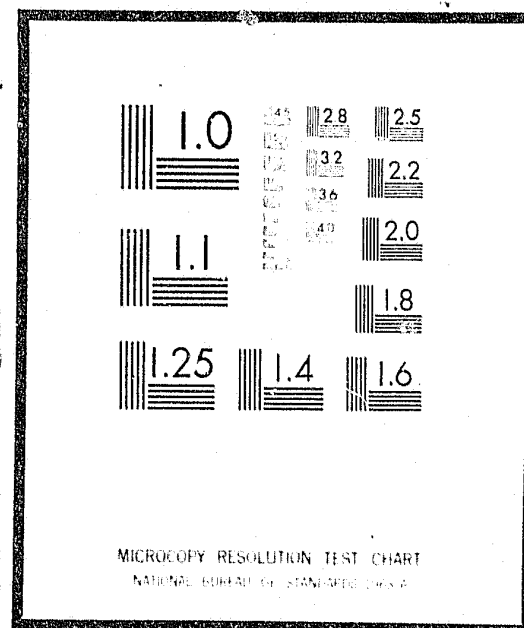


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PHIS (PH74-C-9C-5-355)

MAY 20 1976

Pre-Hearing Intensive Supervision is a special unit of Juvenile Court designed to provide an alternative to detention during the time prior to a formal adjudicatory hearing. It is intended to supervise boys on an intensive basis who might otherwise be detained, thus allowing the boy to maintain as much as possible a normal life routine.

Compared to a sample of boys that were detained for the entire pre-hearing period the current year PHIS clients tended to:

- have similar demographic characteristics (age, race and family structure);
- have slightly less serious past records;
- be charged with a more serious current offense;
- have an equal likelihood of being adjudged delinquent on the current charge
- have a smaller likelihood of being institutionalized after his adjudicatory hearing.

Compared to the sample of boys that were released during the pre-hearing period without supervision, PHIS boys tended to;

39880

- have similar demographic characteristics (age, race, and family structure);
- have more serious past records;
- have a slightly more serious current offense;
- have a smaller likelihood of being arrested during the pre-hearing period;
- have a greater likelihood of being adjudged delinquent on the current charge;
- have a smaller likelihood of being institutionalized after his adjudicatory hearing.

All available indicators suggest that PHIS is continuing to meet all its stated objectives. For one, boys who might otherwise be detained were being assigned to the Unit. This is evident by not a single case being assigned from pre-trial (and the similarity with those who are detained. In addition boys with very serious past records have been placed in the Unit. These are "high risk" cases which by past evidence indicates that they are most amenable to PHIS treatment (i.e., greater likelihood of preventing a re-arrest during the pre-hearing period).

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AN EVALUATION OF THE PRE-HEARING INTENSIVE

SUPERVISION PROGRAM - (PH-74-C-9C-5-355)

1975 - 1976

FINAL REPORT

by

Lawrence Rosen
Temple University

Assisted by
Charles Fenwick

The Pre-Hearing Intensive Supervision is a program designed to supervise certain types of juvenile offenders during the period prior to their formal adjudicatory hearing. The following report is an evaluation for the project year covering the period from May 1, 1975 to March 1, 1976.

I. Introduction

Pre-Hearing Intensive Supervision (PHIS) is a probation unit designed to supervise boys that might otherwise be detained between a "preliminary"* hearing (Pre-Trial, Detention, etc.) and the final adjudicatory hearing; a period which will be referred to as the Pre-Hearing period. The major aim of PHIS is to enable the boy to maintain a reasonably normal life (residing at home, attending school, etc.) while awaiting an adjudicatory hearing, and to minimize the risk to the community. It also helps reduce the residential load of the Youth Study Center. Though the program is designed to supervise boys for a relatively short period of time, (usually less than 90 days) it is hoped that it will also be supportive of a long term rehabilitation. In fact, plans for long term adjustment are often initiated during the boy's stay in the unit.

* This Term is being used in this report as a general term for all hearings that precede an adjudicatory hearing. Thus it is not to be confused with specific hearings utilized for serious offenses (e.g. homicide).

