

THE WARDS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
1919-1931

N.J. Dept. of institutions and agencies
1931

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State of New Jersey
Department Institutions and Agencies
Trenton

THE WARDS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

1919-1931

A statistical review

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THE WARDS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

1919-1931

A statistical review

Research Division

1931

State of New Jersey
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Division of Health Services
Trenton

THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
THE BOARD OF HEALTH
1912-1931
1932-1933

A statistical review
of the health of the State

Research Division
1931
1932

MINNEAPOLIS

FOREWORD

The law creating the State Board of Control of the Department of Institutions and Agencies expressly enjoins that the state welfare activities "shall be humanely, scientifically, efficiently and economically maintained and operated."

As a major policy in pursuance of these requirements of the law the State Board of Control, since it has been established in 1918, has recognized the fundamental importance of emphasizing the advantages of a program of intensive treatment, training and rehabilitation rather than one of mere custody.

The following accomplishments may be pointed to:

1. An administrative organization making for an economic and effective central administration viewing the needs of the state institutions and agencies as a whole.
2. Food service and farm activities to meet the varied requirements of the institutional population.
3. Classification and care of individual state wards providing for the proper direction of medical services, academic and vocational training, useful employment and in certain cases constructive discipline.
4. Medical service of the highest type in all the institutions.
5. Employment under the State Use System affording industrial and agricultural training.
6. Parole work with adults and juvenile delinquents effecting a satisfactory adjustment of the discharged offender in the community.
7. Research work furnishing the basis for institutional planning, preventive activities and development of the general public welfare program.
8. A licensing and inspection service guaranteeing minimum standards of medical and social care.
9. Local community work which has helped to develop local community resources for welfare work.

The New Jersey Legislature and successive governors have supported this program of treatment and rehabilitation because of their conviction that the advantages both in terms of happiness and human welfare as well as in terms of dollars and cents are outstanding.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The law creating the State Board of Control of the Department of Institutions and Agencies expressedly enjoined that the state welfare activities "shall be humanely, scientifically, efficiently and economically maintained and operated."

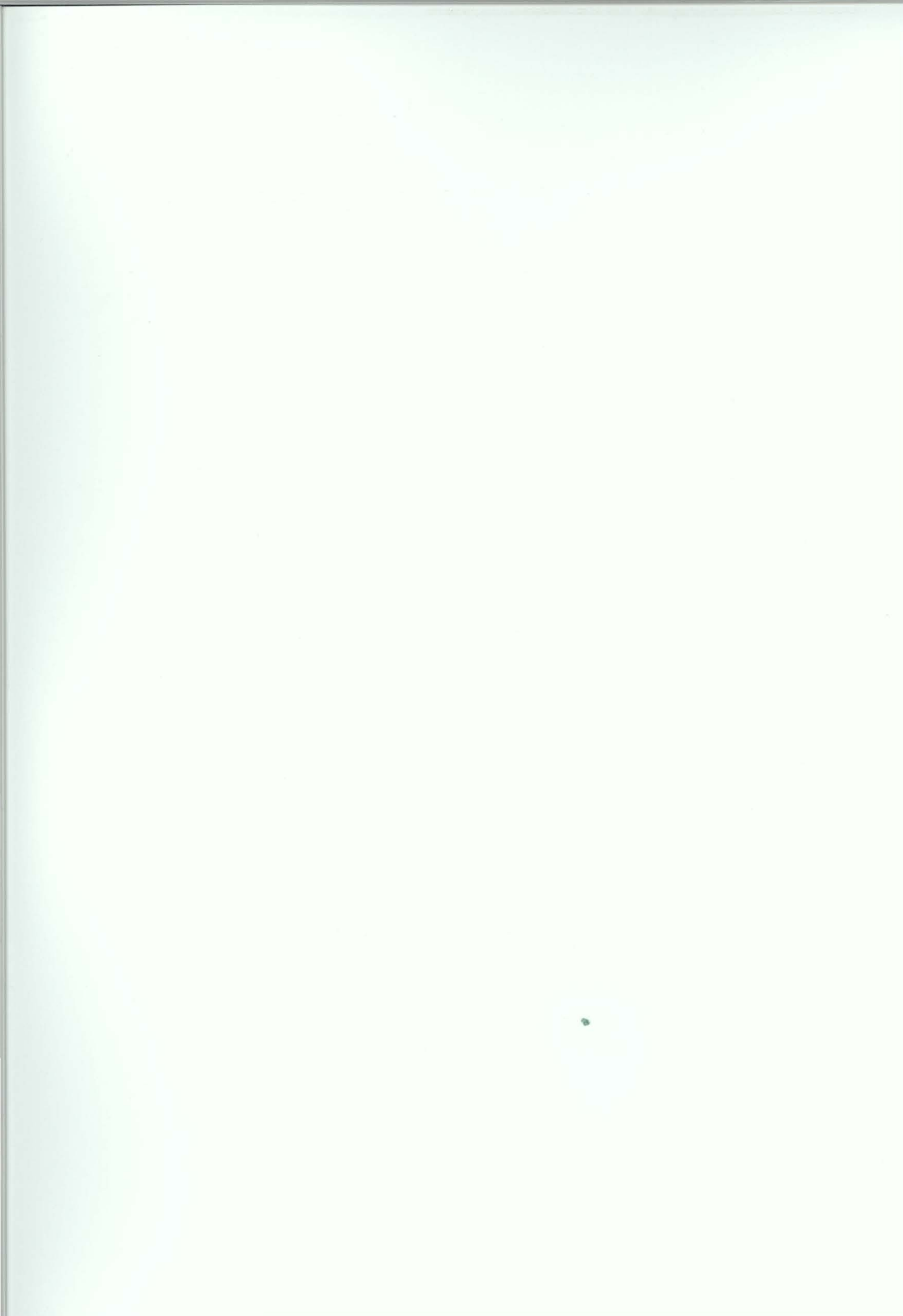
As a major policy in pursuance of these requirements of the law the State Board of Control, since it has been established in 1915, has recognized the fundamental importance of emphasizing the advantages of a program of intensive treatment, training and rehabilitation rather than one of mere custody.

The following accomplishments may be pointed out:

1. An administrative organization making for an economic and effective central administration viewing the needs of the state institutions and agencies as a whole.
2. Good service and fair activities to meet the varied requirements of the institutional population.
3. Classification and care of individual state wards providing for the proper division of medical services, academic and vocational training, useful employment and in certain cases constructive discipline.
4. Medical service of the highest type in all the institutions.
5. Employment under the State Law System affording industrial and vocational training.
6. Work with adults and juvenile delinquents offering a satisfactory adjustment of the discharged offenders in the community.
7. Research work maintaining the basis for institutional planning, preventive activities and development of the general public welfare program.
8. A licensing and inspection service program to set minimum standards of medical and social care.
9. Local community work which has helped to develop local community resources for welfare work.

The New Jersey Legislature and successive governors have supported this program of treatment and rehabilitation because of their conviction that the advantages both in terms of happiness and human welfare as well as in terms of dollars and cents are outstanding.

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State of New Jersey
Department Institutions and Agencies
Trenton

THE WARDS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

1919-1931

A statistical review

Research Division

1931

State of New Jersey
Department of Education
Division of Pupil Personnel Services
Trenton

THE BOARD OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
1991-1991
1991-1991

A statistical review
of the statistical review

Research Division
Statistical Division
1991
1991

MINNIE BOY

FOREWORD

The law creating the State Board of Control of the Department of Institutions and Agencies expressly enjoins that the state welfare activities "shall be humanely, scientifically, efficiently and economically maintained and operated."

As a major policy in pursuance of these requirements of the law the State Board of Control, since it has been established in 1918, has recognized the fundamental importance of emphasizing the advantages of a program of intensive treatment, training and rehabilitation rather than one of mere custody.

The following accomplishments may be pointed to:

1. An administrative organization making for an economic and effective central administration viewing the needs of the state institutions and agencies as a whole.
2. Food service and farm activities to meet the varied requirements of the institutional population.
3. Classification and care of individual state wards providing for the proper direction of medical services, academic and vocational training, useful employment and in certain cases constructive discipline.
4. Medical service of the highest type in all the institutions.
5. Employment under the State Use System affording industrial and agricultural training.
6. Parole work with adults and juvenile delinquents effecting a satisfactory adjustment of the discharged offender in the community.
7. Research work furnishing the basis for institutional planning, preventive activities and development of the general public welfare program.
8. A licensing and inspection service guaranteeing minimum standards of medical and social care.
9. Local community work which has helped to develop local community resources for welfare work.

The New Jersey Legislature and successive governors have supported this program of treatment and rehabilitation because of their conviction that the advantages both in terms of happiness and human welfare as well as in terms of dollars and cents are outstanding.

CONCLUSIONS

The law creating the State Board of Control of the Department of Institutions and Agencies... their activities shall be primarily, collectively, efficiently and economically maintained and operated.

As a major policy instrument of these departments of the law the State Board of Control, since it has been established in 1917, has presented the fundamental importance of... the advantages of a program of institutional management, training and beneficial action rather than one of mere custody.

The following recommendations may be provided:

1. An administrative organization similar to that of the State Board of Control, which it has been established in 1917, has presented the fundamental importance of... the advantages of a program of institutional management, training and beneficial action rather than one of mere custody.
2. Good service and fair activities to meet the varied requirements of the institutional population.
3. Qualification and care of institutional staffs with provision for the proper direction of mental, physical, educational and vocational training, useful employment and in certain cases constructive activities.
4. Medical services of the highest type in all the institutions.
5. Employment under the State law system of... training industrial and agricultural training.
6. Service with mental and physical defects... public relations and social adjustment of the handicapped offenders in the community.
7. Research work in promoting the best for the institutional system, physical, educational and development of the general public and the system.
8. A licensing and inspection service system... from minimum standards of health and social care.
9. Local community work which has helped to develop local community resources for welfare work.

The new Jersey Legislature and Executive Committee have supported this program of treatment and rehabilitation... their conviction that the advantages both in terms of betterment and human welfare as well as in terms of dollars and cents are outstanding.

MAY 19 1930

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Section 1

Section 2

1

1. The first section of the Act is devoted to the definition of the term "person" as used in the Act. It is defined as any individual, partnership, firm, company, association, or corporation, whether or not it is a citizen of the United States.

Section 3

2. The second section of the Act provides that any person who is engaged in the business of selling, offering for sale, or distributing any securities, shall be deemed to be acting as an agent of the issuer of such securities.

Section 4

3. The third section of the Act provides that any person who is engaged in the business of selling, offering for sale, or distributing any securities, shall be deemed to be acting as an agent of the issuer of such securities.

Section 5

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Section 6

5. The fifth section of the Act provides that any person who is engaged in the business of selling, offering for sale, or distributing any securities, shall be deemed to be acting as an agent of the issuer of such securities.

THE WARDS OF THE STATE

(Number under care of New Jersey State Institutions and Agencies)

1919 - 1931

Fiscal Year	Total	Population of State Institutions	Parolees of Mental Hospitals	Parolees of Reform. and Correc. Institutions	Board of Children's Guardians	Commission for the Blind
1919	29,792	9,240	191	2,249	7,286	1,826
1920	21,564	9,106	198	2,681	7,704	1,875
1921	22,515	9,531	222	3,035	7,920	1,807
1922	24,295	10,183	259	3,015	9,032	1,806
1923	25,160	9,994	424	3,280	9,686	1,776
1934	26,848	10,595	477	3,138	10,778	1,860
1925	28,585	11,259	483	3,098	11,864	1,881
1926	30,595	11,893	342	2,831	13,321	1,908
1927	32,732	12,518	431	2,939	14,891	1,953
1928	35,548	13,070	542	3,327	16,635	1,974
1929	38,249	13,747	598	3,248	18,649	2,007
1930	42,633	14,799	650	3,201	21,883	2,100
1931	50,161	16,169	604	3,562	27,275	2,551

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MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1961

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

Item	Quantity	Unit Price	Total	Remarks
1000	100	10.00	1000.00	
2000	200	20.00	4000.00	
3000	300	30.00	9000.00	
4000	400	40.00	16000.00	
5000	500	50.00	25000.00	
6000	600	60.00	36000.00	
7000	700	70.00	49000.00	
8000	800	80.00	64000.00	
9000	900	90.00	81000.00	
10000	1000	100.00	100000.00	
11000	1100	110.00	121000.00	
12000	1200	120.00	144000.00	
13000	1300	130.00	169000.00	
14000	1400	140.00	196000.00	
15000	1500	150.00	225000.00	
16000	1600	160.00	256000.00	
17000	1700	170.00	289000.00	
18000	1800	180.00	324000.00	
19000	1900	190.00	361000.00	
20000	2000	200.00	400000.00	

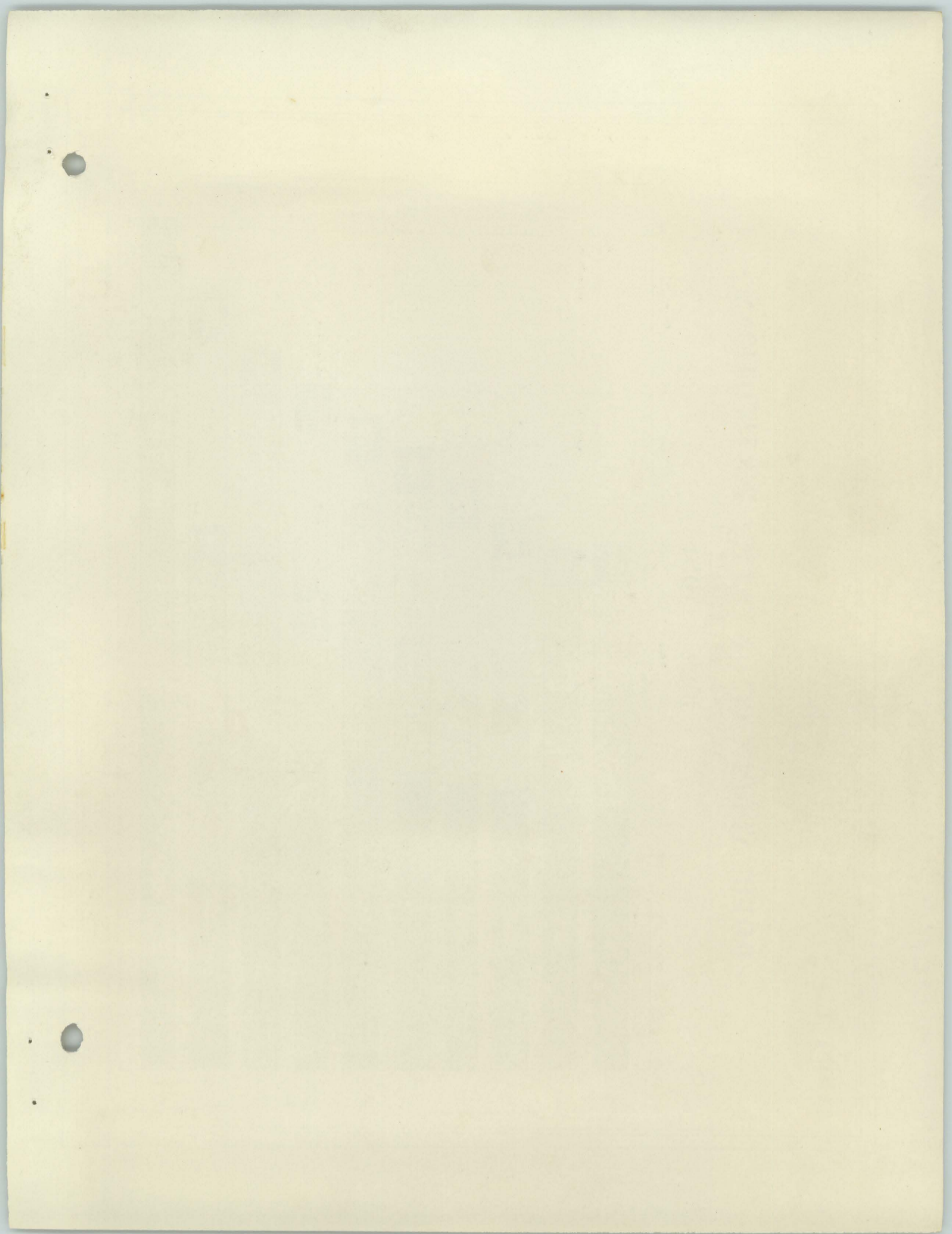
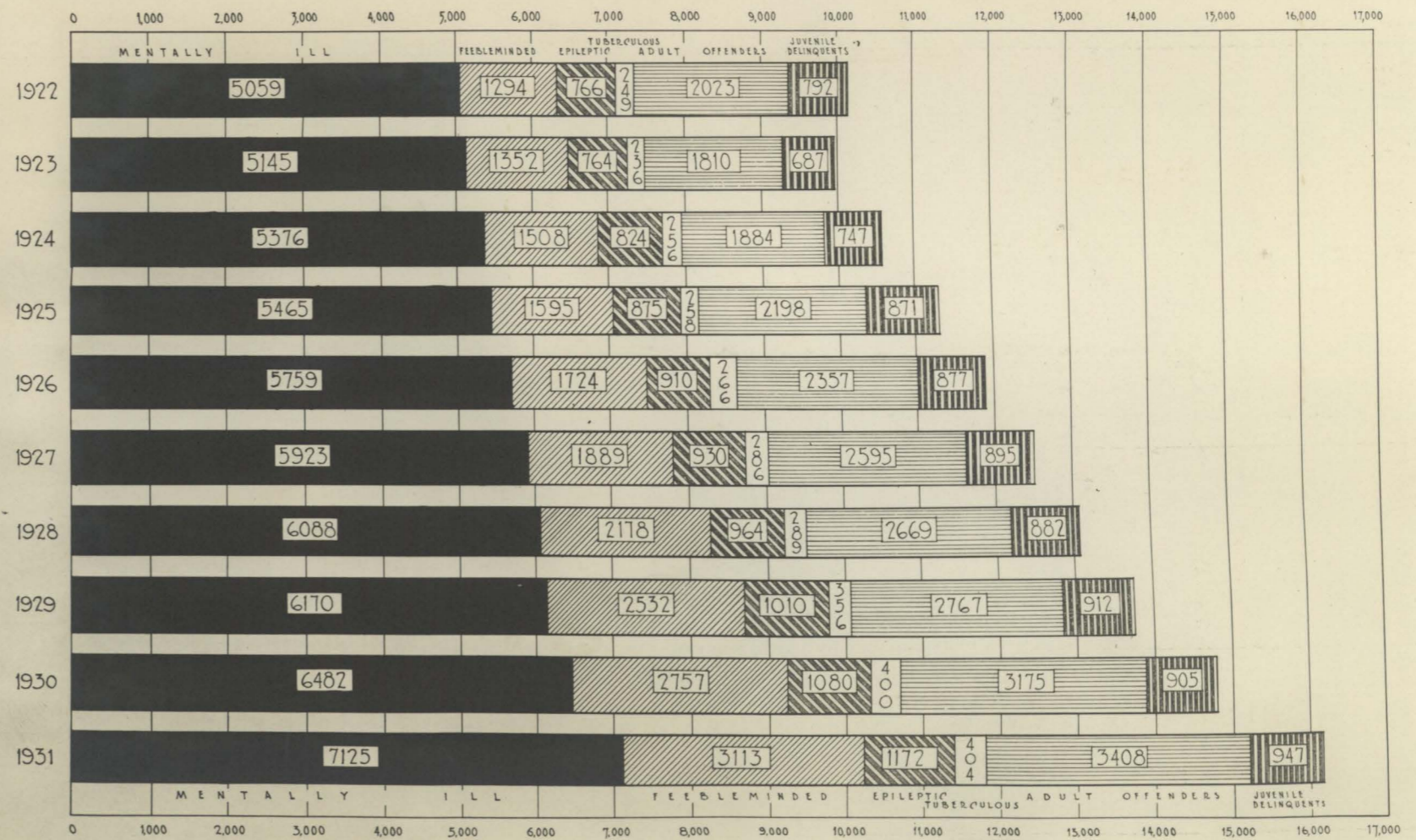


CHART I

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES
TRENTON

POPULATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS
AT END OF FISCAL YEAR
1922 - 1931



POPULATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

1919- 1931

End of Fiscal Year	Total	Hosps. for Mental Dis.	Insts. for Feeble-Mind.	Inst. for Epil.	Tuber. Sanatoria	Insts. for Adult Offen.	Homes for Juvenile Del.
1919	9240	4515	1099	697	225	1767	937
1920	9106	4612	1144	718	225	1612	795
1921	9531	4756	1184	746	235	1797	813
1922	10183	5059	1294	766	249	2023	792
1923	9994	5145	1352	764	236	1810	687
1924	10595	5376	1508	824	256	1884	747
1925	11259	5465	1595	875	255	2198	871
1926	11893	5759	1724	910	266	2357	877
1927	12518	5923	1889	930	286	2595	895
1928	13070	6088	2178	964	289	2669	882
1929	13747	6170	2532	1010	356	2767	912
1930	14799	6482	2757	1080	400	3175	905
1931	16169	7125	3113	1172	404	3408	947

It may be assumed that the program of prevention and social rehabilitation, both of the community and of the institutions and agencies, had some influence in retarding somewhat the number of persons who find themselves in need of institutional care. This preventive program has not been able to overcome, however, certain social or economic conditions, the control of which is beyond the power of the local community or of the Department of Institutions and Agencies and its component parts.

We thus find that between 1919-1924 the total institutional population ranged from 9106 to 10595; between 1925-1929 from 11259 to 13747. In 1930 the total population of the state institutions numbered 14799 and reached 16169 in 1931. It is estimated that the institutional population will reach almost 18000 by the end of the fiscal year 1932.

The relative increases in the state institutional population by three year periods from 1920 to 1931 were as follows:

1919 - 1922	10.2 per cent
1922 - 1925	10.6 per cent
1925 - 1928	16.1 per cent
1927 - 1931	23.7 per cent

DEPARTMENT OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

1919 - 1931

Year	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
1919	15162	7152	8010	1172	408
1920	14769	6882	7887	1080	400
1921	13747	6170	7577	1010	382
1922	13070	6082	6988	972	362
1923	12819	5923	6896	920	352
1924	11893	5759	6134	878	322
1925	11259	5465	5794	825	305
1926	10896	5375	5521	808	294
1927	10304	5145	5159	782	282
1928	10132	5089	5043	782	282
1929	9241	4758	4483	745	262
1930	9106	4612	4494	719	252
1931	9249	4812	4437	697	252

It may be assumed that the program of prevention and social rehabilitation, both of the community and of the institutions and agencies, had some influence in reducing somewhat the number of persons who find themselves in need of institutional care. This preventive program has not been able to overcome, however, certain social or economic conditions, the control of which is beyond the power of the local community or of the Department of Institutions and Agencies and the competent party.

We thus find that between 1919-1931 the total institutional population ranged from 9106 to 15162; between 1928-1929 from 11259 to 11893. In 1930 the total population of the state institutions numbered 14769 and reached 15162 in 1931. It is estimated that the institutional population will reach 16,000 by the end of the fiscal year 1932.

The relative increase in the state institutional population by three year periods from 1929 to 1931 were as follows:

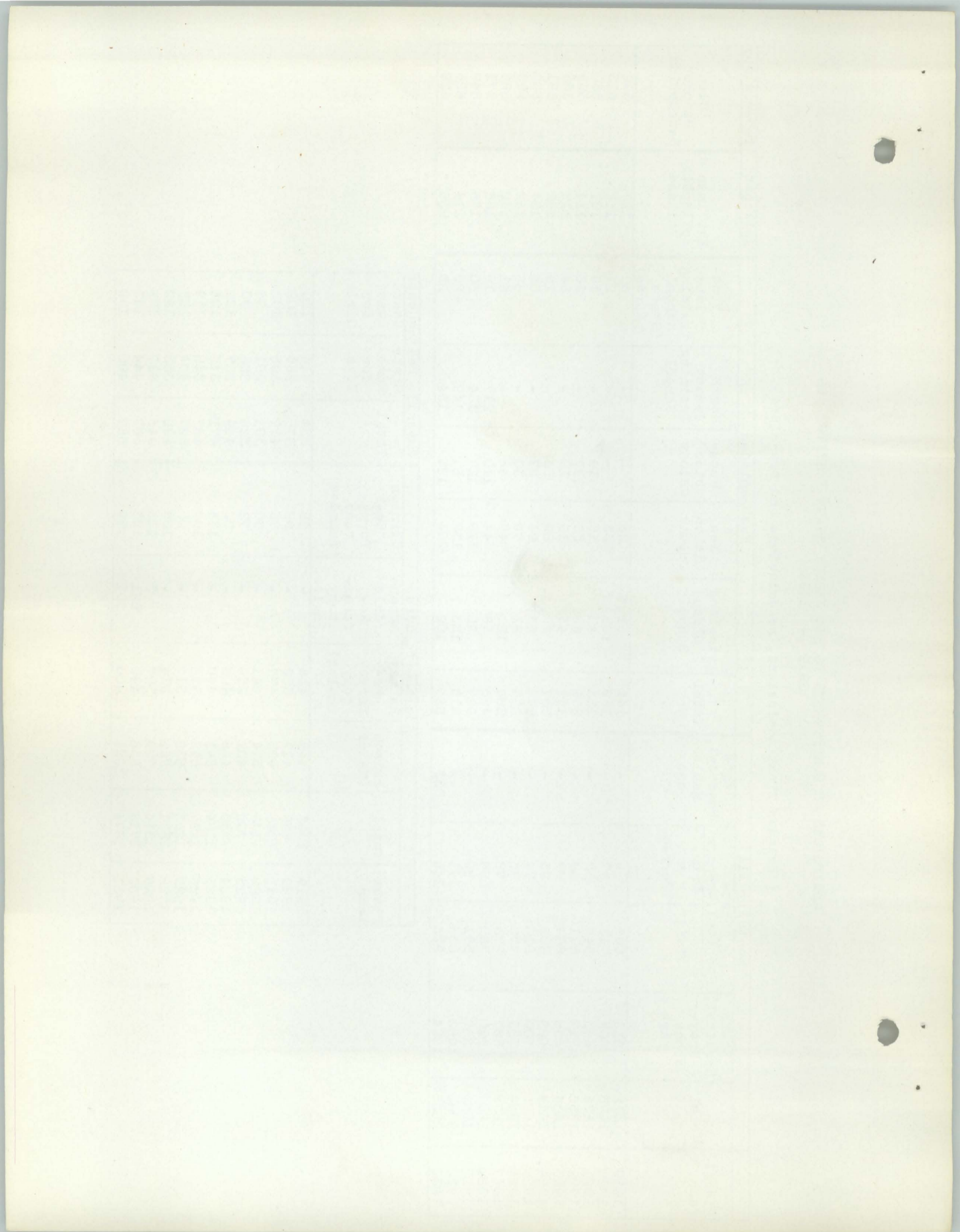
1919 - 1922	10.2 per cent
1922 - 1925	10.6 per cent
1925 - 1928	14.1 per cent
1928 - 1931	22.7 per cent

ADMISSIONS OR COMMITMENTS TO NEW JERSEY STATE INSTITUTIONS
1919 - 1931

(Includes first admissions, readmissions and transfers)

Fiscal Year	Mentally Ill					Feeble-minded						Epileptic Skillman Village	Tuberculous Glen Gardner Sanatorium
	Total	State Hospital, Grey- stone Park	State Hospital, Trenton		State Hospital, Marl- boro	Total	Vineland State School	New Lisbon Colony	Wood- bine Colony	North Jersey Training School	Vine- land Training School (State Wards)		
			Civil	Crim. & Correc.									
1919	1312	613	699	-	-	144	61	23	-	-	60	127	590
1920	1375	605	713	57	-	159	103	35	-	-	21	111	615
1921	1575	663	844	68	-	133	42	18	14	-	59	107	560
1922	1656	717	871	68	-	256	58	55	117	-	26	114	565
1923	1614	658	869	87	-	132	43	19	16	-	54	112	565
1924	1614	698	823	93	-	257	99	89	53	-	16	152	581
1925	1692	700	918	74	-	242	63	94	27	-	58	154	560
1926	1584	730	776	78	-	255	81	79	30	-	65	132	583
1927	1678	827	773	78	-	284	150	47	46	-	41	140	586
1928	1807	910	799	98	-	465	78	44	110	217	16	156	571
1929	1869	889	891	89	-	627	78	198	127	164	60	175	549
1930	2062	1082	839	141	-	515	133	132	81	149	20	214	686
1931	2835	1224	923	145	533	589	102	204	124	134	25	236	638

