

FWA

- 1946 -

ANNUAL REPORT

JUVENILE COURT

Lucas County  
Toledo  
Ohio

To The Honorable Reuben Hilty  
Louis H. Sanzenbacher  
Edward E. Evans  
Commissioners of Lucas County

And To The Honorable Charles L. Sherwood  
Director of Public Welfare of the State of Ohio

Sirs:

In compliance with Section 1639-13 General Code, as amended June 28, 1945, I submit herewith the Annual Report of the Juvenile Court of Lucas County covering the calendar year 1946, showing the number and kinds of cases that have come before it and other data pertaining to the work of the Court of interest to you and the general public.

Respectfully submitted,

*Paul W. Alexander*

May 15, 1947

## GENERAL COMMENTS ON 1946

### THE DOWNWARD TREND

The downward trend in delinquency that became apparent in 1945 continued throughout 1946 and the total number of delinquency complaints (1619) showed a decrease of 21.5%. On the delinquencies referred to as "Major" the decrease was 17.2% and on those called "Minor" the decrease was 27.3%.

### MINOR CASES

Every delinquency complaint that comes to the Court's attention from any source whatsoever is immediately referred to a Referee for preliminary hearing. If the complaint concerns a girl it is referred to the Girls' Referee; if it concerns a boy it is referred to one of the Boys' Referees. At this preliminary or first hearing, the Referee inquires into a number of things; one is whether the misdeed is part of a well formed delinquency pattern or may be the beginning of such a pattern. It is fairly well accepted in the modern juvenile court that delinquency is symptomatic and the teen-age boy or girl calls attention to the fact that all is not well in his life through such means as running away from home, truancy from school, burglary, sex offense, etc. The Referee tries to ascertain the "real message" the child is sending through this break with conventional behavior.

The message may be serious domestic friction, sibling rivalry, partiality, intellectual inability to perform adequately at school, or the difficulty may be long forgotten and deep-seated emotional problems. Of course the Referee cannot make the complete diagnosis at this time but his general education, professional social work training and experience permit him to arrive at a temporary diagnosis and with all this in mind he may recommend that the case be referred to a Probation Officer for a social case-study or to the Psychologist for a psychological examination, or both, and later to the psychiatrist.

These cases are referred to as "Major" delinquency cases, major not necessarily from the standpoint

of the offense but from its true meaning to the child. During 1946 there were 972 such cases.

MINOR                   The "Minor" delinquency case load is made  
CASES                   up of the following groups of cases:

1- Where the delinquent act appears to be more or less accidental or sporadic and as far as can be determined there is no relationship between it and the child's total situation;

2- Cases that are referred to the Court with the label of delinquency that are not actually delinquency but the result of problems in the home that can be handled more adequately by referral to some other community agency;

3- Runaways from outside Lucas County;

4- Some types of neighborhood complaints;

5- The majority of traffic cases.

There were 647 such complaints during 1946 and these were handled by the Referees themselves without referring to a probation officer. Some of them were referred to other case-working agencies in the community.

REASONS FOR           What are the reasons for this steady down-  
DECREASE               ward trend? It appears to be the result  
                         of good work on the part of all public and  
private agencies in Toledo and Lucas County, but this would not state the case completely. There is no doubt that part of the decrease is attributable to the zealous effort of all agencies interested in youth and crime prevention but there are one or two other reasons:

1- 1946 was the first full year following World War II and we witnessed the return of fathers, older brothers and some sisters to the family home, and we also saw the return of many mothers from the war plants. This means that family life for many children was more stabilized than it had been in the three or four years previous. The

absence of parents from home and the lack of proper supervision is a contributing factor in delinquency and we would expect to find a decrease in delinquency as family life becomes more normal for the growing child.

2- The year 1931 was the beginning of a decline in the birth rate in the City of Toledo that lasted until 1936; in 1930 there were 4867 births recorded as compared with the previous year of 5628. In 1933 there were only 4189 births recorded in the City of Toledo and it was not until 1937 that the number increased, reaching 5073 births. The large majority of our delinquent children are in their earlier teens and this means that we are now drawing on the smaller group of children who were born during depression years. Barring unforeseen and unusual circumstances we may look for a further decline in 1947 and 1948--and for a substantial increase in the 50's when the crop of babies born in the earlier years of this decade reaches "delinquency age".