In addition to the normal probationary services, PHIS provides highly specialized services because of the "intensive" nature of its supervision. Probation Officers have provided, among other things, the following services:

- transportation when necessary for court hearings, and neuro-psychiatric appointments
- transporting boys to and from school to avoid gang intimidation
- tutoring and assistance in making applications for boys interested in the Armed Services, college etc.
- making appropriate referrals and initial contacts for social agencies (Mental Health Clinic, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Employment Offices, etc.)
- night visits to check on adherence to curfew
- assisting families of clients who are in the process of relocating
- visiting District Superintendent's to expedite school transfers and placements.
- appearing in court on all cases.

The PHIS Unit consists of seven probation officers and one supervisor (Lois Brown). The maximum caseload is seven boys per probation officer which enables the daily contact for each of the clients. For the most part this maximum caseload has not been exceeded.

The comparison groups were selected from detention hearing lists. The two groups were defined as follows:

1. Detention - Boys that were detained for the entire pre-hearing period.
2. Release - boys who were released following the pre-hearing period without supervision by PHIS.

The comparison groups were randomly selected from the detention hearing lists of the Juvenile Branch of Family Court in Philadelphia for the period from May 1, 1975 to February 29, 1976. The sampling ratio for the detention group was one fifth and for the release group, one fourth.

Using this procedure, 115 boys were selected for the detention group and 120 boys for the release group. Because of the restraint of time as well as some difficulty in locating records, 75 of the detained cases and 80 of the released cases were finally used for this report.

In order to facilitate the completion of this report by the end of the project year, only boys completing their PHIS tenure by February 29, 1974 were included in the analysis for this report. This included 85 boys.

The intake process of the unit is relatively simple: Once a Judge authorizes supervision by PHIS, (sometimes with review and recommendations by the supervisor of the unit) the boy and his family is usually interviewed by the PHIS supervisor within minutes of the Judge's decision. The primary purpose of this interview is to inform the boy and his family about the nature of the program and what is expected of the client. The boy is then assigned to a probation officer and remains in the unit until his appearance in court for disposition on the charge that brought him into the unit or until the case is terminated for one reason or another (e.g. arrest, change of court status, etc.)

This report will address itself to the following issues:

1. The demographic characteristics, past court record and nature of the current charge against the clients assigned to PHIS.
2. The likelihood of arrest during the pre-hearing period for PHIS boys relative to a "control" group of unsupervised boys.
3. The outcome of the final adjudicatory hearing of PHIS boys.
4. The likelihood of detention for detention and pre-trial hearings, as well as type of charges being considered at these hearings.

Before beginning the evaluation, a short description of the juvenile court procedure in Philadelphia follows in order to facilitate an understanding of the role of PHIS in the juvenile justice system.

II. Philadelphia Juvenile Court Procedures: After a juvenile is arrested by the Juvenile Aid Division* the case is evaluated by an intake interviewer at the Youth Study Center. One of three outcomes are possible at this point; (1) to "adjust" (the boy is released and receives no further hearing on that specific charge), (2) "court-out" and (3) "court-in". For either of the latter two decisions, the boy receives a hearing in juvenile court. In the case of "court-out" decisions, the boy is released to his parents or other guardians to await further hearing. The "court-in" boys are detained at the Youth Study Center and receive a detention hearing at the earliest possible time, usually the next day the court is in session. One major purpose of the detention hearing is to have a judicial determination about any extended detention. Somewhat similar to the detention hearing, but occurring at a later time (usually within one month) after the arrest, is the "pre-trial" hearing for the boys with "court-out" status.

* There are, of course other ways in which a boy may be referred to court; such as direct affidavits from parents or complaints. However, more than 90% of boys referred to Juvenile Court are JAD referrals.

