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CHILDREN

IN THE

COURTS

Division of Statistical Foundation Ohildren's Euroau

1938 AND 1939

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Children in the Courts

Juvenile-Court Statistics

Two-Year Period Ended December 31, 1939

and

Federal Juvenile Offenders

Two-Year Period Ended June 30, 1939

ELEVENTH REPORT

Bureau Publication No. 280



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Children in the Courts, 1938 and 1939'

INTRODUCTION

The present report is the eleventh in the series of juvenile-court statistics and the sixth in the series on Federal juvenile offenders. The Children's Bureau plan for the collection and analysis of juvenile-court statistics was inaugurated in 1926 and 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.

Each part of the report consists of an introductory discussion followed by statistical tables. Interpretative discussions similar to those presented in reports from 1927 to 1937 on juvenile-court statistics

have been omitted from the present report.

The material presented in Part 1, Juvenile-Court Statistics for the 2-Year Period Ended December 31, 1939, deals primarily with delinquency cases disposed of by the courts. Totals of dependency and neglect and special-proceedings cases dealt with by these courts are presented in table 4 (p. 6). The tabulations are based on data received from the courts that cooperate with the Children's Bureau in

its plan for uniform reporting of juvenile-court statistics.

Part 2, Federal Juvenile Offenders for the 2-Year Period Ended June 30, 1939, presents information concerning juveniles under 18 years of age who violated Federal laws and came to the attention of Federal authorities during this 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 1 of cases dealt with by the juvenile courts is based on reports of cases disposed of, whereas the statistics in part 2 for Federal juvenile offenders are based on reports assembled at different stages in the handling of the cases.

Material compiled in the Division of Statistical Research of the Children's Bureau.
These are cases in which a child is referred to a juvenile court for one or more of the following reasons: Automobile stealing, burglary or unlawful entry, hold-up, other stealing, truancy, running away, being ungovernable, sex offense, injury to person, act of carelessness or mischief, traffic violation, and other miscellaneous reasons.

PART 1.—JUVENILE-COURT STATISTICS FOR THE 2-YEAR PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1939

CHARACTERISTICS AND LIMITATIONS OF JUVENILE-COURT STATISTICS

The expansion and strengthening of services for socially handicapped children that have occurred in recent years lend particular interest to statistics relating to the extent of juvenile delinquency. There is a growing public understanding of delinquency as a form of social maladjustment requiring specialized treatment in a unified and comprehensive community child-welfare program, of which the juvenile court forms a part. The fact that juvenile-court statistics constitute the most comprehensive data that are collected on a Nation-wide scale concerning juvenile delinquency makes especially important the adequate understanding of the limitations of those statistics.

Statistics relating to the work of the courts in dealing with juvenile-delinquency cases are characterized by a number of limitations. In the first place the number of delinquency cases disposed of by the courts does not constitute a complete measure of the extent of juvenile delinquency. Many children whose conduct is contrary to the law never come into court. They may not be apprehended, or they may be dealt with by the police, social agencies, or school authorities. The extent to which the police deal with children 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.

The visiting teachers and child-welfare workers who are now at work in many communities as part of the school system and of public child-welfare programs are dealing with numerous problems of behavior and social maladjustment among children. Group-work agencies, private-welfare agencies, and sectarian groups also provide services to problem children and their families.

The number of cases brought before the court is also influenced by factors such as the personnel and facilities of the court and the concept of the community, the social agencies, local officials, and of the court itself with regard to the function of the juvenile court.

Several other limitations characterize juvenile-court statistics. In

Several other limitations characterize juvenile-court statistics. In the first place, the figures 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, and 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.

In the second place the juvenile-court laws in operation in each State determine the age limits within which children may be referred to the court. 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 473 courts reporting in 1939, 79 had jurisdiction in delinquency cases over children up to 16 years of age; 244 had jurisdiction up to 17 years of age; 76 had jurisdiction up to 18 years of age, and 4, up to 21 years of age. In addition to these the 67 Indiana courts had jurisdiction over boys up to 16 years of age and over girls up to 18 years of age and over girls up to 18 years of age. Table 15 (p. 16) shows the effect of the legal age limitations under which the courts had original jurisdiction on the age

distribution of the children whose cases were disposed of.

In the third place the number of delinquency cases reported by the court is affected to a considerable extent by variations in the policies of courts in the manner of handling cases. In addition to handling cases officially—that is, by filing legal papers for the initiation of court action—many courts handle certain 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, others do not keep comparable records of these cases and, therefore, report only the cases that are handled officially. Thus some of the figures included in this report represent the total delinquency cases handled by the court while others represent only a part of the cases. This variation in the policies of the reporting courts results in a degree of incomparability of data from court to court arising from the fact that the cases handled unofficially usually do not present the same types of problems as those handled officially.

All these factors must be taken into consideration in interpreting

reports of the work of juvenile courts.

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 sponsored by a State agency. 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 report directly to the State agency concerned with juvenile-court work or probation service; the State office then forwards to the Children's Bureau an annual report for each court in the State.

THE REPORTING AREA

The area served by the juvenile courts that reported to the Children's Bureau for the calendar year 1939 included 38 percent and for 1938, 39 percent, of the total population of the United States in 1940. The area covered was somewhat larger in these 2 years than in 1937

⁸ 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.

because of the addition of certain courts located in Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, New York, and Ohio. The reporting area for 1939 included the entire population of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Utah, and the District of Columbia; the greater part of the population of Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and New York; two-thirds of the population of Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and New York; two-thirds of the population of Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and New York; two-thirds of the population of Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and New York; two-thirds of the population of Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and New York; two-thirds of the population of Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and New York; two-thirds of the population of Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and New York; two-thirds of the population of Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and New York; two-thirds of the population of Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and New York; two-thirds of the population of Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and New York; two-thirds of the population of Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and New York; two-thirds of the population of Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and New York; two-thirds of the population of Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and New York; two-thirds of the population of Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and New York; two-thirds of the population of Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and New York; two-thirds of the population of Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and New York; two-thirds of the Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and New York; two-thirds of the Indiana, Missouri, and lation of Ohio; and 35 courts in 20 other States.4

The reporting area for 1938 included 476 courts, of which 93 served areas of 100,000 or more population. The reporting area for 1939 included 473 courts, of which 92 served areas of 100,000 or more population. With 8 exceptions the same courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population reported in both years.

The map on the cover shows the areas from which reports were received for the calendar year 1939. The reporting courts were located in each of the geographic divisions of the United States, although the number included in the geographic divisions varied considerably (table 1). These variations may be attributed in part

TABLE 1.—Popular or of the United States and of areas served by juvenile courts tha, reported in 1889 in each geographic division

	Population United 8	of the	Areas served by courts			
Geographic division			Number of	Popula	lion	
	Number	Percent	reporting	Number	Percent	
Total	181, 669, 275	100.0	473	80, 066, 424	100.0	
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central Bouth Atlantic East South Central West South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	8, 437, 290 27, 539, 487 26, 626, 342 13, 516, 990 17, 823, 151 10, 778, 225 13, 064, 525 4, 150, 003 9, 733, 262	6.4 20.9 20.2 10.3 13.5 8.2 9.9 5.2	87 58 180 118 1 8 7	5, 614, 718 17, 718, 561 12, 634, 332 4, 891, 300 2, 6035, 232 141, 974 1, 496, 629 550, 310 4, 411, 859	11. 2 85. 4 25. 2 9. 8 5. 3 8. 0 1. 1 8. 8	

According to the 1940 census.

to the degree of development of State facilities for juvenile-court work. Primarily, however, they may be attributed 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 technique. 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. Most of the States reporting under a State wide system are limited to those that have some provision by statute for reporting collection of statistics by 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.

