UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR FRANCES PERKINS, Secretary

CHILDREN'S BUREAU KATHARINE F. LENROOT, Chief

Children in the Courts

Juvenile-Court Statistics

Year Ended December 31, 1937

AND

Federal Juvenile Offenders

Year Ended June 30, 1937

TENTH REPORT

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CONTENTS

Introduction	
Source of information and plan of the report	
Part I.—Juvenile-court statistics for the year ended December 31, 1	937
Characteristics and limitations of the data	
The reporting area	
Trends in delinquency cases	
Total number of cases	
Boys' and girls' cases	
Boys' and girls' cases	
Delinquency cases reported in 1937	
Number of cases	
Race of boys and girls	
Age of boys and girls	
Reason for reference to court	
Source of reference to court	
Place of detention care	
Disposition of cases	
Previous court experience	
Summary	
SummaryAppendix A.—Trend tables, juvenile-court statistics, 1929–37_Appendix B.—Source tables, juvenile-court statistics, 1937	
Appendix B.—Source tables, juvenile-court statistics 1937	
Part II.—Federal juyenile offenders for the year ended June 30, 19	27
Introduction	01
Federal juvenile offenders brought to the attention of United	Statos
probation officers	States
Federal juvenile offenders received in jails and held pending tria	1
Federal juvenile offenders discharged from detention after being	m hold
pending trial	g neru
Federal juvenile offenders placed on probation and those rec	d
under sentence in jails and in Federal institutions	serveu
Summary	
Summary	
ILLUSTRATIONS	
igure 1.—Geographic distribution of areas reporting juvenile-cour	rt sta-
tistics in 1937	
2.—Geographic distribution of the 28 courts that reported year, 1929–37	
3.—Boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 28 c 1929-37	ourts,
4.—Cases of white and Negro children dealt with in deling cases disposed of by 28 courts, 1929–37.	uency
5.—Geographic distribution of the 53 courts that reported of	on an
individual-card basis in 19376.—Age distribution of children in delinquency cases dispos	sed of
in 1937 by 53 courts, by age jurisdiction of courts 7.—Age distribution of boys and girls in delinquency cases dis	posed
of by 53 courts in 1937	
8.—Reason for reference to court	
9.—Place of detention care	
10.—Disposition of cases	
11.—Previous court experience	

Children in the Courts, 1937

INTRODUCTION

The present report is the tenth in the series on juvenile-court statistics and the fifth in the series on Federal juvenile offenders.

The Children's Bureau plan for the collection, analysis, and interpretation of juvenile-court statistics was inaugurated in 1926 in order to make available current information concerning the trends in juvenile delinquency. The analysis of data concerning Federal juvenile offenders was initiated by the Children's Bureau in 1932. The publication of statistics on Federal juvenile offenders is a continuation of the cooperation of the Children's Bureau with the Department of Justice in furthering the program for the treatment of Federal juvenile offenders according to juvenile-court principles.

The material presented in part I of this report deals primarily with

The material presented in part I of this report deals primarily with cases of delinquent children dealt with by juvenile courts. Detailed data on dependency and neglect cases dealt with by courts, similar to those presented in previous reports on juvenile-court statistics, have been omitted from the present report. During 1937 such data were not obtained through the juvenile-court statistics reporting project, though the total number of cases was obtained from the courts and

is shown in table 3 (p. 7).

Previous annual reports on juvenile-court statistics have presented detailed analyses of trends in delinquency based on such factors as sex, race, age, home conditions, reason for reference, place of detention care, and disposition. In the present report this discussion of trends is presented only for total cases by sex and by race. Tables giving data on trends in the other factors, however, are presented in Appendix A (p. 41). In view of the increase in the number of delinquency cases in 1937 as compared with 1936 and 1935, it has seemed particularly desirable in this report to discuss the 1937 data in some detail and to refer whenever appropriate to trends in regard to the various factors discussed.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND PLAN OF THE REPORT

Part I, Juvenile-Court Statistics for the Year Ended December 31, 1937, is based on data received from the courts that cooperate with the Children's Bureau in its plan for uniform reporting of juvenile-court statistics. Data regarding juvenile-delinquency cases are reported to the Children's Bureau under two systems—either directly by individual courts or under a State-wide system. Courts reporting directly send to the Bureau either a card for each delinquency case disposed of during the year or a summary report for all delinquency cases disposed of during the year. Courts reporting under the State-wide plan send information regarding their cases to the State agency concerned with juvenile-court work or probation service; the State office then consolidates the material and sends to the Children's Bureau an annual report for each court in the State.

¹ Compiled in the Division of Statistical Research of the Children's Bureau. Bernadine A. Fouch, supervisor of juvenile-court statistics, was responsible for the analysis of the data and wrote the report.

Numerous correlations between the items reported as well as summaries of the items may be prepared from the data received from courts reporting on the individual-card basis. Therefore, in order to introduce the detailed analysis of 1937 data, the material presented in part I of this report is based primarily on the data received from courts reporting on the card basis.

Part I includes the following:

Characteristics and limitations of the data (pp. 3 to 4).

The reporting area (pp. 4 to 7).—A brief description of the areas from which juvenile-court statistics were reported for the year 1937. This section also includes material relating to the development of the reporting area since the beginning of the project in 1927.

Trends in delinquency cases (pp. 8 to 13).—A brief analysis of the trend in the number of delinquency cases reported by 28 courts during

the 9-year period 1929-37.

Delinquency cases reported in 1937 (pp. 14 to 39).—A detailed analysis of the delinquency cases reported by the 53 courts that reported on an individual-card basis during the year 1937.

Summary (p. 40).—A brief summary of the delinquency cases

disposed of by the juvenile courts during the year 1937.

Appendix A.—Trend tables, juvenile-court statistics, 1929–37 (pp. 41 to 44).—Tables presenting data concerning the trend from 1929 to 1937 in the delinquency cases disposed of by 28 courts. In addition to the tables in part I, which give figures on the trend in the total number of cases by sex and by race, trend material is presented in the appendix tables on the nativity of the boys and girls dealt with, the age of the boys and girls, the reason for reference to court, the source of reference to court, the place of care pending hearing or disposition of the case, and the disposition made by the courts.

Appendix B.—Source tables, juvenile-court statistics, 1937 (pp. 45 to 75).—Tables giving data for entire States, for individual courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population, and summary data for

courts serving areas with smaller population.

Part II, Federal Juvenile Offenders for the Year Ended June 30, 1937, presents information concerning the juveniles under 19 years of age who violated Federal laws and came to the attention of Federal authorities during the period. The statistics presented have been collected by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice. These cases are not included in the statistics obtained from juvenile courts, unless Federal jurisdiction is waived and arrangements are made for these juvenile offenders to be dealt with under State law in their home communities.

The analysis in part I of cases dealt with by the juvenile courts is based on reports of cases at the time of disposition, whereas the statistics for Federal juvenile offenders are based on reports assembled at different stages in the handling of the cases. Part II of the report thus includes information on offenders brought to the attention of the United States probation officers, on offenders received in jails and held pending trial, on offenders discharged from detention after being held in jails and other institutions pending trial, and on offenders placed under supervision or received under sentence in jails and in Federal institutions.

PART I.—JUVENILE-COURT STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1937

CHARACTERISTICS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

The characteristics and limitations of the statistics relating to juvenile-delinquency cases are of considerable significance in interpret-

ing the material presented in this report.

In the first place, the figures presented refer to the number of cases of children dealt with by the juvenile courts rather than the number of children. Some of the children may have been brought before the courts more than once during the year, but in the tables of this report such children are counted as many times as they were referred to court on new complaints. The figures, therefore, should not be interpreted as representing the number of delinquent children but rather the number of cases of delinquent children.

In the second place, the figures include only those cases of delinquent children that were brought before the juvenile courts. The delinquent children who come to the attention of the courts are only a part of the total number of children in the communities who might be classified as delinquent, since many such children for various reasons

are never brought before the courts.

The use of court figures as an index of juvenile delinquency is further limited because the number of delinquency cases reported is influenced to a considerable extent by variations in the policies of courts in accepting complaints and in the manner of handling cases. In addition to handling cases officially—that is, by the filing of legal papers for the initiation of court action—many courts handle certain types of cases unofficially. Unofficial cases are those in which legal papers are not prepared, but the cases are adjusted by the judge, referee, probation officer, or other officer of the court. Although some of the courts have records of their unofficial cases and report data regarding them, many courts do not keep comparable records of these cases and therefore report only the cases that are handled officially (see table B15, p. 74). It is doubtless true that the children whose cases are handled unofficially do not present the same types of problems as those whose cases are handled officially. Analysis of 1937 data from a group of courts that reported information for both types of cases revealed marked differences between the types of cases handled officially and those handled unofficially. Cases handled unofficially were characterized by a preponderance of cases of younger children, of children who had never previously been before the courts, who had been referred to court for acts of carelessness or mischief, or running away, and whose cases were subsequently dismissed or adjusted. Analyses based on these factors are influenced therefore by the proportion of unofficial cases included in the total number of cases reported by the iuvenile courts.

Furthermore, the number of delinquency cases reported is affected materially by such factors as the position that the court occupies in the plans of the various communities for dealing with conduct problems of children, the court's relationship to other agencies in the community, and the extent to which these agencies refer cases to the court. For example, in some communities the court is the only agency dealing with delinquency problems; in others a number of other agencies do case work with problem children and their families. The extent to which the police deal with children also varies greatly from community to community. In some cities practically all children coming to the attention of the police are referred to the juvenile court; in others the police handle many children's cases that involve minor offenses. Likewise, some school departments are sufficiently well staffed and well equipped to handle a large proportion of the truancy cases and many behavior problems other than truancy, but others, because of lack of personnel and facilities, refer most of the children presenting conduct problems to the juvenile court.

Another factor that definitely affects the number of delinquency cases reported is the legal age jurisdiction of the courts. The age limit for children coming under juvenile-court jurisdiction is established by State law and in most instances is uniform throughout a State. Of the 462 courts reporting in 1937, 184² had jurisdiction over children up to 16 years of age; 246 had jurisdiction up to 17 years; only 28 had jurisdiction up to 18 years; and 4, up to 21 years. The effect of the legal age limitations of courts on the age distribution of

cases is shown in figure 6 (p. 18).

In the light of the factors mentioned, it is obvious that data regarding juvenile-delinquency cases must be interpreted with care. This is especially important in the absence of statistical measures other than juvenile-court cases that may be used to indicate the trends in juvenile delinquency from year to year.

THE REPORTING AREA

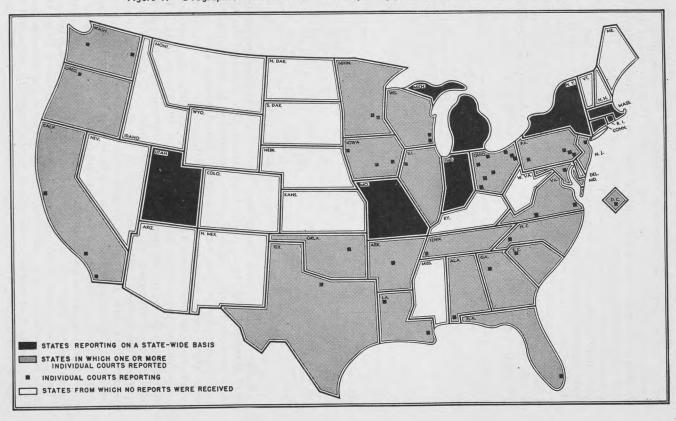
The area from which juvenile-court statistics were reported for the calendar year 1937 included 36 percent of the total population of the United States. The area covered was somewhat larger in 1937 than in 1936 because of the addition of certain courts located in Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas. The reporting area for 1937 included the entire States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Utah; the greater part of the States of Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and New York; the District of Columbia; and 42 courts in 22 other States. In all, reports from 462 courts are included, of which 87 serve areas of 100,000 or more population.

Figure 1 indicates the geographic distribution of the areas from which reports were received for the calendar year 1937. The reporting courts were located in each of the geographic divisions of the United States, although the number included from the different States and geographic divisions varied considerably (table 1). These variations may be attributed in part to variations in the different geographic divisions with regard to the degree of development of State facilities for juvenile-court work. Primarily, however, they may be attributed

² The 12 reporting courts in Rhode Island have jurisdiction over juvenile delinquents under 16 years of age, and over wayward children under 18 years of age.

³ The percentage of the 1930 population included in the reports from these States was as follows: Connecticut, 90 percent; Indiana, 80 percent; Michigan, 86 percent; Missouri, 69 percent; and New York, 97 percent.

Figure 1.—Geographic Distribution of Areas Reporting Juvenile-Court Statistics in 1937



to the fact that the area from which juvenile-court statistics are reported has not been selected for geographical representativeness, nor by the use of any other sampling techniques. The individual courts have been included in the reporting area when they expressed a desire to cooperate with the Children's Bureau in its plan to develop a uniform reporting system for juvenile-court statistics. The States reporting on a State-wide basis are limited to those that have some provision by statute for reporting juvenile-court statistics to the State agency concerned with juvenile-court or probation work. Not all the States having such statutory powers, however, are included in the reporting area. In some instances this may be because the State departments do not have the personnel required for statistical service in this field. In other instances the States may have legal provisions for reporting, but the statute may be practically inoperative.

Table 1.—Population of the United States and of areas from which juvenile-court statistics were reported in 1937, by geographic divisions

	Total popul (1930 cer		Population (1930 census) of areas reporting juvenile-court statistics		
Geographic division	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	
Total	122, 775, 046	100	44, 329, 958	100	
New England Middle Atlantie East North Central West North Central South Atlantie East South Central West South Central West South Central Pacific	8, 166, 341 26, 260, 750 25, 297, 185 13, 296, 915 15, 793, 589 9, 887, 519 12, 176, 830 3, 701, 789 8, 194, 433	7 21 20 11 13 8 10 3 7	6, 389, 144 16, 775, 751 9, 712, 908 3, 606, 469 2, 136, 821 371, 506 1, 124, 507 507, 847 3, 705, 105	14 38 22 8 5 1	

Tables 2 and 3 show the increase during the 11-year period from 1927 through 1937, in the area from which juvenile-court statistics have been reported. Table 2 gives the number of courts reporting and the number of States represented in the reporting area; table 3 gives the number of cases reported by the courts. The number of courts has increased from 43 in 1927 to 462 in 1937; the number of cases has increased from 42,915 in 1927 to 103,535 in 1937. extension in the reporting area has resulted primarily from the increase in State-wide reporting of juvenile-court work. During the early years of the project, data were received for the most part through cooperation with individual courts. As the program developed, however, the cooperation of State agencies concerned with juvenilecourt work or probation service was emphasized. This emphasis on State reporting is in accordance with the general policy of the Children's Bureau of working with and through State agencies wherever possible. Through the interest of the Juvenile-Court Commission of Utah, that State has been able since 1928 to furnish reports on a State-wide basis. The State of Connecticut was added to the reporting area in 1931. Massachusetts and New York began reporting under the State-wide

Table 2.—Number of courts reporting juvenile-court statistics on a State-wide basis, number reporting on an individual-court basis, and number of States represented, 1927-37

			C	ourts repor	ting			State	s represei	nted 1
		State-wide basis				vidual-cou	rt basis			
Year	Total	Total 2	Serving areas with 100,000 or more popula- tion ³	Serving areas with less than 100,000 popula- tion ³	Total 4	Serving areas with 100,000 or more popula- tion ³	Serving areas with less than 100,000 popula- tion ³	Total	State- wide basis ²	Indi- vidual- court basis
1927	43 65 96 92 169 267 284 334 398 384 462	7 7 8 97 218 239 294 359 349 419	1 1 1 4 35 48 44 49 50 52	6 6 7 93 183 191 250 310 299 367	43 58 89 84 72 49 45 40 39 35 43	27 31 33 36 39 33 32 30 31 28 35	16 27 56 48 33 16 13 10 8 7	16 17 21 24 24 25 27 26 27 26 31	1 1 1 2 4 6 6 7 7 8	16 16 20 23 22 21 21 20 20 19 23

Table 3.—Number of cases of each specified type reported by juvenile courts, 1927-37

	Number	Cases							
Year	of courts reporting	Total	Delinquency	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings 1				
1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936	43 65 96 92 169 267 284 334 398 384 462	42, 915 55, 171 65, 117 75, 401 83, 313 89, 680 90, 836 90, 300 96, 696 88, 236 103, 535	30, 363 38, 882 46, 312 53, 757 59, 880 65, 274 68, 039 66, 651 71, 475 63, 320 78, 688	12, 552 16, 289 18, 805 20, 711 22, 317 23, 235 21, 605 22, 499 24, 019 23, 599 23, 546	933 1, 114 1, 177 1, 199 1, 15 1, 200 1, 317 1, 301				

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 of cases.

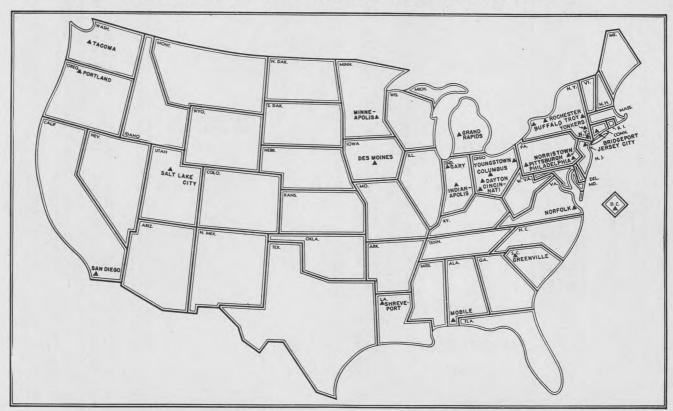
plan in 1932; New Jersey 4 and Rhode Island, in 1933; Indiana, in 1934; Michigan, in 1935; and Missouri, in 1937. It is hoped that the gradual extension of State-wide reporting of juvenile-court statistics will afford a foundation for more adequate statistics on juvenile delinquency as dealt with by the courts.

 ¹ Includes the District of Columbia.
 ² The courts reporting on a State-wide basis have, for the most part, served areas representing more than 80 percent of the population of the States. Within each State, however, slight changes have occurred from year to year in the number of courts reporting and in the percentage of the population included.
 ³ According to the 1930 census.

⁴ Individual reports were also available, though not included in this count, for certain courts that reported under a State-wide system: 1928 and 1929, 7 courts; 1930, 8 courts; 1931, 7 courts; 1932, 19 courts; 1933, 22 courts; 1934, 25 courts; 1935 and 1936, 29 courts; 1937, 24 courts.

⁴ New Jersey, which compiled its delinquency records for 1933 as a Civil Works Administration project, has not been able to continue its cooperation since that year.

Figure 2.—Geographic Distribution of the 28 Courts That Reported Each Year, 1929–37



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TRENDS IN DELINQUENCY CASES

Trends in delinquency cases from 1929 to 1937 are based upon statistics received from 28 courts. These courts are the only ones serving areas of 100,000 or more population that have reported comparable figures for each year of the 9-year period. Although the courts included were not selected by the use of sampling techniques, they appear to be roughly representative of the entire reporting area. The population of the area served by the 28 courts, according to the 1930 census, was 18,163,043—approximately 15 percent of the total population of the United States. The sample includes courts from each of the geographic divisions, although there are variations among the different States and geographic divisions in the number of courts included (figure 2). There is a heavy overrepresentation of courts located in States of the Middle Atlantic and East North Central Divisions and an underrepresentation of courts located in the States of the remaining geographic divisions. The sex, race, and age distribution and the social characteristics of the children dealt with by the 28 courts are comparable in general to similar data for the courts in the entire reporting area.

Total Number of Cases.

In 1937 there was a reversal in the downward trend of juveniledelinquency cases coming before the 28 courts that have reported to This reversal followed the Children's Bureau each year since 1929. decreases that have occurred each year from the peak year 1930 to

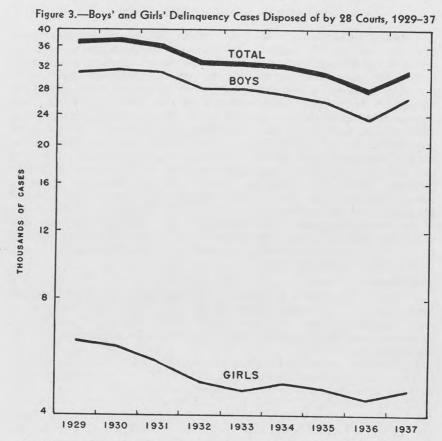
1936 (figure 3, p. 10).

In the areas served by the 28 courts the number of delinquency cases in 1937 was 11 percent greater than in 1936 (31,038 as compared with 27,849)6 and almost 2 percent greater than in 1935. However, the 1937 total was slightly below the total for the years 1934, 1933, and 1932 and was considerably below the total for the years 1931, 1930, and 1929. The number of cases reported in 1937 was 17 percent less than the number reported in 1930, the peak year of this series.

In most of the 28 individual courts there was an increase in the number of delinquency cases dealt with in 1937 (table 4). Only 7 courts reported a smaller number of cases disposed of in 1937 than in 1936. In 5 of these courts the decrease amounted to less than 9 percent; in 1 court (Lake County, Ind.) the decrease amounted to 18 In one large court (Multnomah County, Oreg.) there was a decrease of 37 percent, caused primarily by changes that occurred during 1937 in the reporting procedures of the court. Of the 21 courts reporting increases from 1936 to 1937, 4 courts showed increases of less than 10 percent, 6 showed increases of 10 to 20 percent, 7 showed increases of 21 to 30 percent, and 4 reported increases of more than 30 percent.

⁵ Mobile County, Ala.; San Diego County, Calif.; Bridgeport (city), Conn.; District of Columbia; Lake and Marion Counties, Ind.; Polk County, Iowa; Caddo Parish, La.; Kent County, Mich.; Hennepin County, Minn.; Hudson County, N. J.; New York City, and Erie, Monroe, Renselaer, and Westchester Counties, N. Y.; Franklin, Hamilton, Mahoning, and Montgomery Counties, Ohio; Multnomah County, Oreg.; Allegheny and Montgomery Counties and Philadelphia (city and county), Pa.; Greenville County, S. C.; third district, Utah; Norfolk (city), Va.; and Pierce County, Wash.

⁶ In the areas served by 336 courts in 25 States and the District of Columbia the number of delinquency cases increased from 63,706 in 1936 to 69,695 in 1937, or 9 percent.



In interpreting the significance of fluctuations from year to year it should be borne in mind that variations in the number of cases reported may result from either a change in the proportion of the total amount of delinquency that comes before the juvenile courts or an actual change in delinquency in the areas. As has been pointed out earlier, the delinquency coming to the attention of the juvenile courts may be only a part of the total amount in the community. Furthermore, the number of children brought before the courts is affected considerably by such factors as changes in the administrative procedures of the courts, changes in the policies of the police departments and other agencies in referring cases to the courts, and changes in the relationship of the courts to other agencies in the communities.

Examination of the figures from two of the largest courts, New York and Philadelphia, indicates how markedly changes in their policies would affect the trend in the total number of delinquency cases. During each year of the period from 1929 to 1937, from 32 to 44 percent of the total cases for the 28 courts were cases from these 2 courts.

A review of the trend in cases disposed of during recent years reveals a very sharp drop during the year 1936. This decrease from 1935 to

Table 4.—Number of delinquency cases disposed of by 28 courts that served specified areas, 1929-37

				Delir	quency	cases			
Area served by court	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Total cases	36, 902	37, 570	36, 221	32, 955	32, 723	32, 179	30, 554	227,849	31, 038
Alabama: Mobile County	219	177	160	140	165	222	193	136	125
California: San Diego County	1, 656	1.640	1,617	1, 385	1, 327	1, 415	1,694	1,547	1,758
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city)	461	470	445	511	378	589	362	311	324
District of Columbia	1, 947	1, 893	1, 927	1, 799	1, 646	1, 705	1, 836	1, 474	1, 431
Lake County	242	477	350	266	290	343	380	288	235
Marion County	985	818	617	785	835	951	1, 118	1,035	1, 082
lowa: Polk County	747	610	457	502	605	714	391	330	674
Louisiana: Caddo Parish	275	291	338	304	343	415	357	296	349
Michigan: Kent County	431	520	507	549	470	403	444	476	521
Minnesota: Hennepin County	1,097	1,053	1, 203	940	940	1,089	1, 128	1,048	1, 256
New Jersey: Hudson County	1.846	1, 974	1,696	1,025	876	868	649	464	533
New York:	1,010	2,01-	-,	-,		4000	1000		
Erie County	1, 135	1.306	1,399	715	591	1, 181	1,008	798	985
Monroe County	233	170	224	167	171	189	236	161	198
New York (city)	7, 956	7, 867	7, 299	7, 366	7, 727	6, 292	6,070	5, 127	4, 758
Rensselaer County	318	414	243	190	134	195	177	221	20
Westchester County	888	597	397	382	397	408	358	337	35
Ohio:	000								
Franklin County 1	473	542	575	470	420	436	491	413	628
Hamilton County	2, 034	2,072	2,550	2, 418	2, 298	2,044	2, 360	2, 531	3, 160
Mahoning County	2, 021	2, 151	1,979	2, 110	1,892	1,887	1, 206	21, 525	1,96
Montgomery County	752	598	578	493	454	429	558	833	1,01
Oregon: Multnomah County	902	1,172	1, 247	839	993	1, 101	969	1,068	67
Pennsylvania:	002	2, 2	-,						
Allegheny County	1, 290	1, 128	853	794	738	881	796	900	1, 31
Montgomery County	55		74		80	77	53	92	10
Philadelphia (city and county)	6. 955		7, 390		6, 787	6, 461	5, 735		5, 33
South Carolina: Greenville County			91			104	198	149	21
Utah: Third district	871		1, 149			917			1,07
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	852					696			62
Washington: Pierce County 1	135					167	95	119	14

Includes only official cases because court did not report unofficial cases every year.
 Figure revised to include estimated number of unofficial cases for Mahoning County, Ohio.

1936 was accentuated by unusual factors operating in the two large courts mentioned.7 In New York one of the factors which may have contributed to the decrease in 1936 was the establishment during that year of a Bureau of Adjustments designed to settle certain types of children's cases out of court. The number of delinquency cases disposed of by the New York court decreased from 6,070 in 1935 to 5,127 in 1936 (16 percent). The Bureau of Adjustments continued to operate in 1937, and the number of cases dealt with by the New York court continued to decrease, although the drop from 1936 to 1937 (5,127 to 4,758, or 7 percent) was not so great as the decrease from 1935 to 1936. In Philadelphia the reduction in 1936 resulted primarily from the substantial drop in the number of cases referred to the court by the police. In this court the number of cases decreased from 5,735 in 1935 to 4,688 in 1936, the lowest figure recorded by the Philadelphia court since its establishment in 1914. In 1937, when the number of cases referred by the police rose, the total number of cases disposed of by this court increased from 4,688 to 5,332, although this number was still 7 percent below the 1935 level.

