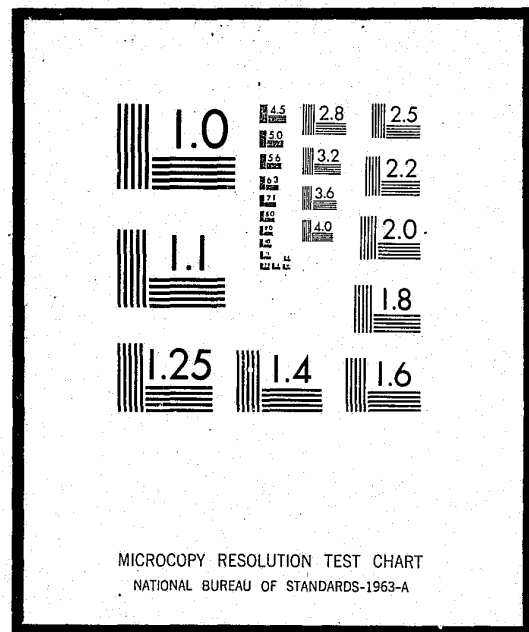


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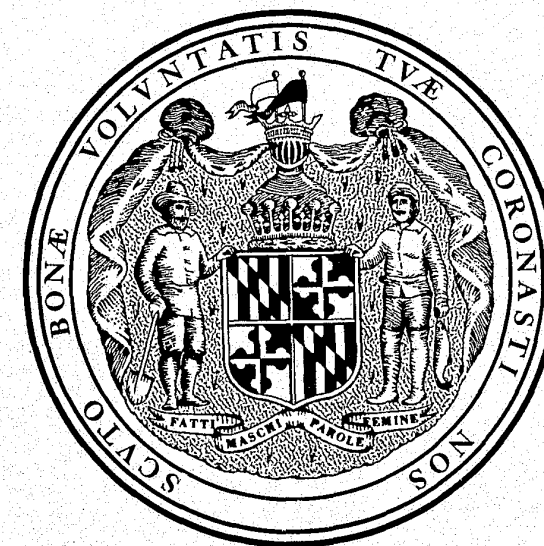
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## MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE

## DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE SERVICES

### ANNUAL REPORT



1973  
FISCAL YEAR

**STATE OF MARYLAND**  
**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE**  
**Neil Solomon, M.D., Ph.D., Secretary**

**Annual Statistical Report**  
**Fiscal Year 1973**  
**DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE SERVICES**  
**Robert C. Hilson, Director**

Prepared by  
**Division of Special Services**  
 — Research and Analysis —

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## DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Since the inception of the Department of Juvenile Services in 1967, gigantic strides have been made in improving the delivery of services to delinquent and troubled youth. Programs and services which were unthought of prior to 1967, or only a farfetched dream at the time, are now blossoming and/or productive realities. We have seen Intake services formalized and used as an effective means of diversion from the judicial process. We have seen the development and growth of foster homes and group care homes. We have seen the development of some meaningful and relevant institutional programs. We have seen the emergence of a day program. We have seen a greater involvement and participation of the community in our efforts. And we are beginning to see, or will soon see, the fruits of our efforts to have a better trained staff to perform the myriad of tasks assigned to us.

While there has been some definite progress made in several areas, I submit that we have only begun to scratch the surface; that we are only scraping the tip of the iceberg of truly being able to help kids; and that unless we continue with progressive thinking, innovative planning, and skillful implementation of programs, we just might as well get ready for a return to the Dark Ages and resign ourselves to the thought that troubled kids cannot be helped. No one in the Department will accept this as a truism!

Unquestionably, the entire field of corrections, both on the juvenile and adult levels, is undergoing a difficult transitional period. Across the country, there has been a serious questioning of what we in the field of juvenile crime control and treatment are doing and how effective we are in doing whatever we do. With sky-rocketing costs of "rehabilitative" services and with no apparent diminution of delinquency rates, there has been a clamor and demand for changes in the juvenile justice system. I think that as a group—as criminal justice administrators and practitioners, we can be proud of the fact that our voices have been among the loudest although the need for change has been well documented by numerous studies on both federal and state levels. Maryland is certainly in the midst of this transition; and with changes as dramatic as those we have seen in the past few years, some turmoil, confusion, and refocusing have resulted. To some, these changes may have seemed to be on the border of chaos, but I think that the Department is now beginning to evolve an orderly, effective delivery system.

I think that the Department's direction and objectives are quite clear. I think that the *methods* of achieving these objectives are, and should be, subject to continuous scrutiny and revision as necessary. The past three years

has seen a rather significant effort made at establishing and expanding community-based treatment approaches. This direction is not only in accord with the majority of staffs' thinking but has also been clearly mandated by the legislature, by the Chief Executive's Office, and by the Secretary of Health and Mental Hygiene. These mandates may also be seen in the recently enacted Senate Bill 1064 and also in the Report of the Senate Finance Committee and the House Appropriations Committee for 1973.

The Department will continue to do everything possible to provide a full and diverse array of services to troubled youngsters and the problems which they present. Our primary efforts should continue to be placed in providing the appropriate form of treatment at the community level. This includes prevention programs, diversion programs, and the various types of rehabilitative services within the community. We have made a very meager beginning in tackling the problem of delinquency prevention and diversion. We have, though, made a beginning and the coming years should see more and more efforts and resources directed in this area. There is no question but that the further a youngster goes into the juvenile justice system, the more difficult it becomes for him to extricate himself in an acceptable manner. Therefore, one of our objectives *must* be to minimize the youngster's penetration into all negative labeling, institutional processes.

As compared with our progress in developing prevention programs, we have made tremendous strides in developing community-based residential facilities and programs. Our basic philosophy continues to be that a child should only be removed from his own home as a last resort. But until our capability to do more intensive work with families increases, I see a distinct need to continue in this direction in the immediate future. We do need, however, to evaluate the effectiveness of such programs and institute where necessary, additional rehabilitative services.

Our "first line of defense" certainly rests with the provision of adequate numbers and adequately trained court services staff. This staff plays a crucial role in our ability to deliver meaningful services. With properly trained Intake staff, along with all of the needed resources and programs within the community, we can play a major role in minimizing the penetration of youngsters into the system. With the proper number of staff supervising youngsters with manageable, workable caseloads, we can truly be effective in working with children and their families. I see this as an immediate and absolute priority. I believe that the effect will be less children removed from their homes for placement in either com-



munity residential programs or in institutional residential programs.

We are all aware that there is an anti-institutional trend running strong in this country. The emphasis is on getting people out of the institutions and developing programs which would limit and minimize the number being admitted to institutions. I feel, however, that institutions can be a vital and integral part of a continuum of services for the delinquent youngster. I do not foresee, at anytime within the near future, the closing of all the training schools. I do foresee the phasing-down of institutional programs until only the minimum number of such programs remain as are necessary for the relatively few youngsters who need this type of service. As we have been able to better screen and diagnose youngsters and as we have been able to develop some alternatives to institutionalization, the training schools have no longer become the "dumping grounds" they once were. Populations have declined over the years. About ten years ago, our training schools, forestry camps, and detention centers had almost 1,200 youngsters committed on a given day. Today, there are less than 800 in residence—a rather dramatic 33 per cent decrease in spite of steadily increasing numbers of youngsters coming to our attention. In my opinion, although concrete plans have not been finalized, Maryland will have two training schools within the next two to three years, in addition to the operation of the forestry camps.

If training schools are to really be an effective part of the rehabilitative continuum, relevant programs must be instituted. These programs are already being initiated and implemented, and considerable improvement has been seen in the past couple of years. This improvement has been made in spite of extremely adverse circumstances such as financial constraints imposed; the state of uncertainty among institutional staffs; and the aforementioned general questioning of the value of institutional programs. It is, indeed, a tribute to the dedication and concern of these staffs that progress has been made even in the face of adversity. Effective programming must continue and the necessary resources allotted for this purpose. We must insure that all integral components of our system are effective. The entire system will only be as strong as its weakest link.

One of the greatest needs of the Department is for the capability for ongoing program planning and program evaluation. We have no accurate means of evaluating or measuring our program effectiveness and because of this deficiency, unneeded confusion is created among the general public and justifications for our budgets become more difficult. We need to develop and build in evaluation components for every aspect of our program

and be able to relate program efforts to an overall objective. We must be able to measure how these, and other, services affect the overall functioning of both the child and society. Program evaluation *must* have a high priority and the necessary staff and resources provided to accomplish this.

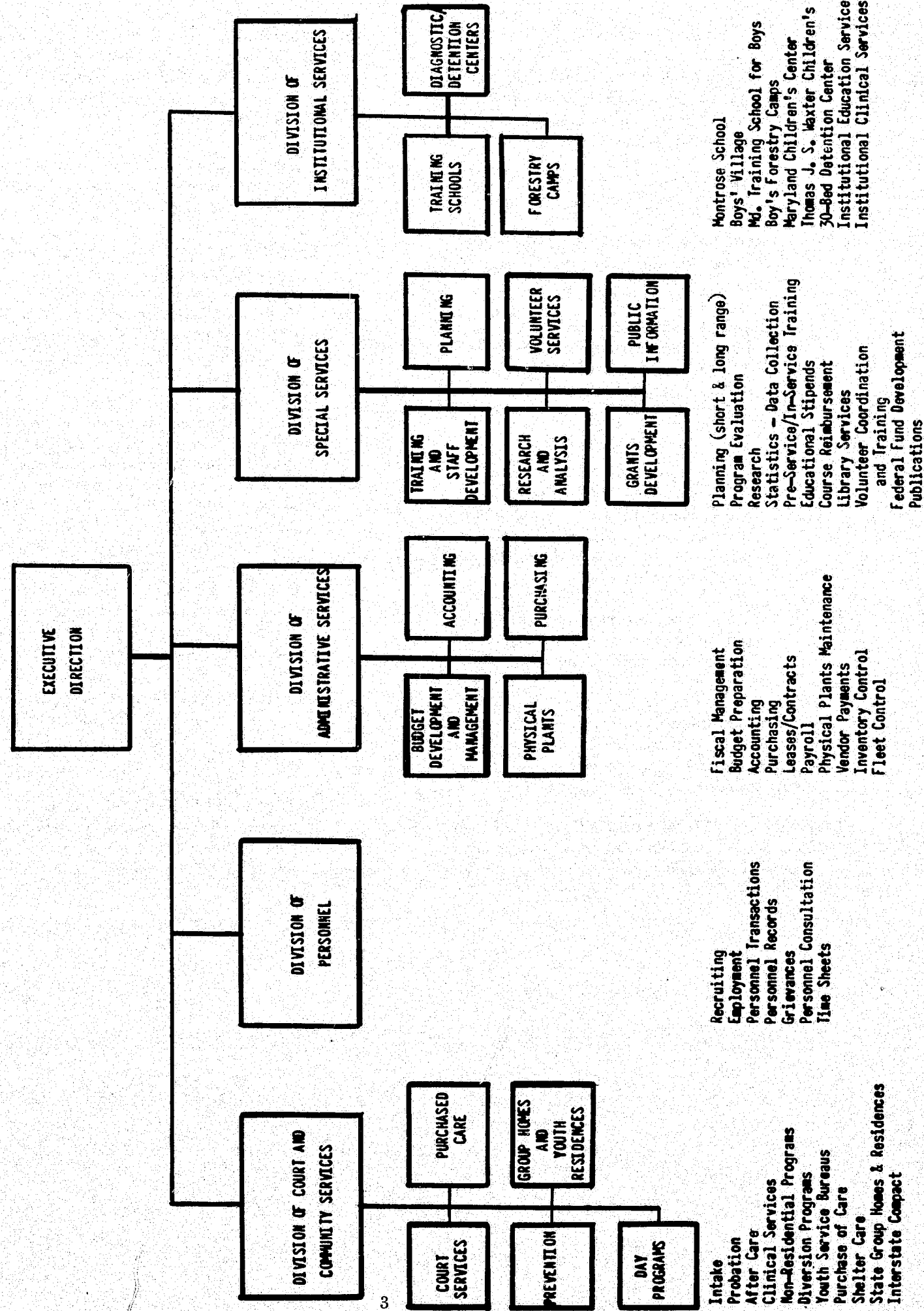
Inherent throughout all of our programs is the need for well-trained and capable staff. The Department's Long Range Master Plan concluded that this was the major need of the Department. Little disagreement can be had with this conclusion as the success of any of our programs is dependent upon the skills of staff in implementing them. With the support of the legislature, we are now embarking upon a training program which, hopefully, will remedy a long standing deficiency. A very capable group of trainers has been selected, and they are now undergoing a training program with a very capable consultant.

The data contained on the following pages reveal that the Department's workload continues to increase at a rate of approximately 12 per cent each year. Certainly, the increase in staff has not been commensurate with the increase in total workload. Unless adequate staff and resources are provided, the quality of services rendered will diminish to the point of futility and all of the well-intentioned legislation, goals of the Department, expectations of the community, and dedicated efforts of staff will be meaningless. It is, indeed, a tribute to staff that they are now providing such effective services, in spite of many limitations and fiscal constraints, that Maryland ranks as having one of the nation's best youth services agencies. Nothing but praise and commendations can be given to the overwhelming majority of staff within the system for their concern and dedication in making the system operate.

