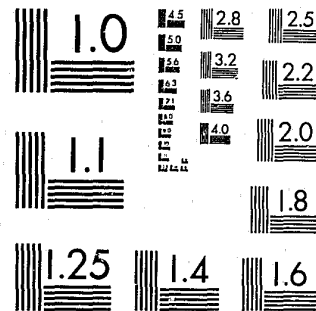


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Final Evaluation Report

for

OMAHA TRIBAL JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAM

Project Number 74-113

Macy, Nebraska

1975

Submitted to:

Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Statistical Analysis Center
State Capitol Building
Lincoln, Nebraska
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NEBRASKA COMMISSION ON
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND
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Abstract

post adjudication

The Omaha Tribal Juvenile Justice Program (OTJJP) was evaluated for the period extending from its inception (March 10, 1975) through December 31, 1975. The project is headquartered at Macy, Nebraska, and services the juveniles of the Omaha Indian Reservation. The major goals of the project included: (1) establishing a probation program including rehabilitative counseling for juvenile offenders as a sentencing option, and (2) providing a working arm within the community to work on behalf of juvenile betterment and coordinate these efforts with various other community agencies including court and police systems. The basic purpose here is to provide a better information base for decision making regarding juveniles by providing pretrial information and case background.

Evidence is present that the OTJJP did (1) provide a viable probation option for sentencing, (2) was viewed by the juveniles, parents/guardians, and community agencies as a beneficial program within the community, (3) provided counseling to probationers, (4) worked in a preventive capacity with some cases, (5) did appropriate conferral/referral work within the community, and (6) cooperated with the court and police. The hard data expectations of 10% reduction in school truancy, 10% reduction in repeated offenders and group crimes, and 10% reduction in juvenile crime in the first year could not be evaluated precisely due to lack of adequate baseline data; however, trends over the funding period do not indicate movement in the direction of the desired decreases. Establishment of improved record keeping and heightened attention drawn to juvenile offenses by the presence of OTJJP may be masking

actual gains in these areas. More longitudinal data is needed to assess these dimensions. Nor has the program been in existence long enough to evaluate its impact on completion of high school, and employment of persons treated. Further breakdown of federal criminal code classification and consequent record keeping of specific crimes (eg. paint sniffing, drinking and vandalism) is needed to evaluate these as separate dimensions since they have previously not been differentiated in the crime coding.

Due both to the need for such programming on the Omaha Reservation, the efforts and successes of the first funding period program, and the potential viability of the OTJJP at Macy continuance of the program is recommended with the following provisions being incorporated: (1) the program be explicitly delimited as to its responsibilities within the total community context, (2) job descriptions for each position within the program be explicitly defined, (3) an excellent functional system of community inter-agency communication/record keeping be established and closely monitored from the inception of refunding period, (4) provisions be included for inservice training in juvenile counseling, community coordination and record keeping for staff from the inception of the refunding period, and/or (5) that ongoing consultation services (which will be sensitive to the needs and strengths within this community) be readily available to the staff to assist them in establishing and coordinating excellent record keeping practices, and provide input when requested on counseling and youth services.

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Introduction

The Omaha Tribal Juvenile Justice Program (OTJJP) has as its purpose the establishment of an adequate structure and process of juvenile justice and advocacy for the Omaha Indian Reservation youth. The problem of juvenile delinquency on the Omaha reservation is of multiple causation including:

- (1) paternalistic transferral of child rearing responsibilities to government and religious institutions;
- (2) excessively high levels of adult unemployment with accompanying destruction of personal power and opportunity to organize life;
- (3) inadequate provisions on the reservation for dealing with juvenile offenders in a rehabilitative milieu;
- (4) high frequency of counter-productive and self-destructive behavior by juveniles (truancy, excessive use of intoxicants, inhalation of spray paint, glue and gasoline, destruction of property, etc.) resulting from inadequate overall juvenile programming.

The goals of the OTJJP for 1975 were:

- 1) To provide options in sentencing, including probation, to the Tribal Judge.
- 2) To provide a case background of the juvenile to the judge prior to sentencing.
- 3) To provide a system of local counseling after sentencing, to ensure the development of the juvenile offender despite his criminal act.
- 4) To provide the Tribal Court with a working arm in the community among the court, the family, the police, and the juvenile offender.

- 5) To provide police with identification, location, and background of repeated or probable offenders. To provide a liaison between the police and the offender, and to act when no proven crime has been committed.
- 6) To provide the juvenile offender with a close contact and friend in the system, a person he can relate to in the Tribe, and one who is willing to advocate and champion the juvenile's cause and future during pretrial investigations.
- 7) To provide pretrial investigation of the juvenile offender for all juvenile cases, a service presently seen infrequently.

(1975 Grant proposal Section II)

Projected impacts and results of the OTJJP for 1975 were:

- 1) It is expected that service can be provided for approximately 200 juveniles during the first year, and up to 100 additional juvenile cases and families that do not constitute full-service cases (child neglect, family preventive counseling, etc.).
- 2) By providing the Tribal Judge with options to jail or full release, sentencing can be tailored to the juvenile offender to include rehabilitation, counseling, youth activities in service to the community, and probation. It is expected that the court system would provide individualized treatment to offenders.
- 3) It is expected that school truancy, currently a major problem, would lessen by 10% in juvenile cases provided with liaison and counseling services. A reduction in juvenile marriages would indicate significant outreach.
- 4) The basic expectation of the entire program is a 10% reduction in juvenile crime in the first year and in repeated acts of juvenile offenders. This basic expectation is the primary criterion of program effectiveness.
- 5) It is expected that the enforcement arm will find easier contact with the juvenile offender, and the development of a relationship with the offender that requires less direct force and more preventive intercommunication.
- 6) It is expected that the juvenile offender will find the enforcement and judicial institutions of the community to be open to contact, and provide preventive and aid services. That is, we expect some cases to occur in which the juvenile offender finds his life improved as the result of court and police contact.
- 7) By providing pretrial investigation, improvement in sentencing is expected.

(1975 Grant proposal Section III)

The intent of the project was to establish a juvenile office and community relations through the work of a director, two counselors and a secretary hired on the project which who implement the goals and effect the desired results.

Method

During the funding period of the OTJJP evaluated herein a juvenile office was organized, equipped and staffed with a director, two counselors and a secretary. A system of record keeping was established and the staff developed a pattern of interaction with the youth and existing relevant community agencies. The project director and counselors worked with the police department where juveniles were involved. Juvenile arrest cases were routinely referred to the OTJJP which worked closely with the court system and judge. The counselors had contact with the juvenile probationers assigned to them. Counselors also contacted families of probated juveniles to facilitate the youths' desirable development. Work was also done with families in a preventative capacity. The secretary provided both clerical and receptionist services in the office. An evaluator was hired on to the project in August. A data collection system was established and frequent on-site consultations provided.