⁷ In the 1935–36 report on juvenile-court statistics it was stated that the Mahoning County, Ohio, court contributed considerably to the decrease from 1935 to 1936, chiefly because it did not report unofficial cases for the year 1936. In the present report, however, the Mahoning County figures for 1936 have been revised to include an estimated number of unofficial cases based on the average proportion of such cases reported by the court during the 7-year period from 1929 to 1935.

In view of the numerous factors that may operate to bring about changes in the number of delinquency cases reported from year to year, it is difficult to determine which factors contributed to the increase in the number of cases reported by the 28 courts in 1937. Figures for future years will determine whether this increase will be maintained or whether it was only a 1-year reversal of the gradual downward trend.⁸

Boys' and Girls' Cases.

In table 5 the total number of cases disposed of by the 28 courts during each year from 1929 to 1937 is classified by sex of the children. Boys' cases accounted for 85 percent of the total number of cases brought before these courts during 1937. The number of boys' cases increased 12 percent from 1936 to 1937, whereas the number of girls' cases increased only 7 percent. The number of boys' cases reported in 1937 was 16 percent less than the number reported in 1930, the peak year for boys' cases, and the number of girls' cases was 26 percent below the number for 1929, the peak year for girls' cases.

Table 5.—Number of boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 28 courts, 1929-37'1

Year	Delinquency cases						
T cor	Total	Boys	Girls				
1929 1930 1931 1932 1932 1933 1934 1935	36, 902 37, 570 36, 221 32, 955 32, 723 32, 179 30, 554 27, 849 31, 038	30, 625 31, 480 30, 664 28, 106 28, 127 27, 296 25, 905 23, 527 26, 403	6, 277 6, 090 5, 557 4, 849 4, 596 4, 883 4, 649 4, 322 4, 635				

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

Cases of White and Negro Children.

In table 6 and figure 4, the total number of cases disposed of by the 28 courts during each year from 1929 to 1937 is shown by race of the children dealt with. There was a gradual decrease in the number of cases of white children dealt with by these courts in each year from 1930 through 1936, whereas the number of cases of Negro children gradually increased each year, except 1932 and 1936. In 1937, however, there was an increase in the number of cases of both white and Negro children. Cases of white children increased 10 percent over 1936, and cases of Negro children increased 15 percent. Approximately one-fourth of the juvenile-delinquency cases dealt with by these courts in 1937 were cases of Negro children. Very few cases of children of "other races" were handled by the courts during the 9-year period from 1929 to 1937.

⁸ Reports received on the number of dependency and neglect cases disposed of by the courts during 1937 reveal that there was a reversal in the downward trend of these types of cases also. In the areas served by 20 courts that reported in both 1936 and 1937, the number of dependency and neglect cases dealt with in 1937 increased 25 percent as compared with 1936 (from 7,082 to 8,843).

Figure 4.—Cases of White and Negro Children Dealt With in Delinquency Cases Disposed of by 28 Courts, 1929–37

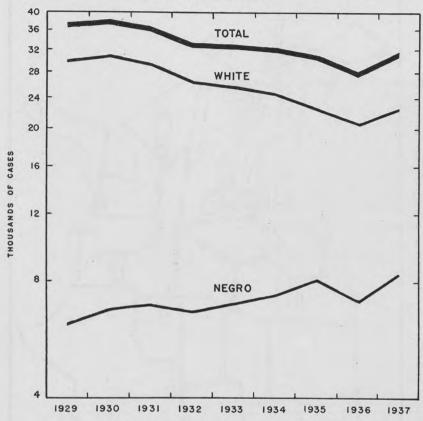


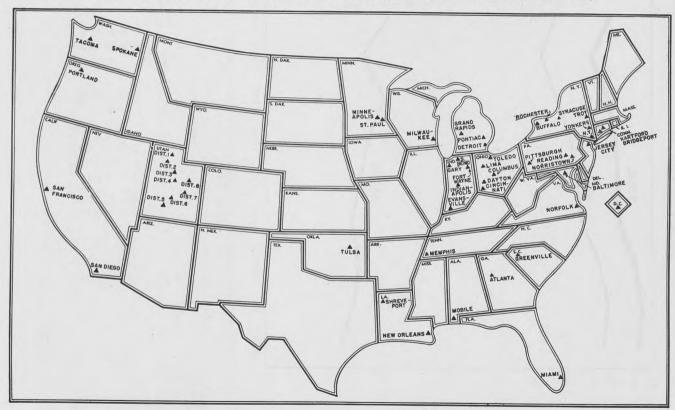
Table 6.—Race of children dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 28 courts 1929-37 ¹

	Delinquency cases								
Year	Total	White	Negro	Other	Race not reported				
1929 1930 1931 1932 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936	36, 902 37, 570 36, 221 32, 955 32, 723 32, 179 30, 554 27, 849 31, 038	29, 489 30, 713 29, 244 26, 185 25, 644 24, 717 22, 445 20, 563 22, 675	6, 257 6, 798 6, 925 6, 727 7, 046 7, 416 8, 078 7, 240 8, 315	27 52 36 41 33 46 31 46 48	1, 12				

 $^{^{1}}$ Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohio, and Pierce County, Wash., because these courts did not report unofficial cases every year.

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Figure 5.—Geographic Distribution of the 53 Courts That Reported on an Individual-Card Basis in 1937



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DELINQUENCY CASES REPORTED IN 1937

The following analysis of the delinquency cases dealt with by courts during 1937 is based upon data received from 53 courts that reported to the Children's Bureau on an individual-card basis during the year. This group of courts has been selected for detailed analysis because their reports make possible the compilation of tables showing correlations between the items reported. Such analysis of the 1937 data is especially significant in view of the increase in delinquency cases during the year.

The 53-court sample, which contains 25 of the 28 courts upon which trend material is based, is larger and more representative geographically than the 28-court sample. The population of the area served by the 53 courts, according to the 1930 census, was 24,082,940—approximately 20 percent of the total population of the United States. The 53-court sample has better representation than the 28-court sample in each of the geographic divisions with the exception of the West North Central Division (figure 5).

The sex, race, and age distribution and the social characteristics of the children dealt with by the 53 courts in 1937 are very similar to corresponding data regarding the children dealt with by the 28 courts in the same year. Consequently it is possible to make certain com-

Table 7.—Number of boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 53 courts in 1937

	Delin	nquency	cases		Delin	quency	cases
Area served by court	Total	Boys	Girls	Area served by court	Total	Boys	Girls
Total cases	45, 683	38, 985	6, 698	New York—Continued. Westchester County	351	292	59
Alabama: Mobile County	125	107	18	Ohio:	901	292	0:
California: Mobile County	120	107	10	Allen County	499	407	95
San Diego County	1,758	1, 471	287	Franklin County	1, 299	1, 051	24
San Francisco County	795	634	161	Hamilton County	3, 160	2, 556	60
	195	054	101	Lucas County	860	691	16
Connecticut:	1, 208	1, 116	92	Montgomery County	1,018	839	17
Fairfield County	620	546	74	Oklahoma:	1,010	000	7.
Hartford (city)			160	Tulsa (city)	162	111	5
District of Columbia	1, 431 604	1, 271 514	90	Tulsa County (exclusive	102	111	0
Florida: Dade County				of Tulsa city)	64	47	1
Georgia: Fulton County	1, 250	1,073	177	Oregon: Multnomah County	672	556	11
Indiana:	114	100	=0	Pennsylvania:	012	000	11
Allen County	114	58	56	Allegheny County	1,312	1, 123	18
Lake County	235	180	55	Berks County	115	106	10
Marion County	1, 082	907	175	Montgomery County	103	94	
St. Joseph County	479	348	131	South Carolina: Greenville	100	94	
Vanderburgh County	211	157	54		219	186	3
Louisiana:	0.10			County Tennessee: Memphis (city)	1,601	1, 315	28
Caddo Parish	349	259	90	'Utah:	1,001	1, 510	20
Orleans Parish	799	693	106	First District	194	170	9
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	2, 518	2, 287	231	Second District	479	360	1
Michigan:			20	Third District	1, 073	959	1
Kent County	521	459	62	Fourth District	293	251	1.
Oakland County	305	240	65		153	138	3
Wayne County	2, 307	2, 112	195	Fifth District	123	108	1
Minnesota:			100	Seventh District	109	93	
Hennepin County		1,073	183		22	18	1
Ramsey County	462	391	71	Eighth District Virginia: Norfolk (city)	622	537	8
New Jersey: Hudson County_ New York:		455	78	Washington:			
Erie County	985	889	96	Pierce County	227	158	1
Monroe County	198	172	26	Spokane County	538	434	1(
New York (city)		4, 193	565	Wisconsin: Milwaukee	4 00-	1 010	
Rensselaer County	207	159	48	County	4, 831	4, 218	6:
Onondaga County		403	71				

parisons between the findings based on the analysis of the 1937 data reported by the 53 courts and similar data reported over a period of years by the 28 courts.

Number of Cases.

During 1937 the 53 courts disposed of 45,683 delinquency cases, of which 38,985 were boys' and 6,698 were girls' cases (table 7). The distribution between the sexes (85 percent boys' and 15 percent girls' cases) showed little variation from the distribution noted in previous years (see table 5, p.12).

Race of Boys and Girls.

Table 8 shows the race and nativity of the boys and girls dealt with in the delinquency cases disposed of by the 53 courts during 1937.

White children were involved in 78 percent of the delinquency cases, Negro children in 22 percent, and children of other races in less than 1 percent of the cases. (See p. 12 for discussion of trends in cases of white and Negro children.) When a comparison is made between the racial distribution of the cases of delinquent children and the racial distribution of all children under 21 years of age in the area served by the 53 courts, it is found that white children are represented in a smaller proportion and Negro children in a larger proportion of the delinquency cases than they are in the general population. Of the total number of children under 21 years of age in the general population, white children formed 93 percent, Negro children, 7 percent, and children of other races less than 1 percent.

Table 8.—Race, nativity, and parent nativity of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 53 courts in 1937

	Delinquency cases									
Race, nativity, and parent nativity of child		Number		Percent distribution						
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls				
Total cases	45, 683	38, 985	6, 698	100	100	100				
White	35, 401	30, 201	5, 200	78	78	78				
Native	34, 717	29, 611	5, 106	76	76	76				
Native parentage	23, 730 9, 905 1, 082	19, 881 8, 851 879	3, 849 1, 054 203	52 22 2	51 23 2	57 16 3				
Foreign bornNativity not reported	528 156	460 130	68 26	1 1	1 1	1 1				
NegroOther race	10, 203 79	8, 720 64	1, 483 15	(1)	(1) 22	(1) 22				

¹ Less than 1 percent.

Among the cases of native white children involved in delinquency cases, 71 percent were cases of children both of whose parents were native born. In comparison, children both of whose parents were native comprised only 56 percent of the general population under 21 years of age. However, it is important to keep in mind that this comparison is between juvenile-court cases for 1937 and general population figures for 1930. Because of the restrictions that have been

placed on immigration during the past 20 years the percentage of the general population under 21 years of age that was of native parentage would naturally be substantially larger in 1937 than in 1930.

Native white children having one or both parents of foreign birth were involved in 29 percent of the cases disposed of by the juvenile courts in 1937. Such children, however, represented 44 percent of the general population in these areas. This large proportion resulted primarily from the extremely high percentage of native white children of foreign or mixed parentage in New York City (69 percent). If the figures for this city were omitted the proportion would be lowered from 44 to 35 percent.

Age of Boys and Girls.

As has been stated, the maximum age for juvenile-court jurisdiction affects considerably the age distribution of cases handled. Of the 53 courts, 24 had jurisdiction over children under 16 years of age; 9 7, under 17 years; 20, under 18 years; and 2, under 21 years.

Table 9 shows the age distribution by sex and race of the children in cases dealt with by the 53 courts during 1937. Considerable differences are shown in age distribution between the boys and girls

Table 9.—Age of white and Negro boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 53 courts in 1937

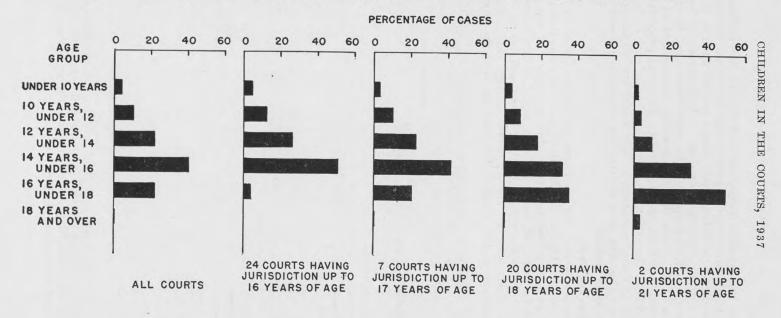
				Delinque	ncy cases	3				
Age and sex of children		Nur	nber		Percent distribution					
*	Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other		
Total cases	45, 683	35, 401	10, 203	79						
Boys' cases	38, 985	30, 201	8,720	64						
Age reported	38, 923	30, 154	8, 705	64	100	100	100	100		
Under 10 years 10 years, under 12 12 years, under 14 14 years, under 16. 16 years, under 18 18 years and over	1, 803 4, 449 8, 902 15, 409 8, 164 196	1, 370 3, 219 6, 529 11, 988 6, 883 165	431 1, 225 2, 357 3, 399 1, 263 30	2 5 16 22 18,	5 11 23 40 21 (1)	4 11 22 40 23 (1)	5 14 27 39 15 (1)	25 34 28		
Age not reported	62	47	15							
Girls' cases	6,698	5, 200	1,483	15						
Age reported	6, 687	5, 190	1, 482	15	100	100	100	(2)		
Under 10 years	165 325 1, 121 3, 074 1, 925 77	126 221 781 2, 365 1, 626 71	38 104 339 703 293 5	1 1 6 6 1	2 5 17 46 29 1	3 4 15 46 31 1	3 7 23 47 20 (1)	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)		
Age not reported	11	10	1							

and between the white and Negro children in the cases dealt with, although the largest proportion of cases among both boys and girls and both white and Negro children was in the age group that included the 14- and 15-year-old children.

Less than 1 percent.
 Percentages not computed because of small total number of cases.

The 5 reporting courts in Indiana included in this 24 had jurisdiction of boys under 16 years of age, girls under 18 years of age.

Figure 6.—Age Distribution of Children in Delinquency Cases Disposed of in 1937 by 53 Courts, by Age Jurisdiction of Courts



Among those courts authorized to deal with children up to the age of 18 and among those authorized to deal with children up to 21, cases of children in the older groups constituted by far the greatest proportion of cases (table 10 and figure 6). Consequently, it seems clear that the large percentage of cases of children 14 and 15 years of age in the total cases reported by all 53 courts is the result of the predominating influence of cases from courts having jurisdiction over children only up to the age of 16.

Table 10.—Age under which juvenile court has original jurisdiction and age of children in delinquency cases disposed of by 53 courts in 1937

-				De	elinque	ncy cases	3					
	Total		Age under which juvenile court has original jurisdiction									
Age of child when re- ferred to court			16 years •		17 years		18 years		21 years			
	Num- ber	Per- cent distri- bution	Num- ber	Per- cent distri- bution	Num- ber	Per- cent distri- bution	Num- ber	Per- cent distri- bution	Num- ber	Per- cent distri- bution		
Total cases	45, 683		16, 852		7, 917		18, 361		2, 553			
Age reported	45, 610	100	16, 810	100	7, 903	100	18, 347	100	2, 550	100		
Under 10 years	1, 968 4, 774 10, 023 18, 483 10, 089 273	4 10 22 41 22 1	849 2, 103 4, 609 8, 549 667 33	5 13 27 51 4 (1)	301 831 1,810 3,296 1,629 36	4 10 23 42 21 (¹)	759 1, 742 3, 351 5, 852 6, 535 108	4 9 18 32 36 1	59 98 253 786 1, 258 96	10 31 49		
Age not reported	73		42		14		14		3			

¹ Less than 1 percent.

Among the cases handled by the 53 courts during 1937 the girls were older on the average than the boys (figure 7). The cases of girls 16 years of age or over comprised 30 percent of the total number of girls' cases, whereas 21 percent of the boys were in that age group.

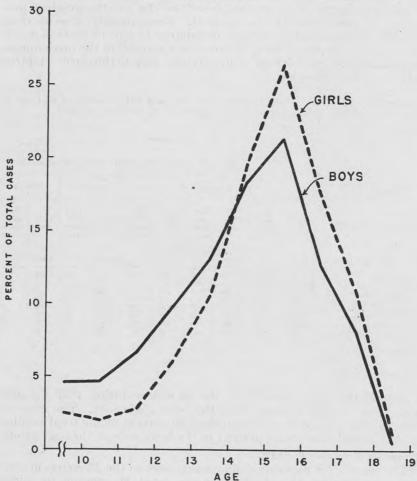
Reason for Reference to Court.

The reasons for referring delinquency cases to the 53 courts in 1937 are shown in table 11. As would be expected, the reasons for which boys were brought before the courts differed considerably from the reasons for which the girls were brought into court. In slightly more than one-half (53 percent) of the boys' cases the referral was for some type of stealing ¹⁰ and in one-fifth of the cases it was for the commission of acts of carelessness or mischief. Among girls' cases, however, the largest proportions of referrals were for running away, for being ungovernable, and for sex offenses. These three types of offenses accounted for 65 percent of all girls' cases (figure 8, p. 22.).

The distribution of reasons for reference in girls' cases remained approximately the same in 1937 as in the years 1929 to 1936. Among boys' cases, however, there have been some variations from year to year. The proportion of boys' cases referred for stealing has risen

¹⁰ This classification includes automobile stealing, burglary or unlawful entry, hold-up, and all other types of stealing.

Figure 7.—Age Distribution of Boys and Girls in Delinquency Cases Disposed of by 53 Courts in 1937



gradually each year since 1933, and in 1937 the proportion of cases referred for this reason was larger than in any other year of the period 1929 to 1937. On the other hand, the proportion of boys' cases referred for acts of carelessness or mischief has declined each year since 1932, and in 1937 the proportion referred for this reason was smaller than in any previous year. The percentage of boys' cases referred for all other reasons remained approximately the same in 1937 as in previous years (see table A3, p. 42).

A few significant differences appear in the distribution of offenses for which white and Negro children were brought before the courts in 1937. Larger proportions of Negro than of white boys were referred to court for stealing, whereas larger proportions of white than of Negro boys were referred to court for acts of carelessness or

Table 11.—Reason for reference to court of white and Negro boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 53 courts in 1937

			De	linqueno	ey cases				
Reason for reference to court, and sex of child		Nun	ber		Percent distribution				
	Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other	
Total cases	45, 683	35, 401	10, 203	79					
Boys' cases	38, 985	30, 201	8, 720	64					
Reason for reference reported	38, 864	30, 133	8, 668	63	100	100	100	100	
Stealing Act of carelessness or mischief Traffic violation Truancy Running away Being ungovernable Sex offense Injury to person. Use, possession, or sale of liquor or	20, 664 7, 954 2, 390 1, 791 1, 628 2, 193 929 718	15, 127 6, 386 2, 270 1, 573 1, 418 1, 641 759 453	5, 510 1, 565 103 214 205 547 170 264	27 3 17 4 5 5	53 20 6 5 4 6 2 2	50 21 8 5 5 5 5 3	64 18 1 3 2 6 2 3	43 27 6 8 8	
drugsOther reason	210 387	189 317	20 70	1	1	1	(1)		
Reason for reference not reported	121	68	52	1					
Girls' cases	6, 698	5, 200	1, 483	15					
Reason for reference reported	6, 598	5, 152	1, 431	15	100	100	100	(2)	
Stealing Act of carelessness or mischief Traffic violation Truancy Running away Being ungovernable Sex offense Injury to person Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs Other reason	776 496 121 682 1, 165 1, 867 1, 262 110	535 328 120 600 1,017 1,354 1,052 35 53 58	238 168 1 82 146 507 206 75	3 	12 7 2 10 18 28 19 2	11 6 2 12 20 26 20 1	17 12 (1) 6 10 36 14 5	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	
Reason for reference not reported	100	48	52						

1 Less than 1 percent.

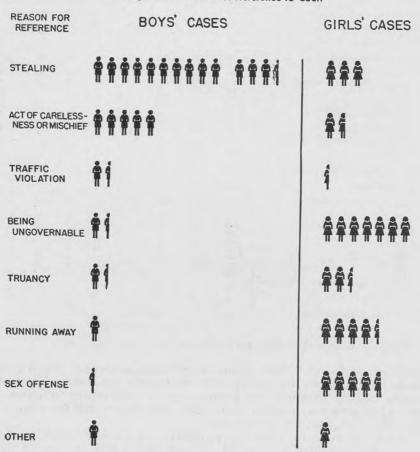
mischief, traffic violations, truancy, and running away. Negro girls were referred more frequently than white girls for stealing, acts of carelessness or mischief, being ungovernable, and injury to persons, and white girls were referred more often than Negro girls for truancy,

running away, and for sex offenses.

Table 12 indicates that the proportion of cases referred to the courts for the different types of offenses varied with the age of the children, reflecting to some extent changing interests and pursuits. Among both boys' and girls' cases the percentage referred to court for acts of carelessness or mischief decreased as the age of the children increased, although the decrease was much more marked in girls' than in boys' cases. On the other hand, in boys' cases, those involving traffic violation were found more frequently among older boys than among younger boys. Similarly, among girls' cases, the percentage of cases referred for sex offenses and particularly for running away rose as the age of the girls increased.

² Percentages not computed because of small total number of cases.

Figure 8.—Reason for Reference to Court



EACH COMPLETE SYMBOL REPRESENTS 4% OF TOTAL BOYS' CASES, OR 1,560 CASES

EACH COMPLETE SYMBOL REPRESENTS 4% OF TOTAL GIRLS' CASES, OR 268 CASES

Table 12.—Reason for reference to court and age of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 53 courts in 1937

	Delinquency eases															
Reason for reference to court, and sex				Nun	nber				Percent distribution							
of child	Total	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	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	45, 683	1,968	4, 774	10, 023	18, 483	10, 089	273	73								
Boys' cases	38, 985	1,803	4, 449	8, 902	15, 409	8, 164	196	62								
Reason for reference reported	38, 864	1,800	4, 435	8,878	15, 332	8, 161	196	62	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Stealing Act of carelessness or mischief Traffic violation Truancy Running away Being ungovernable Sex offense Injury to person Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs Other reason	20, 664 7, 954 2, 390 1, 791 1, 628 2, 193 929 718 210 387	884 607 3 51 43 119 39 46	2, 515 1, 207 5 130 149 250 71 78	5, 091 2, 097 57 279 367 555 186 162	8, 462 2, 967 425 922 686 974 400 300 45 151	3, 606 1, 030 1, 860 399 373 277 222 125 132 137	89 25 37 1 6 13 10 6	17 21 3 9 4 5 1 1	53 20 6 5 4 6 2 2 2	49 34 (1) 3 2 7 2 3 (1) (1)	57 27 (1) 3 3 6 2 2 2 (1) (1)	57 24 1 3 4 6 2 2 2	55 19 3 6 5 6 3 2 (1)	44 13 23 5 4 3 3 1	45 13 19 (1) 3 7 5 3 3 2	27 36
Reason for reference not reported	121	3	14	24	77	3										
Girls' cases	6, 698	165	325	1, 121	3, 074	1, 925	77	11								
Reason for reference reported	6, 598	161	320	1,097	3, 010	1,922	77	11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(2)
Stealing Act of carelessness or mischief Traffic violation Truancy Running away Being ungovernable Sex offense Injury to person Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs Other reason	776 496 121 682 1, 165 1, 867 1, 262 110	38 48 12 9 28 21 4	114 63 	213 122 1 82 160 290 200 19	268 178 21 389 565 959 541 44 25 20	132 82 98 179 387 518 438 30 28	7 3 1 2 19 17 22 2 2	1 1 3 1	12 7 2 10 18 28 19 2	24 30 7 6 17 13 2	5 8 16 12 3	19 11 (1) 7 15 26 18 2	9 6 1 13 19 32 18 1	7 4 5 9 20 27 23 2	9 4 1 3 25 22 28 3	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)

¹ Less than 1 percent.

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² Percentages not computed because of small total number of cases.

Source of Reference to Court.

The analysis of the sources from which cases are referred to juvenile courts reflects to some extent the relationship of the court to the community. For example, the proportion of cases referred by such sources as parents and relatives, other individuals, and social agencies may indicate in general whether the court is regarded as an agency to deal with all conduct problems or only the more serious ones in which court authority is necessary. As would be expected, the proportion of cases referred by each source varied from court to court (see table B9, p. 63).

