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WHAT HAPPENS TO CHILDREN WHO COME
INTO CONTACT WITH JUVENILE BUREAU
OF LANSING POLICE

by
Fay Williams

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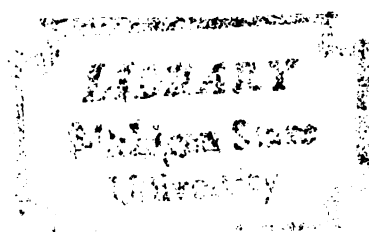
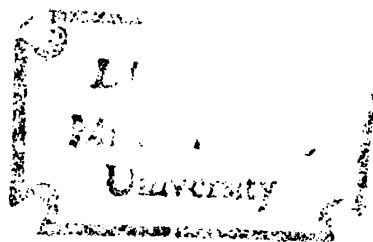
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CONTACT WITH JUVENILE BUREAU OF
LANSING POLICE

by
Fay Williams

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted to the School of Social Work
Michigan State University of Agriculture and
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Approved by:

Thomas Lucke, Chairman
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THESIS

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PREFACE

The writer wishes to express her heartfelt gratitude to Lt. Clarissa Young of the Lansing Police who gave so freely of her valuable time. She was ever ready to aid with her time and knowledge of the Juvenile Bureau. Her help coupled with the help of Mrs. Rita Prochnow, stenographer at the Bureau, were invaluable.

My thanks also go to Mr. Morris Gluckin and Mr. Arnold Gurin without whose assistance this paper could not have been written, and to Mr. Loren C. Belknap whose aid was indispensable.

Many criticisms and suggestions were made by numerous friends who had a layman's interest in the writer's efforts to shed some little light on the trail of juvenile offenders. I wish especially to express my gratitude to my fellow student, Mr. Roger Forth, who first instilled the idea of studying in the Juvenile Bureau and to Miss Helen Brown who encouraged me to look into the possibilities of this study and who reassured me in the process of writing.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere thanks to my typists, Mrs. Ann Brown and Miss Kay Elwers, for their fine job; I could not have done without them.

To any others who had a part in this work, or who have helped me in any way, I give my grateful thanks.

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

There has been great concern in our present day communities over the problems of juvenile delinquency. When one reads the newspapers today, or listens to the news, one is frequently struck with the seemingly growing numbers of juvenile delinquents.

The relationship of social work and delinquency control began in the 19th century and became formalized with the founding of the juvenile courts. There were few social resources in the community, so that the courts established their own services within the structure of the court. With the increase of social agencies outside of the courts, there was a need now, not only to have the new means of referral in existence, but the realization that efforts must be made to use the agencies.

The concern with juvenile delinquency is undoubtedly present in small as well as large communities. The existence in Lansing of a juvenile bureau is one way in which the community has attempted to handle the problem here. This study is concerned with what the Juvenile Bureau of the Lansing Police Department does in the way of working with the problem.

In view of the deep concern with juvenile delinquency, this study is concerned with:

1. Learning something about the characteristics of the children coming into contact with the Bureau.
2. Examining how the Bureau handles these youths from first contact through to final disposition by the Police Department.
3. Determining the use made by the Juvenile Bureau of community resources in dealing with delinquency.

The Police force shall have and exercise all the immunities, privileges, and powers of police officers and sheriffs granted by law, for the preservation of quiet, good order, and for the safety of persons and property. They shall possess and exercise the powers of arrest granted to police officers by law and shall promptly take any person who is arrested before the proper magistrate or court to be dealt with according to law. Violations of city ordinances shall be deemed to be misdemeanors for the purpose of establishing the power of police officers in making arrests therefor.¹

The Juvenile Bureau was set up and put into operation on July 1, 1946, to meet the special needs concerning juvenile violations. . The present staff numbers four persons. The Juvenile Bureau was set up as a division of the detective, or investigative, department of the Lansing Police. The Bureau is concerned with:

1. All violations of boys and girls of any age up to 18 years.
2. All violations by adults where children are victims.
3. All violations regarding family matters, such as child neglect, abandonment, cruelty to children, etc.
4. Keeping records of all juvenile violations.
5. Acting as a liaison between other departments for referrals concerning all family matters.²

¹Lansing City Charter, Section 7.16, page 23.

²Personal interview with Lt. Clarissa Young, Head of Juvenile Bureau.

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The Bureau has found itself involved in a fast growing problem of juvenile crime. There has been an unchecked rise in offenses, nationally, by juveniles over the last seven or eight years. All crimes have been on the increase, but more shockingly, major crimes have been on the increase, and in turn, more juvenile major crimes have been on the increase. The increase in crimes has far surpassed the increase in population growth.³ The picture is somewhat the same in Lansing.

The growing volume of work of the Juvenile Bureau, Lansing Police, is verified in official statistics. In 1957, for instance, the Bureau accepted, investigated, and acted upon a total of 1069 juvenile cases. In 1958, this number grew to 1328 cases.⁴ This compares to 843 cases in 1955 and 926 cases in 1956.⁵

A month by month picture of 1957 and 1958 might help to show a clearer picture of the juvenile investigation problem.⁶

³Helen I. Clarke, Social Legislation, New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., Second Edition, 1957 (First Edition, 1940), p. 368-369.

⁴Lansing Juvenile Bureau police records.

⁵Ibid.

