UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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JUVENILE-COURT STATISTICS AND FEDERAL JUVENILE OFFENDERS 1932

BASED ON INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY 267 JUVENILE COURTS AND BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

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DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICAL REPORTING

The report on juvenile-court statistics for 1932 is the sixth annual report based on data supplied by courts cooperating with the Children's Bureau in furnishing statistical information. During 1932 progress was made in the number of courts reporting and in the development of State-wide reporting. Since 1931 the Children's Bureau has been cooperating with the Bureau of Prisons of the United States Department of Justice in the development of methods of dealing with juvenile offenders who violate Federal laws and come to the attention of Federal authorities. Statistical information for the year 1932 concerning these juveniles, compiled from records on file in the Bureau of Prisons, are presented, for the first time, as part of this report.

The fifth annual report[1] discussed in some detail the material presented on children involved in delinquency and dependency cases, the methods of detention, reasons for reference of the child to the court, and the dispositions made by the court. In this report tables showing these items will be presented with only brief comment. The section on trends in delinquency, on the other hand, will be presented more fully, for the purpose of showing such significant variations as may be revealed, not only in delinquency rates but also in such items as age, race, reason for reference, and action taken by the courts. Similar material on trend is presented for the first time for cases of dependency and neglect.

THE COOPERATING COURTS

For the calendar year 1932 reports were received from all the courts in three States (Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Utah); from 38 courts in New York, serving 90 percent of the population of that State; from 48 courts in 20 other States; and from the District of Columbia. The total number of courts reporting on an individual or State-wide basis was 267. Massachusetts and New York (incomplete) were added to the reporting area during the year. Twenty-five courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population[2] and 76 serving smaller areas were added from these two States. Thirteen courts serving areas of less than 100,000 population discontinued reporting.

Reports for the 6-year period 1927 to 1932 have been received from 18 courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population,[3] and 12 other courts have reported consecutively from 1928 or 1929 to 1932. These

[1] Juvenile-Court Statistics, 1931. U.S. Children's Bureau Publication No. 222. Washington, 1933.
[2] Includes 8 courts serving the city of Boston, not all of which served areas of 100,000 population.
[3] Previous reports showed this group as 19 courts; 2 courts—those of Buffalo and Erie County, N.Y.—have been consolidated into a single court.

courts form the basis for much of the discussion of trends in delinquency rates and other items.

Included in the 267 courts cooperating on an individual or State-wide basis are 68 serving areas of 100,000 or more population, of which 33 reported on an individual basis and 35 on the State-wide system; and 199 courts serving areas of less than 100,000, of which 16 reported on an individual basis and 183 on the State-wide system. It is estimated that these courts serve areas including about 28 percent of the population of the United States.

Information for 1932 was obtained from the courts reporting for 65,274 delinquency cases, 23,235 dependency or neglect cases, and 1,171 children's cases of other types. Reports were also received concerning 18,737 cases of children who had been discharged from probation or supervision during the year. More detailed information was submitted by the courts reporting on an individual basis than by courts reporting as part of a State-wide plan. (See p. 3.) The former group with one exception (Philadelphia) filled out an individual card for each case reported, so that it was possible to make correlations between two or more of the items reported; for example, the age of the child and the reason for reference to the court, or the age of the child and the place of care pending hearing. The courts included in State-wide reporting plans furnished the State department responsible for collecting the information with summary tables, which did not show extensive correlations.

For each year of the 6-year period during which the plan for promoting and assembling uniform statistics has been in operation, the number of courts cooperating, the percentage of the total population served by these courts, and the number of States represented are shown in table 1, and the number of cases of various types reported are shown in table 2.

TABLE 1.—*Number of courts included in a State-wide system of reporting, and number of individual courts reporting, that served areas with 100,000 or more and with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census, and percentage of population served; 1927–32*

Year	Courts reporting								
	Total			Included in State-wide system			Individually		
	Number	Number of States represented [1]	Percent of population served	Total	Serving areas with—		Total	Serving areas with—	
					100,000 or more population	Less than 100,000 population		100,000 or more population	Less than 100,000 population
1927	[2] 43	16	15				[2] 43	[2] 27	16
1928	65	17	17	7	1	6	58	31	27
1929	96	21	18	7	1	6	89	33	56
1930	92	24	20	8	1	7	84	36	48
1931	169	24	22	97	4	93	72	39	33
1932	267	25	28	[3] 218	35	183	49	33	16

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.
[2] Includes the District of Columbia; cards received after tabulations were completed.
[3] Includes New York State courts serving 90 percent of the total population of that State.

TABLE 2.—*Number of cases of each specified type reported by cooperating courts; 1927–32*

Year	Total	Delinquency	Dependency and neglect	Children discharged from supervision	Special proceedings [1]
1927	49,562	30,363	12,552	6,647	----------
1928	65,600	38,882	16,289	10,429	----------
1929	75,610	46,312	18,805	10,493	----------
1930	82,963	53,757	20,711	[2] 7,562	933
1931	100,669	59,880	22,317	17,356	1,116
1932	108,417	65,274	23,235	18,737	1,171

[1] Special-proceedings cases were not reported prior to 1930. They include cases of petitions for commitment of feeble-minded children, adoption cases, controversies regarding custody of a child, children held as material witnesses, and certain other types.
[2] Exclusive of New York City, for which a complete report was not available.

STATE-WIDE REPORTING

Twenty-nine States [4] have made some provision, by statute, for reporting juvenile-court statistics through a State department of welfare or some other State agency concerned with juvenile-court and probation work. In a few other States some interest in developing State-wide reporting has been shown from time to time. Very few State departments, however, have the personnel required for statistical and promotional service in this field. In some of the States with legal provision for reporting, the statute is practically inoperative. When the Children's Bureau, therefore, initiated its plan for collection of juvenile-court statistics it was necessary to deal with individual courts, enlisting their cooperation in reporting directly to the Bureau.

From the beginning, however, the cooperation of State agencies was sought, and the ultimate development of State reporting systems that would function in harmony with a national plan was recognized as an important objective. State welfare departments and other State agencies cooperated cordially with the Children's Bureau in calling the plan to the attention of judges and probation officers in an endeavor to harmonize with the national plan their own requirements for monthly and annual reports from courts and probation officers. As the program developed, the expense of direct national contact with small courts having only a few children's cases during the year came to be disproportionately great, and the cooperation of State departments in reaching these courts was recognized as essential. Simple forms, calling for fewer items than those furnished by the larger courts, were drawn up for use of State departments. Under this plan the courts usually submit monthly reports to the State agency, which summarizes them and furnishes the Children's Bureau with an annual report for each court in the State. The policy was adopted of gradually limiting direct reports to the Children's Bureau to courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population. The 18 courts serving areas of small populations which discontinued reporting in 1931 and the 13 courts serving areas of small populations which discontinued reporting in 1932 were dropped in accordance with this policy.

[4] Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana (part), Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina (part), Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.

Because of its centralized plan of juvenile-court administration through a State juvenile-court commission, Utah has been able since 1928 to furnish reports for the entire State. Through field service to State departments in the development of State reporting plans, it has been possible to add Connecticut, Massachusetts (delinquency cases only), and New York (reports covering 90 percent of the population) to the State-reporting areas. Encouraging progress toward State-wide reporting in Alabama was interrupted by the assignment of county child-welfare workers to emergency relief administration. Early in 1934 definite arrangements were completed for the inclusion of Indiana through cooperative plans developed with the State probation department, in which the University of Indiana is also interested. New Jersey is experimenting with State-wide reporting for 1933. Considerable service has been given to other States, looking toward the development of State-reporting plans. The gradual extension of these State systems throughout the country in accordance with a uniform plan would afford a foundation for Nation-wide statistics on an inclusive rather than a representative or sample basis.

STATISTICS OF FEDERAL JUVENILE OFFENDERS

The Bureau of Prisons of the United States Department of Justice maintains a current "juvenile index file" made up from reports of juvenile cases dealt with by Federal authorities throughout the country. From the cards in this file tabulations have been made by the Children's Bureau for all cases of persons under 19 years of age disposed of during the period July 1 to December 31, 1932, showing age, sex, race, reason for apprehension, release, detention pending trial, disposition of the case, and certain other items. These cases are not included in the statistics obtained from juvenile courts in the States, unless Federal jurisdiction is waived and arrangements are made for these juvenile offenders to be dealt with under State law in their home communities.

JUVENILE-COURT STATISTICS

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATES

Trends in general delinquency rates

In 1931 a definite drop in delinquency rates (number of delinquent children referred to the juvenile court per 10,000 children of juvenile-court age and of the same sex) was reported for the 18 courts reporting from 1927 to 1932 for both boys and girls, following a period of gradually diminishing increase in the rates. In 1932 delinquency rates continued to decrease. The juvenile delinquency rate for boys in that year was identical with the rate in the first year of the period (1927), and the delinquency rate for girls was lower in 1932 than in 1927. For 25 courts reporting for a 5-year period, 1928 to 1932, and for 30 courts reporting for a 4-year period, 1929 to 1932, the trends are similar. The figures are shown in table 3.

TABLE 3.—*Juvenile delinquency rates per 10,000 boys and girls of juvenile-court age dealt with by courts serving areas with 100,000 or more population in 1930, reporting throughout specified periods*

Year	Juvenile delinquency rates					
	18 courts reporting 1927–32		25 courts reporting 1928–32		30 courts reporting 1929–32	
	Boys	Girls [1]	Boys	Girls [2]	Boys	Girls
1927	162	31				
1928	174	33	164	32		
1929	183	34	172	34	177	38
1930	184	34	170	33	177	37
1931	172	30	159	29	166	32
1932	162	25	149	25	154	28

[1] Only 17 courts reported girls' cases. [2] Only 24 courts reported girls' cases.

Juvenile delinquency rates are given in table 4 for 42 court sserving areas of 100,000 or more population that reported in 1932, the highest rate for each court being ***in bold-face italics.*** The trend for 30 of these courts reporting for 4 years follows in general that of the smaller group of 18 courts reporting for 4 years or more, but great variations are shown in the trends for individual courts. Twenty-six of the 39 courts reporting for both years had lower boys' delinquency rates in 1932 than in 1931, 15 having decreases sufficient to be statistically significant.[1] Thirteen had higher rates, but in only four was the difference great enough to be statistically significant.[2] Com-

[1] Decreases statistically significant: San Diego County, Calif.; Lake County, Ind.; Orleans Parish, La.; Wayne County, Mich.; Hennepin County, Minn.; Hudson and Mercer Counties, N.J.; Erie, Monroe, and Rensselaer Counties, N.Y.; Franklin County, Ohio; Multnomah County, Oreg.; Allegheny County and Philadelphia, Pa.; third district of Utah. Decreases not statistically significant: Mobile County, Ala.; District of Columbia; Dade County, Fla.; Fulton County, Ga.; Syracuse and Westchester County, N.Y.; Montgomery County, Ohio; Fayette County, Pa.; Greenville County, S.C.; Pierce County, Wash.; Milwaukee County, Wis.

[2] Increases statistically significant: Marion County, Ind.; Ramsey County, Minn.; Mahoning County, Ohio; Norfolk, Va. Increases not statistically significant: San Francisco County, Calif.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Polk County, Iowa; Baltimore, Md.; Kent County, Mich.; New York, N.Y.; Hamilton County, Ohio; Montgomery County, Pa.; Spokane, Wash.

TABLE 4.—*Juvenile delinquency rates per 10,000 boys and girls of juvenile-court age dealt with by courts serving areas with 100,000 or more population in 1930; 1927–32* [1]

Area served by court	Boys						Girls					
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Alabama: Mobile County	------	------	***143***	123	95	86	------	------	***35***	22	14	7
California:												
San Diego County	------	------	484	***501***	454	392	------	------	***103***	82	95	73
San Francisco County	***143***	------	------	------	74	75	13	------	------	------	***24***	22
Connecticut:												
Bridgeport (city)	293	258	270	276	265	***306***	50	***60***	52	47	50	47
Hartford (city)	420	387	------	------	------	***430***	***65***	49	------	------	------	41
District o Columbia	427	***448***	417	409	417	414	72	***79***	***79***	63	64	49
Florida: Dade County	------	------	------	------	***337***	311	------	------	------	------	73	***75***
Georgia: Fulton County	------	------	------	***361***	308	301	------	------	------	***70***	58	52
Indiana:												
Lake County	***141***	133	57	100	82	49	67	52	37	***71***	41	38
Marion County	181	150	***186***	146	113	168	82	76	***83***	77	54	43
Iowa: Polk County	------	***327***	325	252	202	217	------	87	***100***	81	57	56
Louisiana:												
Caddo Parish	------	[2]	***185***	181	[3]	173	------	[2]	31	30	[3]	***46***
Orleans Parish	------	------	------	------	***170***	143	------	------	------	------	***19***	17
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	------	------	------	309	347	***352***	------	------	------	32	33	***34***
Michigan:												
Kent County	168	------	155	***183***	176	181	------	------	***39***	29	32	33
Wayne County	------	------	------	***152***	138	121	------	------	------	***22***	17	15
Minnesota:												
Hennepin County	164	178	167	163	***188***	148	42	***50***	42	41	41	32
Ramsey County	96	109	108	***138***	106	126	27	30	33	28	***36***	23
New Jersey:												
Hudson County	206	218	219	***232***	206	121	29	39	***40***	36	26	20
Mercer County	106	143	***219***	210	198	131	11	12	10	13	***26***	16
New York:												
Erie County	139	148	146	157	***166***	85	11	13	12	***16***	15	8
Monroe County	------	52	***58***	40	53	41	------	***16***	12	10	9	5
New York (city)	83	115	***124***	122	110	114	14	18	***20***	19	16	14
Rensselaer County	------	------	177	***209***	162	115	------	------	***48***	43	37	18
Syracuse (city)	------	------	------	------	***146***	125	------	------	------	------	***10***	4
Westchester County	***203***	164	154	100	69	59	***35***	30	27	19	11	12
Ohio:												
Franklin County	***196***	161	80	[4] 89	[4] 82	[4] 66	***65***	64	59	[4] 58	[4] 50	[4] 42
Hamilton County	230	201	244	248	294	***304***	------	------	***116***	105	104	79
Mahoning County	438	477	489	496	444	***497***	108	97	113	115	***117***	90
Montgomery County	------	127	***182***	132	121	107	------	76	***88***	85	75	63
Oregon: Multnomah County	------	------	221	283	***310***	218	------	------	***52***	46	43	33
Pennsylvania:												
Allegheny County	------	***72***	70	61	51	44	------	***13***	***13***	11	8	10
Berks County	19	***40***	------	------	------	27	5	***10***	------	------	------	7
Fayette County	------	------	------	------	***15***	10	------	------	------	------	***4***	3
Montgomery County	18	23	20	***36***	27	30	***6***	5	4	5	4	1
Philadelphia (city and county)	289	280	320	***342***	320	287	42	43	48	***51***	47	42
South Carolina: Greenville County	------	60	***78***	56	55	46	------	16	***17***	15	12	8
Utah: Third district	------	252	258	261	***320***	271	------	41	59	***88***	65	60
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	467	398	***533***	470	422	507	93	***115***	113	98	96	113
Washington:												
Pierce County	61	76	58	***80***	50	[4] 49	16	20	22	17	***25***	[4] 21
Spokane County	------	------	------	***342***	324	333	------	------	------	57	***59***	54
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	------	------	------	254	***370***	368	------	------	------	68	68	***78***

[1] Courts reporting in 1932 that reported 2 or more years during the period 1927–32. The highest delinquency rate of each court is shown in ***bold-face italic type.***

[2] Rate not computed, as number of colored delinquent children was not reported.

[3] Rate not computed, as the ages of the majority of boys and girls were not reported.

[4] Based on official cases only, as unofficial cases were not reported in previous years.

parison of the 1932 rates for 38 areas which began reporting before 1931 (1927 to 1930) with the rates for the earliest years for which figures are available shows that 24 of the 38 areas had lower rates in 1932, and 14 had higher rates. For 19 areas the 1932 boys' delin-

quency rate was lower than either the rate for 1931 or that for the earliest year reported, and for 9 it was higher.[3]

Delinquency rates for girls were lower in 1932 than in 1931 for 32 of the 39 areas reporting in both years, and for 15 the decreases were statistically significant.[4] Seven areas had higher rates in 1932 than in 1931, and in one of these the increase was statistically significant.[5] Comparison of the 1932 rate with the rate for the earliest year (1927 1928, 1929, or 1930) for which figures were available shows that 27 of the 38 areas reporting before 1931 had a lower delinquency rate for girls in 1932 than in the earliest year reported, 9 had a higher rate, and 2 had the same rate. The 1932 rate for 23 areas was lower than either the rate in 1931 or that in the earliest year reported; for 3 areas it was higher.[6]

Among the 18 courts reporting continuously from 1927 to 1932, the year in which the highest delinquency rate for boys occurred was as follows:

1927—3 courts (Lake County, Ind.; Westchester County, N.Y.; Franklin County, Ohio).
1928—1 court (District of Columbia).
1929—4 courts (Marion County, Ind.; Mercer County, N.J.; New York City; Norfolk, Va.).
1930—5 courts (Ramsey County, Minn.; Hudson County, N.J.; Montgomery County and Philadelphia, Pa.; Pierce County, Wash.).
1931—2 courts (Hennepin County, Minn.; Erie County, N.Y.).
1932—3 courts (Bridgeport, Conn.; Hamilton and Mahoning Counties, Ohio).

The peak year of the delinquency rate for girls was not always the same as that for the boys. The years of highest rates for girls for the 17 courts reporting continuously throughout the period 1927–32 are as follows:

1927—3 courts (Westchester County, N.Y.; Franklin County, Ohio; Montgomery County, Pa.).
1928—3 courts (Bridgeport, Conn.; Hennepin County, Minn.; Norfolk, Va.).
1928 and 1929—1 court (District of Columbia—rate same for both years).
1929—3 courts (Marion County, Ind.; Hudson County, N.J.; New York City).
1930—3 courts (Lake County, Ind.; Erie County, N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.).
1931—4 courts (Ramsey County, Minn.; Mercer County, N.J.; Mahoning County, Ohio; Pierce County, Wash.).

[3] In 4 of the 18 areas having lower rates in 1932 than in both the earliest year reported and in 1931, the difference between the earliest year and 1932 was sufficient to be statistically significant, whereas the difference between 1931 and 1932 was not (Mobile County, Ala.; Fulton County, Ga.; Westchester County, N.Y.; Montgomery County, Ohio). In 3 other areas (Hennepin County, Minn.; Multnomah County, Oreg., and Philadelphia) the reverse was true, the difference between 1931 and 1932 being statistically significant and that between 1932 and the earliest year not important. In the remaining 11 areas there were similar differences for the 2 periods.

In 4 of the 9 areas having higher rates in 1932 than in both 1931 and the earliest year in which the court cooperated (Baltimore city; New York City; Hamilton County, Ohio; and Montgomery County, Pa.) the difference between the earliest year and 1932 was statistically significant, whereas that between 1931 and 1932 was not. In Norfolk, Va., the difference between 1931 and 1932 was significant but not so the difference between 1927 and 1932. For the other 4 areas the differences were similar for the 2 periods.

[4] San Diego County, Calif.; District of Columbia; Marion County, Ind.; Hennepin and Ramsey Counties, Minn.; Hudson County, N.J.; Erie County, Monroe County, New York City, Rensselaer County, and Syracuse, N.Y.; Hamilton and Mahoning Counties, Ohio; Montgomery County and Philadelphia, Pa.

[5] Milwaukee County, Wis.

[6] In 7 of the 23 areas having lower rates in 1932 than in both the earliest year reported and 1931 the difference between the earliest year and 1932 was sufficient to be statistically significant, whereas the difference between 1931 and 1932 was not. (Mobile County, Ala.; Fulton County, Ga.; Lake County, Ind.; Polk County, Iowa; Wayne County, Mich.; Franklin County, Ohio; Multnomah County, Oreg.). In 2 areas (Ramsey County, Minn., and Erie County, N.Y.) the reverse was true, the difference between 1931 and 1932 being significant and that between 1927 and 1932 not so important. In the remaining 14 areas similar differences held for the 2 periods. Of the 3 areas having higher rates in 1932 than in both the earliest year in which the court cooperated and 1931 the differences in Baltimore and Norfolk were not significant in either period. In Milwaukee County, Wis., they were significant in both periods.

Variations in delinquency rates may be due to change in personnel or in the policy of the juvenile court and may not reflect a true change in the size of the community's juvenile-delinquency problem. In 2[7] of the 18 courts reporting throughout the period a new judge took office in 1932. Other conditions also influence the rates, such, for example, as the absorption of parents and social workers in problems of unemployment relief, curtailment in school-attendance services, or lenient policies in the enforcement of school attendance because of extreme deprivation in the homes of the children. Unquestionably there is variation from year to year in the point of view of administrative officials and of the general public as to the types of children who should be taken before the juvenile court, either for their own protection or in the public interest.

Delinquency rates and age jurisdiction of the court

Delinquency rates, based on cases dealt with by the courts, vary widely from community to community, as table 4 shows. In 1932 the highest delinquency rate for boys in the group of 42 courts was 507, in Norfolk, Va., and the lowest was 10, in Fayette County (Uniontown), Pa. Delinquency rates for girls ranged from 113 in Norfolk, Va., to 1 in Montgomery County (Norristown), Pa.

Many factors, such as the population and character of the area served, administrative policies, and public attitudes, are responsible for these variations. One factor of some, though not the predominating, influence is the age jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Twenty-three of the 42 courts serving areas with populations of 100,000 and more that reported in 1932 had jurisdiction over children who had passed their sixteenth birthday.[8] Table 5 shows the 1932 delinquency rates for children from 7 to 15 years of age for all 42 areas and for all children within the courts' jurisdiction for areas served by courts having jurisdiction over children 16 years of age and over. Norfolk, Va., had the highest rates for both boys and girls, when all ages were included, but its rate for boys was exceeded in two areas, Mahoning County, Ohio, and Hartford, Conn., when comparisons were confined to cases of boys under 16. It still had the highest delinquency rate for girls when age differences were eliminated, though the rate was considerably lower for the younger age group than for the total.

[7] Ramsey County, Minn., and Erie County, N.Y.
[8] Includes 2 with jurisdiction over 16 years of age extending only to girls.

TABLE 5.—*Age limit of original court jurisdiction and juvenile delinquency rates per 10,000 boys and girls of juvenile-court age dealt with by courts serving areas with 100,000 or more population in 1930; 1932*

Area served by court	Age under which juvenile court has original jurisdiction	Delinquency rates			
		Boys		Girls	
		7 to 15 years	7 to upper age limit, 16 and over	7 to 15 years	7 to upper age limit, 16 and over
Courts with jurisdiction beyond 16th birthday:					
California:					
San Diego County	21	312	392	48	73
San Francisco County	21	54	75	16	22
District of Columbia	17	372	414	41	49
Florida: Dade County	17	295	311	69	75
Indiana:					
Lake County	[1] 18	49	[1]	31	38
Marion County	[1] 18	168	[1]	35	43
Iowa: Polk County	18	199	217	44	56
Louisiana:					
Caddo Parish	17	135	173	37	46
Orleans Parish	17	132	143	14	17
Michigan:					
Kent County	17	152	181	27	33
Wayne County	17	104	121	12	15
Minnesota:					
Hennepin County	18	91	148	17	32
Ramsey County	18	87	126	15	23
Ohio:					
Franklin County	18	[2] 45	[2] 66	[2] 29	[2] 42
Hamilton County	18	225	304	48	79
Mahoning County	18	391	497	60	90
Montgomery County	18	79	107	46	63
Oregon: Multnomah County	18	165	218	24	33
Utah: Third district	18	194	271	41	60
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	18	390	507	83	113
Washington:					
Pierce County	18	[2] 33	[2] 49	[2] 17	[2] 21
Spokane County	18	218	333	32	54
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	18	271	368	48	78
Courts with jurisdiction under 16 only:					
Alabama: Mobile County	16	86	----	7	----
Connecticut:					
Bridgeport (city)	16	306	----	47	----
Hartford (city)	16	430	----	41	----
Georgia: Fulton County	16	301	----	52	----
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	16	352	----	34	----
New Jersey:					
Hudson County	16	121	----	20	----
Mercer County	16	131	----	16	----
New York:					
Erie County	16	85	----	8	----
Monroe County	16	41	----	5	----
New York (city)	16	114	----	14	----
Rensselaer County	16	115	----	18	----
Syracuse (city)	16	125	----	4	----
Westchester County	16	59	----	12	----
Pennsylvania:					
Allegheny County	16	44	----	10	----
Berks County	16	27	----	7	----
Fayette County	16	10	----	3	----
Montgomery County	16	30	----	1	----
Philadelphia (city and county)	16	287	----	42	----
South Carolina: Greenville County	16	46	----	8	----

[1] Age jurisdiction under 16 years for boys.

[2] Based on official cases only.

Delinquency rates and race

Delinquency rates are generally much higher for Negro children than for white children. Delinquency rates for all boys were more than 20 percent above the delinquency rates for white boys in 12 of

the 25 areas [9] for which rates for white and Negro boys were computed separately.[10] In the District of Columbia, where 27 percent of the population was Negro, the rate for all boys was 68 percent higher than the rate for white boys. In Fulton County, Ga., where 31 percent of the population was Negro, the rate for all boys exceeded the rate for white boys by 67 percent. Delinquency rates for all girls were more than 20 percent higher than delinquency rates for white girls in all but 2 (Montgomery County, Pa., and Greenville County, S.C.) of these 12 areas and in 2 other areas (New York City and Westchester County, N.Y.). In 11 of the 13 areas in which the rate for all boys was less than 20 percent higher than the rate for white boys, the Negro population comprised less than 10 percent of the total population. (Table 6.)

TABLE 6.—*Percentage of Negroes in the total population in 1930, and juvenile delinquency rates per 10,000 white and Negro boys and girls of juvenile-court age dealt with by courts serving areas with 100,000 or more total population and 10,000 or more Negro population in 1930; 1932*

Area served by court	Percent of Negroes in total population	Delinquency rates					
		Boys			Girls		
		Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
Alabama: Mobile County	35.7	86	71	119	7	1	16
District of Columbia	27.1	414	246	837	49	23	107
Florida: Dade County	20.9	311	289	394	75	78	65
Georgia: Fulton County	31.3	301	180	551	52	25	103
Indiana:							
Lake County	9.1	49	45	115	38	35	91
Marion County	10.6	168	128	519	43	29	154
Louisiana:							
Caddo Parish	45.8	173	163	184	46	45	47
Orleans Parish	28.3	143	102	251	17	8	39
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	17.7	352	264	834	34	23	83
Michigan: Wayne County	7.0	121	106	384	15	13	54
New Jersey:							
Hudson County	2.3	121	116	366	20	19	82
Mercer County	6.4	131	115	403	16	14	44
New York:							
Erie County	2.1	85	80	342	8	7	43
New York (city)	4.7	114	108	282	14	11	86
Westchester County	4.4	59	55	181	12	9	94
Ohio:							
Franklin County	9.9	[1] 66	[1] 46	[1] 260	[1] 42	29	[1] 153
Hamilton County	9.4	304	244	878	79	62	226
Mahoning County	7.4	497	474	884	90	83	193
Montgomery County	6.7	107	97	255	63	60	105
Pennsylvania:							
Allegheny County	6.1	44	38	159	10	9	32
Fayette County	5.3	10	9	19	3	3	--------
Montgomery County	4.7	30	24	157	1	1	--------
Philadelphia (city and county)	11.3	287	234	760	42	29	148
South Carolina: Greenville County	23.8	46	37	76	8	10	--------
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	33.9	507	377	787	113	83	169

[1] Based on official cases only.

Delinquency rates of 400 or more among boys were found in four areas, three with more than 10,000 Negro population (District of Columbia; Mahoning County, Ohio; and Norfolk, Va.), and one with less than 10,000 Negro population (Hartford, Conn.). In the District of Columbia and in Norfolk, Va., the rate for white boys was

[9] Mobile County, Ala.; District of Columbia; Fulton County, Ga.; Marion County, Ind.; Orleans Parish, La.; Baltimore, Md.; Franklin and Hamilton Counties, Ohio; Montgomery County and Philadelphia, Pa.; Greenville County, S.C.; and Norfolk, Va.

[10] Areas having 10,000 or more Negro population in 1930.

much lower than the rate for all boys, but in Mahoning County, Ohio, the rate for white boys was nearly as high as the rate for all boys (474 white, 497 total).

In all areas the rate for Negro boys was higher than the rate for white boys, sometimes four or more times as high; but in one area (Dade County, Fla.) the rate for Negro girls was somewhat lower than the rate for white girls. In some areas the community takes relatively little cognizance of problems of sexual misconduct among Negro girls, and the extent to which such problems are ignored affects the delinquency rate. The ratios of delinquency rates for Negro boys to white boys and for Negro girls to white girls in 1932 are shown for 25 areas in table 7.

The general trend in delinquency rates for Negro children appears to be similar to the trends in rates for all children and in rates for white children. For 14 areas with 100,000 or more total population including 10,000 or more Negro population in 1930 that reported throughout the period 1927 to 1932, the rate for both Negro boys and Negro girls was somewhat lower in 1932 than in any previous year, as is shown in table 8. The rates for white and Negro children in 19 areas reporting for 1932 and at least 3 years immediately preceding (1929 to 1931) are shown in table 9.

TABLE 7.—*Ratio of delinquency rates for Negro boys to white boys and for Negro girls to white girls dealt with by courts serving areas of 100,000 or more total population and 10,000 or more Negro population in 1930; 1932*

Area served by court	Boys	Girls	Area served by court	Boys	Girls
Alabama: Mobile County	1.7	16.0	New York:		
District of Columbia	3.4	4.7	Erie County	4.3	6.1
Florida: Dade County	1.4	.8	New York (city)	2.6	7.8
Georgia: Fulton County	3.1	4.1	Westchester County	3.3	10.4
Indiana:			Ohio:		
Lake County	2.6	2.6	Franklin County	5.7	5.3
Marion County	4.1	5.3	Hamilton County	3.6	3.6
Louisiana:			Mahoning County	1.9	2.3
Caddo Parish	1.1	1.0	Montgomery County	2.6	1.8
Orleans Parish	2.5	4.9	Pennsylvania:		
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	3.2	3.6	Allegheny County	4.2	3.6
Michigan: Wayne County	3.6	4.2	Fayette County	2.1	----
New Jersey:			Montgomery County	6.5	----
Hudson County	3.2	4.3	Philadelphia (city and county)	3.2	5.1
Mercer County	3.5	3.1	South Carolina: Greenville County	2.1	----
			Virginia: Norfolk (city)	2.1	2.0

TABLE 8.—*Juvenile delinquency rates per 10,000 white and Negro boys and girls of juvenile-court age dealt with by courts serving areas with 100,000 or more population and 10,000 or more Negro population in 1930, that reported through specified periods*

Year	Juvenile delinquency rates							
	14 courts reporting 1927–32				19 courts reporting 1929–32			
	Boys		Girls [1]		Boys		Girls	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
1927	139	566	23	141	----	----	----	----
1928	152	567	26	135	----	----	----	----
1929	159	614	27	139	149	515	29	128
1930	161	604	27	135	148	502	28	130
1931	148	575	22	125	136	475	23	118
1932	138	559	18	117	126	467	20	104

[1] Only 13 courts reported girls' cases.

TABLE 9.—*Juvenile delinquency rates per 10,000 white and Negro boys and girls of juvenile-court age dealt with by courts serving areas with 100,000 or more total population and 10,000 or more Negro population in 1930; 1927–32* [1]

Area served by court	1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
BOYS												
Alabama: Mobile County	------	------	------	------	112	205	91	189	70	149	71	119
District of Columbia	234	922	275	892	265	808	229	866	239	865	246	837
Florida: Dade County	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	339	332	289	394
Georgia: Fulton County	------	------	------	------	------	------	220	644	184	554	180	551
Indiana:												
Lake County	139	189	126	256	54	115	97	160	77	172	45	115
Marion County	154	422	119	421	139	601	114	420	87	347	128	519
Louisiana:												
Caddo Parish	------	------	277	(2)	240	125	206	154	(3)	(3)	163	184
Orleans Parish	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	112	328	102	251
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	------	------	------	------	------	------	244	672	285	689	264	834
Michigan: Wayne County	------	------	------	------	------	------	139	392	122	414	106	384
New Jersey:												
Hudson County	197	698	211	627	211	658	225	632	198	635	116	366
Mercer County	97	270	134	306	193	690	183	694	184	441	115	403
New York:												
Erie County	137	194	147	299	142	468	153	406	160	559	80	342
New York (city)	79	170	108	342	116	377	113	384	102	342	108	282
Westchester County	196	404	153	486	144	456	94	273	67	147	55	181
Ohio:												
Franklin County	154	589	133	435	55	332	4 59	4 376	4 67	4 225	4 46	4 260
Hamilton County	179	776	172	509	200	695	204	686	238	834	244	878
Mahoning County	411	935	443	1,105	459	1,011	463	1,006	415	888	474	884
Montgomery County	------	------	105	464	155	601	117	362	106	343	97	255
Pennsylvania:												
Allegheny County	------	------	65	216	64	198	56	148	44	184	38	159
Fayette County	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	14	30	9	19
Montgomery County	14	136	23	40	19	52	30	193	25	100	24	157
Philadelphia (city and county)	245	761	238	713	269	809	295	788	269	788	234	760
South Carolina: Greenville County	------	------	52	86	75	85	48	81	44	90	37	76
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	345	712	284	630	394	817	331	756	327	623	377	787
GIRLS												
Alabama: Mobile County	------	------	------	------	29	45	15	33	10	19	1	16
District of Columbia	30	171	35	182	39	169	20	160	21	160	23	107
Florida: Dade County	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	72	78	78	65
Georgia: Fulton County	------	------	------	------	------	------	35	135	31	109	25	103
Indiana:												
Lake County	61	163	49	109	32	117	62	197	35	124	35	91
Marion County	57	287	64	174	77	160	67	153	36	200	29	154
Louisiana:												
Caddo Parish	------	------	57	(2)	38	24	25	35	(3)	(3)	45	47
Orleans Parish	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	9	42	8	39
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	------	------	------	------	------	------	19	98	17	112	23	83
Michigan: Wayne County	------	------	------	------	------	------	20	48	15	42	13	54
New Jersey:												
Hudson County	29	37	36	177	38	101	35	105	26	70	19	82
Mercer County	7	76	11	31	9	29	12	28	21	91	14	44
New York:												
Erie County	10	89	12	58	10	106	15	59	14	74	7	43
New York (city)	13	53	17	63	18	83	17	87	14	70	11	86
Westchester County	30	179	25	149	23	122	17	91	9	43	9	94
Ohio:												
Franklin County	54	164	59	109	50	134	4 46	4 160	4 41	4 128	4 29	4 153
Hamilton County	------	------	------	------	94	324	75	383	77	344	62	226
Mahoning County	94	344	87	259	100	316	101	319	101	346	83	193
Montgomery County	------	------	60	298	80	188	73	246	63	230	60	105
Pennsylvania:												
Allegheny County	------	------	11	67	11	53	8	52	7	35	9	32
Fayette County	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	4	9	3	------
Montgomery County	5	33	4	21	3	10	4	29	3	19	1	------
Philadelphia (city and county)	29	170	30	174	34	174	39	161	34	151	29	148
South Carolina: Greenville County	------	------	20	3	15	22	15	16	9	22	10	------
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	64	143	80	178	72	185	73	142	78	128	83	169

[1] Courts reporting in 1932 that reported 2 or more years during the period 1927–32.
[2] Rate not computed as number of Negro delinquent children was not reported.
[3] Rate not computed as the ages of the majority of children were not reported.
[4] Based on official cases only as unofficial cases were not reported in previous years.

TRENDS IN DELINQUENCY CASES

Number of cases disposed of

In this section trends in number of cases, age and sex, parental status, reason for reference to court, place of care pending hearing or disposition, and dispositions are analyzed for 30 courts serving populations of 100,000 or more, which reported delinquency cases disposed of throughout the 4-year period, 1929 to 1932. By means of percentage changes, figures for the year 1932 are compared with 1931 and with the first year of the period, 1929. As is indicated by figures for 6 years, 1927 to 1932, available for 18 courts, 1929 may be taken as representing a period of fairly high delinquency. (See table 3, p. 5.) It is used as a base year for measuring social statistics in other fields being studied by the Children's Bureau, especially dependency and relief.

From 1931 to 1932 there was a 9-percent decrease, and between 1929 and 1932 an 11-percent decrease in the total number of delinquency cases reported by these 30 courts. More cases were reported in 1930 than in any other year. The number of cases reported in each of the 4 years was as follows:

1929	37,731	1931	37,073
1930	38,536	1932	33,707

Figures showing trends for individual courts (table 10) show great variation. Twenty-one of the 30 courts reported fewer cases in 1932 than in 1931, and for all but 1 of these (Pierce County, Wash.) the decrease was statistically significant. On the other hand, 9 courts reported more cases in 1932 than in 1931, the increase being statistically significant for all but 1 court (Montgomery County, Pa.). The greatest decrease (49 percent) was in Erie County (including Buffalo), N.Y. The greatest increase (27 percent) was in Marion County, Ind. Twenty courts had fewer cases in 1932 as compared with 1929, and 10 had more cases.

While there was considerable difference in the amount of increase or decrease in 1932 as compared with 1929 and 1931, in many cases the change was in the same direction. Seventeen courts showed decreases for both periods, 6 showed increases for both periods. For 4 courts there were decreases between 1931 and 1932 and increases between 1929 and 1932; for 3 courts there was an increase between 1931 and 1932 and a decrease between 1929 and 1932.

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TABLE 10.—*Number of boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of, and percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929; cases disposed of by 30 courts reporting throughout the period 1929–32*

Area served by court	Delinquency cases disposed of												Percent change in 1932—					
	1929			1930			1931			1932			As compared with 1931 [1]			As compared with 1929 [1]		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total cases	Boys' cases	Girls' cases	Total cases	Boys' cases	Girls' cases
Total cases	37,731	31,348	6,383	38,536	32,342	6,194	37,073	31,365	5,708	33,707	28,767	4,940	−9	−8	−13	−11	−8	−23
Alabama: Mobile County	219	170	49	177	152	25	160	142	18	140	126	14	−13	−11	-------	−36	−26	-------
California: San Diego County	1,656	1,417	239	1,640	1,449	191	1,617	1,384	233	1,385	1,196	189	−14	−14	−19	−16	−16	−21
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city)	461	391	70	470	402	68	445	376	69	511	444	67	+15	+18	−3	+11	+14	−4
District of Columbia	1,947	1,623	324	1,893	1,642	251	1,927	1,668	259	1,799	1,604	195	−7	−4	−25	−8	−1	−40
Indiana:																		
Lake County	242	134	108	477	262	215	350	221	129	266	139	127	−24	−37	−2	+10	+4	+18
Marion County	985	653	332	818	517	301	617	404	213	785	598	187	+27	+48	−12	−20	−8	−44
Iowa: Polk County	747	569	178	610	463	147	457	360	97	502	398	104	+10	+11	+7	−33	−30	−42
Louisiana: Caddo Parish	275	236	39	291	251	40	338	277	61	304	224	70	−10	−16	+15	+11	−1	-------
Michigan: Kent County	431	346	85	520	450	70	507	431	76	549	466	83	+8	+8	+9	+27	+35	−2
Minnesota:																		
Hennepin County	1,097	897	200	1,053	853	200	1,203	990	213	940	770	170	−22	−22	−20	−14	−14	−15
Ramsey County	396	309	87	517	437	80	409	310	99	461	398	63	+13	+28	−36	+16	+29	−28
New Jersey:																		
Hudson County	1,846	1,584	262	1,974	1,736	238	1,696	1,520	176	1,025	885	140	−40	−42	−20	−44	−44	−47
Mercer County	433	414	19	449	425	24	443	391	52	291	263	28	−34	−33	−46	−33	−36	-------
New York:																		
Erie County	1,135	1,058	77	1,306	1,196	110	1,399	1,291	108	715	657	58	−49	−49	−46	−37	−38	−25
Monroe County	233	194	39	170	138	32	224	190	34	167	150	17	−25	−21	-------	−28	−23	-------
New York (city)	7,956	6,868	1,088	7,867	6,857	1,010	7,299	6,416	883	7,366	6,584	782	+1	+3	−11	−7	−4	−28
Rensselaer County	318	258	60	414	329	85	243	195	48	190	150	40	−22	−23	-------	−40	−42	−33
Westchester County	888	749	139	597	493	104	397	338	59	382	310	72	−4	−8	+22	−57	−59	−48
Ohio:																		
Franklin County [2]	473	274	199	542	345	197	575	395	180	470	311	159	−18	−21	−12	−1	+14	−20
Hamilton County	2,034	1,394	640	2,072	1,486	586	2,550	1,941	609	2,418	1,951	467	−5	+1	−23	+19	+40	−27
Mahoning County	2,021	1,689	332	2,151	1,802	349	1,979	1,613	366	2,110	1,825	285	+7	+13	−22	+4	+8	−14
Montgomery County	752	523	229	598	368	230	578	360	218	493	315	178	−15	−13	−18	−34	−40	−22
Oregon: Multnomah County	902	750	152	1,172	1,024	148	1,247	1,110	137	839	731	108	−33	−34	−21	−7	−3	−29
Pennsylvania:																		
Allegheny County	1,290	1,090	200	1,128	955	173	853	721	132	794	639	155	−7	−11	+17	−38	−41	−23
Montgomery County	55	47	8	96	85	11	74	65	9	76	73	3	+3	+12	-------	+38	----	-------
Philadelphia (city and county)	6,955	6,089	866	7,517	6,629	888	7,390	6,524	866	6,711	5,898	813	−9	−10	−6	−4	−3	−6
South Carolina: Greenville County	126	103	23	106	85	21	91	75	16	80	69	11	−12	−8	-------	−37	−33	-------
Utah: Third district	871	710	161	972	732	240	1,149	978	171	943	776	167	−18	−21	−2	+8	+9	+4
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	852	709	143	774	644	130	728	595	133	869	721	148	+19	+21	+11	+2	+2	+3
Washington: Pierce County [2]	135	100	35	165	135	30	128	84	44	126	86	40	−2	+2	-------	−7	−14	-------

[1] Percentage change not shown where number of cases was less than 50.