Table 13 shows the source of reference to court by sex and race of the children dealt with in the delinquency cases disposed of by the 53 courts during 1937. The percentage of cases referred by each source

Table 13.—Source of reference to court of white and Negro boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 53 courts in 1937

red _	Delinquency cases												
Source of reference to court, and sex of child		Nui	nber	Percent distribution									
	Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other					
Total cases	45, 683	35, 401	10, 203	79									
Boys' cases	38, 985	30, 201	8,720	64									
Source of reference reported	38, 971	30, 191	8, 716	64	100	100	100	100					
Police School department	28, 800 1, 905 1, 278 779 332 1, 667 4, 068 142	22, 022 1, 667 1, 032 729 246 1, 242 3, 128 125	6, 745 235 240 33 86 425 935 17	33 3 6 17 5	74 5 3 2 1 4 11 (1)	73 6 4 2 1 4 10 (1)	77 3 3 (1) 1 5 11 (1)	52 5 9 26					
Girls' cases	6, 698	5, 200	1, 483	15									
Source of reference reported	6, 697	5, 199	1, 483	15	100	100	100	(2)					
Police School department Probation officer Other court Social agency Parents or relatives Individual Other source	2, 618 764 363 110 433 1, 609 788 12	2, 045 679 311 104 320 1, 157 572 11	568 84 51 5 111 447 216	5 1 1 1 2 5	39 11 5 2 7 24 12 (¹)	40 13 6 2 6 22 11 (')	38 6 3 (1) 8 30 15 (1)	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)					
Source of reference not reported	1	1					.,						

1 Less than 1 percent.

² Percentages not computed because of small total number of cases.

varied but little between white and Negro cases, but considerably between boys' and girls' cases. Almost three-fourths (74 percent) of the boys' cases were referred by the police, whereas only two-fifths (39 percent) of the girls' cases were referred by this source. On the other hand, parents or relatives referred to court only 4 percent of the boys' cases and 24 percent of the girls' cases. These differences may be explained in part by comparing the sources of reference to court of cases referred for different reasons (table 14). More than one-half of the boys' cases were referred to court for stealing and 84 percent of

Table 14.—Source of reference and reason for reference to court of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 53 courts in 1937

						Delinque	ency cases					
Source of reference to court, and sex of child	Total	Stealing	Act of careless- ness or mischief	Traffic violation	Truancy	Running	Being ungovern- able	Sex offense	Injury to person	Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	Other reason	Reason not reported
Total cases	45, 683	21, 440	8, 450	2, 511	2, 473	2, 793	4, 060	2, 191	828	269	447	221
Boys' cases	38, 985	20, 664	7, 954	2, 390	1,791	1, 628	2, 193	929	718	210	387	121
Source of reference reported	38, 971	20, 659	7,949	2, 390	1, 791	1, 625	2, 192	929	718	210	387	121
Police School department Probation officer Other court Social agency Parents or relatives Individual Other source	28, 800 1, 905 1, 278 779 332 1, 667 4, 068 142	17, 408 165 706 152 50 127 1, 992 59	6, 361 100 107 27 29 43 1, 245 37	1,823 3 10 534 	170 1, 364 81 	1, 153 16 76 20 69 237 50 4	370 209 167 5 118 1,089 227 7	618 16 75 1 15 21 180 3	361 19 16 7 3 15 297	164 8 13 11 2 6 3 3	295 4 27 22 5 1 6 27	77 1 23 1 18 1
Source of reference not reported	14	5	5			3	1					
Girls' cases	6, 698	776	496	121	682	1, 165	1, 867	1, 262	110	59	60	100
Source of reference reported	6, 697	776	496	121	682	1, 164	1, 867	1, 262	110	59	60	100
Police School department Probation officer Other court Social agency Parents or relatives Individual Other source	2, 618 764 363 110 433 1, 609 788 12	548 17 19 8 8 25 147	270 9 5 2 8 25 177	77 1 1 1 42	41 534 27 10 57 13	565 25 55 28 94 322 72 3	342 97 116 10 145 975 181	626 68 129 13 117 178 127 4	39 6 2 1 3 59	43 1 1 1 2 6 5	26 5 9 4 5 7 4	41 1 48 11 2
Source of reference not reported	1					_ 1						

these were referred by the police. Among girls' cases, however, the largest proportion of referrals were for running away, for being ungovernable, or for sex offenses, and 34 percent of all such cases were

referred by parents or relatives.

Among boys' cases the police referred between 60 and 80 percent of those groups in which the reasons for reference were acts of carelessness or mischief, traffic violation, running away, sex offense, and use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs. The school departments referred 76 percent of the truancy cases, parents or relatives referred 50 percent of the cases brought into court for being ungovernable, and individuals were the source of reference for 41 percent of the cases referred for injury to person.

Place of Detention Care.

Table 15 indicates the places in which delinquent children were cared for pending the hearing or disposition of their cases. The places of detention care used by the courts and the extent of such

Table 15.—Place of detention care of white and Negro boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 53 courts in 1937

	Delinquency cases												
Place of detention care, and sex of child		Nun	nber		Percent distribution								
	Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other					
Total cases	45, 683	35, 401	10, 203	79									
Boys' cases	38, 985	30, 201	8, 720	64									
Detention care reported	38, 979	30, 196	8, 719	64	100	100	100	100					
No detention care Detention care overnight or longer	22, 837 16, 142	18, 725 11, 471	4, 081 4, 638	31 33	59 41	62 38	47 53	48					
Boarding home or other family home. Detention home ¹ Other institution. Jail or police station ² Other place of care ³ Place of care not reported.	371 11, 946 2, 432 1, 158 234 1	305 8, 341 1, 805 851 168	64 3, 578 626 304 66	2 27 1 3	1 31 6 3 (4) (4)	1 28 6 3 (4) (4)	1 41 7 3 1	3 42 2 2					
Detention care not reported	6	5	1										
Girls' cases	6, 698	5, 200	1, 483	15									
Detention care reported	6, 696	5, 199	1, 482	15	100	100	100	(5)					
No detention care Detention care overnight or longer	3, 549 3, 147	2, 757 2, 442	790 692	2 13	53 47	53 47	53 47	(5) (5)					
Boarding home or other family home. Detention home ¹ . Other institution Jail or police station ² . Other place of care ³ . Place of care not reported.	107 2, 172 750 82 36	92 1, 723 532 65 30	13 440 217 16 6	2 9 1 1	2 33 11 1 (1)	2 33 10 1 1	1 30 15 1 (4)	(5) (5) (5) (5) (5)					
Detention care not reported	2	1	1										

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 or police stations.
² Includes a few cases of children cared for part of the time in jails or police stations and part of the time

⁴ Less than 1 percent. ⁵ Percentages not computed because of small total number of cases.

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elsewhere.

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.

EACH COMPLETE SYMBOL REPRESENTS 4% OF TOTAL BOYS' CASES, OR 1,560 CASES EACH COMPLETE SYMBOL REPRESENTS 4% OF TOTAL GIRLS' CASES, OR 268 CASES

care are dependent in part on the facilities available in the local communities and in part on the attitude of the community with regard to the necessity for detention. In some localities practically all children brought to court in delinquency cases are detained, whereas in others only certain types of delinquency are considered serious enough to warrant detention care for the children.

During 1937 the children were detained overnight or longer in slightly more than two-fifths (41 percent) of the boys' cases and almost one-half (47 percent) of the girls' cases. The proportion of de-linquency cases in which the children had detention care decreased irregularly from 1929 to 1936; in 1937, however, this proportion increased for both boys' and girls' cases (see table A5, p. 43).

The place of detention care most frequently used for both boys and girls was the detention home (figure 9). In 1937, 74 percent of the boys and 69 percent of the girls who were detained were cared for in detention homes. "Other institutions" were second primarily because of the large number of cases reported by the New York City court, where a cooperative arrangement exists with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Jails or police stations were third for boys and boarding homes or other family homes were third for There was a marked decrease from 1929 to 1937 in the use of jails or police stations for the detention of children. Data for 28 courts given in table A5 (p. 43) show that in 1929, boys in 1,109 cases and girls in 99 cases were held in jails or police stations pending hearing or disposition of their cases. In 1937, however, only 623 boys and 35 girls were detained in such places.

A few differences may be noted in the use of detention care for cases of white and Negro children. Detention care was used more often for cases of Negro than of white boys. There was no difference, however, in the proportion of cases of white and Negro girls who were detained overnight or longer pending hearing or disposition of their The types of detention facilities used for Negro children varied little from those used for white children. Of the boys detained, Negro boys were cared for in detention homes in a slightly larger proportion of cases than white boys. Among girls' cases, white girls more frequently than Negro girls were cared for in detention homes, and Negro girls were detained more often than white girls in

other institutions.

Data in table 16 indicate that among both boys' and girls' cases the proportion of children having detention care varied with the age of the children. The percentage of cases in which children were detained overnight or longer increased as the age of the children increased. Among cases involving boys under 10 years of age, the boys in 25 percent of the cases were held pending hearing or disposition of their cases. On the other hand, among cases involving boys 14 and 15 years of age, the boys had detention care in 45 percent of the cases. Similar differences may be noted among the girls' cases. The variations in detention care according to the ages of the children may be explained in part by the differences in the types of offenses reported for the younger and older children. As was noted on page 21, the reasons for reference to court in the cases of the younger children were more often acts of carelessness or mischief, for which detention care was deemed unnecessary, whereas the cases of older children were more often referred for stealing.

	Delinquency cases															
Place of detention care, and sex of child				Nur	nber				Percent distribution							
Place of detention care, and sex of child	Total	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	years, under 14	years, under 16	16 years, under 18	18 years and over	Age not re- ported	Total	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	years, under 14	14 years under 16	16 years, under 18	18 years and over	Age not re-
Total cases	45, 683	1, 968	4, 774	10, 023	18, 483	10, 089	273	73								
Boys' cases	38, 985	1,803	4, 449	8, 902	15, 409	8, 164	196	62								
Detention care reported	38, 979	1,803	4, 448	8, 902	15, 405	8, 164	196	61	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No detention care Detention care overnight or longer	22, 837 16, 142	1, 345 458	2, 896 1, 552	5, 343 3, 559	8, 465 6, 940	4, 627 3, 537	116 80	45 16	59 41	75 25	65 35	60 40	55 45	57 43	59 41	74
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.	371 11, 946 2, 432 1, 158 234 1	12 355 79 7 7 5	1, 228 243 27 14	94 2, 742 603 75 45	198 4, 849 1, 402 388 103	27 2, 706 99 638 66 1	57 2 20 1	9 4 3	1 31 6 3 (1) (1)	1 20 4 (1) (1)	1 28 6 1 (1)	1 31 7 1 (1)	1 32 9 3 1	(1) 33 1 8 1 (1)	29 1 10 1	15 7 5
Detention care not reported	6		1		4			1								
Girls' cases	6, 698	165	325	1, 121	3,074	1, 925	77	11								
Detention care reported	6, 696	165	325	1, 121	3, 073	1, 924	77	11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(5)
No detention care Detention care overnight or longer	3, 549 3, 147	128 37	217 108	577 544	1, 569 1, 504	1, 025 899	26 51	7 4	53 47	77 23	67 33	51 49	51 49	53 47	34 66	(5) (5)
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	107 2, 172 750 82 36	25 10 1 1	1 67 37 3	20 342 172 7 3	63 995 403 25 18	23 702 119 44 11	38 9 2 2	3	2 33 11 1 (¹)	15 6 1 1	(1) 21 11 1	2 31 15 1 (1)	2 32 13 1 1	1 37 6 2 1	49 12 3 3	(5)
Detention care not reported	2				1	1										

1 Less than 1 percent.
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 Percentages not computed because of small total number of cases.

Table 17.—Place of detention care and reason for reference to court of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 53 courts in 1937

						Delinquen	ncy cases					
Place of detention care, and sex of child	Total	Stealing	Act of careless- ness or mischief	Traffic violation	Truancy	Running away	Being ungov- ernable	Sex offense	Injury to person	Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	Other	Reason not reported
Total cases	45, 683	21, 440	8, 450	2, 511	2, 473	2, 793	4, 060	2, 191	828	269	447	22
Boys' cases	38, 985	20, 664	7, 954	2, 390	1, 791	1,628	2, 193	929	718	210	387	12
Detention care reported	38, 979	20, 660	7, 954	2, 390	1, 790	1, 628	2, 192	929	718	210	387	12
No detention care	22, 837 16, 142	10, 056 10, 604	6, 301 1, 653	2, 184 206	1, 254 536	449 1, 179	1, 266 926	463 466	459 259	105 105	226 161	7 4
Boarding home or other family home Detention home ¹ Other institution Jail or police station ² Other place of care ³ Place of care not reported.	371 11, 946 2, 432 1, 158 234 1	7, 912 1, 463 841 156	1, 336 213 69 11	172 6 23 3	22 385 106 15 8	26 905 133 83 31 1	35 561 287 33 10	13 316 110 21 6	10 171 55 22 1	4 62 3 29 7	2 126 10 22 1	4
Detention care not reported	6	4			1		1					
Girls' cases	6, 698	776	496	121	682	1, 165	1, 867	1, 262	110	59	60	10
Detention care reported.	6, 696	775	496	121	682	1, 165	1, 867	1, 261	110	59	60	100
No detention care Detention care overnight or longer	3, 549 3, 147	453 322	378 118	112 9	532 150	387 778	1, 012 855	487 774	79 31	26 33	35 25	45
Boarding home or other family home Detention home ¹ Other institution Jail or police station ² Other place of care ³ Place of care not reported	107 2, 172 750 82 36	5 231 75 7 4	99 15 1 3	6	8 107 29 4 2	34 577 127 29 11	29 573 236 11 6	27 515 202 22 8	1 20 7 2 1	2 23 7 1	1 21 1 1 1	5
Detention care not reported	2	1						1				

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

Digitized for FRAGENERAL as we case of children held in more than 1 place of care but in places other than detention homes, jails, or police stations.

Although the type of offense does not necessarily indicate the need for detention care, the data for 1937 show that there was some relationship between the use of detention care and the reasons for reference to court (table 17). Among boys' cases detention care was most frequently used in cases referred for stealing and for running away (51 percent and 72 percent, respectively). On the other hand, in only a small proportion of the cases in which boys were referred for acts of carelessness, traffic violations, and truancy were they detained overnight (21 percent, 9 percent, and 30 percent, respectively). Among girls' cases the largest proportion of cases in which detention care was thought to be necessary was among those referred for running away and for sex offenses (67 percent and 61 percent, respectively). Disposition of Cases.

Table 18 gives information concerning the types of dispositions made in the delinquency cases disposed of by the 53 courts during 1937. The nature of dispositions made by the various courts depends on the practices and procedures of the courts, and on existing facilities for supervision and for institutional care.

In 1937, as in each year since 1929, the disposition most frequently made of both boys' and girls' cases was "dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action." The proportion of cases disposed of in this manner increased from 1929 to 1933, at which time the proportion reached 55 percent for boys' cases and 41 percent for girls' cases. Since 1933, however, the proportion of cases disposed of by dismissal, adjustment, or holding open without further action has been decreasing; in 1937 it had decreased to 48 percent for boys' cases and 36 percent for girls' cases, only 1 percent higher than the proportion reported for 1929. (See table A6, p. 44).

Table 18.—Disposition of cases of white and Negro boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 53 courts in 1937

	Delinquency cases											
Disposition of case, and sex of child		Nur	nber	Percent distribution								
	Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other				
Total cases	45, 683	35, 401	10, 203	79								
Boys' cases	38, 985	30, 201	8,720	64	100	100	100	100				
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open with- out further action. Child supervised by probation officer Child committed or referred to an insti- tution. Child committed or referred to an agency or individual. Restitution, fine, or costs ordered Other disposition of case.	18, 997 11, 535 4, 256 1, 844 741 1, 612	15, 133 9, 042 2, 904 1, 134 657 1, 331	3, 835 2, 475 1, 340 710 84 276	29 18 12 5	49 29 11 5 2 4	50 30 10 4 2 4	44 29 15 8 1 3	19				
Girls' cases	6, 698	5, 200	1, 483	15	100	100	100	(1)				
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action Child supervised by probation officer Child committed or referred to an insti-	2, 578 1, 796	1, 986 1, 410	588 385	4	38 27	38 27	40 26	(1) (1)				
tutionChild committed or referred to an agency	1, 185	907	271	7	18	18	18	(1)				
or individual. Restitution, fine, or costs ordered Other disposition of case	617 36 486	434 25 438	182 11 46	1 2	9 1 7	8 1 8	12 1 3	(1) (1) (1)				

¹ Percentages not computed because of small total number of cases.

The dispositions made of boys' and girls' cases in 1937 differed considerably. Boys' cases were more often dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action than were girls' cases, whereas commitments or referrals to institutions or agencies were more frequent in girls' cases. In 1937, 18 percent of the girls' cases were disposed of by commitment or referral to an institution and 9 percent by commitment or referral to an agency or individual (figure 10). These differences in dispositions between boys' and girls' cases may be attributed in part to the differences in types of offenses for which boys and girls are brought into court (see p. 19).

A few differences may be noted in the types of dispositions reported in cases of white and Negro children. Cases of white boys were more frequently disposed of by dismissal than cases of Negro boys. On the other hand, commitment or referral to an institution, agency, or individual was more frequent in the case of Negro boys. No marked differences are apparent in the dispositions of the cases of white and

Negro girls.

The relationship of the age of the children to the disposition made by the courts is shown in table 19. As might be expected, the dispositions of cases of children under 12 years of age, especially of children under 10, differed somewhat from the dispositions of cases of older children. A larger proportion of the cases of younger children than of older children were dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action. Supervision by probation officers was used more frequently in cases of children between 12 and 16 years of age than of children in other age groups. The proportion of cases of children committed or referred to institutions increased as the ages of the children increased. This trend was much more marked in girls' than in boys' cases.

Table 20 indicates the relation between the types of offenses committed by boys and girls and the dispositions of their cases. In interpreting the data in this table it should be recognized that in juvenile-court practice the disposition made of a case is not determined solely by the type of offense. The particular needs of the child, his home situation, his age, the character and nature of his previous delinquencies, as well as the type of facilities in the community for care and supervision, enter into the decision as to the type

of treatment given.

Data in table 20 show that among both boys' and girls' cases more than 50 percent of the cases referred for acts of carelessness or mischief and for traffic violation were disposed of by dismissal, adjustment, or holding open without further action. In between 25 and 50 percent of both boys' and girls' cases referred for stealing, truancy, being ungovernable, and sex offenses, the children were placed under the supervision of a probation officer. However, commitment or referral to an institution was the disposition also made frequently in cases referred for stealing, running away, being ungovernable, and sex offenses. As was stated earlier, however, institutional care was used more often in girls' than in boys' cases.

Previous Court Experience.

Table 21 (p. 37) shows previous court experience as delinquents of white and Negro boys and girls dealt with in the cases disposed of by the 53 courts in 1937.

DISPOSITION

Figure 10.—Disposition of Cases
BOYS' CASES

GIRLS' CASES

CASE DISMISSED, ADJUSTED, OR HELD OPEN WITHOUT FURTHER ACTION

CHILD SUPERVISED BY PROBATION OFFICER

CHILD COMMITTED OR REFERRED TO AN INSTITUTION

**

CHILD COMMITTED OR REFERRED TO AN AGENCY OR INDIVIDUAL

**

RESTITUTION, FINE, OR COSTS ORDERED

EACH COMPLETE SYMBOL REPRESENTS 4% OF TOTAL BOYS' CASES, OR 1,560 CASES EACH COMPLETE SYMBOL REPRESENTS 4% OF TOTAL GIRLS' CASES, OR 268 CASES

OTHER DISPOSITION

Table 19.—Disposition of cases and age of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 53 courts in 1937

								Delinque	ncy case	S						
				Nun	nber						P	ercent di	stributio	n		
Disposition of case, and sex of child	Total	Under 10 years	years, under 12	years, under 14	years, under 16	years, under 18	18 years and over	Age not re- ported	Total	Under 10 years	years, under 12	years, under 14	years, under 16	years, under 18	18 years and over	Age not re- ported
Total cases	45, 683	1,968	4,774	10, 023	18, 483	10, 089	273	73								
Boys' cases	38, 985	1,803	4, 449	8, 902	15, 409	8, 164	196	62	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action. Child supervised by probation officer. Child committed or referred to an institu- tion.	18, 997 11, 535 4, 256	1, 210 349 91	2, 452 1, 130 396	4, 259 2, 767 979	6, 716 5, 307 1, 967	4, 222 1, 923 796	107 43 20	31 16 7	49 29 11	67 20 5	55 25 9	48 31 11	44 34 13	52 23 10	55 22 10	50 20
Child committed or referred to an agency or individual	1, 844 741 1, 612	92 39 22	286 76 109	501 128 268	682 195 542	277 296 650	4 5 17	2 2 4	5 2 4	5 2 1	6 2 3	6 1 3	4 1 4	3 4 8	2 2 9	
Girls' cases	6, 698	165	325	1, 121	3, 074	1, 925	77	11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(1)
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action Child supervised by probation officer Child committed or referred to an institu-	2, 578 1, 796	117 17	182 73	418 306	1, 034 922	782 465	39 13	6	38 27	71 10	56 22	37 27	34 30	41 24	51 17	(1) (1)
tion Child committed or referred to an agency or individual Restitution, fine, or costs ordered Other disposition of case	1, 185 617 36 486	10 3 6	26 32 5 7	217 117 3 60	599 297 15 207	312 156 10 200	16 4 5	3 1 1	18 9 1 7	7 6 2 4	8 10 2 2	20 11 (2) 5	19 10 (2) 7	16 8 1 ,10	5 6	(1) (1) (1) (1)

 $^{^1}$ Percentages not computed because of small total number of cases. 3 Less than 1 percent.

Table 20.—Disposition of cases and reason for reference to court of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 53 courts in 1937

						Delinque	ency cases					
Disposition of case, and sex of child	Total	Stealing	Act of careless- ness or mischief	Traffic violation	Truancy	Running away	Being un- govern- able	Sex offense	Injury to person	Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	Other	Reason not re- ported
Total cases	45, 683	21, 440	8, 450	2, 511	2, 473	2, 793	4,060	2, 191	828	269	447	221
Boys' cases	38, 985	- 20, 664	7, 954	2, 390	1, 791	1, 628	2, 193	929	718	210	387	121
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action. Child supervised by probation officer. Child committed or referred to an institution. Child committed or referred to an agency or individual. Restitution, fine, or costs ordered. Other disposition of case.	18, 997 11, 535 4, 256 1, 844 741 1, 612	7, 945 7, 965 2, 882 1, 169 272 431	6, 139 1, 081 224 193 247 70	1, 696 255 13 11 169 246	874 594 189 124	314 221 221 70 1 801	798 685 509 185 2 14	366 399 118 33 9 4	400 190 65 26 21 16	130 45 10 15 7 3	286 37 17 17 13 17	49 68 8
Girls' cases	6, 698	776	496	121	682	1, 165	1,867	1, 262	110	59	60	100
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action. Child supervised by probation officer. Child committed or referred to an institution Child committed or referred to an agency or individual Restitution, fine, or costs ordered	2, 578 1, 796 1, 185 617 36 486	334 266 83 64 15	365 69 20 28 12 2	97 7 1 4 12	330 225 49 73	268 224 215 91 2 365	664 531 409 231 1 31	376 375 360 106	67 19 10 10 2 2	26 9 12 7	22 20 7 6	29 51 19

Figure 11.—Previous Court Experience

NO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE ******* WHITE BOYS 30,199 CASES TITTITITITIT NEGRO BOYS 8,720 CASES WHITE GIRLS 5,200 CASES *** NEGRO GIRLS 1,483 CASES

> EACH COMPLETE SYMBOL REPRESENTS 4% OF TOTAL CASES IN EACH GROUP

Table 21.—Previous court experience of white and Negro boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 53 courts in 1937

			De	linquen	cy cases	3		
Previous court experience, and sex of child		Nun	ber		Pe	ercent d	istributi	on
	Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other
Total cases	45, 683	35, 401	10, 203	79				
Boys' cases	38, 985	30, 201	8,720	64				
Previous court experience reported Previous court experience No previous court experience	38, 983 13, 918 25, 065	30, 199 9, 768 20, 431	8,720 4,129 4,591	64 21 43	100 36 64	100 32 68	100 47 53	100 33 67
Previous court experience not reported	2	2						
Girls' cases	6, 698	5, 200	1, 483	15				
Previous court experience reported Previous court experience No previous court experience	6, 698 1, 334 5, 364	5, 200 1, 023 4, 177	1, 483 310 1, 173	15 1 14	100 20 80	100 20 80	100 21 79	(1) (1) (1)
Previous court experience not reported								

¹ Percentages not computed because of small total number of cases.

Previous court experience was more common among boys than among girls. In 36 percent of the boys' cases and 20 percent of the girls' cases the children had been before the courts previously in 1937 or in earlier years. Among cases of Negro children, the boys in 47 and the girls in 21 percent of the cases had had previous court ex-

perience (figure 11).

Stealing was more frequently the reason for referral to court among boys with previous court experience than it was among boys without previous court experience (table 22). On the other hand, acts of carelessness or mischief constituted the reason for reference in a smaller proportion of the cases dealt with previously than of the cases dealt with for the first time. Among the other reasons for reference there was little difference in the proportion of cases previously dealt with and of those not previously dealt with.

Among girls' cases there was very little relationship between previous court experience and reason for reference. Among the cases of girls who had been dealt with more than once, the largest proportion (approximately one-third) had been referred for being ungovernable. The corresponding proportion for the cases that had never been before

the courts was slightly more than one-fourth.

Table 23 gives information concerning the relationship between previous court experience and disposition of cases. Marked differences, especially in boys' cases, are noted in the types of dispositions made of cases in which the children had had previous court experience and of cases in which the children had not had such experience. In two-thirds of the boys' cases and slightly more than one-third of the girls' cases in which the children were committed or referred to an institution the children had had previous court experience. On the other hand, among cases dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action, the children in only 28 percent of the boys' and 15 percent of the girls' cases had been previously dealt with by the courts.

Table 22.—Previous court experience and reason for reference to court of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 53 courts in 1937

						Delinque	ncy cases					
Previous court experience, and sex of child	Total	Steal- ing	Act of careless- ness or mischief	Traffic viola- tion	Truancy	Running	Being ungov- ernable	Sex of- fense	Injury to person	Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	Other reason	Reason not re- ported
Total cases	45, 683	21, 440	8, 450	2, 511	2, 473	2, 793	4, 060	2, 191	828	269	447	221
Boys' cases	38, 985	20, 664	7, 954	2, 390	1, 791	1, 628	2, 193	929	718	210	387	121
Previous court experience reported	38, 983	20, 663	7, 954	2, 390	1, 791	1, 628	2, 193	929	718	210	386	121
Previous court experience	13, 918 25, 065	8, 645 12, 018	2, 094 5, 860	629 1, 761	711 1, 080	454 1, 174	795 1, 398	222 707	178 540	75 135	93 293	22
Previous court experience not reported	2	1									1	
Girls' cases	6, 698	776	496	121	682	1, 165	1, 867	1, 262	110	59	60	100
Previous court experience reported	6, 698	776	496	121	682	1, 165	1, 867	1, 262	110	59	60	100
Previous court experience	1, 334 5, 364	137 639	90 406	14 107	151 531	230 935	420 1, 447	241 1, 021	15 95	12 47	10 50	14
Previous court experience not reported												

Table 23.—Previous court experience and disposition of cases of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 53 courts in 1937

]	Delinque	ncy case	3					
				Number						Perce	ent distrib	ition		
Previous court experience, and sex of child	Total	Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action	Super- vised by proba- tion officer	Committed or referred to an institution	Commit- ted or referred to an agency or indi- vidual	Resti- tution, fine, or costs ordered	Other dis- posi- tion	Total	Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action	Super- vised by proba- tion officer	Committed or referred to an institution	Committed or referred to an agency or individual	Resti- tution, fine, or costs ordered	Other dis- posi- tion
Total cases	45, 683	21, 575	13, 331	5, 441	2, 461	777	2, 098							
Boys' cases	38, 985	18, 997	11, 535	4, 256	1, 844	741	1, 612							
Previous court experience reported	38, 983	18, 996	11, 535	4, 255	1, 844	741	1, 612	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Previous court experienceNo previous court experience	13, 918 25, 065	5, 358 13, 638	4, 153 7, 382	2, 813 1, 442	967 877	147 594	480 1, 132	36 64	28 72	36 64	66 34	52 48	20 80	30
Previous court experience not reported. Girls' cases	6, 698	2, 578	1, 796	1, 185	617	36	486							
Previous court experience reported	6, 698	2, 578	1, 796	1, 185	617	36	486	100	100	100	100	100	(1)	100
Previous court experience No previous court experience	1, 334 5, 364	382 2, 196	336 1, 460	406 779	156 461	6 30	48 438	20 80	15 85	19 81	34 66	25 75	(1) (1)	10
Previous court experience not reported_														

¹ Percentages not computed because of small total number of cases.

