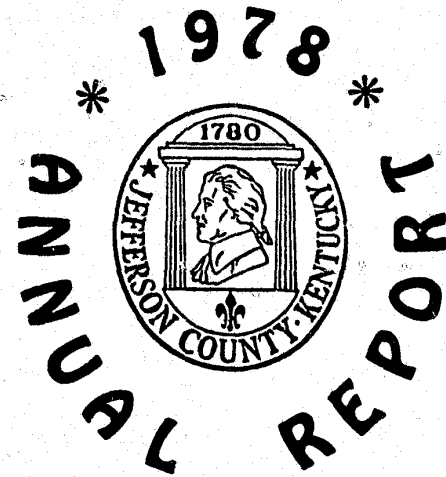


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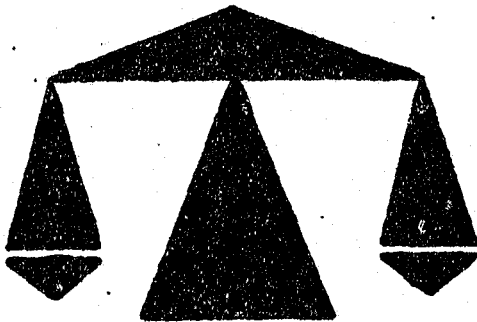
**TREATMENT  
ANALYSIS  
UPDATE**



LOUISVILLE/JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

DEPARTMENT FOR HUMAN SERVICES

ANNUAL REPORT - 1978



NCJRS

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## INTRODUCTION

The following report provides information concerning the Department for Human Services (DHS) of Jefferson County.<sup>1</sup> Part One examines the types of referrals which were made to the Jefferson County Juvenile Court and the juvenile services which were provided by DHS.

The flow chart shown on the following page illustrates, in a simplified way, the Juvenile Justice System. This flow chart was used as an outline in writing this report. It must be kept in mind that the illustration has been simplified to portray the basic options available at any given point in the system. As each case is unique, it would be impossible to portray all conceivable options.

The Juvenile Court Intake Form was the source of the information presented in Part One. The intake forms were keypunched and computerized through the facilities of the Metropolitan Information Services (MIS). MIS provided computer tapes for calendar year 1978 which were run by the University of Kentucky through the use of the NUCROS program. This report contains the most frequently requested tables. If needed, further information is available through the Office of Research and Planning of DHS.

In Part Two, information is presented on the services provided by the Financial Assistance Department and the Nutritional Program for the Aging. The Financial Assistance information was based on the 1979 fiscal year.

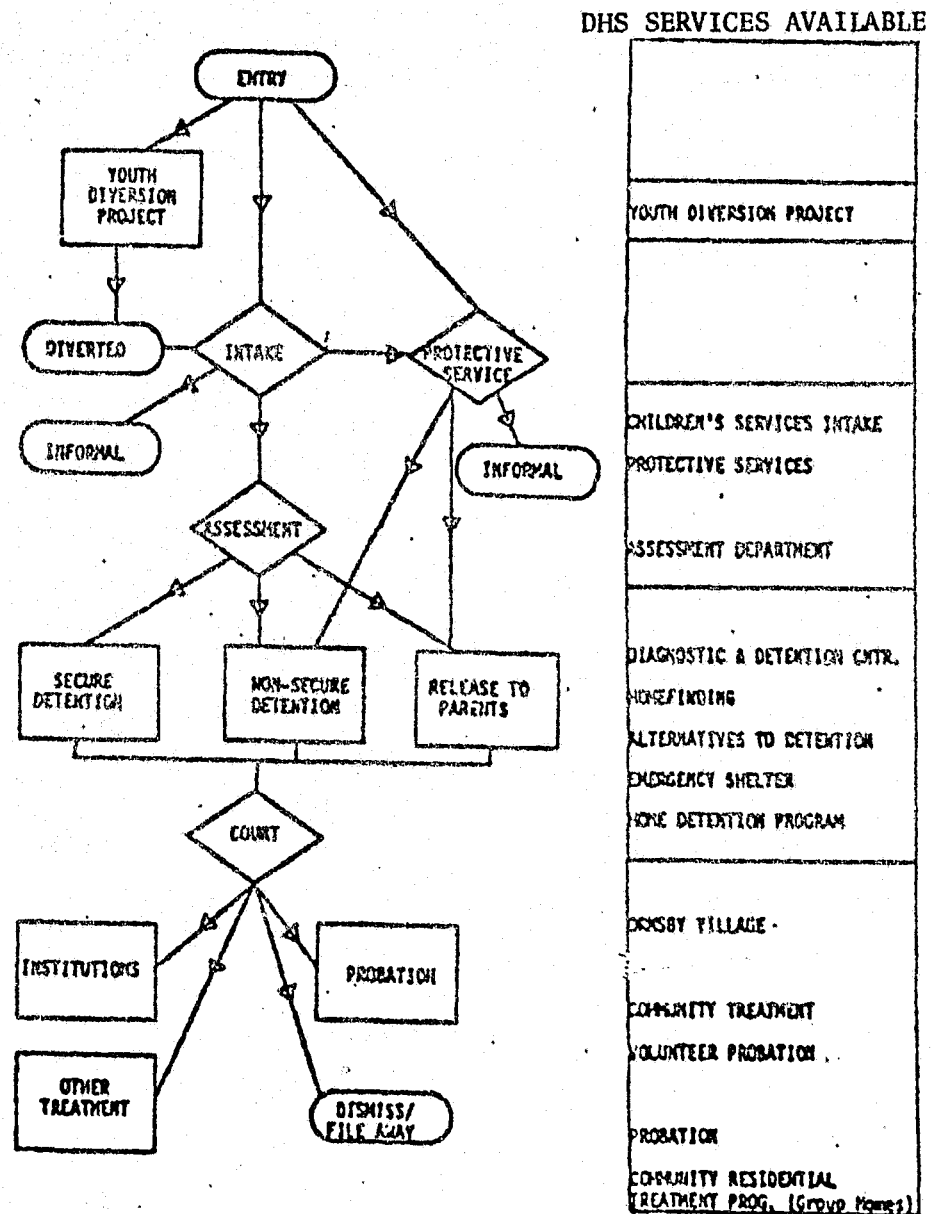
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<sup>1</sup>Effective January 1, 1978, the Department for Human Services was formed from a merger of the Metropolitan Social Services Department, the Jefferson County Office of Aging and Handicapped, and the Jefferson County Consumer Protection Agency. As of August, 1979, the Jefferson County Consumer Protection Department has been transferred to the Public Safety Protection and Regulation Department.

Figure 1.

(July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979). The Welfare Stat Sheet and the services of MIS were utilized to computerize the information, which was compiled from monthly reports provided by MIS. The information on the Nutritional Program is based on calendar year 1978.

SIMPLIFIED JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM



PART ONE: SECTION I.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Juvenile Justice System in Kentucky is defined and regulated by Chapter 208 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes. Every year, thousands of residents of Jefferson County come into contact with the Juvenile Session of District Court. The majority of these individuals are juveniles -- persons under the age of eighteen. Others under the jurisdiction of Chapter 208, however, are adults charged with non-support, paternity, endangering the welfare of a minor, or unlawful transaction with a minor.

In Jefferson County, the Department for Human Services (DHS) which is administered by Fiscal Court, provides services for the Juvenile Session of District Court. Prior to January 1, 1978, Juvenile Court was also administered by Fiscal Court, but it is now part of the new Kentucky District Court System.

In 1978, there were 7,466 referrals to Juvenile Session, representing 5,696 individuals. (The individual total counts each juvenile once; whereas, the referral total counts the juveniles as many times as contact was made with the system during the given year). The mean number of referrals was 1.3 per individual. The number of referrals for 1978 showed a 0.2 percent increase over 1977, while the previous four years had shown a steady decline.

The number of referrals for whites has decreased in recent years and continued to do so in 1978 (down by 1.1 percent from 1977). The overall increase was resulted from a 3.0 percent increase for black referrals. About 70 percent of those referred were white, while about 30 percent were black. The same ratio was found for sex differences, with males accounting for about 70 percent of the referrals, while about 30 percent of those referred were female.

An examination of the reasons for referral found the five most common reasons to be: (1) Theft Under \$100, (2) Burglary, (3) Theft Over \$100, (4) Disorderly Conduct, and (5) Alcohol/Drunk Violation. A total of 47.5 percent of the referrals were accounted for by these offenses.

For males of both races, the major reason for referral was Burglary, with 14.3 percent for whites and 17.5 percent for blacks. The second and third most frequent reasons for referral were Alcohol/Drunk Violation (10.8%) and Theft Under \$100 (9.4%) for whites, and Theft Under \$100 (16.5%) and Theft Over \$100 (10.5%) for blacks.

For both white and black females, the major reason for referral was Theft Under \$100, with 19.5 percent for white and 29.9 percent for black females. The second and third most frequent reasons for referral were Runaway (16.0%) and Neglected Child (9.7%) for white females, and Neglected Child (11.5%) and Ungovernable Behavior (6.8%) for black females.

The reasons for referral for previous years can also be compared through the use of the FBI Crime Classification, which combines similar offenses. Larceny/Theft (24.0%), Burglary (14.9%), Dependency (11.1%), Breach of Peace (7.2%), and Drug Law Violation (6.6%) were the five major reasons for referral with this type of classification.

In comparison to 1977 data, the largest percentage increases were found for Marriage Requests (66.7%)<sup>2</sup>, Rape (46.7%), and Weapons (36.7%). The largest decreases were for Traffic Offenses (23.3%), Vagrancy (23.1%) and Homicide (23.1%).

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<sup>2</sup>Although there was a large percentage increase for Marriage Requests, the total number of cases was small. There were only three cases in 1977 and five in 1978.

Another collapsed classification can be used to divide offenses into the categories of Major Property, Minor Property, Physical Harm-Persons, No Physical Harm-Persons, Substance Offense, Social Control, Status, and Protective Services.<sup>3</sup> Under this classification (see Figure 2), it can be seen that the number of referrals under the various categories were very similar for 1977 and 1978, with the exceptions of Major Property and Minor Property. Major Property referrals decreased in comparison to 1977, while Minor Property referrals increased.

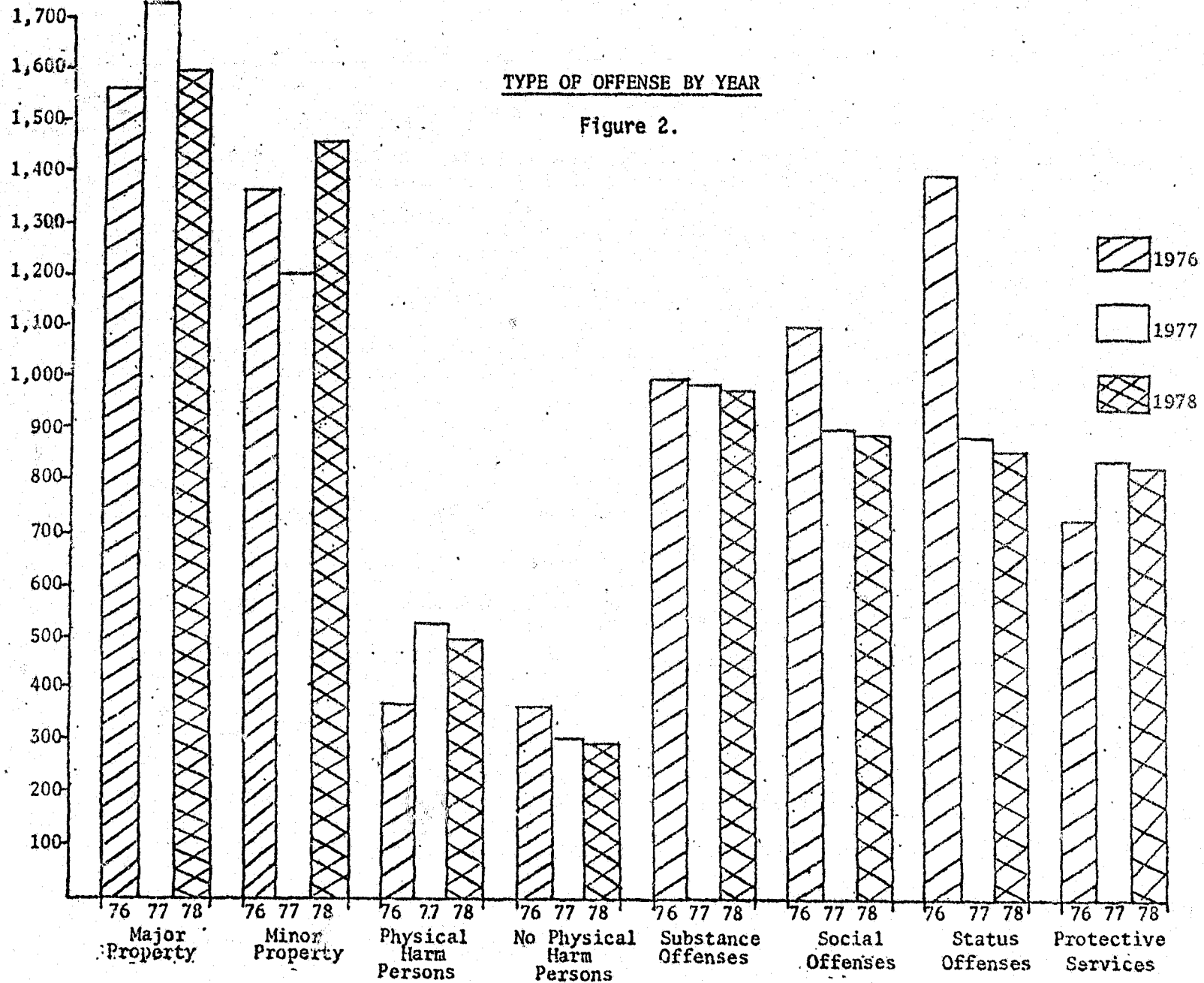
An individual enters the juvenile justice system when an arrest or a complaint has been filed against him. Referrals can be made from a number of sources, but most juveniles are referred by one of the police departments, with the city police being the primary source of referrals. The city and county police departments accounted for about three-fourths of the referrals to Juvenile Session in 1978.

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<sup>3</sup>Major Property: Burglary, Criminal Mischief, Arson, Theft Over \$100, Knowingly Receiving Stolen Property Over \$100, Forgery - 1st & 2nd Degree.  
Minor Property: Possessing Burglary Tools, Criminal Trespass-1st & 2nd Degree, Criminal Mischief-2nd & 3rd Degree, Theft Under \$100, Knowingly Receiving Stolen Property Under \$100, Auto Theft, Forgery-3rd Degree.  
Physical Harm-Persons: Murder/Manslaughter, Assault 1st, 2nd & 3rd Degree, Robbery, Rape, Felonious Sex Offense,  
No Physical Harm-Persons: Wanton Endangerment-1st & 2nd Degree, Unlawful Imprisonment-1st & 2nd Degree, Menacing, Terroristic Threat, Sex Offenses, Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapon.  
Substance Offense: Narcotic (Schedule I), Trafficking (Schedule I,II,III), Controlled Substance Violation, Marijuana Violation, Improper Use of Solvents, Alcohol/Drunk Violation.  
Social Control: Disorderly Conduct, Criminal Trespass-3rd Degree, Loitering, AWOL from Facility, Traffic Offense, False Alarms, Neighborhood Complaint, Other.  
Protective Services: Marriage Request, Abused Child, Neglected Child, Sexual Abuse, Temporary Custody.  
Status: Runaway, Truancy, Ungovernable Behavior.

TYPE OF OFFENSE BY YEAR

Figure 2.



When the police charge a juvenile with an offense, he may be released to the Youth Services Program.

The Youth Services Program is a youth diversion and delinquency prevention program providing crisis counseling to juveniles and their families. It has been hypothesized that once a juvenile enters the juvenile justice system, his chances of becoming a recidivist (repeat offender) increase substantially. The program is charged with the specific responsibility of diverting first offenders and misdemeanor offenders from the formal juvenile justice system by delivering needed services and providing follow-up contacts.

The Youth Services Program presently operates four community service centers to provide crisis counseling. The locations and areas served by the centers are: Central-529 East Liberty, West-1626 West Chestnut, Southeast-2145 Buechel Bank Road, and Southwest-2800 Dixie Highway. Most of the referrals came from the Merchant Police, but parents, schools, social agencies, and the City Police account for many juvenile's entrance into the program.

The majority of the referrals to Youth Services were either for Status Offenses or Minor Property Offenses. Over 17 percent of the referrals were for other non-delinquent reasons. Thus, about 83 percent of the referrals could be classified as diversion. In comparison to 1977, the total number of referrals was down by 20.0 percent with diversion referrals decreasing by 18.5 percent and prevention referrals decreasing by 26.8 percent.

If the child is not referred to Youth Services, or released to his/her parents, the police take the youth to the Diagnostic and Detention Center.

The Diagnostic and Detention Center serves as the primary point of entry into the juvenile justice system. The Center exists to provide a secure setting for youth who are currently active before Juvenile Session. These are youth who have been charged with the commission of a public offense and who are believed to be either a danger to themselves or to the community and in need of such a secure environment.

The following factors determine whether or not the child is detained:

- ✓ He is a danger to himself and/or the community.
- ✓ There is some indication that the child will run away pending the arraignment.

- ✓ The offense is particularly serious, or involved a physical attack or other violent acts toward another person, or involves the use of firearms or any other weapon. These types of alleged offenders are held automatically.
- ✓ The child is known to the Center personnel as a habitual offender or as one who has failed to appear in the past for Court appearances.
- ✓ There is no parent, guardian, or other responsible person to whom the child can be released.

During 1978, the average daily population at the Detention Center decreased to 51.1 youths per day, as compared to 54.7 for 1977.

At the Center, the juvenile may be released to his/her parents, the Shelter House (which aids status offenders), the Alternative to Detention Program, or the Emergency Shelter Program. If none of these options are acceptable, the child remains in the Center until released by a Judge.

The Alternative to Detention Program (ATD) has been in operation since 1972 to coordinate the care and supervision of children who do not need the secure supervision provided at the Center. Private individuals and group-care facilities such as Boys Haven, Shelter House I and II, and Mission House are utilized to provide care for children in the program.

The criterion for accepting a youth into ATD is that the offense be minor or status. The program's major goal is to separate young offenders and status offenders from more sophisticated delinquents. At the same time, the program attempts to reduce the number of children detained at the Detention Center, while providing quality care at a cost which is comparable to, or less expensive than the detention experience. Referrals to the program are made by Juvenile Session judges and admissions workers at the Detention Center.

In 1978, there were a total of 211 referrals handled by the ATD Program, or an increase of 19.2 percent over 1977. However, the average daily population in ATD for 1978 was 12.2 youths per day, or a decrease of about 5 youths per day, as compared to 1977. This decrease in average



daily population, while the total number of referrals increased, is explained by a shorter length of stay in the program.

The Homefinding/Emergency Shelter Unit has two basic functions: 1) to recruit, evaluate approve, train, supervise, and monitor individual and group care resources which are used to provide DHS with emergency short-term, substitute family care for youth needing ATD or Emergency Shelter Placement; and (2) to arrange Emergency Shelter Placements of dependent children who are active with Juvenile Court, by screening and monitoring referrals to the Home of the Innocents, and arranging placements in the community for those referrals the Home is unable to accept.

In 1978, a total of 272 children were placed in Emergency Shelter. Over one-fourth of these children were a year old or less, and about three-fourths were eight years old or younger.

The child is then processed through the Children Services Intake Department, which serves as a screening, information, and referral agent for requests regarding children who have committed a status or public offense. This department is the entry point for many children into the juvenile justice system, and is the point of most frequent contact between DHS and the community. Children's Services Intake receives referrals from the police departments, community agencies, schools, hospitals, churches, and the general public. The department reviews the case and sends all dependency, neglect, and abuse problems to the Protective Services Department.

The Protective Services Department receives reports and conducts investigations of alleged child abuse and neglect and provides services to families in which abuse/neglect occurs. The department also conducts custody investigations and investigates marriage requests of minors. Services provided by the department include counseling, short-term financial assistance, temporary placements for children, and referrals to community-based resources which can assist families where abuse/neglect has harmed or threatened harm to children. When necessary, the Juvenile Session of Court is used by Protective Services to protect the rights and welfare of children.

Reports alleging child abuse/neglect are generated by the Police, other social agencies, programs within the Department for Human Services, citizens who come directly to the unit's main office, and through the 24-hour Child Abuse Hotline.

In July, 1977, the Protective Services Department's information system was revised. Therefore, this annual is the first for which data was available for a full calendar year under the revised system. The primary purpose of the revised information system was the identification of clients, as opposed to the reporting of incidents of abuse/neglect. One of the results of the revision is the inclusion of parents and siblings.

In 1978, there were 7,701 individuals representing 2,265 families, referred to Protective Services. Of the 7,701 individuals referred, 36.4 percent were referred as parents, 24.4 percent for physical neglect, 13.3 percent for physical abuse, and 10.2 percent as siblings.

Almost 38 percent of the families referred to the Protective Services Department were referred by a neighbor/friend or relative. The largest number of family referrals were from Planning Service Communities 13 (Middle Outer County) and 10 (South Central).

The Intake worker reviews any other offense and interviews the child to see whether referral to another department within DHS or another agency is necessary. Sometimes the problem can be resolved at the initial interview; these cases are handled informally by the worker so that the youth leaves the system at this point.

If the offense is of a serious nature, requires legal action, or is charged to a habitual offender, the case is sent to the Assessment Department for formal action.

This department is responsible for the processing of all formal delinquency court cases and status offense cases. The Assessment worker is responsible for each case as it proceeds through arraignment, detention hearing, pre-trial conference, trial, and disposition. More specifically, this unit enables the Court to be knowledgeable concerning social information and treatment alternatives for each case at the time of disposition, thus allowing the Court to make decisions based on the individual merits of each case.

Figure 3.  
REFERRALS BY MANNER  
OF HANDLING BY YEAR

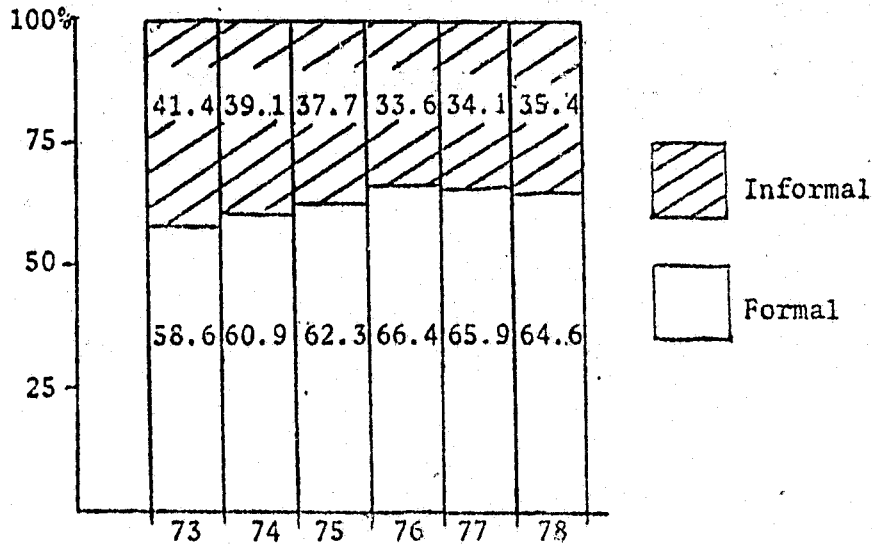


Figure 4.  
MANNER OF HANDLING  
BY RACE AND SEX

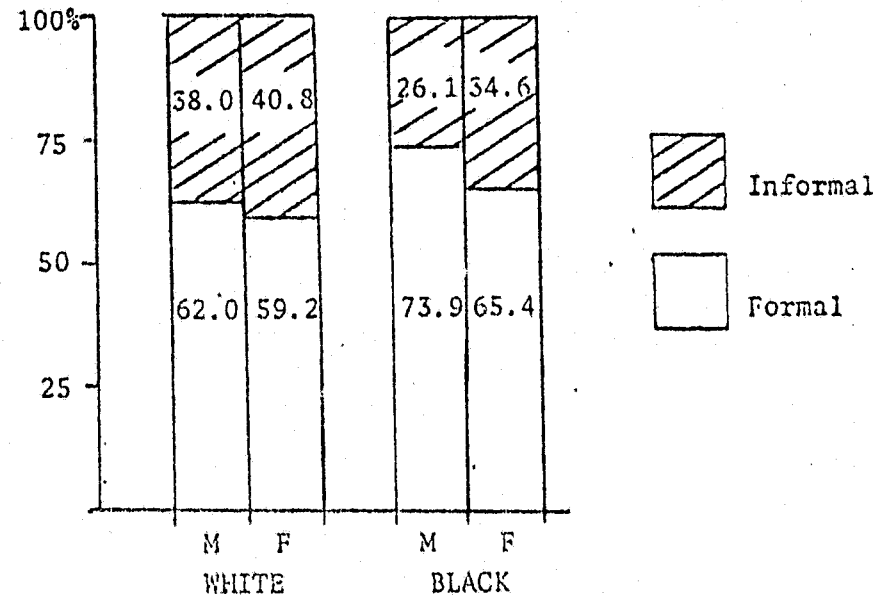
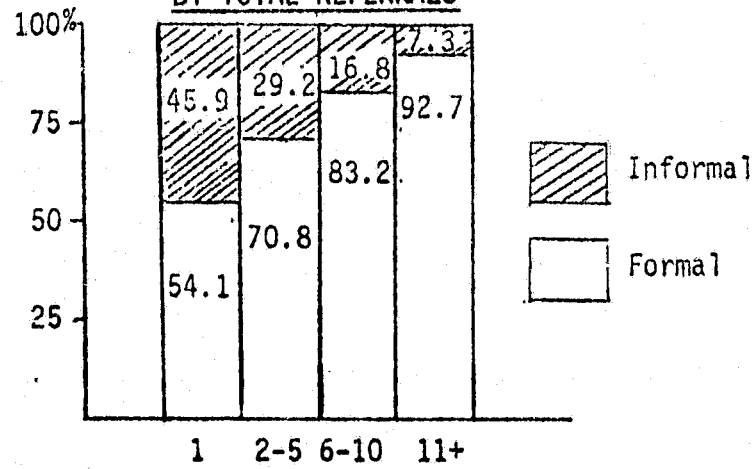


Figure 5.  
MANNER OF HANDLING  
BY TOTAL REFERRALS



In 1978, nearly 65 percent of the cases referred were handled by the District Court Judges of Juvenile Session. As in the past, black referrals were handled formally more often than white referrals. The number of pre-history referrals has a large influence in determining the probability that a case will be handled formally.

For cases which are to be formally handled, the initial hearing is the arraignment, which is usually held within 48 hours of the referral. At this point, the Judge can dismiss, file away with leave, refer for informal adjustment,<sup>4</sup> or pass the case to a pre-trial date. If the case is not passed, the juvenile basically leaves the system, but the case can be reinstated at a later date, except those dismissed.

When the case is passed, the child may be sent to the Detention Center, an Alternative to Detention Home, the Shelter House, the Home Detention Program, or released to the parents or another responsible person.

The Home Detention Program, which has been in operation since 1975, was designed to remove from secure detention children who could be released to their own homes if intensive supervision and supportive services could be provided. The youths are assigned to the program by a Juvenile Court Judge, usually at the arraignment or at the detention hearing.

The goals of the program are (1) to reduce the average daily population of the Detention Center while (2) providing care at a cost comparable to or less expensive than the detention experience, (3) making sure that the child is available for scheduled court hearings, and (4) assisting the youth in remaining trouble-free during the period of his/her adjudication.