[2] Includes only official cases, as court did not report unofficial cases every year.

Sex and age of children

The decrease in number of cases was considerably more marked in girls' cases than in boys' cases. From 1931 to 1932 boys' cases decreased 8 percent and girls' cases 13 percent. Boys' cases decreased 8 percent and girls' cases 23 percent in 1932, as compared with 1929.

Because of the preponderance of boys' cases, trends for boys follow closely trends for all cases of boys and girls. Exceptions are noted in Caddo Parish, where the total number of cases was 11 per cent more in 1932 than in 1929, whereas in boys' cases the number was 1 percent less; also in Franklin County, Ohio, the total number of cases was 1 percent less in 1932 than in 1929 and the number of boys' cases 14 percent more. The fluctuations in girls' cases from year to year are less significant, because of the small number of cases, than the fluctuations in boys' cases or in the total number of cases.

Decreases in the number of cases in 1932, as compared with 1931, are shown in table 11 for all age groups except boys 18 years of age and over, and girls under 10 years of age. Among boys the largest decrease occurred in the 14- to 16-year age group, and among girls, in the 12- to 14-year age group. Only 1 of the 30 courts (San Diego, Calif.) has original jurisdiction over minors 18 years of age and over. The increase in 1932 in cases of boys of this age (13 percent over 1931 and 90 percent over 1929) may be partly explained by the fact that, in the early years of reporting, cases of minors over the age of juvenile-court jurisdiction were questioned and excluded. Later they were included because it was learned that many courts handle such cases unofficially.

TABLE 11.—*Age of boys and girls when referred to court in specified year and percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929; boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 30 courts reporting throughout the period 1929–32* [1]

Age and sex of child	Delinquency cases disposed of				Percent change in 1932—	
	1929	1930	1931	1932	As compared with 1931	As compared with 1929
Total cases	37,731	38,536	37,073	33,707	−9	−11
Boys' cases	31,348	32,342	31,365	28,767	−8	−8
Under 10 years	2,129	2,096	1,702	1,631	−4	−23
10 years, under 12	3,969	4,084	3,856	3,545	−8	−11
12 years, under 14	8,174	8,094	7,451	6,920	−7	−15
14 years, under 16	12,939	13,281	13,053	11,687	−10	−10
16 years, under 18	3,831	4,289	4,372	4,282	−2	+12
18 years and over	79	149	133	150	+13	+90
Not reported	227	349	798	552		
Girls' cases	6,383	6,194	5,708	4,940	−13	−23
Under 10 years	198	187	176	190	+8	−4
10 years, under 12	358	325	303	283	−7	−21
12 years, under 14	1,201	1,089	939	794	−15	−34
14 years, under 16	3,145	3,080	2,785	2,396	−14	−24
16 years, under 18	1,370	1,411	1,329	1,167	−12	−15
18 years and over	39	69	57	49	−14	(2)
Not reported	72	33	119	61		

[1] Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohio, and Pierce County, Wash., as these courts did not report unofficial cases every year.

[2] Not shown, as number of cases was less than 50 in 1929.

Except in one age group (boys 16 to 18 years of age) and in the groups with age not reported, the number of cases was smaller in 1931 than in 1930, and in most age groups the number was smaller in 1931 than in 1929. It follows that the percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1929 was greater in most age groups than the percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931. The greatest decreases in 1932 as compared with 1929 occurred among boys in the age groups under 10 and from 12 to 14 years. The number of cases of 16- and 17-year-old boys declined slightly from 1931 to 1932 but was 12 percent larger in 1932 than in 1929. The greatest decrease in girls' cases occurred in the 12- to 14-year age group, which had one-third (34 percent) fewer cases in 1932 than in 1929.

Home conditions

Changes in the number of children living in homes of normal composition and the number in broken homes are shown in table 12. The reporting of this information has improved since 1929, a fact which accounts for a decrease of only 5 percent in reported cases but 11 percent in all cases, in 1932 as compared with 1929. The number of cases in which information as to home conditions was not reported has remained fairly constant from 1930 to 1932—8 or 9 percent.

Percentage changes in 1932 as compared with 1931 show decreases in the number of delinquency cases for all types of home conditions, the percentage change being considerably greater than the decrease for all cases in the following groups: Child with one parent and a step-parent, child with one parent only, parents divorced, father deserting, mother deserting, parents not married. The number of cases in which children were living with one parent, the mother had deserted, or the parents were not married was small throughout the period. The decrease in cases of children living with the father, the mother being dead, was much smaller than the decrease for all cases.

TABLE 12.—*Marital status of parents, place child was living when referred to court, and percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929; delinquency cases disposed of by 30 courts reporting throughout the period 1929–32*[1]

Marital status of parents, and place child was living when referred to court	Delinquency cases disposed of				Percent change in 1932—	
	1929	1930	1931	1932	As compared with 1931	As compared with 1929
Total cases	37,731	38,536	37,073	33,707	−9	−11
Marital status and place reported	32,210	35,633	34,147	30,682	−10	−5
Child living in own home	29,680	32,671	31,254	28,082	−10	−5
With both own parents	20,496	22,739	21,826	19,780	−9	−3
With one parent and step-parent	2,664	2,812	2,567	2,166	−16	−19
With one parent only	6,520	7,120	6,861	6,136	−11	−6
Father dead	2,596	3,014	2,901	2,579	−11	−1
Mother dead	1,400	1,556	1,333	1,293	−3	−8
Parents divorced	600	643	741	613	−17	+2
Father deserting mother	713	706	657	574	−13	−19
Mother deserting father	125	130	120	80	−33	−36
Parents not married to each other	93	125	164	124	−24	+33
Parents living apart for other or not specified reasons	993	946	945	873	−8	−12
Child living in other place	2,530	2,962	2,893	2,600	−10	+3
Marital status and place not reported	5,521	2,903	2,926	3,025	----------	----------

[1] Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohio, and Pierce County, Wash., as these courts did not report unofficial cases every year.

The decrease for 1932 as compared with 1929 was greater for children living with one parent and a step-parent and for children whose mother or father had deserted than for all cases. The decrease was less for children living with either mother or father, the other parent being dead, than the decrease for all groups of children. An increase was shown in the number of cases of illegitimate children living with one parent, due probably in part to changes in methods of tabulating home conditions, and a small increase in the group living with neither parent. Information as to legitimacy of birth often is not obtained, especially in cases not receiving extensive investigation.

Reason for reference to court

The reasons for referring delinquency cases to the courts are given in table 13. The number of boys' cases reported for each type of reason, except acts of carelessness or mischief (including traffic violation), decreased from 1931 to 1932. The largest decreases were in offenses connected with the use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs and in a miscellaneous group of offenses classified as "other." From 1929 to 1932 there were similar changes, but the greatest change in this period was the 43-percent decrease in truancy. To evaluate this decrease, which is apparent in the reports of most of the courts in this group, is difficult. In Hudson County, N.J., the decrease in truancy was 67 percent in 1932 as compared with 1929. This decrease was directly attributable to the establishment in 1931 of a special bureau which deals with most of the truancy cases. In some communities there is said to be an actual decrease in the amount of truancy from school, in others it is admitted that provision for the enforcement of school-attendance laws is less adequate than formerly, and cases are allowed to remain without attention.

TABLE 13.—*Reason for reference to court, and percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929; boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 30 courts reporting throughout the period 1929–32* [1]

Reason for reference to court, and sex of child	Delinquency cases disposed of				Percent change in 1932—	
	1929	1930	1931	1932	As compared with 1931	As compared with 1929
Total cases	37,731	38,536	37,073	33,707	−9	−11
Boys' cases	31,348	32,342	31,365	28,767	−8	−8
Stealing	12,936	13,536	13,759	11,826	−14	−9
Act of carelessness or mischief, and traffic violation	9,229	9,726	9,302	9,883	+6	+7
Truancy	2,414	2,340	1,721	1,385	−20	−43
Running away	2,016	2,011	2,217	1,993	−10	−1
Ungovernable	2,303	2,104	2,007	1,724	−14	−25
Sex offense	475	545	442	420	−5	−12
Injury to person	835	794	779	732	−6	−12
Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	200	147	203	143	−30	−28
Other reason	820	1,122	847	595	−30	−27
Reason not reported	120	17	88	66		
Girls' cases	6,383	6,194	5,708	4,940	−13	−23
Stealing	698	755	722	522	−28	−25
Act of carelessness or mischief, and traffic violation	491	542	563	499	−11	+2
Truancy	678	703	510	458	−10	−32
Running away	1,100	1,049	990	885	−11	−20
Ungovernable	1,815	1,654	1,572	1,365	−13	−25
Sex offense	1,198	1,254	1,098	920	−16	−23
Injury to person	156	129	97	119	+23	−24
Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	55	48	63	53	−16	−4
Other reason	119	49	56	68	+21	−43
Reason not reported	73	11	37	51		

[1] Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohio, and Pierce County, Wash., as these courts did not report unofficial cases every year.

In girls' cases, also, for 1932 there were decreases in the number reported for most types of reasons for referring cases to the juvenile court. In 1932 as compared with 1931 the largest decrease was in the group referred because of stealing, and in 1932 as compared with 1929, in the groups referred for truancy and for reasons classified as "other."

The only increases in girls' cases from 1931 to 1932 were in cases of injury to person (23 percent) and in reasons classified as "other" (21 percent), but the number of cases on which these percentages were based was small; the increases, however, are sufficient to be statistically significant.

Table 14 shows for individual courts the changes in the total number of cases and in three main groups of cases—stealing, acts of carelessness or mischief, and a group including truancy, being ungovernable, and sex offenses.

TABLE 14.—*Percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929 in total delinquency cases and in cases of specified types disposed of by 30 courts reporting throughout the period 1929–32*

Area served by court	Percent change [1] in 1932 as compared with 1931 in—				Percent change [1] in 1932 as compared with 1929 in—			
	Total delinquency cases	Stealing cases	Cases involving acts of carelessness or mischief	Cases of truancy, being ungovernable, sex offense	Total delinquency cases	Stealing cases	Cases involving acts of carelessness or mischief	Cases of truancy, being ungovernable, sex offense
Total cases	−9	−15	+5	−15	−11	−9	+7	−29
Alabama: Mobile County	−13	−15		−20	−36	−14		−44
California: San Diego County	−14	−29	−1	−15	−16	−18	+26	−40
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city)	+15	+17	+15	+8	+11	+4	+101	−27
District of Columbia	−7	+9	−17	−23	−8	+23	−36	−13
Indiana:								
Lake County	−24	−33		−18	+10	−12		+13
Marion County	+27	+34		+1	−20	+8	+11	−43
Iowa: Polk County	+10	−12	+36	+11	−33	−38	−44	+8
Louisiana: Caddo Parish	−10	−10	−52		+11	+29	−55	
Michigan: Kent County	+8	+1	+8	+14	+27	+19	+49	+31
Minnesota:								
Hennepin County	−22	−20	−26	−16	−14	−28	+78	−32
Ramsey County	+13	+13	+40	+3	+16	+10	+47	+2
New Jersey:								
Hudson County	−40	−46	−36	−36	−44	−35	−38	−57
Mercer County	−34	−42	−13	−18	−33	−48	−15	
New York:								
Erie County	−49	−44	−69	−38	−37	−34	−51	−41
Monroe County	−25	−26			−28	−28		
New York (city)	+1	−14	+37	−7	−7	−11	+15	−30
Rensselaer County	−22	−30		−14	−40	−28		−37
Westchester County	−4	−12		+13	−57	−29	−86	−66
Ohio:								
Franklin County [2]	−18	−15		−28	−1	+18		−24
Hamilton County	−5	−9	+6	−19	+19	+32	+38	−22
Mahoning County	+7	+32	+14	−21	+4	+115	−15	−23
Montgomery County	−15	−33	+2	−14	−34	−43	−9	−42
Oregon: Multnomah County	−33	−42	−30	−31	−7	−19	+54	−41
Pennsylvania:								
Allegheny County	−7	−18	+43	−19	−38	−56	+106	−26
Montgomery County	+3				+38			
Philadelphia (city and county)	−9	−21	+3	−11	−4	−23	+26	−14
South Carolina: Greenville County	−12	−11			−37	−5		
Utah: Third district	−18	−19	+11	−29	+8	+12	+89	−28
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	+19	+27	+23	−2	+2	+60	−32	−19
Washington: Pierce County [2]	−2	+4			−7	−7		

[1] Not shown where number of cases was less than 50.
[2] Includes only official cases, as court did not report unofficial cases every year.

Twenty-one areas showed decreases in cases of stealing in 1932 from 1931, and 18 areas showed such decreases in 1932 from 1929. Decreases in cases of truancy, being ungovernable, and sex offenses were shown in 19 areas in 1932 as compared with 1931, and in 20 areas in 1932 as compared with 1929. On the other hand, cases involving acts of carelessness or mischief, including traffic violations, increased between 1931 and 1932 in 12 of 20 areas reporting 50 or more of these cases in 1931, and between 1929 and 1932, in 12 of 22 areas reporting 50 or more cases in 1929.

Place of care pending hearing or disposition

Although a number of changes in detention policies are indicated in table 15, especially during the period 1929 to 1932, general conclusions as to trends in detention care are difficult. In several instances the change was confined to a few courts, or even to one court having cases sufficient to modify total figures. For example, Philadelphia, Pa., is responsible for a large part of the decrease in 1932 from 1929 in cases in which boys are detained over night (27 percent) and in detention-home care (29 percent). In the District of Columbia a juvenile detention home was established in 1929 (previously juveniles were cared for in a house of detention which served both women and children). The District and New York, where there was a marked drop in the number of children detained in the shelter of the Society

TABLE 15.—*Place of care pending hearing or disposition and percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929; delinquency cases disposed of by 30 courts reporting throughout the period 1929–32* [1]

Place of detention care, and sex of child	Delinquency cases disposed of				Percent change in 1932—	
	1929	1930	1931	1932	As compared with 1931 [2]	As compared with 1929
Total cases	37,731	38,536	37,073	33,707	−9	−11
Boys' cases	31,348	32,342	31,365	28,767	−8	−8
No detention care	16,858	17,077	19,174	17,577	−8	+4
Detention care overnight or longer	14,291	11,172	10,917	10,363	−5	−27
Boarding home or other family home	97	41	46	233		+140
Detention home [3]	8,816	6,214	6,646	6,276	−6	−29
Other institution	3,876	3,689	3,299	3,060	−7	−21
Jail or police station [4]	1,178	1,225	917	791	−14	−33
Other place of care [5]	324	2	8	3		−99
Place of care not reported		1	1			
Not reported whether detention care was given	199	4,093	1,274	827		
Girls' cases	6,383	6,194	5,708	4,940	−13	−23
No detention care	2,961	2,936	2,689	2,340	−13	−21
Detention care overnight or longer	3,369	3,032	2,725	2,438	−11	−28
Boarding home or other family home	72	67	60	78	+30	+8
Detention home [3]	1,842	1,813	1,714	1,469	−14	−20
Other institution	1,156	1,053	862	831	−4	−28
Jail or police station [4]	104	64	54	57	+6	−45
Other place of care [5]	195	35	34	3		−98
Place of care not reported			1			
Not reported whether detention care was given	53	226	294	162		

[1] Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohio, and Pierce County, Wash., as these courts did not report unofficial cases every year.

[2] Not shown where number of cases was less than 50 in 1931.

[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 1 place of care but in places other than detention homes, jails, or police stations.

for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, were responsible for practically all the decrease in the use of institutions other than detention homes for both boys and girls. Developments in Erie County, N.Y., account for the 140-percent increase in the use of boarding or other family homes in boys' cases. When the new court which serves both Erie County and the city of Buffalo was organized in 1932 the boarding-home plan was substituted for detention-home care pending hearing or disposition of cases. Changes in "other place of care" are due chiefly to changes in classification made when the statistical cards were revised in 1930. An encouraging decrease in the use of police stations and jails is shown. There were still in 1932, however, 791 cases of boys and 57 cases of girls under the jurisdiction of the 30 courts who were detained in police stations or jails.

Figures for jail detention are in most courts too small to afford a basis for percentage changes. The actual figures for the 4 years are shown in table 16. Although jail detention decreased in most courts in 1932 from 1929, the greatest decrease was shown in Mahoning County, Ohio, which reduced the number of cases of children held in jail from 284 in 1929 to 67 in 1932, through changes in the detention home which provided greater security. Courts with more than 100 cases of children detained in jail in 1932 were those serving Hennepin County, Minn., Franklin County, Ohio, and Multnomah County, Oreg. In the Oregon court the number of cases of children so detained was larger in 1932 than in 1929, as was also the case in Ramsey County, Minn. A few other courts showed increases, but the number of cases in both years was very small.

TABLE 16.—*Number of delinquency cases in which children were detained in jail or police station pending hearing or disposition disposed of by 26 courts reporting throughout the period 1929–32* [1]

Area served by court	1929	1930	1931	1932
Total cases	1,282	1,289	971	848
Alabama: Mobile County	21	2	10	6
California: San Diego County	90	90	77	42
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city)	24	5	1	----
District of Columbia	6	----	----	----
Indiana:				
Lake County	18	6	8	9
Marion County	----	10	2	2
Iowa: Polk County	27	21	30	17
Louisiana: Caddo Parish	4	13	10	9
Minnesota:				
Hennepin County	172	193	129	165
Ramsey County	70	164	70	98
New Jersey:				
Hudson County	1	1	----	----
Mercer County	4	----	----	----
New York:				
Erie County	1	1	----	1
New York (city)	----	----	----	1
Westchester County	----	----	----	1
Ohio:				
Franklin County [2]	144	143	147	126
Hamilton County	10	----	8	1
Mahoning County	284	276	75	67
Montgomery County	77	67	65	58
Oregon: Multnomah County	88	130	183	117
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County	3	4	1	----
Montgomery County	1	1	----	1
South Carolina: Greenville County	36	29	18	16
Utah: Third district	40	16	28	20
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	133	88	80	58
Washington: Pierce County [2]	28	29	29	33

[1] No cases of detention in jails or police stations were reported for 4 courts (Kent County, Mich.; Monroe and Rensselaer Counties, N.Y.; and Philadelphia, Pa.).

[2] Includes only official cases, as court did not report unofficial cases every year.

Disposition of cases

Changes in the number of dispositions of various types are shown in table 17. In boys' cases there was a decrease in each type of disposition in 1932 from 1931 and in all but two types in 1932 from 1929. The encouraging decrease in the use of fines, restitutions, and costs (36 per cent from 1931 to 1932, and 62 percent between 1929 and 1932) is due primarily to the decline in this type of disposition reported by Hudson County, N.J., and New York City. The decrease in probation was greater than the decrease in the total number of cases, but there was a more significant decline in institutional commitments (including boys placed in institutions without official commitment). Fifteen percent fewer boys were committed to institutions in 1932 as compared with 1931, and 18 percent fewer in 1932 as compared with 1929. There was also a significant decrease in the cases of girls committed to institutions in 1932 as compared with both 1931 and 1929—19 percent and 29 percent, respectively.

In boys' cases only two types of dispositions increased in 1932 as compared with 1929—those dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action and a miscellaneous group classified as "other." Analysis of the dispositions made by individual courts shows that New York City and Philadelphia are chiefly responsible for the increase in dismissals, and Philadelphia and Hamilton County, Ohio, for the increase in the dispositions classified as "other." In both these courts the increase in "other dispositions" was due to changes in the classification of certain types of dispositions.

TABLE 17.—*Disposition of case and percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929; boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 30 courts reporting throughout the period 1929–32* [1]

Disposition of case, and sex of child	Delinquency cases disposed of				Percent change in 1932—	
	1929	1930	1931	1932	As compared with 1931	As compared with 1929
Total cases	37,731	38,536	37,073	33,707	−9	−11
Boys' cases	31,348	32,342	31,365	28,767	−8	−8
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action	14,333	15,830	15,305	14,775	−3	+3
Child supervised by probation officer	9,758	9,370	9,349	8,346	−11	−14
Child committed or referred to an institution	3,119	3,197	2,992	2,552	−15	−18
Child committed or referred to an agency or individual	1,128	1,213	1,119	1,061	−5	−6
Restitution, fine, or costs ordered	1,825	1,601	1,087	692	−36	−62
Other disposition of case	1,182	1,128	1,502	1,340	−11	+13
Disposition not reported	3	3	11	1		
Girls' cases	6,383	6,194	5,708	4,940	−13	−23
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action	2,262	2,316	2,185	1,840	−16	−19
Child supervised by probation officer	1,921	1,842	1,650	1,536	−7	−20
Child committed or referred to an institution	1,238	1,190	1,095	882	−19	−29
Child committed or referred to an agency or individual	568	439	419	382	−9	−33
Restitution, fine, or costs ordered	47	39	28	29	[2]	[2]
Other disposition of case	341	365	330	270	−18	−21
Disposition not reported	6	3	1	1		

[1] Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohio, and Pierce County, Wash., as these courts did not report unofficial cases every year.

[2] Percentage change not shown, as number of cases was less than 50.

In girls' cases the number of dispositions of every type decreased in 1932 as compared with 1931 and with 1929 except for a very minor increase in fines, restitutions, or costs in 1932 as compared with 1931. The greatest decreases were in the commitment or reference to institutions and to agencies or individuals in 1932 as compared with 1929.

TABLE 18.—*Percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929 in total delinquency cases disposed of and in cases with specified type of disposition by 30 courts reporting throughout the period 1929–32*

Area served by court	Percent change in 1932 as compared with 1931 [1]				Percent change in 1932 as compared with 1929 [1]			
	Total delinquency cases	Case dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action	Child supervised by probation officer	Child committed or referred to an institution	Total delinquency cases	Case dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action	Child supervised by probation officer	Child committed or referred to an institution
Total cases	−9	−5	−10	−16	−11	(2)	−15	−21
Alabama: Mobile County	−13			−11	−36	−65		−41
California: San Diego County	−14	−11	−13	−23	−16	+11	−34	−7
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city)	+15	+9	+48		+11	+30	+2	−40
District of Columbia	−7	+9	−15	+27	−8	−19	−6	+24
Indiana:								
Lake County	−24	−23	−37	−19	+10	−18	+22	+13
Marion County	+27	+16	+34		−20	−3	−28	−13
Iowa: Polk County	+10	+45	−10	−10	−33	−43	+122	−42
Louisiana: Caddo Parish	−10		+7	−27	+11	−10		−8
Michigan: Kent County	+8	+29	−10	+13	+27	+40	+48	+12
Minnesota:								
Hennepin County	−22	−22	−32	(2)	−14	+46	−43	−3
Ramsey County	+13	−19	+36	+2	+16		+15	+1
New Jersey:								
Hudson County	−40	−45	−35	−29	−44	−61	−34	+49
Mercer County	−34		−31	−56	−33		−28	−55
New York:								
Erie County	−49	−65	−12	−59	−37	−43	−16	−61
Monroe County	−25		−36		−28		−45	−48
New York (city)	+1	+19	−6	−27	−7	+10	−6	−34
Rensselaer County	−22	−23			−40	−49		
Westchester County	−4	+10	−10		−57	−82	−39	
Ohio:								
Franklin County [3]	−18		−4	−32	−1		+12	−15
Hamilton County	−5	+1	−16	−27	+19	+18	−3	−25
Mahoning County	+7	+10	+11	+4	+4	+3	+31	+2
Montgomery County	−15	−13	−37	+11	−34	−32	−66	−5
Oregon: Multnomah County	−53	−45	−23	−40	−7	−39	+197	−27
Pennsylvania:								
Allegheny County	−7		−15	+54	−38		−32	−30
Montgomery County	+3				+38			
Philadelphia (city and county)	−9	−11	+2	−4	−4	+25	−57	−27
South Carolina: Greenville County	−12				−37			
Utah: Third district	−18	+16	−41		+8	+54	+76	−80
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	+19	+28	+25	+2	+2	(2)	+24	
Washington: Pierce County [3]	−2			−39	−7			−30

[1] Not shown where number of cases was less than 50.
[2] Less than 1 percent.
[3] Includes only official cases as court did not report unofficial cases every year.

Table 18 shows for individual courts the percentage change in the total number of delinquency cases and in three groups of cases: (1) Those dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action; (2) those in which the child was placed under the supervision of a probation officer, and (3) those in which the child was committed or referred to an institution. In some courts decreases or increases in the

number of dispositions were approximately the same as decreases or increases in the total number of delinquency cases. Eighteen courts disposing of 50 or more cases placed fewer children on probation in 1932 than in 1931, and 14 courts, fewer than in 1929. In 5 courts in 1931, and 6 in 1929, the total number of probation cases was less than 50, and comparisons were not attempted. Fourteen of the 22 courts for which changes in commitments or referrals to institutions between 1931 and 1932 were shown in terms of percentages, reported fewer such dispositions in 1932 than in 1931, and 19 of the 25 for which such comparisons between 1929 and 1932 were made, reported smaller numbers of commitments or referrals.

TRENDS IN DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES

Number of cases disposed of

Twenty-eight courts reported dependency and neglect cases throughout the period 1929 to 1932. The total number of cases reported by these courts in each of the 4 years is as follows:

1929	14,863	1931	14,473
1930	15,012	1932	13,188

In each year except 1930 the number of cases disposed of was less than in 1929. In 1932 the decrease from 1931 was 9 percent and from 1929, 11 percent. These decreases correspond closely to those shown in delinquency cases.

The trend toward fewer dependency and neglect cases was general. In 1932, 17 courts reported fewer cases than in 1931, and 21 courts, fewer than in 1929. The percentage decrease varied from 1 to 35, as compared with 1931, and from 3 to 67, as compared with 1929. Philadelphia, Pa., was responsible for more than half the decrease in cases from 1931 to 1932.

No doubt several factors are responsible for the drop in dependency cases in most courts. Decrease in budgets of courts, agencies, and institutions is partly responsible. It is believed that some cases are not referred to court because it is known that money for care outside the child's home is not available. On the other hand, it is undoubtedly true that families from which children would otherwise be removed are being kept together by relief funds. It is also possible that under the pressure of heavy case loads some situations of neglect are being overlooked which normally would be brought to the attention of the courts. Large increases in 1932 over 1929 were shown in Caddo Parish, La., and Westchester County, N.Y. (table 19). In Caddo Parish the court was assuming greater responsibility for dependent and neglected children because of the weakening of other community resources for their care. In Westchester County, N.Y., part of the increase was due to changes in methods of classifying cases as delinquent or neglected.

TABLE 19.—*Number of dependency and neglect cases and percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929 in cases disposed of by 28 specified courts reporting throughout the period 1929–32*

Area served by court	Dependency and neglect cases				Percent change in 1932—	
	1929	1930	1931	1932	As compared with 1931 [1]	As compared with 1929 [1]
Total cases	14,863	15,012	14,473	13,188	−9	−11
Alabama: Mobile County	9	4	5	5		
California: San Diego County	438	395	349	437	+25	[2]
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city)	70	51	49	71		+1
District of Columbia	348	315	297	303	+2	−13
Indiana:						
Lake County	246	326	225	173	−23	−30
Marion County	282	282	242	260	+7	−8
Iowa: Polk County	631	559	404	278	−31	−56
Louisiana: Caddo Parish	107	53	155	202	+30	+89
Michigan: Kent County	279	338	275	236	−14	−15
Minnesota:						
Hennepin County	343	349	296	344	+16	[2]
Ramsey County	138	115	193	125	−35	−9
New York:						
Erie County	140	148	178	136	−24	−3
Monroe County	284	228	192	175	−9	−38
New York (city)	3,891	3,890	4,173	4,230	+1	+9
Rensselaer County	187	161	162	146	−10	−22
Westchester County	270	394	438	532	+21	+97
Ohio:						
Franklin County [3]	659	462	280	217	−23	−67
Hamilton County	468	442	371	344	−7	−26
Mahoning County	292	214	188	137	−27	−53
Montgomery County	385	321	348	266	−24	−31
Oregon: Multnomah County	443	475	646	423	−35	−5
Pennsylvania:						
Allegheny County	756	970	909	705	−22	−7
Montgomery County	13	10	7	29		
Philadelphia (city and county)	3,670	4,060	3,654	2,966	−19	−20
South Carolina: Greenville County	114	74	58	53	−9	−54
Utah: Third district	130	175	172	171	−1	+32
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	209	152	159	180	+13	−14
Washington: Pierce County [3]	61	49	48	44		−28

[1] Not shown where number of cases was less than 50.
[2] Less than 1 percent.
[3] Includes only official cases, as court did not report unofficial cases every year.

Ages of children

There were decreases in 1932 from 1931 and from 1929 in dependency and neglect cases in each age group except that of minors 16 years of age and over. This small group of older children in most of the courts showed an increase which is no doubt related to economic conditions. (Table 20.)

TABLE 20.—*Age of child and percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929 in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 28 courts reporting throughout the period 1929–32* [1]

Age of child	Dependency and neglect cases disposed of				Percent change in 1932—	
	1929	1930	1931	1932	As compared with 1931	As compared with 1929
Total cases	14,863	15,012	14,473	13,188	−9	−11
Under 2 years	1,764	1,843	1,799	1,653	−8	−6
2 years, under 4	1,930	1,841	1,692	1,636	−3	−15
4 years, under 6	1,982	1,946	1,760	1,716	−3	−13
6 years, under 8	2,042	2,037	1,915	1,742	−9	−15
8 years, under 10	2,077	2,103	1,972	1,738	−12	−16
10 years, under 12	1,697	1,790	1,881	1,641	−13	−3
12 years, under 14	1,651	1,660	1,498	1,458	−3	−12
14 years, under 16	1,265	1,348	1,266	1,140	−10	−10
16 years and over	206	222	207	257	+24	+25
Not reported	249	222	483	207		

[1] Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohio, and Pierce County, Wash., as these courts did not report unofficial cases every year.

Home conditions

Changes in home conditions are shown in table 21. When 1932 is compared with 1931, there were decreases in numbers of cases from all types of home conditions reported, but the greatest decreases occurred in cases in which the child was living with one parent owing to the desertion of the father (29 percent), death of the father (27 percent), or desertion of the mother (24 percent). When the comparison is extended back to 1929, even more marked decreases in the desertion groups are shown (desertion of father, 35 percent, and desertion of mother, 39 percent), and also significant decreases in cases of children with divorced parents (30 percent), widowed fathers (30 percent), widowed mothers (26 percent), and step-parents (28 percent). On the other hand, small but significant increases in children living with both their own parents (3 percent), and in children with parents separated for reasons other than death, divorce, or desertion (2 percent), occurred in 1932 as compared with 1929. There was a marked increase of 16 percent in children born out of wedlock who were living with one parent, due probably in part to changes in methods of statistical treatment. As in delinquency cases, the total number of children of illegitimate birth is not shown. Many such children are doubtless included in the group living with neither parent and in other groups.

TABLE 21.—*Marital status of parents and place child was living when referred to court and percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929; dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 28 courts reporting throughout the period 1929–32*[1]

Marital status of parents, and place child was living when referred to court	Dependency and neglect cases disposed of				Percent change in 1932—	
	1929	1930	1931	1932	As compared with 1931	As compared with 1929
Total cases	14,863	15,012	14,473	13,188	−9	−11
Marital status and place reported	12,220	13,376	12,386	10,956	−12	−10
Child living in own home	9,540	10,404	9,544	8,412	−12	−12
With both own parents	3,022	3,295	3,141	3,121	−1	+3
With one parent and step-parent	447	493	401	320	−20	−28
With one parent only	6,071	6,616	6,002	4,971	−17	−18
Father dead	693	753	708	515	−27	−26
Mother dead	1,097	1,073	853	764	−10	−30
Parents divorced	420	329	340	295	−13	−30
Father deserting mother	1,055	1,248	967	689	−29	−35
Mother deserting father	541	517	436	332	−24	−39
Parents not married to each other	495	607	693	572	−17	+16
Parents living apart for other or not specified reasons	1,770	2,089	2,005	1,804	−10	+2
Child living in other place	2,680	2,972	2,842	2,544	−10	−5
Marital status and place not reported	2,643	1,636	2,087	2,232	----------	----------

[1] Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohio, and Pierce County, Wash., as these courts did not report unofficial cases every year.

Disposition of cases

Changes in dispositions of cases are shown in table 22. The increase in dismissals in 1932 as compared with both 1931 and 1929 is due entirely to the large increase in the number of dispositions of this type reported by New York City. If figures for this court were excluded there would have been a decrease in 1932 as compared with

both 1931 and 1929. The increase in dispositions reported as "other" in 1932 over 1929 is due to the inclusion in this group since 1930 of cases of physically handicapped children. In Westchester County, N.Y., especially, the court deals with a number of handicapped children. The disposition in these cases is frequently an order for appliances, transportation, or other care outside an institution. With these exceptions there was a decrease in 1932 in each type of disposition as compared with the years 1931 and 1929. Proportionately the largest decreases occurred in the number of cases of children committed or referred to agencies or individuals and to institutions. This doubtless reflects in part curtailed intake of agencies and institutions due to financial difficulties and difficulties in discharging children on account of economic conditions.

TABLE 22.—*Disposition of case and percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929; dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 28 courts reporting throughout the period 1929–32* [1]

Disposition of case	Dependency and neglect cases disposed of				Percent change in 1932—	
	1929	1930	1931	1932	As compared with 1931	As compared with 1929
Total cases	14,863	15,012	14,473	13,188	−9	−11
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action	4,181	4,537	4,111	4,535	+10	+8
Child supervised by probation officer	3,036	3,057	2,918	2,572	−12	−15
Child committed or referred to institution	3,283	3,252	3,197	2,636	−18	−20
Child committed or referred to agency or individual	4,192	3,930	4,032	3,232	−20	−23
Other disposition of case	162	232	214	213	(2)	+31
Disposition not reported	9	4	1			

[1] Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohio, and Pierce County, Wash., as these courts did not report unofficial cases every year.
[2] Less than 1 percent.

Analysis for 28 individual courts of dependency and neglect cases disposed of through commitment or reference to institutions or agencies, or in some cases to individuals, shows a decrease from 1931 to 1932 in 15 courts reporting 50 or more cases and an increase in 7 (table 23). The other six courts reported no cases or a very small number and the percentage change was not computed. Decreases in 1932 as compared with 1929 occurred in 16 courts and increases in 8; in the other 4 the numbers were so small that the percentage change was not computed. Decreases in commitments or referrals to child-caring institutions or agencies were usually greater than decreases in the total number of dependency and neglect cases disposed of. The very large increase in Westchester County, N.Y., is due in part to a change in policy according to which many cases formerly classified as delinquent are now classified as neglected.

TABLE 23.—*Percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929 in total dependency and neglect cases disposed of and in cases of children committed or referred to institutions, agencies, or individuals by 26 courts reporting throughout the period 1929–32* [1]

Area served by court	Percent change in 1932 as compared with 1931 [2]		Percent change in 1932 as compared with 1929 [2]	
	Total dependency and neglect cases	Child committed or referred to institution, agency, or individual	Total dependency and neglect cases	Child committed or referred to institution, agency, or individual
Total cases	−9	−19	−11	−21
California: San Diego County	+25	+53	(3)	+70
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city)			+1	
District of Columbia	+2	+10	−13	+26
Indiana:				
Lake County	−23	−12	−30	−23
Marion County	+7	+3	−8	−24
Iowa: Polk County	−31	+8	−56	−55
Louisiana: Caddo Parish	+30	−18	+89	+7
Michigan: Kent County	−14	−40	−15	−20
Minnesota:				
Hennepin County	+16	+23	(3)	+78
Ramsey County	−35	−41	−9	+81
New York:				
Erie County	−24	−36	−3	−10
Monroe County	−9	−26	−38	−50
New York (city)	+1	−35	+9	−12
Rensselaer County	−10	−26	−22	−31
Westchester County	+21	+63	+97	+116
Ohio:				
Franklin County [4]	−23	−9	−67	−65
Hamilton County	−7	−1	−26	+30
Mahoning County	−27	−43	−53	−60
Montgomery County	−24	−20	−31	−14
Oregon: Multnomah County	−35	−24	−5	−13
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County	−22		−7	−85
Philadelphia (city and county)	−19	−33	−20	−30
South Carolina: Greenville County	−9		−54	−62
Utah: Third district	−1	−37	+32	−21
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	+13	+26	−14	+11
Washington: Pierce County [4]			−28	

[1] Two other courts (Mobile County, Ala., and Montgomery County, Pa.) reported throughout the period, but the number of cases was less than 50 each year.
[2] Not shown where number of cases was less than 50.
[3] Less than 1 percent.
[4] Includes only official cases as court did not report unofficial cases every year.

DELINQUENCY CASES REPORTED IN 1932

Sex and age of children

Included in the 267 courts reporting cases of all types disposed of in 1932 were 33 small courts reporting no delinquency cases for that year. The remaining 234 courts reported a total of 65,274 cases. Of these cases 56,639 (87 percent) involved boys and 8,635 (13 percent) involved girls. In 1931 girls' cases represented 14 percent of the total cases reported by 169 courts. In 1932, 22 courts disposed of boys' cases, but no girls' cases, and 12 courts disposed of girls' cases only.

In both boys' and girls' cases the numbers were concentrated most heavily in the 14- and 15-year-age groups, but this was due partly to low limits of age jurisdiction in many courts. When the age jurisdiction extended through 16 years, the number of 16-year-old children was larger than the number of any other age, except in one small group of cases where jurisdiction extended to the age of 21 years (table 24).

