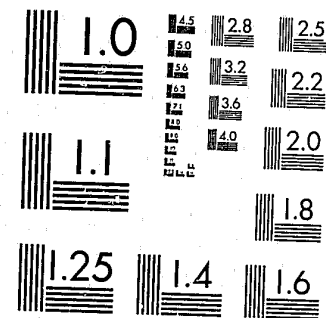


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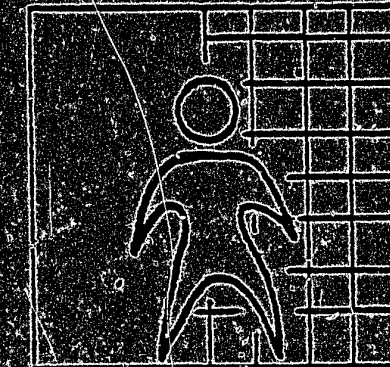
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Evaluation

of the

Juvenile Alternative Services Project



State of Florida
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Governor

Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services
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Children, Youth and Families Program Office
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Research Report No. 681b
Prepared by
Children, Youth and Families Program Office
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July, 1981

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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Evaluation
of the
Juvenile Alternative Services Project

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Acknowledgments

Many people contributed considerable time and assistance in the development of this report. We are particularly appreciative of the support and cooperation of Bob Webb, Larry Pintacuda, District III, V and VI program supervisors and prevention-diversion specialists, Jim Pearce, Jack Wood, George Hall, John Edwards, Dave Milchan, and Larry Lumpee. The Directors of FAAD, YPI and JSP, Jack Haight, Eugene Miniotta and Pete Parrado also deserve special thanks for providing logistical support.

Appreciation is also extended to Wylie Dassie for the cover illustration.

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- A. Intake Counselor Questionnaire
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- C. Findings from Intake Counselor Questionnaire
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Preface

The pilot Juvenile Alternative Services Project (JASP) was funded to begin October 1, 1979 in HRS Districts III (Gainesville), V (St. Petersburg) and VI (Tampa). The pilot project intended to divert offenders from judicial processing and limit system penetration. It was hypothesized that swiftly assigned community imposed sanctions would result in a more effective juvenile corrections systems and fewer subsequent law violations.

The pilot districts awarded contracts for the provision of JASP to local, private, non-profit youth organizations. In subdistrict IIIa the Florida Association of Adolescent Development (FAAD) provides the JASP services. Youth Programs, Inc. (YPI) provides JASP in subdistrict IIIb and District VI, and Juvenile Services Program, Inc. (JSP) are the contracted providers for District V.

These local programs are contracted to provide to Single Intake the following range of resources:

- Community Arbitration Boards - informal arbitration proceedings for misdemeanants.
- Work Restitution - arrangement of monetary restitution or service restitution to the victim.
- Assignment to a Volunteer - (university, community college, or junior college students and community volunteers) for counseling and related services.
- Family Counseling - purchased on a unit cost basis from local mental health centers or family counseling agencies.
- Community Work Service - youth perform voluntary work in their own community as a consequence for their delinquent act(s).
- Employment - for the purpose of indigent youth making restitution.

This evaluation describes the JASP operations, determines the extent to which objectives have been accomplished, and assesses the project impact on diversion and recidivism.

Executive Summary

The Juvenile Alternative Services Project (JASP) receives approximately 350 referrals each month. The typical JASP referral is a white, fifteen year old male who has committed a misdemeanor against property offense, and who has no prior criminal history. The average length of participation in JASP is 60 days. Work restitution and community work service are the JASP components most utilized.

The quality of JASP services and sanctions, as perceived by Intake counselors and court personnel (judges, state attorneys, public defenders), is good. Approximately eighty percent of these relevant juvenile justice personnel rated community arbitration as "good" or "very good". The ratings for volunteer counseling, family counseling and employment were somewhat lower and similar for both Intake counselors and court personnel.

JASP was designed to divert youths from judicial processing and system penetration. Swiftly imposed community sanctions, it was believed, would result in a more effective juvenile justice system and fewer subsequent law violations. After one year of full operation, JASP has realized most of its objectives.

The descriptive research on diversion programs to date has shown that net widening is a common aspect of diversion. JASP, through the use of a matrix, has attempted to curb net widening.

According to the research design employed, approximately fifty percent of the JASP participants would have been judicially handled, had the program not been available. This indicates that the program is actually diverting half of the JASP participants from judicial processing. The remaining half of the JASP clients would most likely have been disposed at the Intake level. "Net widening", as well as true diversion, then, is occurring. District V has demonstrated the highest level of true diversion, (63%), while District III has displayed significant "net widening" (75%).

A nine-month follow-up of youths who participated in JASP and similar youths who did not participate showed non-participants had a 25% higher rearrest rate. Nineteen percent of the JASP clients sampled were rearrested, compared to 24% of the comparison group. This suggests that JASP may be effective in reducing subsequent law violations.

The cost per case for JASP ranges from a low of \$156 to a high of \$366. Taken alone, these cost figures are meaningless. If JASP represents any immediate cost savings, it would be through the avoidance of additional justice system costs associated with court, Community Control and further deep-end programming.

A comparison of the costs of other dispositional alternatives indicates that the costs of serving youths in JASP in District V and VI is less than the costs of previous alternative dispositions. District III is the only pilot district which deviates by showing an increase in costs. It would seem that District III, serving a less serious population, has experienced net widening and the increased costs that accompany it. Other less measurable benefits such as increased confidence in the juvenile justice system, community support, and certainty of sanctions, however, may justify the increased expenditures.

Program Objectives

The Juvenile Alternative Services Project has three primary objectives:

- To divert youth from judicial processing and minimize system penetration.
- To provide swift and certain sanctions and services, and
- To reduce the incidence of subsequent law violations.

This evaluation will ascertain the extent to which the objectives have been accomplished. Descriptive statistical information, survey results, a recidivism study and a cost analysis will be presented.

Data Sources

Five different data sources were required to complete this evaluation. The first source was the computerized JASP client exit data. This data source provided descriptive data on youth participating in JASP, the program components of JASP, the amount of restitution paid and successful completion rates. A cohort of all closed cases from JASP during the period October through December 1980 was selected for this study.

The second data source utilized information from the JASP Recapitulation forms completed monthly by the Prevention/Diversion Specialists. The number of clients referred, the offense distribution of the clients and the services utilized were obtained from this summary report.

The computerized Intake Data also was a data source. This data provided the population from which the Comparison Groups were selected.

The fifth data source used was from the survey of relevant Juvenile Justice personnel.

The final data source was obtained from the Master Card file maintained at the District level. This provided the recidivism information.

Program Description

JASP receives approximately 350 referrals each month. Chart I presents the trends in referrals since the project began. As shown by the chart, referrals to JASP fluctuated greatly when the program first began accepting referrals. This has since stabilized.

The typical JASP referral is a white, 15 year old male who has committed a misdemeanor property offense, and who has no prior criminal history. Chart II displays the population profile for JASP closures during October-December 1980.

Analysis of the JASP population in each district reveals that the JASP population of District V and VI is comprised of youth who commit more serious offenses and who most likely have had prior contact with the Juvenile Justice System (see Chart II).

In addition to the wide differences between the types of youths served, the districts also vary in case processing times. Providing immediate and offense appropriate consequences for delinquent behavior is an important theoretical objective for JASP. By imposing sanctions immediately following the delinquent act, the association between the act and the consequence is clear for the child. Chart III displays (1) the number of days between Intake's recommendation and JASP receiving the case, (2) the number of days between JASP receiving the case and services beginning (3) the number of days between beginning services and JASP closing the case, and (4) the number of days between Intake receiving the case and the case closed from JASP (for October-December, 1980 closures).

Chart XX
Referrals to JASP

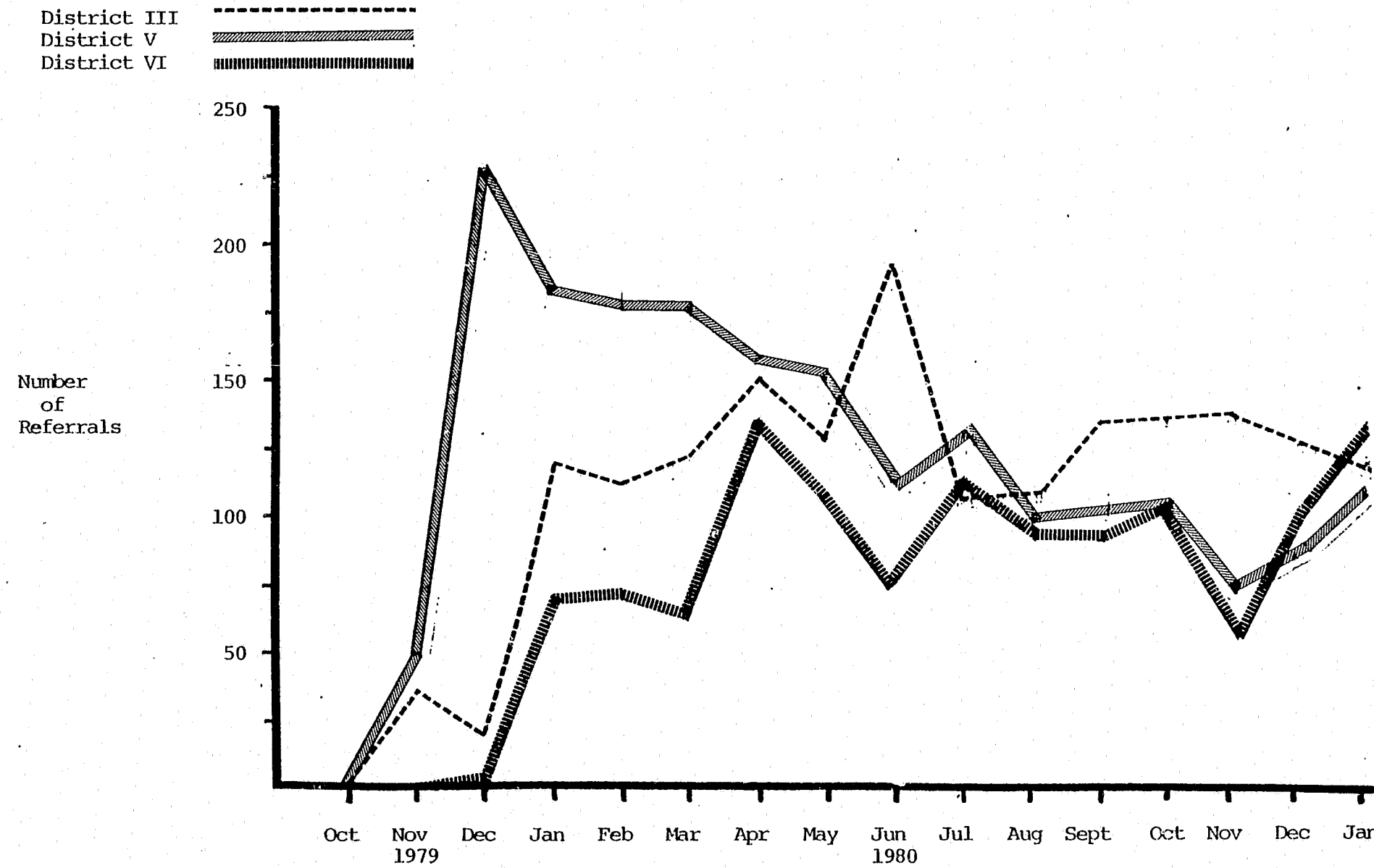


Chart II
JASP Population Profile

<u>SEX</u>		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
<u>District</u>					
IIIa		80.0%		19.8%	
IIIb		78.2%		21.8%	
V		84.2%		15.8%	
IV		76.9%		23.1%	
<u>RACE</u>		<u>Black</u>		<u>White</u>	
<u>District</u>					<u>Other</u>
IIIa		42.2%		57.0%	0.0%
IIIb		21.4%		78.2%	0.0%
V		27.4%		71.4%	.8%
VI		25.0%		74.2%	.8%
<u>AGE</u>		<u>12 and Under</u>		<u>13 and 14</u>	
<u>District</u>					<u>15 and over</u>
IIIa		17.8%		27.4%	52.6%
IIIb		8.2%		25.5%	64.1%
V		14.9%		26.1%	58.5%
VI		11.5%		28.8%	59.2%
<u>STATUS</u>		<u>IIIa</u>	<u>IIIb</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>VI</u>
No Priors		66.7%	81.8%	65.6%	57.7%
Previous Non-Judicial Referral		25.9%	13.2%	17.4%	37.3%
Other Previous Judicial Handling		3.7%	1.4%	10.4%	1.9%
YS Supervision Previously Terminated		2.2%	3.2%	6.2%	3.1%
<u>ADMITTED OFFENSE</u>					
Felony: Against Persons		1.5%	1.8%	3.3%	1.9%
Felony: Against Property		27.4%	19.5%	44.0%	37.7%
Felony: Victimless		.7%	3.2%	5.8%	2.7%
Misdemeanor: Against Persons		8.9%	5.0%	5.0%	6.9%
Misdemeanor: Against Property		44.4%	43.6%	23.2%	36.5%
Misdemeanor: Victimless		14.1%	22.7%	18.3%	11.9%
Other		3.0%	4.1%	.4%	2.3%
<u>SOURCE OF REFERRAL</u>					
HRS Intake		71.1%	95.5%	89.2%	83.8%
Court		17.0%	4.1%	10.4%	4.6%
State Attorney		10.4%	0.0%	0.0%	11.2%
Other		1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Chart III

CASE PROCESSING TIMES
(by calendar days)

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>Days Between Referred to Intake and Logged by JASP</u>				
	<u>0-14</u>	<u>15-44</u>	<u>45-60</u>	<u>61 or more</u>	<u>Average</u>
IIIa	8.1%	57.0%	10.4%	20.7%	33 days
IIIb	36.8%	52.3%	5.5%	4.1%	21 days
V	24.9%	55.2%	7.5%	12.4%	27 days
VI	.8%	67.3%	16.2%	15.4%	40 days
	<u>Days Between Logged by JASP and Services Started</u>				
	<u>0-3</u>	<u>4-14</u>	<u>15-25</u>	<u>26 or more</u>	<u>Average</u>
IIIa	42.2%	28.1%	8.1%	3.7%	5 days
IIIb	90.5%	4.5%	.9%	2.7%	1 day
V	82.2%	16.2%	.4%	.4%	2 days
VI	31.5%	36.5%	9.2%	20.4%	7 days
	<u>Days Between JASP Service Begun and Case Closed</u>				
	<u>0-14</u>	<u>15-30</u>	<u>31-75</u>	<u>76-90</u>	<u>91 or more</u> <u>Average</u>
IIIa	25.2%	24.4%	28.9%	6.7%	11.9% 44 days
IIIb	12.3%	23.6%	41.8%	6.4%	14.1% 49 days
V	.4%	2.9%	36.5%	14.9%	44.0% 86 days
VI	8.1%	22.7%	36.9%	10.4%	18.8% 66 days
	<u>Days Between Referred to Intake and JASP Closing Date</u>				
	<u>0-50</u>	<u>51-100</u>	<u>101-150</u>	<u>151-365</u>	<u>Average</u>
IIIa	31.1%	32.6%	15.6%	18.5%	81 days
IIIb	29.1%	49.5%	8.6%	11.4%	72 days
V	3.7%	36.5%	26.1%	32.8%	115 days
VI	5.4%	41.5%	27.3%	25.0%	109 days

As the chart indicates, District IIIb displays the shortest processing times, with an average length of participation of 49 calendar days. Overall, the average length of participation for the pilot areas ranges from 44 days in District IIIa to 86 days in District V. The most marked findings is that 44% of the youths in District V participated in the program 91 days or more. The excessive length of participation in District V is most likely influenced by the heavy use of long term family counseling.

