

State of New Jersey
Department of Institutions and Agencies
Trenton

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ENTER STATE INSTITUTIONS - 1930

Statistical Summary of Admissions and
Discharges for the Year Ending
June 30, 1930

By
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October 1931

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DEPARTMENT INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT:

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

September 23, 1932.

Dear Sir:-

Should be delighted to have you review the attached studies in your journal.

Would appreciate it very much to receive a copy of the journal in which the review is published.

Very sincerely yours,

Emil Frankel,
Director of Research,
New Jersey State Department of Institutions and
Agencies,
Trenton, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Foreword

The two state institutions for juvenile delinquents in New Jersey, the State Home for Boys and the State Home for Girls, endeavor through moral, social, educational, and pre-vocational or vocational training, so to rehabilitate the boys and girls under their care that they may become assets in community life. In order that the constructive program of the institutions may be carried over into community life and in order that the juvenile need not be plunged directly from the institution into any possible social or economic condition that may have been responsible for his commitment, he is supervised on parole by the Central Parole Bureau of the State Department of Institutions and Agencies.

During the fiscal year, 1929-1930, 444 boys were committed to the State Home for Boys and 143 girls to the State Home for Girls, larger numbers than for the previous year. This statistical study relates the facts as to the ages, race or nativity, and education of the juveniles committed, the charges for which they were committed and the counties from which they were committed.

William J. Ellis, Commissioner
Department Institutions and Agencies.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN STATE INSTITUTIONS 1930

Statistical Summary of Admissions and Discharges*

Population of State Home for Juvenile Delinquents

The State Home for Boys at Jamesburg receives boys committed by the court of the age of eight and under sixteen and is legally responsible for them in the institution or on parole during the entire period of their minority. A few boys of sixteen or seventeen are admitted who, while on probation have committed another offense, but with this exception the boys sixteen and over are sent to the State Reformatory at Annandale which is for young adult offenders, sentenced with an indeterminate maximum for the less serious offenses.

The State Home for Girls at Trenton receives girls of the age of eight and under seventeen and retains supervision over them until they are twenty-one. Those seventeen and over are committed to the State Reformatory for Women at Clinton.

On June 30, 1930, there were 640 boys resident at the State Home for Boys and 1172 boys on parole, legally under the custody of the institution but living on parole in the communities under supervision. At the State Home for Girls there were resident 265 girls and 18 babies; 262 girls were on parole in the community.

The number of juvenile delinquents present in the two institutions at the end of each of the last ten fiscal years was as follows:

*Appreciation is expressed to Mr. Calvin Derrick, Superintendent of the State Home for Boys and to Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, Superintendent of the State Home for Girls and to the members of their staffs for furnishing the data upon which this study was based.

Table I - Resident Population and Commitments of State Homes for Juvenile Delinquents, 1920-1930.

Year	State Home Boys		State Home Girls*	
	Resident Population June 30	Commitments	Resident Population June 30	Commitments
1930	640	444	265	143
1929	672	417	240	129
1928	733	353	249	139
1927	614	404	281	123
1926	636	368	241	119
1925	600	345	271	126
1924	511	327	236	122
1923	489	238	198	90
1922	561	291	231	90
1921	572	305	241	102
1920	548	266	247	109