Results

Evaluation Procedure

The evaluation methodology included establishing an evaluation matrix incorporating projected goals, desired impacts and results as evaluation dimensions. Desired information, information

collection points, and a file of data collection items were established and incorporated into the evaluation matrix. (See Appendix A). An established "Code of Federal Regulation" (Appendix B), provided by the federal court system was used in in classifying measured delinquent acts. Data was collected from existing records and through structured interview. Data was reported as frequencies and percentage or means as appropriate. Baseline data from the year prior to program inception was collected in instances where records of such were existent and accessible.

OTJJP Participant Information

Out of an estimated 600 juveniles on the Omaha Reservation a total of 89 juveniles were reported by OTJJP as being full service clientele of the program. Of these 89 juveniles 33 were female and 56 male. Breakdown by age showed 13.5% twelve years old or younger; 25.9% were 13 or 14 years old, 39.3% were 15 or 16 years old and 21.3% were 17 or 18 years old. The 15 or 16 year old category represented the highest frequency for both females (13.5%) and males (25.8%). Table 1 represents these statistics. Of the 278 juvenile court cases 212 were reported as having been for repeated offenders. The number of times any one juvenile was arrested ranges from one arrest for 28 juveniles to between 11 and 15 arrests for 5 juveniles (Table 2).

Of the crimes committed by repeating offenders 116 were disorderly conduct, 31 theft, 19 malicious mischief, 13 violation of approved tribal ordinance and 33 other offenses (Table 3). School attendance covering the Fall, 1975, term through December 5, 1975 reflects a total of 60 days in session while the average number

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Table 1

Number of Juvenile Offenders in OTJJP
(March 10, 1975 - December 31, 1975)

Date of Birth	Age (Years)	<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>		<u>Total</u>	
		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1963 to 1976	12 and Under	7	7.9	5	5.6	12	13.5
1961 - 1962	13 & 14	9	10.1	14	15.8	23	25.9
1959 - 1960	15 & 16	12	13.5	23	25.8	35	39.3
1957 - 1958	17 & 18	5	5.6	14	15.7	19	21.3
Total		33	37.1	56	62.9	89	100.0

Note: Total number of juveniles on the reservation: Estimated 600

Table 2
Frequency of Arrests by
Repeating Offenders

Frequency of Arrests	Number of Juvenile Offenders 1974	Number of Juvenile Offenders 1975
1	35	28
2	25	16
3	10	7
4	5	7
5	2	3
6	0	3
7	0	6
8	0	2
9	1	0
10	0	3
11-15	0	5

Table 3
Frequency of Crimes Committed by
Repeating Offenders in 1975

Offense	Jan-Mar	Apr-June	July-Sept	Oct-Dec	Total
Disorderly conduct	7	45	43	21	116
Theft	2	15	4	10	31
Malicious mischief	2	5	8	4	19
Violation of approved tribal ordinance	0	7	6	0	13
Other	11	5	3	14	33
Total	22	77	64	49	212

of days attended per juvenile in OTJJP was 33 for this same period. One youth was reported as expelled during this period, two were arrested at the school, four were arrested for vandalizing the school and the police were called to the school 14 times. No breakdown was given for reasons police were called to school. This data reflects that the juveniles in OTJJP during this September to December, 1975 period, on an average, were absent from school 32.7% of the days the school was in session. (This data was reported by the school in December.¹) Since 1974 data on these same youth for the same period of time was not available it is not possible to assess percentage of change; however, it is clear that the absenteeism is still exceedingly high.

Arrests and Court Action

Table 4 shows that of the 278 cases which went through court during the 1975 evaluation period the majority were classified as disorderly conduct. At the time of arrest the OTJJP counselors report that the parents were notified of arrest in 50 cases, OTJJP in 37, and in one case no one was notified. The length of time between arrest and parental notification ranged from less than an hour to one week with a median of 11 hours. Out of a reported 84 cases 14.3% were jailed in an adult cell and 85.7% in the juvenile cell. (See Table 4.) Of the 44 arrested juveniles who responded to a questionnaire regarding their treatment at time of arrest 6 (13.6%) reported that their rights had been read to them while 38 (86.4%) responded that rights had not been read. Of 43 juvenile respondents 24 (55.8%) reported that they

¹The reader will note data discrepancies throughout this report. These discrepancies existed in and between original data sources and were in each case irreconcilable.

Table 4

Arrest Conditions Reported by OTJJP Counselors

Who was notified following arrest?	<u>No One</u>		<u>Parents</u>	<u>OTJJP</u>
	Frequency	1	50	37
Length of time before notifica- tion of parents:	<u>Range</u>		<u>Median</u>	
	Less than 1 hour to 1 week		11 hours	
Where was the juvenile jailed?	<u>Adult Cell</u>		<u>Juvenile Cell</u>	
	Frequency	12	72	
	Percent	14.3	85.7	

10 understood their rights and 19 (44.2%) said they did not. Forty-four juveniles responded to an item inquiring about the nature of the arrest. "With force" was reported by 6 (11.9%) while "without force" was reported by 38 (88.1%). Eighteen (40%) of 45 juveniles felt they had cooperated "completely" with the police; 19 (42.4%) reported "mostly"; 2 (4.4%) said "somewhat", and 6 (13.2%) said "not at all". (See Table 5.)

Table 6 shows that the number of days between arrest and trial ranged from 0 to 91 for 300 reported arrests. The whereabouts of the juvenile during the interim between arraignment and trial reported for 97 cases was as follows: With parent (n=1), on bond (n=28), self-recognizance (n=17), in jail (n=51). Fifteen juvenile cases were reported as rearrested during this interim period. This Table 6 report reflects extensive missing data with possible overlap and sampling bias which cannot be identified. It does, however, give some indication of prevailing practices and conditions.

Adequate data to establish a 1974 baseline for evaluating the expectation that OTJJP would result in a 10% reduction in juvenile crime and in repeated offenders during the first year of the project was not available. Not pattern of reduction in court cases which would reflect arrest and crime patterns is evident for the March-December evaluation period. Table 7 reflects a range of between 47 and 61 arrests by two month periods. The non-school summer months do show an increase in disorderly conduct as defined by Section 11.49 of federal code (Appendix B). The same offense accounts for the majority of repeated offender arrests. A more

Table 5

Juvenile's Report of Treatment
at Time of Arrest

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
Were rights read at time of arrest?	Frequency 6	38	44
	Percent 13.6	86.4	100.0

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
Did the juvenile understand his/her rights?	Frequency 24	19	43
	Percent 55.8	44.2	100.0

	<u>With Force</u>	<u>Without Force</u>	<u>Total</u>
How was the arrest carried out?	Frequency 6	38	44
	Percent 11.9	88.1	100.0

	<u>Completely</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Not at all</u>	<u>Total</u>
To what degree did the juvenile cooperate with the police?	Frequency 18	19	2	6	45
	Percent 40.0	42.4	4.4	13.2	100.0

Table 6

What Happens to Juvenile Offenders
Between Arrest and Trial, 1975

Number of days between arrest and trial. ^a	<u>Range</u> 0 to 91	<u>Mean</u> 9.3
Where was the juvenile during the interim between arraignment and trial?	<u>With Parent</u> 1	<u>On Bond</u> 28
	<u>Self-Recognizance</u> 17	<u>In Jail</u> 51
How many juveniles were arrested again during the time between arraignment and trial?	<u>Frequency</u> Percent	15 17.6

