

NEW YORK SENATE RESEARCH SERVICE · Task Force on Critical Problems · MAY 1977

NCJRS

FAMILY COURT THE SYSTEM THAT FAILS ALL

A Report on Probation Intake, Family Court, and Juvenile Justice

New York Senate Research Service
Task Force on Critical Problems
for the
Temporary State Commission on Child Welfare

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Albany, New York May 1977

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Heated debate over the juvenile justice system in New York State has so far not produced a major reform. In theory, the juvenile justice system—family courts, probation intake, and providers of community services—should deal effectively with the youthful offender, the victim's desire for justice, and public safety. Critics claim that, by almost any measure, the system is failing.

These critics contend that the juvenile justice system often fails to deliver equal justice under the law. Criminally violent youth are often ignored and remain a threat to public safety. Other troubled youth who have committed no crime are stigmatized and punished instead of being directed to community services. The Temporary State Commission on Child Welfare recently asked some searching questions, which largely provide the framework for this study:

- *Can the existing custodial-oriented child care system be redirected toward preventive and restorative family services?
- •Is the practice of depriving children of liberty for offenses not punishable if committed by an adult in itself an unjustified intrusion of their constitutional rights?
- Have we permitted children to become entangled to their detriment in the existing apparatus of the judicial system?
- •Is there a substantial waste of public funds in the present child care system? Are we subsidizing, in some of its aspects at least, a "zero output" machine with little or no positive impact on the problems it is processing?

The answers to these questions must be in the affirmative. Results of this and other recent analyses of the New York juvenile justice process confirm that the family court system needs to be reformed. This situation is not unique to New York State. Abuses of the juvenile justice system have become so apparent that Congress has declared that "diversion" of youth from the courts to needed services should be a national policy.

THIS STUDY

There has been little close analysis of the family court system's three main elements--probation intake, family court, and providers of community services. This study focuses on the interaction of these components.

Data were drawn from a balanced sample of eight urban, rural and suburban counties. In each county all juvenile cases coming to probation intake and family court in 1974 were analyzed. Over 13,000 cases were surveyed and computer analyzed. Almost all probation intake officers and family court judges and their staffs in the eight counties were interviewed, together with primary providers of community services.

This report considers how the probation intake units and family courts handled the 13,000 cases. Characteristics of the youth, the offenses, and the dispositions are analyzed. This report's results are compared with other recent analyses. A summary of juvenile justice system costs is included and there are suggestions for improving the family court system. The five appendices are an integral part of the report. Appendix A looks at national juvenile justice policies and reviews four model diversion projects. Appendix B explains the operation of probation intake and the family court and reviews the operations of the major providers of community services. Appendices C and D present the county-by-county survey data for probation intake and family court. Appendix E includes the survey forms.

WHO IS SERVED BY THE FAMILY COURT PROCESS

Who is benefited by the juvenile justice system—the youthful offender, the victim, or the public?

The Youthful Offender

Protecting the rights and best interests of youth is a primary objective of the juvenile justice process. The family court process in New York State appears to be weak in this regard. Youth handled through the family court receive little in terms of service, treatment, or punishment. A perversity of the system is that hard core juvenile delinquents are often released without punishment, while the majority of PINS (persons in need of supervision, a non-criminal category) are institutionalized at significant public expense. Two examples from the survey:

- •Two-thirds of all <u>burglary</u> and almost one-half of all <u>robbery</u> charges were adjusted by probation intake, i.e., the offenders never went to court. On the other hand, two-thirds of all <u>runaways</u> and half of all <u>truants</u> and <u>ungovernables</u> ended up in family court.
- •In family court, almost two-thirds of the <u>arson</u> charges were dropped while only a quarter of the <u>minor offense</u> charges were dismissed.

 Additionally, three out of five <u>robbery</u> charges were dropped, while truants and runaways were dismissed at a far lower rate.

In many ways the process abuses the legal rights of the youth. Over 40 percent of all youth appearing before family courts in the survey counties did not have legal counsel. In addition, the juvenile justice process often stigmatizes a youth so that he finds it difficult to find a job or return to normal community living. If there are problems in his community, he is often the first suspect.

The Victim/Complainant

The victim or complainant faces an almost impossible situation in bringing a case to probation intake and then to the family court. Often the complainant is urged to give the youth a "break" and not press charges. Probation intake officers try to persuade the complainant to drop the charges, but all too often in the wrong cases. Complainants filing PINS charges are usually not persuaded to drop charges, even though the youth has not committed a crime. Yet serious juvenile delinquency charges are often dropped in the face of long delays and numerous court appearances.

The complainant has the legal right to file a family court petition regardless of the recommendation of the probation intake officer. This right, frequently exercised without regard to the merits of the case, is largely responsible for the pursuit of the wrong cases at probation intake.

If a case is petitioned to family court, the complainant faces further obstacles. Cases are often adjourned several times, thus requiring that the complainant arrange for time off from work to make the court appearances. The youth may well be free during this period and may harass or intimidate the complainant. Certainly, the most frustrating situation the complainant may face is to pursue a case at length only to have the judge find the youth guilty, and then adjourn the case in contemplation of dismissal (i.e., the charges are dropped if the youth stays out of trouble for six months).

The Public

Public safety is not assured by the family court process. Fully two in three cases for serious offenses were dismissed in 1974, while the State spent over \$20 million to incarcerate 1,200 PINS youth who had not committed a crime. Moreover, there is no assurance that serious offenders will be deterred from repeated offenses. Incarcerated youth receive little treatment or services, thus the public will be faced, upon release, with a youth who has not been rehabilitated, and in fact may be a greater safety threat as the result of bad companionship while incarcerated.

The Process

There is little relationship between the nature of the charge and the disposition of cases. Probation intake officers and family court judges lack standard criteria on which to base their decisions. Records of the family court are replete with examples of wide ranging dispositions for nearly identical cases.

Decisions of judges and probation intake officers appeared to be influenced by the extent of prior contact with probation intake or the family court. Each succeeding contact with the process reduces the youth's chances of being diverted out of the system or placed on probation. At the same time, a cooperative youth and family attitudes went a long way in convincing the judge or probation intake officer to be lepient.

WHY HAS THE FAMILY COURT SYSTEM FAILED?

The Family Court Act sets forth a laudable goal—the diversion of juveniles in need of services out of the traditional criminal justice system with emphasis on the treatment of juvenile problems within the family unit. However the system is out-of-balance because of:

- elack of decision making guidelines for probation intake officers;
- •limited diagnostic capabilities available at probation intake; and
- •lack of thorough knowledge of existing community services to assist juveniles and their families.

These failings have given rise to the following problems:

- The lack of decision making guidelines in Part 354 of the Division of Probation rules and regulations has meant disparate disposition of similar cases by probation intake officers.
- •Furthermore, the Family Court Act provision allowing the complainant/ victim to demand that a case go to family court, coupled with the probation intake officer's inability to legally determine the sufficiency of evidence in a given case, has frustrated the diversion concept.
- •Injustice is also manifested in institutionalizing juveniles who are in need of family or community-based services, while juvenile perpetrators of serious crimes are dismissed, remaining a threat to society.
- •Lack of knowledge of existing services and lack of diagnostic capabilities at probation intake and family court often mean direction to the wrong service, or no service or no guidance at all.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Changing the family court system must be accomplished. Highlights of the recommendations found on pages 98-103 of this report are:

- •Cuidelines for Decision Making at probation intake should be developed and tested by the Division of Probation and the Office of Court Administration as to which youth should be directed to services and which should be sent to family court.
- •Diagnosis at Probation Intake can be improved by utilizing a diagnostic team to assist the probation intake officer.
- •Access to Community Services can be improved by keeping probation intake officers and family court judges abreast of community services. The Division of Probation and the Office of Court Administration should explore such techniques as the family reception center, central intake, services coalition, and contract services.
- •Reducing Dismissals could be accomplished by having the district attorney or other prosecuting authority review cases for legal sufficiency before they are sent to family court.
- •Requiring Services pursuant to Section 255 of the Family Court Act is an avenue that might be used in more cases.
- Other Recommendations include more training for probation intake officers in handling "family crisis" situations; monitoring disposition of cases more closely; more alternative school programs; procedural changes which involve the Workmen's Compensation Law; more precise offense categories; better case reporting and numbering; follow-up on referrals; and service directories.

INTRODUCTION

Intense debate continues over the purposes, responsibilities and failings of the juvenile justice system in New York State. Ideally, the juvenile justice system—family courts, probation intake screening, and youth and family services provided by an array of public and private agencies—meets a public need by effectively dealing with the youthful offender, youth in need of social services, and by assuring public safety. Critics of the system claim the system is failing by almost any measure used.

In short, they state that the system fails to deliver equal treatment under the law--criminally violent youth are viewed as being overlooked, remaining a threat to public safety. Young persons in need of supervision (PINS), who have committed no crime, are being stigmatized and punished by a system that critics feel should be directing them to services. They claim these youth should be dealt with in the community, at less public expense and with reduction in court case loads--leaving time for careful attention to more serious offenders.

The potential abuses of the juvenile justice system have become so apparent that, within the past decade, diversion from the system to services has become national policy (see Appendix A). Debate continues over the questions: Is diversion working? Are violent youth being carefully dealt with by the courts, and troubled youth being directed to needed services?

Although debate continues, there has been little systematic analysis of workings of the juvenile justice system's three main components: family court, probation intake and social services. This study focuses on the interaction of these components. Particular attention will be given to the role of the probation intake officer and the family court judge. The analysis highlights the types of cases coming to their attention; their disposition of those cases; and the criteria employed in their decision making.

THIS STUDY

Study Design

A cross section of eight urban, rural and suburban counties was used for this analysis. They are:

Albany Dutchess Erie Fulton

Nassau Onondaga Schenectady Tompkins

In order to eliminate needless duplication of research underway, New York City was excluded from the survey. The cooperation of the State Division of Probation, the Office of Court Administration and their county counterparts was sought to expedite the extensive data collection for this study. In addition, they were consulted in the construction of the survey instrument to insure compatibility of terminology (see Appendix E for survey). Arrangements were made at the county level for the collection of data, under Task Force direction, by the members of the probation department and family court staff. This arrangement insured the strict confidentiality of all records.

Data collection consisted of a review of all juvenile cases (over 13,000) coming to probation intake and the family court during calendar year 1974. There were over 7,000 probation intake and 6,000 family court cases analyzed. Because of the inconsistency in the numbering process between probation intake and family court, as well as time restraints, it was impossible to trace one specific case from intake to family court. Therefore, in the probation intake and family court analysis, we are not necessarily speaking of the same youth. Some overlap does exist, since about one half of all intake cases wind up in family court, and the vast majority of family court cases originate at intake. The processes have been treated independently throughout this study.

As field contacts progressed, it became evident that two of the counties were just beginning to keep intake records. Therefore, no analysis is presented for Albany and Dutchess county probation intake departments. However, these counties were included in the family court data as a control for the effect of probation intake screening on the family court population. Interestingly, the family court populations of these counties were very similar to those counties with fully operational intake units.

During data collection, particular attention was given to the seriousness of an offense. An item on the survey form required a five to ten word description of the reported offense. The county staff were instructed to note, when appropriate, the use and type of weapon, the type of harm inflicted, and the degree to which hospitalization was necessary, as well as the worth of goods or money stolen.

The descriptions provided by the staffs were later rated by one of the Task Force staff on the basis of seriousness. The scale of seriousness ranged from 1 to 7 with a rating of 1 indicating a high seriousness and a 7 rating indicating a minor offense regardless of the actual charge. For example, a youth may have been charged with arson, a violent and serious offense, when in fact he had set a garbage barrel on fire. The assignment of a seriousness score was an attempt to circumvent the common problem of overcharging by the police and to give the research an essential, not often considered dimension. The seriousness ratings closely parallel the offense categories under Article 55 of the Penal Law. A high seriousness rating of 1 or 2 represents a first and second degree burglary, rape, arson or assault; a 3,4, or 5 rating is used for the same offenses in the third degree, and a rating of 6 or 7 applies to criminal mischief in the second and third degree and A and B misdemeanors. No PINS offenses were rated unless there was some indication of violent behavior. In this case, these offenses were given a special rating of 9.

In addition to the statistical surveys, personal interviews were conducted by Task Force staff with all probation intake officers and family court judges in the survey counties (for questionnaire, see Appendix E). This amounted to over 46 forty-five minute interviews. The focus of the interview was as follows:

- •use and knowledge of community resources;
- ecriteria for decision making; and
- operceived gaps and problems with services.

Additionally, the primary service deliverers in the counties, specifically the Youth Bureau, Social Service and Mental Hygiene directors, were interviewed with regard to the types of services they offered, general costs of services, impediments to service coordination, and the degree to which they dealt with probation intake and the family court.

Data Analysis

The statistical analysis was accomplished using a crosstab program specifically designed for COBOL. The questions and answers from the interviews were grouped and analyzed according to the aforementioned categories.

Careful attention was paid both in the study design and the data analysis to balancing the statistical analysis with interview data. The purpose here was to exact the most valid picture of the present situation, making provisions for any recent policy changes not reflected in the records of either probation intake or family court. Nowever, throughout the analysis the statistical and interview data were coincident.

Although the similarities affirmed the reliability of the data, one must guard against making assumptions of direct casual relationships when using inferential statistics. It is not the purpose of this analysis to isolate specific causes for problems within the juvenile justice system. Rather, the intent is to bring to the surface seeming inconsistencies within the system and to offer indicators of what is responsible for the reported discord.

Definition of Terms

The juvenile justice system utilizes a number of terms requiring explanation. To begin with, the Family Court Act of 1962 distinguishes between juvenile delinquents and persons in need of supervision. The distinction between the two rests largely on a guideline that a juvenile delinquency offense is one which if committed by an adult would be a crime. PINS offenses such as truancy, runaway, and being ungovernable are not adult crimes. These offenses are often referred to as status offenses.

The Family Court Act of 1962 also adopted a new vocabulary to distinguish procedures. Plaintiffs are petitioners; defendents are respondents; lawyers appointed by the court for the defendant are "law guardians"; trials are "hearings"; sentences are "dispositions".

Additional definitions are presented in the brief discussion of New York's juvenile justice system below.

PROBATION INTAKE - THE FIRST STEP

Probation intake is primarily a diagnostic and screening mechanism of the family court. The decision here is critical since it can result in either further penetration into the system or diversion out of the system. According to the rules and regulations of the Division of Probation, it is the objective of the intake procedure "to provide a formal program of community based services in lieu of court intervention."

A youth may come to the intake unit of the family court on his own, after arrest or with an angry parent or attendance teacher. An intake interview will take about forty-five minutes. During that time a check will be made to determine any prior contact with the system. The probation intake officer may recommend one of three actions:

•dismissal or termination of the case (i.e., if there
is no response from the complainant when contacted, or
if the case may not be within the authority of the
family court);

- ·adjustment or diversion out of the system; or
- epetitioning the case to court.

A petition will automatically be drawn up, and court adjustment intervention insured, unless the juvenile waives his right to court by admitting guilt, or the complainant agrees not to follow through with the case.

Adjustment

If there is agreement to adjust the case by all parties, the probation intake officer may choose to do counseling himself, refer the party to a service agency, or both. A referral could consist of a phone call, setting up an appointment for the family, or providing an address from the phone book to the clients. Generally, the county human services and mental hygiene agencies absorb most of the referrals. Other private agencies may either contract with these agencies, or provide services through their own funds (see Appendix B for discussion of services). In addition many counties offer a variety of youth programs through youth bureaus (See Appendix B for further explanation).

Petition

If the decision is made to seek court intervention, a petition will be drawn up by the court clerk specifying the nature of the offense and the names of the parties involved. A court time will be given and a law guardian assigned to the case.

It should be noted that during Task Force interviews the probation intake officers expressed confusion with regard to many of the action categories used by the Division of Probation, and found that many of them were overlapping categories and inaccurate descriptions. Revision of their data forms was strongly urged.

FAMILY COURT - THE SECOND STEP

There are two steps in the family court process: factfinding and the judge's disposition of the case. The youth and/or his family and law guardian will appear for the fact-finding hearing, usually within two weeks of the petition. The youth may waive his right to a law guardian if he wishes. When the youth appears for the factfinding hearings, a judgment will be made as to the sufficiency of the evidence to proceed. A judgment may be made to dismiss the case for lack of evidence, or to order a background investigation by the probation department for the dispositional hearing. At this hearing, the judge will make a disposition, usually upon the recommendations of probation staff.

The Family Court Act specifies the dispositions available to the family court judge. They include:

- •adjournment in contemplation of dismissal (i.e., the case will be dismissed after 6 months if the youth has no other offenses);
- dismissal on the grounds that the allegations of a petition have not been established;
- esuspension of judgment;
- eprobation; or
- •placement in or commital to a public or private
 institution.

In addition to the dispositional alternatives available to the judges, Section 255 of the Family Court Act authorizes the judge to demand that any service agency respond to the youth's needs.

With the exception of the judges' authority to place youths involuntarily (i.e., without parental consent), and the right to order services, the nature of the services available to a youth and family prior to and after court intervention are similar. As a result, many have stated the irony of the family court system. They view the family court as an attempt to compensate for fragmented and inaccessible services to youth and families. The establishment of the court may have exacerbated the problem of access to community-based services in two ways:

- •Children experiencing problems at home, in school, or in the community must be adjudicated as delinquents, persons in need of supervision (PINS), abused, neglected, or emotionally disturbed to receive services. Thus services become <u>reactive</u> to problems rather than preventive in nature.
- The labelling of a youth, for example, as a PINS, and his contact with the court process has a stigmatizing effect on that youth and family. A PINS, by way of illustration, is placed on probation by the court and the youth uses his probation officer's name as a job reference. When the employer learns of the youth's contact with "the law", regardless of the excellence of the recommendation, the youth's potential for employment may be reduced significantly.

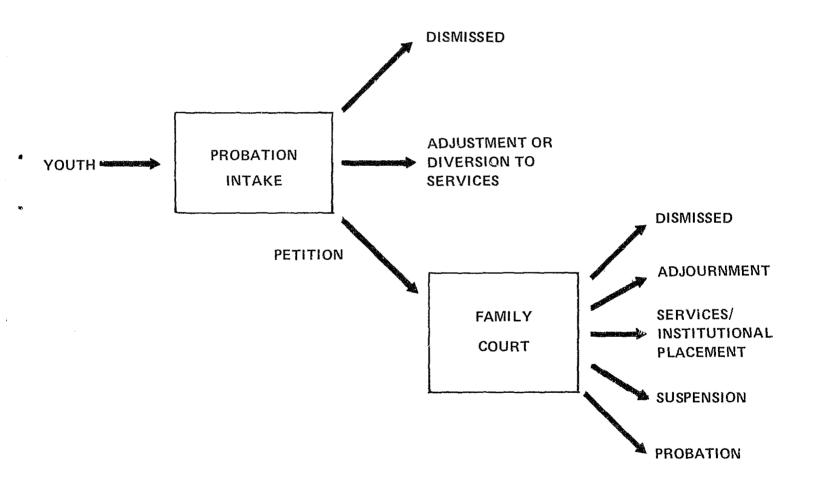
Figure 1 presents a simplified schematic diagram of the possible actions which can occur within the probation intake family court system.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974

On September 7, 1974, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, Public Law 93-415, was signed into law, authorizing a \$380 million federal program over three years. Administered through the Law Enforcement and Assistance Administration (LEAA) and the state crime control planning agencies,

Figure 1
Juvenile Justice System in New York State



the Act encourages states to develop and implement effective programs and services to divert juveniles from the traditional juvenile justice system.

The Act amended the Omnibu Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 in three significant ways. It requires:

- •representatives of community groups and public and private juvenile programs personnel to be included on state crime control planning boards;
- •the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to maintain funding for juvenile programs under the Safe Streets Act at a level at least equal to expenditures of fiscal year 1972 (\$112 million);
- •every state receiving formula grants to assure that it will remove status offenders from secure institutions within two years after submitting its first plan for funding.

To date, the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, with the assistance of \$11 million in federal funds, has sponsored a number of projects that will assist in the implementation of the policies of the Act in New York State. (See Appendix A for examples of projects presently underway.)

Diversion Projects

Numerous diversion projects have been implemented nationwide, both independently and as a result of the policy articulated in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. Four projects stand out as key illustrations of the potential of diversion projects for keeping youth and families out of the juvenile justice system.

- •Neighborhood Youth Diversion Program in the Bronx,
- •Sacramento 601 and 602 Diversion Projects, and
- •The Park Slope Family Reception Center in Brooklyn.

The primary goals of these projects are to divert youth from the juvenile justice process, coordinate community resources, and involve the community in delinquency prevention. Each project has achieved service coordination by serving as the broker between a number of agencies. The diversion projects' aim is to fund services for the youth. They do not try to duplicate services already available. Rather, they call upon the services available and "fill in the gaps" themselves. These programs aim to achieve immediate contact with an adolescent and family facing crisis and eventual entry into the juvenile justice system. Often, 24-hour services are maintained for this purpose. All attempts are made to keep the youth out of jail and to have the family resolve the problem in conjunction with needed services provided by the community.

Since many of the problems that lead youths to the juvenile justice system are school-related, the projects often have specialized teaching facilities to address the youngster's problems. Short-term residence capacity is often a component of these programs.

Generally, the diversion approach, particularly as experienced by the aforementioned groups, leads to more individualized attention, less alienation between the youth and the system concerned with his alleged misbehavior, and the development of a capacity within the community to cope with the problems of youth (see Appendix A).

1976 Legislation in New York State

In compliance with the intent of the federal legislation, New York State has passed legislation that will ensure that PINS cases will no longer be accepted in the State's training schools (Chap. 515, L.1976).

In response to the threat of increased juvenile violence and the family court's seeming inability to cope with the matter, legislation was passed and signed by the Governor (Chap. 878, L.1976) which provides for special procedure for the treatment of 14 and 15-year-old juveniles who are found to have committed the crimes of murder in the first or second degree, assault in the first degree, manslaughter in the first degree, rape in the first degree, sodomy in the first degree, robbery in the first degree, or an attempt to commit murder or kidnapping.

Additionally, this legislation limits discretion at probation intake for these offenses and allows for the placement of a youth to be extended until the youth reaches age 21.

JUVENILE JUSTICE - PERSPECTIVE AND PROCESS

Growing out of a 19th century notion of the state as "super guardian," parens patriae, the juvenile justice system is changing. It has recognized, in theory, the multidimensional nature of troubled youth: the role of parents, siblings and school in the "corrective process." Therefore, unlike the adult criminal system, it should ideally reflect a dependence upon community support services in concert with those of the court and correctional institutions to foster change in a youth's life. The family court is viewed as a mechanism to ensure the delivery of necessary services, rather than solely as a punishment and as a crime control agent (see Appendix A).

National policy now emphasizes the need for support services <u>prior to</u> court intervention in hopes of avoiding the stigmatizing effects of court processing and the breakdown of family and community ties resulting from institutionalization.

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PROBATION INTAKE—THE FIRST STEP

The following analyses of probation intake in the survey counties will integrate the statistical and interview data collected during the study. (See Study Design in the Introduction.)

For purposes of clarity, and organization, the analysis is structured around the following questions:

- •Who comes to probation intake?
- •What happens to them?
- What influences decisions at probation intake?
- •What role do community services play in the probation intake process?

After each figure notation in the subsequent text, an appendix number indicates where county breakdowns of the data can be found.

WHO COMES TO PROBATION INTAKE

Figures 2 and 3 indicate that, statewide, more than half of probation intake cases are for juvenile delinquency and about a quarter involve PINS. About half of the cases are petitioned to family court, while only seven percent are referred to community services.

In 1974, the majority of youth seen by probation intake units in the survey counties were between 14 and 15 years of age (Figure 4, App. C-1). Three out of five cases were brought to probation intake by the police, while the source for other referrals was about evenly split among parents, school officials and others, including neighbors and relatives (Figure 5, App. C-2).

Close to three-fourths of all cases were male, and fully two-thirds of all male cases were for juvenile delinquency offenses; whereas females in two out of three cases were responsible for PINS charges (Figure 6, App. C-3).

Type of Offense

The profile of probation intake cases takes shape in light of the types of offenses coming to its attention. In the six-county survey, about 60 percent of the cases were for juvenile delinquency charges, whereas 40 percent were for

Figure 2
Probation Intake Case Actions Statewide in 1974

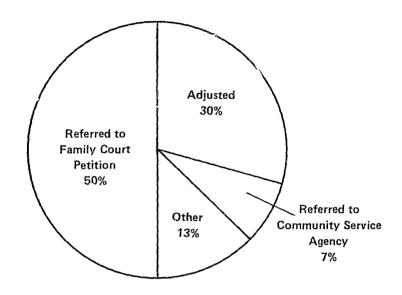


Figure 3
Types of Juvenile Cases Seen by Probation Intake
Statewide in 1974

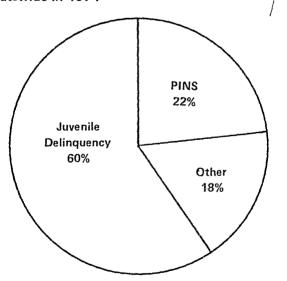


Figure 4
Ages of Youth Coming to Probation Intake

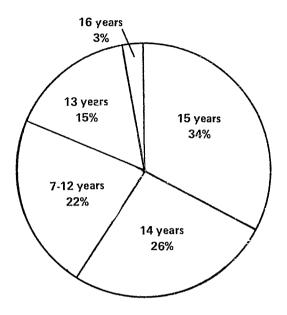


Figure 5
Source of Referral to Probation Intake

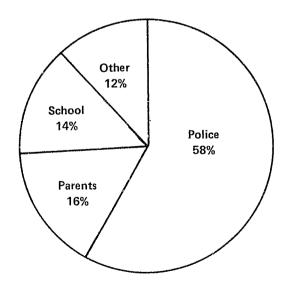


Figure 6
Proportion of Male and Female Cases Handled by Probation Intake

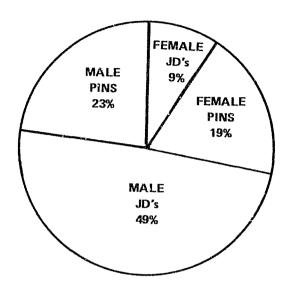
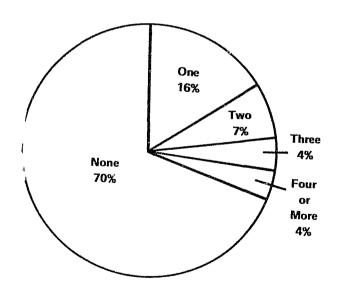


Figure 7
Number of I rior Contacts with Probation Intake



PINS offenses. About one out of three youths had had prior contact with probation intake (Figure 7, App. C-4). The frequency distribution for offense categories under these two labels is presented in Figure 8 (App. C-5).

Severity of Offense

While the frequency distribtuion for offenses (Figure 8) indicates that 10 percent of the offenses are for what are generally termed violent offenses (i.e., homicide, arson, rape, robbery and assault, or dangerous weapons), an analysis of the circumstances surrounding these offenses may present a different picture. For instance, a juvenile may be charged with arson, a violent crime. However, the circumstances of the situation indicate that he set fire to a barrel as opposed to setting fire to an apartment building in contemplation of killing the sleeping occupants. Because of the situation discussed above, often referred to as police overcharging, a seriousness rating was developed as a gauge of how much juvenile activity was actually serious within the major felony classes. This was done to compensate for the limitations of the offense categories in explaining the degree of seriousness involved. For example, a fire is reported by police as an arson whether it is an instance of playing with matches or intentional murder through the use of fire. Therefore, within the rating system it is possible that an arson was the reported offense and appears in Figure 8, but may in fact appear in the low seriousness category (Figure 9, App. C-6) as an A or B misdemeanor, criminal mischief.

According to the ratings, (see Study Design) only 2 percent of <u>all</u> cases fell into the high seriousness category, i.e., an A or B felony. In contrast, 10 percent of all cases seen at probation intake are classified as <u>violent crimes</u>, i.e., murder, rape, robbery, arson, assault, or a dangerous weapon (see Figure 8, App. C-5). Thus only 1 out of 50 of all alleged offenses constituted an A or B felony even though one out of ten offenses was normally classified as a violent offense. Of the violent offenses, about 1 in 5 was rated as of a high seriousness, i.e., within the A or B felony class (Figure 10, App. C-7). Thirty-one percent of all offenses, by seriousness score, constituted a C,D, or E felony while the remaining two-thirds of all cases constituted a class A or B misdemeanor and PINS offenses (see Figure 9, App. C-5).

Certainly, these results raise some question as to how widespread serious violent crime is within the survey counties. The fact that a high proportion of offenses within a violent category are not of a high seriousness, felony A or B category, leads one to question how accurately the severity of the juvenile violence problem has been reported through police probation intake and family court statistics, as well as through the media.

Figure 8
Distribution of Offenses for Cases Seen by Probation Intake

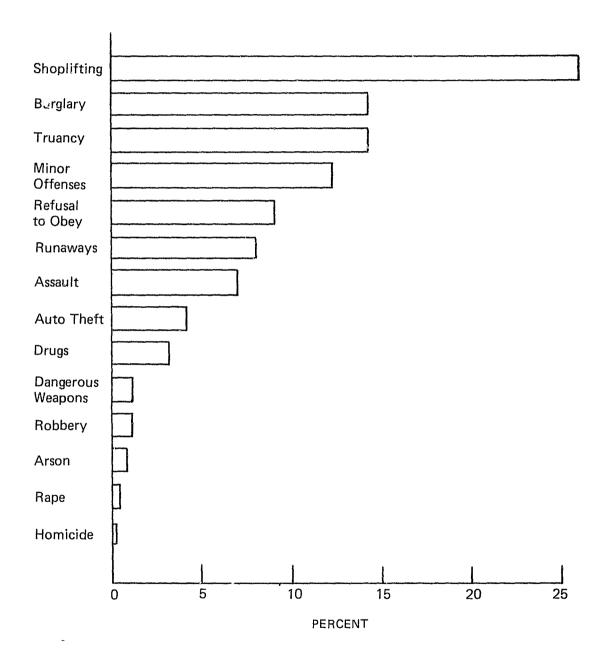
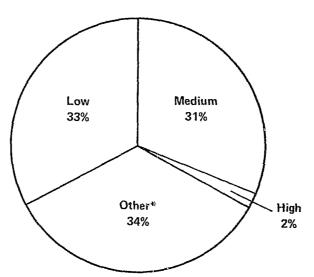
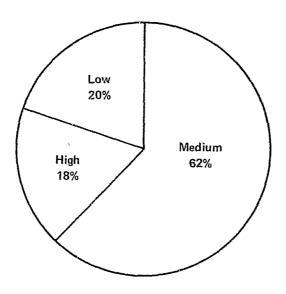


Figure 9
Seriousness of Offense for Cases Seen by Probation Intake



^{*}Signifies those PINS cases with no serious action involved e.g., truancy with no assaultive behavior.

Figure 10 Seriousness of Violent Offenses for Cases Seen by Probation Intake



WHAT HAPPENS AT INTAKE

Looking at the disposition of the 7,000 cases coming to probation intake in the survey counties, it is evident that all counties are adjusting well over half the cases. They are petitioning upwards of one-third of the cases to family court (Figure 11). Also evident here is the variation of adjustment rates for the survey counties. The question of why this disparity may exist will be addressed in the following section.

In addition, the types of cases that are adjusted or petitioned at probation intake raise some interesting issues as to the criteria used at intake for the decision making (see Figure 12). For example:

- •Two-thirds of all burglary and about half of all robbery charges are adjusted at intake, thus diverted out of the system, whereas, two-thirds of all runaways and half of all truants and ungovernables end up in family court.
- •In addition, most rape charges are petitioned to court or terminated, while only 19 percent of all dangerous weapons cases are sent to family court.

It appears evident that the type of offense is not a significant determining factor at probation intake. Further examination of other factors that may be influencing decision making should raise some questions with regard to the actual role of probation intake screening in the juvenile justice system and the reasons behind it. The following questions are of consequence in light of the alleged purposes of probation intake.

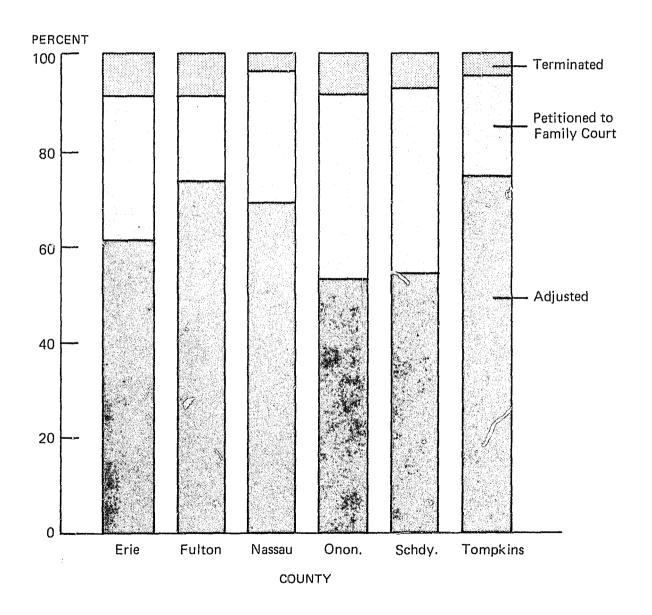
- •Is probation intake serving the needs of public safety by screening out the minor cases and sending more serious cases to court?
- •Is probation intake insuring quick, uninterrupted service delivery to those in need of crisis intervention?
- •Is probation intake protecting the rights of the victim and the defendant by assuring them equal protection and equal treatment in all cases?

The answers to these questions emerge through analysis of the criteria and rationale for decision making at probation intake.

RATIONALE FOR INTAKE ACTIONS

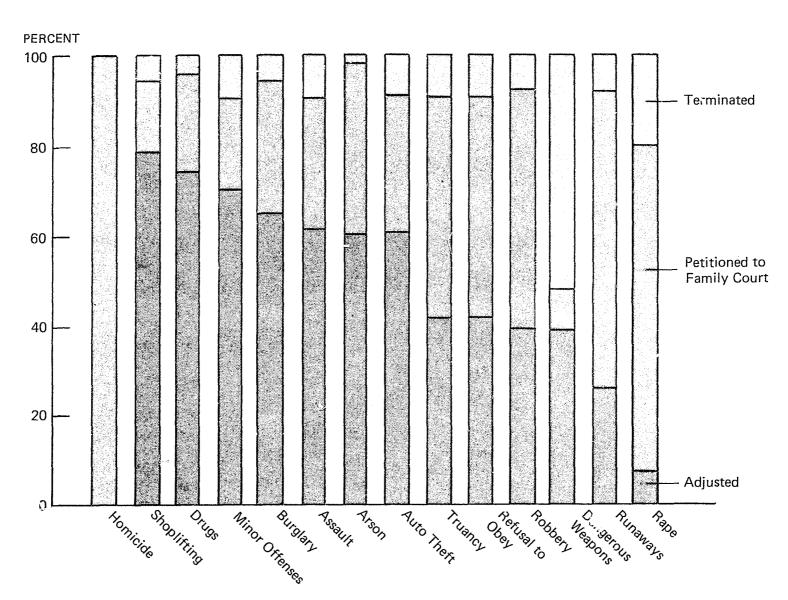
In order to gain further insight into what factors influenced probation intake decision making, each officer was questioned as to what criteria he or she used in decisions to terminate, adjust, or petition a case. In addition, information collected on the data sheet (see Appendix C-8) has been cross

Figure 11
Action Taken by Probation Intake in the Survey Counties



1

Figure 12
Action by Probation Intake by Type of Offense



tabulated with the action by the officer as indicated in the records, in hopes of ascertaining some indication of what factors are influencing decision making at intake.

Interviews with the probation intake officers with regard to their criteria for decision making revealed a wide disparity both in factors and importance attached to them. The range of criteria included the following:

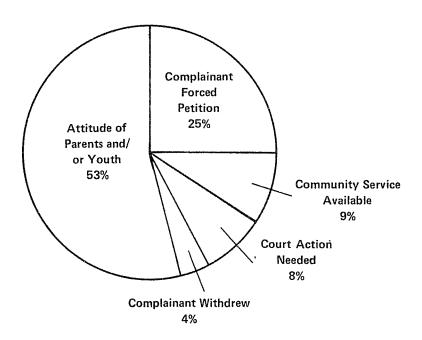
- parental attitude and concern, youth's attitude, family background;
- eseriousness of the offense;
- •needs of the youth and availability of services without court intervention:
- •status of the case, including availability of restitution and quality of legal evidence;
- •prior contact with probation intake and/or family court;
- •personal perception of time required to work with a case, and determination of whether case load would allow extra work with the individual; and
- •the will of the complainant (i.e., whether or not the complainant wanted the case to go to family court).

Two of these factors were mentioned consistently by the probation intake officers:

- •Attitude of youth and parent. -- An overwhelming number of intake officers stated that they depended heavily on their perception of the attitude of the youth and parents in decision making. A few stated that they "could tell the minute a youth walked in what kind of kid he was and whether he should go to court."
- •Caseload. --Caseload was often cited as the reason for taking a particular action. One officer stated he might work with a case himself rather than immediately diverting or petitioning it, depending on the number of people outside waiting to see him. In another county, it was stated that if the caseload was too heavy to warrant the necessary time to deal with a "workable case", they would send it to court and hope to get it back to work with on probation.

When the probation intake records were reviewed as to the reasons for particular action having been taken, the attitudes of the youth and parent dominated all other factors (Figure 13, App. C-10). Other factors, including cases when the complainant requested that the case be petitioned to family court, were secondary. While there are county variations as to reasons for intake action, it is interesting to note that in Fulton and Tompkins counties complainants forced a petition in less than 10 percent of the cases, while in Onondaga and Schenectady counties fully one in three cases were petitioned resulting from the complainant's

Figure 13
Reason for Action by Probation Intake



request. The reason for this disparity may well rest with the probation officers' inadequate preparation in the skills of conflict resolution and resultant inability to pursuade a complainant to reconsider his demand for a family court petition. The probation officers indicated this was the case when interviewed.

Age of Offender

In most instances, the age of an offender does not appear to be an influencing fact in decision making. However, there is an indication that 7-12 year olds and 16 year olds stand a greater chance of adjustment (Figure 14, App. C-11).

Source of Referral

The source of referral exhibited a direct effect on the disposition of a case (Figure 15, App. C-12). Police referrals, generally for juvenile delinquency charges, show the highest adjustment rates, in contrast to the parent and school referrals, generally PINS cases. These disparities are explained by the intake officers as being indigenous to the nature of the case. They explain that in the juvenile delinquency situation the opportunity for returning or making restitution for stolen or damaged property exists. In addition, there are limited emotional attachments involved between offender and complainant. 4 In contrast, truancy or ungovernable complaint resolution is more difficult. The only restitution is revenge or ridding oneself of the responsibility, both seen as being served through court intervention. According to the officers, the complainant forces a petition under emotional stress, unable to confront personal responsibility or compromise. There is a great desire expressed by these complainants to rid themselves of the anxiety or problems the youth is causing at home or in the classroom. The probation intake officers expressed their frustration at their inability to deal with a potentially resolvable circumstance because of time constraints and skill limitations.

County variations were evident as to the "success" of probation intake in dealing with parent and school referrals (App. C-12). Their successes, particularly with regard to school referrals, the officers stated, were dependent upon their relationship with school officials.

Type of Complaint

According to the data and interviews with probation intake officers, a PINS case is more likely to be patitioned to family court than a juvenile delinquency case (Figure 16, App. C-13). This fact surfaced in relation to the source of referrals. Police-referred juvenile delinquency cases were adjusted more often then the parent- or school-referred PINS cases. The reasons for these actions

Figure 14
Probation Intake Action by Age of Offender

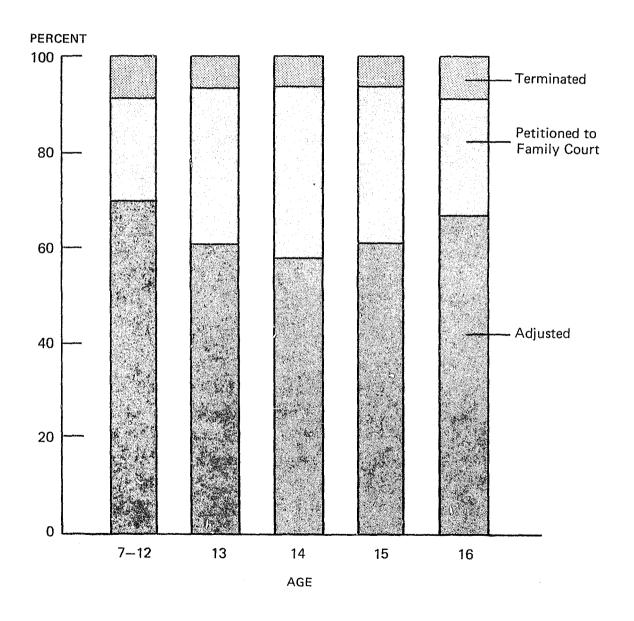


Figure 15
Probation Intake Action by Source of Referral

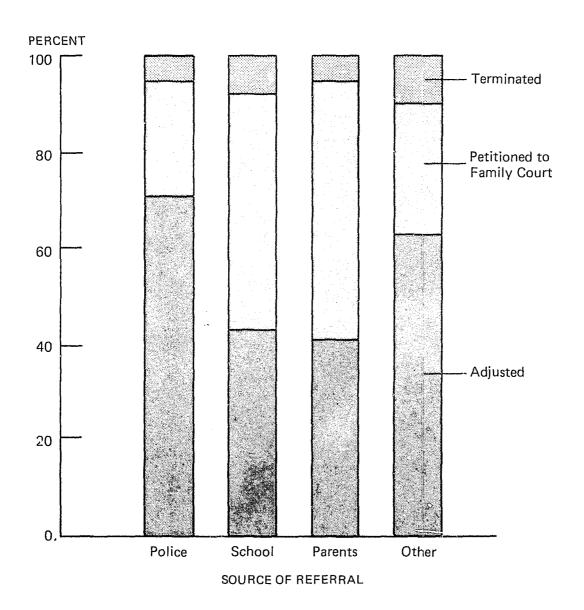
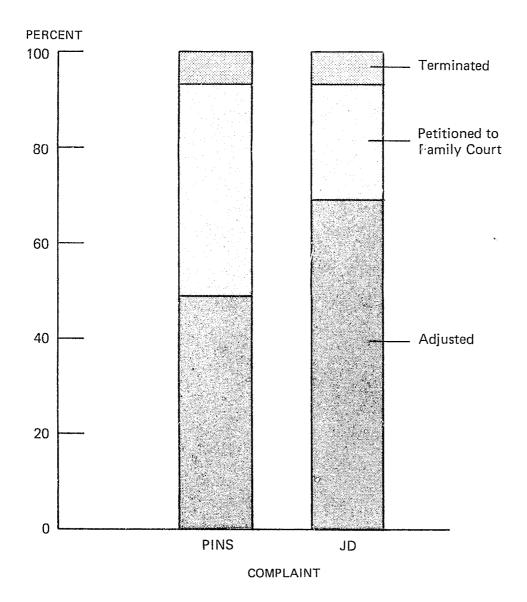


Figure 16
Probation Intake Action by Complaint



are also similar: the lack of emotionalism and the potential for retribution allowed many juvenile delinquency cases to be adjusted, while the converse situation prevented adjustment of PINS cases. In addition, a number of intake officers noted that it was a shame that the "blame" in the PINS case was always left with the child. Officers stated that many parents and teachers should be going to court for their failures, rather than the child.

Police policy may directly affect the number of juvenile delinquency cases coming to probation intake. For example, many police departments in the counties surveyed have youth aid bureaus to screen youthful offender cases for the admissibility of legal evidence. Weak cases can be eliminated in this manner before going to the intake unit of family court. According to probation intake officers, the youth aid bureau is effective in Nassau County in screening out weak cases (where over two-thirds of intake cases are JD's), but not in Erie county (where less than one-third of all cases coming to intake are JD's). Such screening strengthens the diversion intent of the Family Court Act, avoiding stigmatization of the juvenile and unnecessary caseloads in the court in instances of insufficient evidence.

Yet another factor in influencing the flow of cases to probation intake is the policy of each family court regarding police action. While most courts do not allow the police to bypass probation intake and file a family court petition directly, this procedure is widely used by police in Erie county. This is reflected in the 60-40 split between PINS and JD cases coming to the County's intake unit, which contrasts with the other survey counties' average of almost two out of every three cases involving juvenile delinquency offenses.

Type of Offense

Looking back to Figure 12, the effect that the offense may have on decision making at probation intake is unclear. A wide range of offenses appear to be dealt with in a rather inconsistent manner. While probation intake officers indicated that the nature of the offense entered into the decision making process, the data does not confirm it (Appendix C-9). However, the disparity in decision making with regard to specific offenses becomes more self-serving and disturbing in light of the following county variations:

- <u>Robbery.</u>--In Erie county, two-thirds of all robbery cases were petitioned, while only one-fourth of such cases are sent to the court in Nassau county.
- •Burglary.—Erie county sent only one in eight burglary cases to court, while Onondaga county sent over two in five.
- •Dangerous Weapons. -- Onondaga county petitioned a third of all dangerous weapons cases, but Fulton and Schenectady counties sent none to court.

- •Assault.--Nassau county sent one in three assault cases to court, while Erie sent only one in four.
- •Runaways. -- Erie and Nassau counties petitioned almost two-thirds of all runaway cases and Onondaga and Schenectady sent even more--four out of five--to court.

These variations may be attributable to the characteristics of individual cases but the implied random decision making at probation intake certainly raises the issue of equal protection. Seemingly, in an attempt to protect the juvenile from unnecessary court processing and stigmatization, the rights of equal protection are violated. One's right to, or the probability of, court intervention or diversion varies depending on the county and on the criteria applied by probation officers on an individual basis.

Although there is an inconsistency in policy with regard to juvenile delinquency cases, there is an equal consistency with regard to PINS cases—two out of every three are petitioned to court. It is this finding that raises serious doubt as to the alleged reason for the intake screening. Is intake screening to divert less serious cases and thus afford more court time for serious cases? Is intake referring family related problems to the types of services that can prevent further family breakdown? Is quick service being offered in lieu of court intervention? The negative answers to these questions, as shown by the survey results, indicate that there is a serious breakdown in the commitment of probation intake to support youth and their families with community services in lieu of court action.

Seriousness of the Offense

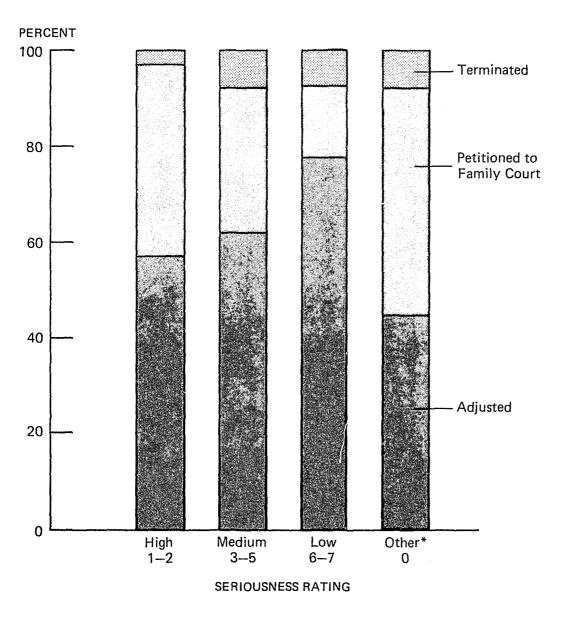
While theoretically there should be a higher proportion of adjustments as the seriousness of the crime decreases, in practice PINS offenders are adjusted less often than are those youth charged with crimes of the most serious nature (ratings 1-2, Figure 17, App. C-14). In fact, PINS cases are petitioned to the family court more frequently than any of the crimes rated most serious (ranging from murder and rapes to auto thefts and robbery).

County variations include Schenectady and Onondaga adjusting significantly fewer PINS cases than serious offenses. Only in Erie county were there more adjustments for PINS cases than for serious offenses.

Violence of the Offense

Again looking back to Figures 10 and 12, it is clear that there is a wide disparity in what happens at probation intake for plent crimes (homicide, arson, rape, robbery, assault, and dangerous weapons). Only homicide and rape are regularly petitioned to the family court. Generally, less than half of all arson, assault and dangerous weapons cases end up in court. The data appear to substantiate that there is "overcharging" as evidenced by the seriousness ratings.

Figure 17
Probation Intake Action by Seriousness of Offense



^{*} Signifies those PINS cases with no serious behavior involved, e.g., truancy with no assaultive behavior.

Intake officers often mentioned another explanation, however. Since many of the juvenile delinquent offenders are "one-shot deals" in which a lone indiscretion led to a youth's apprehension, the probation intake officers are prone to let the case be adjusted. In addition, intake officers state that the JD offender often does not need the services obtainable only through family court, i.e., temporary shelter, counseling, school programs. To the extent that the seriousness rating system applied in this study more accurately reflects the violence associated with juvenile crime, however, the extent of violent juvenile crime has been exaggerated by the seriousness implied by traditional offense category labels—the oft-cited "overcharging" phenomenon.

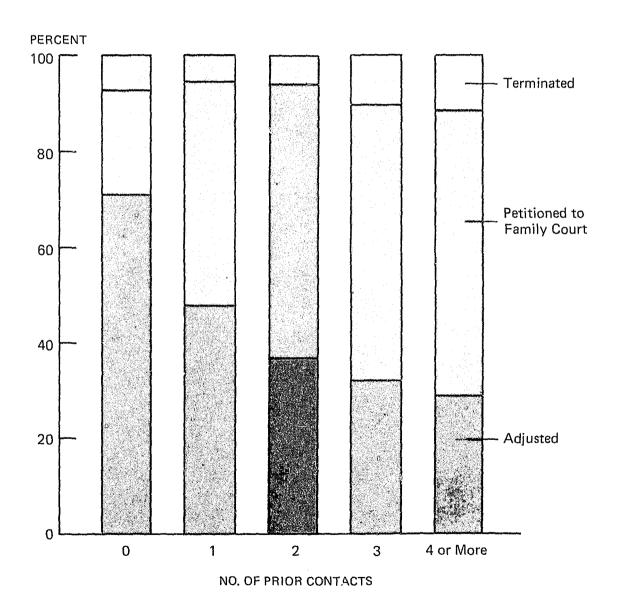
Nonetheless, the variations in disposition of cases by offense as indicated by the data and expressions of probation intake officers raised serious question as to the purposes being served at intake and the juvenile justice systems. Why are PINS youth with bona fide personal and family problems being processed through the courts, when the intent of probation intake and the PINS classification is to bring speedy services without stigmatization to those youths and families in need? Additionally, of what purpose is probation intake and the family court service when those youth charged with serious felonies are being diverted out of the system and receiving little in the way of punishment for wrong action?

One rationale for the disparity between these offenses, not revealed by the data, but which has surfaced in recent research, is the fact that complainants, particularly in a property matter, are reluctant to wait weeks or months and to take time from work to pursue the complaint in court. It has been noted that the probation intake officer will give the complainant an idea of how long it will be before the case is settled. This, they say, often contributes to the complainant's willingness to drop the matter.

Prior Contact with Intake

In most counties surveyed, there is direct correlation between the action of probation intake and the youth's previous contact with intake (Figure 18, App. C-15). Almost three in four youths who had not been to probation intake previously were adjusted. The likelihood of adjustment falls off sharply when a youth has been seen by intake previously. Half of those offenders with one prior contact were adjusted and only about one-fourth of those with four or more prior contacts were adjusted. This data substantiates that the probation officer is more likely to be lenient with the first offender. However, he may be locked into a vicious cycle--his environment encourages poor behavior and every contact with intake lessens his chances for adjustment and referral to services he may badly need.

Figure 18
Probation Intake Action by Number of Prior
Contacts with Intake



There are county variations with regard to the extent that prior contact with intake affects decision making (App. C-15). In Nassau and Onondaga counties, for instance, there is an obvious relationship between prior contacts and probation intake's action; whereas, in Schenectady and Erie counties there appears to be little correlation between the two.

Prior Offenses

Prior offenses by those youth coming to probation intake in 1974 revealed more of the same in terms of seriousness—PINS cases stand much less of a chance of being adjusted than do those of a more serious nature. Comparing Figure 17 and Figure 19, it is evident that each contact with probation intake reduces a youth's chance of having his case adjusted. For example, in crimes rated as of medium seriousness (rating 3-5), the likelihood of adjustment drops 26 percent from the first appearance at probation intake to the second. There was one unique variation among the survey counties in regard to seriousness of prior offenses—in Schenectady county, the likelihood of adjustment declines significantly as the seriousness of the prior offense lessens.

The role of prior offenses in influencing a probation intake officer's decision has been established, and is further substantiated by analysis of data regarding previous intake action on prior offenses (Figure 20). Generally, if a youth's case was adjusted previously, the youth's chances for adjustment are still two out of three. On the other hand, a youth whose case was petitioned to the family court previously stands about an even chance of being petitioned again. Probation intake's action on prior offenses gives a good indication of what can be expected on subsequent offenses.

Reasons for previous probation intake actions are shown in Figure 21.

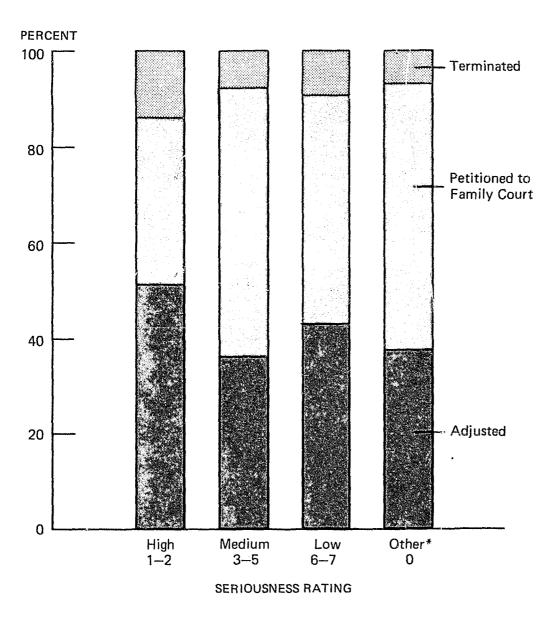
Again, it is obvious that the attitude of the youth and his parents and the desire of the complainant dominate as the rationale for intake actions.

Clearly, the variation in the disposition of cases coming to intake in the survey counties indicates lack of equal treatment for juveniles, lack of standard procedures for dealing with cases, and a questionable commitment to a policy of diversion and service delivery. The next section highlights more fully the question of service delivery.

THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE AGENCIES

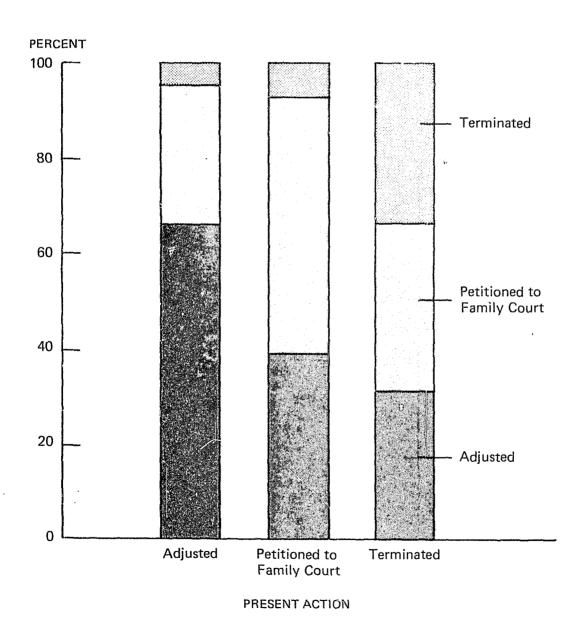
According to the rules and regulations of the Division of Probation, the objective of the intake procedure is to provide a formal program of community-based services in lieu of initial or continued court intervention. In addition, it is to assist individuals and/or families in resolving their problems in a

Figure 19
Probation Intake Action by Seriousness of Prior Offense



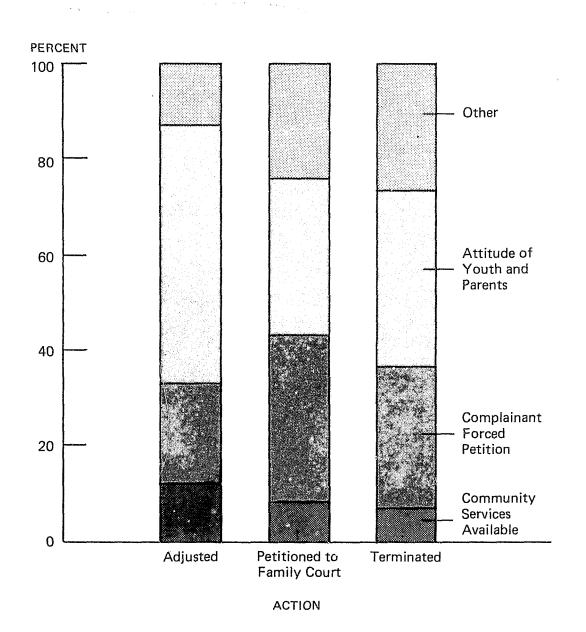
^{*} Signifies those PINS cases with no serious behavior involved, e.g., truancy with no assaultive behavior.

Figure 20
Probation Intake Action by Previous Intake Action



^{*} This figure demonstrates whether the present intake action is influenced by previous intake action.

Figure 21
Probation Intake Action by Reason for Previous Intake Action



speedy manner. Probation intake is supposed to arrange for the youth and his family to receive community services rapidly. The goal is to prevent further deterioration of family and community ties through fast action; long delays while waiting for court action are to be avoided. The youth should not be in limbo for days, or weeks, much less months, as so often is the case when court appearances are necessary. In essence, probation intake should be making services available to those youth and their families who are unable to afford special schools, psychiatrists, and other private services.

Use of Community Services by Probation Intake

Although the concept of probation intake (i.e., the adjustment of cases in lieu of court placement) is sound, the survey data demonstrate a general lack of referral to community service agencies (Figure 22). Only one case in ten is referred to a community agency by probation intake—fully two out of every five cases are either resolved by intake at the initial interview (14 percent) or directly petitioned to the family court (25 percent). Interestingly, the proportion of cases immediately petitioned to family court equals the number of cases where the complainant forced a petition. This statistic is a good indication that the intake officers' concern over lack of conflict resolution skills may be well founded.

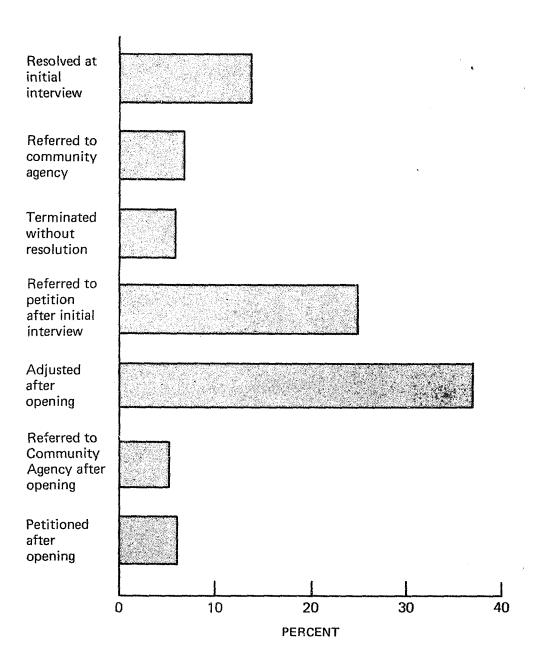
Knowledge of Community Services

In interviews with probation intake officers, it was clear that many found difficulty in keeping abreast with services available in the communities. Many of the officers regretted that they were unfamiliar with existing community agencies and that they had to rely on a few such agencies over and over again. The officers acknowledged that master lists of community service agencies are available and that there are many untapped services; but they noted that they had few personal contacts with the agencies. One officer said, "It's hard to keep up with all of the services—someone is putting out a new shingle every day."

