

ARREST AND REINSTITUTIONALIZATION AFTER
RELEASE FROM STATE SCHOOLS AND OTHER FACIL-
ITIES OF THE NEW YORK STATE DIVISION FOR
YOUTH: THREE STUDIES OF YOUTHS RELEASED
JANUARY 1971 THROUGH MARCH 1973

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by

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NCJRS

APR 4 1976

ACQUISITIONS

NEW YORK STATE DIVISION FOR YOUTH
RESEARCH, PROGRAM EVALUATION AND PLANNING
OCTOBER 1974

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author is indebted to many persons for their contribution to this report.

Follow-up data were received from the Division for Youth aftercare staff. Jim Williamson, Vince Tomeo and members of the aftercare staff throughout the state gave their complete cooperation.

Records of arrest and commitment were obtained from the New York State Department of Criminal Justice Services. Dr. Edward DeFranco, Ron Lindell and other members of this agency again demonstrated the value of inter-agency collaboration.

On the Division for Youth Research, Evaluation and Planning staff, Dorothy Chunis contacted and obtained information from aftercare personnel, and Milton Stark assisted in computer programming. Marvin Schwartz and Robert Lewis also helped to facilitate the work.

Expert secretarial help was given by Joy Tannenbaum, Norma Gooden and Evelyn Barrett.

Records of one of the samples in the study were made available through a tape supplied by Seth Grossman of the New York State Department of Social Services.

The author alone is responsible for the statements made in this report. These statements should, therefore, not be construed as representing the official position of the Division for Youth or any governmental agency.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES.....	iii
INTRODUCTION.....	1
STUDY-ONE.....	2
Adult arrest of male youths.....	6
Adult re-institutionalization of male youths.....	9
Adult arrest of female youths.....	10
Adult re-institutionalization of female youths.....	12
Characteristics predictive of recidivism among male youths.....	12
Results for individual predictors.....	16
Results on scale scores.....	17
Seriousness of arrest as a continuous variable.....	18
Predictors of arrest among female youths	21
Multiple regression analysis: program related characteristics...	23
Sex differences on background and program variables	25
STUDY-TWO.....	64
Results for male youths.....	65
Adult arrest.....	66
Police apprehension.....	68
Trouble with the law.....	70
Most serious arrest.....	72
Adult re-institutionalization.....	72
Return to state school.....	73

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Juvenile and adult re-institutionalization.....	74
Predictors of felony arrest.....	74
Results for female youths.....	76
Adult arrest.....	76
Police apprehension.....	77
Trouble with the law.....	78
Juvenile and adult re-institutionalization.....	80
Comparison of Study-One and Study-Two samples.....	81
STUDY-THREE	150
Results for male youths.....	152
Adult arrest.....	152
Police apprehension.....	153
Trouble with the law.....	153
Most serious arrest.....	154
Adult commitments.....	156
Juvenile and adult institutionalization.....	157
Results for female youths.....	158
Adult arrest.....	158
Police apprehension.....	158
Trouble with the law.....	159
Most serious arrest.....	159

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Post-release commitment.....	160
Predictors of felony arrest.....	161
DISCUSSION.....	227
SUMMARY.....	236
APPENDIX A	244

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
TABLE 1: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE FINGERPRINTABLE ARREST IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE.....	27
TABLE 2: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE FINGERPRINTABLE ARREST IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE	27
TABLE 3: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE FINGERPRINTABLE ARREST IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE	28
TABLE 4: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH SPECIFIED NUMBERS OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE.....	29
TABLE 5: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE FELONY ARREST IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE.....	30
TABLE 6: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH SPECIFIED OFFENSE CATEGORY AND CLASS AS MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE.....	31
TABLE 7: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE.....	32
TABLE 8: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE.....	32
TABLE 9: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE.....	33
TABLE 10: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE STATE COMMITMENT.....	34
TABLE 11: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE LOCAL COMMITMENT.....	34
TABLE 12: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE NARCOTIC COMMITMENT.....	35
TABLE 13: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE FINGERPRINTABLE ARREST IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE.....	36

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
TABLE 14: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE FINGERPRINTABLE ARREST IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE.....	36
TABLE 15: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE FINGERPRINTABLE ARREST IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE.....	37
TABLE 16: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH SPECIFIED NUMBERS OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE.....	38
TABLE 17: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE FELONY ARREST IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE.....	39
TABLE 18: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH SPECIFIED OFFENSE CATEGORY AND CLASS AS MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE.....	40
TABLE 19: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE.....	41
TABLE 20: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE.....	41
TABLE 21: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE.....	42
TABLE 22: FELONY ARREST BY TYPE OF ADJUDICATION (MALES).....	43
TABLE 23: FELONY ARREST BY ETHNICITY (MALES).....	44
TABLE 24: FELONY ARREST BY COUNTY (MALES).....	45
TABLE 25: FELONY ARREST BY AGE AT ADMISSION (MALES).....	46
TABLE 26: FELONY ARREST BY BIRTH STATUS.....	47
TABLE 27: FELONY ARREST BY FAMILY INTACTNESS (MALES).....	48
TABLE 28: FELONY ARREST BY RELIGION (MALES).....	49

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
TABLE 29: SCALE VALUES AND FELONY ARREST.....	50
TABLE 30: SCALE VALUES AND ARREST.....	51
TABLE 31: SCALE VALUES AND REINSTITUTIONALIZATION.....	51
TABLE 32: SCALE VALUES AND MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE.....	52
TABLE 32a: CORRELATIONS OF VARIABLES WITH MOST SERIOUS ARREST IN FIRST THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE.....	53
TABLE 33: ARREST BY ETHNICITY (FEMALES).....	54
TABLE 34: ARREST BY BIRTH STATUS (FEMALES).....	54
TABLE 35: ARREST BY COUNTY (FEMALES).....	55
TABLE 36: FELONY ARREST BY COUNTY (FEMALES).....	55
TABLE 37: FELONY ARREST BY TYPE OF ADJUDICATION (FEMALES).....	56
TABLE 38: ARREST BY AGE AT ADMISSION (FEMALES).....	56
TABLE 39: ARREST BY RELIGION (FEMALES).....	57
TABLE 40: ARREST BY FAMILY INTACTNESS (FEMALES).....	58
TABLE 41: CHANGE IN MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT BY ENTRY OF SPECIFIED VARIABLES AS PREDICTORS OF FELONY ARREST (TEST OF EFFECT OF DURATION IN SCHOOL SYSTEM OF MALE SUBJECTS).....	59
TABLE 42: CHANGE IN MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT BY ENTRY OF SPECIFIED VARIABLES AS PREDICTORS OF FELONY ARREST (TEST OF EFFECT OF SET OF VARIABLES REPRESENTING SCHOOLS OR CENTERS OF MALE SUBJECTS).....	60
TABLE 43: CHANGE IN MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT BY ENTRY OF SPECIFIED VARIABLES AS PREDICTORS OF ARREST (TEST OF EFFECT OF DURATION IN SCHOOL SYSTEM OF FEMALE SUBJECTS).....	61
TABLE 44: CHANGE IN MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT BY ENTRY OF SPECIFIED VARIABLE AS PREDICTORS OF ARREST (TEST OF EFFECT OF SET OF VARIABLES REPRESENTING SCHOOLS OR CENTERS OF FEMALE SUBJECTS).....	62

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
TABLE 45: COMPARISON OF MALES AND FEMALES ON BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS.....	63
TABLE 47: NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	84
TABLE 48: NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	85
TABLE 49: NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	86
TABLE 50: NUMBER OF ARRESTS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	87
TABLE 51: NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	88
TABLE 52: NUMBER OF ARRESTS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	89
TABLE 53: NUMBER OF ARRESTS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	90
TABLE 54: NUMBER OF ARRESTS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	91
TABLE 55: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	92
TABLE 56: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	93
TABLE 57: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	94

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
TABLE 58: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	95
TABLE 59: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	96
TABLE 60: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	97
TABLE 61: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	98
TABLE 62: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	99
TABLE 63: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	100
TABLE 64: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	100
TABLE 65: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	101
TABLE 66: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	101
TABLE 67: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	102
TABLE 68: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	102
TABLE 69: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	103
TABLE 70: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	103

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
TABLE 71: MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	104
TABLE 72: MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	105
TABLE 73: MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTH).....	106
TABLE 74: NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	107
TABLE 75: NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	107
TABLE 76: NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)...	108
TABLE 77: NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	108
TABLE 78: NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	109
TABLE 79: NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	109
TABLE 80: NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS UP TO THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	110
TABLE 81: NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS UP TO THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	110
TABLE 82: RETURN TO STATE SCHOOLS BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	111
TABLE 83: RETURN TO STATE SCHOOLS BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	111

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
TABLE 84: RETURN TO STATE SCHOOLS BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	112
TABLE 85: NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	113
TABLE 86: NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	113
TABLE 87: NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)..	114
TABLE 88: NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	114
TABLE 89: NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	115
TABLE 90: NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)....	115
TABLE 91: NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS UP TO THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	116
TABLE 92: NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS UP TO THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)..	116
TABLE 93: RELATIONS OF BACKGROUND VARIABLES TO FELONY ARREST.....	117
TABLE 94: SCALE VALUES AND FELONY ARREST.....	118
TABLE 95: SCALE VALUES AND FELONY ARREST (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).	118

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
TABLE 95a: SCALES VALUES AND FELONY ARREST (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	119
TABLE 96: NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	120
TABLE 97: NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FRIST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	121
TABLE 98: NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS).....	122
TABLE 99: NUMBER OF ARRESTS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	123
TABLE 100: NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RE-LEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	124
TABLE 101: NUMBER OF ARRESTS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS).....	125
TABLE 102: NUMBER OF ARRESTS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	126
TABLE 103: NUMBER OF ARRESTS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS).....	127
TABLE 104: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	128
TABLE 105: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	129
TABLE 106: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS).....	130

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
TABLE 107: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	131
TABLE 108: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	132
TABLE 109: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS).....	133
TABLE 110: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	134
TABLE 111: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS).....	135
TABLE 112: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	136
TABLE 113: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	137
TABLE 114: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS).....	137
TABLE 115: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	138
TABLE 116: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	138
TABLE 117: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS).....	139
TABLE 118: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	139

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
TABLE 119: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS).....	140
TABLE 120: MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	141
TABLE 121: MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)..	142
TABLE 122: MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE (FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS)..	143
TABLE 123: NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS).....	144
TABLE 124: JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	145
TABLE 125: JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS).....	145
TABLE 126: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE FINGERPRINTABLE ARREST IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER LAST RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE,.....	146
TABLE 127: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER LAST RELEASE.....	146
TABLE 128: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE FINGERPRINTABLE ARREST IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER LAST RELEASE.....	147
TABLE 129: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER LAST RELEASE.....	147
TABLE 130: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE FINGERPRINTABLE ARREST IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER LAST RELEASE.....	148
TABLE 131: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER LAST RELEASE.....	148

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
TABLE 132: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE FINGERPRINTABLE ARREST IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER LAST RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE.....	149
TABLE 133: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER LAST RELEASE.....	149
TABLE 134: NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	162
TABLE 135: NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	163
TABLE 136: NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	164
TABLE 137: NUMBER OF ARRESTS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT OFF DATE).....	165
TABLE 138: NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	166
TABLE 139: NUMBER OF ARRESTS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	167
TABLE 140: NUMBER OF ARRESTS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	168
TABLE 141: NUMBER OF ARRESTS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	169
TABLE 142: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	170
TABLE 143: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	171

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
TABLE 144: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	172
TABLE 145: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	173
TABLE 146: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	174
TABLE 147: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	175
TABLE 148: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	176
TABLE 149: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	177
TABLE 150: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	178
TABLE 151: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	179
TABLE 152: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	180
TABLE 153: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	181
TABLE 154: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	182

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
TABLE 155: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	183
TABLE 156: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	183
TABLE 157: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	184
TABLE 158: MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)	185
TABLE 159: MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	186
TABLE 160: MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	187
TABLE 161: NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	188
TABLE 162: NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	189
TABLE 163: NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	190
TABLE 164: NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	190
TABLE 165: NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	191
TABLE 166: NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	192
TABLE 167: NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	193

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
TABLE 168: NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	194
TABLE 169: NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	195
TABLE 170: NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RE- LEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	196
TABLE 171: NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)..	197
TABLE 172: NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RE- LEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)..	198
TABLE 173: NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)....	199
TABLE 174: NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)...	200
TABLE 175: NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	201
TABLE 176: NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS).....	202
TABLE 177: NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	203
TABLE 178: NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	203
TABLE 179: NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS).....	204

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
TABLE 180: NUMBER OF ARRESTS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	205
TABLE 181: NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	205
TABLE 182: NUMBER OF ARRESTS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS).....	206
TABLE 183: NUMBER OF ARRESTS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	207
TABLE 184: NUMBER OF ARRESTS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS).....	208
TABLE 185: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	209
TABLE 186: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	210
TABLE 187: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS).....	211
TABLE 188: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	212
TABLE 189: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	212
TABLE 190: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS).....	213
TABLE 191: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	214

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
TABLE 192: NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS).....	215
TABLE 193: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	216
TABLE 194: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	216
TABLE 195: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE (FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS).....	217
TABLE 196: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	218
TABLE 197: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	218
TABLE 198: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE (FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS).....	219
TABLE 199: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	220
TABLE 200: TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS).....	221
TABLE 201: MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RE- LEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE).....	222
TABLE 202: MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE (FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS).....	223
TABLE 203: NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS).....	224
TABLE 204: NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE (FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS).....	225
TABLE 205: BACKGROUND VARIABLES AND FELONY ARREST.....	226

This report continues the analyses of post-release arrest and institutionalization of youths released from residential facilities of the Division for Youth.¹ It contains studies of three samples, representing youths (1) released from state schools and centers from January 1, 1971 through June 30, 1971 (2) released from state schools and centers from July 1, 1971 through March 31, 1973 (3) released from experimental facilities (Home, Camp, START and YDC centers) and other Title II facilities from July 1, 1971 through March 31, 1973.²

The statistics on post-release arrest and re-institutionalization of youths released from state schools and centers are unique in that this is the first time such information has been systematically collected and presented for these facilities.

¹I. J. Goldman. Studies of Post-Discharge Arrest and Commitment among 1969-1970 Dischargees. New York: New York State Division for Youth, 1972; I. J. Goldman. Multivariate Analyses of Post-Discharge Arrest, Post-Discharge Commitment and Nongraduation. New York: New York State Division for Youth, 1972; I. J. Goldman and M. Kohn. Referral Characteristics Associated with Arrest and Commitment after Discharge. New York: New York State Division for Youth, 1971. I. J. Goldman. Characteristics Associated with Recidivism. New York: New York State Division for Youth, 1970.

²The term state training school was replaced in July 1, 1971 by the term state school. The state schools and centers comprise those facilities that until July 1, 1971 were part of the state training school system. On that date the Division for Youth assumed responsibility for these institutions. Since then, there have been attempts to integrate the training school system and the system of programs and services which the Division had previously developed. A distinction is now made between Title III youths who are committed or placed by court action into a state school or center; and Title II youths who enter a program as a condition of probation or by consent of a legal guardian and whom the Division is under no legal compulsion to accept. Programs accepting Title II youths are called Title II programs. They comprise the experimental facilities of the Division, and certain state centers. These particular state centers may now accept both Title II and Title III youths. The first two samples cited above are restricted to Title III youths, and the last sample is restricted to Title II youths.

The analyses of this report are meant to assist administrators and researchers in answering two basic questions (a) how adequate are the schools and other programs in the prevention of recidivism and related outcomes, such as re-institutionalization, and (b) for which types of youths are these programs more adequate and for which types are they less adequate. The analyses are conceived as part of an ongoing effort to answer these and related questions by cumulatively building up a base of empirical knowledge, and by developing methodological and conceptual tools required to answer such questions.

In addition to a focus on state schools and centers, the report departs from previous ones by inclusion of females as well as males, and by extending the age range of the subjects under study. The studies continue the analyses of predictors of outcome related to recidivism and, in doing so, explore the use of new indicators of recidivism and test hypotheses derived from previous work.

A procedural innovation also characterizes two of the three studies. Reliance is made for the first time on the knowledge and reports of Division for Youth aftercare workers as a primary source of data, in order to supplement information on arrests and re-institutionalization obtained from the New York State Department of Criminal Justice Services.

STUDY-ONE

The first study examined outcome of 843 youths whose last release from state schools and centers was after the age of 15 and during the period January 1, 1971 through June 30, 1971. On July 1, 1971 the Division for Youth assumed administrative responsibility for the state schools and centers, so that

the study population represents youths released in the six month period prior to the Division for Youth's assumption of responsibility. The reference point of the study is a youth's last release from the state schools and centers, and the general question is what occurs in the three year period after a youth's last release, i.e., after all intervention by these institutions in the youth's life has been completed. The outcomes examined are post-release arrest and re-institutionalization after age 16, i.e., when the youth has become an adult within the context of the criminal law. The study therefore examines the adequacy of the state school and center to the problem of adult recidivism (as indicated by arrest and re-institutionalization).¹

Subjects. Subjects of the study were 843 youths (a) who were in a state school or center on December 31, 1970 and (b) who left during the period January 1, 1971 through June 30, 1971 (c) without ever returning to a state school and (d) who were over 15 years old as of June, 1971. Since there is no central file that would provide this information completely, the State School Fiscal File of December 31, 1970 was used to determine (a) and (d) and the Division for Youth Current Master File to infer (b) and (c). The State Training School Fiscal File was obtained on tape from the New York State Division of Social Services. In problematic cases, individual case records were consulted where available.

¹By the choice of last release as the reference point to define the beginning of the study period, no youths in the study had re-entered a state school or center after the start of the study period (the period for which observations of outcome were made). The presumption is that no serious offenses committed prior to age 16 and which would lead to re-entry into a state school or center came to the attention of authorities during the study period. It may be assumed, therefore, that for the study population as a totality the official post-release offense history at age 16 or over closely approximates the official offense history after release, even though a part of the study population was released prior to age 16.

Sources of data. For post-release arrest and commitment records, the New York State Department of Criminal Justice Services was the source of data. These records (except in rare instances) refer to fingerprintable arrest and commitment for offenses after the age of 16. For background information about the youths, the State Training School Fiscal File of the New York State Division of Social Services was the source of data. As noted above, the Division for Youth Current Master File was also used to define the sample.

Cut-off date. The statistics on post-release arrest and commitment were determined until the cut-off date of April 1, 1974. This provided a 3 year study period for all youths, plus or minus 3 months.

Terminology regarding time periods. The midpoint of the January 1, 1971 - June 30, 1971 period, i.e., April 1, 1971 was used to approximate the exact release data.¹ The phrase first year after release means the time period from date of release to April, 1972, or exactly one year plus or minus three months. Similarly the first two years after release means the time period from date of release to April 1, 1973 or exactly two years plus or minus three months. The phrase first three years after release should be similarly interpreted, i.e., from date of release to April 1, 1974 or exactly three years plus or minus three months.

Age subcategories. Two age subcategories were used in the analyses. The 16-and-older group refers to youths whose 16th birthdays were in April, 1971 or before. Youths whose 16th birthdays were after April, 1971 are referred to

¹The exact release date of course did not appear on the December, 1970 Fiscal File (which preceded the release date). The Current Master File was not used to obtain this date because (a) it did not contain the records of all youths from the training school system prior to July 1, 1971 and (b) it was previously found to be erroneous in its release dates with certain youths. It was felt that the approximate release date would suffice for all substantive purposes of the study.

as the under-16 group. The distinction was made to differentiate those youths who were able to have adult arrest and commitment data during April, 1971 and thereafter (because they were 16 or over at this time) from those who were not.

Missing information and problematic cases. Subjects with missing information on post-release arrest and commitment were excluded from the study. These included seven with records sealed, ten whose DCJS identification was considered uncertain and four for whom information was not given. Records may be sealed for marijuana possession offenses which are dismissed, and for adjudications of youthful offender. Their exclusion from the study may introduce a slight bias into the statistics. Three youths were reported deceased and were also excluded.

Adult arrest of male youths

The numbers and percentages of male youths found to have acquired fingerprintable arrest records in the first year after release from the training schools and centers are given in Table 1. Corresponding statistics for the first two years after release, and the first three years after release are given in Tables 2 and 3.

As may be seen in the tables, 43% of the total group were arrested in the first year after release, 62% were arrested in the first two years, and 69% in the three year period. About one-third of the youths (31%) did not acquire an arrest record in the three year period.

Statistics for the age subcategories are given separately in the tables. The two subgroups differed significantly only for the first year; 36% of the under-16 group were arrested in the first year compared to 47% of the 16-and-older group. Since arrests refer only to police apprehension of a youth when he is 16 or older, and since members of the younger subgroup were between 15 and 16 years old at release, the smaller percentage should not be taken to necessarily mean fewer police apprehensions. The difference vanishes by the end of the second and third years.

The number of fingerprintable arrests per youth for the three year period is given in Table 4. About one-third (31%) had no arrest record in the three year period, somewhat under one-half (43%) had one to three arrests, and about one-quarter (26%) had four or more arrests.

Among those arrested, the median number of arrests was 2.8. If a youth was arrested at least once, the chances were about 3 to 1 that he was arrested more than once. Of those arrested, 26% had exactly one arrest and 74% had more than one arrest.

By comparing the numbers in Tables 1, 2 and 3 a relation between first arrest and time since release may be inferred. Since the 16-and-older subgroup was vulnerable to arrest for the full duration of their first year after release, this group is used for this purpose. If a first arrest were equally probable at any point in time in the three year period, one would expect 33% of those who acquired arrest records in the three year period to have their first arrest in the first year, 33% in the second year and 33% in their third year. In fact, for the older subgroup, 69% of those who acquired arrest records in the three year period had their first arrest in the first year, 22% in the second year, and 9% in the third year. From this one may infer that the acquisition of a first arrest was more probable in the first than in the second year, and more probable in the second than in the third year. That is, the first arrest for members of this sample was much more likely to occur earlier in time than later in time, as measured from date of release.

The numbers in Tables 1, 2 and 3 also throw light on youths who were not arrested. The probability of a first arrest after release occurring in a time period of defined duration decreases the longer a youth is without a first arrest. For the 16-and-older subgroup: of 419 youths, 47% were arrested in the first year. However, of the 221 remaining youths only 29% were arrested in the second year; and of the 156 youths not arrested in either the first or the second year the percentage arrested in the third year drops to 16%.

These analyses suggest that recidivist acts of the group under study tended to be repetitive and to occur relatively early in time after release; while, contrarywise, youths who did not recidivate up to some point in time

were increasingly unlikely to do so in a subsequent period of time.

Findings regarding seriousness of offense for which a youth was arrested are given in Tables 5 and 6. The numbers and percentages of youths with at least one arrest with a felony charge (in the three year period) are given in Table 5. For Table 6 the most serious arrest of the youth in the three year period was recorded, based on the legal offense category and class. The numbers and percentages of youths with their most serious arrest falling into the designated categories are presented in Table 6.

The percentage of youths with at least one felony arrest in the three-year period was 57% (Table 5). About four in ten youths (43%) had no felony arrests in this period. Slightly over one-fifth (22%) of the youths had at least one arrest for the most serious felonies (class A and B) about one-third (35%) had as their most serious arrest a felony of class C, D or E, and about one-tenth (12%) were arrested solely for misdemeanors or other legal categories (Table 6).

Adult re-institutionalization of male youths

Adult re-institutionalization here refers to commitment to a state correctional facility, a local correctional facility or a narcotic rehabilitation facility for individuals over the age of 16.

Tables 7, 8 and 9 present the numbers and percentages of male youths with at least one adult re-institutionalization during the first year after release, during the first two years after release, and during the first three years after release.

The percentages of youths re-institutionalized during the first year was 10%, during the first two years was 24% and during the first three years was 32%. About two-thirds of the youths (68%) had no adult re-institutionalization. Again, there was a significant difference in the first year between the younger and older subgroups (6% re-institutionalized versus 13%), which was probably due to the inability of the younger group to be re-institutionalized until they are above the age of 16, i.e., to a methodological artifact. The difference ceases to be significant by the end of the second and third years.