^aTotal number of arrests reported: 300

Table 7

Record of Juvenile Court Cases
and Sentences
March - December 31, 1975

Month	Offense	Disposition of Case				Total
		Charges Dropped	Fine	Probation	Jail Sentence	
March & April	Disorderly Conduct	0	1	31	3	35
	Other	0	4	16	3	23
	Total	0	5	47	6	58
May & June	Disorderly Conduct	0	15	28	14	57
	Other	0	3	0	1	4
	Total	0	18	28	15	61
July & August	Disorderly Conduct	1	26	16	11	54
	Other	0	2	1	2	5
	Total	1	28	17	13	59
September & October	Disorderly Conduct	2	22	6	13	43
	Other	0	7	1	2	10
	Total	2	29	7	15	53
November & December	Disorderly Conduct	7	12	9	3	31
	Other	2	8	4	2	16
	Total	9	20	13	5	47
Total Court cases in 1975						278

explicit breakdown of what constitutes disorderly conduct is not available.

In response to the program dimension of providing a case background to the judge prior to sentencing the OTJJP records having prepared such a background for 24 of the reported juvenile cases. Family background was provided for 14 cases, arrest and conviction records for 15, school records for 11, social habits for 21 and statements from counselors in 23 instances (Table 8). This data (Table 8) also reflects the "working arm in the community" aspect of the OTJJP. Further evidence of this dimension is provided by Table 9 which reflects that 10 of 89 cases were provided with a pre-trial investigation including in 4 cases names of suspected offenders, in 7 cases witnesses to alleged crimes and in 8 cases descriptions of crimes.

Table 10 shows the options in sentencing used during 1975 OTJJP period and the frequency of use of each. Jail sentences were used 56 times, 97 fines were imposed and probation was assigned in 124 instances. No particular pattern or shift of pattern is apparent in sentencing by delinquent act. A heavier incidence of court appearances is evident during the non-school months (Table 7). Since part of the juvenile population attends schools off the reservation it is difficult to ascertain from existing records if the increase is due to increased summer population, increased unoccupied time with insufficient constructive activities available, or specifiable interactions of these and other causes. Throughout the program period the probation option which was provided by the OTJJP was heavily used. More individual treatment was thereby provided and used.

Table 8

Number of Times the Following Information
Was Included in Case Background

	Frequency
Number of times a case background was provided	24
Family background information	14
Arrest and conviction record	15
School records	11
Activities involved in	6
Statement(s) from counselor(s)	23
Social habits	21

Note: Information based on reports for 89 juveniles and pertains only to the first court case of each juvenile prior to entering the OTJJP.

Table 9

Number of Times the Following Information
Was Included in Pre-Trial Investigation
As Reported by OTJJP

	Frequency
Number of times a pre-trial investigation was provided	10
Names of all suspected offenders	4
Witnesses to alledged crime	7
Exact description of crime	8

Note: Information based on reports for 89 juveniles and pertains only to first court case for each juvenile in OTJJP.

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Table 10

Record of Options Used by Judge In
Sentencing Juveniles

Options Used in Sentencing	March 75	April 75	May 75	June 75	July 75	August 75	Sept. 75	Oct. 75	Nov. 75	Dec. 75	Totals 75
Jail sentence	2	4	6	8	7	9	12	3	5	0	56
Fine	0	5	13	5	15	13	16	11	7	11	97
Probation	15	35	6	22	11	8	10	0	3	9	124
Totals	17	44	25	35	33	30	38	14	15	20	277

The data reported in Table 11 reflects relationship between pre-trial investigation and use of options in sentencing juveniles. Since eight times as many arrests reported were not accompanied with a pre-trial as those which were (88 to 11) the data is not truly comparable. No fines or jail sentences were imposed for the 11 investigated cases whereas 2 fine and 17 jail sentences were imposed for uninvestigated cases. Some evidence is possibly present that pre-trial investigation did influence towards the non-use of jail sentencing. As previously shown, the probation option provided by the OTJJP was heavily used. Tables 12 and 13 display group data on the characteristics of probations. Curfew (n=89), compulsory school attendance (n=68), counseling (n=76), compulsory community service (n=8) and rehabilitation (n=4) were reported as required conditions of probation (Table 12). No data is available on violations of these conditions. The high school absenteeism reported above was for repeated offenders whereas this data is for first offenses resulting in probation, hence it is important not to draw unjustified conclusions between the two sets of data.

OTJJP Services to Juveniles

OTJJP counselors reported 375 ($\bar{M}=4.2$) counseling contacts with first time probationers. A total of 338 ($\bar{M}=3.8$) contacts with juveniles' families were made (Table 14). Orientation of counseling (Table 15) was reported by 53 juveniles and the OTJJP counselors. The data is not to be considered as strictly comparable since only 53 juveniles reported and the counselors reported on all probationary contacts. Also, the juveniles reported "from memory" while the counselors' report was taken from records of

Table 11

Comparison of Frequency of Options
Used in Sentencing Juveniles
And Number of Times Pre-Trial
Investigation Was Done

Opinion: Used in Sentencing	Cases in Which Pre- Trial Investigation Was Done		Cases in Which Pre- Trial Investigation Was <u>NOT</u> Done		Total	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Fine	0	0	2	2.3	2	2.0
Probation	7	63.6	65	73.8	72	72.8
Jail sentence	0	0	17	19.3	17	17.2
Other	4	36.3	4	4.5	8	8.0
Total	11	99.9	88	99.9	99	100.0

Table 12

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Required Conditions of Probation
for Juveniles in OTJJP

Condition	Frequency
Compulsory community service	8
Counseling	76
Compulsory school attendance	68
Rehabilitation	4
Curfew	89

Note: This information is based on the first court case of each juvenile prior to entering the OTJJP.

Table 13

Length of Probation Period

	Frequency
90 days	63
120 days	5
180 days	12
270 days	5

Note: This information is based on the first court case of each juvenile prior to entering the OTJJP.

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Table 14

Services Rendered by OTJJP
to Juvenile Offenders

	Frequency	Mean
Total number of juveniles in OTJJP	89	-
Total number of counseling contacts with juveniles	375	4.2
Total number of contacts with juveniles' families	338	3.8

Note: Total number of juveniles in Macy: Estimated 600

Table 15

Type of Counseling
Provided to Juveniles in OTJJP

Problems Discussed in Counseling	Frequency of Times Used	
	Reported by 53 Juveniles	Reported by Counselors for 89 Juveniles
School-related		
Social/Peer	7	61
Study problems	9	44
Teachers	10	45
Other	6	21
Home-related		
Parents	16	69
Siblings	5	55
Other	2	20
Socially-related		
Peers	9	68
Getting "in" bad gang	6	68
Other	6	20
Job (career)-related		
Employer relations	4	6
Finding job	5	22
Getting along on job	7	12
Other	2	2
Police-related	13	83
Community activities	15	24
Other	2	0
None discussed	13	0
No counselor seen	2	0

contacts. The reader is referred to Table 15 for specific frequencies.