Fiscal Year	Adult Offenders					Juvenile Delinquents		
	Total	Prison (Males)	Rahway Re- forma- tory (males)	Annan- dale Re- forma- tory (males)	Clinton Re- forma- tory (females)	Total	State Home for Boys	State Home for Girls
1919	1003	449	456	-	98	534	414	120
1920	869	419	352	-	98	375	266	109
1921	1045	493	477	-	75	407	305	102
1922	1105	574	441	-	90	381	291	90
1923	752	401	279	-	72	328	238	90
1924	930	442	406	-	82	449	327	122
1925	1184	641	440	-	103	471	345	126
1926	1197	642	446	-	109	487	368	119
1927	1253	639	519	-	95	527	404	123
1928	1371	755	514	-	102	492	353	139
1929	1374	729	527	5	113	546	417	129
1930	1715	856	465	221	173	587	444	143
1931	1874	1021	400	301	152	567	408	159



RESIDENT POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY STATE INSTITUTIONS
1919 - 1931

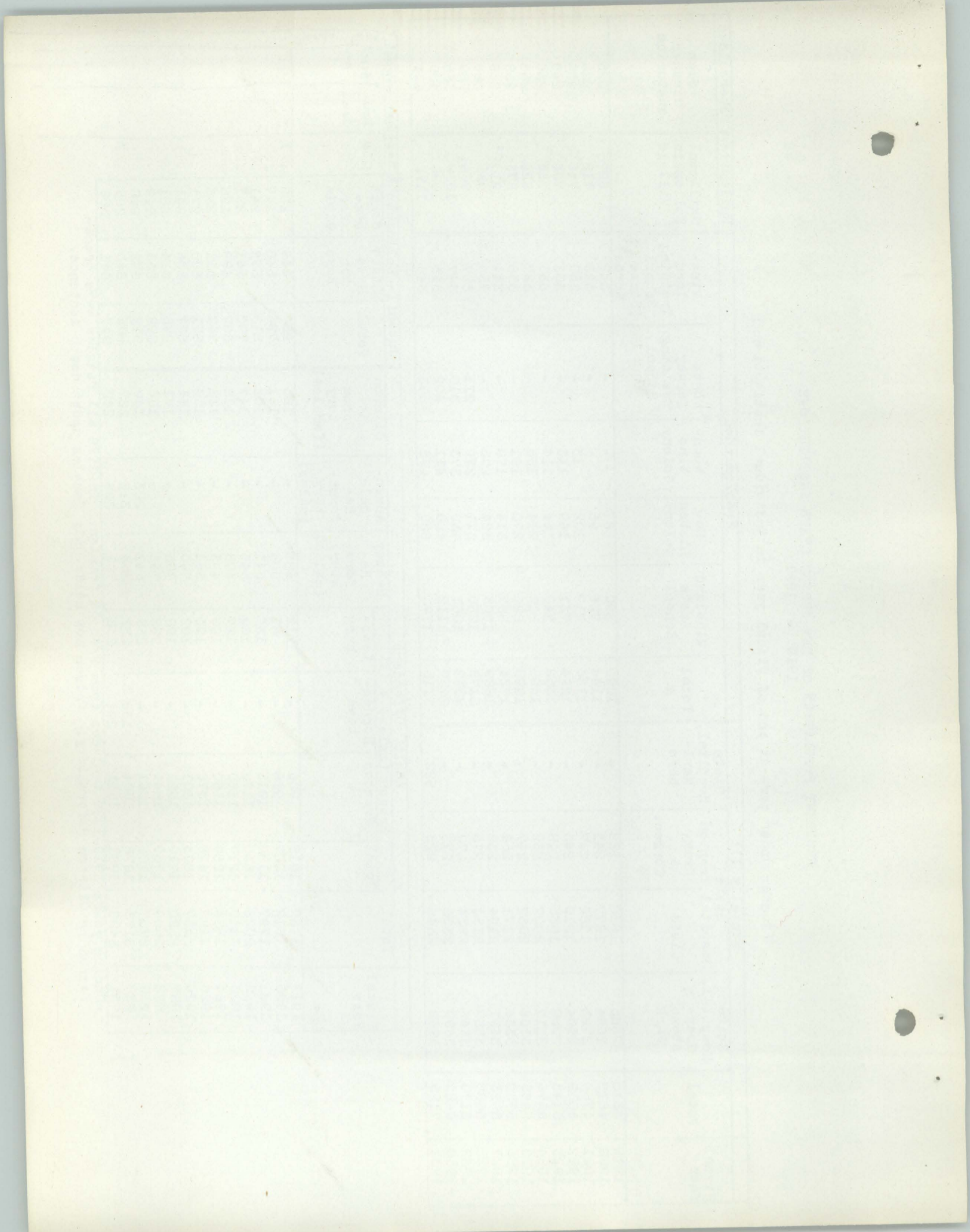
(Number under care at end of fiscal year in individual institutions)

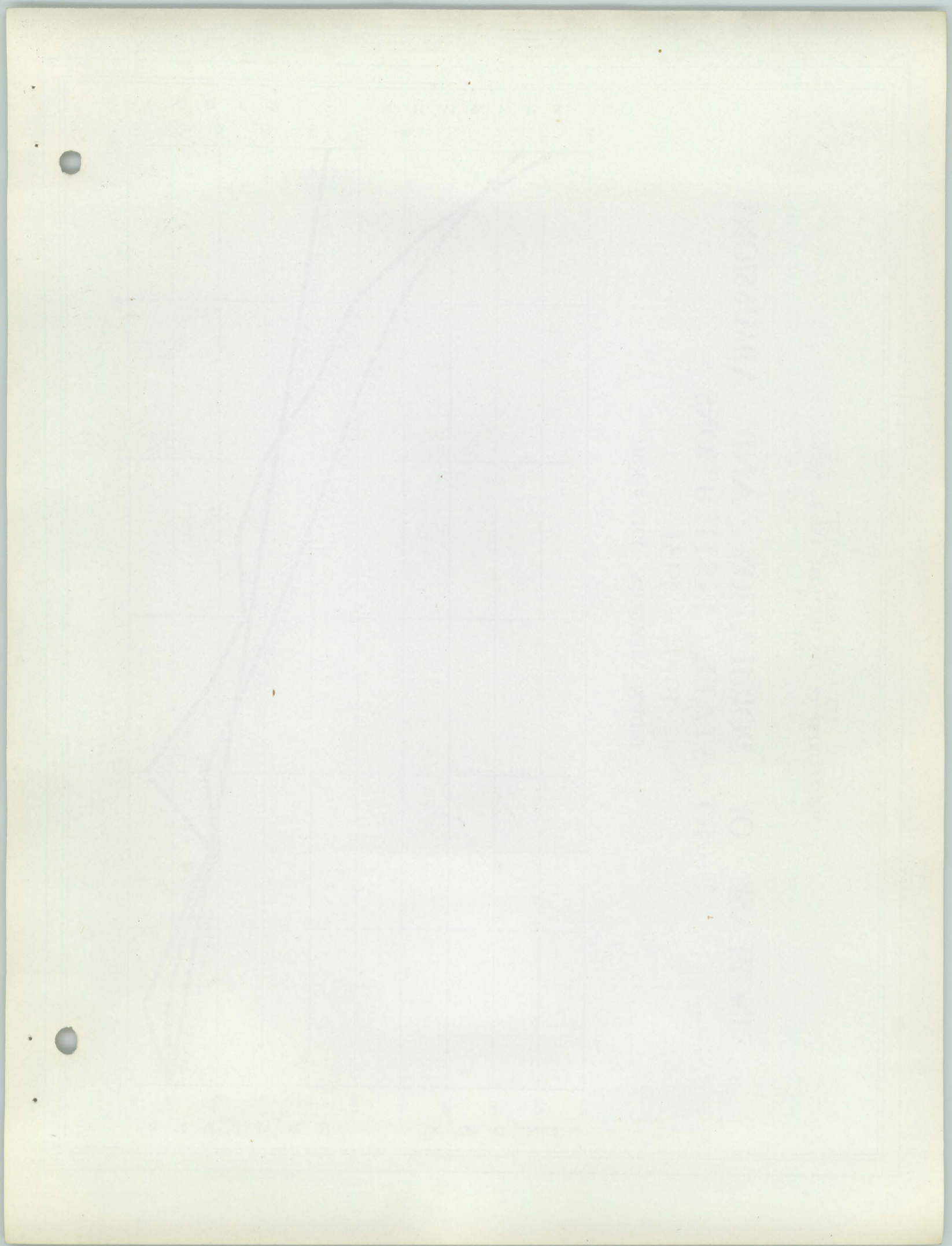
Fiscal Year	Mentally Ill					Feeble-minded						Epileptic	Tuberculous
	Total	State Hospital, Grey-stone Park	State Hospital, Trenton Civil	State Hospital, Trenton Crim. & Correc.	State Hospital, Marl-boro	Total	Vineland State School	New Lisbon Colony	Wood-bine Colony	North Jersey Training School	Vine-land Training School (State Wards)	Skillman Epileptic Village	Glen Gardner Sanatorium
1919	4515	2665	1618	232	-	1099	690	67	-	-	342	697	225
1920	4612	2694	1677	241	-	1144	726	95	-	-	323	718	225
1921	4756	2723	1786	247	-	1184	719	102	13	-	350	746	235
1922	5059	2904	1910	245	-	1294	731	149	113	-	301	766	249
1923	5145	2962	1935	248	-	1352	749	154	114	-	335	764	236
1924	5376	3117	2007	252	-	1508	812	214	155	-	327	824	256
1925	5465	3166	2052	247	-	1595	826	270	161	-	338	875	255
1926	5759	3334	2171	254	-	1724	887	314	179	-	344	910	266
1927	5923	3491	2194	238	-	1889	1005	324	205	-	355	930	286
1928	6088	3659	2154	275	-	2178	1050	311	279	211	327	964	289
1929	6170	3646	2254	270	-	2532	1063	439	373	310	347	1010	356
1930	6482	3899	2305	278	-	2757	1112	480	411	409	345	1080	400
1931	7125	3962	2346	295	522	3113	1173	620	473	503	344	1172	404

Fiscal Year	Adult Offenders							Juvenile Delinquents			Soldiers Homes			
	Total	Prison (males) *			Rahway Re-form-atory (males)	Annandale Re-form-atory (males)	Clinton Re-form-atory (females)	Total	State Home for Boys	State Home for Girls	Total	Vine-land	Keat-ny	
1919	1767	1018	906	-	112	626	-	123	937	649	288	577		
1920	1612	1007	956	-	51	504	-	101	795	548	247	556		
1921	1797	1150	1013	-	137	541	-	106	813	572	241	521		
1922	2023	1330	1170	-	160	546	-	147	792	561	231	553		
1923	1810	1277	1150	-	127	405	-	128	687	489	198	483		
1924	1884	1260	1160	-	100	493	-	131	747	511	236	474		
1925	2198	1478	1375	-	103	561	-	159	871	600	271	431		
1926	2357	1603	1501	-	102	590	-	164	877	636	241	429		
1927	2595	1719	1521	-	198	705	-	171	895	614	281	506		
1928	2669	1769	1541	-	228	744	-	156	882	633	249	523		
1929	2767	1796	1541	-	255	619	203	149	912	672	240	506		
1930	3175	1975	1504	139	232	653	318	227	905	640	265	523		
1931	3408	1981	1541	204	236	789	396	242	947	641	306			

*During years 1919-1929 includes from 9 to 32 females. In 1929 all females were transferred to Clinton Reformatory. Prison now holds only females under death sentence.

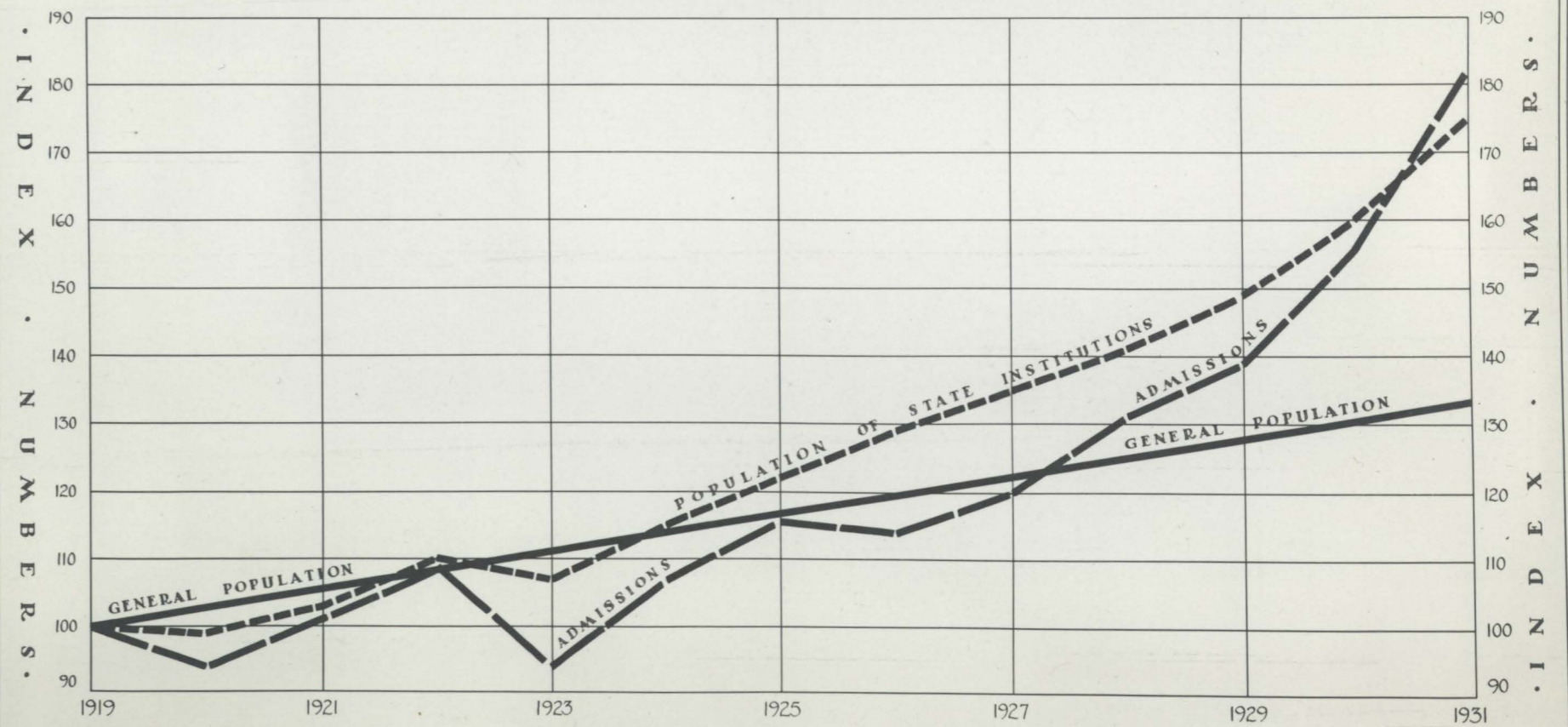
Merlo Park





STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES
TRENTON

· INCREASE · OF · POPULATION · AND · ADMISSIONS ·
· TO · STATE · INSTITUTIONS ·
· 1919 · 1931 ·
· INDEX · NUMBERS · 1919 = 100 ·



INCREASE OF POPULATION AND ADMISSIONS
TO STATE INSTITUTIONS
1919-1931

In comparing the increase in the number of persons in state institutions and the increase in the general population of New Jersey, we find that the institutional rate is increasing more rapidly. Almost one-half of the increase in institutional population is due, of course, to the increase in population itself, and an appreciable part of the remaining increase is due to uncontrollable factors such as the adverse economic conditions of 1930-1931. (Note that the 1930 and 1931 increases are exceptionally large.)

The increasing number of adult offenders committed to state care necessitates the provision of enlarged facilities. During recent years several construction changes and additions aiming at increased capacity have been made in the penal institutions and the excessive overcrowding of institutions for male offenders necessitated the building of a new reformatory for men.

A similar condition prevails in the care of the mentally ill. The state is obliged to care for all mentally ill cases committed regardless of the capacities of the various mental hospitals. The opening of a new state hospital in 1930 relieved, to some extent, the overcrowding which had been hampering the efficiency of the other two state hospitals, but present conditions indicate that in the near future more facilities must be made available.

A new institution for feebleminded girls has been opened to care for an especially difficult group and enlargements have been made to other institutions. While these additions have permitted the state institutions to accept the most urgent cases, there still exists a long waiting list of feebleminded persons for whom institutional care has been recommended.

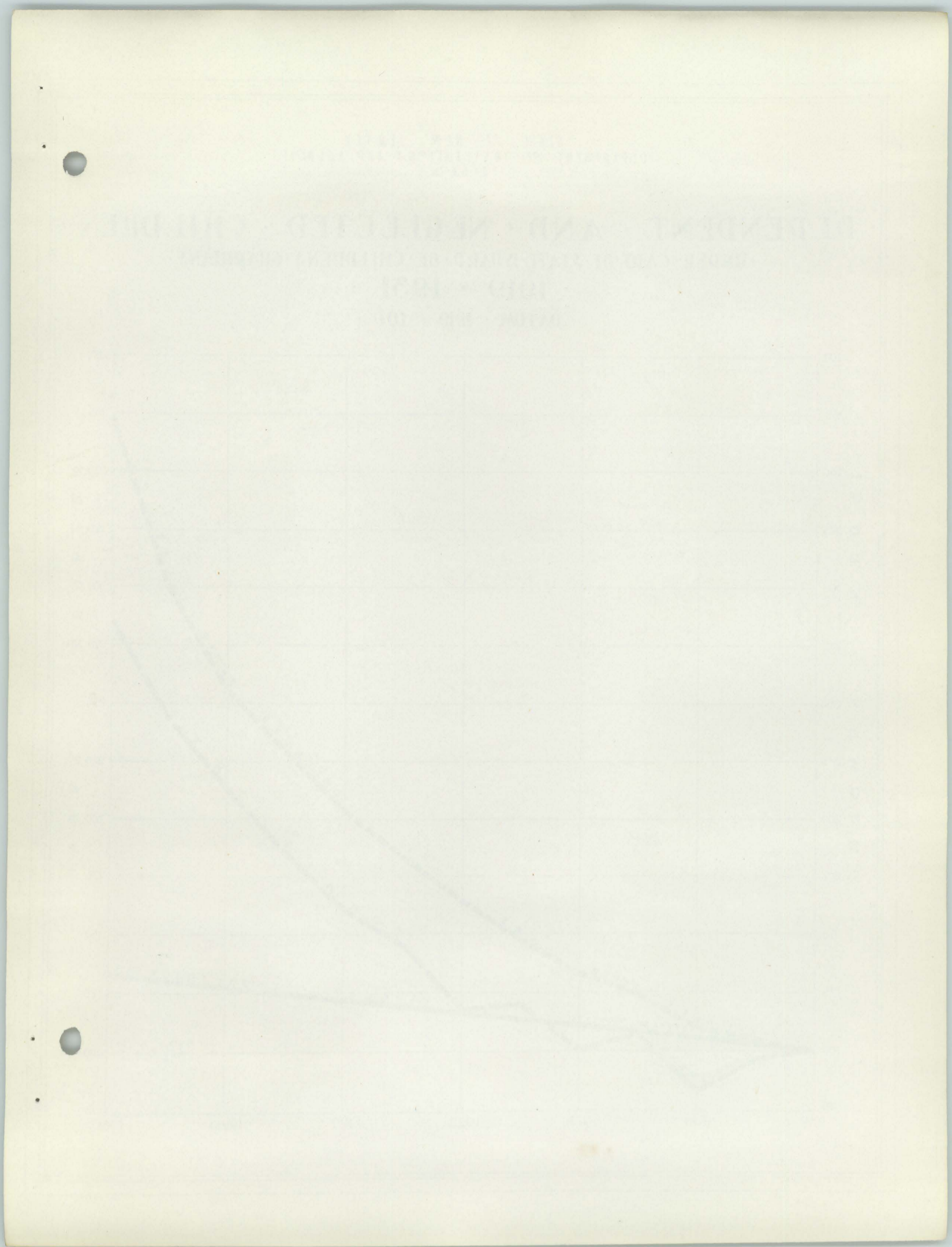
INCREASE OF POPULATION AND ADMISSIONS
TO STATE INSTITUTIONS
1910-1931

In comparing the increase in the number of persons in state institutions and the increase in the general population of New Jersey, we find that the institutional rate is increasing more rapidly. Almost one-half of the increase in institutional population is due, of course, to the increase in population itself, and another probable part of the remaining increase is due to uncontrollable factors such as the adverse economic conditions of 1929-1931. (Note that the 1929 and 1931 increases are exceptionally large.)

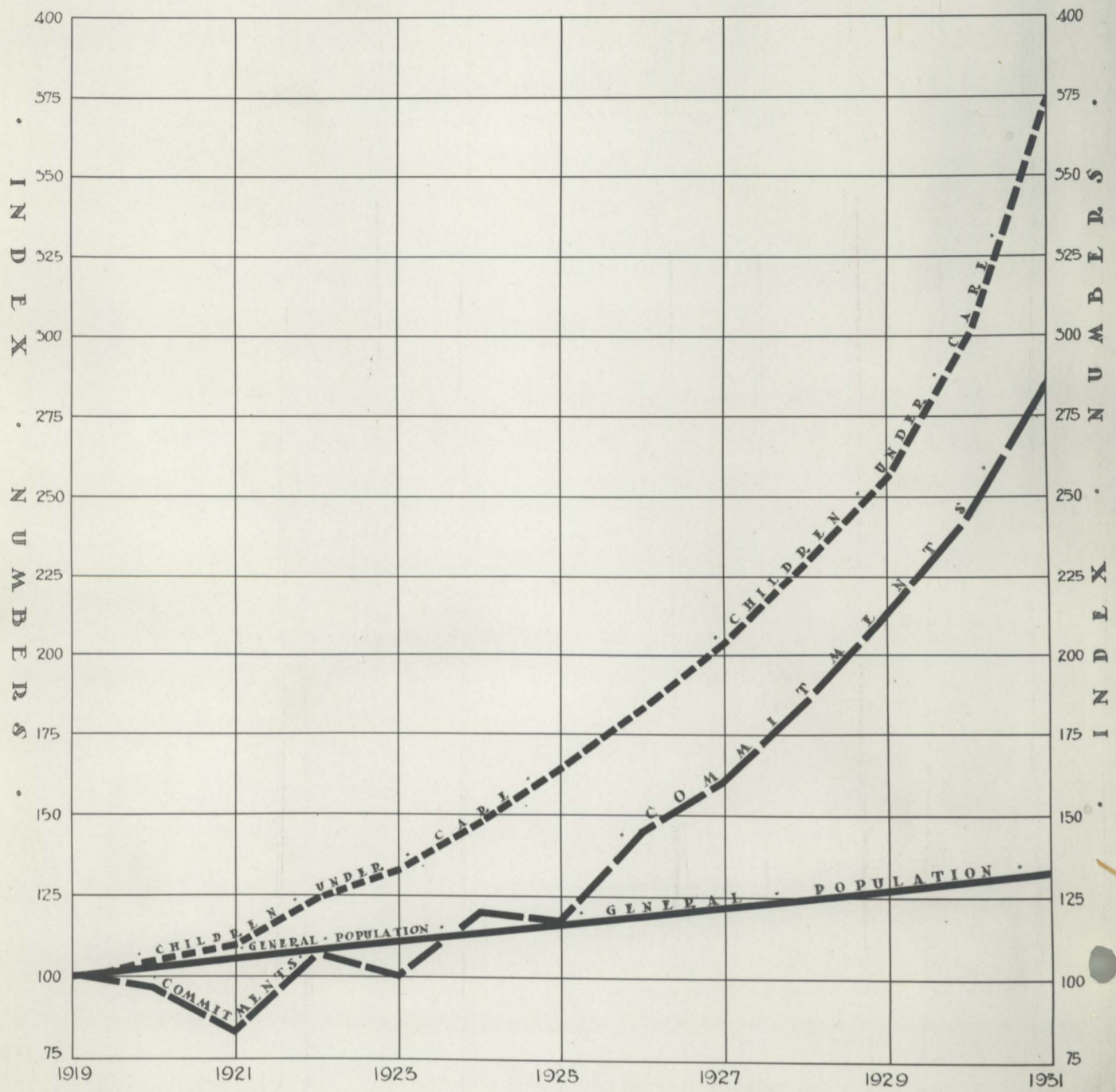
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DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN
UNDER CARE OF STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS
1919 - 1931
DATUM 1919 = 100



DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN
(Under care of the State Board of
Children's Guardians 1919-1931)

Comparison of the relative increases in the general population of New Jersey and the number of children under care of the State Board of Children's Guardians shows that the latter rate of increase is much higher. While it is true that this rate is somewhat affected by outside factors, e.g. the general economic conditions of 1930 and 1931, it is nevertheless true that during the whole period 1919-1931 there is a steady upward trend which is a reflection of an increasing tendency on the part of county officials to commit children to the care of the Board.

The New Jersey law is mandatory upon the counties, which determine the dependency of individual cases and commit to the State Board. It becomes, then, the duty of the Board to place these children in suitable homes and to supervise them regularly. Every attempt is made to place these children in their own homes or in the homes of relatives. 77% of the children under care in 1931 were with their own mothers and another 4% were with other relatives. The remaining 19% were orphans or neglected children in foster homes or handicapped children in suitable children's institutions.

DEPARTMENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN
Under care of the State Board of
Children's Guardians 1919-1931

Comparison of the relative in-
crease in the general population of New
Jersey and the number of children under care
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shows that the latter rate of increase is much
higher. While it is true that this rate is
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able homes and to supervise them regularly.
Every attempt is made to place these chil-
dren in their own homes or in the homes of
relatives. 75% of the children under care
in 1931 were with their own mothers and an-
other 25% were with other relatives. The re-
maining 1% were placed in orphanages or
other institutions or had been committed
to suitable children's institutions.