In 1978, the average daily population in Home Detention was 20.8 youths per day.

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<sup>4</sup>The disposition of "Informal Adjustment" is used for cases in which the problems of the referral are corrected, so that most probably the case did not even need formal attention. After this disposition is given, the Assessment worker has to write an informal summary to complete the court process. In 1978, 21.8 percent of the formal cases were handled in this manner.

Cases are passed to provide time for investigating the case, summoning the witnesses, obtaining a lawyer, or testing the juvenile by the Psychological Services Department.

The Psychological Services Department has been a part of the Juvenile Court since 1956. Cases referred by the Court receive top priority in testing, but other divisions of DHS may also refer juveniles to this department. Services provided by the department include psychological testing for I.Q., personality factors, and visual-motor integration. The department also has a psychiatrist available part-time for consultations and counseling. Findings and recommendations are made to aid in the selection of the most appropriate mode of treatment for the individual.

In 1978, this department handled a total of 627 cases, which represented a 28.2 percent decrease from 1977. Of these, 598 cases were seen by a psychologist, while 29 were handled by the psychiatrist. The mean caseload per month was 52.2, with over half of the cases having been referred by the Assessment Department.

In the Gault Decision of 1967, the United States Supreme Court made a landmark decision for juvenile rights by ruling that juveniles are entitled to representation by counsel. Prior to this time, Sixth Amendment rights were not considered to apply to juveniles. The prevailing philosophy was that juvenile courts were operating in a quasi-parental role, rather than in a judicial role.

In 1978, 37.5 percent of the adjudicated cases were represented by their own counsel. Other organizations such as the Legal Aid Society and the Public Defender's Office provided legal counsel to children, although 30.8 percent of the adjudicated juveniles were not represented by any counsel.

When the investigation has been completed, the Assessment worker makes a dispositional recommendation. This recommendation is based on a social work evaluation, which includes consideration of the juvenile's background and behavior patterns.

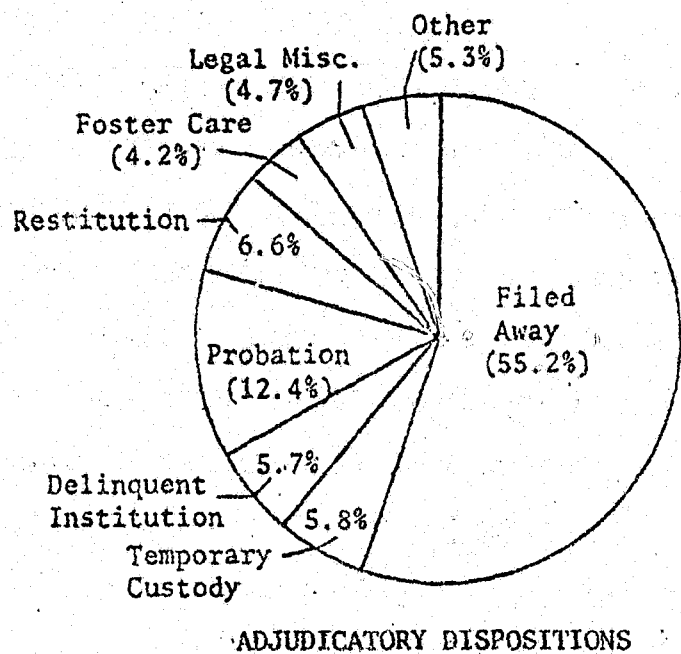


Figure 6.

A case may be passed many times before it reaches the dispositional hearing. At this hearing, the Judge reviews the case and decides the treatment, if any, that would be in the best interest of the child. Over 55 percent of the formal referrals received the "Filed Away With Leave" disposition. For the first time since 1972, there was not an increase in the number of cases filed away. There were 326 fewer cases filed away in 1978 than in the previous year.

One of the primary factors used in determining the disposition is the reason for referral. Almost six percent of the referrals were placed in a delinquent institution, such as the Ormsby Village Treatment Center.

The Ormsby Village Treatment Center<sup>5</sup> is a residential center for adjudicated juveniles aged 13 to 17 years of age. The juveniles are separated into several cottage groups based on their Interpersonal Maturity Level Classification (I-Level). This classification is used so that there is less chance that the more sophisticated delinquents rule the less sophisticated. This process also makes possible the matching of social workers and child care workers to children with whom they can best relate.

<sup>5</sup>As a result of a recent policy decision by the Fiscal Court, the Ormsby Village Treatment Center will close in the fall of 1979.

The Jefferson County Board of Education provides schooling for the residents on campus. There is also some pre-vocational training offered.

In 1978, over one-half of the juveniles committed to Ormsby Village were charged with a major property or physical harm offense. The number of juveniles placed at this institution in 1978 remained about the same as in the previous year, with only 1.4 percent of the formally handled cases being sent to this facility.

Over 12 percent of the adjudicated juveniles were placed on probation. The disposition "Probation" includes Volunteer Work, Project Way Out, Ormsby Village Day Treatment, Day Treatment to the Department for Human Resources, Project Pass, and Probation to DHS.

The DHS Probation Department focuses on helping the youth and his family to solve their problems through the improvement of their capacity toward independent social functioning. Probation is based on the premise that rehabilitation is more likely if the youth remains in the community, rather than if he is removed from it. The primary goal of the Probation Department is to minimize the number of acts of juvenile delinquency committed against the community and to prevent youths in the program from having further contact with Juvenile Session. As the counseling provided for the child and the family is of a long-term nature, cases remain active for six to nine months or longer.

About half of the referrals to the Probation Department were for major property offenses. The total number of referrals increased by 22.6 percent -- the first increase since 1974.

Figure 7.  
COMMITMENTS TO ORMSBY VILLAGE  
BY TYPE OF OFFENSE

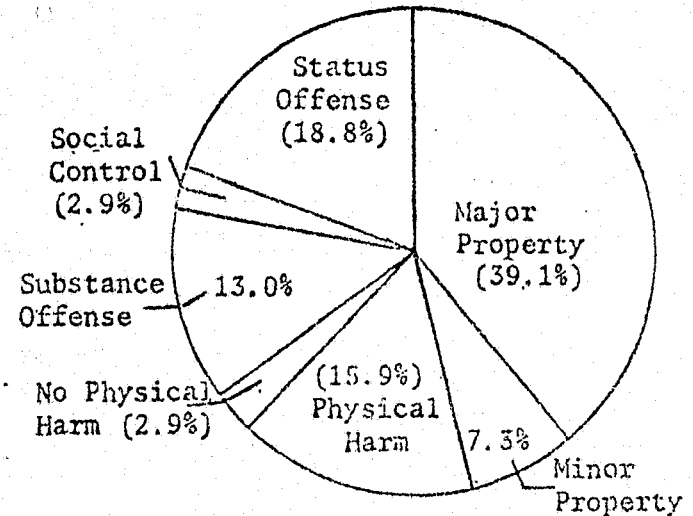
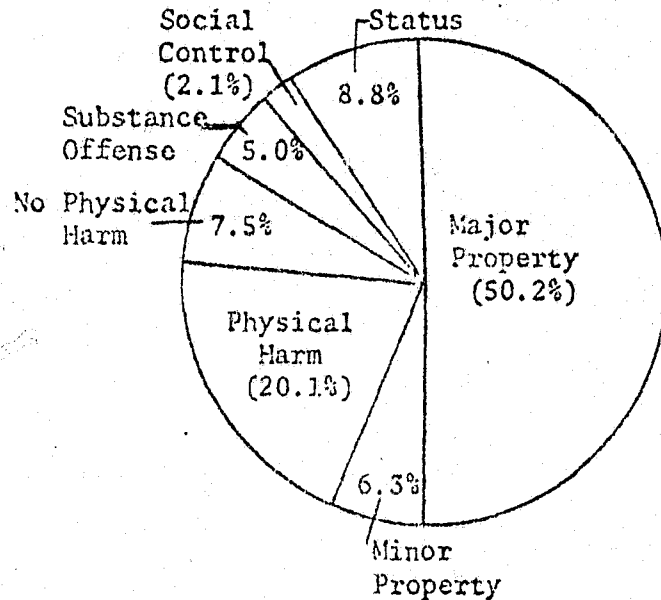


Figure 8.

COMMITMENTS TO PROBATION  
BY TYPE OF OFFENSE



Another type of probation is monitored by DHS through the Volunteer Probation Program.

The Volunteer Probation Program exists to provide an individualized, cost effective alternative to the traditional probation experience by utilizing non-salaried staff to serve as volunteer probation officers for adjudicated delinquents. Volunteers are trained to provide general counseling and supportive services to the delinquent and his family which will aid in the adjustment of the youth to his community.

The volunteer is assigned to only one case at a time, and is responsible for the casework, monthly reports, and court appearances of the juvenile. The probation continues until the child is recommended to the Court to be released from this type of probation. The VPO, the child, or a family member does the recommending. This type of treatment is effective for juveniles who are in need of close follow-up.

Referrals to the program are made by the Court, Youth Services Program, Schools, Protective Services, Ormsby Village, and other sources. In 1978, there were 56 Court referrals assigned to the program.

Approximately one percent of the adjudicated juveniles were placed in Group Homes. The Community Residential Treatment Program administered by DHS accepts juveniles for placement in a group home when the Court directly refers the youth.

The Community Residential Treatment Program (CRTP) began operation in 1972 with the goals of (1) reducing recidivism, (2) shortening the length of institutional treatment, (3) decreasing the institutional population, and (4) increasing the success rate in the treatment of status offenders.



The program consists of two phases. During Phase I, the child lives in one of the group homes located throughout Jefferson County. Each home operates in a family-like atmosphere with a houseparent and a social worker aide under the supervision of the house social worker.

When possible, the child returns to his home upon completion of Phase I. Phase II then begins, with the social worker continuing to work with the child and his parents to supervise the youth's adjustment in the community.

The number of juveniles committed to the CRTTP in 1978 continued to decline. Status offenders accounted for 53.5 percent of the total admissions to the program.

After the Judge has issued a disposition, the case can be brought back into court for review, to change the previous disposition, to release the child from probation, to examine a violation of probation, or to study the child's behavior to see if the stipulations issued by the Court at the dispositional hearing were followed.

Upon successful completion of the designated treatment mode, the child is normally released to his parents, placed with other relatives, or provided a foster care living arrangement.

At this point, the juvenile leaves the Juvenile Justice System. The juvenile's case record will remain in the active file until he reaches the age of eighteen or until the record is sealed by a District Court Judge.

Figure 9.

COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT  
REFERRALS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE

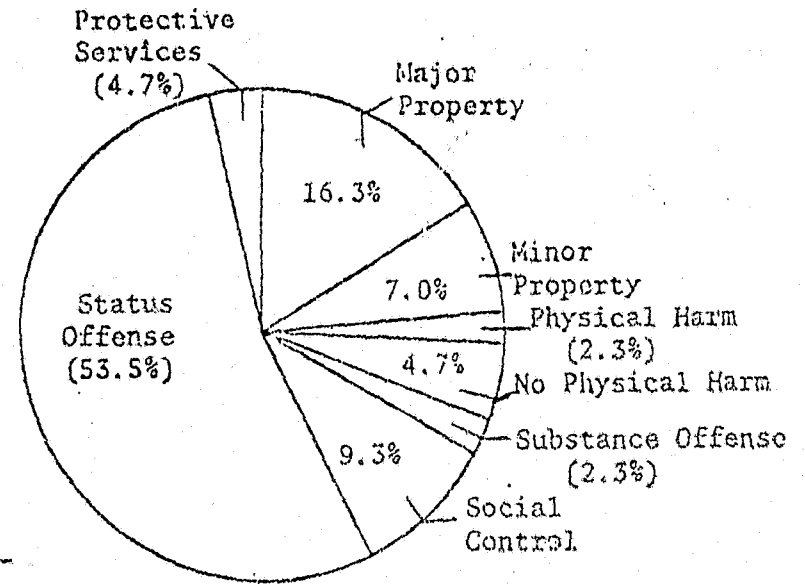


Table 1. JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS AND REFERRALS BY RACE, SEX AND YEAR

	WHITE						BLACK						TOTAL					
	Male		Female		Sub T.		Male		Female		Sub T.		Male		Female		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>INDIVIDUALS</b>																		
1974	2,849	68.4	1,319	31.6	4,168	100.0	1,311	68.7	597	31.3	1,908	100.0	4,160	68.5	1,916	31.5	6,076	100.0
1975	3,100	71.6	1,230	28.4	4,330	100.0	1,136	70.9	466	29.1	1,602	100.0	4,236	71.4	1,696	28.6	5,932	100.0
1976	3,030	70.6	1,260	29.4	4,290	100.0	1,258	69.2	559	30.8	1,817	100.0	4,288	70.2	1,819	29.8	6,107	100.0
1977	2,804	70.9	1,153	29.1	3,957	100.0	1,168	69.2	519	30.8	1,687	100.0	3,972	70.4	1,672	29.6	5,644	100.0
1978	2,760	69.6	1,204	30.4	3,964	100.0	1,210	69.9	522	30.1	1,732	100.0	3,970	69.7	1,726	30.3	5,696	100.0
<b>PERCENTAGE CHANGE</b>																		
1977	- 7.5		- 8.5		- 7.8		- 7.2		- 7.2		- 7.2		- 7.4		- 8.1		- 7.6	
1978	- 1.6		+ 4.4		+ .2		+ 2.5		+ .6		+ 2.7		- .1		+ 3.2		+ .9	
<b>REFERRALS</b>																		
1974	3,895	70.9	1,600	29.1	5,495	100.0	2,002	72.6	755	27.4	2,757	100.0	5,897	71.5	2,355	28.5	8,252	100.0
1975	4,431	74.8	1,494	25.2	5,925	100.0	1,752	75.3	574	24.7	2,326	100.0	6,183	74.9	2,068	35.1	8,251	100.0
1976	4,030	73.5	1,453	26.5	5,483	100.0	1,929	74.6	657	25.4	2,586	100.0	5,959	73.9	2,110	26.1	8,069	100.0
1977	3,775	73.7	1,346	26.3	5,121	100.0	1,677	71.9	654	28.1	2,331	100.0	5,452	73.2	2,000	26.8	7,452	100.0
1978	3,664	72.4	1,400	27.6	5,064	100.0	1,801	75.0	601	25.0	2,402	100.0	5,465	73.2	2,001	26.8	7,466	100.0
<b>PERCENTAGE CHANGE</b>																		
1977	- 6.3		- 7.4		- 6.6		-13.1		- .5		- 9.9		- 8.5		- 5.2		- 7.6	
1978	- 2.9		+ 4.0		- 1.1		+ 7.4		- 8.1		+ 3.0		+ .2		+ .1		+ .2	
<b>MEAN REFERRALS</b>																		
1974	1.4		1.2		1.3		1.5		1.3		1.4		1.4		1.2		1.4	
1975	1.4		1.2		1.4		1.5		1.2		1.5		1.5		1.2		1.4	
1976	1.3		1.2		1.3		1.5		1.2		1.4		1.4		1.2		1.3	
1977	1.3		1.2		1.3		1.4		1.3		1.4		1.4		1.2		1.3	
1978	1.3		1.2		1.3		1.5		1.2		1.4		1.4		1.2		1.3	

Table 2. JUVENILE REFERRALS BY REASON REFERRED, SEX AND RACE

REASON REFERRED	WHITE						BLACK						TOTAL	
	MALE		FEMALE		Sub T.		MALE		FEMALE		Sub T.		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
<b>FELONIES</b>														
Murder/Manslaughter	5	.1	0	-	5	.1	3	.2	2	.3	5	.2	10	.1
Assault (1-2 Degree)	74	2.0	5	.4	79	1.6	58	3.2	11	1.8	69	2.9	148	2.0
Wanton Endangerment (1)	48	1.3	2	.1	50	1.0	44	2.4	5	.8	49	2.0	99	1.3
Unlawful Imprisonment (1)	0	-	2	.1	2	-.*	2	.1	0	-	2	.1	4	.1
Robbery	71	1.9	2	.1	73	1.4	83	4.6	5	.8	88	3.7	161	2.2
Rape	9	.3	0	-	9	.2	12	.7	1	.2	13	.5	22	.3
Felonious Sex Offense	15	.4	0	-	15	.3	6	.3	0	-	6	.3	21	.3
Burglary	525	14.3	37	2.7	562	11.1	315	17.5	10	1.7	325	13.5	887	11.9
Criminal Mischief (1)	14	.4	1	.1	15	.3	10	.6	1	.2	11	.5	26	.3
Arson	17	.5	6	.4	23	.4	4	.2	1	.2	5	.2	28	.4
Theft (Over \$100)	283	7.7	39	2.8	322	6.4	190	10.5	28	4.7	218	9.1	540	7.2
Receiving Stolen Property (Over \$100)	60	1.6	5	.4	65	1.3	26	1.4	1	.2	27	1.1	92	1.2
Forgery (1-2)	10	.3	6	.4	16	.3	4	.2	4	.7	8	.3	24	.3
Narcotics (Schedule I)	5	.1	6	.4	11	.2	0	-	0	-	0	-	11	.1
Trafficking (I, II, III)	29	.8	4	.3	33	.6	6	.3	1	.2	7	.3	40	.5
<b>MISDEMEANORS</b>														
Assault (3)	76	2.1	13	.9	89	1.8	59	3.3	20	3.3	79	3.3	168	2.3
Menacing	21	.6	10	.7	31	.6	6	.3	4	.7	10	.4	41	.5
Wanton Endangerment (2)	9	.3	1	.1	10	.2	14	.8	1	.2	15	.6	25	.3
Terroristic Threat	24	.7	9	.6	33	.6	12	.7	1	.2	13	.5	46	.6
Unlawful Imprisonment	1	-.*	0	-	1	-.*	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	-.*
Sex Offenses	15	.4	10	.7	25	.5	7	.4	13	2.2	20	.8	45	.6
Possessing Burglary Tools	10	.3	0	-	10	.2	15	.8	0	-	15	.6	25	.3
Criminal Trespassing (1-2)	55	1.5	9	.6	64	1.3	48	2.7	0	-	48	2.0	112	1.5
Criminal Mischief (2-3)	101	2.8	11	.8	112	2.2	53	2.9	1	.2	54	2.3	166	2.2
Theft (Under \$100)	343	9.4	273	19.5	616	12.2	297	16.5	180	29.9	477	19.9	1,093	14.6
Receiving Stolen Property (Under \$100)	18	.5	7	.5	25	.5	8	.4	3	.5	11	.5	36	.5
Unauthorized Use of Auto	13	.4	0	-	13	.3	5	.3	1	.2	6	.3	19	.3
Forgery (3)	3	.1	1	.1	4	.1	4	.2	2	.3	6	.3	10	.1

\*Denotes less than .1 percent.

Table 2. JUVENILE REFERRALS BY REASON REFERRED, SEX AND RACE (Continued)

REASON REFERRED	WHITE						BLACK						TOTAL	
	MALE		FEMALE		Sub T.		MALE		FEMALE		Sub T.		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
<b>MISDEMEANORS CONTINUED</b>														
Disorderly Conduct	315	8.6	90	6.4	405	8.0	106	5.9	26	4.3	132	5.5	537	7.2
Controlled Substance Vio.	16	.4	10	.7	26	.5	3	.2	1	.2	4	.2	30	.4
Marijuana Violation	206	5.6	37	2.7	243	4.8	48	2.7	11	1.8	59	2.5	302	4.0
Concealed Deadly Weapon	23	.6	3	.2	26	.5	14	.8	1	.2	15	.6	41	.5
<b>MISC./VIOLATIONS</b>														
Criminal Trespass (3)	59	1.6	8	.6	67	1.3	44	2.4	0	-	44	1.8	111	1.5
Loitering	9	.3	8	.6	17	.3	10	.6	3	.5	13	.5	30	.4
Improper Use of Solvent	92	2.5	16	1.1	108	2.1	0	-	0	-	0	-	108	1.4
AWOL from Facility	27	.7	28	2.0	55	1.1	4	.2	8	1.3	12	.5	67	.9
Alcohol/Drunk Violation	396	10.8	59	4.2	455	9.0	26	1.4	8	1.3	34	1.4	489	6.6
Traffic Offense	102	2.8	16	1.1	118	2.3	12	.7	2	.3	14	.6	132	1.8
False Alarms	1	-.*	1	.1	2	-.*	1	.1	1	.2	2	.1	4	.1
Neighborhood Complaint	2	.1	0	-	2	-.*	0	-	3	.5	3	.1	5	.1
<b>STATUS OFFENSES</b>														
Runaway	100	2.7	224	16.0	324	6.4	21	1.2	32	5.3	53	2.2	377	5.1
Truancy	95	2.6	80	5.7	175	3.5	29	1.6	33	5.5	62	2.6	237	3.2
Ungovernable Behavior	96	2.6	55	3.9	151	3.0	61	3.4	41	6.8	102	4.2	253	3.4
<b>PROTECTIVE SERVICES</b>														
Marriage Request	1	-.*	4	.3	5	.1	0	-	0	-	0	-	5	.1
Abused Child	52	1.4	67	4.8	119	2.4	25	1.4	21	3.5	46	1.9	165	2.2
Neglected Child	140	3.8	136	9.7	276	5.5	80	4.4	70	11.5	150	6.2	426	5.7
Sexual Abuse	1	-.*	13	.9	14	.3	0	-	1	.2	1	-.*	15	.2
Temporary Custody	74	2.0	85	6.1	159	3.1	24	1.3	39	6.5	63	2.6	222	3.0
Other	3	.1	1	.1	4	.1	2	.1	4	.7	6	.3	10	.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,664</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>5,064</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>2,402</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,466</b>	<b>99.9</b>

\*Denotes less than .1 percent.

Table 3. FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF FBI CRIME CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND RACE

REASON REFERRED	WHITE				BLACK				TOTALS			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		1977	1978	Increase	Decrease
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978				
Homicide	3	5	0	0	9	3	1	2	13	10	-	23.1
Rape	11	9	0	0	4	12	0	1	15	22	46.7	-
Aggravated Assault	128	122	14	7	94	102	16	16	252	247	-	2.0
Burglary	677	639	39	54	385	407	10	10	1,111	1,110	-	.1
Larceny/Theft	672	697	241	314	508	570	237	213	1,658	1,794	8.2	-
Auto Theft	9	13	3	0	5	5	1	1	18	19	5.6	-
Other Assault	126	130	24	33	98	91	44	26	292	280	-	4.1
Arson	20	18	4	7	9	5	0	2	33	32	-	3.0
Forgery	20	13	6	7	10	8	4	6	40	34	-	15.0
Vandalism	97	115	14	12	37	63	4	2	152	192	26.3	-
Weapons	14	23	1	3	14	14	1	1	30	41	36.7	-
Sex Offense	35	30	9	10	18	13	20	13	82	66	-	19.5
Drug Law Violation	354	348	57	73	53	57	10	13	474	491	3.6	-
Liquor Law Violation	409	396	81	59	26	26	2	8	518	489	-	5.6
Rec'd Stolen Property	79	78	6	12	39	34	4	4	128	128	-	-
Breach of Peace	333	315	81	90	95	106	37	26	546	537	-	5.5
Vagrancy	10	9	1	8	23	10	5	3	39	30	-	23.1
Behavior Problem	106	98	85	55	49	61	40	44	280	258	-	7.9
Runaway	145	127	322	252	25	25	57	40	549	444	-	19.1
Truancy	81	95	67	80	21	29	11	33	180	237	31.7	-
Traffic Offense	147	102	12	16	12	12	1	2	172	132	-	23.3
Other	21	14	0	3	8	19	1	4	30	40	33.3	-
Marriage Request	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	3	5	66.7	-
Dependency	278	267	276	301	135	129	148	131	837	828	-	1.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,775</b>	<b>3,664</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>7,452</b>	<b>7,466</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>-</b>

Table 4. JUVENILE REFERRALS BY SOURCE OF REFERRAL, SEX AND RACE.

SOURCE OF REFERRAL	WHITE						BLACK						TOTAL	
	Male		Female		Sub T		Male		Female		Sub T		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
County Police	1,529	41.7	490	35.0	2,019	39.9	335	18.6	127	21.1	462	19.2	2,481	33.2
City Police	1,389	37.9	411	29.4	1,800	35.5	1,040	57.7	228	37.9	1,268	52.8	3,068	41.1
Merchant Police	35	1.0	6	.4	41	.8	34	1.9	5	.8	39	1.6	80	1.1
Parents	127	3.5	99	7.1	226	4.5	65	3.6	51	8.5	116	4.8	342	4.6
Social Agency*	146	4.0	143	10.2	289	5.7	87	4.8	64	10.6	151	6.3	440	5.9
Schools	204	5.6	100	7.1	304	6.0	119	6.6	57	9.5	176	7.3	480	6.4
Other**	234	6.4	151	10.8	385	7.6	121	6.7	69	11.5	190	7.9	575	7.7
TOTAL	3,664	100.1	1,400	100.0	5,064	100.0	1,801	99.9	601	99.9	2,402	99.9	7,466	100.0

\*Social Agency includes the State Department for Human Resources.

\*\*Other includes "Other Relatives", "Individuals" and "Spouse".