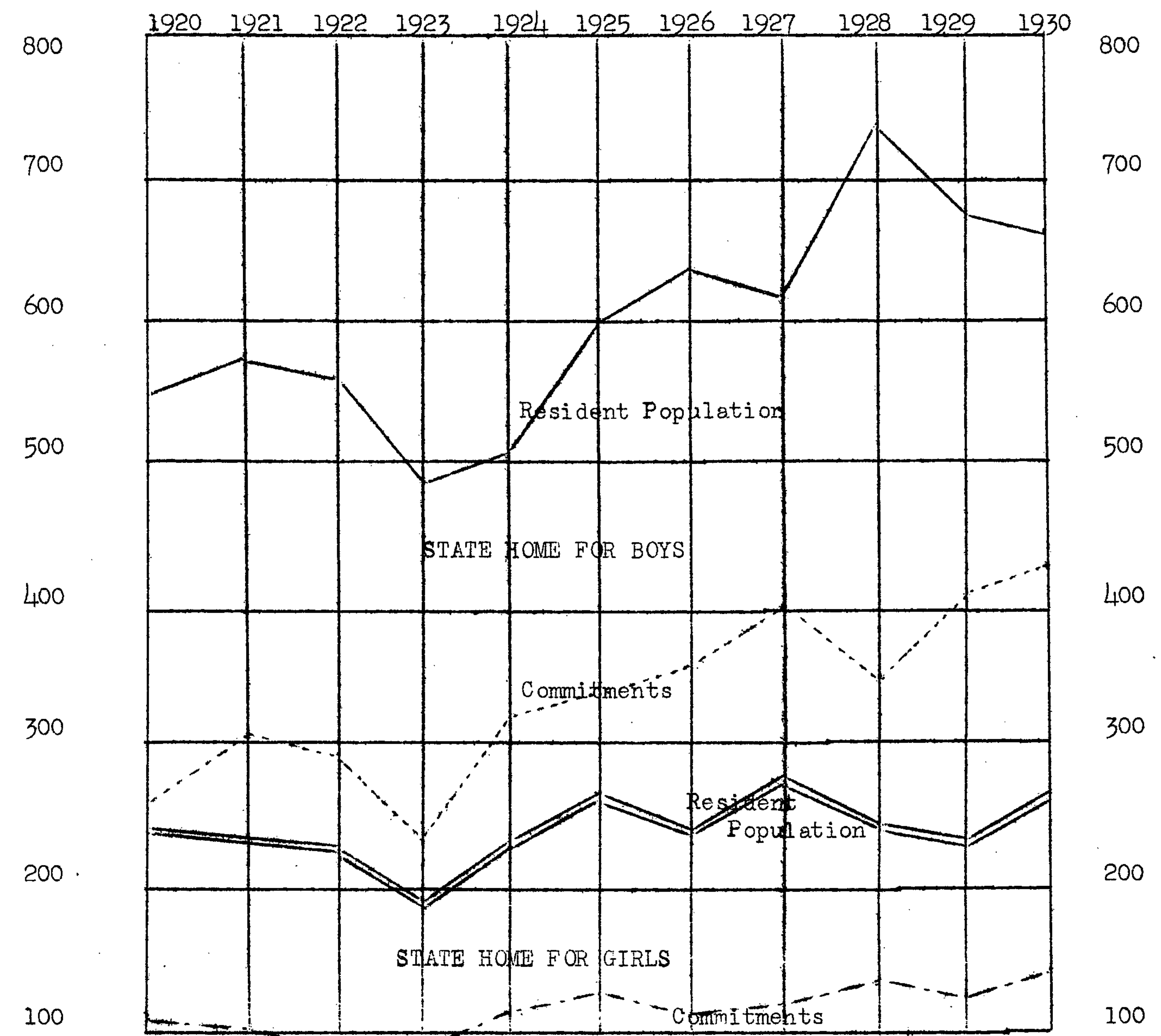
*Exclusive of babies at the State Home for Girls

The commitments show a definite but irregular upward trend reflecting to a certain extent community and economic conditions. In 1923 the commitments for the State Home for Boys in accord with those to penal and correctional institutions for adults dropped materially, probably because of the beginning of a period of high employment and satisfactory wages. The drop during the year July 1, 1927 to July 1, 1928 also occurred in a period of prosperity.

The resident population at the end of each year is more irregular because it is for figures at a definite day. The upward trend here is modified by the increasing use of parole which seeks to keep the resident population down to the minimum and returns to the community as soon as possible those boys and girls who have benefited by the training received and for whom adequate homes under close supervision have been found outside the institution. The development of other state institutions has made possible a better classification of the offenders and has facilitated the transfer of the juveniles to institutions for

the feeble-minded, to hospitals for mental disease, or to other correctional institutions in accordance with their individual needs.

Resident Population and Commitments - State Home for Juvenile Delinquents - 1920 to 1930



The preceding chart illustrates the relation between the commitments and the population. There is naturally a lag of about six months between the commitments and the population, since most of those committed during one year will remain over for the next year. The high population of the State Home for Boys at the end of 1928 occurred in the midst of a period when there was a reorganization of parole under way and boys were retained in the institution until plans might be completed for their parole.