The likelihood of a youth being re-institutionalized for the first time does not show the same diminishing trend with time since release that the arrest statistics indicated. In the 16-and older subgroup 54 of 419 youths, or 13% were re-institutionalized for the first time in the first year after release. Of the remaining 365 youths (who had not been re-institutionalized during the first year) 53 or 14% were re-institutionalized for the first time during the second year after release. Of the 312 youths who had not been re-institutionalized in the first two years after release, 31 or 10% were re-institutionalized during the third year after release. The probability

of re-institutionalization does not appear to decline the longer a youth does not have a first re-institutionalization for the first and second years, and declines only slightly in the third year.

The numbers and percentages of youths who had at least one commitment to a state, local and narcotic rehabilitation facility in the three period are given in Tables 10-12. The overall percentages are 11% for state correctional facilities, 21% for local correctional facilities and 5% for narcotic rehabilitation facilities.

Adult arrest of female youths

The numbers and percentages of female youths with fingerprintable arrest records in the first year after release from the training schools, in the first two years, and in the first three years are given in Tables 13, 14 and 15.

It is apparent that these figures are markedly lower than those for males. For the first year, the percentage with an arrest record is 9.5%, about one-fifth of the male rate; for the first two years it is 22%, about one-third of the male rate; and for the first three years is 25%, roughly one-third of the male rate. Three out of four females (75%) had no fingerprintable arrest record in the three-year period.

The differences between the younger and older subgroups were not significant for either the first year, first two years or first three years.

For the 16-and older group, of those arrested in the three-year period, 46% had their first arrest in the first year and 50% in the second year. However, only 4% of those arrested had their first arrest in the third year.

Thus, unlike the male, a first arrest was as likely to occur in the second year after release as in the first year. However, it was very unlikely to occur in the third year.

In the first year 12 of 93 youths (in the older subgroup) or 13% had a first arrest. Of the remaining 81 youths (not arrested in the first year) 13 or 16% were arrested in the second year. Of the 68 youths not arrested in the first two years only 1 (2%) was arrested in the third year. It would appear that the probability of arrest for those without a prior arrest record (since release) did not increase or decline with time since release for the first two years, but declined sharply after that point.

Unlike the male sample, if a female youth had an arrest record, it was more likely that she would have only one arrest than have more than one arrest. Table 16 presents the findings on number of arrests in the three year period since release. Three-quarters (75%) had no arrest, about one-seventh (14%) had one arrest, and about one-ninth (11%) had more than one arrest. Among those arrested, the median number of arrests was 1.4.

The percentage of female youths with felony arrests was 12.5% (Table 17). Only 2% were arrested for an A or B felony, one-tenth (10%) for a C, D or E felony as their most serious arrest, and about one-eighth (12.5%) were arrested solely for misdemeanors and offenses in other legal categories (Table 18). It may be noted that among those arrested, one-half had as their most serious arrest a felony arrest and one-half had a misdemeanor or other category. For males the most serious arrest was about five times more likely to be a felony arrest than a misdemeanor or other category.

Adult re-institutionalization of female youths

For the vast majority of females (96%) there was no re-institutionalization during the three-year period. Only 6 of the 168 female youths were committed to a state or local correctional facility or to a narcotic rehabilitation facility after release from training school or center. Statistics for the first year after release, the first two years and the first three years are given in Tables 19 to 21.¹

Characteristics predictive of recidivism among male youths

The file which was used in this study to define the study population also contained certain background and program information on the youths. This information was used to extend the findings presented in previous reports on predictors of recidivism. The previous reports had pertained solely to male youths released from the experimental facilities.

The variables assessed as potential predictors were ethnicity, religion, type of adjudication, admission age, discharge age, marital status of child's parents, county, training school, and duration of time in the training school system.

The main indicator of recidivism chosen for these analyses was an arrest with a felony charge (versus no arrest with a felony charge) for the three year period after release. This indicator was used because it was believed to be a more sensitive measure of recidivism than simple arrest or any re-institutionalization measure.²

¹There were 5 youths with one local commitment, one with a state commitment, and one with a commitment to a narcotic rehabilitation facility. One youth had more than one type of commitment.

²Based on findings in the previous reports of experimental (Title II) youths. See footnote 1, page 1.

Only one of these variables corresponds to those contained in a scale predicting Arrest and Serious Arrest, or a second scale predicting Commitment and Serious Commitment, which had been derived from a study of experimental (Title II) youths released in 1966-1968 and found to be valid for youths released in 1969-1970.¹ This was adjudication status. It was therefore hypothesized (1) that adjudication status would be associated with different probability of post-release felony arrest; specifically, that the Person In Need of Supervision would have lower probability than the Juvenile Delinquent.

The other hypotheses (below) regarding which groups would have higher versus lower probability of post-release arrest were considered more problematic. While ethnicity was found to be a unique predictor of post-release arrest among experimental youths released 1969-1970, it had not been a unique predictor among experimental youths released 1966-1968. Residency in New York City had been found to be a unique predictor of serious arrest among experimental youths released 1969-1970 but not a unique predictor of arrest among these same youths or among experimental youths released 1966-1968.² Nevertheless, on the basis of these findings, it was hypothesized that black youths and youths from New York City would have greater probability of post-release felony arrest than non-black youths and youths from outside New York City, respectively.

One predictor contained in the above-mentioned scales for Arrest, Serious Arrest, Commitment, Serious Commitment was whether a youth had at least one petition prior to the one that led to referral to the Division facility

¹Serious arrest was defined as an arrest for robbery, burglary, drug offenses, assaultive acts or grand larceny. It is believed to largely correspond to felony arrest in the present analysis. Serious commitment was a commitment with a sentence of 3 months or over. The other variables in the scales were not available from the file used in this study (See footnote 1, page 1, first reference).

²Serious Arrest was not studied in the case of the 1966-1968 group.

(versus none). It was felt that the age at which a youth entered the training school might tap a similar dimension, i.e., early or repeated misconduct. It was therefore hypothesized that youths entering the training school at very early ages would have greater probability of post-release felony arrest than those entering at later ages.

On the assumption that at least some of these variables would be predictive, and none would show a significant reverse direction than that expected, it was also hypothesized that a scale based on these variables (using simple dichotomies) would be associated with probability of post-release felony arrest.

In the study of experimental youths released in 1966-1968 and 1969-1970 the content of the items making up the set of unique predictors was considered consonant with the theory that disattachment from, or lack of integration in, conventional social institutions and adult-structured settings was associated with higher likelihood of recidivism. Empirical support in a test of this theory (derived from concepts of Emile Durkheim) has been given in a study by Hirschi.¹ Hirschi's interpretation is that absence of social integration of the youth implies the absence of internalized authority figures that would otherwise be psychologically present to a youth faced with the choice of participating or not participating in a delinquent act. Under the assumption that a birth out of wedlock implies the absence of the father figure for at least the early part of life, and therefore the probable absence of the possibility of internalizing a significant authority figure at this important time, it was hypothesized that a youth born out of wedlock would have a higher probability of recidivism (as measured by felony arrest) than one not born out of wedlock.

¹T. Hirschi. Causes of Delinquency. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1969.

Based on the findings for the experimental youths, which have consistently shown no significant differences for the following variables with larger sample sizes, it was expected that there would be no significant difference in recidivism due to a youth coming from a "broken" home versus intact home, (i.e., both natural parents living together); and no significant difference between Catholic and Protestant youths.

It was assumed that duration in the training school system would correlate highly with age at first admission, and therefore that the relation found for age at admission with recidivism would be similar to the relation found for duration in the training school system with recidivism (at the zero-order level). The question was posed whether duration in the training school system would be related to recidivism, adjusting for age at admission. On the one hand, it might be expected that the more recidivism-prone youths would be kept longer in the training school system; and that there would therefore be a positive relationship. On the other, it might be expected that a longer time in treatment would reduce the probability of recidivism, if treatment were effective. Therefore, no hypothesis was posed regarding this relationship.

The question was also posed whether participation in one rather than another state school or center was associated with different probability of recidivism. This question was also examined by multiple regression, which permitted the control of background variables. No hypotheses were put forth regarding this question.

Results for individual predictors

The relations of the various independent variables to felony arrest for male youths at the zero-order level are given in Tables 22 to 28. All the hypotheses were confirmed by the analyses.

The hypothesis that the Juvenile Delinquent would be more likely to recidivate than the Person In Need of Supervision is confirmed by the findings in Table 22. Of youths with the label Juvenile Delinquent, 66% had at least one felony arrest; while of youths with the adjudication Person In Need of Supervision, 46% had at least one felony arrest.

The hypothesis that the youth of black ethnicity would be more likely to recidivate than others is confirmed by the findings in Table 23. Of black youths, 65% had at least one felony arrest, compared to 49% for others.

Similarly, the hypothesis that youths from New York City would be more likely to recidivate than youths from outside New York City is confirmed by the findings in Table 24. The percentages of youths from New York City and from outside New York City with at least one felony arrest were 64% and 47%.

The hypothesis that youths with very early entrance into the state training school would be more likely to recidivate than youths with later entrance is confirmed by the findings in Table 25. Of youths entering the system prior to age 14, the percentage with at least one felony arrest after release was 63%. Of youths entering after the age of 14, the percentage was 55%.

The hypothesis that youths who were born out of wedlock would be more likely to recidivate than others was confirmed by the findings in Table 26. Of youths born out of wedlock, 67% had at least one felony arrest; of other youths, the percentage was 54%.

Neither the distinction between natural parents living together, versus all others, nor the distinction between Protestant and Catholic religious affiliation showed significant predictive power (Tables 27 and 28). The nonsignificant difference between youths with natural parents living together versus others was mainly due to the difference between youths born in wedlock versus youths born out of wedlock (Table 27).

Results on scale scores

The scale cited in hypothesis 5 was constructed as follows: a youth was given one point each if he were (a) a Juvenile Delinquent (b) of black ethnicity (c) from New York City (d) first entered the training school system prior to age 14. Values or "scores" could thus range from 0 (if a youth had none of these characteristics) to 4 (if a youth had all of these characteristics).

The relation of these values to felony arrests is given in Table 29. Of those male youths whose scores were 0, 32% had at least one felony arrest in the three year period since release. Of those with scores of 1, the percentage was 46%, of those whose scores were 2, the percentage was 57%, of those whose scores were 3, the percentage was 76%, and of those whose scores were 4, the percentage was 71%. In general, the scores were related to felony arrest in the manner hypothesized. It may be noted that the chance of a youth with scores of 3 or 4 being subsequently arrested with a felony charge was about 3 to 1. These youths represented 30% of the total group.

The relation of scale scores and arrest (any fingerprintable arrest) is given in Table 30. While the differentiation is in the hypothesized direction, the relation is somewhat weaker than that for felony arrest.

The relation of the scale scores to re-institutionalization is of interest. This is given in Table 31. Of those with a zero score, 18% were re-institutionalized during the three year period after release, of those with a score of 1, 23% were re-institutionalized, of those with a score of 2, 30% were re-institutionalized, of those with a score of 3, 44% were re-institutionalized, and of those with a score of 4, 58% were re-institutionalized. Here it may be noted that those youths with a score of 3 or 4 had about a fifty-fifty chance of being re-institutionalized after release.

Finally, the relation of the scale scores to the offense class and category of the most serious arrest of the youth is given in Table 32. The table indicates that those scoring 3 and 4 not only were more likely to have felony arrests but were more likely to have the most serious felony arrests. They account for 55% of those whose most serious arrest is a class A felony, 55% of those whose most serious arrest is a class B felony, 38% of those whose most serious arrest is a class C felony, 25% of those whose most serious arrest is a class D felony, 30% of those whose most serious arrest is a class E felony, and 18% of those whose most serious arrest is a class A misdemeanor.

Seriousness of arrest as a continuous outcome variable; Predictors of seriousness among male youths with arrest records.

The combining of primarily dichotomous predictor variables into a

scale produces a measure yielding a number of ordered values (e.g., 0 to 4). As a measure it thereby accords better than the original variables with the assumption that the variable hypothetically measured, (which may be called "proneness to a certain outcome, e.g., recidivism") has the properties of a continuous variable. However, the outcome measure used in all preceding analyses has been a dichotomy (e.g., arrested versus not arrested). Glaser has criticized the use of such a dichotomy (within the context of program evaluation), recommending as a preferred outcome variable, time spent in correctional settings after release.¹ Findings concerning youths in the Division's experimental programs indicate that any outcome measure based on re-institutionalization may be faulty as an indicator of recidivism in that the factors leading to a decision (a) to commit a youth to a correctional facility and (b) to impose a long versus a short sentence, may include characteristics of the youth logically unrelated to the offense for which he is tried; and these may be quite potent determining factors. For example, in the study of 1969-1970 discharges (from experimental facilities) a youth born outside New York City was over twice as likely to receive a state commitment, i.e., a commitment with a sentence of over one year, in a 2.5 to 3.5 year post-release period than a youth from New York City; and this did not appear attributable to the youths from outside New York City having more serious arrest records. The findings also suggested that the offense record of the youth prior to entering a program and his discharge status on leaving (representing adjustment to the program) were factors in judicial considerations to commit a youth.

¹D. Glaser. Routinizing Evaluation: Getting Feedback on Effectiveness of Crime and Delinquency Programs. DHEW Publication No. (HSM) 73-9123. Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing office, Washington, D.C., 1973.

In short, an outcome measure based on post-release re-institutionalization may directly reflect many factors other than post-release offense history, including pre-release characteristics determining the initial selection of a youth into the program, and adjustment to the program. If used as a measure of recidivism in comparing the outcome of different programs¹ or in developing predictive measures, one may be led to erroneous conclusions.

The offense class and category of an arrest change provided an obvious ordered set of variables that might be used as a hypothetical measure of recidivism. The measure most serious arrest in the first three years after release (MSA) was created in order to examine its properties as a measure, in the context of a study of a substantive issue. The issue was: among male youths with arrest records, which background variables correlate with seriousness of recidivism.

The measure was scaled in a rudimentary manner giving the value 7 to a felony A arrest, 6 to felony B etc., and ending with a value of 1 for a misdemeanor B or lesser infraction. Table 32A presents the product-manner correlations of the background variables examined.

It was hypothesized that the background variables previously predicted as related to recidivism would also be related to seriousness of recidivism within the arrested group. If these hypotheses are valid and if the measure of seriousness of arrest in the three year period is a valid measure of seriousness of recidivism, it is expected that these background variables

¹If random allocation is used in assigning youths to different programs or interventions, these factors are then controlled in program comparisons. However, in all other situations they are liable not to be controlled.

would significantly correlate with the measure.

It may be noted in Table 33a that significant correlations with the measure were found for ethnicity, i.e., black versus white ($r=.25$ $p<.001$), county, i.e., New York City versus other ($r=.33$ $p<.001$), type of adjudication i.e., Juvenile Delinquent versus PINS ($r=.08$ $p<.05$), age at admission as a continuous variable ($r=.09$ $p<.04$) and birth status, i.e., born out of wedlock versus in wedlock ($r=.12$ $p<.01$). The hypotheses were all confirmed. Neither religion, i.e., Protestant versus Catholic, nor family intactness, i.e., natural parents living together versus other, showed significant correlations.

The results then, were in accord with initial expectations, given (1) the assumptions of the hypotheses and (2) assumptions regarding the validity of the measure. The results therefore support both types of assumptions.¹

Predictors of arrest among female youths

It was hypothesized that the same variables that discriminated between males who did and did not recidivate would discriminate among females as well. The indicator of recidivism used was Arrest (at least one arrest in the three year period versus no arrest). Because of the small number of females with a felony arrest, i.e., 21 youths, this variable was not considered suitable for the tests. Because of the smaller number of subjects in the analysis, when compared with males, the statistical tests were much weaker than those for males.

¹However, other explanations of the results are possible. In particular, since Number of Arrests is expected to correlate with Most Serious Arrest in the first three years after release, it may be argued that the results are due to greater police activity among certain groups of youths (e.g., New York City blacks). Analyses controlling for Number of Arrests and other variables would assist in determining the validity of alternative explanations.

Two hypotheses were confirmed, both at the .025 level. Black youths were more likely to have post-release arrest records than others; and youths born out of wedlock were more likely to have arrest records than youths born in wedlock. Black youths were about twice as likely to have arrest records than others: the percentages with at least one arrest were 32% for blacks 16% for others. Youths born out of wedlock were somewhat under twice as likely to have arrest records as youths born in wedlock: the percentages with at least one arrest were 36% for youths born out of wedlock and 20% for youths born in wedlock.

The results for these two variables are given in Tables 33 and 34. The results for the other variables are given in Tables 35 to 40.

Although the results in the comparison of youths from New York City versus outside New York City were not statistically significant, the direction was as hypothesized (Table 35). Of youths from New York City 28% had arrest record compared to 20.5% of those from outside New York City. This variable (New York City versus outside New York City) did significantly discriminate among those with at least one felony arrest (see Table 36). Eighteen percent (18%) of those from New York City had at least one felony arrest compared with 5.5% of those from outside New York City.

Only 41 female youths were adjudicated Juvenile Delinquents. The difference in arrest rate between those adjudicated Juvenile Delinquent and those adjudicated Person In Need of Supervision was in the hypothesized direction: 35% of those with the Juvenile Delinquent adjudication had post-release arrest records compared to 23% of those with Person In Need of Supervision adjudication (Table 37).

For the variable Age at First Admission, however, the size of the difference was very small, and the difference was not in the hypothesized direction. There was, therefore, no evidence to support the hypothesis that Age at First Admission was positively related to recidivism among the female group.

Differences between those with Protestant and those with Catholic affiliations were small and nonsignificant (Table 39). Differences between those with parents married and living together compared to others were not significant and became very small when the youths born out of wedlock were removed from the analysis (Table 40).

One may conclude that the hypotheses that female youths of black ethnicity and youths born out of wedlock have higher probability of post-release arrest was substantiated for the sample; that there was some support for the hypotheses that female youths from New York City and that youths adjudicated Juvenile Delinquent have higher probability of post-release arrest, but that this support was too weak to confirm the hypotheses; that there was no support for the hypothesis that female youths entering the training school system at earlier rather than later ages have higher probability of post-release arrest; and that the expectation that religious affiliation (Protestant versus Catholic) or intactness of family would not be significantly related to post-release arrest was borne out.

Multiple regression analysis: program related characteristics

A multiple regression analysis was used to examine the relation of months in the training school system, (as approximated by the measure: months between first admission age and last release age) to post-release felony arrest.¹

¹The training school system includes both institutional stay and time on parole. In certain cases, a youth may have left the system and subsequently returned. The measure, therefore, only approximates "months in the training school system."

By means of a regression analysis, age at admission could be controlled in the examination. There were only three independent variables: Age at First Admission, Months between Age at First Admission and Age at Release, and the interaction of the two preceding variables. The dependent variable was felony arrest.

The results are given in Table 41 for males and Table 43 for females.

The variable representing months in the training school system was not found significantly related to felony arrest in either analysis.

A second multiple regression analysis was designed to determine whether, after adjusting for the background variables previously found related to felony arrest, there would be a relationship between the particular training school from which a youth was released and felony arrest.

In the analysis of male youths, a set of variables representing the training schools was added to the multiple regression equation after the background variables. The results for males are given in Table 42.

The addition in predictive power due to the set of variables representing the training programs was negligible. The hypothesis of a relationship between training school and felony arrest was not upheld.

In the case of females, Training School "G" was compared to all the other facilities combined. Training School "G" represented the school with the largest number of female youths. The numbers from the other schools were too small for individual analysis, and they were combined. The background variables were controlled in the analysis (by being entered into the regression equation in the prior step). The results were not significant, i.e., there was no evidence of a different probability of arrest for those in

Training School "G" as opposed to the set of other schools, with background variables controlled (Table 44).

Sex differences on background and program variables

Males and females were compared on background and program variables. The results are given in Table 45.

The main results were as follows:

Males were adjudicated Juvenile Delinquents far more often than females. Of males adjudicated either Juvenile Delinquent or Person In Need of Supervision, 58% were adjudicated Juvenile Delinquent. Of females adjudicated either Juvenile Delinquent or Person in Need of Supervision, 14% were adjudicated Juvenile Delinquent.

Parental marital/cohabitation status of males and females differed. The parents of males were more often living and married (32% compared to 25% for females), more often living and divorced/separated/deserted/annulled (38% compared to 33% for females), but males were less often born out of wedlock (23% compared to 32% for females), and less often full or half orphans (7% compared to 10%). In general, one may say that males more often had two currently living natural parents who had been married to each other while females more often had only one parent currently living or had been born out of wedlock.

Females tended to be older at their first admission. While one-quarter (25%) of the males had their first admission before age 14, this was true of only 13% of the females. However, females appeared to be younger at release. For males, 25% were 16 or under by July, 1971 compared to 34.5% of females.

There were no significant differences between males and females on Ethnicity (black versus others), Religion (Protestant versus Catholic), or County (New York City versus other).

These findings, in conjunction with the preceding findings showing markedly lower post-release arrest and re-institutionalization of females compared to males, suggest that different criteria were used in decisions to commit or place a youth within state schools or centers; depending on the sex of the youth. It may be hypothesized that in these decisions the home situation had relatively greater weight in the case of females compared to males and the degree of anti-social behavior had greater weight in the case of males compared to females.

TABLE 1

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE FINGERPRINTABLE ARREST IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE

Arrest	Age at Release					
	Over 15		16 and Older		All	
	Under 16				Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	148	63.8	221	52.7	369	56.7
One or More	84	36.2	198	47.3	282	43.3
Column Total	232	100.0	419	100.0	651	100.0

TABLE 2

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE FINGERPRINTABLE ARREST IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE

Arrest	Age at Release					
	Over 15		16 and Older		All	
	Under 16				Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	91	39.2	156	37.2	247	37.9
One or More	141	60.8	263	62.8	404	62.1
Column Total	232	100.0	419	100.0	651	100.0

TABLE 3

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE FINGERPRINTABLE
ARREST IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE

Arrest	Age at Release					
	Over 15		16 and Older		All Subjects	
	Under 16					
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	68	29.3	131	31.3	199	30.6
One or More	164	70.7	288	68.7	452	69.4
Column Total	232	100.0	419	100.0	651	100.0

TABLE 4

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH SPECIFIED NUMBERS OF ARRESTS
IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE

Number of Arrests	Age at Release					
	Over 15		16 and Older		All Subjects	
	Under 16					
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	68	29.3	131	31.3	199	30.6
1	41	17.7	78	18.6	119	18.3
2	37	15.9	50	11.9	87	13.4
3	30	12.9	45	10.7	75	11.5
4	23	9.9	34	8.1	57	8.8
5	15	6.5	31	7.4	46	7.1
6	2	0.9	22	5.3	24	3.7
7	5	2.2	11	2.6	16	2.5
8	4	1.7	6	1.4	10	1.5
9	7	3.0	11	2.6	18	2.8
Column Totals	232	100.0	419	100.0	651	100.0

TABLE 5

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE FELONY ARREST
IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE

Felony Arrest	Age at Release					
	Over 15		16 and Older		All Subjects	
	Under 16					
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	94	40.5	185	44.2	279	42.8
One or More	138	59.5	234	55.8	372	57.2
Column Totals	232	100.0	419	100.0	651	100.0

TABLE 6

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH SPECIFIED OFFENSE
CATEGORY AND CLASS AS MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE
IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE

Offense Category and Class	Age at Release					
	Over 15		16 and Older		All Subjects	
	Under 16					
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	68	29.3	131	31.3	199	30.6
Felony A	9	3.9	9	2.1	18	2.8
Felony B	43	18.5	82	19.6	125	19.2
Felony C	31	13.4	41	9.8	72	11.1
Felony D	47	20.3	83	19.8	130	20.0
Felony E	8	3.4	19	4.5	27	4.1
Misdemeanor A	22	9.5	44	10.5	66	10.1
Misdemeanor B	2	0.9	5	1.2	7	1.1
Violation	1	0.4	4	1.0	5	0.8
Other	1	0.4	1	0.2	2	0.3
Column Totals	232	100.0	419	100.0	651	100.0

TABLE 7

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE ADULT
REINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE

Reinstitutionalization	Age at Release					
	Over 15		16 and Older		All Subjects	
	Under 16					
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	219	94.4	365	87.1	584	89.7
One or More	13	5.6	54	12.9	67	10.3
Column Totals	232	100.0	419	100.0	651	100.0

TABLE 8

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE ADULT
REINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE

Reinstitutionalization	Age at Release					
	Over 15		16 and Older		All Subjects	
	Under 16					
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	185	79.7	312	74.5	497	76.3
One or More	47	20.3	107	25.5	154	23.7
Column Totals	232	100.0	419	100.0	651	100.0

TABLE 9

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE

Reinstitutionalization	Age at Release					
	Over 15		16 and Older		All Subjects	
	Under 16					
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	164	70.7	281	67.1	445	68.4
One or More	68	29.3	138	32.9	206	31.6
Column Totals	232	100.0	419	100.0	651	100.0

TABLE 10
 NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH
 AT LEAST ONE STATE COMMITMENT

State Commitment	Over 15 Under 16		16 and Older		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	205	88.4	372	88.8	577	88.6
One or More	27	11.6	47	11.2	74	11.4
Column Totals	232	100.0	419	100.0	651	100.0

TABLE 11
 NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH
 AT LEAST ONE LOCAL COMMITMENT

Local Commitment	Over 15 Under 16		16 and Older		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	191	82.3	326	77.8	517	79.4
One or More	41	17.7	93	22.2	134	20.6
Column Totals	232	100.0	419	100.0	651	100.0

TABLE 12

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH
AT LEAST ONE NARCOTIC COMMITMENT

<u>Narcotic Commitment</u>	<u>Over 15</u>		<u>16 and Older</u>		<u>All Subjects</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
None	223	96.1	396	94.5	619	95.1
One or More	9	3.9	23	5.5	32	4.9
Column Totals	232	100.0	419	100.0	651	100.0

TABLE 13.