⁶ The percentage of the 1940 population included in the 1939 reports from these States was as follows: Indiana, 86 percent; Michigan, 83 percent; Missouri, 97 percent; New York, 98 percent; Ohio, 66 percent.

⁸ Two Ohio courts—Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) and Lucas County (Toledo)—reported in 1988 but not in 1939. The court in Bezar County, Tax. (San Antonio), reported in 1939 but not in 1938.

The reporting area for 1939 as for earlier years was particularly representative of the large urban areas. Data presented for 1939 in table 2 indicate that 77 percent of the population served by the courts in the total area in 1939 was located in areas of 100,000 or more

TABLE 2.—Number of courts reporting in 1939 and percentage of population served by cooperating courts, by size of area

Population of area	Number of	Population of by co	aras served uris i
	courts	Number	Percent
Total	473	50, 066, 424	100. (
1,000,000 or more 100,000 to 999,999 100,000 to 249,999 100,000 to 249,999 10,000 to 99,999 10,000 to 94,999 10,000 to 24,999 1,000 to 24,999 1,000 to 9,999	5 18 21 48 65 113 170 28	15, 599, 134 7, 742, 105 7, 344, 941 7, 668, 926 4, 608, 993 3, 958, 251 2, 904, 384 219, 876 19, 814	\$1,2 15.5 14.7 15.8 9.2 7.9 5.8

According to the 1940 census.
 The courts of Boston are counted as 8 separate courts although the city is included as a unit in the group 800,000 to 999,999.
 Least than 1/10 of 1 percent.

TABLE 3.— Number of courts reporting juvenile-court statistics through a State agency, number reporting directly to the Children's Bureau, and number of States represented, 1927-39

	ı		Courts reporting—				States 1 represented by courts reporting—			
		Thro	igh a State	egency	Directl	y to the (Bureau	Children's			
Year	Total	Total courts?	Courts serving areas with 100,000 or more popula- tion 3	Courts serving areas with less than 109,000 popula- tion	Total couris	Courts serving areas with 100,000 or more popula- tion	Courts serving areas with less than 100,000 popula- tion	Total	Through a State agency	Di- rectly to the Chil- dren's Bureau
1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1936	43 65 96 92 169 267 264 284 398 364 462 476 478	7 7 8 97 218 239 294 859 849 410 442 487	1 1 4 85 48 44 40 50 52 63	6 6 7 93 183 191 360 810 809 867 879	43 58 89 84 72 49 45 40 86 83 83	277 811 836 836 830 831 822 80 81 85 86 86	16 27 36 46 33 16 13 30 8 7	16 17 21 24 24 25 27 26 27 26 27 26 29	1 1 2 4 6 6 7 7 8 8	16 16 20 22 21 21 20 20 19 29

Including the District of Columbia.

In most of the States in which reporting has been made through a State agency the reporting courts have served areas representing more than 30 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.

Population for years 1927-37 are based on the 1930 census and for 1938 and 1939, on the 1940 census.

population. The area included 57 of the 92 cities in the United States that had a population of 100,000 or more in 1940.

Tables 3 and 4 show the changes during the 13-year period, from 1927 through 1939, in the number of courts cooperating and the number of cases disposed of by the courts. Table 3 gives the number of courts reporting under a State-wide system through a State agency and the number reporting directly to the Children's Bureau; it also shows the number of States represented.

Table 4 gives the number of delinquency, dependency and neglect, and special-proceedings cases reported by the courts. The number of cooperating courts has increased from 43 in 1927 to 473 in 1939; the number of delinquency cases reported increased from 30,363 in 1927 to 83,758 in 1939. The 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 directly with individual courts.

TABLE 4.—Number of cases of specified types reported by juvenile courts, 1927-39

•		Cases					
Year	Number of courts reporting	Total	Delin- quency	Depend- ency and neglect i	Special proceed- ings 1		
1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1935 1936 1937 1938	43 65 96 92 100 287 284 234 386 864 462 476 473	42, 915 55, 171 65, 117 75, 401 83, 313 89, 680 90, 336 90, 300 96, 696 88, 236 108, 535 106, 034	80, 363 88, 882 46, 312 53, 757 59, 880 66, 274 68, 039 66, 651 71, 475 63, 320 78, 688 77, 289 82, 768	12, 552 16, 289 18, 805 20, 711 22, 317 23, 235 21, 605 22, 499 24, 019 23, 546 27, 816 22, 429	933 1,116 1,171 1,192 1,150 1,302 1,317 1,201 2,949 1,687		

¹ Dependency and neglect cases handled by juve. ¹ sourts include cases of children referred because of imadequate care or support from parents or guardians, abandonment or desertion, abuse or cruel treatment, living under conditions injurious to morals, and being physically handleapped and in need of public care.

² 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.

As the program developed, however, cooperation with State agencies concerned with juvenile-court work or probation service was emphasized. This emphasis on reporting through a State agency 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 under a State-wide system. The State of Connecticut was added to the reporting area in 1931; Massachusetts and New York began reporting under the State-wide type of plan in 1932; Rhode Island, in 1933; Indiana, in 1934; Michigan, in 1935; Missouri, in 1937; and Ohio, in 1938. 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.

⁶ Connecticut was unable to report on a State-wide basis in 1928 and 1939. Reporting was resumed in 1940.

TREND IN DELINQUENCY CASES

The trend in delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts from 1933 to 1939 may be judged on the basis of reports from 67 courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population that reported comparable statistics throughout that period (table 5). These are the only courts in that population group that reported continuously during those years. The population of the area served by the courts represented 23 percent of the total population of the United States in 1940.

In the areas served by these 67 courts that have reported continuously since 1933 the number of delinquency cases in 1939 was 6 percent greater than in 1938 and approximately equal to the number disposed of in 1937. The 1939 total was somewhat higher than the 1936 figure but lower than that for 1933, 1934, or 1935. The number of cases reported in 1939 was 4 percent less than the number reported in 1933. As stated under Characteristics and Limitations of Juvenile-Court Statistics, trends based upon delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts are not necessarily indicative of trends of delinquency cases generally.