Counties of Commitment

In this study, 444 commitments to the State Home for Boys and 143 to the State Home for Girls are considered. A majority of these are first commitments to these institutions. A few are returned from parole by the courts on another charge. Those returned parolees who have not again been before the courts but who have violated parole rules or have been returned to the institutions for adjustment are excluded, because they are parole problems and as such are not a part of the picture of commitments on account of delinquency in the community. A slight increase over 1929 (8 per cent) is found in the commitments of the institutions for juvenile delinquents in 1930. The largest numerical increases were in Atlantic, Essex, Mercer, Passaic and Union, and the largest decrease, from 91 in 1929 to 63 in 1930, in Hudson County. The counties from which the juveniles were committed during the two years are as follows:

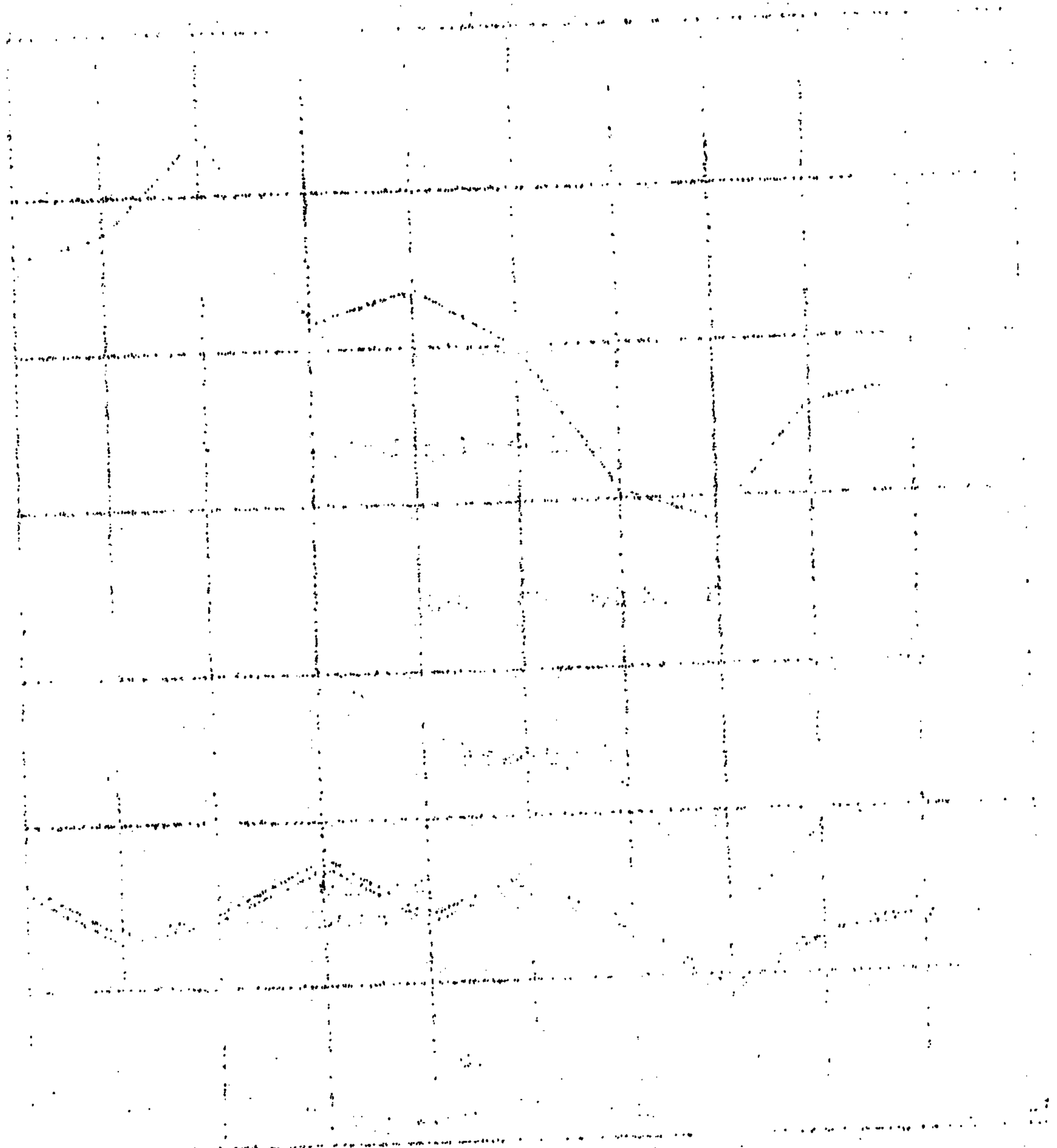


Table 2 - Commitments to State Home for Juvenile
Delinquents 1930 and 1929

County from which Committed	Commitments					
	Total		State Home for Boys		State Home for Girls	
	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929
Total-State	587	546	444	417	143	129
Atlantic	40	23	32	18	8	5
Bergen	5	16	5	14	-	2
Burlington	5	7	4	4	1	3
Camden	26	24	20	20	6	4
Cape May	2	2	2	2	-	-
Cumberland	8	11	5	10	3	1
Essex	146	120	103	81	43	39
Gloucester	5	2	5	2	-	-
Hudson	63	91	36	69	27	22
Hunterdon	-	4	-	1	-	3
Mercer	75	54	65	46	10	8
Middlesex	26	30	24	22	2	8
Monmouth	13	16	10	16	3	-
Morris	10	7	6	5	4	2
Ocean	-	1	-	1	-	-
Passaic	78	60	57	40	21	20
Salem	14	13	4	2	-	1
Somerset	13	20	11	18	2	2
Sussex	4	4	2	2	2	2
Union	64	47	53	40	11	7
Warren	-	4	-	4	-	-

The commitment of juveniles to the State Home for Juvenile Delinquents is not an accurate index of the juvenile crime situation in a given county. Judges sometimes prefer to send children to county, city or private homes, among which are the parental schools or detention homes* of Atlantic, Bergen, Camden, Essex and Hudson, the city home of Newark and the Catholic homes, Hudson County Protectory, Arlington, St. Joseph's, Englewood, and St. Joseph's,

*These detention homes are not to be confused with those which are being established in other counties in accordance with the law that forbids detaining a juvenile in a jail and many of which are only for juveniles awaiting trial or held as witnesses.

Totowa, St. Dorothy's, Wicketunk and Our Lady of Grace Training School, Morristown, the Episcopal home, St. Anne's, Ralston, a Salvation Army Home and certain branches of the Florence Crittendon Mission.

It is also true that the judges occasionally send neglected and dependent children to the State Homes instead of to the State Board of Children's Guardians which is equipped to provide home-life for dependent children who are not definitely delinquent. The number of Negroes committed would be lessened if Negro dependents were not committed.

