

Your Juvenile Court



is Different

Lucas County Juvenile Court

Toledo, Ohio

1948

To The Honorable Reuben Hilty
Louis H. Sanzenbacher
Franklin W. Mohn

Commissioners of Lucas County

And to the Honorable John H. Lamneck,
Director of Department of Public Welfare of the State of Ohio

Dear Sirs:

In compliance with Section 1639-13 General Code, as amended June 28, 1945, I submit herewith the Annual Report of the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, Division of Domestic Relations, which includes the Juvenile Court, covering the calendar year 1948, 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,


J u d g e

July 1, 1949

--THE BUILDER

An old man going a lonely way,
Came at evening, cold and gray,
To a chasm, vast and deep and wide.
The old man crossed in the twilight dim;
The sullen stream held no fears for him;
But when he was safe on the other side,
He builded a bridge to span the tide.

"Old man," said a fellow pilgrim near,
"You are wasting your time while building here.
You will never again pass this way;
Your journey is done at the close of day.
You have safely crossed to the other side;
Why build you this bridge at eventide?"

The builder lifted his old gray head;
"Good friend, in the way I've come," he said,
"There followeth after me today
A youth whose feet must pass this way,
This stream, which has been so nought to me
To the fair-headed youth might a pitfall be.
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim;
And so I am building a bridge for him."

-- Author Unknown

I N T R O D U C T I O N

It has been said, and with much justification that the Juvenile Court of any community, sets the tone for the child welfare program of any community. This does not imply any reflection upon the services of the many child care agencies, both private and public, which may be operating in that community. It does however emphasize the fact that in a final analysis child welfare agencies must resort to the assistance of the court in a number of its cases. Unless the court is operating on a high standard and in accordance with accepted principles of child welfare the work of the private agencies will be adversely affected by any contact with the court. Then too, there are many cases which are referred directly to the court. The action taken is a direct measure of the standards set for the community. It is important for all groups, both private and public, to know the policy of the Juvenile Court and to know that such policy is in keeping with the standards generally approved.

So that you may better understand the method of operation of the Lucas County Domestic Relations and Juvenile Court the following report of its activities has been prepared.

THE PROBLEM AT A GLANCE.

Major cases of delinquency showed a slight increase during 1948 as compared with 1947, going from 715 to 786.

Sex cases dropped from an all time high of 100 in 1947 to 74 in 1948.

Minor complaints increased from 641 in 1947 to 711 in 1948.

A total of 1497 different children appeared before the court in 1948. Of this number 1061 were in for the first time; 436 had previously been before the court (29.1% repeaters).

The ratio of girls to boys was two girls to five boys. This is well above the pre-war average of one girl to four boys.

The daily average of children in detention at the Child Study Institute was 30 - exactly the same as in 1947. April was high month with a daily average of 38; November was low with daily average of 24. In addition to those detained at the Child Study Institute 117 children were detained at the County Jail.

Further progress has been made in reducing the commingling of dependent and delinquent. We still detain dependent children in emergencies but through the co-operation of the Child Welfare Board such children are promptly removed the following day and are placed in the Lucas County Children's Home or in foster homes.

There were 106 Bastardy cases during 1948 as contrasted with 104 in 1947.

Money collected and disbursed for the support of minor children during 1948 exceeded 1,000,000 dollars.

As usual, the vast majority of children who came before the court were strangers to church and organized character building agencies such as the YMCA, Boy Scouts and Boys' Club.

In every case of automobile theft by children the owner of the stolen car had left the keys in the ignition switch.

The average delinquent child is retarded in his school work by a year or more.

The court is becoming increasingly concerned about the increase in the number of young children under the age of 12 years. This seems to reflect the result of lax supervision and training during the war years. If this trend continues as it has during the past two years it may be expected that delinquency in the County will show a steady increase for the next five years.

The privilege system at the Child Study Institute continues to function satisfactorily. During 1948, 469 children were granted privilege to leave the building a total of 3916 different times. Violations of this trust placed upon them were less than 1% (.7%). Over the past 12 years nearly 6000 different children have been granted permission to leave the building on privilege, a total of more than 40,000 times. Violations have averaged one half of one percent. This is a remarkable average. The use of the privilege system has provided us with a powerful tool. You can't make a child trustworthy if you never trust him.

