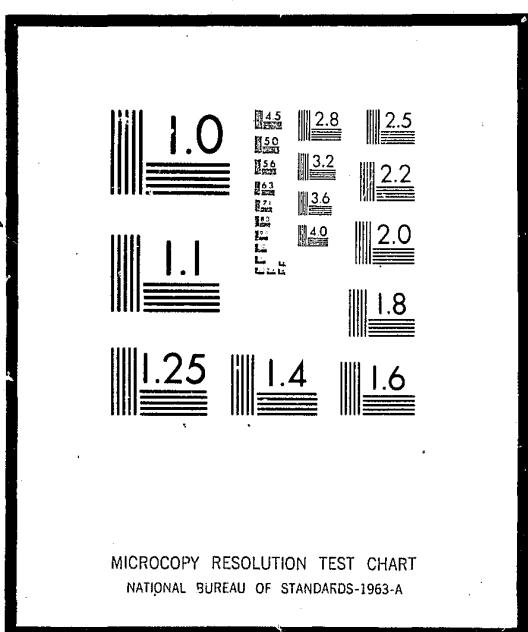


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AN EVALUATION OF THE PRE-HEARING INTENSIVE

SUPERVISION PROGRAM - (PH-74-C-04-5-220) Evaluation

1974 - 1975

→ FINAL AND PROGRESS REPORT, 1974 - 1975

by

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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 of the 5th project year of that program for the period from May 1, 1974 to April 30, 1975.

#### 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. 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 tenure in the unit.

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\* 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 was not exceeded.

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 instruct 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 un-supervised boys.
3. The outcome of the final adjudicatory hearing of PHIS boys.

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.

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 parents or guardian to await a formal adjudicatory hearing;
4. detain to await a formal adjudicatory hearing.

5. CONSENT DECREE

As previously stated, PHTS 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 detantion hearing, it is expected that most of the PHIS boys will be assigned from a detention hearing.

A review of all detention and pre-trial hearing decisions for the month of May 1974 support this expectation: of all detention hearing cases continued for an adjudicatory hearing at a detention hearing (N=187), 53 per cent were held in detention compared to

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\* There are, of course other ways in which a boy may be referred to court, such as direct ~~petitions from parents, Board of Education~~ However, more than 90% of boys referred to Juvenile Court are JAD referrals.

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From PARENTS OR COMPLAINTS,

5 percent of similar cases at a pre-trial hearing (N=251).

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 include ~~among the~~ certification (decision to refer to adult court), ~~and~~ ~~other~~ ~~hearings~~. In most instances they involve very serious charges. Since the decision to detain is also made at these hearings, it was also expected that some boys would be assigned to PHIS from these more specialized hearings.

**III. Evaluation Strategy:** A realistic evaluation of a program requires that "comparison" groups be utilized to assess the effectiveness of the program. The use of such groups enables a more effective determination to be made of the following:

1. the types of cases that were more likely to receive a detention hearing;
2. the types of cases that were more likely to be assigned to PHIS;
3. the likelihood of arrest of boys during the pre-hearing period, relative to a "control" group of unsupervised boys;
4. relative likelihood of PHIS clients being institutionalized as a result of the adjudicatory hearing.

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 during 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, 1974 to November 31, 1974. The sampling ratio for the detention group was one fourth and for the release group, one half.

Using this procedure, 128 boys were selected for the detention group and 134 boys for the release group. Because of the restraint of time 68 of the detained cases and 70 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 December 31, 1974 were included in the analysis for this report. This included 55 boys.

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 mischief, 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 (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.

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

FIGURE ONESellin-Wolfgang Scoring System for Delinquent Offenses

ELEMENTS SCORED	NUMBER	WEIGHT	TOTAL	
1	2	x	3	4

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 procedure 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 varoius 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 to update the 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 ability 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 and such an "ideal" research design is not practical, not to say anything about ethical considerations. As a consequence we have adopted the design strategy that was discussed previously. However, with appropriate statistical manipulations some reasonable assesments can be made about the effectiveness of PHIS.