The extensive use of probation for first offenders and the subsequent careful supervision of the delinquent children in the communities by proper officers has made so much institutionalization unnecessary and inadvisable in some counties. The individual needs of the child, on the other hand, who is living in a home where either physical or moral conditions are unsuitable, or who perhaps has been thrown on the street and gotten into the clutches of lawless gangs because his own home is broken up, sometimes can be best met in an institution where physical, mental, educational, vocational, and recreational activities are directed toward making him a citizen well equipped to assume his responsibility in the community.

Charges for which Committed

An adequate classification of the offenses for which the juveniles were committed in 1930 is not possible because of the indefiniteness of a large number of the charges. 26.0 per cent were charged with incorrigibility and 14.8 per cent with juvenile delinquency. Since no statement on these cases has been made to indicate the specific act constituting the delinquency or incorrigibility for which they were brought to trial, no conclusions can be drawn as to

the number actually committed for any one type of offense. The same thing may be said of the charge "violation of probation" since the reason for bringing the child before the court for violation of probation is the commission of a new offense or other conduct which would constitute delinquency if the child had not been on probation.

Even if specific charges were given, it would still not be possible to understand the complete reasons for the commitments, since so often the particular offense that leads to detention may be entirely different from those that preceded it.

Setting aside the 264 committed on these blanket charges of incorrigibility, juvenile delinquency, and violation of probation, there remain 323 with definite charges, 61.9 per cent of whom were charged with some form of stealing, (burglary, robbery, forgery, or larceny of any type), 15.4 per cent with truancy, and 8.4 per cent with sex offenses.

Although the total commitments for the State Home for Boys was slightly more than three times that of the State Home for Girls, there were 15 times as many boys as girls committed for stealing, nearly eight times as many boys as girls for truancy and more than four times as many girls as boys for sex offenses.

The following table shows the commitments to both institutions for 1929 and 1930 as far as it possible in accordance with the plan for juvenile court statistics suggested by the Federal Children's Bureau.