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE FINGERPRINTABLE ARREST IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE

Arrest	Age at Release					
	Over 15		16 and Older		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	71	94.7	81	87.1	152	90.5
One or More	4	5.3	12	12.9	16	9.5
Column Totals	75	100.0	93	100.0	168	100.0

TABLE 14

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE FINGERPRINTABLE ARREST IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE

Arrest	Age at Release					
	Over 15		16 and Older		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	63	84.0	68	73.1	131	78.0
One or More	12	16.0	25	26.9	37	22.0
Column Totals	75	100.0	93	100.0	168	100.0

TABLE 15

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE FINGERPRINTABLE
ARREST IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE

Arrest	Age at Release					
	Over 15		16 and Older		All Subjects	
	Under 16					
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	59	78.7	67	72.0	126	75.0
One or More	16	21.3	26	28.0	42	25.0
Column Totals	75	100.0	93	100.0	168	100.0

TABLE 16

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH SPECIFIED NUMBERS OF ARRESTS
IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE

Number of Arrests	Age at Release					
	Over 15		16 and Older		All Subjects	
	Under 16					
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	59	78.7	67	72.0	126	75.0
1	11	14.7	13	14.0	24	14.3
2	4	5.3	7	7.5	11	6.5
3	0	0.0	2	2.2	2	1.2
4	1	1.3	1	1.1	2	1.2
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	0.6
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
9	0	0.0	2	2.2	2	1.2
Column Totals	75	100.0	93	100.0	168	100.0

TABLE 17

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE FELONY ARREST
IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE

Felony Arrest	Age at Release					
	Over 15		16 and Older		All Subjects	
	Under 16					
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	67	89.4	80	85.9	147	87.5
One or More	8	10.6	13	14.1	21	12.5
Column Totals	75	100.0	93	100.0	168	100.0

TABLE 18

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH SPECIFIED OFFENSE
CATEGORY AND CLASS AS MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE
IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE

Offense Category and Class	Age at Release					
	Over 15		16 and Older		All Subjects	
	Under 16					
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	59	78.7	67	72.0	126	75.0
Felony A	1	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.6
Felony B	1	1.3	2	2.2	3	1.8
Felony C	1	1.3	4	4.3	5	3.0
Felony D	5	6.7	5	5.4	10	6.0
Felony E	0	0.0	2	2.2	2	1.2
Misdemeanor A	8	10.7	10	10.8	18	10.7
Misdemeanor B	0	0.0	2	2.2	2	1.2
Violation	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	0.6
Column Totals	75	100.0	93	100.0	168	100.0

TABLE 19

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE

Reinstitutionalization	Age at Release					
	Over 15		16 and Older		All Subjects	
	Under 16					
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	75	100.0	91	97.8	166	98.8
One or More	0	0.0	2	2.2	2	1.2
Column Totals	75	100.0	93	100.0	168	100.0

TABLE 20

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE

Reinstitutionalization	Age at Release					
	Over 15		16 and Older		All Subjects	
	Under 16					
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	75	100.0	88	94.6	163	97.0
One or More	0	0.0	5	5.4	5	3.0
Column Totals	75	100.0	93	100.0	168	100.0

TABLE 21

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE ADULT
REINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE

Reinstitutionalization	Age at Release					
	Over 15		16 and Older		All Subjects	
	Under 16					
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	75	100.0	87	93.5	162	96.4
One or More	0	0.0	6	6.5	6	3.6
Column Totals	75	100.0	93	100.0	168	100.0

TABLE 22

FELONY ARREST BY TYPE OF ADJUDICATION
(MALES)

Felony Arrest	Type of Adjudication					
	PINS		Juvenile Delinquent		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	138	53.5	124	34.4	262	42.4
One or More	120	46.5	236	65.6	356	57.6
Column Totals	258	100.0	360	100.0	618	100.0

Chi-square = 21.55 1 DF

p<.0005 (one-tailed test)

Note--33 subjects with other adjudications excluded.

TABLE 23
FELONY ARREST BY ETHNICITY
(MALES)

Felony Arrest	Black		White		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	115	35.2	163	50.8	278	42.9
One or More	212	64.8	158	49.2	370	57.1
Column Totals	327	100.0	321	100.0	648	100.0

Chi-square = 15.48 1 DF

p<.0005 (one-tailed test)

Note -- 3 subjects with unknown ethnicity excluded.

TABLE 24

FELONY ARREST BY COUNTY
(MALES)

Felony Arrest	NYC		Outside NYC		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	134	35.6	143	52.8	277	42.8
One or More	242	64.4	128	47.2	370	57.2
Column Totals	376	100.0	271	100.0	647	100.0

Chi-square = 18.18 1 DF

p < .0005 (one-tailed test)

Note -- 4 subjects with unknown county excluded

TABLE 25
FELONY ARREST BY AGE AT ADMISSION
(MALES)

Felony Arrest	Under 14		14 and Older		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	60	36.8	219	44.9	279	42.9
One or More	103	63.2	269	55.1	372	57.1
Column Totals	163	100.0	488	100.0	651	100.0

Chi-square = 2.92 1 DF

p < .05 (one-tailed test)

TABLE 26
FELONY ARREST BY BIRTH STATUS
(MALES)

Felony Arrest	In-Wedlock		Birth Status Out-of- Wedlock		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	231	45.7	47	32.9	278	42.9
One or More	274	54.3	96	67.1	370	57.1
Column Totals	505	100.0	143	100.0	648	100.0

Chi-square = 7.03 1 DF
p < .005 (one-tailed test)

Note -- 3 subjects with missing data excluded but thirty subjects coded as unknown on the characteristic Civil Status of Child (from which the above variable was derived) were placed in the In-Wedlock category.

TABLE 27

FELONY ARREST BY FAMILY INTACTNESS
(MALES)

Felony Arrest	Family Intactness							
	Natural Parents Together		Not Together		All Subjects		Not Together Excluding Youths Born Out-of-Wedlock	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	91	46.4	173	40.7	279	42.9	126	44.7
One or More	105	53.6	252	59.3	372	57.1	156	55.3
Column Totals	196	100.0	425	100.0	651	100.0	282	100.0

Chi-square = 1.57 1 DF

p not significant (two-tailed test)

TABLE 28

FELONY ARREST BY RELIGION
(MALES)

Felony Arrest	Religion					
	Protestant		Catholic		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	150	39.9	123	46.1	273	42.5
One or More	226	60.1	144	53.9	370	57.5
Column Totals	376	100.0	267	100.0	643	100.0

Chi-square = 2.19 1 DF

p not significant (two-tailed test)

Note -- 8 subjects with other or unknown designations excluded.

TABLE 29

SCALE VALUES AND FELONY ARREST

Felony Arrest	Scale Values										All Subjects	
	0		1 s		2		3		4		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
None	46	67.7	92	53.5	93	42.9	37	25.8	11	29.0	279	42.9
One or More	22	32.3	80	46.5	124	57.1	119	76.2	27	71.0	372	57.1
Column Totals	68	100.0	172	100.0	217	100.0	156	100.0	38	100.0	651	100.0

Chi-square = 51.34 4DF
p < .001

TABLE 30

SCALE VALUES AND ARREST

Arrest	0		1		2		3		4		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	32	47.1	65	37.8	67	30.9	26	16.7	9	23.7	199	30.6
One or More	36	52.9	107	62.2	150	69.1	130	83.3	29	76.3	452	69.4
Column Totals	68	100.0	172	100.0	217	100.0	156	100.0	38	100.0	651	100.0

TABLE 31

SCALE VALUES AND REINSTITUTIONALIZATION

Reinstitution- alization	0		1		2		3		4		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	56	82.4	133	77.3	152	70.0	88	56.4	16	42.1	445	68.4
One or More	12	17.6	39	22.7	65	30.0	68	43.6	22	57.9	206	31.6
Column Totals	68	100.0	172	100.0	217	100.0	156	100.0	38	100.0	651	100.0

TABLE 32

SCALE VALUES AND MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE

Scale Value	Arrest Charge																			
	None		Fel. A		Fel. B		Fel. C		Fel. D		Fel. E		Mis. A		Mis. B		Other		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	31	15.6	1	5.6	3	2.4	3	4.2	13	10.0	2	7.4	9	13.6	2	28.6	4	57.1	68	10.4
1	65	32.7	2	11.1	17	13.6	15	20.8	37	28.5	9	33.3	23	34.8	4	57.1	0	0.0	172	26.4
2	68	34.2	5	27.8	36	28.8	27	37.5	48	36.9	8	29.6	22	33.3	1	14.3	2	28.6	217	33.3
3	26	13.1	8	44.4	58	46.4	20	27.8	25	19.2	8	29.6	10	15.2	0	0.0	1	14.3	156	24.0
4	9	4.5	2	11.1	11	8.8	7	9.7	7	5.4	0	0.0	2	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	38	5.8
Column Total	199	100.0	18	100.0	125	100.0	72	100.0	130	100.0	27	100.0	66	100.0	7	100.0	7	100.0	651	100.0

NOTE: Unlike the preceding table, percentage bases are the totals for each arrest charge category. The table, for example, is read as follows: of those with a Felony A charge 5.6% had a scale value 0, 11.1% had a scale value 1, 27.8% had a scale value 2, etc.

TABLE 32a

CORRELATIONS OF VARIABLES WITH MOST SERIOUS ARREST
IN FIRST THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE

Variables	Correlation Coefficient	P=
Ethnicity	.251	.001
County	.334	.001
Type of Adjudication	.081	.045
Age at Admission	- .087	.032
Birth Status	.120	.006
Religion	- .048	.156
Family Intactness	- .019	.351

Note -- p-values are one-tailed.

TABLE 33

ARREST BY ETHNICITY
(FEMALES)

Arrest	Black		Ethnicity White		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	63	67.7	62	83.8	125	74.9
One or More	30	32.3	12	16.2	42	25.1
Column Totals	93	100.0	74	100.0	167	100.0

Chi-square = 4.81 1 DF

p < .025 (one-tailed test)

Note -- 1 subject uncoded on ethnicity was excluded.

TABLE 34

ARREST BY BIRTH STATUS
(FEMALES)

Arrest	Birth Status				All Subjects	
	In-Wedlock		Out-of-Wedlock		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
None	94	79.7	32	64.0	126	75.0
One or More	24	20.3	18	36.0	42	25.0
Column Totals	118	100.0	50	100.0	168	100.0

Chi-square = 3.80 1 DF

p = .025 (one-tailed test)

Note -- 11 subjects of unknown parentage included in the In-Wedlock category.

TABLE 35
ARREST BY COUNTY
(FEMALES)

Arrest	By County					
	NYC		Outside		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	68	71.6	58	79.5	126	75.0
One or More	27	28.4	15	20.5	42	25.0
Column Totals	95	100.0	73	100.0	168	100.0

Chi-square = 0.98 1 DF

p not significant (one-tailed test)

TABLE 36
FELONY ARREST BY COUNTY
(FEMALES)

Felony Arrest	By County					
	NYC		Outside		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	78	82.1	69	94.5	147	87.5
One or More	17	17.9	4	5.5	21	12.5
Column Totals	95	100.0	73	100.0	168	100.0

Chi-square = 4.74

p < .025 (one-tailed test)

TABLE 37

FELONY ARREST BY TYPE OF ADJUDICATION
(FEMALES)

Felony Arrest	Type of Adjudication					
	PINS		Juvenile Delinquent		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	111	77.1	15	65.2	126	75.4
One or More	33	22.9	8	34.8	41	24.6
Column Totals	144	100.0	23	100.0	167	100.0

Chi-square = 0.93 1 DF

p not significant (one-tailed test)

Note -- 1 subject with another adjudication excluded.

TABLE 38

ARREST BY AGE AT ADMISSION
(FEMALES)

Felony Arrest	Age at Admission					
	Under 14		14 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	16	72.7	110	75.3	126	75.0
One or More	6	27.3	36	24.7	42	25.0
Column Totals	22	100.0	146	100.0	168	100.0

Difference in direction opposite to hypothesis

P not significant (one-tailed test)

TABLE 39
ARREST BY RELIGION
(FEMALES)

Felony Arrest	Protestant		Religion Catholic		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	65	73.9	43	76.8	108	75.0
One or More	23	26.1	13	23.2	36	25.0
Column Totals	88	100.0	56	100.0	144	100.0

Chi-square = 0.04 1 DF

p not significant

Note -- 24 subjects of other or unknown designations excluded.

TABLE 40

ARREST BY FAMILY INTACTNESS
(FEMALES)

Arrest	Family Intactness							
	Natural Parents Together		Not Together		All Subjects		Not Together Excluding Youth Born Out-Of-Wedlock	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	31	79.5	85	72.0	116	73.9	53	77.9
One or More	8	20.5	33	28.0	41	26.1	15	22.1
Column Totals	39	100.0	118	100.0	157	100.0	68	100.0

Chi-square = 0.50 1 DF

p not significant

Note -- 11 youths with missing observations excluded.

TABLE 41.

CHANGE IN MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT BY ENTRY OF SPECIFIED
VARIABLES AS PREDICTORS OF FELONY ARREST
(TEST OF EFFECT OF DURATION IN SCHOOL SYSTEM OF MALE SUBJECTS)

Variable Set	Multiple R	R-Square	RSQ Change	F RSQ Change	DF	p RSQ Change
1. Age at First Admission	0.07966	0.00635	0.00635	4.145	1,649	< .05
2. Duration ¹	0.08607	0.00741	0.00106	0.693	1,648	NS
3. Interaction	0.08827	0.00779	0.00038	0.250	1,647	NS

¹Age on April 1, 1971 minus Age at First Admission

TABLE 42

CHANGE IN MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT BY ENTRY OF SPECIFIED
 VARIABLES AS PREDICTORS OF FELONY ARREST
 (TEST OF EFFECT OF SET OF VARIABLES REPRESENTING SCHOOLS OR CENTERS OF MALE SUBJECTS)

Variable Set	Multiple R	R-Square	RSQ Change	F RSQ Change	DF	p RSQ Change
1. Type of Adjudication: JD/Others NYC Residency: NYC/Others Ethnicity: Black/Other Birth Out of/in Wadlock Age at First Admission	0.29860	0.08916	0.08916	12.63	5,645	<.01
2. School/Center A School/Center B School/Center C School/Center D School/Center E School/Center F	0.31346	0.09826	0.00910	1.07	6,639	NS

Note -- For variables in Variable Set 1, subjects with missing information were coded by the mean value. There were no subjects with missing information on Variable Set 2. The School/Center variables represented seven schools or centers.

TABLE 43

CHANGE IN MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT BY ENTRY OF SPECIFIED
VARIABLES AS PREDICTORS OF ARREST
(TEST OF EFFECT OF DURATION IN SCHOOL SYSTEM OF FEMALE SUBJECTS)

Variable Set	Multiple R	R-Square	RSQ Change	F RSQ Change	DF	p RSQ Change
1. Age at First Admission	0.05443	0.00296	0.00296	0.493	1,166	NS
2. Duration ¹	0.13295	0.01768	0.01471	2.472	1,165	NS
3. Interaction	0.14551	0.02117	0.00350	0.586	1,164	NS

Age on April 1, 1971 minus Age at First Admission

TABLE 44

CHANGE IN MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT BY ENTRY OF SPECIFIED
VARIABLE AS PREDICTORS OF ARREST
(TEST OF EFFECT OF SET OF VARIABLES REPRESENTING SCHOOLS OR CENTERS OF FEMALE SUBJECTS)

Variable Set	Multiple R	R-Square	RSQ Change	F RSQ Change	DF	p RSQ Change
1. Type of Adjudication: JD/Others NYC Residency: NYC/Others Ethnicity: Black/Other Birth Out Of/in Wedlock	0.23236	0.05399	0.05399	1.850	5,162	NS
2. School/Center G versus all others combined	0.26223	0.06877	0.01478	2.554	1,161	NS

Note- In Variable Set 2, 100 subjects from school/center G were compared to 68 subjects from four other schools or centers.

TABLE 45

COMPARISON OF MALES AND FEMALES ON BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

	Male		Female		Chi-square	p
	N	%	N	%		
Type of Adjudication - PINS	258	41.7	144	86.2	102.33	.001
Juvenile Delinquent	360	58.3	23	13.8		
Age at Admission - under 14	163	25.0	22	13.1		
14 under 15	164	25.2	47	28.0		
15 and Older	324	49.8	99	58.9	11.00	.005
Age at Release Over 15 Under 16	163	28.0	58	34.5		
16 under 17	355	54.5	75	44.6		
17 and Older	133	20.4	35	20.8	6.95	.05
Civil Status of Youth - One or Both Natural Parents deceased	46	7.4	16	10.2		
Born Out-Of-Wedlock	143	23.0	50	31.8		
Parents Separated, divorced	236	38.0	52	33.1		
Parents Living Together	196	31.6	39	24.8	7.83	.05
Ethnicity - Black	327	50.5	93	55.7		NS
White	321	49.5	74	44.3		
Religion - Protestant	376	58.5	88	61.1		NS
Catholic	267	41.5	56	38.9		
County - NYC	376	58.1	95	56.5		NS
Outside NYC	271	41.9	73	43.5		

Note -- Subjects with unknown or other designations on a given variable are excluded from that variable's results.

STUDY-TWO

The second study examined a sample representing the population of youths with a release from a state school or center during the period July 1, 1971 through March 31, 1973.¹ All ages were included. The study's questions were framed somewhat differently than that of Study-One, which focused on post-release happenings after a youth's last release from a state school. In Study-Two the focus was on post-release occurrences after a youth's initial release in the period July 1, 1971 through March 31, 1973. Because of the younger age subgroups included in Study-Two, this focus was considered more appropriate than that used in the first study. Recidivism indicators referring to offenses below age 16 as well as above age 16 were used.

Subjects. A random sample of 318 youths released from state schools from July 1, 1971 through March 31, 1973 comprised the subjects of the study. The DFY Current Master File was used to identify subjects from the state schools or centers, and by random numbers the sample was selected.

Sources of data. For post-release arrest and commitment arising from alleged offenses committed at age 16 and older, the records of the New York State Department of Criminal Justice Services were the sources of data. For police encounters or court proceedings arising from alleged offenses committed below the age of 16, the records of the DFY aftercare staff were the sources of data. For all but 22 youths, members of the aftercare staff were contacted by telephone, mail or both and requested to provide

¹Transfers from one state school or center to another are excluded.

information. In the case of 22 youths, the case records were examined by the author. To define the sample, to obtain background information, and also to determine returns to state schools or centers, the DFY Current Master File was used.

Cut-off date. The cut-off date for the study period was July 1, 1974. Since youths had been released from July 1, 1971 through March 31, 1973, the study period (the period from release to July 1, 1974) was quite variable among sample members with a minimum of 15 months elapsing since release, to a maximum of 36 months.

Release date. The release date used in the case of a youth with more than one release was the first release that occurred between July 1, 1971 and March 31, 1973.

Missing information. Adult arrest or commitment records were sealed in the case of four youths, the identification was deemed uncertain in the case of nine youths and for three youths information concerning the records search was not obtained from DCJS. These youths were omitted from the analyses involving adult arrests or commitments. Information could not be obtained (from aftercare personnel) on juvenile police or court encounters in the case of thirty youths. These youths were omitted from the analyses involving such encounters. Two youths, reported deceased, were removed from all analyses.

Results for male youths

Results for males are given in Tables 47 to 95a. The outcome measures have differing degrees of generality. They included (1) adult arrest, i.e., fingerprintable arrest above the age of 16 (2) police apprehension, i.e., adult arrest and/or juvenile police apprehension for offenses which would be criminal

law violations if committed by an adult (3) trouble with the law, i.e., police apprehension (as defined above) and/or all occurrences leading to return to a state school or center (4) adult re-institutionalization, i.e., commitment to a state or local correctional institution or narcotic rehabilitation facility for individuals above the age of 16 (5) juvenile or adult re-institutionalization, i.e., adult re-institutionalization and/or return to a state school or center.

Adult arrest. Descriptive statistics on adult male (fingerprintable) arrests are given in Tables 47 to 54. To take into account the wide age range and the variable study period, there are breakdowns by age and time since release (to the cut-off date). The same format is used for the different tables in order to facilitate comparisons.

Table 47 presents the number of fingerprintable arrests for the first year after release, in the case of male youths released 15 months to two years prior to the cut-off date. Table 48 presents comparable statistics for youths released at least 2 years prior to the cut-off date. Table 49 combines the two groups of youths. Since both groups had been released from institutions at least one year prior to the cut-off date, the combined table will suffice for summary statistics. The relevant age groups comprise those youths released after their 15th birthday, since youths younger than this can only have fingerprintable arrests in their first year after release through an error.¹

Table 49 indicates that during the first year after release about one-half of the youths (52%) released after age 15 acquired fingerprintable arrest records and about one half (48%) had no arrests. For youths

¹For example, an erroneous date of birth is given to the police.

released after age 16 (who were vulnerable to adult arrest during their complete first year) the percentage with at least one arrest is 47%. Of those above 15 years old at release and with arrest records, about one-half (51%) have one arrest and about one-half (49%) have more than one arrest.

Tables 50 to 52 provide the same kind of information for the first two years after release. It may be seen in Table 52 that about two-thirds (65%) of those released after age 15 have acquired fingerprintable arrest records in either the first or second year after release (or until the cut-off date) while about one-third (35%) were without arrests. Of those with arrest records, somewhat under two-thirds (62%) have more than one arrest.

Of the 25 male youths released between ages 14 and 15 who were released at least two years prior to the cut-off date, 13 or 52% had acquired a fingerprintable arrest record in the first or second year after release (Table 51). For all but one of these youths, the arrest was in their second year. This suggests (in conjunction with the statistics on the older age subgroups) that the probability of having an adult arrest in the first post-release year during which the youth had passed his 16th birthday is similar for different age-at-release subgroups.