TABLE 5.—Number of delinquency cases disposed of by 67 courts that served specified areas of 100,000 or more population, 1933-39 1

			Deli	nguency	05.863		
Area served by court	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Total cases	53, 925	53, 419	52,076	47, 368	51, 983	42, 965	51, 994
Alabama: Mobile County	165	222	193	136	125	95	123
Ban Diego County Ban Francisco (city and county)	1, 327 659	1,415	1,694 810	1, 547 589	1,758 795	2,045 654	2, 102 623
Bridgeport (city)	878	889	362	311	\$24	237	256
Hartford (City)	671	640	699	853	620	482	479
District of Columbia.	1,646	1,705	1,836	1,474	1,431	1,867	2,723
Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	512 1,039	255 1,006	514 1, 547	605 1, 216	604 1,250	816 1, 121	573 1,049
Indiana.	1	1,000	4,02/	2,210	1,200	1,100	1,010
Lake County	290	343	390	268	235	241	247
Marion County	835	951	1, 118	1,035	1,082	617	425
Vanderburgh CountyIowa: Polk County	83	169	235	819	211	153	172
Louisiana:	905	714	891	230	674	566	4 53
Caddo Parish	243	415	857	296	349	281	280
Orleans Parish	838	1,003	849	1,000	799	759	838
Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city)	3, 073	1,122	2,798	2.626	2,518	2.231	2, 279
Massachuseus:	•, •	-,	-,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	.,		
Boston:						ا ا	-
Boston (central section)	\$26	668	622	319	511	844	- 372
Brighton	72 93	57 127	52 107	98 93	47 82	26 75	3 8 78
Dorchester	146	185	194	188	206	197	140
East Boston	351	286	327	222	263	258	267
Roxbury	202	840	827	245	204	486	356
South Boston	188	344	235	144	164	129	128
West Roxbury Central district of Worcester	182	148	100	118	108	141	110
Central district of Worcester	365	857	325	300	230	834	365
East Norfolk district	178	304	165	126	162	147	124
First district of eastern Middlesex	257	277	268	151	229	146	109
Lawrence district	107	128	94	76	116	70	79
Lowell district Second district of Bristol	148 243	170 217	135	139 179	155 198	112 149	115 121
Somewille district	243 20	105	213 26	179 84	146	84	78
Somerville district Southern Essex district	110	159	164	114	128	118	ຳນິ
Springfield district	948	210	200	255	192	166	160
Third district of Bristol Third district of castern Middlesex	175	238	231	193	193	145	212
Third district of eastern Middlesex	251	301	300	265	220	138	92
Michigan:							
Kent County	470	403	444	476	521	442	420
wayne County	2,615	2,491	2, 269	2, 167	2, 307	1,854	1,885

¹ Population according to the 1940 census.

Table 5.—Number of delinquency cases disposed of by 67 courts that served specified areas of 100,000 or more population, 1933-39—Continued

			Delli	nquency	C95965			
Area served by court	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1000	1939	
Minnesota: Hennepin County	940 876	1,089 868	1, 128 649	1, 048 464	1, 256 533	1, 232 \$21	1,310 357	
Albany County Broome County Chautauqua County	184	404 175 160 1.181	372 164 218 1,008	802 149 151 798	456 164 188 965	360 146 167 807	323 129 128 366	
Erie County Monroe County New York (city) Niagara County	7,727 141	6, 202 192	236 6,070 131	8, 127 114	198 4,758 203	149 4,850 78	160 5, 263 105	
Oneids County Rensselser County Schencetsdy County Suffolk County	134 179	363 195 142 71	252 177 151 63	268 221 123 84	255 207 166 94	199 233 90 72	228 225 121 84	
Westchester County	397 361	406 248	358 227	167	351 86	252 83	265 157	
Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County	2, 298 1, 892	1,666 2,044 1,887 429	1,951 2,360 1,206 558	1, 879 2, 531 1, 525 833	1, 299 3, 160 1, 969 1, 018	1,187 3,321 1,650 1,112	1, 183 8, 436 1, 384 1, 188	
Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania: Allegheny County	738	1, 101 881	969 796	1,068	672 1, 312	832 1, 493	880 1,841	
Berks County Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and county) Rhode Island: Sixth district	83 90 6,787 208	101 77 6, 461 162	74 58 5,735 190	94 92 4,688 245	115 103 5, 332 235	117 99 4,507	124 128 5, 813 200	
Bouth Carolina: Greenville County	107	104 917 60 6	198 964 728	149 846 636	219 1,073 622	191 997 833	241 1,111 679	
Washington: Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	189 892 8, 756	239 638 8, 482	165 863 8, 863	198 632 3,362	227 538 4,831	145 511 4,846	174 512 5, 720	

SUMMARY, DELINQUENCY CASES REPORTED IN 1938

During 1938, 77,289 delinquency cases were disposed of by 476 juvenile courts that served areas representing 39 percent of the total population of the United States. Of these, 84 percent were boys' cases and 16 percent were girls' cases. This proportion is practically the same from year to year. White children were involved in 79 percent of the cases, Negro children in 20 percent, and children of other races in 1 percent.

TABLE 6.—Race, nativity, and parent nativity of boys and of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 476 courts, 1988

	Delinquency cases							
Race, nativity, and parent nativity of child		Number		Percent				
	Total	Воув	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls		
Total cases	77, 289	64, 907	12, 482		-			
Race reported	71, 523	59, 713	11, 610	100	100	100		
White	56, 432	47, 292	9, 140	79	79	17		
Native	42, 500	85, 858	6, 642	59	60	56		
Native parentage	28, 035 11, 771 2, 694	23, 495 10, 305 2, 058	4, 540 1, 466 636	29 16 4	39 17 4	39 12 5		
Foreign born Nativity not reported	857 18, 375	10, 972	95 2,4 03	1 19	1 18	1 20		
NegroOther race 1	14, 450 641	11, 896 525	2, 554 116	20 1	20	22 1		
Race not reported	5,766	5,094	672					

¹ Mexican children were tabulated as "other" in 1938 by the Los Angeles court. In other years they have been tabulated as "white."

TABLE 7.—Age of boys and of girls when referred to court in delinquency cases disposed of by 476 courts, 1938

Age of child when referred to court	Delinquency cases							
		Numbe	r	Percent				
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Воув	Girls		
Total cases	77, 389	64, 807	12, 482					
Age reported	74, 951	62, 999	11, 952	100	100	10		
Under 10 years 10 years, under 12. 12 years, under 14. 14 years, under 16. 16 years, under 18.	2, 935 6, 642 15, 126 29, 849 18, 614	2, 601 6, 140 13, 289 24, 604 14, 988	834 802 1,837 5,245 8,626	4 9 20 40 25	4 10 21 29 24	14		
16 years and overge not reported	1, 785 2, 838	1,877	408 830	3	2			

In almost two-thirds of the boys' cases (63 percent) and in almost three-fourths of the girls' cases (72 percent) in which court experience was reported the children had had no previous court experience. Reasons for reference of boys' cases differed considerably from those for which girls were brought into court. Stealing, acts of carelessness or mischief, and traffic violations were much more frequent among boys than among girls, 78 percent of the boys' cases being referred for these reasons, compared with 21 percent of the girls' cases. The proportion of girls' cases that were referred for truancy, running away, being ungovernable, and sex offenses was 74 percent, compared with 18 percent for the boys.

During 1938, 45 percent of the boys' cases and 36 percent of the girls' cases were "dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action." Approximately one-third of both boys' and girls' cases were turned over to a probation officer for supervision. In 10 percent of the boys' cases and in 16 percent of the girls' cases the children were committed or referred to an institution.