Table 5. REFERRALS BY REASON REFERRED (GROUPED) AND YOUTH SERVICE CENTER

REASON REFERRED	SOUTHEAST		CENTRAL		WEST		SOUTHWEST		T O T A L	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Major Property	1	.5	2	.8	2	1.8	0	-	5	.6
Minor Property	65	29.3	53	21.7	45	39.8	33	16.3	196	25.1
Physical Harm	0	-	0	-	0	-	5	2.5	5	.6
No Harm (Persons)	0	-	1	.4	0	-	0	-	1	.1
Substance Offense	7	3.2	26	10.7	0	-	16	7.9	49	6.3
Social Control	32	14.4	18	7.4	4	3.5	10	4.9	64	8.2
Status Offense	49	22.1	106	43.4	53	46.9	92	45.3	300	38.4
Adult	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Protective Services	22	9.9	4	1.6	1	.9	1	.5	28	3.6
Job Needed	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Other (Non-Delinquent)	46	20.7	34	13.9	8	7.1	46	22.7	134	17.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Diversion</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>82.9</b>
<b>Prevention</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>17.1</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6. AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION BY MONTH AND DETENTION STATUS

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
<u>DETENTION</u>													
1976	53.8	59.5	56.4	48.5	44.1	47.4	45.9	46.0	42.4	58.3	61.9	47.1	50.9
1977	40.6	40.0	51.6	60.1	63.2	58.0	55.8	62.3	62.0	74.3	49.8	38.2	54.7
1978	43.1	39.6	40.4	53.6	55.3	41.3	39.6	44.2	61.9	68.3	66.9	59.3	51.1
<u>A.T.D.</u>													
1976	9.0	13.1	13.0	14.7	14.2	11.4	9.7	7.4	7.9	9.9	11.8	13.7	11.3
1977	13.0	13.7	15.7	21.2	20.1	16.4	18.8	17.1	22.3	23.6	16.3	10.1	17.4
1978	8.0	11.3	14.8	14.4	12.7	7.2	12.9	16.9	11.9	14.9	12.0	8.5	12.2
<u>HOME DETENTION</u>													
1976	15.2	16.9	16.0	16.4	17.0	16.6	13.0	16.4	15.0	15.3	16.8	22.2	16.4
1977	23.0	15.6	17.9	28.9	23.6	17.3	20.6	22.0	22.4	24.1	25.9	24.3	22.2
1978	22.4	23.3	24.7	23.7	26.2	24.8	17.2	19.5	20.0	18.0	11.5	18.1	20.8
<u>PHOENIX HOUSE</u>													
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.1	4.4	4.2
1978	5.6	6.6	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.7	7.3	7.2	6.3	7.5	6.2	6.2	6.6
<u>TOTAL DETENTION STATUS</u>													
1976	78.0	89.5	85.4	79.6	75.3	75.4	68.6	69.8	65.3	83.5	90.5	83.0	78.7
1977	76.6	69.3	85.2	110.2	106.9	91.7	95.2	101.4	106.7	122.0	96.1	77.0	94.9
1978	79.1	80.8	86.0	98.2	100.8	80.0	77.0	87.8	100.1	108.7	96.6	92.1	90.7



Table 7. ALTERNATIVE TO DETENTION REFERRALS BY AGE, RACE AND SEX

A G E	MALE						FEMALE						T O T A L	
	White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
11 & Under	4	5.1	2	3.8	6	4.6	0	-	0	-	0	-	6	2.8
12	4	5.1	2	3.8	6	4.6	2	3.9	1	3.5	3	3.8	9	4.3
13	7	8.9	7	13.5	14	10.7	11	21.6	3	10.3	14	17.5	28	13.3
14	13	16.5	6	11.5	19	14.5	11	21.6	7	24.1	18	22.5	37	17.5
15	25	31.6	10	19.2	35	26.7	10	19.6	8	27.6	18	22.5	53	25.1
16	12	15.2	12	23.1	24	18.3	13	25.5	5	17.2	18	22.5	42	19.9
17	14	17.7	13	25.0	27	20.6	4	7.8	5	17.2	9	11.3	36	17.1
TOTAL	79	100.1	52	99.9	131	100.0	51	100.0	29	99.9	80	100.1	211	100.0
Mean Age	14.8		15.0		14.9		14.6		15.0		14.8		14.9	

Table 8. EMERGENCY SHELTER REFERRALS BY SEX, RACE AND AGE

A G E	MALE						FEMALE						T O T A L	
	White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
1 & Under	21	25.3	26	46.4	47	33.8	20	21.5	9	22.5	29	21.8	76	27.9
2	10	12.1	4	7.1	14	10.1	3	3.2	0	-	3	2.2	17	6.3
3	8	9.7	4	7.1	12	8.6	7	7.5	3	7.5	10	7.5	22	8.1
4	7	8.4	3	5.4	10	7.2	6	6.5	3	7.5	9	6.8	19	7.0
5	9	10.9	3	5.4	12	8.6	7	7.5	2	5.0	9	6.8	21	7.7
6	6	7.2	1	1.8	7	5.0	10	10.8	4	10.0	14	10.5	21	7.7
7	5	6.0	2	3.6	7	5.0	5	5.4	2	5.0	7	5.3	14	5.1
8	2	2.4	0	-	2	1.5	3	3.2	8	20.0	11	8.3	13	4.8
9	4	4.8	4	7.1	8	5.8	2	2.2	1	2.5	3	2.2	11	4.0
10	0	-	4	7.1	4	2.9	0	-	0	-	0	-	4	1.5
11	5	6.0	0	-	5	3.6	4	4.3	1	2.5	5	3.8	10	3.7
12	0	-	1	1.8	1	.7	1	1.1	1	2.5	2	1.5	3	1.1
13	3	3.6	3	5.4	6	4.3	8	8.6	0	-	8	6.0	14	5.1
14	2	2.4	0	-	2	1.5	2	2.2	2	5.0	4	3.0	6	2.2
15	1	1.2	1	1.8	2	1.5	12	12.9	2	5.0	14	10.5	16	5.9
16	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	2	5.0	2	1.5	2	.7
17	0	-	0	-	0	-	3	3.2	0	-	3	2.2	3	1.1
TOTAL	83	100.0	56	100.0	139	100.1	93	100.1	40	100.0	133	99.9	272	99.9
Mean Age	4.8		4.2		4.5		7.1		6.6		7.0		5.7	

Table 9. PROTECTIVE SERVICES TOTAL PERSONS BY REASON REFERRED

REASON REFERRED	TOTAL	
	No.	%
Circuit Court Investigation	74	1.0
Circuit Court Protective Services	153	2.0
Sibling	789	10.2
Abuse: Physical	1,021	13.3
Abuse: Malnourished	8	.1
Abuse: Sexual	200	2.6
Abuse: Gross Neglect	22	.3
Physical Neglect	1,893	24.6
Medical Neglect	95	1.2
Educational Neglect	39	.5
Abandonment	93	1.2
Emotional Neglect	170	2.2
Delinquent Offense	8	.1
Status Offense	10	.1
Marriage Request	5	.1
Adult Investigation	296	3.8
Parent	2,805	36.4
Endangering Welfare of a Minor	18	.2
Unlawful Transaction with a Minor	2	*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,701</b>	<b>99.9</b>

\*Less than .1 percent.

Table 10. PROTECTIVE SERVICES TOTAL FAMILIES BY SOURCE OF REFERRAL

SOURCE OF REFERRAL	TOTAL	
	No.	%
Medical Personnel	189	8.3
Law Enforcement	211	9.3
School/Day Care	165	7.3
Social Agency	240	10.6
Parent/Substitute	224	9.9
Relative	374	16.5
Neighbor/Friend	484	21.4
Anonymous	234	10.3
Other	144	6.4
TOTAL	2,265	100.0

Table 11. PROTECTIVE SERVICES TOTAL FAMILIES BY PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY

P.S.C.	TOTAL	
	No.	%
1	94	4.2
2	182	8.0
3	44	1.9
4	138	6.1
5	91	4.0
6	105	4.6
7	25	1.1
8	117	5.2
9	146	6.4
10	301	13.3
11	290	12.8
12	210	9.3
13	305	13.5
14	119	5.3
15	92	4.1
Unknown	6	.3
TOTAL	2,265	100.1

Table 12. PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES BY SOURCE OF REFERRAL

SOURCE OF REFERRAL	PSYCHOLOGIST		PSYCHIATRIST		T O T A L	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Assessment	334	55.9	3	10.3	337	53.7
Probation	31	5.2	5	17.2	36	5.7
Protective Services	117	19.6	0	-	117	18.7
Volunteer Services	14	2.3	1	3.5	15	2.4
Financial Assistance	3	.5	8	27.6	11	1.8
Youth Services	4	.7	0	-	4	.6
Aftercare	11	1.8	5	17.2	16	2.6
O.V.T.C.	41	6.9	7	24.1	48	7.7
D.H.R.	38	6.4	0	-	38	6.1
Other	5	.8	0	-	5	.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>100.1</b>

Table 13. JUVENILE REFERRALS BY FBI CRIME CLASSIFICATION AND ADJUDICATORY DISPOSITION

REASON REFERRED	F.A.W.L.		GRAND JURY		DELINQUENT INSTITUTION		RESTITUTION		PROBATION		COMMUNITY RESOURCE		OTHER		T O T A L	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homicide	4	40.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	0	-	3	30.0	1	10.0	0	-	10	100.0
Rape	9	40.9	2	9.1	3	13.6	0	-	7	31.8	1	4.5	0	-	22	99.9
Aggravated Assault	134	55.6	4	1.7	13	5.4	22	9.1	52	21.6	7	2.9	9	3.7	241	100.0
Burglary	489	51.6	1	.1	73	7.7	144	15.2	183	19.3	26	2.7	31	3.3	947	99.9
Larceny/Theft	551	58.4	5	.5	61	6.5	83	8.8	149	15.8	39	4.1	55	5.8	943	99.9
Auto Theft	10	76.9	0	-	1	7.7	0	-	1	7.7	0	-	1	7.7	13	100.0
Other Assault	153	69.5	0	-	9	4.1	13	5.9	23	10.5	5	2.3	17	7.7	220	100.0
Arson	17	56.7	0	-	1	3.3	0	-	8	26.7	0	-	4	13.3	30	100.0
Forgery	13	41.9	0	-	4	12.9	8	25.8	4	12.9	2	6.5	0	-	31	100.0
Vandalism	74	64.3	0	-	4	3.5	22	19.1	13	11.3	0	-	2	1.7	115	99.9
Weapons	18	64.3	0	-	2	7.1	0	-	5	17.9	2	7.1	1	3.6	28	100.0
Sex Offenses	33	64.7	0	-	3	5.9	0	-	6	11.8	4	7.8	5	9.8	51	100.0
Drug Law Violation	139	70.6	0	-	18	9.1	5	2.5	21	10.7	7	3.6	7	3.6	197	100.1
Liquor Law Violation	70	80.5	0	-	4	4.6	1	1.1	6	6.9	0	-	6	6.9	87	100.0
Rec'd Stolen Property	60	55.0	1	.9	7	6.4	16	14.7	18	16.5	3	2.8	4	3.7	109	100.0
Breach of Peace	109	73.6	1	.7	10	6.8	2	1.4	9	6.1	6	4.1	11	7.4	148	100.1
Vagrancy	4	100.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	4	100.0
Behavior Problems	154	61.4	0	-	20	8.0	1	.4	20	8.0	22	8.8	34	13.5	251	100.1
Runaway	150	57.9	0	-	23	8.9	0	-	15	5.8	26	10.0	45	17.4	259	100.0
Truancy	112	47.5	0	-	7	3.0	1	.4	43	18.2	35	14.8	38	16.1	236	100.0
Traffic Offense	16	72.7	0	-	0	-	0	-	3	13.6	0	-	3	13.6	22	99.9
Other	18	66.7	0	-	1	3.7	1	3.7	5	18.5	1	3.7	1	3.7	27	100.0
Marriage Request	1	20.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	4	80.0	5	100.0
Dependency.	325	39.3	0	-	10	1.2	0	-	2	.2	16	1.9	475	57.4	828	100.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>4,824*</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*This table does not include cases which were handled informally.

## SECTION II.

### GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

This section describes the demographic characteristics of the juveniles referred to Juvenile Session in 1978.

First offenders accounted for 49.5 percent of the total individuals referred, which was a decrease of almost 7 percent from the previous year. As in past years, females were more likely than males to be first offenders, while black males were most likely to be multiple offenders, as compared to the other groups.

The mean age for juvenile offenders was 14.1 years -- the same as for the previous two years. As in previous years, whites tended to be older than blacks, and females averaged about a year younger than males. White males

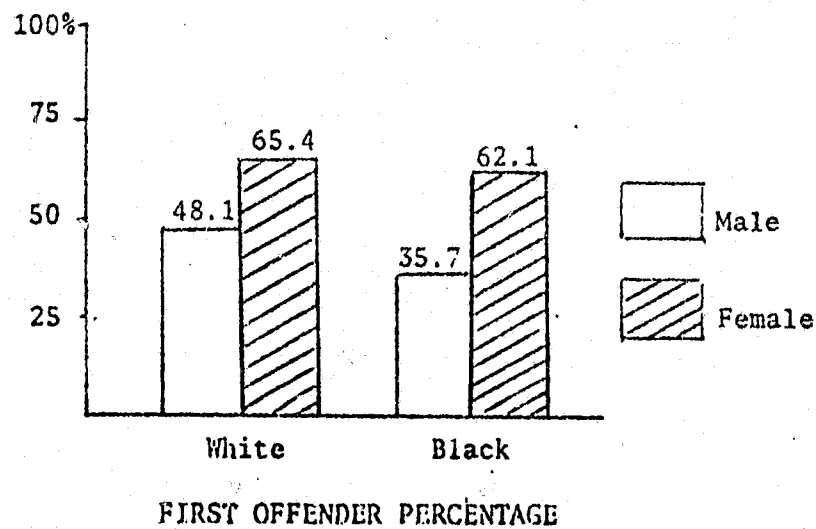


Figure 10.

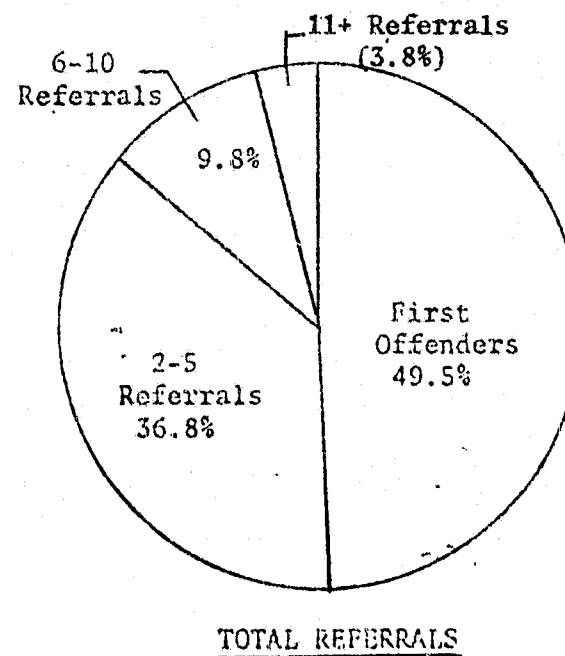


Figure 11.

were the oldest of the groups, with a mean age of 14.6 years, while black females were the youngest, with a mean of 13.1 years.

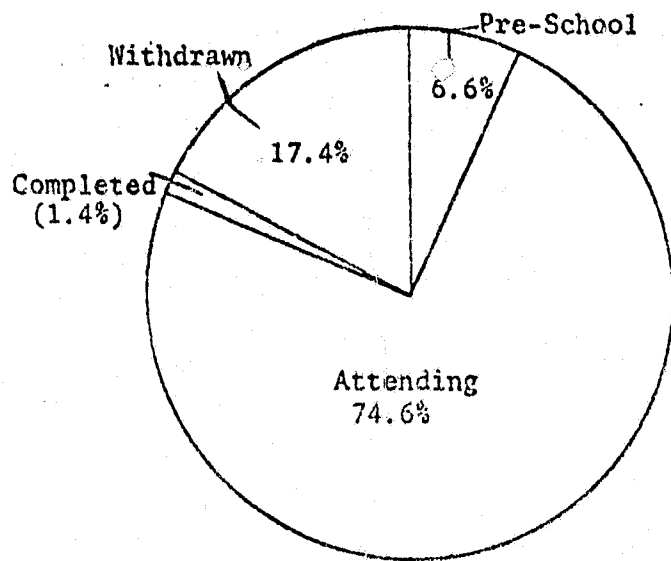
White offenders, particularly males, had a tendency to live with both parents (42.0%), while blacks were more likely to live with their mothers only (56.6%). The mean number of siblings of juvenile individuals was greater for blacks than whites (3.5 and 2.7 respectively). Females tended to come from smaller families than males of the same race.

The majority of referred juvenile individuals resided in households where the head of the household was employed, with the overall percentage of those employed increasing 4.7 percent in comparison to 1977. Males, more than females, tended to come from a family where the head was employed. The unemployment rate for black families was almost twice that of white families.

As in previous years, white individuals tended to come from families with higher incomes than blacks. However, since income information is one of the most difficult items of information to collect, the large number of unknowns (55.0%) severely distorts the statistics.

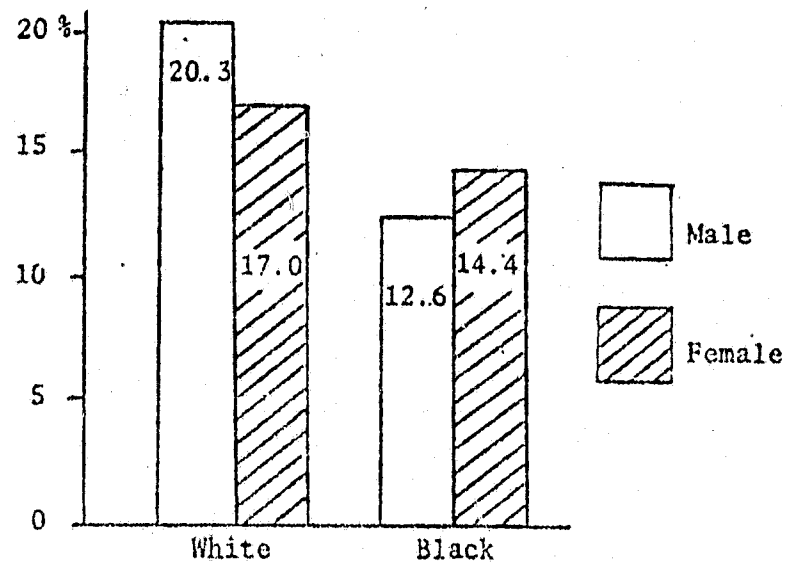
Another indication of the economic status of a juvenile's family is whether or not the family was receiving public assistance at the time of referral. The percentage of families who received public assistance was 22.0 percent, which was a decline of almost 2 percent from 1977. Almost 41 percent of black female offenders and over 37 percent of black male offenders resided in a family receiving public assistance. Families of females were slightly more likely to be receiving assistance than were the families of males.





SCHOOL STATUS

Figure 12.



RATE OF SCHOOL WITHDRAWAL BY  
SEX AND RACE

Figure 13.

The percent of juveniles who were attending school at the time of their referral declined 3.0 percent to 74.6 percent in 1978. The percent of juveniles who had withdrawn from school increased from 15.1 to 17.4 percent. White juveniles were more likely than blacks to have dropped out of school.

Table 14. JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS BY AGE, SEX AND RACE

A G E	WHITE						BLACK						T O T A L	
	Male		Female		Sub T		Male		Female		Sub T		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
1	49	1.8	54	4.5	103	2.6	39	3.2	27	5.2	66	3.8	169	3.0
2	18	.7	16	1.3	34	.9	8	.7	8	1.5	16	.9	50	.9
3	12	.4	17	1.4	29	.7	12	1.0	4	.8	16	.9	45	.8
4	12	.4	19	1.6	31	.8	5	.4	10	1.9	15	.9	46	.8
5	23	.8	19	1.6	42	1.1	6	.5	6	1.2	12	.7	54	.9
6	14	.5	14	1.2	28	.7	6	.5	5	1.0	11	.6	39	.7
7	18	.7	14	1.2	32	.8	6	.5	5	1.0	11	.6	43	.8
8	19	.7	13	1.1	32	.8	14	1.2	7	1.3	21	1.2	53	.9
9	32	1.2	11	.9	43	1.1	14	1.2	10	1.9	24	1.4	67	1.2
10	28	1.0	15	1.2	43	1.1	17	1.4	6	1.2	23	1.3	66	1.2
11	45	1.6	15	1.2	60	1.5	34	2.8	12	2.3	46	2.7	106	1.9
12	101	3.7	44	3.7	145	3.7	52	4.3	38	7.3	90	5.2	235	4.1
13	168	6.1	91	7.6	259	6.6	107	8.9	39	7.5	146	8.5	405	7.1
14	311	11.3	187	15.6	498	12.6	154	12.8	78	15.0	232	13.5	730	12.9
15	523	19.0	222	18.5	745	18.9	209	17.4	83	16.0	292	16.9	1,037	18.3
16	582	21.2	235	19.6	817	20.7	250	20.8	89	17.1	339	19.7	1,156	20.4
17	795	28.9	214	17.8	1,009	25.5	270	22.4	93	17.9	363	21.1	1,372	24.2
Unknown*	10	-	4	-	14	-	7	-	2	-	9	-	23	-
TOTAL	2,760	100.0	1,204	100.0	3,964	100.1	1,210	100.0	522	100.1	1,732	99.9	5,696	100.1
Mean Age	14.6		13.4		14.2		14.1		13.1		13.7		14.1	

\*Percentages exclude "Unknowns".

Table 15. JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT, SEX AND RACE

LIVING ARRANGEMENT	WHITE						BLACK						TOTAL	
	Male		Female		Sub T.		Male		Female		Sub T.		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Both Parents	1,266	45.9	398	33.1	1,664	42.0	241	19.9	80	15.3	321	18.5	1,985	34.8
Mother Only	743	26.9	375	31.1	1,118	28.2	684	56.5	297	56.9	981	56.6	2,099	36.9
Relative	139	5.0	100	8.3	239	6.0	117	9.7	64	12.3	181	10.5	420	7.4
Mother & Stepfa.	237	8.6	114	9.5	351	8.9	58	4.8	24	4.6	82	4.7	433	7.6
Father Only	143	5.2	55	4.6	198	5.0	29	2.4	9	1.7	38	2.2	236	4.1
Father & Stepmo.	68	2.5	37	3.1	105	2.6	16	1.3	6	1.1	22	1.3	127	2.2
Institution	48	1.7	50	4.2	98	2.5	22	1.8	9	1.7	31	1.8	129	2.3
Independent	47	1.7	33	2.7	80	2.0	8	.7	10	1.9	18	1.0	98	1.7
Foster Family	30	1.1	25	2.1	55	1.4	22	1.8	15	2.9	37	2.1	92	1.6
Unknown	39	1.4	17	1.4	56	1.4	13	1.1	8	1.5	21	1.2	77	1.4
TOTAL	2,760	100.0	1,204	100.1	3,964	100.0	1,210	100.0	522	99.9	1,732	99.9	5,696	100.0

Table 16. JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS BY NUMBER OF SIBLINGS, SEX AND RACE

NUMBER OF SIBLINGS	WHITE						BLACK						TOTAL	
	Male		Female		Sub T.		Male		Female		Sub T.		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
0	498	18.0	238	19.8	736	18.6	180	14.9	108	20.7	288	16.6	1,024	18.0
1	378	13.7	175	14.5	553	14.0	127	10.5	70	13.4	197	11.4	750	13.2
2-3	1,012	36.7	431	35.8	1,443	36.4	312	25.8	139	26.6	451	26.0	1,894	33.3
4-6	670	24.3	291	24.2	961	24.2	373	30.8	144	27.6	517	29.8	1,478	25.9
7-9	202	7.3	69	5.7	271	6.8	218	18.0	61	11.7	279	16.1	550	9.7
TOTAL	2,760	100.0	1,204	100.0	3,964	100.0	1,210	100.0	522	100.0	1,732	99.9	5,696	100.1
Mean	2.8		2.6		2.7		3.7		3.1		3.5		3.0	

Table 17. JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, SEX AND RACE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	WHITE						BLACK						TOTAL	
	Male		Female		Sub T.		Male		Female		Sub T.		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Employed	2,025	73.4	822	68.3	2,847	71.8	641	53.0	245	46.9	886	51.2	3,733	65.5
Unemployed	549	19.9	306	25.4	855	21.6	494	40.8	229	43.9	723	41.7	1,578	27.7
Laid Off	11	.4	5	.4	16	.4	4	.3	3	.6	7	.4	23	.4
Unknown	175	6.3	71	5.9	246	6.2	71	5.9	45	8.6	116	6.7	362	6.4
TOTAL	2,760	100.0	1,204	100.0	3,964	100.0	1,210	100.0	522	100.0	1,732	100.0	5,696	100.0

Table 18. JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS BY FAMILY INCOME, SEX AND RACE

FAMILY INCOME	WHITE						BLACK						TOTAL	
	Male		Female		Sub T.		Male		Female		Sub T.		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
\$ 0-\$ 999	11	.4	7	.6	18	.6	12	1.0	12	2.3	24	1.4	42	.7
1,000- 1,999	33	1.2	26	2.2	59	1.5	21	1.7	21	4.0	42	2.4	101	1.8
2,000- 2,999	38	1.4	48	4.0	86	2.2	56	4.6	46	8.8	102	5.9	188	3.3
3,000- 3,999	56	2.0	31	2.6	87	2.2	51	4.2	28	5.4	79	4.6	166	2.9
4,000- 4,999	48	1.7	45	3.7	93	2.3	43	3.6	25	4.8	68	3.9	161	2.8
5,000- 5,999	38	1.4	35	2.9	73	1.8	32	2.6	25	4.8	57	3.3	130	2.3
6,000- 6,999	52	1.9	34	2.8	86	2.2	19	1.6	7	1.3	26	1.5	112	2.0
7,000- 7,999	56	2.0	33	2.7	89	2.2	24	2.0	12	2.3	36	2.1	125	2.2
8,000- 8,999	56	2.0	40	3.3	96	2.4	20	1.7	23	4.4	43	2.5	139	2.4
9,000- 9,999	42	1.5	35	2.9	77	1.9	17	1.4	14	2.7	31	1.8	108	1.9
10,000- 10,999	69	2.5	32	2.7	101	2.5	25	2.1	8	1.5	33	1.9	134	2.4
11,000- 11,999	45	1.6	16	1.3	61	1.5	12	1.0	7	1.3	19	1.1	80	1.4
12,000- 14,999	150	5.4	62	5.1	212	5.3	34	2.8	23	4.4	57	3.3	269	4.7
15,000- 19,999	184	6.7	67	5.6	251	6.3	24	2.0	16	3.1	40	2.3	291	5.1
20,000 & Over	325	11.8	143	11.9	468	11.8	37	3.1	12	2.3	49	2.8	517	9.1
Unknown	1,557	56.4	550	45.7	2,107	53.2	783	64.7	243	46.6	1,026	59.2	3,133	55.0
TOTAL	2,760	99.9	1,204	100.0	3,964	99.9	1,210	100.1	522	100.0	1,732	100.0	5,696	100.0

Table 19. JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING ASSISTANCE BY SEX AND RACE

RECEIVING ASSISTANCE	WHITE						BLACK						TOTAL	
	Male		Female		Sub T.		Male		Female		Sub T.		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
None	2,242	81.2	913	75.8	3,155	79.6	685	56.6	286	54.8	971	56.1	4,126	72.4
State	358	13.0	212	17.6	570	14.4	453	37.4	207	39.7	660	38.1	1,230	21.6
County	8	.3	7	.6	15	.4	1	.1	5	1.0	6	.3	21	.4
Social Security	152	5.5	72	6.0	224	5.7	71	5.9	24	4.6	95	5.5	319	5.6
TOTAL	2,760	100.0	1,204	100.0	3,964	100.1	1,210	100.0	522	100.1	1,732	100.0	5,696	100.0

### SECTION III.

#### PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITIES

In 1968, 15 Planning Service Communities were established in Jefferson County for the purposes of long-term planning and more efficient service distribution.

The majority of the referrals from inner-city communities were black, except for the Downtown West (PSC-2) and Old Louisville (PSC-8) communities. Without exception, referrals from the rest of the communities were predominately white. The largest numeric increase in referrals was found for the Northeastern Outer County (PSC-15) with 99 more referrals than in 1977, or an increase of 41.6 percent. The Middle Outer County (PSC-13) had the largest numeric decrease in number of referrals, with 130 fewer referrals -- a decrease of 12.6 percent.

Since 1974, the Middle Outer County has had the highest number of referrals. This trend continued for 1978, with this community alone accounting for almost 13 percent of all referrals. The PSC with the second highest number of referrals was the Southwestern Outer County (PSC-11) with over 11 percent of the referrals.

First offenders accounted for over half of the referrals in the Outer County Communities. The Northeastern Outer County (PSC-15) had the highest percentage of first offenders (60.2%), while the highest rate of multiple offenders was found in the Downtown West area (PSC-2). Village West (PSC-3) and Park-DuValle (PSC-5) had the highest mean number of referrals, with 1.5 referrals per individual.

The largest proportion of juveniles who were less than ten years old at the time of referral was found for the South Central Community (PSC-10). The Northeastern Outer County (PSC-15) had the highest mean age of 15.1 years of age, while both Downtown East (PSC-4) and Old Louisville (PSC-8) had the low means of 12.6 years of age.

**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 3**



In general, the families of juvenile referrals who resided in the city communities were more likely to be receiving assistance than in the outer communities. In East Algonquin (PSC-7), 58.7 percent of the juvenile referrals were from families who were receiving public assistance.

As usual, juveniles living in the city were referred more often by City Police and those outside the city were referred more frequently by County Police.

As in the past, referrals from Outer County Communities were handled informally more often than those in the city. However, juveniles who resided in the city are more likely to be handled by a Judicial Ruling.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>Judicial Ruling includes File Away with Leave, Remand, Multiple Offense, Informal Adjustment, Dismissed, and Legal Miscellaneous.

