

THE COST OF EDUCATION IN EIGHTEEN SELECTED COUNTIES OF INDIANA,  
1936-37, EMPHASIZING DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN UNGRADED AND GRADED  
SYSTEMS, COMPARED TO THE COST OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY  
FOR A COMPARABLE AREA AND PERIOD

Prepared by

Jacob W. Hartman

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Committee on thesis:

A. R. Shannon  
E. L. Abell  
V. Dewey Amakin, Chairman

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## CHAPTER I

### STATEMENT AND PRESENTATION OF PROBLEM

There has been growing realization that the school is quite as responsible for formation as for information. The child is individual, the school social -- between these there will always be stress, maladjustment, and delinquency. Yet these conflicts will tend to disappear as the teacher less and less interests herself in what the child did, and more and more in why he did it.<sup>1</sup>

It is logical to believe that if for every child in our public school system a suitable plan of education were available to the individual much juvenile delinquency would be prevented. It is with this thought in mind that the following is quoted from the Children's Charter as presented by the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection for 1930.

For every child an education which, through the discovery and development of his individual abilities, prepares him for life; and through training and vocational guidance prepares him for a living which will yield him the maximum of satisfaction.

For every child who is in conflict with society the right to be dealt with intelligently as society's charge, not society's outcast; with the home, the school, the church, the courts and the institution when needed, shaped to return him whenever possible to the normal stream of life.

For every rural child as satisfactory schooling and health services as for the city child, and an extension to the rural families of social, recreational, and cultural facilities.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>White House Conference, 1930 Section IV, The Socially Handicapped -- Delinquency (New York: Century Company, 1932). p.347.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid. pp. 45-47.

The Purpose of this Study. This study aims to show, first, a comparison of the amount of juvenile delinquency within certain counties of the state of Indiana having ungraded school systems with certain counties having graded school systems, second, to make a comparative study of the educational and juvenile delinquency costs of these same counties, and third, to apply these comparisons to the state as a whole. The calendar year of 1936 is used for the delinquency items and the school year of 1936-37 is used for the educational items.

The Method of Procedure and Scope of Study. This study was developed by selecting eight counties having ungraded school systems and ten counties having graded school systems as the basis for procedure. A four phase arrangement for comparative purposes is used. First the ungraded school enrollment and total school enrollment for the counties are presented. These are analyzed as to percentages for the same. Secondly, data are presented concerning the amount of juvenile delinquency within these same counties, by numbers and percentages. The amount of juvenile delinquency was determined by the number of juvenile probation cases, the number of juveniles placed within an institution, and the number of juvenile court cases having been disposed of by law. Next is presented the cost of

education for these same counties on a per capita basis and finally the cost of delinquency also on a per capita basis for the school enrollment. A rank order arrangement based on percentages is used throughout this study for comparative purposes. This study includes 3,594 of Indiana's 3,703 (96.38 per cent) ungraded pupils within the public schools and is based upon the current educational expenditure for the state. It is restricted to those cities and counties having 348,778 pupils enrolled, or 50.4 per cent of the state's total enrollment for the school year of 1936-37. The juvenile delinquency cases and costs were secured from a study of the juvenile probation records for the calendar year of 1936, the juvenile court records for 1936, and the state institutional records for the fiscal year of 1936-37.

The school systems from which data were collected were of two types, namely, those systems caring for the atypical child by an ungraded system and those having only the graded system. For convenience and for later comparison, the school systems are grouped under two headings, ungraded systems and graded systems. The county school enrollment for the ungraded pupils was governed by the city enrollment for ungraded pupils because the rural districts and smaller cities and towns did not provide for an ungraded system of education. After Table VI, page 16, is presented, no further mention is made of the city enrollment, but only

of the county enrollment and other forms of county action.

The Source of Data. The data for this study in the main were collected from the annual reports of the institutions concerned, namely, the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the report of the State Probation Division, the report of the Indiana Judicial Council, the annual reports of the various state institutions for juvenile delinquents, and the Indiana Yearbook. This study is neither one hundred per cent accurate nor complete for the state as a whole, owing to the fact that not all atypical children were cared for in schools having an ungraded system and because much delinquency was not reported to the law enforcement agencies.

Explanation of Terms Used. By "ungraded pupils" reference is made to those children found in the public schools in no certain grade and who are cared for in no certain set manner. The school program is quite flexible for them and attempts are quite positively made to aid in the adjustment of the children. They may be thought of as atypical children.

A "delinquent child"<sup>3</sup> within the state of Indiana is any boy under the full age of sixteen years and any girl

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<sup>3</sup>Indiana Statute, Acts of 1917 p. 341; Burns, Sec.9-2803.

under the full age of eighteen years who:

1. Violates a state law or city ordinance; or
2. Is incorrigible; or
3. Knowingly associates with thieves or other vicious or immoral persons; or
4. Is growing up in crime or idleness; or
5. Knowingly visits or patronizes any policy shop or place where any gaming device is or shall be operated; or
6. Patronizes, visits or enters any room where intoxicating liquors are sold; or
7. Knowingly patronizes, visits or enters any public pool-room or bucket shop; or
8. Wanders about the streets of any city in the night time without being on lawful business or occupation; or
9. Wanders about in any railroad yard or upon railroad tracks; or
10. Jumps upon any moving train or enters any car or engine without lawful authority; or
11. Uses vile, obscene, vulgar, profane, or indecent language; or
12. Smokes cigarettes; or
13. Loiters about any school building or school yard; or
14. Is guilty of indecent or immoral conduct.