Reports of consultations and referrals made by OTJJP with various community agencies are reported in Table 16. A total of 158 such conferral/referral situations are reported. The majority of these were school (54), employment and training (42) and general tribal agency (45) related. A total of 17 conferral/referrals to public health service, community health representatives and alcoholism program (Macy Industries) were reported.

In addition to work with juveniles following the juvenile's delinquent involvement, the OTJJP worked in a preventative.

(See Table 17.) Two counselors were involved in this aspect of the program and reported these services in the areas of child neglect (n=14), family preventative counseling (n=17), and child abuse (n=2).

Opinions and Attitudes toward OTJJP

Juveniles. Table 18 represents the opinions of the responding OTJJP participants toward the aspects of probation which helped improve their lives. Curfew (yes=27, no=8) and compulsory school attendance (yes=23, no=10) were the two categories which were felt to have been most helpful. Counseling (yes=19, no=13) and compulsory community service (yes=11, no=12) were other categories reported.

The juveniles' and counselors' perception of advocacy for the juvenile during pre-trial investigation is reported in Table 19. The juveniles and counselors report the public defender as the most obvious advocate. The OTJJP counselors are reported as performing

Table 16

Record of Total Consultations and Referrals
Made by OTJJP Concerning Juveniles in the Program

Agency Consulted With:	Frequency of Consultations and Referrals
Public Health Service	5
Community Health Representative	6
Macy Industries	6
Omaha Tribal Agency	45
Macy Public School	54
Comprehensive Employment Training Agency	42
Total	158

Table 17

Record of OTJJP Cases Which Did Not
Constitute Full-Services
(Estimated)

SERVICES PROVIDED	Frequency			Total
	Counselor 1	Counselor 2	Counselor 3	
Child neglect	10	0	4	14
Family preventive counseling	14	0	3	17
Child abuse	2	0	0	2

Note: Total number of participants served (In this category): 8

Full-services constitute those services provided for all
juvenile offenders in Macy.

Table 18

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Juvenile's Report of Probation Conditions
Which Were Important in Helping Juvenile's
Life to Improve

	Yes	No	Not Applicable	Total Responses
Counseling	19	13	13	45
Compulsory school attendance	23	10	8	41
Compulsory community service	11	12	16	39
Curfew	27	8	8	43
Other	3	0	0	3

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Table 19

Who Did the Juvenile Perceive as
an Advocate Who Championed His Cause
During Pre-trial Investigation?

	Juvenile's Perception	OTJJP Counselor's Perception
OTJJP counselor	7	28
Public defender	25	75
A teacher	6	5
Grandparents	6	4
School counselor	11	3
Other	17	0
No one	12	0
Total	Juveniles Responding: 49	Juveniles reported on: 89

this service less by the juveniles than by the counselors. It is likely that pre-trial advocacy exercised by the OTJJP counselors would not be widely known by the juvenile involved since his major involvement with OTJJP would begin post-trial during a probationary period. Twelve juveniles reported that no one championed them during pre-trial. Further data would be needed to ascertain the specific significance of these reports.

The majority of responding juveniles reported favorably regarding relevant characteristics of their counselors with the very notable ^{exception} and important area of availability when needed. On this dimension 24 said they were not while only 12 responded that counselors were available. Fourteen juveniles did not respond to this item. (See Table 20.)

How the juveniles perceived the OTJJP's intervention in their lives is reflected by the data in Table 21. The juveniles clearly perceived the OTJJP as being significant in their being treated fairly by the court. This perception doubtless reflects their feelings about the use of probation in their lives rather than only those options available prior to establishment of OTJJP. A notable number also reported an improvement in communication with parents and in their lives in general as a result of contact with the OTJJP. Treatment by police was experienced as having been less affected by OTJJP intervention. This data reflects the juveniles' perception of the OTJJP as being more counseling oriented than corrections oriented.

Community. Several surveys were run within the community to ascertain the effectiveness of OTJJP's presence and interaction

Table 20

Juvenile's Perception of OTJJP Counselors

Do you feel that your counselor was:	Yes	No	No Response	Total Number Responding
Honest	27	12	11	50
Understanding	24	18	8	50
A good listener	23	15	12	50
Fair	27	15	8	50
Available when needed	12	24	14	50
Helpful	19	18	14	50
Totals	132	102	72	

Table 21

Juveniles' Opinion of Improvement in Communication
and Life Due to Participation in OTJJP

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Neutral</u>		<u>No</u>		Total Number of Responses
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Do you feel that you were treated fairly by the police because of the OTJJP?	18	34.6	22	42.3	12	23.1	52
Do you feel that you were treated fairly by the court because of the OTJJP?	30	57.7	13	25.0	9	17.3	52
Do you feel that your life has improved as a result of your contact with the OTJJP?	21	40.4	17	32.7	14	26.9	52
Do you feel that the communication with your parents has improved as a result of your contact with the OTJJP?	21	40.4	20	38.5	11	21.1	52

within the community. These data, which further reflect the "working arm" aspect were collected from (1) existing community agencies which also service the juveniles in various capacities (Table 22), (2) Macy police force (Table 23), and (3) the involved juveniles' parent or guardian (Table 24).

Community agency opinion which was submitted to the evaluator through a structured written format reflects a beneficial effect resulting from the presence of the OTJJP in the community. The majority responding reported that their contacts with the juvenile offenders had improved because of OTJJP (72.2%); 61.1% felt that OTJJP helped juvenile offenders in the community; 66.7% reported cooperation of OTJJP with their agency; 77.8% felt that their agency reciprocated cooperation. Interrelations between agency and OTJJP were reported as above average by 61.1% of respondents. Effectiveness in reducing juvenile crimes and overall effectiveness of OTJJP was less favorably evaluated with the majority (61.1%) responding "somewhat effective" to both items. (See Table 22.)

Since only two of the eight surveyed police persons responded to the police questionnaire little can be said about the opinions of this agency. Nor is it possible to infer unequivocally regarding the reasons for the high non-return rate. (Two follow-up requests were sent to this agency.) Table 23 does contain the data which was returned.