SUMMARY

Data on the number of delinquency cases dealt with by juvenile courts must be interpreted carefully when used to indicate the extent and volume of juvenile delinquency. Data concerning the delinquency cases disposed of by the courts during 1937 have been analyzed

in part I of the present report.

The increase in the number of delinquency cases in 1937 as compared with 1936 followed decreases that had occurred each year since 1930. This increase amounted to 11 percent in the area served by the 28 courts that have reported each year since 1929 and to 9 percent in the area served by 336 courts that reported in both 1936 and 1937. The variation between 1936 and 1937, like other variations from year to year in the number of cases reported, may have resulted from changes in administrative procedures of courts, changes in policies of agencies in referring cases to courts, and changes in the relationship of courts to other agencies in the communities, as well as from changes in the amount of juvenile delinquency. The analysis of 1937 cases has indicated, however, that the sex, race, and age distribution and the social characteristics of the children dealt with by the courts during 1937 varied little from the distributions noted in previous years.

The data reported by the courts for delinquency cases disposed of

during 1937 revealed the following:

Boys were involved in 85 percent and girls in 15 percent of the cases.

More than three-fourths (78 percent) of the cases were of white children and slightly less than one-fourth (22 percent) were of Negro children.

Most of the children (41 percent) were between the ages of 14 and 16, although the girls were somewhat older on the

average than the boys.

Stealing was the reason for referral in 53 percent of the boys' cases, and running away, being ungovernable, and sex offenses were the reasons for referral in 65 percent of the girls' cases.

The police were the primary source of reference of cases to the juvenile courts; 69 percent of all cases were referred

by this source.

In 42 percent of the cases dealt with in 1937 the children were detained overnight or longer pending the hearing or

disposition of their cases.

The disposition of the children's cases most frequently made was "dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action" (47 percent), and supervision by probation officer was next in frequency (29 percent).

In slightly more than one-third of the cases the children had been before the courts previously in 1937 or in

earlier years.

Appendix A.—Trend Tables, Juvenile-Court Statistics, 1929-37

Table A1.—Race, nativity, and parent nativity in boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 28 courts, 1929-37 ¹

Race, nativity, parent na-				Deli	nquency	cases			
tivity, and sex of child	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Total cases	36, 902	37, 570	36, 221	32, 955	32, 723	32, 179	30, 554	27, 849	31, 038
Boys' cases	30, 625	31, 480	30, 664	28, 106	28, 127	27, 296	25, 905	23, 527	26, 403
White	24, 633	26, 010	25, 036	22, 559	22, 252	21, 154	19, 117	17, 393	19, 381
Native	21, 372	21, 686	22, 053	21, 419	21, 109	20, 265	18, 453	16, 717	18, 753
Native parentage Foreign or mixed	8,740	8, 973	9,980	10, 332	9,883	10, 209	10, 233	9, 964	11, 921
parentage not re-	11,304	11,304	11,035	10, 267	9, 996	9, 335	7, 741	6, 473	6, 592
ported	1,328	1,409	1,038	820	1, 230	721	479	280	240
Foreign-bornNativity not reported	524 2, 737	521 3, 803	446 2, 537	375 765	456 687	418 471	436 228	334 342	286 342
Negro Other race Race not reported	4, 953 16 1, 023	5, 428 35 7	5, 587 26 15	5, 510 35 2	5, 847 28	6, 107 35	6, 765 23	6,096	6, 982 40
Girls' cases	6, 277	6,090	5, 557	4, 849	4, 596	4, 883	4, 649	4, 322	4, 635
White	4,856	4, 703	4, 208	3, 626	3, 392	3, 563	3, 328	3, 170	3, 294
Native	4, 459	4, 363	3,856	3, 534	3, 297	3, 471	3, 248	3,060	3, 167
Native parentage	2, 653	2, 498	2, 245	2,072	1,946	2, 043	2, 141	2, 165	2, 260
Foreign or mixed parentage	1,790	1,738	1,540	1,349	1, 200	1, 268	1,003	825	854
Parentage not reported	36	127	71	113	151	160	104	70	53
Foreign-bornNativity not reported	132 265	107 233	71 261	69 23	72 23	72 20	75 5	80 30	49 78
Negro Other race Race not reported	1,304 11 106	1,370 17	1,338 10 1	1, 217 6	1, 199	1,309 11	1,313	1,144	1, 333

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

41

Table A2.—Age of boys and girls when referred to court in delinquency cases disposed of by 28 courts, 1929–37 $^{\rm 1}$

Age of child when referred				Deli	nquency	cases			
to court, and sex of child	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Total cases	36, 902	37, 570	36, 221	32, 955	32, 723	32, 179	30, 554	27, 849	31, 038
Boys' cases	30, 625	31, 480	30, 664	28, 106	28, 127	27, 296	25, 905	23, 527	26, 408
Under 10 years 10 years, under 12 12 years, under 14 14 years, under 16 16 years and over Age not reported Girls' cases	2, 071 3, 877 7, 963 12, 680 3, 807 227 6, 277	2, 038 3, 961 7, 891 12, 984 4, 257 349 6, 090	1, 659 3, 746 7, 291 12, 818 4, 353 797 5, 557	1, 601 3, 470 6, 793 11, 443 4, 249 550 4, 849	1, 600 3, 395 7, 024 11, 507 4, 250 351 4, 596	1, 373 3, 154 6, 630 11, 945 4, 095 99 4, 883	1, 342 3, 273 6, 204 11, 186 3, 838 62 4, 649	1,090 2,814 5,376 10,263 3,945 39 4,322	1, 146 2, 916 6, 164 11, 329 4, 792 56 4, 635
Under 10 years	198 356 1, 192 3, 104 1, 355 72	187 317 1, 075 3, 034 1, 444 33	172 295 918 2, 724 1, 330 118	189 279 780 2, 354 1, 186 61	178 269 800 2, 217 1, 117 15	209 306 913 2, 420 1, 018 17	132 249 832 2, 343 1, 091	129 229 751 2, 137 1, 076	115 217 828 2, 261 1, 209

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

Table A3.—Reason for reference to court in boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 28 courts, 1929–37 $^{\rm 1}$

Reason for reference to	,			Del	inquency	cases			
court, and sex of child	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Total cases	36, 902	37, 570	36, 221	32, 955	32, 723	32, 179	30, 554	27, 849	31, 038
Boys' cases	30, 625	31, 480	30, 664	28, 106	28, 127	27, 296	25, 905	23, 527	26, 40
StealingAct of carelessness or mis-	12, 452	12, 964	13, 329	11, 450	10, 997	12, 242	11, 927	11, 137	13, 170
chief and traffic violation.	9, 088 2, 386	9, 574 2, 309	9, 161 1, 689	9, 727 1, 357	9, 691 1, 432	8, 036 1, 364	7, 655 1, 023	6, 724 1, 165	7, 199 1, 383
Running away Being ungovernable	2, 011 2, 276	2, 002 2, 070	2, 200 1, 968	1, 985 1, 690	1, 796 1, 735	1, 983 1, 901	1, 706 1, 902	1, 354 1, 480	1, 278
Sex offense Injury to person	467 821	527 774	437 757	393 720	429 702	407 635	411 672	465 594	598
Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	198	143	198	140	131	128	106	114	9
Other reason Reason for reference not re-	806	1, 100	837	578	1,020	433	382	367	489
ported	120	17	88	66	194	167	121	127	123
Girls' cases	6, 277	6, 090	5, 557	4, 849	4, 596	4, 883	4, 649	4, 322	4, 63
Stealing Act of carelessness or mis-	676	730	682	505	481	526	504	446	434
chief and traffic violation	489	540	560	498	464	512	493	344	348
Truancy	676	699	506	454	514	507	473	440	480
Running away	1,094	1,046	979	883	749	983	889	786	914
Being ungovernable	1, 793	1,622	1, 528	1, 333	1, 369	1, 351	1, 332	1, 283	1, 285
	1, 147	1, 219	1,053	887	727	718	634	715	774
Injury to person Use, possession, or sale of	155	127	93	117	147	98	128	103	107
liquor or drugs	55	47	63	53	35	30	52	32	41
Other reason Reason for reference not re-	119	49	56	68	63	58	46	41	151
ported	73	11	37	51	47	100	98	132	101

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

Table A4.—Source of reference to court in delinquency cases disposed of by 28 courts' 1929-37 1

				Deli	nquency	cases			
Source of reference to court	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Total cases	36, 902	37, 570	36, 221	32, 955	32, 723	32, 179	30, 554	27, 849	31, 038
Police	21, 145	22, 666	22, 790	20, 981	20, 062	19, 054	18, 098	16, 609	18, 593
School department	3, 402	3, 705	2, 444	2,061	2,774	2, 240	1,809	1, 864	1,668
Probation officer	1, 555	1, 318	1,074	869 360	972 475	864 869	680 983	712 687	910 768
Other courtSocial agency	779	647	493	425	631	768	630	562	482
Parents or relatives	3, 694	3, 630	3, 596	3, 105	2, 825	3, 067	3, 116	2, 746	2, 29
Individual	5, 786	5, 133	5, 263	5, 029	4,841	5, 196	5, 143	4, 553	4, 228
Other source	502	157	146	77	122	109	90	111	118
Source of reference not re-									
ported	39	. 16	115	48	21	12	5	5	1, 97

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

² Cases referred by other court are included with the classification "Other source" for the year 1929.

Table A5 .- Place of detention care of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 28 courts, 1929-37 1

Place of detention care, and sex of				Delin	quency	cases			
child	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Total cases	36, 902	37, 570	36, 221	32, 955	32, 723	32, 179	30, 554	27, 849	31, 038
Boys' cases	30, 625	31, 480	30, 664	28, 106	28, 127	27, 296	25, 905	23, 527	26, 403
No detention care Detention care overnight or longer	16, 242 14, 184	16, 402 10, 985	18, 591 10, 800	17, 033 10, 246	17, 398 10, 265	16, 052 10, 909	15, 729 10, 056	14, 802 8, 714	15, 192 9, 648
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.	96 8, 798 3, 857 1, 109 324	41 6, 197 3, 680 1, 064 2	46 6, 605 3, 293 847 8 1	232 6, 276 3, 042 693 3	312 6, 636 2, 681 632 4	444 6, 585 3, 209 671	443 6, 109 2, 839 622	372 5, 925 1, 774 642 1	348 6, 433 2, 235 623 3
Detention care not reported	199	4,093	1, 273	827	464	335	120	11	1, 563
Girls' cases	6, 277	6, 090	5, 557	4, 849	4, 596	4, 883	4, 649	4, 322	4, 635
No detention care Detention care overnight or longer	2, 918 3, 306	2, 903 2, 961	2, 641 2, 622	2, 311 2, 376	2, 359 2, 179	2, 434 2, 383	2, 408 2, 221	2, 407 1, 913	2, 154 2, 036
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.	71 1, 839 1, 102 99 195	66 1, 805 994 61 35	60 1, 696 777 54 34 1	77 1, 469 770 57 3	92 1, 223 828 35	98 1, 394 866 23	106 1, 467 606 35 2 5	82 1, 356 444 26 5	89 1, 383 527 35 1
Detention care not reported	53	226	294	162	58	66	20	2	445

Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohio, and Pierce County, Wash., because these courts did not report unofficial cases every year.
 Includes cases of children cared for part of the time in detention homes and part of the time elsewhere but excludes cases of children also held in jails or police stations.
 Includes a few cases of children cared for part of the time in jails or police stations and part of the time elsewhere.

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.

Table A6.—Disposition of boys' and girls' delinquency cases dealt with by 28 courts, 1929–37 $^{\rm 1}$

Disposition of case, and sex of child				Delir	quency	cases			
Disposition of case, and sex of emid	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Total cases	36, 902	37, 570	36, 221	32, 955	32, 723	32, 179	30, 554	27, 849	31, 038
Boys' cases	30, 625	31, 480	30, 664	28, 106	28, 127	27, 296	25, 905	23, 527	26, 403
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action Child supervised by probation officer. Child committed or referred to an institution. Child committed or referred to an agency or individual. Restitution, fine, or costs ordered. Other disposition of case. Disposition not reported. Girls' cases.	14, 293 9, 205 2, 998 1, 128 1, 824 1, 174 3	15, 785 8, 713 3, 071 1, 211 1, 601 1, 096 3	15, 230 8, 843 2, 888 1, 115 1, 087 1, 490 11	14, 710 7, 842 2, 465 1, 061 692 1, 335	15, 522 7, 516 2, 332 1, 070 484 1, 203	13, 649 8, 135 2, 740 1, 069 380 1, 315 8	12, 606 8, 067 2, 681 989 334 1, 227	11, 292 7, 308 2, 541 910 348 1, 128	12, 758 7, 831 2, 706 1, 319 463 1, 325
Girls' cases	6, 277	6,090	5, 557	4, 849	4, 596	4, 883	4, 649	4, 322	4, 635
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action. Child supervised by probation officer. Child committed or referred to an institution. Child committed or referred to an agency or individual.	2, 254 1, 873 1, 190 568	2, 304 1, 806 1, 135	2, 170 1, 580 1, 030	1, 830 1, 496 841	1, 901 1, 329 765	1, 914 1, 318 823	1, 803 1, 265 812	1, 600 1, 180 820	1, 686 1, 287 807
agency of individual Restitution, fine, or costs ordered Other disposition of case Disposition not reported	340 6	438 39 365 3	418 28 330 1	382 29 270 1	337 14 250	527 22 278 1	472 6 291	404 13 305	471 25 359

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

Appendix B.—Source Tables, Juvenile-Court Statistics, 1937

Table B1.—Number of boys' and girls' delinquency, dependency and neglect, and special-proceedings cases disposed of by courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937 1

Area served by court	Delir	aquency	cases		endency glect ca			eial-pro ngs cas	
Area served by court	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total cases reported for certain States 2	35, 360	30, 198	5, 162	310,213	4, 346	4, 127	387	147	24
ConnecticutIndiana	4, 020 3, 753	3, 579 2, 785	441 968	1, 366 199	758 77	608 122	75	42	3
Massachusetts Michigan	5, 445	4, 948	497 735	731	349	382			
Missouri	3, 362	2, 666	696	1,740	(4)	(4)			
New York	10, 303 576	8, 899 504	1, 404	5, 962	3, 054	2, 908	312	105	20
Utah	2, 446	2, 097	349	215	108	107			
Total cases reported for all areas	78, 688	66, 589	12, 099	3 23,546	10, 886	10, 232	31,301	400	60
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULA-	64, 723	55, 003	9, 720	318,709	8, 776	8, 223	31,208	387	52
Alabama: Mobile County (Mobile)	125	107	18	59	20	39		-	
Arkansas: Pulaski County (Little									
Rock)California:	767	546	221	508	(4)	(4)			
Los Angeles County (Los Angeles)	2, 668	2, 139	529	1, 315	756	559			
San Diego County (San Diego)	1,758	1, 471	287	545	278	267	13	7	
San Francisco (city and county) Connecticut:	795	634	161	402	201	201	13	1	
Fairfield County (Bridgeport)	1, 208	1, 116	92	553	300	253			
Hartford (city) New Haven (city)	620 197	546 185	74 12	210 106	130 61	80 45			
District of Columbia (Washington)	1, 431	1, 271	160	308	176	132			
Florida: Dade County (Miami)	604	514	90	415	223	192			
Georgia: Fulton County (Atlanta) Indiana:	1, 250	1,073	177	421	194	227			
Allen County (Fort Wayne)	114	58	56			122	75	42	
Lake County (Gary) Marion County (Indianapolis)	235 1, 082	180 907	55 175	199	77	122	10	44	
St. Joseph County (South Bend)	479	348	131						
Vanderburgh County (Evansville) Iowa:	211	157	54						
Polk County (Des Moines)	674	535	139	306	(4)	(4) (4)	149	(4)	(4)
Woodbury County (Sioux City)	873	697	176	536	(4) (4)	(4)			
Louisiana: Caddo Parish (Shreveport)	349	259	90	188	78	110	145	(4)	(4)
Orleans Parish (New Orleans)	799	693	106	195	102	93			
Maryland: Baltimore (city) Massachusetts:	2, 518	2, 287	231						
Boston: Boston (central section)	511	421	90				- Carlot	State of the last	Land to
Brighton	41	40	1						
Charlestown	52	48	4						
Dorcester East Boston	208 263	186 254	22						
Roxbury	394	351	43						
South Boston	164	146	18						
West Roxbury Central district of Worcester (Wor-	108	101	7						
cester)	330	289	41						
East Norfolk district (Quincy)	162	151	11						
First district of eastern Middlesex (Medford)	229	214	15						
Lawrence district (Lawrence)	116	103	13						
Lowell district (Lowell)	155	139	16						
Second district of Bristol (Fall River)	198	179	19						
Somerville district (Somerville)	83	78	5						
Southern Essex district (Lynn)	126	120	6						

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¹ Population according to 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 some cases for courts that did not report boys' and girls' cases separately.

⁴ Not separately reported.

Table B1.—Number of boys' and girls' delinquency, dependency and neglect, and special-proceedings cases disposed of by courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937—Continued

Area served by court	Deli	inquenc	y cases	De	pendendende de la companya de la com	ey and	Spec	cial-pr ngs cas	oceed- ses
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girl
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULA-					-			-	-
TION—Continued.									
Massachusetts—Continued.									
Third district of Bristol (New Bed- ford)	100								
Third district of eastern Middlesex	193	179	14						
(Cambridge)	230	206	24						
Michigan:	200	200	24						
Genesee County (Flint)	534	429	105			-			
Ingham County (Lansing)	64	54	10						
Kent County (Grand Rapids) Oakland County (Pontiac) Saginaw County (Saginaw)	521	459	62	235	96	139			
Oakland County (Pontiac)	305	240	65						
Wayne County (Detroit)	220	190	30						
Wayne County (Detroit) Minnesota:	2, 307	2, 112	195	496	253	243			
Hennepin County (Minneapolis)	1, 256	1,073	183						1
Ramsey County (St. Paul)	462	391	71	144	(4)	(4)			
Missouri: Jackson County (Kansas	-0-	001	11	111	(-)	(-)			
City)	1,316	1,003	313	1,022	523	499		4000	
New Jersey: Hudson County (Jersey			1	1	-				
City) New York:	533	455	78						
Albany County (Albany)	450	000				1			
Albany County (Albany) Broome County (Binghamton)	456 164	360	96	268	139	129	20	7	1
Chautauqua County (Jamestown)	188	135 167	29 21	243 121	106	137	5		
Dutchess County (Poughkeepsie)	87	66	21	377	52 206	69	4		
Erie County (Buffalo)	985	889	96	269	153	116	5 36	14	
Monroe County (Rochester) Nassau County (Hempstead) New York (city)	198	172	26	115	55	60	90	14	2
Nassau County (Hempstead)	169	142	27	181	95	86			
New York (city)	4, 758	4, 193	565						
Niagara County (Niagara Falls)	203	183	20	73	51	22	7 7		
Oneida County (Utica)	255	211	44	174	97	77		3	
Onondaga County (Syracuse) Orange County (Newburgh)	474 44	403	71	166	83	83	58	25	3
Rensselaer County (Troy)	207	41 159	3 48	169 94	87 42	82			
Schenectady County (Schenectady)	166	148	18	177	97	52 80	3	1	
Suffolk County (Patchogue)	94	90	4	80	41	39			
Westchester County (Yonkers)	351	292	59	286	128	158	83	44	39
Ohio:		7.0		1	-	200	00	11	0
Franklin County (Columbus)	1, 299	1,051	248						
Hamilton County (Cincinnati)	3, 160	2, 556	604	1, 923	1,020	903	12	8	
Lucas County (Toledo)	860 1, 969	691	169	010					
Mahoning County (Youngstown) Montgomery County (Dayton)	1, 018	1, 536 839	433 179	216 396	(4) 211	(4)			
Trumbull County (Warren)	482	423	59	126	65	185 61			
Oklahoma:		120	00	120	00	01			
Tulsa (city)	162	111	51						
Tulsa County (exclusive of Tulsa	100								
city)	64	47	17	136	65	71	21	15	6
Oregon: Multnomah County (Port-	070	***	110		-				
land) Pennsylvania:	672	556	116	677	370	307	116	56	60
Allegheny County (Pittsburgh)	1,312	1, 123	189	566	287	279			
Berks County (Reading)	115	106	9	71	33	38	19		
Montgomery County (Norristown)	103	94	9	72	37	35	19	9	10
Berks County (Reading) Montgomery County (Norristown) Philadelphia (city and county)	5, 332	4, 693	639	2, 426	1, 223	1, 203	356	114	242
Knode Island: Sixth district (Provi-		13.30	200		-,	-, -00	900	111	414
dence)	235	211	24						
South Carolina: Greenville County (Greenville)	010	400							
Tennessee: Memphis (city)	219 1, 601	186	33	114	51	63	3	2	1
Utah: Third district (Salt Lake City)	1,073	1, 315 959	286 114	62	33				
	622	537	85	92		29			
Washington:	022	001	00	82	40	52			
Pierce County (Tacoma)	227	158	69						
Spokane County (Spokane)	538	434	104	164	79	85	23	13	10
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County (Mil-				1		00	~0	10	10
waukee)	4, 831	4, 218	613	712	362	350	48	23	25
REAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULA-									_0
	3, 965	11, 586	2, 379	4,837	2, 110	2,009	93	13	80
	5, 388	4, 475							
	4, 899	4, 475 4, 313 2, 798	913 586	1, 667 2, 452	831 1, 279	836	39	7	32
	3, 678	4, 010	000	4, 104	1,419	1, 173	54	6	48

See footnotes 3 and 4, p. 45.

Table B2.—Number of delinquency, dependency and neglect, and special-proceedings cases disposed of by 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937 $^{\rm 1}$

Area served by court	Delin- quen- cy cases	De- pend- ency and neglect cases	Spe- cial- pro- ceed- ings cases	Area served by court	Delin- quen- cy cases	De- pend- ency and neglect cases	Special proceed ing.
Total	13, 965	4, 837	93	Michigan—Continued.			
Connecticut:				Dickinson County	5		
Ansonia (city)				Eaton County	16		
		1		Emmett County Grand Traverse County	7 31		
Berlin (town) Bloomfield (town) Branford (town) Bristol (city) Derby (city) East Hartford (town) East Haven (town) Enfield (town)	3			Gratiot County	15		
Branford (town)	3 2			HILISTIAL COUNTY	0		
Bristol (city)	34 82	38		Houghton County	4		
Fast Hartford (town)	82 85	21 10		Huron County	11		
East Haven (town)	9	10		Houghton County Huron County Ionia County Iron County Iron County	14 41		
Enfield (town)	59	4			168		
Farmington (borough) Glastonbury (town) Griswold (town)				Kalamazoo Country	40		
Glastonbury (town)	3 2 2 5	5		Kalkaska County Leelanau County Livingston County Mackinac County Manistee County Magasta County	6		
Griswold (town)	2			Leelanau County	4		
Groton (town)	2			Livingston County	5		
Litchfield (town)	9	1		Mackinae County	10 26		
Manchester (town)		7		Mecosta County	5		
Hamden (town) Litchfield (town) Manchester (town) Meriden (city) Middletown (city)	45	24		Mecosta County Menominee County Missaukee County Montcalm County	82		
Middletown (city)	5	44		Missaukee County	1		
Middletown (city) Milford (town)	69	6		Montcalm County	2		
Naugatuck (borough)	8			Montmorency County			
New Britain (city)	383	30		Muskegon County	225		
Naugatuck (borough) New Britain (city) New London (city) New Milford (town)	70 4	36 1		Muskegon County Newago County Oceana County	9 34		
Niantic (borough) Norwich (city) Orange (town) Plainville (city)	*	1		Osceola County	14		
Norwich (city)	119	15		Osceola County Ottawa County	17		
Orange (town)	5	1		Presque Isle County	4		
Plainville (town)		11		Presque Isle County Roscommon County	3		
ROCK VIIIe (CILV)				St. Clair County	88		
Rocky Hill (town)	12			St. Joseph County	9		
Southington (town) South Windsor (town)	3	3		Sanilac County	8 11		
Stafford Springs (borough)	1	9		Schoolcroft County Shiawassee County Van Buren County	52		
	24			Van Buren County	21		
Suffield (town)				Washtenaw County	68		
Torrington (city)	39	15		Washtenaw County_ Missouri: 111 courts (not			
Suffield (town) Torrington (city) Unionville (borough)				separately reported)	2,046	718	
Wallingford (town) Waterbury (city) Waterford (town)	22			New York:		-	
Waterford (town)	385	48		Cayung County	17	87	
West Hartford (fown)	150			Allegany County Cayuga County Chemung County Chenango County Clinton County Clipton County	40 151	86 60	
West Haven (town) Wethersfield (town)	185	3 2 3		Chenango County	32	113	
Wethersfield (town)	27	2		Clinton County	28	82	
Winchester (town)	41	3		Columbia County Cortland County Delaware County	86	182	
Windham County	106	168		Cortland County	17	74	
Windham County Windsor (town) Windsor Locks (town)	4 2	1		Delaware County	18	110	
Wolcott (town)	2			Essex CountyFranklin County	44 36	170	
lingis Rock Island				Fulton County	33	80 29	
County	4	20		Fulton County Greene County	7	16	
idiana: 52 courts (not				Hamilton County Herkimer County Jefferson County	4	11	
County	1,632			Herkimer County	141	176	
owa: Johnson County Tassachusetts: 54 courts	80	19		Jefferson County	115	103	
(not separately reported)	1,690			Lewis County	17 28	60	
lichigan:	1,000			Ontario County	79	118 98	
Almon Comment	14			Orleans County	8	15	
Alpena County	40			Oswego County	106	72	
Baraga County	21			Madison County Madison County Ontario County Orleans County Oswego County Otsego County	25 12	65	
Barry County	22			Putnam County		61	
Algera County Algera County Baraga County Barry County Bay County Benzie County	94			Rockland County St. Lawrence County Saratoga County Schoharie County Schuyler County Seneca County Sulliyan County	37	69	
Berrien County	122			Saratoga County	61	312	
Chebovgan County	9			Schoharie County	29 5	76 81	
Chippewa County	50			Schuyler County	10	63	
Chippewa CountyClare County	17			Seneca County	19	15	
Clinton County Crawford County	14				22	61	
	2			Tioga County	18	27	

¹ Population according to 1930 census.