Burt states, "A child is to be technically regarded as a delinquent when he becomes or ought to become the subject of official action. The pre-delinquent are those who

stand out or differ from their group because of certain undesirable habits, personality traits or behavior, in the home, school, or community; whose conduct interferes or is likely to interfere with the individual or groups fullest development and usefulness socially, educationally or hygienically; and whose behavior may result in more serious handicaps of one sort or another in later life."<sup>4</sup>

Need for this Study. A. General Statement about Costs of Delinquency. The costs of juvenile delinquency are mainly the unmeasured sorrow it involves, and its threat to the present and future security of society and the security and development of the individual delinquent. To attempt to measure it in terms of dollars and cents is, perhaps, both futile and trivial. Nevertheless, public authorities, charged with responsibility for taxation and appropriation of funds, may view proposals for measures looking towards its prevention with more enthusiasm if they realize its actual cost to the taxpayer. No one knows how many millions of dollars are spent annually by the police, courts, and institutions in dealing with delinquent children. The 1930 budget of the New York City Children's Court, approximately 55 per cent of whose work concerns delinquents, is \$552,175.00. Expenditures for the Chicago Juvenile Court and for operation of the detention home were estimated as being over five hundred thousand dollars for 1930. One third or more of the children cared for in the detention home were delinquents. The total annual cost of operation of 150 institutions for juvenile delinquents as reported in the United States Biennial Survey of Education, 1926-28, is approximately \$22,303,966.00. The total investment in lands, buildings and equipment of 151 institutions for juvenile delinquents included in a survey made in 1920-21 by the Russell Sage Foundation under the direction of Hastings H. Hart, was placed at \$56,911,223.00.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup>Cyril Burt, The Young Delinquent (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1925), p. 15.

<sup>5</sup>Frederick P. Cabot, The Delinquent Child. White House Conference on Child Health and Protection (New York: Century Company, 1932), p. 229.

So many factors enter into the cost of juvenile delinquency, ranging all the way from cost of incarceration to intangible losses to the community, that one must draw the line somewhere, and it is extremely difficult to know at what point to stop including costs. Some of the costs of delinquency are:

1. Cost of operating institutions
2. Cost of supervision on release from institutions
3. Cost of supervision of those on probation that are not committed to an institution
4. Cost of maintaining a police force
5. Cost of maintaining Juvenile Courts
6. Value of stolen property to the victim
7. Value of property destroyed in the commission of the offense
8. Intangible losses to the community

B. Extent of Delinquency. Some idea of the extent of juvenile delinquency also reveals something as to the cost of such. A study of the Juvenile Court Statistics, published annually by the United States Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, reveals these statistics.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup>Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor: Juvenile Court Statistics and Juvenile Court Offenders, 1934-35, Publication number 235, (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1937), Table E, p.5.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF COURT CASES IN THE UNITED STATES AND  
PERCENTAGE THAT ARE JUVENILE CASES

Year	Courts reporting	Total of all cases	Juvenile delinquency	Per cent of all cases
1927	43	49,562	30,363	65.3
1928	65	65,600	38,883	59.2
1929	96	75,610	46,312	61.2
1930	92	82,963	53,757	64.8
1931	169	100,669	59,880	58.3
1932	267	108,417	65,274	60.2
1933	284	107,764	68,039	63.1
1934	334	107,790	66,651	61.8

Another table from the same report shows these statistics for five counties of Indiana.<sup>7</sup> The table gives the delinquency rates per 10,000 boys and girls of juvenile court age dealt with by courts that served areas with 100,000 or more population.

TABLE II

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATES PER 10,000 JUVENILE-COURT AGE  
DEALT WITH BY COURTS IN FIVE COUNTIES OF INDIANA

County	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Allen	208							114
Lake	208	285	94	171	123	87	92	118
Marion	263	256	272	223	167	211	209	239
Vanderburg			94	83			79	158
St. Joseph								195

<sup>7</sup>Ibid. Table G, p. 8.



The findings of the Ecological Survey of Crime and Delinquency in Bloomington, Indiana, 1925 to 1935, show the rate per 100 juvenile population within the city to be 4.8.<sup>8</sup>

It is estimated that approximately one child in every one hundred of juvenile population and of juvenile court age comes before the court as a delinquent in the course of a year. Only a very small proportion of the school children who present problems of personality and behavior comes before the court.<sup>9</sup> Many cases are handled by other sources and never are found on the court records.

C. Costs of the Administration of Justice. The costs of handling delinquency now and in the future is a staggering amount. The Report on the Cost of Crime, 1931, presents these amounts for the cost of administering criminal justice in the city of Rochester, New York, as shown in Table III, page ten.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>8</sup>Report of the Ecological Survey of Crime and Delinquency in Bloomington, Indiana, 1925 to 1935 (N.Y.A. Study, Indiana University, 1937).

<sup>9</sup>Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor: Facts about Juvenile Delinquency; its Prevention and Treatment Publication number 215, (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1932) p. 4.

<sup>10</sup>National Commission on Law Enforcement and Observation: Report on the Cost of Crime (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1931), p. 600.

TABLE III

COST OF ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN  
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

		Per cent of total
Cost of police	\$1,102,000.14	79.5
Prosecution	61,531.33	4.4
Courts		
City	18,691.32	1.4
County	35,306.10	2.5
Children's	17,195.24	1.2
Penal and Corrective treatment	151,074.09	11.0
Total	\$1,385,799.22	100.0

From the same report the following amounts for criminal and other expenditures may be compared.<sup>11</sup>

TABLE IV

PROPORTION OF CRIMINAL AND OTHER EXPENDITURES  
IN ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

	Taxes	Per capita
City, 1929 budget	\$16,380,688.38	\$50.42
County (City's share)	3,207,966.47	9.87
Total	\$19,588,654.85	\$60.29
Cost of administration of criminal justice	\$ 1,385,799.22	\$ 4.22

<sup>11</sup>Ibid., p. 601.

D. Cost of Educating the Handicapped. The cost of educating the handicapped is far greater than the per capita cost of educating those not handicapped. According to the White House Conference Report of 1930, the costs vary both for the type of handicap and from place to place. For the education of the following types of handicapped children, the costs vary thus: blind \$120 to \$590, vitality \$100 to \$305, deaf \$204 to \$517, mental \$83 to \$454, crippled \$187 to \$593, delinquent \$162 to \$741.<sup>12</sup>

Public School's Association With the Delinquent. The school is intimately concerned with the problem of delinquency because a great share of delinquents are school children. The major portion of non-attendance and truancy is committed by atypical children. In every school there are pupils whose behavior is erratically abnormal. Some have developed undesirable habits and have failed to make proper adjustments in the regular public schools. Others do not measure up to capacity or do not possess ability equal to the tasks imposed upon them. Society owes certain obligations to these pupils if they are to be saved. Their problems should be diagnosed and remedial treatment and vocational guidance given. Any program for preventing

<sup>12</sup> White House Conference, 1930 Section III, Special Classes (New York: Century Company, 1932). p. 239.

delinquency must first discover the basic factors which drive toward delinquency. An examination of the causes of delinquency involves an examination of conditions in the life of the delinquent and an effort to discover any characteristics which differentiate him from other children.

