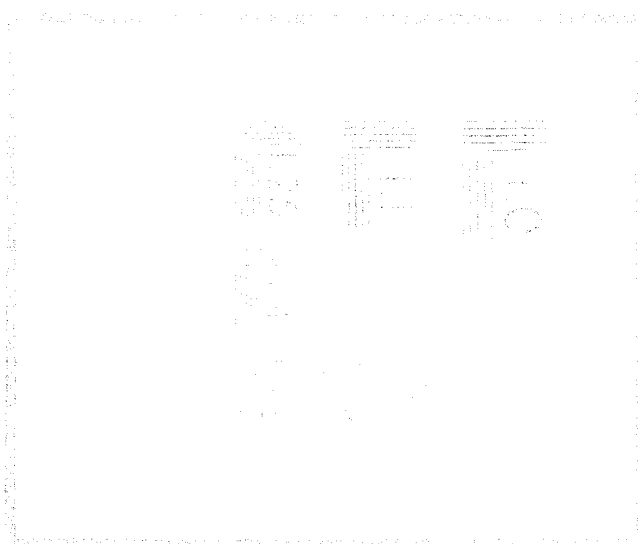


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1975 ANNUAL REPORT



L. J. HOLLENBACH, III
COUNTY JUDGE

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BOB KIRCHDORFER
EARL HARTLAGE

METROPOLITAN SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

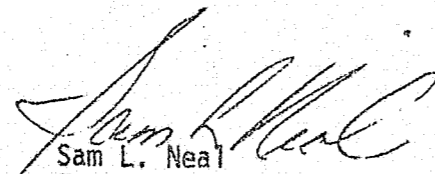
216 S. 5TH STREET
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40202



SAM L. NEAL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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This publication should not be considered to have official approval of the Jefferson County Fiscal Court, the Jefferson County Juvenile Court, or the Metropolitan Social Services Department, either expressed or implied until reviewed and evaluated by those organizations and subsequently endorsed by the appropriate individuals.


Sam L. Neal
Executive Director

Louisville / Jefferson County, Ky)
Metropolitan Social Services Department
Division Of Juvenile Justice Services

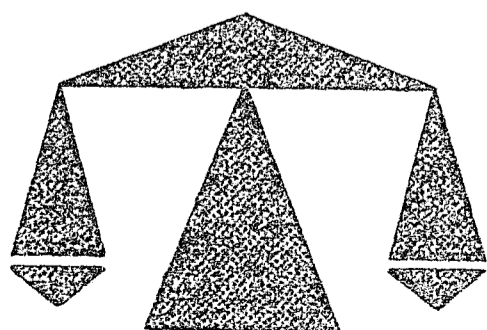
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Prepared by:

Metropolitan Social Services Department
Office of Research and Planning

George B. Haarman, Director
Arne M. Stastny, Editor

Thomas Hildenbrand	Michael Seibold
John Metzler	Sylvia Mirns
Katherlyn McDaniel	Helena Williams
Beverly Doby	

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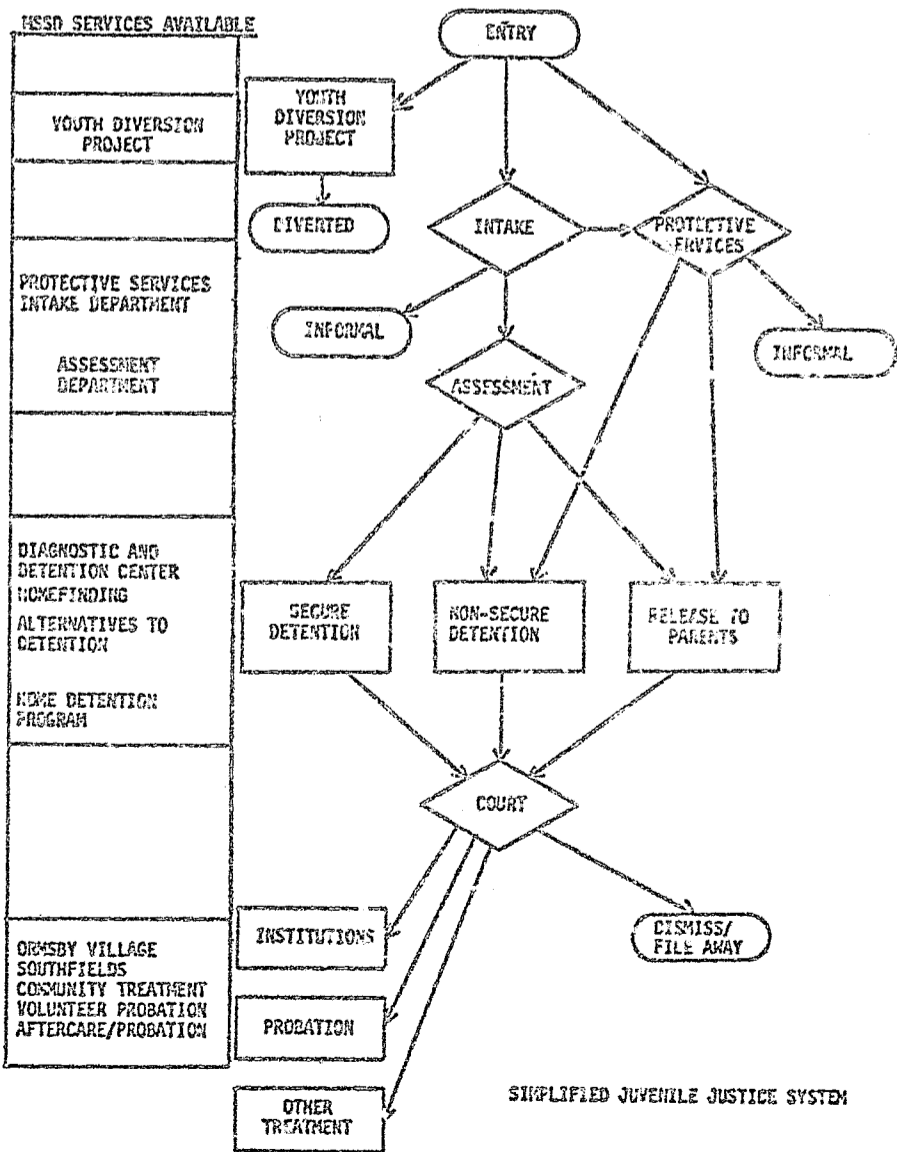
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INTRODUCTION

The following report concerns itself with the annual reporting for the Metropolitan Social Services Department (MSSD) of Jefferson County. Both the juvenile services conducted by MSSD for the Jefferson County Juvenile Court and the adult services provided by MSSD are explained in this report.

Part One follows the Simplified Juvenile Justice System as depicted in the flow chart on this page. This portrays the basic options available to juveniles involved in the court system, but it must be noted that each case referred to the court is unique, so much so that it would be impossible to describe each and every available option. The statistics contained in Part One are based on the calendar year 1975.

Part Two deals with the adult services provided by MSSD. The Emergency Financial Assistance Department and the Nutritional Program for the Aging of MSSD render services to adults. Some of the information on these programs is based on fiscal year 1976 (July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976).



PART ONE
JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES

SECTION 1.0: JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Juvenile Courts in Kentucky are regulated by Chapter 208 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes. Since Louisville is a first class city, Jefferson County through its fiscal court maintains responsibility for providing a special courtroom for the Juvenile Court and offices for personnel serving the court. The Metropolitan Social Services Department (MSSD) is the agency in Jefferson County that provides the necessary services to the Juvenile Court.

To enter the juvenile justice system an arrest or complaint has to be established against an individual who can be either an adult or a juvenile. A juvenile is basically defined as a person who has not yet reached the age of eighteen. Adults are handled through the Juvenile Court in cases of contributing to delinquency, contributing to dependency, non-support or paternity.

In calendar year 1975, there were 6,251 juvenile referrals to the court in Jefferson County. A referral to the court is a count of each complaint against a juvenile in a given year. A total of 6,251 individuals were responsible for these referrals so that each individual was referred to Juvenile Court an average of 1.4 times a year.

As compared to 1974, there was a negligible change in the total number of referrals in 1975. It appears that there has been a leveling off of referrals since the previous high number of referrals (8,841) in 1973.

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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.	%
INDIVIDUALS																		
1971	2,702	69.7	1,174	30.3	3,876	100.0	1,253	73.0	464	27.0	1,717	100.0	3,955	70.7	1,638	29.3	5,593	100.0
1972	2,607	68.6	1,191	31.4	3,798	100.0	1,224	71.2	496	28.8	1,720	100.0	3,831	69.4	1,687	30.6	5,518	100.0
1973	3,035	67.7	1,448	32.3	4,483	100.0	1,394	69.1	622	30.9	2,016	100.0	4,429	68.1	2,070	31.9	6,499	100.0
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
PERCENTAGE CHG.																		
1974	- 6.1		- 8.9		- 7.0		- 6.6		- 4.0		- 5.4		- 6.1		- 7.4		- 6.5	
1975	+ 8.8		- 6.7		+ 3.9		-13.3		-21.9		-16.0		+ 1.8		-11.5		- 2.4	
REFERRALS																		
1971	3,694	71.5	1,473	28.5	5,167	100.0	1,811	75.4	592	24.6	2,403	100.0	5,505	72.7	2,065	27.3	7,570	100.0
1972	3,669	71.1	1,491	28.9	5,160	100.0	1,812	74.4	622	25.6	2,434	100.0	5,481	72.2	2,113	27.8	7,594	100.0
1973	4,128	69.9	1,781	30.1	5,909	100.0	2,161	73.7	771	26.3	2,932	100.0	6,289	71.1	2,552	28.9	8,841	100.0
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	25.1	8,251	100.0
PERCENTAGE CHG.																		
1974	- 5.6		-10.2		- 7.9		- 7.4		- 2.1		- 6.0		- 6.2		- 7.7		- 6.7	
1975	+13.2		- 6.6		+ 7.5		-12.4		-24.0		-15.6		+ 4.3		-12.2		No Chg.	
MEAN REFERRALS																		
1971	1.4		1.3		1.3		1.4		1.3		1.4		1.4		1.3		1.4	
1972	1.4		1.3		1.4		1.5		1.3		1.4		1.4		1.3		1.4	
1973	1.4		1.2		1.3		1.6		1.2		1.5		1.4		1.2		1.4	
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	

The decrease since 1973 can possibly be attributed to the Youth Diversion Project and the Protective Services Department.¹

With the help of these two programs, it was anticipated that the number of referrals would continue to decrease. However in 1975, a large number of arrests resulted from the demonstrations and disorders in September.

For 1975, there was a substantial increase in the number of white male offenders while each of the other groups experienced a decrease in the number of referrals. Since the majority of the protesting offenders were white males, this would appear to explain the increase in white male offenders.

The Juvenile Court Intake Form which is the primary source document for the juvenile statistical information in this report, lists 49 specific reasons for referral to Juvenile Court (see Table 2). The 1974 Kentucky Legislature adopted a new code for criminal offenses effective in January of 1975. The new criminal code altered, created, and redefined classifications for certain offenses. Needless to say, these codes did not correspond to the reasons for referral presently included on the Intake Form. Therefore, there was difficulty in converting the new offenses to the old categories on the form. For example, in 1974 there were 59 referrals for burglary, whereas in 1975 there were 1,046. However, there was a corresponding decrease in the number of juveniles referred for storehouse breaking, dwellinghouse breaking, schoolhouse breaking, outhouse breaking and grand larceny.

¹See pages 11 and 16 for a more complete discussion of these departments.

Table 2. Juvenile Referrals by Reason Referred, Sex and Race

REASON REFERRED	MALE						FEMALE						T O T A L	
	White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Paternity	0	-	2	0.1	2	*	0	-	0	-	0	-	2	0.1
Marriage Request	5	0.1	0	-	5	0.1	12	0.8	0	-	12	0.6	17	0.2
Arson	47	1.1	9	0.5	56	0.9	0	-	3	0.5	3	0.1	59	0.7
Assault Aggravated	54	1.2	44	2.5	98	1.6	11	0.7	17	3.0	28	1.4	126	1.5
Assault	128	2.9	86	4.9	214	3.5	13	0.9	28	4.9	41	2.0	255	3.1
Attempted Suicide	4	0.1	0	-	4	0.1	1	0.1	0	-	1	0.1	5	0.1
Auto Tampering	20	0.5	6	0.3	26	0.4	1	0.1	0	-	1	0.1	27	0.3
Auto Theft	15	0.3	3	0.2	18	0.3	0	-	0	-	0	-	18	0.2
Unauthorized Use of Auto	77	1.7	7	0.4	84	1.4	2	0.1	1	0.2	3	0.1	87	1.1
Banding to Commit Felony	3	0.1	1	0.1	4	0.1	5	0.3	0	-	5	0.2	9	0.1
Disorderly Conduct	392	8.8	104	5.9	496	8.0	100	6.7	32	5.6	132	6.4	628	7.6
Destruction of Property	114	2.6	43	2.5	157	2.5	1	0.1	10	1.7	11	0.5	158	2.0
Dependency	282	6.4	116	6.6	398	6.4	298	19.9	108	18.8	406	19.6	804	9.7
Drunkenness	180	4.1	5	0.3	185	3.0	17	1.1	0	-	17	0.8	202	2.4
Dwellinghouse Breaking	45	1.0	44	2.5	89	1.4	0	-	0	-	0	-	89	1.1
Forcible Rape	16	0.4	5	0.3	21	0.3	0	-	0	-	0	-	21	0.3
Grand Larceny	182	4.1	77	4.4	259	4.2	3	0.2	3	0.5	6	0.3	265	3.2
Loitering	14	0.3	28	1.6	42	0.7	4	0.3	8	1.4	12	0.6	54	0.7
Murder & Manslaughter	2	*	4	0.2	6	0.1	0	-	0	-	0	-	6	0.1
Outhouse Breaking	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Petit Larceny	112	2.5	56	3.2	168	2.7	42	2.8	14	2.4	56	2.7	224	2.7
Poss./Drinking Liquor	277	6.3	8	0.5	285	4.6	53	3.5	3	0.5	56	2.7	341	4.1
Robbery: Purse Snatching	9	0.2	35	2.0	44	0.7	1	0.1	4	0.7	5	0.2	49	0.6
Robbery	67	1.5	72	4.1	139	2.3	1	0.1	10	1.7	11	0.5	150	1.8
Runaway: In County	59	1.3	22	1.3	81	1.3	154	10.3	30	5.2	184	8.9	265	3.2
Runaway: Out of County	13	0.3	0	-	13	0.2	21	1.4	4	0.7	25	1.2	38	0.5
Runaway: Out of State	64	1.4	3	0.2	67	1.1	66	4.4	4	0.7	70	3.4	137	1.7
Runaway: AWOL	76	1.7	35	2.0	111	1.8	58	3.9	24	4.2	82	4.0	193	2.3

Table 2. Juvenile Referrals by Reason Referred, Sex and Race (Con't.)

REASON REFERRED	MALE						FEMALE						T O T A L	
	White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
School House Breaking	3	0.1	3	0.2	6	0.1	0	-	0	-	0	-	6	0.1
Sex Offenses	27	0.6	12	0.7	39	0.6	12	0.8	15	2.6	27	1.3	66	0.8
Shoplifting	254	5.7	218	12.4	472	7.6	243	16.3	141	24.6	384	18.6	856	10.4
Storehouse Breaking	17	0.4	10	0.6	27	0.4	0	-	0	-	0	-	27	0.3
Traffic Offenses	133	3.0	18	1.0	151	2.4	8	0.5	1	0.2	9	0.4	160	1.9
Truancy	134	3.0	21	1.2	155	2.5	98	6.6	18	3.1	116	5.6	271	3.3
Ungovernable Behavior	129	2.9	66	3.8	195	3.2	107	7.2	60	10.5	167	8.1	362	4.4
Uttering a Forged Inst.	20	0.5	12	0.7	32	0.5	6	0.4	6	1.0	12	0.6	44	0.5
Vio. Drug Laws: Narcotic	144	3.2	25	1.4	169	2.7	27	1.8	4	0.7	31	1.5	200	2.4
Vio. Drug Laws	206	4.6	45	2.6	251	4.1	23	1.5	7	1.2	30	1.5	281	3.4
Weapons: Carrying/Possess	32	0.7	20	1.1	52	0.8	4	0.3	3	0.5	7	0.3	59	0.7
Neighborhood Complaint	3	0.1	0	-	3	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.3	4	0.2	7	0.1
Other	194	4.4	96	5.5	290	4.7	34	2.3	8	1.4	42	2.0	332	4.0
Burglary	650	14.7	363	20.7	1,013	16.4	29	1.9	4	0.7	33	1.6	1,046	12.7
Possess. Burglary Tools	17	0.4	14	0.8	31	0.5	0	-	1	0.2	1	0.1	32	0.4
False Alarms	25	0.6	8	0.5	33	0.5	1	0.1	1	0.2	2	0.1	35	0.4
Glue/Paint Sniffing	186	4.2	6	0.3	192	3.1	36	2.4	0	-	36	1.7	228	2.8
TOTAL	4,431	100.0	1,762	100.1	6,133	99.9	1,494	100.0	574	99.9	2,068	100.0	8,251	99.9

*Less than 0.1 percent.

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For 1975, the most frequent reasons for referral were Burglary, Shoplifting, and Dependency. Together these charges account for nearly 33 per cent of all the referrals.²

As previously seen in 1974, white females were referred mainly for Dependency (19.9%), Shoplifting (16.3%), and Runaway: In County (10.3%), while black females were referred for Shoplifting (24.6%), Dependency (18.8%), and Ungovernable Behavior (10.5%).

For males, the main reasons for referral changed primarily as a result of the classification problem. White males were referred for Burglary (14.7%), Disorderly Conduct (8.8%), and Dependency (6.4%) while black males were referred for Burglary (20.7%), Shoplifting (12.4%), and Dependency (6.6%).

As a result of the new criminal code, the best way to compare the reasons for referral in 1975 to previous years is through the use of the FBI Crime Classification which combines similar offenses. This grouping results in Larceny/Theft, Burglary, Dependency, Drug Law Violations, and Runaways as the five main reasons for referral.³ Drug Law Violations for the first time emerged as one of the main reasons for referral.

Marriage Requests and Dependency referrals continued to decrease as an indication of the intervention by the Protective Services Department.

²Concern has already been expressed about the number of trancies in 1975. It has been erroneously stated that the number of trancies should have increased because of the boycott of the court desegregation order, however, a child must be truant a certain number of days before legal action can be taken. Therefore the petitions for truancy were not taken out until the late months of 1975, and most of them in 1976. A first-count semi-annual for January to June of 1976 shows already 565 truancy referrals.

³For a more complete analysis of the Drug Referrals, see MSSD/Juvenile Court Interim Report/An Examination of Drug Referrals in Jefferson County, Ky.; Office of Research and Planning; Spring, 1976.

