	1	3	36	13 20	8	
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city) Naw Heyen (city)	49 116 109	9			15 11	26 49 72	5 20	4	1	1 9	1 7 35	6	
New Haven (city) District of Columbia. Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County Indiana:	297 658 401	1 47 3	210 12 112	121	12 255 8	2 4 1	32 6 10	3	1 2	162 44	2 26 1	34 21 217	
Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County Louisiana:	225 242 404	29 10 115	46 66 1	9 112 19	30 1 147	54 6 94	14	8 3	8	22	15 11		
Caddo ParishOrleans Parish	155 352 314	16 41	9	21	8 50 36	25 48 98	10 14 105	35 27	4 3 4	13 66 3	8 2 3	6 142	
Michigan: Kent County Wayne County	275 766	11 130	45 391	32 9	154 68	32 25	22	2		2	6	1111	

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LATION	2, 327	895	103	160	220	360	121	70	65	104	63	166	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPU-													
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	1, 216	129	37	515	332	56	66	19	4	10	5	43	
Spokane County	174	15	8	3	25	6		4	7	50	37	19	
Pierce County	48	11	14	4		8	3	6		2			
Washington:	10												
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	159	12	17	3	22	4	19	4	6	20	7	45	
Vincipias Morfelly (city)	172	21		1	85	35		11		15	4		
Utah: Third District		9		3				4	5	14	1	19	
South Carolina: Greenville County	58	205			1, 251	453	1, 557	147		2		- 39	
Philadelphia (city and county)	3, 654	205			1 051	450							
Montgomery County	7					3		1					
Fayette County	909	8/1		30		3							
Allegheny County	909	871		35		0							
Pennsylvania:	040	112	112	55	200	15	,	9	3	18	28	28	1
Oregon: Multnomah County	646	112	112	53	260	15	13	31	4	18	28	28	
Montgomery County	348	2	0		95	101	12	31	4	83	0	11	
Mahoning County	188	1	5	46	24	18	39	7	2	24	3	19	
Hamilton County	371	42	30	5	45	49	171	5	1	8	8	0	
Franklin County	729	123	42	50	214	71	38	16	5	85	74	. 11	Carrie Paris
Ohio:							***	-	- 00			10	
Westchester County	438	75	22		40	7	141	2	53	9	79	10	
Syracuse (city)	116	4			2	9	5	17	63		15	1	
Rensselaer County	162				7	140			5	2	6	2	
New York (city)	4, 173	1, 258	6	596	1. 322	817	33			138	3		
Monroe County	192	16		1	1	75	99						
Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo)	107				6	17	40			19		25	
Buffalo (city)	71					3	68						
New York:			1						7			100000000	
Ramsey County	193	4	127	2	8	10	41	1					
Hennepin County	296	1	160		58	21	53	1				2	

¹ 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 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 1931 ¹

	C	ases of	delinqu	ent child	ren dise	charged	from su	pervisio	n
				Rea	ason for	dischar	rge		
Area served by court	Total	Conduct of child satisfactory or conditions improved	Expiration of period specified by court	Conduct of child or conditions unsatisfactory but further supervision not advised	Child com- mitted or re- ferred to in- stitu- tion	Child com- mitted or re- ferred to agency or indi- vidual	Where- abouts of child un- known or moved from juris- diction of court	Other	Not re- port ed
Total cases 2	13, 150	8, 386	1, 279	269	1, 572	210	490	936	
State totals:									
ConnecticutUtah	1, 333 435	708 210	117 141	19 9	89 31	22 6	31 15	347 23	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POP- ULATION	11, 768	7, 709	1, 081	230	1, 490	186	439	625	
Alabama: Mobile County	29	22			3		1	3	
California: San Diego County	168	122	2	8		3	28	5	
San Francisco County Connecticut:	407	307		20	37	9	23	10	
Bridgeport (city)	56	35			8	4	2	7	
Hartford (city) New Haven (city)	230 205	136 143	42	2	24 10	2	5 2	63	
District of Columbia	628	381	42	3	60	52	45	86	
Florida: Dade County	141	93	6	6	6	3 7	22	5	
Georgia: Fulton CountyIndiana:	433	283	11	45	52	7	34	1	
Lake County	167	95	10	13	16	6	14	12	1
Marion County Iowa: Polk County	18 142	14 86		9	32	1	8	6	
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	199	96	3	2	76	4	13	4	
Michigan: Wayne County Minnesota:	1, 452	1, 134			257	5	23	32	
Hennepin County Ramsey County	712 330	612 306		24	54 10	3 4	7 2	12	
New Jersey:		000			10	100	-		
Hudson County	299	15	180	3	41	9	4	47	
Mercer County New York:	505		464		35		1	5	
Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of	187	139	1	4	37		5	1	
Buffalo)	139	119		2	10	1		7	
Monroe County	100	88		1	9	2			
New York (city) Rensselaer County	2, 617	2, 083	24	35	350	6	49	68	
Syracuse (city)	11				11				
Westchester County	236	185	1	3	31	11		5	
Ohio: Hamilton County	158	65	3	10	27	11	27	15	
Montgomery County	158	89	3	12	28	3	14	9	
Oregon: Multnomah County	297	183	6	8	26	6	39	28	
Pennsylvania:	1			(1	1			
Fayette County Philadelphia (city and coun-	1				1				
ty)	827	255	248	15	97	24	35	153	
South Carolina: Greenville	24	14		1	7	1	1	1	
County Utah: Third District	227	110	67	2	28	3	8	9	
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	231	184	1	1	22	3	16	4	
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	426	312	7	1	82	4	7	13	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	1, 382	1, 677	198	39	82	24	51	311	