**IV. Source of Referral:** In accord with the aims of the program, it was expected that a major portion of the PHIS boys would be assigned from a detention hearing. This is indeed the case (see Table 1): Approximately 76% came from detention hearings, compared to 6% <sup>FROM PRE-TRIAL HEARINGS.</sup> The majority of the remaining referrals were from boys already in detention (i.e., custodial list). The low rate of referrals from pre-trial indicates that the unit is being used as intended (i.e., to supervise boys who might otherwise be detained during the pre-hearing period). In addition this pattern is almost identical to the previous year's.

Table 1      Source of Referral

	<u>PHIS</u>
Detention Hearing	76%
Pre Trial Hearing	6
Other	<u>18</u>
Total	100%

**V. Demographic Characteristics:** Of the boys assigned to PHIS during the fourth project year, 84 percent were black (see Table 2); an almost identical percentage for the release (80%) and the detention (82%) 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. In the 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 both the release and detention groups, although there was slightly higher percentage of "intact" families for the release group.

The median age of the PHIS boys was 16.7 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.

Table 2 Selected Demographic Characteristics of PHIS  
Boys and Comparison Groups

	<u>PHIS</u>	<u>RELEASE</u>	<u>DETENTION</u>
Race:			
Black	84%	80%	82%
White	11	14	15
Puerto Rican	5	6	3
Total	100	100	100
Presence of Parents:			
Both Present	31%	41%	34%
Father Absent	53	40	44
Mother Absent	4	10	3
Both Absent	12	9	19
Total	100	100	100
Age:			
14 or younger	13%	17%	16%
15	15	13	28
16	31	36	29
17-18	41	34	27
Total	100	100	100
Median (years)	16.7	16.6	16.1

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.

VI. Past Court Record: During the current project year, 76 percent of the boys assigned to PHIS had at least one previous contact with the juvenile court (Table 3), a rate very similar to the previous year. The PHIS rate was in between that of the release group (71%) and detention group (91%). From comparing all three groups, it seems fairly obvious that the major distinction is between the release group and the other two groups. There is little question that having an inactive record or no past record will significantly increase the likelihood of being released at a detention hearing. However it is also clear that boys placed in PHIS, although having less severe past records, are fairly similar to the boys who were placed in detention.

Table 3

Current Court Status

	<u>PHIS</u>	<u>Release</u>	<u>Detention</u>
No Previous Record	24%	29%	9%
Past Record - inactive	14	44	22
Probation	36	20	28
Friendly Service Supervision (FSS)	4	0	0
Continuance	18	4	19
Institutionalized	0	1	19
Consent decree	0	1	3
Other and Unknown	4	2	0
Total	100%	100%	100%
% with previous record	76	71	91
% of boys with past record currently active	81	38	75
% currently active	62	27	69

Another major concern when considering the past record is the nature and seriousness of that record. (Table 4) Although the differences are not dramatic, the data in Table 4 indicates that the pattern of the past record for the PHIS boys is closer to the detention group than the release group. The pattern for the indicators listed in Table 5 is even more pronounced. With the exception of the indicators involving time in a correctional institution the past records of the PHIS boys are more serious than the release group, but fairly similar to that of the detention group.

Table 4Distribution of Past Charges

	PHIS			RELEASE			DETENTION		
	N	X	%	N	X	%	N	X	%
Juvenile Status	6	0.1	3	8	0.1	4	29	0.4	7
Person	48	0.9	22	37	0.5	18	48	0.7	12
Robbery	33	0.6	15	17	0.2	8	44	0.6	11
Property	86	1.6	39	74	1.1	36	181	2.7	46
Drugs	6	0.1	3	4	0.1	2	12	0.2	3
Other Adult	39	0.7	18	65	0.9	32	82	1.2	21
Total	218	4.0	100	205	2.9	100	396	5.8	100