TABLE 24.—*Age limit of original court jurisdiction and age of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 234 courts during 1932* [1]

Age of child	Delinquency cases									
	Total		Age limit of original court jurisdiction, and sex of child							
			Under 16 years [2]		Under 17 years		Under 18 years		Under 21 years [3]	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Total cases	56,639	8,635	27,295	3,526	12,465	1,413	15,172	3,371	1,707	325
Under 10 years	3,313	323	2,107	193	489	32	644	86	73	12
10 years	2,946	190	1,815	98	584	33	515	49	32	10
11 years	4,058	298	2,562	163	684	47	754	85	58	3
12 years	6,101	539	3,732	290	1,141	93	1,148	145	80	11
13 years	7,214	897	4,168	491	1,426	125	1,504	264	116	17
14 years	10,204	1,667	5,778	859	2,206	288	2,071	480	149	40
15 years	11,607	2,355	6,060	1,237	2,671	373	2,570	698	297	47
16 years	6,963	1,375	478	143	3,160	397	2,[illegible]	753	403	82
17 years	3,282	817	78	20	65	12	2,734	718	405	67
18 years and over	251	81	15	5	10	2	136	42	90	32
Not reported	700	93	502	27	29	11	165	51	4	4

[1] Of the 234 courts, 222 reported boys' cases and 212 reported 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 and San Francisco Counties, Calif.

TABLE 25.—*Age of white and colored boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932* [1]

Age of child	Delinquency cases								
	Total	Boys					Girls			
		White		Colored		Color not reported	White		Colored	
		Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution		Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Total cases	52,713	36,070		9,214		2	5,663		1,764	
Age reported	51,920	35,461	100	9,125	100		5,586	100	1,748	100
Under 10 years	2,880	1,883	5	730	8		197	4	70	4
10 years	2,456	1,740	5	563	6		99	2	54	3
11 years	3,555	2,401	7	900	10		169	3	85	5
12 years	5,327	3,642	10	1,259	14		274	5	152	9
13 years	6,571	4,[illegible]35	13	1,343	15		536	10	227	13
14 years	9,558	6,539	18	1,535	17		1,009	18	425	24
15 years	11,130	7,526	21	1,610	18		1,561	28	433	25
16 years	6,012	4,131	12	736	8		975	17	170	10
17 years	4,099	2,915	8	367	4		698	12	119	7
18 years and over	332	219	1	32	[2]		68	1	13	1
Age not reported	793	609		89		2	77		16	

[1] Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 68 (67 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating age and color.
[2] Less than 1 percent.

Only the 68 courts reporting on individual cards or, as did one court, by tables prepared in harmony with the tabulations made from cards by the Children's Bureau, furnished information which permitted much detailed analysis or correlation. These 68 courts reported 52,713 delinquency cases, or 81 percent of the total reported

by 234 courts. One of the 68 courts reported no girls' cases. Forty-two of the 68 courts served communities of 100,000 or more population, 13 served communities of 50,000 to 100,000, and 13 served smaller communities.

The age distribution in white and colored cases reported by these courts, presented in table 25, shows a greater proportion of younger children among the colored than among the white.

Color and nativity

The color and nativity of the children dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts, and the nativity of the parents of native-born white children are shown in tables 26 and 27. Three-fourths of the cases (76 percent of the boys' and 74 percent of the girls') were of white children born in the United States, and only 1 percent were of white children of foreign birth. One-fifth of the boys' cases and almost one-fourth of the girls' cases were of colored children. Native-born white boys in 46 percent of the boys' cases and 37 percent of the corresponding group in girls' cases had one or both parents of foreign birth. The distribution corresponds closely to that reported in 1931.

TABLE 26.—*Color and nativity of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932* [1]

Color and nativity of child	Delinquency cases			
	Boys		Girls	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Total cases	45,286		7,427	
Color reported	45,234	100	7,427	100
White	36,070	80	5,663	76
Native born	34,529	76	5,498	74
Foreign born	628	1	111	1
Nativity not reported	913	2	54	1
Colored	9,214	20	1,764	24
Negro	9,159	20	1,753	24
Other	55	(2)	11	(2)
Color not reported	2			

[1] Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 68 (67 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information on color and nativity.
[2] Less than 1 percent.

TABLE 27.—*Parent nativity of native white boys and girls [1] dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932 [2]*

Parent nativity	Delinquency cases of native white children			
	Boys		Girls	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Total cases	32,844	100	5,168	100
Native parentage	17,796	54	3,246	63
Foreign or mixed parentage	15,048	46	1,922	37

[1] Excludes 1,685 boys' cases and 330 girls' cases in which parent nativity was not reported.
[2] Of the 234 courts reporting, only 68 (67 of which reported girls' cases) reported on parent nativity.

Home conditions

In approximately two-thirds of the boys' cases but less than half the girls' cases the children were living at home with both their own parents, as table 28 shows for the 68 courts reporting this information. In general, the distribution of cases according to the place where the child was living was practically the same in 1932 as in 1931.

TABLE 28.—*Place where boys and girls were living when referred to court in delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932* [1]

Place child was living when referred to court	Delinquency cases			
	Boys		Girls	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Total cases	45,286		7,427	
Place reported	42,523	100	6,892	100
In own home	39,426	93	5,799	84
With both own parents	27,828	65	3,287	48
With mother and stepfather	2,106	5	523	8
With father and stepmother	938	2	252	4
With mother only	6,409	15	1,274	18
With father only	2,145	5	463	7
In other family home	2,390	6	867	13
In institution	315	1	116	2
In other place	392	1	110	2
Place not reported	2,763		535	

[1] Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 68 (67 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information on the place where the child was living when referred to court.

In two-thirds of the boys' cases, but in only half the girls' cases, were the parents married and living together (table 29). Broken homes due to death or to desertion were more common in cases of delinquent girls than in cases of delinquent boys. The distribution of cases according to marital status of the parents corresponds closely to that reported in 1931. Marital status of parents and place where the child was living when referred to court are shown in table 30.

TABLE 29.—*Marital status of parents in boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932* [1]

Marital status of parents	Delinquency cases			
	Boys		Girls	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Total cases	45,286		7,427	
Status reported	42,037	100	6,737	100
Parents married and living together	28,224	67	3,432	51
One or both parents dead	9,034	21	2,005	30
Both dead	936	2	223	3
Father dead	5,149	12	1,002	15
Mother dead	2,949	7	780	12
Parents separated	4,291	10	1,139	17
Divorced	1,744	4	512	8
Father deserting mother	960	2	211	3
Mother deserting father	142	(2)	40	1
Other reasons	1,445	3	376	6
Parents not married to each other	470	1	158	2
Other status	18	(2)	3	(2)
Status not reported	3,249		690	

[1] Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases only 68 (67 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information on marital status of parents.
[2] Less than 1 percent.

TABLE 30.—*Marital status of parents, according to place child was living when referred to court, in boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932* [1]

Marital status of parents	Delinquency cases											
	Total	Place child was living when referred to court										
		In own home						In other family home	In institution	In other place	Not reported
		Total	With both own parents	With mother and stepfather	With father and stepmother	With mother only	With father only				
Total cases	52,713	45,225	31,115	2,629	1,190	7,683	2,608	3,257	431	502	3,298
Boys' cases	45,286	39,426	27,828	2,106	938	6,409	2,145	2,390	315	392	2,763
Parents married and living together	28,224	27,801	27,801					133	89	200	1
Both parents dead	936							841	42	52	1
Father dead	5,149	4,847		1,254		3,593		224	33	38	7
Mother dead	2,949	2,357			724		1,633	497	45	46	4
Parents divorced	1,744	1,561		594	150	650	167	122	25	28	8
Father deserting mother	960	876		16		854	6	64	15	5	
Mother deserting father	142	122			4	18	100	16	3	1	
Parents separated for other reasons	1,445	1,229		2	1	1,036	190	167	33	11	5
Parents not married to each other	470	282	24	75	4	165	14	175	9	2	2
Other status	18							16	2		
Status not reported	3,249	351	3	165	55	93	35	135	19	9	2,735
Girls' cases	7,427	5,799	3,287	523	252	1,274	463	867	116	110	535
Parents married and living together	3,432	3,283	3,283					84	27	34	4
Both parents dead	223							202	11	10	
Father dead	1,002	894		266		628		74	19	15	
Mother dead	780	539			198		341	209	17	14	1
Parents divorced	512	433		175	36	172	50	55	11	13	
Father deserting mother	211	184		6		177	1	21	2	3	1
Mother deserting father	40	28			1	5	22	11		1	
Parents separated for other reasons	376	273		3	1	236	33	74	18	8	3
Parents not married to each other	158	76	4	28	3	37	4	75	4	3	
Other status	3							3			
Status not reported	690	89		45	13	19	12	59	7	9	526

[1] Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 68 (67 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

Police referred 65 percent of the delinquency cases reported by 68 courts in 1932 (table 31). In 1931, 63 percent were referred from this source. School departments referred 6 percent in 1932 and 7 percent in 1931; probation officers, 5 percent in 1932 and 6 percent in 1931. The other percentages were identical in the 2 years.[11]

TABLE 31.—*Source of reference to court of delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932* [1]

Source of reference to court	Delinquency cases		Source of reference to court	Delinquency cases	
	Number	Percent distribution		Number	Percent distribution
Total cases	52,713		Source reported—Continued		
			Social agency	774	1
Source reported	52,630	100	Parents or relatives	4,176	8
			Individual	6,688	13
Police	34,400	65	Other source	197	(2)
School department	3,317	6			
Probation officer	2,612	5	Source not reported	83	
Other court	466	1			

[1] Of the 234 courts reporting, only 68 furnished information on source of reference to court.
[2] Less than 1 percent.

Reason for reference to court

Variations from year to year in the number of children referred to the court for offenses of various types have been discussed in the section on trends. (See p. 17.) The reasons for reference in 1932 as reported by 234 courts are shown in table 32. In boys' cases the percentages of cases referred for automobile stealing, truancy, and running away were somewhat smaller in 1932 than in 1931, whereas the percentages of cases referred for acts of carelessness or mischief and traffic violations were somewhat larger, but these variations were slight.[12] The percentages referred for other reasons were identical in the 2 years. In girls' cases the percentage distribution in 1932 was the same as the 1931 distribution with two very slight exceptions, ungovernable (28 percent, 1932; 27 percent, 1931) and sex offense (19 percent, 1932; 20 percent, 1931).

The reason for reference to the court for boys' and girls' cases and the age of the child are shown in table 33, and the reason for reference and color of the child in table 34, both tables relating to 68 courts. The percentage distribution of cases for 1932 according to reason for reference and color is closely similar to the distribution of cases presented in the 1931 report. There were slight changes, the most important being in the cases of white boys referred for acts of carelessness or mischief (31 percent in 1932 as compared with 27 percent in 1931) and in the cases of colored girls referred as ungovernable (34 percent in 1932 and 32 percent in 1931).

[11] With the exception of "other source", from which 1 percent were referred in 1931, and less than 1 percent in 1932.
[12] 1931: Automobile stealing, 5 percent; truancy, 6 percent; running away, 6 percent; act of carelessness or mischief, 27 percent; traffic violation, 3 percent.

TABLE 32.—*Reason for reference to court of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 234 courts in 1932* [1]

Reason for reference to court	Delinquency cases			
	Boys		Girls	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Total cases	56,639		8,635	
Reason reported	56,330	100	8,574	100
Automobile stealing	1,873	3	14	[2]
Burglary or unlawful entry	7,213	13	81	1
Holdup	415	1	6	[2]
Other stealing	15,369	27	988	12
Act of carelessness or mischief	16,115	29	742	9
Traffic violation	2,383	4	117	1
Truancy	2,817	5	867	10
Running away	3,062	5	1,250	15
Ungovernable	3,114	6	2,431	28
Sex offense	934	2	1,661	19
Injury to person	1,473	3	208	2
Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	407	1	121	1
Other reason	1,155	2	88	1
Reason not reported	309		61	

[1] Of the 234 courts, 222 reported boys' cases and 212 girls' cases. [2] Less than 1 percent.

TABLE 33.—*Reason for reference to court of boys and girls of each age period dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932* [1]

Reason for reference to court, and sex of child	Delinquency cases							
	Total	Age of child						
		Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	16 years, under 18	18 years and over	Age not reported
Total cases	52,713	2,880	6,011	11,898	20,688	10,111	332	793
Boys' cases	45,286	2,613	5,604	10,709	17,260	8,149	251	700
Automobile stealing	1,672	12	42	164	841	593	14	6
Burglary or unlawful entry	5,351	276	696	1,410	2,088	829	27	25
Holdup	349	4	19	83	135	99	8	1
Other stealing	12,116	615	1,612	3,255	4,678	1,799	58	99
Act of carelessness or mischief	13,390	1,124	2,159	3,668	4,836	1,365	40	178
Traffic violation	1,576	2	3	18	344	1,159	36	14
Truancy	2,281	91	198	446	1,036	492	1	17
Running away	2,907	141	242	555	1,090	578	14	287
Ungovernable	2,699	193	383	614	1,027	442	15	25
Sex offense	741	45	59	110	287	228	10	2
Injury to person	1,129	92	128	226	439	197	11	36
Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	351	2	3	24	92	213	14	3
Other reason	657	16	56	122	319	134	3	7
Reason not reported	67		4	14	48	1		
Girls' cases	7,427	267	407	1,189	3,428	1,962	81	93
Automobile stealing	12				4	7		1
Burglary or unlawful entry	62	5	11	16	20	10		
Holdup	6			1	2	3		
Other stealing	780	45	81	221	306	112	5	10
Act of carelessness or mischief	655	104	92	153	200	93	1	12
Traffic violation	100			1	22	76	1	
Truancy	720	22	21	77	357	233		10
Running away	1,153	14	38	159	661	243	17	21
Ungovernable	2,117	39	90	349	1,059	539	28	13
Sex offense	1,411	20	39	142	647	524	21	18
Injury to person	174	9	26	43	57	31	2	6
Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	111		2	6	41	60	2	
Other reason	75	4	4	10	20	31	4	2
Reason not reported	51	5	3	11	32			

[1] Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 68 (67 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating reason for reference to court and age of child.

TABLE 34.—*Reason for reference to court, and color of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932* [1]

Reason for reference to court, and sex of child	Delinquency cases						
	Total		White children		Colored children		Children whose color was not reported
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	
Total cases	52,713		41,733		10,978		2
Boys' cases	45,286		36,070		9,214		2
Reason reported	45,219	100	36,020	100	9,197	100	2
Automobile stealing	1,672	4	1,410	4	262	3	
Burglary or unlawful entry	5,351	12	4,242	12	1,109	12	
Holdup	349	1	226	1	123	1	
Other stealing	12,116	27	8,934	25	3,182	35	
Act of carelessness or mischief	13,390	30	11,092	31	2,296	25	2
Traffic violation	1,576	3	1,500	4	76	1	
Truancy	2,281	5	1,941	5	340	4	
Running away	2,907	6	2,398	7	509	6	
Ungovernable	2,699	6	2,070	6	629	7	
Sex offense	741	2	587	2	154	2	
Injury to person	1,129	2	792	2	337	4	
Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	351	1	294	1	57	1	
Other reason	657	1	534	1	123	1	
Reason not reported	67		50		17		
Girls' cases	7,427		5,663		1,764		
Reason reported	7,376	100	5,632	100	1,744	100	
Automobile stealing	12	(2)	11	(2)	1	(2)	
Burglary or unlawful entry	62	1	43	1	19	1	
Holdup	6	(2)	6	(2)			
Other stealing	780	11	580	10	200	11	
Act of carelessness of mischief	655	9	440	8	215	12	
Traffic violation	100	1	96	2	4	(2)	
Truancy	720	10	651	12	69	4	
Running away	1,153	16	923	16	230	13	
Ungovernable	2,117	29	1,517	27	600	34	
Sex offense	1,411	19	1,160	21	251	14	
Injury to person	174	2	66	1	108	6	
Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	111	2	84	1	27	2	
Other reason	75	1	55	1	20	1	
Reason not reported	51		31		20		

[1] Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 68 (67 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating reason for reference to court and color of child.
[2] Less than 1 percent.

Previous court experience

In 12 percent of the boys' cases and in 7 percent of the girls' cases reported by 68 courts the children had been dealt with previously in a delinquency case in 1932. In one-third of the boys' cases and about one-fifth of the girls' cases the children had previous court experiences either in 1932 or in a prior year, as shown in table 35. The 1931 report showed approximately the same proportions of cases of children with repeated court experiences.

TABLE 35.—*Court experience of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932* [1]

Court experience	Delinquency cases			
	Boys		Girls	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Total cases	45,286	100	7,427	100
First 1932 court experience	39,891	88	6,919	93
Child having no court experience previous to 1932	29,799	66	5,844	79
Child having 1 or more court experiences previous to 1932	9,943	22	1,036	14
Court experience previous to 1932 not reported	149	(2)	39	1
Subsequent 1932 court experience	5,395	12	508	7

[1] Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 68 (67 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information on previous court experience.
[2] Less than 1 percent.

Place of care pending hearing or disposition

In 64 percent of the boys' cases and 52 percent of the girls' cases the child was not detained pending the court hearing or the disposition of the case but was allowed to remain at home. The proportions are very similar to those in the cases reported for 1931. The percentage of boys detained increased steadily with increasing age, except for the small group 18 years of age and over, in which it was practically the same as for the group 16 and 17. In girls' cases, however, a larger percentage of those 14 and 15 years of age than those aged 16 and 17 years were given detention care (table 36).

Some slight progress in 1932, as compared with 1931, is indicated in reduction of the use of jail detention for children in the older age groups.[13] However, in the cases of 1,150 boys (7 percent) and 87 girls (3 percent) of those detained overnight or longer, the children were detained in jails or police stations in 1932. Among the cases of children detained in jail were those of 66 boys and 10 girls under the age of 14 years, and of 290 boys and 23 girls between 14 and 16 years of age.

[13] In 1931, 11 percent of the boys 16 to 18 years of age were detained in jail, and in 1932, 9 percent. For hose 18 years of age and over, 15 percent in 1931 and 12 percent in 1932 were so detained.

TABLE 36.—*Place of care pending hearing or disposition, and age of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932* [1]

Place of detention care, and sex of child	Delinquency cases										
	Total		Age of child								
			Under 14 years		14 years, under 16		16 years, under 18		18 years and over		Age not reported
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	
Total cases	52,713		20,789		20,688		10,111		332		793
Boys' cases	45,286		18,926		17,263		8,149		251		700
Report on detention care	44,203	100	18,558	100	16,921	100	8,054	100	244	100	426
No detention care	28,269	64	13,030	70	10,260	61	4,498	56	140	57	341
Detention care overnight or longer	15,934	36	5,528	30	6,661	39	3,556	44	104	43	85
Boarding home or other family home	249	1	94	1	143	1	6	(2)	1	(2)	5
Detention home [3]	10,677	24	3,815	21	4,272	25	2,482	31	68	28	40
Other institution	3,623	8	1,519	8	1,905	11	171	2	3	1	30
Jail or police station [4]	1,159	3	66	(2)	290	2	759	9	29	12	6
Other place of care [5]	230	1	34	(2)	51	(2)	138	2	3	1	4
No report on detention care	1,683		368		339		95		7		274
Girls' cases	7,427		1,863		3,428		1,962		81		93
Report on detention care	7,225	100	1,808	100	3,321	100	1,933	100	78	100	85
No detention care	3,766	52	1,107	61	1,528	46	1,039	54	33	42	59
Detention care overnight or longer	3,459	48	701	39	1,793	54	894	46	45	58	26
Boarding home or other family home	108	1	14	1	57	2	33	2	3	4	1
Detention home [3]	2,234	31	402	22	1,097	33	678	35	39	50	18
Other institution	980	14	268	15	601	18	105	5	1	1	5
Jail or police station [4]	87	1	10	1	23	1	50	3	2	3	2
Other place of care [5]	48	1	7	(2)	14	(2)	27	1			
Place of care not reported	2	(2)			1	(2)	1	(2)			
No report on detention care	242		55		107		29		3		8

[1] Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 68 (67 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating place of detention care and age of child.
[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 1 place of care but in places other than detention homes, jails, or police stations.

Disposition of cases

Cases dealt with officially by the courts constituted 68 percent of the total number disposed of in 1932, and 63 percent in 1931 (table 37). Thirty-two percent in 1932 were dealt with unofficially, usually by probation officers. Many cases adjusted unofficially, usually through office interviews, are not included in statistical reports or made a matter of record.

In about one-third of the cases reported by 234 courts, the child was kept under the supervision of the court, chiefly under the guidance of a probation officer. Probationary supervision by the court was the method of treatment employed in 32 percent of all cases, 42 percent of the official cases, and 10 percent of the unofficial cases. In only 8 percent of all cases and 11 percent of the official cases was the child committed to an institution for delinquents. Ninety-three cases (less than 1 percent) were of children committed to penal institutions. In a slightly larger percentage of cases the children were placed under care of a probation officer in 1932 (32 percent) than in 1931 (29 percent). The percentage of commitments to institutions for delinquents was the same in both years.

TABLE 37.—*Disposition and manner of handling delinquency cases disposed of by 234 courts in 1932* [1]

Disposition of case	Delinquency cases					
	Total		Official		Unofficial	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Total cases	65,274		44,643		20,631	
Disposition reported	65,270	100	44,640	100	20,630	100
Child kept under supervision of court	22,452	34	20,148	45	2,304	11
Probation officer supervising	20,868	32	18,717	42	2,151	10
Agency or individual supervising	752	1	697	2	55	(2)
Under temporary care of an institution	832	1	734	2	98	(2)
Child not kept under supervision of court	37,605	58	19,656	44	17,949	87
Case dismissed or adjusted	25,959	40	11,070	25	14,889	72
Committed to:						
State institution for delinquents	2,623	4	2,623	6		
Other institution for delinquents	2,436	4	2,436	5		
Penal institution	93	(2)	93	(2)		
Other institution	237	(2)	237	1		
Agency or individual	517	1	517	1		
Referred without commitment to:						
Institution	385	1	183	(2)	202	1
Agency or individual	1,022	2	369	1	653	3
Referred to other court	537	1	338	1	199	1
Restitution, fine, or costs ordered	1,726	3	1,365	3	361	2
Runaway returned	1,721	3	265	1	1,456	7
Other disposition of case	349	1	160	(2)	189	1
Case held open without further action	5,213	8	4,836	11	377	2
Disposition not reported	4		3		1	

[1] Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases, 232 reported official cases and 66 unofficial cases.
[2] Less than 1 percent.

For the cases reported by 68 courts, table 38 shows the disposition of the case and the age of the child, and table 39, the disposition of the case and the reason for reference to the court. In these tables, and in table 40, showing disposition of cases of white and colored children, the dispositions have been grouped so as to show type of care without regard to retention of responsibility by the court. There was little change from 1931 in the relative use of the different methods of care, as shown for 1932 in table 40, except that fewer cases, proportionately, of colored girls were dismissed and more were placed on probation in 1932.[14]

TABLE 38.—*Disposition of cases of boys and of girls of each age period dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932* [1]

Disposition of case, and sex of child	Delinquency cases							
	Total	Age of child						
		Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	16 years, under 18	18 years and over	Age not reported
Total cases	52,713	2,880	6,011	11,898	20,688	10,111	332	793
Boys' cases	45,286	2,613	5,604	10,709	17,260	8,149	251	700
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action	23,277	1,717	3,179	5,552	8,436	3,982	136	275
Supervised by probation officer	12,909	505	1,490	3,221	5,421	2,141	55	76
Committed or referred to an institution	4,284	135	456	1,049	1,830	774	21	19
Committed or referred to an agency or individual	1,491	92	202	336	575	271	4	11
Restitution, fine, or costs ordered	1,305	84	160	276	407	334	7	37
Other disposition	2,017	80	117	273	590	647	28	282
Disposition not reported	3			2	1			
Girls' cases	7,427	267	407	1,189	3,428	1,962	81	93
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action	2,809	182	211	469	1,070	805	28	44
Supervised by probation officer	2,339	42	111	392	1,250	510	18	16
Committed or referred to an institution	1,317	12	34	195	681	368	17	10
Committed or referred to an agency or individual	517	19	30	75	238	146	5	4
Restitution, fine, or costs ordered	71	7	7	9	24	20		4
Other disposition	373	5	14	49	164	113	13	15
Disposition not reported	1				1			

[1] Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 68 (67 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating disposition of case and age of child.

[14] 1932—38 percent dismissed and 33 percent placed on probation; 1931—43 percent dismissed and 30 percent placed on probation.

TABLE 39.—*Disposition and reason for reference to court of boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932* [1]

Disposition of case, and sex of child	Delinquency cases											
		Reason for reference to 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 reported
Total cases	52,713	20,348	14,045	1,676	3,001	4,060	4,816	2,152	1,303	462	732	118
Boys' cases	45,286	19,488	13,390	1,576	2,281	2,907	2,699	741	1,129	351	657	67
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action	23,277	7,336	10,560	1,124	987	672	999	276	642	145	507	29
Supervised by probation officer	12,909	8,118	1,659	195	749	439	938	320	289	103	69	30
Committed or referred to an institution	4,284	2,543	304	16	383	265	536	94	81	31	25	6
Committed or referred to an agency or individual	1,491	751	171	11	140	117	199	29	28	15	30	
Restitution, fine, or costs ordered	1,305	462	614	76	6		6	7	69	48	16	1
Other disposition	2,017	277	82	154	16	1,414	20	14	20	9	10	1
Disposition not reported	3	1					1	1				
Girls' cases	7,427	860	655	100	720	1,153	2,117	1,411	174	111	75	51
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action	2,809	358	510	84	372	217	723	365	99	40	33	8
Supervised by probation officer	2,339	306	86	3	228	401	750	436	41	43	15	30
Committed or referred to an institution	1,317	114	15	1	74	202	431	425	9	15	18	13
Committed or referred to an agency or individual	517	35	21	3	41	61	195	142	8	7	4	
Restitution, fine, or costs ordered	71	28	13	5	2		5	2	13	3		
Other disposition	373	19	10	4	3	272	13	41	4	3	4	
Disposition not reported	1										1	

[1] Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 68 (67 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating disposition of case and reason for reference to court.

TABLE 40.—*Disposition of case and color of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932* [1]

Disposition of case, and sex of child	Delinquency cases						
	Total		White children		Colored children		Children whose color was not reported
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	
Total cases	52,713		41,733		10,978		2
Boys' cases	45,286		36,070		9,214		2
Disposition reported	45,283	100	36,067	100	9,214	100	2
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action	23,277	51	18,941	53	4,334	47	2
Supervised by probation officer	12,709	29	10,404	29	2,505	27	
Committed or referred to an institution	4,284	9	3,105	9	1,179	13	
Committed or referred to an agency or individual	1,491	3	83,	2	654	7	
Restitution, fine, or costs ordered	1,305	3	1,071	3	234	3	
Other disposition	2,017	4	1,709	5	308	3	
Disposition not reported	3		3				
Girls' cases	7,427		5,663		1,764		
Disposition reported	7,426	100	5,633	100	1,763	100	
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action	2,809	38	2,146	38	663	38	
Supervised by probation officer	2,339	31	1,758	31	581	33	
Committed or referred to an institution	1,317	18	1,034	18	283	16	
Committed or referred to an agency or individual	517	7	381	7	136	8	
Restitution, fine, or costs ordered	71	1	39	1	32	2	
Other disposition	373	5	305	5	68	4	
Disposition not reported	1				1		

[1] Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 68 (67 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating disposition of case and color of child.

DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES REPORTED IN 1932

Sex and age of children

Only 177 of the 267 courts furnishing information for 1932 reported cases of dependency and neglect disposed of in that year. Of the remaining 90 courts, 73 were in Massachusetts and 2 in New Jersey, where this type of case was not included in the reports made to the Children's Bureau, and 15 were courts not having cases of this type to report during 1932. These 177 courts reported 23,235 cases of dependency and neglect—11,889 boys' and 11,346 girls' cases. The age distribution, which is shown in table 41, is very similar to the distribution reported in 1931.

TABLE 41.—*Age of children dealt with in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 177 courts in 1932*

Age of child	Dependency and neglect cases		Age of child	Dependency and neglect cases	
	Number	Percent distribution		Number	Percent distribution
Total cases	23,235		Age reported—Continued.		
Age reported	22,956	100	8 years, under 10	3,106	14
Under 2 years	2,737	12	10 years, under 12	2,915	13
2 years, under 4	2,693	12	12 years, under 14	2,594	11
4 years, under 6	2,983	13	14 years, under 16	2,038	9
6 years, under 8	3,103	14	16 years and over	787	3
			Age not reported	279	

Color and nativity

The color and nativity of 19,273 children dealt with in dependency and neglect cases by 66 courts are shown in table 42. Eighty-six percent of the cases were of white children and 14 percent of colored children. Cases of foreign-born white children constituted only 1 percent of the total. The percentage of colored children was considerably smaller than in delinquency cases (21 percent). (See p. 29.)

In two-thirds (67 percent) of the cases of native white children for whom parent nativity was reported both parents were native born. In delinquency cases only 55 percent had native-born parents. The figures for dependency and neglect cases are as follows:

Total native white children	16,128
Native parentage	10,210
Foreign or mixed parentage	5,113
Parentage not reported	805

TABLE 42.—*Color and nativity of children dealt with in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 66 courts in 1932* [1]

Color and nativity of child	Dependency and neglect cases	
	Number	Percent distribution
Total cases	19,273	
Color reported	19,271	100
White	16,536	86
Native born	16,128	84
Foreign born	250	1
Nativity not reported	158	1
Colored	2,735	14
Negro	2,633	14
Other	102	1
Color not reported	2	

[1] Of the 177 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases only 66 furnished information on color and nativity of child.

Home conditions

In three-fourths (75 percent) of the cases of dependent and neglected children for whom place of living was reported the children were living in their own homes when referred to the court, in 19 percent they were living in other family homes, in 4 percent in institutions, and in 2 percent elsewhere, as table 43 shows. This distribution varied somewhat from that in 1931, a smaller percentage living in their own homes.[15] Only 27 percent of the cases, however, were of children living with both their own parents in 1932. This percentage is much smaller than the 63 percent of delinquent children living with both their own parents. (See p. 30.)

TABLE 43.—*Place child was living when referred to court in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 66 courts in 1932* [1]

Place child was living when referred to court	Dependency and neglect cases	
	Number	Percent distribution
Total cases	19,273	
Place reported	17,001	100
In own home	12,699	75
With both own parents	4,612	27
With mother and stepfather	315	2
With father and stepmother	238	1
With mother only	4,987	29
With father only	2,547	15
In other family home	3,237	19
In institution	745	4
In other place	320	2
Place not reported	2,272	

[1] Of the 177 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases, only 66 furnished information on place child was living when referred to court.

In 28 percent of the dependency and neglect cases in which information was reported the parents were married and living together, and in the other 72 percent of the cases the home was broken through death or separation or (in 10 percent) the parents were not married to each other (table 44). The distribution of cases according to marital status was practically the same as in 1931. The place where the child was living when referred to court, and the marital status of the parents, are shown in table 45.

[15] 1931: In own homes 77 percent; other family homes 18 percent; institutions 4 percent; elsewhere, 1 percent.

TABLE 44.—*Marital status of parents of children referred to court in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 66 courts in 1932* [1]

Marital status of parents	Dependency and neglect cases	
	Number	Percent distribution
Total cases	19,273	
Status reported	16,764	100
Parents married and living together	4,685	28
One or both parents dead	4,108	25
Both dead	581	3
Father dead	1,334	8
Mother dead	2,193	13
Parents separated	6,189	37
Divorced	1,036	6
Father deserting mother	1,261	8
Mother deserting father	606	4
Other reasons	3,286	20
Parents not married to each other	1,703	10
Other status	79	(2)
Status not reported	2,509	

[1] Of the 177 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases, only 66 furnished information on marital status of parents.
[2] Less than 1 percent.

TABLE 45.—*Marital status of parents, according to place child was living when referred to court, in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 66 courts in 1932* [1]

Marital status of parents	Dependency and neglect cases										
	Place where child was living when referred to court										
	Total	In own home						In other family home	In institution	In other place	Not reported
		Total	With both own parents	With mother and stepfather	With father and stepmother	With mother only	With father only				
Total cases	19,273	12,699	4,612	315	238	4,987	2,547	3,237	745	320	2,272
Parents married and living together	4,685	4,536	4,536					82	55	11	1
Both parents dead	581							500	51	30	
Father dead	1,334	1,072		144		928		183	51	27	1
Mother dead	2,193	1,314			187		1,127	713	102	64	
Parents divorced	1,036	726	1	119	37	428	141	232	63	13	2
Father deserting mother	1,261	1,096				1,079	17	114	35	16	
Mother deserting father	606	502				69	433	79	17	8	
Parents separated for other reasons	3,286	2,385				1,624	761	705	112	77	7
Parents not married to each other	1,703	967	72	35	3	808	49	474	221	38	3
Other status	79	2				2		60	7	2	8
Status not reported	2,509	99	3	17	11	49	19	95	31	34	2,250

[1] Of the 177 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases, only 66 furnished information on marital status of parents and place child was living when referred to court.

Source of reference to court

Thirty-seven percent of the families involved in dependency and neglect cases reported by 66 courts were referred by parents or relatives, and 32 percent by social agencies, as is shown in table 46.

TABLE 46.—*Source of reference to court of families represented in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 66 courts in 1932* [1]

Source of reference to court	Families represented in dependency and neglect cases	
	Number	Percent distribution
Total	10,664	
Source reported	10,631	100
Parents or relatives	3,946	37
Social agency	3,446	32
Individual	1,135	11
Police	960	9
Probation officer	753	7
School department	283	3
Other source	108	1
Source not reported	33	

[1] Of the 177 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases, only 66 furnished information on number of families represented.

Reason for reference to court

In three-fourths of the 23,235 dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 177 courts in 1932 the children were referred to court because they were without adequate parental care or support. The reasons for reference were as follows:

Reason for reference	*Number of cases*
Total	23,235
Without adequate care or support from parent or guardian	17,689
Abandonment or desertion	912
Abuse or cruel treatment	536
Living under conditions injurious to morals	2,295
Physically handicapped and in need of public care	1,751
Other reasons	52

Frequently several children in the same family are dealt with by the court as dependent or neglected. Figures on number of cases are based on a count which considers each child as a separate case. For 19,273 dependency and neglect cases reported by 66 courts, information was obtained concerning the number of families represented and is presented in table 47, which shows the reasons for reference to the court. The percent distribution according to reason for reference is closely similar to that reported for 1931, although a somewhat smaller proportion of cases were referred for abandonment or desertion in 1932 (5 percent, as compared with 7 percent in 1931) and a somewhat larger proportion because the children were physically handicapped and in need of public care (8 percent, as compared with 6 percent in 1931).

TABLE 47.—*Reason for reference to court and number of families represented in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 66 courts in 1932* [1]

Reason for reference to court	Dependency and neglect cases		
	Total cases	Families represented	
		Number	Percent distribution
Total	19,273	10,664	100
Without adequate care or support from parent or guardian	15,335	8,128	76
Abandonment or desertion	826	503	5
Abuse or cruel treatment	465	292	3
Living under conditions injurious to morals	1,779	924	9
Physically handicapped and in need of public care	858	812	8
Other reasons	10	5	(2)

[1] Of the 177 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases, only 66 furnished information on number of families represented.
[2] Less than 1 percent.

Place of care pending hearing or disposition

In 63 percent of the dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 66 courts the child remained at home pending the hearing or disposition of the case. This percentage is almost the same as that reported for delinquency cases (62 percent). Table 48 shows a relatively small use of public detention homes for dependent children, other institutions being utilized much more extensively.

TABLE 48.—*Place of care of child pending hearing or disposition in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 66 courts in 1932*

Place of detention care	Dependency and neglect cases	
	Number	Percent distribution
Total	19,273	
Report on detention care	18,553	100
No detention care	11,645	63
Detention care overnight or longer	6,908	37
Boarding home or other family home	861	5
Detention home [1]	1,308	7
Other institution	4,717	25
Jail or police station	2	(2)
Other place of care [3]	15	(2)
Place of care not reported	5	(2)
No report on detention care	720	

[1] 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 and police stations.
[2] Less than 1 percent.
[3] Includes a few cases of children held in more than 1 place of care but in places other than detention homes, jails, or police stations.

Disposition of cases

A smaller percentage of dependency and neglect cases (17 percent) than of delinquency cases (32 percent) were dealt with unofficially by the courts. In 27 percent of the dependency and neglect cases the

child was retained under court supervision. In only 14 percent of these cases, but in 32 percent of the delinquency cases, the child was placed under the supervision of a probation officer. Institutional commitments were reported in 12 percent of the dependency and neglect cases, and in an additional 4 percent the child was placed in an institution temporarily, the court retaining jurisdiction (table 49). The percentage of cases in which the court retained supervision was considerably smaller than in 1931 (35 percent, including 19 percent in which the child was placed on probation).

TABLE 49.—*Disposition and manner of handling dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 177 courts in 1932* [1]

Disposition of case	Dependency and neglect cases					
	Total		Official		Unofficial	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Total cases	23,235	100	19,364	100	3,871	100
Child kept under supervision of court	6,276	27	6,003	31	273	7
Probation officer supervising	3,341	14	3,145	16	196	5
Agency or individual supervising	1,892	8	1,836	9	56	1
Under temporary care of an institution	1,043	4	1,022	5	21	1
Child not kept under supervision of court	15,797	68	12,394	64	3,403	88
Case dismissed or adjusted	6,384	27	3,945	20	2,439	63
Committed to:						
State institution	347	1	347	2	---	---
Other institution	2,552	11	2,552	13	---	---
Public department	950	4	950	5	---	---
Other agency	1,934	8	1,934	10	---	---
Individual	579	2	579	3	---	---
Referred without commitment to:						
Institution	1,096	5	1,002	5	94	2
Agency or individual	1,021	4	331	2	690	18
Referred to other court	123	1	48	(2)	75	2
Other disposition of case	811	3	706	4	105	3
Case held open without further action	1,162	5	967	5	195	5

[1] Of the 177 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases, 175 reported official cases and 38 reported unofficial cases.
[2] Less than 1 percent.

OTHER TYPES OF CHILDREN'S CASES

Cases classified in appendix tables IA and IB as "Special proceedings" were reported by 35 courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population, and 23 other courts. These cases include those involving provision for the care of feeble-minded children, children dealt with as material witnesses, adoption proceedings, and proceedings concerning the custody or guardianship of children. Of the 1,171 cases of this type, 606 were reported by Philadelphia, 104 by New York City, 228 by other courts in New York State, and 57 by the San Diego County, Calif., court. No other court reported as many as 30 cases.

The Philadelphia court did not report the sex of the children involved. Of the 565 cases reported by other courts 204 involved boys and 361 involved girls.

The types of cases were as follows:

Type of case	*Number of cases*
Total special-proceedings cases	1,171
Care of feeble-minded child	[16] 382
Material witness [17]	280
Adoption proceedings	241
Custody or guardianship proceedings	105
Permission to marry	101
Permission to enlist in Army or Navy	2
Other	[18] 55
Not reported	5

CASES OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION

After periods of supervision by the court delinquent children in 15,572 cases, dependent and neglected children in 3,156 cases, and children in 9 cases of other types were discharged from care in 1932, as reported by 187 courts giving information on this point. Seventy percent of the delinquency cases and 64 percent of the cases of dependent and neglected children were reported discharged because of improvement in the child's conduct or in home conditions. In 1931 somewhat smaller percentages were discharged for these reasons (64 percent of the delinquency cases and 62 percent of the dependency and neglect cases). (Table 50.)

TABLE 50.—*Reason for discharge in cases of delinquent and of dependent and neglected children discharged from supervision by 187 courts in 1932* [1]

Reason for discharge	Cases of children discharged from supervision			
	Delinquent		Dependent and neglected	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Total cases	15,572		3,156	
Reason reported	15,566	100	3,155	100
Conduct of child satisfactory or conditions improved	10,959	70	2,005	64
Expiration of period specified by court	1,150	7	79	3
Order of court fulfilled	242	2	20	1
Conduct of child or conditions unsatisfactory but further supervision not advised	292	2	110	3
Child committed or referred to an institution	1,642	11	309	10
Child committed or referred to an agency or individual	212	1	308	10
Referred to other court	95	1	53	2
Whereabouts of child unknown or moved from jurisdiction of court	546	4	170	5
Other reason	428	3	98	3
Reason not reported	6		1	

[1] Of the 187 courts reporting supervision cases, 186 reported delinquency cases, and 40 reported dependency and neglect cases.