 $^{^1}$ 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 other courts.

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

Area served by court	Cases of dependent and neglected children discharged from supervision										
				Reason for discharge							
	Total	Conduct of child satisfactory or conditions improved	pira- tion of period speci-	Conduct of child or conditions unsatisfactory but further supervision not advised	Child com- mitted or re- ferred to in- stitu- tion	Child committed or referred to agency or individual	Where- abouts of child un- known or moved from juris diction of court	Other reason	Not re- port- ed		
Total cases	4, 192	2, 578	60	119	492	471	258	211	3		
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POP- ULATION	3, 846	2, 442	57	95	477	425	160	187			
California: San Diego County San Francisco County District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	33 122 196 130 57	9 63 96 93 31	2	2	8 4 4 2	3 30 77 14 15	13 19 10 4 8	6 2 9 11 1			
Indiana:	84	24		10	23	10	1	16			
Marion County Iowa: Polk County Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan: Wayne County	56	8 21 426		11 1 1	6 11 46	5 20 52	8 3 25	18 9 41			
Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County New York:	153 54	80 43		8	28 2	29 9	1	7			
Buffalo (city)	2 35 1, 252 1 2	2 23 885	11	39	2 247 1	10 29	15	24			
Westchester CountyOhio: Hamilton County Montgomery County	3 6	1 1			2 5						
Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania: Philadelphia (city and county)	94	25 226	3 40	20	20	19 57	11	33			
South Carolina: Greenville County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	9 492	381	1		63	5 41	2	6			
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION.	346	136	3	24	15	46	98	24			

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Specified courts include those with 100,000 or more population and other courts those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 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 1931 ¹

	Case	es of deli	nquent o	ehildren (discharge	d from s	upervis	ion	
Area served by court		Duration of supervision							
	Total	Less than 6 months	6 months, less than 12	1 year, less than 18 months	18 months, less than 2 years	years, less than 3	3 years or more	Not report ed	
Total cases *	13, 150	4, 955	4, 506	2, 245	699	462	281	-	
State totals: Connecticut Utah	1, 333 435	622 234	400 165	255 30	41 5	8	7		
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULA-	11, 768	4, 251	4, 111	2, 021	662	445	276		
Alabama: Mobile County	29	29							
California: San Diego County San Francisco County	168 407	86 243	54 95	21 31	5 16	1 15	1 7		
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city)	56 230	22 26	19 73	10 106	5 18	5	2		
New Haven (city)	205 628	136 122	61 268	8 154	58	17	9		
Florida: Dade CountyGeorgia: Fulton County	141 433	109 69	32 179	150	34	1			
Indiana: Lake County	167	100 14	59 1	7 3	1				
Marion County	18 142	48	61	24	6	3			
Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan: Wayne County	199 1, 452	51 353	83 624	58 268	121	69	17		
Minnesota: Hennepin CountyRamsey County	712 330	291 75	320 158	68 47	23 29	9 21	1		
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County	299 505	33 177	41 114	168 66	26 6	27 14	128		
New York: Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of Buf-	187	35	50	88	3	10	1		
falo)	139 100	11 25	10 46	83 12	23 12	10	2		
Monroe County New York (city) Rensselaer County	2, 617	1,384	987	185	52	7	1	1	
Syronisa (city)	8	111	4	3					
Westchester CountyOhio:	236	63	50	66	33	22	2		
Hamilton County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	158 158 297	62 8 148	47 27 100	23 39 35	14 21 8	11 43 5	20		
Pennsylvania: Favette County	1	1				120	74		
Philadelphia (city and county) - South Carolina: Greenville County	827 24	292	153 14	88	82	138	1		
Utah: Third District Virginia: Norfolk (city) Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	227 231 426	100 21 101	101 111 169	22 67 118	16 37	13	3 1		
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPU-	1,382	704	395	224	37	17	5		