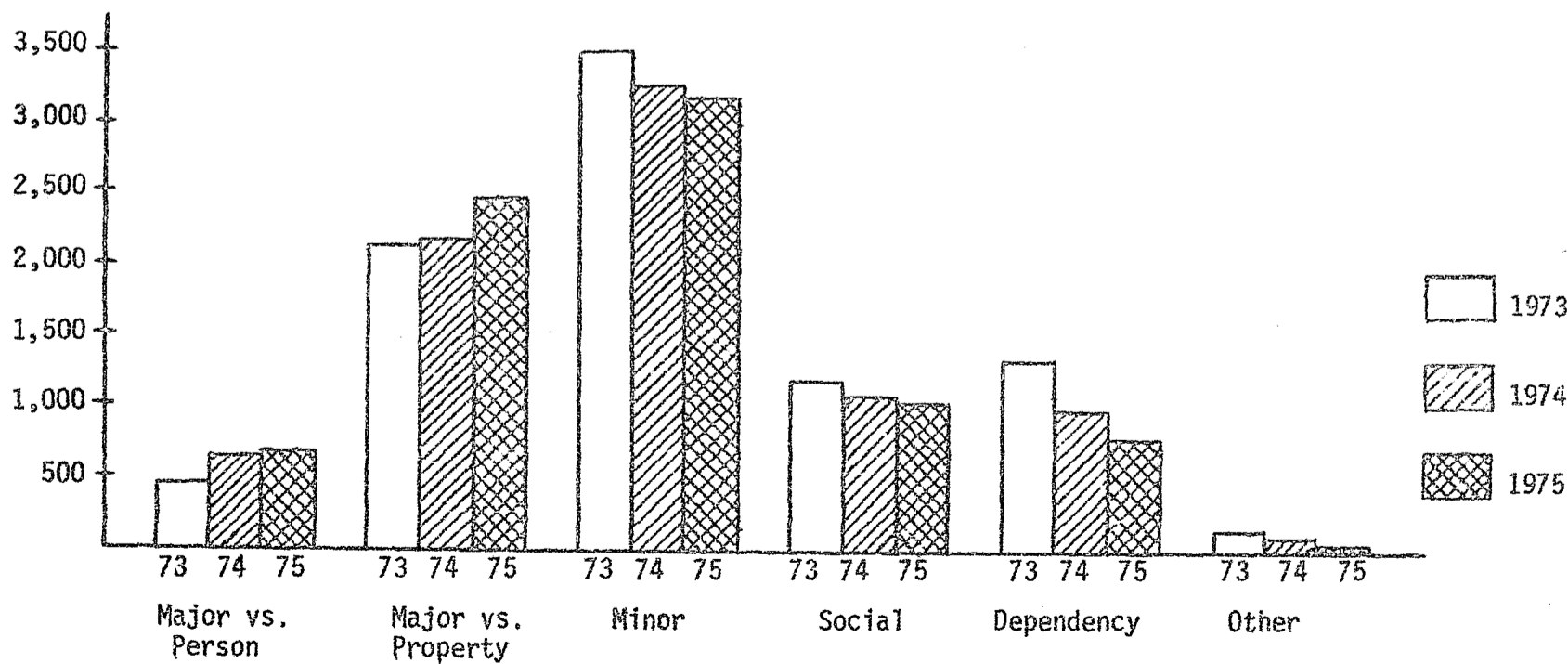
Table 3. Frequency and Percentage Change of Reason Referred by Sex and Race

REASON REFERRED	WHITE				BLACK				T O T A L S			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		1974	1975	Inc.	Dec.
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975				
Homicide	1	2	0	0	9	4	1	0	11	6		45.5
Rape	4	16	0	0	9	5	0	0	13	21	61.5	-
Aggravated Assault	65	54	9	11	58	44	10	17	142	126	-	11.3
Burglary	414	712	13	29	313	417	19	4	759	1,162	53.1	-
Larceny/Theft	725	624	334	290	592	458	235	172	1,886	1,544	-	18.1
Auto Theft	60	92	5	2	24	10	1	1	90	105	16.7	-
Other Assault	57	128	17	13	46	86	14	28	134	255	90.3	-
Arson	26	72	3	1	29	17	0	4	58	94	62.1	-
Forgery	14	20	9	6	17	12	10	6	50	44	-	12.0
Vandalism	158	117	5	1	61	46	4	10	228	174	-	23.7
Weapons	45	32	2	4	37	20	2	3	86	59	-	31.4
Sex Offenses	27	27	7	12	21	12	17	15	72	66	-	8.3
Drug Law Violation	383	536	63	86	91	76	14	11	551	709	28.7	-
Family Offenses	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	10	2	-	80.0
Liquor Law Vio.	211	277	39	53	1	8	0	3	251	341	35.9	-
Drunkenness	89	180	11	17	4	5	0	0	104	202	94.2	-
Breach of Peace	517	396	151	101	194	104	55	32	917	633	-	31.0
Vagrancy	38	14	6	4	35	28	11	8	90	54	-	40.0
Behavior Problems	94	132	94	109	84	66	77	62	349	369	5.7	-
Runaways	255	212	344	299	48	60	81	62	728	633	-	13.0
Truancy	104	134	74	98	46	21	38	18	262	271	3.4	-
Traffic Offenses	136	133	16	8	15	18	2	1	169	160	-	5.3
Other	107	234	18	40	96	117	5	9	226	400	77.0	-
Marriage Request	34	5	32	12	3	0	4	0	73	17	-	76.7
Dependency	331	282	348	298	159	116	155	108	993	804	-	19.0
TOTAL	3,895	4,431	1,600	1,494	2,002	1,752	755	574	8,252	8,251	-	No Chg.

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The largest percentage increases were noted in Drunkenness (94.2%), Other Assault (90.3%), Other (77.0%), Arson (62.1%), and Rape (61.5%). Decreases were apparent in Family Offenses (80.0%), Marriage Requests (76.7%), Homicide (45.5%), Vagrancy (40.0%), and Weapons (31.4%).

Through the use of another collapsed classification for the offenses which categorizes them as major or minor offenses, it can readily be seen that the major offenses continued to increase. The number of social offenses (ungovernable behavior, runaways, truancies, and attempted suicides) have remained relatively the same. The majority of the offenses were either minor (38.8%) or major against property (30.0%) offenses.



Major-Minor Offenses by Year

Fig. 1.

Table 4. Juvenile Referrals by Source of Referral, Sex and Race

SOURCE OF REFERRAL	WHITE						BLACK						T O T A L	
	Male		Female		Sub T.		Male		Female		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
County Police	1,892	42.7	495	33.1	2,387	40.3	207	11.8	65	11.3	272	11.7	2,659	32.2
City Police	1,789	40.4	430	28.8	2,219	37.5	1,146	65.4	234	40.8	1,380	59.3	3,599	43.6
Merchant Police	31	0.7	13	1.3	50	0.8	47	2.7	35	6.1	82	3.5	132	1.6
Parents	112	2.5	88	5.9	200	3.4	35	2.0	41	7.1	76	3.3	276	3.3
Social Agency	284	6.4	218	14.6	502	8.5	143	8.2	108	18.8	251	10.8	753	9.1
Schools	138	3.1	108	7.2	246	4.2	53	3.0	31	5.4	84	3.6	330	4.0
Other*	185	4.2	136	9.1	321	5.4	121	6.9	60	10.5	181	7.8	502	6.1
TOTAL	4,431	100.0	1,494	100.0	5,925	100.1	1,752	100.0	574	100.0	2,326	100.0	8,251	99.9

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

Juveniles can be referred to the Juvenile Court by a number of sources. However, the majority of the referrals were received through one of the police organizations. As in previous years, the City Police Department was the main unit of referral.

When the police charge a juvenile with an offense, it is up to the individual police officer to release the youth to MSSD's Youth Diversion Project (YDP), take him/her to the Detention Center or to a Court approved counseling center.

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SECTION 1.1: YOUTH DIVERSION PROJECT

The Youth Diversion Project of MSSD has been in operation since November 15, 1973 to act as an alternative to involvement in the Juvenile Justice System. It has long been hypothesized that once a juvenile enters the Juvenile Justice System, his chances of becoming a recidivist increase substantially. With this in mind, the concept of diversion from the system emerged. The YDP was therefore designed to:

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

The Centers which provide this service are currently in community centers in the following areas: Fairdale, Park DuValle, Russell and Jackson. A center located in the Newburg area was closed in September, 1975, and the Portland Center was closed in April, 1976 to merge with the Russell Center.

The project is designed to deal mainly with the minor offender who would have normally been counseled informally by the MSSD Intake workers. Most of the referrals come from the merchant police, but parents, schools, social agencies, businesses and self-referrals account for many juveniles' entrance into the project.

More than 56 percent of all the referrals to YDP during 1975 were for minor offenses. A greater percentage of referrals were classified as diversion in 1975 (84.1%) as compared to 1974 (57.8%). In 1975, this represents a total of 1,417 referrals that would have presumably been taken to the Detention Center and consequently entered the Juvenile Justice System. Juvenile Court statistics show that both minor and social offenders referred to the

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Table 5. 1975 Referrals by Reason Referred (Grouped) and Youth Service Center

	FAIRDALE		NEWBURG		JACKSON		RUSSELL		PORTLAND		PK. DUVALLE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Major vs. Person	0	-	0	-	7	1.6	2	.9	1	.5	0	-	10	.6
Major vs. Property	2	.4	0	-	10	2.4	5	2.3	11	5.3	4	1.6	32	1.9
Minor	255	54.6	63	53.8	270	63.5	135	63.1	88	42.7	143	56.1	954	56.7
Social	71	15.2	22	18.8	110	25.9	54	25.2	70	34.0	76	29.8	403	23.9
Dependency	4	.9	0	-	10	2.4	2	.9	2	1.0	0	-	18	1.1
Job Needed	7	1.5	0	-	1	.2	3	1.4	1	.5	18	7.1	30	1.8
Other (Non-Del.)	128	27.4	32	27.4	17	4.0	13	6.1	33	16.0	14	5.5	237	14.1
TOTAL	467	100.0	117	100.0	425	100.0	214	99.9	206	100.0	255	100.1	1,684	100.1
DIVERSION	332	71.1	85	72.6	407	95.8	198	92.5	172	83.5	223	87.5	1,417	84.1
PREVENTION	135	28.9	32	27.4	18	4.2	16	7.5	34	16.5	32	12.5	267	15.9
TOTAL	467	100.0	117	100.0	425	100.0	214	100.0	206	100.0	255	100.0	1,684	100.0

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Court have decreased since 1973 which was probably a result of the Youth Diversion Project.⁴

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

SECTION 1.2: DIAGNOSTIC AND DETENTION CENTER

The Diagnostic and Detention Center serves as the primary physical entrance into the Juvenile Justice System. The Center provides temporary care to juveniles under the age of eighteen who are charged with delinquency or a traffic offense. Each child must have either a police report, a remand, or a writ to be admitted to the Center.

Normally the juvenile does not remain in the Center after the pretrial, but the following factors determine the length of detainment of a child.

- ✓ 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 involves 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 an habitual offender or as one who has failed to appear in the past for court appearances.

⁴ Youth Services Program: 1975 Annual Report and Evaluation; Office of Research and Planning; Summer, 1976.

✓ There is no parent, guardian, or other responsible person to whom the child can be released.

Since 1971, the rate of individual detainment has decreased to close to the accepted national detention practice of ten percent of the referrals being detained past the arraignment stage.

At the Detention Center, the youth can be released to his/her parents, the Shelter House (which aids social offenders) or the Alternative to Detention Program. If none of these options are accepted, the child remains in the Center until the Judge releases him/her.

Table 6. Rate of Juvenile Detention by Year (1968-1975)

YEAR	REFERRAL TO JUVENILE CT.	% CHANGE	TOTAL ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION	% CHANGE	TOTAL DETENTIONS ⁶	% CHANGE	RATE OF INDIV. DETAINED ⁷
1968	7,151		4,232		1,053		14.73
1969	7,378	+3.17	5,431	+28.33	1,239	+17.66	16.79
1970	7,753	+ 5.08	5,835	+ 7.44	1,374	+10.90	17.72
1971	7,570	- 2.36	5,678	- 2.69	1,570	+14.26	20.74
1972	7,594	+ .32	5,810	+ 2.32	1,494	- 4.84	19.67
1973	8,841	+16.42	5,446	- 6.27	1,055	-29.38	11.93
1974 ⁵	8,252	- 6.66	-	-	-	-	-
1975	8,251	No Chg.	5,582	-	966	-	11.71

⁵In 1974, the data collection was not complete so that the information is unknown.

⁶Total detention are those who were not paroled before arraignment.

⁷The rate of individual detention is derived by determining the ratio of total detentions to total Juvenile Court referrals.

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SECTION 1.3: ALTERNATIVE TO DETENTION/HOMEFINDING DEPARTMENT

In September, 1972, MSSD initiated the Alternative to Detention Program (ATD). Under this program, private individuals in the community accept into their home 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 is of a short duration.

The specific goals of the program are:

- ✓ to separate the younger, social offenders from the more sophisticated delinquent;
- ✓ to reduce the number of children detained at the Detention Center; and
- ✓ to provide quality care at a cost comparable to or less expensive than the detention experience

Table 7. 1975 Alternative to Detention Referrals by Type of Offense, Sex and Race

TYPE OF OFFENSE	WHITE						BLACK						TOTAL	
	Male		Female		Sub T.		Male		Female		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Major vs. Person	3	5.7	0	-	3	3.4	0	-	1	6.7	1	3.4	4	3.4
Major vs. Property	13	24.5	1	2.8	14	15.7	3	21.4	1	6.7	4	13.2	18	15.3
Minor	12	22.6	9	25.0	21	23.6	5	35.7	5	33.3	10	34.8	31	26.3
Social	20	37.7	25	69.4	45	50.6	5	35.7	8	53.3	13	44.8	58	49.2
Dependency	5	9.4	1	2.8	6	6.7	1	7.1	0	-	1	3.4	7	5.9
TOTAL	53	99.9	36	100.0	89	100.0	14	99.9	15	100.0	29	99.9	118	100.1

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Children are received into ATD through the admissions workers at the Detention Center or through the Juvenile Court Judge. The criteria for accepting a child into the program is that the offense be minor or social. At least seventy-five per cent of the referrals were of this type.

There was a forty per cent increase in the number of white offenders handled by the ATD program during 1975 as compared to 1974. However for black referrals, there was a decrease of twenty-three per cent.

The Homefinding Department of MSSD recruits, studies and approves homes to be used in the ATD and Emergency Shelter Program at MSSD. The department also works with the Home of the Innocents for temporary placement of children.

The next step in the Juvenile Justice System involves a record check to see if the juvenile has had previous contact with the Court. At this point, the cases are screened by the Children's Services Intake Department where dependency investigations are referred to the Protective Services Department.

SECTION 1.4: PROTECTIVE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

In 1975, there were 1,229 juvenile and 179 adult referrals to the Protective Services Department (432).⁸ The average age of juvenile individuals in Protective Services was 7.9 years.

Table 8 gives the living arrangement of juvenile individuals referred to the Protective Services. Almost

⁸The Protective Services Department keeps separate records for the cases they handled which is where this information originated. The Juvenile Court statistics, however, count only those dependencies who actually had Court involvement.

forty per cent lived with their mother only. Slightly less than twenty per cent lived with both parents.

Juvenile individuals in Protective Services averaged 1.93 siblings.

Over half (50.8%) of the heads of households of juvenile individuals in Protective Services were unemployed at the time of referral. Slightly over a third of the families were receiving Public Assistance. The mean income was \$7,208 per year.

Table 9. Reason Referred of Protective Services Referral

REASON REFERRED	No.	%
Marriage Request	17	1.4
Status Offense	12	1.0
Delinquent Offense	5	.4
Circuit Ct.: Investigation	13	1.1
Circuit Ct.: Protective Serv.	3	.2
Physical Abuse	255	24.0
Abuse: Malnutrition	6	.5
Sexual Abuse	26	2.1
Gross Abuse	4	.3
Physical Neglect	193	15.7
Medical Neglect	18	1.5
Abandonment	7	.6
Emotional Neglect	27	2.2
Juvenile Ct.: Temporary Custody	147	12.0
Dependency	450	36.6
TOTAL	1,229	100.0

LIVING ARRANGEMENT	No.	%
Mother/Stepfather	58	6.5
Mother Only	339	38.3
Relative	156	17.6
Institution	27	3.0
Both Parents	170	19.2
Father/Stepmother	25	2.9
Father Only	45	5.1
Foster Home	39	4.4
Independent	12	1.4
Unknown	14	1.6
TOTAL	886	100.0

The majority (53.4%) of juvenile individuals were attending school at the time of referral to PPS. Over forty per cent were in the pre-school category and 4.1% had withdrawn from school.

Dependency was the primary reason for referral (36.6%) with almost one-fourth referred for physical abuse. The overwhelming majority of adults were referred for contributing to dependency.

SECTION 1.5: CHILDRENS' SERVICES INTAKE DEPARTMENT

For delinquency cases, the intake worker reviews the case and has the option to counsel the child and close the case or refer the child to the Assessment Department for the purpose of investigation and formal handling. Upon counseling and closing the case, the child leaves the Juvenile Justice System after an informal hearing.

The percentage of formal cases has continued to increase since 1971. At least sixty-two per cent of the referrals to MSSD go to Court and appear before the Trial Commissioners.⁹

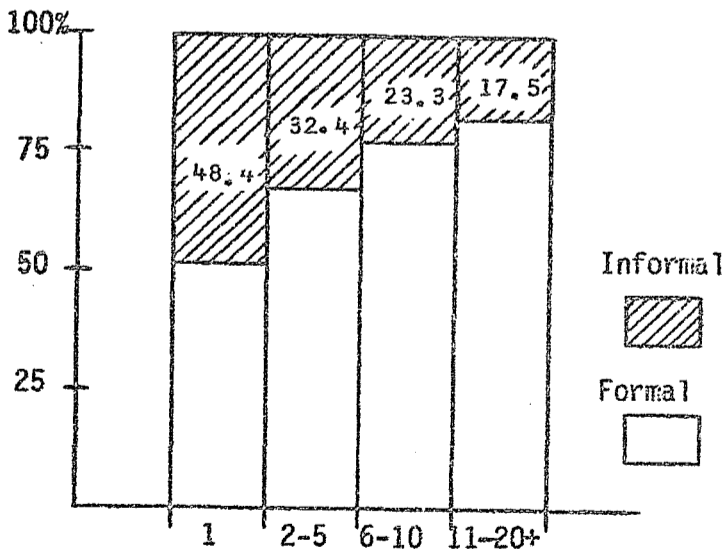
Table 10. Referrals by Manner of Handling and Year

YEAR	FORMAL		INFORMAL		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1971	4,309	58.0	3,181	42.0	7,490	100.0
1972	4,490	59.1	3,104	40.9	7,594	100.0
1973	5,185	58.6	3,655	41.4	8,840	100.0
1974	5,024	60.9	3,228	39.1	8,252	100.0
1975	5,144	62.3	3,107	37.7	8,251	100.0

⁹Presently the Judges are using a disposition known as "informal adjustment." These cases are ones where the problems of the referral are corrected so that most probably the case did not need formal attention. In 1975, there were 561 of these such cases or 6.8% of all the referrals.

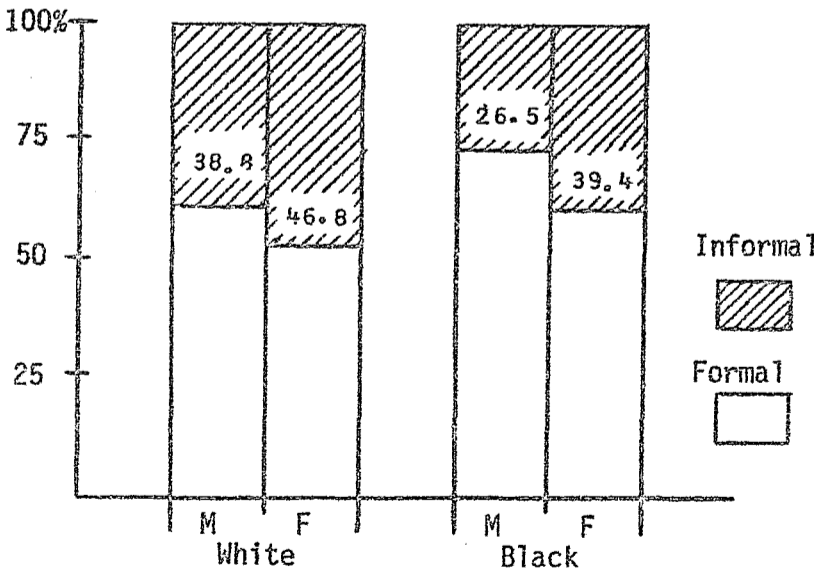
In 1975, a greater percentage of white males were handled formally. But, as in previous years, blacks were handled formally more often than whites.

Less than half of the first offenders were handled informally. The probability of a case being handled informally decreases as the number of prior referrals increases.



Manner of Handling by Total Referrals

Fig. 2.



Manner of Handling by Race and Sex

Fig. 3.

SECTION 1.6: ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT

The Assessment Department receives the formal cases and completes an investigation in order to make a recommendation to the Judge as to the disposition of the case. The recommendation takes into account the behavior patterns and background of the juvenile to arrive at a social work evaluation which may not necessarily be derived from legal interpretation.

The assessment worker interviews the family and child, summons the witnesses, informs the family of any changes in court dates, and presents the case to the Court. The worker handles the case through the arraignment, pre-trial, and dispositional hearing.

Formal cases appear before the court first at the arraignment. At this stage, several options are open to the Trial Commissioner handling the case. The case can be dismissed, remanded, filed away, referred for informal adjustment or passed to a hearing date. If the case is finalized (not passed to a later date), the juvenile basically leaves the system, but the case can be reopened and the juvenile returned to Court.

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.

SECTION 1.7: HOME DETENTION

The Home Detention Program began in March of 1975. Youths are assigned to the program either at the arraignment or at the detention hearing. Through this program, the child is released to his home while intensive supervision is provided by the home detention worker.

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The specific goals of the program are:

- ✓ to reduce the average daily population of the Detention Center;
- ✓ to provide care at a cost comparable to or less expensive than the detention experience;
- ✓ to make sure the child is available for scheduled court hearings; and
- ✓ to assist the youth in remaining trouble free during the period of his/her adjudication.

From April 1 to December 31, 1975, approximately 140 juveniles were referred and handled through the Home Detention Program.¹⁰

The Judge will usually pass a case so that the witnesses can be summoned, a lawyer can be obtained, an investigation can take place, a casework study can be done, and testing can be done by the Psychological Services Department.

SECTION 1.8: PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

The Psychological Services Department has been a part of the Juvenile Court functions since April of 1956. Cases referred by the Court receive top priority in testing, but other divisions of MSSD may also refer juveniles to this department. Each child tested is evaluated to determine the most appropriate treatment recommendation. During 1975, this department handled an average of 55 cases per month.

¹⁰ MSSD Home Detention: A Preliminary Evaluation; Office of Research and Planning; March, 1976.

The Gault decision of 1967 was a ruling by the United States Supreme Court which gave juveniles the right to representation by counsel in Juvenile Court hearings. Even if the family of the child cannot afford legal counsel, the child is nevertheless entitled to quality representation.

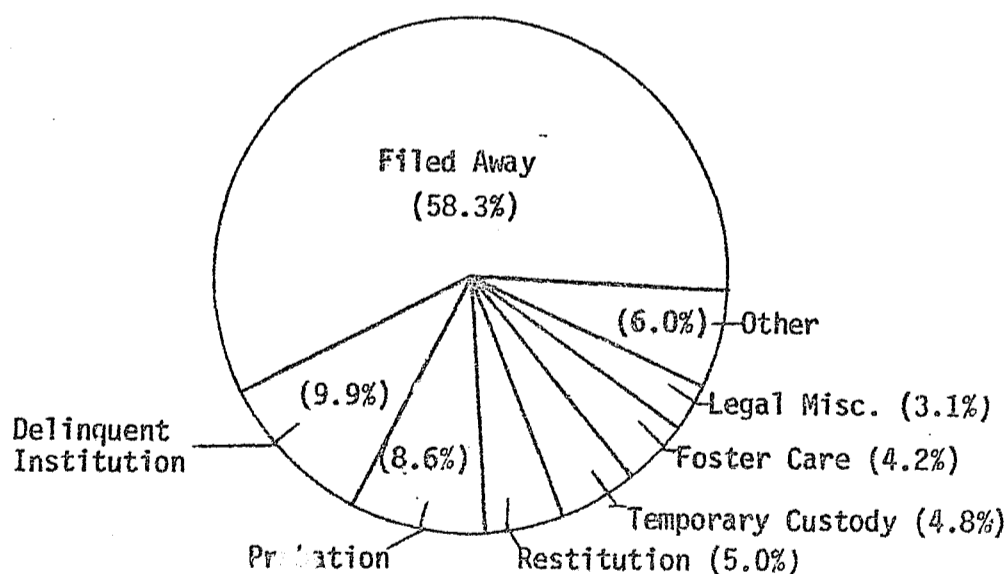
For 1975, more referrals had their own counsel than in previous years. The percentage of those with no counsel decreased since 1974.