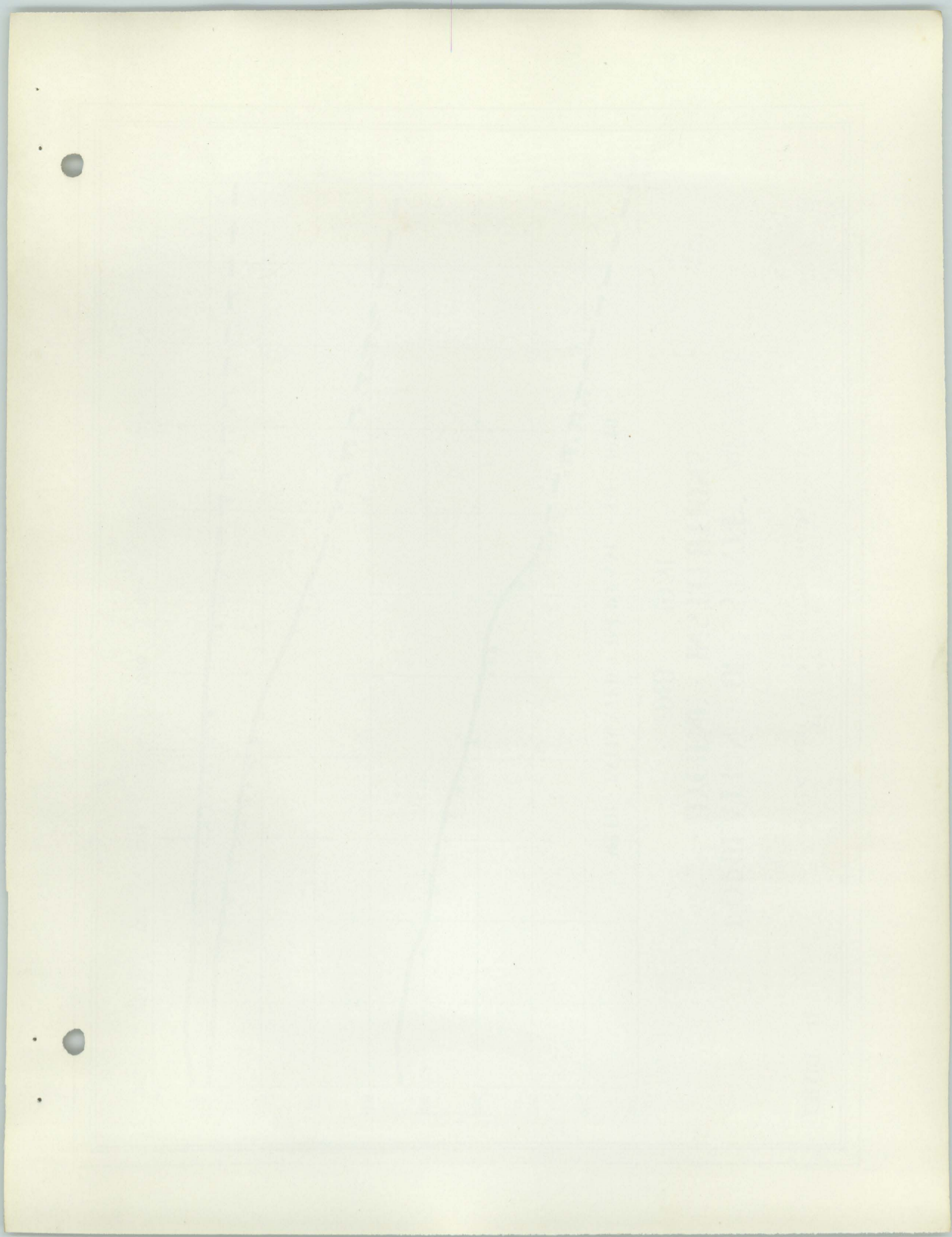
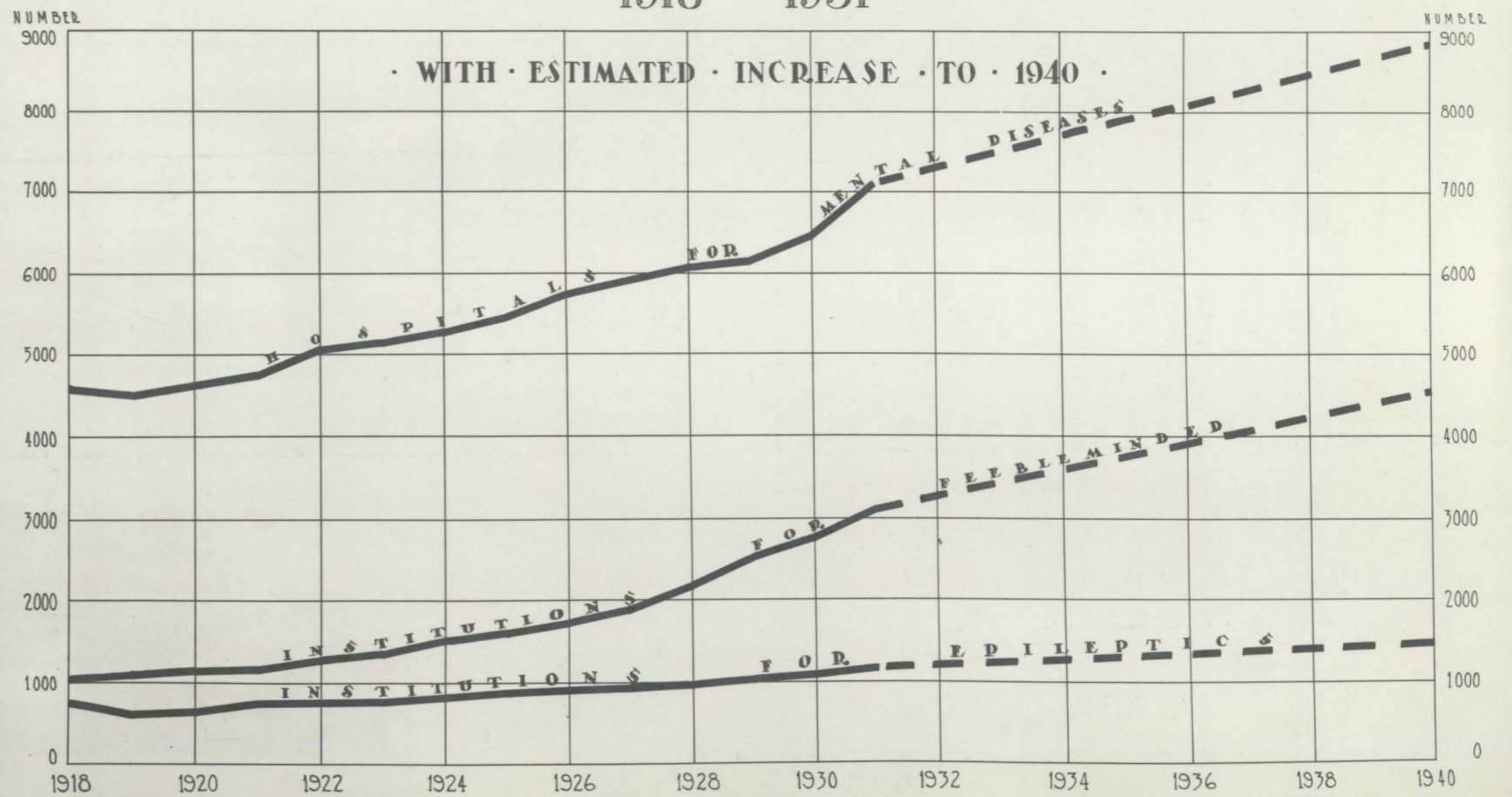


CHART II

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES
TRENTON

POPULATION OF STATE MENTAL
HYGIENE INSTITUTIONS
1918 - 1931



POPULATION OF STATE MENTAL HYGIENE INSTITUTIONS

1919-1931

(Number Under Care at End of Fiscal Year)

Fiscal Year	Hosps. for Mental Disease	Insts. for Feeble-Minded	Inst. for Epileptics
1919	4515	1099	697
1920	4612	1144	718
1921	4756	1184	746
1922	5059	1294	766
1923	5145	1352	764
1924	5376	1508	824
1925	5465	1595	375
1926	5759	1724	910
1927	5923	1889	930
1928	6088	2178	964
1929	6170	2532	1010
1930	6482	2757	1080
1931	7125	3113	1172

In line with other states, New Jersey has had to add to its institutional facilities during the last decade to provide for the increasing number of patients suffering from various mental disorders.

Hospitals for Mental Disease

The increase of mental patients in New Jersey is not due to increased bed capacity, since by law the State must care for all who seek admission no matter how crowded the hospitals may be. The increased facilities now afforded are rather the

result of the increased admissions, the accumulation of custodial cases and the overcrowding that has existed for years past and has made adequate treatment difficult.

In spite of generous provisions on the part of the State Government of New Jersey for adding to the existing facilities for mental patients, it has been practically impossible for the State's building program to keep pace with the increasing number seeking hospital care.

The present day State mental hospitals no longer are custodial institutions where patients go for life. The three State Hospitals for the mentally ill (Greystone Park, Trenton and Marlboro) are now equipped with the necessary facilities for the care and treatment of mental diseases just as general hospitals are prepared to treat the physically ill. Well-equipped laboratories and diagnostic facilities aid in medical treatment. The staff of resident physicians includes specialists in medicine, surgery, dentistry, roentgenology, pathology, electro-therapy, hydro-therapy, physio-therapy, occupational-therapy, and eye, ear, nose and throat diseases.

Institutions for the Feeble-minded

The growing number of patients in institutions for the feeble-minded is a reflection of the constant pressure brought (by

POPULATION OF STATE MENTAL HYGIENE INSTITUTIONS

1919-1931

(Number Under Care as End of Fiscal Year)

Fiscal Year	Discharges	Deaths	Transfers to other institutions
1919	4,212	1,090	597
1920	4,812	1,144	718
1921	4,756	1,184	748
1922	5,099	1,204	788
1923	5,148	1,232	784
1924	5,278	1,208	824
1925	5,488	1,228	878
1926	5,728	1,234	910
1927	5,828	1,238	930
1928	5,888	1,218	938
1929	6,170	1,238	1,010
1930	6,482	1,237	1,080
1931	6,128	1,213	1,178

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Facilities for the Insane

The growing number of patients in institutions for the feeble-minded as a reflection of the constant pressure brought by

the various New Jersey communities) on the state to offer care to the feebleminded who cannot be adjusted in the communities and who are in need of training.

Endeavors have been made by the Department of Institutions and Agencies to provide for the feebleminded needing care, both for those who may as a result of the training received, be returned to the community partially or entirely self-supporting, and for those who need permanent custodial care which they cannot get in their own homes, either because their families are not financially, mentally or socially able to provide; or because their presence in the home would disrupt and cause serious maladjustments in the family life.

To keep pace with the waiting lists for admission to institutions for the feebleminded has been impossible, although the Department of Institutions and Agencies in its building program has weighed the needs of the feebleminded against those of other types and the Legislature has made possible additional facilities through the passage of the Half Mill Tax in successive years.

The Department is also endeavoring to classify the several grades of the feebleminded in different institutions designed for their special care and training and in similar grades within each institution, but the pressing admission needs have made this absolute classification difficult temporarily.

Institution for Epileptics

New Jersey is one of the states that includes provision for institutional treatment of Epileptics in ~~its~~ welfare program. The increasing number of epileptics in the state makes the plan of grouping them in one institution, where they may be afforded the most effective care, a practical one.

In keeping with the steady increase, the facilities of the State Village for Epileptics have been extended and improved in order to render the most modern and scientific treatment of the disease.

Since epilepsy is not strictly curable, it is the privilege of those at the Village to prevent deterioration as far as possible and to make the lives of the patients as happy and productive as possible. This is accomplished by regular school work for the children, by occupational work for adults (both in the manufacture of articles and the work around the institution) and by amusements and recreation for all.

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Indications have been made by the Department of Institutions and Agencies to provide for the feeble-minded, needed care, both for those who are a result of the training received, be returned to the community partially or entirely self-sustaining and for those who need permanent custodial care which they can not get in their own homes, either because their families are not financially, mentally or socially able to provide or because their presence in the home would disrupt and cause serious maladjustments in the family life.

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The Department is also endeavoring to classify the several grades of the feeble-minded in different institutions assigned for their special care and training and in similar grades with in each institution, but the pressing educational needs have made this absolute classification difficult temporarily.

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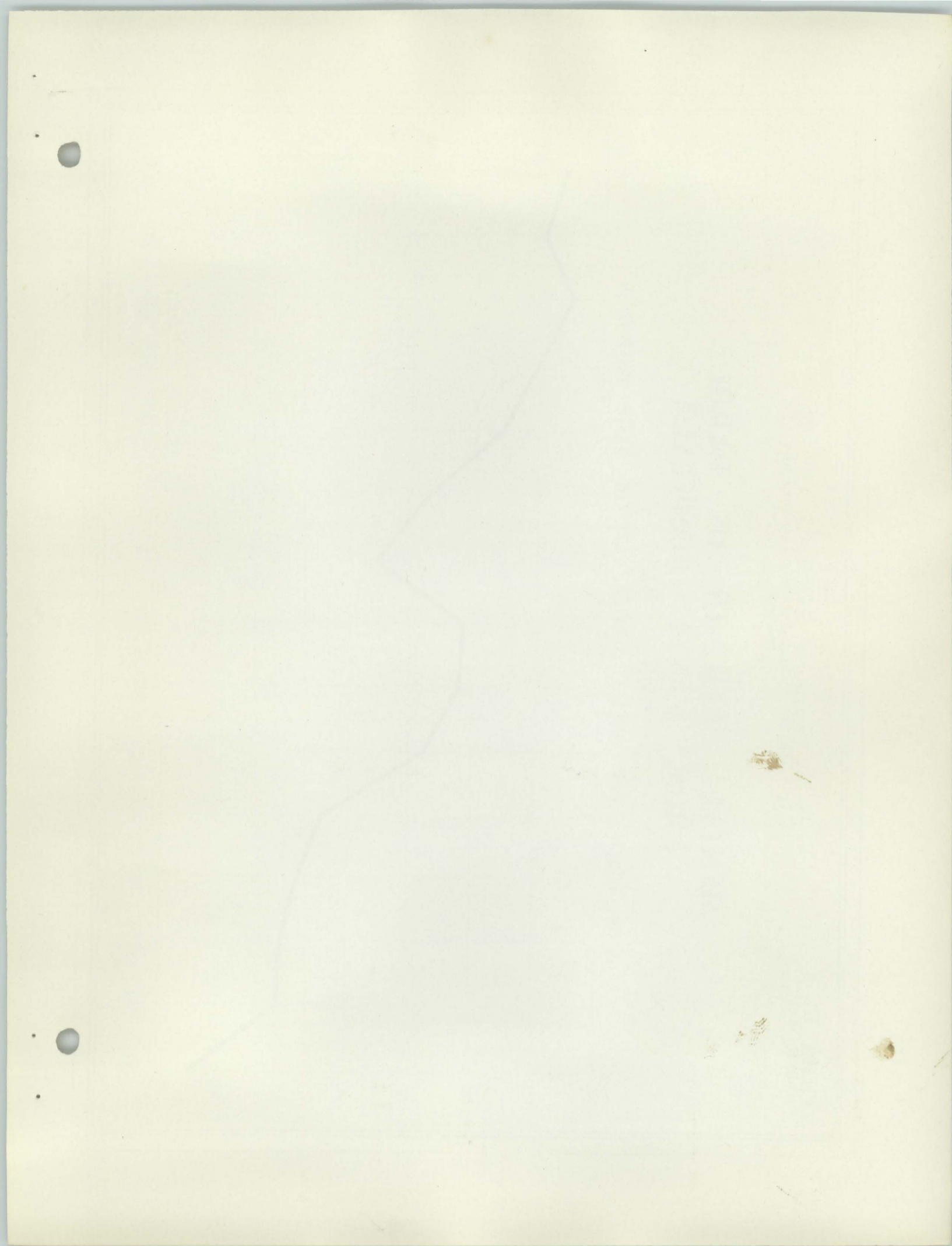


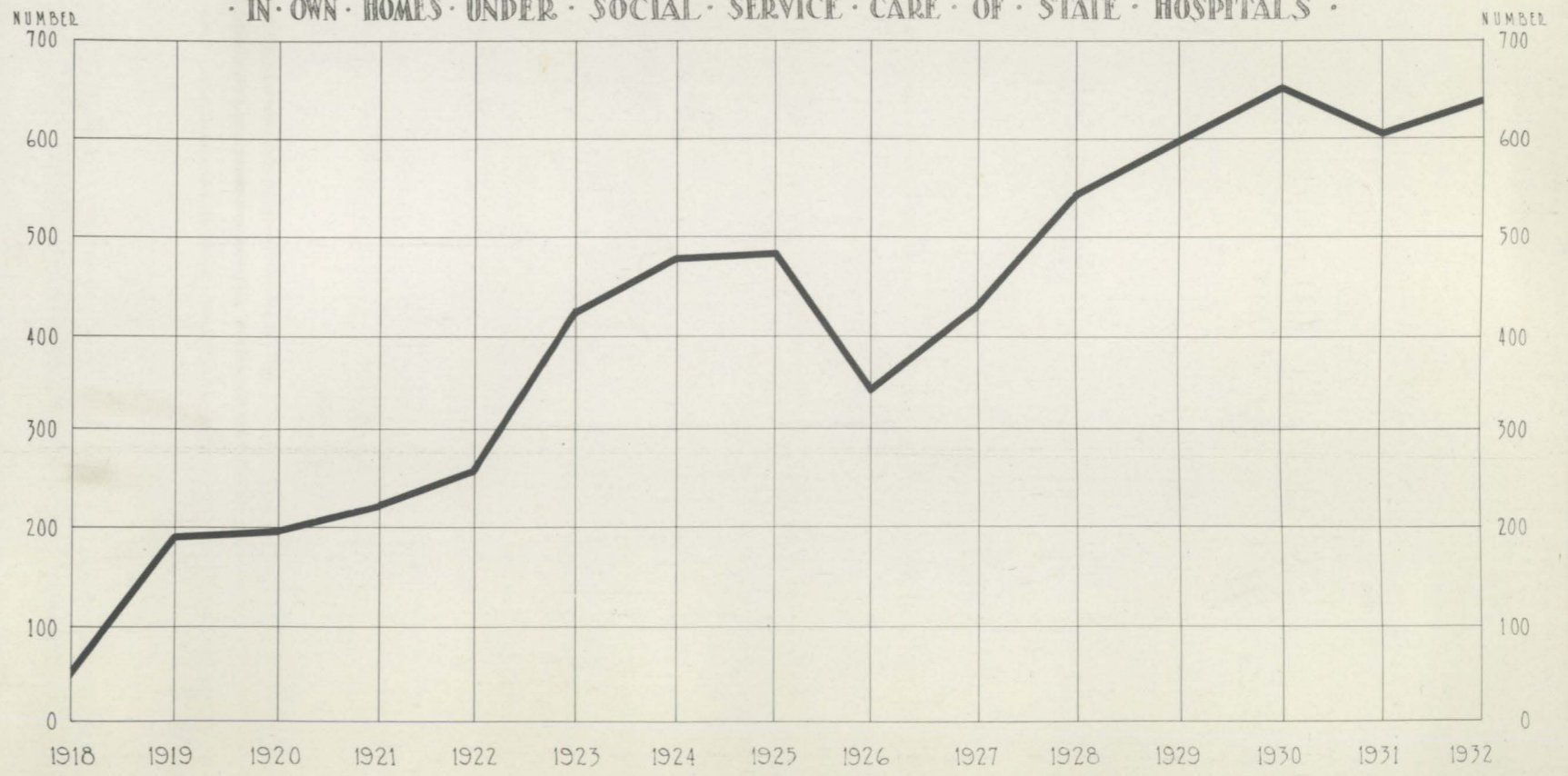
CHART III
· MARCH · 1932 ·

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES
TRENTON

· MENTAL · PATIENTS · ON · PAROLE ·
· FROM · STATE · HOSPITALS ·

· 1918 · 1932 ·

· IN · OWN · HOMES · UNDER · SOCIAL · SERVICE · CARE · OF · STATE · HOSPITALS ·



MENTAL PATIENTS ON PAROLE FROM STATE HOSPITALS

1919 - 1931

Fiscal Year	Number on Parole
1919	191
1920	198
1921	222
1922	259
1923	424
1924	477
1925	483
1926	342
1927	431
1928	542
1929	598
1930	650
1931	604

The last decade has shown an increasing number of mental patients on parole from the State mental hospitals. This has been accomplished through the enlargement of the social service departments of the hospitals and through the provisions which have been made for well-organized social work in the interest of discharged patients. The hospital social worker keeps in close touch with the paroled patient and assists in the maintaining of his mental health by eliminating unfavorable factors such as poor environment and unsatisfactory social and economic relationships.

Besides the great happiness that is derived by the patient and his family from having him satisfactorily adjusted in his home community, there is a great economic value to the mental hospital parole plan. One social service worker at a salary of \$2,500. or \$3,000. a year can supervise at least seventy-five patients. The cost of institutional maintenance of these patients would amount to \$50,000. at least. In addition to the money saved, extra beds are made available for new patients by paroling a greater number of patients from the hospitals.

MENTAL PATIENTS ON WARD FROM STATE HOSPITALS

1910 - 1931

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Besides the great happiness that is derived by the patient and his family from having him satisfactorily adjusted in his home community, there is a great economic value to the mental hospital parole plan. One social service worker at a salary of \$2,500.00 or \$3,000.00 a year can supervise at least seventy-five patients. The cost of institutional maintenance of these patients would amount to \$50,000.00 at least. In addition to the money saved, extra beds are made available for new patients by paroling a greater number of patients from the hospitals.

Fiscal Year	Number on Parole
1910	101
1911	132
1912	222
1913	259
1914	424
1915	477
1916	488
1917	542
1918	551
1919	512
1920	598
1921	680
1922	804

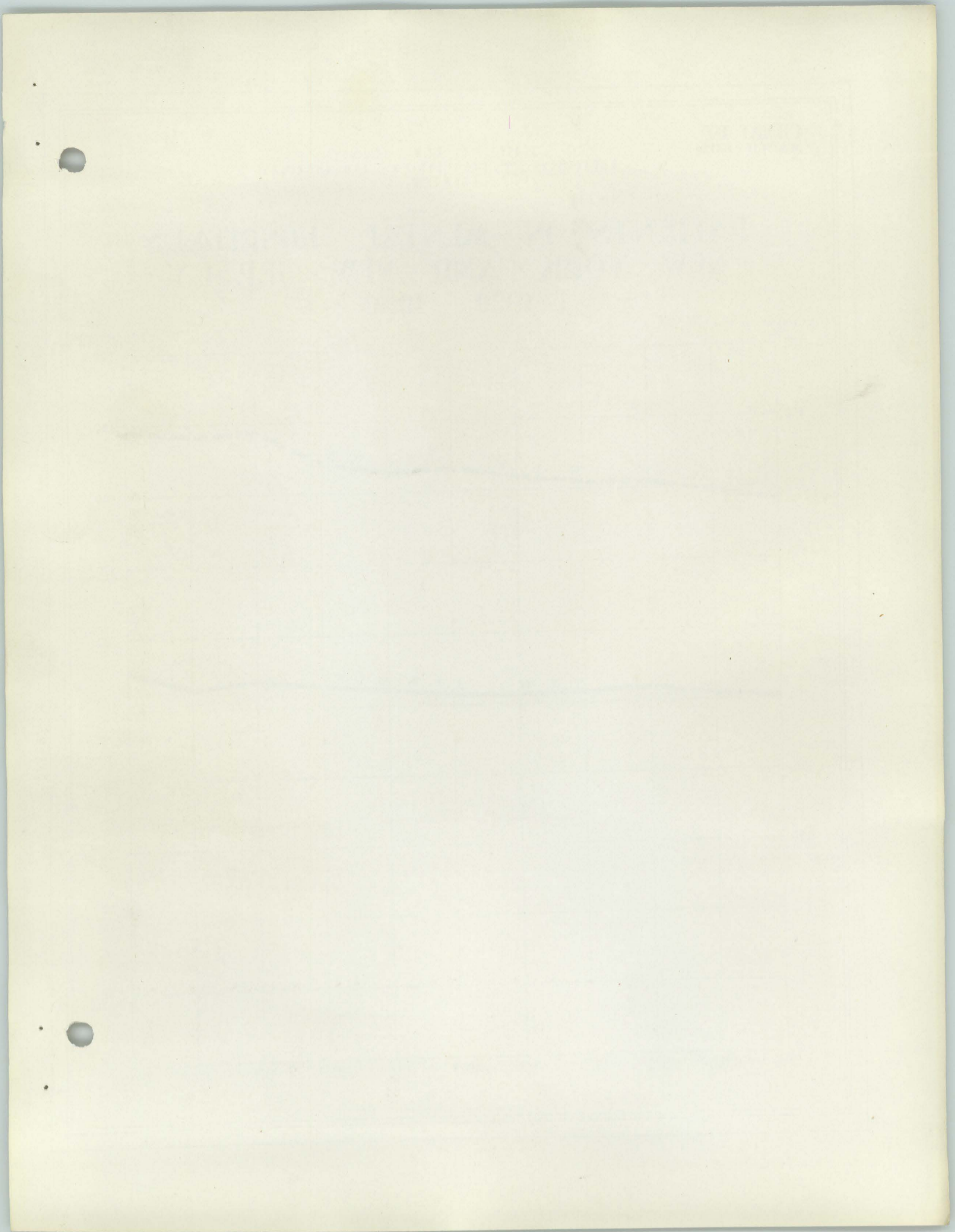
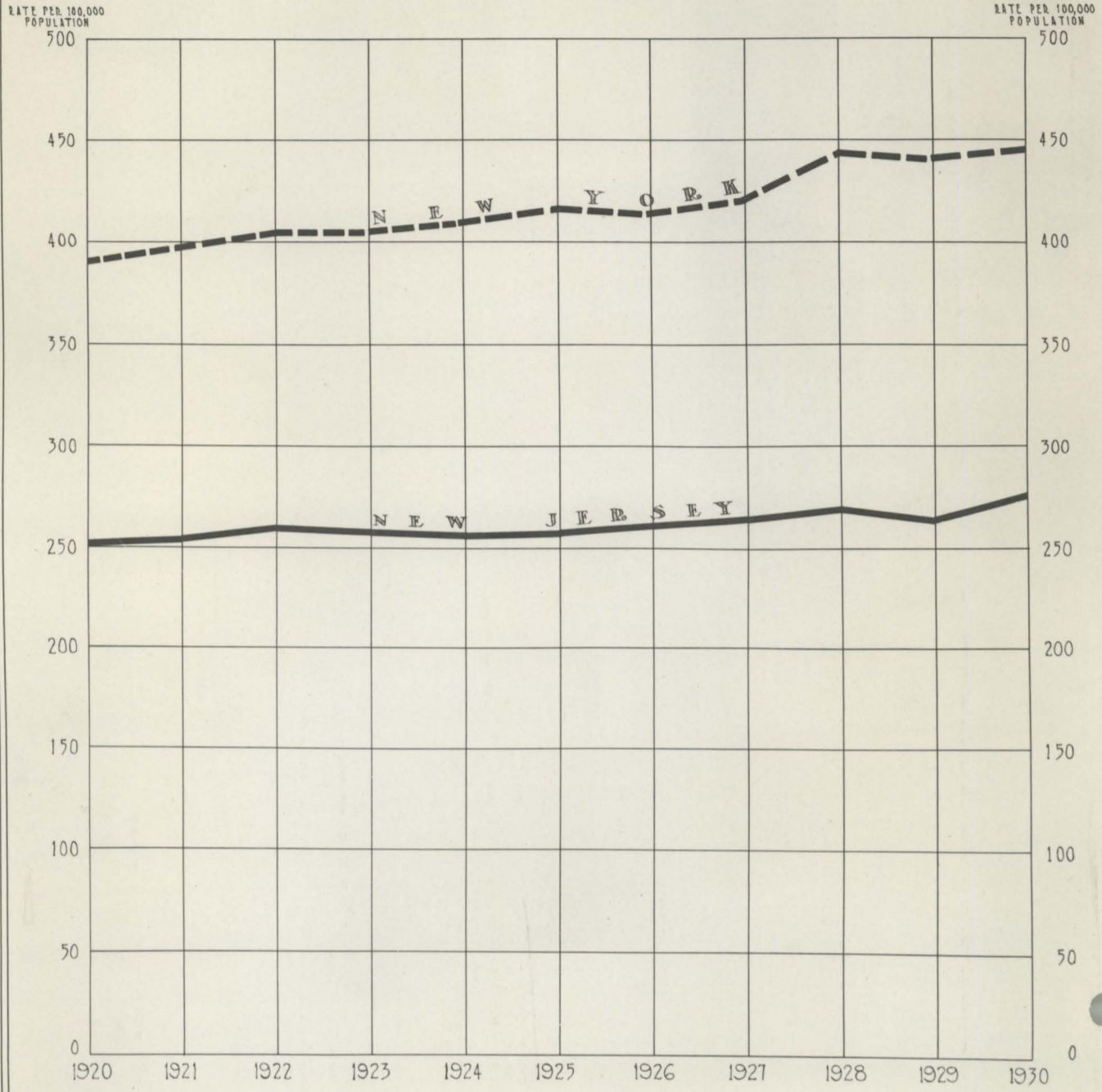


CHART IV
MARCH 1932

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES
TRENTON

PATIENTS IN MENTAL HOSPITALS
NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY
1920 - 1930



PATIENTS IN MENTAL HOSPITALS - NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY
1920 - 1930

Fiscal Year	Rate Per 100,000 Population	
	New York	New Jersey
1920	390	252
1921	397	254
1922	403	259
1923	404	257
1924	409	256
1925	416	257
1926	414	261
1927	421	264
1928	433	269
1929	441	265
1930	445	274

The rate of hospitalization of the mentally ill has increased rapidly in practically every state in the Union. This is due not only to an increase of mental disease among the population but also because the public, which is recognizing more and more the value of the services provided by state hospitals, is more willing to send patients to mental hospitals for treatment.

Compared with New York State, for example, New Jersey's rate of hospitalization of mental patients is consistently lower and New Jersey's rate shows a

relatively smaller increase during the last ten years as compared with New York.

In 1920 there were 252 patients per 100,000 general population in New Jersey as against 390 in New York. In New Jersey, in 1930, there were 274 patients in mental hospitals per 100,000 general population as against 445 patients in hospitals for mental disease per 100,000 population in New York State.

During the period 1920-30, the rate of hospitalization of mental patients in New Jersey has grown 8.2 per cent while New York's corresponding rate has increased 14.1 per cent.

It is hoped that New Jersey's rate of hospitalization of mental patients may be kept at a relatively low level through the extension of community facilities (by which all persons who show signs of mental disturbances, however slight, may be assured of early attention and appropriate treatment) and through mental hygiene education aimed to foster and maintain sound mental health among the people of New Jersey.

The rate of hospitalization of the mentally ill has increased rapidly in recent years, especially in the United States. This increase is not only due to an increase in mental illness among the population but also because of a decline in the number of hospital beds, which has resulted in a more rapid turnover of patients. The increase in hospitalizations is particularly evident in New York State, where the rate of hospitalization of the mentally ill has increased from 1.1 per cent in 1960 to 1.5 per cent in 1980. This increase is due to a number of factors, including the expansion of community mental health centers, the development of early detection and diagnostic treatment, and the emphasis on preventive care and maintenance of mental health.