Table B2.—Number of delinquency, dependency and neglect, and special-proceedings cases disposed of by 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937—Continued

Area served by court	Delin- quen- cy cases	De- pend- ency and neglect cases	Spe- cial- pro- ceed- ings cases	Area served by court	Delin- quen- cy cases	De- pend- ency and neglect cases	Spe- cial- pro- ceed- ings cases
New York—Continued.				Rhode Island—Continued.			
Ulster County	51	62	3	Eighth district	78	Maria Carlo	lee ou
Warren County	122	129	5	Ninth district	3		
Washington County	20	85	3	Tenth district	71		
Wayne County	8	9		Eleventh district	26		
Yates County	22	24		Twelfth district	26		
North Carolina: Buncombe				Texas: Wichita County	561	2	
County	- 86	87		Utah:			
Ohio:				First district	194	12	2000
Allen County	499	46		Second district	479	87	
Lake County	124	78		Fourth district	293	18	
Rhode Island:	1390		0.000	Fifth district	153	2	
First district	25			Sixth district	123	23	
Second district	4	1.		Seventh district	109	10	
Third district	4			Eighth district	22	1	
Fourth district	46			Virginia: Danville (city)	492	Laure Co.	
Fifth district	7			Wisconsin: Kenosha Coun-	202		
Seventh district	51		0000000	tv	34	47	

Table B3.—Race, nativity, and parent nativity of boys dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937 ¹

				Boys	' delinqu	iency o	eases			
				Wh	ite					
Area served by court	Total	Total	Na- tive, native par- ent- age	Na- tive, for- eign, or mixed par- ent- age	Na- tive, par- ent- age not re- ported	For- eign born	Nativity not reported		Other	Race not re- ported
Total cases reported for certain States 2	30, 198	22, 030	6, 494	5, 079	151	284	10, 022	2, 985	68	5, 115
Connecticut Indiana Massachusetts	3, 579 2, 785 4, 948	3, 374 2, 378	613 1, 132	893 177	6	17 1	1, 845 1, 067	199 405	3 2	3
Michigan Missouri New York	4, 720 2, 666	3, 921 2, 235 7, 555	1, 084	1, 005 2, 796	92	80 175	1, 660 2,235 2, 733	621 402 1, 329	20 23 15	4, 948 158
Rhode Island Utah	504 2, 097	482 2, 085	1, 863	208	3	11	482	1, 529	5	
Total cases reported for all areas	66, 589	48, 888	23, 081	11, 393	1, 071	556	12, 787	12, 464	122	5, 115
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	55, 003	39, 741	21, 627	11, 338	1, 071	553	5, 152	11, 801	82	3, 379
Alabama: Mobile County Arkansas: Pulaski County California:	107 546	57 381	55	1	1		381	50 165		
Los Angeles County San Diego County San Francisco (city and	2, 139 1, 471	1, 971 1, 429	1, 074 1, 094	607 298	171	64 30	55 4	168 25	17	
county)	634	605	283	202	80	18	22	14	15	

 $^{^1}$ Population according to 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 B3.—Race, nativity, and parent nativity of boys dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specific areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937.—Continued

				Boys	' delinq	uency c	ases			
				Wh	ite					
Area served by court	Total	Total	Na- tive, native par- ent- age	Na- tive, for- eign or mixed par- ent- age	Na- tive, par- ent- age not re- ported	For- eign born	Nativity not re- ported	Negro	Other	Race not re-porte
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE										
POPULATION—Continued. Connecticut:								No.		
Fairfield County	1, 116	1,059	438	610	5	6		57		
Hartford (city)	546	470	175	283	1	11		73 27	3	
New Haven (city) District of Columbia	185 1, 271	158 436	410	23	2	1	158	835		
Florida: Dade County	514	347	304	37		3	3	167		
Georgia: Fulton County	1,073	426	425		1			647		
Indiana:	58	56	E9	3				2		
Allen CountyLake County	180	157	53 79	78				23		
Marion County	907	633	630	3				274		
St. Joseph County	348	330	235	93	1	1		18		
Vanderburgh CountyIowa:	157	136	135				1	21		
Polk County	535	480	169	18	5	L. C. X	288	55	diam'r.	1
Woodbury County	697	690					690	7		
Louisiana:	0.00	4.00					-	100		1
Caddo Parish	259 693	153 223	151 174	16	2 4	1	28	106 470		
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	2, 287	1, 299	983	249	58	9	20	988		
Massachusetts:	-,	2, 200	000	-10	-					
Boston:	401									
Boston (central section) Brighton	421 40									4
Charlestown	48									
Dorchester	186									1
East Boston	254									2
RoxburySouth Boston	351 146									3.
West Roxbury	101									Î
Central district of Wor-										
cester East Norfolk district	289									2
First district of eastern	151									1
Middlesex	214									2
Lawrence district	103									10
Lowell district Second district of Bristol	139 179									1 1
Somerville district	78									1
Southern Essex district	120									1:
Springfield district	174									1
Third district of Bristol Third district of eastern	179									1
Middlesex	206								Lucial	2
Michigan:						1000				
Genesee County	429	406					406 44	22	1 4	
Ingham County Kent County	54 459	44 446	244	112	82	4	44	11	2	
Oakland County	240	224	200	23	02	î		16		
Saginaw County	190	176					176	14		
Wayne County Minnesota:	2, 112	1, 612	640	870	10	75	17	499	1	
	1,073	1,056	774	273	6	3		17		
Hennepin County		356	249	101	2	4		35		
Hennepin County Ramsey County	391						728	260	15	
Hennepin County Ramsey County Missouri: Jackson County	1,003	728								
Hennepin County Ramsey County Missouri: Jackson County			130	279	7	15	1	23		
Hennepin County Ramsey County Missouri: Jackson County New Jersey: Hudson County_ New York:	1, 003 455	728 432	130	279	7	15	1			
Hennepin County Ramsey County Missouri: Jackson County	1,003	728	130	279	7	15		23 11 3 6		

Table B3.—Race, nativity, and parent nativity of boys dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937.—Continued

				Boys	delinq	uency o	ases			
					White					
Area served by court	Total	Total	Na- tive, native par- ent- ent- age	Na- tive, for- eign or mixed par- ent- age	Na- tive, par- ent- age not re- ported	For- eign born	Nativity not re- ported	Negro	Other race	Race not re-
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE										
POPULATION—Continued. New York—Continued. Erie County Monroe County	889 172	772 166	319 75	424 88	15	14 3		112 6	5	
Nassau County New York (city) Niagara County	183	3, 122 179	1, 022	1, 930	15	142	123 13 179	19 1, 068 4	3	
Oneida County Onondaga County Orange County	211 403 41	211 395 41	187	195	5	8	211	7	1	
Rensselaer County Schenectady County Suffolk County	159 148 90	152 148 87	117	35			148 87	7		
Westchester County Ohio: Franklin County	292	228 678	82	124	14	8		64		
Hamilton County Lucas County Mahoning County	2, 556 691	1, 539 625	611 1, 530 497	59 6 77	1 36	8 2 4	11	373 1, 016 66	1	
Montgomery County Trumbull County Oklahoma:	1, 536 839 423	1, 188 696 384	459 676	725 19	1	4	384	348 143 39		
Tulsa (city) Tulsa County (exclusive of	111	73	70	2	1			38		
Tulsa city)Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	47 556	42 547	36 427	78	6 24	5	13	5 5	4	
Allegheny County Berks County Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and	1, 123 106 94	911 98 79	370 50 47	485 47 31	42	9 1	5	211 8 15	1	
county)	4, 693 211	2, 748 202	1, 498	1, 192	16	28	14 202	1, 945 9		
County Tennessee: Memphis (city) Utah: Third district	186 1, 315 959	96 839 949	96 829 784	6 154	2 3	1 8	1	90 476 7	3	
Virginia: Norfolk (city) Washington: Pierce County	537 158	189 153	181	7 2		1		348	5	
Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	434 4, 218	431 3, 967	362	65 1, 408	3 445	61	1 6	3 250	1	
REAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	11, 586	9, 147	1, 454	55		3	7, 635	663	40	1, 73
50,000, less than 100,000 Less than 50,000	4, 475 4, 313	3, 512 3, 062	945 509	40 15		2 1	2, 525 2, 537	211 243	13 17	73 99
Population group not re- ported	2, 798	2, 573					2, 573	209	10	Anna a

Table B4.—Race, nativity, and parent nativity of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937 ¹

				Girls	deling	uency	cases			
				W	hite					
Area served by court	Total	Total	Na- tive, native parent age	or	Na- tive, parent age not report- ed	eign born	Na- tivity not report- ed	Negro	Other	Rad no re- por ed
Total cases reported for certain States 2	5, 162	3, 991	1, 127	541	34	42	2, 247	596	15	5
ConnecticutIndiana	441 968	372 852	36 329	91 48	2 1	2	241 474	67 116		
Massachusetts Michigan	497 735	587	159	70	24	5	329	80	9	4
Missouri New York Rhode Island	696	619	303	288	5	35	619 518	75 251	4	
Utah	72 349	66 346	300	44	2		66	6	2	
Total cases reported for all areas.	12, 099	9, 242	4, 495	1, 501	257	79	2, 910	2, 273	24	- 5
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	9, 720	7, 207	4, 196	1, 481	256	79	1, 195	2, 122	15	3
Alabama: Mobile County Arkansas: Pulaski County California:	18 221	11 187	11				187	7 34		
Los Angeles County San Diego County	529 287	491 277	284 234	139 41	50	6 2	12	38	4	
San Francisco (city and county) Connecticut:	161	150	57	60	25	4	4	7	4	
Fairfield County Hartford (eity)	92 74	77	17	58	2			15		
New Haven (city)	12	54 6	19	33		2		20		
District of Columbia	160	25	23	2			6	6		
Florida: Dade County	90	66	64	1			1	135 24		
Georgia: Fulton CountyIndiana:	177	95	95					82		
Allen County	56	50	46	4				6		
Lake County	55	43	23	20				12		
Marion County	175	120	120					55		
St. Joseph County Vanderburgh County Iowa:	131 54	124 41	99 41	24	1			7 13		
Polk County Woodbury County	139 176	122 166	43	7	2		70 166	17 10		
Louisiana: Caddo Parish	90	57	56		1			33		
Orleans Parish	106	38	18		7		13	68		
Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city) Massachusetts: Boston:	231	107	86	11	8	2		124		
Boston (central section) Brighton	90									
Charlestown	4									
Dorchester	22									
East Boston	9									
Roxbury South Boston	43									
West Roxbury Central district of Worces-	18 7									
ter	41									
East Norfolk district	11									
First district of eastern Middlesex										-

 $^{^1}$ Population according to 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 B4.—Race, nativity, and parent nativity of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937.—Continued

				Girls	deling	uency o	ases			
				W	hite					
Area served by court	Total	Total	Na- tive, native parent- age	or mixed	Na- tive, parent- age not report- ed	For- eign born	Na- tivity not report- ed	Negro	Other	Race not re- port ed
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE										
POPULATION—Continued. Massachusetts—Continued.					1					
Lawrence district	13									1
Lowell district	16									1
Second district of Bristol	19									1
Somerville district	6									
Southern Essex district Springfield district	18									. :
Third district of Bristol	14									
Third district of eastern	04									
Middlesex	24									2
Genesee County	105	- 99					99	6		
Ingham County	10	9					9		1	
Kent County	62	59	30	8	20	1		2	1	
Oakland County Saginaw County	65 30	60 27	50	8	2		27	5 2	1	
Wayne County	195	140	79	54	2	4	1	55	1	
Minnesota:							-			
Hennepin County	183	174	125	49				9		
Ramsey County Missouri:	71	70	56	12		2		1		
Jackson County	313	252					252	61	Lana !	
New Jersey: Hudson County_	78	70	22	38	5	5	202	8		
New York:	00	04								
Albany County Broome County	96 29	91 29					91 29	5		
Chautauqua County	21	21					21			
Dutchess County	21	16					16	5		
Erie County	96	79	38	40		1		14	3	
Monroe County Nassau County	26 27	25 25	8	14	1	2	25	1 2		
New York (city)	565	362	153	174	3	30	20	203		
New York (city) Niagara County	20	20					20			
Oneida County	44	44					44			
Onondaga County Orange County	71 3	67 3	42	24		1	3	3	1	
Rensselaer County	48	48	40	8			3			
Schenectady County	18	18					18			
Suffolk County Westchester County	59	3 52	22		1	1	3	1 7		
Ohio:	99	02	22	28	1	1		7		
Franklin County	248	208	200	4	3	1		40		
Hamilton County	604	410	406	4				194		
Lucas County Mahoning County	169 433	148 318	124 134	12 183	7	2	3	21 115		
Montgomery County	179	142	138	3	1	1		37		
Trumbull County	59	44					44	15		
Oklahoma:		90	00							
Tulsa (city) Tulsa County (exclusive of	51	36	33	2	1			15		
Tulsa city)	17	16	15		1			1		
Oregon: Multnomah County_	116	112	95	13	4			4		
Pennsylvania:	100	1077	FC	70				FO		
Allegheny County Berks County	189	137	58 7	70 2	8	1		52		
Montgomery County	9	6	4	1	1			3		
Philadelphia (city and										
Phodo Tolondo Sixth district	639	315	185	118	2	4	6	324		
Rhode Island: Sixth district South Carolina: Greenville	24	21					21	3		
County	33	23	23	-	San		Cale of	10		

Table B4.—Race, nativity, and parent nativity of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937—Continued

				Girls	delinqu	iency ca	ases			
***					White					
Area served by court	Total	Total	Na- tive, native parent- age		Na- tive, parent- age not re- ported	For- eign born	Nativity not re- ported	Negro	Other	Race not re- ported
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION—Continued. Tennessee: Memphis (city) Utah: Third district. Virginia: Norfolk (city)	286 114 85	197 113 22	192 87 22	2 25	2 1		1	89 1 63		
Washington: Pierce County Spokane County	69 104	69 103	65 97	3 5	1			1		
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	613	588	310	177	93	7	1	25		
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	2, 379	2, 035	299	20	1		1,715	151	9	184
50,000, less than 100,000 Less than 50,000	913 586	757 437	232 67	14 6	1		511 363	67 47	3 6	86 96
Population group not re- ported	880	841					841	37		2

Table B5.—Age under which juvenile court has original jurisdiction and age when referred to court of boys dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937 ¹

	Age			Boys' d	elinquen	cy cases		
	under which juvenile			Age of b	oy when	referred	to court	
Area served by court	court has original juris- diction	Total	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	years, under 14	years, under 16	16 years and over	Age not re- ported
Total cases reported for certain States 2		30, 198	1, 421	3, 448	7, 217	13, 385	3, 814	913
Connecticut Indiana Massachusetts	16 16 17	3, 579 2, 785 4, 948	312 162 125	550 359 474	1, 098 746 1, 019	1, 383 1, 360 2, 019	81 158 1, 311	155
Massachusetts Michigan Missouri	17	4, 720 2, 666	108 184	489 319	1, 080 564	2, 018 875	553 567	472 157
New York Rhode Island Utah	3 16 3 16 18	8, 899 504 2, 097	445 9 76	1, 037 59 161	2, 251 140 319	4, 891 227 612	161 54 929	114
Total cases reported for all areas		66, 589	3, 237	7, 558	15, 276	26, 417	12, 052	2, 049
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU-		55, 003	2, 553	6, 157	12, 585	22, 195	10, 624	889
Alabama: Mobile CountyArkansas: Pulaski County	16 21	107 546	2 37	7 47	28 107	36 191	9 164	25

¹ Population according to 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 Courts have jurisdiction over juvenile delinquents under 16 years of age and over wayward children under 18 years of age.

Table B5.—Age under which juvenile court has original jurisdiction and age when referred to court of boys dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937—Con.

	Age			Boys' d	elinquen	cy cases		
Anna annuad bur annut	under which juvenile			Age of b	oy when	referred	to court	
Area served by court	court has original juris- diction	Total	Under 10 years	years, under 12	years, under 14	years, under 16	years and over	Age not re- ported
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU- LATION—Continued.								
California: Los Angeles County	21	2, 139	19	89	236	645	1, 110	4
San Diego County	21	1, 471	38	73	138	390	832	
San Francisco (city and county) Connecticut:	21	634	12	19	77	239	284	
Fairfield County	16	1, 116	66	160	361	477	52	
Hartford (city)	16 16	546 185	60	116 18	170 40	171	29	
New Haven (city) District of Columbia	17	1, 271	50	124	282	116 506	309	
Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	17	514	26	52	138	202	95	
Georgia: Fulton CountyIndiana:	16	1, 073	. 56	169	345	477	26	
Allen County	16	58		4	15	37	2	
Lake County	16	180	11	27	51	91		
Marion CountySt. Joseph County	16 16	907 348	41 38	109 51	259 88	489 168	9 3	
Vanderburgh County	16	157	2	22	46	85	2	
Iowa: Polk County	18	535	39	52	87	110	100	
Woodbury County	18	697	65	85	160	158 223	199	16
Louisiana:		0.00						
Caddo Parish Orleans Parish	17 17	259 693	7 33	24 105	56 189	106 232	65 133	
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	16	2, 287	158	400	692	851	186	
Massachusetts: Boston:								
Boston (central section)	17	421	17	50	82	173	99	Lauren
Brighton	17	40	1	2	9	18	10	
Charlestown Dorchester	17 17	48 186	7	1 23	9 39	26 67	12	
East Boston	17	254	15	43	69	89	50 38	
Roxbury	17	351	7	44	71	136	93	
South Boston West Roxbury	17 17	146 101	1 4	15 5	30 23	71 39	29 30	
Central district of Worcester	17	289	1	17	58 58	140	73	
East Norfolk district	17	151	4	14	41	61	31	
First district of eastern Middle- sex	17	214	5	12	38	86	73	
Lawrence district	17	103		6 7	20	57	20	
Lowell district Second district of Bristol	17	139		7	26	60	46	
Somerville district	17 17	179 78	1 2	18 5	42 19	89 31	29 21	
Southern Essex district	17	. 120	2	8	29	51	30	
Springfield district Third district of Bristol	17 17	174 179	6	6 21	25 38	69	68	
Third district of eastern Middle-	11	179	4	21	38	82	34	
sex	17	206	4	12	49	81	60	
Michigan: Genesee County	17	429	20	37	78	192		10
Genesee County Ingham County	17	54	1	2	17	23		10
Kent County	17	459	32	83	107	159	78	
Saginaw County	17 17	240 190	2 2	3 18	51 50	117 79	67	
Oakland County Saginaw County Wayne County	17	2, 112	16	202	511	974	408	
Minnesota: Hennepin County	18	1,073	33	109	183			
Ramsey County	18	391	2	109	183 65	330 157	418 152	
Missouri: Jackson County	17	1,003	63	94	201	414		28
New Jersey: Hudson County New York:	16	455	31	56	135	220	13	
Albany County	16	360	19	36	86	183		3
Broome County	16	135	11	29	34	60		
Chautauqua County Dutchess County	16	167 66	26	29 5	34 15	72 40		

Table B5.—Age under which juvenile court has original jurisdiction and age when referred to court of boys dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937.—Con.

	Age			Boys'	lelinquer	ncy cases		
	under which juvenile court			Age of l	ooy when	referred	to cour	t
Area served by court	has original juris- diction	Total	Under 10 years	years, under 12	years, under 14	years, under 16	years and over	Age not re- ported
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU- LATION—Continued. New York—Continued.	10							
Erie County	16	889	41	117	221	479	30	
Monroe County Nassau County	16	172	4	23	45	98	2	Luciani
New York (city)		142	9	24	34	70		
Niagara County	16	4, 193	146	393	1,062	2, 523	62	
Oneida County	16 16	183 211	24	42	38	79		
Onondaga County	16	403	3 24	20	49	121		1
Orange County		41	3	51 7	103	214	11	
Rensselaer County	16	159	5	13	11 25	20 77		
Schenectady County	16	148	9	19	41	75	39	
Suffolk County	16	90	1	5	28	55		
Westchester County	16	292	13	43	71	148	17	
Ohio:						110	11	
Franklin County	18	1,051	30	125	218	371	307	
Hamilton County	18	2, 556	103	306	535	779	833	
Lucas County	18	691	29	78	138	236	200	10
Mahoning County Montgomery County	18	1, 536	36	114	280	554	552	
Trumbull County	18 18	839 423	36 18	98	168	279	258	
Oklahoma:	10	420	18	38	75	152		140
Tulsa (city)	16	111	6	17	37	48	4	
Tulsa County (exclusive of Tulsa	10	111	0	11	91	48	1	5
city)	16	47	4	4	12	24	3	
Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	18	556	15	47	108	207	179	
Allegheny County		1, 123	56	140	314	566	45	9
Berks County	16	106	3	13	33	50	7	
Philadelphia (sity and county)	16	94	5	9	23	57		
Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and county) Rhode Island: Sixth district	16 3 16	4, 693 211	319	690	1, 459	2, 202	3	20
South Carolina: Greenville County	16	186	2 24	30	66	98	15	
Tennessee: Memphis (city)	17	1, 315	104	35 172	66 294	61 480		
Utah: Third district	18	959	33	79	151	260	257 436	8
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	18	537	16	51	92	189	189	
Washington:					02	100	100	
Pierce County	18	158	6	13	33	59	47	
Spokane County	18	434	17	37	62	123	195	
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	18	4, 218	300	524	844	1, 105	1, 445	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POP-								
ULATION		11, 586	684	1, 401	2, 691	4, 222	1, 428	1, 160
50,000, less than 100,000		4, 475	020	404	1 000	1 701		
Less than 50,000		4, 475	238 255	484	1,003	1, 734	662	354
Population group not reported		2, 798	191	546 371	1, 038 650	1, 537 951	624 142	313 493

³ Courts have jurisdiction over juvenile delinquents under 16 years of age and over wayward children under 18 years of age.

Table B6.—Age under which juvenile court has original jurisdiction and age when referred to court of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937 ¹

	Age			Girls' d	elinquen	cy cases		
*	under which juvenile			Age of g	irl when	referred	to court	
Area served by court	court has original juris- diction	Total	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	years, under 16	16 years and over	Age not re ported
Total cases reported for certain States 2		5, 162	168	271	874	2, 687	909	28
Connecticut Indiana Massachusetts Michigan Missouri	16 18 17 17 17	441 968 497 735 696	24 21 7 12 29 63	30 42 21 26 33	75 144 77 111 127	221 452 251 386 324	9 309 141 71 171	15
New York Rhode Island Utah	16 3 16 18	1, 404 72 349	12	95 3 21	292 5 43	881 43 129	46 18 144	2
Total cases reported for all areas		12, 099	378	613	2, 030	5, 614	2, 923	54
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU- LATION		9, 720	286	483	1, 638	4, 514	2, 587	2:
Alabama: Mobile CountyArkansas: Pulaski CountyCalifornia:	16 21	18 221	17	12	4 40	7 54	3 98	
Los Angeles County San Diego County San Francisco (city and county)	21 21 21	529 287 161	6 9	12 6	51 28 10	204 101 56	256 143 95	
Connecticut: Fairfield County Hartford (city) New Hayen (city)	16 16 16	92 74 12	1 6	7 7	15 16 1	64 41 11	5 4	
New Haven (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County Indiana:	17 17 16	160 90 177	4 8	4 2 17	32 15 44	83 46 103	41 22 5	
Allen County Lake County Marion County St. Joseph County Vanderburgh County	18 18 18 18 18	56 55 175 131 54	1 2 7 3	2 3 4 9 2	5 8 26 16 10	23 31 85 49 26	26 12 58 50 13	
Iowa: Polk County- Woodbury County- Louisiana:	18 18	139 176	14 21	16 13	27 30	36 69	46	
Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city) Massachusetts:	17 17 16	90 106 231	3 2 9	3 11 25	16 23 57	46 44 111	22 26 29	
Boston: Boston (central section) Brighton Charlestown	17 17 17	90 1 4	1	3	11	46	29 1	
Dorchester_ East Boston_ Roxbury	17 17 17 17	22 9 43 18	2 2	5 2	1 1 8 6	13 2 17 7	8 4 11 3	
West Roxbury Central district of Worcester East Norfolk district First district of eastern Middle-	17 17 17	7 41 11	1	2 2	1 6 2	4 25 5	3 2 7 2	
sex Lawrence district Lowell district Second district of Bristol Somerville district	17 17 17 17	15 13 16 19	1		2 6 3	4 3 8 15	9 7 2 1	
Southern Essex district Springfield district Third district of Bristol	17 17 17 17 17	5 6 18 14			1 4 2	4 4 10 9	2 4 3	
Springfield district. Third district of Bristol. Third district of eastern Middle- sex.	17	18				10	4	

¹Population according to 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 Courts have jurisdiction over juvenile delinquents under 16 years of age and over wayward children under 18 years o fage.

Table B6.—Age under which juvenile court has original jurisdiction and age when referred to court of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937.—Con.