Table 11. Juvenile Referrals by Legal Counsel, Sex and Race

LEGAL COUNSEL	WHITE						BLACK						T O T A L	
	Male		Female		Sub T.		Male		Female		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Legal Aid	7	.3	3	.4	10	.3	3	.2	0	-	3	.2	13	.3
Own Counsel	1,495	55.1	232	29.2	1,727	49.2	603	46.8	114	32.8	717	43.8	2,444	47.5
No Legal Counsel	434	16.0	220	27.7	654	18.6	142	11.0	63	18.1	205	12.5	859	16.7
Other Ct. Appointed	144	5.3	161	20.3	305	8.7	70	5.4	60	17.2	130	7.9	435	8.5
Public Defender	633	23.3	179	22.5	812	23.1	470	36.5	111	31.9	581	35.5	1,393	27.1
TOTAL	2,713	100.0	795	100.1	3,508	99.9	1,288	99.9	348	100.0	1,636	99.9	5,144	100.1

A case may be passed numerous times before it finally reaches the dispositional hearing. During this hearing, the Judge reviews the case and makes note of the recommendations of the case worker and comes to a conclusion as to what treatment, if any, would be in the best interest of the child. The most common grouped dispositions are Filed Away (58.3%), Delinquent Institutions (9.9%), Probation (8.6%), and Restitution (5.0%). In 1975, the average juvenile referral was more likely to be filed away than in previous years.

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Adjudicatory Dispositions

Fig. 4.

SECTION 1.9: TREATMENT SERVICES

Referrals for Homicide, Runaways, Behavior Problems and Vagrancy were placed in delinquent institutions more often than the other offenders.

There are a number of resources and programs available to the Judge for placement of the juvenile. In 1975, 310 adjudicated delinquents 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. In the past five years, the majority of the referrals to the Probation Department were for major property offenses. The total number of referrals to probation continued to increase until 1975 when a 31.4 per cent decrease occurred.

Table 12. Juvenile Referrals by Reason Referred and Adjudicatory Disposition

REASON REFERRED	FAWL		GRAND JURY		DELINQUENT INSTITUTION		RESTITUTION		PROBATION		COMMUNITY RESOURCE		OTHER		T O T A L	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homicide	1	16.7	1	16.7	3	50.0	0	-	0	-	1	16.7	0	-	6	100.1
Rape	11	52.4	0	-	3	14.3	0	-	4	19.0	3	14.3	0	-	21	100.0
Aggravated Assault	77	67.0	2	1.7	15	13.0	3	2.6	14	12.2	1	.9	3	2.6	115	100.0
Burglary	655	57.7	6	.5	121	10.7	132	11.6	138	12.1	54	4.8	30	2.6	1,136	100.0
Larceny/Theft	437	61.5	4	.6	71	10.0	58	8.2	84	11.8	30	4.2	26	3.7	710	100.0
Auto Theft	61	65.6	0	-	13	14.0	5	5.4	9	9.7	3	3.2	2	2.2	93	100.1
Other Assault	139	67.8	1	.5	16	7.8	11	5.4	28	13.7	3	1.5	7	3.4	205	100.1
Arson	49	70.0	0	-	2	2.9	4	5.7	9	12.9	5	7.1	1	1.4	70	100.0
Forgery	29	67.4	0	-	3	7.0	4	9.3	5	11.6	1	2.3	1	2.3	43	99.9
Vandalism	82	65.6	0	-	11	8.8	21	16.8	8	6.4	3	2.4	0	-	125	100.0
Weapons	35	71.4	0	-	4	8.2	0	-	6	12.2	2	4.1	2	4.1	49	100.0
Sex Offenses	23	71.9	0	-	3	9.4	0	-	2	6.3	1	3.1	3	9.4	32	100.1
Drug Law Violation	181	64.2	0	-	19	6.7	1	.4	28	9.9	41	14.5	12	4.3	282	100.0
Family Offenses	1	50.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	50.0	2	100.0
Liquor Law Vio.	21	75.0	0	-	0	-	1	3.6	5	17.9	0	-	1	3.6	28	100.1
Drunkenness	37	80.4	0	-	2	4.3	0	-	3	6.5	1	2.2	3	6.5	46	99.9
Breach of Peace	172	81.5	0	-	9	4.3	3	1.4	9	4.3	7	3.3	11	5.2	211	100.0
Vagrancy	4	66.7	0	-	1	16.7	0	-	0	-	1	16.7	0	-	6	100.1
Behavior Problems	162	51.6	0	-	66	21.0	1	.3	24	7.6	35	11.1	26	8.3	314	99.9
Runaways	166	50.2	0	-	71	21.5	5	1.5	20	6.0	40	12.1	29	8.8	331	100.1
Truancy	195	72.8	0	-	14	5.2	0	-	23	8.6	9	3.4	27	10.1	268	100.1
Traffic Offenses	21	72.4	0	-	2	6.9	1	3.4	2	6.9	1	3.4	2	6.9	29	99.9
Other	170	75.9	1	.4	15	6.7	7	3.1	19	8.5	9	4.0	3	1.3	224	99.9
Marriage Request	3	17.6	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	14	82.4	17	100.0
Dependency	269	34.4	0	-	47	6.0	0	-	1	.1	13	1.7	451	57.7	781	99.9
TOTAL	3,001	58.3	15	.3	511	9.9	257	5.0	441	8.6	264	5.1	655	12.7	5,144	99.9

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Table 13. Commitments to Probation by Type of Offense and Year

TYPE OF OFFENSE	1971		1972		1973		1974		1975	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Major vs. Person	28	8.6	39	11.4	49	10.9	74	15.4	61	19.7
Major vs. Property	166	50.8	139	40.5	225	50.1	233	51.5	159	51.3
Minor	54	16.5	84	24.5	97	21.6	70	15.5	48	15.5
Social	78	23.9	74	21.6	77	17.1	72	15.9	42	13.5
Dependency	1	.3	7	2.0	1	.2	3	.7	0	-
TOTAL	327	100.1	343	100.0	449	99.9	452	100.0	310	100.0

Besides the professional probation experience offered by the MSSD Probation Department, a juvenile can be placed on probation by the Juvenile Court Judge to a private citizen who volunteers to supervise the child. In 1975, there were 76 Court referrals to the Volunteer Probation Department.

These volunteers are recruited and trained by the MSSD Volunteer Services Department. The training consists of the history and philosophy of the Juvenile Court, the organization and function of MSSD, theories and methods of counseling, and the attributes necessary for an effective volunteer worker.

Juvenile referrals are received into the program from the Court, Youth Services Project, Schools, Protective Services, Ormsby Village Treatment Center, and other sources. A juvenile is matched to a volunteer who is responsible for the casework, monthly reports and court appearances of the juvenile.

It is required that each volunteer handle only one case at a time, but at the completion of the probationary period, the volunteer can continue in the program by taking another case. The probation continues until

the juvenile achieves a satisfactory adjustment, commits a new offense, fails to respond favorably to this type of probation or reaches the age of eighteen.¹¹

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

The Ormsby Village Treatment Center provides short-term (four to six months) residential treatment for Jefferson County adjudicated delinquents aged 13 to 17. Residents receive physical examinations and psychological testing prior to being admitted. The juveniles are grouped in cottages according to their Interpersonal Maturity Level Classification (I-Level) so that there is less chance that the more sophisticated delinquents rule the less sophisticated. The Jefferson County Board of Education provides schooling for the residents on the campus. On-the-job training is also provided through a program of individual work assignments.

Table 14. Commitments to Ormsby Village by Reason Referred (Grouped) and Year

REASON REFERRED	1971		1972		1973		1974		1975	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Major vs. Person	8	5.8	14	6.9	17	8.0	20	10.3	11	10.5
Major vs. Property	52	37.7	67	33.2	66	31.0	62	31.8	36	34.3
Minor	28	20.3	58	28.7	61	28.6	36	18.5	22	21.0
Social	50	36.2	63	31.2	69	32.4	77	39.5	36	34.3
TOTAL	138	100.0	202	100.0	213	100.0	195	100.1	105	100.1

¹¹ For further information see: Volunteer Probation Officers Program: An Evaluation; Office of Research and Planning; January, 1975.

Youths charged with having committed a major offense accounted for over forty per cent of the commitments to Ormsby Village while one-third were social or status offenses. In 1975, there was a decrease of 46.2 per cent in the number of youths being committed to Ormsby Village so that only two per cent of the total formal referrals were sent to Ormsby Village.

Another institution operated by MSSD is the Southfields Residential Group Center.

In September, 1961, Southfields Residential Group Center was established using the principles of the Highfield's experiment. Adjudicated male delinquents from 15½ to 18 years of age are placed on probation by the Juvenile Court provided that they attend Southfields; they are not "committed" to the program.

Weekdays are centered around helping the youth develop consistent work habits since most of them have rejected the school setting. Guided Group Interaction and peer pressure are utilized to internalize in the youth, socially acceptable norms of behavior.

Table 15. Admissions to Southfields by Reason for Referral (Grouped) and Year

REASON REFERRED	1972		1973		1974		1975	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Major vs. Person	9	14.5	14	21.5	11	32.4	9	23.7
Major vs. Property	30	48.4	22	33.8	9	26.5	27	71.1
Minor	14	22.6	14	21.5	5	14.7	1	2.6
Social	9	14.5	15	23.1	9	26.5	1	2.6
TOTAL	62	100.0	65	99.9	34	100.1	38	100.0

From November, 1974 to March, 1975, Southfields was closed for a re-evaluation to see if it was achieving its goals. In 1975, the number of referrals stayed relatively close to the 1974 total which is explained by the temporary closing and the policy that the maximum population of Southfields cannot exceed twenty individuals who stay an average of four to six months. In 1975, at least 94 per cent of the referrals were for major offenses.

For dependency or neglect cases, a frequently used disposition is Foster Care which accounted for at least four per cent of all adjudicated juveniles in 1975. Until July 1, 1975, MSSD operated its own Foster Care Department, but since then the Kentucky Department for Human Resources (DHR) has provided this service. The main purpose of the foster care experience is to reunite children and their families whenever possible.

The Homefinding Department of MSSD recruits, studies and approves homes to be used in the ATD program and Emergency Shelter at MSSD. The department also works with the Home of the Innocents for temporary placement of children.

Nearly two per cent of the adjudicated juveniles are placed in Group Homes. The Community Residential Treatment Program administered by MSSD accepts juveniles for placement in a group home if the Court directly refers the youth or after a child is released from a delinquent institution.

The Community Residential Treatment Program (CRTP) has been in operation since early 1972. The stated goals of the program are:

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

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- ✓ to decrease the institutional population; and
- ✓ to increase the success rate in the treatment of social offenders.

The program consists 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. 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 average time in this phase is four months, after which the juvenile is released from MSSD supervision.¹²

Table 16. Community Residential Treatment Program Referrals by Type of Offense and Year

TYPE OF OFFENSE	1972		1973		1974		1975	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Major vs. Person	11	7.0	10	5.9	6	4.9	4	3.9
Major vs. Property	47	29.9	46	27.1	25	20.5	21	20.6
Minor	27	17.2	56	32.9	28	23.0	13	12.7
Social	68	43.3	56	32.9	60	49.2	60	58.8
Dependency	4	2.5	2	1.2	3	2.5	4	3.9
TOTAL	157	99.9	170	100.0	122	100.1	102	99.9

¹²

For further information see: MSSD Aftercare/Pre-Probaton: A Review; Office of Research and Planning; Winter, 1975.

Fewer juveniles were referred to CRTF in 1975. This decrease was due to the fact that the children remained in the group homes for a longer period of time.

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 on active file until he reaches the age of eighteen or until the record is sealed by the Juvenile Court Judge.

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SECTION 2.0: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

This section describes the demographic characteristics of the juveniles referred to Juvenile Court in 1975. The totals of individuals count each juvenile once while the referral totals used in Section One of this report, count each juvenile as many times as the youth made contact with the system during the year.

Over half of the juvenile individuals referred were first offenders while females were more likely to be first offenders than males. The black male is most likely to be a multiple offender as compared to the other groups.

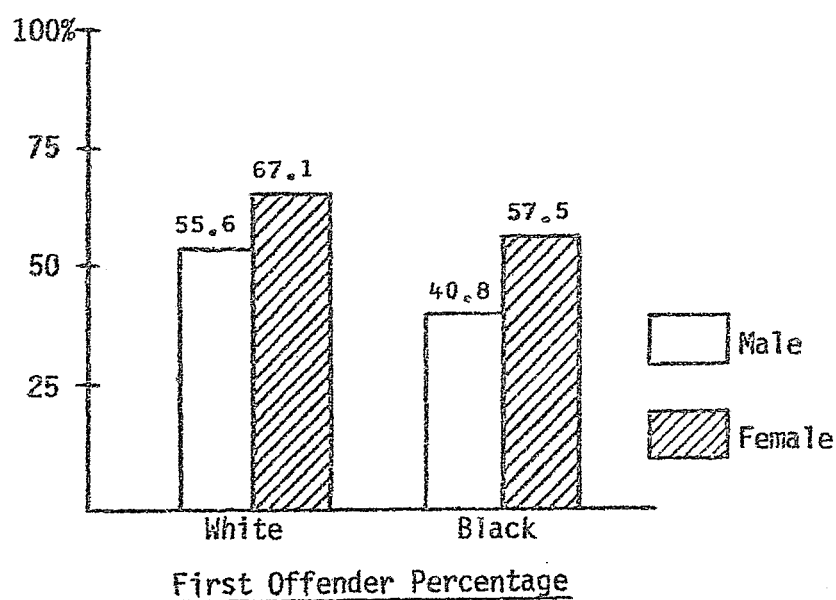


Fig. 5.

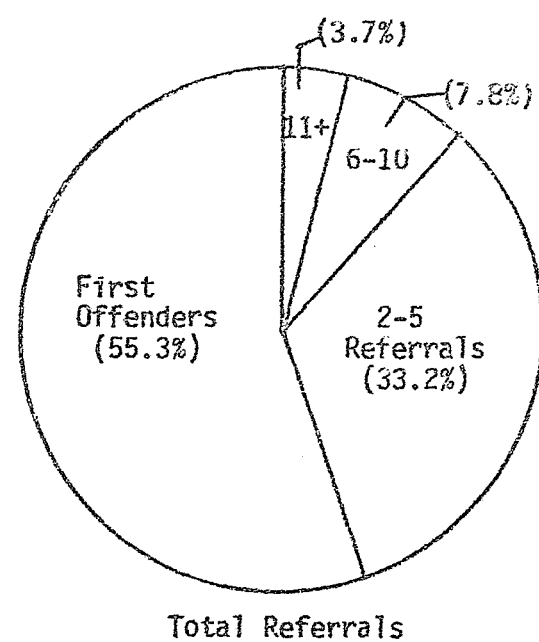


Fig. 6.

Table 17. 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	47	1.5	34	2.8	81	1.9	15	1.3	20	4.3	35	2.2	116	2.0
2	16	0.5	15	1.2	31	0.7	9	0.8	8	1.7	17	1.1	48	0.8
3	16	0.5	15	1.2	31	0.7	6	0.5	5	1.1	11	0.7	42	0.7
4	14	0.5	13	1.1	27	0.6	9	0.8	7	1.5	16	1.0	43	0.7
5	14	0.5	9	0.7	23	0.5	8	0.7	6	1.3	14	0.9	37	0.6
6	14	0.5	13	1.1	27	0.6	6	0.5	4	0.9	10	0.6	37	0.6
7	15	0.5	25	2.0	40	0.9	10	0.9	7	1.5	17	1.1	57	1.0
8	25	0.8	19	1.5	44	1.0	7	0.6	4	0.9	11	0.7	55	0.9
9	32	1.0	20	1.6	52	1.2	14	1.2	11	2.4	25	1.6	77	1.3
10	51	1.6	20	1.6	71	1.6	22	1.9	8	1.7	30	1.9	101	1.7
11	44	1.4	33	2.7	77	1.8	55	4.8	13	2.8	68	4.2	145	2.4
12	98	3.2	43	3.5	141	3.3	60	5.3	25	5.4	85	5.3	226	3.8
13	163	5.3	95	7.7	258	6.0	109	9.6	28	6.0	137	8.5	395	6.7
14	337	10.9	186	15.1	523	12.1	138	12.2	73	15.7	211	13.2	734	12.4
15	562	18.1	249	20.2	811	18.7	203	17.9	79	16.9	282	17.6	1,093	18.4
16	733	23.6	257	20.9	990	22.9	209	18.4	86	18.4	295	18.4	1,285	21.7
17	919	29.6	184	15.0	1,103	25.5	256	22.5	82	17.6	338	21.1	1,441	24.3
TOTAL	3,100	100.0	1,230	99.9	4,330	100.0	1,136	99.9	466	100.1	1,602	100.1	5,932	100.0
MEAN AGE	14.7		13.6		14.4		14.1		13.3		13.9		14.3	

Over eighty-three per cent of the individuals were aged thirteen or over. The mean age of those referred in 1975 was 14.3 years as compared to 13.4 years in 1973. The increase in age is due mainly to the decrease

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of dependency referrals to the Court who are generally younger than the delinquent referral.¹³ Females averaged a year younger than males while whites were younger than blacks. White males were the oldest of the groups with a mean age of 14.7 years.

Table 18. Juvenile Individuals by Living Arrangement, Sex and Race

LIVING ARRANGEMENT	WHITE						BLACK						T O T A L	
	Male		Female		Sub T.		Male		Female		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Both Parents	1,572	50.7	493	40.1	2,065	47.7	269	23.7	64	13.7	333	20.8	2,398	40.4
Mother Only	778	25.1	335	27.2	1,113	25.7	637	56.1	264	56.7	901	56.2	2,014	34.0
Relative	183	5.9	104	8.5	287	6.6	85	7.5	64	13.7	149	9.3	436	7.3
Mother & Stepfa.	246	7.9	105	8.5	351	8.1	57	5.0	18	3.9	75	4.7	426	7.2
Father Only	114	3.7	38	3.1	152	3.5	30	2.6	12	2.6	42	2.6	194	3.3
Father & Stepmo.	56	1.8	24	2.0	80	1.8	4	0.4	3	0.6	7	0.4	87	1.5
Institution	70	2.3	47	3.8	117	2.7	23	2.0	12	2.6	35	2.2	152	2.6
Independent	34	1.1	27	2.2	61	1.4	7	0.6	8	1.7	15	0.9	76	1.3
Foster Home	30	1.0	50	4.1	80	1.8	20	1.8	18	3.9	38	2.4	118	2.0
Unknown	17	0.5	7	0.6	24	0.6	4	0.4	3	0.6	7	0.4	31	0.5
TOTAL	3,100	100.0	1,230	100.1	4,330	99.9	1,136	100.1	466	100.0	1,602	99.9	5,932	100.1

Juvenile individuals referred tended to be either living with both parents (40.4%) or living with their mother only (34.0%). Almost forty-eight per cent of the white individuals lived with both parents, however, approximately fifty-six per cent of the black individuals were living with their mother only.

¹³

See Part One, Page 16 for a description of the Protective Services Department and dependency referrals.

Table 19. Juvenile Individuals by Number of Siblings, Sex and Race

NUMBER OF SIBLINGS	WHITE						BLACK						T O T A L	
	Male		Female		Sub T.		Male		Female		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0	354	11.4	159	12.9	513	11.8	128	11.3	66	14.2	194	12.1	707	11.9
1	403	13.0	165	13.4	568	13.1	91	8.0	51	10.9	142	8.9	710	12.0
2-3	1,172	37.8	499	40.6	1,671	38.6	274	24.1	126	27.0	400	25.0	2,071	34.9
4-6	960	31.0	330	26.8	1,290	29.8	455	40.1	148	31.8	603	37.6	1,893	31.9
7-9	211	6.8	77	6.3	288	6.7	188	16.5	75	16.1	263	16.4	551	9.3
TOTAL	3,100	100.0	1,230	100.0	4,330	100.0	1,136	100.0	466	100.0	1,602	100.0	5,932	100.0
MEAN	3.1		2.9		3.0		4.0		3.5		3.9		3.2	

Black individuals referred came from larger families (3.9 siblings) while females for both races were more often from smaller families than their male counterparts. White females came from the smallest families (2.9 siblings) while black males had 4.0 siblings.