Table 3 - Charges of Juveniles Committed 1930 and 1929

Charges	Commitments					
	Total		State Home for Boys		State Home for Girls	
	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929
All charges	587	546	444	417	143	129
Stealing	200	233	188	228	12	5
a. Auto stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Burglary	58	95	56	95	2	-
c. Robbery	1	4	1	4	-	-
d. Other (includes larceny, shoplifting, etc.)	141	134	131	129	10	5
Truancy	80	44	44	34	6	10
Running away	20	4	11	-	9	4
Ungovernable or beyond parental control	3	1	-	-	3	1
Sex offense	27	44	5	17	22	27
Injury to person	9	9	9	9	-	-
Act of carelessness or mischief	11	10	11	10	-	-
Vagrancy	3	9	3	9	-	-
Incorrigibility	153	138	77	81	76	57
Juvenile delinquency	87	47	73	29	14	18
Violation of probation	24	7	23	-	1	7

Ages of Commitments

Twelve per cent of the juvenile delinquents committed were less than 12 years of age and forty per cent were less than 14 years of age. Half of the total commitments were 14 or 15 years of age, that age when boys and girls begin to feel independent, self sufficient, or intolerant of home ties and discipline and not yet old enough to manage their own affairs expediently.

The ages of the girls as a whole are higher than those of the boys, 74 per cent of the girls being 14 and over as against 53 per cent of the boys. This is principally due to the fact that the courts are inclined to avoid committing the youngest girls if at all possible because their sympathies are with the younger girl and they feel she is more deeply branded than a boy by residence in a correctional institution and should be protected from association

with the older girls in the institutions, most of whom are sex offenders. The younger girls are more carefully supervised in the home and do not have as much opportunity to get into trouble as boys who are allowed to "run the streets" without question at an early age. The ages of girls average considerably less than in 1929 when 90 per cent of the 129 admissions were 14 and over and 23 of them were 17 years old as against none in this latter group in 1930. In 1929, only two girls were under 12 as against 7 under 12 in 1930.

The boys of 16 and over who were committed had previously been in court and had been placed on probation or had some other disposition made of their cases, since first offenders of that age are not sent to the State Home for Boys.

Table 4 - Commitments to State Homes by Age, 1930

Age	Number			Per Cent		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	587	444	143	100.0	100.0	100.0
7	1	1	-	*	*	-
8	4	3	1	*	*	*
9	18	18	-	3.1	4.1	-
10	19	17	2	3.2	3.8	1.4
11	38	34	4	6.5	7.7	2.8
12	66	59	7	11.2	13.3	4.9
13	99	76	23	16.7	16.9	16.1
14	138	103	35	23.5	23.2	24.5
15	158	111	47	26.7	24.7	32.9
16	42	18	24	7.2	4.1	16.7
17	4	4	-	*	*	-

*Less than 1 per cent

Race or Nativity of Commitments

The difficulties children of foreign parents have in adjusting their home life and the old world ideas of their parents with the life in an American community are only too apparent in the large number of commitments of children with foreign parents to the juvenile homes. Children with such