Fifty-seven out of sixty surveyed parents or guardians responded to a questionnaire (Table 24). This data represents a basically positive attitude toward OTJJP. Communication between parent/guardian and juvenile was reported improved by 68.5% of respondents. Contacts

Table 22

Community Agency Opinion Survey
of OTJJP, 1975

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>No</u>
Do you feel that your contacts with juvenile offenders has improved because of the OTJJP?	Frequency 13 Percentage 72.2	3 16.7	2 11.1
Do you feel that the OTJJP has helped juvenile offenders in the community	Frequency 11 Percentage 61.1	7 38.9	0 0
How effective do you feel that the OTJJP has been in helping to reduce juvenile crimes?	Very Effective 3 Percentage 16.7 No Response (2)	Somewhat Effective 11 61.1	Not Effective 2 11.1
Does the OTJJP cooperate with your agency?	Frequency 12 Percentage 66.7	4 22.2	2 11.1
Has your agency and the OTJJP worked together in the juvenile's behalf?	Frequency 14 Percentage 77.8 No Response (2)		2 11.1
How well does the OTJJP interrelate with your program?	Very Well 7 Percentage 38.9	Well 4 22.2	OK 4 22.2 Not Well 3 16.7
Overall, how effective has the OTJJP been?	Very Effective 6 Percentage 33.3	Somewhat Effective 11 61.1	Not Effective 1 5.6

NUMBER RESPONDING: 18
NOT RESPONDING: 7

Agencies Responding

Thurston County Public Welfare (1)	Indian Community Action Agency (
Omaha Tribal Agency (2)	Bureau of Indian Affairs (2)
Macy Industries (1)	C.H.R. Program (1)
Omaha Tribal Council (3)	Omaha Tribal Judge (1)
Omaha Tribe Business Manager (1)	Unknown (1)
Macy Public School (4)	

Table 23

33

Police Opinion Survey
of OTJJP, 1975

How do you rate the cooperation you received from the OTJJP in providing information pertaining to juvenile offenders?	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>
Frequency	1	0	1	0
Do you feel that your contacts with the juvenile offenders improved because of the OTJJP?	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>No</u>	
Frequency	1	1	0	
Do you feel that less force is needed when apprehending juvenile offenders because of the OTJJP?	<u>Less Direct Force Needed</u>	<u>Same Amount of Force</u>	<u>More Direct Force Needed</u>	
Frequency	1	1	0	
Do you feel that the OTJJP has helped juvenile offenders in the community?	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>No</u>	
Frequency	1	1	0	
How effective has the OTJJP been in helping to reduce juvenile crime?	<u>Very Effective</u>	<u>Somewhat Effective</u>	<u>Not Effective</u>	
Frequency	0	1	1	

NUMBER OF POLICE RESPONDING: 2
 NOT RESPONDING: 6

Table 24

Opinion Survey of OTJJP
from Interview with Juvenile's Parent or Guardian
1975

Do you feel that the communication between you and your child was improved as a result of his/her contact with the JJP?	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>No</u>	
	Frequency 39 Percentage 68.5	15 26.3	3 5.2	
How helpful were your contacts with the JJP?	<u>Very Helpful</u>	<u>Helpful</u>	<u>Not Helpful</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>
	Frequency 13 Percentage 22.8	31 54.4	6 10.5	7 12.3
Do you feel that the JJP helped your child?	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>No</u>	
	Frequency 48 Percentage 84.3	6 10.5	3 5.2	
How do you feel about the JJP?	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>Negative</u>	
	Frequency 44 Percentage 77.3	10 17.5	3 5.2	

TOTAL NUMBER RESPONDING: 57

NOT RESPONDING: 3

Mothers- - - - 32
Fathers- - - - 7
Grandmothers - 7

Grandfathers - 1
Grandparents - 2
Aunt - - - - 3

Sister- - - - 4
Mother-In-Law - 1

with OTJJP were reported as "very helpful" or "helpful" by 77.2%; 84.3% felt OTJJP helped his/her child; and 77.3% reported a "positive" attitude toward OTJJP as contrasted with 17.5% who were "neutral" and 5.2% "negative". It would appear from this data that opinion of OTJJP within the community and family units it services is favorable, supportive, and cognizant of a favorable impact being made by OTJJP.

The type and quantity of interaction with criminal justice agencies is reported in Table 25. Sharing information with the police and working with criminal justice agencies in Macy and Thurston County is reported as having been relatively high. However, the counselors rated the communication between the OTJJP and criminal justice agencies as "poor" (n=2) and "good" (n=1). Cooperation between criminal justice agencies and OTJJP was rated as "fair" by all three counselors.

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Table 25

OTJJP Director and Counselors Reported Relationship of
OTJJP with the Police and Other Criminal Justice Agencies

	Opinion of OTJJP		
	Counselor 1 (Director)	Counselor 2	Counselor 3
Number of crimes police became aware of through information supplied by the OTJJP	80	6-7	1
Number of times the police were provided with information (location, background) about juvenile offenders	80	12	7
Number of times the JJP worked with other criminal justice agencies in Macy and Thurston County:	15	50	12
Rating of the communication between OTJJP and other criminal justice agencies in Macy and Thurston County:	<u>Poor</u> 2	<u>Fair</u> 1	<u>Good</u> 1
Rating of the cooperation given to JJP by various criminal justice (services)	<u>Poor</u> 1	<u>Fair</u> 3	<u>Good</u> 1
		<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Excellent</u>

Note: Counselor responses are for cases (situations) in which he was personally involved.

Discussion

The project was adequately successful in meeting its goals.

The success by goal is evaluated as follows:

1. TO PROVIDE OPTIONS IN SENTENCING, INCLUDING PROBATION, TO THE TRIBAL JUDGE. This goal was met insofar as probation was widely used and was adequately beneficial.
2. TO PROVIDE A CASE BACKGROUND OF THE JUVENILE TO THE JUDGE PRIOR TO SENTENCING. This goal was met in some instances. The OTJJP did provide this service in instances where it was requested.
3. TO PROVIDE A SYSTEM OF LOCAL COUNSELING AFTER SENTENCING, TO ENSURE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE JUVENILE OFFENDER DESPITE HIS CRIMINAL ACT. This goal was met but needs more emphasis within the program.
4. TO PROVIDE THE TRIBAL COURT WITH A WORKING ARM IN THE COMMUNITY AMONG THE COURT, THE FAMILY, THE POLICE, AND THE JUVENILE OFFENDER. The OTJJP did meet this goal in many instances. Efforts to improve communication between agencies are always needed and especially are constant communication and cooperation with the school needed.
5. TO PROVIDE POLICE WITH IDENTIFICATION, LOCATION, AND BACKGROUND OF REPEATED OR PROBABLE OFFENDERS. TO PROVIDE A LIAISON BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE OFFENDER, AND TO ACT WHEN NO PROVEN CRIME HAS BEEN COMMITTED. It is believed that this goal was adequately met. (The first section of this goal has been questioned as to its appropriateness for counselors to be performing.)
6. TO PROVIDE THE JUVENILE OFFENDER WITH A CLOSE CONTACT AND FRIEND IN THE SYSTEM, A PERSON HE CAN RELATE TO IN THE TRIBE.

AND ONE WHO IS WILLING TO ADVOCATE AND CHAMPION THE JUVENILE'S CAUSE AND FUTURE DURING PRETRIAL INVESTIGATIONS. This goal was met somewhat but needs increased emphasis.