**WEST END**  
**Planning Service Community 1.**

**BOUNDARIES:** West and North by the Ohio River, South by Broadway, East by K & I Railroad Tracks.

GENERAL INFORMATION

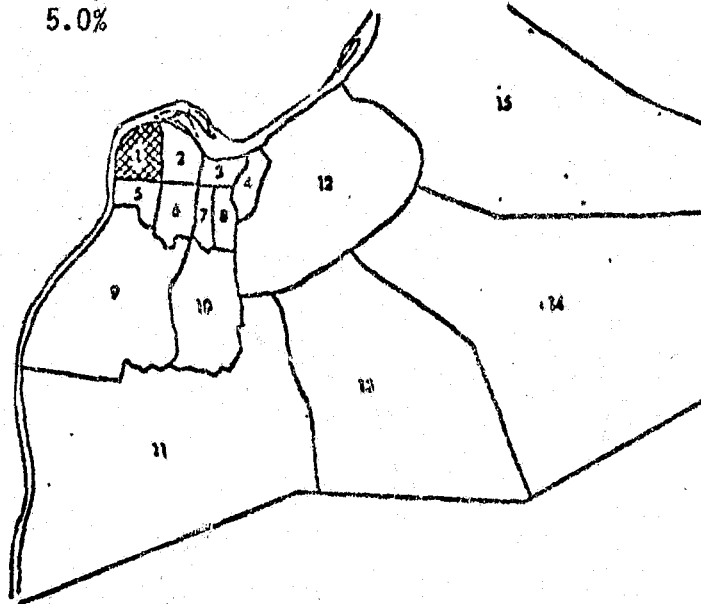
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	MALE	FEMALE
1977 Juvenile Referrals	398	62	336	311	87
1978 Juvenile Referrals	370	70	300	281	89
1978 Juvenile Individuals	279	41	238	202	77
First Offender Percentage	45.9%				
Total County Referral Percentage	5.0%				

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.3
Mean Number of Siblings	4.0
Mean Age at Referral - Male	13.9
Female	13.5

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1975-76	+ 9.8
1976-77	-11.2
1977-78	- 7.0



RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	26.8%	21.4%
NO	73.2	78.6

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	24.4%
Parent & Step-Parent	10.0
Single Parent	51.3
Other	14.4

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED

Larceny/Theft	96
Burglary	63
Dependency	44
Aggravated Assault	25
Behavior Problems	20

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	65.9%	79.8%	78.7%	75.3%
Withdrawn	29.3	10.1	11.9	15.6
Other	4.9	10.1	9.4	9.1

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	8.1
Female	7.8

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	74.3
Informal	25.7

**DOWNTOWN WEST**  
**Planning Service Community 2.**

**BOUNDARIES:** West by K & I Railroad Tracks, North by Ohio River, South by Broadway, East by the Pennsylvania Railroad

GENERAL INFORMATION

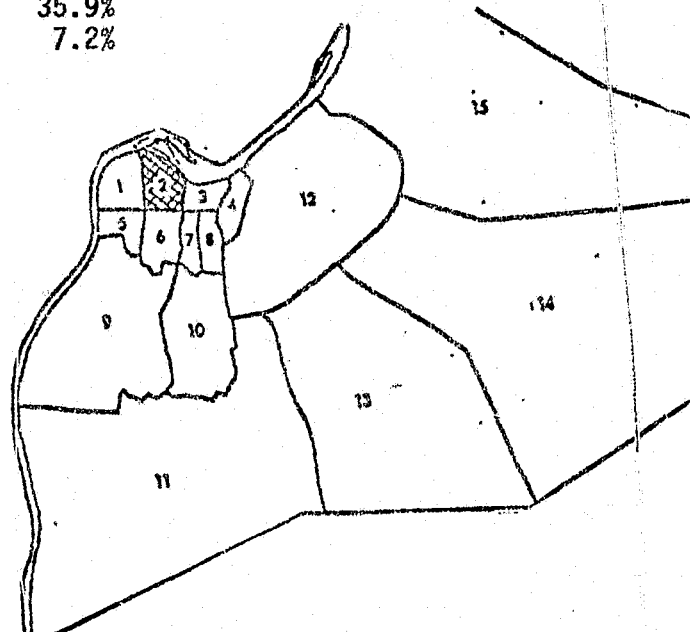
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	MALE	FEMALE
1977 Juvenile Referrals	529	368	161	396	133
1978 Juvenile Referrals	540	335	205	412	128
1978 Juvenile Individuals	383	242	141	270	113
First Offender Percentage	35.9%				
Total County Referral Percentage	7.2%				

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.4
Mean Number of Siblings	4.3
Mean Age at Referral - Male	13.2
Female	12.1

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1975-76	-12.4
1976-77	- 8.8
1977-78	+ 2.1



LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	26.5%
Parent & Step-Parent	8.7
Single Parent	50.0
Other	14.8

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	29.3%	45.4%
NO	70.7	54.6

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED

Larceny/Theft	127
Burglary	78
Dependency	76
Drug Law Violation	45
Breach of Peace	37

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	65.3%	78.7%	70.7%	69.0%
Withdrawn	27.3	14.2	25.2	15.9
Other	7.4	7.1	4.0	15.0

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	7.8
Female	6.2

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	72.6%
Informal	27.4

VILLAGE WEST-CENTRAL BUSINESS  
Planning Service Community 3.

BOUNDARIES: West by Pennsylvania Railroad, North by Ohio River, South by Broadway, East by I-65.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1977 Juvenile Referrals	137
1978 Juvenile Referrals	184
1978 Juvenile Individuals	120
First Offender Percentage	37.0%
Total County Referral Percentage	2.5%

TOTAL    WHITE    BLACK    MALE    FEMALE

137	13	124	94	43
184	25	159	139	45
120	19	101	83	37

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

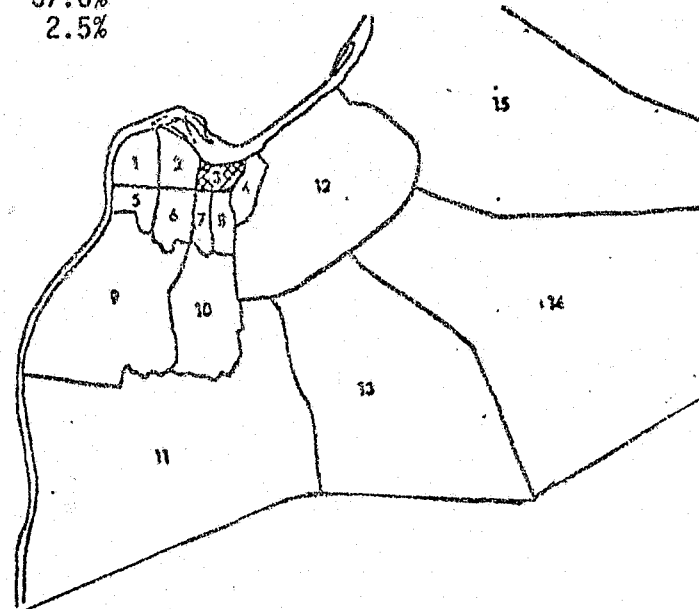
Mean Number of Referrals	1.5
Mean Number of Siblings	3.5
Mean Age at Referral - Male	14.2
Female	13.4

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1975-76	+18.8
1976-77	-32.2
1977-78	+34.3

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	10.3%
Parent & Step-Parent	3.4
Single Parent	69.2
Other	17.1



RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	26.3%	43.6%
NO	73.7	56.4

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED

Larceny/Theft	61
Burglary	40
Dependency	11
Aggravated Assault	10
Other Assault	10

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	68.4%	84.2%	84.3%	75.7%
Withdrawn	26.3	10.9	10.8	18.9
Other	5.3	5.0	4.8	5.4

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	8.3
Female	7.7

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	73.3%
Informal	21.7

**DOWNTOWN EAST**  
**Planning Service Community 4.**

**BOUNDARIES:** West by I-65, North by I-71, South and East by L & N Railroad Tracks.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1977 Juvenile Referrals	410
1978 Juvenile Referrals	436
1978 Juvenile Individuals	310
First Offender Percentage	39.9%
Total County Referral Percentage	5.8%

TOTAL    WHITE    BLACK    MALE    FEMALE

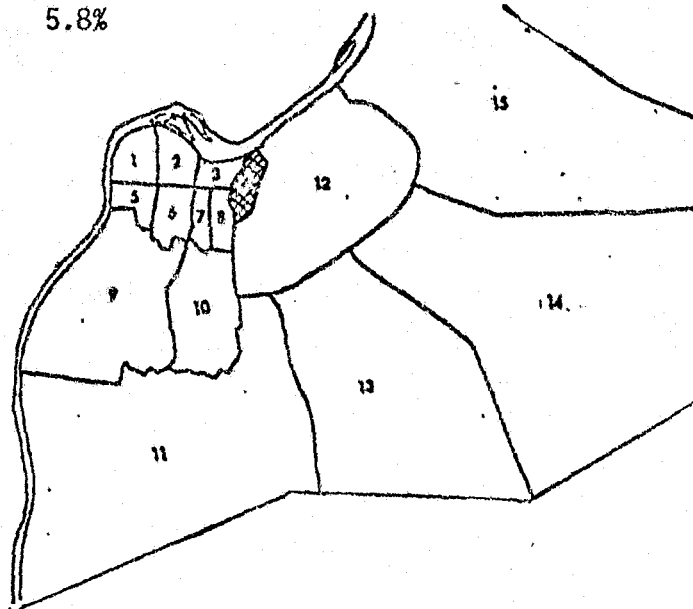
410	183	227	306	104
436	183	253	315	121
310	137	173	208	102
39.9%				
5.8%				

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.4
Mean Number of Siblings	3.8
Mean Age at Referral - Male	12.7
Female	12.5

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1975-76	+ .8
1976-77	-16.3
1977-78	+ 6.3



RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
YES	35.0%	53.2%
NO	65.0%	46.8%

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	19.5%
Parent & Step-Parent	7.1
Single Parent	52.3
Other	21.1

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED

Larceny/Theft	122
Burglary	80
Dependency	71
Drug Law Violation	24
Runaway	20

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Attending	58.4%	71.7%	63.0%	71.6%
Withdrawn	19.7	13.3	18.3	11.8
Other	21.9	15.0	18.8	16.7

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	6.8
Female	6.9

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	76.6%
Informal	23.4

**PARK DUVALLE**  
Planning Service Community 5.

**BOUNDARIES:** West by Ohio River, North by Broadway, South by City Limits, East by K & I Railroad Tracks.

GENERAL INFORMATION

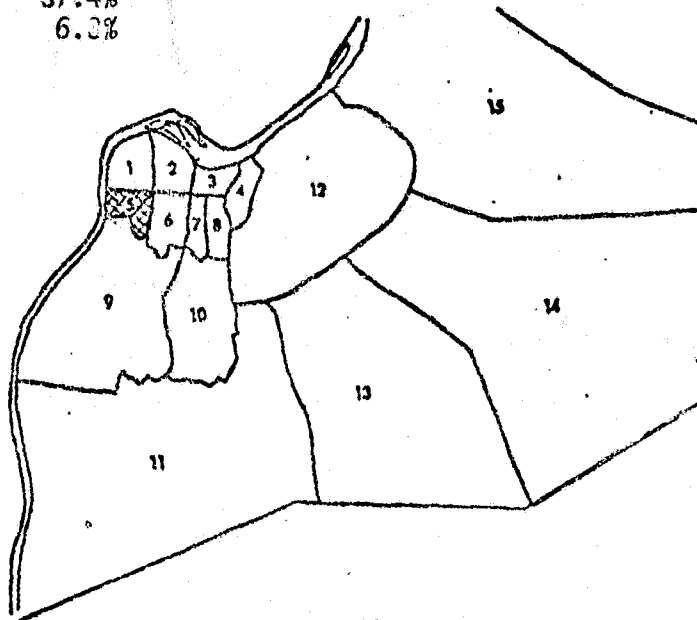
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED</u>	
1977 Juvenile Referrals	454	29	425	327	127	Mean Number of Referrals	1.5
1978 Juvenile Referrals	468	23	445	357	111	Mean Number of Siblings	5.0
1978 Juvenile Individuals	312	16	296	226	86	Mean Age at Referral - Male	14.3
First Offender Percentage	37.4%					Female	12.5
Total County Referral Percentage	6.3%						

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1975-76	- 3.0
1976-77	- 1.1
1977-78	+ 3.1

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	18.1%
Parent & Step-Parent	4.2
Single Parent	66.8
Other	11.0



RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
YES	12.5%	49.0%
NO	87.5	51.0

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED

Larceny/Theft	159
Burglary	77
Breach of Peace	39
Dependency	37
Other Assault	27

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Attending	75.0%	78.7%	81.9%	69.8%
Withdrawn	18.8	13.2	14.2	11.6
Other	6.3	8.1	4.0	18.6

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	8.3
Female	6.9

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	67.5%
Informal	32.5

**ALGONQUIN**  
Planning Service Community 6.

**BOUNDARIES:** West by K & I Terminal Railroad Tracks, North by Broadway, South by City Limits, East by Fifteenth St.

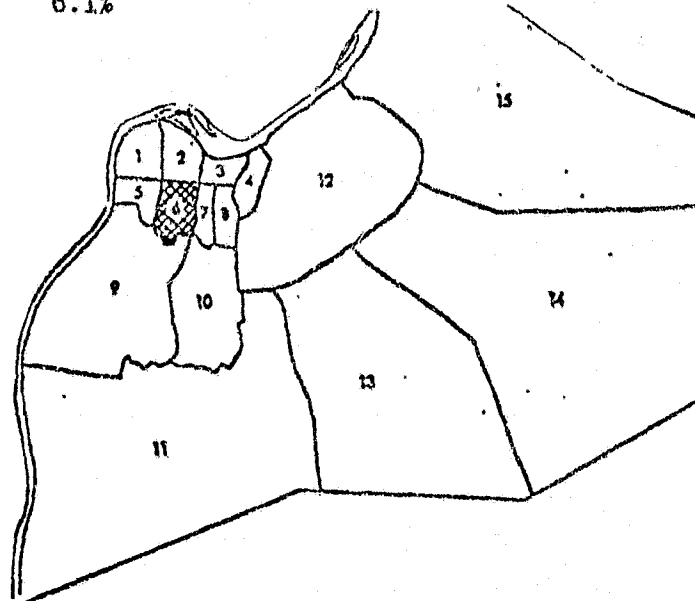
<u>GENERAL INFORMATION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED</u>	
1977 Juvenile Referrals	498	65	433	359	139	Mean Number of Referrals	1.3
1978 Juvenile Referrals	459	78	381	336	123	Mean Number of Siblings	4.2
1978 Juvenile Individuals	344	63	281	239	105	Mean Age at Referral - Male	14.1
First Offender Percentage	42.3%					Female	13.0
Total County Referral Percentage	6.1%						

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1975-76	+13.3
1976-77	- 2.5
1977-78	- 7.8

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	23.5%
Parent & Step-Parent	7.9
Single Parent	51.3
Other	17.3



RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
YES	12.7%	43.4%
NO	87.3	56.6

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED

Larceny/Theft	132
Burglary	104
Dependency	51
Breach of Peace	28
Aggravated Assault	22

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Attending	66.7%	77.9%	80.8%	64.8%
Withdrawn	20.6	15.7	14.2	21.9
Other	12.7	6.4	5.0	13.3

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	8.0
Female	6.9

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	72.5%
Informal	27.5%

**EAST ALGONQUIN  
Planning Service Community 7.**

**BOUNDARIES:** West by Fifteenth Street, North by Broadway, South by Algonquin Parkway, East by L & N Railroad Tracks.

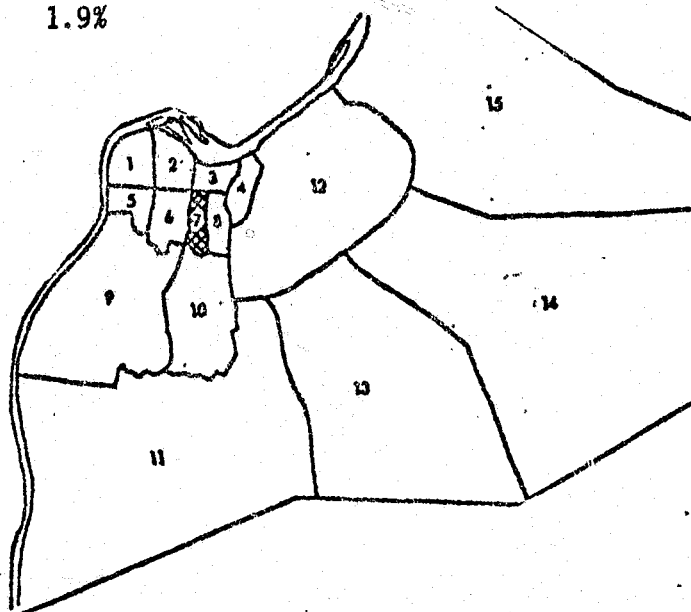
<u>GENERAL INFORMATION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED</u>	
1977 Juvenile Referrals	158	43	115	117	41	Mean Number of Referrals	1.4
1978 Juvenile Referrals	141	39	102	105	36	Mean Number of Siblings	4.0
1978 Juvenile Individuals	104	27	77	69	35	Mean Age at Referral - Male	13.6
First Offender Percentage	37.6%					Female	12.2
Total County Referral Percentage	1.9%						

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1975-76	-10.0
1976-77	- 7.6
1977-78	-10.8

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	16.3%
Parent & Step-Parent	2.9
Single Parent	69.2
Other	11.5



RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
YES	40.7%	64.9%
NO	59.3	35.1

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED

Larceny/Theft	31
Burglary	25
Dependency	22
Behavior Problems	10
Breach of Peace	8

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Attending	55.6%	66.2%	60.9%	68.6%
Withdrawn	25.9	22.1	27.5	14.3
Other	18.5	11.7	11.6	17.1

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	7.6
Female	6.8

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	79.4%
Informal	20.6



**OLD LOUISVILLE**  
 Planning Service Community 8.

**BOUNDARIES:** West by L & N Railroad Tracks, North by Broadway, South by Eastern Parkway, East by I-65.

GENERAL INFORMATION

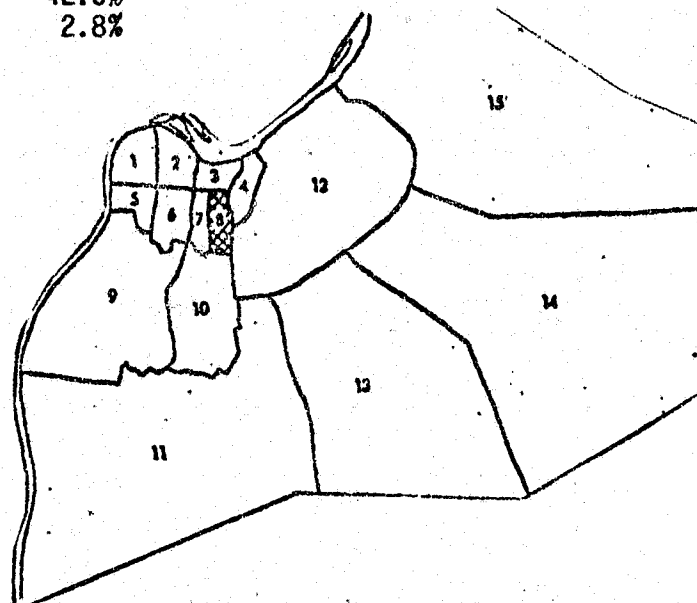
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
1977 Juvenile Referrals	244	196	48	159	85
1978 Juvenile Referrals	212	178	34	141	71
1978 Juvenile Individuals	151	131	20	95	56
First Offender Percentage	42.0%				
Total County Referral Percentage	2.8%				

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.4
Mean Number of Siblings	3.5
Mean Age at Referral - Male	12.5
Female	12.8

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1975-76	- 7.8
1976-77	-10.0
1977-78	-13.1



LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	15.4%
Parent & Step-Parent	8.1
Single Parent	54.4
Other	22.1

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
YES	51.1%	25.0%
NO	48.9	75.0

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED

Larceny/Theft	53
Dependency	49
Drug Law Violation	23
Burglary	15
Runaway	14

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Attending	61.8%	75.0%	65.3%	60.7%
Withdrawn	21.4	20.0	18.9	25.0
Other	16.8	5.0	15.8	14.3

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	6.8
Female	6.7

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	72.2%
Informal	27.8

**SHIVELY-LOWER HUNTERS TRACE  
Planning Service Community 9.**

**BOUNDARIES:** West by Ohio River, North by City Limits, South by Greenwood Road, East by Seventh Street Road and Manslick Road.

GENERAL INFORMATION

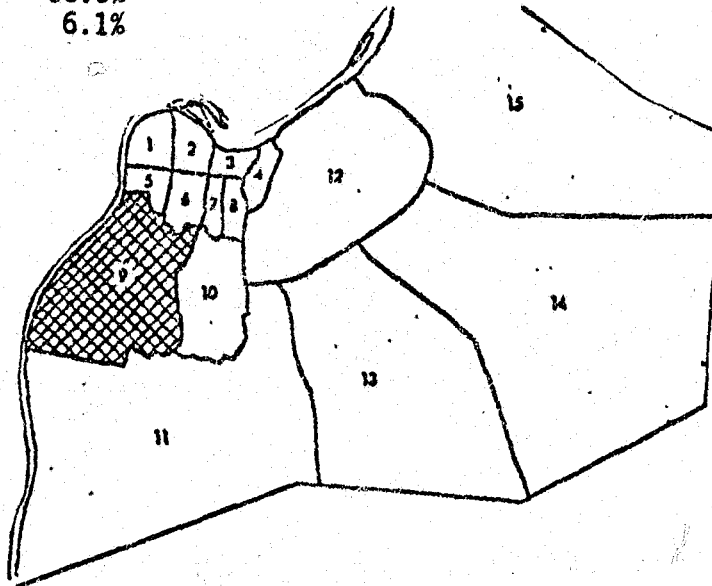
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED</u>	
1977 Juvenile Referrals	455	400	55	377	78	Mean Number of Referrals	1.3
1978 Juvenile Referrals	459	418	41	368	91	Mean Number of Siblings	3.1
1978 Juvenile Individuals	354	317	37	274	80	Mean Age at Referral - Male	15.0
First Offender Percentage	50.5%					Female	14.0
Total County Referral Percentage	6.1%						

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1975-76	+ .6
1976-77	- 3.6
1977-78	+ .9

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	50.1%
Parent & Step-Parent	11.2
Single Parent	29.5
Other	9.2



RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
YES	5.4%	18.9%
NO	94.6	81.1

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED

Larceny/Theft	105
Burglary	68
Liquor Law Violation	49
Drug Law Violation	37
Breach of Peace	29

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Attending	76.0%	81.1%	78.1%	71.3%
Withdrawn	19.6	13.5	18.6	20.0
Other	4.4	5.4	3.3	8.8

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	8.6
Female	8.0

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	57.1%
Informal	42.9

**SOUTH CENTRAL  
Planning Service Community 10.**

**BOUNDARIES:** West by Seventh Street Road and Manslick Road; North by Algonquin, Colorado and Eastern Parkway;  
South by Palatka Road; East by Crittenden Drive.

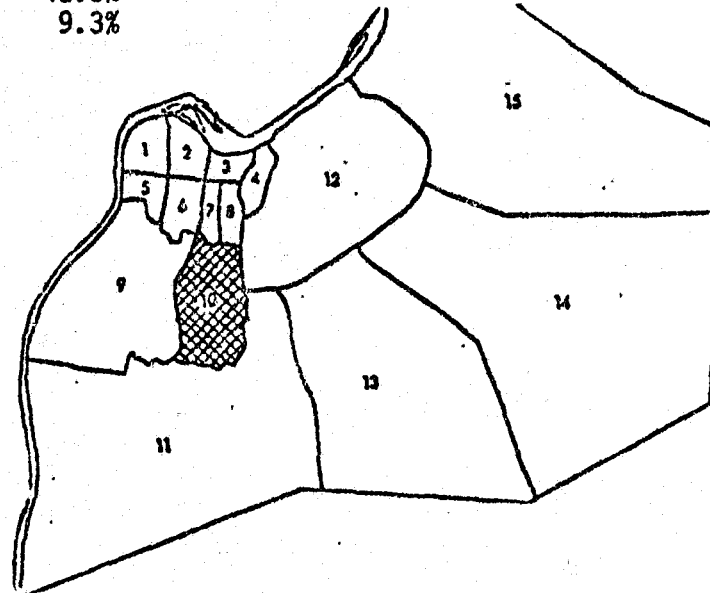
<u>GENERAL INFORMATION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED</u>	
1977 Juvenile Referrals	646	588	58	474	172	Mean Number of Referrals	1.4
1978 Juvenile Referrals	694	610	84	542	152	Mean Number of Siblings	3.5
1978 Juvenile Individuals	486	426	60	358	128	Mean Age at Referral - Male	13.9
First Offender Percentage	41.5%					Female	11.8
Total County Referral Percentage	9.3%						

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1975-76	+ 4.0
1976-77	- 5.3
1977-78	+ 7.4

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	27.9%
Parent & Step-Parent	8.3
Single Parent	53.1
Other	10.6



RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
YES	27.5%	43.3%
NO	72.5	56.7

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED

Larceny/Theft	106
Dependency	101
Burglary	86
Breach of Peace	71
Liquor Law Violation	69

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Attending	67.1%	73.3%	71.5%	57.8%
Withdrawn	21.6	11.7	19.8	21.9
Other	11.3	15.0	8.7	20.3

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	8.1
Female	6.2

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	67.7%
Informal	32.3

**SOUTHWESTERN OUTER COUNTY  
Planning Service Community 11.**

**BOUNDARIES:** West by the Ohio River, North by Greenwood Road and St. Andrews Church Road, South by County Line, East by Kentucky Turnpike.