Table 20. Juvenile Individuals by Employment Status of Head of Household, Sex and Race

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	WHITE						BLACK						T O T A L	
	Male		Female		Sub T.		Male		Female		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Employed	2,232	72.0	820	66.7	3,052	70.5	592	52.1	186	39.9	778	48.6	3,830	64.6
Unemployed	623	20.1	308	25.0	931	21.5	452	39.8	229	49.1	681	42.5	1,612	27.2
Unknown	245	7.9	102	8.3	347	8.0	92	8.1	51	10.9	143	8.9	490	8.3
TOTAL	3,100	100.0	1,230	100.0	4,330	100.0	1,136	100.0	466	99.9	1,602	100.0	5,932	100.1

The majority of the referred juvenile individuals resided in households where the head of the household was employed. Black females came mainly from families where the head of the household was unemployed while for the other groups, the head of the household was employed. The unemployment rate of the families of children referred to court was considerably higher than the average population of Jefferson County.

Table 21. 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-\$ 2,999	89	2.9	63	5.1	152	3.5	58	5.1	45	9.7	103	6.4	255	4.3
3,000- 4,999	145	4.7	88	7.2	233	5.4	116	10.2	74	15.9	190	11.9	423	7.1
5,000- 6,499	97	3.1	61	5.0	158	3.6	48	4.2	18	3.9	66	4.1	224	3.8
6,500- 8,499	185	6.0	74	6.0	259	6.0	36	3.2	31	6.7	67	4.2	327	5.5
8,500- 9,999	136	4.4	56	4.6	192	4.4	22	1.9	12	2.6	34	2.1	226	3.8
10,000-\$14,999	286	9.2	107	8.7	393	9.1	43	3.8	17	3.6	60	3.7	453	7.6
\$15,000 & Over	369	11.9	150	12.2	519	12.0	14	1.2	10	2.1	24	1.5	543	9.2
Unknown	1,792	57.8	631	51.3	2,423	56.0	799	70.3	259	55.6	1,058	66.0	3,481	58.7
TOTAL	3,100	100.0	1,230	100.1	4,330	100.0	1,136	99.9	466	100.1	1,602	99.9	5,932	100.0

Since income is a very difficult item of data to obtain, almost 59 percent of the juvenile individuals were counted as unknowns for the 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.

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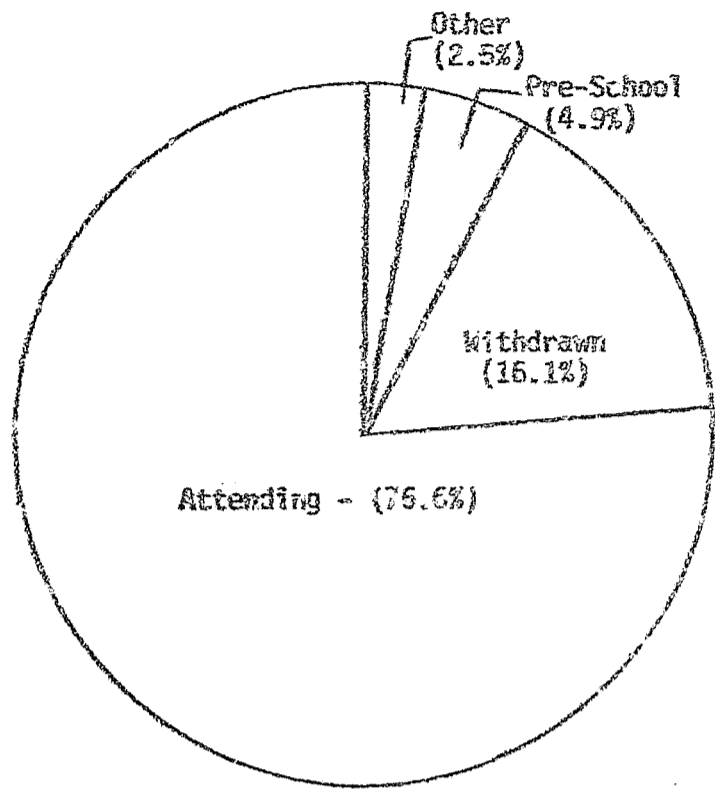
Table 22. Juvenile Individuals Receiving Assistance by Number of Siblings

NUMBER OF SIBLINGS	WHITE						BLACK						TOTAL	
	Male		Female		Sub T.		Male		Female		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0	26	7.3	24	15.1	50	9.7	23	18.0	24	36.4	47	24.2	97	13.7
1	42	10.4	34	20.6	76	13.4	33	36.3	16	31.4	49	34.5	125	17.6
2-3	151	12.9	75	15.0	226	13.5	85	31.0	51	40.5	136	34.0	362	17.5
4-6	136	14.2	57	17.3	193	15.0	181	39.8	77	52.0	258	42.8	451	23.8
7-9	46	21.8	20	26.0	66	22.9	80	42.6	43	57.3	123	46.8	189	34.3
TOTAL	401	12.9	210	17.1	611	14.1	402	35.4	211	45.3	613	38.3	1,224	20.6

Another indicator of the financial status of the family is whether or not they were receiving public assistance at the time of referral.¹⁴ Almost 21 percent of the families of individuals referred were receiving public assistance. Juveniles from larger families tended to be public assistance recipients. The family of the black female received public assistance more often than the other groups.

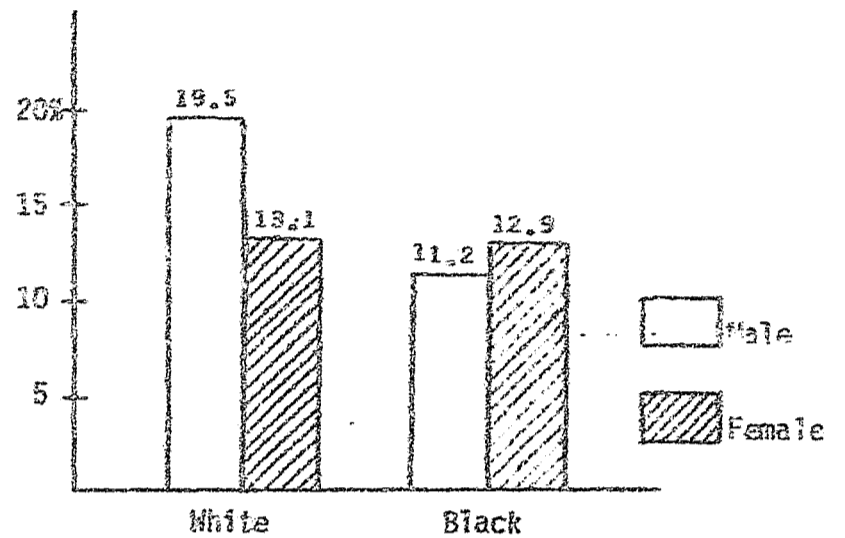
¹⁴ Percentages given reflect the ratio of those public assistance recipients as compared to the total number of individuals for each group.

The majority of the juvenile individuals were attending school at the time of their referral. White individuals were more likely to have dropped-out of school than black juveniles.



School Status of Individuals

Fig. 7.



Rate of School Withdrawal

Fig. 8.

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SECTION 3. PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITIES

In 1968, Jefferson County was divided into fifteen Planning Service Communities to enable MSSD to provide long-term planning and service goals for the agency. In this section, the fifteen communities are described in tabular form, the Z scores of social pathology are given and individual summaries are provided for each community.

SECTION 3.0: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Black referrals resided in the city for the most part, whereas white referrals lived mainly in the county PSC's. The largest increase in the number of referrals for 1975 was in PSC-13 (the Middle Outer County). Planning Service Community-10 (South Central) and PSC-9 (Shively-Lower Hunters Trace) also noted substantial increases. Planning Service Community-6 (Algonquin) and PSC-1 (West End) decreased in the number of juveniles referred residing in those areas.

Table 23. Juvenile Referrals by Planning Service Community and Race

P.S.C.	White		Black		T O T A L	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	61	15.0	347	85.0	408	100.0
2	444	67.1	218	32.9	662	100.0
3	10	5.9	160	94.1	170	100.0
4	240	49.4	246	50.6	486	100.0
5	32	6.8	441	93.2	473	100.0
6	91	20.2	360	79.8	451	100.0
7	55	28.9	135	71.1	190	100.0
8	245	83.3	49	16.7	294	100.0
9	444	94.7	25	5.3	469	100.0
10	626	95.4	30	4.6	656	100.0
11	773	98.2	14	1.8	787	100.0
12	746	94.0	48	6.0	794	100.0
13	932	83.9	179	16.1	1,111	100.0
14	458	97.7	11	2.3	469	100.0
15	319	95.2	16	4.8	335	100.0
Out of County	449	90.5	47	9.5	496	100.0
TOTAL	5,925	71.8	2,326	28.2	8,251	100.0

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Table 24. Juvenile Referrals by Planning Service Community and Rate of Change

P.S.C.	WHITE			BLACK			TOTAL			PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE	
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973-74	1974-75
1	123	77	61	392	428	347	521	505	408	- 3.1	-19.2
2	481	369	444	355	204	218	836	653	662	-21.9	+ 1.4
3	30	33	10	103	122	160	133	155	170	+16.5	+ 9.7
4	267	237	240	381	302	246	648	539	486	-16.8	- 9.8
5	35	32	32	455	502	441	490	534	473	+ 9.0	-11.4
6	85	83	91	644	491	360	729	574	451	-21.3	-21.4
7	68	51	55	151	157	135	219	208	190	- 5.0	- 8.7
8	323	248	245	48	38	49	371	286	294	-22.9	+ 2.8
9	418	381	444	26	38	25	444	419	469	- 5.6	+11.9
10	704	529	626	63	49	30	767	578	656	-24.6	+13.5
11	831	824	773	17	10	14	848	834	787	- 1.7	- 5.6
12	791	753	745	58	44	48	849	797	794	- 6.1	- 0.4
13	639	687	932	138	173	179	777	860	1,111	+10.7	+29.2
14	387	468	458	23	33	11	410	501	469	+22.2	- 6.4
15	252	284	319	28	22	16	280	306	335	+ 9.3	+ 9.5
Out of County	475	439	449	44	64	47	519	503	496	- 3.1	- 1.4
TOTAL	5,909	5,495	5,925	2,932	2,757	2,326	8,841	8,252	8,251	- 6.7	No Change

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Referrals from PSC-15 (Northeastern Outer County) were more often first offenders than any of the other communities. Contrary to previous years, PSC-7 (East Algonquin) and PSC-4 (Downtown East) had the highest rate of multiple offenders. At least half of those from the outer county communities were first offenders, but the percentage of multiple offenders has increased each year.

Table 25. 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	149	36.5	162	39.7	60	14.7	37	9.1	408	100.0
2	197	29.8	259	39.1	103	15.6	103	15.6	662	100.1
3	60	35.3	63	37.1	24	14.1	23	13.5	170	100.0
4	140	28.8	177	36.4	101	20.8	68	14.0	486	100.0
5	149	31.5	193	40.8	86	18.2	45	9.5	473	100.0
6	175	38.8	185	41.0	58	12.9	33	7.3	451	100.0
7	50	26.3	93	48.9	21	11.1	26	13.7	190	100.0
8	85	28.9	120	40.8	44	15.0	45	15.3	294	100.0
9	247	52.7	171	36.5	35	7.5	16	3.4	469	100.1
10	265	40.4	249	38.0	85	13.0	57	8.7	656	100.1
11	406	51.6	274	34.8	81	10.3	26	3.3	787	100.0
12	392	49.4	293	36.9	79	9.9	30	3.8	794	100.0
13	563	50.7	448	40.3	80	7.2	20	1.8	1,111	100.0
14	279	59.5	161	34.3	28	6.0	1	0.2	469	100.0
15	202	60.3	109	32.5	20	6.0	4	1.2	335	100.0
Out of County	378	76.2	95	19.2	19	3.8	4	0.8	496	100.0
TOTAL	3,737	45.3	3,052	37.0	924	11.2	538	6.5	8,251	100.0

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Table 26. 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	20	6.8	8	2.7	19	6.4	24	8.1	46	15.5	62	20.9	58	19.6	59	19.9	296	99.9
2	58	14.8	12	3.1	14	3.6	27	6.9	50	12.7	67	17.1	56	14.3	108	27.5	392	100.0
3	12	11.1	6	5.6	9	8.3	14	13.0	9	8.3	22	20.4	19	17.6	17	15.7	108	100.0
4	58	19.2	9	3.0	11	3.6	16	5.3	41	13.6	62	20.5	49	16.2	56	18.5	302	99.9
5	28	8.8	18	5.6	12	3.8	17	5.3	37	11.6	65	20.7	72	22.6	69	21.6	319	100.0
6	32	9.7	18	5.5	16	4.8	35	10.6	36	10.9	65	19.7	54	16.4	74	22.4	330	100.0
7	18	16.4	3	2.7	8	7.3	15	13.6	14	12.7	12	10.9	24	21.8	16	14.5	110	99.9
8	31	16.8	7	3.8	6	3.2	11	5.9	31	16.8	28	15.1	28	15.1	43	23.2	185	99.9
9	35	10.1	12	3.5	10	2.9	21	6.1	40	11.5	57	16.4	90	25.9	82	23.6	347	100.0
10	58	13.1	10	2.3	17	3.8	30	6.8	49	11.1	73	15.5	106	23.9	100	22.6	443	100.0
11	51	8.6	8	1.3	19	3.2	38	6.4	65	10.9	114	19.2	127	21.4	172	29.0	594	100.0
12	39	6.7	10	1.7	23	3.9	30	5.1	75	12.8	114	19.5	146	24.9	149	25.4	586	100.0
13	86	10.5	14	1.7	32	3.9	46	5.6	109	13.2	144	17.6	188	22.9	202	24.6	620	100.0
14	22	5.8	4	1.1	13	3.4	28	7.4	54	14.3	70	18.6	92	24.4	94	24.9	377	99.9
15	29	10.7	2	.7	10	3.7	17	6.3	34	12.6	47	17.4	51	22.6	70	25.3	270	99.9
Out of County	36	7.9	4	.9	7	1.5	26	5.7	45	9.9	90	19.9	115	25.4	130	28.7	453	99.9
TOTAL	613	10.3	145	2.4	226	3.8	396	6.7	734	12.4	1,093	18.4	1,245	21.7	1,441	24.3	5,932	100.0

The Downtown East Community (PSC-4) had the largest proportion of juveniles under ten years of age at the time of referral. The Eastern Outer County (PSC-14) male juvenile individuals were the oldest with a mean age of 15.2 years while the Park DuValle Community (PSC-5) had the oldest mean age for females of 14.1 years.

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Table 27. Juvenile Individuals by Receipt of Public Assistance, Planning Service Community and Race

P.S.C.	WHITE						BLACK			TOTAL		
	Yes		No		Sub T.		Yes		No		Yes	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	7	16.7	35	83.3	42	100.0	75	29.5	179	70.5	254	100.0
2	87	34.0	169	66.0	256	100.0	57	41.9	79	58.1	136	100.0
3	2	25.0	6	75.0	8	100.0	45	45.0	55	55.0	100	100.0
4	56	38.4	90	61.6	146	100.0	81	51.9	75	48.1	156	100.0
5	7	36.8	12	63.2	19	100.0	143	47.7	157	52.3	300	100.0
6	11	16.4	56	83.6	67	100.0	93	35.4	170	64.6	263	100.0
7	14	38.9	22	61.1	36	100.0	42	56.8	32	43.2	74	100.0
8	50	32.3	105	67.7	155	100.0	12	40.0	18	60.0	30	100.0
9	20	6.1	307	93.9	327	100.0	2	10.0	18	90.0	20	100.0
10	95	22.6	325	77.4	420	100.0	8	34.8	15	65.2	23	100.0
11	67	11.5	516	88.5	583	100.0	2	18.2	9	81.8	11	100.0
12	56	10.1	497	89.9	553	100.0	7	21.2	26	78.8	33	100.0
13	69	10.1	615	89.9	684	100.0	29	21.3	107	78.7	136	100.0
14	18	4.9	349	95.1	367	100.0	2	20.0	8	80.0	10	100.0
15	24	9.3	233	90.7	257	100.0	2	15.4	11	84.6	13	100.0
Out of County	28	6.8	382	93.2	410	100.0	13	30.2	30	69.8	43	100.0
TOTAL	611	14.1	3,719	85.9	4,330	100.0	613	38.3	989	61.7	1,602	100.0

Except for PSC-7 (East Algonquin), less than half of the juveniles referred were from families receiving Public Assistance at the time of their referral.

Table 28. Juvenile Referrals by Planning Service Community and Source of Referral

P.S.C.	County Police		City Police		Merchant Police		Parents		School		Social Agency		Other		T O T A L	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	17	4.2	290	71.1	10	2.5	20	4.9	12	2.9	39	9.6	20	4.9	408	100.1
2	38	5.7	469	70.8	8	1.2	23	3.5	26	3.9	62	9.4	36	5.4	662	99.9
3	8	4.7	119	70.0	8	4.7	3	1.8	7	4.1	16	9.4	9	5.3	170	100.0
4	22	4.5	333	68.5	8	1.6	11	2.3	26	5.3	46	9.5	40	8.2	486	99.9
5	58	12.3	282	59.6	24	5.1	15	3.2	14	3.0	40	8.4	40	8.4	473	100.0
6	60	13.3	248	55.0	14	3.1	16	3.5	24	5.3	46	10.2	43	9.5	451	99.9
7	10	5.3	127	66.8	5	2.6	3	1.6	5	2.6	24	12.6	16	8.4	190	99.9
8	12	4.1	210	71.4	1	.3	17	5.8	7	2.4	33	11.2	14	4.8	294	100.0
9	277	59.1	69	14.7	1	.2	14	3.0	30	6.4	40	8.5	38	8.1	469	100.0
10	108	16.5	387	59.0	6	.9	27	4.1	29	4.4	70	10.7	29	4.4	636	100.0
11	456	57.9	143	18.2	4	.5	21	2.7	30	3.8	92	11.7	41	5.2	727	100.0
12	212	26.7	395	49.7	10	1.3	37	4.7	26	3.3	61	7.7	53	6.7	794	100.1
13	688	61.9	165	14.9	12	1.1	33	3.0	59	5.3	78	7.0	76	6.8	1,111	100.0
14	288	61.4	98	20.9	8	1.7	13	2.8	14	3.0	26	5.5	22	4.7	469	100.0
15	202	60.3	47	14.0	7	2.1	17	5.1	16	4.8	31	9.3	15	4.5	335	100.1
Out of County	203	40.9	217	43.8	6	1.2	6	1.2	5	1.0	49	9.9	10	2.0	496	100.0
TOTAL	2,659	32.2	3,599	43.6	132	1.6	276	3.3	330	4.0	753	9.1	502	6.1	8,251	99.9

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

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In 1975, less of the juveniles residing in Outer County communities received informal handling as compared to other years. However, the percentage handled informally was still generally higher in the county communities than from the city. Juveniles residing in PSC-2 (Downtown West) received institutional treatment more often than juveniles in the other communities.

Table 29. Juvenile Referrals by Planning Service Community and Type of Disposition

P.S.C.	Informal		Judicial Ruling		Community Treatment		Grand Jury		Institutional Treatment		T O T A L	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	132	32.4	152	37.3	85	20.8	0	-	39	9.6	408	100.1
2	136	20.5	313	47.3	129	19.5	1	.2	83	12.5	662	100.0
3	74	43.5	63	37.1	21	12.4	1	.6	11	6.5	170	100.1
4	123	25.3	207	42.6	105	21.6	3	.6	48	9.9	486	100.0
5	165	34.9	170	35.9	102	21.6	1	.2	35	7.4	473	100.0
6	142	31.5	194	43.0	83	18.4	3	.7	29	6.4	451	100.0
7	38	20.0	102	53.7	34	17.9	0	-	16	8.4	190	100.0
8	86	29.3	127	43.2	51	17.3	0	-	30	10.2	294	100.0
9	189	40.3	185	39.4	70	14.9	1	.2	24	5.1	469	99.9
10	217	33.1	261	39.8	130	19.8	1	.2	47	7.2	636	100.1
11	312	39.6	318	40.4	123	15.6	2	.3	32	4.1	787	100.0
12	320	40.3	284	35.8	153	19.3	1	.1	36	4.5	794	100.0
13	442	39.8	399	35.9	211	19.0	1	.1	58	5.2	1,111	100.0
14	247	52.7	145	30.9	55	11.7	0	-	22	4.7	469	100.0
15	167	49.9	101	30.1	49	14.6	0	-	18	5.4	335	100.0
Out of County	317	63.9	141	28.4	27	5.4	0	-	11	2.2	496	99.9
TOTAL	3,107	37.7	3,162	38.3	1,428	17.3	15	.2	539	6.5	8,251	100.0

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SECTION 3.1: Z SCORES OF SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

In the first Annual Report of NSSD, published in 1968, certain indicators of social pathology were delineated. It was found at that time that these indicators correlated to a high degree with both the incidence and nature of juvenile referrals in the various Planning Service Communities (PSC's). The indicators of social pathology were based on the rates of school withdrawal, single parent families, receipt of public assistance and recidivism as evidenced in the delinquent population in the PSC's.

In 1973, an analysis of census data¹⁵ confirmed the hypothesis that indicators of social pathology in a delinquent population had a high degree of correlation with similar indicators in the general population. Thus delinquents in a given planning service community are generally representative of that community in terms of social pathology.

The purpose of this section is to replicate the original analysis of 1968 to determine if there has been change in the rankings of the PSC's over an extended period of time (seven years) and to examine which indicators have had the greatest change.

A simple analysis of the rates of school dropouts, single parent families, recidivism and public assistance grants is inadequate due to the large variance in the number of referrals in a given community. For this reason percentages were converted to standard scores (Z Scores). The scores were obtained by dividing the difference between each percentage and the mean percentage by the standard deviation. Table 30 gives both the

¹⁵ Social Class and Delinquency, Office of Research and Planning, 1973.

