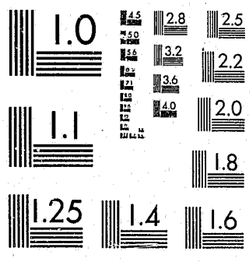
If you have issues viewing or accessing this file contact us at NCJRS.gov.

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

ncjrs

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20531

Date Filmed
2-29-80

AN ANALYSIS OF THE MULTIPLE RECIDIVIST JUVENILE DELINQUENT POPULATION IN SUFFOLK COUNTY

January, 1979

59516

Suffolk County Department of Probation

Ronald J. Edeen, Director

By: Faye Straus, Research Analyst
James J. Golbin, Principal Research Analyst

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		PAGE
	Introduction	1
I.	Methods of Data Collection	2
II.	Methods of Data Analysis	3
III.	Highlights of Data on Multiple Recidivist Population	6
IV.	Comparative Profiles of the Multiple-Burglar Recidivist, Non-Multiple Burglar Recidivist and the NIC Juvenile Delinquent Populations	10
V.	Unit Analysis of Behavioral & Legal Status of Prior, Current and Subsequent Offenses	25
VI.	An In-depth Analysis of the Financial Conditions for the Different Multiple Recidivist Subgroups	34
VII.	Analysis & Discussion	38
VIII.	Summary of Major Programmatic Implications	48
	Appendix	

NCJRS

JUL 26 1979

ACQUISITIONS

LIST OF TABLES

		PAGE
I.	Comparative Profiles of the Multiple Burglar Recidivist, Non-Multiple Burglar Recidivist and the NIC Juvenile Delinquent Populations	12
II.	Unit Analysis of Behavioral and Legal Status of Prior, Current and Subsequent Offenses	27
III.	Number and Severity of Subsequent Offenses Committed by the Multiple Recidivist Population	33
IV.	Table of Comparative Financial Status	36
V.	Distribution of Cases on Income per Child	37
VI.	Total Arrests by Category of Offense	46
VII.	Summary of Total Arrests by Category of Offense	47

INTRODUCTION

During the evaluation of the JSU /Probation Screening, Intake and Diversion Grant Project,[1] an analysis was performed to determine the incidence of subsequent arrests among a sample of juveniles petitioned to Court in January of 1978 for juvenile delinquency offenses. One of the findings of this analysis was that a small number of juveniles was committing a disproportionate number of repeated offenses. Of the sample of 50 youngsters petitioned to Court in January, approximately 20% were responsible for over 50% of the subsequent offenses committed by the sample group in a nine month follow-up period. Because of the impact of these repeat offenders on the juvenile justice system, a more intensive study of this group was undertaken. It was also found in the diversion grant evaluation that there was a high incidence of repeated offenses in those cases where the juvenile had prior arrests for Burglary. For example, 92.9% of the juveniles in the sample petitioned to Court, who had two or more prior arrests for Burglary were arrested again during the follow-up period. Consequently, in the analysis of the multiple offender population, the sub-group of juveniles with multiple arrests for Burglary was given particular attention.

---

1. Golbin, James J. and Straus, Faye, "An Analysis Of The First Eighteen Months of the Probation Juvenile Intake Screening And Diversion Grant Project Of Suffolk County", Suffolk County Department of Probation, November, 1978, pp 1 - 47.

One of the major objectives of this study is to improve the differential screening criteria for Suffolk County juvenile dispositional alternative programs. Specifically, the Suffolk County Probation Department is attempting to develop the most appropriate criteria for the following programs: Family Court Intake, The Juvenile Intensive Supervision Programs, the Adjudicated Delinquent Restitution Program and the CJCC Dispositional Alternative Project.

II. Method of Data Collection:

For the purposes of this study, a Multiple Recidivist was defined as a juvenile who had six or more recorded arrests at the time of the selection of the sample in December, 1978. The selection was made from those cases petitioned to Court from the JSU diversion unit during the months of January through April, 1978, or a total of 479 cases. (It should be noted that these 479 cases do not represent 479 separate individuals. 79 of the 479 petitions were submitted on individuals who had been previously petition to Court during the four-month period). The Probation diversion unit maintains records of all arrests for juvenile delinquency which have occurred since the inception of the grant project in May of 1977. The Police Department Juvenile Services Unit maintains records of all arrests of those juveniles who have not reached the age of 16. All of the 479 cases petitioned to Court from January through April, 1978, were checked against the diversion unit and Police records to identify those juveniles with 6 or more recorded arrests for Juvenile Delinquency offenses. A total of 58 cases met the criteria used for the definition of a Multiple Recidivist.

The Central Records of the Probation Department were then used to collect information about the 58 juveniles. The information was categorized into 71 variables. For purposes of comparability, the same variables were used, with minor modification, which had been developed during an NIC financed study of a representative sample of the juvenile delinquent population on probation. The case files contained insufficient information or were unavailable at the time of data collection in 6 cases, leaving a total of 52 cases for study.

In the analysis of the Multiple Recidivist population, the sample was broken down into two sub-groups. The first sub-group contains those cases with 3 or more arrests for Burglary, which are identified as "Multiple Burglars." Of the total sample, 35 cases or 67.3% fell into this category. The second sub-group contains those Multiple Recidivists who have 2 or less recorded arrests for Burglary. Although juveniles in the second sub-group may have one or two arrests for Burglary, these offenses do not constitute the majority of their arrests and a pattern of Burglary arrests has not been established. The second sub-group is identified in this analysis as "Non-Multiple Burglars." Non-Multiple Burglars represent 32.7% or 17 of the total 52 cases in the total sample.

III. Method of Data Analysis:

The data on the Multiple Recidivist sample of 52 cases was examined in three ways. First, the information on the 52 Multiple Recidivists was compared to data collected during a grant project financed by the National Institute of Corrections. The NIC grant study examined 157 cases which represented a random sample of youngsters adjudicated as juvenile delinquents and placed on

probation supervision or placed into residential treatment facilities. As a random sample, these cases are representative and constitute a cross-section of the total population of adjudicated juvenile delinquents in Suffolk County. As mentioned previously, basically the same variables and methods of classifying those variables were used in the Multiple Recidivist study and the NIC grant project. The purpose of using the NIC sample for comparison is to determine in what ways the Multiple Recidivist is distinguished from the total JD population. Defining those characteristics on which the Multiple Recidivist differs from the general JD population should point out specific areas of treatment and methods of supervision which would be more effective in dealing with this population.

The Multiple Recidivist population was then broken down into two sub-groups: the Multiple Recidivist who was defined as a Multiple Burglar and the Multiple Recidivist, who is not a Multiple Bruglar or "Non-Multiple Burglar." Each of the two sub-groups was examined first in relationship to the NIC data on the total JD population and then in comparison to the other sub-group. In this way, we have been able to analyze two important components of the Multiple Recidivist population and further refine the programmatic alternative which appears most appropriate for each group.

The results of the data analysis are presented in the following sections. The Highlights of Data on Multiple Recidivist Population summarizes the results of the comparison of the Multiple Recidivist, Multiple Burglar, Non-Multiple Burglar and NIC samples on the major variables. The Comparative Profile of the Multiple Burglar Recidivist,

Non-Multiple Burglar Recidivist and the NIC Juvenile Delinquent Populations provides the detailed statistics on the sample groups on 45 variables. In addition, a more detailed analysis was performed on the relationship of total family income to the number of children in the family in the Multiple Recidivist population. It was felt that this information provided a more accurate picture of the economic status of the family than total annual income. This data is presented in the section, In-Depth Analysis of the Financial Conditions for the Different Multiple Recidivist Sub-groups.

An evaluation of the significance and the implications of the data are presented in the sections, Analysis and Discussion and Major Programmatic Considerations.

III. HIGHLIGHTS OF DATA ON MULTIPLE RECIDIVIST POPULATION

(52 Cases - All cases with petition dates in January through April, 1978, with 6 or more arrests, for which there was sufficient information in the files.)

1. Race - Multiple Recidivist population has a much higher proportion of minority juveniles than the NIC sample: 53.9% as compared with 24.8%. The difference between the Multiple Burglar and Non-Multiple Burglar (54.2%/53.0%) in this area is not significant.

2. Father's Education - Multiple Recidivists have a higher percentage of fathers not completing high school - 44.2%, as compared with 28.0% in the NIC study. (No significant difference again between Multiple Burglars & Non-Multiple Burglars: 42.9%/47.0%.)

   The higher number of "unknown" cases at 25.0% is directly related to the nature of the cases. In most of these cases, the father and mother were separated several years ago, the father's whereabouts are unknown and the investigation did not ascertain many details on the father's background.

3. Mother's Education - 57.6% did not complete high school as compared with 40.1% in the NIC study. Non-Multiple Burglars had a somewhat higher percentage of mothers completing high school than Multiple Burglars - 35.3%/25.7%.

*4. Income - 51.9% of the families of Multiple Recidivists have an income of less than $10,000 a year, as compared with 43.9% in the NIC sample. There does appear to be a significant difference between Multiple Burglars and Non-Multiple Burglars on this variable: *57.1% of the Multiple Burglar families earn less than $10,000, as compared with 41.1%.

*5. Source of Income - 40.4% of Multiple Recidivist families receive assistance from DSS and 11.5% from other government sources. This compares with 21.7% and 7.6% in the NIC sample.

   In the Multiple Burglar population, 60.0% of the families are supported by DSS or other government sources, as compared with 35.3% of the Non-Multiple Burglar population. The level of significance of the distribution of Multiple Burglar and Non-Multiple Burglar cases on this variable is .1546.

6. Number of Siblings - 53.8% of Multiple Recidivists had 4 or more siblings with an average number of 4.735. In the NIC Study, 47.8% of the juveniles had 4 or more siblings with an average of 3.656.

   Multiple Burglars had an average number of 4.543 siblings or more than one more on the average than Non-Multiple Burglars with 3.294. This is particularly important when related to the lower family income of most Multiple Burglars.

7. Psychological Evaluation - 17.3% of the Multiple Recidivist sample was diagnosed as ARA, 7.7% as ARA - Moderate, 11.5% as ARA - Severe. In the NIC study, 32.5% of the juveniles were diagnosed as ARA and 3.8% as ARA - Severe, the ARA - Moderate category not being used. Adjusting for the cases in which no evaluation was made or the diagnosis was unknown, the frequencies for the Multiple Recidivist sample are ARA - 39.1%, ARA - Moderate - 26.1%, and ARA - Severe - 17.4%; and for the NIC sample ARA - 73.9%; ARA - Severe - 8.6%.