[16] In all but 33 of these cases court action was brought for the purpose of committing the child to an institution for the feeble-minded.

[17] Reported by the following courts only: Polk County, Iowa; Baltimore, Md.; New York City, Syracuse, and Westchester County, N.Y.; Hamilton County, Ohio; and Philadelphia, Pa. These cases in most courts are classified as cases of delinquency, neglect, or dependency.

[18] Includes 20 cases of action in juvenile court to terminate parental rights or to declare child eligible for adoption, prior to adoption proceedings in another court.

Thirty-seven percent of the delinquency cases were under supervision less than 6 months, and 34 percent, between 6 months and 1 year. In only 11 percent of the delinquency cases had supervision continued as long as 18 months. Thirty-five percent of the dependency and neglect cases were discharged within 6 months, but in contrast with the delinquency cases, 28 percent were retained under supervision 18 months or longer (table 51).

TABLE 51.—*Length of time child was under supervision in cases of delinquent and of dependent and neglected children discharged from supervision by 187 courts in 1932* [1]

Duration of supervision	Cases of children discharged from supervision			
	Delinquent		Dependent and neglected	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Total cases	15,572		3,156	
Duration reported	15,523	100	3,153	100
Less than 6 months	5,736	37	1,097	35
6 months, less than 1 year	5,237	34	738	23
1 year, less than 18 months	2,855	18	433	14
18 months, less than 2 years	775	5	274	9
2 years, less than 3 years	631	4	325	10
3 years or more	289	2	286	9
Duration not reported	49		3	

[1] Of the 187 courts reporting supervision cases, 186 reported delinquency cases and 40 reported dependency and neglect cases.

FEDERAL JUVENILE OFFENDERS

PROGRAM OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

In August 1931 the Attorney General of the United States addressed a Department circular to officials in the Federal judicial system, establishing the policy of turning over juvenile delinquents who come into Federal custody to State authorities for care and supervision or punishment whenever practicable and consistent with the due enforcement of Federal statutes. At that time he requested the cooperation of the Children's Bureau in ascertaining the availability of local resources and developing cooperation between State and Federal authorities. Since then the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor and the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice have been working together to make effective the policy developed by the Attorney General and specifically authorized by act of Congress approved June 11, 1932.[1] For administrative purposes the Department of Justice has defined "juvenile offender" as a person under the age of 19 years. Some young persons between the ages of 19 and 21 who are immature or who need special attention are also included.

Studies by the Children's Bureau [2] and the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement [3] had emphasized the need for treatment of Federal juvenile offenders in accordance with juvenile-court principles, and the advisability of transferring jurisdiction from Federal to State authorities whenever possible.

STATISTICAL DATA AVAILABLE

Prior to July 1, 1932, no adequate source of statistical information concerning Federal juvenile offenders was in existence. Certain information about juveniles had been compiled from time to time in the course of studies of the problem. After the program of the United States Department of Justice had been inaugurated special counts had been made from record cards received by the Department for persons of all ages who had been arrested by Federal authorities and detained in jail or whose cases had been disposed of by the courts. This was a somewhat unsatisfactory arrangement for two reasons. The relatively few juvenile cards were filed among the cards for adults and were therefore not easily accessible for frequent use, and the card in use for persons of all ages did not contain many items needed for an effective analysis of the problems connected with

[1] The law provides that United States attorneys may forego prosecution and surrender any person under 21 years of age arrested for a Federal offense, after investigation by the Department of Justice, if "it shall appear that such person has committed a criminal offense or is a delinquent under the laws of any State that can and will assume jurisdiction over such juvenile and will take him into custody and deal with him according to the laws of such State, and that it will be to the best interest of the United States and of the juvenile offender to surrender the offender to the authorities of such State." (47 Stat. 301; Supp. No. VI to U.S. Code, Title 18, sec. 662a.)

[2] The Federal Courts and the Delinquent Child; a study of the methods of dealing with children who have violated Federal laws. U.S. Children's Bureau Publication No. 103. Washington, 1922.

[3] Report on the Child Offender in the Federal System of Justice. National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. Washington, 1931.

handling juvenile offenders in the Federal system. In the early part of 1932 a plan was developed for prompt and separate reporting to the Department of Justice of all cases of juveniles coming to the attention of Federal authorities throughout the country. A "juvenile index file" maintained in the probation section of the Bureau of Prisons, affords current information on individual cases and a ready source for special tabulations which are made from time to time.

From this file the Children's Bureau, as part of its service in the development of the program, has compiled and tabulated information concerning cases of Federal juvenile offenders (under the age of 19 years), disposed of by Federal authorities during the last 6 months of 1932. It plans to make similar tabulations for the calendar year 1933, which will be included in the report of the Children's Bureau on juvenile-court statistics for that year. The information covers the entire country.

INDICATIONS AS TO TRENDS

Because the statistics presented in this report are the first comprehensive statistics to be compiled, it is impossible to present comparative data as to trends over a period of years. It is known, however, that between 1918, to which the first partial figures to be compiled relate, and 1932 there was a marked increase in the total number of juvenile offenders dealt with by Federal authorities, due largely to new legislation relating to transportation of stolen motor vehicles in interstate commerce,[4] the National Prohibition Act,[5] and to the immigration acts of 1921 and 1924.[6] On the other hand, there was an encouraging decrease in the number of juveniles arrested for larceny of mail, due largely to constructive policies of the Post Office Department with reference to (1) the employment of boys as special-delivery messengers and (2) reference of violators of postal laws to State authorities. In 1925 the Federal courts were given authority to place convicted offenders, juveniles or adults, on probation,[7] but extensive development of the United States Probation Service did not begin until 1930. The probation system not only affected the number of institutional commitments, but also made possible the development of the program inaugurated in 1931, of waiving jurisdiction after investigation in certain juvenile cases which can be dealt with satisfactorily by State authorities.

In the report of the study made by the Children's Bureau for the years 1918 and 1919 it was estimated that probably 1,000 children under the age of 18 years were arrested for Federal violations each year.[8] Annual reports of the Bureau of Prisons on Federal offenders show the following numbers of juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years committed to jail to be held for trial, for the fiscal years ended June 30: 1930, 2,795; 1931, 3,233; 1932, 3,139; 1933, 2,148.

Tabulations for 1932 are based on the age classification "under 19 years", established by the Department of Justice, and include only cases disposed of during the period July 1 to December 31, 1932.

[4] The National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, commonly known as the "Dyer Act", approved Oct. 29, 1919 (41 Stat. 324; U.S. Code, Title 18, sec. 408).
[5] National Prohibition Act, approved Oct. 28, 1919 (41 Stat. 305), as amended by act of Nov. 23, 1921 (42 Stat. 223) and by act of Mar. 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1116; U.S. Code, Title 27).
[6] The Quota Act of May 19, 1921 (42 Stat. 5), as amended by act of May 11, 1922 (42 Stat. 540), and the Quota Act of May 26, 1924 (43 Stat. 53; U.S. Code, Title 8, secs. 201–226). Aliens deported under warrant proceedings after entering the United States totaled 1,569 in 1918, 16,631 in 1930, and 19,426 in 1932 (years ended June 30).
[7] Act of Mar. 4, 1925 (43 Stat. 1259; U.S. Code, Title 18, secs. 724–727).
[8] The Federal Courts and the Delinquent Child, p. 64.

They do not cover cases of juveniles held in jail that were not disposed of prior to December 31. The total number of cases involving boys and girls under 19 years reported disposed of by Federal authorities during this period was 1,168. Repeal of the prohibition amendment, more liberal policies with reference to deportation of aliens, and the continued development of the program of waiving jurisdiction and turning juveniles over to State authorities in proper cases, when local facilities are available, are important factors which will affect later figures as to volume and character of juvenile-delinquency problems dealt with by Federal authorities.

Persons under the age of 18 years arrested for violation of postal laws numbered 491 in 1918, 617 in 1919, and 381 in 1928.[9] In 1918 and 1919 this group of offenses led all others; but by 1930, as judged by statistics of commitments to the National Training School for Boys, it was surpassed in importance by the Motor Vehicle Theft Act and the liquor laws.[10] In the last 6 months of 1932, only 62 of the 1,168 cases involved violations of the postal laws, the Dyer Act was second, instead of first, in relative importance (180 cases), and violations of the liquor laws led all other charges (562 cases). Violations of the Immigration Act (177 cases) were almost as numerous as Motor Vehicle Theft Act cases (table 53). Many violations of postal laws are now reported directly to State authorities by post-office inspectors, and thus do not appear in the statistics herein presented.

CASES REPORTED IN 6 MONTHS, JULY TO DECEMBER 1932

Number of cases

In the last 6 months of 1932, 1,168 cases of juveniles under the age of 19 years, of whom 1,066 were boys and 102 were girls, were disposed of by Federal authorities after arrest on charges of violation of Federal laws. Of these cases only 72 were transferred to State authorities. Many other cases, their number being unknown, were referred directly to State authorities by Federal officials without the initiation of Federal court proceedings.

[9] The Delinquent Child, Report of the Committee on Socially Handicapped—Delinquency, p. 421. White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. Century Co., 1932.
[10] The Delinquent Child, p. 442.

Geographical distribution

The States (and Alaska and Puerto Rico), listed in order of number of cases of Federal juvenile offenders reported in the last 6 months of 1932, are as follows:[11]

Texas	157	New Mexico	12
Kentucky	81	North Dakota	12
Oklahoma	71	Ohio	12
North Carolina	62	Indiana	11
Alabama	56	Idaho	10
Alaska	46	Michigan	10
Georgia	46	Colorado	9
West Virginia	45	Maine	9
Florida	41	Montana	7
Illinois	40	Nebraska	6
Louisiana	39	Kansas	5
New York	38	New Jersey	5
Mississippi	35	South Dakota	5
South Carolina	35	Nevada	4
Missouri	32	Puerto Rico	4
Arkansas	27	Massachusetts	3
Tennessee	27	Oregon	3
Arizona	26	Rhode Island	3
Maryland	24	Utah	3
Virginia	21	Connecticut	2
California	20	Iowa	2
Pennsylvania	15	Wisconsin	2
Vermont	15	Wyoming	2
Minnesota	14	New Hampshire	1
Washington	13	Delaware	0

The problem of the Federal juvenile offender is chiefly a southern problem. As table 52 shows, 767 cases, or two-thirds (66 percent) of the total number, were reported from the three southern geographical divisions [12] whose total population comprises less than one-third (30 percent) of the population of continental United States, Alaska, and Puerto Rico. Only 242 cases, or one-fifth (21 percent) were reported by the four northern divisions,[13] whose total population comprises three-fifths (59 percent) of the total population of the same territory. The number from the two western divisions,[14] 109, or one-eleventh (9 percent) of the total, was about in proportion to population. The disproportionate number (46) from Alaska is due to the fact that all delinquency cases in the Territory come to the attention of the Federal authorities. (See table XVII, p. 114.)

[11] In the District of Columbia all courts are Federal, and no cases from this area are included.

[12] *South Atlantic*—Delaware (no cases), Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida; *East South Central*—Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi; *West South Central*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

[13] *New England*—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut; *Middle Atlantic*—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey; *East North Central*—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin; *West North Central*—Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas.

[14] *Mountain*—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada; *Pacific*—Washington, Oregon, California.

TABLE 52.—*Sex and race of Federal juvenile offenders whose cases were disposed of by Federal authorities in each geographic division and Territory, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

Geographic division and Territory	Population, 1930	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders								
		Total	Boys	Girls	Race of offenders					
					White	Negro	Mexican	Indian	Other	Not reported
Total	123,891,368	1,168	1,066	102	784	142	136	59	10	37
Continental United States [1]	122,288,177	1,118	1,035	83	774	140	136	26	5	37
4 northern divisions	73,021,191	242	217	25	214	12	------	6	1	9
New England	8,166,341	33	33	------	33	------	------	------	------	------
Middle Atlantic	26,260,750	58	51	7	51	4	------	1	1	1
East North Central	25,297,185	75	64	11	65	5	------	------	------	5
West North Central	13,296,915	76	69	7	65	3	------	5	------	3
3 southern divisions	37,370,764	767	717	50	499	126	114	3	------	25
South Atlantic	15,306,720	274	263	11	216	50	------	------	------	8
East South Central	9,887,214	199	195	4	154	40	------	------	------	5
West South Central	12,176,830	294	259	35	129	36	114	3	------	12
2 western divisions	11,896,222	109	101	8	61	2	22	17	4	3
Mountain	3,701,789	73	68	5	33	1	18	14	4	3
Pacific	8,194,433	36	33	3	28	1	4	3	------	------
Alaska	59,278	46	27	19	8	------	------	33	5	------
Puerto Rico	1,543,913	4	4	------	2	2	------	------	------	------

[1] The District of Columbia is excluded because all its courts are Federal.

Statistics furnished by the juvenile courts suggest a greater frequency of delinquency cases in the Southern States than in the Northern, due in part to the greater number of Negro delinquency cases brought to the attention of the court. This does not explain the juvenile offenses against Federal laws, as only 142 of the 1,168 cases involved Negro juveniles, and in the three southern divisions, only 126 of the 767 cases reported were cases of Negro boys and girls.

Violations of different Federal laws.—Although the South exceeded the North in all the major types of cases, the great excess was found in liquor cases, of which 474 were reported for the 3 southern divisions, as compared with 65 for the 4 northern divisions. The 180 cases involving violations of the Motor Vehicle Theft (Dyer) Act were fairly well distributed among the divisions, except for a disproportionately large number in the South Atlantic States. The 62 postal cases were principally in the South Atlantic and West South Central divisions. (Table 53.) Immigration cases were confined almost entirely to the States on the Canadian and Mexican borders. Of the 177 immigration cases, 93 were reported from Texas, as table XVIII (p. 116) shows.

Variation in State juvenile-court facilities.—In addition to the special problems of certain areas where violations of liquor laws or immigration laws are common, comparatively large numbers of Federal juvenile offenders in certain States may be accounted for in part by the limited State facilities for juvenile-court and probation work. Where

such facilities were well established the practice usually grew up, even prior to the development of a national policy by the Department of Justice, of referring to State courts for investigation and disposition juvenile offenders coming to the attention of Federal courts.[15] In many Northern and Middle-Western States juvenile court and probation service has been in existence for many years in the larger centers and to some extent in the less populous communities.

TABLE 53.—*Offense charged or reason for arrest in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities in each geographic division and Territory, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

Geographic division and Territory	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders							
	Total	Offense charged—Violation of—						Held as material witness
		Liquor laws	Motor Vehicle Theft Act	Immigration Act	Postal laws	Other laws	Offense not reported	
Total cases	1,168	562	180	177	62	[1] 161	13	13
4 northern divisions	242	65	68	48	11	40	4	6
New England	33	5	2	24		2		
Middle Atlantic	58	25	11	6	1	12	1	2
East North Central	75	19	30	3	8	11	2	2
West North Central	76	16	25	15	2	15	1	2
3 southern divisions	767	474	90	94	44	59	4	2
South Atlantic	274	204	42	1	17	10		
East South Central	199	147	20		9	22	1	
West South Central	294	123	28	93	18	27	3	2
2 western divisions	109	18	22	35	5	22	2	5
Mountain	73	13	18	25	2	10	2	3
Pacific	36	5	4	10	3	12		2
Alaska	46	4				39	3	
Puerto Rico	4	1			2	1		

[1] Includes counterfeiting, 39; Narcotic Drug Act, 14; Interstate Commerce Act, 13; Mann Act, 8; National Banking Act, 1; not specified, 86 (39 in Alaska).

Age limit of original juvenile-court jurisdiction.—The age up to which State juvenile courts have original jurisdiction is an important factor influencing the extent to which it is possible to transfer jurisdiction from Federal authorities to local juvenile courts. Two-fifths of the population of the continental United States between 7 and 19 years of age live in States where the age under which the juvenile court has original jurisdiction is not higher than 16 years,[16] and more than one-fourth in States where the original jurisdiction does not extend beyond the seventeenth birthday (in four of these States jurisdiction is up to 18 years in girls' cases). The age limit of original juvenile-court jurisdiction, however, does not appear to have been a major factor, in 1932, in determining numbers of cases dealt with by Federal authorities.

[15] The Federal Courts and the Delinquent Child, p. 6; The Delinquent Child, p. 425; Report on the Child Offender in the Federal System of Justice, p. 149.

[16] Including Maine, where the age under which special procedure is authorized was 15 in 1932, 17 in 1933, and Indiana, where the age limit is 18 for girls.

TABLE 54.—*Number of States in each geographic division having specified age of original court jurisdiction, and number of cases of Federal juvenile offenders of and over juvenile-court age disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

Geographic division and Territory	Age under which juvenile court has jurisdiction	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders			
		Total	Of juvenile-court age	Over juvenile-court age	Age not reported
Total		1,168	324	838	6
Continental United States		1,118	305	807	6
4 northern divisions		242	45	197	
9 States [1]	16	103	4	99	
5 States [2]	17	86	17	69	
7 States	18	53	24	29	
3 southern divisions		767	200	562	5
6 States [3]	16	286	26	258	2
5 States [4]	17	318	68	247	3
4 States	18	136	79	57	
1 State	21	27	27		
2 western divisions		109	60	48	1
9 States	18	87	38	48	1
2 States [5]	21	22	22		
Alaska and Puerto Rico [5]	16	50	19	31	

[1] Includes Maine, where the age limit for special procedure in juvenile cases was 15 in 1932 (it was changed to 17 in 1933), and Indiana, where the age limit was 18 for girls.
[2] Includes Illinois, where the age limit was 18 for girls.
[3] Includes Maryland, where the age limit in Baltimore city and in counties having special "magistrates for juvenile causes" was 16 years; where a circuit-court judge is designated the limit was under 18 years for girls and under 20 years for boys; elsewhere there was no provision.
[4] Includes Delaware, Kentucky, and Texas, where the age limit was 18 for girls.
[5] In Wyoming and Alaska there are no juvenile-court laws but certain special procedures are provided.

As is shown by table 54, only 324 of the 1,168 juvenile offenders reported were within the age jurisdiction of the juvenile courts in their States; 838 were over juvenile-court age, and the ages of 6 were not reported. The three southern divisions had 66 percent of those of juvenile-court age and 70 percent of those over juvenile-court age in the continental United States.

The age limit of original juvenile-court jurisdiction for each State, and the number of cases of boys and girls of and over juvenile-court age that were disposed of by Federal authorities in the last 6 months of 1932 are shown in table 55. (See also table XIX, p. 117.)

TABLE 55.—*Age of original juvenile-court jurisdiction, and number of cases of Federal juvenile offenders of and over juvenile-court age disposed of by Federal authorities in each geographic division, State, and Territory, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

Geographic division, State, and Territory	Age under which juvenile court has jurisdiction	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders			
		Total	Of juvenile-court age	Over juvenile-court age	Age not reported
Total		1,168	324	838	6
Continental United States		1,118	305	807	6
New England		33		33	
Maine	15	9		9	
New Hampshire	17	1		1	
Vermont	16	15		15	
Massachusetts	17	3		3	
Rhode Island	16	3		3	
Connecticut	16	2		2	
Middle Atlantic		58	4	54	
New York	16	38		38	
New Jersey	16	5	2	3	
Pennsylvania	16	15	2	13	
East North Central		75	13	62	
Ohio	18	12	4	8	
Indiana—boys	16	11		11	
Indiana—girls	18				
Illinois—boys	17	40	6	34	
Illinois—girls	18				
Michigan	17	10	2	8	
Wisconsin	18	2	1	1	
West North Central		76	28	48	
Minnesota	18	14	5	9	
Iowa	18	2	1	1	
Missouri	17	32	9	23	
North Dakota	18	12	7	5	
South Dakota	18	5	3	2	
Nebraska	18	6	3	3	
Kansas	16	5		5	
South Atlantic		274	81	192	1
Delaware—boys	17				
Delaware—girls	18				
Maryland	16	24	3	21	
Virginia	18	21	15	6	
West Virginia	18	45	24	21	
North Carolina	16	62	5	57	
South Carolina	18	35	19	16	
Georgia	16	46	2	43	1
Florida	17	41	13	28	
East South Central		199	43	155	1
Kentucky—boys	17	81	15	65	1
Kentucky—girls	18				
Tennessee	16	27		27	
Alabama	16	56	7	49	
Mississippi	18	35	21	14	
West South Central		294	76	215	3
Arkansas	21	27	27		
Louisiana	17	39	13	26	
Oklahoma	16	71	9	61	1
Texas—boys	17	157	27	128	2
Texas—girls	18				

[1] Age limit was 16 years in Baltimore city and in counties having special "magistrates for juvenile causes": where a circuit-judge was designated the limit was under 18 years for girls and under 20 years for boys; elsewhere there was no provision.

TABLE 55.—*Age of original juvenile-court jurisdiction, and number of cases of Federal juvenile offenders of and over juvenile-court age disposed of by Federal authorities in each geographic division, State, and Territory, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*—Continued

Geographic division, State, and Territory	Age under which juvenile court has jurisdiction	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders			
		Total	Of juvenile-court age	Over juvenile-court age	Age not reported
Continental United States—Continued.					
Mountain		73	34	38	1
Montana	18	7	4	3	
Idaho	18	10	2	8	
Wyoming	21	2	2		
Colorado	18	9	6	2	1
New Mexico	18	12	3	9	
Arizona	18	26	13	13	
Utah	18	3	2	1	
Nevada	18	4	2	2	
Pacific		36	26	10	
Washington	18	13	3	10	
Oregon	18	3	3		
California	21	20	20		
Alaska	16	46	18	28	
Puerto Rico	16	4	1	3	

Sex and age of children

Of the 1,168 Federal juvenile offenders under the age of 19 years reported, 1,066 (91 percent) were boys and 102 (9 percent) were girls. The percentage of boys was slightly higher than that found among the 65,274 juvenile-delinquency cases reported by State juvenile courts in 1932 (see p. 27).

The age distribution of the Federal juvenile offenders is shown in table 56. Eight percent of the boys and 25 percent of the girls were under the age of 16 years. Boys 17 or 18 years of age constituted 80 percent of the total number of boys, and girls of these ages 63 percent of the total number of girls. The most frequent age reported, in both boys' and girls' cases, was 18 years.

TABLE 56.—*Sex and age of Federal juvenile offenders whose cases were disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

Age of juvenile	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders				
	Total	Boys		Girls	
		Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Total cases	1,168	1,066		102	
Age reported	1,162	1,060	100	102	100
Under 10 years	5	3	(1)	2	2
10 years, under 14	15	9	1	6	6
14 years	23	15	1	8	8
15 years	68	59	6	9	9
16 years	139	126	12	13	13
17 years	334	311	29	23	23
18 years	578	537	51	41	40
Age not reported	6	6			

[1] Less than 1 percent.

Race

White juveniles constituted about three-fourths (71 percent) of the boys, but only 55 percent of the girls reported. Negroes, Mexicans, and Indians were included in comparatively large numbers, as is shown in table 57.

TABLE 57.—*Sex and race of Federal juvenile offenders whose cases were disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

Race of juvenile	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders				
	Total	Boys		Girls	
		Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Total cases	1,168	1,066		102	
Race reported	1,131	1,030	100	101	100
White	784	728	71	56	55
Negro	142	134	13	8	8
Mexican	136	120	12	16	16
Indian	59	41	4	18	18
Chinese	3	2	(1)	1	1
Other	7	5	(1)	2	2
Race not reported	37	36		1	

[1] Less than 1 percent.

State of home residence

One of the problems involved in the development of adequate methods of dealing with juveniles who violate Federal laws is the fact that many are arrested away from their homes—sometimes in far-distant States.[17] This difficulty is inherent in enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Theft (Dyer) Act, and the Mann (White Slave) Act, since transportation across State lines (or in foreign commerce) is an essential element of the offense. The law authorizing transfer of jurisdiction to State courts (see p. 49) authorizes payment by the Federal Government of the expense of transportation to the juvenile's home community.

State of home residence was reported in only 862 of the 1,168 cases disposed of in the last half of 1932. Of these 862 juveniles, 614 (71 percent) were arrested in the same State in which they lived, 159 (18 percent) in contiguous States, and 89 (10 percent) in other, more distant States.

One child under 14 years of age, 5 children 14 years of age, 14 children 15 years of age, and 34 children 16 years of age, were arrested outside their home States, as is shown in table 58.

[17] Report on the Child Offender in the Federal System of Justice, pp. 22–23, 68–71.

TABLE 58.—*Age, sex, and place of arrest of Federal juvenile offenders whose cases were disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

Age and sex of juvenile	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders				
	Total	Place of arrest			
		Home State	Other State		Not reported whether home State
			Contiguous to home State	Not contiguous to home State	
Total cases	1,168	614	159	89	306
Boys' cases	1,066	569	150	79	268
Under 14 years	12	7	1	----	4
14 years	15	9	2	----	4
15 years	59	37	5	7	10
16 years	126	57	15	17	37
17 years	311	160	64	21	66
18 years	537	298	63	33	143
Age not reported	6	1	----	1	4
Girls' cases	102	45	9	10	38
Under 14 years	8	3	----	----	5
14 years	8	3	----	3	2
15 years	9	4	----	2	3
16 years	13	7	1	1	4
17 years	23	12	3	1	7
18 years	41	16	5	3	17

The offenses charged or the reason for arrest in the cases of 248 juveniles arrested outside their home States were as follows:

	Boys	*Girls*
Total arrested outside own State	229	19
Violation of—		
Liquor laws	16	2
Motor Vehicle Theft Act	112	----
Immigration Act	73	6
Postal laws	8	----
Mann (White Slave) Act	----	5
Other laws	[18] 19	[19] 2
Held as material witness	1	4

Offense

The preponderance of arrests for violation of the liquor laws and, to a lesser extent, the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act and the Immigration Act, has been pointed out previously. Forty-nine percent of all the cases for which offense was reported were liquor cases. Motor-vehicle cases and immigration cases contributed 16 and 15 percent, respectively. Postal offenses comprised only a very small proportion (5 percent). Girls, as well as boys, were arrested more frequently for violation of the liquor laws than for any other offense, 32 percent of the girls being charged with this offense. Seventeen percent of the girls were held on immigration charges, 8 percent on Mann Act charges, and 8 percent for postal offenses (table 59).

[18] Drug Act, 1; counterfeiting, 7; Interstate Commerce Act, 5; not reported, 6.
[19] Drug Act, 1; not reported, 1.

TABLE 59.—*Sex of juvenile and offense charged or reason for arrest in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

Offense charged or reason for arrest	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders					
	Total		Boys		Girls	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Total cases	1,168		1,066		102	
Offense or reason reported	1,155	100	1,055	100	100	100
Violation of—						
Liquor laws	562	49	530	50	32	32
Motor Vehicle Theft Act	180	16	178	17	2	2
Immigration Act	177	15	160	15	17	17
Postal laws	62	5	54	5	8	8
Laws against counterfeiting	39	3	39	4		
Narcotic Drug Act	14	1	11	1	3	3
Interstate Commerce Act	13	1	13	1		
Mann Act	8	1			8	8
Other laws	[1] 87	8	[1] 69	7	18	18
Held as material witness	13	1	1	[2]	12	12
Offense or reason not reported	13		11		2	

[1] Includes 1, National Banking Act.
[2] Less than 1 percent.

Twelve of the 27 boys and 2 of the 16 girls under the age of 15 years were charged with violation of the liquor laws. Thirty-one boys and 2 girls of 15 years were charged with this offense, and 10 boys of 15 years were charged with motor-vehicle offenses. Two children (a boy and a girl) under 10 years of age, 1 girl of 10 years, and 4 children (3 boys and 1 girl) 15 years of age were arrested on immigration charges. Twelve children (9 boys and 3 girls) under 16 years of age were charged with postal offenses. Cases arising under the Mann (White Slave) Act were responsible for the arrests of two 14-year-old girls, and one 15 years of age. The age of the child and the offense with which he was charged are shown in table 60.

TABLE 60.—*Age and sex of juvenile and offense charged or reason for arrest in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

Age and sex of juvenile	Cases of Federal juve nile offenders											
		Offense charged—Violation of—										
	Total	Liquor laws	Motor Vehicle Theft Act	Immigration Act	Postal laws	Laws against counterfeiting	Narcotic Drug Act	Interstate Commerce Act	Mann Act	Other laws	Offense not reported	Held as material witness
Total cases	1,168	562	180	177	62	39	14	13	8	87	13	13
Boys' cases	1,066	530	178	160	54	39	11	13	------	69	11	1
Under 14 years	[1] 12	3	------	1	2	------	------	------	------	5	1	------
14 years	15	9	1	------	2	------	------	------	------	3	------	------
15 years	59	31	10	3	5	1	------	------	------	8	------	1
16 years	126	64	28	7	9	4	------	1	------	10	3	------
17 years	311	140	66	58	16	7	3	2	------	15	4	------
18 years	537	279	73	91	20	27	8	10	------	27	2	------
Age not reported	6	4	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	1	------
Girls' cases	102	32	2	17	8	------	3	------	8	18	2	12
Under 14 years	[2] 8	------	------	2	1	------	------	------	------	4	------	1
14 years	8	2	------	------	1	------	------	------	2	------	------	3
15 years	9	2	------	1	1	------	------	------	1	1	1	2
16 years	13	4	------	2	2	------	------	------	1	3	------	1
17 years	23	11	------	5	1	------	------	------	1	4	------	1
18 years	41	13	2	7	2	------	3	------	3	6	1	4

[1] Includes 3 under 10 years (Immigration Act 1, other laws 2); 2 of 10 years (liquor laws 1, postal laws 1); 1 of 11 years (postal laws); 1 of 12 years (other laws); 5 of 13 years (liquor laws 2, other laws 2, not reported 1).
[2] Includes 2 under 10 years (Immigration Act 1, other laws 1); 1 of 10 years (Immigration Act); 5 of 13 years (postal laws 1, other laws 3, held as material witness 1).

Period between arrest and disposition

Forty-two percent of the cases of Federal juvenile offenders for whom the period between arrest and disposition was reported were disposed of in a period of less than 1 month, 19 percent being disposed of in less than 1 week after arrest. Twenty-four percent were disposed of in a period of between 1 and 2 months, making a total of 67 percent disposed of within 2 months. In 33 percent of the cases the period between arrest and disposition was 2 months or more. For 43 juveniles (4 percent) from 6 months to 1 year elapsed between arrest and disposition. The period tended to be shorter for girls than for boys, 57 percent of the girls' cases, compared with 41 percent of the boys' cases, being disposed of in a period of less than 1 month, and a total of 76 percent of the girls' cases, compared with 66 percent of the boys' cases, in less than 2 months (table 61).

TABLE 61.—*Sex of juvenile and period between arrest and disposition in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

Period between arrest and disposition	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders					
	Total		Boys		Girls	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Total cases	1,168		1,066		102	
Period reported	1,061	100	968	100	93	100
Less than 1 week	[1] 200	19	169	17	31	33
1 week, less than 2	90	8	79	8	11	12
2 weeks, less than 1 month	160	15	149	15	11	12
1 month, less than 2	257	24	239	25	18	19
2 months, less than 3	141	13	132	14	9	10
3 months, less than 6	170	16	161	17	9	10
6 months, less than 9	31	3	29	3	2	2
9 months, less than 12	12	1	10	1	2	2
Period not reported	107		98		9	

[1] Includes 63, less than 1 day; 72, 1 to 2 days; 65, 3 to 6 days.

A slightly smaller percentage of liquor cases than of all cases were disposed of in less than 1 month, and liquor cases were somewhat more likely to remain open for 3 months or more. A larger percentage of immigration cases than of cases of other types were closed within 1 month, and no immigration case remained open as long as 6 months (table 62).

TABLE 62.—*Offense charged or reason for arrest and period between arrest and disposition in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

Period between arrest and disposition	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders											
	Total		Offense charged—Violation of—								Offense not reported	Held as material witness [1]
			Liquor laws		Motor Vehicle Theft Act		Immigration Act		Other laws			
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution		
Total cases	1,168		562		180		177		223		13	13
Period reported	1,061	100	506	100	167	100	166	100	199	100	10	13
Less than 1 month	450	42	202	40	57	34	88	53	89	45	9	5
1 month, less than 2	257	24	96	19	60	36	58	35	39	20	1	3
2 months, less than 3	141	13	72	14	21	13	15	9	29	15		4
3 months, less than 6	170	16	102	20	25	15	5	3	37	19		1
6 months, less than 9	31	3	24	5	3	2			4	2		
9 months, less than 12	12	1	10	2	1	1			1	1		
Period not reported	107		56		13		11		24		3	

[1] Percent distribution not shown as number of cases was less than 50.

From 19 States (table XX, p. 119) cases were reported in which a period of 6 months or more elapsed between arrest and final disposition, as follows: North Carolina, 6 cases; Mississippi, 5 cases; Alabama, 4 cases; Kentucky, West Virginia, and Texas, 3 cases each; Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, and Wyoming, 2 cases each; and Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina, 1 case each.

Release prior to final disposition

In the development of the Federal program for dealing with juvenile offenders, emphasis has been placed on avoiding jail detention whenever possible.[20] Jail detention may be reduced by: (1) Increased use of release in proper cases, on the offender's own recognizance or the recognizance of responsible persons, a practice in juvenile-court procedure generally agreed to be sound; (2) fixing bail in low amounts; (3) shortening the period between apprehension and disposition; and (4) use of local facilities for juvenile detention when available.

During the period covered by these statistics comparatively little use was being made of these devices, as is shown by the following facts. Of the 977 cases of juvenile offenders for whom information as to release was reported, 250 (236 boys and 14 girls) were released on bail. Only 23 juveniles (20 boys and 3 girls) were known to have been released on their own recognizance pending trial, and 12 (11 boys and 1 girl) on the recognizance of others. Seventy-one percent were held until final disposition, without release, and of the 692 so held (623 boys and 69 girls) 61 were under the age of 16 years (table 63). Release on bail, or in a few cases, on their own recognizance or the recognizance of others, was much more common in liquor cases than in cases of other types, as table 64 shows. Release on bail or personal recognizance usually followed a period of detention.

TABLE 63.—*Sex and age of juvenile and release pending trial in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

Release pending trial	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders										
	Total		Boys					Girls			
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Under 16 years of age	16 to 18 years of age	Age not reported	Number	Percent distribution	Under 16 years of age	16 to 18 years of age
Total cases	1,168	------	1,066	------	86	974	6	102	------	25	77
Report as to release	977	100	890	100	71	816	3	87	100	24	63
No release	692	71	623	70	43	578	2	69	79	18	51
Released	285	29	267	30	28	238	1	18	21	6	12
On bail	250	26	236	27	16	219	1	14	16	3	11
On own recognizance	23	2	20	2	6	14	------	3	3	3	------
On recognizance of others	12	1	11	1	6	5	------	1	1	------	1
No report as to release	191	------	176	------	15	158	3	15	------	1	14

[20] See, for example, U.S. Department of Justice Circular No. 2221 to United States Marshals, dated Sept. 25, 1931, in which it is said that, "it is the policy of the Department to avoid the use of jails for detention of any juveniles of immature years or experience. To this end effort should be made by you and your deputies to place such juveniles in custody of local detention homes or such other places of detention as are provided by local authorities for juveniles and wayward minors whenever such course can possibly be pursued with safety."

TABLE 64.—*Offense charged or reason for arrest and release pending trial in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

Release pending trial	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders										
	Total	Offense charged—Violation of—								Offense not reported	Held as material witness [2]
		Liquor laws		Motor Vehicle Theft Act		Immigration Act		Other laws [1]			
		Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution		
Total cases	1,168	562	-------	180	-------	177	-------	223	-------	13	13
Report as to release	977	466	100	150	100	157	100	181	100	10	13
No release	692	237	51	137	91	152	97	143	79	10	13
Released	285	229	49	13	9	5	3	38	21	-------	------
On bail	250	210	45	9	6	3	2	28	15	-------	------
On own recognizance	23	10	2	2	1	2	1	9	5	-------	------
On recognizance of others	12	9	2	2	1	------	-------	1	1	-------	------
No report as to release	191	96	-------	30	-------	20	-------	42	-------	3	------

[1] In 6 of the 8 Mann Act cases the offender was not released, in 1 case release was on bail, and 1 case on offender's own recognizance.
[2] Percent distribution not shown as number of cases was less than 50.

The 35 juveniles released on their own recognizance or the recognizance of others were distributed among 17 States and the Territory of Alaska, as table XXI (p. 120) shows. Arizona released 5 juveniles, Alaska 4, and Missouri 3 in this way. In none of the other States were more than 1 or 2 children released without bail. Of the 250 juveniles reported released on bail 40 were reported from Kentucky, 30 from North Carolina, 20 from Georgia, 16 from Alabama, 15 from West Virginia, 14 from Oklahoma, 13 from New York, and 11 each from Tennessee and Texas. No other State reported as many as 10 cases of release on bail.

Bail

Setting of bail, which must be furnished before a prisoner can be released pending trial, is a common practice in criminal procedure, to which juveniles as well as adults dealt with by Federal courts are subject. Reports as to bail were obtained in 911 boys' cases and 89 girls' cases. Bail was set in 37 percent of the boys' cases and 38 percent of the girls' cases. In the cases of only 2 children under the age of 14 years (a boy of 11 and a girl of 13) was bail set, but 19 boys and 6 girls 14 and 15 years of age were reported as having bail set, in amounts ranging from $100 to $1,500 (table 65).

TABLE 65.—*Sex and age of juvenile and amount of bail set in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

Amount of bail	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders							
	Total	Boys				Girls		
		Total	Under 16 years of age	16 to 18 years of age	Age not reported	Total	Under 16 years of age	16 to 18 years of age
Total cases	1,168	1,066	86	974	6	102	25	77
Bail set	372	338	20	317	1	34	7	27
$100, less than $500	[1] 60	52	7	44	1	8	3	5
$500, less than $1,000	[2] 134	122	4	118	----	12	2	10
$1,000	89	81	4	77	----	8	1	7
$1,500	12	12	1	11	----	----	----	----
$2,000	13	13	----	13	----	----	----	----
$2,500 or more	[3] 14	14	----	14	----	----	----	----
Amount not reported	50	44	4	40	----	6	1	5
No bail set	628	573	53	518	2	55	17	38
No report as to bail	168	155	13	139	3	13	1	12

[1] Includes 10 at $100, 1 at $150, 9 at $200 (including 1 boy aged 11), 10 at $250, 28 at $300, 1 at $350, 1 at $400.
[2] Includes 123 at $500 (including 1 girl aged 13), 4 at $750, 7 at $800.
[3] Includes 8 at $2,500, 2 at $3,000, 3 at $5,000, 1 at $10,000.

When the youth of the offenders and the types of offenses are considered, the amounts of bail appear to be high in the majority of cases. In only 19 percent of the 322 cases in which bail was set and the amount was reported, was the sum fixed under $500. In 42 percent of the cases it was between $500 and $1,000 and in 40 percent of the cases it was $1,000 or more. Eight cases of bail in the amount of $2,500 were reported, 1 involving a boy of 16 and 7 involving boys of 18 years. Three of the eight cases were liquor cases, four were motor-vehicle cases, and one was a counterfeiting case. Two boys, 1 of 17 and 1 of 18, were held for $3,000 bail on counterfeiting charges; 3 boys of 18 years were held for $5,000 bail, 1 on a liquor charge, and 2 on counterfeiting charges; and 1 boy of 18 years was held for $10,000 bail on a charge of counterfeiting. No girl was held for bail of more than $1,000.

Bail was much more likely to be set in liquor cases (56 percent) than in cases of other types. In only 21 percent of the motor-vehicle cases and 11 percent of the immigration cases for which information was obtained on this point was bail set. When bail was set in motor-vehicle cases, however, the amounts were usually high, 22 of the 30 cases of this class having bail set at $1,000 or more, and 4 of these having bail set at $2,500 or more (table 66).

