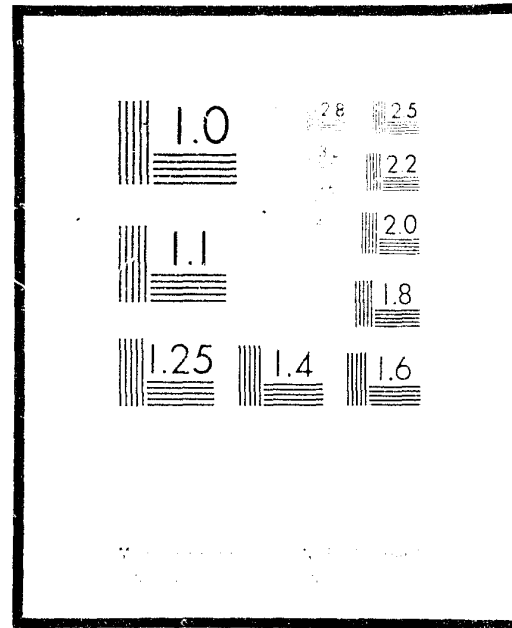


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JUVENILE COURT

1974 ANNUAL REPORT

LOUISVILLE / JEFFERSON COUNTY, KY.

METROPOLITAN SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

JUVENILE COURT

ANNUAL REPORT

JAN - DEC. 1974

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The information contained herein is only as valid as the input by the Metropolitan Social Services Department staff who record information on the MSSD Intake Form upon which this report is based. A special acknowledgement belongs to them for without their input, retrieval and analysis of referrals to MSSD would be impossible.

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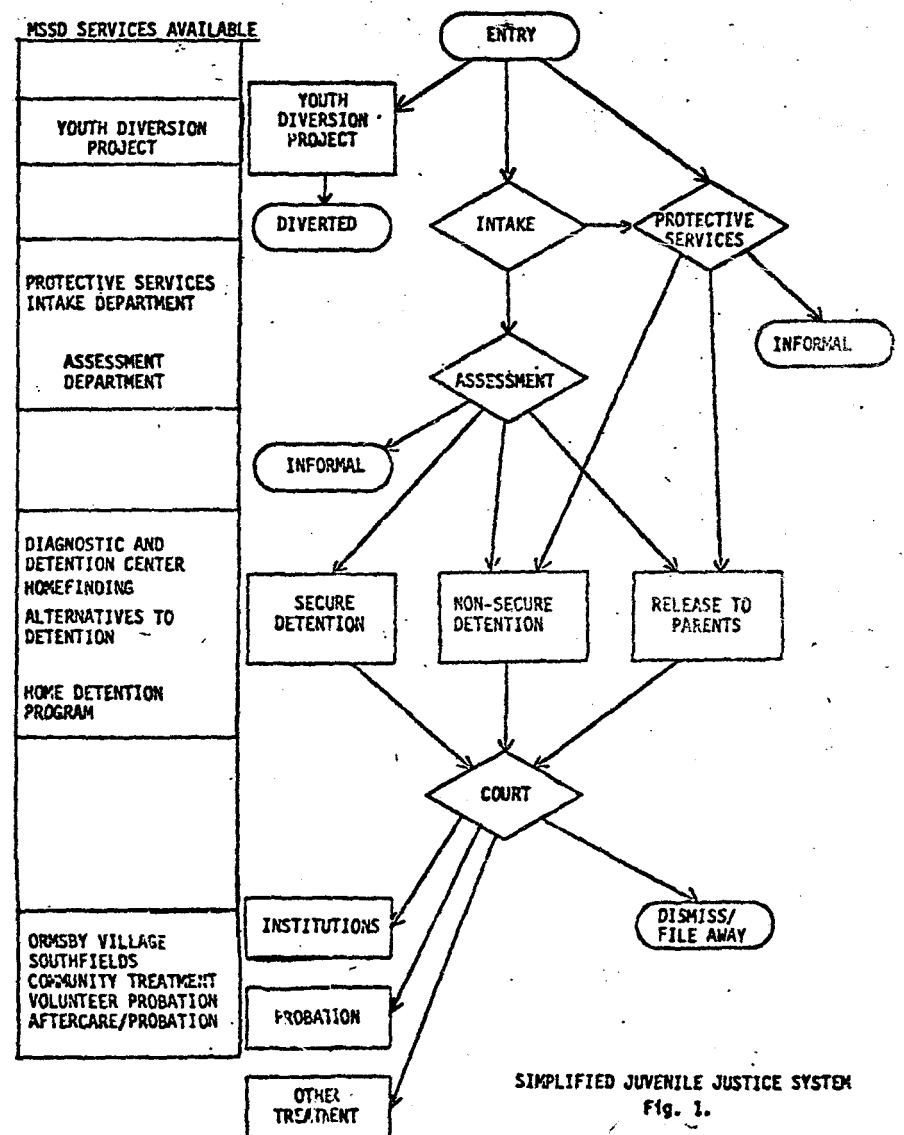
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INTRODUCTION

The format of this annual report has been changed to provide both the usual statistics on the Jefferson County Juvenile Court plus statistics on the services rendered to the Court by the Metropolitan Social Services Department (MSSD). This report follows the simplified flow chart of the Juvenile Justice System in Jefferson County. (See Fig. 1) The flow chart depicts the basic options open at each stage. Since this is a simplified version of the system, it must be pointed out that each case referred to the Court is unique and therefore it is extremely difficult to describe each and every available option.

The report is divided into three parts. Part One contains information about the referrals to the Court and describes the processes of the Juvenile Justice System. Part Two describes the characteristics of individual juveniles referred to Court. (The individual totals count each juvenile once while the referral totals count each juvenile as many times as the youth made contact with the system during

the year.) The Juvenile Court activity in 15 designated areas within the county is analyzed in Part Three.



SIMPLIFIED JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM
Fig. 1.

PART I. JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Juvenile Court System in Kentucky is defined and regulated by Chapter 208 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes. In Jefferson County, MSSD is the service agency for the Juvenile Court. An individual enters the system by an arrest or complaint resulting in a petition being taken out on the subject. Adults can be referred for Contributing to Delinquency, Contributing to Dependency, Non-Support, or Paternity.

In 1974, there were 8,252 referrals to the Juvenile Court in Jefferson County. A total of 6,076 individuals were responsible for these referrals, an average of 1.4 referrals per individual.

The totals reflect a 6.7 per cent decrease as compared to 1973. The largest decrease was in white female referrals. These decreases in juvenile referrals were most likely a result of the Youth Diversion Project and Protective Services Department intervention.¹

It is surprising, however, that whether the totals for individuals or referrals increase or decrease, individual totals have always been in proportion to referral totals resulting in a mean of 1.4 referrals per individual.

As in previous years, almost 67 per cent of the referrals were white, while 35 per cent were black. Approximately 70 per cent of the referrals were male.

¹See page 15 for further discussion.

TABLE 1.

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS AND REFERRALS BY RACE, SEX AND YEAR

	T O T A L S						WHITE						BLACK					
	White		Black		TOTAL		Male		Female		Sub T.		Male		Female		Sub T.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
INDIVIDUALS																		
1970	3,812	67.0	1,875	33.0	5,687	100.0	2,760	72.4	1,052	27.6	3,812	100.0	1,331	71.0	544	29.0	1,875	100.0
1971	3,876	69.3	1,717	30.7	5,593	100.0	2,702	69.7	1,174	30.3	3,876	100.0	1,253	73.0	464	27.0	1,717	100.0
1972	3,798	68.8	1,720	31.2	5,518	100.0	2,607	68.6	1,191	31.4	3,798	100.0	1,224	71.2	496	28.8	1,720	100.0
1973	4,483	69.0	2,016	31.0	6,499	100.0	3,035	67.7	1,448	32.3	4,483	100.0	1,394	69.1	622	30.9	2,016	100.0
1974	4,168	68.6	1,908	31.4	6,076	100.0	2,849	68.4	1,319	31.6	4,168	100.0	1,311	68.7	597	31.3	1,908	100.0
PERCENTAGE CHANGE																		
1973	+18.0		+17.2		+17.8		+14.1		+21.6		+18.0		+13.9		+25.4		+17.2	
1974	- 7.0		- 5.4		- 6.5		- 6.1		- 8.9		- 7.0		- 6.0		- 4.0		- 5.4	
REFERRALS																		
1970	5,073	65.4	2,680	34.6	7,753	100.0	3,785	74.6	1,288	25.4	5,073	100.0	2,005	74.8	675	25.2	2,680	100.0
1971	5,167	68.3	2,403	31.7	7,570	100.0	3,694	71.5	1,473	28.5	5,167	100.0	1,811	75.4	592	24.6	2,403	100.0
1972	5,160	67.9	2,434	32.1	7,594	100.0	3,669	71.1	1,491	28.9	5,160	100.0	1,812	74.4	622	25.6	2,434	100.0
1973	5,909	66.8	2,932	33.2	8,841	100.0	4,128	69.9	1,781	30.1	5,909	100.0	2,161	73.7	771	26.3	2,932	100.0
1974	5,495	66.6	2,757	33.4	8,252	100.0	3,895	70.9	1,600	29.1	5,495	100.0	2,002	72.6	755	27.4	2,757	100.0
PERCENTAGE CHANGE																		
1973	+14.5		+20.5		+16.4		+12.5		+19.5		+14.5		+19.3		+24.0		+20.5	
1974	- 5.6		-10.2		- 7.0		- 7.4		- 2.1		- 6.0		- 6.2		- 7.7		- 6.7	
MEAN REFERRALS																		
1970	1.3		1.4		1.4		1.4		1.2		1.3		1.5		1.2		1.4	
1971	1.3		1.4		1.4		1.4		1.2		1.3		1.4		1.3		1.4	
1972	1.4		1.4		1.4		1.4		1.3		1.4		1.5		1.3		1.4	
1973	1.3		1.5		1.4		1.4		1.2		1.3		1.6		1.2		1.5	
1974	1.3		1.4		1.4		1.4		1.2		1.3		1.5		1.3		1.4	

A child may be referred to the Juvenile Court for many reasons. In 1974, the main reasons for a referral were Dependency,² Disorderly Conduct, and Shoplifting. These charges combined account for almost 34 per cent of the total referrals. Major increases since 1973 were noted in the following categories: Sex Offenses (140.0%), Robbery (56.6%), Violation of Drug Laws: Narcotic (43.6%), and Shoplifting (34.7%).

The increase in Shoplifting offenses was attributable mainly to the female referrals. White females showed a 67 per cent increase and black females a 39 per cent increase in Shoplifting offenses for an overall increase of 54.6 per cent for females. Male referrals increased only 15.3 per cent for Shoplifting.

In contrast to these increases, decreases in Truancy (38.2%), Disorderly Conduct (37.3%), Unauthorized Use of Auto (28.8%), and Dependency (26.7%) referrals accounted, in some part, for the decrease of 6.7 per cent in the total number of referrals.

Disorderly Conduct referrals among females decreased at least 50 per cent while male white referrals increased significantly for Robbery (106.9%) and Violations of Drug Laws: Narcotic (79.5%).

White male referrals were charged with Disorderly Conduct (13.2%), Dependency (8.5%), or Grand Larceny (8.4%) as the main reasons for referral while female whites were referred mainly for Dependency (21.8%), Shoplifting (19.0%), or Runaway: In County (9.7%).

Black males were referred for Disorderly Conduct (9.7%), Grand Larceny (9.4%), or Shoplifting (8.3%) while the main reasons for referral for black females were Shoplifting (26.9%), Dependency (20.5%), or Ungovernable Behavior (10.2%).

²A dependency case is one in which a child is alleged to be receiving inadequate supervision, abused physically or sexually, abandoned, emotionally neglected, or need medical treatment.

TABLE 2.

JUVENILE REFERRALS BY REASON REFERRED, SEX AND RACE

	T O T A L S		MALE						FEMALE					
			White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Paternity	10	.1	0	-	10	.5	10	.2	0	-	0	-	0	-
Marriage Request	73	.9	34	.9	3	.2	37	.6	32	2.0	4	.5	36	1.5
Arson	43	.5	25	.6	18	.9	43	.7	0	-	0	-	0	-
Assault: Aggravated	142	1.7	65	1.7	58	2.9	123	2.1	9	.6	10	1.3	19	.8
Assault	134	1.6	57	1.5	46	2.3	103	1.7	17	1.1	14	1.9	31	1.3
Attempted Suicide	9	.1	3	.1	0	-	3	.1	6	.4	0	-	6	.3
Auto Tampering	81	1.0	39	1.0	42	2.1	81	1.4	0	-	0	-	0	-
Auto Theft	6	.1	5	.1	0	-	5	.1	1	.1	0	-	1	.*
Unauthorized Use of Auto	84	1.0	55	1.4	24	1.2	79	1.3	4	.3	1	.1	5	.2
Banding Felony	3	.*	2	.*	1	.1	3	.1	0	-	0	-	0	-
Disorderly Conduct	908	11.0	514	13.2	194	9.7	708	12.0	145	9.1	55	7.3	200	8.5
Destruction of Property	170	2.1	123	3.2	39	1.9	162	2.7	5	.3	3	.4	8	.3
Dependency	993	12.0	331	8.5	159	7.9	490	8.3	348	21.8	155	20.5	503	21.4
Drunkenness	104	1.3	89	2.3	4	.2	93	1.6	11	.7	0	-	11	.5
Dwellinghouse Breaking	394	4.8	217	5.6	163	8.1	380	6.4	5	.3	9	1.2	14	.6
Forcible Rape	13	.2	4	.1	9	.5	13	.2	0	-	0	-	0	-
Grand Larceny	544	6.6	328	8.4	188	9.4	516	8.8	15	.9	13	1.7	28	1.2
Loitering	90	1.1	38	1.0	35	1.7	73	1.2	6	.4	11	1.5	17	.7
Murder and Manslaughter	11	.1	1	.*	9	.5	10	.2	0	-	1	.1	1	.*
Outhouse Breaking	22	.3	12	.3	10	.5	22	.4	0	-	0	-	0	-
Petit Larceny	188	2.3	96	2.5	77	3.8	173	2.9	7	.4	8	1.1	15	.6
Possessing/Drinking Liquor	251	3.0	211	5.4	1	.1	212	3.6	39	2.4	0	-	39	1.7
Robbery: Purse Snatching	71	.9	23	.6	42	2.1	65	1.1	1	.1	5	.7	6	.3
Robbery	191	2.3	60	1.5	118	5.9	178	3.0	7	.4	6	.8	13	.6
Runaway: In County	298	3.6	77	2.0	20	1.0	97	1.6	155	9.7	46	6.1	201	8.5
Runaway: Out of County	47	.6	24	.6	0	-	24	.4	22	1.4	1	.1	23	1.0
Runaway: Out of State	138	1.7	54	1.4	7	.4	61	1.0	71	4.4	6	.8	77	3.3
Runaway: AWOL	245	3.0	100	2.6	21	1.0	121	2.1	96	6.0	28	3.7	124	5.3

*Less than .1 per cent.

TABLE 2. (Continued)

	T O T A L S		MALE						FEMALE					
	No.	%	White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
School House Breaking	58	.7	35	.9	22	1.1	57	1.0	0	-	1	.1	1	-.*
Sex Offenses	72	.9	27	.7	21	1.0	48	.8	7	.4	17	2.3	24	1.0
Shoplifting	892	10.8	218	5.6	167	8.3	385	6.5	304	19.0	203	26.9	507	21.5
Storehouse Breaking	284	3.4	159	4.1	111	5.5	270	4.6	5	.3	9	1.2	14	.6
Traffic Offenses	169	2.0	136	3.5	15	.8	151	2.6	16	1.0	2	.3	18	.8
Truancy	262	3.2	104	2.7	46	2.3	150	2.5	74	4.6	38	5.0	112	4.8
Ungovernable Behavior	346	4.2	92	2.4	83	4.1	175	3.0	94	5.9	77	10.2	171	7.3
Uttering a Forged Inst.	50	.6	14	.4	17	.9	31	.5	9	.6	10	1.3	19	.8
Vio. Drug Laws: Narcotic	214	2.6	149	3.8	39	1.9	188	3.2	22	1.4	4	.5	26	1.1
Vio. Drug Laws	233	2.8	151	3.9	46	2.3	197	3.3	26	1.6	10	1.3	36	1.5
Weapons: Carrying/Poss.	86	1.0	45	1.1	37	1.8	82	1.4	2	.1	2	.3	4	.2
Neighborhood Complaint	3	-.*	2	-.*	1	.1	3	.1	0	-	0	-	0	-
Other	129	1.6	61	1.6	45	2.2	106	1.8	18	1.1	5	.7	23	1.0
Burglary	59	.7	26	.7	29	1.4	55	.9	3	.2	1	.1	4	.2
Possessing Burglary Tools	13	.2	5	.1	8	.4	13	.2	0	-	0	-	0	-
False Alarms	15	.2	1	-.*	11	.6	12	.2	3	.2	0	-	3	.1
Glue/Paint Sniffing	104	1.3	83	2.1	6	.3	89	1.5	15	.9	0	-	15	.6
T O T A L S	8,252	100.1	3,895	100.1	2,002	99.9	5,897	99.9	1,600	100.1	755	100.0	2,355	100.1

*Less than .1 per cent.