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Z Scores of the selected indicators and the average Z Score for each Planning Service Community.

The communities were ranked from best to worst based on the average Z Scores. The following chart is the comparison of rankings of 1968 and 1975.

Table 30. Z Scores of Social Pathology (1975)

P.S.C.	School Dropouts	Single Parent Families	Recidivism	Public Assistance	Average
1	+ .76	- .23	- .42	- .12	.00
2	-1.50	- .21	- .99	- .64	-.93
3	+1.17	-1.52	- .52	-1.03	-.48
4	- .72	- .91	-1.08	-1.14	-.96
5	+ .37	-1.40	- .85	-1.23	-.78
6	+ .81	- .52	- .22	- .34	-.07
7	- .15	-1.28	-1.29	-1.46	-1.05
8	-2.41	- .39	-1.07	- .45	-1.08
9	+ .39	+1.23	+ .97	+1.12	+ .93
10	- .83	+ .16	- .09	+ .14	-.16
11	- .26	+1.01	+ .87	+ .82	+ .61
12	+ .56	+1.05	+ .68	+ .86	+ .79
13	+ .28	+ .77	+ .79	+ .78	+ .66
14	+ .33	+1.07	+1.55	+1.18	+1.03
15	+1.17	+1.15	+1.62	+ .93	+1.22
	$\sigma = 5.4$	$\sigma = 16.6$	$\sigma = 11.7$	$\sigma = 17.3$	

Although the coefficient of correlation between the two years remains high, certain PSC's have changed dramatically in terms of manifest social pathology. PSC-8 (Old Louisville) has deteriorated the most, dropping from eleventh place to fifteenth. The only other PSC that showed a great change was the Village-West/Central Business District which moved from fifteenth position to tenth. Overall, however, there has been little movement of the communities relative to each other based on the average Z Scores.

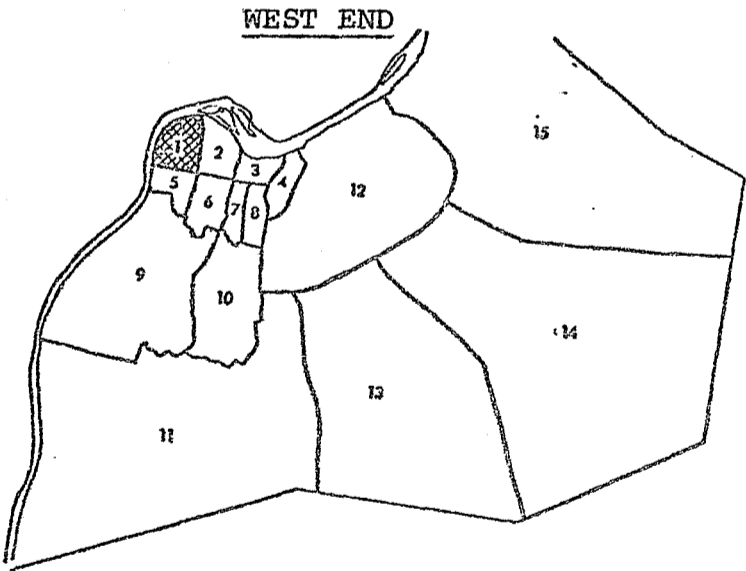
Among the individual indicators, however, two show low correlation coefficients. Both the rate of single parent living arrangement and recidivism have coefficients below R²=.50. This indicates greater change between 1968 and 1975 among the fifteen Planning Service Communities for these two variables. For both variables PSC-9 showed the greatest improvement and PSC-8 the greatest deterioration.

Overall, in the interval between 1968 and 1975, there has been little movement of the communities in terms of their rankings based on the average Z Scores of social pathology except for the sharp deterioration of PSC-8 and improvement in PSC-3. If these indicators are representative of actual conditions then the Old Louisville section has shown the greatest deterioration since 1968.

Table 31. Planning Service Community Rankings (1968 and 1975)

1968	1975
15	15
14	14
9	9
11	12
12	13
13	11
10	1
1	6
6	10
5	3
8	5
4	2
2	4
7	7
3	8
R ² = .69	P<.01

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
1974-Juvenile Referrals	505	77	428	374	131
1975-Juvenile Referrals	408	61	347	290	118
1975-Juvenile Individuals	296	42	254	198	98
1st Offender Percentage	36.5				
Total Co. Ref. Percentage	4.9				

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1972-73	+ 9.5
1973-74	- 3.1
1974-75	-19.2

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.4
Mean Number of Siblings	3.9
Mean Age at Referral - Male	14.7
Female	13.7

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	31.8
Parent & Step-parent	10.8
Single Parent	47.0
Other	10.5

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	16.7	29.5
NO	83.3	70.5

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	- 67.6
Informal	- 32.4

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	- 8.6
Female	- 7.9

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (Grouped)

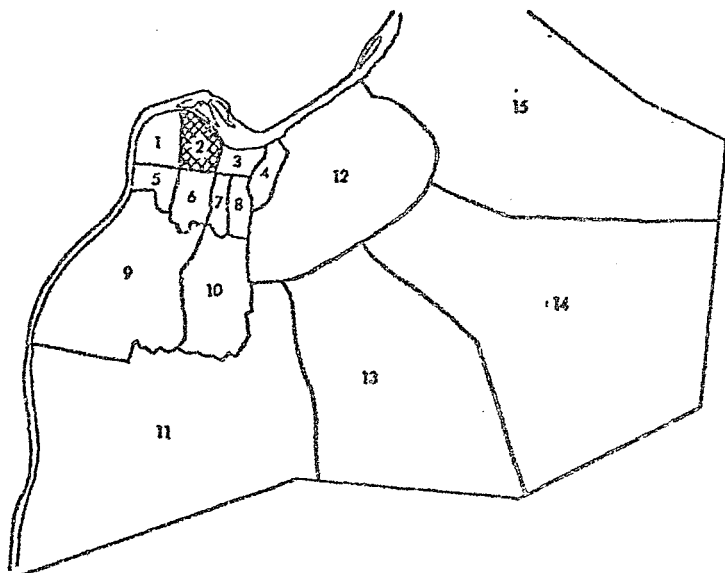
1. Larceny/Theft	100
2. Burglary/Breaking & Entering	81
3. Behavior Problems	37
4. Runaways	27
5. Other	25

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	73.8	86.6	87.4	79.6
Withdrawn	26.2	9.1	11.1	12.2
Other	-	4.3	1.5	8.2

PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 2.

DOWNTOWN WEST



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

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (Grouped)

1. Burglary/Breaking & Entering	121
2. Larceny/Theft	113
3. Drug Law Violation	75
4. Dependency	71
5. Runaways	44

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Total	White	Black	Male	Female
1974-Juvenile Referrals	653	369	284	474	179
1975-Juvenile Referrals	662	444	218	504	158
1975-Juvenile Individuals	392	256	136	285	107
1st Offender Percentage	29.8				
Total Co. Ref. Percentage	8.0				

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1972-73	- 5.4
1973-74	-21.9
1974-75	+ 1.4

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.7
Mean Number of Siblings	3.3
Mean Age at Referral - Male	14.1
Female	12.7

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	28.6
Parent & Step-parent	8.2
Single Parent	46.7
Other	16.6

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	34.0	41.9
NO	66.0	58.1

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	- 79.5
Informal	- 20.5

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	- 7.8
Female	- 7.0

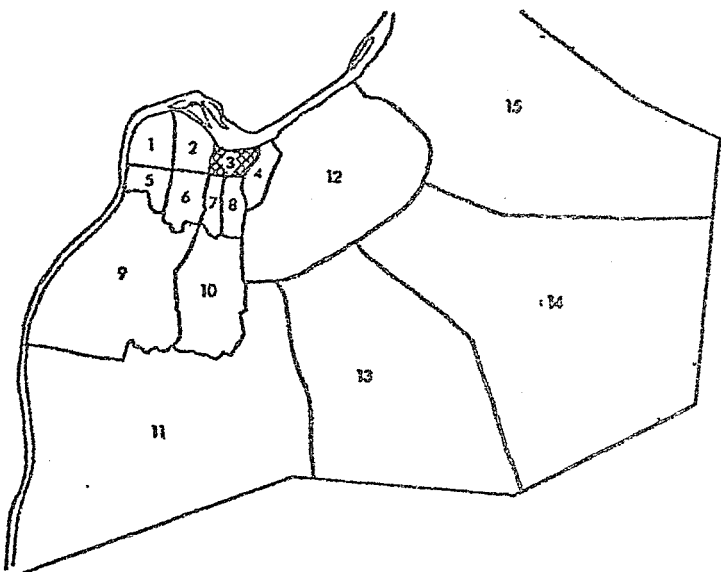
PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	61.7	74.3	65.6	67.3
Withdrawn	27.7	16.2	26.3	16.8
Other	10.5	9.6	8.1	15.9

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PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 3.

VILLAGE WEST-CENTRAL BUSINESS



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

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (Grouped)

1. Larceny/Theft	48
2. Breach of Peace	17
3. Burglary/Breaking & Entering	17
4. Dependency	14
5. Drug Law Violation	14

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Total	White	Black	Male	Female
1974-Juvenile Referrals	155	33	122	118	37
1975-Juvenile Referrals	170	10	160	132	38
1975-Juvenile Individuals	108	8	100	76	32
1st Offender Percentage	35.3				
Total Co. Ref. Percentage	2.1				

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1972-73	-22.7
1973-74	+16.5
1974-75	+ 9.7

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.6
Mean Number of Siblings	3.3
Mean Age at Referral - Male	14.3
Female	12.3

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	10.2
Parent & Step-parent	4.6
Single Parent	68.5
Other	16.7

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	25.0	45.0
NO	75.0	55.0

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	56.5
Informal	43.5

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	8.4
Female	6.9

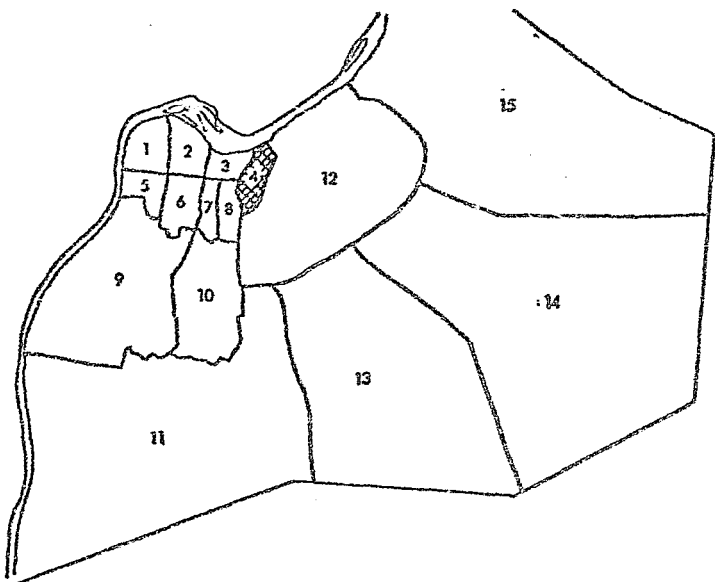
PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	62.5	86.0	89.5	71.9
Withdrawn	37.5	7.0	7.9	12.5
Other	-	7.0	2.6	15.6

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PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 4.

DOWNTOWN EAST



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

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Total	White	Black	Male	Female
1974-Juvenile Referrals	539	237	302	387	152
1975-Juvenile Referrals	486	240	246	385	101
1975-Juvenile Individuals	302	146	156	225	77
1st Offender Percentage	28.8				
Total Co. Ref. Percentage	5.9				

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1972-73	+16.5
1973-74	-16.8
1974-75	- 9.8

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.6
Mean Number of Siblings	3.8
Mean Age at Referral - Male	13.4
Female	12.8

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	21.5
Parent & Step-parent	4.6
Single Parent	58.3
Other	15.6

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	38.4	51.9
NO	61.6	48.1

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	74.7
informal	25.3

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	7.9
Female	6.9

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (Grouped)

1. Larceny/Theft	97
2. Burglary/Breaking & Entering	96
3. Dependency	69
4. Drug Law Violation	46
5. Breach of Peace	28

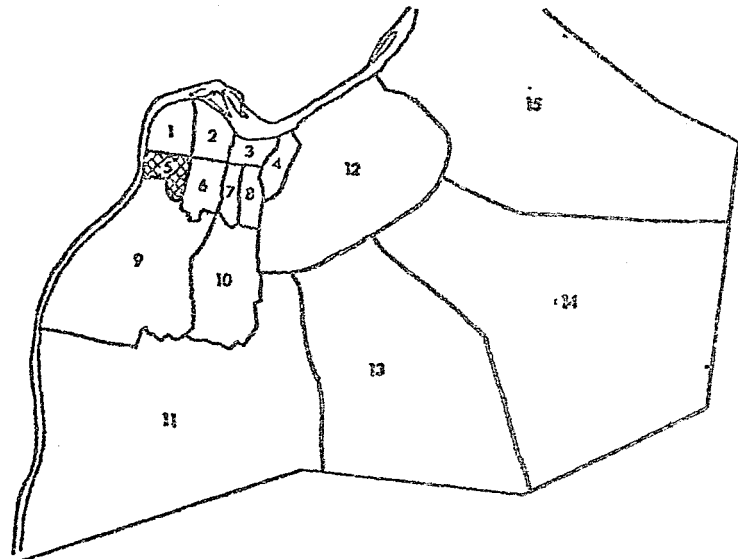
PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	63.7	76.3	67.6	77.9
Withdrawn	24.7	14.7	21.8	13.0
Other	11.6	9.0	10.7	9.1

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PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 5.

PARK DUVALLE



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

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Total	White	Black	Male	Female
1974-Juvenile Referrals	534	32	502	371	163
1975-Juvenile Referrals	473	32	441	356	117
1975-Juvenile Individuals	319	19	300	221	98
1st Offender Percentage	31.5				
Total Co. Ref. Percentage	5.7				

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1972-73	+ 9.9
1973-74	+ 9.0
1974-75	-11.4

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.5
Mean Number of Siblings	4.4
Mean Age at Referral - Male	14.4
Female	14.1

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	18.2
Parent & Step-parent	2.5
Single Parent	66.5
Other	12.9

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	36.8	47.7
NO	63.2	52.3

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	65.1
Informal	34.9

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	8.2
Female	8.3

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (Grouped)

1. Larceny/Theft	149
2. Burglary/Breaking & Entering	80
3. Dependency	40
4. Breach of Peace	37
5. Behavior Problems	25

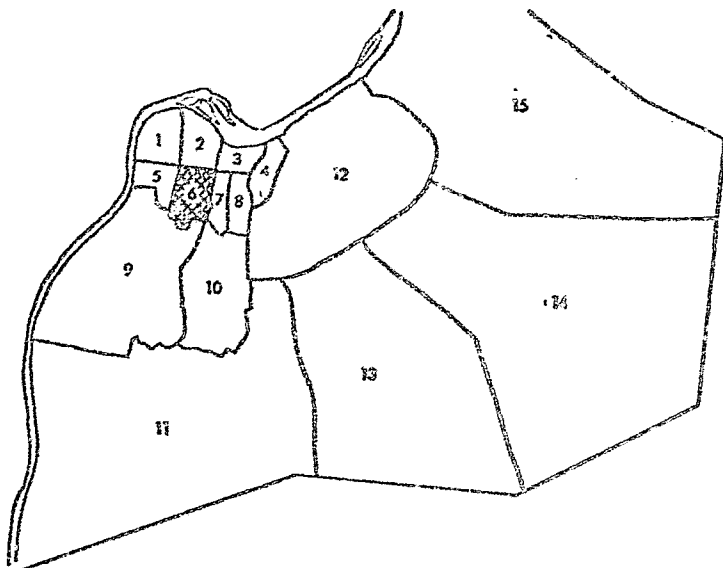
PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	84.2	83.0	84.6	79.6
Withdrawn	15.8	13.3	12.7	15.3
Other	-	3.7	2.7	5.1

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PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 6.

ALGONQUIN



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

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (Grouped)

1. Larceny/Theft	114
2. Burglary/Breaking & Entering	71
3. Dependency	37
4. Other	28
5. Other Assault	23

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Total	White	Black	Male	Female
1974-Juvenile Referrals	574	83	491	413	161
1975-Juvenile Referrals	451	91	360	342	109
1975-Juvenile Individuals	330	67	263	233	97
1st Offender Percentage	38.8				
Total Co. Ref. Percentage	5.5				

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1972-73	+17.6
1973-74	-21.3
1974-75	-21.4

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.4
Mean Number of Siblings	3.7
Mean Age at Referral - Male	14.4
Female	13.2

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	29.7
Parent & Step-parent	4.8
Single Parent	51.8
Other	13.6

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	16.4	35.4
NO	83.6	64.6

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	68.5
Informal	31.5

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

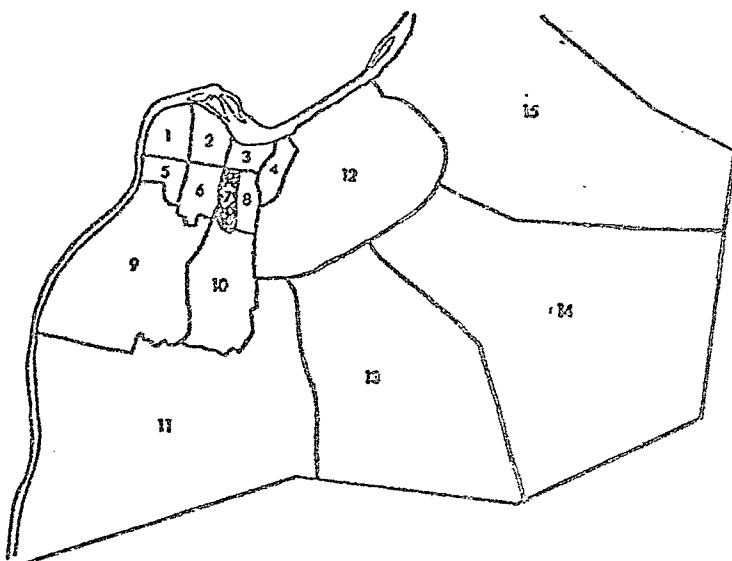
Male	8.3
Female	7.4

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	74.6	83.7	81.5	82.5
Withdrawn	19.4	9.1	12.9	7.2
Other	6.0	7.2	5.6	10.3

PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 7.

EAST ALGONQUIN



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

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (Grouped)

1. Larceny/Theft	41
2. Burglary/Breaking & Entering	30
3. Dependency	23
4. Other Assault	16
5. Runaways	15

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Total	White	Black	Male	Female
1974-Juvenile Referrals	208	51	157	158	50
1975-Juvenile Referrals	190	55	135	153	37
1975-Juvenile Individuals	110	36	74	85	25
1st Offender Percentage	26.3				
Total Co. Ref. Percentage	2.3				

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1972-73	+27.3
1973-74	- 5.0
1974-75	- 8.7

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.7
Mean Number of Siblings	4.1
Mean Age at Referral - Male	13.5
Female	12.5

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	19.1
Parent & Step-parent	3.6
Single Parent	64.5
Other	12.7

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	38.9	56.8
NO	61.1	43.2

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	80.0
Informal	20.0

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

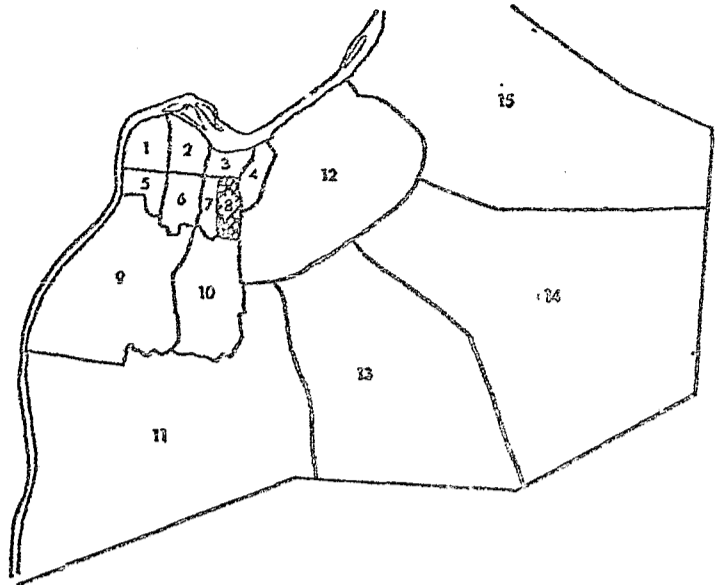
Male	7.6
Female	6.5

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	69.4	79.7	80.0	64.0
Withdrawn	19.4	14.9	14.1	24.0
Other	11.1	5.4	5.9	12.0

PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 8.