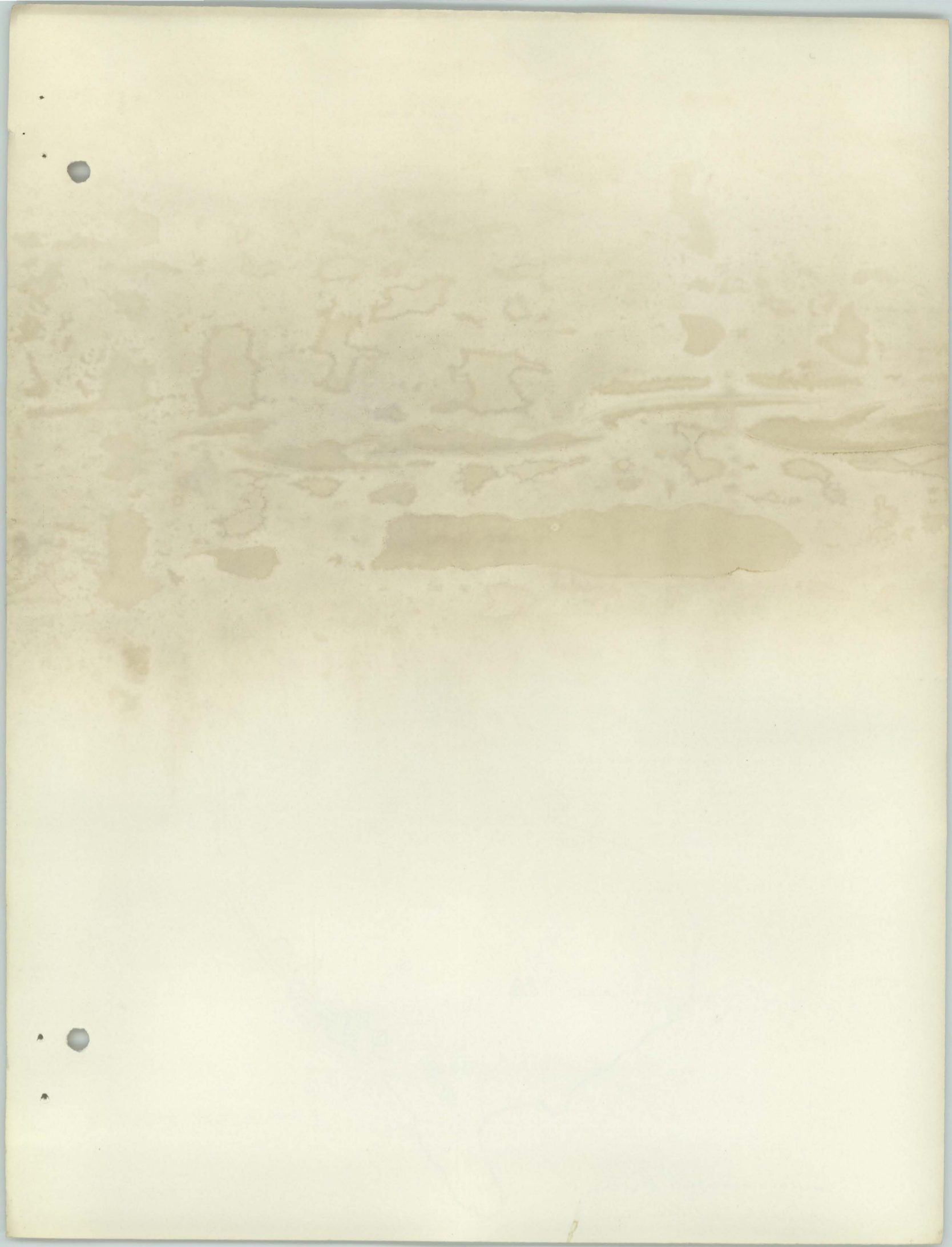
Year	Rate for 100,000 Population	
	New York	New Jersey
1980	1.5	1.2
1979	1.4	1.1
1978	1.3	1.0
1977	1.2	0.9
1976	1.1	0.8
1975	1.0	0.7
1974	0.9	0.6
1973	0.8	0.5
1972	0.7	0.4
1971	0.6	0.3
1970	0.5	0.2

Compared with New York State, for example, New Jersey's rate of hospitalization of the mentally ill is consistently lower. This is due to a number of factors, including the expansion of community mental health centers, the development of early detection and diagnostic treatment, and the emphasis on preventive care and maintenance of mental health.

In 1980 there were 242 patients per 100,000 general population in New Jersey as against 300 in New York. In 1960, there were 110 patients per 100,000 general population in New Jersey as against 140 in New York. This increase in hospitalizations is due to a number of factors, including the expansion of community mental health centers, the development of early detection and diagnostic treatment, and the emphasis on preventive care and maintenance of mental health.

During the period 1960-80, the rate of hospitalization of mental patients in New Jersey has grown 3.5 per cent while New York's corresponding rate has increased 14.1 per cent. It is noted that New Jersey's rate of hospitalization of mental patients may be due to a relatively low level of hospitalization of community mental health centers for which all persons who show signs of mental disturbance, however slight, are referred to early detection and diagnostic treatment and through mental health centers aimed to foster and maintain sound mental health in the people of New Jersey.

WINTER



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MENTAL HYGIENE CLINICS IN NEW JERSEY

- DESIGNATES PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE
- △ DESIGNATES PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

INSTITUTIONAL CLINICS

- 1. Vineland State School
- 2. Woodland College
- 3. Camden Reformatory for women
- 4. Vineland Training School
- 5. North Jersey Training School for Women
- 6. State Hospital, Trenton
- 7. State Home for the Insane, Trenton
- 8. State Home for the Insane, Gloucester
- 9. State Home for the Insane, Camden
- 10. State Home for the Insane, Newark
- 11. State Hospital, South Plainfield
- 12. State Hospital, South Plainfield
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- 44. State Hospital, South Plainfield
- 45. State Hospital, South Plainfield
- 46. State Hospital, South Plainfield

CLINICS CONDUCTED THROUGH GETTYSBURG PARK STATE HOSPITAL

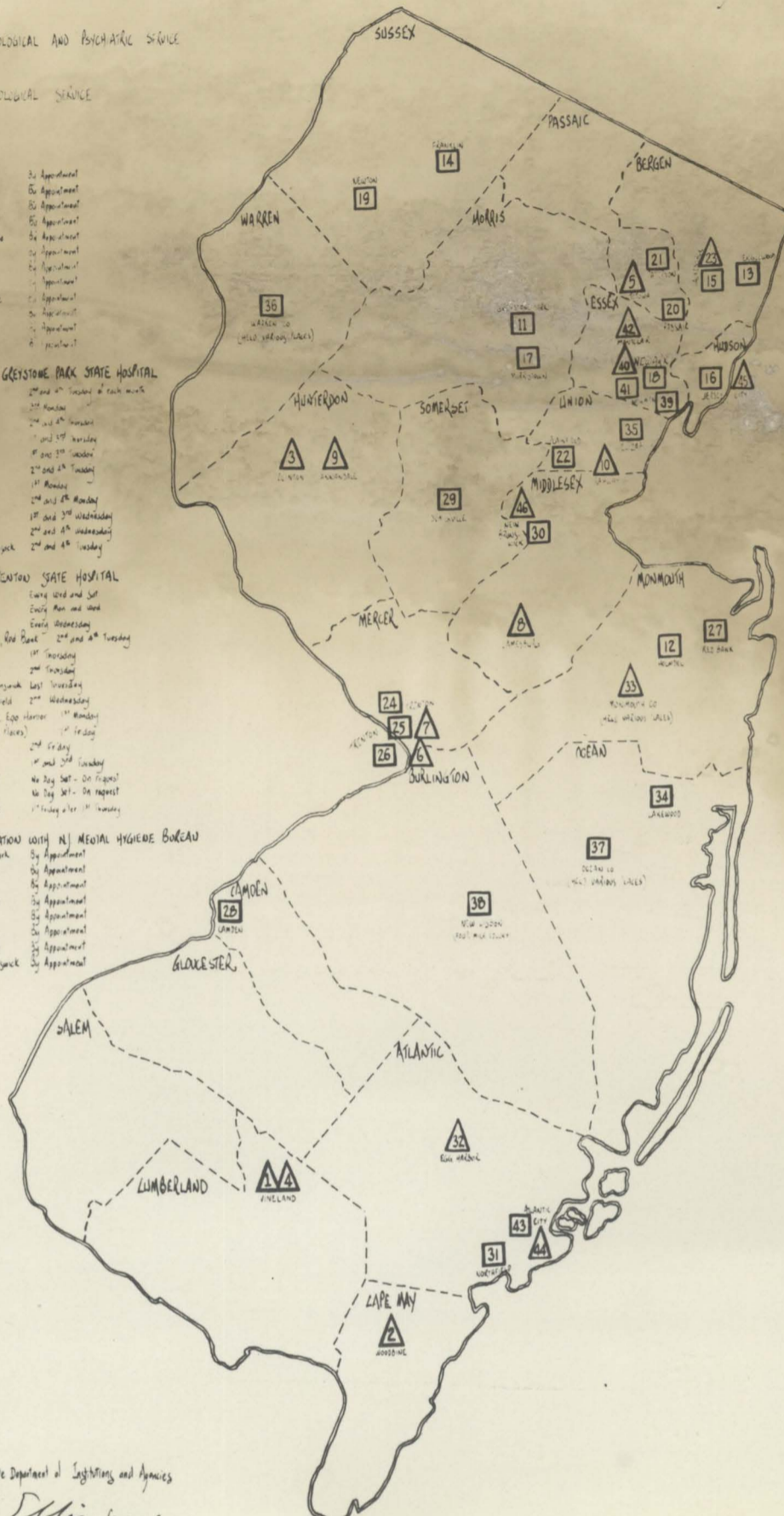
- 13. Camden Hospital, Camden
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- 46. Camden Hospital, Camden

CLINICS OPERATED THROUGH TRENTON STATE HOSPITAL

- 24. State Hospital, Trenton
- 25. Mercer Hospital, Trenton
- 26. City Hall, Trenton
- 27. Monmouth Co. Dis. for the Insane, Red Bank
- 28. Cooper Hospital, Camden
- 29. Somerset Hospital, Somerville
- 30. Middlesex Gen. Hosp., New Brunswick
- 31. Atlantic County Hosp., Northfield
- 32. Atlantic County Hosp., Egg Harbor
- 33. Monmouth Co. Dis. (Various Places)
- 34. East Brunswick Hosp., East Brunswick
- 35. Somerset Hospital, Somerville
- 36. Atlantic Co. (Various Places)
- 37. Ocean Co. (Various Places)
- 38. New Light Living, Four Mile

CLINICS OPERATING IN COOPERATION WITH N.J. MENTAL HYGIENE BUREAU

- 39. Essex Co. Juven. Court, Newark
- 40. Bd. of Education, Newark
- 41. Dr. T. K. Davis, Newark
- 42. Board of Education, Montclair
- 43. Atlantic City Hospital
- 44. Board of Education, Atlantic City
- 45. Board of Education, Atlantic City
- 46. Rutgers University, New Brunswick



Issued May 28, 1938 by the New Jersey State Department of Institutions and Agencies
Willie J. Ellis Commissioner

Mental Hygiene Clinics

Based on the conclusive experience that an early diagnosis of nervous and mental troubles is able to bring about early and positive cure and may make hospitalization entirely unnecessary or of relatively short duration, the Department of Institutions and Agencies through the State mental hospitals has developed an extensive mental hygiene clinic system throughout the State.

There are now 46 mental hygiene clinics covering all but two counties in the State. Thousands of patients have been attending these clinics during the last year, 2,775 patients alone in the eleven clinics conducted through the Greystone Park State Hospital.

Realizing that the State must formulate a plan for meeting the steady and threatening increase in the ratio of our population that find themselves at an alarmingly early age unable to make a successful adjustment to social and economic conditions, the State Board of Control of Institutions and Agencies through the Committee on Mental Hygiene, has drawn up a program for the prevention and control of mental disease in which the following points are stressed:

1. The continued transformation of "insane asylums" into modern curative institutions with every facility for the care and treatment of mental patients;
2. The return of as many mental patients as possible to the community under proper supervision and safeguards;
3. The extension of mental hygiene clinics throughout the state providing increased opportunities for the early recognition and treatment of mental disorders;
4. The development in local general hospitals of psychiatric facilities for milder nervous and mental cases who are reluctant to enter a hospital devoted exclusively to the care of mental illnesses;
5. The education of the general public on the importance of maintaining sound mental health; and
6. Research into the causes, treatment and prevention of nervous and mental disease.

Based on the conclusive experience that an early diagnosis of nervous and mental troubles is able to bring about early and positive cure and may make hospitalization entirely unnecessary. The Department of Health and Agencies through the State mental hospitals has developed an extensive mental hygiene clinic system throughout the State.

There are now 48 mental hygiene clinics covering all but two counties in the State. Thousands of patients have been referred to these clinics during the last year, 8,776 patients alone in the eleven clinics conducted through the Oregon State Hospital.

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3. The extension of mental hygiene clinics throughout the State providing increased opportunities for the early recognition and treatment of mental disorders;
4. The development in local general hospitals of psychiatric facilities for children, young and adult cases who are reluctant to enter a hospital devoted exclusively to the care of mental illnesses;
5. The education of the general public on the importance of maintaining sound mental health and
6. Research into the causes, treatment and prevention of nervous and mental diseases.

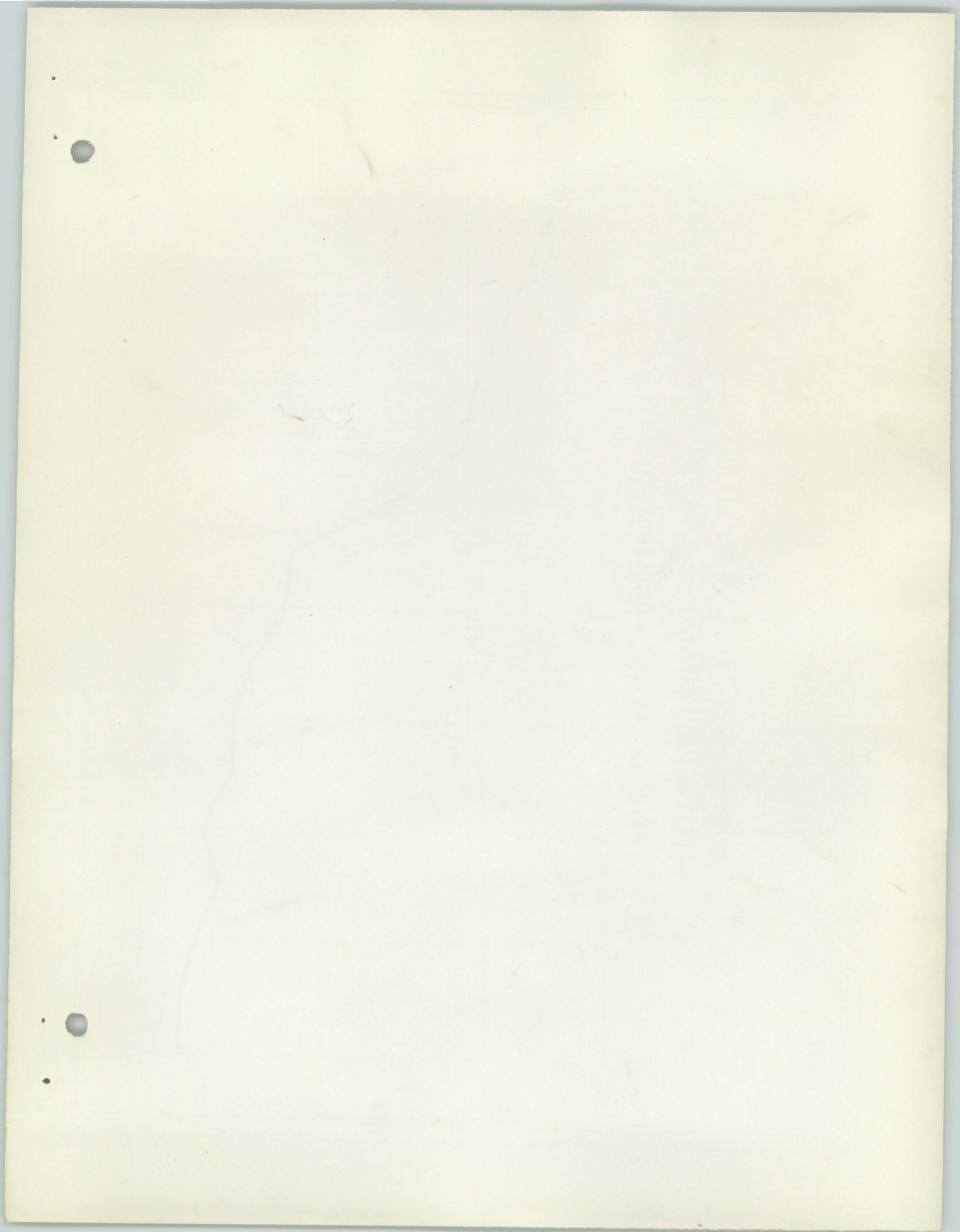
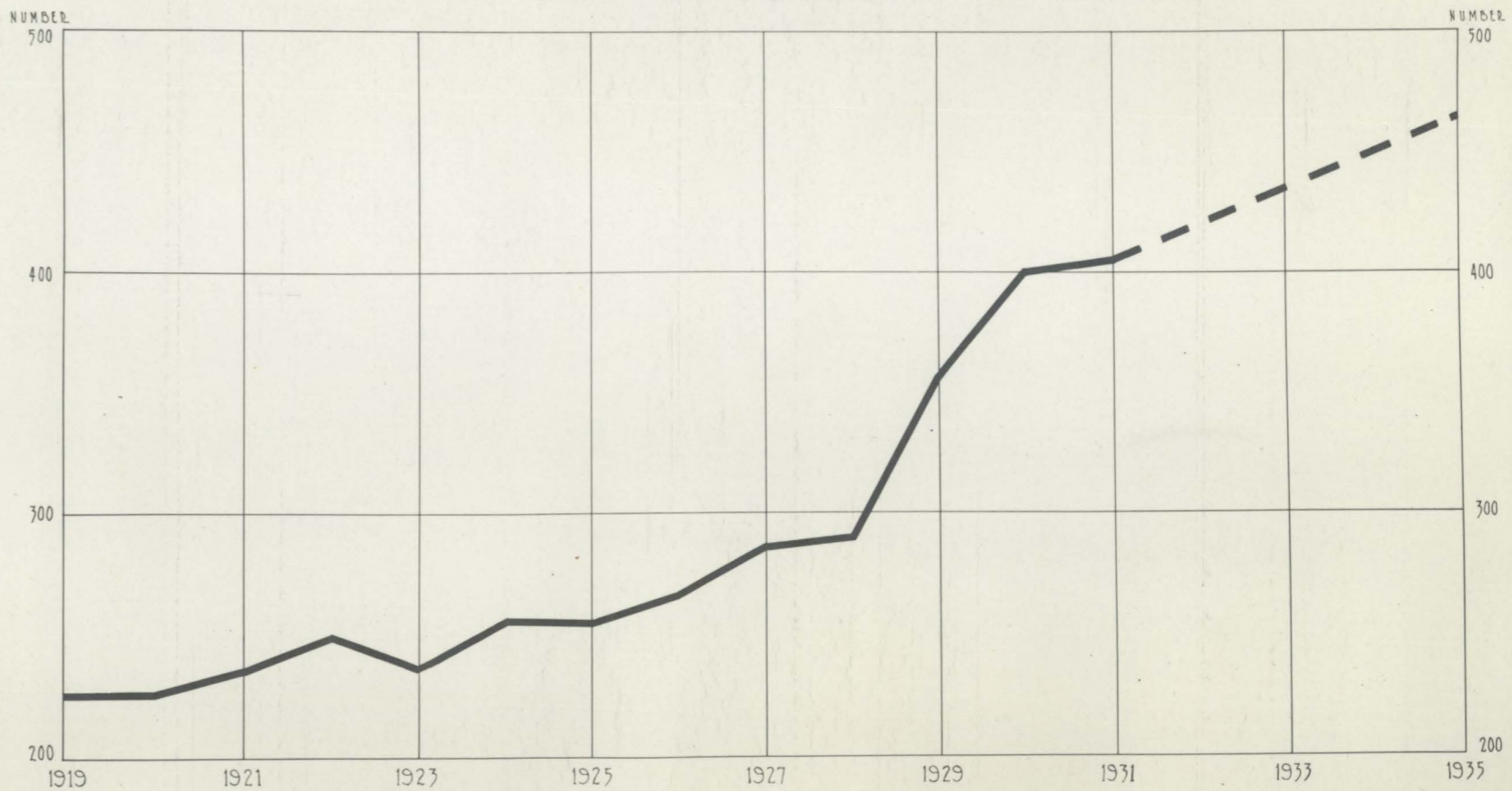


CHART V

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES
TRENTON

· PATIENTS · IN · NEW · JERSEY ·
· TUBERCULOSIS · SANATORIUM ·
· WITH · ESTIMATED · POPULATION · TO · 1935 ·



NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN NEW JERSEY
TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM 1919-1931

Number Under Care At End Of Fiscal Year	
Fiscal Year	Number of Patients
1919	225
1920	225
1921	235
1922	249
1923	236
1924	256
1925	255
1926	266
1927	286
1928	289
1929	356
1930	400
1931	404

The number of persons receiving care at the New Jersey Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases at Glen Gardner has shown a steady increase for the period 1919-1931. The distinct rise in the number of patients in 1929 and 1930 was due primarily to the opening of the Children's Building which filled a long-felt need in New Jersey's Tuberculosis Program.

This unit, accommodating 114 children, has been equipped with complete facilities for the physical, educational and recreational health of the children through solarium for natural heliotherapy, a section for artificial heliotherapy, an operating room, provision for the classification of child

patients into bed and ambulant cases, an eight-grade school department and well-planned indoor and outdoor playgrounds.

Glen Gardner accepts only the "minimal" and "moderately advanced" cases, in which the benefits of sanatorium care are more pronounced and of longer duration. Increased medical facilities and the high standards of care rendered by the institution have aided materially in bringing New Jersey's tuberculosis death rate to the present low point.

The Social Service Department aims to make permanent the cures effected by the institution by following up the discharged patients to make sure that they are not employed in occupations presenting conditions hazardous to health and to assure themselves that the recommendations of the institution medical staff are being carried out.

Almost 70 tuberculosis clinics, staffed by tuberculosis experts of the Sanatorium, provide complete diagnostic services to the various communities. These clinics are vitally interested in the preventive aspects of tuberculosis work.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM 1919-1941
NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN NEW JERSEY

The number of persons receiving care at the New Jersey Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases at Glen Gardner has shown a steady increase for the period 1919-1931. The district rise in the number of patients in 1928 and 1930 was due primarily to the opening of the Children's Building which filled a long-felt need in New Jersey's Tuberculosis Program.

This unit, accommodating 114 children, has been equipped with complete facilities for the physical, educational and recreational health of the children through solarium for natural heliotherapy, a section for artificial heliotherapy, an operating room, provision for the classification of child patients into bed and ambulant cases, an eight-grade school department and well-planned indoor and outdoor playgrounds.

The further acceptance of the "minimal" and "moderately advanced" cases, in which the benefits of sanatorium care are more pronounced and of longer duration. Increased medical facilities and the high standards of care rendered by the institution have aided materially in bringing New Jersey's tuberculous death rate to the present low point.

The Social Service Department aims to make permanent the cure effected by the institution by following up the discharged patients to make sure that they are not employed in occupations presenting conditions hazardous to health and to assure themselves that the recommendations of the institution medical staff are being carried out.

Almost 70 tuberculous clinics, staffed by tuberculosis experts of the Sanatorium, provide complete diagnostic services to the various communities. These clinics are vitally interested in the preventive aspects of tuberculosis work.

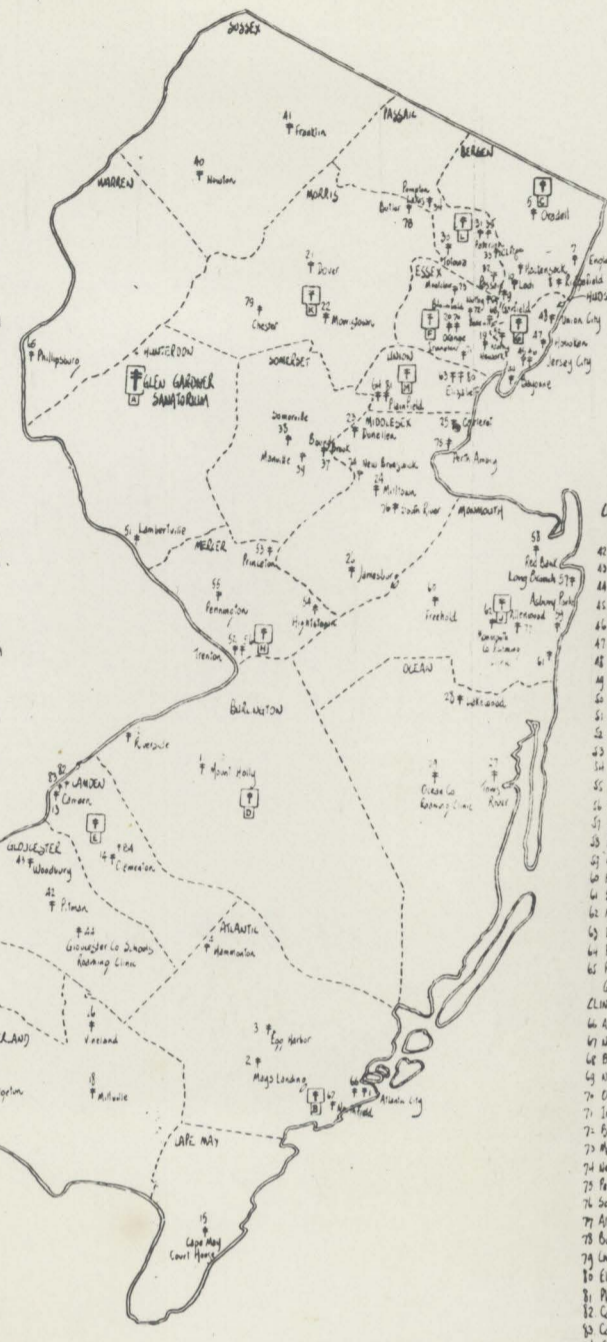
Year	Number of Patients
1919	404
1920	400
1921	388
1922	388
1923	388
1924	388
1925	388
1926	388
1927	388
1928	388
1929	388
1930	400
1931	404

MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS IN NEW JERSEY

CLINICS CONDUCTED BY GLEN GARDNER SANATORIUM (in cooperation with local agencies)

- 1 Atlantic City, 315 Atlantic Ave 1st and 3rd Monday of each month 1-3 PM
- 2 Map Landing, Surrogate Office 2nd Wednesday 1-3 PM
- 3 Egg Harbor, Red Cross Office 2nd Thursday 1-3 PM
- 4 Hammonton, Red Cross Room 4th Thursday 1-3 PM
- 5 Drake, Bergen Co Hospital Every Tuesday, Friday 1-3 PM
- 6 Hackettstown, 50 Hudson St Every Monday 2 PM
- 7 Eastwood, Municipal Bldg Every Tuesday 10:30 AM
- 8 Red Bank, Municipal Bldg 1st and 3rd Monday 10:30 AM
- 9 Garfield, 14 Belmont Ave By appointment 2 PM
- 10 Led, United Free Day Work By appointment
- 11 Mt Holly, Burlington Co Hosp 1st and 3rd Monday 9-11 AM
- 12 Riverside, Town Hall Last Friday each month 2:30 PM
- 13 Camden, 100 Nassau Ave Every Wednesday 2 PM
- 14 Camden, School No 1 3rd Monday
- 15 Cape May Court House 3rd Thursday 9:30-12 AM
- 16 Vineland, Municipal Hosp 2nd Monday 1-3 PM
- 17 Bridgeton, Red Cross Room 2nd Monday 7-9 AM
- 18 Middle, Red Cross Bldg 3rd Wednesday 1 PM
- 19 Newark, 80 North Side Wednesdays 10 AM
- 20 Orange, Memorial Hospital Tuesdays and Fridays 11 AM
- 21 Dover, General Hospital 2nd Tuesday 1-3 PM
- 22 Morris, Memorial Hosp 3rd Wednesday 10-12 AM
- 23 Trenton, City Hall 4th Monday 10-12 AM
- 24 Milltown, Milltown Bldg 2nd Wednesday 10-12 AM
- 25 Carlisle, Bd of Health Room 2nd and 4th Wednesday 1-3 PM
- 26 Union, Fire House 4th Wednesday 10-12 AM
- 27 Long River, High School 1st Monday 12-2:30 PM
- 28 Lakewood, Red Cross Bldg By Appointment 12-2:30 PM
- 29 Ocean Co, Atlantic City 4th Thursday 10-11 AM
- 30 Stone Hill, 100 1st Ave Every Tuesday, Thursday 9-12 AM
- 31 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Friday, Tuesday 1 PM, 7-9 PM
- 32 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Wednesday 2 PM
- 33 Paterson, 100 1st Ave 2nd and 4th Monday 7 AM
- 34 Paterson, 100 1st Ave By Appointment 10-11 AM
- 35 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Tuesday, Thursday 9-12 AM
- 36 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Wednesday 2 PM
- 37 Paterson, 100 1st Ave 2nd and 4th Monday 7 AM
- 38 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Tuesday, Thursday 9-12 AM
- 39 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Wednesday 2 PM
- 40 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Thursday 12-3 PM