Experienced penologists and authorities agree that practically all confirmed criminals began their career in childhood or early youth. Gluck and Gluck, in their study of 500 criminals, assert, "one cannot over emphasize after a perusal of the life histories of these cases, as the impression is frequently gained, that a different career would have resulted had there been a more intelligent appreciation of the problem in the past."<sup>13</sup> They found that 10.1 per cent of the group of 500 cases had already come into conflict with the social authorities of school or police at the age of ten or less, 27 per cent at 14 or less, and 77.2 per cent at 16 or less. The average age of known conflict with social authorities was 14.8 years. They further state, "It is probable that the actual number of early conflicts with social authorities is considerably larger, and the ages much lower than the figures indicate."<sup>14</sup>

Groves asserts, "Indeed we find that our adult

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<sup>13</sup> Sheldon Gluck and Eleanor T. Gluck, 500 Criminal Careers (New York: A. A. Knoff, 1930). p. 143.

<sup>14</sup> Loc. cit.

criminal is usually one who has graduated from the state of delinquency and who was unsatisfactorily handled when his maladjustments first brought him into social difficulty."<sup>15</sup>

A. Median Age of the Delinquent. Three previous surveys list the age of fourteen as the critical age for juveniles. Healy and Bronner,<sup>16</sup> in a study of 2,114 cases to appear for the first time in the Chicago Juvenile Court, found the median age to be fourteen. Shaw and Myers,<sup>17</sup> in the Illinois Crime Survey of 9,234 delinquents, found the median age to be fourteen. Forster,<sup>18</sup> in his study of 1,000 cases in the Edison School, Ohio, also found the median age to be fourteen.

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<sup>15</sup>E. R. Groves, Social Problems and Education. (New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1925). p. 38.

<sup>16</sup>William Healy and Augusta P. Bronner, Delinquents and Criminals: Their Making and Unmaking (New York: Macmillan Company, 1928). pp. 92-93.

<sup>17</sup>Clifford R. Shaw and Earl D. Myers, The Juvenile Delinquent, Illinois Crime Survey. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1929). p. 665.

<sup>18</sup>Harry L. Forster, A Study of 1,000 cases of Delinquent Boys, of the Edison School, of Cleveland, Ohio (unpublished Masters thesis, Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute, Indiana, 1937). p. 23.

## CHAPTER II

### PRESENTATION OF DATA

In this chapter is presented statistical and financial information concerning the public school enrollment and the juvenile delinquent population of the state of Indiana, 1936-37. These data were taken from the annual reports of the various institutions and departments concerned. The columns headed as per cent or percentage columns were figured from the raw data.

I. Data Concerning Public School Enrollment for the School Year of 1936-37. Table V, page 15, contains information concerning the school enrollment of eighteen counties and twenty cities. The upper tier of counties and cities was selected because of their larger school enrollments and because each had an ungraded system caring for ungraded pupils. The lower tier of counties and cities was selected because they were next largest in enrollment and did not provide for an ungraded system. Brazil and Rockville were selected because of their proximity to the investigator. The ungraded systems contained 3,594 of the 3,703 (96.38 per cent) ungraded pupils of the state. The various school systems studied contained 348,778 pupils, or 50.4 per cent of the state's total enrollment. Data were compiled from the Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Public

TABLE V

THE NUMBER OF UNGRADED PUPILS AND THE TOTAL ENROLLMENT  
FOR THE SPECIFIED COUNTIES, 1936-37

UNGRADED SYSTEMS			
County	City	Number ungraded	Total County enrollment
Marion	Indianapolis	1,486	77,629
Lake	Gary	391	54,220
Lake	Hammond	172	54,220
Lake	East Chicago	242	54,220
Allen	Fort Wayne	379	25,567
St. Joseph	South Bend	196	31,330
Vanderburg	Evansville	393	21,373
Wayne	Richmond	239	11,314
Monroe	Bloomington	75	9,309
Clay	Brazil	21	5,803
Total		3,594	236,545
All others		109	454,736
Grand total		3,703	691,281

GRADED SYSTEMS			
Vigo	Terre Haute	None	19,698
Delaware	Muncie	"	16,078
Madison	Anderson	"	17,512
Howard	Kokomo	"	10,498
Grant	Marion	"	10,366
Tippecanoe	Lafayette	"	9,366
Knox	Vincennes	"	10,218
Henry	New Castle	"	7,780
Cass	Logansport	"	6,733
Parke	Rockville	"	4,014
Total			112,233
All others			579,048
Grand total			691,281

TABLE VI

THE PERCENTAGE OF SPECIFIED URBAN ENROLLMENT AND TOTAL  
COUNTY ENROLLMENT THAT IS UNGRADED

UNGRADED SYSTEMS			
County	City	Per cent of urban enrollment	Per cent of county enrollment
Marion	Indianapolis	2.31	1.91
Lake	Gary	1.77	1.48
Lake	Hammond	1.19	1.48
Lake	East Chicago	2.32	1.48
Allen	Fort Wayne	2.01	1.48
St. Joseph	South Bend	1.08	.62
Vanderburg	Evansville	2.24	1.83
Wayne	Richmond	3.44	2.11
Monroe	Bloomington	1.61	.80
Clay	Brazil	.98	.36
Average		2.01	1.52
Others' average		.05	.02
State's average		.93	.53



TABLE VII

A COMPARATIVE RANK ORDER OF COUNTY ENROLLMENTS AND PERCENTAGE  
OF ENROLLMENTS UNGRADED FOR EACH GROUP OF COUNTIES AND FOR  
THE COMBINED GROUP OF SPECIFIED COUNTIES

County	Rank order based on enrollment	Rank order based on the percentage the ungraded enrollment is of total
Marion	1	2
Lake	2	4.5
Allen	4	4.5
St. Joseph	3	7
Vanderburg	5	3
Wayne	6	1
Monroe	7	6
Clay	8	8
Vigo	1	none
Delaware	3	"
Madison	2	"
Howard	4	"
Grant	5	"
Tippecanoe	7	"
Knox	6	"
Henry	8	"
Cass	9	"
Parke	10	"
Marion	1	2
Lake	2	4.5
Allen	4	4.5
St. Joseph	3	7
Vanderburg	5	3
Wayne	9	1
Monroe	14	6
Clay	17	8
Vigo	6	none
Delaware	8	"
Madison	7	"
Howard	10	"
Grant	11	"
Tippecanoe	13	"
Knox	12	"
Henry	15	"
Cass	16	"
Parke	18	"

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Instruction, 1936-37.<sup>19</sup> A grand total of 691,281 pupil enrollment was used instead of 692,057 pupil enrollment as given in the report. This change was made so as to make all columns balance.