**MEDIAN AGE** The median age of boys in court shows a slight downward trend in 1946 when it was 15 years 3 months as compared with 15 years 7 months in 1945. The same is not true however in regard to girls; the median age in 1946 was 15 years 8 months as contrasted with 15 years 6 months in the previous year.

**REFERRALS** 85% of the cases were referred by the Police Department; 5% by parents; 5% by schools and the remaining 5% by individuals and organizations.

**BROKEN HOMES** 48% of the children come from homes that are broken by divorce, separation or death. In this connection it should be remembered that many children come from homes labeled "unbroken" where there is domestic discord, drinking, fighting, quarreling and arguing which is frequently an important contributing factor in delinquency.

ECONOMIC STATUS                    In 71% of our "Major" delinquency cases, the economic status was listed as marginal or submarginal. This figure carries meaning only when we know what percent of our total population is marginal or submarginal.

RISE IN BURGLARY COMPLAINTS                    In spite of the general decrease in delinquency, there was a definite upward swing insofar as burglary is concerned; in 1946 there were 180 "Major" burglary complaints as compared with 168 in 1945 when the delinquency load was 21% higher.

BIG BROTHER MOVEMENT                    The year 1946 saw the rebirth of the Big Brother Movement under the sponsorship of the Toledo Council of Churches. Reverend H. Coleman Lamb, the Church Court Worker, took the initiative, and Mr. J.R. Kelly, Boys' Referee, was assigned to the project from the standpoint of the Court. It was decided at the outset that the movement would begin in a small way with a careful selection of men as "Big Brothers" and also a very careful selection of boys for "Little Brothers". Through these means it is hoped that the movement will have strong roots and a well established foundation that will presage a Big Brother Movement in Toledo that will stand the test of years.

STAFF                                    Early in 1946, Mr. L. Wallace Hoffman, the Chief Probation Officer of the Court since 1937, left the Court on a leave of absence to go to China with UNRRA. His place has been ably filled by Miss Rita F. O'Grady as Acting Chief Probation Officer.

    The Court experienced the same problems in regard to professional personnel as was experienced elsewhere, but after years of working short-handed by December 1946 the field staff was built up to a complement of nine probation officers, six men and three women.

COMMITMENTS TO  
INDUSTRIAL  
SCHOOLS

There were only 48 children committed to Industrial Schools in 1946 whereas there were 79 in 1945; this is the smallest number of children committed to the Industrial Schools in six years.

FOSTER  
HOMES

Forty-one children were placed in foster homes as compared with 32 in 1945. We are looking forward to the placement of many more children in foster homes in 1947 inasmuch as the Court has added a Foster Home Finder to the staff who will have the entire responsibility of finding good foster homes for every boy and girl who is in need of this type of treatment found to be among the most effective.

\* \* \*

TOTAL COMPLAINTS

Major Cases

Delinquency	972
Pre-delinquency	10
Custody	283
Visitation and Companionship Motions	83
Dependency and Neglect	231
Contributing to Dependency, Delinquency and Neglect	242
Consent to Marriage	28
Crippled Children	35
Bastardy	82
Miscellaneous	14
	<hr/>
	1980

Minor Cases

Delinquency	647
Custody, Dependency, Visitation, etc.	369
	<hr/>
	1016
 Grand Total	 2996

\* Does not include cases referred to Friend of the Court and Non-Support Referee. See pages 17 and 18.

Table No. 1

TRENDS OF THE PAST SEVEN YEARS

	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>
Commitments to Industrial Schools	48	48	57	59	79	79	48
Commitments to Private Correctional Schools	6	18	33	31	35	72	77
Commitments to other Institutions	23	29	15	3	22	23	41
Delinquents placed in foster homes	60	34	30	45	54	32	41
Total children removed from community	137	129	135	138	190	206	207
Number placed on probation	499	572	422	654	604	750	560
% of total for year placed on probation	41%	45%	37%	41%	45%	63%	58%
Repeaters	230	267	179	489	325	474	394
Sex offenses	67	57	48	79	76	82	75
Robbery	11	8	4	6	5	22	21
Burglary	142	110	97	147	154	168	181
Auto theft	80	45	51	118	113	133	112
Larceny	350	321	291	427	258	256	218
Malicious mischief	85	70	52	217	117	77	50
Truancy	98	139	162	102	190	70	49
Runaway	81	108	72	115	145	104	85
Traffic	84	113	88	163	162	31	16
All other offenses	201	286	259	217	108	230	165
	<u>1199</u>	<u>1257</u>	<u>1124</u>	<u>1591</u>	<u>1328</u>	<u>1173</u>	<u>972</u>