Table 53 gives the number of arrests up to the cut-off date for youths released at least two years prior to the cut-off date. Combining all ages, the percentage of youths without fingerprintable arrest records was 35% and the percentage with arrest records was 65%. Of those above age 15 at release, the percentage with arrests was 69%. Of the latter group, about two-thirds (63%) of those who have arrest records have more than one arrest.

Of the 25 male youths released at least two years prior to the cut-off date and between ages 14 and 15 years old, seventeen or 68% have acquired a fingerprintable arrest record by the cut-off date; and of the 16 youths released prior to age 14, 6 or 38% have acquired a fingerprintable arrest record.

A summary table, for all subjects, of adult arrest during the study period is given in Table 54. By the cut-off date about four in ten youths (39%) had no fingerprintable arrest record while about six in ten (61%) had at least one arrest.

Police apprehension. The word arrest in the common language means "to take or keep in custody by authority of law."¹ By this definition the term may appropriately be applied to juveniles. However, the New York State criminal law makes a sharp distinction in concept and procedures between juveniles and adults. To accord with this distinction and to avoid unnecessary ambiguity, the term arrest will be reserved for police actions directed at individuals age 16 or over. For youths under the age of 16 (i.e., children in the context of the criminal law) the term police custody will be used if a policeman takes custody of a youth on suspicion of the youth's having committed an act which would be a criminal act if he were an adult. In the following sections, the term police apprehension will be used to cover both types of police action.

Tables 55 to 62 present statistics on police apprehension of male youths. Unlike the tables on adult arrest, the tables on police apprehension are applicable to all age groups. The tables include both arrest of adults and police custody of juveniles.

¹Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary. Springfield, Massachusetts: Merriam, 1965.

In Tables 55 to 57 police apprehension of males for the first year after release are given. The tables indicate that about one-half (51%) of the male youths were apprehended by police on suspicion of offenses violating the criminal law during the first year after release, and about one-half (49%) were not apprehended (Table 57). The percentage apprehended is similar for those released after age 16 (53%), age 15 to 16 (51%) and age 14 to 15 (57%). Of those who were apprehended, somewhat under one-half (46%) were apprehended more than once.

Tables 58 to 60 present information on police apprehension in the first or second year after release (or until the cut-off date) for male youths.

About one-third of the youths (35%) had not been apprehended and about two-thirds (65%) had been apprehended (Table 60). Of those apprehended, between one-half and two-thirds (61%) were apprehended more than once. There is a suggestion in the tables that those released over the age of 16 may be less likely to have police apprehensions than those released at ages 14 to 16, but the numbers are too small for a more definite inference.

Table 61 indicates the percentages apprehended by police as of the cut-off date, i.e., up to three years after release, limited to those who were released at least two years prior to the cut-off date.

Somewhat under one-third (29%) had not been apprehended and somewhat over two-thirds (71%) had at least one police apprehension. Of those with at least one apprehension, between one-half and two-thirds (61%) had more than one apprehension.

A summary table comprising all male subjects and referring to the complete study period is given in Table 62. The percentage of youths with

no apprehensions was 31% and the percentage with at least one apprehension was 69%, similar to the percentages in the preceding table. Of those with at least one apprehension, somewhat under two-thirds (62%) had more than one. The percentages suggest that for those released after age 14, the older age groups may be less likely to have police apprehensions than the younger ones.

Trouble with the law. A third indicator of recidivism was used to examine subjects' problems with the law after release. This was called trouble with the law or trouble. This indicator may be considered the most inclusive of the three indicators, and referred to (a) adult fingerprintable arrest (b) police custody of juveniles for offenses that are criminal law violations for adults (c) return to state (training) school or center.

Return to state school or center was considered an indicator of offenses which are not criminal law violations, i.e., juvenile status offenses such as ungovernable behavior, running away and truancy; as well as of offenses which are criminal law violations when committed by an adult. Since criminal law violations were tapped by other measures, it was the former type of offense (i.e., juvenile status offenses) for which it was used.¹

In the reports of aftercare staff, information on police custody or court proceedings arising from alleged status offenses were obtained. There were only three instances of a youth reported to have been taken into custody or to have had court proceedings concerning status offenses who had not returned to the state school. Thus the indicator trouble with the law represents virtually all the reported police contacts in the study, including both status offenses and offenses that are violations of the criminal law.

¹Technical violation of parole or probation by juveniles, e.g., being AWOL, is included in the category juvenile status offense.

The use of the indicator return to state school rather than police custody or court appearance (concerning status offenses) was considered advisable because of the greater reliability of the variable return to state (which was derived from central records) and because of its completeness of information (all subjects could be coded on this variable).

63 to 65 provide statistics on trouble with the law in the first year after release for male youths.

Somewhat under one-half of the youths (45%) had no trouble and somewhat over one-half (55%) of the youths had trouble in the first year after release (Table 65). There was no age category in which the percentage of youths without trouble exceeded 50%.

Tables 66 to 68 provide similar statistics for the first or second year after release (or until the cut-off date). Slightly over two-thirds (68%) of the youths had trouble with the law in either the first or second year after release (Table 68). There is a suggestion in the table that the younger subjects may be more vulnerable to trouble than the older ones. Of the 46 youths under 15 years old (or exactly 15.0), 35 or 76% had trouble in their first or second year after release.

In Table 69 statistics for those youths released at least two years prior to the cut-off date are given for the complete study period. Slightly under three-quarters (72%) had trouble within this period. Again, the younger subjects appear somewhat more vulnerable. Of 31 youths up to age 15 at release 26 or 80% had trouble in their first two to three years after release.

A summary table for all youths during the complete study period is given in Table 70. In all, 29% had no trouble with the law while 71% had

trouble during the study period.

Most serious arrest. The most serious adult arrest change in the study period, according to the legal category and class of the offense, was coded for each youth. The numbers and percentages falling into each classification are given in Tables 71-73.

For youths released at least two years prior to the cut-off date, there were about one-third (35%) with no arrest in the study period, slightly under one-half (47%) with at least one felony arrest, and about one-fifth (19%) with their most serious arrest a misdemeanor or other type of legal category (Table 72). Limited to youths released after age 15 and released at least two years prior to the cut-off date the comparable percentages were 31% (None), 51% (Felony) and 17% (misdemeanor and other).

Adult re-institutionalization. Statistics on adult re-institutionalization are given for male youths in Tables 74 to 81. Adult re-institutionalization refers here to commitment to a state or local correctional facility or to a narcotics rehabilitation facility for individuals over age 16.¹ The format of the tables is identical to those in the preceding section.

Tables 74 to 76 provide information on the first year after release. The most relevant group for this indicator comprises youths released after age 16. It may be seen in Table 76 that 13% of this group were re-institutionalized during the first year after release and 87% had no re-institutionalization.

Tables 77 to 79 give similar data for the first two years after release. Of those youths released at least two years prior to the cut-off date and age 16 or over at release, 25% were re-institutionalized in the

¹In certain infrequent instances a youth may be committed under the age of 16 either because of the seriousness of the offense or because his age was not determined correctly by the responsible authorities.

first or second years after release while 75% had no re-institutionalization (Table 78). Of those youths above age 16 at release (disregarding time out of program), 23% were re-institutionalized in the first or second year after release (up to the cut-off date) (Table 79).

Table 80 and 81 provide information for the complete study period. At this time 17% of the total sample had been re-institutionalized in adult institutions (Table 81). Of those youths released at least two years prior to cut-off date, and age 16 or over at release, about three-fourths (74%) had not been re-institutionalized, about one fourth (26%) had been re-institutionalized at least once, and about one-eleventh (9%) had been re-institutionalized more than once (Table 80). Of those youths released at least two years prior to the cut-off date and between ages 15 and 16 at release, 18% were re-institutionalized during the two to three year period after release (Table 81).

Return to state school. The percentages of male youths who entered state schools after their initial release in the period July 1, 1971, through March 31, 1973, are given in Tables 82 to 84. The relevant age groups are those released below the age of 16 since youths released after this age are most vulnerable to adult re-institutionalization, as opposed to return to the state schools. (As the tables indicate, only 3% of youths released over the age of 16 returned to a state school.)

Of all youths released during the designated period 15% returned to a state school after their initial release during the period (Table 84). Of youths whose initial release was on or before their 16th birthday the percentage of returnees was 28%.

It is apparent from the tables that the younger age groups were more likely to return than the older age groups. The percentage of returnees for youths released up to age 15 was 43%.

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

Juvenile and Adult Re-institutionalization. For a more comprehensive picture of re-institutionalization covering all age groups, both adult re-institutionalization and state school re-institutionalization may be combined. Tables 85 to 92 provide statistics on this outcome. Re-institutionalization here includes (a) commitment to a state correctional institution (b) commitment to a local correctional institution (c) commitment to a narcotic rehabilitation institution and (d) return to a state school or center.

Tables 85 to 87 present the percentages of male youths who were re-institutionalized during their first year after release. For all age groups combined the percentage was 21% (Table 87). Younger age groups appeared somewhat more likely to be re-institutionalized in the first year. Of youths 15.0 or under at release, the percentage was 33%.

Tables 88 to 90 provide similar statistics for the first or second year after release (until the cut-off date). For the total group 30% were re-institutionalized in the period 15 months to two years after release (Table 90).

Of those 15.0 or under at release 43% were re-institutionalized during the 15 month to two year period.

Table 91 presents the percentage of youths re-institutionalized up to three years after release for those whose initial release occurred at least two years before the cut-off date. Table 92 provides similar statistics for the total group. The statistics are little different than those found for the two year period. For the total group 31% were re-institutionalized in the 15 to 36 month period after release and 69% were not re-institutionalized.

Predictors of Felony Arrest. It was hypothesized that the same variables previously found predictive of felony arrest among the January 1971 -

June 1971 male state school sample (Study-One) would be predictors among the July 1971 - March 1973 male sample.

The analyses were restricted to the age group 15 and older at release and to adult fingerprintable arrest for a felony offense. The total male sample (within this age group) was observed, meaning that the study period varied among youths from 15 months to 36 months after release. Youths who had returned to a state school were excluded.

Because of the small size of the sample when restricted to age group 15 and older (N=160) it was not expected that the results for individual variables would be statistically significant since the size of differences between subgroups defined by this type of variable has previously been found to be in the range of about 5 to 20 percentage points. What was put to a statistical test was that the scale found significantly to differentiate the male sample in Study-One according to felony arrest would do so in the present instance. Both the small size of the sample and the variable study period set limitations to these examinations.

Results for the individual variables are given in Table 93. The direction of differences for four of the variables are as hypothesized. For the fifth variable (Age at Admission) the number of subjects admitted at age 14 or under was very small (N=11) and the comparison inadequate for this reason. The relation of Ethnicity to felony arrest was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 8.34$, 1df, $p < .005$)

The scale was constructed as previously described: one point each for (a) Juvenile Delinquent status (b) New York City residency (c) black ethnicity (d) age at first admission 14 and under. The results are given in Table 94. There were only two individuals with values of 4 and these

are combined with values of 3.

The results accord with expectations in a general way. The percentage of youths with score values of 0 having at least one felony arrest was 42%, with score values of 1 it was 34%, with score values of 2 it was 65%, and with score values of 3 or 4 it was 69%. The results were significant at the .005 level ($\chi^2 = 14.90, 3df$). The major distinction here is between youths with score-values of 0 and 1 versus those with 2 and above. About one-third (36%) of youths with values of 0 or 1 had at least one felony arrest compared to two thirds (67%) of youths with values of 2 to 4.

Results for those youths released 15 months to 2 years prior to the cut-off date are given in Table 95 and for youths released at least 2 years prior to the cut-off date in Table 95a. In both tables, youths with score values of 2 and over have a much higher percentage with felony arrests than youths with score values of 0 or 1.

Results for female youths

Female youths were less likely to have trouble with the law after release and when they had such trouble, it was of a less severe character, according to the various indices used. These are presented in Tables 96 to 125. The format of the tables and the indices used are identical to those for males in the preceding sections.

Adult arrest. In the first year after release 5% of those over 15 years of age at release had acquired a fingerprintable arrest record and 95% had no arrests (Table 98). The percentage was also 5% for those youths released over the age of 16.

In the first or second years after release (up to the cut-off date) 11% of those over 15 years of age at release had acquired a fingerprintable arrest record (Table 101). For the small group of those released over 15 years of age who had left the program at least two years prior to the cut-off date (N=31) the figure was 10% (Table 100).

Up to the cut-off date, that is, in 15 to 36 months after release, 13% of the youths released at over 15 years of age acquired a fingerprintable arrest record (Table 103). For the small group released over 15 years of age who had been released at least two years prior to the cut-off date the percentage was also 13% (Table 102).

For the total group (combining all ages) 15% of the youths had acquired a fingerprintable arrest record by the cut-off date and 85% had not (Table 103). Based on this figure, male youths, (for whom 62% had acquired fingerprintable arrest records and 38% had not) were about four times more likely to acquire fingerprintable arrest records in the post-release period than were female youths.

Police apprehension. Tables 104 to 111 present statistics on the outcome, called police apprehension, i.e., apprehension for offenses that are criminal law violations when committed by an adult. This outcome, as noted earlier, is applicable to the total age group.

In the total group 12% were apprehended by the police and 88% were not during their first year after release (Table 106). For the first or second years (up to the cut-off date) the percentage was 17% who were apprehended and 83% who were not. (Table 109). Of those released at least two

years prior to the cut-off date, the percentages were practically the same: 18% were apprehended and 82% were not apprehended (Table 108).

For the complete study period 22% of the female group were apprehended and 78% had no apprehensions (Table 111). Of those released at least two years prior to the cut-off date, the percentages were similar; 26% were apprehended and 74% had no apprehensions (Table 110).

For males, the percentage of police apprehensions for the full period up to the cut-off date was previously reported as 69%. Thus, the percentage of males apprehended during the study period was about 3 times that of females. The difference increases when youths with multiple apprehensions are compared. For males 43% had more than one apprehension during the study period; for females the percentage was 9%. Males were about five times as likely as females to have multiple apprehensions.

Trouble with the law. This characteristic included apprehension in connection with offenses that would be criminal law violations if committed by an adult as well as return to the state school. As noted in an earlier section it included virtually all the reported difficulties with the law obtained in the study; in particular it included both trouble with the law in connection with suspicions of criminal law violation and trouble with the law in connection with juvenile status offenses.

Tables 112 to 119 provide statistics on this outcome for the female group.

In the first year 17% of the group had some trouble with the law while 83% had no trouble with the law (Table 114). In the first or second year (up to the cut-off date) 22% of the group had some trouble with the law while 78% had no trouble with the law (Table 117). For the subgroup that

had left the institution two or more years prior to the cut-off date, the percentages were virtually the same: 21% had some trouble and 79% had none (Table 116).

In the total study period 27% of the female youths had some trouble with the law while 73% did not (Table 119). For those who had left the institution at least two years prior to the cut-off date, these percentages were similar: 29% with some trouble and 71% without (Table 118).

It had been previously reported that for the total male group and the total study period 71% had some trouble and 29% had not. Thus, over 2.5 times the percentage of males had trouble with the law compared to females.

Most serious arrest. The most serious adult fingerprintable arrest in the study period as measured by the legal category and class of the charge, was coded for each female youth. Results are given in Table 120 to 122.

For the 47 youths released at least two years prior to the cut-off date there were about four-fifths (83%) with no arrest in the study period, about one-eleventh (8.5%) with at least one felony arrest and about one-eleventh (8.5%) with their most serious arrest a misdemeanor or other type of legal category. The comparable percentages for males had been found previously to be 35%, 47% and 19% respectively.

For the total female group and the total study period the percentages were similar: 85% (No Arrest), 8% (Felony Arrest) and 7% (Misdemeanor and Other). Limited to the 55 youths above age 15 at release, the percentages were 87% (No Arrest) 5% (Felony Arrest) and 7% (Misdemeanor and Other).

Juvenile and adult re-institutionalization. Of the 74 females, 72 had no record of adult institutionalization in the complete study period and 2 (or 3% of the group) had been re-institutionalized (Table 123). Of those over 16 at release, the percentage re-institutionalized was also 3%. This may be compared with the 24% figure found for males.

When return to the state training school is included with adult commitments, the percentage re-institutionalized during the complete study period was 14% (Table 125). The large majority (86%) did not return to the state school or enter an adult institution. Of those whose study period time was two to three years, the percentages were virtually the same (Table 124). The figures for the first year after release and the first two years after release are not given in tables as they are virtually identical to that for the complete study period. Nine of the ten youths who were re-institutionalized during the complete study period were re-institutionalized in the first year after release.

Since return to the state school accounted for most re-institutionalizations (8 out of 10) it is not surprising that the younger age categories have a greater percentage re-institutionalized than the older age categories. Of the 19 youths age 15 and below at release, six were re-institutionalized. Of the 55 youths above age 15 at release only four were re-institutionalized.

While 14% of the female youths were re-institutionalized during the study period, the figure reported earlier for males was 31%. Thus over twice as many males had a re-institutionalization. While no female youth had more than one re-institutionalization, 5% of the males had more than

one re-institutionalization.

The statistics suggest that the probability of return to a state school for a female relative to a male is much greater than the probability of an adult re-institutionalization for a female relative to a male. Of the 37 female youths released on or before their 16th birthday 6 or 16% returned. The comparable figure for males was 28%. The female to male percentage ratio is 4:7. Of those females released after age 16, as noted above, 3% had adult re-institutionalizations compared to 24% for males. The female to male percentage ratio here is only 1:8.

Predictors of post-release arrest. Since only eleven female youths in the sample had post-release arrest records, analyses to determine predictors of post-release arrest were not considered feasible. Larger samples of female subjects would be needed for these analyses.

Comparison of study-one and study-two samples.

In order to directly compare the samples comprising subjects in Study-One and Study-Two the difference in reference points of the two studies had to be taken into account. The reference point of Study-One was last release of a subject from a state school or center whereas the reference point of Study-Two was first release in a designated time period.

Statistics on four relevant outcome measures were therefore re-computed for Study-Two subjects to make the procedures comparable. If a youth in Study-Two had returned to a state school or center and had been released prior to July 1, 1973 for his last release, the statistics were re-computed using the last release as the reference point. Subjects who had returned to a state school or center and who had not been released as of July 1, 1973

were excluded from the analyses. In short, the statistics were computed from time of last release for all subjects in Study-Two whose last release was in the period July 1, 1971, through June 30, 1973.

The outcome measures used were (a) at least one adult fingerprintable arrest in the first year after a youth's last release (b) at least one adult commitment in the same period (c) at least one adult fingerprintable arrest in the first two years after a youth's last release (d) at least one adult commitment in the same period.

The analyses were limited to subjects whose last release was above the age of 15.

Tables 126 to 129 present results for the first year after a youth's last release. The percentage of male youths (over age 15 at last release) with no fingerprintable arrests was 49% (Table 126); and with no re-institutionalizations was 88% (Table 127). The comparable percentages for Study-One subjects had previously been found to be 57% (Table 1) and 90% (Table 7) respectively. The differences were not statistically significant.

For Study-Two females (over age 15 at last release) the percentage with no fingerprintable arrests in the first year after a last release was 94% (Table 128); and the percentage with no re-institutionalization was 98% (Table 129). The comparable percentages previously reported for Study-One were 91% (Table 13) and 99% (Table 19) respectively; the differences were not statistically significant.

In studying the first two years after last release, the analyses were limited to youths out of program at least two years after a last

release.

Tables 130 and 131 present the results for the first two years after a last release of male youths.

The percentage of males without a fingerprintable arrest in the first two years after a last release was 35% (Table 130). The percentage with no re-institutionalization was 78%. For the Study-One male subjects the comparable percentages had previously been found to be 38% (Table 2) and 76% (Table 8) respectively. The differences were not statistically significant.

The results for females are given in Tables 132 and 133. There were only a small number (N=29) that met the criteria for analysis. Of this small number 90% had no arrest in the two year period and 100% had no re-institutionalization. The comparable percentages reported for Study-One youths were 78% (Table 14) and 97% (Table 20) respectively. These differences were not statistically significant.

The findings show no measurable difference between subjects of Study-One and Study-Two in the percentages of male or female youths (over 15 at release) with a fingerprintable arrest in the first year or first two years after last release and in the percentages of males or females with at least one adult commitment in the first year or first two years after last release.

TABLE 47

NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	10	100.0	7	100.0	10	52.6	14	42.4	41	59.4
1	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	26.3	8	24.2	13	18.8
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	4	12.1	5	7.2
3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	5	15.2	6	8.7
4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	2	6.1	3	4.3
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	0	0.0	1	1.4
Column Totals	10	100.0	7	100.0	19	100.0	33	100.0	69	100.0

TABLE 48

NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	16	100.0	24	96.0	19	50.0	39	48.8	98	61.6
1	0	0.0	1	4.0	10	26.3	22	27.5	33	20.8
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	13.2	7	8.8	12	7.5
3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	7.9	9	11.3	12	7.5
4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6	3	3.8	4	2.5
Column Totals	16	100.0	25	100.0	38	100.0	80	100.0	159	100.0

TABLE 49

NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	26	100.0	31	96.9	29	50.9	53	46.9	139	61.0
1	0	0.0	1	3.1	15	26.3	30	26.5	46	20.2
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	10.5	11	9.7	17	7.5
3	00	0.0	0	0.0	4	7.0	14	12.4	18	7.9
4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.5	5	4.4	7	3.1
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	0.4
Column Totals	26	100.0	32	100.0	57	100.0	113	100.0	228	100.0

TABLE 50

NUMBER OF ARRESTS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	10	100.0	5	71.4	6	31.6	12	36.4	33	47.8
1	0	0.0	2	28.6	5	26.3	7	21.2	14	20.3
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	6	18.2	7	10.1
3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	15.8	4	12.1	7	10.1
4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	15.8	3	9.1	6	8.7
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.0	1	1.4
6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	0	0.0	1	1.4
Column Totals	10	100.0	7	100.0	19	100.0	33	100.0	69	100.0

TABLE 51

NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	15	93.8	12	48.0	11	28.9	31	38.8	69	43.4
1	1	6.3	8	32.0	12	31.6	18	22.5	39	24.5
2	0	0.0	2	8.0	5	13.2	9	11.3	16	10.1
3	0	0.0	2	8.0	6	15.8	8	10.0	16	10.1
4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.3	7	8.8	9	5.7
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6	6	7.5	7	4.4
6	0	0.0	1	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6	1	1.3	2	1.3
Column Totals	16	100.0	25	100.0	38	100.0	80	100.0	159	100.0

TABLE 52
 NUMBER OF ARRESTS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
 (FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	25	96.2	17	53.1	17	29.8	43	38.1	102	44.7
1	1	3.8	10	31.3	17	29.8	25	22.1	53	23.2
2	0	0.0	2	6.3	6	10.5	15	13.3	23	10.1
3	0	0.0	2	6.3	9	15.8	12	10.6	23	10.1
4	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.8	10	8.8	15	6.6
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.8	7	6.2	8	3.5
6	0	0.0	1	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.5	1	0.9	3	1.3
Column Totals	26	100.0	32	100.0	57	100.0	113	100.0	228	100.0

TABLE 53

NUMBER OF ARRESTS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	10	62.5	8	32.0	10	26.3	27	33.8	55	34.6
1	5	31.3	11	44.0	9	23.7	21	26.3	46	28.9
2	0	6.3	2	8.0	7	18.4	4	5.0	13	8.2
3	1	0.0	0	0.0	5	13.2	11	13.8	17	10.7
4	0	0.0	3	12.0	2	5.3	7	8.8	12	7.5
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	10.5	5	6.3	9	5.7
6	0	0.0	1	4.0	0	0.0	3	3.8	4	2.5
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6	2	2.5	3	1.9
Column Totals	16	100.0	25	100.0	38	100.0	80	100.0	159	100.0