I sense an atmosphere of excitement and commitment to troubled children and children in trouble that never existed before. Certainly, a large segment of the community is aroused, concerned, and involved in our programs as never before. Services to children must become a State priority of the first magnitude. The challenge to all of us is clear.

ROBERT C. HILSON  
Director

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION  
MARYLAND STATE DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE SERVICES



### Definition of Terms

**THE UNIT OF COUNT** is a case referral to the Department of Juvenile Services. Such a case is counted each time a child is referred to the Department during the year on a new referral.

**MANNER OF HANDLING** cases are classified as formal, informal, or disapproved or closed at intake.

**DISAPPROVED CASES** are those referrals which are determined as lacking legal sufficiency.

**CLOSED AT INTAKE CASES** are those referrals which are resolved by the Intake office through minimum involvement of staff and usually during the initial contact period without need for subsequent follow up.

**INFORMAL ADJUSTMENT** involves those referrals resolved by giving counsel, guidance and/or referral to another agency, informal supervision or a combination of the above without the invocation of the court's jurisdiction through petition.

**FORMAL CASES** are those cases in which a petition has been authorized and filed requiring formal court action.

**DELINQUENCY CASES** are those cases referred to the Department for acts defined in the statutes of the State of Maryland as the violation of a State law or municipal ordinance by persons who have not reached their 18th birthday.

**CHILDREN IN NEED OF SUPERVISION (CINS)** are those cases referred to the Department for guidance, treatment or rehabilitation for being habitually and

without justification truant from school; for being habitually disobedient, ungovernable and beyond control; for deporting themselves as to injure or endanger themselves; or for committing an offense applicable only to children.

**NON-DELINQUENCY CASES** are those cases referred to the Department because of dependency, neglect, special proceedings or mental handicaps.

**DEPENDENCY CASES** are those cases involving a child who has been deprived of adequate support or care by reason of the death, continued absence from the home, or physical, mental or emotional incapacity or disability of his parent, guardian or other custodian.

**NEGLECT CASES** are those cases involving a child who requires the aid of the court and either has been abandoned or deserted by his parents, guardian or other custodian; whose parent, guardian or other custodian does not adequately care for him although financially able, or offered the financial means to do so; or who suffers or is likely to suffer serious harm from an improper home environment or guardianship, including the lack of moral supervision or guidance, of his parents, guardian or custodian.

**SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS** includes guardianship or custody cases or application for permission to marry, or to enlist in the armed forces, etc.

**MENTALLY HANDICAPPED** include those cases in which a mentally handicapped child is brought into court for the determination of proper care.

### STATISTICS

FIGURE I  
DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE SERVICES  
FISCAL 1973 BUDGET

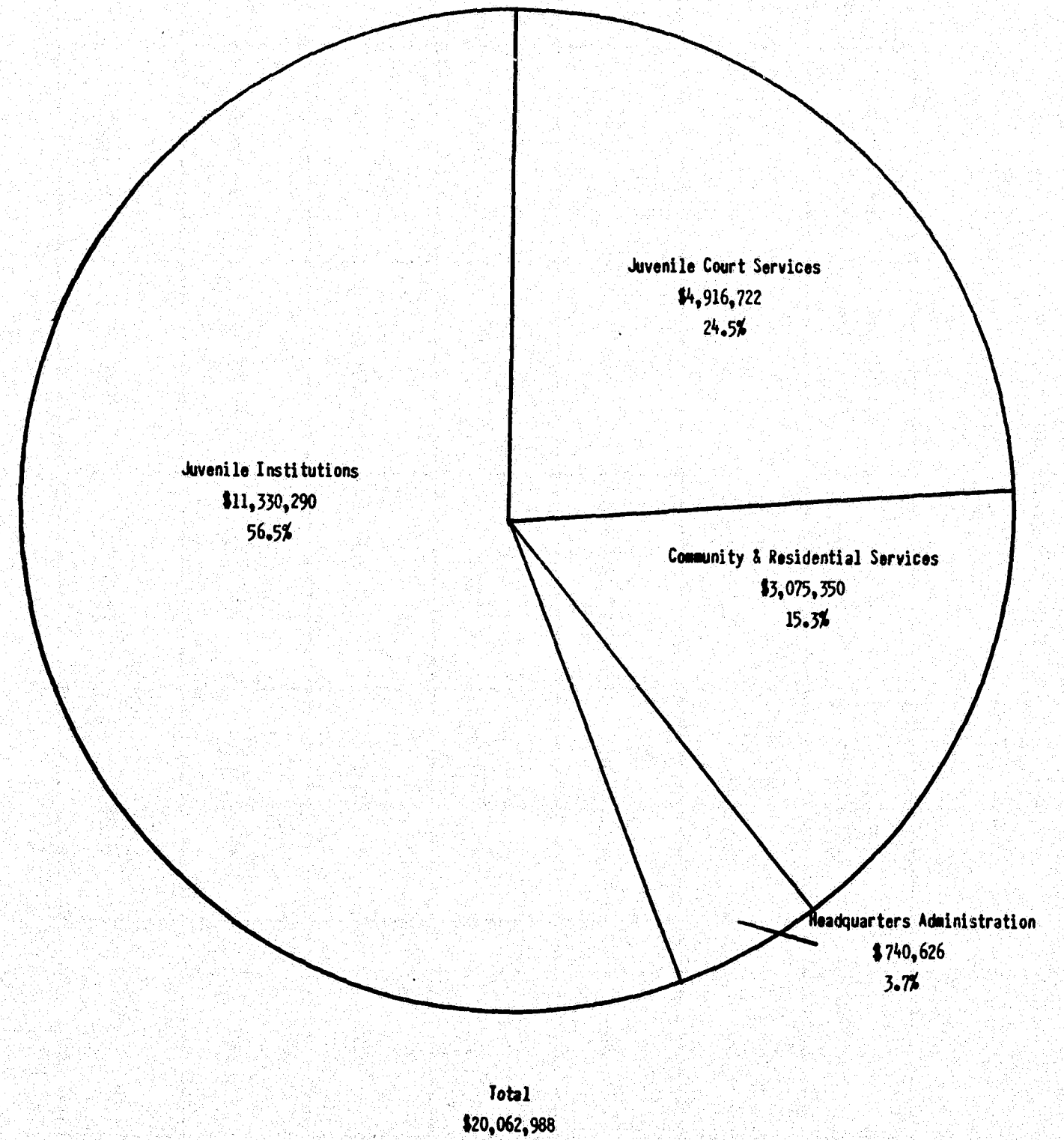


TABLE 1: STATE DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE SERVICES  
SUMMARY OF BUDGET EXPENDITURES  
BY MAJOR PROGRAM  
FISCAL 1968 - 1973

Year (Fiscal)	Juvenile Institutions	Juvenile Court Services	Community and Residential Service	Administration Headquarters	Total
1968	\$ 7,261,782	\$ 2,187,060		\$ 456,824	\$ 9,905,666
1969	\$ 7,344,951	\$ 2,130,139	\$ 380,242	\$ 458,217	\$10,313,549
1970	\$ 8,539,963	\$ 2,686,603	\$ 651,649	\$ 541,877	\$12,420,092
1971	\$10,222,861	\$ 3,755,940	\$ 1,439,488	\$ 598,619	\$16,016,908
1972	\$11,364,651	\$ 4,793,753	\$ 2,315,750	\$ 805,298	\$19,279,452
1973	\$11,330,290	\$ 4,916,722	\$ 3,075,350	\$ 740,626	\$20,062,988

DIVISION OF  
JUVENILE COURT  
SERVICES

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HIGHLIGHTS OF  
JUVENILE COURT SERVICES

Juvenile Court Trends

The number of cases disposed of by the Department of Juvenile Services Statewide has steadily increased from the 19,782 cases disposed of during fiscal 1968 to the 41,949 cases disposed of during fiscal 1973, an increase of 112.1%. During 1973, there were actually 45,571 cases referred to the Department, but only 41,949 cases were actually disposed of during the year and are included in this report. While the number of cases that were handled formally during fiscal 1973 has only increased 4.8% over fiscal 1972, the number of cases that were handled informally or disapproved/closed at intake has increased 20.3%. During fiscal 1973, formal cases accounted for 45.8% of the total number of cases.

Juvenile Case Rates

The total juvenile offense case rate for Maryland during fiscal 1973 was 40 cases per 1,000 juveniles. This ranged from a low of 18 cases per 1,000 juveniles in Carroll County to a high of 82 cases per 1,000 juveniles for Baltimore City. Looking only at the cases that involved delinquent offenses, however, the rate was 30 cases per 1,000 juveniles.

Disposition

Of the 41,949 cases that were disposed of by the Department of Juvenile Services during fiscal 1973, 34.3% were disapproved or closed at intake, 19.9% were handled informally and 45.8% were handled formally. Of those cases that were handled formally, 35.3% were "withdrawn," "dismissed" or "warned, adjusted or counselled," 7.4% were "continued without finding" or "Stet," 29.3% were placed on "probation," "protective supervision" or "probation without verdict," 10.7% had "custody awarded" or were "committed to the Department of Social Services," 6.8% were "committed to the State training schools," 3.1% had "jurisdiction waived" and 7.4% were disposed of in other ways.

Sex

The sex ratio of cases disposed of by the Department of Juvenile Services during fiscal 1973 was three males to every female. Of the cases that were handled formally, however, the ratio was four males to every female. For informal cases, the ratio was two and a half males to every female and for disapproved or closed at intake cases, the ratio was three males to every female.

Race

Of the total number of cases disposed of by the Department of Juvenile Services during fiscal 1973,

53.3% involved Caucasians, 44.9% involved Negroes and 1.8% were either classified as "other" or race information was not recorded. Of the 21,525 cases involving Caucasians, 43.3% were handled formally, 26.7% were handled informally and 30.0% were disapproved or closed at intake. Of the 18,141 cases involving Negroes, 52.2% were handled formally, 12.9% were handled informally and 34.9% were disapproved or closed at intake.

Source of Referral

A majority of the cases that were disposed of by the Department of Juvenile Services during fiscal 1973 were referred by the police (68.4%). This was followed by parent or relative referrals with 10.4% and citizen referrals with 7.0%. This is consistent with previous experience.

Age of Juvenile

Of the total number of cases disposed of by the Department of Juvenile Services during fiscal 1973, a majority involved juveniles between fifteen and seventeen years of age (55.2%). In general, the number of cases increased proportionately with an increase in age up to the age of fifteen, decreasing thereafter with the fifteen year old group comprising the largest single group with 19.6% of the cases. The average age of juveniles referred to the Department, however, was 14.4 years.

Major Reason for Referral

A majority of the cases that were disposed of by the Department of Juvenile Services during fiscal 1973 involved delinquent offenses (76.1%), 17.0% involved Children in Need of Supervision and 6.9% involved dependency, neglect, mental handicaps or special proceedings. Of the cases involving delinquent offenses, the largest single offense category was "assault" with 16.7% of the cases, followed by "burglary/breaking and entering" with 13.3% of the cases and "larceny" with 10.4%. Of the cases disposed of by the Department that involved delinquent offenses, 45.7% were handled formally, 20.0% were handled informally and 34.3% were disapproved or closed at intake. Of the cases involving Children in Need of Supervision, 39.1% were handled formally, 30.3% were handled informally and 30.6% were disapproved or closed at intake. A majority of the cases involving non-delinquent offenses, however, were handled formally (86.9%), 3.6% were handled informally and 9.5% were disapproved or closed at intake. Most of these non-delinquent cases involved very young children who were the victims of neglect and/or dependency thus requiring Court intervention.