Table No. 2

**DELINQUENCIES BY THE MONTH**

<u>Month</u>	<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
January	63	15	6	2	86
February	53	17	7	2	79
March	83	12	15	7	117
April	72	12	11	3	98
May	48	14	9	9	80
June	58	11	17	1	87
July	60	12	10	4	86
August	50	17	18	4	89
September	45	9	5	4	63
October	35	16	10	5	66
November	43	6	12	1	62
December	38	6	9	6	59
	<u>648</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>972</u>

Table No. 3

**OFFENSES FOR WHICH BROUGHT INTO COURT**

Robbery, hold-up	10	-	10	-	20
Burglary	153	-	27	-	180
Sex	39	29	1	6	75
Auto theft	110	-	2	-	112
Shoplifting	22	7	7	6	42
Other stealing	114	7	50	7	178
Malicious mischief	45	-	5	-	50
Ungovernable	37	23	9	6	75
Truancy	24	12	6	7	49
Runaway	25	50	2	8	85
Traffic	15	1	-	-	16
Conduct injurious to morals	16	3	-	-	19
Murder	-	-	-	2	2
All others	38	15	10	6	69
	<u>648</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>972</u>

Table No. 4

DISPOSITION OF CASES

<u>Disposition</u>	<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
Probation to a court officer	237	40	56	13	396
Probation to an agency worker	47	15	8	3	73
Probation to individuals	50	11	23	4	88
Committed to Industrial School	23	13	3	4	48
Committed to other Correctional School	37	33	4	3	77
Sentenced to Ohio State Reformatory	5	-	2	-	7
To other Institution (non-correctional)	21	3	-	5	29
Runaway returned	-	1	-	1	2
Fined	7	-	-	-	7
Driver's license suspended	2	-	-	-	2
Restitution required	20	1	-	-	21
Placed in foster home	23	8	7	3	41
Other	84	7	17	5	113
Exonerated or dismissed as too trivial	7	-	1	-	8
Adjusted	21	11	5	5	42
Referred to other Court	2	1	2	1	6
Committed to Bureau of Juvenile Research	2	2	-	1	5
Pending	5	1	1	-	7
	<u>648</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>972</u>
Restitution in addition to other dispositions	127	1	6	-	134

Table No. 5

REPEATERS

	White		Negro		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1. None	263	90	59	22	434
2. This year	204	23	42	6	275
3. Last year	181	34	28	20	263
	648	<u>147</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>972</u>

Total children brought into court on major complaints 972

Total children brought into court on minor complaints 647  
1619

Total Individual cases (Major) 841

Total Individual cases (Minor) 647

Total repeaters for year - 394 or 24.3%

Table No. 6

AGE RANGE OF DELINQUENTS

	White		Negro		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
8 and under	6	1	4	-	10
9	9	1	7	-	17
10	26	2	6	2	36
11	33	7	13	2	55
12	40	6	12	7	65
13	61	11	15	5	92
14	107	20	16	4	147
15	132	36	16	8	192
16	142	36	22	7	207
17	88	26	18	12	144
18	4	2	-	1	7
	<u>648</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>972</u>

Median Age: White boys, 15 years 4 months  
 Negro boys, 15 years 6 months  
 White girls, 15 years 9 months  
 Negro girls, 16 years 6 months