TABLE 8.—Reason for reference to court in boys' and in girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 476 courts, 1938

	Delinquency cases								
Reason for reference to court		Number		Percent					
	Total	Воув	Girls	Total	Воуз	Girls			
Total cases	77, 280	64, 807	12, 482						
Reason for reference reported	75, 894	63, 806	12, 083	100	100	100			
Stealing Act of carelessness or mischief and traffic violation. Truancy. Running away. Being ungovernable Sax offense Injury to person Other reason	4,877	\$2, 136 17, 895 8, 415 2, 957 8, 412 1, 624 1, 437 1, 230	1, 378 1, 142 1, 462 1, 842 8, 243 2, 398 254	44 25 7 6 9 8 2	50 36 5 5 5 2 2	11 10 12 16 37 20 2			
Reason for reference not reported	1, 305	1,001	304						

TABLE 9.—Source of reference to court in boys' and in girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 476 courts, 1938

		Delinquency cases							
Source of reference to court		Number	•	Percent					
	Total	Воув	Girls	Total	Воув	Girle			
Total cases	77, 289	64, 807	12, 482			-			
ource of reference reported	61, 753	51, 836	9, 917	100	100	10			
Police School department Probation officer Other court Social agency Parents or relatives Other individual. Other source	1,731	36, 468 2, 897 1, 778 1, 541 471 2, 351 6, 682 648	8,740 1,232 877 190 555 2,391 1,080	65 7 4 8 1 8	70 6 3 2 1 5	3			
urce of reference not reported	15, 536	12,971	2, 565			,			

TABLE 10.—Places of detention care of boys and of girls dealth with in delinquency cases disposed of by 476 courts, 1988

	Delinquency cases							
Place of detention care		Number	•	Percent				
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls		
Total cases	77, 289	64, 807	12, 482					
Detention care reported	60, 915	51, 108	9, 807	100	100	100		
No detention care	37, 628 23, 287	82, 214 18, 894	5, 414 4, 393	62 38	63 87	55 45		
Boarding home. Detention home 1. Other institution Jail or police station 3. Other place of care 3. Place of care not reported.	553 16, 068 3, 151 2, 554 2, 58 363	415 12,808 2,464 2,406 298 503	138 3, 290 687 148 60 80	26 5 4 1	25 5 6 (4)	3		
Detention care not reported	16, 874	13, 609	2,675					

TABLE 11.—Disposition of boys' and of girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 478 courts, 1938

			Delinque	ncy case	5	•
Disposition of case		Number	,		Percent	
	Total	Воув	Girls	Total	Воув	Girls
Total cases	77, 289	64, 807	12, 482			
Disposition reported	76, 419	64, 137	12, 262	100	100	100
Case dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action. Child supervised by probation officer	83, 082 26, 044 8, 251	26, 724 22, 097 6, 800	4, 358 3, 947 1, 951	43 34 11	45 34 10	36 32 16
State institution for delinquent children Other institution for delinquent children Penal institution	4, 212 3, 087 128 834	3, 258 2, 375 112 855	954 712 16 269	(i) 6 (i) 1	(1) A	(1)
Child committed or referred to an agency	2, 484	1, 663	821	3	3	7
Public departmentOther agency	1, 239 1, 245	989 774	35 0 47 1	1 2	2 1	8
Child committed or referred to an individual Case referred to another court Fine or costs ordered Runaway returned Other disposition of case Disposition not reported	933 695 708 2, 051 2, 171	\$60 \$81 677 1,523 1,882	243 114 81 828 289 200	111188	1 1 1 2 3	(1) 4 2

¹ Less than I percent.

Includes cases of children cared for part of the time in detention homes and part of the time eis where but excludes cases of children also cared for in jalls or police stations.
 Includes cases of children cared for part of the time in jalls or police stations and part of the time elsewhere.
 Includes cases of children cared for in more than 1 place but in places other than detention homes, jails, or police stations.
 Less than 1 percent,

TABLE 12.—Previous court experience of boys and of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 476 courts, 1938

		1	Delinque	DCY COLOR	M	
Previous court experience		Number			Percent	
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Воуз	Girls
Total cases.	77, 289	64, 807	12, 482			-
Previous court experience reported	61, 483	61, 646	9, 537	100	100	100
Previous court experience	21,751 89,782	19, 023 32, 623	2,728 7,109	8 5 6 5	87 63	25 77
Previous court experience not reported	15, 806	13, 161	2, 645			

SUMMARY, DELINQUENCY CASES REPORTED IN 1939

During 1939, 83,758 delinquency cases were disposed of by 473 courts that served areas representing 38 percent of the total population of the United States. Of these, 85 percent were boys' cases and 15 percent were girls' cases. White children were involved in 79 percent of the cases, Negro children in almost 21 percent, and children of other races in less than one percent of the cases.

Table 13.—Race, nativity, and parent nativity of boys and of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 478 courts, 1989

	Delinquency cases							
Race, nativity, and parent nativity of child		Number	r.	Percent				
	Total	Воув	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls		
Total cases	83, 758	71,275	12, 483	:				
Race reported	79, 045	00, 987	12,058	100	100	100		
White	62, 482	53, 274	9, 208	79	80	77		
Native	48, 275	41, 570	6, 705	61	62	84		
Native parentage Foreign or mixed parentage Parentage not reported	33, 317 11, 687 3, 271	28, 607 10, 424 2, 539	4,710 1,263 732	42 15 4	43 15 4	39 11		
Foreign-born Nativity not reported	618 1 3, 589	827 11, 177	91 2,412	1 17	1 17	20		
NegroOther race	16, 893 170	18, 575 138	2, 818 82	: 2 1 (¹):	(1) (20	(¹) 2 3		
Rece not reported	4,713	4, 268	425					

I Less than I percent.

TABLE 14.—Age of boys and of girls when referred to court in delinquency cases disposed of by 478 courts, 1989

	Delinquency cases							
Age of child when referred to court		Number		Percent				
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls		
Total cases	83, 758	71, 275	12, 483					
Age reported	. 82, 786	70, 528	12, 258	100	100	10		
Under 10 years 10 years, under 12 12 years, under 14 14 years, under 16 16 years, under 18 18 years and over	7,470 15,992 83,153 21,138	2,861 6,755 14,192 27,751 17,480 1,489	283 715 1,800 5,402 3,658 400	4 9 19 40 36 2	4 10 20 39 25 2	1 4 3		
ige not reported 1	972	747	225			 		

¹ The number of cases included in "age not reported" in this table is not the same as in table 15, because the specific age of some children was not reported. Age groups in this table differ from those in table 15

TABLE 15.—Age under which juvenile court has original jurisdiction, and age when referred to court of boys and of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 478 courts, 1989