The median age of children detained at the Child Study Institute was 14 years 10 months.

The average period of detention for each child was 14 days during 1948. This serves to emphasize the fact that the Child Study Institute is a short term detention institution and as such presents the problems of the short term institution which are quite different from the long term institution. Such items as proximity to the court and to those other agencies which give supplementary service to the Institute are important considerations for successful and efficient operation.

During 1948 more than 5000 families appeared before the Domestic Relations and Juvenile Courts. These families were dealt with on the following basis:

Divorce	2217	families
Delinquency	1497	"
Dependency	189	"
Child Support	696	"
Contributing	163	"
Bastardy	106	"
Neglect and Non-Support	117	"
Consent to Marry	22	"
Certified Divorce	185	"
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	5192	

WHO IS DELINQUENT ?

WHAT DOES THE COURT DO ABOUT IT ?

Every year more than 2000 children commit some act to bring them to the attention of the police.

For some, it is shoplifting. For others it is burglary, auto theft, truancy, or incorrigibility. (See tables in appendix).

It does strike close to you or your child because 2000 children means the equivalent of one child from every schoolroom in the county. What is done by the police and by the court is important to you because that child will eventually return to his own community and may be an influence upon your child.



When a child is accused of having committed some delinquent act he is investigated by the Crime Prevention Bureau under the command of Inspector Anthony Bosch. Specially selected men are assigned to this Bureau. When the investigation is completed a written report is submitted to the court. About 35% of the complaints investigated by the Crime Prevention Bureau are settled without referral to Court. Approximately 1400 cases a year are referred to court.

Most children are returned to their parents on completion of the investigation and are ordered to court the following day.

However, some are placed in the Child Study Institute until the court has had an opportunity to conduct a hearing on the case. Last year more than 900 children were placed in the Child Study Institute pending court action.



Unfortunately the CSI is sometimes filled to capacity and it is necessary to detain children in the county jail. In 1948, 117 children were detained at the jail. Inadequate security and overcrowding are the chief reasons for detaining a child in the jail.



The day following placement in the CSI or jail a preliminary hearing is held before a referee at the juvenile Court. Usually only the parents are present. Sometimes an attorney, pastor, or schoolteacher are present. These hearings are informal and more of a conference than trial. Careful investigation by the Crime Prevention Bureau having preceded the hearing, the court is seldom called upon to conduct long inquiries to determine the facts of the offense. The main problem at hand is what do do to help the child to live without breaking the law.

At the preliminary hearing the referee discovers the boy has problems. However what to do about those problems is not a simple matter. It requires study and observation. Here 'Johnny' is turned over to a probation counselor and is returned to the CSI for further study. During 1948 more than five hundred children were returned to the CSI to live with us for periods of two to four weeks while an investigation was conducted and their problems studied in an effort to reach a decision that would help the child and the parents and assist the Judge in making a final order.



Let's look in on 'Johnny' and his 35 companions who will live with him for the next two weeks at the Child Study Institute.



The first couple of days are devoted mainly to helping Johnny feel at home. However, his psychologist and the other staff members start observing him at once. As soon as possible, he undergoes a series of tests to give us an accurate understanding of his problems-- in other words, to learn "what's eating him."

The psychologist also acts as John's personal counselor during the time he is in the Child Study Institute.

During this period, the probation counselor investigates the home and the school situation. Frequently there are adjustments to be made there before John can return. He confers with the boy every day as this investigation progresses.

The Lucas County Child Study Institute is one of the most complete child guidance clinics in this part of the state. Three full-time psychologists, a part-time pediatrician, a full-time nurse, a part-time psychiatrist, a psychiatric social worker, teacher and group workers comprise the professional staff of the institute proper. Qualified and trained supervisors and teachers are responsible for carrying out the various activities of the Institute.



School for children in the grades is a regular part of the CSI program. The school is under direct supervision of the Toledo Board of Education, which furnishes the teacher. But there is neither room nor teacher for high school students. This is bad. Most children are behind when they come to us, and if they can't study while being studied they get further behind -- which often accentuates their problem.