All boys, 15 years 3 months  
 All girls, 15 years 8 months

Median age: Boys and girls, 15 years 4 months

Table No. 7

SCHOOL ATTENDING \*

(Public)					
Robinson Jr.	48	Spring	4	Wernert	1
Scott	46	McKesson	4	Sylvania	1
Lagrange	38	Holland HS	4	Private School	1
Gunciel	34	Holland Elem	4	Other	14
Libbey	31	Mt. Vernon	4	(Parochial)	
Woodward	31	Maumee HS	4	Central Cath.	29
DeVilbiss	25	Arlington	3	St. Francis de	
Waite	24	Glenwood	3	Sales	8
Jones Jr.	23	Hamilton	3	St. Stephens	8
Parkland(not Craft)	22	Nathan Hale	3	Immaculate Concep	7
Riverside	20	Parkland Craft	3	St. Thomas	6
Macomber Voc.(Boys)	19	Berkey	3	Good Shepherd	5
Garfield	18	Whitehouse	3	St. Hyacinth's	5
Sherman	13	Whitmer HS	3	St. Ann's	3
Birmingham	12	Auburndale	2	St. Michael's	3
Burroughs	10	Kleis	2	Nativity	2
Washington	10	Irving	2	St. Hedwig's	2
Roosevelt	9	Feilbach	2	St. James'	2
Warren	9	Martin	2	St. Teresa's	2
Navarre	9	Monclova	2	Blessed Sac.	1
Chase	8	Shoreland	2	Sacred Heart	1
Newbury	8	Maplewood	2	St. Adelbert's	1
Lincoln	7	Swanton	2	St. Agnes	1
Franklin	7	Point Place	1	St. Charles	1
Burnham High	7	Edgewater	1	St. Patrick's	1
Pickett	6	Fulton	1	St. Vincent de	
Walbridge	6	Harvard	1	Paul	1
Westfield	6	Monroe	1	Notre Dame Acad.	1
Whittier	6	East Side Cent	1	Other	3
Raymer	6	Clay HS	1	Not attending	227
Glann	-6	Clay Elem	1	Unknown	3
Marshall	5	Hillview	1	Attend. school	
Stickney	5	Hopewell	1	out of County	11
Oakdale	5	Ottawa	1		
Whitney Voc.(Girls)	4	Waterville	1		
					<u>972</u>

\* Schools not listed had no cases in court

Table No. 8

BY CENSUS TRACTS

<u>Census</u> <u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Census</u> <u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Census</u> <u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	9	35	6	69	12
2	5	36	23	70	2
3	5	37	39	71	8
4	8	38	11	Out of	
5	2	39	24	County	11
6	11	40	19		
7	8	41	39		
8	5	42	15		
9	7	43	3		
10	3	44	6		
11	8	45	2		
12	35	46	22		
13	2	47	40		
14	12	48	15		
15	9	49	12		
16	13	50	7		
17	8	51	18		
18	13	52	17		
19	5	53	11		
20	15	54	16		
21	9	55	20		
22	5	56	-		
23	14	57	-		
24	4	58	42		
25	14	59	2		
26	24	60	2		
27	19	61	4		
28	22	62	5		
29	41	63	-		
30	43	64	1		
31	7	65	-		
32	5	66	16		
33	34	67	3		
34	55	68	17		
					<hr/> 972

Table No. 8a

DISTRICTS

East Toledo	142
South End	135
Pinewood	128
North End	101
Downtown	96
Collingwood	70
West Toledo	48
Nebraska	46
LaGrange-Stickney	36
West End	27
Point Place	20
Adams Township	42
Sylvania Township	17
Springfield Township	16
Washington Township	12
Waynesfield Township (Maumee)	8
Oregon Township	5
Monclova Township	4
Swanton Township	3
Jerusalem Township	2
Waterville Township	2
Richfield Township	1
Out of County	11
	<hr/>
	972

Table No. 9

SOURCE OF REFERRAL

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Police	701	123
Parent	25	29
School	28	18
Social Agency	2	4
Lucas County Children's Home	-	1
Marybrook	-	-
Luella Cummings Home	-	7
Other Institution	-	1
Individual	7	5
Probation Officer	3	1
Self	-	-
All others	11	6
	<u>777</u>	<u>195</u>

Table No. 10

CHILDREN FROM BROKEN HOMES

	<u>Delinquency Complaints</u>	<u>Number from Broken Homes</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
January	86	42	48.8
February	79	43	54.4
March	117	53	49.5
April	98	42	42.8
May	80	32	40.
June	87	37	42.5
July	86	49	56.9
August	89	41	46
September	63	29	46.
October	66	34	51.5
November	62	35	56.4
December	59	25	42.3
	<u>972</u>	<u>467</u>	48

DISPOSITION OF BASTARDY CASES

	<u>1946</u>
Official (affidavit filed)	74
Unofficial (affidavit not filed)	3
	<hr/>
	82

DISPOSITION

Compromise	4
Plead guilty at preliminary hearing	21
Dismissed	15
Alleged father not located	6
Awaiting birth of child or jury trial	23
Found guilty by jury	1
Pending	12
	<hr/>
	82

## FRIEND OF THE COURT

**FUNCTION** To the Friend of the Court are referred persons who want advice for domestic problems. These people are seen separately or together and advice and assistance is given, or they are referred to another community agency where the need for such service is indicated.