   When adjusted for unknown and no evaluation cases, the diagnoses for Multiple Burglars were ARA - 41.7%; ARA - Moderate - 25.0% and ARA - Severe - 8.3%. For Non-Multiple Burglars, these figures are ARA - 36.4%, ARA - Moderate - 27.3%; ARA - Severe - 27.3%. The higher proportion of Non-Multiple Burglars in the Moderate and Severe categories - 54.6%, as compared to 33.3%, appears consistent with the findings on Behavioral Tendencies and School Problems for these two groups.

8. Physiological Disability - The proportion of cases showing some kind of physiological disability in the Multiple Recidivist sample is generally higher than the NIC sample, with no particular dysfunction outstanding. Disability is indicated in 30.7% of the Multiple Recidivists as compared with 17.8% of the NIC cases.

9. Behavioral Tendencies - 15.3% of the Multiple Recidivist population exhibited runaway behavior; 23.1% aggressive - assaultive behavior; 57.6% truancy; 5.7% alcohol abuse; and 13.5% drug use (including marijuana).

   In this category, it is significant that Non-Multiple Burglars exhibited aggressive-assaultive behavior at twice the rate (35.3% as compared with 17.1%) as Multiple Burglars. This appears consistent with the data on violent school problems and psychological evaluation on the two sub-groups.

   The NIC data is not used as comparison because the much lower figures for all categories indicates differences in data gathering methods.

*10. Other Family Members Known to Court - 65.4% of Multiple Recidivists had other family members known to court. The figure for Multiple Burglars is 68.4%, somewhat higher than Non-Multiple Burglars at 58.8%. In the NIC study, 44.6% of the juveniles had other family members known to court.

*11. Family Dysfunction - Sibling - 23% of Multiple Recidivists had siblings who had been placed in residential treatment or incarcerated, as compared with 5.7% in the NIC study.

12. Child Abuse - Abuse was indicated, alleged or suspected in 11.5% of the Multiple Recidivist cases as compared with 29.3% of the cases in the NIC study, in which follow-up was done in this area.

13. Base Family Structure - (This data differs considerably from that for the 16 test cases.) 32.7% of the Multiple Recidivists come from "stable families"; 53.8% from families structurally broken by divorce, separation or desertion; 7.7% of the families experienced a death of a parent. This data is similar to that for the NIC sample, in which 35.7% of the juveniles were from stable families. Multiple Burglars and Non-Multiple Burglars do not differ significantly on this variable.

14. Base Functional Breakdown - Parental - In 25.0% of the Multiple Recidivist families, parental alcohol abuse is indicated; 11.9% of the families have multiple parental dysfunction. In the NIC study, 26.8% of the cases showed parental alcohol abuse as a functional breakdown and 14.0% multiple dysfunction. The Multiple Burglar and Non-Multiple Burglar sub-groups show similar distributions on this variable.

15. Grade - 21.2% of the Multiple Recidivist youths were reported as being in BOCES special education classes, as opposed to 10.8% of the juveniles in the NIC study.

15. School Behavioral Problems - 73.5% of Multiple Recidivists had school behavioral problems - 23.1% involving attendance alone; 19.2% involving violent behavior and 26.9% involving non-violent behavioral problems. The statistics for the NIC sample are similar.

   The Non-Multiple Burglar population differs from both the NIC sample and the Multiple Burglar sub-group in showing a 29.4% rate of violent behavioral problems. This compares with 13.4% for the NIC sample and 14.3% for the Multiple Burglar sample. (Significance = .1680)

*17. Short-Term Detention - 50.0% of the Multiple Recidivists were placed in short-term detention at least once, as compared with 24.1% of the NIC sample.

   *The higher rate of short-term detention of Non-Multiple Burglars at 64.7% as compared with 42.9% for Multiple Burglars is interesting in view of the fact that Non-Multiple Burglars had a lower average number of total offenses - 7.471, as compared to 9.600. (The level of significance of distribution on this variable is .1064.)

*18. Long-Term Placement - 39.5% of Multiple Recidivists were placed in residential placement or a DFY facility at some point. 23.6% of the NIC sample experienced long-term placement.

   *52.9% of the Non-Multiple Burglars were placed in a residential facility, as compared with 31.5% of Multiple Burglars. (Significance of distribution = .0150) Again, this should be considered in view of the lower average number of total offenses for this sub-group. This information fits into a pattern of indications that the Non-Multiple Burglar sub-group may be psychologically and behaviorally more severe than the Multiple Burglar population.

19. Base Status - Important in these figures is the fact that 23.5% of the Non-Multiple Burglar cases had a PINS petition pending at the time of the current JD petition. None of the Multiple Burglar cases had a pending PINS petition. This may be another indication of the multi-problem nature of the Non-Multiple Burglar cases. The base status statistics for the Multiple Recidivist group and NIC sample are not comparable due to different methods of case selection.

20. Subject Alcohol Use - Alcohol use is indicated in 15.3% of the Multiple Recidivist cases, with frequent or excessive use indicated in 3.8% of the cases. This compares with a 54.2% use rate in the NIC sample and 30.0% excessive or frequent use. The difference is probably due to a follow-up study done on the NIC cases in this area.

21. Parental Alcohol Abuse - Parental alcohol abuse is indicated in 36.5% of the Multiple Recidivist cases, with Non-Multiple Burglars having a slightly higher rate at 41.2% than Multiple Burglars at 34.4%. In the NIC study, 38.8% of the cases involved parental alcohol abuse.

22. Currently Resides With - 30.8% of Multiple Recidivists are currently in residential placement. 41.2% of Non-Multiple Burglars and 25.7% of Multiple Burglars are in placement. (Significance of distribution on this variable = .1614.)

23. Current Supervision Status - 46.2% of the Multiple Recidivists are currently on probation, 30.8% in residential placement, 9.6% have pending cases and 9.6% of the cases have been closed.

IV. COMPARATIVE PROFILES:

In this section, the multiple-burglar, non-multiple burglar and NIC total delinquent sub-groups are compared and contrasted. Forty-five major variables are analyzed in this section. These variables include the socio-economic, legal, familial, psychological and psychiatric factors of each youngster. The definition of each variable remained constant between the NIC study and the study of multiple recidivists. By utilizing this method, identification of specific behavioral juvenile delinquent sub-groups can be achieved.

The variables used in this analysis are as follows:

(1) Age At Time of Petition
(2) Sex
(3) Race
(4) Religion
(5) Father's Education
(6) Mother's Education
(7) Income
(8) Source
(9) Father's Support
(10) Father's Occupation
(11) Mother's Occupation
(12) Number of Siblings
(13) Total Children in Home
(14) Psychological Evaluation
(15) Physiological/Physical Disability
(16) Behavioral Tendencies
(17) Resided With
(18) Family Involvement With Other Agencies
(19) Family Members Known to Court
(20) Family Dysfunction-Sibling
(21) Child Abuse
(22) Base Family Structure
(23) Base Functional Breakdown
(24) I.Q.
(25) Grade
(26) School Behavioral Problems
(27) Prior Treatment
(28) Short-term Detention
(29) Long-term Placement
(30) Prior Residential Placement
(31) Current Offense
(32) No. of Prior Offenses
(33) Most Serious Prior Offense

(34) Base Status (at time of petition)
(35) No. of Subsequent Offenses
(36) Total No. of Offenses
(37) Most Serious Subsequent Offense
(38) Subject Alcohol Abuse
(39) Parental Alcohol Abuse
(40) Sibling Alcohol Abuse
(41) Currently Resides With
(42) Current Legal Status
(43) Current Supervision Status
(44) Town
(45) Multiple Burglar

TABLE I: COMPARATIVE PROFILES OF THE MULTIPLE BURGLAR RECIDIVIST, NON-MULTIPLE BURGLAR RECIDIVIST AND THE NIC JUVENILE DELINQUENT POPULATIONS

MULTIPLE RECIDIVIST STUDY
(52 Cases)

Variable	Total Sample (52)	Multiple Burglar (35)	Non-Multiple Burglar (17)	NIC Study (157)
1. Age at Time of Petition				
Below 13	3.8%	5.7%		8.8%
13	7.7%	11.4%		11.5%
14	30.8%	25.7%	41.2%	24.8%
15	48.1%	42.9%	58.8%	39.5%
16	9.6%	14.3%		14.0%
Mean	14.519	14.486	14.588	14.261
2. Sex				
M	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	91.7%
F				8.3%
3. Race				
White	42.3%	40.0%	47.1%	71.3%
Black	38.5%	37.1%	41.2%	21.0%
Hispanic	15.4%	17.1%	11.8%	3.8%
Unknown	3.8%	5.7%		3.8%
4. Religion				
Catholic	34.6%	34.3%	35.3%	45.2%
Protestant	26.9%	28.6%	23.5%	22.9%
Pentacostal	3.8%	5.7%	0.0%	1.3%
Other	1.9%	2.9%	0.0%	5.7%
Unknown	32.7%	28.6%	41.2%	24.8%

Variable	Total Sample (52)	Multiple Burglar (35)	Non-Multiple Burglar (17)	NIC Study (157)
5. Father's Education				
Below H.S. Grad.	44.2%	42.9%	47.0%	28.0%
H.S. Grad.	23.1%	22.9%	23.5%	23.6%
Above H.S. Grad.	7.6%	11.4%	0.0%	16.0%
Unknown	25.0%	22.9%	29.4%	32.5%
6. Mother's Education				
Below H.S. Grad.	57.6%	60.0%	53.0%	40.1%
H.S. Grad.	28.8%	25.7%	35.3%	33.1%
Above H.S. Grad.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%
Unknown	13.5%	14.3%	11.8%	21.0%
7. *Income				
To $5,999	9.6%	5.7%	17.6%	12.7%
$6,000 - $9,999	42.3%	51.4%	23.5%	31.2%
$10,000 - $14,999	15.4%	14.3%	17.6%	24.2%
$15,000 - $19,999	15.4%	11.4%	23.5%	14.6%
$20,000 plus	7.7%	5.7%	11.8%	11.5%
Unknown	9.6%	11.4%	5.9%	20.4%
8. *Source				
Parent(s) Empl.	30.8%	22.9%	47.0%	53.5%
DSS	40.4%	45.7%	29.4%	21.7%
Other Cov't or Mult. Gov't. Gov't. & Empl.	11.5%	14.3%	5.9%	7.6%
	13.5%	11.4%	17.6%	7.6%
Other	3.8%	5.7%	0.0%	2.5%