Table VI, page 16, depicts the percentages of the urban and county enrollments that were ungraded. The average for the urban enrollment found to be ungraded was 2.01 per cent for the ten cities having ungraded systems and .93 per cent for the state's urban enrollment. The average for the eight counties was 1.52 per cent of their total county enrollment as compared to .53 per cent for the state as a whole. This table shows only the ungraded systems. Percentages were not obtainable for systems having no ungraded pupils.

Table VII, page 17, presents the comparative rank order of the counties by enrollment and by the percentage the ungraded enrollment is of the total county enrollment. The counties are ranked within their own group and also for the entire group of eighteen counties. A study of this table reveals that Marion county ranks first in number of enrollment and second in the per cent of the enrollment that was ungraded. The graded systems could not rank in column two because they had no ungraded pupils.

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<sup>19</sup>Floyd I. McMurray, Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction (Fort Wayne: Fort Wayne Printing Company, 1937). Tables I, XVI, and XVIII.

II. Data Concerning Juvenile Delinquency for the Year of 1936. Table VIII, page 20, shows the number of juvenile delinquents that were placed on probation from the various counties and from the state as a whole.<sup>20</sup> From these numbers (a total of 1288 for the state) the percentage of the county school enrollments that were delinquent were figured. Vigo county, having no ungraded system, ranks first in the number of probationers, with .50 per cent of its school enrollment on probation. The average for the ungraded systems of .27 per cent is .01 per cent greater than the average of .26 per cent for the graded systems. It is .09 per cent greater than the average for the state. Factors other than the school systems evidently enter into the situation here presented. Some of these counties are rather large and have a well organized probation department. This study included 73.16 per cent of the total juvenile probationers within the state. This per cent was obtained by adding the totals of the two systems, respectively, 50.44 per cent and 22.72 per cent.

Table IX, page 21, shows the number of juvenile delinquents that were placed within an institution for the year of 1936.<sup>21</sup> Of the total of 424 for the state, the

<sup>20</sup>Inez M. Scholl, Indiana Probation Handbook (Fort Wayne: Fort Wayne Printing Company, 1937). pp.43-44 Table A.

<sup>21</sup>Second Annual Report of the Judicial Council of Indiana (Fort Wayne: Fort Wayne Printing Company, 1937). pp. 76-78. Table I.

TABLE VIII

TOTAL NUMBER OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS PLACED ON PROBATION,  
1936, WITH THE PERCENTAGE OF COUNTY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND  
THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF STATE'S PROBATIONERS  
EACH COUNTY REPRESENTS, BY SPECIFIED COUNTIES AND  
TOTAL FOR STATE

## UNGRADED SYSTEMS

County	Number from county	Per cent of county school enrollment	Per cent of state's juvenile probationers
Marion	282	.36	21.89
Lake	80	.14	6.21
Allen	104	.40	8.07
St. Joseph	77	.24	5.97
Vanderburg	66	.30	5.12
Wayne	30	.26	2.33
Monroe	11	.11	.85
Clay	0	.00	.00
Total (or average)	650	(.27)	50.44
All others (or ave.)	638	(.14)	49.56
Grand total (or ave.)	1288	(.18)	100.00

## GRADED SYSTEMS

Vigo	99	.50	7.68
Delaware	55	.34	4.27
Madison	26	.14	2.01
Howard	21	.20	1.63
Grant	50	.48	3.88
Tippecanoe	32	.34	2.48
Knox	0	.00	.00
Henry	6	.07	.46
Cass	0	.00	.00
Parke	4	.09	.31
Total (or average)	293	(.26)	22.72
All others (or ave.)	995	(.17)	77.28
Grand total (or ave.)	1288	(.18)	100.00

TABLE IX

TOTAL NUMBER OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS PLACED WITHIN AN INSTITUTION, 1936, WITH THE PERCENTAGE OF COUNTY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF STATES INSTITUTIONAL ENROLLMENT EACH COUNTY REPRESENTS, BY SPECIFIED COUNTIES AND TOTAL FOR THE STATE

UNGRADED SYSTEMS			
County	Number from county	Per cent of county school enrollment	Per cent of state's institutional enrollment
Marion	77	.10	18.16
Lake	34	.06	8.02
Allen	4	.01	.94
St. Joseph	9	.03	2.12
Vanderburg	12	.05	2.82
Wayne	12	.10	2.82
Monroe	6	.06	1.41
Clay	2	.03	.47
Total (or average)	156	(.06)	36.76
All others (or ave.)	268	(.04)	63.24
Grand total (or ave.)	424	(.06)	100.00
GRADED SYSTEMS			
Vigo	27	.13	6.36
Delaware	20	.12	4.71
Madison	24	.13	5.66
Howard	15	.14	3.54
Grant	5	.04	1.18
Tippecanoe	2	.02	.47
Knox	4	.04	.95
Henry	2	.02	.47
Cass	7	.10	1.65
Parke	2	.05	.47
Total (or average)	108	(.09)	25.46
All others (or ave.)	316	(.05)	74.54
Grand total (or ave.)	424	(.06)	100.00

TABLE X

TOTAL NUMBER OF JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED OF, 1936, WITH  
THE PERCENTAGE OF COUNTY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND THE  
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPOSED OF COURT  
CASES EACH COUNTY REPRESENTS, BY SPECIFIED  
COUNTIES AND TOTAL FOR STATE