To facilitate comparisons of the numerous kinds of offenses, the FBI Crime Classification is used to combine similar offenses. In 1974, almost 23 per cent of the referrals were for Larceny/Theft offenses. Dependency (12.0%), Breach of Peace (11.1%), Burglary (9.2%), and Runaways (8.8%) ranked as the five largest reasons for a referral to Juvenile Court. This breakdown has changed somewhat since 1973 when the five main reasons for referral were Breach of Peace (16.5%), Larceny/Theft (16.1%), Dependency (15.3%), Burglary (7.7%) and Runaways (7.5%) in that order. Presently, almost one out of every four referrals is for Larceny/Theft offenses.

Auto Thefts have continued to decrease substantially since 1967 when there were 593 auto thefts. An overall decrease of 85 per cent has occurred in that offense since there were only 90 referrals in 1974.

From 1965 to the present, there has been a definite increase in the number of Runaways. Between 1967 and 1974, the number of runaways has almost tripled.

The largest increases since 1973 were in Sex Offenses (140.0%), Offenses Against the Family (66.7%), Other Assault (41.1%), Homicide (37.5%), and Larceny/Theft (32.3%). Decreases were noted in Marriage Requests (43.4%), Arson (38.9%), Truancy (38.2%), Rape (38.1%), and Vagrancy (37.1%).

TABLE 3.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF REASON REFERRED BY SEX AND RACE

	T O T A L S				WHITE				BLACK			
			Inc.	Dec.	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	1973	1974			1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Homicide	8	11	37.5	-	0	1	0	0	7	9	1	1
Rape	21	13	-	38.1	11	4	0	0	10	9	0	0
Aggravated Assault	130	142	9.2	-	48	65	11	9	59	58	12	10
Burglary	680	759	11.6	-	341	414	25	13	309	313	5	19
Larceny/Theft	1,426	1,886	32.3	-	562	725	198	334	497	592	169	235
Auto Theft	133	90	-	32.3	85	60	3	5	43	24	2	1
Other Assault	95	134	41.1	-	42	57	9	17	34	46	10	14
Arson	95	58	-	38.9	52	26	6	3	35	29	2	0
Forgery	52	50	-	3.8	28	14	9	9	9	17	6	10
Vandalism	183	228	24.6	-	115	158	2	5	63	61	3	4
Weapons	104	86	-	17.3	44	45	4	2	49	37	7	2
Sex Offenses	30	72	140.0	-	15	27	3	7	6	21	6	17
Violation Drug Laws	504	551	9.3	-	366	383	64	63	67	91	7	14
Family Offenses	6	10	66.7	-	0	0	0	0	6	10	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	260	251	-	3.5	229	211	24	39	7	1	0	0
Drunkenness	93	104	11.8	-	78	89	10	11	4	4	1	0
Breach of Peace	1,458	917	-	37.1	713	517	314	151	318	194	113	55
Vagrancy	141	90	-	36.2	42	38	14	6	69	35	16	11
Behavior Problems	398	349	-	12.3	150	94	102	94	71	84	75	77
Runaways	662	728	10.0	-	235	255	390	344	63	48	64	81
Truancy	424	262	-	38.2	157	104	110	74	92	46	65	38
Traffic Offenses	185	169	-	8.6	150	136	13	16	22	15	0	2
Other	270	226	-	16.3	141	107	13	18	112	96	4	5
Marriage Request	129	73	-	43.4	58	34	51	32	8	3	12	4
Dependency	1,354	993	-	26.7	466	331	496	348	201	159	191	155
T O T A L S	8,841	8,252	-	6.7	4,128	3,895	1,781	1,600	2,161	2,002	771	755

The severity of the offenses for which the juveniles were referred facilitates another grouping of the reasons for referral. The major offenses against persons increased 36 per cent over 1973. The majority of the offenses were generally minor offenses (39.6%) or major property offenses (26.7%).

Fig. 2.
MAJOR-MINOR OFFENSES BY YEAR

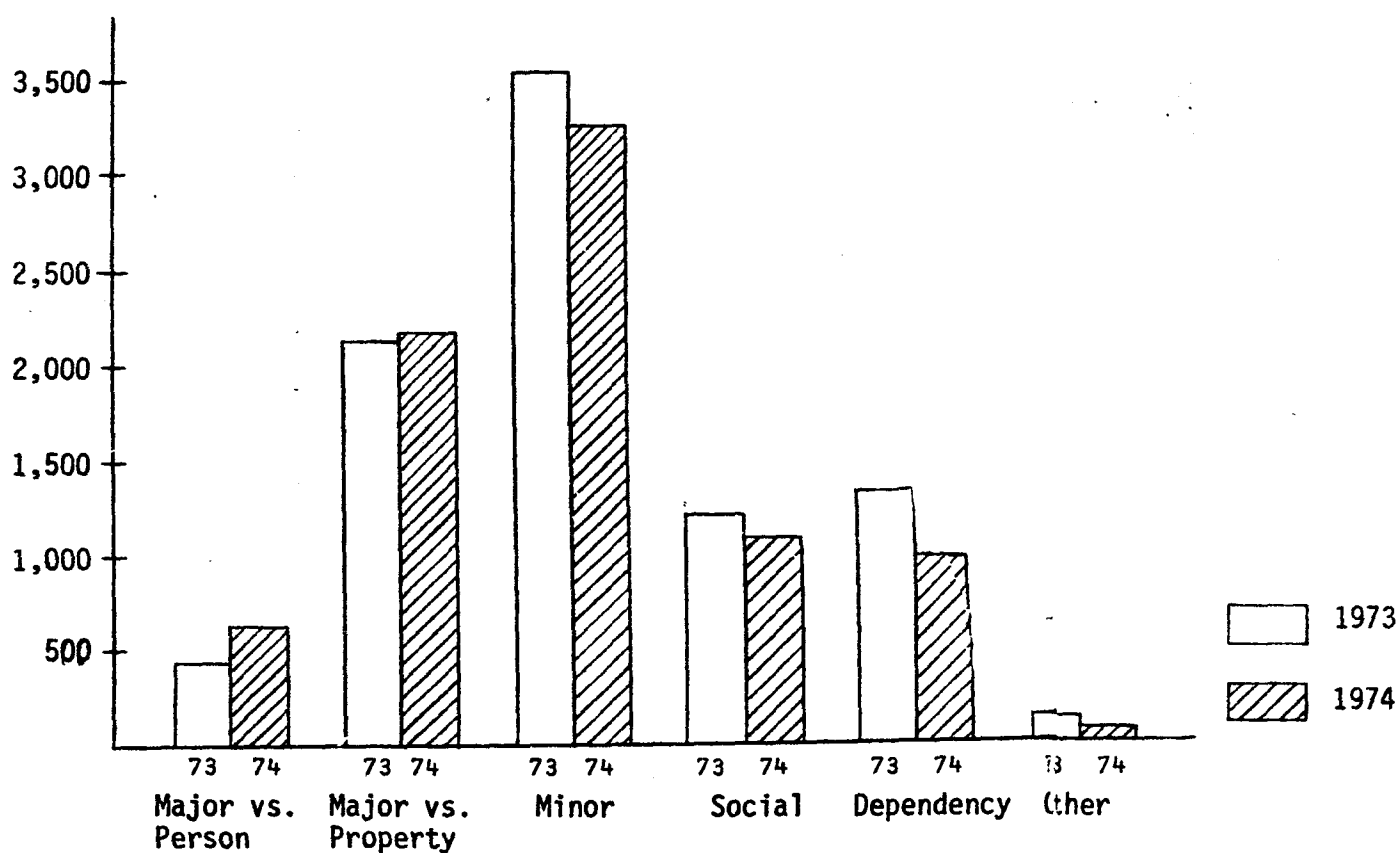


TABLE 4.

JUVENILE REFERRALS BY SOURCE OF REFERRAL, SEX AND RACE

SOURCE OF REFERRAL	T O T A L		RACE AND SEX											
			WHITE						BLACK					
			Male		Female		SUB T.		Male		Female		SUB T.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
County Police	2,629	31.9	1,732	44.5	555	34.7	2,287	41.6	254	12.7	88	11.7	342	12.4
City Police	3,307	40.1	1,352	34.7	421	26.3	1,773	32.3	1,236	61.7	298	39.5	1,534	55.6
Merchant Police	213	2.6	54	1.4	44	2.8	98	1.8	47	2.3	68	9.0	115	4.2
Parents	342	4.1	95	2.4	114	7.1	209	3.8	62	3.1	71	9.4	133	4.8
Social Agency	778	9.4	283	7.3	221	13.8	504	9.2	150	7.5	124	16.4	274	9.9
Schools	294	3.6	104	2.7	76	4.8	180	3.3	74	3.7	40	5.3	114	4.1
Other*	689	8.3	275	7.1	169	10.6	444	8.1	179	8.9	66	8.7	245	8.9
TOTALS	8,252	100.0	3,895	100.1	1,600	100.1	5,495	100.1	2,002	99.9	755	100.0	2,757	99.9

*Other includes spouse, other relatives, individuals, and ex-spouse.

Juveniles are referred through a number of sources. The main source of referral is the police who brought in almost three-fourths of the referrals. The City Police have been the main unit of referral, but the County Police are continuing to refer more juveniles as compared to previous years.

When the police charge a juvenile with an offense, it is up to the police officer to release the child to MSSD's Youth Diversion Project (YDP) or take him/her to the Detention Center. The City and Merchant Police referrals taken to the Center decreased in 1974. This reduction is attributable to the fact that the City and Merchant Police are cooperating with the YDP.

The Youth Diversion Project of MSSD has been in operation since November 15, 1973 with six Youth Services Centers (YSC's) located in community centers in Newburg, Fairdale, Portland, Park DuValle, Russell and Jackson. The Centers are open five days a week from noon to 8:00 P.M. The Russell Center is also open on Saturdays.

The overall objective of the Project is to divert as many youths as possible from the Juvenile Justice System, thereby preventing them from being labeled delinquents and from being forced into association with delinquents and delinquent values. The type of youth referred to the YDP are first offenders, misdemeanor youth, or youths experiencing school or home difficulties. Referrals are received from the City Police, Merchant Police, Businesses, Agencies, Schools, Parents and Self-referrals.

The Project is designed to: 1) promote positive programs to correct delinquency-causing conditions; 2) to identify and mobilize community resources to solve youth problems, and 3) provide immediate, short-term counseling services in family crisis situations.

More than one-half of all the referrals to YDP during 1974 were for minor or social offenses while almost 40 per cent did not involve delinquent offenses.³ Approximately 58 per cent of all YDP referrals were classified as diversion. This represents a total of 1,095 referrals that would have presumably been taken to the Detention Center and thus entered the formal Juvenile Justice System. Juvenile Court statistics show that minor and social offenses of those referred to Juvenile Court decreased by almost 17 per cent. This decrease was probably due, at least in part, to the Youth Diversion Project.

³ Youth Diversion Project: First Year Evaluation; Office of Research and Planning; Spring, 1975.

TABLE 5.
1974 REFERRALS BY REASON REFERRED (GROUPED) AND YOUTH SERVICE CENTER

REASON REFERRED	TOTALS		FAIRDALE		NEWBURG		JACKSON		RUSSELL		PORTLAND		PK. DUVALLE	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Major vs. Person	10	.5	0	-	0	-	3	.7	0	-	1	.3	6	1.9
Major vs. Property	40	2.1	4	1.8	1	.4	11	2.5	2	.5	15	5.0	7	2.3
Minor	634	33.5	65	29.0	29	12.0	273	61.1	97	26.1	49	16.2	121	39.3
Social	411	21.7	85	37.9	21	8.7	96	21.5	96	25.9	75	24.8	38	12.3
Dependency	46	2.4	14	6.3	0	-	14	3.1	0	-	15	5.0	3	1.0
Job Needed	477	25.2	16	7.1	141	58.3	20	4.5	159	42.9	71	23.5	70	22.7
Other (Non-Delinquent)	276	14.6	40	17.9	50	20.7	30	6.7	17	4.6	76	25.2	63	20.5
T O T A L S	1,894	100.0	224	100.0	242	100.1	447	100.1	371	100.0	302	100.0	308	100.0
DIVERSION	1,095	57.8	154	68.8	51	21.1	383	85.7	195	52.6	140	46.4	172	55.8
PREVENTION	799	42.2	70	31.3	191	78.9	64	14.3	176	47.4	162	53.6	136	44.2
T O T A L S	1,894	100.0	224	100.1	242	100.0	447	100.0	371	100.0	302	100.0	308	100.0

If the child is not referred to the YDP, or released to parents, the police then take the youth to the Detention Center.

The Diagnostic and Detention Center provides temporary care to juveniles under the age of 18 who are charged with delinquency or traffic offenses. Each child must have either a police report, a remand, or a writ to be admitted to the detention facility.

The following criteria is to be used to determine whether the child shall be detained:

- ✓ He is a danger to himself and/or the community.
- ✓ The offense is particularly serious, or involves a physical attack or other violent acts toward another person or involves the use of firearms or any other weapons. These types of alleged offenders will be held automatically.
- ✓ There is no parent, guardian or other responsible person to whom the child can be released.
- ✓ The child is known to the Detention Center personnel as an habitual offender, or as one who in the past has failed to appear at the proper time for Court appearances.
- ✓ There is some clear indication that the child will run away pending the arraignment.

The 85 bed facility operates on a 24 hour seven days a week schedule. The average daily population of the center increased from 56 in 1973 to 61 in 1974.⁴

At the Detention Center, the youth can be released to his/her parents, the Shelter House, or the Alternative to Detention Program to appear at a later time before the Court Intake, or the child can remain in

⁴At this time, a more extensive analysis of the Detention Center population is not available due to a dysfunction in data collection at the Center.

Center until the Judge releases him/her.

The Alternative to Detention Program began January 1, 1973. Private individuals in the community open their homes to provide short-term emergency shelter care usually to those children who have committed a delinquent act and are in need of care and supervision but do not need secure detention. The length of stay in the alternative home is to be of short duration, with an estimated average stay of four days and a maximum stay of two weeks.

Whether a child enters the program through referral by the Court or by an Admissions Officer at the Detention Center, there are a variety of factors affecting the child's suitability for this program. These factors include: previous offenses, type of offense, attitude of the juvenile, and availability of resources.

The stated goals of the program are:

- ✓ To separate the younger social offender from the more sophisticated delinquent;
- ✓ To reduce the number of children incarcerated at the Detention Center; and
- ✓ To provide care at a cost comparable to or less expensive than the detention experience.

TABLE 6.
1974 ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION REFERRALS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE, SEX AND RACE

	T O T A L S		WHITE						BLACK					
			Male		Female		Sub T.		Male		Female		Sub T.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Major vs. Person	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Major vs. Property	11	10.9	9	24.3	0	-	9	14.3	2	8.7	0	-	2	5.3
Minor	24	23.8	6	16.2	7	26.9	13	20.6	7	30.4	4	26.7	11	28.9
Social	51	50.5	16	43.2	16	61.5	32	50.8	11	47.8	8	53.3	19	50.0
Dependency	15	14.9	6	16.2	3	11.5	9	14.3	3	13.0	3	20.0	6	15.8
T O T A L S	101	100.1	37	99.9	26	99.9	63	100.0	23	99.9	15	100.0	38	100.0

There was a sharp decrease in white male minor offenders during 1974 and a definite increase in white female social offenders.⁵ Black referrals were more apt to be for social offenses whereas in 1973, black referrals tended to be for minor offenses.

The fact that there were only 15 AWOL's (0.6%) in 21 months indicates the feasibility of not placing all offenders in secure detention.

For juveniles referred to MSSD, a check of the files is made to see if the child has had a previous referral. The Court Intake Department then receives the information on the child and decides how each case should be handled. Parents, social agencies, schools, individuals, or other relatives can take out a petition

⁵Alternatives to Detention: 1973-1974 Evaluation; Office of Research and Planning. Feb., 1975. The table represents January-September, 1974.

on a child or adult (contributing, non-support, paternity) at the Court Intake level.

In Dependency Cases, the Protective Service Department takes over full responsibility for the child.

The Protective Service Department was formed in March, 1974 to provide casework services to children who are neglected or dependent and to those children who may have a behavior problem or early indications of delinquency. One of the main goals of this department is to safeguard the rights and welfare of the child by working with his/her family. Another goal is to keep the child from being tangled in the Court system except when legal action is necessary or when intensive treatment does not remedy the situation.

The 1974 juvenile statistics show a decrease of 26.7 per cent in the number of dependency cases. This decrease is noted mainly for informal handling cases which decreased 75.6 per cent. Referrals that would have previously been counted in the Juvenile Court statistics were handled informally by the Department.⁶ However, adjudicated dependency cases in 1974 did increase 3.2 per cent.