Significance .1546

Variable	Total Sample (52)	Multiple Burglar (35)	Non-Multiple Burglar (17)	NIC Study (157)
9. Father's Support				
Pays Support	5.8%	2.9%	11.8%	10.2%
Does Not Pay	38.5%	40.0%	35.3%	17.8%
Not Applicable	48.1%	45.7%	52.9%	68.7%
Unknown	7.7%	11.4%	0.0%	
(Step-father Pays)				3.1%
10. Father's Occupation				
Professional	1.9%	2.9%	0.0%	9.6%
Technical or Skilled	21.2%	14.3%	35.3%	18.5%
Semi-skilled	15.4%	14.3%	17.6%	8.3%
Unskilled	7.7%	8.6%	5.9%	13.4%
Retired or Disabled	13.5%	17.2%	5.9%	1.9%
Unemployed	1.9%	2.9%	0.0%	8.9%
Other	9.5%	8.7%	11.8%	19.0%
Not Applicable	7.7%	8.6%	5.9%	2.5%
Unknown	21.2%	22.9%	17.6%	17.8%
11. Mother's Occupation				
Housewife	42.3%	45.7%	35.3%	46.5%
Unemployed	21.2%	25.7%	11.8%	4.5%
Service	9.6%	2.9%	23.5%	9.6%
Skilled	3.8%	5.7%	0.0%	3.8%
Semi-skilled	3.8%	2.9%	5.9%	4.5%
Unskilled	1.9%	2.9%	0.0%	1.9%
Clerical	3.8%	2.9%	5.9%	10.2%
Managerial	3.8%	2.9%	5.9%	
Unknown	9.6%	8.6%	11.8%	10.8%
Other				8.2%

Variable	Total Sample (52)	Multiple Burglar (35)		Non-Multiple Burglar (17)	NIC Study (157)
12. Number of Siblings					
3 or less	46.2%	42.8%		53.0%	52.2%
4 or more	53.8%	57.2%		47.0%	47.8%
Mean	4.135	4.543		3.294	3.656
13. Total Children in Home					
4 or less	48.1%	45.7%		53.0%	64.3%
5 or more	50.0%	51.5%		47.0%	31.8%
Unknown	1.9%	2.9%		0.0%	3.8%
Mean	4.373	4.418		4.294	3.881
14. Psychological Evaluation*					
No Evaluation	38.5%	51.4%		11.8%	46.5%
ARA	17.3%	14.3%		23.5%	32.5%
ARA-Moderate	7.7%	8.6%		17.6%	-
ARA-Severe	11.5%	2.9%	*	17.6%	3.8%
UARA	3.8%	2.9%		5.9%	2.5%
Other	3.8%	5.7%		0.0%	5.0%
Unknown	17.3%	14.3%		23.5%	9.5%
		Significance = .0846			
15. Physiological Disability					
None Indicated	65.4%	65.7%		64.7%	75.2%
Hyperactive	3.8%	5.7%		0.0%	1.9%
Epilepsy	1.9%	0.0%		5.9%	.6%
Borderline Retarded	5.8%	2.9%		11.8%	.6%
Physical Impair.	3.8%	2.9%		5.9%	1.3%
Learning Disability	7.7%	11.4%		0.0%	2.5%

Variable	Total Sample (52)	Multiple Burglar (35)	Non-Multiple Burglar (17)	NIC Study (157)
15. (Cont'd)				
Multiple	7.7%	8.6%	5.9%	3.8%
Unknown	3.8%	2.9%	5.9%	7.0%
(Organic Brain Dys.)				1.9%
(Other)				5.1%
16. Behavioral Tendencies (1 - 4 Combined)				
Runaway	15.3%	17.1%	11.8%	4.4%
Aggressive/Assaultive	23.1%	17.1%	35.3%	18.5%
Sexually Acting Out	3.8%	0.0%	11.8%	3.2%
Truant	57.6%	60.0%	52.9%	4.4%
Destructive	15.3%	17.2%	11.8%	2.5%
Depressive	13.4%	8.6%	23.6%	5.7%
Alcohol	5.7%	5.8%	5.9%	1.2%
Drugs	13.5%	17.2%	5.9%	1.8%
Anger	21.1%	20.0%	23.6%	5.1%
Impulsive	36.5%	42.9%	23.6%	8.9%
Passive	1.9%	0.0%	5.9%	5.7%
Rebellious	30.8%	31.4%	29.4%	10.8%
Delinquent	51.8%	57.1%	41.2%	6.9%
Suicidal	1.9%	2.9%	0.0%	5.0%
Enuretic	3.8%	5.8%	0.0%	3.8%
Other	1.9%	0.0%	5.9%	3.7%
*17. Resided With				
Both Parents	34.6%	37.1%	29.4%	38.2%
Mother	53.8%	54.3%	52.9%	36.3%
Father	7.7%	2.9%	17.6%	6.4%
Mother-Stepfather	3.8%	5.7%	0.0%	8.3%
(Other)				10.7%

Variable	Total Sample (52)	Multiple Burglar (35)	Non-Multiple Burglar (17)	NIC Study (157)
*18. Family Involvement With Other Agencies				
1	46.2%	37.1%	64.7%	33.1%
2	26.9%	34.3%	11.8%	8.9%
3	5.8%	5.7%	5.9%	5.1%
More than 3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
None	17.3%	17.1%	17.6%	51.6%
Unknown	3.8%	5.7%	0.0%	
*19. Family Members Known to Court				
Sibling	26.9%	28.6%	23.5%	10.8%
Multiple Sibling	17.3%	22.9%	5.9%	14.0%
Parent	3.8%	2.9%	5.9%	5.8%
Parent & Siblings	17.3%	14.3%	23.5%	14.0%
None Indicated	34.6%	31.4%	41.2%	52.3%
Unknown				3.2%
20. Family Dysfunction - Sibling				
Residential Placement	19.2%	20.0%*	17.6%	5.7%
Incarceration	3.8%	5.7%	0.0%	
Other	3.8%	2.9%	5.9%	7.0%
None Indicated	69.2%	71.4%	64.7%	87.3%
Not Applicable	3.8%	0.0%	11.8%	
21. Child Abuse				
Indicated	1.9%	2.9%	0.0%	13.4%
Alleged or Suspected	9.6%	8.6%	11.8%	14.0%
Under Inv.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Not Indicated	88.5%	88.6%	88.2%	70.7%
Unknown	-	-	-	

Variable	Total Sample (52)	Multiple Burglar (35)	Non-Multiple Burglar (17)	NIC Study (157)
22. Base Family Structure				
Stable	32.7%	34.3%	29.4%	35.7%
Death of Parent	7.7%	8.6%	5.9%	10.2%
Divorce, Separation, Desertion	53.8%	51.5%	58.8%	47.1%
Never Married	5.8%	5.7%	5.9%	2.5%
Other	-	-	-	1.2%
Unknown	-	-	-	3.2%
23. Base Functional Breakdown				
Parent Alcoholic	25.0%	25.5%	17.7%	26.8%
Parent Emotionally Disturbed	3.8%	2.9%	5.9%	3.8%
Criminal History of Parent	9.6%	11.4%	5.9%	1.2%
Multiple Inc. Alcohol	5.8%	2.9%	11.8%	10.2%
Multiple Excl. Alcohol	5.8%	5.7%	5.9%	3.8%
Marital Maladj.	3.8%	2.9%	5.9%	7.0%
Mother Overwhelmed/ Ineffectual	5.8%	2.9%	11.8%	-
None Indicated	40.4%	42.9%	35.3%	47.1%
Unknown				
24. I.Q.				
69 or below	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
70 - 79	9.6%	8.6%	11.8%	5.7%
80 - 89	23.1%	25.7%	17.6%	8.3%
90 - 99	11.5%	14.3%	5.9%	21.9%
100 - 109	11.5%	5.7%	23.5%	10.2%
110 +	3.8%	2.9%	5.9%	9.5%
Unknown	40.4%	42.9%	35.3%	42.7%

Variable	Total Sample (52)	Multiple Burglar (35)	Non-Multiple Burglar (17)	NIC Study (157)
25. Grade				
6th	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
7th	7.7%	11.4%	0.0%	3.2%
8th	21.2%	25.7%	11.8%	10.2%
9th	30.8%	22.9%	47.1%	10.2%
10th	1.9%	0.0%	5.9%	7.0%
11th	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
BOCES (Sp. Ed.)*	21.2%	22.9%	17.6%	10.8%
BOCES (Voc.)	1.9%	2.9%	0.0%	1.9%
Drop-out	5.8%	2.9%	11.8%	5.7%
Unknown	9.6%	11.4%	5.9%	48.4%
26. School Behavioral Problems*				
Attendance	23.1%	22.9%	23.5%	21.7%
Violent Behav. Problem	19.2%	14.3%	29.4%	13.4%
Non-Violent Behav. Problem	26.9%	25.7%	29.4%	32.5%
None Indicated	17.4%	22.9%	0.0%	16.6%
Retained	4.3%	5.7%	0.0%	2.5%
Unknown	11.5%	8.6%	17.6%	13.4%
		Significance .1680		
27. Prior Treatment				
School Psych.	19.2%	25.7%	5.9%	7.6%
Formal Counseling	7.7%	8.6%	5.9%	25.5%
Multiple	17.3%	11.4%	29.4%	.6%
Other	9.6%	8.6%	11.8%	8.9%
None Indicated	42.3%	40.0%	47.1%	52.9%
Unknown	3.8%	5.7%	0.0%	4.5%