An illustration of the lack of knowledge of community agencies or resources can be shown for truancy cases. Fully 15 percent of all cases coming to probation intake are for truancy, many resulting from boredom or underachievement at school. Yet, with the exception of Fulton county, none of the intake officers mentioned using alternative school settings. The public is likewise ignorant about available community resources—most people do not know where to go for service, stated a number of intake officers, citing the case of a person calling the county planning commission for family planning assistance.

There were some county variations in terms of knowledge of resources—in Schemectady and Tompkins counties, the intake officers have developed a good rapport with a number of service agencies. In the other counties, there was

Figure 22 Probation Intake Action



less evidence of solid working relationships.

Many of the intake officers were unsure of the effectiveness of community service agencies. Over 90 percent of the officers indicated that they never followed up on referrals to community agencies and thus never knew whether the youth even went to the agency. Some officers felt that if the youth did not appear at intake again, then the community agency was probably helpful. "Nobody knows which agencies are good. Even if you did, how can you compare the available services?"

Other officers noted that some community agencies, particularly those servicing people with mental disabilities, serve only those clients who have identified their problems and can articulate them. Too often, they stated, such agencies will not bother with youth needing diagnostic attention.

What Do the Community Agencies Think?

Social service department personnel in the survey counties tended to feel that, "Intake pawns off youth on us and there is too much referral and too little delivery of services." County mental hygiene department administrators said that there was a conflict between law enforcement goals and psychological needs of youth, thus they saw little opportunity to work with court-related cases. Youth bureaus in the counties were often unknown to the intake officers, even though they usually have the most appropriate services for youth. The officers recognize that many of the youth "don't need a shrink, but rather a person that they can identify with." The youth bureaus generally fulfill this need, but the directors of the bureaus noted that they get few referrals from intake. One youth bureau director stated, "Our services are off-limits to probation intake—they are afraid of us."

Gaps In Services

According to the probation intake officers in the survey counties, there are gaps in available services to youth and families. Usually unavailable are services such as:

- *residential alternatives, including group homes, foster
 homes, and other interim living accommodations;
- •alternative schools and programs to detect youth problems at the elementary school level;
- •counseling open to all community youth, not just those labelled as problem youth;
- •satellite probation offices to bring staff services closer to the communities.

In addition to those service gaps expressed by the intake officers, the main community agencies noted similar problems:

- •Mental hygiene. -- County department personnel noted a need for more crisis intervention, short-term counseling, general prevention activities, more neighborhood work, and more attention to youth problems.
- •Social services.—County department staff indicated a need for more prevention work, group homes, and attention to youth. Several counties stressed the need for a central intake for all youth with problems—as one person stated the case, "Everyone is doing intake, and no one is delivering services."
- •Youth bureaus.—Personnel of the bureaus stated that they need more interim housing, emergency shelters, security treatment for severely disturbed youth, and school programs stressing youth development. A number of bureau directors were troubled by the lack of coordination between the Division for Youth's aftercare program and the delinquency prevention and youth development programs.

What Impedes Effective Service Coordination?

Overall, the intake officers as well as other service agencies stressed the need for coordination and communication among services. The probation officers suggested the following as means to achieve this objective:

- •a service directory;
- •visits with other agencies;
- •a service coordinator;
- •interagency councils:
- •central intake or reception center for all services (central screening unit);
- eworkshops on services of other agencies.

In addition, the service agencies expressed the need to coordinate themselves so their clients could benefit from each other's services. They unanimously spoke of the jealousies and competition among agencies for the same client. As one director put it, "We have no policy for dealing with each other and the client suffers." Another stated that the best way to make sure there will be a struggle over who has responsibility for a case is to put a label on the service (i.e., that a service is for neglected children only, emotionally disturbed only, or other identifying tag).

Many agencies say that the only solution to coordination problems is to decrease each agency's funds so it would have to look to other agencies for help. Many felt that this would force all of them to assess the needs of the community and to make sure that services are being delivered by someone. Others submitted that there must be a common pool of funds to be used among the agencies for services to youth and families. There was not an entirely optimistic feeling with regard to Title XX's potential for unified service delivery. In Tompkins

County, all sectors of the juvenile justice system spoke very positively of their new coordinating mechanism, the Human Services Coalition.

CONCLUSION

From the preceding analysis, it is clear that there are a number of serious problems confronting the probation intake services in the survey counties. They include:

- •lack of specific criteria for adjusting or petitioning cases, resulting in random decision making and perhaps unequal justice;
- •inadequate training of intake officers in conflict resolution;
- •failure to get PINS cases to services in lieu of court intervention;
- •failure to seek court intervention for more serious offenses, thus ensuring public confidence in the system;
- •unfamiliarity of probation intake officers with available community resources and the people who operate them;
- elack of follow-up on cases that are referred for service.

FAMILY COURT—THE SECOND STEP

The following analysis of family courts in the survey counties integrates the statistical and interview data collected during this study (See Study Design). The cases analyzed below represent over one-fourth of all cases coming to family court, statewide, in 1974. Dutchess and Albany county cases are included in the data analysis although they were not screened at probation intake. The purpose here is to determine what impact, if any, probation intake screening has on the complexion of the family court data. Contrasts are made for the possible skewing effect that the unscreened counties may have on the reporting of data for the whole population. For example, a high dismissal rate for all eight counties could be attributable to extraordinarily high rates in the "unscreened counties." To control this, these two counties have been examined against the other six counties. Where they are significantly different on any variable, it is noted in the text. The appendix tables allow the reader access to the data to compare and contrast counties. Additionally, interviews with probation intake officers and family court judges revealed that police referred juvenile delinquency cases in some instances, "bypassing" intake and petitioning directly to family court through the clerk. This situation is reported by intake officers and family court judges to reflect prior police department policies. In the past, police were not credited for time spent waiting at court. In addition, they were too busy to wait for a probation officer to interview them. These realities resulted in policies allowing the police direct access to the family court. This situation and its possible effect on the data is discussed within the text. The appendix number after each figure signifies where the breakdown of county survey data may be found.

To parallel as closely as possible the analysis of family court and intake data, the analysis focuses on the following points:

•Who comes to family court?•What happens at family court?

- •What influences family court judge's decisions?
- •What is the role of community service agencies in providing services to the family court?

WHO COMES TO FAMILY COURT

The majority of youth seen in family court in the survey counties were between 14 and 15 years of age (Figure 23, App. D-1). About sixty percent of the cases were petitioned to family court by the police, while the remainder were petitioned by parents, school officials and victims (Figure 24, App. D-2).

Over three-fourths of all cases were males and 75 percent of all the male cases were for juvenile deliquency offenses (Figure 25, App. D-3). Females were petitioned two out of three times for PINS offenses. As with probation intake, about one out of three youths had prior contact with the court (Figure 26, App. D-4).

Type of Offenses

The distribution of types of offenses coming to family court were not significantly different from those coming to probation intake (Figure 27, App. D-5), despite the fact that intake is supposed to serve a screening function for family court. Two-thirds of the cases were juvenile delinquency charges, with shoplifting and burglary being the most common. PINS cases accounted for only 30 percent of all cases. This is within two percentage points of the proportion of PINS cases coming to probation intake. If probation intake screening was working as intended, a lesser proportion of PINS cases and a different distribution of offenses would be expected at family court.

Severity of Offenses

The severity of the alleged offense varies widely. Again the labeling of offenses may misrepresent the extent of serious violent crime. As with the intake cases, a "seriousness" rating was applied to each case. The seven-step ratings range from a very serious offense rating of 1 or 2, to relatively minor seriousness at 6 and 7. These ratings were applied with the same rationale as with the probation intake data; that is, the level of seriousness was assigned by the probation department staff member encoding the case, based upon the circumstances of the case and the guidelines utilized in preparing this report (guidelines which approximately parallel Article 55 of the Penal Law).

Figure 23
Ages of Youth Coming to Family Court

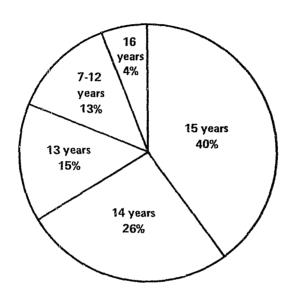


Figure 24 Source of Petition to Family Court

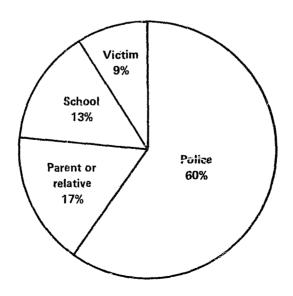


Figure 25
Proportion of Male and Female Cases Handled by Family Court

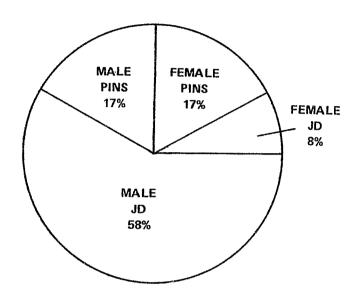


Figure 26 Number of Prior Contacts with Family Court

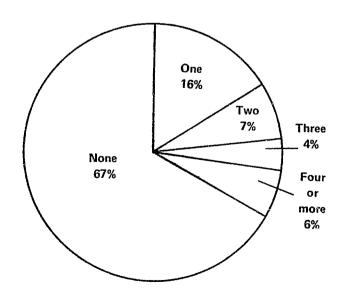
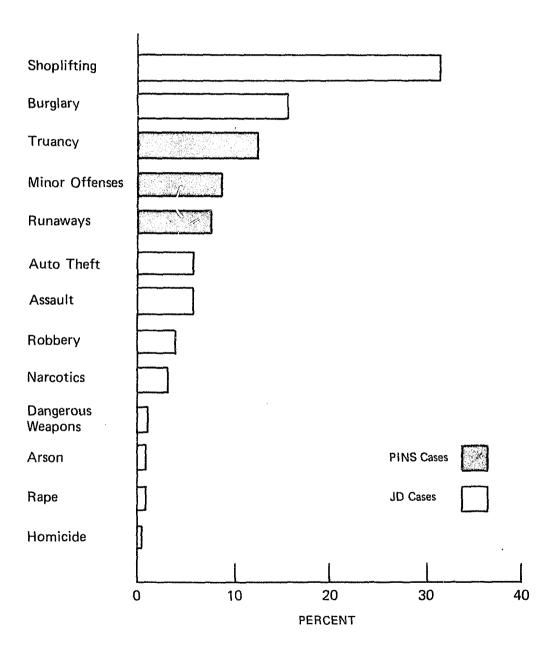


Figure 27
Frequency of Offenses for Cases Seen by Family Court



Only 3 percent of all juvenile cases fell into the high seriousness rating or constituted a serious rape, assault, robbery, burglary or arson (Figure 28, App. D-6). The majority of the cases fell into the medium seriousness range while approximately one in five were in the lowest seriousness range. Violent offenses (rape, arson, robbery, homicide, assault and dangerous weapons) constituted only 12 percent of the total cases coming to court (Figure 28, App. D-5). Of these violent cases, fewer than one in five was rated as of high seriousness (Figure 29, App. D-7).* While two out of every three youths had no prior court contact, six percent of the cases had four or more prior contracts (Figure 30, App. D-8), with a frequency distribution similar to that of all cases seen by the court.

The coincidence of family court data with the probation intake data with regard to offenses, seriousness, and prior contacts is notable. The similarity exists despite the fact that about half of the cases coming to probation intake have been screened out of the intake-family court process. This typifies the nature of a random sample, and again raises some serious questions as to the nature of decision making at intake--namely, the criteria or lack of criteria used. The similarity of family court populations in Albany and Dutchess counties (where no intake screening occurs) and the other six survey counties further suggests that decisions at probation intake are random and are made without clearly defined criteria.

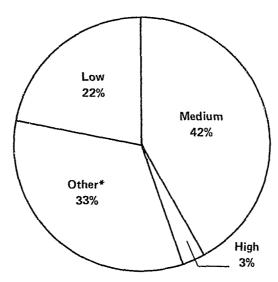
WHAT HAPPENS AT FAMILY COURT

Looking at the over 5,000 cases coming to the family court in the survey counties, it is evident that over 60 percent of all cases are dismissed (Figure 33, App. D-11). In such cases, there is no decision or finding by the judge regarding the youth's status as a PINS or a juvenile delinquent. In effect, three out of five youths are "let go", usually for inadequacy of evidence. Probation intake officers are not in a position to determine adequacy of evidence. Only 15 percent of the cases are placed with public or private institutions. About one in four is placed on probation.

There appears to be little relationship between family court dismissals and the existence of a probation intake unit serving the court. The proportion of dismissals are the same in the courts with an intake unit as in those having no unit (Albany and Dutchess counties). This appears to be a further indication of the randomness with which decisions are made at probation intake and by the family court.

^{*}Figure 29 percentages differ from those in Appendix Tables D-7. In preparing Tables D-7, burglaries with some associated violence were inadvertently included. Since this class of offense was not included in probation intake data, it was omitted in the preparation of Figure 29.

Figure 28
Seriousness of Offenses Coming to Family Court



^{*}signifies those PINS cases with no serious action involved e.g. truancy with no assaultive behavior.

Figure 29
Seriousness of Violent Offenses Coming to Family Court

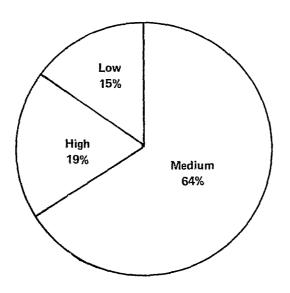


Figure 30
Distribution of Prior Offenses for Cases Seen by Family Court

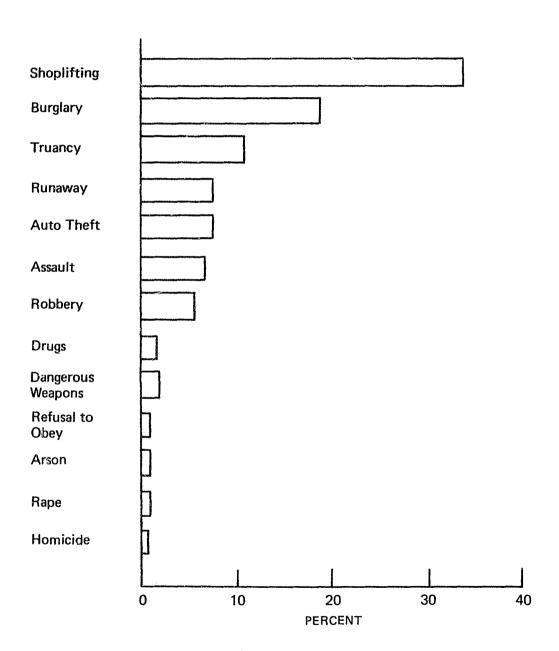


Figure 31
Family Court Cases Seen by Intake by County

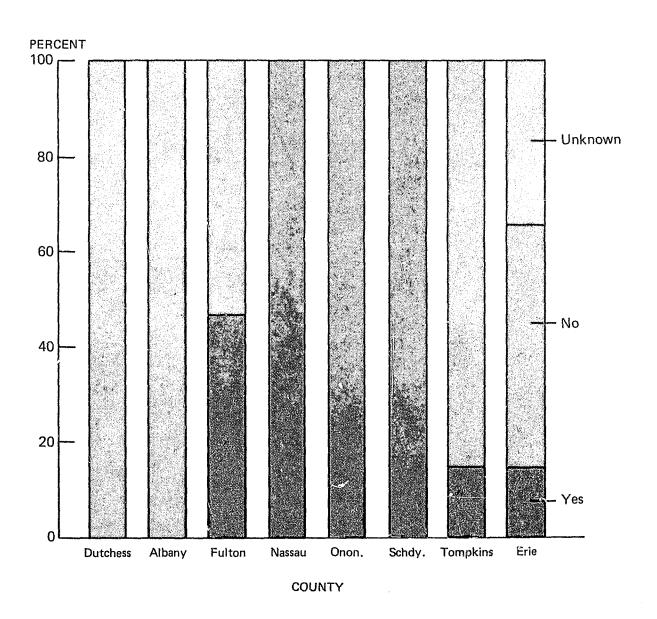


Figure 32
Proportion of Family Court Cases Seen by Probation Intake by Type of Complaint

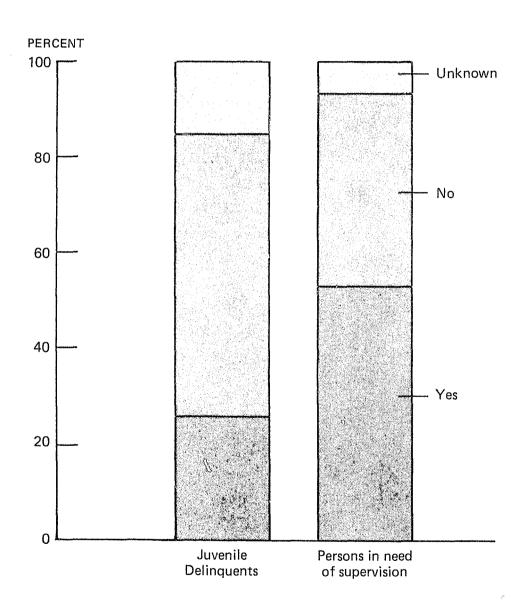
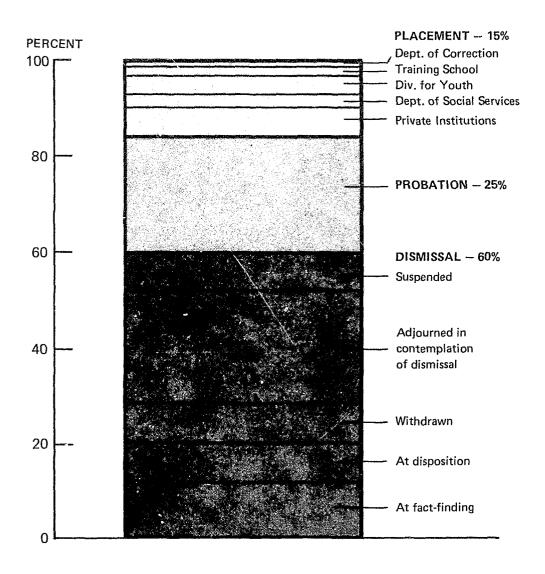


Figure 33
Family Court Dispositions in Survey Counties



In 5 percent of the cases, the youth was detained before the petition was filed; while in 17 percent of the cases, the alleged offender was placed in detention after the petition was filed and prior to disposition.

Disposition by Offense

The actual dispositions are more meaningful in relation to the offense charges (Figure 34, App. D-12). For example, in 1974:

- •64 percent of the arson charges were dismissed while only 27 percent of the minor offenses were dismissed;
- •62 percent of the robbery charges were dismissed, while only 36 percent of the runaways and 42 percent of the truancies were dismissed.

As in the case of probation intake, these facts raise some question as to the factors influencing decision making. If the family court, as Gault submitted (discussed below), is in fact deciding criminal responsibility, these results are most perplexing. Why are situations which on the surface exhibit criminal responsibility being dismissed at a higher rate than those exhibiting no criminal responsibility? This situation raises questions as to whether the person in need of supervision is suffering at the hands of a "legal court". The delinquency cases being decided on the basis of legal sufficiency are being dismissed while those cases exhibiting need of intervention by the "social" court are being processed through the system.

Legal Representation

If a youth cannot obtain a lawyer, a law guardian will be appointed by the court at public expense. Although the Family Court Act of 1962 established the provision for a law guardian, fully two in five youths appearing before a family court judge in 1974 had no legal counsel (see Figure 35, App. D-13—there was no variation in representation for PINS or JD cases). Figure 36 illustrates the variation among counties of legal representation for PINS and JD cases.

In questioning family court staff with regard to these variations, it became evident that the procedure for assigning counsel is different among counties. With some exceptions, in the counties when law guardians were more frequently assigned (Figure 36, App. D-13), the law guardian is generally assigned at the point at which the petition is drawn up. The law guardian is notified to be present at the factfinding hearing. It should be made clear that a juvenile may choose to waive his right to counsel. However, it is difficult to determine the percentage of unrepresented youth that waived counsel.

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Figure 34
Offense by Disposition

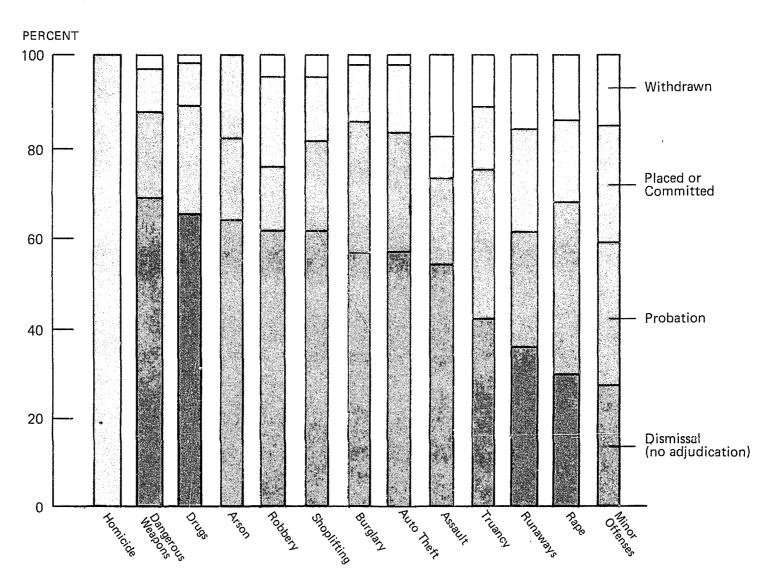


Figure 35
Percent of Family Court Cases Receiving Legal Counsel

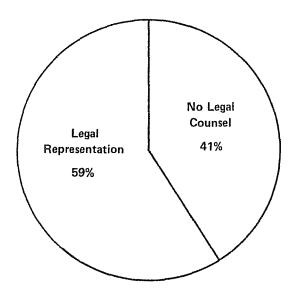
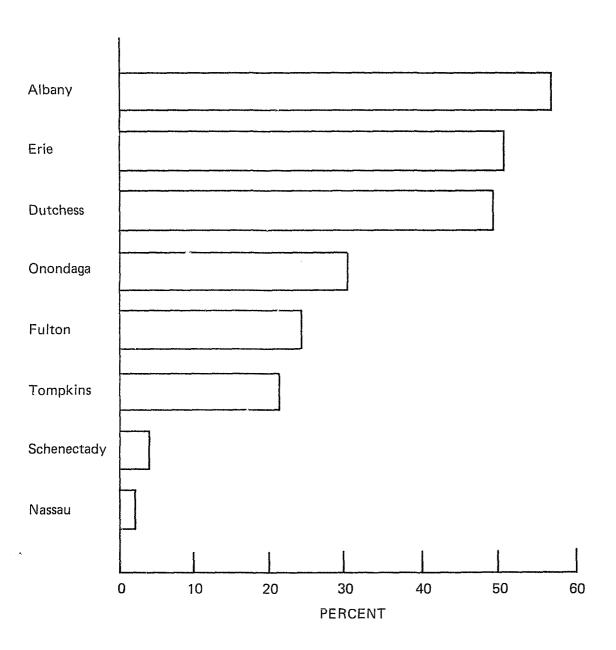


Figure 36
Percent of Family Court Cases Receiving No Legal Counsel by County



The lack of legal representation in such a significant number of cases may reflect youths' misunderstanding of the criminal nature of a juvenile offense as viewed by the Supreme Court. The Gault decision in 1967 put the U.S. Supreme Court clearly on record in support of the constitutional right of youth to have legal counsel. 8 The Supreme Court noted in its decision that, since juvenile delinquency proceedings often result in a great loss of personal freedom, there has been a recognition that many constitutional protections afforded defendants in criminal cases must also be granted to young offenders. The Court stated that "juvenile court history has again demonstrated that unbridled discretion, however benevolently motivated is frequently a poor substitute for principle and procedure." The Court held that neither the 14th amendment nor the Bill of Rights is for adults alone. Further, the Court enumerated the protections constitutionally guaranteed to children in juvenile delinquency proceedings: notice of charges, right to counsel, privilege against self-incrimination, right to confrontation and cross-examination, right to a transcript of the proceedings, and right to appellate review. The Supreme Court expanded the extension of criminal due process protections in the family court by holding that a finding of juvenile delinquency must be made on proof beyond a reasonable doubt, rather than preponderance of evidence. 10

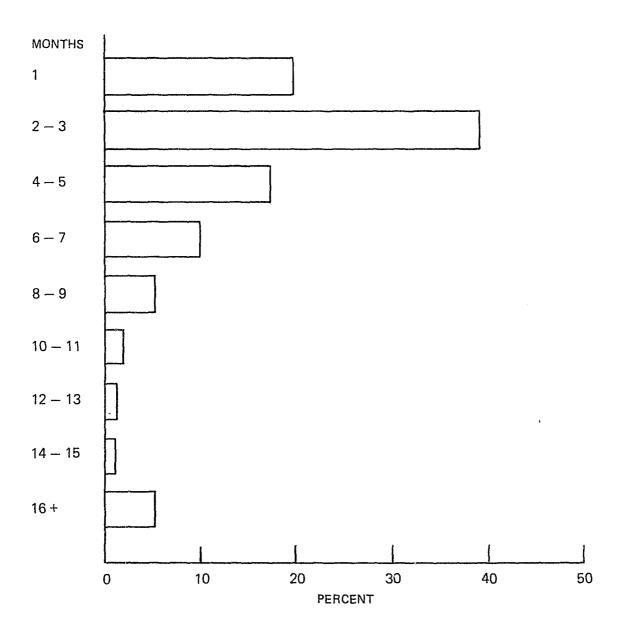
Time Lapse

The time between filing of a complainant petition with the family court clerk and resolution or disposition of the case is often weeks, months, and may be more than a year (Figure 37, App.D-14). People lose time from work and school because of time-consuming court appearances often created by numerous adjournments of cases. Such situations may cause a case to be dismissed because the complainant becomes unwilling to continue with the long, drawn-out court proceedings. In fact, it has been found that the probation intake officer may persuade the complainant to drop the charges and allow the case to be terminated or adjusted by explaining how long the court case may take to be resolved.

In 7 percent of the cases, it may be more than year and a half between the filing of a petition and a judicial decision. Only one out of five cases is resolved within a month. Interestingly, the time lapses are fairly uniform from county to county. However, it does appear that Nassau and Tompkins counties are somewhat slower in disposing of their cases.

Time lapses, according to many judges, were due not only to the caseload but to the difficulty of finding an appropriate placement for many youths. Many judges stated that they avoided, whenever possible, sending youths to the Division for Youth facilities because of inadequate treatment facilities. In addition.

Figure 37
Time Lapse Between Filing a Petition and Family Court Disposition



they were concerned about what the youth might learn from the other juveniles while at such a facility. On the other hand, many judges stated that the private service agencies are so selective that it is almost impossible to get some youths in need of services into them. For example, one judge stated that he has received letters from private agencies rejecting youths because the youths were not athletic enough for their program.

The problem of timely dispositions of family court proceedings is being addressed by the Office of Court Administration. In July of 1975, the Administrative Board of the Judicial Conference approved standards and goals for timely disposition of cases. The standards and goals provided that by January 1, 1977, proceedings should have reached the completion of fact-finding within 90 days of the filing of the petition. By October 1, 1976, the standard had been complied with in more than 80 percent of the proceedings filed since December 1975 in the family courts throughout the State.

RATIONALE FOR FAMILY COURT ACTION

Decisions to dismiss, place on probation, or secure placement for a juvenile case depend on a number of factors. According to interviews with family court judges, their decisions are usually reflective of:

- eseriousness of the offense,
- erecommendations of the probation department,
- . background of the youth,
- •availability of an appropriate setting for the youth,
- eprior court contact.

In examining the juvenile case files, it was noted that the reason for the disposition was rarely recorded. In many cases, it was difficult to ascertain of what crime the youth was actually found guilty. A youth may have come in on an assault charge and have been found guilty of criminal mischief. As noted in a recent report, the fact that the actual charge is not established causes difficulty when a placement is secured for a youth. A private agency may not accept a youth found guilty of assault but will accept those found guilty of criminal mischief. Fortunately, recent amendments to the Family Court Act now require judges to make the dispositions a matter of record.

In the absence of specific reasons for dispositions, information obtained from the survey of eight family courts is analyzed below to determine what factors may have been of significance in the disposition of the juvenile cases. One factor

often attributed to decision making by other research is race. Race was rarely noted on intake or court records; therefore, it was not included in the study variables.

Disposition by Age and Sex

More males than females were dismissed, but the withdrawal rate was higher in the case of females. Age apparently had little to do with dispositions, although 13 and 14 year olds were less likely to be dismissed.

Source of Referral

As in the case of probation intake, the source of referral appeared to have a direct influence on the disposition of a case (Figure 40, App. 2~17). For instance, in the case of a referral by the police or the injured party, the dismissal rate was high. This may be att: utable to one or more of the following:

- •police overcharging (a police charge inappropriate to the actual occurrence as determined by the judges review of the evidence);
- •unwillingness of the complainant to pursue a number of court appearances;
- *victim's reluctance to follow through on a potentially long case;
- ofear of reprisal by the alleged offender or his friends.

That a victim's fear of reprisal may play a role is suggested by the fact that 72 percent of all assault cases were dismissed, and fully 18 percent of these were withdrawn by the complainant. In contrast, parent referrals were the least likely to be dismissed, and stand a high probability of placement.

Disposition by Complaint

Juvenile delinquency charges, were dismissed in three out of five cases, but PINS charges were dismissed only one-third of the time (Figure 41, App. D-18). In contrast one out of four youths charged with PINS offenses were placed in institutions or community agencies, whereas only 13 percent of the juvenile delinquency charges were placed. Surprisingly, twice as many PINS cases were placed in training schools as compared to juvenile delinquents. However, as of 1976, PINS may not be placed in training schools. These dispositions were seemingly related to the tenacity of the complainant in the PINS cases versus the juvenile delinquency cases. In addition, it was suggested by a number of judges that because of the "legal" nature of the juvenile delinquency matters, the legal evidence must be sufficient to pursue the case, whereas, in the case of PINS, there was no legal evidence requirement in

Figure 38
Family Court Disposition by Sex

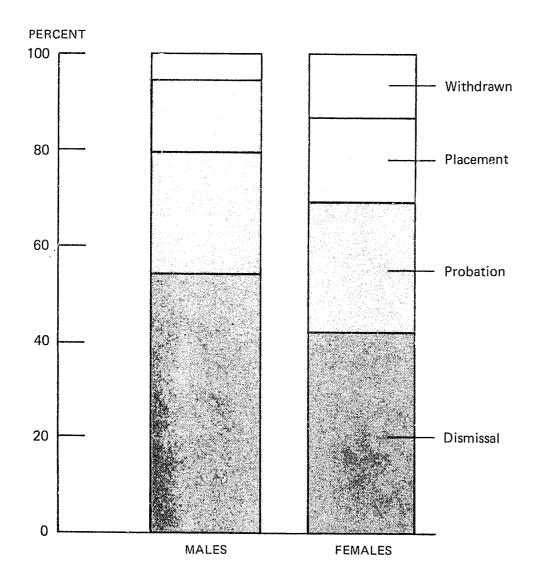


Figure 39
Family Court Disposition by Age

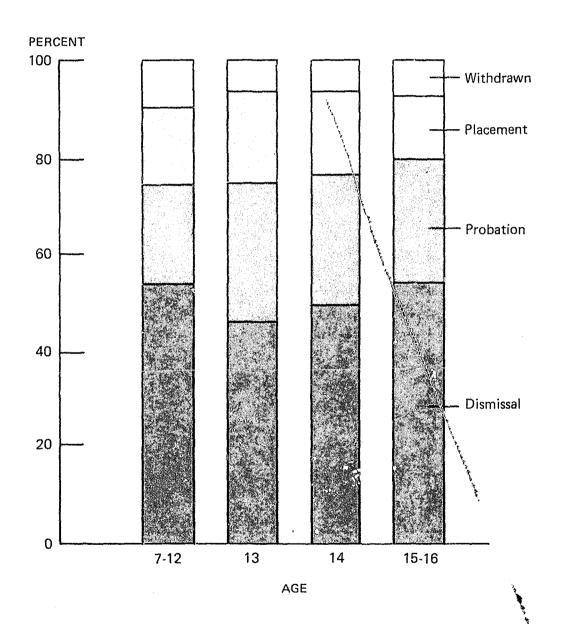


Figure 40
Family Court Disposition by Source of Referral

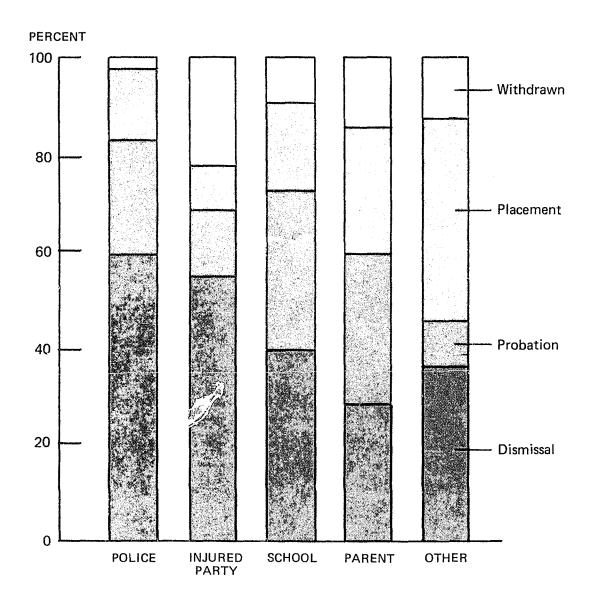
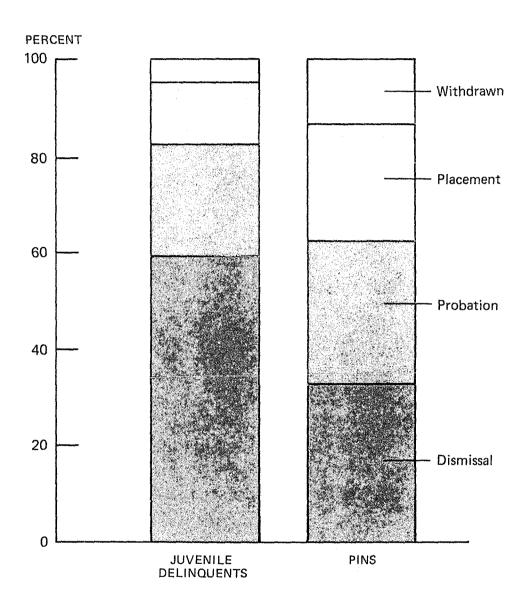


Figure 41
Family Court Disposition by Complaint



1974--- the word of the complainant, generally a school official or parent, is sufficient. A subsequent amendment of the Family Court Act now requires the reasonable doubt test.

The dispositions for complaints were similar among counties. However, there were some noticeable variations. For instance, in Fulton, Nassau and Tompkins counties, the proportion of PINS "placed" was 3-5 percent less than for juvenile delinquency offenders. Albany and Schenectady counties, on the other hand, placed twice as many PINS cases as juvenile delinquency cases.

Disposition by Offense

The nature of the offense facing a youth may or may not influence the disposition of a case. Looking back to Figure 34, (App. D-12) it is evident that a number of offenses were dealt with in a rather inconsistent manner. While some judges indicated that the nature of the offense influenced their decisions, the data does not confirm this relationship:

- Two-thirds of all arson cases were dismissed, with only one-fourth of the minor offenses dismissed.
- •Generally less than one in three PINS cases were placed on probation.
- Less than one in five violent offenders were institutionalized, about the same percentage as for PINS offenders.

There were county variations in terms of dispositions by offense (Figure 34 gives total disposition compositions for all survey counties):

- Arson.—In Albany county, 75 percent of the arson charges were dismissed, compared to Fulton county where 40 percent of the charges were dismissed. In Erie county, only 15 percent of the arsonists were placed while 50 percent were placed in Dutchess county.
- •Rape. -- In Erie, 65 percent of the rapes were dismissed and 6 percent were placed. In contrast, in Nassau only 8 percent were dismissed and 31 percent were placed. In Onondaga, all rape cases were dismissed, and in Tompkins all rape cases were placed.
- •Robbery. -- In Dutchess county, 20 percent of the robbery cases were placed while in Nassau two out of five robbery cases were placed.
- •Burglary. -- Erie and Onondaga counties dismissed more than two out of three burglaries and they placed 8 percent of these cases.
- •Assault. -- Erie and Onondaga counties dismissed over 60 percent of the assault cases, while Tompkins county placed two out of three youths adjudicated for assault. Dutchess and Onondaga counties placed only 4 percent.
- •Auto Theft. -- Dismissals for auto thefts in Nassau and Tompkins were particularly low--30 and 25 percent.

- •Shoplifting.—Fulton county dismissed 17 percent of its shoplifting cases, while Onondaga dismissed 68 percent.
- •Minor Offenses.--Fulton and Tompkins counties dismissed over half of the minor offense charges, while the enances of being placed for a minor offense in Albany are more than one out of three.
- •Runaways. -- Onondaga county dismissed 56 percent of its runaway cases, while Schenectady dismissed 13 percent.
- •Truancies.—More than one out of two youths were put on probation in Nassau for truancy, in contrast to fewer than 20 percent in Albany and Tompkins counties. Similar inconsistencies were evident by the fact that in Albany 28 percent of the truancies were placed with service agencies, whereas only one out of ten were so placed in Nassau and Onondaga counties.

Disposition by Legal Representation

There appears to be no relationship between dispositions and the general availability of legal counsel for juvenile (Figure 42, App. D-19). The figure and tables demonstrate little variation in dispositions regardless of availability of legal counsel. In fact, there was some indication that a case may stand a better chance of dismissal or probation without a law guardian.

Disposition by Whether a Case was Seen by Probation Intake

Whether or not a case had been seen by probation intake did not appear to significantly influence the disposition of a case as evidenced by Figure 43.

Disposition by Seriousness of Offense

Figure 44 shows that two-thirds of those cases with a high seriousness rating (based on the scale used in this study) were dismissed and the remainder were placed. This compares to PINS cases where 36 percent were dismissed, 31 percent were placed on probation, and 22 percent were institutionally placed. Generally, with the exception of the most serious charges and the PINS charges, the likelihood of dismissal increases as the seriousness of the charge decreases. This situation is similar to that at probation intake, where the most serious charges stand the greatest likelihood of being diverted and are diverted significantly more often than the PINS cases where no violence is involved.

Violence of the Offense

Again looking back to Figure 34, it is clear that there is a wide disparity in dispositions of cases involving violent crimes (homicide, arson, rape, robbery, assault and dangerous weapons). All of the homicides were placed, whereas

Figure 42
Family Court Dispositions by Legal Representation

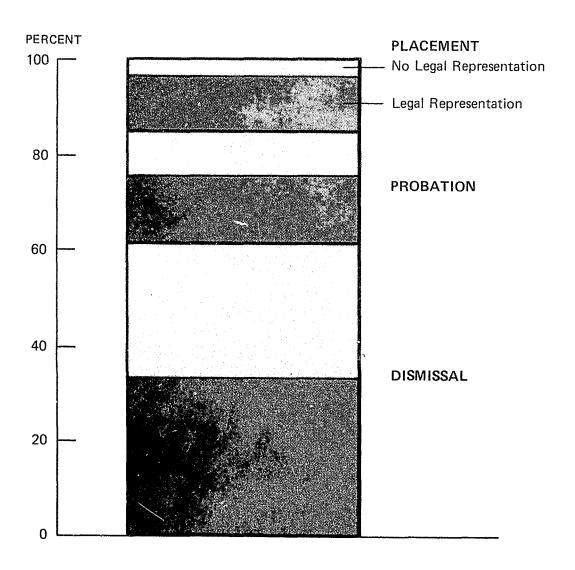


Figure 43
Family Court Dispositions by Whether Case Was Seen By Probation Intake

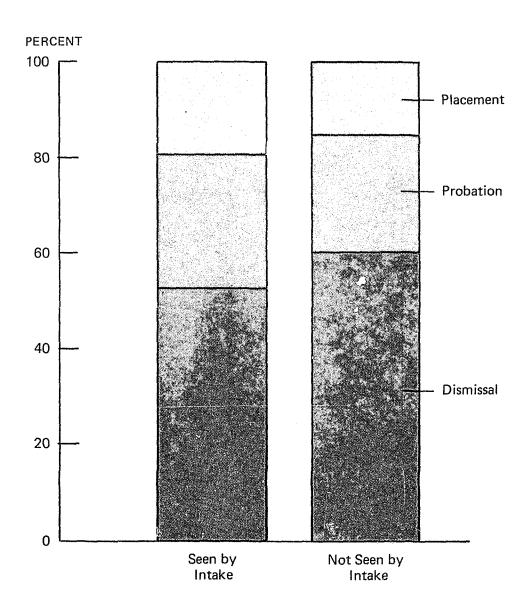
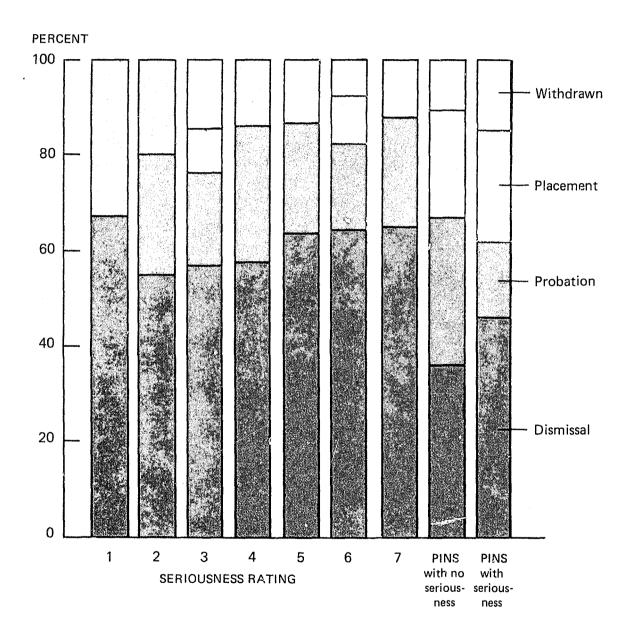


Figure 44
Family Court Disposition by Seriousness of Offense



the rates of placement for the other violent offenses were significantly lower, with about one in five arson, rape, and robbery cases and fewer than one in ten assault and dangerous weapons cases being placed.

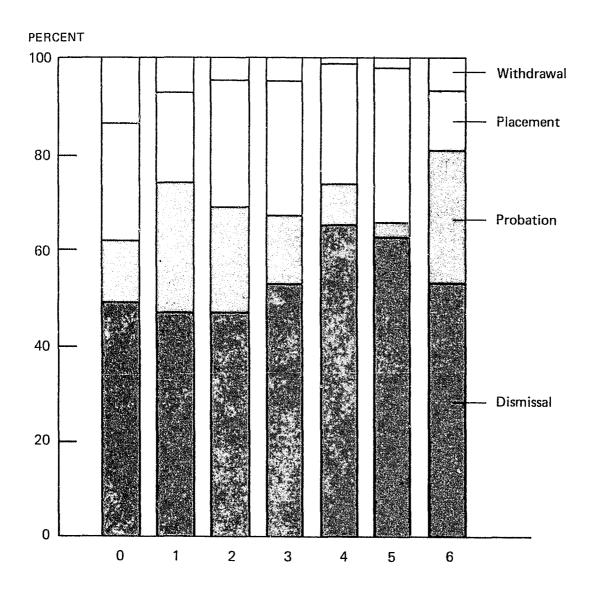
Prior Family Court Contact

As in the case of probation intake, there is a direct correlation between the family court judge's disposition and the extent of the youth's prior court contact (Figure 45, App. D-22). For example, the likelihood of a case being placed on probation decreases as the number of prior contacts increases, while the likelihood of institutional placement generally increases as the number of prior contacts increases. This data substantiates the generally held assumption that the judge is more lenient with first offenders, often regardless of the offense, than with those youths continually petitioned to family court. However, it is interesting to note that the proportion of dismissals increased significantly for those youth with between 4 and 8 prior court contacts. This may in fact substantiate the socalled "labelling" court phenomenon -- a youth's likelihood of getting involved in the juvenile justice system increases as soon as he is initially arrested. The fact that so many cases are dismissed after four or more court contacts may mean that a youth labelled as a "bad kid" gets brought to court on charges that are not founded. This similarity was evident in all counties surveyed, with no exception. In Nassau county, 60 percent of those cases with four or more prior court contacts were placed on probation, and only 20 percent were institutionally placed. In Onondaga the likelihood of placement with Division for Youth Title II facilities or training schools did not appear dependent on the proportion of prior court contacts. In Schenectady county, the use of probation as a dispositional alternative was low, with a significantly higher proportion of the cases receiving institutional placement.

THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE AGENCIES

Established by Chapter 686 of the Laws of 1962, the family court was perceived by many as a special agency for the care and protection of youth and the preservation of the family. It was given the authority of the State to make dispositions or enforce the delivery of services. In fact, the need for a comprehensive service approach to youth and family problems is reflected in Section 255 of the Family Court Act which authorizes the family court to seek the cooperation and services of all public and private organizations responsible for the aid and protection of children and families.

Figure 45
Family Court Disposition by Number of Prior Court Petitions



Use of Community Services

Although the concept behind Section 255 of the Family Court Act is sound, it is questionable from the survey data whether or not many youths and families are receiving necessary services. Figure 46 illustrates that only two in five youths were receiving any services either through probation or through institutional placement. The remaining youths—60 percent of all cases coming to court—are being dismissed, thus receiving no services. Two—thirds of the most serious offenders were being dismissed; therefore, they received no services and the public received no protection (to the extent that a juvenile dismissed had actually committed a serious offense).

The 25 percent of the cases that were placed on probation received varying degrees of service. As many judges stated, the degree of service depends on individual probation officers. Most judges were pleased with the probation services and would favor additional probation officers, thus avoiding in many instances the high costs of institutional placements. Fulton, Nassau and Tompkins counties utilized probation services significantly more often than the other counties.

Of the 16 percent of the youths who received services through court placement, the judges questioned the level of care and services in many of the Division for Youth facilities. They were particularly critical of the educational programs in the institutions. There were county variations in the extent to which the family court used institutional placements. Fulton and Schenectady counties had the highest percentage of placements.

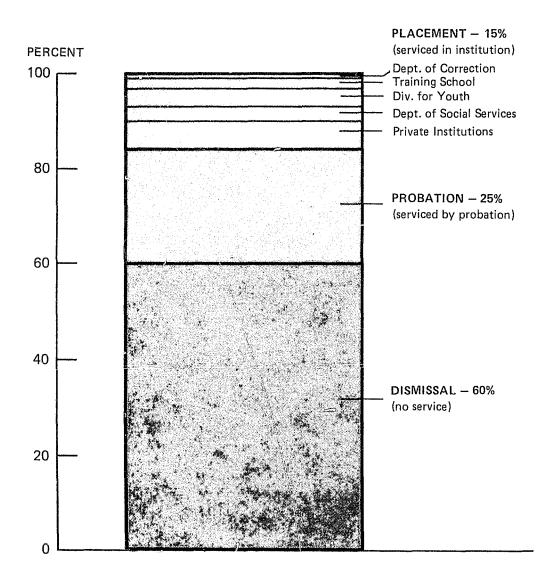
In addition, although judges stated that many youth problems stemmed from family problems, it was evident from the interviews and the survey data, that judges rarely exercise their authority to order that a family attend counseling, Alcoholics Anonymous, or other similar counseling services. Rather, the judge's disposition most often involved the youth alone. However, many judges used the diagnosition capability at the court clinic to evaluate the child and family before disposition.

Knowledge of Community Services

Judges found it difficult to keep abreast of resources in the community. For the most part, their knowledge of resources was limited to the private institutions and Division for Youth facilities. Most agreed that the probation department was responsible for unearthing community resources.

On the whole, judges were extremely pleased with the Division for Youth's group home program. They felt that placement in the community was more therapeutic in most instances for the child, the family, and the community.

Figure 46
Services Available Through Family Court Dispositions



Generally, judges were disturbed with the level of care at the Division for Youth facilities. They viewed the State Training Schools as an absolute last resort. They questioned whether any treatment programs were being conducted—including sorely needed remedial educational programs. They were also concerned that they had no control over when a child was released from a Division for Youth facility. Many judges stated that the criteria for release often came down to "when they needed a bed."

Most judges were unsure of what happened to youths after their disposition unless the youths appeared before them on new charges. Some judges were unsure as to the effectiveness of community service agencies. One judge referred to them as just "paper organizations."

What Do the Community Agencies Think?

Service agencies felt it was difficult to determine the criteria on which a judge determined his disposition decision. They felt that many of the youths coming to their institutions belonged in their own homes and that many youth sent home needed special treatment facilities. Service agencies were disturbed that the youths they saw might have been to court three or four times before being referred for services. Finally they stated, "the judge sends him to us and expects miracles." Most agencies felt it was very difficult to change behavior which had been developing for years. Most felt that they receive the youth "too late"—the family unit had already fully broken down; the parents were completely frustrated with the youth and themselves. The agencies felt there must be something done for the individuals before they become so alienated from one another.

Mental health agencies feel that the juvenile justice system, particularly the "placement component" needs restructuring. As it now stands, they stated, a youth goes to court and may be sent away. Within six to eight months he is sent home after having lived in a total institutional environment where everything is done for him and there are few choices to be made. He is then placed back into an extremely unstructured environment without the discipline or knowledge of self-control. They feel there must be a "phasing out" period after the youth has calmed down, during which he can be prepared to re-enter his community with some skills and some knowledge of how to cope in that environment with new behavior patterns.

Gaps in Services

According to the judges in the survey counties, there are gaps in available services to youth and families, such as:

- eresidential alternatives including group homes, foster homes, and other interim living accommodations;
- •facilities for the severely emotionally disturbed;
- eparent effectiveness training groups;
- *tutorial programs at the community level;
- •better educational programs within the Division for Youth;
- adequate aftercare services for youth returning to their communities after institutionalization;
- •central information bank or resource center specifying available resources.

In addition to those service gaps expressed by judges, the community agencies noted similar programs.

- Mental Hygiene. County department personnel noted a need for more crisis intervention, short term counseling, general prevention activities, more neighborhood work, and more attention to youth problems.
- Social Services.—County department staff indicated a need for more prevention work, group homes and attention to youth. Several counties stressed the need for a central intake for all youth with problems—as one person stated the case, "everyone is doing intake, and no one is delivering services."
- Wouth Bureaus.—Personnel of the bureaus stated that they need more interim housing, emergency shelters, security treatment for severely disturbed youth, and school programs stressing youth development. A number of bureau directors were troubled by the lack of coordination between the Division for Youth's aftercare program and the delinquency prevention and youth development programs.

What Impedes Effective Services Coordination?

The family court judges as well as other service agencies stressed the need for coordination and communication among services; both probation intake and family court judges find that the confidentiality of information requirement reduces cooperation and coordination among agencies. The family court judges suggested the following as means to achieve the objectives:

- sa central resource bank;
- •family service center or bureau.

CONCLUSION

As in the case of probation intake, there are a number of problems that continuously emerged in the preceding analysis:

- •Probation intake screening has negligible effect on the type of cases coming to family court.
- •Incidents exhibiting no criminal responsibility are being processed by the court and institutionally placed while those cases involving criminal offenses are being dismissed.
- •Of all cases involving the most serious offenses, 67 percent are being dismissed by the court.
- •In 41 percent of the cases, youths are not receiving legal safeguards.
- •There are significant time delays between initial and final court actions, although actions are being taken to reduce these delays. There are no services being delivered during this time. Complainants and defendants are losing time from work and school to appear in court.
- •Services outside of institutional placements are rarely explored. Rarely is the family part of the disposition. The "treatment" is usually recommended for the child only.

These facts raise serious questions as to how well the family court is serving its alleged purposes as:

- eprovider of services;
- scrime control agent -- preserver of public safety;
- •protector of individuals' rights--both those of the
 defendant and the victim.

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ARE THE SURVEY RESULTS APPLICABLE STATE WIDE?

The extensive data presented in the preceding chapters depicts a family court system out-of-balance, at least in the eight counties surveyed. The question remains—is the situation about the same statewide, including New York City? The answer has to be a definite yes, as will be shown by the examples which follow.

The survey counties for this study did not include New York City, largely because similar studies were being conducted which were concentrating exclusively on New York City's juvenile justice system. Some of these studies are now complete and provide a basis for comparison with our findings to reveal a statewide picture. The five most widely-known of these reports are:

- •New York City Department of Probation: Family Court Intake

 Processing by the Economic Development Council of New York

 City, Inc. (April, 1976).
- •Juvenile Vilence: A Study of the Handling of Juveniles

 Arrested for Crimes Against Persons in New York City by the

 New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (April, 1976).
- •Governor's Panel on Juvenile Violence: Task Force Report I (January, 1976).
- •Probation Services for Family Court, City of New York by the New York State Judicial Conference, Office of Children's Services, (an unpublished report) (March, 1975).
- •Juvenile Injustice by the New York State Judicial Conference, Office of Children's Services, (October, 1973).

PROBATION INTAKE

Decision Making

The report of the Economic Development Council of New York City, Inc. analyzed family court intake processing in New York City. While the report is primarily a managerial analysis of intake's functioning, one of its most significant findings is the extent of arbitrary decision making at probation intake:

...Probation Intake staff, due to a lack of direction regarding their role in the Family Court, must make decisions regarding their mass without being able to refer to clear guidelines or standards. 14

...as is the case with the State Division of Probation's General Rules and Regulations. The Family Court Act does not provide the Probation Intake Officers with operating guidelines which could aid them in making decisions on whether or not to refer a case to court or to attempt to divert the case from court through adjustment referral to an agency, or counseling. 15

The current internal guidelines issued by the Family Services Division for diversion of cases from the Family Court are out of date and much too general. As a result, there is wide variation among probation officers in the manner in which they adjust and classify their case load due in large part to their own interpretation of these guidelines. 16

The New York State Judicial Conference unpublished report, <u>Probation</u>

<u>Services for the Family Court, City of New York</u>, also concluded that intak decision making in New York City is essentially random. 17

One officer told us of his prejudice against assault and weapons cases, and he sent all those who came his way to court. Others feel vehemently about purse snatchers; another placed complete reliance on what his "feel" told him in terms of the meaning of a particular offense and a particular child.

Our survey of probation intake revealed a similar lack of decision making criteria. In the discussion of "Rationale for Intake Actions" (pages 22-36) and in Appendix B (pages B-8-B-12) we identified a wide disparity in the factors considered by the probation intake officer in making his decision. In addition, there was a wide range in terms of the importance attached to each decision making factor. Only two factors were consistently mentioned as being considered—attitude of the youth and his parents and the officer's case load. All other factors were secondary.

The Economic Development Council's report called for revision of Section 354 of the Division of Probation's General Rules to establish clearer guidelines.

Knowledge of Community Services and Follow-up on Referrals

Our study revealed that all too often the probation intake officers were unable to keep abreast of community services for youth and often relied on a mere handful of agencies to serve the youth coming to intake. Most of the probation intake officers were unsure of the effectiveness of community services and most indicated that they never followed-up on referrals to see if the child even went to the service agency (see pages 40-42).

The New York State Judicial Conference unpublished report noted that:

In the case of adjustment, both the knowledge of resources available as a service to the child and or family or reliance on one's own ability to do counseling were largely dependent on the talent, energy, knowledge, resourcefulness, and investment of the individual intake worker. Actually most cases are... adjusted the same day with no further services offered. Although intake officers have copies of a master resource list...very few indicated that they had personal relationship with these outside agencies or that they knew which agencies accepted their referrals. There appeared to be no standardized way of ensuring that the child and his family followed through.... 18

Disposition at Probation Intake

Other reports by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services and the Governor's Panel on Juvenile Violence showed that the handling of cases by probation intake are essentially similar, both in New York City and statewide:

- The Division of Criminal Justice Services report showed that 54 percent of the juvenile cases in New York City were adjusted at intake. No cases alleging murder were adjusted and just over one-third of the cases alleging rape were adjusted. About half of the assault cases were adjusted and over 56 percent of the robberies were adjusted. 19
- The Governor's Panel reported that the proportion of juveniles charged with violent crimes who are diverted out at intake is approximately the same as the proportion of juveniles charged with less serious crimes who are diverted out of the system. ²⁰

In our survey of the six probation intake units, similar results were noted:

- •Over half of the cases coming to probation intake were adjusted;
- •No murder cases were adjusted;
- •About three-fourths of all rape cases were petitioned to court;
- About one-half of all robbery and assault cases were adjusted;
- •Less serious juvenile cases were adjusted at the same rate and often less frequently than more serious offenses.

Age and Sex of the Offender

The New York State Division of Criminal Justice report on juvenile violence noted that in New York City, cases involving children 12 years of age or younger were adjusted at a considerably higher rate than those of older children. Cases involving males 7-12 years old were adjusted at a rate of 68 percent, while those involving males 13-15 year old were adjusted at a rate of 50 percent.

In our survey, the six county probation intake units were adjusting or terminating 7-12 year olds in four out of five cases, while youths 13-15 were adjusted two out of three times.

Record Keeping

The Economic Development Council of New York City, Inc. report notes the difficulty in evaluating the effectiveness of probation intake due to inaccurate or incomplete record keeping. It notes varying interpretations of dispositional categories by probation officers and failure to follow-up on agency referrals. Without effective record keeping and appropriate guidelines for probation officers, internal or external monitoring and evaluation of the family court handling of juvenile offender cases is severely complicated. 22

Our survey turned up similar problems with record keeping and interpretations of dispositional categories.

FAMILY COURT

Age of Juveniles Coming to Family Court

The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services report noted that four out of five youths coming to family court in New York City were between 13 and 15 years of age. ²³ In the eight family courts surveyed as part of our study, the same proportion of 13-15 year olds were coming to court--80 percent. (see Figure 23, page 47).

Violent Crime

The Governor's Panel on Juvenile Violence revealed that homicide and rape are a minor part of the overall picture of violent crime. Robbery is the most prevalent violent crime followed by assault. The actual statistics from the report:

Violent Offenses	Percentage of Cases
Robbery	43.5
Aggravated Assault	18.8
Other Assaults	17.1
Forcible Rape	1.6
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	0.7

In the eight family courts surveyed as part of our study, it is also evident that homicide and rape are of much less significance in terms of total number of cases than are assaults and robberies (see Figure 27, page 49).

Disposition of Serious Offenses

The report by the Governor's Panel on Juvenile Justice showed that 67 percent of the family court petitions involving the seven most serious offenses were dismissed or withdrawn in New York City, while upstate the rate was 59 percent. The Division of Criminal Justice Services' report noted that the overall rate of dismissals for juvenile offenders was 62 percent.

In the eight survey counties, 60 percent of the family court petitions were dismissed or withdrawn with 67 percent of the most serious offenses (A and B felonies) being dismissed. (See Figures 33 and 44, pages 55 and 72, respectively).

Other dispositions for the violent cases were similar in New York City and in the survey counties in our study. The Division of Criminal Justice Services' report showed that in New York City 13 percent of the violent cases petitioned to family court were placed on probation, while 8 percent resulted in a court order of placement. In the survey counties, we found that the family courts were placing about 25 percent of all cases on probation and placing with service agencies another 15 percent (see Figure 33, page 55).

Delivery of Community Services

The New York State Judical Conference's report, <u>Juvenile Injustice</u>, noted that despite efforts on the part of public and private agencies to provide services for children, the failure to move ahead was attributable to two major reasons:

- •Lack of adequate and detailed information about the families involved.
- •Fragmented and compartmentalized delivery of service systems that allow each department to say "let someone else provide for the child."²⁸

The family court judges and probation intake officers in the survey counties discussed essentially the same thing, with an additional reason that they could not keep tabs on all of the agencies and what they had to offer.

CONCLUSION

The examples presented to show the comparisons between our survey data and that of other studies which looked at either New York City or the entire State could have been multiplied many times. The similarities in the data and the conclusions are evident and paint a clear picture that, statewide, the family court system is out-of-balance.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM COSTS

In 1974, the expenditures for the processing and disposition of juveniles in New York's juvenile justice system exceeded \$60 million (see Table 1). Approximately 25 percent of these expenditures went toward the processing of juveniles through probation intake and the family court. The remaining \$48 million was spent for institutional placement or the supervision of juveniles by the probation department.