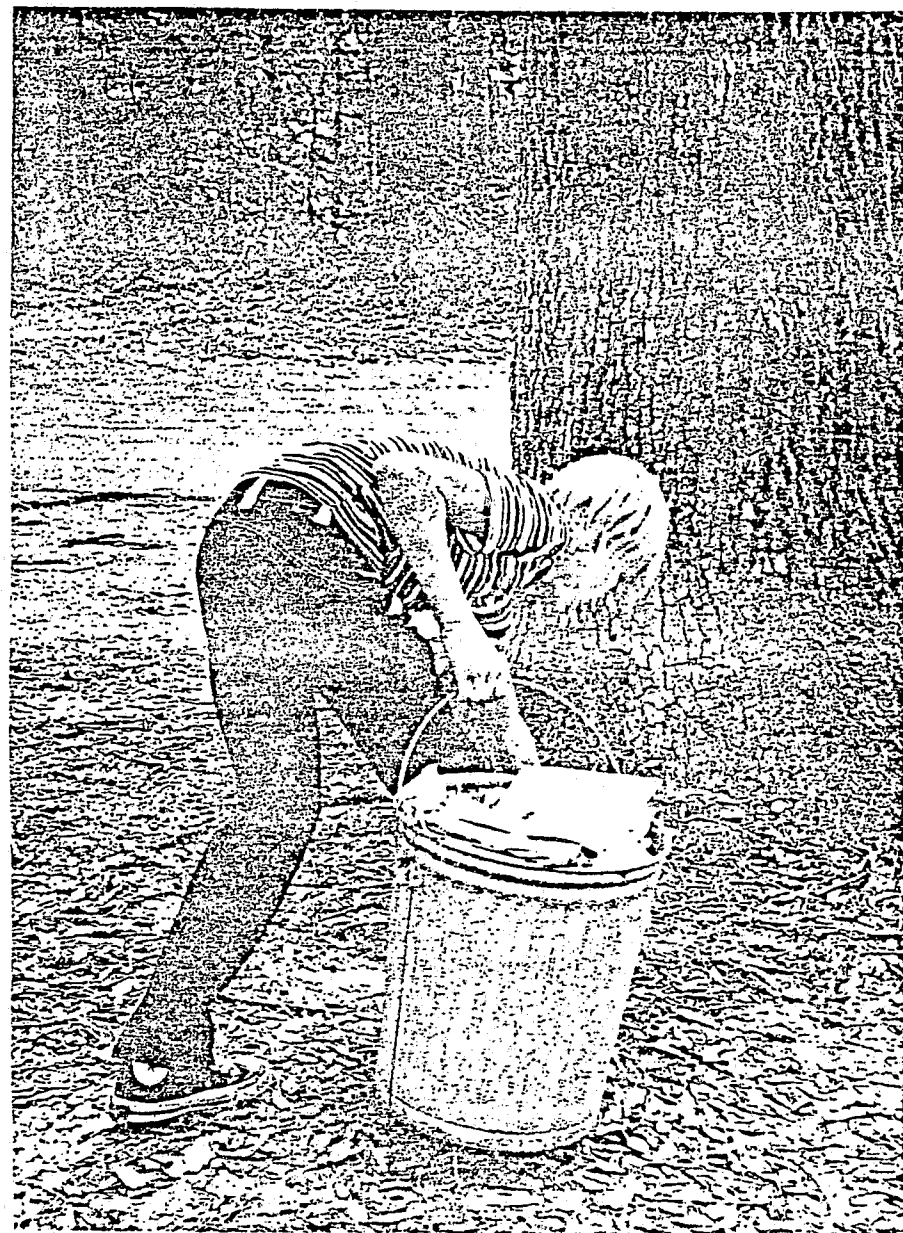
Chart IV shows the percent utilization of each JASP component¹. Work restitution, family counseling, and community work service are the components most utilized.

Chart IV

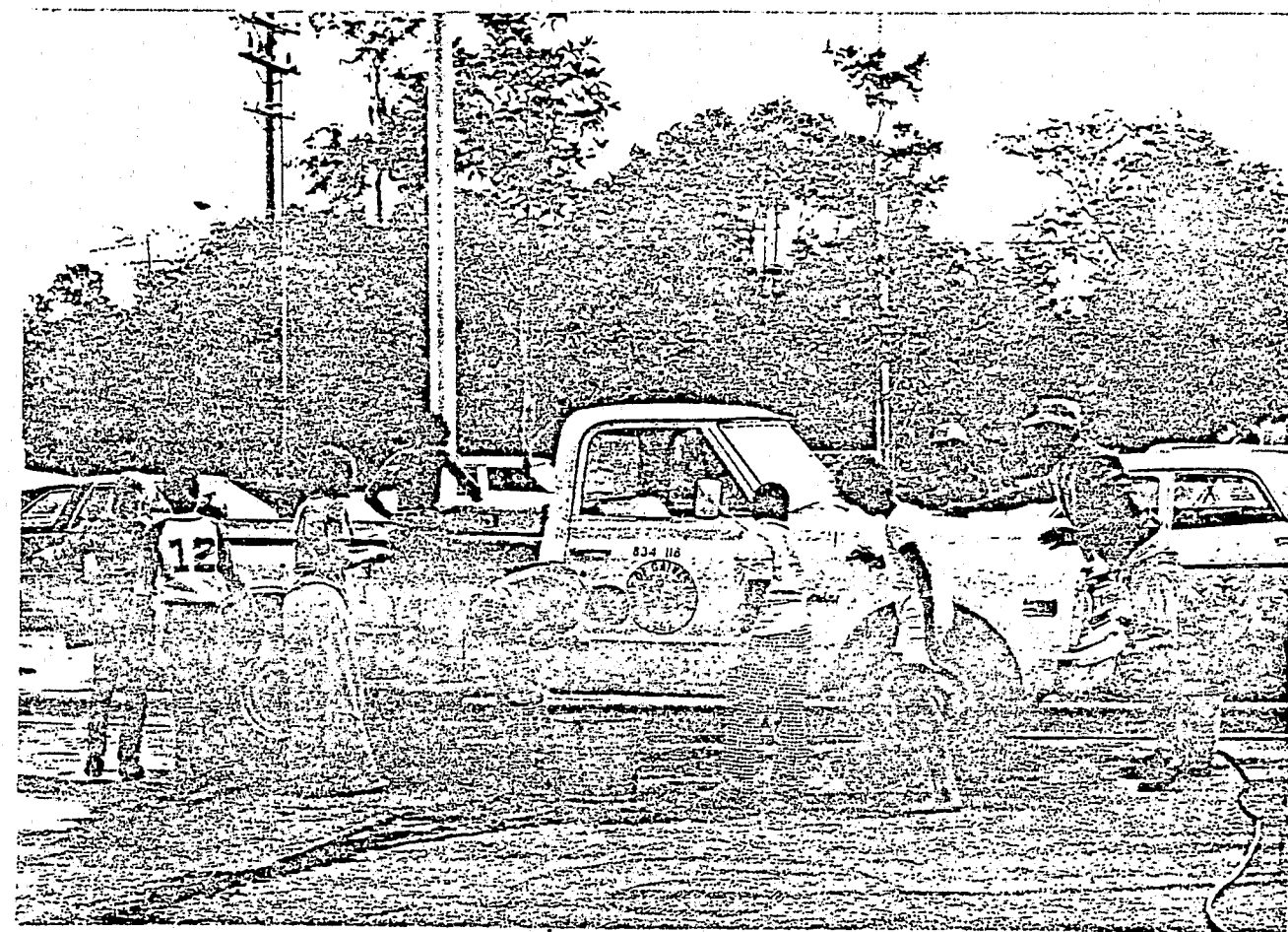
UTILIZATION OF THE JASP COMPONENTS

	<u>District</u>			
	<u>IIIa</u>	<u>IIIb</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>VI</u>
Community Arbitration	5.2%	14.1%	8.3%	1.6%
Work Restitution	24.4%	6.4%	28.6%	18.1%
Volunteer Assignment	1.5%	8.2%	8.3%	8.8%
Family Counseling:				
Short Term	2.2%	10.0%	10.0%	9.2%
Long Term	8.9%	1.8%	43.2%	13.8%
Community Work Service	83.7%	84.5%	75.9%	78.8%
Employment	0.0%	0.0%	18.3%	0.0%

¹ Percentages do not total to 100% because some clients receive multiple services.



A JASP Client picks up litter as part of his Assigned community work service hours.



A Gainesville JASP Saturday Work Party for youths assigned Community Work Service hours.

Generally, community work service is heavily utilized in District III. Family counseling is the most frequently utilized service in District V.

According to Chart V, of the youths assigned to sanctions and/or services in JASP, approximately 84% complete the assignment.

Chart V

CIRCUMSTANCES OF JASP TERMINATIONS

	<u>District</u>			
	<u>IIIa</u>	<u>IIIb</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>VI</u>
Successful Completion	84.4%	83.2%	83.4%	84.6%
New Law Violation	0.0%	1.4%	.4%	.8%
Failure to Cooperate	8.9%	5.0%	15.4%	6.5%
Child Moved Away	1.5%	4.1%	.8%	2.7%
Other	4.4%	6.4%	0.0%	5.4%

Chart VI displays the average length of participation by the program component assigned. As expected, Community Arbitration has the shortest length of participation and Volunteer Assignment has the most lengthy.

Chart VI

Average Length of Participation by Program (calendar days)

<u>Program</u>	<u>IIIa</u>	<u>IIIb</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>VI</u>
Community Arbitration	19	43	69	49
Work Restitution	47	46	84	69
Volunteer Assignment	71	110	114	95
Family Counseling:				
Short Term	58	65	72	62
Long Term	90	103	84	77
Community Work Service	41	47	83	53
Employment	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	44	49	86	66

Findings from a Survey of Relevant Juvenile Justice System Personnel

During October-November, 1980, mail-out questionnaires were distributed to Intake Counselors, Judges, State Attorneys and Public Defenders from the Resource, Reallocation Pilot districts. Ninety percent (166 out of 184) were completed and returned, an excellent return rate.

The purpose of the questionnaires was to measure:

Knowledge of JASP
Quality of JASP services
Relationship with JASP staff
Timeliness of JASP services, and
Quality of Intake practices

Two questionnaires, one designed for Intake Counselors and the other for Court Officials, yielded both closed-ended (multiple choice questions) and open-ended (fill in the blank questions) responses.

Results from the Intake Counselor Questionnaire

Appendix C presents the findings from the closed-ended questions of the Intake Counselor Questionnaire. The highlights of the findings are as follows:

- Over eighty percent of Intake Counselors surveyed thought community work service, work restitution and community arbitration's service delivery was "very good" or "good". In particular, 95% of the counselors in District V rated community work service as "good" to "very good".
- In contrast, approximately 40 percent of the counselors surveyed view family counseling, employment and volunteer counseling as "poor" or "very poor" in delivery service.

Uniquely, District V has the highest percentage of counselors responding "poor" or "very poor" to the service delivery question for volunteer and family counseling. (55% and 59% respectively).

This is a unique finding since family counseling is highly utilized in District V.

- The majority of Intake Counselors believe JASP staff understand Intake and the Juvenile Justice System (72% and 70% respectively).
- Although the majority of Intake Counselors view JASP staff as qualified, a comparably higher percentage (approximately 30%) of Intake Counselors in IIIa view JASP staff as unqualified.
- Approximately seventy-percent of the Counselors surveyed believe that JASP staff share information regarding client needs and progress.
- Almost 65% of the counselors surveyed view the referral process to JASP as simple.
- Over seventy-three percent of the sample believed that JASP is a valuable way of preventing further delinquency among first time or second time delinquent youth.
- Over 33% of the counselors surveyed indicated that they would recommend more cases to JASP if the admission criteria were less restrictive.
- Approximately 46% of the counselors surveyed indicated that they would recommend more cases to JASP if the State Attorney was more accepting of diversion.
- Eighty percent of the counselors surveyed from District V agreed with the statement "Personal sanctions are imposed more frequently in this unit than they were a year ago". Approximately 50% of the counselors from the remaining pilot areas agreed with the statement.

The responses to the open ended questions in the Intake Counselor questionnaire also yielded interesting findings (see Appendix E).

In District IIIa, seven out of the twenty-three Intake counselors surveyed believed sanctions were not completed speedily. It was believed by the counselors that youth were not promptly contacted and JASP counselors did not work personally with youth. This same problem was perceived by Intake counselors from District V (eleven out of forty-four surveyed). District V Intake counselors also stated that there was insufficient communication between Intake and JASP regarding appropriateness of referrals, no shows and client progress.

Seven out of forty-four counselors surveyed in District V stated that Family Counseling was too brief. The average length of participation in Family Counseling, however, is 78 days.

Results from State Attorney, Judge and Public Defender
Questionnaire

Appendix D presents the findings from the closed-ended questions of the State Attorney, Judge and Public Defender Questionnaire. From those findings, the following summary observations were extracted:

District IIIa

- The majority of court officials surveyed thought the services provided in work restitution (57%) and community work service (78%), Family Counseling (100%), and Community Arbitration (100%) were "good".
- Employment for the purpose of restitution was viewed by 80% of the court officials surveyed as "fair".
- Of the court officials surveyed, relations and communications with Intake were viewed as more satisfactory and positive than relations and communications with JASP.
- Sixty percent of the court officials believed that the amount of information provided on the Intake recommendation to the State Attorney form has improved.
- Sixty-seven percent of the court officials surveyed thought that Intake recommendations provide sufficient information. However, they also felt (40%) the recommendations do not provide enough specific information about the JASP program.
- Similarly, sixty-seven percent of the court officials thought that personal sanctions were imposed more frequently. But, they also felt (50%) that personal sanctions should be imposed more often than they are now.

District IIIb

- The majority of the court officials surveyed rated community arbitration, work restitution and community work service as "good". Volunteer Counseling and family counseling was rated as "fair" by all of the court officials.

- The majority of court officials surveyed in District IIIb believe relations between their office, JASP and Intake are positive.
- Approximately one third of the court officials surveyed believed that the quality of recommendations has improved in the last 10 months.
- The majority (70%) of court officials think that Intake's recommendations/PDR's provide sufficient information. But they also felt (45%) the recommendations do not provide enough specific information about the JASP program.
- Only one-fourth of the court officials surveyed felt personal sanctions are imposed more frequently by Intake than they were 10 months ago. One-half of those surveyed felt personal sanctions should be imposed more often, but 67% felt Intake counselors do not have the time to adequately monitor completion of personal sanctions.

District V

- At least sixty-seven percent of the court officials surveyed believed the quality of all JASP services (except Employment for Restitution) was "good". Employment for restitution received the only "poor" rating (27%) of all the JASP services in District V.
- The majority of court officials surveyed thought that communications/relationship between their office, JASP and Intake was satisfactory.
- Eighty percent of the court officials surveyed believed the amount of information provided in the intake recommendation has improved.
- Sixty-four percent of the court officials surveyed in District V believed services provided by Intake have improved.
- Despite the high percentage of court officials who believe information providing and services have improved, they also felt Intake's recommendations/PDR's need to provide more specific information.
- The majority of court officials surveyed believed that personal sanctions are imposed more frequently than they were 10 months ago.