Variable	Total Sample (52)	Multiple Burglar (35)	Non-Multiple Burglar (17)	NIC Study (157)
*28. Short-term Detention				
Shelter	42.3%	40.0%	47.1%	20.4%
Shelter & Non-Secure	7.7%	2.9%	17.6%	.6%
None	50.0%	57.1%	35.3%	73.9%
Other	-	-	-	3.1%
		Significance .1064		
		Significance .0150		
*29. Long-term Placement				
One Private	21.2%	14.3%	35.3%	15.3%
One - DFY	5.8%	0.0%	17.6%	3.2%
Other	1.9%	2.9%	0.0%	3.2%
Multiple	9.6%	14.3%	0.0%	1.9%
None	61.5%	68.6%	47.1%	76.2%
30. Prior Residential Placement				
Yes	13.5%	14.3%	11.8%	16.5%
No	86.5%	85.7%	88.2%	82.8%
Unknown	-	-	-	.6%
31. Current Offense				
Burglary	71.2%	85.7%	41.2%	43.3%
Assault	5.8%	2.9%	11.8%	6.4%
Grand Larceny	5.8%	5.7%	5.9%	7.0%
Petit Larceny	3.8%	0.0%	11.8%	10.8%
U.U.M.V.	5.8%	0.0%	17.6%	8.3%
Crim. Trespass	3.8%	2.9%	5.9%	1.3%
Robbery	1.9%	0.0%	5.9%	3.2%
Other	1.9%	2.9%	0.0%	13.9%

Variable	Total Sample (52)	Multiple Burglar (35)	Non-Multiple Burglar (17)	NIC Study (157)
32. No. of Prior Offenses				
4 or less	53.8%	57.2%	47.1%	84.1%
5 or more	46.2%	42.8%	52.9%	13.3%
Mean	4.673	4.914	4.176	3.398
33. Most Serious Prior Offense				
Burglary	61.5%	74.3%	35.3%	15.3%
Assault	5.8%	8.6%	0.0%	.6%
Grand Larceny	9.6%	0.0%	29.4%	1.9%
Robbery	7.7%	8.6%	5.9%	-
Sexual Abuse	3.8%	0.0%	11.8%	-
U.U.M.V.	1.9%	0.0%	5.9%	3.8%
Rape	1.9%	0.0%	5.9%	-
Menacing	1.9%	2.9%	0.0%	-
Petit Larceny	1.9%	0.0%	5.9%	7.6%
Other	1.9%	0.0%	2.9%	11.4%
Not Applicable	1.9%	2.9%	0.0%	59.2%
*34. Base Status (at time of petition)		Significance .0386		
Pending JD Charges	51.9%	54.3%	47.1%	5.7%
Pending PINS	7.7%	0.0%	23.5%	3.8%
Residential Placement	7.7%	5.7%	11.8%	14.6%
Probation	17.3%	20.0%	11.8%	62.4%
Other	9.5%	11.4%	5.9%	12.8%
None	5.8%	8.6%	0.0%	.6%

Variable	Total Sample (52)	Multiple Burglar (35)	Non-Multiple Burglar (17)	NIC Study (157)
35. No. of Subsequent Offenses				
2 or less	53.8%	54.3%	52.9%	-
3 or more	46.2%	45.7%	47.1%	-
Mean	3.192	3.686	2.176	
36. Total No. of Offenses				
7 or less	42.3%	28.5%	70.6%	82.8%
8 or more	57.7%	71.5%	29.4%	17.2%
Mean	8.904	9.600	7.471	3.822
37. Most Serious Subsequent Offense				
Burglary	51.9%	71.4%	11.8%	13.4%
Assault	7.7%	2.9%	17.6%	2.5%
Grand Larceny	5.8%	0.0%	17.6%	2.5%
U.U.M.V.	9.6%	5.7%	17.6%	2.5%
Arson	1.9%	2.9%	0.0%	.6%
Robbery	7.7%	8.6%	5.9%	0.0%
Petit Larceny	1.9%	0.0%	5.9%	.6%
Other	-	-	-	10.8%
None	13.5%	8.6%	23.5%	66.3%
38. Subject Alcohol Use				
Denies Use or Not Indicated	82.7%	88.6%	70.6%	15.9%
Occasional	11.5%	11.4%	11.8%	24.2%
Frequent	1.9%	0.0%	5.9%	11.5%
Excessive	1.9%	0.0%	5.9%	18.5%
Unknown	1.9%	0.0%	5.9%	29.9%

Variable	Total Sample (52)	Multiple Burglar (35)	Non-Multiple Burglar (17)	NIC Study (157)
39. Parental Alcohol Abuse				
One or Both	36.5%	34.4%	41.2%	38.8%
Not Indicated	63.5%	65.7%	58.8%	61.2%
Unknown				
40. Sibling Alcohol Abuse				
Indicated	3.8%	5.7%	0.0%	9.5%
Not Indicated	88.5%	91.4%	82.4%	90.5%
Unknown	3.8%	2.9%	5.9%	
Not Applicable	3.8%	0.0%	11.8%	
*41. Currently Resides With				
Both Parents	23.1%	22.9%	23.5%	27.4%
One Parent	38.5%	45.8%	23.5%	26.1%
Parent-Step-Parent	1.9%	2.9%	0.0%	5.8%
Residential Placement	30.8%	25.7%	41.2%	3.2%
Other Relative	5.8%	2.9%	11.8%	11.5%
		Significance .1614		
Other	-	-	-	2.5%
Unknown	-	-	-	23.6%
42. Current Legal Status				
No New Charges	11.5%	11.4%	11.8%	87.3%
New Charges Processed	69.2%	62.9%	82.4%	-
Pending New Charges	17.3%	22.9%	5.9%	7.6%
VOP	1.9%	2.9%	0.0%	3.8%
Other	-	-	-	1.2%

Variable	Total Sample (52)	Multiple Burglar (35)	Non-Multiple Burglar (17)	NIC Study (157)
43. Current Supervision Status				
Probation	46.2%	51.4%	35.3%	22.9%
Residential Placement	30.8%	25.7%	41.2%	10.2%
Case Closed	9.6%	8.6%	11.8%	64.3%
Transferred	1.9%	0.0%	5.9%	2.5%
Pending	9.6%	11.4%	5.9%	-
ACOD	1.9%	2.9%	0.0%	-
44. Town				
Babylon	32.7%	34.3%	29.4%	-
Brookhaven	21.2%	22.9%	17.6%	-
Huntington	17.3%	17.1%	17.6%	-
Islip	25.0%	22.9%	29.4%	-
Riverhead	1.9%	0.0%	5.9%	-
Southampton	1.9%	2.9%	0.0%	-
45. Multiple Burglar				
Yes	67.3%	-	-	-
No	32.7%	-	-	-

V. Unit Analysis of Behavioral & Legal Status of Prior, Current & Subsequent Offenses:

This section presents the number and type of total offenses committed by individuals identified, using our definition as 6 or more arrests, as multiple recidivists. Current, prior and subsequent offenses are differentiated so that the pattern of illegal behavior for each youngster can be identified both in a time sequence of severity of offense, and in overall behavioral terms.

All 52 multiple recidivists have been arrested six or more times and are categorized as either multiple-burglars or non multiple burglars. Multiple-burglars have been arrested three or more times for burglary offenses with a total arrest record of 6 or more arrests. The total number of actual burglary incidents are usually much greater but the number of separate burglary arrests is the discriminating variable. The non-multiple burglar sub-group actually represents the remaining multiple recidivist population (six or more arrests) that are not multiple burglary (three or more arrests for burglary).

Table II identifies those youngsters categorized as Multiple Burglars (MB) and those categorized as Non-Multiple Burglars (NMB). The unit analysis identifies some clear patterns of behavior that distinguish the MB & NMB. Actually, although the multiple burglar category uses the crude behavioral variable of three burglary arrests, two distinct sub-groups have been identified as a result: the 'career' burglar and property offender from a severely economically deprived family; and the more seriously emotionally disturbed, assaultive, multiple-problem offender (the non-multiple burglary recidivist). These categories are not absolute and our research has identified juvenile

delinquents at different stages of their criminal careers. However, the existence of these distinctive sub-groups cannot be denied.

The implications of these findings for differential selection of cases into the various dispositional alternative programs are considerable. These implications are discussed in greater detail in Section VIII.

TABLE II: UNIT ANALYSIS OF BEHAVIORAL & LEGAL STATUS OF PRIOR, CURRENT & SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES:

No.	Case No.	No. & Type of Priors	Current Offense	No. & Type of Subsequent Offenses
1	78413	2 - Burgl. 3	Burgl. 3 (MB)	(5) 4 Burgl 3 1 Crim. Misch. 4
2	76233	1 - Burgl. 3	Burgl. 3 (MB)	(7) 3 Burgl. 3 1 Poss. Burgl Tools 1 UUMV 1 Crim Misch 4 1 Crim Tresp 3
3	67993	(5) - 3 Burg 3 2 J.D.	Burgl 3 (MB)	(2) 2 Burgl. 3
4	77029	(2) - 1 Gr. Larc. 1 Cr. Tresp.	UUMV (NMB)	(4) 2 Burg. 3 1 Pet Larc 1 Assault
5	64366	(7) - 5 Burg 3 2 J.D.	Burg 3 (MB)	(2) 1 Burg 3 1 Escape
6	74611	(4) - 2 Burg 3 1 UUMV 1 Unl Impris	Assault 3 (NMB)	(1) Robbery 2
7	75786	1 Grand Larc.	Assault 3 (NMB)	(4) 2 UUMV 2 Gr. Larc.
8	76399	(3) - 2 UUMV 1 Gr Larc 3	Burg 3 (NMB)	(3) 1 UUMV 1 Gr Larc. 1 Crim. Misch 4
9	76417	(4) - 2 Burg 3 1 Gr Larc 3 1 UUMV	UUMV - NMB	(3) 1 P.L. 1 UUMV 1 Gr Larc 2
10	57776	(12) - 8 Burg 3 1 PL 1 CM 3 1 Robb 2 1 Poss Burg Tools	Burg 3 (MB)	(2) - 1 B 2 1 B 3