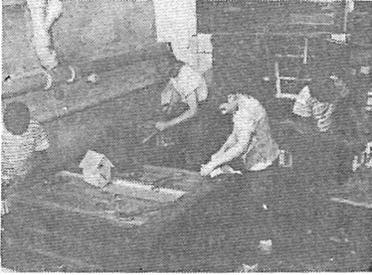
Weaving is one of the popular arts and crafts activities. Regular instruction in this is given once a week by Mrs. Myrtle Barnsley, a volunteer instructor.

As in all craft work the child makes two articles, one of which he is permitted to take home. Many of the children have continued their interest in handicraft work after their release.



Modeling in plaster is always a good outlet and has proved popular with the children. The opportunity for self expression and learning to work with their hands has been a valuable part of the work at the Institute.

The value of this type of activity and its adaptability to short-term periods of detention are readily recognized. All projects undertaken must be of such a nature that they can be completed in two weeks as this is our average period of detention.



What boy has not wished for the chance to make something with his hands? At the CSI he gets that chance. Manual training classes are under the able supervision of a competent instructor. Here boys learn the fundamentals in the use of tools and have the opportunity to make small articles which they may take home with them.

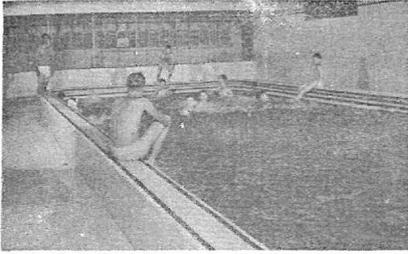
One of our big problems is providing adequate exercise for the children during their stay at the CSI. We have no gym and no outdoor playground. A child of this age needs exercise. We have arranged to use the police gym once a week for the boys and the gym in St. Paul's church next door for the girls. This means taking them from the building and marching them down the street to the gaze of passersby. We hope to get away from this some day by having our own gym and playground.



The Privilege System



What better way to teach children responsibility than to trust them? Under the privilege system children at the Institute are extended certain privileges depending upon their ability to conform to the responsibility placed upon them. In most instances the child leaves the building without supervision to attend the Zoo, Art Museum, baseball games, movies, etc., although certain types of privileges require nominal supervision.



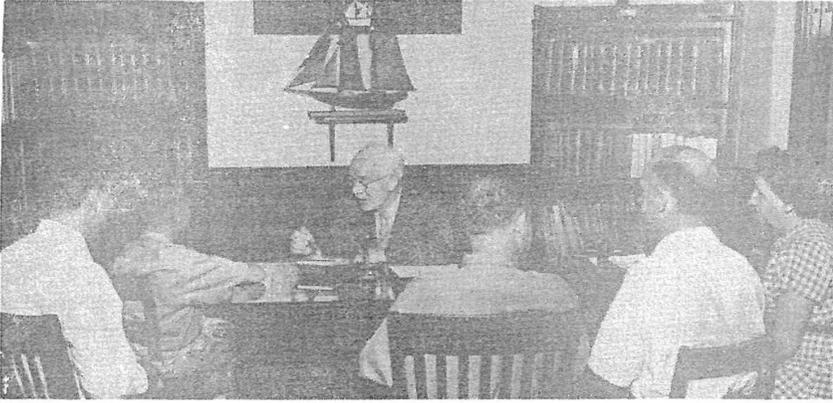
Swimming - We are indebted to the Boys' Club, the YMCA and the YWCA for permitting us to use their swimming pools. Once a week throughout the year children are taken for a swim. In the past 12 years 6000 children have been released on privilege, a total of 40,000 times. Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% have committed any violation of the trust placed in them.

Educational movies at the Child Study Institute include sex hygiene and race relations once a week. Each showing is followed by a one hour discussion period under the direction of a probation counselor or psychologist. During these discussion periods children have a chance to get a lot of questions out of their systems and receive clear-cut straightforward answers. Frequently parents hearing about these discussion periods request that their children be permitted to sit in even though they are not being detained at the CSI at the time. Occasionally a parent wishing to secure help in presenting sex instructions to his or her children secures permission to attend these discussion periods.