A preliminary count of the cases handled in 1974 show that for the ten months, the Department handled 975 juvenile referrals and 228 adult referrals. The Protective Services Department also handled Marriage Requests and Behavior Problems. Marriage Requests recorded in the Juvenile Court statistics decreased by 43.4 per cent over 1973.

For delinquency cases, the intake worker reviews the case and has the option to counsel and close the case or refer the child to the Assessment Department for the purpose of investigation and formal handling. When the case is counseled and closed, the worker can refer the child to another agency, counsel him/her, or find that any action is unnecessary after which the child leaves the Juvenile Justice System with an informal handling.

⁶ The Protective Services Department keeps separate records for the cases they handle, except when the case is formally handled. An evaluation of this department is scheduled for this Winter.

The Assessment Unit is responsible for making a social work assessment of those youth referred to Juvenile Court for delinquency. Referrals to be handled formally are sent to the Assessment Office where a worker is assigned to the case and follows it through the arraignment, pre-trial, and dispositional hearing.

The worker interviews the family and child, files the petition, summons the witnesses, and makes a recommendation to the Judge. The recommendation takes into account behavior patterns in arriving at a social work evaluation which may not necessarily be derived from legal interpretation.

TABLE 7.

REFERRALS BY MANNER OF HANDLING AND YEAR

	TOTALS		FORMAL		INFORMAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1970	7,753	100.0	3,986	51.4	3,767	48.6
1971	7,570	100.0	4,389	58.0	3,181	42.0
1972	7,594	100.0	4,490	59.1	3,104	40.9
1973	8,841	100.0	5,185	58.6	3,656	41.4
1974	8,252	100.0	5,024	60.9	3,228	39.1

The percentage of formal cases has continued to increase since 1970. Presently, almost 61 per cent of the referrals are brought before the Trial Commissioners. The actual number of formal cases decreased in 1974 by 3.1 per cent, but the overall decrease in referrals was 6.7 per cent.

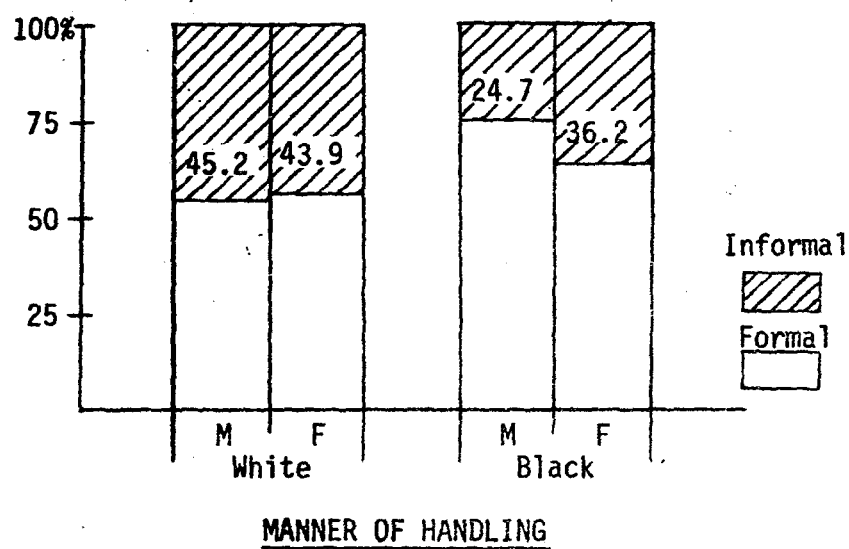


Fig. 3.

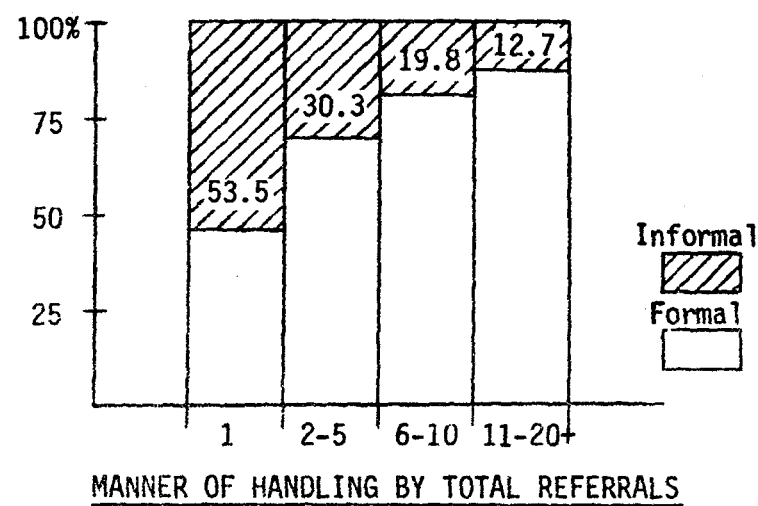


Fig. 4.

As in previous years, blacks were handled formally more often than whites.

More than half of the first offenders were handled informally. The probability of informal handling decreases as the number of prior referrals increases.

Formal cases appear before the Court first at the Arraignment. At the Arraignment stage, several options are open to the Trial Commissioner. The case can be dismissed, remanded, or filed away. Fifty per cent of the cases that go to Court have one of these dispositions, but the Judge can use one of these dispositions after the arraignment. If the case is dismissed, remanded, or filed away, the child basically leaves the system, but could be returned to Court at a later date. If one of these dispositions is not used, the case is passed to a

hearing date. In the meantime, the child may be sent to the Detention Center, an Alternative to Detention Home, a Shelter House, the Home Detention Program, or released to his/her parents.

The Home Detention Program began in March of 1975. The specific goals of the Program are:

- ✓ To reduce the average daily population of the Detention Center by six children per day;
- ✓ To provide care at a cost comparable to or less expensive than the detention experience;
- ✓ To assist youths in remaining trouble free during the period of their adjudication; and
- ✓ To make sure the child is available for scheduled Court hearings.

The program would release the child to his home while providing a program of control and supervision of youth who would otherwise be placed in a secure facility.⁷

The Judge will pass the case so that a casework study can be done on the child or so that the child's behavior can be observed. It may also be necessary for the Judge to refer the child to Psychological Services.

Since April, 1956, the Psychological Services Department has been a part of the Juvenile Court. Other divisions of MSSD may refer a child to this department as well as the Judge of Juvenile Court. Each child is tested or evaluated to determine the most appropriate treatment recommendation. This department handled an average of 60 cases per month during 1974.

⁷ A six month evaluation of this program is scheduled to be completed during the Winter of 1975.

MSSD

WITH COMPLIMENTS OF

OFFICE OF RESEARCH & PLANNING

G. B. Haarman, Dir.

METROPOLITAN SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
216 S. Fifth Street
Louisville, Ky. 40202

In the Gault Decision of 1967, the United States Supreme Court ruled in favor of juveniles having the right to be represented by counsel in delinquency hearings. From the decision of the Court, it is clear that juveniles whose families are unable to afford legal counsel are nonetheless entitled to quality representation. The Juvenile Defender Program of MSSD provided this representation until the Spring of 1975 when the Public Defender Program assumed the responsibility.

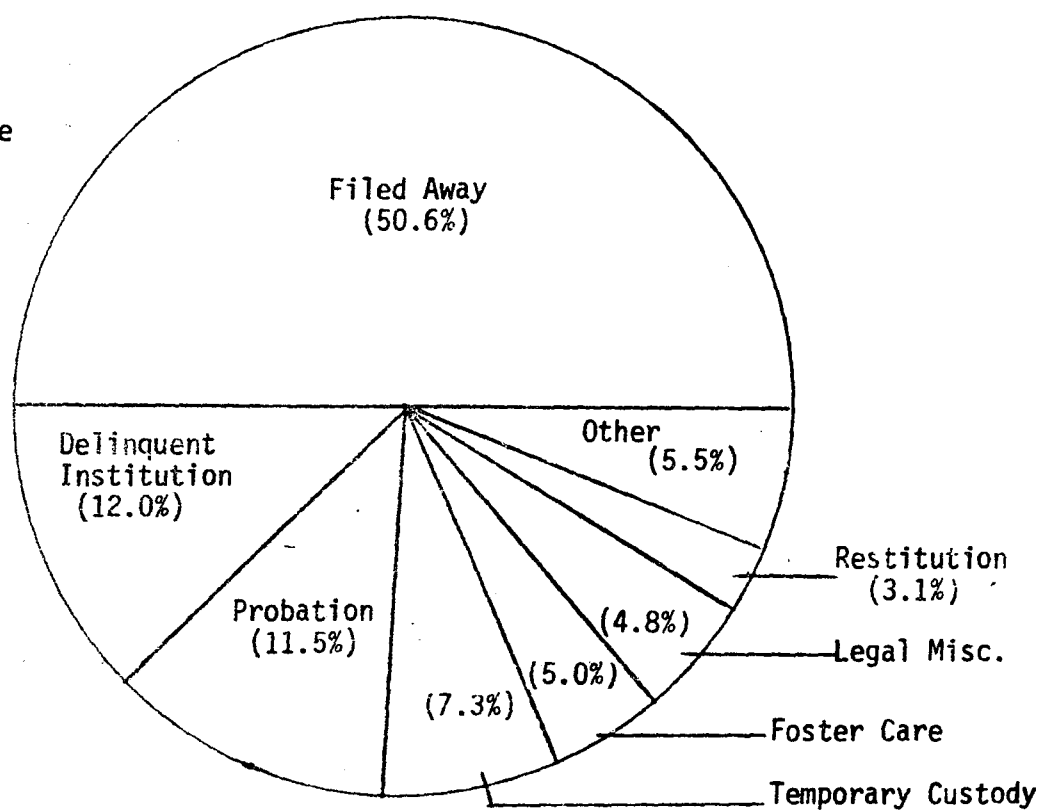
TABLE 8.

LEGAL COUNSEL BY SEX

	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Legal Aid	16	.3	14	.4	2	.1
Own Counsel	1,785	35.5	1,495	41.0	290	21.0
No Counsel	1,073	21.4	669	18.4	404	29.3
Other Ct. Appointed	45	.9	21	.6	24	1.7
Juvenile Defender	2,105	41.9	1,445	39.7	660	47.8
T O T A L S	5,024	100.0	3,644	100.1	1,380	99.9

During 1974, the Juvenile Defender Program handled 2,105 referrals from the pre-trial hearing through all avenues of appeal.

A case may be passed several times before it gets to the dispositional hearing. At the hearing, the Judge takes into consideration the recommendations concerning the child to come to a conclusion as to what treatment, if any, would be in the best interest of the child. (The Judge does not have to do what was recommended for the child.) The most common dispositions are: File Away (50.6%), Delinquent Institution (12.0%), Probation (11.5%), and Community Resources (4.3%).



ADJUDICATORY DISPOSITIONS

Fig. 5.

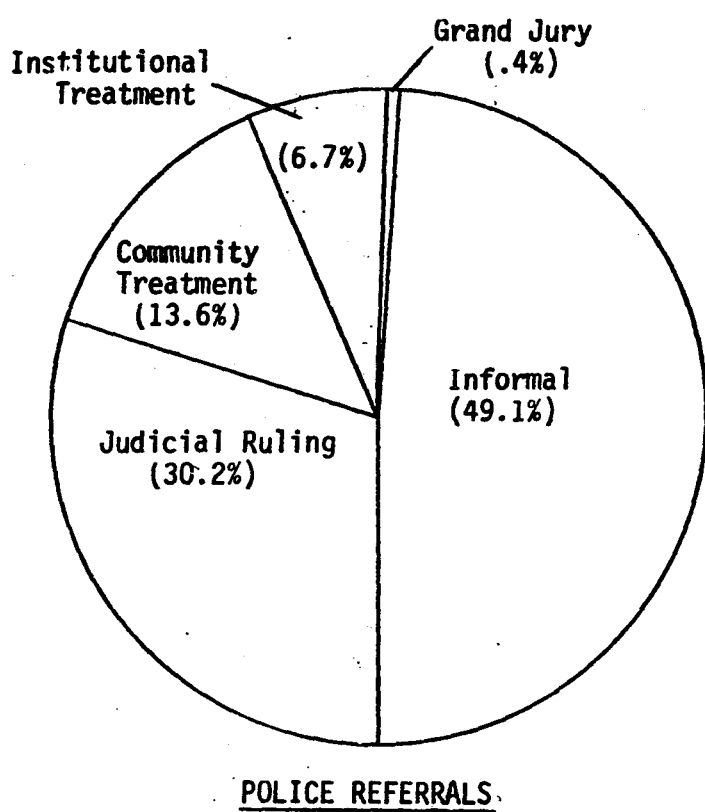


Fig. 6.

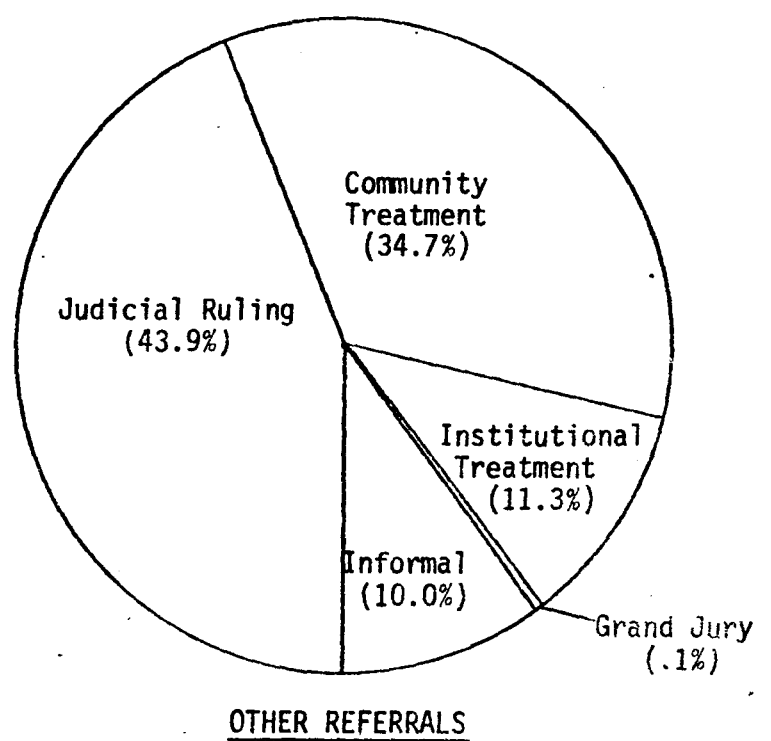


Fig. 7.

Referrals for Runaways, Homicide, Rape, and Behavior Problems were placed in delinquent institutions more often than other offenders. Besides the file away disposition, probation is the main disposition of those referred for Burglary: Breaking and Entering. (See table on following page.)

Juveniles referred by the police are more likely to be handled informally. Referrals from other sources tended to receive a treatment disposition more than police referrals.

TABLE 9.

JUVENILE REFERRALS BY REASON REFERRED AND ADJUDICATORY DISPOSITIONS

REASON REFERRED	T O T A L		FAWL		GRAND JURY		DELINQUENT INSTITUTION		RESTITUTION		PROBATION		COMMUNITY RESOURCES		OTHER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homicide	11	100.1	5	45.5	2	18.2	4	36.4	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Rape	13	100.1	6	46.2	1	7.7	4	30.8	0	-	2	15.4	0	-	0	-
Aggravated Assault	125	100.0	68	54.4	1	.8	19	15.2	2	1.6	26	20.8	4	3.2	5	4.0
Burglary: Break. & Enter.	679	99.9	379	55.8	5	.7	72	10.6	48	7.1	138	20.3	17	2.5	20	2.9
Larceny/Theft	1,022	100.0	611	59.8	11	1.1	120	11.7	58	5.7	148	14.5	31	3.0	43	4.2
Auto Theft	79	100.1	40	50.6	1	1.3	15	19.0	5	6.3	10	12.7	1	1.3	7	8.9
Other Assault	114	100.0	88	77.2	0	-	4	3.5	10	8.8	7	6.1	2	1.8	3	2.6
Arson	34	99.9	25	73.5	0	-	3	8.8	0	-	1	2.9	4	11.8	1	2.9
Forgery	45	100.0	22	48.9	0	-	3	6.7	2	4.4	13	28.9	3	6.7	2	4.4
Vandalism	155	99.9	93	60.0	1	.7	7	4.5	23	14.8	14	9.0	5	3.2	12	7.7
Weapons	69	99.9	54	78.3	1	1.4	6	8.7	0	-	6	8.7	1	1.4	1	1.4
Sex Offenses	50	100.0	33	66.0	1	2.0	3	6.0	0	-	10	20.0	0	-	3	6.0
Violation Drug Laws	242	100.0	139	57.4	0	-	27	11.2	1	.4	42	17.4	23	9.5	10	4.1
Offenses: Family	10	100.0	6	60.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	4	40.0
Liquor Law Violations	13	100.0	12	92.3	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	7.7	0	-	0	-
Drunkenness	19	99.9	13	68.4	0	-	2	10.5	0	-	2	10.5	0	-	2	10.5
Breach of Peace	216	100.1	133	61.6	0	-	31	14.4	1	.5	23	10.6	12	5.6	16	7.4
Vagrancy	26	100.0	17	65.4	0	-	4	15.4	0	-	4	15.4	1	3.8	0	-
Behavior Problems	315	100.0	116	36.8	0	-	70	22.2	0	-	51	16.2	39	12.4	39	12.4
Runaways	436	99.9	172	39.4	0	-	137	31.4	1	.2	38	8.7	42	9.6	46	10.6
Truancy	227	100.0	117	51.5	0	-	39	17.2	0	-	19	8.4	13	5.7	39	17.2
Traffic Offenses	32	100.0	21	65.6	1	3.1	0	-	1	3.1	4	12.5	2	6.3	3	9.4
Other	152	100.1	108	71.1	1	.7	11	7.2	5	3.3	14	9.2	8	5.3	5	3.3
Marriage Request	72	100.0	3	4.2	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	69	95.8
Dependency	868	99.9	259	29.8	0	-	21	2.4	1	.1	6	.7	9	1.0	572	65.9
T O T A L S	5,024	100.0	2,540	50.6	26	.5	602	12.0	158	3.1	579	11.5	217	4.3	902	18.0

Nine per cent of the adjudicated delinquent (very seldom dependent) referrals were placed on probation to MSSD by the Juvenile Court Judge.