Age of child when referred	Total	Numb courts	er of deli having j	nquency urisdictio	ones of	Percen courts	t of delir having j	quency (urisdiction	n to—
to court	Cases	16 years	17 years	18 years	21 years	16 years	17 years	18 Years	21 years
Total cases	83, 758	26, 521	18, 863	82, 645	6, 229				
Boys' cases !	71, 275	23, 844	16, 244	26, 400	5, 287				
Age reported	70, 423	22, 974	16, 019	26, 149	5, 261	100	300	100	100
Under 10 years. 10 years, under 12. 12 years, under 14. 14 years, under 16. 16 years, under 17. 17 years, under 18. 18 years and over.	2,861 6,755 14,192 27,751 10,938 6,437 1,489	1, 276 3, 196 6, 124 11, 168 839 854 17	521 1, 421 3, 313 6, 840 3, 786 115 23	973 1,941 4,104 8,140 5,088 4,769 11,134	91 197 651 1,603 1,225 1,199 815	5 14 27 49 4 1	3 9 21 43 23 1 (4)	4 7 16 81 20 18 4	2 4 12 30 23 23
Age not reported	852	870	225	251	6				
Girls' cases !	12, 483	3, 177	2, 119	6, 245	942				
Age reported	12, 258	3, 037	2, 106	6, 178	942	100	100	100	100
Under 10 years 10 years, under 12 12 years, under 14 14 years, under 16 16 years, under 17 17 years, under 18 18 years and over	283 715 1,800 5,402 2,263 1,395 400	100 206 643 1,851 140 77 20	49 107 367 1,035 501 42 5	126 387 712 2,179 1,407 1,078 7284	8 15 78 237 215 198 91	8 7 21 61 5 2	2 5 18 49 24 2 (1)	2 6 12 85 23 17 8	1 8 86 23 21 10
Age not reported	225	140	18	72					

¹ Some courts have jurisdiction under special circumstances beyond the age specified; also courts occasionally deal informally with children who are just beyond the age of juvenile-court jurisdiction.

In boys' cases 146 courts had jurisdiction up to 16 years, 247 up to 17 years, 76 up to 18 years. and 4 up to 21 years.

This is a considerable increase over the number reported during 1937; 1,020 out of the 1,134 cases were from Ohio. The increase may be due to the fact that a law was approved in May 1937 providing that Ohio juvenile courts shall have jurisdiction over persons over 18 years of age who are charged with offenses committed while under 18 years of age.

Less than 1 percent.

The number of cases included in "Age not reported" in this table is not the same as in table 14, because the specific age of some children was not reported. Age groups in this table differ from those in table 14.

In girls' cases 70 courts had jurisdiction up to 16 years, 244 up to 27 years, 146 up to 18 years, and 4 up to 21 years.

Of these, 266 were Ohio cases. (See footnote 3.)

In 63 percent of the boys' cases and 72 percent of the girls' cases in which court experience was reported the children had had no previous court experience. In 79 percent of the boys' cases the referral was for some type of stealing, acts of carelessness or mischief, or traffic violations. Only 22 percent of the girls' cases were referred for these reasons. On the other hand, 72 percent of the girls' cases were referred for truancy, running away, being ungovernable, or sex offenses whereas only 17 percent of the boys' cases were referred for these reasons.

During 1939, 49 percent of the boys' cases and 38 percent of the girls' cases were "dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action." In approximately one-third of the cases the boys and girls were turned over to a probation officer for supervision. In 9 percent of the boys' cases and in 16 percent of the girls' cases the children were committed or referred to an institution.

TABLE 16.—Reason for reference to court in boys' and in girls' delinquency cases
disposed of by 478 courts, 1989

	Delinquency cases							
Resson for reference to court	,	Number		Percent				
	Total	Воуз	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls		
Total cases.	83, 758	71, 275	12, 483					
Reason for reference reported	83, 389	70, 968	12, 421	100	100	100		
Stealing Act of carelessness or mischief and traffic violation. Truancy. Running away Being ungovernable Sex offense Injury to person. Other reason.	86, 251 22, 423 5, 148 5, 232 6, 500 4, 182 1, 967 1, 686	34, 767 21, 144 3, 677 3, 337 8, 233 1, 827 1, 642 1, 341	1, 484 1, 279 1, 471 1, 895 8, 267 2, 355 825 845	64 27 6 8 5	49 30 5 5 4 8 2	12 10 12 18 20 19		
Reason for reference not reported	369	207	622					

TABLE 17.—Source of reference to court in boys' and in girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 473 courts, 1939

	Delinquency cases								
Source of reference to court		Number		Percent					
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls			
Total cases	83,756	71, 275	12, 483						
Source of reference reported	69,727	59, 854	10, 373	100	100	100			
Police School department Probation officer Other court Social agency Parents or relatives Other individual	46, 959 4, 162 2, 698 1, 578 988 4, 517 8, 211	42,879 2,898 1,988 1,448 431 2,243 6,957	4,080 1,264 710 130 557 2,274 1,254	67 6 4 2 1 7	72 8 3 1 4	30 12 7 1 6 22			
Other source	614	510 11, 921	104	1 1	ï	1			

Table 18.—Place of detention care of boys and of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 478 courts, 1989

	Delinquency cases							
Place of detention care		Number		Percent				
	Total	Воув	Giris	Total	Boys	Girls		
Total cases.	83, 758	71,275	12, 483					
Detention care reported	67, 569	57, 456	10, 113	100	100	100		
No detention care	41, 828 25, 741	36, 341 21, 115	5, 487 4, 62 6	62 38	63 87	54 48		
Boarding home Detention home Other institution Jail or police station Other place of care Place of care not reported	\$25 17, 703 3, 358 3, 514 600 241	208 14, 233 2, 599 8, 238 518 189	117 3,340 759 276 82 82 82	26 5 5 1	(*) 225 5 6 1	1 82 7 3 1		
Detention care not reported	16, 189	18, 819	2.370					

TABLE 19.—Disposition of boys' and of girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 478 courts, 1939

	:		Delinqu	псу свя	5	
Disposition of case		Number				
	Total	Воув	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total cases	83,758	71, 275	12, 483			
Disposition reported.	83, 562	71, 110	12, 452	100	100	100
Case dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action. Child supervised by probation officer. Child committed or referred to an institution.	39, 130 27, 151 8, 442	34, 438 23, 263 6, 411	4, 682 3, 888 2, 031	47 22 10	80 83 9	36 31 16
State institution for delinquent children Other institution for delinquent children Penal institution Other institution	4, 308 8, 154 153 827	3, 302 2, 449 133 827	1,006 705 30 300	(1) A	(1) 1	(1) 8 6 2
Child committed or referred to an agency	2,362	1,633	729	3	2	6
Public department Other agency	1,300 1,062	962 661	348 381	3	1	3.3
Child committed or referred to an individual. Case referred to another court! Fine or costs ordered. Runaway returned. Other disposition of case.	876 749 831 2, 261 1, 770	606 614 792 1, 725 1, 538	180 135 39 536 232	1 1 1 8 2	1 1 2 2	(1) 4 2
Disposition not reported	196	165	81			

I Less than 1 percent.

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 cared for in jails or police stations.

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

³ Includes cases of children cared for in more than 1 place but in places other than detention homes, jails, or police stations.

⁴ Less than 1 percent.