⁶Ibid.

the first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one, but a complex one, in which the various parts are interrelated and interdependent. The second is that the system is not a static one, but a dynamic one, in which the various parts are constantly changing and evolving. The third is that the system is not a closed one, but an open one, in which the various parts are constantly interacting with the environment. The fourth is that the system is not a linear one, but a non-linear one, in which the various parts are constantly interacting with each other in a non-linear fashion. The fifth is that the system is not a deterministic one, but a probabilistic one, in which the various parts are constantly interacting with each other in a probabilistic fashion. The sixth is that the system is not a simple one, but a complex one, in which the various parts are interrelated and interdependent. The seventh is that the system is not a static one, but a dynamic one, in which the various parts are constantly changing and evolving. The eighth is that the system is not a closed one, but an open one, in which the various parts are constantly interacting with the environment. The ninth is that the system is not a linear one, but a non-linear one, in which the various parts are constantly interacting with each other in a non-linear fashion. The tenth is that the system is not a deterministic one, but a probabilistic one, in which the various parts are constantly interacting with each other in a probabilistic fashion.

TABLE I
MONTHLY TOTALS OF OFFENDERS FOR 1957 AND 1958

1957		1958	
Month	Number of Cases	Month	Number of Cases
January	66	January	105
February	62	February	90
March	100	March	137
April	103	April	146
May	115	May	145
June	101	June	138
July	66	July	103
August	94	August	84
September	107	September	89
October	111	October	115
November	74	November	91
December	70	December	85
Total	1069	Total	1328

These figures cannot reflect adequately the actual time hours and efforts being put into working on each of these cases. In a single case of theft, it might be learned that the delinquent apprehended in this case was responsible for other previous thefts reported. This might in turn call for contacting as many as two hundred persons in an attempt to recover stolen property, locate the owners, and see that all recovered property is returned to its owners.

The figures for 1958 (Table I) show an increase of two hundred and fifty-nine cases over 1957. Each month shows an increase over the same month of 1957, except August and September where a marked decrease from 1957 is

shown. The alarm manifested over such yearly increases has prompted the writer to make this study.

The writer had the basic assumption that social work services would be beneficial to children having difficulties with the law. This would only be true where the intermediary channels (steps before the child had its first contact with an agency) were open and referrals were made.

The relation between this assumption and the hypothesis to be stated later would be, then, that if referrals were made to social agencies, the children benefited from the service and would therefore probably not be recidivist. But, if there is a high recidivist rate, it is because children are not being referred from the Bureau to community social work services.

While the study is exploratory in character, there was a guiding hypothesis which the writer sought to test, which will be stated as follows:

That there is not a high proportion of recidivism in cases referred to the Juvenile Bureau.

Chapter II

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CURRENT OPINION

A review of literature revealed a lack of studies in dealing with the particular area of the writer's concern, namely, studies of inquiry into the fate of juveniles seen by the police. It was possible, however, to locate some information on particular aspects of the study. The following information is in this vein.

In any study of juvenile delinquency, notice must be given to the problem in many different lights. It is not the writer's purpose here to give a history of thought on juvenile delinquency. However, it seems advisable to go into some of the past knowledge related to the content of this study.

It is easy to advocate the theory that more extensive use of social services will make for a better community. However, though the author views this theory with some agreement, it is not the purpose of this study to concentrate on this point. The study is basically of a fact finding nature. The following is a summary of some historical and current thinking concerned with juvenile delinquency.

In times past, society was just as sure as we are today that juvenile delinquency was at its worst and that society was in great danger unless and until something could be done to stem the growth of juvenile delinquency.

There was real concern about the young age at which children got into trouble.

Society was sure that "it is clear that the most common offense committed by boys, is stealing."¹ Automobile stealing was on the increase in 1928. Girls were most frequent offenders of committing sex immoralities, while among boys sex crimes were infrequent.

The 1928 study also found a steady increase in numbers for every year from ages six to fourteen, and a drop for boys at ages fifteen and sixteen.²

There were always "new" main causes of juvenile delinquency being advocated. In 1943, Elizabeth Guillot felt that social factors played a most important part in causing juvenile delinquency. She stated in a book of hers, "Bad housing was one in a closely connected chain of (social) factors which was believed to induce crime."³ Miss Guillot goes on to point out that poverty, too, had a big role to play in causing crime.⁴ "When one reviews the history of criminology, one finds that very little material has been published on the connection between race and crime, and in general, this material is very superficial."⁵

¹William Healy and Augusta F. Frenner, Judge Baker Foundation Publication No. 3 (New York: Macmillan Co., 1928), p. 166.

²Ibid., p. 91.

³Ellen Elizabeth Guillot, Social Factors in Crime (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1943), p. 45.

⁴Ibid., p. 47.

⁵William A. Bonger, Race and Crime (New York: Columbia University Press, 1943), p. 18.

Some studies, when looking for causes, find the explanation of delinquency in social circumstances, and do not have recourse to the race hypothesis. Eanger necessarily concludes that,

Whatever one might expect to find, it is clear so far that there is nothing to indicate some special variety of crime which characterizes (such things as) social stocks, nor is there any ground upon which to erect a theory of inborn racial tendency towards types of criminal behavior.⁶

Just this bit of a glance at earlier theories on juvenile delinquency and crime as related to factors such as age, sex, race, and social class leads us to the present. What is perceived as the problem of juvenile delinquency today?

As regards age of delinquency, in states where the juvenile courts have jurisdiction of youngsters until the age eighteen, approximately one-third of the delinquent boys and two-fifths of the delinquent girls are sixteen or seventeen.⁷ At these adolescent ages, the young girl is particularly susceptible to sexual exploitation and demoralization; it is primarily for these charges, as compared to stealing and malicious mischief, the primary offenses for boys, that girls are apprehended.⁸

⁶Ibid., p. 31

⁷Herbert A. Block and Frank T. Flynn, Delinquency (New York: Random House, 1956), p. 34.

⁸Ibid., p. 35.