Table 5 Selected Indicators of Seriousness of Past Record

	PHIS	RELEASE	DETENTION
Percent with at least one arrest	76	71	91
Mean number of arrests	4.0	2.9	5.8
Percent with at least one adjudication	60	33	54
Percent with some time on probation	56	44	48
Percent with some time in a correctional institution	7	10	44

The one major disparity occurs with the indication of having been previously institutionalized. The percentage of boys in the detention group who have spent some time in a correctional institution is much greater (44%) than both the PHIS boys (7%) and release group (10%). Part of the reason for this large rate is that a significant portion (19%) of the boys placed in detention were already institutionalized. (See Table 3) In such cases it is highly unlikely that a boy will be considered either for release or PHIS.

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.

VII. Current Charge: Among the charges that brought the boys into the PHIS Unit for the 5th year, 76 percent were for crimes against the person and seven percent for crimes against property (see Table 6). Thus approximately 83 percent of the boys assigned to PHIS during that year were charged with fairly serious crimes. This is only slightly higher than the 78 percent rate found for the boys of the fourth year PHIS group. The comparison groups had similarly high percentages of fairly serious current charges,

with the detention group being the lowest of all groups.

Considering the evidence on both the current charge and the past record, it seems fairly evident that of the two factors, the past record is more likely to persuade the Judge in making his or her decision about detention. Thus boys with more serious past records are more likely to be placed in detention; on the other hand, the seriousness of the charge seems to be of little import. (It should be kept in mind that this conclusion refers only to decisions being made at detention hearings)

Table 6 Legal Classification of Current Charges

	PHIS	RELEASE	DETENTION
Homicide/Rape	18%	16%	10%
Assault/Robbery	58	44	41
Burglary/Larceny	7	23	21
Misc. Adult (incl. Drugs)	13	14	15
Juvenile Status	4	3	12
Bench Warrant	0	0	1
Total	100%	100%	100%
% Person Crimes	76	60	51
% Property Crimes	7	23	21
S.W. Score (Mean)	6.4	6.2	4.0

VIII. 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 rearrest 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 rearrest 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 fourth year (Table 7) the arrest rate for PHIS boys was 27 percent, a slight increase over the previous year.

Table 7      Arrests During Pre-Hearing Period

	<u>PHIS</u>	<u>Release</u>
No arrests	73%	79%
One or More arrests	27	19
Bench Warrants	0	3
Total	100%	100%

As was the case for the first, second and third project years, the current year's PHIS group compared favorably to the release group (22% including bench warrants) on the measure of re-arrest during the pre-hearing period.

Although the numbers are small, and therefore the conclusions are subjected to some reservations, it seems that the PHIS boys tend to commit more serious offenses during the pre-hearing period than those who are released. Thus for example 87% of the boys arrested were charged with a crime against the person or property compared to 67% of the arrested boys in release groups. In general this finding is consistent with the results of previous years.

IX. Adjudicatory Hearing Action: For the 1975-76 year, approximately 87 percent of the boys assigned to PHIS remained with the unit until they received a formal adjudicatory hearing on the charge that brought them into the unit. This is almost identical to the previous year's rate and 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). Of the release group, approximately 25 percent of the boys 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, the analysis of which is presented in Table 8

Both PHIS and the detention group had approximately 60% of all boys having adjudicatory hearings, adjudicated on the original charge. On the other hand, the release group had a smaller percentage adjudicated (44%). 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 8 may suggest some changes in this pattern. As in previous years the PHIS boys had a higher probability of being placed in an institution than the release group. (36% vs 6%; when deferred dispositions are omitted the rate for the release group is closer to 7%). This might be expected because the boys in the release group are more likely to have less serious past records than the PHIS boys. The major change with previous years occurs with the comparison of the detention group. The data

in Table 8 indicates that a smaller percentage (31%) of this group were detained than PHIS boys. However one major problem is the large percentage of deferred cases (26%) in the detention group, which makes comparability somewhat tenuous. Although we may not expect all of these cases to be eventually institutionalized, there is no way of determining from the present data the final outcome of all these cases. If these cases are omitted from the comparison then the institutionalization rate becomes 42%, which is higher than the PHIS group and consistent with the pattern of previous years.