TABLE 54

NUMBER OF ARRESTS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	20	76.9	13	40.6	16	28.1	39	34.5	88	38.6
1	5	19.2	13	40.6	14	24.6	28	24.8	60	26.3
2	0	0.0	2	6.3	8	14.0	10	8.8	20	8.8
3	1	3.8	0	0.0	8	14.0	15	13.3	24	10.5
4	0	0.0	3	9.4	5	8.8	10	8.8	18	7.9
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	7.0	6	5.3	10	4.4
6	0	0.0	1	3.1	0	0.0	3	2.7	4	1.8
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.5	2	1.8	4	1.8
Column Totals	26	100.0	32	100.0	57	100.0	113	100.0	228	100.0

TABLE 55

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	4	50.0	2	28.6	7	41.2	14	42.4	27	41.5
1	4	50.0	2	28.6	6	35.3	8	24.2	20	30.8
2	0	0.0	3	42.9	1	5.9	4	12.1	8	12.3
3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.9	5	15.2	6	9.2
4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.1	2	3.1
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	11.8	0	0.0	2	3.1
Column Totals	8	100.0	7	100.0	17	100.0	33	100.0	65	100.0

TABLE 56

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	8	80.0	10	47.6	17	53.1	39	48.8	74	51.7
1	2	20.0	7	33.3	7	21.9	22	27.5	38	26.6
2	0	0.0	2	9.5	4	12.5	7	8.8	13	9.1
3	00	0.0	1	4.8	1	3.1	9	11.3	11	7.7
4	0	0.0	1	4.8	3	9.4	3	3.8	7	74.9
Column Totals	10	100.0	21	100.0	32	100.0	80	100.0	143	100.0

TABLE 57

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	12	66.7	12	42.9	24	49.0	53	46.9	101	48.6
1	6	33.3	9	32.1	13	26.5	30	26.5	58	27.9
2	0	0.0	5	17.9	5	10.2	11	9.7	21	10.1
3	0	0.0	1	3.6	2	4.1	14	12.4	17	8.2
4	0	0.0	1	3.6	3	6.1	5	4.4	9	4.3
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.1	0	0.0	2	1.0
Column Totals	18	100.0	28	100.0	49	100.0	113	100.0	208	100.0

TABLE 58

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	4	50.0	2	28.6	4	23.5	12	36.4	22	33.8
1	3	37.5	2	28.6	4	23.5	7	21.2	16	24.6
2	1	12.5	1	14.3	2	11.8	6	18.2	10	15.4
3	0	0.0	2	28.6	3	17.6	4	12.1	9	13.8
4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	11.8	3	9.1	5	7.7
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.9	1	3.0	2	3.1
6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.9	0	0.0	1	1.5
Column Totals	8	100.0	7	100.0	17	100.0	33	100.0	65	100.0

TABLE 59

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	5	50.0	5	23.8	10	31.3	31	38.8	51	35.7
1	5	50.0	6	28.6	8	25.0	18	22.5	37	25.9
2	0	0.0	2	9.5	7	21.9	9	11.3	18	12.6
3	0	0.0	3	14.3	3	9.4	8	10.0	14	9.8
4	0	0.0	2	9.5	3	9.4	7	8.8	12	8.4
5	0	0.0	2	9.5	0	0.0	6	7.5	8	5.6
6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.1	0	0.0	1	0.7
7	0	0.0	1	4.8	0	0.0	1	1.3	2	1.4
Column Totals	10	100.0	21	100.0	32	100.0	80	100.0	143	100.0

TABLE 60

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	9	50.0	7	25.0	14	28.6	43	38.1	73	35.1
1	8	44.4	8	28.6	12	24.5	25	22.1	53	25.5
2	1	5.6	3	10.7	9	18.4	15	13.3	28	13.5
3	0	0.0	5	17.9	6	12.2	12	10.6	23	11.1
4	0	0.0	2	7.1	5	10.2	10	8.8	17	8.2
5	0	0.0	2	7.1	1	2.0	7	6.2	10	4.8
6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
7	0	0.0	1	3.6	1	2.0	1	0.9	3	1.4
Column Totals	18	100.0	28	100.0	49	100.0	113	100.0	208	100.0

TABLE 61

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	30.0	3	14.3	9	28.1	27	33.8	42	29.4
1	4	40.0	7	33.3	7	21.9	21	26.3	39	27.3
2	2	20.0	3	14.3	6	18.8	4	5.0	15	10.5
3	1	10.0	2	9.5	4	12.5	11	13.8	18	12.6
4	0	0.0	3	14.3	2	6.3	7	8.8	12	8.4
5	0	0.0	1	4.8	3	9.4	5	6.3	9	6.3
6	0	0.0	1	4.8	0	0.0	3	3.8	4	2.8
7	0	0.0	1	4.8	0	0.0	2	2.5	3	2.1
8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.1	0	0.0	1	0.7
Column Totals	10	100.0	21	100.0	32	100.0	80	100.0	143	100.0

TABLE 62

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	7	38.9	5	17.9	13	26.5	39	34.5	64	30.8
1	7	38.9	9	32.1	11	22.4	28	24.8	55	26.4
2	2	11.1	4	14.3	8	16.3	10	8.8	24	11.5
3	2	11.1	4	14.3	7	14.3	15	13.3	28	13.5
4	0	0.0	3	10.7	4	8.2	10	8.8	17	8.2
5	0	0.0	1	3.6	4	8.2	6	5.3	11	5.3
6	0	0.0	1	3.6	0	0.0	3	2.7	4	1.9
7	0	0.0	1	3.6	1	2.0	2	1.8	4	1.9
8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Column Totals	18	100.0	28	100.0	49	100.0	113	100.0	208	100.0

TABLE 63

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	2	25.0	2	28.6	7	41.2	14	42.4	25	38.5
Yes	6	75.0	5	71.4	10	58.8	19	57.6	40	61.5
Column Totals	8	100.0	7	100.0	17	100.0	33	100.0	65	100.0

TABLE 64

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	7	70.0	8	38.1	17	53.1	37	46.3	69	48.3
Yes	3	30.0	13	61.9	15	46.9	43	53.7	74	51.7
Column Totals	10	100.0	21	100.0	32	100.0	80	100.0	143	100.0

TABLE 65

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	9	50.0	10	35.7	24	49.0	51	45.1	94	45.2
Yes	9	50.0	18	64.3	25	51.0	62	54.9	114	54.8
Column Totals	18	100.0	28	100.0	49	100.0	113	100.0	208	100.0

TABLE 66

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	2	25.0	2	28.6	4	23.5	12	36.4	20	30.8
Yes	6	75.0	5	71.4	13	76.5	21	63.6	45	69.2
Column Totals	8	100.0	7	100.0	17	100.0	33	100.0	65	100.0

TABLE 67

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Trouble	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	4	40.0	3	14.3	10	31.3	29	36.3	46	32.2
Yes	6	60.0	18	85.7	22	68.7	51	63.7	97	67.8
Column Totals	10	100.0	21	100.0	32	100.0	80	100.0	143	100.0

TABLE 68

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	6	33.3	5	17.9	14	28.6	41	36.3	66	31.7
Yes	12	66.7	23	82.1	35	71.4	72	63.7	142	68.3
Column Totals	18	100.0	28	100.0	49	100.0	113	100.0	208	100.0

TABLE 69

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	3	30.0	2	9.5	9	28.1	26	32.5	40	28.0
Yes	7	70.0	19	90.5	23	71.9	54	67.5	103	72.0
Column Totals	10	100.0	21	100.0	32	100.0	80	100.0	143	100.0

TABLE 70

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	5	27.8	4	14.3	13	26.5	38	33.6	60	28.8
Yes	13	73.2	24	85.7	36	73.5	73	66.4	148	71.2
Column Totals	18	100.0	28	100.0	49	100.0	113	100.0	208	100.0

TABLE 71

MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Arrest	Age at Release									
	14 and		Over 14		Over 15		Over 16		All	
	Under		to 15		to 16		Over 16		Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	10	100.0	5	71.4	6	31.6	12	36.4	33	47.8
Felony A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
B	0	0.0	1	14.3	1	5.3	5	15.2	7	10.1
C	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	10.5	2	6.1	4	5.8
D	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	31.6	10	30.3	16	32.2
E	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.0	1	1.4
Misdemeanor A	0	0.0	1	14.3	4	21.1	3	9.1	8	11.0
Column Totals	10	100.0	7	100.0	19	100.0	33	100.0	69	100.0

TABLE 72

MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Arrest	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	10	62.5	8	32.0	10	26.3	27	33.8	55	34.6
Felony A	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.3	1	1.3	3	1.9
B	1	6.3	2	8.0	7	18.4	10	12.5	20	12.6
C	0	0.0	5	20.0	2	5.3	9	11.3	16	10.1
D	1	6.3	2	8.0	8	2.11	17	21.3	28	17.6
E	0	0.0	2	8.0	2	5.3	3	3.8	7	4.4
Misdemeanor A	4	25.0	4	16.0	7	18.4	11	13.8	26	16.4
B	0	0.0	2	8.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	3	1.9
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	1	0.6
Column Totals	16	100.0	25	100.0	38	100.0	80	100.0	159	100.0

TABLE 73

MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTH)

Arrest	Age At Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	20	76.9	13	40.6	16	28.1	33	33.3	88	38.6
Felony A	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.5	1	1.0	3	1.3
B	1	3.8	3	9.4	8	14.0	11	11.1	27	11.8
C	0	0.0	5	15.6	4	7.0	11	11.1	20	8.8
D	1	3.8	2	6.3	14	24.6	23	23.2	44	19.3
E	0	0.0	2	6.3	2	35.1	3	3.0	8	3.5
Misdemeanor A	4	15.4	5	15.6	11	19.3	15	15.2	34	14.9
B	0	0.0	2	6.3	0	0.0	1	1.0	3	1.3
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	0.4
Column Totals	26	100.0	32	100.0	57	100.0	99	100.0	228	100.0

TABLE 74

NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Commitments	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	10	100.0	7	100.0	18	94.7	29	87.9	64	92.8
1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	4	12.1	5	7.2
Column Totals	10	100.0	7	100.0	19	100.0	33	100.0	69	100.0

TABLE 75

NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Commitments	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	16	100.0	25	100.0	36	94.7	69	86.3	146	91.8
1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.3	8	10.0	10	6.3
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.8	3	1.9
Column Totals	16	100.0	25	100.0	38	100.0	80	100.0	159	100.0

TABLE 76

NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Number of Commitments	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	26	100.0	32	100.0	54	94.7	98	86.7	210	92.1
1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	5.3	12	10.6	15	6.6
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.7	3	1.3
Column Totals	26	100.0	32	100.0	57	100.0	113	100.0	228	100.0

TABLE 77

NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Commitments	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	10	100.0	6	85.7	17	89.5	27	81.8	60	87.0
1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	10.5	6	18.2	8	11.6
2	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4
Column Totals	10	100.0	7	100.0	19	100.0	33	100.0	69	100.0

TABLE 78

NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Commitments	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	16	100.0	24	96.0	32	84.2	60	75.0	132	83.0
1	0	0.0	1	4.0	5	13.2	14	17.5	20	12.6
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6	6	7.5	7	4.4
Column Totals	16	100.0	25	100.0	38	100.0	80	100.0	159	100.0

TABLE 79

NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Number of Commitments	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	26	100.0	30	93.8	49	86.0	87	77.0	192	84.2
1	0	0.0	1	3.1	7	12.3	20	17.7	28	12.3
2	0	0.0	1	3.1	1	1.8	6	5.3	8	3.5
Column Totals	26	100.0	32	100.0	57	100.0	113	100.0	228	100.0

TABLE 80

NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS UP TO THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Commitments	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	16	100.0	24	96.0	31	81.6	59	73.8	130	81.8
1	0	0.0	1	4.0	6	15.8	14	17.5	21	13.2
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6	7	8.8	8	5.0
Column Totals	16	100.0	25	100.0	38	100.0	80	100.0	159	100.0

TABLE 81

NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS UP TO THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Number of Commitments	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	26	100.0	30	93.8	48	84.2	86	76.1	190	83.3
1	0	0.0	1	3.1	8	14.0	20	17.7	29	12.7
2	0	0.0	1	3.1	1	1.8	7	6.2	9	3.9
Column Totals	26	100.0	32	100.0	57	100.0	113	100.0	228	100.0

TABLE 82

RETURN TO STATE SCHOOLS BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Return	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	4	40.0	4	57.1	16	84.2	32	97.0	56	81.2
Yes	6	60.0	3	42.9	3	15.8	1	3.0	13	18.8
Column Totals	10	100.0	7	100.0	19	100.0	33	100.0	69	100.0

TABLE 83

RETURN TO STATE SCHOOLS BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Return	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	10	62.5	15	60.0	34	89.5	78	97.5	137	86.2
Yes	6	37.5	10	40.0	4	10.5	2	2.5	22	13.8
Column Totals	16	100.0	25	100.0	38	100.0	80	100.0	159	100.0

TABLE 84

RETURN TO STATE SCHOOLS BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Return	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	14	53.8	19	59.4	50	87.7	110	97.3	193	84.6
Yes	12	46.2	13	40.6	7	12.3	3	2.7	35	15.4
Column Totals	26	100.0	32	100.0	57	100.0	113	100.0	228	100.0

TABLE 85

NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Reinstitutionalizations	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	6	60.0	4	57.1	15	78.9	28	84.8	53	76.8
1	4	40.0	3	42.9	4	21.1	5	15.2	16	23.2
Column Totals	10	100.0	7	100.0	19	100.0	33	100.0	69	100.0

TABLE 86

NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Reinstitutionalizations	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	14	87.5	15	60.0	32	84.2	67	83.8	128	80.5
1	2	12.5	10	40.0	6	15.8	10	12.1	28	17.6
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.8	3	1.9
Column Totals	16	100.0	25	100.0	38	100.0	80	100.0	159	100.0

TABLE 87

NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Number of Reinstitutionalizations	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	20	76.9	19	59.4	47	82.5	95	84.1	181	79.4
1	6	23.1	13	40.6	10	17.5	15	13.3	44	19.3
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.7	3	1.3
Column Totals	26	100.0	32	100.0	57	100.0	113	100.0	228	100.0

TABLE 88

NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Reinstitutionalizations	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	4	40.0	3	42.9	14	73.7	26	78.8	47	68.1
1	6	60.0	3	42.9	5	26.3	7	21.2	21	30.4
2	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4
Column Totals	10	100.0	7	100.0	19	100.0	33	100.0	69	100.0

TABLE 89

NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Reinstitutionalizations	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	11	68.8	15	60.0	29	76.3	58	72.5	113	71.1
1	5	31.3	9	36.0	7	18.4	16	20.0	37	23.3
2	0	0.0	1	4.0	2	5.3	6	7.5	9	5.7
Column Totals	16	100.0	25	100.0	38	100.0	80	100.0	159	100.0

TABLE 90

NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Number of Reinstitutionalizations	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	15	57.7	18	56.3	43	75.4	84	74.3	160	70.2
1	11	42.3	12	37.5	12	21.1	23	20.4	58	25.4
2	0	0.0	2	6.3	2	3.5	6	5.3	10	4.4
Column Totals	26	100.0	32	100.0	57	100.0	113	100.0	228	100.0

TABLE 91

NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS UP TO THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Reinstitutionalizations	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	10	62.5	15	60.0	28	73.7	57	71.3	110	69.2
1	6	37.5	9	36.0	8	21.1	16	20.0	39	24.5
2	0	0.0	1	4.0	2	5.3	7	8.8	10	6.3
Column Totals	16	100.0	25	100.0	38	100.0	80	100.0	159	100.0

TABLE 92

NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS UP TO THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Number of Reinstitutionalizations	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	14	53.8	18	56.3	42	73.7	83	73.5	157	68.9
1	12	46.2	12	37.5	13	22.8	23	20.4	60	26.3
2	0	0.0	2	6.3	2	3.5	7	6.2	11	4.8
Column Totals	26	100.0	32	100.0	57	100.0	113	100.0	228	100.0

TABLE 93

RELATIONS OF BACKGROUND VARIABLES TO FELONY ARREST

Background Variable	None		One or More		Row Totals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Type of Adjudication						
PINS and other	40	55.6	32	44.4	72	100.0
Juvenile Delinquent	39	44.3	49	55.7	88	100.0
Ethnicity						
Black	25	35.7	45	64.3	70	100.0
White and other	54	60.0	36	40.0	90	100.0
County						
New York City	30	41.1	43	58.9	73	100.0
Outside NYC	49	56.3	38	43.7	87	100.0
Birth Status						
In Wedlock	71	51.1	68	48.9	139	100.0
Out of Wedlock	8	38.1	13	61.9	21	100.0
Age at First Admission						
14 and under	6	54.5	5	45.5	11	100.0
Over 14	73	49.0	76	51.0	149	100.0

TABLE 94

SCALE VALUES AND FELONY ARREST

Felony Arrest	Scale Values								All Subjects	
	0		1		2		3-4		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
None	14	58.3	40	65.6	16	34.8	9	31.0	79	49.4
One or More	10	41.7	21	34.4	30	65.2	20	69.0	81	50.6
Column Totals	24	100.0	61	100.0	46	100.0	29	100.0	160	100.0

TABLE 95

SCALE VALUES AND FELONY ARREST
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Felony Arrest	Scale Values								All Subjects	
	0		1		2		3-4		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
None	5	71.4	10	76.9	5	35.7	5	35.7	25	52.1
One or More	2	28.6	3	23.1	9	64.3	9	64.3	23	47.9
Column Totals	7	100.0	13	100.0	14	100.0	14	100.0	48	100.0

TABLE 95a

SCALE VALUES AND FELONY ARREST
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Felony Arrest	Scale Values								All Subjects	
	0		1		2		3-4		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
None	9	52.9	30	62.5	11	34.4	4	26.7	54	48.2
One or More	8	47.1	18	37.5	21	65.6	11	73.3	58	51.8
Column Totals	17	100.0	48	100.0	32	100.0	15	100.0	112	100.0

TABLE 96

NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release							
	Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	100.0	8	100.0	14	87.5	25	92.6
1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	1	3.7
3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	1	3.7
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Column Totals	3	100.0	8	100.0	16	100.0	27	100.0

TABLE 97

NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Arrests	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	100.0	13	100.0	9	90.0	21	100.0	46	97.9
1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	2.1
Column Totals	3	100.0	13	100.0	10	100.0	21	100.0	47	100.0

TABLE 98

NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	100.0	16	100.0	17	94.4	35	94.6	71	95.9
1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.6	0	0.0	1	1.4
3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	1	1.4
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	1	1.4
Column Totals	3	100.0	16	100.0	18	100.0	37	100.0	74	100.0

TABLE 99

NUMBER OF ARRESTS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release						All Subjects	
	Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	100.0	8	100.0	13	81.3	24	88.9
1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	1	3.7
3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	1	3.7
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	1	3.7
Column Totals	3	100.0	8	100.0	16	100.0	27	100.0

TABLE 100

NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	100.0	11	84.6	7	70.0	21	100.0	42	89.4
1	0	0.0	2	15.4	1	10.0	0	0.0	3	6.4
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	2.1
3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	2.1
Column Totals	3	100.0	13	100.0	10	100.0	21	100.0	47	100.0

TABLE 101

NUMBER OF ARRESTS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	100.0	14	87.5	15	83.3	34	91.9	66	89.2
1	0	0.0	2	12.5	1	5.6	1	2.7	4	5.4
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.6	0	0.0	1	1.4
3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.6	1	2.7	2	2.7
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	1	1.4
Column Totals	3	100.0	16	100.0	18	100.0	37	100.0	74	100.0

TABLE 102

NUMBER OF ARRESTS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
 (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	100.0	9	69.2	7	70.0	20	95.2	39	83.0
1	0	0.0	3	23.1	1	10.0	1	4.8	5	10.6
2	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	10.0	0	0.0	2	4.3
3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	2.1
Column Totals	3	100.0	13	100.0	10	100.0	21	100.0	47	100.0

TABLE 103

NUMBER OF ARRESTS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	100.0	12	75.0	15	83.3	33	89.2	63	85.1
1	0	0.0	3	18.8	1	5.6	2	5.4	6	8.1
2	0	0.0	1	6.3	1	5.6	0	0.0	2	2.7
3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.6	1	2.7	2	2.7
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	1	1.4
Column Totals	3	100.0	16	100.0	18	100.0	37	100.0	74	100.0

TABLE 104

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release							
	Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	100.0	6	85.7	14	87.5	23	88.5
1	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	3.8
3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	1	3.8
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	1	3.8
Column Totals	3	100.0	7	100.0	16	100.0	26	100.0

TABLE 105

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	0	0.0	6	85.7	6	75.0	21	100.0	33	86.8
1	2	100.0	1	14.3	2	25.0	0	0.0	5	13.2
Column Totals	2	100.0	7	100.0	8	100.0	21	100.0	38	100.0

TABLE 106

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	0	0.0	9	90.0	12	80.0	35	94.6	56	87.5
1	2	100.0	1	10.0	3	20.0	0	0.0	6	9.4
3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	1	1.6
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	1	1.6
Column Totals	2	100.0	10	100.0	15	100.0	37	100.0	64	100.0

TABLE 107

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release							
	Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	100.0	6	85.7	13	81.3	22	84.6
1	0	0.0	1	14.3	1	6.3	2	7.7
3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	1	3.8
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	1	3.8
Column Totals	3	100.0	7	100.0	16	100.0	26	100.0

TABLE 108

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	0	0.0	5	71.4	5	62.5	21	100.0	31	81.6
1	2	100.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	10.5
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	2	5.3
3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	1	2.6
Column Totals	2	100.0	7	100.0	8	100.0	21	100.0	38	100.0

TABLE 109

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release								All Subjects	
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	0	0.0	8	80.0	11	73.3	34	91.9	53	82.8
1	2	100.0	2	20.0	1	6.7	1	2.7	6	9.4
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	13.3	0	0.0	2	3.1
3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	1	2.7	2	3.1
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	1	1.6
Column Totals	2	100.0	10	100.0	15	100.0	37	100.0	64	100.0

TABLE 110

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	0	0.0	3	42.9	5	62.5	20	95.2	28	73.7
1	2	100.0	3	42.9	0	0.0	1	4.8	6	15.8
2	0	0.0	1	14.3	2	25.0	0	0.0	3	7.9
3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	1	2.6
Column Totals	2	100.0	7	100.0	8	100.0	21	100.0	38	100.0

TABLE 111

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release								All Subjects	
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	0	0.0	6	60.0	11	73.3	33	89.2	50	78.1
1	2	100.0	3	30.0	1	6.7	2	5.4	8	12.5
2	0	0.0	1	10.0	2	13.3	0	0.0	3	4.7
3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	1	2.7	2	3.1
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	1	1.6
Column Totals	2	100.0	10	100.0	15	100.0	37	100.0	64	100.0

TABLE 112

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Trouble	Age at Release							
	Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	2	66.7	6	85.7	13	81.3	21	80.8
Yes	1	33.3	1	14.3	3	18.7	5	19.2
Column Totals	3	100.0	7	100.0	16	100.0	26	100.0

TABLE 113

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT OFF DATE)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	0	0.0	6	85.7	6	75.0	20	95.2	32	84.2
Yes	2	100.0	1	14.3	2	25.0	1	4.8	6	15.8
Column Totals	2	100.0	7	100.0	8	100.0	21	100.0	38	100.0

TABLE 114

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	0	0.0	8	80.0	12	80.0	33	89.2	53	82.8
Yes	2	100.0	2	20.0	3	20.0	4	10.8	11	17.2
Column Totals	2	100.0	10	100.0	15	100.0	37	100.0	64	100.0

TABLE 115

TRouble WITH THE LAW UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT OFF-DATE)

Trouble	Age at Release							
	Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	2	66.7	6	85.7	12	75.0	20	76.9
Yes	1	33.3	1	14.3	4	25.0	6	23.1
Column Totals	3	100.0	7	100.0	16	100.0	26	100.0

TABLE 116

TRouble WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	0	0.0	5	71.4	5	62.5	20	95.2	30	78.9
Yes	2	100.0	2	28.6	3	37.5	1	4.8	8	21.1
Column Totals	2	100.0	7	100.0	8	100.0	21	100.0	38	100.0

TABLE 117

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	0	0.0	7	70.0	11	73.3	32	86.5	50	78.1
Yes	2	100.0	3	30.0	4	26.7	5	13.5	14	21.9
Column Totals	2	100.0	10	100.0	15	100.0	37	100.0	64	100.0

TABLE 118

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	14 and Over		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	0	0.0	3	42.9	5	62.5	19	90.5	27	71.1
Yes	2	100.0	4	57.1	3	37.5	2	9.5	11	28.9
Column Totals	2	100.0	7	100.0	8	100.0	21	100.0	38	100.0

TABLE 119

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	0	0.0	5	50.0	11	73.3	31	83.8	47	73.4
Yes	2	100.0	5	50.0	4	26.7	6	16.2	17	26.6
Column Totals	2	100.0	10	100.0	15	100.0	37	100.0	64	100.0

TABLE 120 .

MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Arrest	Age at Release							
	Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	3	100.0	8	100.0	13	81.3	24	88.9
Felony B	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	1	3.7
Felony C	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	1	3.7
Misdemeanor B	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	1	3.7
Column Totals	3	100.0	8	100.0	16	100.0	27	100.0

TABLE 121

MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Arrest	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	3	100.0	9	69.2	7	70.0	20	95.2	39	83.0
Felony B	0	0.0	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	2.7	1	2.1
Felony C	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	2.7	0	1.4
Felony D	0	0.0	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.1
Felony E	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	10.0	0	0.0	2	4.3
Misdemeanor A	0	0.0	1	7.7	2	20.0	1	4.8	4	8.5
Column Totals	3	100.0	13	100.0	10	100.0	21	100.0	47	100.0

TABLE 122

MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE
(FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS)

Arrest	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	3	100.0	12	75.0	15	83.3	33	89.2	63	85.1
Felony B	0	0.0	1	6.3	0	0.0	1	2.7	2	2.7
Felony C	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	1	1.4
Felony D	0	0.0	1	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4
Felony E	0	0.0	1	6.3	1	5.6	0	0.0	2	2.7
Misdemeanor A	0	0.0	1	6.3	2	11.1	1	2.7	4	5.4
Misdemeanor B	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	1	1.4
Column Totals	3	100.0	16	100.0	18	100.0	37	100.0	74	100.0

TABLE 123

NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS)

Number of Commitments	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	100.0	15	93.8	18	100.0	36	97.3	72	97.3
1	0	0.0	1	6.3	0	0.0	1	2.7	2	2.7
Column Totals	3	100.0	16	100.0	18	100.0	37	100.0	74	100.0

TABLE 124

JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS UNTIL THE CUT OFF DATE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Reinstitution- alization	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2	66.7	9	69.2	9	90.0	20	95.2	40	85.1
1	1	33.3	4	30.8	1	10.0	1	4.8	7	14.9
Column Totals	3	100.0	13	100.0	10	100.0	21	100.0	47	100.0

TABLE 125

JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS)

Number of Reinstitution- alization	Age at Release									
	14 and Under		Over 14 to 15		Over 15 to 16		Over 16		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2	66.7	11	68.8	17	94.4	34	91.9	64	86.5
1	1	33.3	5	31.3	1	5.6	3	8.1	10	13.5
Column Totals	3	100.0	16	100.0	18	100.0	37	100.0	74	100.0

TABLE 126

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE FINGERPRINTABLE ARREST IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER LAST RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE

Arrest	Age at Release					
	Over 15		16 and Older		All	
	Under 16				Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	30	53.6	54	46.6	84	48.8
One or More	26	46.4	62	53.4	88	51.2
Column Totals	56	100.0	116	100.0	172	100.0

TABLE 127

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER LAST RELEASE

Reinstitutionalization	Age at Release					
	Over 15		16 and Older		All	
	Under 16				Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	52	92.9	100	86.2	152	88.4
One or More	4	7.1	16	13.8	20	11.6
Column Totals	56	100.0	116	100.0	172	100.0

TABLE 128

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE FINGERPRINTABLE ARREST IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER LAST RELEASE

Arrest	Age at Release					
	Over 15		16 and Older		All Subjects	
	Under 16					
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	16	94.1	34	94.4	50	94.3
One or More	1	5.9	2	5.6	3	5.7
Column Totals	17	100.0	36	100.0	53	100.0

TABLE 129

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER LAST RELEASE

Reinstitutionalization	Over 15		16 and Older		All Subjects	
	Under 16					
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	17	100.0	35	97.2	52	98.1
One or More	0	0.0	1	2.8	1	1.9
Column Totals	17	100.0	36	100.0	53	100.0

TABLE 130

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE FINGERPRINTABLE
ARREST IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER LAST RELEASE

Arrest	Age at Release					
	Over 15		16 and Older		All Subjects	
	Under 16					
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	11	31.4	29	37.2	40	35.4
One or More	24	68.6	49	62.8	73	64.6
Column Totals	35	100.0	78	100.0	113	100.0

TABLE 131

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE ADULT
REINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER LAST RELEASE

Reinstitutionalization	Age at Release					
	Over 15		16 and Older		All Subjects	
	Under 16					
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	30	85.7	58	74.4	88	77.9
One or More	5	14.3	20	25.6	25	22.1
Column Totals	35	100.0	78	100.0	113	100.0

TABLE 132

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE FINGERPRINTABLE ARREST IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER LAST RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE

Arrest	Age at Release					
	Over 15		16 and Older		All Subjects	
	Under 16					
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	6	66.7	20	100.0	26	89.7
One or More	3	33.3	0	0.0	3	10.3
Column Totals	9	100.0	20	100.0	29	100.0

TABLE 133

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITH AT LEAST ONE ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER LAST RELEASE

Reinstitutionalization	Age at Release					
	Over 15		16 and Older		All Subjects	
	Under 16					
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	9	100.0	20	100.0	29	100.0
One or More	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Column Totals	9	100.0	20	100.0	29	100.0

STUDY-THREE

The third study focused on Title II youths. These youths are admitted to the Division's facilities as a condition of probation or by consent of a parent or other legal guardian.¹ (They are not committed or placed by the court.) Most of the youths entered the experimental facilities of the Division, i.e., the Camp, Home, START and Youth Development Centers. However, certain centers of the state school system also may receive Title II youths, in addition to youths committed or placed by the court (i.e., Title III youths).

The outcome measures used in the third study and the format of the analyses were parallel to those of the preceding study. Since the Title II facilities are primarily directed to youths age 15 through 17 at admission, the age distribution is different from that of Title III youths (with proportionately more individuals in Title II facilities in older age categories), rendering some outcome measures less relevant and others more relevant in analyses of the total group.

As in Study-Two the focus for Study-Three was on post-release happenings after a youth's initial release in the designated time period.

Subjects. A systematic sample of 340 youths was selected from the population of all Title II youths released in the period July 1, 1971, through March 31, 1973, excluding a small percentage of youths admitted prior to age 14.5.² The DFY Current Master File was used to determine the population, and every fifth name was selected from an alphabetical list.

¹Unlike the Title III youths, the Division's acceptance of Title II youths is voluntary, i.e., the Division is not legally bound to admit a specific youth.

²These youths were excluded because the fingerprintable arrest records for offenses over the age of 16 would not be pertinent to this subgroup; and the follow-up forms of those in the sample falling into this subgroup were generally either incomplete or unclear.

The sample size was then reduced by the use of random numbers and by excluding those admitted prior to age 14.5.¹

Sources of data. For adult fingerprintable arrests and commitments, the records of the New York State Department of Criminal Justice Services were the sources of data. For juvenile encounters with police or courts the standard DFY follow-up form (for Title II youths) was used. These forms are filled out by aftercare staff and contain items about the number of arrests, the most serious complaint, and re-institutionalization of the youth from time of release to the date of the form. This information was supplemented by contact with aftercare personnel in certain cases. To define the sample, to obtain background information and to determine returns to the Division's facilities, the DFY Current Master File was used.

Cut-off date. The cut-off date was the same as in the preceding study: July 1, 1974. The study period (the period from release to July 1, 1974) was thus variable depending on date of release, with a minimum of 15 months and a maximum of 36 months.

Release dates. If a youth had more than one release, his initial release after July 1, 1971 was considered his release date.

Missing information. Adult arrest or commitment records were sealed in the case of two youths, and the identification was deemed uncertain in the case of ten youths. There was internal inconsistency in the information on one youth's arrest record. These youths are omitted from the analyses including adult arrests or commitment. Information could not be obtained

¹A small number of individuals later found to be erroneously included in the population list were also excluded from the original sample.

on juvenile police or court encounters in the case of 16 youths. These youths are omitted from the analyses involving such encounters.

Results for male youths

Statistics on adult arrest, police apprehension, trouble with the law, adult institutionalization and juvenile institutionalization of male youths are given in Tables 134 to 176.

Adult arrest. Tables 134 to 141 present statistics on adult male (fingerprintable) arrest during the first year after release. About one-third of the youths (33%) acquired an arrest record and two-thirds (67%) had no record (Table 136). Of those released at age 16 or older, the percentage with an arrest record was 36%.

The percentage with at least one arrest up to two years after release was 48.5% and the percentage with no arrests was 52.5% (Table 139). Of those released at age 16 or older, the percentage with an arrest record was 48%. The percentage with arrest records is practically the same for those youths released at least two years prior to the cut-off date and for those youths released less than two years prior to the cut-off date (Tables 137 and 138).

Table 140 presents the number of arrests during the complete study period for those youths released at least two years prior to the cut-off date. There is little change from the preceding table (Table 138). About one-half (52%) of the group have arrest records and about one-half (48%) do not. In the table, age at release appears associated with the probability of a post-release arrest. Youths released prior to age 17 have larger percentages with at least one post-release arrest. The percentages are: under age 17 -- 63%, 17 and over -- 35%.

This difference may also be seen in summary Table 141, which presents the results for the total group up to the cut-off date. For the total group one-half (50%) had at least one fingerprintable arrest and one-half (50%) did not. Of those released under age 17, the percentage with an arrest was 59%, and of those released at age 17 and older the percentage was 37%.¹

Police apprehension. Tables 142 to 149 provide statistics on police apprehension, previously defined.² In the first year after release about one-third (36%) of the youths had been apprehended and about two-thirds (64%) had no apprehensions (Table 144). In the first two years after release or to the cut-off date (for those released less than two years before the cut-off date) the percentage with apprehensions was 49% and the percentage without was 51% (Table 147). For the complete study period these percentages change only slightly -- 52% with apprehensions and 48% without (Table 149). These percentages are practically the same as that found for adult arrest.

The age subgroup differences noted above appear slightly stronger. For the total group the percentage of youths released under age 17 with police apprehensions was 62%, compared to the 37% for youths released at 17 or older (Table 149). Of those released at least two years prior to cut-off date these percentages were: under 17 at release -- 67%, 17 or older at release 35% (Table 148).

Trouble with the law. This outcome measure, previously defined, includes post release police apprehensions for offenses that are criminal

¹One youth released prior to age 15 is excluded from the calculation.

²See page 68.

law violations when committed by an adult and post-release entry into the state schools. The latter is added to include juvenile status offenses.

In the first year after release 38% of the youths had trouble with the law, in the sense defined, and 62% had no trouble (Table 152). The age subgroup differences appear here, with the percentage of youths without trouble being 53% for those released before age 17 and 75% for those released at age 17 and older.

In the first two years after release or up to the cut-off date (for those released less than two years prior to the cut-off date) the percentage with trouble was 61% for those released under age 17, and 36% for those released at age 17 and older (Table 155).

In the complete study period 53% of the youths had trouble with the law and 47% remained free of trouble (Table 157). The percentage with trouble of those released prior to age 17 is double that of youths released at age 17 or over: 66% compared to 37%.

Most serious arrest. The most serious adult arrest charge in the study period, according to the legal category and class of the offense, was coded for each youth. The numbers and percentages falling into each classification are given in Tables 158 to 160.

For youths released at least two years prior to the cut-off date, there were about one-half (48%) with no arrest in the study period, somewhat over one-third (39%) with at least one felony arrest, and one-eighth (12.5%) with their most serious arrest a misdemeanor or other type of legal category

(Table 159). For all male youths, the comparable percentages were 50% (None), 36% (Felony) and 14% (Misdemeanor and Other) (Table 160).

The age subgroup differences are apparent for both felony and non-felony arrests. Of those 17 and older at release 28% had felony arrests, and 9% had for their most serious arrest a non-felony arrest. Of those under 17 at release 42% had felony arrests and 16% had nonfelony arrests as their most serious arrest. The younger subjects had both proportionately more felony and nonfelony arrests.

Comment on age differences. The differences observed among the age subgroups were not expected. Previous studies of youths from the experimental facilities in earlier years had not shown age at release to be significantly related to post-release arrest. These studies differed from the present study in using age at last release, rather than initial release in a designated period; and in not having the outcome measures called police apprehension and trouble to provide a fuller context for the findings on arrest. Differences between this and the prior studies may be due to these differences in method, to changes in processes directly affecting the composition of the experimental facilities (e.g., a change in eligibility criteria permitting drug-users to enter the facilities) or to more general changes in the social milieu (e.g., possibly, greater delinquency among younger age groups). The findings may also be a sample peculiarity. To rule out the latter possibility, a second sample of the same population may be drawn for further study. The findings may also be affected by the exclusion of youths with missing data on outcome variables.

Comparison of Title II and Title III youths. On the indices of post-release arrest, apprehension and trouble the Title III youths (Study-Two) showed higher percentages with arrest, apprehension and trouble than the Title II youths. At least part of this difference can be accounted for by differences due to age at release. Whether any differences remain after controlling for age at release and other background variables may be determined in a multiple regression analysis.

Adult Commitments. Tables 161 to 168 present statistics on adult commitments. In the first year after release 7% of the male youths had at least one commitment (to a local or state correctional facility or narcotic rehabilitation facility for youths age 16 or older) and 93% of the youths remained out of such institutions (Table 163). Of those released age 16 or older, the percentage with adult commitments was similar: 9%.

In the first two years after release, or until the cut-off date (for youths released less than two years prior to the cut-off date) the percentage with at least one adult commitment was 11% (Table 166). For youths released at least two years prior to the cut-off date, the percentage was 13% (Table 165).

In the complete study period, (i.e., until the cut-off date) the percentage of youths with at least one adult commitment was 12% (Table 168). For youths released at least two years prior to the cut-off date, the percentage was 14% (Table 167).

Juvenile and adult institutionalization.

Statistics on adult institutionalization combined with juvenile institutionalization (re-entry into a state school or center as a Title III youth) are given in Tables 169 to 176.

During the first year after release one-tenth of the male youths (10%) were so institutionalized and nine-tenths (90%) were not. (Table 171). During the first two years after release or until the cut-off date (for youths released less than two years prior to the cut-off date) the percentage institutionalized was 13.5% (Table 174). Of those released at least two years prior to the cut-off date, the percentage was 16% (Table 173).

In the complete study period the percentage of youths institutionalized was 14% (Table 176). Of those released at least two years prior to the study period, the percentage institutionalized was 16% (Table 175).

The sole differences between tables described in this section and those in the preceding section were due to the youths who entered state schools and centers (as Title III youths) after release. By comparing the tables, it may be noted that nine of the 54 youths released under the age of 16 or 17% of this age subgroup entered state schools or centers. (No youths released at age 16 or older entered state schools or centers after release). Of the nine with juvenile institutionalization, three subsequently had adult institutionalization as well.

Results for female youths

Results on the various indices for female Title II youths are given in Tables 177 to 184. As in the previous two studies, females show markedly less serious post-release problems with the law, compared to males.

Adult arrest. The first year after release, 6% of these youths had at least one adult arrest and 94% had no adult arrests (Table 179). The percentage with at least one adult arrest among those released age 16 and older was almost the same -- 7%.

In the first two years after release or until the cut-off date (for those released less than two years prior to the cut-off date) 10% of the group had at least one adult arrest (Table 182).

For the relatively small number of 39 youths released at least two years prior to the cut-off date, the percentage was 18%.

For the complete study period, the percentage with at least one arrest was the same as for the two year period: 10% (Table 184). For the 39 youths released at least two years prior to the cut-off date, the percentage was also the same as for the two-year period: 18% (Table 183). None of the 29 youths released less than two years prior to the cut-off date had an arrest record.

Police apprehension. The tables presenting statistics on police apprehension give virtually the same percentages as the tables for adult arrests (Table 185 to 192). In fact, there were no reported police apprehensions other than adult arrests. For six youths, information on

police apprehension (other than adult arrests) was missing, producing slight changes in the tables.

Trouble with the law. The tables for the outcome trouble (Tables 193 to 200) were very similar to the tables on adult arrest. The changes are due to two youths with juvenile institutionalization, and to six youths with missing information. For the complete study period 87% of the youths had no police apprehensions or juvenile institutionalization and 13% had at least one of those outcomes.¹

For any of these indicators, the distinction noted previously for male youths concerning age differences (i.e., a significantly lower probability of arrest, apprehension or trouble for youth released at age 17 or older) was not observable for the female youths.

Most serious arrest. The most serious adult arrest change in the study period, according to the legal category and class of the offense, was coded for each youth. The numbers and percentages falling into each classification are given in Tables 201 and 202.

For 39 youths released at least two years prior to the cut-off date, the majority (82%) had no arrest in the study period, two youths (5%) had at least one felony arrest, and five (13%) had as their most serious arrest a misdemeanor or other type of legal category (Table 201). As already noted, all 29 female youths released less than two years prior to the cut-off date had no arrests.

¹Excluding youths with missing information.

Post-release commitment. Only one (1.5%) of the 68 youths had an adult commitment in the study period whereas the remaining 67 (98.5%) had no adult commitments (Table 203).¹

By including juvenile institutionalization (i.e., entry into state school or center as a Title III youth), the number with post-release institutionalization was raised to 2 (Table 204). In the complete study period, 3% had a post-release institutionalization whereas 97% had none.

¹Both re-institutionalizations occurred in the first year after release and both subjects were in the subgroup of those released at least two years prior to the cut-off date.

Predictors of felony arrest.

For Title II youths, predictors of outcome have previously been investigated by multiple regression and other methods and results have been presented in two reports.¹ Because of the ampler background information available on these youths, a greater number of potential predictors may enter into the analysis than was the case for Title III youths, and both larger numbers in the sample and more complex statistical methods are required.

Within the context of the two preceding studies it is of interest to note the relations of the background characteristics found predictive among Title III youths to post-release outcome among the Title II youths. Three of the same items were available for study: Ethnicity, Referral County and Type of Adjudication. The relations of these characteristics to felony arrest for the Title II male youths are given in Table 205.²

It may be noted that the direction of differences was the same as previously found among Title III youths. That is, higher percentages with at least one felony arrest were found among black youths (versus others), youths from New York City (versus others), and youths adjudicated Juvenile Delinquent (versus PINS). The difference between youths from New York City and those from outside New York City was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 5.13, df=1, p < .05$). The other two differences were not large enough to be statistically significant.

¹See footnote, page 1.

²Because of the small number of females in the sample with post-release arrests, a parallel analysis for female youths was not feasible.

TABLE 134

NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1	100.0	19	73.1	22	55.0	19	67.9	7	63.6	68	64.2
1	0	0.0	3	11.5	9	22.5	6	21.4	1	9.1	19	17.9
2	0	0.0	3	11.5	3	7.5	1	3.6	1	9.1	8	7.5
3	0	0.0	1	3.8	4	10.0	1	3.6	1	9.1	7	6.6
4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.5	1	3.6	0	0.0	2	1.9
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1	1	0.9
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9
Column Totals	1	100.0	26	100.0	40	100.0	28	100.0	11	100.0	106	100.0

TABLE 135

NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release									
	15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	22	81.5	34	53.1	31	81.6	19	79.2	106	69.3
1	5	18.5	18	28.1	6	15.8	2	8.3	31	20.3
2	0	0.0	8	12.5	0	0.0	3	12.5	11	7.2
3	0	0.0	4	6.3	1	2.6	0	0.0	5	3.3
Column Totals	27	100.0	64	100.0	38	100.0	24	100.0	153	100.0

TABLE 136

NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1	100.0	41	77.4	56	53.8	50	75.8	26	74.3	174	67.2
1	0	0.0	8	15.1	27	26.0	12	18.2	3	8.6	50	19.3
2	0	0.0	3	5.7	11	10.6	1	1.5	4	11.4	19	7.3
3	0	0.0	1	1.9	8	7.7	2	3.0	1	2.9	12	4.6
4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	2	0.8
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	1	0.4
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Column Totals	1	100.0	53	100.0	104	100.0	66	100.0	35	100.0	259	100.0

TABLE 137

NUMBER OF ARRESTS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1	100.0	13	50.0	18	45.0	18	64.3	6	54.5	56	52.8
1	0	0.0	6	23.1	7	17.5	1	3.6	1	9.1	15	14.2
2	0	0.0	5	19.2	7	17.5	4	14.3	2	18.2	18	17.0
3	0	0.0	2	7.7	2	5.0	2	7.1	0	0.0	6	5.7
4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	10.0	3	10.7	1	9.1	8	7.5
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9
8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1	1	0.9
Column Totals	1	100.0	26	100.0	40	100.0	28	100.0	11	100.0	106	100.0

TABLE 138

NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release									
	15 .0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	15	55.6	24	37.5	25	65.8	16	66.7	80	52.3
1	8	29.6	13	20.3	10	26.3	3	12.5	34	22.2
2	1	3.7	18	28.1	2	5.3	3	12.5	24	15.7
3	1	3.7	6	9.4	0	0.0	2	8.3	9	5.9
4	2	7.4	2	3.1	1	2.6	0	0.0	5	3.3
6	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
Column Totals	27	100.0	64	100.0	38	100.0	24	100.0	153	100.0

TABLE 139 .