The MSSD Probation Department serves the delinquent in both his social and family environment. Intensive counseling is provided on an individual and/or group basis.

TABLE 10.
COMMITMENTS TO PROBATION BY TYPE OF OFFENSE AND YEAR

	1971		1972		1973		1974	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Major vs. Person	28	8.6	39	11.4	49	10.9	74	16.4
Major vs. Property	166	50.8	139	40.5	225	50.1	233	51.5
Minor	54	16.5	84	24.5	97	21.6	70	15.5
Social	78	23.9	74	21.6	77	17.1	72	15.9
Dependency	1	.3	7	2.0	1	.2	3	.7
T O T A L S	327	100.1	343	100.0	449	99.9	452	100.0

In the past four years, most of the referrals to the Probation Department were for major property offenses. The total number of referrals to probation has continued to increase. The percentage of the total adjudicatory referrals receiving a disposition of MSSD Probation has increased from 7.5 per cent in 1971 to 9.0 in 1974.

The Juvenile Court Judge may also elect to put the juvenile on probation to a private citizen who volunteers to provide supervision for the child.

Volunteers are recruited and trained by the MSSD Volunteer Service Department. Juvenile referrals to the program come from the Court, Youth Service Bureaus, Schools, Foster Care, Protective Services, Ormsby Village Treatment Center, and other sources. The juvenile is matched to a volunteer who is responsible for the casework, monthly reports, and Court appearances of the juvenile.

The juvenile remains in the program until he/she reaches the age of 18, achieves a satisfactory adjustment, commits a new offense, or it is determined that the program is not working for the child.

The volunteer goes through a training program which stresses the history and philosophy of the Juvenile Court, the organization and function of MSSD, theories and methods of counseling, and the attributes of an effective volunteer worker. It is required that each volunteer handle only one case at a time, but at the completion of the probationary period, the volunteer can take another case if he/she wants.⁸

Delinquent institutions receive 12.0 per cent of the adjudicated juveniles. The main delinquent institution managed by MSSD is the Ormsby Village Treatment Center.

The Ormsby Village Treatment Center is designed to provide short-term (four to six months) residential treatment for Jefferson County boys and girls who are adjudicated delinquents. Juveniles admitted to Ormsby Village range in age from 13 to 17. Residents receive physical examinations and psychological testing prior to being admitted to Ormsby Village.

The children are grouped in cottages according to their Interpersonal Maturity Level Classification (I-Level) so that there is less chance that more sophisticated wards will take advantage of the less sophisticated. Schooling is provided on campus by the Jefferson County Board of Education. There is also on-the-job training through a program of individual work assignments.

⁸For further information see: Volunteer Probation Officers Program: An Evaluation; Office of Research and Planning; January, 1975.

TABLE 11.

1974 COMMITMENTS TO ORMSBY VILLAGE BY REASON REFERRED (GROUPED) AND YEAR

	1971		1972		1973		1974	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Major vs. Person	8	5.8	14	6.9	17	8.0	20	10.3
Major vs. Property	52	37.7	67	33.2	66	31.0	62	31.8
Minor	28	20.3	58	28.7	61	28.6	36	18.5
Social	50	36.2	63	31.2	69	32.4	77	39.5
TOTALS	138	100.0	202	100.0	213	100.0	195	100.1

Youths charged with having committed a major offense accounted for approximately 40 per cent of the commitments to Ormsby Village. The number of youths referred to Ormsby Village in 1974 decreased to 8.5 per cent of the total referrals handled formally by the Juvenile Court.

Another institution which is operated by MSSD and receives referrals from Juvenile Court is the Southfields Residential Group Center.

In September, 1961, Southfields Residential Group Center was opened to provide services for adjudicated male delinquents from 15½ to 18 years of age. Youthful offenders are placed on probation by the Juvenile Court on the condition that they attend Southfields; they are not "committed" to the program.

The weekdays are centered around helping the youth develop consistent work habits since most of them have rejected the school setting. The Center relies on guided group interaction and peer pressure to internalize socially acceptable norms of behavior.

In November of 1974, it was determined that the Southfields experiment needed to be evaluated in terms of achieving its goals. Therefore, the Center was closed until March 1, 1975 for this re-evaluation.

TABLE 12.
ADMISSIONS TO SOUTHFIELDS
BY REASON FOR REFERRAL (GROUPED) AND YEAR

In 1974, only 34 youths were placed on probation to Southfields. The decrease is explained by the temporary closing of the facility and that the maximum population of Southfields cannot exceed 20 individuals who's average stay is from four to six months.

	1972		1973		1974	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Major vs. Person	9	14.5	14	21.5	11	32.4
Major vs. Property	30	48.4	22	33.8	9	26.5
Minor	14	22.6	14	21.5	5	14.7
Social	9	14.5	15	23.1	9	26.5
TOTALS	62	100.0	65	99.9	34	100.1

For dependency or neglect cases, the most frequent disposition is Foster Care. Until July 1, 1975, MSSD operated its own Foster Care Department. Presently, the Department for Human Resources (DHR) provides this service. The main purpose of the foster care experience is to reunite children and their families as soon as possible. While the child is in the foster home, efforts are made to help families improve and modify conditions that made removal of the children necessary. Five per cent of all the adjudicated juveniles received a foster care disposition in 1974.

The Homefinding Department recruits, studies, and approves foster homes to be used by the agency. The various duties of this department includes the assisting of the Directors of the Home of the Innocents in temporary placement of dependent children, conducting a foster parents' orientation program, placing delinquent children in foster homes, keeping records of all contacts, and recruiting foster homes.

Two per cent of the adjudicated delinquents are placed in group homes. Project Live-In and the Aftercare/Pre-Probation Program are the MSSD operated group homes.

Project Live-In consists of one home with not more than eight boys who are under the age of thirteen. In most cases, the child's homelife is so undesirable that a temporary removal from the home is felt desirable by the Juvenile Court.

The boys usually stay at the house four to six months while going through daily group interaction sessions. The social worker counsels both the juvenile and the parents on an individual basis during this period. The worker determines when the child has successfully completed the program. The youth is then placed with his/her natural family or a foster home depending on whether the family situation has improved.

After a child is released from a delinquent institution, he/she might be referred to the Aftercare Program for group home placement.

The Aftercare/Pre-Probation program has been operating since early 1972. The program provides services to those youths released from a delinquent institution (Aftercare), and those juveniles referred directly by the Court whose community environment was temporarily undesirable.

The stated goals of the program are:

- ✓ To reduce recidivism;
- ✓ To shorten the length of institutional treatment;

✓ To decrease the institutional population; and

✓ To increase the success rate in the treatment of social offenders.

The program is comprised of two phases. During Phase I, the child lives in one of the five group homes scattered 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 Phase I is completed, the child returns to his own home whenever possible. During Phase II, the social worker continues working with the child and his parents to supervise the youth's adjustment in the community. The average time in this phase is four months, afterwhich the juvenile may be released from MSSD supervision.

TABLE 13.

AFTERCARE/PRE-PROBATION REFERRALS
BY TYPE OF OFFENSE AND YEAR

Fewer juveniles were referred to the Aftercare/Pre-Probation Program in 1974. This decrease was due to the fact that the children remained in the group homes for a longer period of time than in previous years.⁹

	1972		1973		1974	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Major vs. Person	11	7.0	10	5.9	6	4.9
Major vs. Property	47	29.9	46	27.1	25	20.5
Minor	27	17.2	56	32.9	28	23.0
Social	68	43.3	56	32.9	60	49.2
Dependency	4	2.5	2	1.2	3	2.5
TOTALS	157	99.9	170	100.0	122	100.1

⁹ Aftercare/Pre-Probation: A Review; Office of Research and Planning, Fall, 1975.

After the Judge has formally issued a disposition, the case can be brought back into Court for review, to change the previous court order, 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 disposition 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.

PART II: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Over half of the juvenile individuals referred were first offenders. Females were more likely to be first offenders than males. Over 60 per cent of the white individuals were first offenders, whereas slightly less than half of the blacks were first offenders. In 1971, 54.4 per cent of the individuals referred were first offenders. This percentage increased to a high of 60.5 per cent in 1973 but dropped in 1974 to 57.1 per cent of the individuals referred.

As in previous years, over three-fourths of the juveniles referred were native Kentuckians. Over 80 per cent of the blacks were born in Kentucky while for whites, 74 per cent were native to this state.

The mean age of juvenile individuals referred to Juvenile Court in 1974 was 14.0 years as compared to 13.4 years in 1973. Over 82 per cent of the individuals referred were 13 or over. This increase in age is due mainly to the decrease in dependency referrals which are generally younger than the delinquent referral.¹⁰

Females averaged a year younger than males while whites were about a half of a year younger than blacks. White males were the older of the individual groups with a mean age of 14.6 years.

Juvenile individuals referred tended to be either living with both parents or with the mother only (39.7% and 32.0% respectively). Almost half of the black individuals were residing with their mothers, while 47 per cent of the white individuals lived with both parents. Females were evenly distributed between living with

¹⁰ See Part I, page 3 for further information on dependency referrals.

both parents or with the mother only (33% for each group).

The mean number of siblings for juvenile referrals varied from a low of 2.8 siblings for white females to 4.0 for black males. Black individuals tended to come from larger families while females for both races were more often from smaller families than their male counterparts.

Over two-thirds of the juvenile individuals come from families in which the head of household is employed. Almost three-fourths of the white families had the family head employed, whereas for black families, the rate of unemployment approached 40 per cent. The unemployment rate of the families of children referred to court was considerably higher than the average population.

Since income information is a very difficult item to obtain, over 51 per cent of the juvenile individuals were counted as unknowns for income level. This fact severely distorts the statistics on income, however, of the recorded information white individuals were from families with higher incomes than blacks.

Another indicator of the financial status of the family is whether or not they were receiving public assistance. Almost 21 per cent of the families of individuals referred were receiving public assistance. The family of the female youth receives public assistance more often than the male youth and twice as many blacks referred were public assistance recipients. Juveniles from larger families also tended to be public assistance recipients.

Over 75 per cent of the juveniles were attending school at the time of referral which is a slight increase over 1973. White males were more likely to have been withdrawn from school than any other group.

Of those individuals attending school at the time of referral, the majority were attending city schools.

TABLE 14.
JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS BY AGE, SEX AND RACE

A G E	T O T A L		R A C E A N D S E X											
			W H I T E						B L A C K					
			Male		Female		SUB T.		Male		Female		SUB T.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	156	2.6	49	1.7	51	3.9	100	2.4	29	2.2	27	4.5	56	2.9
2	79	1.3	21	.7	32	2.4	53	1.3	13	1.0	13	2.2	26	1.4
3	61	1.0	21	.7	24	1.8	45	1.1	10	.8	6	1.0	16	.8
4	54	.9	22	.8	9	.7	31	.8	8	.6	15	2.5	23	1.2
5	41	.7	14	.5	17	1.3	31	.8	5	.4	5	.8	10	.5
6	42	.7	12	.4	15	1.1	27	.6	9	.7	6	1.0	15	.8
7	45	.7	14	.5	14	1.1	28	.7	10	.8	7	1.2	17	.9
8	56	.9	26	.9	11	.8	37	.9	18	1.4	1	.2	19	1.0
9	60	1.0	15	.5	20	1.5	35	.8	17	1.3	8	1.3	25	1.3
10	92	1.5	30	1.1	21	1.6	51	1.2	26	2.0	15	2.5	41	2.1
11	130	2.1	52	1.8	15	1.1	67	1.6	47	3.6	16	2.7	63	3.3
12	243	4.0	90	3.2	44	3.3	134	3.2	80	6.1	29	4.9	109	5.7
13	451	7.4	191	6.7	115	8.7	306	7.3	97	7.4	48	8.0	145	7.6
14	799	13.2	332	11.7	211	16.0	543	13.0	167	12.7	89	14.9	256	13.4
15	1,124	18.5	506	17.8	300	22.7	806	19.3	218	16.6	100	16.8	318	16.7
16	1,278	21.0	656	23.0	241	18.3	897	21.5	261	19.9	120	20.1	381	20.0
17	1,362	22.4	796	27.9	179	13.6	975	23.4	295	22.5	92	15.4	387	20.3
Unknown	3	-*	2	.1	0	-	2	.1	1	.1	0	-	1	.1
TOTALS	6,076	99.9	2,849	100.0	1,319	99.9	4,168	100.0	1,311	100.1	597	100.0	1,908	100.0
MEAN AGE	14.0		14.6		13.3		14.2		13.9		13.1		13.7	

*Less than .1 per cent.

TABLE 15.

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT, SEX AND RACE

LIVING ARRANGEMENT	T O T A L		RACE AND SEX											
			WHITE						BLACK					
			Male		Female		SUB T.		Male		Female		SUB T.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Both Parents	2,411	39.7	1,429	50.2	512	38.8	1,941	46.6	346	26.4	124	20.8	470	24.6
Mother & Stepfa.	445	7.3	253	8.9	103	7.8	356	8.5	70	5.3	19	3.2	89	4.7
Father & Stepmo.	76	1.3	44	1.5	20	1.5	64	1.5	8	.6	4	.7	12	.6
Mother Only	1,946	32.0	653	22.9	358	27.1	1,011	24.3	651	49.7	284	47.6	935	49.0
Father Only	209	3.4	114	4.0	38	2.9	152	3.6	44	3.4	13	2.2	57	3.0
Relative	474	7.8	164	5.8	117	8.9	281	6.7	108	8.2	85	14.2	193	10.1
Independent	106	1.7	39	1.4	34	2.6	73	1.8	14	1.1	19	3.2	33	1.7
Institution	199	3.3	74	2.6	73	5.5	147	3.5	32	2.4	20	3.3	52	2.7
Foster Home	111	1.8	32	1.1	37	2.8	69	1.7	22	1.7	20	3.3	42	2.2
Unknown	99	1.6	47	1.6	27	2.0	74	1.8	16	1.2	9	1.5	25	1.3
TOTALS	6,076	99.9	2,849	100.0	1,319	99.9	4,168	100.0	1,311	100.0	597	100.0	1,908	99.9

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

NUMBER OF SIBLINGS	T O T A L		RACE AND SEX							
			WHITE				BLACK			
			Male		Female		SUB T.		Male	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0	755	12.4	328	11.5	204	15.5	532	12.8	141	10.8
1	756	12.4	381	13.4	192	14.6	573	13.7	122	9.3
2-3	2,057	33.9	1,095	38.4	485	36.8	1,580	37.9	304	23.2
4-6	1,844	30.3	824	28.9	351	26.6	1,175	28.2	490	37.4
7-9	664	10.9	221	7.8	87	6.6	308	7.4	254	19.4
TOTALS	6,076	99.9	2,849	100.0	1,319	100.1	4,168	100.0	1,311	100.1
MEAN	3.3		3.0		2.8		3.0		4.0	

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

	T O T A L		RACE AND SEX							
			WHITE				BLACK			
			Male		Female		SUB T.		Male	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Employed	4,066	66.9	2,119	74.4	909	68.9	3,028	72.6	716	54.6
Unemployed	1,575	25.9	532	18.7	305	23.1	837	20.1	511	39.0
Unknown	435	7.2	198	6.9	105	8.0	303	7.3	84	6.4
TOTALS	6,076	100.0	2,849	100.0	1,319	100.0	4,168	100.0	1,311	100.0

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS BY FAMILY INCOME, SEX AND RACE

I N C O M E	T O T A L		R A C E A N D S E X											
			W H I T E						B L A C K					
	Male		Female		S U B T.		Male		Female		S U B T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
\$ 0-\$ 2,999	425	7.0	123	4.3	86	6.5	209	5.0	122	9.3	94	15.7	216	11.3
3,000- 4,999	374	6.2	127	4.5	71	5.4	198	4.8	108	8.2	68	11.4	176	9.2
5,000- 6,499	372	6.1	189	6.6	83	6.3	272	6.5	56	4.3	44	7.4	100	5.2
6,500- 8,499	453	7.5	239	8.4	114	8.6	353	8.5	55	4.2	45	7.5	100	5.2
8,500- 9,999	262	4.3	160	5.6	64	4.9	224	5.4	29	2.2	9	1.5	38	2.0
10,000- 14,999	543	8.9	350	12.3	135	10.2	485	11.6	40	3.1	18	3.0	58	3.0
\$15,000 & Over	514	8.5	357	12.5	133	10.1	490	11.8	17	1.3	7	1.2	24	1.3
Unknown	3,133	51.6	1,304	45.8	633	48.0	1,937	46.5	884	67.4	312	52.3	1,196	62.7
TOTALS	6,076	100.1	2,849	100.0	1,319	100.0	4,168	100.1	1,311	100.0	597	100.0	1,908	99.9

TABLE 19.