Non-sectarian religious service is provided every Sunday afternoon in the building. In addition to this, arrangements are made with Catholic groups to take Catholic children to church on Sunday morning and the Council of Churches to take Protestant children to church. Lack of facilities in the building makes it impossible for either Catholic or Protestant groups to conduct any formalized religious service at the Institute.



When the period of study is ended the psychologist and the probation counselor have a conference to discuss their findings before the final report is written for the Judge. The probation counselor having conducted the investigation in the community has visited the home, relatives, and the school. This information is correlated with the findings made at the Institute and a report is prepared for the Judge.



The final hearing is held before the Judge. Here all the findings are brought together and presented to the Judge. The parents are present with the boy and the various members of the court staff who have been working with the boy. Sometimes it means probation back in his own home; sometimes the child goes to a foster home, and sometimes to some school or institution.

These are the services that are available to every child brought before the court. Obviously it is not necessary to provide such extensive service for all of them. To make a proper selection of children who need these services we have established the present preliminary hearing plan. Conducted by referees who are themselves competent to evaluate the essential needs and problems of a child, we are able to select those children who require the services afforded at the Child Study Institute and to give them the benefits of a detailed study and observation period, including medical, psychological, psychiatric and social study. During 1948 more than 500 children received this service.

Other actions taken on the cases of delinquent children included the following: 438 placed on probation in their own homes; 60 placed in foster homes under the supervision of the court for temporary period of training; 64 sent to various training schools other than the state industrial schools; 46 committed to the State Industrial schools; 70 dismissed because alleged offense did not warrant court action; 173 were fined; 143 referred to private agencies for further care and supervision; 503 returned to parents without further supervision by the court after completion of the hearing and giving counseling advice on future care and treatment of the child.

It has been particularly gratifying that parents, attorneys and friends have appreciated the policy of the court in acting for welfare of the individual child.

BUILDING BOYS IS BETTER THAN MENDING MEN

MARRIAGE COUNSELING

In a sense, all homes are factories and all parents are factory workers. Their product is the child. If he goes wrong, it is almost certainly because of faulty raw material, design, or workmanship, or any combination of these three. Moreover, a large majority of children are returned by the court to their homes. This is one reason the court places great emphasis on home, on parents and the family.

If the home is not permeated with an atmosphere of unselfishness, mutual respect and devotion, even the dullest child senses it. All children are mimics and they pattern their behavior after their elders. So the parents are frequently brought into court for advice and counsel, to help them with their own problems and give their child a break.

Often a distraught wife will come into court voluntarily. Her husband has been staying out late and she is sure he has a sweetheart; or he drinks to excess and leaves her so little money she doesn't know how to get along. In these cases the husband is called in and, after charges and countercharges are vented, the parties are given practical, commonsense help — which usually both appreciate. Often they are referred to a proper private agency.

Sometimes a husband will come to the marriage counseling department saying he has been sued for divorce and that he doesn't want a divorce and will do anything to save his marriage. Here again, because of the favorable attitude of at least one party, genuine help can often be rendered.

With growing frequency attorneys are referring their own clients to the marriage counseling department in the hope that a divorce may be averted. Sometimes the court itself, in hearing the preliminary motion, will suspect there is still a spark of life in the seemingly dead marriage and refer the case to the marriage counseling department. When either party is bound and determined divorce is the only answer, it is no easy matter to dissuade him. But occasionally skilled marriage guidance will produce results surprising to the parties, their attorneys, and sometimes even to the court.

During 1948, 2090 persons sought advice from the Marriage Counselor concerning domestic problems. 249 cases were undertaken for more extensive counseling service over a period of time.

CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT

For the year 1948

Unofficial hearings	221
Motions to Modify	276
Motions to Show Cause	96
Motions for Lump Sum Judgment	104
Non-Support Affidavits filed	
(Male - 115 Female -2)	117
Arraignments	105
Affidavits Pending January 1, 1949	11
State Aid Cases	41

Monies paid to Toledo Humane Society on Child-Support cases	\$1,066,929.25
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Monies paid to Juvenile Court

Support	\$3,429.93
Restitution	7,316.57
Boarding Homes	21,602.88
Crippled Children	2,706.00
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Total collected	\$35,055.38

Table No. 1

TRENDS FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Commitments to Industrial Schools	59	79	79	48	53	46
Commitments to Private Correctional Schools	31	35	72	77	26	64
Commitments to Other Institutions	3	22	23	41	29	17
Delinquents placed in foster homes	45	54	32	41	25	60
Total children removed from community	<u>138</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>182</u>
Number placed on probation	654	604	750	560	348	347
Per cent of total for year placed on probation	41%	45%	63%	58%	49%	44%

MAJOR CASES ONLY IN 1946, 1947 and 1948

Sex offense	79	76	82	75	100	74
Robbery	6	5	22	21	6	6
Burglary	147	154	168	181	107	142
Auto theft	118	113	133	112	43	33
Larceny	427	258	256	218	171	146
Malicious mischief	217	117	77	50	19	40
Truancy	102	190	70	49	49	49
Runaway	115	145	104	85	73	90
Traffic	163	162	31	16	10	15
All Other Offenses	217	108	230	165	137	191
	<u>1591</u>	<u>1328</u>	<u>1173</u>	<u>972</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>786</u>

Table No. 2

DELINQUENCIES BY THE MONTH

	White		Negro		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
January	35	15	7	2	59
February	30	10	16	5	61
March	44	16	14	2	76
April	34	15	8	5	62
May	46	14	9	4	73
June	46	11	8	4	69
July	28	17	8	5	58
August	27	7	7	5	46
September	45	10	3	1	59
October	56	15	10	1	82
November	53	16	13	-	82
December	37	13	8	1	59
	<u>481</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>786</u>

Table No. 3

OFFENSES FOR WHICH BROUGHT INTO COURT

	White		Negro		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Robbery, hold-up	2	-	4	-	6
Burglary	119	-	23	-	142
Sex	34	28	3	9	74
Auto theft	28	-	5	-	33
Other stealing	94	18	24	10	146
Malicious mischief	30	-	9	1	40
Ungovernable	27	42	11	6	86
Truancy	21	11	13	4	49
Runaway	33	46	8	3	90
Traffic	14	-	1	-	15
Conduct injurious to morals	8	-	-	-	8
All others	71	14	10	2	97
	<u>481</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>786</u>

Table No. 4

DISPOSITION OF CASES (Major)

Disposition	White		Negro		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Probation to a court officer	220	31	50	6	307
Probation to an agency worker	13	7	-	1	21
Probation to individuals	10	5	4	-	19
Committed to Industrial School	28	5	10	3	46
Committed to other Correctional School	24	32	2	6	64
Committed to Ohio State Reformatory	5	-	-	-	5
To other institution non-correctional	12	-	-	-	12
Fined	15	-	1	-	16
Restitution required	19	-	2	-	21
Placed in foster home	38	11	7	4	60
Other	7	27	13	-	47
Exonerated or dismissed as too trivial	3	1	1	1	6
Adjusted	54	25	15	5	99
Referred to other court	6	1	1	-	8
Pending	27	14	5	9	55
	<u>481</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>786</u>

Table No. 5

REPEATERS

Total Number of children in Court on delinquency	1497
Number of first offenders	1061
Number of repeaters	436
% of total number who were repeaters	29.1%

Table No. 6

AGE RANGE OF DELINQUENTS

	White		Negro		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Under 7 years	3	-	-	-	3
7	-	-	1	-	1
8	7	1	-	-	8
9	8	-	3	-	11
10	16	-	9	-	25
11	11	6	8	1	26
12	36	4	7	5	52
13	57	21	12	7	97
14	73	26	18	3	120
15	88	30	17	5	140
16	102	44	23	8	177
17	73	25	12	6	116
18	4	1	-	-	5
Age not Specified	3	1	1	-	5
	<u>481</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>786</u>

Median Age: White boys, 15 yr. 10 mo.
 White girls, 15 yr. 1 mo.
 Negro boys, 14 yr. 10 mo.
 Negro Girls, 15 yr. 4 mo.