7. TO PROVIDE PRETRIAL INVESTIGATION OF THE JUVENILE OFFENDER FOR ALL JUVENILE CASES, A SERVICE PRESENTLY SEEN INFREQUENTLY. Some work was done under this goal. Clearer definition of responsibilities and expectations are needed within the community regarding this goal.
8. IT IS EXPECTED THAT SERVICE CAN BE PROVIDED FOR APPROXIMATELY 200 JUVENILES DURING THE FIRST YEAR, AND PERHAPS UP TO 100 ADDITIONAL JUVENILE CASES AND FAMILIES THAT DO NOT CONSTITUTE FULL-SERVICE CASES (CHILD NEGLECT, FAMILY PREVENTIVE COUNSELING, ETC.). Eighty-nine probationers were full serviced and a few cases given non full service attention. Of the 89 probationers several were repeaters and hence required much time. Other kinds of programming geared more toward non past arrest and court services to juveniles are needed to meet this goal. Outside consultation and within community agency coordination and programming would be highly desirable.
9. BY PROVIDING THE TRIBAL JUDGE WITH OPTIONS TO JAIL OR FULL RELEASE, SENTENCING CAN BE TAILORED TO THE JUVENILE OFFENDER TO INCLUDE REHABILITATION, COUNSELING, YOUTH ACTIVITIES IN SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY, AND PROBATION. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE COURT SYSTEM WOULD PROVIDE INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENT TO OFFENDERS. This goal has been well acted on. Continued programming, consultation, and inservice for staff would provide increased ability to meet this goal.

10. IT IS EXPECTED THAT SCHOOL TRUANCY, CURRENTLY A MAJOR PROBLEM, WOULD LESSEN BY 10% IN JUVENILE CASES PROVIDED WITH LIAISON AND COUNSELING SERVICES. A REDUCTION IN JUVENILE MARRIAGES WOULD INDICATE SIGNIFICANT OUTREACH. Although adequate records were not provided to evaluate school truancy there doesn't appear to be evidence that it was met. Coordination with and cooperation from the school are needed. Data on juvenile marriages was collected but was so minimal that it cannot be reported. Longitudinal data would be needed to evaluate this goal; however, little evidence was present that juvenile marriages are a high occurrence.
11. THE BASIC EXPECTATION OF THE ENTIRE PROGRAM IS A 10% REDUCTION IN JUVENILE CRIME IN THE FIRST YEAR AND IN REPEATED ACTS OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS. THIS BASIC EXPECTATION IS THE PRIMARY CRITERION OF PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS. Inadequate data is available to evaluate this goal concisely. However, the data collected do not give indication of the desired decreases. A few juveniles are chronic repeaters and require rehabilitative and/or corrective measures which were not available under this year's program. Greater efforts at accurate record keeping and additional attention given to the juveniles may be producing data which does not accurately reflect actual changes which may have been present.
12. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE ENFORCEMENT ARM WILL FIND EASIER CONTACT WITH THE JUVENILE OFFENDER, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF A RELATIONSHIP WITH THE OFFENDER THAT REQUIRES LESS DIRECT FORCE AND MORE PREVENTIVE INTERCOMMUNICATION. The data indicates that this

- goal was adequately met.
13. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE JUVENILE OFFENDER WILL FIND THE ENFORCEMENT AND JUDICIAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY TO BE OPEN TO CONTACT, AND PROVIDE PREVENTIVE AND AID SERVICES. THAT IS, WE EXPECT SOME CASES TO OCCUR IN WHICH THE JUVENILE OFFENDER FINDS HIS LIFE IMPROVED AS THE RESULT OF COURT AND POLICE CONTACT. The data indicates that this goal was adequately met.
 14. BY PROVIDING PRETRIAL INVESTIGATION, IMPROVEMENT IN SENTENCING IS EXPECTED. Since data was minimal for this dimension it is difficult to make a definitive statement regarding goal attainment.
 15. PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS TREATED WHO SUBSEQUENTLY COMPLETE HIGH SCHOOL. No data available on this dimension yet. Longitudinal data is required.
 16. EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS TREATED. A few juveniles were employed through the OTJJP's intervention. However, it is important that juveniles not commit delinquent acts so they can obtain employment! A preventative community program which provides employment opportunities is needed. Employment patterns subsequent to OTJJP participation can be evaluated only with longitudinal data.
 17. FREQUENCY OF PAINT SNIFFING BY JUVENILES TREATED. FREQUENCY OF DRINKING(DRUNKENNESS) BY JUVENILES TREATED. VANDALISM COMMITTED BY JUVENILES TREATED. These dimensions could not be evaluated since no records existed for these specified behaviors. (A system has been established within OTJJP and data will be

available for evaluating these areas specifically here after.)

18. RELATIONSHIP OF THE OTJJP WITH OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES IN MACY AND THURSTON COUNTY. The OTJJP did work with the Macy police department extensively. Coordination of records and inter agency communication regarding juveniles is needed. Although OTJJP worked with Thurston County, the OTJJP reported that cooperation regarding juveniles needs improving.
19. ASSESSMENT OF THE NEED FOR A JUVENILE JUDGE. This need was assessed through investigating backlog of cases and waiting period between adjudication and trial. Evidence is clearly present that a juvenile judge is needed.
20. ASSESSMENT OF THE NEED FOR A JUVENILE OFFICER. Some community opinion was critical of the nature of OTJJP's work with the police under the existing staffing. Likewise, a few juveniles viewed OTJJP as police rather than counselors. An officer specifically for juvenile work who works closely with OTJJP but not in counseling capacity is needed.

Unexpected and unintended effects

No particular unexpected or unintended effects of this project are evident to date. Coordination and communication efforts always need to be increased to productively incorporate a new program into an existing structure. Such is also the case for OTJJP. Continued effort needs to be exerted by OTJJP and other community agencies and programs to establish a good reciprocity.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the program be continued since good effort had been exerted and has established a base on which to build a viable

program in this much needed area of juvenile development on the Omaha Reservation. It seems necessary (1) that program goals be examined and specified carefully, (2) that the establishment of an excellent record-keeping system be a requirement for beginning a new funding period, (3) that appropriate inservice and consultation be provided to the staff especially in the areas of youth counseling, record-keeping and interagency record coordination, (4) that job descriptions be carefully specified and that the total responsibilities incorporated into job descriptions adequately cover the areas specified under project goals. It would be of benefit to the total effectiveness of the program and its accountability to carefully delimit OTJJP's role within the total community organization. Careful diagramming and defining of roles and expectations accompanying each role needs to be coordinated throughout the community and communicated to agencies, parents, and juveniles. Channels through which juveniles can access OTJJP need to be defined and communicated to the juveniles. An increased effort at coordinating OTJJP preventative programs with other juvenile developmental programs is especially needed during the summer vacation months. Cooperation with the evaluator has been excellent. Openness to consultative suggestions and assistance in to begin a data base were consistently present. Since coordination and record-keeping improvement seem basic to program improvement, at this point it seems particularly important that anyone who will act as coordinator and/or consultant in these efforts be on the job from the inception of the operation/evaluation period. This would insure better record establishment and firmer data for both formative and summative evaluation purposes.

Implications for similar projects

Since this project is specifically geared to programming for Native American juveniles who are inhabitants on an economically depressed reservation with minimal employment opportunities even for the adults, it seems that the experiences of this project would be highly generalizable to other similar settings. Established workable and effective programs organized and tested on the Omaha Reservation could be used as a model for other reservation programming in particular and to programming in other areas suffering the effects of employment and economic depression with accompanying effects on the juvenile population.

Summary

The Omaha Tribal Juvenile Justice Program was adequately successful during its initial year to warrant continued and increased effort in the project. As coordination, counseling, and consulting skills improve with added experience and effort, the program can become a powerful force for the betterment of the juveniles on the Omaha Reservation.