Summary

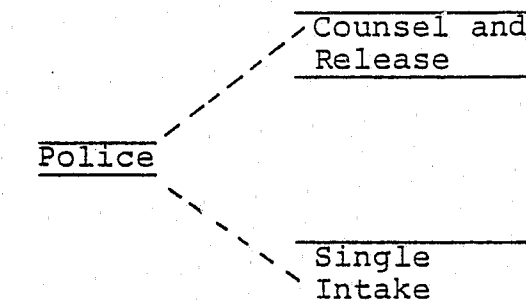
The purpose of the survey was to provide management information during the pilot period. The issues that surfaced were discussed with the providers and the District personnel. Therefore, action has been taken to address the issues and problems raised.

Amount of Diversion or Net Widening

Past experience with diversion projects indicates that projects may have difficulty controlling target populations and actual flow into the juvenile justice system. This difficulty, has resulted in what is referred to as "net widening" - namely, extending the client reach of the justice system by widening the overall proportion of population subject to some form of formalized attention.

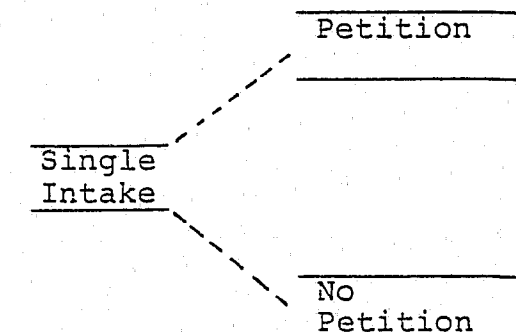
To address the phenomenon of net widening, this evaluation asked the question "How many youths referred to JASP were diverted from initial or further processing within the justice system?" Before answering the question, the alternative dispositions available to law enforcement and Intake must be identified.

1) Basically, a law enforcement officer may decide to either counsel and release a youth or refer the youth to Single Intake.



If the officer alters his arresting practices because of the new diversion program, (for example, arrests more and counsels and releases less) Level I net widening may result. That is, more youth are referred to Single Intake because of the new program.

2) Once a youth is referred by law enforcement, Single Intake may recommend to (a) sanction and release a youth or (b) petition him/her to court. The State Attorney must approve this recommendation. The first decision does not result in further processing within the justice system, the latter decision does. Level II net widening results when diversion programs serve youths who would not otherwise have been further processed.



This evaluation utilized two approaches in measuring diversion (or the opposite of diversion - net widening). First, system rates were monitored to observe patterns in the number of referrals to Intake and the judicial recommendation and handling rates. According to the preliminary Evaluation of Resource Reallocation referrals to Intake have remained constant and judicial recommendation and handling rates have declined. This indicates that Level I net widening is not occurring (law enforcement in the pilot area are not referring more youths to Intake) and Level II net widening (Intake referring youths to JASP who otherwise would have received less intensive attention) is minimal.

A more accurate measure of diversion (or net widening) was obtained from multiple comparisons of matched, stratified, and randomly selected samples of pre-JASP youth and JASP youth. The identified pre-JASP cases (Comparison Groups) were matched with JASP cases on such variables as age, offense, status history and HRS district. To assure reliable results, the JASP sample and corresponding Comparison Groups were selected for two separate time periods (January-March and April-June).

The first comparison group was obtained from delinquency dispositions during January-March 1978 (N=440). The JASP sample was drawn from closed cases during the same time period for 1980 (N=440). The second Comparison Group was obtained from delinquency dispositions during April-June 1978 (N=887). The JASP sample was drawn from closed cases during the same time period for 1980 (N=887).

The selection process for the Comparison Groups consisted of two steps. First, the JASP groups were analyzed according to offense, status and age. The exact number of cases which had specific combinations of variables (for example, burglary referral, twelve years of age, no prior referrals, from District III) was ascertained. The number of every possible combination of variables for JASP cases was determined. Based on these combinations (and the lack of) a Comparison Group was preliminarily selected. Next, a random sampling technique* was used within each possible combination for the Comparison Groups. This produced an equal number of cases in both the Comparison Groups and the JASP Groups.

The selection methodology utilized precluded the usefulness of subsequent significant tests due to equality of size and the homogeneous nature of the groups.

The random sampling technique used was outlined by Beaver et al (1979) and Mendenhall (1979). Also utilized was the random numbers tables abridged from the Handbook of Tables for Probability and Statistics (1968).

Given the similarity between JASP youth and the pre-JASP Comparison Group with respect to the above mentioned matching variables and eligibility criteria, the evaluators made the following assumption. Decision-makers who were responsible for the dispositions of the pre-JASP cases would have made essentially the same dispositions in the JASP cases. Thus, if Intake counselors had sanctioned and released 60% of the pre-JASP group and had referred the remaining 40% to court, the assumption explicit in this exercise is that they would have made essentially the same 60/40 disposition with respect to the JASP clients.

Chart VII displays the number and percent of JASP Comparisons (January-March) who received each of the following dispositions. As seen in Chart VII, 56% of the JASP Comparison Group were handled non-judicially. Forty-four percent of the Comparison Group were processed within the traditional justice system. More importantly, however, this information provides an estimation of what dispositions JASP clients would have received had JASP not existed. In other words, if JASP had not existed, 56% of the clients would not have received such services or been placed under comparable controls. Of these youths, the largest subgroups (20% and 22% respectively) consisted of youths who would have been dismissed by the State Attorney and (2) youths who would have been adjusted by Intake.

Forty-four percent of the JASP clients hypothetically would have been processed within the justice system. Of this group, the largest subgroup (40%) consisted of referrals who would have been placed on Community Control.

Caution should be taken, however when examining this "amount of diversion" information aggregately since the pilot districts vary greatly. For example, in District III only 21% of the JASP clients would have been judicially processed had the program not existed. This is a small amount in comparison to District V and VI.

Chart VIII, displays a similar analysis for a Comparison Group obtained through matching with JASP cases closed during a later time period (April-June 1980). A comparison of the charts demonstrates an overall decline in "net widening", and an increase in true diversion, since JASP began.

An aggregate analysis of both time periods is depicted in Chart IX.

SUMMARY

According to Chapter 39, the Florida Juvenile Justice Act, "the application of sanctions which are consistent with the seriousness of the offense is appropriate in all cases".* This could be interpreted to mean that every youth referred to Intake for a delinquent offense (which is admitted) should be sanctioned. If this is the case previous practices of "warn and release" and diversion to "nothing" are in violation of this statute. More importantly, with the strict interpretation and implementation of the statute, it can be expected that more youth and less serious youth will receive informal sanctions.

Conceptually, JASP would have been the logical program to provide sanctions to this new population. JASP, however, was designed to serve youths who would have "penetrated deeper into the system". In sum, the new law and the JASP program design are not in harmony.

Chart IX displays how much JASP diverts youth from judicial handling. In District V and VI, JASP diverts over fifty-percent of the clients from judicial action. District III only diverts 25% from judicial action. It appears that District V and VI have served the targeted population and achieved their program goal. It appears that District III may have been influenced by the new law change and may have broadened the number and type of youth informally sanctioned.

Despite conflicting theoretical orientations (swift, certain sanctions for all youth, or swift, certain sanctions as a diversion from judicial processing) the data indicate that net widening (and the costs which are associated with it) is occurring in District III.

*ss. 39.001

CHART VII
HYPOTHETICAL DISPOSITIONS
JASP CLIENTS WOULD HAVE RECEIVED
Jan-Mar Sample
(N=440)

TYPE OF DISPOSITION	DISTRICT				TOTAL	
	III	V	VI			
	(%) N	(%) N	(%) N		(%) N	
NON-JUDICIAL ACTION						
Invalid Complaint	(1.0) 2				(.5) 2	
Unable to Locate Child	(.5) 1				(.2) 1	
Complaint Withdrawn	(.5) 1				(.2) 1	
Filed for Information Only	(8.3) 17	(15.4) 30			(10.7) 47	
Dismissed by State Attorney	(25.9) 50	(13.3) 26	(25.0) 13		(20.2) 89	
Valid Complaint, Closed by Intake After Initial Complaint	(22.8) 44	(4.1) 8	(7.7) 4		(12.7) 56	
Valid Complaint, Closed by Intake After Contact	(14.5) 28	(3.6) 7	(11.5) 6		(9.3) 41	
Consent Supervision	(.5) 1	(.5) 1			(.5) 2	
Referred to Other Agency	(3.1) 6				(1.4) 6	
Other	(1.0) 2	(.5) 1			(.7) 3	
SUB-TOTAL	(78.8) 152	(37.4) 73	(44.2) 23		(56.4) 248	
JUDICIAL ACTION						
Commitment to YS		(3.6) 7			(1.6) 7	
Released to Parent	(1.0) 2				(.5) 2	
Referred to Public Agency	(.5) 1				(.2) 1	
Referred to Private Agency		(.5) 1			(.2) 1	
Other	(.5) 1	(.5) 1			(.5) 1	
Dismissed	(3.6) 7	(2.7) 5	(13.5) 7		(4.3) 19	
Judicial Warning	(4.2) 8	(9.7) 19	(5.8) 3		(6.8) 30	
Held Open	(.5) 1		(3.9) 2		(.7) 3	
Referred to Agency	(.5) 1	(1.0) 2			(.7) 3	
Probation	(9.3) 18	(43.6) 85	(38.9) 15		(26.8) 118	
Certified		(1.0) 2			(.5) 2	
Jurisdiction Lost			(1.9) 1		(.2) 1	
Other	(1.0) 2		(1.9) 1		(.7) 3	
SUB-TOTAL	(21.2)* 41	(62.6) 122	(55.8) 29		(43.6) 192	
TOTAL	193**	195	52		440	

*Percent totals will not always equal 100.0 due to rounding.
**This sample totaled 196, with 3 missing case dispositions.

CHART VIII
HYPOTHETICAL DISPOSITIONS
JASP CLIENTS WOULD HAVE RECEIVED
Apr-Jun Sample
(N=887)

DISTRICT									
TYPE OF DISPOSITION	III			V		VI		TOTAL	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	
NON-JUDICIAL ACTION									
Invalid Complaint	(28)	8	(.3)	1	(0.0)	0	(1.0)	9	
Unable to locate Child	(.7)	2	(.3)	1	(.4)	1	(.5)	4	
Complaint Withdrawn	(.3)	1	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(.1)	1	
Filed for Information Only	(9.4)	27	(11.8)	42	(1.2)	3	(8.1)	72	
Dismissed by State Attorney	(18.5)	53	(12.3)	44	(18.4)	45	(16.0)	142	
Valid Complaint, Closed by Intake After Initial Complaint	(17.1)	49	(7.5)	27	(12.3)	30	(12.0)	106	
Valid Complaint, Closed by Intake After Contact	(18.5)	53	(2.5)	9	(9.8)	24	(9.7)	86	
Consent Supervision	(1.0)	3	(.3)	1	(.4)	1	(.5)	4	
Referred to Other Agency	(3.5)	10	(.6)	2	(0.0)	0	(1.4)	12	
Other	(1.0)	3	(.8)	3	(4.9)	12	(2.0)	18	
SUB-TOTAL	(73.1)	209	(36.4)	130	(47.5)	116	(51.3)	455	
JUDICIAL ACTION									
Commitment to YS	(0.0)	0	(1.7)	6	(.4)	1	(.8)	7	
Released to Parent	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	
Referred to Public Agency	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	
Referred to Privage Agency	(0.0)	0	(.6)	2	(.4)	1	(.3)	3	
Other	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	
Dismissed	(6.9)	20	(2.5)	9	(8.6)	21	(5.6)	50	
Judicial Warning	(3.8)	11	(16.5)	59	(11.9)	29	(11.2)	99	
Held Open	(0.0)	0	(2.0)	7	(.4)	1	(.9)	8	
Referred to Agency	(1.0)	3	(.6)	2	(0.0)	0	(.6)	5	
Probation	(13.3)	38	(37.8)	135	(24.6)	60	(26.3)	233	
Certified	(.3)	1	(.6)	2	(0.0)	0	(.3)	3	
Jurisdiction Lost	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	
Other	(.3)	3	(1.4)	5	(6.1)	15	(2.6)	23	
SUB-TOTAL	(26.9)	77	(63.6)	227	(52.5)	128	(48.7)	432	
TOTAL		286		357		244		887	

*Percent Totals will not always equal 100.0 due to rounding.

CHART IX
HYPOTHETICAL DISPOSITIONS JASP CLIENTS WOULD HAVE RECEIVED
Jan-Jun Sample
(N=1,327)

TYPE OF DISPOSITION	DISTRICT							
	III		V		VI		TOTAL	
NON-JUDICIAL ACTION	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Invalid Complaint	(2.1)	10	(.2)	1	(0.0)	0	(.8)	11
Unable to Locate Child	(.6)	3	(.2)	1	(.3)	1	(.4)	5
Complaint Withdrawn	(.4)	2	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(.2)	2
Filed for Information Only	(9.2)	44	(13.0)	72	(1.0)	3	(9.0)	119
Dismissed by State Attorney	(21.5)	103	(12.7)	70	(19.6)	58	(17.4)	231
Valid Complaint, Closed by Intake After Initial Complaint	(19.4)	93	(6.3)	35	(11.5)	34	(12.2)	162
Valid Complaint, Closed by Intake after Contact	(16.9)	81	(2.9)	16	(10.1)	30	(9.6)	127
Consent Supervision	(.8)	4	(.4)	2	(.3)	1	(.5)	7
Referred to Other Agency	(3.3)	16	(.4)	2	(0.0)	0	(1.4)	18
Other	(1.0)	5	(.7)	4	(4.1)	12	(1.6)	21
SUB-TOTAL	(75.4)	361	(36.8)	203	(47.0)	139	(53.0)	703
JUDICIAL ACTION								
Commitment to YS	(0.0)	0	(3.7)	13	(.3)	1	(1.1)	14
Released to Parent	(.4)	2	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(.2)	2
Referred to Public Agency	(.2)	1	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(.07)	1
Referred to Private Agency		0	(.9)	3	(.3)	1	(.3)	4
Other	(.4)	2	(.3)	1	(0.0)	0	(.2)	3
Dismissed	(5.6)	27	(4.0)	14	(9.5)	28	(5.2)	69
Judicial Warning	(4.0)	19	(22.3)	78	(10.8)	32	(9.7)	129
Held Open	(.2)	1	(2.0)	7	(1.0)	3	(.8)	11
Referred to Agency	(.8)	4	(1.1)	4	(0.0)	0	(.6)	8
Probation	(11.7)	56	(39.9)	220	(25.3)	75	(26.5)	351
Certified	(.2)	1	(1.1)	4	(0.0)	0	(.4)	5
Jurisdiction Lost	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(.3)	1	(.07)	1
Other	(1.0)	5	(1.4)	5	(5.4)	16	(2.0)	26
SUB-TOTAL	(24.6)	118	(63.2)	349	(53.4)	157	(47.0)	624
TOTAL		479		552		296		1,327

Amount of Recidivism Study

Is recidivism reduced by JASP? How well do JASP youth perform subsequent to their involvement in the project? Do JASP clients have fewer or less serious contacts with the justice system after project involvement than they might have had if they had not participated in JASP? And, finally, what program components within JASP are more successful in reducing rearrests?

To answer these questions, the evaluation used a quasi-experimental design to compare the rearrest records of JASP clients with those of comparison groups.