## UNGRADED SYSTEMS

County	Number from county	Per cent of county school enrollment	Per cent of state's juvenile court cases
Marion	2389	3.08	32.96
Lake	1072	1.98	14.79
Allen	407	1.59	5.61
St. Joseph	332	1.06	4.58
Vanderburg	372	1.27	5.13
Wayne	46	.41	.63
Monroe	13	.14	.18
Clay	10	.17	.14
Total (or average)	4641	(1.96)	64.03
All Others (or ave.)	2607	(.57)	35.97
Grand total (or ave.)	7248	(1.05)	100.00

## GRADED SYSTEMS

Vigo	244	1.23	3.36
Delaware	28	.17	.38
Madison	83	.47	1.14
Howard	60	.57	.83
Grant	145	1.40	2.00
Tippecanoe	22	.23	.30
Knox	44	.43	.60
Henry	92	1.19	1.27
Cass	9	.13	.12
Parke	13	.32	.18
Total (or average)	740	(.66)	10.21
Others (or ave.)	6508	(1.12)	89.79
Grand total (or ave.)	7248	(1.05)	100.00

TABLE XI

PERCENTAGE RANK ORDER OF COUNTY SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS FOR THE  
CATEGORIES OF DELINQUENCY FOR EACH GROUP OF COUNTIES AND  
FOR THE COMBINED GROUP OF SPECIFIED COUNTIES

County	Percentage rank placed on probation	Percentage rank placed within an institution	Percentage rank dis- posed of court cases	Combined percent- age rank
Marion	2	1.5	1	1
Lake	6	3.5	2	2
Allen	1	8	3	4
St. Joseph	5	6.5	5	6
Vanderburg	3	5	4	3
Wayne	4	1.5	6	5
Monroe	7	3.5	8	7
Clay	8	6.5	7	8
Vigo	1	2.5	2	1
Delaware	3.5	4	9	5
Madison	6	2.5	5	4
Howard	5	1	4	3
Grant	2	7.5	1	2
Tippecanoe	3.5	9.5	8	6
Knox	9.5	7.5	6	9
Henry	8	9.5	3	8
Cass	9.5	5	10	10
Parke	7	6	7	7
Marion	4	6	1	2
Lake	11.5	8.5	2	5
Allen	3	18	3	7.5
St. Joseph	9	14.5	8	11
Vanderburg	7	10.5	5	6
Wayne	8	6	12	10
Monroe	13	8.5	17	13.5
Clay	17	14.5	15.5	18
Vigo	1	2.5	6	1
Delaware	5.5	4	15.5	9
Madison	11.5	2.5	10	7.5
Howard	10	1	9	4
Grant	2	12.5	4	3
Tippecanoe	5.5	16.5	14	12
Knox	17	12.5	11	16
Henry	15	16.5	7	15
Cass	17	6	18	17
Parke	14	10.5	13	13.5

ungraded systems furnished 156. This number made an average of .06 per cent of the county school enrollment that was placed within an institution as compared to .09 per cent for the graded systems. Likewise, the average for the state was .06 per cent. This study included 62.22 per cent of the total number placed within an institution for the year of 1936. By adding the totals for the two systems, respectively, 36.76 per cent and 25.46 per cent, the above per cent was obtained.

Table X, page 22, indicates the number of juvenile court cases disposed of for the year of 1936. In interpreting this table containing 7,248 court cases, one should know that at the beginning of the year there were 3,968 cases pending and that during the year there were 6,768 cases filed. At the close of the year of 1936 there were 3,721 cases pending.<sup>22</sup> Marion County led in the number of court cases, having 2,389. Marion County also led in the per cent of the school enrollment having cases, with 3.08 per cent. The average for the ungraded systems was 1.96 per cent of the school enrollment as compared to 1.05 per cent for the entire state and .66 per cent for the graded systems. This study included 74.24 per cent of the state's Juvenile court cases.

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<sup>22</sup>Ibid. p. 102



Table XI, page 23, is in reality one of the most significant of all the tables thus far presented. The two types of systems are ranked within their own group and also are ranked for the entire group of eighteen counties. This rank is based on the percentages of the school enrollments that were delinquent for each of the three types of juvenile delinquency. In the last column is the combined percentage rank for all three types of juvenile delinquency. Vigo County ranks first in this column, followed by Marion County in second place. Last place goes to Clay County, with the least percentage of the school enrollment delinquent.

Table XII, page 26, makes a comparison of the ranked percentages of ungraded enrollments with the ranked percentages of delinquent enrollments. The counties are ranked within their own group and also for the entire group of eighteen counties. The arrangement is brought forth from Table VII, page 17, the percentage rank the ungraded enrollment is of the total enrollment, and Table XI, page 23, the percentage rank the delinquent enrollment is of the total enrollment.

A coefficient of correlation by the Rank-Differences Method based on Table XII, page 26, for the percentage ranking of the ungraded systems in the two situations is .54. No correlation was calculated for the graded systems because they did not rank in percentages of ungraded enrollment.

TABLE XII

A COMPARATIVE RANK ORDER OF THE PERCENTAGES OF UNGRADED  
ENROLLMENTS AND THE PERCENTAGES OF DELINQUENT  
ENROLLMENTS FOR EACH GROUP OF COUNTIES AND  
FOR THE COMBINED GROUP OF  
SPECIFIED COUNTIES

County	Ranks based on per- cent of county en- rollment that is ungraded	Ranks based on per- cent of county en- rollment that is delinquent	
			group ranks
			Combined ranks
Marion	2	1	2
Lake	4.5	2	5
Allen	4.5	4	7.5
St. Joseph	7	6	11
Vanderburg	3	3	6
Wayne	1	5	10
Monroe	6	7	13.5
Clay	8	8	18
Vigo	none	1	1
Delaware	"	5	9
Madison	"	4	7.5
Howard	"	3	4
Grant	"	2	3
Tippecanoe	"	6	12
Knox	"	9	16
Henry	"	8	15
Cass	"	10	17
Parke	"	7	13.5

III. DATA CONCERNING EDUCATIONAL COSTS FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR OF 1936-37. Part III presents the educational costs for the public schools of Indiana. Statistics were not sufficiently available to enable one to find the exact cost of the ungraded phase of the schools of Indiana. Therefore, to make a comparative study the investigator secured the total educational cost for the respective counties from a compilation of data found in the Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1936-37. From this he proceeded to make a per capita comparison. The per capita cost of education was figured on the basis of the school enrollment in order to compare favorably with the two previously presented phases of this study.