TABLE 66.—*Amount of bail set and offense charged or reason for arrest in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

Amount of bail	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders									
	Total		Offense charged—Violation of—							Held as material witness
			Liquor laws		Motor Vehicle Theft Act	Immigration Act	Postal laws	Other laws	Offense not reported	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution						
Total cases	1,168	-------	562	-------	180	177	62	161	13	13
Bail set	372	-------	268	-------	32	18	21	28	1	4
Amount reported	322	100	227	100	30	17	19	25	1	3
$100, less than $500	60	19	45	20	6	1	4	3	-------	1
$500, less than $1,000	134	42	107	47	2	9	7	8	1	-------
$1,000	89	28	58	26	12	5	6	6	-------	2
$1,500	12	4	6	3	5	-------	-------	1	-------	-------
$2,000	13	4	7	3	1	2	2	1	-------	-------
$2,500 or more	14	4	4	2	4	-------	-------	6	-------	-------
Amount not reported	50	-------	41	-------	2	1	2	3	-------	1
No bail set	628	-------	212	-------	121	140	32	105	9	9
No report as to bail	168	-------	82	-------	27	19	9	28	3	-------

In a large proportion of cases in New York State release was on bail, and the bail was high. Bail was set in 21 of the 38 New York cases, and in every case but 1, in which the amount was not reported, the amount of bail was $1,000 or more. More than half the total New York cases (20 out of 38) were liquor cases. The number of cases in which bail was set at $1,000 or more was as follows:

$1,000	12	$3,000	1
$1,500	1	$5,000	1
$2,000	4	$10,000	1

Twenty-five other States reported from 1 to 8 cases in which bail of $1,000 was set; 7 other States, from 1 to 3 cases of bail of $1,500; 9 other States, 1 or 2 cases of bail at $2,000; 7 other States, 1 or 2 cases of bail at $2,500 or $3,000; and 2 other States, 1 case each of bail of $5,000 (see table XXII, p. 122).

In 254 of the 372 cases in which bail was set, the boy or girl was released—on bail in 250 cases and on his own recognizance in 4 cases. The juvenile was not released before trial in 103 of the cases in which bail was set, and information as to release was not obtained in 15 cases. In all but 12 of the 60 cases in which bail was fixed at less than $500 the juvenile was known to have been released. In many cases in which larger amounts were fixed the juvenile was held throughout the period, as table 67 shows. This period is often prolonged. In 5 of the 89 cases of juveniles whose bail was set at $1,000 the detention was for 2 to 5 months, and in 1 case it was for over 6 months. In 2 of the 12 cases in which bail was set at $1,500, and in 2 of the 13 cases in which it was set at $2,000, the child was detained from 3 to 5 months. One of the three boys held for $5,000 bail was detained between 3 and 6 months, and the boy held for $10,000 was detained for a similar period.

TABLE 67.—*Release pending trial and amount of bail set in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

Amount of bail	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders			
	Total	Released pending trial	Not released pending trial	No report as to release pending trial
Total cases	1,168	285	692	191
Bail set	372	254	103	15
$100, less than $500	60	48	11	1
$500, less than $1,000	134	[1] 101	27	6
$1,000	89	54	32	3
$1,500	12	5	6	1
$2,000	13	6	6	1
$2,500 or more	14	6	7	1
Amount not reported	50	[1] 34	14	2
No bail set	628	[2] 31	589	8
No report as to bail	168			168

[1] Includes 2 cases in which bail was waived and the juvenile was released on his own recognizance.
[2] Includes 19 cases in which the juvenile was released on his own recognizance and 12 on the recognizance of others.

Place of detention

By the last half of 1932 little progress had been made in substituting detention in local juvenile detention homes for jail detention. Of the 1,168 cases disposed of by Federal authorities, the juvenile was known to have been detained in 983. The cases of only 37 were disposed of without the juvenile having been detained at all. In 148 cases information as to detention was not obtained. In 983 cases of juveniles detained only 19 (2 percent) were in juvenile detention homes throughout the period of detention, and 12 (1 percent) were elsewhere, not in jail, making only 3 percent for whom a place of detention other than jail was provided. In 952 cases (97 percent) the juvenile was detained in jail, either a Federal jail (100 cases) or a county or city jail (852 cases). In 23 cases of juveniles held in jail, detention was in a juvenile detention home or elsewhere during part of the period. (Table 68.)

TABLE 68.—*Sex and age of juvenile and place of detention pending trial in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

Place of detention pending trial	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders									
	Total	Boys					Girls			
		Number	Percent distribution	Under 16 years of age	16 to 18 years of age	Age not reported	Number	Percent distribution	Under 16 years of age	16 to 18 years of age
Total cases	1,168	1,066	-------	86	974	6	102	-------	25	77
No detention	37	32	-------	5	26	1	5	-------	3	2
Place reported	983	893	100	67	824	2	90	100	21	69
Local jail [1]	852	792	89	48	742	2	60	67	11	49
Federal jail [2]	100	85	10	18	67	-------	15	16	3	12
Juvenile detention home	19	13	1	1	12	-------	6	6	4	2
Other institution	4	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	4	4	1	3
Other place	8	3	[3]	-------	3	-------	5	6	2	3
No report as to detention	148	141	-------	14	124	3	7	-------	1	6

[1] Includes 3 cases of boys under 16 cared for part time in jail and part time elsewhere (2 in detention home and 1 in other place) and 1 case of girl under 16 cared for part time in jail and part time in an institution.
[2] Includes 5 boys under 16 cared for part time in Federal jail and part time in local jail.
[3] Less than 1 percent.

Girls were somewhat less likely than boys to be detained in jail, but even in girls' cases jail detention was reported for 83 percent of those detained. In the cases of 67 boys under the age of 16 years who were held, only 1 was cared for in a detention home, and 66 were held in jail—18 in a Federal jail and 48 in local jails. In the cases of 21 girls under the age of 16 years who were held 4 were detained in detention homes, 3 were detained elsewhere, and 14 were held in jail. Juvenile detention homes provided care in the cases of 12 boys and 2 girls who were 16 years or over, including 7 juveniles who were 16 years of age, 5 who were 17 years of age, and 2 who were 18 years of age. In the cases of the 13 juveniles detained in jail part of the period and in juvenile detention homes the remainder of the period, 2 were under 16 years of age, and 11 were 16 or over.

In the 80 cases of boys and girls under the age of 16 years held in jail the ages were as follows:

	Boys	*Girls*
Total	66	14
Under 10 years	3	1
11 years	1	----
12 years	1	----
13 years	5	4
14 years	10	4
15 years	46	5

The charges on which the juveniles were held are shown in table 69. Five girls involved in Mann (White Slave) Act cases and 1 boy and 7 girls not charged with any offense but held as material witnesses were detained in jail.

TABLE 69.—*Place of detention pending trial and offense charged or reason for arrest in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

Place of detention pending trial	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders							
	Total	Offense charged—Violation of—						Held as material witness
		Liquor laws	Motor Vehicle Theft Act	Immigration Act	Postal laws	Other laws	Offense not reported	
Total cases	1,168	562	180	177	62	161	13	13
No detention	37	33	----	----	2	[1] 1	----	1
Local jail [2]	852	415	139	145	48	[3] 90	7	8
Federal jail [4]	100	29	9	12	2	[5] 46	2	----
Juvenile detention home	19	2	6	2	1	[6] 7	----	1
Other institution	4	1	----	----	----	----	----	3
Other place	8	1	1	4	1	----	1	----
No report on detention	148	81	25	14	8	17	3	----

[1] Drug Act.
[2] Includes 20 cases of boys detained part time in jail and part time elsewhere (12 in detention home and 8 in other place) and 3 cases of girls detained part time in jail and part time elsewhere (1 in detention home, 1 in an institution, and 1 in other place).
[3] Includes counterfeiting, 28; Interstate Commerce Act, 11; Drug Act, 9; Mann Act, 5; not specified, 37.
[4] Includes 17 boys detained part time in Federal jail and part time in local jail.
[5] Includes counterfeiting 6, Drug Act 4, not specified 36.
[6] Includes counterfeiting 3, Mann Act 3, Interstate Commerce Act 1.

Care in juvenile detention homes for part or all of the period of detention was reported only in the following States, and in only one of these States for more than 3 cases: Alabama, California, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri (7 cases), New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Virginia (see table XXIII, p. 124).

Length of detention

Of the 966 cases of juveniles for whom length of detention was reported, 99 (10 percent) were held less than 1 day and 170 (18 percent) 1 day but less than 3. In more than one-third (37 percent) of the cases they were held 1 month or longer, and in 10 cases 6 months or longer. Long periods of detention (1 month or more) were reported for 21 boys and 7 girls under the age of 16 years (table 70). When it is recalled that the juvenile in nearly all cases was held in jail, the lengthy detention periods, due at least in part to the fact that the court is not in continuous session and sits in different places in the district, are seen to be especially serious. The 334 juveniles (315 boys and 19 girls) known to have been held in Federal or local jails throughout the period of detention and for 1 month or more, were detained for the following periods: 1 month, 182; 2 months, 73; 3 months but less than 6 months, 72; 6 months but less than 9 months, 7.

A boy held as a material witness was detained 2 months, and in the cases of 12 girls detained as material witnesses 7 were held for 1 month or more (3 for 2 months and 1 for 3 but less than 6 months). Of the 8 girls involved in Mann Act cases, 3 were held for 1 month or more (1 for 2 months, 1 for 6 months or more).

TABLE 70.—*Sex and age of juvenile and length of detention pending trial in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

Length of detention pending trial	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders										
	Total		Boys					Girls			
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Under 16 years of age	16 to 18 years of age	Age not reported	Number	Percent distribution	Under 16 years of age	16 to 18 years of age
Total cases	1,168	------	1,066	------	86	974	6	102	------	25	77
No detention	37	------	32	------	5	26	1	5	------	3	2
Length of detention reported	966	100	881	100	69	810	2	85	100	21	64
Less than 1 day	99	10	87	10	11	76	------	12	14	5	7
1 day, less than 3	170	18	152	17	17	135	------	18	21	4	14
3 days, less than 1 week	103	11	95	11	13	82	------	8	9	------	8
1 week, less than 2	98	10	88	10	6	82	------	10	12	4	6
2 weeks, less than 1 month	134	14	125	14	1	123	1	9	11	1	8
1 month, less than 2	197	20	183	21	10	172	1	14	16	4	10
2 months, less than 3	78	8	71	8	4	67	------	7	8	2	5
3 months, less than 6	77	8	71	8	7	64	------	6	7	1	5
6 months, less than 9	10	1	9	1	------	9	------	1	1	------	1
No report on detention	165	------	153	------	12	138	3	12	------	1	11

Twenty-three States and Alaska reported juveniles detained for periods of between 3 and 6 months. Periods of 6 months and more were reported for cases in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Wyoming (see table XXIV, p. 125).

Disposition of cases

The primary aim of the Department of Justice in its program for dealing with Federal juvenile offenders is to encourage transfer of juveniles to State and local authorities whenever there are available reasonably adequate facilities for their care, having due regard to the individual problems of the offenders and the interests of society. For those for whom the Federal Government must assume responsibility the objectives include: (1) Increased use of probation in proper cases; (2) increased use of juvenile instead of penal institutions; (3) increased use of properly equipped State training schools in preference to sending juveniles, often long distances, to the National Training Schools at Washington. The program was just in process of development in 1932.

In the last 6 months of 1932, only 72 (6 percent) of the 1,168 cases were transferred to State authorities. In all, one-third of the cases (33 percent) were disposed of through dismissal, transfer, release to immigration authorities, verdict of not guilty, or fine—processes not involving continuing supervision by the court nor institutional care. In less than one-fifth of the cases (18 percent) was the juvenile placed on probation (see table XXV, p. 127). This percentage is lower than that found in cases dealt with by juvenile courts reporting to the Children's Bureau in 1932, 32 percent of their delinquency cases being disposed of by probation.

The number of cases disposed of by transfer to State authorities is shown in table XXV (p. 127). In no States were more than 7 cases transferred, and only in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, and Missouri were 5 or more cases transferred. In some States many cases are referred by investigating officers directly to State authorities and are not included in these statistics.

Of the States disposing of 10 or more cases, Georgia ranked first in the proportionate use of probation, this disposition being made in 18 of the 46 Georgia cases, and in 3 other cases in combination with jail sentence. In Arkansas, Kentucky, Michigan, and Virginia probation was used in approximately one-third or more of the cases. In general, however, very few cases were so disposed of (table 71).

In 20 of the 72 cases transferred to State authorities the juvenile was under the age of 16 years. In 14 cases the juvenile was 16 years of age, in 20 cases he was 17, and in 15 cases he was 18. In 3 cases the age was not reported (table 72). Thirty-two of the 72 were arrested in the States in which they lived, 12 in contiguous States, and 13 in more distant States; in 15 of these cases the State of home residence was not reported. In the cases of the 208 juveniles placed on probation, 21 were under the age of 16 years.

Almost half the cases (47 percent) resulted in commitment to institutions. This percentage is in contrast to the very much lower proportion (8 percent) of institutional commitments in delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts reporting in 1932 (see p. 37). Nine-tenths of the institutional commitments were to penal institutions, usually local jails. In 22 cases of girls and 343 cases of boys the juvenile received a jail sentence or served time in jail for nonpayment of

TABLE 71.—*Disposition of case in States having 10 or more cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

State and Territory	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders					
	Total	Disposition				
		Transferred to State authorities	Probation alone or with suspended sentence	Probation and jail sentence	Other	Not reported
Total cases	1,168	72	208	22	860	6
States and Territory having 10 or more cases	1,093	63	190	21	814	5
Alabama	56	5	16	2	33	
Alaska	46		8		38	
Arizona	26	3	2		21	
Arkansas	27	5	9	1	12	
California	20	2	5		13	
Florida	41	7	7		27	
Georgia	46	1	18	3	24	
Idaho	10		1		9	
Illinois	40	4	5	1	29	1
Indiana	11		1		10	
Kentucky	81	1	25	7	48	
Louisiana	39	1	8	2	27	1
Maryland	24	4	4		16	
Michigan	10	1	4		5	
Minnesota	14		2	1	11	
Mississippi	35	1	8	2	24	
Missouri	32	6	2		23	1
New Mexico	12		1		11	
New York	38	1	5		32	
North Carolina	62	2	17	1	42	
North Dakota	12				12	
Ohio	12	2	2		8	
Oklahoma	71	4	5	1	61	
Pennsylvania	15	3	4		8	
South Carolina	35	2	6		27	
Tennessee	27		3		24	
Texas	157	4	11		141	1
Vermont	15				15	
Virginia	21	2	7		12	
Washington	13	1	1		11	
West Virginia	45	1	3		40	1
States and Territory having less than 10 cases	75	9	18	1	46	1

fine. Twelve boys and one girl under the age of 16 years were committed to jail. The girl was 15 years of age, and the ages of the boys were as follows: Under 10 years, 1; 13 years, 1; 14 years, 4; 15 years, 6.

Institutions for juvenile delinquents were used in the cases of only 55 juveniles—53 boys and 2 girls. In 35 of the 55 cases commitments were made to the National Training School for Boys at Washington, and in 20, to State training schools. The number of commitments to the National Training School has been considerably reduced in recent years.[21] The 35 boys committed to the National Training School came from Puerto Rico and 11 States, as follows: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. State training schools were used in the following 8 States: Arkansas, California, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Texas, and an Alaska girl was committed to a State training school.

[21] In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, 306 boys were committed to this institution. The Delinquent Child, p. 441.

TABLE 72.—*Sex and age of juvenile and disposition of cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

Disposition of case	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders										
	Total		Boys					Girls			
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Under 16 years of age	16 to 18 years of age	Age not reported	Number	Percent distribution	Under 16 years of age	16 to 18 years of age
Total cases	1,168		1,066		86	974	6	102		25	77
Disposition reported	1,162	100	1,061	100	86	969	6	101	100	25	76
Transferred, dismissed, juvenile found not guilty, juvenile fined	386	33	330	31	41	286	3	56	55	15	41
Transferred to State authorities	72	6	66	6	17	46	3	6	6	3	3
Juvenile released to immigration authorities	13	1	11	1		11		2	2	1	1
Dismissed	273	23	225	21	19	206		48	48	11	37
Juvenile found not guilty	8	1	8	1		8					
Fine paid	20	2	20	2	5	15					
Juvenile placed on probation	[1] 208	18	196	18	17	178	1	12	12	4	8
Juvenile committed to institution for juveniles	55	5	53	5	11	42		2	2	2	
National Training School for Boys	35	3	35	3	10	25					
State training schools	20	2	18	2	1	17		2	2	2	
Juvenile committed to jail	[2] 365	31	343	32	12	330	1	22	22	1	21
To serve out fine	34	3	32	3	2	30		2	2		2
Jail sentence and release to immigration authorities	86	7	79	7	3	76		7	7		7
Jail sentence and probation	23	2	23	2		23					
Jail sentence and fine	39	3	38	4	2	35	1	1	1		1
Jail sentence only	183	16	171	16	5	166		12	12	1	11
Juvenile committed to reformatory, prison camp, penitentiary	123	11	120	11		119	1	3	3		3
State reformatory	7	1	7	1		6	1				
United States reformatory	79	7	76	7		76		3	3		3
United States prison camp	20	2	20	2		20					
United States penitentiary	17	1	17	2		17					
Other disposition	[3] 25	2	19	2	5	14		6	6	3	3
Disposition not reported	6		5			5		1			1

[1] Includes 94 cases of boys and 7 cases of girls (3 boys and 1 girl under the age of 16 years) placed on probation under suspended sentence.
[2] Includes 61 cases of boys and 4 cases of girls committed to United States jails.
[3] Includes 8 cases in which the court ordered deportation.

A law passed in 1930 provides that persons convicted of an offense against the United States shall be committed for such terms of imprisonment and to such types of institutions as the court may direct, to the custody of the Attorney General of the United States or his authorized representative, who shall designate the places of confinement where the sentences of all such persons shall be served.[22] Authority to make these designations has been delegated to the probation service of the Department of Justice. The earlier practice was to designate, generally, certain institutions for the care of juvenile offenders committed by Federal courts. The present policy is to make specific designation in each case. In only 41 of the 178 cases disposed of in the last half of 1932, in which the juvenile was committed to an institution other than a jail, was individual designation made. All these 41 cases were of boys. The designations were as follows:

Institution	*Number of cases*
National Training School for Boys	14
United States reformatories	10
State training schools	8
United States prison camps	6
State reformatories	2
United States penitentiary	1

Nearly two-fifths of the liquor cases, about one-third of the motor-vehicle cases and also of other cases, but only 10 percent of the immigration cases, were transferred or dismissed, or the juvenile was found not guilty, or fined, as table 73 shows. The percentages placed on probation did not vary greatly as to type of offense, except for immigration cases of which only 2 percent resulted in probation. The boy or girl was committed to an institution for juvenile delinquents in 11 percent of the motor-vehicle cases but in only 3 percent of the liquor cases. It was to be expected that few of the immigration cases would result in commitments to institutions for long-time care.

In 80 percent of the immigration cases the juvenile was committed to jail, as was the case in 29 percent of the liquor cases, 19 percent of other cases, and only 8 percent of motor-vehicle cases. The small proportion of jail commitments in motor-vehicle cases was accompanied by a very high percentage of commitment to other penal institutions, 26 percent of these cases, as compared with 6 percent of the liquor cases, being disposed of in this way. Combining jail commitments and sentences to penal institutions of other types gives the following results:

Type of case	*Percentage disposed of by commitment to jails and other penal institutions*
All cases	42
Liquor cases	36
Motor-vehicle cases	35
Immigration cases	82
Other cases	36

[22] 46 Stat. 326; Supp. No. VI to U.S. Code, Title 18, sec. 753-F.

TABLE 73.—*Disposition of case and offense charged or reason for arrest in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

Disposition of case	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders—											
	Total		Offense charged—Violation of								Offense not reported	Held as material witness [1]
			Liquor laws		Motor-Vehicle Theft Act		Immigration Act		Other laws			
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution		
Total cases	1,168		562		180		177		223		13	13
Disposition reported	1,162	100	561	100	178	100	176	100	221	100	13	13
Transferred, dismissed, juvenile found not guilty, juvenile fined	386	33	219	39	64	36	18	10	[2] 65	29	7	13
Juvenile placed on probation	208	18	117	21	33	19	4	2	[3] 50	23	4	
Juvenile committed to institutions for juveniles	55	5	18	3	19	11			18	8		
Juvenile committed to jail	365	31	165	29	15	8	141	80	42	19	2	
Juvenile committed to reformatory, prison camp, penitentiary	123	11	35	6	47	26	3	2	38	17		
Other disposition	25	2	7	1			[4] 10	6	8	4		
Disposition not reported	6		1		2		1		2			

[1] Percent distribution not shown as number of cases was less than 50.
[2] Includes 7 Mann Act cases (girls), 1 of which was transferred to State authorities and 6 were dismissed.
[3] Includes 1 Mann Act case in which the girl was placed on probation.
[4] Includes 8 deported by court order.

Term of probation

In all but 3 of the 169 probation cases in which the term of probation was reported, definite periods were specified, ranging from under 1 month to 5 years. In 3 cases (all boys) the juvenile was placed on probation during minority. In administrative practice, however, probation periods are flexible and by order of the court may be terminated before or extended beyond the expiration of the period originally specified, provided, however, that the period of probation plus any extension may not exceed 5 years.[23]

The probation periods in the 166 cases for which terms other than minority were specified were as follows:

Term of probation	*Number of cases*	*Term of probation*	*Number of cases*
Total	166	2 years	48
		3 years	18
Less than 6 months	3	4 years	1
6 months, less than 1 year	12	5 years	41
1 year, less than 2	43		

Term of commitment to juvenile institutions

In the cases of the 35 boys committed to the National Training School for Boys, 5 were committed for minority, and the term of commitment of 1 was not reported. The terms of commitment of the remaining 29 were as follows: 1 year but less than 2, 15; 2 years, 7; 3 years, 3; 4 years, 3; more than 5 years, 1.

Boys in 18 cases were committed to State training schools. For 17, term of commitment was reported as follows: 1 year but less than 2, 5; 2 years, 5; 3 years, 5; 4 years, 2. Two girls were committed to State training schools, each for a 5-year term.

Term of sentence to jails and other penal institutions

In all but 4 cases jail sentences were for less than 1 year except where there was a combined jail sentence and probation order. Approximately two-thirds of the jail sentences were for less than 3 months, the most usual period being 1 month but less than 3, as table 74 shows; but about one-third were for periods of 3 months or more.

In the cases of 123 juveniles committed to institutions for adults—reformatories, penal camps, and penitentiaries—75 were committed for periods of between 1 and 2 years. Only 17 were committed for as long as 3 years.

[23] 43 Stat. 1259; U.S. Code, Title 18, sec. 724

TABLE 74.—*Sex of juvenile and length of sentence in cases of Federal juvenile offenders committed to penal institutions by Federal authorities, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

Length of sentence	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders committed to penal institutions				
	Total	Boys			Girls
		Total	Committed to jails	Committed to reformatories, prison camps, and penitentiaries	
Total cases	488	463	343	120	[1] 25
Less than 1 year	311	291	290	1	20
Less than 5 days	30	26	26	----------	4
5 days, less than 15	24	22	22	----------	2
15 days, less than 1 month	32	28	28	----------	4
1 month, less than 3	127	121	121	----------	6
3 months, less than 6	62	59	59	----------	3
6 months, less than 9	30	30	29	1	----------
9 months, less than 12	6	5	5	----------	1
1 year, less than 2	86	84	11	73	2
2 years	29	29	1	28	----------
3 years	13	12	----------	12	1
4 years	1	1	----------	1	----------
5 years	6	6	4	2	----------
More than 5 years	1	1	----------	1	----------
Minority	1	1	----------	1	----------
Not reported	15	15	14	1	----------
Inapplicable [2]	25	23	23	----------	2

[1] Includes 20 committed to jails all for less than 1 year and 3 to reformatories, 2 for 1 year but less than 2 years, and 1 for 3 years.

[2] Includes 22 cases of boys and 2 of girls serving out fines, no time being specified, and 1 case of boy committed to United States jail pending reference to immigration authorities.

SOURCE TABLES

TABLE IA.—*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 courts in 4 States, by 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and by 199 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932* [1]

Area served by court	Delinquency cases			Dependency and neglect cases			Special-proceedings cases			Cases of children discharged from supervision		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total cases [2]	65,274	56,639	8,635	23,235	11,889	11,346	[3] 1,171	204	361	[4] 18,737	15,014	3,723
State totals: [2]												
Connecticut	4,361	3,914	447	1,108	513	595	1	------	1	1,408	1,320	88
Massachusetts	6,971	6,411	560	------	------	------	------	------	------	2,575	2,347	228
New York	11,831	10,465	1,366	8,807	4,479	4,328	332	101	231	4,780	3,890	890
Utah	2,244	1,907	337	230	115	115	25	11	14	673	572	101
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	55,687	48,223	7,464	19,610	10,104	9,506	1,108	188	314	15,849	12,463	3,386
Alabama: Mobile County (Mobile)	140	126	14	5	1	4	5	1	4	18	18	------
California:												
San Diego County (San Diego)	1,385	1,196	189	437	227	210	57	30	27	191	144	4
San Francisco County (San Francisco)	647	511	136	761	383	378	1	1	------	412	301	111
Connecticut:												
Bridgeport (city)	511	444	67	71	41	30	------	------	------	176	171	5
Hartford (city)	711	650	61	169	76	93	1	------	1	95	78	17
New Haven (city)	340	323	17	93	59	34	------	------	------	252	247	5
District of Columbia (Washington)	1,799	1,604	195	303	168	135	------	------	------	763	602	161
Florida: Dade County (Miami)	619	510	109	702	340	362	1	1	------	353	250	103
Georgia: Fulton County (Atlanta)	1,264	1,074	190	348	176	172	------	------	------	------	------	------
Indiana:												
Lake County (Gary)	266	139	127	173	80	93	3	1	2	148	80	68
Marion County (Indianapolis)	785	598	187	260	127	133	------	------	------	------	------	------
Iowa: Polk County (Des Moines)	502	398	104	278	146	132	12	6	6	217	153	64
Louisiana:												
Caddo Parish (Shreveport)	304	234	70	202	101	101	------	------	------	------	------	------
Orleans Parish (New Orleans)	754	680	74	275	175	100	------	------	------	------	------	------
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	3,060	2,795	265	320	183	137	4	------	4	285	228	57

[1] Population according to the 1930 census.
[2] All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.
[3] Includes 606 cases for 1 court which did not report boys' and girls' cases separately.
[4] Includes 15,572 delinquency cases, 3,156 dependency and neglect cases, and 9 other cases.

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TABLE IA.—*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 courts in 4 States, by 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and by 199 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932*—Continued

Area served by court	Delinquency cases			Dependency and neglect cases			Special-proceedings cases			Cases of children discharged from supervision		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION—Continued.												
Massachusetts: [5]												
Boston:												
Boston (central section)	932	796	136	------	------	------	------	------	------	449	330	119
Brighton	59	57	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	30	26	4
Charlestown	151	148	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	66	65	1
Dorchester	223	207	16	------	------	------	------	------	------	65	60	5
East Boston	441	411	30	------	------	------	------	------	------	161	154	7
Roxbury	380	355	25	------	------	------	------	------	------	69	63	6
South Boston	220	210	10	------	------	------	------	------	------	82	79	3
West Roxbury	188	175	13	------	------	------	------	------	------	60	60	------
Second district of Bristol (Fall River)	195	170	25	------	------	------	------	------	------	113	109	4
Third district of Bristol (New Bedford)	152	145	7	------	------	------	------	------	------	88	86	2
Lawrence district (Lawrence)	155	146	9	------	------	------	------	------	------	88	87	1
Southern Essex district (Lynn)	198	193	5	------	------	------	------	------	------	47	43	4
Springfield district (Springfield)	284	254	30	------	------	------	------	------	------	57	53	4
First district of eastern Middlesex (Medford)	228	211	17	------	------	------	------	------	------	125	112	13
Third district of eastern Middlesex (Cambridge)	305	275	30	------	------	------	------	------	------	142	126	16
Lowell district (Lowell)	156	142	14	------	------	------	------	------	------	23	21	2
Central district of Worcester (Worcester)	361	318	43	------	------	------	------	------	------	121	113	8
Michigan:												
Kent County (Grand Rapids)	549	466	83	236	121	115	------	------	------	------	------	------
Wayne County (Detroit)	2,678	2,394	284	748	415	333	------	------	------	1,779	1,441	338
Minnesota:												
Hennepin County (Minneapolis)	940	770	170	344	181	163	------	------	------	775	561	214
Ramsey County (St. Paul)	461	398	63	125	62	63	------	------	------	259	178	81
New Jersey: [5]												
Hudson County (Jersey City)	1,025	885	140	------	------	------	------	------	------	252	207	45
Mercer County (Trenton)	291	263	28	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
New York:												
Albany County (Albany)	423	354	69	394	206	188	13	2	11	137	126	11
Broome County (Binghamton)	176	144	32	158	66	92	1	------	1	36	32	4
Chautauqua County (Jamestown)	211	195	16	113	45	68	3	------	3	12	12	------
Dutchess County (Poughkeepsie)	90	81	9	371	193	178	15	5	10	56	53	3
Erie County (Buffalo)	715	657	58	136	68	68	27	4	23	215	202	13
Monroe County (Rochester)	167	150	17	175	89	86	------	------	------	147	128	19
New York (city)	7,366	6,584	782	4,230	2,186	2,044	104	37	67	3,193	2,505	688
Niagara County (Niagara Falls)	158	147	11	69	38	31	5	------	5	38	38	------
Oneida County (Utica)	248	216	32	187	84	103	13	3	10	34	33	1
Rensselaer County (Troy)	190	150	40	146	70	76	1	------	1	11	8	3
Schenectady (city)	249	224	25	91	45	46	9	2	7	93	83	10
Suffolk County (Patchogue)	83	79	4	1	1	------	------	------	------	17	17	------
Syracuse (city)	241	234	7	105	50	55	7	------	7	81	77	4
Westchester County (Yonkers)	382	310	72	532	282	250	85	37	48	326	257	69

[5] Massachusetts and New Jersey reported only delinquency cases.

TABLE IA.—*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 courts in 4 States, by 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and by 199 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population in 1932*—Continued

Area served by court	Delinquency cases			Dependency and neglect cases			Special-proceedings cases			Cases of children discharged from supervision		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION—Continued.												
Ohio:												
Franklin County (Columbus)	1,316	1,106	210	418	226	192	11	9	2	-------	-------	-------
Hamilton County (Cincinnati)	2,418	1,951	467	344	168	176	25	1	24	252	207	45
Mahoning County (Youngstown)	2,110	1,825	285	137	69	68	1	1	-------	-------	-------	-------
Montgomery County (Dayton)	493	315	178	266	131	135	3	1	2	211	144	67
Oregon: Multnomah County (Portland)	839	731	108	423	219	204	28	7	21	396	270	126
Pennsylvania:												
Allegheny County (Pittsburgh)	794	639	155	705	351	354	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Berks County (Reading)	74	59	15	28	13	15	4	4	-------	3	-------	3
Fayette County (Uniontown)	34	28	6	10	4	6	1	-------	1	2	2	-------
Montgomery County (Norristown)	76	73	3	29	11	18	1	1	-------	-------	-------	-------
Philadelphia (city and county)	6,711	5,898	813	2,966	1,545	1,421	606	(6)	(6)	976	645	331
South Carolina: Greenville County (Greenville)	80	69	11	53	23	30	2	1	1	50	45	5
Utah: Third district (Salt Lake City)	953	776	167	171	82	89	21	10	11	327	271	56
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	869	721	148	180	103	77	1	1	-------	238	211	27
Washington:												
Pierce County (Tacoma)	214	157	57	161	84	77	13	7	6	-------	-------	-------
Spokane County (Spokane)	628	546	82	201	91	110	17	10	7	-------	-------	-------
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County (Milwaukee)	3,730	3,133	597	960	499	461	7	5	2	1,237	851	386
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	9,587	8,416	1,171	3,625	1,785	1,840	63	16	47	2,888	2,551	337
50,000, less than 100,000	3,105	2,609	496	1,695	807	888	31	10	21	967	757	210
Less than 50,000	4,139	3,609	530	1,930	978	952	32	6	26	1,132	1,034	98
Massachusetts [7]	2,343	2,198	145	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	789	760	29

[6] Not separately reported.
[7] Not separately reported for areas with 50,000 to 100,000 population and areas with less than 50,000 population.

TABLE IB.—*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 199 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population* [1] *in 1932*

Area served by court	Delinquency cases	Dependency and neglect cases	Special-proceedings cases	Cases of children discharged from supervision
Alabama:				
Clarke County	3	25	-------	-------
Escambia County	-------	6	-------	6
Etowah County	20	4	-------	-------

[1] Population according to the 1930 census.

TABLE IB.—*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 199 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population in 1932*—Continued

Area served by court	Delinquency cases	Dependency and neglect cases	Special-proceedings cases	Cases of children discharged from supervision
Connecticut:				
Andover (town)[1]		1		
Ansonia (city)	24	7		17
Ashford (town)		6		
Barkhamsted (town)		2		
Beacon Falls (town)	1			
Berlin (town)		1		
Bethel (town)		1		
Bloomfield (town)	5	2		
Branford (town)	16			6
Bristol (city)	85	29		71
Brooklyn (town)		1		
Canaan (town)		9		
Cheshire (town)[1]		2		
Chester (town)[1]	1	6		
Clinton (town)		3		
Coventry (town)	2	1		
Danbury (city)	39	7		29
Darien (town)		7		
Derby (city)	113	13		35
Durham (town)[1]		4		
East Hampton (town)		2		
East Lyme (town)	1	1		
East Hartford (town)	296	14		99
East Haven (town)	1	1		
East Windsor (town)[1]	3			
Enfield (town)	43	10		6
Essex (town)		1		
Fairfield (town)	26			29
Farmington (borough)		1		10
Glastonbury (town)	4	4		
Greenwich (town)	59			20
Groton (town)	9	8		4
Guilford (town)[1]	1	11		
Haddam (town)		3		
Hamden (town)	12	4		8
Hebron (town)		1		
Killingly (town)		5		
Manchester (town)		4		
Meriden (city)	51	8		23
Middlebury (town)	1			
Middletown (city)	58	7		
Milford (town)	7	5		4
Naugatuck (borough)	20	4		21
New Britain (city)	387	25		79
New Canaan (town)	6			4
Newington (town)[1]	1			
New London (city)	271	17		53
New Milford (town)	10			
Newtown (town)	1			
Norfolk (town)		2		
North Stonington (town)		2		
Norwalk (city)	260	48		86
Norwich (city)	77	36		30
Norwich (town)[1]		2		
Old Lyme (town)	1	1		
Old Saybrook (town)	1	1		
Orange (town)	4	5		5
Oxford (town)		9		
Plainfield (town)		9		
Plainville (town)	4	2		6
Plymouth (town)		3		
Portland (town)		8		
Putnam (city)	23	21		5
Rockville (city)	11	3		3
Salisbury (town)	1	2		
Seymour (town)	22	3		19
Sharon (town)		3		
Shelton (city)	10	3		6
Simsbury (town)	5	4		
Southington (town)		8		
South Windsor (town)	1	2		
Sprague (town)	1	2		
Stafford Springs (borough)	11	10		1

Cases are for specified area although probate court serving this area has jurisdiction over wider territory.

TABLE IB.—*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 199 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population in 1932*—Continued

Area served by court	Delinquency cases	Dependency and neglect cases	Special proceedings cases	Cases of children discharged from supervision
Connecticut—Continued.				
Stamford (city)	207	48		49
Stonington (town)	6			3
Stratford (town)	29	8		14
Suffield (town)	5			
Thomaston (town)	1			
Thompson (town)		5		
Torrington (city)	20	7		6
Unionville (borough)	1	1		
Wallingford (town)[1]	2	10		2
Washington (town)		4		
Waterbury (city)	243	179		60
Waterford (town)	10			
Watertown (town)		4		
West Hartford (town)	138	4		5
West Haven (town)	64	17		13
Westport (town)	14	2		6
Willimantic (city)	36	16		30
Winchester (town)	27	11		18
Windsor (town)	1	5		
Windsor Locks (town)	8	1		
Wolcott (town)		21		
Woodbridge (town)[1]	1	3		
Woodstock (town)		2		
Illinois:				
La Salle County	14	32		14
Rock Island County	15	83		36
Iowa: Johnson County	100	52	1	8
Massachusetts:				
Chelsea (city)	177			108
55 courts (not separately reported)	2,166			681
Michigan: Muskegon County	180	94		3
New York:				
Allegany County	46	128	2	6
Cayuga County	70	136	1	15
Chemung County	128	163		
Clinton County	31	40		7
Columbia County	76	136	2	84
Cortland County	10	50		
Franklin County	38	136	6	
Fulton County	30	45	1	21
Herkimer County	143	155	3	29
Jefferson County	79	97	6	54
Lewis County	3	13		5
Madison County	14	109	3	11
Ontario County	84	50	1	
Orleans County	17	10	3	13
Oswego County	69	99	6	31
Otsego County	32	129	4	11
Rockland County	56	103		37
Saratoga County	36	95	3	12
Schuyler County	1	16	1	
Sullivan County	11	32	1	11
Tioga County	21	124		3
Tompkins County	26	94		
Ulster County	72	49	1	21
Washington County	39	90	5	13
North Carolina: Buncombe County	302	115	8	217
Ohio:				
Allen County	207	52		23
Auglaize County	73	15		
Clark County	215	63	1	46
Lake County	63	26		3
Pennsylvania: Lycoming County	18	19		
Utah:				
First district	180	9		25
Second district	375	6		67
Fourth district	279	14	1	119
Fifth district	90	1	2	6
Sixth district	264	27	1	84
Seventh district	59			40
Eighth district	54	2		5
Virginia:				
Danville (city)	544	37		22
Lynchburg (city)	145	7		2
Wisconsin: Kenosha County	113	62		104

[1] Cases are for specified area although probate court serving this area has jurisdiction over wider territory.

TABLE IIA.—*Age under which juvenile court has jurisdiction and age of boys dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 154 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932* [1]

Area served by court	Age under which juvenile court has jurisdiction	Boys' delinquency cases								
		Total	Age of boy							
			Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	16 years, under 17	17 years, under 18	18 years and over	Age not reported
Total cases [2]	----	56,639	3,313	7,004	13,315	21,811	6,963	3,282	251	700
State totals: [2]										
Connecticut	16	3,914	447	693	1,174	1,480	112	4	------	4
Massachusetts	17	6,411	247	588	1,177	2,464	1,935	------	------	------
New York	16	10,465	622	1,421	2,935	5,162	191	16	4	114
Utah	18	1,907	64	131	284	604	430	362	19	13
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	----	48,223	2,774	5,992	11,417	18,833	5,517	2,853	225	612
Alabama: Mobile County	16	126	9	18	27	45	11	3	1	12
California:										
San Diego County	21	1,196	69	66	129	311	277	274	68	2
San Francisco County	21	511	4	24	67	135	126	131	22	2
Connecticut:										
Bridgeport (city)	16	444	63	73	129	179	------	------	------	------
Hartford (city)	16	650	103	119	189	214	17	4	------	4
New Haven (city)	16	323	6	42	106	169	------	------	------	------
District of Columbia	17	1,604	106	204	402	590	295	6	1	------
Florida: Dade County	17	510	35	55	112	217	73	14	1	3
Georgia: Fulton County	16	1,074	98	204	316	417	30	6	1	2
Indiana:										
Lake County	16	139	11	26	38	62	2	------	------	------
Marion County	16	598	30	111	154	300	------	------	------	3
Iowa: Polk County	18	398	35	64	86	119	49	44	------	1
Louisiana:										
Caddo Parish	17	234	10	28	37	88	65	2	2	2
Orleans Parish	17	680	39	86	149	271	108	23	2	2
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	16	2,795	292	609	886	866	82	43	6	11
Massachusetts:										
Boston:										
Boston (central section)	17	796	60	67	164	313	192	------	------	------
Brighton	17	57	1	7	8	17	24	------	------	------
Charlestown	17	148	10	15	35	36	52	------	------	------
Dorchester	17	207	11	31	42	67	56	------	------	------
East Boston	17	411	50	73	95	117	76	------	------	------
Roxbury	17	355	10	44	48	160	93	------	------	------
South Boston	17	210	9	23	37	90	51	------	------	------
West Roxbury	17	175	10	20	38	55	52	------	------	------
Second district of Bristol	17	170	------	21	27	66	56	------	------	------
Third district of Bristol	17	145	4	14	32	62	33	------	------	------
Lawrence district	17	146	2	13	32	49	50	------	------	------
Southern Essex district	17	193	4	24	49	71	45	------	------	------
Springfield district	17	254	3	9	45	105	92	------	------	------
First district of eastern Middlesex	17	211	------	9	30	99	73	------	------	------
Third district of eastern Middlesex	17	275	18	24	47	108	78	------	------	------
Lowell district	17	142	2	8	26	56	50	------	------	------
Central district of Worcester	17	318	5	24	46	141	102	------	------	------
Michigan:										
Kent County	17	466	26	49	97	172	111	1	------	10
Wayne County	17	2,394	16	238	563	1,027	523	16	3	8
Minnesota:										
Hennepin County	18	770	16	42	109	217	172	197	9	8
Ramsey County	18	398	6	28	64	123	72	94	9	2
New Jersey:										
Hudson County	16	885	51	146	261	415	10	------	------	2
Mercer County	16	263	24	47	63	121	6	2	------	------

[1] Population according to the 1930 census.