Although there is some reservation, we must conclude that tenure in PHIS will reduce the likelihood of a boy being institutionalized even if he were placed in detention during the pre-hearing period.

Table 8      Outcome of Adjudicatory Hearing

<u>Disposition</u>	PHIS		Release		Detention	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Released	8	17	19	37	11	19
Institution	17	36	3	6	18	31
Probation	15	32	23	44	14	24
Disposition deferred	0	0	7	13	15	26
Other	7	15	0	0	0	0
Total	47	100	52	100	58	100
% Adjudicated on Current Charge	60		44		59	

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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 fifth year's 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:

- have similar demographic characteristics (age, race, and family structure);
- have more serious past records;
- have a slightly more serious current offense;
- have a slightly higher likelihood of being arrested during the pre-hearing period;
- have a greater likelihood of being adjudged delinquent on the current charge;
- have a greater 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 the very low percentage of cases assigned from pre-trial (6%), 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).

The arrest rate during the pre-hearing period once more indicates that PHIS can supervise "high risk" boys with minimal "risk" to the safety of the community.

Tenure in PHIS also reduces the risk of being institutionalized as one of the possible outcomes of the final adjudicatory hearing.

The weight of the evidence indicates that PHIS is successful and consequently the program should be continued. No major changes are recommended for the program.

PROGRESS REPORT

Since January 1, 1975 an additional 54 boys completed their stay in the Unit. Thus a total of 109 boys who were assigned to the Unit at the beginning of the project year have completed their tenure by the end of the project year.

For purposes of this progress report data is presented on five important dimensions: (1) source of referral, (2) current charge, (3) number of previous arrests, (4) arrests during pre-hearing period and (5) disposition at adjudicatory hearing. The 109 boys are divided into those completing their stay in the Unit by December 31, 1974 (referred to as A) and those by April 30, 1975 (referred to as B). The data for all five dimensions are given in Table 1:

Table 1

<u>Source of Referral</u>	A	B	Total
Detention Hearing	76%	78%	77%
Pre-Trial Hearing	6	4	5
Other	18	18	18
Total	100	100	100
<u>Current Charge</u>			
Homocide/Rape	18%	16%	17%
Assault/Robbery	58	60	59
Burglary/Larceny	7	13	10
Misc. Adult (Inc. Drugs)	13	7	10
Juvenile Status	4	4	4
Total	100	100	100
<u>Mean No. of Past Arrests</u>			
	4.0	4.3	4.2
<u>Arrests During Pre-Hearing Period</u>			
No. arrests	73%	69%	72%
One or more	27	31	28
Total	100	100	100
<u>Outcome of Adjudicatory Hearing</u>			
Released	17%	37%	27%
Institution	36	22	29
Probation	32	41	36
Other	15	0	8
Total	100	100	100
<u>% Adjudicated on Current Charge</u>			
	60	54	57

As can easily be seen from Table 1 there were no significant changes in the second half of the project year on four of the five dimensions (source of referral, current charges, number of past arrests and re-arrests). Thus the project continued its same pattern as noted in the final report: namely boys with relatively serious past records, and current charge are being released to PHIS, and very few boys were referred from pre-trial hearings. Thus the goal of releasing high risk boys who might otherwise be detained is still being realized. In addition there was little change in the re-arrest rate. The major change has occurred with the disposition at the final adjudicatory hearing. (It is to be remembered that this refers only to boys who completed their stay in PHIS) In the second part of the year a smaller proportion of boys were being institutionalized (and conversely a larger percentage were released). This leads us to believe that the percentage at large of PHIS boys placed in an institution in the first part of the project year were atypical. It seems that the pattern in the second half of the year has returned to that of the previous years; namely the PHIS boys tend to have a lower chance of being institutionalized than the boys in detention.

To conclude, the project has demonstrated continuing success in meeting its objective.

**END**

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