Table No. 7

SCHOOL ATTENDING *

Robinson Jr. High	59	Sharples	2
Waite HS	35	Swanton	2
Woodward HS	34	Coy	2
Parkland (not Craft)	27	Glann	2
Sherman	27	Hillview	2
Macomber Voc.	27	Waterville	2
Jones Jr. High	25	Westwood	2
Libbey HS	23	Whitmer HS	2
Lagrange	20	Burroughs	1
Scott HS	19	DeVaux	1
Gunckel	16	Glenwood	1
Riverside	15	Hamilton	1
DeVilbiss HS	14	Oakdale	1
Burnham	10	Feilbach (C.C.)	1
Holland Elem.	10	Dorr St.	1
Clay	9	Horace Mann	1
Warren	9	Martin	1
Franklin	8	Shoreland	1
Chase	8	Longfellow	1
Roosevelt	7	East Side Central	1
Spring	7	Wernert	1
Garfield	6	Whitehouse	1
Hopewell	6	Fulton	1
Holland HS	6	Private	1
Cherry	5	Other	7
Raymer	5	Not attending	168
Whitney Voc.	5	Unknown	21
Auburndale	5	Out of town	6
Luella Cummings Home	4		
Washington	4	(Parochial)	
Westfield	4		
Maumee HS	4	Central Catholic	13
Nathan Hale	3	St. Francis de Sales	8
Pickett	3	Marybrook Academy	6
Walbridge	3	St. Michael's	5
Navarre	3	Good Shepherd	4
Parkland Craft	3	St. Theresa's	3
Glendale	3	Holy Rosary	3
Lincoln	3	Sacred Heart	2
Marshall	2	St. Ann's	2
Newbury	2	St. Charles	2
Birmingham	2	St. James	2
Irving	2	St. Mary's	2
Monclova	2	St. Agnes	2
		Immaculate Conception	1
		Nativity	1
		St. Patrick's	1
		SS. Peter - Paul	1

786

* Schools not listed had no cases in court.

Table No. 8

BY CENSUS TRACTS

Census Tract No.	Total	Census Tract No.	Total
1	4	36	22
2	2	37	31
3	2	38	10
4	3	39	9
5	7	40	10
6	2	41	20
7	10	42	11
8	4	43	3
9	6	44	5
10	5	45	1
11	4	46	12
12	32	47	14
13	2	48	22
14	12	49	9
15	8	50	12
16	4	51	17
17	8	52	8
18	17	53	3
19	10	54	13
20	16	55	14
21	1	58	23
22	8	61	2
23	27	62	12
24	11	66	17
25	14	67	2
26	17	68	19
27	9	69	19
28	18	71	5
29	21	Out of County	36
30	27	Unknown	3
31	5		
32	8		
33	42		
34	31		
35	5		
			<hr/>
			786

Table No. 8a

DISTRICTS

	1948
Pinewood	102
East Toledo	97
South End	82
North End	79
Downtown	77
Collingwood	48
Lagrange-Stickney	46
Nebraska	40
West End	33
West Toledo	30
Point Place	14
Adams Township	23
Washington Township	19
Sylvania Township	19
Springfield Township	17
Oregon Township	12
Waynesfield Township (Maumee)	5
Moncivva Township	2
Swanton Township	2
Out of County	36
Unknown	3
	<hr/>
	786

Table No. 9

SOURCE OF REFERRAL

	Boys	Girls
Police	498	113
Parent	25	31
School	31	13
Social Agency	5	21
Probation Officer	4	2
Other Court	10	-
Other source	19	14
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	592	194

Table No. 10

MARITAL STATUS

Common Law Marriage	1
Parents married and living together	365
Parents married but separated	32
Father deceased, mother not remarried	36
Mother deceased, father not remarried	14
Divorced	32
Father widowed and remarried	30
Father divorced and remarried	76
Mother widowed and remarried	44
Mother divorced and remarried	67
Both parents deceased	6
Unknown	49
Not specified	34
	<hr/>
	786