[2] All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

TABLE IIa.—*Age under which juvenile court has jurisdiction and age of boys dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 154 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932*—Continued

Area served by court	Age under which juvenile court has jurisdiction	Boys' delinquency cases								
		Total	Age of boy							
			Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	16 years, under 17	17 years, under 18	18 years and over	Age not reported
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION—Continued.										
New York:										
Albany County	16	354	27	37	75	215	------	------	------	------
Broome County	16	144	7	20	59	57	1	------	------	------
Chautauqua County	16	195	13	32	53	85	12	------	------	------
Dutchess County	16	81	8	14	21	37	1	------	------	------
Erie County	16	657	24	75	194	344	9	4	1	6
Monroe County	16	150	4	15	54	73	2	------	------	2
New York (city)	16	6,584	362	886	1,885	3,307	45	3	3	93
Niagara County	16	147	9	25	33	77	3	------	------	------
Oneida County	16	216	4	30	64	118	------	------	------	------
Rensselaer County	16	150	7	16	19	70	38	------	------	------
Schenectady (city)	16	224	33	28	58	93	12	------	------	------
Suffolk County	16	79	4	18	29	28	------	------	------	------
Syracuse (city)	16	234	13	34	64	120	2	1	------	------
Westchester County	16	310	9	31	70	157	27	8	------	8
Ohio:										
Franklin County	18	1,106	62	121	200	357	185	166	8	7
Hamilton County	18	1,951	64	150	349	630	390	342	21	5
Mahoning County	18	1,825	81	164	372	587	299	280	17	25
Montgomery County	18	315	19	35	35	101	79	43	------	3
Oregon: Multnomah County	18	731	19	55	126	251	139	128	2	11
Pennsylvania:										
Allegheny County	16	639	33	110	208	270	14	1	3	------
Berks County	16	59	4	4	15	32	1	------	------	3
Fayette County	16	28	1	5	6	10	1	3	------	2
Montgomery County	16	73	4	7	21	39	1	------	------	1
Philadelphia (city and county)	16	5,898	462	918	1,673	2,496	9	------	------	340
South Carolina: Greenville County	16	69	2	19	21	25	------	------	------	2
Utah: Third district	18	776	41	76	111	235	155	148	4	6
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	18	721	35	55	119	227	132	145	3	5
Washington:										
Pierce County	18	157	7	13	27	53	29	24	2	2
Spokane County	18	546	15	40	79	150	123	127	7	5
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	18	3,133	153	254	592	919	604	570	29	12
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	------	8,416	539	1,012	1,898	2,978	1,446	429	26	88
50,000, less than 100,000	------	2,609	173	302	644	964	323	168	12	23
Less than 50,000	------	3,609	318	548	878	1,162	363	261	14	65
Massachusetts [3]	------	2,198	48	162	376	852	760	------	------	------

[3] Not separately reported for areas with 50,000 to 100,000 population and areas with less than 50,000 population.

TABLE IIB.—*Age under which juvenile court has jurisdiction and age of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 144 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932* [1]

Area served by court	Age under which juvenile court has jurisdiction	Girls' delinquency cases								
		Total	Age of girl							
			Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	16 years, under 17	17 years, under 18	18 years and over	Age not reported
Total cases [2]	-------	8,635	323	488	1,436	4,022	1,375	817	81	93
State totals: [2]										
Connecticut	16	447	41	44	122	204	35	1	------	------
Massachusetts	17	560	10	30	92	244	184	------	------	------
New York	16	1,366	53	87	302	859	57	3	------	5
Utah	18	337	5	11	46	110	90	67	2	6
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	-------	7,464	261	403	1,215	3,535	1,169	729	78	74
Alabama: Mobile County	16	14	2	3	------	3	4	1	------	1
California:										
San Diego County	21	189	12	13	14	45	45	43	16	1
San Francisco County	21	136	------	------	14	42	37	24	16	3
Connecticut:										
Bridgeport (city)	16	67	6	4	20	37	------	------	------	------
Hartford (city)	16	61	6	5	19	29	1	1	------	------
New Haven (city)	16	17	------	1	3	13	------	------	------	------
District of Columbia	17	195	6	25	33	81	50	------	------	------
Florida: Dade County	17	109	6	7	24	51	18	2	------	1
Georgia: Fulton County	16	190	4	5	50	117	8	3	2	1
Indiana:										
Lake County	18	127	1	2	19	64	20	21	------	------
Marion County	18	187	------	11	35	79	34	26	1	1
Iowa: Polk County	18	104	8	5	15	39	17	20	------	------
Louisiana:										
Caddo Parish	17	70	3	2	7	32	16	5	------	5
Orleans Parish	17	74	2	3	15	33	17	3	1	------
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	16	265	11	26	66	124	25	10	1	2
Massachusetts:										
Boston:										
Boston (central section)	17	136	1	11	25	60	39	------	------	------
Brighton	17	2	------	1	------	------	1	------	------	------
Charlestown	17	3	------	1	------	1	1	------	------	------
Dorchester	17	16	------	1	2	9	4	------	------	------
East Boston	17	30	1	1	6	12	10	------	------	------
Roxbury	17	25	------	------	2	12	11	------	------	------
South Boston	17	10	------	------	1	7	2	------	------	------
West Roxbury	17	13	------	1	1	4	7	------	------	------
Second district of Bristol	17	25	1	3	9	7	5	------	------	------
Third district of Bristol	17	7	------	1	4	2	------	------	------	------
Lawrence district	17	9	------	------	2	5	2	------	------	------
Southern Essex district	17	5	------	1	------	2	2	------	------	------
Springfield district	17	30	------	------	4	13	13	------	------	------
First district of eastern Middlesex	17	17	------	------	------	9	8	------	------	------
Third district of eastern Middlesex	17	30	------	1	------	13	16	------	------	------
Lowell district	17	14	1	1	2	7	3	------	------	------
Central district of Worcester	17	43	1	2	9	21	10	------	------	------
Michigan:										
Kent County	17	83	2	5	14	39	21	------	1	1
Wayne County	17	284	2	7	29	167	77	1	------	1
Minnesota:										
Hennepin County	18	170	2	2	12	54	35	52	11	2
Ramsey County	18	63	------	------	6	27	17	13	------	------
New Jersey:										
Hudson County	16	140	9	8	17	105	1	------	------	------
Mercer County	16	28	1	4	8	15	------	------	------	------
New York:										
Albany County	16	69	8	3	12	45	1	------	------	------
Broome County	16	32	4	2	4	19	3	------	------	------
Chautauqua County	16	16	------	1	6	9	------	------	------	------

[1] Population according to the 1930 census.
[2] All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

TABLE IIB.—*Age under which juvenile court has jurisdiction and age of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 144 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932*—Continued

Area served by court	Age under which juvenile court has jurisdiction	Girls' delinquency cases								
		Total	Age of girl							
			Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	16 years, under 17	17 years, under 18	18 years and over	Age not reported
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION—Continued.										
New York—Continued.										
Dutchess County	16	9	------	------	3	5	1	------	------	------
Erie County	16	58	------	2	16	37	1	1	------	1
Monroe County	16	17	------	------	5	11	1	------	------	------
New York (city)	16	782	29	58	181	506	5	------	------	3
Niagara County	16	11	1	------	4	6	------	------	------	------
Oneida County	16	32	------	1	4	27	------	------	------	------
Rensselaer County	16	40	------	1	1	19	19	------	------	------
Schenectady (city)	16	25	------	3	9	12	1	------	------	------
Suffolk County	16	4	------	1	1	2	------	------	------	------
Syracuse (city)	16	7	------	------	------	7	------	------	------	------
Westchester County	16	72	1	4	11	36	18	1	------	1
Ohio:										
Franklin County	18	210	1	5	28	78	56	37	1	4
Hamilton County	18	467	5	12	49	154	110	117	15	5
Mahoning County	18	285	10	16	28	103	68	55	------	5
Montgomery County	18	178	11	9	19	68	34	32	1	4
Oregon: Multnomah County	18	108	2	2	18	40	22	19	1	4
Pennsylvania:										
Allegheny County	16	155	3	11	33	95	7	2	2	2
Berks County	16	15	------	------	2	12	1	------	------	------
Fayette County	16	6	------	------	3	3	------	------	------	------
Montgomery County	16	3	------	------	1	2	------	------	------	------
Philadelphia (city and county)	16	813	67	62	154	513	2	------	------	15
South Carolina: Greenville County	16	11	------	------	3	7	1	------	------	------
Utah: Third district	18	167	5	7	27	51	43	31	------	3
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	18	148	5	12	23	49	23	35	1	------
Washington:										
Pierce County	18	57	1	1	6	27	8	10	------	4
Spokane County	18	82	6	1	10	22	20	21	------	2
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	18	597	14	26	67	190	147	143	8	2
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	------	1,171	62	85	221	487	206	88	3	19
50,000, less than 100,000	------	496	17	30	96	208	99	36	2	8
Less than 50,000	------	530	40	50	100	219	57	52	1	11
Massachusetts [1]	------	145	5	5	25	60	50	------	------	------

[1] Not separately reported for areas with 50,000 to 100,000 population and areas with less than 50,000 population.

TABLE IIIa.—*Color, nativity, and parent nativity of boys dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 1 State, 42 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 26 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932*[1]

Area served by court	Boys' delinquency cases								
	Total	White boys						Colored boys	Boys whose color was not reported
		Total	Native, native parentage	Native, foreign or mixed parentage	Native, parentage not reported	Foreign born	Nativity not reported		
Total cases [2]	45,286	36,070	17,796	15,048	1,685	628	913	9,214	2
State total: Utah [2]	1,907	1,889	1,609	232	32	14	2	18	----
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	42,247	33,494	15,559	14,764	1,639	623	909	8,751	2
Alabama: Mobile County	126	69	67	----	2	----	----	57	----
California:									
San Diego County	1,196	1,151	818	251	29	45	8	45	----
San Francisco County	511	498	162	186	79	32	39	13	----
Connecticut:									
Bridgeport (city)	444	429	95	322	2	9	1	15	----
Hartford (city)	650	611	151	403	----	21	36	39	----
District of Columbia	1,604	663	552	67	40	1	3	941	----
Florida: Dade County	510	373	351	21	----	1	----	137	----
Georgia: Fulton County	1,074	425	425	----	----	----	----	649	----
Indiana:									
Lake County	139	111	44	67	----	----	----	28	----
Marion County	598	401	400	1	----	----	----	197	----
Iowa: Polk County	398	348	302	44	1	1	----	50	----
Louisiana:									
Caddo Parish	234	116	113	----	3	----	----	118	----
Orleans Parish	680	346	241	66	15	6	18	334	----
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	2,795	1,692	914	537	226	13	2	1,103	----
Michigan:									
Kent County	466	436	303	128	5	----	----	30	----
Wayne County	2,394	1,946	488	1,281	42	122	13	448	----
Minnesota:									
Hennepin County	770	750	393	302	43	3	9	20	----
Ramsey County	398	389	275	108	----	6	----	9	----
New Jersey:									
Hudson County	885	828	227	566	----	33	2	57	----
Mercer County	263	220	19	165	33	3	----	43	----
New York:									
Erie County	657	613	191	399	----	22	1	44	----
Monroe County	150	149	33	110	----	6	----	1	----
New York (city)	6,584	5,975	1,312	4,144	346	146	27	609	----
Rensselaer County	150	143	95	48	----	----	----	7	----
Syracuse (city)	234	225	55	159	3	8	----	9	----
Westchester County	310	280	73	162	15	23	7	30	----
Ohio:									
Franklin County	1,106	673	589	83	----	1	----	433	----
Hamilton County	1,951	1,342	1,266	41	33	1	1	609	----
Mahoning County	1,825	1,621	236	740	226	5	414	202	2
Montgomery County	315	266	241	22	----	2	1	49	----
Oregon: Multnomah County	731	723	530	136	33	18	6	8	----
Pennsylvania:									
Allegheny County	639	519	158	354	7	----	----	120	----
Berks County	59	58	23	32	2	----	1	1	----
Fayette County	28	26	18	7	1	----	----	2	----
Montgomery County	73	59	22	37	----	----	----	14	----
Philadelphia (city and county)	5,898	4,138	1,676	2,130	4	45	283	1,760	----
South Carolina: Greenville County	69	40	37	----	3	----	----	29	----
Utah: Third district	776	769	580	146	28	13	2	7	----
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	721	349	333	14	----	2	----	372	----
Washington:									
Pierce County	157	147	132	11	----	----	4	10	----
Spokane County	546	541	407	129	5	----	----	5	----
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	3,133	3,036	1,212	1,345	413	35	31	97	----
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	3,039	2,576	2,237	284	46	5	4	463	----
50,000, less than 100,000	1,618	1,412	1,197	196	11	5	3	206	----
Less than 50,000	1,421	1,164	1,040	88	35	----	1	257	----

[1] Population according to the 1930 census.
[2] All figures for the State for which a total is given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

TABLE IIIB.—*Color, nativity, and parent nativity of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 1 State, 42 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 25 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932* [1]

Area served by court	Girls' delinquency cases							
	Total	White girls						Colored girls
		Total	Native, native parentage	Native, foreign or mixed parentage	Native, parentage not reported	Foreign born	Nativity not reported	
Total cases [2]	7,427	5,663	3,246	1,922	330	111	54	1,764
State total: Utah [2]	337	335	262	59	9	5	-------	2
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	6,834	5,181	2,827	1,866	326	109	53	1,653
Alabama: Mobile County	14	6	5	-------	1	-------	-------	8
California:								
San Diego County	189	180	132	32	4	11	1	9
San Francisco County	136	130	44	43	25	6	12	6
Connecticut:								
Bridgeport (city)	67	57	17	37	1	2	-------	10
Hartford (city)	61	52	11	37	2	1	1	9
District of Columbia	195	59	49	6	4	-------	-------	136
Florida: Dade County	109	86	80	3	-------	2	1	23
Georgia: Fulton County	190	63	63	-------	-------	-------	-------	127
Indiana:								
Lake County	127	105	37	64	-------	4	-------	22
Marion County	187	111	106	2	2	-------	1	76
Iowa: Polk County	104	82	76	6	-------	-------	-------	22
Louisiana:								
Caddo Parish	70	38	38	-------	-------	-------	-------	32
Orleans Parish	74	24	9	5	2	-------	8	50
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	265	157	77	44	35	1	-------	108
Michigan:								
Kent County	83	78	62	12	4	-------	-------	5
Wayne County	284	225	89	110	3	20	3	59
Minnesota:								
Hennepin County	170	167	93	66	5	-------	3	3
Ramsey County	63	61	40	20	-------	1	-------	2
New Jersey:								
Hudson County	140	129	33	94	-------	2	-------	11
Mercer County	28	23	6	15	2	-------	-------	5
New York:								
Erie County	58	50	14	35	-------	-------	1	8
Monroe County	17	17	6	11	-------	-------	-------	-------
New York (city)	782	601	190	359	13	38	1	181
Rensselaer County	40	40	26	14	-------	-------	-------	-------
Syracuse (city)	7	7	5	2	-------	-------	-------	-------
Westchester County	72	52	7	43	2	-------	-------	20
Ohio:								
Franklin County	210	147	132	8	1	4	2	63
Hamilton County	467	330	311	16	2	1	-------	137
Mahoning County	285	246	102	84	53	1	6	39
Montgomery County	178	156	146	10	-------	-------	-------	22
Oregon: Multnomah County	108	106	85	11	7	2	1	2
Pennsylvania:								
Allegheny County	155	130	41	87	2	-------	-------	25
Berks County	15	15	7	6	2	-------	-------	-------
Fayette County	6	6	1	1	4	-------	-------	-------
Montgomery County	3	3	1	2	-------	-------	-------	-------
Philadelphia (city and county)	813	495	187	298	2	1	7	318
South Carolina: Greenville County	11	11	10	-------	1	-------	-------	-------
Utah: Third district	167	165	110	41	9	5	-------	2
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	148	69	64	4	1	-------	-------	79
Washington:								
Pierce County	57	57	45	10	2	-------	-------	-------
Spokane County	82	82	68	12	2	-------	-------	-------
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	597	563	202	216	133	7	5	34
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	593	482	419	56	4	2	1	111
50,000, less than 100,000	332	278	232	43	2	1	-------	54
Less than 50,000	261	204	187	13	2	1	1	57

[1] Population according to the 1930 census.

[2] All figures for the State for which a total is given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

TABLE IV.—*Source of reference to court of delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 1 State, 42 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 26 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932* [1]

Area served by court	Delinquency cases									
	Total	Source of reference to court								
		Police	School department	Probation officer	Other court	Social agency	Parents or relatives	Other individual	Other source	Source not reported
Total cases [2]	52,713	34,400	3,317	2,612	466	774	4,176	6,688	197	83
State total: Utah [2]	2,244	917	361	450	17	8	96	371	22	2
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	49,081	32,769	2,833	2,026	422	743	3,971	6,079	168	70
Alabama: Mobile County	140	53	25	3	18	1	12	27	1	-------
California:										
San Diego County	1,385	675	133	2	220	20	132	193	8	2
San Francisco County	647	412	25	66	26	12	96	9	1	-------
Connecticut:										
Bridgeport (city)	511	301	54	36	1	9	26	76	8	-------
Hartford (city)	711	601	30	14	------	3	25	15	17	6
District of Columbia	1,799	1,323	-------	110	------	7	232	127	-------	-------
Florida: Dade County	619	236	98	6	8	16	104	146	5	-------
Georgia: Fulton County	1,264	943	21	58	4	4	65	169	-------	-------
Indiana:										
Lake County	266	109	73	6	1	6	44	26	-------	1
Marion County	785	315	21	11	------	4	171	252	11	-------
Iowa: Polk County	502	123	98	3	4	------	57	217	-------	-------
Louisiana:										
Caddo Parish	304	131	12	19	1	10	52	75	-------	4
Orleans Parish	754	-------	-------	750	------	------	2	------	-------	2
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	3,060	2,674	71	15	1	104	143	46	1	5
Michigan:										
Kent County	549	377	26	15	1	3	46	68	12	1
Wayne County	2,678	1,944	146	21	------	133	178	196	57	3
Minnesota:										
Hennepin County	940	538	19	3	------	22	128	216	13	1
Ramsey County	461	343	5	1	------	12	15	85	-------	-------
New Jersey:										
Hudson County	1,025	431	184	81	1	62	55	209	-------	2
Mercer County	291	188	22	8	2	------	17	54	-------	-------
New York:										
Erie County	715	579	2	16	1	9	69	38	1	-------
Monroe County	167	96	1	------	------	12	31	27	-------	-------
New York (city)	7,366	4,849	76	6	2	58	928	1,431	1	15
Rensselaer County	190	54	98	3	------	14	11	10	-------	-------
Syracuse (city)	241	202	7	------	------	3	10	17	-------	2
Westchester County	382	165	82	1	------	32	26	76	-------	-------
Ohio:										
Franklin County	1,316	782	116	118	6	25	96	161	8	4
Hamilton County	2,418	1,956	68	8	44	27	174	138	2	1
Mahoning County	2,110	1,056	339	24	24	45	177	444	-------	1
Montgomery County	493	139	135	23	24	13	80	79	-------	-------
Oregon: Multnomah County	839	599	47	1	5	22	58	93	11	3
Pennsylvania:										
Allegheny County	794	264	102	321	2	14	78	8	-------	5
Berks County	74	58	3	------	------	1	7	2	3	-------
Fayette County	34	28	------	------	1	------	5	------	-------	-------
Montgomery County	76	63	5	1	------	------	6	1	-------	-------
Philadelphia (city and county)	6,711	5,320	222	1	------	10	350	808	-------	-------
South Carolina: Greenville County	80	51	------	------	------	------	8	19	-------	2
Utah: Third district	943	521	152	44	4	5	56	155	5	1
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	869	505	55	78	------	------	39	186	-------	6
Washington:										
Pierce County	214	148	9	3	10	------	15	28	1	-------
Spokane County	628	486	48	18	9	4	26	36	1	-------
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	3,730	3,131	203	132	2	21	121	116	1	3
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	3,632	1,631	484	586	44	31	205	609	29	13
50,000, less than 100,000	1,950	924	261	194	34	21	137	355	18	6
Less than 50,000	1,682	707	223	392	10	10	68	254	11	7

[1] Population according to the 1930 census.
[2] All figures for the State for which a total is given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

TABLE VA.—*Reason for reference to court in boys' delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 154 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932* [1]

Area served by court	Boys' delinquency cases											
		Reason for reference to 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 reported
Total cases [2]	56,639	24,870	16,115	2,383	2,817	3,062	3,114	934	1,473	407	1,155	309
State total: [3]												
Connecticut	3,914	1,770	1,458	22	126	117	135	93	103	5	85	----
Massachusetts	6,411	3,077	1,246	749	229	37	157	90	184	48	363	231
New York	10,465	4,312	3,679	79	424	501	666	120	402	9	198	75
Utah	1,907	976	336	98	175	101	48	36	25	75	37	----
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	48,223	20,978	13,967	1,927	2,364	2,789	2,776	772	1,194	266	1,010	180
Alabama: Mobile County	126	65	23	----	24	1	8	----	4	1	----	----
California:												
San Diego County	1,196	340	178	305	93	106	86	24	11	15	38	----
San Francisco County	511	319	17	81	28	1	41	14	5	3	2	----
Connecticut:												
Bridgeport (city)	444	227	131	2	23	19	18	14	9	----	1	----
Hartford (city)	650	257	278	----	19	44	15	12	23	1	1	----
New Haven (city)	323	197	71	2	10	1	5	2	4	1	30	----
District of Columbia	1,604	910	335	81	42	20	152	2	46	7	9	----
Florida: Dade County	510	233	131	2	49	40	33	8	8	1	5	----
Georgia: Fulton County	1,074	626	242	5	17	84	61	2	13	24	----	----
Indiana:												
Lake County	139	68	15	----	12	14	18	7	4	1	----	----
Marion County	598	373	97	2	12	16	85	2	7	----	4	----
Iowa: Polk County	398	145	125	7	14	13	66	9	12	7	----	----
Louisiana:												
Caddo Parish	234	106	31	6	15	15	18	3	28	5	7	----
Orleans Parish	680	342	136	14	----	9	134	7	37	1	----	----
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	2,795	863	1,495	3	80	93	153	23	74	1	10	----
Massachusetts:												
Boston:												
Boston (central section)	796	376	111	58	----	21	19	8	21	2	157	23
Brighton	57	33	6	8	----	----	5	----	1	----	----	4
Charlestown	148	71	38	13	----	----	2	----	4	3	13	4
Dorchester	207	70	72	19	7	1	4	3	4	2	19	6
East Boston	411	174	149	17	9	----	14	4	5	2	30	7
Roxbury	355	128	72	72	50	1	8	5	11	1	----	7
South Boston	210	92	68	24	4	----	1	----	3	6	5	7
West Roxbury	175	69	53	26	----	----	7	7	4	1	8	----
Second district of Bristol	170	110	11	3	23	----	4	6	3	1	4	5
Third district of Bristol	145	98	20	10	3	----	1	1	1	----	4	7
Lawrence district	146	100	30	5	4	----	1	2	2	----	----	2
Southern Essex district	193	76	77	5	11	----	3	4	7	1	6	3
Springfield district	254	127	30	42	12	----	11	10	6	3	9	4
First district of eastern Middlesex	211	101	16	44	24	----	9	2	7	3	2	3
Third district of eastern Middlesex	275	133	28	36	3	2	15	3	21	3	23	8
Lowell district	142	71	38	15	1	----	1	2	1	1	5	7
Central district of Worcester	318	161	45	41	23	6	3	2	5	5	22	5
Michigan:												
Kent County	466	254	47	75	16	----	47	10	17	----	----	----
Wayne County	2,394	1,524	281	65	163	42	167	83	64	2	3	----
Minnesota:												
Hennepin County	770	412	141	105	9	9	62	16	3	11	2	----
Ramsey County	398	237	54	30	5	8	18	18	9	3	16	----
New Jersey:												
Hudson County	885	350	197	----	162	28	106	10	26	----	6	----
Mercer County	263	139	67	5	23	----	16	9	3	----	1	----

[1] Population according to the 1930 census.
[2] All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

TABLE VA.—*Reason for reference to court in boys' delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population and 154 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932*—Continued

Area served by court	Boys' delinquency cases											
		Reason for reference to 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 reported
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION—Continued.												
New York:												
Albany County	354	123	46	4	96	27	37	7	8	------	6	----
Broome County	144	89	7	----	22	4	10	1	----	------	11	----
Chautauqua County	195	112	50	----	8	3	5	2	12	------	3	----
Dutchess County	81	27	16	7	9	----	4	----	17	------	1	----
Erie County	657	439	104	12	----	36	35	4	22	------	5	----
Monroe County	150	98	18	2	4	5	13	1	9	------	----	----
New York (city)	6,584	2,242	2,968	15	52	376	397	68	260	2	140	64
Niagara County	147	89	30	----	2	2	12	1	2	------	9	----
Oneida County	216	88	58	----	39	----	14	4	2	------	----	11
Rensselaer County	150	51	5	----	66	7	15	1	4	------	1	----
Schenectady (city)	224	108	70	----	2	9	20	----	14	------	1	----
Suffolk County	79	66	1	----	2	----	3	2	4	------	1	----
Syracuse (city)	234	162	51	----	6	----	8	3	3	1	----	----
Westchester County	310	177	17	10	49	10	30	6	10	1	----	----
Ohio:												
Franklin County	1,106	605	207	13	100	80	33	25	21	7	14	1
Hamilton County	1,951	891	396	140	10	303	43	47	23	19	78	1
Mahoning County	1,825	740	580	10	186	120	83	20	54	2	30	----
Montgomery County	315	103	57	1	86	36	17	3	6	6	----	----
Oregon: Multnomah County	731	316	176	25	38	81	32	17	18	13	15	----
Pennsylvania:												
Allegheny County	639	284	104	----	129	32	68	9	12	------	1	----
Berks County	59	49	2	----	----	3	----	2	3	------	----	----
Fayette County	28	19	2	----	----	3	2	1	1	------	----	----
Montgomery County	73	58	6	----	3	----	5	1	----	------	----	----
Philadelphia (city and county)	5,898	1,707	2,746	9	178	664	221	76	85	19	193	----
South Carolina: Greenville County	69	54	6	2	----	3	4	----	----	------	----	----
Utah: Third district	776	392	128	63	80	35	16	12	10	6	34	----
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	721	333	160	42	42	27	36	10	32	24	14	1
Washington:												
Pierce County	157	94	24	4	6	12	13	1	2	1	----	----
Spokane County	546	205	153	70	18	53	11	8	6	19	3	----
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	3,133	1,280	823	270	141	264	172	106	41	28	8	----
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	8,416	3,892	2,148	456	453	273	338	162	279	141	145	129
50,000, less than 100,000	2,609	1,308	560	91	224	125	156	32	54	32	27	----
Less than 50,000	3,609	1,497	1,206	54	174	142	133	99	147	95	62	----
Massachusetts [3]	2,198	1,087	382	311	55	6	49	31	78	14	56	129

[3] Not separately reported for areas with 50,000 to 100,000 population and areas with less than 50,000 population.

TABLE V B.—*Reason for reference to court in girls' delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 144 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932* [1]

Area served by court	Girls' delinquency cases											
		Reason for reference to 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 reported
Total cases [2]	8,635	1,089	742	117	867	1,250	2,431	1,661	208	121	88	61
State totals: [2]												
Connecticut	447	80	75	----	23	43	93	113	10	4	6	----
Massachusetts	560	152	14	16	34	44	154	109	21	5	2	9
New York	1,366	159	57	2	166	300	402	179	35	2	13	51
Utah	337	47	14	8	108	44	42	44	5	22	3	----
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	7,464	923	647	100	717	1,149	2,115	1,425	167	91	77	53
Alabama: Mobile County	14	2	1	----	2	1	3	3	2	----	----	----
California:												
San Diego County	189	11	20	33	7	34	60	18	2	1	3	----
San Francisco County	136	4	----	1	11	26	71	23	----	----	----	----
Connecticut:												
Bridgeport (city)	67	14	8	----	3	6	25	10	----	----	1	----
Hartford (city)	61	15	6	----	4	8	13	13	2	----	----	----
New Haven (city)	17	3	----	----	1	----	8	4	----	----	1	----
District of Columbia	195	25	31	4	2	11	91	8	4	7	12	----
Florida: Dade County	109	12	13	----	8	23	44	7	----	2	----	----
Georgia: Fulton County	190	42	60	----	4	20	42	6	4	12	----	----
Indiana:												
Lake County	127	11	----	----	5	8	40	60	1	1	1	----
Marion County	187	17	1	1	2	15	82	66	1	----	1	----
Iowa: Polk County	104	4	18	----	9	2	59	6	5	1	----	----
Louisiana:												
Caddo Parish	70	4	6	2	3	6	5	39	4	1	----	----
Orleans Parish	74	15	6	2	----	----	39	3	6	1	2	----
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	265	55	45	----	5	21	112	20	6	----	1	----
Massachusetts:												
Boston:												
Boston (central section)	136	85	2	2	----	20	11	11	4	1	----	----
Brighton	2	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----
Charlestown	3	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----
Dorchester	16	3	1	1	5	----	2	2	2	----	----	----
East Boston	30	5	----	----	8	2	10	4	1	----	----	----
Roxbury	25	5	----	----	2	2	7	5	3	1	----	----
South Boston	10	2	----	----	1	2	2	1	1	----	----	1
West Roxbury	13	2	2	4	----	3	1	1	----	----	----	----
Second district of Bristol	25	2	----	1	----	----	1	21	----	----	----	----
Third district of Bristol	7	3	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	1	----
Lawrence district	9	4	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----
Southern Essex district	5	2	----	----	1	----	1	1	----	----	----	----
Springfield district	30	2	----	----	----	----	22	5	----	1	----	----
First district of eastern Middlesex	17	3	----	----	3	----	7	4	----	----	----	----
Third district of eastern Middlesex	30	2	1	----	1	3	18	----	4	1	----	----
Lowell district	14	3	----	----	----	----	7	3	1	----	----	----
Central district of Worcester	43	15	1	----	3	9	3	12	----	----	----	----
Michigan:												
Kent County	83	7	4	7	18	1	21	23	2	----	----	----
Wayne County	284	19	1	1	50	33	97	81	2	----	----	----
Minnesota:												
Hennepin County	170	24	7	2	7	16	49	54	1	1	9	----
Ramsey County	63	8	----	----	1	2	23	29	----	----	----	----
New Jersey:												
Hudson County	140	12	1	----	55	8	38	23	1	1	1	----
Mercer County	28	9	1	----	3	----	9	4	2	----	----	----

[1] Population according to the 1930 census.

[2] All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

TABLE VB.—*Reason for reference to court in girls' delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 144 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932*—Continued

Area served by court	Girls' delinquency cases												
		Reason for reference to 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 reported
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION—Continued.												
New York:												
Albany County	69	2			35	7	24				1	
Broome County	32	2	1		8	4	9	6		1	1	
Chautauqua County	16	6			2		3	5				
Dutchess County	9	1			4			3	1			
Erie County	58	22	1			10	13	11	1			
Monroe County	17	1				5	5	6				
New York (city)	782	88	41	1	9	248	239	77	23		6	50
Niagara County	11	2	2				5	2				
Oneida County	32				20		11					1
Rensselaer County	40	1			30	5	4					
Schenectady (city)	25	4	3		2	4	6	3	3			
Suffolk County	4	1					2		1			
Syracuse (city)	7	1	1		1		3			1		
Westchester County	72	6			25	5	13	19	3		1	
Ohio:												
Franklin County	210	20	7		26	16	45	88	2	5	1	
Hamilton County	467	39	17	11	16	105	134	102	17	9	17	
Mahoning County	285	32	48		55	31	57	54	2		6	
Montgomery County	178	14	30	1	32	38	11	48		2	2	
Oregon: Multnomah County	108	18	7	1	4	16	22	36		1	3	
Pennsylvania:												
Allegheny County	155	13	5		43	31	36	23	4			
Berks County	15	3				3	1	8				
Fayette County	6	2					2	2				
Montgomery County	3					1	2					
Philadelphia (city and county)	813	83	155		34	220	228	64	16	10	3	
South Carolina: Greenville County	11	3					7	1				
Utah: Third district	167	24	7	4	62	17	25	20	1	5	2	
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	148	15	18	2	14	25	24	15	26	9		
Washington:												
Pierce County	57	8		1	1	10	7	30				
Spokane County	82	10	12	1	8	13	11	22		4	1	
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	597	51	56	16	62	53	141	201	5	12		
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	1,171	166	95	17	150	101	316	236	41	30	11	8
50,000, less than 100,000	496	83	21	4	71	49	133	100	7	23	5	
Less than 50,000	530	69	67	6	69	49	123	106	30	6	5	
Massachusetts [1]	145	14	7	7	10	3	60	30	4	1	1	8

[1] Not separately reported for areas with 50,000 to 100,000 population and areas with less than 50,000 population.

TABLE VI.—*Place of care of child pending hearing or disposition in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 1 State, 42 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 26 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932*[1]

Area served by court	Delinquency cases								
	Total	No detention care	Detention care overnight or longer in specified place						No report as to detention care
			Boarding home or other family home	Detention home[2]	Other institution	Jail or police station[3]	Other place of care[4]	Place of care not reported	
Total cases[5]	52,713	32,035	357	12,911	4,608	1,237	278	2	1,285
State total: Utah[5]	2,244	1,923	8	123	17	76	92	-------	5
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	49,081	29,191	333	12,642	4,544	1,096	9	2	1,264
Alabama: Mobile County	140	59	-------	69	-------	6	-------	-------	6
California:									
San Diego County	1,385	1,034	1	302	2	42	-------	-------	4
San Francisco County	647	331	-------	304	-------	9	-------	-------	3
Connecticut:									
Bridgeport (city)	511	376	1	129	5	-------	-------	-------	
Hartford (city)	711	439	-------	104	1	-------	-------	-------	167
District of Columbia	1,799	1,432	1	366	-------	-------	-------	-------	
Florida: Dade County	619	555	-------	-------	8	51	3	-------	2
Georgia: Fulton County	1,264	787	-------	473	3	1	-------	-------	-------
Indiana:									
Lake County	266	144	1	111	1	9	-------	-------	
Marion County	785	158	-------	622	-------	2	-------	-------	3
Iowa: Polk County	502	308	6	171	-------	17	-------	-------	-------
Louisiana:									
Caddo Parish	304	129	1	29	2	9	-------	-------	134
Orleans Parish	754	334	1	-------	411	-------	-------	-------	8
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	3,060	2,832	4	-------	215	1	-------	-------	8
Michigan:									
Kent County	549	338	3	200	4	-------	-------	-------	4
Wayne County	2,678	1,072	17	1,576	10	-------	-------	-------	3
Minnesota:									
Hennepin County	940	727	38	-------	1	165	-------	-------	
Ramsey County	461	306	2	-------	55	98	-------	-------	9
New Jersey:									
Hudson County	1,025	585	1	437	1	-------	-------	-------	
Mercer County	291	267	-------	-------	24	-------	-------	-------	1
New York:									
Erie County	715	470	237	-------	7	1	-------	-------	-------
Monroe County	167	81	-------	-------	85	-------	-------	-------	1
New York (city)	7,366	3,932	1	-------	3,388	1	-------	-------	44
Rensselaer County	190	104	-------	-------	54	-------	-------	-------	32
Syracuse (city)	241	59	-------	178	2	-------	-------	-------	2
Westchester County	382	221	2	-------	155	1	2	-------	1
Ohio:									
Franklin County	1,316	522	-------	491	36	254	-------	2	11
Hamilton County	2,418	738	7	1,664	4	1	-------	-------	4
Mahoning County	2,110	1,201	-------	841	-------	67	-------	-------	1
Montgomery County	493	311	-------	120	3	58	1	-------	-------
Oregon: Multnomah County	839	542	4	120	44	117	-------	-------	12
Pennsylvania:									
Allegheny County	794	14	-------	410	1	-------	-------	-------	369
Berks County	74	27	-------	-------	2	1	-------	-------	44
Fayette County	34	13	-------	-------	-------	21	-------	-------	-------
Montgomery County	76	16	-------	59	-------	1	-------	-------	-------
Philadelphia (city and county)	6,711	5,050	-------	1,308	6	-------	3	-------	344

[1] Population according to the 1930 census.

[2] 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.

[3] Includes a few cases of children cared for part of the time in jails or police stations and part of the time elsewhere.

[4] Includes a few cases of children held in more than 1 place of care but in places other than detention homes, jails, or police stations.