TABLE 20.—Previous court experience of boys and of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 478 courts, 1989

		Delinquency cases								
Previous court experience		Number			Percent					
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls				
Total cases	83, 758	71, 275	12, 483							
Previous court experience reported	70, 481	59, 943	10, 538	100	100	100				
Previous court experience	24, 960 45, 521	22, 048 37, 895	2, 912 7, 626	3 5 6 5	87 63	28 72				
Previous court experience not reported	13, 277	11, 332	1,945							

PART 2.—FEDERAL JUVENILE OFFENDERS FOR THE 2-YEAR PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 1939

INTRODUCTION

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, and from institutions that received Federal offenders by court commitment. The information is concerned with the juveniles under 18 years of age charged with violating Federal laws and brought to the attention of Federal authorities during the 2-year period ended June

30, 1939.1

Cases of children charged with violating Federal laws may be handled by Federal authorities or may be dealt with under State juvenile-court laws. The policy has been to divert cases of Federal juvenile offenders to State authorities wherever possible and in some communities serious violations of Federal laws as well as minor violations are handled by juvenile courts. Such cases are reported by the juvenile courts and included in the figures presented in part 1, Juvenile-Court Statistics. The number of cases of children dealt with by Federal courts is influenced by several factors such as the age limits of State juvenile-court jurisdiction and the stage of development of State juvenile-court and probation systems.²

The data presented in part 2, Federal Juvenile Offenders, cannot be compared directly with the data presented in part 1, Juvenile-Court Statistics, because the information for juvenile-court statistics is assembled from one source, namely, cases disposed of by juvenile courts, whereas statistics for Federal juvenile offenders are assembled from three different sources and represent four stages in the handling of the case. It has been necessary, therefore, to present the material

according to the source of the reports received as follows:

Federal juvenile offenders brought to the attention of United States probation officers Federal juvenile offenders received in jails and held pending trial___ Table 8. Federal juvenile offenders discharged from detention after being held pending trial

Federal juvenile offenders placed on probation and those received under sentence in jails and Federal Tables 4-7. __ Tables 8-10. institutions___

1 Previous annual reports on Federal juvenile offenders have given data concerning the juveniles under 19 years of age who were dealt with by Federal authorities. In this report data are presented only for the group of juvenile offenders who were under 18 years of age, since the Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act, enacted in 1938, defines a juvenile as a person 17 years of age or under.

2 In order to provide for improvement in the methods of dealing with the large proportion of the cases 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 juvenile and in chambers. The Attorney General is authorized to provide for the detention of juvenile 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 eastedy, care, subsistence, education, and training.

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

For the judicial districts having United States probation officers the statistics presented in tables 1 and 2 include all cases of Federal juvenile offenders that are disposed of officially by Federal authorities. There were probation officers in Puerto Rico and in 80 of the 84 Federal districts in continental United States during the period July 1, 1937—June 30, 1939. Statistics for the districts not covered, where no probation officer was on duty, 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 from that of other Federal courts.

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 L-year period ended June 30, 1939

	Ca	nee prot	ght to th	e attenti	ion of Un	ited Stat	es proba	tion offic	ers
1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	July	1, 1937-	June 20,	1938		July 1, 1	9 9 8-Jun	3 0, 1939	
Federal judicial district 1	Cases carried over, July 1, 1937	New Cases	Total cases dealt with	Cases dis- posed of	Cases carried over, July 1, 1938	New Capes	Total cases dealt with	Cases dis- posed of	Cases carried over, June 30 1939
Total	448	1, 699	2, 147	1,873	274	1, 783	2, 057	1,801	25
Alabama: Northern Middle Southern Arizona	11 9 8 18	45 24 20 49	86 83 28 67	28 23 27 63	18 10 1	68 14 13 39	86 24 14 88	67 94 8 31	1
Arkansas: Eastern Western California:	18 19	96 34	56 43	82 42	. 4	43 14	47 15	89 12	
Northern Bouthern Colorado Connecticut Florida:	2 1 2 1	7 21 14 2	9 22 16 . 3	8 20 14 3	1 2	18 11 34 4	19 11 26 4	18 11 26 4	
Northern Boutbern Georgis:	8	94 40	27 40	28 20	10	25 36	30 46	27 42	
Northern Middle Southern daho	14 8 4	36 31 37 1	80 89 41 1	48 86 82 1	7 3 9	45 30 32 5	52 33 41 5	41 20 35 3	1
llinois: Northern Bastern Bouthern ndiana:	4 4 5	19 17 15	28 21 20	22 21 20	1	40 11 10	41 11 10	38 9 10	
Northern Southern	1	16 8	17 9	17		15	15	15	
owa: Northern Bouthern Kansas Kentuck v:	3	1 4 14	1 4 16	1 4 15	i	2 5 15	2 5 16	2 5 12	
Eastern	18 1	80 23	82 34	67 32	15	- 30 44	74 46	61 40	1
Lousiana; Eastern Western	7 2	23 14	60 16	87 12	3	15 22	18 20	18 26	

¹ There was no probation officer on duty in Delaware, Ohio (Northern), Utah, and Wisconsin (Eastern) during the period July 1, 1937-June 30, 1939; Federal juvenile offenders in these districts were generally referred to the United States probation officers in adjoining districts.

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 2-year period ended June 30, 1939—Continued

	Ca	ses brow	ent to th	attenti	OD OF UIL	red Bush	m proos	301 0 11	04.0
	July	1, 1987-	June 30,	1938		July 1, I	938-June	3 0, 1939	
Federal judicial district	Cases carried over, July 1, 1937	New cases	Total cases dealt with	Cases dis- posed of	Cases carried over, July 1, 1938	New Cases	Total cases dealt with	Cases dis- posed of	Case carrie over, June 3 1939
fainefaryland	1 2 8	20	5 22 11	5 21 4	1 7	8 25 8	8 26 15	3 25 8	
Lichigan: Rastern Western Linnesota	8	25 7 9	28 7 11	27 7 9	1	41 2 8	42 3 10	41 2 10	
Liesissippi: Northern Bouthern	10 15	16 46	26 61	24 32	2 20	20 38	22 67	19 55	
fissouri: Eastern	8 10	80 25 2	38 35 2	36 34 2	2 11	23 43 27	25 54 27	20 51 23	
ebrasks evada ew Hampshire ew Jersey	1 1 2	8 6 2 14	9 7 2 16	8 5 2 16	2	8 1 10	10 10 1 10	10 1 10	
ew Mexico	7	11	18 2 8	17 1 7	1 1 1	7 17	8 18 17	9 7 17	
Southern Western orth Carolina:	9	19 16	26 26	22 21 25	1 4 1	16 20 26	17 94 87	16 31 37	
Eastern Middle Western orth Dakota	3 9 8 1	23 22 23 5	81 41 6	31 34 6	7	82 88 5	\$2 60 5	17 51	
hio: Northern Southern klahoma:	11	87	48	45		25 26	23 31	23 80	
Northern Eastern Western	4 12 14	22 36 16 8	26 48 20 8	26 S	5 4	8 21 15 4	8 36 19 4	7 25 18 4	
ennsylvania: Eastern Middle Western	1 6	7 14 32	7 15 28 6	7 14 24	1 4 1	17 10 28 9	17 11 82 16	17 7 27	
hode Island suth Carolina: Eastern Western outh Dakota	2 3	39 29 18	52 20 20	42 19 18	10 10	87 14	47 34 6	\$7 23	
enbessee: Eastern	2 19	36 15 16	38 34 19	35 15 18	10	44 21 20	47 40 21	25 19	
exas: Northern Zastern Southern	4 14 10	26 19 28	30 38 33	28 25 31	3 8 2	45 15 11	48 23 13	47 18 18	
Westerntah ermont irginia:	1	126 8	132 8 1	180 8 1	2	119	121 1	107	
Eastern	4 2	39 38 7	43 80 10	41 28	2	29 50	81 61	81 51	
Western /est Virginia: Northern	i	10	11	10	1	31 12	3 2	81 12	
Bouthern Visconsin: Western Vyoming Derto Rico	25 4	77 6 10	102 10 10	87 8 9	15 2 1	42 9 2	57 4 3	51 4 2	•••••