	Age			Girls' de	elinquen	ey cases		
	under which juvenile			Age of g	irl when	referred	to court	
Area served by court	court has original juris- diction	Total	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	years, under 14	14 years, under 16	16 years and over	Age not re ported
REAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU-								
LATION—Continued.			1					
Michigan:	17	105	1	7	12	52		1
Genesee County	17	105	1	1	12	2		
Ingham CountyKent County	17	62	3	8	15	24	12	
Kent CountyOakland County	17	65	0	1	12	40	12	
Saginaw County		30	1	2	7	13		
Wayne County	17	195		3	17	128	47	
Minnesota:	1							
Hennepin County	18	183	2	7	23	70	81	
Ramsey County Missouri: Jackson County	18	71		1 7	7	27	36	
Missouri: Jackson County	17	313	9	7 3	56	168	10	
New Jersey: Hudson County New York:	16	78	2	3	17	40	16	
Albany County	16	96	9	7	23	47		
Albany County	16	29	0	2	8	18		
Broome County Chautauqua County Dutchess County	16	21	3	1	4	. 12		
Dutchess County	16	21	4		1	15		
Eric County Monroe County Nassau County	16	96	3	3	18	66	6	
Monroe County	16	26			4	22		
Nassau County	16	27	2	4	5	16		
New York (city)	16	565	8	34	143	361	19	
Niagara County	16	20		1	3 9	16 30		
Oneida County	16 16	44 71	4	10	10	44	3	
Nassau County New York (city) Niagara County Oneida County Onondaga County Orange County Rensselaer County	16	3	. 4	10	10	3	9	
Ponssolver County	16	48	3		2	33	10	
Schenectady County	16	18		3	1	13		
Suffolk County	16	. 4			1	3		
Westchester County		59		1	10	40	8	
Ohio:	PI - 321					5.0		1
Franklin County	18	248	4	2	48	99	94	
Hamilton County	18	604	5	14	97 28	236 63	252 64	
Lucas County	18 18	169 433	3 9	8 19	45	184	176	1
Mahoning County	18	179	6	10	26	73	64	
Montgomery CountyTrumbull County		59	0	2	9	28	01	
Oklahoma:	10	00		-		-		
Tulsa (city)	16	51			13	26	11	
Tulsa County (exclusive of Tulsa					100		323	
city)	16	17		1	2	9	5	
city)Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	18	116		1	12	48	55	
Pennsylvania:	10	100	5	12	30	114	28	
Allegheny County Berks County	16	189	0	12	5	3	48	
Montgomery County	16 16	9		1	5	4		
Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and county) Rhode Island: Sixth district	16	639	26	49	170	393		
Rhode Island: Sixth district	3 16	24	20	10	2	10	12	
South Carolina: Greenville County	16	33	4	3	12	14		
Tennessee: Memphis (city)	17	286	19	34	52	109	71	
Utah: Third district	18	114	7	11	12	29	55	
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	18	85		3	14	27	41	
Washington:	10	00	4	-	7	32	25	
Pierce County	18 18	69 104	1 5	3	14	32 44	38	
Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	18	613	18	30	93	187	285	
Wisconsin. Willwaukee County	10	010	10	00	00	201		
REAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPU-		9 270	00	120	200	1 100	336	
LATION		2, 379	92	130	392	1, 100		
50,000, less than 100,000		913	42	51	133	442	108	
Less than 50,000		586 880	22 28	31 48	109 150	264 394	78 150	
Population group not reported			28	48	1.50	394	1.00	1

 $^{^3}$ Courts have jurisdiction over juvenile delinquents under 16 years of age and over wayward children under 18 years of age.

Table B7.—Reason for reference to court of boys dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937.

				В	oys' d	elinqu	iency	cases				
				I	Reason	n for r	eferen	ce to	court			
Area served by court	Total	Stealing	Act of carelessness or mischief	Traffic violation	Truancy	Running away	Being ungovern- able	Sex offense	Injury to person	Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	Other reason	Reason for refer-
Total cases reported for certain States 2	30, 198	16, 152	5, 583	1, 142	2, 421	884	1, 703	742	664	125	557	22
Connnecticut Indiana Massachusetts Michigan Missouri New York Rhode Island Utah	3, 579 2, 785 4, 948 4, 720 2, 666 8, 899 504 2, 097	1, 597 2, 838 3, 017 1, 328 4, 574 292	1, 278 431 805 479 282 1, 949 55 304	28 11 507 160 23 47 2 364	414 639 87	100 153 57 122 143 245 6 58	217 263 136 255 160 606 33 33	86 74 95 140 32 266 17 32	60 34 156 67 77 244 11 15	8 29 4 16 4	82 4 28 12 188 205 1 37	9
Total cases reported for all areas	66, 589	34, 308	13, 518	3, 420	4, 073	2, 943	3, 567	1, 564	1, 405	331	1, 233	227
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION.	55, 003	28, 368	11, 445	2, 944	3, 047	2, 537	2, 968	1, 324	1, 128	213	894	135
Alabama: Mobile County Arkansas: Pulaski County California:	107 546	60 216	132	1 21	23 29	2 57	7 24	1 9	4 9	3	46	
Los Angeles County San Diego County San Francisco (city and county)	2, 139 1, 471 634	1, 515 415 399	37 167 10	207 539 98	94 43 16	96 12	47 79 45	114 25 22	27 7 1	26 25 2	70 75 29	
Connecticut: Fairfield County Hartford (city) New Haven (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County Indiana:	1, 116 546 185 1, 271 514 1, 073	403 210 112 918 273 706	453 216 26 105 87 169	17 1 110 20	77 48 21 31 31	59 17 3 34 41	65 26 15 72 37 110	20 13 1 13 16 10	21 14 3 18 7 23	1 7 13	2 3 3 2	
Allen County	58 180 907 348 157	47 103 528 147 111	25 160 92 16	2 1	6 12 83 10 9	3 13 40 26 8	11 71 55 11	2 15 12 13	1 9 2 2	2	2	
Iowa: Polk County Woodbury County Louisiana:	535 697	200 240	104 310	48	6 67	1 19	116 23	2 17	20 18	4	32 2	2
Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city) Massachusetts:	259 693 2, 287	132 395 1, 151	60 100 901	20 4 1	8 <u>-</u> 6	10 37	15 128 121	2 24 28	9 40 40	2 2	1 2	
Boston: Boston (central section) Brighton Charlestown Dorchester East Boston Roxbury South Boston West Roxbury Central district of Worcester East Norfolk district First district of eastern Middle-sex	421 40 48 186 254 351 146 101 289 151	207 27 33 103 140 188 72 53 146 88	121 7 33 77 44 39 19 51 24	18 4 5 27 3 38 15 15 11 13	15 2 6 10 37 9 2 49 15	19 6 3 8 1	15 6 6 18 3 4 6 3	7 1 3 2 17 2 10 1	18 3 8 13 8 2 5 4 4	1 1 1 3 1 4 2	2	

 $^{^1}$ Population according to 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 B7.—Reason for reference to court of boys dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937.—Continued

				Во	ys' de	elinqu	ency	cases				
				F	Reason	for re	eferen	ce to o	court			
Area served by court	Total	Stealing	Act of carelessness or mischief	Traffic violation	Truancy	Running away	Being ungovern- able	Sex offense	Injury to person	Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	Other reason	Reason for refer-
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION—Continued. Massachusetts—Continued. Lawrence district. Lowell district. Second district of Bristol. Somerville district. Southern Essex district. Springfield district. Third district of Bristol.	103 139 179 78 120 174 179	75 103 136 57 77 83 133	5 13 18 11 16 29 13	14 8 2 2 8 35 11	5 3 7 1 11 10 13	2	4 3 2 1 5 2	3 1 3 1 1 4 3	44 66 11 33 55 4	1	1 3 3 2	
Middlesex	206	127	21	32	1	4	6	4	9	2		
Genesee County Ingham County Kent County Oakland County Saginaw County Wayne County Hennepin County	429 54 459 240 190 2, 112 1, 073	245 30 318 143 105 1, 508	80 3 53 9 135	30 5 1 57 202	59 17 22 49 24 103	16 1 3 6 8 55	25 2 12 13 36 121	13 14 4 77	47	3 1	1 1 1 9	1
Ramsey County Missouri: Jackson County New Jersey: Hudson County New York:	391 1, 003 455	285 453 221	54 83 94	22 7	8 155 73	87	4 88 35	9 16 8	3 25 13	4 3	86	
Albany County Broome County Chautauqua County Dutchess County Erie County Monroe County Nassau County Niegara County Oneida County Orange County Orange County Schenectady County Suffolk County Suffolk County Westchester County Westchester County	360 135 167 66 889 172 142 4, 193 211 403 41 159 148 90 292	123 95 107 45 546 113 118 2, 011 107 85 216 24 48 67 63 158	15 77 36 3 140 14 12 1, 120 34 28 125 7 13 566 11 34	3 3 1 2 8 8 11 3 1 1 2 6	129 8 39 7 3 141 1 65 21 74 5 2 41	2 1 1 26 15 1 121 2	24 11 8 4 44 21 4 344 16 2 23 4 9 9 4 3 26	4 2 3 6 40 4 122 5 13 2 3 3 2 12	100 11 400 11 1133 100 55 44 11 55 11	1	288 77 55 11 899 8 8 233 3 3 6 6 1	12
Ohio: Franklin County Hamilton County Lucas County Mahoning County Montgomery County Trumbull County Oklahoma:	1, 051 2, 556 691 1, 536 839 423	778 1, 721 278 632 455 215	103 534 112 319 151 115	6 165 30 41 30 19	33 8 32 205 93 42	101 67	17 10 30 57 19 4	44 35 12 24 8 3	17 42 15 8 16 6	7	22 29 9 148	
Tulsa (city)	111 47 556	78 28 282	6 11 84	20	3 35	38	14 2 47	3 1 12	1 2 4		1	
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County Berks County Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and county) Rhode Island: Sixth district	1, 123	611 80 68 1, 558	210 2 12 1,730 21	1	66 4 1 213 45	46 7 2 602	100 5 3 237 17	39 3 110 6	50 2 3 163 7		1 6 1 60	

Table B7.—Reason for reference to court of boys dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937—Continued

				Во	ys' de	linqu	ency	cases				
				F	Reason	for re	eferen	ce to o	court			
Area served by court	Total	Stealing	Act of carelessness or mischief	Traffic violation	Truancy	Running away	Being ungovern- able	Sex offense	Injury to person	Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	Other reason	Reason for reference ence not reported
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU- LATION—Continued. South Carolina: Greenville County— Tennessee: Memphis (city)— Utah: Third district. Virginia: Norfolk (city)— Washington:	186 1, 315 959 537	126 540 427 247	30 440 136 111	35 278 29	2 53 54 23	2 95 14 7	22 83 22 43	19 16 14	4 33 33	2 8 7	15 4 23	1000
Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	158 434 4, 218	94 165 1, 750	23 90 1, 198	83 440	13 5 189	5 52 337	12 23 124	3 6 136	3 5 29	5 15	1	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	11, 586	5, 940	2, 073	476	1, 026	406	599	240	277	118	339	92
50,000, less than 100,000 Less than 50,000 Population group not reported	4, 475 4, 313 2, 798	2, 264 2, 140 1, 536	736 1,000 337	241 211 24	418 259 349	170 117 119	244 168 187	90 102 48	78 127 72	47 52 19	164 71 104	66

Table B8.—Reason for reference to court of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937 1

				C	dirls'	delin	quenc	y case:	S			
					Reaso	n for	refere	nce to	cour	:t		
Area served by court	Total	Stealing	Act of carelessness or mischief	Traffic violation	Truancy	Running away	Being ungovernable	Sex offense	Injury to person	Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	Other reason	Reason for reference not reported
Total cases reported for certain States 2	5, 162	539	251	44	873	729	1, 296	1, 062	72	29	147	120
Connecticut	441 968 497 735 696 1, 404 72 349	56 87 79 49 50 156 5	33 51 10 41 21 81	1 2 8 7 2 3	5 81 57 142 154 265 16 93	31 172 69 106 104 175 5	158 227 161	285 98 138 124 246 30	3 17 8 1 13 26 1 3	7 2 5 2 3	52 3 6 3 64 15	1 2 16 1 100

 $^{^1}$ Population according to 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 B8.—Reason for reference to court of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937.—Continued

					Girls'	delin	quenc	y case	S			
					Reaso	on for	refere	nce to	cou	rt		
Area served by court	Total	Stealing	Act of carelessness or mischief	Traffic violation	Truancy	Running away	Being ungovernable	Sex offense	Injury to person	Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	Other reason	Reason for reference not reported
Total cases reported for all areas	12, 099	1, 250	882	1451	, 468	1, 964	3, 027	2, 581	210	94	357	12
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU- LATION	9, 720	1, 016	747	128	1, 065	1, 618	2, 504	2, 029	172	68	270	10:
Alabama: Mobile County Arkansas: Pulaski County	18 221	2 21	57		4 22	30	3 16	4 37	2 15	2	21	4
California: Los Angeles County San Diego County San Francisco (city and county)	529 287 161	36 12 2	19	6 43 1	19 11 3	56 41		435 42 31	3	6 11	17 13 10	
Connecticut: Fairfield County Hartford (city) New Haven (city)	92 74 12	18 12 1	8 5	1	13 21	2 8 1	28 11 4	21 16 6	1 1			/t
District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County Indiana:	160 90 177	37 11 31	7 6 35	3 2	12 11	11 28	92 35	12 12	5 1 2	1 1 2		
Allen County Lake County Marion County St. Joseph County	56 55 175 131	14 3 7 17	3 8 10 9	2	2 5 15 7 3	9 11 27 30	9 5 81 50	18 23 32 18	1			
Vanderburgh County Iowa: Polk County Woodbury County	139 176	12 26	27 47	2	1 40	3 24	77 10	24 1 25	12 3	1	3	
Louisiana: Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city) Massachusetts:	90 106 231	11 21 37	4 6 42	ī	7	16 1 21	13 51 101	31 17 25	7 9 3	1		
Boston: Boston (central section) Brighton	90	34	1		11	24	11 1	9				
Charlestown Dorchester East Boston Roybury	4 22 9 43	2 3 2	1 i	2	1 3 1 3	1 2	1 9 2 18	1 3 13	1		2	
South Boston West Roxbury Central district of Worcester East Norfolk District	18 7 41 11	9	1	<u>i</u>	1 13 3	4 3 3 1	5 2 8 7	11	1 1	1		
First district of eastern Middlesex Lawrence district Lowell district Second district of Bristol	15 13 16 19	3			2	1	8 3 9	6 7 7	1			
Somerville district Southern Essex district Springfield district Third district of Bristol	5 6 18 14	2			3 1	2 1	7 2 3 9 5	1 5 3	 1	1	1 2	
Third district of eastern Middle- sexMichigan:	24	2				. 9	11	2				
Genesee County Ingham County Kent County Oakland County	105 10 62 65	7 18 2	25	1 1	21 5 5 37	21 8 12	9 3 13 8	20 2 16 4		i	i	
Saginaw County Wayne County	30 195	3	2	1	38	7 10	10 106	34	1		1	

Table B8.—Reason for reference to court of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937—Continued

				G	irls' d	elinqu	ency	cases				
				I	Reason	n for r	eferen	ce to	cour	t		
Area served by court	Total	Stealing	Act of carelessness or mischief	Traffic violation	Truancy	Running away	Being ungovern- able	Sex offense	Injury to person	Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	Other reason	Reason for reference not reported
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU-				7								
LATION—Continued. Minnesota:							1					100
Hennepin County	183	35	3	4	11	34	22	63	1	3	7	
Ramsey County	71	11	1	1	2	3	35	18		9		
Missouri: Jackson County	313	17	7		49	63	80	49		1	46	
New Jersey: Hudson County	78	7			22	4	13	29			2	
New York:										1000		2000
Albany County	96	3			60	4	19	6	3		1	
Albany County Broome County Chautauqua County Dutchess County Erie County Monroe County Nassau County New York (city) Niagara County Oneida County Onondaga County	29 21	5			5		7	12				
Dutches County	21	4	2		2 5	1	7	3	3			
Eric County	96	14	4		16	28	5 22	8		1	1	
Monroe County	26	1	7		2	10	9	4		1		
Nassau County	27	9			2	1	6	9				
New York (city)	565	66	21		27	107	124	105	14	77777	1	1
Niagara County	20	1	1		1	4	11				2	
Oneida County	44	3	1		27		7		2		4	
Opondaga County	71	16	12	1	8		26	7			1	
Orange County Orange County Rensselaer County Schenectady County Suffolk County	48	1			35	2	2 7	4				
Schenectady County	18	2	2		30	2	11	4	1			
Suffolk County	4	2				~	11	2	1	770777		
Westchester County	59	2	2	1	23	2	15	12		1	1	
Ohio:		1 3										
Franklin County	248	16	4	4	32	45	40	101	1	3	2	
Hamilton County	604	49	17	11	31	159	211	92	17	9	8	
Lucas County Mahoning County	169 433	19 17	18 17	3	87	70 91	36	13 21	1 3	2	3 112	
Montgomery County	179	23	20		40	26	85 40	27	3		112	
Trumbull County	59	11	5		13	8	10	11	1			
Oklahoma:					-				1		7000	
Tulsa (city)	51	8	1			6	19	16			1	
Tulsa County (exclusive of Tulsa	100	-										
oregon: Multnomah County	17 116	1 8	3		11	19	39	6				
Pennsylvania:	110	0	- 4		11	19	39	31		5	1	
4 11 - 1 C 4	189	15	10		14	43	65	37	5		-	
Berks County Berks County Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and county) Physical Sixth district	9	2			1	1	1	3			1	
Montgomery County	9	3				1	4	1				
Philadelphia (city and county)	639	40	67	1	57	208	171	77	15	2	1	
	24	1			5		3	15				
South Carolina: Greenville County Tennessee: Memphis (city)	33 286	34	65	1	7	60	23 54	61	1 4			
Utah: Third district	114	21	1	16	18	10	30	9	1	5		
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	85	9	19		5	5	19	11	15	2	1	
Washington:								22			2000	
Pierce County	69	9	1		1	16	19	21	1		1	
Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	104 613	6 86	102	1 16	3 80	45 84	14	19 138	2 2	5		
	013	00	102	10	00	04	104	198	2	1		
REAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPU-	2, 379	234	135	17	403	346	523	552	38	26	87	1
50 000 loss than 100 000	019	00	40	11	170	150	177	170		10	- 00	
50,000, less than 100,000 Less than 50,000	913 586	98 62	46 54	11 4	170 79	159 62	171 159	170 137	8 5	12 6	63	1
Population group not reported.	880	74	35	2	154	125	193	245	25	8	18	1

Table B9.—Source of reference to court of children dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 1 State, 49 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 8 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937 ¹

				1	Delinqu	ency cas	es			
Area served by court				S	ource of	reference	e to co	urt		77
	Total		School depart- ment	Proba- tion officer	Other	Social	Parents or relatives	Other individual	Other	
Total cases reported for a State: 2 Utah	0 440	1 400	0.40							Porte
Total cases reported for all areas	2, 446	1, 496 37, 003	318	253	25	11	72	231	38	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION				1, 663	1,063	849	3,871	6, 298	466	1,98
Alabama: Mobile County	54, 454	$\frac{36,130}{72}$	$\frac{2,826}{26}$	1, 412	1,044	840	3,761	6,022	437	1, 98
California:			20	4	5		16	2		
Los Angeles County San Diego County San Francisco (city and	2, 668 1, 758	1, 972 758	117 72	14 71	170 679	27 15	68 85	9 76	291	
county)Connecticut:	795	472	15	133	50	19	104	1	1	
Fairfield County Hartford (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	1, 208 620 1, 431 604	862 514 1, 222 370	134 75 41 59	15 3 38 27	14 4 3	12 6 14 12	57 15 110 40	113 3 6 91	1	
Indiana: Allen County	1, 250	769 86	28 12	66		5 4	142	239	1	
Lake County Marion County St. Joseph County	235 1, 082 479	131 828 153	39 75 41	2 1 1	1	3 2 10	24 91 59	34 85 208	7	
Vanderburgh County Iowa: Polk County Louisiana:	211 674	145 270	29 37	6	2 4	4 40	16 54	14 246	17	
Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore	349 799	168 467	30 21	47 5	7	3 21	35 135	57 147	2 3	
(city) Michigan:	2, 518	2, 333	. 7	6		47	99	22		4
Kent County Oakland County Wayne County	521 305	456 209	26 71	8		10 8	18 10	3 7		
Minnesota: Hennepin County	2, 307 1, 256	1, 782 1, 083	142 60	80		56	198	47	1	1
New Jersey: Hudson	462	434	6	1	1	16 6	67	28 14	1	
County New York: Erie County	533 985	161	84	103		7	14	113	51	
Monroe County	198	736 120	24	26		33	98	68		
New York (city) Onondaga County	4, 758	2, 522	154	7		149	550	1, 370	5	1
Rensselaer County	474 207	368 55	28	3		7	43	25		
Westchester County	351	153	110	2		12 29	14 27	14 58	1	
Franklin County Hamilton County Lucas County	1, 299 3, 160 860	908 2, 699 620	56 75 26	106 13 1	1 43 2	16 34 2	95 152 73	117 140 136	4	
Mahoning County Montgomery County	1, 969 1, 018	697	138	12	10	12	68	81		1, 969
Oklahoma: Tulsa (city) Tulsa County (exclusive	162	68	14	14		2	27	35	1	1
of Tulsa city)Oregon: Multnomah	64	34	2 -		12	1	7	8		
County Pennsylvania:	672	475	51	5	2	19	63	56	1	
Allegheny County Berks County	1, 312	337	55	476	1	38	129	262	13	1
Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and	103	87 3, 343	306	1 2	1	8 3	8 8 473	8 2 1, 187	3 4	1

¹ Population according to 1950 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 B9.—Source of reference to court of children dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 1 State, 49 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 8 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937-Continued

,				D	elinque	ncy case	es			
				So	urce of	referenc	e to cou	ırt		
Area served by court	Total	Police	School depart- ment	Probation officer	Other	Social	Parents of rel- atives	Other indi- vidual	Other source	Source of ref- erence not re- ported
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION—Continued. South Carolina: Greenville County Tennessee: Memphis (city) Utah: Third district. Virginia: Norfolk (city)	219 1, 601 1, 073 622	131 808 897 400	3 31 86 23	51 6 19	5 16 6	46 3 5	13 167 21 34	67 476 45 139	6 9 2	
Washington: Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee	227 538	125 388	17 26	4	1 2	3 25	35 36	35 61	7	
CountyAREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,-	4, 831	4, 363	253	32	2	22	102	53 276	29	4
000 POPULATION 50,000, less than 100,000 Less than 50,000	1,872 1,271 601	873 716 157	303 209 94	251 10 241	19 16 3	9 4 5	95 15		25 4	

Table B10.—Place of detention care of children dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 1 State, 49 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 8 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937 1

				Delin	nquency	cases			
			Deten	tion care	overnigl pla	at or long	ger in spe	ecified	De-
Area served by court	Total	No deten- tion care	Board- ing home or other family home	Detention home 2	Other insti- tution	Jail or police sta- tion ³	Other place of care 4	Place of de- tention not re- ported	ten- tion care not re- ported
Total cases reported for a State: 5 Utah	2, 446	2, 097	2	73	59	126	89		
Total cases reported for all areas	56, 326	31, 853	495	16, 358	3, 185	1, 613	293	8	2, 521
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	54, 454	30, 352	494	16, 287	3, 155	1, 433	204	8	2, 521
Alabama: Mobile County California: Los Angeles County San Diego County San Francisco (city and	125 2, 668 1, 758	84 1, 031 1, 058	15	23 742 663	5	17 348 30	23		509
county)	795	235		556	2	2			

4 Includes cases of children cared for in more than 1 place but in places other than detention homes, jails,

Population according to 1930 census.
 Includes cases of children cared for part of the time in detention homes and part of the time elsewhere but excludes cases of children also cared for in jails or police stations.
 Includes cases of children cared for part of the time in jails or police stations and part of the time else-

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 B10.—Place of detention care of children dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 1 State, 49 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 8 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937—Continued

				Del	inquency	v cases			
			Deter	ntion car	e overnig	ght or lor lace	nger in sp	ecified	De-
Area served by court	Total	No deten- tion care	Board- ing home or other family home	Detention home	Other institution	Jail or police station	Other place of care	Place of de- tention not re- ported	ten- tion care
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE						- 54			
POPULATION—Continued. Connecticut: Fairfield County	1, 208	1, 096		91	1	20			
Hartford (city)	620	511		109					
District of Columbia	1, 431 604	1, 148		268	15				
Florida: Dade county Georgia: Fulton County	1, 250	380 559	6 4	683	48	8	162		
Indiana:		000		000	4				
Allen County	114	60	2	42	1	9			
Lake County Marion County	235 1, 082	168 39	1 1	59 1, 041		6			
St. Joseph County	479	430	1	1, 041		49			
Vanderburgh County	211	200					10		
Iowa: Polk County Louisiana:	674	447	2	192		25		7	
Caddo Parish	349	225	3	103	9	9			
Orleans Parish	799	332		412	55	0			
Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan:	2, 518	2, 328	2		188				
Kent County	521	241		277	1	2	1		
Oakland County	305	95		209	1				
Wayne County	2, 307	921	3	1, 378	3	1			
Minnesota: Hennepin County	1, 256	1, 236	. 8			10			= 1
Ramsey County	462	317	0		64	12 79	2		
New Jersey: Hudson County	533	298		223	12		-		
New York: Erie County	985	050	010						100000
Monroe County	198	658 134	316		11 59				
New York (city)	4, 758	2, 481	4		2, 265	6	2		
Onondaga County	474	219		254		1			
Rensselaer County Westchester County	207 351	150 214	16		57				
Ohio:	001	214	10		121				
Franklin County	1, 299	405	3	497	30	362			
Hamilton County Lucas County	3, 160 860	1, 104 376		1, 999	18	39			
Mahoning County	1, 969	370		478		4	1	1	1, 969
Montgomery County	1,018	615		296		107			1, 00,
Oklahoma: Tulsa (city)	162	80	18		100				
Tulsa County (exclusive of	102	00	10	59		4			
Oregon: Multnomah County	64 672	43 440	1 5	9		11			
Pennsylvania:	012	440	0	92	45	90			
Allegheny County	1, 312	755	4	499	50	4			201011
Berks County Montgomery County	115 103	103 28			11		1		
Philadelphia (city and	103	28		75					
county)South Carolina: Greenville	5, 332	3, 989		1, 306	3				34
County	219	205				14			
Tennessee: Memphis (city) Utah: Third district	1,601	791	4	704	11	90	1		
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	1, 073 622	948 268	69	73 242	29 33	22 9	1		
Washington: Pierce County	997	100		00	100				
Spokane County	227 538	108 273		96	3	23 30			
Wisconsin: Milwaukee		210		232	0	50			
County	4, 831	2, 526		2, 305					
REAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000							1777		
POPULATION	1,872	1, 501	1	71	30	180	89		
50,000, less than 100,000	1, 271	965	1	71	24	155	55		

Table B11.—Disposition of boys' delinquency cases by the courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937 1