OLD LOUISVILLE



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

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (Grouped)

1. Drug Law Violation	52
2. Burglary/Breaking & Entering	42
3. Larceny/Theft	33
4. Dependency	33
5. Runaways	26

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Total	White	Black	Male	Female
1974-Juvenile Referrals	286	248	38	200	86
1975-Juvenile Referrals	294	245	49	211	83
1975-Juvenile Individuals	185	155	30	127	58
1st Offender Percentage	28.9				
Total Co. Ref. Percentage	3.6				

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1972-73	+ .8
1973-74	-22.9
1974-75	+ 2.8

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.6
Mean Number of Siblings	3.3
Mean Age at Referral - Male	13.8
Female	12.4

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	25.9
Parent & Step-parent	9.7
Single Parent	49.7
Other	14.6

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	32.3	40.0
NO	67.7	60.0

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	70.7
Informal	29.3

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	7.8
Female	6.4

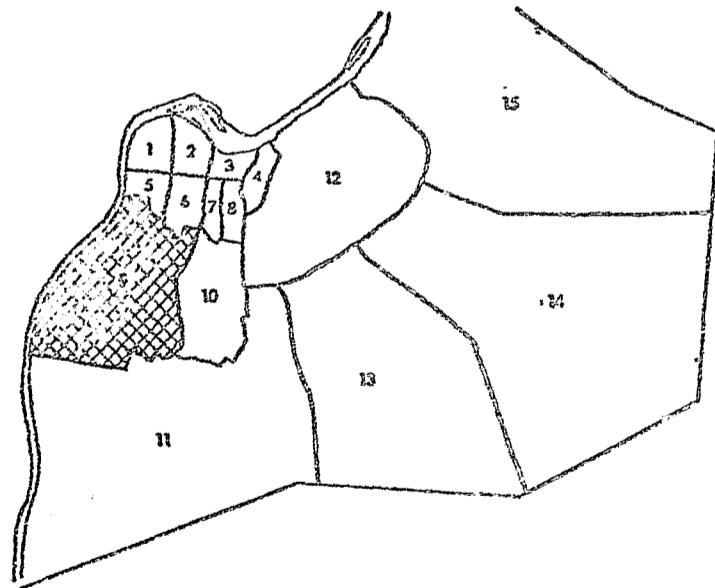
PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	60.6	53.3	58.3	62.1
Withdrawn	29.7	23.3	30.7	24.1
Other	9.7	23.3	11.0	13.8

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PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 9.

SHIVELY-LOWER HUNTERS TRACE



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

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (Grouped)

1. Burglary/Breaking & Entering	69
2. Larceny/Theft	52
3. Drug Law Violation	52
4. Breach of Peace	41
5. Dependency	36

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Total	White	Black	Male	Female
1974-Juvenile Referrals	419	381	38	312	107
1975-Juvenile Referrals	469	444	25	381	88
1975-Juvenile Individuals	347	327	20	271	76
1st Offender Percentage	52.7				
Total Co. Ref. Percentage	5.7				

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1972-73	+29.1
1973-74	- 5.6
1974-75	+11.1

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.4
Mean Number of Siblings	2.9
Mean Age at Referral - Male	14.8
Female	12.7

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	55.0
Parent & Step-parent	11.5
Single Parent	22.8
Other	10.7

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	6.1	10.0
NO	93.9	90.0

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	59.7
Informal	40.3

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	8.6
Female	7.0

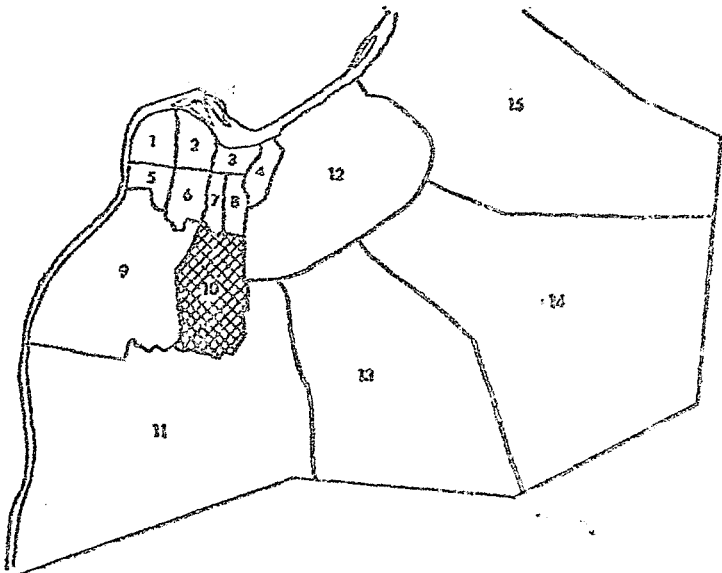
PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	78.3	80.0	79.7	73.7
Withdrawn	13.8	10.0	14.0	11.8
Other	8.0	10.0	6.3	14.5

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PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 10.

SOUTH CENTRAL



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

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (Grouped)

1. Drug Law Violations	82
2. Larceny/Theft	80
3. Burglary/Breaking & Entering	75
4. Dependency	75
5. Breach of Peace	63

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Total	White	Black	Male	Female
1974-Juvenile Referrals	578	529	49	420	158
1975-Juvenile Referrals	656	626	30	501	155
1975-Juvenile Individuals	443	420	23	319	124
1st Offender Percentage	40.4				
Total Co. Ref. Percentage	8.0				

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1972-73	+23.5
1973-74	-24.6
1974-75	+13.5

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.5
Mean Number of Siblings	3.0
Mean Age at Referral - Male	14.1
Female	12.4

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	58.8
Parent & Step-parent	7.4
Single Parent	40.6
Other	13.1

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	22.6	34.8
NO	77.4	65.2

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	66.9
Informal	33.1

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	8.0
Female	7.4

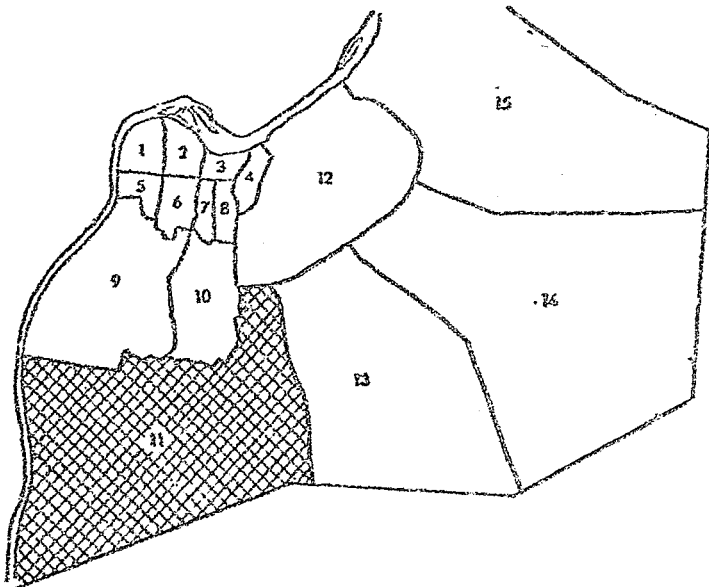
PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	69.8	78.3	69.9	71.0
Withdrawn	21.0	4.3	21.3	16.9
Other	9.3	17.4	8.8	12.1

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PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 11.

SOUTHWESTERN OUTER COUNTY



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

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (Grouped)

1. Larceny/Theft	117
2. Burglary/Breaking & Entering	98
3. Dependency	94
4. Breach of Peace	89
5. Liquor Law Violation	61

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Total	White	Black	Male	Female
1974-Juvenile Referrals	834	824	10	605	229
1975-Juvenile Referrals	787	773	14	601	186
1975-Juvenile Individuals	594	583	11	442	152
1st Offender Percentage	51.6				
Total Co. Ref. Percentage	9.5				

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1972-73	+12.2
1973-74	- 1.7
1974-75	- 5.6

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.3
Mean Number of Siblings	3.1
Mean Age at Referral - Male	15.1
Female	13.7

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	51.5
Parent & Step-parent	11.6
Single Parent	26.4
Other	10.4

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	11.5	18.2
NO	88.5	81.8

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	60.4
Informal	39.6

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	8.8
Female	7.5

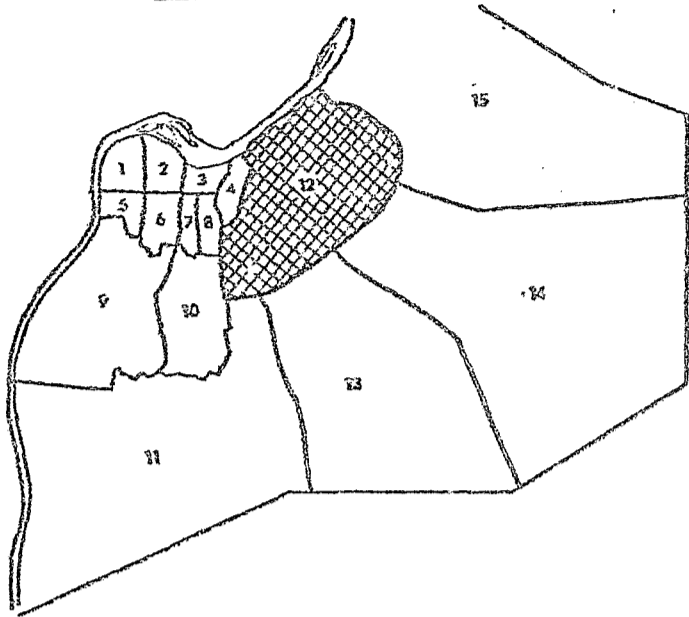
PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	77.9	90.9	76.5	82.9
Withdrawn	17.3	-	18.3	13.2
Other	4.8	9.1	5.2	3.9

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PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 12.

EAST END



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

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (Grouped)

1. Larceny/Theft	131
2. Burglary/Breaking & Entering	95
3. Drug Law Violation	80
4. Runaways	75
5. Breach of Peace	68

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Total	White	Black	Male	Female
1974-Juvenile Referrals	797	753	44	552	245
1975-Juvenile Referrals	794	746	48	595	199
1975-Juvenile Individuals	586	553	33	431	155
1st Offender Percentage	49.4				
Total Co. Ref. Percentage	9.6				

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1972-73	+31.4
1973-74	- 6.1
1974-75	- .4

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.4
Mean Number of Siblings	3.0
Mean Age at Referral - Male	16.1
Female	13.8

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	52.0
Parent & Step-parent	9.4
Single Parent	25.8
Other	12.8

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	10.1	21.2
NO	89.9	78.8

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	59.7
Informal	40.3

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	8.9
Female	8.0

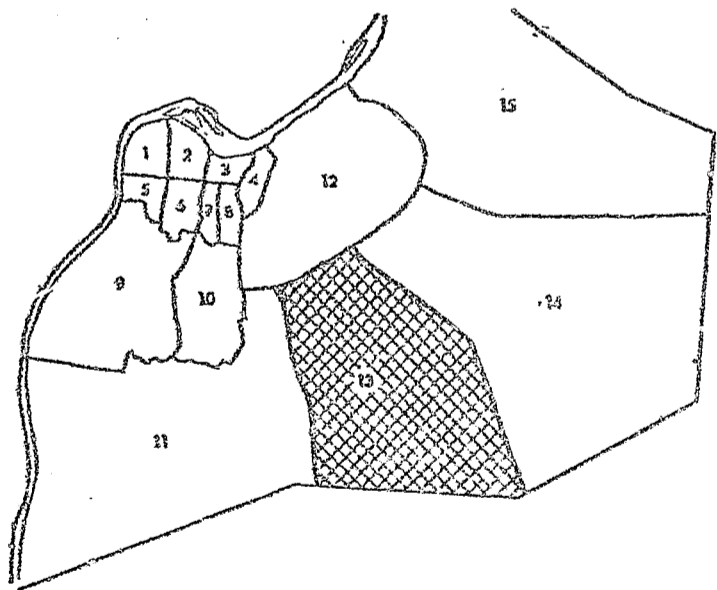
PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	80.7	87.9	79.1	86.5
Withdrawn	12.8	9.1	14.4	7.7
Other	6.5	3.0	6.5	5.8

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PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 13.

MIDDLE OUTER COUNTY



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

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (Grouped)

1. Larceny/Theft	202
2. Burglary/Breaking & Entering	185
3. Dependency	101
4. Breach of Peace	89
5. Runaways	87

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Total	White	Black	Male	Female
1974-Juvenile Referrals	860	687	173	639	221
1975-Juvenile Referrals	1,111	932	179	809	302
1975-Juvenile Individuals	820	684	136	559	261
1st Offender Percentage	50.7				
Total Co. Ref. Percentage	13.5				

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1972-73	+30.6
1973-74	+10.7
1974-75	+29.2

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.4
Mean Number of Siblings	2.9
Mean Age at Referral - Male	14.7
Female	13.6

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	44.5
Parent & Step-parent	10.7
Single Parent	30.5
Other	14.3

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	10.1	21.3
NO	89.9	78.7

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	60.2
Informal	39.8

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	8.4
Female	7.8

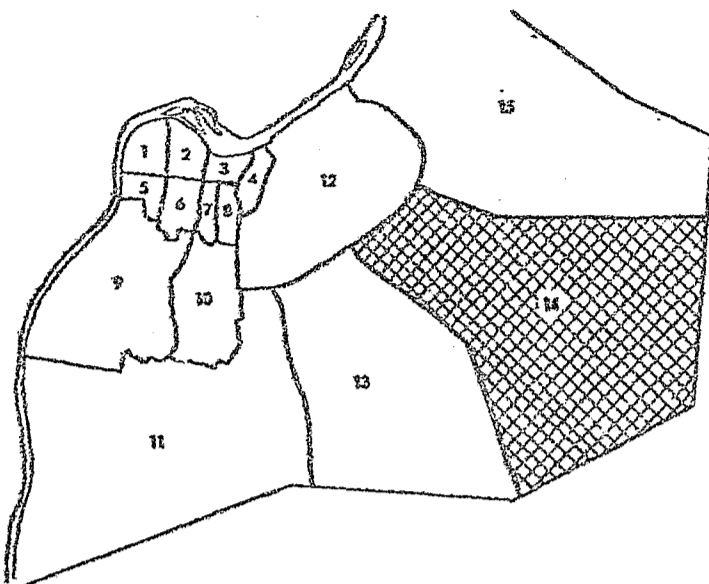
PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	77.8	82.4	78.4	78.9
Withdrawn	15.2	8.8	15.7	10.7
Other	7.0	8.8	5.9	10.3

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PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 14.

EASTERN OUTER COUNTY



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

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Total	White	Black	Male	Female
1974-Juvenile Referrals	501	468	33	366	135
1975-Juvenile Referrals	469	458	11	346	123
1975-Juvenile Individuals	377	367	10	267	110
1st Offender Percentage	59.5				
Total Co. Ref. Percentage	5.7				

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1972-73	+79.0
1973-74	+22.2
1974-75	- 6.4

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.2
Mean Number of Siblings	2.9
Mean Age at Referral - Male	15.2
Female	14.8

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	54.4
Parent & Step-parent	8.5
Single Parent	25.5
Other	11.7

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	4.9	20.0
NO	95.1	80.0

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	47.3
Informal	52.7

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	8.8
Female	8.2

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (Grouped)

1. Larceny/Theft	121
2. Burglary/Breaking & Entering	51
3. Drug Law Violation	48
4. Breach of Peace	41
5. Liquor Law Violation	39

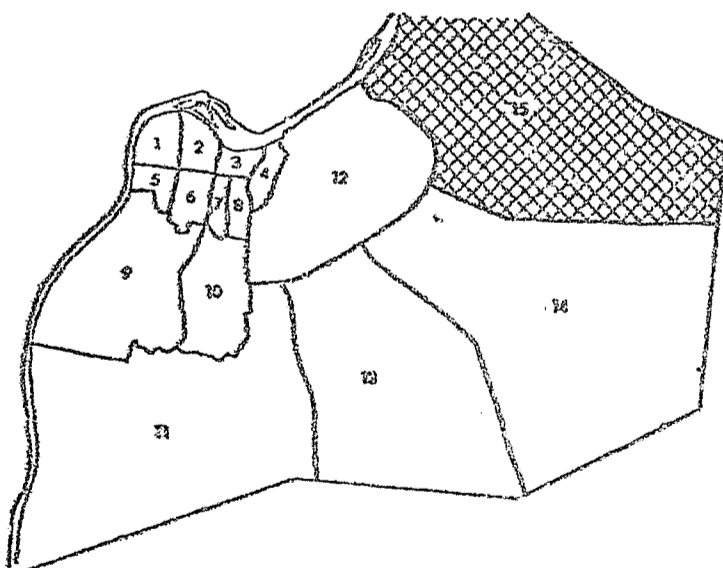
PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	80.7	70.0	79.8	81.8
Withdrawn	13.6	20.0	16.1	8.2
Other	5.7	10.0	4.1	10.0

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PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY 15.

NORTHEASTERN OUTER COUNTY



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

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Total	White	Black	Male	Female
1974-Juvenile Referrals	306	284	22	216	90
1975-Juvenile Referrals	335	319	16	240	95
1975-Juvenile Individuals	270	257	13	191	79
1st Offender Percentage	60.3				
Total Co. Ref. Percentage	4.1				

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE

1972-73	+22.8
1973-74	+ 9.3
1974-75	+ 9.5

JUVENILE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED

Mean Number of Referrals	1.2
Mean Number of Siblings	2.8
Mean Age at Referral - Male	14.7
Female	13.7

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF JUVENILE

Both Parents	55.6
Parent & Step-parent	8.1
Single Parent	24.1
Other	12.2

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	White	Black
YES	9.3	15.4
NO	90.7	84.6

MANNER OF HANDLING

Formal	50.1
Informal	49.9

MEAN EDUCATION CLAIMED

Male	8.5
Female	7.9

FIVE MAIN REASONS REFERRED (Grouped)

1. Larceny/Theft	59
2. Dependency	40
3. Drug Law Violation	37
4. Liquor Law Violation	27
5. Breach of Peace	26

PRESENT SCHOOL STATUS

	White	Black	Male	Female
Attending	84.0	69.2	83.2	83.5
Withdrawn	8.9	15.4	9.9	7.6
Other	7.0	15.4	6.8	8.9

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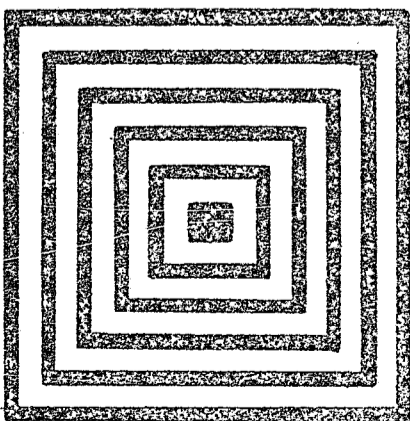
Louisville / Jefferson County, Ky.

Metropolitan Social Services Department

Division Of Emergency Assistance And Social Services

Annual Report

July, 1975 - June, 1976



Prepared by:

*Metropolitan Social Services Department
Office of Research and Planning*

*George B. Haarman, Director
Thomas Hildenbrand, Editor*

PART TWO
ADULT SERVICES

Introduction

The Metropolitan Social Services Department (MSSD) provides a general assistance program for short-term assistance and social services to needy families and individuals.

This report provides information on the Financial Assistance Program for the 1975-1976 fiscal year and the Nutritional Program for the Aging for calendar year 1975. The general assistance part of the report is divided into two sections. The first section presents information on an unduplicated count of cases closed during the fiscal year. The second section is based on accounting reports which were received monthly by MSSD.

SECTION 1.0: FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ANNUAL DATA

During fiscal year 1976 (July, 1975-June, 1976), the MSSD Financial Assistance Department closed 8,963 cases of which 96.5 per cent were assistance cases. There were 313 cases that received social services but no financial assistance. For the 8,650 assistance cases, 62.2 per cent were white and 37.8 per cent were black. A total of 22,203 persons benefitted from the Financial Assistance Program.

As Table 1 indicates, there was a 12.6 per cent decline in cases closed during fiscal year 1976 as compared to fiscal year 1975. While there was a drop of 73.2 per cent in service only cases, there was also a decline of 4.8 per cent in assistance cases. The majority of the decline in assistance cases was for white cases as the number of black cases decreased only slightly.

The number of persons aided dropped even more sharply than the number of cases, as overall there were 20.2 per cent fewer persons served in fiscal year 1976 than in fiscal year 1975.