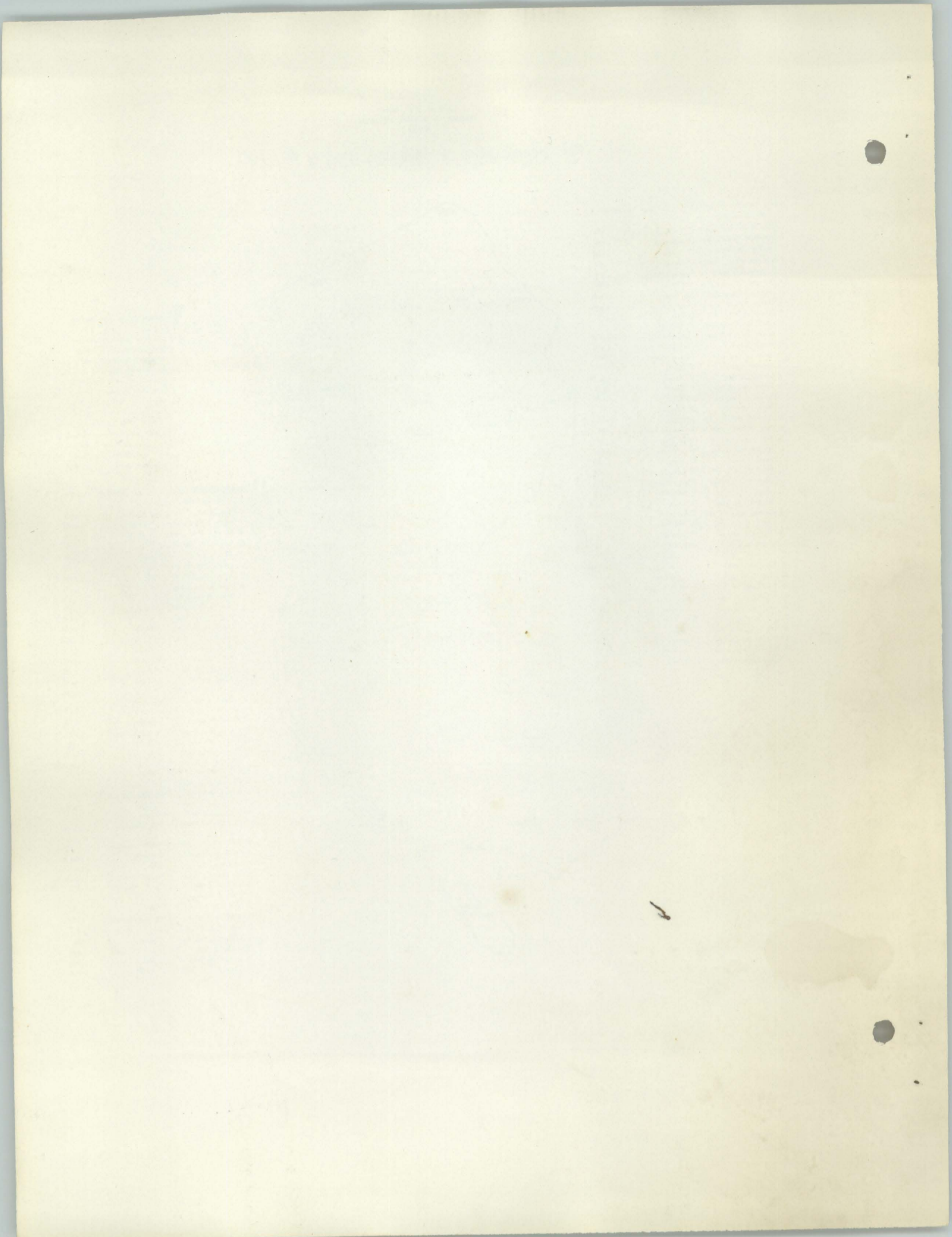
- 41 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Friday, Tuesday 1 PM, 7-9 PM
- 42 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Wednesday 2 PM
- 43 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Thursday 12-3 PM
- 44 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Friday, Tuesday 1 PM, 7-9 PM
- 45 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Wednesday 2 PM
- 46 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Thursday 12-3 PM
- 47 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Friday, Tuesday 1 PM, 7-9 PM
- 48 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Wednesday 2 PM
- 49 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Thursday 12-3 PM
- 50 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Friday, Tuesday 1 PM, 7-9 PM
- 51 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Wednesday 2 PM
- 52 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Thursday 12-3 PM
- 53 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Friday, Tuesday 1 PM, 7-9 PM
- 54 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Wednesday 2 PM
- 55 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Thursday 12-3 PM
- 56 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Friday, Tuesday 1 PM, 7-9 PM
- 57 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Wednesday 2 PM
- 58 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Thursday 12-3 PM
- 59 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Friday, Tuesday 1 PM, 7-9 PM
- 60 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Wednesday 2 PM
- 61 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Thursday 12-3 PM
- 62 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Friday, Tuesday 1 PM, 7-9 PM
- 63 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Wednesday 2 PM
- 64 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Thursday 12-3 PM
- 65 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Friday, Tuesday 1 PM, 7-9 PM
- 66 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Wednesday 2 PM
- 67 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Thursday 12-3 PM
- 68 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Friday, Tuesday 1 PM, 7-9 PM
- 69 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Wednesday 2 PM
- 70 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Thursday 12-3 PM
- 71 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Friday, Tuesday 1 PM, 7-9 PM
- 72 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Wednesday 2 PM
- 73 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Thursday 12-3 PM
- 74 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Friday, Tuesday 1 PM, 7-9 PM
- 75 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Wednesday 2 PM
- 76 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Thursday 12-3 PM
- 77 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Friday, Tuesday 1 PM, 7-9 PM
- 78 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Wednesday 2 PM
- 79 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Thursday 12-3 PM
- 80 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Friday, Tuesday 1 PM, 7-9 PM
- 81 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Wednesday 2 PM
- 82 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Thursday 12-3 PM
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- 89 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Friday, Tuesday 1 PM, 7-9 PM
- 90 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Wednesday 2 PM
- 91 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Thursday 12-3 PM
- 92 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Friday, Tuesday 1 PM, 7-9 PM
- 93 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Wednesday 2 PM
- 94 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Thursday 12-3 PM
- 95 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Friday, Tuesday 1 PM, 7-9 PM
- 96 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Wednesday 2 PM
- 97 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Thursday 12-3 PM
- 98 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Friday, Tuesday 1 PM, 7-9 PM
- 99 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Wednesday 2 PM
- 100 Paterson, Bd of Health Every Thursday 12-3 PM



CLINICS CONDUCTED BY OTHER AGENCIES

- 1 Atlantic City, All City Hosp Every Tuesday
- 2 Atlantic City, Fire Red Sun 3rd Thursday each month 3 PM
- 3 Belmar, Bd of Health 2nd Monday 3 PM
- 4 Butler, Bd of Health 2nd Tuesday 3 PM
- 5 Camden, Memorial Hospital Every Tuesday, Friday 10:30-11 AM
- 6 Camden, Bd of Health Every Friday 10-11 AM
- 7 Camden, Board of Health 2nd and 4th Wednesday 3-4 PM
- 8 Camden, Manufacturing Hosp Every Friday 3:30-4 PM
- 9 Cape May, Cape May Hosp Fridays 4-5 PM
- 10 Cape May, Cape May Hosp Mondays, Thursdays 10-11 AM
- 11 Cape May, Cape May Hosp Once a month 1 PM
- 12 Cape May, Cape May Hosp 2nd Monday 2-4 PM
- 13 Cape May, Cape May Hosp 2nd Monday 2-4 PM
- 14 Cape May, Cape May Hosp 2nd Monday 2-4 PM
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- 99 Cape May, Cape May Hosp 2nd Monday 2-4 PM
- 100 Cape May, Cape May Hosp 2nd Monday 2-4 PM

Issued May 15, 1924 by the New Jersey State Department of Institutions and Agencies
Wm. J. DeW. Commissioner



POPULATION OF STATE SOLDIERS' HOMES
1919 - 1931

(Number Under Care at End of Fiscal Year)

Fiscal Year	Total	Vineland Soldiers Home	Kearny Soldiers Home
1919	750577	375 247	375 330
1920	706556	365 256	341 300
1921	646521	314 136	332 285
1922	606553	291 187	315 271
1923	586 483	249 139	317 244
1924	500 474	256 149	344 225
1925	445 431	245 138	202 193
1926	440 429	238 186	202 193
1927	392 386	227 124	165 167
1928	326 323	216 210	110 113
1929	302 286	210 198	92 88
1930	285 250	212 174	71 76
1931	310 245	274 200	45 45

(Resident Population including those under temporary care) †

In the provisions made for the care of disabled veterans of the Civil and Spanish Wars, New Jersey shows an excellent illustration of her leadership in the field of state welfare work. Two institutions devoted exclusively to the needs of disabled soldiers, marines, sailors and their wives and widows are maintained by the State and equipped with every

facility to insure the comfort and happiness of these veterans and their wives or widows in their declining years.

Early in 1931 the construction of the New Soldiers' Home at Menlo Park was begun. When this institution is completed, it will care for veterans (and their wives or widows) of the Civil and Spanish American Wars who are now living at Kearny and Vineland. This new home, which in time will also care for Veterans of the World War, will furnish complete medical and recreational facilities.

POPULATION OF STATE HOSPITALS
1911-1921

(Number under care, including all patients)

State Hospital

Number of patients under care at the State Hospital, including all patients, for each year from 1911 to 1921. The number of patients under care at the State Hospital, including all patients, for each year from 1911 to 1921. The number of patients under care at the State Hospital, including all patients, for each year from 1911 to 1921.

Fiscal Year	Total	Officers	Enlisted Men
1911	1,000	500	500
1912	1,000	500	500
1913	1,000	500	500
1914	1,000	500	500
1915	1,000	500	500
1916	1,000	500	500
1917	1,000	500	500
1918	1,000	500	500
1919	1,000	500	500
1920	1,000	500	500
1921	1,000	500	500

Facility to receive the comfort and convenience of their families and their wives or widows in their hospitalization.

Early in 1911 the construction of the new hospital building at Manila Bay was begun. This was a very important project and will serve the purpose of providing a more comfortable and convenient facility for the patients of the State Hospital. The new hospital building at Manila Bay was begun in 1911 and will serve the purpose of providing a more comfortable and convenient facility for the patients of the State Hospital.

In order that the State may exercise control over the maintenance charges from the various county hospitals for the insane and the tuberculous, each institution submits a per capita cost rate either quarterly or semi-annually, based on detailed statements which show the current operating costs.

STATE SUBSIDIES TO COUNTY MENTAL DISEASE AND TUBERCULOSIS
HOSPITALS AND TO THE VINELAND TRAINING SCHOOL

1919 - 1931

Fiscal Year	Total	For Patients in County Institutions for Mentally Ill	For Patients in the Vineland Training School	For Patients in County Institutions for the Tuberculous
1919	\$ 536,399.56	\$ 324,804.60	\$122,252.26	\$ 89,342.70
1920	758,784.27	477,116.27	146,172.56	135,495.44
1921	928,985.40	491,209.85	149,180.02	288,595.53
1922	915,413.80	539,229.98	149,796.74	226,387.08
1923	922,154.28	497,069.11	149,700.00	275,385.17
1924	960,178.38	531,439.55	147,920.49	280,818.34
1925	1,128,789.83	595,368.98	143,472.60	389,948.25
1926	1,359,772.44	803,418.54	165,000.00	391,353.90
1927	1,415,865.13	822,427.51	172,861.80	420,575.82
1928	1,437,389.22	848,690.99	163,501.44	425,196.79
1929	1,903,214.22	1,149,610.89	173,686.44	579,916.89
1930	1,819,408.89	1,123,254.26	173,273.37	522,881.26
1931	2,017,765.15	1,100,533.52	177,437.10	739,794.53

During the time 1919 to 1931 the State subsidies to county institutions for the mentall ill and the tuberculous and for State wards at the Vineland Training School have increased from \$536,400 to \$2,017,765, an increase of 276 per cent.

The State reimburses the counties for the maintenance of county indigent patients in county insane hospitals at the rate of one half the maintenance per capita cost of county indigent patients.

Patients suffering from tuberculosis, so diagnosed by two physicians, are admitted for treatment to certain county institutions especially designed for cases of this character. The State pays \$6.00 per week as its one-half share of the cost of maintaining each county indigent patient, \$12.00 per week for each State indigent patient and \$3.00 per week for preventorium patients classified as county indigent patients.

Feebleminded persons under sixteen years of age, classed as trainable, may be admitted to the Training School at Vineland, a privately owned and especially equipped institution.

In the case of the mentally ill and the tuberculous, receipts from contributing indigent patients are divided equally between the State and the county. In the case of the feeble-minded, the counties in which the patients have legal settlement or the parents, if they are financially able, reimburse the State for the care of the patients.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
 NATIONAL CENTER FOR ZOOLOGICAL ZOOLOGY

FORM 1-1951

Year	Number of Animals	Number of Exhibits	Total
1950	1,234	567	1,801
1951	1,345	678	2,023
1952	1,456	789	2,245
1953	1,567	890	2,457
1954	1,678	901	2,579
1955	1,789	1,012	2,801
1956	1,890	1,123	3,013
1957	1,901	1,234	3,135
1958	2,012	1,345	3,357
1959	2,123	1,456	3,579
1960	2,234	1,567	3,801
1961	2,345	1,678	4,023
1962	2,456	1,789	4,245
1963	2,567	1,890	4,457
1964	2,678	1,901	4,579
1965	2,789	2,012	4,801
1966	2,890	2,123	5,013
1967	2,901	2,234	5,135
1968	3,012	2,345	5,357
1969	3,123	2,456	5,579
1970	3,234	2,567	5,801

The following table shows the number of animals and exhibits in the zoo for each year from 1950 to 1970. The total number of animals and exhibits is shown in the right-hand column. The number of animals is shown in the middle column, and the number of exhibits is shown in the left-hand column.

The number of animals and exhibits in the zoo has increased steadily over the years. In 1950, there were 1,234 animals and 567 exhibits. By 1970, the number of animals had increased to 3,234 and the number of exhibits to 2,567. The total number of animals and exhibits in the zoo in 1970 was 5,801.

The increase in the number of animals and exhibits in the zoo is due to a number of factors. One of the main reasons is the expansion of the zoo's collection. The zoo has acquired many new animals and exhibits over the years, and this has led to an increase in the total number of animals and exhibits in the zoo.

Another reason for the increase in the number of animals and exhibits in the zoo is the improvement in the zoo's facilities. The zoo has built many new exhibits and animal enclosures, and this has allowed the zoo to house a larger number of animals and exhibits.

The increase in the number of animals and exhibits in the zoo is a reflection of the zoo's commitment to providing a high-quality experience for its visitors. The zoo has a large and diverse collection of animals and exhibits, and this has made it one of the most popular attractions in the area.

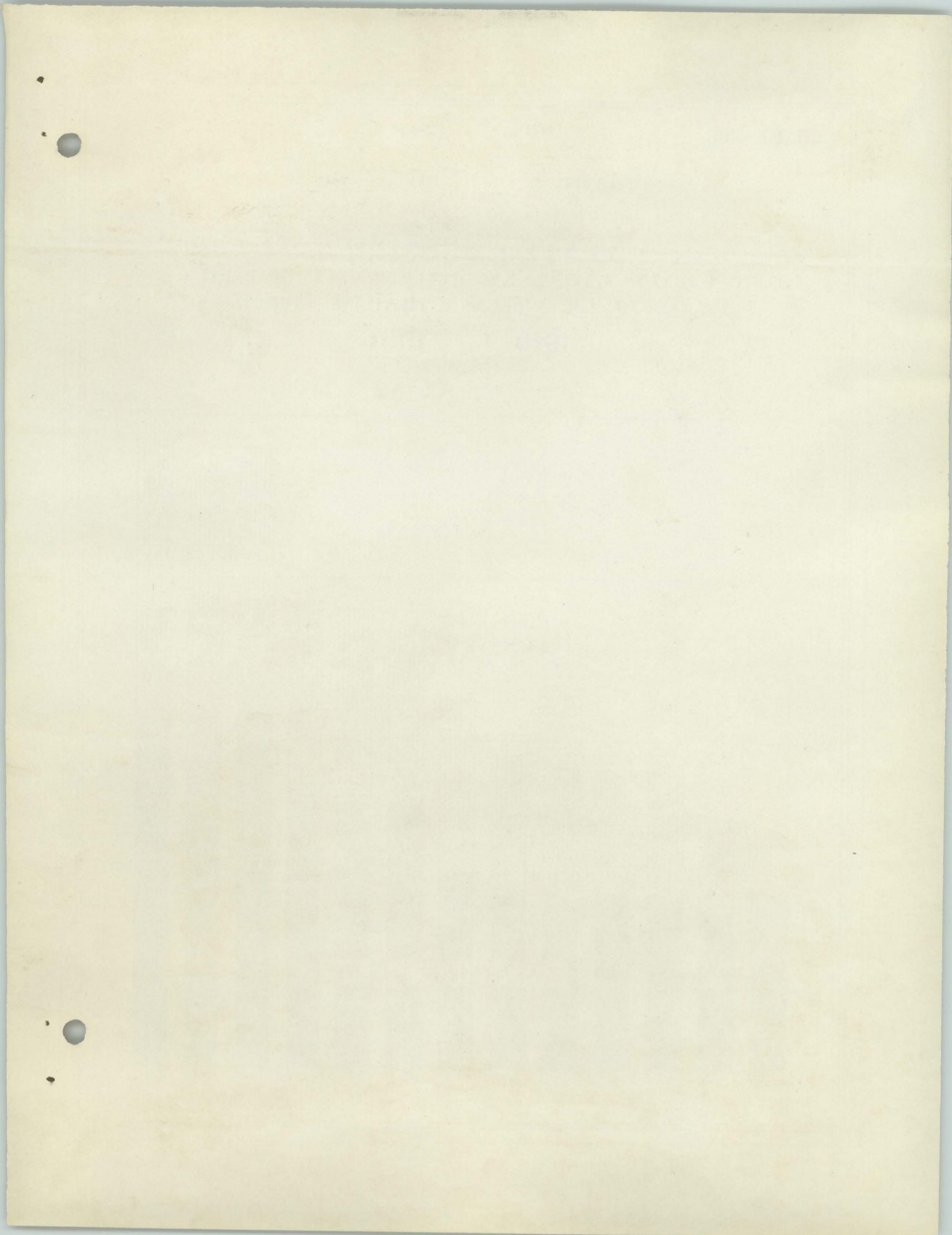
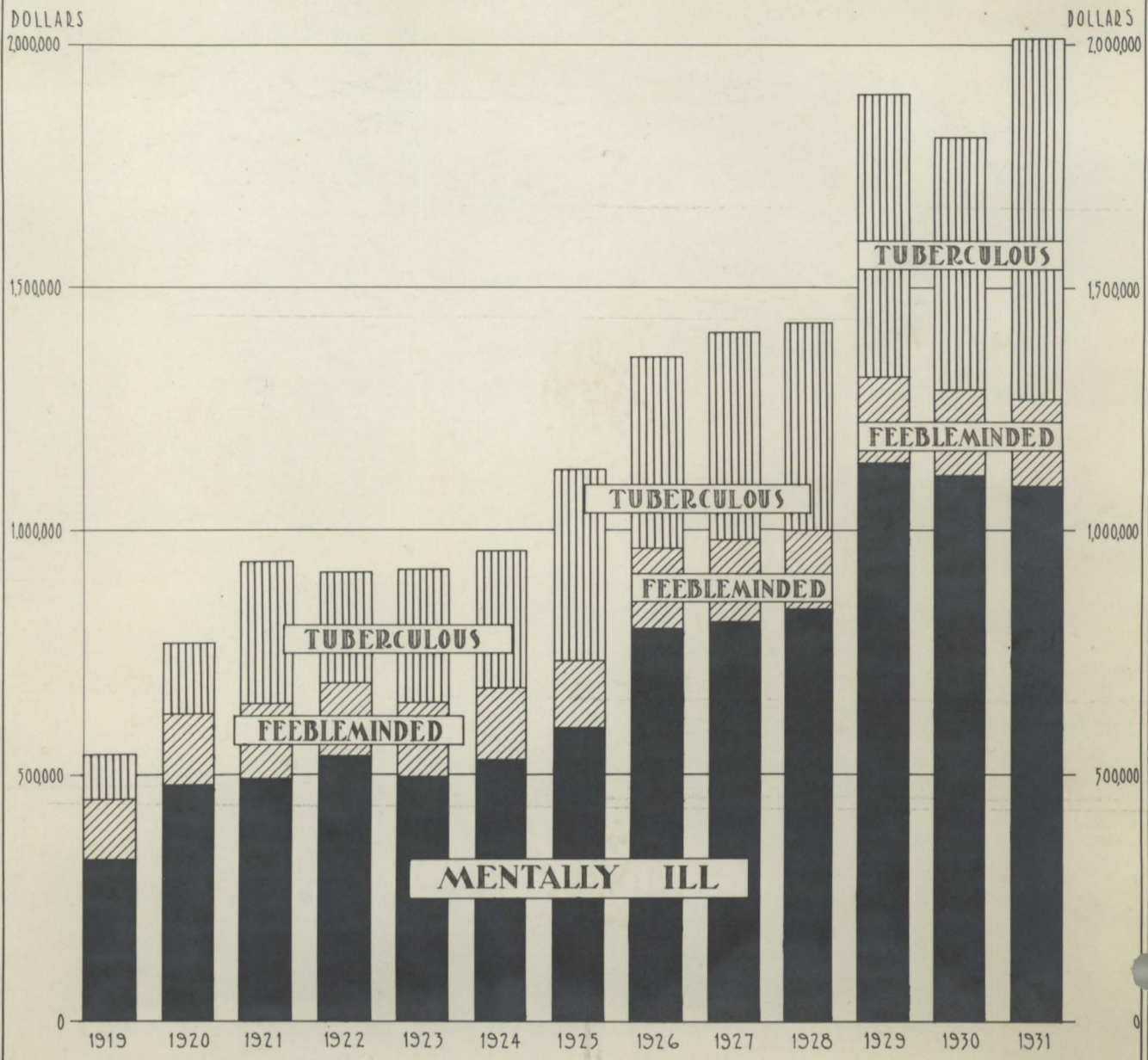


CHART XIII

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES
TRENTON

• STATE • SUBSIDIES •
TO COUNTY MENTAL AND TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS
AND TO THE VINELAND TRAINING SCHOOL
1919 1931



In 1919 the average salary per employee was \$621. Over this twelve year period the average salary has increased to \$1094. or an average increase (for an employee twelve years in service) of \$473. This represents an increase of \$39.42 per year. The increase applied to attendants in mental hospitals has meant an increase from \$25.00 to \$30.00 a month, and in respect to the custodial officers in charge of penal and correctional institutions it represents an increase from \$90.-\$115. per month to \$135.-\$175. per month.

The receipts of the institutions have increased from \$810,570 in 1919 to \$2,330,400 in the fiscal year 1932. Receipts of \$2,613,900 are anticipated for the next fiscal year.

ANNUAL PER CAPITA MAINTENANCE COST

New Jersey State Institutions
1919-1931

Fiscal Year	Per Capita Maintenance Cost		
	Total Cost	Cost Excluding Salaries & Wages	Salaries and Wages
1919	\$337.78	\$227.71	\$110.07
1920	393.66	259.01	134.65
1921	442.67	290.62	152.05
1922	417.80	253.73	164.07
1923	420.21	247.89	172.32
1924	416.04	237.55	178.49
1925	434.07	237.15	196.92
1926	456.12	253.11	203.01
1927	466.54	251.46	215.08
1928	497.95	263.90	234.05
1929	499.32	252.56	246.76
1930	507.24	255.99	251.25
1931	506.40	249.65	256.75

Since 1919 the institutional maintenance costs excluding salaries and wages have been kept at a fairly even level, and in 1931 these costs are at the lowest level since 1925.

Control has been exercised over the food costs in the institutions during this period. In 1919 the cost of food amounted to \$103.66 per inmate per year, or 28.4 cents per day. In 1931 the average cost of food per inmate was \$91.50, or 25.1 cents per day,

or an actual reduction of \$12.16 per year per inmate.

This is due primarily to the extraordinarily economical and effective management of the food service in the institutions and the increased production from the institutional farms. In addition, the policy of developing a cafeteria type of service in the various institutions including mental disease and tuberculosis hospitals, institutions for the feeble-minded, reformatories, and prisons, has produced a marked efficiency, both from the standpoint of food preparation, food service and food conservation.

During the current year, a considerable further reduction in the expenditures for food is expected. If present food prices continue, the annual expenditure for the next fiscal year will be approximately \$82.00 per inmate.

The increase in the salary and wage item represents both the increased sums appropriated for the additional employees necessary to care for the ever-increasing number of patients, and also the readjustment of salaries, as regulated by Civil Service.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
 1914-1915

The following table shows the amount of land sold by the General Land Office during the year ending June 30, 1915. The land was sold in several tracts, and the total amount of land sold was 1,100,000 acres. The total amount of money received from the sale of the land was \$1,100,000.00.

Tract	Acres	Value
Tract No. 1	100,000	\$100,000.00
Tract No. 2	200,000	\$200,000.00
Tract No. 3	300,000	\$300,000.00
Tract No. 4	400,000	\$400,000.00
Tract No. 5	500,000	\$500,000.00
Tract No. 6	600,000	\$600,000.00
Tract No. 7	700,000	\$700,000.00
Tract No. 8	800,000	\$800,000.00
Tract No. 9	900,000	\$900,000.00
Tract No. 10	1,000,000	\$1,000,000.00
Tract No. 11	1,100,000	\$1,100,000.00
Tract No. 12	1,200,000	\$1,200,000.00
Tract No. 13	1,300,000	\$1,300,000.00
Tract No. 14	1,400,000	\$1,400,000.00
Tract No. 15	1,500,000	\$1,500,000.00
Tract No. 16	1,600,000	\$1,600,000.00
Tract No. 17	1,700,000	\$1,700,000.00
Tract No. 18	1,800,000	\$1,800,000.00
Tract No. 19	1,900,000	\$1,900,000.00
Tract No. 20	2,000,000	\$2,000,000.00
Tract No. 21	2,100,000	\$2,100,000.00
Tract No. 22	2,200,000	\$2,200,000.00
Tract No. 23	2,300,000	\$2,300,000.00
Tract No. 24	2,400,000	\$2,400,000.00
Tract No. 25	2,500,000	\$2,500,000.00
Tract No. 26	2,600,000	\$2,600,000.00
Tract No. 27	2,700,000	\$2,700,000.00
Tract No. 28	2,800,000	\$2,800,000.00
Tract No. 29	2,900,000	\$2,900,000.00
Tract No. 30	3,000,000	\$3,000,000.00

The following table shows the amount of land sold by the General Land Office during the year ending June 30, 1915. The land was sold in several tracts, and the total amount of land sold was 1,100,000 acres. The total amount of money received from the sale of the land was \$1,100,000.00.

The following table shows the amount of land sold by the General Land Office during the year ending June 30, 1915. The land was sold in several tracts, and the total amount of land sold was 1,100,000 acres. The total amount of money received from the sale of the land was \$1,100,000.00.