Table 2.—Population 15 to 17 years of age, inclusive, in 1940, and total cases and movement of cases of Federal juscille offenders brought to the attention of United States probation officers in each geographic division during the 2-year period ended June 30, 1939

		,		Cases brought to the attention of United States probation officers																
	Population 17 years of	pulation 15 to July 1, 1937-June 30, 1938			July 1, 1935-June 30, 1939															
Geographic division	in 1940		Cases ried July 1	over	New	Cases	Total dealt		Case		Case: ried July 1	OVEC	New	cases	Total desit		Oase Dose		Case ried June 3	OVer.
	Number	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per-	Num- ber	Per-	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent
Total !	7, 406, 920	100	448	100	1, 699	100	2, 147	100	1,873	100	274	100	1, 783	100	2, 067	100	1,801	100	256	100
our northern divisions	4, 063, 910	85	97	22	378	22	475	22	429	23	46	17	432	24	478	23	431	24	47	18
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central	1, 455, 260	6 30 19 10	11 27 88 26	3 6 7	17 97 150 114	1 5 9 7	28 124 183 140	1 6 9 6	20 112 176 121	1 6 9 7	8 12 7 19	3 4 8 7	26 125 172 109	1 7 10 6	34 137 179 128	1 7 9 6	25 122 172 173	1 7 10 6	9 15 7 16	3
Three southern divisions	2, 534, 496	14	316	70	1, 167	60	1, 483	80	1, 267	68	216	79	1, 177	66	1,393	56	1, 196	66	197	7.
Bouth Atlantics East South Central West South Central	674, 041	14 8 11	114 92 110	25 20 25	471 319 377	28 19 22	585 411 487	27 19 23	804 311 452	27 17 24	81 100 35	30 36 13	507 341 329	28 19 19	588 441 364	29 21 18	809 357 330	28 20 18	79 84 34	31 33 13
wo western divisions	699, 065	9	85	8	154	9	180	0	177	. 9	12	4	171	10	183	•	171	10	12	
Mountain Pacific	236, 717 452, 348	8	28 7	6 2	101 53	6 3	129 60	6 3	119 58	6 3	10	3	103 68	0	113	6 3	104 67	6	3	
Puerto Rico	118, 449	2			 -		 				ļ		8	m		(1)		(F)		

Very few Federal juvenile offenders are under 15 years of age.

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, a Less than 1 percent.

FEDERAL JUVENILE OFFENDERS RECEIVED IN JAILS AND HELD PENDING TRIAL

Data presented in table 3 concerning the number of Federal juvenile offenders received in jails and held pending trial are obtained from reports submitted to the Bureau of Prisons by United States marshals.

TABLE 8.—Age and sex of Federal juvenile offenders received in jails and held pending trial during each fiscal year ended June 30, 1986-39

	Offenders received in jail and held pending trial									
Year, and age of offender	To	tal	В) y 8	Girls					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1939										
Total	1,036	100	922	100	114	100				
Under 15 years	101 145 265 825	10 14 25 51	87 125 229 481	9 14 25 52	14 20 36 44	12 17 82 99				
YEAR ENDED JUNE 80, 1938										
Total	1, 136	100	1,001	100	185	100				
Under 15 years	109 150 311 566	10 13 27 50	90 122 278 511	9 12 28 81	19 26 23 55	14 21 24 41				
YEAR ENDED JUNE 20, 1937										
Total	964	100	863	100	101	100				
Under 15 years	75 152 280 457	8 16 20 47	64 132 250 417	8 15 29 48	20 20 30 40	11 20 30				
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1936										
Total	907	100	822	100	88	100				
Under 15 years	81 129 260 447	9 14 26 49	66 113 222 421	8 14 27 51	15 16 28 26	18 19 83 30				

FEDERAL JUVENILE OFFENDERS DISCHARGED FROM DETENTION AFTER BEING HELD PENDING TRIAL

The figures covering Federal juvenile offenders discharged from detention after being held pending trial (tables 4 to 7) are also reported by United States marshals and include all cases of juveniles who 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.

Table 4.—Place of detention pending trial of Federal juvenile offenders of each sex discharged from detention during the years ended June 30, 1938 and 1939

	Offenders discharged from detention after being held for trial									
Place of detention pending trial	Te	tal	Вс	778	Girls					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1939										
Total cases	1, 359	100	1, 234	100	125	100				
County and city institutions.	1, 142	84	1,042	85	100	80				
Federal correctional institutions and detention headquarters. Juvenile detention homes. Other institutions	79 122 16	6 9 1	79 104 9	6 8 1	18 7	14 6				
YEAR ENDED JUNE 20, 1938	,	:								
Total cases	1,441	200	1, 268	100	153	100				
County and city institutions	1, 270	88	1, 141	80	129	84				
Pederal correctional institutions and de- tention headquarters 1 Juvenile detention homes	90 66 15	6 5 1	90 53 4	(r) ⁷ 4	13 11	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				

¹ In earlier years the terms "local jail" and "Federal jail" were used. The wording in this table represents the terminology of the 1939 report on Federal Offenders, issued by the Bureau of Prisons.

² Less than 1 percent.

Table 5.—Type of discharge of Federal juvenile offenders of each sex discharged from detention during the years ended June 30, 1938 and 1939

	Offenders discharged from detention aft being held pending trial							
Type of discharge	Total			Girls				
	Number	Percent	Воуз	Giris				
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1939 Total	1, 259	100	1, 234	125				
Released on ball or recognizance	836	.25	₩03	83				
On bail On recognisance	\$87 49	21	26 0 4 3	27				
Not released on bail or recognizance	1,023	75	931	92				
Turned over to State authorities. Case dismissed. Pisced on probation. Bentence suspended. Fine paid. Committed to— Federal penitentiary, reformatory, or State institution. Jail.	104 276 10 1 209 97	8 8 20 1 (1) 23 7	94 85 962 10 1	12 19 14				
Juvenile escaped Transferred to immigration authorities Transferred to another Federal district Other type, or type not reported	7	(1) (4) &	7 83 6 87	1 1 3 5				
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1938 Total	1,441	100	1, 288	153				
Released on hall or recognizance	402	28	369	23				
On bail On recognizance	862	25 3	835 84	27 6				
Not released on bail or recognizance	1,039	72	919	120				
Turned over to State authorities. Case dismissed Placed on probation Bentence suspended Fine paid. Committed to—	99 112 204 19 2	7 8 14 1	93 87 181 16 2	6 25 23 3				
Federal penitentiary, reformatory, or State institution.	3 18 155	2 2	3 02 149	16 6				
Juvanile escaped Transferred to immigration authorities Transferred to another Federal district Other type, or type not reported	7 34 25 64	(1) 2 2 5	7 23 25 24	1 40				