Several outcomes are possible at both the pre-trial and detention hearings. (We are referring to final hearings of this type and not to those that are continued.);

1. discharge and release to parents or guardians (includes cases where the petition is withdrawn or "determined");
2. adjudged delinquent (self admission)
3. release to parent or guardian to await a formal adjudicatory hearing;
4. detain to await a formal adjudicatory hearing.
5. Consent Decree

As previously stated, PHIS was designed to provide an alternative to the detention decision (number 4 above) during the period between the preliminary hearing and the final adjudicatory hearing. Since the decision to detain is far more likely to be made at a detention hearing, it is expected that most of the PHIS boys will be assigned from a detention hearing.

In addition to the pre-trial and detention hearings other more specialized hearings, can occur after the detention or pre-trial hearing. However, they are far less frequent in number than detention and pre-trial hearings. These primarily include certification (a decision to refer to

Finally a rudimentary study of a boy's receiving a detention hearing or pre-trial hearing was completed by review of all such hearing lists for the month of October 1975.

Another aspect of an effective evaluation concerns the accurate measurement of the seriousness of offenses committed by the boys. The two approaches that were used in earlier years were again used for this year. One approach is to use specific legal categories for the offenses in terms of decreasing seriousness:

1. Crimes against the person - (homicide, forcible rape, assaults of all degrees);
2. Robbery - (the taking of property with the use or threat of force);
3. Crimes against property - (larceny, burglary, auto theft including operating an auto without the owners permission, receiving stolen goods, possession of burglary tools, frauds of various sorts);
4. Drug Offenses - (illegal sale, use or possession of narcotics or marijuana, illegal use of solvents, glue sniffing);
5. Miscellaneous adult offenses - (disorderly conduct, resisting arrest, trespassing, vandalism, malicious

mischievous, weapons, liquor law violations, drunkenness, runaway from correctional institutions, indecent exposure, and consensual sexual acts.);

6. Juvenile Status offenses: (incorrigibility, runaway and curfew violations.

When charged with more than one offense, the most serious charge (according to the above) was used to specify the offense. Thus, if a boy was charged with assault with intent to kill, trespassing, and disorderly conduct, the only offense considered for research purposes was the assault charge.

Although this "legalistic" approach is a reasonable one for most purposes, it does have some limitations. In addition to involving a wide range of injury and social harm within each category, such classifications do not always clearly reflect the nature of the event. Sellin and Wolfgang* have developed a seriousness scale of delinquency (hereafter referred to as S.W. scale or score) that circumvents the limitations of using legal categories. Rather than being based on the legal classification of the event, it considers the amount of property loss (via theft or damage), intimidation

* Thorsten Sellin and Marvin Wolfgang, The Measurement of Delinquency, New York: J. Wiley, 1964.

(by weapon or otherwise), and the number of premises illegally entered. The scoring system, including the weights for specific components of the event, is outlined in Figure One.

FIGURE ONESellin-Wolfgang Scoring System for Delinquent Offenses

ELEMENTS SCORED		NUMBER	WEIGHT	TOTAL	
1		2	x	3	4
<hr/>					
I.	Number of Victims of bodily harm				
	(a) receiving minor injuries			1	
	(b) treated and discharged..			4	
	(c) hospitalized.....			7	
	(d) killed.....			26	
II.	Number of victims of forcible sex intercourse.....			10	
	(a) Number of such victims intimidated by weapon..			4	
III.	Intimidation (except II above)				
	(a) Physical or verbal only			2	
	(b) By weapon.....			4	
IV.	Number of premises forcibly entered.....			1	
V.	Number of Motor vehicles stolen.....			2	
VI.	Value of property stolen damaged or destroyed (in dollars)				
	(a) Under 10 dollars.....			1	
	(b) 10-250.....			2	
	(c) 251-2000.....			3	
	(d) 2001-9000.....			4	
	(e) 9001-30000.....			5	
	(f) 30001-80000.....			6	
	(g) Over 80000.....			7	

The system of weights was derived from a fairly sophisticated scaling procedures and represents the collective judgement of a representative sample of individuals. The final result of the procedure represents, in a sense, society's assessment of the relative seriousness of various delinquent events.