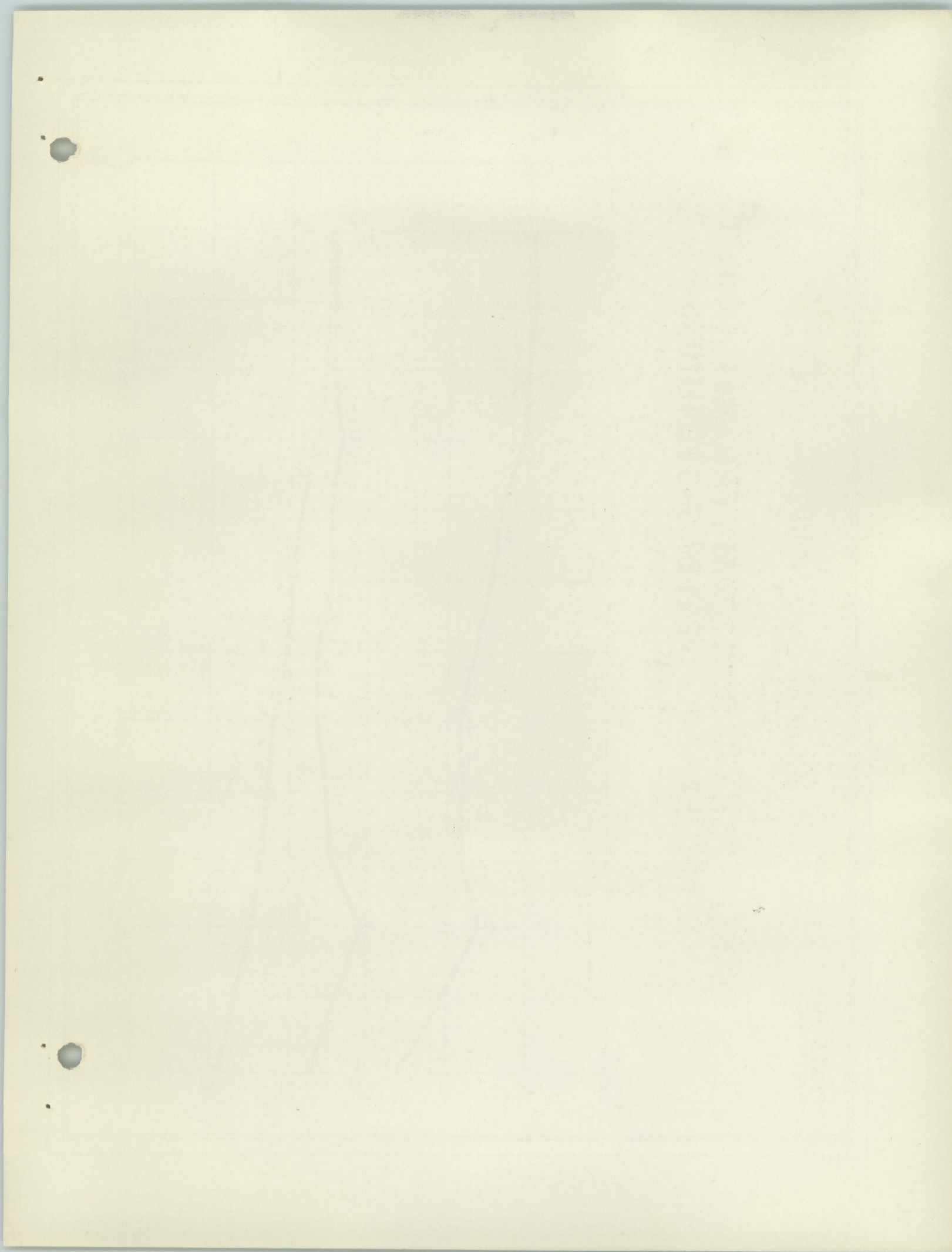
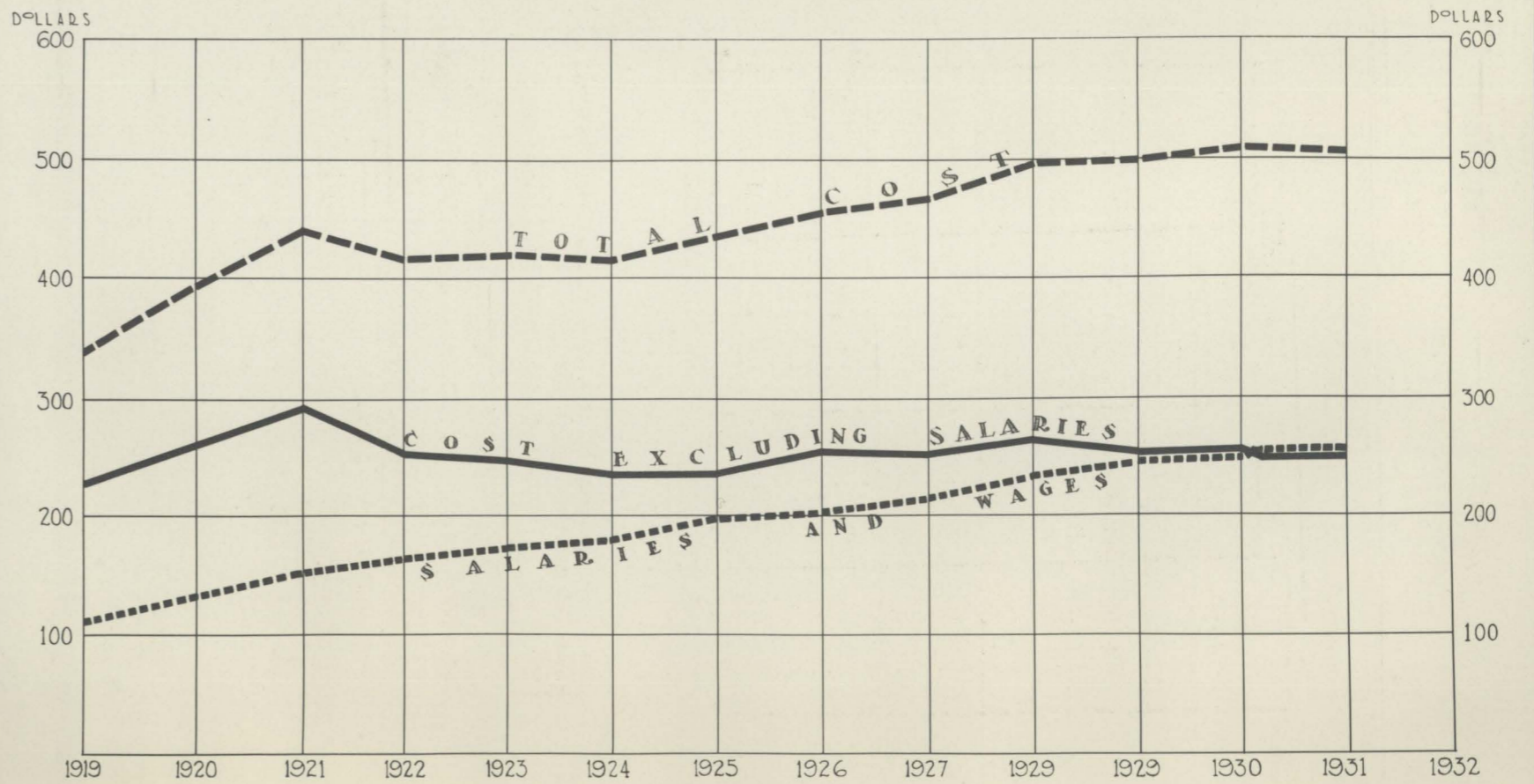


CHART XII
· MARCH · 1932 ·

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES
TRENTON

· ANNUAL · PER · CAPITA · MAINTENANCE · COST ·
· NEW · JERSEY · STATE · INSTITUTIONS ·
1919 - 1932



THE STATE INSTITUTIONAL DOLLAR

Annual Per Capita Cost of New Jersey State Institutions,
Fiscal Year 1931

Items	Annual Per Capita Cost, 1931		More than 28 per cent of the institutional dollar was expended for food, clothing, household supplies, medical and surgical supplies, school and industrial shops and sundries.
	Amount	Per Cent of Totals	
Total	\$506.40	100.0	
Salaries & Wages	256.76	50.7	
Food	91.51	18.1	
Clothing	20.49	4.1	
Fuel, Light & Power	43.85	8.7	
Household	22.17	4.4	
Farm, Stable, Grounds	21.38	4.2	
Printing, Office Supplies and Equipment	2.38	0.4	
Medical and Surgical	7.46	1.4	
Vehicular Transportation	3.05	0.6	
School & Industrial Shops	2.36	0.4	
Sundries	2.23	0.4	
Current Repairs	16.07	3.2	
Miscellaneous Expenses	16.69	3.4	

About 21 per cent was expended for plant maintenance including fuel, light and power, farm, stable and grounds, printing, office supplies and equipment, vehicular transportation, current repairs and miscellaneous expenses.

Approximately 50 per cent of the maintenance appropriations is for salaries and wages. This item covers a high grade of personnel, equipped to give the best of medical and physical care to the institutional population and able to carry out the comprehensive training and rehabilitative program of the institutions.

THE STATE HOSPITALS BOARD
 Annual Report of the Board for the Year 1931
 Fiscal Year 1931

Item	Amount	
	For Year	of 1931
Salaries	1,000.00	1,000.00
Wages	500.00	500.00
Medical supplies	100.00	100.00
Food	200.00	200.00
Utilities	150.00	150.00
Travel	50.00	50.00
Printing	25.00	25.00
Telephone	10.00	10.00
Postage	5.00	5.00
Repairs	10.00	10.00
Insurance	20.00	20.00
Interest	15.00	15.00
Depreciation	10.00	10.00
Contingencies	10.00	10.00
Reserve	10.00	10.00
Unexpended balance	10.00	10.00
Total	1,800.00	1,800.00

Approximately 50 per cent of the maintenance appropriations for the hospitals and clinics are expended for plant maintenance including fuel, light and power, labor, water and grounds, painting, office supplies and equipment, ventilation, transportation, and other repairs and miscellaneous expenses.

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MILWAUKEE

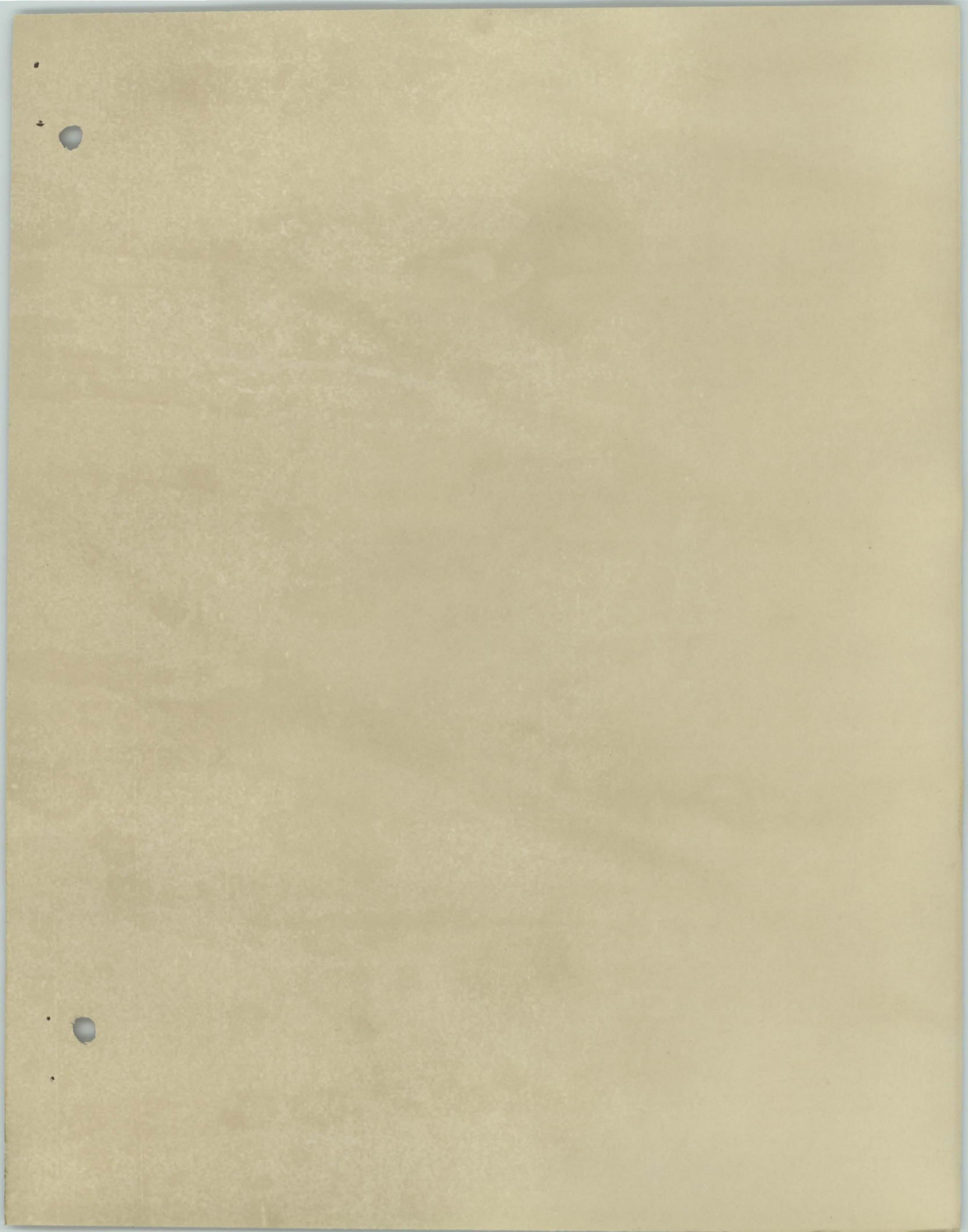
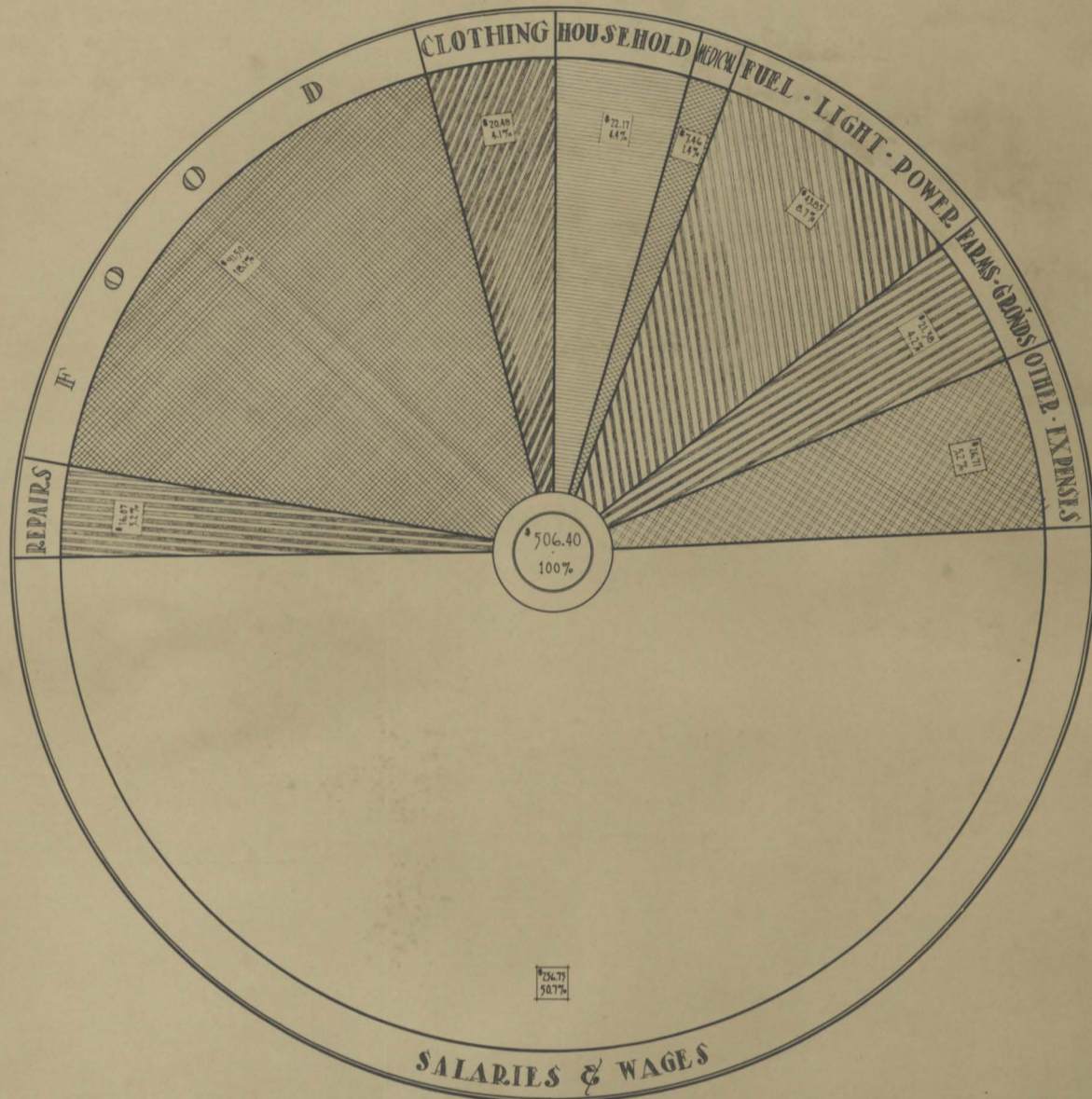


CHART XI

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES
TRENTON

THE STATE INSTITUTIONAL DOLLAR
PER CAPITA COST FISCAL YEAR 1951



It is generally conceded that the best method yet devised for establishing and operating industries in publicly-supported institutions is the State Use System. Under this system products of institution industries are sold to institutions or departments of the state and of its political subdivisions only. In New Jersey the Division of State Use and Industrial Employment also supervises the sale or exchange of the farm products of the various institutions.

New Jersey has found that, with good shop instructors and careful selection of inmates for work suited to them, products of high quality can be turned out. It is not necessary to regard prison-made goods as inevitably inferior.

It is generally conceded that the best method yet devised for establishing and operating libraries is the plan followed by the institutions in the State. The system is based upon the principle of institution libraries, which are under the control of the State Board of Education. The plan is to have the State Board of Education select the books for the libraries, and to have the libraries operated by the State Board of Education. The plan is to have the State Board of Education select the books for the libraries, and to have the libraries operated by the State Board of Education.

Now Jersey has found that with good librarians and careful selection of books, the plan followed by the institutions in the State can be adapted to the needs of the State. The plan is to have the State Board of Education select the books for the libraries, and to have the libraries operated by the State Board of Education.

MILWAUKEE
MILWAUKEE
MILWAUKEE

NUMBER OF INMATES OR PATIENTS TRAINED IN STATE USE INDUSTRIES

Fiscal Year 1931

Industry	Total Inmates or Patients
Clothing	336
Woodworking	315
Printing	184
Shoe Manufacturing	152
Road Construction	141
Auto Tags	125
Machine Shop	99
Foundry	66
Brush Making	57
Office and Storeroom	56
Shoe Repair	53
Concrete Work	47
Blacksmithing	43
Sheet Metal	39
Laundry	36
Labor	34
Baking	20
Other	22

The Division of State Use and Industrial Employment in the Department of Institutions and Agencies, has general supervision over industrial employment in New Jersey's institutions; its work is not confined to penal and correctional institutions. For example, it supervises work in the knitting mill at the State Institution for Feeble-minded at Vineland and in the power sewing rooms at the North Jersey Training School at Totowa, the State Home for Girls and the Clinton Reformatory. Naturally its most important activities are in connection with the penal and correctional institutions, since the bulk of labor suitable for industrial employment is to be found there.

From the chart and table will be seen the numbers engaged in the various occupations. Some of these occupations, naturally, have greater training value than others, with respect to fitting people for work on the outside, those possessing the greatest value being perhaps shoe manufacture, printing, road construction, foundry, offices and store room, concrete work, needle trades and machine shop. Emphasis necessarily has to be laid on industries producing articles that are used by State departments, institutions and agencies. Similarly, the number of persons engaged in the occupations is controlled primarily by the size of the industries, which is controlled by the demand for goods or the market.

Selection of inmates for the various occupations is achieved primarily by the classification system. Each institution in New Jersey has a classification committee, composed of the more important members of the staff and the specialists (such as doctor, psychologist, etc.), and this committee studies each inmate, plans his institutional life and assigns him to a job. Selection of work, therefore, is related to the man's abilities, aptitudes, health, previous training, length of stay in the institution and other considerations. This method of fitting men to particular work has been found to be not only beneficial to the men but industrially advantageous, also.

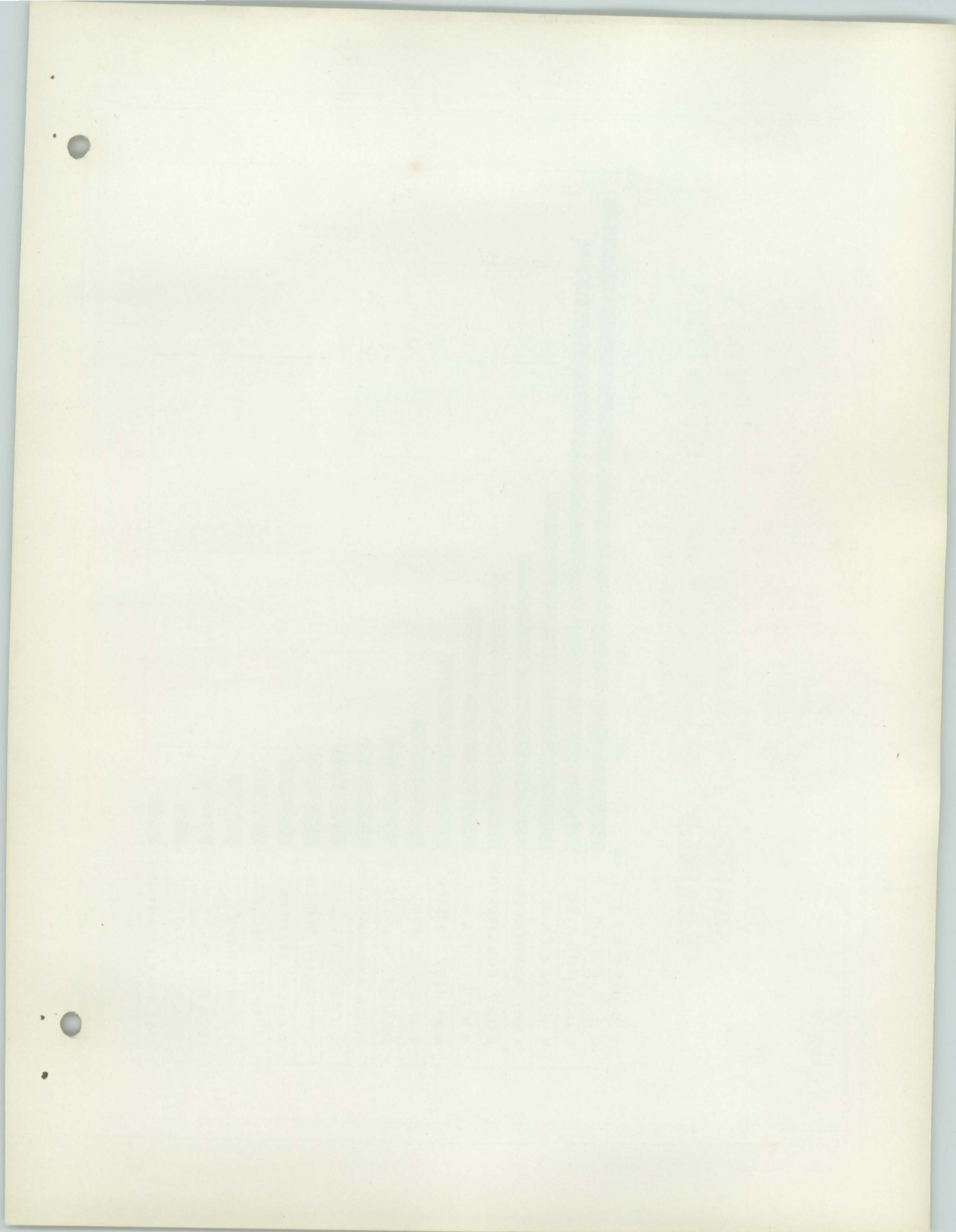
Fiscal Year 1931

The Division of State and Industrial Training in the Department of Institutions and Reformatory has general supervision over industrial training in the State. Its work is confined to general and special instructions for the State Reformatory for Men, the Industrial Mill at the State Reformatory for Men, the State Reformatory for Women at Woodland and in the power sewing room at the State Reformatory for Men at Downey, the State Reformatory for Men at the City and County Reformatory, and the State Reformatory for Women at Downey. The State Reformatory for Men at Downey is the largest institution in the State and the largest in the world. It is a self-sufficient institution and its operation is controlled by the State Reformatory for Men at Downey. The State Reformatory for Men at Downey is the largest institution in the State and the largest in the world. It is a self-sufficient institution and its operation is controlled by the State Reformatory for Men at Downey.

Industry	Total Inmates or Patients
Other	22
Baking	20
Labor	24
Laundry	25
Clothing	28
Sheet Metal	29
Blacksmithing	43
Concrete Work	47
Shoe Repair	53
Office and Storage	55
Press Making	57
Foundry	63
Machine Shop	99
Auto Taps	123
Road Construction	141
Shoe Manufacturing	152
Printing	184
Woodworking	215
Clothing	238

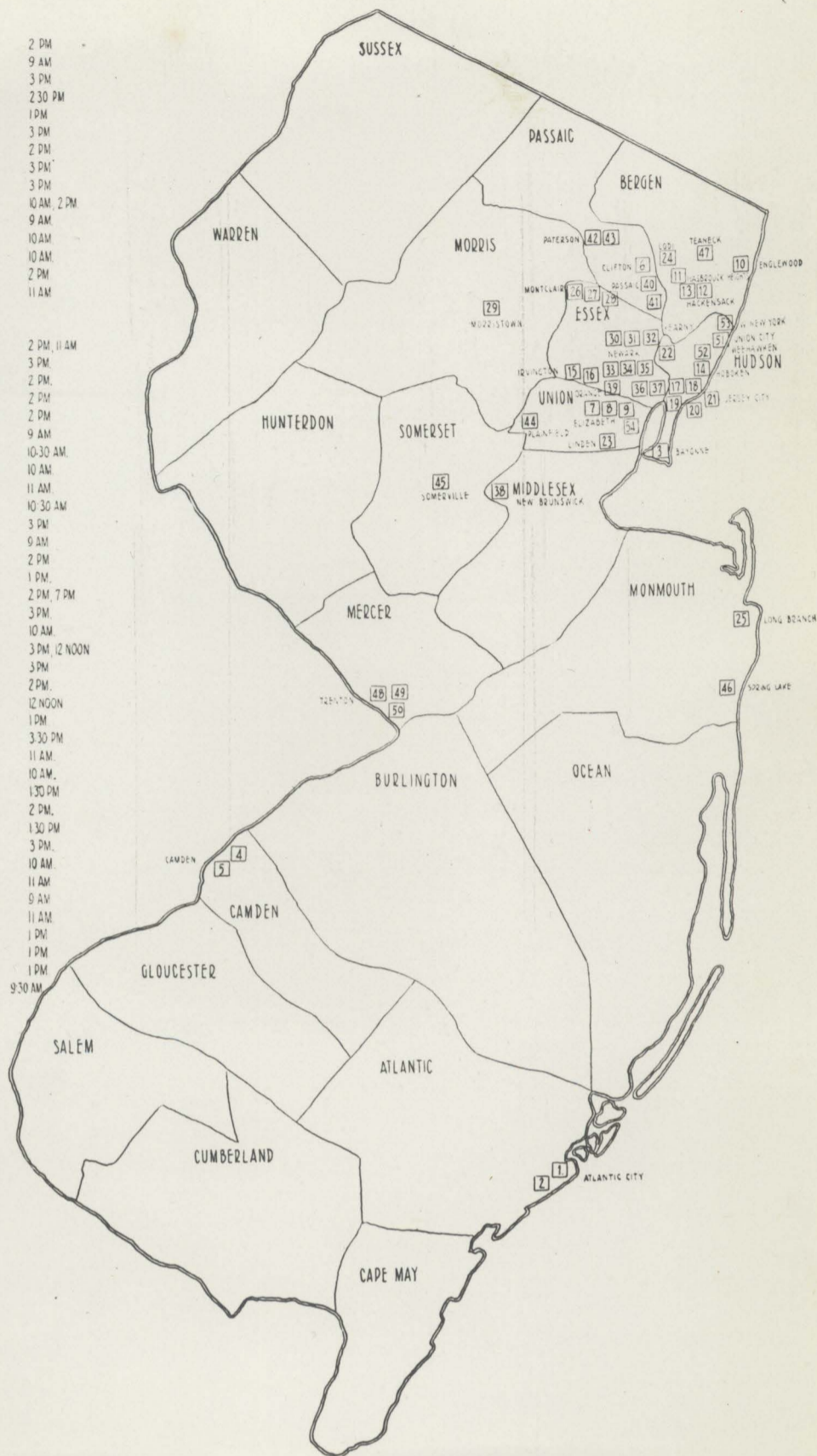
From the chart and table will be seen the numbers engaged in the various occupations. Some of these occupations, naturally, have greater training value than others, with respect to the fact that people for work on the outside, those possessing the greatest value being perhaps shoe manufacturing, printing, road construction, foundry, office and auto work, concrete work, needle trades and machine shop. Special attention has to be laid on industrial training articles that are made by State departments, institutions and agencies. Similarly, the number of persons engaged in the occupations is controlled primarily by the size of the industries, which is controlled by the demand for goods on the market.