TABLE 2  
SUMMARY OF JUVENILE PROBATION & COURT SERVICE EXPENDITURES  
AND SERVICES RENDERED  
FISCAL 1968 - 1973

Year	Budget Expenditures	Juvenile Dispositions*	Probation, Probation Without Verdict & Protective Supervision Cases	Aftercare Cases
1968	\$ 2,187,060	19,782	4,274	1,518
1969	\$ 2,130,139	25,270	5,080	1,835
1970	\$ 2,686,603	26,236	4,671	1,911
1971	\$ 3,755,940	32,703	5,226	1,920
1972	\$ 4,793,753	37,242	6,019	1,888
1973	\$ 4,916,722	41,949	5,638	1,800

\* Includes Formal, Informal, Change in Disposition and Disapproved/Closed at Intake Cases



TABLE 3  
TOTAL JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS  
FORMAL, INFORMAL, CHANGE IN DISPOSITION & DISAPPROVED/CLOSED AT INTAKE  
1968 - 1973 FISCAL YEARS

	1968*		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973		Per Cent Change 72-73
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Region 1. Dorchester	168	.8	170	.7	119	.5	209	.6	199	.5	308	.7	+ 54.8
Somerset	98	.5	103	.4	94	.4	120	.4	118	.3	148	.4	+ 25.4
Wicomico	209	1.0	321	1.3	242	.9	233	.7	288	.8	338	.8	+ 17.4
Worcester	287	1.5	307	1.2	517	2.0	818	2.5	694	1.9	610	1.4	- 12.1
Region 2. Caroline	63	.3	128	.5	83	.3	123	.4	129	.3	108	.2	- 16.3
Cecil	245	1.2	371	1.5	267	1.0	428	1.3	483	1.3	533	1.3	+ 10.4
Kent	114	.6	116	.4	138	.5	128	.4	139	.4	151	.4	+ 8.6
Queen Anne's	91	.5	117	.4	118	.4	245	.7	163	.4	163	.4	N/C
Talbot	114	.6	63	.2	115	.4	181	.5	144	.4	175	.4	+ 21.5
Region 3. Baltimore	1,939	9.8	2,929	11.6	3,080	11.7	3,521	10.8	3,709	10.0	4,373	10.4	+ 17.9
Harford	443	2.2	627	2.5	695	2.6	916	2.8	1,058	2.8	904	2.2	- 14.6
Region 4. Allegany	553	2.8	346	1.4	327	1.2	422	1.3	380	1.0	464	1.1	+ 22.1
Garrett	94	.5	89	.4	36	.1	120	.4	110	.3	135	.3	+ 22.7
Washington	833	4.2	416	1.6	559	2.1	511	1.6	471	1.3	750	1.8	+ 59.2
Region 5. Anne Arundel	931	4.7	1,261	5.0	1,559	6.0	2,618	8.0	2,408	6.5	2,815	6.7	+ 16.9
Carroll	130	.7	163	.6	223	.9	372	1.1	231	.6	330	.8	+ 42.9
Howard	226	1.1	546	2.2	486	1.9	301	.9	416	1.1	468	1.1	+ 12.5
Region 6. Frederick	367	1.9	354	1.4	441	1.7	362	1.1	450	1.2	567	1.4	+ 26.0
Montgomery	2,091	10.6	2,724	10.8	2,590	9.9	2,950	9.0	3,677	9.8	3,031	7.2	- 17.6
Region 7. Calvert	47	.2	129	.5	134	.5	191	.6	213	.6	248	.6	+ 16.4
Charles	115	.6	162	.6	324	1.2	381	1.2	582	1.6	531	1.3	- 8.8
Prince George's	3,268	16.5	5,101	20.2	5,550	21.2	5,977	18.3	6,823	18.3	6,717	16.0	- 1.6
St. Mary's	75	.4	218	.9	148	.6	192	.6	281	.8	379	.9	+ 34.9
Region 8. Baltimore City	7,281	36.8	8,509	33.7	8,391	32.0	11,384	34.8	14,076	37.8	17,703	42.2	+ 25.8
STATE	19,782	100.0	25,270	100.0	26,236	100.0	32,703	100.0	37,242	100.0	41,949	100.0	+ 12.6

\* Includes adult cases

TABLE 4  
FORMAL JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS  
1968 - 1973 FISCAL YEARS

	1968 *		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973		Per Cent Change 72-73
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Region 1. Dorchester	120	.8	144	.8	93	.6	101	.6	86	.5	140	.7	+ 62.8
Somerset	63	.4	55	.3	49	.3	74	.5	57	.3	81	.4	+ 42.1
Wicomico	133	.8	223	1.2	158	1.0	158	1.0	201	1.1	243	1.3	+ 20.9
Worcester	98	.6	88	.5	100	.6	102	.7	124	.7	108	.6	- 12.9
Region 2. Caroline	58	.4	96	.5	45	.3	61	.4	64	.3	52	.3	- 18.8
Cecil	120	.7	120	.7	86	.6	160	1.0	141	.8	148	.8	+ 5.0
Kent	106	.7	100	.6	99	.6	77	.5	63	.3	87	.4	+ 38.1
Queen Anne's	90	.6	117	.7	115	.7	178	1.1	106	.6	113	.6	+ 6.6
Talbot	94	.6	52	.3	41	.3	87	.6	73	.4	61	.3	- 16.4
Region 3. Baltimore	1,887	11.8	1,881	10.6	1,564	9.8	1,362	8.8	1,661	9.0	1,513	7.9	- 8.9
Harford	436	2.7	486	2.7	359	2.3	340	2.2	347	1.9	313	1.6	- 9.8
Region 4. Allegany	488	3.0	309	1.7	309	2.0	398	2.6	346	1.9	333	1.7	- 3.8
Garrett	92	.6	86	.5	31	.2	91	.6	77	.4	70	.4	- 9.1
Washington	744	4.6	383	2.2	498	3.1	491	3.2	419	2.3	513	2.7	+ 22.4
Region 5. Anne Arundel	631	3.9	906	5.1	665	4.2	1,164	7.5	999	5.4	1,049	5.4	+ 5.0
Carroll	128	.8	163	.9	102	.6	126	.8	124	.7	107	.5	- 13.7
Howard	181	1.1	320	1.8	268	1.7	181	1.2	237	1.3	205	1.1	- 13.5
Region 6. Frederick	43	.3	63	.4	135	.8	120	.8	150	.8	131	.7	- 12.7
Montgomery	1,262	7.9	1,475	8.3	1,417	8.9	1,218	7.9	1,485	8.1	1,212	6.3	- 18.4
Region 7. Calvert	45	.3	106	.6	49	.3	56	.4	85	.5	72	.4	- 15.3
Charles	115	.7	145	.8	98	.6	109	.7	173	.9	119	.6	- 31.2
Prince George's	3,228	20.1	3,540	19.9	3,129	19.7	2,800	18.1	3,002	16.4	2,867	14.9	- 4.5
St. Mary's	69	.4	215	1.2	96	.6	87	.6	107	.6	148	.8	+ 38.3
Region 8. Baltimore City	5,812	36.2	6,715	37.7	6,395	40.2	5,892	38.2	8,213	44.8	9,529	49.6	+ 16.0
STATE	16,043	100.0	17,788	100.0	15,901	100.0	15,433	100.0	18,340	100.0	19,214	100.0	+ 4.8

\* Includes adult cases

TABLE 5  
 INFORMAL JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS  
 1968 - 1973 FISCAL YEARS

	1968*		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973		Per Cent Change 72-73
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Region 1. Dorchester	41	1.3	23	.3	20	.2	103	.8	73	.7	67	.8	- 8.2
Somerset	35	1.1	48	.7	45	.5	43	.4	39	.4	9	.1	- 76.9
Wicomico	74	2.3	93	1.4	83	1.0	70	.6	71	.7	6	.1	- 91.6
Worcester	187	5.9	214	3.2	378	4.4	701	5.7	281	2.7			
Region 2. Caroline			31	.5	13	.2	56	.5	35	.3	16	.2	- 54.3
Cecil	124	3.9	247	3.7	181	2.1	248	2.0	166	1.6	55	.7	- 66.9
Kent	8	.2	16	.2	8	.1	14	.1	55	.5	23	.3	- 58.2
Queen Anne's	1	.0					66	.5	48	.5	41	.5	- 14.6
Talbot			11	.2	14	.2	65	.5	41	.4	32	.4	- 22.0
Region 3. Baltimore	1	.0	1,016	15.4	1,308	15.2	1,558	12.7	1,614	15.6	1,781	21.3	+ 10.3
Harford			139	2.1	272	3.2	510	4.2	653	6.3	489	5.8	- 25.1
Region 4. Allegany	65	2.0	36	.6	17	.2	17	.1	27	.3	52	.6	+ 92.6
Garrett	1	.0			4	.0	2	.0	29	.3	50	.6	+ 72.4
Washington	89	2.8	33	.5	55	.6	20	.2	13	.1	46	.5	+253.8
Region 5. Anne Arundel	121	3.8	143	2.2	702	8.1	1,189	9.7	1,038	10.0	216	2.6	- 79.2
Carroll	1	.0			44	.5	28	.2	22	.2	34	.4	+ 54.5
Howard					46	.5	81	.7	93	.9	2	.0	- 97.9
Region 6. Frederick	324	10.1	291	4.5	183	2.1	67	.5	111	1.1	98	1.2	- 11.7
Montgomery	791	24.7	1,184	17.9	1,164	13.5	1,378	11.2	1,961	19.0	1,293	15.5	- 34.1
Region 7. Calvert	2	.1	23	.3	85	1.0	134	1.1	114	1.1	173	2.1	+ 51.8
Charles			16	.2	226	2.6	244	2.0	262	2.5	78	.9	- 70.2
Prince George's	1	.0	1,513	22.9	2,385	27.6	2,983	24.2	2,175	21.0	2,243	26.8	+ 3.1
St. Mary's	3	.2	3	.0	21	.2	102	.8	148	1.4	176	2.1	+ 18.9
Region 8. Baltimore City	1,332	41.6	1,536	23.2	1,378	16.0	2,623	21.3	1,284	12.4	1,378	16.5	+ 7.3
STATE	3,201	100.0	6,616	100.0	8,632	100.0	12,302	100.0	10,353	100.0	8,358	100.0	- 19.3

\* Includes adult cases

TABLE 6  
 JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS DISAPPROVED OR CLOSED AT INTAKE  
 FISCAL YEARS 1970 - 1973

	1970		1971		1972		1973		Per Cent Change 1972-1973
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Region 1. Dorchester			2	.1	40	.5	101	.7	+ 152.5
Somerset					22	.3	58	.4	+ 163.6
Wicomico					16	.2	89	.6	+ 456.3
Worcester	33	2.7	15	.3	289	3.4	502	3.5	+ 73.7
Region 2. Caroline	24	2.0	3	.1	30	.3	40	.3	+ 33.3
Cecil			13	.3	176	2.1	330	2.3	+ 87.5
Kent	31	2.6	37	.8	21	.2	41	.3	+ 95.2
Queen Anne's	3	.3	1	.0	9	.1	9	.1	N/C
Talbot	60	4.9	27	.6	30	.3	82	.6	+ 173.3
Region 3. Baltimore	108	8.9	492	11.0	434	5.1	1,079	7.5	+ 148.6
Harford	63	5.2	63	1.4	58	.7	102	.7	+ 75.9
Region 4. Allegany					7	.1	79	.5	+1028.6
Garrett	1	.1	20	.5	4	.0	15	.1	+ 275.0
Washington	4	.3			39	.5	191	1.3	+ 389.7
Region 5. Anne Arundel	27	2.2	68	1.5	371	4.3	1,550	10.8	+ 317.8
Carroll	77	6.3	218	4.9	85	1.0	189	1.3	+ 122.4
Howard	1	.1	9	.2	86	1.0	261	1.8	+ 203.5
Region 6. Frederick	123	10.1	172	3.9	189	2.2	338	2.3	+ 78.8
Montgomery			354	7.9	231	2.7	526	3.7	+ 127.7
Region 7. Calvert					14	.2	3	.0	- 78.6
Charles			28	.6	147	1.7	334	2.3	+ 127.2
Prince George's	21	1.7	194	4.4	1,646	19.2	1,607	11.2	- 2.4
St. Mary's	31	2.6	3	.1	26	.3	55	.4	+ 111.5
Region 8. Baltimore City	607	50.0	2,740	61.4	4,579	53.6	6,796	47.3	+ 48.4
STATE	1,214	100.0	4,459	100.0	8,549	100.0	14,377	100.0	+ 68.2

TABLE 7  
TOTAL OFFENSE CASE RATE AND TOTAL DELINQUENT CASE RATE  
PER 1,000 JUVENILES BY COUNTY AND REGION - FISCAL 1973

	Population Estimate 5 through 17 Years July 1, 1972*	Total Cases Referred to the Department of Juvenile Services	Total Offense Case Rate Per 1,000 Juveniles	Total Delinquent Cases Referred to the Department of Juvenile Services**	Delinquent Case Rate Per 1,000 Juveniles
REGION 1. DORCHESTER SOMERSET WICOMICO WORCESTER***	6,910 4,540 13,990 6,410	308 148 338 610	45 33 24 95	248 83 217 406	36 18 16 63
REGION 2. CAROLINE CECIL KENT QUEEN ANNE'S TALBOT	5,360 14,640 4,080 4,970 5,690	108 533 151 163 175	20 36 37 33 31	65 425 81 61 130	12 29 20 12 23
REGION 3. BALTIMORE HARFORD	158,120 34,820	4,373 904	28 26	3,264 683	21 20
REGION 4. ALLEGANY GARRETT WASHINGTON	19,300 6,200 25,820	464 135 750	24 22 29	264 74 376	14 12 15
REGION 5. ANNE ARUNDEL CARROLL HOWARD	85,880 18,600 21,610	2,815 330 468	33 18 22	957 208 379	11 11 18
REGION 6. FREDERICK MONTGOMERY	23,340 146,500	567 3,031	24 21	455 2,102	20 14
REGION 7. CALVERT CHARLES PRINCE GEORGE'S ST. MARY'S	6,800 17,200 179,330 13,790	248 531 6,717 379	37 31 38 28	178 351 5,376 257	26 20 30 19
REGION 8. BALTIMORE CITY	216,550	17,703	82	14,184	66
STATE	1,040,450	41,949	40	30,824	30