NUMBER OF ARRESTS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1	100.0	28	52.8	42	40.4	43	65.2	22	62.9	136	52.5
1	0	0.0	14	26.4	20	19.2	11	16.7	4	11.4	49	18.9
2	0	0.0	6	11.3	25	24.0	6	9.1	5	14.3	42	16.2
3	0	0.0	3	5.7	8	7.7	2	3.0	2	5.7	15	5.8
4	0	0.0	2	3.8	6	5.8	4	6.1	1	2.9	13	5.0
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	1	0.4
Column Totals	1	100.0	53	100.0	104	100.0	66	100.0	35	100.0	259	100.0

TABLE 140

NUMBER OF ARRESTS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release									
	15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	11	40.7	23	35.9	24	63.2	16	66.7	74	48.4
1	10	37.0	12	18.8	11	28.9	3	12.5	36	23.5
2	3	11.1	16	25.0	2	5.3	3	12.5	24	15.7
3	1	3.7	9	14.1	0	0.0	1	4.2	11	7.2
4	1	3.7	2	3.1	1	2.6	1	4.2	5	3.3
5	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
7	1	3.7	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3
Column Totals	27	100.0	64	100.0	38	100.0	24	100.0	153	100.0

TABLE 141

NUMBER OF ARRESTS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1	100.0	24	45.3	41	39.4	42	63.6	22	62.9	130	50.2
1	0	0.0	16	30.2	19	18.3	12	18.2	4	11.4	51	19.7
2	0	0.0	8	15.1	23	22.1	6	9.1	5	14.3	42	16.2
3	0	0.0	3	5.7	11	10.6	1	1.5	1	2.9	16	6.2
4	0	0.0	1	1.9	6	5.8	4	6.1	2	5.7	13	5.0
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8
6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.4
7	0	0.0	1	1.9	2	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.2
8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	1	0.4
Column Totals	1	100.0	53	100.0	104	100.0	66	100.0	35	100.0	259	100.0

CONTINUED

2 OF 3

TABLE 142

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 to and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	13	61.9	22	55.0	19	67.9	7	63.6	61	61.0
1	3	14.3	9	22.5	6	21.4	1	9.1	19	19.0
2	4	19.0	3	7.5	1	3.6	1	9.1	9	9.0
3	1	4.8	4	10.0	1	3.6	1	9.1	7	7.0
4	0	0.0	1	2.5	1	3.6	0	0.0	2	2.0
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1	1	1.0
7	0	0.0	1	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0
Column Totals	21	100.0	40	100.0	28	100.0	11	100.0	100	100.0

TABLE 143

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	15	65.2	34	53.1	31	81.6	19	79.2	99	66.4
1	8	34.8	18	28.1	6	15.8	2	8.3	34	22.8
2	0	0.0	8	12.5	0	0.0	3	12.5	11	7.4
3	0	0.0	4	6.3	1	2.6	0	0.0	5	3.4
Column Totals	23	100.0	64	100.0	38	100.0	24	100.0	149	100.0

TABLE 144

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	28	63.6	56	53.8	50	75.8	26	74.3	160	64.3
1	11	25.0	27	26.0	12	18.2	3	8.6	53	21.3
2	4	9.1	11	10.6	1	1.5	4	11.4	20	8.0
3	1	2.3	8	7.7	2	3.0	1	2.9	12	4.8
4	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	2	0.8
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	1	0.4
7	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Column Totals	44	100.0	104	100.0	66	100.0	35	100.0	249	100.0

TABLE 145

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	9	42.9	18	45.0	18	64.3	6	54.5	51	51.0
1	6	28.6	7	17.5	1	3.6	1	9.1	15	15.0
2	4	19.0	7	17.5	4	14.3	2	18.2	17	17.0
3	2	9.5	2	5.0	2	7.1	0	0.0	6	6.0
4	0	0.0	4	10.0	3	10.7	1	9.1	8	8.0
5	0	0.0	1	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0
7	0	0.0	1	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0
8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1	1	1.0
Column Totals	21	100.0	40	100.0	28	100.0	11	100.0	100	100.0

TABLE 146

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	Under 16		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	10	43.5	24	37.5	25	65.8	16	66.7	75	50.3
1	8	34.8	13	20.3	10	26.3	3	12.5	34	22.8
2	2	8.7	18	28.1	2	5.3	3	12.5	25	16.8
3	1	4.3	6	9.4	0	0.0	2	8.3	9	6.0
4	1	4.3	2	3.1	1	2.6	0	0.0	4	2.7
5	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
6	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
Column Totals	23	100.0	64	100.0	38	100.0	24	100.0	149	100.0

TABLE 1A7

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	19	43.2	42	40.4	43	65.2	22	62.9	126	50.6
1	14	31.8	20	19.2	11	16.7	4	11.4	49	19.7
2	6	13.6	25	24.0	6	9.1	5	14.3	42	16.9
3	3	6.8	8	7.7	2	3.0	2	5.7	15	6.0
4	1	2.3	6	5.8	4	6.1	1	2.9	12	4.8
5	1	2.3	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8
6	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
7	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	1	0.4
Column Totals	44	100.0	104	100.0	66	100.0	35	100.0	249	100.0

TABLE 148

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	6	26.1	23	35.9	24	63.2	16	66.7	69	46.3
1	10	43.5	12	18.8	11	28.9	3	12.5	36	24.2
2	4	17.4	16	25.0	2	5.3	3	12.5	25	16.8
3	1	4.3	9	14.1	0	0.0	1	4.2	11	7.4
4	0	0.0	2	3.1	1	2.6	1	4.2	4	2.7
5	1	4.3	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3
7	1	4.3	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3
Column Totals	23	100.0	64	100.0	38	100.0	24	100.0	149	100.0

TABLE 149

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	15	34.1	41	39.4	42	63.6	22	62.9	120	48.2
1	16	36.4	19	18.3	12	18.2	4	11.4	51	20.5
2	8	18.2	23	22.1	6	9.1	5	14.3	42	16.9
3	3	6.8	11	10.6	1	1.5	1	2.9	16	6.4
4	0	0.0	6	5.8	4	6.1	2	5.7	12	4.8
5	1	2.3	2	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.2
6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.4
7	1	2.3	2	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.2
8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	1	0.4
Column Totals	44	100.0	104	100.0	66	100.0	35	100.0	249	100.0

TABLE 150

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	10	47.6	22	55.0	19	67.9	7	63.6	58	58.0
Yes	11	52.4	18	45.0	9	32.1	4	36.4	42	42.0
Column Totals	21	100.0	40	100.0	28	100.0	11	100.0	100	100.0

TABLE 151

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	12	52.2	34	53.1	31	81.6	19	79.2	96	64.4
Yes	11	47.8	30	46.9	7	18.4	5	21.8	53	35.6
Column Totals	23	100.0	64	100.0	38	100.0	24	100.0	149	100.0

TABLE 152

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	22	50.0	56	53.8	50	75.8	26	74.3	154	61.8
Yes	22	50.0	48	46.2	16	24.2	9	25.7	95	38.2
Column Totals	44	100.0	104	100.0	66	100.0	35	100.0	249	100.0

TABLE 153

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	6	28.6	18	45.0	18	64.3	6	54.5	48	48.0
Yes	15	71.4	22	55.0	10	35.7	5	45.5	52	52.0
Column Totals	21	100.0	40	100.0	28	100.0	11	100.0	100	100.0

TABLE 154

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
 (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	9	39.1	24	37.5	25	65.8	16	66.7	74	49.7
Yes	14	60.9	40	62.5	13	34.2	8	33.3	75	50.3
Column Totals	23	100.0	64	100.0	38	100.0	24	100.0	149	100.0

TABLE 155

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	15	34.1	42	40.4	43	65.2	22	62.9	122	49.0
Yes	29	65.9	62	59.6	23	34.8	13	37.1	127	51.0
Column Totals	44	100.0	104	100.0	66	100.0	35	100.0	249	100.0

TABLE 156

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	5	21.7	23	35.9	24	63.2	16	66.7	68	45.6
Yes	18	78.3	41	64.1	14	36.8	8	33.3	81	54.4
Column Totals	23	100.0	64	100.0	38	100.0	24	100.0	149	100.0

TABLE 157

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UNTIL THE CUT OFF DATE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	11	25.0	41	39.4	42	63.6	22	62.9	116	46.6
Yes	33	75.0	63	60.6	24	36.4	13	37.1	133	53.4
Column Totals	44	100.0	104	100.0	66	100.0	35	100.0	249	100.0

TABLE 158

MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE
 (FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Arrest	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1	100.0	13	50.0	18	45.0	18	64.3	6	54.5	56	52.8
Felony B	0	0.0	1	3.8	5	12.5	1	3.6	0	0.0	7	6.6
Felony C	0	0.0	2	7.7	4	10.0	4	14.3	3	27.3	13	12.3
Felony D	0	0.0	2	7.7	5	12.5	2	7.1	1	9.1	10	9.4
Felony E	0	0.0	1	3.8	1	2.5	1	3.6	1	9.1	4	3.8
Misdemeanor A	0	0.0	7	26.9	7	17.5	2	7.1	0	0.0	16	15.1
Column Totals	1	100.0	26	100.0	40	100.0	28	100.0	11	100.0	106	100.0

TABLE 159

MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Arrest	Age at Release									
	15.0 to		16.0 to		17.0 to		18.0		All	
	15.9		16.9		17.9		and Over		Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	11	40.7	23	35.9	24	63.2	16	66.7	74	48.4
Felony A	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
Felony B	2	7.4	11	17.2	2	5.3	1	4.2	16	10.5
Felony C	1	3.7	6	9.4	2	5.3	2	8.3	11	7.2
Felony D	7	25.9	13	20.3	4	10.5	1	4.2	25	16.3
Felony E	0	0.0	4	6.3	2	5.3	1	4.2	7	4.6
Misdemeanor A	6	22.2	4	6.3	4	10.5	2	8.3	16	10.5
Misdemeanor B	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	4.2	2	1.3
Other	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
Column Totals	27	100.0	64	100.0	38	100.0	24	100.0	153	100.0

TABLE 160

MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Arrest	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1	100.0	24	45.3	41	39.4	42	63.6	22	62.9	130	50.2
Felony A	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Felony B	0	0.0	3	5.7	16	15.4	3	4.5	1	2.9	23	8.9
Felony C	0	0.0	3	5.7	10	9.6	6	9.1	5	14.3	24	9.3
Felony D	0	0.0	9	17.0	18	17.3	6	9.1	2	5.7	35	13.5
Felony E	0	0.0	1	1.9	5	4.8	3	4.5	2	5.7	11	4.2
Misdemeanor A	0	0.0	13	24.5	11	10.6	6	9.1	2	5.7	32	12.4
Misdemeanor B	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	2	0.8
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Column Totals	1	100.0	53	100.0	104	100.0	66	100.0	35	100.0	259	100.0

TABLE 161

NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Commitments	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1	100.0	24	92.3	38	95.0	26	92.9	10	90.9	99	93.4
1	0	0.0	2	7.7	2	5.0	2	7.1	1	9.1	7	6.6
Column Totals	1	100.0	26	100.0	40	100.0	28	100.0	11	100.0	106	100.0

TABLE 162

NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Commitments	Age at Release									
	15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	27	100.0	58	90.6	36	94.7	21	87.5	142	92.8
1	0	0.0	5	7.8	1	2.6	3	12.5	9	5.9
2	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	2.6	0	0.0	2	1.3
Column Totals	27	100.0	64	100.0	38	100.0	24	100.0	153	100.0

TABLE 163

NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Number of Commitments	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1	100.0	51	96.2	96	92.3	62	93.9	31	88.6	241	93.1
1	0	0.0	2	3.8	7	6.7	3	4.5	4	11.4	16	6.2
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	2	0.8
Column Totals	1	100.0	53	100.0	104	100.0	66	100.0	35	100.0	259	100.0

TABLE 164

NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Commitments	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1	100.0	24	92.3	37	92.5	26	92.9	10	90.9	98	92.5
1	0	0.0	2	7.7	3	7.5	2	7.1	1	9.1	8	7.5
Column Totals	1	100.0	26	100.0	40	100.0	28	100.0	11	100.0	106	100.0

TABLE 165

NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Commitments	Age at Release									
	15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	24	38.9	54	84.4	36	94.7	19	79.2	133	86.9
1	3	11.1	9	14.1	1	2.6	5	20.8	18	11.8
2	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	2.6	0	0.0	2	1.3
Column Totals	27	100.0	64	100.0	38	100.0	24	100.0	153	100.0

TABLE 166

NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Number of Commitments	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1	100.0	48	90.6	91	87.5	62	93.9	29	82.9	231	89.2
1	0	0.0	5	9.4	12	11.5	3	4.5	6	17.1	26	10.0
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	2	0.8
Column Totals	1	100.0	53	100.0	104	100.0	66	100.0	35	100.0	259	100.0

TABLE 167

NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Commitments	Age at Release									
	15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	23	85.2	53	82.8	36	94.7	19	79.2	131	85.6
1	4	14.8	8	12.5	1	2.6	4	16.7	17	11.1
2	0	0.0	3	4.7	1	2.6	1	4.2	5	3.3
Column Totals	27	100.0	64	100.0	38	100.0	24	100.0	153	100.0

TABLE 168

NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Number of Commitments	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1	100.0	47	88.7	90	86.5	62	93.9	29	82.9	229	88.4
1	0	0.0	6	11.3	11	10.6	3	4.5	5	14.3	25	9.7
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.9	1	1.5	1	2.9	5	1.9
Column Totals	1	100.0	53	100.0	104	100.0	66	100.0	35	100.0	259	100.0

TABLE 169 .

NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Reinstitution- alizations	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1	100.0	21	80.8	38	95.0	26	92.9	10	90.0	96	90.6
1	0	0.0	5	19.2	2	5.0	2	7.1	1	9.1	10	9.4
Column Totals	1	100.0	26	100.0	40	100.0	28	100.0	11	100.0	106	100.0

TABLE 170

NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Reinstitutionalizations	Age at Release									
	15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	21	77.8	58	90.6	36	94.7	21	87.5	136	88.9
1	6	22.2	5	7.8	1	2.6	3	12.5	15	9.8
2	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	2.6	0	0.0	2	1.3
Column Totals	27	100.0	64	100.0	38	100.0	24	100.0	153	100.0

TABLE 171 .

NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Number of Reinstitutionalizations	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1	100.0	42	79.2	96	92.3	62	93.9	31	88.6	232	89.6
1	0	0.0	11	20.8	7	6.7	3	4.5	4	11.4	25	9.7
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	2	0.8
Column Totals	1	100.0	53	100.0	104	100.0	66	100.0	35	100.0	259	100.0

TABLE 172

NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Reinstitutionalizations	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1	100.0	21	80.8	37	92.5	26	92.9	10	90.9	95	89.6
1	0	0.0	5	19.2	3	7.5	2	7.1	1	9.1	11	10.4
Column Totals	1	100.0	26	100.0	40	100.0	28	100.0	11	100.0	106	100.0

TABLE 173

NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Reinstitutionalizations	Age at Release									
	15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	20	74.1	54	84.4	36	94.7	19	79.2	129	84.3
1	5	18.5	9	14.1	1	2.6	5	20.8	20	13.1
2	2	7.4	1	1.6	1	2.6	0	0.0	4	2.6
Column Totals	27	100.0	64	100.0	38	100.0	24	100.0	153	100.0

TABLE 174

NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Number of Reinstitutionalizations	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1	100.0	41	77.4	91	87.5	62	93.9	29	82.9	224	86.5
1	0	0.0	10	18.9	12	11.5	3	4.5	6	17.1	31	12.0
2	0	0.0	2	3.8	1	1.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	4	1.5
Column Totals	1	100.0	53	100.0	104	100.0	66	100.0	35	100.0	259	100.0

TABLE 175

NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR MALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Reinstitutionalizations	Age at Release								All Subjects	
	15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	20	74.1	53	82.8	36	94.7	19	79.2	128	83.7
1	4	14.8	8	12.5	1	2.6	4	16.7	17	11.1
2	3	11.1	3	4.7	1	2.6	1	4.2	8	5.2
Column Totals	27	100.0	64	100.0	38	100.0	24	100.0	153	100.0

TABLE 176

NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR ALL MALE YOUTHS)

Number of Reinstitutionalizations	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1	100.0	41	77.4	90	86.5	62	93.9	29	82.9	223	86.1
1	0	0.0	9	17.0	11	10.6	3	4.5	5	14.3	28	10.8
2	0	0.0	3	5.7	3	2.9	1	1.5	1	2.9	8	3.1
Column Totals	1	100.0	53	100.0	104	100.0	66	100.0	35	100.0	259	100.0

TABLE 177

NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1	100.0	6	100.0	7	100.0	10	100.0	5	100.0	29	100.0
Column Totals	1	100.0	6	100.0	7	100.0	10	100.0	5	100.0	29	100.0

TABLE 178

NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Arrests	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 to and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2	100.0	3	100.0	12	100.0	10	71.4	8	100.0	35	89.7
1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	21.4	0	0.0	3	7.7
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0	1	2.6
Column Totals	2	100.0	3	100.0	12	100.0	14	100.0	8	100.0	39	100.0

TABLE 179

NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	100.0	9	100.0	19	100.0	20	83.3	13	100.0	64	94.1
1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.5	0	0.0	3	4.4
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0	1	1.5
Column Totals	3	100.0	9	100.0	19	100.0	24	100.0	13	100.0	68	100.0

TABLE 180

NUMBER OF ARRESTS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1	100.0	6	100.0	7	100.0	10	100.0	5	100.0	29	100.0
Column Totals	1	100.0	6	100.0	7	100.0	10	100.0	5	100.0	29	100.0

TABLE 181

NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2	100.0	2	66.7	12	100.0	9	64.3	7	87.5	32	82.1
1	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	3	21.4	1	12.5	5	12.8
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0	1	2.6
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0	1	2.6
Column Totals	2	100.0	3	100.0	12	100.0	14	100.0	8	100.0	39	100.0

TABLE 182

NUMBER OF ARRESTS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	100.0	8	88.9	19	100.0	19	79.2	12	92.3	61	89.7
1	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	3	12.5	1	7.7	5	7.4
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0	1	1.5
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0	1	1.5
Column Totals	3	100.0	9	100.0	19	100.0	24	100.0	13	100.0	68	100.0

TABLE 183

NUMBER OF ARRESTS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
 (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2	100.0	2	66.7	12	100.0	9	64.3	7	87.5	32	82.1
1	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	3	21.4	1	12.5	5	12.8
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0	1	2.6
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0	1	2.6
Column Totals	2	100.0	3	100.0	12	100.0	14	100.0	8	100.0	39	100.0

TABLE 184

NUMBER OF ARRESTS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS)

Number of Arrests	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	100.0	8	88.9	19	100.0	19	79.2	12	92.3	61	89.7
1	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	3	12.5	1	7.7	5	7.4
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0	1	1.5
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0	1	1.5
Column Totals	3	100.0	9	100.0	19	100.0	24	100.0	13	100.0	68	100.0

TABLE 185

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	100.0	7	100.0	10	100.0	5	100.0	25	100.0
Column Totals	3	100.0	7	100.0	10	100.0	5	100.0	25	100.0

TABLE 186

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	100.0	12	100.0	10	71.4	8	100.0	33	89.2
1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	21.4	0	0.0	3	8.1
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0	1	2.7
Column Totals	3	100.0	12	100.0	14	100.0	8	100.0	37	100.0

TABLE 187

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	6	100.0	19	100.0	20	83.3	13	100.0	58	93.5
1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.5	0	0.0	3	4.8
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0	1	1.6
Column Totals	6	100.0	19	100.0	24	100.0	13	100.0	62	100.0

TABLE 188

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	100.0	7	100.0	10	100.0	5	100.0	25	100.0
Column Totals	3	100.0	7	100.0	10	100.0	5	100.0	25	100.0

TABLE 189

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	100.0	12	100.0	9	64.3	7	87.5	31	83.8
1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	21.4	1	12.5	4	10.8
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0	1	2.7
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0	1	2.7
Column Totals	3	100.0	12	100.0	14	100.0	8	100.0	37	100.0

TABLE 190

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	6	100.0	19	100.0	19	79.2	12	92.3	56	90.3
1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.5	1	7.7	4	6.5
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0	1	1.6
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0	1	1.6
Column Totals	6	100.0	19	100.0	24	100.0	13	100.0	62	100.0

TABLE 191

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	100.0	12	100.0	9	64.3	7	87.5	31	83.8
1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	21.4	1	12.5	4	10.8
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0	1	2.7
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0	1	2.7
Column Totals	3	100.0	12	100.0	14	100.0	8	100.0	37	100.0

TABLE 192

NUMBER OF POLICE APPREHENSIONS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS)

Number of Apprehensions	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	6	100.0	19	100.0	19	79.2	12	92.3	56	90.3
1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.5	1	7.7	4	6.5
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0	1	1.6
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0	1	1.6
Column Totals	6	100.0	19	100.0	24	100.0	13	100.0	62	100.0

TABLE 193

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT OFF DATE)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	2	66.7	7	100.0	10	100.0	5	100.0	24	96.0
Yes	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0
Column Totals	3	100.0	7	100.0	10	100.0	5	100.0	25	100.0

TABLE 194

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	3	100.0	11	91.7	10	71.4	8	100.0	32	86.5
Yes	0	0.0	1	8.3	4	28.6	0	0.0	5	13.5
Column Totals	3	100.0	12	100.0	14	100.0	8	100.0	37	100.0

TABLE 195

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE BY AGE AT RELEASE
(FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	5	83.3	18	94.7	20	83.3	13	100.0	56	90.3
Yes	1	16.7	1	5.3	4	16.7	0	0.0	6	9.7
Column Totals	6	100.0	19	100.0	24	100.0	13	100.0	62	100.0

TABLE 196

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED 15 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	2	66.7	7	100.0	10	100.0	5	100.0	24	96.0
Yes	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0
Column Totals	3	100.0	7	100.0	10	100.0	5	100.0	25	100.0

TABLE 197

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Trouble	Age at Release									
	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	3	100.0	11	91.7	9	64.3	7	87.5	30	81.1
Yes	0	0.0	1	8.3	5	35.7	1	12.5	7	18.9
Column Totals	3	100.0	12	100.0	14	100.0	8	100.0	37	100.0

TABLE 198

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE
(FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS)

Trouble	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	5	83.3	18	94.7	19	79.2	12	92.3	54	87.1
Yes	1	16.7	1	5.3	5	21.8	1	7.7	8	12.9
Column Totals	6	100.0	19	100.0	24	100.0	13	100.0	62	100.0

TABLE 199

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Trouble	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	3	100.0	11	91.7	9	64.3	7	87.5	30	81.1
Yes	0	0.0	1	8.3	5	35.7	1	12.5	7	18.9
Column Totals	3	100.0	12	100.0	14	100.0	8	100.0	37	100.0

TABLE 200

TROUBLE WITH THE LAW UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS)

Trouble	Under 16.0		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	5	83.3	18	94.7	19	79.2	12	92.3	54	87.1
Yes	1	16.7	1	5.3	5	21.8	1	7.7	8	12.9
Column Totals	6	100.0	19	100.0	24	100.0	13	100.0	62	100.0

TABLE 201

MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE
 (FOR FEMALE YOUTHS RELEASED AT LEAST TWO YEARS PRIOR TO CUT-OFF DATE)

Arrest	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2	100.0	2	66.7	12	100.0	9	64.3	7	87.5	32	82.1
Felony D	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0	1	2.6
Felony E	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0	1	2.6
Misdemeanor A	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	2	14.3	1	12.5	4	10.3
Misdemeanor B	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0	1	2.6
Column Totals	2	100.0	3	100.0	12	100.0	14	100.0	8	100.0	39	100.0

TABLE 202

MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE
(FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS)

Arrest	Age at Release										Subjects	
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	3	100.0	8	88.9	19	100.0	19	79.2	12	92.3	61	89.7
Felony D	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0	1	1.5
Felony E	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0	1	1.5
Misdemeanor A	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	2	8.3	1	7.7	4	5.9
Misdemeanor B	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0	1	1.5
Column Totals	3	100.0	9	100.0	19	100.0	24	100.0	13	100.0	68	100.0

TABLE 203

NUMBER OF ADULT COMMITMENTS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS)

Number of Commitments	Age at Release											
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over		All Subjects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	100.0	9	100.0	18	94.7	24	100.0	13	100.0	67	98.5
1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5
Column Totals	3	100.0	9	100.0	19	100.0	24	100.0	13	100.0	68	100.0

TABLE 204

NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT REINSTITUTIONALIZATIONS UNTIL THE CUT-OFF DATE
(FOR ALL FEMALE YOUTHS)

Number of Reinstitutionalizations	Age at Release										All Subjects	
	Under 15.0		15.0 to 15.9		16.0 to 16.9		17.0 to 17.9		18.0 and Over			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	100.0	9	100.0	17	89.5	24	100.0	13	100.0	66	97.1
1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.9
Column Totals	3	100.0	9	100.0	19	100.0	24	100.0	13	100.0	68	100.0

TABLE 205

BACKGROUND VARIABLES AND FELONY ARREST

Background Variable	None		Felony Arrest One or More		Row Totals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ethnicity						
Black	99	66.0	51	34.0	150	100.0
Other	61	59.2	42	40.8	103	100.0
County						
New York City	65	56.0	51	44.0	116	100.0
Outside NYC	100	70.4	42	29.6	142	100.0
Type of Adjudication:						
Juvenile Delinquent	32	53.3	28	46.7	60	100.0
PINS	58	65.9	30	34.1	88	100.0
Youthful Offenses	20	69.0	9	31.0	29	100.0
None	39	65.0	21	35.0	60	100.0
Other	7	77.8	2	22.2	9	100.0

DISCUSSION .