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 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 1

diam'r a dan a	Cases of dependent and neglected children discharged from supervision									
Area served by court	Total	Duration of supervision								
		Less than 6 months	6 months, less than 12	1 year, less than 18 months	18 months, less than 2 years	years, less than 3	years or more	Not re- ported		
Total cases	4, 192	1, 673	1, 105	515	270	356	272	1		
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULA-	3, 846	1, 540	1, 011	447	247	332	268	1		
California: San Diego County San Francisco County District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County Indiana: Lake County MarionCounty Iowa: Polk County Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan: Wayne County Michigan: Wayne County Michigan: County Michigan: County Michigan: County Michigan: County Michigan: Wayne County Michigan: Wayne County New York: Buffalo (city) Monroe County New York: New York (city) Rensselaer County Westchester County	33 122 196 130 57 84 2 2 56 65 591 153 54 2 2 35 1, 252	15 41 58 93 28 33 2 2 26 77 48 28	12 31 52 35 26 21 18 17 95 21 13 2 3 454	4 11 128 2 2 1 18 6 15 88 14 6	1 2 46 4 3 6 82 20 6	2 	1 23 3 2 6 			
Westchester County Ohio: Hamilton County	3	1 1	1			1	1			
Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania: Philadelphia (city	6 94	23	38	6 18	5	5	5			
and county) South Carolina: Greenville County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	407 9 492	70 6 279	56 116	50 81	32 1 15	76 2	123			
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	346	133	94	68	23	24	4			

 $^{^1}$ 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.

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
Alabama: Mobile County California: San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city New Haven (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County Indiana: Lake County Marion County Louislana: Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan: Kent County Minnesota: Hennepin County Hamsey County Ramsey County New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County Mercer County Mercer County	Mobile. San Diego. San Francisco. Washington. Miami. Atlanta. Gary. Indianapolis. Des Moines. Shreveport. New Orleans. Grand Rapids. Detroit. Minneapolis. St. Paul. Jersey City. Trenton.	New York: Buffalo (city)	Lackawanna. Rochester. Troy. Yonkers. Columbus. Cincinnati. Youngstown. Dayton. Portland. Pittsburgh. Uniontown. Norristown. Greenville. Salt Lake City. Tacoma. Spokane. Milwaukee.

 $^{^1}$ 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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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 \(^1\) during 1931