[5] All figures for the State for which a total is given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

TABLE VI.—*Place of care of child pending hearing or disposition in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 1 State, 42 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 26 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932*—Continued

Area served by court	Delinquency cases								
			Detention care overnight or longer in specified place						
	Total	No detention care	Boarding home or other family home	Detention home	Other institution	Jail or police station	Other place of care	Place of care not reported	No report as to detention care
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION—Continued.									
South Carolina: Greenville County	80	60	1	------	------	16	------	------	3
Utah: Third district	943	783	4	123	11	20	------	------	2
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	869	427	------	374	2	58	------	------	8
Washington:									
Pierce County	214	92	------	87	1	34	------	------	------
Spokane County	628	391	------	201	------	35	------	------	1
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	3,730	1,924	------	1,773	------	------	------	------	33
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	3,632	2,844	24	269	64	141	269	------	21
50,000, less than 100,000	1,950	1,500	6	255	37	72	69	------	11
Less than 50,000	1,682	1,344	18	14	27	69	200	------	10

TABLE VII.—*Manner of handling delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 166 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932* [1]

Area served by court	Delinquency cases		
	Total	Official	Unofficial
Total cases [2]	65,274	44,643	20,631
State totals: [2]			
Connecticut	4,361	2,377	1,984
Massachusetts	6,971	6,971	------
New York	11,831	11,820	11
Utah	2,244	1,020	1,224
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	55,687	37,845	17,842
Alabama: Mobile County	140	140	------
California:			
San Diego County	1,385	624	761
San Francisco County	647	647	------
Connecticut:			
Bridgeport (city)	511	238	273
Hartford (city)	711	343	368
New Haven (city)	340	340	------
District of Columbia	1,799	1,160	639
Florida: Dade County	619	315	304
Georgia: Fulton County	1,264	1,264	------
Indiana:			
Lake County	266	168	98
Marion County	785	697	88
Iowa: Polk County	502	217	285

[1] Population according to the 1930 census.
[2] All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

TABLE VII.—*Manner of handling delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 166 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932*—Continued

Area served by court	Delinquency cases		
	Total	Official	Unofficial
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION—Continued.			
Louisiana:			
Caddo Parish	304	246	58
Orleans Parish	754	754	
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	3,060	3,060	
Massachusetts:			
Boston:			
Boston (central section)	932	932	
Brighton	59	59	
Charlestown	151	151	
Dorchester	223	223	
East Boston	441	441	
Roxbury	380	380	
South Boston	220	220	
West Roxbury	188	188	
Second district of Bristol	195	195	
Third district of Bristol	152	152	
Lawrence district	155	155	
Southern Essex district	198	198	
Springfield district	284	284	
First district of eastern Middlesex	228	228	
Third district of eastern Middlesex	305	305	
Lowell district	156	156	
Central district of Worcester	361	361	
Michigan:			
Kent County	549	549	
Wayne County	2,678	2,678	
Minnesota:			
Hennepin County	940	940	
Ramsey County	461	461	
New Jersey:			
Hudson County	1,025	1,025	
Mercer County	291	291	
New York:			
Albany County	423	423	
Broome County	176	176	
Chautauqua County	211	211	
Dutchess County	90	90	
Erie County	715	715	
Monroe County	167	167	
New York (city)	7,366	7,366	
Niagara County	158	158	
Oneida County	248	248	
Rensselaer County	190	190	
Schenectady (city)	249	249	
Suffolk County	83	83	
Syracuse (city)	241	241	
Westchester County	382	372	10
Ohio:			
Franklin County	1,316	470	846
Hamilton County	2,418	88	2,330
Mahoning County	2,110	374	1,736
Montgomery County	493	169	324
Oregon: Multnomah County	839	169	670
Pennsylvania:			
Allegheny County	794	794	
Berks County	74	74	
Fayette County	34	29	5
Montgomery County	76	76	
Philadelphia (city and county)	6,711	1,658	5,053
South Carolina: Greenville County	80	57	23
Utah: Third district	943	364	579
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	869	869	
Washington:			
Pierce County	214	126	88
Spokane County	628	212	416
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	3,730	842	2,888
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	9,587	6,798	2,789
50,000, less than 100,000	3,105	1,780	1,325
Less than 50,000	4,139	2,675	1,464
Massachusetts [3]	2,343	2,343	

[3] Not separately reported for areas with 50,000 to 100,000 population and areas with less than 50,000 population.

TABLE VIIIa.—*Disposition of boys' delinquency cases by the courts of 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 154 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932* [1]

Area served by court	Boys' delinquency cases												
	Total	Child kept under supervision of court			Child not kept under supervision of court							Case held open without further action	Disposition not reported
		Probation officer supervising	Agency or individual supervising	Under temporary care of an institution	Case dismissed or adjusted	Committed to—		Referred without commitment to—		Restitution, fine, or costs ordered	Other disposition of case		
						Institution	Agency or individual	Institution	Agency or individual				
Total cases [2]	56,639	18,091	630	575	23,314	4,195	320	277	757	1,643	2,201	4,633	3
State totals: [3]													
Connecticut	3,914	1,460	42	1	1,915	202	13	26	43	83	111	18	
Massachusetts	6,411	3,418			642	370	15			219	97	1,650	
New York	10,465	3,953	77		4,383	734	133	30	15	340	129	670	1
Utah	1,907	645	43	5	707	70	5	3	10	266	81	71	1
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	48,223	15,054	505	475	20,507	3,648	275	251	685	923	1,889	4,010	1
Alabama: Mobile County	126	43		6	20	54	2					1	
California:													
San Diego County	1,196	185	4	40	593	15		1	9		91	258	
San Francisco County	511	375			70	47	11				8		
Connecticut:													
Bridgeport (city)	444	175			205	19		5	21		19		
Hartford (city)	650	203			340	15	3	18	7	7	53	4	
New Haven (city)	323	218	12		55	29					9		
District of Columbia	1,604	526	290		577	60	7	4	27	19	5	89	
Florida: Dade County	510	151	28	47	226	13	2	1	12	8	17	5	
Georgia: Fulton County	1,074	375	1		39	282	1	5	1		39	331	
Indiana:													
Lake County	139	39	22		14	34	2		17	6	3	2	
Marion County	598	162	1	8	72	80					11	264	
Iowa: Polk County	398	121	1	3	228	34			3		7	1	

Louisiana:													
Caddo Parish	234	69	24	2	71	41	2			7	8	10	
Orleans Parish	680				101	152	2		147	16	7	255	
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	2,795	321	2		2,009	373	11	24	2	50	3		
Massachusetts:													
Boston:													
Boston (central section)	796	414			38	7	1			4	4	328	
Brighton	57	25			8					1	3	20	
Charlestown	148	82			4	15				3	3	41	
Dorchester	207	72			44	6	1			8	4	72	
East Boston	411	224			70	5	1			4	6	101	
Roxbury	355	169			51	15				7	7	106	
South Boston	210	116			10	9	1			3	3	68	
West Roxbury	175	75			33	14				1	1	51	
Second district of Bristol	170	141			4	16					1	8	
Third district of Bristol	145	123			2	4				5		11	
Lawrence district	146	101			2	17				2	4	20	
Southern Essex district	193	83			11	18				10	2	69	
Springfield district	254	123			11	19	2			22	1	76	
First district of eastern Middlesex	211	129			13	10	1			9	1	48	
Third district of eastern Middlesex	275	146			32	14	1			13	3	66	
Lowell district	142	111			2	13				1		15	
Central district of Worcester	318	127			26	10	1			3	3	148	
Michigan:													
Kent County	466	181	5	77	159	39	1				1	3	
Wayne County	2,394	1,294	17	1	469	271			1		27	314	
Minnesota:													
Hennepin County	770	263		165	44	32		12		2	8	244	
Ramsey County	398	275		42	57	14		5			5		
New Jersey:													
Hudson County	885	173		2	282	316	12	1	1	89	5	3	1
Mercer County	263	229		3		23						8	
New York:													
Albany County	354	113			132	19					25	65	
Broome County	144	78			3	23	35					5	
Chautauqua County	195	6	14		62	14	9			9	1	80	
Dutchess County	81	49	1		17	7				2	1	4	
Erie County	657	232	2		277	34	46	20	8	11	12	15	
Monroe County	150	95			35	17	1	1			1		
New York (city)	6,584	2,434	1		3,069	399	4	4	3	238	40	392	
Niagara County	147	48	1		73	12	1			8		4	
Oneida County	216	61			120	20				1		14	
Rensselaer County	150	31			86	13	2	3	1	1	5	8	
Schenectady (city)	224	105	11		84	13	2			6	3		
Suffolk County	79	17	4		34	17	5					2	
Syracuse (city)	234	181	6		10	19	4		1		5	8	
Westchester County	310	207	3		59	11	6		2	6	15	1	

[1] Population according to the 1930 census.

[2] All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

TABLE VIIIA.—*Disposition of boys' delinquency cases by the courts of 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 154 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932* —Continued

Area served by court	Boys' delinquency cases												
	Total	Child kept under supervision of court			Child not kept under supervision of court							Case held open without further action	Disposition not reported
		Probation officer supervising	Agency or individual supervising	Under temporary care of an institution	Case dismissed or adjusted	Committed to—		Referred without commitment to—		Restitution, fine, or costs ordered	Other disposition of case		
						Institution	Agency or individual	Institution	Agency or individual				
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION—Con.													
Ohio:													
Franklin County	1,106	242	4	1	681	74	2	22	5	3	57	15	---
Hamilton County	1,951	286	3	11	874	27	3	23	294	---	335	95	---
Mahoning County	1,825	293	2	1	1,238	61	2	19	35	61	87	26	---
Montgomery County	315	58	1	13	128	47	4	---	6	10	22	26	---
Oregon: Multnomah County	731	288	4	14	301	10	1	4	8	6	81	14	---
Pennsylvania:													
Allegheny County	639	524	1	4	---	110	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Berks County	59	54	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
Fayette County	28	21	---	---	---	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Montgomery County	73	54	---	---	---	19	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Philadelphia (city and county)	5,898	610	---	---	4,147	299	66	51	46	127	512	40	---
South Carolina: Greenville County	69	36	---	---	21	4	4	---	1	---	1	2	---
Utah: Third district	776	265	1	---	405	25	---	---	7	42	22	9	---
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	721	299	23	---	173	60	3	2	3	65	38	55	---
Washington:													
Pierce County	157	5	4	---	58	29	---	---	1	---	8	52	---
Spokane County	546	32	7	---	295	53	4	13	11	21	91	19	---
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	3,133	691	5	35	2,133	67	6	12	6	6	155	17	---
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	8,416	3,037	125	100	2,807	547	45	26	72	720	312	623	2
50,000, less than 100,000	2,609	788	15	92	1,063	161	11	4	47	217	123	88	---
Less than 50,000	3,609	1,092	110	8	1,463	208	28	22	25	380	138	133	2
Massachusetts [1]	2,198	1,157	---	---	281	178	6	---	---	123	51	402	---

[1] Not separately reported for areas with 50,000 to 100,000 population and areas with less than 50,000 population.

TABLE VIIIB.—*Disposition of girls' delinquency cases by the courts of 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 144 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932* [1]

Area served by court	Girls' delinquency cases												
	Total	Child kept under supervision of court			Child not kept under supervision of court							Case held open without further action	Disposition not reported
		Probation officer supervising	Agency or individual supervising	Under temporary care of an institution	Case dismissed or adjusted	Committed to—		Referred without commitment to—		Restitution, fine, or costs ordered	Other disposition of case		
						Institution	Agency or individual	Institution	Agency or individual				
Total cases [2]	8,635	2,777	122	257	2,645	1,194	197	108	265	83	406	580	1
State totals: [2]													
Connecticut	447	91	4	1	186	80	5	7	27	4	32	10	
Massachusetts	560	305			72	79	17			5	2	80	
New York	1,366	624	13		329	281	49	2	4	6	17	40	1
Utah	337	109	3	6	155	20	2			11	21	10	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	7,464	2,500	108	228	2,280	967	179	98	222	38	341	502	1
Alabama: Mobile County	14	1			2	11							
California:													
San Diego County	189	22	1	7	109	4			1		16	29	
San Francisco County	136	79			16	17	23				1		
Connecticut:													
Bridgeport (city)	67	11			32	7	1		11		5		
Hartford (city)	61	17			24	9	2	2	1		5	1	
New Haven (city)	17	6			3	7					1		
District of Columbia	195	59	26		43	43	5		12			7	
Florida: Dade County	109	17		14	69				3		6		
Georgia: Fulton County	190	65			6	15	1	20	1		4	78	
Indiana:													
Lake County	127	32	5	2	21	27		5	23		3	9	
Marion County	187	64			33	8		1			6	75	
Iowa: Polk County	104	43	2	6	40	7		3	1		2		

[1] Population according to the 1930 census.

[2] All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

TABLE VIIIB.—*Disposition of girls' delinquency cases by the courts of 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 144 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932* —Continued

Area served by court	Girls' delinquency cases												
	Total	Child kept under supervision of court			Child not kept under supervision of court							Case held open without further action	Disposition not reported
		Probation officer supervising	Agency or individual supervising	Under temporary care of an institution	Case dismissed or adjusted	Committed to—		Referred without commitment to—		Restitution, fine, or costs ordered	Other disposition of case		
						Institution	Agency or individual	Institution	Agency or individual				
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION—Con.													
Louisiana:													
Caddo Parish	70	6	10	3	17	15	9		1	1	6	2	
Orleans Parish	74				9	29	1	1	13	3	1	17	
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	265	77			108	72	2	5		1			
Massachusetts:													
Boston:													
Boston (central section)	136	105			6	4						21	
Brighton	2	1										1	
Charlestown	3	2				1							
Dorchester	16	6			3	1	2					4	
East Boston	30	15			8	2	1					4	
Roxbury	25	10			7	1						7	
South Boston	10	7				2						1	
West Roxbury	13	3			5	2						3	
Second district of Bristol	25	17			6							2	
Third district of Bristol	7	6				1							
Lawrence district	9	5				3						1	
Southern Essex district	5	2				2						1	
Springfield district	30	11			6	8						5	
First district of eastern Middlesex	17	11			2	2						2	
Third district of eastern Middlesex	30	19			6	1	2					2	
Lowell district	14	4				5	4			1			
Central district of Worcester	43	27			4	5					1	6	
Michigan:													
Kent County	83	15		17	47	4							
Wayne County	284	154	16		30	51						33	
Minnesota:													
Hennepin County	170	72		57	6	5					1	29	
Ramsey County	63	20		28	10	5							

New Jersey:													
Hudson County	140	33			44	53	5		1	2		2	
Mercer County	28	20				8							
New York:													
Albany County	69	13			37	7	1				4	7	
Broome County	32	9			2	5	13					3	
Chautauqua County	16		3		5	4	1			2		1	
Dutchess County	9	2			4	3							
Erie County	58	18			10	9	19	1	1				
Monroe County	17	5			3	8	1						
New York (city)	782	482			152	132	2	1	1		4	7	1
Niagara County	11		1		5	3	1					1	
Oneida County	32	9			16	5						2	
Rensselaer County	40	1			34	3						2	
Schenectady (city)	25	12			7	2	2			1		1	
Suffolk County	4	1				1	1				1		
Syracuse (city)	7	3	1			2	1						
Westchester County	72	37	4		8	16	3		2		1	1	
Ohio:													
Franklin County	210	60	9	13	39	60	5	3	5		15	1	
Hamilton County	467	54	11	6	145	15	6	43	85		60	42	
Mahoning County	285	21			183	28	4	4	19	1	19	6	
Montgomery County	178	23		5	73	16	3	2	16	1	23	16	
Oregon: Multnomah County	108	21	2	42	28	2			1		7	5	
Pennsylvania:													
Allegheny County	155	114	1	5		35							
Berks County	15	4		11									
Fayette County	6	3				1	1					1	
Montgomery County	3					2						1	
Philadelphia (city and county)	813	195			379	72	48		9	8	88	14	
South Carolina: Greenville County	11	4			3	3						1	
Utah: Third district	167	39		3	103	9				6	6	1	
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	148	57	6	1	28	4	2		4	10	19	17	
Washington:													
Pierce County	57	10	2		12	16					1	16	
Spokane County	82	4			31	17		7	5	1	11	6	
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	597	235	8	8	251	50	7		6		24	8	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	1,171	277	14	29	365	227	18	10	43	45	65	78	
50,000, less than 100,000	496	142	6	28	152	71	6	2	24	9	30	26	
Less than 50,000	530	81	8	1	194	117	4	8	19	32	34	32	
Massachusetts [3]	145	54			19	39	8			4	1	20	

[3] Not separately reported for areas with 50,000 to 100,000 population and areas with less than 50,000 population.

TABLE IX.—*Color, nativity, and parent nativity of children dealt with in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by the courts in 1 State, 40 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 26 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932* [1]

Area served by court	Dependency and neglect cases								
	Total	White children						Colored children	Children whose color was not reported
		Total	Native, native parentage	Native, foreign or mixed parentage	Native, parentage not reported	Foreign born	Nativity not reported		
Total cases [2]	19,273	16,536	10,210	5,113	805	250	158	2,735	2
State total: Utah [2]	230	229	170	39	19	1	-------	1	-------
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	18,133	15,464	9,307	4,966	784	249	158	2,667	2
Alabama: Mobile County	5	4	4	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	-------
California:									
San Diego County	437	396	302	69	12	10	3	41	-------
San Francisco County	761	673	307	277	51	15	23	88	-------
Connecticut:									
Bridgeport (city)	71	66	20	44	1	1	-------	5	-------
Hartford (city)	169	142	42	94	6	-------	-------	27	-------
District of Columbia	303	137	129	4	4	-------	-------	166	-------
Florida: Dade County	702	663	625	29	9	-------	-------	39	-------
Georgia: Fulton County	348	284	284	-------	-------	-------	-------	64	-------
Indiana:									
Lake County	173	142	86	47	5	3	1	31	-------
Marion County	260	211	192	1	1	-------	17	49	-------
Iowa: Polk County	278	252	235	14	1	1	1	26	-------
Louisiana:									
Caddo Parish	202	166	166	-------	-------	-------	-------	36	-------
Orleans Parish	275	198	121	13	18	-------	46	77	-------
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	320	254	134	34	84	-------	2	66	-------
Michigan:									
Kent County	236	229	180	38	8	2	1	7	-------
Wayne County	748	658	274	298	45	20	21	90	-------
Minnesota:									
Hennepin County	344	341	181	65	91	4	-------	3	-------
Ramsey County	125	118	110	8	-------	-------	-------	7	-------
New York:									
Erie County	136	133	73	56	-------	3	1	3	-------
Monroe County	175	174	134	33	6	1	-------	1	-------
New York (city)	4,230	3,681	1,541	1,918	61	152	9	549	-------
Rensselaer County	146	146	128	18	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Syracuse (city)	105	103	59	40	1	3	-------	2	-------
Westchester County	532	489	203	240	27	17	2	43	-------
Ohio:									
Franklin County	418	340	305	24	10	-------	1	78	-------
Hamilton County	344	211	175	24	10	2	-------	133	-------
Mahoning County	137	128	82	21	13	-------	12	9	-------
Montgomery County	266	220	204	15	-------	1	-------	46	-------
Oregon: Multnomah County	423	416	329	58	27	-------	2	7	-------
Pennsylvania:									
Allegheny County	705	609	375	209	25	-------	-------	96	-------
Berks County	28	28	23	4	-------	-------	1	-------	-------
Fayette County	10	8	7	1	-------	-------	-------	1	1
Montgomery County	29	29	25	4	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Philadelphia (city and county)	2,966	2,178	1,188	943	25	11	11	788	-------
South Carolina: Greenville County	53	49	48	-------	1	-------	-------	4	-------
Utah: Third district	171	170	117	36	16	1	-------	1	-------
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	180	129	111	14	4	-------	-------	51	-------
Washington:									
Pierce County	161	156	150	4	1	-------	1	4	1
Spokane County	201	200	184	16	-------	-------	-------	1	-------
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	960	933	454	253	221	2	3	27	-------
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	1,140	1,072	903	147	21	1	-------	68	-------
50,000, less than 100,000	757	722	603	107	12	-------	-------	35	-------
Less than 50,000	383	350	300	40	9	1	-------	33	-------

[1] Population according to the 1930 census.
[2] All figures for the State for which a total is given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

TABLE X.—*Reason for reference to court of children in families represented in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by the courts of 1 State, 40 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 26 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932* [1]

Area served by court	Families represented in dependency and neglect cases						
		Reason for reference of child to court					
	Total	Without adequate care or support from parent or guardian	Abandonment or desertion	Abuse or cruel treatment	Living under conditions injurious to morals	Physically handicapped and in need of public care	Other reason
Total cases [2]	10,664	8,128	503	292	924	812	5
State total: Utah [3]	123	91	10	9	9	4	-------
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	10,044	7,714	481	266	852	726	5
Alabama: Mobile County	4	1	-------	2	1	-------	-------
California:							
San Diego County	268	135	11	41	70	11	-------
San Francisco County	382	325	7	4	45	1	-------
Connecticut:							
Bridgeport (city)	43	35	-------	1	7	-------	-------
Hartford (city)	83	49	8	1	24	1	-------
District of Columbia	166	150	8	5	3	-------	-------
Florida: Dade County	366	307	7	25	7	20	-------
Georgia: Fulton County	199	163	3	8	24	1	-------
Indiana:							
Lake County	120	78	7	5	14	16	-------
Marion County	150	146	-------	-------	4	-------	-------
Iowa: Polk County	199	118	14	6	6	55	-------
Louisiana:							
Caddo Parish	142	110	2	10	12	8	-------
Orleans Parish	201	186	12	1	2	-------	-------
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	203	174	11	2	9	6	1
Michigan:							
Kent County	124	116	1	1	3	3	-------
Wayne County	396	393	2	-------	1	-------	-------
Minnesota:							
Hennepin County	205	197	6	-------	2	-------	-------
Ramsey County	70	70	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
New York:							
Erie County	96	15	-------	1	8	72	-------
Monroe County	85	77	-------	1	6	1	-------
New York (city)	2,197	1,985	17	18	167	9	1
Rensselaer County	91	53	6	2	3	27	-------
Syracuse (city)	75	11	-------	-------	9	55	-------
Westchester County	404	103	5	-------	17	279	-------
Ohio:							
Franklin County	259	167	13	11	39	29	-------
Hamilton County	194	133	6	9	20	23	3
Mahoning County	102	69	4	2	5	22	-------
Montgomery County	145	108	8	4	19	6	-------
Oregon: Multnomah County	260	212	3	8	32	5	-------
Pennsylvania:							
Allegheny County	319	307	4	-------	1	7	-------
Berks County	19	5	-------	2	3	9	-------
Fayette County	10	4	1	-------	-------	5	-------
Montgomery County	12	10	-------	-------	2	-------	-------
Philadelphia (city and county)	1,430	1,016	235	51	101	27	-------
South Carolina: Greenville County	29	14	5	3	7	-------	-------
Utah: Third district	85	67	9	5	2	2	-------
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	101	51	10	1	39	-------	-------
Washington:							
Pierce County	128	105	5	1	4	13	-------
Spokane County	136	104	2	9	17	4	-------
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	546	345	49	26	117	9	-------
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	620	414	22	26	72	86	-------
50,000, less than 100,000	439	287	14	20	47	71	-------
Less than 50,000	181	127	8	6	25	15	-------

[1] Population according to the 1930 census.

[2] All figures for the State for which a total is given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

TABLE XI.—*Place of care of child pending hearing or disposition in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by the courts in 1 State, 40 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 26 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932* [1]

Area served by court	Dependency and neglect cases						
	Total cases	No detention care	Detention care overnight or longer in specified place				No report as to detention care
			Boarding home or other family home	Detention home [2]	Other institution	Other place of care or place not reported [3]	
Total cases [4]	19,273	11,645	861	1,308	4,717	22	720
State total: Utah [4]	230	133	42	3	49	3	----
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	18,133	10,630	810	1,272	4,691	16	714
Alabama: Mobile County	5	----	----	5	----	----	----
California:							
San Diego County	437	362	3	12	59	----	1
San Francisco County	761	722	----	38	1	----	----
Connecticut:							
Bridgeport (city)	71	49	5	5	12	----	----
Hartford (city)	169	65	3	57	11	----	33
District of Columbia	303	282	----	20	1	----	----
Florida: Dade County	702	660	13	----	28	----	1
Georgia: Fulton County	348	283	3	61	1	----	----
Indiana:							
Lake County	173	106	5	54	7	1	----
Marion County	260	160	----	14	45	----	41
Iowa: Polk County	278	152	20	91	15	----	----
Louisiana:							
Caddo Parish	202	77	5	30	2	----	88
Orleans Parish	275	174	10	----	91	----	----
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	320	270	20	----	26	1	3
Michigan:							
Kent County	236	124	40	62	10	----	----
Wayne County	748	416	246	34	50	1	1
Minnesota:							
Hennepin County	344	238	95	----	9	----	2
Ramsey County	125	72	41	----	11	1	----
New York:							
Erie County	136	102	29	----	5	----	----
Monroe County	175	75	9	----	91	----	----
New York (city)	4,230	907	----	----	3,300	----	23
Rensselaer County	146	116	----	----	21	----	9
Syracuse (city)	105	74	----	29	2	----	----
Westchester County	532	424	95	----	12	----	1
Ohio:							
Franklin County	418	339	19	35	19	5	1
Hamilton County	344	221	14	5	94	----	10
Mahoning County	137	87	7	29	13	----	1
Montgomery County	266	197	6	58	5	----	----
Oregon: Multnomah County	423	345	41	12	15	2	8
Pennsylvania:							
Allegheny County	705	----	----	221	5	2	477
Berks County	28	12	2	----	6	----	8
Fayette County	10	7	----	----	2	1	----
Montgomery County	29	14	11	----	4	----	----
Philadelphia (city and county)	2,966	2,331	8	5	622	----	----
South Carolina: Greenville County	53	51	----	----	1	1	----
Utah: Third district	171	86	35	3	47	----	----
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	180	95	24	27	33	1	----
Washington:							
Pierce County	161	142	1	14	4	----	----
Spokane County	201	147	----	50	4	----	----
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	960	646	----	301	7	----	6
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	1,140	1,015	51	36	26	6	6
50,000, less than 100,000	757	676	27	25	19	4	6
Less than 50,000	383	339	24	11	7	2	----

[1] Population according to the 1930 census.

[2] 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.

[3] Includes 2 children cared for in jail or police station (1 in Multnomah County, Oreg., and 1 in Fayette County, Pa.), 15 cases of children cared for in other places, and 5 cases in which the place was not reported.

[4] All figures for the State for which a total is given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

TABLE XII.—*Disposition of dependency and neglect cases disposed of by the courts of 3 States, 49 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 128 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932* [1]

Area served by court	Dependency and neglect cases											
	Total	Child kept under supervision of court			Child not kept under supervision of court							Case held open without further action
		Probation officer supervising	Agency or individual supervising	Under temporary care of an institution	Case dismissed or adjusted	Committed to—			Referred without commitment to—		Other disposition of case	
						Institution	Agency	Individual	Institution	Agency or individual		
Total cases [1]	23,235	3,341	1,892	1,043	6,384	2,899	2,884	579	1,096	1,021	934	1,162
State totals: [2]												
Connecticut	1,108	9	38		168	556	39	12	15	73	141	57
New York	8,807	1,408	326	2	2,829	1,359	569	235	975	107	603	394
Utah	230	29	8	20	74	25	1	24	1	40	2	6
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	19,610	3,028	1,625	877	5,692	2,399	2,680	381	717	852	539	820
Alabama: Mobile County	5					3		2				
California:												
San Diego County	437	102	8	21	215	9			2	52	15	13
San Francisco County	761	35			116	40	563				7	
Connecticut:												
Bridgeport (city)	71				10	51	4			6		
Hartford (city)	169	4	31		11	91	23	4		1		4
New Haven (city)	93					80					13	
District of Columbia	303		213		11		57			3	3	16
Florida: Dade County	702	46	17	128	306	2	3	6		166	22	6
Georgia: Fulton County	348	29	95	3	19	6	11		6	16	3	160

[1] Population according to the 1930 census.

[2] All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

TABLE XII.—*Disposition of dependency and neglect cases disposed of by the courts of 3 States, 49 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 128 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932*—Continued

Area served by court	Dependency and neglect cases											
	Total	Child kept under supervision of court			Child not kept under supervision of court							Case held open without further action
		Probation officer supervising	Agency or individual supervising	Under temporary care of an institution	Case dismissed or adjusted	Committed to—			Referred without commitment to—		Other disposition of case	
						Institution	Agency	Individual	Institution	Agency or individual		
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION—Con.												
Indiana:												
Lake County	173	8	40	11	17	25		6	17	30	10	9
Marion County	260	51	35	151		21		1			1	
Iowa: Polk County	278	72	5	32	61	84			2	18	3	1
Louisiana:												
Caddo Parish	202	28	20	8	37	20	1	39		8	5	36
Orleans Parish	275				29	34	6	8		75	6	117
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	320	71	4	1	69	66	107					2
Michigan:												
Kent County	236	4	17	26	167	18		4				
Wayne County	748	99	454	6	75	14	13	3	1		3	80
Minnesota:												
Hennepin County	344		175		47	17	95	1				9
Ramsey County	125	8	64	5	3	1	36	1			7	
New York:												
Albany County	394				161	104	48	11	65		5	
Broome County	158				6	5	23	12	54		49	9
Chautauqua County	113		34		1	5	21	13			11	28
Dutchess County	371		46		142	8	28		36		56	55
Erie County	136				4	1	36	1	46	10	28	10
Monroe County	175	24			21	83	47					
New York (city)	4,230	1,249	19	1	1,952	925	9	2	5	66	1	1
Niagara County	69		3		3		3		41		6	13
Oneida County	187				35	9	18	4	83		36	2
Rensselaer County	146				27	85			24		6	4
Schenectady (city)	91				1		6	8	23		53	
Suffolk County	1						1					
Syracuse (city)	105	1			9	11	6	18	45	5	10	
Westchester County	532	31	23		13	4	149		195	10	91	16

Ohio:												
Franklin County	418	16	41	54	98	31	69	4	2	80	23	----
Hamilton County	344	37	37	3	33	13	187	9	4	12	9	----
Mahoning County	137	----	4	33	37	7	6	1	----	30	10	9
Montgomery County	266	1	1	3	42	73	6	26	6	70	1	37
Oregon: Multnomah County	423	96	79	36	125	5	6	9	3	27	16	21
Pennsylvania:												
Allegheny County	705	638	2	55	----	3	5	2	----	----	----	----
Berks County	28	3	2	----	----	16	7	----	----	----	----	----
Fayette County	10	1	----	----	----	7	1	----	----	1	----	----
Montgomery County	29	6	10	----	----	4	9	----	----	----	----	----
Philadelphia (city and county)	2,966	137	----	----	1,369	330	1,003	107	----	1	----	19
South Carolina: Greenville County	53	19	----	5	2	5	----	3	3	5	2	9
Utah: Third district	171	15	7	18	70	24	----	22	1	13	1	----
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	180	28	26	6	10	----	18	4	----	38	2	48
Washington:												
Pierce County	161	24	25	2	48	11	----	1	23	22	1	4
Spokane County	201	2	----	----	23	6	1	46	30	54	17	22
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	960	143	88	269	267	42	48	3	----	33	7	60
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	3,625	313	267	166	692	500	204	198	379	169	395	342
50,000, less than 100,000	1,695	229	107	150	395	125	84	45	226	70	153	111
Less than 50,000	1,930	84	160	16	297	375	120	153	153	99	242	231

TABLE XIII.—*Reason for discharge in cases of delinquent children discharged from supervision by the courts in 4 States, 56 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 130 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932* [1]

Area served by court	Cases of delinquent children discharged from supervision									
		Reason for discharge								
	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 committed or referred to institution	Child committed or referred to agency or individual	Whereabouts of child unknown or moved from jurisdiction of court	Other reason	Reason not reported
Total cases [2]	15,572	10,959	1,150	292	1,642	212	546	765	6
State totals: [2]									
Connecticut	1,406	864	216	30	113	11	28	144	------
Massachusetts	2,575	2,189	------	------	216	37	106	27	------
New York	3,771	3,009	35	84	430	40	47	126	------
Utah	653	374	168	10	39	5	26	31	------
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	12,913	9,337	745	201	1,454	184	414	572	6
Alabama: Mobile County	18	12	1	------	4	------	------	1	------
California:									
San Diego County	152	106	1	4	1	4	27	9	------
San Francisco County	358	246	2	13	38	11	37	11	------
Connecticut:									
Bridgeport (city)	176	136	------	------	19	2	2	17	------
Hartford (city)	93	76	------	3	12	------	1	1	------
New Haven (city)	252	212	------	10	20	------	6	4	------
District of Columbia	602	350	------	2	64	28	39	119	------
Florida: Dade County	214	179	1	4	10	5	12	3	------
Indiana: Lake County	95	48	12	6	13	1	4	11	------
Iowa: Polk County	157	94	------	13	32	------	10	8	------
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	244	126	1	2	103	2	8	2	------
Massachusetts:									
Boston:									
Boston (central section)	449	397	------	------	33	4	10	5	------
Brighton	30	22	------	------	3	------	4	1	------
Charlestown	66	60	------	------	4	------	1	1	------
Dorchester	65	59	------	------	3	2	1	------	------
East Boston	161	154	------	------	4	2	1	------	------
Roxbury	69	45	------	------	15	8	1	------	------
South Boston	82	78	------	------	3	------	------	1	------
West Roxbury	60	49	------	------	8	------	1	2	------
Second district of Bristol	113	110	------	------	1	1	------	1	------
Third district of Bristol	88	70	------	------	16	------	2	------	------
Lawrence district	88	74	------	------	10	1	1	2	------
Southern Essex district	47	39	------	------	4	1	------	3	------
Springfield district	57	45	------	------	11	1	------	------	------
First district of eastern Middlesex	125	105	------	------	5	6	9	------	------
Third district of eastern Middlesex	142	111	------	------	17	------	13	1	------
Lowell district	23	18	------	------	2	2	1	------	------
Central district of Worcester	121	105	------	------	12	1	1	2	------
Michigan: Wayne County	1,354	1,150	------	1	158	2	9	31	3
Minnesota:									
Hennepin County	638	559	------	11	60	2	2	4	------
Ramsey County	192	164	------	------	26	1	------	1	------
New Jersey: Hudson County	252	33	155	3	21	6	4	30	------
New York:									
Albany County	137	114	------	15	8	------	------	------	------
Broome County	35	16	------	------	19	------	------	------	------
Chautauqua County	12	12	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Dutchess County	56	49	------	1	6	------	------	------	------
Erie County	215	188	------	2	10	12	2	1	------

[1] Population according to the 1930 census.

[2] All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

TABLE XIII.—*Reason for discharge in cases of delinquent children discharged from supervision by the courts in 4 States, 56 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 130 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932*—Continued

Area served by court	Cases of delinquent children discharged from supervision									
		Reason for discharge								
	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 committed or referred to institution	Child committed or referred to agency or individual	Whereabouts of child unknown or moved from jurisdiction of court	Other reason	Reason not reported
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION—Continued.									
New York—Continued.									
Monroe County	118	104			11			3	
New York (city)	2,321	1,898	28	18	277	19	31	50	
Niagara County	38	27		2	7		2		
Oneida County	34	25		1	7	1			
Rensselaer County	11	2	7	2					
Schenectady (city)	93	72		14	2	1	2	2	
Suffolk County	17	15			2				
Syracuse (city)	77				17		1	59	
Westchester County	300	247		13	31	4	5		
Ohio:									
Hamilton County	238	103	1	20	26	29	42	17	
Montgomery County	205	120	9	11	28	4	18	15	
Oregon: Multnomah County	276	161	21	10	14	3	42	25	
Pennsylvania:									
Berks County	1					1			
Fayette County	2				2				
Philadelphia (city and county)	744	61	474	7	95	10	21	76	
South Carolina: Greenville County	44	32		1	6		4	1	
Utah: Third district	313	248	17		30	2	12	4	
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	238	167	13	3	28	1	23	2	1
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	805	644	2	9	96	4	2	46	2
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	2,659	1,622	405	91	188	28	132	193	
50,000, less than 100,000	803	418	157	69	56	8	52	43	
Less than 50,000	1,067	556	248	22	67	12	20	142	
Massachusetts [1]	789	648			65	8	60	8	

[1] Not separately reported for areas with 50,000 to 100,000 population and areas with less than 50,000 population.

TABLE XIV.—*Reason for discharge in cases of dependent and neglected children discharged from supervision by the courts in 3 States, 24 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 16 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932* [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	Expiration of period specified by court	Conduct of child or conditions unsatisfactory but further supervision not advised	Child committed or referred to institution	Child committed or referred to agency or individual	Whereabouts of child unknown or moved from jurisdiction of court	Other reason	Reason not reported
Total cases [2]	3,156	2,005	79	110	309	308	170	174	1
State totals: [2]									
Connecticut	2	2							
New York	1,009	700	23	55	159	24	25	23	
Utah	20	10			2	4		4	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	2,928	1,959	61	75	295	282	123	132	1
California:									
San Diego County	39	9		3	2	5	17	3	
San Francisco County	54	31		1	1	11	8	2	
Connecticut: Hartford (city)	2	2							
District of Columbia	161	72			5	62	9	13	
Florida: Dade County	139	110	2	1	8	5	5	8	
Indiana: Lake County	53	12	6	8		4	4	19	
Iowa: Polk County	60	19		10	13	9	6	3	
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	41	24	1		7	6	1	2	
Michigan: Wayne County	425	325		1	19	22	21	36	1
Minnesota:									
Hennepin County	137	87		4	23	19		4	
Ramsey County	67	51				15		1	
New York:									
Broome County	1							1	
Monroe County	29	11			9	8		1	
New York (city)	872	648	18	27	145	9	17	8	
Syracuse (city)	4				3	1			
Westchester County	26	18		1	2	5			
Ohio:									
Hamilton County	12	7		1	3	1			
Montgomery County	6	4			1		1		
Oregon: Multnomah County	120	46	3	7	8	22	22	12	
Pennsylvania:									
Berks County	2	1			1				
Philadelphia (city and county)	227	131	31	10	5	28	10	12	
South Carolina: Greenville County	5				2	1	2		
Utah: Third district	14	8			2	4			
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	432	343		1	36	45		7	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	228	46	18	35	14	26	47	42	
50,000, less than 100,000	163	29	13	11	14	21	40	35	
Less than 50,000	65	17	5	24		5	7	7	

[1] Population according to the 1930 census.
[2] All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 poopulation.

TABLE XV.—*Length of time child was under supervision in cases of delinquent children discharged from supervision by the courts in 4 States, 56 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 130 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932* [1]

Area served by court	Cases of delinquent children							
	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	2 years, less than 3 years	3 years or more	Not reported
Total cases [2]	15,572	5,736	5,237	2,855	775	631	289	49
State totals: [2]								
Connecticut	1,406	575	621	190	13	5	2	
Massachusetts	2,575	1,362	575	536	35	21		46
New York	3,771	1,336	1,380	701	139	140	75	
Utah	653	202	302	104	34	9	2	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	12,913	4,591	4,449	2,294	707	574	268	30
Alabama: Mobile County	18	13	4	1				
California:								
San Diego County	152	74	27	19	15	17		
San Francisco County	358	190	105	44	13	5	1	
Connecticut:								
Bridgeport (city)	176	62	99	14	1			
Hartford (city)	93	27	38	17	5	4	2	
New Haven (city)	252	98	147	7				
District of Columbia	602	100	239	147	57	51	8	
Florida: Dade County	214	137	72	4	1			
Indiana: Lake County	95	40	41	14				
Iowa: Polk County	157	42	54	35	18	7	1	
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	244	59	93	69	15	8		
Massachusetts:								
Boston:								
Boston (central section)	449	268	113	56	6			6
Brighton	30	18	6	6				
Charlestown	66	48	15	3				
Dorchester	65	34	10	20				1
East Boston	161	136	25					
Roxbury	69	23	16	26		2		2
South Boston	82	81	1					
West Roxbury	60	32	26	1				1
Second district of Bristol	113	77	24	12				
Third district of Bristol	88	46	29	11	1			1
Lawrence district	88	50	18	16	3			1
Southern Essex district	47	20	13	14				
Springfield district	57	16	10	17	1	6		7
First district of eastern Middlesex	125	47	55	18	4			1
Third district of eastern Middlesex	142	66	46	29	1			
Lowell district	23	7	1	3	1	7		4
Central district of Worcester	121	23	16	72	4	2		4
Michigan: Wayne County	1,354	257	567	260	121	104	44	1
Minnesota:								
Hennepin County	638	258	292	61	17	7	3	
Ramsey County	192	48	65	48	13	17	1	
New Jersey: Hudson County	252	23	18	138	28	37	8	
New York:								
Albany County	137	7	75	55				
Broome County	35	13	5	14	3			
Chautauqua County	12		6	6				
Dutchess County	56	22	15	19				
Erie County	215	16	69	118	5	7		
Monroe County	118	13	25	43	19	14	4	
New York (city)	2,321	1,114	1,001	165	39	2		
Niagara County	38	7	5	9	10	7		
Oneida County	34	4	5	24	1			

[1] Population according to the 1930 census.
[2] All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

TABLE XV.—*Length of time child was under supervision in cases of delinquent children discharged from supervision by the courts in 4 States, 56 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 130 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932*—Continued

Area served by court	Cases of delinquent children							
	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	2 years, less than 3 years	3 years or more	Not reported
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION—Continued.								
New York—Continued.								
Rensselaer County	11		3	8				
Schenectady (city)	93	28	32	30	2	1		
Suffolk County	17	3	5	9				
Syracuse (city)	77	7	5	60	5			
Westchester County	300	31	49	43	36	80	61	
Ohio:								
Hamilton County	238	69	65	55	23	17	8	1
Montgomery County	205	22	37	46	29	37	34	
Oregon: Multnomah County	276	72	88	52	31	27	6	
Pennsylvania:								
Berks County	1	1						
Fayette County	2	1		1				
Philadelphia (city and county)	744	375	223	16	15	39	76	
South Carolina: Greenville County	44	10	21	9	2	2		
Utah: Third district	313	72	131	77	25	7	1	
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	238	21	83	88	21	15	10	
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	805	263	216	165	116	45		
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	2,659	1,145	788	561	68	57	21	19
50,000, less than 100,000	803	348	236	130	34	37	18	
Less than 50,000	1,067	427	401	199	20	16	3	1
Massachusetts [3]	789	370	151	232	14	4		18

[3] Not separately reported for areas with 50,000 to 100,000 population and areas with less than 50,000 population.