\* Population data supplied by the Maryland Center for Health Statistics

\*\* This table does not include the total number of disapproved/closed at intake delinquency cases for Anne Arundel County since all of this information could not be processed for fiscal 1973

\*\*\* The high case rates for Worcester County are due primarily to the summer influx of visitors to Ocean City

TABLE 8  
DISPOSITION BY COUNTY & REGION  
FISCAL 1973

	Formal										Informal	Disapproved or Closed at Intake	Total
	Petition Withdrawn, Dismissed or Warned	Juris- diction Waived	Case Continued or Settled	Custody Awarded/ Com. to Dept. Social Services	Committed to Training School	Probation	Probation W/O Verdict	Protective Supervision	Committed to Dept. Juvenile Services	Other			
REGION 1. DORCHESTER SOMERSET WICOMICO WORCESTER	13 8 26 19	28 20 35 20	6 5 4 3	22 20 68 26	27 1 13 2	31 17 76 27		2 8 4 2	2 2 2 2	9 2 17 5	67 9 6 502	101 58 89 502	308 148 338 610
REGION 2. CAROLINE CECIL KENT QUEEN ANNE'S TALBOT	10 22 9 18 16	4 9 4 2 4	4 1 1 1	23 24 20 12 5	2 15 6 3 3	3 42 20 9 13	1	3 16 11 1 5	3 3 2 2 2	3 15 14 68 14	16 55 23 41 32	40 330 41 9 82	108 533 151 163 175
REGION 3. BALTIMORE HARFORD	172 31	65 2	158 10	249 77	174 14	429 114	129 8	36 16	43 9	58 32	1,781 489	1,079 102	4,373 904
REGION 4. ALLEGANY GARRETT WASHINGTON	50 9 90	1 4 31	25 1 17	40 15 71	12 10 62	71 21 93	42 4 22	18 4 35	10 7	64 6 85	52 50 46	79 15 191	464 135 750
REGION 5. ANNE ARUNDEL CARROLL HOWARD	210 12 86	13 2 4	287 3 6	124 19 19	21 3 8	174 50 47		133 8 10	17 7 16	70 3 9	216 34 2	1,550 189 261	2,815 330 468
REGION 6. FREDERICK MONTGOMERY	23 321	8 7	1 32	21 131	12 57	39 322	66	19 10	36	8 230	98 1,293	338 526	567 3,031
REGION 7. CALVERT CHARLES PRINCE GEORGE'S ST. MARY'S	22 21 474 43	3 20 3	23 822 4	13 10 343 20	11 8 132 8	23 39 608 63		10 160 4	2 120 2	6 188 1	173 78 2,243 176	3 334 1,607 55	248 531 6,717 379
REGION 8. BALTIMORE CITY	5,083	313	7	674	698	1,866		656	115	117	1,378	6,796	17,703
STATE	6,788	602	1,421	2,046	1,302	4,197	274	1,167	393	1,024	8,358	14,377	41,949



TABLE 9  
TYPE OF OFFENSE BY COUNTY AND REGION  
FISCAL 1973\*

	Formal			Informal			Disapproved/Closed at Intake		
	Delinquent	CINS	Non-Delinquent	Delinquent	CINS	Non-Delinquent	Delinquent	CINS	Non-Delinquent
REGION 1. DORCHESTER SOMERSET WICOMICO WORCESTER	102 41 146 77	16 3 14 13	22 37 83 18	61 6 5	4 3 1	2	85 36 66 329	16 22 23 171	2
REGION 2. CAROLINE CECIL KENT QUEEN ANNE'S TALBOT	21 93 41 29 46	10 29 20 7 9	21 26 26 77 6	9 43 11 25 26	7 12 12 16 6		35 289 29 7 58	5 40 12 2 24	1
REGION 3. BALTIMORE HARFORD	993 175	297 64	223 74	1,385 414	335 73	61 2	886 94	176 8	17
REGION 4. ALLEGANY GARRETT WASHINGTON	164 47 250	54 7 158	115 16 105	40 24 31	11 21 8	1 5 7	60 3 95	15 6 78	4 6 18
REGION 5. ANNE ARUNDEL CARROLL HOWARD	697 62 140	245 15 37	107 30 28	129 17 1	84 17 1	3	131 129 238	17 56 23	2 4
REGION 6. FREDERICK MONTGOMERY	74 968	35 90	22 154	69 699	29 591	3	312 435	25 91	1
REGION 7. CALVERT CHARLES PRINCE GEORGE'S ST. MARY'S	54 72 2,078 114	6 27 425 15	12 20 364 19	123 51 1,838 111	50 27 398 62	7 3	1 228 1,460 32	2 100 143 21	6 4 2
REGION 8. BALTIMORE CITY	7,609	1,126	794	1,033	341	4	5,542	1,058	196
STATE	14,093	2,722	2,399	6,151	2,109	98	10,580	2,134	263

\* This table does not include the total number of disapproved/closed at intake cases for Anne Arundel County since all of this information could not be processed for fiscal 1973.

TABLE 10  
MANNER OF HANDLING CASES BY COUNTY, REGION AND SEX  
FISCAL 1973

	Formal		Informal		Disapproved/Closed at Intake	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
REGION 1. DORCHESTER SOMERSET WICOMICO WORCESTER	109 59 169 87	31 22 74 21	59 7 6	8 2	76 43 66 344	25 15 23 158
REGION 2. CAROLINE CECIL KENT QUEEN ANNE'S TALBOT	29 109 63 70 50	23 39 24 43 11	12 42 16 30 26	4 13 7 11 6	31 259 31 6 61	9 71 10 3 21
REGION 3. BALTIMORE HARFORD	1,184 219	329 94	1,349 383	106	860 80	219 22
REGION 4. ALLEGANY GARRETT WASHINGTON	228 53 364	105 17 149	44 41 22	8 9 24	63 12 111	16 3 80
REGION 5. ANNE ARUNDEL CARROLL HOWARD	860 80 170	189 27 35	149 17 1	67 17 1	1,206 144 174	344 45 87
REGION 6. FREDERICK MONTGOMERY	101 1,021	30 191	70 878	28 415	271 405	67 121
REGION 7. CALVERT CHARLES PRINCE GEORGE'S ST. MARY'S	64 88 2,241 104	8 31 626 44	136 53 1,591 116	37 25 652 60	210 1,203 36	3 124 404 19
REGION 8. BALTIMORE CITY	7,806	1,723	942	436	5,038	1,758
STATE	15,328	3,886	5,990	2,368	10,730	3,647

TABLE 11  
MANNER OF HANDLING CASES BY COUNTY, REGION AND RACE - FISCAL 1973\*

	Formal			Informal			Disapproved		
	Caucasian	Negro	Information Not Recorded or Other	Caucasian	Negro	Information Not Recorded or Other	Caucasian	Negro	Information Not Recorded or Other
REGION 1. DORCHESTER SOMERSET WICOMICO WORCESTER	46 43 129 80	93 38 110 28	1  4	45 8 6	22 1		60 38 61 454	41 19 27 46	 1 1 2
REGION 2. CAROLINE CECIL KENT QUEEN ANNE'S TALBOT	24 135 51 56 34	28 10 36 53 27	 3 4	9 49 14 16 21	7 4 9 24 11	 2 1	31 282 24 6 59	9 22 17 3 23	 26
REGION 3. BALTIMORE HARFORD	1,344 264	165 24	4 25	1,593 420	178 66	10 3	924 97	144 10	11
REGION 4. ALLEGANY GARRETT WASHINGTON	309 70 484	24  27	  2	52 50 43	 3		76 15 173	3  16	 2
REGION 5. ANNE ARUNDEL CARROLL HOWARD	819 100 136	196 7 69	34	32 34 1	8 1	1	113 172 216	27 14 42	10 3 3
REGION 6. FREDERICK MONTGOMERY	103 1,027	28 165	20	80 1,134	17 152	1 7	250 425	87 98	1 3
REGION 7. CALVERT CHARLES PRINCE GEORGE'S ST. MARY'S	46 84 1,634 106	26 31 1,177 29	4 56 13	133 59 1,499 140	40 18 711 30	1 33 6	3 216 971 41	114 613 6	4 23 8
REGION 8. BALTIMORE CITY	2,200	7,069	260	314	1,043	21	1,747	4,955	94
STATE	9,324	9,460	430	5,752	2,345	86	6,449	6,336	192

\* This table does not include the total number of informal and disapproved/closed at intake cases for Anne Arundel County since all of this information could not be processed for fiscal 1973.

TABLE 12  
TOTAL CASES DISPOSED OF BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE SERVICES  
BY COUNTY, REGION AND SOURCE OF REFERRAL - FISCAL 1973  
FORMAL, INFORMAL AND DISAPPROVED/CLOSED AT INTAKE CASES\*

	Source of Referral									Total
	Police	Dept. of Education	Parent/Relative	Dept. of Social Services	Other Social Agency	Court/Probation	Other	Citizen	Special Police	
REGION 1. DORCHESTER SOMERSET WICOMICO WORCESTER	246 79 220 552	13 6 7 6	11 22 39 22	21 34 58 17	1	 1 3 7	3  2	13 6 8 6	  1	308 148 338 610
REGION 2. CAROLINE CECIL KENT QUEEN ANNE'S TALBOT	41 383 55 33 124	12 23 38 12 16	10 25 16 64 13	26 30 22 24 4	2		14 12 9 5	5 48 9 24 15	12  1 3	108 533 151 163 175
REGION 3. BALTIMORE HARFORD	3,769 686	176 60	13 75	168 67	9 4	215 10	21 1	2 1		4,373 904
REGION 4. ALLEGANY GARRETT WASHINGTON	175 40 363	31 7 43	137 44 113	57 18 54	3 8	31 4 48	1 7	21 22 103	8 11	464 135 750
REGION 5. ANNE ARUNDEL CARROLL HOWARD	805 203 281	88 27 9	151 40 57	130 34 15	6	24 1 1	32 3 4	3 22 43	1 58	1,240 330 468
REGION 6. FREDERICK MONTGOMERY	422 2,766	41 8	38 163	21 76	1	6 8	2 9	24	13	567 3,031
REGION 7. CALVERT CHARLES PRINCE GEORGE'S ST. MARY'S	184 404 3,556 272	33 23 207 12	13 58 661 37	14 5 260 20	7 19 1	13 50 6	4 1 50 8	2 906 13	18 1,008 10	248 531 6,717 379
REGION 8. BALTIMORE CITY	11,954	497	2,388	613	51	24	40	1,516	620	17,703
STATE	27,613	1,395	4,210	1,788	112	452	228	2,812	1,764	40,374

\* This table does not include the total number of informal or disapproved/closed at intake cases for Anne Arundel County since all of this information could not be processed for fiscal 1973.

TABLE 13  
TOTAL CASES DISPOSED OF BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILES SERVICES BY COUNTY,  
REGION AND AGE AT TIME OF REFERRAL - FISCAL 1973\*

	10 years and younger	11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	Unknown	Total
REGION 1. DORCHESTER	35	11	21	42	46	46	59	41	4	3	308
SOMERSET	21	2	10	18	19	17	35	21	2	3	148
WICOMICO	53	8	9	24	38	66	68	62	3	7	338
WORCESTER	21	4	14	27	72	120	152	175	21	4	610
REGION 2. CAROLINE	19	2	5	6	18	19	21	12	1	5	108
CECIL	52	15	18	56	68	96	102	104	7	15	533
KENT	23	4	6	5	16	38	33	24	2		151
QUEEN ANNE'S	78	9	8	9	13	15	14	11	1	5	163
TALBOT	21	7	13	24	27	29	21	29	3	1	175
REGION 3. BALTIMORE	296	114	183	317	581	894	871	944	161	12	4,373
HARFORD	89	33	46	104	124	181	152	154	17	4	904
REGION 4. ALLEGANY	75	9	27	38	60	80	61	63	3	48	464
GARRETT	23	3	3	7	10	24	31	30	3	1	135
WASHINGTON	99	23	38	48	106	157	152	117	9	1	750
REGION 5. ANNE ARUNDEL	99	24	39	87	193	261	236	242	48	11	1,240
CARROLL	34	13	9	29	63	68	52	50	8	4	330
HOWARD	24	10	18	32	74	96	101	94	15	4	468
REGION 6. FREDERICK	36	15	22	60	76	117	111	115	7	8	567
MONTGOMERY	149	45	88	193	459	708	613	575	34	167	3,031
REGION 7. CALVERT	26	5	12	14	34	58	47	46	6		248
CHARLES	36	18	28	47	89	115	114	73	8	3	531
PRINCE GEORGE'S	428	158	356	652	1,016	1,310	1,370	1,233	155	39	6,717
ST. MARY'S	20	7	16	22	50	68	78	66	16	36	379
REGION 8. BALTIMORE CITY	1,364	575	1,009	1,733	2,593	3,340	2,927	2,653	566	943	17,703
STATE	3,121	1,114	1,998	3,594	5,845	7,923	7,421	6,934	1,100	1,324	40,374

\*This table does not include the total number of informal and disapproved/Closed at Intake cases for Anne Arundel County since all of this information could not be processed for fiscal 1973.