Table XIII, page 28, indicates that the total current expenditures for education in Indiana was \$47,024,882.19.<sup>23</sup> The state per capita cost based upon the total school enrollment was found to be \$68.01. A study of Table XIII, the combined column, reveals first rank in per capita cost of public school education was held by Tippecanoe County, being \$80.45. Second and third places went to Vigo County and Lake County, respectively. Grant County had the lowest per capita cost of \$51.82 which was considerably below the state

<sup>23</sup> Floyd I. McMurray, Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction (Fort Wayne: Fort Wayne Printing Company, 1937). Page 8, Table X.

TABLE XIII

THE TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION WITHIN THE  
SPECIFIED COUNTIES, THE PER CAPITA COST TO THE COUNTIES,  
AND THE PER CAPITA RANK ORDER, 1936-37

## UNGRADED SYSTEMS

County	Total cost to county	Per capita cost to county	Per capita rank order	
			Grouped	Combined
Marion	\$6,015,200.19	\$77.48	2	4
Lake	4,310,508.67	79.50	1	3
Allen	1,895,042.76	74.12	3	6
St. Joseph	2,237,554.24	71.41	5	8
Vanderburg	1,553,299.73	72.67	4	7
Wayne	769,654.36	68.02	6	10
Monroe	487,431.72	52.36	8	17
Clay	346,733.64	59.75	7	13
Total (average)	\$17,615,425.31	(\$74.89)		
All others (ave.)	29,409,456.88	( 64.67)		
Grand total (" )	\$47,024,882.19	(\$68.01)		

## GRADED SYSTEMS

Vigo	\$1,574,507.81	\$79.93	2	2
Delaware	1,015,327.81	63.27	5	11
Madison	1,052,126.38	60.08	6	12
Howard	609,617.14	58.07	7	14
Grant	537,252.64	51.82	8	18
Tippecanoe	753,564.99	80.45	1	1
Knox	580,712.25	56.83	9	15
Henry	441,811.93	56.76	10	16
Cass	495,482.21	74.60	3	5
Parke	282,137.79	70.29	4	9
Total (average)	\$ 7,342,540.95	(\$65.42)		
All others (ave.)	39,682,341.24	( 68.53)		
Grand total (" )	\$47,024,882.19	(\$68.01)		

TABLE XIV

A COMPARATIVE RANK ORDER OF THE PERCENTAGES OF UNGRADED  
ENROLLMENT, DELINQUENT ENROLLMENT, AND PER CAPITA COST  
OF EDUCATION FOR THE SPECIFIED COUNTIES  
(COMBINED ARRANGEMENT)

County	Percentage rank of ungraded enrollment	Percentage rank of delinquent enrollment	Per capita rank order for educational costs
Marion	2	2	4
Lake	4.5	5	3
Allen	4.5	7.5	6
St. Joseph	7	11	8
Vanderburg	3	6	7
Wayne	1	10	10
Monroe	6	13.5	17
Clay	8	18	13
Vigo	none	1	2
Delaware	"	9	11
Madison	"	7.5	12
Howard	"	4	14
Grant	"	3	18
Tippecanoe	"	12	1
Knox	"	16	15
Henry	"	15	16
Cass	"	17	5
Parke	"	13.5	9

average. The range in the per capita cost was \$29.63. The counties are ranked within their own group under the column headed "grouped" and also for the entire group of eighteen counties under the column headed "combined".

Table XIV, page 29, presents a comparative arrangement of the previously presented phases of the study. Following is the list.

Percentage rank order of county school enrollment  
that is ungraded

Percentage rank order of county school enrollment  
that is delinquent

Per capita rank order based on county school enrollment  
for education

IV. DATA CONCERNING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY COSTS  
FOR THE YEAR OF 1936. The juvenile delinquency costs were compiled from three sources, namely, cost of probational care, cost of institutional care, and cost of disposed of court cases. These items were considered only to the extent of the current cases for the year of 1936. The average per capita cost for each of the three phases of delinquency was obtained and it served as a basis for the compilation of data. The number of cases of delinquency items used in this study was obtained from the Second Annual Report of the Judicial Council of Indiana and from the Indiana Probation Handbook.

Table XV, page 32, shows the actual cost for each item of delinquency and the total for all three phases to each county and to the state as a whole. Probation cases were figured on the per capita cost for the state of \$2.02.<sup>24</sup> Institutional care was figured on the per capita cost of \$391.31, the average of the Boys' School and Girls' School. Court costs were figured on the per capita cost for the specific county as set forth in the Second Annual Report of the Judicial Council of Indiana.<sup>25</sup>

Table XVI, page 33, shows the per capita costs of the categories of delinquency for the specified counties and for the state. The various per capita costs were obtained by dividing the county cost for each item by the county school enrollment. The quotients for the different columns were not all carried out to the same degree of accuracy; therefore, in the total for each county a slight error is found. Marion County had the highest total per capita cost of \$1.45. Tippecanoe County had the lowest of \$0.15. The average for the state was \$0.58. The average for the ungraded systems was \$0.92 as compared to \$0.59 for the graded systems.

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<sup>24</sup>Inez M. Scholl, Indiana Probation Handbook (Fort Wayne: Fort Wayne Printing Company, 1937). p. 42.

<sup>25</sup>Second Annual Report of the Judicial Council of Indiana (Fort Wayne: Fort Wayne Printing Company, 1937). p. 105.