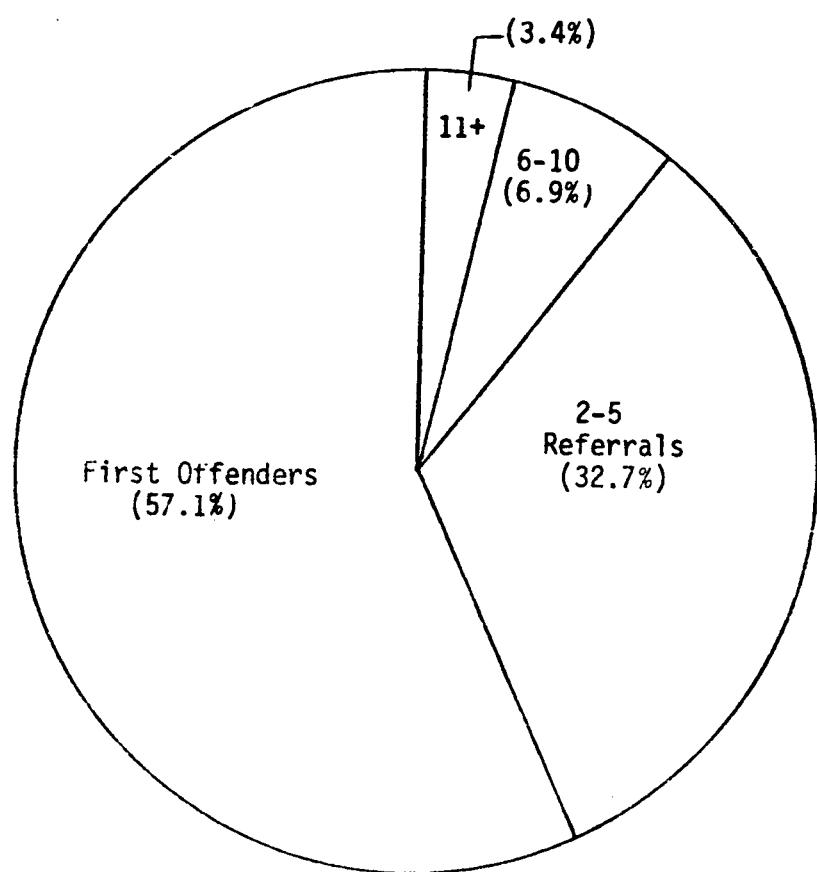
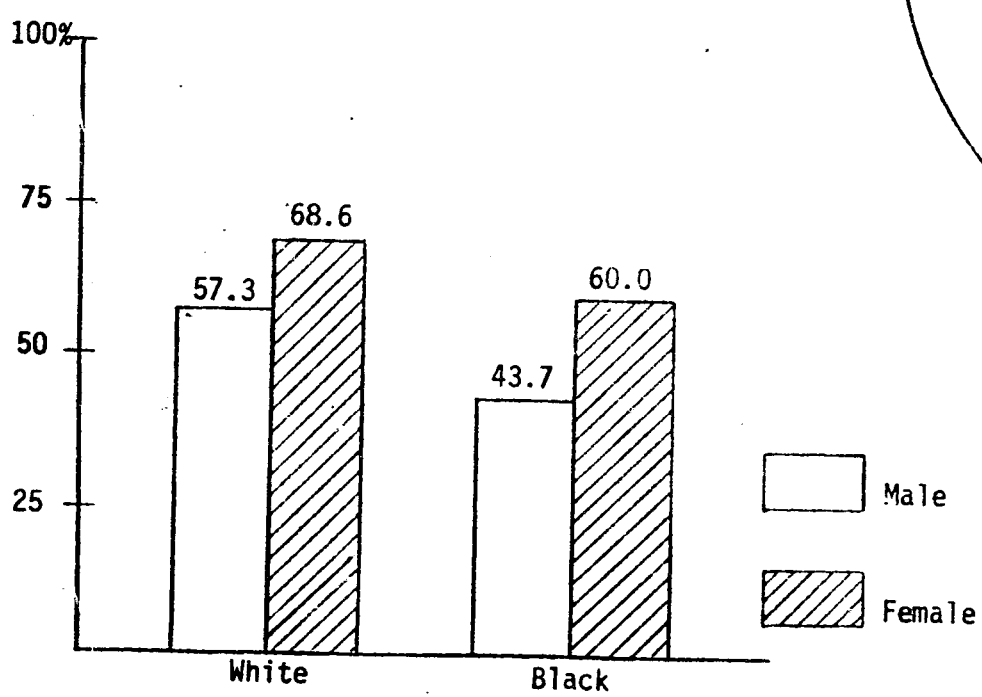
JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS BY RECEIPT OF ASSISTANCE AND NUMBER OF SIBLINGS

NUMBER OF SIBLINGS	T O T A L		RACE AND SEX											
			WHITE						BLACK					
	Male		Female		SUB-T.		Male		Female		SUB T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
0	79	10.5	15	4.6	21	10.3	36	6.8	30	21.3	13	15.9	43	19.3
1	165	21.8	53	13.9	34	17.7	87	15.2	47	38.5	31	50.8	78	42.6
2-3	353	17.2	119	10.9	77	15.9	196	12.4	90	29.6	67	38.7	157	32.9
4-6	428	23.2	121	14.7	67	19.1	188	16.0	175	35.7	65	36.3	240	35.9
7-9	245	36.9	42	19.0	25	28.7	67	21.8	125	49.2	53	52.0	178	50.0
TOTALS	1,270	20.9	350	12.3	224	17.0	574	13.8	467	35.6	229	38.4	696	36.5

*Percentages given reflect the ratio of those public assistance recipients as compared to the total number of individuals for each group.

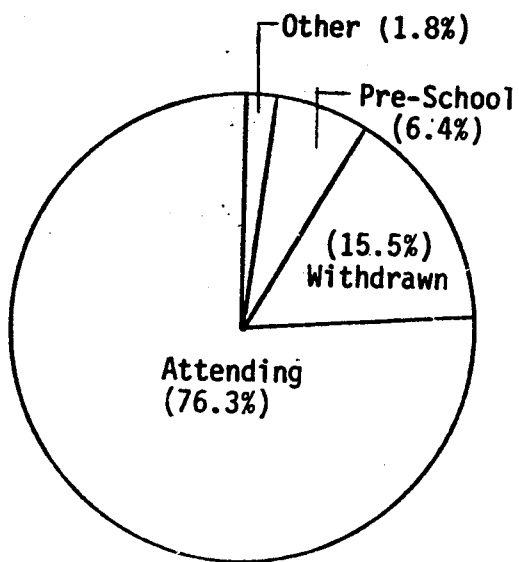
FIRST OFFENDER PERCENTAGE

Fig. 8.



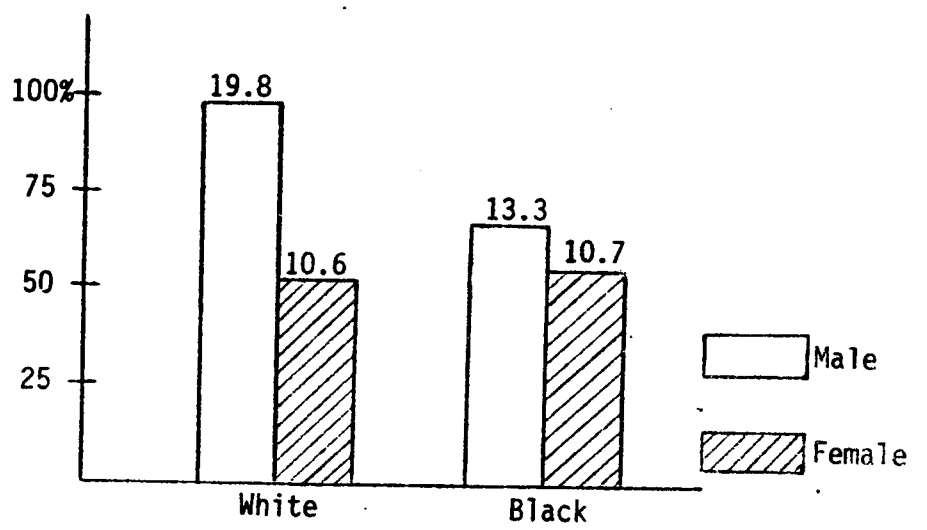
TOTAL REFERRALS

Fig. 9.



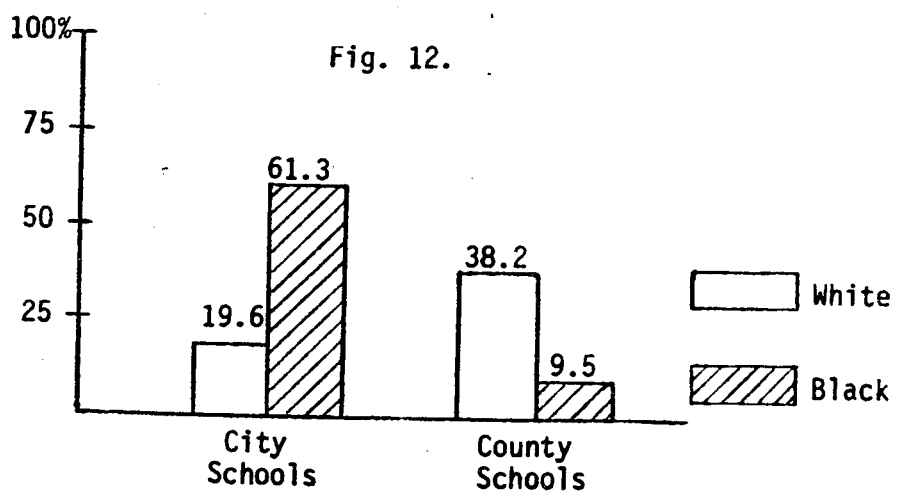
SCHOOL STATUS OF INDIVIDUALS

Fig. 10.



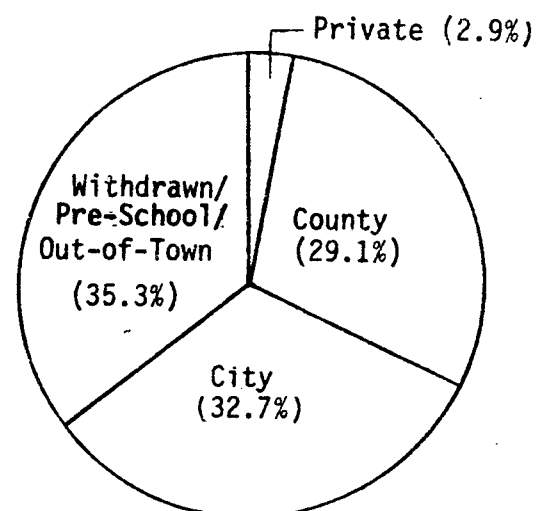
RATE OF SCHOOL WITHDRAWAL

Fig. 11.



PERCENTAGE ATTENDING CITY/COUNTY SCHOOLS BY RACE

Fig. 12.



JUVENILES BY SCHOOL ATTENDING

Fig. 13.

PART III: PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITIES

In an attempt to provide long-term planning and service goals for MSSD, 15 Planning Service Communities (PSC's) were delineated in 1968. In this section, the 15 communities are described in tabular form and an individual summary is provided for each community. These profiles indicate the most important information concerning juveniles referred from each community.

Illustration 1 indicates the increase/decrease in referrals for each PSC since 1968. Juvenile Delinquency in Jefferson County has increased the greatest in the suburban areas. Only one inner-city community (PSC-1) has approached the increase observed in the suburban communities (PSC's 11, 13, 14, and 15). In fact, four inner-city communities decreased in the number of juveniles referred since 1968 while two of the suburban PSC's increased over 100 per cent (PSC's 14 and 15).

In previous years, the largest numbers of individuals referred to Court resided in the city communities. However in 1974, the greatest number of individuals lived in county communities. (This may be a reflection of the Youth Diversion Project. City police used the project services whereas county police did not. The county police continued to refer children directly to the court.)

Black individuals referred to Court resided in the city for the most part, whereas more than half of the white individuals lived in the county PSC's. The number of white individuals (referred to Court) living in the city communities has been steadily decreasing reflecting the population shift of whites to the county.

Referrals from the Eastern Outer County (PSC-14) were more often first offenders. In the county PSC's,

at least half of the referrals are first offenders, but the percentages of multiple offenders is increasing each year. As in previous years, the Downtown East (PSC-4) and Village West-Central Business (PSC-3) had the highest rates of multiple offenders.

In the Old Louisville (PSC-8) area, a large proportion of the juveniles were under 10 years of age at the time of referral. The Eastern Outer County (PSC-14) juvenile individuals had the oldest mean age of all the PSC's with the mean age of 15.3 years for males and 14.4 years for females.

Except in Planning Service Communities 4 and 7, the majority of juveniles were not receiving Public Assistance at the time of their referral. Over 60 per cent of black individuals in PSC-4 were receiving Public Assistance.

As expected, juveniles living in the city were referred more often by City police and individuals in the county by County police.

Juveniles residing in the city were more likely to receive a treatment disposition (Community Treatment/Institutions) than those from the county communities. Those juveniles residing in the suburban areas received informal handling more frequently than youths residing in the city.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

ILLUSTRATION 1.
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN NUMBER OF REFERRALS BY
PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY-1968-1974

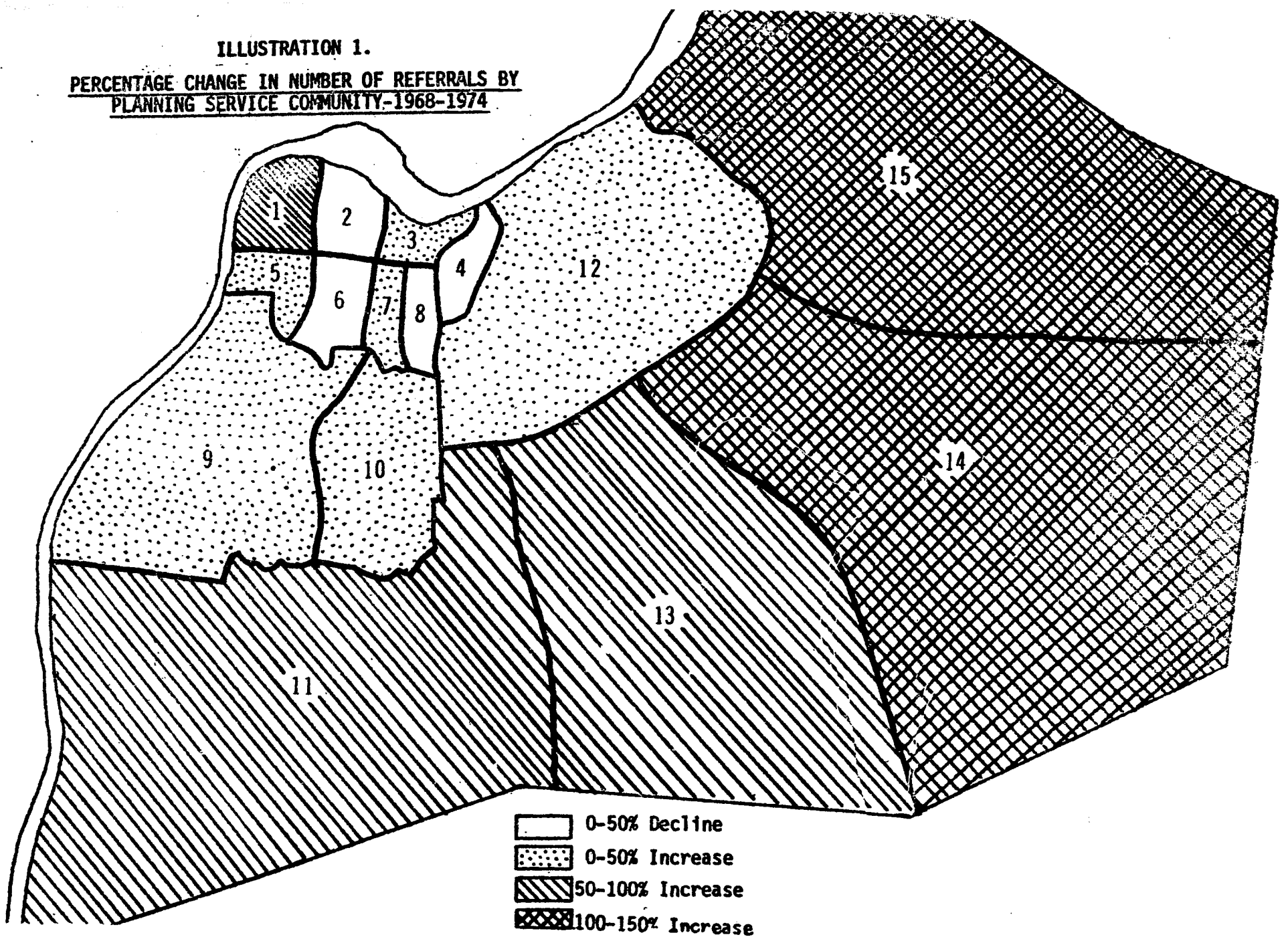


TABLE 20.