Average costs for processing a youth in family court were nearly triple those of probation intake. Approximately 55,000 youths were processed at probation intake units throughout the state. The family courts acted on 21,000 cases. Some overlap certainly occurred between the two processes, but family court procedures make it impossible to determine specifically how many of the 21,000 cases came from the 55,000 reviewed at intake in 1974. Table 2 presents a breakdown of these processing costs.

PROCESSING COSTS

Fifty percent of the cases coming to probation intake were terminated or immediately diverted out of the juvenile justice system. Those cases immediately diverted received minimal services and no follow-up on referrals to community agencies. Terminated and immediately diverted cases may have cost as much as \$4 million to process. The remaining cases were diverted out of the system after extensive work by an intake officer or were referred to petition with some or no service delivered.

Most juvenile cases coming to family court have been screened at probation intake. On the average, each case processed through family court and intake in 1974 cost a total of \$515 (\$135 + \$380, see Table 2). Sixty percent of all juvenile cases at family court were dismissed as described in the preceding chapters. As a result, six out of ten cases received no delivery of services despite an additional processing cost for them which may have been about \$5 million.

Together, in 1974, the public probably spent \$9 million dollars, half of all processing costs, to process juvenile cases in which neither the juvenile nor his family, nor the complainant, nor the public received any service.

Table 1

Expenditures for the Handling of Juvenile
Justice Cases in New York State
1974

Category	Expenditure (in millions)
Probation Intake and Family Court Processing Costs	\$15.5
Probation Supervision	· \$10.0
Institutional Placements	\$38.0
Total	\$63.5

Table 2Expenditures for Juvenile Justice Case Processing 1974

	Number of Cases	Expenditures (in millions)	Average Expenditure/ Case
Probation Intake	55,000	\$7. 5	\$135
Family Court	21,000	\$8.0	\$380

To the degree that services are not provided to juveniles and their families, nor public safety provided for, this \$9 million represents an unproductive use of public funds and is contrary to the principles of the Family Court Act. Of course, admission at family court may also represent a judicial decision of insufficient evidence—a decision which is not within the purview of probation officers. A means of reviewing cases for sufficiency of evidence (it should be remembered that a complainant at intake always has the option of petitioning) prior to a family court fact—finding hearing could help reduce the expense, stigma and court time associated with these dismissals for lack of evidence.

DISPOSITIONAL COSTS

Over 5,000 cases were placed on probation in 1974, at an average cost of \$2,000 per case (see Table 3). As indicated earlier, many judges interviewed in the course of this survey indicated that they valued the role played by the probation officer. He often becomes the temporary support and source of direction that a youth and his family may need if they have become involved in the juvenile justice system. Some see probation as an important alternative to institutionalization. For an expenditure often far below that of institutionalization, a youth can be offered professional guidance while remaining in his home and community, learning better to cope with himself and his environment. Community—based services are often similarly viewed as an alternative preferable to institutionalization, due to the advantages to a youth and generally lower costs.

By contrast, over 2,000 youths were placed in a variety of public and private institutions operated by the Division for Youth, Department of Social Services, or non-profit agencies. The average cost per case varied from about \$10,000 to over \$25,000, averaging \$16,000, in 1974 (see Table 4). There is little agreement over the quality of services offered for these considerable costs. Some are considered excellent; others are viewed as merely custodial.

Although it is impractical to critique individually these programs at this point, what is important is that the average cost of placement was \$16,000 per year. However, a relatively small portion of that money is spent for supportive services. More is spent on domiciliary functions, i.e., the shelter, food, and supervision of the youth. The actual cost for supportive services represents an average of 33 percent of the total public expenditure.

This situation becomes more acute in light of the fact that well over half of the institutional placements in 1974 were for PINS charges, i.e., for

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Table 3Dispositional Expenditures for Probation--1974

	Number of Cases	Expenditures (in millions)	Average Expenditure/ Case
PINS	2,344	\$4.5	
JD	2,842	\$5. 5	
All Cases	5,186	\$10.0	\$1,928

Table 4Dispositional Expenditures for Institutional Placements--1974

	Number of	F 1 : 4	A
Placement	Cases	Expenditures (in millions)	Average Expenditure/Case
Private Institution			
PINS	945	\$15	
)D	396	\$ 6.3	1
Sub Total	1,341	\$21.3	\$15,900
Division for Youth (other than training schools)			
PINS	153	\$ 2.6	
JD	339	\$ 5.4	
Sub Total	492	\$ 8.0	\$16,300
Foster Home Placement, Own Home, or Related		·	
PINS	81	_	
JD	25		
Sub Total	106	\$ 1.0	\$10,000
Division for Youth Training School			
PINS	111	\$ 2.7	
JD	234	\$ 6.0	
Sub Total	345	\$ 8.7	\$25,500
TOTAL	2,284	\$38.0	\$16,600

placement of youths who had committed no crime whatsoever, but only minimal disciplinary or familial infractions. These expenditures totaled nearly \$20 million. This places public investment in juvenile justice services in a most disturbing context. Sixty-seven percent of the most serious offenses were dismissed from court. Only four percent of all violent offenders received placement because of extremely heavy dockets and limited probation staff. Limited appropriate facilities precluded placement for many of these youth.

INVESTMENT WITHOUT RETURN?

If probation supervision (generally accepted as a valuable tool of the juvenile justice system) is excluded, juvenile justice processing and institutional placement costs for 1974 total about \$53 million (see Table 1). Yet a significant amount of this total yielded little in the way of providing services to troubled youths and their families or protecting the public from serious juvenile offenders.

Terminated, immediately diverted, and dismissed cases at intake and family court probably cost the public \$9 million in 1974. Nearly \$20 million in institutional costs were realized in the handling of PINS who had committed no crime. Of the \$20 million, only \$5 million was spent to serve juvenile rehabilitation functions. The remainder was spent to maintain these youths in an environment many view as counterproductive at best.

In short, nearly \$30 million of the \$53 million--more than half of the expenditure in 1974--was spent with questionable return on investment. There are indications that programs designed to more effectively direct juveniles to services not only better serve the purposes of the Family Court Act, but can often operate at significantly lower cost. Several of these programs are discussed in Appendix A.

A step toward comparable diversion to existing services could be realized through increased awareness of existing services and crisis counseling skills among probation intake personnel. A broad array of services already exist. Table 5 lists the major, community-based juvenile services of four State agencies. Table 6 lists a variety of additional public and private services which the family courts could utilize.

In addition to these service-oriented groups, there are a myriad of services available through industry, hospitals, and private enterprise which have not begun to be tapped. The basic thesis is that clients of the family court do not exist in a void. They, along with other citizens, require social, supportive and rehabilitative services in order to continue functioning as productive members of society. If the juvenile court system could supplant its

Table 5

Community-Based Services of Four State Agencies
Which Affect Juveniles

Division for Youth

Rehabilitative Services Program

Urban Homes Group Homes

Delinquency Prevention

Recreational and cultural programs
Summer employment and employment counseling
Alternative school programs and tutorial
services

Youth residences--group homes, runaway houses Counseling, hotline and referral services Apprenticeship programs for youth

Department of Social Services

Foster care placement
Day care
Protective services
Homemaker services
Employment services
Family Planning
Day treatment

Department of Mental Hygiene

Outpatient services (400 outpatient clinics and 150 day hospitals)
Child guidance, alcohol and drug abuse clinics Day care
Residential programs for mentally disabled
Psychiatric clinics
Information and referral services including crisis intervention
Alternative school programs
Diagnostic clinics and services at family court

Department of Education

Alternative education programs
Resource rooms within existing school programs
BOCES programs
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Table 6

Public and Private Community-Based Agency Programs
Which Affect Juveniles

Meals on Wheels programs Catholic charities Housing services Boarding Homes YWCA - YMCA Alcoholics Anonymous Alcohol and Drug Abuse Clinic Salvation Army Consumer Protection Bureau Cooperative Extension Programs Nursery schools Day Care Head Start School programs guidance counselors speech therapy corrective reading Remedial and tutorial programs Counseling for parents Dairy, Food and Nutrition Council Girl Scouts - Boy Scouts Library Services Planned parenthood Upward Bound projects Neighborhood Outreach programs Association for Retarded Children Police Aid Bureaus Appetite Control Centers Heart Association Cancer Association American National Red Cross County Medical Society Epilepsy Foundation, Inc. Physical therapy services Emergency housing Legal services Job training Voluntary Action centers Day camps Church affiliated social, cultural and athletic programs

expensive processing and disposition system, whose results are questionable, with community-based service referral, the public interest and the public purse would be well served.

However, because of the structure of our juvenile justice system and social supportive services, the public (as well as "system professionals") are unaware of the possibilities presently available at the community level, although some communities have begun, to a lesser or greater degree, to unearth their potential.

IMPLICATIONS FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE POLICY

The Temporary State Commission on Child Welfare in a preliminary report, asked the following searching questions:

- •Can the existing custodial-oriented child care system be redirected toward preventive and restorative family services?
- •Is the practice of depriving children of liberty for offenses not punishable if committed by an adult in itself an unjustified intrusion of their constitutional rights?
- Have we permitted children to become entangled to their detriment in the existing apparatus of the judicial system?
- •Is there a substantial waste of public funds in the present child care system? Are we subsidizing, in some of its aspects at least, a "zero output" machine with little or no positive impact on the problems it is processing?

As the system now functions, the answers to these questions must be in the affirmative.

The Family Court Act delineates a juvenile justice system with laudable goals—those of direction of juveniles in need of services out of the traditional criminal system, with emphasis on the treatment of the problems of juveniles within the family unit. The preceding analysis of over 13,000 juvenile cases handled under the authority of the Family Court Act finds the juvenile justice system out—of—balance due largely to a:

- •lack of operating guidelines for the decision making of probation intake officers; and
- •lack of thorough knowledge of existing services to assist juveniles and their families, compounded by the limited diagnostic carabilities available at probation intake.

These two failings have been largely responsible for the problems confirmed by this report:

- •A lack of specific operating criteria, in Part 354 of the Division of Probation rules and regulations, has understandably resulted in disparate dispostion of similar cases hand, d by probation intake officers.
- This lack of criteria, coupled with the Family Court Act's provision for allowing the complainant to insist on petitioning of a case and the probation officer's inability to legally determine the sufficiency of evidence in a particular case has often resulted in frustration of the diversion concept and injustice for the youth.

- •This injustice is often manifested in the absurdity of institutionalization of juveniles who are actually in need of services in a family or community setting, while juvenile perpetrators of serious crimes are dismissed, for one reason or another, and remain a threat to society.
- •A lack of knowledge of existing services and lack of diagnostic capabilities at probation intake and family court often means direction to the wrong service, or no service delivery or no guidance at all.

WHO IS SERVED BY THE FAMILY COURT PROCESS

These problems raise questions as to who is being served by the juvenile justice system. Do the youthful offenders, the victim or the public benefit?

The Youthful Offender

Protecting the rights and best interests of youth is a primary objective of the juvenile justice rocess. The family court process in New York State appears to be weak in this regard. The youth handled through the family court receive little in terms of service, treatment, or punishment. The juvenile delinquents are more often than not released without punishment, while the majority of PINS cases end up in State or private institutions at significant public expense.

This process in many ways does not protect the legal rights of the youth. For example, over 40 percent of all youth appearing before family courts in the survey counties did not have legal counsel. PINS youth are being deprived of liberties and freedoms and are receiving little in terms of services or treatment.

Added to these injustices, the juvenile justice process often stigmatizes a youth so that he finds it difficult to find a job or return to normal community living. This stigmatization often leads to future problems with the law--if there are problems in his community, he is often the first suspect.

The Victim/Complainant

The victim or complainant faces an almost impossible situation when he brings a case to probation intake and ultimately to the family court. Often the complainant is urged to give the youth a "break" and not press charges. Probation intake officers often try to persuade the complainant to drop the charges, but all too often the result is dropping of charges for the wrong cases. For example, complainants filing PINS charges are usually not persuaded to drop charges, even though the youth has not committed a crime. On the other hand, serious juvenile delinquency charges are often dropped by the complainants in the face of long delays and numerous court appearances.

The complainant has the legal right to file a family court petition regardless of the recommendation of the probation intake officer. This right is

often exercised without regard to the merits of the case against the youth, and is largely responsible for the pursuit of the wrong cases at probation intake.

If a case is petitioned to family court, either at the request of the complainant or the probation intake officer, the complainant is faced with further obstacles. Cases are often adjourned several times, thus requiring that the complainant arrange for time off from work or other obligations to make the court appearances. The youth may well be free during the pending court cases, thus may be in a position to harass or intimidate the complainant. Certainly, the most frustrating situation the complainant may face is to pursue a case through the long court process only to have the judge find the youth guilty, but adjourn the case in contemplation of dismissal (i.e., the charges are dropped if the youth stays out of trouble for six months).

The Public

Public safety is not assured by the family court process. Fully two in three cases for serious offenses were dismissed in 1974, while the State spent over \$20 million to incarcerate 1,200 PINS youth who had not committed a crime.

The high percentage of dismissals does not give the public the assurance that youth who have committed serious offenses will be deterred from repeated offenses. Those youth that are incarcerated receive little or no services or treatment, thus the public will be faced, upon release, with a youth who has not been rehabilitated, and in fact may be a greater safety threat as the result of bad companionship while incarcerated.

The Process

There is little relationship between the nature of the charge and the disposition of the case by probation intake and the family court. Leniency is shown toward serious offenders, while those who have committed no crime receive harsh punishments. Probation intake officers and family court judges have no standard criteria on which to base their decisions regarding a youth. The records of the family court are replete with examples of wide-ranging dispositions for nearly identical cases.

The dominant factor influencing the decisions of both judges and probation intake officers appeared to be the extent of prior contact with probation intake or the family court. Every succeeding contact with the family court process reduces the youth's chances of being diverted out of the system or placed on probation. Other factors appeared to be of less importance, with one possible exception—the attitude of the youth and the parent. In most cases, a cooperative youth and family went a long way in convincing the judge or probation intake officer to be lenient.

Changing the current situation, fostering a juvenile justice system that attains the goals of public policy as delineated in the Family Court Act, will require development of operational criteria for decision making at probation intake, improved diagnostic capabilities, knowledge of community and family-based services, and improved means of screening cases to insure public safety while also avoiding stigmatization of juveniles who have committed no crime.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The analysis of the 13,000 probation intake and family court cases, coupled with the interviews of probation intake officers, family court judges, and providers of community services leads to a number of major policy recommendations and other procedural suggestions for change.

Criteria for Decision Making

The randomness of dispositions in juvenile delinquency and PINS cases found in this report indicate that probation intake officers must be given assistance in reaching decisions on dispositions. Part 354 of the Division of Probation rules and regulations (Section 354.4a) calls for criteria for determining which cases are suitable for which disposition. However, the Division of Probation has not promulgated criteria specific enough to adequately guide the intake officers. The intake officers themselves expressed their frustrations in attempting to make their decisions fair and consistent.

Development of criteria for disposition of cases will be a difficult and time-consuming task, <u>but</u> it has to be accomplished. Such criteria has to be one of the cornerstones of revamping the family court system. Simply put, better decisions at probation intake should result in:

- •better treatment of youth, particularly those needing family services;
- •fewer log-jams in the family court and thus faster processing of cases; and
- *greater public safety if the serious offenders, not the PINS cases, receive primary attention by the family court.

Probation intake decision making criteria should be developed jointly by the Division of Probation and the Office of Court Administration. Provision should be made for the direct input by intake officers, family court judges, and providers of community services. Draft criteria should be tested in several locations statewide and after such testing should be refined and submitted to the Legislature for review prior to final implementation. After implementation of the criteria, the Division of Probation and the Office of Court Administration

should establish a monitoring program to keep abreast of the effectiveness of the criteria and should jointly report to the Legislature, each year, the monitoring results and suggestions for revisions in the criteria.

Diagnosis at Probation Intake

The second key element in revamping the family court system involves case diagnosis at probation intake. All too often, the intake officer has to rely on his "gut-feeling" about a youth when trying to determine exactly what motivates the youth and why the youth is before him as a juvenile offender. The intake officers often noted that they lacked the training (and often the time) necessary to properly diagnose a youth's problems and needs.

It may be impossible to expect that each probation intake officer can be trained to be an expert in the analysis of a youth's problems and behavior. In addition, the intake officer has to cope with the victim/complaintant at the same time.

A diagnostic team is one possible approach for achieving better understanding of a youth and his family. If implemented as part of the probation intake process, a diagnostic team comprised of possibly a social worker, a community services liaison, a lawyer, a doctor or mental health professional, and an intake officer, could work with a youth immediately upon being brought to probation intake. This approach would allow for several viewpoints and could give the probation intake officer guidance in making his disposition. There are a number of models nationwide using this approach, some of which are discussed in Appendix B.

The diagnostic team approach should be implemented in one or two counties as pilot projects. The Division of Protation and the Office of Court Administration should jointly report to the Legislature the results of the diagnostic team approach and provide recommendations regarding further development of the concept to other counties.

Access to Community Services

Improved dispositional criteria will help the probation intake officers in deciding whether a youth should be sent to family court or be diverted to service resources. Better diagnosis will give the intake officer a better idea of what a youth needs in terms of services. But the intake officer probably will not have a working knowledge of available services. Interviews with intake officers and also family court judges, revealed an awareness that there is much uncertainty regarding available community services. Often, the intake officers

said they relied on a few service agencies and did not have time to keep up on other agencies and their services.

Therefore, the third part of the effort to revise the family court system should focus on ways of keeping intake officers and family court judges abreast of available community services and how these services can be drawn into formal relations with the family court process. A number of concepts have been implemented across the nation, and some are noted in Appendix B.

The Legislature could consider establishing up to three demonstration projects across the state which would allow the Division of Probation and the Office of Court Administration to experiment with techniques for achieving better interactions with providers of services. These demonstration projects could include as elements of the program such concepts as:

- A Family Reception Center which would serve as a neighborhood service intended to offer comprehensive professional help for troubled youth and their families. The premise on which the reception center idea is based is that youth have to be assisted in the context of their families and neighborhood, and such assistance can prevent unnecessary court contact.
- •A Services Coalition whereby providers of community services, both public and private, join together to establish diagnostic and treatment teams to serve the family court system.
- •A Central Intake Unit is another variation available to assure that all troubled youth are screened and are directed to the proper services.
- <u>and providers of services could also assure that the necessary diagnostic and treatment resources are available when needed.</u>

The projects should be designed to assure a full evaluation of an agency's services and to require any agency to perform explicit tasks if it agrees to participate. Title II monies might be available from the federal government for such projects.

Again, the Division of Probation and the Office of Court Administration should report to the Legislature the results of these demonstration projects and make recommendations for further development statewide of the most promising concepts.

Reducing Dismissals

The significant rate of dismissals noted in this report's survey counties, especially in juvenile delinquency categories, suggests something is wrong, and the public safety may be suffering. Whether a dismissal is based on insufficient evidence or some other rationale, it indicates no service delivery

despite the likelihood that some problem exists. To reduce dismissals—and thereby reduce the chances of no service delivery and stigmatization resulting from court contact—alternatives to the present system are needed.

One alternative would be a requirement that the prosecuting authority (the district attorney or city corporation counsel) would review cases prior to their proceding to family court. In those instances where the intake officer and the prosecuting authority agree that the case should not proceed to family court, the existing guarantee that a complainant has to demand a petition might be circumvented. Such a sweeping change would require revision of the Family Court Act.

Crisis Intervention and Family Services

Despite the importance placed on crisis intervention and family services in the rules and regulations of the Division of Probation (Section 354.3), this survey supports the contention that services are too seldom oriented toward the family setting and that probation intake officers are not usually proficient in crisis intervention. Development of these skills should be an integral part of a training program. Development of these skills could contribute to a reduction in the number of PINS cases which are now petitioned to family court at the insistence of a parent or school official.

Requiring Services Through Section 255

Family court judges should make greater use of their authority, under Section 255 of the Family Court Act, to require the placement of youths in the appropriate service agency. This authority could also be used to require family counseling services, rather than simply treating the youth as is now more often the case. Greater utilization of Section 255 does present an interesting policy question. By requiring delivery of a service, the family court can, in effect, mandate expenditures by an agency. To bridge possible adverse fiscal impacts of extensive use of Section 255 powers, a "pooling" concept for community youth services funding on a countywide basis could be effective. Such a pooling requirement could further serve the realization of the Family Court Act's intent to provide a comprehensive service approach to youth and family problems.

Monitoring the System

To assess probation intake's and the family court's performance, especially in terms of the equity of dispositions, the Division of Probation and the Office of Court Administration should work together to gather and analyze regularly the sort of data compiled in this report and that in the report of the Economic

Development Council of New York City. This data should be incorporated into an annual report to the Legislature.

Alternative School Settings and Interim Living Arrangements

Apprentice, work-study and other "alternative" school settings should be options readily available to intake officers and family court judges when dealing with truants and other juvenile cases related to problems at school. Toward this end, the mandatory school age should be reduced to 14 in those cases where a youth is involved in a work-study program.

Living arrangements when a youth cannot return home and should not be placed in an institution should also be available to family courts and probation intake. Not only are settings close to the community often superior for the child, but the costs are generally much lower. While some institutionalization in the State may average \$500 per week (i.e., Division for Youth Training Schools), foster parents, for instance, are paid \$20 per week per child.

Secure Facilities

Services available at the time of family court disposition should include secure treatment facilities for very disturbed juvenile delinquent youth.

ADDITIONAL PROCEDURAL RECOMMENDATIONS

A number of procedural changes would bring the juvenile justice system closer to the intent of the Family Court Act. These changes would also allow more careful monitoring of the system's performance and the development of each case.

Workmen's Compensation

Juveniles are often hampered from working because of the age limits on workmen's compensation coverage. In many cases, this limitation precludes a youthful offender from finding employment as a means of earning money to pay reparations for damages done in connection with an offense. Lowering this age limit would probably increase the likelihood of payment of reparations, and diminish the petitioning to family court for a conviction in cases where reparations cannot be paid.

Imprecise Charging

As this survey documents, overcharging continues to occur. Offense categories are often imprecise. For example, an "assault" charge may refer

to a schoolyard fist fight or a felonious assault. This imprecision distorts monitoring of the juvenile justice system, and may result in inaccurate appraisals of such phenomena as the occurence of violent crimes. More precise offense categories, reflective of the individual's action and potential threat to society, should be developed.

Case Reporting

Two procedural practices complicated the collection of data in this study. Many juvenile offenses involve more than one youth. As a result, the number of delinquency cases are fewer than the number of petitions to family court. In addition, the charge for which a juvenile is arrested is not necessarily the same or only charge that will appear on his petition. If a finding of delinquency was made at intake, it may have been made for the major charge or for a lesser included charge. Effective monitoring of the system would point to these vagaries and thus would allow for corrective action in terms of maintaining case records.

Case Numbering

During the conduct of data gathering for this report it became evident that there was no means of tracing a particular youth's case from probation intake records to family court records without using the youth's name. The Office of Court Administration and the Division of Probation should develop a common numbering system for cases so that a youth retains the same case number from the time of being brought to probation intake on through family court. This would allow case monitoring without violating confidentiality of records.

Follow-up on Referrals

Referrals to service agencies are rarely followed-up on by intake officers. A requirement for follow-up should be implemented and follow-up reports should become part of the case record.

Service Directories

Each county probation department and family court should develop a directory of available services in the community. Provision for annual updating is essential.

FOOTNOTES

- 1. New York (State). Division of Probation. 1975. Rules and Regulations. Part 354.2 Preliminary Probation Procedures for the Family Court.
- 2. Paul Nejelski and Judith LaPoak, 1973. "Monitoring the Juvenile Justice System: How Can You Tell Where You're Going, If You Don't Know Where You Are?" The American Criminal Law Review. A Symposium: Juveniles and the Law. Volume 12. Summer. p.10.
- 3. New York (State). Judicial Conference. Office of Children's Services. 1975. Probation Services for the Family Court, City of New York. (An unpublished report). March. p.35.
- 4. New York (State). Judicial Conference. Office of Children's Services. 1973. Juvenile Injustice. October. p.61.
- 5. New York (State). Judicial Conference. Office of Children's Services. 1973. The PINS Child--A Plethora of Problems. November. p.44.
- 6. See Footnote 4. pp.21-23.
- 7. New York (State). Judicial Conference. Office of Children's Services. 1975. Probation Services for the Family Court, City of New York. (An unpublished report). March.
- 8. In re Gault, 387 U.S. 1 (1967).
- 9. See Footnote 8.
- 10. See Footnote 8.
- 11. See Footnote 7.
- 12. New York (State). Judicial Conference. Office of Children's Services. 1973. <u>Juvenile Injustice</u>. October. pp.49,59,60.

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- 13. See Footnote 4.
- 14. Economic Development Council of New York City, Inc. 1976. New York City Department of Probation: Family Court Intake Processing. April. p.11.
- 15. See Footnote 14, p.5.
- 16. See Footnote 14, p.17.
- 17. See Footnote 7, p.34.
- 18. See Footnote 7, pp. 35-36.
- 19. New York (State). Division of Criminal Justice Services. 1976. <u>Juvenile Violence: A Study of the Handling of Juveniles Arrested for Crimes Against Persons in New York City. April. pp. 15-18.</u>

- 20. New York (State). Governor. Governor's Panel on Juvenile Violence. 1976.

 Task Force Report I. Report to the Governor. January. p.3.
- 21. See Footnote 19, p.31.
- 22. See Footnote 14, pp.20,25.
- 23. See Footnote 19, p.20.
- 24. See Footnote 20, p.2.
- 25. See Footnote 20, p.3.
- 26. See Footnote 19, p.15.
- 27. See Footnote 19, p.15.
- 28. See Footnote 12, p.74.

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A

JUVENILE JUSTICE IN PERSPECTIVE

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM--A BRIEF HISTORY

The juvenile court movement of the 1800's was part of a social reform movement to clear slum tenements, enforce humane factory laws, and improve prison conditions. While the 19th century reformers hoped to rehabilitate adult offenders, they deplored the indiscriminate congregation of adults and youth in prisons, jails, criminal courts, and almshouses. The "child savers" became especially involved with the immigrant children whom they deemed salvageable. They were not all criminals; they were sometimes simply guilty of being poor and neglected. They were victims of vicious environments, unfortunate heredity, and often cruel treatment at the hands of parents, guardians, and employers. 1

As early as 1825, some means of separating children from adult criminals was achieved with the opening of the House of Refuge in New York City. There vagrant children, as well as those convicted of minor offenses, resided. The intent of this residence and of subsequent juvenile institutions was to be a "super guardian" to protect the children from the pernicious influences of taverns, prisons, poorhouses, criminal courts, and insane asylums to which many of their parents were subject. 2

During the mid-1800's, the movement for a juvenile court with the authority to protect those youth who were products of adverse environments gained momentum. By the end of the nineteenth century, the Chicago Bar Association looked toward new horizons in the administration of justice, calling for state guardianship of children "found under such adverse social or individual conditions as develop crime." Envisioned was a new era of "care, custody and discipline" approximating "as nearly as may be, that which should be provided by parents."

In 1899, Chicago enacted legislation providing that all children under the age of 16, whether dependent, neglected, destitute or delinquent, were to be tried in the new juvenile court.⁵

Simultaneously, Colorado was making pioneering efforts to treat juveniles, while making them wards of the state by enacting amendments to the school law. It provided that any child between 8 and 16 years of age who could not read and write English, who was not employed, or who was a truant or vagrant should be deemed a disorderly person and be subject to the authority of the state. The actual administrative machinery for a juvenile court in Denver was set up in 1901, and legislative approval followed in 1903.

After the turn of the century there was a plethora of new courts with exclusive jurisdiction over juveniles. By the mid-1930's, philosophies to which a child might be subject were numerous. For example, theft by a fourteen-year-old could have resulted in punishment ranging from probation to commitment to a training school. 7

Coincidently, a report to the New York Legislature in 1939 contested the philosophy of the child savers and concluded that a plan of crime prevention must be based on a social program aimed at <u>improving</u> the conditions in the neighborhood, the school, and the home. Delinquency was considered a symptom of maladjustment. The report concluded that effective treatment must focus on the community-at-large, rather than on the individual. 8

The illusions of juvenile crime prevention through individual treatment had been dispelled. Yet, it was clear that the juvenile courts were deciding criminal responsibility. It was at this point, in 1967, that the U.S. Supreme Court declared that the procedural rights of a juvenile must be guaranteed. However, it was quite another matter to enforce procedural rights for juveniles.

Realization of the potential abuses of the system emphasized the need for minimal court contact and a desire to divert as many cases from the juvenile courts as possible. For, while the goals of the family/juvenile courts were admirable, question arose regarding the problems that contact with juvenile court engenders:

- •For many violent youthful offenders, family court is not not a sufficient deterrent.
- •Contact with the court has a stigmatizing effect on individuals and may induce future court contact.
- •Services available after court intervention are the same as services available prior to disposition.
- The court is overburdened with matters that should be dealt with by communities, thus giving the court time to deal with more serious matters. 10

PRESENT TRENDS IN JUVENILE JUSTICE

In recent years the juvenile justice system has come under pointed attack. The 1967 report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice emphasized the failure of the juvenile court to fulfill its rehabilitative and preventive promise. 11 Also, in 1968, the Supreme Court expressed concern that the child receives the worst of both worlds—he gets neither the protections accorded to adults nor the solicitous care and regenerative treatment postulated for adults. 12 Such attacks provided fresh support for a much older movement

to establish alternatives to the existing juvenile justice system.

Of all the recommendations made by the Presidential Commission in 1967, none generated more hope or received more support than the idea of diverting large numbers of youthful offenders from the formal juvenile justice system to community-based youth service agencies. These agencies would be designed to deliver delinquency prevention and rehabilitation resources more effectively than the juvenile court had been able to do. ¹³ The Presidential Commission voiced strong criticism of the formal juvenile justice system, concluding that:

The formal sanctioning system and pronouncement of delinquency should be used only as a last resort.

In the place of the formal system, disposition alternatives to adjudication must be developed for dealing with juveniles, including agencies to provide and coordinate services and procedures to avoid unnecessary stigma. 14

The objectives of a youth service bureau as envisioned by the Commission were essentially threefold:

- ediversion of youth from the judicial process;
- edevelopment of resources capable of assisting youths in solving home, school, and community problems; and
- einvolvement of the community in delinquency prevention.

The youth service bureaus would be community-based and the available programs would include: group and individual counseling; foster home placements; work and recreational programs; special education (remedial and vocational).

While the bureaus would serve some youth referred by parents, schools or other sources, the Commission envisioned the "bulk" of referrals coming from the police and juvenile court intake staff.

Thus, the Commission envisioned the youth service bureaus as central coordinators of all community youth services and as providers of services lacking in the community, particularly those designed for juveniles committing minor offenses. Yet, in 1972, a national study was able to identify fewer than 170 programs which appeared to be significantly related to the Commission's concept. While providing some valuable services, the youth service bureaus have generally not been as successful as was hoped in achieving the goal of diverting a significant number of children from the juvenile justice system. Rather than diverting significant numbers of children from the courts, the youth service bureaus were serving as a preventive social service agency dealing with youth whose behavior was non-criminal and should not be within the court's jurisdiction.

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974

According to the provisions of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, diversion of youth from the judicial process either before or after the fact is national policy. The Act set forth a comprehensive plan for federal juvenile delinquency programs with particular emphasis on the prevention of juvenile delinquency and the development of programs and services which encourage increased diversion of juveniles from the traditional juvenile justice system.

Although there have been numerous federal attempts to mitigate juvenile delinquency, a recent report states that the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act actually establishes a policy of diversion. The law encourages states to develop and implement effective programs and services to divert juveniles from the traditional juvenile justice system. To this end, the law requires that, to be eligible for federal funds, a state's application must demonstrate that within two years juvenile status offenders will not be placed in juvenile detention or correctional facilities. The Act states that:

- øjuveniles account for almost half the arrests for serious crimes in the U.S. today;
- sunderstaffed, overcrowded juvenile courts, probation services, and correctional facilities are not able to provide individualized justice or effective assistance;
- •present juvenile courts, foster and protective care programs, and shelter facilities are inadequate to meet the needs of the countless abandoned and dependent children, who, because of this failure to provide effective services, may become delinquents;
- •juvenile delinquency can be prevented through programs designed to keep students in elementary and secondary schools through prevention of unwarranted and arbitrary suspensions and explusions;
- •states and local communities directly experiencing the devastating failures of the juvenile justice system do not presently have sufficient technical expertise or adequate resources to deal comprehensively with the problems of juvenile delinquency; and
- •existing federal programs have not provided the direction, coordination, resources and leadership required to meet the crisis of delinquency.

The Act amended the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 in three significant ways. It requires that:

•representatives of community groups, and public and private

juvenile program personnel be included on state crime planning agency boards:

- •the Federal Law Enforcement Assistant Administration (LEAA) maintain funding for juvenile programs under the Safe Streets Act at a level at least equal to expenditures of fiscal year 1972 (\$112 million);
- •every state receiving formula grants remove status offenders from secure institutions within two years after submitting its first plan for funding.

To date, the Division of Criminal Justice Services, with the assistance of over \$11 million in Federal funds, has sponsored a number of projects that will assist in the implementation of the policies of the Act in New York State. Examples of these projects are:

- •Wiltwyck Brownsville Day Center Program. -- A community-based juvenile prevention and diversion program in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, this program works with referrals from the probation departments, police, schools, and social service agencies.
- •Alternative Solutions for Exceptional Children. -- The project will serve youth in Queens and Brooklyn who have been classified by the Board of Education as emotionally handicapped and unable to function in the traditional school structure. Youth are referred to the program by the family court, probation department, or the school attendance office.
- South Bronx Bilingual Program. -- The program will provide 600 girls, 6 to 17, with a traditional girl scout program adapted to the needs and problems of inner city girls. Activities include language skills, child care, and health and consumer education.
- Nassau County: Alternative Services to Security Detained PINS Youth.—The project will provide non-secure detention care for 175 alleged PINS youth through the provision of alternative residential programs.
- •Mount Vernon Youth Services Center. -- A program to deliver comprehensive services to court and non-court related youth including individual, group and family counseling, medical referrals, and educational programs.
- •Yonkers Quarterway House. -- A short term residential facility for youths requiring emergency shelter and who might otherwise be referred to detention facilities.
- •Albany County St. Anne Institute Family Services. -- A program of social, educational and enrichment activities for the parents, and in some instances the siblings of girls 12 to 18, who have been placed with St. Anne by the family courts or social service departments.

•Buffalo - Youth Service Corps. -- Fifty screened youth between 16 and 21 who have been arrested and/or convicted of a felony will participate in a work experience program including counseling, in-service training, and placement assistance.

APPROACHING THE JUVENILE JUSTICE PROBLEM

In theory, the approach to juvenile problems has recognized the multidimensional nature of troubled youth, the role of parents, siblings, school friends,
and other associates. However, the practice of establishing agencies and bureaucracies
to deal with a specific problem has resulted not only in the duplication of resources,
but has tended to limit the available services to those youth with fully identified
and labelled problems. For example, a youth may need health care and psychiatric
counseling, but too often the provider of health care attempts to provide the
counseling service as well, as opposed to an established mental health agency. Or,
the youth or his family may in fact receive no counseling because the psychiatric
problem is not fully defined and labelled as a mental health problem.

Ironically, in an attempt to compensate for the fragmented and specialized nature of educational, social, and mental health services to youth and families, the family/juvenile court may have in fact exacerbated the problem as follows:

- •Children experiencing problems at home, school or in the community must be adjudicated (labelled) delinquents, persons in need of supervision (PINS), abused, neglected, or emotionally disturbed to receive services. Thus services become reactive to problems rather than preventive in nature.
- •The labelling of a youth, for example as a PINS, and his contact with the court process have a stigmatizing effect on that youth and family. A PINS, by way of illustration, is placed on probation by the court, the youth uses his probation officer's name as a job reference. When the employer learns of the youth's contact with "the law", regardless of the excellence of the recommendation, the youth rarely receives the job.

In addition to the dehumanizing effect of being referred to as a this or a that (a PINS, or a JD, or an abuse case, for example) and the prejudice that contact with "the law" engenders, labelling has still another effect. Research, as well as one's everyday experience, effectively documents the fact that people treat individuals in accordance with their label or title (president of a corporation, Governor, emotionally disturbed, delinquent), and that the individuals identify with these labels and exhibit the expected behavior. 17

The fragmentation and compartmentalization of services have created a situation where little is known about the types of youth who come to the family court. In addition, there is often a dearth of information on the variety of services available

to the youth and their families either prior to, or even after court contact. It has been, therefore, difficult to develop a policy for dealing with troubled youth and their families. To stimulate coordination and cooperative planning, policies must also be developed to insure the integration and/or affiliation of health, mental health, social services and education programs, not only with the law enforcement components of the system but with each other and the people they serve.

MODEL DIVERSION PROJECTS

Although there was some disappointment with the results of the youth bureaus, subsequent programs have returned to this concept. Numerous experimental diversion projects have been implemented on state and national levels. Rather than give cursory treatment to a number of these projects, the following is a more thorough analysis of four illustrative projects. Generally, each of these programs has been able to:

- •divert youth from the judicial process;
- *coordinate community resources: and
- •involve the community in delinquency prevention.

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH DIVERSION PROGRAM¹⁸

The Neighborhood Youth Diversion Program (NYDP) was established by the Vera Institute of Justice and Fordham University as a community-based alternative to the juvenile justice system of family court. Funded in 1970 as a three-year demonstration project by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, the program was institutionalized by the New York City Human Resources Administration on December 1, 1973, and since then has been funded through the City Department of Special Services for Children.

The target area of the NYDP is the East Tremont community in the mid-Bronx. This community is 95 percent Black and Puerto Rican. It is a designated poverty area characterized by a rapidly increasing delinquency and foster care rate.

NYDP works with youth between the ages of 7 and 16 who face adjudication as juvenile delinquents or persons in need of supervision (PINS), and who would, without the Program's intervention, enter the family court process.

NYDP had served as an alternative to the traditional juvenile justice process for more than 1,200 youngsters by the end of 1974 (Table A-1). Referrals to NYDP generally originate from the Youth Aid Division of the Police Department, Intake Section of the Office of Probation, and the family court.

Table A-1

Neighborhood Youth Diversion Program Caseload February 1971 to December 1974

	Youth
Year	Served
1971	160
1972	300
1973	360
1974	396
Total	1,216

Of the 396 juveniles diverted during 1974, 75 percent were boys and 25 percent were girls; about two-thirds were delinquency referrals and the rest were PINS referrals (Table A-2).

Table A-2

Charges Against Youth Served by the Neighboorhood Youth Diversion Program - 1974

Charge Number	Percent
PINS135	34
Juvenile Delinquents249	63
Violence27	
Dangerous Weapon5	
Robbery101	
Burglary67	
Sexual Offenses4	}
Criminal Mischief11	}
Vandalism14	ļ
Gang Related7	ł
Arson8	ļ
Possession of Marijuana5	
Other12	3
<u>тотат</u> 396	100
TUTAL	TOO

NYDP consists of several program components which offer various services to provide alternatives to detention and to prevent juveniles from returning to court. Utilizing existing community resources, while filling the gaps in services, the Neighborhood Youth Diversion Project is an effective means of coordinating the various social, mental health, educational and legal resources in the community. The following program components illustrate the interdependence of the services.

Family Court Referral Service

Two part-time court advocates are stationed at family court each morning to receive referrals from probation officers. Once a referral is made, the youth and parent must report to NYDP for an interview with one of the staff supervisors. If the family fails to appear for an interview within two weeks of the referral, a home

visit is made by a staff adsocate. This procedure has helped to decrease the number of youths who, though referred to the program, never appear for services.

Family Forum

NYDP's most unique component, The Forum, consists of community volunteers (mediators) trained in techniques of fact-finding, arbitration, and conciliation. An effective resource in strengthening the deteriorating family, it provides a means of involving the community in the resolution of juvenile problems. Working in panels of threes, the mediators conduct hearings at the diversion facility, in the youngster's home, or at the family court. These hearings provide an informal setting in which the youngster and parents can openly discuss their problems and devise methods of solving them without court involvement. In addition, The Forum determines under what terms and conditions the youngster will continue to participate in the program.

Legal Consultation and Training

Arrangements are made through the Vera Institute and the Bronx Legal Aid Society to offer legal consultations to the staff and offer training sessions in police and family court procedures in: PINS and JD cases; school suspensions; welfare law; consumer law; housing law; matrimonial law.

Mini School

Realizing that incidents leading to involvement with "the law" are often directly related to problems at school, NYDP opened a mini school in conjuction with the National Teacher Corps Program accredited by the local school board. The education unit provides remedial training in reading and mathematics as well as supportive services for students experiencing problems with academic and emotional adjustment to school and their environment.

Mental Health and Medical Services

NYDP has established formal relations with many mental health and medical services within the Tremont community. Two psychiatrists devote about 12 hours each week to working with youngsters and their families. A psychiatrist also works with the staff and The Forum. Psychological testing is provided by Fordham University Clinical Program and the Child Study Center (Department of Special Education at Columbia University). Thorough medical examinations are provided for each youth who comes into the diversion program.

Short Term Residence

In conjunction with the Clarement League for Urban Betterment and Saint Dominics of Blauvelt, NYDP has developed 3 short-term residences in the Bronx, each accommodating 10 youngsters. The residences have been helpful in PINS situations when immediate or emergency placement is needed.

Recreational Programs

NYDP's recreational component consists of 3 parts: athletics, cultural enrichment, and community exposure.

Activities include participation in baseball, photography classes, and trips to museums and radio stations.

Hot Line

This service enables youngsters, their parents and guardians, and other community service agencies to have access to NYDP staff, 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. The hot line staff, upon receipt of a call, immediately contacts NYDP staff at their homes so that decision-making will not be delayed. The hot line has not been used very often, but when emergency situations have arisen its use has forestalled serious consequences.

Program Effectiveness

During 1974, 396 juveniles were successfully diverted from the family court. This represents a reduction of approximately 20 percent of all the juvenile cases that were brought to family court attention that year. It is also important to note that in these cases diverted from the courts, the families were served as well. Therefore, it is conceivable that a significant proportion of the adult cases coming to family court within one year would be reduced as well.

The total budget for the youth diversion project in 1974 was \$360,000 with 21 full-time staff members. It is therefore estimated that it costs approximately \$1,000 to service a youth and his family through this program. As noted in the discussion of the components of this program, it is heavily dependent on already existing community resources to fulfill its goal; as such, it does not require large sums of money to develop its own inhouse services.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY 601 DIVERSION PROJECT 19

Operating out of the Sacramento County Probation Department, the 601 Diversion Project is funded by the California Council on Criminal Justice, Sacramento County,

and the Ford Foundation. Youth falling within the jurisdiction of Section 601 of the California Welfare and Institutions Code are eligible.

Any person under the age of 18 years who persistently or habitually refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of his parents, guardian, custodian or chool authorities, or who is beyond the control of such person, or any person who is a habitual truant from school within the meaning of any law of this state, or who from any cause is in danger of leading an idle, dissolute, lewd, or immoral life, is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court which may adjudge such person to be a ward of the court.

These cases constitute over one-third of all juvenile court cases in Sacramento County, and high percentages elsewhere in California and the nation. Many judges and probation officers have long considered these types of cases to be among their most difficult, and the least appropriate to process through the juvenile court.

The Sacramento 601 Diversion Project attempts to test whether juveniles charged with the 601 or "pre-delinquent" offense can be more effectively handled through short-term family crisis therapy at the time of referral rather than through the traditional procedures of the juvenile court. The objective of the project is to demonstrate the validity of the diversion concept of delinquency prevention by showing that:

- •Runaways beyond control and other types of 601 cases can be diverted from the present system of juvenile justice court adjudication.
- Detention can be avoided in most 601-type cases through counseling and alternative placements that are both temporary and voluntary.
- •Youths that have been diverted have fewer subsequent encounters with the law and a better general adjustment to life than those not diverted.
- Diversion can be achieved through the use of existing resources.

The intent of the project is to keep the child and family out of the juvenile court and still offer counseling and help. The project approach relies on:

- eimmediate intensive handling of cases rather than piecemeal adjudication;
- *avoiding compartmentalized service by creating a prevention and diversion unit for handling cases from start to finish;
- spending the major portion of staff time in the initial stages of the case--when it is in crisis--rather than weeks or months later;
- eproviding special training to probation staff involved;

- •providing on-going consultative services on a periodic basis to enable staff to continue to improve their crisis handling skill;
- ecompletely avoiding formal court procedures;
- eavoiding juvenile hall through counseling and use of alternative placements that are both temporary and voluntary;
- •maintaining a 24-hour, seven day-a-week telephone crisis
 service;
- emaintaining closer ties with outside referral services.

The project began handling cases in October 1970. It operates four days per week, with the regular probation intake unit handling the other three days as a control group. Days are rotated on a monthly basis, so that each day of the week is included approximately the same number of times for both the project group and the intake unit.

On a project day when a referral on a 601 matter is received—whether from the police, the schools, the parents or other source—a family session is arranged to discuss the problem. Every effort is made to insure that this session takes place as soon as possible—most start within the first hour or two after referral which sometimes requires starting after midnight (the project operates until 2 a.m.). The project counselor tries to help the family realize that the problem should be faced by the family as a unit. Jailing the youth is discouraged; a return home with a commitment by everyone to try tó work out the problem is encouraged. If it is not possible for the youth to return home immediately, an effort is made to locate a temporary residence. This is a voluntary procedure requiring the consent of both parents and the youth.

Families are encouraged to return for a second discussion with the counselor, and, if necessary, additional sessions. Usually sessions last between 1 and 2 1/2 hours. All sessions after the first one are basically voluntary. But whether or not there is a followup visit, counselors often keep in contact with the family by phone. All members of the family are encouraged to contact the counselor if the problem continues or a new problem arises. Generally, the results of the project can be summarized as follows:

- The incidence of repeat offenders from the project was 14 percent less than for those youth handled by intake; for felony and drug cases there was a 40 percent improvement.
- •About 6 percent of the diverted youth eventually went into the juvenile justice system for the offense committed. This compares to about 20 percent going to court from the probation intake unit.

- •Only 14 percent of the youth handled by the project were detained at least overnight, while over 55 percent of those not diverted were detained; the duration of detention of project-handled youth was 0.5 nights and 4.6 nights for those not deferred.
- The cost of processing each case by the probation intake unit is double that of the diversion project.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY 602 DIVERSION PROJECT²⁰

The highly successful results of the Sacramento County 601 Diversion Project suggested that its techniques might be useful in handling some youths charged with criminal offenses (section 602 of the California Welfare and Institutions Code). Established in April 1972, the Sacramento 602 Diversion Project is an experimental program designed to test this possibility.

The general approach of the 602 project has been essentially the same as that of the 601 project—use of intensive family crisis counseling at the earliest point of contact. The normal intake procedure is changed from a decision as to whether a petition will be filed in the case into an evaluation of the problems faced by the child and his parents.

The cases handled by the project range from minor offenses such as petty theft and drunk and disorderly conduct to possession of drugs, receiving stolen property and auto theft. Serious assaultive or sexual offenses, drug selling, and other similar offenses were excluded as being inappropriate for counseling diversion.

As with the 601 project, one important objective of the 602 Project is to determine whether or not cases can be diverted from the juvenile court. To date, this objective has clearly been accomplished. During the first 2 years, 982 youths were received for handling by the project, with only six court petitions filed on these youths as a result of initial handling. Sixty-two petitions, however, were filed for the 211 youths handled in the control group in the first 6 months of the project.

Recidivism was considerably lower for those youths handled by the project than those processed through the probation intake unit and the juvenile court.

PARK SLOPE FAMILY RECEPTION CENTER 21

Initiated in 1973 under the direction of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, the Park Slope Family Reception Center in Brooklyn is a multi-service neighborhood-based program established to prevent family breakdown and to demonstrate the effectiveness

of diverting troubled youth from the juvenile justice system.

With a population of 120,000, including nearly 43,000 youth under 21 years of age, the Park Slope Community juvenile delinquency rate has risen more over the past decade than the rate of all Brooklyn. There is a paucity of social and health resources within the immediate area.

This Center, open seven days and nights a week, serves hundreds of families in the Park Slope neighborhood through comprehensive services such as: crisis counseling; individual, group and family therapy; family life education; educational advocacy; teen nights; drop-in times; emergency residence for youth; and referrals to resources (such as income maintenance, housing, legal, medical and vocational). The program has several other components, including a children and youth development service, a mini school, a group home, and employment workshops. The Family Reception Center is a first-line access system in this neighborhood. It offers immediate and comprehensive neighborly and professional help to prevent unnecessary court and institutional experiences. It operates on the premise that troubled youth need to be helped in the context of their own families and neighborhoods. Through affiliation with another child care agency, the Edwin Gould Services for Children, neighborhood foster homes have been used when a family needs adjustment time before attempting family reconstitution.

Children and Youth Development Services

Located adjacent to the Family Reception Center, this program provides additional direct services to youth of the neighborhood in terms of job placement, career counseling, and outdoor recreation. Its chief purpose is to constitute a youth services system or network of groups and organizations that works together on behalf of families, CYDS operates through three task forces on education, recreation, and employment. CYDS sponsors a representative youth council and convenes neighborhood groups that impinge on the life of neighborhood youths. These groups include: schools, health agencies, recreation facilities, block associations, and businessmen's groups. CYDS seeks to build on resources in the community as well as to advocate needed community responsiveness and system change.

Park Slope Mini School

The Park Slope Mini School is a joint venture between the Sisters of Good Shepherd and the Board of Education of the City of New York which provides the teachers at four locations. The Mini School can accommodate 84 children, ranging in age from 6 to 16. Three of the Mini Schools are located in existing public school buildings. This endeavor is based on a desire to provide the socialization, remediation, and

community support needed by the children who have special educational needs because of emotional, family, and social stresses. These are youngsters who have had long histories of truancy and bad behavior. Some of the youngsters in early grades have been identified as having severe emotional and learning difficulties. The program includes clinical and social work services to the children and to their families by the staff of the Family Reception Center, Children and Youth Development Services, and graduate students and volunteers. The particular leadership of the Mini School coordinator has involved giving consultation and support to the teachers so that they can sustain the children. Recreational experiences and trips and outings (including occasional weekend camping) have been enriching for the children and have often contributed to the formulation of a positive peer group.

Barbara Blum Residence

The Barbara Blum Residence is a neighborhood group home for eight youth. Youngsters participate actively in the community and are in a frequent contact with their families, all of whom are seen regularly by the group home social worker. A married couple functions as the group parents. The homelike, open setting also has the advantage of a complete clinical team that works with the children, as well as with the family, in individual and group therapy.

Human Services Workshops

Human Services Workshops sponsor ongoing workshops and seminars for training purposes, to reach workers in child welfare agencies, family courts, schools, settlement houses, and other community organizations.

FOOTNOTES

Appendix A

- 1. Sanford Fox. 1970. "Juvenile Justice Reform: An Historical Perspective." Stanford Law Review. Vol. 22. June 2. pp.1187-1192 and 1201.
- 2. See Footnote 1, p.1192.
- 3. John J. Horowitz. 1963. "The Problem of the Quid Pro Quo." <u>Buffalo Law Review</u>. Vol. 12. June. p.528.
- 4. See Footnote 3, p.528.
- 5. See Footnote 1, pp.1187 and 1221-1228.
- 6. See Footnote 1.
- 7. See Footnote 1.

- 8. See Footnote 1, pp.1233-34.
- 9. In re Gault, 387 U.S. 1 (1967).
- 10. See Footnote 9.
- 11. U.S. President. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. 1967. <u>Task Force Report on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime</u>. (GPO Washington D.C.). p.7.
- 12. See Footnote 9. Also Footnote 11, pp.57-76.
- 13. See Footnote 11, pp.41-56.
- 14. See Footnote 11, p.2.
- 15. Richard W. Kohetz and Betty B. Bosarge. 1973. <u>Juvenile Justice Administration</u>. Gaithershurb, Maryland, International Association of Chiefs of Police. pp.447-540, especially pp.537-540.
- 16. Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. P.L. 93-415.
- 17. Roger Baron and W. Thornton. 1973. "Preventing Delinquency Through Diversion. The Sacramento County 601 Diversion Project." Federal Probation, volume 37. March. pp.13-18.
- 18. Neighborhood Youth Diversion Program. 1974. Annual Report. December.
- 19. Roger Baron and Floyd Feeney. 1974. "Preventing Delinquency Thourgh Diversion. The Sacramento County Probation Department, 601 Diversion Project." A Third Year Report. (Center on Administration of Criminal Justice. University of California, Davis). Augus*.
- 20. Roger Baron and Floyd Feeney. 1974. "Preventing Delinquency Through Diversion.

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 California, Davis). April.
- 21. Annual Report of the Park Slope Family Reception Center. 1975.

APPENDIX B WHAT ARE WE REALLY DOING

THE FAMILY COURT

An assault by a husband upon a wife, an act of burglary or truancy by a youth, the failure of a husband to support his family, the maternal neglect of a baby, are all instances of behavior coming under the jurisdiction of New York's Family Court.

Established by Chapter 686 of the Laws of 1962, the family court was perceived by many as a special agency for the care and protection of the young and for the preservation of the family. It has the authority of the State to make dispositions or enforce the delivery of services. The Family Court Act adopted a new vocabulary to distinguish proceedings under it from normal civil or criminal proceedings. Plaintiffs (or the People) are "petitioners"; defendants are "respondents", trials are "hearings"; sentences are "dispositional orders"; or "dispositions." This revised terminology attempted to circumvent the quasicriminal aspects of much of the courts work. At that time, New York State was the first to distinguish ungovernables and truants from juvenile delinquents:

PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

New York's Family Court Act has the following major provisions:

- <u>establishment of Family Courts.</u>—Section 113 of the Family Court Act establishes a unit in each county of the State. In New York City, the family court judges are appointed by the Mayor; outside New York City, the judges are elected.
- e<u>Probation and Auxiliary Services.</u>—The Act specifies that each court have a probation service within the county and that other auxiliary services, such as psychiatric services, may be provided. It specifies that the rules of the court may authorize an intake service as part of the probation service. The probation service is to confer with the petitioner and respondent in a family court matter to determine whether or not the petition is advisable.
- •Law Guardians. —In most proceedings, the court has the duty to inform respondents of their right to retain counsel (Section 249). In neglect, juvenile delinquency, and persons in need of supervision (PINS) proceedings, the statute requires that the court inform respondents of their right to a law guardian provided at public expense if the respondents are unable to obtain a lawyer.

- •Confidentiality of Records. -- The Act treats all reports about the respondent as confidential. The court is permitted discretion to withhold from, or disclose, in whole or in part such reports to the law guardian, counsel, or other appropriate persons.
- •Procedures. -- The Act reflects a concern for the procedural rights of those who appear before it. Two hearings may be held in each case. A fact-finding hearing may be held to determine whether the allegations of the petition are supported by the evidence. In a fact-finding hearing there may be no reference to the respondents prior records, his school report, or a social investigation. A dispositional hearing may be held to determine what order of disposition that should be made by the judge. A dispositional hearing may consider all the evidence, provided it is material and relevant.
- •Dispositions.—The Act specifies limitations on dispositions of cases according to place and time. A neglect case has to be placed in an institution suitable for a neglected child; a juvenile delinquent must be sent to a training school or if the offense is serious, the Elmira Reception Center; and a PINS case must be referred to an authorized agency (such as the Berkshire School, St. Anne's or any other private facility certified by the Board of Social Welfare). Placement of cases may be made for up to 18 months, and may be extended an additional year. Probation of a juvenile delinquent may be no longer than 2 years, and for a PINS no more than 1 year. Similar limitations apply to neglected children.
- Options.—In a juvenile delinquency proceeding, the family court judge may: adjourn a case in contemplation of dismissal; dismiss a petition on the ground that the allegations of a petition have not been established; substitute a delinquency petition with a PINS petition, and a neglect petition for either a delinquency or PINS petition. After adjudication of the juvenile delinquency case, the judge may: suspend judgment; continue the proceedings and make placement for the respondent; place the respondent on probation; commit the respondent to an institution. Similar options are available to the judge in the PINS and neglect cases.

THE FAMILY COURT PROCESS

The Family Court of New York State has jurisdiction over the vast majority of children who are provided care apart from nuclear or extended family. In 1972-73 over 114,000 such cases came to the attention of the family court. These cases consisted of: 2

Type of Case	Percent	Type of (a	Percent
Juvenile Delinquents	12	Support	38
PINS	6	Foster Care	5
Child Protection	6	Family Offense	15
Adoption	4	Paternity	9
		Other	5

In the case of juveniles, the youth is brought to family court either by parent, police, social worker, or school official. The youth is seen initially by the probation intake service. The intake officer will make a search of an index file to ascertain if the family has had prior court contact. The officer will listen to the complaints of the party and attempt to assist the individuals in making a decision regarding what should be done in the matter. Decision-making at intake is crucial since at this point the determination is made whether or not the matter is within the jurisdiction of the family court; and the authority and intervention of the family court is necessary.

Because the complainant has the right to file a petition according to the Family Court Act, the intake officer in many cases has no say in whether a case goes to court. When referral for petition is not indicated, the intake officer has three options available:

- edismiss the case;
- •refer the case to a public or voluntary agency or community resource, i.e. adjust or divert the case; or
- •attempt short-term counseling on a voluntary basis with the individual, eventually adjusting the case.

Figure B-1 presents a simplified view of the Family Court process. The criteria for making decisions as to what cases are adjusted and which cases need court intervention is unclear. 3

OPERATION OF THE COURT

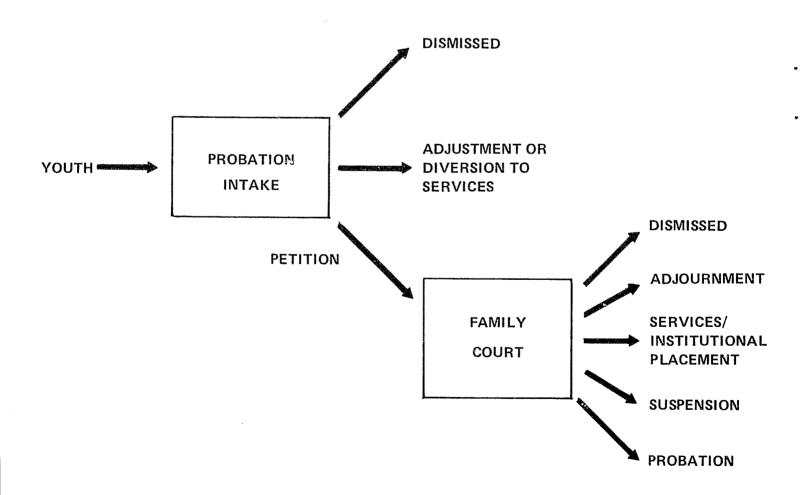
A family court is theoretically established in each county of the State, but in counties with insufficient population, the county court judge also serves as the family court judge.

The court has jurisdiction over neglect, support, paternity, family offenses, juvenile delinquency, conciliation, adoption, and parental rights proceedings—essentially all aspects of family life except separation, annulment, and divorce actions.

The number of judges for each family court is fixed by law (§131).

Presently, there are 104 judges statewide. The judges salaries are paid by the State and the county. Although the Family Court Act (§120) states that all salaries of judicial and non-judicial personnel of the court and all other expenses of the court whatsoever are to be a county or New York City responsibility, the State provides substantial financial support for many court functions through diverse

Figure B-1 Juvenile Justice System in New York State



legislative and budgetary mechanisms, particularly in relation to judges salaries, probation services, mental health clinics, foster care proceedings, and law guardian reimbursement devices. In terms of the judge's salary, the State provides \$17,825 to each county for each judge so long as the county guarantees a total annual payment to the judge of at least \$36,000.

The annual cost of family courts in New York State was about \$30 million in 1974. For the survey counties, the family court operation costs are summarized in Table B-3.

Table B-1
Family Court Operations Costs in 1974

County	Local	State	Total
Statewide	\$22,783,355	\$6,369,875	\$29,153,230
Survey Counties			
Albany	233,510	62,504	296,014
Dutchess	242,086	48,973	291,059
Erie	860,244	174,444	1,034,688
Fulton	66,339	21,127	87,466
Nassau	2,697,768	143,300	2,841,068
Onondaga	519,257	123,644	642,901
Schenectady	185,184	52,202	237,386
Tompkins	48,305*	2,058	50,363
TOTAL	\$4,852,693	\$628,252	\$5,480,945

^{*}Judges sit in county court as well as family court.