TABLE 14  
TOTAL CASES DISPOSED OF BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE SERVICES BY COUNTY,  
REGION, AND MAJOR REASON REFERRED - FISCAL 1973\*

	Arson	Assault	Auto Theft/ Unauthorized Use	Burglary/ Breaking & Entering	Larceny	Robbery	Disorderly Conduct	Sex Offense	Vandalism	Marcotics Violation	Glue Sniffing & other Inhalants	Alcoholic Beverage Violation	Shoplifting	Purse Snatching	Firearms or Deadly Weapon Violation	Rec/Poss of Stolen Goods
REGION 1. DORCHESTER	2	19	9	16	22		25		58	6		38	33			3
SOMERSET		3	3	20	17	1	11		10	1		8	4			
WICOMICO	1	12	12	46	46		10		9	21		13	30		1	7
WORCESTER		13	13	32	21		19		11	126		13	16			6
REGION 2. CAROLINE		6	3	3	18	1		1	4	1		7	2			
CECIL	16	44	14	51	63		54	1	10	27		32	3		10	4
KENT		8	3	9	17		10	2	6	4		8	2			
QUEEN ANNE'S	2	10	6	10	6	1			10			1				
TALBOT	3	17	9	6	11		3	1	22	18		9	6			1
REGION 3. BALTIMORE	11	483	218	462	356	24	201	34	172	458	21	120	302		25	5
HARFORD	7	69	21	106	116	3	41	2	94	55	1	16	91	1	4	3
REGION 4. ALLEGANY	2	23	11	26	37		2	5	10	17		20	23		3	3
GARRETT		5	7	7	15	1	6			6		1	3		1	
WASHINGTON	2	49	5	53	57		22		12	14	1	37	54		4	9
REGION 5. ANNE ARUNDEL	11	119	101	187	88	9	38	3	50	102		26	25		8	8
CARROLL		9	12	32	52	1	8		5	19		15	14		1	1
HOWARD	4	50	33	45	20	6	16	2	12	44	2	6	90	1	3	2
REGION 6. FREDERICK		56	16	22	67	4	27		15	50		47	75		3	5
MONTGOMERY	17	172	151	226	400	36	63	29	100	172	4	72	39		29	5
REGION 7. CALVERT	1	6	3	34	32	1	22		12	26		11	7	1	6	1
CHARLES		36	17	23	31		9		27	22	2	5	106		6	5
PRINCE GEORGE'S	29	706	374	636	347	104	204	13	244	480	11	111	1158	4	82	106
ST. MARY'S	6	24	8	37	24	1	18	4	26	20		14	6		4	2
REGION 8. BALTIMORE CITY	100	3,204	834	1,996	1,343	264	1,615	105	668	417	284	208	832	92	258	59
STATE	214	5,143	1,883	4,085	3,206	457	2,424	202	1,587	2,106	326	825	2,921	99	448	235

\* This table does not include the total number of informal or disapproved/closed at intake cases for Anne Arundel County since all of this information could not be processed for fiscal 1973.



TABLE 14 Continued

	Trespassing	False Fire Alarm	Violation of Supervision, Probation or Aftercare	Other	Total Delinquent	Runaway	Truancy	Ungovernable	Total CINS	Neglect	Dependency	Neglect & Dependency	Mentally Handicapped	Special Proceedings	Total Non-Delinquent	Grand Total
REGION 1. DORCHESTER	4		2	11	248	15	12	9	36	5	6	13			24	308
SOMERSET	4			9	83	11	7	10	28	25	12				37	148
WICOMICO	1		4	10	217	25	5	8	38		16	67			83	338
WORCESTER	10		4	123	408	152	10	17	179	4	10	9			23	610
REGION 2. CAROLINE	5			14	65	6	7	9	22	5	6	10			21	108
CECIL	21			75	425	31	25	25	81	8	10	8	1		27	533
KENT				12	81	13	4	27	44	15	5	6			26	151
QUEEN ANNE'S	2		1	12	61	3	7	15	25	6	64	7			77	163
TALBOT	13		1	23	143	6	4	15	25	4		1	1	1	7	175
REGION 3. BALTIMORE	114		29	229	3264	312	199	297	808	105	87	101	7	1	301	4373
HARFORD	32		2	19	683	39	60	46	145	36	18	17		5	76	904
REGION 4. ALLEGANY	1		5	76	264	11	18	51	80	35	3	30		52	120	464
GARRETT	5			17	74	6	12	16	34	22			1	4	27	135
WASHINGTON	20	1	8	28	376	128	40	76	244	43	29	53	3	2	130	750
REGION 5. ANNE ARUNDEL	10		7	59	851	56	75	148	279	38	61	10	1		110	1240
CARROLL	1		2	36	208	35	31	22	88	18	15	1			34	330
HOWARD	16	1	3	23	379	26	6	29	61	11	4	10	1	2	28	468
REGION 6. FREDERICK	17		2	49	455	34	30	25	89	5		14	2	2	23	567
MONTGOMERY	103	1	3	480	2102	552	5	215	772	5	143	9			157	3031
REGION 7. CALVERT	2	4		6	175	11	28	19	58	3	1	11			15	248
CHARLES	9	1	4	48	351	67	40	47	154	14	8	4			26	531
PRINCE GEORGE'S	229	10	1	527	5376	306	166	494	966	138	202	23	12		375	6717
ST. MARY'S	21	1		41	257	48	9	41	98	13	6	5			24	379
REGION 8. BALTIMORE CITY	749	69		1,087	24,184	437	481	1,607	2,525	142	373	439	40		994	17,703
STATE	1,389	88	78	3,014	50,730	2,330	1,281	3,268	6,879	700	1,079	848	69	69	2,765	40,374

24

DIVISION OF  
COMMUNITY SERVICES

25

COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES

Community and Residential Placements

The number of community and residential placements has steadily increased from the 116 placements during fiscal 1968 to the 2,120 placements during fiscal 1973. These placements include admissions to the Maryland Youth Residence Center, Good Shepherd Center, three group homes operated by the Department of Juvenile Services, and care purchased from various group homes and residences operated by private agencies. In addition, there were 46 admissions to the Youth Service Center, a Federally funded day program.

Of the total number of community and residential placements during fiscal 1973, one half (50.4%) were purchase of care emergency placements, 40.1% were purchase of care residential placements, 4.0% involved admissions to Good Shepherd Center, 3.9% were State-owned group home admissions and 1.6% involved Maryland Youth Residence Center admissions.

Purchase of Care

Purchase of care placements, which include short-term shelter care provided by private families in their own homes, private group homes and specialized institutions, increased 68.2% from fiscal 1972. Emergency placements accounted for 55.7% of these placements during fiscal 1973, while private residential placements accounted for 44.3%.

Of the total number of private residential placements, 66.7% involved males while females accounted for 33.3%. A majority of these admissions involved Caucasians (66.2%), while 29.2% were Negroes and 4.6% did not report race. Baltimore City accounted for the greatest number of placements with 35.2% of the total, followed by Prince George's County with 20.8%.

Of the 1,068 emergency placements, a majority (52.0%) involved females while males accounted for 48.0%. A majority of these admissions involved Caucasians (78.2%), 20.2% involved Negroes while 1.6%

did not report race. Prince George's County accounted for 33.7% of the placements, followed by Montgomery County with 22.4% and Baltimore City with 19.4%.

Good Shepherd Center

Good Shepherd Center, which is a therapeutic residential facility for girls, reported 85 admissions during fiscal 1973. Of these, a majority involved Caucasians (80.0%), while 20.0% involved Negroes. Baltimore City accounted for 20.0% of the admissions, followed by Montgomery County with 17.6% and Baltimore County with 12.9%.

State-Owned Group Homes

Admissions to the three State-owned group homes during fiscal 1973 increased 36.7% from the 60 admissions reported during fiscal 1972. Of the 40 admissions to the two group homes for boys, a majority (87.5%) involved Negroes, 7.5% involved Caucasians while 5.0% did not report race. Of the 42 admissions to the girl's group home, 45.2% involved Caucasians, Negroes accounted for 45.2%, while 9.6% did not report race.

Maryland Youth Residence Center

Maryland Youth Residence Center, which is a residential treatment facility for younger boys, reported 35 admissions during fiscal 1973. This represented one less admission than fiscal 1972. Of these, a majority (68.6%) involved Negroes, 28.6% involved Caucasians and one admission did not indicate race.

Youth Service Center

The Youth Service Center, which received its first admissions during April 1973, reported 46 admissions during fiscal 1973. Of these admissions, a majority (87.0%) involved males while females accounted for 13.0%. Of the total number of male admissions, 7.5% were Caucasians, and 92.5% were Negroes. All of the female admissions involved Negroes.

TABLE 15  
COMMUNITY AND RESIDENTIAL SERVICES EXPENDITURES  
FISCAL 1968 - 1973

Type	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Good Shepherd Center	\$292,872	\$345,691	\$398,156	\$ 475,629	\$ 666,710	\$ 742,802
Residential Placements-private including Emergency placements			\$182,959	\$ 740,271	\$1,389,901**	\$1,819,199
Group Homes-State Owned					\$ 208,979	\$ 201,154
Md. Youth Residence Center					\$ 50,160***	\$ 254,169
Program Direction						\$ 58,026
Total	\$292,872*	\$345,691	\$581,115	\$1,215,900	\$2,315,750	\$3,075,350

\* Not included in Operating Budget for 1968

\*\* \$100,000 included in this figure for initial payments to establish private Group Homes

\*\*\* This amount does not include \$34,924 in Federal Funds which the department received from the Governors Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice to facilitate implementing the Maryland Youth Residence Center.

TABLE 16  
COMMUNITY AND RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS  
NUMBER OF JUVENILES SERVED  
FISCAL 1968 - 1973

Type	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Good Shepherd Center	116	105	88	131	87	85
Residential Placements-private		16	130	276	601	850
Group Homes-State Owned			22	46	60	82
Md. Youth Residence Center					36	35
Emergency Placements					539	1,068
Total	116	121	240	453	1,323	2,120

TABLE 17  
RESIDENTIAL & EMERGENCY PLACEMENTS BY SEX AND COUNTY - FISCAL 1973

	Private Residential Placements			Emergency Placements		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
REGION 1. DORCHESTER SOMERSET WICOMICO WORCESTER	2 1 2 2	5 1 4 3	7 2 6 5		3	3
REGION 2. CAROLINE CECIL KENT QUEEN ANNE'S TALBOT	5 6 8 3 8	2 4 1 6 2	7 10 9 9 10	4 17 2 1 2	8 16 1 4 7	12 33 3 5 9
REGION 3. BALTIMORE HARFORD	35 10	29 5	64 15	28 16	40 17	68 33
REGION 4. ALLEGANY GARRETT WASHINGTON	14 14	11 2	25 16		3 1	3 1
REGION 5. ANNE ARUNDEL CARROLL HOWARD	49 14 5	12 7 3	61 21 8	29 7 2	32 17	61 24 2
REGION 6. FREDERICK MONTGOMERY	3 45	1 34	4 79	1 122	3 117	4 239
REGION 7. CALVERT CHARLES PRINCE GEORGE'S ST. MARY'S	3 11 127 2		3 11 177 2	1 190		1 360
REGION 8. BALTIMORE CITY	198	101	299	91	116	207
STATE	567	283	850	513	555	1,068

TABLE 18  
RESIDENTIAL AND EMERGENCY PLACEMENTS BY RACE AND COUNTY - FISCAL 1973

	Private Residential Placements				Emergency Placements				Good Shepherd Center			
	Caucasian	Negro	Not Reported	Total	Caucasian	Negro	Not Reported	Total	Caucasian	Negro	Not Reported	Total
REGION 1. DORCHESTER SOMERSET WICOMICO WORCESTER	1 1 3 2	2 1 1 2	4 2 2 1	7 2 6 5	3			3	2			2
REGION 2. CAROLINE CECIL KENT QUEEN ANNE'S TALBOT	4 10 6 6 2	3 3 3 8		7 10 9 9 10	7 33 3 2 2	5 3 3 7		12 33 3 5 9	1 1 1			1 1 1
REGION 3. BALTIMORE HARFORD	63 13	1 1	1	64 15	60 33	8		68 33	10 6	1 1		11 7
REGION 4. ALLEGANY GARRETT WASHINGTON	24 14	1 2		25 16	1 1	2		3 1	2 1			2 1
REGION 5. ANNE ARUNDEL CARROLL HOWARD	55 18 7	4 3 1	2	61 21 8	58 24 1	2 1	1	61 24 2	8 2 1	2		10 2 1
REGION 6. FREDERICK MONTGOMERY	4 62	7	10	4 79	4 213	23	3	4 239	3 13	2		3 15
REGION 7. CALVERT CHARLES PRINCE GEORGE'S ST. MARY'S	3 9 141 2	2 32	4	3 11 177 2	1 297	50	13	1 360	10 1			10 1
REGION 8. BALTIMORE CITY	113	171	15	299	92	115		207	6	11		17
STATE	563	248	39	850	835	216	17	1,068	68	17		85



TABLE 19  
COMMUNITY AND RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS BY RACE  
FISCAL 1973

Placement	Caucasian		Negro		Not Recorded		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Good Shepherd Center	68	80.0	17	20.0			85	100.0
Residential Placements	563	66.2	248	29.2	39	4.6	850	100.0
Emergency Placements	835	78.2	216	20.2	17	1.6	1,068	100.0
State Owned Group Homes								
Males	3	7.5	35	87.5	2	5.0	40	100.0
Females	19	45.2	19	45.2	4	9.6	42	100.0
Maryland Youth Residence Center	10	28.6	24	68.6	1	2.8	35	100.0
Total	1,498	70.6	559	26.4	63	3.0	2,120	100.0

DIVISION OF  
INSTITUTIONAL REHABILITATION

TABLE 20  
YOUTH SERVICE CENTER ADMISSIONS BY RACE AND SEX, FISCAL 1973\*

Sex	Caucasian		Negro		Not Recorded		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	3	7.5	37	92.5			40	100.0
Female			6	100.0			6	100.0
Total	3	6.5	43	93.5			46	100.0

\* The Youth Service Center is a Federally funded Day Program. These figures reflect admissions for April - June 1973

ADMISSIONS TO  
MARYLAND'S TRAINING SCHOOLS  
AND FORESTRY CAMPS

Maryland Training School for Boys

The number of admissions to Maryland Training School for Boys during fiscal 1973 increased by 7.8% over the 1,257 admissions during fiscal 1972. Detentions to Maryland Training School accounted for 75.2% of the total number of admissions. This represents an increase of 34.3% over the number of detentions during fiscal 1972. Commitments, on the other hand, decreased by 32.5%. This reflects the designation of the training school for detainees from Baltimore City in lieu of the youths being detained in local police lock-ups.