GENERAL INFORMATION

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
1977 Juvenile Referrals	801	768	33	608	193
1978 Juvenile Referrals	785	753	32	577	208
1978 Juvenile Individuals	633	610	23	454	179
First Offender Percentage	56.8%				
Total County Referral Percentage	10.5%				

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

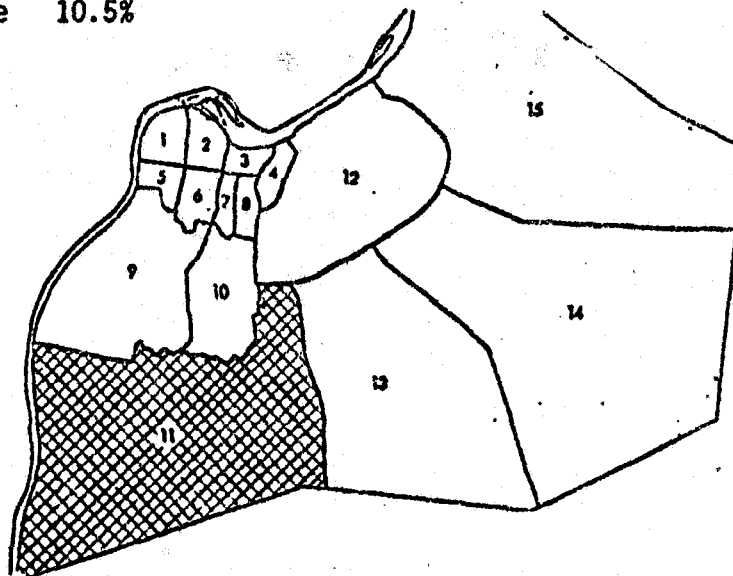
Mean Number of Referrals	1.2
Mean Number of Siblings	3.1
Mean Age at Referral - Male	14.6
Female	12.9

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1975-76	+ 4.6
1976-77	- 2.7
1977-78	- 2.0

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	45.9%
Parent & Step-Parent	15.6
Single Parent	28.9
Other	9.6



RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
YES	11.0%	30.4%
NO	89.0	69.6

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED

Larceny/Theft	150
Burglary	118
Dependency	102
Liquor Law Violation	75
Breach of Peace	57

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Attending	75.9%	87.0%	77.0%	74.3%
Withdrawn	16.3	8.7	17.2	12.8
Other	7.9	4.3	5.7	12.8

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	8.2
Female	7.0

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	62.0%
Informal	38.0

**EAST END**  
**Planning Service Community 12.**

**BOUNDARIES:** West by L & N Railroad Tracks, North by Ohio River, South and East by Watterson Expressway.

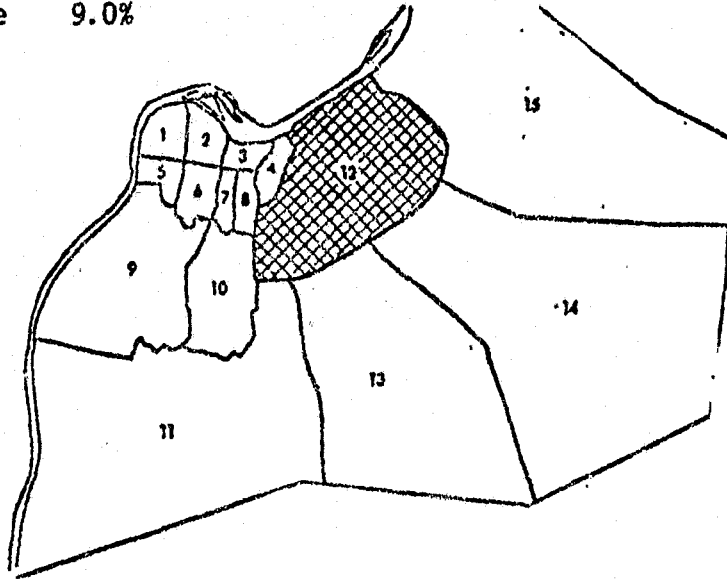
<u>GENERAL INFORMATION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED</u>	
1977 Juvenile Referrals	687	651	36	514	173	Mean Number of Referrals	1.3
1978 Juvenile Referrals	673	630	43	480	193	Mean Number of Siblings	3.2
1978 Juvenile Individuals	511	481	30	354	157	Mean Age at Referral - Male	14.1
First Offender Percentage	48.6%					Female	13.8
Total County Referral Percentage	9.0%						

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1975-76	-10.3
1976-77	- 3.5
1977-78	- 2.0

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	47.8%
Parent & Step-Parent	9.7
Single Parent	31.0
Other	11.5



RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
YES	8.7%	13.3%
NO	91.3	86.7

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED

Larceny/Theft	146
Burglary	105
Drug Law Violation	61
Liquor Law Violation	59
Breach of Peace	57

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Attending	76.3%	73.3%	74.6%	79.6%
Withdrawn	18.9	16.7	21.5	12.7
Other	4.8	10.0	4.0	7.6

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	8.5
Female	7.8

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	63.0%
Informal	37.0

**MIDDLE OUTER COUNTY**  
**Planning Service Community 13.**

**BOUNDARIES:** West by Kentucky Turnpike, North by Watterson Expressway, South by County Line, East by Bardstown Road.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1977 Juvenile Referrals  
 1978 Juvenile Referrals  
 1978 Juvenile Individuals  
 First Offender Percentage  
 Total County Referral Percentage

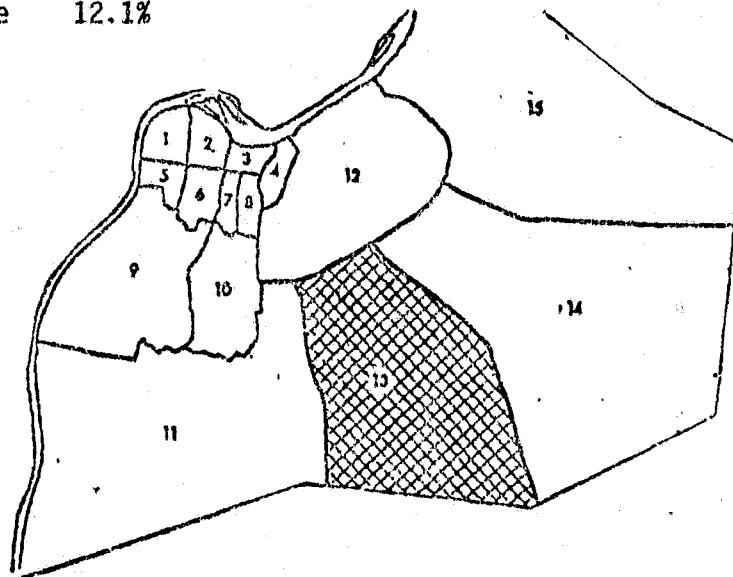
TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	MALE	FEMALE
1,031	825	206	745	286
901	670	231	637	264
736	554	182	500	236
54.8%				
12.1%				

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals 1.2  
 Mean Number of Siblings 3.3  
 Mean Age at Referral - Male 14.3  
 Female 13.8

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1975-76 - 5.8  
 1976-77 - 1.5  
 1977-78 -12.6



RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	11.4%	19.8%
NO	88.6	80.2

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents 38.6%  
 Parent & Step-Parent 11.5  
 Single Parent 36.9  
 Other 13.0

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED

Larceny Theft 247  
 Burglary 126  
 Dependency 94  
 Runaway 71  
 Breach of Peace 62

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	75.3%	87.9%	79.6%	75.8%
Withdrawn	16.4	7.7	14.2	14.4
Other	8.3	4.4	6.2	9.7

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male 8.1  
 Female 7.8

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal 61.8%  
 Informal 38.2

**EASTERN OUTER COUNTY  
Planning Service Community 14.**

**BOUNDARIES:** West by Bardstown Road, North by I-64, South and East by County Line.

GENERAL INFORMATION

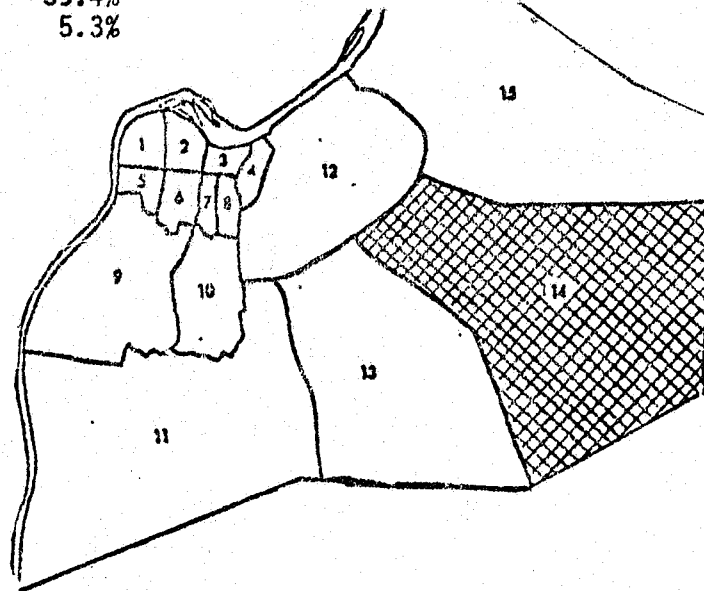
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	MALE	FEMALE	<u>JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED</u>	
1977 Juvenile Referrals	375	352	23	263	112	Mean Number of Referrals	1.2
1978 Juvenile Referrals	397	367	30	287	110	Mean Number of Siblings	2.8
1978 Juvenile Individuals	320	304	16	227	93	Mean Age at Referral - Male	15.1
First Offender Percentage	59.4%					Female	14.2
Total County Referral Percentage	5.3%						

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1975-76	- 7.2
1976-77	-13.8
1977-78	+ 5.9

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	53.3%
Parent & Step-Parent	10.4
Single Parent	25.9
Other	10.4



RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	5.6%	12.5%
NO	94.4	87.5

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED

Larceny/Theft	95
Burglary	53
Liquor Law Violation	39
Drug Law Violation	34
Breach of Peace	33

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	81.6%	81.3%	82.4%	79.6%
Withdrawn	13.8	12.5	14.1	12.9
Other	4.6	6.3	3.5	7.5

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	9.2
Female	8.2

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	54.3%
Informal	45.8

**NORTHEASTERN OUTER COUNTY  
Planning Service Community 15.**

**BOUNDARIES:** West by Watterson Expressway, North by Ohio River, South by I-64, East by County Line.

GENERAL INFORMATION

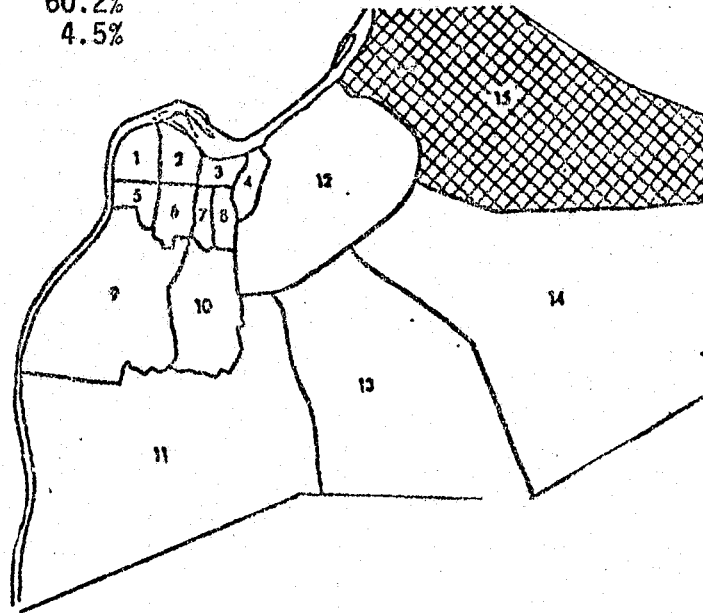
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	MALE	FEMALE	<u>JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED</u>	
1977 Juvenile Referrals	238	219	19	171	67	Mean Number of Referrals	1.3
1978 Juvenile Referrals	337	319	18	242	95	Mean Number of Siblings	3.1
1978 Juvenile Individuals	269	252	17	183	86	Mean Age at Referral - Male	15.4
First Offender Percentage	60.2%					Female	14.6
Total County Referral Percentage	4.5%						

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1975-76	+ 3.6
1976-77	-31.4
1977-78	+41.6

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	53.6%
Parent & Step-Parent	10.5
Single Parent	26.6
Other	8.4



RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	2.8%	23.5%
NO	97.2	76.5

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED

Larceny/Theft	63
Burglary	53
Drug Law Violation	42
Liquor Law Violation	38
Breach of Peace	30

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	82.1%	94.1%	84.2%	80.2%
Withdrawn	11.5	5.9	13.1	7.0
Other	6.3	-	2.7	12.8

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	9.2
Female	9.0

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	48.1%
Informal	51.9



Table 20. JUVENILE REFERRALS BY PLANNING SERVICE  
COMMUNITY AND RACE

P.S.C.	WHITE		BLACK		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	70	18.9	300	81.1	370	100.0
2	335	62.0	205	38.0	540	100.0
3	25	13.6	159	86.4	184	100.0
4	183	42.0	253	58.0	436	100.0
5	23	4.9	445	95.1	468	100.0
6	78	17.0	381	83.0	459	100.0
7	39	27.7	102	72.3	141	100.0
8	178	84.0	34	16.0	212	100.0
9	418	91.1	41	8.9	459	100.0
10	610	87.9	84	12.1	694	100.0
11	753	95.9	32	4.1	785	100.0
12	630	93.6	43	6.4	673	100.0
13	670	74.4	231	25.6	901	100.0
14	367	92.4	30	7.6	397	100.0
15	319	94.7	18	5.3	337	100.0
Out of County	366	89.3	44	10.7	410	100.0
TOTAL	5,064	67.8	2,402	32.2	7,466	100.0

Table 21. JUVENILE REFERRALS BY PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY AND RATE OF CHANGE

P.S.C.	W H I T E			B L A C K			T O T A L			P E R C E N T A G E O F C H A N G E	
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976-77	1977-78
1	48	62	70	400	336	300	448	398	370	-11.2	- 7.0
2	358	368	335	222	161	205	580	529	540	- 8.8	+ 2.1
3	14	13	25	188	124	159	202	137	184	-32.2	+34.3
4	234	183	183	256	227	253	490	410	436	-16.3	+ 6.3
5	22	29	23	437	425	445	459	454	468	- 1.1	+ 3.1
6	76	65	78	435	433	381	511	498	459	- 2.5	- 7.8
7	49	43	39	122	115	102	171	158	141	- 7.6	-10.8
8	236	196	178	35	48	34	271	244	212	-10.0	-13.1
9	424	400	418	48	55	41	472	455	459	- 3.6	+ .9
10	615	588	610	67	58	84	682	646	694	- 5.3	+ 7.4
11	796	768	753	27	33	32	823	801	785	- 2.7	- 2.0
12	672	651	630	40	36	43	712	687	673	- 3.5	- 2.0
13	831	825	670	216	206	231	1,047	1,031	901	- 1.5	-12.6
14	408	352	367	27	23	30	435	375	397	-13.8	+ 5.9
15	319	219	319	28	19	18	347	238	337	-31.4	+41.6
Out of County	381	359	366	38	32	44	419	391	410	- 6.7	+ 4.9
TOTAL	5,483	5,121	5,064	2,586	2,331	2,402	8,069	7,452	7,466	- 7.6	+ .2

Table 22. JUVENILE REFERRALS BY PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY AND TOTAL REFERRALS

P.S.C.	1		2-5		6-10		11+		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	170	45.9	137	37.0	33	8.9	30	8.1	370	99.9
2	194	35.9	215	39.8	93	17.2	38	7.0	540	99.9
3	68	37.0	77	41.8	24	13.0	15	8.2	184	100.0
4	174	39.9	149	34.2	81	18.6	32	7.3	436	100.0
5	175	37.4	198	42.3	58	12.4	37	7.9	468	100.0
6	194	42.3	190	41.4	58	12.6	17	3.7	459	100.0
7	53	37.6	58	41.1	12	8.5	18	12.8	141	100.0
8	89	42.0	81	38.2	28	13.2	14	6.6	212	100.0
9	232	50.5	182	39.7	34	7.4	11	2.4	459	100.0
10	288	41.5	285	41.1	95	13.7	26	3.7	694	100.0
11	446	56.8	290	36.9	40	5.1	9	1.1	785	99.9
12	327	48.6	255	37.9	72	10.7	19	2.8	673	100.0
13	494	54.8	322	35.7	72	8.0	13	1.4	901	99.9
14	236	59.4	146	36.8	14	3.5	1	0.3	397	100.0
15	203	60.2	118	35.0	11	3.3	5	1.5	337	100.0
Out of County	352	85.9	48	11.7	8	2.0	2	0.5	410	100.1
TOTAL	3,695	49.5	2,751	36.8	733	9.8	287	3.8	7,466	99.9

Table 23. JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS BY PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY AND AGE

P.S.C.	10 & Under*		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	33	5.0	4	3.8	11	4.7	22	5.4	44	6.0	54	5.2	59	5.1	52	3.8	279	4.9
2	54	8.2	8	7.4	23	9.8	33	8.1	48	6.6	73	7.0	62	5.4	82	6.0	383	6.7
3	8	1.2	6	5.7	6	2.6	12	3.0	18	2.5	23	2.2	22	1.9	25	1.8	120	2.1
4	67	10.2	9	8.5	20	8.5	21	5.2	22	3.0	51	4.9	59	5.1	61	4.4	310	5.4
5	35	5.3	10	9.4	16	6.8	24	5.9	38	5.2	62	6.0	68	5.9	59	4.3	312	5.5
6	45	6.9	6	5.7	19	8.1	31	7.7	49	6.7	52	5.0	65	5.6	77	5.6	344	6.1
7	20	3.1	2	1.9	7	3.0	7	1.7	13	1.8	16	1.5	16	1.4	23	1.7	104	1.8
8	37	5.6	4	3.8	6	2.6	10	2.5	22	3.0	12	1.2	31	2.7	29	2.1	151	2.7
9	21	3.2	6	5.7	11	4.7	17	4.2	51	7.0	74	7.1	64	5.5	110	8.0	354	6.2
10	85	13.0	9	8.5	21	8.9	42	10.4	62	8.5	77	7.4	82	7.1	108	7.9	486	8.5
11	68	10.4	15	14.2	24	10.2	44	10.9	89	12.2	121	11.7	131	11.3	141	10.3	633	11.1
12	39	6.0	4	3.3	21	8.9	38	9.4	64	8.8	103	9.9	105	9.1	137	10.0	511	9.0
13	81	12.4	16	15.1	30	12.8	52	12.8	102	14.0	141	13.6	143	12.4	171	12.5	736	12.9
14	17	2.6	3	2.8	10	4.2	23	5.7	39	5.3	62	6.0	75	6.5	91	6.6	320	5.6
15	11	1.7	2	1.9	3	1.3	14	3.5	34	4.7	59	5.7	68	5.9	78	5.7	269	4.7
Out of County	34	5.2	2	1.9	7	3.0	15	3.7	35	4.8	57	5.5	106	9.2	128	9.3	384	6.7
TOTAL	655	100.0	106	100.0	235	100.1	405	100.1	730	100.1	1,037	99.9	1,156	100.1	1,372	100.0	5,696	99.9

\*The category of "10 & Under" includes 23 individuals whose age is unknown. For more detailed information please contact the Office of Research and Planning.

Table 24. JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS BY RECEIPT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY AND RACE

P.S.C.	WHITE						BLACK						TOTAL					
	YES		NO		Sub T.		YES		NO		Sub T.		YES		NO		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	11	26.8	30	73.2	41	100.0	51	21.4	187	78.6	238	100.0	62	22.2	217	78.8	279	100.0
2	71	29.3	171	70.7	242	100.0	64	45.4	77	54.6	141	100.0	135	35.2	248	64.8	383	100.0
3	5	26.3	14	73.7	19	100.0	44	43.6	57	56.4	101	100.0	49	40.8	71	59.2	120	100.0
4	48	35.0	89	65.0	137	100.0	92	53.2	81	46.8	173	100.0	140	45.2	170	54.8	310	100.0
5	2	12.5	14	87.5	16	100.0	145	49.0	151	51.0	296	100.0	147	47.1	165	52.9	312	100.0
6	8	12.7	55	87.3	63	100.0	122	43.4	159	56.6	281	100.0	130	37.8	214	62.2	344	100.0
7	11	40.7	16	59.3	27	100.0	50	64.9	27	35.1	77	100.0	61	58.7	43	41.3	104	100.0
8	67	51.1	64	48.9	131	100.0	5	25.0	15	75.0	20	100.0	72	47.7	79	52.3	151	100.0
9	17	5.4	300	94.6	317	100.0	7	18.9	30	81.1	37	100.0	24	6.8	330	93.2	354	100.0
10	117	27.5	309	72.5	426	100.0	26	43.3	34	56.7	60	100.0	143	29.4	343	70.6	486	100.0
11	67	11.0	542	89.0	609	100.0	7	30.4	16	69.6	23	100.0	74	11.7	558	88.3	632	100.0
12	42	8.7	439	91.3	481	100.0	4	13.3	26	86.7	30	100.0	46	9.0	465	91.0	511	100.0
13	63	11.4	492	88.6	555	100.0	36	19.8	146	80.2	182	100.0	99	13.4	638	86.6	737	100.0
14	17	5.6	287	94.4	304	100.0	2	12.5	14	87.5	16	100.0	19	5.9	301	94.1	320	100.0
15	7	2.8	245	97.2	252	100.0	4	23.5	13	76.5	17	100.0	11	4.1	258	95.9	269	100.0
Out of County	32	9.3	312	90.7	344	100.0	7	17.5	33	82.5	40	100.0	39	10.2	345	89.8	384	100.0
TOTAL	585	14.8	3,379	85.2	3,964	100.0	666	38.5	1,066	61.5	1,732	100.0	1,251	22.0	4,445	78.0	5,696	100.0

Table 25. JUVENILE REFERRALS BY PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY AND SOURCE OF REFERRAL

P.S.C.	COUNTY POLICE		CITY POLICE		MERCHANT POLICE		PARENTS		SCHOOL		SOCIAL AGENCY		OTHER		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	25	6.8	221	59.7	4	1.1	26	7.0	40	10.8	24	6.5	30	8.1	370	100.0
2	45	8.3	354	65.6	4	0.7	26	4.8	34	6.3	34	6.3	43	8.0	540	100.0
3	23	12.5	123	66.8	1	0.5	7	3.8	13	7.1	2	1.1	15	8.2	184	100.0
4	43	9.9	279	64.0	7	1.6	15	3.4	22	5.0	40	9.2	30	6.9	436	100.0
5	89	19.0	249	53.2	13	2.8	21	4.5	38	8.1	17	3.6	41	8.8	468	100.0
6	73	15.9	262	57.1	6	1.3	21	4.6	35	7.6	29	6.3	33	7.2	459	100.0
7	13	9.2	81	57.4	5	3.5	6	4.3	6	4.3	20	14.2	10	7.1	141	100.0
8	18	8.5	132	62.3	0	-	5	2.4	3	1.4	32	15.1	22	10.4	212	100.1
9	299	65.1	64	13.9	4	.9	17	3.7	32	7.0	22	4.8	21	4.6	459	100.0
10	87	12.5	374	53.9	17	2.5	41	5.9	46	6.6	51	7.3	78	11.2	694	99.9
11	431	54.9	110	14.0	3	0.4	35	4.5	81	10.3	55	7.0	70	8.9	785	100.0
12	185	27.5	360	53.5	5	0.7	26	3.9	29	4.3	23	3.4	45	6.7	673	100.0
13	531	58.9	141	15.6	6	0.7	53	5.9	60	6.7	44	4.9	66	7.3	901	100.0
14	241	60.7	71	17.9	2	0.5	16	4.0	19	4.8	12	3.0	36	9.1	397	100.0
15	222	65.9	51	15.1	2	0.6	16	4.7	20	5.9	16	4.7	10	3.0	337	99.9
Out of County	156	38.0	196	47.8	1	0.2	11	2.7	2	0.5	19	4.6	25	6.1	410	99.9
TOTAL	2,481	33.2	3,068	41.1	80	1.1	342	4.6	480	6.4	440	5.9	575	7.7	7,466	100.0

Table 26. JUVENILE REFERRALS BY PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION

P.S.C.	INFORMAL		JUDICIAL RULING		COMMUNITY TREATMENT		GRAND JURY		INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	95	25.7	154	41.6	97	26.2	2	.5	22	5.9	370	99.9
2	148	27.4	212	39.3	150	27.8	3	.6	27	5.0	540	100.1
3	40	21.7	83	45.1	50	27.2	1	.5	10	5.4	184	99.9
4	102	23.4	201	46.1	101	23.2	0	-	32	7.3	436	100.0
5	152	32.5	214	45.7	85	18.2	1	.2	16	3.4	468	100.0
6	126	27.5	223	48.6	95	20.7	1	.2	14	3.1	459	100.1
7	29	20.6	70	49.6	34	24.1	1	.7	7	5.0	141	100.0
8	59	27.8	87	41.0	54	25.5	1	.5	11	5.2	212	100.0
9	197	42.9	145	31.6	101	22.0	0	-	16	3.5	459	100.0
10	224	32.3	272	39.2	156	22.5	1	.1	41	5.9	694	100.0
11	299	38.1	289	36.8	175	22.3	0	-	22	2.8	785	100.0
12	249	37.0	249	37.0	148	22.0	0	-	27	4.0	673	100.0
13	344	38.2	348	38.6	170	18.9	1	.1	38	4.2	901	100.0
14	182	45.8	116	29.2	86	21.7	0	-	13	3.3	397	100.0
15	175	51.9	92	27.3	58	17.2	1	.3	11	3.3	337	100.0
Out of County	221	53.9	135	32.9	45	11.0	2	.5	7	1.7	410	100.0
TOTAL	2,642	35.4	2,890	38.7	1,605	21.5	15	.2	314	4.2	7,466	100.0

## PART TWO: ADULT SERVICES

### INTRODUCTION

Since 1932, Jefferson County government has recognized its responsibility to provide assistance and social services to needy families and individuals. The Department for Human Services (DHS) is responsible for providing these services through its Financial Assistance Department and its Nutritional Program for the Aging. The primary goal of the Financial Assistance Department is to promote the self-sufficiency of families and individuals in social and economic crisis situations. The goal of the Nutrition Program is to provide hot meals and social services for elderly persons living in the area.

This report provides information on the Financial Assistance Program for the 1978/79 fiscal year and on the Nutritional Program for the Aging for calendar year 1978.

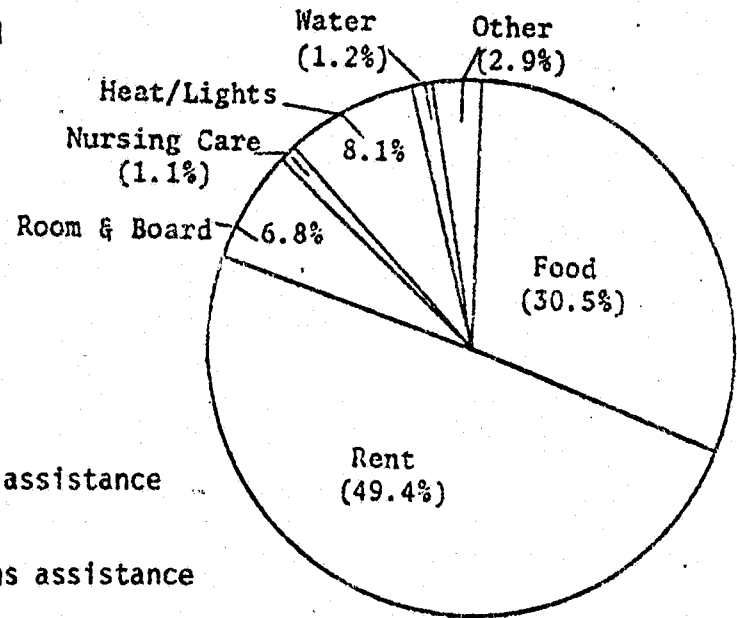


SECTION I.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE DEPARTMENT

In fiscal year 1978/79, nearly a million dollars were spent by the Financial Assistance Department to assist needy families and individuals. The program operates on a voucher system in which clients are given grants for specific needs. The dollar figures for each month for the major categories of voucher items are in Table 27, and the percentage distribution for the items for the entire fiscal year is

is illustrated in Figure 14. Almost half of the amount distributed was expended for rent and nearly a third was spent for food. Overall expenditures decreased 14.5 percent in comparison to the previous fiscal year. The categories of "Food" and "Nursing Care" had the largest decreases in amount spent, while "Other" and "Room and Board" increased substantially.



Three types of applications are made for assistance:

New Cases in which the clients have received no previous assistance from DHS;

Old Cases in which the clients have received some previous assistance but not during the current fiscal year; and

Recurrent Cases in which clients have received assistance previously during the fiscal year.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY MAJOR ITEMS  
(1978/79)

Figure 14.

Table 28 presents the number and type of cases opened by month in fiscal year 1978/79. In comparison to the previous year, there was a 19.1 percent decrease in the total number of cases opened. Declines were observed for all three types of cases with an 18.8 percent decrease for new cases, a 14.4 decrease for old cases, and a decrease of 27.5 percent for recurrent cases. Slightly over 17 percent of the cases received assistance more than once during the fiscal year. January had the highest number of case openings, while October had the fewest.