Table No. 11

RACIAL DESCENT

	White		Negro		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
American	325	111	110	35	581
Polish	30	7	-	-	37
Canadian	14	1	-	-	15
English	9	1	-	-	10
German	28	7	-	-	35
Hungarian	3	4	-	-	7
Italian	3	-	-	-	3
Jewish	1	1	-	-	2
Mexican	11	2	-	-	13
All other	31	16	1	-	48
No record	23	7	-	-	30
Irish	3	2	-	-	5
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	481	159	111	35	786

Table No. 12

BASTARDY CASES

	1945	1946	1947	1948
Official (affidavit filed)	43	74	96	100
Unofficial (affidavit not filed)	2	8	8	6

DISPOSITION

Compromise	8	4	7	12
Plead guilty at preliminary hearing	9	21	32	29
Alleged father not located	5	6	3	1
Mother and alleged father married	5		5	4
Awaiting birth of child or jury trial	9	23	37	35
Found guilty by jury	1	1	1	1
Dismissed	5	15	10	10
Pending	2	12	10	14
Father in Military Service	1			
	45	82	104	106

Table A

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS *

	1 9 4 8				1 9 4 7			
	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other	Total
Boys	499	107	5	611	473	89	-	562
Per cent	55.4%	11.9%	.5%	67.8%	55.1%	10.4%	-	65.5%
Girls	238	49	3	290	226	70	-	296
Per cent	26.4%	5.4%	.33%	32.2%	26.3%	8.2%	-	34.5%
Total	737	156	8	901**	699	159	-	858
Per cent	81.8%	17.3%	.89%	100%	81.4%	18.6%	-	100%

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

** Percentage of increase over 1947: 4.8%

Table B

STATUS OF CHILDREN ADMITTED

	1 9 4 8		1 9 4 7	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Delinquent	759	84.24%	756	88.1%
Dependent	131	14.54%	80	9.3%
For observation	11	1.22%	22	2.6%
Total	901	100.00%	858	100.00%

Table C

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION OF CHILDREN

	1 9 4 8		1 9 4 7	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Catholic	256	28.4%	209	24.4%
Baptist	114	12.7%	134	15.6%
Lutheran	65	7.2%	89	10.4%
Methodist	72	8.1%	79	9.2%
Church of God	27	3.0%	18	2.1%
Presbyterian	18	2.0%	14	1.6%
Episcopalian	11	1.2%	14	1.6%
Greek Orthodox	2	.2%	4	.5%
Jewish	3	.3%	2	.2%
Protestant, no denomination	179	19.9%		
All others	46	5.0%	109	12.7%
No affiliation	<u>108</u>	<u>12.0%</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>21.7%</u>
Total	901	100.0%	858	100.0%

Table D

AGES OF CHILDREN

	1 9 4 8		1 9 4 7	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
6 and under	34	3.8%	18	2.1%
7	8	.9%	12	1.4%
8	19	2.1%	14	1.6%
9	25	2.8%	12	1.4%
10	34	3.8%	28	3.3%
11	46	5.1%	42	4.9%
12	69	7.6%	68	7.9%
13	110	12.2%	105	12.3%
14	142	15.8%	144	16.8%
15	176	19.5%	194	22.6%
16	163	18.1%	141	16.5%
17	72	8.0%	<u>79</u>	<u>9.2%</u>
18	<u>3</u>	<u>.3%</u>		
Total	901	100.00%	858	100.00%

Median Age (1947): 14 years, 10 months

Median Age (1948): 14 years, 9 months

Table E

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN

	1 9 4 8		1 9 4 7	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Less than 10 days	394	43.7%	323	37.7%
10 days to 1 month	338	37.5%	365	42.5%
1 month to 2 months	139	15.4%	124	14.5%
2 months to 3 months	23	2.6%	35	4.1%
3 months to 4 months	6	.7%	8	.9%
More than 4 months	1	.1%	3	.3%
Total	901	100.00%	858	100.00%

Table F

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF CHILDREN
IN RESIDENCE

	Boys	1 9 4 8		Total	1 9 4 7 Total
		Girls	Total		
January	16	9	25	35	
February	21	8	29	28	
March	24	15	39	31	
April	26	11	37	35	
May	17	10	27	38	
June	15	9	24	31	
July	22	13	35	29	
August	21	13	34	27	
September	22	11	33	29	
October	20	8	28	31	
November	19	7	26	24	
December	12	11	23	27	