The primary source of data for this evaluation are the official court records. In the case of the PHIS clients a research form is completed by the Research Associate of the Unit (Charles Fenwick) immediately after the case is closed. The boy's court record provides the major source of information and when necessary the probation officer is questioned about any doubtful items. The limitations in the data are basically those limitations that are true for court records in general. For certain items there is fairly high degree of confidence in their validity. These would include age, race, legal charge of the current and past offense, number of past arrests and past dispositions. For some items such as family income, welfare status, and occupation of family members there is much less confidence because of the difficulty in obtaining accurate self-reports from the client and his family as well as some inconsistency in updating records for these items. In part some of these limitations are overcome

for the PHIS clients because of the probation officers intimate knowledge of the boy and his family. This is not the case, however, for the comparison groups. As a consequence there is somewhat more confidence in the quality of data for the PHIS boys than the comparison samples.

There is no absolute assurance that the comparison groups provide enough comparability to make valid conclusions about the effectiveness of PHIS. From a purely methodological view point the most ideal design would be to have boys who are placed in detention to await their adjudicatory hearing randomly assigned to either PHIS, released without court supervision, or actually placed in detention. In this way clear cut affirmative answers can be obtained about the validity of PHIS to prevent arrests during the pre-hearing period as well as the impact of the unit on subsequent disposition of the case. Of course, there are many other factors to be considered besides those of methodology but such an "ideal" research design is not practical, even putting aside ethical considerations. As a consequence we have adopted the design strategy that was discussed previously. However, with appropriate statistical manipulations some reasonable assessments can be made about the effectiveness of PHIS.

IV. Detention and Pre-Trial Hearings

As previously indicated the major potential source for referrals to PHIS are detention and pre-trial hearings. In order to gain a more complete understanding about these hearings and the types of cases that are processed, we reviewed all court lists for both hearings for the month of October 1975. Two variables were investigated. The type of charge and disposition. The data for type of charge is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Type of Charge By Type of Hearing

	<u>Detention</u>		<u>Pre-Trial</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Person Offenses	76	27	205	21
Robbery	16	6	61	6
Property	64	23	542	56
Drugs	7	2	28	3
Other Adult	61	22	97	10
Juvenile Status	<u>58</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	282	101	964	99.0

It is quite clear, and as one might suspect, there are a larger number of boys being seen at pre-trials than detention hearings. In terms of the specific charges, there is a similarity for the percentage of crimes against the person, robbery and drug charges. The largest differences occur with property crimes, miscellaneous adult charges and juvenile status offenses. In conclusion it would seem that there is an almost equal likelihood in both types of hearings considered being of very serious charges (person and robbery). Furthermore, pre-trial hearings receive a larger percentage of property offenders (56% vs 23%) and the detention hearings having a larger proportion of juvenile status offenders (21% vs 3%). In all likelihood the reason for the large percentage of juvenile status offenders at detention hearings is the fact that they involve situations where the parents or guardians are unable or unwilling to retain the youth at home.

The disposition at such hearings are given in Table 2. For purposes of this report, the outcomes of the detention decisions are listed.

Table 2 Disposition by Type of Trial

	<u>Detention</u>		<u>Pre-Trial</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Continued for adj. hear.	0	0	0	0
Released	74	26	237	25
Detained	138	49	10	1
PHIS	3	3	0	0
Sub-total	(220)	(78)	(247)	(26)
Discharged	35	12	347	38
Continued (Pre-Trial or Det.)	29	10	336	35
Adjudged delinquent.	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>1</u>
	282	100	964	100

It is quite clear that the vast bulk of cases that are detained come from detention hearings (93%). This confirms our speculations and as such indicates that PHIS should concentrate its efforts on receiving cases from detention hearings.

In light of the apparently unreliable data, it is not possible to reach any firm and precise conclusions in this area.

The most we can say is that a majority of boys assigned to PHIS come from "broken homes". This is also true for the other two control groups, although there was a somewhat lower percentage of "intact" families for the detention group.