The Family Court Act also established a program of law guardians—counsel appointed to represent children in delinquency and neglect proceedings. The intention of the program was to help the new court insure basic fair procedures. The Legal Aid Societies in each county, where such a society exists, may (under contract negotiated by the appellate divisions) supply full time attorneys. Costs are payable by the State, and amounted to \$3,418,531 in 1974.

Judges of the family court in counties within the City of New York are appointed by the mayor for a term of 10 years, while in other counties the judges are elected for the same period of time. In each case, to be eligible for appointment or election, a family court judge must have been admitted to the Bar for at least ten years before assuming the judgeship. Additionally, the Family Court Act (\$124) mandates that the judges be "especially qualified for the court's work by reason of their character, personality, tact, patience, and common sense."

Section 216 of the Family Court Act establishes a clerk of the court in each county. There are no established criteria for the position. In the name of the court,

the clerks are empowered to take acknowledgements and administer oaths on papers submitted to the court. Additionally they are responsible for sending statistical summaries and other required reports to the Administrative Board of the Judicial Conference.

Unlike the practice in most other courts, the family court clerk or staff member drafts and types the petitions and other court papers on the basis of interviews with petitioners after the parties have gone through the intake process. And, the clerks handle the court's calendar and determine the preference various cases will receive. (There are court officers assigned to the courtroom who control the flow of cases in a particular courtroom.)

In addition to the services of the court clerk and court officers, the judges depend heavily on the services of the probation department in each county. Generally, however, the clerk and clerical staff are the judges only staff. The department provides three main service components to the family court:

- •pre-petition intake and adjustment;
- •pre-disposition investigation and report; and
- •post dispositional supervision.

In most instances the types of cases coming before the judge are dependent upon the intake service, i.e. upon which cases they decide to divert from the court and which cases they find are necessary to petition to court. Moreover, the judges depend heavily on the probation department's pre-dispositional investigations in their deliberation as to how to handle a case.

In addition to the probation service, the judge may have access to other auxiliary services. These may include medical, psychiatric and social services provided directly by the court through its own mental health clinic or through outside agencies such as the county mental health services or family service agencies. Other public and private agencies may also be called for service.

A DAY AT FAMILY COURT

In addition to the statutory and procedural aspects of the family court, there is a human side of the court which can only be appreciated by spending time there.

On any given day, the family court judge may decide whether an abused or neglected child should be removed from his parents and placed in foster care; whether a misbehaving youth should be sent to a State training school; whether a father or mother should be ordered out of the home and prohibited from returning; whether a child should be transferred to one parent's custody from another; whether a child should be financially supported.

In most counties the family court, located in the county office building, is open from 9 to 5. At 9 a.m. the halls are stirring with people who are to appear before the judge sometime that morning or who are making appointments or filing a petition with the clerk; at any given time there are between 5 and 40 people milling around the halls and waiting rooms. Most faces reflect a look of rejection; others are tearful. The attorneys who accompany some of the clients are very discernable in the crowd.

Many have traveled long distances and taken time away from their work or their children to appear in court. Unless the clerk has carefully organized the calendar, and monitors the flow of cases, some people may spend a good part of the day in court and may have to return the following week. Even if their case is heard, the case may be adjourned to the following week just to keep the cases moving.

The anxiety level in the waiting rooms and halls is high. As one clerk pointed out, "we give special care in setting up our waiting room, but most people are so nervous they can't sit down."

Depending on the size of the county, there may be from 1 to 8 judges hearing cases simultaneously. Many judges pointed out that their preoccupation with "getting through" the calendar forces them to limit the time and attention they can give to individual cases. Each hearing room is about the size of a large living room. The atmosphere of the hearing room is dependent upon the style and personality of the judge. Some are very formal, everyone seated, silent; others are in constant motion, court officers coming in and out, law guardians milling around. The judge is dependent on his clerk for his knowledge of his court calendar. In some counties the judges are kept fully informed of how many cases are left; in other counties judges wonder why they finish their calendars at 12 o'clock. Just as the style of the courtroom is dependent upon the judge, the regard for legal representation for clients varies. In some counties the clerk has a rigid schedule for law guardians and counsels to follow. They know in advance the calendar for the day. In other counties the assignment of law guardians is haphazard. A case may come into court, when the judge realizes there is no law guardian, the call goes out, "is there a law guardian around?" and at that point the court officer will go into the hall to find one.

THE FAMILY COURT JUDGE

The experience of the judges deciding the immediate future of an abused or neglected child, a truant, a shoplifter or an arsonist varies. Some judges have been social workers, assistant district attorneys, politicians, practicing attorneys, probation officers, or policemen. They are parents, grandparents, married, single.

Some are dynamic, some are dull. All are Caucasian, middle-aged, most are male. They are people with an important job to do with no formal training for their position yet who omnipotent in their own courtroom. Some are strong-minded and make decisions easily, others are indecisive and prefer to delay decision-making.

PROBATION'S ROLE

The first general probation law in New York State was enacted in 1901 and was enforced by volunteers who were instrumental in advising the court to place offenders under the sentence of probation in lieu of imprisonment. In 1928 the Division of Probation was created in the Department of Correction. In 1970 the State Division of Probation was established as an independent agency within the Executive Branch and, simultaneously, local probation departments were separated from the jurisdiction of the county courts and also established as separate agencies.

Currently, probation services are administered at the county level, but supervision of these services is the responsibility of the State Division of Probation. Section 236 of the Executive Law provides for state aid to counties and the City of New York to stimulate the development and improvement of local probation services. An approved plan and compliance with standards relating to administration of probation services promulgated by the State Division of Probation Director are prerequisites for 50 percent state reimbursement for local probation services. ⁴

The Director may withhold payment of state aid to any county or the city of New York failing to conform to the standards of probation administration.

In 1974, state aid accounted for over \$21 million of approximately \$63 million spent on all probation services statewide. Table B-2 is a breakdown of the cost of probation services in the survey counties, as well as statewide. In 1974, the state aid accounted for about 35 percent of total probation services.

In 1974, 59 county and municipal probation departments employed an average of 2,118 probation officers in the criminal and family court—about 11 percent of these are employed in the family court as intake officers (Table B-3). The intake officers are responsible for interviewing and screening cases which fall under the jurisdiction of the family court and determine the legal basis for providing intake services. This preliminary procedure, established in 1962 under the Family Court Act, may result in the case being immediately petitioned to family court, referred to another agency for services, or opened for counseling and possible adjustment without family court action. Statewide, 134,931 cases were seen by intake in 1974. Intake action on these cases is shown in Figure B-2. About 25 percent of the intake cases involve juvenile matters. In 1974 there were about 55,000 juvenile delinquency,

Cost of Probation Services Statewide and in Survey Counties in 1974

	1974 Expenditures				
	Total	Services for			
	Probation	Intake Cases*			
Statewide	\$59,312,068	\$14,803,017			
Survey Counties					
Erie	\$2,637,818	\$ 659,455			
Fultor**	465,200	116,300			
Nassau	9,527,078	2,381,770			
Onondaga	1,427,521	356,880			
Schenectady	293,560	73,390			
Tompkins	213,830	53,458			
-					

^{*}Estimate based on workload data which shows that 25 percent of total probation services are for family court intake.

Table B-3Probation Staff and Workload in the Survey Counties in 1974

	Total Cases			Juvenile Cases ^a			
County	No. of P.O.b		No. of P.O. for Intake	Intake Cases	No. of P.O.	Cases Handled	Cases/P.O.
Erie Fulton Nassau Onondaga Schenectady Tompkins	94 12 260 67 15	43 12 ^c 76 27 8 5 ^d	12 12 ^c 18 6 4 5	6,269 300 13,905 4,600 1,244 688	3 1 5 3 ^e 1 2	2,133 114 1,972 2,263 356 117	711 114 394 787 356 59

^aJuvenile cases account for about 25 percent of the family court caseload, therefore the data presented is adjusted accordingly. Only Nassau County had a separate juvenile intake unit.

^{**}Includes Fulton-Warren-Montgomery counties: operated by State Division of Probation; cost does not include fringe benefits.

bp.O. = probation officer.

^CAll probation officers perform family court and criminal court probation services.

 $^{^{}m d}$ Probation officers assigned to family court perform both intake and supervisor functions.

^eIn Onondaga County in 1974, juvenile work at intake consisted of <u>half</u> of the annual workload.

Figure B-2
Probation Intake Case Actions Statewide in 1974

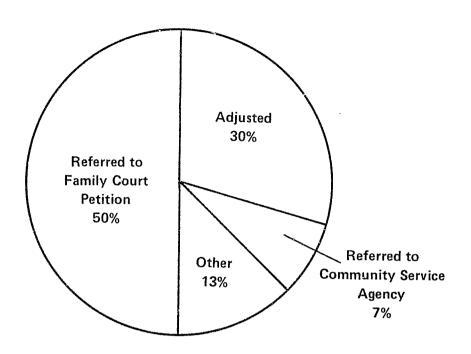
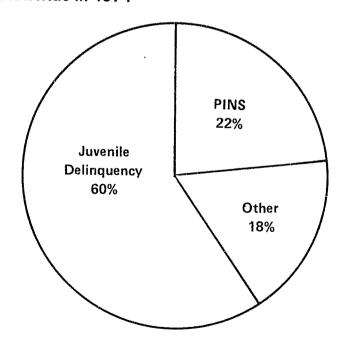


Figure B-3
Types of Juvenile Cases Seen by Probation Intake
Statewide in 1974



PINS, and other youth cases seen by intake (Figure B-3). About half of the JD and PINS cases were referred to family court petition—slightly more of the PINS cases (53 percent) were petitioned than JD cases.

THE ROLE OF PROBATION INTAKE

The Family Court Act provides for probation intake procedures in juvenile delinquency and PINS cases, as well as other cases coming before the court. The Rules of the Family Court adopted in 1962 spell out the probation intake procedures, and specifically state that probation intake may not:

- •prevent any person from filing a family court
 petition;
- eextend services to a case longer than 2 months
 without a family court judge's approval (a judge
 can grant another 2 months);
- ecompel any person to appear at any meeting, produce papers or documents, or visit any facility.

Probation intake is usually regarded as the most important, as well as the most discretionary, part of the juvenile justice process. For it is at probation intake that the probation officer decides whether a particular case will be diverted out of the system. In order to have a case diverted out of the system or adjusted, the individual essentially waives his right to trial and admits guilt. If he does not admit guilt the case cannot be adjusted and is forced to go through the family court proceeding.

Specifically, this preliminary procedure performed by probation intake may result in:

- eimmediate petition to family court;
- •referral to another agency for services such as counseling or tutoring (adjustment);
- •counseling by the intake officer which after 2 months results in either adjustment or court action (petition).

A DAY AT PROBATION INTAKE

Usually located in the county office building, the probation intake department is open from 9 to 5. During the work day a probation intake officer will usually

see between 5 and 7 new cases in addition to other cases coming in for counseling.

Probation intake officers work under tremendous pressure even though attempts are made to schedule appointments in advance. The officer must deal with the tension, fear, anger and emotional distress of children and their parents, neighbors or police, and there are always emergencies.

The probation intake officer frequently has only sketchy information on which to decide whether to attempt to adjust a case or to send it to family court. On an average, the probation intake officer speaks with the concerned parties between 45 minutes and an hour. After that time he must decide the most appropriate action. Most probation intake officers voice frustration over the fact that they are not adequately trained in conflict resolution skills. Additionally, they note the fact that no matter how trivial the case, the complainant has an absolute right under the Family Court Act to bring a case before the family court, and many exercise the right regardless of the merits of the case.

THE PROBATION INTAKE OFFICER--A PROFILE

The role of the probation intake officer is so critical, and is considered so demanding in terms of knowledge of resources and ability to evaluate situations, that the intake unit of the county probation department is usually staffed by senior probation officers with a minimum of 7 to 13 years probation experience. Most of the probation intake officers have a college degree and some casework experience; Many were previously caseworkers for a department of social services. Generally Caucasian males, most have spent several years as either an investigating and/or supervising probation officer.

Recently, research has indicated that decision-making at probation intake is highly discretionary and may reflect merely the prejudices and bias of the individual probation officer rather than any standard policy.

ROLE OF SERVICE AGENCIES

In the juvenile justice area, the law enforcement system constitutes but one component of the entire network for dealing with youth. The approach to juvenile problems has recognized the multi-dimensional nature of troubled youth—the role of parents, siblings, schools, friends and other associates. The need for a comprehensive approach to youth and family problems is reflected in Section 255 of the Family Court Act authorizing the family court to seek the cooperation and services of all public

and private organizations responsible for the protection and aid of children and families.

The State contributions to the available services is significant. In 1974, the three primary State service agencies—Division for Youth, Department of Mental Hygiene, and Department of Social Services—spent over \$1 billion for human services (Table B-4). The State Education Department also provides a variety of services to youths and their families.

New York State Expenditures for Human Services by Agency for 1974-75

(million dollars)

Agency	State Purposes	Local Assistance	Total
Division for Youth	30	24	54
Department of Mental Hygiene	824	70	895
Department of Social Services*	4	68	72
TOTAL	858	162	1,020

^{*}These figures reflect only those expenditures for the supportive services program.

A major portion of the State contribution was state aid to localities. In Table B-5 the total state aid from the three primary agencies is shown for the eight counties surveyed.

In addition to the three State agencies, each community usually has a large complement of both public and private agencies and organizations available to serve youth and families. Some of the agencies operate with Federal, State and/or local government support, while others are non-profit, or religious organizations. These agencies and organizations supplement State activities.

DIVISION FOR YOUTH

Established in 1960 as the successor agency to the New York State Youth Commission, the Division has two major program areas—Rehabilitative Services, and Delinquency Prevention and Youth Development.

The Rehabilitative Services Program is designed to meet the treatment needs of youth referred to or placed with the Division. DFY has developed many small,

Table B-5 State Aid and Local Contribution for Human Services in Survey Counties (1974-75)

	Div	ision for Yo	outh	Mental	Hygiene	Social	Services
	Facilities*	State**	Local	State	Local	State	Local
Albany	683,200	347,075	347,075	866,631	2,712,831	1,747,189	1,747,189
Dutchess	156,083	168,724	168,724	881,730	1,332,410	576,610	576,610
Erie	387,904	954,659	954,659	3,396,387	8,705,257	13,843,362	13,843,362
Fulton	1,613,383	20,232	20,232	94,250	412,973	144,386	144,386
Nassau	166,254	1,718,522	1,718,522	5,880,440	15,410,539	2,598,596	2,598,596
Onondaga	139,910	380,813	280,813	1,391,758	2,947,030	961,553	961,553
Schenectady	31,895	136,398	136,398	473,276	922,366	202,480	202,480
Thompkins	1,240,238	54,333	54,333	341,539	758,618	49,263	49,263
TOTAL	4,418,867	3,680,756	3,680,756	33,202,024	33,202,024	20,123,439	20,123,439

^{*}State support facilities in each county.
**Delinquency prevention local assistance funds.

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		•		
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nonsecure rehabilitation facilities for the treatment of youth between 7 and 17, ranging from 7-bed, community-based urban homes to 60-bed, rurally-situated camps. Additionally, the Division operates the State training schools which were transferred from the Department of Social Services in 1971.

Under Title II of Article 19G of the Executive Law, youths may be referred to the Division by the courts, local probation personnel, and social agencies. Parental consent is required except for court initiated referrals. Youths referred to the Division are usually placed in Title II facilities generally comprised of the smaller homes, centers, and camps.

Title III of Article 19G of the Executive Law provides that youths adjudicated as juvenile delinquents or as persons in need of supervision (PINS) may be placed with the Division by the family courts. These youths may be placed in the Title III training school facilities which are highly structured, secure environments.

The Delinquency Prevention and Youth Development (DPYD) Program, in contrast to the Rehabilitative Program, provides financial aid and professional guidance to municipalities to assist them in developing and directing various projects based upon the needs of each community. State aid payments are provided for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of youth bureaus, recreation projects, and youth service projects. The bulk of services are funded through the youth bureaus.

Youth Bureaus

With concern for the normal and the maladjusted child, the Presidential Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice in 1967 conceived of the youth bureaus as a means to:

- edivert youth from the judicial process;
- •develop resources capable of assisting youth in solving home, school, and community problems;
- cincrease community involvement in delinquency prevention.

In New York State, a youth bureau is an agency created by a county, city, town, or village with a population of 20,000 or more for the purpose of planning, coordinating, and supplementing the activities of public, private, and religious agencies devoted to the welfare and protection of youth. Each bureau has a governing board and a paid executive director. The board is a policymaking body which may have from 13 to 28 members and often includes a family court judge, superintendent of schools, and the county commissioners of health, mental health, police, and social services, as well as concerned citizens. Localities are reimbursed for approved expenditures in accordance with the formula prescribed by Article 19A of the Executive law. Maximum state aid has been increased to \$75,000 per year for county youth bureaus and \$50,000

for youth bureaus operated by other political subdivisions. All reimbursements are on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis.

Youth Bureau Experience

Most youth bureaus have a central office in the county office building. The office does the administrative work involved with preparing for new programs and monitoring the bureau's contracts with service agencies like the Big Brothers-Sisters, recreational programs, or counseling services. In contract to other administrative offices, the youth bureau central office is often the initial contact point for youth and it is common for people to stop in from the street asking for information.

The youth bureaus attempt to coordinate all services to youth in the community. These services are open to everyone in the community as well as those youth referred from intake or the family court.

Services Available

The services available through the youth bureaus in the survey counties are generally similar in nature:

- erecreational and cultural programs;
- •summer employment and employment counseling;
- •alternative school programs and tutorial services;
- eyouth residences--group homes, runaway houses;
- ecounseling, hotline and referral services.

A few of the counties have made interesting breakthroughs in their contract programs for youth. Nassau and Tompkins counties youth bureaus for instance, have developed ties with the educational process, recognizing that many youth problems manifest themselves at school.

Nassau County.—Long Beach Community School and UJAMAA Academy offers educational and cultural enrichment services for high school predropout and dropout youth. A special curriculum allows the youth to obtain a high school diploma or vocational placement through an alternative learning setting.

Tompkins County. -- The Learning Web is a center specializing in training of pre and post school dropouts for apprenticeships in various trades.

The Dutchess County youth bureau has recently initiated a youth services unit. The program was established to divert youth 7to 16 years of age from the juvenile justice system. It provides short-term counseling and aggressive referral services and follow-up for youth in trouble and their families. The youth services unit serves as a liaison with the schools and addresses problems associated with a youth's behavior in school or problems of truancy.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

New York State's Income Maintenance Program and major aspects of the State's Medicaid and Supportive Services Programs are conducted by the Department of Social Services and 58 county social service departments. The goal of the programs specified under the Social Services Law is to ensure that needy persons receive equitable and adequate financial aid, medical care, and supportive services for self-sufficiency.

Objectives

Supportive services include those activities, other than cash payments and medical assistance, which are designed to maintain family integrity, protect children from exploitation, and enable marginally employable persons to seek and hold employment. These services are either provided directly by local social service departments or by private agencies under contract with local departments. The objectives of the program are to:

- •provide services to enable welfare recipients to obtain self-sufficiency;
- •prevent welfare dependency among persons who are at or near the poverty level;
- •promote and safeguard the well-being of children and adults and to preserve, rehabilitate, and reunite families;
- •prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care, or other less intensive forms of care.

Funding

Services are funded through a variety of mechanisms. Seventy-five percent federal reimbursement is available for services, although it is limited by a ceiling on federal services expenditures. Because of their essential nature, the costs of certain services are shared equally by the State and localities with regard to the availability of federal reimbursement.

Activities

The following describes some of the individual services which are provided through the Supportive Services Program

- •Foster care services—are provided to approximately 48,600 children placed outside the home either as a result of a judicial determination that continued care in the child's own home would be contrary to the child's welfare, or at at the request of the parent or legal guardian.
- •Day care for children—is available when eligible parents, relatives or others caring for children are unable to provide care and supervision.

- Senior citizen services—are provided to approximately 100,000 persons to reduce individual isolation and to help the elderly maintain a sense of independence and personal pride. A variety of activities are available, and include congregate meals, recreation, education, cultural activities and counseling.
- Protective services—are provided to both children and adults who are threatened with harm through abuse, neglect or incapacity and who are unable to protect their own interests. The Department operates the State's Child Abuse Hotline and Register which enables early intervention in cases of child abuse and neglect.
- •Homemakers/Housekeeper services—are provided to maintain the integrity of families in their own homes when due to absence, incapacity or illness, a caretaker relative is unavailable.
- •Work Incentive Program--provides job referrals and work training for employable persons 16 years of age or older who are receiving Aid to Dependent Children benefits. Under WIN, local social services agencies must refer all employable recipients to the State Department of Labor's Division of Employment for interviewing, testing, and counseling for suitable job placement or training programs.
- •Other supportive services—provided through the State's social service system include adult welfare education and other educational services, employment, family planning, foster care for adults, health related services, home management, information and referral, social adjustment, transportation and services for unmarried parents.

The county social services departments are usually located in the county office building. All intake for social services is conducted at this location. Generally, the counties have five units responsible for supportive services. While these units have various names in each county, they generally break down as follows:

- •Information and Referral;
- •Child Welfare;
- Adult and Family;
- Day Care; and
- •Child Protective.

Generally, each unit has its own intake function and there is little communication among the units, although their services are similar. Tompkins County is attempting to set up a central intake point for supportive services so the family unit might be served as a whole rather than going to one unit's intake on a child protective matter and another unit for the mother's alcoholism problem.

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE

The Department of Mental Hygiene under the Mental Hygiene Law is charged with the following major functions:

- •to provide direct care and treatment for the mentally disabled in State psychiatric and development centers;
- •to operate community-based treatment facilities, such as hostels, halfway houses, and day care services;
- •to provide state aid to localities for community mental hygiene programs;
- •to license and inspect private operated psychiatric institutions and clinics;
- •develop and administer various programs in research, training and experimentation in the field of mental health and mental retardation.

Activities

The Department offers essentially three types of services in the area of prevention and the treatment of mental illness.

- •<u>Inpatient Services.</u>—The State system consists of 28 psychiatric centers with an inpatient population of approximately 32,000. Geriatric patients in State psychiatric centers represent approximately 45 percent of the total inpatient population.
- •Outpatient Services.—Presently there are approximately 400 outpatient clinics and 150 day hospitals. This results in one State operated clinic for every 50,000 population, and one day hospital for every 135,000 population.
- •Residential Care. -- Sheltered living services are used across the State for mentally disabled persons who no longer require total hospital treatment.

Community Mental Health Programs

Additionally, the Mental Hygiene Law (\$190) authorizes the development of prevention, rehabilitative and treatment services through community mental health programs to improve and expand existing community services in the field of mental allness, mental deficiency, epilepsy and behavior or emotional disorders. The law establishes community mental health boards representative of the community. The boards are empowered to review and evaluate community mental health facilities and submit to the Department of Mental Hygiene a program of community mental health services and facilities. Community mental health board expenditures by cities and counties for

operating costs are subject to 50 percent reimbursement by the State. Reimbursement is made to cities and counties whose plans have been approved by the Commissioner. Usually these plans provide some or all of the following facilities and services:

- ecommunity mental health and retardation facilities;
- •inpatient and outpatient services in community mental health and retardation facilities in general hospitals and in non-profit licensed private institutions;
- •rehabilitation for persons suffering from psychiatric disorders, which may include but not be limited to such services for patients released on convalescent status or community status from public and private mental institutions;
- •consultant and educational services furnished by qualified mental health personnel under the jurisdiction and supervision of the board to schools, courts, health and welfare agencies, and other appropriate agencies or groups authorized by the commissioner.

Expenditures for these programs are subject to reimbursement whether incurred by direct or joint operation of such facilities and services by contract or other arrangements.

- •State aid includes aid for capital costs and reimbursement for expenditures for operating costs.
- •Reimbursement is not made upon expenditures for services furnished to patients who are financially able to pay for private care fees received from patients and any revenues received by a county from another county shall be deducted from the cost of services.
- •Reimbursement is not made upon expenditures for mental health clinics or other services operated exclusively in conjunction with schools or limited to court referrals unless such services are under the jurisdiction of and subject to the direction and supervision of the board.

Services Available

The mental hygiene services offered in the survey counties vary, but usually include some of the following:

- *child guidance, alcohol and drug abuse clinics, day care;
- •residential programs for mentally disabled and psychiatric clinics;
- sinformation and referral services including crisis intervention;
- ecommunity outreach and aftercare programs.

Dutchess and Erie counties' mental hygiene departments have given special attention to the need to coordinate resources for their clients.

Dutchess recently published a nine-year mental hygiene services plan specifying the accessibility, coordination and integration of human services in the community. They are presently taking steps to implement the plan.

•Erie has organized its service delivery around a community board which contracts with the boards of community agencies for mental hygiene services. In contrast to many other counties, the role of the community board and the clients as consumers is emphasized.

Many of the services offered by the mental hygiene departments are provided on a contract basis with community agencies and organizations. In addition to contractual services, the departments do provide direct service. Accessibility is a problem in some areas

is unreachable except by private car or taxi.

Generally, there is very little community outreach activity in the surveyed counties. Most of the county mental hygiene administrators agreed that their services should be more prevention oriented and that there should be more involvement directly in the community dealing with problems before they become acute. Some counties have recently established a psychiatrist or psychiatric social worker or team at the family court to do family evaluations for the judges before a case is decided.

In Schenectady, the County Mental Health Department has close contact with the schools, and has initiated a program whereby the teachers in the public and private schools are made aware of what attitudes and which kinds of behavior serve as indicators that a first grader may be having problems. The department staff work with the teachers in developing plans for working with these troubled youth. This appears to be unique to Schenectady County. The Schenectady County Mental Health Department is especially community-minded and maintains close cooperation with other providers of service.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The State Education Department provides a wide range of services to youth and their families. In 1974:

- •\$2.8 billion was distributed in state aid to public elementary and secondary schools;
- additionally, \$207 million was granted for special educational programs;
 - \$157 million was for students with special educational needs;
 - •\$50 million was distributed as aid to children with handicapping conditions.

Activities

Article 89 of the Education Law specifies the duties of the Department in regard to physically and mentally handicapped, emotionally disturbed, delinquent and non-English speaking children. Section 4402 empowers the State Education Department to:

- •maintain a register of all handicapped children and to use all means and measures necessary to adequately meet the physical and educational needs of such children;
- •stimulate all private and public efforts designed to relieve, care for, cure or educate handicapped children and to coordinate such efforts with the work and function of governmental agencies;
- •formulate such rules and regulations pertaining to the physical and educational needs of such children.

Section 4403 of the Education law empowers the Education Department to provide home teaching, transportation, scholarships in non-residence schools, tuition or maintenance and tuition in elementary, secondary, higher, special and technical schools, for handicapped children in whole or in part from funds of the department, when not otherwise provided by parents, guardians, local authorities or other sources public or private.

The Board of Education of each school district is to conduct suitable examinations to determine the physical, mental and social causes of such failures or "under achievement" of every pupil in a public school not attending a special class, who has failed continuously in his studies or is listed as an underachiever.

Additionally, Section 3214 of the Education Law gives the family court jurisdiction over criminal violations of the compulsory education law. A minor under seventeen years of age who is an habitual truant from school or who is irregular in attendance or insubordinate or disorderly during school attendance is a school delinquent. The law empowers school authorities of any school district to establish schools, or to set apart rooms in public school buildings, for the instruction of school delinquents, and to fix the number of days per week and hours per day of required attendance which shall not be less than is required of minors attending the full time day schools. Also, authorities may establish "parental schools" for the confinement, maintenance and instruction of school delinquents.

Research has indicated that children who are truant from school may often have emotional problems. Also, children acting out in school and who are troublesome may be demonstrating an emotional handicap. The Education Law, in the aforementioned sections, has provided for the special education of these children.

Services

The types and extent of the education services available to troubled youth in New York State vary vastly. The following is a summarization of the types of alternate educational settings available for troubled youth in the survey counties:

- •Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) programs for occupational training, learning problems, rehabilitation;
- •resource rooms in elementary and secondary schools for use by troubled youth;
- soutreach programs at youth centers, hospitals and other locations;
- •alternative high schools (grades 10-12) for youths unable to participate in a normal high school setting.

OTHER COMMUNITY SERVICES

In addition to the services provided through the county youth bureaus, social services departments, mental hygiene departments, and the Lepartment of Education, there are private and religious organizations within communities who provide varied services. In many counties, Catholic Charities offer a number of day care, counseling, and homemaker services. The Salvation Army, Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. also offer a number of educational and recreational programs. A number of associations and clubs, senior citizens, retired teachers, Elks, B'nai B'rith sponsor tutoring programs or athletic teams. Some of these groups have lists of people who are willing to let children who are having problems at home stay with them. Alcoholics Anonymous is also very evident in every community. Most of these organizations receive funding from the United Way, their own members, or private foundations. Some are under contract with agencies of the city, town, or county governments to provide services.

FOOTNOTES

- 1. Monrad G. Paulsen. 1963. "The New York Family Court Act," Buffalo Law Review. Volume 12. June. p.429.
- 2. New York (State). Judicial Conference. 1972-73. <u>Judicial Conference Annual Reports</u>. p.316 (Legislative Document #90, 1974).
- 3. New York (State). Judicial Conference. Office for Children's Services. 1975.

 Probation Services in New York City. (an unpublished report.) March.
- 4. Reimbursement rate is presently 45 percent.
- 5. New York State. Executive Law, Article 19-A. Sec. 420.

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APPENDIX C

PROBATION INTAKE SURVEY DATA

Appendices C and D present the data collected for probation intake and family court in the survey counties. Page C-2 presents a key to facilitate reading of the tables. The actual survey materials are presented in Appendix E.

For most categories, the first table has composite data for all six or eight counties, followed by a breakdown of the data by county. The sequence of tables generally follows the sequence of the figures and accompanying discussion in the main text.

Table	<u>Title</u>
C-1	Age of Referrals by County
C-2	Source of Referral by County
C-3	Sex of Referral by Complaint
C-4	Prior Contact by County
C-5	Offense by County
C-6	Seriousness of Offense by County
C-7	Seriousness of Violent Offenses
C-8	Intake Action by County
C-9	Offense by Intake Action (with county breakdown)
C-10	Reason for Intake Action by County
C-11	Intake Action by Age (with county breakdown)
C-12	Intake Action by Source of Referral (with county breakdown)
C-13	Intake Action by Complaint (with county breakdown)
C-14	Intake Action by Seriousness of Offense (with county breakdown)
C-15	Intake Action by Prior Contact (with county breakdown)
C-16	Intake Action by Seriousness of Prior Office (with county breakdown)
C-17	Intake Action by Previous Intake Action (with county breakdown)
C-18	Intake Action by Reason for Previous Intake Action (with county breakdown)
C-19	Intake Action by County

APP. C-1: AGE OF REFERRALS BY COUNTY

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		2 -6; 17 - 22; Missing	I 309 I I .498 I I .147 I I .046 I	2 I .003 I .017 I	165 I •266 I •088 I •025 I	84 1 .135 1 .040 1 .013 1	38 1 -061 1 -109 1 -606 1	.006 1 .034 1 .001 1	19 1 031 T .266 I .003 I	.092
		·	(102) (313)	.017	1885 -281	2080 •310	348 .052	116 -017	71 -011	1.000

Total number of cases in this category for all sample counties.

Ratio of all cases which fall within this category (in this instance, 1121/6718 = .167 or 16.7%).

Number of cases in this category in this sample county.

Ratio of all cases in this category in this sample county (in this instance, 379/1121 = .338 or 33.8%).

Ratio of all cases in this sample county in this category (in this instance, 379/2102 = .180 or 18.0%).

Ratio of all cases in all sample counties which fall within this category and sample county (in this case, 379/6718 = .056 or 5.6%).

__ Total number of cases in this sample county.

Ratio of all cases in all sample counties which fall within this sample county (in this instance, 2102/6718 = .313 or 31.3%).

Total number of cases in all categories within all sample counties.

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		Counties															
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			2102 .313		116		1885 .281		2080 .310		348 •052		116 -017		71 .011		6718 1.000

APP. C-2: SOURCE OF REFERRAL BY COUNTY

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Sources of Referral	Parents	I I I I	340 .327 .162 .051	I I	-086	I I I		I I	346 .333 .166 .052	I I	.064 .193 .010	1	19 .018 .164 .003	I I	.006 .085 .001]]]	1040 -155
	Others and Missing	I I I I	606 .674 .288 .090	I	8 .009 .069 .001	I I I	113 .126 .060 .017	1	.051 .022 .007	I I I	.090	I i l I	.026 .198 .003	1	.074 .310 .003	I I I	899 -134
			2102		116 .017		1885 .281		2080 -310 C-3	- 	348 -052		116 -017		71 .011		6718 1.000

APP. C-3: SEX OF REFERRAL BY COMPLAINT

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<u>Sex</u>	Female	I I I	497 •758 •394 •237]]]]	143 •218 •181 •068	I I I		I I I	656 .312					
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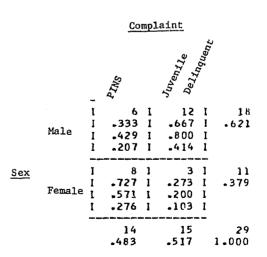
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APP. C-4: PRIOR CONTACT BY COUNTY

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	Assault	1 165 I I .380 I I .081 I I .025 I	4 I .009 I .035 I .001 I	112 I .258 1 .061 I .017 I	106 I .244 I .051 I .016 I	1 880.	.005 I .005 I .018 I	7 1 .016 1 .115 1 .001 1	1 .666 I
<u>Offenses</u>	Auto Theft	I 39 I I .147 I I .019 I I .006 I	6 1 .023 I .053 I .001 1	75 I -282 I -041 I -011 I	129 I .485 I .063 I .020 I	.060 I	1 1 .004 I .009 I]]]	.041 l
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	Dangerous Weapon	1 14 1 1 .269 1 1 .007 1 1 .002 1	2 1 1 810. 1 810.	.423 I .012 I	.212 I .005 I .002 I	.014 I .003 I	1 1 -019 1 -009 1	1 1 .019 1 .016 1	
	All Other PINS and Criminal	I 329 I I .404 I I .161 I I .050 I	21 1 .026 1 .184 I .003 1	233 I .286 I .128 I	187 1	12 I .015 I .035 I	25 I •031 I •221 I •004 I	7 1 009 1 115 1 011 1	614
	Mischief Runaway	I 197 I I .388 I I .096 I I .030 I	2 1 .004 I 1 810.	.140 I .039 I .011 I	.378 1 .093 I .029 I	.051 I	14 1 .026 I .124 I .002 I	6 1 1 210. 1 360. 1 100.	•07t
	Truancy	1 301 I 1 331 I 1 147 I 1 046 I	25 I .028 I .219 I .004 I	260 I -286 I	236 I 260 I 115 I .036 I	66 l .073 l .195 l	11 I .012 I .097 I .002 I	9 I -010 I -148 I -001 I	90t -139
	Refusal to Obey and Others		7 I .011 I .061 I .001 I	.268 I .090 I .025 I	143 -234 -069 -022	.031 1 .056 1 .003 1	4 I .007 I .035 I .001 I	8 1 1 131. 1 131. 1 100.	617
		2044	114 -017	1822 -278	2060 -314	339 •052	113 -017	61 -009	6553 1.000

APP. C-6: SERIOUSNESS OF OFFENSE BY COUNTY

									Co	unties			
			$\mathcal{E}_{r,j_{\hat{\mathbf{G}}}}$		Fulton		7,88,88,17	Onondaga		Schenected.	Phompkins	Ais sing	
	High	I I I I	50 .331 .024 .007	I I	.013 .017	I I I	33 I .219 I .018 I .005 I	53 .351 .025 .008	I I	9 I .060 I .026 I .001 I	1 I .007 I .009 I	3 1 .020 1 .042 1	.022
	Moderate	l l I I	413 4199 •196 •061	I	26 •013 •224 •004	I	718 I .346 I .381 I .107 I	7. Y .375 .374 .116	1 1	104 I .050 I .299 I .015 I	22 I •011 I •190 I •003 1	13 1 .006 1 .183 1	.309 I
Seriousness	Low	I I I I	492 .259 .234 .073	I	-027 -448	I I I I	539 I .284 I .286 I .080 I	635 •334 •305 •095	I I	108 I -057 I -310 I -016 I	51 I •027 I •440 I •008 I	22 1 .012 1 .310 1	.283 I
	PINS With Violence	I I I I	153 •519 •073 •023	I	1 .003 .009	I I I I	87 1 .295 I .046 I .013 1	40 •136 •019 •006	I I	4 I •014 I •011 I •001 I	5 1 •017 I •043 I •001 I	5 1 -017 1 -070 1 -001 1	•(;44
	PINS	I I I I	994 •432 •473 •148	I I	35 .015 .302 .005	I	508 I .221 I .269 I .076 I	575 .250 .276 .086	I l	123 I .053 I .353 I .018 I	37 I •016 I •319 I •006 I	28 I •012 I •394 I •C04 I	.347
		_	2102 •313		116 -017		1885 -281	2080 -310		348 •052	116 -017	71 -011	6716 1.000

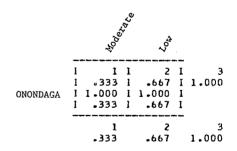
APP. C-7: SERIOUSNESS OF VIOLENT OFFENSES

		Seriousness \$\tilde{\psi}\tilde{\psi}\tilde{\psi}\tilde{\psi}										
	17. 1987 1987	to the state of th	√o ₄	Property.	at Salar							
TOTAL	I 43 I .230 I 1.000 I .230	1 .636 1 1.000	1 .112 1 1.000	I .016 I I 1.000 I	1 I .005 I 1.000 I .005 I	167 1.000						
	43 .230			3 •016	1	187 1.000						

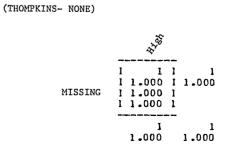
					ري					
		\$17.00°		\$0.00 \$0.00	۳	~y*		SAIN'S)	
ERIE	I I I I	12 .279 1.000	I	.581 1.000	I I	5 •116 1.000	1	.023 1.000	1	43 1.000
		12 .279	~	25 •581		5 •116		1 .023		43 1.000

		170		*0°	47.8°	~°°°		
FULTON	I I I	1.000	I	1.000	I I	10 .123 1.000 .123	I I	81 1.000
	_	19 •235		52 -642		10 .123		81 1.000

	100 de.	, # ¢	
NASSAU	1 1.000	I 286 I 1.000 I .286	1 1.000
	.714	2 •286	7 1.000



		Hr. Heek		\$000 P	, Ç	√°,		A SALA	12 CO Y	g,
SCHENECTADY	I I I I		1 1 1		I I		I I I	3 .058 1.900 .058]]]	52 1.000
		11 •212		36 •692	-	.038		3 •058		52 1.000



APP. C-8: INTAKE ACTION BY COUNTY

		Counties												
			E't's		Fulton		7 ₈ 88 _{8/1}		$^{O_{\Omega_{Q}}}$	Schenect	S.	Thompkins	14;83.4ng	
	Adjusted	I I I	1160 .298 .552 .173	I I I I	84 .022 .724 .013	1	1278 .328 .678 .190	I	1073 I .275 I .516 I .160 I	183 •047 •526 •027	I I	84 I .022 I .724 I .013 I	37 .009 .521 .006	I
Intake	Referred to Petition	I I I I	549 •268 •261 •082	I	20 .010 .172 .003	I I	518 .253 .275 .077	I I	789 I .385 I .379 I .117 I	131 •064 •376 •019	I I	23 I -011 I -198 I -003 I		
Action	Terminated	I I I	149 .350 .071 .022	I I	9 .021 .078 .001	I I		I I	177 I .415 I .085 I .026 I	23 .054 .066 .003	I I	5 I .012 I .043 I .001 I	8 •019 •113 •001	1
	Missing	1 3 2 1	244 .707 .116 .036	I I	3 .009 .026	-	34 .099 .018	I	41 I .119 I .020 I .006 I	11 •032 •032 •002	I I	4 I -012 I -034 I -001 I	8 -023 -113 -001	
			2102		116		1885 .281		2080 •310	348 •052		116 -017	71 •011	- 6718 1.000

APP. C-9: OFFENSE BY INTAKE ACTION

Intake Action

			۰		•	
TOTAL		10justed	Referred to	Ternthated	Mestre	
	Homocide	1	1 1 1 1 COC.1 1 1 1	I I I]	
	Arson	I 22 1 .596 I .007 I .004	1 686. I 1 600. I	-921 1 -092 1]	¥697
	Rape			1) 	.002
	Drugs	1 163 1 337 1 544 1 525	1 651. I 1 210. I	.015 I	4 1 -020 1 -013 1 -001 1	.631
	Robbery	1 .37 1 .394 1 .010 1 .006	1 532 1 1 650 1 1 800 1	.053 I .012 I .001 I	2 1 4021 1 4006 1	-014
	Burglary	1 534 1 .623 I .140 I .081	1 -202 I I -119 I	.06/ 1 .135 1	19 1 .022 1 .061 1 .003 1	.130
<u>Offenses</u>	Assault	1 261 1 .601 1 .064 1 .040	1 .279 1 1 .060 1 1 .018 1	.081 I .083 I .005 I	17 1 039 1 055 1 003 1	-066
	Auto Theft	1 162 1 .609 1 .042 1 .925	1 -305 I 1 -040 I	.064 I .040 I	6 1 .023 1 .019 1	-041
	Shoplifting	1 1314 1 .753 1 .344 1 .201	I -147 I I -129 I	.061 I	73 .042 .235 .011	.267
	Dangerous Weapon	i 3d i .731 i .010 i .006	1 .192 I 1 .005 I	.077 I	! ! ! !	.008
** * ***	All Other PINS and Criminal Mischief	1 .657	1 .076 1	.097 I	48 1 .059 1 .154 1	-124
	Runaway	1 125 1 .246 1 .033 1 .019	1 .669 I I .170 I	.026 I	30 1 .059 1 .096 1	078
	Truancy	I 371 I 409 I 397 I 357	1 .468 I	.' J I .173 I	39 1 .043 1 .125 1 .006 1	.139
	Refusal to Obey and Others	I 240 I .392 I .063 I .037	I .443 I I .135 I	.046 I	73 I .119 I .235 I	.093
		3815 "582	.306 _G .	422 -11-064	311 .047	6553 1.000

APP. C-9 (cont.)	ERIE	10 justed	Reference to	Terminated	in String	
	Arson	1 .833 I .004	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	1 I -167 I -007 I I	1 1 1 1	.003
	Rape	I I	I 9 I I 1.000 I I .017 I I .004 I	I I I	1 1 1	-004
	Drugs	1 .783	I 1 I I I I 1 I 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 I •087 I •014 I •001 I	2 I .087 I .009 I .001 I	.011
	Robbery	I .150 I .003	I 13 I I .650 I I .024 I I .006 I	2 I -100 I -014 I -001 I	2 I .100 I .009 I .001 I	20 •010
	Burglary	1 .631 1 .047	I 10 I I .119 I I .019 I I .005 I	15 I •179 I •101 I •007 I	6 I .071 I .027 I .003 I	84 -041
Offenses	Assault	I .624 I .091	I 40 I I .242 I I .075 I I .020 I	13 I .079 I .088 I .006 I	9 I .055 I .040 I .004 I	165 .081
	Auto Theft	I .769 I .026	I 2 I I .051 I I .004 I I .001 I	4 I -103 I -027 I -002 I	3 I .077 I .013 I .001 I	39 •019
	Shoplifting	I .780	I 33 I I -056 I I -062 I I -016 I	43 I •073 I •291 I •021 I	54 I .092 I .241 I .026 I	590 -289
	Dangerous Weapon	1 .857	I 1 I I I I 1 I I 1 I 1 I 1 I 1 I 1 I 1	1 I -071 I -007 I I	I I I	14 .007
	All Other PINS and Criminal Mischief	I 208 I .632183 I .102	1 .167 I I .103 I	31 I •094 I •209 I •015 I	35 I .106 I .156 I .017 I	329 -161
	Runaway	1 48 1 -244 I -042 I -023	I .619 I I .228 I	4 1 •020 I •027 I •002 I	23 I .117 I .103 I .011 I	197 .096
	Truancy	1 123 I .409 I .108 I .060	I .432 I I .243 I	22 I .073 I .149 I .011 I	26 I .086 I .116 I .013 I	301 .147
	Refusal to Obey and Others	I 74 I .277 I .065 I .036	1 .446 I I .222 I	10 I .037 I .068 I .005 I	64 I .240 I .286 I .031 I	267 •131
		1137 .556	535 •262 C-	148 -072 12	224 -110	2044 1.000

Intake Action

APP. C-9 (cont.) FULTON	10 Just a	Referred to	Teminated	Sursety	
Drugs	1 1.000 1 .010	I I	I I I I I I	I I I	.007
Robbery	I 2 I 1.000 I .021 I .013	I	I I I I I I]]]	.013
Burglary	1 .778 1 .072 1 .047	-	I I] [-060
Assault	1 1.000	1	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I]	•027
Offenses Auto Theft	I I I	1 1.000 1 .300	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1]]]	-040
Shoplifting		I	1 4 1 1 .114 1 1 .138 1 1 .027 I]]]	. 235
Dangerous Weapon	I 2 I 1.000 I .021 I .013	I I	I I I I I I]]]	.013
All Other PINS and Criminal	I 18 I .857 I .186 I .121	1	I 1 I I I I .048 I .034 I .007 I	2 I •095 I •667 I •013 I	-141
Mischief Runaway	I 2 I 1.000 I .021 I .013	1	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	1	-013
Truancy	I 13 I .520 I .134 I .087	I -400 I -500	1 .040 I I .034 I	. 040 1	.168
Refusal to Obey and Others	I 17 1 -405 I .175 I .114	I -048 I -100	1 .548 I 1 .793 I	3 1	.282
	97 .651	20 -134	29 .195	3 .020	149 1.000

APP. C-9 (cont.) NASSAU	****	Action 1985	Per to	¹ ¹ ¹ ¹ ¹ ⁰	Payer	547.85.17.	
Arson	I I I	4 I .444 I .003 I .002 I	.556 .010	I I I	I I I	I I I	.005
Rape	I I I	1 1 1 1	1.000	I I I	l I I i	[] []	.C02
Drugs	I I I	120 I .902 I .097 I .066 I	-090 -024	I I I	I .00 I .00 I .00	37 I	.073
Robbery	I I I	17 I .739 I .014 I .009 I	.261 .012	I I I	I I I	1 1 1	.013
Burglary	I I I	309 I .803 I .249 I .170 I	-166 -128	1 .010 1 .075	1 .29	96 1	.211
Assault	I I I	68 I .607 I .055 I .037 I	.339 .076	1 .036 1 .075 1 .002		74 1	112 -061
Offenses Auto Theft	I I I	55 I .733 I .044 I .030 I	.240 .036	1 .013 1 .019	I .0: I .0: I .0:	37 I	.041
Shoplifting	1 1 1	245 1 .740 1 .197 1 .134 I	.218 .144	I -018 I -113		96 I	.182
Dangerous Weapon	I I I	18 I .818 I .014 I .010 I	.182 .008	1	I I I]]]	-012
All Other PINS and Criminal Mischief	1 1 1 1	176 I 755 I .142 I 097 I	.163 .076	1 .077 1 .340	1 .00	1 I 04 I 37 I 01 I	.128
Runaway	I I I	28 I .394 I .023 I .015 I	.549 .078	I .028	1 .0	2 I 28 I 74 I 01 I	-039
Truancy	I I I	115 I .442 I .093 I .063 I	.492 .255	1 .050 1 .245	1 .0	4 I 15 I 48 I 02 I	.143
Refusal to Obey and Others	I I I	87 I .527 I .070 I .048 I	.442 .146	1 .030 1 .094	I	I 1 I	.091
		1242	501 -275	53 950.		27 15	1823 1.000

APP. C-9	(cont.)	ONONDAGA		PEJSULAY	Reference to	Je Terminaced	\$11.58.14	
			Homocide	1 1 1 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	1.000 I .001 I	1 1 1	I I 1	1
			Arson	1 18 I 1 .621 I I .017 I 1 .009 I	.379 I	1 1 1	1 1 1 1	.014
			Rape	I 1 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1
			Drugs	I 18 I I .750 I I .017 I I .009 I	.208 I	1 I •042 I •005 I	I I I	.012
			Robbery	1 15 I 1 .313 I I .014 I I .007 I	.625 I .038 I	3 1 -063 I -016 1 -001 I	1 1 1	48 •023
			Burglary	I 143 I I .441 I I .133 I I .069 I	.432 I .179 I	36 I -111 I -197 I -017 I	5 I .015 I .125 I .002 I	324 •155
			Assault	I 60 I I .566 I I .056 I I .029 I	.302 1 .041 I	9 I .085 l .049 l .004 I	5 I .047 1 .125 1 .002 I	106 -051
		Offenses	Auto Theft	I 71 I I .550 I I .066 I I .034 I	.349 l	11 I .085 I .060 I .005 I	2 1 .016 I .050 I .001 1	129 -062
			Shoplifting	1 449 I I .714 I I .416 I I .215 I	.197 l	.078 I .268 I .023 I	7 I .011 I .175 I .003 I	629 •302
·			Dangerous Weapon	1 .455 I 1 .005 I 1 .002 I	.364 I	2 I -182 I -011 I -001 I	1 1 1 1	11 -005
			All Other PINS and Criminal Mischief	I 105 I I .561 I I .097 I I .050 I	.278 l	24 I .128 I .131 I .012 I	6 I .032 1 .150 I .003 I	187 .090
			Runaway	1 36 I 1 .188 I 1 .033 I 1 .017 I	.781 l	4 I -021 I -022 I -002 I	2 I .010 I .050 I .001 I	192 -092
			Truancy	1 82 I 1 .347 I 1 .076 I 1 .039 I	.496 I .149 I	29 I -123 I -158 I -014 I	8 I .034 I .200 I .004 I	236 -113
			Refusal to Obey and Others	I 76 I I .450 I I .070 I I .036 I	.432 I .093 I	15 I -089 I -082 I -007 I	5 I .030 I .125 I .002 I	169 -081
				1079 .517	784 .376 C-	183 15.088	.019	2086

APP. C-9 (cont.) SCHENECT.	ЛDY	73.	Person.	Reference to	, c, c ₀ ,	Pa _{JeU}	Series Se	
	Arson	I I I	•	2 1.000 .016 .006	I I	I I I	I I I I	.006
	Drugs	1 -04	9 I 3 I 8 I 26 I	6 •375 •047 •017	I I	I .1	I I 63 I 11 I 103 I	16 -046
	Robbery	I I I I	I I I	1 1.000 .008 .003	I I	I I I	I I I	.003
	Burglary				1 .054	1	I I I	37 .106
055	Assault	I .55	21 I 53 I 13 I 50 I		I .237	1 .1	1 I 26 I 11 I 103 I	38 .109
Offenses	Auto Theft	I I .3: I .0: I .0:	27 I		1 .063 1 .042	1	I I I	16 •046
	Shoplifting	I .77	76 I 24 I 09 I 18 I	23 .219 .178 .066	I .019	4	4 I 38 I 44 I 311 I	105 .302
	Dangerous Weapon		1 I 00 I 05 I 03 I	na n ao 1804 ilay 1814 ilay 1814	I I I	I I I	I I I	.003
	All Other PINS and Criminal Mischief	I I .5: I .0: I .0:		.250 .023 .009	I .083	2 1 .1	1 I 083 I 111 I 003 I	12 .034
	Runaway	1 -0	3 I 15 I 16 I 09 I	22 .846 .171 .063	I .038	? I	1 1 1	26 •075
	Truancy	I -4	30 I 55 I 61 I 86 I	31 •470 •240 •089	I .076	3 I	I I I	66 •190
	Refusal to Obey and Others	1 .6 1 .1	19 I 79 I 02 I 55 I	4 •143 •031 •011	1 -107	5 I .2	2 I 071 I 222 I 006 I	28 -080
			86 34	129 .371	.069		9	348 1.000

Intake Action

APP. C~9 (cont.) THOMP	KINS	JA Jac	رو ^{رم} .	Reference to	, tion	Terminates		
,	Drugs	I .333 I .012 I .008	? !			I I I	1	1 3 1 .025 1
	Burglary	1 .857 1 .071 1 .051	1	1 -143 -043 -008		I I I I	1	l
Offenses	Assault	I 1.000 I .024 I .017	· I		I I I	1 1 1 1	1	I
Name of the Control o	Auto Theft	I 1.006 I .012 I .006	2 1	ano. The and a shall be shall be a shall be	I I I	I I I	1	I
	Shoplifting	I 39 I .867 I .464 I .331	r	-089 -174		2 I •044 I •286 I •017 I]]]	.381 !
	Dangerous Weapon	I I I	I I I	1 1.000 .043 .008	I	I I I	1	800 . I
	All Other PINS and Criminal Mischief	I 19 I .760 I .226 I .161	I	3 .120 .130 .025	I I	1 I .040 I .143 I .008 I	2 1 -080 1 -500 1 -017 1	.212
	Runaway	I .429 I .071 I .051	. 1	.429	I I I	1 1 .071 I .143 I .008 I	1 1 •071 1 •250 1 •008 1	.119
	Truancy	I .455 I .060 I .042	I	5 .455 .217 .042	I	1 I .091 I .143 I .008 I]]]	-093
	Refusal to Obey and Others	I .556 I .060 I .042	1	1 •111 •043 •008	I I	2 I .222 I .286 I .017 I	1 1 •111 1 •250 1	.076
		.712		23 •195		7 •059	4 •034	118 1.000

Intake Action

APP. C-9 (cont.) MISSING	Adjusting	ر م	Petity.	40,	^{Terminate} d	Alissins Selins	
Arson	1 1.000	I I I		I I I	I I I I	!	
Drugs				I I I	1 I I		2 1 .033 1
Burglary	I .333	I I I	.11B	I I I	I I I I		3 1 .049 1
Assault <u>Offe</u> nses	I 3 I .429 I .094 I .049	I			I I I	•	7 1 .115 1
Shoplifting	I 14 I .824 I .438 I .230	I I	.118	I I I	1 I -059 I -125 I -016 I		1 17 1 -279 I
Dangerous Weapon	I I I	I I I	- Maker down dalah dilah salah dalah	I I I	1 1 1.000 I .125 I .016 I		I 1 I -016 I
All Other PINS and Criminal Mischief	I 286 I .063 I .033	1	و50ء	i i i	3 I .429 I .375 I .049 I	.143 .250	I .115
Runaway	I .333 I .063 I .033	I I	.167 .059	I I I	1 1 .167 1 .125 1	.333 .500	I -098 I
Truancy	1 .333 I .094 I .049	I	.444 .235 .066	I	2 1 .222 1 .250 1	[[I 9 I .148 I
Refusal to Obey and Others	I 4 I .500 I .125 I .066	I	3 .375 .176 .049	1 1]]]	.125	l -131 I
	32 .525		17 .279		.131	4 .066	61 1.000

APP. C-10: REASON FOR INTAKE ACTION BY COUNTY

				Co	unties			
	E. L.	Fulton	71 ₈₈ 8 _{8/7}	Onologies Contraction of the Con	Schenectedy	^{Phompk} ins	418.8149	
Community I Resource I Appropriate	.384 I .114 I	9 I .015 I .083 I .001 I	123 I .206 I .074 I .020 I	203 I .341 I .102 I .032 I	14 l .023 l .041 l .002 l	10 I -017 I -088 I -002 I	8 I .013 I .123 I .001 I	596 •095
Complainant I Withdrew I Request I	.367 I .048 I	6 I .023 I .055 I .001 I	86 I .326 I .052 I .014 I	55 1 -208 I -028 I -009 I	15 I •057 I •044 I •002 I	1 I .004 I .009 I	4 I .015 I .062 I .001 I	264 •042
Youth I Uncooperative I	.204 I .023 I	3 I .013 I .028 I	5 I .022 I .003 I .001 I	149 I .662 I .075 I .024 I	10 I .044 I .029 I .002 I	8 I .036 I .071 I .001 I	4 I .018 I .062 I .061 I	225 •036
Youth or I Parents Refused I Return Home I	.126 I .017 I	8 1 .030 I .073 I .001 I	100 I .370 I .060 I .016 I	90 I .333 I .045 I .014 I	31 I .115 1 .091 I .005 I	4 I .015 I .035 I .001 I	3 I .011 I .046 I	270 -043
Restitution I Arranged I	.503 I .217 I	13 I .015 I .119 I .002 l	183 .211 .110 .029	129 1 .149 1 .065 1 .021 1	74 I .085 I .218 I .012 I	27 I .031 I .239 I .004 I	5 I .006 I .077 I .001 I	867 •138
Youth I Cooperative I	.269 I .289 I	54 I .025 I .495 I .009 I	776 I .361 I .468 I .123 I	620 I .288 I .311 I .099 I	63 I .029 I .185 I .010 I	38 I .018 I .336 I .006 I	20 I -009 I -308 I -003 I	2150 •342
Petition I Forced I	.286 I .217 I	5 I •003 I •046 I •001 I	251 I •165 I •151 I •040 1	689 I •453 I •345 I •110 I	120 I .079 I .353 I .019 I	9 I -006 I -001 I	13 I .009 I .200 I .002 I	1522 •242
Inapplicable i Categories j	.382 I .074 I	11 I .028 I .101 I .002 I	133 I •341 I •080 I •021 I	60 I -154 I -030 I -010 I	13 I .033 I .038 I .002 I	16 I .041 I .142 I .003 I	8 1 -021 I -123 I -001 I	390 -062
•	2005 .319	109 -017	1657 .264	1995 •317	340 •054	113 -018	65 •010 1	6284 000

C-19

Reason

								4	Age				\$ \$}	\$¢` .\$\```	
			~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	,	_ئ ې		44		\$		46		2 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	,	
	TOTAL	 I	761	 I	 575	 I	895	I	1135	1	139	 1	399	I	3699
	Adjusted	] ] ]		I .	585	I I		1 1 1	.2°1 .530 .169	1 1 1	.036 .629 .021		.102 .643 .059	I I	.583
Intake	Referred to Petition	I I I I	230 .112 .205 .034	I .	151 314	I I I	.340	l I I		1	48 •023 •217 •007	I	-043 -143	I I I	2048 •305
Action	Terminated	I I I	82 .192 .073 .012	l .	131 357	l I I	.207	I I I		1		1	-164	I I I	426 •063
	Missing	1 I I 1		I .	125 044	1 I I		I I		1	13 .038 .059	I I I	-183 -101	I I I	345 •051
			1121		983 146		1630		2142		221		521 292		6718

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	Adjusted	I I I	.230 .704	I I I	.126 .535	l I I I	254 .219 .514 .121	l I I	294 •253 •480 •140	I I I	•015 •486	I I I	182 •157 •589 •087	l I I	1160 •552
Tutoko	Referred to Petition	I I I	.100 .145	I I I	78 .142 .286 .037	1	148 -270 -300 -070	I I I	221 .403 .361 .105	I I I	.011 .171 .003	I I I	41 •075 •133 •020	I	549 •261
<u>Action</u>	Terminated	I I I	.154 .061	I I I	.101 .055	I I I	26 •174 •053 •012	I I	38 .255 .062 .018	I I I	.040 .171 .003	I I I	41 •275 •133 •020	I	149 .071
	Missing	I I I	34 .139 .090	I I I	34 •139 •125 •016		.270 .134 .031	I I I	.096 .028	l I I I	6 •025 •171 •003	I I I I	45 •184 •146 •021	I	244 -116
			379 -180		273 -130		494 •235		612 。291		35 -017		309 •147		2102 1.000

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	Adjusted	I I I I	19 I .226 I .731 I .164 I	.155 .813	I I I	19 I .226 I .655 I .164 I	30 l .357 k .750 i	2 I .024 I .667 I .017 I	.012 I .500 I .009 I	84 •724
<u>Intake</u>	Referred to Petition	I I I I	4 I .200 I .154 I .034 I	.050 .063 .009	l l l	6 I .300 I .207 I .052 I	8 1 .400 I .200 I .069 I	.333 I	I I I	20 -172
Action	Terminated	I I I I	3 I .333 I .115 I .026 I	2 •222 •125 •017	I I I	2 I .222 I .069 I .017 I	2 I .222 I .050 I .017 I	I I I	1 1 1	.078
	Missing	I I I	I I I		I I I	2 I .667 I .069 I .017 I	I I I 1	1 1 1 1	1 I .333 I .500 I .009 I	.026
			26 •224	16 -138		29 •250	40 •345	3 	2	116 1.000

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N.	ASSAU		8, 42		ξ}		77		Ş.	97	~ X		
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Intake	Referred to Petition	I I I I	68 .131 .308 .036	l I I	75 •145 •261 •040	I 1 I I	124 •239 •279 •066	I I	212 I .409 I .322 I .112 I	21 1 .041 1 .193 1	.035	I I I I	518 -275
	Terminated	I I I	7 •127 •032 •004	1	.200 .038 .006	I I I	.164 .020 .005	I I I	16 I -291 I -024 I -008 I	.073 1 .037 1	-145 -048	I I I I	55 •029
	Missing	I I I		I I	5 •147 •017 •003	I I I		1 1 1	11 ¾ -324 H -017 I -006 I	3 I 880. 1 820. 1 200.	-118		34 •018
			221 .117		287 .152		445 •236		658 •349	109 -058	165 -088		1885 1.000

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	Aljusted	I I I I	260 •242 •644 •125	I I I	178 .166 .530	I I I I		I I		I I I	34 I •032 I •557 I •016 I	.044 .560	I .516 I
Intake	Referred to Peticion	I I I	89 .113 .220 .043	I I I	132 .167 .393 .063	I I I	223 .283 .424 .107	I I		1	17 I •022 I •279 I •006 I	•029 •274	I -379 I
Action	Terminated	I I I	46 •260 •114 •022	I I I	23 .130 .068 .011	I I I	42 .237 .080 .020	l I	.254 .067	I I I	10 I •056 I •164 I •005 I	-062 -131	I -085
	Missing	I I I	9 .220 .022 .004	I I I	.073 .009 .001	I I I	19 .463 .036 .009	I I	•	I I I	1 1 1	3 .073 .036 .001	I
			404 .194		336 .162		526 "253		669 ,322		61 -029	84 •040	- 2680 1.000

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	Adjusted	I I I	34 I -186 I -723 I -098 I	27 •148 •540 •078	I I I	40 •219 •482 •115	I I	57 •311 •471 •164	I I I	-016 -333	I I I	22 •120 •579 •063	1 1 1 1	183 •526
Intake	Referred to Petition	I I I I	11 I .084 I .234 I .032 I	18 -137 -360 -052	I I I	37 .282 .446 .106	I I	60 •458 •496 •172	I I I I	.333	l I I	.015 .053 .006	I I I	131 .376
Action	Terminated	I I I	2 I .087 I .043 I .006 I	4 .174 .080 .011	l l I	4 ,174 .048 .011	I I I	.087 .017 .006	I 1 1	-111	I I I	10 •435 •263 •029	I I I	23 -066
	Missing	I I I I	I 1 I I	1 •091 •020 •003	I I I	.182 .024 .006	I I	2 .182 .017 .006	I I I		I I I	.364 .105 -011	I I I	11 •032
			47 •135	50 •144		83 .239		121 .348		9 •026		38 -109		348 1.000

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Intake Action	Referred to Petition	I I I I	1 I .043 I .032 I .009 1	4 -174 -267 -034	I L I I	.565	I I I	5 •217 •200 •043	1 1 1 1		I I I	a tagan anggan angg	I I I I	23 -198	
	Terminated	I I I I	I I 1		I I I I	.400 .053	I	-120	I l I I		I I I	d diving mana anima, dalah akan da	I I I I	.043	
	Missing	I I I	I I I		I I I	1 •250 •026 •009	I I I		I I I	.500 .667 .017	I I I		I I I	.034	
			31 .267	15 -129		38 -328		25 •216		3 •026		.034		116 1.000	

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	Adjusted	I I I	8 -216 -615 -113	I I I	4 *108 •667 •056	I I I I	9 •243 •600 •127	I I I	6 .162 .353 .085	I I I I	1 .027 1.000 .014	I I I		IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	37 •521
<u>Intake</u> Action	Referred to Petition	I I I	2 .111 .154 .028	I I I		I I I	3 .167 .200 .042	I I I	389	I I I		I I I		I I I I	18 -254
	Terminated	I I I	1 .125 .077 .014	I I I	1 •125 •167 •014	I I I	3 .375 .200 .042	I I I	3 .375 .176 .042	1		I I I		I I I	.113
	Missing	I I I	2 .250 .154 .028	I I		I I I		I I I	.059	l I I		I I I	.263	I I I I	.113
			13 .183		6 •085		15 .211		17 .239		1 -014		19 -268		71 1.000

APP. C-12: INTAKE ACTION BY SOURCE OF REFERRAL

					<u> </u>	Sou	rce of		erral (	<b>,</b>	
TOTAL			40/4Cg		50,007		t di ent.	; 	O.T. C. T. S. C. S	, C.C.	•
	Adjusted	I I I	2612 .677 .682	I I I I	386 .099 .407 .057	I I I	390 .100 .375 .058	1 1 1	511 .131 .568 .076	I I I	3899 •580
Intake	Referred to Petition	1 I I I	871 .425 .227 .130	I I I	445 •218 •470 •066	I I I	.250 .491	I I I	.107 .245	l l l	2048 •305
<u>Intake</u> <u>Action</u>	Terminated	1 1 1 1	223 •523 •053 •033	I I I	70 .164 .074	1 1 1 I	.117	I I I		] ] ] ]	426 •C63
	Missing	I I I		l I I	47 .136 .050	I I I I	89 .258 .086	l I I	•246 •095	l l l	345 •051
			3830		949		1040		£99		6718

	Source of Referral												
ERIE			^A O ⁴ /c ₈		Sch001		- take	7	Others Markers	SCI,			
	Adjusted	I I I	568 .490 .693 .270	I	134 •116 •399 •064	I I I	99 .085 .291 .047	I I I	359 •309 •592 •171	I I I	1160 •552		
Intaka	Referred to Petition	I I I	124 -226 -151 -059	I I I I	151 •275 •449 •072	I I I	150 .273 .441 .071	I I I	124 -226 -205 -059	l I I	549 •261		
Intake Action	Terminated	l I I I	55 .369 .067 .026	I I I	22 .148 .065 .010	I I I	15 .101 .044 .007	I I I I	.383 .094	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	149 •071		
	Missing	I I I	73 •299 •089 •035	I I I I	29 •119 •086 •014	I I I	76 •311 •224 •036	l l l	66 •270 •109 •031	I I I	244 •116		
		-	820 -390		336 .160		340 .162		606 -288		2102 1-000		

	Source of Referral											
FULTON			Police		\$0,00		the steam	9	\$29'77 W. 87.8'28	, de 1, 15, 1	•	
	Adjusted	I I I	.702	I I I	12 •143 •500 •103	I I I	.060 .500	I I I	8 -095 1-000 -069	I I I	84 •724	
<u>Intake</u>	Referred to Petition	I I I I	.122	1 1 1	10 .500 .417 .086	I I I I	.100	I I I I		IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	20 -172	
Action	Terminated	I I I I	.444 .054 .034	l l l	1 .111 .042 .009	I I I	.444 .400 .034	I I I		I I I	.078	
	Missing	I I I I	.667 .027	I I I I	1 .333 .042 .009	I I I		I I I I		I I I	.026	
			74 .638		24 •207		10 .086		.069		116 1.000	

						500	rce of		ferral,	÷.	
NASSAU			401, Co.		Sch001		4° 20° 20° 20° 20° 20° 20° 20° 20° 20° 20	S,	A. S.	\$2,00	0
	Adjusted	I I I	958 .750 .774 .508	I I I	130 .102 .461 .069	I I I		I I I	59 •046 •522 •031	I I I	1278 .678
Intake	Referred to Petition	I I I I	.463 .194	I I I	134 •259 •475 •071	I I I	108 •208 •429 •057	I I I	36 .069 .319 .019	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	518 -275
Action	Terminated	I I I I	17 .309 .014 .009	I I I	.236 .046	I I I	12 -218 -048 -006	I I I	.236 .115	1 1 1 1	55 •029
	Missing	I I I I		I I I	.147 .018 .003	I I I	1 .029 .004 .001	I I I	.147 .044 .003	1 1 1	34 •018
			1238 .657		282 .150		252 •134		113 -060		1885

APP. C-12 (cont.)