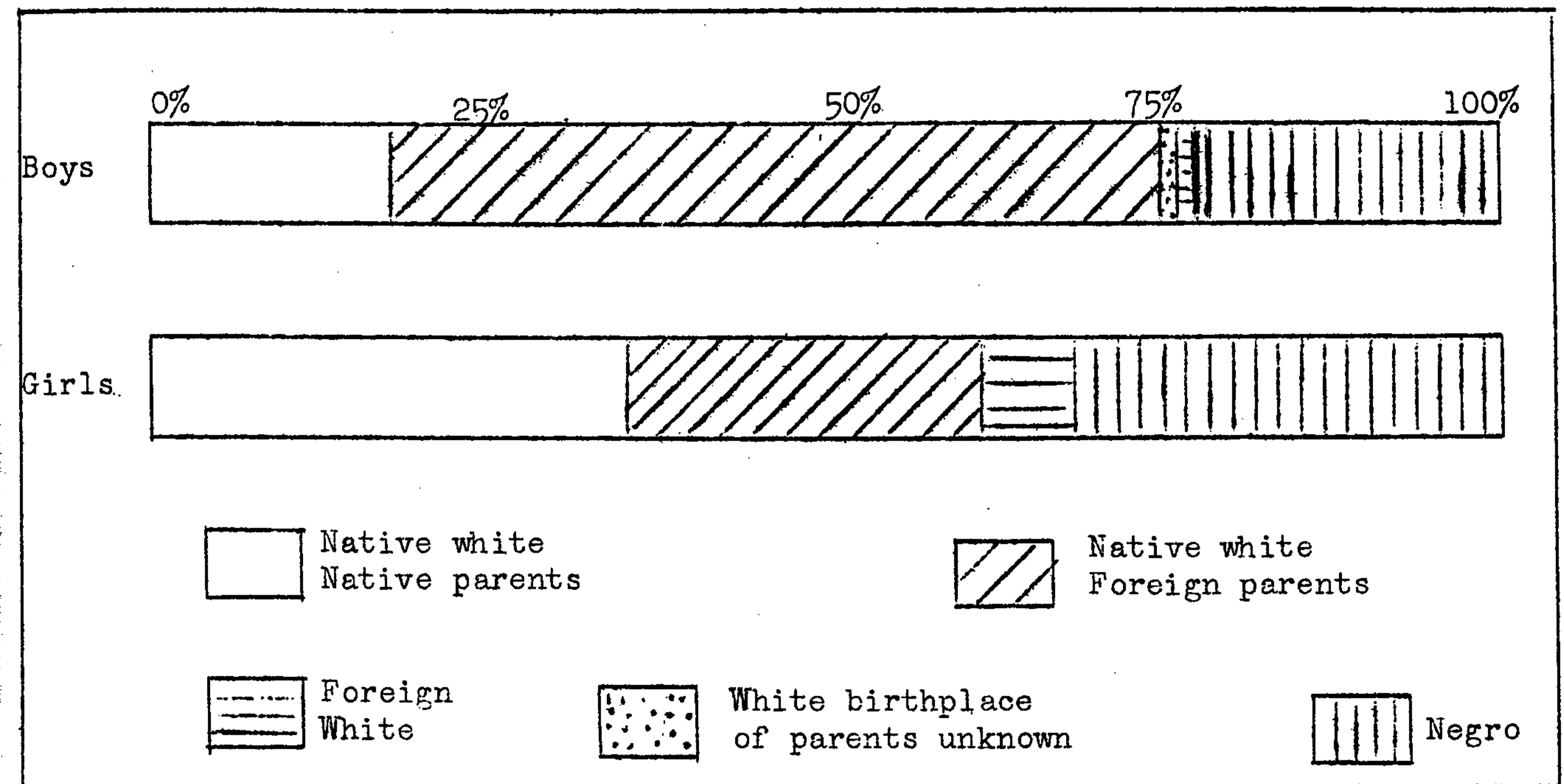
backgrounds, called upon to decide between new and old ideas develop a defensive attitude as they come into conflict with their parents on one hand, and on the other their playmates on the streets and in the schools and gradually with teachers and community members who have a different outlook on life. In their desire to become Americanized and frequently to throw off all relationships with foreign manners, they first become merely rebellious against home authority and gradually that rebellion takes a more definite form which may be injurious to society or lead to anti-social acts.

More than half of the total admissions had one or both parents born in a foreign country. Twelve of the juveniles were themselves foreign born. Of the native born whites that were committed however 71 per cent were of foreign parentage and only 28 per cent were of native born parents.

24 per cent were Negroes although only 4 per cent of the State's population is Negro. A larger percentage of Negro girls (32 per cent) than of Negro boys (22 per cent) were committed, possibly because many of the Negro girls are sent to the State Home because of pregnancy combined with dependency.

That 73 per cent of the native white boys were of foreign parentage contrasted with 44 per cent of the girls in that group may be partially explained by the supervision the foreign family exercises over its daughters whom it attempts to keep under strict discipline until the marriageable age.

Percentage Distribution of Commitments by Race or Nativity



The figures on which the chart is based are as follows:

Table 5 - Race or Nativity of Commitments - 1930

Race or Nativity	Number			Per Cent		
	Total	State Home Boys	State Home Girls	Total	State Home Boys	State Home Girls
All races	587	444	143	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native white	431	340	91	73.4	76.5	63.6
Native parents	119	68	51	20.3	15.3	35.7
Foreign or mixed parents	306	266	40	52.1	59.9	27.9
Parentage undesignated	6	6	-	1.0	1.3	-
Foreign born whites	12	6	6	2.1	1.4	4.2
Whites - birth unknown	2	2	-	0.3	0.5	-
Negro	142	96	46	24.2	21.6	32.2

Educational Background of Commitments

The schooling of the admissions is far below the standard. Very few of the admissions had reached the grade which is proper for their years. They fall in groups from one to seven grades retarded with the largest number retarded three to four grades. Although only 38 boys and five girls were in special classes in the schools, the educational data indicates that many more of them needed some specialized form of training.