The median age of the PHIS boys was 16.4 years, which is almost identical to the release group, but slightly higher than the detention group. Although there seems to be a slight tendency to place the older boys in PHIS, compared to those placed in detention, the differences between the three groups are relatively small. The median age of the PHIS boys has changed little since the inception of the program.

Case Load

Since the beginning of the project year (May 1, 1975 a total of 116 boys have been assigned to the Unit as of March 1, 1976). In that same period a total of 65 of these have been completed or discharged. Thus we would project by the end of the project year a total of 139 boys will have been assigned to the Unit and 78 of these boys will have completed their stay by the same period. This volume of cases is quite consistent with the previous year's caseload.

Source of Referral

In this project year PHIS boys were referred almost exclusively from a detention hearing (95%). (See table 3). The remaining 5% were assigned from a review of the custodial list (boys currently in detention). The major and dramatic finding is that not a single boy was assigned from a pre-trial hearing. This is crucial because as we have seen the detention hearings provide the vast bulk of cases that are eventually detained. Thus it is quite clear that although we can not be absolutely certain that all boys that were referred to PHIS would have normally been detained, the probabilities are much higher that cases coming from detention hearings rather than pre-trial would be placed in detention. Thus there is little question that the unit is being used in accordance with the mandate of the project.

Table 3 Source of Referral

	<u>PHIS</u>
Detention Hearing	95%
Pre-Trial Hearing	0
Other	<u>5</u>
Total	100%

VII Demographic Characteristics: Of the boys assigned to PHIS during the current project year, 84 percent were black (see Table 4); a somewhat similar percentage for the release (80%) and the detention (88%) groups. The racial distribution of the PHIS clients has changed very little since the beginning of the project.

The data on the presence or absence of parents has tended to fluctuate, in comparison to other demographic characteristics, over the life time of the project. This has also been true for the comparison groups. Rather than reflecting real changes in family structure, these fluctuations are more likely a function of the problems and difficulties in getting accurate data in this area. The difficulty does not necessarily lie in the juvenile court records, it is simply that getting accurate information on this sensitive area from the families themselves has always been a problem.

Table 4 Selected Demographic Characteristics of PHIS
Boys and Comparison Groups

	<u>PHIS</u>	<u>RELEASE</u>	<u>DETENTION</u>
<u>Race:</u>			
Black	84%	80%	88%
White	11	16	12
Puerto Rican	5	4	0
Total	100	100	100
<u>Presence of Parents:</u>			
Both Present	34	34	21
Father Absent	44	53	48
Mother Absent	5	2	7
Both Absent	18	11	15
Total	101	100	101
<u>Age:</u>			
14 or younger	11	9	15
15	9	16	28
16	33	24	29
17-18	47	52	28
Total	100	100	100
Median (Years)	16.4	16.5	15.8

The demographic characteristics for this year's PHIS boys are not radically different from those of the boys from earlier years. Further there is no reason to believe that there has been any significant change in terms of demographic characteristics not examined for this year's group.

VIII Past Court Records

Some significant changes have occurred this year in this area, (see Table 5). The PHIS boys had a much larger percentage of boys with inactive past court records; 45% compared to 14% for the previous year. A corresponding reduction for the percentage of boys on probation (21% vs 36% for the previous year) was also found. This is significant because a larger percentage of boys are being placed under supervision during the pre-hearing period who are not currently under supervision. This seems to be a wise choice because it makes better use of the resources of the court. (Boys currently on probation can in a sense continue to see their regular probation officers while they await hearings on their new charges.) The release boys experienced similar changes in their past court records compared to last year, while the detention group changed very little. Thus the evidence suggests that there are changes in referral policies to PHIS which cannot be attributed to changes in the types of cases that are being seen in detention hearings.