					1	Sou	rce of		erral	,	
ONONDAGA			Police		50,005		Parents.	þ	A SESTI	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	<b>,</b>
	Adjusted	I I I	883 .823 .603 .425	l l I	72 .067 .323 .035	l I I	108 .101 .312 .052	I I I I	10 .009 .217 .005	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	1073 •516
Intako	Referred to Petition	I I I I	424 •537 •289 •204	I I I	114 .144 .511	I I I I	218 .276 .630	I I I	.042 .717	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	789 •379
Intake Action	Terminated	I I I I	137 .774 .094	I I I	.153 .121	I I I I	.035	I I I I	1 .006 .022	I I I	177 •085
	Missing	I I I I	21 .512 .014	l I I	10 •244 •045 •005	l I I	8 •195 •023 •004	I I I	2 •049 •043 •001	I I I	41 •020
			1465		223		346		46		2080

						Sou	rce of		ferral		
SCHENECTADY			\$ OZZCO		School		A STEAT	9	A CENTRAL STREET	.75	0
	Adjusted	I I I I	73 •399 •545 •210	I I I	30 •164 •455 •086	I I I I	31 •169 •463 •089	I I I I		I I I	183 -526
Intake Action	Referred to Petition	I I I I	.435 .425	I I I	30 •229 •455 •086	I I I	28 -214 -418 -080	I I I I	-122 -198	I I I I	131 •376
	Terminated	I I I	3 .130 .022 .009	I I I I	5 •217 •076 •014	I I I	5 •217 •075 •014	I I I I		I I I I	23 -066
	Missing	I I I	.091 .007	I I I	1 .091 .015 .003	I I I I	3 •273 •045 •009	I I I I		I I I	11 -032
			134 -385		66 •190		67 •193		81 •233		348 1 -000

						Sou	rce of		ferral	÷	
THO	MPKINS		Police		50,005		the strength	<i>§</i>	THE CHAPTER STATES	47.5	,
	Adjusted	I I I I	50 .595 .769 .431	I I I I	.048 .444 .034	i I I I	-684	I I I		I I I	84 .724
Intake	Referred to Petition	I I I	.478	I I I	.174 .444 .034	l I 1	-174	I I I	4 •174 •174 •034	I I I	23 •198
Action	Terminated	I I I I	.400 .031 .017	I I I	1 -200 -111 -009	I I I I	.400 .105 .017	1 1 1		1 1 1	.043
	Missing	I I I I	.500 .031 .017	I I I I		I I I I	n campi Alian Main alaug aaffa 4	I I I I	.500 .087 .017	l l I	.034
			65		.078		19 •164		23 .198		116 1.000

					<u> </u>	Sou	rce of	Ref	erral		
MISSI	ING		Police		\$0,007		Parents	o	Others Miss.	icy Cy	
	Adjusted	I I I	.568 .618	I I I	.108 .444 .056	I I I	3 .081 .500 .042	I I I	.243 .409 .127	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	37 .521
Intska	Referred to Petition	I I I	.333 .176	I I I I	3 .167 .333 .042	I I I	.111 .333 .028	I I I I	7 .389 .318	I I I	18 -254
Intake Action	Terminated	I I I	.625 .147	I I I	1 .125 .111 .014	I I I		I I I	2 •250 •091 •028	I I I I	-113
	Missing	I I I	.250 .059	I I I	1 .125 .111 .014	l l I I	1 .125 .167 .014	I I I	.500 .182 .056	I I I	.113
		A	34 .479		.127		6 •085		.310	_	71 1.000

APP. C-13: INTAKE ACTION BY COMPLAINT

			Comp1						Comp1		
TOTAL	-	PINS	Juvenzie Destinquent	8 ₀ T ₈ 8 ₅ T _W		ERIE		PINS	Juven1le Dellinguen	WLSSIM8	
	Adjusted	1215 .312 .458 .181	I 2646 I I .679 I I .670 I I .394 I	38 I .010 I .336 I .006 I	3899 •580		Adjusted I I I	641 I •553 I •507 I •305 I	503 I •434 I •638 I •239 I	16 I •014 I •333 I •008 I	1160 •552
<u>Intake</u>	Referred to Petition	1092 .533 .411 .163	I 924 I I .451 I I .234 I I .138 I	32 I •016 I •283 I •005 I	2048 •305	Intake	Referred to I Petition I	393 I .716 I .311 I .187 I	147 I .268 I .186 I .070 I	9 I -016 I -188 I -004 I	549 •261
Action	Terminated	163 -383 -061 -024	1 .585 T 1 .063 I 1 .037 I	14 I .033 I .124 I .002 I	426 .063	Action	Terminated I	78 I .523 I .062 I .037 I	64 I •430 I •081 I •030 I	7 I .047 I .146 I .003 I	149 •071
	Missing	185 -536 -070 -028	I 131 I I .380 I I .033 I I .019 I	29 I .084 I .257 I .004 I	345 -051		Missing I	153 I .627 I .121 I .073 I	75 I •307 I •095 I •036 I	16 I .066 I .333 I .008 I	244 -116
		2655 •395	3950 -588	113 -017	6718 1.000			1265 •602	789 -375	48 -023	2102 1.000

				mplaint				Comp1	<del></del> :	
	FULTON	PINS	Juven11e Del1nqu	autssty		NASSAU	PTINS	Juven12e Delinquen	WLSSING	
	Adjusted	I 22 I 262 I 537 I 190	I .726 I .824 I .526	1 1 1 1 1 -012 1 1 1-000 1 1 -009 1	.724	Adjusted	I 264 I -207 I -481 I -140	I 1004 I I .786 I I .764 I	10 I •008 I •455 I	
Intake	Referred to Petition	1 .600 1 .293 1 .103	1 .400 1 .108 1 .069	I I I I	20 •172	Referred to Petition,	I 254 I .490 I .463 I .135	I .496 I I .196 I	7 1 .014 1 .318 1	
Action	Terminated	6 .667 1 .146 1 .052	1 .333 1 .041 1 .026	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	9 •078	Action Terminated	I 24 I .436 I .044 I .013	I .545 I I .023 I	1 I .018 I .045 I .001 I	.029
	Missing	.333 .024 .009	I .607 I .027 I .017	1 1 1 1 1 1	.026	Missing	I 7 I .206 I .013 I .004	1 •676 l 1 •018 l	4 I .118 1 .182 I .002 I	34 •018
		41 •353	74 -638	.009	116		549 •291	1314 .697	22 -012	1885 1.000

APP. C-13 (cont.)

							aint										aint		
ONOND	AGA		SW.		Juventle Deltho.	γ _{αθης}	Mestus			, sc	HENECTADY		FINS		Juven 12e Delin	tient.	MISSIN		
	Adjusted	I I I	.325	I I I	870 -811 -599 -418	1 1 1	.007 .286 .004	I I	1073 •516		Adjusted	I I I	55 .301 .426 .158		127 .694 .593 .365	I I	1 •005 •200 •003	1	183 •526
Intake	Referred to Petition	I I I	349 •442 •582 •168	l 1	426 •540 •293 •205	1 1 1 1	.018 .500 .007	1	789 •379	<u>I</u> ntake	Referred to Petition	l I I	63 .481 .488 .181	1	.511 .313 .193	1	1 •008 •200 •003	l l	131 .376
Action	Terminated	I I I		I	133 .751 .092 .064	I l	3 .017 .107 .001	I I	177 .685	Action	Terminated	I I I	.348 .062 .023	I I I	14 .609 .065	I I	1 •043 •200 •003	I I	.066
	Missing	I I I	15 .366 .025 .007	I	23 .561 .016 .011	l I I	3 .073 .107 .001	l I	41 .020		Missing	I I I	.273 .023 .009	I I I	.545 .028 .017	1 1 1	2 .182 .400 .006	l l	11 .632
			600 88 <b>5</b> .		1452 .698		28 .013		2080				129 .371		214 .615		.014	1	348 1.000

							laint							<u>laint</u>	
T!IOMP	KINS		PINS		Juven11e Dell	"Anbar	M. Salne	o 	•	MISSING	Pins		$J_{uv}$ en $I_{e}$ $J_{e J I \eta q u_{e n}}$	Aussing.	
	Adjusted	I I I	.286 .571 .207	1	.702 -819 -509	I I I	1 •012 •500 •009	L -724		Adjusted	1 .378 I .483 I .197	1	22 I •595 I •629 I •310 I	.027 .143 .014	1
<u>Intake</u>	Referred to Petition	I I I I	1,4 .609 .333 .121	l l I l	9 •391 •125 •078			1 23 I 198 I	Intake	Referred to Petition	1 .389 1 .241 1 .099	1	10 I -556 I -286 I -141 I	1 •056 •143 •014	
Action	Terminated	I I I I	.400 .048 .017	I I I	2 •400 •028 •017	I I I I	1 .200 .500	1 .043	Action	Terminated	I .500 I .138 I .056	I	3 I •375 I •086 I •042 I	1 •125 •143 •014	I 6 I -113 I
	Missing	I I I I	.500 .048 .017	I I I	2 •500 •028 •017	1		I 4 I .034 I		Missing	I 4 I .500 I .138 I .056	I	1 1 1	.500 .571 .056	
			42 .362		72 -621		.017	116 1.000			29 -408		35 •493	7 •099	71 1.000

							<u> </u>	Ser	iousnes	s			
TOTAL			44,64		Model & State	ų	~°°		Live Wit.	t, 900,	all a	ç	
	Adjusted	I I I	.021 .550	I I I	.322 .605	I I I	1442 .370 .759 .215	I I I	171 •(44 •580	i i i	949 •243 •413 •141	I I I I	3899 •560
Intake	Referred to Petition	I I I I	.02)	I I I	.302 .298	l l I i	270 .132 .142 .040	I I I	72 •035 •244 •011	I I I	1029 .502 .447 .153	1 1 1 1	204b •305
Action	Terminated	I I I	3 .007 .020	I I I	.333 .06d	I I I	125 •293 •366 •319	i I	.028	I I I	144 ,338 .063	] ] ] [	426 -063
	Missing	I I I		I I I	59 •171 •029 •009	I I	62 •193 •033 •009	I I I	40 .116 .136 .006	I I I		1 1 1 I	345 -051
			151		2073 .30∋		1899	-	295 .644		2300		6718 1.000

								Ser	iousnes	s			
ERIE					.0	Ÿ			77.	المي الم			
			44.		400438		~°°		ZINS W.E.	ev.	47	þ	
	Adjusted	I I I	29 •025 •580 •014	I I	264 .228 .639 .126	I I I	351 .303 .713 .167	I I I	-079 -601	I I I	424 •366 •427 •202	I I I	1160 -552
Intake	Referred to Petition	1 1 1 1	17 .031 .340 .008	I I I	79 •144 •191 •038	I I I	59 .107 .120 .028	I I I	23 .042 .150 .011	I I I	371 .676 .373 .176	I I I	549 •261
Action	Terminated	I I I	.007 .020	I I I	39 •262 •094 •019	l I I	40 .268 .081 .019	I I I	.047 .046	I I I	62 .416 .062	I I I	149 •071
	Missing	I I I	-060	I I I	31 •127 •075 •015	I I I	42 .172 .085 .020	I I I	.127 .203	I ! ! I	137 .561 .138	I I I	244 •116
			50 •024		413		492 •234		153 -073		994 •473	_	2102 1.000

APP. C-14 (cont.)

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FULTON			H. W.		Moderate	,	\$ ⁴		7.1% W. W. C.	, 80 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	A. A		
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	Missing	I I I I		l I I	a gara dire baga musu akan bi	1 I I I	.667 .038	I I I I		1 1 1	1 .333 .029	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	.026
			.017		26 •224		52 .448		1 •009		35 -302	~~	116 1.000

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	Adjusted	I I I I	15 .012 .455 .008	I I I I	543 .425 .756 .288	I I I I	419 .328 .777 .222	l I I	56 .044 .644 .030	I I I	245 .192 .482 .130	I I I I	1278 .678
Intake	Referred to Petition	I I I I	17 -033 -515 -009	I I I I	-288 -208	I I I	96 .185 .178 .051	I I I	24 •046 •276 •013	I I I	232 .448 .457 .123	I 1 1	518 -275
Action	Terminated	I I I		I I I	.014	I I I	20 •364 •037 •011	I I I	.036 .023 .001	I I I	23 -418 -045 -012	l í I I	55 •029
	Missing	I I I	029 .030 .001	I I I I	.471	I I I	.118 .007 .002	I I I	5 •147 •057 •003	I I I	8 •235 •016 •004	I I I I	34 •018
			33 .018		718 -381		539 .286		87 •046		508 -269		1885 1.000

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ONO	NDAGA		AZ GA		tho derse	<i>v</i>	Ş		P. Co. V. Co.	, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,	A. S.	<b>,</b>	
	Adjusted	I I I	27 .025 .509	I I I	357 .333 .459 .172	I I I	494 •460 •778 •238	I I I	-011	I I I	183 •171 •318 •088	I I I	1073 •516
Intake	Referred to Petition	I I I	23 .029 .434 .011	I I I	327 .414 .421 .157	I I I	81 .103 .128 .039	I I I	-625	I I I	333 .422 .579	I I I	789 .379
Action	Terminated	I I I I	.011 .038 .001	I I I I	81 .458 .104	I I I	52 .294 .082 .025	I I	3 .017 .075	I I I	39 •220 •068 •019	I I I	177 •085
	Missing	1 1 1 I	.024 .013	I I I	12 •293 •015 •006	I I I	8 .195 .013 .004	I I I		I I I	20 •488 •025 •010	I I !	41 -020
			53 •025	-	777		635 •305		40 •019		575 •276		2080 1.000

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SCHE	NECTADY		H.		Moderay	g.	~°		ZWS W.	o, out of		,	
	Adjusted	I I I I	8 .044 .889 .023	I I I	47 .257 .452 .135	I I I	•426 •722	I I I	.022 1.000 .011	I I I	46 •251 •374 •132	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	183 •526
Intake	Referred to Petition	I I I	1 .008 .111 .003	I I I	47 •359 •452 •135	I I I	.204	1 1 1 1		I I I	61 •466 •496 •175	I I I I	131 •376
Action	Terminated	I I I I		I I I	10 •435 •096 •029	I I I	.174 .037 .011	I I I		I I I		l I I I	23 .066
	Missing	I I I		I I I		I I I		I I I		l I I	7 .636 .057 .020	I I I	.032
			9 .026		104 -299		108 .310		-011		123 •353		348 1.000

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	Adjusted	I 1 I -012 I 1.000 I -009	I I I	18 .214 .818 .155	I I I	42 .500 .824 .362	l l	.048 .800 .034	1	19 •226 •514 •164	III	84 .724
Intake	Referred to Petition	I I I	I I I	.136	i i i i	.261	I		1 1 1	14 .609 .378 .121	III	23 -198
Action	Terminated	I I I	I I I	.200 .045 .009	I I I	1 -200 -020 -009	I I I	ndenn enn gull millimiten a	1 I I	3 .600 .081 .026	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	.043
	Missing	1 I I I	I I I I		l l l	.500 .039 .017	I I I	.250 .200 .009	I I I	.250 .027	I I I	.034
		.009		22 •190		51 .440		.043	gr# 40-	37 •319		116 000.1

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	Adjusted	I I I I	.027 .333 .014	I I I	7 •189 •538 •099	I I I I	.378 .636	I I I	2 •054 •400 •028	I I I	13 .351 .464 .183	I I I	37 •521
Intake	Referred to Petition	I I I	1 .056 .333 .014	I I I	5 •278 •385 •070	I I I	.222 .182	I I I		l I I	8 .444 .286 .113	I I I	18 -254
Action	Terminated	l I I		l I I	1 •125 •077 •014	l I I	.500 .182	I I I		I I I	3 •375 •107 •042	III	.113
	Missing	I I I	1 •125 •333 •014	I I I		I I I		I I I	3 •375 •600 •042	I I I	.500 .143 .056	III	-113
			.042		13 .183		.310		.070		28 •394	_	71 1.000

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2 OF 4

APP. C-15: INTAKE ACTION BY PRIOR CONTACT

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TOTAL.			or or		K20	17. C.		405		\$00°		Missin		
	Adjusted	I I I I	489 •125 •451 •073	1	153 I .039 I .345 I .J23 I	.301	I I I		I I I	.792	I I I I	25 .007 .183 .004	1	3899 .500
Intake	Referred to Petition	I I I	477 .233 .440 .071	j I	237 I .116 I .535 I .035 I	137 .067 .550 .020	1	138 767 568 -021	I I I	963 .479 .212 .143	I I	96 .647 .627 .014	I I	2048 2305
Action	Terminated	I I I	57 .134 .053 .003	I I	27 I .063 I .061 I .004 I	26 .061 .194 .004	I I		I I I I		1	18 .042 .118 .003	I	426 •063
	Missing	I I I	61 .177 .356	! !	26 I .075 I .059 I .004 I	11 .032 .044 .002	] [	14 .041 .058	I 1	222 •643 •049 •033	I I	11 -032 -072 -002	l I	345 -051
			1054		443	249		243 -036		4545 •677		153 .023		6718 1.000

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	Adjusted	I I I	170 -147 -455 -081	I I I	.379	I I I	27	1 I 1	23 .020 .442 .011	I I I	883 .761 .604	I I	7 .006 .368	I I I	1160 -552
Intake	Referred to Petition	I I L I	.244 .358	I I I	.104	I I I I	25 .046 .391 .012	I	18 .033 .346 .009	1 1 1		l i	5 •009 •263 •002	I I I	549 -261
Action	Terminated	I I I	.141	I I I	.060 .068 .004	I I I	9 ,060 .141 .004	I I	.034 .096 .002	I I I		I I I	3 .020 .158 .001	I I I	149 .C71
	Missing	I I I I	.201 .131 .023	I I I	16 .066 .121 .008	I I I	_	I	6 .025 .115 .003	I I I	166 .680 .114 .079	I I	.016 .211 .002	I 1 1	244 •116
			374 .178		132		64 .030		52 •025		1461 .695		19 .009	- <b>-</b>	2102 1.000

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FULTON			og e		120		three s	,	tion.	)	Wone.		
	Adjusted	I I I I	12 .143 .545 .103	I I I I	.048 .667 .034	I I I		I I I	1.000	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	67 .798 .786 .578	I I I	84 -724
Intake	Referred to Petition	I I I	10 .500 .455 .086	I l l	1 .050 .167 .009	l l I	.100 1.000 .017	I l I		IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	.082	I I I I	20 .172
Action	Terminated	I I I I		I I I	1 .111 .167	I I I		I I I	der den gen der den	l I I	8 .889 .094 .069	l I I I	.078
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			22 .190		6 -052		.017		.009		85 •733		116 1.000

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			Or Car		4		17. S.		\$03		<b>₩</b>		ž,		
	Adjusted	I I I I	101 •079 •421 •054	I I I	17 •013 •250 •009	$\frac{1}{1}$	-146	t I I	4 .003 .160 .002	I I I	1147 .897 .769 .608	I		IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	1278 .678
Intake	Referred to Petition	I I I	129 .249 .538 .068	I I I	.087 .662 .024	1 1 1		I I I	.033 .680 .009	I I I	283 .546 .190 .150	I I I	-031 -800	I I I	518 -275
Action	Terminated	I I I	.091 .021 .003	I 1 1	.018 .015 .001	I I I		I I I	.018 .040 .001	I l I	48 .873 .032 .025			I I I	55 •029
	Missing	I I I I	5 -147 -021 -003	I I I I	5 •147 •074 •003	I I I		I I I	3 .088 .120 .002	I I I	-382 -009	I I I	1 .029 .050	I I I I	34 -018
			240 -127	. <del></del>	68 -036		41 .022	-	25 .013		1491 .791		20 .011		1885 1.000

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			O. S.		120		177.00	40	,	^{‡0} 0	'	MISSIN		
	Adjusted	I 1 I I		I I	.067 .343	I I I I	38 I .035 l .295 l .018 l	36 •034 •228 •017	I	734 •684 •664 •353	ĭ			1073 -516
Intake	Referred to Petition	I I I I	<b>.</b> 204	I I I			76 I .096 I .589 I .037 I	100 .127 .633 .048	I I I	263 .333 .238 .126	I I I	-090	I I I I	789 •379
Action	Terminated	I I I		I I		I I I	15 I .085 I .116 I .007 I		I	87 •492 •079 •042	ĭ			177 •085
	Missing	I I I	.122	I I	5 .122 .024 .002	I	I I I I	.098 .025 .002	I I	.537 .020	I I I	.122 .046 .002	I	41 .020
			369	KA 412 Y.	210		129	158		1106		108		2080 1.000

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SCHENE	CTADY		å _v o		~~~~~		Ziree Ziree	40		*00°	<u>.</u>	Missing		
	Adjusted	I I I	17 .093 .321 .049	I I I		I I I I	3 I •016 I •375 I •009 I	.005	I	153 .836 .595 .440	l l I l		I I I	183 •526
<u>Intake</u>	Referred to Petition	I I I I	.252 .623	I I I	.092 .571	I I I	4 I .031 I .500 I .011 I	.023 .600	I	77 •588 •300 •221	I I I	.015 .500 .006	I I I	131 .376
Action	Terminated	I I I	.087 .038 .006	I I I	.048	I I I	1 1 1	.043 .200	1	19 .826 .074 .055	I I I		I I I	.066
	Missing	I I I	.091 .019 .003	I I I		I I I	1 I .091 I .125 I .003 I		I	8 •727 •031 •023	I I I	1 •091 •250 •003	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	.032
			53 •152		.060		.023	.014		257 •739		.011		348 1.000

Т	HOMPKINS		one One		Previo	us	Contact		tho _t	4	\$. \$\phi_0\tau_0		
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Intake	Referred to Petition	I I I	.174 .286 .034	1 1 1 1	1 .043 .333 .009	I I I	.500	1 1 1		I I I	17 .739 .177		23 .198
Action	Terminated	I I I	.200 .071	I	h daire dipen dibut, gyer dibut, a	I I I		1 1 1		I I I	4 .800 .042 .034	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	.043
	Missing	I I I I	1 .250 .071 .009	I	· The stee Ann Marines •	I I I	***************************************	I I I	1 .250 1.000 .009	I I I	.500 .021 .017	I	4 -034
			14		.026		2.017		.009		96 -828		116 1-000

М	SSING		S.		Previo	ous	Contac		400	, %	400h		The state of the s	\$6	
	Adjusted	I I I I	5 •135 •417 •070	I I I		I I I		I I I	-027	I I I I	31 .838 .620 .437	I I I		IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	37 •521
<u>Intake</u>	Referred to Petition	I I I 1	.333 .500 .085	1 1 1	3 .167 1.000 .042	1 1 1	1 .056 .333 .014	I I I		I I I I	6 •333 •120 •085	I I I	2 .111 1.000 .028	III	16 .254
Action	Terminated	I I I	1 .125 .083 .014	I I I		I I I	.250 .667 .028	I I I		I I I	.625 .100 .070	I I I		1 1 1 ;	.113
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			12 ,169		3 "042		.042		.014		50 •704		2 •028		71 1.000

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Iatake	Referred to Petition	1 .	13 917 327 908	1 .5		I I I	.205 .465	I I I	132 .122 .416	1 1 1 1	347 •329 •531 •160	I I I	1085 .500
Action	Terminated	1 .		i .3 I .0	53 345 379 324	I I I	.235 .075	I I I I	19 .124 .660	I I I I	.261	I I I	153 -070
	Missing	i .	6 049 109 003	I	25 203 )37 )12	i I I	-171 -944	I I I 1	32 .260 .101	I I I I		I I I	123 .057
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ERIE			High High		Moderate	ψ	√o°		P. Vol. W.E.	i and	SALT.	,	
	Adjusted	I I I	15 .054 .577 .023	I I I I	50 .181 .435 .078	I I I I	47 .170 .475 .073	I I I	81 •292 •516 •126	l I I I	84 .303 .344 .131	I I I I	277 •432
Intake	Referred to Petition	1 1 1 1	.021 .192 .008	I I I	41 •172 •357 •064	I I I	31 .13° .313 .048	I I I	42 .176 .268 .066	I I I	120 .502 .492 .187	I I I	239 -373
Action	Terminated	I I I	.021 .038 .002	I I I	12 .255 .104 .019	I I I	7 •149 •071 •011	I I I	14 •298 •089 •022	I I I	13 .277 .053 .020	I I I	47 •073
	Missing	I I I	.064 .192 .008	I I I	12 •154 •104 •019	I I I	-141	I I I	20 •256 •127 •031	I I I	27 .346 .111 .042	I I I	78 •122
			26 •041		115 -179		99 •154		157 -245		244 .381		641 1.000

APP. C-16 (cont.)

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	Adjusted	I I I I	7 .412 .636 .226	I I I	4 "235 "444 "129	I I I	1 .059 1.000 .032	I I I I	5 ,294 .500 .161	I I I I	17 .548
	Referred to Petition	I I I I	.308 .364 .129	I I I	.308 .444 .129	I I I		I I I	-500	I I I I	13 .419
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			11 •355		9 •290		.032		10 .323		31 1.000

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	Adjusted	I I I	1 .008 .333 .003	I I I	36 ,275 ,263	I I I I	28 .214 .418 .071	I I I	37 .282 .306	I I I I	29 -221 -439	i I I I	131 .332
Int <i>a</i> ke	Referred to Petition	1	.667	1 1 1 1	90 .383 .657 .228	I I I		I I I I	73 .311 .603 .185	I I I	34 .145 .515	I I I I	235 •596
Action	Terminated	I I I		I I I I	.286 .015	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII		I I I	.286 .017 .005	I I I	2 .286 .030 .005	III	.01E
	Missing	I I I I		I I I I	9 •429 •066 •023	I I I	.030	I I I I	9 .429 .074 .023	I I I	1 .048 .015	I I I	21 •053
			3 .008		137 -348		67 •170		121		66 -168		394 1.000

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	Adjusted	I I I	9 •027 •375 •009	I I I	128 .378 .336	l I I	.393	I I I I	10 .029 .357	I I I	87 •257 •318 •089	I I I	339 •348
Intake	Referred to Petition	I I I	10 .019 .417 .010	I I I I	212 .403 .556 .218	I I I	.494	I I I	13 .025 .464 .013	I I I	-302	I I I	526 -540
Action	Terminated	I I I I	.044 .167 .004	l l l	38 .422 .100 .039	I I I	25 •278 •094 •026	I	.022 .071 .002	I I I	21 •233 •077 •022	l l l	90 •092
	Missing	I I I	.053 .042 .001	I I I	3 .158 .008 .003	I I I	.263 .019 .005	I I I	3 •158 •107 •003	I I I	7 .368 .026 .007	1 1 1 1	19 -020
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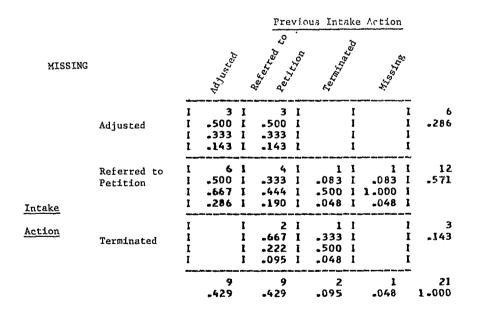
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Intake Action	Terminated	I I I I	28 .311 .069 .029	1 1 1 1	40 .444 .090 .041	I I I		I I I	-194	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	90 •092
	Missing	I I I	.526 .025	1 1 1	.211 .009 .004	I I I		I I I	.263 .139 .005	I	19 -020
			405 -415		446 -458		87 -089		36 -037		974 1 -000

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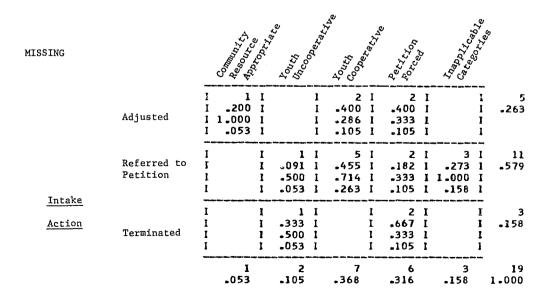
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	Adjusted	I I I I	8 .070 .296 .028	I I I	.044 .556 .018	I I I I		I I I	3 .026 .750 .011	I I I	12 I .105 I .923 I .042 I	.623 .538 .250	3 l 3 l	-044 -091	I I I I	10 I .088 I .238 I .035 I	114 .401
	Referred to Petition	I I I	13 .084 .481 .046	I I I	3 .019 .333 .011	1	.013 1.000	I I I	.006 .250 .004	I I I	1 I .006 I .077 I .004 I	.381 .44 .208	1 7 I	.310 .873	I I I I	28 I -181 I -667 I -099 I	155 .546
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Intake	Referred to Petition	I I I	.074 .500 .044	I I I I	3 I .056 I .750 I .033 I	.056 .750 .033	I .037	I I I	12 I .222 I .667 I .133 I	.074 .333 .044	I I I	20 I .370 I .645 I .222 I	6 1 .111 1 .750 1	.600
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APP. C-19: INTAKE ACTION BY COUNTY

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		C. C	PULCS	Wassau	Onondaga	Sch	17.00	dres th	
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	Referred to Community Agency	I 106 I I 436 I I 050 I I 016 I	6 I .025 I .052 I .001 I	14 I .058 I .007 I .002 I	102 I .420 I .049 I .015 I	5 I .021 I .014 I .001 I	6 I •025 I •052 I •001 I	.016 I .056 I .001 I	<b>.</b> 036
	Terminated Without Resolution (Dismissed)	I 149 I I .350 I I .071 I I .022 I	9 I .021 I .078 I .001 I	55 I .129 I .029 I .008 I	177 I .415 I .085 I .026 I	23 I .054 I .066 I .003 I	5 I .012 I .043 I .001 I	8 1 -019 1 -113 I -001 I	.063
	Referred to Petition	I 432 I I .257 I I .206 I I .064 I	13 I .008 I .112 I .002 I	349 I -208 I -185 I -052 I	740 1 •441 I •356 1 •110 I	121 1 .072 I .348 I .018 I	10 1 -006 I -086 I -001 I	14 1 -008 I -197 I -002 I	-250
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	*Adjusted by Probation Dept. using program and resources	1 64 I I .168 I I .030 I I .010 I	2 1 .005 1 .017 1	186 I -487 I -099 I -028 I	62 I •162 I •030 I •009 I	55 I -144 I -158 I -008 I	10 I -026 I -086 I -001 I	3 I .008 I .042 I	-057
Intake Action	*Referred to Community Agency with monitoring	1 15 I I .242 I I .007 I I .002 I	.032 1	14 I -226 I -007 I -002 I	22 I .355 I .011 I .003 I	6 I .097 I .017 I .001 I	1 I -016 I -009 I	2 I 032 I 1 820.	-009
	*Referred to Community Agency without monitoring	1 63 I I .477 I I .030 I 1 .009 I	1 1 .008 I .009 1	35 I -265 I -019 I -005 I	18 I •136 I •009 I •003 I	5 I .038 I .014 I .001 I	7 I -053 I -060 I -001 I	3 I .023 I .042 I	<b>-020</b>
	* Discharged	I 7 I I .226 I I .003 I I .001 I	I I	I I I	22 I .710 I .011 I .003 I	2 I .065 I .006 I	] ] ]	] ] ]	<b>.</b> 005
	* Discharged to Custodial Agency	I 2 I I .250 I I .001 I I I	I I	.125 I .001 I	3 I .375 I .001 I	2 I -250 I -006 I I	I I I	] ] ]	.001
	* Referred to Petition	I 117 I I .317 I I .056 I I .017 I	.019 I .060 I	.458 1 .090 I	.133 1 .024 1 .007 1	10 I -027 I -029 I -001 I	13 I •035 I •112 I •002 I	-011 1 -056 1 -001 1	#055
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		2102 -313	116 -017	1885 .281	2080 .310	348 •052	116 -017	71 -011	6718 1.000

^{*} Actions occuring after commencement of Intake counseling

## APPENDIX D FAMILY COURT SURVEY DATA

The data presentation here parallels that of Appendix C. Page C-2 presents a key to facilitate reading of the tables. The actual survey materials are presented in Appendix E.

<u>Table</u>	<u>Title</u>
D-1	Age of Youths by County
D-2:	Source of Petition by County
D-3	Sex of Youths by Complaint
D-4	Prior Family Court Contact by County
D-5	Offense by County
D-6	Seriousness of Offense by County
D-7	Seriousness of Violent Offenses (with county breakdown)
D-8	Prior Offense by County
D-9	Case Seen by Intake by County
D-10	Case Seen by Complaint (with county breakdown)
D-11	Disposition by County
D-12	Disposition by Offense (with county breakdown)
D-13	Legal Representation by County
D-14	Time Lapse by County
D-15	Disposition by Sex of Youth (with county breakdown)
D-16	Disposition by Age (with county breakdown)
D-17	Disposition by Source of Referral (with county breakdown)
D-18	Disposition by Complaint (with county breakdown)
D-19	Disposition by Legal Representation (with county breakdown)
D-20	Disposition by Case Seen by Intake (with county breakdown)
D-21	Disposition by Seriousness of Offense (with county breakdown)
D-22	Disposition by Prior Contact (with county breakdown)
D-23	Detainment Prior to Hearing by Complaint (with county breakdown)
D-24	Detainment After Court Prior to Disposition by Complainant (with county breakdown)

APP. D-3: AGE OF YOUTHS BY COUNTY

Counties

													3	چ		0			
			Dutchess		Er.		Fullon		Na _{SS} a _U		Onondaga		Schenectez		Thompky,	ř 	478897		
	7 - 12	I I I I		1	191 .301 .110 .039	l l l	.006 .074 .001	I I	.106	I I I	.135	I I I	15 .024 .087 .003	1	.006 .056 .001	I I	167 •263 •174 •034	i I	635 •129
	13	I I I I	107 .147 .174 .022	I I	242 .333 .140 .049	I	.006 .074 .001	I I	84 .116 .163 .017	I I		l I	.033 .139 .005	l I	7 -010 -097 -001	I	128 •176 •133 •026	ĭ	727 •148
Age	14	I I I I	167 -128 -272 -034	1	457 •349 •264 •093	I I I I	13 .010 .241 .003	I 1		l I	225 .172 .284 .046	I	48 .037 .277 .010	I I	16 .012 .222 .003	1	258 -197 -268 -053	1	1309 •266
	15	i I I I		1	838 .377 .485 .171	1 1 1 1	33 .015 .611 .007	I I		1	349 .157 .440 .071	1 I	86 .039 .497 .018	1	.020 .625 .009	I	396 •178 •412 •081	I	2224 •453
	16 [.]	I I I I		l l I l	.053 .001			I I I	3 .158 .006 .001	1 1	.105 .003	I		I I I		I I I	13 -684 -014 -003	1	19 -004
			615 -125		1729 •352		54 •011		516 .105		793 .161		173 -035		72 •015		962 •196	_	4914 1.000

APP. D-2: SOURCE OF PETITION BY COUNTY

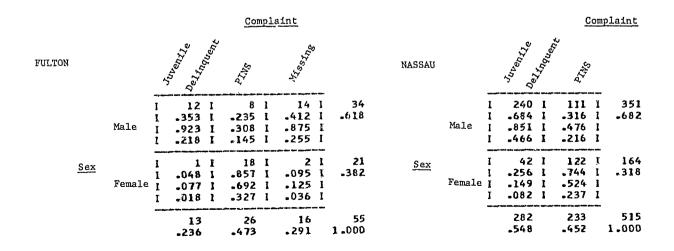
Counties

			Dutchess		£ _T ze		Fulton	Nassa,	<b>&gt;</b>	Onondage	Schenect	A P	Thompking	41bap.	*	
	Police	I I I I	386 -136 -625 -076	. I	162 I 411 I 667 I 230 I	I I	28 1 .010 1 .509 1 .006 I	245 .087 .463 .048	I I	407 I -144 I -513 I -080 I	84 .030 .483 .017	1 -1 I -1	52 1 018 1 684 1 010 1	465 •164 •433 •092	I	2829 •559
	Victim	I I I	96 -218 -155 -019	l .	93 1 211 1 053 1 018 1	i I	1 1 1 1	37 .084 .070 .007	1	18 I .041 I .023 I .004 I	.009 .023 .001	I el	1 1 1 200 1 210 1	191 ,434 .178 .038	I I	440 •087
Source of	Parent or Relative	I I I	.077 .107 .013	i .:	280 I 326 I 161 I	l I	6 I .007 I .109 I .001 I	111 .129 .210	I I	212 I .247 I .267 I .042 I	40 •047 •230 •008	1 -(	11 I 013 I 145 I 002 I	.155	I	859 •170
Petition	School	I I I	55 .083 .089	I .	122 1 185 1 070 1	I I	17 I .026 I .309 I	130 .197 .246 .026	I	105 I .159 I .132 I .021 I	35 -053 -201 -007	I -	9 I 014 I 118 I		I	659 •130
	Agency	I I I	8 -075 -013 -002	I .	31 1 292 1 018 1	I 1	2 I .019 1 .036 I	.019 .004		28 1 -264 1 -035 1 -006 I	10 -094 -057 -002	I -	1 1 009 1 013 1	-226 -022	1	106 -021
	Independent Witness	I I I	7 .041 .011 .001	l . l .	53 1 314 1 030 1 010 1	l I	2 I .012 I .036 I	.024 .008 .001	1	24 1 -142 1 -030 I -005 1	.006 .006	1 -1	2 I 012 I 026 I	-450 -071	1	169 .033
		-	618 -122		741 344		55 •011	529 •105		794 •157	174 -034		76 015	1075		5062 1.000

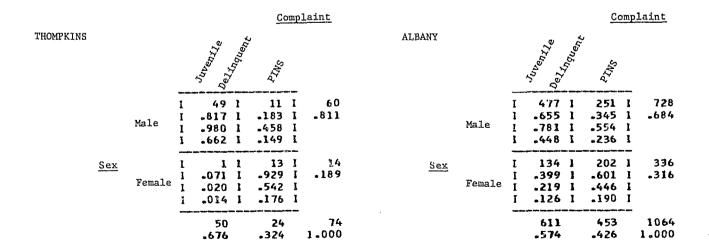
APP. D-3: SEX OF YOUTHS BY COMPLAINT

							mp]	laint		
TOTAL			,	Petry Control	J. J	SAY.		Ar Saling	,	
		Male	I I I	2883 .762 .883 .577	I I I	879 •232 •513 •176	I I I	20 •005 •870 •004	I I I I	3782 •756
	Sex	Female	I I I I	381 .313 .117 .076	I I I	834 .685 .487 .167	I I I	3 .002 .130	I I I	1218 .244
				3264 •653		1713		23		5000

						omp]	laint							Co	mp1	<u>aint</u>
DUTCHESS			Juvenile Dell	, none	SAL		July Sty.	,		ERIE			Juventle Delingue	s. s		
	Male	IIIIII	403 .850 .859 .657	I I I	67 -141 -482 -109	l		I I I	474 •773		Male	I 1 1 I	1217 I .851 I .928 I .708 I	213		1430 .832
<u>Sex</u>	Female	I	66 .475 .141 .108	I I I	72 •518 •518 •117	I I I		I I I	139 •227	Sex	Femal	I I I I	94 I .325 I .072 I .055 I	195 .675 .478 .113	I I I	289 .168
			469 .765		139 .227		.008		613 1.000				1311 .763	408 -237		1719 1.000



				<u>C</u>	omp	olaint								omp.	laint
ONONDAGA		Trusang	Jel theus	<i>z</i> y. ²⁰ 02.		it, sort	<b>Ş</b> o		SCHENECTADY		Juventle	Tagnent.	5 St.Z.		
	Male	1 .70 1 .92	5 I 3 I	169 -293 -486 -214	I I I		I I	576 -729	Male	I I I I	77 .611 .117 .464	I I I	49 .389 .598 .295	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	126 -759
<u>Sex</u>	Female	I 3 I .16 I .08 I .04	o r	179 .836 .514 .227	I		I I	214,	<u>Sex</u> Female	I I I I	.175	I	33 .825 .402 .199	I	40 •241
		44		343 .441		.003		790 1 <b>-</b> 000			84 -506		82 494		166 1.000



						<u>(</u>	Counties				
			Dutchess	E. L.	$\hat{r}_{u_1t_{o_n}}$	$h_{\mathcal{S}S\mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{U}}}$	Onondaga	Schenectady	Thompháns	$^{41b_{an_{y}}}$	
	1	I I I I	109 I -134 I -186 I -022 I		7 I .009 I .130 I .001 I	93 I .115 I .177 I .019 I	163 I .201 I .206 I .033 I	30 I .037 I .172 I .006 I	15 I -018 I -200 I -003 I	135 I •166 I •126 I •027 I	o163
	2	I I I I	46 1 •126 1 •078 1 •009 1	132 I •362 I •078 I •027 I	1 I .003 I .019 I	42 I .115 I .080 I .008 I	97 I .266 I .122 I .020 I	11 I .030 I .063 I .002 I	4 1 .011 I .053 I .001 I	32 I .088 I .030 I .006 I	.074
	3	I I I	17 I .085 I .029 I .003 I	89 I .443 I .053 I .018 I	1 1 1 1	13 I •065 I •025 I •003 I	56 I .279 I .071 I .011 I	9 I .045 I .052 I .002 I	1 I .005 I .013 I	16 I -080 I -015 I -003 I	201 -040
	4	I I I I	18 I .140 I .031 I .004 I	63 I .488 I .037 I .013 I	I ] I I	5 1 .039 1 .010 1 .001 1	30 I .233 I .038 I .006 I	3 I .023 l .017 l .001 I	1 I .008 I .013 I	9 I -070 1 -008 I -002 I	
Prior Contact	5	I I I	18 I .305 I .031 I .004 I	19 I .322 I .011 I .004 I	I I I	2 I .034 I .004 I	10 I .169 I .013 I .002 I	4 I .068 I .023 I .001 I	] ] [ [	6 I 1 201. I 300. I 100.	.012
	6	I I I	7 I .163 I .012 I .001 I		I I I	I I I	7 I .163 I .009 I .001 I	1 I .023 I .006 I	I I I		
	7	I I I	6 I .250 I .010 I .001 I	11 I .458 I .007 I .002 I	I I I	. 3 I .125 I .006 I .001 I	2 I .083 I .003 I	I I I	I I 1	2 I .083 I .002 I 1	24 •005
	8	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	8 I .444 I .014 I .002 I	8 I .444 I .005 I .002 I	I I I	I I I	1 I .056 I .001 I	I I I	I I I	-001 I	18 -004
	0	I I I	358 I .108 I .610 I .072 I	1080 [ .326 ] .640 ] .218 [	46 I .014 I .852 I .009 I	368 I .111 I .700 I .074 I	426 I .129 I .538 I .086 I	116 I .035 I .667 I .023 I	54 I .016 I .720 I .011 I	865 I .261 I .810 I .174 I	3313 .668
			587 -118	1687 .340	54 .011	526 .106	792 .160	174 -035	75 -015	1068 -215	4963 1.000

									<u>0</u>	Counties						
		Dutchess	p	£r.te		$t^{lul}t_{O_{\eta}}$		Nassau		Onondaga	c ^c	Chenectady.	Thomp,	Sur	$^{4Ib_{eln_y}}$	
	номостие		l I	:	I I I		I I I	.500 .002	I	1 1 1		I I I	***************************************	I I I	]	
	Arson	I 2 I .053 I .003		13 .342 .007 .003	I J	5 .132 .091 .001	I I	.105 .008 .001	I I	10 3 .263 I .013 I .002 I		I I I		I I I	4 ] "105 ] "004 ]	-008
	Rape	I 2 I .054 I .003		17 .459 .010 .003	I I	.027 .018	I	13 .351 .025 .003	I I	.054 I		I I I	.027 .013		.027 I	.007
		1 21 I .143 I .034 I .004	I	60 •408 •034 •012	l l	3 •020 •055 •001	I I	.082 .023 .002	I I	9 I .061 I .011 I	•	I I I	10 -068 -132 -002	I I	32 1 -218 1 -030 1 -006 1	-029
	Robbery	I 10 I .057 I .016 I .002	I I	95 •546 •055 •019	I I		1 1 1 1	7 .040 .013 .001	I I	31 I .178 I .039 I .006 I	.00	1 I 06 I 06 I 1	.023 .053 .001	1	26 1 -149 1 -024 1 -005 1	.034
	Burglary	I 137 I .166 I .222 I .027	I	304 -369 -175 -060	I I	6 .007 .109 .001	I I	63 .076 .119 .012	I I	138 I .167 I .174 I .027 I	.0;	18 I 22 I 33 I 34 I	-019 -211 -003	I 1	142   -172   -132   -028	-163
	Assault	I 25 I .081 I .040 I .005	I	84 •274 •048 •017	I I	.003 .018	I	52 .169 .098 .010	I I	28 I .091 I .035 I .006 I	-0:	8 I 6 I 6 I 96 I	-010 -039 -001	I	106 1 .345 1 .099 1	.061
Offenses	Auto Theft	I 33 I .105 I .053 I .007	I	162 -518 -093 -032	l I	.016 .091 .001	I I	.054 .032 .003	I I	51 1 .163 1 .064 1	-04	15 I 48 I 36 I 03 I	.026 .105 .002	I	.070 .020 .020	.062 I
-	Dangerous Weapon	1 -125	I	.578 .021 .007	I I		I I I	7 .109 .013 .001	I	.031 I .003 I		I I I	.031 .026		.125 .007 .002	1 .013
	Shoplifting	I 236 I .148 I .382 I .047	I I	614 •386 •353 •121	i I	18 -011 -327 -004	I I	91 .057 .172 .018	I I	190 1 -119 1 -239 1 -038 1	.0 .2	42 I 26 I 41 I 08 I	.008 .171 .003	I	387 •243 •360 •076	.314 I
	All Other PINS and Criminal Mischief	I 53 I .114 I .086 I .010	I	154 .332 .080 .030	:	.004 .036	I	82 .177 .155 .016	I	75 1 •162 1 •094 1 •015 1	.0	8 I 17 I 46 I 02 I	.011 .066 .001	I	.183 .079 .017	.092 I
	Runaway	I .084 I .057 I .007	I	83 -200 -048 -016	I I	.014 .109 .001	I	45 -108 -085 -009	I	153   .369   .193   .030	.0	37 I 89 I 13 I 07 I	.017 .092 .001	I	49 -118 -046 -010	E •082
	Truancy	I 54 I .081 I .087 I .011	I	109 -163 -063 -022	I I	.012 .145 .002	I I	132 .! 98 .250 .026	I	105   -157   -132   -021	.0	42 I 63 I 41 I 08 I	-010 -092 -001	I	211 .316 .196 .042	.132 [ [
	Refusal to Obey and Others	1 .056 1 .002		.500 .005 .002	1 1		I I I	.167 .006 .001	I I	1	.0	3 I 67 I 17 I 01 I		1 1 1	.111 .002	L _004
		618 -122		1741 .344		55 -011		529 -105		794 .157	.0	74 34	76 •015		1075 -212	5062 1.000

			Counties								
			$D_{U_{C}C_{h}e_{S_{S}}}$	£74	Fulton	Nassau	Onondaga	Schenectedy	Thompteins	$^{42b_{a\eta_{y}}}$	_
Seriousness	A Felony	I I I	I. I. I.	1 I .333 I .001 I	I I I	1 I .333 I .002 I	1 I .333 I .001 I	I I I	I I I	1	3 1 .001 I
	B Felony	I I I	14 I .097 I .023 I .003 I	62 I .428 I .036 I .012 I	I I I	15 I .103 I .028 I .003 I	26 I .179 I .033 I .005 I	3 I -021 1 -017 I -001 I	1 1 .007 1 .013 1	.166 .022 .005	.029
	C Felony	I I I	33 1 .083 1 .053 1 .007 1	143 I .359 I .082 I .028 1	1 l .003 l .018 I	46 I .116 I .087 I .009 I	69 I .173 I .087 I .014 I	7 1 -018 I -040 I -001 1	8 I .020 I .105 I .002 I	91   -229   -085   -018	.079 [
	D Felony	I I I I	140 I -153 I -227 I -028 I	376 I .411 I .216 I .074 I	9 I .010 I .164 I .002 I	65 1 .071 1 .123 1 .013 1	169 I .185 I .213 #	9 I -010 I -052 I -002 I	18 I .020 I .237 I .004 I	129 1 •141 1 •120 1 •025 1	1 .181 1
	E Felony	I I I	129 I .159 I .209 I .025 I	326 I .402 I .187 I .064 I	7 1 .009 I .127 I .001 I	47 I .058 I .089 I .009 I	90 I •111 I •113 I •018 I	30 1 -037 1 -172 1 -006 1	8 I -010 I -105 I -002 I	173   .214   .161   .034	.160
	A Misdemeanor	l I I	51 1 .131 1 .083 I .010 I	138 I .356 I .079 I .027 I	7 1 .018 I .127 I .001 I	34 I .088 I .064 I	66 1 .170 1 .083 1 .013 1	27 I .070 I .155 I .005 I	9 I .023 I .118 I .002 I	56 ] -144 ] -052 ] -011 ]	.077
	B Misdemeanor	l l i	124 1 .176 1 .201 1 .024 I	249 I .353 I .143 I .049 I	5 l .007 l .091 l	68 I .096 I .129 1 .013 I	61 I .086 I .077 I .012 I	8 I -011 I -046 I -002 I	11 I -016 I -145 I -002 I	180   .255   .167   .036	.139
	PINS	I	116 I .073 I .188 I .023 I	404 I .255 I .232 I .080 I	26 I •016 I •473 I •005 I	238 I .150 I .450 I .047 I	304 I "192 I "383 I "060 I	86 I .054 I .494 I .017 I	20 I -013 I -263 I -004 I	388   .245   .361   .077	.313
	Missing	I I I	11 I .096 I .018 I .002 I	42 I .365 I .024 I .008 I	I I I	15 I .130 I .028 I .003 I	8 I .070 I .010 I .002 I	4 I .035 I .023 I .001 I	1 I .009 I .013 I	34 ] .296 ] .032 ] .007 ]	.023 I
			618 .122	1741 •344	55 -011	5 <i>2</i> 9 •105	794 •157	174 -034	76 -015	1075 -212	5062 1.000

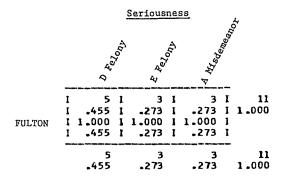
APP. D-7: SERIOUSNESS OF VIOLENT OFFENSES

									<u>S</u>	Geriousn	es:		ų	,	4	,				
		4 Pelony		B Felony		C Felons	1	D Fezo.	\$	E FELON	<i>*</i>	A Wisdem	Ou _b	B MAGGEN	Test.	SAVZ		8478874 148874		
	I	1	1	40	1	10	1	657	1	381	1	22	I	26	ī	14	1	16	ī	1167
	1	-001	1	.034	I	.009	I	-563	I	.326	1	.019	1	.022	1	.012	1	-014	I	1.000
'AL	1	1.000	1	1.000	I	1.000	I	1.000	I	1.000	I	1.000	I	1.000	1	1.000	I	1.000	1	
	I	-001	1	.034	3	-009	I	.563	1	.326	ı	-019	1	-022	I	-012	I	-014	I	
	_	1		40		10		657		381	_	22		26		14		16		1167
		-001		-034		-009		-563		-326		-019		-022		-012		-014		1.000

TOTAL

			<u>Serio</u>	usness	Ł,	Ş.
	ď,		A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	elony A M.	Ledemeanor	zoue _{Bus} ano.
	49		ري دي	A	49	
	1 3	1 11	5 1 5	I I	1 1 2	1 172
	I .017	1 -669	1 .29	7 1 .000	5 I .012	1 1.000
DUTCHESS	1 1.000	1 1.000	1 1.000	1 1.000	1 1.000	1
	1 -017	1 .669	1 .29	7 1 .000	5 1 .012	. I
	3	115	5 5	l	1 2	172
	017	440	20.	7 00	6 013	1 000

								Serious	ies	<u>ss</u>	4	Ļ	ć	Ļ				
		8 Felony	`	( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )	\$	D Provided		E PELO	Ą	A Misder	Tream.	B Masde.	Cane and	SAIA		Missing	o	
ERIE	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	19 •039 1•000 •039	l I I	.012 1.000 .012	I I I	271 •555 1.000 •555	1 1 1	161 .330 1.000 .330	I I I	.008 1.000 .008	I I I	7 -014 1-000 -014	1 1	11 .023 1.000 .023	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	9 -018 1-000 -018	I	488 1.000
		19		.012		271 -555		16I -330		4 -008		7		11		9		488 1-000



APP. D-7 (cont.)