NO.	Case No.	No. & Type of Priors	Current Offense	No. & Type of Subsequent Offenses
11	72752	(7) 1 Rape 1 1 Burg 3 2 UUMV 1 Reck End 1 Cr Misch 4 1 Cr Poss SP	(3) 1 Reck End (NMB) 1 UUMV 1 Burg 3	None (Placement)
12	68136	(13) 9 Burg. 3 2 Burg. 2 1 CPSP 1 CPCS 2	Burg 3	(2) - Burg 3
13	66021	(5) 2 UUMV 1 Burg. 3 1 CPCS 7 1 Obst Govt Ad	Burg 3	None
14	75154I	(3) 2 UUMV 1 GL 3	Burg 3 (NMB)	(2) 1 UUMV 1 PL
15	65518	(8) 4 Burg 3 1 Robb 2 2 CPSP 3 1 PL	Burg 3 (MB)	1 Burg 3
16	71001	(5) 1 UUMV 2 Burg 3 1 PL 1 Crim Tresp 3	Crim Tresp 3 - (NMB)	None
17	73473	(5) 1 Burg 3 3 Crim Misch 2 1 UUMV	Burg 3 (NMB)	1 Att UUMV
18	73472	(7) 2 Burg 3 3 Crim Misch 2 1 Crim Tresp 3 1 UUMV	Burg 3	None
19	78623	None	Crim Tresp	(13) 2 PL 1 Asslt 3 1 Crim Misch 4 1 UUMV 8 Burg. 3
20	74938	(5) 2 Gr. Larc. 1 Crim Misch 2 UUMV	Gr Larc. 3 (NMB)	(4) 2 Burg 3 1 UUMV 1 Gr Larc.
21	74721	(5) Burgl 3	Burg 3 (MB)	(3) 2 Burg 3 1 Arson 4

NO.	CASE #	NO. & TYPE OF PRIORS	CURRENT OFFENSES	NO. & TYPE OF SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES
22	63099	(7) 4 Burg 3 2 Cr. Misch 1 Cr. Tresp.	Gr. Larc. 2 (MB)	(2) 1 UUMV 1 CPSP
23	76951	(5) 3 Burg 3 2 Pet Larc	Burg 3 (MB)	(2) 1 Burg 2 1 Burg 3
24	67462	(5) 1 Pet Larc 1 Sex Abuse 1 Asslt 3 1 Crim Misch 4 1 Burg 3	Robb2	None
25	70381	(7) 1 Burg 3 1 Robb 1 Sex Abuse 3 1 Cr Misch 4 1 Cr Tresp 3 1 Sex Abuse 1 1 Menacing	Burg 3 (NMB)	(5) 1 Pet Larc 2 Assault 3 2 CPSP
26	77724	(3) Burg 3	Burg 3 (MB)	(2) 1 Burg 3 1 Pet Larc
27	77239	(3) 1 Asslt 2 2 Burg 3	Burg 3 (MB)	(6) 1 Crim Misch 4 3 Burg 3 1 Pet Larc 1 Robb2
28	71606	(5) 3 Pet Larc 2 CPSP	Pet Larc (NMB)	(2) 1 Pet Larc 1 CPSP
29	70940	(4) 1 Burg 2 2 Burg 3 1 Pet Larc	Burg 3 (MB)	(5) 1 Pet Larc 3 Burg 3 1 Robb 2
30	45444	(6) 5 Burg 3 1 Burg 2	Burg 3 (MB)	None
31	76028	(4) 2 Burg 3 2 CM 4	Burg 3 (MB)	(4) Burg 3
32	73902	(5) 1 CM 4 2 C T 3 1 Burg 3 1 CPSP	Burg 3 (NMB)	(1) UUMV
33	63711	(8) 5 Burg 3 1 CM 4 1 P L 1 Robb	Burg 3 (MB)	1 Burg 3

NO.	CASE #	NO. & TYPE OF PRIORS	CURRENT OFFENSE	NO. & TYPE OF SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES
34	64665	(2) 1 Menacing 1 Sex Abuse 1	Pet Larc (NMB)	(4) 1 CPCS 5 1 Pet Larc 1 Assault 1 Menacing
35	74311	(3) 1 Burg 3 1 Pet Larc 1 CT	Forgery 2 (MB)	(11) 5 Burg 1 Pet Larc 1 GL 3 1 CT 2 3 CPSP
36	79338	3 Burg 3	2 Burg 3 (MB)	(2) 1 Burg 3 1 Pet Larc
37	72120	(2) 1 Burg 1 UUMV	Burg 3 (MB)	(10) 7 UUMV 1 Burg 3 1 Poss Burg Tools 1 A Gr Larc
38	74502	1 Burg 3	Burg 3 (MB)	(5) 1 CT 3 3 Burg 3 1 CPSP
39	78177	(3) 2 Burg 3 1 Pet Larc	Burg 3 (MB)	(2) 2 CPSP 1 Burg 3
40	74442	(4) 2 Burg 3 2 Pet Larc	Burg 3 (MB)	(2) 1 Burg 3 1 CPCS 5
41	59262	(4) 2 Burg 3 1 Pet Larc 1 Cr Tresp 3	Burg 3 (MB)	(3) 2 Burg 3 1 CPSP
42	56260	(10) 9 Burg 3 1 UUMV	Burg 3 (MB)	(2) 1 Cr Misch 4 1 Burg 3
43	70952	(4) 2 Burg 3 1 Pet Larc 1 Arson 3	Burg 2	1 Burg 3
44	75158	(6) 1 Att. Burg 3 2 Cr Tresp 3 1 Asslt 2 1 Burg 3 1 Cr Misch 3	Burg 3	(4) 1 Burg 3 3 Cr Tresp 3 1 Uninsured M.V.
45	68449	(3) 2 Pet Larc 1 Burg 2	Att Burg 3 (MB)	(2) 1 Gr Larc 3 1 Att. Burg 3

NO.	CASE #	NO. & TYPE OF PRIORS	CURRENT OFFENSE	NO. & TYPE OF SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES
46	77558	(2) 1 CPSP 1 UUMV	UUMV - (NMB)	(3) 2 UUMV 1 Att. Burg 3
47	70298	(4) Burg 3	Grand Larc 1 (MB)	(1) UUMV
48	65555	(5) 3 Burg 3 1 UUMV 1 Asslt 3	Burg 3	(2) 1 Pet Larc (Cty)Ct. 1 Att Burg 3 (Cty Ct
49	61817	(9) 4 Burg 3 1 Gr Larc 2 Pet Larc 1 CPCS 4 1 Cr Misch 3	Assault 3 (MB)	None
50	77236	(3) 2 Burg 3 1 UUMV	Burg 3 (MB)	(10) 4 Burg 3 2 Crim Tresp 3 1 Cr. Misch 3 1 Pub. Lewd. 1 CPSP 1 Pet Larc
51	77235	(4) 2 Burg 3 1 Pet Larc 1 Cr. Tresp	Burg 3 (MB)	(8) 3 Burg 3 2 Cr Tresp 3 1 Pet Larc 1 Robb 2 1 Cr Misch 3
52	77884	(3) 1 UUMV 1 Theft of Serv. 1 Menacing	Burg 3 (NMB	(4) 1 Burg 3 2 UUMV 1 Pet Larc

VB. TYPE & SEVERITY OF SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES:

As illustrated in Table V, there were 166 subsequent offenses committed by the multiple recidivist population. 85 or 51.2% of these offenses were Felony acts, while 48.8% were in the Misdemeanor category. 67 out of 81 Misdemeanors or 82.7% were A Misdemeanors, such as Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicles, Criminal Possession of Stolen Property, Assault 3, Possession of Burglar Tools, Criminal Trespass 2 and Criminal Mischief 4th. Only 17.3% of the 81 Misdemeanors or 8.4% of the total subsequent offenses were the less severe B Misdemeanor category.

Each juvenile was included in our study because of an arrest between January and April, 1978. The subsequent offenses were acts committed in 1978 after the juvenile was identified into our study. The total number of offenses is influenced by the relatively short 8 month average followup period; and by the fact that some juveniles were placed into secure detention facilities or long-term residential centers. Although these two factors reduced the total number of subsequent offenses, 166 subsequent offenses were recorded. This total represents an average of 3.2 subsequent offenses per juvenile.

TABLE III: NUMBER AND SEVERITY OF SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES COMMITTED BY THE MULTIPLE RECIDIVIST POPULATION:

OFFENSE	FEL/MISD	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE FELONY	PERCENTAGE MISD.
Arson 4	E Fel.	1	.6%	
Assault	A Misd.	5		3.01%
Att. Burg 3rd	E. Fel.	3	1.81T	
Att. Gr. Larc.	A. Misd.	1		.6%
Att. UUMV	B Misd.	1		.6%
Burg. 2	C. Felony	2	1.2%	
Burg. 3	D Fel.	66	39.76%	
CPCS 5	C Fel.	1	.6%	
Crim. Misch 3	E Fel.	2	1.2%	
Crim. Misch 4	A Misd	6		3.61%
CPSP	A Misd.	13		7.83%
Crim. Tresp. 2	A Misd	1		.6%
Crim. Tresp. 3	B Misd	9		5.42%
Escape 3	A Misd	1		.6%
Gr. Larc. 2 & 3	D & E Fel.	6	3.61%	
Menacing	B Misd	1		.6%
Petit Larceny	A Misd.	17		10.24%
Poss. Burg. Tools	A Misd.	2		1.2%
Pub. Lewd.	B Misd.	1		.6%
Robbery 2	C Fel.	4	2.41%	
UUMV	A Misd	22		13.25%
Uninsured Motor Vehicle	U Misd.	1		.6%
TOTAL		166	51.2% 85 Cases	48.8% 81 Cases

VI. In-Depth Analysis of the Financial Conditions for the Different Multiple Recidivist Populations

Due to the unusually large number of children in the families of the Multiple Recidivists and particularly the Multiple Burglar Recidivists, the annual total family income was felt to be an inadequate measure of the economic status and financial conditions of these families. It was necessary to examine the relationship of income to family size.

In order to obtain a ratio between income and the number of children in the family, the annual income in each case was divided by the number of siblings (including step-brothers and sisters), plus one. The number of siblings was used rather than total children in the home, because it was specified in each case and was consequently a more reliable statistic. Of the total sample of 52 cases, complete information on annual income was missing in 6 cases. As a result, ratios were obtained in 46 cases, 30 of which involved Multiple Burglars and 16 of which involved Multiple Recidivists who were not Multiple Burglars. The resulting ratio shows Income per Child in the family. This ratio is meant to be viewed as a comparative indicator, not an exact measure, of the amount of financial resources available to the family for the care of each child.