I Less than I percent,

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TABLE 6.—Length of detention pending trial of Federal juvenile offenders of each sex discharged from detention during the years ended June 30, 1938 and 1939

		discharged eing held p			
Length of detention pending trial	To	tal			
	Number	Percent	Boys	Gtrls	
YEAR ENDED JUNE 80, 1939					
Total cases	1, 359	200	1, 234	125	
Less than 3 days. 3 days, less than 1 week. 1 week, less than 2. 2 weeks, less than 1 month. 2 month, less than 2. 3 months, less than 3. 3 months, less than 6. 6 months, less than 1 year.	212 238 291 208 (88 51	20 16 18 21 15 6 4	240 197 214 270 186 74 45	23 15 24 21 22 14 6	
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1938					
Total cases	1, 441	100	1, 268	153	
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.	231 202 837 245 137 87	14 16 14 23 17 10 6	183 214 175 304 217 114 80	17 17 27 28 28 28 23 7	

I Less than I percent.

TABLE 7.—Length of detention pending trial by type of discharge in cases of Federal juvenile offenders discharged from detention during the years ended June 30, 1938 and 1939

	Offenders discharged from detention after being held for trial									
Length of detention panding trial	To	tal		d on bail mixance	Not released on bail or recognizance					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
YEAR EMDED JUNE 30, 1939										
Total cases	1, 860	100	226	100	1,023	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 3 months, less than 3 5 months, less than 6 6 months, less than 1 year.	291 291 208 88	20 16 18 21 15 6	150 86 39 37 16 6	45 26 12 11 5 6 (1)	119 126 190 254 192 82 49	12 13 19 25 19 8 8				
YEAR ENDED JUNE 20, 1938	`									
Total cases	1,441	100	402	100	1,089	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 8 2 months, less than 6.	200 251 202 287 245 137 87	14 16 14 38 17 10 6	120 127 63 51 22 5 5	32 32 16 13 5 1	71 104 139 296 223 123 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 2	7 10 13 26 21 12 8				

I Less than I percent.

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

The figures concerning Federal juvenile offenders placed on probation and those received under sentence in jails and Federal institutions (tables 8 to 10) include all Federal offenders under 18 years of age received from courts by United States probation officers for supervision during the year and all Federal offenders under 18 years received under sentence in county and city jails, Federal detention headquarters, correctional institutions, penitentiaries, reformatories, and prison camps. These comprise the great majority of juvenile offenders for whom Federal authorities continue responsibility and supervision after disposition of the case.

TABLE 8.—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, 1936–39

	Federal juvenile offenders					
Year, and sex of juvenile	Placed under supervision	Received under sen- tence in—				
	of United States probation officers	Jails !	Federal institu- tions			
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1939 Total	613	181	197			
BoysGirls	568 45	120 11	19			
Total YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1938	4.53	180	18:			
Boys. Girls.	418 35	178 11	172			
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1937	433	161	183			
BoysGirls.	406 27	152 9	151			
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1936	365	171	88			
Boys	364 21	182	86			

¹ Includes Federal correctional institutions and detention headquarters and county and city jails.
² Includes penitentiaries, reformatories, and prison camps.

TABLE 9.—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, 1936–39

	Federal juvenile offenders								
Year, and age of juvenile	Placed u		Received under sentence in-						
		of United probation	Ja	Jaile :		Federal institu-			
	Number	Percent.	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1939									
Total	613	10 0	131	100	197	100			
Under 16 years	120 162 281	20 26 54	18 22 81	14 34 62	5 20 153	2 30 78			
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1938				'					
Total	453	100	180	100	182	100			
Under 16 years	93 147 213	21 82 47	17 42 130	92 92	4 20 149	2 16 82			
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1937		1							
Total.	423	100	161	100	1.53	100			
Under 16 years	81 138 214	19 82 49	17 42 102	11 26 63	6 21 126	4 14 82			
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1936		,							
Total	365	100	171	100	\$ 8	100			
Under 16 years	71 106 3 08	18 28 54	26 27 108	15 22 63	22 63	25 72			

Includes Federal correctional institutions and detention headquarters and county and city jails.
Includes penitentaries, reformatories, and prison camps.

Table 10.—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, 1936-39

		7	ederal juve	nile offend	ers		
	Placed t	ander su-	Received under sentence in—				
Year, and offense charged	pervision States officers	of United probation	Jails 1		Federal institu- tions ²		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1939						,	
Total	613	100	131	100	197	100	
Violation of— Liquor laws. Immigration Act. Motor Vehicle Theft Act. Postal laws. Laws against counterfeiting and forging. Interstate Commerce Act (Car Seal Act). Narcotic Drug Act White Slave Traffic Act. Other laws or offense not reported.	i 91	(4) 22 15 9 2 2 2 (1) 17	16 55 15 12 11 2 5	12 42 12 9 8 2 4	25 1 89 25 22 8 22 13	13 (7) 45 18 11 4 1 1 7	
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1938 Total	453	100	189	100	182	100	
Violation of— Liquor laws. Immigration Act. Motor Vehicle Theit Act. Postal laws. Laws against counterfeiting and forging. Interstate Commerce Act (Car Seal Act). Narcotic Drug Act. White Slave Traffic Act. Other laws or offense not reported. YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1937	172 4 87 72 55 14 6 5	28 1 19 16 12 3 1 1	277 99 18 15 6 4 2 1 16	14 52 10 8 3 2 2 1 8	20 1 94 25 19 5 2 2 14	(J) 52 14 10 3 1 1 1 8	
Total	433	100	161	100	163	100	
Violation of— Liquor laws Immigration Act Motor Vehicle Their Act Postal laws Laws against counterfeiting and forging. Interstate Commerce Act. (Car Seal Act.). Narcotic Drug Act White Slave Traffic Act. Other laws or offense not reported	192 1 101 46 42 2 3 5 4	(7) 44 23 21 10 1 1 1 1 1	21 50 13 1 4 1 2	13 56 8 1 2 1 1	25 65 14 17 21 2 1 18	16 43 9 11 7 1	
TRAE ENDED JUNE 20, 1936 Total	365	100	171	100	28	100	
Violation of— Liquor laws. Immigration Act. Motor Vehicle Thaft Act. Postal laws. Laws against counterfeiting and forging Interstate Commerce Act (Car Seal Act). Narcotic Drug Act. White Slave Traffic Act. Other laws or offense not reported.		49 13 17 5 8 1 (*)	82 84 9 10 8 1	19 49 5 6 8 1	17 3 41 8 5 3 2	19 4 47 9 6 2 2 1	

Includes Federal correctional institutions and detention headquarters and county and city jails.
 Includes penitentiaries, reformatories, and prison camps.
 Less than 1 percent.

Geographic Distribution of Areas That Reported Juvenile-Court Statistics in 1939