Definition of Recidivism

For the purpose of this evaluation, the definition of recidivism is as follows:

Referral to HRS-Single Intake for a delinquency offense.

Selection of Comparison Groups

The JASP client groups for District III and V were obtained from all cases closed during January-March, 1980. Since most diversion projects handle all eligible target area cases, the Comparison Groups were selected from a previous time period, (youths referred to Intake during January-March, 1978).

The use of individuals from "two years before" comprised the only practical basis on which the study could establish a meaningful Comparison Group for the projects in District III & V.

The JASP client group for District VI was obtained from cases closed during April-June, 1980. The Comparison Group was obtained from cases referred to Intake during the same time period in District IV. A "two year before" group could not be used in District VI due to the purging of records for youths 18 or older in the pilot Client Information System (CIS). A meaningful Comparison Group, therefore, was established for the same time period from another District. District IV was selected because it was similar to District VI in referral rates, judicial handling rates, commitment rates and other system indicators.

The three Comparison Groups consisted of youths who were similar to JASP clients on variables such as age, offense, prior dispositions, and district, but who were processed by the traditional juvenile justice system.

The design of the recidivism study can be diagrammed as follows:

		1981
Client Group (District III)	X	0
Comparison Group (District III)		0
Client Group (District V)	X	0
Comparison Group (District V)		0
Client Group (District VI)	X	0
Comparison Group (District VI)		0

X = JASP

0 = Comparison of Rearrest Rates

For the three projects combined, there were 415 JASP clients and 438 youth in Comparison Groups.

Follow-Up Procedures

The performance of clients and comparisons was analyzed for a 9 month follow-up period, beginning on the date of each youth's referral to Intake.

The arrest information on which the analysis was based was gathered from the Master Card (HRS form 461). This form provides a chronological history of all referrals and dispositions received for each youth. Rearrest information was obtained for clients and comparisons alike.

Results

In measuring the impact of JASP, recidivism rates and the change in the seriousness of new offenses committed after termination were compared.

Chart X displays the percent of youths rearrested 9 months from original referral. As shown by the chart, the youngsters who did not participate in JASP had a 24.5% greater rearrest rate. Approximately 18% of the JASP clients were rearrested. This compares quite favorably with the 24% rearrest rate calculated for the Comparisons.

District IIIa experienced the lowest rearrest rate for all of the JASP clients. District V experienced the highest rearrest rate. District IIIb is the only pilot district in which the Comparisons did better than JASP clients.

Overall, it appears that JASP had significantly lower recidivism than the Comparisons and may deter youth from subsequent law violations.

In addition to the 9-month follow-up, arrest data were collected for a longer follow-up period for both the Comparison and JASP groups. Since the Comparison Group for District III and V were selected from previous time periods, rearrest data for "after 9 months" was available for an approximate 24 month follow-up. The "after 9 month" follow-up period for the JASP groups and the District VI Comparison Group was significantly less, approximately 3 months. The total follow-up period for the Comparison and JASP groups were 33 months and 12 months respectively. Chart XI displays the number and percent of rearrests for the different follow-up periods. Due to the unequal "after 9 month" follow-up time, comparisons of total rearrests between the District III and V JASP groups and the Comparison Groups should not be made.

As shown by the chart, the thirty-three month follow-up of the Comparison Groups (District III and V) produced a 34.2% rearrest rate. This is an increase from the 23.7% rearrest rate reported in the 9 month follow-up. The twelve month follow-up of the JASP clients yielded a 19.6% rearrest rate. This is a small increase from 17.9% rate reported in the 9 month follow-up. As past research has indicated, the likelihood of rearrests are substantially greater during the first few months after release. This research supports that finding.

Another measure of recidivism (or program impact) this study utilized was the seriousness of the offense committed after release. As indicated by Chart XII, approximately 37% of the JASP groups and Comparison Groups were arrested for an offense which was more serious than the initial offense. Overall, there seemed to be no difference between the Comparisons and the JASP group in the seriousness level of the subsequent offense.

The final manner in which recidivism was measured (which is of more importance to program managers) compared the different program component rearrest rates. Chart XIII illustrates the number of JASP clients placed in each component and the number and percent of those rearrested during the 12 month follow-up. The lowest rearrest rate (11.1%) was for Community Arbitration. Family Counseling, with a rearrest rate of 23.0%, was the highest among all of the service/sanction components. It should be noted, however, that approximately one-fourth (25.9%) of the JASP clients received more than one service/sanction. For this reason, caution should be taken in accepting these results since the rearrest rates reflect only the primary placement.

The groups, however, may not be comparable due to selection criteria. That is, a less manageable, more delinquency prone youth may be placed in the Community Arbitration program.

Chart X

Percentage of Youths Rearrested,¹ and Difference in Recidivism Rates for JASP Clients Versus JASP Comparisons

Projects	Percentage of Youths Rearrested		Percentage Points Difference ² in Recidivism	Percent Reduction or increase in Recidivism
	Clients (N=413)	Comparisons (N=438)	Clients vs. Comparisons	Clients vs. Comparisons
District IIIa	(93) 14.0%	(59) 16.9%	+ 2.9%	+17.2%
District IIIb	(63) 20.6%	(84) 20.2%	- .4%	- 2.0%
District V	(82) 21.9%	(82) 36.6%	+14.7%	+40.2%
District VI	(175) 17.1%	(213) 22.1%	+ 5.0%	+22.6%
TOTAL	(413) 17.9%	(438) 23.7%	+ 5.8%	+24.5%

¹ Less than or equal to 9 months from instant referral

² A minus (-) indicates that the Comparisons had a lower recidivism rate compared to JASP clients; a plus (+) signifies that the Comparisons had a greater recidivism rate compared to JASP clients.

Prepared by: PDCYFD
April 13, 1981

Chart XI
Re-Arrest Comparison of JASP
And Non-JASP Populations

<u>District</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>No. of Youth Arrested Within 9 months</u>		<u>No. of Youth Re-Arrested after 9 months²</u>	<u>Total No. of Re-Arrests¹</u>	
IIIA Non-JASP	59	10	16.9%	4	14	23.7%
IIIA JASP	93	13	14.0%	2	15	16.1%
IIIB Non-JASP	84	17	20.2%	9	26	31.0%
IIIB JASP	63	13	20.6%	2	15	23.8%
V Non-JASP	82	30	36.6%	17	37	45.1%
V JASP	82	18	21.9%	1	19	23.2%
VI Non-JASP	213	47	22.1%	3	50	23.5%
VI JASP	175	30	17.1%	2	32	18.3%
TOTAL	851	178	20.9%	40	208	24.4%

¹ Since the same youth can be re-arrested twice (within 9 months from initial arrest and after 9 months) the total number of re-arrests does not represent the total number of youth re-arrested.

² Since the Non-JASP comparison group was selected from a previous time period, the follow-up period "after 9 months" for the comparison group is considerably longer (approximately 2 years). The same follow-up period for JASP is approximately 3 months. For this reason, a comparison of total re-arrest rates for JASP and Non-JASP groups is invalid. The JASP and Non-JASP total arrest rates (the last column), therefore, should be interpreted independently and not comparatively.

Chart XII
Number and Percent of Recidivists Whose Subsequent Offense Was Less
 Serious, Equally Serious, or More Serious¹ Than the Initial
 Offense

Change from Pre to Post	District IIIA				District IIIB				District V				District VI				TOTALS			
	Clients No.	Comp. %	Clients No.	Comp. %	Clients No.	Comp. %	Clients No.	Comp. %	Clients No.	Comp. %	Clients No.	Comp. %	Clients No.	Comp. %	Clients No.	Comp. %	Clients No.	Comp. %	Clients No.	Comp. %
Equally Serious (no change)	(7)	7.6%	(3)	30.0%	(3)	23.1%	(3)	17.6%	(7)	38.9%	(9)	30.0%	(9)	30.0%	(16)	34.0%	(20)	27.0%	(31)	29.8%
Less Serious (improvement)	(6)	46.2%	(1)	10.0%	(3)	23.1%	(2)	11.8%	(4)	22.2%	(14)	46.7%	(14)	46.7%	(17)	36.2%	(27)	36.5%	(34)	32.7%
More Serious (worsening)	(6)	46.2%	(6)	60.0%	(7)	53.8%	(12)	70.6%	(7)	38.9%	(7)	38.9%	(7)	23.3%	(14)	29.0%	(27)	36.5%	(39)	37.5%
TOTAL	(13)		(10)		(13)		(17)		(18)		(30)		(30)		(47)		(74)	100%	(104)	100%

¹ Seriousness was determined by categorizing and ranking all offenses into 6 groups. The categories were (from most serious to least serious): Felony-Person, Felony-Property, Felony-Victimless, Misdemeanor-Person, Misdemeanor-Property and Misdemeanor-Victimless. If, for example, a youth was initially referred for petit theft and was later rearrested for burglary, the second offense would be interpreted as a "more serious" offense.

Chart XIII

Comparison of Re-Arrest Rates for JASP

Services and Sanctions (all pilot districts combined)

Program	Number of Youth Placed in Program ²	Number and Percent of Youth Re-Arrested ¹	
Community Arbitration	18	2	11.1%
Work Restitution	49	8	16.3%
Volunteer Assignment	23	5	21.7%
Family Counseling	74	17	23.0%
Community Work Service	249	49	19.7%
Employment	0	0	0
TOTAL	413	81	19.6%

¹ Approximately 1 year from date of initial referral

² Because some clients receive multiple sanctions and/or services the re-arrest rates for each program may not be a true measure of the program's singular impact.

Cost Analysis of the Juvenile Alternative Service Project

This section will focus on the cost of JASP and the juvenile justice system savings that may result from the project. In doing so, this evaluation will ask the basic question of a cost analysis: is a given social program worth the resources allocated to it compared to the effects of not having the social program or doing it in a different manner. This is a complex question, one that calls for a full-fledged cost/benefit analysis. Such an analysis would require considerable comparability across projects in terms of data regarding operational costs, staffing patterns, and the flow of clients through specified program activities. This evaluation was unable to collect this type of information. Consequently, a full-fledged cost/benefit analysis could not be undertaken. Despite this, there is some utility in addressing the issue, if only in a limited manner, of how expensive JASP is when compared to other alternatives.

Chart XIV and XV display the cost associated with each JASP case. These estimates were based on expenditures and clients served during October 1979 to June 1980. As the table indicates, the cost per case for the latter part of FY 79-80 ranged from a low of \$156 to a high of \$366. The comparably higher cost per case in District VI may, in part, be explained by the low number of JASP referrals received.

Taken alone, these cost per case figures are meaningless. If JASP represents any immediate cost savings, it would be through the avoidance of additional justice system costs associated with court, Community Control and further deep-end programming. Therefore, to understand the total costs associated with JASP, a comparison of the costs of other dispositional alternatives is needed.

Chart XVI indicates the cost incurred by an individual juvenile being processed through each successive stage of the juvenile justice system. These cost estimates are on a state-wide basis and were derived from the 1978 Florida Juvenile Justice System Cost Methodology developed by Arthur Young and Company.

Using information from the Amount of Diversion analysis, presented earlier and the Arthur Young Calculations, the costs associated with serving 100 JASP-similar youths in 1978 were compared to the costs of serving 100 JASP youths in 1980 (see Chart XVII).

As the chart indicates, the costs of serving 100 youths in JASP in Districts V and VI is less than the costs of previous alternative services. District III is the only pilot district which deviates by showing an increase in costs. It would seem that District III, serving a less serious population, has experienced "net widening" and the increased costs that accompany it.

Summary

To obtain a total understanding of costs, the measured benefits associated with the costs should be compared. It may be, for example, that the benefits (reduced recidivism, the application of more sanctions, community support) outweigh the increased costs experienced in District III.

As shown in the Amount of Recidivism Study, youth who participated in District IIIb JASP had a slightly greater re-arrest rate than the comparison group. Since the potential benefit of reduced recidivism was not realized in District IIIb, the increased costs may not be justified. Other benefits (e.g. increased confidence in juvenile justice system, community support and certainty of sanctions for minor offenders) which are not easily measured, however, may justify the increased expenditures.

CHART XIV

COST PER CHILD/DAY AND COST PER CASE FOR JASP
(October-June 1980)

District	<u>Contract Expenditures</u>
III	\$193,141
V	\$193,142
VI	\$193,141
	<u>Number of Clients served</u> (exit forms available)
III	879
V	1235
VI	528
	<u>Average Length of Participation</u>
III	31.8 days
V	75.5 days
VI	61.6 days
	<u>Total Child Care Days</u> (Average length of participation x number of clients).
III	27923
V	93268
VI	32504
	<u>Cost per Child/Day</u> (Contract expenditures ÷ child care days).
III	\$6.91
V	\$2.07
VI	\$5.94
	<u>Cost per Case</u> = (Cost per child/day x average length of participation).
III	\$219.53
V	\$156.29
VI	\$365.90

CHART XV

CONTRACT COSTS, NUMBER OF CLIENTS SERVED, & COST PER CASE FOR JASPFY 79-80*

<u>Project Site</u>	<u>Contract Costs</u>	<u>Clients Served</u>	<u>Cost** Per Case</u>
District III	\$193,141	879	\$220
District V	\$193,142	1,235	\$156
District VI	\$193,141	528	\$366

FY 80-81Projections***

<u>Project Site</u>	<u>Contract Costs</u>	<u>Clients Served</u>	<u>Cost** Per Case</u>
District III	\$257,522	1,472	\$175
District V	\$257,522	1,312	\$196
District VI	\$223,667	1,192	\$188

- * JASP was not operational in all sites until January, 1980. Therefore this data is based on the last six months of FY 79-80.
- ** To determine the cost per case, total expenditures for FY years 79-80 and 80-81 were divided by the number of clients who were served during that same time period.
- *** Projections based on Jul-Sept of fiscal year.

CHART XVI

COSTS INCURRED THROUGH ALTERNATIVE PATHS

	<u>This Step</u>		<u>Prior Step Ref. Amount</u>	<u>Total</u>
A. Cost incurred when youth is arrested	\$76.89	---	-0-	\$76.89
B. Cost incurred when an arrested youth is processed through intake without being detained.	\$70.72	A	\$76.89	\$147.61
C. Cost incurred when an arrested youth is processed through intake and detained in:				
(1) Secure detention	\$318.79	B	\$147.61	\$466.40
(2) Non-Secure detention	\$356.33	B	\$147.61	\$503.94
D. Cost incurred when an arrested youth receives a non-judicial disposition without services and has not been detained.	\$0	B	\$147.61	\$147.61
E. Cost incurred when an arrested child receives a non-judicial disposition without services and has been detained in				
(1) Secure detention	\$0	C1	\$466.40	\$466.40
(2) Non-Secure detention	\$0	C2	\$503.94	\$503.94
F. Cost incurred when an arrested youth receives a non-judicial disposition with services and has not been detained.	\$225.00*	B	\$147.61	\$372.61
G. Cost incurred when an arrested youth receives a non-judicial disposition (JASP) and has not been detained.				
(1) District III	\$219.53	B	\$147.61	\$367.14
(2) District V	\$156.29	B	\$147.61	\$303.90
(3) District VI	\$365.90	B	\$147.61	\$513.51

*This cost varies significantly depending on the program. The estimate is derived from the estimated cost of continuing services through consent supervision.