JUVENILE REFERRALS BY PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY AND RACE

PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY	T O T A L		WHITE		BLACK	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	505	100.0	77	15.2	428	84.8
2	653	100.0	369	56.5	284	43.5
3	155	100.0	33	21.3	122	78.7
4	539	100.0	237	44.0	302	56.0
5	534	100.0	32	6.0	502	94.0
6	574	100.0	83	14.5	491	85.5
7	208	100.0	51	24.5	157	75.5
8	286	100.0	248	86.7	38	13.3
9	419	100.0	381	90.9	38	9.1
10	578	100.0	529	91.5	49	8.5
11	834	100.0	824	98.8	10	1.2
12	797	100.0	753	94.5	44	5.5
13	860	100.0	687	79.9	173	20.1
14	501	100.0	468	93.4	33	6.6
15	306	100.0	284	92.8	22	7.2
Out of County	603	100.0	439	87.3	64	12.7
T O T A L S	8,252	100.0	5,495	66.6	2,757	33.4

TABLE 21.

JUVENILE REFERRALS BY PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY AND RATE OF CHANGE

PSC	T O T A L			WHITE			BLACK			PCT. OF CHANGE	
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972-73	1973-74
1	476	521	505	126	123	77	350	398	428	+ 9.5	- 3.1
2	884	836	653	529	481	369	355	355	284	- 5.4	-21.9
3	172	133	155	49	30	33	123	103	122	-22.7	+16.5
4	541	648	539	278	267	237	263	381	302	+16.5	-16.8
5	446	490	534	34	35	32	412	455	502	+ 9.9	+ 9.0
6	642	729	574	103	85	83	539	644	491	+17.6	-21.3
7	172	219	208	73	68	51	99	151	157	+27.3	- 5.0
8	368	371	286	324	323	248	44	48	38	+ .8	-22.9
9	344	444	419	327	418	381	17	26	38	+29.1	- 5.6
10	621	767	578	580	704	529	41	63	49	+23.5	-24.6
11	756	848	834	742	831	824	14	17	10	+12.2	- 1.7
12	656	849	797	610	791	753	36	58	44	+31.4	- 6.1
13	595	777	860	528	639	687	67	138	173	+30.6	+10.7
14	229	410	501	218	387	468	11	23	33	+79.0	+22.2
15	228	280	306	208	252	284	20	28	22	+22.8	+ 9.3
Out of County	474	519	503	431	475	439	43	44	64	+ 9.5	- 3.1
TOTALS	7,594	8,841	8,252	5,160	5,909	5,495	2,434	2,932	2,757	+16.4	- 6.7

TABLE 22.

JUVENILE REFERRALS BY PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY AND TOTAL REFERRALS

P.S.C.	T O T A L		TOTAL REFERRALS							
	No.	%	1		2-5		6-10		11+	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	505	100.0	219	43.4	203	40.2	51	10.1	32	6.3
2	653	100.0	235	36.0	246	37.7	77	11.8	95	14.5
3	155	100.0	47	30.3	61	39.4	22	14.2	25	16.1
4	539	100.0	159	29.5	226	41.9	98	18.2	56	10.4
5	534	100.0	226	42.3	204	38.2	56	10.5	48	9.0
6	574	99.9	205	35.7	240	41.8	80	13.9	49	8.5
7	208	100.1	70	33.7	90	43.3	28	13.5	20	9.6
8	286	100.0	94	32.9	135	47.2	34	11.9	23	8.0
9	419	100.0	232	55.4	135	32.2	41	9.8	11	2.6
10	578	100.0	240	41.5	203	35.1	78	13.5	57	9.9
11	834	100.0	452	54.2	285	34.2	65	7.8	32	3.8
12	797	100.0	393	49.3	292	36.6	86	10.8	26	3.3
13	860	100.0	432	50.2	342	39.8	65	7.6	21	2.4
14	501	100.0	311	62.1	146	29.1	35	7.0	9	1.8
15	306	100.0	172	56.2	105	34.3	19	6.2	10	3.3
Out of County	503	100.0	428	85.1	58	11.5	12	2.4	5	1.0
TOTALS	8,252	100.0	3,915	47.4	2,971	36.0	847	10.3	519	6.3

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS BY PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY, AGE AND RACE

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Table 23. (Continued)

P.S.C.	T O T A L		B L A C K									
			10 & Under	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	
	No.	%	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No.	%
1	299	100.0	21 7.0	15 5.0	15 5.0	22 7.4	50 16.7	67 22.4	52 17.4	57 19.1	0	-
2	193	100.1	28 14.5	7 3.6	14 7.3	21 10.9	22 11.4	32 16.6	32 16.6	37 19.2	0	-
3	76	100.0	10 13.2	3 3.9	4 5.3	7 9.2	15 19.7	12 15.8	11 14.5	14 18.4	0	-
4	187	99.9	28 15.0	10 5.3	9 4.8	15 8.0	37 19.8	25 13.4	30 16.0	33 17.6	0	-
5	349	99.9	51 14.6	12 3.4	20 5.7	26 7.4	37 10.6	55 15.8	82 23.5	66 18.9	0	-
6	340	100.1	48 14.1	6 1.8	21 6.2	18 5.3	49 14.4	54 15.9	67 19.7	76 22.4	1	.3
7	109	100.0	13 11.9	2 1.8	10 9.2	9 8.3	12 11.0	16 14.7	25 22.9	22 20.2	0	-
8	29	99.9	9 31.0	0 -	2 6.9	1 3.5	4 13.8	5 17.2	5 17.2	3 10.3	0	-
9	25	100.0	4 16.0	0 -	1 4.0	0 -	3 12.0	3 12.0	6 24.0	8 32.0	0	-
10	30	100.1	4 13.3	1 3.3	2 6.7	5 16.7	2 6.7	5 16.7	5 16.7	6 20.0	0	-
11	11	100.1	3 27.3	1 9.1	0 -	0 -	1 9.1	1 9.1	4 36.4	1 9.1	0	-
12	35	100.1	7 20.0	1 2.9	0 -	2 5.7	1 2.9	3 8.6	8 22.9	13 37.1	0	-
13	128	100.1	13 10.2	5 3.9	6 4.7	17 13.3	13 10.2	26 20.3	30 23.4	18 14.1	0	-
14	25	100.0	2 8.0	0 -	1 4.0	1 4.0	3 12.0	5 20.0	10 40.0	3 12.0	0	-
15	18	100.1	3 16.7	0 -	3 16.7	0 -	2 11.1	1 5.6	2 11.1	7 38.9	0	-
Out of County	54	100.1	4 7.4	0 -	1 1.9	1 1.9	5 9.3	8 14.8	12 22.2	23 42.6	0	-
TOTALS	1,908	100.1	248 13.0	63 3.3	109 5.7	145 7.6	256 13.4	318 16.7	381 20.0	387 20.3	1	.1

TABLE 24.

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

P.S.C.	T O T A L						W H I T E						B L A C K					
	YES		NO		TOTAL*		YES		NO		SUB T.		YES		NO		SUB T.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	71	20.2	281	79.8	352	100.0	10	17.9	46	82.1	56	100.0	61	20.6	235	79.4	296	100.0
2	169	38.5	270	61.5	439	100.0	82	33.3	164	66.7	246	100.0	87	45.1	106	54.9	193	100.0
3	33	35.1	61	64.9	94	100.0	4	21.1	15	78.9	19	100.0	29	38.7	46	61.3	75	100.0
4	172	49.4	176	50.6	348	100.0	61	37.2	103	62.8	164	100.0	111	60.3	73	39.7	184	100.0
5	149	39.9	224	60.1	373	100.0	2	7.4	25	92.6	27	100.0	147	42.5	199	57.5	346	100.0
6	130	33.0	264	67.0	394	100.0	12	20.7	46	79.3	58	100.0	118	35.1	218	64.9	336	100.0
7	72	52.2	66	47.8	138	100.0	14	42.4	19	57.6	33	100.0	58	55.2	47	44.8	105	100.0
8	65	35.7	117	64.3	182	100.0	55	35.9	98	64.1	153	100.0	10	34.5	19	65.5	29	100.0
9	22	6.8	303	74.3	325	100.0	17	5.7	283	94.3	300	100.0	5	20.0	20	80.0	25	100.0
10	89	21.8	319	78.2	408	100.0	77	20.4	301	79.6	378	100.0	12	40.0	18	60.0	30	100.0
11	80	12.5	561	87.5	641	100.0	77	12.2	553	87.8	630	100.0	3	27.3	8	72.7	11	100.0
12	87	14.5	511	85.5	598	100.0	75	13.3	488	86.7	563	100.0	12	34.3	23	65.7	35	100.0
13	66	10.2	581	89.8	647	100.0	36	6.9	483	93.1	519	100.0	30	23.4	98	76.6	128	100.0
14	17	4.3	377	95.7	394	100.0	13	3.5	356	96.5	369	100.0	4	16.0	21	84.0	25	100.0
15	13	5.4	228	94.6	241	100.0	10	4.5	213	95.5	223	100.0	3	16.7	15	83.3	18	100.0
Out of County	35	7.4	436	92.6	471	100.0	29	7.0	388	93.0	417	100.0	6	11.1	48	88.9	54	100.0
TOTALS	1,270	21.0	4,775	79.0	6,045	100.0	574	13.8	3,581	86.2	4,155	100.0	696	36.8	1,194	63.2	1,890	100.0

*Includes only those presently receiving Public Assistance.

TABLE 25.

JUVENILE REFERRALS BY PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY AND SOURCE OF REFERRAL

P.S.C.	T O T A L		SOURCE OF REFERRAL													
			COUNTY POLICE		CITY POLICE		MERCHANT POLICE		PARENTS		SCHOOL		SOCIAL AGENCY		OTHER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	505	100.0	27	5.3	313	62.0	21	4.2	26	5.1	25	5.0	41	8.1	52	10.3
2	653	99.9	53	8.1	392	60.0	25	3.8	21	3.2	31	4.7	66	10.1	65	10.0
3	155	100.0	6	3.9	99	63.9	13	8.4	5	3.2	5	3.2	22	14.2	5	3.2
4	539	100.1	28	5.2	335	62.2	18	3.3	31	5.8	19	3.5	65	12.1	43	8.0
5	534	100.0	62	11.6	304	56.9	23	4.3	20	3.7	16	3.0	66	12.4	43	8.1
6	574	99.9	96	16.7	314	54.7	10	1.7	29	5.1	22	3.8	54	9.4	49	8.5
7	208	100.0	14	6.7	124	59.6	10	4.8	8	3.8	6	2.9	28	13.5	18	8.7
8	286	99.9	15	5.2	167	58.4	3	1.0	14	4.9	9	3.1	48	16.8	30	10.5
9	419	99.9	249	59.4	55	13.1	2	.5	21	5.0	14	3.3	39	9.3	39	9.3
10	578	99.9	93	16.1	288	49.8	14	2.4	25	4.3	22	3.8	67	11.6	69	11.9
11	834	100.0	501	60.1	92	11.0	10	1.2	43	5.2	51	6.1	65	7.8	72	8.6
12	797	100.1	209	26.2	354	44.4	30	3.8	34	4.3	27	3.4	78	9.8	65	8.2
13	860	100.0	550	64.0	110	12.8	18	2.1	30	3.5	36	4.2	58	6.7	58	6.7
14	501	100.1	320	63.9	85	17.0	3	.6	17	3.4	10	2.0	27	5.4	39	7.8
15	306	99.9	191	62.4	42	13.7	3	1.0	13	4.2	1	.3	34	11.1	22	7.2
Out of County	503	100.0	215	42.7	233	46.3	10	2.0	5	1.0	0	-	20	4.0	20	4.0
TOTALS	8,252	100.0	2,629	31.9	3,307	40.1	213	2.6	342	4.1	294	3.6	778	9.4	689	8.3

TABLE 26.

PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY OF JUVENILE REFERRALS BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION

P.S.C.	T O T A L		INFORMAL		JUDICIAL RULING		COMMUNITY TREATMENT		GRAND JURY		INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	505	100.0	151	29.9	194	38.4	109	21.6	1	.2	50	9.9
2	653	99.9	159	24.3	256	39.2	143	21.9	2	.3	93	14.2
3	155	100.0	49	31.6	52	33.6	32	20.6	1	.6	21	13.6
4	539	100.0	158	29.3	190	35.3	132	24.5	4	.7	55	10.2
5	534	99.9	140	26.2	234	43.8	112	21.0	4	.7	44	8.2
6	574	100.0	141	24.6	242	42.2	123	21.4	7	1.2	61	10.6
7	208	100.0	56	26.9	75	36.1	56	26.9	2	1.0	19	9.1
8	286	100.0	78	27.3	100	35.0	73	25.5	0	-	35	12.2
9	419	100.0	213	50.8	106	25.3	76	18.1	2	.5	22	5.3
10	578	100.0	196	33.9	236	40.8	111	19.2	0	-	35	6.1
11	834	100.0	370	44.4	253	30.3	167	20.0	1	.1	43	5.2
12	797	100.0	329	41.3	256	32.1	157	19.7	0	-	55	6.9
13	860	99.9	401	46.6	269	31.3	137	15.9	1	.1	52	6.0
14	501	100.0	283	56.5	131	26.1	55	11.0	0	-	32	6.4
15	306	99.9	151	49.3	76	24.8	60	19.6	1	.3	18	5.9
Out of County	503	100.1	353	70.2	113	22.5	25	5.0	0	-	12	2.4
TOTALS	8,252	99.9	3,228	39.1	2,783	33.7	1,568	19.0	26	.3	647	7.8

PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 1: WEST END

GENERAL INFORMATION:

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE	
1973 - Juvenile Referrals	521	123	398			1971-72	+22.7
1974 - Juvenile Referrals	505	77	428	374	131	1972-73	+ 9.5
1974 - Juvenile Individuals	355	56	299	252	103	1973-74	- 3.1
First Offenders Percentage	43.4						
Total County Referrals Percentage	6.1						

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.4
Mean Number of Siblings	3.9
Mean Age at Referral - Male	14.5
Female	13.5

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	17.9	20.6
NO	82.1	79.4

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	38.6
Parent & Step-Parent	9.9
Single Parent	37.7
Other	13.8

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	76.8	85.3	83.7	84.5
Withdrawn	21.4	8.7	13.1	4.9
Other	1.8	6.0	3.2	10.7

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

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

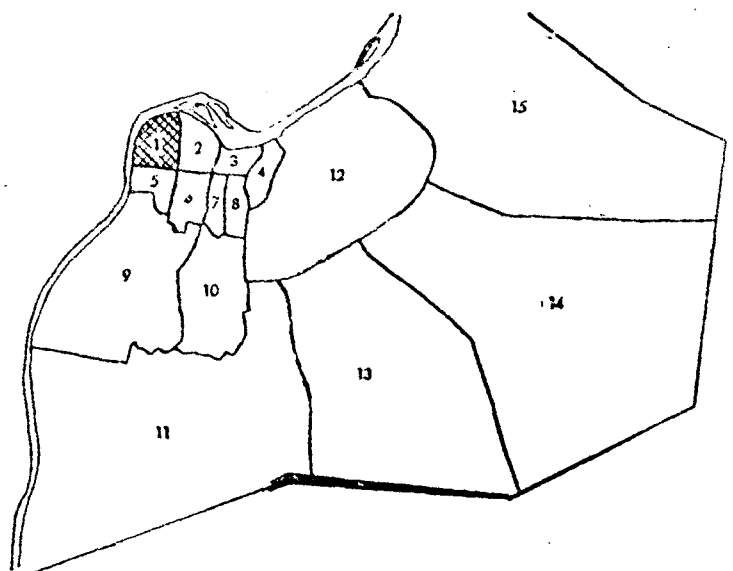
Male	8.4
Female -	8.0

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	- 70.1
Informal	- 29.9

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (GROUPED)

1. Larceny/Theft	120
2. Burglary/Breaking & Entering	72
3. Breach of Peace	61
4. Dependency	53
5. Behavior Problems	31



PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 2: DOWNTOWN WEST

GENERAL INFORMATION:

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE	
1973 - Juvenile Referrals	836	481	355			1971-72	- 2.6
1974 - Juvenile Referrals	653	369	284	474	179	1972-73	- 5.4
1974 - Juvenile Individuals	440	247	193	295	145	1973-74	-21.9
First Offenders Percentage	36.0						
Total County Referrals Percentage	7.9						

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.5
Mean Number of Siblings	3.7
Mean Age at Referral - Male	13.6
Female	12.6

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	33.3	45.1
NO	66.7	54.9

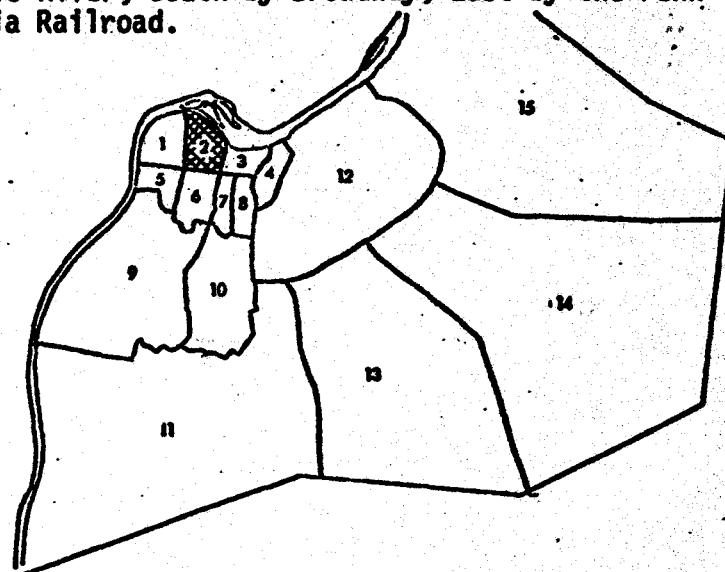
LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	25.5
Parent & Step-Parent	4.8
Single Parent	48.9
Other	20.9

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	69.2	77.2	73.2	71.7
Withdrawn	19.0	15.0	18.6	14.5
Other	11.7	7.8	8.1	13.8

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



MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	- 7.6
Female	- 6.9

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	- 75.7
Informal	- 24.3

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (GROUPED)

1. Larceny/Theft	137
2. Dependency	99
3. Burglary/Breaking & Entering	68
4. Runaways	64
5. Breach of Peace	53

PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 3: VILLAGE WEST-CENTRAL BUSINESS

<u>GENERAL INFORMATION:</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE</u>	
1973 - Juvenile Referrals	133	30	103			1971-72	+75.5
1974 - Juvenile Referrals	155	33	155	118	37	1972-73	-22.7
1974 - Juvenile Individuals	95	19	76	62	33	1973-74	+16.5
First Offenders Percentage	30.3						
Total County Referrals Percentage	1.9						

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.6
Mean Number of Siblings	2.8
Mean Age at Referral - Male	13.7
Female	12.6

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
YES	21.1	38.7
NO	78.9	61.3

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	12.6
Parent & Step-Parent	4.2
Single Parent	57.9
Other	25.3

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Attending	63.2	80.3	77.4	75.8
Withdrawn	26.3	11.8	16.1	12.1
Other	10.5	7.9	6.5	12.1

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

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

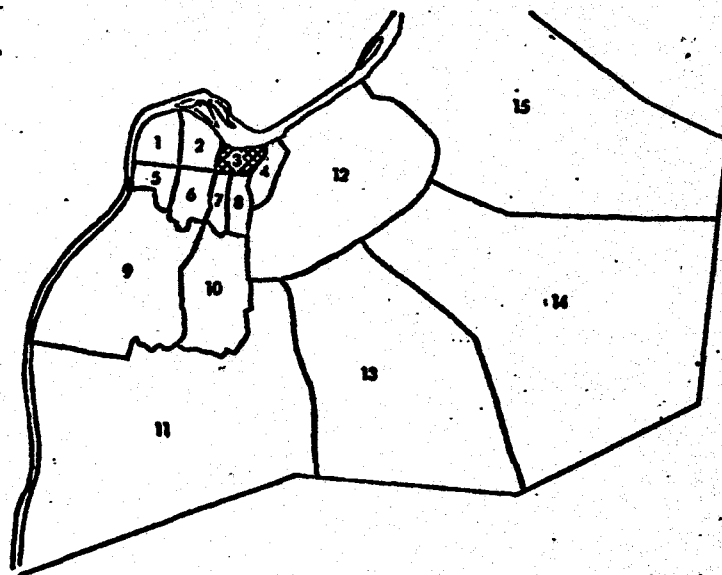
Male - 7.8
Female - 7.8

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal - 68.4
Informal - 31.6

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (GROUPED)

1. Larceny/Theft	32
2. Breach of Peace	22
3. Burglary/Breaking & Entering	18
4. Dependency	15
5. Violation Drug Laws	13



PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 4: DOWNTOWN EAST

GENERAL INFORMATION:

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE</u>	
1973 - Juvenile Referrals	648	267	381			1971-72	-14.8
1974 - Juvenile Referrals	539	237	302	387	152	1972-73	+16.5
1974 - Juvenile Individuals	351	164	187	240	111	1973-74	-16.8
First Offenders Percentage	29.5						
Total County Referrals Percentage	6.5						

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.5
Mean Number of Siblings	3.8
Mean Age at Referral - Male	13.3
Female	12.6

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
YES	37.2	60.3
NO	62.8	39.7

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	22.2
Parent & Step-Parent	4.6
Single Parent	54.7
Other	18.5

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Attending	65.9	81.3	74.2	73.9
Withdrawn	20.7	10.7	15.8	14.4
Other	13.4	8.0	10.0	11.7

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

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

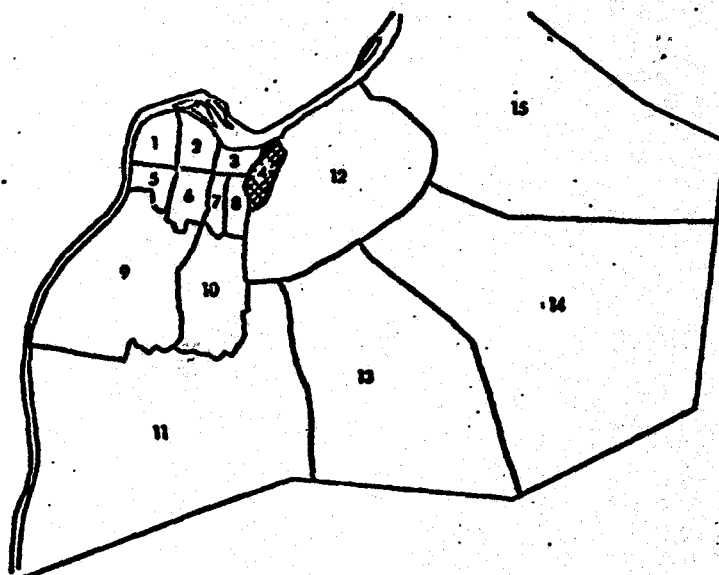
Male	- 7.4
Female	- 6.9

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	- 70.7
Informal	- 29.3

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (GROUPED)

1. Larceny/Theft	146
2. Dependency	84
3. Breach of Peace	49
4. Burglary/Breaking & Entering	47
5. Violation Drug Laws	39



PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 5: PARK DUVALLE

GENERAL INFORMATION:

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE</u>	
1973 - Juvenile Referrals	490	35	455			1971-72	- 1.1
1974 - Juvenile Referrals	534	32	502	371	163	1972-73	+ 9.9
1974 - Juvenile Individuals	376	27	349	261	115	1973-74	+ 9.0
First Offenders Percentage	42.3						
Total County Referrals Percentage	6.5						

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.4
Mean Number of Siblings	4.0
Mean Age at Referral - Male	13.8
Female	13.5

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
YES	7.4	42.5
NO	92.6	57.5

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	26.1
Parent & Step-Parent	4.8
Single Parent	56.1
Other	13.0

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Attending	63.0	79.7	78.9	77.4
Withdrawn	29.6	11.2	13.0	11.3
Other	7.4	9.2	8.0	11.3

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

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

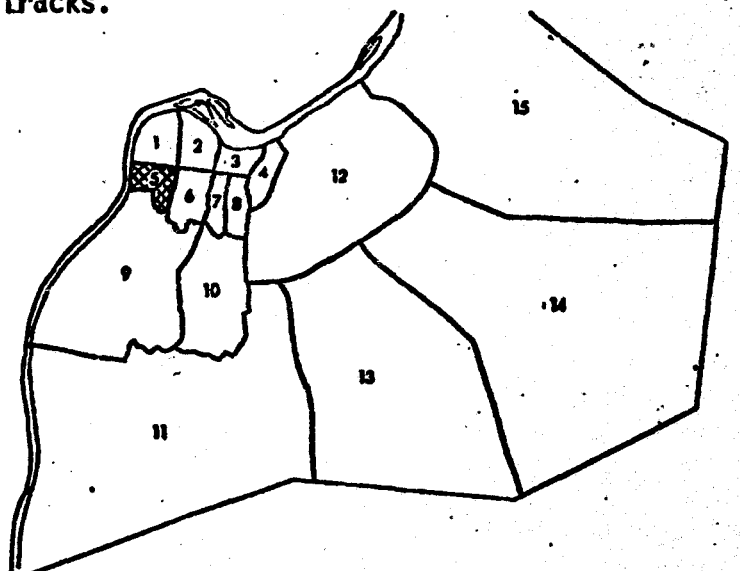
Male - 8.0
Female - 7.9

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal - 73.8
Informal - 26.2

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (GROUPED)

1. Larceny/Theft	168
2. Burglary/Breaking & Entering	78
3. Dependency	63
4. Breach of Peace	42
5. Behavior Problems	29



PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 6: ALGONQUIN

GENERAL INFORMATION:

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE</u>	
1973 - Juvenile Referrals	729	85	644			1971-72	+ 5.4
1974 - Juvenile Referrals	574	83	491	413	161	1972-73	+17.6
1974 - Juvenile Individuals	398	58	340	273	125	1973-74	-21.3
First Offenders Percentage	35.7						
Total County Referrals Percentage	7.0						

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.4
Mean Number of Siblings	4.1
Mean Age at Referral - Male	14.2
Female	13.0

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
YES	20.7	35.1
NO	79.3	64.9

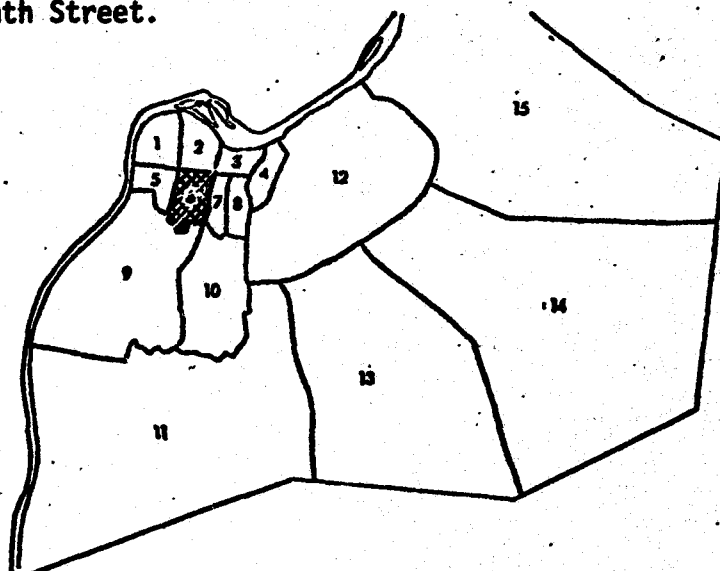
LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	28.4
Parent & Step-Parent	3.8
Single Parent	48.7
Other	19.1

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Attending	63.8	76.8	74.4	76.0
Withdrawn	27.6	15.0	19.0	12.0
Other	8.6	8.2	6.6	12.0

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



MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	8.2
Female	7.4

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	- 75.4
Informal	- 24.6

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (GROUPED)

1. Larceny/Theft	152
2. Burglary/Breaking & Entering	68
3. Dependency	64
4. Breach of Peace	49
5. Runaways	36

PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 7: EAST ALGONQUIN

GENERAL INFORMATION:

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE</u>	
1973 - Juvenile Referrals	219	68	151			1971-72	-12.7
1974 - Juvenile Referrals	208	51	157	158	50	1972-73	+27.3
1974 - Juvenile Individuals	142	33	109	97	45	1973-74	- 5.0
First Offenders Percentage	33.7						
Total County Referrals Percentage	2.5						

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.5
Mean Number of Siblings	4.5
Mean Age at Referral - Male	14.3
Female	12.0

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
YES	42.4	55.2
NO	57.6	44.8

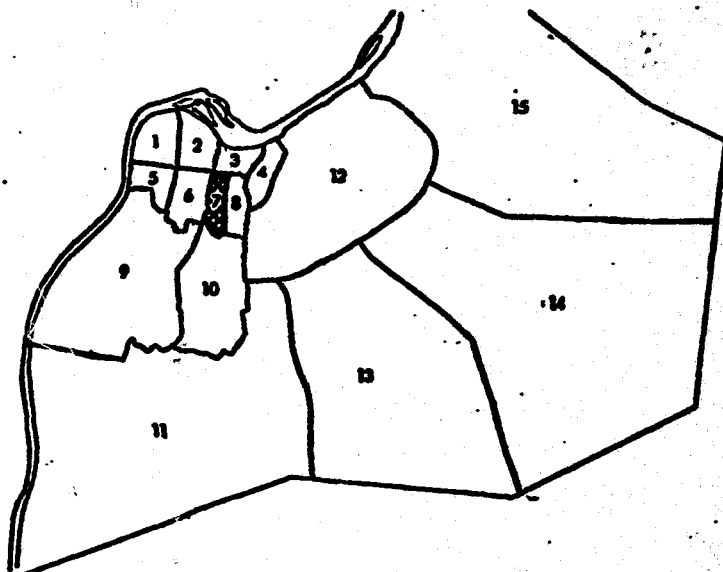
LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	17.6
Parent & Step-Parent	4.9
Single Parent	62.7
Other	14.8

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS:

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Attending	78.8	77.1	78.4	75.6
Withdrawn	12.1	13.8	15.5	8.9
Other	9.1	9.2	6.2	15.6

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



MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	- 8.1
Female	- 6.7

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	- 73.1
Informal	- 26.9

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (GROUPED)

1. Larceny/Theft	63
2. Dependency	29
3. Burglary/Breaking & Entering	24
4. Breach of Peace	20
5. Behavior Problems	13

PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 8: OLD LOUISVILLE

GENERAL INFORMATION:

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE</u>	
1973 - Juvenile Referrals	371	323	48			1971-72	+ 3.4
1974 - Juvenile Referrals	286	248	38	200	86	1972-73	+ .8
1974 - Juvenile Individuals	184	155	29	118	66	1973-74	-22.9
First Offenders Percentage	32.9						
Total County Referrals Percentage	3.5						

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.6
Mean Number of Siblings	3.0
Mean Age at Referrals - Male	12.3
Female	10.3

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
YES	35.9	34.5
NO	64.1	65.5

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	25.5
Parent & Step-Parents	9.8
Single Parent	41.8
Other	22.8

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Attending	56.8	62.1	55.1	62.1
Withdrawn	21.3	20.7	27.1	10.6
Other	21.9	17.2	17.8	27.3

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

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

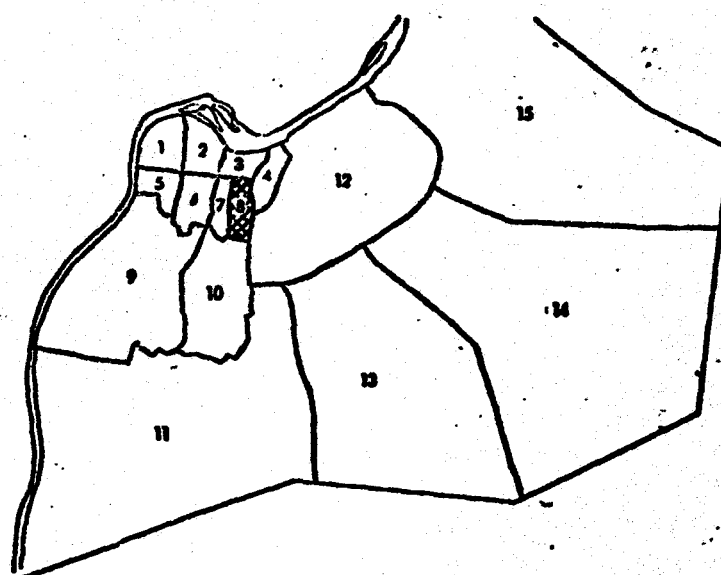
Male	- 6.7
Female	- 5.6

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	- 72.7
Informal	- 27.3

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (GROUPED)

1. Dependency	75
2. Larceny/Theft	39
3. Runaways	30
4. Breach of Peace	30
5. Violation of Drug Laws	15



PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 9: SHIVELY-LOWER HUNTERS TRACE

GENERAL INFORMATION:

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE	
1973 - Juvenile Referrals	444	418	26			1971-72	-15.7
1974 - Juvenile Referrals	419	381	38	312	107	1972-73	+29.1
1974 - Juvenile Individuals	326	301	25	234	92	1973-74	- 5.6
First Offenders Percentage	55.4						
Total County Referrals Percentage	5.1						

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.3
Mean Number of Siblings	2.8
Mean Age at Referral - Male	14.6
Female	13.5

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	5.7	20.0
NO	94.3	80.0

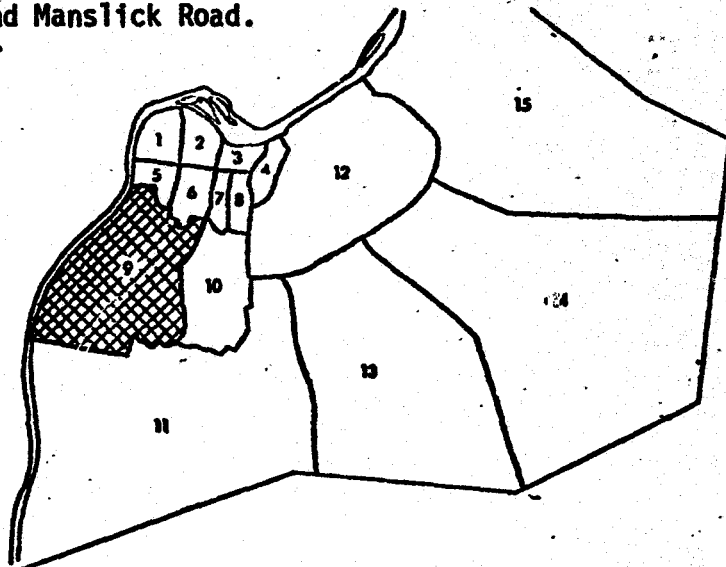
LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	51.2
Parent & Step-Parent	8.9
Single Parents	27.0
Other	12.9

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	78.7	60.0	79.1	72.8
Withdrawn	12.0	24.0	12.4	14.1
Other	9.3	16.0	8.5	13.0

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



MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	- 8.6
Female	-- 8.0

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	- 49.2
Informal	- 50.8

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (GROUPED)

1. Larceny/Theft	84
2. Breach of Peace	73
3. Dependency	56
4. Runaways	37
5. Traffic Offenses	24

PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 10: SOUTH CENTRAL

<u>GENERAL INFORMATION:</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE</u>
1973 - Juvenile Referrals	767	704	63			1971-72 + 3.0
1974 - Juvenile Referrals	578	529	49	420	158	1972-73 +23.5
1974 - Juvenile Individuals	409	379	30	285	124	1973-74 -24.6
First Offenders Percentage	41.5					
Total County Referrals Percentage	7.0					

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.4
Mean Number of Siblings	3.0
Mean Age at Referral - Male	14.5
Female	11.8

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
YES	20.4	40.0
NO	79.6	60.0

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	37.9
Parent & Step-Parent	9.0
Single Parent	35.7
Other	17.4

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Attending	68.6	80.0	69.5	69.4
Withdrawn	22.4	3.3	26.0	9.7
Other	9.0	16.7	4.6	21.0

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

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

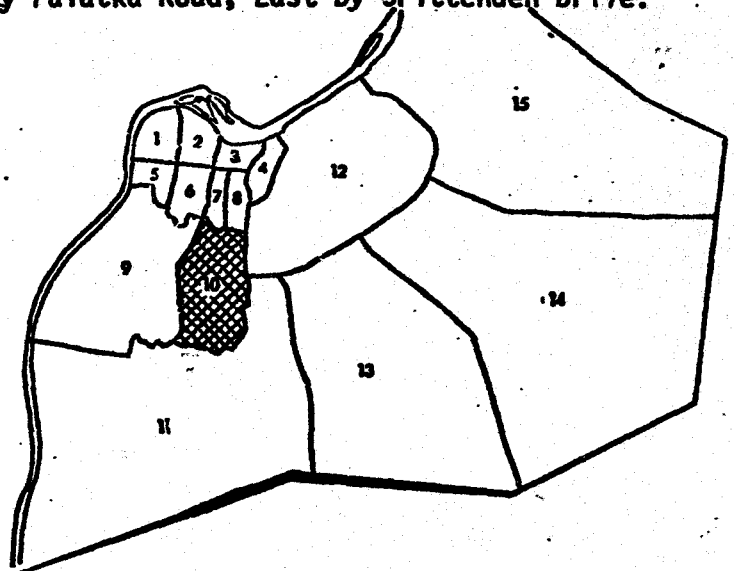
Male - 8.6
Female - 6.6

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal - 66.1
Informal - 33.9

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (GROUPED)

1. Larceny/Theft	108
2. Dependency	97
3. Breach of Peace	71
4. Violation of Drug Laws	53
5. Runaways	47



PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 11: SOUTHWESTERN OUTER COUNTY

GENERAL INFORMATION:

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE	
1973 - Juvenile Referrals	848	831	17			1971-72	+12.7
1974 - Juvenile Referrals	834	824	10	605	229	1972-73	+12.2
1974 - Juvenile Individuals	642	631	11	456	186	1973-74	- 1.7
First Offenders Percentage	54.2						
Total County Referrals Percentage	10.1						

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.3
Mean Number of Siblings	2.9
Mean Age at Referral - Male	14.6
Female	13.4

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	12.2	27.3
NO	87.8	72.7

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	46.0
Parent & Step-Parent	15.6
Single Parent	27.4
Other	11.1

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	77.7	63.6	76.5	79.6
Withdrawn	16.0	18.2	18.2	10.8
Other	6.3	18.2	5.3	9.7

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

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

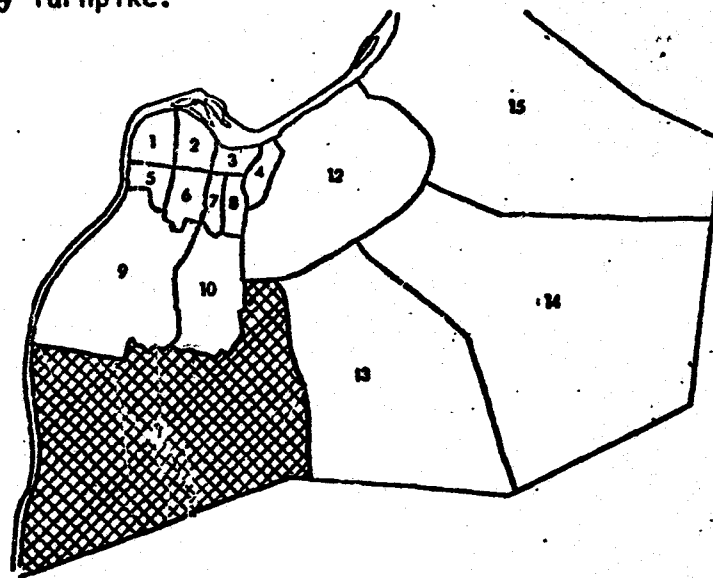
Male	- 8.4
Female	- 7.8

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	- 55.6
Informal	- 44.4

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (GROUPED)

1. Larceny/Theft	151
2. Breach of Peace	91
3. Burglary/Breaking & Entering	86
4. Dependency	86
5. Violation of Drug Laws	65



PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 12: EAST END

GENERAL INFORMATION:

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE	
1973 - Juvenile Referrals	849	791	58			1971-72	-12.5
1974 - Juvenile Referrals	797	753	44	552	245	1972-73	+31.4
1974 - Juvenile Individuals	601	566	35	403	198	1973-74	- 6.1
First Offenders Percentage	49.3						
Total County Referrals Percentage	9.7						

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.3
Mean Number of Siblings	3.1
Mean Age at Referral - Male	14.7
Female	13.0

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	13.3	34.3
NO	86.7	65.7

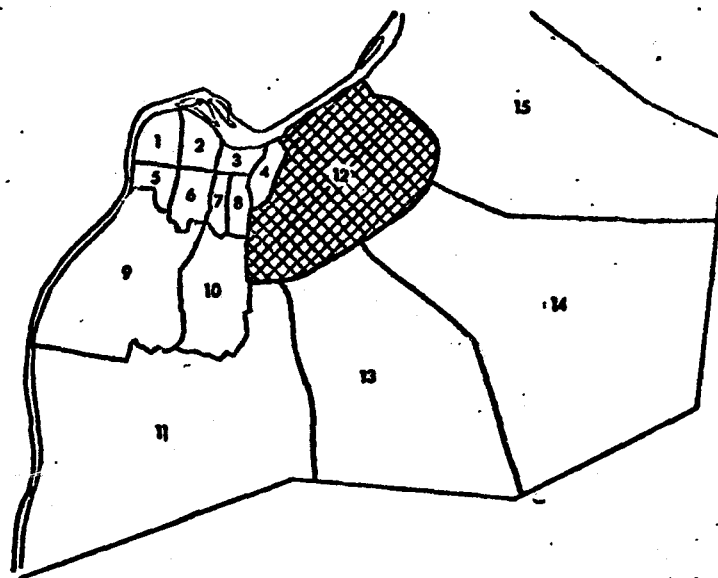
LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	46.6
Parent & Step-Parent	10.3
Single Parent	27.8
Other	15.3

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	78.4	68.6	76.9	79.8
Withdrawn	14.8	22.9	18.1	9.6
Other	6.7	8.6	5.0	10.6

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



MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male - 8.6
Female - 7.4

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal - 58.7
Informal - 41.3

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (GROUPED)

1. Larceny/Theft	175
2. Dependency	100
3. Breach of Peace	90
4. Violation of Drug Laws	78
5. Runaways	66

PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 13: MIDDLE OUTER COUNTY

<u>GENERAL INFORMATION:</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE</u>	
1973 - Juvenile Referrals	777	639	138			1971-72	+10.4
1974 - Juvenile Referrals	860	687	173	639	221	1972-73	+30.6
1974 - Juvenile Individuals	649	521	128	472	177	1973-74	+10.7
First Offenders Percentage	50.2						
Total County Referrals Percentage	10.4						

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.3
Mean Number of Siblings	3.0
Mean Age at Referral - Male	14.9
Female	14.2

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
YES	6.9	23.4
NO	93.1	76.6

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	50.1
Parent & Step-Parent	9.9
Single Parent	27.1
Other	12.9

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Attending	80.6	90.6	82.2	83.6
Withdrawn	14.2	6.3	13.8	9.6
Other	5.2	3.1	4.0	6.8

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

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

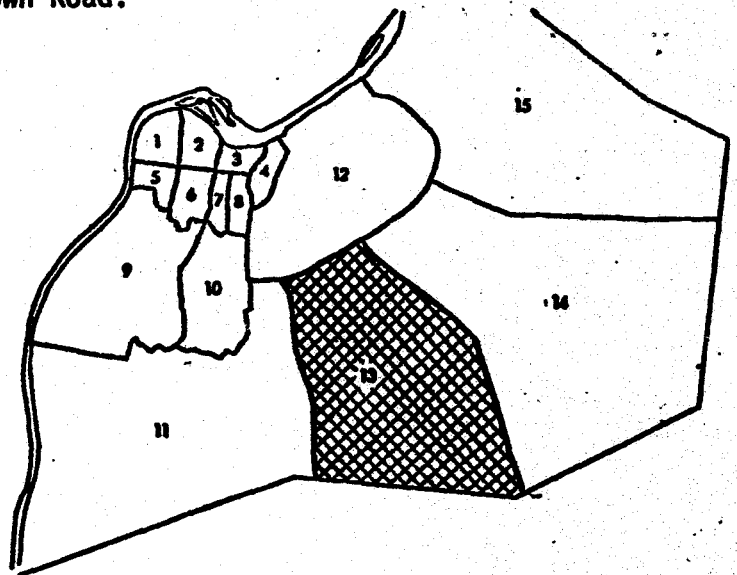
Male - 8.7
Female - 8.3

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal - 53.4
Informal - 46.6

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (GROUPED)

1. Larceny/Theft	220
2. Burglary/Breaking & Entering	88
3. Breach of Peace	80
4. Dependency	75
5. Runaways	69



PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 14: EASTERN OUTER COUNTY

GENERAL INFORMATION:

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE</u>	
1973 - Juvenile Referrals	410	387	23			1971-72	- 7.3
1974 - Juvenile Referrals	501	468	33	366	135	1972-73	+79.0
1974 - Juvenile Individuals	395	370	25	275	120	1973-74	+22.2
First Offenders Percentage	62.1						
Total County Referrals Percentage	6.1						

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.3
Mean Number of Siblings	2.7
Mean Age at Referral - Male	15.3
Female	14.4

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
YES	3.5	16.0
NO	96.5	84.0

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	58.0
Parent & Step-Parent	6.6
Single Parent	19.5
Other	15.9

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Attending	81.1	88.0	78.5	88.3
Withdrawn	13.0	12.0	15.6	6.7
Other	5.9	-	5.8	5.0

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

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

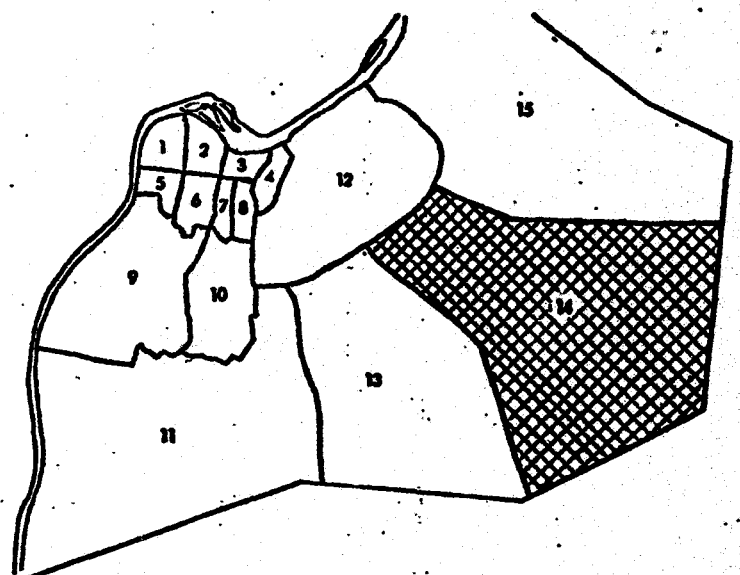
Male	- 9.2
Female	- 8.7

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	- 43.5
Informal	- 56.5

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (GROUPED)

1. Larceny/Theft	134
2. Breach of Peace	79
3. Liquor Law Violation	40
4. Runaways	36
5. Burglary/Breaking & Entering	28



PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 15: NORTHEASTERN OUTER COUNTY

GENERAL INFORMATION:

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE	
1973 - Juvenile Referrals	280	252	28			1971-72	+ 5.1
1974 - Juvenile Referrals	306	284	22	216	90	1972-73	+22.8
1974 - Juvenile Individuals	242	224	18	168	74	1973-74	+ 9.3
First Offenders Percentage	56.2						
Total County Referrals Percentage	3.7						

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.3
Mean Number of Siblings	2.7
Mean Age at Referral - Male	14.4
Female	13.8

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	4.5	16.7
NO	95.5	83.3

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	52.1
Parent & Step-Parent	8.7
Single Parent	19.4
Other	19.8

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	80.8	66.7	82.1	74.3
Withdrawn	8.9	11.1	9.5	8.1
Other	10.3	22.2	8.3	17.6

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

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

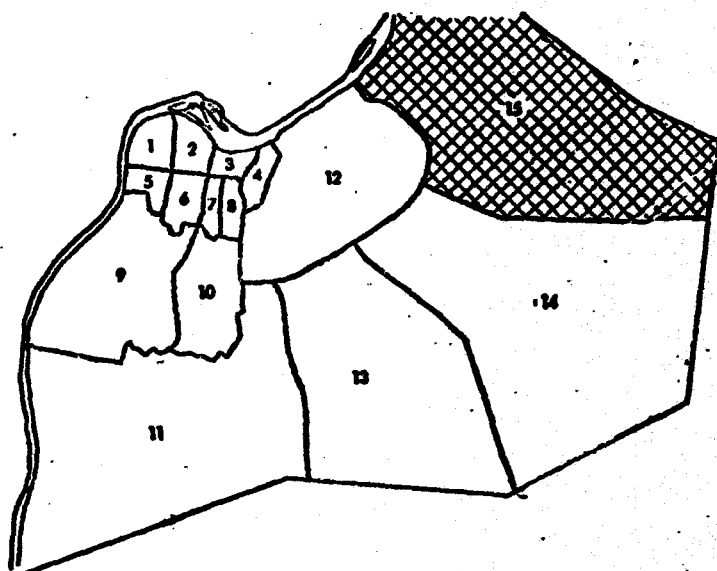
Male	- 8.5
Female	- 8.1

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	- 50.7
Informal	- 49.3

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (GROUPED)

1. Larceny/Theft	60
2. Dependency	34
3. Runaways	30
4. Breach of Peace	30
5. Burglary/Breaking & Entering	27



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