The reasons for care by type of case are shown in Table 29. The "Unemployed" and "Illness" categories accounted for over half of the single cases, while "Unemployed" (17.6%) and "Awaiting Aid for Dependent Children" (17.0%) were the most frequent reasons for care for household cases.

Table 27. FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN UPON VOUCHER ITEM AND MONTH (JULY, 1978-JUNE, 1979)

VOUCHER ITEM	1 9 7 8					
	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Food	\$ 25,695.46	\$ 28,244.15	\$ 25,099.28	\$ 21,476.19	\$ 18,771.38	\$ 24,279.08
Rent	37,314.13	40,156.66	35,045.17	28,652.60	25,731.11	38,023.13
Room-Board	4,137.10	4,548.30	4,702.62	5,092.25	3,890.20	4,486.12
Nursing Care	699.00	1,065.13	693.04	346.00	852.00	1,207.00
Heat-Lights	5,917.30	6,372.88	6,021.10	3,466.24	3,511.32	5,030.60
Water	756.64	1,052.00	862.35	664.16	583.38	949.46
Other	1,424.93	2,065.74	2,080.74	1,906.76	1,395.70	1,808.46
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 75,944.56</b>	<b>\$ 83,504.86</b>	<b>\$ 74,504.30</b>	<b>\$ 61,604.20</b>	<b>\$ 54,735.09</b>	<b>\$ 75,783.85</b>

VOUCHER ITEM	1 9 7 9						T O T A L	PERCENT CHG. 1977-78
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE		
Food	\$ 34,005.71	\$ 30,349.19	\$ 28,646.38	\$ 20,870.46	\$ 17,428.24	\$ 17,485.95	\$ 292,351.47	-24.6
Rent	49,712.11	51,247.20	46,903.53	39,264.61	39,568.26	42,224.26	473,842.77	-14.1
Room-Board	6,015.75	6,968.10	5,946.90	7,272.80	5,689.60	6,808.55	65,559.29	+20.2
Nursing Care	1,165.00	1,315.35	573.16	657.74	931.41	1,137.43	10,642.26	-23.1
Heat-Lights	10,484.69	9,744.84	9,514.72	7,292.06	4,609.67	5,255.07	77,220.49	- 5.8
Water	1,269.91	1,279.50	1,149.43	854.07	893.53	849.38	11,163.81	- 8.5
Other	2,652.09	2,335.95	3,348.54	2,908.00	2,605.83	2,930.56	27,463.30	+44.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 105,305.26</b>	<b>\$ 103,240.13</b>	<b>\$ 96,082.66</b>	<b>\$ 79,119.74</b>	<b>\$ 71,726.54</b>	<b>\$ 76,691.20</b>	<b>\$ 958,242.39</b>	<b>-14.5</b>

Table 28. CASES OPENED BY MONTH (JULY, 1978-JUNE, 1979) BY TYPE OF CASE

	TYPE OF CASE										TOTAL					
	NEW		Sub T.		OLD		Sub T.		RECURRENT		Sub T.		Hsld.	Single	No.	%
	Hsld.	Single	No.	%	Hsld.	Single	No.	%	Hsld.	Single	No.	%				
<b>1978</b>																
July	166	107	273	49.7	107	72	179	32.6	63	34	97	17.7	336	213	549	100.0
August	160	101	261	48.7	109	76	185	34.5	66	24	90	16.8	335	201	536	100.0
September	141	84	225	50.7	86	54	140	31.5	55	24	79	17.8	282	162	444	100.0
October	92	82	174	51.8	70	28	98	29.2	40	24	64	19.0	202	134	336	100.0
November	89	104	193	52.2	64	47	111	30.0	40	26	66	17.8	193	177	370	100.0
December	140	94	234	46.5	88	78	166	33.0	64	39	103	20.5	292	211	503	100.0
<b>1979</b>																
January	182	176	358	49.0	127	109	236	32.3	88	48	136	18.6	397	333	730	99.9
February	165	164	329	54.2	96	108	204	33.6	37	37	74	12.2	298	309	607	100.0
March	114	133	247	52.0	83	65	148	31.2	48	32	80	16.8	245	230	475	100.0
April	86	115	201	52.8	68	56	124	32.5	30	26	56	14.7	184	197	381	100.0
May	96	99	195	52.7	54	52	106	28.6	41	28	69	18.6	191	179	370	99.9
June	113	122	235	53.4	62	76	138	31.4	35	32	67	15.2	210	230	440	100.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>2,925</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>1,835</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>3,165</b>	<b>2,576</b>	<b>5,741</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Percentages are figured across.

Table 29. REASON FOR CARE BY TYPE OF CASE

REASON FOR CARE	TYPE OF CASE				TOTAL	
	Household		Single		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
Fired/Quit Employment	461	8.9	353	5.6	814	7.1
Laid Off	419	8.1	260	4.1	679	5.9
Unemployed	910	17.6	1,708	27.2	2,618	22.8
Mismanagement Public Grants	22	.4	15	.2	37	.3
Wage Earner Incarcerated	7	.1	4	.1	11	.1
Non Support	27	.5	2	-.*	29	.3
Separation/Death/Divorce/Desertion	183	3.5	103	1.6	286	2.5
Homeless	69	1.3	349	5.6	418	3.6
Inadequate Income	548	10.6	206	3.3	754	6.6
Awaiting Income	7	.1	13	.2	20	.2
Lost/Stolen Checks	222	4.3	106	1.7	328	2.9
Release from Penal Institution	13	.3	74	1.2	87	.8
Pregnancy	49	.9	176	2.8	225	2.0
Alcohol Related Problems	24	.5	399	6.4	423	3.7
Federal/State Grant Discontinued	155	3.0	69	1.1	224	2.0
Emotional/Mental Health Problems	80	1.5	326	5.2	406	3.5
Long-Term Illness	333	6.4	713	11.4	1,046	9.1
Short-Term Illness	419	8.1	811	12.9	1,230	10.7
Unstable Employment	20	.4	36	.6	56	.5
Awaiting Wages	74	1.4	78	1.2	152	1.3
Awaiting Unemployment Compensation	96	1.9	105	1.7	201	1.8
Awaiting Social Security	43	.8	106	1.7	149	1.3
Awaiting SSI	97	1.9	204	3.3	301	2.6
Awaiting Pension	19	.4	36	.6	55	.5
Awaiting AFDC	881	17.0	11	.2	892	7.8
Other	5	.1	13	.2	18	.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,183</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,276</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>11,459</b>	<b>100.1</b>

\*Less than .1 percent.

## SECTION II.

### NUTRITIONAL PROGRAM FOR THE AGING

The Nutritional Program for the Aging has been in operation since January of 1974 to provide hot meals and social services to elderly citizens of Jefferson County. In 1977, the program was expanded to Henry, Oldham, Trimble, Bullitt, Shelby, and Spencer Counties, which, together with Jefferson County, form the Area Development District known as K.I.P.D.A.

The primary goal of the program is to provide elderly citizens with one hot meal per day; five days per week, either in a congregate setting or in an individual's own home. The congregate meal setting aspect of the program is emphasized, as it provides older people a chance to socialize with others who have similar interests and problems. This helps to alleviate some of the feelings of loneliness, rejection, and uselessness which are common among older people. Participation in the program is encouraged through volunteer activity and daily participation in meal programs and site activities.

Another goal of the program is to provide supportive social services to the program's participants. Outreach, Escort, Transportation, Information and Referral, Health and Welfare Counseling, Recreation, Nutrition Education, and Shopping Assistance are the service areas provided.

Nutrition Program sites are chosen according to their proximity to concentrations of older (over 60 years of age), poor, and minority populations. Central pickup points are located within designated areas from which transportation is provided to and from the sites. In 1978, four additional sites were opened in Jefferson County.

The opening dates were:

January 5th----Bethel United  
February 13th--Hillebrand House  
March 1st -----Deer Park Baptist  
March 1st -----Beechmont Recreation Center.

Through the Nutrition Program, 331,973 meals were served in 1978 in the seven participating counties (see Table 30). This amounted to a 40.3 percent increase over the number of meals served in 1977. Over a third of the meals were home delivered. Over half of these home delivered meals, or 17.9 percent of the total number of meals served, were delivered through the services of the Visiting Nurses Association's Mobile Meals Program.

The Nutrition Program's goal in 1978 was to serve an average of 1,500 meals per day. The average number served during the 241 days the sites were open was 1,377 meals or 92 percent of the goal.

Table 30. NUMBER OF MEALS SERVED BY SITE DURING 1978

S I T E S	TOTAL MEALS SERVED		TYPE OF MEAL SERVED				T O T A L		MEAN NUMBER		PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE
			Congregate		Home Delivered				MEALS PER DAY		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	1978	1977	
<b>JEFFERSON COUNTY</b>											
Jefferson Street Baptist	9,585	2.9	9,516	99.3	69	.7	9,585	100.0	39.8	40.6	- 2.0
West Side Baptist	10,968	3.3	10,545	96.1	423	3.9	10,968	100.0	45.5	47.4	- 4.0
23rd & Broadway Baptist	9,898	3.0	8,820	89.1	1,078	10.9	9,898	100.0	41.1	46.7	- 12.0
Quinn Chapel A.M.E.	7,437	2.2	7,319	98.4	118	1.6	7,437	100.0	30.9	28.1	+ 10.0
Park Hill Recreation Cntr.	7,089	2.1	4,917	69.4	2,172	30.6	7,089	100.0	29.4	28.2	+ 4.3
St. Matthews Center	8,202	2.5	8,202	100.0	0	-	8,202	100.0	34.0	44.5	- 23.6
4th Avenue Methodist	16,239	4.9	15,307	94.3	932	5.7	16,239	100.0	67.4	63.3	+ 6.5
Lampton Baptist	9,498	2.9	9,049	95.3	449	4.7	9,498	100.0	39.4	46.6	- 15.5
St. Paul Catholic Church	5,332	1.6	4,788	89.8	544	10.2	5,332	100.0	22.1	23.4	- 5.6
Fairdale-South Park	5,699	1.7	5,393	94.6	306	5.4	5,699	100.0	23.6	29.5	- 20.0
Berrytown Center	14,378	4.3	6,204	43.1	8,174	56.9	14,378	100.0	59.7	52.2	+ 14.4
Jeffersontown Center	4,751	1.4	3,994	84.1	757	15.9	4,751	100.0	19.7	16.2	+ 21.6
Highland Park Recreation	7,108	2.1	6,581	92.6	527	7.4	7,108	100.0	29.5	26.4	+ 11.7
Highland Ministries	3,849	1.2	3,814	99.1	35	.9	3,849	100.0	16.0	16.4	- 2.4
Louisville General Hospital	2,601	.8	2,601	100.0	0	-	2,601	100.0	10.8	6.6	+ 63.6
Miles Memorial Center	4,945	1.5	4,197	84.9	748	15.1	4,945	100.0	20.5	22.1	- 7.2
Dumeyer Recreation Center	7,230	2.2	6,817	94.3	413	5.7	7,230	100.0	30.0	23.4	+ 28.2
Southwick Recreation Cntr.	2,980	.9	2,900	97.3	80	2.7	2,980	100.0	12.4	12.9	- 3.9
Jewish Community Center	5,550	1.7	5,352	96.4	198	3.6	5,550	100.0	23.0	27.0	- 14.8
Buechel Park Baptist	7,263	2.2	7,179	98.8	84	1.2	7,263	100.0	30.1	34.5	- 12.8
Bethel United	9,121	2.7	0	-	9,121	100.0	9,121	100.0	37.8	-	-
Hillebrand House	23,224	7.0	20,717	89.2	2,507	10.8	23,224	100.0	105.1	-	-
Deer Park Baptist	5,133	1.5	4,733	92.2	400	7.8	5,133	100.0	24.6	-	-
Beechmont Recreation Cntr.	7,656	2.3	7,336	95.8	320	4.2	7,656	100.0	36.6	-	-
Special Groups	3,845	1.2	3,845	100.0	0	-	3,845	100.0	16.0	-	-
Visiting Nurses' Assn.	59,418	17.9	0	-	59,418	100.0	59,418	100.0	246.5	233.9	+ 5.4
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>258,999</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>170,126</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>88,873</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>258,999</b>	<b>100.0</b>		-	-



Table 30. NUMBER OF MEALS SERVED BY SITE DURING 1978 (CONTINUED)

S I T E S	TOTAL MEALS SERVED		TYPE OF MEAL SERVED				T O T A L		MEAN NUMBER MEALS PER DAY		PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE
			Congregate		Home Delivered				1978	1977	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	1978	1977	
<b>OUT OF COUNTY</b>											
Bullitt County	24,075	7.3	11,169	46.4	12,906	53.6	24,075	100.0	99.9	22.8	+338.2
Shelby County	10,202	3.1	7,943	77.9	2,259	22.1	10,202	100.0	42.3	32.5	+ 30.2
Spencer County	12,099	3.6	4,846	40.1	7,253	59.9	12,099	100.0	50.2	27.3	+ 83.9
Henry County	8,468	2.5	7,146	84.4	1,322	15.6	8,468	100.0	35.1	30.9	+ 13.6
Oldham County	6,950	2.1	4,358	62.7	2,592	37.3	6,950	100.0	28.8	14.3	+101.4
Trimble County	11,180	3.4	9,563	85.5	1,617	14.5	11,180	100.0	46.4	21.1	+119.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>331,973</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>215,151</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>116,822</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>331,973</b>	<b>100.0</b>			

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TREATMENT

MODES IN JEFFERSON COUNTY

A 1976-77 UPDATE

Prepared by:

Department for Human Services  
Office of Research and Planning

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62547

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## INTRODUCTION

Many factors influence the success of juvenile treatment programs, including the characteristics of youth committed to the programs, the abilities and characteristics of staff members, and the policies and practices of the treatment programs themselves.

Over the years, all of these factors can change. It thus becomes important to periodically re-examine the types of youth entering the various programs and to re-evaluate the abilities of the program to deal successfully with these youths.

In past years, the Office of Research and Planning for the Department for Human Services (formerly the Metropolitan Social Services Department) has conducted numerous recidivism studies for the major treatment programs in Jefferson County (see Bibliography).

The purpose of this report is to examine the latest data available to provide a concise update of previous recidivism studies.

## METHODOLOGY

The samples studied in this report consist of youth entering major juvenile treatment programs in 1976 and 1977. The samples include all youth referred to Ormsby Village,<sup>1</sup> Ormsby Village Day Treatment, Southfields,<sup>2</sup> Group Homes, and Department for Human Resources Day Treatment. Also included are a one-third random sample of youth committed to the Department for Human Resources (DHR) and a one-fourth random sample of those placed on Probation.

Data was collected concerning sex, race, age, number of prior offenses, public assistance, and reason referred. Those who entered any of the programs on a recommitment or a redocket were not included in the sample. A follow-up master score was then assigned using the following criteria:

Success: No referrals or arrests and no institutionalizations.

Moderate Success: Minor referrals and no institutionalizations.

Marginal Success: Major offenses and no institutionalizations.

Failure: Institutionalization or Grand Jury referral in post history.

Only those with a follow-up period of at least six months were assigned a master score. In-treatment offenses were not counted in determining the master score, unless the offense resulted in a new disposition.

---

<sup>1</sup>Ormsby Village will close in the fall of 1979.

<sup>2</sup>Southfields was closed in 1978 due to a decline in population.

## PROBATION

Table 1 presents the master score data for those placed on probation during 1976/77 and the previous years. For males, the 1967/70 sample period has the lowest success rate, with both the 1975 sample ( $p < .001$ ) and the 1976/77 sample ( $p < .01$ ) having significantly better rates. The female Probation sample was rather small for 1975 and 1976/77. However, if the percentage of success/moderates is compared to the percentage of marginal/failures, it can be seen that the outcome scores for females have not changed significantly for the samples presented here.

The data for selected variables is presented in Table 2. The 1976/77 sample of males had a significantly higher percentage of whites than the 1967/70 sample ( $p < .01$ ), but differences with the 1975 sample did not reach statistical significance. Data for males in the three samples also exhibits trends of decreasing mean number of prior referrals and increasing age. The mean number of prior referrals was 2.9 in 1967/70, decreasing to 2.3 in 1975, and further decreasing to 1.9 in 1976/77. Mean age has moved from 15.0 to 15.3 to 15.6 for the three sample periods.

Females in the latest sample were significantly older ( $p < .0005$ ) than prior samples. There was also a slight increase in number of prior offenses, but the increase was not statistically significant.

In comparison to the other treatment programs, the male population for probation had a high success rate in 1976/77. The group ranked low in number of prior referrals and percent of public assistance, was relatively older, and had a high ranking for major offenses (see Figures 1 to 6). Females in the Probation sample were the oldest group and had the highest percentage of major offenses. Probation was also lowest for public assistance and medium for prior referrals.



Table 1. SEX AND RACE BY MASTER SCORE, SAMPLE YEARS AND TREATMENT MODE - PROBATION

MASTER SCORE	M A L E																	
	1967-1970						1975			1976-1977								
	White		Black		Total		White		Black		Total		White		Black		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Success	77	31.7	43	31.4	120	31.6	31	64.6	5	27.8	36	54.5	24	44.4	8	44.4	32	44.4
Moderate	26	10.7	10	7.3	36	9.5	8	16.7	6	33.3	14	21.2	12	22.2	1	5.6	13	18.1
Marginal	40	16.5	22	16.1	62	16.3	1	2.1	2	11.1	3	4.5	7	13.0	2	11.1	9	12.5
Failure	100	41.2	62	45.3	162	42.6	8	16.7	5	27.8	13	19.7	11	20.4	7	38.9	18	25.0
Inadequate Follow-Up	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	*	6	*	18	*	32	*	7	*	39	*
TOTAL	243	100.1	137	100.1	380	100.0	60	100.1	24	100.0	84	99.9	86	100.0	25	100.0	111	100.0

MASTER SCORE	F E M A L E																	
	1968-1972						1975			1976-1977								
	White		Black		Total		White		Black		Total		White		Black		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Success	56	45.5	28	37.8	84	42.6	3	27.3	2	100.0	5	38.5	4	57.1	1	100.0	5	62.5
Moderate	17	13.8	12	16.2	29	14.7	4	36.4	0	-	4	30.8	0	-	0	-	0	-
Marginal	4	3.3	2	2.7	6	3.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	14.3	0	-	1	12.5
Failure	46	37.4	32	43.2	78	39.6	4	36.4	0	-	4	30.8	2	28.6	0	-	2	25.0
Inadequate Follow-Up	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	*	0	*	1	*	5	*	3	*	8	*
TOTAL	123	100.0	74	99.9	197	99.9	12	100.1	2	100.0	14	100.1	12	100.0	4	100.0	16	100.0

\*Percentages exclude Inadequate Follow-Up.

Table 2. SELECTED VARIABLES BY SEX, RACE AND SAMPLE - PROBATION

SELECTED VARIABLES	M A L E								
	1967-1970			1975			1976-1977		
	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total
	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %
Prior Referrals	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.0	3.0	2.3	1.8	2.3	1.9
Age at Dispo.	15.2	14.6	15.0	15.4	15.1	15.3	15.7	15.2	15.6
Public Asst.	16.0	29.2	20.8	20.4	45.5	27.6	20.9	36.0	24.3
Major vs Persons	2.3	28.9	14.8	13.3	25.0	16.7	16.3	24.0	18.0
Major vs Property	58.1	39.5	49.4	55.0	37.5	50.0	74.4	56.0	70.3
Minor	18.6	21.1	19.8	25.0	20.8	23.8	8.1	12.0	9.0
Status	20.9	10.5	16.0	6.7	16.7	9.5	1.2	8.0	2.7
Race	63.9	36.1	100.0	71.4	28.6	100.0	77.5	22.5	100.0
SELECTED VARIABLES	F E M A L E								
	1968-1972			1975			1976-1977		
	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total
	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %
Prior Referrals	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	-	1.5	2.0	0.5	1.6
Age at Dispo.	14.6	14.4	14.5	14.4	16.0	14.6	15.8	16.5	16.0
Public Asst.	15.7	54.8	30.4	27.3	50.0	33.3	8.3	-	6.5
Major vs Persons	1.6	9.5	4.6	-	50.0	7.1	8.3	-	6.3
Major vs Property	13.8	9.5	12.2	25.0	-	21.4	41.7	50.0	43.8
Minor	13.8	27.0	18.8	16.7	-	14.3	16.7	-	12.5
Status	70.7	54.1	64.5	58.3	50.0	57.1	33.3	50.0	37.5
Race	62.4	37.6	100.0	87.5	12.5	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0

Table 3. RACE BY MASTER SCORE, SAMPLE YEARS AND TREATMENT MODE -SOUTHFIELDS

MASTER SCORE	SOUTHFIELDS											
	1967-1970						1972-1973					
	White		Black		Total		White		Black		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	17	21.5	9	18.0	26	20.2	8	11.1	5	14.7	13	12.3
Moderate	10	12.7	5	10.0	15	11.6	9	12.5	2	5.9	11	10.4
Marginal	23	29.1	9	18.0	32	24.8	12	16.7	6	17.6	18	17.0
Failure	29	36.7	27	54.0	56	43.4	43	59.7	21	61.8	64	60.4
Inadequate Follow-Up	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	*	10	*	21	*
TOTAL	79	100.0	50	100.0	129	100.0	83	100.0	44	100.0	127	100.1

MASTER SCORE	1975						1976-1977					
	White		Black		Total		White		Black		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	3	23.1	5	41.7	8	32.0	8	38.1	6	31.6	14	35.0
Moderate	3	23.1	0	-	3	12.0	5	23.8	2	10.5	7	17.5
Marginal	3	23.1	0	-	3	12.0	4	19.0	4	21.1	8	20.0
Failure	4	30.8	7	58.3	11	44.0	4	19.0	7	36.8	11	27.5
Inadequate Follow-Up	8	*	1	*	9	*	13	*	11	*	24	*
TOTAL	21	100.1	13	100.0	34	100.0	34	99.9	30	100.0	64	100.0

\*Percentages exclude Inadequate Follow-Up.

Table 4. SELECTED VARIABLES BY RACE AND SAMPLE - SOUTHFIELDS

SELECTED VARIABLES	SOUTHFIELDS									
	1967-1970			1972-1973						
	White		Black	Total	White		Black	Total		
	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%		
Prior Referrals	3.7		4.6		4.0*			6.5		
Age at Disposition	16.2		16.3		16.3*			15.9		
Public Assistance		10.1		20.0		14.0***				
Major vs Persons		15.0		5.3		10.3**		18.1		
Major vs Property		60.0		57.9		59.0**		40.9		
Minor		15.0		31.6		23.1**		22.0		
Status		10.0		5.3		7.7**		18.9		
Race		51.3		48.7		100.0***	65.4	34.6	100.0	
SELECTED VARIABLES	1975			1976-1977						
	White		Black	Total	White		Black	Total		
	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%		
	Prior Referrals	5.2		5.2		5.2		3.9	4.5	4.2
Age at Disposition	16.1		16.1		16.1		16.3	16.2	16.2	
Public Assistance		9.5		30.8		17.6		17.6	36.7	26.6
Major vs Persons		14.3		46.2		26.5		11.8	16.7	14.1
Major vs Property		76.2		46.2		64.7		79.4	73.3	76.6
Minor		4.8		7.7		5.9		5.9	10.0	7.8
Status		4.8		-		2.9		2.9	-	1.6
Race		61.8		38.2		100.0	53.1	46.9	100.0	

\*1967-1968 Samples

\*\*1968-1969 Samples

\*\*\*1967-70 Samples

## GROUP HOMES

Table 5 presents the master score data for the Group Home samples. For males, the 1976/77 sample had a significantly better success-failure ratio ( $p < .05$ ) than the 1972/73 sample, but was not significantly different from the 1975 sample. Females had a better success-failure ratio in 1976/77 than in either 1972/73 ( $p < .05$ ) or 1975 ( $p < .01$ ).

Table 6 presents the data for selected variables for three samples. Males in the 1976/77 sample tended to be younger and have fewer prior offenses than the previous two samples. Both the 1972/73 and the 1975 samples had a mean age of 15.0 years, while the mean age for the 1976/77 sample was 14.4 years. The number of prior offenses exhibits a steadily decreasing trend for the three samples, with a mean of 4.7 offenses in the first sample, 3.2 in the second, and 2.8 in the most recent.

Females in the 1976/77 sample tended to be slightly older and have fewer prior referrals than either the 1972/73 sample or the 1975 sample. Mean age has increased from 15.0 in 1972/73, to 15.1 in 1975, and then to 15.4 in 1976/77. Prior referrals increased from a mean of 2.4 in 1972/73 to 2.7 in 1975, and then decreased to 1.3 in the 1976/77 sample.

In comparison to the other treatment programs, the male population for Group Homes had a medium success rate in 1976/77. The group was young, with a low number of prior referrals, and had a comparatively lower percentage of commitments for major offenses. (See Figures 1 to 6). The ranking for public assistance was medium. Females in the Group Home population were younger than those in the female Probation sample, and they had a higher rate of public assistance. They had primarily been committed for status and minor offenses, and had the lowest mean number of prior referrals.

Table 5. SEX AND RACE BY MASTER SCORE, SAMPLE YEARS AND TREATMENT MODE - GROUP HOMES

MASTER SCORE	M A L E																	
	1972-1973						1975						1976-1977					
	White		Black		Total		White		Black		Total		White		Black		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	11	10.5	12	17.1	23	13.1	3	13.0	1	14.3	4	13.3	4	28.6	2	40.0	6	31.6
Moderate	18	17.1	3	4.3	21	12.0	5	21.7	0	-	5	16.7	3	21.4	0	-	3	15.8
Marginal	21	20.0	13	18.6	34	19.4	7	30.4	3	42.9	10	33.3	3	21.4	0	-	3	15.8
Failure	55	52.4	42	60.0	97	55.4	8	34.8	3	42.9	11	36.7	4	28.6	3	60.0	7	36.8
Inadequate Follow-Up	21	*	7	*	28	*	1	*	1	*	2	*	1	*	0	*	1	*
TOTAL	126	100.0	77	100.0	203	99.9	24	99.9	8	100.1	32	100.0	15	100.0	5	100.0	20	100.0

MASTER SCORE	F E M A L E																	
	1972-1973						1975						1976-1977					
	White		Black		Total		White		Black		Total		White		Black		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	40	50.0	11	37.9	51	46.8	9	40.9	3	37.5	12	40.0	19	76.0	13	65.0	32	71.1
Moderate	13	16.3	0	-	13	11.9	4	18.2	0	-	4	13.3	1	4.0	4	20.0	5	11.1
Marginal	1	1.3	2	6.9	3	2.8	0	-	2	25.0	2	6.7	3	12.0	2	10.0	5	11.1
Failure	26	32.5	16	55.2	42	38.5	9	40.9	3	37.5	12	40.0	2	8.0	1	5.0	3	6.7
Inadequate Follow-Up	9	*	6	*	15	*	3	*	3	*	6	*	9	*	2	*	11	*
TOTAL	89	100.1	35	100.0	124	100.0	25	100.0	11	100.0	36	100.0	34	100.0	22	100.0	56	100.0

\*Percentages exclude those with inadequate follow-up.