CHART XVI (Cont'd)

	<u>This Step</u>		<u>Prior Step</u> <u>Ref. Amount</u>	<u>Total</u>
H. Cost incurred when an arrested child receives a non-judicial disposition (JASP) and has been detained in:				
(1) District III				
(a) secure detention	\$219.53**	C1	\$466.40	\$685.93
(b) non-secure detention	\$219.53**	C2	\$503.94	\$723.47
(2) District V				
(a) secure detention	\$156.29**	C1	\$466.40	\$622.69
(b) non-secure detention	\$156.29**	C2	\$503.94	\$660.23
(3) District VI				
(a) secure detention	\$365.90**	C1	\$466.40	\$862.30
(b) non-secure detention	\$365.90**	C2	\$503.94	\$869.84
I. Cost incurred when an arrested youth receives a judicial disposition and has not been detained	\$217.12	B	\$147.61	\$364.74
J. Cost incurred when an arrested youth receives a judicial disposition and has been detained in				
(1) secure detention	\$217.12	C1	\$466.40	\$683.53
(2) non-secure detention	\$217.12	C2	\$503.94	\$721.06

** Cost per case for JASP was calculated by dividing the average length of participation into the cost per child/day. This estimate was based on October '79-June '80 activity.

CHART XVI (Cont'd)

	<u>This Step</u>		<u>Prior Step</u> <u>Ref. Amount</u>	<u>Total</u>
K. Cost incurred when an arrested youth receives a judicial disposition of Community Control and has not been detained	\$352.16***	I	\$364.74	\$716.90
L. Cost incurred when an arrested youth receives a judicial disposition of Community Control and has been detained in				
(1) secure detention	\$352.16***	J1	\$683.53	\$1,035.69
(2) non-secure detention	\$352.16***	J2	\$721.06	\$1,073.22

*** This cost per case estimate for Community Control was derived from 1980 program cost analysis by PDYSS.

CHART XVII

A Before and After Comparison of Costs Associated With
Serving 100 Youths

Type of Disposition	Estimated Costs*	(1978) JASP Comparison Group				(1980) JASP Group			
		III	V	VI	AV	III	V	VI	AV
<u>Non-Judicial Disposition</u>									
(a) Without Services	\$188.61	70	35	43	50				
(b) With Services	\$474.61	5	1	4	3	92	94	99	95
(c) JASP	\$394.85**								
<u>Judicial Disposition</u>									
(a) Without Services	\$464.74	13	24	28	20	8	6	1	5
(b) JASP	\$612.07**								
(c) Community Control	\$716.90	12	40	25	27				
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

<u>Costs of Serving 100 (JASP Similar) Youths before JASP:</u>		<u>Costs of Serving 100 Youths in JASP:</u>	
III	\$30,220.17	III	\$41,222.76
V	\$46,905.72	V	\$40,788.32
VI	\$40,943.89	VI	\$39,807.05
Average	\$39,505.43	Average	\$40,571.10

Explanation/Methodology: The JASP comparison group was selected by matching youths referred to Intake in 1978 from the pilot areas to JASP youths served in 1980. The comparisons were matched according to sex, offense, status, age and district. Because of the stringent match, it can be assumed that the two groups are similar. Once the Comparisons are selected, the dispositions were analyzed (see Chart VII, VIII and IV). Multiplying the cost of the disposition (first column in top chart) by the proportion of youths receiving the disposition (next eight columns in top chart) resulted in the total cost of serving 100 youths (bottom cost figures).

* All estimated costs per case (except JASP costs) are statewide averages derived from the 1978 Arthur Young Study. The estimates were adjusted to reflect annual inflation rates (13.3% for 1979, and 12.4% for 1980; source: Consumer Price Index).

** This figure is the average cost per case for the three pilot districts during 1980.

Review of Main Findings

- JASP receives approximately 350 referrals each month. The typical JASP referral is a white, 15 year old male who has committed a misdemeanor property offense, and who has no prior criminal history.
- The JASP population in District V and VI is comprised of youth who commit more serious offenses and who most likely have had prior contact with the juvenile justice system.
- The average length of participation in JASP is 60 days. District V displays a considerably longer length of participation (86 days).
- Work restitution and community work service are the components most utilized in all of the pilot areas. Uniquely, District V heavily utilizes the Family Counseling component.
- The quality of JASP service, as perceived by Intake counselors and court personnel (judges, state attorneys, public defenders) is good. Approximately 80 percent of these relevant juvenile justice personnel rated community arbitration, community work service and work restitution as "good" or "very good". The ratings for volunteer counseling, family counseling and employment were somewhat lower and similar for both groups (Intake counselors and court personnel). Approximately 60% of the respondents rated these programs as "good" or "very good".
- District IIIa Intake counselors expressed more displeasure with JASP services and quality than Intake counselors in the other pilot districts. Court personnel in District IIIa did not appear to have this same displeasure (a 44% difference).
- Approximately one-half of all court personnel respondents felt the quality of intake services had improved. Inclusion of more information about JASP on recommendations to the state attorneys appear to be of the greatest concern.
- Approximately fifty percent of JASP clients hypothetically would have been processed judicially. This indicates that both net widening and diversion have occurred. District III demonstrates the most marked level of net widening (75%).

- Based on a 9-month follow-up, JASP clients had significantly lower recidivism rates than a Comparison Group. This suggests that JASP may deter youth from subsequent law violations.
- The costs of serving 100 youths in JASP in Districts V and VI is less than the costs of alternative services/sanctions. District III is the only pilot district which deviates by showing an increase in costs.

Recommendations

- Net widening remains a significant issue and steps should be taken to remediate this problem.
- A JASP manual, containing referral procedures, standards, policies and goals, should be written.
- Follow-up and tracking procedures for JASP clients need to be included in future requests for proposals.
- Counseling and volunteer resources should be developed for status offenders.
- The recommendation to the State Attorney Matrix and the JASP Matrix should continue to serve as a guide in deciding which youth should be sanctioned informally. The adjustment and validation of the Intake Matrix also needs to be completed at the earliest possible time.
- Community Control, Non-Residential Commitment, Residential Commitment and Training Schools should have levels of supervision and sanction commensurate with their place in the correctional system.
- Intake recommendations to the State Attorney needs to be more specific. When recommending JASP, the program component and the hours of involvement need to be specified.

APPENDIX A

Appendix A

(Intake Counselor Questionnaire)

Dear Intake Counselor:

The JASP concept of contractual services is unique and there are few guidelines to direct growth and quality of service systems. To find out if quality services are being provided and to identify problems, it seems to make sense to ask the intake counselor. Since counselors have daily contact with all segments of the system and JASP, who else is in a better position to accurately identify problems and recognize quality of service?

It is recognized that you have little time to devote to extra tasks and we have kept this in mind while designing a questionnaire which will cover all the pertinent areas in a minimum of time. While taking your time to show your opinion will do nothing directly for you, the results could benefit your clients and improve the services available to you. The questionnaire asks for responses based on your own experience and feelings. We consider your responses to be of utmost importance in evaluation of services and identification of relative problems. Your honesty is welcomed. Feel free to make additional comments on the back of the questionnaire.

Since no name will be entered on the form, you will remain anonymous. Your responses will be confidential and will only be seen by the authors of the questionnaire. And, in order to ensure you remain anonymous, the only identity coding used is the stamped number at the bottom of each page. This number is merely a form number to account for returns. The coding is a district location code and in no manner could be traced to any specific individual. Additionally, envelopes are provided so that you may seal your final questionnaire prior to returning it to your unit supervisor. The envelope has been stamped with a return code to assure that once you seal your questionnaire it remains intact and you remain anonymous.

Please take the few minutes needed to complete and return the sealed questionnaire to your unit supervisor by September 30, 1980.

Definitions of concepts referred to in the questionnaire are provided below.

JASP - Juvenile Alternative Services Program - Established in Districts III, V, and VI in January 1980. JASP provides the following services through private contractors.

- A. Community Arbitration Boards - informal arbitration proceedings for misdemeanants.
- B. Work Restitution - arrangement of monetary restitution or service restitution to the victim.
- C. Assignment to a Volunteer - (University, community college, or junior college students and community volunteers) for counseling and related services.
- D. Family Counseling - purchased on a unit cost basis from local mental health centers or family counseling agencies.
- E. Community Work Service - youth perform voluntary work in their own community as a consequence or sanction for their delinquent act(s).
- F. Employment - for the purpose of indigent youth making restitution.

Please try to complete the questionnaire in one sitting so that you will not miss any sections or questions. It should take no longer than ten minutes.

Circle only those responses with which you have knowledge. If the JASP service is not available in your county(s), or you have had no experience with the service, skip that service.

1. Indicate your opinion of the JASP services that are provided:	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor
(a) community arbitration	1	2	3	4	5
(b) monetary or work restitution	1	2	3	4	5
(c) community work service	1	2	3	4	5
(d) volunteer counseling	1	2	3	4	5
(e) family counseling	1	2	3	4	5
(f) employment for the purpose of restitution	1	2	3	4	5
2. Indicate your opinion of the staff responsible for the present delivery of services of:					
(a) community arbitration	1	2	3	4	5
(b) monetary or work restitution	1	2	3	4	5
(c) community work service	1	2	3	4	5
(d) volunteer counseling	1	2	3	4	5
(e) family counseling	1	2	3	4	5
(f) employment for the purpose of restitution	1	2	3	4	5
3. Indicate your opinion of the relations between HRS and the various services of JASP.					
(a) community arbitration	1	2	3	4	5
(b) monetary work restitution	1	2	3	4	5
(c) community work services	1	2	3	4	5
(d) volunteer counseling	1	2	3	4	5
(e) family counseling	1	2	3	4	5
(f) employment for the purpose of restitution	1	2	3	4	5

Circle the response which best indicates your impression of JASP.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
4. The JASP staff have the experience to be effective in their positions.	1	2	3	4	5
5. The JASP staff have the training to be effective in their positions.	1	2	3	4	5
6. JASP is designed to provide services to delinquents who otherwise would have received "nothing".	1	2	3	4	5
7. Communications between HRS and the various services of JASP are satisfactory.	1	2	3	4	5
8. The various JASP staff share information with HRS regarding client needs.	1	2	3	4	5
9. The various JASP staff share information with HRS regarding Client progress and/or non-compliance.	1	2	3	4	5

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
10. The JASP staff do not understand the juvenile justice system.	1	2	3	4	5
11. The JASP staff do not understand Intake.	1	2	3	4	5
12. The referral process to JASP has a disruptive time-lag between recommendation of JASP to the State Attorney and JASP receiving the referral	1	2	3	4	5
13. The referral process to JASP has a disruptive time-lag between JASP receiving the referral and the client actually receiving services.	1	2	3	4	5
14. The referral process to JASP is simple.	1	2	3	4	5
15. JASP offers services that Intake should be providing.	1	2	3	4	5
16. JASP offers services that another community agency already provides.	1	2	3	4	5
17. JASP is valuable as a way of preventing further delinquency among first or second time delinquent juveniles.	1	2	3	4	5
18. JASP is valuable as a way of keeping juvenile offenders out of court.	1	2	3	4	5

Indicate your opinion of the following statements.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
19. I would recommend more cases to JASP than I do now if the admission criteria for JASP was less restricting.	1	2	3	4	5
20. I would recommend more cases to JASP than I do now if some of the Assistant State Attorneys were more accepting of diversion/JASP.	1	2	3	4	5
21. I would recommend more cases to JASP than I do now if the community was more accepting of diversion/JASP.	1	2	3	4	5
22. I would recommend more cases to JASP than I do now if I had more support for JASP from the direct service supervisors and those above them.	1	2	3	4	5

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly- Disagree
23. I would recommend more cases to JASP than I do now if I had more clerical help.	1	2	3	4	5
24. I am now recommending all the cases to JASP that I want to recommend.	1	2	3	4	5
25. I could recommend more cases to JASP than I do now if it wasn't for (any problem not identified in statements 19 through 23).	1	2	3	4	5

Circle the response which is the most accurate response for you.

	Always	Often	Rarely	Never
26. Assume you are of the opinion that a case should be handled non-judicially.				
(a) Indicate the frequency in which you include the following items on the Recommendation to State Attorney form.				
(1) the victim's statement	1	2	3	4
(2) the police officer's statement	1	2	3	4
(3) a statement about the parent's willingness to cooperate	1	2	3	4
(4) the attitude of the youth toward the offense	1	2	3	4
(5) what disciplinary action has been taken or will be completed within 30 days of the case being received by intake	1	2	3	4
(b) Indicate the frequency in which you investigate the following items.				
(1) the victim's statement	1	2	3	4
(2) the police officer's statement	1	2	3	4
(3) a statement about the parent's willingness to cooperate	1	2	3	4
(4) the attitude of the youth toward the offense	1	2	3	4
(5) what disciplinary action has been taken or will be completed within 30 days of the case being received by intake	1	2	3	4
27. In your opinion, do you find the judicial recommendation matrix limited in its application to cases you encounter?	1	2	3	4
28. Indicate how frequently you use the judicial recommendation matrix for guidance in decisions.	1	2	3	4

Personal sanctions are sanctions that are imposed upon the youth by the parents (and/or guardian) or counselor. Examples of personal sanctions include writing a letter of apology, privileges restricted, tour of the detention facility, etc.

29. Indicate the frequency you impose personal sanctions

Always _____
Often _____
Rarely _____
Never _____

Circle the response which best expresses your opinion.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
30. Personal sanctions are imposed more frequently in this unit than they were a year ago.	1	2	3	4	5
31. I do not have the time to impose personal sanctions.	1	2	3	4	5
32. I do not have the time to adequately monitor completion of personal sanctions.	1	2	3	4	5
33. It is important to the unit supervisor that the State Attorney's Office accept a majority of my recommendations.	1	2	3	4	5
34. When my recommendation contains complete/specific information, the State Attorney is more likely to agree with it.	1	2	3	4	5
35. It is my personal goal as an intake counselor to assure swift sanctions for delinquent youth.	1	2	3	4	5
36. It is my personal goal as an intake counselor to assure that youth receive rehabilitation services.	1	2	3	4	5

Please respond to the following:

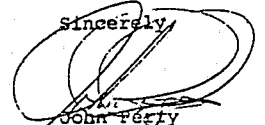
- A. Are you having (or have had) any problems with JASP? And what would you recommend to improve the quality and service provided by JASP? _____
- B. Are there any JASP service which are needed and not provided? Are there any JASP service you feel are unnecessary and should not be provided? _____
- C. Are there any services which you would like to see provided as a JASP service? (In addition to the six services currently listed as JASP contract services) _____
- D. In regards to JASP, are there any problems you are having (or have had) with the State Attorney's Office? _____
- E. In your opinion, does the State Attorney's Office take a strong stand on judicial handling of certain cases? If yes, then list what type cases or charges. _____
- F. Are there any other problems you are having which reduces quality and service? And what would you recommend to improve the quality and service provided by Intake? _____

For additional comments, suggestions, etc. please use the back of the questionnaire.

Now that you have completed the questionnaire:

1. Place the finished questionnaire in the envelope (the envelope should have a coded number stamped in the lower left) and SEAL the envelope. If the stamped envelope has been lost it will be necessary to see the unit supervisor for directions for an alternative procedure. This is to ensure confidentiality.
2. Give the sealed envelope containing your completed questionnaire to your unit supervisor by September 30, 1980.

Your assistance and cooperation is appreciated. If you would like to see the results of this survey, please contact the Planning Unit in Tallahassee in approximately two (2) to three (3) months. Suncom 278-6206.