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Table 1. Financial Assistance Cases and Persons by Race and Year

	ASSISTANCE CASES						SERVICE CASES						T O T A L
	White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
CASES													
1974-1975	5,760	63.4	3,324	36.6	9,084	100.0	736	63.1	431	36.9	1,167	100.0	10,251
1975-1976	5,384	62.2	3,266	37.8	8,650	100.0	211	67.4	102	32.6	313	100.0	8,963
PERCENTAGE CHANGE	-6.5		-1.7		-4.8		-71.3		-76.3		-73.2		-12.6
PERSONS													
1974-1975	15,732	64.4	8,710	35.6	24,442	100.0	2,167	64.0	1,221	36.0	3,388	100.0	27,830
1975-1976	13,659	63.5	7,845	36.5	21,504	100.0	476	68.1	223	31.9	699	100.0	22,203
PERCENTAGE CHANGE	-13.2		-9.9		-12.0		-78.0		-81.7		-79.4		-20.2

Table 2. Reason for Care by Type of Case and Average Length of Assistance (Assistance Cases)

	HSLD. CASES		SINGLE CASES		T O T A L		Mean Per Case	Mean Length Months
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Fired/Quit Employment	597	11.5	521	15.1	1,118	12.9	\$ 77.98	1.5
Laid Off	911	17.5	600	17.4	1,511	17.5	80.98	1.4
Illness	570	11.0	1,208	34.9	1,778	20.6	240.92	4.3
Non-Support	166	3.2	10	.3	176	2.0	78.77	1.6
Sep./Death/Divorce/Desert.	306	5.9	55	1.6	361	4.2	92.41	1.6
Homeless	37	.7	96	2.8	133	1.5	55.92	1.5
Inadequate Income	583	11.2	386	11.2	969	11.2	72.69	1.7
Awaiting Income	1,320	25.4	378	10.9	1,698	19.6	79.91	1.5
Lost/Stolen Check	574	11.1	133	3.8	707	8.2	68.37	1.3
Other	128	2.5	71	2.1	199	2.3	129.02	2.7
TOTAL	5,192	100.0	3,458	100.1	8,650	100.0	\$112.45	2.1

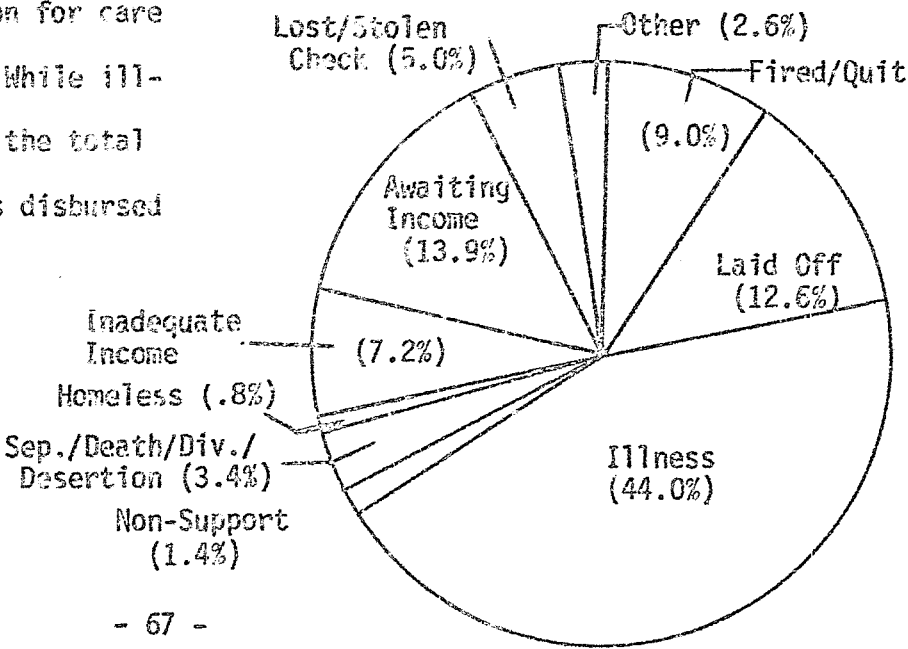
Table 2 presents the distribution by reason for care for assistance cases. Overall, illness was the most frequent reason for care with slightly over one-fifth of the cases. The next largest reason for care was "awaiting income" and "laid off" was the third highest category. Considerable difference between household and single cases were apparent. "Awaiting Income" was the predominant reason for care for household cases while the major reason for single cases was illness. Although single cases comprised only forty per cent of the total number of assistance cases, the number of single cases for illness was more than twice as great as the number of household cases for illness.

The average length of assistance was 2.1 months. Illness cases had, by far, the longest average length of assistance at more than four months. This was also reflected in the mean amount per case as the mean amount of assistance per illness case was considerably larger than any of the other reasons for care.

Figure 1 is an illustration of the reason for care by the total amount of assistance provided. While illness cases represented only 20.6 per cent of the total caseload, 44 per cent of the total amount was disbursed on these cases.

Reason for Care by Amount Spent

Fig. 1.



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Table 3. Reason for Care by Year (Assistance Cases)

REASON FOR CARE	1974/ 1975	1975/ 1976	Percentage Chg.	
			Inc.	Dec.
Fired/Quit Employment	801	1,118	39.6	
Laid Off	2,046	1,511		26.1
Illness	2,221	1,778		19.9
Non-Support	178	176		1.1
Sep./Death/Div./Des.	395	361		8.6
Homeless	134	133		.7
Inadequate Income	973	969		.4
Awaiting Income	1,564	1,698	8.6	
Lost/Stolen Check	616	707	14.8	
Other	156	199	27.6	
TOTAL	9,084	8,650		4.8

Table 3 compares the assistance cases for fiscal year 1975/76 with fiscal year 1974/75 on reason for care. The largest increase was in the "Fired/Quit Employment" category. However, the greatest percentage decline was in the "Laid Off" category. Illness cases also decreased by nearly one-fifth.

Table 4 presents household size information for 1975/76 assistance cases. The percentage of single cases was forty per cent as compared to 35 per cent in fiscal year 1974/75. The mean household size both overall and for household cases was slightly smaller in fiscal year 1975/76 than in fiscal year 1974/75. This shift in the caseload to smaller households and fewer household cases reflects the decrease in total persons served which was noted in Table 1.

Table 4. Number in Household (Assistance Cases)

NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD	TOTAL	
	No.	%
1	3,457	40.0
2	1,649	19.1
3	1,454	16.8
4	1,023	11.8
5	519	6.0
6	313	3.7
7	133	1.5
8	48	.6
9	20	.2
10	20	.2
11	5	.1
12	3	-
TOTAL	8,649	100.0
MEAN	2.49	
Mean for Hslds. larger than 1.	3.48	

Table 5 illustrates the involvement of the Financial Assistance Program's clients with other agencies. About 55 per cent of the assistance cases and 59.3 per cent of the money was spent on cases that were not involved with another assistance program. Nearly one-fourth of the cases had either applied for or were receiving Aid for Dependent Children (AFDC) but fewer than four per cent of the cases had either applied for or were receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI). The most notable change in fiscal year 1975/76 as compared to fiscal year 1974/75 was in the cases receiving Food Stamps. The number of cases in this category increased by nearly two-thirds.

Table 5. Activity with Non-MSSD Agencies by Assistance Cases and Amount Received

	CASES		AMOUNT		% Chg. Cases 74/75 to 75/76
	No.	%	No.	%	
Applied AFDC	1,509	17.4	\$137,759.65	14.2	-21.0
Applied SSI	168	1.9	48,028.51	4.9	-32.5
Receiving AFDC	601	6.9	40,092.09	4.1	+22.4
Receiving SSI	165	1.9	11,294.52	1.2	+38.7
Receiving Food Stamps Only	1,494	17.3	158,640.53	16.3	+64.0
No Other Agency Activity	4,713	54.5	576,872.86	59.3	-12.8
TOTAL	8,650	99.9	\$972,695.16	100.0	- 4.8

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Table 6. Reason for Closing (Assistance & Service Cases)

	ASSISTANCE CASES		Mean Length	SERV. CASES	
	No.	%		No.	%
Private Employment	640	7.4	2.3	22	7.0
Veterans Benefits	121	1.4	2.9	5	1.6
Resources Found	111	1.3	2.8	6	1.9
Made Own Plans	159	1.8	2.7	20	6.4
Workmen's Comp.	25	.3	2.3	0	-
AFDC	2,572	29.7	1.6	67	21.4
SSI	230	2.7	5.1	8	2.6
Insurance Benefits	61	.7	2.4	1	.3
Social Security	389	4.5	3.8	9	2.9
Unemp. Comp.	1,076	12.4	1.5	19	6.1
Ref. to Other Agcy.	35	.4	1.9	1	.3
Admitted to Inst.	15	.2	5.5	3	1.0
Ret'd. to Legal Res.	38	.4	2.0	1	.3
Service Completed	47	.5	3.1	31	9.9
Death	28	.3	6.4	22	7.0
Loss of Contact	285	3.3	3.4	31	9.9
Wage Earner Ret'd. Home	6	.1	3.2	0	-
Employable	2,812	32.5	1.9	67	21.4
TOTAL	8,650	99.9	2.1	313	100.0

The reason for closing for the assistance and service cases is listed in Table 6. Nearly one-third of the assistance cases were closed because the head of the household was employable. Almost thirty per cent of the assistance cases were closed because the client started receiving AFDC. It is noteworthy that those assistance cases closed because of SSI and Social Security, while not that numerous, on the average had been active for a longer period of time than cases closed for other reasons.

For planning and case assignment purposes, MSSD has divided Jefferson County into fifteen geographical areas known as Planning Service Communities (PSC's). Illustration 1 is a map of Jefferson County which presents a generalized picture of the residency patterns of the Financial Assistance cases. The precise data for fiscal year 1975/76 and fiscal year 1974/75 are given in Table 7. The largest number of cases continued to come from PSC-8 and PSC-2 although for both of the Planning Service Communities, the actual number of cases

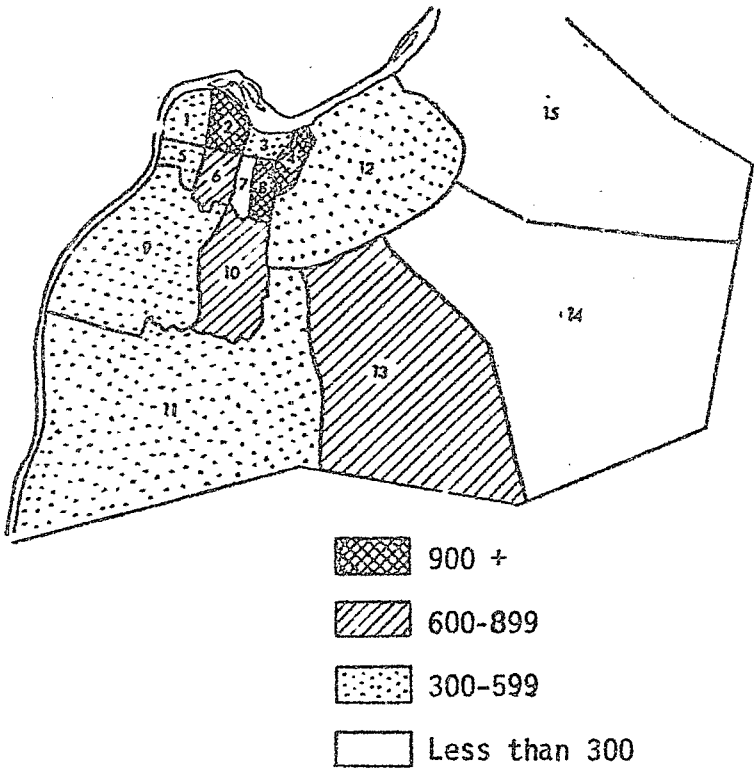
was down as compared to the previous years. The greatest percentage decrease was in Southwest Jefferson County (PSC-11). The only community to register a substantial increase was the South Central part of Jefferson County (PSC-13).

Table 7. Planning Service Community by Total Assistance Cases and Year

P.S.C.	1974/ 1975	1975/ 1976	Percentage Chg.	
			Inc.	Dec.
1	501	510	1.8	
2	1,193	1,018		14.7
3	283	309	9.2	
4	871	910	4.5	
5	342	361	5.2	
6	790	786		.5
7	245	226		7.8
8	1,347	1,213		9.9
9	401	436	8.7	
10	844	781		7.5
11	689	526		23.7
12	616	573		7.0
13	621	695	11.9	
14	160	175	9.4	
15	113	94		16.8
Out of County	68	37		45.6
TOTAL	9,084	8,650		4.8

Planning Service Community by Total Assistance Cases

Illustration 1.



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Table 8. Planning Service Community by Percent of Single Cases (Assistance Cases)

P.S.C.	HOUSEHOLD		SINGLE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	334	65.5	176	34.5	510	100.0
2	529	52.0	489	48.0	1,018	100.0
3	165	53.4	144	46.6	309	100.0
4	354	38.9	556	61.1	910	100.0
5	248	68.7	113	31.3	361	100.0
6	464	59.0	322	41.0	786	100.0
7	131	58.0	95	42.0	226	100.0
8	457	37.7	756	62.3	1,213	100.0
9	350	80.3	86	19.7	436	100.0
10	563	72.1	218	27.9	781	100.0
11	460	87.5	66	12.5	526	100.0
12	364	63.5	209	36.5	573	100.0
13	571	82.2	124	17.8	695	100.0
14	128	73.1	47	26.9	175	100.0
15	62	66.0	32	34.0	94	100.0
Out of County	12	32.4	25	67.6	37	100.0
TOTAL	5,192	60.0	3,458	40.0	8,650	100.0

There was considerable variance among the Planning Service Communities in the ratio of single cases to household cases. This is illustrated in Table 8. In general, the inner-city communities had higher rates of single cases than those from the outer-county communities. For both PSC-4 and PSC-8, more than sixty per cent of the cases were single cases. By way of contrast, only 12.5 per cent of the cases in PSC-11 were single cases.

Table 9 lists the Planning Service Communities by reason for care for assistance cases. As can be seen, the percentage of cases in each of the categories differs somewhat from community to community. Illness was the greatest reason for care in PSC's 2, 4, 7, 8 and 12 while "Awaiting Income" was the predominant reason in PSC's 1, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 13. "Laid Off" was the primary reason for care in PSC's 9, 14 and 15. Two-thirds of the out of county cases were homeless cases.

Table 9. Planning Service Community by Reason for Care (Assistance Cases)

P.S.C.	Fired/ Quit		Laid Off		Illness		Non- Support		Sep./Death/ Div./Desert		Homeless		Inadequate Income		Awaiting Income		Lost/Stolen Check		Other		T O T A L	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	52	10.2	75	14.7	92	18.0	13	2.5	22	4.3	4	.8	60	11.8	114	22.4	66	12.9	12	2.4	510	100.0
2	127	12.5	186	18.3	201	19.7	25	2.5	39	3.8	10	1.0	119	11.7	199	19.5	89	8.7	23	2.3	1,013	100.0
3	32	10.3	46	14.9	45	14.6	3	1.0	7	2.3	7	2.3	46	14.9	67	21.7	51	16.5	5	1.6	309	100.1
4	108	11.9	122	13.4	235	25.8	11	1.2	30	3.3	39	4.3	117	12.9	155	17.0	71	7.8	22	2.4	910	100.0
5	28	7.8	53	14.7	46	12.7	12	3.3	11	3.0	0	-	48	13.3	102	28.3	58	16.1	3	.8	361	100.0
6	90	11.5	125	15.9	154	19.6	14	1.8	19	2.4	3	.4	82	10.4	172	21.9	113	14.4	14	1.8	786	100.1
7	22	9.7	28	12.4	48	21.2	4	1.8	6	2.7	0	-	26	11.5	44	19.5	42	18.6	6	2.7	226	100.1
8	185	15.3	214	17.6	317	26.1	12	1.0	39	3.2	31	2.6	134	11.0	193	15.9	61	5.0	27	2.2	1,213	99.9
9	68	15.6	92	21.1	74	17.0	12	2.8	21	4.8	2	.5	46	10.5	87	20.0	23	5.3	11	2.5	436	100.1
10	93	11.9	139	17.8	147	18.8	16	2.0	49	6.3	3	.4	90	11.5	177	22.7	52	6.7	15	1.9	781	100.0
11	91	17.3	111	21.1	94	17.9	12	2.3	30	5.7	2	.4	46	8.7	116	22.1	16	3.0	8	1.5	526	100.0
12	86	15.0	116	20.2	150	26.2	11	1.9	23	4.0	4	.7	59	10.3	88	15.4	22	3.8	14	2.4	573	99.9
13	93	14.1	129	18.6	127	18.3	22	3.2	41	5.9	2	.3	67	9.6	140	20.1	36	5.2	33	4.7	695	100.0
14	25	14.3	48	27.4	27	15.4	6	3.4	13	7.4	0	-	20	11.4	27	15.4	4	2.3	5	2.9	175	99.9
15	11	11.7	26	27.7	20	21.3	3	3.2	8	8.5	1	1.1	7	7.4	15	16.0	2	2.1	1	1.1	94	100.1
Out of County	2	5.4	1	2.7	1	2.7	0	-	3	8.1	25	67.6	2	5.4	2	5.4	1	2.7	0	-	37	100.0
TOTAL	1,118	12.9	1,511	17.5	1,778	20.6	176	2.0	361	4.2	133	1.5	969	11.2	1,698	19.6	707	8.2	199	2.3	8,650	100.0

SECTION 1.1: FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE MONTHLY DATA

This section is based on accounting reports which were received monthly. It therefore contains a duplicated count for much of the information since a case appeared separately in the monthly data in each month the case was active. It is therefore based on different information than the previous section and should be treated accordingly.

The Financial Assistance Program operates on a voucher system in which grants are given for the specific expenditures and needs of the client. Table 10 is a compilation of all the vouchers for each of the items during fiscal year 75/76. As can be seen, the vast majority of the vouchers were for either food or rent. The third most numerous category was utilities. The mean amount per voucher for whites was higher than that for blacks, but a higher percentage of the vouchers for whites went to household cases than was true of the vouchers for black cases.

Table 10. Voucher Items by Type of Case and Race (July, 1975-June, 1976)

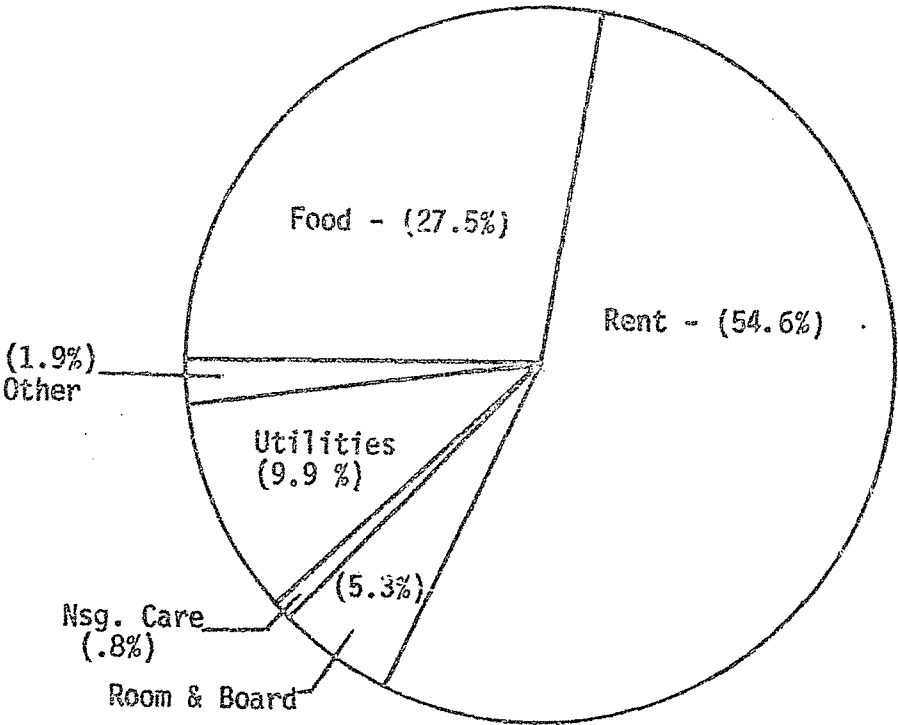
	W H I T E							B L A C K						
	Hsld. Cases		Single Cases		Total Vouchers		Mean Amount Per Voucher	Hsld. Cases		Single Cases		Total Vouchers		Mean Amount Per Voucher
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Food	3,267	34.0	3,476	35.9	6,743	35.0	\$ 28.65	1,432	32.4	2,613	38.6	4,045	36.2	\$ 25.48
Rent	3,336	34.8	2,984	30.8	6,320	32.8	59.48	1,601	36.3	2,365	35.0	3,966	35.5	53.16
Room & Board	51	.5	924	9.5	975	5.1	45.62	6	.1	248	3.7	254	2.3	51.37
Nursing Care	0	-	31	.3	31	.2	129.25	2	-	38	.6	40	.4	101.93
Utilities*	2,010	20.9	825	8.5	2,83	4.7	23.53	966	21.9	734	10.9	1,700	15.2	23.59
Hsld. Supplies	573	6.0	700	7.2	1,27	6.6	5.47	248	5.6	351	5.2	599	5.4	5.30
Transportation**	321	3.3	686	7.1	1,007	5.2	5.13	146	3.3	389	5.7	535	4.8	4.37
Other***	39	.4	66	.7	105	.5	15.94	15	.3	24	.4	39	.3	19.20
TOTAL	9,597	99.9	9,692	100.0	19,289	100.1	\$ 36.19	4,416	99.9	6,762	100.1	11,178	100.1	\$ 33.76

	T O T A L						
	Household Cases		Single Cases		Total Vouchers		Mean Amount Per Voucher
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Food	4,699	33.5	6,089	37.0	10,788	35.4	\$ 27.46
Rent	4,937	35.2	5,349	32.5	10,286	33.8	57.05
Room & Board	57	.4	1,172	7.1	1,229	4.0	46.81
Nursing Care	2	-	69	.4	71	.2	113.86
Utilities	2,976	21.2	1,559	9.5	4,535	14.9	23.55
Hsld. Supplies	821	5.9	1,051	6.4	1,872	6.1	5.42
Transportation	467	3.3	1,075	6.5	1,542	5.1	4.86
Other	54	.4	90	.5	144	.5	16.82
TOTAL VOUCHERS	14,013	99.9	16,454	99.9	30,467	100.0	\$ 35.30

*Utilities includes coal, heat and electricity and Water. **Transportation includes cab and bus fare.
***Other includes clothing, medicine and miscellaneous.

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Table 11 presents the actual dollar figures for each month for each category of voucher items. The greatest expenditures were for rent followed by food, utilities, and room and board respectively. Figure 2 illustrates the percentage breakdown of the various items for the entire fiscal year. More than half of the amount spent during fiscal year 75/76 went for rent and 27.5 per cent went for food. This represents a change from fiscal year 74/75 when only 45.6 per cent of the total expenditures went toward rent and 37.5 per cent was expended on food.



TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY MAJOR ITEMS (1975/76)

Fig. 2.