				Seriousness  Order of the seriousness of the seriou														
		re lo	Ş ^A	φ, (Θ)	, <del>(</del>	ie,	Ş		,e ⁷ 00,	÷ *	2to 6	,	Kemes.	ğ	Sdeaps	, j	٩٥	
		₩.		&		م ن 		A Q	·	به دې	<i></i>	A A		\$ \$		Fes. III		
	1	I	1	7	I	1	1	41	I	24	I	1	1	4	I	5	ì	84
	Ţ	.012	1	.083	1	.012	1	-488	ĭ	.286	Ţ	.012	1	.048	I	.060	I	1.000
NASSAU	I	1.000	1	1.000	1	1.000	1	1.000	1	1.000	1	1.000	1	1.000	1	1.000	1	
	1	.012	Ĭ	.083	I	.012	ï	-488	I	-286	1	-012	1	<b>-</b> 048	I	.060	I	
		1 -012		.083		.012		41 .488		24 .286		.012		4 .048		5 -060		84 1.000

						Serious	ne	<u>ss</u>		Ŀ.		ę.
		*elong	<b>,</b>	reg.	ç. Ç.	e el	Ś	West	Cane and	to PS Ja	'cmean	Ť
	_	4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4		ς. Q	· 	φ. Φ				# 121/2		
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031047774.04	1	-041	Ţ	.726	1	-213	I	-010	1	-010	ī	1.000
ONONDAGA	1	1.000	1	1.000	I	1.000	1	1.000	I	1.000	I	
	ĩ	-041	I	.726	I	.213	1	-010	I	-010	Ī	
	_	.041		143 •726	•	42 •213		.010		.010		197 1.000

		Seriousne	<u>ss</u>	4					Se	riousness	بخ.
<del>-</del>	Pelon.	* Felony	A MISGOREAU	Salty	Missing			B Felony	D Felony	E Felony	A Misdenean
I I SCHENEC- I TADY I	4 ] -121 ] 1-000 ] -121 ]	1.000 1	7 1 .212 I 1.000 I .212 I		1.000 1	33 1.000	THOMPKINS	1 1 1 1 .045 I 1 1.000 1 1 .045 I	15 I .682 I 1.000 I .682 I		1 I 22 .045 I 1.000 1.000 I
•	.121	19 -576	.212	.061	.030	33 1.000		1 .045	15 .682	.227	1 22 .045 1.000

							<u>s</u>	eriousn	es	<u>5</u>	ķ	,	6	,		
		B Felony		C Felony	<b>,</b>	D Felor	\$	E FRION	<b>,</b>	A MASAGII	Up,	B MASOGER		SUTSST41		
ALBANY	I I I I	.013 1.000 .013	III	3 .019 1.000 .019	I I I	63 .396 1.000 .396	III	76 .478 1.000 .478	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	3 .019 1.000 -019	l l l	11 .069 1.000 -069	I I I	1 -006 1-000 -006	I I I	159 1.000
		.013		3 •019	-	63 •396		76 •478		.019		11 -069		.006		159 1.000

APP. D-8; PRIOR OFFENSE BY COUNTY

Counties

		$D_{U_{C}\cap l_{e}S_{S}}$	. Erg	$F_{U_1 t_{O_1}}$	n _{essa} n	0,00,000	Schenect ady	Thompkins	$A_1^{b_{a_{n_y}}}$	
	Homocide	I I I I I I	1.000 I .002 I	I 1 I I	1 1 I I	! ! !	I I I	I I I I	I I	-001
	Arson	I I I I I I	.214 I .005 I	1 I "071 I "111 I "001 ½	1 I -071 I -006 I -001 I	9 I .643 1 .024 I .005 I	I I I	I I I I		860.
	Rape	I I I I I I	.793 I	! ! !	3 I .103 I .019 I .002 I	2 I .069 I .005 I .001 I	1 I .034 I .017 I .001 I	] ! ! !	] ] ]	.017
	Drugs	I 6 I I .273 I I .023 I I .003 I	.091 I	I I I	5 1 .227 1 .031 I .003 1	3 I .136 I .008 I .002 I	I I I	1 I .045 I .045 I .001 I	.227 I	.013
	Robbery	I 4 I I .049 I I .015 I I .002 I	41 I .506 I .062 I .023 I	I I I I	9 I .111 I .056 I .005 I	21 1 .259 1 .057 1 .012 1	1 I .012 I .017 I .001 I	1 1 .012 I .045 I .001 I	4 I -049 I -019 I -002 I	.046
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0.55	Assault	i 13 i i .127 i i .050 i i .007 i	.314 I .048 I	1 1 1	16 I .157 I .099 I .009 I	19 I .186 I .052 I .011 I	3 I 029 I 052 I 002 I	1 1 1 1	19 I .186 I .090 I .011 I	.058
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	Shoplifting	I 106 I I 182 I I 408 I I 061 I	-342 I -301 I	3 I .005 I .333 I .002 I	37 I .064 I .230 I .021 I	118 I .203 I .321 I .067 I	16 I .027 I .276 I .009 I	13 I .022 I .591 I .007 I	.155 I	.333
	All Other PINS and Criminal Mischief	1 25 I I .175 I I .096 I I .014 I	.350 I	1 I .007 I .111 I .001 I	16 I .112 I .099 I .009 I	35 I .245 I .095 I .020 I	2 I •014 I •034 I •001 I	1 1 1	.098 I	-082
	Runaway	1 .13 I 1 .121 I I .050 I 1 .007 I	.093 I	1 1 .009 I .111 I .001 I	8 1 .075 I .050 I .005 1	54 I .505 I .147 I .031 I	11 I .103 I .190 I .006 I	1 I •009 I •045 I •001 I	9 I -084 I -043 I	107 .061
	Truancy	1 .123 I 1 .073 I 1 .011 I	.247 I	1 I .006 I .111 I .001 I	21 I .136 I .130 I .012 I	32 I .208 I .087 I .018 I	5 I •032 I •086 I •003 I	1 I -006 I -045 I -001 I	-240 I	880-
	Refusal to Obey and Others	I -010 I I -004 I I -001 I	.784 I -121 I	I I I	14 I -137 I -087 I -008 I	1 I .010 I .003 I .001 I	1 I .010 I .017 I .001 I		2 1 -020 1 -010 1	102 - 058
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			•						9	Counties						
			$D_{uL_{Chess}}$	E.T.		Fulcon		N _{3SS4U}		Onondaga	$s_{ch_{ene}}$	Pag.	Thompky.	SU	$^{4l_{b^{q}\eta_{J}}}$	
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Case Seen by Intake	Ио	I I I	613 I .231 I .992 I .121 I	.33	0 I	30 .011 .545 .006	I	.002	I I I	1 1 1 .001 1	.006	I I I I	.024 .842 .013	I I	1072 1 .403 I .997 I	.525
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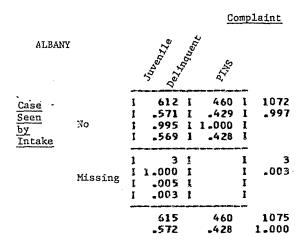
APP. D-10: CASE SEEN BY INTAKE BY COMPLAINT

						mp1	aint												
TO	<b>FAL</b>		Juventle Peting	Yuent	SALZ		Sursety.	1			DUTCHESS		Junealle	30 nor			elaint Angaigh	o	
	Yes	I I I	859 .485 .260 .170	I I I	908 •512 •525 •179	I	5 1 .003 1 .208 1 .001 1	1	1772 .350	Case Seen by Intake	No	I I I	467 .764 .989		139 .227 1.000	I l l	.008	I I I	611 .992
Case Seen by Intake	No	1 1 1 1	.731 .588 .384 .503	I I	.261 .401 .137	I I I	.007 I .792 I .004 I		.525 632 .125	Intake	Missing	I I I I	5 1.000 .011 .008	I		l I I		I	.008
	Missing	I I	.152 .099 3304 .653	1	.075 .025 1731 .342		24 •005	[ [ -	5059 -000				472 .766		139 .226		5 800.	1	616 1.000

						mp.	laint						mp1	aint		
ERIE	:		Juventle	Tuenon	SALY			FULTON		Juventle Deltag	tren,	, St.		St.		
	Yes	I I I I	31 -126 -023 -018	I I	216 .874 .524 .124	I I	247 .142	Yes	I I I		I I I	.731		2 .083 .125 .036	I I I	24 •436
Case Seen by Intake	No	I I I	806 .919 .607 .463	I	71 .081 .172 .041	I	877 •504	<u>Case</u> <u>Seen</u> No <u>by</u> <u>Intake</u>	I I I	-333	I I I	.200 .231 .109	I I I	14 -467 -875 -255	I I	30 •545
	Missing	I I I	490 -797 -369 -282	I	125 •203 •303 •072	I I I I	615 .354	Missing	I I I		I I I	1 1.000 .038 .018	I I I		E I I	.018
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Seen by Intake	No	I I I	3 1	_	1 -1	002	Case Seen by Intake	No	I I I		I I I I	1 1.000 .003 .001	I I I	I I I	-001
	Missing	I -0 I -0	50 I 10 I 06 I	-250 -004 -002 -237	I I 	008 528				442 •557		350 -441	-00	2	794 1.000

						mp.	laint						_	omp	laint	
SCHENECTA	SCHENECTADY  1 3 1 8 1 .273 1 .727							THOM	rkins		Juventle	Panous,	shirt Shirt		Sur	
	Yes I .060 I .333 I .041 I .108					11 .149		Yes	I	89 .520 .989	l I I	81 -474 -976 -466	l I I	1   -006   1-000   -006		
Case Seen by Intake	No	I I I	47 .758 .940 .635		15 •242 •625 •203	I	62 .838	Case Seen by Intake	No	I I I		I I I	1 1.000 .012 .006	I I I	]	.006 
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	Dismissed at Dispositional	I I I	10 I .026 I .016 I .002 I	159 I .412 I .091 I .031 I	.008 .055 .001	1 .124 I .091	I .27	7 I 7 I 5 I 1 I	27 1 -070 1 -155 1 -005 1	.021 .105	1 220. I	386 •076
	Withdrawn	I I I	78 I .215 I .126 I .015 I	77 I .212 I .044 I .015 I	.014 .091 .001	i .138	1 .03 I .01	4 I 9 I 8 I 3 I	25 1 -069 1 -144 1 -005 1	.025	I .289 I I .098 I	363 -072
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I I I	71 I .060 I .115 I .014 I	596 I -504 I -342 I -118 I	.005 .109 .001	I -065 I -146	I -13	6 I 2 I 6 I 1 I	15 1 -013 1 -086 1 -003 1	.018 .276	I -204 I I -224 I	1183 -234
	Discharged	1 1 1	6 1 .061 1 .010 1 .001 1	5 I .051 I .003 I .001 I	.020 .036	1 .061	1 .01	1 I D I 1 I	.082 1 .046 1 .002 1	; [	70 I 714 I 1 .065 I 1 .014 I	98 •019
	Suspended	I I I	109 I .272 I .176 I .022 I	146 I .366 I .084 I .029 I		I 21 I .052 I .040 I .004	I .28	6 l 9 l 6 l 3 l	.002 I	.002 .013	.017 I	401 •079
	Probation	1 1 1	172 I .134 I .278 I .034 J	381 I .297 I .219 I .075 I	.016 .382 .004	I ~153 I -371	I .15	1 I 7 I 3 I 0 I	48 1 -037 1 -276 1	.018 .303	.187 I .223 I	1282 .253
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	1 1 1	15 I -052 I -024 I -003 I	50 1 .174 1 .029 1 .010 3	.003 .018	1 .188	I .17	1 I 8 I 4 I 0 3	.028 ] .046 ] .002 ]	.003	.373 I	287 .057
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I I I	21 1 .160 I .034 I .004 I	55 I .420 I .032 I .011 I	.053 .127 .001	1 .076 I .019	1 .06	8 I 1 I 0 I 2 I	.137 1 .137 1 .103 1		12 I 1 .092 I 1 .011 I 1 .002 I	
	Placed with Division for Youth	I I I	40 1 -191 I -065 I -008 I	97 I -464 I -056 I -019 I	.019 .073 .001	I .120 I .047	I .10	1 I 0 I 6 I 4 I	.038 ] .046 ] .002 ]	.014 .039	.053 I .010 I	209 -041
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			618 .122	1741 .344	.011	529 105- 13	.15		174 -034	76 •015	1075 .212	5062 1.000

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Dismissed at I Dispositional I		.008 .008 .079	.018 I	.026 I	.054 I	.154 l	.036	.085 l		134 •344 •164 •126	1 640. l		78 1 1 626. 1 77. 1 720.	.111	.077
Withdrawn I	] ] ]		1 .027 1	1	.046	.039	.149	I -C19 I	1 500. 1 740. 1 100.	-561	1 171 1	fu   .165   .165   .165   .012	54 I .149 I .061 I .011 I		+072
Adjourned in I Contemplation I of Dismissal I	] ] ]	.010 .316 .002	1 .003 1 1 180. 1	.050 I	.043 I	.194 I		.057 1	27 1 .023 1 .422 1 .005 1	479 -405 -200 -695	-541 I	24 1 16 5 1 65 1 10 5 1	03   179   129   116	.005 .333 .001	-233
I I Discharged I I	] ] ]	-010 -026	t 1 1 1	.051 I	.010 1	.06I I	.025	.051 1 .016 1	1 1 1	37 .378   .023   .007	1 610-	-541 1	.235 1	.020 .111	-019
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Placed in I Private Institution	] ] ]	.003 .026	.007 I .054 I	.024 I	.017 I	-118 I	.038 1 .036 1	-045 I -641 I	1 600° 1 910° 1 910°	66 : .230 : .641 : .613 :	.13t I	• 769 1	47 1 146 1 163 1 100 1	1	.057
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-	2	38 -007	37 .007	147 -029	174	824 -163	307 -061 D-14	314 -062	.013	1595 ,315	464 •092	415 . 382	846 SF 1.	.304	5067 1.000

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	Dismissed at I Fact Finding I	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 .012 I .500 I	2 I -025 I -095 I -003 I	2 1 .025 1 .200 1 .003 1	13 I -160 I -095 I -021 I	.074 I	.099 I	2 I .025 I .250 I .003 I	33 I .407 I .140 I .053 I	6 I .074 I .115 I .110 I	? ]	5 1 -062 1	] 	.131
	Dismissed at [ Dispositional [	1 I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I 1 1	I I I I	1 1 .100 I .007 I	1 1 1	1 1 100 I 1030 I 1002 I	I I I	4 I .400 I .017 I .006 I	1 1 1 201. 1 500. 1 500.	] ] ]	3 1 300 1 356 1 365 1		.016
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	Adjourned in 1 Contemplation 1 of Dismissal 1	I I I 1	] ] ] 1	I 1 I 1	1 I •014 1 •048 1 •002 I	3 1 .042 1 .300 1 .005 1	.029 1	4 I .056 I .160 I .006 I	.085 I	3 I .042 I .375 I .005 I	43 1 .606 1 .182 1 .070 1	3 1 •042 1 •057 1 •065 1		4 1   .656 1   .674 1   .966 1		.115
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Dismissed at Dispositional		.044 I	.044	.063 1		9 I •057 I •107 I •005 I	20 I 126 I 126 I 123 I	.006 1 .027 I	-346 -090	8 L .050 L .052 L .005	1 .625	1063	1 I	1 159 1 .091 1
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	Withdrawn	<b>!</b>	I I I I I I	j	1	I I I	! I	.400 I	1 1 1	1 1 1 005. 1 761. 1 810.	.405 I	.091
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Disposition

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APP. D-12 (cont.) - ONONDAGA

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	Probation	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	] ] ]	1	4 I -020 I -129 I -005 I	35 I -174 I -254 I -044 I	10 I .050 I .357 I .013 I	19 1 -095 1 -373 1 -024 1	-500 I	32 1 •159 I •168 I •046 I	28 1 •139 I •373 I •635 I	.164 1	.184 1 .352 1	•553 •253
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	] ] ]	1	1 I .020 I .032 I .001 I		I I I	3 1 -059 1 -059 1 -004 1	] ]	11   -216   -058   -014	11 1 •216 1 •147 1 •014 1	.275 I	1 610.	51 .064
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	State Training School Placement	I 1 I I .037 I I .100 I I .001 I			.037 I	.007 I	] ] ] I	2 1 •074 1 •039 1 •003 1	1 1	3 1 -111 1 -016 1 -004 1	7 1 .259 1 .093 1 .009 1	.296 I	.149 I	-034
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	Adjourned in Contemplation	! ! ! ! ! !	2 I 133 I 111. 1011 I	-067 -125	.067 I	.400 I	.067	1 -067 1 -027	L .133	1 .067 1 1 .333	490. I
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Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	! ! ! ! ! !	1 1 1	1	-200 I		Ī		-125 I -024 I	l 1	.t.4b
			2 1 -111 1 -111 I -011 I		.056 I	.111 I	.056 .125	.333 .162	.333	l 1	.103
	Placed with Division for Youth	1 1	1 1 -125 1 -056 1	; ; ;	.067 1		. 1	.125 .027	-375 I	! ! : !	.046
	Foster Home of Non-relative	i i	1 1 1	1	1	3	1	1.000	[ ] }		-006
	State Training School Placement		1 1 1	1	1	1		1.000 .027	1 1	!!! [ ]	.006
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	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I I I I I I	.381 I .800 I	.048 l .250 l .013 l	6 I .286 I .375 I .079 I	1 1 1 1	2 1 .095 1 .250 1 .026 1	1 1 -048 1 -500 1 -613 1	] ] ]		1	)   	1 21 1 .276
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	Adjourned in Contemplation of Discissal	1 2 1 .008 1 .500 1 .002	1 1 1 i	.012 1 .094 I	7 1 .029 1 .269 1	.195 I	-120 1 -274 1	.025 1 1 .273 1		1 113 1 1 .469 1 1 .292 1 1 .105 I	.033 .094 .097	.056	1 490.	.004 .504 .500 .001	1 .224
	Discharged	İ	I i	.071 1	.014 I .038 I .001 I	.043 I	.086 1 .057 1	.029 1 091 1		27 1 1 .386 1 1 .070 1 1 .025 1	5 1 -071 1 -059 1 -005 1	160.	+271 1   +1-95 1	1	1 70 1 .065 1
	Suspended	1	I I I I I I	1	1 1	2 1 .286 1 .014 1 .002 1	1	[			] ] ]	5 45. 140. 140.	1 -14: I 1 -9(5 I		1307 1307
	Probation	I I	1 1 1 1 1 1	.042 1	6 1 1 250. 1 165. 1 600.	.217 1	.079 1 .179 1	870.	.025 I	.313 I .194 I	.679 1 .679 1 .224 1	.042	41 I 171 I 164 I 1878 I	]	1 243 1 .223 1
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	1	1 .009 i 1 .000 i 1 .001 i	.037 I	.009 I .038 I .001 I	070 l	+057	009 J	l 1		22 1 206 1 259 1	+31.	27 L 252 L 124 L 1 .025 L	] ] ]	1 107 1 .105 1
	Placed with Department of Social Services	i	I I I I I I	1	] ] ]	ī	] ] ]			i i	.333 1 .047 1 .604 1	.167	1 .506 1	1	i .311
	Placed with Division for Youth	1 .091 1 .250 1 .001	i i	1	1 1 1 1			! 1	. 1	-364 1	1 100. 1 210. 1 100.	.020	.001 1	! ! !	מונ. ו ו
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	State Training School Placement	-	1 1 1 1 1 1	. 1	1 1 167 1 .038 1 .001 1	I	1 1 1 1	: 1	] ] ] [	.500 I	1 1 .167 1 .012 1	1	.167 1	1 1 1	.006
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		-004	.001	32 •030	26 .024	142 •132	106 •099	22 -020 D-22	.007	387 .366	#5 .(79	49 .(46	211 .106	*005 \$	1075 1-000

APP. D-13: LEGAL REPRESENTATION BY COUNTY

## Counties

æs.			$^{Dut_{che_{S_S}}}$		E.T.		Fulton		Wassau .		Onondaga		Schenectadr	<b>,</b>	Thompking	,	A.lbany		
,	Law Guardian	I I I	262 .109 .424 .052		609 •252 •351 •121	1	.012 .527 .006	I	499 •207 •958 •099	I I I	517 .214 .653 .103	Ţ	160 .066 .920 .032	I I	47 •019 •691 •009	I	289 1 -120 1 -270 I -057 I	- 4	12 79
Legal Representation	Private Counsel	I I I	53 .097 .086 .011	I	250 .460 .144 .050	I	13 .024 .236 .003	1	.020 .021 .002	I	35 -064 -044 -007		7 .013 .040 .001		.009 .074 .001	1	170 I .313 I .159 I .034 I	- 1	08
	Neither	I I I	303 -146 -490 -060	I I	878 .423 .505 .174	I I I I	.006 .236 .003	1 1	11 -005 -C21 -002		240 •115 •303 •048	I I I	.003 .040 .001	1	16 .008 .235 .003	1	610 I .294 I .571 I .121 I	- 4	13 13
			618		1737		55 -011		521		792 -157		174		68 -014		1069	50 1.0	34 900

APP. D-14; TIME LAPSE BY COUNTY

## Counties

		Duchess	Pulton Wass.	7.000 Popularia	Scheneckady.	Thompkins	$^{4l}b_{a_{l_{J_{\nu}}}}$		
	1	I 115 I 282 I I .126 I .309 I I .197 I .182 I I .027 I .066 I	11 I I .012 I .01 .229 I .03 .003 I .00	9 1 -229 I	26 I -031 I -174 I -007 I	14 1 .015 I .237 I .003 I	281 1 913 .308 1 .217 .339 1 .665 1		
	2 - 3	I 315 I 658 I I .178 I .373 I I .539 I .425 I I .073 I .153 I	23 I 10 .013 i .05 .479 I .29 .005 I .02	8 1 .417 1	73 I •041 I •453 I •017 I	11 I -006 I -186 I -003 I	278 I 1765 .158 I .410 .336 I .065 I		
	4 - 6	1 108 1 434 I I .105 1 .421 I I .185 1 .280 I I .025 I .101 I	.006 I .10		27 I .026 I .168 I .006 I	26 1 •025 I •441 I •006 I	154 I 1020 .150 I .239 .186 I .036 I		
	7 - 8	I 27 I 124 I 1 .085 I .389 I 1 .046 I .080 I 1 .006 I .029 I	.013 I .12 .083 I .11	0 1 47 I 5 I .147 I 9 I .064 I 9 I .011 I	18 1 .056 1 .112 1 .004 I	1 I •003 I •017 I	5e I 319 .182 I .074 .070 I .013 I		
Time Lapse (months)	9 - 10	1 11 I 32 I I -073 I -213 I I -019 I -021 I I -003 I -007 I	.013 I .21	2 I 29 I 3 I .193 I 5 I .039 I 7 I .007 I	11 1 -073 1 -068 1 -003 1	6 I •040 I •102 I •001 I	27 1 150 -180 1 -035 -033 1 -006 1		
	11 - 12	I 7 1 12 1 I -117 I -200 I	.033 I .26	6 I 10 I 7 I .167 I 8 I .014 I 4 I .002 I	3 I .050 I .019 I .001 I	1 I -017 I -017 I	9 1 60 .150 1 .014 .011 I .002 1		
	13 - 15	I 1 I 5 I I .023 I .114 I I .002 I .003 I I I .001 I	I -29 I -03	3 I 8 I 5 I -182 I 9 I -011 I 3 I -002 I	1 I .023 I .006 I	1 I I 1	16 1 44 .364 1 .010 .019 1 .004 1		
	16 ~ 19	I I 2 I I 1.095 I I I.001 I I I	1 •57 1 •03	2 I 2 I 1 I .095 I 6 I .003 I 3 I I	I I I	I I I	5 1 21 .238 1 .005 .006 1		
		584 1549 -136 -360	48 33 .011 .07	6 737 8 D-23.171	161 •037	59 -014	828 4302 .192 1.000		

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	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I I I	407 1 -70 I -106 I -081 1	174 1 •299 I •142 I •035 I	.116
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I I I	303 I .787 I .080 I .061 I	82 I -213 I -067 I -016 I	.077
	Withdrawn	I I I	215 1 -601 I .057 I .043 I	143 I .399 I .117 I .029 I	-071
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	1 1 1	970 I .833 I .256 I .194 I	194 I -167 I -159 I -039 I	282.
	Discharged	I I I I	63 I .649 I .017 I .013 I	34 1 .351 1 .028 1 .007 1	.019
	Suspended	1 1 1 1	331 I .834 I .087 I .066 I	66 I -166 I -054 I -013 I	.079
	Probation	I I I	945 1 .742 I .250 1 .189 1	328 1 .258 1 .268 1 .065 1	-254
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I I I	202 I -711 1 -053 1 -040 I	82 I .289 I .067 I .016 I	.057
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I I I	76 1 •589 I •020 I •015 I	53 1 .411 I .043 1	.026
	Placed with Division for Youth	I I I	174 I .845 I .046 I .035 I	32 I .155 I .026 I .006 I	-041
	Own Home or Relative's	I I I	2 1 -667 1 -001 1	1 I .333 I .001 I	
	Foster Home of Non-relative	I I I	5 I .833 I .001 I .001 I	1 I .167 l .001 l	-001
	State Training School Placement	I I I	40 I .727 I .011 I .008 I	15 I .273 I .012 I .003 I	.011
	State Training School Commitment	I I I I	32 1 .780 I .008 I .006 I	9 1 220 1 2007 I 2002 I	-008
	Department of Corrections	1 1 1 1	21 I .724 I .006 I .004 I	8 I .276 I .007 I .002 I	.006
			3786 -756 D-2	1222 4.244	5008 1.000

DUTCH	ESS		Sex V	F. Comp.	
	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I I I I	60 I .750 I .126 I .098 I	-250 -144	I 80 I .130 I
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I I I	5 I -500 I -011 I -008 I	•500 •036	I 10 I .016 I
	Withdrawn	I I I	49 I .636 I .103 I .080 I	.364 .201	1 77 1 .125 1
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I I I	56 1 .789 I .118 I .091 I	-211 -108	1 71 1 .115 1
	Discharged	I I I	4 I .667 I .008 I .007 I	.333 -014	010. 1
	Suspended	I I I	88 I .815 I .185 I .143 I	-185 -144	1 108 1 -176 1
	Probation	I I I	143 I .831 I .300 I .233 I	169	172 1 .280
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I I I	11 1 .733 I .023 I .018 I		
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I I I	13 I .619 I .027 I .021 I	.381 I	21 034 [
	Placed with Division for Youth	I I I	36 I •900 I •076 I •059 I	-100 1 -029 1 -007 1	-065
	State Training School Placement	I I I	8 1 .727 I .017 I .013 I	3 1 .273 1 .022 1	.018
	Department of Corrections	I I I	3 I .750 I .006 I .005 I	.250 I .250 I .007 I	-007
			476 •774	139 -226	615 1.000

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1	ERIE		A. S.		A SERVICE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF T		
	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I I I	134 .838 .094 .078	I I I I	26 -163 -090 -015	III	160 -093
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I I I	136 .866 .095 .079	I I I L	21 .134 .072 .012	1111	157 -091
	Withdrawn	I I I	.584 .031 .026	I I I	32 .416 .110 .019	III	77 •045
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I I I	522 .894 .365 .303	I I I I	62 .106 .214 .036	I I I	584 .339
	Discharged	I I I	.600 .002 .002	I I I	.400 .007 .001	1 1 1	.003
	Suspended	I	126 .875 .088 .073	I I I	18 -125 -062 -010	III	144 -084
	Probation	I I I	293 .773 .205 .170	I I I I	.227 .297 .050	I I I	379 -220
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I I I	34 .680 .024 .020	I I I	.320 .055 .009	III	50 •029
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I I I	39 .709 .027 .023	I I I	16 -291 -055 -009	III	.032
	Placed with Division for Youth	I I I	97 .916 .061 .051	I I I	8 -084 -028 -005	I	95 •055
	Own Home or Relative's	I I I		I I I		i i i	.001
	Foster Home of Non-relative	I I I		I I I	1 -000 -003 -001	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	.001
	State Training School Placement	I I I	3 .750 .002 .002	I I I	.250 .003 .001	I I I	.002
	State Training School Commitment		.000	1 1 1 1		I I I	-00I
	Department of Corrections	1 1 1		1		I	.004
		D-26	1431 .831		290 -169		1721 1.000

FUL	TON	_	Sex		remarks		
	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I I I	.500 .029 .018	I I I	1 -500 -048 -018	1 1 1	.036
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I I I	.333 .029 .018	I I I	.667 .095 .036	I I I I	3 -055
<u>Disposition</u>	Withdrawn	I 1 1	.600 .088 .055	I I I	.400 .095 .036	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	.091
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal		.667 .118 .073	I I I	2 •333 •095 •036	I I I	.109
	Discharged	I I I I	I I	I	2 1.000 .095 .036	I	.036
	Probation	I I I I	17 .810 .500	] ] ]	.190 .190 .073	I I I I	21 -382
	Placed in Private Institution	I I I	1 1.000 .029 .018	I I I		I I I	.018
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I I I	3 .429 .088 .055	I I I I	.571 -190	I I I I	.127
	Placed with Division for Youth	I I I	.250 .029 .018	I I I	.750 .143	I I I I	.073
	Own Home or Relative's	I I I			1.000 -048	I I I I	-018
	State Training School Placement	I I I	2 1.000 .059 .036	I I I		I J I	.036
	Department of Corrections	I I I I	1 1.000 .029	I I I I		I I I	.018
			34 -618		21 -382	 1	55 1-000

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	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I I I I	.586 .048	I I I	.414 .073	I I I I	29 •056
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I I I	42 -894 -120 -081	I I I	5 .106 .030 .010	I I I	47 •091
	Withdrawn	I I I	27 .574 .077 .052	I I I	20 .426 .121 .039	1 1 1 1	47 .091
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I I I I	56 .727 .160 .109	I I I	21 .273 .127 .041	I I I	77 .149
	Discharged	I I I	.833 .014 .010	] ] ]	1 .167 .006 .002	I 1 1	.012
	Suspended	I I I 1	15 .714 .043 .029	I I I I	6 .286 .036 .012	1 1 1	21 .041
	Probation	I I I	117 .606 .333 .227	I I I I	76 •394 •461 •147	I I I	193 .374
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I I I	42 .792 .120	I I I	11 .208 .067 .021	I I I	53 .103
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I I I	.556 .014 .010	1 1 1	.444 .024 .008	I I I	.017
	Placed with Division for Youth		15 .625 .043 .029	I	.055	I	24 .047
	State Training School Placement	I	3 1.000 .009 .006	1		I I I	.006
	State Training School Commitment	Ī	5 1.000 .014 .010	1 1		I I I	
	Department of Corrections		1.000 .006	1		l l I I	
		_	351 -680		165 •320		516 1.000

C	DNONDAGA		Sex	Fella Le	
	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I I I	52 I .591 I .090 I .066 I	.409 .168	88 I .111
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I I I	70 I .654 I .122 I .089 I	.346 .173	I 107 I .135 I
	Withdrawn	I I I	4 I .286 I .007 I .005 I	.714 .047	1 14 1 .018 1
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I I I	129 I .832 I .224 I .163 I	.168 -121	I 155 I -196 I
	Discharged	I I I	1 I 1.000 I .002 I .001 I		1 .001 1
	Suspended	I I I	96 1 .835 1 .167 1 .122 1	-165 -089	115 1 -146 1
	Probation	I I I	146 I -734 I -253 I -185 I	-266 -248	199 1.252 1
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I I I	40 I -784 I -069 I -051 I	-216 -051	51 1 .065 1
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I I I	3 I .375 I .005 I .004 I	.625 .023	8 .010 I
	Placed with Division for Youth	I I I	16 1 .762 I .028 I .020 1	-238 -023	21 -027 I
	State Training School Placement	I I I	18 I .667 I .031 I .023 I	.333 .042	27 i •034 l
	Department of Corrections	I I I	1 k .250 I .002 I .001 I	.750 1 .014	4 1 -005 1
			576 •729	214 -271	790 1-000

## SCHENECTADY

SCHENECTADY			_				
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	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I I I	9 •692 •071 •054	I I I	4 -308 -100 -024	I I I	13 .078
	Dismissed at Dispositional	] I I	.846 .175 .133	I I I	.154 .100 .024	1 1 1 I	26 •157
	Withdrawn	I I I	14 .583 .111 .084	I I I	10 .417 .250 .060	I I I	24 -145
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I I I I	9 .900 .071 .054	I I I	.100 .025 .006	1 1 1	10 .060
	Discharged	I 1 1 1	8 1.000 .063 .048	I I I		III	.048
	Suspended	I I I I		1 1 1	1 1.000 .025 .006	1 1 1	.006
	Probation	I I I	36 .766 .286 .217	I I I	11 .234 .275 .066	I I I	47 •283
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I I I	7 .875 .056 .042	I I I I	1 •125 •025 •006	1 1 1 1	.048
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I I I I	11 •611 •087 •066	I I I	7 .389 .175 .042	I	18 -108
	Placed with Division for Youth	I I I I		I I I I	1 .125 .025 .006		.048
	Foster Home of Non-relative	I I I I	1 1.000 .008 .006	1 1 1		I I I	1 .006
	State Training School Placement	I I I I	1 1-000 -008 -006	I I I		I I I	.006
	Department of Corrections	I I I I	1 1.000 .008 .006	I I I		IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	1 -006
			126 .759		40 •241		166 1.000

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	Dismissed at Dispositional	I I I	5 •625 •082 •066	I I I	_	I I I I	.105
	Withdrawn	I I I	5 -556 -082 -066	1	.444	I I I	9 -118
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I I I	19 .905 .311 .250	1	2 •095 •133 •026	1 1 1 1	.21 .276
	Suspended	I I I	1 1.000 .016 .013	I I I		I I I I	.013
	Probation	I I I	20 -870 -328 -263	I	3 -130 -200 -039	I I I	23 .303
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I I I		1 1 1 1	1 1.000 .067 .013	I I I	.013
	Placed with Division for Youth	I I I I			1 .333 .067 .013	I I I	.039
	State Training School Placement	I I I		I I I		I I I	.013
	State Training School Commitment	1 1 1	1.000 .049	I I I I		IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	.039
	Department of Corrections	I I I I	.833 .082	I I I I	1 .167 .067 .013	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	.079
		_	61 .803		15 .197	_	76 1.000

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THOMPKI		Sex							
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	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I I I I	134 I .647 I .184 I .126 I	73 •353 •217 •069	1 207 1 .195 1				
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I I I	19 I .792 I .026 I .018 I	.208 -015 -005	1 24 1 .023 1				
	Withdrawn	I I I	68 I .648 I .093 I .064 I	37 •352 •110 •035	I 105 I .099 I				
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I I I	175 I •729 I •240 I •164 I	65 •271 •193 •061	1 240 1 .226				
	Discharged	I I I	42 I •609 I •058 I •039 I		1 69 I .065				
	Suspended	I I I	5 I •714 I •007 I •005 I	-286 -006	1 7 1 .007 1				
	Probation	I I I	173 ! .724 ! .238 ! .163 !	.276 .196	1 239 1 .225 1				
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I I I I	67 1 .638 1 .092 1 .063 1	.362 .113	I 1.05 I .099 I				
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I I I	2 I -182 I -003 I -002 I	.818 .027	1 11 1 .010 1				
	Placed with Division for Youth	I I I	10 I .909 I .014 I .009 I	.091 .003	I 11 I .010 I				
	Foster Home of Non-relative	I I I I	4 I 3.000 I .005 I .004 I	:	1 4 1 .004 1				
	State Training School Placement	I I I	4 I -667 I -005 I -004 I	.333 I	I 6 I .006				
	State Training School Commitment		23 I •719 I •032 I •022 I						
	Department of Corrections	I I I	2 I .500 I .003 I .002 I	1 S00. 1 600. 1 500.	-004				
	D-32		728 •684	336 .316	1064 1.000				

APP. D-16: DISPOSITION BY AGE TOTAL ~ \$ ď, \$ 131 I 547 70 1 256 T 84 6 1 Dismissed at .111 .128 1 .154 I .239 -468 I .011 I Fact Finding .100 .110 -115 .115 -316 .014 .017 .027 1 .052 .001 1 53 177 378 36 111 3 -095 .294 -003 .077 Dismissed at .140 -468 .083 -049 .085 .080 .053 Dispositional I -007 -036 -011 1 .023 1 ī 48 41 82 1 159 2 332 .479 .006 .247 1 -068 -145 .123 1 Withdrawn .105 .071 .076 1 .056 .063 1 .010 .008 -017 .032 176 158 292 531 3 1160 Adjourned in .152 .136 .252 .458 .003 Contemplation .277 .217 I .223 -239 .158 of Dismissal .059 -001 .036 1 .032 -108 12 1 41 12 19 1 85 .012 -017 -141 .224 -482 -141 1 Discharged -019 .016 -014 .018 -053 .002 1 .002 -004 1 -008 44 53 107 1 193 1 398 -111 .133 .269 .485 -003 .081 Suspended .069 .073 .082 1 .087 .053 .009 .011 .022 1 .039 129 209 352 1 578 2 1270 1 .165 .277 .455 -002 -102 -258 .105 .268 .260 .203 .287 Probation 1 .026 -042 .072 -118 38 60 80 1 95 I 3 276 .138 .217 .290 .344 .011 .056 Placed in .060 .082 .061 .043 .158 Disposition Private Institution -001 .008 -012 .016 1 -019 I 25 30 31 1 43 I 129 Placed with .194 .233 .240 .333 -026 Department of -041 .024 -019 -039 Social Services .006 1 -005 .006 -009 1 24 26 60 I 97 207 Placed with -116 .126 -290 .469 .042 Division .038 .036 .046 -044 .005 -005 .012 I .020 for Youth 2 1 1 .667 .333 .001 Own Home .002 or Relative's 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 -001 .333 .333 1 -167 .167 Foster Home .003 .001 .002 of Non-relative 6 9 15 25 1 55 .109 .273 -455 -011 -164 State Training .009 .012 .011 I .011 I School Placement -001 I .002 .003 1 .005 1 7 I 5 15 1 16 1 43 .349 .009 .116 -372 I .163 I State Training -011 Ī .007 .011 .007 I School Commitment .001 .001 .003 .003 I 12 29 .034 .136 -414 -414 .006 Department -002 .005 .009 .005 of Corrections -001 .002 1 .002 I 635 728 1311 4918 2225 19 .267 D-33 .004 1.000 .129 .148 .452

DUTCHESS			<u>Age</u>								
			^/~	~~		7		\$			
	Dismissed at Fact Finding	1 I I I	14 ) •173   •139   •023	.160 I .121	I I I I	30 .370 .180 .049	I	24 .296 .100 .039	I	.132	
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I I I	1 1 -100 1 -010 1 -002 1	.200 .019	1	300 .018 .005	I 1 1	.400 .017 .007	III	-016	
	Withdrawn	I I I	11   -143   -109   -018	.169 .121	I I	20 •260 •120 •033		33 .429 .138 .054	I		
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I I I	9 1 .127 1 .089 1 .015 1	.099	1	.366 .156	1 1 1	29 -408 -121 -047		71 •115	
	Discharged	I I I	.200 I .010 I	l [	I I I I	-200 -006	I I I		I I	.008	
	Suspended	I I I	21 1 -193 1 -208 1 -034 1	.083 1 .084	I I I	30 •275 •180 •049	1 1	49 •450 •204 •080	ĭ	109 -177	
	Probation	I I I	22 I .128 I .218 I .036 I	.244 .393	I I I	38 •221 •228 •062	I I	.407 .292	1 1 1 1	172 .280	
<u>Disposit</u>	ion Placed in Private Institution	I I I	.133 I .020 I .003 I	.067 .009	I I I	.333	1	.467 .029 .011	1	15 •024	
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I I I	7 1 .333 I .069 I	.286 .056	I I I	.190 .024 .007	l l	.190 .017	I I I	21 .034	
	Placed with Division for Youth	I I I	10 1 .256 1 .099 1 .016 1	-231 -084	I	.205 .048 .013	1	.308 .050 .020	1	39 .063	
	State Training School, Placement	1 1 1	2 I 182 I 020 I 003 I	.364 .037	I	.182 .012 .003	I I	3 .273 .013 .005	I	11 .018	
	Department of Corrections	I I I	1 I 250 I .010 I .002 I	.250 .009	I		1 1 1 1	.500 .008 .003	I	.007	
			101 -164	107 -174		167 .272		240 •390		615 1.000	

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	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I I I	I 1 1		I 1 1		I .037
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	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	i i !	1 1 .167 I .250 I .019 I	1 .167 .250 .019	1 .167 I .077	I .500 I .091	I 6 I -111 I
	Discharged	I I I	I I I	life with size with size way aris.		I .500 I .030	I 2 I .037 I
	Probation	I I I	1 I .048 I .250 I .019 I		I 5 1 .238 I .385 1 .093	1 .714 I .455	
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I I I	I I I		I 1 I 1.000 I .077 I .019	I I	I 1 I .019 I
	Placed with Department of Social Services	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	1 1 .167 I .250 I .019 I		I .333 I .154	1 .167 1 .030	1 -111
	Placed with Division for Youth	I I I I	1 I .250 I .250 I .019 I		I 2 I .500 I .154 I .037	.250 I	I -074
	Own Home or Relative's	I I I	] [ ] [		I 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	.019 l
	State Training School Placement	I I I	1 1 1	.500 .250 .019	i :	.500 I .030 I .019 I	.037
	Department of Corrections	I I I	I I I	]	[ ] [ ]	1 000 I	-019
			.074	.074	13 -241	33 -611	54 1 -000

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			<b>\</b> '	<i>\$</i>	70	\$	46	
	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I I I	5 I .161 I .075 I .010 I	5 161 1 .060 1	.194 I .048	I 15 I 484 I .063	1 i 1 1	.060
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I I I	5 I .106 I .075 I .010 I	9 .191 .107 .017	.298	1 .404 I .080	I I	47 •091
	Withdrawn	I I I	7 I .152 I .104 I .014 I	.087 .048 .008	I .174	I .565	1 .022 1 1 .333 I	46 -089
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I I I	12 I .156 I .179 I .023 1	.143   .131   .021	182	1 .519 1 .169	1 1 1	77 •149
	Discharged	I I I	2 1 .333 I .030 I .004 I	.333   .024   .004	i L	1 2 1 .333 I .008 I .004	I I	.012
	Suspended	1 1 1	1 I .050 I .015 I .002 I	.250 1 .250 1 .060 1	.200	I .500 I .042	I I	20 -039
	Probation	] [ ] ]	18 1 .092 1 .269 1 .035 1	27 .138 .321 .052	1 .282 1 .440	1 .477 1 .392	I .010 I I .667 I	195 -378
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I I I I	10 I .200 I .149 I .019 I	18 .360 .214 .035	1 .200	1 .240 1 .051	I I	50 -097
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I I I	3 I .300 I .045 I .006 I	1 .100 .012 .002	1 .300 1 .024	.300 1 .013	1 1 1	10 .019
,	Placed with Division for Youth	1 1 1 1	3 1 .125 I .045 I .006 I	2 .083 .024 .004	1 .333 1 .064	1 .458 1 .046	1 5 1 1	24 •047
	State Training School Placement	I I I	1 1 1 1		I I I I	I 3 I 1.000 I .013 I .006	I I	.006
	State Training School Commitment	I I I	1 I .200 I .015 I .002 I		I 1 I .200 I .008 I .002	1 .600 1 .013	I I I	-010
	Department of Corrections	I I I	1 1 1		I 2 I 1.000 I .016 I .004	I I	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	.004
			67 •130	84 -163	125 .242	237 .459	.006	516 1.000

					<u>Age</u>				
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	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I I I I	12 I •136 I •140 I •015 I	.193 .130	1 21 1 .239 1 .093 1 .026	I I .4 I .1	38 1 32 I 09 I 48 I		- I 85 I -111 I
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I I I I	19 1 -178 I -221 I -024 1	8 .075 .061	I 31 1 .290 I .138 1 .039	I I .4 I .1	49 I 58 I 40 I 62 I		I 107 I 135 I
	Withdrawn	1 1 1	3 I .214 I .035 I .004 I	.143 .015	I .143	I .0	6 1 29 I 17 I 08 I	.071 .500 .001	1 -018
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	i i i	15 I •096 I •174 I •019 I	.205 .244	I 36 I .231 I .160 I .045	I -4	73 1 68 I 09 I 92 I		I 156 I -197 I
	Discharged	I I I	I I I		I 1.000 I .004		I I I		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Suspended	I I I	6 I -052 I -070 I -008 I	18 .157 .137 .023	I .270 I .138	I .5	59 I 13 I 69 I 74 I	.009 .500 .001	1 -145
	Probation	1 1 1 1	15 I •075 I •174 I •019 I	-179	1 .333 1 .298	I -4 I -2	83 1 13 I 38 I 05 I		1 201 1 .253
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I I I	9 1 -176 1 -105 1 -011 I	12 .235 .092 .015	1 .314 I .071	I -2	14 1 75 1 40 1 18 1		1 51 1 -064 1
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I I I	1 I .125 I .012 I .001 I	-015	1 1	1 .0	5 I 25 I 14 I 06 I	:	I 8 I -010 I
	Placed with Division for Youth	I I I	2 1 .095 1 .023 1 .003 1	.048 .008 .001	.333 .031	I .5	11 I 24 I 32 I 14 I	] ]	I 21 I .026 I
	State Training School Placement	I I I	4 I .148 1 .047 I .005 I		1 -370 1 -044	I -4	11 1 07 1 32 1 14 1	1	27 1 -034 1
	Department of Corrections	I I I	I I I		I .750	I	1 1 1	1 1	1 4 1 •005 1
			86 -108	131 .165	225 -284	3. •4.	49 40	2 •003	793 1.000

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	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I I I I	.077 .067 .006	I I	.385	] I	.083	I I I I	3 -231 -035		13 )75
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I I I I	6 ] -222 ] -400 ] -035 ]	I I		I I I I	.407	1	.370 .116	1 1 -1 1	27 156
	Withdrawn	I I I	1 1 -040 1 -067 1	t i	.167	I I I	.160	I I I I	.640 .186	] [ -1 ]	25 (45
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I I I I	2 1 .143 1 .133 1 .012 1	i l		I I	.214	I I I I	.500 .081	I I .C I I	14 081
	Discharged	I I I I	1 1 .125 1 .067 1	I I	.125	I I I		I I I I	.750 .070	I I .0 I	8 )46
	Suspended	I I I I	]			l I I		I I I	1.000 -012	I I .0 I	1 006
	Probation	I I I I	.083 1 .267 1 .023 1	1	7 •146 •292 •040	I I		I I	.521 .291	- 1 1 -2 I I	48 277
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I I I I	] ] ]	ľ ľ	1 •125 •042 •006	I I		I I	.023		ε )46
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I I I	]	[ [ [	3 .167 .125 .017	l I	.333	I I I 1	.500 .105	1 I -1 I	18 104
	Placed with Division for Youth	I I I I	1	I I I I	1 -125 -042 -006	1 1	1 .125 .021	1		Ţ	8 )46
	Foster Home of Non-relative	I I I I	, <u>1</u>		,	I I I I		I I I I	1 1.000 .012 .006	I .0	1 006
	State Training School Placement	I I I I	1	I I I		I l I I	1 .000 .021 .006	I I		I I •0 I	1 006
	Department of Corrections	I I I I		I I I		I I I I	1 .000 .021	I I		I .0	1006
			15 .087		24 •139		48 •277		86 •497	1.0	173 000

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	Dismissed at Dispositional	I 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 250 1 1 .014 1	.143 l	.143 l .063 l	.571 .089	I .097
	Withdrawn	I	[ ]	.250 l .250 l .125 l	.750 1 .133	1 .111 I
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	.100	.250 I	.650	.278 I
	Suspended	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	<b>i</b> 1		1.000	1 .014
	Probation	I .136 I I .750 I I .042 I	.136	.273	.455 .222	.306 I
<u>Disposition</u>	Placed in Private Institution	I I	I 1		1 1.000 .022 1.014	.014 I
	Placed with Division for Youth	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	[ ]			1 .042 1
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	Department of Corrections	1 1	.143	.167	.667	.083
		.056	7 .097	.222 16	45 •625	72 1.000

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	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I I I I	21 .123 .126 .022	l l	.156	I I I	37 I .216 I .143 I .038 I	.50 .22		-035 -462	I I	171 .178
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I I I	1 .053 .006 .001	I I	2 .105 .016 .002	I	7 I .368 I .027 I .007 I		8 I 1 I 20 I 18 I	.053 .077	I I	19 •020
	Withdrawn	I I I	23 .284 .138 .024	I I	.099	I	23 I .284 I .089 I .024 I	.06			I I I	81 -084
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I I I	53 .239 .317 .055	I I	.135	I I I	57 I .257 I .221 I .059 I	.36		.009 .154	l L	222 -231
	Discharged	I I I	8 .138 .048 .008	I I		I I	15 I .259 I .058 I .016 I	-43 -06		.017 .077	I I I	58 -060
	Suspended	I I I	1 .143 .006	I I		I I I	1 I .143 I .004 I .001 I	.71 .01			I I I I	.007
	Probation	I I I	34 .147 .204 .035	I I	.242	I I I	64 I .276 I .248 I .067 I	.44 .26			I I I	232 •241
<u>Disposition</u>	Placed in Private Institution	I I I	11 .109 .066 .011	I I	.198 .156	I I I	30 I .297 I .116 I .031 I	.36	3 1	.030 .231	I I	101 -105
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I I I	7 •583 •042 •007	I I		1 1 1 1	3 1 .250 1 .012 I .003 I	.16	2 I 7 I 95 I 92 I		I I I	.012
	Placed with Division for Youth	1 I I	-091 -006 -001	I I	.091 .008 .001		3 1 .273 1 .012 I .003 I	.54 .01	6 I 5 I 15 I 06 I		I I I	11 -011
	Foster Home of Non-relative	1 I I	.500 .012 .002	I 1	***	I I I	2 I 500 I .008 I .002 I		1 1 1	I	I I I	-004
	State Training School Placement	I I I		I I I	.167 .008 .001	I I	1 I .167 I .004 I .001 I	.0	4 1 57 1 10 1 04 1	I	I I I	.006
	State Training School Commitment	I I I	5 -147 -030 -005	I I	.147 .039 .005	I	13 I .382 I .050 I .014 I	.32			I I I	34 -035
	Department of Corrections	I I I		I I I	.250 .008 .001	I I	2 I .500 I .008 I .002 I	.2: .0:	1 1 50 1 03 1	l L	I I I	.004
			167 -174		128 .133	D	258 268 41	3 ,4	96 12	13 .014		962 1.000

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APP, D-17: DISPOSI	TION BY SOURCE			L		# F	.6
OF REFE TOTAL		Politice	Veetin	Parent Relation School	A SEARCY	Ind pendent	7
	Dismissed at Fact Finding	1 290 I I .494 I I .102 I I .057 I	80 1 -136 I -181 I -016 I	78 1 93 1 .133 1 .158 1 .091 1 .141 1 .015 1 .018 1	-026 I -142 I	31 .053 .183 .006	1 587 1 all6 1
	Dismissed at Dispositional	1 239 I 1 .614 I 1 .084 I 1 .047 I	33 I .085 I .075 I .007 I	57 I 38 I •147 I •098 I •066 I •058 I •011 I •007 I	.021 I	14 .036 .083 .003	I "677 I
	W1thdrawn	1 .174 1 1 .022 1 1 .012 1	95 1 -262 1 -215 1 -019 1	119   56   .328   .154   .139   .085   .023   .011	.036 î .123 l	17 .047 .101 .003	I _672
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	1 .738 I 1 .308 I 1 .172 I	107 I -090 I -243 I -021 I	62 I 99 I •052 l •084 l •072 l •150 l •012 I •020 l	.011 1 .123 I	.025 .172 .006	1 <b>.233</b>
	Discharged	1 47 1 1 -480 1 1 -017 1 1 -009 1	12 J -122 I -027 I -002 I	11 I 23 I -112 I -235 I -013 I -035 I -002 I -005 I	1 1	.051 .030 .001	.019 I
	Suspended	1 291 I 1 .726 I I .103 I 1 .057 I	26 I .065 I .059 I .005 I	39 I 32 I .097 I .080 I .045 I .049 I .008 I .006 I	.005 l	.027 .065 .002	I .679 I
	Probation	1 678 I I .529 I I .239 I I .134 I	63 I .049 1 .143 I .012 I	273 I 217 I -213 I .169 I .318 I .329 I .054 I .043 I	-009 I -104 I	40 -031 -237 -008	I .253
Disposition	Flaced in Private Institution	1 113 I 1 .394 I I .040 I I .022 I	7 1 .024 1 .016 1 .001 1	105   37   .366   .129   .122   .056   .021   .007	.052 I	10 .035 .059 .002	l .057 I
	Placed with Department of Social Services	1 34 I 1 .260 I 1 .012 I 1 .007 I	5 1 -038 I -011 I -001 I	53 I 26 I -405 I -198 I -062 I -039 I -010 I -005 I	-084 I -104 I	2 -015 -012	.026
	Placed with Division for Youth	1 142 ' 1 .679 1 1 .050 I 1 .028 1	8 1 -038 I -018 I -002 1	31 1 17 1 -148 1 -081 1 -036 1 -026 1 -006 1 -003 1	.024 I .047 I	.029 .036 .001	.041 I
	Own Home or Relative's	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 3 3 3 3 1 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	-667 I -D19 I		1 2001 1 1001
	Foster Home of Non-relative	1 1 1 1 -167 I I I	I I I	.667 1 1	.167 l		1 6 1 .001 1
	State Training School Placement	1 25 1 1 .455 1 1 .009 1 1 .005 1	1 1 1	.327 1 .073 1	-091 I -047 I	.055 .018 .001	.011
	State Training School Commitment	1 18 1 1 .409 1 1 .006 1 1 .004 I	5 I -114 I -011 I -001 I	5 1 11 I -114 1 -250 1 -006 1 -017 1 -001 1 -002 I	.091 I .038 1	.023 .006	.009
	Department of Corrections	1 19 I 1 .655 I 1 .007 I I .004 I	I I I	4 I 5 I -138 I -172 I -005 I -008 I -001 I -001 I	-034 I -009 I	:	29 .006 l
		2833 •559	441 •087	859 D-42 659	106 .021	169 .033	5067 1.000

DUTCHESS		Source of Petition						
		POLICE	Vicety	Parent Relation	Sch001	4.000 A.000	Independent Mer.	
	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I 60 I I .741 I I .155 I I .097 I	.115		3 I 1 .037 I 1 .055 I	I I I 1	]	81 -131
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I 5 1 I -500 I I -013 I I -008 I		1 1 1	4 I 400 I -073 I -006 I	I I I	1 1 .100 / .143 1 .002 1	.016
	Withdrawn	I 21 I I .269 I I .054 I I .034 I	.219	I 17 I 218 I .258 I .028	.179 I .255 I	4 I .051 1 .500 I .006 I	1 1 -013 1 -143 1 -002 1	.126
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I 52 I I .732 I I .135 I I .084 I	.156	I 1	1 .056 I 1 .056 I 1 .073 I 1 .006 I	1 1 1	]	-115 I
	Discharged	I 3 I I -500 I I -008 I I -005 I		1 1	1 2 1 1 .333 I 1 .036 I 1 .003 I	I I I	1 1 -167 1 -143 1 -002 1	.010
	Suspended	I 81 I I .743 I I .210 I I .131 I	.198	I 2 I .018 I .030 I .003	I .055 I	1 I -009 I -125 I -002 I	] ] ]	.176 I
	Probation	I 111 I I .645 I I .288 I I .180 I	.140	1 .105 1 .273 1 .029	1 .087 I I .273 I	2 I .012 I .250 I .003 I	2 1 -012 1 -286 1 -003 1	.276 I
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I 7 1 1 .467 1 I .018 I I .011 I	.067	1 .076	I .133 I I .036 I	I	]	.024 I
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I 6 I I .286 I I .016 I I .010 I	.031	I .286 I .091	I .190 I I .073 I	.048 l	1 1 -046 1 -143 1 -002 1	.034 I
	Placed with Division for Youth	I 28 I I .700 I I .073 I I .045 I	-021	I .200 l .121	I .025 I l .018 I	1	.025 .143	.065 L
	State Training School Placement	I 8 I 1 .727 I I .021 I I .013 I		1 3 I .273 I .045 I .005	I I I I	I	Ī	11 1 -018 1
	Department of Corrections	I 4 I I I .000 I I .010 I I .006 I		I I	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	I		I 4 I .006 I
		386 -625	96 •155	66 -107	55 •089	.013	7 -011	618 1.000

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ERIE	(conc.)	Police	Vccta	Patent Relative	$s^{ch_{o_2}}$	48ency	Independent High	,
	Dismissed at Fact Finding	1 107 I 1 .669 I 1 .092 I 1 .061 I	18 .113 .194 .010	1 17 1 1 .106 I 1 .061 I	6 1 .038 1 .049 1	1 200.	-069 -208	1 .092 1
	Dismissed at Dispositional	1 106 I I .667 I I .091 I I .061 I	19 .119 .204 .011	I .094 I I .054 I	10 1 -063 1 -082 1 -006 1	.013 I	-044 -132	1 -091 1
	Withdrawn	1 5 I 1 .065 I 1 .004 1 1 .003 1	.078 .065 .003	1 .649 I 1 .179 I	9 1 -117 1 -074 1 -005 1	.065 1 .161 I	-026 8E0-	I -044
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	1 487 1 1 -817 1 1 -419 1 1 -280 1	31 .052 .333 .018	1 .054 I I .114 I	.040 1 .197 1 .014 1	1 226. I	-025 -283	.342
	Discharged	1 3 I I -600 I I -003 i I -002 I		1 1 1 1 .200 1 1 .004 I 1 .001 1	200 1 .008 1 .001 1	I I		5 1 .003 1
	Suspended	1 109 l 1 .747 l 1 .094 l 1 .063 l	.034 .054 .003	1 .089 I 1 .046 I	.103   .123   .009	l 1	-027 -075	I -084 I
	Probation	1 229 1 1 .601 1 1 .197 1 1 .132 1	.024 .097 .005	1 .239 I 1 .325 I	37 1 .097 1 .303 1	.008 I	.031 .226	1 -219 1
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	1 28 1 1 -560 1 1 -024 1 1 -016 1		1 19 I 1 .380 I 1 .068 I 1 .011 I	.020 I .020 I .008 I	.040 I	1	1 50 1 .029 1
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I 13 I I .236 I I .011 I I .007 I	.018 .011 .001	1 .509 1	9 1 -164 1 -074 1 -005 1	.073 I	: 1	-032
	Placed with Division for Youth	1 69 I 1 .711 I 1 .059 I I .040 I	.041 .043 .002	1 .103 1	8 1 .082 I .066 I .005 I	.041 I	-021 -038	.056 I
	Own Home or Relative's	1 1 1 1 1 1		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	] ] ]	1.000 I 1.065 I		1 .001 1 .001
	Foster Home of Non-relative	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	:	1 1 1 1 1.000 1 1 .004 1 1 .001 I	. I	1	1	.001 I
	State Training School Placement	I 3 I I .750 I I .003 I I .002 I		1 1 1 1 1 1 250 1 1 .004 1 1 .001 1	] ] ] ]	1	!	1 4 1 .002 1
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	Department of Corrections	1 3 1 1 -429 1 1 -003 1 1 -002 1	•	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	.286 I .016 I	.143 I .032 I	1	1 -004 1 -004
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	Dismissed at Dispositional	I 2 I I .667 I I .071 I I .036 I	]	1 1 1 1 1 333 I 1 .059 I 1 .018 I	1 1 1	1 1 1 1	-055
	Withdrawn	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	1		1 1 1	1 I -200 I -500 I -018 I	-091
	Adjourned in Contemplation	I 3 1 I .500 I I .107 I I .055 I	.167 .167 .018	1 .333 I I .118 I	I I I	I I I	-109
	Discharged	I 1 I I .500 I I .036 I I .018 I	.500 .167 .018	1 I	I I I	1 1 1	-036
	Probation	I 16 I I .762 I I .571 I I .291 I	.095 .333 .036	1 .095 I 1 .118 I	1 I -048 I -500 I -618 I	I I I	-382
Disposition		I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	,	I I I I I I	I I I 1	1 1 1	.018
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I 3 I I .429 I I .107 I I .055 I	. ¥67	I -266 I I -118 I	1 1 -143 1 -500 1 -018 1	I I I	-127
	Placed with Division for Youth	I 1 1 1 1 1 250 I I .036 I 1 .018 I	.250 .167	I 2 I I .500 I I .118 I I .036 I	I I I	1 1 1	.073
	Own Home or Relative's	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I		1 1.000 1 1 1.000 1 1 .059 1 1 .018 1	1 1 1	] ] [ ]	-018
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	Department of Corrections	1 I 1 I 1 I		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	I I I	I I	-018
		28 •509	.109	17 •309	.036	.036	55 1.000