APPENDIX A
OTJJP EVALUATION MATRIX
SECTION A: GOALS

EVALUATION DIMENSIONS	NEED TO KNOW	PLACE TO BE COLLECTED	CARD NUMBER
(II ₁) To provide options in sentencing, including probation to the Tribal Judge.	1. What options in sentencing have been provided? 2. How often has each been used?	OTJJP COURT	1, 14, 22, 48
(II ₂) To provide a case background of the judge prior to sentencing.	1. Name of juvenile. 2. Was a case background provided? 3. What information was included?	OTJJP	1, 31, 32
(II ₃) To provide a system of local counseling after sentencing, to ensure the development of the juvenile offender despite his criminal act.	1. Name of juvenile. 2. Was counseling provided? 3. By whom? 4. How many times seen? 5. What kind of help was provided?	OTJJP JUVENILE	1, 27, 28
(II ₄) To provide the Tribal Court with a working arm in the community among the court, the family, the police, and the juvenile officer.	1. Opinions of program by family, court, police and juvenile. 2. Contacts made by JJP with family.	FAMILY COURT POLICE OTJJP	27, 35, 36, 56, 60, 65

EVALUATION DIMENSIONS	NEED TO KNOW	PLACE TO BE COLLECTED	CARD NUMBER
(II ₅) To provide police with identification and background of repeated or probable offenders. To provide a liaison between police and the offender, and to act when no proven crime has been committed.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Does OTJJP ever provide information as to identification, location, or background of offender? 2. Was a liaison provided between police and offender? 	POLICE OTJJP	53, 54, 55
(II ₆) To provide the juvenile offender with a close contact and friend in the system, a person he can relate to in the Tribe, and one who is willing to advocate and champion the juvenile's cause and future during pretrial investigations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name of juvenile. 2. Was the juvenile provided with a close contact in the system? 3. Who acted as the juvenile's advocate during the pre-trial investigation? 4. What contacts were made with the juvenile during the interim period between adjudication and trial? 	JUVENILE OTJJP	1, 44, 46, 61
(II ₇) To provide pretrial investigation of the juvenile offender for all juvenile cases, a service presently seen infrequently.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name of juvenile. 2. Was a pretrial investigation provided? 3. What information was included? 	POLICE COURT JUVENILE	33, 34

SECTION B: PROJECT IMPACT AND RESULTS

EVALUATION DIMENSIONS	NEED TO KNOW	PLACE TO BE COLLECTED	CARD NUMBER
(III ₁) It is expected that service can be provided for approximately 200 juveniles during the first year, and perhaps up to 100 additional juvenile cases and families that do not constitute full-service cases (child neglect, family preventive counseling, etc.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How many juveniles were in JJP from March 10, 1975 to Dec. 31, 1975? 2. Types of cases serviced. 3. How many non-full-service cases were serviced? 4. What types of non-full-service cases were serviced? 	OTJJP	1, 12, 13, 18, 51, 52
(III ₂) By providing the Tribal Judge with options to jail or full release, sentencing can be tailored to the juvenile offender to include rehabilitation, counseling, youth activities in service to the community and probation. It is expected that the court system would provide individualized treatment to offenders.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name of juvenile. 2. What services did juvenile receive? 3. What was his sentence? 	OTJJP	1, 14, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30
(III ₃) It is expected that school truancy currently a major problem, would lessen by 10% in juvenile cases provided with liaison and counseling services. A reduction in juvenile marriages would indicate significant outreach.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name of juvenile. 2. School attendance record before and after entrance in JJP. 3. Number of juvenile marriages in community before and after JJP began. 	BIA(?) SCHOOL	1, 5, 37

EVALUATION DIMENSIONS	NEED TO KNOW	PLACE TO BE COLLECTED	CARD NUMBER
1. (III ₄) The basic expectation of the entire program is a 10% reduction in juvenile crime in the first year and in repeated acts of juvenile offenders. This basic expectation is the primary criterion of program effectiveness.	1. Number of juvenile offenses March 10, 1975 - Dec. 31, 1975 by month and number of offenses March 10, 1974 - Dec. 31, 1974. 2. Number of repeated offenders before and after program began.	POLICE	48, 50
2. (III ₅) It is expected that the enforcement arm will find easier contact with the juvenile offender, and the development of a relationship with the offender that requires less direct force and more preventive intercommunication	1. Opinion of police as to quality of contact with offenders before and after program began eg. quality of cooperation.	POLICE	56, 57
3. (III ₆) It is expected that the juvenile offender will find the enforcement and judicial institutions of the community to be open to contact, and provide preventive and aid services. We expect some cases to occur in which the juvenile offender finds his life improved as the result of court and police contact.	1. Subjective opinion of offender as to openness of court and police since his/her contact with JJP. 2. Does juvenile find his/her life has improved as a result of the contact with JJP?	OTJJP JUVENILE	24, 25, 26, 45, 46, 47, 58
4. (III ₇) By providing pre-trial investigation, improvement in sentencing is expected.	1. What was the sentence for those juveniles provided with pre-trial investigation? 2. Opinions of various persons whether or not juvenile was helped by pre-trial investigation.		22, 33, 34, 48

SECTION C: PROJECT EVALUATION CRITERIA

EVALUATION DIMENSIONS	NEED TO KNOW	PLACE TO BE COLLECTED	CARD NUMBER
• (V ₁) The primary criterion of program effectiveness is the frequency of juvenile crimes. This frequency is expected to decrease 10% in the first year.	Same as for #11 (III ₄)		48, 66
• (V ₂) The secondary criterion of program effectiveness is by individualized case review. A 10% reduction in repeated offenders is expected, as is the frequency of group crimes.	Same as for #11 (III ₄) plus: number of group crimes reported before and after program began	POLICE	1, 14, 49, 50
• (V ₃) The third criterion of program effectiveness is the response of community institutions to the program (eg. how well it interrelates with other programs, how accepted it is in the community, what aid it has provided judicial and police systems).	1. Response of community agencies to OTJJP. 2. Number of referrals and consultations made by OTJJP to other programs and/or agencies.	COMMUNITY AGENCIES	62, 53, 56

SECTION D: NEBRASKA COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

EVALUATION DIMENSIONS	NEED TO KNOW	PLACE TO BE COLLECTED	CARD NUMBER
(LEAA ₁) School attendance of individuals having contact with programs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name of juvenile. 2. School attendance before and after entering program. 		1, 37
(LEAA ₂) Percentage of persons treated who subsequently complete high school.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total number of program participants. 2. Number who complete high school (who have been in JJP). 	OTJJP	1, 42.
0 (LEAA ₃) Employment of persons treated.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of persons in program who are employed. 	CETA	1, 43, 6,
1 (LEAA ₄) Frequency of paint sniffing by juveniles treated.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of juvenile offenders who are arrested and convicted for paint-sniffing, March-Dec. 31, 1975. 2. Number of juveniles arrested and convicted for paint-sniffing year prior to program. 	OTJJP COURT	14, 18, 48
2 (LEAA ₅) Frequency of drinking (Drunkenness) by juveniles treated.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of juvenile offenders arrested and convicted for drinking March 1975 to Dec 31, 1975. 2. Number of juveniles arrested and convicted 	OTJJP COURT	14, 18, 48 64