TABLE XVI.—*Length of time child was under supervision in cases of dependent and neglected children discharged from supervision by the courts in 3 States, 24 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 16 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932* [1]

Area served by court	Cases of dependent and neglected children discharged from supervision							
	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	2 years, less than 3	3 years or more	Not reported
Total cases [2]	3,156	1,097	738	433	274	325	286	3
State totals: [2]								
Connecticut	2		2					
New York	1,009	497	332	111	23	21	25	
Utah	20	4	14	2				
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	2,928	1,032	692	396	263	294	248	3
California:								
San Diego County	39	18	8	3	10			
San Francisco County	54	17	14	12	7	4		
Connecticut: Hartford (city)	2		2					
District of Columbia	161	39	40	15	36	27	4	
Florida: Dade County	139	106	26	7				
Indiana: Lake County	53	21	17	5	3	6	1	
Iowa: Polk County	60	26	10	9	6	9		
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	41	6	4	12	13	6		
Michigan: Wayne County	425	67	59	43	36	92	128	
Minnesota:								
Hennepin County	137	26	22	8	26	11	44	
Ramsey County	67	9	18	19	3	9	9	
New York:								
Broome County	1	1						
Monroe County	29	17	2		1	1	8	
New York (city)	872	457	309	87	13	6		
Syracuse (city)	4	4						
Westchester County	26	6	8	7	4	1		
Ohio:								
Hamilton County	12	1	7	3				1
Montgomery County	6	3	1			2		
Oregon: Multnomah County	120	13	32	32	19	19	4	1
Pennsylvania:								
Berks County	2		2					
Philadelphia (city and county)	227	37	43	45	23	31	48	
South Carolina: Greenville County	5	2				1	2	
Utah: Third district	14		12	2				
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	432	156	56	87	63	69		1
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	228	65	46	37	11	31	38	
50,000, less than 100,000	163	54	40	20	9	15	25	
Less than 50,000	65	11	6	17	2	16	13	

[1] Population according to the 1930 census.

[2] All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

TABLE XVII.—*Sex and race of juvenile in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age, disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

State and Territory, and sex of juvenile	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders							
	Total	Race of juvenile						
		White	Negro	Mexican	Indian	Chinese	Other	Not reported
Total cases	1,168	784	142	136	59	3	7	37
Boys' cases	1,066	728	134	120	41	2	5	36
Alabama	55	45	9					1
Alaska	27	8			16		3	
Arizona	22	1		10	8	2		1
Arkansas	27	22	4					1
California	19	13	1	4	1			
Colorado	9	6			2			1
Connecticut	2	2						
Florida	41	35	5					1
Georgia	44	26	15					3
Idaho	9	8			1			
Illinois	34	25	4					5
Indiana	11	11						
Iowa	2	2						
Kansas	5	3	1					1
Kentucky	80	66	12					
Louisiana	35	20	14					1
Maine	9	9						
Maryland	22	18	4					
Massachusetts	3	3						
Michigan	7	7						
Minnesota	12	11			1			
Mississippi	35	15	18					2
Missouri	30	26	2					2
Montana	7	4			3			
Nebraska	3	3						
Nevada	4	3					1	
New Hampshire	1	1						
New Jersey	3	2	1					
New Mexico	12	3		8				1
New York	36	32	1		1		1	1
North Carolina	59	44	13					2
North Dakota	12	12						
Ohio	10	10						
Oklahoma	62	52	4		2			4
Oregon	2	1			1			
Pennsylvania	12	11	1					
Puerto Rico	4	2	2					
Rhode Island	3	3						
South Carolina	35	23	11					1
South Dakota	5	1			4			
Tennessee	25	24	1					
Texas	135	21	11	98				5
Utah	3	3						
Vermont	15	15						
Virginia	20	19						1
Washington	12	11			1			
West Virginia	42	42						
Wisconsin	2	2						
Wyoming	2	2						
Girls' cases	102	56	8	16	18	1	2	1
Alabama	1	1						
Alaska	19				17		2	
Arizona	4	2	1			1		
California	1	1						
Georgia	2	1	1					
Idaho	1	1						
Illinois	6	5	1					
Kentucky	1	1						
Louisiana	4	3						1
Maryland	2	1	1					
Michigan	3	3						
Minnesota	2	2						
Missouri	2	2						
Nebraska	3	3						
New Jersey	2	2						
New York	2	1	1					
North Carolina	3	3						

TABLE XVII.—*Sex and race of juvenile in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age, disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*—Continued

State and Territory, and sex of juvenile	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders							
	Total	Race of juvenile						
		White	Negro	Mexican	Indian	Chinese	Other	Not reported
Girls' cases—Contd.								
Ohio	2	2						
Oklahoma	9	7	1		1			
Oregon	1	1						
Pennsylvania	3	3						
Tennessee	2	2						
Texas	22	4	2	16				
Virginia	1	1						
Washington	1	1						
West Virginia	3	3						

TABLE XVIII.—*Sex of juvenile and offense charged or reason for arrest in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

State and Territory, and sex of juvenile	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders											
	Total	Offense charged—Violation of—										Held as material witness
		Liquor laws	Motor Vehicle Theft Act	Immigration Act	Postal laws	Laws against counterfeiting	Narcotic Drug Act	Interstate Commerce Act	Mann (White Slave) Act	Other laws	Offense not reported	
Total cases	1,168	562	180	177	62	39	14	13	8	[1] 87	13	13
Boys' cases	1,066	530	178	160	54	39	11	13		[1] 69	11	1
Alabama	55	37	9		3	2		4				
Alaska	27									25	2	
Arizona	22	3	3	10						6		
Arkansas	27	10	8		7	1				1		
California	19	3	3	4	1	6				2		
Colorado	9	3	2							2	2	
Connecticut	2		1			1						
Florida	41	31	4	1	4					1		
Georgia	44	34	5		2	1				2		
Idaho	9	5	3	1								
Illinois	34	6	15		7	3		2			1	
Indiana	11	3	8									
Iowa	2	1	1									
Kansas	5	1	2			1				1		
Kentucky	80	65	3		4		1	5		1	1	
Louisiana	35	14	6		2		4			8		1
Maine	9			9								
Maryland	22	22										
Massachusetts	3	1	1				1					
Michigan	7	2	1	1		1	1			1		
Minnesota	12	6		4						2		
Mississippi	35	29	3			1	1			1		
Missouri	30	4	19		2	5						
Montana	7		3	4								
Nebraska	3	1	2									
Nevada	4		2		1	1						
New Hampshire	1	1										
New Jersey	3	1								1	1	
New Mexico	12	1	1	9		1						
New York	36	19	3	5	1	7				1		
North Carolina	59	47	7		4					1		
North Dakota	12		1	11								

TABLE XVIII.—*Sex of juvenile and offense charged or reason for arrest in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*—Continued

State and Territory, and sex of juvenile	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders												
		Offense charged—Violation of—											
	Total	Liquor laws	Motor Vehicle Theft Act	Immigration Act	Postal laws	Laws against counterfeiting	Narcotic Drug Act	Interstate Commerce Act	Mann (White Slave) Act	Other laws	Offense not reported	Held as material witness
Boys' cases—Contd.												
Ohio	10	5	5									
Oklahoma	62	44	7		5	4					2	
Oregon	2									2		
Pennsylvania	12	2	8			2						
Puerto Rico	4	1			2					1		
Rhode Island	3	3										
South Carolina	35	23	10		2							
South Dakota	5					1				3	1	
Tennessee	25	15	5		2			1		2		
Texas	135	42	6	80	2		3			1	1	
Utah	3		2		1							
Vermont	15			15								
Virginia	20	5	13			1				[1] 1		
Washington	12	2	1	6	1					2		
West Virginia	42	37	2		1			1		1		
Wisconsin	2	1	1									
Wyoming	2		2									
Girls' cases	102	32	2	17	8		3		8	18	2	12
Alabama	1								1			
Alaska	19	4								14	1	
Arizona	4	1		1								2
California	1											1
Georgia	2	1			1							
Idaho	1											1
Illinois	6	2			1		1		1	1		
Kentucky	1	1										
Louisiana	4	1			1				2			
Maryland	2	2										
Michigan	3			2								1
Minnesota	2	2										
Missouri	2								2			
Nebraska	3	1										2
New Jersey	2								1			1
New York	2	1		1								
North Carolina	3		1		2							
Ohio	2										1	1
Oklahoma	9	7	1							1		
Oregon	1				1							
Pennsylvania	3	2										1
Tennessee	2								1	1		
Texas	22	5		13	1		1			1		1
Virginia	1						1					
Washington	1											1
West Virginia	3	2			1							

[1] Includes 1 violation of the National Banking Act.

TABLE XIX.—*Age limit of original juvenile court jurisdiction and sex and age of juvenile in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

State and Territory	Age under which juvenile court has original jurisdiction	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders													
			Boys							Girls					
		Total	Total	Under 14 years	14 years, under 16	16 years	17 years	18 years	Age not reported	Total	Under 14 years	14 years, under 16	16 years	17 years	18 years
Total cases		1,168	1,066	[1] 12	74	126	311	537	6	102	[1] 8	17	13	23	41
Alabama	16	56	55	2	5	4	15	29		1					1
Alaska [2]	16	46	27	4	9	6	1	7		19	3	2	3	4	7
Arizona	18	26	22		1	2	7	12		4		1	1	1	1
Arkansas	21	27	27		1	7	7	12							
California	21	20	19			3	7	9		1					1
Colorado	18	9	9				6	2	1						
Connecticut	16	2	2				1	1							
Florida	17	41	41	2	3	8	8	20							
Georgia	16	46	44		2	5	15	21	1	2			1	1	
Idaho	18	10	9			2		7		1					1
Illinois {boys	17	40	34		1	4	16	13		6		1			5
Illinois {girls	18														
Indiana	16	11	11			1	4	6							
Iowa	18	2	2			1		1							
Kansas	16	5	5				1	4							
Kentucky {boys	17	81	80		6	9	17	47	1	1					1
Kentucky {girls	18														
Louisiana	17	39	35	1	5	5	5	19		4	1	1		1	1
Maine [3]	15	9	9			1	3	5							
Maryland	16	24	22		3	3	5	11		2			1	1	
Massachusetts	17	3	3					3							
Michigan	17	10	7			1	3	3		3		1		1	1
Minnesota	18	14	12				3	9		2				2	
Mississippi	18	35	35		5	7	9	14							
Missouri	17	32	30		5	2	10	13		2		1	1		
Montana	18	7	7				4	3							
Nebraska	18	6	3			1	1	1		3				1	2
Nevada	18	4	4				2	2							
New Hampshire	17	1	1				1								

[1] Includes 3 boys under 10 years (Alaska 2, New Mexico 1), and 2 girls under 10 years (Alaska 1, Texas 1); 2 boys of 10 years (Alabama), 1 girl of 10 (Texas), 1 boy of 11 years (Louisiana), 1 boy of 12 years (Alaska), 5 boys of 13 years (Alaska 1, Florida 2, South Dakota 2), and 5 girls of 13 years (Alaska 2, Louisiana 1, Oklahoma 1, Texas 1).

[2] Alaska has no juvenile courts, but special procedure is provided for delinquent children under the age of 16 years.

[3] Maine and Wyoming have no juvenile-court laws, but Maine has provided special procedure in cases of children under the age of 15 years (extended to 17 by acts of 1933, ch. 118), and Wyoming provides certain modifications in court procedure in cases of persons under the age of 21 years.

TABLE XIX.—*Age limit of original juvenile court jurisdiction and sex and age of juvenile in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*—Continued

State and Territory	Age under which juvenile court has original jurisdiction	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders													
		Total	Boys							Girls					
			Total	Under 14 years	14 years, under 16	16 years	17 years	18 years	Age not reported	Total	Under 14 years	14 years, under 16	16 years	17 years	18 years
New Jersey	16	5	3			1	1	1		2		2			
New Mexico	18	12	12	1		1	1	9							
New York	16	38	36			2	11	23		2					2
North Carolina	16	62	59		4	10	15	30		3		1		1	1
North Dakota	18	12	12			1	6	5							
Ohio	18	12	10			1	3	6		2					2
Oklahoma	16	71	62		7	9	16	29	1	9	1	1	2	2	3
Oregon	18	3	2			1	1			1			1		
Pennsylvania	16	15	12			2	5	5		3		2		1	
Puerto Rico	16	4	4		1			3							
Rhode Island	16	3	3				2	1							
South Carolina	18	35	35		3	4	12	16							
South Dakota	18	5	5	2	1			2							
Tennessee	16	27	25				6	19		2					2
Texas—boys	17	157	135		5	8	50	70	2	22	3	3	2	6	8
Texas—girls	18														
Utah	18	3	3			1	1	1							
Vermont	16	15	15				9	6							
Virginia	18	21	20		4	3	8	5		1					1
Washington	18	13	12			1	1	10		1		1			
West Virginia	18	45	42		3	9	10	20		3			1	1	1
Wisconsin	18	2	2				1	1							
Wyoming [3]	21	2	2				1	1							

[3] Maine and Wyoming have no juvenile-court laws, but Maine has provided special procedure in cases of children under the age of 15 years (extended to 17 by acts of 1933, ch. 118), and Wyoming provides certain modifications in court procedure in cases of persons under the age of 21 years.

TABLE XX.—*Sex of juvenile and period between arrest and disposition in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

State and Territory, and sex of juvenile	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders											
		Period between arrest and disposition										
	Total	Less than 1 day	1 to 2 days	3 to 6 days	1 week, less than 2	2 weeks, less than 1 month	1 month, less than 2	2 months, less than 3	3 months, less than 6	6 months, less than 9	9 months, less than 12	Not reported
Total cases	1,168	63	72	65	90	160	257	141	170	31	12	107
Boys' cases	1,066	50	62	57	79	149	239	132	161	29	10	98
Alabama	55	7	2	2	2	5	10	10	10	4	------	3
Alaska	27	10	6	1	1	2	------	------	3	------	------	4
Arizona	22	------	1	1	2	4	7	2	------	1	1	3
Arkansas	27	------	2	1	------	2	4	6	9	------	2	1
California	19	------	------	------	4	7	3	2	------	------	------	3
Colorado	9	------	1	3	1	3	------	------	------	------	------	1
Connecticut	2	------	------	------	------	------	1	1	------	------	------	------
Florida	41	2	10	2	------	6	2	4	9	2	------	4
Georgia	44	3	1	1	2	5	9	7	14	2	------	------
Idaho	9	1	1	------	------	------	1	3	1	------	------	2
Illinois	34	1	------	3	1	7	11	4	4	------	------	3
Indiana	11	------	------	------	------	------	7	2	1	1	------	------
Iowa	2	------	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	------
Kansas	5	------	1	1	------	------	------	1	------	1	------	1
Kentucky	80	3	5	3	9	10	12	8	19	3	------	8
Louisiana	35	------	------	------	4	2	16	7	3	------	------	3
Maine	9	------	------	------	------	3	6	------	------	------	------	------
Maryland	22	1	1	2	7	2	2	3	2	------	1	1
Massachusetts	3	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	1
Michigan	7	1	2	------	------	1	1	2	------	------	------	------
Minnesota	12	1	------	------	1	2	5	------	2	------	------	1
Mississippi	35	------	------	1	------	5	4	6	14	5	------	------
Missouri	30	------	------	2	3	7	11	2	2	1	------	2
Montana	7	------	------	1	2	1	------	3	------	------	------	------
Nebraska	3	------	1	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------
Nevada	4	------	------	------	------	1	1	------	2	------	------	------
New Hampshire	1	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------
New Jersey	3	1	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	------
New Mexico	12	1	1	------	------	1	1	4	2	------	------	2
New York	36	1	3	3	7	4	5	4	6	------	------	3
North Carolina	59	1	3	3	1	7	12	5	15	4	2	6
North Dakota	12	------	------	------	1	4	5	1	------	------	------	1
Ohio	10	2	------	1	1	------	5	------	------	------	------	1
Oklahoma	62	1	6	1	5	10	13	11	4	------	------	11
Oregon	2	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	1
Pennsylvania	12	1	------	5	1	1	2	------	2	------	------	------
Puerto Rico	4	------	------	1	1	------	------	2	------	------	------	------
Rhode Island	3	------	------	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	1
South Carolina	35	2	------	3	2	2	10	1	12	1	------	2
South Dakota	5	------	1	------	2	1	------	1	------	------	------	------
Tennessee	25	------	------	2	1	1	3	7	8	1	1	1
Texas	135	7	11	8	9	26	39	13	9	------	1	12
Utah	3	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	1	------	------	------
Vermont	15	------	1	------	------	7	5	1	------	------	------	1
Virginia	20	------	------	2	4	------	5	------	4	------	------	5
Washington	12	2	------	2	1	1	1	5	------	------	------	------
West Virginia	42	------	1	1	3	3	16	3	3	1	2	9
Wisconsin	2	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	1
Wyoming	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	------	------
Girls' cases	102	13	10	8	11	11	18	9	9	2	2	9
Alabama	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------
Alaska	19	5	5	1	2	------	1	------	------	------	------	5
Arizona	4	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	1	------	------	1
California	1	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------
Georgia	2	1	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------
Idaho	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Illinois	6	------	------	1	2	------	2	1	------	------	------	------
Kentucky	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Louisiana	4	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	1	1	------	------
Maryland	2	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Michigan	3	1	------	------	------	1	1	------	------	------	------	------
Minnesota	2	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------
Missouri	2	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

TABLE XX.—*Sex of juvenile and period between arrest and disposition in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*—Continued

State and Territory, and sex of juvenile	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders												
		Period between arrest and disposition											
	Total	Less than 1 day	1 to 2 days	3 to 6 days	1 week, less than 2	2 weeks, less than 1 month	1 month, less than 2	2 months, less than 3	3 months, less than 6	6 months, less than 9	9 months, less than 12	Not reported
Girls' cases—Contd.												
Nebraska	3						2	1				
New Jersey	2	1					1					
New York	2		2									
North Carolina	3	1							1			1
Ohio	2			1			1					
Oklahoma	9	1	1	1		2	2		2			
Oregon	1					1						
Pennsylvania	3	1					1			1		
Tennessee	2					1			1			
Texas	22	1	1	2	3	4	6	1			2	2
Virginia	1					1						
Washington	1								1			
West Virginia	3			1			1		1			

TABLE XXI.—*Release pending trial in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

State and Territory, and sex of juvenile	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders					
	Total	Not released pending trial	Released pending trial			No report as to release pending trial
			On bail	On own recognizance	On recognizance of others	
Total cases	1,168	692	250	23	12	191
Boys' cases	1,066	623	236	20	11	176
Alabama	55	29	16	1	1	8
Alaska	27	19		3	1	4
Arizona	22	13		2	3	4
Arkansas	27	14	9	1	1	2
California	19	13	1	1		4
Colorado	9	8				1
Connecticut	2	1	1			
Florida	41	24	9		2	6
Georgia	44	16	20	1	1	6
Idaho	9	5	2			2
Illinois	34	23	5		1	5
Indiana	11	8	2			1
Iowa	2	1				1
Kansas	5	3				2
Kentucky	80	25	39		1	15
Louisiana	35	29	2			4
Maine	9	8				1
Maryland	22	10	7	1		4
Massachusetts	3	1	1			1
Michigan	7	4	1			2
Minnesota	12	6	4			2
Mississippi	35	20	9			6
Missouri	30	20	2	3		5
Montana	7	7				
Nebraska	3	2	1			
Nevada	4	4				
New Hampshire	1		1			
New Jersey	3	2				1
New Mexico	12	8				4

TABLE XXI.—*Release pending trial in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*—Continued

State and Territory, and sex of juvenile	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders					
	Total	Not released pending trial	Released pending trial			No report as to release pending trial
			On bail	On own recognizance	On recognizance of others	
Boys' cases—Continued.						
New York	36	18	13			5
North Carolina	59	22	28			9
North Dakota	12	8		2		2
Ohio	10	5	3			2
Oklahoma	62	37	13			12
Oregon	2					2
Pennsylvania	12	11	1			
Puerto Rico	4	2	1			1
Rhode Island	3					3
South Carolina	35	21	9			5
South Dakota	5	3	1			1
Tennessee	25	10	10	1		4
Texas	135	108	9	1		17
Utah	3	2				1
Vermont	15	12	2			1
Virginia	20	14				6
Washington	12	9	1	1		1
West Virginia	42	15	13	2		12
Wisconsin	2	1				1
Wyoming	2	2				
Girls' cases	102	69	14	3	1	15
Alabama	1	1				
Alaska	19	13	1			5
Arizona	4	3				1
California	1	1				
Georgia	2	2				
Idaho	1	1				
Illinois	6	4	1			1
Kentucky	1		1			
Louisiana	4	1	1	1		1
Maryland	2	1			1	
Michigan	3	3				
Minnesota	2	1				1
Missouri	2	2				
Nebraska	3	2	1			
New Jersey	2	2				
New York	2	2				
North Carolina	3	1	2			
Ohio	2	2				
Oklahoma	9	5	1			3
Oregon	1					1
Pennsylvania	3	1	1	1		
Tennessee	2	1	1			
Texas	22	17	2	1		2
Virginia	1	1				
Washington	1	1				
West Virginia	3	1	2			

TABLE XXII.—*Sex of juvenile and amount of bail set in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

State and Territory, and sex of juvenile	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders												
	Total	No bail set	Amount of bail set										No report as to bail
			Total	$100, less than $200	$200, less than $300	$300, less than $500	$500	$700, less than $1,000	$1,000	$1,500	$2,000	$2,500 or more	Not reported
Total cases	1,168	628	372	11	19	30	123	11	89	12	13	14	50	168
Boys' cases	1,066	573	338	7	17	28	111	[1] 11	81	12	13	[2] 14	44	155
Alabama	55	21	28		1	5	9		8	1		2	2	6
Alaska	27	23												4
Arizona	22	18												4
Arkansas	27	11	14			2	8		4					2
California	19	12	3						1		1		1	4
Colorado	9	7	1						1					1
Connecticut	2	1	1									1		
Florida	41	21	14		1	1	3		7		2			6
Georgia	44	17	22	1		4	7		7				3	5
Idaho	9	5	2		1				1					2
Illinois	34	24	7	2			2		2		1			3
Indiana	11	8	2				1					1		1
Iowa	2	1												1
Kansas	5	3												2
Kentucky	80	24	43	1	3	2	25	2	7			1	2	13
Louisiana	35	25	6		1		3		2					4
Maine	9	8												1
Maryland	22	7	12				1			2			9	3
Massachusetts	3	1	2									2		
Michigan	7	4	2									1	1	1
Minnesota	12	5	5						3	1	1			2
Mississippi	35	16	13			1	5	1	4		1		1	6
Missouri	30	22	3						1			1	1	5
Montana	7	7												
Nebraska	3	2	1							1				
Nevada	4	4												
New Hampshire	1		1										1	
New Jersey	3	2												1
New Mexico	12	8	1										1	3
New York	36	12	20						12	1	4	3		4
North Carolina	59	18	33		4	7	13	4	1	1			3	8

North Dakota	12	9	1				1							2
Ohio	10	6	3				1			2				1
Oklahoma	62	34	16				7					1	8	12
Oregon	2													2
Pennsylvania	12	7	5						2		1	1	1	
Puerto Rico	4	2	1				1							1
Rhode Island	3													3
South Carolina	35	19	13			1	3	2	2	3			2	3
South Dakota	5	3	1						1					1
Tennessee	25	8	13	1	1		3		2		1		5	4
Texas	135	101	19	2	2	4	3	2	3		1		2	15
Utah	3	2												1
Vermont	15	8	6		1		5							1
Virginia	20	9	5		2	1			2					6
Washington	12	9	2						2					1
West Virginia	42	16	17				10		6				1	9
Wisconsin	2	1												1
Wyoming	2	2												
Girls' cases	102	55	34	4	2	2	12		8				6	13
Alabama	1	1												
Alaska	19	13	1						1					5
Arizona	4	1	2		1		1							1
California	1	1												
Georgia	2	1	1										1	
Idaho	1	1												
Illinois	6	3	2				2							1
Kentucky	1		1			1								
Louisiana	4	2	2				1		1					
Maryland	2	2												
Michigan	3	1	2						2					
Minnesota	2		1						1					1
Missouri	2		2	2										
Nebraska	3	2	1				1							
New Jersey	2	2												
New York	2	1	1										1	
North Carolina	3	1	2	2										
Ohio	2	1	1						1					
Oklahoma	9	4	2										2	3
Oregon	1													1
Pennsylvania	3		3				1						2	
Tennessee	2	1	1				1							
Texas	22	14	7		1	1	4		1					1
Virginia	1	1												
Washington	1	1												
West Virginia	3		2				1		1					

[1] Includes 4 cases (2 in Kentucky and 2 in Texas) in which bail was set at $700 and 7 cases (1 in Mississippi, 4 in North Carolina, and 2 in South Carolina) in which bail was set at $800.

[2] Includes 8 cases (2 in Alabama, 1 in Indiana, 1 in Kentucky, 2 in Massachusetts, 1 in Michigan, 1 in Oklahoma) in which bail was set at $2,500; 2 set at $3,000 (1 in Missouri, 1 in New York); 3 set at $5,000 (1 in Connecticut, 1 in New York, 1 in Pennsylvania); 1 set at $10,000 (New York).

TABLE XXIII.—*Place of detention pending trial in cases of Federal juvenile offender under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

State and Territory, and sex of juvenile	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders							
	Total	No detention	Place of detention					No report as to detention
			Local jail (city or county) [1]	Federal jail [2]	Jail and detention home	Juvenile detention home	Other place	
Total cases	1,168	37	839	100	13	19	12	148
Boys' cases	1,066	32	780	85	12	13	3	141
Alabama	55	4	41			3		7
Alaska	27		1	23				3
Arizona	22	2	17					3
Arkansas	27	1	25					1
California	19		15			3		1
Colorado	9		9					
Connecticut	2		2					
Florida	41	3	34			1		3
Georgia	44	5	34					5
Idaho	9		7					2
Illinois	34		29				1	4
Indiana	11	1	9					1
Iowa	2		1					1
Kansas	5		3					2
Kentucky	80	4	62					14
Louisiana	35		8	23	1			3
Maine	9		9					
Maryland	22		16					6
Massachusetts	3	1	2					
Michigan	7	1	3			1	1	1
Minnesota	12	1	10					1
Mississippi	35		31		1			3
Missouri	30		20		2	3		5
Montana	7		7					
Nebraska	3		3					
Nevada	4		4					
New Hampshire	1	1						
New Jersey	3	1	2					
New Mexico	12		8					4
New York	36		15	17	1			3
North Carolina	59	1	51					7
North Dakota	12		10					2
Ohio	10	2	5	1		1		1
Oklahoma	62		51		1			10
Oregon	2							2
Pennsylvania	12		8		2	1	1	
Puerto Rico	4			3				1
Rhode Island	3	1						2
South Carolina	35	1	29	1				4
South Dakota	5		3	1				1
Tennessee	25	1	19					5
Texas	135	1	104	16	1			13
Utah	3		2					1
Vermont	15		14					1
Virginia	20		11		3			6
Washington	12		11					1
West Virginia	42		32					10
Wisconsin	2		1					1
Wyoming	2		2					
Girls' cases	102	5	59	15	1	6	9	7
Alabama	1		1					
Alaska	19		1	15				3
Arizona	4		3					1
California	1		1					
Georgia	2		2					
Idaho	1		1					
Illinois	6		4		1	1		
Kentucky	1		1					
Louisiana	4		2			2		
Maryland	2	1	1					
Michigan	3		2			1		
Minnesota	2		1					1
Missouri	2					2		

[1] Includes 8 cases of boys and 2 of girls detained part time in jail and part time elsewhere.
[2] Includes 17 cases of boys detained part time in Federal and part time in local jail.

TABLE XXIII.—*Place of detention pending trial in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*—Continued

State and Territory, and sex of juvenile	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders							
	Total	No detention	Place of detention					No report as to detention
			Local jail (city or county)	Federal jail	Jail and detention home	Juvenile detention home	Other place	
Girls' cases—Contd.								
Nebraska	3		1				2	
New Jersey	2	1	1					
New York	2		2					
North Carolina	3		3					
Ohio	2		1				1	
Oklahoma	9	1	8					
Oregon	1		1					
Pennsylvania	3	1					2	
Tennessee	2		2					
Texas	22	1	15				4	2
Virginia	1		1					
Washington	1		1					
West Virginia	3		3					

TABLE XXIV.—*Sex of juvenile and length of detention pending trial in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

State and Territory, and sex of juvenile	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders											
	Total	Length of detention pending trial										No report as to detention
		No detention	Less than 1 day	1 day, less than 3	3 days, less than 1 week	1 week, less than 2	2 weeks, less than 1 month	1 month, less than 2	2 months, less than 3	3 months, less than 6	6 months, less than 9	
Total cases	1,168	37	99	170	103	98	134	197	78	77	10	165
Boys' cases	1,066	32	87	152	95	88	125	183	71	71	9	153
Alabama	55	4	10	12	3	2	3	6	4	4	2	5
Alaska	27		11	7	3	1				2		3
Arizona	22	2		2	1	3	4	5	1			4
Arkansas	27	1	1	6	3		2	3	2	8		1
California	19					5	6	4	1			3
Colorado	9			1	3	1	3					1
Connecticut	2							2				
Florida	41	3	3	13	2	1	5	2	3	5		4
Georgia	44	5	8	6	5	3	5	1	3	4	1	3
Idaho	9		1	1		1		2	2			2
Illinois	34		1	2	3	1	5	10	5	2		5
Indiana	11	1		1				8	1			
Iowa	2						1					1
Kansas	5			1	1				1			2
Kentucky	80	4	8	15	12	11	6	5	2	2		15
Louisiana	35		1	1		4	2	14	6	3		4
Maine	9						3	5				1
Maryland	22			6	5	2	1	2		1		5
Massachusetts	3	1		1		1						
Michigan	7	1	1	2				1	1			1
Minnesota	12	1	2	1		2	2	1				3
Mississippi	35			4	1		5	5	5	6	4	5
Missouri	30			4		5	4	10	2	1		4
Montana	7				1	2	1		3			
Nebraska	3			2	1							
Nevada	4						1	1		2		
New Hampshire	1	1										

TABLE XXIV.—*Sex of juvenile and length of detention pending trial in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*—Continued

State and Territory, and sex of juvenile	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders											
	Total	Length of detention pending trial										No report as to detention
		No detention	Less than 1 day	1 day, less than 3	3 days, less than 1 week	1 week, less than 2	2 weeks, less than 1 month	1 month, less than 2	2 months, less than 3	3 months, less than 6	6 months, less than 9	
Boys' cases—Contd.												
New Jersey	3	1					2					
New Mexico	12		1	1			1	1	3	1		4
New York	36		8	6	2	7	2	3	1	2		5
North Carolina	59	1	8	16	8	3	4	7		5		7
North Dakota	12				1	2	3	4	1			1
Ohio	10	2		1	1		1	4				1
Oklahoma	62		3	8	7	7	7	12	7			11
Oregon	2											2
Pennsylvania	12		1		5	1	2	2		1		
Puerto Rico	4				2	1						1
Rhode Island	3	1										2
South Carolina	35	1	3		6	3	4	6		8		4
South Dakota	5			1	1	3						
Tennessee	25	1		6	3	1	1	4	3	2		4
Texas	135	1	11	17	7	7	26	35	9	6		16
Utah	3		1				1					1
Vermont	15			1		1	6	5				2
Virginia	20			1	2	3		5		4		5
Washington	12		3		2	1		2	3			1
West Virginia	42		1	6	4	3	5	6	2	2		13
Wisconsin	2						1					1
Wyoming	2										2	
Girls' cases	102	5	12	18	8	10	9	14	7	6	1	12
Alabama	1								1			
Alaska	19		5	5	1	2		1				5
Arizona	4								2	1		1
California	1						1					
Georgia	2		1						1			
Idaho	1					1						
Illinois	6				2	1		2				1
Kentucky	1			1								
Louisiana	4			1					1		1	1
Maryland	2	1			1							
Michigan	3		1				1	1				
Minnesota	2			1								1
Missouri	2					2						
Nebraska	3						1	1	1			
New Jersey	2	1						1				
New York	2			2								
North Carolina	3		1	2								
Ohio	2				1			1				
Oklahoma	9	1	1	3	1					2		1
Oregon	1		1									
Pennsylvania	3	1						1		1		
Tennessee	2			1						1		
Texas	22	1	2	1	2	3	5	5	1			2
Virginia	1						1					
Washington	1									1		
West Virginia	3			1		1		1				

TABLE XXV.—*Sex of juvenile and disposition of cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*

State and Territory, and sex of juvenile	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders																					
		Disposition of case																				
								Juvenile committed to institution for juveniles			Juvenile committed to jail						Juvenile committed to reformatory, prison camp, or penitentiary						
	Total	Transferred to State authorities	Juvenile released to immigration authorities	Dismissed	Juvenile found not guilty	Fine (paid)	Juvenile placed on probation	Total	National Training School for Boys	State training school	Total	To serve out fine	Later released to immigration authorities [1]	Later placed on probation [2]	Also fined [3]	Only sentence [4]	Total	State reformatory	United States reformatory	United States prison camp	United States penitentiary	Other disposition	Not reported
Total cases	1,168	72	13	273	8	20	208	55	35	20	365	34	86	23	39	183	123	7	79	20	17	25	6
Boys' cases	1,066	66	11	225	8	20	196	53	35	18	343	32	79	23	38	171	120	7	76	20	17	19	5
Alabama	55	5	------	4	------	1	16	3	3	------	8	------	------	2	1	5	16	------	14	1	1	2	------
Alaska	27	------	------	6	------	------	5	------	------	------	11	2	------	------	1	8	------	------	------	------	------	5	------
Arizona	22	3	3	7	------	------	1	------	------	------	8	------	7	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Arkansas	27	5	------	7	1	------	9	3	------	3	1	------	------	1	------	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	------
California	19	2	1	1	1	1	5	2	------	2	5	1	1	------	------	3	------	------	------	------	------	1	------
Colorado	9	2	------	1	------	------	2	------	------	------	1	1	------	------	------	------	2	2	------	------	------	------	1
Connecticut	2	1	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Florida	41	7	------	10	2	1	7	2	2	------	9	3	1	------	2	3	3	------	3	------	------	------	------
Georgia	44	1	------	6	------	------	18	1	1	------	14	1	------	3	------	10	4	------	2	2	------	------	------
Idaho	9	------	1	1	------	1	1	1	------	1	3	1	------	------	2	------	1	1	------	------	------	------	------
Illinois	34	2	------	5	------	------	5	1	------	1	9	------	------	1	2	6	9	------	9	------	------	2	1
Indiana	11	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	1	9	------	9	------	------	------	------
Iowa	2	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Kansas	5	1	------	1	------	------	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Kentucky	80	1	------	29	------	1	25	3	3	------	17	1	------	7	------	9	3	------	1	2	------	1	------
Louisiana	35	1	------	5	------	------	6	5	3	2	13	------	1	3	4	5	4	------	------	------	4	------	1
Maine	9	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	9	------	------	------	------	9	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Maryland	22	3	------	11	------	------	4	------	------	------	3	1	------	------	------	2	1	------	1	------	------	------	------

[1] Includes 28 boys committed to United States jails (1 in Arizona, 4 in New Mexico, 23 in Texas).
[2] Includes 1 boy committed to a United States jail (Louisiana).
[3] Includes 4 boys committed to United States jails (2 in Louisiana, 2 in Texas).
[4] Includes 28 boys (7 in Alaska, 1 in Louisiana, 5 in New Mexico, 4 in New York, 1 in Puerto Rico, 10 in Texas) and 4 girls (Alaska) committed to United States jails.

TABLE XXV.—*Sex of juvenile and disposition of cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1–Dec. 31, 1932*—Continued

State and Territory, and sex of juvenile	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders																							
		Disposition of case																						
								Juvenile committed to institution for juveniles			Juvenile committed to jail						Juvenile committed to reformatory, prison camp, or penitentiary							
	Total	Transferred to State authorities	Juvenile released to immigration authorities	Dismissed	Juvenile found not guilty	Fine (paid)	Juvenile placed on probation	Total	National Training School for Boys	State training school	Total	To serve out fine	Later released to immigration authorities	Later placed on probation	Also fined	Only sentence	Total	State reformatory	United States reformatory	United States prison camp	United States penitentiary	Other disposition	Not reported
Boys' cases—Contd.																								
Massachusetts	3			1			1				1					1								
Michigan	7	1					3				1					1	1				1	1		
Minnesota	12			3			2				4	1		1		2	1		1			2		
Mississippi	35	1		7			8	2	2		12			2	7	3	4		2		2	1		
Missouri	30	6		5		2	2	1	1		5					5	8	1	6		1		1	
Montana	7			3			3				1		1											
Nebraska	3	2									1	1												
Nevada	4			2			1				1			1										
New Hampshire	1										1	1												
New Jersey	3			1		1											1	1						
New Mexico	12						1				11		4			7								
New York	36	1	2	13		2	5				10	1	1		1	7	3		2		1			
North Carolina	59	2		11		1	15	8	8		16	2		1		13	6		1	5				
North Dakota	12			3							8					8	1				1			
Ohio	10	2		2			2				2					2	2		1	1				
Oklahoma	62	3		19	1	4	5	8		8	20	2		1	5	12	2				2			
Oregon	2						1	1		1														
Pennsylvania	12	2		2			4				1					1	3		3					
Puerto Rico	4						2	1	1		1					1								
Rhode Island	3						2				1					1								
South Carolina	35	2		3		3	6	4	4		11	1			5	5	6		1	4	1			
South Dakota	5			4													1		1					
Tennessee	25			8	3	1	3				6	1			2	3	4		1	3				
Texas	135	4		20		1	9				95	7	63		6	19	2		2			3	1	

Utah	3	1					1										1				1				
Vermont	15			1							12					12	2		2						
Virginia	20	2		7			7	1	1		2					2	1			1					
Washington	12	1	4	1			1				1					1	3	2			1	1			
West Virginia	42	1		14			3	6	6		4	3				1	14		12	1	1				
Wisconsin	2			1							1	1													
Wyoming	2						2																		
Girls' cases	102	6	2	48			12	2		2	22	2	7		1	12	3		3			6	1		
Alabama	1			1																					
Alaska	19			6			3	1		1	7	1			1	5						2			
Arizona	4			2			1				1		1												
California	1			1																					
Georgia	2			2																					
Idaho	1			1																					
Illinois	6	2		2													1		1			1			
Kentucky	1			1																					
Louisiana	4			2			2																		
Maryland	2	1		1																					
Michigan	3			1			1				1		1												
Minnesota	2			1																		1			
Missouri	2			2																					
Nebraska	3			3																					
New Jersey	2	1		1																					
New York	2			1																					
North Carolina	3			1			2															1			
Ohio	2			2																					
Oklahoma	9	1		5							3					3									
Oregon	1						1																		
Pennsylania	3	1		1							1					1									
Tennessee	2			2																					
Texas	22		2	6			2	1		1	9	1	5			3	1		1			1			
Virginia	1																1		1						
Washington	1			1																					
West Virginia	3			2																					1