The main questions of the studies concerned the adequacy of sets of programs with respect to recidivism and related outcomes. The term adequacy is defined in the following manner. If a problem exists, efforts are exerted to eliminate that problem, and the problem ceases to exist, the efforts are defined as adequate to the problem. If the problem continues to exist, the efforts are defined as not adequate to the problem. The determination of adequacy may be regarded as a one level in the assessment of problem-solving efforts. Other levels are (2) the comparison of the adequacy of different types of intervention for comparable individuals, from which the relative adequacy of different types of intervention (including no intervention) for specific types of individuals may be determined; and (3) the construction of a system of concepts relating characteristics of interventions and characteristics of individuals to relative adequacy, from which causal relations may be formulated. Determination of the adequacy of a single intervention, in itself, is of practical importance in that it indicates where efforts are sufficient or not sufficient in meeting problems. However, the second and third levels are necessary to determine more adequate courses of action in meeting those problems, and to assess the value of one course of action compared to another.

With respect to the specific problems of post-release arrest, police apprehension, arrest for different types of offenses, re-institutionalization and different types of re-institutionalization, the

statistics emanating from the studies directly provide straightforward estimates of the percentages of youths for whom the programs were adequate and not adequate. With respect to the problem of recidivism one or more of the above outcomes must be interpreted as measuring recidivism before conclusions can be drawn. If recidivism is defined for the subjects of these studies as the commission of acts which are criminal law violations when committed by adults, a reasonable assumption is that the percentage of recidivists is higher than the percentage found re-institutionalized in adult correctional institutions. A plausible but debatable assumption is that the percentage of recidivists is approximated by the percentages with arrest or police apprehension. (The latter assumption is based on a prior assumption that the number of persons wrongfully apprehended is balanced out by the number of persons committing illegal acts without apprehension).

In general, one may conclude from the results (on the basis of the two assumptions stated above or of similar ones) that the programs under study appeared adequate with respect to recidivism (in a post-release period up to three years) in the case of a substantial percentage of participants and not adequate in the case of a substantial percentages of participants; and that adequacy was related to characteristics of youths at time of admission. Thus, in Study-One, about three-fourths of Title III male youths with three out of four of these admission characteristics were found to have at least one felony arrest in a three year post-release period: Juvenile Delinquent adjudication, black ethnicity, New York City residence, 14 or under at

admission. In contrast, (in Study-One) 95% of female Title III youths from outside New York City were found to have no felony arrests in the three year period.

Statements about the adequacy of the sets of programs under study do not permit a comparison with the "no treatment" condition, i.e., a comparison with what would have happened if the youth had returned to his normal living situation instead of entering a program. Whether the percentages for outcome would have been higher, lower, or the same as that found for the post-release period remains undetermined. However, two findings are of interest in this connection. In Study-One there was no measurable effect found indicating that youths from different state schools or centers had different probabilities of outcome (after controlling for background variables). There was also no measurable difference found in outcome of Title III youths released before and after the Division for Youth assumed responsibility for their facilities.¹ On the other hand, there were significant and relatively large differences in outcome related to characteristics of the youths at admission. In their study of the nation's public schools, the authors of the well-known "Coleman Report" concluded that "schools bring little influence to bear on a child's achievement that is independent of his background and general social context...."² The hypothesis should be considered that, in general, this is also true of correctional programs. The limitations put on these programs by forces which they do not affect may be far greater than is generally realized or acknowledged.

¹This should be regarded as a preliminary finding. Larger samples, a longer time period, and other outcome measures would be necessary for definitive conclusions.

²J. Coleman et al. Equality of Educational Opportunity. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing office, 1966, p.325.

Apart from the specific percentages reflecting overall adequacy of programs for different outcomes, it is the heterogeneity of outcome that should be emphasized. That is, many youths were found arrested for a felony arrest, whereas many were found to be without any arrest record; many were found re-institutionalized, whereas many were not found re-institutionalized, etc. It is due to heterogeneity of outcome that the ability to identify youths with differing probability of outcome is important. For the type of youth with a high probability of undesirable outcome after program participation, the programs were not adequate, by definition, for a large percentage. For these individuals, then, other or additional services are required if the high percentage is to be reduced. For the type of youth with low probability of undesirable outcome after program participation, the programs were adequate by definition, for a large percentage. For these youths, however, the question may be raised as to whether all the services provided were desirable or necessary, and whether program stay could not be shortened without undesirable consequences.

In order to move to more advanced levels of analysis, concerned with relative adequacy and causation, a strategy of research and experimentation may be suggested. First, without unduly interfering in normal administrative procedures, the effect of shortening program stay can be studied among those types of youths with low percentage of undesirable outcome, i.e., youths whose length of stay is questionable, with a study format as follows: (1) decide on official release dates sufficiently in advance so that (2) a pool of youths can be selected from those whose length of stay is questionable and (3) randomly select a subgroup within this pool

to be released two weeks prior to the official release date, with the others released on the official date (4) perform a follow-up study to determine whether the two subgroups differ in outcome (5) if they are not found to differ, repeat the procedure with a three week advanced release date. This type of iterative procedure can be continued until some duration of program stay is found to have positive effect.¹

In such a study both the rehabilitative effects and the restraining effects of a segment of program stay could be assessed. Rehabilitative effects may be described as undesirable post-release outcomes which are diminished by prior program stay. Restraining effects may be described as undesirable outcomes which are diminished by a youth presently being in a program. Assessment of both types of effects is necessary to determine the value of a youth's program stay.

In order for empirical research to suggest alternative content to programs, or alternative courses of action, for youths with high probability of undesirable outcome (and for other youths as well), and to do this in a systematic and continuous manner, a better information base is needed than was available for these studies. The content of the information should include variables that may be expected to mediate between the type of gross demographic and social background characteristics used in the present studies (e.g., ethnicity, county, type of adjudication) and outcome. For example, recent studies, in progress, of the reading level of youths in DFY facilities suggest that a large percentage of these youths are considerably below their age-level in reading ability. If it were found that reading inability was highly

¹See J. Berecochea, D. R. Jaman and W. A. Jones. Time Served in Prison and Parole Outcome, An Experimental Study. Research Division, Department of Corrections, State of California, 1973, for a study of the effects of reducing time served in prison. The authors concluded that a six months reduction made no difference in recidivism.

correlated with undesirable outcome (and that the gross variables related to indices of recidivism ceased to be related when reading scores were taken into account), one would be closer to the type of causal explanation of outcome that is desirable; and, therefore, closer to recommendations for program content changes. When these recommendations are followed, their effects could be studied, and on the basis of these studies, the hypotheses that specific variables (e.g., reading inability) were causally related to outcome would be confirmed or disconfirmed.

For an information system that would serve as a tool for assessment at advanced levels, a theoretical framework, shaped by empirical findings, and providing hypotheses or explicit rationales for the services which the DFY facilities provide, would be most desirable. The theory of Lawrence Kohlberg, based primarily on longitudinal studies of the development of moral judgment, provides such a framework.¹ Kohlberg has defined six developmental levels of moral judgment, and, according to the theory, all persons (as children) start at the first level and to the extent that development occurs, progress to higher levels, in an irreversible direction. Kohlberg's work has already been applied to two correctional settings, and from his findings one may hypothesize that the moral judgment of individuals in correctional institutions tend to be at levels 1 and 2 (called pre-conventional) whereas the moral judgment of most citizens tends to be at levels 3 and 4 (called conventional). Within this framework correctional treatment seeks (a) to advance the moral judgment level, especially from pre-conventional to conventional levels and (b) to provide those supports necessary so that an individual may live and behave

¹L. Kohlberg et. al. The Just Community Approach to Corrections: A Manual, Part I, Part II. Cambridge: Moral Education Research Foundation, 1974.

at the highest moral judgment level achieved. According to the theory, an individual will want to live at the level of his highest moral judgment; his actual behavior is determined by this motive, but also by many other motives. The various services provided by the DFY programs may be understood within this framework as having functions promoting either (a) or (b) or both.

However, irrespective of any particular theoretical framework selected, an information system designed specifically for the generation of causal hypotheses would facilitate program content recommendations.

With respect to predictors of outcome, two findings from the studies are of interest. It was found that youths born out of wedlock were significantly more likely to recidivate (as measured by felony arrest for males and arrest for females) than youths not born out of wedlock. This difference accounted for almost all of the (nonsignificant) difference between youths from intact and non-intact families. In the delinquency literature, intactness of family has sometimes been found related, and sometimes not, to delinquent behavior. The finding suggests that one intervening variable between family intactness and delinquency may be the birth status of the youth. The finding also supported an hypothesis based on theoretical assumptions linking disattachment from conventional social institutions to delinquency. These theoretical assumptions, derived from Hirschi and Durkheim, also are related to Kohlberg's theory and findings. It would be expected from findings of Kohlberg that the youth in DFY facilities would tend to be at what Kohlberg calls a pre-conventional moral judgment level. It can be hypothesized that disattached youths are more likely to be at such a level than attached youths. Both the

raising of moral judgment levels and the establishment of behavior at these levels are intimately associated with the integration of youths in conventional institutions.

It was also found that age at release appeared related to various indicators of recidivism among the Title II male youths. The relationship appeared relatively strong. However, the finding should be regarded with caution because age at release had not been predictive in previous studies; and because the effects of subjects with missing data may affect relationships involving age at release. Confirmation should be sought through the study of another sample, and further examination of the effects of youths with missing data on this relationship is warranted. An age effect was also suggested in the analysis of Title III male youths.

If this age relationship should be borne out, and it were not found due to characteristics independent of age, it would suggest that the process of aging was itself rehabilitative among DFY youths. This, in turn, would indicate a somewhat different view of the function of restraining effects of the program. That is, if programs were responsible for preventing delinquent or criminal acts that would otherwise be committed if youths were not participating in the programs (i.e., restraining effects) and if "age" reduced the probability of future criminality, the restraining effects would have greater value than if they represented simply a postponement of future antisocial behavior.

In general, the set of items that was chosen a priori to create a predictive instrument was able to discriminate between youths with different probability of outcome. These items were chosen on the basis of previous research, and of happenstance -- they happened to be available for analysis. The results increase one's confidence that the development of predictive instruments applied to youths in DFY programs is a feasible undertaking. They also indicate that relationships found in one set of programs (the experimental programs) were generalizable to another set of programs (state schools and centers). They thereby support the effort to seek out general relationships pertaining to delinquent youth. A research-relevant information system would be an important step in this direction.

SUMMARY

Three studies were presented. The studies focused on indices of recidivism among youths released from state schools and centers, as well as from the Division for Youth's experimental facilities. The statistics on the state schools and centers are unique in that this is the first time such information has been systematically collected and presented for these facilities. Analyses were intended to assist administrators and researchers in answering two basic questions (a) how adequate are the programs in prevention of recidivism and related outcomes (b) for which types of youths are these programs more adequate, and for which types less adequate.

Study-One examined 843 youths (a) whose last release from State schools or centers occurred during the period from January 1, 1971 through June 30, 1971 and (b) who were over 15 years old at this time. The study focused on the three year period after last release. Since the Division for Youth assumed responsibility for those facilities on July 1, 1971, the youths had been released during the six-month period just prior to this assumption of responsibility.

Among the findings were the following: In the first year after release 43% of males and 9.5% of females had at least one adult (fingerprintable) arrest; 10% of males and 1% of females had at least one adult commitment (re-institutionalization).¹ In the first two years after release 62% of males and 22% of females had at least one adult arrest; 24% of males and 3% of females had an adult commitment. In the first three years after release 69% of males and 25% of females had at least one adult arrest; 32% of males

¹Percentages given here and below exclude subjects with missing data on the designated outcome variable.

and 4% of females had an adult commitment. For the three year period, the percentage of males with at least one felony arrest was 57% and the percentage of females was 12.5%.

The findings indicated that for males the first arrest tended to occur earlier rather than later in time from release; and that among males arrested in the three year period the likelihood of more than one arrest was greater than the likelihood of exactly one arrest. The findings also indicated marked differences between males and females in post-release arrest and re-institutionalization.

On the basis of previous research findings pertaining to youth from the experimental facilities, it was hypothesized that four characteristics of male youths at time of admission would be related to recidivism. These were (1) Juvenile Delinquent adjudication (2) black ethnicity (3) New York City residency (4) age at first admission -- 14 or younger. The measure of recidivism used for these tests was felony arrest (at least one versus none). All these hypotheses were confirmed by the findings.

It was also hypothesized that a predictive instrument derived by giving one point for each of the above characteristics would be related to recidivism among males. The results confirmed the hypothesis. Of those male youths with a score of 0, 32% had at least one felony arrest, of those with a score of 1, the percentage was 46%, of those whose scores were 2, the percentage was 57%, of those whose scores were 3, the percentage was 76%, of those whose scores were 4, the percentage was 71%.

On the basis of theoretical considerations, it was hypothesized that male youths and female youths born out of wedlock were more likely to recidivate than youths not born out of wedlock. The hypothesis was confirmed for both sexes.

It was hypothesized that the same characteristics that predicted recidivism among males would do so among females. The measure of recidivism used was arrest (at least one versus none). The hypothesis was confirmed for ethnicity (and, as noted above, for birth out of wedlock). Differences on New York City residency (versus other) and Juvenile Delinquent adjudication (versus other) were in the expected direction but not large enough for statistical significance. Differences on age at admission were both slight and in a direction opposite that hypothesized.

The ordered variable "most serious arrest charge in the three-year period" was created by giving the value of 7 to a felony A arrest, 6 to a felony B arrest etc., and ending with a value of 1 to misdemeanor B or lesser infraction, and by then recording for each youth the arrest charge with the highest value. It was hypothesized that among males with arrest records, the characteristics previously hypothesized as related to recidivism would be significantly correlated with most serious arrest. The hypotheses were confirmed in the case of all five characteristics, i.e., ethnicity, New York City residency, type of adjudication, age at admission and birth status.

It was expected that neither the characteristic of religion (Protestant versus Catholic) nor family intactness (both natural parents living together versus other) would be found significantly related to recidivism.

(The expectation was based on previous findings of no significant differences with larger sample sizes). These expectations were borne out in the case both of males and females. Almost all of the nonsignificant differences found for family intactness were attributable to the in-wedlock/out-of-wedlock birth-status distinction.

The effect of "time in the training school system" on felony arrest (for males) and arrest (for females) was examined in multiple regression analyses. This variable was approximated by the number of months between first admission date and release date. After controlling for age at admission, there was no significant effect found for the variable either among males or females.

The effect of residency in one school or center rather than another on felony arrest of males was examined in a multiple regression analysis. After controlling for background variables, there was no significant effect found for the variable. In the case of females, the state school with the largest number of youths was compared to all others combined. After controlling for background variables, there was no significant effect found (on arrest).

The background characteristics of male and female youths were compared. Males more often had two currently living parents who had been married to each other while females more often had only one parent currently living or had been born out of wedlock. Females, compared to males, also tended to be older at first admission and younger at release.

Study-Two examined a random sample (N=318) from the population of youths with a release from a state school or center during the period July 1, 1971, through March 31, 1973. All age groups were included. The study focused on post-release happenings after a youth's initial release during the above period. Outcome was studied until July 1, 1974 (called the cut-off date). The study period, i.e., the period from release to the cut-off date, thus was variable with a minimum of 15 months and a maximum of 36 months.

Because of the inclusion of younger age groups and therefore the pertinence of juvenile police contacts and juvenile institutionalization after release, a variety of outcome measures was used, referring to both adult and juvenile police apprehension and adult and juvenile re-institutionalization.

Among the findings were the following: In the first year after release about one-half (51%) of males and 12% of females were apprehended by police on suspicion of offenses which are violations of the criminal law when committed by adults. In the period 15 months to two years, the percentages were 65% (males) and 17% (females). In the period 15 months to 36 months, the percentages were 69% (males) and 22% (females). In the first year after release the percentage with an adult re-institutionalization or a return to the state school or center was 21% for males and 12% for females. In the period 15 months to two years, the percentages were 30% (males) and 14% (females). In the period 15 months to three years, the percentages were 31% (males) and 14% (females).

Of youths whose initial release was at age 16.0 or younger, the percentage of those who returned to a state school or center was 28% for males and 16% for females. The percentage of returnees of male youths age 15.0 or younger was 43%.

The predictive instrument previously used in Study-One was applied to Study-Two male subjects. The instrument made a significant differentiation with regard to felony arrest (at least one versus none). The percentage of youths with score-values of 0 and 1 who had a post-release felony arrest was 36%. The percentage of youths with score-values of 2 to 4 who had a post-release felony arrest was almost twice as large -- 67%.

A comparison was made between the subjects of Study-One and Study-Two i.e., youths who were released in the six month period prior to the Division for Youth's jurisdiction over the state schools and centers and youths released in the 21 month period afterwards. Outcome measures were (a) at least one adult fingerprintable arrest in the first year after a youth's last release (b) at least one adult commitment in the same period (c) at least one adult fingerprintable arrest in the first two years after a youth's last release (d) at least one adult commitment in the same period. Analyses were limited to subjects whose last release was over the age of 15, and for whom outcome information on these periods was available. There were no significant differences found either for males or females between subjects released in the two different periods.

Study-Three focused on Title II youths released from the Division's facilities during the period July 1, 1971 through March 31, 1973. Title II youths are those program residents neither placed nor committed by the family court, who enter the programs as a condition of probation or by consent of parent or legal guardian. They are primarily residents of the Division for Youth's experimental programs, i.e., Camps, Homes, START and Youth Development Centers.

A systematic sample of 340 youths was selected, and outcome from initial release after July 1, 1971 to July 1, 1974 (the cut-off date) was investigated.

Among the findings were the following: In the year after release 36% of males and 6% of females had at least one police apprehension for offenses which are criminal law violations if committed by an adult. In the period 15 months to two years, the percentages were 49% (males) and 10% (females). In the period 15 months to three years, the percentages were 52% (males) and 10% (females). The percentages of youths with at least one juvenile re-institutionalization (i.e., placement or commitment in state school or center) or adult re-institutionalization were for males 10%, 13.5%, and 14% for the periods one year after release, 15 months to two years after release, 15 months to three years after release, respectively. Only two of 68 females (or 3%) were re-institutionalized, both in the first year after release.

For male youths there appeared to be a relatively strong relation between age at release and outcomes related to adult arrest or police apprehension. Of those released under age 17, the percentage with at least one adult arrest (by the cut-off date) was 59%; of those released at age 17 and older, the percentage was 37%.

For police apprehension (which included both adult arrest and juvenile police custody) the percentages were 67% (under age 17) and 35% (17 and older). These results were unexpected in that previous studies of youths released from experimental facilities had not revealed such an effect.

In view of this age relationship to arrest (or police apprehension) a direct comparison of the outcome percentages between the youths of Study-Two (Title III youths) and those of Study-Three (Title II youths) did not appear meaningful. A more intensive analysis, controlling for age and other background variables, and using multiple regression, was suggested for such a comparison.

Three of the items assessed as predictors in Study-One and Study-Two were available for analysis: type of adjudication, ethnicity and New York City residency. The direction of the relation with felony arrest was as hypothesized and the relation between New York City residency and felony arrest was found statistically significant.

The findings were discussed with respect to program adequacy, identification of youths with different probability of recidivism, suggested approaches in future research, the need for a more relevant information system, and a suggested theoretical framework in studying the effect or lack of effects of DFY programs.

APPENDIX A

PROBLEMS OF IDENTIFICATION

The records of the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services DCJS were used to determine post-release arrest and commitment records for alleged offenses occurring above the age 16. Identification was made on the basis of name, birthdate, ethnicity, sex and, in certain cases, addresses. The following rules were the basis for decisions in Study-One and Study-Two.

(a) If the DCJS record pertained to a youth with the same name, ethnicity, and birthdate as the DFY youth, he was considered the same youth.

(b) If the DCJS record pertained to a youth with the same name and address, he was considered the same youth.

(c) If the DCJS record pertained to a youth with the same name, but the birthdate was incorrect by the last digit of the year of birth, he was considered the same youth if the county or town on the DCJS record was the same as on the DFY record.

(d) In other cases where DCJS personnel believed there was a possible identification on the basis of the name, ethnicity and a similar but not identical birthdate, the youth was omitted from the study. The identification was then called ambiguous.

In Study-Three the decision rules were amended as follows:

(e) If the DCJS record pertained to a youth with the same name, and the birthdate was correct for the month and the year of birth but incorrect for for the day, he was considered the same youth if the county or town on the DCJS record was the same as on the DFY record.

Following are decisions made in problematic cases, under these rules. Omitted means the identification was considered ambiguous and the subject omitted from analyses. Accepted means the DCJS record was considered as referring to the DFY Subject.

STUDY-ONE

	Birthdate		County or Town		<u>DECISION</u>
	<u>DFY</u>	<u>DCJS</u>	<u>DFY</u>	<u>DCJS</u>	
61161	5-9-55	5-9-52	Ithaca	Ithaca	Accepted
61570	4-22-54	4-22-53	Buffalo	Buffalo	Accepted
55470	1-26-56	1-26-57	Brooklyn	Buffalo	Accepted
62371	1-31-54	1-31-54	Brooklyn	Buffalo	Accepted
60945	1-27-56	1-27-54	Niagara Falls	Niagara Falls	Accepted
50291	3-24-55	3-22-55 3-24-56	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Accepted
61481	5-24-55	5-27-54	Buffalo	Buffalo	Omitted
62425	10-10-55	10-19-55	New York City	New York City	Omitted
63812	6-25-55	6-23-56	Brooklyn	New York City	Omitted
60775	10-16-55	8-18-55	White Plains Mt. Vernon	Brooklyn	Omitted
67120	9-4-54	11-4-55	Brooklyn	Bronx	Omitted
50218	6-8-55	6-10-53 6-10-54	Peekskill	Peekskill	Omitted
50016	1-8-55	1-6-55 1-6-56	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Omitted
63779	10-1-55	10-1-54	Manhattan	Bronx	Omitted
61613	9-25-55	9-23-54	Buffalo	Brooklyn Ogdensburgh	Omitted
51326	10-27-54	11-27-54	Syracuse	Johnson City	Omitted

STUDY-TWO

	<u>Birthdate</u>		<u>County or Town</u>		<u>DECISION</u>
	<u>DFY</u>	<u>DCJS</u>	<u>DFY</u>	<u>DCJS</u>	
66179	12-4-55	12-14-55	Buffalo	Buffalo	Omitted
60365	5-15-57	55-16-55	Bronx	Bronx	Omitted
63264	2-11-56	10- 9-56	Utica	Schenectady	Omitted
61454	11-23-56	11-24-56	Buffalo	Buffalo	Omitted
66038	5-20-55	5-15-55	West Seneca	Akron	Omitted
60321	6- 5-57	6-15-57	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Omitted
66578	10- 6-56	10 -6-55	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Accepted
55425	1 -2-57	1-28-57	Bronx	Manhattan	Omitted
60562	7-25-56	6-25-56	Unknown	Not Given	Omitted
66748	9-15-55	9-17-54	Long Island	Long Island	Omitted
50986	5-21-56	5- 1-54 5-21-56	Unknown	Not Given	Accepted

STUDY-THREE

	Birthdate		County or Town		<u>DECISION</u>
	<u>DFY</u>	<u>DCJS</u>	<u>DFY</u>	<u>DCJS</u>	
11299	12-14-52	11-14-51	Bronx	Bronx	Omitted
12800	7-29-54	7-21-53	Sullivan County	Not Given	Omitted
12867	1-4-56	1-1-56	Brooklyn	Not Given	Omitted
13429	11-21-54	11-2-54	Westchester	New Jersey	Omitted
13817	12-27-55	12-14-56	Buffalo	Manhattan	Omitted
61445	5-22-56	5-27-56	Buffalo	Not Given	Omitted
14325	10-17-57	10-19-55	Manhattan	Bronx	Omitted
14202	1-8-57	1-18-57	Brooklyn	Not Given	Omitted
14558	2-3-57	2-26-57	Staten Island	Not Given	Omitted
10840	6-2-53	6-27-53	Bronx	Not Given	Omitted
14187	4-22-57	4-27-57	Syracuse	Syracuse	Accepted
65632	9-4-56	9-4-55	Lockport	Lockport	Accepted
14023	2-6-57	2-7-57	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Accepted

END

7. 10. 1951