Sincerely,

John Perry
Intake Specialist

JP/RMS/mb

APPENDIX B

Appendix B

(State Attorney and Judge Questionnaire)

The pilot Resource Reallocation Project began around October 1, 1979 in HRS Districts III, V, and VI. The intention of the Project is to shift resources to levels of programming more commensurate with a juvenile offender's presumed degree of risk. The reallocating of resources to front-end services produced (a) increased intake staff and (b) a network of non-judicial alternative programs.

With increased staff in HRS Single Intake in Districts III, V, and VI, the quality of services provided is expected to improve. It is anticipated that, by intake being staffed and trained at levels sufficient to meet established standards, quality decision-making will be achieved and inappropriate entry into the juvenile justice system will be minimized.

Many youth come to the attention of the juvenile system who do not require more than one-time, immediate and certain sanction for law violation. The lack of meaningful options to sensibly, promptly and effectively intervene when youngsters violate the law has been a major constraint of the juvenile justice system. With the existence of a network of diversionary sanction programs in the pilot districts, it is expected that fewer youth would require court-imposed sanctions as opposed to community-imposed sanctions. The intent of the Juvenile Alternative Services Program (JASP) is to provide swift, offense appropriate sanctions to youthful offenders. JASP provides the following services through private contractors.

1. Community Arbitration Boards - informal arbitration proceedings for misdemeanants.
2. Work Restitution - arrangement of monetary restitution or service restitution to the victim.
3. Assignment to a Volunteer - (University, community college, or junior college students and community volunteers) for counseling and related services.
4. Family Counseling - purchased on a unit cost basis from local mental health centers or family counseling agencies.
5. Community Work Service - youth perform voluntary work in their own community as a consequence or sanction for their delinquent act(s).
6. Employment - for the purpose of indigent youth making restitution.

The accessibility of non-judicial alternatives, quality decision-making, and services at the intake level are expected to reduce the number of referrals handled judicially. In the past, the placement of non-serious delinquents in "deep-end" programs has diluted the resources available to adequately serve serious and repeat offenders. By reallocating resources at appropriate program levels, the juvenile justice system will be more able to deal effectively with the serious offender.

Please try to complete the questionnaire in one sitting so that you will not miss any sections or questions. It should take no longer than ten minutes.

Listed below are the services currently provided as JASP services. Please check those JASP services which you know are available for delinquent youths in your county(s). Definitions of the JASP services are provided above.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community Arbitration | <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer Counseling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Monetary or work restitution | <input type="checkbox"/> Community work service |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family counseling | <input type="checkbox"/> Employment for the purpose of restitution |

Circle only those responses with which you have knowledge. If the JASP service is not available in your county(s), or you have had no experience with the service, skip that service.

Very Good Good Fair Poor Very Poor

1. Indicate your opinion of the JASP services that are provided:

(a) community arbitration	1	2	3	4	5
(b) monetary or work restitution	1	2	3	4	5
(c) community work service	1	2	3	4	5
(d) volunteer counseling	1	2	3	4	5
(e) family counseling	1	2	3	4	5
(f) employment for the purpose of restitution	1	2	3	4	5

2. Indicate your opinion of the staff responsible for the present delivery of services of:

(a) community arbitration	1	2	3	4	5
(b) monetary or work restitution	1	2	3	4	5
(c) community work service	1	2	3	4	5
(d) volunteer counseling	1	2	3	4	5
(e) family counseling	1	2	3	4	5
(f) employment for the purpose of restitution	1	2	3	4	5

3. Indicate your opinion of the relations between my office (court/SAO) and the various services of JASP.

(a) community arbitration	1	2	3	4	5
(b) monetary work restitution	1	2	3	4	5
(c) community work services	1	2	3	4	5
(d) volunteer counseling	1	2	3	4	5
(e) family counseling	1	2	3	4	5
(f) employment for the purpose of restitution	1	2	3	4	5

Circle the response which best indicates your impression of JASP.

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Disagree Strongly Disagree

4. JASP is designed to provide services to delinquents who otherwise would have received "nothing".

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

5. JASP service is sufficient to provide informal sanctions and monitoring of non-judicial cases.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

6. JASP offers services that Intake should be providing.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

7. JASP offers services that another community agency already provides.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

8. JASP is valuable as a way of preventing further delinquency among first or second time delinquent juveniles.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

9. JASP is valuable as a way of keeping juvenile offenders out of court.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Indicate your opinion of the following statements. If you can not respond to the statement because you have no knowledge of the situation or it is not a function of your position, write not applicable (NA) next to the statement.

10. I would advise more youth to go to JASP and/or request the court send a youth more often than I do now if:

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Disagree Strongly Disagree

a. the admission criteria for JASP were less restricting.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

b. Intake Counselors were recommending JASP more frequently.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

c. the community was more accepting of diversion/JASP.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

d. I had more support for JASP from my immediate supervisor and those above him/her.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

e. Intake recommendations/PDR's provided more information about the defendant.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

f. Intake recommendations/PDR's provided more information about the service and sanctions the defendant would receive.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

g. JASP provided better service.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

11. I am now advising/recommending all the cases to JASP that I want to advise/recommend.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

12. The referral process to JASP has a disruptive time-lag between JASP receiving the referral and the defendant actually receiving services.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

13. Communications between my office and the various services of JASP are satisfactory.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

14. Communications between my office and Intake are satisfactory.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

15. Relations between my office and the Intake staff are positive.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

16. Relations between my office and the various JASP staff are positive.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

17. The amount of information provided (i.e. victim's statement, etc.) in the intake recommendation has improved in the last 10 months.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
18. The <u>services</u> provided by Intake Counselors have improved in the last 10 months.	1	2	3	4	5
19. The quality of intake services could be improved by increasing intake staff.	1	2	3	4	5
20. Intake recommendations/PDR's provide sufficient information for a knowledgeable decision to be made.	1	2	3	4	5
21. Recommendations to JASP do not include enough information about the JASP program and other related information to assist in a knowledgeable decision.	1	2	3	4	5
22. When intake's recommendation contains complete/specific information, I am more likely to agree with it.	1	2	3	4	5
23. When intake's recommendation contains complete/specific information, the court is more likely to agree with it.	1	2	3	4	5
24. When intake's recommendation contains complete/specific information, the State Attorney is more likely to agree with it.	1	2	3	4	5
25. Too many cases end up on the court docket which could have been handled through non-judicial sanctions and monitoring.	1	2	3	4	5

Personal sanctions are sanctions that are imposed upon the youth by the parents (and/or guardian) or counselor. Examples of personal sanctions include writing a letter of apology, privileges restricted, tour of the detention facility, etc.

Circle the response which best expresses your opinion. If you cannot respond to the statement because you have no knowledge of the situation, write not applicable (NA) next to the statement.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
26. Personal sanctions are imposed more frequently by intake than they were 10 months ago.	1	2	3	4	5
27. Intake Counselors do not have the time to impose personal sanctions.	1	2	3	4	5
28. Intake Counselors do not have the time to adequately monitor completion of personal sanctions.	1	2	3	4	5
29. Personal sanctions should be imposed more often by Intake Counselors than they are now.	1	2	3	4	5

Circle the response which is in your opinion the most accurate response. If you cannot respond to the statement because you have had no experience with the situation, write not applicable (NA) next to the statement.

	Always	Often	Rarely	Never
30. Indicate the frequency in which the following items are included on the Recommendation to State Attorney form/PDR.				
a. the victim's statement	1	2	3	4
b. the police officer's statement	1	2	3	4
c. a statement about the parent's willingness to cooperate	1	2	3	4
d. the attitude of the youth toward the offense	1	2	3	4
e. what disciplinary action has been taken or will be completed within 30 days of the case being received by intake	1	2	3	4
31. Indicate the frequency in which you believe the following items are investigated.				
a. the victim's statement	1	2	3	4
b. the police officer's statement	1	2	3	4
c. a statement about the parent's willingness to cooperate	1	2	3	4
d. the attitude of the youth toward the offense	1	2	3	4
e. what disciplinary action has been taken or will be completed within 30 days of the case being received by intake	1	2	3	4

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

The latest evaluation of case processing time for JASP referrals shows that a larger number (over 60%) of referrals in Alachua, Hillsborough, and Manatee counties take longer than three weeks for JASP to receive the case. The delay is the result of waiting for State Attorney approval before assigning the case to JASP. The other counties assign the case to JASP while awaiting the State Attorney's decision.

The advantage of waiting for State Attorney approval is the legal rights of youth are preserved. The disadvantage in this method is the lack of immediacy in sanctioning youth referred for law violations.

In the counties where the case is assigned to JASP pending approval, the youth's successful participation in the program is viewed as a positive influence in the State Attorney's decision to file and the court's dispositional decision. Data analysis shows the JASP successful completion rates for these counties are commensurate to those of the counties who wait for approval.

32. Please check the procedure you prefer:

- A. ☐ Wait for State Attorney approval
- B. ☐ Assignment to JASP while waiting for the case to be processed.

33. Based on your experience in the courtroom, what percent of committed youth require placement in a training school?

- ☐ Less than 5%
- ☐ 5% to 10%
- ☐ 11% to 30%
- ☐ 31% to 50%
- ☐ 51% or more

Please respond to the following:

34. Programs which are non-judicial alternatives to court processing require the defendant to waive certain rights. What is:

A. Your legal position on this matter _____

B. Your personal position _____

35. Are you having (or have had) any problems with JASP? (Please indicate if the problem has been resolved or not) And what would you recommend to improve the quality of services provided by JASP? _____

36. Are there any JASP services which are needed and not provided? Are there any JASP services you feel are unnecessary and should not be provided? _____

37. Are there any services which you would like to see provided as a JASP service? (In addition to the six services currently listed as JASP contract services) _____

38. In regards to JASP, are there any problems you are having (or have had) with Intake? (Please indicate if the problem has been resolved or not) What would you recommend to improve the quality and service provided by Intake? _____

39. In regards to Intake in general, are there any problems you are having (or have had) with Intake? Have these problems been resolved? What would you recommend to improve the quality and service provided by Intake? _____

For additional comments, suggestions, etc., please use space below and the back of the questionnaire.

Your assistance and cooperation is appreciated. Now that you have completed the questionnaire, place the questionnaire in the self-addressed envelope provided and return it by mail. If you would like to see the results of this survey, don't forget to check the box which indicates your interest on the cover letter.

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX C

Findings from the Intake Counselor Questionnaire (Percent Frequencies)

QUESTION/STATEMENT	VERY GOOD					GOOD (N= 126)					FAIR					POOR					VERY POOR				
	IIIa	IIIb	V	VI	TOT	IIIa	IIIb	V	VI	TOT	IIIa	IIIb	V	VI	TOT	IIIa	IIIb	V	VI	TOT	IIIa	IIIb	V	VI	TOT
1. QUALITY OF JASP SERVICE, STAFF AND RELATIONS																									
Indicate your opinion of the JASP services that are provided:																									
Community Arbitration	5.9	22.2	9.4	28.6	15.9	52.9	44.4	68.8	57.1	58.0	1.8	27.8	21.9	14.3	19.3	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	1.1
Monetary or Work Restitution	26.1	30.0	30.0	22.2	27.3	43.5	30.0	52.5	48.1	45.5	17.4	25.0	15.0	22.2	19.1	19.1	10.0	2.5	7.4	6.4	4.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	.9
Community Work Service	26.1	9.1	25.0	66.7	35.6	47.8	63.6	70.0	23.7	51.1	8.7	27.3	2.5	10.0	8.7	17.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Volunteer Counseling	5.9	16.7	3.0	32.0	14.1	17.1	15.6	19.4	40.0	44.1	17.6	16.7	45.5	24.0	29.0	29.4	0.0	9.1	4.0	9.7	0.0	11.1	3.0	0.0	3.2
Family Counseling	0.0	10.5	2.6	37.0	14.3	0.0	36.8	15.9	29.6	37.1	15.0	15.8	43.6	25.9	28.6	20.0	15.8	15.4	7.4	14.3	5.0	21.0	2.6	0.0	5.7
Employment for Restitution	11.8	12.5	21.9	28.6	19.8	17.6	37.5	37.5	23.8	30.2	23.5	37.5	28.1	28.6	29.1	41.2	0.0	9.4	4.8	12.8	5.9	12.5	3.1	14.3	8.1
Indicate your Opinion of the Staff Responsible for Delivery of Services for:																									
Community Arbitration	17.6	26.3	16.1	23.5	20.2	47.1	42.1	51.6	58.8	50.0	17.6	31.6	25.8	17.6	23.8	5.9	0.0	6.5	0.0	3.6	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Monetary or Work Restitution	19.0	42.1	20.0	40.9	28.9	37.1	36.8	57.1	36.4	48.5	9.5	15.8	20.0	22.7	17.5	14.3	5.3	2.9	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Community Work Service	21.7	45.0	25.7	45.8	33.3	47.8	40.0	54.3	41.7	47.1	4.3	15.0	20.0	12.5	13.7	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Volunteer Counseling	16.7	30.0	16.7	40.9	25.6	44.4	30.0	40.0	36.4	37.8	11.1	30.0	40.0	22.7	27.8	11.1	5.0	3.3	0.0	4.4	16.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	4.4
Family Counseling	11.1	18.8	17.1	45.5	25.0	42.1	31.3	31.4	31.8	33.7	15.8	37.5	40.0	18.2	29.3	10.5	0.0	8.6	0.0	5.4	10.5	12.5	2.9	4.5	6.5
Employment for Restitution	12.5	40.0	20.0	29.4	24.7	25.0	46.7	48.0	29.4	38.4	18.8	6.7	24.0	35.3	21.9	43.8	6.7	8.0	5.9	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indicate your Opinion of the Relations Between HRS and JASP																									
Community Arbitration	23.5	26.3	17.6	28.6	23.1	35.3	42.1	41.2	38.1	39.6	11.8	21.1	41.2	28.6	28.6	23.5	10.5	0.0	4.8	7.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Monetary or Work Restitution	26.1	33.3	17.5	52.0	30.2	30.4	30.0	52.5	24.0	39.6	21.7	11.1	30.0	20.0	22.6	21.7	5.6	0.0	4.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Community Work Service	20.0	36.8	18.9	57.1	32.1	18.0	47.4	54.1	25.0	44.0	4.0	10.5	27.0	14.3	15.6	28.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	7.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.0
Volunteer Counseling	6.2	23.5	15.2	42.3	25.0	30.0	32.9	45.5	30.8	43.5	0.0	17.6	36.4	23.1	22.8	18.8	0.0	0.0	3.8	4.3	2.5	5.9	3.0	0.0	4.3
Family Counseling	23.8	13.3	18.4	0.0	15.9	12.9	40.0	39.5	57.1	43.2	4.8	26.7	31.6	28.6	23.9	9.0	0.0	5.3	7.1	8.1	9.5	13.3	5.3	7.1	9.0
Employment for Restitution	11.1	33.3	20.7	42.9	26.5	33.3	53.3	41.4	19.0	36.1	16.7	13.3	31.0	23.8	22.9	38.9	0.0	3.4	9.5	12.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	4.8	2.4