In some instances, the inferior mental ability of the juveniles has probably been directly responsible for their commitment. Placed in school rooms with children much younger than they, they either play truant or seek outside of school hours some compensating method of asserting themselves. This may take the form of simple larceny to obtain the regard of their fellows or extend to general incorrigibility or more serious offenses.

It is also true that the ringleaders of some of the neighborhood gangs are active mentally and hence can escape detection while their less keen followers are caught and committed. The brighter boys also are more likely to profit during a period of probation and not to commit a second or third offense that would mean institutionalization.

Table 6 shows the grade reached in school by the boys committed during the year. The blocks indicate the normal grade for each year. All boys to the left of and below the line lacked the educational background normal for their age.

Table 7 shows the same data for the State Home for Girls.

Table 6 - Commitments to State Home for Boys by Age and Grade Reached in School

Age on Admission	Total	Special Classes	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10	Un-known
All ages	444	38	3	16	22	59	100	82	64	34	13	1	12
7 years	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 "	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 "	18	1	2	5	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 "	17	1	1	2	1	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 "	34	5	-	3	5	7	10	2	1	-	-	-	1
12 "	59	5	-	-	7	12	18	10	5	-	1	-	1
13 "	76	8	-	2	2	8	28	10	9	7	-	-	2
14 "	103	6	-	2	1	7	24	25	21	8	7	-	2
15 "	114	9	-	-	2	6	17	30	23	14	5	1	4
16 "	18	1	-	-	-	2	2	3	5	3	-	-	2
17 "	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-

Table 7 - Commitments to State Home for Girls by Age and Grade

Age on Admission	Total	Special Classes	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10	11	Un-known
All ages	143	5	1	-	7	8	21	46	28	18	3	2	2	2
8 years	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 "	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 "	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 "	7	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
13 "	23	-	-	-	4	1	2	9	5	2	-	-	-	-
14 "	35	-	-	-	1	1	3	13	9	7	-	1	-	-
15 "	47	2	-	-	1	2	11	12	10	6	-	1	1	1
16 "	24	2	-	-	-	-	1	10	3	3	3	-	1	1

This general retardation means that the State Homes must provide a very special type of educational training to meet the needs of the boys and girls; they must give more individual instruction in such academic subjects as are necessary for success in the community; they must provide prevocational training that will enable the delinquents to choose a life work that will produce an honest living; and with this, they must teach how to maintain a personal and moral standard of living.

A report of the psychologist at the State Home for Boys shows that 32 per cent of the new commitments for 1930 were of average or superior intelligence, 37 per cent were diagnosed as inferior and 19 per cent as borderline or feeble-minded. The remainder had not been tested when the report was made. Deducting the latter, the median mental age was 10.6 years while the median chronological age was 14.1 years.

A study made by the psychologist of the State Home for Girls shows that 91 girls or 39 per cent of the population resident in April 1930 were suitable candidates for transfer to custodial institutions. Some of these have since been admitted to the State School at Vineland or the North Jersey Training

Age	Grade	Total	Special	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10	11	Un-known
All ages		143	5	1	-	7	8	21	46	28	18	3	2	2	2
8 years		1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 "		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 "		2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 "		4	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 "		7	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
13 "		23	-	-	-	4	1	2	9	5	2	-	-	-	-
14 "		35	-	-	-	1	1	3	13	9	7	-	1	-	-
15 "		47	2	-	-	1	2	11	12	10	6	-	1	1	1
16 "		24	2	-	-	-	-	1	10	3	3	3	-	1	1

School at Totowa. Others will be transferred, and still others after a period of training in the State Home will be carefully supervised by relatives in the community. The girls of a lower mental grade need a longer period of training in the institution which must plan programs for varying mental levels, personalities and capabilities. Of the admissions for the year 1930, 8.4 per cent were of superior intelligence, 38.7 per cent of average intelligence, 31.8 per cent below average and diagnosis on 21.1 per cent was deferred.

The boys and girls who are the type of feeble-minded most in need of permanent custodial care are transferred to the institution for the feeble-minded whenever possible. These latter institutions, however, are crowded and the waiting list for admissions of persons in the communities as well as in the correctional institutions so long that only a small percentage of those who should be transferred can receive the type of care best suited to their needs. It thus follows that some of the feeble-minded delinquents must eventually be returned to the community, there to adjust unsuccessfully and frequently to be sent again to a correctional institution.