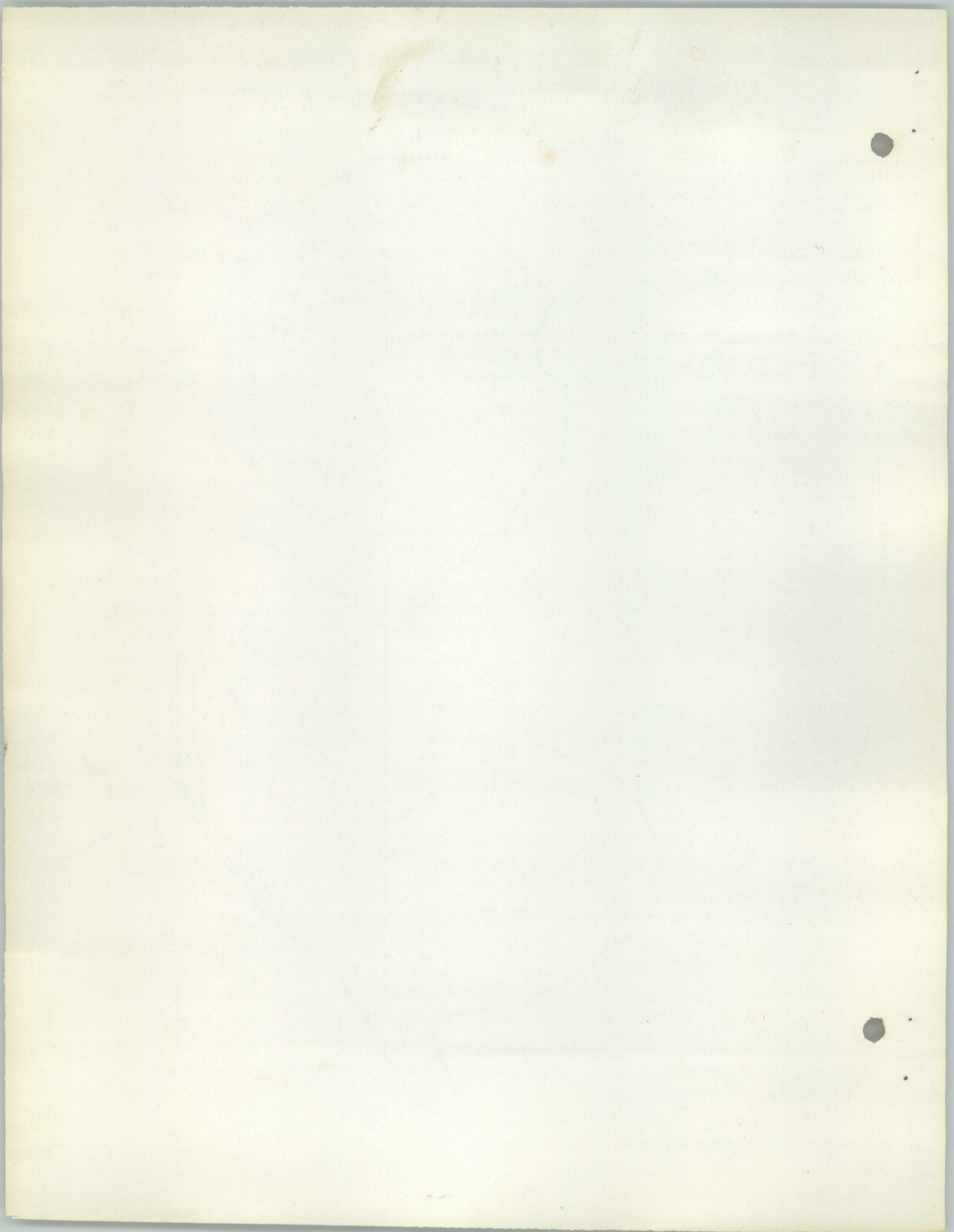
Selection of inmates for the various occupations is regulated primarily by the classification system. Each institution in the State has a classification committee, composed of the warden, board members of the staff and the specialists (such as doctor, psychologist, etc.), and this committee studies each inmate, classifies his institutional life and assigns him to a job. Selection of work, therefore, is related to the inmate's abilities, aptitudes, health, previous training, length of stay in the institution and other considerations. This method of listing men for particular work has been found to be not only beneficial to the men but industrially advantageous also.



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF EYE CLINICS IN NEW JERSEY

1	ATLANTIC CITY HOSPITAL	MON, WED, FRI	2 PM
2	ATLANTIC CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION	DAILY	9 AM
3	BAYONNE HOSP AND DISPENSARY	MON, FRI	3 PM
4	CAMDEN, COOPER HOSPITAL	MON, WED, FRI	2:30 PM
5	CAMDEN, WEST JERSEY HOME HOSP	MON, TUE, FRI	1 PM
6	CLIFTON BOARD OF EDUCATION	TUE	3 PM
7	ELIZABETH, ALEXIAN BROS HOSP	FRI	2 PM
8	ELIZABETH GENERAL HOSPITAL	MON, WED, FRI	3 PM
9	ELIZABETH, ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSP	FRI	3 PM
10	ENGLEWOOD HOSPITAL	MON, THUR	10 AM, 2 PM
11	HASBROUCK HEIGHTS HOSPITAL	2 nd WED, 4 th FRI	9 AM
12	HACKENSACK HOSPITAL	DAILY	10 AM
13	HACKENSACK CHAP AMER RED CROSS	THUR	10 AM
14	HOBOKEN BOARD OF EDUCATION	MON, WED	2 PM
15	IRVINGTON GENERAL HOSPITAL	MON, FRI	11 AM
16	IRVINGTON SERVICEMEN'S CLUB	FRI	
17	JERSEY CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION	BY APPOINTMENT	
18	JERSEY CITY, CHRIST HOSPITAL	TUE AND FRI, WED	2 PM, 11 AM
19	JERSEY CITY, GREENVILLE HOSP	TUE, SAT	3 PM
20	JERSEY CITY HOSPITAL	TUE, THUR, SAT	2 PM
21	JERSEY CITY, ST. FRANCIS HOSP	TUE, FRI	2 PM
22	KEARNY BOARD OF EDUCATION	3 rd WED	2 PM
23	LINDEN BOARD OF EDUCATION	MON, TUE	9 AM
24	LODI, ALBERT BLUM FOUNDATION	WED	10:30 AM
25	LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH MEM. HOSP	TUE, THUR, SAT	10 AM
26	MONTCLAIR COMMUNITY HOSP	TUE	11 AM
27	MONTCLAIR, MOUNTAIN SIDE HOSP	THUR	10:30 AM
28	MONTCLAIR, ST. VINCENT'S HOSP	FRI	3 PM
29	MUZZI STOWN, MEMORIAL HOSP	WED	9 AM
30	NEWARK CITY DISPENSARY	MON, FRI	2 PM
31	NEWARK, BETH ISRAEL HOSP	MON, WED, SAT	1 PM
32	NEWARK EAR AND EYE HOSP	DAILY, FRI	2 PM, 7 PM
33	NEWARK BOARD OF EDUCATION	DAILY	3 PM
34	NEWARK MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	THUR	10 AM
35	NEWARK, ST. BARNABAS HOSP	TUE, SAT	3 PM, 12 NOON
36	NEWARK, ST. JAMES HOSP	TUE	3 PM
37	NEWARK, ST. MICHAEL'S HOSP	MON, TUE, THUR, FRI	2 PM
38	NEW BRUNSWICK, ST. PETER'S HOSP	THUR	12 NOON
39	ORANGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	TUE, THUR, SAT	1 PM
40	PASSAIC GENERAL HOSPITAL	TUE, SAT	3:30 PM
41	PASSAIC, ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL	WED	11 AM
42	PATERSON, BAGNET MEM. HOSP	MON, WED, SAT	10 AM
43	PATERSON EAR AND EYE INFIRMARY	DAILY	1:30 PM
44	PLAINFIELD, MULLENBURG HOSPITAL	MON, THUR	2 PM
45	SOMERVILLE, SOMERSET HOSPITAL	TUE	1:30 PM
46	SPRING LAKE, ANN MAY HOSPITAL	FRI	3 PM
47	TEANECK, HOLY NAME HOSPITAL	SAT	10 AM
48	TRENTON, MERCER HOSPITAL	MON, WED, FRI	11 AM
49	TRENTON, ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL	MON, FRI	9 AM
50	TRENTON, MCKINLEY HOSPITAL	MON, FRI	11 AM
51	UNION CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION	MON	1 PM
52	WEEHAWKEN, NORTH HUDSON HOSP	MON, TUE, THUR	1 PM
53	W. NEW YORK BOARD OF EDUCATION	DAILY	1 PM
54	ELIZABETH BOARD OF EDUCATION	WED, FRI	9:30 AM





THE CARE OF THE BLIND

1919-1931

Number of Persons Under Care of Commission for the Blind

Year	Total Number Under Care
1919	1826
1920	1875
1921	1807
1922	1806
1923	1776
1924	1860
1925	1881
1926	1908
1927	1953
1928	1974
1929	2007
1930	2100
1931	2551

The number of the blind persons under care of the New Jersey Commission for the Blind shows an appreciable increase in recent years. Different types of care are provided for the blind to meet their special needs. During 1930, 640 of the blind were receiving some type of home teaching through the teachers provided by the Commission. Instruction, which is given in such subjects as sewing, writing, reading, typewriting, weaving and chair seating, provides these persons with an opportunity to develop an earning capacity, thereby encouraging them to enter lines of business that tend toward self support.

The Commission sponsors special classes for the blind in the public schools and in some cases sends children to residential schools. After the period of training is completed, the Commission

assists these persons to find gainful employment. A staff of teachers of occupational subjects visits the blind regularly and instructs them in various handicrafts, the products of which may be sold at a profit.

A worthy blind adult in need and not having legally responsible relatives able to care for him may appeal to the State for financial aid and be granted assistance to maintain him in his own home until he has been placed in some sort of remunerative employment.

The fundamental aim of the Commission is the prevention of blindness. To this end, efforts are made to discover cases of defective eyesight which may be benefitted by optical care. To assist these partially-sighted persons, the Commission lends its support to the establishment of eye-clinics, sight-saving classes and many other preventive measures.

Number of Persons Under Care of Commission for the Blind

The number of the blind persons under care of the New Jersey Commission for the Blind shows an increasing trend in recent years. The following table shows the number of persons under care of the Commission for the Blind from 1910 to 1931. The number of persons under care of the Commission for the Blind in 1910 was 2,521. In 1931, the number of persons under care of the Commission for the Blind was 2,100.

Year	Total Number Under Care
1910	2521
1911	2100
1912	2007
1913	1974
1914	1938
1915	1927
1916	1928
1917	1908
1918	1776
1919	1860
1920	1881
1921	1908
1922	1928
1923	1974
1924	1908
1925	1928
1926	1908
1927	1928
1928	1974
1929	2007
1930	2100
1931	2100

The Commission sponsors special classes for the blind in the public schools and in the various branches of the blind. The Commission also sponsors special classes for the blind in the various branches of the blind. The Commission also sponsors special classes for the blind in the various branches of the blind.

A worthy blind adult in need and not having legally responsible relatives able to care for him may appeal to the State for financial aid and be granted assistance to maintain himself in his own home until he has been placed in some form of remunerative employment. The fundamental aim of the Commission is the prevention of blindness. To this end, efforts are made to discover cases of defective eyesight which may be remedied by medical care. To assist these partially-sighted persons, the Commission lends its support to the establishment of eye hospitals, the holding of classes and many other preventive measures.

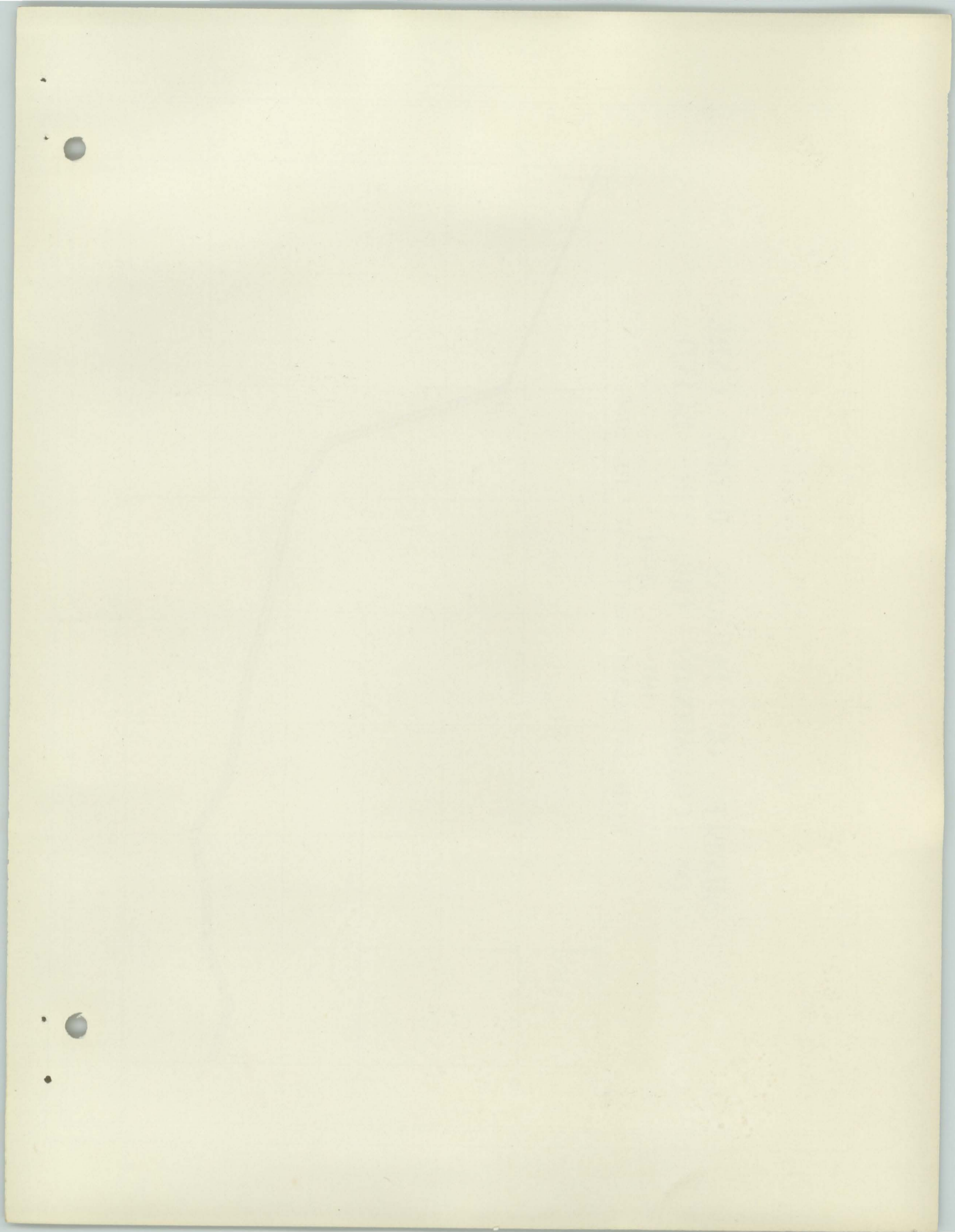
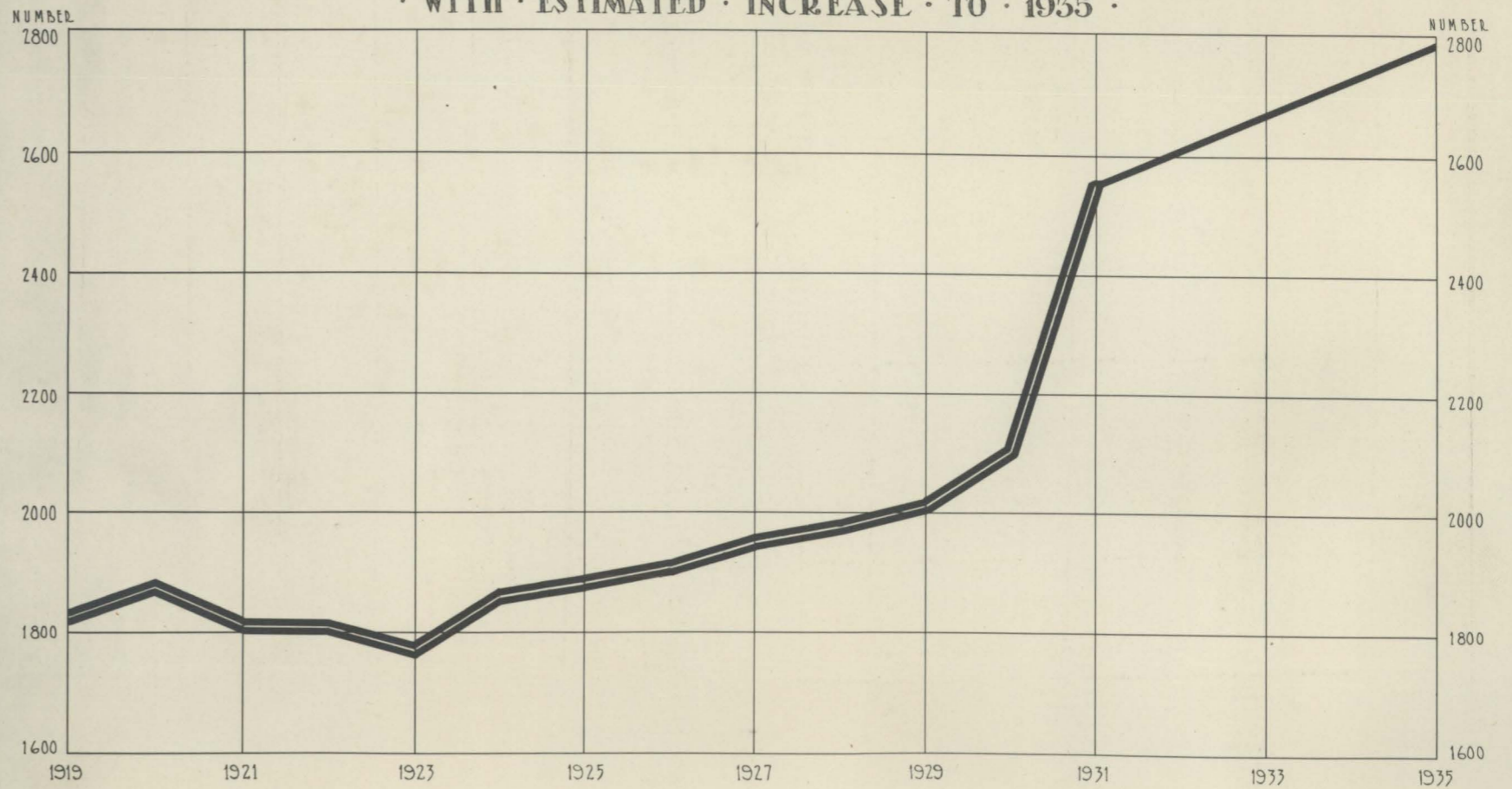


CHART IX

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES
TRENTON

NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER CARE
OF COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND
1919 - 1931
WITH ESTIMATED INCREASE TO 1935



DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

1919-1931

(Under Care of New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians)

Fiscal Year	Under Care End of Fiscal Year		
	Total Children Under Care	Home Life (Mothers' Aid)	Dependent Children
1919	7286	5261	2025
1920	7704	5537	2167
1921	7920	5428	2492
1922	9032 9029	6054	2973
1923	9686	6156	3530
1924	10778	6791	3987
1925	11864	7224	4640
1926	13321	7804	5517
1927	14898	8598	6300
1928	16635 16670	8803 8838	7832
1929	18649 18789	9546	9103
1930	21883	10625	11259
1931	27275	13031	14244

The number of children under the care of the State Board of Children's Guardians has shown a constant increase since 1919, this increase being especially marked in the depression years of 1930 and 1931.

Each county has the right to commit to the care of this Board any children who may be neglected or dependent. The county agrees to pay for the support of those committed by it. The State finances the administrative functions.

Under the Home Life Department a widow with children under 16 years of age may be committed to this Board by the county where she has legal settlement, the court allowing her a monthly grant of \$16.00 for one child, \$14.00 for the second and \$12.00 for each additional child under 16 years of age.

The Dependent Children's Department, places in free or in boarding homes, all dependent or neglected children committed to its care. Whenever possible these children are boarded with their mother or other relatives. The counties and municipalities pay \$3.50 per week for children in boarding homes in addition to providing clothing, medical and dental services.

The State Board of Children's Guardians with headquarters in Trenton, has district offices in several centers of the State. Through these offices closer contact can be kept with the families and children under care, investigation of causes of dependency can be expedited and closer cooperation established with the activities of the private social welfare and child caring agencies. The State Board can also keep in closer touch with the public officials, particularly the county officials who have the financial responsibility of caring for dependent and neglected children.

DEPARTMENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

1919-1931

(Under Care of New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians)

The following table shows the number of dependent and neglected children under the care of the State Board of Children's Guardians from 1919 to 1931. The figures are given in thousands of children.

Fiscal Year	Total Number of Children (Thousands)	Under Care of State Board (Thousands)	Under Care of Local Authorities (Thousands)
1919	23,778	10,821	12,957
1920	21,837	10,000	11,837
1921	20,700	9,400	11,300
1922	19,700	8,800	10,900
1923	18,800	8,200	10,600
1924	17,900	7,600	10,300
1925	17,000	7,000	10,000
1926	16,100	6,400	9,700
1927	15,200	5,800	9,400
1928	14,300	5,200	9,100
1929	13,400	4,600	8,800
1930	12,500	4,000	8,500
1931	11,600	3,400	8,200

Under the Home Life Department in 1919 there were 10,821 dependent and neglected children under the care of the State Board of Children's Guardians. This number has since that time decreased to 3,400 in 1931. The decrease is due to the fact that the State Board of Children's Guardians has been able to place a larger number of dependent and neglected children in the homes of their parents or other relatives. In 1919 only 10,821 children were under the care of the State Board of Children's Guardians, while in 1931 only 3,400 children were under the care of the State Board of Children's Guardians. The remainder of the children were placed in the homes of their parents or other relatives. The State Board of Children's Guardians has been able to place a larger number of children in the homes of their parents or other relatives because of the fact that the State Board of Children's Guardians has been able to place a larger number of children in the homes of their parents or other relatives. The State Board of Children's Guardians has been able to place a larger number of children in the homes of their parents or other relatives because of the fact that the State Board of Children's Guardians has been able to place a larger number of children in the homes of their parents or other relatives.

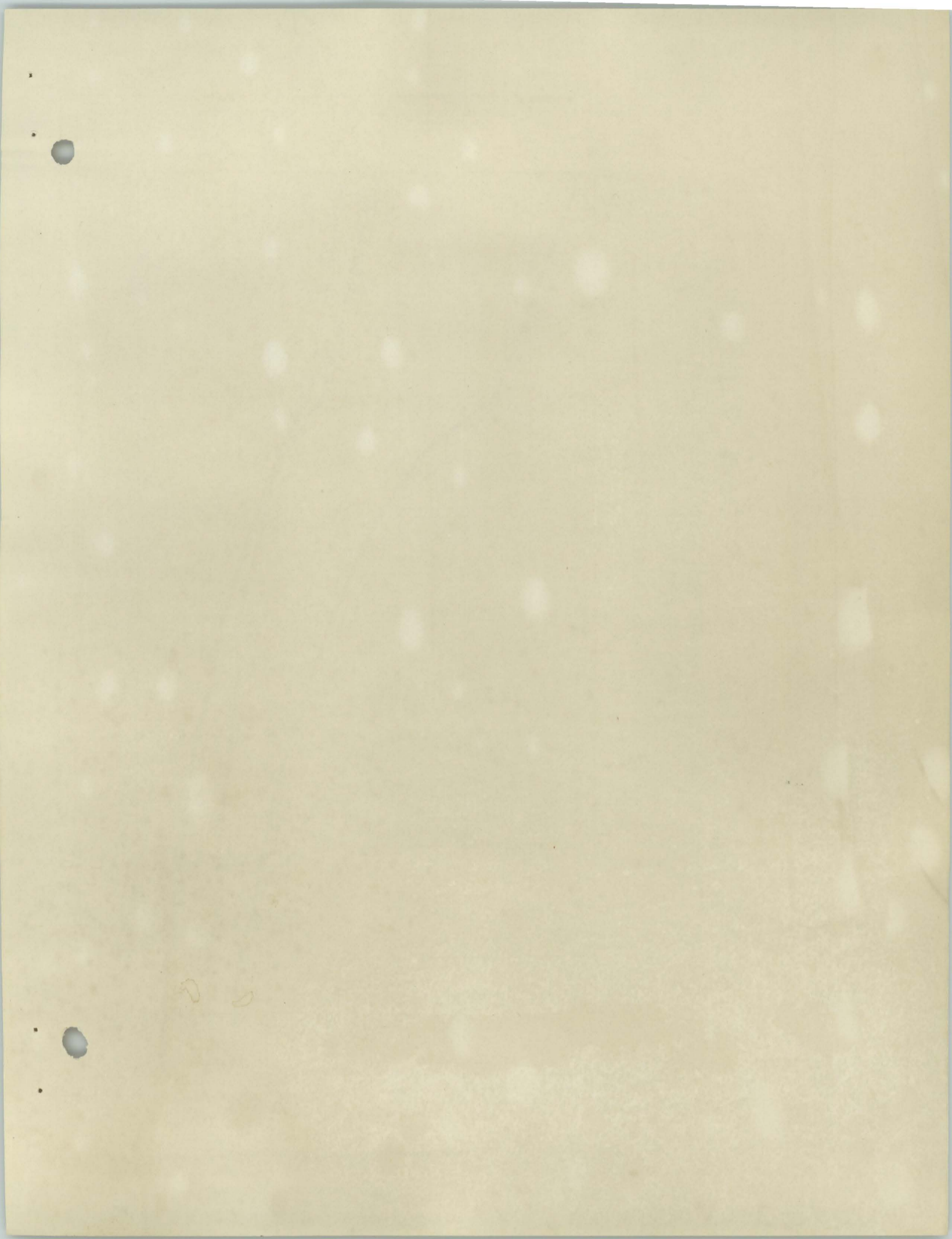
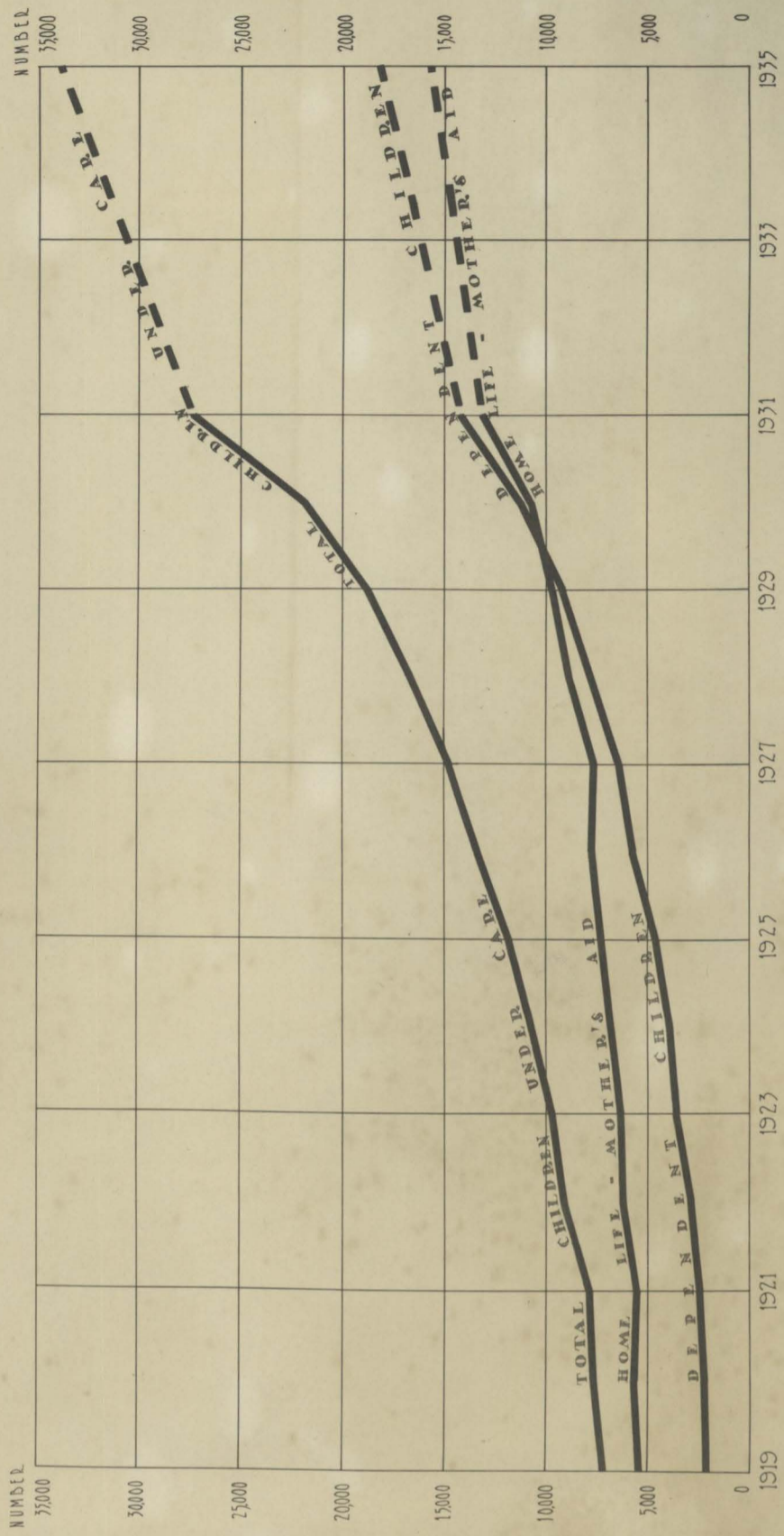


CHART VIII

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES
TRENTON

DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN
UNDER CARE OF STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS

1919 - 1931
WITH ESTIMATED INCREASE TO 1935



"Such is the systematization of procedure in New Jersey. It is perfectly obvious that this is a carefully thought out series of steps, and that New Jersey has built up a parole philosophy and procedure which, in view of its close relation to life within the institution, is practically without parallel in the United States.