Although juveniles were admitted to the training school from twenty of Maryland's counties and Baltimore City, it is significant to note that Baltimore City accounted for 69.3% of the commitments and 76.4% of the detentions.

Of the 1,355 admissions to Maryland Training School, a majority involved Negroes (67.5%), 29.8% involved Caucasians and 2.7% were classified as "other." Of the total number of admissions, a majority (71.9%) involved juveniles who were sixteen years of age and older, 16.4% were fifteen year olds, and 7.1% were fourteen year olds while only 4.4% involved juveniles under fourteen years of age.

A majority of the admissions to the training school involved delinquent offenses (91.2%). The largest single offense category was "burglary/breaking and entering" which comprised 23.4% of the admissions. This was followed by "assault" (18.2%) and "auto theft/unauthorized use" (13.4%). Of the commitments to Maryland Training School, 96.1% involved delinquent offenses, and 3.9% were Children in Need of Supervision (CINS). Of the detentions, delinquent offenses accounted for 89.6%, Children in Need of Supervision (CINS) accounted for 10.3% and 0.1% involved non-delinquent offenses.

Of the 390 juveniles released from commitments to Maryland Training School during fiscal 1973, the average length of stay was 7.5 months.

Montrose School for Girls

The 792 admissions to Montrose School for Girls during fiscal 1973 represents a decrease of 5.6% from the 839 admissions during fiscal 1972. This decrease was due to the 18.9% decrease in the number of commitments,

since detentions increased by 6.6%. Detentions accounted for 58.8% of the admissions, while commitments accounted for 41.2% of the admissions.

Although juveniles were admitted to Montrose from twenty-two counties of Maryland and Baltimore City, it is significant to note that Baltimore City accounted for 58.1% of the admissions (51.8% of the commitments and 62.4% of the detentions). This was followed by Baltimore County with 10.6% of the admissions (22.7% of the commitments and 2.1% of the detentions) and Prince George's County with 9.5% (4.6% of the commitments and 12.9% of the detentions).

A majority of the admissions to Montrose involved Negroes (52.8%) while 46.7% involved Caucasians and 0.5% were classified as "others." A majority of the total number of admissions involved juveniles fourteen to fifteen years of age (53.8%), juveniles sixteen years of age accounted for 18.8%, juveniles over sixteen accounted for 8.2% and 19.2% involved juveniles under fourteen years of age.

Of the total number of admissions to Montrose during fiscal 1973, a majority (60.6%) were Children in Need of Supervision (CINS), delinquent offenses accounted for 39.1% and only 0.3% involved non-delinquency offenses. The largest single offense category was "ungovernable" which comprised 32.8% of the admissions. This was followed by "runaway" (26.0%) and "violation of supervision, probation or aftercare" (13.8%). Of the commitments to Montrose, 68.7% were CINS and 31.3% involved delinquent offenses. Of the detentions, 55.0% were CINS and 44.6% involved delinquent offenses.

Of the 303 juveniles released from commitments during fiscal 1973, the average length of stay was 8.0 months.

Boys' Village of Maryland

During fiscal 1973, the admissions to Boys' Village increased by 61.3% over the 955 admissions during fiscal 1972. This increase was due to the 116.4% increase in detentions since the number of commitments decreased by 9.0%. Commitments accounted for only 24.8% of the admissions to Boys' Village, while detentions accounted for 75.2% of the admissions.

Although juveniles were admitted to Boys' Village from twenty-two counties of Maryland and Baltimore City, Prince George's County and Baltimore City together accounted for 76.3% of the admissions. Baltimore City accounted for 72.3% of the commitments and 41.1% of the detentions, while Prince George's County was responsible for 7.9% of the commitments and 33.9% of the detentions.

A majority of the admissions to Boys' Village involved Negroes (61.2%), while 37.3% involved Caucasians and 1.5% were classified as "others." Juveniles under fourteen years of age, accounted for 23.7% of the total number of admissions, juveniles fourteen to fifteen years of age accounted for 55.5%, 13.5% involved sixteen year olds and 6.4% involved juveniles over sixteen years of age.

Of the total number of admissions to Boys' Village during fiscal 1973, a majority (84.7%) involved delinquent offenses, Children in Need of Supervision (CINS) accounted for 10.5%, and non-delinquent offenses accounted for 4.7%. The single largest offense category was "burglary/breaking and entering" which comprised 21.2% of the admissions. This was followed by "assault" with 12.1% of the admissions and "auto theft/unauthorized use" with 10.0%. Of the 382 commitments, 93.7% involved delinquent offenses, CINS accounted for 4.7% and non-delinquent offenses accounted for 1.6%. Delinquent offenses accounted for 81.1% of the 1,158 detentions, 12.4% involved CINS and 5.8% involved non-delinquent offenses.

Of the 358 juveniles released from commitments to Boys' Village during fiscal 1973, the average length of stay was 6.9 months.

Victor Cullen School

Victor Cullen School admitted 559 boys during fiscal 1973, a decrease of 5.7% from the 593 boys admitted during fiscal 1972. Commitments to Victor Cullen accounted for 70.7% of the total number of admissions. This represented a decrease of 17.9% from the number of commitments during fiscal 1972. Detentions, on the other hand, increased by 46.4%.

During fiscal 1973, juveniles were admitted to Victor Cullen from nineteen counties in Maryland and Baltimore City. Baltimore City and Baltimore County together accounted for 61.0% of the commitments, while Montgomery County accounted for 89.6% of the detentions.

A majority of the admissions to Victor Cullen involved Caucasians (74.5%), while 25.0% involved Negroes and 0.5% were classified as "other." Of the total number of admissions, a majority (69.4%) involved juveniles between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, while juveniles under fourteen years of age accounted for 22.1% and juveniles over sixteen years of age accounted for 8.3%.

Children in Need of Supervision (CINS) accounted for a majority (82.5%) of the total number of admissions to Victor Cullen during fiscal 1973, 16.6% involved delinquent offenses and 0.9% involved non-delinquent offenses. The single largest offense category was "ungovernable" which accounted for 42.0% of the admissions. This was followed by "runaway" with 29.9% of the admissions. This breakdown of offenses was the same for both detentions and commitments.

The average length of stay was 6.0 months for the 377 juveniles released from commitments during fiscal 1973.

Boy's Forestry Camps

The number of admissions to the Forestry Camps during fiscal 1973 decreased by 4.2% from the number of admissions during fiscal 1972. Of the 276 admissions during fiscal 1973, 182 or 65.3% were direct commitments to the Forestry Camps.

A majority of the admissions involved Caucasians (79.7%), while 20.0% involved Negroes and 0.3% were classified as "other." Of the 276 admissions during fiscal 1973, 31.1% involved fifteen year olds, juveniles sixteen years of age accounted for 41.7% and juveniles over sixteen years accounted for 26.4%.

During fiscal 1973, a majority of the admissions involved delinquent offenses (60.1%) and 39.9% involved Children in Need of Supervision (CINS). The largest single offense category, however, was "ungovernable" which accounted for 23.6% of the admissions. This was followed by "burglary/breaking and entering" with 16.3% of the admissions and "runaway" with 13.0% of the admissions.

The average length of stay was 7.1 months for 270 juveniles released from commitments during fiscal 1973.

MARYLAND'S CHILDREN CENTERS

Admissions to Maryland's Children Centers

The 3,323 admissions to Maryland's Children Centers during fiscal 1973 represent a decrease of 19.6% from fiscal 1972's total of 4,131. Maryland Children's Center admissions decreased 4.2% from 1,355 to 1,298, while admissions to Waxter Children's Center decreased 27.1% from 2,776 to 2,025.

Juveniles were admitted to Maryland Children's Center from every county in the State and from Baltimore City. Over half the admissions (61.2%) were from Baltimore City. This was followed by Prince George's County with 13.4% and Montgomery County with 6.6%. Juveniles were admitted to Waxter Children's Center from nineteen counties and Baltimore City. Approximately half of the juveniles (51.2%) were admitted from Prince George's County. This was followed by Anne Arundel County with 11.6%. Of the total admissions, however, 12.6% represent juveniles from out-of-state.

Of the total number of detention and evaluation center admissions, 65.1% involved males and 34.9% involved females. A majority of the admissions (65.4%) involved Caucasians, 34.2% involved Negroes and 0.4% were classified as "others." At the Maryland Children's Center, 75.0% involved males and 25.0% involved females. A majority of the admissions (53.7%) involved Negroes while Caucasians accounted for 45.8% and 0.5% were classified as "others." At the Waxter Children's Center, 58.7% of the admissions involved males and 41.3% involved females. A majority of these (78.1%) involved Caucasians while 21.6% involved Negroes and 0.3% were classified as "others."

A majority of the juveniles admitted to Maryland's detention and evaluation centers were between the ages of 15 and 17 years (62.5%). Juveniles under 12 years of age accounted for 3.2% of the admissions while 33.3% were between 12 and 14 years of age. In general, the number of admissions increased proportionately with an increase in age up to 15 years, decreasing thereafter. While a majority of juveniles admitted to Maryland Children's Center (50.3%) and Waxter Children's Center (70.4%) were between 15 and 17 years of age, Maryland Children's Center admitted a larger proportion of younger juveniles with 49.1% under 15 years of age compared to 28.1% for Waxter Children's Center.

While a majority of juveniles were admitted to Maryland Children's Center for delinquent offenses (55.8%), a majority of Waxter Children's Center admissions involved CINS offenses (60.6%). The largest single offense category for Waxter Children's Center was "runaway" which accounted for 39.9% of the admissions. This was followed by "ungovernable" with 20.0% of the admissions. Of the delinquent offenses, the two largest categories were "auto theft/unauthorized use" and "burglary/breaking and entering" which together accounted for 16.1% of the admissions. The largest single offense category for Maryland Children's Center was "ungovernable" which accounted for 27.2% of the admissions. This was followed by "runaway" which accounted for 13.9% of the admissions. Of the delinquent offenses, the two largest offense categories were "assault" and "burglary/breaking and entering" which together accounted for 22.2% of the admissions.