For those, or any type of offenses, official records have shown for some years that the vast majority (about three-fourths) of all children involved in delinquency cases are fourteen years old or more.⁹ Records also show that boys outnumber girls about five to one in delinquency cases.¹⁰ (1952 data)

Types of crimes have not changed drastically from the early days, either. In one 1956 study of delinquents referred to the courts, 42 per cent of the boys and 12 per cent of the girls were referred for stealing. Only 3 per cent of the boys and 2 per cent of the girls were referred for injury to persons.¹¹

It has been realized in the past few years that one need hardly be an expert to recognize the close relationship between detrimental physical living conditions and the wide range of problems associated with them. There is a theory of a statistical gradient, that is, a declining rate of delinquency from the center of the urban area to its periphery.¹² "Considerable recent evidence indicates

⁹Ibid., p. 35.

¹⁰Ibid., p. 37.

¹¹Ibid., p. 41.

¹²Ibid., p. 193.

that such a gradient does not necessarily exist in American cities."¹³ The highest rates of delinquency are nevertheless invariably found in these zones of transition. In themselves, however, the physical aspects of delinquency areas do not produce delinquency no matter how much they augment such conditions.¹⁴

Recent looks at theories and facts on delinquency point out the need for a still clearer understanding of this area. The over-emphasis upon a given factor or set of factors as the cause of delinquency has also been recognized. One can be sure that any physical, social, or economic factor which threatens security is prone to create mental conflict in an individual, and too often such an individual seeks solutions to this conflict through delinquent acts.¹⁵

It was our policy in the past to attempt to protect society from juvenile delinquents. But we also must attempt to "protect the juvenile delinquent from society."¹⁶

It would seem indicated here to discuss briefly the role of the police in the study of juvenile delinquency. The police play a big role in the curbing of delinquency

¹³Ibid., p. 194.

¹⁴Ibid., p. 194.

¹⁵Ibid., pp. 190-196.

¹⁶Lt. Young, op. cit.

in their function as a screening agency. In effect, the police decide which children will go to court and which will be dealt with in some other fashion.

Prior to 1900 with a few exceptions, there was generally little formal distinction made between handling of an adult and a juvenile law breaker. This was understandable since there was comparatively low incidence of crime committed by minors. The policeman on the beat had a technique later on of escorting the youth home for parental punishment, and in extreme cases, to the police station.¹⁷ Long before any formal police programs were established, police were slow in exercising their power of arrest in dealing with children.¹⁸

Police must prevent crime, preserve the peace, protect property and life, and enforce laws. These are the formal declarations of police responsibility. Their interpretation, however, by the community and the police themselves have brought within the police sphere duties which were not always a policeman's duties. Within recent years, nevertheless, the functions of the police have been greatly expanded.

¹⁷Leroy E. Wike, "A Changing Philosophy in the Police Approach to Juvenile Delinquency," The Police Journal, XLII, No. 2 (Summer, 1958), p. 4.

¹⁸Moran, op. cit., p. 24.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text outlines various methods for organizing and storing data, including digital databases and physical filing systems. It also mentions the need for regular audits and reviews to ensure the integrity of the information.

2. The second section focuses on the role of communication in achieving organizational goals. It highlights the importance of clear and concise communication, both internally and externally. The text provides examples of effective communication strategies, such as regular team meetings, open-door policies, and the use of various communication channels like email, phone, and face-to-face interactions. It also discusses the importance of listening and understanding the needs and concerns of all stakeholders.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of managing a large and diverse workforce. It discusses the importance of providing training and development opportunities to ensure that employees have the skills and knowledge needed to perform their jobs effectively. The text also touches on the importance of creating a positive work environment that fosters collaboration and innovation. It mentions the need for flexible work arrangements and the importance of recognizing and rewarding employee achievements.

4. The final section discusses the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest trends and technologies in the industry. It emphasizes that continuous learning and innovation are key to maintaining a competitive edge. The text suggests various ways to stay informed, such as attending conferences, taking courses, and following industry news. It also mentions the importance of investing in research and development to drive innovation and growth.

There are five basic responsibilities of a police agency:¹⁹

1. Crime repression
2. Crime prevention
3. Recovery of property
4. Control of conduct
5. Apprehension of offenders

More specifically, the functions of a juvenile bureau might be listed as follows:²⁰

1. Discovery of delinquents
2. Investigation
3. Disposition or referral of cases
4. Protection of the child

Disposition or referral of cases is perhaps one of the most important functions performed by the juvenile bureau. There is no exact frame of reference that decides which youngsters are referred to courts or to other agencies. The police base their disposition partly on the act of the offender and partly on the individual police officer's interpretation of the act and the degree of pressure applied by the community on the police. There are three dispositions most frequently employed:²¹

1. Referral to juvenile court.
2. Release to parents or guardian without referral.
3. Release to parents with referral to non-authoritative treatment resources.

¹⁹John P. Kenney and Dan G. Pursuit, Police Work with Juveniles (Chicago: Charles C. Thomas, 1954), p. 13.

²⁰Ibid., p. 19.

²¹Police Services for Juveniles. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Social Security Administration, Childrens Bureau. 1954. pp. 1-34.

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²⁰Ibid., p. 19.

²¹Police Services for Juveniles. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Social Security Administration, Childrens Bureau. 1954. pp. 1-34.

The most frequently used disposition by juvenile officers is release to parents or guardians without referral, as found by John Kenney.²²

This brief review of accepted juvenile information the writer hopes has provided a background against which to set the work of the Lansing Juvenile Bureau.

²²Kenney and Pursuit, op. cit., pp. 232-233.

Chapter III

METHODS AND PROCEDURES EMPLOYED IN THIS STUDY

This study deals with all juveniles who came into contact with the Juvenile Bureau in May or October of 1958. These two months were chosen somewhat arbitrarily. The writer wanted to work within the year of 1958 in order to get a recent picture of the Bureau. In consultation with Lt. Clarissa Young, it was felt that any month would be "typical". It was then decided that two months would be selected for the study. May and October were both months in which there was some high degree of activity, and were sufficiently apart in time to indicate any difference at times of the year.