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		Police	Victin	Parent Relative	Schoo1	Agency	Andepndent his	•
	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I 15 I 1 .469 I 1 .061 I I .028 I	4 I .125 l .108 I .008 l	8 I .250 I .072 I .015 I	4 I .125 I .031 I .008 I	] [ ] 1	1   -031   -250   -002	.060
	Dismissed at Dispositional	i 38 i i .792 i i .155 i i .072 i	4 I .083 I .108 I .008 I	1 I -021 I -009 I -002 I	4 I .083 I .031 I .008 I	1 1 1	1 : -021   -250   -002	.091 i
	Withdrawn	1 12 I I .240 I I .049 I I .023 I	16 I .320 I .432 I .030 I	10 I -200 I -090 I -019 I	11 I .220 I .085 I .021 I	I I I	1   -020   -250   -002	.095
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	1 40 I 1 .519 I 1 .163 I 1 .076 I	7 I .091 I .189 I .013 1	8 1 .104 1 .072 1 .015 1	22 I .286 I .169 I .042 I	I I I	]	.146 [
	Discharged	i 5 i i .833 i i .020 i i .009 i	I I I	! ! ! !	1 I .167 I .008 I .002 I	1 1 1	] ] ]	.011
	Suspended	1 15 1 1 .714 1 1 .061 1 1 .028 1	I I I	5 I .238 I .045 I .009 I	1 I .048 I .008 I .002 I	1 1 1	]	.040
	Probation	1 65 1 1 .332 1 1 .265 1 1 .123 I	4 I .020 I .108 I .008 I	51 I .260 I .459 I .096 I	75 I .383 I .577 I .142 I	1 1 1	.005 1 .250 1 .002 1	.371
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	1 23 1 1 .426 1 1 .094 1 1 .043 1	1 I .019 I .027 I .002 I	20 I .370 I .180 I .038 I	9 I .167 I .069 I .017 I	.019 I .500 I .002 I	) ] ]	.102
	Placed with Department of Social Services	1 6 I 1 .600 I 1 .024 I 1 .011 I	I I I	2 I .200 I .018 I .004 I	2 I .200 I .015 I .004 I	I I I	] ] ] 	-019
	Placed with Division for Youth	1 17 I I .680 I I .069 I I .032 I	I 1 1	.240 I	.040 F .008 I .002 1	1 ! .040 ! .500 ! .002 !	] ] ]	.047
	State Training School Placement	1 3 I I 1.000 I I .012 I I .006 I	1 1 1 1	I 1 I I	1 1 1 1	I I I	] ] ] ]	_006
	State Training School Commitment	1 4 I 1 .800 I 1 .016 I 1 .005 I	1 [ .200 ] .027 [ .002 ]	I 1 I	I I I	f 1 1	] ] ]	_009
	Department of Corrections	I 2 I I 1.000 I I .008 I I .004 I	1 1 1	! ! !	1 1 1	! ! !	] ] ]	-004
		245 •463	37 .070	111 .210	130 •246	.004	.008	529 1.000

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		Police	$V_{ictin}$	Parent Relation	$s^{choo_2}$	436976	Independent Mit.	
	Dismissed at Fact Finding	1 30 1 - 341 1 I .074 1 1 .038 I	.011 .056	I 29 I I 330 I I 137 I	20 1 .227 I .190 I .025 I	7 .080 .250 .009	1	88 111.
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I 51 II .477 II .125 II .064 I	.056 .333	I .346 I I .175 I	8 1 .075 1 .076 I .010 1	.047 .179 .006	[ ] [ ]	I
	Withdrawn			1 9 I 1 .643 I 1 .042 I 1 .011 I	2 I .143 I .019 I .003 I	3 -214 -107 -004	I :	1 14 1 .018 1
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I 115 I I .737 I I .283 I I .145 I	.032 .278	I .071 I	20 1 .128 I .190 I .025 I	.006 .036 .001	l •026 1	.196
	Discharged	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I		I 1 1 I I I 1 .000 I I .005 I I .001 I	I I I		! :	1 .001
	Suspended	I 82 I I .707 I I .201 I I .103 I	-017 -111	l .147 l l .080 l	8 1 .069 1 .076 I .010 1	.009 .036	.052 l .250 l	.146 [
	Probation	I 86 II .428 II .211 II .108 I	•020 •020	I .318 I	37 1 .184 I .352 I .047 I	.005 .036 .001	9 1 1 .045 1 1 .375 1	201 253
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I 18 I I .353 I I .044 I I .023 I	I I	I 23 I I .451 I I .108 I I .029 I	3 1 .059 1 .029 1 .004 1	5 •098 •179 •006	L -039 1	.064 I
	Placed with Department of Social Services	1 I I I	l L	I 5 I I .625 I I .024 I I .006 I	2 I .250 I .019 I .003 I	1 •125 •036 •001	I I	8 .010 I
	Placed with Division for Youth	I 15 I .714 I .037 I .019 I	ľ	I 4 I I .190 I I .019 I I .005 I	.048 I .010 I		I 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	L _026
	State Training School Placement	I .222 I .015 I .008	I I	1 12 I I .444 I I .057 I I .015 I		4 -148 -143 -005	I •037 I I •042 I	L .034
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		407 -513	18 •023	212 •267	105 .132	28 •035	24 .030	794 1.000

			<u> </u>	Source of	Petition Petition		With	S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S
SC	HENECTADY	Police	$V_{i}c_{\ell I_{\eta}}$	Patent Relative	School	\$. \$.	Independent Pich	
	Dismissed at Fact Finding	1 8 I 1 .615 1 I .095 I I .046 I	-154 -500	1 2 1 .154	I 1 1 -077 I -029	1 1	I ) 1 )	.075
	Dismissed at Dispositional	1 15 1 1 .556 1 1 .179 1 1 .086 1		I 2 1 .074 1 .050 I .011	I .296	1 .037 I	I -037 I I I-000 I	.155
	Withdrawn	I 8 I I .320 I I .095 I I .046 I		1 14 I .560 I .350 I .080	1 .080 1 .057	1 .040 I	I I	.144
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I 12 I I .800 I I .143 I I .069 I		1 1 1 .067 1 .025 1 .006	1 .067 1 .029 1 .006	1 .067 I .100 I .006	[ ] [ ] [ ]	-08P
	Discharged	I 8 I I 1.000 I I .095 I I .046 I		I I I	I I	I I I	i i	.046
	Suspended	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	i dan ann ain dia ann aga 111	I .025 I .006	I I I	I I	1 1	900
	Probation	I 18 I I .375 I I .214 I I .103 I	.042 .500 .011	1 .250 I .300	1 .313 I .429	1 .021 I	! 1 ! I	.276
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I 5 I I -625 I I -060 I I -029 I		1 1 1 .125 1 .025 1 .006	I _125 I _029	1 .125 I	I I I I	<b>-</b> 046
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I 5 I I -278 I I -060 I I -029 I		I 6 1 .333 1 .150 I .034	1 .222 1 .114 1 .023	1 .167 I	l I	.103
	Placed with Division for Youth	I 4 I I .500 I I .048 I I .023 I		1 1 1 .125 1 .025 1 .006	I .375 I .086 I .017	]	I I I	"046
	Foster Home of Non-relative	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I		1 I 1	[ [ [	I 1.000 I I 1.000 I I .006 I	I I	<b>.</b> 606
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		84 -483	.023	40 -230	35 •201	10 -057	.006	174 1.000

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	Dismissed at Dispositional	I 3 I I .375 I	1 I .125 I 1.000 I .013 I	1 I .125 1 .091 1 .013 I	3   .375   .333   .039	1 1	I I I	.105
	Withdrawn	I 4 I I .444 I I .077 I I .053 1	I 1 I I	3 I .333 I .273 I .039 I	2 1 .222 1 .222 1	! ! ! !	I	.118
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I 18 I I .857 I I .346 I I .237 I	I I I	3 1 .143 I .273 I .039 I	1	I I	1	-276
	Suspended	I 1.000 I I .019 I I .013 I	I I I	I 1 1 1	] ] ]	[	1	-013
	Probation	1 17 1 1 .739 1 1 .327 1 1 .224 1	I I I	2 I .087 I .182 I .026 I	3 1 .130 1 .333 1	.043 I 1 1.000 I	. I	.303
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	1 I 1 I 1 I 1 I	I I i 1	1 ! 1.000 ! .091 !			. 1	.013
	Placed with Division for Youth	I 2 l I .667 I I .038 I I .026 I	I I I I	i 1 1		[		.039
	State Training School Placement	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	1 1 1			i 1 i 1 i 1	1.000 l	.013
	State Training School Commitment	I 3 I I 1.000 I I .058 I I .039 I	1 1 1	1 1		I I I I I I	[ ] [ ]	.039
	Department of Corrections	I 4 I I .667 I I .077 I I .053 I	] ] ] ]	.167 I	.167 .111	j   L	[ ] [ ]	.079 [
		52 •684	.013	11 .145	9 .118	.013	.026	76 1.000

APP. D-17 (	cont.)	Source of Petition						i.	889		
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	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I .3	69 I 30 I 48 I 64 I	-225		15 I .072 I .113 I .014 I	57 •273 •306 •053	I .03;	7 1 3 1 2 I	18 1 -086 1 -237 1	209 -194
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I .6	16 5 67 1 34 1 15 1		1	1 I .042 I .008 J .001 J		I I I	1 1 1	4 ] -167 ] -053 ] -004 ]	-022
	Withdrawn	I .1 I .0	13 I 24 I 28 I 12 1	.272	I I I	16 I .152 I .120 I .015 I	.065	1	I I I	12   -114   -158   -011	.098
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I .6 I .3	46 I 06 I 14 I 36 I			6 I .025 I .045 I .006 I	26 .108 .140 .024	I -01	7 1	10 I -041 I -132 I -009 I	.224
	Discharged	I .0	27 1 86 I 58 I 25 I		I	8 1 .114 1 .060 1 .007 1	.271 .102 .018	I I	1 1 1 1	4 1 -057 1 -053 1 -004 1	.065
	Suspended	1 .0	3 I 29 I 06 I 03 I		I I I	1 I .143 I .008 I .001 I	.011 .002	I I	I l I	1 1 -143 1 -013 1 -001 1	-007
	Probattion	1 .5	36 I 67 1 92 I 27 I	.083	I I I	33 I .138 I .248 I .031 I	.177	I .00: I .08: I .00:	1 E	16 1 -067 1 -211 1 -015 1	.223
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	1 .0	31 I 90 I 67 I 29 I	.047	1	36 I .336 I .271 I .033 I		I .050	1 C	6 ] -075 ] -105 ] -007 ]	-100
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I .0	1 I 83 I 02 I 01 I	.083	I I I	5 I .417 J .038 I .005 I		I .08:	2 1	1 I .083 I .013 I .001 I	.011
	Placed with Division for Youth	1 .0	6 I 45 I 13 I 06 I	2 -182 -010 -002	I I	1 I .091 I .008 I .001 I	1 -091 -005 -001	I 1	1 1 1	1 1 -091 1 -013 1 -001 1	-010
	Foster Home of Non-relative	S. 1 0. 1	1 I 50 I 02 I 01 I		] [ ] [	3 I .750 I .023 I .003 l		I I I	1 1 1	] [ ] ]	-004
	State Training School Placement	1 .0	4 I 67 I 09 I 04 I		I I I	2 I .333 I .015 I .002 I		1 1 1 I	1 1 1	I I I	-006
	State Training School Commitment	I .3	11 1 14 1 24 1 10 I	4 -114 -021 -004	I I	4 I .114 I .030 I .004 I	11 .314 .059 .010	1 -114 1 -167	7 1	1 I .029 I .013 I .001 I	<b>.</b> 033
	Department of Corrections	1 .2	1 I 50 I 02 I 01 I		] [ ] ]	2 I .500 I .015 I .002 I	1 -250 -005 -001	l I	I I I	1 1 1	-004
			65 33	191 -178		133 .124	186 -173	.022		76 •071	1075 1.000

						<u>laint</u>	
APP. D-18:	DISPOSITION BY CONTOTAL	1PLAINT		Juventle Deltnguen	SALY SALY	94.88.14.	
		Dismissed at Fact Finding	I I I	372 I .636 I .113 I .074 I	213 I -364 I -123 I -042 I	] ] ]	1
		Dismissed at Dispositional	I I I I	277 I .712 I .084 I .055 I	112 1 -288 1 -065 I -022 I	]	.077
		Withdrawn	I I I	144 I .397 I .044 I .028 I	218 I .601 I .126 I .043 I	1 1 •003 1 •042 1	.072
		Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	1 I I 1	991 1 .838 I .300 I .196 I	190 I -161 I -110 I -038 I	1 1 -001 1 -042 1	1182 -234
		Discharged	I I I	52 1 .531 I .016 1 .010 I	45 I .459 I .026 I .009 I	.010 II	.019
		Suspended	I I I	331 I .828 I .100 I .065 I	69 I .173 I .040 I .014 I	i i i	.079
		Probation	I I I	763 I .596 I .231 I .151 I	505 I .395 I .292 I .100 I	12 1 .009 1 .500 1	.253
	Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I I I	126 I .439 I .038 I .025 I	159 I .554 I .092 I .031 I	.007 i	.057
		Placed with Department of Social Services	I I I	32 I .244 I .010 I .006 I	96 I .733 I .055 I .019 I	3 1 -023 1 -125 1	.026
		Placed with Division for Youth	1 1 1	152 I .731 I .046 I .030 I	52 I •250 I •030 I •010 I	.019 I .167 I .001 I	<b>-</b> 641
		Own Home or Relative's	I I I	I I I	3 I 1.000 I .002 I .001 I	]	-001
		Foster Home of Non-relative	I I I	I I I	6 I 1.000 I .003 I .001 I	] ] ]	-001
		State Training School Placement	I I I	27 I .500 I .008 I .005 I	27 I .500 I .016 I .005 I	]	-011
		State Training School Commitment	I I I	.409 I .005 I	26 I •591 I •015 I •005 I	] ] ]	-009
		Department of Corrections	1 1 1		10 I .345 I .006 I .002 I	] ] ] 	.006
			D-51	3304 .653	1731 .342	24 •005	5059 1.000

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	Dismissed at Fact Finding	1 68 I .840 I .144 I .110	1 -160 I 1 -094 I	1	81 1 -131				
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I 6 1 .600 I .013 I .010	1 -400 1	1	10 1 -016 1				
	Withdrawn	I 41 I -526 I -087 I -067	l -462 I I -259 I	.013 1	-127 I				
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	1 65 I 915 I 138 I 106	1 -085 1	1	71 1 .115				
	Discharged	I 3 1	1 3 I I 500 I I -022 I	]	6 .010				
	Suspended	I 100 I -917 I -212 I -162	1 9 1 1 .083 1 1 .065 1 1 .015 1	j	109 .177				
	Probation	I 137 I .806 I .290 I .222	I •194 I I •237 I	1	170 1 •276				
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	1 6 I .400 I .013 I .010	1 000 I 1 200 I	1	15 024				
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I 6 I -286 I -013 I -010	1 .667 I 1 .101 I	.048 1 .200 1	.034 l				
	Placed with Division for Youth	I 28 I -700 I -059 I -045	I -225 I I -065 I	-075 1 -600 1	-065				
	State Training School Placement	I 8 I -727 I -017 I -013	I -273 I I -022 I						
	Department of Corrections	I 4 I 1-000 I -008 I -006		1 1					
		472 -766	139 •226	5 -008	616				

		<u>Complaint</u>
APP. D-18 (cont.)		Silty Juneary Te
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	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I 136 I 24 I 160 I -850 I -150 I -092 I -102 I -058 I I -078 I -014 I
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I 134 I 25 I 159 I .843 I .157 I .091 I .101 I .061 I I .077 I .014 I
	Withdrawn	I 15 I 62 I 77 I -195 I -805 I -044 I -011 I -150 I I -009 I -036 I
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	1 539 I 56 I 595 I .906 I .094 I .342 I .406 I .136 I I .310 I .032 I
	Discharged	I 3 I 2 I 5 I .600 I .400 I .003 I .002 I .005 I I .002 I .001 I
	Suspended	1 122 1 23 1 145 1 -841 1 -159 1 -083 1 -092 1 -056 1 1 -070 1 -013 1
	Probation	I 251 I 130 I 381 I .659 I .341 I .219 I .189 I .316 I I .144 I .075 I
<u>Disposition</u>	Placed in Private Institution	I 30 I 20 I 50 I .600 I .400 I .029 I .023 I .049 I I .017 I .012 I
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I 14 I 41 I 55 I -255 I -745 I -032 I -011 I -100 I I -008 I -024 I
	Placed with Division for Youth	I 77 I 20 I 97 I .794 I .206 I .056 I .058 I .049 I I .044 I .012 I
	Own Home or Relative's	I I 2 I 2 I 1 2 I 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Foster Home of Non-relative	I I 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
•	State Training School Placement	I 3 I 1 I 4 I .750 I .250 I .002 I .002 I .002 I I .002 I .001 I
	State Training School Commitment	I I 1 I 1 I 1 I 1 I 1 I 1 I 1 I 1 I 1 I
	Department of Corrections	1 3 I 4 I 7 I .429 I .571 I .004 I .002 I .010 I I .002 I .002 I

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FUI	LTON	Junearle Jetth	Silj.	Sursery.	
	Dismissed at Fact Finding	1 I 1 .500 1 .077 1 .018	I .500 I .038	1 1	I 2 I .036 I
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I 2 I .667 I .154 I .036	I .333 I .038	1 1	I 3 I ₌055 I
	Withdrawn	I I I	I 1.000 I .192	1 1	I 5 I •09% I
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	i 2 I .333 I .154 I .036	I .500 I .115	I 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	I .109 I
	Discharged	I I I	I .500 I .038	I .500 I .063 I .018	I
	Probation	I 4 I .190 I .308 I .073	1 .286 1 .231	I .688 .	1 .382 I
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I 1 1 .000 I .077 I .018	I	I I	I 1 I -018 I
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 .571	I 2 I .286 I .125 I .036	.127
	Placed with Division for Youth	I I I	1 .750	I 1 1 1 250 I .063 I .018	.073 I
	Own Home or Relative's	I I I	I 1.000 I .038 I .018	I	I I I .018 I
	State Training School Placement	1 .154	I I I	I I	1 2 I -036 I
	Department of Corrections	I I I	I 1.000 I .038 I .018	1	I 1 I .018 I
		13 •236	26 -473	16 .291	55 1.000

Complaint

NAS:	SAU	Justin Della	S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S	
	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I 23 I I .742 I I .079 I I .044 I	8 I -258 I -034 I -015 I	31 -059
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I 43 I I -896 I I -148 I I -081 I	5 I •104 I •021 I •009 I	48 •091
	Withdrawn	I 26 I I .520 I I .089 I I .049 I	24 I .480 I .101 I .045 I	50 •095
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I 47 I I -610 I I -162 I I -089 I	30 I .390 I .127 I .057 I	77 •146
	Discharged	I 5 I I .833 I I .017 I I .009 I	1 I •167 I •004 I •002 I	.011
	Suspended	I 14 I I -667 I I -048 I I -027 I	7 I •333 I •030 I •013 I	21 -040
	Probation	1 73 I 1 .372 I I .251 I I .138 I	123 I -628 I -519 I -233 I	196 -371
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	1 27 I 1 .500 I I .093 I I .051 I	27 I .500 I .114 I .051 I	-102
	Placed with Department of Social Services	1 6 I I .600 I I .021 I I .011 I	4 1 •400 I •017 I •008 I	.019
	Placed with Division for Youth	I 18 I I -720 I I -062 I I -034 I	7 1 -280 1 -030 1 -013 1	-047
	State Training School Placement	I 3 I I 1.000 I I .010 I I .006 I	1 1 1	•006
	State Training School Commitment	I 4 I I .800 I I .014 I I .008 I	.200 I .004 I .002 I	<b>.</b> 009
	Department of Corrections	I 2 I I 1.000 I I .007 I I .004 I	I I I	-004
		291 •551	237 -449	528 1.000

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	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I 32 I I -364 I I -072 I I -040 I	56 1 •636 1 •160 1 •071 1	I :	88 [ ,111 [
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I 54 I I .505 I I .122 I I .068 I		<b>!</b> !	1 107 1 .135
	Withdrawn	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	1.000	l :	14 .018
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	1 124 I 1 .795 I I .281 I I .156 I		I :	156 1 .196
	Discharged	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	1 .000 1 .003 1 .001	[ ] [ ]	1 .001
	Suspended	I 90 I I .776 I I .204 I I .113 I	-224	[ ]	116 1 -146 1
	Probation	I 97 I I 483 I I 219 I I 122 I	.517 .297	i i	201 253 I
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I 18 I I .353 I I .041 I I .023 I	.608	2 .039 1 1.000 1 .003	.064 [
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	.023	I I	8 I .010 I
	Placed with Division for Youth	I 16 I I .762 I I .036 I I .020 I	-238	I :	21 1 .026 1
	State Training School Placement	I 7 I I .259 I I .016 I I .009 I		I 1	27 .034
	Department of Corrections	I 4 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	1	[ ]	4 1 _005 1
		442 •557	350 -441	.003	794 1.000

Complaint Complaint

SCHENEC	TADY	Justin	Oeltudue.	30 SA1.	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	- Sursey	
	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I I .69 I .10 I .05	9 I 2 I 0 I	4 .308 .048 .023	I I I I	] ] ]	-075
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I .59	6 1 3 I 8 I 1 S	.407 .133 .063	1	I I I	-155
	Withdrawn	1 .40	0 I 0 I 1 I 7 I	15 .600 .181 .086	I I	I I I	.144
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal			-133	I I I	1 1 1	-086
	Discharged		8 I 0 I 9 I 6 I		I I I	1 1 1	-046
	Suspended	I I I	I I I	.012	1 I 1 I	1 1 1	.006
	Probation .	I -41 I -22	0 I 7 I 2 I 5 I		I I .02 I 1.00 I .00	o r	48 •276
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	_			I I I	I I I	.046
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I .27 I .05		-722 -157	I I I I	I I I	18 -103
	Placed with Division for Youth	I .50 I .04	4 I 0 I 4 I 3 I			1 1 1	.046
	Foster Home of Non-relative	1 I I	1 1 1 1	1.000	I I I	] [ ] [	.006
	State Training School Placement	I I I	I I I	1-000 -012	I I I	I I I	.006
	Department of Corrections	I I 1.00 I .01 I .00	1 1		I I I	I I I	.006
		.51	0 7	83 .477	.00	1	174 1.000

					mplaint	
Thompk	ins		Juventle	*Onbar	3/4.2. SA1.2.	_
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I I I	.375 .060	I I I	.625 .208	1 8 I .108 I
	Withdrawn	I I I	.222 .040	1	.778 .292	I 9 I .122 I
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I I I	.857 .360	I I I	.143	1 21 1 .284 1
	Suspended	I I I	1.000	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII		1 .014 I .014
	Probation	I I I	.739 .340	l I I	.261 .250	1 23 1 .311 1
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I I I		I I I	1.000	I 1 I .014 I
	Placed with Division for Youth	I I I	1.000	I I I		1 -027 1 -027
	State Training School Commitment	I I I	.060	I I I		I 3 I .041 I
	Department of Corrections	I I I	.667 .080	I I I	.333	6 -081 I
			50 .676		24 .324	74 1.000

Complaint

		-				
ALBA	NY		Juventle Deltho.	SAZZ		
	Dismissed at Fact Finding	1 1 1 1	102 l	107 1 •512 1 •233	1 1 1 1	209 .194
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I I I	16 1 .667 1 .026 1	.333	1 1 1	24 -022
	Withdrawn	I I I			IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	105 -098
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I I I	183 I •759 I •298 I •170 I	.241 .126	I I I	241 •224
	Discharged	I I I	33 I -471 I -054 I -031 I	-529 -080	I I I	70 -065
	Suspended	I I I	4 I .571 I .007 I .004 I	-429 -007	I I I	.007
	Probation	I I I	164 I .683 I .267 I .153 I	.317 .165	1 1 1	240 -223
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I I I I	40 I .374 I .065 I .037 I	.626 .146	l I I	107 .100
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I I I	]	1.000	1 1 1	.011
	Placed with Division for Youth	I I I	7 1 -636 1 -011 1 -007 1	-364 -009	III	.010
	Foster Home of Non-relative	I I I	] ] ]	1.000	I I I	.004
	State Training School Placement	I I I	4 1 -667 1 -007 1	•333 •004	I I I	.006
	State Training School Commitment	I I I I	11 1 -314 1 -018 1 -010 1	-686 -052	l l I I	35 •033
	Department of Corrections	I I I I	-002	.750	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	.004
		n-59	615 •572	460 -428		1075 1.000

Legal	Representation

ARR D 10. DISCOSITION BY LEGAL	DEDBECENTARION	dian	ounsel	·····
APP. D-19: DISPOSITION BY LEGAL TOTAL	REFRESENTATION	Let. Cletch	Private Course !	
	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I 217 I I -371 I I -090 I I -043 I	68 1 300	l .116 l
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I 212 I I .555 I I .088 I I .042 I	.094 I .057	1 382 1 -076 1
	Withdrawn	I 132 I I .371 I I .055 I I .026 I	.081 I .548	1 356 I .071 I
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I 448 I I .379 I I .185 I I .089 I	.168 I .453 .364 I .257	I 1181 I .234 I
	Discharged	I 31 I I .320 I I .013 I I .006 I	6 I 60 -062 I .619 -011 I .029 -001 I .012	I -019 I
	Suspended	I 168 I I .419 I I .070 I I .033 I	.060 1 .521	I 401 I .080 I
	Probation	i 651 i i -509 i i -269 i i -129 i		I .254
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	1 225 I 1 .784 I I .093 I 1 .045 I	.073 1 .143 .039 I .020	1 287 1 -057 I
	Placed with Department of Social Services	1 98 1 1 .746 1 1 .041 1 1 .019 1	6 I 27 -046 I .206 -011 I .013 -001 I .005	1 .026 I
	Placed with Division for Youth	1 142 I 1 .683 1 I .059 I 1 .028 I	.043 I .274 .017 I .027	1 208 1 -041 1
	Own Home or Relative's	1 1 1 1 .333 1 1 1		1 .001
	Foster Home of Non-relative	I 3 I I .500 I I .001 I I .001 I	1 3 1 .500 1 .001 1 .001	I 6 I -001 I
	State Training School Placement	I 37 I I .685 I I .015 I I .007 I	2 1 15 .037 1 .278 .004 1 .007 I .003	.011 I
	State Training School Commitment	I 35 I I -795 I I -014 I I -007 I	5 I 4 -114 1 .091 -009 1 .002 -001 1 .001	1 .009 1
	Department of Corrections	I 16 I I .667 I I .007 I I .003 I	4 1 4 -167 I -167 -007 I -002 -001 I -001	.005 1
		2416 D-60 •479	544 2079 .108 .413	5039 1.000

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	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I I I	42 l .519 l .160 l .068 l	10 1 -123 I -189 1 -016 1	29 1 .358 1 .096 1 .047 1	
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I I I	2 I .200 I .008 I .003 I	1 I -100 I -019 I -002 I	7 I .700 I .023 ; .011 I	10 -016
	Withdrawn	I I I	42 I •538 I •160 I •068 I		34 I .436 I .112 I .055 I	
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I I I	38 I •535 I •145 I •061 I	14 I -197 I -264 I -023 I	19 I •268 J •063 I •031 I	71 -115
	Discharged	I I I	I I I I	1 I •167 I •019 I •002 I	5 I .833 I .017 I .008 I	.010
	Suspended	I I I	33 I .303 I .126 I .053 I	5 I •046 I •094 I •008 I	71 I .651 I .234 I .115 I	109 -176
	Probation	I I I	40 I -233 I -153 I -065 I	16 I •093 I •302 I •026 I	116 I .674 I .383 I .188 I	172 •278
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I 1 1	9 I .600 I .034 I .015 I	2 I •133 I •038 I •003 I	4 1 .267 I .013 I .006 I	15 .024
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I I I	15 I .714 I .057 I .024 I	Ţ I I I	6 I .286 I .020 I .010 I	21 .034
	Placed with Division for Youth	I I I	29 I .725 I .111 I .047 I	1 I •025 I •019 I •002 I	10 1 •250 I •033 I •016 I	-065
	State Training School Placement	I I I	9 I .818 I .034 I .015 I	I 1 I 1	2 1 .182 1 .007 1 .003 1	.018
	Department of Corrections	I I I	3 I .750 I .011 I		1 1 1 1	-006
			262 .424	53 -086	303 •490	618

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APP.	D-19	(cont.)

Disposition

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		**************************************		24.7 A. 2.2		Westher		
Dismissed at Fact Finding	I I	43 •269 •071 •025	I I	28 .175 .112 .016	I	89 .556 .101 .051		160 -092
Dismissed at Dispositional	1	65 -411 -107 -037	I	39 .247 .156 .022	I	.342 .062 .031	I 1 1	158 •091
Withdrawn	1	21 .273 .034 .012	] ]	7 .091 .028 .004	1 1	.636 .056 .028	ĭ	77 •044
Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I	158 -266 -259 -091	I I	109 .184 .436 .063	I I	327 .551 .372 .188		
Discharged	I	3 -600 -005 -002	I	Mar age was any pipe a	I I I	.400 .002	I	.003
Suspended	1	49 .336 .080 .028	ĭ	17 -116 -068 -010	I	-54B	1 1 1	146 -084
Probation	1	138 .362 .227 .079	I I	33 .087 .132 .019	I I	210 •551 •239 •121	Į	
Placed in Private Institution	Ţ	32 .640 .053 .018	ì	.120 .024 .003	I	12 .240 .014 .007	I	50 -029
Placed with Department of Social Services	1	37 .673 .061 .021	I	.091 .020 .003	I	13 .236 .015 .007	I I	.032
Placed with Division for Youth		.567 .090			I	37 .381 .042 .021	1 1 1	97 •056
Own Home or Relative's	I I I		I I I		1 1 1 1	2 1.000 .002 .001	I I	.001
Foster Home of Non-relative		.000 .002 .001	1 1 1		1 1 1		1 1 1	.001
State Training School Placement	1	3 .750 .005 .002	I I I	1 .250 .004 .001	I I I		1 1 1	4 4002
State Training School Commitment	ī	1 .000 .002 .001	I I I		I I I		IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	.001
Department of Corrections	1	3 .500 .005	I I I		1 1 1 1	3 •500 •003 •002	1 1 1	.003
	D-62	609 -351		250 -144		878 •505		1737 1.000

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	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I I I	1 1 I 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 500 I .500 I .077 I .077 I .018 I .018	1 -036 I			
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I 1	I 2 I 1 I .667 I .333 I .154 I .077 I .036 I .018	l •055			
	Withdrawn	I 2 1 I -400 I I -069 I I -036 I	I .200 I .400	1 -091 I			
. *	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I 3 1 .500 I .103 I .055	1 .333 1 .167	I .109			
	Discharged	I 1	I 1 I 1 1 .500 I .500 I .077 I .077 I .018 I .018	l			
	Probation	1 10 1 -476 1 -345 1 -182	1 .286 I .238 1 .462 I .385	1 .382			
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I 1.000 I .034	I I I I I I	I 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I 1.000 I .241	I I I I I I I I	I 7 I .127 I			
	Placed with Division for Youth		I I .250 I I .077				
	Own Home or Relative's	I I 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	I I I	I 1 I 1 I 1 I 1 I 1 I 1 I 1 I 1 I 1 I 1			
	State Training School Placement	I 2 I 1.000 I .069 I .036	I I I	1 2 1 .036 1			
	Department of Corrections	I I I I	I I 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	I .018			
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			Lay Guardia		Sal Key	Netthe.	÷	
	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I I I	24 -750 -048	I I I	.063 .182	l .188 I .545 I .012	I	.061
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I I I	.957 .090	I I I 1		1 .043 1 .182 1 .004	l	47 -090
	Withdrawn	I I. I	.078	I I I	.067 .273	l .067 I .273 I .006	1	45 •086
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I I I	.961	I I I I	.039 .273	I I I	I I I	.148
	Discharged	I I I	1.000	I I I		I I I 1	I I I	.012
	Suspended	I I I	1.000	I I I		I I I	I I I	.040
	Probation	I I I	.985 .387	I I I	.273	I I I	1 1 1	196 •376
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	1 I I	1.000	l I I		I I I	1 1	54 .104
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I I I	1.000	I I I		1 1 1 1	] I I	10 .019
	Placed with Division for Youth	I I I	24 1.000 .048 .046	I I		1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	.046
	State Training School Placement	1 1 1	3 1.000 .006 .006	I I		I I I	I I I	3 006
	State Training School Commitment	I I I				I I I	1 1 1 1	.010
	Department of Corrections	I I I		1		I I I	1 1 1	.002
			499 •958		11 -021	11 •021		521 1.000

ONONDAGA			<u>Legal</u> <u>Representation</u>				
			Law Guardian	P. S.	Nezther Wezther		
	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I I I	69 I .784 I .133 I .087 I	5 .057 .143	I 14 I .159 I .058 I .018	.111	
	Dismissed at Dispositional	1 I I	63 ] .594 ] .122 ] .080 ]	-019 -057	I 41 1 .387 I .171 I .052	.134	
	Withdrawn	I I I	.3 1 .214 1 .006 1	-071 -029	1 10 I .714 I .042 I .013	-018	
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I I I	116 I .744 I .224 I .146 I	.109 .486	I 23 I I .147 I I .096 I I .029 I	.197	
	Discharged	I I I	I I I		I 1.000 I I .004 I I .001 I	.001	
	Suspended	1 1 1	59 I .509 I .114 I .074 I	.017 .057	I 55 1 I .474 1 I .229 1 I .069 1	-146	
	Probation	I I I	122 I .610 I .236 I .154 I	.040 .229	I 70 1 I .350 1 I .292 1 I .088 1	-253	
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I I I	45 1 .882 1 .087 1	I I	1 6 1 118 1 1 .025 1 .008 1	-064 L	
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I I I	5 1 -625 1 -010 1	l L	I 3 1 .375 I .013 I .004	.010	
	Placed with Division for Youth	I I I	16 1 .762 1 .031 1 .020 1	i L	I 5 1 .238 1 .021 1 .006 1	-027 L	
	State Training School Placement	I I I	15 ] .556 ] .029 ] .019 ]	i	I 12 1 .444 1 .050 1 .015 1	-034	
	Department of Corrections	I I I	4 1 1.000 1 .008 1 .005 1		1 1	4 1 .005 1	
			517 .653	35 •044	240 •303	792 1.000	

	<u>Le</u>	gal Repres	entation	
SCHENECTADY	²⁴ Cuardian	Private Comses	Neither	
Dismissed at Fact Finding	I 11 I I .846 I I .069 I I .063 I	1 I .077 I .143 I .006 I	1 1 .077 I .143 I .006 I	.075
Dismissed at Dispositional	1 26 I I .963 I I .163 I I .149 I	1 I .037 I .143 I .006 I	1 I I I	.155
Withdrawn	1 18 1 1 .720 1 1 .113 I 1 .103 I	1 1 .040 I .143 I .006 I	6 1 .240 1 .857 1 .034 1	-144
Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I 12 I I .800 I I .075 I I .069 I	3 I -200 I -429 I -017 I	1 1 1 1	.086
Discharged	1 8 1 1 1-000 1 1 -050 1 1 -046 1	1 1 1 1	I I I	-046
Suspended	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 000 1 1 006 1 1 006 1	I I I	I I I	-006
Probation	1 47 I I .979 I I .294 I 1 .270 I	1 I .021 I .143 I .006 I	1 1 1	.276
Placed in Private Institution	I 8 I I 1.000 I I .050 I I .046 I	I I I 1	! ! ! 1	-046
Placed with Department of Social Services	1 18 I I 1.000 I I .113 I I .103 I	1 1 1 1	1 1 1	.103
Placed with Division for Youth	I 8 I I 1.000 I I .050 I I .046 I	1 1 1 1	! ! !	
Foster Home of Non-relative	I 1 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	I I I	7 1 1	-006
State Training School Placement	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	I I I	1 1 1	.006
Department of Corrections	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	I I I	1 1 1	
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Disposition

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	Dismissed at Dispositional	I I I	-833 -106	I I	I	.167 I	880 <b>.</b> I
	, Withdrawn	I I I	•143 •021	I I		6 1 •857 1 •375 1	.103
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I I I	-667 -298	ĭ	1 I .048 1 .200 I .015 I	.286 l	.309
	Suspended	1 1 1 1	1.000	I I	1 1 1	] ]	.015
	Probation	1 1 1 1	.870 .426	I 1	1 I -043 I -200 I -015 I	-087	38 I
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I I I	1.000	1	I I I I	i	-015
	Placed with Division for Youth	I I I	-333 -021	I	1 1 .333 1 .200 1 .015 1	.333 l .063 l .015 l	-044
	State Training School Commitment		1.000	I I	I I I	1	<b>-044</b>
	Department of Corrections	I I I I	-333 -021	l I	2 I .667 I .400 I .029 I	]	-044
		-	47 •691		5 •074	16 •235	- 68 1.000

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		<u>I</u>	egal Repre	sentatio	<u>n</u>
APP D 10 ()		*	á	<b>?</b> *	
APP. D-19 (cont.)		, P.	رفق		
ALBANY		Tello Gerden	Pratie Couls	77.	
		~*************************************	44	\$°°	
		i 27 I	21 1	159 I	207
	Dismissed at Fact Finding	1 .130 I 1 .093 I	.101 I .124 I	.768 I	-194
	·	1 .025 1	.020 I	.149 I	
		1 3 1	6 1	13 I	22
	Dismissed at Dispositional	1 .010 1	.273 I	-591 I -021 I	-021
	DISPOSICIONAL	I .003 I		.012 1	
		1 6 1		85 1	105
	Withdrawn	1 .057 I 1 .021 I	.133 I	.810 l	-098
		1 -006 1	.013 I	-080 1	
	Addays and do	I 33 I I -137 I		159 I	241
	Adjourned in Contemplation	1 -114 1	.288 1	.660 I	
	of Dismissal	1 .031 1	.046 I	.149 1	
		I 14 I		51 I .739 I	69 -065
	Discharged	I -048 I	.024 1	-084 1	-404
		1 .013 1	.004 1	.048 I	
		1 4 1 1 .571 I		3 I .429 I	
	Suspended	1 -014 1 I -004 I		.005 I	
			یں رہے میں جو معد مید سے اسا کی		
		I 81 I		105 I .439 I	
	Probation	I .280 1 I .076 I		.172 l	
		I 75 I		19 I	
	71 . 1 ( .	1 .701 1	-121 I	-178 I	-100
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	1 .260 1		.031 l	
		1 6 1	1 1	 5 1	12
	Placed with	1 .500 1	.083 I	.417 I	.011
	Department of Social Services	I .021 I		.008 1	
		1 6 1	2 I	3 1	. 11
	Placed with	I .545 I		.273 I	
	Division for Youth	1 .006 1		.003 1	
		1 1 1		3 I	
	Foster Home of Non-relative	1 .250 I I .003 I		.750 I	
		1 .001 1		.003 1	
		1 4 1		1 I	
	State Training School Placement	1 .667 I 1 .014 I		.167 I	
		1 .004 1	.001 }	.001 I	
		1 26 I 1 .743 I		4 I -114 1	
	State Training School Commitment	1 -090 I	.029 I	.007 I	
		1 .024 1	.005 1	.004 I	•
	Describerant	I 3 1 I .750 I		I I	
	Department of Corrections	I .010 I	1 400.	I I	
		1 .003 I			
		289 <b>.</b> 270	170 .159	610 .571	1069 1.000
			-68		

-350 D-69 -525

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DUTCHESS		Case Seen by Intake			
		<b>%</b>	or the second		
	Dismissed at Fact Finding	1 727 1	3 I 81 .037 I .131 .600 I .005 I		
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I 10 I I 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	I 10 I .016 I		
	Withdrawn	I -126 I	1 I 78 .013 I .126 .200 I .002 I		
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	1 71 1 1 1.000 I 1 .116 I 1 .115 I	I 71 1 -115 1		
	Discharged	1 6 I 1 1.000 I 1 .010 3 1 .010 I	1 .010 1 .010		
	Suspended	I .176 I	1   109 .009   .176 .200   .002		
	Probation	I 172 I I 1.000 I I .281 I I .278 I	1 172 1 .278 1		
<u>Disposition</u>	Placed in Private Institution	I 15 I I I 1000 I I 1024 I I 1024 I	1 15 1 .024 1		
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I 21 I I 1.000 I I .034 I I .034 I	I 21 I .034 I		
	Placed with Division for Youth	1 40 I I 1.000 I I .065 I I .065 I	I 40 I -065 I		
	State Training School Placement	I II I I 1.000 I I .018 I I .018 I	1 .018 1 .018		
	Department of Corrections	I 4 I I 1.000 I I .007 I I .006 I	1 -006 1 1		
		613 .992	5 618 .008 1.000		

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	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I 19 II 119 II 1077	I 71 I	.438 I .114 I	160 -092
	Dismissed at Dispositional	1 17 1 -107 1 -069 1 -010	1 .604 l 1 .109 l	.289 I .075 I	159 -091
	Withdrawn	I 41 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 110.	.338 I .042 I	77 -044
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I 33 I I .055 I I .133 I I .019 I	1 -576 I 1 -391 I	.369 I .357 I	596 •342
	Discharged .	I I	I I I I I I	1.000 l .008 I	.003
	Suspended	I 14 ! I .096 ! I .056 ! I .008 !	I .562 I	.342 l .081 l	146 .084
,	Probation	I 66 I I .173 I I .266 I I .038 I	.465 I .202 I	.362 1 .224 1	381 -219
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	1 .300 l 1 .060 l 1 .009 l	I -400 l I -023 l	.300 I .024 I	50 •029
	Placed with Department of Social Services	1 28 1 1 .509 1 1 .113 1 1 .016 1	.327 I .021 I	.164 I .015 l	.032
	Placed with Division for Youth	1 12 1 1 -124 1 1 -048 1 1 -007 1	I -577 I I -064 I	.299 1 .047 I	97 •056
	Own Home or Relative's	1	I I I I I I	1.000 I .003 I	2 2001
	Foster Home of Non-relative	1 1.000 1 1 .004 1 1 .001	ı	1	.001
	State Training School Placement	I 1 1 1 1 1 1 250 1 1 .004 1 .001 1	.250 I .001 I	.500 I .003 I	-002
	State Training School Commitment	I I	I I I I I I	1.000 I .002 I	.001
	Department of Corrections	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 -429 I I -003 I	.429 I .005 I	.004
		D-71 .142	877 •504	616 .354	1741 1.000

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		78	\$	No.		
	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I 2 I 1.000 I .083 I .036	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		2 1 .036 1	
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I 1 I .333 I .042 I .018	1 2 1 1 -667 1 1 -067 1 1 -036 1	:	- 1 .055 1	
	Withdrawn	I 4 I .800 I .167 I .073	I 1 I I I 200 I I .033 I .018 I		5 1 .091 1	
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I .333	I 3 I I .500 I I .100 I I .055 I	1 1 .167 1 1.000 1 .018	.109 I	
	Discharged	I .500	I 1 1 1 I I 500 I I .033 I 1 .018 I	1	1 2 1 .036 1	
	Probation	1 .238	1 16 1 1 .752 I 1 .533 I 1 .291 I			
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I I	I 1.000 l I .033 I I .018 I	]	1 1 .018 1	
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I 4 I .571 I .167 I .073	1 3 1 1 .429 1 1 .100 1 1 .055 1	1	7 1 .127	
	Placed with Division for Youth	1 -4 I 1-000 I -167 I -073	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	1	1 4 1 .073 1	
	Own Home or Relative's	I 1 I 1.000 I .042 I .018	1 1	; !	1 .018	
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	Dismissed at Dispositional	1 .092	I I	I I	48 1 •091	
	Withdrawn		I I	I I	1 50 1 .095 1	
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I 76 I .987 I .145 I .144	I I	I 1 .013 I .250 I .002	-146 I	
	Discharged	1 1.000	I	I I	6 1 .011	
	Suspended		I I	I I	1 21 1 .040 1	
	Probation	I 194 I .990 I .370 I .367	I .005	I .005 I .250 I .002	Ţ	
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I 52 I .963 I .099 I .098	T 1	I 2 I -037 I -500 I -004	1 54 I 102 I	
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I 10 I 1.000 I .019 I .019	I	I I	I 10 I -019 I	
	Placed with Division for Youth	I 25 I 1.000 I .048 I .047	I I	I I	1 25 1 .047 1	
	State Training School Placement	I 3 I 1.000 I .006 I .006	1	I L	3 1 .006 1	
	State Training School Commitment	I 5 I 1.000 I .010 I .009	I I	I I	1 5 1 .009 1	
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	Dismissed at Dispositional	I 107 I I 1.000 I I .135 I I .135 I		1 107 1 .135 1
	Withdrawn	I 14 I I 1.000 I I .018 I I .018 I		14 1 -018 1
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I 156 I I 1.000 I I .197 I I .196 I		1 156 1 .196 1
	Discharged	I 1.000 I I .001 I I .001 I		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Suspended	I 116 I I 1.000 I I .146 I I .146 I		116 1 -146
	Probation	1 201 1 1 1.000 1 1 .253 1 1 .253 1		201 253
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I 51 I I 1.000 I I .064 I I .064 I	1	51 .064
-	Placed with Department of Social Services	I 8 I I 1.000 I I .010 I I .010 I	1	8 1 .010
	Placed with Division for Youth	1 20 I 1 .952 I I .025 I I .025 I	1 1 -048 1 1-000 1 -001 1	-026
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	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I 12 I I .923 I I .070 I I .069 I	I I	1 i -077 I -500 l -006 i	.075		
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I 26 I I .963 I I .152 I I .149 I	1 1	1 I -037 I -500 I -006 I	-155		
	Withdrawn	1 25 I I 1.000 I I .146 I I .144 I	I	1 1 1	25 -144		
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I 15 I I 1.000 I I .088 I I .086 I	. I	I I I 1	•086		
	Discharged	I 8 I I 1.000 I I .047 I I .046 I	1	I I I	.046		
	Suspended	1 1.000 1 1 .006 I 1 .006 I	1	I I I	.006		
	Probation	1 48 I I 1.000 I I .281 I I .276 I	I	I I I 1	48 •276		
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	1 .875 1 1 .041 1 1 .040 1	.125 I 1.000 I	I I I I	.046		
	Placed with Department of Social Services	1 18 I I 1-000 I I -105 I I -103 I	1 I	I 1 I 1	18 •103		
	Placed with Division for Youth	I 8 I I 1.000 I I .047 I I .046 I	I	I 1 1	.046		
	Foster Home of Non-relative	1 1 1 I 1 1 2000 I I 2006 I I 2006 I	I 1	I 1 1 1	.006		
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	r	171 -983	1 •006	.011	174 1.000		

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Disposition	Dismissed at Dispositional	I I I	1 .125 .091 .013	I I I	7. .875 .109	I I I		l I I I	.105
	Withdrawn	I I I	3 .333 .273 .039	I I I		I I I		IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	9 •118
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I I I I	3 .143 .273 .039	I		I I I		1 1 1 1	21 -276
	Suspended	I I I	-10° One of C 50° may -	I I I	1 1.000 .016 .013	I I I		I I I	.013
	Probation	I I I	3 .130 .273 .039		20 .870 .313 .263	I I I		I I I	.303
	Placed in Private Institution	I I I		I I I	1.000	I I I		I I I	.013
	Placed with Division for Youth	I I I		I I I	3 1.000 .047 .039	I I I		I I I	.039
	State Training School Placement	I I I		I I I	1 1.000 .016 .013	I I I		1 1 1	.013
	State Training School Commitment	I I I		I I I	3 1.000 .047 .039	I L I		I I I	.039
	Department of Corrections	I I I	1 .167 .091 .013	I I I	.667 .063 .053	11.	167 000	I I I I	.079
			11 .145		64 -842	•	1 013		76 1.000

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Case Seen by Intake

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	Dismissed at Fact Finding	i.	209 1 .000 1 .195 1 .194 I	I I I I	.194
Disposition	Dismissed at Dispositional	1.	23 I 958 I 021 I	1 I .042 I .333 I .001 I	24 •022
	Withdrawn	I.	105 I 000 I 098 I 098 I	I I 1 I	
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	ı.	240 1 .996 I .224 I .223 I	1 I -004 I -333 I -001 I	241 .224
	Discharged	I.	69 I 986 I 064 I	1 I .014 I .333 I .001 I	70 .065
	Suspended	1.	7 I .000 I .007 I	1 I I	.007
	Probation	ı.	240 I .000 I .224 I .223 I	I I I	240 .223
	Placed in Private Institution	I.	107 1 .000 I .100 I	I I I	107 .100
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I.	12 1 .000 I .011 I	1 1 1	12 .011
	Placed with Division for Youth	ı.	11 I .000 I .010 I	i I I	11 -010
	Foster Home of Non-relative	I.	4 1 .000 I .004 I	1 1 1	.004
	State Training School Placement	Ι.	6 I 1 000. 1 300. 1 300.	I 1 I	.006
	State Training School Commitment	ì.	35 I 1 000. 1 880. 1 880.	I I I	35 •033
	Department of Corrections	Ι.	4 I 000 I 004 I	1 1 1	.004
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	Dismissed at I Dispositional I	I	.026 I	31 1 080 I 078 I 1 000	74 I .190 I .081 I .015 I	71 1 .183 I .088 I .014 I	39 I -100 I -100 I -008 I	58 I •149 I •082 I •011 I	96 I -247 I -061 I -019 I	.026 I	.077
	L Withdrawn I	1	-014 1	55 l .152 I .138 I .011 I	20 I .055 I .022 I .004 I	.066 I .030 I .005 I	1 280. 1 880. 1 580. 1 300.	23 1 .063 I .033 1 .005 I	187 I -515 I -118 I -037 I	.047 1	.072
	Adjourned in I Contemplation I of Dismissal I	.333 I		1 801 1 100. 1 175. 1 102.	234 1 .198 1 .256 I .046 I	250 I .211 I .308 I .049 I	134 I •113 I •344 I •026 I	219 I -185 I -310 I -043 I	179 1 -151 1 -113 1 -035 1	-014 I	.233
	I I Discharged I		.010 I .007 1	5 I .051 I .013 I .001 I	10 1 -102 1 -011 1 -002 1	12 I •122 I •015 I •002 I	4 1 -041 I -010 I -001 I	26 1 -265 I -037 I -005 1	33 1 .337 1 .021 1 .007 1	7 1 .071 I .061 I	.019
	Suspended I	I I I 1	-020 I -055 I	24 I •060 I •060 I •005 I	114 I -284 I -125 I -022 I	80 I -200 I -099 I -016 I	31 I .077 I .080 I .006 I	74 I -185 I -105 I -015 I	68 1 -170 1 -043 1 -013 1	-017 1	.079
	I Probation I I	1	.027 I .241 I	70 I .055 I .176 I .014 I	261 I .204 I .285 I .052 I	179 I .140 I .221 I .035 I	69 I •054 I •177 I •014 I	163 I .127 I .231 I .032 I	485 1 •378 1 •306 1 •096 1	.016 I	.253
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I	7 1 -024 1 -048 I -001 1	10 I .035 I .025 I .002 I	32 I .111 I .035 I .006 I	41 1 .143 I .051 I .008 I	13 I .045 I .033 I .003 I	33 I •115 I •047 I •007 I	143 I .498 I .090 I .026 I		-057
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I I I	-031 I	4 [ .031 ] .010 ] .001 [	12 I .092 I .013 I .002 I	10 I .076 I .012 I .002 I	5 I .038 I .013 I .001 I	5 1 .038 1 .007 1 .001 1	86 I .656 I .054 I .017 I	.038 I .043 I .001 I	-026
	Placed with I Division I for Youth I	.005 I		24 I •115 I •060 I •005 I	50 I •239 I •055 I •010 I	35 I .167 I .043 I .007 I	10 l .048 I .026 l .002 l	22 I .105 I .031 I .004 I	45 I .215 I .028 I .009 I	-043	.041
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	Dismissed at Dispositional	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	1 1 .100 I .030 I .002 I	1 1 .100 I .007 I .002 I	3 1 .300 1 .023 I .005 I	1 1 1	1 2 1 005. 1 610. 1 600.	3 I .300 I .026 I .005 I	] ] ] ]	-016
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	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal		5 1 .070 I .152 I .008 I	8 I .113 I .057 I .013 I	19 I .268 I .147 I .031 I	13 I .183 I .255 I .021 I	20 I -282 I -161 I -032 I	4 I .056 I .034 I .006 I	1 1 1	-115
	Discharged		I I I	I I I 1	.333 I .016 I .003 1	1 I I 1	2 1 •333 I •016 I •003 1	2 I .333 I .017 I .003 I	I I I	-010
	Suspended	I 2 I I .018 I I .143 I I .003 I	1 I .009 I .030 I .002 I	32 I •294 I •229 I •052 I	29 I .266 I .225 I .047 I	8 1 .073 I .157 I .013 I	28 1 •257 1 •226 I •045 I	8 I .073 I .069 I .013 J	1 1 2009 1 2091 1 2002 1	-176
	Probation	1 5 1 1 .029 I 1 .357 I 1 .008 I	7 1 .041 1 .212 1 .011 1	48 1 .279 I .343 I .078 I	26 1 -151 I -202 I -042 I	11 I .064 I .216 I .018 I	.256 I .355 I .071 I	30 I •174 I •259 I •049 I	006 I -091 I -092 I	-278
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I		2 I -133 I -014 I -003 I	.067 I .008 I .002 I	I I I	3 I •200 I •024 I •005 I	9 I .600 I .078 I .015 I	] ] ]	-024
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	Placed with	I 1 I I I I .025 I .071 I .002 I	I I	.425 I .121 I	9 I .225 I .070 I .015 I	1 I I	5 I •125 I •040 I •008 I	5 I -125 I -043 I -008 I	3 1 •075 1 •273 1	•065
	State Training	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	I	-091 I -007 I	7 I .636 I .054 I .011 I	I I I	I I I	3 I .273 I .026 I .005 I	] ] 	-018
	Department of Corrections	I 1 I I .250 I I .071 I I .002 I	I I	-250 I	I I I	1 I .250 I .020 I .002 I	I I I	I	.250 1 .091 1 .002 1	-006
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	ERIE	A P. C. CONT.	B Pelony	C Perons	D Relong	E Felony	4 Misdeller	A Market	P. Sala	M. S. J. J.	9
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	Dismissed at Dispositional	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	8 I .050 I .129 I .005 I	18 I .113 I .126 I .010 I	34 I .214 I .090 I .020 I	36 I -226 I -110 I -021 I	13 I .082 I .094 I .007 I	20 I -126 I -080 I -011 I	-157 I	-031 I	-091
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	Placed with Department of Social Services	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	1 I .018 I .016 I .001 I	1 I -018 I -007 I -001 I	4 1 -073 I -011 I -002 I	3 I .055 I .009 I .002 I	3 1 .055 I .022 I .002 I	.073 I .016 I .002 I	-673 I	.036 I	.032
	Placed with Division for Youth	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	7 1 .072 1 .113 1 .004 1	17 I .175 1 .119 I .010 I	20 I .206 l .053 I .011 I	20 I -206 I -061 I -011 I	4 I -041 I -029 I -002 I	8 1 .082 1 .032 1	17 I -175 I -042 I -010 I	.041 I	. 056
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		.001	.036	143 -082 _{D-86}	376 -216	326 -187	138 .079	249 -143	404 -232	42 •024	1741 1.000

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	FULTON	C Pelons	D Felon	& P. P. C. O. D. J. C. D. J	4 Msdemeeno	P Misdelle	7 SILT.	
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	Probation	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-190   -444	.143 I .429 I	•143 I •429 l		1 -286 l	28E. 1
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	[ ] [ ]	1 .000 I 1 .143 I	I		I : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	1
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	.286 ] .222 ]	1 .143 I 1 .143 I	1		I 4 1 I -571 1 I -154 1 I -073 1	1 •127 I
	Placed with Division for Youth	1 1 1 1 1 1	.250 I	I I	I		I 3 1 .750 1 .115 1 .055	.073
	Own Home or Relative's	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	<b>l</b> 1	1 1	I		I 1.000 I I .038 I .018	.018 3
	State Training School Placement	I .500 I I 1.000 I I .018 I	1 .500 : 1 .111 :	! ! ! !	I		I I	I 2 I -036 I
	Department of Corrections	I I	l i	I I I I I I	I		I 1.000 I .038 I .018	I -018 I
		-018	9 -164	.127	.127	.091	26 •473	55 1.000

					<u> </u>	Seriousnes	s	<b>4</b> ,	4		
	NASSAU	A Felony	B Felony	C. Perlony	D Felony	E Felony	A Misdemean	A Misdemenn	SILL	81.78 S.71	
		[	I I	7 1 -219 I -152 I -013 I	1 I .031 I .015 I .002 I	1 I .031 I .021 I .002 I	3 I .094 I .088 I .006 I	5 I •156 I •074 I •009 I	13 I -406 I -055 I -025 I	2 1 .063 I .133 I .004 I	32 •060
	Dispositional	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	.021 I .067 I	] [ ]	16 I .333 I .246 I .030 I	4 I •083 I •085 I •008 I	2 1 .042 I .059 I .004 I	19 I .396 I .279 I .036 I	5 1 •104 I •021 I •009 I	1 1 .021 I .067 I .002 I	48 .091
	Withdrawn	i 1 i 1 i 1		11 I .220 I .239 I .021 I	2 I •040 I •031 I •004 I	3 I •060 I •064 I •006 I	2 I •040 I •059 I •004 I	6 I -120 I -088 I -011 I	24 I .480 I .101 I .045 I	1 I -020 1 -067 I -002 1	50 •095
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	! ! ! ! ! !	2 I .026 I .133 I .004 J	9 I .117 I .196 I .017 I	7 1 -091 1 -108 1 -013 I	8 I -104 I -170 I -015 I	11 I .143 I .324 I .021 I	9 I .117 I .132 I .017 I	30 I .390 I .126 I .057 I	1 I .013 I .067 I .002 I	77 .146
	Discharged		1	1 1 1 1	1 I -167 I -015 I -002 I	.167 I .021 I .002 I	1 I .167 I .029 I .002 I	2 I .333 I .029 I .004 I	1 I -167 I -004 I -002 I	1 1 1 1	.011
	Suspended		I I I	2 I •095 I •043 I •004 I	3 I .143 I .046 I .006 I	2 I •095 I •043 I •004 I	2 I •095 I •059 I •004 I	6 I -286 I -088 I -011 I	5 I .238 I .021 I .009 I	1 1 .048 I .067 1 .002 I	21 .040
		I I I I I I I I	-036 I -467 I	10 I .051 I .217 I .019 I	22 I .112 I .338 I .042 I	12 I .061 I .255 I .023 I	6 I •031 I •176 I •011 I	10 I .051 I .147 I .019 I	123 I -628 I -517 I -233 I	6 I .031 I .400 I .011 I	196 .371
Disposition			I I I	2 I .037 I .043 I .004 I	6 I .111 I .092 I .011 I	11 I -204 I -234 I -021 I	4 I .074 I .118 I .008 I	4 I •074 I •059 I •008 I	25 I .463 I .105 I .047 I	.037 I .133 I .004 I	54 -102
	Placed with Department of Social Services		1 200.	1 1 .100 I .022 I .002 I	2 I •200 I •031 I •004 I	2 I -200 I -043 I -004 I	1 1 1	I I I	4 1 -400 I -017 I -008 I	I I I	10 .U19
	Placed with	I 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	.080 I .133 I .004 I	.040 I .022 I .002 I	.160 I .062 I .008 I	3 I •120 I •064 I •006 I	2 I .060 I .059 I .004 I	3 I 120 I .044 I .006 I	8 I .320 I .034 I .015 I	1 I .040 I .067 I .002 I	25 •047
	State Training School Placement		I I	1 I .333 I .022 I .002 I	I I I	1 1 1 1	1 1 1	2 I .667 I .029 I .004 I	I I I	I ! ! !	.006
	State Training School Commitment		.200 l .067 I .002 l	   1   1   1	1 I .200 I .015 I .002 I	I I I	1 I .200 I .029 I .002 I	2 1 .400 I .029 I .004 I	I I I	I 1 1 1	.009
	Department of Corrections		I I	2 I 1.000 I .043 I .004 I	I I I	I I I	I I I	I 1 1	I I I	1 1 1 1	.004
		.002	.028	.087	65 123	47 -089	34 -064	68 -129	238 .450	.028	529 1.000

	UNONDAGA				,	Seriousnes	<u>ss</u>	i,	$\mathcal{X}_{Q_{L}}$		
	ONONDAGA	A Felony	B Felony	C FELONY	D FELONY	E Felony	A Misselemen	B Misden	. Siliz	Missin	•
	Dismissed at property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property property		.045 I .154 I	2 I .023 I .029 I .003 I	15 I .170 I .089 I .019 I	3 I .034 I .033 I .004 I	5 I .057 I .076 I .006 I	5 I .057 I .082 I .006 I	51 1 •580 1 •168 1 •064 1	.034	.111
	Dismissed at I Dispositional I	1	.009 I	10 I .093 I .145 I .013 I	18 I .168 I .107 I .023 I	12 I .112 I .133 I .015 I	14 I .131 I .212 I .018 I	8 I .075 I .131 I .010 I	42 1 •393 1 •138 1 •053 1	.019 I	.135
	Withdrawn I	Ī	1	1 I .071 1 .014 I .001 I	I I I	I I I	.286 I .061 I .005 I	I I I		[	.018
	Adjourned in Contemplation I of Dismissal	1.000 1	.032 I .192 I	24 I .154 I .348 I .030 I	35 I .224 I .207'I .044 I	21 I .135 I .233 I .026 I	17 I .109 1 .258 I .021 1	22 I •141 I •361 I •028 I	20 1 -192 1 -099 1 -038 1	.006	.196
	Discharged I	I I	l 1	1 1 1 1	I I I	I I I	I I I	1 1		[ ] [ ]	.001 [
	Suspended I	i L	.043 I .192 I .006 I	7 I .060 I .101 I .009 I	43 I .371 I .254 I .054 I	22 I .190 I .244 I .028 I	9 I .078 I .136 I .011 1	8 I .069 I .131 I .010 1	.072 I	[ ]   ]   ]	.146
	Probation   1		.025 I .192 I .006 I	16 I .080 I .232 I .020 I	40 I .199 I .237 I .050 I	26 I .129 I .289 I .033 I	11 1 •055 1 •167 1 •014 1	8 I -040 I -131 I -010 I	.118	.005	. 253    -
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	_	1078 I 154 I	2 1 .039 I .029 I .003 I	10 ! .196 ! .059 ! .013 !	3 1 .059 I .033 I .004 I	1 1 .020 1 .015 I .001 I	3 1 -059 I -049 I -004 I	.529 1 .089 1 .034 1	.020	-064 I
	Placed with Department of Social Services	-	1	1 I .125 I .014 I .001 I	] [ ] ]	I I I	] ! ! 1	1 1 1 1	7 1 .875 1 .023 1 .009 1	[ ]	.010
	Placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed with placed	[ ]	.048 I .038 I	5 1 .238 I .072 I .006 J	3 I .143 I .018 I .004 I	1 I -048 I -011 I -001 I	1 I .048 I .015 I .001 I	5 1 .238 I .082 I .006 I		[ ] [ ]	.026
	State Training School Placement	į	.038 1	.037 I .014 I .001 I	2 I .074 I .012 I .003 I	.037 I .011 I .001 I	.148 I .061 I .005 I	.074 I .033 I .003 I	.053	l ]	.034
			1	I I 1	3 I .750 I .018 I .004 I	1 [ .250 I .011 I .001 I	1 1 1	I I I	I		.005
		-001	26 .033	69 .087	169 -213	90 -113	66 •083	61 •077	304 .383	.010	794 1.000

APP. D-21 (cont.)