The first table shows the average annual income, the number of siblings and average annual income per child for the total Multiple Recidivist sample and the two subgroups. The Multiple Burglar has an average total family income lower than that of the Non-Multiple Burglar, but has on the average more siblings, 4.40 as compared to 3.25. This results in an average income per child in the Multiple Burglar family of $2,652, which is significantly (34.8%) lower than the average income per child in the Non-Multiple Burglar family of $4,069.

The ranges in annual income and income per child are very large for both groups. The second and third tables show the distribution of annual income per child within those ranges. The differences between the two subgroups can be seen more clearly from these tables. 70.0% of the Multiple Burglar families earn $2,000 per child or less, compared with 31.3% of Non-Multiple Burglar families. 20.0% of Multiple Burglar families earn more than $4,000 a year per child as compared with 31.3% of Non-Multiple Burglar families.

In order to provide a larger frame of reference for evaluating this data, information was obtained from the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board on total family income and number of children per family in Suffolk County. The latest information available to the Planning Board was from the 1970 census. In that year, the median family income was $12,084, with an average of 1.8 children per family. The resulting ratio would be $6,713 per child. The median family income for the Multiple Burglar is $8,466 and the average number of children per family is 5.40, resulting in a ratio of $1,568 per child. The median family income for the Non-Multiple Burglar was $12,103 and the average number of children in the family 4.25, with a resulting ratio of $2,848 per child. Although the data for the general Suffolk County population is considerably dated, the difference between the ratio of income per child and the Multiple Recidivist subgroups, particularly the Multiple Burglar, is dramatic. The Planning Board advised that the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has estimated the 1978 median income for a family of four in Suffolk County at $17,050 a year. That median figure divided by the two children in the family would result in a ratio of $8,525 per child. This larger estimate emphasizes the disparity in income available to provide for a child in the general population as contrasted with the resources of the families of the Multiple Burglar Recidivist and Non-Multiple Burglar Recidivist.

TABLE IV.: TABLE OF COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATUS

	TOTAL SAMPLE	MULTIPLE BURGLAR	NON-MULTIPLE BURGLAR
Number of Valid Cases	46	30	16
Average Annual Income	$10,979	$10,525	$11,828
Range	$3,648-$24,700	$3,648-$24,700	$3,780-$24,232
Standard Deviation	$5,457	$5,086	$6,176
Average # of Siblings	4.00	4.40	3.25
Average # of Children	5.00	5.40	4.25
Range in # of Children	1 - 10	2 - 10	1 - 8
Standard Deviation in # of Children	2.45	2.43	2.38
Average Income Per Child	$3,145	$2,652	$4,069
Range of Income Per Child	$693-$15,900	$693-$9,000	$756-$15,900
Standard Deviation of Income Per Child	$3,060	$2,470	$3,860

TABLE V: DISTRIBUTION OF CASES ON INCOME PER CHILD

ANNUAL INCOME PER CHILD	FREQUENCIES		
	TOTAL SAMPLE (46)	MULTIPLE BURGLAR (30)	NON-MULTIPLE BURGLAR (16)
$ 500 - $1,000	19.6%	20.0%	18.8%
$1,001 - $1,500	10.9%	16.7%	0.0%
$1,501 - $2,000	26.1%	33.3%	12.5%
$2,001 - $2,500	8.7%	6.7%	12.5%
$2,501 - $3,000	4.3%	0.0%	12.5%
$3,001 - $3,500	2.2%	3.3%	0.0%
$3,501 - $4,000	4.3%	0.0%	12.5%
$,4001 - $4,500	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
$4,501 - $5,000	2.2%	0.0%	6.3%
$5,001 - $5,500	2.2%	0.0%	6.3%
$5,501 - $6,000	2.2%	3.3%	0.0%
$6,001 - $6,500	6.5%	10.0%	0.0%
$6,501 - $7,000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
$7.001 - $7,500	2.2%	0.0%	6.3%
$7,501 - $8,000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
$8,001 plus	8.7%	6.7%	12.5%

SUMMARY

AVERAGE INCOME PER CHILD	TOTAL SAMPLE	MULTIPLE BURGLAR	NON-MULTIPLE BURGLAR
$2,000 or less	56.6%	70.0%	31.3%
$2,001 - $4,000	19.5%	10.0%	37.5%
$4,001 - $6,000	6.6%	3.3%	12.5%
$6,001 - $8,000	8.7%	10.0%	6.3%
$8,001 or more	8.7%	6.7%	12.5%

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The NIC sample of the juvenile delinquency population and both the Multiple Burglar and Non-Multiple Burglar subgroups of the Multiple Recidivist sample show strong similarities in certain areas. The areas of similarity include family structure, functional breakdown in one or both parents, parental alcohol abuse and school behavioral problems related to attendance and other non-violent behavior. All three groups have a very high percentage of youngsters who come from homes broken by divorce, separation or death of a parent. Only 30% to 35% of the juveniles in the three subgroups come from "stable families", in which both natural parents are in the home. Parental alcohol abuse ranges from 34.4% to 41.2% in the three groups. Multiple parental dysfunction ranges from 8.6% to 16.7%. The level of school behavioral problems in all three groups is extremely high, with 21.7% to 23.5% having attendance problems alone and an additional 25.7% to 32.5% exhibiting a variety of non-violent behavior problems.

Any programmatic planning or decision-making for the J.D. population as a whole or either of these two subgroups must take into consideration the breakdown of the family structure and the level of parental alcohol abuse and other dysfunction which the juveniles have experienced. Program strategies directed at school problems would also be appropriate for the three groups. In addition to considering the characteristics the three groups have in common, it is important to examine the areas in which the juveniles differ, in order to develop and select approaches aimed at the particular problems or tendencies of each group.

THE MULTIPLE BURGLAR SUB-GROUP OF THE MULTIPLE RECIDIVIST POPULATION

The data presented in the previous sections of this report demonstrates that the Multiple Burglar subgroup of the Multiple Recidivist population

deviates significantly from the NIC sample and the Non-Multiple Burglar subgroup on a pattern of variables. These specific variables indicate severe financial pressures on the families of these juveniles. 57.1% of the families of Multiple Burglars earn less than $10,000 a year, as compared with 41.1% of Non-Multiple Burglar families and 43.9% of the families in the NIC study. This is particularly significant because the Multiple Burglar has on the average 4.5 siblings, creating a greater strain on the limited resources of the family, than in the case of Non-Multiple Burglars with 3.3 siblings or the J.D. population in general with 3.7 siblings. The information presented in the previous section on family income per child shows that the family of the Multiple Burglar has significantly less income available to provide for the care of each child than the Non-Multiple Burglar family.

Consistent with the data on total family income are the statistics showing that 60.0% of the families of Multiple Burglars are supported by assistance from the Department of Social Services or other government agency, such as Social Security. The level of government support for Non-Multiple Burglar families is 35.3% and 29.3% in the NIC sample. The fact that 60.0% of the mothers of Multiple Burglars have not completed high school is an additional indicator of the socio-economic status of these families. In Non-Multiple Burglar families, this figure is somewhat lower at 53.0% and in the J.D. population as a whole, it is considerably lower at 40.1%. The educational level of the mother is particularly important in the Multiple Burglar population in that 54.3% reside with the mother in a single-parent home.

The socio-economic conditions in the family of the Multiple Burglar appear to have a similar impact on the siblings of the juvenile in the study in terms of difficulty with the law. In 51.5% of the Multiple Burglar cases, one or more of the siblings have had court involvement. Multiple Burglars

have the highest level of multiple siblings known to court at 22.9%, compared to 5.9% for Non-Multiple Burglars and 14.0% for the NIC sample. Multiple Burglars also have the highest level of all family members known to court at 68.6%, compared to 58.8% for Non-Multiple Burglars and 44.6% for the NIC sample. This indicates that the siblings in the Multiple Burglar family are reacting in a similar manner as the juvenile under study to the financial and social stresses on the family. The illegal behavior of the juvenile in the Multiple Burglar sample cannot, therefore, be attributed to problems - psychological, behavioral or other - peculiar to that individual. The high level of involvement with the court of other family members also demonstrates that the juvenile comes from an environment in which trouble with legal authority is not unusual and is, in fact, more common than the absence of involvement with the court system.

The data on the Multiple Burglar population does <u>not</u> indicate that this subgroup has a higher level of psychological or emotional disturbance than the Juvenile Delinquent population as a whole. The statistics on psychological evaluation of the Multiple Burglar sample <u>do not</u> show a greater percentage of these youngsters being diagnosed as severely disturbed than the NIC sample. The proportion showing aggressive - assaultive tendencies at 17.1% is comparable to the NIC sample at 18.5%. The level of violent school behavioral problems for Multiple Burglars at 14.3% is comparable to that for the NIC sample at 13.4%.

The information on the Multiple Burglar population would indicate that special programs of intensive psychological counseling, which treat the illegal behavior as a manifestation of severe emotional disorder and which do not address the economic factors in the juvenile's situation, <u>would not</u> be appropriate for this subgroup. The Multiple Burglar juvenile could be

expected to have emotional problems related to the breakdown of the family structure and to parental alcohol abuse and other dysfunctions which are common to all three juvenile delinquent groups. This factor is important and should not be ignored. However, the outstanding factor in the Multiple Burglar's situation is the severe economic condition to which he and other siblings in the family appear to be reacting.

Therefore, the 'Adjudicated Delinquent Restitution (ADR) Program' funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration which provides job placement, vocational counseling, behavior contracts and intensive supervision seems to be ideal for the 'multiple-burglar' subgroup. The contracts for victim restitution which determines the amount of earnings that each juvenile must pay each week out of his or her salary should be individualized based on need and motivational factors. (It should also be noted that some members of the multiple-burglar subgroup would not be appropriate for the ADR program and would require immediate residential placement.)

THE NON-MULTIPLE BURGLAR (NMB) SUB-GROUP OF THE MULTIPLE RECIDIVIST POPULATION

The NMB subgroup is differentiated from the 'Multiple Burglar' (MB) subgroup in the degree and amount of emotional disturbance, assaultive behavior, violent behavioral problems in school and amount of prior treatment. While the single most distinguishing characteristic of the 'multiple burglar' subgroup is the existing economic deprivation; the non-multiple burglar subgroup is distinguished by the level and severity of subject and familial emotional disturbance and dysfunctions.