Table 11. Financial Breakdown Based Upon Voucher Item by Total Expenditures and Month (July, 1975-June, 1976)

	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.
FOOD	\$24,388.39	\$22,168.84	\$22,371.35	\$23,264.88	\$23,748.99	\$25,211.80	\$ 30,056.79	\$ 26,469.12
RENT	42,356.78	39,673.68	42,769.23	43,601.42	43,697.47	56,587.53	63,072.29	57,422.73
ROOM & BOARD	4,941.80	4,241.15	4,831.95	4,858.00	4,801.50	4,389.75	4,637.80	5,307.25
NSG. CARE	1,221.00	581.80	596.30	425.00	719.40	961.50	1,186.25	797.65
UTILITIES	7,156.90	6,196.43	7,534.88	8,213.65	8,449.01	9,796.97	13,226.09	11,479.13
HSLD. SUPPLIES	600.90	767.70	961.55	910.60	810.00	942.75	1,035.75	1,084.96
TRANSPORTATION	389.25	520.95	601.35	691.59	670.55	632.75	673.80	621.18
OTHER	218.95	324.99	234.00	82.00	121.00	150.00	190.50	252.00
TOTAL	\$81,273.97	\$74,475.54	\$79,900.61	\$82,057.14	\$83,017.92	\$98,673.05	\$114,079.27	\$103,434.12

	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
FOOD	\$25,198.12	\$22,729.36	\$22,473.63	\$28,151.11	\$ 296,233.08
RENT	52,594.76	46,535.13	45,360.78	53,098.83	586,770.63
ROOM & BOARD	4,870.30	5,625.75	4,003.65	5,012.10	57,531.00
NSG. CARE	945.55	90.00	90.00	469.30	8,083.75
UTILITIES	10,764.58	8,126.63	7,786.28	8,079. 4	106,810.09
HSLD. SUPPLIES	779.00	747.00	675.30	824.00	10,139.51
TRANSPORTATION	645.25	747.80	544.65	762.20	7,501.32
OTHER	94.25	322.98	196.00	235.46	2,422.13
TOTAL	\$95,891.81	\$84,925.25	\$81,130.29	\$96,632.54	\$1,075,491.51

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Table 12. Mean Amounts per Voucher by Month (July, 1975-June, 1976)

	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
FOOD	\$ 24.86	\$26.74	\$27.05	\$ 27.15	\$27.02	\$28.55	\$27.91	\$27.18	\$26.81	\$27.69	\$26.50	\$ 29.79	\$ 27.46
RENT	49.77	49.78	50.61	53.76	56.90	60.52	60.30	60.38	59.43	59.13	60.16	62.03	57.05
ROOM & BOARD	47.52	44.64	45.58	48.20	44.05	44.79	45.47	49.60	47.28	52.58	44.49	46.84	46.81
NSG. CARE	135.67	96.97	119.26	141.67	119.90	137.36	118.63	132.94	105.06	90.00	90.00	58.66	113.86
UTILITIES	16.72	16.88	17.98	20.79	22.47	23.38	27.50	28.56	28.86	26.64	28.95	26.84	23.55
HSLD. SUPPLIES	5.46	5.60	5.43	5.36	5.29	5.39	5.45	5.68	5.45	5.22	4.97	5.61	5.42
TRANSPORTATION	4.10	4.45	4.56	4.80	5.93	5.02	4.99	4.71	4.85	5.09	4.43	5.26	4.86
OTHER	16.84	25.60	21.27	8.20	15.13	16.67	15.88	19.38	13.46	20.19	16.33	11.77	16.82
TOTALS	\$ 32.28	\$31.54	\$31.68	\$32.94	\$34.42	\$37.21	\$37.37	\$37.26	\$36.98	\$36.50	\$36.33	\$38.21	\$35.30

Table 12 presents the mean amount per voucher item per month from July, 1975 to June, 1976. The most significant change was in the average amount per rent voucher. In July, 1975, the mean amount per rent voucher was \$49.77, but in June, 1976, this figure had increased to \$62.03 per rent voucher. It should also be noted that this increase became most apparent in October, 1975. An examination of the mean cost per rent voucher for the prior fiscal year (July, 1974- June, 1975) indicates that there was not a corresponding increase.

A second item which increased significantly during fiscal year 75/76 was the mean amount per voucher for utilities. In July, 1975, the mean amount per voucher for utilities was \$16.72 but in June, 1976, this figure was \$26.84. Even higher levels had been reached in February, March and May of 1976. The average amount per voucher for utilities during the prior fiscal year (74/75) also increased, particularly during the winter months.

However, in the spring and early summer months of 1975, the average amounts dropped to lower levels.

This did not occur in fiscal year 1975/76 as there was not a similar seasonal decrease in the average cost for utilities.

At first glance it would also appear that the mean amount per voucher for food increased by a substantial amount during fiscal year 1975/76. The difference between July, 1975 and June, 1976 is nearly five dollars per voucher. However, this is really not that significant an increase when compared with fiscal year 1974/75. During that period of time there were eight months in which the mean amount per voucher for food exceeded \$29.79 which was the highest figure for fiscal year 1975/76.

A listing of the number of active cases for each month of fiscal year 1975/76 is given in Table 13. The highest active caseload was in January while the lowest was in May. A significant column in this table is the

Table 13. Cases and Persons by Month (July, 1975-June, 1976)

	Hsld. Cases	Individuals	Single Cases	Total Persons	Total Cases	Mean Amount Per Case	Mean Amount Per Person
July-1975	631	2,167	679	2,846	1,310	\$62.04	\$28.56
August	585	2,023	655	2,678	1,240	60.06	27.81
September	631	2,159	650	2,809	1,281	62.37	28.44
October	577	1,965	669	2,634	1,246	65.86	31.15
November	551	1,906	679	2,585	1,230	67.49	32.12
December	660	2,342	688	3,030	1,348	73.20	32.57
January-1976	781	2,770	763	3,533	1,544	73.89	32.29
February	673	2,325	769	3,094	1,442	71.71	33.42
March	604	1,988	765	2,753	1,369	70.06	34.84
April	525	1,706	675	2,381	1,200	70.77	35.67
May	503	1,689	678	2,367	1,181	68.70	34.28
June	638	2,168	712	2,880	1,350	71.58	33.55
TOTAL	7,359	25,208	8,382	33,590	15,741	\$68.32	\$32.02

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mean amount per active case. As can be seen, the average amount increased by nearly ten dollars per case from July, 1975 to June, 1976. Once again this increase became most noticeable in October. As was discussed above, the majority of this increase in the average amount of grant per case was centered in the rent and utility items.

The Financial Assistance Department has three kinds of applications for assistance: *New Cases* in which the clients have received no previous assistance from MSSD; *Old Cases* in which the clients have received some previous assistance but not during the current fiscal year; and *Recurrent Cases* in which the clients have received assistance previously during the fiscal year. The number and type of cases opened by month is shown in Table 14.

Table 14. Cases Opened by Month (July, 1975-June, 1976) by Type of Case

	NEW				OLD				RECURRENT				TOTAL			
	Household Cases	Single Cases	Sub T. No.	%	Household Cases	Single Cases	Sub T. No.	%	Household Cases	Single Cases	Sub T. No.	%	Household Cases	Single Cases	Sub T. No.	%
July-1975	235	170	405	52.8	193	128	321	41.9	21	20	41	5.3	449	318	767	100.0
August	213	146	359	52.2	165	114	279	40.6	28	22	50	7.3	406	292	698	100.0
September	246	150	396	54.8	167	105	272	37.6	27	28	55	7.6	440	283	723	100.0
October	234	172	406	58.8	134	98	232	33.6	35	18	53	7.7	403	288	691	100.0
November	188	138	326	51.4	140	108	248	39.1	33	27	60	9.5	361	273	634	100.0
December	235	137	372	51.2	204	76	280	38.5	37	38	75	10.3	476	251	727	100.0
January-1976	302	186	488	52.7	216	131	347	37.5	61	30	91	9.8	579	347	926	100.0
February	224	162	386	50.3	181	106	287	37.4	53	41	94	12.3	458	309	767	100.0
March	207	189	396	55.1	131	77	208	28.9	70	45	115	16.0	408	311	719	100.0
April	163	132	300	49.5	120	64	184	30.4	68	54	122	20.1	356	250	606	100.0
May	162	135	297	52.5	90	57	147	26.0	68	54	122	21.6	320	246	566	100.0
June	208	139	347	49.7	141	59	200	28.7	82	69	151	21.6	431	267	698	100.0
TOTAL	2,622	1,856	4,478	52.6	1,882	1,123	3,005	35.3	533	446	1,029	12.1	5,087	3,425	8,512	100.0

*Percentages are figured across.

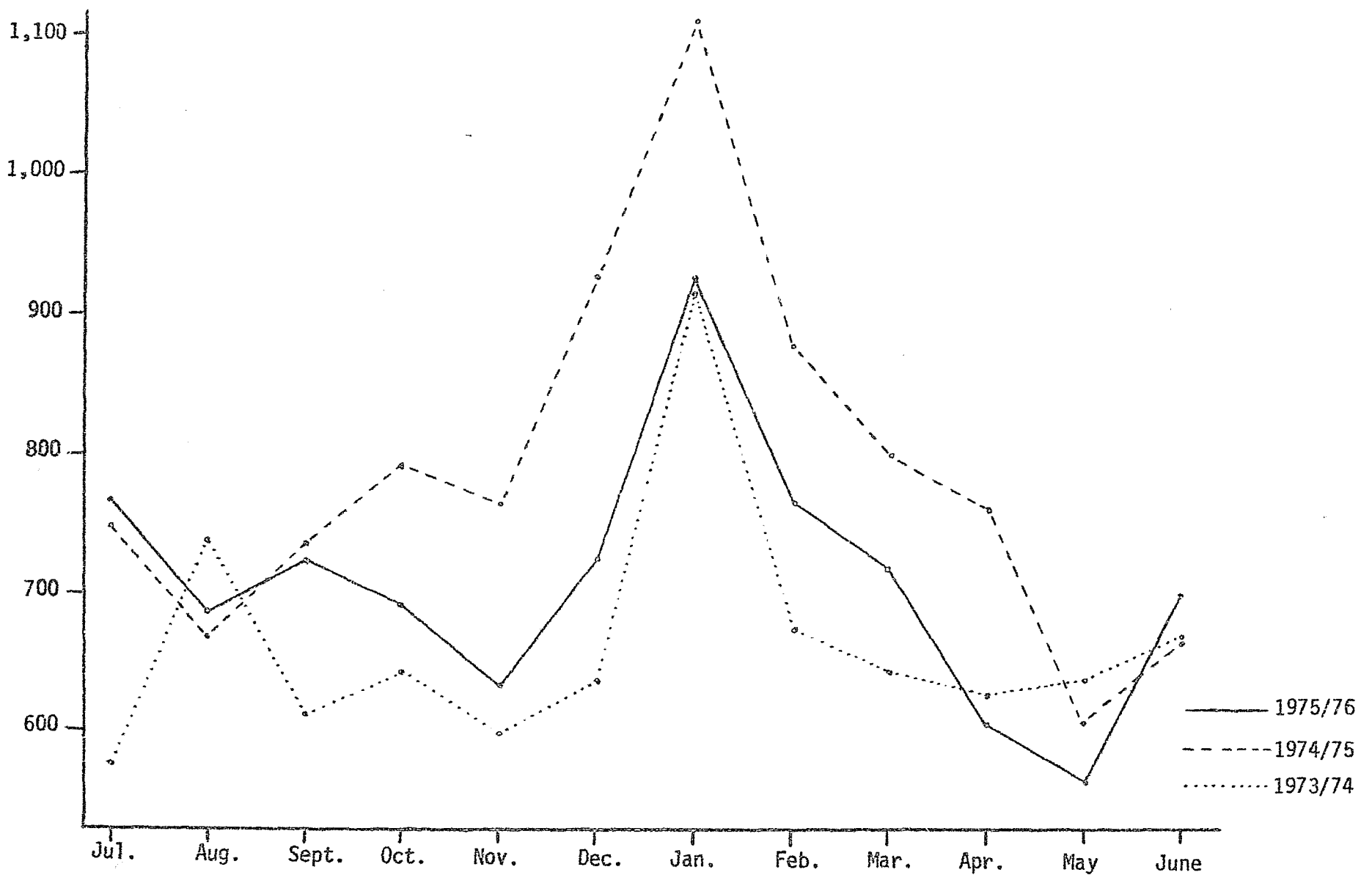
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1 OF 2

In fiscal year 1975/76, there were considerable changes from the previous fiscal year in these categories, particularly the number of recurrent cases. From fiscal year 1974/75 to fiscal year 1975/76, there was a 16 per cent drop in new cases, a 12 per cent decline in old cases, but a 47 per cent increase in recurrent cases. The difference was particularly noticeable over the last four months of fiscal year 1975/76. In March, April, May and June of 1976, the number of recurrent cases opened was 117 per cent above the number of recurrent cases opened during the same period of 1975. Overall, slightly more than half of the cases opened during fiscal year 1975/76 were new cases.

The total number of cases opened each month continued to follow the pattern of previous years. This is demonstrated in Figure 3. Each year the month with the greatest number of cases opened was January.

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FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE CASES OPENED BY MONTH (July, 1973-June, 1976)

Fig. 3.

SECTION 2.0: LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY NUTRITIONAL PROGRAM FOR THE AGING

In January, 1974, a grant from the Administration on Aging (Title VII) enabled MSSD to initiate the Louisville and Jefferson County Nutritional Program for the Aging.

The purpose of this program is to provide one hot meal per day, five days per week either in a congregate setting or in an individual's own home. However, emphasis must be placed on the congregate meal setting aspect of the program in order to encourage socialization and to alleviate the feelings of loneliness and rejection that are so prevalent among older citizens.

The Nutrition Program sites were chosen according to their proximity to concentrations of older (over 60), poor and minority populations. Transportation from central pick-up points within designated areas to sites and back again is provided.

The following supportive social services are provided to the program's participants: Outreach, Escort, Transportation, Information and Referral, Health and Welfare Counseling, Recreation, Nutrition Education and Shopping Assistance. The older citizens themselves are involved in the project through employment, volunteer activity and daily participation in meal programs and site activities.

The sites and their location are:

Jefferson Street Baptist Church
733 East Jefferson Street
Louisville, KY 40203

23rd & Broadway Baptist Church
2315 West Broadway
Louisville, KY 40211

West Side Baptist Church
2013 St. Xavier
Louisville, KY 40212

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First Christian Church
850 South Fourth Street
Louisville, KY 40203

Fairdale South-Park
9001 National Turnpike
Fairdale, KY 40118

Miles Community Center*
1468 Bland
Louisville, KY 40217

Fourth Avenue Methodist Church
318 West St. Catherine
Louisville, KY 40203

Highland Day Care
2006 Douglas Boulevard
Louisville, KY 40205

Louisville General Hospital*
Outpatient Clinic
323 East Chestnut Street
Louisville, KY 40202

St. Paul's Catholic Church
1022 South Jackson Street
Louisville, KY 40203

Highland Park Recreation Center
4505 Crittenden Drive
Louisville, KY 40209

Jewish Community Center*
3600 Dutchman's Lane
Louisville, KY 40205

Senior Citizens East
J. B. Tinsley Building
Floydsburg Road
Pee Wee Valley, KY 40056

DuMeyer Recreation Center*
Squires Drive
Louisville, KY 40215

Quinn Chapel A.M.E. Church
912 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, KY 40203

St. Matthews Nutrition Center
311 Browns Lane
Louisville, KY 40207

Senior House West*
2308 Portland Avenue
Louisville, KY 40212

Park Hill Recreation Center
1703 South 13th Street
Louisville, KY 40210

Jeffersontown Center
10409 Taylorsville Road
Louisville, KY 40299

Southwick Recreation Center*
3621 Southern Avenue
Louisville, KY 40211

In 1975, the Nutrition Program served over 191,000 meals. Nearly 25 per cent of these meals were served to individuals in their own homes by the Visiting Nurses Association. Of the sites serving meals in a congregate setting, 23rd & Broadway Baptist Church served almost ten per cent of these meals or an average of 71 meals per day.

*Site opened during 1976.

The program's goal in 1975 was an average of 800 meals served per day. The average number served during the year was 763 meals or 95 per cent of the goal. However, it should be stressed that in the last quarter of 1975, this goal had been surpassed.

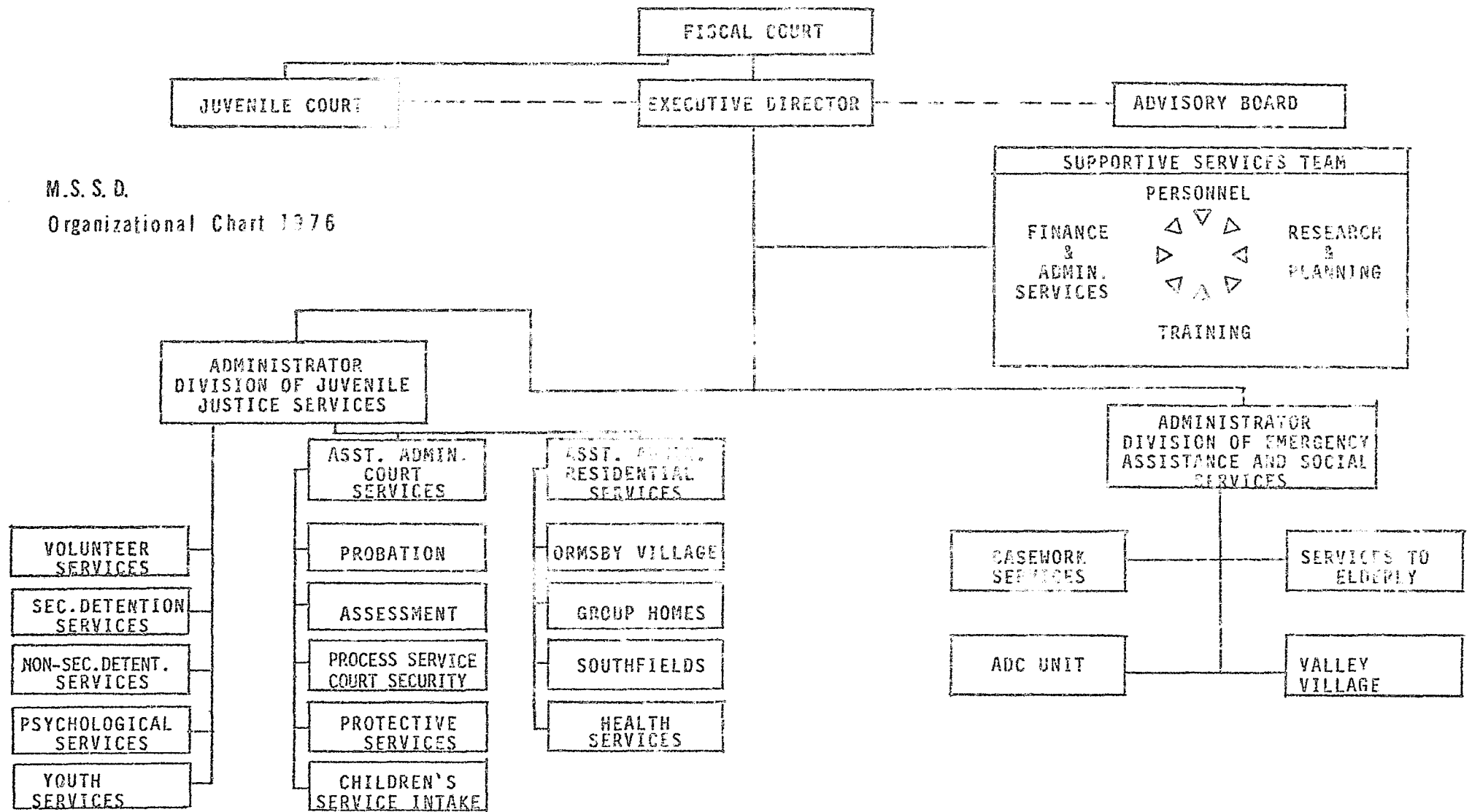
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Table 15. Number of Meals Served by Site

S I T E S	1 9 7 5				Total		Mean Number of Meals per Day
	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	No.	%	
Jefferson Street Baptist Church	3,188	3,447	3,510	3,288	13,433	7.0	53.5
West Side Baptist Church	3,212	3,561	3,339	3,448	13,560	7.1	54.0
23rd & Broadway Baptist Church	6,706	3,699	3,341	4,003	17,749	9.3	70.7
Quinn Chapel A.M.E. Church	2,959	2,988	2,255	2,880	11,082	5.8	44.2
Park-Hill Recreation Center	1,576	2,081	2,224	2,833	8,714	4.5	34.7
St. Matthews Nutrition Center	2,204	2,342	2,526	2,464	9,536	5.0	38.0
Fourth Avenue Methodist Church	3,073	3,538	4,063	4,401	15,075	7.9	60.1
First Christian Church	3,221	3,571	3,262	3,110	13,164	6.9	52.4
St. Paul's Catholic Church	1,747	1,942	1,805	1,827	7,321	3.8	29.2
Fairdale South-Park Center	2,343	2,422	2,413	1,979	9,157	4.8	36.5
Highland Park Recreation Center	1,975	2,158	2,202	2,479	8,814	4.6	35.1
Senior Citizens East (Pee Wee Valley)	2,776	2,799	2,691	3,078	11,344	5.9	45.2
Jeffersontown Senior Citizen Center	1,001	871	903	1,014	3,789	2.0	15.1
Highland Day Care*	-	-	115	380	495	0.3	6.0
Special Groups	-	-	1,327	-	1,327	0.7	-
Visiting Nurses Association	10,769	11,438	11,424	13,289	46,910	24.5	126.9
TOTAL	46,750	46,857	47,390	50,473	191,470	100.1	
Number of days project provided meals per quarter	62	64	64	61	251		
Mean number of meals per day	754.0	732.1	740.5	827.4	762.8		

*Highland Day Care opened on September 2, 1975.

M.S. S. D.
Organizational Chart 1976



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