In examining each contact during the two months under study, the writer was guided by a schedule covering the following questions:

1. The sources of referral to the bureau
2. The reasons for referral
3. The sex and age of those referred
4. The status of the home; that is, whether both parents were in the home, one parent, divorce, etc.
5. The case status--new or recidivist
6. Race
7. Area of the city from which youth came
8. The disposition of the case

The schedule was employed to record data from juvenile case records and cards. Lt. Young was interviewed without the use of a questionnaire.

The data was obtained from records of 169 youths who came into contact with the Bureau during May and October of 1958.

The study has, of course, some limitations. One which the writer found most important was that many acts were committed by unidentified youths, thus making it impossible for the Bureau to make up a complete case record or a card on the youths involved. Because of this limitation, youths were counted as having come into contact with the Bureau, but no actual information of characteristics was available. A case record is made for each offense involving youths, whether or not the particular youth is known, but no juvenile card can be made.

The religion of the youths was a part of the schedule, but this information proved to be unavailable. Also, there were no non-white girls referred as offenders. There were a good many non-white females in the original one hundred sixty-nine cases, but they turned out to be victims, their cases unusable for purposes of this study.

The case material was substantiated by an interview with Lt. Clarissa Young to obtain her views on some of the important aspects of juvenile delinquency. The writer felt that the interview would be helpful in coordinating the information otherwise obtained and in getting some idea of the policy of the Bureau.

Definition of Terms

The case.--The case referred to in this study shall mean any record on a particular youth. It may be a case record containing a blue sheet (see Appendix), or it may also contain a juvenile card (see Appendix). In order to have a complete record, for purposes of this study, both blue sheet and card must be present.

Blue sheet.--A blue sheet is the Lansing Police Detective Bureau complaint sheet. (See Appendix)

Juvenile card.--A juvenile card is the Lansing Police Department card containing the characteristics of the youth for whom it is designated. (See Appendix)

Youth, child, and juvenile.--The terms youth, child, and juvenile shall be used interchangeably to mean those persons under seventeen years of age who have come into contact with the Bureau.

Larceny, theft, and robbery.--The terms larceny, theft, and robbery, though distinct in police usage and language, shall, for our purposes, be here referred to as theft.

Incorrigible, disobedient, and disorderly.--Incorrigible, disobedient, and disorderly, for the purposes of this study, shall be classified under the same term of incorrigible.

Other individuals.--The term "Other individuals", as used in the questionnaire in the study, refers to persons not otherwise designated by a specific title.

Recidivist.--Recidivist shall be a youth who has two or more offenses, committed at different times, recorded on his juvenile card.

Victims.--Victims are youths offended against by other youths or adults and/or adults offended against by youths.

The writer had found the necessity of changing the original title of the study as it was somewhat misleading. The writer is here concerned only with the youth who come into contact with the Bureau, and only up to the point at which the Bureau disposition is set. At the outset of this study it had been intended to follow up those youths who were referred to other agencies. The writer found, however, that due to lack of time and to the wealth of information obtained at the Bureau, this follow-up would be very difficult. Therefore, for the purposes of this study, no notice shall be taken of this group after the Bureau Disposition has been made.

Several interviews were had with Lt. Young to further clarify an understanding of the information obtained.

Chapter IV

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

During the study months May and October of 1958, the Juvenile Bureau recorded a total of two hundred and sixty-nine cases. Ninety-one of these were unofficial cases; that is, they were investigations of not-too-serious offenses such as playing with matches, insults to someone in the neighborhood, etc. Many such investigations are in connection with hearsay evidence in a neighborhood.

The writer studied one hundred and sixty-nine cases. (See Table 2). Fifty-one of these were victims of statutory rape, assault, property theft, etc., or were brought to the attention of the police because of some failure on the part of their parents. This left one hundred and eighteen offenders who were studied for purposes of this project. Of the one hundred eighteen, 84% were boys. Most of these were white boys. All of the girls referred were white. (See Table 2a) This percentage compares closely to the one presented by Elock and Flynn's report.²⁵

²⁵Elock and Flynn, op. cit., p. 54.

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF CASES HANDLED BY JUVENILE BUREAU IN
MAY AND OCTOBER, 1958

Total Number of cases.....	169
Victims.....	51
Offenders.....	118

TABLE 2a

SEX AND COLOR OF OFFENDERS

Sex	Total	Color	
		White	Non-White
Total	118	99	19
Boys	100	81	19
Girls	18	18	--

Characteristics of Children Who Came Into Contact With
the Bureau During May and October, 1958

Table 3 points out the source of referral to the Juvenile Bureau. Most referrals, one hundred and one, or 86%, were made by "other individuals". The term "other individuals" was used to include a great variety of persons. There were parents of victims, adults in the delinquents' neighborhood. Many of them were owners of large and small business concerns.

TABLE 3

SOURCES OF REFERRALS TO JUVENILE BUREAU IN
MAY AND OCTOBER, 1958

Source of Referral	Number of Cases
Total	118
Parents	5
Relatives	1
Other Individuals	101
School	2
Court	1
Police	8

In Table 4, the reasons for referrals are presented. The three major reasons for referrals were: theft other than auto; damage to property; and other. Other included

such offenses as breaking and entering, entering without permission, loitering, the possession of beer, and attempted theft. These three categories accounted for about 79% of the reasons for referral. There was relatively little in the way of offenses against people.