Table 6. SELECTED VARIABLES BY SEX, RACE AND SAMPLE - GROUP HOMES

SELECTED VARIABLES	M A L E																	
	1972-1973			1975			1976-1977											
	White		Black		Total		White		Black		Total							
	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%						
Prior Referrals	4.7		4.7		4.7		3.1		3.3		3.2		2.0		5.2		2.8	
Age at Dispo.	15.0		15.0		15.0		14.9		15.3		15.0		14.7		13.6		14.4	
Public Assistance		27.8		51.9		36.9		18.2		37.5		21.9		33.3		40.0		35.0
Major vs Persons		5.6		15.6		9.4		8.3		-		6.3		13.3		40.0		20.0
Major vs Property		42.9		40.3		41.9		33.3		37.5		34.4		33.3		40.0		35.0
Minor		27.8		15.6		23.2		25.0		12.5		21.9		26.7		-		20.0
Status		23.8		28.6		25.6		33.3		50.0		37.5		26.7		20.0		25.0
Race		62.1		37.9		100.0		75.0		25.0		100.0		75.0		25.0		100.0
SELECTED VARIABLES	F E M A L E																	
	1972-1973			1975			1976-1977											
	White		Black		Total		White		Black		Total							
	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%						
Prior Referrals	2.4		2.4		2.4		2.8		2.5		2.7		1.2		1.4		1.3	
Age at Dispo.	15.0		14.9		15.0		15.0		15.4		15.1		15.2		15.6		15.4	
Public Assistance		23.6		37.1		27.4		4.2		50.0		17.6		26.5		22.7		25.0
Major vs Persons		-		5.7		1.6		4.0		9.1		5.6		2.9		9.1		5.4
Major vs Property		7.9		2.9		6.5		-		9.1		2.8		5.9		18.2		10.7
Minor		30.3		25.7		29.0		12.0		18.2		13.9		8.8		4.5		7.1
Status		61.8		65.7		62.9		84.0		63.6		77.8		82.4		68.2		76.8
Race		71.8		28.2		100.0		69.4		30.6		100.0		60.7		39.3		100.0

### ORMSBY VILLAGE

Ormsby Village is a minimum security treatment facility for adjudicated delinquents. The data presented here separates those committed to the residential program from those in the Day Treatment program. It should be kept in mind, while examining the data from Day Treatment, that a formal treatment program was not initiated until November of 1977.

Data for the residential program is presented in Tables 7 and 8. Males in 1976/77 had a better success-failure ratio than the 1967/70 sample ( $p < .01$ ), but differences with the 1975 sample were not significant. For females, this ratio was better than for either of the two earlier samples ( $p < .001$ ).

Males in the residential program were older than either of the earlier samples, with a mean of 14.1 years in the first sample, 14.7 in the second, and 15.2 in the latest. The mean number of prior referrals was lower than the 1975 sample, but higher than in 1967/70. Racial differences almost reached statistical significance ( $p < .10$ ), with the most recent sample having a higher percentage of whites than either 1967/70 or 1975. For other variables, some differences were found between the 1967/70 and the 1976/77 samples which were negligible for the 1975 sample. Public assistance was higher for the 1976/77 period ( $p < .05$ ), while reason referred reflected a higher percentage of minor offenses and a lower percentage of status offenses ( $p < .01$ ). Females in the 1976/77 sample had fewer prior referrals than either previous sample, and showed an increase in major property offenses for reason referred.

Master score data is presented in Table 9 and selected variable data in Table 10 for the Ormsby Village Day Treatment program. Males enrolled in Day Treatment were found to be younger ( $p < .0005$ ) than those committed to



**CONTINUED**

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the regular program. They also tended to have fewer prior offenses and to have been committed for less serious offenses, although these variables were not quite statistically significant ( $p < .10$ ). There were no significant differences found for race, public assistance, or outcome master score. None of the variables studied were found to be significant for females.

In comparison to the other treatment programs, Day Treatment had a medium success rate, while the residential program had a low success rate for males. The male population for Day Treatment was similar to the male Group Home population. Both had a population which was relatively young, with a low number of prior referrals. Both also had a medium ranking for public assistance, with a comparatively lower percentage of commitments for major offenses. Females in Day Treatment were a relatively young group, with a low number of prior referrals and a relatively high percentage of public assistance.

The residential program at Ormsby Village had a male population which had medium rankings for number of prior referrals, serious offenses, and age. The group ranked high in percentage of public assistance. Females at Ormsby Village had a slightly higher mean number of prior referrals than the other female groups. They ranked medium for age and public assistance.

Table 7. SEX AND RACE BY MASTER SCORE, SAMPLE YEARS AND TREATMENT MODE - ORMSBY VILLAGE

MASTER SCORE	M A L E																	
	1967-1970						1975						1976-1977					
	White		Black		Total		White		Black		Total		White		Black		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	20	15.5	11	13.4	31	14.7	7	19.4	1	3.8	8	12.9	21	27.3	7	19.4	28	24.8
Moderate	19	14.7	9	11.0	28	13.3	9	25.0	2	7.7	11	17.7	9	11.7	3	8.3	12	10.6
Marginal	29	22.5	23	28.0	52	24.6	8	22.2	12	46.2	20	32.3	24	31.2	14	38.9	38	33.6
Failure	61	47.3	39	47.6	100	47.4	12	33.3	11	42.3	23	37.1	23	29.9	12	33.3	35	31.0
Inadequate Follow-Up	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	*	4	*	8	*	28	*	8	*	36	*
TOTAL	129	100.0	82	100.0	211	100.0	40	99.9	30	100.0	70	100.0	105	100.1	44	99.9	149	100.0

MASTER SCORE	F E M A L E																	
	1968-1972						1975						1976-1977					
	White		Black		Total		White		Black		Total		White		Black		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	52	48.6	22	40.0	74	45.7	6	46.2	4	50.0	10	47.6	13	48.1	6	42.9	19	46.3
Moderate	24	22.4	9	16.4	33	20.4	1	7.7	1	12.5	2	9.5	7	25.9	6	42.9	13	31.7
Marginal	6	5.6	2	3.6	8	4.9	1	7.7	0	-	1	4.8	6	22.2	2	14.3	8	19.5
Failure	25	23.4	22	40.0	47	29.0	5	38.5	3	37.5	8	38.1	1	3.7	0	-	1	2.4
Inadequate Follow-Up	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	*	0	*	1	*	5	*	2	*	7	*
TOTAL	107	100.0	55	100.0	162	100.0	14	100.1	8	100.0	22	100.0	32	99.9	16	100.1	48	99.9

\*Percentages exclude those with inadequate follow-up.

Table 8. SELECTED VARIABLES BY SEX, RACE AND SAMPLE -ORMSBY VILLAGE

SELECTED VARIABLES	M A L E																	
	1967-1970			1975			1976-1977											
	White		Black	Total		White		Black	Total									
	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%								
Prior Referrals	4.4		3.7		4.1		4.8		6.0		5.3		4.2		5.0		4.4	
Age at Dispo.	14.4		13.6		14.1		15.0		14.4		14.7		15.4		14.8		15.2	
Public Assistance		27.9		41.5		33.2		23.7		50.0		34.8		34.3		68.2		44.3
Major vs Persons		7.3		20.8		12.3		5.0		16.7		10.0		11.4		13.6		12.1
Major vs Property		58.5		45.8		53.8		32.5		50.0		40.0		51.4		63.6		55.0
Minor		7.3		8.3		7.7		27.5		16.7		22.9		22.9		6.8		18.1
Status		26.8		25.0		26.2		35.0		16.7		27.1		14.3		15.9		14.8
Race		61.1		38.9		100.0		57.1		42.9		100.0		70.5		29.5		100.0
SELECTED VARIABLES	F E M A L E																	
	1968-1972			1975			1976-1977											
	White		Black	Total		White		Black	Total									
	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%								
Prior Referrals	2.2		2.3		2.2		2.6		2.6		2.6		2.1		1.3		1.9	
Age at Dispo.	14.6		14.3		14.5		13.9		13.8		13.8		14.7		14.8		14.7	
Public Assistance		21.0		47.1		29.5		21.4		71.4		13.8		28.1		62.5		39.6
Major vs Persons		-		3.6		1.2		14.3		25.0		18.2		-		6.3		2.1
Major vs Property		4.7		5.5		4.9		-		-		-		18.8		6.3		14.6
Minor		22.4		23.6		22.8		28.6		12.5		22.7		15.6		12.5		14.6
Status		72.9		67.3		71.0		57.1		62.5		59.1		65.6		75.0		68.8
Race		66.0		34.0		100.0		63.6		36.4		100.0		66.7		33.3		100.0

Table 9. SEX AND RACE BY MASTER SCORE AND TREATMENT MODE - ORMSBY VILLAGE DAY TREATMENT, 1976-77

MASTER SCORE	ORMSBY VILLAGE DAY TREATMENT - 1976-1977											
	MALE					FEMALE						
	White		Black		Total	White		Black		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Success	8	25.8	5	35.7	13	28.9	8	57.1	4	50.0	12	54.5
Moderate	6	19.4	0	-	6	13.3	3	21.4	1	12.5	4	18.2
Marginal	8	25.8	0	-	8	17.8	0	-	2	25.0	2	9.1
Failure	9	29.0	9	64.3	18	40.0	3	21.4	1	12.5	4	18.2
Inadequate Follow-Up	-	-	1	*	1	*	-	-	2	*	2	*
TOTAL	31	100.0	15	100.0	46	100.0	14	99.9	10	100.0	24	100.0

Table 10. SELECTED VARIABLES BY SEX AND RACE - ORMSBY VILLAGE DAY TREATMENT, 1976-77

SELECTED VARIABLES	ORMSBY VILLAGE DAY TREATMENT - 1976-1977											
	MALE					FEMALE						
	White		Black		Total	White		Black		Total		
	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%		
Prior Referrals	3.0		4.4		3.4		1.5		1.5		1.4	
Age at Disposition	14.0		14.3		14.1		13.9		14.6		14.2	
Public Assistance		32.3		46.7	37.0			21.4		80.0		45.8
Major vs Persons		3.2		13.3	6.5			-		10.0		4.2
Major vs Property		48.4		20.0	39.1			-		10.0		4.2
Minor		22.6		33.3	26.1			28.6		-		16.7
Status		25.8		33.3	28.3			71.4		80.0		75.0
Race		67.4		32.6	100.0			58.3		41.7		100.0

\*Percentages exclude those with inadequate follow-up.

## DEPARTMENT FOR HUMAN RESOURCES

The program administered by the Department for Human Resources (DHR) consists of a number of camps and institutions, as well as a day treatment program. With the exception of DHR Day Treatment, the data for the various programs have been combined in Tables 11 and 12. The data for DHR Day Treatment can be found in Tables 13 and 14.

Males committed to the DHR residential programs in 1976/77 were committed for more serious offenses than either the 1967/70 ( $p < .01$ ) or the 1975 samples ( $p < .05$ ). For number of prior referrals, percent of public assistance, age, and percentage of whites, data for the latest sample were higher than the 1967/70 sample, but lower than the 1975 sample. None of these differences, however, reached statistical significance. For outcome master score, the 1976/77 sample had a higher success-failure ratio than the 1967/70 sample, but was not quite as high as the 1975 sample. These differences were not significant, although the 1975 sample had a significantly better ratio than the 1967/70 sample ( $p < .02$ ). The female sample in 1976/77 was small, limiting the inferences that can be made.

The population for the DHR Day Treatment Program was small for both sample years, particularly for females. Males tended to have been committed for more serious offenses in 1976/77 than in 1975. They also tended to have a higher number of prior referrals, with a mean of 2.9 in 1975 and a mean of 4.1 in 1976/77. Differences for other variables studied were minimal. The female samples were too small to make any valid comparisons.

In comparison to the other treatment programs, both DHR and DHR Day Treatment were relatively unsuccessful for males. DHR had a population which was the highest for number of prior referrals, and was medium for commit-

ments for major offenses. The group ranked medium for age and percent of public assistance. Males in DHR Day Treatment ranked high in commitments for major offenses. They ranked medium for age, percent of public assistance and number of prior referrals. The samples of females for both DHR and DHR Day treatment were too small to permit valid comparisons with the other female samples.

Table 11. SEX AND RACE BY MASTER SCORE, SAMPLE YEARS AND TREATMENT MODE - DEPARTMENT FOR HUMAN RESOURCES

MASTER SCORE	M A L E																	
	1967-1970						1975						1976-1977					
	White		Black		Total		White		Black		Total		White		Black		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	32	18.7	34	17.8	66	18.2	14	36.8	4	18.2	18	30.0	9	56.2	2	10.0	11	30.6
Moderate	17	9.9	11	5.8	28	7.7	3	7.9	2	9.1	5	8.3	1	6.3	1	5.0	2	5.6
Marginal	22	12.9	41	21.5	63	17.4	10	26.3	5	22.7	15	25.0	1	6.3	8	40.0	9	25.0
Failure	100	58.5	105	55.0	205	56.6	11	28.9	11	50.0	22	36.7	5	31.3	9	45.0	14	38.9
Inadequate Follow-Up	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	*	1	*	6	*	19	*	11	*	30	*
TOTAL	171	100.0	191	100.1	362	99.9	43	99.9	23	100.0	66	100.0	35	100.1	31	100.0	66	100.1

MASTER SCORE	F E M A L E																	
	1968-1972						1975						1976-1977					
	White		Black		Total		White		Black		Total		White		Black		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	22	31.4	22	32.4	44	31.9	9	75.0	1	25.0	10	62.5	1	50.0	2	100.0	3	75.0
Moderate	14	20.0	13	19.1	27	19.6	1	8.3	2	50.0	3	18.8	0	-	0	-	0	-
Marginal	3	4.3	3	4.4	6	4.3	1	8.3	1	25.0	2	12.5	1	50.0	0	-	1	25.0
Failure	31	44.3	30	44.1	61	44.2	1	8.3	0	-	1	6.3	0	-	0	-	0	-
Inadequate Follow-Up	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	*	3	*	5	*
TOTAL	70	100.0	68	100.0	138	100.0	12	99.9	4	100.0	16	100.1	4	100.0	5	100.0	9	100.0

\*Percentages exclude Inadequate Follow-Up.



Table 12. SELECTED VARIABLES BY SEX, RACE AND SAMPLE - DEPARTMENT FOR HUMAN RESOURCES

SELECTED VARIABLES	M A L E								
	1967-1970			1975			1976-1977		
	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total
	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %
Prior Referrals	5.6	6.4	5.9	8.6	9.5	8.9	4.6	9.2	6.8
Age at Dispo.	14.8	14.5	14.7	15.7	15.0	15.5	15.1	15.5	15.2
Public Assistance	21.6	40.8	31.5	27.5	56.5	38.1	20.0	54.8	36.4
Major vs Persons	9.5	14.5	12.3	18.6	21.7	19.7	20.0	22.6	21.2
Major vs Property	52.4	39.8	45.2	41.9	26.1	36.4	51.4	64.5	57.6
Minor	15.9	25.3	21.2	25.6	26.1	25.8	5.7	6.5	6.1
Status	22.2	20.5	21.2	14.0	26.1	18.2	22.9	6.5	15.2
Race	47.2	52.8	100.0	65.2	34.8	100.0	53.0	47.0	100.0
SELECTED VARIABLES	F E M A L E								
	1968-1972			1975			1976-1977		
	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total
	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %
Prior Referrals	3.1	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.8	3.1	1.8	5.0	3.6
Age at Dispo.	14.1	14.1	14.1	15.3	14.5	15.1	13.2	16.2	14.9
Public Assistance	23.5	50.8	36.6	27.3	25.0	26.7	50.0	80.0	66.7
Major vs Persons	-	11.8	5.8	-	-	-	-	20.0	11.1
Major vs Property	5.7	5.9	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	24.3	16.2	20.3	33.3	25.0	31.3	-	-	-
Status	70.0	66.2	68.1	66.7	75.0	68.8	100.0	80.0	88.9
Race	50.7	49.3	100.0	72.7	27.3	100.0	44.4	55.6	100.0

Table 13. SEX AND RACE BY MASTER SCORE, SAMPLE YEARS AND TREATMENT MODE -DHR DAY TREATMENT

MASTER SCORE	M A L E											
	1975			1976-1977								
	White		Black	White		Black	Total					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%				
Success	3	37.5	2	50.0	5	41.7	2	22.2	1	25.0	3	23.1
Moderate	1	12.5	1	25.0	2	16.7	2	22.2	0	-	2	15.4
Marginal	0	-	1	25.0	1	8.3	1	11.1	0	-	1	7.7
Failure	4	50.0	0	-	4	33.3	4	44.4	3	75.0	7	53.8
Inadequate Follow-Up	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	*	5	*	6	*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100.0</b>
MASTER SCORE	F E M A L E											
	1975			1976-1977								
	White		Black	White		Black	Total					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%				
Success	0	-	1	100.0	1	25.0	1	50.0	0	-	1	33.3
Moderate	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	50.0	1	100.0	2	66.7
Marginal	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Failure	3	100.0	0	-	3	75.0	0	-	0	-	0	-
Inadequate Follow-Up	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	*	0	-	1	*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Percentages exclude those with inadequate follow-up.

Table 14. SELECTED VARIABLES BY SEX, RACE AND SAMPLE - DHR DAY TREATMENT

SELECTED VARIABLES	M A L E					
	1975			1976-1977		
	White		Black	White		Total
	Mean	%	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %
Prior Referrals	2.8		3.3	2.9	3.5	4.1
Age at Disposition	15.4		14.3	15.0	14.8	15.2
Public Assistance		37.5	33.3	36.4	30.0	33.3
Major vs Persons		12.5	-	8.3	20.0	-
Major vs Property		62.5	50.0	58.3	70.0	77.8
Minor		-	25.0	8.3	-	11.1
Status		25.0	25.0	25.0	10.0	11.1
Race		66.7	33.3	100.0	52.6	47.4
SELECTED VARIABLES	F E M A L E					
	1975			1976-1977		
	White		Black	White		Total
	Mean	%	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %	Mean %
Prior Referrals	0.7		4.0	1.5	2.0	1.8
Age at Disposition	13.0		15.0	13.5	14.7	14.2
Public Assistance		-	100.0	25.0	100.0	100.0
Major vs Persons		-	-	-	-	-
Major vs Property		-	-	-	-	-
Minor		66.7	100.0	75.0	-	-
Status		33.3	-	25.0	100.0	100.0
Race		75.0	25.0	100.0	75.0	25.0

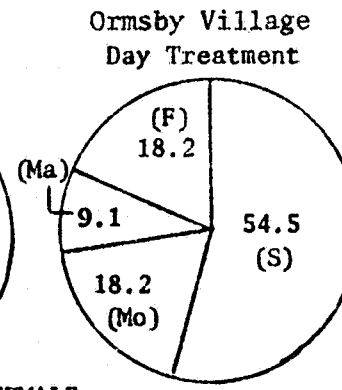
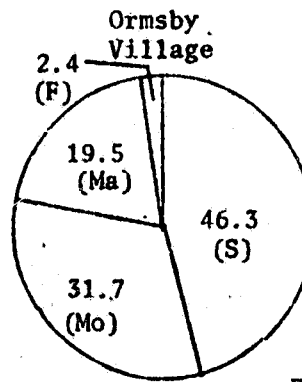
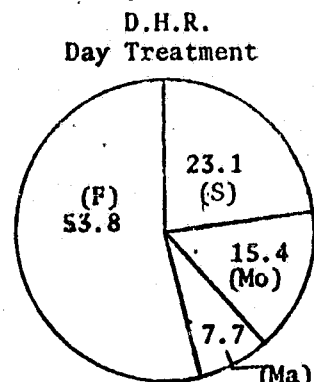
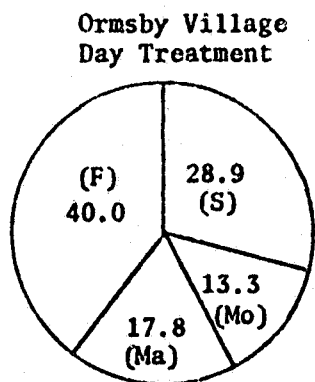
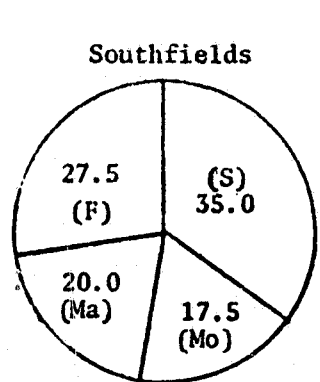
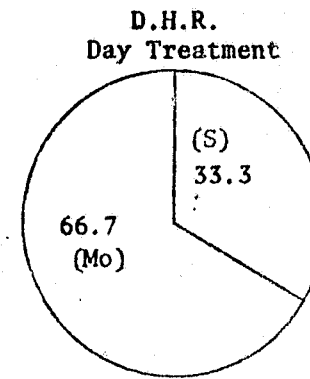
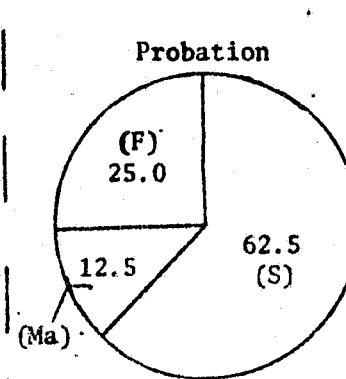
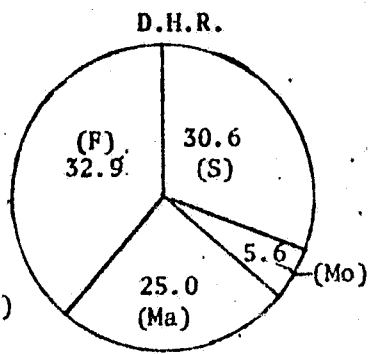
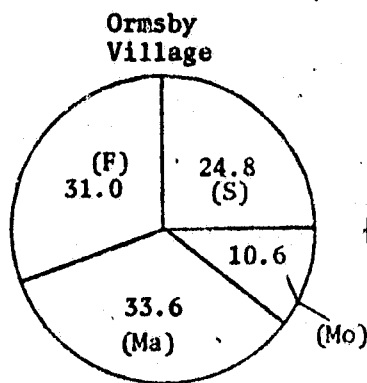
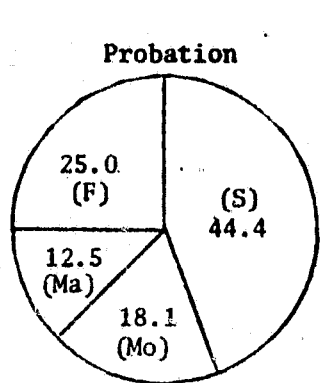
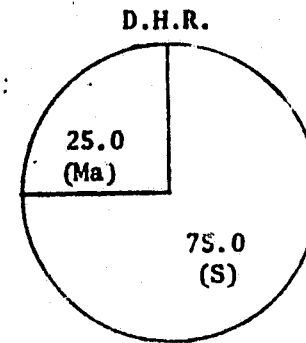
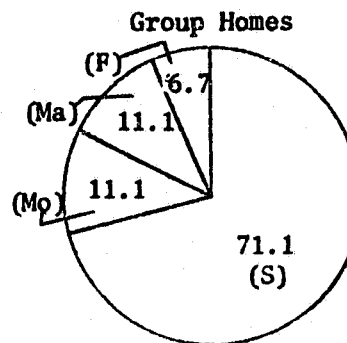
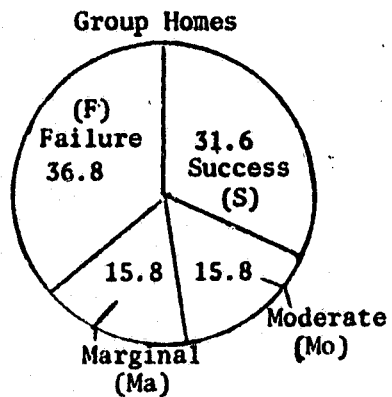
## SUMMARY

- All of the treatment programs were more successful for females than for males.
- For all of the treatment programs, females were more likely to have been committed for status offenses than were males.
- Females had a lower mean number of prior referrals than males for all of the treatment programs.
- Males in all of the programs, except for DHR Day Treatment, showed a decrease from 1975 for mean number of prior referrals.
- Most of the treatment programs showed an increase from 1975 for mean age of referrals. The exceptions were DHR, for both males and females, and Group Homes, for males.
- For the three sample periods of Probation examined in this report, males have shown trends of decreasing mean number of prior referrals and increasing mean age.
- Probation -- with the lowest mean number of prior referrals, the lowest percent of public assistance, and the second highest mean age for males of all the treatment programs -- had the highest success rate for males.
- Males committed to Group Homes had the lowest mean age for the male samples, while females in Group Homes had the second highest mean age for the female samples.
- The Southfields population, with the highest mean age and the highest percentage of major offenses, had the second highest success rate for males.
- The two Day Treatment programs, DHR Day Treatment and Ormsby Village Day Treatment, had the highest failure rates for males.

- Males committed to DHR had the highest mean number of prior referrals.

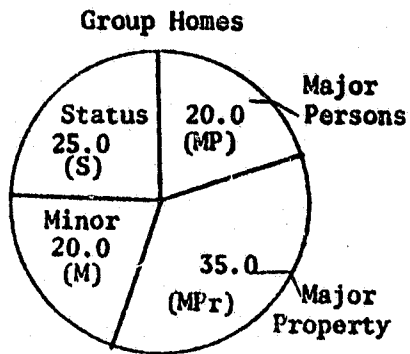
- Males committed to the residential program at Ormsby Village ranked medium for mean age, mean number of prior referrals, and commitments for major offenses. The group also had the highest percent of public assistance and one of the lowest success rates.