A total of 41.1% of the 'Non-Multiple Burglars' were diagnosed as Unsocialized Adjustment Reaction of Adolescents or Severe or Moderate Adjustment Reactions of Adolescence. This percentage is compared to 14.4% of the "Multiple-Burglary' population and 6.3% of the total J.D. population of the NIC study.

Variable No. 14 (Psychological Diagnosis) is also accompanied by Variable No. 16 (Behavioral Tendencies) and Variable No. 26 (School Behavioral Problems) in distinguishing the NMB and MB subgroups of the multiple recidivist population. 35.3% of the Non-Multiple Burglar Multiple Recidivist were identified as "aggressive/assaultive" as compared to 17.1% of the Multiple Burglar Population and 18.5% of the NIC population. Regarding school behavioral problems, 29.4% of the NMBMR population were identified as having "violent behavioral problems" in school, as compared to 14.3% of the Multiple Burglar Population and 13.4% of the NIC delinquent population.

For the 'Non-Multiple Burglar' subgroup, a juvenile program that emphasized intensive individual therapy, family counseling or therapy, as well as intensive supervision would be most appropriate. An alternate school program would be necessary for a large percentage of this population.

THE TOTAL MULTIPLE RECIDIVIST POPULATION

The multiple recidivist sample in our study represents 52 out of the 58 juveniles arrested between January and April, 1978 who were arrested for 6 or more offenses. This specific subgroup of the total juvenile delinquent population represents approximately 175 - 200 juvenile offenders annually in Suffolk County. Although the multiple recidivist subgroup according to our definition equals approximately 5.8% of the total Juvenile Delinquent population, they are responsible for a major portion of serious crime in this County. At the time of our study, the multiple burglar sample committed an average of 9.6 total offenses, compared to an average of 7.47 offenses for the non-multiple burglar subgroup of multiple recidivists. In contrast, the NIC stratified random sample of all adjudicated juvenile delinquents committed an average of 3.8 total offenses. (The NIC sample average also included the multiple recidivist subgroup).

The major purpose of our investigation of Suffolk County's juvenile 'multiple-recidivist' population is to help improve the existing juvenile justice system in Suffolk. We have analyzed the juvenile justice system as well as the profile and characteristics of the multiple offender population. One startling observation mandates immediate attention: the multiple recidivist subgroup of approximately 174 youngsters in 1978 was responsible for committing 1,549 crimes in their juvenile delinquent/criminal histories. It should be noted that 51.2% of these offenses for the sample were felony level crimes according to the New York State Penal Law. The juvenile justice system in Suffolk County is not adequately intervening with this subgroup of juvenile delinquents.

An important aspect of our research strategy was to select those juvenile offenders arrested between January and April, 1978 and examine subsequent arrests, in addition to prior and current offenses. There were 166 subsequent offenses for the 52 juveniles in our multiple-recidivist sample. The need for timely intervention is clearly emphasized by our findings. Expanding our calculations to the total population of juvenile multiple recidivists in Suffolk, we find that 556 subsequent crimes cleared by arrest were committed by these 174 juveniles. The likelihood is that many more unsolved crimes were committed by these juveniles. The average follow-up period for determining subsequent offenses was only eight months. The total number of subsequent offenses are staggering once the follow-up period is included in the calculations.

The severity of offenses committed by the multiple recidivist population adds to the urgency of programmatic considerations. 85 or 51.2% of the subsequent offenses committed by the multiple-recidivist group were felony offenses.

NATURE OF OFFENSES COMMITTED BY MULTIPLE RECIDIVIST SUBGROUPS

In addition to the examination of the Multiple Burglar and Non-Multiple Burglar subgroups on a variety of social, economic, psychological and behavioral variables, an analysis was done of the total number and type of offenses committed by each group. The information is presented in Tables VI and VII. The total Multiple Recidivist sample had 458 recorded arrests at the time of data collection in December, 1978. The Multiple Burglar subgroup, constituting 67.3% of the sample were involved in 325 or 70.0% of those arrests. The data on the kinds of offenses for which the Multiple Burglar subgroup was arrested in consistent with the analysis of the socio-economic and psychological characteristics of the population. 76.3% of the Multiple Burglars' arrests were for theft (Burglary, Grand Larceny or Petit Larceny) or theft-related offenses (Possession of Burglar's Tools or Possession of Stolen Property). This compares with a 45.8% rate of theft or theft-related arrests for Non-Multiple Burglars. Crimes committed directly against persons (Robbery, Assault, Menacing, Unlawful Imprisonment) constituted 3.4% of arrests of Multiple Burglars as contrasted with 11.3% for Non-Multiple Burglars.

Of the 26 recorded arrests in the total sample for crimes against persons, 42.3% involved the Multiple Burglar subgroup. This is significant because the Multiple Burglar makes up 67.3% of the total sample of and committed 70.0% of the total offenses. None of the recorded arrests for sexual offenses against persons (Rape, Sexual Abuse) involved individuals in the Multiple Burglar subgroup.

These statistics indicate a high correlation between the economic conditions affecting the Multiple Burglar and the kinds of offenses this juvenile becomes involved in. There appears to be a relationship between the low family income, the low income per child, the level of government assistance received and the predominance of theft and theft-related offenses

committed. The comparatively low rate of assaultive offenses committed by Multiple Burglars is consistent with the lower levels of severe psychological disturbance and violent behavioral tendencies than are present in the Non-Multiple Burglar subgroup. Conversely, the Non-Multiple Burglar, according to the analysis, is more likely to become involved in violent and assaultive crimes, which would be expected on the basis of the high levels of emotional and behavioral disturbance discussed in previous sections. The percentage of assaultive crimes committed by this subgroup is disproportionate to its percentage of the total sample population.

This data is significant in terms of the development of program strategies for each subgroup. The nature of the offenses committed reinforces the conclusions drawn from the social, economic and psychological profiles of the two groups that different approaches are necessary. The economic pressures and motivations involved in theft-related offenses must be addressed in any program designed for Multiple Burglars. The aggressive - assaultive component of the behavioral pattern of Non-Multiple Burglars and the underlying psychological disturbance involved indicates a greater need for intensive counseling and treatment for this group. Specific program strategies appropriate to the different groups are outlined in the following section on Major Programmatic Implications.

TABLE VI: TOTAL ARRESTS BY CATEGORY OF OFFENSE

CATEGORY OF OFFENSE	MULTIPLE BURGLAR		NON-MULTIPLE BURGLAR	
	#	%	#	%
Burglary	205	63.1%	26	19.5%
Grand Larceny	6	1.8%	13	9.8%
Petit Larceny	27	8.3%	14	10.5%
Poss. of Burglar Tools	3	0.9%	0	0.0%
Criminal Poss. of Stolen Property	7	2.2%	8	6.0%
U.U.M.V.	16	4.9%	32	24.1%
Criminal Trespass	18	5.5%	6	4.5%
Criminal Mischief	18	5.5%	9	6.8%
Assault	5	1.5%	7	5.3%
Robbery	6	1.8%	3	2.3%
Menacing	0	0.0%	4	3.0%
Rape	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
Sexual Abuse	0	0.0%	4	3.0%
Public Lewdness	1	0.3%	0	0.0%
Reckless Endangerment	0	0.0%	2	1.5%
Arson	2	0.6%	0	0.0%
Unlawful Imprisonment	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
C.P.C.S.	3	0.9%	2	1.5%
Miscellaneous	4	1.2%	1	0.8%
Unknown	4	1.2%	0	0.0%
	325	99.7%	133	100.2%

TABLE VII: SUMMARY OF TOTAL ARRESTS BY CATEGORY OF OFFENSE

CATEGORY OF OFFENSE	MULTIPLE BURGLAR		NON-MULTIPLE BURGLAR	
	#	%	#	%
Theft (Burglary, Grand Larceny, Petit Larceny)	238	73.2%	53	39.8%
Theft Related (Poss. Burglar's Tools, Poss. Stolen Property)	10	3.1%	8	6.0%
U.U.M.V.	16	4.9%	32	24.1%
Crimes Against Persons (Robbery, Assault, Menacing, Unlawful Imprisonment)	11	3.4%	15	11.3%
Sexual Crimes Against Persons (Rape, Sexual Abuse)	0	0.0%	5	3.8%
Destruction or Vandalism (Criminal Mischief)	18	5.5%	9	6.8%
Endangerment of Life and/or Property (Arson, Reckless Endangerment	2	0.6%	2	1.5%
Other	30	9.2%	9	6.8%
	325	99.9%	133	100.1%

VIII. PROGRAMMATIC CONSIDERATIONS:

This section addresses several of the possible modifications or procedural changes that should be considered within Suffolk's Juvenile Justice System. These recommendations are based on the results of the "Multiple Recidivist" study, the JSS/Probation 18-month grant evaluation and the NIC Juvenile Delinquency results.

1. A Specialized Inter-Departmental Case Processing System that would handle the Multiple Recidivist Sub-Group on a high priority basis must be developed immediately.

Because of the extremely high probability of felony recidivism, these cases should be petitioned to Family Court within 21 days after arrest. Procedures similar to the major offense bureaus for adults should be instituted. This system would be an inter-departmental effort and would include Police, Probation, Family Court and the County Attorney Department.

2. The clerical unit that is responsible for preparing petitions-to-Court must be adequately staffed to insure that multiple recidivist cases are promptly referred to Court.

Because of the high incidence and serious nature of subsequent offenses committed by the multiple recidivist, timely intervention is imperative for adequate protection of the community. (Sections V & VB). In addition, an adequate clerical staff for petitions would help to prevent felony cases from being dismissed because of failure to prosecute in a timely manner.

3. The Adjuciated Delinquent Restitution (ADR) program seems to be tailor made for the more economically deprived "Multiple Burglar" Sub-Group. Screening criteria must be developed utilizing the distinguishing characteristics or factors of each sub-group. (Refer to Sections III, IV and VII.)*

4. The Probation Intensive Services Program and the CJCC Dispositional Alternative Project should provide services for the 'Non-Multiple-Burglar' Sub-Group. (Refer to Sections III, IV, VII.)*

5. Because of the higher recidivism rates of youngsters with prior delinquency offenses, A.C.O.D. (Adjournment in Contemplation of Dismissal) treatment should not be given to juveniles with prior juvenile delinquency arrests.