Divorce cases are referred to this office by the Court for investigation when necessary.

**TYPE OF SERVICE** The cases coming to this office may be classified in the following ways:

1- Official cases where complaints and face sheet information are taken and the follow-up work is done by the Friend of the Court;

2- Unofficial cases where informal cards only are made;

3- Incidental Service where advice is given or a referral to another agency is made.

**COOPERATION WITH CHURCHES** A monthly report is made of the church attended by persons seeking divorce. This form is filled out by the attorney at the time divorce action is filed and is turned over to this Department at the end of each day. When a particular church is named, that church is contacted and informed of the pending divorce action.

The activities of the Friend of the Court in 1946 are summarized in the following table:

Pending actions formally investigated	70
Cases referred to other agencies	184
Conferences with attorneys	240
Case conferences with both parties present	192
Case conferences with one party present	517
Churches contacted	315
Reconciliations	25
Adjustments	50

CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT

Unofficial hearings (no pleadings filed)	686
Motions to Modify	514
Motion to Show Cause	171
Motion for Lump Sum Judgment	364
Non-Support affidavits filed (96 male, 9 female)	105
Arraignments	92
Complaints or inquiries received involving children	6234
Children involved in cases heard (not including pending divorce cases)	2652
State Aid cases	36
Motions heard on pending divorce cases	624
Support money collected by Toledo Humane Society	\$786854.68
Support, restitution and boarding home money collected by Juvenile Court	\$39240.82

CHILD STUDY  
INSTITUTE

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## DIAGNOSIS - DIVERSION - DETENTION

The Child Study Institute is the scientific arm of the Court. Its three-fold purpose is to provide for the medical, psychological and psychiatric diagnosis and treatment of delinquent children; to offer a balanced and constructive program of activities for children in its care; and to detain all children under study until a proper and judicious disposition can be made of each child's case.

The Institute enjoys a unique status in being one of the few child guidance and detention facilities in the United States which is Court supervised and operated. For several years, it has been listed as a recognized child guidance clinic by the National Committee on Mental Hygiene. Working closely with the officers of the Court, it serves to provide a complete and comprehensive picture of each child awaiting Court assistance...his emotional and personality adjustment, mental and moral development, and environmental background.

In addition to delinquency problems, studies were made in 1946 on: (1) personality disturbances; (2) mental deficiencies; (3) behavior problems; (4) scholastic maladjustments; and (5) speech defects. Every effort was made to accurately determine the fundamental causes underlying each child's problem, and to alleviate these causes in order to prevent further problems.

**MEDICAL** Complete medical examinations were given  
**DIAGNOSIS** each child upon admission to the Institute. In many instances, it was found that physical factors contributed to the child's behavior problems, and it was essential for the psychologist and the pediatrician to work hand in hand toward a successful solution. Where child maladjustments were more severe, psychiatric study and treatment was given.

OBSERVATION REPORTS Each child is under observation twenty-four hours per day, giving staff members the opportunity to observe his behavior under all types of conditions - when he is at play, as well as when he is being interviewed by a member of the staff. Behavior appraisals of the day and night supervisory staff have proven of great value as aids to accurate diagnosis.

INCENTIVES TO GOOD BEHAVIOR THE PRIVILEGE SYSTEM Corporal punishment is never employed at the Child Study Institute. Instead, incentives for good behavior have been established in what is called the "Privilege System". This is a plan of mutual trust between child and staff members, wherein a child may earn the right to a "privilege status" after demonstrating over a fixed period that he may be trusted outside the Institute, and that he has made a satisfactory adjustment to detention, pending the solution of his problem. Behavior is also considered as a factor in the granting of privilege to the child.

Activities which are available to children on a privilege status include weekly swims at the Boys' Club and Y.W.C.A.; bowling at the Douglas Community Center; free admissions to downtown theatres; and attendance at special sports, theatrical and civic productions as they occur. Privilege children may also attend Sunday School outside the Institute each week. Though privileged boys are under supervision while swimming and bowling, they attend the downtown movie in small groups, entirely unchaperoned. (Obviously, the girls are chaperoned at all times).