**FIGURE 1.**  
Master Score by Sex and Treatment Program  
 (1976-77)

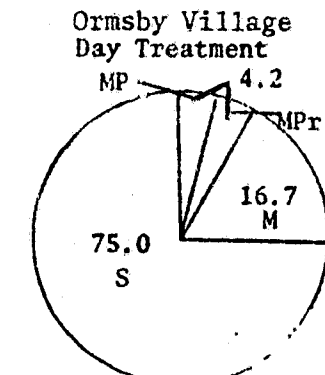
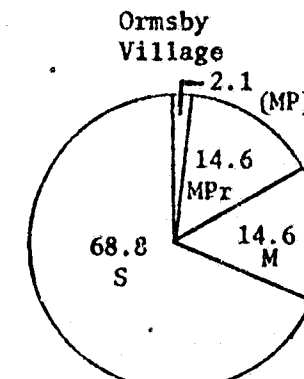
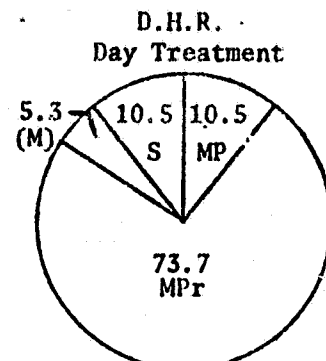
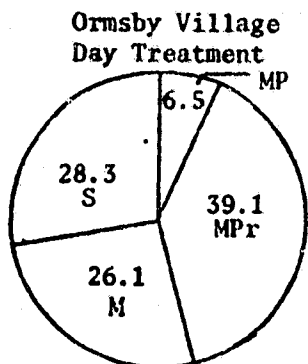
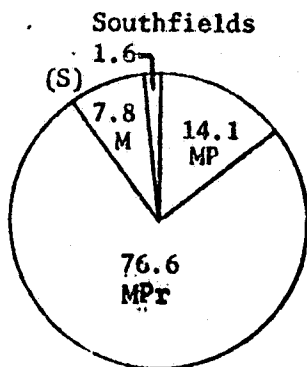
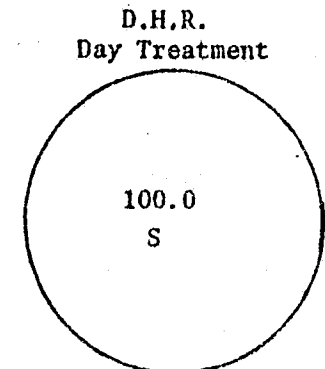
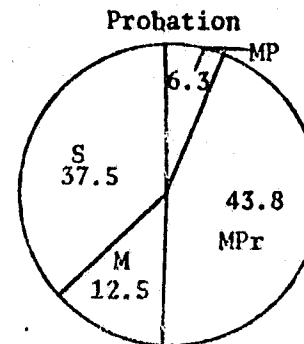
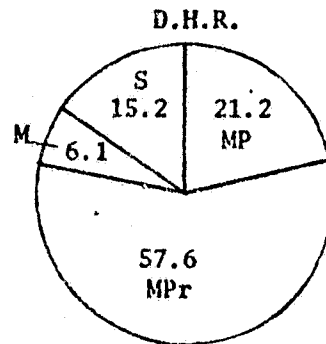
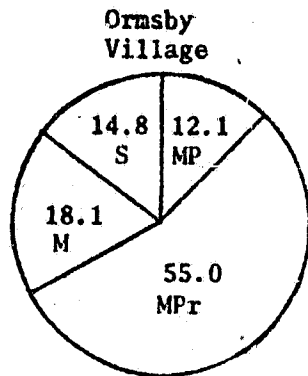
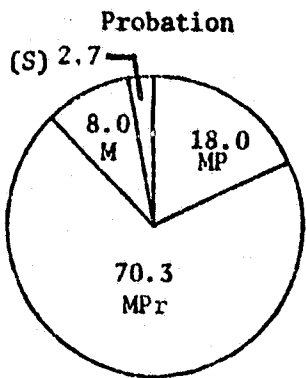
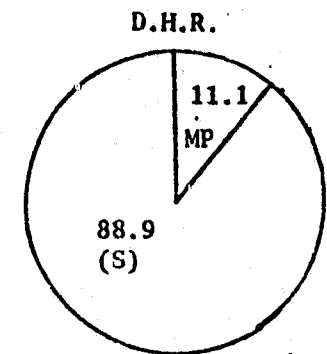
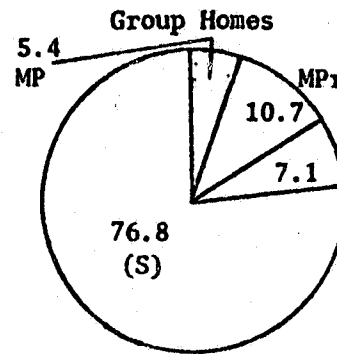


MALE

FEMALE



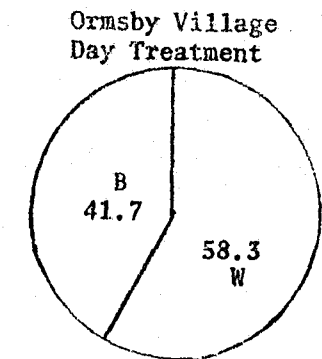
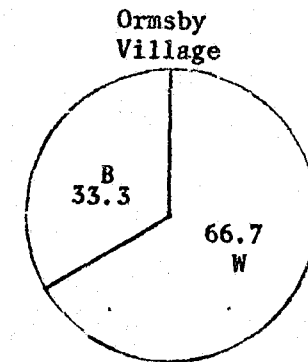
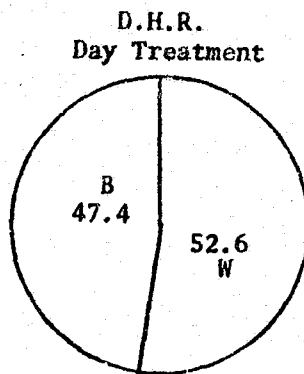
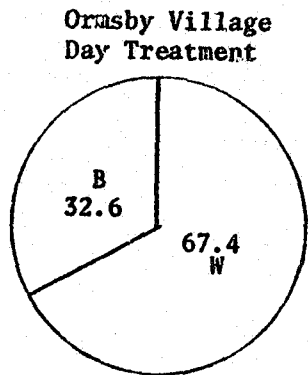
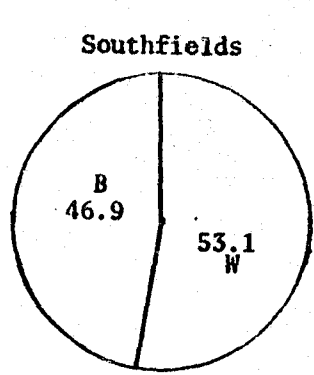
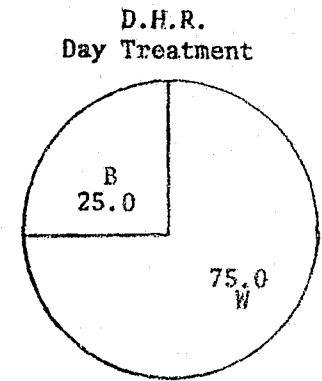
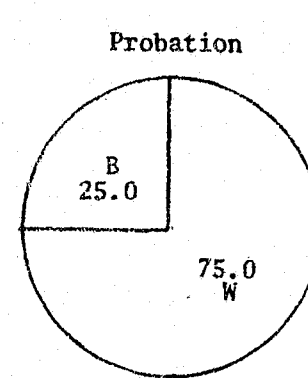
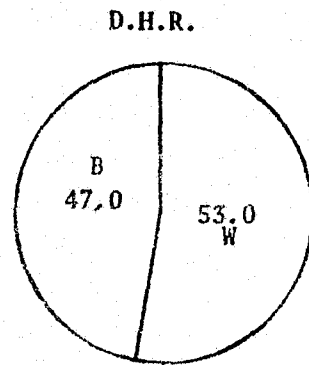
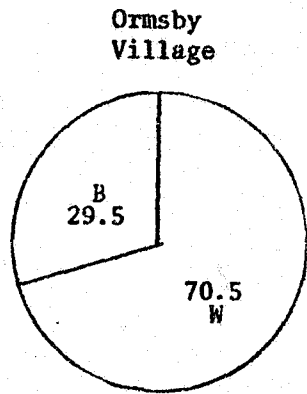
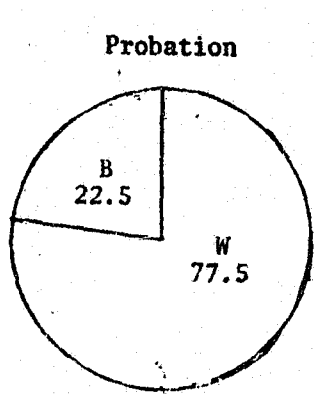
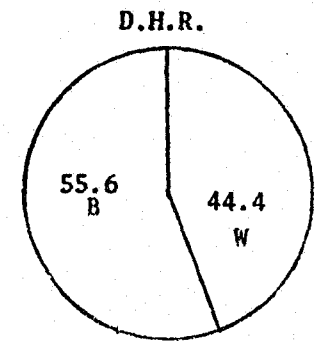
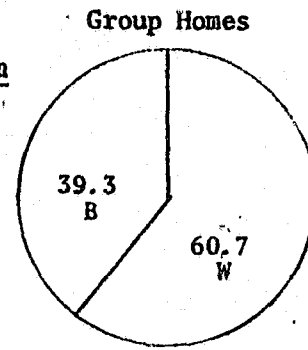
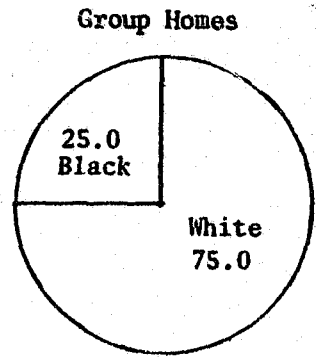
**FIGURE 2.**  
Reason Referred by Sex and Treatment Program  
 (1976-77)



MALE

FEMALE

**FIGURE 3.**  
Race by Sex and Treatment Program  
 (1976-77)



MALE

FEMALE



FIGURE 4.

PRIOR REFERRALS BY SEX AND SAMPLE YEAR

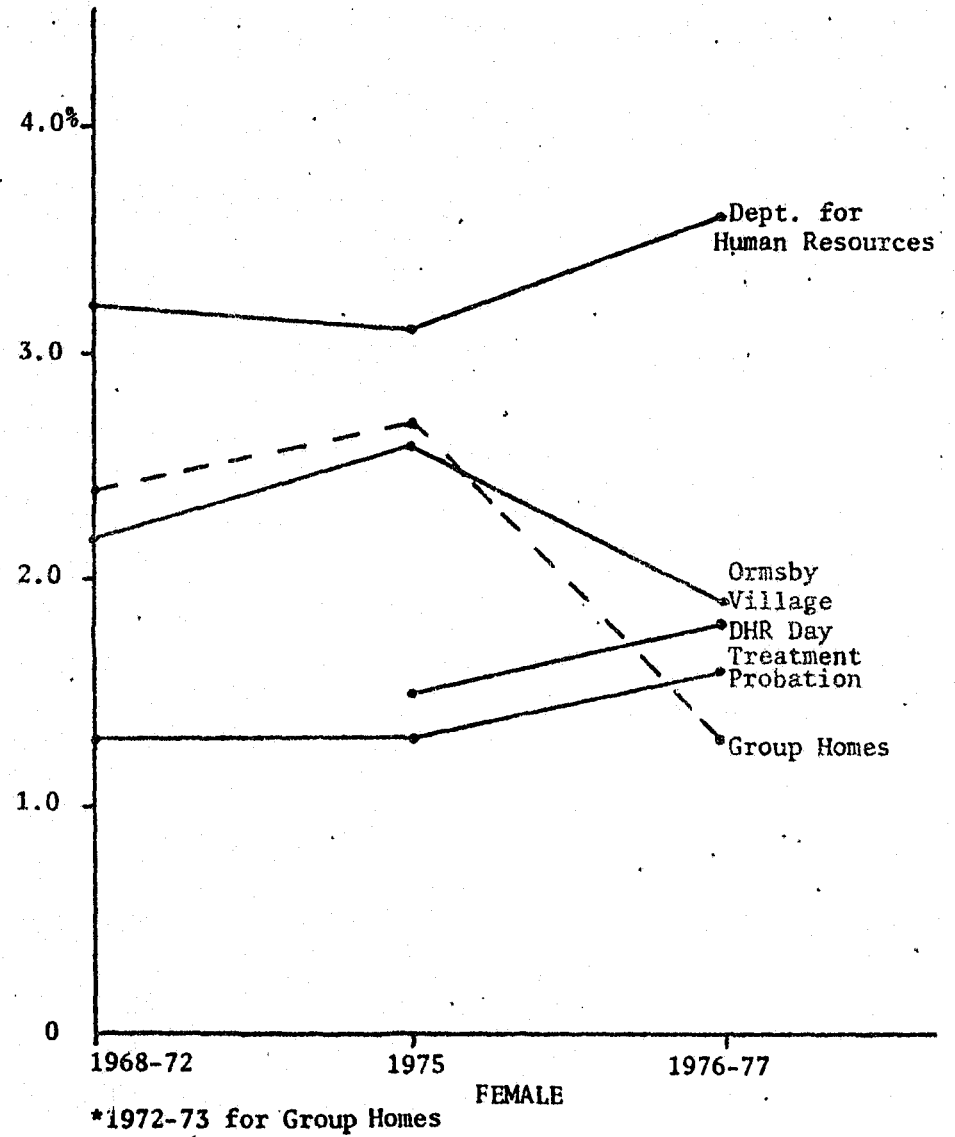
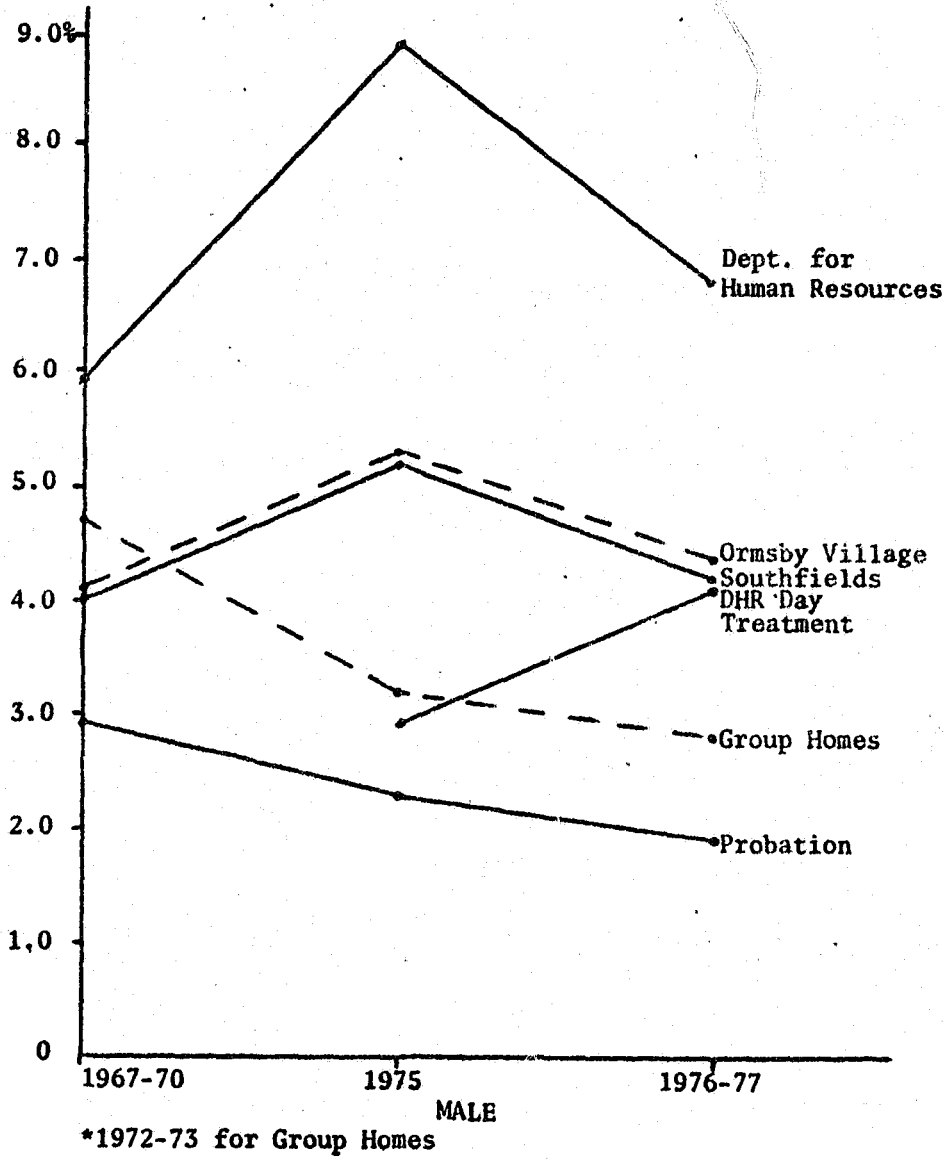
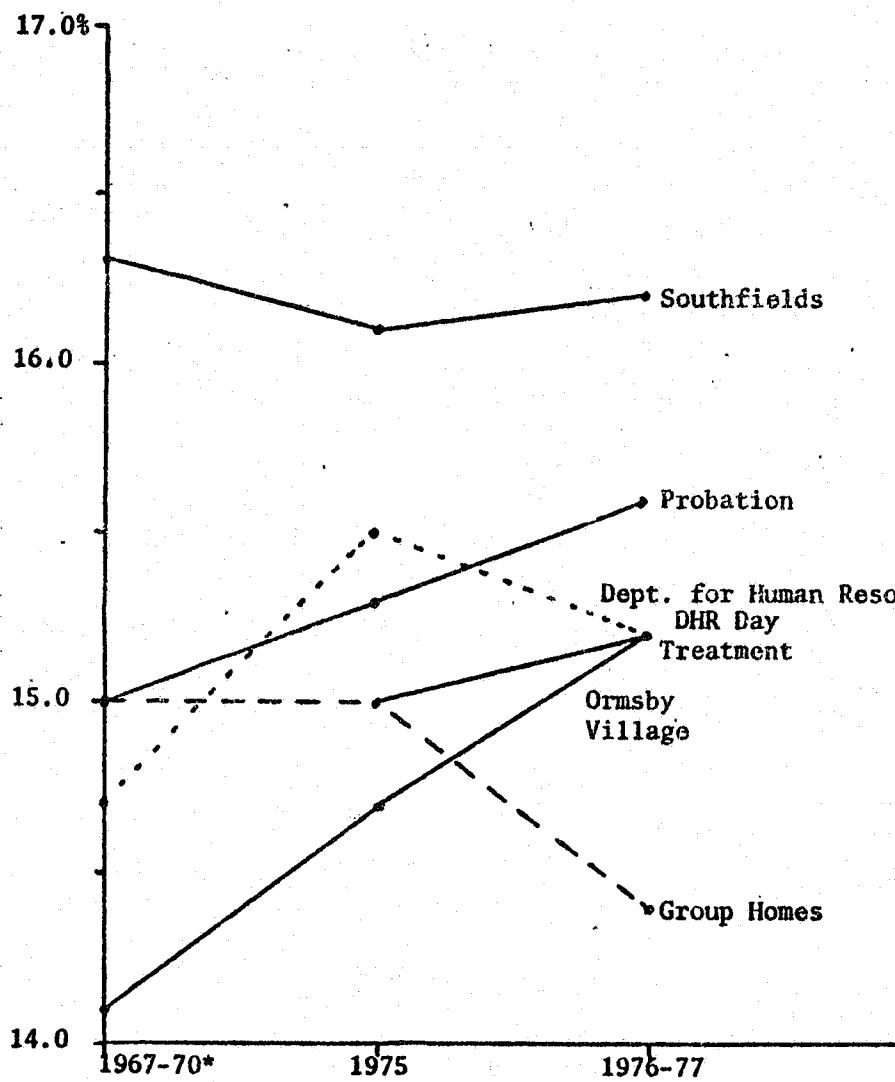
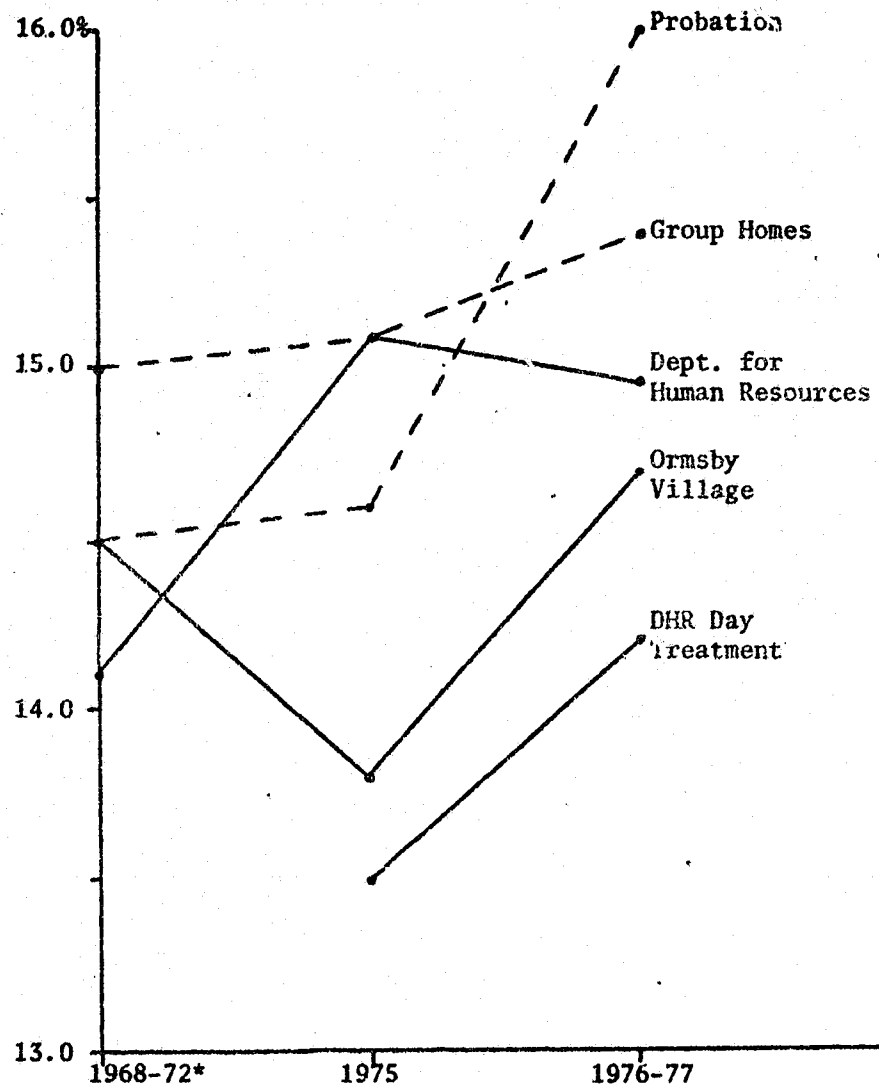


FIGURE 5.

Age by Sex and Sample Year

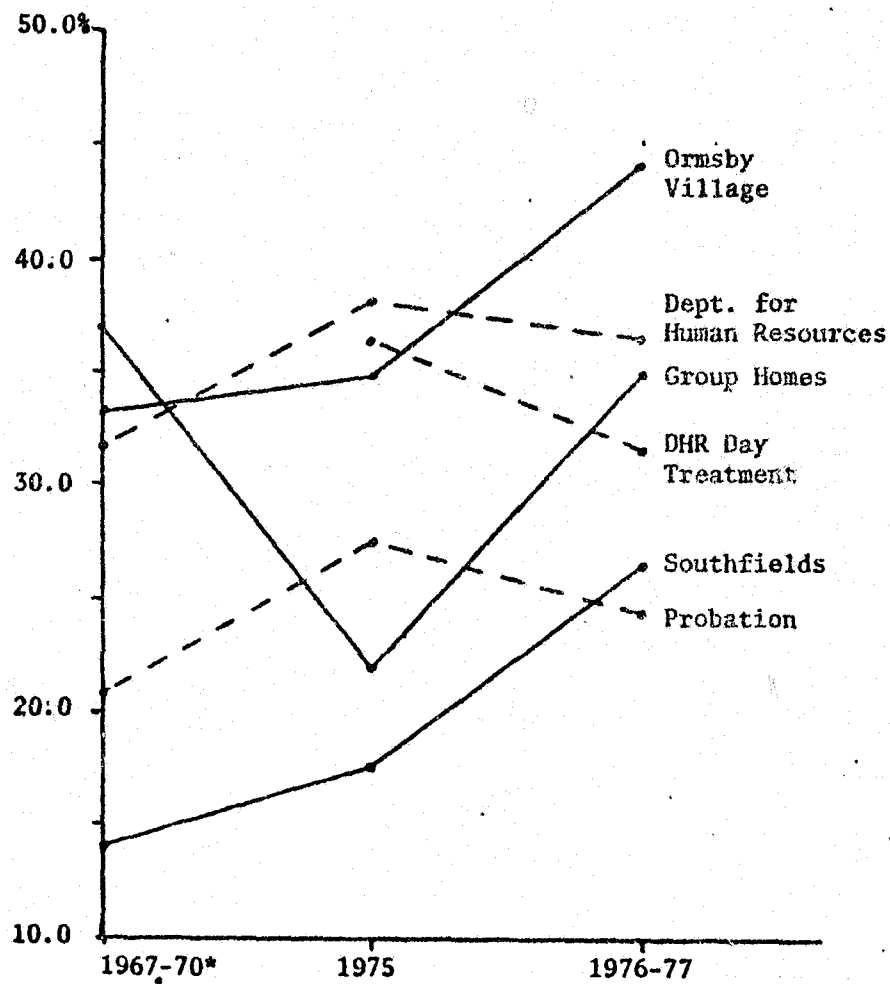


\*1972-73 for Group Homes.

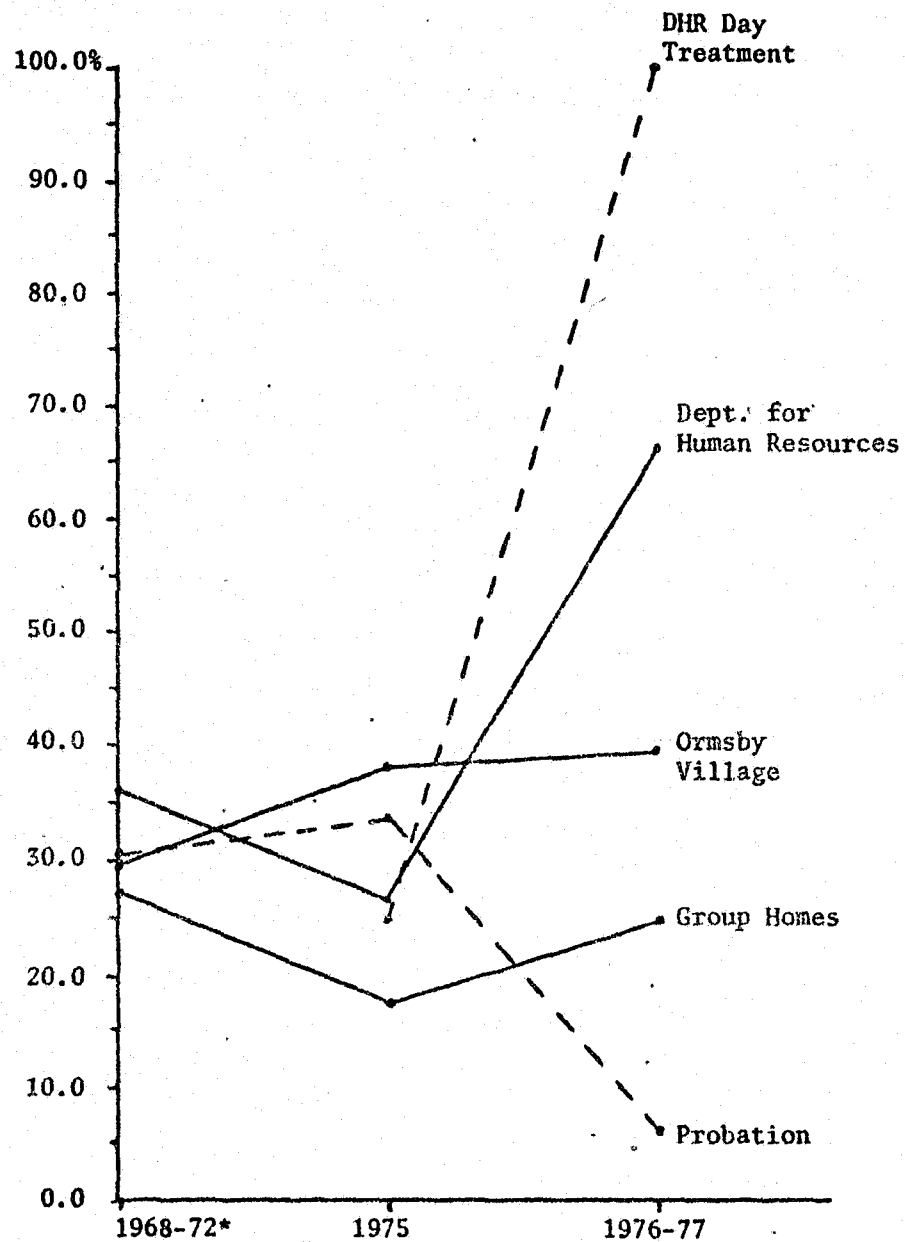


\*1972-73 for Group Homes.

**FIGURE 6.**  
Percent of Public Assistance by  
Sex and Sample Year



MALE  
 \*1972-73 for Group Homes.



FEMALE  
 \*1972-73 for Group Homes.

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**END**