*NOTE: The authors full realize that some juveniles from both sub-groups require immediate placement.

6. Because of the high degree of family dysfunction and familial criminality, a more comprehensive family oriented supervision/treatment approach may be beneficial to the multiple recidivist sub-group.

68.6% of the 'multiple burglar' sub-group and 58.8% of the 'non-multiple-burglar' sub-group have other family members known to Court. In addition, the incidence of alcohol abuse and emotional disturbance is very high with other family members.

7. Improved or Alternate School Programs must be developed for all three groups. All Three groups (MB), (NMB), and (NIC-JD) experience profound failure in the formal school system. (Refer to Sections III, IV).

The incidence of behavioral problems and academic failure for all groups is widespread. The school behavioral problems for the 'multiple burglar' population totalled 68.6%, 82.3% for the 'non-multiple-burglar' sub-group; and 70.1% for the NIC-JD group.

8. A systemwide offender tracking information system must be developed to provide on-going information to decision-makers in each component of the juvenile justice system.

REFERENCES

Golbin, James J. and Straus, Faye, "An Analysis of the First Eighteen Months of the Probation Juvenile Intake, Screening and Diversion Grant Project of Suffolk County", Suffolk County Department of Probation, November, 1978, pp. 1 - 47

Golbin, James J.; Cunningham, Karen; and Kuver, Joan, "Suffolk County Department of Probation's - NIC - Research Report #1", October, 1977, pp. 1 - 22

Golbin, James J; Cohen, Sheila; Trainor, Kathleen, "Suffolk County Department of Probation's - NIC - Research Report #2", January, 1979, pp. 1 - 83

New York State Division of Probation, "Adjudicated Delinquent Restitution Program", An L.E.A.A. grant proposal, 1978

Straus, Faye and Golbin, James, "An Analysis of Suffolk County Juvenile Cases (J.D. & P.I.N.S.) Receiving A.C.O.D.* Treatment During 1977", Suffolk County Department of Probation, November, 1978, pp. 1 - 5

Suffolk County Department of Probation, "Intensive Services Program for Juvenile Offenders", July, 1978, pp. 1 - 7

Suffolk County Department of Probation, "Suffolk Probation's 1979 Program Plan for Adjudicated Juveniles", October, 1978

APPENDIX A

EXCERPTS FROM "AN ANALYSIS OF THE FIRST EIGHTEEN MONTHS OF THE PROBATION JUVENILE INTAKE, SCREENING AND DIVERSION GRANT PROJECT OF SUFFOLK COUNTY."

10. TABLE XVA.: RECIDIVIST AND NON-RECIDIVIST POPULATIONS FOR CASES WITH BURGLARY AS THE CURRENT CHARGE THAT WERE PETITIONED TO COURT

Total Sample - 50 cases
Cases with Burglary as the Current Charge - 23 cases

Recidivism rate of total sample - 56%
Recidivism rate of Burglary Cases - 69.6% (16 of 23 cases)

1. NUMBER OF PRIOR ARRESTS IN BURGLARY CASES

	Recidivists (16 cases)			Non-Recidivists (7 cases)		
	#	%	Cum. %	#	%	Cum. %
0	0	0	0	3	42.9	42.9
1	3	18.8	18.8	1	14.3	57.2
2	2	12.5	31.3	2	28.6	85.8
3	3	18.8	50.1			
4	2	12.5	62.6	1	14.3	100.1
5	2	12.5	75.1			
Over 5	4	25.0	100.1			

Recidivism rate for Burglary cases with prior arrests - 80.0%

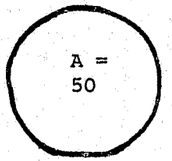
2. NUMBER OF PRIOR BURGLARY ARRESTS IN BURGLARY CASES

	Recidivists (16 cases)			Non-Recidivists (7 cases)		
	#	% of Total	% of cases w/priors	#	% of Total	% of cases w/priors
Burglary Priors	13	81.3	81.3	3	42.9	75.0
Non-Burglary Priors	3	18.8	18.8	1	14.3	25.0
No Priors	0	0.0	-	3	42.9	-

Recidivism rate for Burglary cases with prior Burglary arrests = 81.3%

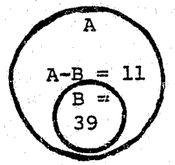
11.: CASES PETITIONED TO COURT

1.



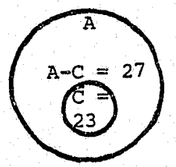
A - Total sample - 50 cases
RA - Recidivism rate of total sample = 56.0%

2.



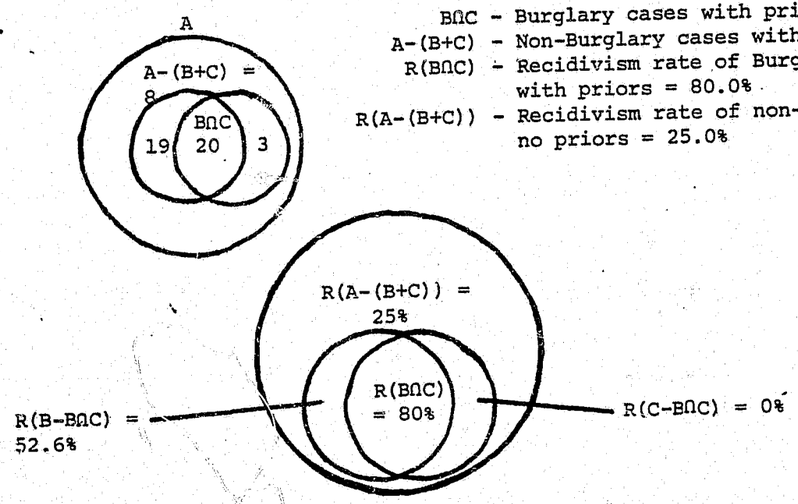
B - Cases with prior offenses
A-B - Cases with no prior offenses
RB - Recidivism rate of cases with priors - 66.7%
R(A-B) - Recidivism rate of cases with no priors - 18.2%

3.



C - Cases with Burglary as current charge
A-C - Non-Burglary cases
RC - Recidivism rate of Burglary cases = 69.6%
R(A-C) - Recidivism rate of non-Burglary cases = 44.4%

4.



BnC - Burglary cases with prior offenses
A-(B+C) - Non-Burglary cases with no priors
R(BnC) - Recidivism rate of Burglary cases with priors = 80.0%
R(A-(B+C)) - Recidivism rate of non-Burglary cases with no priors = 25.0%

12. SUMMARY OF RECIDIVISM FINDINGS ACCORDING TO SYSTEMIC DECISION CATEGORIES:

Cases Petitioned to Court:

Total Sample = 50 cases

Recidivism rate of total sample = 56.0%

Recidivism rate of cases with prior arrests = 66.7%

Recidivism rate of cases with 2 or more prior arrests = 69.2%

Recidivism rate of cases with prior arrests for Burglary = 66.7%

Recidivism rate of cases with 2 or more prior arrests for Burglary = 92.9%

Number of cases in which Burglary was the current charge = 23

Recidivism rate of Burglary cases = 69.6%

Recidivism rate in Burglary cases with prior arrests (for any offense) = 80.0%

Recidivism rate in Burglary cases with prior arrests for Burglary = 81.3%

CASES REFERRED TO INTAKE FOR ADJUSTMENT:

Total Sample = 50 cases

Recidivism rate of total sample = 26.0%

Recidivism rate of cases with prior arrests = 50%

Recidivism rate of cases with prior Burglary arrests = 50%

Recidivism rate for cases in which Burglary was the current charge = 28.6%

Recidivism rate for Burglary cases with prior arrests (for any offense) = 33.3%

CASES CLOSED AS ADJUSTED AT JSS

Total Sample = 50 cases

Recidivism rate of total sample = 4.0%

Recidivism rate of cases with prior arrests = 66.7%

Recidivism rate of cases with prior arrests for Burglary* = 100.0%

Recidivism rate of cases in which Burglary was the current charge = 20.0%

Recidivism rate of Burglary cases with prior arrests* (for any offense) = 100.0%

* One case was in this sub-group.

13. HIGHLIGHTS OF ANALYSIS OF RECIDIVIST POPULATION IN THE THREE DECISION CATEGORIES:

1. In those cases petitioned to Court, the existence of prior arrests significantly increased the rate of subsequent involvement in delinquent behavior. 66.7% or two-thirds of the juveniles petitioned to Court, who had prior offenses, were arrested again during the nine month follow-up period.

2. Of those youngsters petitioned to Court on any charge who had 2 or more prior arrests for Burglary, the recidivism rate was 92.9%. This is dramatically higher than the already serious recidivism rate of 69.2% for those cases petitioned to Court with 2 or more priors for any offense.

3. The frequency of repeated arrests in those cases petitioned for Burglary, at 69.6%, is also significantly higher than the 56.0% recidivism rate for the total sample of cases petitioned to Court.

4. The existence of prior arrests for any offense raised the proportion of re-arrests among those cases petitioned for Burglary to 80.0%. Four out of every five youngsters who were petitioned to Court for Burglary and who had at least one prior arrest for any offense were arrested again in the follow-up period.

5. In those cases petitioned to Court for Burglary, the cases with prior arrests for Burglary did not have a significantly higher recidivism rate than those with priors of any kind. The rate of re-arrests in this sub-group was 81.3%.

6. In the category of cases referred to Intake for adjustment, the rates of re-arrest in the follow-up period are much lower. However, again the existence of prior arrests raises the likelihood of subsequent involvement with the law. Half or 50.0% of those juveniles referred to Intake who had prior offenses were arrested again during the follow-up period, as compared with 26.0% of the total sample.

7. The fact that the current or prior charges were for Burglary did not significantly affect the recidivism rates in the cases referred for adjustment. The recidivism rate for cases with Burglary priors at 50% was the same as the rate for cases with prior arrests for any offense. The re-arrest rate among cases referred for current Burglary offenses at 28.6% was only slightly higher than the rate for all referred cases at 26.0%.

8. The small number of recidivist cases, 2 out of a total sample of 50, in those cases closed as adjusted at JSS, makes a valid statistical analysis of the recidivist population in this category impossible. However, it can be noted that the recidivism rate in those cases in this sample with no prior offenses was 0%.

END