"New Jersey seems to have established a procedure for giving that full consideration to individual cases which competent family welfare societies have set up in the 'case consultation committee' or other devices for getting the combined recommendations of persons who see the needs and treatment from various angles.

"We have reviewed the administrative set-up of the Department of Institutions and Agencies, the machinery by which this central department undertakes to individualize the treatment in institutions of all offenders, the relation between parole and preceding life in the institution, the machinery by which parole decisions are reached, and the staff, purposes and policies of the supervising department.

"It is obvious that New Jersey has thought through the problem of parole, as a final end of incarceration, in a manner which few states have done. It is obvious that she has attempted to devise a technique whereby every correctional institution in the state will adopt uniform policies in bringing to bear upon the welfare of individuals the resources of modern social, medical and psychological inquiry and knowledge. The procedure is at work."

"Such is the organization of the...
It is...
New Jersey has...
procedure which...
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The Division needs additional men parole officers, since the case load of the men is too high. That of the women is more nearly the desired number for adequate supervision.

It costs less to keep an offender on parole than in an institution. The average annual per capita cost of parole supervision is about \$26.00 where the average annual per capita cost of maintenance in the correctional institutions is \$588.00.

Comments on Parole in New Jersey

The Advisory Committee on Penal Institutions, Probation and Parole of the Wickersham Commission, composed of twenty-four authorities in the field of penology, described a number of state parole procedures in its published report and wrote:

"We cannot assert that any one of these is the best parole system in the country, though we think possibly that one of them (New Jersey) might lay claim to such a distinction without being ruled out of court."

Interesting passages may be quoted from a more detailed report on New Jersey, issued under the auspices of this same group of nation-wide authorities.

"New Jersey has one of the most carefully planned parole procedures in the United States. This procedure has been in course of development for about twelve years.

"In other words, the authority to grant parole in New Jersey is lodged in the local board of managers of each of the several correctional institutions.

"New Jersey has accepted the idea that parole is a period of adjustment, under supervision, from life in an institution to normal life in a community. As such, New Jersey considers parole as the logical outcome of every offender's sentence -- not as a favor to be granted in certain cases or merely as a rule-of-thumb device for terminating sentences. That is what it is in many states, but it must be said with respect to the Department of Institutions and Agencies that this Department has tried to think through, accurately and conscientiously, the steps by which parole may be made of positive therapeutic value in the career of an offender.

The Division needs additional man power...
said food of the man...
nearly the desired number for adequate supervision.
It is...
of maintenance in the correctional institutions is \$388,000.

Correctional Institutions

The Advisory Commission on...
role of the...
authorities in the field of...
state parole procedures in its published report and report.

"We cannot...
best parole system...
think possible...
might...
being..."

Interesting...
on New Jersey...
nation-wide authorities.

"New Jersey...
parole programs...
procedure...
about twelve years.

"In other words...
New Jersey...
one of each of the several...
clines.

"New Jersey...
period of adjustment...
life in an institution...
the logical outcome...
not as a favor...
model as a rule-of-thumb...
sentences...
it must be said...
Institutions and...
need to think...
likely...
positive therapeutic value...
offender."

PAROLED OFFENDERS FROM STATE REFORMATORIES AND HOMES FOR
 JUVENILE DELINQUENTS
 1919-1931

End of Fiscal Year	Number on Parole	Number in Institutions
1919	2249	1686
1920	2681	1400
1921	3035	1460
1922	3015	1485
1923	3280	1220
1924	3138	1371
1925	3098	1591
1926	2831	1631
1927	2939	1771
1928	3327	1782
1929	3248	1883
1930	3201	2103
1931	3562	2374

Along with the rest of the country, New Jersey is placing increased reliance upon parole as a desirable means of discharge from correctional institutions. Parole is not -- as many people think -- a means of shortening an offender's term; it is not clemency. Properly administered, parole is a period of adjustment, under careful supervision, from life in an institution to normal life in the community; it is both a continuation of the discipline and treatment started in an institution, and it is supervised adjustment in the community.

Under the indeterminate sentence law of New Jersey, sentences to the reformatories carry no minimums though they do carry maximums. This means that parole may be made any time

after commitment. The same is true in the home for juvenile delinquents, where the maximum is the age of twenty-one years.

As the chart and table show, the number of persons on parole June 30, 1919, was 2,249. This had grown to 3,562 by June 30, 1931. The increase in the number on parole was greater, proportionately, than the increase in the institutional population, indicating a more rapid turnover in the institutions than in the course of the parole period. Offenders from reformatories are held on parole until the expiration of their maximum sentences and those from the two homes for juvenile delinquents until they become of age. Fluctuations in the parole line (on the chart) have no special significance, other than revealing the exact number on parole on the final day of each fiscal year.

It is to be noted, of course, that the facilities for parole supervision have greatly increased in the course of the years here shown. Today the Division of Parole in the Department of Institutions and Agencies, which has charge of the supervision of parolees, has twenty-four parole officers - six women and eighteen men. These hold their positions under civil service and today (according to qualifications adopted by the Civil Service Commission) are required to have an education equivalent to graduation from a recognized college and experience equivalent to two years' work as a social investigator. Each parole officer is required to live in the district in which he operates. Social case work of a high order is the object of the Division of Parole. This increased efficiency of the Division makes it a more and more suitable agency to care for offenders leaving the correctional institutions.

PAROLEE REENTRY FROM STATE INSTITUTIONS AND HOMES FOR
JUVENILE DELINQUENTS
1919-1931

From with the rest of the country, New Jersey has shown a steady increase in the number of parolees from 1919 to 1931. This increase is due to the fact that the State has a larger population and a larger number of institutions. The number of parolees has increased from 2,349 in 1919 to 3,582 in 1931. This increase is due to the fact that the State has a larger population and a larger number of institutions. The number of parolees has increased from 2,349 in 1919 to 3,582 in 1931. This increase is due to the fact that the State has a larger population and a larger number of institutions.

Year	Number on Parole	Number in Institutions
1919	2349	1400
1920	2581	1480
1921	2685	1485
1922	2975	1520
1923	3280	1571
1924	3125	1531
1925	3085	1531
1926	2831	1471
1927	2839	1471
1928	2927	1471
1929	2848	1471
1930	2801	1471
1931	3582	1471

Under the present law, parolees are required to report to the parole officer at least once a month. They are also required to attend school or work. If they fail to do so, they may be sent back to the institution. The law also provides for the revocation of parole if the parolee is found to be a danger to the community.

As the chart and table show, the number of parolees has increased from 2,349 in 1919 to 3,582 in 1931. This increase is due to the fact that the State has a larger population and a larger number of institutions. The number of parolees has increased from 2,349 in 1919 to 3,582 in 1931. This increase is due to the fact that the State has a larger population and a larger number of institutions. The number of parolees has increased from 2,349 in 1919 to 3,582 in 1931. This increase is due to the fact that the State has a larger population and a larger number of institutions.

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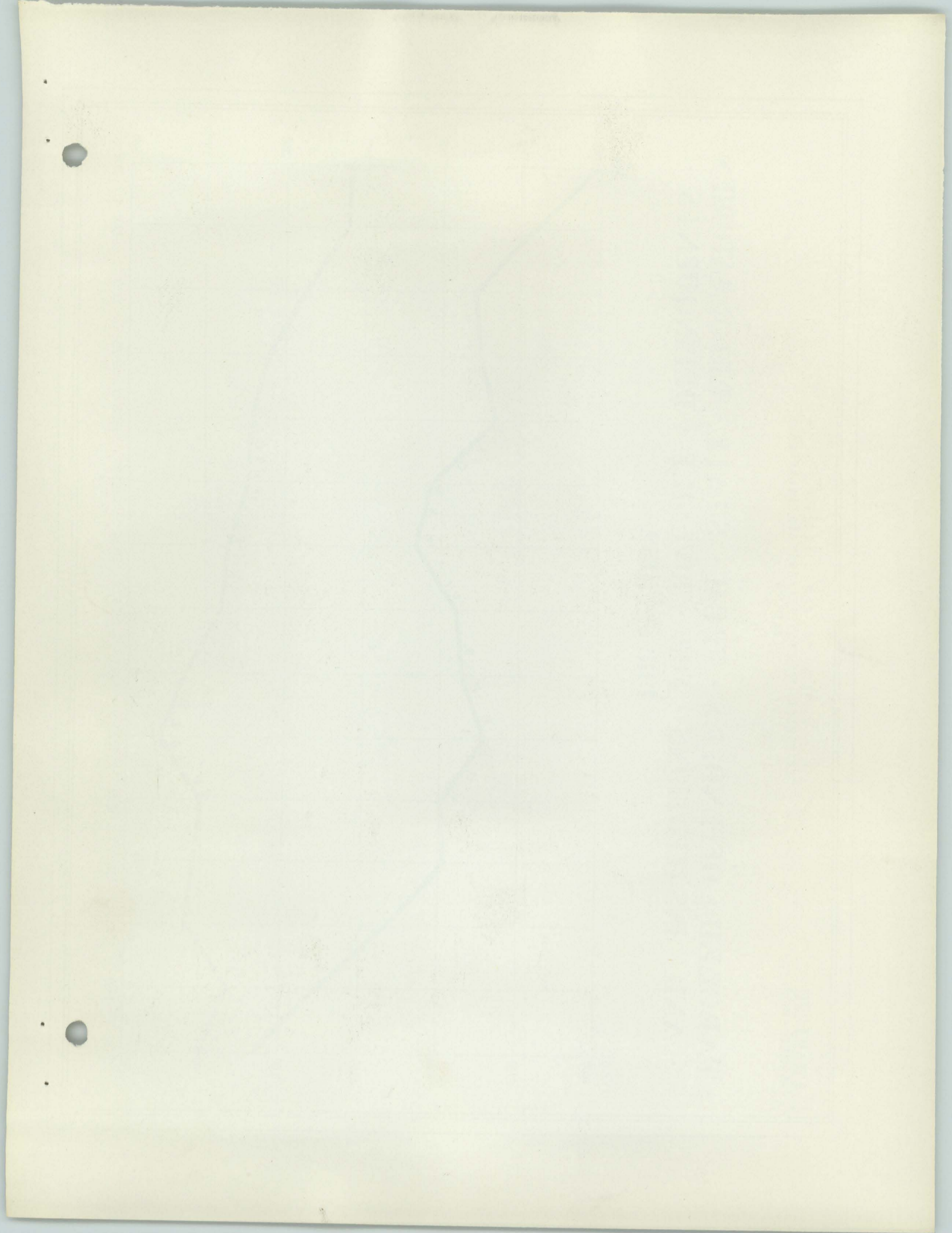
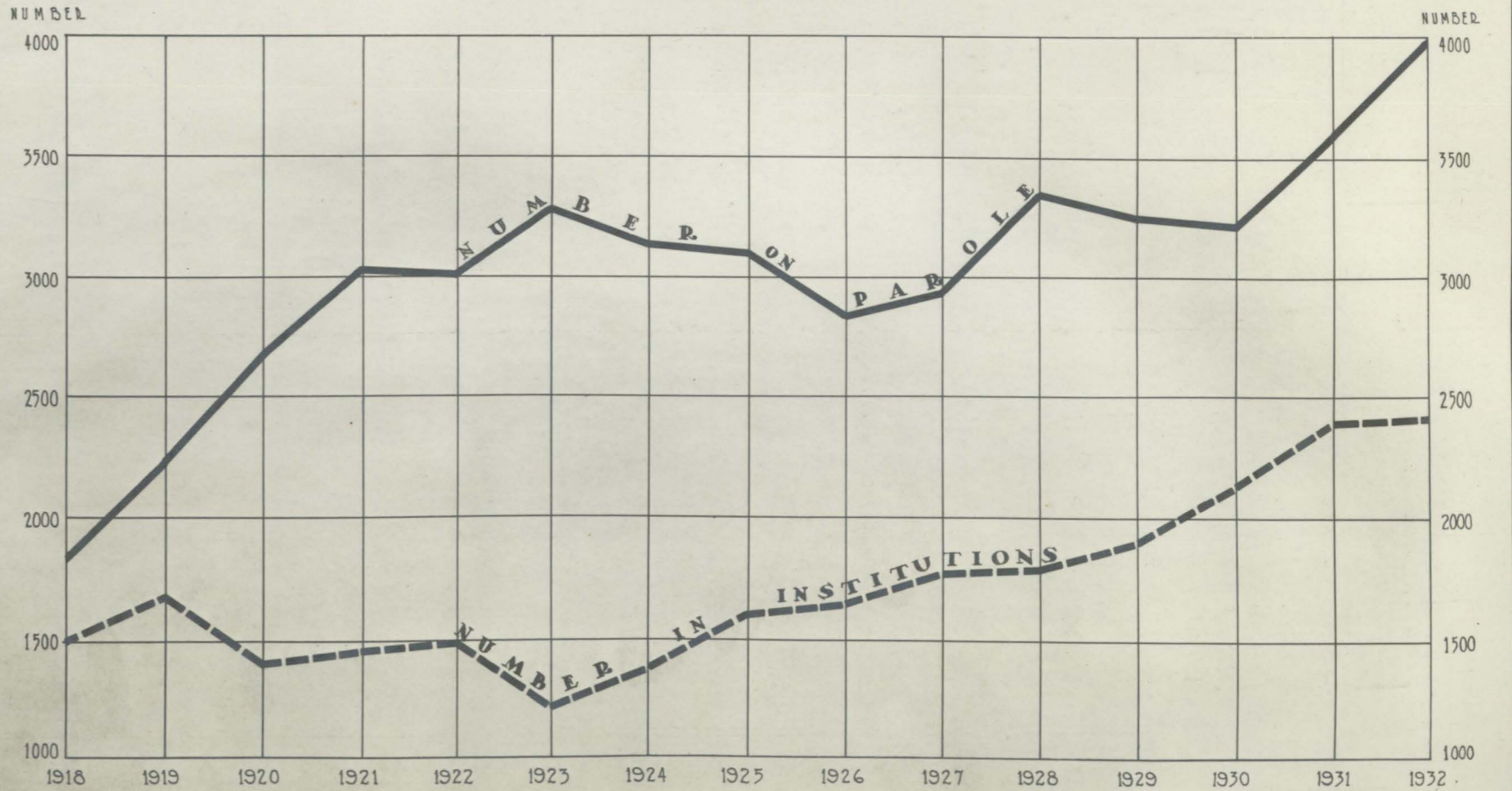


CHART VII
MARCH 1952

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES
TRENTON

PAROLED OFFENDERS FROM STATE REFORMATORIES
AND INSTITUTIONS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS
1918 - 1932



New Jersey's penal and correctional system consists of a State Prison, which has two Prison Farms, one at Leesburg and the other at Bordentown; a Reformatory for men providing intensive vocational and industrial training and both maximum and medium security - at Rahway; a Reformatory at Annandale for younger men, also providing training, but built on the open, cottage plan and hence suitable for those who can be trusted with minimum security; a Reformatory for Women at Clinton, which is an open, cottage institution now receiving all adult women offenders; the State Home for Boys at Jamesburg and the State Home for Girls at Trenton. Both of these last two institutions are training institutions. Criminal insane are kept in the criminal division of the State Hospital for Mental Diseases at Trenton. It will be seen that the state has a group of diversified institutions, meeting the needs of nearly all groups in its penal and correctional population. An institution for defective delinquents is needed.

New Jersey aims to classify the commitments to the state penal and correctional institutions in such a way that each offender may have the treatment best suited to his needs (as determined by physical, mental and educational examinations and investigations of social and environmental history) in an institution especially organized to deal with offenders of a given type.

New Jersey endeavors also to rehabilitate and re-educate the offenders in such a way that self-respect may be regained, character may be strengthened and earning capacity developed.

To carry out these aims of treating the individual offender and meeting his own needs, a system of classification of "man-analysis" has long been established in the state which calls for a complete examination of each commitment by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, educational director, vocational supervisor, disciplinary officer, chaplain and social investigator. As a result of the reports of those specialists, assignments to work and training are made for the period of institutionalization and physical and mental defects are corrected (by transfer to an institution for mental disease or mental deficiency if found advisable). The same classification group makes any changes in training that may, from time to time, prove necessary. Before parole from the reformatories, another complete study is made to determine the individual's suitability for parole and his chances of becoming, with the advice and help of a parole officer, a self-supporting, law-abiding citizen.

New Jersey penal and correctional system consists of a State Prison, which has two branches, one at Trenton and the other at Bordentown, a Reformatory for men and women, the State Reformatory for boys, and the State Reformatory for girls. The State Prison is a maximum security institution and houses the most dangerous criminals. The Reformatory for men is a medium security institution and houses the less dangerous criminals. The State Reformatory for boys and the State Reformatory for girls are minimum security institutions and house the least dangerous criminals. The State Prison is a large institution and houses about 1,000 inmates. The Reformatory for men is a smaller institution and houses about 500 inmates. The State Reformatory for boys and the State Reformatory for girls are the smallest institutions and house about 200 inmates each. The State Prison is a very old institution and has a long history. The Reformatory for men is a newer institution and has a shorter history. The State Reformatory for boys and the State Reformatory for girls are the newest institutions and have the shortest history. The State Prison is a very important institution and plays a major role in the penal and correctional system. The Reformatory for men is also an important institution and plays a significant role in the penal and correctional system. The State Reformatory for boys and the State Reformatory for girls are also important institutions and play a significant role in the penal and correctional system. The State Prison is a very important institution and plays a major role in the penal and correctional system. The Reformatory for men is also an important institution and plays a significant role in the penal and correctional system. The State Reformatory for boys and the State Reformatory for girls are also important institutions and play a significant role in the penal and correctional system.

New Jersey aims to classify the inmates of the State Prison and correctional institutions on the basis of their mental and physical condition. The inmates are classified into three groups: the first group consists of inmates who are mentally and physically normal; the second group consists of inmates who are mentally and physically abnormal; and the third group consists of inmates who are mentally and physically defective. The inmates in the first group are housed in the State Prison; the inmates in the second group are housed in the Reformatory for men; and the inmates in the third group are housed in the State Reformatory for boys and the State Reformatory for girls. The classification of inmates is a very important part of the penal and correctional system and helps to determine the appropriate treatment for each inmate. The classification of inmates is also a very important part of the penal and correctional system and helps to determine the appropriate treatment for each inmate. The classification of inmates is also a very important part of the penal and correctional system and helps to determine the appropriate treatment for each inmate.

New Jersey endeavors also to rehabilitate the inmates of the State Prison and correctional institutions. The inmates are rehabilitated through a variety of programs, including vocational training, educational courses, and recreational activities. The inmates are also provided with medical and dental care. The rehabilitation of inmates is a very important part of the penal and correctional system and helps to reduce the recidivism rate. The rehabilitation of inmates is also a very important part of the penal and correctional system and helps to reduce the recidivism rate. The rehabilitation of inmates is also a very important part of the penal and correctional system and helps to reduce the recidivism rate.

To carry out these aims of rehabilitation and classification, a system of classification and treatment has been developed. This system is based on the principles of individuality and scientific management. The inmates are classified into three groups: the first group consists of inmates who are mentally and physically normal; the second group consists of inmates who are mentally and physically abnormal; and the third group consists of inmates who are mentally and physically defective. The inmates in the first group are housed in the State Prison; the inmates in the second group are housed in the Reformatory for men; and the inmates in the third group are housed in the State Reformatory for boys and the State Reformatory for girls. The classification of inmates is a very important part of the penal and correctional system and helps to determine the appropriate treatment for each inmate. The classification of inmates is also a very important part of the penal and correctional system and helps to determine the appropriate treatment for each inmate. The classification of inmates is also a very important part of the penal and correctional system and helps to determine the appropriate treatment for each inmate.

POPULATION OF STATE PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
1919 - 1931

(Number Under Care at End of Fiscal Year)

Fiscal Year	Prison	Reformatories	Homes for Juvenile Delinquents
1919	1018	749	937
1920	1007	605	795
1921	1150	647	813
1922	1330	693	792
1923	1277	533	687
1924	1260	624	747
1925	1478	720	871
1926	1603	754	877
1927	1719	876	895
1928	1769	900	882
1929	1796	971	912
1930	1975	1200	905
1931	1981	1427	947

Like other states, New Jersey has been seeing an increase in the population of her penal and correctional institutions. It will be noticed that the population of homes for juvenile delinquents shows a very slight growth, whereas the populations of institutions for older offenders have mounted more rapidly.

On the basis of increases since 1919, a prediction is made (in the chart) of figures that will be reached by 1940. By that time New

Jersey may expect an increase of 32 per cent in prison inmates, 36 per cent in reformatory inmates and 8 per cent in population of her homes for juvenile delinquents.

Slow growth in the homes for juvenile delinquents is due, probably, to the use of probation, to a somewhat more rapid paroling of boys and girls, and to the work of preventive agencies, such as mental hygiene clinics, in the community. Perhaps the most striking feature in the other two lines on the chart is the sudden rise in population of the reformatories between 1929 and 1931. This was due (1) to the opening of Annandale, a new reformatory, (2) to transfers from the Prison to Reformatory at Rahway (in turn made possible by transfers from Rahway to Annandale), and (3) transfer of women prisoners from the Prison to Reformatory for Women at Clinton and the fact that now no women are held at the Prison but all sentenced to that institution are transferred to Clinton. Under New Jersey law transfers may be made from one institution to another - and this is a great help in providing the proper type of treatment.

POPULATION OF STATE PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
1919 - 1931

(Number Under Care at End of Fiscal Year)

Fiscal Year	Prison	Reformatory	Other	Total
1919	1018	749	937	2704
1920	1007	608	708	2323
1921	1159	647	813	2619
1922	1350	683	782	2815
1923	1377	535	837	2749
1924	1280	624	747	2651
1925	1470	750	871	3091
1926	1507	734	877	3118
1927	1411	678	882	2971
1928	1769	900	882	3551
1929	1963	971	912	3846
1930	1975	1200	908	4083
1931	1981	1427	947	4355

Like other states, New Jersey has been seeing an increase in the population of her penal and correctional institutions. It will be noticed that the population of homes for juvenile delinquents show a very slight growth, whereas the population of institutions for older offenders have mounted more rapidly.

On the basis of the census data for 1919, a prediction is made in the report of 1931 that will be passed by the State in 1930.

They may expect an increase of 35 per cent in prison inmates, 6 per cent in reformatory inmates and 8 per cent in population of her homes for juvenile delinquents.

Slow growth in the homes for juvenile delinquents is due probably to the use of probation, to a somewhat more rigid partition of boys and girls, and to the social preventive services, such as mental hygiene clinics, in the community. Perhaps the most striking feature in the other two lines on the chart is the sudden rise in population of the reformatory between 1928 and 1931. This was due (1) to the opening of Annapolis, a new reformatory; (2) to transfers from the Prison to Reformatory at Newby (in turn made possible by transfers from Newby to Annapolis); and (3) transfer of women prisoners from the Prison to Reformatory for Women at Clinton and the fact that now no women are held at the Prison but all sentenced to that institution are transferred to Clinton. Under New Jersey law transfers may be made from one institution to another - and this is a great help in providing the proper type of treatment.

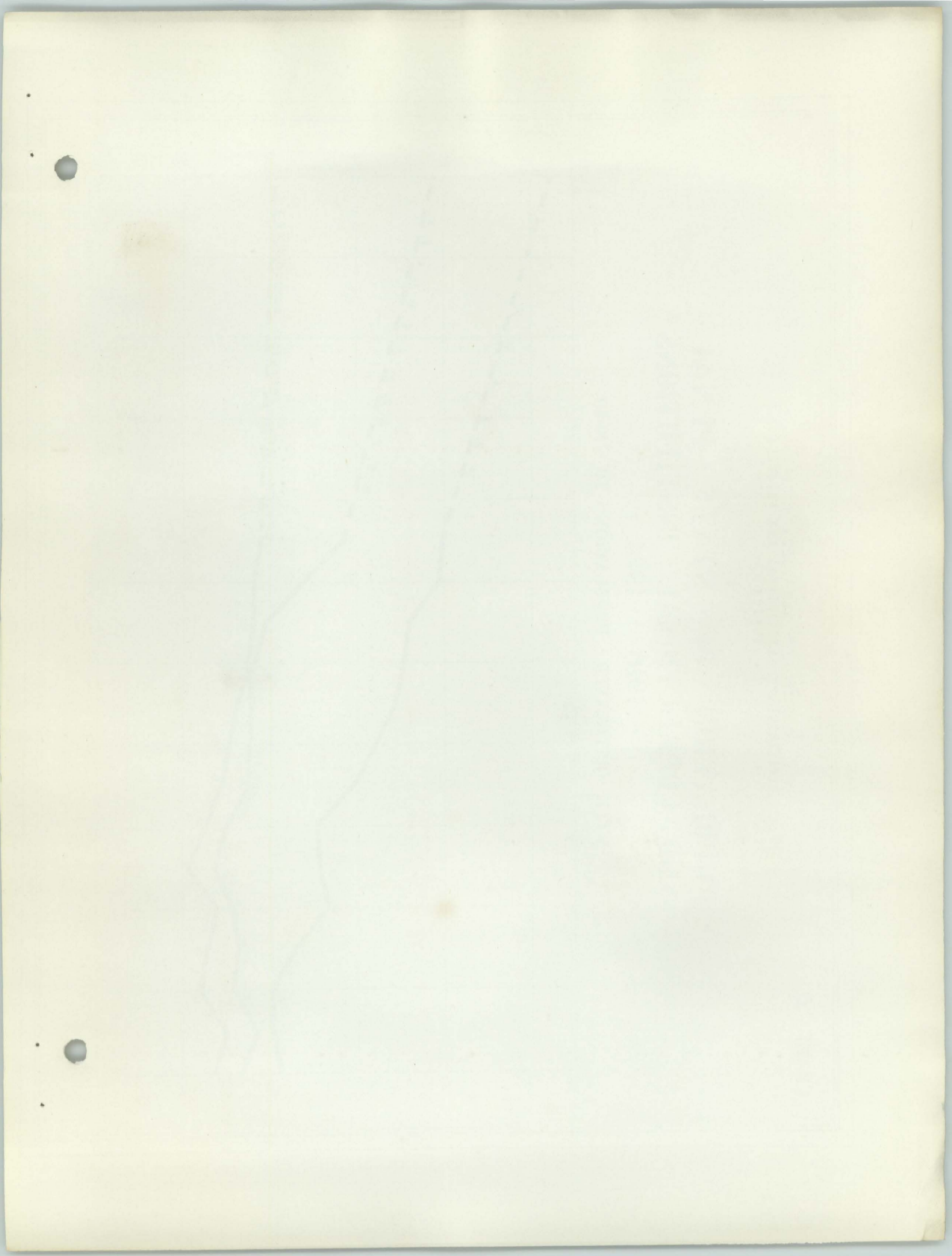


CHART VI

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES
TRENTON

POPULATION OF STATE PENAL
AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
1918 1931
WITH ESTIMATED POPULATION TO 1940