APPENDIX C

Findings from the Intake Questionnaire (Percent Frequencies)
(N= 126)
Counselor

2.	STATEMENTS	STRONGLY AGREE					AGREE					NEITHER					DISAGREE					STRONGLY DISAGREE				
		IIIa	IIIb	V	VI	TOT	IIIa	IIIb	V	VI	TOT	IIIa	IIIb	V	VI	TOT	IIIa	IIIb	V	VI	TOT	IIIa	IIIb	V	VI	TOT
	The JASP Staff have the Experience to be effective in their positions	12.5	13.6	4.3	16.7	10.3	45.8	59.1	56.5	54.2	54.3	12.5	13.6	34.8	20.8	23.3	25.0	13.6	2.2	8.3	10.3	4.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.7
	The JASP Staff have the Training to be effective in their Positions	8.3	4.8	2.6	20.8	9.3	33.3	61.9	53.8	50.0	50.0	25.0	28.6	35.9	20.8	28.7	25.0	4.8	5.1	8.3	10.2	8.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.8
	The JASP Staff do not Understand the Juvenile Justice System	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	.9	29.2	4.5	7.3	0.0	9.7	4.2	13.6	34.1	15.4	19.5	45.8	68.2	51.2	61.6	55.8	16.7	13.6	7.3	23.1	14.2
	The JASP Staff do not Understand Intake	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	.9	33.3	9.1	10.8	4.0	13.9	0.0	9.1	27.0	16.0	14.8	50.0	68.2	56.8	68.0	60.2	12.5	13.6	5.4	8.1	10.2
3.	RELATIONS BETWEEN JASP AND INTAKE																									
	Communications Between HRS and the Various Services of JASP are Satisfactory	8.0	31.8	4.5	33.3	17.4	48.0	45.5	68.2	50.0	55.4	8.0	9.0	13.6	13.3	11.6	20.0	13.6	11.4	0.0	10.7	16.0	0.0	2.3	3.3	5.1
	The Various JASP Staff Share Information with HRS Regarding Client Needs	20.0	18.2	11.4	30.8	18.8	56.0	59.5	52.3	34.6	49.6	0.0	18.2	9.1	19.2	11.1	24.0	4.5	25.0	11.5	17.9	0.0	4.5	2.3	3.8	2.6
	The Various JASP Staff Share Information with HRS Regarding Client Progress and/or Non-Compliance	32.0	31.8	12.5	33.3	25.6	48.0	45.5	57.5	40.0	48.7	0.0	9.1	7.5	10.0	6.8	20.0	9.1	20.0	3.3	13.7	0.0	4.5	2.5	13.3	5.1
4.	REFERRAL PROCESS TO JASP																									
	The Referral Process to JASP has a Disruptive Time-Lag Between Recommendation of JASP to the State Attorney and JASP Receiving the Referral	16.0	26.1	2.3	10.7	11.7	20.0	13.0	18.2	14.3	16.7	8.0	13.0	22.7	17.9	16.7	40.0	34.8	47.7	39.3	41.7	16.0	13.0	9.1	17.9	13.3
	The Referral Process to JASP has a Disruptive Time-Lag between JASP Receiving the Referral and the Client Actually Receiving Services	20.8	0.0	11.4	0.0	9.0	33.3	40.9	47.7	9.5	36.0	4.2	9.1	9.1	28.6	11.7	33.3	36.4	31.8	52.4	36.9	8.3	13.6	0.0	9.5	6.3
	The Referral Process to JASP is Simple	12.5	21.7	4.5	30.0	15.7	54.2	56.5	38.6	53.3	48.8	4.2	4.3	18.2	16.7	12.4	25.0	17.4	31.8	0.0	19.8	4.2	0.0	6.8	0.0	3.3

APPENDIX C

Findings from the Intake Counselor Questionnaire (Percent Frequencies)
(N= 126)

STATEMENTS	STRONGLY AGREE					AGREE					NEITHER					DISAGREE					STRONGLY DISAGREE				
	IIIa	IIIb	V	VI	TOT	IIIa	IIIb	V	VI	TOT	IIIa	IIIb	V	VI	TOT	IIIa	IIIb	V	VI	TOT	IIIa	IIIb	V	VI	TOT
5. KNOWLEDGE/PURPOSE OF JASP																									
JASP is designed to provide services to delinquents who otherwise would have received "nothing".	8.3	22.7	9.1	20.7	14.3	29.2	31.8	38.6	37.3	35.3	12.5	18.2	13.6	3.4	11.8	12.5	22.7	29.5	24.1	23.5	17.5	4.5	9.1	13.8	15.1
JASP is valuable as a way of preventing further delinquency among first or second time delinquent juveniles	25.0	17.4	18.2	21.9	20.3	45.8	52.2	54.5	56.2	52.8	8.3	21.7	13.6	18.8	8.1	12.5	4.3	9.1	3.1	7.3	8.3	4.3	4.5	0.0	4.1
JASP is valuable as a way of keeping juvenile offenders out of court.	24.0	30.4	23.8	37.9	28.6	60.0	47.8	59.5	58.6	57.1	4.0	4.3	4.8	0.0	3.4	12.0	13.0	9.5	3.4	9.2	0.0	4.3	2.4	0.0	1.7
6. DUPLICATION OF SERVICES																									
JASP offers services that another community agency already provides.	4.0	0.0	2.3	3.6	2.5	8.0	0.0	4.5	7.1	5.0	8.0	13.0	2.3	10.7	7.5	52.0	52.2	68.2	46.4	56.7	28.0	34.8	22.7	32.1	28.3
JASP offers services that intake should be providing.	0.0	4.5	2.3	0.0	1.7	8.0	4.5	11.4	14.3	10.1	8.0	13.6	22.7	10.7	15.1	60.0	63.6	54.5	57.1	58.1	24.0	13.6	9.1	11.4	15.1
7. PROBLEMS IN RECOMMENDING JASP																									
I would recommend more cases to JASP than I do now if the admission criteria for JASP was less restricting.	16.0	21.7	2.6	14.8	12.3	28.0	8.7	25.6	18.5	21.1	16.0	21.7	25.6	14.8	20.2	40.0	47.8	41.0	33.3	40.4	0.0	0.0	5.1	18.5	6.1
I would recommend more cases to JASP than I do now if some of the Assistant State Attorneys were more accepting of diversion/JASP.	0.0	21.7	13.6	27.6	15.7	32.0	34.8	29.5	27.6	30.6	8.0	17.4	25.0	13.8	21.5	28.0	21.7	27.3	17.2	24.1	12.0	4.3	4.5	13.8	8.3
I would recommend more cases to JASP than I do now if the community was more accepting of diversion/JASP.	4.0	8.7	2.3	0.0	3.3	16.0	13.0	40.9	3.6	21.7	24.0	34.8	25.0	35.7	29.2	52.0	39.1	29.5	42.9	39.2	4.0	4.3	2.3	17.9	6.7

APPENDIX C

Findings from the Intake Counselor Questionnaire (Percent Frequencies)
(N= 126)

STATEMENTS	STRONGLY AGREE					AGREE					NEITHER					DISAGREE					STRONGLY DISAGREE				
	IIIa	IIIb	V	VI	TOT	IIIa	IIIb	V	VI	TOT	IIIa	IIIb	V	VI	TOT	IIIa	IIIb	V	VI	TOT	IIIa	IIIb	V	VI	TOT
7. PROBLEMS IN RECOMMENDING JASP																									
I would recommend more cases to JASP than I do now if I had more support for JASP from the direct service supervisors and those above them.	0.0	8.7	2.3	0.0	2.5	20.0	4.3	6.8	3.7	8.4	32.0	21.7	29.5	25.9	27.7	36.0	60.9	56.8	40.7	49.6	12.0	4.3	4.5	18.2	11.8
I would recommend more cases to JASP than I do now if I had more clerical help.	4.2	4.3	4.8	0.0	3.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	6.9	5.1	41.7	17.4	28.6	17.2	26.3	37.5	52.2	57.1	51.7	50.8	12.5	21.7	4.8	24.1	14.4
I am now recommending all the cases to JASP that I want to recommend.	12.5	13.6	14.1	14.8	13.8	30.0	40.9	41.9	29.6	40.5	8.3	13.6	16.3	14.8	13.8	29.2	22.7	27.9	37.0	29.3	0.0	9.1	0.0	3.7	2.6
8. USE OF PERSONAL SANCTIONS																									
Personal sanctions are imposed more frequently in this unit than they were a year ago.	12.0	10.0	30.2	9.4	17.5	36.0	40.0	51.2	43.8	44.2	28.0	25.0	14.1	28.1	22.5	20.0	25.0	4.7	15.6	14.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.7
I do not have the time to impose personal sanctions.	8.7	4.5	0.0	3.3	3.4	13.0	9.1	13.6	3.3	10.1	8.7	9.1	9.1	16.7	10.9	30.4	54.5	45.5	56.7	50.4	21.7	22.7	31.8	20.0	52.2
I do not have the time to adequately monitor completion of personal sanctions.	12.0	8.7	11.4	17.2	12.4	52.0	30.4	47.7	41.4	43.8	8.0	21.7	18.2	20.7	17.4	28.0	30.4	15.9	17.2	21.5	0.0	8.7	6.8	3.4	5.1
9. ORIENTATION TO JUVENILE JUSTICE																									
It is my personal goal as an intake counselor to assure swift sanctions for delinquent youth.	32.0	52.2	16.3	16.1	26.2	56.0	34.8	58.1	61.3	54.1	8.0	8.7	16.3	19.4	13.9	4.0	4.3	9.3	3.2	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
It is my personal goal as an intake counselor to assure that youth receive rehabilitation services.	29.2	54.5	31.7	31.3	35.3	58.3	40.9	65.9	59.4	58.1	12.5	4.5	0.0	6.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	3.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

APPENDIX C

Findings from the Intake Counselor Questionnaire (Percent Frequencies)
(N= 126)

QUESTION/STATEMENT	ALWAYS					OFTEN					RARELY					NEVER				
	IIa	IIb	V	VI	TOT	IIa	IIb	V	VI	TOT	IIIa	IIIb	V	VI	TOT	IIa	IIb	V	VI	TOT
10. QUALITY OF RECOMMENDATIONS																				
Indicate the frequency in which you include the following items on the Recommendation to State Attorney form.																				
the victim's statement	76.0	86.4	46.5	28.1	54.9	16.0	13.6	48.8	56.3	37.7	0.0	0.0	4.7	15.6	5.7	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
the police officer's statement	76.0	87.1	44.2	12.9	50.8	16.0	8.7	44.2	16.1	24.6	0.0	4.3	11.6	58.1	19.7	8.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	4.9
a statement about the parent's willingness to cooperate	88.0	100.0	74.4	48.5	75.0	4.0	0.0	18.6	27.3	14.5	8.7	0.0	7.1	24.2	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
the attitude of the youth toward the offense	91.7	100.0	74.4	65.6	76.2	4.2	0.0	23.3	21.9	14.8	4.2	0.0	2.3	12.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
what disciplinary action has been taken or will be completed within 30 days of the case being received by intake	91.7	100.0	84.1	71.1	85.2	4.2	0.0	11.4	25.8	11.5	4.2	0.0	4.5	3.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indicate the frequency in which you investigate the following items.																				
the victim's statement	83.3	78.3	65.0	67.6	71.8	8.3	8.7	35.0	14.7	19.4	4.2	8.7	0.0	14.7	6.5	4.2	4.3	0.0	2.9	2.4
the police officer's statement	83.3	78.3	65.0	20.0	60.0	8.3	4.3	27.9	26.7	19.2	4.2	12.5	4.7	50.0	17.5	4.2	4.3	2.3	3.3	3.3
a statement about the parent's willingness to cooperate	87.5	83.3	81.4	64.5	79.3	4.2	0.0	14.0	19.4	10.7	8.3	8.7	2.3	9.3	7.4	0.0	4.3	2.3	3.2	2.5
the attitude of the youth toward the offense	91.7	91.3	84.1	72.7	83.9	0.0	4.3	14.0	18.2	10.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	6.1	3.2	0.0	4.3	2.3	3.0	2.4
what disciplinary action has been taken or will be completed within 30 days of the case being received by intake	86.4	91.3	86.0	68.8	82.5	13.6	4.3	11.6	21.9	13.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	6.3	2.5	0.0	4.3	0.0	3.1	1.7

APPENDIX C

Findings from the Intake Counselor Questionnaire (Percent Frequencies)
(N= 126)

QUESTION/STATEMENT	ALWAYS					OFTEN					RARELY					NEVER				
	IIIa	IIIb	V	VI	TOT	IIIa	IIIb	V	VI	TOT	IIIa	IIIb	V	VI	TOT	IIIa	IIIb	V	VI	TOT
11. OPINION OF MATRIX																				
In your opinion, do you find the judicial recommendation matrix limited in its application to cases you encounter?	8.7	10.0	9.1	12.5	9.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	37.5	48.8	32.0	35.0	40.9	40.6	38.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	9.4	3.3
Indicate how frequently you use the judicial recommendation matrix for guidance in decisions	70.8	17.4	27.3	11.8	29.6	25.0	56.5	52.3	41.2	44.8	4.2	13.0	20.5	41.2	21.6	0.0	13.0	0.0	5.9	4.0

APPENDIX D

APPENDIX D
Findings From A Survey of State Attorneys, Judges and Public Defenders (N=40)
(Adjusted Percent Frequencies)

QUESTION/STATEMENT	District IIIa			District IIIb			District V			District VI			Total		
	(N) % Good	(N) % Fair	(N) % Poor	(N) % Good	(N) % Fair	(N) % Poor	(N) % Good	(N) % Fair	(N) % Poor	(N) % Good	(N) % Fair	(N) % Poor	(N) % Good	(N) % Fair	(N) % Poor
I. QUALITY OF JASP SERVICE, STAFF AND RELATIONS															
Indicate your opinion of the JASP services that are provided:															
Community Arbitration	(3) 100			(2) 100			(8) 80	(2) 20		(3) 75	(1) 25		(16) 84	(3) 16	
Monetary or Work Restitution	(4) 57	(3) 43		(6) 75	(2) 25		(9) 82	(2) 18		(2) 67	(1) 33		(21) 72	(8) 28	
Community Work Service	(7) 78	(2) 22		(6) 86	(1) 14		(8) 73	(3) 27		(2) 100			(23) 79	(6) 21	
Volunteer Counseling	(1) 100			(4) 100			(9) 90	(1) 10			(1) 50	(1) 50	(10) 59	(6) 35	(1) 06
Family Counseling	(5) 100				(2) 100		(8) 67	(4) 33			(1) 50	(1) 50	(13) 62	(7) 33	(1) 05
Employment for Restitution		(4) 80	(1) 20	(1) 50	(1) 50		(7) 64	(1) 09	(3) 27			(1) 100	(8) 42	(6) 32	(5) 26
Indicate your opinion of the Staff Responsible for Delivery of Services for:															
Community Arbitration	(2) 50	(1) 25	(1) 25	(3) 100			(8) 80	(2) 20		(2) 67	(1) 33		(15) 75	(4) 20	(1) 05
Monetary or Work Restitution	(6) 86		(1) 14	(7) 88	(1) 12		(8) 80	(2) 20		(1) 50	(1) 50		(22) 81	(4) 15	(1) 04
Community Work Service	(7) 88		(1) 12	(6) 86	(1) 14		(6) 60	(4) 40		(1) 50	(1) 50		(20) 74	(6) 22	(1) 04
Voluntary Counseling	(2) 50	(1) 25	(1) 25	(4) 100			(5) 56	(4) 44		(1) 50	(1) 50		(12) 63	(6) 32	(1) 05
Family Counseling	(5) 83		(1) 17	(3) 100			(6) 67	(3) 33		(1) 50	(1) 50		(15) 75	(4) 20	(1) 05
Employment for Restitution	(3) 75		(1) 25	(2) 100			(6) 60	(2) 20	(2) 20		(1) 100		(11) 64	(3) 18	(3) 18
Indicate your opinion of the Relations between HRS and JASP															
Community Arbitration	(2) 50	(2) 50		(4) 100			(9) 100			(2) 67	(1) 33		(17) 85	(3) 15	
Monetary or Work Restitution	(6) 86	(1) 14		(6) 75	(2) 25		(7) 88	(1) 12		(2) 67	(1) 33		(21) 81	(5) 19	
Community Work Service	(7) 88	(1) 12		(5) 71	(2) 29		(8) 100			(1) 50	(1) 50		(21) 84	(4) 16	
Indicate your opinion of the relations between your office and JASP															
Volunteer Counseling	(3) 75	(1) 25		(4) 80	(1) 20		(8) 89	(1) 11		(1) 50	(1) 50		(16) 80	(4) 20	
Family Counseling	(5) 83	(1) 17		(4) 100			(8) 89	(1) 11		(1) 50	(1) 50		(18) 86	(3) 14	
Employment for Restitution	(3) 75	(1) 25		(4) 100			(8) 89	(1) 11			(1) 100		(15) 83	(3) 17	