TABLE 21  
STATE DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE SERVICES  
SUMMARY OF INSTITUTION EXPENDITURES  
FISCAL 1968 - 1973

Year	Training Schools	Detention Centers	Forestry Camps	Total
1968	\$ 5,632,139	\$ 1,039,728	\$ 589,915	\$ 7,261,782
1969	\$ 5,633,399	\$ 1,138,951	\$ 572,601	\$ 7,344,951
1970	\$ 6,513,389	\$ 1,342,038	\$ 684,536	\$ 8,539,963
1971	\$ 7,916,373	\$ 1,537,667	\$ 768,821	\$ 10,222,861
1972	\$ 8,700,095	\$ 1,782,315	\$ 882,241	\$ 11,364,651
1973	\$ 8,741,551	\$ 1,752,665	\$ 836,074	\$ 11,330,290

TABLE 22  
SUMMARY OF INSTITUTION ADMISSIONS  
FISCAL 1968 - 1973

Year	Training School Admissions			Detention Center Admissions	Forestry Camp Admissions
	Commitments	Detentions	Total		
1968	1,648	949	2,597	3,303	266
1969	1,833	923	2,756	3,868	291
1970	1,822	912	2,734	4,441	318
1971	1,790	1,190	2,980	4,652	348
1972	1,801	1,843	3,644	4,131	288
1973	1,439	2,807	4,246	3,323	276



**FIGURE 2**  
STATE INSTITUTION ADMISSIONS  
FISCAL YEARS 1968 - 1973

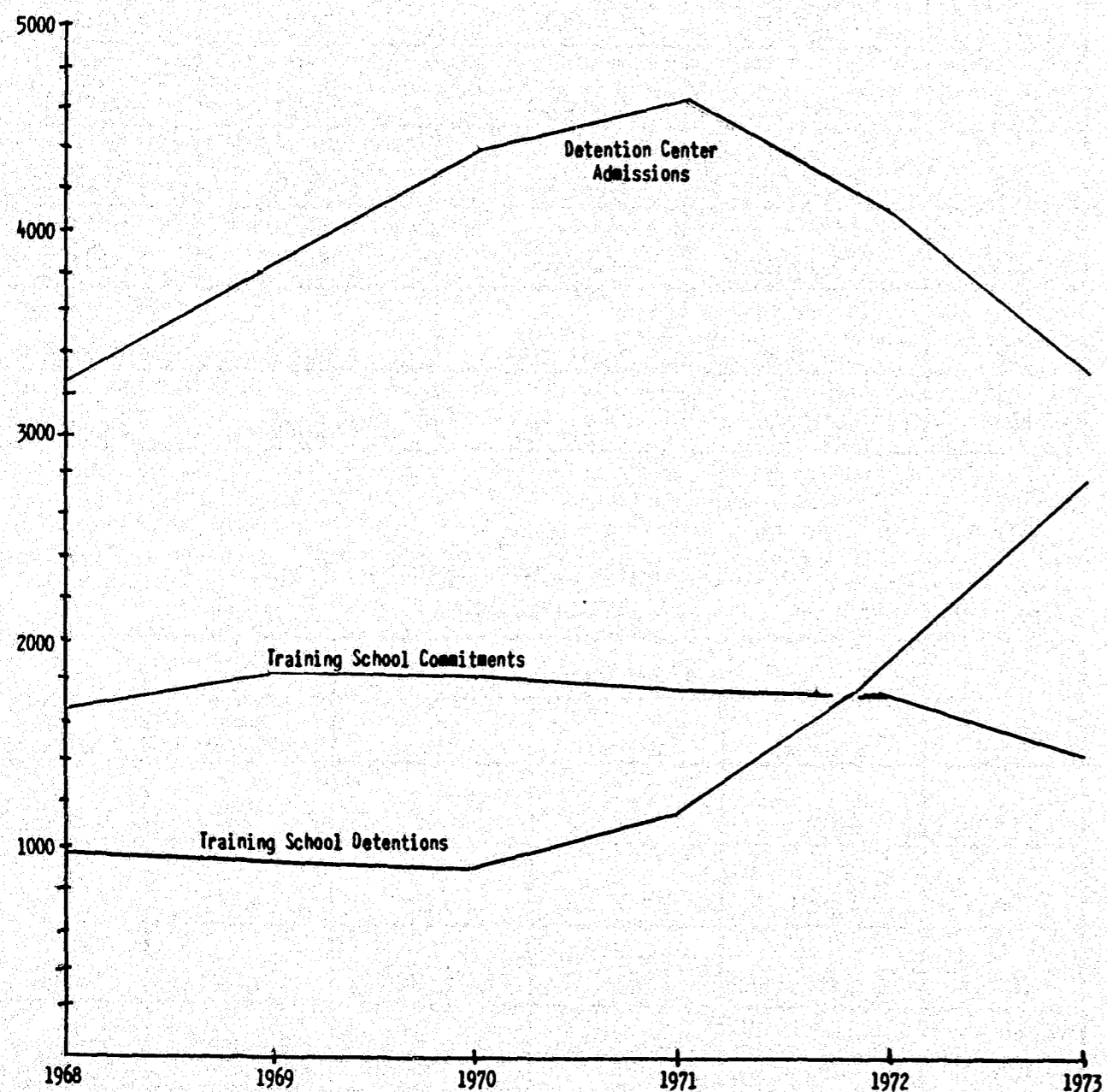


Figure 2 indicates increasing use of training schools as detention facilities. While the number of commitments continued a slow but steady decline and detention center admissions decreased sharply in 1972 and 1973, training school detentions increased sharply suggesting wider use of short term detentions in lieu of longer term commitments.

**TABLE 23**  
TRAINING SCHOOL AND FORESTRY CAMP ADMISSIONS  
FISCAL YEAR COMPARISONS  
1972 - 1973

School	Fiscal 1972	Fiscal 1973	% Change
Md. Training School			
Commitments	498	336	- 32.5
Detentions	759	1,019	+ 34.3
Montrose			
Commitments	402	326	- 18.9
Detentions	437	466	+ 6.6
Boys' Village			
Commitments	420	382	- 9.0
Detentions	535	1,158	+ 116.4
Victor Cullen			
Commitments	481	395	- 17.9
Detentions	112	164	+ 46.4
Total Training Schools			
Commitments	1,801	1,439	- 20.1
Detentions	1,843	2,807	+ 52.3
Forestry Camps			
Commitments	288	276	- 4.2

**TABLE 24**  
DETENTION CENTER ADMISSIONS  
FISCAL YEAR COMPARISONS  
1972 - 1973

Center	Fiscal 1972	Fiscal 1973	% Change
Md. Children's Center	1,355	1,298	- 4.2
Waxter Children's Center	2,776	2,025	- 27.1
Total	4,131	3,323	- 19.6

TABLE 25  
 NUMBER OF JUVENILES ADMITTED TO MARYLAND'S TRAINING SCHOOLS, FORESTRY CAMPS  
 AND DETENTION CENTERS BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE - FISCAL YEAR 1973\*

	Total for Training Schools		Boys' Village		Maryland Training School		Montrose		Victor Cullen		Forestry Camp Admissions	Detention Center Admissions	
	Committed	Detained	Committed	Detained	Committed	Detained	Committed	Detained	Committed	Detained			
REGION 1. DORCHESTER SOMERSET WICOMECO WORCESTER	23 2 14 4	7 1 6 5	12 8 1	3 1 1 2	3 3 1		3 2 1	4 2 3	5 3 1		1 1	22 1 5 14	
REGION 2. CAROLINE CECIL KENT QUEEN ANNE'S VALBOT	1 11 4 3 5	2 24 3 2 2	2 2 1 1	5 1 1 1	1 1 1		1 3 1 2	2 7 1 1 1	5 5 1 1	2	6 3 4 4	2 18 2 2 9	
REGION 3. BALTIMORE HARFORD	184 14	77 18	7 4	1 1	26 1		60 3	74 2	10 14	77 7	6	38 7	62 45
REGION 4. ALLEGANY GARRETT WASHINGTON	13 14 38	2 2 1	1 3 6		1 6 3		3 3 13	2 2 1	8 2 16		10 1 21	18 4 10	
REGION 5. ANNE ARUNDEL CARROLL HOWARD	24 5 5	59 11 18	4 3 1	52	6 1		4 8 18	8 1 1	3 3	6 3		13 2 5	439 31 60
REGION 6. FREDERICK MONTGOMERY	11 70	1 245	1 8	1 24	2 8		5 13	27	3 41	147	11 48	30 305	
REGION 7. CALVERT CHARLES PRINCE GEORGE'S ST. MARY'S	6 9 120 9	8 26 531 22	1 3 30 1	8 23 393 21	3 2 32 3		2 77	2 15 1	1 60 1	2 2 43 4	1	15 32 1,009 22	
REGION 8. BALTIMORE CITY	842	1,549	276	476	233		779	169	291	164	3	38	904
OUT-OF-STATE	8	185	6	143			8	1	30	1	4	2	262
TOTAL	1,439	2,807	382	1,158	336		1,019	326	466	395	164	276	3,323

\* This is higher than the number of dispositions "Committed to Training School" due to the inclusion of (a) violation of probation cases, and (b) inter-institutional transfers.

TABLE 26  
 JUVENILES ADMITTED TO STATE TRAINING SCHOOLS BY  
 TYPE OF ADMISSION AND TRAINING SCHOOL  
 FISCAL 1968 - 1973

Year	Maryland Training School	Boys' Village	Montrose	Victor Cullen	Total
1968	782 530 Total 1,312	381 208 Total 589	291 211 Total 502	194 194 Total 194	1,648 949 Total 2,597
1969	818 493 Total 1,311	466 219 Total 685	308 211 Total 519	241 241 Total 241	1,833 923 Total 2,756
1970	761 429 Total 1,190	406 181 Total 587	336 302 Total 638	319 319 Total 319	1,822 912 Total 2,734
1971	872 655 Total 1,527	311 173 Total 484	308 362 Total 670	299 299 Total 299	1,790 1,190 Total 2,980
1972	498 759 Total 1,257	420 535 Total 955	402 437 Total 839	481 112 Total 593	1,801 1,843 Total 3,644
1973	336 1,019 Total 1,355	382 1,158 Total 1,540	326 466 Total 792	395 164 Total 559	1,439 2,807 Total 4,246

TABLE 27: NUMBER OF JUVENILES ADMITTED TO MARYLAND'S TRAINING SCHOOLS & FORESTRY CAMPS  
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE & COUNTY OF ADMITTING COURT, FISCAL 1973

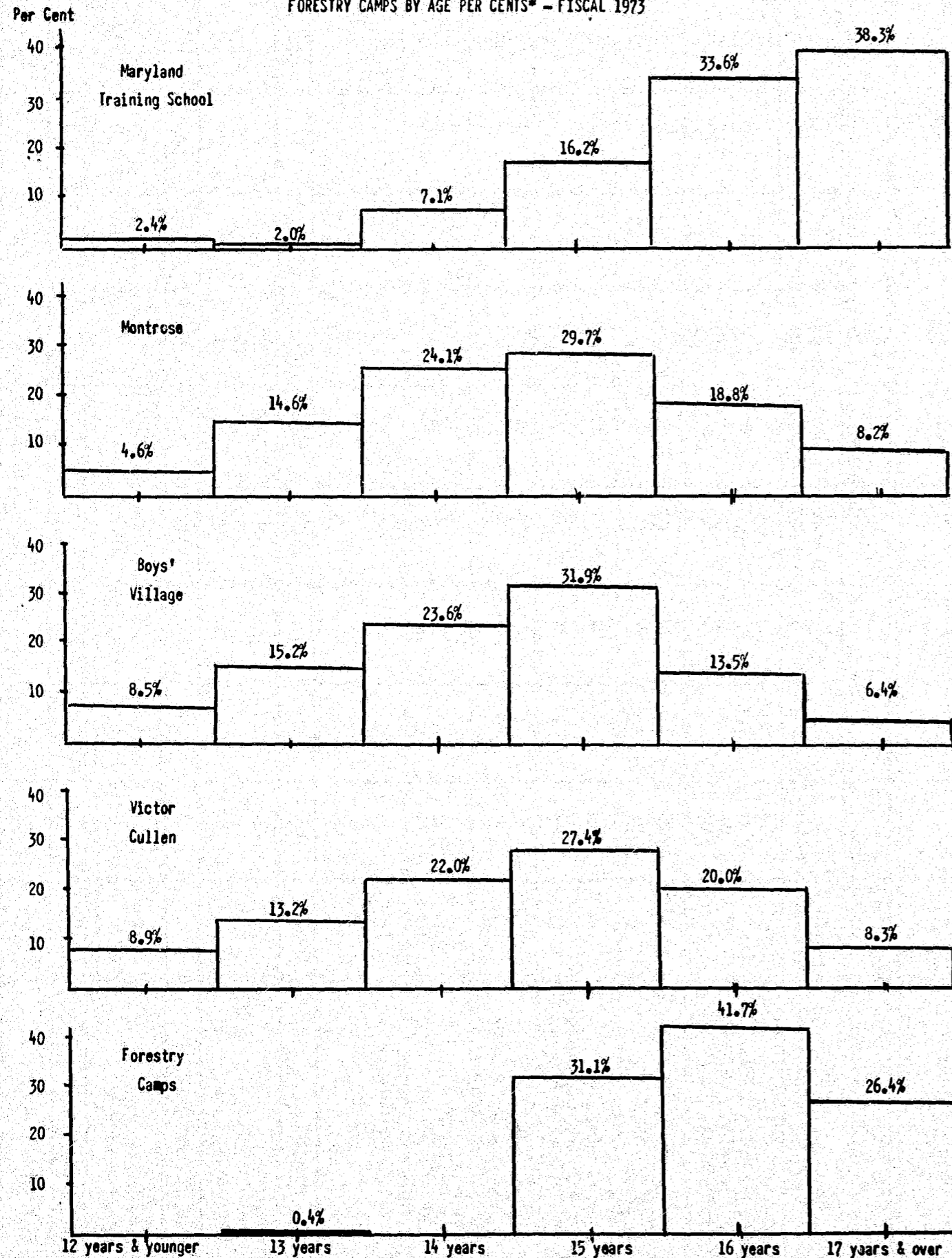
	Boys' Village		Maryland Training School		Montrose		Victor Cullen		Forestry Camps	
	County of Residence	Admitting Court	County of Residence	Admitting Court	County of Residence	Admitting Court	County of Residence	Admitting Court	County of Residence	Admitting Court
REGION 1. DORCHESTER SOMERSET WICOMICO WORCESTER	15 1 9 3	15 1 9 3	3 5 1	3 4 1	7 2 2 4	7 2 3 5	5 4 1	5 4 1	1 1	1 1
REGION 2. CAROLINE CECIL KENT QUEEN ANNE'S TALBOT	7 3 2 2	7 4 2 1	11 1 1	13 1 1	3 10 2 3 3	3 10 5 3 2	7 1 1	7 1 1	6 3 4 4	7 3 4 4
REGION 3. BALTIMORE HARFORD	8 5	6 5	86 4	87 4	84 16	82 16	83 7	84 7	38 7	35 6
REGION 4. ALLEGANY GARRETT WASHINGTON	1 3 6	1 3 6	1 6 3	2 6 3	5 5 14	5 5 14	8 2 16	8 2 17	10 1 21	10 1 25
REGION 5. ANNE ARUNDEL CARROLL HOWARD	56 3 1	55 3 1	10 9 18	10 9 19	11 4 1	11 4 3	6 3	5 3	13 2 5	13 2 4
REGION 6. FREDERICK MONTGOMERY	2 32	3 31	2 55	3 55	5 40	5 43	3 188	3 193	11 48	12 50
REGION 7. CALVERT CHARLES PRINCE GEORGE'S ST. MARY'S	9 26 423 22	9 27 574 23	3 4 109 3	3 4 111 3	3 75 2	3 99 2	2 2 44 4	2 2 44 4	3 56 2	4 55 2
REGION 8. BALTIMORE CITY	752	750	1,012	1,013	460	460	167	166	38	37
OUT-OF-STATE	149	1	8		31		5		2	
GRAND TOTAL	1,540	1,540	1,355	1,355	792	792	559	559	276	276