Table 5 Current Court Status

	<u>PHIS</u>	<u>RELEASE</u>	<u>DETENTION</u>
No Previous Record	16%	25%	8%
Past Record - inactive	45	36	13
Probation	21	14	28
Continuance	15	21	33
Inst tutionalized	2	2	17
Consent Decree	0	0	0
Other and Unknown	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	99%	99%	99%
% with previous record	84	75	92
% of boys with past record			
currently active	46	52	85
% currently active	39	48	78

Table 6 Distribution of Past Charges

	<u>PHIS</u>			<u>RELEASE</u>			<u>DETENTION</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>%</u>
Juvenile Status	7	0.1	2	16	0.2	7	39	0.5	8
Person	54	0.6	18	37	0.5	15	58	0.8	16
Robbery	35	0.1	12	21	0.3	9	39	0.5	10
Property	100	1.2	34	85	1.1	55	145	1.9	40
Drugs	10	*	3	11	0.1	2	16	0.2	4
Other Adult	<u>91</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>.9</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>21</u>
Total	297	3.5	100	240	3.0	101	373	5.0	99

* Less than 0.1

The nature of the past record tends to show similar patterns to that of past years: A substantially high average number of past arrests (3.5) which is higher than the release group (3.0) and lower than the detention group (5.0). The predominant offenses still tend to be property offenses (larceny, burglary, etc.) and misc. adult offenses (weapons, disorderly conduct etc.). For the release group, property crimes make up a particularly large category of offenses. Beyond this there are little dramatic differences between the groups.

Other indicators, such as the percent with at least one arrest, per cent with at least one adjudication, and percent spending some time in a correctional institution all show that PHIS boys have more serious and extensive past court involvement with the Juvenile Court, than the release group, but somewhat less serious than the detention boys. This is further evidence that the unit is receiving fairly high risk boys. (See Table 7)

In general, although there are some differences the evidence with respect to the current court status and past court record, indicates that PHIS boys are being drawn from a general pool of boys that might normally be placed in detention were it not for the existence of PHIS. As such it indicates that PHIS is achieving one of its major goals.

Table 7 Selected Indicators of Seriousness of Past Record

	<u>PHIS</u>	<u>RELEASE</u>	<u>DETENTION</u>
Percent with at least one arrest	84	75	91
Mean number of arrests	3.5	3	5.0
Percent with at least one adjudication	37	22	52
Percent with some time on probation	52	50	65
Percent with some time in a correctional institution	14	9	35

IX Current Charge

A large percentage of PHIS boys were charged with very serious offenses (85% with crimes against the person) (see Table 8) compared to 69% for the release group and 52% for the detention group. Thus it is quite clear that the boys being placed in the unit have fairly serious charges, compared to both the release group and the detention group (once more it is the high percentage of Juvenile Status offenders in the detention group which lowers the seriousness of the current charge for the entire group). Considering the evidence on both past record and current charge is fairly clear that "high risk" boys are being assigned to the unit.

Table 8 Legal Classification of Current Charges

	<u>PHIS</u>	<u>RELEASE</u>	<u>DETENTION</u>
Homicide/Rape	16%	10%	7%
Assault/Robbery	69	59	45
Burglary/Larceny	7	18	25
Misc. Adult (inc. drugs)	7	12	13
Juvenile Status	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>
Total	100%	100%	99%
% of Person Crimes	85	69	52
% Property Crimes	7	18	25
S.W. Score (Mean)	7.0	5.0	4.6

X Pre-Hearing Period:

One aim of PHIS is to prevent or curtail illegal activity of the boys assigned to the unit during the pre-hearing period. The most readily available indicator for this is the arrest rate during the pre-hearing period.

For purposes of analysis, the re-arrest rate during the pre-hearing period refers only to the first ninety (90) days following assignment to the Unit for the PHIS boys and detention hearing for release boys. Holding the pre-hearing period to ninety days, provides a more effective way of

evaluating for the wide disparity in the length of the pre-hearing period for the two groups. (Previous research indicates that the highest risk period for a re-arrest is for the first three months.) This represents a departure from the evaluations for the first three years therefore exact comparison with previous years is not possible. However, the limiting of temporal comparability is more than compensated for by the increased accuracy.

For the current year (Table 9) the arrest rate for PHIS boys was 21 percent, a significant decrease from the previous year. In fact, this rate was the lowest since the first two years of the program. The release rate (26%) for the release group is somewhat higher than PHIS boys. Considering that the PHIS group is a somewhat higher risk group this outcome underscores the success of PHIS in minimizing the risk to the community of the PHIS clients.