	Boys' delinquency cases												
		Child	kept u	inder n of	Child not kept under supervision of court								
Area served by court		cer supervis-	vidual super- ng	ary care of an	l or adjusted	Committed to—		Referred without commit- ment to—		ine, or costs	ion of case	n without further tion	t reported
	Total	Probation officer ing	Agency or individual super- vising	Under temporary care of institution	Case dismissed	Institution	Agency or individual	Institution	Agency or individual	Restitution, fine, ordered	Other disposition of case	Case held open	Disposition not reported
Total cases reported for certain States 2	30, 198	12, 138	574	91	10, 114	2, 935	292	80	288	462	587	2, 452	18
Connecticut Indiana Massachusetts Michigan Missouri New York Rhode Island Utah	3, 579 2, 785 4, 948 4, 720 2, 666 8, 899 504 2, 097	1, 068 914 2, 623 2, 196 734 3, 577 423 603	16 24 326 92 70	3 6 70 3 1 1 7	1, 811 1, 073 719 1, 094 1, 144 3, 259 10 1, 004	253 303 411 444 406 959 70 89	13 7 30 31 16 191	20 15 12 14 18	203 3 6 52 15	37 18 70 4 22 105	118 89 75 44 58 107	37 333 1, 020 308 125 597	1:
Cotal cases reported for all areas	66, 589	21, 075	1, 409	1, 042	26, 850	5, 743	561	304	1, 211	1, 218	2, 705	4, 285	1
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	55, 003	16, 942	1, 146	1,000	22, 879	4, 706	465	246	1, 002	757	2, 316	3, 539	
Alabama: Mobile County Arkansas: Pulaski County California:	107 546	51 65	. 5	1	18 272	30 44	18	<u>i</u>	.55	<u>i</u>	83	3 3	
Los Angeles County San Diego County San Francisco (city and	2, 139 1, 471	1, 166 117	143 32	328 88	391 750	89 31			4	<u>i</u>	22 93	355	
county)Connecticut:	634	493	4	24	59	30		2			22		
Fairfield County Hartford (city) New Haven (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	1, 116 546 185 1, 271 514 1, 073	213 136 112 651 143 177	139	28	714 358 37 155 118 143	141	3 49 4 3	12 5 	94 2 25	101	28 22 28 22 9	33 3 220	-
Indiana: Allen County Lake County Marion County St. Joseph County Vanderburgh County	58 180 907 348 157	41 72 255 39 41	2 11	4	59 212 278 70	86 15	1	 1	2 1	4 9	33 16 8		-
Iowa: Polk County Woodbury County	535 697	165 102			294 549			<u>i</u>	. 14		1 2		
Louisiana: Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city) Massachusetts:	259 693 2, 287	26 124 255	26	1	55 91 1, 701	186		60	2 7 3	5	9	272	2 _
Boston: Boston (central section) Brighton Charlestown Dorchester East Boston Roxbury	421 40 48 186 254 351	32 78 142			9 3 4 65 43 41	4 4 11 8	1			1 1 1	4 	19 8 26 56	3
South Boston West Roxbury Central district of Worcester	146	86			14 26 111	1 12				1 2 1 2	3	37) -

Population according to 1930 census.
 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 B11.—Disposition of boys' delinquency cases by the courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937—Continued

Area served by court	Boys' delinquency cases												
	Total		kept ervisio court		Child not kept under supervision of court							her ac-	T
		Probation officer supervising	Agency or individual super-	Under temporary care of an institution	Case dismissed or adjusted	Committed to—		Referred without commit- ment to—		ne, or costs	on of case	n without further	
						Institution	Agency or in- dividual	Insitution	Agency or in- dividual	Restitution, fine, ordered	Other disposition of case	Case held open	
REAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION—Continued.													
Massachusetts—Continued. East Norfolk district— First district of eastern Mid-	151	46			86	7				1	2	9	
dlesex	214	-135			16	17	2			1	1	42	
Lowell district	103 139	82 87			2	13 18	<u>-</u>			1	1	31	
Second district of Bristol	179	140			14	13	1				1 1	11	-
Somerville district Southern Essex district	78 120	56 73			5 5	8					8	1	-
Springfield district	174	57			58	17 15	2			7	1	23 35	
Third district of Bristol Third district of eastern	179	143			14	5					2	15	-
Middlesex	206	115			35	13	2			3	1	37	
Michigan:	1000			*****						9	1	91	-
Genesee County Ingham County	429 54	51 38	178		106	33	1	1			2	57	
Kent County	459	149	25	62	12 158	2 26	2				8	31	
Oakland County	240	3	56	2	149	27					0	3	
Saginaw County Wayne County	190 2, 112	95 1, 267	13	<u>î</u>	66 395	17	1 17			3	4		
Minnesota:			10		393	241	17	1	2		3	172	
Hennepin County	1,073	481	1	231	21	38		3			8	290	
Ramsey County Missouri: Jackson County	391 1, 003	292 315		31	31 478	30 178	2	2			5		
New Jersey:	1115	200			410	1/8	2				9	21	
Hudson County New York:	455	213	11	9	185	14	3	1	3	8	4	4	
Albany County	360	91			193	26				2	30	10	
Broome County	135	81			3	14	26			4	30	18 11	
Chautauqua County Dutchess County	167 66	39	5		25	20	5			16	1 2	94	
Erie County	889	222			10 396	87	56	7	9	30	19	63	-
Monroe County	172	81			43	38	10		9	90	19	03	
Nassau County New York (city)	142 4, 193	95	10		1 212	11	4				2	13	2.0
Niagara County	183	45	10	1	1, 812	459	9 16	6	4	1	6	91 49	
Oneida County	211	106			75	30						49	
Onondaga County Orange County	403 41	276			8	21	10	3	2			83	
Rensselaer County	159	27			90	5	4	2		11	6	15 10	
Schnectady County	148	58			52	22	2				*	14	
Suffolk County Westchester County	90 292	68	9		2 54	12	8						-
Ohio:	202		9		04	24	9			1	13	3	
Franklin County	1, 051	474	9	4	440	84	4	7	4	4	21		
Hamilton County Lucas County	2, 556	342 123	28	8 2	1, 385	39 23	32	21	336		380	13	
Mahoning County	1,536	118	11	10	1, 063	38	2 2	1	24 58	15 94	170 51	91	
Montgomery County	839	158	1	11	465	31	1	6	37	80	35	14	
Trumbull CountyOklahoma:	423	35	3	72	224	22	9 -			33	7	18	
Tulsa (city)	111	37		12	1	44						107	
Tulsa County (exclusive of		-			-	27						17	-

Table B11.—Disposition of boys' delinquency cases by the courts in 8 States, 78 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937—Continued

Area served by court	Boys' delinquency cases												
		Child kept under supervision of court			Child not kept under super court					rvision of		further	
	Total	Probation officer supervising	Agency or individual su- pervising	Under temporary care of an institution	Case dismissed or adjusted	Committed to—		Referred without commit- ment to—		ine or costs	on of case	open without action	ot reported
						Institition	Agency or individual	Institution	Agency or individual	Restitution, fine	Other disposition of case	Case held o	Disposition not reported
REAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION—Continued.												10 11	
Oregon: Multnomah County	556	207	7	21	234	15	3	10	11	11	30	7	
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County Berks County Montgomery County	1, 123 106 94		1 8	8 1	289 6 5	21	1	2		ī	2	6	
Philadelphia (city and county)	4, 693 211	973 177			2, 505 6	434 28			111	41	502	34	
South Carolina: Greenville County	186	90	1		56	16		1	15		3		
Tennessee: Memphis (city) Utah: Third district Virginia: Norfolk (city)	1, 315 959 537	244	5 2 38	1 3 1	736 606 173	36			53 12	15 5 54	88 63 11		-
Washington: Pierce County Spokane County	158 434		3 7		57 172			11	1 31	19	10 88		
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	4, 218	610	16	35	2, 823	114	6	51	64	139	241	119	
REAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	11,586	4, 133	263	42	3, 971	1,037	96	58	209	461	389	746	1
50,000 less than 100,000 Less than 50,000	4, 475 4, 313	1, 502									183 134		
Population group not re- ported	2, 798	888	102	5	1, 120	368	3 20	28	52	27	72	124	

Table B12.—Disposition of girls' delinquency cases by the courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937 ¹

				Gi	rls' de	linqu	ency	case	8				
		Child	kept ervisio court	under n of	Chil	d not	kept	unde	er su	pervi	sion	further	
Area served by court		officer super- ising	y or individual supervising	porary care of titution	dismissed or adjusted	Co mit to	ted	with		fine, or co	sition of case	open without action	Disnosition not renorted
	Total	Probation officer vising	Agency or super	Under temporary c an institution	Case dism	Institution	Agency or individual	Institution	Agency or individual	Restitution, ord	Other disposition	Case held	Dienosition
Total cases reported for certain States 2	5, 162	1, 693	115	56	1, 473	889	166	17	90	27	207	358	
Connecticut Indiana Massachusetts Michigan Missouri New York Rhode Island Utah	441 968 497 735 696 1, 404 72 349	84 297 231 282 140 480 63 116	3 25 41 10 21	2 26 18 1	320 71 144 294 361	83 116 162 312 7	14 13 21 8 13 89		51 7 3 16 10	3		74 82 32 26 114	
Total cases reported for all areas.	12, 099	3, 391	350	353	3, 800	1, 649	282	81	459	65	831	767	-
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	9, 720	2, 772	304	329	3, 095	1, 217	228	61	397	36	662	611	
Alabama: Mobile County	18 221	1 30	1 8	6	2 81	13 16	10	6	35		1 29		
Los Angeles County San Diego County San Francisco (city and	529 287	305 19	64	67 46	124	22 9			2		11 45		
county) Connecticut: Fairfield County	161 92	58 33	5	22	23	10	2		19		3		
Hartford (city). New Haven (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	74 12 160 90 177	16 68 22 41	2 36 18 30	3	12		12	3	1	1	3 4 4	2	
Indiana: Allen County Lake County Marion County St. Joseph County Vanderburgh County	56 55 175 131 54	38 7 61 17 20	9 3	7 1 1	1 28 19 85 14	1 2 15 5 4	2 1 4		1 3 1		8 2 15 23 9	60	
Iowa: Polk County Woodbury County Louisiana:	139 176	34 29	3 2		69 129	22 8	1	3	7 2		3	2	
Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city) Massachusetts:	90 106 231	10 51	3 3	5	16 12 112	38 36 60	3 1	2	4 1 2	3	14 2 3		
Boston: Boston (central section) Brighton	90	49			3	8	2					28	
Charlestown Dorchester East Boston Roxbury South Boston	4 22 9 43 18	1 8 5 18 4			10 2 2 11	10	2			1	2	2 1 9	

¹ Population according to 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 B12.—Disposition of girls' delinquency cases by the courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937—Continued

				Gir	ls' del	inque	ency	case	S				
			kept u		Child	l not		unde		pervi	sion	further	
Area served by court		officer super-	y or individual supervising	ocrary care of titution	ssed or ad-	Co mit to	ted	con	erred hout nmit- ent	fine, or co	disposition of case	open without action	Porter than the second
	Total	Probation officer vising	Agency or super	Under temporary can an institution	Case dismissed justed	Institution	Agency or individual	Institution	Agency or individual	Restitution,	Other dispo	Case held	10.
REAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE								-1	1				
POPULATION—Continued. Massachusetts—Continued. Central district of Worcester—East Norfolk district.	41 11	21 5			4 5	1			1-		1	15	
First district of eastern			7				-		1			1	
Middlesex_ Lawrence district	15 13	11 9			3	1							
Lowell district	16	4			1	7						1	-
Second district of Bristol Somerville district	19 5	13 4			4	2							-
Southern Essex district	6				1	1 5							-
Springfield district	18	8			3	4						2	-
Third district of Bristol Third district of eastern	14	13			1								-
Middlesex	24	13			- 5	1	1					4	
Michigan:	105		-										
Genesee County Ingham County	105 10	5 6	27		51	15					5		
Kent County	62	21	4	11	18	4			1		1	2	
Oakland County	65	25	3	5		4			1		2	3	0
Saginaw County Wayne County	30 195	13 110	1	2	14	43					2	22	
Minnesota:						10					77.77	44	-
Hennepin County	183	92		56		5					1		-
Ramsey County Missouri: Jackson County	71 313	27 91	3	29	139	62					11		-
New Jersey: Hudson County New York:	78	43	4		17	6	2 2	1	1		11	2	-
New York:	00	10											
Albany County Broome County	96 29	12			64	11				1	3	5 5	
Chautauqua County	21		7		1	4						9	
Dutchess County Erie County	21 96	2			4	17							-
Monroe County	26	8 5			19 11	18					2	23	-
Nassau County	27	8			4	11	1 2				1	1	-
New York (city)	565 20	287 5	1		125	132			. 3		4		-
Niagara County Oneida County	44	15			24	4	5					4	-
Onondaga County	71	42				2	15					12	-
Orange County Rensselaer County	3 48	2			30	10							-
Schenectady County	18	8			1	10						1	-
Schenectady County Suffolk County	4					2	2 2						-
Westchester CountyOhio:	59	28	8		4	(3 10					3	-
Franklin County	248	101	4		83	36	3 1	1	1 8	3	11	2	
Hamilton County Lucas County	604	40			259	18	3 5	31	1 136	3	98	19	-
Mahoning County	169 433	24 119	10		62 203	11	5 5		48	1 0	54 20	17	-
Montgomery County	179	35		2	71	12			2 13		16		-
Trumbull County	59	1			34	8	3 4		1	1	2	8	-
Oklahoma: Tulsa (city)	51	13	1	1		38						1	
Tulsa County (exclusive of		10	1	1		ði.						1	-
Tulsa city)Oregon: Multnomah County	17 116	18	7	35	3 9	1	3		1 15	1	18	6 10	-

Table B12.—Disposition of girls' delinquency cases by the courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937—Continued

				Gir	els' del	inqu	ency	case	S						
			kept ervisio court		Chile	l not	kept of	unde	er suj	pervi	sion	further			
Area served by court		tion officer supervising y or individual supervising temporary care of an institution dismissed or ad-		ivid g car		Committed commi		hout imit ent	ion, fine, or costs ordered	Other disposition of case	open without action	not reported			
	Total	Probation c	Agency or super	Agency or super	Under temporary an institutio	Under temp an ins	Case dismissed justed	Institution	Agency or individual	Institution	Agency or individual	Restitution, orde	Other dispos	Case held c	Disposition not reported
ARBAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION—Continued. Pennsylvania; Allegheny County. Berks County Montgomery County. Philadelphia (city and county). Rhode Island: Sixth District. South Carolina: Greenville	189 9 9 639 24	67 2 7 167 17	1 2	2	32	86 2 2 67 6	1		8	4	107	2			
County Tennessee: Memphis (city) Utah: Third district Virginia: Norfolk (city) Washington:	33 286 114 85	5 25 36 19	3 1 8	4	24 141 52 33	38 13 9	i	5	21	5	1 35 8 1	3 18 4			
Pierce County	69 104 613	7 2 163	12	7	14 21 268	19 22 31	2 3	5 1	12 34	 1	5 20 44	16 20 49			
REAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	2, 379	619	46	24	705	432	54	20	62	29	169	156	6		
50,000, less than 100,000 Less than 50,000 Population group not reported	913 586 880	239 177 203	19 9 18	3 4 17	218 159 328	129 122 181	23 14 17	7 5 8	34 10 18	16 11 2	86 29 54				

Table B13.—Previous court experience of boys dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 1 State, 49 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 8 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937 ¹

		Boys' deline	quency cases	
Area served by court	Total	Previous court ex- perience	No previous court ex- perience	Previous court experi- ence not reported
Total cases reported for a State: 2 Utah	2,097	644	1, 453	
Potal cases reported for all areas.	47, 888	16, 573	30, 991	32
REAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	46, 343	16, 036	29, 983	32
	107	10,000	97	- 02
Alabama: Mobile County	107	10		
Los Angeles County	2, 139	240	1, 899	
San Diego County	1, 471 634	505 159	966 474	
San Francisco (city and county)	004			
Fairfield County	1, 116	281	835	
Hartford (city)	546 1, 271	170 510	376 761	
District of Columbia	514	147	367	
Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	1,073	475	598	
Indiana:	***	- 11	47	
Allen County Lake County	58 180	26	154	
Marion County	907	370	537	
St. Joseph County Vanderburgh County	348	15	333	
Vanderburgh County	157 535	67 40	90 173	3
Iowa: Polk County	999	40	110	9
Caddo Parish	259	77	182	
Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city)	693	241	452	
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	2, 287	1, 097	1, 190	
Michigan: Kent County	459	168	291	
Oakland County	240	85	155	
Wayne County	2, 112	774	1, 337	
Minnesota: Hennepin County	1,073	286	787	
Ramsey County	391	119	272	
New Jersey: Hudson County	455	169	286	
New York: Erie County	889	257	632	
Monroe County	172	17	155	
New York (city)	4, 193	882	3, 311 289	
Monroe County New York (city) Onondaga County Rensselaer County	403 159	114 69	90	
Westchester County	292	19	273	
Ohio:		1	101	
Franklin County	1, 051	627 1, 480	424 1,076	
Hamilton County Lucas County	2, 556 691	17.2	519	
Mahoning County	1, 536	573	963	
Montgomery County	839	336	503	
Oklahoma:	111	52	59	
Tulsa (city)	47	11	36	
Tulsa (city) Tulsa County (exclusive of Tulsa city) Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	556	209	347	
Pennsylvania:	1, 123	233	890	1
Allegheny County Berks County	106	55	51	
Montgomery County	94	18	76	
Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and county) South Carolina: Greenville County	4, 693	1,802	2, 891 123	
South Carolina: Greenville County Tennessee: Memphis (city)	186 1, 315	569	746	
Utah: Third district	959	294	665	
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	537	202	335	
Washington:	158	38	120	Land Land
Pierce County Spokane County	434	137	297	
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	4, 218	1, 765	2, 453	
	1, 545	537	1,008	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION		395	623	
50,000, less than 100,000 Less than 50,000	1, 018 527	395 142		

 $^{^1}$ Population according to 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 B14.—Previous court experience of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 1 State, 49 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 8 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937 i

		Girls' delin	quency cases	
Area served by court	Total	Previous court experience	No previous court experience	Previous court experience not reported
Total cases reported for a State: Utah 2	349	110	239	
Total cases reported for all areas	8, 438	1,745	6, 611	8:
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	8, 111	1,640	6, 389	85
Alabama: Mobile County	18	3	. 15	-
California:				27-0
Los Angeles County San Diego County	529 287	29 67	500 220	
San Francisco (city and county)	161	2	159	
Connecticut:	00			
Fairfield County Hartford (city) District of Columbia	92	18	74	
District of Columbia	160	8 41	66 119	
Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	90	22	68	
Georgia: Fulton CountyIndiana:	177	57 -	120	
Allen County	56	7	49	
Allen County Lake County	55	. 8	47	
Marion County	175	27	148	
St. Joseph County	131 54	10	121	
Vanderburgh County Iowa: Polk County Louisiana:	139	10	47 47	85
Louisiana:			1 21	0.
Caddo ParishOrleans Parish	90	13	77	
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	* 106 231	14 56	92 175	
Michigan:	201	00	170	
Kent County	62	8	54	
Oakland County Wayne County	65 195	6	59	
Minnesota:	190	12	183	
Hennepin County	183	18	165	
Ramsey County	71	4	67	
New Jersey: Hudson County New York:	78	34	44	
Erie County	96	18	78	
Monroe County	26	3	23	
Opendage County	565 71	63	502	
New York (city) Onondaga County Rensselaer County	48	11	69 37	
Westchester County	59	2	57	
Ohio:	040	00	400	
Franklin County Hamilton County	248 604	83 175	165 429	
Lucas County	169	26	143	
Mahoning County	433	208	225	
Montgomery County Oklahoma:	179	48	131	
Tulsa (city)	51	26	25	
Tulsa (city) Tulsa County (exclusive of Tulsa city) Oregon: Multnomah County	17	1	16	
Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	116	5	111	
Allegheny County	189	34	155	
Danka Country	9	3	6	
Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and county) South Carolina: Greenville County Tennesse: Mamphis (city)	9		9	
Philadelphia (city and county)	639	164	475	
	286	68	31 218	
Utah: Third district	114	27	87	
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	85	12	73	
Washington: Pierce County	69	16	53	
Spokane County	104	18	86	
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	613	144	469	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	327	105	222	
50,000, less than 100,000	253	89		
Less than 50,000	74	16	164 58	

 $^{^{1}}$ Population according to 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 B15.—Manner of handling delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937.

	Delir	quency	cases		Delin	quency	cases
Area served by court	Total	Official	Unoffi- cial	Area served by court	Total	Official	Unoffi
Total cases reported for certain States 2	³ 35, 360	27, 028	7, 016	AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION— Continued.			
Connecticut	4,020	1,662	2, 358	Massachusetts—Contd.			
Indiana	3, 753	1,462	2, 291	Southern Essex district	126	126	
Massachusetts Michigan	5, 445	5, 445		Springfield district	192	192	
Michigan	5, 455	5, 455		Third district of			
Missouri New York	3 3, 362	893	1, 153	Bristol	193	193	
Rhode Island	10, 303	10, 290	13	Third district of East- ern Middlesex	000	000	015
Utah	576 2, 446	576 1, 245	1, 201	Michigan:	230	230	
0 0011	2, 110	1, 210	1, 201	Genesee County	534	534	
Total cases reported for all				Ingham County	64	64	
areas	3 78, 688	50, 470	26, 902	Kent County	521	521	T
				Oakland County	305	305	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR				Saginaw County	220	220	
MORE POPULATION	3 64, 723	41,652	21, 755	Wayne County	2, 307	2, 307	
Alabama: Mobile				Minnesota:	1 0=0	1 000	
County	125	125		Hennepin County Ramsey County	1, 256	1, 256	
Arkansas: Pulaski	120	120		Missouri: Jackson	462	462	
County	767	377	390	County	1, 316	(4)	(4)
California:			000	New Jersey: Hudson	1,010	()	(-)
Los Angeles County	2,668	2,668		County	533	533	42003
San Diego County	1, 758	1,085	673	New York:			-
San Francisco (city and				Albany County	456	456	
county)	795	795		Broome County	164	164	
Connecticut: Fairfield County	1, 208	305	000	. Chautauqua County	188	188	
Hartford (city)	620	266	903 354	Dutchess County Erie County	87 985	87	
New Haven (city)	197	197	994	Monroe County	198	985 198	
District of Columbia	1, 431	1, 431		Nassau County	169	169	
Florida: Dade County	604	604		Nassau County New York (city) Niagara County	4, 758	4, 758	
Florida: Dade CountyGeorgia: Fulton County_	1, 250	1,083	167	Niagara County	203	203	
Indiana:	43.			Oneida County	255	255	
Allen County	114	60	54	Onondaga County	474	474	
Lake County	235 1, 082	93	142	Orange County	44	44	
Marion County St. Joseph County	1, 082	615 59	467 420	Rensselaer County	207	207	
Vanderburgh County	211	54	157	Schenectady County Suffolk County	166 94	166	
Iowa: Polk County	674	270	404	Westchester County	351	94 338	
Woodbury County	873	104	769	Ohio:	901	000	
Louisiana:				Franklin County	1, 299	625	6
Caddo Parish	349	341	8	Hamilton County	3, 160	129	3, 0
Orleans Parish	799	799		Lucas County	860	87	7
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	2, 518	2, 518		Mahoning County	1, 969	172	1, 7
Massachusetts:	2, 010	2, 010		Montgomery County Trumbull County	1,018	109	9
Boston:				Oklahoma:	482	367	1
Boston (central sec-				Tulsa (city)	162	162	
tion)	511	511		Tulsa County (exclu-	102	102	
Brighton	41	41		sive of Tulsa city)	64	23	
Charlestown	52	52		Oregon: Multnomah			
Dorchester	208	208		County	672	186	4
East Boston Roxbury	263 394	263 394		Pennsylvania:	1 010		
South Boston	164	164		Allegheny County Berks County	1, 312 115	1, 312	
West Roxbury	108	108		Montgomery County	103	111 103	
Central district of				Philadelphia (city and	100	103	
Worcester	330	330		county)	5, 332	2,018	3, 3
East Norfolk district	162	162		Rhode Island: Sixth dis-			0,0
First district of East-	000	000		trict	235	235	
ern Middlesex Lawrence district	229 116	229 116		South Carolina: Green-	010		
Lowell district	155	155		ville County Tennessee: Memphis	219	141	
Second district of	100	100		(city)	1,601	803	7
Bristol	198	198		Utah: Third district	1,073	520	5
Somerville district	83	83		Virginia: Norfolk (city)	622	622	1

Population according to 1930 census.
 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.
 Includes 1,316 cases for 1 court that did not report official and unofficial cases separately.
 Not separately reported.

Table B15.—Manner of handling delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 8 States, 87 courts that served specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 375 courts that served areas with less than 100,000 population in 1937—Continued

Assessment .	Delin	nquency	cases		Delinquency cases			
Area served by court	Total	Official	Unoffi- cial	Area served by court	Total	Official	Unoffi cial	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION— Continued.				AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	13, 965	8, 818	5, 147	
Washington: Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee	227 538	146 213	81 325	50,000, less than 100,000 Less than 50,000 Population group not	5, 388 4, 899	3, 441 3, 903	1, 947 996	
County	4, 831	976	3, 855	reported	3, 678	1, 474	2, 20	

PART II.—FEDERAL JUVENILE OFFENDERS FOR THE YEAR **ENDED JUNE 30, 1937**

INTRODUCTION

This part of the report presents information concerning the juveniles under 19 years of age charged with violating Federal laws and brought to the attention of Federal authorities during the year ended June 30, 1937.1 Cases of children charged with violating Federal laws who were dealt with by juvenile courts are not included here. In some communities serious violations of Federal laws as well as many minor violations are handled by the juvenile courts. Such cases were included in the figures presented in part I, Juvenile-Court Statistics. The number of cases of children dealt with by the Federal courts is

influenced by several factors, as is indicated on page 79.

The data presented in part II regarding Federal juvenile offenders are not comparable to the data presented in part I, Juvenile-Court Statistics, because the information for juvenile-court statistics is assembled from one source, namely, cases disposed of, whereas statistics for Federal juvenile offenders are assembled from four different sources, each representing a different stage in the handling of the It has been necessary, therefore, to present the material in four sections according to the source of the reports received, each section presenting information regarding some particular aspect in the treatment of the juvenile offenders. The first section, Federal juvenile offenders brought to the attention of United States probation officers, includes data on the geographical distribution, movement, and disposition of cases; the second section, Federal juvenile offenders received in jails and held pending trial, includes information concerning the age and sex of the offenders; the third section, Federal juvenile offenders discharged from detention after being held pending trial, includes data on the place and length of detention and the type of discharge from detention; and the fourth section, Federal juvenile offenders placed on probation and those received under sentence in jails and in Federal institutions, presents material regarding the types of offenses.

FEDERAL JUVENILE OFFENDERS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF UNITED STATES PROBATION OFFICERS 2

Information available for the year ended June 30, 1937, regarding Federal juvenile offenders brought to the attention of United States probation officers, includes the movement of cases, the geographical distribution of cases, and the disposition of cases.

¹ The data in this section of the report are based upon reports received in the Bureau of Prisons of the United States Department of Justice from United States probation officers, from United States marshals,

United States Department of Justice from United States probation officers, from United States marshals, and from institutions that received Federal offenders by court commitment.