Religious Affiliations

36.6 per cent (215) of the admissions of the State Homes were Protestants and 60.3 per cent (354) were Catholic. Two were Hebrew and 16 did not specify any religion. It is true, however, that a large number of them had no active connection with any church or religious society.

Of the 444 admissions to the State Home for Boys, 139 were Protestant, 287 Catholic, 2 Hebrew and 16 not designated. 76 of the 143 admissions to the State Home for Girls were Protestant, and 67 Catholic.

Loss of Population During the Year

During the year ending June 30, 1930, 371 boys were paroled from the State Home for Boys, 98 were recalled by the court and their sentences annulled, 28 were transferred to institutions for the feeble-minded (although a much larger number were classified for transfer) 9 to hospitals for mental disease, 42 to other correctional institutions because of conduct problems, age, etc., 1 died and a number escaped and were returned.

The State Home for Girls during the same period paroled 101, discharged 2, transferred 28 to institutions for feeble-minded, 8 to hospitals for mental disease, and 1 to another correctional institution, 5 were recalled by the court and their sentences annulled and some escaped and were returned.

Length of Stay in Institutions

279 boys and 57 girls were paroled during 1930 for the first time since their commitment. The others paroled during the year had been paroled previously and were re-paroled after a return to the institution for placement in another home, for medical attention, for minor adjustment, or even for violation of parole.

Of the 336 paroled for the first time, 21 or 6.2 per cent had remained in the institutions less than 1 year; 70 or 20.8 per cent, 12 to 14 months; 82 or 24.4 per cent, 15 to 17 months, making a total of 173 or 51.4 per cent remaining less than 18 months. 52 or 15.5 per cent remained 18 to 20 months; 44 or 13.1 per cent, 21 to 23 months, making a total of 269 or 80 per cent who were in the institutions less than two years. 44 remained two years and less than two and one half, 11 between two and one half and three years and 12, three years and over.

The largest number of the boys are paroled in the 15 to 17 months period and of the girls in the 21 to 23 months period. No girls, however, remain as long as two and one half years although 23 boys were kept between two and one half and five years.

The Infant Population of State Home for Girls

On July 1, 1929 there were 16 babies at the State Home for Girls. During the year 26 babies were born in the institution and one entered with her mother. There were 43 babies under care in the nursery during the year. Eight babies left with paroled mothers, two with discharged mothers, two went to grandparents, one to an aunt, and twelve were committed to the State Board of Children's Guardians leaving a total of 18 under care on June 30, 1930.

Table 8 - Length of Time in State Home for Boys before First Parole of Those Paroled During Year by Age on Admission

Age on Admission	Length of Time in Institution										
	Total	Less than 12 mos.	12-14 mos.	15-17 mos.	18-20 mos.	21-23 mos.	2 yrs. to 2.49	2.50 to 2.99	3 yrs. to 3.49	3.50 to 3.99	4 yrs. to 4.99
All Ages	279	13	66	73	44	30	30	11	5	5	2
6 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 "	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-
10 "	11	-	-	3	1	3	1	1	-	1	1
11 "	36	1	1	5	10	3	10	4	1	1	-
12 "	40	-	3	9	8	9	4	4	2	1	-
13 "	54	1	9	18	10	6	7	2	-	1	-
14 "	70	5	27	21	5	6	5	-	1	-	-
15 "	59	6	25	15	9	2	2	-	-	-	-
16 "	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 "	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Table 9 - Length of Time in State Home for Girls before First Parole of Those Paroled During Year by Age on Admission

Age on Admission	Length of Time in Institution						
	Total	Less than 12 mos.	12-14 mos.	15-17 mos.	18-20 mos.	21-23 mos.	2 yrs. 2.49
All ages	57	8	4	9	8	14	14
10 years	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
11 "	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
12 "	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
13 "	7	2	-	2	-	3	-
14 "	18	2	1	2	4	3	6
15 "	17	2	2	3	3	3	4
16 "	9	2	1	2	1	1	2

Length of Time in Institution

Age on Admission	Total	Less than 12 mos.	12-14 mos.	15-17 mos.	18-20 mos.	21-23 mos.	2 yrs. 2.49
All ages	57	8	4	9	8	14	14
10 years	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
11 "	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
12 "	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
13 "	7	2	-	2	-	3	-
14 "	18	2	1	2	4	3	6
15 "	17	2	2	3	3	3	4
16 "	9	2	1	2	1	1	2