Table 9 Arrests During Pre-Hearing Period

	<u>PHIS</u>	<u>RELEASE</u>
No arrests	79%	74%
One or More Arrests	<u>21%</u>	<u>26</u>
Total	100%	100%

Although the numbers are small, and therefore the conclusions are subjected to some reservations, it seems that the PHIS boys tend to commit somewhat more serious offenses during the pre-hearing period than those who are released. This is evidenced by the fact that the S.W. Score for the PHIS boys was somewhat higher than of the release group (3.5 vs 3.2)

XI Adjudicatory Hearing Action: For the current year, approximately 89 percent of the boys assigned to PHIS remained with the unit until their formal adjudicatory hearing on the charge that brought them into the unit. This is almost identical to the previous year's rate and slightly higher than the comparable figures for the earlier years (80% for the third year, 83% for the second year, and 81% for the first year). Approximately 10 percent of the released group had not received an adjudicatory hearing on the original charge at the time the research was completed.

When a boy is under the jurisdiction of the court (e.g., continuances or probation) or if several charges are being heard simultaneously, the disposition of the case is a complicated matter. For example, it becomes possible

for a boy to be discharged with respect to the current charge while still being placed on probation or in an institution because of a change in his previous court status or a decision on a different charge. For this report we are primarily concerned with the action taken on the youth rather than an adjudicatory decision on a particular charge. This analysis is presented in Table 10.

Both PHIS and the detention group had approximately the same number of boys having adjudicatory hearings, adjudicated on the original charge (56% vs 59%). On the other hand, the release group had a smaller percentage adjudicated (43%). In previous years we have found that the PHIS boys had a smaller likelihood of being institutionalized than the detention group, and a higher percentage than those who were released during the pre-hearing period. The data in Table 10 indicates changes in this pattern. The PHIS boys had the lowest probability of being placed in an institution than the other groups. (19% compared to 29% for the release group and 37% for the detained group.) This pattern remains the same when deferred cases are omitted from the analysis.

On the basis of this data we conclude that tenure in PHIS will reduce the likelihood of a boy being institutionalized then if he were placed in detention during the pre-hearing period. This pattern was found in earlier years.

Table 10 Outcome of Adjudicatory Hearing

<u>Disposition</u>	<u>PHIS</u>		<u>RELEASE</u>		<u>DETENTION</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Released	22	29	5	7	9	12
Institution	15	19	21	29	28	37
Probation	34	45	31	43	13	17
Disposition deferred	3	4	5	7	17	23
Other	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>
Total	76	100	72	100	75	100
Adjudicated on Current Charge	56		43		59	

XII E.O.C. Guidelines and Cost Analysis

Of the 9¹ positions in the unit, five were black and 4¹ were white. Considering the small number of positions in the unit this ratio of blacks to whites is somewhat difficult to definitively evaluate according to E.O.C. guidelines. (A change of one person which shift the percentage by more than 10 units.)

The total budget for the project year was \$173,885. On the basis of a linear projection, we would estimate that 151 clients would have been assigned to the unit, which would result in approximately \$1250. per client. On the average clients stay 75 days in the unit.

XIII Summary and Recommendations

The unit is showing evidence of successfully meeting its objectives of providing an alternative to detention during the pre-hearing period without placing the community in great risk. In fact all the evidence points to a solidifying and improvement in the tendency to accept high risk boys. Secondly the re-arrest rate showed a significant drop from last year.

There is little question that the program should be continued. There is however one area that may be of some value to explore. Apparently a surprising number of boys with juvenile status charges are seen at the detention hearing and subsequently detained. Lois Brown, director of PHIS, feels that some of these boys could benefit from some special alternative to detention in the pre-hearing period. However, it is beyond the capacity and resources of the unit to deal with such cases. Thus there seems to be a need for some investigations to determine the feasibility of providing either a new service to meet this need or creating within PHIS additional resources for handling such cases.

END