² The Federal judicial districts covered by the statistics of Federal juvenile offenders for the year ended June 30, 1937, included Puerto Rico and 79 of the 84 Federal judicial districts in the United States. Statistics of cases from the five districts not covered, where no probation officer was on duty during the year, are included with those reported by other districts whenever the offenders were referred to United States probation officers in the adjoining districts. Reports of the District of Columbia are not included, since the administrative relationship of the District of Columbia courts to the Department of Justice differs team that of other Federal courts. from that of other Federal courts.

Reports from the United States probation officers indicate that 2,957 cases of juveniles under 19 years of age charged with violation of Federal laws came to their attention during the year ended June 30, 1937. This number is 10 percent higher than the number (2,693) reported for the year ended June 30, 1936, and 18 percent higher than the number (2,501) for the year ended June 30, 1935. Of the 2,957 cases handled during 1937, 2,499 (85 percent) were new cases, and 458 were cases that had been carried over from the preceding year. Of the total number of cases, 2,501 (85 percent) were disposed of and 456 were carried over to the next fiscal year (table 1).

Table 1.—Total cases and movement of cases of Federal juvenile offenders brought to the attention of United States probation officers in each Federal judicial district during the year ended June 30, 1937

	Cases bro	ught to the a	ttention of U officers	nited States	probation
Federal judicial district ¹	Total	Cases carried over from previous year	New cases	Cases disposed of during year	Cases not disposed of June 30, 1937
Total	2, 957	458	2, 499	2, 501	456
Alabama:					
Northern	87	9	78	76	11
Middle	38	3	35	29	1
Southern	32	3	29	24	8
Arizona	92	11	81	74	18
	52	11	01	12	10
Arkansas:	60	8	52	42	10
Eastern					18
Western	64	42	22	45	19
California:	00		00	A.	
Northern	. 23		23	21	
Southern	30	1	29	29	1
Colorado	24		24	22	-
Connecticut	5		5	4	1
Florida:				110	
Northern	20	4	16	17	
Southern	58	11	47	49	
Georgia:					
Northern	94	28	66	80	14
Middle	61	19	42	53	
Southern	59	9	50	55	4
Idaho	8		8	8	
Illinois:					
Northern	39	2	37	35	4
Eastern	20	1	19	15	
Southern	22	2	20	17	
Indiana:			1		
Northern	15		15	14	13
Southern	27	4	23	26	
Iowa:					
Northern	3		3	3	
Southern	5		5	5	
Kansas	11	3	8	9	
Kentucky:					
Eastern	130	12	118	117	13
Western	45	5	40	44	
Louisiana:					
Eastern	24	4	20	17	1
Western	61	13	48	59	1
Maine	19	1	18	18	
Maryland	29	î	28	27	
Massachusetts	14	8	6	- 6	
Michigan:	14	0	0	0	
Michigan:	38	14	24	35	
Eastern	10	14	10	10	
Western	18	3	15		

¹ Exclusive of the following districts in which there was no United States probation officer on duty during the year ended June 30, 1937: Delaware, Ohio (northern), Utah, West Virginia (northern), and Wisconsin (eastern); however, a large proportion of the Federal juvenile offenders in these districts are regularly referred to the United States probation officers in adjoining districts.

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Table 1.—Total cases and movement of cases of Federal juvenile offenders brought to the attention of United States probation officers in each Federal judicial district during the year ended June 30, 1937—Continued

	Cases bro	ught to the a	ttention of U officers	nited States	probation
Federal judicial district	Total	Cases carried over from previous year	New cases	Cases disposed of during year	Cases not disposed of June 30, 1937
Mississippi:			In the		
Northern	26	3	23	16	10
Southern	86	22	64	71	15
Missouri:		-76)	111111111111111111111111111111111111111		1
Eastern	59	3	56	51	8
Western	67	5	62	57	10
Montana	5	3	2	5	
Nebraska	3		3	2	1
Nevada	10	1	9	9	1
New Hampshire	2		2	2	
New Jersey	21	4	17	19	2
New Mexico New York:	38	6	32	31	7
New York:	0-		22	24	
Northern	25	3			1
Eastern	20		20 30	16 27	4
Southern	31 36	1 5	31	27	9
Western	30	9	91	41	9
North Carolina:	35		35	32	3
Eastern	60	7	53	51	9
Middle	47	13	34	39	8
Western	6	4	2	5	1
North Dakota	0	4	2		
Southern	46	4	42	34	12
Oklahoma:	10	_			multin T
Northern	21	3	18	17	4
Eastern	62	6	56	50	12
Western	50	10	40	36	14
Oregon	8	1	7	8	
Pennsylvania:				100	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Eastern	20	. 3	17	20	
Middle	13	3	10	12	1
Western	51	8	43	45	(
Rhode Island	1		1	1	
South Carolina:	4.0			10	
Eastern	65	12	53	42	23
Western	15	2	13	15	
South Dakota	15	5	10	13	1
Tennessee:			48	52	
Eastern	54 43	6 25	18	18	25
Middle	33	6	27	29	2
Western	33	0	21	29	
Texas:	51	3	48	47	
Northern	54	21	33	40	1
Eastern	59	16	43	49	10
Western	207	3	204	201	
Vermont	5	0	5	4	
Virginia:	· ·				111111111111111111111111111111111111111
Eastern	19	5	14	15	
Western	56	2	54	54	
Washington:	00	_			Continu
Eastern	19	1	18	16	
Western	15	1	14	14	1.7 (01)
West Virginia:	100				01 1 1
Southern	96	9	87	71	2.
Wisconsin:			1	1	
Western	10	2	8	6	1
Wyoming	4		. 4	4	
Puerto Rico	3		3	3	La contract to the

Table 2.—Population 15 to 18 years of age, inclusive, in 1930, and total cases and movement of cases of Federal juvenile offenders brought to the attention of United States probation officers in each geographic division during the year ended June

	Population to 18 year age 1 in 1	rs of	Case	Cases brought to the attention of United States probation officers											
Geographic division		ution	Total		Cases carried over from previous year		New cases		Cases disposed of during year		Cases not disposed of June 30, 1937				
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent dis- tribution	Number	Percent dis-	Number	Percent dis-	Number	Percent dis- tribution	Number	Percent dis-			
Total 2	9, 443, 360	100	2, 957	100	458	100	2, 499	100	2, 501	100	456	100			
4 northern divisions	5, 260, 065	56	677	23	88	19	589	24	578	23	99	22			
New England	577, 560 1, 890, 268 1, 792, 015 1, 000, 222	6 20 19 11	46 217 227 187	2 7 8 6	9 27 29 23	2 6 6 5	37 190 198 164	1 8 8 7	35 190 192 161	1 8 8 6	11 27 35 26	2 6 8			
3 southern divisions	3, 225, 781	34	2, 001	68	345	75	1,656	66	1,679	67	322	70			
South Atlantic 2 East South Central West South Central	1, 335, 684 856, 673 1, 033, 424	14 9 11	714 574 713	24 20 24	122 94 129	27 20 28	592 480 584	24 19 23	600 476 603	24 19 24	114 98 110	25 21 24			
2 western divisions	803, 118	8	276	9	25	6	251	10	241	10	35	8			
Mountain Pacific	284, 802 518, 316	3 5	181 95	6 3	21 4	5 1	160 91	6 4	153 88	6 4	28 7	6 2			
Puerto Rico	154, 396	2	3	(3)			3	(3)	3	(3)					

¹ Very few Federal juvenile offenders are under 15 years of age.
² Excludes the District of Columbia because the administrative relation of the District of Columbia courts to the Department of Justice differs from that of other Federal courts.

3 Less than 1 percent.

The proportion of cases of Federal juvenile offenders brought to the attention of United States probation officers in each of the geographic divisions of the United States is shown in table 2. Almost one-fourth (23 percent) of the cases were reported by the four northern divisions, in which the population 15 to 18 years of age comprises 56 percent of the population of these ages in the continental United States and Puerto Rico. On the other hand, 68 percent of the total number of cases were in Federal judicial districts in the three southern divisions that include only 34 percent of the population. The proportion of cases from the two western divisions was approximately the same as the proportion of the population included in those areas. The variation in the number of Federal juvenile offenders in the different geographic divisions may be accounted for in part by the variations in State facilities for juvenile-court and probation work. Where such facilities have been well established the general practice has been to refer cases of Federal juvenile offenders to the State courts for investigation and disposition. Another factor influencing the number of Federal juvenile offenders in the different geographic divisions is the age up to which the State juvenile courts have jurisdiction.

Table 3 gives the number and percentage distribution of cases diverted to State authorities and of cases disposed of by Federal authorities during the year ended June 30, 1937. A slightly smaller percentage of cases of juveniles was diverted to State authorities during that year than during the years ended June 30, 1936 or 1935 (7 percent as compared with 8 and 9 percent, respectively). The small proportion of cases transferred to State authorities may be attributed largely to the following factors: (1) State facilities for the care of juveniles are lacking or inadequate in many localities; (2) in localities where adequate facilities do exist, they are frequently not available for the older juveniles, especially those 18 years of age, who make up a large percentage of the Federal offenders; these older juveniles, therefore, in many cases can be handled more effectively by Federal than by State courts; (3) Federal probation service is frequently preferable to the use of the available State facilities and, likewise, the facilities available to the Federal Government for institutional treatment are often superior to those available to the States.

Table 3.—Disposition of cases of Federal juvenile offenders brought to the attention of United States probation officers during the year ended June 30, 1937

	Federal j	iuvenile nders
Disposition of case *	Number	Percent distri- bution
Total cases	2, 501	100
Diverted to State authorities	182 2, 319	93
Dismissed, no-billed, nol-prossed, juvenile found not guilty	399	16
Dismissed by United States Commissioner No-billed by grand jury Nol-prossed by United States attorney Juvenile found not guilty	105 144 117 33	· 4
Juvenile placed on probation	835	38
To United States probation officer—no other disposition	741 23 71	29
Juvenile fined	19	
Juvenile committed.	836	34
1 year or less	338 498	14
Other disposition of case	230	1

Consequently it has become apparent that the Federal juvenile offender problem can be solved to only a limited degree by the diversion of juveniles to the States.3

³ In recognition of this situation and in order to provide for improvement in the methods of dealing with the large proportion of juvenile offenders that cannot be diverted to State authorities, a Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act was passed by Congress and was signed by the President on June 16, 1938. This act applies to persons 17, years of age or under who commit Federal offenses not punishable by death or life imprisonment. The purpose is to do away with long jail detention, to make possible prompt and private hearings, and to broaden the possibilities for disposition and treatment.

Under this act the Attorney General may direct, with the consent of the juvenile, the institution of proceedings on a charge of juvenile delinquency, rather than for a specific offense. Proceedings on a charge of juvenile delinquency may be initiated by the filing of an information instead of by grand-jury indictment. Hearings shall be without a jury and may be held at any time and in chambers. The Attorney General is authorized to provide for the detention of juveniles in a juvenile home or other suitable place. A juvenile "found guilty" of juvenile delinquency may be placed on probation or committed to the custody of the Attorney General, who may designate a public or private agency for his custody, care, subsistence, education, and training. and training.

Of the 2,501 cases of juveniles brought to the attention of United States probation officers and disposed of during the year ended June 30, 1937, the juveniles in 34 percent of the cases were committed to institutions—20 percent with periods of commitment exceeding 1 year and 14 percent with periods of commitment of 1 year or less. In 33 percent of the cases the juvenile was placed on probation. Cases dismissed, no-billed, nol-prossed, and cases in which the juvenile was found not guilty constituted 16 percent of the total cases.

There was a slightly larger percentage of cases in 1937 than in 1936 in which the juveniles were committed to institutions (34 percent as compared with 30 percent). There was also a very slight increase in 1937 over 1936 in the proportion of cases in which the juvenile was placed on probation (33 percent as compared with 32 percent). Correspondingly smaller proportions of cases were dismissed, no-billed, nol-prossed, or found not guilty in 1937 as compared with 1936.

FEDERAL JUVENILE OFFENDERS RECEIVED IN JAILS AND HELD PENDING TRIAL 4

The only data available for the year ended June 30, 1937, regarding cases of Federal juvenile offenders received in jails to be held pending trial are those pertaining to the age and sex of the offenders. Similar information is also presented for each of the fiscal years ended June 30, 1936, 1935, and 1934.

During the year ended June 30, 1937, there were 1,731 cases in which the juvenile offenders were received in jails pending trial (1,567 boys' cases and 164 girls' cases).⁵ This number was 7 percent greater than the number reported in the fiscal year 1936, 14 percent greater than during the fiscal year 1935, and 48 percent greater than during the

fiscal year 1934 (table 4).

In each of the fiscal years for which data are presented, the girls received in jails were younger on the average than the boys. Of the girls received in 1937, those in 37 percent of the cases were under 17 years of age, whereas the boys were less than 17 in only 28 percent of the cases. In each year juveniles 18 years of age constituted by far the largest group of offenders of each sex.

FEDERAL JUVENILE OFFENDERS DISCHARGED FROM DETENTION AFTER BEING HELD PENDING TRIAL

The information available for the year ended June 30, 1937, regarding Federal juvenile offenders discharged from detention after being held pending trial includes the place and length of detention prior to trial, and the type of discharge from detention. The figures include all cases of juveniles that were discharged during the year—both those received for detention prior to the beginning of the year and those received during the year. The figures do not include cases of offenders received for detention who were not discharged during the year.

⁴ Statistics obtained from reports submitted to the Bureau of Prisons by United States marshals.
⁵ Offenders under 19 years of age constituted 6 percent of the total number of cases of Federal offenders received in jails and held pending trial during the year ended June 30, 1937.

Table 4.—Age and sex of Federal juvenile offenders received in jails and held pending trial during each fiscal year ended June 30, 1934-37

page 1 - Avr repres	Of	fenders rec	eived in ja	il and held	pending tr	rial
Year, and age of offender	To	tal	Во	ys	Gi	rls
rear, and age of onemer	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1937 Total	1, 731	100	1, 567	100	164	100
Total	1, 701	100	1,001	100		100
Under 15 years	75 152 280 457 767	4 9 16 27 44	64 132 250 417 704	4 8 16 27 45	11 20 30 40 63	18 25 39
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1936				LINE /		CHITA
Total	1, 617	100	1, 482	100	135	100
Under 15 years	81 129 250 447 710	5 7 15 28 44	66 113 222 421 660	4 8 15 28 45	15 16 28 26 50	11 12 21 19 37
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1935		100	1 410	100	111	100
Total	1, 524	100	1, 413	100	111	100
Under 15 years	76 99 249 422 678	5 7 16 28 44	69 93 225 401 625	5 7 16 28 44	7 6 24 21 53	22 19 48
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1934			1		1 -10	phone to be
Total	1, 167	100	1, 077	100	90	100
Under 15 years	56 61 181 318 551	5 5 16 27 47	46 54 165 301 511	4 5 15 28 48	10 7 16 17 40	1: 1: 1: 4:

During the year ended June 30, 1937, there were 2,148 cases of juvenile offenders discharged from detention after being held pending trial (1,979 boys' cases and 169 girls' cases). This was an 11-percent increase over the number (1,939) reported for the fiscal year 1936 and a 19-percent increase over the number (1,800) for the fiscal year 1935.

Table 5, giving information concerning the place of detention, indicates that in 90 percent of the cases the Federal juvenile offenders discharged from detention were held in local jails, in 8 percent they were detained in Federal jails, and in 1 percent they were held in juvenile detention homes. (The small proportion of juveniles held in Federal jails is accounted for by the fact that there were such jails only in Louisiana, Michigan, New York, and Texas.)

The type of discharge from detention most frequently used in 1937 for Federal juvenile offenders held pending trial was release on bail or recognizance (table 6). In almost one-third (32 percent) of the cases the juveniles were released in this manner. In slightly over one-fifth (21 percent) of the cases the juveniles were transferred under sentence

to Federal penitentiaries, reformatories, or State institutions; in 14 percent they were sentenced to jail; in 15 percent they were placed on probation; and in 7 percent of the cases they were dismissed. Other types of discharge were used in relatively small proportions of the cases.

Table 7 gives data regarding the length of detention pending trial of the Federal juvenile offenders that were discharged from detention during the year ended June 30, 1937. Of the cases of offenders held pending trial 67 percent were detained less than 1 month, 27 percent were held 1 month but less than 3 months, and 6 percent were detained 3 months or more.

Table 5.—Place of detention pending trial of Federal juvenile offenders of each sex discharged from detention during the year ended June 30, 1937

	Offenders discharged from detention after being held for trial							
Place of detention pending trial	Total		Boys		Girls			
	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution		
Total cases	2, 148	100	1, 979	100	169	100		
Local jail Federal jail Juvenile detention home Other institution	1, 938 163 33 14	90 8 1 1	1, 789 163 25 2	91 8 1	149 8 12	88		

¹ Less than 1 percent.

Table 6.—Type of discharge of Federal juvenile offenders of each sex discharged from detention during the year ended June 30, 1937

	Offenders discharged from detention after being held pending trial						
Type of discharge	To	otal		Girls			
	Number	Percent distri- bution	Boys				
Total	2, 148	100	1, 979	169			
Released on bail or recognizance	683	32	634	49			
On bailOn recognizance	621 62	29	. 583	38			
Not released on bail or recognizance	1, 465	68	1, 345	120			
Turned over to State authorities Case dismissed Placed on probation Sentence suspended Fine paid Committed under sentence to— Federal penitentiary, reformatory, or State institution Jail	68 151 318 17 7 465 294	3 7 15 1 (¹)	65 120 291 15 7 454 282	3 31 27 2 2			
Juvenile escaped Juvenile died Transferred to immigration authorities Transferred to another Federal district Other type, or type not reported	15 1 71 17 41	(1) 1 3 1 2	15 1 60 15 20	11 2 21			

¹ Less than 1 percent.

Table 7.—Length of detention pending trial of Federal juvenile offenders of each sex discharged from detention during the year ended June 30, 1937

Length of detention pending trial	Offenders discharged from detention after being held pending trial						
	To	otal		Girls			
	Number	Percent dis- tribution	Boys				
Total cases	2, 148	100	1, 979	169			
Less than 3 days 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 1 year	351 346 283 463 408 164 117 16	16 16 13 22 19 8 5	314 326 263 433 364 154 111	37 20 20 30 44 10			

When length of detention pending trial is analyzed for the group of cases in which the juveniles were released on bail or recognizance it appears that only 11 percent were detained 1 month or longer. However, of the cases in which the offenders were not released on bail or recognizance, 42 percent were held 1 month or longer (table 8).

Table 8.—Length of detention pending trial by type of discharge in cases of Federal juvenile offenders discharged from detention during the year ended June 30, 1937

	Offenders discharged from detention after being held pending trial								
Length of detention pending trial	Total		Released on bail or recognizance		Not released on bail or recognizance				
	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion			
Total cases	2, 148	100	683	100	1, 465	100			
Less than 3 days 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 8 months, less than 6 6 months, less than 1 year.	351 346 283 463 408 164 117 16	16 16 13 22 19 8 5	254 191 91 71 48 18 9	37 28 13 11 7 3 1	97 155 192 392 360 146 108	7 11 13 27 24 10 7			

¹ Less than 1 percent.

FEDERAL JUVENILE OFFENDERS PLACED ON PROBATION AND THOSE RECEIVED UNDER SENTENCE IN JAILS AND IN FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS 6

Data available regarding Federal juvenile offenders placed on probation and those received under sentence in jails and in Federal institutions include the age, sex, and the offense charged for the three groups of offenders. Similar information is also presented for each of the fiscal years ended June 30, 1936, 1935, and 1934.

⁶ These statistics pertain to all Federal offenders under 19 years of age received from courts by United States probation officers for supervision during the year, and to all Federal offenders under 19 years received under sentence in county and city jails, Federal jails, prisons, reformatories, and prison camps.

Federal juvenile offenders placed on probation and those received in jails and Federal institutions under sentence comprise the great majority of offenders for whom Federal authorities continue responsibility and supervision after disposition of the case. Table 9 shows that during the year ended June 30, 1937, in 760 cases the Federal offenders under 19 years of age were placed under the supervision of United States probation officers; in 386 cases they were committed to jails; and in 347 cases they were committed to Federal institutions. The number of juveniles whose cases were disposed of by each of these three methods was larger in 1937 than in 1936, 1935, or 1934.

Data in table 10 indicate that the juvenile offenders placed under the supervision of United States probation officers were younger than those received under sentence in jails or Federal institutions. There was little change from 1934 to 1937 in the percentage of juveniles in each age group. In each year there were more cases of juveniles 18 years of age than of any other age. In 1937 this group constituted 43 percent of the offenders placed under supervision of United States probation officers, 58 percent of those received under sentence in jails.

and 56 percent of those committed to Federal institutions.

Table 11 gives information regarding the offense charged for the three groups of juvenile offenders. In each of the years 1934 to 1937 violation of the liquor laws was the most frequent offense for the juveniles placed under the supervision of United States probation officers, although violation of the Immigration Act was more frequent among offenders received under sentence in jails. Among juveniles sentenced to Federal institutions, violation of the Motor Vehicle Theft Act stood first in each year.

Table 9.—Sex of Federal juvenile offenders placed under the supervision of United States probation officers, and of offenders received under sentence in jails and in Federal institutions during each fiscal year ended June 30, 1934–37

	Federal juvenile offenders				
Year, and sex of juvenile	Placed under supervision of United	Received under sentence in—			
	States probation officers	Jails ¹	Federal in- stitutions ²		
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1937 Total	760	386	347		
BoysGirls	718 42	366 20	339		
Year ended June 30, 1936 Total	664	379	277		
Boys	628 36	359 20	270		
Total	510	338	269		
Boys	482 28	328 10	265		
TotalYEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1934	372	297	176		
BoysGirls	344 28	279 18	167		

Includes Federal, county, and city jails.
 Includes penitentiaries, reformatories, and prison, reformatory, and correctional camps.

Table 10.—Age of Federal juvenile offenders placed under the supervision of United States probation officers and of offenders received under sentence in jails and in Federal institutions during each fiscal year ended June 30, 1934–37

	Federal juvenile offenders								
		Placed under Received under supervision of		eived unde	der sentence in—				
Year, and age of juvenile	United States probation offi- cers		Jails 1		Federal institu- tions ²				
	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion			
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1937		121		Marif H		(-11)			
Total	760	100	386	100	347	100			
Under 16 years 16 years 17 years 18 years	81 138 214 327	11 18 28 . 43	17 42 102 225	4 11 27 58	6 21 126 194	2 6 36 56			
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1936	3	11.	10	1111		- lin			
Total	664	100	379	100	277	100			
Under 16 years 16 years 17 years 18 years	71 106 208 279	11 16 31 42	26 37 108 208	7 10 28 55	3 22 63 189	1 8 23 68			
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1935	11000	WE TO	nutrinto.	er elem	MINION SE	- nette			
Total	510	100	338	100	269	100			
Under 16 years 16 years 17 years 18 years	46 73 170 221	9 14 33 44	19 35 94 190	6 10 28 56	3 17 76 173	1 6 29 64			
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1934			lene (A)		1	(India)			
Total	372	100	297	100	176	100			
Under 16 years 16 years 17 years 18 years	19 56 121 176	5 15 33 47	13 32 90 162	4 11 30 55	1 5 49 121	1 3 28 68			

Includes Federal, county, and city jails.
 Includes penitentiaries, reformatories, and prison, reformatory, and correctional camps.

Table 11.—Offense charged in cases of Federal juvenile offenders placed under the supervision of United States probation officers, and offenders received under sentence in jails and in Federal institutions during each fiscal year ended June 30, 1934–37

	Federal juvenile offenders							
Year, and offense charged	Placed under supervision of United States probation officers		Received under sentence in—					
			Jails ¹		Federal institutions 2			
	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percen distri- bution		
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1937								
Total	760	100	386	100	347	10		
Violation of—								
Liquor laws	377	50	80	04	00			
Immigration Act	1	(3)	201	21 52	62	13		
Motor Vehicle Theft Act	148	20	30	8	142	(3)		
Postal laws	70	9	7	2	47	14		
Laws against counterfeiting and forging	79	10	9	2	32	1.		
Interstate Commerce Act (Car Seal Act) Narcotic Drug Act	8	1	4	1	21	í		
White Slave Traffic Act	7	1	6	1	8			
Other laws or offense not reported	6 64	1 8			2	1		
	04	8	49	13	32	5		
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1936								
Total	664	100	379	100	277	100		
Violation of—				200	211	100		
Liquor laws	000							
Immigration Act	338	51	93	25	61	22		
Motor Vehicle Theft Act	78	10	191	50	6	2		
Postai laws	102	12 15	17 16	4	124	46		
Laws against counterfeiting and forging	44	7		4 2	31	11		
Interstate Commerce Act (Car Seal Act)	21	3	7 3	1	17 12	6		
Narcotic Drug Act	5	1	3	1	5	4 2		
White Slave Traffic Act	9	1			1	(3)		
Other laws or offense not reported	67	10	49	13	20	7		
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1935								
Total	510	100	338	4 100	269	100		
71-1-41		100	000	- 100	209	100		
Violation of— Liquor laws								
T	243	48	101	30	88	32		
Motor Vehicle Theft Act			133	40	3	1		
Postal laws	78 55	15	22	7	94	35		
Laws against counterfeiting and forging	50	11 10	19 14	6	35	13 7 5 3		
Interstate Commerce Act (Car Seal Act)	24	5	6	4 2	18 13	7		
Narcotic Drug Act	1	(3)	5	1	7	9		
White Slave Traffic Act	5	1	1	(3)	2			
Other laws or offense not reported	54	10	37	10	9	1 3		
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1934								
Total	372	5 100	297	100	170	100		
	012	* 100	297	100	176	100		
7iolation of—								
Liquor laws	164	45	73	25	41	23		
Immigration Act			139	47	4	2		
Motor Vehicle Theft Act	53	14	18	6	62	35		
Laws against counterfeiting and forging	62	17	16	5	26	15		
Interstate Commerce Act (Car Seal Act)	39	11	3	1	9	5		
Narcotte Drug Act	15	(3)	8	3	23	13		
White Slave Traffic Act	1	(0)	4	1	5	3		
Other laws or offense not reported	38	9	36	12	6	4		
	50		30	14	0	4		

Includes Federal, county, and city jails.
 Includes penitentiaries, reformatories, and prison, reformatory, and correctional camps.
 Less than 1 percent.
 Based on 336 juveniles for whom offense was reported.
 Based on 369 juveniles for whom offense was reported.

SUMMARY

Although the statistics for each of the four sections included in this part of the report have been based upon reports of different groups of juvenile offenders, analysis of the data for each group has indicated that there was an increase from 1936 to 1937 in the number of juveniles dealt with by Federal authorities. In the largest group of Federal juvenile offenders, those brought to the attention of United States probation officers, the increase from 1936 to 1937 amounted to 10 percent.

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