TABLE 4

OFFENSES COMMITTED BY CASES REFERRED TO JUVENILE
BUREAU IN MAY AND OCTOBER, 1958

Reason for Referral	Number of Cases
Total	118
Auto Theft	1
Other Theft	46
Injury to persons	9
Damage to property	22
Running away	5
Incorrigible, disobedient	9
Truancy	-
Sex Offenses	1
Other	25

It is interesting to note that these results tally somewhat with those presented in Chapter II. In other studies, stealing was the most common offense. It is also interesting to note that there was only one auto theft in this study, while in other studies auto thefts were on the increase.

The ages of offenders who came into contact with the Bureau can be found in Table 5. Ages of delinquents ranged from five to seventeen years. The age at which most children were referred was either fifteen or sixteen years. They accounted for almost 36% of the offenders. The age groups from nine through fourteen years accounted for 46% of the cases. Eighteen per cent of the cases were scattered among the other age groups. There was a steady increase in offenders for each successive age group until age seventeen.

TABLE 5

AGE OF OFFENDERS REFERRED TO JUVENILE BUREAU IN
MAY AND OCTOBER, 1958

Ages	Number of Cases
Total	118
5-6	4
7-8	6
9-10	14
11-12	13
13-14	22
15-16	42
Over	12

A large proportion of the youth referred for delinquency, as indicated in Table 6, lived with both parents

in the home. Contrary to what might be expected, 69% of the delinquents came from homes where both parents were in residence. Only 25% were from homes where only the female parent was present. Four youths lived with only the father in the home, one lived with a relative, and two were in an institution. The writer is not concerned with step parents in this table.

TABLE 6

FAMILY SITUATION OF OFFENDERS IN CONTACT WITH
JUVENILE BUREAU IN MAY AND OCTOBER, 1958

Family Situation	Number of Cases
Total •	118
Both parents in home	32
Male parent in home	4
Female parent in home	29
No parent in home	--
Living with relative	1
Institutions	2

Table 7 shows the status of the thirty-six broken families. They account for 31% of the total cases. No real conclusion can be drawn concerning the status of the home since sixteen cases were not reported. Half of the thirty-six youths were in homes with step parents, seventeen men and one woman.

TABLE 7
MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS NOT LIVING TOGETHER

Status	Number of Cases
Total	36
Parents separated	4
Parents divorced	11
Parents deceased	5
Parent status unknown	16

Even though most of the youths studied were from homes with both parents in residence, the figures of Table 7 would tend to indicate that divorce and otherwise broken homes are prominent among delinquents.

The writer attempted to look into the theory that delinquents come from certain specific areas of the city, and the theory of a statistical gradient, that is, a declining rate of delinquency from the center of the urban area to its periphery.

The areas used were the census tract areas (see Appendix D). There are thirty such census tracts. There was at least one youth from every area except areas nine, fourteen, seventeen, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty (see Table 8).

TABLE 8

NUMBER OF YOUTHS LIVING IN CENSUS TRACT AREAS
MAY AND OCTOBER, 1958

Area Number	Total	White Boys	White Girls	Non-White Boys
Total	118	81	18	19
1	2	1	--	1
2	4	4	--	--
3	2	2	--	--
4	2	2	--	--
5	2	2	--	--
6	2	1	1	--
7	2	1	1	--
8	7	6	1	--
9	--	--	--	--
10	1	1	--	--
11	5	5	--	--
12	5	4	1	--
13	9	5	2	2
14	--	--	--	--
15	6	3	--	3
16	1	--	--	1
17	--	--	--	--
18	13	1	1	11
19	1	--	--	1
20	11	10	1	--
21	1	1	--	--
22	4	3	1	--
23	3	3	--	--
24	11	4	7	--
25	2	2	--	--
26	5	5	--	--
27	1	1	--	--
28	--	--	--	--
29	--	--	--	--
30	--	--	--	--
Unknown	17	14	2	--

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It would seem advisable at this point to give some description of the census tract areas from which a greater number of youths came.

As can be seen on Table 9, eight areas are analyzed in respect to characteristics of their tract population. These eight areas accounted for sixty-seven offenders or 57% of all youths referred. Fifty-seven per cent of the youths came from areas comprising 41% of the total Lansing population.

Referring to the area map (Appendix D) we can see that each of the eight areas are connected to one another. We can consider area fourteen on the map, within which the State Capitol is found, the center of the map and the center of the urban area. The eight areas move in somewhat of a semi-circle around and then away from the center of the urban area. These results would not tend to follow the statistical gradient theory. Though this cannot be taken as conclusive, the opposite of the gradient theory seems to be true. The rate from the center of the urban area to its periphery grows.

The area with the highest number of referrals was area eighteen. Most of the youths from this area were non-white. Forty-six per cent of the population in this area is non-white, and 70% of the total non-white population of Lansing resides in this area.

TABLE 9
CHARACTERISTICS OF TRACT POPULATION

Tract	Number of Offenders	Total Population	Percent of Total Lansing Population	Percent of Labor Force in Mfg. Occupation	Percent of Labor Force in White Collar Occup.
8	7	4807	5.2	63.3	25.2
11	5	6537	7.1	42.5	45.3
12	5	3567	3.9	61.6	28.6
13	9	3337	3.6	60.2	39.3
15	6	4599	5.0	51.1	19.2
18	13	4616	5.0	63.4	29.4
20	11	6135	6.7	61.6	41.7
24	11	4501	4.9	50.3	

Table 10 shows the case status and the disposition of cases. There were forty-one new cases, and seventy-seven recidivist. The recidivist accounted for 65% of the referrals.

In disposition of cases, many more persons were released to parents than were referred to Juvenile Court. Fifty-two of the recidivist and thirty-seven of the new cases were released.