Daily Average: 30 In 1947 it was 30

Table G

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS ADMINISTERED

Name of Test	1 9 4 8 Frequency	1 9 4 7 Frequency
Revised Stanford-Binet, Form L	22	30
Revised Stanford-Binet, Form M	-	-
Wechsler-Bellevue Adult and Adolescent Scales	98	104
Group Intelligence Tests	-	1
Goodenough Man Drawing Test	3	-
Stanford Achievement Battery(10 tests)	29	89
California Test of Personality	2	55
Thematic Apperception Test	10	27
Rorschach	95	61
Maller Personality Sketches	-	11
Bender Gestalt Test	-	14
Minnesota Spatial Relations Test	-	1
Thurstone Clerical	-	-
Rogers Test of Personality Adjustment	7	-
Sentence Completion	28	-
Total	<u>294</u>	<u>393</u>

Table H

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

	1 9 4 8	1 9 4 7
Total number of new children examined	290	291
Total number of children re-examined	150	210
Uncompleted medical examinations	35	79
Number of daily treatments in clinic	1802	1895
Nutritional status of children:		
Good	71.1%	71.1%
Fair	20.7%	19.8%
Poor	8.2%	9.1%
General Health		
(when admitted)		
Good	65.5%	71.6%
Fair	28.1%	19.1%
Poor	6.4%	9.3%
Per cent having visual defects	19.3%	9.9%
Per cent having dental defects	28.5%	18.9%
Per cent positive Wasserman tests	.2%	1.6%
Number positive Genorrhoea cases	1	2
Per cent positive N - T cultures	.3%	.2%
Number of pregnancies	7	19
Number of cases of chronic pelvic inflammatory disease	23	24
Number of cardiac cases	2	3
Clinic cases	20	19
Immunizations (prior to admission)		
Smallpox	57.2%	65.9%
Diphtheria	42.4%	41.2%
Pertussis	.2%	.4%
Typhoid	43.2%	36.5%
Number of <i>Tinia Circinata</i> (Ringworm cases)	-	1
Number of Impetigo cases	3	2
Number of Chronic Otitis Media	1	1
Number of Scarlet Fever cases	9	-
Number of Scabies (Itch) cases	10	-
Number of Parotitis cases	-	1
Number of Erythema Multiformis cases	-	1
Number of Cleft Palate cases	-	1

Table I

DISTRIBUTION OF INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENTS

I. Q. Range	1 9 4 8 Number	Classification	1 9 4 8 Per cent	1 9 4 7 Per cent
0 - 19	0	Idiot	0.0%	0.0%
20 - 49	1	Imbecile	1.1%	3.0%
50 - 69	12	Moron	13.5%	12.9%
70 - 79	14	Borderline	15.8%	13.4%
80 - 89	17	Dull Normal	19.1%	31.4%
90 -109	36	Normal	49.5%	30.6%
110 -119	7	Superior	7.8%	6.7%
120 -129	1	Very Superior	1.1%	2.2%
130 plus	1	Near Genius or Genius	1.1%	0.0%
	<hr/> 89		<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%

Mean Intelligence Quotient: 89
 Median Intelligence Quotient: 90
 Incidence of Mental Deficiency (1947): 15.7%
 Incidence of Mental Deficiency (1948): 14.6%

Table J

NUMBER OF REPORTS RENDERED

Type of Report	1 9 4 8 Frequency	1 9 4 7 Frequency
Psychological	153	190
Psychiatric	48	80
Observation	4	4
Social histories	2	1
Supervision Reports	1	4
Total	<hr/> 208	<hr/> 279

Table K

THE PRIVILEGE SYSTEM

	1 9 4 8	1 9 4 7
Number of children granted privileges	469	511
Number of privileges granted	3916	4418
% Total population granted privileges	52.05%	59.55%
Number escapes while on privilege	10	11
Number major violations *	2	3
Number minor violations **	16	15
% Non-violated privileges	99.29%	99.34%

* e.g., Committing a delinquent act while on privilege

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