Privileges were granted to 43.3% of all children admitted during 1946 - an increase of 13% over the previous year. And yet, accompanying this large increase, only 1.32% of the children violated privilege! And these were largely minor infractions, such as exceeding the time limit, visiting home or smoking while on privilege....indisputable proof of the value of giving trust

where it has been merited.

In addition to the many outside activities provided for privileged children, a variety of institutional activities were planned and scheduled. These included a full day each Saturday of manual arts and woodworking for all boys; an interdenominational Sunday School service each Sunday; a summer arts and crafts program for all children; special parties in observance of all important holidays; regular knitting and embroidery instructions for girls; and several programs presented by theatrical personalities and groups. An organized recreational program for the Institute was started during 1946, and is being enlarged and expanded in the plans for 1947.

GROUP                      The problems presented by deficiencies in  
CLIMATE                    the physical plant served to occupy much  
                                 time which could have otherwise been spent  
by staff members in more direct and beneficial service to  
the children. And yet, despite such obstacles, every effort  
was made to foster and improve mutual attitudes of trust,  
confidence and cooperation between child and staff member.  
The results, in most cases, were gratifying and heartening.  
The way has been pointed toward making each child's stay at  
the Institute a meaningful and constructive experience in  
social living, firmly based on the premise that "Character  
is caught - not taught".

Table A

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS\*

	1 9 4 6			1 9 4 5		
	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Total</u>
Boys	586	101	687	672	110	782
Percent	57.1%	9.8%	66.9%	59.0%	9.6%	68.6%
Girls	284	56	340	305	52	357
Percent	27.7%	5.4%	33.1%	26.8%	4.6%	31.4%
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	870	157	1027	977	162	1139
Percent	84.8%	15.2%	100%	85.8%	14.2%	100%

\* Includes re-admissions of same child if he was received more than once during year.

Table B

STATUS OF CHILDREN ADMITTED

	1 9 4 6		1 9 4 5	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Delinquent	846	82.4%	890	78.1%
Dependent	152	14.8%	219	19.2%
For observation	29	2.8%	30	2.7%
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1027	100%	1139	100%

Table C

## RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION OF CHILDREN

	1 9 4 6		1 9 4 5	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Protestant	714	69.5%	835	73.3%
Catholic	285	27.8%	301	26.4%
Jewish	1	.1%	2	.2%
Greek Orthodox	3	.3%	1	.1%
No religion	24	2.3%	0	0.0%
Total	<u>1027</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>1139</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Table D

## AGES OF CHILDREN

	1 9 4 6		1 9 4 5	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
6 and under	52	5.1%	67	5.9%
7	9	.9%	22	1.9%
8	18	1.8%	24	2.1%
9	32	3.1%	29	2.6%
10	57	5.6%	51	4.5%
11	66	6.4%	65	5.7%
12	75	7.3%	65	5.7%
13	115	11.1%	126	11.0%
14	181	17.7%	190	16.7%
15	198	19.2%	304	26.7%
16	153	14.9%	113	9.9%
17	67	6.5%	80	7.0%
18	4	.4%	3	.3%
Total	<u>1027</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>1139</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Median Age (1945): 14 years 7½ months

Median Age (1946): 14 years 6 months

Table E

## PERIOD OF RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN

	1 9 4 6		1 9 4 5	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Less than 10 days	692	67.3%	800	70.2%
10 days to 1 month	203	19.8%	239	21.0%
1 month to 2 months	103	10.0%	73	6.4%
2 months to 3 months	20	2.0%	19	1.7%
3 months to 4 months	8	.8%	3	.3%
More than 4 months	1	.1%	5	.4%
	<u>1027</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>1139</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Table FAVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF CHILDREN  
IN RESIDENCE

	1 9 4 6			1945
	<u>Boys</u>	Girls	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
January	18	13	31	27
February	16	16	32	37
March	23	16	39	36
April	22	14	36	39
May	23	16	39	38
June	18	13	31	37
July	22	13	35	25
August	19	17	36	32
September	19	15	34	35
October	19	17	36	38
November	17	13	30	37
December	17	13	30	35