				35	eriousness	ź [,]	Š	ş [,]		
SCHEN	ECTADY	B. Felony	C Felony	D Felony	E Felony	4 Misdemeanor	B Misdemeans	PINS	11.5.8.11.8 11.5.8.11.8	_
	Dismissed at I Fact Finding I I	ı	3 1 •231 1 •429 1 •017 1	1 1	1 I I	2 I .154 I .074 I .011 I	.231 : .375 :	.385 I .058 I		I 13 I .075 I
	Dismissed at I Dispositional I		] ] ]	.037 I	9 1 .333 1 .300 I .052 I	6 I .222 I .222 I .034 I	1	1 10 I 1 .370 I 1 .116 I 1 .057 I	.037 .250	1 .155 I
	Withdrawn I	.040 I .333 I	.080 1 .286 1 .011 1	.040 I	3 1 .120 1 .100 I .017 1	4 1 .160 1 .148 I .023 1	]	14 I 1 .560 I 1 .163 I 1 .080 I		1 25 I .144 I
	Adjourned in I Contemplation I of Dismissal I	. 1	]	.067 I .111 I	2 I .133 1 .067 I .011 I	5 I .333 l .185 l .029 I	.200	1 -267 1 1 -047 1		I 15 I .086 I
	I Discharged I I	.125 I .333 I	.125   .125   .143   .006	.125 1	.500 I .133 I .023 I	1 I .125 I .037 I .006 I	1			1 .046 1 .046
	I Suspended I I	1	]		1 1 1 1	! ! !	:	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		I 1 I 2006 I
	I Probation I I	I	1   -021   -143   -066	.021 I	6 I .125 1 .200 I .034 I	7 I .146 I .259 I .040 I	-042	.625 I .349 I		1 .276
Disposition	Placed in I Private Institution I	I I I 1	]	I. I.	4 I .500 I .133 I .023 I	I I I	1	.047 1		1 8 1 .046 1 1
	Placed with 1 Department of 1 Social Services 1	.056 I	] ] ]	.056 1	2 I .111 I .067 I .011 I	1 1 .056 1 .037 1 .006 1	1	.667 I	-056	1 .103 I
	Placed with I Division I for Youth I	_	]	.375 1	1 1 1 1	1 I .125 I .037 I .006 I	]	4 I 500 I 047 I 023 I		I 8 I .046 I
	Foster Home I of Non-relative I	Ī		I I	1 1 1 1	I I I	1	1 .000 1 1 .012 1		I 1 I -006 I
	State Training I School Placement I	Ī	]		1 1 1	I I I	]	-		1 .006 I
	Department I of Corrections I	I	] ] ]	I I	1 1 1	I I I	]	I I	1 1.000 .250 .006	300 <b>.</b> I
		.017	.040	.052	30 .172	27 -155	.046	86 _494	.023	174 1.000

			<u>s</u>	eriousness	<u>.</u>	, ģ	·		
THOMPKINS	B Felony	C Felony	D Felony	E Petony	A Misdelleanor	A Misdemeano.	P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P	817.88.71B	
Dismissed at Dispositional	<u> </u>	I 2 I .250 I .250 I .026	I I	I ! ! !	1 1 .125 I .111 I .013 I	1 I •125 I •091 I •013 I	4 1 •500 1 •200 1 •053 1	1 1 I	.105
Withdrawn	l L	I I	I I I I I I	1 l .111 l .125 K .013 l	3 1 .333 I .333 1 .039 1	I I	5 1 •556 1 •250 1 •066 1	I I	-118
Adjourned in Contemplation	I I	1 .125	1 .238 I 1 .278 I 1 .066 I	3 I .143 I .375 I .039 I	3 I .143 I .333 I .039 I	6 I -286 l -545 I -079 I	2 1 -095 1 -100 1 -026 1	.048 l	-276
Suspended	I I	I 1.000 I .125 I .013	l I	I I I	1 1 1	I I	] ] ]	I I	.013
Probation	I I		1 .348 I I .444 I	4 I .174 I .500 I .053 I	2 I .087 I .222 I .026 I	3 I •130 I •273 I •039 I	5 1 -217 1 -250 1 -066 1	I I	•303
Department of	I I	I I	I I I I I I	I 1 I I	I I I	1.000 I .091 I	]	I I	-013
Foster Home of Non-relative	1 .333 1 1.000 1 .013	1 I	I 1 I I 333 I .056 I .013 I	I I I	1 1 1	I I	.333 1 .050 1 .013 1	I I	-039
State Trainíng School Placement	I	I 1	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	I I	ñ.000   .050   .013	i I	.013
State Training School Commitment	I I I	I I	I 3 I I 1.000 I I .167 I I .039 I	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	. I			-039
Department	I I I	1 .375	I III I .167 I I .056 I I .013 I	I 1 1	I I I 1	. I	.333 .100	i i	-079
	.013	.105	18 -237	.105	9 •118	11 •145	.263	.013	76 1.000

APP. D-21 (cont.)

		Seriousness &								
	ALBANY	B Felony	C to Contr	D relong	E Felony	4 M.Sdenearo	B Misdenes	THE SALL	M. S. S. Line	
	Dismissed at Fact Finding		.081 I	25 I .120 I .194 I .023 I	29 I .139 I .168 I .027 I	7 1 .033 I .125 I .007 I	25 1 .120 1 .139 1 .023 1	-459 I -247 I	.029 .176	1 209 1 .194 1
		-		4 1 .167 I .031 I .004 l	5 1 .208 I .029 I .005 1	1 I .042 I .018 I .001 I	8 1 .333 1 .044 1 .007 1	.208 I .013 I	-029	1 -055
	Withdrawn	1 2 1 1 200. 1 1 200. 1	.238 I .275 I	4 I .038 l .031 I .004 I	10 I .095 I .058 I .009 I	9 I .086 1 .161 I .008 I	6 1 .057 1 .033 1 .006 1	-400 I	.067 .206 .007	l .098 L
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	.046 I	-091 I -242 I	27 1 .112 I .209 I .025 I	63 I .261 I .364 I .059 I	24 1 .100 1 .429 1 .022 1	47 1 •195 1 •261 1 •044 1	-174 I -108 I	-021 1 -147 -005 1	.224 I
	Discharged :		.057 I .044 I	6 I .086 I .047 I .006 I	.057 I .023 I .004 I	1 I .014 I .018 I .001 1	.314 I .122 I .020 I	.371 I .067 I	.100   .206   .007	L _065
	Suspended		I I I	1 I .143 I .008 I .001 I	1 1 .143 1 .006 I .001 1	] ] ] 1	.286 1 .011 I .002 I	.429 l	1 1 1	-007 I
	Probation	1 .167 1	.071 1 .187 1	48 I .200 I .372 I .045 I	36 I .150 I .208 I .033 I	8 I .033 I .143 I .007 I	50 I .208 I .278 I .047 I	.304 I	.017   .118   .004	1 •223 1
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	.019 I	.037 I .044 I	6 I .056 I .047 I .006 I	13 1 .121 I .075 I .012 1	3 I .028 I .054 I .003 I	17 1 -159 1 -094 1 -016 1	.551 I	-088	1 -1.00 I
	Placed with Department of	_	î I	I I I	1 1 1 1	] [ ] 1	] ] ]	1.000 1 .031 I		110.
	Placed with Division for Youth	.042 1	.091 I	.091 I .008 I .001 I	2 I .182 I .012 I .002 I	2 1 -182 1 -036 1 -002 1	1 1 1 091 1 006 1 001	-182 I -005 I	.091   029   001	-010 I
			I	1 1 1 1	.250 l .006 l .001 l	1 1 1	] ] ] ]	.750 I	1	.004 [
	State Training School Placement		I 1	I 1 1 1	3 I .500 1 .017 I .003 I	1 1 1	1 1 -167 1 -006 I	.333 l	1	400a
	State Training		1 I .029 I .011 1 .001 1	6 I •171 I •047 I •006 I	6 I .171 I .035 I .006 I	.029 I .018 I .001 I	029 I .029 I .006 I	.571 I	] ] 	.033
	Department of Corrections	I I	1	1 I .250 I .008 I .001 I	1 1 1	] ] ! !	1 1 1 1	.750 I	1	•004
		.022	.085	129 .120 D-86	173 -161	56 -052	180 .167	388 .361	34 •032	1075

APP, D-22: DISPOSITION BY PRIOR CONTACT

ALI, D-2.	PRIOR CONTACT				Prior	Contact					
	TOTAL	1	2	3	4	5	б	7	8	None	
	Dismissed at Fact Finding	86 I -150 I -094 I -017 I	34 I .059 I .093 I .007 I	24 I .042 I .119 I .005 I	29 I .051 I .225 I .006 I	10 I .017 I .169 I .002 I	5 I .009 I .116 I .001 I	4 I -007 I -167 I -001 I	8 I -014 I -444 I -002 I	374 I .652 I .113 I .074 I	574 -113
	Dismissed at Dispositional	83 ! .209 ! .091 ! .016 !	32 I .081 I .088 I .006 I	24 I .060 I .119 I .005 I	12 I .030 I .093 I .002 I	4 I -010 I -068 I -001 I	10 I .025 I .233 I .002 I	7 I .018 I .292 I .001 I	1 I 1 I	225 I .567 I .068 I .044 I	397 -078
	Withdrawn I	58 I -164 I -064 I -011 I	18 1 .051 1 .049 I .004 I	10 1 -028 I -050 I -002 I	-023 I	3 I .008 I .051 I .001 I	3 I .008 I .070 I .001 I	1 1 1 1	I I I I	259 I .732 I .078 I .051 I	354 .070
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal		62 I .053 I .170 I .012 I	23 I .020 I .114 I .005 I	20 I .017 I .155 I .004 I	4 I .003 I .068 I .001 I	10 I .008 I .233 I .002 I	2 1 -002 1 -083 I	4 I -003 I -222 I -001 I	898 I "763 I "271 I "177 I	1177 -232
	Discharged	29 I .246 I I .032 I I .006 I	5 I .042 I .014 I .001 I	2 I .017 I .010 I	4 I .034 I .031 I .001 I	3 I .025 I .051 I .001 I	I I I I	I I I	   1   1	75 I .636 I .023 I .015 I	118
	Suspended		39 I .100 I .107 I .008 I	35 I .090 I .174 I .007 I	18 I -046 I -140 I -004 I	9 I .023 I .153 I .002 I	6 I -015 I -140 I -001 I	2 I .005 I .083 I	1 I -003 I -056 I	209 I -536 I -063 I -041 I	390 •077
	Probation	233 I 1 .182 I 1 .255 I 1 .046 I	80 I .063 I .219 I .016 I	29 I .023 I .144 I .006 I		4 I .003 I .068 I .001 I	I I I	. I I I	1 1 1 1	922 I .720 I .278 I .182 I	1280 -253
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	87 I I .292 I I .095 I I .017 I	29 I .097 I .079 I .006 I	13 I .044 I .065 I .003 I	.007 I	4 1 .013 I .068 I .001 I	I I I	I I I	1 1 1	.547 1 .049 1	298 •059
	Cantal Camplaga	29 I 1 .218 I 1 .032 I I .006 I	14 I .105 I .038 I .003 I	5 I .038 I .025 I .001 I	.030 I	3 I .023 I .051 I .001 I	I I I	1 I I	1 I I	.586 I .024 I	133 -026
	Placed with Division	I 42 l I .211 I I .046 I I .008 I	33 I .166 I .090 I .007 I	23 1 .116 1 .114 I .005 I	.085 I	11 I .055 I .186 I .002 I	8 I .040 I .186 I .002 I	8 I .040 I .333 I .002 I	4 I -020 I -222 I -001 I	-266 l	199 •039
	Own Home or Relative's	I 10 I I .769 I I .011 I I .002 I	1 I .077 I .003 I	1 1 1	I	I I I	I I I	I I I	I I I	•154 I •001 I	.003
	Foster Home of Non-relative	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	.167 I .003 I	1 I .167 I .005 I	I L	I I I	1 1 1 1	I I I	1 1 1	.500 I .001 I	.001
		1 01 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10 I .196 I .027 I .002 I	8 I .157 I .040 I .002 I	.098 I	3 I .059 I .051 I .001 I	1 I .020 I .023 I	I I I	! ! !	.275 I	51 .010
	State Training School Commitment	1 8 I I .200 I I .009 I I .002 I	2 1 .050 1 .005 1	.050 I	-025 I	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 .025 1 .042 1	1	.650 I	
	Donombront	I 11 I I .297 I I .012 I I .002 I	5 1 -135 1 -014 1 -001 3	.054 1 .010 1	.054 I	.027 I .017 I	I I I	I I	-027 I	-405 I -005 I	.007
		912 -180	365 •072	201 -040D-	129 -87 <b>-</b> 025	.012	43 •008	24 -005	18 -004	3316 •654	5067 1.000

			Mr.K.	D-22 (COM						
Dymaying a				Pric	or Contact	Ĺ				
DUTCHESS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	None	
Dismissed at Fact Finding	1 13 I I .173 I I .093 I I .021 I	3 I .040 I .065 I .005 I	1 1 -013 I -059 I -002 I	.080 .333	.040 1 .167	l -013 l -143	1 -040 I 1 -500 I	.053 I	.547 -115	1 -121
Dismissed at	I 6 I I .375 I I .043 I I .010 I	I I I	I 1 1		I L	I I	I I I I I I	1		I .026 I
Withdrawn	I 14 I I .203 I I .100 I I .023 I	7 I .101 I .152 I .011 1	3 1 .043 I .176 I .005 1		1 2 1 .029 1 .111 1 .003	I -029 I -286	1 I	I I	41 •594 •115	1 69 1 .112 1
Adjourned in	I 18 I I .234 I I .129 I I .029 I	6 I .078 I .130 I .010 I	1 1 1		1 <b>.</b> 056	I .013 ! I .143 !	.013 l	.013 l	.636 .137	1 .125 1
	1 3 1 1 .333 1 1 .021 1 1 .005 1	I I I	1 1 1 1	1	I I	I :	I I I I I I	1		1 .015 I
	I 15 I I .144 I I .107 I I .024 I	7 I .067 I .152 I .011 I	6 I .058 I .353 I .010 I	.048 .278	I 2048 I 278	I I I I	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	I I I	-625	1 .168 I
	1 44 I 1 .249 I 1 .314 I 1 .071 I	13 I .073 I .283 I .021 1	1 I .006 I .059 I .002 I	.006 .056	1 .006 I .056	<b>i</b>	1	i	-661	1 .286
	1 4 I I .267 I I .029 I I .006 I	4 I .267 I .087 I .006 I	1 I .067 I .059 I .002 I	]	i I	1		1	.400 .017 .010	.024 I
Placed with	I 6 I I .286 I I .043 I I .010 I	2 I .095 I .043 I .003 I	1 I •048 I •059 I •002 I	! !	1 I I	I I	K I I I I I	1		I -034
Placed with	1 7 1 Y .194 I I .050 I L .011 I	3 1 -083 1 -065 I -005 I	3 I .083 I .176 I .005 I		1 -139 1 -278	1 -083 1 1 -429 1	.028 I .167 I	.056 I .250 I		I -058
Oran House	1 4 1 1 1.000 I 1 .029 I 1 .006 I	I I I	I I I 1		I :	i :	[	I I		1 .006 1
	1 2 1 1 .286 1 1 .014 1 1 .003 1	1 1 .143 i .022 i .002 i	1 1 •143 1 •059 I •002 I	1 1 .143 1 .056 1	.143	I I	Ĩ		1 -143 -003 -002	1 -011
	1 4 1 1 1.000 I 1 .029 I 1 .006 I	i I 1 1	1 1 1	]		[ ] [ ]	I	I	] ] ]	l
		1 1 1	I 1 I I	1 1 •250 1 •056 1 •002 1		[ ] [ ]	1 1	.250 l	.500 1 .906 1 .003 1	-006
·	140 -227	46 -074	17 -028	18 -029	18 -029	7 -011	-010	.013	358 -579	618 1.000

D-88

Disposition

E	RIE				Pric	or Contact						•
	_	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	None		
	Dismissed at I Fact Finding I I	.141 1 .070 I	18 1 .115 I .136 I .010 I	1 .103 I 1 .180 I	16 I .103 I .254 I .009 I	.038 I	-019 I	1 I -006 1 -091 I -001 I	-019 I	.455 I .066 I	.090	
	Dismissed at I Dispositional I		10 I .063 I .076 I	.081 I .146 I	5 I .031 I .079 I .003 I	.013 I	.050 I	5 I -031 I -455 I -003 I	I I	.550 I .081 I	.092	
	Withdrawn I	.213 I .051 I	1 I -013 I -008 I -001 I	.040 l .034 l	2 I .027 I .032 I .001 I	! 1 ! 1	.013 l	] ] ] ]	I 1	.693 I .048 I	.043	
	Adjourned in I Contemplation I of Dismissal I	-236 I	34 I •058 I •258 I •020 I	.026 I .169 I	11 1 .019 I .175 I .006 I	.003 I	.007 l	1 I -002 I -091 I -001 I	.005 I	.754 l	.336	
	I I Discharged I I	-762 1	I I I 1	I I	] ] ]	.048 I	1 1	] ] ] ]		-190 I -004 I	.012	
	I I Suspended I I 	.186 I .083 I	11 I .079 I .083 I .006 I	.100 I .157 I	7 I .050 I .111 I	.014 I	.036 I	1 1 1	I	.536 I	° 080	. 1
	Probation I	.171 I	.075 I .212 I .016 I	.035 I I .146 I I .007 I	5 1 •013 I •079 I •003 I	.003 l		I I I	. I	.703 I	.215	
Disposition	Placed in I Private Institution I I	.371 I	.081 1 .038 1 .003 1	1 -016 l 1 -011 l	] ] ]	.016 1 .053	I I	I I I		.516 I	.036	
	Placed with I Department of I Social Services	13 I -232 I -042 I -007 I	10   179   2076   2006	1 .036 I	.071 1 .063 1 .002 1	.018 I	I I	I I I	. 1	.464 I .024 I	.032	
	Placed with I Division I for Youth I	.250 I .073 I	12 1 -130 1 -091 1 -007 1	1 .120 I 1 .124 I	12 1 •130 1 •190 1 •007 1	.033	L •054 I L •192 I	4 1 •043 1 •364 1 •002 1	-022 I	.217 l	.053	
	Own Home cor Relative's	5 1 .714 I .016 I .003 I	1	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	] ]		l i			.286 I	.004	
	Foster Home	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	1	I 1 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	]	i		1	. 1		-001	
	State Training I School Placement I	1 1 1 1 250 1 1 .003 1 .001 1	.250 .008 .001	I I	.250 1 .016 1 .001 1	l :	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	1 1 1 1		.250 I	•005	
	Department of Corrections	I 1 I I .125 I I .003 I I .001 I	.250 .015 .001	I I		l I	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	1 1 1		.625 I	.005	<b>₩</b> 1
		313 -180	132 •076	.051	.036 _D	19 ₈₉ -011	26 -015	-006	.005	1080 -620	1741 1.000	•

4

### Prior Contact

FULTON	,	1	2	None	
	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I I I	I I I		
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I 1 1 1 1 2 333 I .125 I .018	I I I	1 2 1 .667 1 .043 1 .036	
	Withdrawn	I -200 I -125	I I I	1 .800 I .087 1 .073	
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I I I	I I I	I 1.000 I .109	1 .091 I .091
	Discharged		I I I	I 2 I .667 I .043 I .036	3
	Probation	I .143 I .375	I I I	1 .857	I
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I 1.000 I .125	I I I		I 1 I -018 I
	Placed with Department of Social Services	I I	i i i	1 7 1 1.000 I .152 I .127	1
	Placed with Division for Youth	1	I I I		
	Own Home or Relative's	I	1 1.000 1 1.000 I .018	I	I 1 I -018 I
	State Training Nchool Placement	I	I I I	I 2 I 1.000 I .043 I .036	1 .036
	Department of Corrections	I 1.000 I .125 I .018	Į I	I I	1 1 1 -018 1
		.145	.018	46 .836	55 1 <b>.</b> 000

					Pri	or Contact	<u>:</u>		
NASSAU		1	2	3	4	5	7	None	
Dismissed at Fact Finding	I -	5 I 156 I 052 I 009 I	1 I .031 I .024 I .002 I	;	I I	I I	I	I 25 I I .813 I I .071 I	.060 I
Dismissed at Dispositional	Ι .	10 I 208 I 104 I 019 I	7 I •146 I •167 I •013 I	2 -042 -154 -004	.021 .200	1 1	I 2 I -042 I -667 I -004	I .542 I	I -093
Withdrawn	I .	8 I 160 I 083 I 015 I	4 I .080 I .095 I .008 I	2 .040 .154 .004	I.	1	I I	1 36 1 .720 1 .098 1 .068	I •095 I
Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	1 -	3 I 039 I 031 I 006 I	I I I I		I L	I I	1 I	I 74 I .961 I .201 I .140	I -146
Discharged	1 -	3 I 500 I 031 I 006 I	1 I .167 I .024 I .002 I		l I	I I	I I	1 .333 1 .005 1 .004	1 .011
Suspended	I .	9 I 429 I 094 I 017 I	5 I .238 I .119 I .009 I	.143 .231 .006	l L	Ī	I I	I .190 I .011 I .008	l .040 I
Probation	I .	30 I 153 I 313 I 057 I	7 I .036 I .167 I .013 I		.015 .600	I I	I l	1 155 1 .791 1 .421 1 .293	I -371 I
Placed in Disposition Private Institut	ion I -	18 I 340 I 188 I 034 I	4 I •075 I •095 I •008 I	2 -038 -154 -004	l 1	I 1 I .019 I .500 I .002	I I	I 28 I .528 I .076 I .053	I .100
Placed with Department of Social Services	Ι.	3 I 273 I 031 I 006 I	1 I .091 I .024 I .002 I	.091 .077	l L	I I	I I	I 6 I .545 I .016 I .011	I -021 I
Placed with Division for Youth	1 .	4 I 160 l 042 I 008 l	8 I .320 I .190 I .015 I	-080 -154	I .040 I .200	I I	1 1 1 .040 1 .335 I .002	I .360 I .024	I -047
State Training School Placement	I I I	I I I	2 I .667 I .048 I .004 I		I I	1 1 1 .333 1 .500 1 .002	I I	I I	I .006
State Training School Commitmen	Ι.	1 I 333 I 010 I 002 I	1 I .333 I .024 I .002 I		I	I I I	X	I 1 I .333 I .003 I .002	1 *00e
Department of Corrections	I .	2 I 500 I 021 I 004 I	1 I .250 I .024 I .002 I		1	I I I		I 1 1 1 250 I .003 I .002	800. I
	•	96 181	42 •079	13 •025	.009	2 •004	-006	368 •696	529 1.000

	ONOVED A CA	Prior Contact											
	ONONDAGA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	None			
	Lace Linging	18 I I .207 I I .109 I I .023 I		1 .023 1 I .036 I	5 I •057 I •167 I •006 I	I I I I	1 I .011 I .143 I .001 I	1 1 1		-632 -129	I -110		
	Dismissed at Dispositional	25 I 1 .234 I 1 .152 I 1 .031 I	12 .112 .124 .015	I .075 I I .143 I	5 I •047 I •167 I •006 I	2 I .019 I .200 I .003 I	1 I .009 I .143 I .001 I	I I I		.505 I	.135		
	Withdrawn	1 210.		1 .067 I I .018 I I .001 I	I I I	1 I I	1 1 1 1	I I I	]	.800 I	.019		
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	34 I 218 I 206 I 043 I	19 .122 .196 .024	I .045 I I .125 I	9 I .058 I .300 I .011 I	1 I .006 I .100 I .001 I	5 I .032 I .714 I .006 I	I I I		•519 l	. 196		
	Discharged	1 1 1 1 1 1	1.000 1 .010 .	I I	I I I	I I I	I I I 1	I I I					
	Suspended	21 1 1 .181 1 1 .127 1 1 .026 1	16 : .138 : .165 : .020 :	1 -095 I 1 -196 I	6 I .052 I .200 I .008 I	2 1 .017 I .200 I .003 I	I I I	1 I .009 I .500 I .001 I	.009 l	.500 l	.146		
	Probation I	41 I 204 I 248 I 052 I	21 1 .104 1 .216 1	.060 I 1 .214 I	2 1 .010 I .067 I .003 I	1 I .005 I .100 I .001 I	1 1 1 1	I I I	. I	-617 I	.253		
Disposition	Placed in	.314 I	7 1 •137 1 •072 1 •009 1	1 890. I	1 1 1	1 1 1	I I I	1 I I 1		-451 I	٠064		
	Placed with Department of Social Services	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	I I I I I I	1 1 1	I I I	I I I	1 1 1		.875 I	-010		
	Placed with Division for Youth	3 I 1 -143 I 1 -018 I 1 -004 I	.381 .082 .010	1 •143 I 1 •054 I	1 1 1	2 I .095 I .200 I .003 I	1 1 1 1	1 1 .048 I .500 I .001 I	. 1 1	.190 I	.026		
		4 1 1 .148 I 1 .024 I 1 .005 I	.062 .062	1 .222 I	2 I .074 I .067 I .003 I	1 1 .037 1 .100 I .001 1	I I I	1 1 1 1		.296 I	-034		
	of Corrections	I I I I I I	.250 l .010 l	-250 I 1 -018 I	1 1 -250 I -033 I -001 I	1 1 .250 1 .100 1 .001 I	1 1 1 1	1 1 1	1	I	.005		
		165 -208	97 -122	56 -071	98.0° 90	10 -013	-009	.003	.001	426 •537	794 1.000		

SCHEN	ECTADY				Pric	or Contact			
561.511		1	2	3	4	5	6	None	
	Dismissed at Fact Finding	I I	I I I	I I I	l	I I I	1	I 13 I 1.000 I .112 I .079	I .075
	Dispositional	I 4 I .148 I .133 I .023	.037 I .091	I I	I I I	I I I	1 1 I .037 I 1.000 I .006	I .778 I .181	I -155 I
	Withdrawn	I 6 I .240 I .200 I .034	I .120 I .273	I .040 I .111	I I	1 I 1	I	1 15 I .600 I .129 I .086	1 .144 J
	Adjourned in Contemplation	I I	_	I I I	I I	I I I	I I	1 15 1 1.000 1 .129 I .086	1 .086 I
	Discharged	I 1 I .125 I .033 I .006	I .125 I .091	I .250	I .250 I .667	I	1	I 2 I .250 I .017 I .011	I .046
	Sucpended	I I	I I I	I I I	I I	I I I	I I	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	1 .006
	To I was	I 10 I .208 I .333 I .057	1 .042	I I	1 1	I I .021 I .250 I .006	1 I	1 35 1 .729 1 .302 I .201	I .276
Disposition		I 2 I .250 I .067 I .011	I .125 I .091	I .125	1 .125 1 .333	I I	l L	I 3 I .375 I .026 I .017	I .046 I
	Placed with Department of	I 6 I .333 I .200 I .034	1 .056 1 .091	I .056	I 1	I 2 I .111 I .500 I .011	1 1	I 8 I .444 I .069 I .046	I .103
	Placed with Division	I 1 I .125 I .033 I .006	I .125 l .091	I .375	I I	1 1 I -125 I -250 I -006	i i	I 2 I .250 I .017 I .011	I -046 I
	Foster Home of Non-relative	I I	I 1 I 1.000 I .091 I .006	I I	I I I	1 1 1	I	I I	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	State Training School Placement	I I	I I I	I 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	I i	I I I	1 1 1	I	i 1 1 .006 1
	Department of Corrections	1 I	I I I	I I I	I I I I	I I I	I I I	I I 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 .006 1
		30 -172	11 .063	.052	.017	.023	1 -006	116 -667	174 1.000

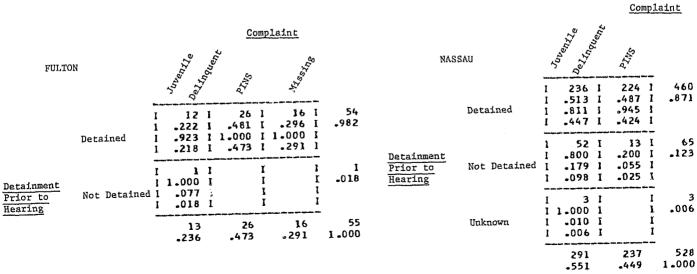
						Prior Contact					
THOMPKINS		1		2		3		4	5		
	Dismissed at Dispositional	I 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1		1 1 1 1		I I I	]	.111	ĭ	.092
	Withdrawn	I 6 I .600 I .375 I .079	1	-	I I I		I I I	] ] ]	-400 -074	1	10 -132
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	I I I	I I I	rillindire aga kilindicad	1 1 1	<b></b>	I I I	]	1.000	I	21 .276
	Suspended	I I I	I I I		I I I	nigo <i>(164</i> 5 agus 1884 1886	1 1 5 1	] ] ]	1.000 .019	I	.013
	Probation	I 7 I .304 I .438 I .092	I	-500	I I I		I I I I	.043 1 .000 1 .013 1	.565 .241		23 -303
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution	I 1.000 I .063 I .013	I		I I I		I I I	]		I	.013
	Placed with Division for Youth	I I I	I I I	1 .333 .250 .013	I		I I I	]	.667	ľ	.039
	State Training School Placement	I 1.000 I .063 I .013	I I	. بود دان داده داند داند داند داند	I I I		I I I	]	[	I	.013
	State Training	I I I	I I I		I I I	مند الله مند الله مند	I I I	]	1.000 .056	I I	.039
	of Corrections	I I I	I I I		I I 1		I I	] ] ]	.667 .074	Ţ	.079
		16 .211		.053	•	.013		.013	54 -711		76 1-000

APP. D-22 (cont.)

Prior Contact

				Pri	or Contact	<u> </u>					
	Albany	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	None	
	Dismissed at I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	.197 I	6 I -029 I -188 I -006 I	.024 I	.010 I	.005 I	l ! :	I :	1 -005 1 -000 1 -001	I .793 I	
	Dismissed at Dispositional		2 I .080 I .063 I	.040 l	.040 I	] [			[ ]	I 16 I I .640 I I .018 I I .015 I	
	Withdrawn I I	.048 I	3 1 .029 I .094 I .003 I	] ]	.010 I	.010 I		[	[ ] [ ]	95 I 905 I 1 -110 I 1 -088 I	105 -098
	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal		3 I -012 I -094 I -003 I	.004 I					[ [	212 I 1 .880 I 1 .245 I 2 .197 I	241 •224
	l Discharged I	.071 I	2 1 029 I 063 I	1 3	.029 I	.029 I	[ ]	l I	I I	1 59 1 1 .843 1 1 .068 1 1 .055 1	70 •065
	Suspended I		1 1 1	.143 I	i 1	. 1	.500	1 I	i i	1 .714 I 1 .006 I 1 .005 I	
	Probation I	34 I 1 .142 I 1 .239 I 1 .032 I	.029 I .219 I .007 I	.008 I		1	[ [	I I	] ]	1 197 I 1 .821 I I .228 I 1 .183 I	.223
Disposition	Placed in Private Institution		8 5 .075 1 .250 I	.028 I	.009 I	.019 I	<b>I</b>	I I	I I	71 I I .664 I I .082 I I .066 I	-100
	Placed with Department of Social Services	[	] ] ]	]		1	l L	1 I	ī I	1 12 I 1 1.000 I I .014 I I .011 I	.011
	Placed with Division for Youth	I 4 1 I .400 1 I .028 I I .004 I	]	.100 l	l ]		l L	I 1 I .100 I .500 I .001	] ]	1 4 1 1 -400 I 1 -005 I 1 -004 I	.009
		I 1.000 I I 1.007 I I .007 I	1	[	i 1		I I	i I	I I	I I I I I I	
	Foster Home of Non-relative	I 1 I I .250 I I .007 I I .001 I	]		l :	l :	I I	ĭ I	I I	I 3 I I .750 I I .003 I I .003 I	-004
	_	I 2 I I .333 I I .014 I I .002 I			.167	l :	1 .167 1 .500 1 .001	I I	; 1	I 2 I I .333 I I .002 I I .002 I	•006
		1 3 1 1 .100 I 1 .021 I 1 .003 I	-033 -031	.067 I	I .033   I .111	l :	I I	I 1 I .033 I .500 I .001	1 I	1 22 I 1 .733 I 1 .025 I 1 .020 I	.028
		I 7 I I .778 I I .049 I I .007 I					I I	I I	I I	I 2 I I .222 I I .002 I I .002 I	•008
		142 -132	32 -030	16 •015 D	9 -95 <b>-008</b>	6 -006	2 •002	2 -002	-001	865 -805	1075

				<u>Co</u>	mpla	int							
		TOTAL		بمخا	Plant Tod	, SAZ		.4.88.4ng					
			Detained	1 3 1 •	088 1 649 1 935 1 610 1	1646 .346 .951 .325	1 1 1	24 1 .005 I .000 I .005 1	4758 -941				
	Ĩ	Petainment Prior to Learing	Not Detained	ı.	188 I .737 I .057 I .037 I	67 .263 .039 .013	1	1 1 1 1	255 -050				
			Unknown	Ι.	28 I 609 I .008 I	18 .391 .010	I I	1 I 1	46 -009				
					3304 .653	1731 .342		24 -005	5059 1.000				plaint
			Complai						ERIE	-	Juventle Deltingue	27.2	
DUTCHESS		Juventle Detting	Sk!Z	Sutseth.	-				Detained	I I I	1246 1 .775 I .939 I .717 I	362 I .225 I .879 I .208 I	
	Detained	I 471 I .766 I .998	I 139 I I .226 l . I 1.000 I 1.	5 .008 .000	1 <b>.</b> 998 I		Pri	ainment lor to iring	Not Detained	I I I	64 I .653 I .048 I .037 I	34 I .347 I .083 I .020 I	<b>.</b> 056
Detainment Prior to Hearing	Not Detain	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	I I		1 .00: 1 1	l 2			Unknown	1 I I 1	17 1 .515 1 .013 1 .010 1	16 I .485 I .039 I .009 1	.019
		472 •766	139 -226	5 800.	61 1.00						1327 .763	412 •237	1739 1.000



					mplai	lnt						
ONON	DAGA	Jurentle	Tundury,			Sursery.		SCHENECTADY		Co	mplaint	
	Detained	I 377 I .526 I .853 I .475	1		11.	2 I 003 I 000 I 003 I	717 •903		Jue aute	SKIZ JUSMA:	Surse IV	
Detainment Prior to Hearing	Not Detained	I 60 I .833 I .136 I .076	I	12 .167 .034 .015	I I	I I I	72 •091	Detainment Prior to Detained Hearing	I 90 I .517 I 1.000 I .517		1 -000 I	174 1-000
1	Unknown	I 1.000 I -011 I -006	I		I I I	I I I	.006		90 -517	83 •477	.006	174 1.000
		442 •557		350 •441	اء	2 003	794 1 -000					

	Complaint											Complaint					
ТНОМРК	INS	^.	Oel,	To do	\$47.7°		ALB#	VAX.	,	Juvenile	, thousan	SAL					
	Detained	I I I	48 .696 .960 .649	I I	21 •304 •875 •284	I 6 I .93 I		Detained	I I I I		I I I	453 •428 •985 •421	.984				
Detainment Prior to Hearing	Not Detained	I I I	.500 .020 .014	1	.500 .042 .014	I -02	7 Detainment Prior to Hearing	Not Detained	I I I I	.533 .013	I I I I	7 1 -467 1 -015 1					
	Unknown	I I I	.333 .020 .014	I		I .04	3 1	Unknown	1	2 -000 -003 -002	I I	I I I	.002				
			50 -676		24 •324	1.00				615 -572		460 •428	1075 1-000				

			Complaint		
тот	AL	June Hile		•	
	Detained	2797 L 676 L 847 L 553 L	1318 I 22 .319 I .005 .761 I .917 .261 I .004	I .818 I	
Detainment After Court Prior to Disposition	Not Detained	.545 I	383 I 2 -452 I .002 -221 I .083 -076 I	I -167	
	Unknown	1 45 1 1 .600 I 1 .014 I 1 .009 I	30 1 .400 I .017 I .006 I	1 75 1 .015 1	
		3304 -653	1731 24 .342 .005	5059 1.000	Complaint
DUTCHESS	<u>Complaint</u> , ↓		ERIE		Juvent le De Linguene P. Lins
	<del>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </del>			Detained	1 1146 I 278 I 1424 I .805 I .195 I .819 I .864 I .675 I I .659 I .160 I
Detained I .70 I .91	88 I -224 I .008 /2 I -964 I 1.000 /5 I -218 I .008	3	Detainment After Court Prior to Disposition	Not Detained	I 150 I 109 I 259 I .579 I .421 I .149 I .113 I .265 I I .086 I .063 I
After Court Not Detained 1 .72 Prior to Not Detained 1 .03	3	1 18 1 .029 1 1		Unknown	I 31 I 25 I 56 I .554 I .446 I .032 I .023 I .061 I I .018 I .014 I
47. Unknown		616 1.000			1327 412 1739 .763 .237 1.000

											<u>c</u>	omplain	Ē
FULT	ON	Juventle	Juanbur		nplaint	,	NASSAU			Juventle Deltne	P. Ling		
	Detained	I 1 1 1 22 I .92	2 I 2 I 3 I	26 .481 1.000	I 16 I .296 I 1.000	I 54 I .982		Detained	I I I	186 .539 .639 .352	.461 .671	I .65	45 53
Detainment After Court Prior to	Not Detained	I .21 I 1 .00 I .07	1 I 0 I 7 I		I .291 I I I	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Detainment After Court Prior to Disposition	Not Detained	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	101   .571   .347   .191	.429 .371	1 17 1 -93 1	
Disposition		I "01	 3	26 .473	1 16 .291	55 1.000		Unknown	I I I	-667 -014 -008	.333 .008	1 -01	6 11
						D-98				291 •551	237 -449	52 1.00	

ONONDAGA		Complaint							SCHENECT									
			Juvent le	300 M	84.7×		N. S.						a. <b>4</b>		mp	laint		
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Prior to Disposition		i -	.191	I 	.159		-003			Detainment After Court		l I	6 I .429 I .067 I	.571 .096		I I	14 -080	
	Unknown	I	3 1.000 .007	I		I		I I -0 I	3 004	Prior to Disposition	Not Detained	I —	.034 I	.046		İ		
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After Court Prior to Disposition	Not Detained	I I I I	5 .500 .100		5 -500 -208 -068	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	10 .135	Detainment After Court Prior to Disposition	Not Detained	I I I I	34 •386 •055 •032	I.	54 .614 .117 .050	1 88 I .082 I
	Unknown	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	3 .600 .060 .041	I		l I	.068		Unknown	I I I		I I I	.200 .002 .001	
			50 .676		24 •324		74 1.000				615 -572		460 •428	1075 1.000

### APPENDIX E SURVEY MATERIALS

The questionnaires utilized in gathering data at the six probation intake and eight family court units sampled are presented in the following pages. It should be noted that the lists of questions utilized in the interviewing of intake officers, family court judges and service agency administrators represent just the basic framework of all open-ended, unstructured interviews. During the interviews, emphasis was placed on gathering the facts and opinions suggested by the questions listed. It was unnecessary to pose each question specifically to each interviewee due to this approach.

### SENATE TASK FORCE ON CRITICAL PROBLEMS

### FAMILY COURT SURVEY OF PINS AND JD CASES

	Name:			For any missing information please leave boxes blank
		3=Fulton 5-Onon 4=Nassau 6=Sche	daga 7=Tom nectady 8=Alb	
	Court Docket Number  Intake Number (if available Date Petition Filed (mo. & (September 1974 = / 0/9 /7 Date Petition Disposed of	yr.)	i)	2 3 4 5
ı.	STATISTICAL			
	A. Date of Birth (mo. & y			10 11 12 13
	B. <u>Sex</u> (1=Male; 2=Female;	3=Unknown)		14
II.	CURRENT CASE ACTIVITIES			
	A. Type of Petition  1=Juvanile Delinquency 2=PINS (original Petit 3=PINS (substituted fo			1.5
	B. Petition Originated by  l=Police or peace offit 2=Injured individual 3=Parent, relative or 4=Parent, relative, or 5=School 6=Public welfare agence 7=Authorized private as 8=Individual witness 9=Other (Specify	cer guardian of injured in guardian of responden cy gency	dividual	/
	C. Reason for Petition  Ol=Homicide O2=Arson O3=Rape O4=Other sex crime O5=Narcotics Violation O6=Robbery O7=Burglary O8=Assault O9=Auto Theft 10=Unauthorized auto use  D. Explain Nature of Alle	11=Larceny, not auto 12=Dangerous weapon 13=Malicious mischief 14=Unlawful entry 15=Burglary cools 16=Gambling 17=Receiving stolen property 18=Unlawful assembly 19=Disorderly conduct 20=Running away from home	21=Habitual to 22=Refusal to 23=Sexual Mis- conduct 24=Staying ou- late 25=Associating with bad companions 26=Using viie language 27=Intoxicatio 28=Glue sniff 29=Other (Spec	obey conding

E.	Legal Representation of Respondent
	1=Law guardian 3=Neither 2=Counsel 4=Unknown
F.	Detention Before Petition/
	l=Not detained 2=Detained 3=Unknown
G.	Detention After Petition and Prior to Disposition/
	1=Not detained 2=Detained 3=Unknown
н.	Disposition of Petition
	No Adjudication
	Dismissed for failure of proof at fact finding hearing
	10=complainant didn't appear 11=Other (Specify)
	Dismissed for failure of proof at dispositional hearing
	l2=Complainant didn't appear l3=Other (Specify)
	14=Withdrawn 15=Discharged to another petition 16=Discharged to mental hygiene institution or school for defectives 17=Transferred to another county 18=Dismissed after ACD (Sec.749 F.C.A.) 19=Sent back to Intake
	Adjudication
	20=Discharged to another petition 21=Discharged to mental hygiene institution or school for defectives 22=Discharged with warning 23=Judgement suspended 24=Probation without placement
	Adjudication - Placement
	30=Private institution 31=Private agency 32=Public Welfare Department or officer 33=Division for Youth 34=Own home with relative 35=Foster home of non-relative 36=State Training School
	Adjudication - Commitment
	40=State Training School 41=Department of Correction 42=Authorized agency under Sec.758 (F.C.A.)
ı.	Court's Finding at Dispositional Hearing
	Child is a
	l=Juvenile Delinquent (JD) 2=Person in Need of Supervision (PINS) 3=Both 4=Neither

-					
	π.	Passon for Court Astic			
	•				27 28
		(If more than one reas	son, enter here)		1. 1. 1
					29 30
		Ol=Witness did not app			
İ		02=PSI shows child dar			
		03=PSI shows child inc			
1		04=No alternative place 05=DSS finds home detr			1
1		06=Child from another	county or state		
I		07=Child found physica	ally and/or mentally ha	andicapped	
1		08=Case should have be 09=Indeterminable	en screened at intake		
l		Ob-Inderelutuable			
ł	K.	Special Order to Parer	<u>ıts</u>	******************	
		(If more than one orde	ir antar hara)	**********	31 32
1		(11 more than one orde	r enter nerej	******************	33 34
		Ol=Attendance at AA			33 34
1		02=Marital counseling			
		03=Homemaker services 04=Other (Specify			
		05=None	)		1
		99=Unknown			]
1	L.	Was Case Seen By Intel	٥		1
	1	Was Case Seen By Intak	<u>-</u>	*********	<u>/_</u> / 35
1		1=Yes; 2=No; 3=Unknown			د ا
<u></u>					
111.	ррт	OR CONTACT LITTIE COURS			
1	TILL	OR CONTACT WITH COURT			
1	A.	Number of Prior Court	Petitions		1/ / /
		01	05		36 37
1		02	06	00=None 99=Unknown	
1		03	07	33-Ottatowit	
1		04	08		
l		(If youth has not had	prior court petition	ston haral	
	в.			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	ь,	Reason for Most Recent	Prior Petition		1_1_1
l		01=Homicide	l-Larceny, not	19=Disorderly conduct	38 39
1		02=Arson	auto	20=Running away from	1
l		03=Rape	12=Dangerous	home	
1		04=Other sex crime 05=Narcotics	weapon	21=Habitual truancy	1
1		Violation	13=Malicious mischief	22=Refusal to obey 23=Sexual mis-	
		06=Robbery	14=Unlawful entry	conduct	]
1		07=Burglary	15=Burglary tools	24=Staying out late	
1		08=Assault	16=Gambling	25=Associating with	[
1		09=Auto theft 10=Unauthorized	17=Receiving stolen property	bad companions	
ļ		auto use	18=Unlawful	26=Vile language	Ž
1			assembly	27=Intoxication 28=Glue sniffing	l í
Ì			•	29=Other (Specify	1
1				)	1
	C.	Explain Nature of Prior	Petition (approximate	1y 5-7 words)	]
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
l					1
1					<b>[</b>
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[					
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-					· •

D. Disposition of Petition	42 43
No Adjudication	
Dismissed for failure of proof at fact finding hearing	
10=complainant didn't appear 11=Other (Specify)	
Dismissed for failure of proof at dispositional hearing	
12=Complainant didn't appear 13=Other (Specify) 14=Withdrawn 15=Discharged to another petition 16=Discharged to mental hygiene institution or school for defectives 17=Transferred to another county	
18=Dismissed after ACD (Sec. 749 F.C.A.) 19=Sent back to Intake	!
Adjudication	
20=pischarged to another petition 21=Discharged to mental hygiene institution or school for defectives 22=Discharged with warning 23=Judgment suspended	
24=Probation without placement	
Adjudication - Placement 30=Private institution	
31=Private agency 32=Public Welfare Department or officer 33=Division for Youth 34=Own home with relative .35=Foster home with non-relative 36=State Training School	
Adjudication - Commitment	
40=State Training School 41=Department of Correction 42=Authorized agency under Sec. 758 (F.C.A.)	
E. Court's Finding at Dispositional Hearing	<u>/_/</u>
Child is a:  1=Juvenile Delinquent (JD)  2=Person in Need of Supervision (PINS)  3=Both  4=Neither  5=Other (Specify)  6=Unknown	<del>-11</del>
F. Reason for Court Action	1_1_1
(If more than one reason, enter here)	45 46 1 1 47 48
G. Special Order to Parents	<u>/ /</u> / 49 _. 50
(If more than one order enter here)	51 52
05=None 06=Unknown	

### SENATE TASK FORCE ON CRITICAL PROBLEMS

### INTAKE SURVEY

Name	e :			ir	or any missing nformation lease leave
Int	ake l	Number:			exes blank.
Fam	ily	Court and Docket Number:			
Ι.	ST	ATISTICAL		`	
	۸.	<u>Date of Birth</u> (mo. & y (Sept. 1974 = $\frac{10}{9}$ /7	r.)	<u>/</u> 1	2 3 4
	в.			<u>/</u>	
	c.	County	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		/
		l=Dutchess 2=Erie	3=Fulton 5=Ononda 4=Nassau 6=Schene	<del>-</del>	
II.	CU	RRENT CASE INTAKE ACTIVI	TIES		7
	Α.	Date of Referral to In	take (mo.& yr.)		<u>/ / /</u> /
	В.	Date of Initial Action	by Intake (mo. & yr.)		/ / / /
	C.	Complaint (1=PINS; 2-J	D; 3=OtherSpecify	)	/
	D.	Alleged Offense		15 /	17
					19
ĺ		01=Homicide 02=Arson	12=Larceny, Not Auto 13=Dangerous Weapon	22=Running Away From Home	
		03=Rape 04=Other Sex Crime	(Gun) 14=Dangerous Weapon	23=Habitual Truancy 24=Refusal to Obey	
		05=Narcotics Violation (Hard Drugs)	(Knife) 15=Malicious Hischief	25=Sexual Misconduct 26=Staying Out Late	
		O6=Narcotics Violation (Soft Drugs)	16=Unlawful Entry 17=Burglary Tools	27=Associating With Bad Companions	14.
		07=Robbery	18=Gambling	28=Vile Language	
		.08=Burglary 09=Assault	19=Receiving Stolen Property	29=Intoxication 30=Glue Sniffing	
		10=Auto Theft 11=Unauthorized	20=Unlawful Assembly 21=Disorderly Conduct	31=Other (Specify	
		Auto Use	zi-Distractly Conduct		
<b></b> 4.	Е.	Explain Nature of Compl	Laint (approximately 5-7	words)	
ŀ	F.	Source of Current Refer	cral	<u>/</u>	/
		1=Police; 2=School; 3=	Parents; 4=Other (Specif	y	
	G.	Action by Intake		<u>/</u>	<u>/_</u> /
		01=Resolved at initial 02=Referred to communi	ty agency		
1		03=Terminated without (Dismissed)	resolution		
		Opened for counseling:	n		
		51≕Adjusted by Prob	ation Dept. following pr ation Dept. using progra		
		53=Referred to comm	unity agency with monito unity agency without mon	ring itoring	
1		55=Discharged 56=Discharged to cu			
1		57=Referred to peti 58=Other (Specify	tion		
		59=Unknown	<del></del>		

н.	Reasons for Action by Intake/// 25 26										
	(If more than one reason, enter reasons here)										
	Complaint Not Within Purview of Family Court										
	11=Youth over 16 years old 12=Community agency was indicated										
Terminated Without Resolution											
	13=Complainant withdrew request 14=Youth uncooperative or uninterested										
	Youth in Need of Alternate Placement i.e., Foster Home, Detention, Group Home, etc.										
	15=Youth refused to go home 16=Parents refused to take youth home 17=Intake officer felt youth needed an interim setting										
	Case Resolvable and Complainant Amenable										
	18=Restitution was arranged 19=Short term counseling was indicated 20=Youth was cooperative 21=Community resource was available										
	Institutionalization Indicated										
	22=Intake officer felt long term structured setting necessary for the following reason:										
	23=Medical 24=Lack of stability 25=Public safety 26=Special program 27=Other (Specify)										
	28=Complainants requested structured setting for the following reason:										
	29=Medical 30=Lack of stability 31=Their own safety										
	32=Special program 33=Other (Specify)										
	Petition Indicated										
	34=Client insists on going to petition 35=Complainant forced petition 36=Case not easily resolvablecourt action necessary 38=Community resource not available 39=Other (Specify) 40=Unknown										
III.	PRIOR TO CONTACT WITH INTAKE										
	A. Number of Times Previously Serviced by Intake/ / 29 30										
	01 04 07 10 13 00=never seen										
	02 05 08 11 14 99=unknown 03 06 09 12 15										
	(If youth has not been previously seen by intake stop here).										
	B. If previously seen, explain the nature of the last prior offense (approximately 5-7 words).										

c.	Last Action by Intake
	01=Resolved at initial interview 02=Referred to community agency 03=Terminated without resolution 04=Referred to petition 0pened for counseling: 51=Adjusted by Probation Dept. following program 52=Adjusted by Probation Dept. using program and community resources 53=Referred to community agency with monitoring 54=Referred to community agency without monitoring 55=Discharged 56=Discharged to custodial agency 57=Referred to petition 58=Other (Specify) 59=Unknown
D.	Reasons for Action by Intake
	Complaint Not Within Purview of Family Court
	11=Youth over 16 years old 12=Community agency was indicated
	Terminated Without Resolution
•	13=Complainant withdrew request 14=Youth uncooperative or uninterested
	Youth in Need of Alternate Placement, i.e., Foster Home, Detention, Group Home, etc.
	15=Youth refused to go home 16=Parents refused to take youth home 17=Intake officer felt youth needed an interim setting
	Case Resolvable and Complainant Amenable
	18=Restitution was arranged 19=Short term counseling was indicated 20=Youth was cooperative 21=Community resource was available
	Institutionalization Indicated
	22=Intake officer felt long term structured setting necessary for the following reason:
	23=Medical 24=Lack of stability 25=Public safety 26=Special program 27=Other (Specify)
	28=Complainants requested structured setting for the following reason:
	29=Medical 30=Lack of stability 31=Their own safety 32=Special program 33=Other (Specify)
	Petition Indicated
	34=Client insists on going to petition 35=Complainant forced petition 36=Case not easily resolvablecourt action necessary 37=Youth has not responded to prior attempts to adjust case 38=Community resource not available 39=Other (Specify) 40-Ublance

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		•	

### E-9

### SURVEY OF FAMILY COURT JUDGES AND PROBATION OFFICERS

- Do you regularly refer cases to community agencies?
   If yes, based on what criteria do you refer a case?
- 2) Are there cases that cannot be referred?
  Which ones?

Why not?

- 3) What agencies (resources) have you used as an intake officer?
- 4) Which resources do you regularly use?
- 5) Do you have a list of services available for referrals?
- 6) What types of employment efforts do you undertake?
- 7) What services do you use for parent referrals?
- 8) When do you close a case?
- 9) Have the referral resources been satisfactory to you in their service delivery?

Could they be improved?

How?

10) Would you refer more clients to outside resources if you had a greater knowledge of what was offered by the agencies in your community?

11) Would it be helpful if there was a mechanism to keep you informed of the community based services which could be utilized by the court?

What would you recommend?

- 12) What are some of the most significant problems when working with outside agencies?
- 13) What do you see as the most essential community service needed by intake and the Family Court that is not already provided by an agency?

Could it be provided by an existing agency if reimbursement could be provided? If not, why not?

- 14) On the average, what does it cost to process a typical case from intake through the court?
- 15) Does the county or city police department have a delinquency control division?

Is it much of a help to intake? Why, or why not?

16) General Observations and Recommendations

	SERVICES TO THE FAMILY COURT
1.)	Names of Service:
	Contact:
	Location:
	Serves what area:
2.)	Has Family Court or the Department of Probation made referrals to your agency?
	If so, how many during calendar 1974?
	If so, what kind of services were provided?
3.)	Could you provide more or different services to the court than you are now providing? If yes, what kind and in what amount?
4.)	Could you deal with more referrals from the court if you were adequately reimbursed?
5.).	On the average, how much does each referral from the Family Court cost?
6.)	What other services in the community might be available to the court? Sponsored by whom?
7.)	Have you encountered problems with making use of a variety of these services in the community?

### PUBLISHED REPORTS OF THE TASK FORCE ON CRITICAL PROBLEMS

Oil - It Never Wears Out. It just Gets Dirty. Report on Waste Oil. October, 1974. 39 pages.

Insurance and Women. October, 1974. 30 pages.

The Other Side of Crime...The Victim. January, 1975. 18 pages.

No Deposit, No Return...A Report on Beverage Containers. February, 1975. 106 pages and Appendices.

<u>Subsistence or Family Care...A Policy for the Mentally Disabled</u>. March, 1975. 37 pages and Appendices.

"...But We Can't Get a Mortgage!" Causes and Cures. May, 1975. 61 pages and Appendices.

Productivity. October, 1975. 107 pages.

One in Every Two...Facing the Risk of Alcoholism. February, 1976. 101 pages.

Small Business in Trouble. March, 1976. 50 pages.

The Three Billion Dollar Hurdle...Information for Financing Education. April, 1976. 66 pages.

<u>Vital Signs...Sustaining the Health of Tourism</u>. (A Report on Highway Advertising Signs). June, 1976. 83 pages and Appendices.

Administrative Rules...What is the Legislature's Role? June, 1976. 31 pages.

Promoting Economic Development...Rebuilding the Empire Image. October, 1976. 44 pages and Appendices.

<u>Sunset--It's Not All Rosy</u>. (A Report on a New Approach to Legislative Oversight). April, 1977. 88 pages and Appendix.

Preventive Care--Funding Private Medical Schools in New York. April, 1977. 21 pages.

## END