Area served by court	Principal city or borough in area served	Delin- quency cases	Dependency and neglect cases	Special- proceed- ings cases	Cases of children dis- charged from su- pervision
Jabama:			1		T IV
Baldwin County	Fairhope	16	110	1	5
Chambers County Clarke County	Lanett	9	39		
Clarke County	Jackson	1	42	4	
Colbert County	Sheffield	5	26		7
Coosa County	Goodwater		13		1
Dallas County Escambia County	Selma	18	34		4
Etowah County	AtmoreGadsden	3 10	6 3		
Favette County	Fayette	6	46		
Fayette County Jackson County	Scottsboro	8	8		1
Lauderdale County	Florence	5	219	2	2
Macon County	Tuskegee	8	22		
Perry CountySumter County	Marion	1	74		3
Sumter County	Yorktown	1	8		
Washington County			24		1
Connecticut:					
Andover (town) ²		13	1 6		
Barkhamsted (town)		13	4		
Berlin (town)		3	7		
Bloomfield (town)		12	,		
Branford (town)	Branford Borough	6	1		
Bristol (city)		83	39		9
Cheshire (town) Chester (town) Clinton (town)		1			
Chester (town)			3		
Clinton (town)			2		
Colebrook (town)			5		
Cornwall (town)			1		
Coventry (town)		12	3 4		1
Derby (city)		73	7		1
Derby (city) East Granby (town) East Hartford (town)			3		
East Hartford (town)		257	17		10
		6			
		1	6		
Enfield (town)		18			
Essex (town)		40	1		2
Fairfield (town)Farmington (borough)		14			4
Greenwich (borough)		7	2		
Haddam (town)			2		
Haddam (town)		5			
Killingly (town)	Danielson Borough	4			
Killingly (town)	Litchfield Borough	3	1		
Manchester (town) Marlborough (town)			1		
Marlborough (town)			3 20		3
Meriden (city) Middlefield (town)		65	20		0
Middletown (city)		111	10		
Milford (town)	Woodmont Borough	2	5		
Milford (town) Monroe (town)	Woodmone Dorough		1		
Naugatuck (horough)		34			3
New Britain (city) New Canaan (town) New Hartford (town)		470	41		11
New Canaan (town)	New Canaan Borough	4			
New Hartford (town)		1	1		
Newington (town) 2		1 149	5 7		6
New Milford (town)		149	,		0
Norfolk (town)		2	2		
Norfolk (town)		1	2		
Norwalk (city)		230	56		5
Norwalk (city) Norwich (city) Norwich (town)		81	10		2
Norwich (town)			2		
Orange (town)		3			
Plainfield (town)		7 7	4		
Plainville (town)		7	10		
		The second second second	1	CONTRACTOR OF STREET	

¹ According to the 1930 census.

² 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

Area served by court	Principal city or borough in area served	Delin- quency cases	Dependency and neglect cases	Special proceed- ings cases	Cases of children dis- charged from su- pervision
Connecticut—Continued.					
Portland (town)			9		
Preston (town)		1			
Putnam (city)		13	2		1
Rockville (city) Rocky Hill (town)		1 7	2		
Carbrook (town) 3		2	6		
Saybrook (town) 3 Shelton (city)		16	0		
Simsbury (town)		6	8		
Simsbury (town)		1			
Southbury (town)		1			
Southington (town)	Southington Borough_	6	1		
Stamford (city) Stonington (town)	Stonington Borough	209	32		4
Stratford (town)	Stollington Dorough.	28	4		
Suffield (town)		1			
Thomaston (town)			1		
Torrington (city)		28	10		1
Trumbull (town)		1			
Wallingford (borough) Wallingford (town) Washington (town)		4	3		
Washington (town)			1		
Waterbury (city)		246	39		5
Waterbury (city) Waterford (town) Westbrook (town)		5	5		
Westbrook (town)			- 1		
West Hartford (town)		133	1		
West Haven (town) Westport (town) Wethersfield (town)		174	6		4
Wethersfield (town)		19			
Willimantic (city)		13	18		
Willimantic (city) Winchester (town)	Winsted	37	22		1
Windsor (town) Windsor Locks (town)		2	7		
Windsor Locks (town)			1		
Wolcott (town)		3	2		
Woodbury (town) 2			2		
La Salle County	Ottawa	12	85		
Rock Island County	Rock Island	38	76		1
Rock Island Countyowa: Johnson County	Iowa City	28	32	3	3
Michigan: Muskegon County	Muskegon	180	91		1
Minnesota: Winona County	Winona	48	21		2
New York:	Elmira	135	116		
Chemung County	Plattsburg	37	53		1
Columbia County	Hudson	63	187	1	3
Ontario County North Carolina: Buncombe County	Geneva	92	43		
	Asheville	191	89	6	7
Ohio:	*	100			
Allen CountyAuglaize County	St. Marys	192 82	54 27	3	
Clark County	Springfield	308	56	1	1
Lake County	Painesville	47	22	3	
Lake County Pennsylvania: Lycoming County	Williamsport	18	28	2	
Jtah:					
First district	Logan	246	4		1
Second district	Ogden	645 354	8	5	6
Fifth district	ProvoRichfield	266	17	0	6
	Cedar City	146	2		
Sixth district		105	1		5
Sixth districtSeventh district	Price				
Sixth district Seventh district County courts	PriceKanot	24			
Sixth district Seventh district County courts		24			
Sixth district Seventh district County courts			26 15		4 2

² Cases are for specified area, although probate court dealing with dependency and neglect cases has

jurisdiction over wider territory.

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