EVALUATION DIMENSIONS	NEED TO KNOW	PLACE TO BE COLLECTED	CARD NUMBER
1 (LEAA ₆) Vandalism committed by juveniles treated.	1. Number of juvenile offenders arrested and convicted for vandalism March - Dec. 31, 1975. 2. Number of juveniles arrested and convicted for vandalism year prior to program.	OTJJP COURT	14, 18, 48
4 (LEAA ₇) Relationship of the OTJJP with other criminal justice agencies in Macy and Thurston County.	Referrals and/or consultations of JJP with other criminal justice agencies in Macy and Thurston Counties.	OTJJP & OTHER AGENCIES	63, 64
5 (LEAA ₈) Assessment of the need for a Juvenile Judge.	1. What is the backlog of juvenile cases? 2. What happens to juvenile in interim period?	OTJJP	15, 20, 21
6 (LEAA ₉) Assessment of the need for a juvenile officer (counselor).	How juveniles are treated at time of arrest and where jailed.	OTJJP	16, 17

APPENDIX B

"CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATION"

(Most Common Offenses On Reservation)

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Section:	11.38	Assault.
"	11.39	Assault and battery.
"	11.40	Carrying concealed weapons.
"	11.42	Theft.
"	11.47	Receiving stolen property.
"	11.49	Disorderly conduct.
"	11.49ca	
"	11.51	Malicious mischief.
"	11.52ca	Trespass.
"	11.53	Injury to public property.
"	11.55	Liquor violation.
"	11.64	Failure to support dependent persons. (Adult)
"	11.65	Failure to sent children to school. (Adult)
"	11.66	Contributing to the delinquency of a minor. (Adult)
"	11.68	Perjury.
"	11.69	False arrest.
"	11.70	Resisting lawful arrest.
"	11.72	Escape.
"	11.73	Disobedience to lawful orders of court. warrant failure to appear in court

11.36 Juvenile Delinquency

11.13 Complaints

11.50 Reckless Driving

11.43 Embezzlement

11.74 Violation of Approved Tribal Ordinance

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Section: 11.38 Assault.

Any Indian who shall attempt or threaten bodily harm to another person through unlawful force or violence shall be deemed guilty of assault, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to labor for a period not to exceed 5 days or shall be required to furnish a satisfactory bond to keep the peace.

Section: 11.39 Assault and battery.

Any Indian who shall willfully strike another person or otherwise inflict bodily injury, or who shall by offering violence cause another to harm himself shall be deemed guilty of assault and battery and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to labor for a period not to exceed 6 months.

Section: 11.40 Carrying concealed weapons.

Any Indian who shall go about in public places armed with a dangerous weapon concealed upon his person, unless he shall have a permit signed by a judge of a Court of Indian Offenses and countersigned by the Superintendent of the reservation, shall be deemed guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to labor for a period not to exceed 30 days; and the weapons so carried may be confiscated.

Section: 11.42 Theft.

Any Indian who shall take the property of another person, with intent to steal, shall be deemed guilty of theft and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to labor for a period not to exceed 6 months.

Section: 11.47 Receiving stolen property.

Any Indian who shall receive or conceal or aid in concealing or receiving any property, knowing the same to be stolen, embezzled, or obtained by fraud or false pretense, robbery or burglary, shall be deemed guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to labor for a period not to exceed 30 days.

Section: 11.49 Disorderly conduct.

11.49ca

Any Indian who shall engage in fighting in a public place, disturb or annoy any public or religious assembly, or appear in a public or private place in an intoxicated and disorderly condition, or who shall engage in any other act of public indecency or immorality, shall be deemed guilty of disorderly conduct and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to labor for a period not to exceed 30 days.

Section: 11.51 Malicious mischief.

Any Indian who shall maliciously disturb, injure, or destroy any livestock or other domestic animal or other property, shall be deemed guilty of malicious mischief and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to labor for a period not to exceed 6 months.

Section: 11.52ca Trespass.

Any Indian who shall go upon or pass over any cultivated or enclosed lands or premises of another person and who shall refuse to go immediately therefrom on the request of the owner or occupant thereof or who shall willfully and knowingly allow livestock to occupy or graze on the cultivated or enclosed lands, shall be deemed guilty of an offense and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not to exceed 5 dollars, in addition to any award of damages for the benefit of the injured party; Providing however, that no lands shall be deemed to be enclosed unless fenced by a legal fence as defined by state law.

Section: 11.53 Injury to public property.

Any Indian who shall, without proper authority, use or injure any public property of the tribe or the United States, shall be deemed guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to labor for a period not to exceed 30 days.

Section: 11.55 Liquor violations.

Any Indian who shall possess, sell, trade, transport, or manufacture any beer, ale, wine, whisky or any article whatsoever which produces alcoholic intoxication shall be deemed guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to labor for a period not to exceed 60 days.

Section: 11.64 Failure to support dependent persons. (Adult)

11.64ca

Any Indian who shall, because of habitual imtemperance or gambling or for any other reason, refuse or neglect to furnish food, shelter, or care for those dependent upon him, including any dependent children born out of wedlock, shall be deemed guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to labor for a period not to exceed 3 months, for the benefit of such dependent.

Section: 11.65 Failure to send children to school. (Adult)

Any Indian who shall, without good cause, neglect or refuse to send his children or any children under his care, to school shall be deemed guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to labor for a period not to exceed 10 days.

Section: 11.66 Contributing to the delinquency of a minor. (Adult)

Any Indian who shall willfully contribute to the delinquency of any minor shall be deemed guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to labor for a period not to exceed 6 months.

Section: 11.68 Perjury.

Any Indian who shall willfully and deliberately, in any judicial proceeding in any Court of Indian Offenses, falsely swear or interpret, or shall make a sworn statement or affidavit knowing the same to be untrue, or shall induce or procure another person so to do, shall be deemed guilty of perjury and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to labor for a period not to exceed 6 months.

Section: 11.69 False arrest.

Any Indian who shall willfully and knowingly make, or cause to be made, the unlawful arrest, detention or imprisonment of another person, shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to labor for a period not to exceed 6 months.

Section: 11.70 Resisting lawful arrest.

Any Indian who shall willfully and knowingly, by force or violence, resist or assist another person to resist a lawful arrest shall be deemed guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to labor for a period not to exceed 30 days.

Section: 11.72 Escape.

Any Indian, who, being in lawful custody, for any offense shall escape or attempt to escape or who shall permit or assist or attempt to permit or assist another person to escape from lawful custody shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to labor for a period not to exceed 6 months.

Section: 11.73 Disobedience to lawful orders of court.

Any Indian who shall willfully disobey any order, subpoena, warrant or command duly issued made or given by the Court of Indian Offenses or any officer thereof, shall be fined in an amount not exceeding 180.00 dollars or sentenced to labor for a period not to exceed 3 months.

END