TABLE XV

THE CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR THE DELINQUENCY ITEMS OF  
PROBATION, INSTITUTIONAL CARE, COURT COSTS, AND THE  
TOTAL FOR THE SPECIFIED COUNTIES, 1936

## UNGRADED SYSTEMS

County	Probation costs	Institutional costs	Court costs	Total county costs
Marion	\$569.64	\$30,130.87	\$82,133.82	\$112,834.33
Lake	161.60	13,304.54	34,196.80	47,662.94
Allen	210.08	1,565.24	12,551.88	14,327.20
St. Joseph	155.54	3,521.79	12,642.56	16,319.89
Vanderburg	133.32	4,695.72	10,918.20	15,747.24
Wayne	60.60	4,695.72	2,356.58	7,112.90
Monroe	22.22	2,347.86	400.27	2,770.35
Clay	0.00	782.62	335.60	1,118.22
Total	\$1313.00	\$61,044.36	\$155,535.71	\$217,893.07
All others	1288.76	104,871.08	80,241.73	186,401.57
Grand total	\$2601.76	\$165,915.44	\$235,777.44	\$404,294.64

## GRADED SYSTEMS

Vigo	\$199.98	\$10,565.37	\$8,008.02	\$18,763.37
Delaware	111.10	7,826.20	716.80	8,654.10
Madison	52.52	9,391.44	1,902.36	11,346.32
Howard	42.42	5,869.65	1,750.00	7,662.07
Grant	51.00	1,956.55	5,694.15	7,701.70
Tippecanoe	64.64	782.62	626.56	1,473.82
Knox	0.00	1,565.24	2,924.88	3,590.12
Henry	12.12	782.62	1,985.36	2,780.10
Cass	0.00	2,739.17	426.51	3,165.68
Parke	8.08	782.62	285.48	1,076.18
Total	\$541.86	\$42,261.48	\$23,420.12	\$66,223.46
All others	2059.90	123,653.96	212,357.32	338,071.18
Grand total	\$2601.76	\$165,915.44	\$235,777.44	\$404,294.64



TABLE XVI

THE PER CAPITA COSTS OF THE CATEGORIES OF DELINQUENCY  
FOR THE SPECIFIED COUNTIES, 1936

UNGRADED SYSTEMS				
County	Probation	Institutional care	Court costs	Total per capita cost
Marion	\$.0073	\$.401	\$1.06	\$1.45
Lake	.0029	.245	.63	.88
Allen	.0082	.061	.49	.56
St. Joseph	.0049	.112	.40	.52
Vanderburg	.0067	.219	.49	.73
Wayne	.0053	.409	.21	.63
Monroe	.0023	.252	.04	.30
Clay	.0000	.134	.05	.19
Average	\$.0055	\$.258	\$.65	\$.92
Others' ave.	.0028	.236	.17	.41
State's ave.	\$.0037	\$.240	\$.34	\$.58
GRADED SYSTEMS				
Vigo	\$.0101	\$.536	\$.40	\$.95
Delaware	.0007	.486	.04	.53
Madison	.0029	.536	.11	.65
Howard	.0040	.559	.17	.73
Grant	.0049	.118	.55	.74
Tippecanoe	.0069	.083	.06	.15
Knox	.0000	.153	.20	.35
Henry	.0015	.101	.25	.36
Cass	.0000	.407	.06	.47
Parke	.0020	.194	.07	.27
Average	\$.0048	\$.376	\$.21	\$.59
Others' ave.	.0035	.213	.37	.58
State's ave.	\$.0037	\$.240	\$.34	\$.58

TABLE XVII

PER CAPITA RANK ORDER OF COUNTIES FOR THE CATEGORIES  
OF DELINQUENCY, 1936

UNGRADED SYSTEMS					
County	Ranks for Probation	Ranks for Institutional care	Ranks for court costs	Ranks for total per capita cost	
				grouped	combined
Marion	3	7	1	1	1
Lake	10.5	9	2	2	3
Allen	2	18	4.5	5	9
St. Joseph	7.5	15	6.5	6	11
Vanderburg	5	10	4.5	3	5.5
Wayne	6	5	9	4	8
Monroe	12	8	17.5	7	15
Clay	17	13	16	8	17

GRADED SYSTEMS					
County	Ranks for Probation	Ranks for Institutional care	Ranks for court costs	Ranks for total per capita cost	
Vigo	1	2.5	6.5	1	2
Delaware	15	4	17.5	5	10
Madison	10.5	2.5	12	4	7
Howard	9	1	11	3	5.5
Grant	7.5	14	3	2	4
Tippecanoe	4	17	14.5	10	18
Knox	17	12	10	8	14
Henry	14	16	8	7	13
Cass	17	6	14.5	6	12
Parke	13	11	13	9	16

TABLE XVIII

A COMPARATIVE RANK ORDER OF THE PER CAPITA COSTS OF  
EDUCATION AND THE PER CAPITA COSTS OF DELINQUENCY  
FOR EACH GROUP OF COUNTIES AND FOR THE COMBINED  
GROUP OF SPECIFIED COUNTIES

County	Ranks for Educational costs	Ranks for Delinquency costs
Marion	2	1
Lake	1	2
Allen	3	5
St. Joseph	5	6
Vanderburg	4	3
Wayne	6	4
Monroe	8	7
Clay	7	8
Vigo	2	1
Delaware	5	5
Madison	6	4
Howard	7	3
Grant	8	2
Tippecanoe	1	10
Knox	9	8
Henry	10	7
Cass	3	6
Parke	4	9
Marion	4	1
Lake	3	3
Allen	6	9
St. Joseph	8	11
Vanderburg	7	5.5
Wayne	10	8
Monroe	17	15
Clay	13	17
Vigo	2	2
Delaware	11	10
Madison	12	7
Howard	14	5.5
Grant	18	4
Tippecanoe	1	18
Knox	15	14
Henry	16	13
Cass	5	12
Parke	9	16

Table XVII, page 34, shows the per capita rank order for the categories of delinquency, as obtained from a study of Table XVI, page 33. The ranking for the total per capita cost shows for each group and for the combined groups.

Table XVIII, page 35, compares the ranking of the total per capita cost of education with the total per capita cost of delinquency for each group of counties and for the entire group. Tippecanoe County has a positive correlation, in each group, owing to the fact that it pays the most for education and the least for delinquency, on a per capita basis. Grant County has a rather high correlation, ranking eighteenth in per capita cost of education and fourth in per capita cost of delinquency for the combined ranking.

The coefficient of correlation by the Rank-Differences Method based on Table XVIII, page 35, for the per capita cost ranks of the ungraded systems is .85. The coefficient of correlation for the graded systems for the per capita cost ranks is -.1. The coefficient of correlation for the systems combined is .33.