Those released to parents' custody and those released, no action on the schedule (see Appendix A), are both recorded as being reprimand and released to parents. Those youths who stole or damaged property were required to make restitution

• *Staphylococcus aureus* (Staph aureus) is a common cause of skin infections, such as abscesses, impetigo, and cellulitis. It is also a leading cause of hospital-acquired infections, including pneumonia, bloodstream infections, and surgical site infections.

• *Streptococcus pyogenes* (Strep pyogenes) is a common cause of skin infections, such as impetigo and cellulitis. It is also a leading cause of hospital-acquired infections, including pneumonia, bloodstream infections, and surgical site infections.

• *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (Strep pneumoniae) is a common cause of pneumonia and meningitis. It is also a leading cause of hospital-acquired infections, including bloodstream infections and surgical site infections.

• *Escherichia coli* (E. coli) is a common cause of urinary tract infections and gastrointestinal infections. It is also a leading cause of hospital-acquired infections, including bloodstream infections and surgical site infections.

• *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (Pseudomonas) is a common cause of respiratory infections, such as pneumonia and bronchitis. It is also a leading cause of hospital-acquired infections, including bloodstream infections and surgical site infections.

• *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (Klebsiella) is a common cause of pneumonia and meningitis. It is also a leading cause of hospital-acquired infections, including bloodstream infections and surgical site infections.

• *Acinetobacter baumannii* (Acinetobacter) is a common cause of respiratory infections, such as pneumonia and bronchitis. It is also a leading cause of hospital-acquired infections, including bloodstream infections and surgical site infections.

• *Candida albicans* (Candida) is a common cause of fungal infections, such as thrush and vaginal yeast infections. It is also a leading cause of hospital-acquired infections, including bloodstream infections and surgical site infections.

• *Aspergillus fumigatus* (Aspergillus) is a common cause of fungal infections, such as aspergillosis. It is also a leading cause of hospital-acquired infections, including bloodstream infections and surgical site infections.

• *Cryptococcus neoformans* (Cryptococcus) is a common cause of fungal infections, such as cryptococcosis. It is also a leading cause of hospital-acquired infections, including bloodstream infections and surgical site infections.

• *Toxoplasma gondii* (Toxoplasma) is a common cause of parasitic infections, such as toxoplasmosis. It is also a leading cause of hospital-acquired infections, including bloodstream infections and surgical site infections.

• *Leishmania* (Leishmania) is a common cause of parasitic infections, such as leishmaniasis. It is also a leading cause of hospital-acquired infections, including bloodstream infections and surgical site infections.

• *Trypanosoma* (Trypanosoma) is a common cause of parasitic infections, such as trypanosomiasis. It is also a leading cause of hospital-acquired infections, including bloodstream infections and surgical site infections.

• *Plasmodium* (Plasmodium) is a common cause of parasitic infections, such as malaria. It is also a leading cause of hospital-acquired infections, including bloodstream infections and surgical site infections.

to the injured party. Some were asked to report to the police periodically, and some few were later visited again by the police. To some extent, then, 90% of the new cases and 68% of the recidivist were released.

About 29% of the cases were referred to Juvenile Court, and most of these were recidivist. Only about 7% of the offenders were referred to social service agencies as listed under "other referrals".

TABLE 10

DISPOSITION OF OFFENDERS WHO CAME INTO CONTACT WITH
THE JUVENILE BUREAU, MAY AND OCTOBER, 1958

Disposition	Total	New Cases			Recidivist		
		Total	May	October	Total	May	October
Total	118	41	23	13	77	33	44
Reprimand and Released to Parents	89	37	23	14	52	27	25
Referral to Juvenile Court	29	4	--	4	25	6	19
Other Referrals							
Total	9	1	1	--	8	3	5
Family Service	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
Friday Nite Club	4	--	--	--	4	3	1
Mystic Lake Camp	2	--	--	--	2	--	2
Miscellaneous	2	--	--	--	2	--	2

After the collection of data from case records, the writer felt it necessary to have further interviews with Lt. Young. The resultant information was as follows.

Some of the most important aspects and situations needed to understand the results of this study simply do not logically fit into the content of the information found in case records. The writer found, however, that some of these things were so very important as to necessitate including them here.

The analysis of the data shows that very few referrals were made to agencies in the community. Some of the writer's interviews with Lt. Young and the content of numerous statements made by Lt. Young have led the writer to believe that the Lieutenant has a real regard for community social welfare agencies and for the job that social work is attempting to do. Why, then, were not many, many more referrals made to these service agencies? Some important answers are:

1. The knowledge that many of the cases would have to be motivated to accept referrals.

Lt. Young has the practical knowledge from experience that most of the youths and families of youths who come into contact with the Bureau would need to be directly motivated to seek professional aid to help with their problems. Lt. Young has spent valuable time in attempts

to help these persons see that a real problem exists and that professional help should be sought to work through the problem. The Lieutenant knows that many of these families do not thereafter seek aid and do not necessarily believe that a problem really exists. This situation leads directly to another point.

2. The Lieutenant does not wish to compel, nor does she feel that she has the right to compel, juveniles or their families to seek social work help with their problems.

Lt. Young does not wish to burden the agencies with clients who either do not wish their help or are unable to use their help. She feels that clients must be softened to some extent before they can even attempt to use the help offered to them.

3. The lack of time on the part of Juvenile Bureau officers to attempt to motivate the youths to seek help.

The members of the Bureau are greatly pressed with work and therefore lack the time which might be spent in motivation. The hours needed for this type of work are simply not available to the officers.

4. At some agencies a known waiting list exists.

The Bureau officers feel that some of the youths who come into contact with the Bureau need help at the time of that contact. If help cannot be offered at that time, what would be the need of a referral? The question then arises as to what is best--to seek help at a later date, or not to seek help at all.