TABLE 28: JUVENILES ADMITTED TO MARYLAND'S TRAINING  
SCHOOLS & FORESTRY CAMPS BY OFFENSE & AGE  
FISCAL 1973

Offense	Maryland Training School		Montrose		Boys' Village		Victor Cullen		Forestry Camps	
	15 years & younger	16-18 years	15 years & younger	16-18 years	15 years & younger	16-18 years	15 years & younger	16-18 years	15 years & younger	16-18 years
Arson	6	9	4		20		1			1
Assault	66	181	17	13	161	25	2	5	4	16
Auto-Theft-Unauthorized Use	45	136	1	6	110	44	14	6	13	20
Burglary-Breaking & Entering	77	240	7	5	281	46	2	1	8	37
Larceny	5	36	5	4	89	26	1	3	2	2
Robbery	32	79	6	4	70	10		1	1	2
Disorderly Conduct	3	23	2	3	11	8		1	1	4
Sex Offense	4	4			10	1				1
Vandalism	2	13	1	2	14	13				2
Narcotics Violation	3	50	5	7	8	16	1	3	1	7
Glue Sniffing & Other Inhalents	3	4			21	3	3	1		
Alcoholic Beverage Violation		2			3	4	1		1	1
Shoplifting	4	22	14	11	91	30	4	1		1
Purse Snatching	5	23			29	1				1
Firearms or Deadly Weapon Vio.	11	32	1	1	21	9		1		1
Rec/Poss of Stolen Goods	3	7			3	6	1			1
Trespassing	1	7		2	14	3		1		
False Fire Alarm	1	2	1		3					
Other	13	41	55	24	33	12				3
Violation of Supervision, Probation or Aftercare	16	25	81	28	52	4	29	10	11	24
TOTAL DELINQUENT	300	936	200	110	1,044	261	59	34	42	124
Runaway	25	11	156	50	66	28	112	55	10	26
Truancy	5	1	12	2	13	2	54	5	8	1
Ungovernable	46	30	208	52	40	13	170	65	27	38
TOTAL CINS	76	42	376	104	119	43	336	125	45	65
Dependency		1	1		56	17	3			
Dependency & Neglect							2			
Mentally Handicapped			1							
TOTAL NON-DELINQUENT		1	2		56	17	5			
GRAND TOTAL	376	979	578	214	1,219	321	400	159	87	189



FIGURE 3: JUVENILES ADMITTED TO TRAINING SCHOOLS & FORESTRY CAMPS BY AGE PER CENTS\* - FISCAL 1973



\* Per Cents do not add to 100.0 since "Age Unknown" is not included'

TABLE 29  
JUVENILES ADMITTED TO MARYLAND'S INSTITUTIONS  
BY RACE - FISCAL 1973

Institution	Race			Total
	Caucasian	Negro	Other	
Maryland Training School				
Number	404	914	37	1,355
Per Cent	29.8%	67.5%	2.7%	100.0%
Montrose School				
Number	370	418	4	792
Per Cent	46.7%	52.8%	0.5%	100.0%
Boys' Village				
Number	575	942	23	1,540
Per Cent	37.3%	61.2%	1.5%	100.0%
Victor Cullen				
Number	416	140	3	559
Per Cent	74.5%	25.0%	0.5%	100.0%
Boy's Forestry Camps				
Number	220	55	1	276
Per Cent	79.7%	20.0%	0.3%	100.0%

Table 23 suggests that of the total number of admissions to Maryland's Institutions during fiscal 1973, a majority of the admissions to Victor Cullen (74.5%) and the Boy's Forestry Camps (79.7%) involved Caucasians while a majority of the admissions to Maryland Training School (67.5%), Boys' Village (61.2%) and Montrose School (52.8%) involved Negroes.

TABLE 30  
 COMMITMENTS TO MARYLAND'S TRAINING SCHOOLS & FORESTRY CAMPS  
 BY LENGTH OF STAY (BASED ON RELEASES) - FISCAL 1973

Length of Stay (Months)	Maryland Training School	Montrose	Boys' Village	Victor Cullen	Forestry Camps	Total
0-1	41	32	34	66	10	183
2	21	23	25	14	8	91
3	23	13	15	21	16	88
4	23	16	25	34	27	125
5	40	21	25	37	32	155
6	46	23	63	44	37	213
7	40	28	37	35	26	166
8	32	16	37	34	27	146
9	26	22	30	28	30	136
10	19	23	16	17	14	89
11	15	25	10	13	12	75
12	13	8	9	7	14	51
13	8	15	8	6	6	43
14	4	6	7	7	3	20
15	8	8	6	6	3	31
16	2	7	5	5	3	22
17	5	2	2	3		12
18	4	6	2		2	14
over 18	20	9	9			38
Total	390	303	358	377	270	1,698
Average	7.5	8.0	6.9	6.0	7.1	7.1

Table 24 suggests that the length of stay in Maryland's Training Schools and Forestry Camps during fiscal 1973 showed little variation between Institutions. With an average of 7.1 months, the length of stay ranged from a low of 6.0 months for Victor Cullen to a high of 8.0 months for Montrose.

TABLE 31  
 DETENTION CENTER ADMISSIONS  
 BY INSTITUTION AND SEX  
 FISCAL 1968 - 1973

Year	Maryland Children's Center	T. J. S. Waxter Children's Center	Total
1968			
Male Admissions	741	1,493	2,234
Female Admissions	266	803	1,069
Total	1,007	2,296	3,303
1969			
Male Admissions	868	1,748	2,616
Female Admissions	311	941	1,252
Total	1,179	2,689	3,868
1970			
Male Admissions	861	2,112	2,973
Female Admissions	332	1,136	1,468
Total	1,193	3,248	4,441
1971			
Male Admissions	933	2,154	3,087
Female Admissions	330	1,235	1,565
Total	1,263	3,389	4,652
1972			
Male Admissions	1,021	1,884	2,905
Female Admissions	334	892	1,226
Total	1,355	2,776	4,131
1973			
Male Admissions	973	1,189	2,162
Female Admissions	325	836	1,161
Total	1,298	2,025	3,323

TABLE 32  
 ADMISSIONS TO MARYLAND'S CHILDREN CENTERS BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE  
 AND COUNTY OF ADMITTING COURT - FISCAL 1973

	Maryland Children's Center		Waxter Children's Center		Total	
	County of Residence	County of Admitting Court	County of Residence	County of Admitting Court	County of Residence	County of Admitting Court
REGION 1. DORCHESTER SOMERSET WICOMICO WORCESTER	19 1 4 10	19 1 4 10	3  1 4	3  1 2	22 1 5 14	22 1 5 12
REGION 2. CAROLINE CECIL KENT QUEEN ANNE'S TALBOT	1 11 2 2 6	1 9 2 2 6	1 7  3	1 5  2	2 18 2 2 9	2 14 2 3 8
REGION 3. BALTIMORE HARFORD	40 30	42 30	22 15	24 14	62 45	66 44
REGION 4. ALLEGANY GARRETT WASHINGTON	17 4 8	18 4 7	1  2	  2	18 4 10	18 4 9
REGION 5. ANNE ARUNDEL CARROLL HOWARD	42 11 6	43 11 6	397 20 54	446 20 71	439 31 60	489 31 77
REGION 6. FREDERICK MONTGOMERY	14 81	14 86	16 224	19 234	30 305	33 320
REGION 7. CALVERT CHARLES PRINCE GEORGE'S ST. MARY'S	1 7 173 6	1 7 174 6	14 25 836 16	14 34 1,036 17	15 32 1,009 22	15 41 1,210 23
REGION 8. BALTIMORE CITY	795	795	109	79	904	874
OUT-OF-STATE	7		255		262	
TOTALS	1,298	1,298	2,025	2,025	3,323	3,323

TABLE 33  
 MARYLAND'S CHILDREN CENTER ADMISSIONS & TRAINING SCHOOL  
 DETENTIONS BY OFFENSE - FISCAL 1973

Offense	Maryland's Children Centers			Maryland Training School	Montrose	Boys' Village	Victor Cullen
	Maryland Children's Center	Waxter Children's Center	Total				
Arson	23	3	26	13	4	15	
Assault	141	97	238	188	20	131	5
Auto Theft-Unauthorized Use	58	151	209	128	6	116	6
Burglary - Breaking and Entering	147	175	322	234	9	227	1
Larceny	35	34	69	26	6	82	4
Robbery	45	34	79	85	9	60	1
Disorderly Conduct	13	27	40	20	3	15	
Sex Offense	20	8	28	6		6	
Vandalism	12	3	15	10	2	25	
Narcotics Violation	20	54	74	37	5	23	3
Glue Sniffing and Other Inhalents	14	4	18	6		16	1
Alcoholic Beverage Violation		4	4	1		6	1
Shoplifting	30	64	94	19	20	107	2
Purse Snatching	18	1	19	18		19	
Firearms or Deadly Weapon Violation	19	9	28	33		18	
Rec/Poss of Stolen Goods	4	10	14	7		6	
Trespassing	5	1	6	5	1	13	
False Fire Alarm	4		4	2	1		
Other	24	64	88	49	78	36	
Violation of Supervision, Probation, or Aftercare	93	47	140	26	44	26	3
TOTAL DELINQUENT	725	790	1,515	913	208	947	27
Runaway	180	808	988	30	102	84	64
Truancy	35	13	48	6	5	10	2
Ungovernable	353	406	759	69	149	50	70
TOTAL CINS	568	1,227	1,795	105	256	144	136
Neglect	1	2	3				
Dependency	2	1	3	1	1	67	1
Dependency & Neglect		1	1				
Mentally Handicapped	2	3	5		1		
Special Proceedings		1	1				
TOTAL NON-DELINQUENT	5	8	13	1	2	67	1
GRAND TOTAL	1,298	2,025	3,323	1,019	466	1,158	164



TABLE 34  
 ADMISSIONS TO MARYLAND'S CHILDREN CENTERS  
 BY AGE AND RACE - FISCAL 1973

Age (years)	Maryland Children's Center				Waxter Children's Center				Total			
	Caucasian	Negro	Other	Total	Caucasian	Negro	Other	Total	Caucasian	Negro	Other	Total
under 10 years	14	13		27	2	1		3	16	14		30
10	16	8		24	5	1		6	21	9		30
11	19	16		35	6	5		11	25	21		46
12	28	50	2	80	30	8		38	58	58	2	118
13	86	105	1	192	126	26		152	212	131	1	344
14	115	164	1	280	294	68	1	363	409	232	2	643
15	157	171		328	404	106		510	561	277		838
16	104	87	2	193	415	92	3	510	519	179	5	703
17	54	78		132	282	121	1	404	336	199	1	536
18 & over	1	5		6	12	6		18	13	11		24
unknown			1	1	6	4		10	6	4	1	11
<b>Total</b>	594	697	7	1,298	1,582	438	5	2,025	2,176	1,135	12	3,323

The services and facilities of the Maryland State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene are operated on a non-discriminatory basis. This policy prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, or national origin and applies to the provision of service, use of facilities, opportunity to participate, practice of employment and granting of advantages, privileges and accommodations.

**END**