### CHAPTER III

#### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In a recapitulation of the findings of Chapter II, Presentation of Data, the basic information may best be presented in tabular formation. Following is a comparison of the percentages of ungraded enrollments and total county enrollments for the two types of systems.

TABLE XIX

PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL UNGRADED ENROLLMENT AND TOTAL STATE ENROLLMENT FOR THE UNGRADED AND GRADED SYSTEMS

	Percentage of total ungraded enrollment	Percentage of total state enrollment
Ungraded systems	96.38	34.21
Graded systems	none	16.23

The average percentages of urban enrollments and total county enrollments that are ungraded for the ungraded systems is shown by Table XX, page 38.

TABLE XX

AVERAGE PERCENTAGES OF URBAN AND TOTAL COUNTY ENROLLMENTS  
UNGRADED, FOR THE UNGRADED SYSTEMS AND FOR THE STATE  
OF INDIANA

	Average percentage of urban enroll- ment ungraded	Average percentage of total county enrollment ungraded
Ungraded systems	2.01	1.52
State	.93	.53

The average percentage of the enrollments that were delinquent are shown for the two systems and are compared with the state in Table XXI.

TABLE XXI

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ENROLLMENTS THAT ARE DELINQUENT, FOR  
THE UNGRADED SYSTEMS, GRADED SYSTEMS, AND FOR INDIANA

	Ave. percentage placed on probation	Ave. percentage placed within an institution	Ave. percentage having disposed of court cases
Ungraded systems	.27	.06	1.96
Graded systems	.26	.09	.66
State	.18	.06	1.05

The percentage of the state's juvenile delinquents furnished by the two systems are shown in Table XXII, page 39.

TABLE XXII

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY FOUND IN THE  
UNGRADED AND GRADED SYSTEMS, RESPECTIVELY, FOR THE  
CATEGORIES OF DELINQUENCY

	Percentage of state's juvenile probationers	Percentage of state's institutional commitments	Percentage of state's disposed of court cases
Ungraded systems	50.44	36.76	64.03
Graded systems	22.72	25.46	10.21

The average per capita cost of education and of delinquency for the two systems and a comparison with the state is summarized in Table XXIII.

TABLE XXIII

AVERAGE PER CAPITA COST OF EDUCATION AND DELINQUENCY FOR THE  
UNGRADED SYSTEMS, GRADED SYSTEMS AND STATE OF INDIANA

	Per capita cost of education	Per capita cost of delinquency
Ungraded systems	\$74.89	\$.92
Graded systems	65.42	.59
State	68.01	.58

The correlations as obtained are presented as follows:

1. The correlation of the ungraded enrollment and the delinquent enrollment for the ungraded systems is .54. (See Table XII, page 26, for ranking.) No correlation was calculated for the graded systems.

2. The correlations of the average per capita cost of education and the average per capita cost of delinquency are:

.85	for the ungraded systems
-.1	for the graded systems
.33	for the systems combined.

For a final ranking arrangement in the four phases of this study Table XXIV, page 41, is presented as a recapitulation of all other ranking tables.



TABLE XXIV

RECAPITULATION FOR RANKING IN PERCENTAGE OF UNGRADED  
ENROLLMENT, PERCENTAGE OF DELINQUENT ENROLLMENT, PER  
CAPITA COST OF EDUCATION, PER CAPITA COST  
OF DELINQUENCY

County	Ranks for percentage of ungraded enrollment	Ranks for percentage of delinquent enrollment	Ranks for per capita cost of education	Ranks for per capita cost of delinquency
Marion	2	1	2	1
Lake	4.5	2	1	2
Allen	4.5	4	3	5
St. Joseph	7	6	5	6
Vanderburg	3	3	4	3
Wayne	1	5	6	4
Monroe	6	7	8	7
Clay	8	8	7	8
Vigo	none	1	2	1
Delaware	"	5	5	5
Madison	"	4	6	4
Howard	"	3	7	3
Grant	"	2	8	2
Tippecanoe	"	6	1	10
Knox	"	9	9	8
Henry	"	8	10	7
Cass	"	10	3	6
Parke	"	7	4	9
Marion-	2	2	4	1
Lake	4.5	5	3	3
Allen	4.5	7.5	6	9
St. Joseph	7	11	8	11
Vanderburg	3	6	7	5.5
Wayne	1	10	10	8
Monroe	6	13.5	17	15
Clay	8	18	13	17
Vigo	none	1	2	2
Delaware	"	9	11	10
Madison	"	7.5	12	7
Howard	"	4	14	5.5
Grant	"	3	18	4
Tippecanoe	"	12	1	18
Knox	"	16	15	14
Henry	"	15	16	13
Cass	"	17	5	12
Parke	"	13.5	9	16

Conclusions. From the recapitulation of the findings of this study and in accord with the purpose of this study, two basic facts stand out.

1. The ungraded systems have a greater percentage of their school enrollment recorded as delinquent than do either the graded systems or the state as a whole. The total percentage of the school enrollment recorded as delinquent for the ungraded systems is 2.29 per cent as compared to 1.01 per cent for the graded systems and 1.29 per cent for the state.

2. The ungraded systems pay a higher per capita cost for both education and juvenile delinquency than do either the graded systems or the state as a whole. The per capita cost of education for each division is, \$74.89 for the ungraded systems, \$65.42 for the graded systems, and \$68.01 for the state. The per capita cost of delinquency for each division is, \$.92 for the ungraded systems, \$.59 for the graded systems, and \$.58 for the state.

From the basic facts and from the correlations of the per capita cost of education and the per capita cost of delinquency for each type of system, .85 for the ungraded systems and .11 for the graded systems, one may readily see that where the higher per capita costs of education are maintained, also higher per capita costs of juvenile delinquency are sustained.

However, one must concede that, generally, the higher per capita costs of education are maintained in densely populated systems which are likely to have more delinquency than rural systems, and also in those systems which are likely to have a more efficient system for apprehending juvenile delinquents. The ungraded schools, with their higher costs, probably were established to care for the atypical children. If the educational rates were lowered for the atypical children, it is probable that the delinquency rates might of necessity be increased. Therefore, one may infer that the ungraded system may be the less expensive, both from the standpoint of the delinquent children and for those who pay for the costs of delinquency.

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