These are the most important reasons for lack of referrals from the Juvenile Bureau of the Lansing Police Department to community social agencies. The study was not equipped to bring these points out in any way other than an interview. No real understanding of the Bureau or its shortcomings can be had without the presentation of the reasons "why" behind the lack of Juvenile Bureau referrals.

One thing more should be added. More referrals among the "Special cases" are made than among the cases which this writer studied. Special cases are those cases where no actual Michigan statute law has been broken or violated, but the behavior of the youths is indicative of potential delinquent behavior.

Chapter V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

By way of summary on the basis of the descriptive information given earlier in the presentation of material relating to the study at Juvenile Bureau of the Lansing Police Department, the following hypothesis was studied:

There is not a high proportion of recidivism in cases referred to the Juvenile Bureau.

This hypothesis was not born out. The hypothesis does need to be modified. A very high proportion of the cases referred to the Bureau were recidivist. Sixty-five per cent of all referred were recidivist. It has not been the writer's specific purpose to say why this is the case.

An examination of the characteristics of the youths referred to the Bureau was also considered in this study.

The main source of referrals to the police was persons other than parents, school, police or relatives. In most cases the victims of the juvenile offenders referred the youths to the police. These victims were generally business establishments where damage was done to property or property was stolen. In many cases the victims were other youths who had been assaulted or molested. Some youths had property, such as bicycles, stolen from them. In these cases, the

victims' parents usually referred the offenders to the police.

The most recurrent reason for referrals was that of theft other than auto. The writer was quite surprised to find that there was only one case of auto theft. The findings of this study hold in theory with other studies which show that most offenses committed by youths are stealing.

Most persons referred were males. The boys comprised 85% of all children referred to the Bureau, outnumbering the girls almost 6:1. These figures hold somewhat with national tabulations.

Most youths referred were between the ages of fifteen and sixteen years. This is in keeping with other studies which show that the majority of boys and girls who have become delinquents are between the ages of fifteen and seventeen.

Most of the youths lived with both parents in the home. The common theory today has been that those children who get into trouble come primarily from broken homes. This does not prove to be the case in this study. But the study has also shown that a large number of these youths are from broken homes and living with the mother. Many of the latter group, however, have a step father in the home. Most of the broken homes were caused by divorce.

A great majority of the delinquents were recidivist, but the majority of the dispositions made were reprimand and release. Very few referrals were made to community social work agencies. The lack of referrals may be due to the fact that many of the families must first be motivated to go to an agency to receive aid and the officers simply do not have the time to motivate.

Most of the offenders were white males, and there were no non-white girls referred. Since most of the Lansing population is white, it might well hold that most of those referred would be white; and since boys outnumber girls, the most referred would be boys.

Most youths were from three major areas. Most of the white girls came from the same area. Most white boys came from the same area, and most of the non-white boys came from the same area. There was no significant number of white boys or girls referred from the area in which the greater number of non-white boys were found. Nor was there any large number of non-white boys found in the areas from which a large number of white boys or a large number of white girls were referred.

While not being held to strict statistical proofs, the writer feels that the hypothesis has not been proven by the data presented. This gives evidence for further studies between social work treatment and delinquency.

Chapter VI

RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this study has been essentially fact-finding. The writer has tried to place before those concerned with the problems of juvenile delinquency a somewhat accurate, but limited, picture of the Juvenile Bureau of the Lansing Police.

The writer has noticed some aspects of the problem during the course of the study which might well see some improvement in the near future. Some recommendations will be made, but not only to those involved, as personnel with the Juvenile Bureau, but to social service community agencies, and the community as a whole.

In recent years the functions of the police have been vastly expanded. Unfortunately, the expansion of police responsibility has not resulted in a corresponding increase in police personnel. Social service agencies have somewhat the same problems--more job than personnel, coupled with a lack of funds. In any event, the police should not be blamed for their shortcomings any more than should be social work agencies. But the burden of proof is upon the community which is responsible for planning and operating services for the youth.

The writer feels certain that if only one of the recommendations is carried out, real results will be seen in some areas of the juvenile delinquency problems of the Lansing community.

1. A most concerted attempt should be made to offer some type of community service agency help to first offenders.

It is quite obvious that most children who have gotten into some difficulty which has brought them into contact with the Bureau for the first time have returned to the Bureau for a later offense. Some attempt must be made to work with and to rehabilitate these youths at the first sign of the need for aid.

2. There should be many more referrals of delinquents made to community services already existing.

Even though the assumption might be made that the facilities are overloaded or inadequate, some attempt must nevertheless be made to channel these delinquents to the agencies.

3. A social worker or an officer trained in the techniques of social work should be attached to the Bureau to aid in motivation for purposes of referral.

Referrals can be made, but a youth cannot benefit from the referral unless he is motivated

to seek and use aid. A particular person on the force of the Bureau to devote time to such motivating would aid in getting delinquents to the facilities available in the community.

4. A follow-up study should be made to screen information on the type and the quality of service given to referral from the Juvenile Bureau to community social service agencies.

As previously stated, the writer wished to include this as a phase of this study. It was felt, however, that this would involve more than would be feasible in order to complete at least the first part of this study.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

SCHEDULE

	Code
1. Source of Referral	
Parents	1
Relatives	2
Other Individuals	3
School	4
Court	5
Police	6
2. Reason for Referral	
Auto theft	1
Other theft	2
Injury to persons	3
Damage to property	4
Running away	5
Incorrigible or disobedient	6
Truancy	7
Sex offense	8
Other	9
3. Sex	
Male	1
Female	2
4. Ages--Last Birthday	
5-6	1
7-8	2
9-10	3
11-12	4
13-14	5
15-16	6
17-18	7
5. Living With	
Both parents in home	1
One in home	2
Male	3
Female	4
None in home-parent	5
Relative	6
Friend	7
Foster parent	8
Private	9
Agency (name)	10

APPENDIX A--Continued

	Code
6. Parent Status	
Unwed	1
Separated	2
Widowed	3
Deserted	4
Divorced	5
Deceased	6
Whereabouts unknown	7
7. Case Status	
New case	1
Recidivist	2
8. Action	
Released to parents' custody	1
Turned over to court	2
Released, no action	3
Referral	4
Catholic Social Service	5
Family Service	6
Child Guidance Clinic	7
Other	8
Wish for referral, but no action--why no action	9
9. Race	
Negro	1
White	2
Mexican	3
Other	4
10. Religion	
Catholic	1
Jewish	2
Protestant	3
Other	4
11. Area of City	

Complaint No.