Daily average: 34

In 1945 it was 35

Table GPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS ADMINISTERED

<u>Name of Test</u>	<u>1 9 4 6</u> <u>Frequency</u>	<u>1 9 4 5</u> <u>Frequency</u>
Revised Stanford-Binet, Form L	84	77
Revised Stanford-Binet, Form M	3	2
Wechsler-Bellevue Adult and Adolescent Scales	128	118
Kent Oral Emergency Test	22	0
Group Intelligence Tests	4	7
Goodenough Man Drawing Test	2	1
Stanford Achievement Battery (10 Tests)	75	5
Haggerty Reading Sigma I	2	0
Monroe Silent Reading Test	22	52
Gray Oral Check Test	3	3
Monroe Arthur Performance Battery	1	0
California Test of Personality	143	72
Bell Adjustment Inventory	1	1
Thematic Apperception Test	6	7
Rorschach	1	0
Maller Personality Sketches	1	3
Detroit Beginning 1st Grade Intelligence Test	1	0
Psychotic Questionnaire	20	0
Minnesota Assembly Test	4	1
Minnesota Spatial Relations Test	3	1
Revised Minnesota Paper Form Board	1	1
Minnesota Rate of Manipulation Test	1	1
Vineland Social Maturity Scale	1	0
Thurstone Clerical	0	2
Hoppock Check List of Occupations	1	0
A Study of Values	0	1
Total	<u>530</u>	<u>355</u>

Table H

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

	<u>1 9 4 6</u>	<u>1 9 4 5</u>
Total number of new children examined	360	353
Total number of children re-examined	197	186
Uncompleted medical examinations	29	19
Number of daily treatments in clinic	1920	1872
Nutritional status of children:		
Good	80.7%	76.8%
Fair	14.9%	16.0%
Poor	4.4%	7.2%
General Health		
(when admitted)		
Good	79.5%	66.6%
Fair	18.0%	27.4%
Poor	2.5%	6.0%
Percent having visual defects	5.5%	7.6%
Percent having dental defects	24.2%	27.6%
Percent positive Wasserman tests	.9%	.7%
Number of positive Gonorrhoea cases	7	4
Percent positive N. & T. cultures	0.0%	0.0%
Number of pregnancies	8	12
Number of cases of chronic pelvic inflammatory disease	35	41
Number of cardiac cases	3	9
Clinic cases	21	25
Immunizations (prior to admission)		
Smallpox	42.4%	35.3%
Diphtheria	29.9%	27.6%
Pertussis	0.0%	2.9%
Typhoid	28.4%	26.9%

Table I

DISTRIBUTION OF INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENTS

<u>I.Q. Range</u>	<u>1 9 4 6</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>1 9 4 6</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>1 9 4 5</u> <u>Percent</u>
0 - 19	0	Idiot	0.0%	0.4%
20 - 49	8	Imbecile	3.1%	3.4%
50 - 69	31	Moron	12.2%	10.0%
70 - 79	29	Borderline	11.4%	12.6%
80 - 89	54	Dull Normal	21.2%	25.1%
90 - 109	101	Normal	39.6%	39.0%
110 - 119	23	Superior	9.0%	6.9%
120 - 129	8	Very Superior	3.1%	1.7%
130 plus	1	Near Genius or Genius	0.4%	0.9%
Total	<hr/> 255		<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%

Mean Intelligence Quotient: 90

Median Intelligence Quotient: 92

Incidence of Mental Deficiency (1945): 13.8%

Incidence of Mental Deficiency (1946): 15.3%

Table J

NUMBER OF REPORTS RENDERED

<u>Type of Report</u>	<u>1 9 4 6</u> <u>Frequency</u>	<u>1 9 4 5</u> <u>Frequency</u>
Psychological	220	253
Psychiatric	75	50
Observation	2	2
Social Histories	2	13
Supervision Reports	1	2
Total	<u>300</u>	<u>320</u>

Table K

THE PRIVILEGE SYSTEM:

	<u>1 9 4 6</u>	<u>1 9 4 5</u>
Number of children granted privileges	445	312
Number of privileges granted	3029	1811
% total population granted privileges	43.33%	30.65%
Number escapes while on privilege	20	7
Number major violations*	2	3
Number minor violations**	18	5
% non-violated privileges	98.68%	99.21%

\* e.g., committing a delinquent act while on privilege.

\*\* e.g., exceeding time limit, visiting home, smoking, etc.  
while on privilege.