APPENDIX D
Findings From A Survey of State Attorneys, Judges and Public Defenders (N=40)
(Adjusted Percent Frequencies)

QUESTION/STATEMENT	District IIIa			District IIIb			District V			District VI			Total		
	(N) % Agree	(N) % Neither	(N) % Disagree	(N) % Agree	(N) % Neither	(N) % Disagree	(N) % Agree	(N) % Neither	(N) % Disagree	(N) % Agree	(N) % Neither	(N) % Disagree	(N) % Agree	(N) % Neither	(N) % Disagree
2. RELATIONS WITH INTAKE AND JASP															
Communications between my office and the various services of JASP are satisfactory.	(4) 40	(2) 20	(4) 40	(5) 50	(4) 40	(1) 10	(6) 60	(3) 30	(1) 10	(2) 50	(1) 25	(1) 25	(17) 50	(10) 29	(7) 21
Communications between my office and Intake are satisfactory.	(6) 50	(4) 33	(2) 17	(5) 56	(2) 22	(2) 22	(8) 67	(1) 08	(3) 25	(4) 80		(1) 20	(23) 61	(7) 18	(8) 21
Relations between my office and the Intake staff are positive.	(6) 50	(4) 33	(2) 17	(8) 80	(1) 10	(1) 10	(7) 58	(5) 42		(3) 75		(1) 25	(24) 63	(10) 26	(4) 11
Relations between my office and the various JASP staff are positive.	(3) 27	(6) 55	(2) 18	(7) 70	(2) 20	(1) 10	(6) 50	(3) 25	(3) 25	(2) 50	(1) 25	(1) 25	(18) 49	(12) 32	(7) 19
3. QUALITY OF INTAKE SERVICES															
The amount of information provided (i.e. victim's statement, etc.) in the intake recommendation has improved in the last 10 months.	(6) 60	(2) 20	(2) 20	(3) 33	(4) 45	(2) 22	(8) 80	(2) 20		(3) 60	(1) 20	(1) 20	(20) 59	(9) 26	(5) 15
The services provided by Intake Counselors have improved in the last 10 months.	(4) 36	(5) 46	(2) 18	(3) 30	(7) 70		(7) 64	(3) 27	(1) 09	(2) 40		(3) 60	(16) 43	(15) 41	(6) 16
The quality of intake services could be improved by increasing intake staff.	(4) 36	(5) 46	(2) 18	(3) 30	(4) 40	(3) 30	(7) 64	(3) 27	(1) 09	(2) 50	(1) 25	(1) 25	(16) 45	(13) 36	(7) 19
Intake recommendations/PDR's provide sufficient information for a knowledgeable decision to be made.	(8) 67	(3) 25	(1) 08	(7) 70		(3) 30	(4) 36	(3) 28	(4) 36	(2) 40	(1) 20	(2) 40	(21) 55	(7) 19	(10) 26
Recommendations to JASP do not include enough information about the JASP program and other related information to assist in a knowledgeable decision.	(4) 40	(3) 30	(3) 30	(5) 45	(6) 55		(4) 36	(2) 18	(5) 46	(1) 25		(3) 75	(14) 38	(11) 31	(11) 31
When intake's recommendation contains complete/specific information, I am more likely to agree with it.	(6) 67	(2) 22	(1) 11	(7) 64	(1) 09	(3) 27	(9) 75	(1) 08	(2) 17	(3) 60		(2) 40	(25) 68	(4) 10	(18) 22

APPENDIX D

Findings From A Survey of State Attorneys, Judges and Public Defenders (N=40)
(Adjusted Percent Frequencies)

QUESTION/STATEMENT	District IIIa			District IIIb			District V			District VI			Total		
	Agree (N) %	Neither (N) %	Disagree (N) %	Agree (N) %	Neither (N) %	Disagree (N) %	Agree (N) %	Neither (N) %	Disagree (N) %	Agree (N) %	Neither (N) %	Disagree (N) %	Agree (N) %	Neither (N) %	Disagree (N) %
4. USE OF PERSONAL SANCTIONS															
Personal sanctions are imposed more frequently by intake than they were 10 months ago.	(6) 67	(2) 22	(1) 11	(2) 25	(5) 63	(1) 12	(9) 75	(3) 25		(1) 33	(1) 33	(1) 33	(18) 56	(11) 34	(3) 10
Intake Counselors do not have the time to impose personal sanctions.	(2) 22	(3) 33	(4) 45	(3) 33	(5) 56	(1) 11	(1) 10	(1) 10	(8) 80	(1) 33		(2) 67	(7) 23	(9) 29	(15) 48
Intake Counselors do not have the time to adequately monitor completion of personal sanctions.	(5) 56	(1) 11	(3) 33	(6) 67	(1) 11	(2) 22	(4) 50	(1) 12	(3) 38	(1) 50	(1) 50		(16) 57	(4) 14	(8) 29
Personal sanctions should be imposed more often by Intake Counselors than they are now.	(5) 50	(3) 30	(2) 20	(4) 50	(4) 50		(5) 42	(2) 16	(5) 42		(2) 67	(1) 33	(14) 42	(11) 33	(8) 25
5. KNOWLEDGE OF JASP															
JASP is designed to provide services to delinquents who otherwise would have received "nothing".	(4) 40		(6) 60	(3) 30	(2) 20	(5) 50	(1) 08	(1) 08	(10) 84	(2) 40	(1) 20	(2) 40	(10) 27	(4) 11	(23) 62
JASP service is sufficient to provide informal sanctions and monitoring of non-judicial cases.	(8) 80	(2) 20		(6) 60	(3) 30	(1) 10	(9) 75	(1) 08	(2) 17	(4) 80		(1) 20	(27) 73	(6) 16	(4) 11
JASP offers services that Intake should be providing.		(1) 10	(9) 90	(1) 10	(3) 30	(6) 60	(3) 25	(3) 25	(6) 50		(1) 25	(3) 75	(4) 11	(8) 22	(24) 67
JASP offers services than another community agency already provides	(3) 30	(2) 20	(5) 50	(4) 40	(2) 20	(4) 40	(6) 55	(1) 09	(4) 36	(1) 20	(1) 20	(3) 60	(14) 39	(6) 17	(16) 44
JASP is valuable as a way of preventing further delinquency among first or second time delinquent juveniles.	(7) 70	(1) 10	(2) 20	(3) 30	(7) 70		(7) 58		(5) 42	(4) 80		(1) 20	(21) 56	(8) 22	(8) 22
JASP is valuable as a way of keeping juvenile offenders out of court.	(9) 90		(1) 10	(8) 80	(1) 10	(1) 10	(6) 50	(3) 25	(3) 25	(3) 60	(1) 20	(1) 20	(26) 70	(5) 14	(6) 16

APPENDIX D

Findings From A Survey of State Attorneys, Judges and Public Defenders (N=40)
(Adjusted Percent Frequencies)

QUESTION/STATEMENT	District IIIa			District IIIb			District V			District VI			Total		
	Agree (N) %	Neither (N) %	Disagree (N) %	Agree (N) %	Neither (N) %	Disagree (N) %	Agree (N) %	Neither (N) %	Disagree (N) %	Agree (N) %	Neither (N) %	Disagree (N) %	Agree (N) %	Neither (N) %	Disagree (N) %
6. REFERRAL PROCESS TO JASP															
The referral process to JASP has a disruptive time-lag between JASP receiving the referral and the defendant actually receiving services	(3) 33	(4) 45	(2) 22	(3) 33	(4) 45	(2) 22	(1) 10	(7) 70	(2) 20	(1) 25	(2) 50	(1) 25	(8) 25	(17) 53	(7) 22
7. GENERAL OPINIONS/ORIENTATION															
It is my personal goal as a Judge/State Attorney to assure swift sanctions for delinquent youth.	(11) 92		(1) 08	(10) 91	(1) 09		(8) 89	(1) 11		(3) 100			(32) 91	(2) 06	(1) 03
It is my personal goal as a Judge/State Attorney to assure that youth receive rehabilitation services.	(10) 83	(2) 17		(7) 70	(3) 30		(7) 78	(2) 22		(2) 75	(1) 25		(26) 76	(8) 24	
Too many cases end up on the court docket which could have been handled through non-judicial sanctions and monitoring.	(4) 33	(4) 33	(4) 33	(3) 28	(4) 36	(4) 36	(3) 25	(3) 25	(6) 50	(1) 20		(4) 80	(11) 27	(11) 27	(18) 46

APPENDIX E

Responses to Open Ended Questions on Intake Questionnaire

District IIIa (N=23)

1. What problems are you having regarding JASP?
 - (7) Sanctions are not completed speedily enough.
 - (5) No problems
 - (4) Youth are not contacted speedily enough (after referral).
 - (3) JASP workers/counselors do not work personally with youth. Most youth receive a form letter requesting that they report to a certain site on a certain day.
 - (2) Too much reliance on community work service.
 - (2) Parents and youth are not given adequate instructions regarding JASP.
 - (2) JASP has resulted in excessive paperwork.
 - (2) JASP workers/counselors are part-time and inaccessible.
 - (1) Youth are not sufficiently supervised on work sites.
 - (1) JASP has not created or provided any new work sites.
 - (1) JASP workers do not have working knowledge of the Intake manual and Chapter 39.
 - (1) Transportation problems of youths are neglected by JASP.
 - (1) High turnover in JASP staff.
 - (1) Work sites are assigned with no concern for client interests or skills.
2. What would you recommend to improve the quality and service provided by JASP?
 - (3) JASP counselors need to interact more with Intake.
 - (2) Allow consent supervision (Community Control) to handle sanctions (instead of JASP).
 - (1) JASP needs more staff.
3. Are there any JASP services which are needed and not provided?
 - (5) Services for Truants and Ungovernables.
 - (5) Volunteer Counseling.
 - (3) Monitoring of informal sanctions.
 - (3) Services for younger (less than 13) youths.
 - (2) Substance Abuse Counseling.
 - (2) Restitution Program.
 - (1) Family Counseling (greater quality).

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

APPENDIX E

4. Are there any JASP services you feel are unnecessary and should not be provided?

(2) Community Arbitration.

District IIIb (N=23)

1. What problems are you having regarding JASP?

- (8) No problems
- (2) Delay in referral process due to State Attorney processing.
- (2) Delay in matching volunteer to youth.
- (2) Lack of imagination in identifying projects and work sites.
- (2) Insufficient contact between JASP and intake regarding client progress, and completion.
- (2) JASP services are unavailable in outlying counties.
- (1) Restitution programs are not utilized due to problems with the State Attorney, time limits and lack of work sites.
- (1) JASP is a duplication of services that were already provided.

2. What would you recommend to improve the quality and service provided by JASP?

- (1) JASP counselors should be paid in a timely manner.
- (1) Greater publicity in the community about JASP.

3. Are there any JASP services which are needed and not provided?

- (3) Services for ungovernable youth.
- (3) Volunteer assignment (improved and expanded).
- (2) Family Counseling.
- (1) Community-work service.
- (1) Arbitration program for 3rd degree felons.

District V (N=44)

1. What problems are you having regarding JASP?

- (11) Insufficient communication between HRS and JASP regarding appropriateness of referrals, no shows and client progress.

- (10) No problems
- (9) Youth are not contacted or served speedily enough (after referral).
- (7) Family counseling is too brief.
- (3) Service delivery is poor in quality due to large caseloads.
- (3) Insufficient contact with family and youth by JASP.
- (3) Poor case management - lost files, clients not contacted.
- (2) The counseling and work programs are available during daytime hours which conflict with students attending school.
- (2) Excessive referral paperwork and referral process is constantly changing.
- (2) Family Counselors insufficiently trained.
- (2) JASP Counselors insufficiently trained.

2. What would you recommend to improve the quality and service provided by JASP?

- (11) JASP Counselors need to interact more with Intake.
- (6) JASP needs more staff.
- (1) Greater publicity in community about JASP.

3. Are there any JASP services which are needed and not provided?

- (7) Employment and G.E.D. counseling/services.
- (6) Personal counseling (with professional).
- (4) Family counseling (expanded).
- (2) Monitoring of informal sanctions.
- (1) Law Education program.
- (1) Transportation service to and from JASP work sites.

District VI (N=34)

1. What problems are you having regarding JASP?

- (17) No problems.
- (5) Restitution Program needs expansion.
- (2) Delay in services due to State Attorney processing.
- (1) JASP needs to serve youth under 13 years.
- (1) Family Counseling that is provided through private agencies is poor quality.

2. What would you recommend to improve the quality and service provided by JASP?

- (4) JASP needs to recruit more worksites.
- (3) Greater publicity in community about JASP.

- (2) More speedy notification to State Attorney that youth has completed sanction/service.
- (1) JASP needs more staff.
- (1) JASP needs to extend more effort in contacting youth and family.

3. Are there any JASP services which are needed and not provided?

- (8) Employment for restitution.
- (5) Restitution programs.
- (2) Program for youth under 13 years.
- (2) Monitoring of informal sanctions.
- (2) More family counseling sessions.
- (2) More Arbitration.
- (1) Group session type program.
- (1) Family Planning counseling for older youths.
- (1) Substance Abuse counseling.

APPENDIX F

APPENDIX F

Responses to the Open Ended Questions on the
Judge, State Attorney and Public Defender Questionnaire

District IIIa (N=9)

What problems are you having regarding JASP?

- (3) No problems
- (2) Under-utilization of community volunteers
- (1) Too many youths who could benefit from JASP are sent to court because of denial of allegations
- (1) Lack of community education regarding JASP
- (1) Lack of notification regarding unsatisfactory termination

Are there any JASP services which are needed and not provided?

- (1) School and Educational Counseling

District IIIb (N=9)

What problems are you having regarding JASP?

- (2) No problems
- (2) Services/Sanctions are not delivered swiftly
- (2) Insufficient personal interaction with youths
- (1) Too lenient work service obligations
- (1) Failure to check with State Attorney before beginning sanctions/services
- (1) Insufficient staff

What would you recommend to improve the quality and services provided by JASP and Intake?

- (2) Eliminate the matrix
- (2) Allow Intake to provide services/sanctions provided by JASP

* There were no completed and/or enclosed open ended responses from District V.

District VI (N=5)

What problems are you having regarding JASP?

- (3) No problems
- (1) Lack of effort extended in preventing unsuccessful completion (not enough interaction with youth)
- (1) Lack of Community Education regarding JASP

What would you recommend to improve the quality and service provided by JASP and Intake?

- (1) Allow Intake to provide services/sanctions provided by JASP - as an HRS program there would be greater accountability.

END