LANSING POLICE

Detective Bureau

Complaint

Date 19..... Time

Complainant Victims Telephone { Residence
Business

Address City

Alleged Offense

Victim Address

Complaint received by

Investigated by Date closed

Date of Crime

Value of Property Stolen \$ Location

Suspects

Value of Property Recovered \$

NATURE OF COMPLAINT

CITY OF LANSING
POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF LANSING

POLICE DEPARTMENT

NAME

DATE OF BIRTH

RACE

SEX

ADDRESS

ADDRESS

SCHOOL

PARENTS

OCCUPATION

STATUS

DESCENT

AGE

HEIGHT

WEIGHT

HAIR

EYES

COMPLEXION

DATE

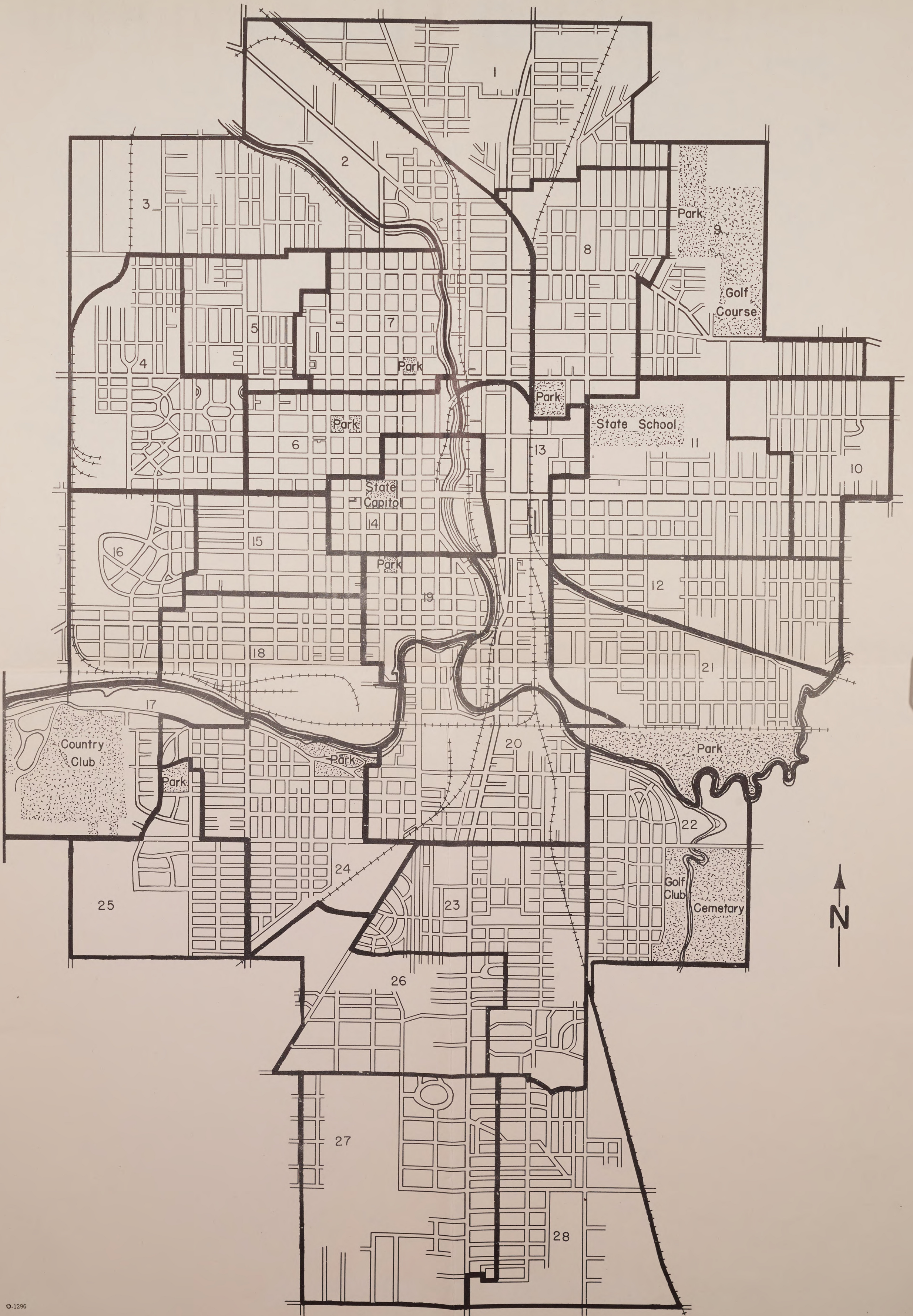
CRIME

CASE NO.

LOCATION AND DISPOSITION



TIP IN or INSERT IN POCKET



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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the statistical analysis performed.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the findings of the research. The data shows a clear trend of increasing activity over time.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings. It suggests that the results have significant implications for the field of study and may lead to further research in this area.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes the study. It summarizes the key findings and provides a final statement on the importance of the research.

Unpublished Materials

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